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Tall Zirā'a

The Gadara Region Project (2001-2011)

Final Report

Volume 7

Byzantine to Umayyad Period (Strata 5–3)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviated Journals and Series

AAJ	Annual of the Department of Antiquities	JRA	Journal of Roman Archaeology
ADPV	Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins	LA	Liber Annuus
AJA	American Journal of Archaeology	LRBC	Late Roman Bronze Coinage
AW	Antike Welt	MIRB	Moneta Imperii Romani Byzantini
BarIntSer	British Archaeological Reports. International Series	OrA	Orient-Archäologie
BASOR	Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research	PEQ	Palestine Exploration Quarterly
DOB	Arab-Byzantine Coins in Dumbarton Oaks	RB	Revue Biblique
		RIC	The Roman Imperial Coinage
		SHAJ	Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan
		ZOrA	Zeitschrift für Orient-Archäologie

General Abbreviations

BAI	Biblical Archaeological Institute Wuppertal	GPIA	German Protestant Institute of Archaeology
DoA	Department of Antiquities of Jordan		

Abbreviations used in the Catalogues

D	Diameter	Obv.	Obverse
g	gram	rem	remaining
H	Height	Rev.	Reverse
h	hour (position of stamp on coins)	Th	Thickness
L	Length	W	Width



Fig. 0.1 Tall Zirā'a, view from west to east (Source APAAME D. Kennedy 2011).

PREFACE

by D. Vieweger/J. Häser

When the German engineer G. Schumacher explored Transjordan in 1885, he discovered among other sites, Tall Zirā'a¹ (Fig. 0.1). He was the first European since the time of the Crusaders to enter this region. However, after thousands of years of prosperity, the valley had changed significantly during the Ottoman Period. The bedouins told Schumacher that the wādī had degenerated into a “popular shelter for all sorts of refugees and criminal scum”.

Except for a few sugar mills that were operated by water power, there were only a few small hamlets. A water flow of about 0.75 m³ per second flowed through the Wādī al-‘Arab in June 1885, and

the Wādī az-Zaḥar added the same amount of spring water. C. Steuernagel wrote:

*“Where the valley widens and the water becomes shallow, there are large numbers of trout that are easy to catch. Once while bathing, Schumacher saw a black water snake, almost a metre long. These are said to be very common here and are highly dreaded”*².

The archaeologist N. Glueck visited Tall Zirā'a in 1942. He reported the

*“singularly imposing and completely isolated hill of Tall Zera‘ah (...)”*³

and mentioned a water source on the plateau of the tall as the

1 Schumacher 1890, 110. 142 f. Schumacher visited Tall Zirā'a and described remains of rectangular buildings. His observations are published by Steuernagel 1926, 81.

2 Steuernagel 1926, 80. Citation is given in English translation; cf. also Schumacher 1890, 142 f. For Schumacher's travels see in general: Schumacher 1886.

3 Glueck 1951a, 182 Fig. 71.

“result of a natural siphon phenomenon leading the underground flow of the water from the higher level of the hills beyond down to below the bottom and, as through a pipe piercing its center, up to the top of Tall Zera‘ah”.

Although the tall⁴ had already attracted attention due to its location and imposing appearance, no intensive research was conducted at that time, because of the hill’s location close to the border of Israel to the west and Syria to the north. During the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 and again during the Six-Day War in 1967, the western part of the Wādī al-‘Arab was declared a military zone. A passage which had been open in all directions for millennia was thus essentially cut off from sections of its surroundings. The territory around Gadara and the Wādī al-‘Arab, in the triangle between Jordan, Syria and Israel, became the northwesternmost corner of the Hashemite Kingdom, and there was not even a paved road to the tall.

Even the construction of the Wādī al-‘Arab Dam in 1978 did not make a significant difference to the status quo. The archaeologists who surveyed the area prior to the dam’s construction as part of salvage investigations did not appreciate the archaeological potential of the tall that majestically overlooked the future reservoir. Some more time passed before the ratification of the Oslo Peace Accords in 1993, but it was not until after the peace treaty between Jordan and Israel, signed by King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on October 26, 1994, that the area became accessible to the public again. D. Vieweger, director of the Biblical Archaeological Institute Wuppertal (BAI), and, since 2005, also of the German Protestant Institute of Archaeology (GPIA), traveled to the northwestern part of Jordan several times between 1998 and 2000, exploring the area for a suitable tall site that would serve as authoritative chronological record for the region’s long and important cultural history. He found it in the Wādī al-‘Arab.

Tall Zirā‘a—located in the middle of the Wādī al-‘Arab (Fig. 0.2 and Fig. 0.3)—was continuously inhabited for at least 5,000 years and offers a unique insight into the way of life of the region’s people. Its outstanding archaeological significance results from the artesian spring at its center, which created optimal settlement conditions over thousands of years. For this reason, Tall Zirā‘a offers a great opportunity to compile a comparative stratigraphy for northern Jordan from the Early Bronze Age right through to the Islamic period, while at the

same time tracing cultural developments in urban life, crafts and religious history over long periods of time. Moreover, it is possible to study the numerous remains from Biblical times in a broad cultural and historical context.

As mentioned earlier, a major trade route ran through the valley, connecting Egypt in the south with the Syrian-Mesopotamian region in the north. The Wādī al-‘Arab also connects the Jordan Valley with the Mediterranean coast via the northern Jordan ford at Ġisr el-Mağami‘ (Gešer Naharajim), and the plains of Jezreel and Tall al-Ḥiṣn (Beth Shean) with the eastern Jordanian highlands. It was possible to climb from the Jordan valley, at some 290 m below sea level, to the fertile and very early populated Irbid-Ramtha basin, which lies around 560 m above sea level. Direct routes led from the Irbid-Ramtha basin to Dimašq (Damascus) in the north, Baġdād in the east and Amman in the south. Since the Yarmūk valley in the north and the Wādī Ziqlāb in the south are too steep and narrow to serve as major transportation routes, the Wādī al-‘Arab played a prominent geopolitical role. Not surprisingly, economic success and the hard work of residents over the millennia have left a wealth of traces in the valley. More than 200 sites of human habitation, from the very earliest settlements to the Islamic Period, provide an eloquent testimony to the history of this region: Settlements, channels, water mills, cisterns, oil presses, wine presses, watchtowers and burial sites.

Tall Zirā‘a offered good living conditions for a settlement; the artesian spring ensured an unfailing water supply, and the hill provided security. The tall rises impressively (depending on the direction) between 22–45 m above the ground. As the only prominent natural elevation in the lower Wādī al-‘Arab, Tall Zirā‘a dominates the valley. From here, not only Gadara can be seen, but also the narrow entrance of the wādī to the west can be well monitored. The adjacent fertile wādī ensured adequate nourishment, with potentially arable land in the western and central valleys, terraced slopes and spurs suitable for rainfed agriculture in the east, and wādī slopes suitable for grazing small livestock, forming a broad semicircle from east and south to the west. Based on his observations, D. Vieweger

4 The Arabic word ‘tell’ or ‘tall’ as well as the Hebrew word ‘tel’ will be written in this publication in the standard literary Arab version ‘tall’ or ‘Tall NN’.

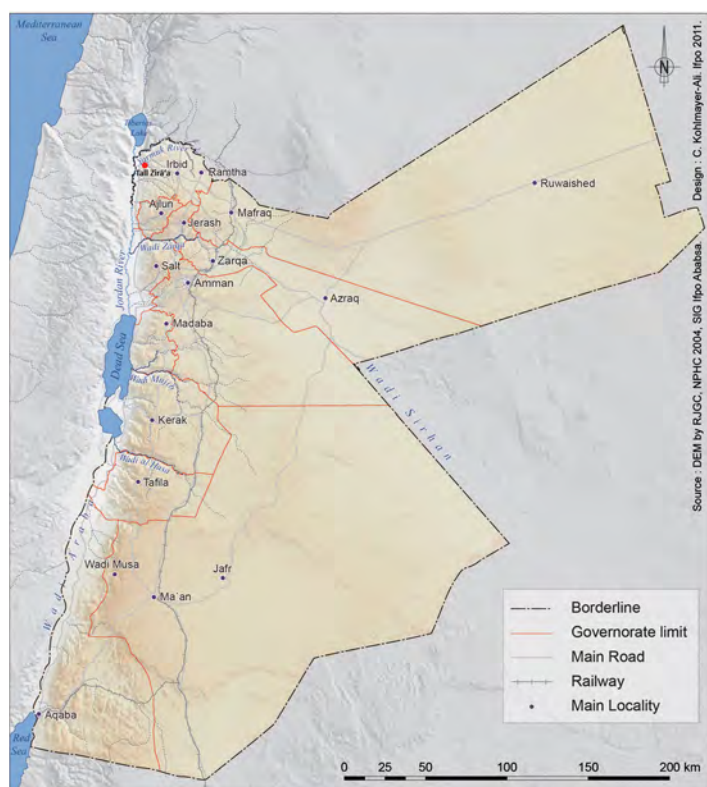


Fig. 0.2 Tall Zirā'a and its geographic location (Source: Ababsa 2013, Fig. 1).



Fig. 0.3 Map of the Tall Zirā'a area (Source: BAI/GPIA; P. Leiverkus).

decided to implement preliminary investigations here from 1998 to 2000.

The 'Gadara Region Project' was launched in 2001 by the Biblical Archaeological Institute (BAI) in Wuppertal, Germany. During the first survey season, the surface of Tall Zirā'a was explored, the tall was accurately surveyed, and more than 24,000 pottery sherds and many other finds were systematically collected and analyzed⁵. The results of the survey helped to formulate the objectives of the excavation program and to select suitable areas (residential, religious, administrative and craft production) for investigation.

The first excavation season on the tall took place in 2003. The first team was financed by the 'Society of Friends of the BAI Wuppertal' and traveled under the direction D. Vieweger with a Volkswagen bus from Wuppertal via Turkey and Syria to Amman. A house of the Ottoman period in the Gadara/Umm Qēs archaeological site served as living and working quarters, which was in a very poor condition at that time, but was sympathetically renovated and equipped with modern sanitary facilities and kitchens in the following seasons. The results of the

first season were so promising that the 'Gadara Region Project' was inaugurated, with a planned time frame of ten to twenty years.

Over the course of the subsequent 18 seasons, 25 strata were uncovered in three areas and several scientific processes and archaeological experiments were carried out; surveys were also completed for the area around Tall Zirā'a and in the Wādī al-'Arab.

The slopes of the Wādī al-'Arab from Tall Zirā'a upward to the region of Šēdūr and Dōqara, as well as the region around the Wādī al-'Arab dam, were surveyed in 2009; large parts of this region had not previously studied in detail. 78 sites, 30 of which were previously unknown, were documented. The environmental survey continued in 2010 in the region of Dōqara, which is near Irbid; 57 sites were documented at that time.

In 2004, the BAI Wuppertal under the directorship of D. Vieweger, and the German Protestant

5 Vieweger et al. 2017, 59–155; Vieweger et al. 2003, 191–216.

Institute of Archaeology (GPIA) in Amman which also served as the research unit for the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), under the directorship of J. Häser, agreed on a close partnership, which ensured ongoing archaeological and interdisciplinary collaboration for the remainder of the archaeological seasons. The subsequent directors of the GPIA in Amman, F. Kenkel, K. Schmidt and B. Jansen, agreed to continue this cooperation.

In 2018, excavations in Area II resumed under the direction of K. Schmidt with a special focus on the Iron Age. The results of the 2018 and 2019 campaigns have been published in a printed and an online version⁶.

All finds were stored at the excavation house in Umm Qēs. Some of the more important finds were exported to the Biblical Archaeological Institute Wuppertal (BAI) and restored by M. Blana; they were returned to the Department of Antiquities of Jordan in several stages, with the last ones returning to Jordan in spring 2015. More than 50 objects discovered during the project are on display in the Jordan Museum in Amman.

In July 2019, a special exhibition titled ‘Tall Zirā’a – Mirror of Jordan’s History’ opened at the Jordan Museum in Amman, displaying 84 finds from Tall Zirā’a that attest to the cult and religion, arts and crafts, and cultural contacts of the people at this site over thousands of years⁷. In 2020, the exhibition was also presented at the Museum of Jordanian Heritage at the Yarmouk University in Irbid.

The results of the excavations have been presented in the form of articles in several scientific journals as well as monographs and dissertations⁸. In addition, the Tall Zirā’a website provides information in German and English about current activities on and around the tall⁹. After 18 intensive seasons exploring the tall and its surrounding, it was decided to interrupt excavation and survey activities in order to publish a complete record of the results so

far. To this end, it was decided that work from 2012 onward would consist of study seasons in the excavation house at Umm Qēs to process the data and results gathered to date.

The following volumes of the final publication are already published or planned:

Volume 1: Introduction¹⁰

Volume 2: Early and Middle Bronze Age (Strata 25–17)¹¹

Volume 3: Late Bronze Age (Strata 16–14)¹²

Volume 4: Iron Age and Persian Period (Strata 13–9)¹³

Volume 5: Hellenistic and Roman Period (Strata 8–6)

Volume 6: Hellenistic to Umayyad Period (Strata 8–3). Ceramic, Glass and Metal Finds¹⁴

Volume 7: Byzantine and Umayyad Period (Strata 5–3)

Volume 8.1/8.2: Wādī al-‘Arab Survey¹⁵

Volume 9: The Iron Age, Hellenistic and Early Roman Period in Area II¹⁶

All volumes will be or have been already published online in English, in order to make the results available free of charge and to a wide audience. The online publication also allows the integration of 3D-images, reconstructions and digital films. Furthermore, original data from the excavations, such as plans and database extracts, are included. These additional documents are published in German¹⁷; however, they will be understandable to anyone with some knowledge of the German language and allow professional researchers to access the primary data.

The printed version of the publication can be ordered from Gütersloh Verlag in Germany. Volumes 1, 2, 3, 6, 8.1/8.2 and 9 have already been published.

General comments on the systems and processes used in the publications follow:

The Palestine Grid 1923 is the basis for the geographic grid system used for the project. It was first

6 Schmidt (ed.) 2022.

7 Häser – Schmidt (eds.) 2019.

8 For a complete list of the publications concerning the ‘Gadara Region Project’ cf. <<http://www.tallziraa.de/Publikationen/0335.html>> (10.12.2022).

9 Cf. www.tallziraa.de

10 Several authors in: Vieweger – Häser (eds.) 2017.

11 Vieweger 2019.

12 Soennecken 2022.

13 Soennecken in prep.

14 Kenkel 2020; Hoss 2020a; Hoss 2020b.

15 Soennecken – Leiverkus 2021.

16 Schmidt (ed.) 2022.

17 Cf. the appendices to the present volume.

used in the autumn 2001 for 5 m x 5 m squares on Tall Zirā'a, for both excavation and survey work¹⁸.

- The citation style is based on the guidelines of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), but has been adapted to the conventions of English language publications.
- In order to minimize misunderstandings, the problem of transliterating Arabic and Hebrew words into English orthography with Latin letters for local place and family names is solved with by the transcription system of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, which is based

on the guidelines of TAVO (Tübinger Bibelatlas des Vorderen Orients).

- In this publication, the name of the site is called *Tall Zirā'a*. Other transcriptions include *Tell Zer'ah* (MEGA Jordan; Jadis; Kerestes et al. 1977/1978; Glueck 1951a; Glueck 1951b); *Tell Zer'a* (Reicke – Rost 1979); *Tell Zara'a*/*Tell Zara'a* (Schumacher 1890; Steuernagel 1926); *Tell Zira'a* (Hanbury-Tenison 1984), *Tall Zar'a* (AAJ, SHAJ).
- All dimensions in the catalogues and in the captions are in cm unless otherwise stated.

18 Cf. Vieweger – Häser (eds.) 2017, 235–237 for the grid system used on Tall Zirā'a.

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Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832)

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Jutta Häser

INTRODUCTION

by J. Häser

This volume 7 of the Tall Zirā'a Final Reports contains the results of the excavations of the Late Roman to Umayyad strata, *i.e.* Strata 5 to 3, which were carried out under the direction of D. Vieweger and J. Häser between 2001 and 2011 as well as in 2014.

The geographical setting and the morphology of Tall Zirā'a, the natural environment in the Wādī al-ʿArab, the research history of the site, the aims of the 'Gadara Region Project,' the methodology used in surveying and excavation as well as the framework of the archaeological work were published in *Volume 1* of the final Tall Zirā'a publication series¹. They will not be repeated here.

To date, three areas—labeled Area I, II, and III—have been opened on Tall Zirā'a (*Fig. 0.4–0.8*). Excavations were carried out from 2003 to 2011 in Area I, from 2006 to 2009 and in 2011 in Area II and in 2007, 2008, and 2014 in Area III². This results in a total excavation area of about 3000 m².

In Area I the exploration was carried out expecting living areas and workshops, in Area II administrative buildings and in Area III a prestigious building of the Roman and/or Byzantine period.

The building complexes in Area I and II show a development that makes a division into three main strata, *i.e.* Strata 5 to 3, reasonable. For Area III, it is difficult to decide whether this place was also built on at the time of Stratum 5, since excavation there was not as intensive as in the Areas I and II. Further investigations are necessary to clarify the situation. However, it is obvious that with the construction of a church in Area III, a new architectural stratum with the designation 4 began. Stratum 3 marks the further development of architectural structures in all three areas. It was during this period that the highest density of occupation was found in the excavated areas.

Although the finds were mixed due to numerous intrusions in the different stratigraphic levels, Stratum 5 can be dated to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods, while the contexts of Stratum 4 belong to the fully developed Byzantine period. Stratum 3 can be dated from the very Late Byzantine to the Umayyad period. The transition from the Byzantine to the Early Islamic period is smooth, both in terms of architecture as well as pottery and

small finds. A cultural break is not apparent until the Abbasid period, caused here not by political changes but by the devastating earthquake in AD 749 that destroyed many other sites in the region³. Due to this transition, and instead of a sharp break, the Byzantine and Early Islamic/Umayyad period will be presented together in this volume. The strata of the later Islamic periods will be described in another volume of the final reports.

The excavations confirmed the results of the tall survey carried out in 2001, which revealed the highest number of sherds in the Roman and Byzantine periods (5541) and the Late Byzantine-(Umayyad) period (7125) (*Fig. 0.9 and 0.10*)⁴. It should be taken into account that the finds in the upper levels of a tall are overrepresented, but the dramatic decrease in the Islamic period with only 374 sherds is more than obvious.

In 2014, a geomagnetic prospection was carried out on Tall Zirā'a⁵. Due to the fact that all walls were built from limestone, which cannot be detected in great detail using this method, the prospection revealed nevertheless some indications of the built-up area on the tall (*Fig. 0.11*). In some cases—especially in the space between Area I and II—there are walls that could belong to Strata 4 or 3, as the excavated walls are continued in the geomagnetic image. The prospection also shows that there are no walls left from the southern part of the buildings in Area II, which means that the edge of the building Complex K has been reached.

The geomagnetic image also shows that the walls of the Byzantine period continue into the northwesternmost unexcavated area between Area I and II. However, their connection with tower in Complex G 2 in the northeast corner of Area I could not be clarified.

1 Vieweger – Häser (eds.) 2017.

2 Vieweger – Häser 2017a, 27–57; Vieweger – Häser 2017b, 235–266.

3 Häser 2023.

4 Vieweger et al. 2017; Vieweger 2017, 142–149; Kenkel 2017, 84–90.

5 Rassmann – Reiter 2017, 193–196.



Fig. 0.4 Tall Zirā'a with its three excavation areas and the artesian spring in 2011 (Source: APAAME, D. Kennedy).

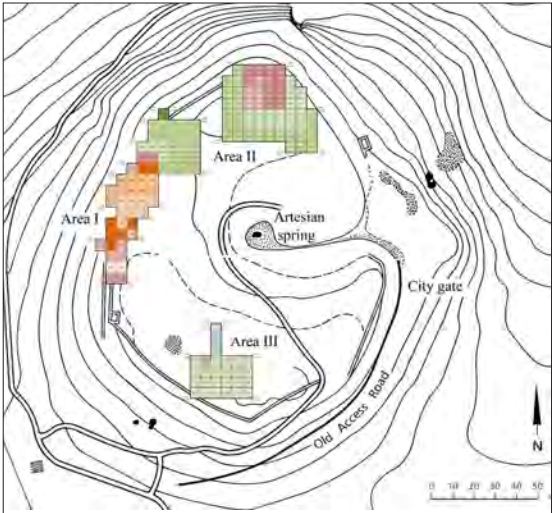


Fig. 0.5 Tall Zirā'a. Topographical map with Areas I to III with 5 m × 5 m excavation squares (Source: BAI/GPIA).

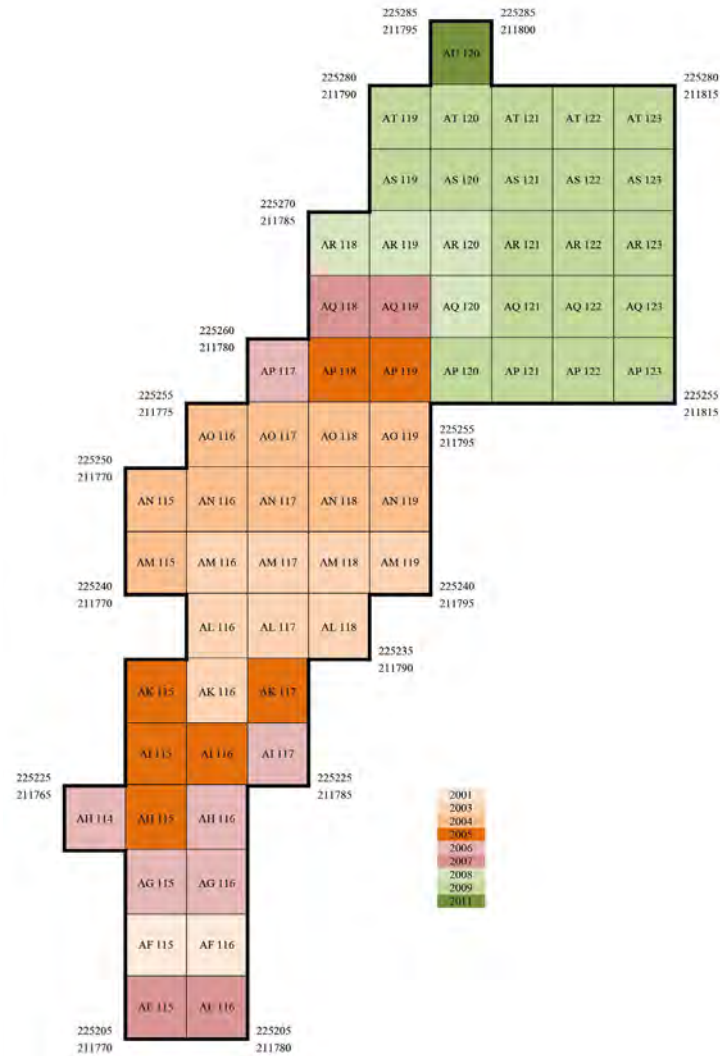


Fig. 0.6 Plan with squares in Area I (Source: BAI/GPIA).

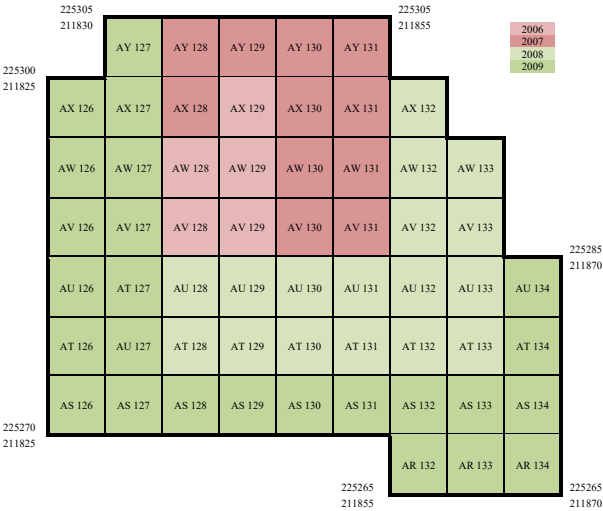


Fig. 0.7 Plan with squares in Area II (Source: BAI/GPIA).

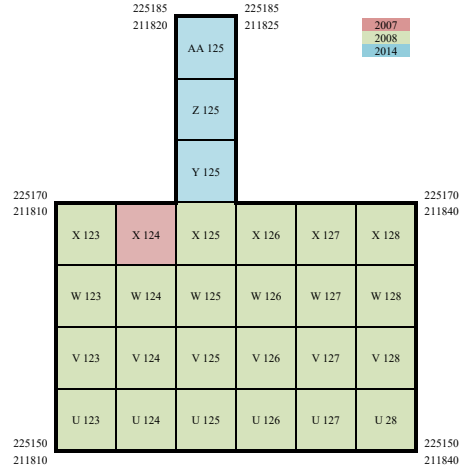


Fig. 0.8 Plan with squares in Area III (Source: BAI/GPIA)

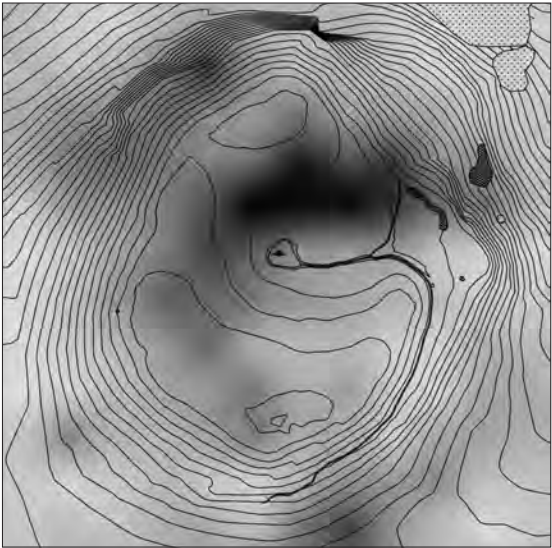


Fig. 0.9 Distribution of Roman and Byzantine pottery sherds between 0 (white) and 15 (black) per 400 m² (Source: BAI/GPIA).

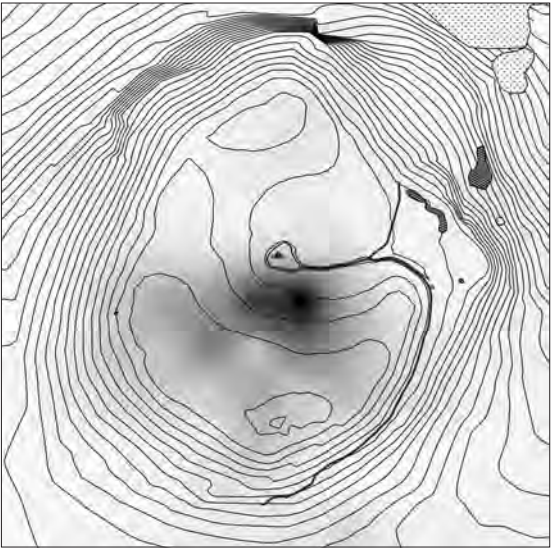


Fig. 0.10 Distribution of Late Islamic pottery sherds between 0 (white) and 15 (black) per 400 m² (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The description of the excavated architectural features is divided into three chapters corresponding to the Strata 5 to 3. These chapters are subdivided in Area I, II and III. The characterization of the individual strata in the present volume follows the scheme used already in Vol. 3 and Vol. 4 of the Tall Zīrā'a final publication series:

1) A short comprehensive introduction with a GIS map of the tall and a map of the area including context numbers and complex label. The complexes are labeled by capitals (A, B, C etc.) from north to

south and from west to east. The individual contexts (walls, floors, pits etc.) are color coded.

- red wall
- dark red wall that has already been used in the previous stratum
- dark red number in brackets collapsed wall
- green pit
- brown soil accumulation/debris
- blue tabun/fire place
- orange floor.



Fig. 0.11 Contour map of Tall Zirā'a with possible indications of walls carried out with a geomagnetical survey combined with the architectural features of Stratum 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA; K. Rassmann – S. Reiter).

2) Short description of each complex with its location in the area and the grid system.

3) Description of each room identified by numbers (A 1, A 2 etc.), again from north to south and from west to east. A room constitutes an enclosed area and can be either an interior space or a courtyard.

a) The description of the rooms refers to their boundaries and their architectural features. Unless otherwise stated in the text, the term 'wall' refers to the foundation of a wall. This generally consisted of several layers of limestone. The overlying brickwork was usually built from mud bricks of which hardly any have survived. Finds from walls give always a *terminus ad quem* for the construction of a wall since the objects stem from earlier levels. Sometimes, however, younger material penetrated into the remaining wall foundation, because pits were dug and stone material was looted.

b) After the description of the rooms, installations like ovens, silos etc. are described. The term 'context' denotes a coherent area (i.e., a find context within a square, usually a wall, installation, oven, soil, or floor). In some cas-

es, a find was assigned a context number, but this documentation practice was common only in the early excavation seasons. All maps and pictures of complexes and contexts are oriented to the north.

c) The next step describes the fill layers. These can be either fill between two floor levels, collapse debris from the roofs or walls, a floor, paving, or an area that was intentionally leveled when a new building was to be constructed. Since they can only occasionally be clearly distinguished, 'fill layer' is chosen as the generic term and is further specified in the text when possible. The fill layers overlying a stratum's floors are also included because the finds they contain belong to that stratum.

d) The description includes also the listing of selected and relevant finds. Finds are labeled with a six-digit number, the prefix 'TZ', and a three-digit suffix (e.g., TZ 001234-001). All finds are stratigraphically recorded in an appendix (Tab. 0.1). Finds are described in the context of the stratum where they were discovered, even if they may be dated to an earlier or later period. These appendices are published online on the home page of the final Tall Zirā'a publication.

4) At the end of each complex description there is a short table listing all contexts belonging to this complex (Tab. 0.2). This is a condensed version of the detailed table in the appendices, indicating only whether there are finds in a particular context. Finds are categorized into artefacts, which are objects worked or made by humans, and ecofacts, such as organic material, components of the natural environment, e.g., unworked animal bones. Artefacts are divided into ceramics and small finds.

The pottery from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine strata has been profoundly dealt with by F. Kenkel in her dissertation, which has been published online in German⁶. A summary of her results as well as a catalogue has been published by F. Kenkel in English in the Tall Zirā'a final reports Vol. 6⁷. The metal and glass artefacts of the Hellenistic to the Islamic periods were treated by S. Hoss and also included in Vol. 6 of the final reports⁸. The pottery, metal and glass finds were typologically evaluat-

6 Kenkel 2012.

7 Kenkel 2020.

8 Hoss 2020a; Hoss 2020b.

Befund	Quadrant	Komplex	Beschreibung			Bemerkung			Interpretation		
5	AM 118	D 4	Trockenmauer aus Feldsteinen und Spolien			Stratum 05 auch 04 a.b.c.03 a.b			Mauer		
	Material	Fundnr.	Ansprache	Anzahl	Warengruppe	Bemerkung	Datierung	Dekor	Typologie	Typ	---
	Keramik	20621	Deckel	1	WM C Buff		MB SB EZ			Bauchscherbe	
			Flasche	1	WM C Buff		MB SB EZ			Henkel mit Randlippe	
			Flasche/ Krug	1	WM C Buff		MB SB EZ			Henkel	
			Kochtopf	1	CP 5		MB	Relief- dekor	Kt MB 1b	Bauchscherbe	
			Kochtopf	1	CP 5		MB			Randlippe	
			Krug	1	HM R2B		FB			Boden	
			Krug	1	WM C Buff		MB SB EZ			Bauchscherbe mit Henkel- ansatz	
			Krug	1	WM C Buff		MB			Randlippe	
			Krug	2	WM C R2B		MB SB EZ			Bauchscherbe mit Henkel- ansatz	
			Schale	1	WM C Buff		MB SB EZ			Randlippe	
			Schale	1	WM C R2B		MB			Randlippe	
8	AL 117	D 5/6	Trockenmauer aus Feldsteinen			Stratum 05 auch 04 a.b.c.03 a.b			Mauer		

Tab. 0.1 Example of table with detailed registration of contexts and finds (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3271	AR 120	loose sediment with cobbles	A 2	✓	✓	–
3280	AR 120	sandy, loose sediment	A 2	✓	✓	✓
3294	AR 120	remains of clay wall and stone foundation of tabun	A 2	✓	–	✓
3307	AR 120	debris	A 2	–	–	–

Tab. 0.2 Example of context table (Source: BAI/GPIA).

ed independently of their stratigraphic context. In the present volume, the defined typological groups were analyzed with regard to context and distribution in the different excavation areas.

The small finds made from bone, stone, ceramic, etc. from Strata 5 to 3 are catalogued in the present volume according to their stratigraphic context.

The period from the middle of the second century AD to the beginning of the fourth century AD is a time of almost constant external threat in the Roman East. It is also characterized by the transformation from paganism to Christianity with profound social changes. The year AD 324 does not mark the end of this turmoil, but a crucial turning point in history.

Emperor Constantine I gained supremacy over the Roman Empire and began to introduce Christianity as the state religion.

After the almost complete destruction of the Early Roman occupation in the first half of the second century AD on Tall Zirā'a, the wall remains were leveled and new buildings were erected. This took place during the fourth century AD. It could not be determined whether the tall was unsettled for a certain period of time or whether the occupation immediately followed the destruction of the former large Roman-era farmstead. However, the appearance of the architecture and the social group that inhabited the tall at that time changed almost completely.

These developments can be recognized in the excavations in Areas I and II but in Area III it is different. A large vaulted ashlar cistern was probably dug into the older strata in Hellenistic or Roman times. It was used as such at least in the Byzantine and/or Early Islamic/Umayyad periods. However, whether it was originally constructed for this purpose has not yet been proven. It may also have served as a substructure for a large Hellenistic and/or Roman building, which has now disappeared⁹. This does not exclude the simultaneous use as a cistern as it is known at other sites. Additionally, some layers adjacent to the cistern were excavated in a trial trench, but due to the very limited excavation area they do not give a clear indication of the function.

The dates given for the Byzantine, Early Islamic and Umayyad periods are based on historical events and are recognized by almost all scholars working in the southern Levant. It is obvious that the occupation of a site and the archaeological findings did not exactly follow these historical dates. In most cases, the transition from one period to the next is fluid and cannot be immediately recognized from the cultural material such as pottery and glass sherds, metal objects, etc. However, there are changes in architecture and household items that indicate a social change. This is true for both the beginning and the end of the Byzantine period at Tall Zirā'a.

Late Roman period c. 150–324 AD

Byzantine period 324–636 AD

Early Islamic – Umayyad period 636–750 AD.

9 Häser 2020, 407–412.

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St. Hoss, The Hellenistic to Islamic Metal Finds, in: D. Vieweger – J. Häser (eds.), Tall Zirā‘a – The Gadara Region Project (2001–2011) Final Report 6 (Gütersloh 2020) 393–431 and online https://www.tallziraa.de/data-file-bai/docs/final_publication/Tall_Ziraa__Volume_VI__complete.pdf (10.12.2022)

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1. THE LATE ROMAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE PERIODS

by J. Häser

1.1. The Late Roman and Early Byzantine Periods in Jordan

The period from the end of the third century to the middle of the seventh century was referred to as 'Late Roman,' 'Late Antiquity' and 'Byzantine'. Scholars who studied this period in Jordan largely agreed to use the term 'Byzantine' to refer to the period between the founding of Constantinople as the new imperial capital in AD 324 and the fall of the Roman Empire at the Battle of Yarmūk in AD 636¹. This period is again roughly divided into an early phase comprising the late third and fourth centuries and a later phase comprising the sixth and early seventh centuries. It is clear that these are only historical cornerstones in a fluid transmission from the Roman to the Byzantine Empire, which are not always visible in the archaeological records.

During the first half of the second century AD, the Roman Empire was prospering which can be observed in large building projects of theaters, amphitheaters, public baths and nymphaea. This development can also be recognized in the former Decapolis cities in Trans- and Cisjordan like Gadasra, Abila, Gerasa, Hippos, and Scythopolis. In the course of this development, the cities got a Romanized character, although they were inhabited by a mixed population consisting of local Semitic people, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Jews². Not only the cities benefitted of the infrastructure measures but also the chora due to the enhancement of the road and the water management systems (*Fig. 1.1*).

At the end of the second century and the beginning of the third century, the situation changed due to campaigns against the Parthian Empire (AD 195–199), the kingdom of Palmyra and the Sassanian Empire (AD 242 Gordian III against Šapur I). It is marked by the suspension of the mintage (AD 239 last minting under Gordian III) as well as by the fortification of the cities in southern Syria and northern Transjordan³. If these fortifications were intended to restrain the attempts of conquering the eastern parts of the Roman Empire by the local Arab tribes, the Sassanians or the kingdom of Palmyra is still under discussion⁴. Under the Roman emperor Philip the Arab (reign AD 244–249), Bostra received the sta-

tus of a metropolis. The Palmyrenean queen Zenobia succeeded over the Roman army in 267 and got the control over the provinces of Syria and Arabia. However, already in AD 272, the Roman emperor Aurelian (reign AD 270–275) defeated the Palmyrenean army and deported Zenobia to Rome.

In AD 284, Diocletian (reign 284–305) became Roman emperor (*Fig. 1.2*). He tried to solve the ongoing border conflicts and the difficult economic situation with various measures. He established a tetrarchy and divided the Empire in four administrative areas. He himself reigned over the eastern province (Oriens) and resided in Nicomedia (today Izmit in Turkey). Galerius got the province Illyricum, Maximian reigned over Italy, Raetia, Spain and Africa, and Constantine was responsible for Gallia and Britannia. Due to the changed structure of domination and the shift of the imperial residences to new places, the city of Rome lost its dominance⁵. Diocletian reorganized also the eastern provinces by dividing them in four imperial prefectures, twelve dioceses and about 100 small provinces. The area under study was part of the prefecture Oriens with its capital in Antioch at the Orontes (modern Antakya) and the province Syria Palaestina administered by a legate in Caesarea maritima. The separation of civil and military governance which was already set up by Galienus (reign AD 253/260–268) was continued by Diocletian⁶.

In order to protect the eastern provinces against the invasion of the Sassanians on the one hand and the Arab tribes on the other hand, Diocletian installed legionary fortresses at Laḡḡūn (Legio IV Martia) und Uḡruḡ (Legio VI Ferrata) in Transjordan and deployed the Legio X Fretensis from Jerusalem

1 Watson 2008, 443.

2 Millar 1998; Lichtenberger 2003.

3 Weber 2002, 79.

4 Cf. Parker 2000; Freeman 2008 with literature.

5 Demandt 2008, 48 f.

6 Demandt 2008, 245.



Fig. 1.1 Towns, fortresses, legion camps and road systems in Cis- and Transjordan during the Late Roman period (Source: Augé 2013, Fig. III.14).

to Aila (‘Aqaba). Moreover, he had renovated the so-called *Limes Arabicus*. He had also repaired the road system and installed the new *Strata Diocletiana*. The protection of the eastern border caused an increase in the settlement density in the eastern parts of the Roman Empire⁷.

In the course of a financial reform in the year AD 294, Diocletian abrogated the provincial mintage and only an imperial coinage became valid. The *folles* was introduced as a new copper coin. The currency reform was the basis for the renewal of the monetary economy⁸. The fiscal system underwent also a reform but the introduction of a maximal rate for goods and services was probably of minor success.

Not only the foreign threat but also the improvement of Christianity became a problem for the Roman Empire. In the year AD 303, Diocletian issued therefore the first of four edicts which should Christians lead back to the old faith⁹. These edicts resulted in the closing or demolition of churches and eradication of Christian literature, as well as

7 Parker 1992, 324; de Vries (ed.) 1998.
 8 Demandt 2008, 55–57.
 9 Demandt 2008, 57; Hauschild 2000, 139 f. A new view on the persecution of Christians between 284 and 312 gives Shin 2018.



Fig. 1.2 Coin minted c. AD 270 found on Tall Zirā'a, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110312-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.3 Coin minted AD 328/329 found on Tall Zirā'a, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111606-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

the martyrdom of Christians¹⁰. From this evolved several cults of martyrs which were also celebrated in Transjordan¹¹.

After Diocletian's abdication in 305, a new tetrarchy was installed but there were continuous struggles between the regents Maxentius, Maximinus Daia, Galerius, Licinius and Constantine¹². Between AD 305 and 311, Christians were increasingly persecuted under Maximinus Daia in the eastern provinces. Initially, this came to an end by the Edict of Milano released by Galerius in AD 311 and by Constantine and Licinius in AD 313¹³.

In AD 312, the army of Constantine defeated the army of Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge close to Rome what resulted in the takeover of the reign over the western part of the Roman Empire by Constantine. During the years from AD 313 to 324, Constantine reigned as emperor in the west and Licinius in the east. Since Constantine invaded in the eastern provinces of the empire, a new civil war arose. In AD 324, Constantine's troops defeated the army led by Licinius close to Adrianopolis (today Edirne in Turkey) and Chrysopolis (today the district Üsküdar in Istanbul) and Constantine raised to the solely Augustus of the Roman Empire (Fig. 1.3).

However, the battle at the Milvian Bridge not only changed the political primacy, it also led to a new acceptance of the Christian faith by the Roman emperor. Lactantius and Eusebius reported that Constantine is said to have had a vision before the battle against Maxentius, in which, according to Lactantius, the Christogram and, according to Eusebius, the cross with the inscription 'τοῦτ'ω νικά' 'hereby I conquer' should have appeared¹⁴. In response to this vision, Constantine is said to have ordered his soldiers, who were all pagan, to paint the Christogram on their shields. With the help of the Christian God, Constantine is said to have won this battle in the eyes of his contemporaries and also in his own opinion.

Constantine did not initially convert to the Christian faith, but in the following years the emperor and the church came closer. What reasons—personal, religious or political—motivated Constantine to promote Christianity cannot be said with certainty¹⁵. However, it is clear that Constantine was concerned with the unity of the Church. He issued an edict in AD 324, which indicated a turn towards support for the Christian church and a restrictive tolerance towards paganism and Judaism.

The internal church conflicts—in particular the Trinitarian dispute (Arian controversy)¹⁶—formed an increasing political problem, so that Constantine felt compelled to intervene himself, because the church could only exercise its state-supporting function through its unity. Thus, Constantine convened a council which was held in AD 325 at his palace in Nicaea (now Izmik near Istanbul) and under his leadership. At Constantine's urging, a formula for the relationship between God the Father and Christ was agreed upon. They were now referred to as 'consubstantial'. Arius and two Libyan bishops who insisted on their opinion and

10 Gemeinhardt – Leemans 2012, 1–14.

11 Weber 2002, 80.

12 Demandt 2008, 66–70.

13 Hauschild 2000, 140 f.

14 Demandt 2008, 40; Hauschild 2000, 143 f.

15 Hauschild 2000, 142–149.

16 Hauschild 2000, 151 f. Arius (c. AD 260–327) was an early Christian theologian who, based on the two-natures doctrine of Origines (Hauschild 2000, 166 f.), saw Jesus as created and therefore not divine, not consubstantial with God. At the Council of Nicaea in 325, Arianism was condemned as heretical. In addition to Arianism, non-Arian Origenic doctrines of the Trinity developed, which also rejected the confession of Nicaea. That is why today one no longer speaks of the Arian dispute, but of the Trinitarian dispute.

were excommunicated but later admitted back to the church¹⁷.

Rome retained its role as the political center in the west of the Roman Empire and as the religious center of Christianity. In AD 324, Constantine had a Christian basilica built there over the supposed tomb of the Apostle Peter, which was later named Old St. Peter's Basilica. However, Rome had already lost importance due to the expansion of residences in the various prefectures, but the central power of the Roman Empire was now visibly shifting eastwards with the founding of Constantinople as a new capital¹⁸. Not only there, but also in other places in the east Constantine promoted the building of churches. At the instigation of his mother Helena, Constantine had a church built in Bethlehem and Jerusalem, which, according to Christian tradition, mark the birthplace of Jesus on the one hand and his burial on the other.

Even though Constantine promoted Christianity, he was only baptized on the death bed by the Arian bishop Eusebius of Nicomedia. Constantine died in the year AD 337 and was buried in Constantinople¹⁹.

The decision to legalize the Christian religion and to restrict paganism and Judaism were of great impact on all public and private matters. Constantine's successors continued his policies except Julian (reign AD 361–363), who tried to revive the pagan faith but did not succeed.

Several factors influenced the political, religious and economic development of the Roman East: the constant threat of invasions at all borders of the vast Empire and therefore the need to shift the legions from one region to another, the continuous separation of the Western and the Eastern Empire, the unsolved ecclesiastical disputes and their influence on political decisions, the monastic movement and the beginning of Christian pilgrimage.

Another provincial reorganization was undertaken around AD 390 and the territory of modern Jordan was divided under the provinces Palaestina I, Palaestina II, Palaestina III and Arabia²⁰. Ecclesiastical divisions seem to have followed the imperial administrative units (*Fig. 1.4*)²¹. Jordan contained about 18 bishoprics, as attested by inscriptions in church mosaics. The Gadara region belonged to the province Palestine II which extended from the west across the north Jordan Valley onto the western side of the plateau, including the cities of Pella, Capitolias (Bēt Rās), Arbela (Irbid), Abila (Qweilbeh) and

Gadara (Umm Qēs). Scythopolis (Beth Shean) was the capital²². In 431, the three provinces of Palestine I, II and III came under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Jerusalem²³.

There are only few written sources which show the political and economic situation in Transjordan. Ecclesiastical records registered the participation of bishops of the regions at various councils²⁴ demonstrating their involvement in the ecclesiastical disputes but there are no hints of their actual confession.

The building of Christian features started in Jordan only in the last half of the fourth century AD, *e.g.* the crypt under the later five-aisled basilica at Gadara²⁵ and the so-called cathedral in Gerasa²⁶. The development of the city scape during the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period was investigated for example in Gerasa²⁷, Gadara²⁸ and Abila²⁹. These studies show a continued Roman building tradition including the erection, conservation or conversion of city walls, baths and theaters. The temples came out of use during the third or fourth century. However, except single Christian buildings a 'Christianization' of the city scape cannot be observed in this stage of urban development. The erection of churches and their domination of the cities' prospect started only slowly in the middle of the fifth century with a high-point in the sixth century. In general, it can be stated that the development varied due to the economic, political and strategical position of the cities.

Although dozens of surveys have been conducted investigating the rural countryside in the surrounding of the cities (chorai) and also in the vicinities of

17 Demandt 2008, 47 f.

18 Hauschild 2000, 149 f.

19 Demandt 2008, 54.

20 Mayerson 1988, 66 Fig. 1; Di Segni 2018, 247–267.

21 Wineland 2001.

22 Watson 2008, 460.

23 Watson 2008, 460.

24 Cf. the list in Michel 2001, 137.

25 Weber 2000, 23–35.

26 Brenk et al. 1994, 351 f.; Jäggi et al. 1997, 314.

27 Lichtenberger – Raja 2019.

28 Weber 1990; Weber 2002; Bührig – de Haen 1999; Bührig 2008; Bührig 2012.

29 Wineland 2001.

A new Christian movement developed in Egypt and Anatolia at the end of the third century: the monkhood. Initially, only single persons left their community and lived in solitude and contemplation at the fringes of the desert. However, after a short time, this movement gained numerous followers, especially after Christians were allowed to openly profess their faith. Some of these ascetics gathered disciples around them, from which monasticism developed and spread fast over Syria and Palestine at the end of the fifth and especially during the sixth century AD.

The earliest report on monks in Jordan stems from the pilgrim Egeria³¹. She visited biblical places in the Holy Land like Mount Nebo at the end of the fourth century where she found monks living in a *laura*³². The establishment of *coinobia* and *adyar* (sig. *dayr*)³³ started in Jordan in the second half of the fifth century AD with a peak in the sixth century AD³⁴. The establishment of monasteries in or close to rural settlements was often seen as one of the driving forces for the Christianization of the countryside³⁵.

Another reason for the establishment of monasteries is the rise of Christian pilgrimage. After the legalization of Christianity in the early fourth century AD, Christians started to visit biblical places in the Holy Land. The first known pilgrim in Jordan is Egeria who came from Spain or France. In Transjordan, she visited Mount Nebo and the proposed place of Jesus' baptism in the Jordan Valley. Monasteries built at holy places are Mar Liyas – Prophet Eliah, the Basilica of Moses on Mount Nebo, St. John the Baptist at Ainon-Saphsaphas, St. Aaron near Petra and Deir Ain Abbata or Sanctuary of Lot³⁶ but also these were not established before the end of the fifth century AD.

A very early pilgrimage site was suggested in Gadara by T. Weber³⁷. He interpreted the fourth century crypt with a tomb located at the entrance to a



Fig. 1.5 Fourth century AD crypt with a tomb built in front of Roman hypogeum (Source: J. Häser).

Roman hypogeum as the burial place of the possessed, whose demons, according to the tradition of Matthew 8:28–34, Jesus is said to have exorcised outside the gates of Gadara (*Fig. 1.5*). Later on, a five-aisled basilica was erected above this place which was a pilgrimage center according to T. Weber. Other interpretations allocated this tomb to one of the early bishops of Gadara or to the Gadarene martyr Zachaios.

Summarizing the facts, it can be stated that the period from the end of the third to the end of the fourth century AD can be observed as a time of slow transmission. Since there are only few written sources concerning the Early Byzantine period in Transjordan and the archaeology gives only a broad perspective of the development of the cities and the rural countryside it is hard to draw a clear picture. A more detailed reconstruction—although still with many gaps—can be carried out for the following centuries of the Late Byzantine period of the fifth and sixth century AD.

31 Donner 1979, 74; Röwekamp (ed.) 2018.

32 Röwekamp (ed.) 2018.

33 For the different types of monastic institutions cf. Piccirillo 1992, 21–24.

34 Hamarneh 2012, 279–281.

35 Bar 2005; Hamarneh 2012.

36 Hamarneh 2012, 279.

37 Weber 2000, 23–35.

1.2. The Late Roman and Early Byzantine Periods on Tall Zirā‘a

Remains assigned to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period (Stratum 5) were found in Area I and II (Fig. 1.6). In Area III only the Byzantine stratum (Stratum 4) has been reached.

During the preceding Roman period, Tall Zirā‘a was covered with a large farmstead composed of domestic buildings in Area I and II as well as industrial installations in Area I³⁸. Probably during this period, a large vaulted chamber was constructed in Area III which might have been the substructure of a large building³⁹. At the eastern edge of the tall, remains of a bath could be detected which have not been excavated yet.

According to S. Schütz, all find categories show a decrease from the middle to the end of the second century AD⁴⁰. She assumed that the end of the settlement might have been caused by an earthquake. Signs for a destruction by military forces were not found.

Pottery and coin finds show that Tall Zirā‘a was not completely abandoned after the second century AD. It can be assumed that a small rural settlement or a military guard post for the protection of the important route along the Wādī al-‘Arab leading up to Gadara was stationed there. The abandonment of the tall by the civic population and the probable installation of a guard post would be understandable regarding the political events and the economic development from the mid second century to the beginning of the fourth century AD as described in *Chap. 1.1*. Since there were no architectural remains found which can be assigned to this phase, it can be supposed that these few persons were living in some building remains of the former settlement. The building in north-eastern corner of Area I shows a continuation with slight changes from the Hellenistic to the Umayyad period and might have been used during the Late Roman period.

As pointed out in *Chap. 1.1.*, the time from the middle of the second to at least the first quarter of the fourth century AD was a period of decline due

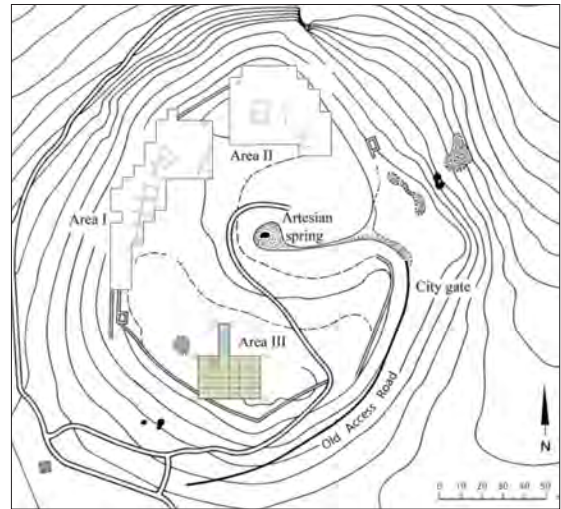


Fig. 1.6 Plan of Tall Zirā‘a with architecture in Areas I and II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

to the pressure at the eastern frontiers of the Roman Empire. Although the habitation on Tall Zirā‘a was probably not destroyed by military forces, the situation must have been effected the chora of Gadara and their inhabitants. Therefore, it took probably some decades until Tall Zirā‘a was resettled at a larger extent again. Before the new construction started, almost all building remains were levelled to the ground just leaving some scanty wall remains on the surface⁴¹.

The new building phase started probably in the first quarter of the fourth century AD or slightly later showing a completely changed layout in comparison to the previous occupation. The architecture of Stratum 5 in Areas I and II consisted in general of houses with two or more rooms arranged in complexes of one or two rows. The buildings and their equipment demonstrate a limited living standard and give all in all the impression of a small rural settlement.

38 Schütz forthcoming.

39 Häser 2019, 407–412.

40 Schütz forthcoming.

41 Schütz forthcoming.

1.2.1. Stratum 5 in Area I

1.2.1.1. Introduction



Fig. 1.7 Plan of Complexes A to H in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The architectural remains in Stratum 5 of Area I comprised three large buildings labeled Complexes B, D and H as well as larger unbuilt areas in between named Complexes A, C, E, F and G (Fig. 1.7). In the northwestern part of Area I, the unbuilt area is called Complex A. Complex B is situated south of Complex A 2 in the Squares AO 119 and AP-AR 118-120. The unbuilt areas in the Squares AP-AR 118 were assigned to Complex B 7. The unbuilt area between the Complex B in the north and Complex D in the Squares AO 116-AO 119 has been named Complex C. The large building complex south of this unbuilt area in the Squares AO 116-119, AN-AM 117-119, AL 116-118, AK-AI 118 and AH 117 has been labeled Complex D. The unbuilt area south of it in the Squares AH 115 and AG-AE 115-116 has been named Complex E. The open space east of Complex D in the Squares AN 119 and AM 119 is Complex F and the unbuilt area east of Complex B in the Squares AP 120 and AQ-AT 121-123 is Complex G. The building Complex H is situated in the Squares AR-AS 123, AQ 122-123 and AP 122-123 east of the open space Complex G.

The buildings were constructed of at least two rows of rooms slightly bent from northeast to southwest following the contour line of the hill. The size of the rooms is relatively standardized, this is especially true for Complex D. Whereas Complexes B and D were founded on the destruction layers of Stratum 6, Complex H continued with slight changes from the earlier strata.

In many cases, the foundation walls of the new buildings were cut down to the foundation walls of the destroyed Iron Age or even Bronze Age houses. This caused an intense disturbance of the stratigraphy with the result that in many contexts Bronze Age and Iron Age material was mixed with later finds. Foundation trenches could not be recognized.

Generally, the foundation walls were made as two-leaf masonry of large cobbles and cut stones using a lot of spolia. Spaces were filled with smaller stones. In order to level the layers of large stones, a layer of small stones was inserted in between. Only in few instances, doorways could be recognized (e.g. Context 115 in Complexes D 4/6). Therefore, the access system could not be clarified. The floors were made from pisé sometimes mixed with lime. Tesserae and floor tiles were found only in a very small number which shows that there were no mosaic or tile floors. Remains of tabuns were only found in the courtyards and only one cooking pit

was recognized inside a room. Food production and cooking seems to be managed outside the houses in Area I in contrast to Area II. A large number of amphorae and pithoi point to food storage but none of the rooms could be assigned as storage room.

The find spectrum points to a limited living standard with a reduction of ceramic table wares, only few imported ceramic vessels and almost no private belongings like hygienic cutlery or jewelry. No tools or working areas were found which give a hint to workshops and craftsmanship.

1.2.1.2. Building Description

Complex A

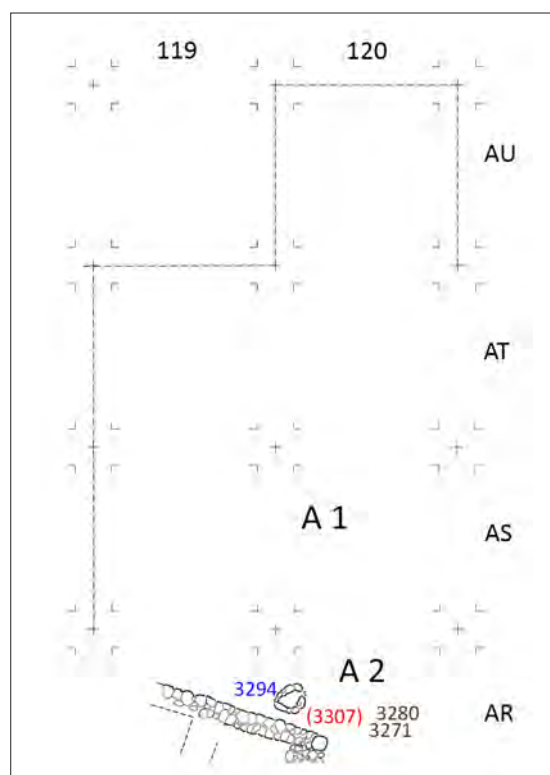


Fig. 1.8 Plan of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex A is an open space north of Complex B and west of Complex G 1 and G 2 (Fig. 1.7 and Fig. 1.8). Already in the previous Stratum 6, it was used as a dumping area and no special building or handicraft activities could be observed.

The tabun Context 3294 was excavated in front of the north wall of room Complex B 2 (Fig. 1.8



Fig. 1.9 Tabun Context 3294 in Complex A 2 in Area I in Stratum 5, view from northeast to southwest (Source: BAI/GPIA).

and 1.9). This oven was built from layers of clay and Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery sherds (TZ 005265) which were probably collected from the debris in Complex A. It was protected by the stones of the collapsed wall Context 3307 on its east side.

The fill layers Contexts 3271 and 3280 were situated east of the tabun 3294 just in front of the probable entrance to room Complex B 2 in courtyard A 2. The sediment contained a mixture of pottery sherds (TZ 004971, TZ 004987) dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Roman and Byzantine period, flint objects (TZ 011307-001, TZ 011309-001, TZ 011412-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 011319-001, TZ 011391-001), a basalt quern (TZ 011390-001) and a basalt basin (TZ 011441-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 011396-001), sherds of glass vessels (TZ 011328-001, TZ 011328-002), a bronze arrowhead (TZ 011296-



Fig. 1.10 Bronze arrowhead, TZ 011296-001. Dimensions: L 6.8, W 1.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.11 Bronze spearhead, TZ 011381-001. Dimensions: L 3.7, D 0.7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.12 Coin minted AD 328/329, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 011278-001. Dimension: D 1.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

001; Fig. 1.10), a bronze lance point (TZ 011381-001; Fig. 1.11), an iron ring (TZ 011411-001) and a coin of Constantine I dated to AD 328/329 (TZ 011278-001; Fig. 1.12).

It seems that the area in front of the north wall of Complex B was a working area for preparing food. It must be used during the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods, a dating which can be assumed from the pottery findings and supported by the coin of Constantine I. The finds of the arrowhead and the spearhead are remarkable since there were only few weapons found in Stratum 5.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3271	AR 120	Fill layer/wall collapse	A 2	✓	✓	–
3280	AR 120	Fill layer	A 2	✓	✓	✓
3294	AR 120	Mud-brick wall/tabun	A 2	✓	–	✓
3307	AR 120	Wall collapse	A 2	–	–	–

Tab. 1.1 Contexts of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex B

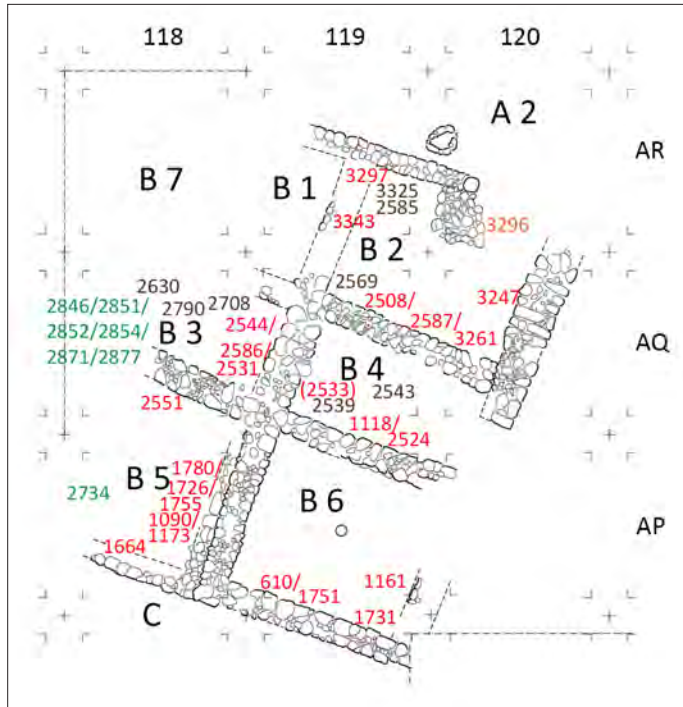


Fig. 1.13 Plan of Complex B in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex B is situated south of the open area Complex A 2, west of the courtyard Complex G 1 and north of the courtyard Complex C (Fig. 1.7 and Fig. 1.13). The west flank of the building is broken off due to the instable slope of the tall. Complex B consists of six rooms Complexes B 1 to B 6 and an open space to the west called Complex B 7.

Complex B 1

Complex B 1 was the northwesternmost room of Complex B (Fig. 1.13). The foundations of this room were constructed with drystone walls from cobbles Context 3297 in the north and Context 3343 in the east. The south wall just remained by some stones and the west wall did not remain.

The wall Context 3297 contained only Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery sherds except one sherd of Byzantine date (TZ 005073). Additionally, a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 011496-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 011497-001) and some animal bones (TZ 011550) were found.

Complex B 2

Room Complex B 2 shared the north wall Context 3297 and the west wall Context 3343 with room Complex B 1 and the south wall Contexts 2508/2587/3261 as well as the east wall Context 3247 with room Complex B 4 (Fig. 1.13).

The room measured approximately 7.6 m from west to east and 5.9 m from north to south. The entrance to this room was probably situated in its northeast corner where a rounded stone was built in wall context 3297. The pavement of small cobbles Context 3296 was laid out just at this entrance area inside the room. A fragment of a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 011482-001) was found between the stones.

Inside the southern wall foundations Contexts 2508/2587/3261 pottery from the Roman to Byzantine period (TZ 004104; TZ 004199, TZ 004965), glass sherds of the Late Roman to Byzantine period (TZ 011331-001; Fig. 1.14) and a basalt quern (TZ 011314-001) were found. The east wall Context 3247 contained Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds (TZ 004982), a fragment of an Early Roman calcite bowl (TZ 012676-001) and a shell (TZ 011430).



Fig. 1.14 Rim sherd of glass vessel, TZ 011331-001. Dimensions: D opening 6, H 2.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Room B 2 was filled with the loose sediment Contexts 3325, 2585 and 2569 which yielded Bronze Age, Iron Age and Late Roman or Early Byzantine pottery sherds (TZ 005048), a flint blade (TZ 011611-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 009636-001) and animal bones (TZ 011545, TZ 011552, TZ 009714, TZ 009621).

Complex B 3

Complex B 3 shares its northern wall with Complex B 1, its south wall Context 2551 with Complex B 5 and its east wall Contexts 2544/2586/2531 with Complex B 4 (Fig. 1.13). The lower part of the east wall Context 2544 was already built during the Iron Age II C and was re-used during the Late Roman to Byzantine period.

Since the west wall did not remain, only the extension from north to south can be determined with 2.5 m. No entrance was recognized.

The wall foundation Context 2551 contained pottery (TZ 004193, TZ 004289, TZ 004426) of Iron Age, Roman and Byzantine date as well as some animal bones (TZ 009786).

The foundation wall Contexts 2544/2586/2531 yielded Bronze and Iron Age pottery (TZ 004197, TZ 004394, TZ 004415), flint tools (TZ 010143), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 010299-001), a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 010312-001), a glass bead (TZ 010350-001) and animal bones (TZ 010156, TZ 010384). The upper part of the foundation wall Contexts 2586 and 2531 contained Bronze and Iron Age as well as Roman and Byzantine pottery (TZ 004191, TZ 004221, TZ 004234, TZ 004172, TZ 004206) and some animal bones (TZ 009692, TZ 009724, TZ 009614, TZ 009706).

The room was filled with sediment Context 2630 and 2790 which contained a mixture of Bronze and Iron Age as well as Hellenistic to Byzantine pottery sherds (TZ 004226, TZ 004262, TZ 004444, TZ 004498), two sherds of faience

vessels (TZ 004262-038 and TZ 004262-039), one glass sherd (TZ 010051), an iron nodule (TZ 009731) and some animal bones (TZ 009768). Another layer of sediment Context 2708 contained a sherd of a glass beaker (TZ 010053-001) of a type which has a wide range of dating from the first to the eighth century but flourished in the fourth century AD.

Complex B 4

Complexes B 4 shared the foundation wall Contexts 2508/2587/3261 with Complex B 2 in the north, the wall Contexts 2544/2586/2351 with Complex B 3 in the west, a part of wall Context 3247 with Complex B 2 in the east and wall Contexts 1118/2524 with Complex B 6 in the south (Fig. 1.13).

The room measured about 3 m from north to south and 5 m from west to east. The entrance was probably situated in the east and opened to the courtyard G 1.

The south wall Contexts 1118/2524 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 004119, TZ 004140) of Iron Age, Roman and Byzantine date, two tesserae (TZ 009487-001) and animal bones (TZ 009523, TZ 009558, TZ 009559).

Pottery sherds of Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine date (TZ 004130, TZ 004123), a part of a basalt bowl (TZ 009917-001) and animal bones (TZ 009547) were found in the fill layers Contexts 2543 and 2539. No finds were found between the stones of Context 2533.

Complex B 5

Room B 5 is situated south of Complex B 3 and west of Complex B 6 at the southwest corner of the building (Fig. 1.13). Like in the rooms B 1 and B 3 the west wall did not remain. The room shared the north wall Context 2551 with room B 3, and the east wall Contexts 1780/1726/1755/1090/1173 with room B 6. The south wall Context 1664 abutted on the courtyard C.

The room measured about 5.3 m in north-south direction. No entrance could be recognized.

Pottery sherds of Bronze and Iron Age, and of the Hellenistic to Byzantine period (TZ 003242, TZ 003287, TZ 002749), a lower grinding stone made from basalt (TZ 008219-001) and some animal bones (TZ 007062) were built in the wall Contexts 1780/1726/1755/1090/1173. A single diagnostic pottery sherd (TZ 002749-005) dates between

the fifth and the seventh century AD stemming from wall Context 1173.

Complex B 6

Room B 6 was the southeasternmost room of Complex B. It shared its west wall Contexts 1780/1726/1755/1090/1173 with room B 5 and its north wall Contexts 1118/2524 with room B 4 (Fig. 1.13). There were only some stones of the east wall Context 1161 left. The south wall consists of Contexts 610/1751/1731.

It measured about 5.2 m from north to south and about 5 m from west to east. The entrance was probably located in the east wall and opened to the courtyard G 1 like room B 3.

Wall Contexts 610/1751/1731 contained pottery sherds of the Bronze and Iron Age as well as of the Roman to Byzantine period (TZ 002095, TZ 003271, TZ 003296), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 008408-001) and a flint tool (TZ 008448-001).

Complex B 7

The area west of rooms Complexes B 1, B 3 and B 5 was labeled Complex B 7 (Fig. 1.13). A large pit Contexts 2846/2851/2852/2854/2871/2877 filled with Hellenistic-Roman, Early Roman, Iron and Bronze Age pottery sherds (TZ 004543, TZ 004593, TZ 4574), a wall fragment of an Early Roman bowl (TZ 010284-001) and a base fragment of a beaker (TZ 010597-001) both cut from calcite, a flint blade (TZ 010486-001) and some bones from sheep/goat, cattle and pig (TZ 010537, TZ 010727) was situated west of Complexes B 3 and B 5. The youngest finds date to the Late Roman or Byzantine period.

Another pit Context 2734 was excavated just outside of Complex B 5. It contained only Bronze and Iron Age pottery sherds (TZ 004373), a bowl fragment made from basalt (TZ 010613-001), bones from sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 009964, TZ 010381, TZ 010403). A bronze stem of a cosmetic instrument (TZ 010695-001) let assume that the pit was used for rubbish also in the Roman or Byzantine period.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
1090	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1118	AP 119	Wall	B 4/6	–	–	–
1161	AP 119	Wall	B 6	–	–	–
1173	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1664	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5	✓	–	–
1726	AP 118/119	Wall	B 5/6	–	✓	–
1731	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6	–	✓	–
1751	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6	✓	–	–
1755	AP 118/119	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1780	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	✓	–	–
2508	AQ 119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2524	AQ 119	Wall	B 4/6	✓	✓	✓
2531	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	✓	–	✓
2533	AQ 119	Wall collapse	B 4	–	–	–
2539	AQ 119	Fill layer	B 4	✓	✓	✓
2543	AQ 119	Fill layer	B 4	✓	✓	✓
2544	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	–	–	–
2551	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/5	✓	–	✓
2569	AQ 119	Fill layer	B 2	✓	✓	✓
2585	AQ 119	Fill layer	B 2	–	–	–
2586	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	✓	–	✓

2587	AQ 118/119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2630	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 3	✓	✓	✓
2708	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 3	–	✓	–
2734	AP 118	Fill layer	B 7	✓	✓	✓
2790	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 3	✓	–	–
2846	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	✓	✓	–
2851	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	✓	–	✓
2852	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	–	–	–
2854	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	✓	–	✓
2871	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	–	–	–
2877	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	–	✓	–
3247	AQ 120	Wall	B 2	✓	✓	✓
3261	AQ 120	Wall	B 2/4	✓	✓	–
3296	AR 120	Wall collapse	B 2	✓	✓	–
3297	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3325	AR 119	Fill layer	B 2	✓	✓	✓
610	AO 119	Wall	B 6	✓	–	–

Tab. 1.2 Contexts of Complex B in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex C

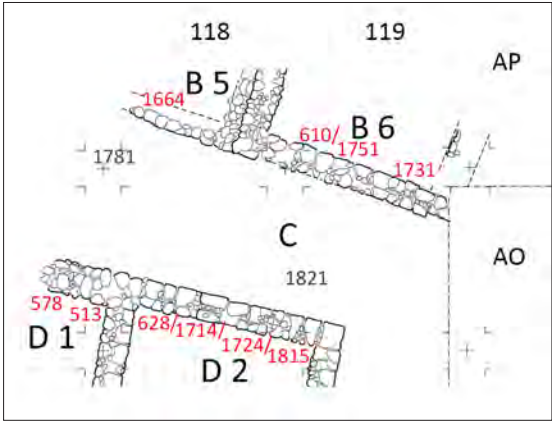


Fig. 1.15 Plan of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The approximately 5 m wide open space between the building Complex B to the north and the building Complex D to the south was named Complex C (Fig. 1.7 and Fig. 1.15). In the western part was a fill layer Context 1821 which contained a mixture of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad pottery sherds (TZ 003272, TZ 003289, TZ 003337, TZ 003380, TZ 003415), fragments of a platter (TZ 008158-001), one frag-



Fig. 1.16 Bottom side of unfinished basalt mortar bowl, TZ 008185-001. Dimensions: D 14.8, H 12 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

ment of a mortar bowl (TZ 008159-001) and one unfinished mortar bowl with three feet (TZ 008185-001; Fig. 1.16) and different kinds of rubbing stones (TZ 008186-001, TZ 008187-001, TZ 008188-001, TZ 008375-001, TZ 008377-001) all made from basalt, as well as bones from sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 008222, TZ 008322, TZ 008323).

A similar assemblage was found in the fill layer Context 1781 consisting of pottery sherds (TZ 003241), a mortar bowl made from basalt (TZ 007071-001), a limestone door hinge (TZ 008070-001) and a sheep bone (TZ 008106-001).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
1781	baulk AO/AP 118	Fill layer	C	✓	✓	✓
1821	AO 118/119	Fill layer	C	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 1.3 Contexts of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex D

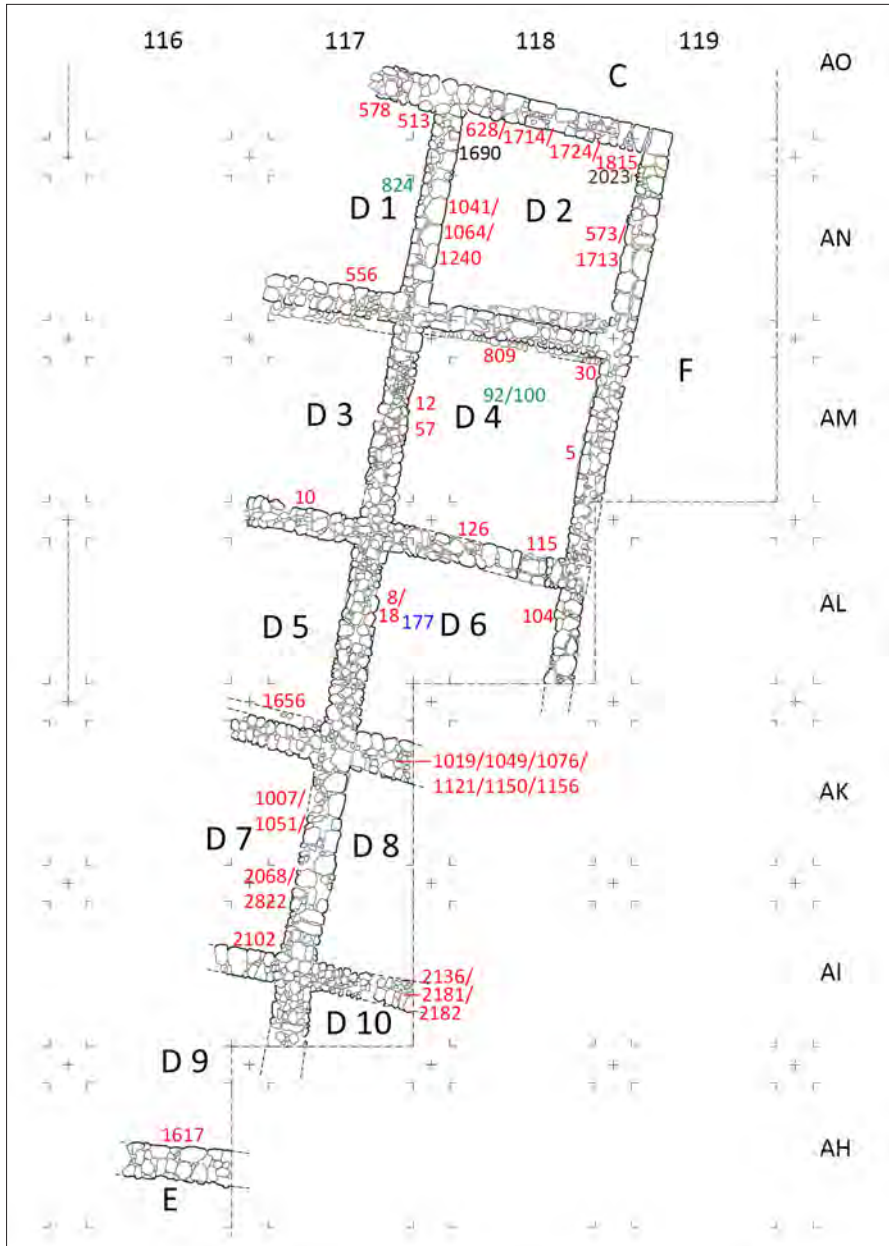


Fig. 1.17 Plan of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex D is situated south of the unbuilt area Complex C, west of Complex F and north of Complex E (*Fig. 1.7* and *Fig. 1.17*). It consisted of ten rooms which were arranged in two rows oriented from northeast to southwest following the curve of the slope. However due to the steepness of the slope, the western part of the building was extremely damaged and most of the foundation walls are lost there.

It seems that the rooms were originally of similar size of about 5 m x 5 m inner space. Only during the later phases these rooms were divided in smaller compartments.

The finds which were uncovered inside the foundation walls of Stratum 5 reflect obviously the habitation pattern of the former Strata 6 and 7. Whereas a lot of Hellenistic and Roman pottery was found in Complex B of Stratum 5, only few sherds of these periods came to light in the foundation walls of Complex D. This area was undeveloped during the Hellenistic and Roman period and therefore material of these periods was sparse at the spot.

Complex D 1

Room Complex D 1 was the northwesternmost room of the building (*Fig. 1.17*). Its north wall Contexts 513/578 continued in straight line from the north wall of room Complex D 2. However, it was broken off to the west after 1.5 m. Some Bronze and Iron Age sherds (TZ 002026, TZ 002092) were found inside the wall. The south wall Context 556 continued also from room Complex D 2 and was broken off after 3 m. In this wall pottery sherds (TZ 002020) of the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Hellenistic and the Roman period were found. The east wall Contexts 1041/1064/1240 of Complex D 1 was shared with room Complex D 2. The wall contained pottery

sherds (TZ 002784) of the Bronze and Iron Age as well as the Roman and Byzantine period. Additionally, a basalt quern (TZ 007092-001) was found.

A pit Context 824 was found in the east of the room that yielded only few Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery sherds (TZ 002466).

The room measured 5 m from north to south. No entrance and no floor could be recognized.

Complex D 2

Room Complex D 2 is situated in the northeast corner of Complex D (*Fig. 1.17*). It measured 5 m x 5 m. No entrance was recognized.

Its foundation walls were built of cobbled and dressed stones: Wall Contexts 628/1714/1724/1815 in the north, wall Contexts 573/1713 in the east, wall Context 809 in the south, wall Contexts 1041/1064/1240 in the west.

The north wall Contexts 628/1714/1724/1815 contained pottery sherds (TZ 003176) of the Bronze and Iron Ages, the Roman and the Byzantine periods, Roman and Byzantine glass sherds (TZ 007889-001–TZ 007889-003; *Figs. 1.18–1.20*, TZ 007889-004–TZ 007889-006, TZ 008286-001), a fragment of a bowl (TZ 008493-001), a probable door hinge stone (TZ 008167-001), a rubbing stone (TZ 008495-001), a mortar bowl (TZ 008499-001) all made from basalt, a complete shell (TZ 008275-001) as well as pig, cattle, sheep/goat bones (TZ 007971, TZ 008504).

Pottery sherds of the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Byzantine period (TZ 002068) were found in the east wall Contexts 573/1713.

No floor could be determined. It was probably removed by the later construction of the pavement Context 1636 in Stratum 4.



Fig. 1.18 Foot of glass vessel, TZ 007889-001. Dimension: D 4.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.19 Foot of glass vessel, TZ 007889-002. Dimension: D 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.20 Rim sherd of glass vessel, TZ 007889-003. Dimensions: D opening 7, H 4.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The fill layer Context 2023 below wall Context 1815 and above the Iron Age wall Context 2047 contained pottery sherds (TZ 003541, TZ 003580) of Bronze and/or Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date as well as bones of sheep/goat, cattle and camel (TZ 008700, TZ 008118).

Complex D 3

Room Complex D 3 was located south of room Complex D 1, west of room Complex D 4 and north of room Complex D 5 (Fig. 1.17). Room Complex D 3 had the same north-south extension like room Complex D 4 but the east-west extension of room Complex D 3 cannot be determined due to the missing western wall. No entrance to the room could be recognized.

Complex D 3 shared its north wall Context 556 with room D 1. The south wall Context 10 was the continuation of wall Context 126 of room D 4. Room Complex D 3 and room Complex D 4 shared wall Contexts 12/57 which contained only sherds of the Bronze and Iron Ages (TZ 001186, TZ 001207).

Complex D 4

Room D 4 was located south of room D 2 sharing its north wall Context 809 with room D 1, its western wall Contexts 12/57 with room D 3 and its south wall Context 126/115 with room D 6. The east wall was labeled as Contexts 5 and 30 (Fig. 1.17). It contained only pottery sherds (TZ 020621) of the Bronze and Iron Age.

A threshold Context 115 was visible in the east part of wall Context 126. This is the only clear connection between two rooms in the building Complex D. Glass sherds of a flask and two bowls (Context 215; TZ 001537-001–TZ 001537-003) were found in the soil close to the threshold.

Room D 4 measured c. 5.5 m x 5 m. All walls were built as usual from cobbles and worked stones.

A pit Contexts 92/100 was found in the northern part of the room, which contained pottery (TZ 001189, TZ 001302) of the Bronze and Iron Age but mainly of the Roman and/or Byzantine period.

Complex D 5

Complex D 5 was situated south of room D 3 and shared its north wall Context 10 with it (Fig. 1.17). Like the other rooms on the western hill slope the

west wall was cut off. The south wall of this room Context 1656 was shared with room D 7 and the east wall Contexts 8/18 with room D 6.

Complex D 5 measured about 5 m from north to south. No entrance was recognizable.

The wall Context 1656 in the south contained pottery sherds (TZ 003116) of the Bronze and/or Iron Age as well as of the Late Roman or Early Byzantine period.

Complex D 6

Room D 6 is located south of room Complex D 4 sharing wall Contexts 126 and the threshold Context 115 (Fig. 1.17). It shared also wall Contexts 8/18 with room D 5 west of it. The south wall Contexts 1019/1049/1076/1121/1150/1156 was shared with room D 8. A coin was found between the stones of the foundation wall Context 1049. It is a Nummus showing Constantine I or one of his sons (TZ 006998-001; Fig. 1.21) and can be dated between AD 337 and 361 with high probability. This gives a *terminus post quem* for the building of this foundation wall.

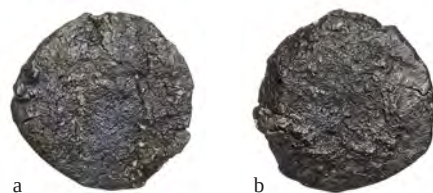


Fig. 1.21 Coin minted AD 337–361, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 006998-001. Dimension: D 1.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The pottery sherds (TZ 002644, TZ 002660, TZ 002691, TZ 002733) which was found inside the south wall Contexts 1019/1049/1076/1121/1150/1156 can be dated to the Bronze and/or Iron Age, the Roman and the Byzantine period. Additionally, an iron nodule (TZ 006932-001), a shell (TZ 007147-001) and a cattle bone (TZ 007055) were found.

The east wall of room D 6 was Context 104 which was the south extension of Context 5 which was the east wall of D 4.

A small pit Context 177 with some pottery sherds (TZ 001452) as well as remains of ashes and burnt clay was located in the western part of room Complex D 6 and was probably used for cooking. The youngest sherd inside this pit can be dated to the Roman or Byzantine period (TZ 001452-008).

Room D 6 measured 5 m x 5 m in its interior. No entrance and no floor could be recognized.

Complex D 7

Complex D 7 shared its north wall Context 1656 with Complex D 5 and its east wall Contexts 1007/1051/2068/2822 with room Complex D 8 (Fig. 1.17). The fill of this wall comprised pottery sherds (TZ 002702, TZ 003627, TZ 004512, TZ 04531) of the Bronze and Iron Ages as well as from the Hellenistic, Roman and/or Byzantine periods. The youngest diagnostic sherd dates to the late third or early fourth century AD (TZ 004512-003). Additionally, two querns (TZ 010622-001, TZ 010623-001), a fragment of a bowl (TZ 010627-001) all made from basalt as well as one tessera (TZ 008984-001) and few bones of sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 009010, TZ 010400) were uncovered.

The south wall Context 2102 was shared with room D 9. The western part of Complex D 7 did not remain. Therefore, only the north to south dimension could be determined with about 4.8 m. No entrance could be recognized.

Complex D 8

Room Complex D 8 shared its western wall Contexts 1007/1051/2068/2822 with room D 7 and its north wall Contexts 1019/1049/1076/1121/1150/1156 with room D 6 (Fig. 1.17).

The south wall Contexts 2136/2181/2182 of room Complex D 8 joint to wall Context 2068/2822 to the west. A coin minted in Jerusalem during the reign of Herod and dated between 40 BC to AD 4 was found in Context 2136. This gives a *terminus post quem* for the erection of this wall. In the same context pottery sherds mainly of the Bronze or Iron Ages and only single specimens of Helle-

nistic, Roman and/or Byzantine date (TZ 003719, TZ 003786) were uncovered.

The north to south dimension was about 5 m. No entrance could be recognized.

Complex D 9

Room Complex D 9 is situated south of room D 7 and west of room D 10 (Fig. 1.17). The north wall Context 2102 was shared with D 7. The western wall was collapsed like in the other rooms of the tell's western slope. The east wall Contexts 2068/2822 extended from rooms D 7 and D 8 to the south but the connection to the south wall Context 1617 was missing, due to the limited extension of the excavation trench. The lower part of this wall was built during the Iron Age II C and was re-used during the Early Byzantine period. Pottery sherds (TZ 003103, TZ 003200, TZ 003253) of the Bronze and Iron Ages as well as of the Byzantine period were found inside the wall. Additionally, three tesserae (TZ 007862-001, TZ 008058-001) and animal bones (TZ 008102) were detected there.

The room measured about 4.8 m from north to south. No entrance and no floor could be recognized.

Complex D 10

Complex D 10 was excavated east of room D 9 sharing its west wall Contexts 2068/2822 which ran from the north separating the rooms D 7 and D 8. D 10 was also situated south of D 8 with which it shared its northern wall Contexts 2136/2181/2182 (Fig. 1.17). Only the northwest corner of this room could be uncovered due to the extension of the excavation trenches.

D 9 and D 10 are the southernmost rooms of Complex D bordered by the unbuilt space labeled as Complex E.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
513	AO 118	Wall	D 1	–	–	–
578	AO 117	Wall	D 1	✓	–	–
824	AN 119	Pit	D 1	–	–	–
1041	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
1064	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	✓	✓	–
1240	AN 118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
556	AN 117	Wall	D 1/3	✓	–	–

573	AN 119	Wall	D 2	✓	–	–
1713	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
628	AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
1714	AN/AO 119	Wall collapse	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1724	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
1815	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	✓	✓	✓
2023	AN/AO 119	Fill layer	D 2	✓	–	✓
1690	AN/AO 118/119	Find	D 2	–	✓	–
30	AM 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
809	AN 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
12	AM 117	Wall	D 3/4	✓	✓	–
57	AM 117	Mill stone	D 3/4	–	–	–
10	AL 117	Wall	D 3/5	–	–	–
5	AM 118	Wall	D 4	–	–	–
92	AM 118	Fill layer	D 4	✓	✓	–
100	AM 118	Pit	D 4	–	–	–
115	AL 118	Threshold	D 4/6	–	–	–
126	AL 118	Wall	D 4/6	–	–	–
8	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
18	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
1656	AK/AL 117	Wall	D 5/7	✓	–	–
104	AL 118	Wall with spolia	D 6	–	–	–
177	AL 117	Fill layer	D 6	–	–	–
2822	AI 117	Wall	D 7/8	✓	✓	✓
2068	AI 117	Wall	D 7/8	✓	✓	✓
2102	AI 117	Wall	D 7/9	–	–	–
1019	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	✓	–
1049	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	✓	✓
1076	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1121	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	✓	✓
1150	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1156	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
2136	AI 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	✓	–
2181	AI 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
2182	AI 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1617	AH 116	Wall	D 9	✓	✓	✓
1007	AK 117	Wall	D 9/10	–	–	–
1051	AK 117	Wall	D 9/10	✓	–	–

Tab. 1.4 Contexts of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex E

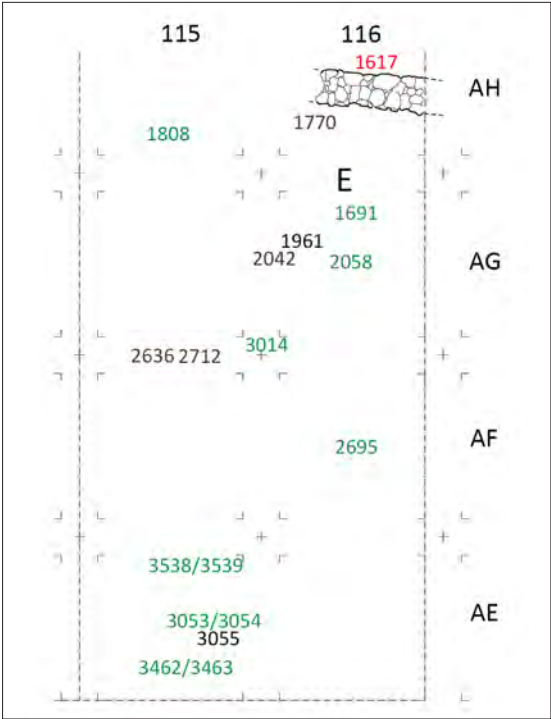


Fig. 1.22 Plan of Complex E in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex E comprises the unbuilt area south of Complex D in Stratum 5 (Fig. 1.7 and Fig. 1.22). The archaeological material consists mainly of debris of the earlier periods and pit fills of the Byzantine period.

The fill layers Contexts 1795, 1796 and 2636 did not contain any finds. In Context 1770 pottery

sherds (TZ 003262) of the Bronze or Iron Age and from the Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine period as well as some animal bones (TZ 008026, TZ 008107) came to light. Context 2042 contained Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery sherds (TZ 003616) and one glass sherd (TZ 008602-001). Context 2712 yielded few Roman or Byzantine pottery sherds (TZ 004326).

The pit fills showed always a mixture of pottery sherds dating from the Bronze and/or Iron Age to the Byzantine period: Context 1808 (TZ 003275, TZ 003280, TZ 003331, TZ 003401) together with a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 008199-001), a flint hammer stone (TZ 008210-001) and some bones of goat, sheep/goat, and cattle (TZ 008131, TZ 008225, TZ 008320); Context 1691 (TZ 003133) together with some animal bones (TZ 007976); Context 1961 pottery sherds (TZ 003518) of Iron Age and Hellenistic-Early Roman date; Context 2058 (TZ 003586), Context 2695 (TZ 004284, TZ 004406) together with animal bones (TZ 009787, TZ 010407); Context 3014 the fill of a p pottery sherds (TZ 004713) of Bronze/Iron Age date together with a flint tool (TZ 010825) and animal bones (TZ 010849); Context 3538/3539 (TZ 005306, TZ 005383, TZ 005402, TZ 005437, TZ 005492, TZ 006881) together with a flint tool (TZ 012333) and some bones of sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 012412, TZ 012440, TZ 012454, TZ 012751, TZ 016768); Context 3053/3054 (TZ 004740, TZ 004757) together with a glass bead and sherds (TZ 010887-001, TZ 010888) and a flint tool (TZ 010903); Context 3055 a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 010869-001). No finds were found in the pit fill of Contexts 3462/3463.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
1691	AG 116	Pit fill	E	–	–	✓
1961	AG 116	Fill layer	E	✓	–	–
1770	AH 116	Fill layer	E	–	–	✓
1795	AH 116	Fill layer	E	–	–	–
1796	AH 116	Fill layer	E	–	–	–
1808	AH 116	Fill layer	E	✓	✓	–
1961	AG 116	Find	E	✓	–	–
2042	AG 115/116	Fill layer	E	✓	✓	–
2058	AG 116	Pit	E	✓	–	–
2636	AF/AG 115	Fill layer	E	–	–	–

2695	AF 116	Pit fill	E	✓	–	✓
2712	AF/AG 115	Fill layer	E	✓	–	–
3014	AF 116	Pit fill	E	✓	✓	✓
3053	AE 115	Pit fill	E	✓	✓	✓
3054	AE 115	Pit fill	E	✓	–	–
3055	AE 115	Find	E	–	✓	–
3462	AE 115	Pit	E	–	–	–
3463	AE 115	Pit	E	–	–	–
3538	AE 115	Pit	E	–	–	–
3539	AE 115	Pit	E	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 1.5 Contexts of Complex E in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex F

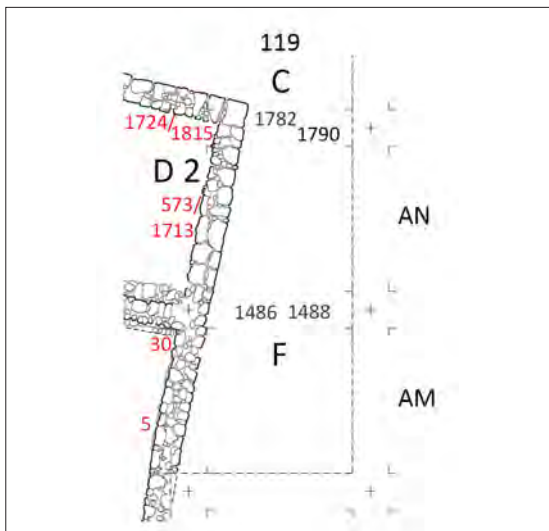


Fig. 1.23 Plan of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The area labeled F is located east of Complex D. It was unbuilt in Stratum 5 and probably used as a courtyard or a street (Fig. 1.7 and Fig. 1.23). A layer of small and some large stones laid in pisé Context 1486 covered the area east of building Complex D 2 and D 4. It contained the pottery sherds (TZ 002995) of the Bronze and/or Iron Age as well as Roman and/or Byzantine period. Additionally, the fragment of a chalk mug (TZ 007647-001) of Early Roman date was found.

The area was levelled before the construction of the pavement. The soil Context 1488 contained pottery sherds (TZ 002986) of the Bronze and/or Iron Ages as well as the Roman and/or Byzantine period. The diagnostic sherd TZ 002986-

069 of the Galilean bowl type Gb3.1 can be dated between the second and the fourth century AD and the Galilean bowl type Gb5.2 (TZ 002986-031) between the third and the fifth century AD⁴². They give a *terminus post quem* for the layout of the pavement.

The soil comprised also some tools of the daily life like the bronze hilt of a knife or dagger (TZ 007547-001; Fig. 1.24), basalt rubbing stones (TZ 001652-001, TZ 001653-001, TZ 007645-001), the basalt hinge (TZ 001654-001; Fig. 1.25),



Fig. 1.24 Fragment of bronze hilt of knife or dagger, TZ 007547-001. Dimensions: L 4.8, W 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.25 Fragment of basalt hinge stone, TZ 001654-001. Dimensions: D 10.5, H 7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

42 Kenkel 2012, 163–165 Blatt 36. 39.



Fig. 1.26 Quartz bead, TZ 007548-001. Dimensions: D 1.9, H 1.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

a mortar bowl (TZ 007648-001), and jewelry like the quartz bead (TZ 007548-001; Fig. 1.26).

The levelling soil contained also a large quantity of animal bones from sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 007517, TZ 007703, TZ 007730) as well as one bone from a gazelle. In addition, three sea-shells (TZ 007542-001, TZ 007542-002) were found.

No remains of a pavement were found in the northern part of Complex F but only the fill layer Context 1782 which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 003359) of Bronze and/or Iron Age as well as of Late Roman to Byzantine date.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
1486	baulk AM/AN 119	Wall collapse	F	–	✓	–
1488	baulk AM/AN 119	Fill layer/wall collapse	F	✓	✓	✓
1782	AN/AO 119	Fill layer	F	✓	–	–
1790	AN/AO 119	Charcoal sample	F	–	–	✓

Tab. 1.6 Contexts of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex G

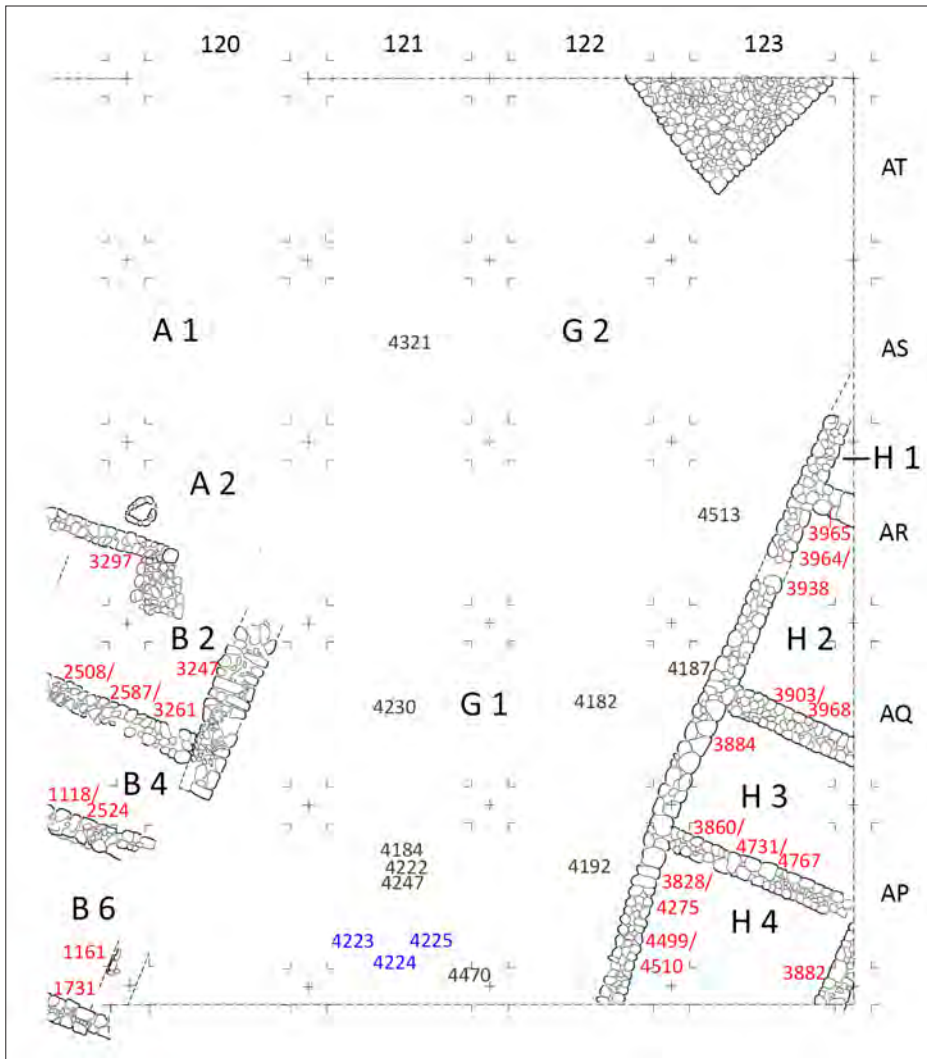


Fig. 1.27 Plan of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The unbuilt area east of Complexes A and B and west of Complex H was labeled Complex G (Fig. 1.7 and Fig. 1.27). The area was mainly used as a dump area during the Roman period what is shown by the mixture of finds in the debris of the older strata.

It has been divided into the southern part G 1 and the northern part G 2 along the baulk between the Squares AR and AS because the use of these two areas changed in Stratum 5. The northern part was still a dumping place whereas the southern part was used for food production as the tabuns demonstrate.

Complex G 1

A large number of pottery sherds (TZ 005980, TZ 006001, TZ 006023, TZ 006056, TZ 006097) was found in the debris Context 4230 west of Context 4182 and east of Complex B 2 (Fig. 1.27). Their dating ranges from the Middle Bronze Age to the Byzantine period. Some Hellenistic or Early Roman glass sherds (TZ 012894-001, TZ 013895), the fragment of a marble tile (TZ 013376-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 013508-001), some flints tools (TZ 013861-001, TZ 013878-001), bones of sheep, goat, cattle, pig, horse/donkey/mule and chicken (TZ 013292, TZ 013302,



Fig. 1.28 Glass bead, TZ 013243-001. Dimensions: L 0.9, D 0.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.29 Bronze knife blade, TZ 014114-001. Dimensions: L 6, I 3, Th 0.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.30 Basalt mortar bowl, TZ 013183-001. Dimensions: L 9.9, W 8.2, H 4.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013416, TZ 013472, TZ 013563) as well as a seashell (TZ 013823-001) came also to light.

Contexts 4184, 4222 and 4247 are soil and ash layers one superimposed upon the other in Square AP 121 south of Context 4230, west of Context 4192 and east of Complex B. Connected are the three tabun ovens Contexts 4223, 4224 and 4225. These contexts represent one occupation layer deliberately separated during excavation. They contained a pottery assemblage (TZ 005945, TZ 005970, TZ 005978) of the Middle Bronze and Iron Ages as well as of the Late Roman and/or Byzantine period, some glass sherds (TZ 013251-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 013327-001, TZ 013359-001), a limestone door hinge (TZ 013328-001), two basalt querns (TZ 013353-001, TZ 013354-001), two iron nodules (TZ 014179-001, TZ 014177-001), as well as bones from sheep, goat, cattle, pig and chicken (TZ 013288, TZ 013294, TZ 013314).

Context 4192 in Square AP 122 is the eastern extension of the aforementioned contexts belonging to the same occupation layer running to the western walls of Complex H. This layer contained a large number of pottery sherds (TZ 005999, TZ 006021, TZ 006125, TZ 006185, TZ 006219) which can be dated to the Middle Bronze and Iron Ages but primarily to the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods. In this context also Hellenistic or Roman glass vessel sherds (TZ 013892-001), two rubbing stones (TZ 013368-001, TZ 013370-001), an iron nodule (TZ 014173-001), a bronze fitting (TZ 014191-001), an undetermined iron object (TZ 014192-001), an iron nail (TZ 014195-001), as well as bones from sheep, goat, cattle, pig, chicken and fallow deer (TZ 013456, TZ 013461, TZ 013597, TZ 013914) were found.

Context 4470 belonged also to the occupational layer of Stratum 5. Burnt clay and ashy soil demonstrate that there were the remnants of tabun 4225. The pottery sherds (TZ 006308) show the same range of dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Byzantine period as the ones from Contexts 4192, 4184, 4222 and 4247.

Context 4182 is situated north of Context 4192, east of Context 4230 and west of Complex H yielded a large quantity of pottery sherds (TZ 005943, TZ 005948, TZ 005974, TZ 005997, TZ 006123, TZ 006184) dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages but primarily to the Hellenistic and Roman period. However, also some Late Roman and/or Byzantine sherds were found. This assemblage was complemented by the Hellenistic and Roman glass vessel sherds (TZ 013249-001, TZ 013889-001), a blue glass bead (TZ 013243-001; Fig. 1.28), two iron nails (TZ 014305-001, TZ 014312-001), an iron knife blade (TZ 014114-001; Fig. 1.29), a mortar bowl (TZ 013183-001; Fig. 1.30), a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 013205-001), a basalt quern (TZ 014219-001) and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 014285-001).

Context 4187 west of wall Context 3938 is a fill layer. The youngest pottery sherds (TZ 005998) in this fill can be dated to the Roman and/or Byzantine period but no diagnostic sherds are available for a more precise dating. Additionally, a glass sherd (TZ 013891-001) of Hellenistic or Early Roman date and some bones from sheep/goat, cattle and pig (TZ 13293) were found.

Context 4513 is a hard, clayey layer situated west of Complex H 2. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 006372) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman or Byzantine date.

According to the tabun ovens, the ash layers and the distribution of datable pottery sherds, it can be stated that the courtyard east of Complexes B 2 and B 4 in the Squares AP 121 and AP 122 was intensively used for food preparation. Less sherds of the Late Roman and/or Byzantine period came to light further north. Since the archaeological assemblage is extremely mixed with finds from the former strata of the Middle Bronze to Iron Ages and the Hellenistic and Roman periods—caused by building activities and pits—it is not possible to assign the stone and metal artifacts to any specific period. Only the glass vessels sherds are sometimes distinctive for a period and can be designated to the Hellenistic, Roman and/or Byzantine period.

Complex G 2

The northern part of the unbuilt area between Complexes A and B to the west and H to the east was used as a dumping area with several fill layers.

Context 4321 in Complex G 2 contained mainly pottery sherds (TZ 006079, TZ 006104, TZ 006138, TZ 006195, TZ 006226) of the Middle Bronze and Iron Ages and some of the Hellenistic to Byzantine period, a fragment of basalt quern (TZ 014401-001), and bones of sheep/goat (TZ 013486, TZ 013566, TZ 013766, TZ 013767, TZ 013771, TZ 014070).

In the northeast corner of Area I, the triangle of a tower foundation came to light (*Fig. 1.27*). The foundation runs through all layers down to the Bronze Age stratum. Since its remaining top level is situated only 50 cm below the surface, it must have been seen during the Roman and Byzantine period. However, it is not possible to ascertain if it was somehow in use during Stratum 5 and later.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
4182	AQ 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4184	AP 121	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4187	AQ 123	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4192	AP 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4222	AP 121	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4223	AP 121	Tabun	G 1	–	–	–
4224	AP 121	Tabun	G 1	–	–	–
4225	AP 121	Tabun	G 1	–	–	–
4230	AQ 121	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4247	AP 121	Fill layer	G 1	–	✓	✓
4470	AP 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	✓
4513	AR 123	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	–
4321	AS 121	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 1.7 Contexts of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex H

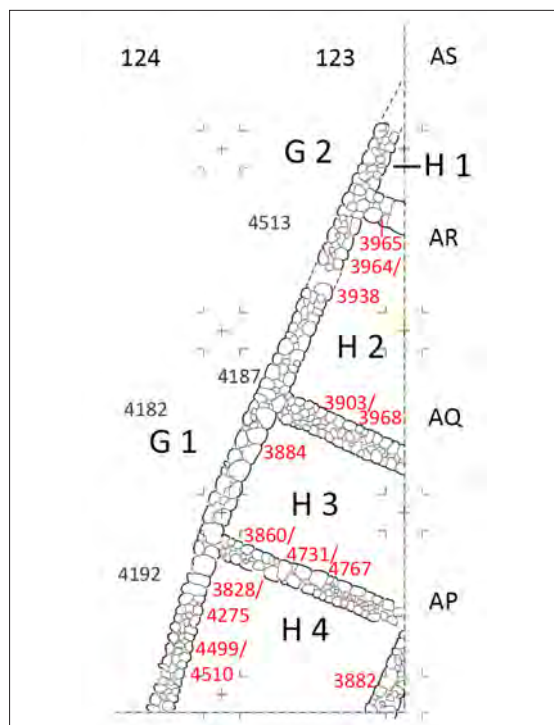


Fig. 1.31 Plan of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex H consisted of four rooms Complexes H 1 to H 4 (Fig. 1.7 and Fig. 1.31). It is located at the northeast side of the excavation Area I. There is a remarkable building continuity at this spot which started already in the Hellenistic period and continued to the Umayyad period. This was the only building which was not completely levelled in Stratum 6 a in the middle or the late second century AD. The foundations of the western walls of Complex H in Stratum 6 a⁴³ were reused and built-up in Stratum 5 slightly bending from the southwest to the northeast following the contour line of the hill. The inner division walls were completely removed in Stratum 5 and the internal structure was reorganized. The layout shows again a row of rooms of different dimensions. Many finds were built-in the walls deriving from former occupation layers. However, it is obvious that the Hellenistic to Roman material prevails in contrast to the Bronze and Iron Age material in the Complexes B and D. There are no diagnostic sherds which date later than the fifth century AD. The coin (TZ 012868-001; Fig. 1.34) was found inside a wall of Complex H 3 and H 4 and



Fig. 1.32 Limestone architectural element, TZ 013434-001. Dimensions: L 15.5, W 13.5, H 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.33 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 012942-001. Dimensions: W 3.1, H 4.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.34 Coin minted AD 364–378, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 012868-001. Dimension: D 1.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

can be dated between 364 and 378. This gives another *terminus post quem* for the building Complex H. It is also remarkable that none of the hundreds of sherds dated to the Late Byzantine period occur in the assemblages. Therefore, it can be concluded that Complex H was rebuilt at the end of the fourth or latest in the beginning of the fifth century AD.

43 Cf. Schütz forthcoming with a plan of Complex D in Stratum 6 a.

Complex H 1

The northernmost room of this building is Complex H 1 (*Fig. 1.31*). Only the southwest corner with the walls Contexts 3965 and 3964 of room Complex H 1 remained. The south wall Context 3965 contained pottery sherds (TZ 006511, TZ 006546) from the Hellenistic to the Late Roman and/or Byzantine period as well as a glass sherd (TZ 014517-001). The west wall Context 3997 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 006093) of Late Roman and/or Byzantine date and the reused limestone architectural element (TZ 0013434-001; *Fig. 1.32*).

The room was paved with small stones Context 3997.

Complex H 2

Room Complex H 2 is attached directly southwest on room Complex H 1 (*Fig. 1.31*). It measured c. 5 m in north-south direction. It shared its north wall Context 3965 with Complex H 1. The west wall was split in the northern part in Context 3964 and the southern part Context 3938 by the intrusion of a grave of Ottoman date. A stone object (TZ 013420-001) was built in wall Context 3964 and wall Context 3938 contained only an undated glass sherd (TZ 012951-001). The finds in the south wall Contexts 3903 and 3968 of this room comprised pottery sherds (TZ 005687, TZ 005700, TZ 006346, TZ 006508, TZ 006544, TZ 005754), glass sherds (TZ 012942-001, TZ 014518-001, TZ 014518-002, TZ 012960-001), an iron nodule (TZ 014471-001) and a flint tool (TZ 014621-001). The main bulk of the pottery sherds dates from the Hellenistic to the Roman period. The youngest diagnostic pottery sherd (TZ 005687-002) can be dated from the fourth to the sixth century AD and the youngest glass sherd (TZ 012942-001) from the fourth century to the Umayyad period (*Fig. 1.33*).

Complex H 3

Complex H 3 is situated just southwest of Complex H 2 and measures c. 3.5 m from north to south (*Fig. 1.31*). It shared the north wall Contexts 3903/3968 with room Complex H 2. The west wall foundation Context 3884 was built on the former wall Context 4509 of Stratum 6 a. The pottery sherds (TZ 005699, TZ 005345, TZ 006500) were built-in the wall dating primarily to the Hellenistic

and Roman periods. The youngest diagnostic sherds (TZ 006500-004, TZ 006500-005, TZ 006500-006) date between the first and fourth century AD giving a *terminus post quem* for the reconstruction of the wall in Stratum 5. The assemblage is complemented by the fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 014461-001) and a glass sherd (TZ 014888-001).

The south wall Contexts 3860/4731/4767 was also the north wall of room Complex H 4. No floor levels have remained inside the room. This wall contained many finds but most important is the coin minted during the reign of Valens or Valentinianus I c. AD 364–378 (TZ 012868-001; *Fig. 1.34*). The pottery sherds (TZ 005641, TZ 006575, TZ 006677, TZ 006752) can be dated between the Hellenistic and Byzantine period. The diagnostic sherd TZ 006677-007 date from the second to the fifth century AD. There are also some other finds like the fragment of a lower grinding stone (TZ 015606-001) and a flint tool (TZ 015008-001).

Complex H 4

Room Complex H 4 was situated southwest of Complex H 3 (*Fig. 1.31*). In this case, the north-south extension of the room cannot be determined since the south wall was not excavated. However, this is the only room where the east wall could be ascertained. The room measured from west to east c. 4.8 m.

As mentioned above, room Complex H 4 shared its north wall with room Complex H 3. On the west side it is limited by the wall Context 3828 which reused the foundations Contexts 4275/4499/4510 of earlier structures. The wall contained pottery sherds (TZ 005614, TZ 006046) of Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman and/or Byzantine date.

Context wall 3882 closed room Complex H 4 at the eastern side. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 005682, TZ 006887, TZ 020140) which are dated between the Late Hellenistic and the Byzantine period. The youngest diagnostic sherds of this assemblage (TZ 020140-002, TZ 020140-003) can be dated between the second and the fifth century AD. A fragment of a lower grinding stone (TZ 015667-001) and the fragment of a mortar bowl (TZ 015695-001) both made from basalt were also found inside this wall.

The interior of room H 4 was covered with a pisé floor Context 4276 which contained only two tesserae (TZ 013369-001).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3997	AR 123	Stone pavement	H 1	✓	✓	–
3965	AR 123	Wall	H 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3938	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3964	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3903	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	✓
3968	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	–
3884	AQ 123	Wall	H 3	✓	✓	✓
3860	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
4731	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
4767	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	–	✓	–
3828	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	–
3882	AP 123	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
4275	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
4276	AP 123	Pisé floor	H 4	–	✓	–
4499	AP 122	Wall	H 4	–	–	✓
4510	AP 122	Wall	H 4	–	–	–

Tab. 1.8 Contexts of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

1.2.2. Stratum 5 in Area II

1.2.2.1. Introduction



Fig. 1.35 Plan of Complexes I to M in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Area II is located on the north side of the tall plateau on a rise just above a 40 m steep slope. An area of 1500 m² was excavated during the 2006 to 2008 and in 2011 spring campaigns (Fig. 1.35). It comprises the Squares AR 133–AR 134, AS 126–AU 134, AV 126–AW 133, AX 126–AX 132, and AY 127–AY 131. The excavation reached the upper edge of the Iron Age II stratum but only in few squares. However, the dig brought to light extensive use of this part of the tall during the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad periods. Only a few finds can be assigned to later periods such as the Mamluk and Ottoman periods.

Similar to Area I, the foundation walls of the Byzantine buildings, which cut deep into the older strata, make a clear picture of the Hellenistic and Roman habitation difficult. However, stratigraphical analysis showed that the buildings of the Roman period were completely leveled, leaving only some scanty wall remains on the outer edges of the tall. This leveling created a small hill that raised the already high level of this part of the tall. It also had the effect that the buildings of the Byzantine period were slightly stepped and the absolute height of the floors of one row of rooms to the next extended at a lower level from the center to the edges of the area.

1.2.2.2. Building Description

Complex I

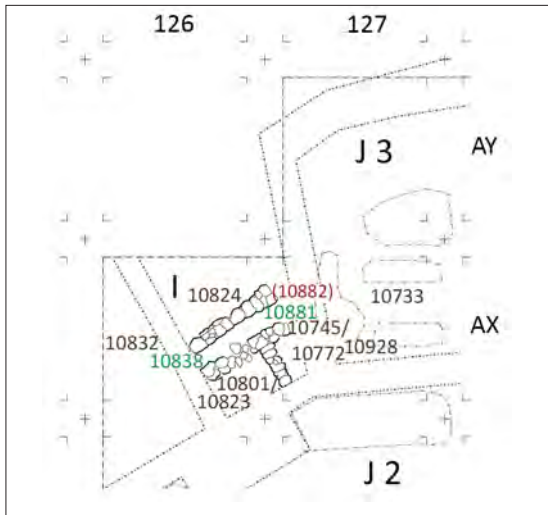


Fig. 1.36 Plan of Complex I in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

In the northwest corner of Area II in the Square AX 126 pit Context 10881 was excavated (Fig. 1.35 and Fig. 1.36). It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100994-001–TZ 100994-005) that can be dated between the Hellenistic and the Byzantine periods, two small spherical loom weights (TZ 111390-001, TZ 111390-002), which probably date to the Iron Age⁴⁴, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111440-001), a complete shell (TZ 111463-001), and a bottom fragment of a glass bowl (TZ 111465-001) that dates to either the Roman or the Byzantine times (Fig. 1.37)



Fig. 1.37 Bottom sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111465-001. Dimensions: D base 5.2; H 2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

and some unarticulated human bones. The pit was situated near the collapsed wall Context 10882 and some wall remains from earlier periods. Stratigraphically, this interment was carried out after the Hellenistic period and before the Byzantine period. Since the area was more densely occupied during the Roman period, it is quite possible that the deceased was buried in the Late Roman period, when this area was on the outer edge of the habitation. Its incompleteness can be explained by the intensive building activities during the Byzantine period. The cut of the grave into earlier strata caused the mixture of finds from at least the Hellenistic to the Byzantine periods. Context 10838 was the stone cover of the pit and contained pottery sherds (TZ 100958) of the Iron Age and the Roman and Byzantine periods.

The pit is surrounded by various fill layers of Stratum 5: Context 10824 pottery sherds (TZ 100913, TZ 100918, TZ 100947) of Iron Age, Hellenistic to Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111396-001, TZ 111398-001–TZ 111398-003) of Byzantine to Umayyad date, a limestone hinge stone (TZ 111436-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 111449-001, TZ 111692-001), a marble floor tile (TZ 111731-001), an iron nail (TZ 111383-001), bones of sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 111369); Context 10832 pottery sherds (TZ 100923) of Hellenistic-Roman date, a fragment of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 111446-001), bones of goat, sheep and pig (TZ 111357); Context 10801 pottery sherds (TZ 100900) of Roman-Byzantine date, a Hellenistic coin of the first century BC (TZ 111331-001), a glass sherd (TZ 111407-001) of Hellenistic to Umayyad date, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111454-001), bones of sheep/goat and pig (TZ 111346); Context 10823 pottery sherds (TZ 100912) of the Roman-Byzantine period.

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Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10801	AX 127	Fill layer	I	✓	✓	✓
10823	AX 126	Fill layer	I	✓	–	–
10824	AX 126	Fill layer	I	✓	✓	✓
10832	AX 126	Fill layer	I	✓	✓	✓
10838	AX 126	Wall collapse	I	✓	–	–
10881	AX 126/127	Grave	I	✓	✓	–
10882	AX 127	Wall collapse	I	✓	✓	–

Tab. 1.9 Contexts of Complex I in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex J

The undeveloped area around house Complex K is called Complex J (*Fig. 1.35*). This large area yielded the destruction level of Stratum 6 and the occupation layer of Stratum 5. Due to the leveling of walls, digging of pits and deep foundation walls of Stratum 4, the surface of this level

is very uneven and the archaeological material is highly mixed.

This area was subdivided into Complexes J 1 through J 4 to investigate the possible concentrations of finds in specific locations that could indicate working or depositional areas.

Complex J 1

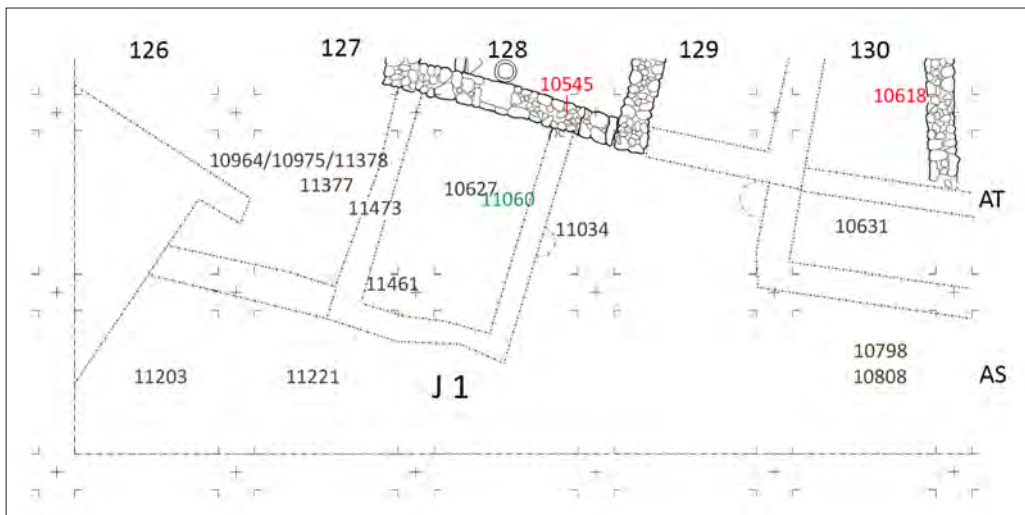


Fig. 1.38 Plan of Complex J 1 in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex J 1 comprises the Squares AT–AS 126–130 to the south of Complex K and west of Complex L 1 (*Fig. 1.35* and *Fig. 1.38*). The fill layers contained: Context 10631 pottery sherds (TZ 101629, TZ 101635, TZ 101638, TZ 101642, TZ 101651, TZ 101656), glass sherds (TZ 112667–

001–TZ 112667-034), two mortar bowls (TZ 112638-001, TZ 112637-001), a flint rubbing stone (TZ 112636-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 112700-001), flint flakes/tools (TZ 112691), a floor tile (TZ 112711-001), a coin dated between the fourth and fifth century AD (TZ 112686-001;



Fig. 1.39 Coin minted in the fourth or fifth century AD, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112686-001. Dimension: D 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.40 Sherd of pottery lamp, TZ 101368-007. Dimension: Th 0.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.41 Fragment of stone object, TZ 112379-001. Dimensions: L 15.7, W 8, H 4.7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.42 Coin minted in the fourth or fifth century AD, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112172-001. Dimension: D 1.0 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.43 Iron furniture fitting, TZ 112208-001. Dimensions: L 9.3, W 2.5, Th 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Fig. 1.39), animal bones (TZ 112739); Contexts 10964/10975 pottery sherds (TZ 101105) of Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111799-001–TZ 111799-007) also of Hellenistic-Roman, Late Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine date and bones of sheep/goat, cattle and horse/donkey/mule (TZ 111568); Context 11378 pottery sherds (TZ 101566) of the Bronze/Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112351-001 and TZ 112351-002) of Late Roman to Umayyad date, a flint tool (TZ 112543-001) and some animal bones (TZ 112594); Context 11377 a glass sherd (TZ 112350-001) and a flint tool (TZ 112542-001); Context 11473 without finds; Context 11203 pottery sherds (TZ 101344, TZ 101354, TZ 101368, oil lamp TZ 101368-007; Fig. 1.40) of the Roman to Byzantine period, a basalt weight stone (TZ 112052-001), a basalt fragment of undetermined function (TZ 112379-001; Fig. 1.41), animal bones (TZ 112062, 112073, 112092), a shell (TZ 112249-001), a small undetermined bronze object (TZ 112171-001), and most important a bronze coin (TZ 112172-001; Fig. 1.42) dated to the fourth or fifth century and three fragments

of a second coin (TZ 112173-001) which might be also of Byzantine date; Context 11221 pottery sherds (TZ 101372, TZ 101388, TZ 101419) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112311-001–TZ 112311-006) of Roman-Byzantine date, a flint tool (TZ 112526-001), animal bones (TZ 112086), a Hasmonean coin (TZ 112170-001), and an iron furniture fitting (TZ 112208-001; Fig. 1.43); Context 11461 pottery sherds (TZ 101649) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112681-001, TZ 112681-002) also of Roman-Byzantine date, a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 112702-001) and animal bones (TZ 112750); Context 10627 pottery sherds (TZ 100666, TZ 100670) of Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 111820-001), a lead object (TZ 110959-001) and a lead thread (TZ 110961-001); Context 11034 pottery sherds (TZ 101160, TZ 101176, TZ 101198) of Roman-Byzantine date, a large number of glass sherds (TZ 111812-001–TZ 111812-028) one of Hellenistic Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a part of a potter's wheel (TZ 111630-001; Fig. 1.44), a basalt quern (TZ 111629-001; Fig. 1.45), a bronze earring (TZ 111558-001; Fig. 1.46), and a shell (TZ 111624-



Fig. 1.44 Basalt potter's wheel, TZ 111630-001. Dimensions: L 15, W 12.2, H 11.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.45 Basalt quern, TZ 111629-001. Dimensions: L 21, W 10.7, H 8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.46 Bronze earring, TZ 111558-001. Dimensions: D 1.5, Th 0.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

001); Context 10798 pottery sherds (TZ 100898) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111411-001–TZ 111411-003) of Roman to Umayyad date, animal bones (TZ 111347); Context 10808 pottery sherds (TZ 100902) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111413-001, TZ 112720-001) and a coin (TZ 112715-001; *Fig. 1.47*) dated between AD 364 and 378; pit Context 11060 without finds.

Complex J 2

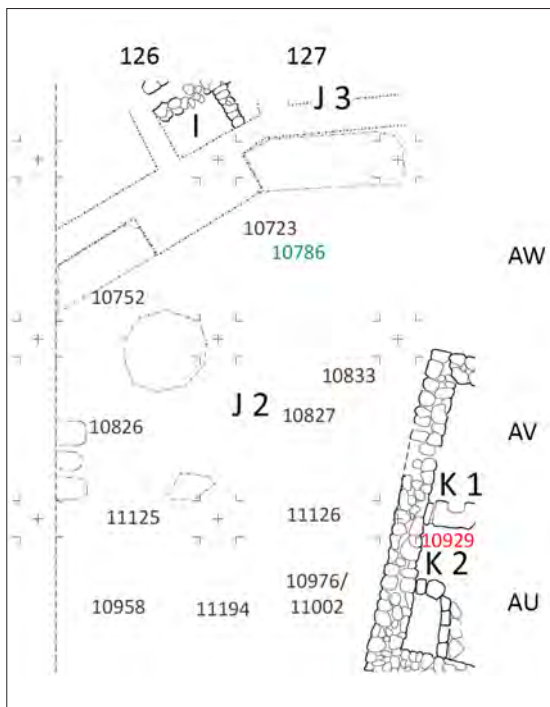


Fig. 1.48 Plan of Complex J 2 in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.47 Coin minted AD 364–378, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112715-001. Dimension: D 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The space west of the building Complex K in the Squares AV–AU 126–127 was labeled Complex J 2 (*Fig. 1.35* and *Fig. 1.48*). Nine fill layers belonging to Stratum 5 were found there: Context 10833 pottery sherds (TZ 100924, TZ 100937) Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10826 pottery sherds (TZ 100914, TZ 100920) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111399-001, TZ 111399-002), a fragment of a stone floor tile (TZ 111732-001; *Fig. 1.49*), a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 111442-001; *Fig. 1.50*), bones of sheep/goat, cattle and pig (TZ 111492); Context 10827 pottery sherds (TZ 100915, TZ 100935), a glass sherd (TZ 111770-001) and sheep/goat, cattle, pig and horse bones (TZ 111368, TZ 111493). Context 11125 pottery sherds (TZ 101250, TZ 101255) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111880-001, TZ 111880-002) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, an iron hook (TZ 111869-001; *Fig. 1.51*), animal bones (TZ 111895); Context 11126 pottery sherds (TZ 101256, 101269, TZ 101338) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111933-001–TZ 111933-006), a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 111913-001),



Fig. 1.49 Limestone floor tile, TZ 111731-001. Dimension: L 15.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.50 Fragment of basalt bowl, TZ 111442-001. Dimensions: L 19.8, W 15.2, H 9.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

a semi-finished architectural element (TZ 111919-001; Fig. 1.52), goat, sheep, cattle and pig bones (TZ 111897, TZ 111899); Context 10958 a basalt quern (TZ 111663-001) and a fragment of a Olynthus mill (TZ 111687-001); Context 11194 pottery sherds (TZ 101326) of Hellenistic to Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112303-001–TZ 112303-006) dated from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine period, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 112468-001; Fig. 1.53), animal bones (TZ 112033). Context 10976 pottery sherds (TZ 101082, TZ 101106, TZ 101122) of Hellenistic to Byzantine period, glass sherds (TZ 111800-001–TZ 111800-006) of Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine to Umayyad period, a flint hammer stone (TZ 111740-001), a bronze coin (TZ 111606-001; Fig. 1.54) dated between AD 330 and 335, bones of sheep/goat, cattle and dog (TZ 111577); Context 11002 pottery sherds (TZ 101403) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112298-001 and TZ 112299-001) of Byzantine or Umayyad period, a lead weight (TZ 112191-001), animal bones (TZ 112074).

The pit Context 10786 contained pottery sherds (TZ 100886) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date and a ballistic stone (TZ 111458-001).



Fig. 1.51 Iron hook, TZ 111869-001. Dimension: L 5.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.52 Semi-finished basalt architectural element, TZ 111919-001. Dimensions: D 18, H 16 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.53 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 112468-001. Dimensions: D 6.5, H 7.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.54 Coin minted AD 330–333 or 335, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111606-001. Dimension: D 1.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex J 3

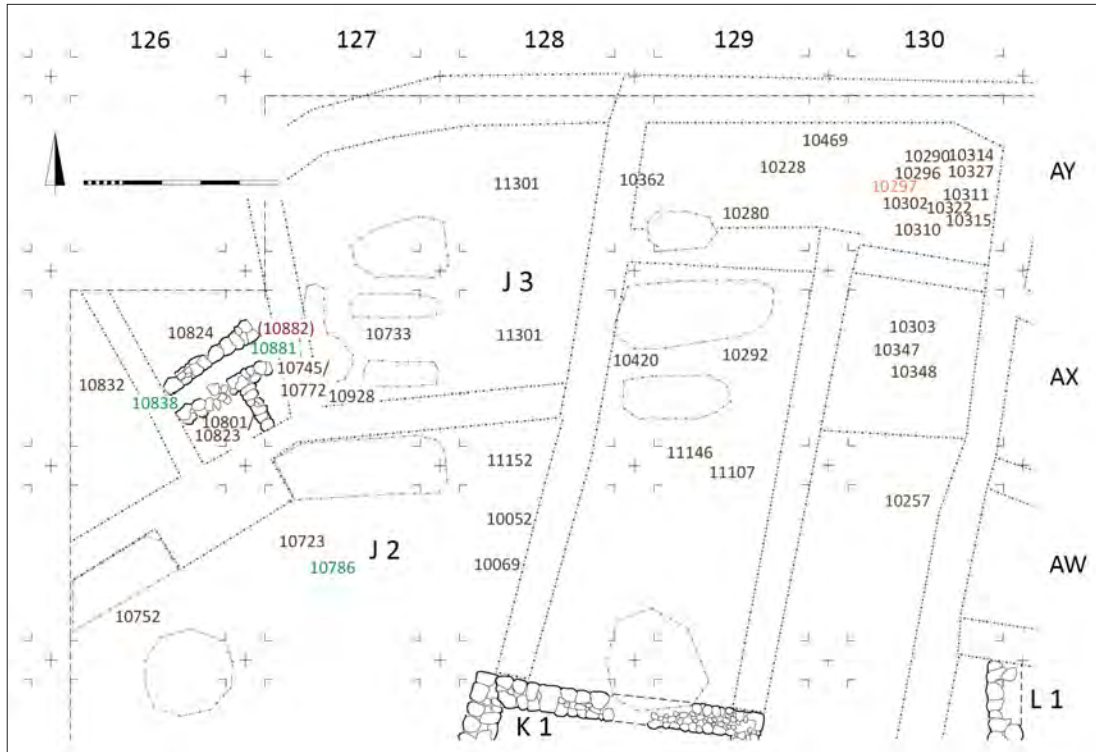


Fig. 1.55 Plan of Complex J 3 in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The space north of Complex K in the Squares AW 126–130, AX–AY 127–130 with subsequent fill layers was designated Complex J 3 (Fig. 1.35 and Fig. 1.55): Context 10752 pottery sherds (TZ 100853, TZ 100855, TZ 100867) of Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 111290-001), an Early Roman calcite cup (TZ 111443-001), two fragments of limestone tiles (TZ 111448-001, TZ 111451-001), a floor tile of marble (TZ 111457-001; Fig. 1.56), animal bones (TZ 111270); Context 10723 pottery sherds (TZ 100817, TZ 100820, TZ 100829) of Byzantine or Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 111227-001–TZ 111227-004) of Roman to Umayyad period, a ballistic stone (TZ 111210-001), a rubbing stone (TZ 111318-001), bones of goat, sheep, cattle, pig and fallow deer (TZ 111213, TZ 111257, TZ 111299); Context 10772 pottery sherds (TZ 100881) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10928 pottery sherds (TZ 101050) of Hellenistic to Byzantine date; Context 10745 glass sherds (TZ 111288-001 and TZ 111288-002) of Byzantine or Umayyad date, fragments of an iron object



Fig. 1.56 Limestone floor tile, TZ 111457-001. Dimensions: L 9, W 7.5, H 1.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.57 Sherd of pottery lamp, TZ 100986-019. Dimension: L 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

(TZ 111332-001); Context 10733 pottery sherds (TZ 100838, 100929, 100943, 100954, 100967, 100986-019; Fig. 1.57), glass sherds (TZ 111231-001, TZ 111395-001, TZ 111400-001 and



Fig. 1.58 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 111434-001. Dimensions: D 6.1, H 8.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.59 Fragment of basalt mortar, TZ 110157-001. Dimensions: L 23, W 17, H 9.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.60 Basalt ball, TZ 111625-001. Dimensions: L 3, D 2.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111400-002, TZ 111412-001 and TZ 111412-002, TZ 111416-001, TZ 111418-001, TZ 111474-001), a bronze tweezer (TZ 111384-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111433-001), an undetermined basalt object (TZ 111434-001; *Fig. 1.58*), animal bones (TZ 111372, TZ 111375, of goat/sheep and cattle; Context 11301 pottery sherds (TZ 101470, TZ 101484) of Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112331-001–TZ 112331-006) of Hellenistic or Early Roman date, two iron nails (TZ 112185-001, TZ 112190-001), a flint hammer stone (TZ 112506-001), animals bones (TZ 112563); Context 11152 pottery sherds (TZ 101292) of Hellenistic and Roman date, sheep/goat bones (TZ 111986); Context 10052 without finds; Context 10069 pottery sherds (TZ 100077) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 110102-001), a fragment of a basalt mortar (TZ 110157-001-001; *Fig. 1.59*), animal bones (TZ 110110); Context 10362 pottery sherd (TZ 100365) of the Hellenistic-Roman sherd, a bone of a dog (TZ 110399-001); Context 10420 pottery sherd (TZ 100393, TZ 100407) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, bones of goat, sheep and cattle (TZ 110452); Context 10469 pottery sherds (TZ 100423, TZ 100425) of Hellenistic-Roman and mostly Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10228 pottery sherds (TZ 100220, TZ 100230) of Bronze/Iron Age, Roman-Byzantine and Islamic date, a flint tool (TZ 110239-001), bones of sheep/goat (TZ 110274), a shell (TZ 110288-001); Context 10280 pottery sherds (TZ 100262, TZ 100272, TZ 100292) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110318-001, TZ 110322-001 and TZ 110322-002) of Hellenistic-Early Roman

date, a flint tool (TZ 110289-001), bones of sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 110253, TZ 110265); Context 10290 pottery sherds (TZ 100266, TZ 100277) of Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 110327-001), bones of sheep (TZ 110260, TZ 110266); Context 10314 pottery sherds (TZ 100302) of Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 110320-001), animal bones (TZ 110245); Context 10296 pottery sherds (TZ 100274) of Roman-Byzantine date, an iron nodule (TZ 110307-001); Context 10297 pottery sherds (TZ 100304) of Iron Age and Hellenistic-Roman date as well as bones of sheep/goat (TZ 110242); Context 10327 pottery sherds (TZ 100334, TZ 100352) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a basalt game stone (TZ 111625-001; *Fig. 1.60*), bones of goat, sheep, cattle, chicken, red or fallow deer (TZ 110297, TZ 110301); Context 10311 pottery sherds (TZ 100297) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date; a cattle bone (TZ 110270); Context 10302 pottery sherds (TZ 100288) of Iron Age, Hellenistic Roman and Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10310 pottery sherds (TZ 100296, TZ 100326) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine date, a fragment of a bronze mirror (TZ 110531-001; *Fig. 1.61*), bones of sheep/goat (TZ 110248, TZ 110281); Context 10292 pottery sherds (TZ 100283) of Bronze/Age date, a glass sherd (TZ 110412-001) of Hellenistic-



Fig. 1.61 Fragment of bronze mirror, TZ 110531-001. Dimensions: L 4, D 2.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.63 Rubbing stone, TZ 110382-001. Dimensions: L 10, W 7, H 5.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.62 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110343-001. Dimensions: L 14, W 12, H 10 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.64 Basalt pestle, TZ 110384-001. Dimensions: L 13, W 5, H 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Early Roman date, bones of sheep/goat, cattle and chicken (TZ 110251); Context 11146 pottery sherds (TZ 101284) of Hellenistic-Roman date, glass sherds (TZ 111931-001–TZ 111931-008), a fragment of a metal ring (TZ 111950-001), a fragment of a bronze bangle (TZ 111952-001), bones of goat, sheep, fallow deer (TZ 111984; TZ 112063); Context 11107 pottery sherds (TZ 101286, TZ 101308) of Hellenistic-Roman period, glass sherds (TZ 111997-001, TZ 111997-002) of Hellenistic-Roman date, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111954-001), goat, sheep and cattle (TZ 111981, 112123); Context 10303 pottery sherds (TZ 100340, TZ 100344) of mainly Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherd (TZ 110319-001, TZ 110321-

001), a flint tool (TZ 110293-001), two basalt querns (TZ 110334-001; *Fig. 1.62*, TZ 110335-001), a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 110386-001), bones of goat, sheep, cattle, pig, red or fallow deer and chicken (TZ 110285); Context 10347 pottery sherds (TZ 100347) of Iron Age date; Context 10348 pottery sherds (TZ 100355) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110313-001–TZ 110313-005) of Hellenistic-Roman date, two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 110379-001, TZ 110380-001) a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 110382-001; *Fig. 1.63*) and a basalt pestle (TZ 110384-001; *Fig. 1.64*), an Early Roman calcite mug (TZ 110391-001), a shell (TZ 110368-001); Contexts 10257 and 10322 without finds.

Complex J 4

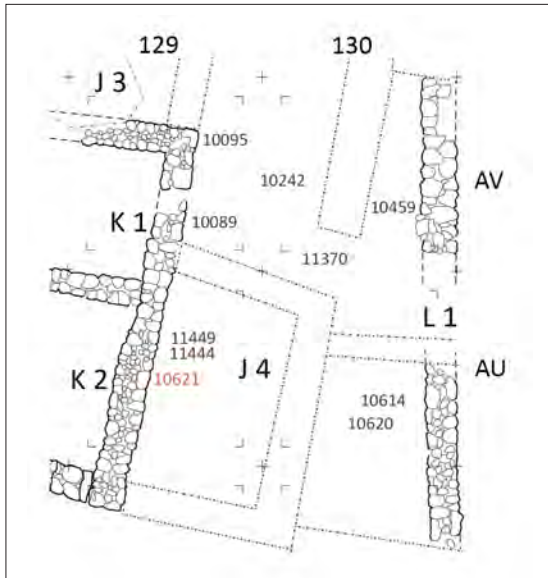


Fig. 1.65 Plan of Complex J 4 in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The open area in the Squares AV-AU 129–130 between Complex K 1 and K 2 to the west, Complex L 1 to the east, Complex J 1 to the south and Complex J 3 to the north was designated J 4 (Fig. 1.35 and Fig. 1.65). East of wall Context 10507, a pisé floor Context 10621 was found that contained pottery sherds (TZ 100655, TZ 100663, TZ 100671, TZ 100673) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, and Byzantine date; glass sherds (TZ 111033-001–TZ 111033-012) of Hellenistic-Roman to Byzantine-Umayyad date, a basalt hammer stone (TZ 110904-001), a foot of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 110905-001), a fragment of a limestone floor tile (TZ 110912-001), an iron sickle (TZ 110964-001), and two coins: a nummus of Constans minted between AD 337 and 340 (TZ 110955-001;

Fig. 1.66) as well as an aes 4 of Arcadius minted between AD 383 and 393 (TZ 110956-001; Fig. 1.67). Nine fill layers were also excavated in Complex J 4: Context 10095 pottery sherds (TZ 110012) of Bronze/Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, animal bones (TZ 110169); Context 10089 glass sherd (TZ 110142-001); Context 10242 pottery sherds (TZ 100233) of Bronze/Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, goat/sheep and cattle bones (TZ 110275); Context 10459 pottery sherds (TZ 100420) of Roman-Byzantine date, two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 110464-001; Fig. 1.68, TZ 110472-001), an undetermined stone object (TZ 110465-001), bones of sheep/goat (TZ 110426, TZ 110433); Context 11370 pottery sherds (TZ 101540, TZ 101547, TZ 101573, TZ 101584) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Islamic date, a glass sherd (TZ 112347-001) of Hellenistic-Early Roman date (TZ 112347-001), an iron nail (TZ 112211-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 112358-001), a shell (TZ 112244-001); Context 11449 pottery sherds (TZ 101633, TZ 101637, TZ 101640) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112675-001–TZ 112675-13) of Byzantine or Umayyad date, a marble floor tile (TZ 112712-001; Fig. 1.69), a shell (TZ 112727-001), animal bones (TZ 112748), a Late Antique coin (TZ 112682-001; Fig. 1.70), another coin (TZ 112684-001; Fig. 1.71) dated between AD 383 and 408 which gives a *terminus ante quem* for this layer; Context 11444 pottery sherds (TZ 101626) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, animal bones (TZ 112747); Context 10614 pottery sherds (TZ 100647), glass sherds (TZ 111031-001–TZ 111031-016; Fig. 1.72–Fig. 1.75), a basalt hinge stone (TZ 110854-001), bones of sheep/goat, cattle and horse/mule/donkey (TZ 110892); Context 10620 pottery sherds (TZ 100653, TZ 101662) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date.



Fig. 1.66 Coin minted AD 337–340, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110955-001. Dimension: D 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.67 Coin minted AD 383–393, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110956-001. Dimension: D 1.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.68 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110464-001. Dimensions: D 4, H 2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.69 Marble tile, TZ 112712-001. Dimensions: L 8.9, W 6.2, H 1.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



a



b

Fig. 1.70 Late Antique coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112682-001. Dimensions: D 1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



a



b

Fig. 1.71 Coin minted AD 383–408, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112684-001. Dimension: D 1.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.72 Bottom sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111031-001. Dimension: D foot 30 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.73 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111031-007. Dimensions: D opening 7, H 1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.74 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111031-011. Dimensions: D opening 7, H 2.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.75 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111031-012. Dimensions: D opening 8, H 2.6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10052	AW 128	Wall collapse	J 3	–	–	–
10069	AW 128	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10089	AV 129	Fill layer	J 4	–	–	–
10095	AV 129	Fill layer	J 4	–	–	–
10228	AY 129	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10242	AV 130	Fill layer	J 4	✓	–	✓
10257	AW 130	Wall collapse	J 3	–	–	–
10280	AY 129	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10290	AY 130	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓

10292	AX 129	Fill layer/wall collapse	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10296	AY 130	Finds	J 3	✓	✓	–
10297	AY 130	Fill layer	J 3	–	–	–
10302	AY 130	Fill layer	J 3	✓	–	–
10303	AX 130	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10310	AY 130	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	v
10311	AY 130	Fill layer	J 3	✓	–	✓
10314	AY 130	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10322	AY 130	Wall collapse	J 3	–	–	–
10327	AY 130	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10347	AX 130	Fill layer/wall collapse	J 3	✓	–	–
10348	AX 130	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10362	AY 129	Fill layer/wall collapse	J 3	✓	–	✓
10420	bauk AX 128/129	Fill layer	J 3	✓	–	✓
10459	AV 130	Fill layer	J 4	✓	✓	✓
10469	bauk AY 129/130	Fill layer/wall collapse	J 3	✓	–	–
10614	AU 130	Fill layer	J 4	✓	✓	✓
10620	AU 130	Fill layer	J 4	–	–	–
10621	AU 129	Pisé floor	J 4	✓	✓	–
10627	AT 128	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10723	AW 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10733	AX 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10745	AX 127	Fill layer	J 3	–	✓	✓
10752	AW 126	Fill layer/wall collapse	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10772	AX 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	–	–
10786	AW 127	Installation	J 2	✓	✓	–
10798	AS 130	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10808	AS 130	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–
10826	AV 126	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10827	AV 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10833	AV 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	–	–
10928	AX 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	–	–
10958	AU 126	Fill layer	J 2	–	✓	–
10964	AT 132	Fill layer	J 1	–	–	–
10975	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10976	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11002	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	–	–	–
11034	AT 129	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11060	AT 128	Pit	J 2	–	–	–
11107	AW 129	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
11125	AV 126	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓

11126	baulk AV/AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11146	AX 129	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
11152	AX 128	Fill layer	J 3	✓	–	✓
11194	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11203	AS 126	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11221	AS 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11301	AX 128	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
11370	baulk AV/AU 130	Fill layer	J 4	–	–	–
11377	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	–	✓	–
11378	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11444	AU 130	Fill layer/wall cobbles	J 4	✓	–	✓
11449	AU 130	Fill layer	J 4	–	–	–
11461	AT 128	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11473	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	–	–	–

Tab. 1.10 Contexts of Complex J in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K

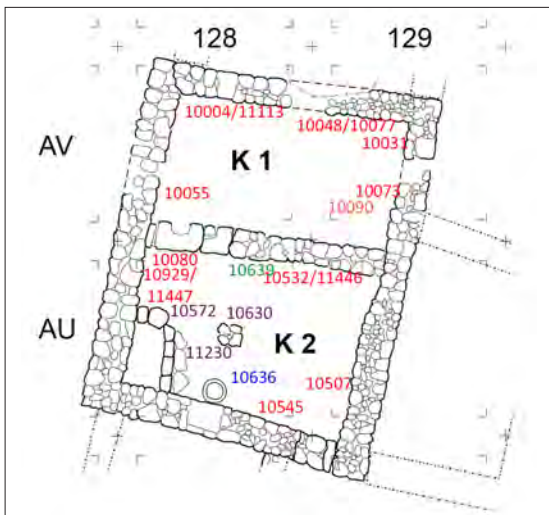


Fig. 1.76 Plan of Complex K in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K is situated in the Squares AV-AU 128-129 in the center of Area II (Fig. 1.35 and Fig. 1.76). Like the buildings in Area I, it is oriented slightly from northeast to southwest. This complex consists of two rooms, Complex K 1 to the north and K 2 to the south.

Complex K 1

Complex K 1 consists of wall Contexts 10004/11113 and 10048/10077 to the north, Context 10031/10077 to the east, Context 10055 to the west and Contexts 10532/11446 to the south (Fig. 1.76). A threshold Context 10080 was installed in the southwest corner of the south wall connecting Complexes K 1 and K 2. The room measured 5 m in the east-west direction and c. 2.8 m in the north-south direction. It was built of cobblestones and worked stones, which are probably spolia from the former Hellenistic and/or Roman buildings.

The walls yielded following finds: Context 10004 pottery sherds (TZ 100042, TZ 101264, TZ 112808) of Hellenistic to Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111936-001, TZ 111936-002) and bones of sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 111900); Context 11113 pottery sherds of Iron Age and Hellenistic-Roman date; Context 10048 glass sherds (TZ 113150-001, TZ 113150-002), a fossil (TZ 112800-001), animal bones (TZ 112994); Context 10077 without finds; Context 10031 pottery sherds (TZ 101805), glass sherds (TZ 112814-001; TZ 112995-001 and TZ 112995-002), flint flakes (TZ 112959-001); Context 10532 pottery sherds (TZ 101628-001) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112660-001, TZ 113148-001, TZ 113148-002); Context 11446 without finds; Context 10055 pottery sherds



Fig. 1.77 Coin minted AD 512–517, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110036-001. Dimension: D 3.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

(TZ 100103, TZ 101650) of Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 112663-001), a coin (TZ 110036-001; Fig. 1.77) minted between AD 512 and 517 indicating a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the wall.

A fill layer of the lower strata and a pisé floor on its top Context 10090 remained in the southeast corner of the room Complex K 1, which yielded Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman and Roman-Byzantine pottery sherds (TZ 100111) and some animal bones (TZ 110185).

Complex K 2

Complex K 2 was situated south of Complex K 1 and shared with it the north wall Contexts 10532/11446 (Fig. 1.76). The threshold Context 10080 hints to the trespass between rooms K 1 and K 2.

Context 10507 was the west wall of the room, which was a continuation of the west wall Context 10075 of room K 1. Likewise, the east wall Contexts 10929/11447 was the continuation of the east wall Context 10055 of room K 1. The south wall of room K 2 was Context 10545. These walls were built from layers of large cobblestones and some worked stones. The room measured 5 m in the east-west direction, but 3.6 m in north-south direction.

The walls of room K 2 contained following finds: Context 10507 pottery sherds (TZ 100508, TZ 100523) of Roman-Byzantine date, with the exception of Islamic sherds that may have been intruded during the destruction of the house, a rubbing stone (TZ 112697-001), a shell (TZ 112724-001); Context 10545 pottery sherds (TZ 100735, TZ 101622, TZ 101644) of Bronze/Iron Age and Roman-Byzan-



Fig. 1.78 Coin minted AD 518–527, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110958-001. Dimension: D 3.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

tine date, a glass sherd (TZ 112661-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 110901-001), a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 110902-001), a basalt weight stone (TZ 112382-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 112650-001); Context 10929 pottery sherds (TZ 101320, TZ 101663) of Roman to Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 112291-001–TZ 112291-007) of Roman-Byzantine date, a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 111536-001), limestone rubbing stones (TZ 112652-001, TZ 112704-001), basalt rubbing stones (TZ 112705-001, TZ 112707-001, TZ 112708-001, TZ 112710-001), silicate rubbings stones (TZ 112706-001, TZ 112709-001), a shell (TZ 112726-001), animal bones (TZ 111516, TZ 112027, TZ 112737).

The original entrance to the house was situated in the south wall of the southeast corner of Complex K 2, which was also blocked in a later phase.

The four large stone blocks Context 10630 almost in the center of the room were probably used as a pillar base.

The trough Context 10572 made of large upright standing stones was built in the southwest corner of room Complex K 2 against the walls Contexts 10929 und 10545. Pottery sherds (TZ 110579) of Roman and Roman-Byzantine date were excavated from the fill between the stones. Three large stones Context 11230 were laid flat in front of the trough, probably serving as stepping stones. The tabun Context 10636 was situated on their left side and in front of wall 10545.

Pit Context 10639 was located just south of wall Context 10532. The coin (TZ 110958-001; Fig. 1.78) minted under Justin I between AD 518 and 527 was discovered at the top of the pit and probably belongs to the floor level of Stratum 5.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10004	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10031	AV 129	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	–
10048	AV 128	Wall	K 1	–	✓	✓
10055	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	–
10073	AV 129	Wall	K 1	–	–	✓
10090	AV 129	Pisé floor with pebbles	K 1	✓	–	✓
11113	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	–	–
10077	AV 129	Wall	K 1/2	–	–	–
10080	AV 128	Wall	K 1/2	–	–	–
10532	AU 120	Wall	K 1/2	✓	✓	–
10507	AU 129	Wall	K 2	✓	–	–
10545	AT 129	Wall	K 2	✓	✓	–
10572	AU 128	Installation	K 2	✓	–	–
10630	AU 128	Installation	K 2	–	–	–
10636	AU 128	Tabun	K 2	–	–	–
10639	AU 128	Pit	K 2	–	✓	–
10929	AU 127	Wall	K 2	✓	✓	✓
11230	AU 128	Pavement	K 2	✓	✓	–
11446	AU 129	Wall	K 2	–	–	–
11447	AU 128	Wall	K 2	–	–	–

Tab. 1.11 Contexts of Complex K in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex L

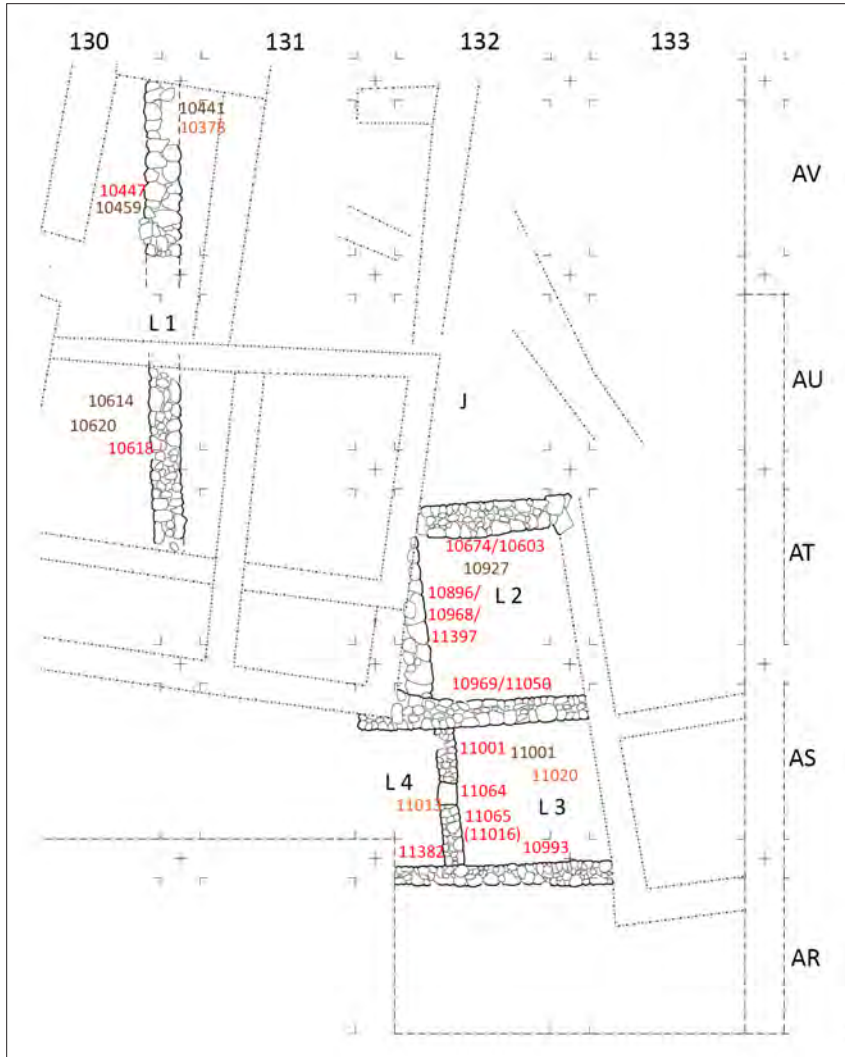


Fig. 1.79 Plan of Complex L in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex L is situated to the east of Complex K (Fig. 1.35 and Fig. 1.79). It consists of Complex L 1, which is about 10 m long and curves slightly to the northwest from north to south, and the house with rooms L 2 to L 4. It is not possible to determine with certainty whether L 1 belongs to the house of Complex L 2 to L 4, since there is no connection between these two parts of the building. However, since there are no other walls connected to Complex L 1, it is very likely that these architectural features belong together. The problem of determining the connections between the different building parts are the deep foundation walls of Stratum 4, which cut the building remains in small unconnected walls.

Complex L 1

The walls of Contexts 10447 and 10618 of Complex L 1 were built from large cobbles and hewn stones (Fig. 1.79). The stone pavement of Context 10378 was found east of Context 10447. This pavement was originally part of a wall foundation, but was leveled and covered with a *pisé* floor in Stratum 5. The space between the former wall and the wall of Context 10447 was filled with soil and leveled to the same level as Context 10378 to create a continuous floor. Context 10378 contained an iron nail (TZ 110528-001) and pottery sherds of Iron Age and Roman/Byzantine date (TZ 100442) imbedded in the floor. TZ 100442-



Fig. 1.80 Sherd of pottery lamp, TZ 100442-001. Dimension: L 1.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.81 Bone spatula with handle, TZ 110418-001. Dimensions: L 9.2, W 2.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.82 Fragment of bone weaving spatula, TZ 110421-001. Dimensions: L 4.8, W 1.6, Th 0.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

001 is a lamp fragment diagnostic for the Late Roman or Early Byzantine period (*Fig. 1.80*).

Pottery of Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine date (TZ 100404, TZ 100419, TZ 100424), a spatula and a weaving spatula made from animal bones (TZ 110418-001; *Fig. 1.81*, TZ 110421-001; *Fig. 1.82*), a Hellenistic or Early Roman glass sherd (TZ 110507-001) as well as a metal hook (TZ 110527-001), animal bones (TZ 110422, TZ 110428, TZ 110435) were found in the fill Context 10441, which was mixed with the destruction debris from Stratum 6.

Complexes L 2, L 3, L 4

Complex L 2 through L 4 curves slightly northwest-southeast following the eastern contour of the tall (*Fig. 1.35* and *Fig. 1.79*). The entire area northeast of this house is eroded and has left no trace of Stratum 5. All walls are built from cobbles and some dressed stones in the double-wall masonry technique.

The north wall Context 10674/10603 of Complex L 2 consists of cobble stones and contained pottery (TZ 101706, TZ 101362, TZ 101492, TZ 101189) of Middle/Late Bronze/Iron Age and Hellenistic to Roman date, animal bones (TZ 112082, TZ 112151, TZ 100743), a glass sherd (TZ 112284-001) and a rubbing stone (TZ 112400-001). The south wall of room L 2 consists of Con-

texts 10969 and 11050 which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 101182) of the Hellenistic to the Roman-Byzantine period, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111667-001) and one flint hammer (TZ 111738-001). The north and south walls of room L 2 were connected to the west wall Contexts 10896/10968/11397. Pottery sherds (TZ 101173, TZ 101211) of the Iron Age and the Hellenistic or Roman period were built in the wall. The east wall of room L 2 is missing due to erosion. No floor was recognized in this room. A fill layer Context 10927 within the room contained pottery (TZ 101065, TZ 101085, TZ 101194, TZ 101204) of Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111787-001, TZ 111787-002, TZ 111788-001; *Fig. 1.83*, TZ 111788-002) of Hellenistic-Early Roman and Late Roman-Byzantine date, a limestone spindle whorl (TZ 111626-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111702-001), a fragment of an Early Roman calcite mug (TZ 111729-001), a flint hammer stone (TZ 111747-001) and bones from chicken, sheep, goat and horse/mule/donkey (TZ 111510, TZ 111633).



Fig. 1.83 Rim sherd of glass candlestick phial, TZ 111788-001. Dimension: D opening 3.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The north wall of room Complex L 3 corresponds to the south wall of Complex L 2. The south wall of this room consists of Context 10993. Pottery sherds (TZ 101125, TZ 101141, TZ 101155, TZ 101183, TZ 101195) of Hellenistic and Roman-Byzantine date as well as some animal bones (TZ 111639) were found between the wall stones. The west wall of room L 3 comprises the Contexts 11001/11065. This wall is narrower than the other outer walls and was apparently built to divide a larger room into two smaller ones. In the center of the wall was a large slab that served as the threshold (Context 11064) of a doorway that connected rooms L 3 and L 4. The east wall of room L 3 is missing due to erosion. Context 11020 is the pisé floor of room L 3, but also comprised material from the destruction layer of Stratum 6. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 101146, TZ 101156, TZ 101185, 101196) of Hellenistic, Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111808-001, TZ 111809-



Fig. 1.84 Basalt object, TZ 111671-001. Dimensions: L 7.1, W 6.4, H 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

001, TZ 111810-001) of Hellenistic-Early Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a mortar (TZ 111643-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 111664-001, TZ 111718-001), a basalt hatchet (TZ 111668-001), an undetermined stone fragment (TZ 111671-001; Fig. 1.84), a basalt quern (TZ 111701-001), a limestone hammer stone (TZ 111745-001), and animal bones (TZ 111563, TZ 111581, TZ 111616).



Fig. 1.85 Rim sherd of candlestick phial, TZ 111806-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The south wall Context 10993 of room L 3 extended to the west where it was labeled Context 11382. It is the south wall of Complex L 4. The north wall is the extension of wall Context 10969/11050 to the west. The east wall is the partition wall Contexts 11001/11065 between L 3 and L 4. The western part of the room is missing, due to later construction work. The pisé floor Context 11013 was connected with the south, north and east wall in room L 4. It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 101130, TZ 101143) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111806-001, TZ 111806-002; Fig. 1.85) of Roman-Byzantine date and animal bones (TZ 111567).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10378	AV 131	Paving and pisé floor	L 1	✓	✓	–
10441	AV 131	Fill	L 1	✓	✓	–
10447	AV 131	Wall	L 1	–	–	–
10618	AU 130	Wall	L 1	–	–	–
10603	AT 133	Wall	L 2	–	–	–
10674	AT 132	Wall	L 2	✓	✓	✓
10896	AT 132	Wall	L 2	–	–	–
10927	AT 132	Fill layer/wall collapse	L 2	✓	✓	✓
10968	AT 132	Wall	L 2	✓	–	–
11397	AT 132	Wall	L 2	–	–	–
10969	AT 132	Wall	L 2/3	✓	✓	–
11050	AS 133	Wall	L 2/3	✓	–	–
10993	AR 132	Wall	L 3	✓	–	✓
11001	AS 132	Wall and sediment	L 3	✓	✓	✓
11020	AS 132	Fill layer and pisé floor	L 3	–	–	–
11064	AS 132	Single ashlar	L 3/4	–	–	–
11065	AS 132	Wall	L 3	–	–	–
11013	AS 132	Fill layer	L 4	✓	✓	✓
11382	AS 132	Wall	L 4	–	–	–

Tab. 1.12 Contexts of Complex L in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex M

The undeveloped area east of Complex L 1 and north, south and east of Complexes L 2 to L 4 was labeled Complex M (Fig 1.35 and Fig. 1.86). It

comprised the Squares AY–AS 131, AX–AU 132, AW–AU 133, AU–AR 134, AR 132–133. This area was divided into Complexes M 1 through M 4.

Complex M 1

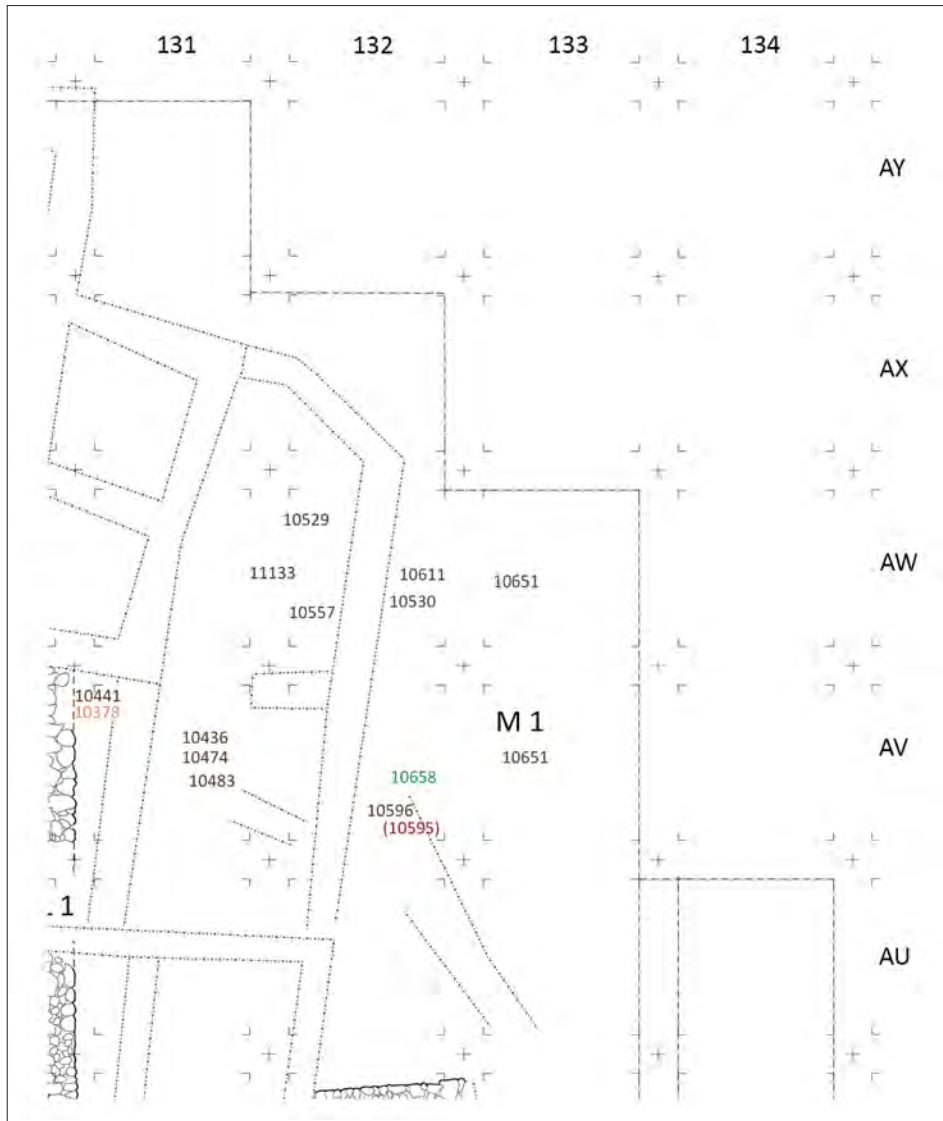


Fig. 1.86 Plan of Complex M 1 in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The open area east of the wall Complex L and north of the building Complex L 2 to L 4 is labeled M 1 (Fig. 1.86). The area slopes toward the northeastern edge of the hill, and it seems that a landslide occurred there during or at the end of the Hellenistic period. Therefore, the fill layers were difficult

to differentiate and show a mixture of material. However, Bronze Age finds were scarce and Iron Age material only in small quantities. Most of the archaeological finds date from the Hellenistic-Roman period, only a few from the Roman-Byzantine period. Single sherds of Islamic date are intrusive.



Fig. 1.87 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110473-001. Dimensions: L 4.5, H 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.88 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 110513-001. Dimensions: D opening 7, H 4.6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.89 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 110653-005. Dimensions: D opening 6.5, H 3.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

This means that the surface in this area abraded almost completely to the level of Stratum 6 and only patches of the surface of Stratum 5 were preserved.

Following fill layers and occupation layers belonging to Stratum 5 could be separated: Context 10436 pottery sherds (TZ 100410) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine date, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110473-001; *Fig. 1.87*); Context 10474 pottery sherds (TZ 100433, TZ 100437), glass sherds (TZ 110513-001–TZ 110513-003; *Fig. 1.88*, TZ 110515-001) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a



Fig. 1.90 Iron arrowhead, TZ 110646-001. Dimensions: L 5, W 1.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.91 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110672-001. Dimensions: L 4.1, W 3.5, H 5.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.92 Basalt potter's wheel, TZ 110991-001. Dimensions: D 19.8, H 7.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

limestone rubbing stone (TZ 110480-001), a shell (TZ 110492-001); Context 10529 pottery sherds (TZ 100526, TZ 100536, TZ 100547, TZ 100570) of Iron Age, Roman, Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110653-001–TZ 110653-005; *Fig. 1.89*) of Roman-Byzantine date, a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 110681-001), a flint tool (TZ 110686-001), two iron nails (TZ 110689-001, TZ 110690-001), animal bones (TZ 110687); Context 10530 pottery sherds (TZ 100520, TZ 100540, TZ 100561, TZ 100573) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman, Roman-Byzantine and few of Islamic date, glass sherds (TZ 110652-001–TZ 110652-005) of Byzantine to Umayyad date, a fragment of an iron arrowhead (TZ 110646-001; *Fig. 1.90*), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 110672-

Complex M 3

The undeveloped area east of Complex L 2 to L 4 and south of M 2, located in Squares AT–AS 133–134, is labeled M 3 (*Fig. 1.93*). East of room L 3, a pisé floor Context 10961 was found, which may have been a floor belonging to the former building complex L 2 to L 4. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 101093) of Hellenistic-Roman date, glass sherds (TZ 111798-001 and TZ 111798-002) of Byzantine date, a metal handle of a wooden box (TZ 111599-001), a metal object (TZ 111553-001) and animal bones (TZ 111507, TZ 111508).

Complex M 4

The undeveloped area south of Complex L 3 and L 4 in Squares AR 132–134 was labeled M 4 (*Fig. 1.93*). A hard, clayey layer Context 11047 contained pottery sherds (TZ 101188, TZ 101200) of Hellenistic-Roman and Late Roman-Early Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111818-001) and a sheep bone (TZ 111620). The fill layer Context 11030 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 101175, TZ 101186, TZ 101197, TZ 101206) of Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine date, a rubbing stone (TZ 111628-001), an undetermined limestone object (TZ 111661-001) and bones of goat (TZ 111617, TZ 111619, TZ 111635).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10436	AV 131	Fill layer/wall collapse	M 1	✓	✓	–
10474	AV 131	Fill layer	M 1	✓	✓	✓
10529	AW 132	Fill layer	M 1	✓	✓	✓
10530	AW 132	Fill layer	M 1	✓	✓	✓
10557	AW 132	Fill layer	M 1	✓	–	–
10595	AV 132	Wall collapse	M 1	–	–	–
10596	AV 132	Fill layer/wall collapse	M 1	✓	✓	✓
10611	AW 132	Fill layer	M 1	✓	✓	✓
10651	AV 133	Fill layer	M 1	–	–	–
10658	AV 133	Pit fill	M 1	✓	✓	–
10961	AS 133	Pisé floor	M 3	✓	✓	✓
11030	AR 133	Fill layer	M 4	✓	✓	✓
11038	AR 132	Wall collapse	M 4	–	–	✓
11047	AR 132	Fill layer	M 4	✓	✓	✓
11133	AW 132	Fill layer/wall collapse	M 1	✓	–	–
11347	AT 132	Pisé floor	M 2	–	–	–

Tab. 1.13 Contexts of Complex M in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

1.2.3. The Pre-4-Stratum in Area III – the ‘Cistern’

Already during the first examination by the team of the Gadara Region Project of Tall Zirā‘a in 2001, a subterranean vault chamber of 10.4 m internal length, 6 m internal width, and 5.75 m internal height, made of carefully dressed ashlar, was recognized (*Fig. 1.94–Fig. 1.96*). The wall on its northeast side originally had rectangular recesses and the opposite wall abutments just below the starting point of the vault curvature (*Fig. 1.97 and Fig. 1.98*). They could have been used for the beams of a centering. This chamber has an irregular opening in the southeastern part of the ceiling, which was bordered with ashlar both inside and outside (*Fig. 1.99 and Fig. 1.100*). The lower part of the walls inside the chamber had hydraulic plaster up to 8 cm thick (*Fig. 1.101*).

During the excavation in 2014, a drain was found cut secondarily into the mosaic floor of the Umayyad courtyard, which led the water into the cistern (*Fig. 1.102*)⁴⁵. This vaulted chamber undoubtedly appeared to be a cistern. However, it is difficult to find the reason for building such a large cistern when there is a permanent spring only 80 m away (*Fig. 0.4 and Fig. 0.5*).

Even more curious is the fact that the research of P. Keilholz proves that during the Hellenistic and Roman periods the people in Gadara collected water in hundreds of cisterns on the Acropolis and in other areas of the city, but none of them was built of ashlar⁴⁶. All were carved into the rock. This kind of rock-cut cistern would also have been also possible on Tall Zirā‘a.

45 Cf. the description in *Chap. 3.2.3. Stratum 3 b Squares W–X 124–126 courtyard P 2 Contexts 30177 and 30142*.

46 Keilholz 2007; Keilholz 2016.

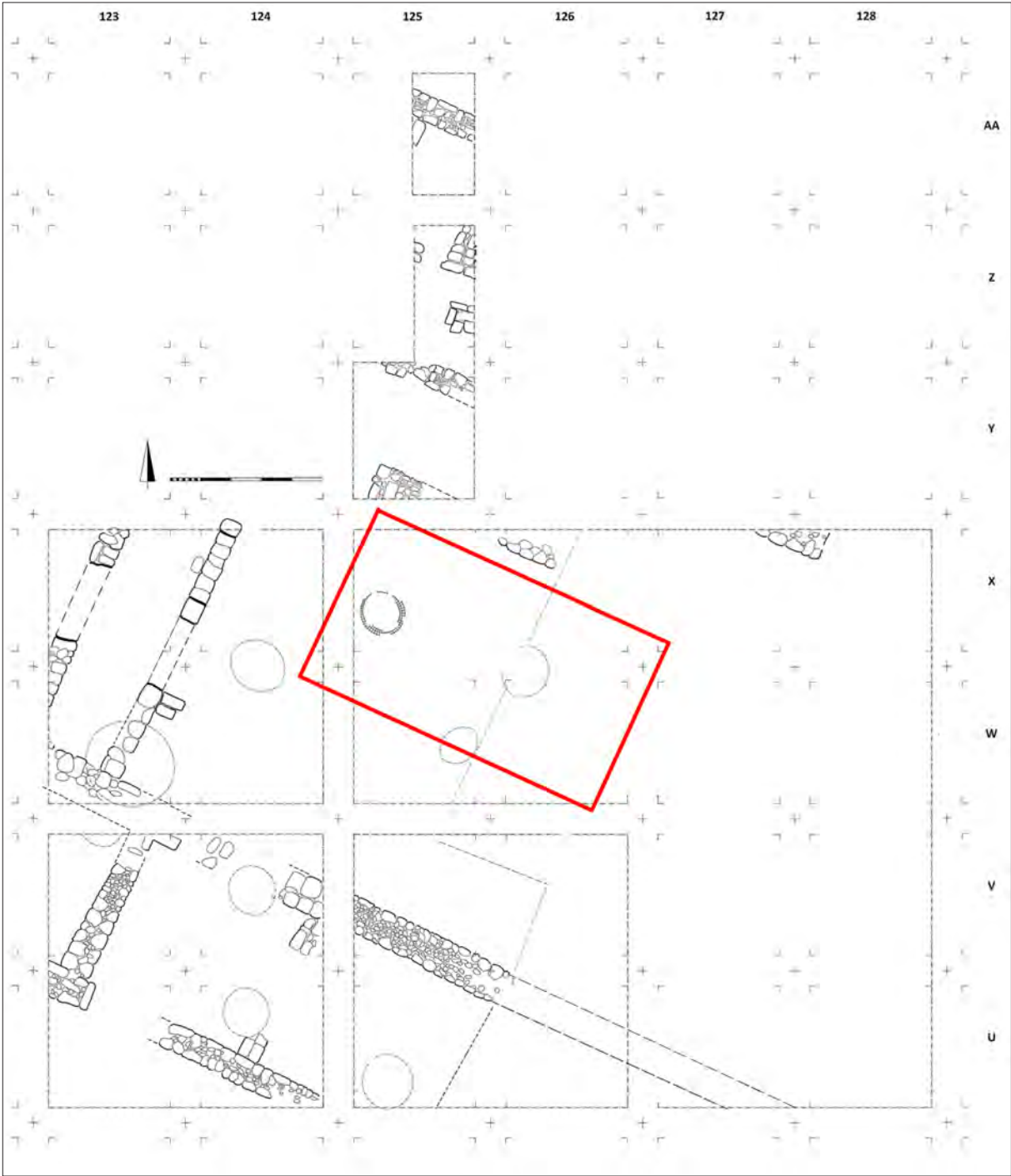


Fig. 1.94 Location of the subterranean cistern in Area III (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.95 East wall of cistern (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.96 West wall of cistern (Source: BAI/GPIA).

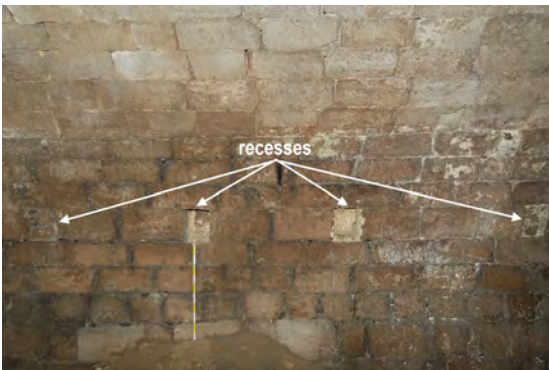


Fig. 1.97 North wall of cistern (Source: BAI/GPIA).

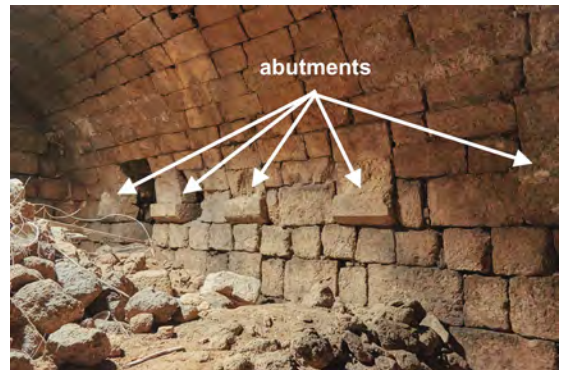


Fig. 1.98 South wall of cistern (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.99 Inner inlet of cistern (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 1.100 Outer inlet of cistern (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Therefore, the question arises whether the vault was built as a substructure for the original church building. When comparisons are sought in Cis- and Transjordan, it must be noted that there are only a few excavations that have revealed structures underneath churches. As an example, the Byzantine church on Tall Ābel in Abila can be mentioned. A well-built wall made of limestone and a floor with an underground chamber were found under the

church. The excavators assumed that it was part of a public building—probably a temple—erected in the Roman or even the Hellenistic period⁴⁷. The underground chamber was interpreted as the substructure of the building, similar to the Temple of Artemis at

⁴⁷ Lichtenberger 2003, 81.

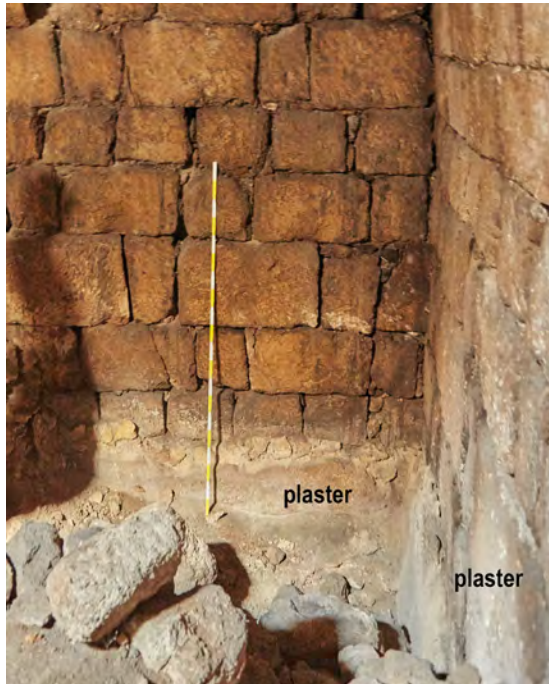


Fig. 1.101 Plaster in the northeast corner of the cistern (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Gerasa⁴⁸. In their opinion, this hypothesis was supported by a torso of a statue of Artemis found close to the later church⁴⁹.

In the search for further examples, it turned out that the masonry can be compared not only with Roman vaulted shops found for example in Capitolias (Bēt Ra's) and Gadara, but also with the vaulting of the substructures of the Hellenistic temple in Gadara (Fig. 1.102).

Based on these comparisons, it can be assumed that the vaulted chamber on Tall Zirā'a was not originally built for use as a cistern, but as the substructure of a large building that probably dates to the Roman or even Hellenistic period⁵⁰. S. Schütz identified the buildings of the Roman period as a well-equipped farmstead with a residential complex in Area II and a complex of oil or wine presses in Area I. It is known from the tall survey that there was a bath at the east side of the hill. In this respect, it cannot be ruled out that there was another, even larger and more elaborate building in Area III from the Roman period, which was destroyed in the course of the foundation of the Byzantine church, and was remodeled as a cistern in the Umayyad period. Since the quality of the construction of this vaulted chamber surpasses all buildings on Tall Zirā'a, it can be suggested that it is the substructure of a Hellenistic and/



Fig. 1.102 Substructure of the Hellenistic temple in Gadara (Source: J. Häser).

or Roman sanctuary, perhaps ritually connected to the permanent spring in the center of the tall, which must have been a miraculous phenomenon for the inhabitants of the region. The association of sanctuaries with water is well represented, for example, at Hammat Gader and other sites⁵¹. The visual connection between Gadara and Tall Zirā'a could support this assumption, as it is an important factor for other sanctuaries such as al-Qabū and 'Arqūb ar-Rūmī in the vicinity of Gadara⁵².

However, further investigation is needed to clarify the layout of the monastic complex in Area III and the evaluation of a Hellenistic and/or Roman sanctuary on Tall Zirā'a.

48 Lichtenberger 2003, 81; Mare et al. 1987a, 42; Mare et al. 1987b, 208; Mare 1991, 206.

49 Mare 1997, 277 f.; Wineland 2001, 28; Weber 2002, 465 A 1 Taf. 99:A.C; In contrast to H. Mare's opinion that the statue is a late Hellenistic original, T. Weber described it as an early Antonine replica of a Hellenistic statue made in the second century AD.

50 Häser 2020, 407–412.

51 El-Khoury 2010; Weber 1997.

52 Bührig 2016, 105–107; for the sanctuary at al-Qabū cf. Schumacher 1890, 94–97; Politis 1990, 53–55; Thiel 1998, 15–20.

1.3. Finds from Stratum 5

1.3.1. Late Roman and Early Byzantine Pottery Vessels

1.3.1.1. Introduction

The pottery of the Hellenistic to Umayyad period from the Areas I and II on Tall Zīrā'a was scrutinized by F. Kenkel and published as a dissertation in German in 2012 and in English in Volume 6 of the Tall Zīrā'a final reports⁵³. The analysis is based on 80,000 sherds, of which 11,000 are diagnostic and were subjected to a more detailed examination. The pottery was divided into imported and local-regional wares, and oil lamps and terracotta figurines as the main groups. These were subdivided into table wares, everyday vessels, cooking vessels and vessels for personal use.

In total, 62 different fabric groups could be distinguished in the analysis of the material⁵⁴. They are divided into imported wares, fine wares, coarse wares, grey and green wares, and cooking wares. The different fabrics were named according to the common designation within the published material such as Eastern Sigillata, but the fabrics that did not have a specific designation were named according to a system that had been introduced in previous studies for the pottery from Gadara and Tall Zīrā'a⁵⁵. Criteria for the various groups were color, firing, temper, hardness, and surface treatment. F. Kenkel also showed the approximate duration of each fabric group, as well as the distribution of fabrics and vessel groups according to their function, and according to imports in the Areas I and II⁵⁶.

In 2014, F. Kenkel published an article dealing with specifically the Late Roman C Ware from Tall Zīrā'a including also the results of the archaeometric analysis carried out by W. Auge⁵⁷.

Another article was published in 2016, there F. Kenkel studied the ceramic lamps from Tall Zīrā'a with regard to the production centers and the regional distribution of the different types⁵⁸.

It was explained in *Chap. 1.2.1.* that the buildings of Stratum 6 were destroyed in the middle or at the end of the second century. In the following Late Roman period, the habitation on the Tall Zīrā'a is represented only by scattered pottery and glass vessel sherds, but not by architectural features. Based on the pottery types, F. Kenkel assumed that a small military guard post may have been installed on the

tall. However, the dating of the pottery types has such a wide range that the beginning and the end of such a supposed military post cannot be determined and an overlap with the first building activities in Stratum 5 in the early fourth century cannot be excluded. Therefore, the description of the pottery assemblages covers both the Late Roman and the very Early Byzantine period.

The following compilation provides an overview of the various categories determined by F. Kenkel—table wares, cooking vessels, everyday vessels, and lamps—that were in use during the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods.

1.3.1.2. Analysis

Table Ware

Table ware is rare and only represented by small bowls and jugs. Three specimens of bowl type Sa7.5 and eight of type Sa8 show the continuity of forms from the Roman to the Late Roman period⁵⁹. A longer duration can be assigned to type Sa12, which starts in the Late Roman period and continues into the Byzantine period. Two specimens of this type were found⁶⁰. Typical for the Late Roman period of the third century are the bowls of type Sa13.1⁶¹. Four sherds of probably one vessel belong to the so-called Late Roman Red Slip Wares which can be dated between the third and the fifth centuries⁶².

53 Kenkel 2012; Kenkel 2020.

54 Kenkel 2012, vol. 2, I–XIV Taf. 65. 66; Kenkel 2020, 15.

55 Kenkel 2020, 15; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, 240.

56 Kenkel 2012, vol. 2 Taf. 67–86.

57 Kenkel 2014, 255–260.

58 Kenkel 2016, 765–781.

59 Kenkel 2012, 122 Taf. 16; Kenkel 2020, 39 Pl. 1.10.

60 Kenkel 2012, 124 Taf. 16; Kenkel 2020, 40 Pl. 1.10.

61 Kenkel 2012, 124 Taf. 16; Kenkel 2020, 40 Pl. 1.10.

62 Kenkel 2012, 132 Taf. 18; Kenkel 2020, 41 Pl. 1.11 no. RSW-Imi4.

In the Late Roman to Early Byzantine assemblage, only two sherds of jugs used as table ware were

found. They are made of type Tg7.2 in Jerash ware and of type Tg14.1 in S fabric⁶³.

Group	Fabric	Dating of Group	Area I	Area II
Small bowls				
Sa7.5	L, S+red slip, F	late 2nd–early 3rd century	1	2
Sa8	F, L, S, like U	late 1st–early 3rd century	7	0
Sa12	S/U, S+brown, matt slip	late 2nd–5th century	2	0
Sa13.1	Grob 1, L, L+ litht red-brown, matt slip, T, like L+red, matt slip, L/H, U	end 3rd–early 4th century	8	4

Jugs				
Tg7.2	Jerash	Roman–Early Byzantine	0	1
Tg14.1	S	Late Roman–Byzantine	0	1

Tab. 1.14 Table wares used in the Late Roman and Byzantine periods on Tall Zīrā'a (Source: Kenkel 2012; BAI/GPIA).

Cooking Vessels

Already in the Roman period the casseroles joined the cooking pots as a new form, but with often modified rims and handles⁶⁴. The cooking pots and casseroles of the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period are mainly made from wares of Group G, which also includes the so-called Galilean bowls⁶⁵. The older types are Gb1.1, Gb1.2, Gb1.3, and Gb1.4, which can be dated to the last quarter of the first to the second half of the third century. Slightly different in shape is type Gb2, but it can also be dated between the first and third centuries. Type Gb3 with its four variants Gb3.1, Gb3.2, Gb3.3 and Gb3.4 is the second largest group of Galilean bowls with 139 specimens. They are typical of the Late Roman to Early Byzantine period, dated to the second to fourth centuries. Type Gb4—a variant of Gb3—represents a small group of only three rim sherds dated from the third or fourth century. The cooking bowls of type Gb5.1 to Gb5.3 are the largest group of Galilean bowls in this assemblage. They range in date from the third to the fifth century. Type Gb6 is represented by only three rim sherds and is dated between the Roman and Early Byzantine periods.

There are several types of casseroles in the Late Roman and Early Byzantine cooking vessel assemblage from Tall Zīrā'a, but they are much less represented than the Galilean bowls⁶⁶. The Kas2 form is made of different fabrics. The vessels made with fabric H and R can be dated to the Roman and Byzantine periods. Kas2.2 and Kas2.3 with fabrics J and G were used earlier, from the

first century BC to the third century AD⁶⁷. Casseroles Kas3 with fabric G are dated between the first and the fourth century, while those made of fabric H were used only in the Late Roman period. With 38 examples, the casseroles of group Kas4 are the only well represented type on Tall Zīrā'a. They were produced either with the fabrics G, J, and J/G or O/P and like R. Depending on the fabric, they can be dated from the first to the fourth century or to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods. Only few examples were found of Kas7, Kas8, Kas9, Kas10.1 and Kas10.2. groups, which were produced in the Roman to Early Byzantine period or in the Late Roman to Byzantine period.

The cooking pots of the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods were less frequent than the Galilean bowls and do not reflect the overall picture of the predominance of this type of cooking vessel. There are several shapes of cooking pots made of different fabrics. The most frequent fabric is ware G, the same as the majority of Galilean bowls. It is therefore reasonable to assume that they were also produced in Galilee and the Golan⁶⁸. The largest groups

63 Kenkel 2012, 140 Taf. 19; Kenkel 2020, 44 Pl. 1.13 and Kenkel 2012, 146 Taf. 20; Kenkel 2020, 46 Pl. 1.14.

64 Kenkel 2014, 257.

65 Kenkel 2012, 151. 164 f. Taf. 23; Kenkel 2014, 257; Kenkel 2020, 51–53 Pl. 1.17.

66 Kenkel 2012, 154–158 Taf. 21. 22; Kenkel 2020, 48 f. Pl. 1.15.

67 Kenkel 2012, 154 f. Taf. 21; Kenkel 2020, 48 Pl. 1.15.

68 Kenkel 2012, 166.

are Kt25 and Kt24 with 132 and 99 specimens, respectively. They were produced in many different fabrics. The dating ranges from the Roman to the Byzantine period⁶⁹. The other types of cooking pots are represented by only one to 21 specimens. Kt9, Kt29, and Kt36 were used from the Roman to the Byzantine period. Types Kt26.1, Kt26.2, and Kt27 range from the Late Roman to the Byzantine period⁷⁰.

The lids for cooking vessels, according to their diameter, belong mainly to the casseroles⁷¹. They were usually produced in one step with the vessels and therefore have the same fabrics⁷². Although there are some earlier and some later examples, they occur primarily in the Roman and Byzantine cooking vessel repertoire.

Only one pan Pf1 sherd was discovered, which can be dated to the Late Roman or Byzantine period⁷³.

Group	Fabric	Dating of Group	Area I	Area II
Pans				
Pf1	like R	Late Roman–Byzantine	0	1

Casseroles			34	33
Kas2.1	H, R	Roman–Byzantine	4	4
Kas2.2	J	1st century BC–3rd century	0	1
Kas2.3	G	1st century BC–3rd century	0	1
Kas3	G	1st–4th century	0	2
Kas3	H	Late Roman	0	1
Kas4	G, J, J/G	1st–4th century	24	12
Kas4	O/P, like R	Late Roman–Early Byzantine	2	0
Kas7	G, H, J	Roman–Byzantine	1	3
Kas8	H, R	Roman–Byzantine	2	3
Kas9	J	1st–4th century	0	1
Kas10.1	H, P, like R	3rd–5th century	1	2
Kas10.2	G, G (with calcit), like B	4th–6th century	0	3

Cooking bowls			206	199
Gb1.1	G, O	last quarter 1st–2nd half 3rd century	1	3
Gb1.2	H, J, P, R, like H, like R	last quarter 1st–2nd half 3rd century	22	60
Gb1.3	G, G/R	last quarter 1st–2nd half 3rd century	7	6
Gb1.4	G, like J, J/H	last quarter 1st–2nd half 3rd century	2	3
Gb2	G	1st–3rd century	0	1
Gb3.1	A, G	2nd–4th century	74	60
Gb3.2	G	2nd–4th century	0	1
Gb3.3	G	2nd–4th century	0	1
Gb3.4	G	2nd–4th century	2	1
Gb4	G, H	3rd–4th century	1	2
Gb5.1	G	3rd–5th century	96	40

69 Kenkel 2012, 175 Taf. 26; Kenkel 2020, 58 f. Pl. 1.20.

70 Kenkel 2012, 169–177 Taf. 24–26; Kenkel 2020, 55–60 Pl. 1.18–1.20.

71 Kenkel 2012, 184.

72 Kenkel 2012, 185 f. Taf. 27; Kenkel 2020, 62 f. Pl. 1.21.

73 Kenkel 2012, 153 Taf. 21; Kenkel 2020, 47 Pl. 1.14.

Gb5.2	G	3rd–5th century	0	18
Gb5.3	G	3rd–5th century	0	1
Gb6	A/G, H, like R	Roman–Early Byzantine	1	2

Cooking pots			179	163
Kt9	A, H, Jerash, P, R, R/G, like Jerash	Roman–Byzantine	10	6
Kt12	A, A/P, G, J, J/H, J/O, J/P, O, O/P, P, like H	Late Hellenistic–Early Byzantine	0	21
Kt19	H, J/R	Roman–Early Byzantine	2	1
Kt21.1	J, like P	1st–4th century	2	1
Kt21.2	G/H, J, J/H, P	1st–4th century	12	2
Kt23	H	Roman–Byzantine	1	1
Kt24	A/P, G, G/H, G/P, H, J, O, O/P, P, R, like G, like p, like R	2nd–5th century	57	42
Kt25	C, D, G/D, G/H, H, H/Grob 4, H/O, H/P, J, K, O, P, R; R/H, S, T, like A, like H, like Jerash, like Q like U	Roman–Byzantine	62	70
Kt26.1	R	Late Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Kt26.2	Grob 9, H, R, V+black slip, like Grob 5/R, like P, like R	Late Roman–Byzantine	17	12
Kt27	P, R	Late Roman–Byzantine	0	4
Kt29	G, J, O, P	Roman–Byzantine	14	1
Kt36	H, H+J, Jerash	Roman–Byzantine	2	1

Lids			12	28
KDe4	H	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
KDe5	R	Roman–Byzantine	0	2
KDe6.1	R	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
KDe6.2	J	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
KDe7	H	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
KDe8.1	like R	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
KDe8.2	H, J, R, R/G	Roman–Byzantine	9	6
KDe8.3	A, R	Roman–Byzantine	0	2
KDe8.4	H, O, P, R	Roman–Byzantine	2	3
KDe8.5	A, G, H, R, S, T	Roman–Byzantine	1	10

Tab. 1.15 Cooking vessels and lids used in the Late Roman and Byzantine periods on Tall Zirā'a (Source: after Kenkel 2012; BAI/GPIA).

Everyday Vessels

Mortaria were an integral component of everyday vessels in Late Roman and Early Byzantine households⁷⁴. They were used for grinding of herbs and spices and for preparing food. Four different basic types have been found on Tall Zirā'a, dating from the second to the fourth century. Mo4 is the larg-

est group, made mainly from the fabric W. It shows similarities to examples from Asia Minor. The other shapes Mo1, Mo2, Mo3, and the other fabrics—especially fabric L—suggest a more regional or local production.

74 Kenkel 2012, 202 Taf. 31. 32; Kenkel 2020, 68–70 Pl. 1.24; 1.25.

Large bowls belong also to the everyday household vessels. They function primarily for food preparation and short-term storage⁷⁵. However, they are extremely rare in the Late Roman and Byzantine assemblage from Tall Zīrā'a. They are represented by the type Sū8, which is dated to the Late Roman period⁷⁶, and by a single sherd of type Sū14 from fabric Grob 7, which is more likely dated to the Roman or Byzantine periods.

Jugs respectively jars are represented in great variety in the Late Roman and Early Byzantine assemblage on Tall Zīrā'a. Jugs have a spout and usually one handle⁷⁷. In contrast, jars are also shaped with one handle but without a spout. Since the rim sherds are difficult to distinguish, jugs and jars are treated as one group. Due to their rough ware and their size, they were probably used in the kitchen for pouring and scooping, but not as table ware at meals. They are made from a large variety of fabrics. Groups Kru5.1, Kru8, Kru9, Kru16, Kru44, Kru 68 and Kru 70 can generally be dated to the Roman and Byzantine periods⁷⁸. The time range of type Kru12 with its variants Kru12.1 to Kru12.6 is rather restricted to the late third and early fourth centuries.

Bag-shaped amphorae with various rim shapes were very widespread in the Southern Levant from the

Iron Age to the Umayyad period⁷⁹. 1555 sherds of this group were excavated on Tall Zīrā'a⁸⁰. The subgroups Am23.1c, Am23.1d, Am23.2a, Am23.2c, Am23.2g, Am23.3, Am23.6a–h, Am23.7a–d, Am23.8a–b can be dated to the Roman and Byzantine periods⁸¹. They were all made from coarse fabrics. This means that this form was probably produced in many different workshops, but always in the bag-shaped form⁸². Especially those made from group A were probably produced in imitation of Late Roman Amphora 5/6 examples in Transjordan⁸³.

There are few other types of amphorae, that can be dated from the Roman to the Byzantine periods. The shapes are often made in different fabrics, which vary in dating. The amphorae of types Am4.10, Am4.12, Am12 in fabric H, Am18 as well as Am19 are dated to the Roman and Byzantine periods⁸⁴. The only amphora of type Am17 can be dated to the fourth century⁸⁵.

Unlike the amphorae, the pithoi are very rare in the Roman-Byzantine times and each type is represented only in small quantities⁸⁶. In most cases, the dating can only be established according to the fabric since a classification system of the shapes does not exist. Pithoi types that can be roughly dated to the Roman-Byzantine period are Pi5.1, Pi7, Pi10.1, Pi10.1, Pi12, Pi13, Pi15, Pi16, and Pi19⁸⁷.

Group	Fabric	Dating of Group	Area I	Area II
Mortaria			48	91
Mo1	L	2nd–4th century	0	1
Mo2	Grob 1, D, L	Late Roman	2	5
Mo3	like Grob 6, Grob 6, L, L (brown), L/W, V/Grob 1, like Grob 1, like Grob 3, like Grob 4, like Grob 5, like Grob 8, like Grob 9 like L, like V, like W, Grob 1/Q, Grob 12, Grob 13, Grob 5, U	Roman–Byzantine	15	27
Mo4.1	L/Grob 1	2nd–4th century	0	1
Mo4.2	W, like U, like D III (grob)	2nd–4th century	1	4

75 Kenkel 2012, 193; Kenkel 2020, 64.

76 Kenkel 2012, 197 f. Taf. 30; Kenkel 2020, 65 Taf. 1.22.

77 Kenkel 2012, 205.

78 Kenkel 2012, 207–211 Taf. 33. 34; Kenkel 2020, 71–73 Pl. 1.27.

79 Kenkel 2012, 227–231 Group Am23; Kenkel 2014, 257; Kenkel 2020, 64.

80 Kenkel 2012, 213–232 Group 7; Kenkel 2020, 64.

81 Kenkel 2012, 227–231 Taf. 41–43. Kenkel 2020, 82–90 Pl. 1.30–1.33.

82 Kenkel 2014, 257.

83 Kenkel 2012, 230; Adan-Bayewitz 1986, 101.

84 Kenkel 2012, 218. 224 f. Taf. 37. 39; Kenkel 2020, 82 Pl. 1.29; 1.30.

85 Kenkel 2012, 224 f. Taf. 39; Kenkel 2020, 82 Pl. 1.30.

86 Kenkel 2012, 232.

87 Kenkel 2012, 234–239 Taf. 45. 46; Kenkel 2020, 91–93 Pl. 1.35; 1.36.

Mo4.3	U, W, T	2nd–4th century	12	12
Mo4.4	W	2nd–4th century	1	3
Mo4.5	W	2nd–4th century	0	2
Mo4.6	W	2nd–4th century	10	10
Mo4.7	W	2nd–4th century	0	2
Mo4.8	C, W	2nd–4th century	0	7
Mo4.9	W	2nd–4th century	1	2
Mo4.10	D II, L, W, like D III, Grob 14, W/F	2nd–4th century	6	15

Large bowls			7	0
Sü14	Grob 7	Roman–Byzantine	3	0
Sü8	L	Late Roman	4	0

Jugs/Jars			32	49
Kru5.1	like A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Kru8	C, Grau II, Grob I/U, L, F, like Grob 5+red slip, like H, like U	Roman–Byzantine	5	3
Kru9	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Kru12.1	B	Late 3rd–early 4th century	0	1
Kru12.2	B, S, V, like B, like Q, C, F	Late 3rd–early 4th century	9	7
Kru12.3	B, C, D/F, DII, F (isl), L/S	Late 3rd–early 4th century	1	8
Kru12.4	A, B, C, D, E, F (grob), Q, S, B/F (grob), C/M, L, U, like Grob 3, like L	Late 3rd–early 4th century	4	13
Kru12.5	S, like V (beige), E, like B	Late 3rd–early 4th century	3	2
Kru12.6	A, T, like B, like A	Late 3rd–early 4th century	3	2
Kru16	A, N	Roman–Byzantine	0	2
Kru44	A/Grob 1	Roman–Byzantine	1	0
Kru68	A, Jerash, like A	Roman–Byzantine	6	8
Kru70	Jerash	Roman–Byzantine	0	1

Amphorae			480	747
Am12	H, like H	Roman–Byzantine	1	1
Am17	I	Late 1st–4th century	0	1
Am18	B, C/F	Roman–Byzantine	2	0
Am19	like H, like U	Roman–Byzantine	14	16
Am23.1 c	A, like U	Roman–Byzantine	2	10
Am23.1 d	A	Roman–Byzantine	2	3
Am23.2 c	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	2
Am23.3 a	A, Grün II, L (rot-beige), H	Roman–Byzantine	98	63
Am23.3 g	A	Roman–Byzantine	6	10
Am23.4 a	A, F, like W, like A	Roman–Early Byzantine	3	13
Am23.4 b	A, B, B (isl), C, C/L, F, F/V (isl), Grün I, L, T, like B, like E, Grau I, Grob 4, S	Roman–Early Byzantine	14	98
Am23.4 c	A, B, B (isl), F, F/B, L, like B, like F, like Grün III	Roman–Early Byzantine	19	28

Am23.4 d	A, C, D II, F, Grob 1/L, Grün I, L, L/S, like A, like G, like Grob 5, U, like C	Roman–Early Byzantine	14	34
Am23.4 e	A	Roman–Early Byzantine	0	3
Am23.4 f	A	Roman–Early Byzantine	1	12
Am23.5 a	A, B (isl), Grün II, Grün IV, H, like A, like H/J,	Roman–Byzantine	110	175
Am23.5 b	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	18
Am23.5 c	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.5 d	A, Jerash, like Jerash	Roman–Byzantine	7	7
Am23.5 e	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.5 f	A	Roman–Byzantine	1	6
Am23.5 g	A, Grau II/A, like U	Roman–Byzantine	33	11
Am23.6 a	A, B, B/D, C, E, F, F/B, Grün II, L, L/S, S. like B, like D III, like R, like E	Roman–Byzantine	62	69
Am23.6 b	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	2
Am23.6 c	A, like D, B, C, F, L/B, M, T, like A, like B, like E, like Grob 1, like T	Roman–Byzantine	52	64
Am23.6 d	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.6 e	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.6 f	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.6 g	A, D, F	Roman–Byzantine	3	3
Am23.6 h	L, S, S/L like K	Roman–Byzantine	4	2
Am23.7 a	A, D	Roman–Byzantine	3	8
Am23.7 b	A, C/F, U	Roman–Byzantine	8	44
Am23.7 c	A, R	Roman–Byzantine	1	3
Am23.7 d	A, like H	Roman–Byzantine	0	2
Am23.8 a	A, A/D II, like Grob 5	Roman–Byzantine	1	1
Am23.8 b	A	Roman–Byzantine	1	1
Am23.9 a	A, B, C, L, L/R, like E, like Grob 1, like L, like G	Roman–Byzantine	13	19
Am23.9 b	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.9 c	A, B	Roman–Byzantine	1	1
Am23.9 d	A, like B/L, like Grob 5	Roman–Byzantine	1	3
Am23.9 e	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am4.10	F	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am4.12	B, F, F/W, Grün IV, Grün II, like J, Grob 10, Grob 4, L	Roman–Byzantine	3	6

Pithoi			4	19
Pi5.1	H/R, H	Roman–Byzantine	0	2
Pi7	Grob 3, Grob 9, R, H	Roman–Byzantine	0	5
Pi10.1	C/L	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Pi10.2	Grob 1	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Pi12	like Grob 3, L/U, like W	Roman–Byzantine	0	3
Pi13	like Grob 1, like Grob 12	Roman–Byzantine	1	1
Pi15	Grob 8	Late Roman	0	1

Pi16	Grob 14, Grob 8, Grob 7	Roman–Byzantine	1	2
Pi19	Grob 14, L (coarse), Grob 2/D II, Grob 5/6, like Q/L	Roman–Byzantine	2	3

Tab. 1.16 Everyday vessels used in the Late Roman and Byzantine periods on Tall Zirā‘a (Source: after Kenkel 2012; BAI/GPIA).

Lamps

The use of oil lamps continued throughout the Roman period, but a decline is noted from the third century onward (*Tab. 1.17*). The absence of Roman picture lamps, which are very well represented at

other sites of this period, is striking⁸⁸. The oil lamps of Late Roman date from Tall Zirā‘a fit well into the repertoire of the Eastern Mediterranean. The Late Roman oil lamps are all mold-made and are represented only by group 14—lamps with bow-shaped nozzle⁸⁹.

Group	Fabric	Dating of Group	Area I	Area II
Lamps			4	9
La59	S (brown)	Late Roman	1	0
La60	V	Late Roman	1	0
La61	S (brown)	Late Roman	1	0
La62	V+red slip	Late Roman	1	0
La63	U+red, matt slip	Late Roman	0	1
La64	like S	Early Byzantine	0	1
La65	like S	Late Roman	0	1
La66	like V+red slip	Late Roman	0	1
La67	like S/V+red slip	Late Roman	0	1
La68	S	Early Byzantine	0	1
La69	S/V	Early Byzantine	0	1
Group 14	S, V/S+red slip	Late Roman	0	2

Tab. 1.17 Lamps used in the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods on Tall Zirā‘a (Source: after Kenkel 2012; BAI/GPIA).

Distribution of Pottery in Stratum 5

The following *Tab. 1.18* shows the distribution of Late Roman to Early Byzantine pottery types in Stratum 5. It is obvious that only few finds can be assigned to the contexts in Area I. Most were found within the walls of Complexes B, D and H as well as in a pit, except for one sherd in room

B 4. In Area II, most of the sherds were found in the fill layers outside the houses. Some sherds were excavated from wall contexts and only two sherds were found in association with a floor context. This result is not surprising, since the rooms in Areas I and II were used over a long period of time and therefore almost nothing of the earliest use remains.

Inv. no.	Object	Area	Context	Complex	Dating
TZ 004123-002	Am23.6 c	I	2539	B 4	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 004561-005	Am23.3 a	I	2851	B 7	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 002068-006	Am23.6 c	I	573	D 2l	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 001163-001	Am23.4 c	I	12	D 3/4	Roman–Early Byzantine

88 Kenkel 2012, 315; Kenkel 2020, 99.
89 Kenkel 2012, 285–287 Taf. 57; Kenkel 2020, 108 f. Pl. 1.45.

TZ 004512-001	Kru12.2	I	2822	D 7/8	Late 3rd–Early 4th century
TZ 006852-001	Am23.3 a	I	4731	H 3/4	Byzantine
TZ 006752-003	Mo4.6	I	4731	H 3/4	2nd–4th century
TZ 100900-001	Am23.4 d	II	10801	I	Roman–Early Byzantine
TZ 100913-011	Am23.9 a	II	10824	I	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101176-011	Kru9	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101368-089	Am12	II	11203	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101419-020	Am23.1 d	II	11221	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101655-003	Mo4.2	II	11461	J 1	2nd–4th century
TZ 101160-007	Am23.3 a	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101160-002	Am23.4 d	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Early Byzantine
TZ 101655-005	Am23.4 c	II	11461	J 1	Roman–Early Byzantine
TZ 101198-001	Am23.6.c	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101198-005	Am23.6.c	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101198-006	Am23.6.c	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101198-007	Am23.6 c	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101198-017	Am23.6 c	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101198-023	Am23.6 c	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101198-028	Am23.6 c	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101198-029	Am23.6.c	II	11034	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101344-001	Am23.6 c	II	11203	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101344-015	Am23.6 c	II	11203	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101344-041	Am23.6 c	II	11203	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101354-036	Am23.6 c	II	11203	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101368-017	Am23.6 c	II	11203	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101368-065	Am23.6 c	II	11203	J 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101106-003	Kru8	II	10976	J 2	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101256-003	Kru68	II	11126	J 2	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101082-001	Am23.4 c	II	10976	J 2	Roman–Early Byzantine
TZ 101255-009	Am23.6 c	II	11125	J 2	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101403-006	Am23.6 c	II	11002	J 2	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101326-013	Mo4.10	II	11194	J 2	2nd–4th century
TZ 101470-015	Pi12	II	11301	J 3	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101484-031	Kru16	II	11301	J 3	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100986-001	Pi5.1	II	10733	J 3	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100302-002	Am23.3 a	II	10314	J 3	Byzantine
TZ 100853-009	Am23.4 d	II	10752	J 3	Roman–Early Byzantine
TZ 100986-002	Am23.4 d	II	10733	J 3	Roman–Early Byzantine
TZ 100853-023	Am23.9 a	II	10752	J 3	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100653-002	Kru12.2	II	10620	J 4	Late 3rd–early 4th century
TZ 101640-010	Am23.6 c	II	11449	J 4	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101573-003	Mo4.7	II	11370	J 4	2nd–4th century
TZ 101663-001	Am23.4 d	II	10929	K 2	Roman–Early Byzantine

TZ 101663-002	Am23.4 d	II	10929	K 2	Roman–Early Byzantine
TZ 101320-001	Mo4.5	II	10929	K 2	2nd–4th century
TZ 101663-004	Am23.6 c	II	10929	K 2	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101644-001	Am23.9 a	II	10545	K 2	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101018-001	Pi7	II	10674	L 2	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101156-006	Am23.1 c	II	11020	L 3	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101118-009	Am23.3 a	II	11001	L 3	Byzantine
TZ 101156-011	Am23.4 d	II	11020	L 3	Roman–Early Byzantine
TZ 101125-001	Am23.9 d	II	10993	L 3	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101156-001	Am23.9 a	II	11020	L 3	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101118-015	Mo4.10	II	11001	L 3/4	2nd–4th century
TZ 101118-016	Mo4.10	II	11001	L 3/4	2nd–4th century
TZ 101130-001	Mo4.4	II	11013	L 4	2nd–4th century
TZ 100629-004	Pi19	II	10611	M 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100629-010	Pi19	II	10611	M 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100629-017	Pi16	II	10611	M 1	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100540-003	Kru12.5	II	10530	M 1	Late 3rd–early 4th century
TZ 101186-012	Kru8	II	11030	M 4	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 101175-003	Am23.4 d	II	11030	M 4	Roman–Early Byzantine
TZ 101200-002	Am23.4 d	II	11047	M 4	Roman–Early Byzantine
TZ 101186-001	Am23.9 a	II	11030	M 4	Roman–Byzantine

Tab. 1.18 Pottery types of Late Roman–Early Byzantine date in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

1.3.1.3. Production Centers and Imports

Most of the pottery vessels used on Tall Zirā‘a during the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period were produced regionally or locally. However, locally is not meant in the sense that they were manufactured on Tall Zirā‘a itself. The archaeometric evidence shows that no pottery vessels were produced onsite from the Hellenistic to the Early Islamic period⁹⁰. Whether there was a pottery workshop at Gadara is not proven.

Regional and local products include most of the cooking pots⁹¹. Jugs and jars were produced with very different fabrics, therefore F. Kenkel concluded that they were manufactured by many different potters who sold their products on regional markets. In contrast to the mortaria of type Mo4, the mortaria Mo1–Mo3 of ware group L stem from regional or local workshops⁹². The pithoi exhibit a wide variety of fabrics, indicating regional or local production⁹³.

The so-called Galilean bowls found on Tall Zirā‘a were probably produced in the region of Kefar Hananya in Galilee, but import from workshops

in the Golan region cannot be excluded either⁹⁴. The same is assumed for the cooking pots made of fabric G by F. Kenkel⁹⁵.

The mortaria of type Mo4 produced with fabric W resemble the grinding bowls from northeastern coastal sites of the Mediterranean⁹⁶.

The workshops for the production of amphorae are difficult to determine. The same shape is often made of different fabrics, which suggests several production centers. In some cases, at least the area of manufacture can be localized. The more elongated variants of the so-called bag-shaped amphorae

90 Kenkel 2014, 258; Vieweger et al. 2009, 250. It is not yet clear whether the handmade pottery of the Mamluk period was produced on site.

91 Kenkel 2012, 150.

92 Kenkel 2012, 200.

93 Kenkel 2012, 232.

94 Kenkel 2012, 161.

95 Kenkel 2012, 166.

96 Kenkel 2012, 200.

were probably produced in Ptolemais (Acre) and the so-called LRA 5/6 amphorae in the region of Caesarea and Scythopolis (Beth Shean)⁹⁷. The amphora of type Am17 was probably imported from Asia Minor⁹⁸.

A total of twelve different groups of imports during the Hellenistic to Umayyad period could be distinguished, but they account for only 7 % of the total pottery repertoire⁹⁹. They originate from Africa, Asia Minor, Rhodes and Cyprus. However, between the second and fourth centuries there are almost no imports at all¹⁰⁰.

1.3.1.4. Conclusion

The results of F. Kenkel's studies on the Late Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirā'a can be summarized as follows: The pottery vessel repertoire at Tall Zirā'a used during the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods (AD 150 to 350) changed in comparison to that of the Early Roman period (63 BC to AD 150)¹⁰¹. A decline in all pottery categories and a change in repertoire can be observed in the Tall Zirā'a ceramic assemblage from the second half of the second century and especially during the third century¹⁰². This development coincides with the military threat to the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire and the decline of the economy.

Since the overwhelming majority of the recorded pottery consists of vessels for everyday use, F. Kenkel assumes that it is a rural settlement, which could be a village or farmstead or even a military outpost¹⁰³.

The table ware went almost entirely out of use, with the exception of the small bowls and jugs.

The cooking vessels showed a larger variety, as the so-called Galilean bowls became more frequent and were added to the casseroles and cooking jars. Mortaria complemented the everyday vessels. The variety of amphorae types increased. Larger bowls, jugs and jars continued to be used. Oil lamps—except the Roman picture lamps—were also still in use. Vessels for personal use were not found in this assemblage.

The few pan sherds, the mortaria, and the twelve bowls from Gadara (Sa13.1) may indicate increased Italian influence during the second and fourth centuries or even the presence of foreign soldiers. The large number of casseroles in this period also shows a change in the dietary habits. Since this kind of pottery vessels was probably used to prepare stews with a larger quantity of meat—which was more expensive than vegetables—this could be interpreted as an indication of a quiet favorable living standard of the tall's inhabitants¹⁰⁴. However, F. Kenkel's assumption of higher meat consumption is contradicted by the results of the archaeozoological research, which show a significant decrease in the occurrence of animal bones from the Roman to the Late Roman period¹⁰⁵.

Looking at the distribution pattern of the different vessel categories in the Areas I and II, it is noticeable that amphorae and pithoi are almost twice as many in Area II as in Area I (*Tab. 1.16*). In contrast, the number of cooking vessels is almost the same in both areas (*Tab. 1.15*). This could indicate that Area I was used more intensively for cooking—underlined by several tabuns—and Area II was used for storage. It should be noted, however, that the range of dating of the vessels as well as the mixed contexts limit the significance of this result. It can therefore only be taken as a tendency.

97 Kenkel 2012, 215 FN 1047.

98 Kenkel 2012, 225.

99 Kenkel 2020, 17.

100 Kenkel 2020, 15.

101 Kenkel 2012, 315 f.

102 Kenkel 2012, 319.

103 Kenkel 2012, 308–326.

104 Kenkel 2012, 319 FN 1555.

105 Benecke 2017, *Tab. 5.1; 5.5*.

1.3.2. Glass Finds: Stratum 5

1.3.2.1. Introduction

A description and classification of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic glass finds from Tall Zirā'a was undertaken by S. Hoss and published in a separate chapter in Volume 6 of the final report of the Gadara Region Project¹⁰⁶. The entry 'Group' in the following catalogue refers to the groups which were defined by S. Hoss (*Tab. 1.19*).

1.3.2.2. Analysis

A total of 292 glass sherds were recorded, which belong to the types used during the Late Roman period according to the stylistic groups by S. Hoss

(*Tab. 1.19*)¹⁰⁷. However, S. Hoss pointed out that there are no types that can be dated exclusively to the Late Roman period¹⁰⁸. Most types dated to the Late Roman period started in the third century AD and extended into the fourth century or even longer. An exception are the bowls designated as group 7, with fire-rounded rims and tapering conical wall, whose production began in the late first century AD and which were again recovered in contexts from the third to fifth centuries AD. Very similar bowls—labeled as group 10—can also be dated to the third century AD and later.

Group	Dating	Strata	Area I	Area II	Area III	MNE
7. Bowls: Rounded rim on tapering conical wall	Late Roman–Umayyad	10, 6, 5, 4, 3, 0	4	5	2	11
10. Bowls: Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall	Early Roman–Umayyad	7, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	1	6	2	9
14. Bowls: Outfolded rim on straight wall	Early Roman–Umayyad	5, 4, 3, 0	1	7	0	8
15. Bowls: Outfolded everted grooved rims on convex wall	Early Roman–Byzantine	2	0	0	1	1
20. Bowls: Outfolded everted rim on convex wall	Early Roman–Byzantine	0	1	0	0	1
22. Bowls: Everted outfolded hollow rim on concave wall	Early Roman–Late Roman	7, 6, 4	0	1	0	1
24. Bowls: Ring bases	Late Roman–Byzantine	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	5	17	7	29
25. Bowls: High folded bases	Late Roman–Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	2	6	3	11
26. Bowls: Large, low tubular bases	Late Roman–Byzantine	8, 5	0	3	0	3
28. Beakers: Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall	Early Roman–Umayyad	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	8	25	8	41
29. Beakers: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall	Early Roman–Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	3	14	0	17
30. Beakers: Everted, rounded rim on conical wall with pad base	Early Roman–Umayyad mainly 4th century	5, 4, 3, 1	0	3	1	4
31. Beakers: Everted, rounded rim on convex wall with applied thread	Late Roman	5, 4, 0	3	0	0	3
34. Beakers: Ring bases with fold	Early Roman–Late Roman	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	3	15	1	19

¹⁰⁶ Hoss 2020a, 393–431.

¹⁰⁷ Hoss 2020a, 264 f.

¹⁰⁸ Hoss 2020a, 264.

35. Beakers: Tubular base	Late Roman–Early Byzantine	6, 4, 3, 0	2	1	0	3
36. Beakers: Concave bases	Late Roman–Early Byzantine	6, 5	0	1	0	1
45. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls	Late Roman–Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	1	11	3	15
46. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)	Late Roman–Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	4	10	3	17
47. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (wide angle, funnel-shaped)	Late Roman–Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3	0	5	0	5
49. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Infolded rim on straight wall	Late Roman–Umayyad	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	0	4	2	6
50. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)	Late Roman–Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	8	23	1	32
51. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)	Late Roman–Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	3	13	0	16
53. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Plain Necks	Late Roman–Umayyad	5, 4, 3	0	2	0	2
55. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Spouts	mid-Roman–Late Roman	4, 3	0	2	0	2
58. Piriform balsamaria	Early Roman–Late Roman	6, 2	1	1	0	2
60. Candlestick phial	Early Roman–Byzantine	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	9	8	2	19
61. Phials with wide neck (spool-shaped)	Early Roman–Late Roman	11, 4	2	0	0	2
62. Phials with flared middle	Early Roman–Late Roman	6, 5, 4, 2, 1, 0	0	4	0	4
63. Jars	Late Roman–Byzantine	4, 3	0	1	0	1
64. Small bottles or juglets	Late Roman	8, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	0	4	1	5
72. Simple, round bracelet	Late Roman	8, 4	0	1	1	2
Sum			61	193	38	292

Tab. 1.19 Glass object groups of the Late Roman to Early Byzantine periods: dating of groups, distribution in strata and maximum number of examples (MNE) (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Tab. 1.19 shows the glass vessel types in use during the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods, their duration of production and use, the strata and areas in which they occurred on Tall Zirā'a as well as their maximum number of examples (MNE). It can be seen that most of the vessel sherds were found in Area II (64.5 %). This is also true for the distribution of the sherds that can be assigned to Stratum 5 (Tab. 1.20).

Most of the sherds came to light in fill layers that had accumulated over decades or even centuries¹⁰⁹. However, the glass sherds are not scattered over the entire area, but show a concentration di-

109 Sherds of types which date only to the Hellenistic and/or Roman periods have been dealt with by Hoss 2020a, 256–265.

rectly around the houses of Complexes K and L in Area II.

The following sherds were found within walls built in the Late Roman period and are therefore older than this period: TZ 011331-001, TZ 012960-001, TZ 012791-001, and TZ 112291-007.

The phials TZ 111806-001 and TZ 111806-002 (Fig. 1.126) came to light on the floor of room Complex L 4. The phial TZ 111788-001 (Fig. 1.123)

of the same group was exposed along with bowl TZ 111802-004 (Fig. 1.125) in room Complex L 2.

TZ 110513-001 (Fig. 1.110), TZ 111031-001 (Fig. 1.112), TZ 111031-006, TZ 111031-007 (Fig. 1.113), TZ 111031-011 (Fig. 1.115), TZ 111031-012 (Fig. 1.116), and TZ 111465-001 (Fig. 1.122) were uncovered in the fill layers Contexts 10474, 10614, and 10881 of Stratum 5.

Inv. No.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 110513-001	50	Flask	M 1	10474	AV 131
TZ 111031-001	26	Bowl	J 4	10614	AU 130
TZ 111031-006	50	Flask	J 4	10614	AU 130
TZ 111031-007	46	Flask	J 4	10614	AU 130
TZ 111031-011	47	Flask	J 4	10614	AU 130
TZ 111031-012	28	Beaker	J 4	10614	AU 130
TZ 111465-001	24	Bowl	I	10881	AX 126
TZ 111788-001	60	Phial	L 2	10927	AT 132
TZ 111802-004	25	Bowl	L 2	11001	AS 132
TZ 111806-001	60	Phial	L 4	11013	AS 132
TZ 111806-002	60	Phial	L 4	11013	AS 132

Tab. 1.20 Glass vessels of Late Roman groups found in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

All other glass sherds were found in fill layers that include material from the Early Roman period to the Late Roman or even to the Umayyad period (Tab. 1.19). Only in those cases where the production of the glass vessels starts only in the Late Roman period it is clear that they cannot be attributed to the earlier material of Strata 6 or 7. The following sherds belong to this assemblage: TZ 111035-001, TZ 111812-011, TZ 111812-012, TZ 111812-018, TZ 111812-015, TZ 111815-001, TZ 111799-004, TZ 111799-005, TZ 112351-002, TZ 111033-009, and TZ 112675-006 from Contexts 10625, 11034, 11043, 10975, 10621, and 11449.

The vessel forms are represented by beakers, goblets, small and large bowls, flasks, phials and sherds belonging either to a flask, bottle or jug. They cannot be called luxury items, but belong to an ordinary household of the Late Roman period. The almost complete absence of glass vessels in the layers of Stratum 5 in Area I is striking, which could be interpreted with a different use of Areas I and II.

In general, the glass vessel types belong to the northern glass *koine* of Galilee and the former De-

capolis region defined by D. Keller with some bowl and beaker types as standards¹¹⁰.

The absence of glass vessel types, which can be dated with certainty to the second half of the second and the first half of the third century AD, and the similar absence of pottery vessels from this period indicate only minor occupation of the tell. The finds from Stratum 5 seem to date more to the end of the Late Roman period and very Early Byzantine period.

1.3.2.3. Catalogue of Glass Finds: Stratum 5

The following catalogue lists sherds of vessels and beads that were probably in use during the Late Roman period and were found in Stratum 5.

110 Hoss 2020a, 265.

TZ 007889-004

Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Complex D 2, Context 1714

Description: Ten wall fragments

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: largest fragment L 4.8; W 3.5

Color: Translucent bluish-green

Reference: —

TZ 007889-006

Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Complex D 2, Context 1714

Description: Wall fragment with carination

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2.4; H 2.2

Color: Transparent light greenish

Reference: —

TZ 008286-001

Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Complex D 2, Context 1815

Description: Wall fragment

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1.7; W 1.6

Color: Transparent colorless

Reference: —

TZ 008602-001

Area I; Square AG 115/116; Complex D 2; Context 2042

Description: Wall fragment of vessel

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1.4; W 0.7

Color: —

Reference: —

TZ 010887-001

Area I; Square AE 115; Complex X; Context 3053

Description: Biconical bead

Group: —

Figure reference: Fig. 1.103

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 0.7; H 0.5

Color: Yellow

Reference: —



Fig. 1.103 Glass bead, TZ 010887-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010888-001

Area I; Square AE 115; Complex E; Context 3053

Description: Ring-shaped bead

Group: —

Figure reference: Fig. 1.104

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 0.5; H 0.2

Color: Turquoise

Reference: —



Fig. 1.104 Glass bead, TZ 010888-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 011328-001

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex A 2; Context 3271

Description: Wall fragment

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2; H 1.7

Color: Yellow

Reference: —

TZ 011328-002

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex A 2; Context 3271

Description: Ring-base

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions:

Color: Translucent light blue

Reference: —

TZ 011331-001

Area I; Square AQ 120; Complex B 2; Context 3261

Description: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall, horizontal ribbon of glass of same color 1.8 cm below the rim

Group: 31; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall with applied thread

Figure reference: Fig. 1.105

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman

Dimensions: D opening 6; H 2.8

Color: Translucent pale blue, rough through sintering

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 296 Pl. 2.15 no. 13.



Fig. 1.105 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 011331-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 012942-001

Area I; Square AQ 123; Complex H 2, Context 3903

Description: Rim sherd of glass beaker with applied thread

Group: —

Figure reference: Fig. 1.106

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 3.1; H 4.3

Color: Translucent greenish

Reference: Dussart 1998, pl. 43-46 type BIX31.



Fig. 1.106 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 012942-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 012951-001

Area I; Square AR 123; Complex H 2, Context 3938

Description: Wall fragment

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.1; W 1.7

Color: Translucent blue-green

Reference: —

TZ 012960-001

Area I; Square AQ 123; Complex H 2, Context 3968

Description: Rim and wall sherd with applied thread

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 8; W 5.2; H 3.5

Color: Translucent light green

Reference: —

TZ 013243-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4182

Description: Two fragments of barrel-shaped bead

Group: —

Figure reference: Fig. 1.107

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 0.9; D 0.4

Color: Dark blue with white stripes

Reference: —



Fig. 1.107 Glass bead, TZ 013243-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013251-001

Area I; Square AP 121; Complex G 1; Context 4184

Description: Wall fragment

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.4; W 2.2

Color: Translucent colorless

Reference: —

TZ 014517-001

Area I; Square AR 123; Complex H 1; Context 3965

Description: Neck of vessel

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1.8; H 1.5

Color: Translucent light blue

Reference: —

TZ 014518-001

Area I; Square AQ 123; Complex H 2; Context 3903

Description: Wall sherd with neck

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 3.7; H 2.8

Color: Translucent light blue

Reference: —

TZ 014518-002

Area I; Square AQ 123; Complex H 2, Context 3903

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.2; W 1.6

Color: Translucent light green

Reference: —

TZ 110142-001

Area II; Square AV 129; Complex J 4; Context 10089

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 3; L 3.1

Color: Blue-green

Reference: —

TZ 110313-005

Area II; Square AX 130; Complex J 3; Context 10348

Description: Round, thin stick

Group: —

Figure reference: Fig. 1.108

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.5; D 0.4

Color: Transparent blue-green

Reference: —



Fig. 1.108 Fragment of glass stick, TZ 110313-005 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110319-001

Area II; Square AX 130; Complex J 3; Context 10303

Description: Rounded everted rim on tapering wall of beaker

Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 1.109

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 8; H 1.4

Color: Translucent pale bluish green

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 295 Pl. 2.15 no. 4.



Fig. 1.109 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 110319-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110320-001

Area II; Square AY 130; Complex J 3; Context 10314

Description: Wall sherd with part of neck

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 4; H 2.4

Color: Colorless shimmering green

Reference: —

TZ 110321-001

Area II; Square AX 130; Complex J 3; Context 10303

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2.2; H 2.1

Color: Colorless, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 110327-001

Area II; Square AY 130; Complex J 3; Context 10290

Description: Wall sherds

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2.4; H 1.6

Color: Translucent greenish

Reference: —

TZ 110513-001

Area II; Square AV 131; Complex M 1, Context 10474

Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall of flask

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: Fig. 1.110

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 7; L 4.5; H 4.6

Color: Translucent pale green

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 311 Pl. 2.20 no. 17.



Fig. 1.110 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 110513-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110652-001

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10530

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2.4; H 1.7

Color: Transparent colorless, shimmering light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 110652-002

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 2; Context 10530

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 4.2; H 2.2

Color: Green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 110652-003

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10530

Description: Rim sherd

Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: Fig. 1.111

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 5; W 1.5; H 1.6

Color: Translucent light blue-green, iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 1.111 Rim sherd of glass vessel, TZ 110652-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110652-004

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10530

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: Th 0.11

Color: Transparent light green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 110652-005

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10530

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 5; W 1.5; H 1.6

Color: Translucent light blue-green

Reference: —

TZ 110653-001

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10529

Description: Straight rim sherd with round lip

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2; H 2.2

Color: Translucent blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 110653-002

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10529

Description: Straight rim sherd with round lip

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2; H 2.2

Color: Translucent blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 110653-003

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10529

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 4.2; H 3.7

Color: Translucent light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 110653-004

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10529

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2.4; H 2.6

Color: Colorless, shimmering light green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111029-001

Area II; Square AV 132; Complex M 1; Context 10611

Description: Neck of phial

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 1.6; H 1.8

Color: Transparent colorless, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111031-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Four fragments of large tubular base of bowl

Group: 26; Large, low tubular bases

Figure reference: Fig. 1.112

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 30; H 2

Color: Transparent pale green, with bubbles

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 291 Pl. 2.13 no. 11.



Fig. 1.112 Bottom sherds of glass bowl, TZ 111031-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111031-003

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Three sherds of large tubular base

Group: 26; Large, low tubular bases

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Dimensions: L 2.3; W 2.3

Color: Transparent light green-blue

Reference: —

TZ 111031-004

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Wall sherds with carination

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.6; W 1.8

Color: Translucent blue-green

Reference: —

TZ 111031-006

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Infolded rim and wall of flask

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D rim 4; H 1.5

Color: Olive green

Reference: —

TZ 111031-007

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Rounded straight rim and wall fragment of a flask

Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)

Figure reference: Fig. 1.113

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D rim 7; H 1

Color: Light blue with white and brown iridescence inside and outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 291 Pl. 2.13 no. 11.

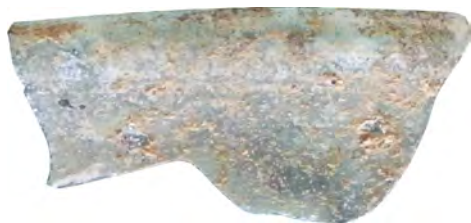


Fig. 1.113 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111031-007 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111031-008

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Wall sherd with carination

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2; W 2

Color: Transparent light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111031-009

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Neck sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.3; W 1.5

Color: Transparent light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111031-010

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Rounded everted rim on straight wall of beaker

Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 1.114

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 7.5; L 3.5

Color: Translucent pale blue, white iridescence and brown sinter inside and outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 295 Pl. 2.15 no. 7.



Fig. 1.114 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111031-010 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111031-011

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Three fragments of a flask; rounded, slightly thickened rim on tapering wall. Decoration with horizontal glass ribbons of same color. Remains of a handle with thumb rest

Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: Fig. 1.115

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 4.5; L 1.7

Color: Transparent pale green, white iridescence all over and sinter on outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 308 f. Pl. 2.20 no. 3



Fig. 1.115 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111031-011 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111031-012

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Two fragments of rounded everted rim on straight wall of a beaker

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 1.116

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 8; H 2.6

Color: Translucent pale bluish green, white iridescence inside and outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 294 Pl. 2.14 no. 15.



Fig. 1.116 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111031-012 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111031-014

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4, Context 10614

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 1.6; H 2.8

Color: Very light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111033-002

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2; W 1.6

Color: Transparent light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111033-003

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Description: Rim and wall sherd of beaker

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2.7; W 1.2

Color: Transparent very light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111033-004

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1.9; W 1.3

Color: Light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111033-005

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Description: Wall sherd with carination

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2.1; H 1.7

Color: Transparent light green

Reference: —

TZ 111033-006

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Description: Wall sherd extending to neck

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 1.6; H 1.2

Color: Transparent light green

Reference: —

TZ 111033-007

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Description: Wall sherd extending to neck

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 1.6; H 1.2

Color: Transparent light green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111033-008

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2.1; H 2.4

Color: Very blue light green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111033-009

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Description: Straight rim and wall of flask

Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 1.6; H 1.2

Color: Transparent light blue-green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111033-011

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Description: Straight rim and wall

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 0.7; H 1.8

Color: Transparent light blue-green

Reference: —

TZ 111033-012

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Description: Wall sherd with carination

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 1.6; H 2.7

Color: Transparent light blue

Reference: —

TZ 111045-001

Area II; Square AV 133; Complex M 1; Context 10651

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L. 2.4; W 1.5

Color: Blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111045-002

Area II; Square AV 133; Complex M 1; Context 10651

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 0.9; W 0.9

Color: Transparent colorless, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 111227-002

Area II; Square AW 127; Complex J 3; Context 10723

Description: Rim and wall of vessel

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 1.117

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 6; L 2.8; W 2.4

Color: Transparent greenish, iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 1.117 Rim sherd of glass vessel, TZ 111227-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111227-003

Area II; Square AW 127; Complex J 3; Context 10723

Description: Rim and wall of flask

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: Fig. 1.118

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 6; W 3.4; H 1.6

Color: Transparent greenish

Reference: —



Fig. 1.118 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111227-003 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111227-004

Area II; Square AW 127; Complex J 3; Context 10723

Description: Two wall sherds of vessel

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.7; W 2.2 and L 2.7; W 1.6

Color: Transparent bluish, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111288-002

Area II; Square AX 127; Complex J 3; Context 10745

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.5; W 1.7

Color: Yellow-green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111290-001

Area II; Square AW 126; Complex J 3; Context 10752

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.2; W 1.7

Color: Transparent blue-green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111395-001

Area II; Square AX 127; Complex J 3; Context 10733

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.3; W 2.1

Color: Transparent greenish

Reference: —

TZ 111398-003

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex I; Context 10824

Description: Concave base sherd of vessel

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 2.3; H 1.3

Color: Green

Reference: —

TZ 111407-001

Area II; Square AX 127; Complex I; Context 10801

Description: Rounded everted rim on straight wall of beaker

Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 1.119

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 9; W 4; H 2.2

Color: Transparent greenish, iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 1.119 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111407-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111411-001

Area II; Square AS 130; Complex J 1; Context 10798

Description: Outfolded rim on straight wall of bowl

Group: 14; Outfolded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 1.120

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 16; L 6.5; H 1.8

Color: Translucent pale green, strong iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 283 f. Pl. 2.9 no. 3.



Fig. 1.120 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111411-001 (Source: BAI/GPAI).

TZ 111411-002

Area II; Square AS 130; Complex J 1; Context 10798

Description: Outfolded rim on straight wall of bowl

Group: 14; Outfolded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 1.121

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 14; L 4.9; H 2.2

Color: Transparent pale green, white iridescence and sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 284 Pl. 2.9 no. 4



Fig. 1.121 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111411-002 (Source: BAI/GPAI).

TZ 111412-002

Area II; Square AX 127; Complex J 3; Context 10733

Description: Wall fragment with part of neck

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.3; W 3.1

Color: Transparent greenish, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 111413-001

Area II; Square AS 130; Complex J 1; Context 10808

Description: 18 wall sherds

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Color: blue-green

Reference: —

TZ 111416-001

Area II; Square AX 127; Complex J 3; Context 10733

Description: Rounded rim and wall of flask

Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 7; W 2.8; H 2.8

Color: Transparent bluish

Reference: —

TZ 111418-001

Area II; Square AX 127; Complex J 3; Context 10733

Description: Globular bead

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 1.5

Color: White

Reference: —

TZ 111465-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex I, Context 10881

Description: Massive pinched ring base of bowl with remnants of vessel wall

Group: 24; Ring bases

Figure reference: Fig. 1.122

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Late Roman

Dimensions: D base 5.2; H 2

Color: Translucent pale green

Reference: —



Fig. 1.122 Bottom sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111465-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111787-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex L 2; Context 10927

Description: Wall sherd of vessel

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1.3

Color: Transparent light green

Reference: —

TZ 111788-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex L 2, Context 10927

Description: Simple, rounded, outflaring rim on straight, narrow neck of candlestick phial

Group: 60; Candlestick phial

Figure reference: Fig. 1.123

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D rim 3; H 1.3

Color: Translucent bluish

Reference: —



Fig. 1.123 Rim sherd of glass candlestick phial, TZ 111788-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111788-002

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex L 2, Context 10927

Description: Three wall sherds of vessel

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Color: Bluish-green

Reference: —

TZ 111798-001

Area II; Square AS 133; Complex M 3; Context 10961

Description: Infolded rim on straight wall sherd of flask

Group: 49; Infolded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 9; W 2; H 2

Color: Transparent blue-green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111798-002

Area II; Square AS 133; Complex M 3; Context 10961

Description: Three wall sherds

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Color: Bluish-green, sinter, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111799-001

Area II; Square AT 127; Complex J 1; Context 10975

Description: Round, rod-like steep handle

Group: 66; Simple round handles

Figure reference: Fig. 1.124

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: H 5.2; D 0.8

Color: Translucent pale green, with some brown sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 319 Pl. 2.24 no. 10.



Fig. 1.124 Handle of glass vessel, TZ 111799-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111800-003

Area II; Square AU 127; Complex J 2; Context 10976

Description: Ring base with stem of goblet

Group: 34; Ring bases with fold

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Late Roman

Dimensions: W 1.7; H 0.8

Color: Transparent blue-green

Reference: —

TZ 111802-004

Area II; Square AS 132; Complex L 3, Context 11001

Description: Outfolded ring base of bowl with high concavity

Group: 25; High folded bases

Figure reference: Fig. 1.125

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 8; L 1.9; B 1.9

Color: Transparent pale blue, with some sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 290 Pl. 2.13 no. 6.

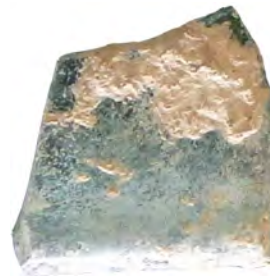


Fig. 1.125 Ring base of glass bowl, TZ 111802-004 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111806-001

Area II; Square AS 132; Complex L4, Context 11013

Description: One rim, one neck, one base, and six wall fragments of a candlestick phial.

Group: 60; Candlestick phial

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 1.5; H 2.6

Color: Translucent greenish

Reference: —

TZ 111806-002

Area II; Square AS 132; Complex L 4, Context 11013

Description: Infolded, outflaring rim

Group: 60; Candlestick phial

Figure reference: Fig. 1.126

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: —

Color: Translucent greenish with strong brown iridescence

Reference: —

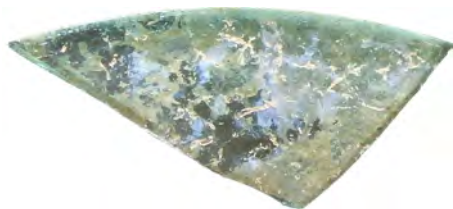


Fig. 1.126 Rim sherd of glass candlestick phial, TZ 111806-002
(Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111809-001

Area II; Square AS 132; Complex L 3; Context 11020

Description: Infolded rim on straight wall of flask

Group: 49; Infolded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 1.127

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 1.7; H 1.5

Color: Blue-green, sinter

Reference: —



Fig. 1.127 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111809-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111809-002

Area II; Square AS 132; Complex L 3; Context 11020

Description: Everted outfolded hollow rim on concave wall of bowl

Group: 22; Everted outfolded hollow rim on concave wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Early Byzantine

Dimensions: D opening 11; H.: 1.2

Color: Transparent pale bluish green

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 286 Pl. 2.11 no. 2.

TZ 111810-001

Area II; Square AS 132; Complex L 3; Context 11020

Description: Outfolded rim on straight wall of bowl

Group: 14; Outfolded rim on straight wall of bowl

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 12; W 2.8; H 1.5

Color: Blue-green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111812-012

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex J 1; Context 11034

Description: Rounded rim on incurving wall

Group: 47; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (wide angle, funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 3.2; H 4

Color: Transparent bluish

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 308 Pl. 2.19 no. 20.

TZ 111815-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex J 1; Context 11043

Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall of flask

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 9; W 2.6; 2.1

Color: Translucent greenish

Reference: —

TZ 111880-002

Area II; Square AV 126; Complex J 2; Context 11125

Description: Base of vessel

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 5; H 1.7

Color: Transparent light green

Reference: —

TZ 111931-001

Area II; Square AX 129; Complex J 3; Context 11146

Description: Neck of phial or flask

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 1.7; H 1.7

Color: Dark blue with feather-shaped mavered white trails

Reference: —

TZ 111931-002

Area II; Square AX 129; Complex J 3; Context 11146

Description: Wall sherd with ribs of bowl

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Roman

Dimensions: W 2.9; H 2.6

Color: Transparent light green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111933-002

Area II; Square AV 127; Complex J 2; Context 11126

Description: Ribbed handle

Group: 67; Ribbed handles

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D 2.3; H 5

Color: Green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112291-002 to TZ 112291-005

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 2, Context 10929

Description: Wall sherds

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Color: Greenish, iridescence, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 112291-006

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 2, Context 10929

Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl/beaker, decorated with a horizontal rib of the same color 0.5 cm under the rim

Group: 9; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with decoration of horizontal rib

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D 11; H 2.4

Color: Transparent pale green, strong white iridescence and some sinter inside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 280 Pl. 2.6 no. 4.

TZ 112298-001

Area II; Square AU 127; Complex J 2; Context 11002

Description: Tubular bases of goblet

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 3.5; L 1.5; W 2.5; H 0.3

Color: Translucent light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112299-001

Area II; Square AU 127; Complex J 2; Context 11002

Description: Globular bead

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 1

Color: Yellow

Reference: —

TZ 112303-001

Area II; Square AU 127; Complex J 2, Context 11194

Description: Rounded rim on incurving wall of flask

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: Fig. 1.128

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 6; L 4.7; H 2.6

Color: Transparent blue, slight white iridescence and brown sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 311 Pl. 2.21 no. 3.



Fig. 1.128 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 112303-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112303-002

Area II; Square AU 127; Complex J 2, Context 11194

Description: Everted, rounded rim, conical wall. Decorated with wide ribbon in dark purple (mangan) under the rim

Group: 30; Everted, rounded rim on conical wall

Figure reference: Fig. 1.129

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 12; L 2.7; H 2.8

Color: Translucent green with dark purple, with brown iridescence inside

Reference: —



Fig. 1.129 Rim sherd of glass vessel, TZ 112303-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112303-004

Area II; Square AU 127; Complex J 2, Context 11194

Description: Wall of vessel

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2; W 1.8

Color: Transparent colorless shimmering green, white iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112311-001

Area II; Square AS 127; Complex J 1; Context 11221

Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall and slightly bulbous neck with part of body of globular bottle decorated with ribs

Group: 53; Plain necks

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 6; H 1.2

Color: Transparent blue

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 313 Pl. 2.22 no. 2.

TZ 112311-002 to TZ 112311-005

Area II; Square AS 127; Complex J 1; Context 11221

Description: Wall and neck sherd of bottle

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 2.2; H 1.8

Color: Transparent light blue, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 112311-006

Area II; Square AS 127; Complex J 1; Context 11221

Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot of bowl

Group: 24; Ring bases

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 6; H 1.8

Color: Transparent light green, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 112331-001

Area II; Square AX 128; Complex J 3; Context 11301

Description: Wall sherd of vessel

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.0; W 2.5

Color: Colorless shimmering light green, white iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112331-003

Area II; Square AX 128; Complex J 3; Context 11301

Description: Wall and neck sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 3.3; H 2.1

Color: Colorless shimmering light green, white iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112331-004

Area II; Square AX 128; Complex J 3; Context 11301

Description: Wall sherd with carination

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.4; W 2.2

Color: Transparent colorless shimmering light green, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 112331-005

Area II; Square AX 128; Complex J 3; Context 11301

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1.3; W 1.2

Color: Transparent colorless shimmering light blue, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 112347-001

Area II; Square AV 130; Complex J 4; Context 11370

Description: Rim with rounded edge, four horizontal interior grooves below the rim

Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mold-made bowls

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 17

Color: Translucent pale green

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 276 Pl. 2.2 no. 6.

TZ 112351-001

Area II; Square AT 127; Complex J 1; Context 11378

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1.9; W 1.6

Color: Transparent light blue; sinter

Reference: —

TZ 112351-002

Area II; Square AT 127; Complex J 1; Context 11378

Description: Infolded im and wall of bottle

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 4; W 3.9; H 2

Color: Transparent green, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 112660-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 1; Context 10532

Description: Wall sherd

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.2; W 2.1

Color: Transparent colorless, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112661-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 2; Context 10545

Description: Wall with neck

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: W 4.2; H 3.6

Color: Transparent light green, white iridescence, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 112675-003

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4; Context 11449

Description: Rim and wall of bowl

Group: 14; Outfolded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 4.5; H 1.5

Color: Transparent light blue, white iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112675-004

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4; Context 11449

Description: Flaring outfolded rim with two separate hollow folds of bowl

Group: 21; Flat everted outfolded rim with two separate hollow folds

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: B 4.1; H 3.3

Color: Transparent pale green, some sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 286 Pl. 2.11 no. 1.

TZ 112675-005

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4; Context 11449

Description: Fragment of flaring outfolded rim of bowl with two separate hollow folds

Group: 10; Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: B 4.1; H 3.3

Color: Transparent pale green, some sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 282 Pl. 2.7 no. 7.

TZ 112675-006

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4; Context 11449

Description: Infolded rim and wall of bottle

Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 2.5; L 3.2; H 2.1

Color: Greenish-blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112675-007 to TZ 112675-013

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4; Context 11449

Description: Wall sherds

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Color: —

Reference: —

TZ 112681-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex J 1; Context 11461

Description: Ring base of stemmed beaker

Group: 34; Ring bases with fold

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Late Roman

Dimensions: D 4; L 4.2; W 1.8; H 0.5

Color: Transparent light green

Reference: —

TZ 112681-002

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex J 1; Context 11461

Description: Wall sherd with carination

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.5; W 1.7

Color: Transparent light blue, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 113150-001

Area II; Square AV 129; Complex K 1; Context 10048

Description: Wall sherd of grooves

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.7; W 3.5; H 0.7

Color: —

Reference: —

TZ 113150-002

Area II; Square AV 129; Complex K 1; Context 10048

Description: Eight wall sherds

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions:

Color: —

Reference: —

1.3.3. Metal Finds: Stratum 5

1.3.3.1. Introduction

A description and classification of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic metal finds from Tall Zirā'a was undertaken by S. Hoss and published in Volume 6 of the Tall Zirā'a final reports¹⁰¹. She examined the finds with regard to the kind of objects and grouped them under the categories shown in *Tab. 1.21*.

Groups	Area I	Area II
Group 1. Personal Accessories	1	0
Group 1.a Brooches	0	0
Group 1.b Bangles	0	0
Group 1.c Finger Rings	0	0
Group 1.d Earrings	0	0
Group 1.e Bronze Beads	0	0
Group 1.f Pendants	0	0
Group 1.g Mirrors	0	0
Group 1.h Tweezers	0	0
Group 1.i-m Cosmetic Utensils	1	0
Group 2. Furnishings and Fittings of the House	0	2
Group 2.a Locks and Keys	0	0
Group 2.b Furniture Fittings	0	2
Group 2.c Door Fittings	0	0
Group 3. Military	2	1
Group 3.a Arrowheads	1	1
Group 3.b Lance Points	1	0

Tab. 1.21 Groups of metal finds and number of objects in each group found in Stratum 5 in Areas I and II (Source: BAI/GPIA).

1.3.3.2. Analysis

Most metal objects were found in the areas outside the houses (*Tab. 1.22* and *Tab. 1.23*). No jewelry objects were uncovered. The only weapons found in the Late Roman to Umayyad strata stem from Stratum 5. The two coins from Stratum 5 can be dated to the Late Roman and Byzantine periods, respectively¹⁰². The other finds show a wide range of dating between the Roman and the Early Islamic periods. Neither the kind of objects nor their distribution can give an indication of specific working or living areas.

Groups	Area I	Area II
Group 4. Trade and Industry	2	2
Group 4.a Sewing	0	0
Group 4.b Wood/Metal Working	0	0
Group 4.c Fishing	0	0
Group 4.d Sickles	0	0
Group 4.e Repair Threads	0	0
Group 4.f Knives	1	0
Group 4.g Coins ¹⁰³	1	1
Group 4.h Writing	0	0
Group 4.i. Balance weight	0	0
Group 5. Miscellaneous	0	3
Group 5.a Iron Split Pins	0	0
Group 5.b Hooks	0	0
Group 5.c Functional Rings	0	0
Group 5.d Nails	0	3
Group 5.e Plummet	0	0
Sum of objects	5	7

Inv. no.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 007547-001	4.f Knives	Rivet of knife	F	1491	AI/AK 115
TZ 010695-001	1.i-m Cosmetic Utensils	Stem of hairpin or spoon	B 7	2734	AP 118
TZ 011278-001	4.g Coins	Coin	B 7	3271	AR 120
TZ 011296-001	3.a Arrowheads	Arrowhead	A 2	3280	AR 120
TZ 011381-001	3.b Lance Points	Lance point	A 2	3280	AR 120

Tab. 1.22 Distribution of metal finds from Stratum 5 in Area I (Source: BAI/GPIA).

¹⁰¹ Hoss 2020b, 393–431.

¹⁰² The coins of the Late Roman and Byzantine periods are analyzed and catalogued in detail in Häser – Dahmen, *Chap. 2.3.4*.

¹⁰³ The 'Group 4.g Coins' was added here to S. Hoss's classification.

Inv. no.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 110528-001	5.d Nails	Nail	L 1	10378	AV 131
TZ 110646-001	3.a Arrowheads	Arrowhead	M 1	10530	AW 132
TZ 110689-001	5.d Nails	Nail	M 1	10529	AW 132
TZ 110690-001	5.d Nails	Nail	M 1	10529	AW 132
TZ 110958-001	4 g Coins	Coin	K 2	10639	AU 128
TZ 111553-001	2.b Furniture Fittings	Plate	M 3	10961	AS 133
TZ 111599-011	2.b Furniture Fittings	Furniture fitting	M 3	10961	AS 133

Tab. 1.23 Distribution of metal finds from Stratum 5 in Area II (Source: BAI/GPIA).

1.3.3.3. Catalogue of Metal Finds: Stratum 5

TZ 007547-001

Area I; Square AM/AN 119; Complex F 1; Context 1488
Description: Rivet of knife or dagger with bolt. Re-stored
Group: 4.f; Knives
Figure reference: Fig. 1.130
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 4.8; W 3; Th 0.9
Material: Cu7Sn
Reference: Schulze 2014, 115. 138 sample no. TZ58-7.



Fig. 1.130 Fragment of bronze hilt of knife or dagger, TZ 007547-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010695-001

Area I; Square AP 118; Complex B 7; Context 2734
Description: Fragments of stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin, round in section, both ends missing
Group: 1.k; Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: Roman to Islamic
Dimensions: L 1.6; Th 0.6

Material: Pure Cu
Reference: Hoss 2020b, 411; Schulze 2014, 115. 136 sample no. TZ06-28.

TZ 011278-001

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex B 7; Context 3271
Description: Coin
Group: 4.g; Coins
Figure reference: Fig. 1.131
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: AD 328–329
Dimensions: D 1.9
Material: Bronze
Reference: Häser – Dahmen, Chap. 2.3.4



Fig. 1.131 Coin minted AD 328/329, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 011278-001. Dimension: D 1.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 011296-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex A 2; Context 3271
Description: Arrow head
Group: 3.a; Arrowheads
Figure reference: Fig. 1.132
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 6.8; W 1.9
Material: Bronze
Reference: —



Fig. 1.132 Bronze arrowhead, TZ 011296-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 011381-001

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex A 2; Context 3280
Description: Fragment of a narrow lance point. Both the tip and the end of the shaft are missing.
Group: 3.b; Lance Points
Figure reference: Fig. 1.133
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10; W 2.3
Material: Iron
Reference: Hoss 2020b, 418 Fig. 3.34.



Fig. 1.133 Iron lance point, TZ 011381-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110528-001

Area II; Square AV 13a; Complex L; Context 10378
Description: Small nail with round head and round shaft
Group: 5.d; Nails
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 2.9; D 0.5
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 110646-001

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10530
Description: Fragment of a narrow arrowhead. Both the tip and the end of the shaft are missing
Group: 3.a; Arrowheads
Figure reference: Fig. 1.134
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: Iron Age to Early Islamic
Dimensions: L 5; W 1.2
Material: Iron
Reference: Hoss 2020b, 418 Fig. 3.33.



Fig. 1.134 Iron arrowhead, TZ 110646-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110689-001

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10529
Description: Fragment of nail, triangular section
Group: 5.d; Nails
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 4; D 1.1
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 110690-001

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10529
Description: Fragment of nail, circular section of shank and round head, slightly bent
Group: 5.d; Nails
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 110958-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10639
Description: Coin
Group: 4.g; Coins
Figure reference: Fig. 1.135
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: Justin I, AD 518–527
Dimensions: D 3.2
Material: Copper
Reference: Häser – Dahmen, *Chap.* 2.3.4



Fig. 1.135 Coin minted AD 518–527, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110958-001. Dimension: D 3.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111553-001

Area II; Square AS 133; Complex M 3; Context 10961

Description: Small plate

Group: 6; Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1; W 1; Th 0.1

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

TZ 111599-001

Area II; Square AS 133; Complex M 3; Context 10961

Description: Casket handle in form of the Greek letter Ω. The handle is formed from a sturdy bronze wire bent into shape

Group: 2.b; Furniture fittings

Figure reference: Fig. 1.136

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.5; W 2; Th 0.3

Material: Copper alloy

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 415 Fig. 3.30.



Fig. 1.136 Copper handle, TZ 111599-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

1.3.4. Stone Finds: Stratum 5

1.3.4.1. Introduction – Terms and Types

In the following documentation, the more than 12,000 stone artefacts found on Tall Zirā'a between 2001 and 2011 are categorized according to their respective fields of use:

architecture
household/craft
food production
personal items
warfare
cultic items
flint flakes/tools

Furthermore, there will be the category of ecofacts, which show no visible trace of workmanship.

Classifications have been created for the following types: Hinge stones, weight stones/loom weights, hammer stones, spindle whorls, rubbing stones, balance weights, hygiene cutlery, beads, game pieces, and sling stones. They are listed in a separate, enclosed catalogue. Detailed typologies exist for the bowls, plates, mortar bowls, mortars, beaker/cups, and basins, as well as for the querns and lower grinding stones¹⁰⁴.

A particular group of Early Roman limestone vessels was determined according to the classification of J. Cahill¹⁰⁵. It will be presented in the volume of the final publication on the Hellenistic and Roman strata by S. Schütz¹⁰⁶.

The flint objects will be presented in detail by B. Schröder¹⁰⁷.

Each assignment was based on purely morphological criteria and served primarily to describe an object on the macroscopic level. Unless specifically defined otherwise, the raw material of an object was of no importance here.

In the following, the terms applied to the different groups of objects are defined.

Category Architecture

Architectural element

Hinge stone

Hinge stones are basalt stones or limestones that have been worked either rather crudely or hardly at all. Their sizes varied substantially. The majority of hinge stones are spherical to ovoid or cuboid; quite

often there are hybrid forms with both straight and rounded opposite sides. Less frequently, they are ring-shaped, and the pin had pierced at least part of the stone. Undressed stones that could only be identified as hinge stones by their pertinent depression, or those which did not conform to any regular shape in spite of having been superficially worked are correspondingly termed irregular.

Type 1 cuboid

Type 1.1 with straight angles

Type 1.2 with rounded angles

Type 1.3 with rounded and straight angles

Type 2 cubic

Type 3 spherical section

Type 4 ovoid

Type 5 ring

Type 6 irregular

Lime Plaster

Mosaic

Tesserae

Tile

Category Household/Craft

Axe

Basin

Only a few specimens of basins are among the finds on the Tall Zirā'a. A rough classification based on a basin's contact area (flat base, flattened or slightly convex base, irregular base) and its plan view (rectangular, oval, circular) is possible.

Type 1 basin with flat base

Type 1A rectangular in plan view

Type 1B oval in plan view

Type 2 basin with flattened or slightly convex base

Type 2A rectangular in plan view

Type 2B oval in plan view

Type 3 basin with irregular base

Type 3A oval in plan view

Type 3B circular in plan view

¹⁰⁴ Jakubik 2014; Jakubik 2016.

¹⁰⁵ Cahill 1992; Vieweger – Häser 2014.

¹⁰⁶ Schütz forthcoming.

¹⁰⁷ Schröder forthcoming.

Beaker

The beakers/cups are being subsumed in one separate group of vessels. In the broadest sense, they can be described as steep, deep bowls with a solid base.

*Beaker/Cup**Bowl*

Bowls are defined as vessels with an open top and generally regular walls that slope down towards the vessel's center. A bowl's wall thickness is almost or completely uniform down to the vessel's base and often even to its center.

*Type 1 everted bowl with standing base**Type 1A circular or oval in plan view**Type 1A1 flattened or slightly convex base**Type 1A2 disc base**Type 1A3 flat base**Type 1A4 ring base**Type 1B rectangular in plan view**Type 2 pedestal bowl**Type 2A goblet**Type 2B chalice**Type 2C block bowl**Type 3 tripod bowl**Type 3A freestanding tripod bowl**Type 3B tripod bowl with cross-bars**Type 4 quadruped bowl**Type 5 carinated bowl**Casting mold**Cup**Hammer stone*

The initial material from which hammer stones are made are small flint nodules that, due to their size, sit comfortably in the workman's hand and thus constitute a simple tool for, e.g., chopping or hewing organic matter. The abrasions caused by these activities gradually change the nodules' spherical shape on several sides. This process takes place in progressing, specific stages of wear. Moreover, different flake scars can be observed, at least some of which can be interpreted as intentional. On the basis of these characteristics and starting with their initial shape, the hammer stones are first characterized as 'spherical' with or without flake scars. Discernible flat signs of wear or fragmentations modify the initial shape into, e.g. spherical sections, ovoid variants or even ashlar-shaped or cuboid forms. In cases where the nodules have been chipped into a wedge-like shape these modifications can be inter-

preted as functional areas. Sometimes there is also the possibility that the chipping was carried out in order to improve the tool's handling.

*Type 1 spherical**Type 1.1 regular**Type 1.2 with reduction**Type 1.3 sharpened**Type 1.3.1 sharpened with ridge**Type 1.3.2 sharpened without ridge**Type 2 spherical section**Type 2.1 hemisphere**Type 2.2 double section**Type 3 ovoid**Type 3.1 regular**Type 3.2 with reduction**Type 4 cubic**Type 5 cuboid**Type 6 trapezoid**Type 7 pestle**Type 8 irregular**Inlay**Knob**Lid**Lock/Wedge**Miniature vessel**Mug with handle**Plate*

Plates have a significantly less pronounced depression than bowls. Their most obvious difference, however, is that the diameter of plates in proportion to their rim height is considerably larger. The relation of rim height to diameter is often about 1:6.

*Type 1 plate with flattened or slightly convex base**Type 1A circular or oval in plan view**Type 1B rectangular in plan view**Type 2 plate with ring base**Type 3 with legs**Potter's wheel (Lower/Upper part)**Roof roller**Scraper**Spindle whorl*

Due to the comparative evenness attendant to the axially symmetrical shape of a spindle whorl, these objects can be classified on the basis of their respective profile. Simple forms with a unilateral outward bulge opposite a flat surface range from conical to convex, while those that are regularly shaped both-

way along the centre perforation range from discoidal and lenticular to biconvex and biconical. The type of perforation (cylindrical, conical or biconical) is no distinguishing criterion. The stone spindle whorls were made of limestone or alabaster, some of them also of basalt, soapstone, or some rock containing chloride.

- Type 1 conical
- Type 2 discoidal
- Type 3 convex
- Type 4 lenticular
- Type 5 cylindrical
- Type 6 spherical
- Type 7 flat at the upper outer rim and elevation in the middle
- Type 8 biconical

Stand

Stopper

Table

Vessel

Weight stone/ Loom weight

Weight stones can be distinguished from balance weights by their larger weight and size. They are primarily used for weighing down objects, for instance at a loom. As stone objects they must moreover be distinguished from the loom weights made of clay as these two groups may differ both with respect to the material they consist of and to their shape. Morphologically, the ring-shaped weight stones/loom weights are predominant; they, in turn, have to be subdivided into several subcategories of perforated objects. Unperforated objects exhibit a circumferential necking instead and can either be spool-shaped, cylindrical, discoidal, or pyramidal. At least some of the spool-shaped and the cylindrical objects may also have served as a hammer- or axe-like tool. In the same manner, functional overlapping between the smaller ring-shaped weight stones and spindle whorls cannot be ruled out.

- Type 1 ring-shaped
 - Type 1.1 large $D > 15$ cm
 - Type 1.1.1 outline round
 - Type 1.1.2 outline oval
 - Type 1.1.3 outline triangular
 - Type 1.1.4 outline rectangular
 - Type 1.1.5 outline irregular
 - Type 1.2 small $D < 15$ cm
 - Type 1.2.1 outline round
 - Type 1.2.2 outline oval

- Type 1.2.3 outline triangular
- Type 1.2.4 outline rectangular
- Type 1.2.5 outline irregular

- Type 2 spool-shaped
- Type 3 cylindrical
- Type 4 discoidal with necking
- Type 5 pyramidal with necking

Whetstone

Category Food Production

Lower grinding stone

- Type 1 Lower grinding stone with flat contact area
 - Type 1a Lower grinding stone, oval base with evenly worked curves, no lips (Type 1)
 - Type 1b Lower grinding stone, flat contact area for secure support, varying base shapes, cross-sections, and curvatures (Type 4)
 - Type 1c Lower grinding stone, flat contact area for secure support, flat grinding surface, strong curvature and high outside pitch (Type 5)
 - Type 1d Lower grinding stone, box-like shape, excellent static stability (Type 8)
 - Type 1e Lower grinding stone, flat and angular shape, varying base shapes, optimal static stability (Type 10)
 - Type 1f Lower grinding stone, box-like shape; similar to Type 1d, but shaped like a saddle grinding stone (Type 11)
- Type 2 Lower grinding stone with curved bottom
 - Type 2a Lower grinding stone, convex bottom, was lowered into the ground for adequate stability (Type 2)
 - Type 2b Lower grinding stone, only roughly worked bottom curvature, grinding surface mainly flat, similar to Type 2a, but stronger curvature, was lowered into the ground for adequate stability (Type 3)

Type 3 Lower grinding stone with unilateral rim bulge

Type 3a Lower grinding stone, distinctive rim section (saddle grinding stones), bottom with strong curvature, was lowered into the ground for adequate stability (Type 6)

Type 3b Lower grinding stone, distinctive rim section on at least one side of the grinding surface (Type 7)

Type 4 Lower grinding stone with circumferential rim ridge

Type 4a Lower grinding stone, grinding surface with small rim; unlike Type 1d, chunky shape and stronger curvature of the side areas (Type 9)

Type 4b Lower grinding stone, round shape, grinding surface with circumferential, elevated rim (Type 12)

Mortar

In the broadest sense, mortars are vessels that have been only roughly hewn on the outside while the working surface on the inside is worked more carefully, independent of the vessel's outer contours.

Type 1 mortar in upright size

Type 2 mortar in flat size

Type 3 block mortar

Mortar bowl

The category of mortar bowls comprises an intermediate form between a bowl, whose regular walls have been carefully wrought both inside and outside, and a mortar, whose inside is usually the only part that is more or less elaborately formed. In contrast to a bowl, however, a mortar bowl's walls are usually thicker and less even, they grow even thicker towards the vessel's base, and thus its inner profile is not consistent with its outer contour.

Type 1 everted mortar bowl with standing-base

Type 1A circular or oval in plan view

Type 1A1 flattened or slightly convex base

Type 1A2 flat base

Type 1A3 ring base

Type 1A4 disc base

Type 1A5 concave disc base

Type 1B rectangular in plan view

Type 1B1 flattened or slightly convex base

Type 1B2 flat base

Type 1B3 ring base

Type 2 upright mortar bowl with standing-base

Type 2A circular or oval in plan view

Type 2A1 straight walls

Type 2A1a flat base

Type 2A1b flattened or slightly convex base

Type 2A1c ring base

Type 2A2 convex walls

Type 2A2a flat base

Type 2A2b flat base with concave underside

Type 2A2c flattened or slightly convex base

Type 2A2d ring base

Type 2B rectangular in plan view

Type 2B1 flat base

Type 2B2 flattened or slightly convex base

Type 3 pedestal mortar bowl

Type 4 tripod mortar bowl

Type 5 quadruped mortar bowl

Oil press

Olynthus mill

Pompeian mill

Quern

Type 1 Quern, loaf-shaped, various shapes

Type 1a Quern, loaf-shaped, front and rear side curvatures identical, frequently abrasions on front and rear edge (Type 2)

Type 1b Quern, loaf-shaped, front and rear areas elliptical, sometimes also tapered, compact appearance (Type 3)

Type 1c Quern, loaf-shaped (similar to Type 1a), front and rear side curvatures identical, section almost semi-circular (Type 5)

Type 1d Quern, less pronounced loaf shape, almost triangular section, steep pitch of front and rear sides, almost symmetrical (Type 6)

Type 1e Quern, loaf-shaped with broad base, shape of section is between Type 1a and Type 1c (Type 7)

- Type 1f Quern, loaf-shaped, elongated, tapered end sections with flat closing-off (Type 8)
- Type 1g Quern, less pronounced loaf shape, similar to Type 1a but significantly less pronounced bulge (Type 10)
- Type 1h Quern, less pronounced loaf shape, front and rear side curvatures almost identical, similar to Type 1a and Type 1g but less pronounced bulge with horizontal parts on its upper side (Type 11)
- Type 2 Quern with different front and rear side curvatures
- Type 2a Quern, distinctively different front and rear side curvatures (high pitch/almost acute-angled), very different from loaf shape, elongated and flat design (Type 1)
- Type 2b Quern, different front and rear side curvatures, similar to Type 2a, acute-angled section but significantly less pronounced (Type 12)
- Type 3 Quern, flat and broad shape
- Type 3a Quern, flat and broad shape, frequently stress marks on both longitudinal edges (Type 4)
- Type 3b Quern, very flat and broad shape, similar to Type 3a but upper surface more level both lengthwise and crosswise (Type 13)
- Type 3c Quern, flat and broad shape, similar to Type 3b but higher arch and lower breadth (Type 14)
- Type 4 Quern with oval or circular base
- Type 4a Quern, oval to circular base, very high arch and chunky design (Type 9)
- Type 4b Quern, almost circular base, similar to Type 4a but significantly flatter arch
- Special type Quern with gripping ridge (Type 15)

Rubbing stone

In accordance with the relatively broad definition of this type, there is a wide variety of shapes. Most of the rubbing stones are made of basalt and the eponymous rubbing surfaces are usually clearly recognizable. Apart from these, limestones and pebbles also belong to this category while it must be kept

in mind that the latter cannot always be clearly distinguished from ecofacts. In some cases, they were nevertheless included as smooth and regularly shaped pebbles can be used for polishing ceramics without showing any obvious signs of wear.

Against this backdrop, the classification purely on the basis of visual criteria includes both natural forms and those that have been artificially shaped, either on purpose or by abrasion. Simple and frequently occurring basic forms are either spherical/ovoid or edged and cuboid; moreover, they comprise the conical or truncated basalt tools which most likely served as pestles for mortar bowls. In addition, prism-shaped, shoe-shaped, or loaf-shaped specimens were also formed either in the course of frequent application or specifically for easy handling. The same applies to discoidal or barrel-shaped objects. The separate category 'pestles' comprises a smaller number of oblong or conical stones that rest comfortably in the hand and show traces of wear so that it can be assumed that they served as pestles.

A few larger (ovoid to loaf-shaped) objects that, due to their size, can hardly be used one-handed, were also categorized as rubbing stones provided that they were not classified as querns and yet possessed a rubbing surface.

- Type 1 spherical
- Type 2 spherical section
- Type 2.1 hemisphere
- Type 2.2 double section
- Type 3 ovoid
- Type 4 pyramidal
- Type 5 conical
- Type 5.1 conical outline is more or less round
- Type 5.2 conical section outline is more or less round
- Type 6 cuboid
- Type 7 cubic
- Type 8 cylindrical
- Type 8.1 roller-shaped
- Type 8.2 barrel
- Type 9 trapezoid
- Type 10 prism-shaped
- Type 10.1 rectangular prism
- Type 10.2 oblique prism
- Type 11 spool-shaped
- Type 12 discoidal
- Type 12.1 outline round
- Type 12.2 outline oval

- Type 13 pestle
- Type 14 shoe-shaped
 - Type 14.1 wedge-wise
 - Type 14.2 bevelled cone
- Type 15 loaf-shaped
- Type 16 triangular

Category Personal Items

Balance weight

Balance weights are distinguished from the larger weight stones in that they are more delicate stone artefacts measuring less than 10 cm in diameter. They were used for weighing objects on a pair of scales. According to their shape, they were classified into six different types.

- Type 1 cubic
- Type 2 conical
- Type 3 spherical section
- Type 4 biconical
- Type 5 lenticular
- Type 6 pyramidal

Bead

The beads were classified according to their shape, irrespective of their particular shape. All of these objects have been pierced for being threaded on a string. Some of them consist of a more precious material such as carnelian, agate, or chloride-containing rock while others are made of limestone or, in isolated cases, sandstone, basalt, and serpentinite. Apart from spherical, discoidal, and ring-shaped beads there are those that are drop-shaped, poppy seed-shaped, biconical, cylindrical or barrel-shaped. They are complemented by a few isolated shapes.

- Type 1 spherical
- Type 2 drop-shaped
- Type 3 poppy seed shaped
- Type 4 biconical
- Type 5 cylindrical
- Type 6 discoidal
- Type 7 ring-shaped
- Type 8 barrel-shaped

Button

Cosmetic bowl
Cosmetic palette
Cylinder seal
Game board

Game piece

The game pieces constitute a smaller group of more delicate stone objects that have been hewn with varying degrees of meticulousness. They comprise spherical, hemispherical, ovoid, or discoidal specimens with a maximum diameter of 3 cm.

- Type 1 spherical D 2–3 cm
- Type 2 hemispherical
- Type 3 ovoid
- Type 4 discoidal
 - Type 4.1 round outline
 - Type 4.2 oval outline

Handle

Hygiene cutlery

All objects belonging to this category were made of pumice stone with coarse pores. This material is highly malleable and traces of wear or abrasion are particularly visible. As a result, these tools are very often fragmented. Their classification is similar to that of the rubbing stones although with a more limited variance of types. In some cases, the tools have been pierced for being hung on a piece of string. One pyramidal type also has a gripping lug at its top end.

- Type 1 ovoid
- Type 2 cuboid
- Type 3 discoidal
 - Type 3.1 round
 - Type 3.2 ovoid
- Type 4 pyramidal
- Type 5 conical
- Type 6 shoe-shaped

Miniature axe

Miniature vessel

Pendant

Signet ring

Small stone ring

Category Warfare

Ballistic stone

Knob (war chariot)

Mace-head

Sling stone

Sling stones are stones that have been hewn, with a diameter ranging from approximately 3 to 6 cm. Their weight ranges from about 50 to 200 grams.

The objects are usually spherical or ovoid. There are also a few irregular or fragmented objects that have been included in the category of sling stones because of their external treatment, even though their rather coarse workmanship as well as their proportions make them quite distinct from the carefully worked spherical and ovoid game pieces.

<i>Type 1</i>	<i>spherical</i>
<i>Type 2</i>	<i>ovoid</i>
<i>Type 3</i>	<i>irregular</i>

Category Cultic Items

Altar
Cultic stone (Mazzebe)
Figurine - anthropomorphic
Figurine - theriomorphic
Incense burner
Kernos stone

Category Ecofacts

Ecofact
Iron nodule
Raw material

Category Flint Flakes and Tools

Ad-hoc-tool
Blade
Bladelet
Burin
Chip
Chopper (flint)

Core
Cutting tool
Drill
Harvesting knife
Knife
Large blade
Multifunctional tool
Projectile
Retouched or non-retouched flake
Scraper (flint)
Sickle blade
Tabular scraper (flint)

1.3.4.2. Analysis

A total of 53 stone finds were found exclusively in Stratum 5 (40 in Area I and 18 in Area II) (*Tab. 1.24* and *Tab. 1.25*). The largest part of the objects belongs to the two categories household/craft with 12 finds (six in Area I and six in Area II) and food production with 28 finds (21 in Area I and seven in Area II). The calcite mugs TZ 007647-001 and TZ 111729-001, dated to the Early Roman period, are intrusive finds and are not listed here. The rubbing stones, querns, hammer stones, mortars, mortar bowls, and bowls are not very distinctive and cannot be dated more precisely. Only one spindle whorl was found. The assemblage gives no indication of a specific craft, but demonstrate the use of the buildings as living quarters and storage rooms.

The architectural elements are simple hinge stones and tesserae. All but one were found in Area I. All tesserae are isolated finds and do not represent the remains of larger mosaic floors. The lack of elaborate architectural elements underscores the modest building equipment during the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period.

Area I

Inv. No.	Category	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 001294-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	D 4	92	AM 118
TZ 001652-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	F	1488	AM/AN 119
TZ 001653-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	F	1488	AM/AN 119
TZ 001654-001	Architecture	Hinge stone	F	1488	AM/AN 119
TZ 007548-001	Personal Items	Bead	F	1488	AM/AN 119
TZ 007645-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	F	1488	AM/AN 119
TZ 007648-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	F	1488	AM/AN 119
TZ 008070-001	Architecture	Hinge stone	C 1	1781	AO/AQ 118
TZ 008071-001	Food production	Mortar	C 1	1781	AO/AQ 118
TZ 008158-001	Household/Craft	Plate	C 1	1821	AO 118/119
TZ 008159-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	C 1	1821	AO 118/119
TZ 008185-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	C 1	1821	AO 118/119
TZ 008186-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	C 1	1821	AO 118/119
TZ 008187-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	C 1	1821	AO 118/119
TZ 008188-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	C 1	1821	AO 118/119
TZ 008199-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	E	1808	AH 116
TZ 008210-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	E	1808	AH 116
TZ 008375-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	C 1	1821	AO 118/119
TZ 008377-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	C 1	1821	AO 118/119
TZ 009494-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	B 2	2539	AQ 119
TZ 009583-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	B 2	2539	AQ 119
TZ 009636-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 2	2569	AQ 119
TZ 009917-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	B 2	2539	AQ 119
TZ 010613-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	B 4	2734	AP 118
TZ 010825-001	Flints	Flakes/Tools	E	3014	AF 116
TZ 010869-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	E	3054	AE 115
TZ 010903-001	Flints	Flakes/Tools	E	3053	AE 115
TZ 011307-001	Flints	Flakes/Tools	G 1	3271	AR 120
TZ 011307-002	Flints	Flakes/Tools	G 1	3271	AR 120
TZ 011307-003	Flints	Flakes/Tools	G 1	3271	AR 120
TZ 011307-004	Flints	Flakes/Tools	G 1	3271	AR 120
TZ 011309-001	Flints	Flakes/Tools	G 1	3271	AR 120
TZ 011319-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3271	AR 120
TZ 011441-001	Household/Craft	Basin	G 1	3271	AR 120
TZ 011611-001	Flints	Flakes/Tools	B 1	3325	AR 119
TZ 012333-001	Flints	Flakes/Tools	E	3539	AE 115
TZ 013327-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	4222	AP 121
TZ 013328-001	Architecture	Hinge stone	G 1	4222	AP 121
TZ 013353-001	Food production	Quern	G 1	4222	AP 121
TZ 013354-001	Food production	Quern	G 1	4247	AP 121

TZ 013359-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	4247	AP 121
TZ 013369-001	Architecture	Tesserae	H 4	4276	AP 123
TZ 014177-001	Ecofacts	Iron nodule	G 1	4247	AP 121
TZ 014179-001	Ecofacts	Iron nodule	G 1	4222	AP 121

Tab. 1.24 Stone finds in Area I in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Area II

Inv. No.	Category	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 110289-001	Flints	Flakes/Tools	J 3	10280	AY 129
TZ 110307-001	Ecofacts	Iron nodule	J 3	10296	AY 130
TZ 110473-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	M 1	10614	AU 130
TZ 110480-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	M 1	10474	AV 131
TZ 110657-001	Uncertain	-	M 1	10529	AW 132
TZ 110672-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	M 1	10530	AW 132
TZ 110681-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	M 1	10529	AW 132
TZ 110686-001	Flints	Flakes/Tools	M 1	10529	AW 132
TZ 110854-001	Architecture	Hinge stone	J 4	10614	AU 130
TZ 110996-001	Uncertain	-	M 1	10658	AV 133
TZ 111440-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	J 3	10881	AX 126
TZ 111458-001	Warfare	Ballistic stone	J 2	10786	AW 127
TZ 111626-001	Household/Craft	Spindle whorl	L 2	10927	AT 132
TZ 111667-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	L 2	10969	AT 132
TZ 111702-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	L 2	10927	AT 132
TZ 111738-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	L 2	10969	AT 132
TZ 111757-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	L 2	10927	AT 132
TZ 112400-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	L 2	10674	AT 132

Tab. 1.25 Stone finds in Area II in Stratum 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

1.3.4.3. Catalogue of Stone Finds: Stratum 5

Since most stone objects—in contrast to pottery, glass and metal objects—can hardly be dated to a certain period, the catalogue of stone objects also comprises the finds from strata in which material from the following periods has accumulated, e.g. Stratum 5 also 4 a.b.c. The objects will not be listed in the catalogues of the later periods.

Architecture

TZ 001654-001

Area I; Square AM/AN 119; Complex F; Context 1488

Description: Hinge stone. Fragment; ovoid

Type: Hinge stone type 4

Figure reference: Fig. 1.137

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 10.5; D (opening interior) 7.7; H 7

Weight: 695 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 1.137 Fragment of basalt hinge stone, TZ 001654-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008070-001

Area I; Square AO/AP 118; Complex C 1; Context 1781

Description: Hinge stone. Rim to bottom

Type: Hinge stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of Context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 32; H 25

Weight: 7700 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 008167-001

Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Complex D 2; Context 1815

Description: Undetermined object. Fragment

Type: —

Figure reference: Fig. 1.138

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 20; H 7

Weight: 810 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 1.138 Basalt object, TZ 008167-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008984-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 7; Context 2068

Description: Tessera

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 1.6; W 1.6; H 1.3

Weight: 7 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 009487-001

Area I; Square AQ 119; Complex B 3; Context 2524

Description: One grey, one beige tessera

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2.5; W 2.3; H 2

Weight: 17.5 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 013328-001

Area I; Square AP 121; Complex G 1; Context 4222

Description: Hinge stone. Fragment; ring-shaped and perforated from two sides

Type: Hinge stone

Figure reference: Fig. 1.139

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 18.5; W 9; H 8.7

Weight: 1110 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 1.139 Hinge stone, TZ 013328-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013369-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex H 4; Context 4276

Description: 2 tesserae. Complete; white

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: Fig. 1.140 a.b

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1.6; W 1.5; H 1.4

Weight: 17 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

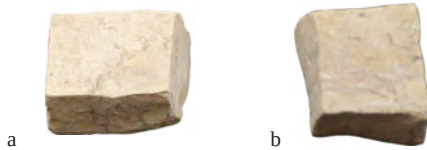


Fig. 1.140 Tesserae, TZ 013369-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013434-001

Area I; Square AR 123; Complex H 1; Context 3997

Description: Tile or lid. Complete. Triangular in plan view with rounded edges

Type: Tile

Figure reference: Fig. 1.141

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 15.5; W 13.5; H 4

Weight: 824 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 1.141 Limestone architectural element, TZ 013434-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013376-001

Area I; Square AQ 121; Complex G 1; Context 4230

Description: Tile

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 4.6; W 4.4; H 0.7

Weight: 29 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 110854-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J; Context 10614

Description: Hinge stone. Fragment; ovoid, depression on both sides

Type: Hinge stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 21.8; W 12; H 9.4; D (small opening) 12; Depth 6; D (large opening) 13; Depth 5.6

Weight: 3200 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111436-001

Area I; Square AX 126; Complex I; Context 10824

Description: Hinge stone. Complete

Type: Hinge stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 7.3; H 3.2

Weight: 130 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 111448-001

Area I; Square AW 126; Complex J 3; Context 10752

Description: Floor tile. Fragment; surface irregular

Type: Floor tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 12; W 8.5; H 2.1

Weight: 335 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 111451-001

Area I; Square AW 126; Complex J 3; Context 10752

Description: Floor tile. Fragment;

Type: Floor tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 12; W 9; H 3
Weight: 600 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 111457-001

Area I; Square AW 126; Complex J 3; Context 10752
Description: Floor tile. Fragment
Type: Floor tile
Figure reference: Fig. 1.142
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 9; W 7.5; H 1.4
Weight: 221 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —



Fig. 1.142 Limestone floor tile, TZ 111457-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111731-001

Area I; Square AX 126; Complex I; Context 10824
Description: Floor tile. Fragment
Type: Tile
Figure reference: Fig. 1.143
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 6.6; W 6.5; H 1.3
Weight: 110 g
Material: Marble
Reference: —



Fig. 1.143 Marble floor tile, TZ 111731-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111732-001

Area I; Square AV 126; Complex J 2; Context 10826
Description: Floor tile; Fragment
Type: Floor tile
Figure reference: Fig. 1.144
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 15; W 10; H 6
Weight: 143 g
Material: Marble
Reference: —



Fig. 1.144 Marble object, TZ 111732-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111919-001

Area I; Square AV 127; Complex J 2; Context 11126
Description: Semi-finished object.
Type: —
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 18; H 16
Weight: 5000 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

Household/Craft

TZ 001294-001

Area I; Square AM 118; Complex D 4; Context 92
Description: Hammer stone. Complete; cubic
Type: Hammer stone type 4
Figure reference: Fig. 1.145
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 5.2
Weight: 189 g
Material: Flint
Reference: —



Fig. 1.145 Flint hammer stone, TZ 001294-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008158-001

Area I; Square AO 118/119; Complex C 1; Context 1821

Description: Spherical plate

Type: Plate type 1A

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11.5; W 7.5; H 3.8

Weight: 464 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 3.

TZ 008210-001

Area I; Square AH 116; Complex E; Context 1808

Description: Hammer stone; Complete; globular

Type: Hammer stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 4.9

Weight: —

Material: Flint

Reference: —

TZ 008493-001

Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Complex D 2; Context 1815

Description: Bowl. Fragment; rim to ring-base

Type: Bowl type 1A4

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 35; L 14.7; W 13.1; H 8

Weight: 995 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1 A.

TZ 009494-001

Area I; Square AQ 119; Complex B 4; Context 2539

Description: Bowl. Rim to bottom

Type: Bowl type 1A1

Figure reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 2.1 Abb. 21

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10.8; W 8; H 8; D 32; D opening 30; wall Th 3

Weight: 396 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 2.1 Abb. 21, Anhang 1, 5

TZ 009917-001

Area I; Square AQ 119; Complex B 4; Context 2539

Description: Bowl. Rim to bottom

Type: Bowl type 1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.9; H 6.5

Weight: 202 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 5.

TZ 010613-001

Area I; Square AP 118; Complex B 7; Context 2734

Description: Freestanding tripod bowl. Bottom fragment; parallel grooves at foot

Type: Bowl type 3A

Figure reference: Fig. 1.146

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Early Bronze Age to Persian period

Dimensions: L 10; W 9; H 4; D 22

Weight: 348 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, 80 Abb. 84, Anhang 1, 6.



Fig. 1.146 Fragment of footed basalt bowl TZ 010613-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010627-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 7; Context 2822
Description: Bowl. Fragment of rim and wall with traces of production
Type: Bowl type 1A1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 35; L 11; W 8.5
Weight: 615 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 011441-001

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex A 2; Context 3271
Description: Basin. Complete; rectangular in plan view, 3 cm deep rectangular depression on the upper side
Type: Basin type 1A
Figure reference: Fig. 1.147
Date of Context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 41; W 30; H 13
Weight: 30400 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2016, 52, Anhang 1, 7.



Fig. 1.147 Fragment of basalt basin, TZ 011441-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013183-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4182
Description: Mortar bowl with three flat legs and irregular rim
Type: Mortar bowl type 4
Figure reference: Fig. 1.148
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 9.9; W 8.2; H 4.5
Weight: 355 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 1.148 Basalt mortar bowl, TZ 013183-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013205-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4182
Description: Bowl. Fragment of rim and wall
Type: Bowl type 1A1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 9.; W 8.2
Weight: 282 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 013420-001

Area I; Square AR 123; Complex H 2; Context 3964
Description: Oil mill. Fragment; trapezoid
Type: Mill
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 40; W 40; H 11
Weight: —
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 014461-001

Area I; Square AQ 123; Complex H 3; Context 3884
Description: Bowl. Fragment; round, one square foot remained
Type: Bowl type 3
Figure reference: Fig. 1.149
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11.9; W 8.6; H 8
Weight: 818 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 1.149 Foot of basalt bowl, TZ 014461-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110681-001

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10529

Description: Bowl. Rim

Type: Bowl type 1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.7; W 2.9; H 2.2

Weight: 75 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 14.

TZ 111390-001 and TZ 111390-002

Area I; Square AX 126; Complex I; Context 10881

Description: Two loom weights. Fragment; biconical

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Iron Age

Dimensions: D 4.6; H 3.3 and D 5.1; H 3.2

Weight: 41.8 g and 64.7 g

Material: Clay

Reference: —

TZ 111434-001

Area I; Square AX 127; Complex J 3; Context 10733

Description: Complete; conical stone with small depression at the bottom. Perhaps rest for a bow-drill

Type: —

Figure reference: Fig. 1.150

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 6.1; H 8.8

Weight: 506 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 1.150 Rest for basalt bow-drill, TZ 111434-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111442-001

Area I; Square AV 126; Complex J 2; Context 10826

Description: Bowl. Fragment; rim to foot

Type: Bowl type 3A

Figure reference: Fig. 1.151

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 30; L 19.8; W 15.2; H 9.1

Weight: 1820 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 15.



Fig. 1.151 Fragment of basalt bowl, TZ 111442-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111626-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex L 2; Context 10927

Description: Spindle whorl. Complete; conical; cylindrically pierced

Type: Spindle whorl type 1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 4.6; H 1.8; D opening 1.1

Weight: 41.6 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 111738-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex L 2; Context 10969
Description: Hammer stone. Complete; trapezoid, very roughly cut
Type: Hammer stone type 6
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 9; W 8.5; H 6
Weight: 690 g
Material: Flint
Reference: —

TZ 111757-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex L 2; Context 10927
Description: Hammer stone. Complete; ovoid, only slightly cut, no traces of usage visible
Type: Hammer stone type 3
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 7; W 5.8; H 4.4
Weight: 250 g
Material: Flint
Reference: —

TZ 111913-001

Area I; Square AU/AV 127; Complex J 2; Context 11126
Description: Bowl. Fragment; outward beveled rim
Type: Bowl type 1A
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 35; L 5.7; W 4.4; H 4.7
Weight: 71 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 112052-001

Area I; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11203
Description: Weight stone. Complete
Type: Weight stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 14.3; H 5.8
Weight: 1514 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

Food Production

TZ 001652-001

Area I; Square AM/AN 119; Complex F; Context 1488
Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; discoidal
Type: Rubbing stone type 12.1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 9; H 2
Weight: 190 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 001653-001

Area I; Square AM/AN 119; Complex F; Context 1488
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; discoidal
Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 12.7; W 11; H 6
Weight: 1369 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 007092-001

Area I; Square AN 117/118; Complex D 1; Context 1064
Description: Quern
Type: Quern type 14
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 17; W 15.2; H 6.5
Weight: 2440 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 1.

TZ 007645-001

Area I; Square AM/AN 119; Complex F; Context 1488
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; discoidal, triangular in plan view with rounded edges
Type: Rubbing stone type 12
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11; H 4
Weight: 894 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 007648-001

Area I; Square AM/AN 119; Complex F; Context 1488

Description: Mortar bowl with ring base. Rim to bottom; round in plan view

Type: Mortar bowl type 1A3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 18; W 16; H 12; D 35; D opening 31; D (foot) 20

Weight: 2300 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 2.3, 9 Abb. 19, Anhang 1, 2.

TZ 008071-001

Area I; Square AO/AQ 118; Complex C 1; Context 1781

Description: Mortar. Complete; round in plan view; upper side slightly concave

Type: Mortar type 2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 15; D opening 11; H 5

Weight: 1920 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 2.4, Abb. 24, Anhang 1, 3.

TZ 008159-001

Area I; Square AO 118/119; Complex C 1; Context 1821

Description: Mortar bowl. Rim to bottom

Type: Mortar bowl type 1A1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 12; W 10; H 5.5

Weight: 923 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 3.

TZ 008185-001

Area I; Square AO 118/119; Complex C 1; Context 1821

Description: Mortar bowl. Fragment; round in plan view and carefully smoothed, but no depression shaped; bottom side with three feet which are not finished; semi-finished product?

Type: Mortar bowl type 4

Figure reference: Fig. 1.152

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: Iron Age

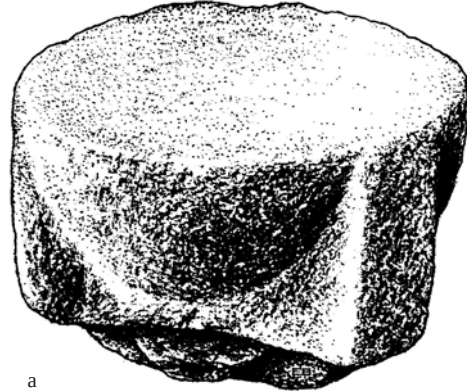
Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 14.8; H 12

Weight: 3800 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, 78 Abb. 80; Anhang 2.3 Abb. 50, Anhang 1, 4; Squitieri 2017, 74 f.



a



b

Fig. 1.152 Basalt mortar bowl, a drawing, b photo bottom view, TZ 008185-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA, drawing E. Brückelmann).

TZ 008186-001

Area I; Square AO 118/119; Complex C 1; Context 1821

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; cuboid; three sides with abrasive wear

Type: Rubbing stone type 6

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.8; W 6.7; H 5.4

Weight: 443 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 008187-001

Area I; Square AO 118/119; Complex C 1; Context 1821

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; ovoid

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7; W 6.3; H 4.3

Weight: 308 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 008188-001

Area I; Square AO 118/119; Complex C 1; Context 1821

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; ovoid

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.5; W 6; H 4.9

Weight: 437 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 008199-001

Area I; Square AH 116; Complex E; Context 1808

Description: Rubbing stone

Type: Rubbing stone type 7

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5; W 5; H 4.5

Weight: 423 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 008219-001

Area I; Square AP 118/119; Complex B 5; Context 1726

Description: Lower grinding stone. Fragment

Type: Lower grinding stone type 10

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11.5; W 10.5; H 3

Weight: 640 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang B, 1.

TZ 008375-001

Area I; Square AO 118/119; Complex C 1; Context 1821

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.4; W 6.7; H 4.1

Weight: 205 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 008377-001

Area I; Square AO 118/119; Complex C 1; Context 1821

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; discoidal and oval in plan view; edges rounded

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9; W 6.5; H 2.5

Weight: 237 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 008408-001

Area I; Square AO/AP 119; Complex B 6; Context 1731

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; conical

Type: Rubbing stone type 5.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 6; H 6

Weight: 343 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 008495-001

Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Complex D 2; Context 1815

Description: Cubical rubbing stone. Complete

Type: Rubbing stone type 7

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.7; H 6.2

Weight: 427 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 008499-001

Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Complex D 2; Context 1815

Description: Mortar bowl with straight wall. Fragment of rim to base

Type: Mortar bowl type 1A1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 33; L 21.5; W 19; H 13.5

Weight: 6200 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 4.

TZ 009583-001

Area I; Square AQ 119; Complex B 4; Context 2539
Description: Mortar bowl. Rim to bottom; round in plan view

Type: Mortar bowl type 1A1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10.8; W 10.5; H 6.2; D 22

Weight: 910 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 5.

TZ 009636-001

Area I; Square AQ 119; Complex B 2; Context 2569

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; ovoid

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.5; W 8; H 2.5

Weight: 245 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 010622-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex; Context 2822

Description: Quern; Fragment

Type: Quern type 14

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 13; W 14; H 6

Weight: 1631 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 6.

TZ 010623-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex; Context 2822

Description: Quern; Fragment

Type: Quern type 14

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 14; W 13; H 7.3

Weight: 1950 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 6.

TZ 010869-001

Area I; Square AE 115; Complex E; Context 3054

Description: Rubbing stone

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 7.8; H 5.2

Weight: 567 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 011314-001

Area I; Square AQ 120; Complex B 2; Context 3261

Description: Quern. Complete

Type: Quern type 4

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 24.5; W 13; H 4.2

Weight: 2858 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 7.

TZ 011319-001

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex A 2; Context 3271

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; hemispherical; abrasive wear on upper and bottom side

Type: Rubbing stone type 2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10.5; W 9.4; H 6.9

Weight: 1216 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 011390-001

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex A 2; Context 3280

Description: Quern. Fragment

Type: Quern

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10; W 1.5; H 5

Weight: 990 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 011396-001

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex A 2; Context 3280

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10; W 1.5; H 5
Weight: 990 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 011482-001

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex B 2; Context 3296
Description: Lower grinding stone. Fragment
Type: Lower grinding stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 32.2; W 27.5; H 9.5
Weight: 10500 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 011496-001

Area I; Square AR 119; Complex B 1/2; Context 3297
Description: Mortar bowl with broken foot. Fragment
Type: Mortar bowl type 4
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 13.4; W 11.4; H 9.6
Weight: 2600
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 7.

TZ 011497-001

Area I; Square AR 119; Complex B 1/2; Context 3297
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; irregular shape
Type: —
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10.2; W 7.9; H 6.4
Weight: 714 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 013327-001

Area I; Square AP 121; Complex G 1; Context 4222
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; cuboid
Type: Rubbing stone type 6
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10.3; W 8.3; H 5.9
Weight: 781 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 013353-001

Area I; Square AP 121; Complex G 1; Context 4222
Description: Quern. Fragment
Type: Quern type 3c
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 7.5; W 11; H 5.7
Weight: 505 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 9.

TZ 013354-001

Area I; Square AP 121; Complex G 1; Context 4247
Description: Quern. Fragment
Type: Quern
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 9.2; W 11.8; H 5.1
Weight: 615 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 013359-001

Area I; Square AP 121; Complex G 1; Context 4247
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; shoe-shaped
Type: Rubbing stone type 14
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8.2; W 7.5; H 6.2
Weight: 578 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 013368-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 4192
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; ovoid
Type: Rubbing stone type 3
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11.1; W 7.6; H 10
Weight: 1268 g
Material: undetermined
Reference: —

TZ 013370-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 4192
Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment
Type: Rubbing stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.3; W 5.5; H 3.8
Weight: 232 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 014219-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4182
Description: Quern. Fragment
Type: Quern type 4
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 19; W 14; H 5.5
Weight: 1916 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 10.

TZ 014285-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4182
Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; cuboid
Type: Rubbing stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8.6; W 7.4; H 5.6
Weight: 702 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 014401-001

Area I; Square AS 121; Complex G 2; Context 4321
Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment
Type: Rubbing stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 17; W 11; H 5
Weight: 969
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 015606-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex H 3; Context 4731
Description: Lower grinding stone. Fragment
Type: —
Figure reference: Fig. 1.153
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 31; W 17.7; H 7.5
Weight: 6300 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 1.153 Fragment of basalt lower grinding stone, TZ 015606-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 015667-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex H 4; Context 3882
Description: Lower grinding stone. Fragment
Type: Lower grinding stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8; W 15; H 3.8
Weight: 672 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 015695-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex H 4; Context 3882
Description: Mortar bowl. Fragment
Type: Mortar bowl type 1B2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 12; W 18.5; H 12.2
Weight: 2990 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 110473-001

Area I; Square AV 131; Complex M 1; Context 10436
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; conical
Type: Rubbing stone
Figure reference: Fig. 1.154
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 4.5; H 3
Weight: 93 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 1.154 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110473-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA)

TZ 110480-001

Area II; Square AV 131; Complex M 1; Context 10474
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete, oval in plan view, upper side convex, lower side flat
Type: Rubbing stone type 3
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 7.5; W 5; H 5
Weight: 242 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 110672-001

Area I; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10530
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete
Type: Rubbing stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 4.1; W 3.5; H 5.1
Weight: 133 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 110901-001

Area I; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10545
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete
Type: Rubbing stone type 12.1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11.5; W 10.8; H 5.6
Weight: 940 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 110902-001

Area I; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10545
Description: Mortar bowl. Fragment
Type: Mortar bowl type 1A1
Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 21.3; W 15.5; H 10.2
Weight: 2700 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 111318-001

Area I; Square AW 127; Complex J 3; Context 10723
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; ovoid
Type: Rubbing stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 4; H 3
Weight: 85 g
Material: Silica
Reference: —

TZ 111433-001

Area I; Square AX 127; Complex J 3; Context 10733
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete
Type: Rubbing stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 7.8; W 6; H 5
Weight: 344 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 111440-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex J 3; Context 10881
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; discoidal, round in plan view, upper and lower side flat
Type: Rubbing stone type 12.1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine
Date of find: Iron Age
Dimensions: L 9.3; W 8.2; H 2.7
Weight: 352 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 111446-001

Area I; Square AX 126; Complex I; Context 10832
Description: Mortar bowl. Fragment from rim to wall
Type: Mortar bowl type 1A
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 35; L 10; W 8.8; H 9
Weight: 475 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 15.

TZ 111449-001

Area I; Square AX 126; Complex I; Context 10824

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; conical

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 5; H 4.2

Weight: 142 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111628-001

Area I; Square AR 133; Complex M 2; Context 11030

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7; W 6; H 2.7

Weight: 178 g

Material: undetermined

Reference: —

TZ 111663-001

Area I; Square AU 126; Complex J 2; Context 10958

Description: Quern. Fragment

Type: Quern

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 20; W 13.3; H 5

Weight: 1858 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111667-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex L 2; Context 10969

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; triangular in plan view, angles rounded; upper and lower side convex

Type: Rubbing stone type 14

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.1; W 6.4; H 5

Weight: 373 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111687-001

Area I; Square AU 126; Complex J 2; Context 10958

Description: Olynthus mill. Fragment

Type: Olynthus mill

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 15.5; W 25.5; H 10

Weight: 7800 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Frankel 2003, 1–21.

TZ 111692-001

Area I; Square AX 126; Complex I; Context 10824

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; ovoid

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.3; W 5.8; H 4.6

Weight: 279 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111702-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex L 2; Context 10927

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; round in plan view, truncated conical, upper side almost flat, lower side slightly convex

Type: Rubbing stone type 5.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 6.5; H 5.5

Weight: 310 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112400-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex L 2; Context 10674

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; oval in plan view, lower side broken

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11.2; W 8; H 5.2

Weight: 510 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112468-001

Area I; Square AU 127; Complex J 2; Context 11194

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 6.5; H 7.9

Weight: 507 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112475-001

Area II; Square AV 131; Complex M 1; Context 11217

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; triangular in plan view; upper side on one side diagonal, lower side flat, abrasive wear on upper and lower side, pecking marks on both longitudinal sides

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10.3; W 5; H 3.6

Weight: 294 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112650-001

Area I; Square AT 129; Complex K 2; Context 10545

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 13.3; W 9.2; H 5.1

Weight: 1036 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112652-001

Area I; Square AU 127; Complex K 2; Context 10929

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; irregular

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 16; W 13.1; H 4.9

Weight: 1036 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 112697-001

Area I; Square AU 129; Complex K 2; Context 10507

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; ovoid

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Abbasid-Mamluk

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.4; W 6.1; H 5.4

Weight: 395 g

Material: Silicate

Reference: —

TZ 112704-001

Area I; Square AU 127; Complex K 2; Context 10929

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.1; W 7.4; H 5.8

Weight: 588 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 112705-001

Area I; Square AU 127; Complex K 2; Context 10929

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; cuboid

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8; W 6.8; H 5.8

Weight: 496 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112706-001

Area I; Square AU 127; Complex K 2; Context 10929

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.4; W 4.7; H 5.2

Weight: 249 g

Material: Silica

Reference: —

TZ 112707-001

Area I; Square AU 127; Complex K 2; Context 10929

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 14.7; W 8.4; H 5.4

Weight: 924 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112708-001

Area I; Square AU 127; Complex K 2; Context 10929

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 8.9; H 5.1

Weight: 509 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112709-001

Area I; Square AU 127; Complex K 2; Context 10929

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 8.9; H 5.1

Weight: 509 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112710-001

Area I; Square AU 127; Complex K 2; Context 10929

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 12.6; W 10.2; H 5

Weight: 999 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

Warfare

TZ 111210-001

Area I; Square AW 127; Complex J 3; Context 10723

Description: Ballistic stone. Complete; spherical

Type: Ballistic stone type 1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 3.3

Weight: 50 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 111458-001

Area II; Square AW 127; Complex J; Context 10786

Description: Ballistic stone. Complete; spherical

Type: Ballistic stone type 1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 3.5

Weight: 53 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

Personal Items

TZ 007548-001

Area I; Square AM/AN 119; Complex F; Context 1488

Description: Bead. Complete; spherical, surface slightly damaged, centric piercing

Type: Bead

Figure reference: Fig. 1.155

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: H 1.8; D 1.9; D (hole) 0.2

Weight: 9 g

Material: Quartz

Reference: A similar object was found in a private house during the excavation of the Gerasa North-West-Quarter Project which is slightly larger. Lichtenberger – Raja 2016, 353 no. 73.



Fig. 1.155 Quartz bead, TZ 007548-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Ecofacts

TZ 014173-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 4192

Description: Iron nodule. Fragment

Type: Iron nodule

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.8; W 5.2; H 5.2

Weight: 368 g

Material: Ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Reference: —

TZ 014177-001

Area I; Square AP 121; Complex G 1; Context 4247

Description: Iron nodule. Fragment

Type: Iron nodule

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5; W 3.9; H 3.8

Weight: 72 g

Material: Ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Reference: —

TZ 014179-001

Area I; Square AP 121; Complex G 1; Context 4222

Description: Iron nodule. Fragment; spherical

Type: Iron nodule

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.7; W 4.9; H 6

Weight: 288 g

Material: Ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Reference: —

TZ 014471-001

Area I; Square AQ 123; Complex H 2; Context 3903

Description: Iron nodule. Fragment

Type: Iron nodule

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.5; W 2.1; H 1.6

Weight:

Material: Ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Reference: —

TZ 110307-001

Area II; Square AY 130; Complex J 3; Context 10296

Description: Iron nodule. Complete

Type: Iron nodule

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 6.3

Weight: 368 g

Material: Ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Reference: —

Flint Flakes and Tools

TZ 008448-001

Area I; Square AO/AP 119; Complex B 6; Context 1731

Description: Flake/tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

TZ 010486-001

Area I; Square AQ 118; Complex B 7; Context 2846

Description: Flake/tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

TZ 010825-001

Area I; Square AF 116; Complex E; Context 3014

Description: Flake/tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

TZ 010903-001

Area I; Square AE 115; Complex E; Context 3053

Description: Flake/tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

TZ 011307-001 – 011307-004

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex A 2; Context 3271

Description: 1 knife; 3 flakes

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

TZ 011309-001

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex A 2; Context 3271

Description: Several large flakes

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

TZ 011611-001

Area I; Square AR 119; Complex B 2; Context 3325

Description: 1 blade

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

TZ 012333-001

Area I; Square AE 115; Complex E; Context 3539

Description: Flake/tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

TZ 014621-001

Area I; Square AQ 123; Complex H 2; Context 3903

Description: Flake/tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

TZ 110289-001

Area II; Square AY 129; Complex J 3; Context 10280

Description: 1 blade

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

TZ 110686-001

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10529

Description: 1 chip

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

TZ 110819-001

Area II; Square AV 132; Complex M 1; Context 10596

Description: Flake/tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

TZ 112526-001

Area II; Square AS 127; Complex J 1; Context 11221

Description: Flake/tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

TZ 112959-001

Area II; Square AV 129; Complex K 1; Context 10031

Description: Flake/tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

*Uncertain***TZ 110657-001**

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex M 1; Context 10529

Description: Object. Fragment

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8; W 7.3; H 5.6

Weight: 398 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110996-001

Area II; Square AV 133; Complex M 1; Context 10658

Description: Object. Complete; square in plan view, vertical section polygonal, lower side flat

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10.3; W 9.8; H 12

Weight: 1912 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 111536-001

Area II; Square AU 127; Complex K 2; Context 10929

Description: Object. Fragment; this might have been originally a foot of a bowl or a rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.6; W 4.3; H 2.7

Weight: 72 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111661-001

Area I; Square AR 133; Complex M 2; Context 11030

Description: Uncertain. Complete

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 19; H 7.2

Weight: 2800 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

1.3.5. Worked Bone Finds: Stratum 5

1.3.5.1. Analysis

Bone objects are extremely rare in Stratum 5, as only a single bone artefact was found in Area I. It was discovered in a fill layer in courtyard G 1.

1.3.5.2. Catalogue of Worked Bone Finds: Stratum 5

TZ 013421-001

Area I, Square AQ 122, Complex G 1, Context 4182

Description: Decorative element; the upper side is lathed in narrow or wider bulges, the back side is flat and smoothed. The object was probably fixed on another object such as a box

Figure reference: Fig. 1.156 a, b

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5; W 0.8

Reference: —



a



b

Fig. 1.156 Decorated bone element, a front side, b back side, TZ 013421-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

1.3.6. Animal Bones and Mollusc Finds: Stratum 5

1.3.6.1. Introduction

The animal bones were studied and published by N. Benecke¹⁰⁸. The results of his study are summarized here for the Late Roman-Early Byzantine Stratum 5 (Tab. 1.26). However, N. Benecke did not always divide the bone finds between the Late Roman-Byzantine and the Byzantine strata. Therefore, the analysis of the animal bone and molluscs concentrates on finds that could be clearly assigned to Stratum 5.

1.3.6.2. Analysis

The following table shows the species found in Stratum 5, the number of specimens identified (NISP), and the weight of bones determined by N. Benecke¹⁰⁹.

Species	NISP	Weight
Domestic Mammals		
Sheep/goat	1022	6168
(Sheep)	(75)	(731)
(Goat)	(53)	(390)
Cattle	189	4470
Pig	17	151
Horse	–	–
Ass	–	–
Mule	1	42
Camel	2	145
Dog	3	16
Cat	–	–
Domestic/Wild Mammals		
Equids	5	123
Wild Mammals		
Fallow deer	6	118
Fallow deer, antler	5	86
Gazelle	5	54
Wild pig	2	32
Red fox	1	3
Unidentified Specimens	547	1573

Tab. 1.26 Animal bones from Stratum 5 (Source: Benecke 2019, Tab. 5.5).

Compared to the Roman period, a drastic decrease in the number of sheep, goat and cattle bones can be observed, while the number of equids and wild animals remained almost the same¹¹⁰. As in all strata on Tall Zirā'a, sheep and goat dominates the assemblage. Cattle husbandry was mainly oriented toward meat production¹¹¹. The preponderance of females among adult animals suggests that cattle was also exploited for their milk, but this seems to be of limited importance. Pig bones were found only in small numbers.

The number of domestic birds decreased from 90 to 29 specimens from the Roman to the Late Roman-Early Byzantine periods, although it is relatively high compared to the following periods. Only chicken bones were found, with the exception of one bone of a chukar partridge.

Only a few bones of fellow deer, gazelle and wild pig were excavated from Stratum 5. They show a limited engagement in hunting.

No fish bones were found in Stratum 5. Fish bones were already rare in the Roman period on Tall Zirā'a.

Only one specimen of molluscs of the species *Glycymeris insubrica* was excavated from this stratum¹¹². Today, this saltwater clam is a common species on the beaches of the Eastern Mediterranean¹¹³.

Crayfish is rare on Tall Zirā'a. All 19 specimens belong to freshwater species *Potamon potamios*. Two of them were found in the Late Roman-Byzantine stratum. Whether they were food leftovers or a natural admixture to the layers cannot be determined¹¹⁴.

1.3.6.3. Conclusion

The overview of animal bones and mollusc finds from Stratum 5 on Tall Zirā'a underlines the drastic break between the Roman and the Late Roman-Byzantine settlement. The predominance of sheep, goat and chicken, as well as the small number of other animal species, speak to the rural and unpretentious character of the site. This coincides with the results of material culture like architecture, pottery, metal and stone finds.

108 Benecke 2019

109 Benecke 2019, Tab. 5.5.

110 Benecke 2019, 496–499.

111 Benecke 2019, 512.

112 Benecke 2019, Tab. 5.22.

113 Benecke 2019, 534 Tab. 5.23.

114 Benecke 2019, 535.

1.4. Conclusion

Remains of Stratum 5 were found in Areas I and II. Due to a very limited excavation area, the occupation in Area III before Stratum 4 cannot be determined precisely.

Three large building complexes could be figured out in Area I: B, D, H. They are separated by smaller and larger open spaces that were used as courtyards: C and G. Complexes A and E are garbage dumps in the northwest and the south within Area I. The architecture followed the contour of the hill, as in the previous strata. The buildings were erected on the leveled ground after the destruction of the Roman buildings in Stratum 6. From the previous Stratum 6 only Complex H with a slightly changed ground plan remained in the northeast corner of Area I. In some cases, the foundation walls of Stratum 5 were cut down to the Iron Age level and built directly or separated only by a thin layer of soil on top of Iron Age walls. All building complexes consisted of one or two rows of rooms. Since only the foundation walls were preserved, the original entrances could not be detected. The foundation walls were built from large cobbles and hewn stones from the previous strata. From the upper part of the walls, which were probably made of mud bricks, no remains are left, because there are not enough stones on the ground to assume stone walls. The rooms are of relatively similar size which ranges from 3.5 m to 7.5 m. The roofs were probably flat and made of a wood and mud construction, since no roof tiles were found. The floors were probably made of pisé, as in H 1, but were rarely detected due to the long reuse of the buildings and the destruction at the end of the Umayyad period. Architectural elements such as marble and limestone tiles are rare and tesserae are almost absent. Therefore, it is clear that the rooms of Stratum 5 were not furnished with floor pavements made of these materials. The tabun ovens in courtyards A and G and in room D 6 were used for baking bread and cooking. Mortaria, casseroles and Galilean bowls were used for cooking. Since most of the tools were found in the courtyards, it can be assumed that the daily work was carried there. A good example of this was found in front of room B 1, where a working area for food preparation was discovered. Remarkable, but difficult to interpret, is the fact that the only weapons found in Stratum 5—an arrowhead and a spearhead—stem from this context. Overall, there is little evidence of food

processing in Area I. In contrast to the findings in the Roman strata, no tools for spinning and weaving were found. The almost absence of private utensils is also remarkable. Pottery and glass vessels for personal use were also rarely found in the assemblage. Table ware was hardly used except for some small bowls and jugs. Sherds of various types of amphorae for food storage were found in all complexes, with no apparent concentration. It should be noted, that the number of amphora sherds is only half as large as in Area II.

Regarding the dating of Stratum 5, there are two finds which give a *terminus post quem*. The working area in front of room B 1 must have been used after 328, a dating that can be deduced from the pottery finds and supported by the coin of Constantine I. The coin within a wall of Complex H 3 and H 4, dated between 364 and 378, gives a *terminus post quem* for the building Complex H. It is also noteworthy that none of the hundreds of sherds dated to the Late Byzantine period occur in the assemblages. From this it can be concluded that Complex H was restored at the end of the fourth or latest in the beginning of the fifth century AD.

The occupation of Area II in Stratum 5 consisted of the two large Complexes K and L. Like the buildings in Area I, the buildings were erected on the levelled destruction layer of Strata 6 and 7. They also follow the contour line of the hill: Complex K is oriented slightly from northeast to southwest and Complex L from northwest to southeast. Similar to the complexes in Area I, the buildings were constructed in rows, although Complex K consisted of only two rooms. The layout of K 2 is very similar to room D 4 in Area I, because K 2 also had a pillar or column base in its center and both rooms have a large room north of it. This construction could be something like a nucleus of the building complexes. The Complex L consisted of rooms in rows and probably the sole wall L 1 belonged to this complex. In contrast to the buildings in Area I, entrances could be detected in Complex K. Thresholds and doorposts were made from large hewn stones. This shows that the lower part of the walls was built from stones, but again here it has to be assumed that the upper part was constructed of mud bricks. The absence of roof tiles, tesserae and floor tiles indicates to a flat roof

of wood and mud and simple pisé floors. In room K 2, a storage facility made of large cobblestones was built next to a tabun.

Although the buildings in Area II are similar in overall construction to those in Area I, there seems to be a difference in use. The number of amphorae sherds in Area II is twice as high as in Area I, and more cooking vessels were also found in Area II. Together with the storage facility in room K 2, it can be assumed that more food processing and storage was carried in Area II than in Area I.

A coin minted under Justin I between AD 518 and 527 gives a clue to the dating. It was discovered on the floor level under a fill layer of Stratum 4 in room K 2. Therefore, the coin thus gives a *terminus ante quem* for the use of this room in Stratum 5.

The structural development of Stratum 6 to Stratum 5 in Area III has not been clarified for the time being. Under the church complex of Stratum 4 there is a substructure which was very probably constructed in Roman times. So far, this structure could only be investigated from the inside and it was not possible to identify its connection to other walls or other contexts from Roman, Late Roman or Early Byzantine times. The answer to the question of whether this area was built on during the Late Roman and/or Early Byzantine periods must await future research.

In her study of the pottery finds, F. Kenkel noted a decline in all categories of pottery and a change in the repertoire from the second half of the second century AD and especially during the third century AD. Since the overwhelming majority of the recorded pottery consists of vessels for daily use, F. Kenkel assumed that the civilian population migrated to the nearby city of Gadara and that only a military post was stationed on the tall to guard the important route along the Wādī al-‘Arab¹¹⁵. In her opinion, the few pan sherds, the mortaria and the twelve bowls from Gadara could indicate increased Italian influence or even the presence of foreign soldiers during the second to the fourth centuries. She supported her assumption with the fact that during this period of an unstable political and insecure situation the Roman Empire settled veterans in the region to protect the eastern front line against a Sasanian invasion and the intrusion of Arab nomads. However, it did not rule out the presence of an auxiliary unit of local soldiers who had a preference for foreign pottery styles.

S. Hoss, who published the Hellenistic to Byzantine glass and metal finds from Tall Zirā‘a, pointed out that many glass types common on other excavations in the region were missing in the Late Roman period¹¹⁶. Combined with the absence of the ceramic table ware, she saw F. Kenkel’s assumption of a military post on the tall reasonable. S. Hoss noted that the arrowhead and lance point to the military sphere but pointed out that both are long-running types dating from the Iron Age to the Early Islamic period¹¹⁷.

The three coins from the Late Roman period were not found in Stratum 5 but in later contexts. TZ 012760-001 dated to AD 218–222 was found in a Byzantine fill layer of courtyard Complex G 1 in Stratum 4 a. The Imperial coin of Diocletian TZ 110312-001, dated to AD 297, was excavated from a dump layer of the Umayyad period and later. The coin TZ 014115-001, minted under Licinius I in AD 312 or 313 came from a pit cut into the former Late Bronze Age city wall in Area I west of Complex B. Based on lack of coins and in agreement with the results of the pottery, glass and metal studies, S. Schütz assumed that only a small settlement—perhaps inhabited only seasonally—existed on Tall Zirā‘a in the Late Roman period, which left no architectural remains in the excavated areas. The development of a larger settlement did not start until the fourth century AD¹¹⁸.

The large number of coins from the fourth century AD is striking¹¹⁹. They were found mainly in later contexts, but hint to a rural community with economic contacts to cities in the area.

Taking all these results into account, it seems obvious that after the destruction of the Roman settlement during the Late Roman period, there must have been a small settlement or a military post on Tall Zirā‘a, as evidenced not by architectural remains but by some pottery and coin finds. It is possible that a group of people lived in some remains of the Roman settlement, which were subsequently leveled for the construction of the new settlement in Stratum 5, which can be dated with high probability

115 Kenkel 2012, 319; Kenkel 2020, 115.

116 Hoss 2020a, 217.

117 Hoss 2020b, 402.

118 Schütz forthcoming.

119 Cf. Chap. 2.3.4.

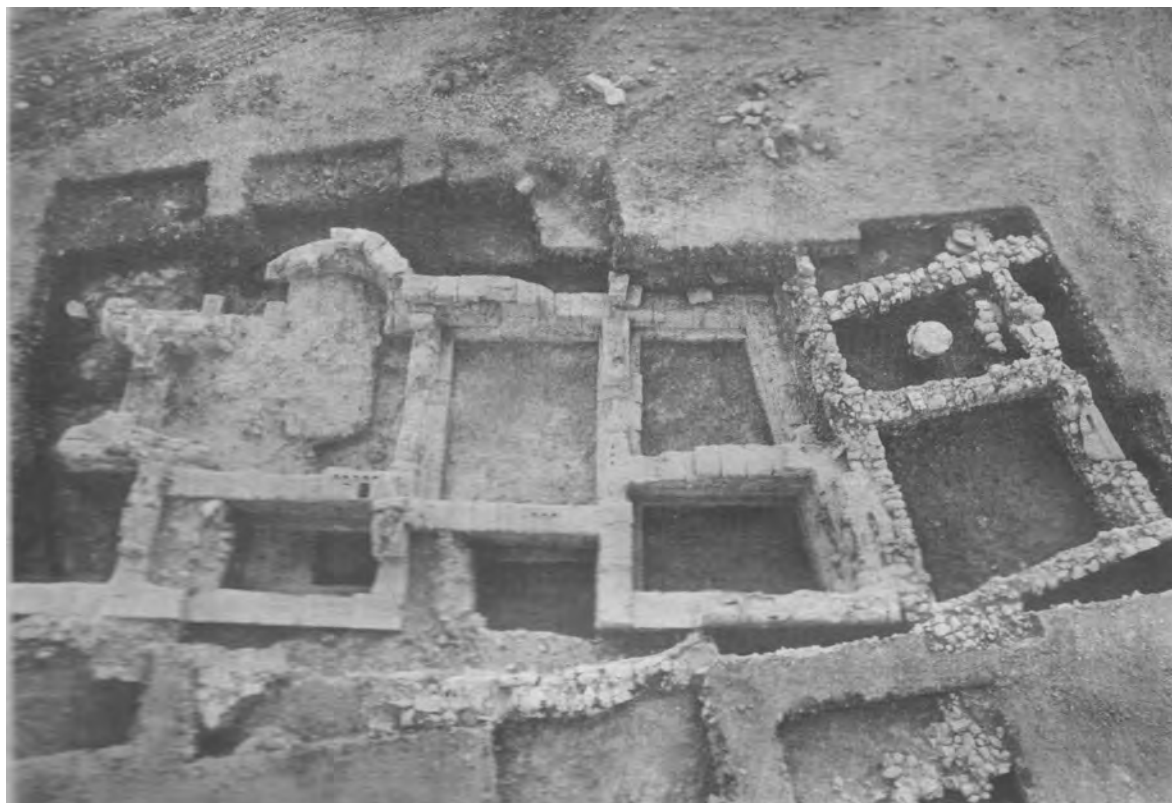


Fig. 1.157 Hellenistic-Roman building with attached Late Roman-Byzantine rooms to the north at Yaşıla (Source: after Al-Muheisen 1991, Fig. 7).

to the last quarter of the fourth century and/or the first quarter of the fifth century AD.

The buildings and their equipment suggest that Tall Zirā'a was inhabited by a small rural community during the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods. This settlement probably belonged to the *chora* of the former Decapolis city of Gadara, located only 4.5 km northeast of the tall. Thus, it was part of the province of Palaestina II with its provincial capital Scythopolis (Beth Shean) west of the Jordan River¹²⁰.

Excavations of rural settlements in Jordan from the Late Roman and/or Early Byzantine periods are extremely rare. One example is the site of Yaşıla, located 8 km east of Irbid. Two buildings were excavated there. One building was found in excavation Area B, probably founded in the second century BC and used also in the Roman period. Two rooms were attached to the original building to the north, which, according to the excavator Z. Al-Muheisen, date from the Late Roman to the Byzantine period

(Fig. 1.157)¹²¹. Since only two rooms of this Late Roman annex were excavated, a comparison with the ground-plan of the buildings on Tall Zirā'a is difficult.

Another example is the settlement of Barsīnia, situated 15 km west of Irbid. Three buildings dating from the Late Hellenistic to Umayyad periods were excavated in Areas A, B, and C (Fig. 1.158)¹²². Building A in the east consisted of a paved courtyard surrounded by six irregularly shaped rooms to the north, west and south. Building B to the west seems to have a similar layout with a central courtyard and attached rooms. The ground-plan of Building C to the northwest could not be determined. The paved floors were laid out in the Late Roman-Early

120 Watson 2008, 460.

121 Al-Muheisen 1990, 462; Al-Muheisen 1994, 652.

122 Savage – Keller 2007, 330 f. Fig. 8.; Savage et al. 2008, 513 Fig. 4; El-Khoury 2008, 12 f.; El-Khoury 2009, 63 f. Fig. 7a–c; El-Khoury 2011, 471 f. Fig. 4–8.

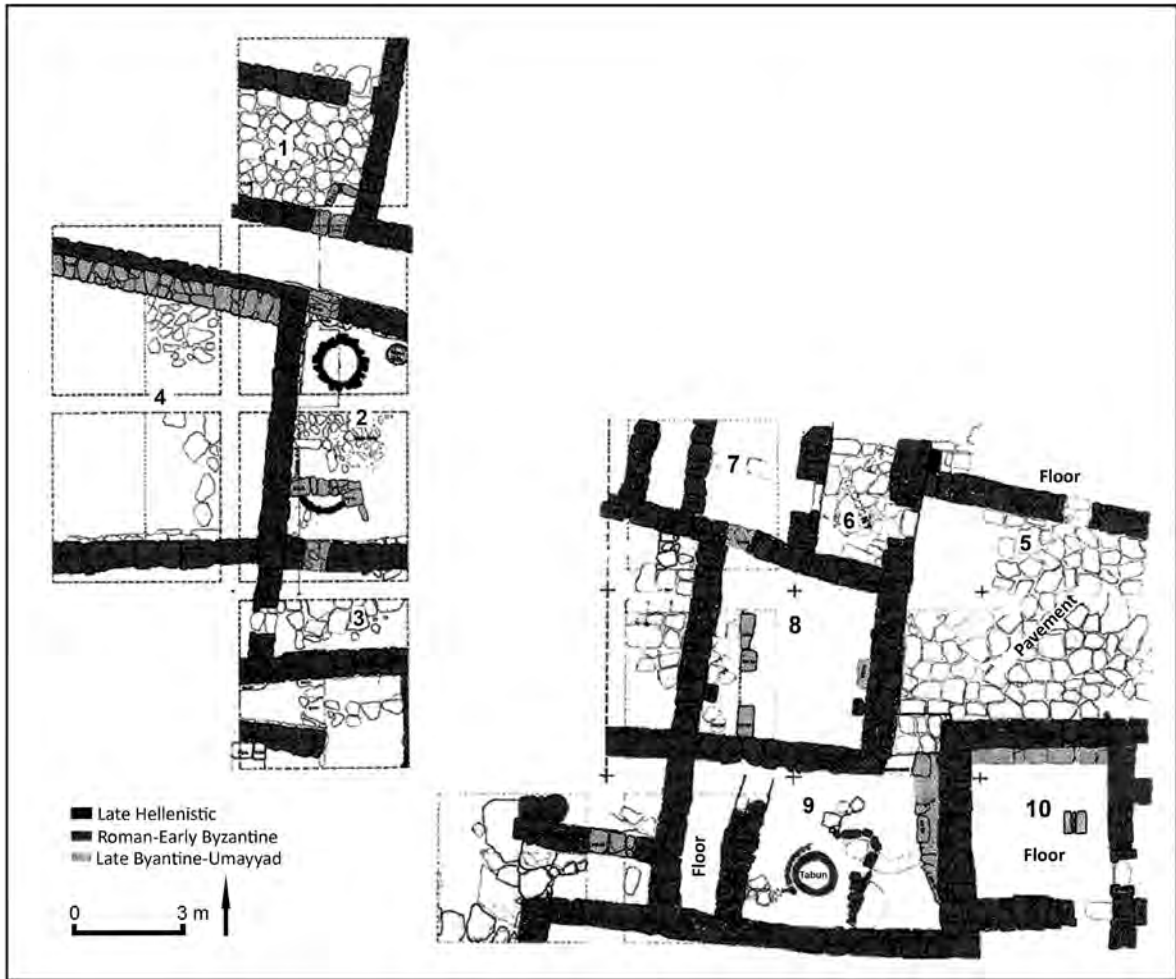


Fig. 1.158 Ground-plan of the buildings in Areas A, B and C at Barsīnia (Source: after El-Khourī 2011, Fig. 5).

Byzantine times in the late third or early fourth century AD¹²³. The walls of this building were reused during the Late Byzantine-Early Umayyad periods.

There are several excavations in Cis-Jordan that have brought to light buildings in rural settlements that also date to the Late Roman-Early Byzantine period, but none of them bears any resemblance in

layout to the buildings at Tall Zirā'a. The common ground-plan is a courtyard house with attached rooms on at least three sides of the courtyard. An example that deviates from this layout is the building at Meiron in Galilee¹²⁴, but it is also not similar to the building at Tall Zirā'a. Therefore, for the time being, the building complex at Tall Zirā'a is unique in regard to its layout.

123 El-Khourī 2011, 484.

124 Meyers et al. 1981.

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2. THE LATE BYZANTINE PERIOD

by J. Häser

2.1. The Late Byzantine Period in Jordan

The transformation from the pagan Roman Empire to the Christian Byzantine Empire, which started in the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods, developed in the fifth and sixth centuries and became more visible in the archaeological record through the many churches erected during this period. Mosaic inscriptions were found in these churches, giving clues to the status of the donors, the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and the architectural history. However, historical sources relating to the now Jordanian territory are scarce, and most written sources dealing with regions bordering Jordan like Syria, Israel, Palestine, Turkey, and Egypt, or with ecclesiastical authorities residing in Constantinople.

Dozens of excavations in Jordan have found traces of the Byzantine period, especially churches and monasteries. It became clear that Jordan was densely settled during the Byzantine era and that people were rich enough to invest in building churches not only in the cities but also in the countryside. There have been many studies of the cities and their hinterland, and in the last three decades rural settlements have also come into focus. However, a comprehensive overview of the history of Jordan in the Byzantine period is not currently available due to the large amount of archaeological material and the often poor state of publication.

A look at the history of the region on the eastern border of the vast Roman Empire shows that the main problems remained the same from the Late Roman to the end of the Late Byzantine period: The quarrels between the Western and the Eastern Roman Empire, the threat of the Sassanids at the eastern border, the infiltration of Arab tribes from the east and south, the insecurity of the legal system, the harsh economic situation as well as the internal Christian disputes.

An outstanding emperor of the Late Byzantine period was Theodosius II (reign 408–450), who tried to solve the existing problems in various ways. The best known is the so-called *Codex Theodosianus*¹. For this codex, older collections of laws and answers from emperor's answers to legal questions

were collected, arranged thematically and listed chronologically in order to harmonize jurisprudence. In 438, the work was passed and put into effect in Constantinopolis. It remains questionable, however, whether the prevailing legal uncertainty was thus eliminated.

Another problem was the dispute between Nestorius, the bishop of Constantinople, and Cyril, the bishop of Alexandria, over the position of Mary as the bearer of the 'Son of Man' or the 'Son of God' and the nature of Jesus Christ. To solve this issue, Theodosius II convened an ecumenical council in Ephesus in 431. Cyril emerged victorious from this dispute: he was confirmed as Patriarch of Alexandria and Mary was recognized as the 'Mother of God'. Nestorius was forced to return to his monastery in Alexandria, and his followers were persecuted². In order to eradicate the remnants of Nestorianism, another synod was convened in Ephesus in 449, again primarily concerned with the supremacy over the Patriarchate of Antioch between Alexandria and Constantinople. At this council, the Jerusalem bishop Juvenalis received the ecclesiastical leadership over the provinces of the three Palaestinae, Phenicia and Arabia by Theodosius II, but the archbishop of Antioch, Maximus, did not agree, so that the decision was postponed to the fourth ecumenical council. This took place in Chalcedon (now part of Istanbul) in 451 after the unexpected death of Theodosius. There Juvenalis was granted all three provinces of Palestine and a completely independent Palestinian Church. The bishop of Jerusalem was also given the title of 'patriarch,' on a par with the patriarchs of the east in Constantinople, Alexandria and Antioch. Most of the bishoprics of Palaestina I, II and III, as well as Arabia were

1 Demandt 2008, 135; Lee 2008, 34; Kearley 2018.

2 Demandt 2008, 138.

represented at these councils by their bishops³, but it cannot be stated which position they held. The boundaries of the dioceses were not clearly defined, and it was more common for dioceses to change affiliation to an ecclesiastical province, depending on the sympathies and antipathies of the bishops toward the old or new patriarchates. The council of Chalcedon decided the long and bitter Christological dispute over the relationship between the divine and the human nature in Jesus Christ in favor of the doctrine of the two natures. However, there were still many Miaphysites in the dioceses of the east.

As for the foreign affairs in the East, the situation between the Roman and the Sassanid Empire remained difficult. It deteriorated in 420 due to the Persian persecution of Christians, and the Eastern Roman empire declared war on them (421–422), which ended in an indecisive stalemate when the Romans were forced to accept peace as the Huns threatened Constantinople. Peace was arranged in 422 with no changes in the *status quo*.

Another great Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire was Anastasius I (reign 491–518). In order to end the conflict with Gothic king Theoderic, residing in Rome, he legalized his rule over Italy in 497, bringing the Western Roman Empire to an end⁴. However, his hope was not fulfilled as emerging differences led to further military campaigns on the Danubian border.

As for domestic policy, Anastasius I distinguished himself by intensive utility and fortress construction and, at the same time, by frugal financial policy. He carried out a tax and coinage reform (Fig. 2.1) and issued the so-called Edict of Anastasius. The spread of this edict is also documented in northern Jordan⁵. 160 basalt blocks with 300 lines of this edict were discovered in the frontier fortress of Ḥallabāt in northeastern Jordan (Fig. 2.2). They provide detailed information about the military organization under Anastasius I. The original site of installation was probably Umm al-Ġimāl about 30 km north of Ḥallabāt. This is the best-preserved inscriptional copy of this edict.

Another problem what has to be solved in the fifth century AD was the continuous infiltration of Arab tribes on the eastern and southern borders of the empire. One of these was the Kinda tribe, which moved from central and north Arabia and raided Palestine and South Syria. Anastasius solved this



Fig. 2.1 Coin minted AD 512–518, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110036-001. Dimension: D 3.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

problem by making a treaty with Harith the Kindite in 502, making him the phylarch of the Kindites in the territory of Palaestina III⁶.

Anastasius I was a convinced Miaphysite, what brought him in conflict with the Patriarch of Chalcedon in 512, which was solved later militarily and by dialogue.

The emperor promoted also the building of churches. The monastery at Saphsapha at the baptismal site of Jesus on the east bank of the Jordan River was probably founded during Anastasius' reign (Fig. 2.3). Support from him is known in the form of a payment of five solidi for monks who cared for the church and pilgrims⁷.

The development of Byzantine culture in Jordan reached its peak during the reign of Justinian I (reign 527–565) despite internal and external conflicts, the so-called Justinian plague and natural disasters⁸.

Like Theodosius II, Justinian was aware of the still unsatisfactory administration of justice in the Roman Empire. Therefore, he initiated the compilation of old and new laws, the Codex Justinianus,

3 Several bishops from the territory of modern Jordan are known to have attended the council in Ephesus in 449. They came from: Pella, Livias, Amathus, Bacatha, Areopolis (ar-Rabbah), Zoara (as-Safi), Phaeno (Fenān). Bishops from the following dioceses in Jordan participated in the council of Chalcedon in 451: Livias, Amathus, Bacatha, Pella, Capitolas, Zoara (as-Safi), Aila ('Aqaba), Gerasa, Philadelphia ('Amman), Esbous (Hesban), Madaba (Michel 2001, 426–433).

4 Demandt 2008, 162; Lee 2008, 54 f.

5 Arce et al. 2014.

6 Watson 2008, 446; Shahīd 1989, 130.

7 Hamarneh 2012, 280.

8 Hirschfeld 2006.



Fig. 2.2 Reconstruction of the Anastasius Edict at Umm al-Ğimāl with copies of inscribed stone blocks found at Qasr al-Ĥallabāt (Source: J. Häser).



Fig. 2.3 Remains of the church at the baptism site Saphsapha on the eastern bank of the Jordan River (Source: J. Häser).

which came into effect in 534⁹. This codex had the force of law, but it is unclear to what extent it was applied.

A major threat to Justinian's rule was the uprising of the circus parties in Constantinople, the so-called Nika uprising, in 532¹⁰. The circus parties had demanded the replacement of Justinian's two most important advisers and, when this did not happen, installed a counter-emperor. The revolt was brutally suppressed.

In the following years, Justinian had the largely destroyed city Constantinople rebuilt. In place of the old one, he had a new Hagia Sophia built, which was consecrated on December 27, 537¹¹. Justinian

supported the construction of churches not only in the capital of the empire, but also in other places. After the Samaritan revolt in Palestine in the years 528 to 530, he ordered the reconstruction of the devastated regions with state funds.

To pay for the buildings and subsidies, Justinian reduced the army from 645,000 to 150,000 soldiers, which had a significant impact on border security¹². To compensate for the reduction in Roman

9 Demandt 2008, 168; Krüger 1877.

10 Demandt 2008, 167; Cameron 2008, 71 f.

11 Demandt 2008, 167; Cameron 2008, 72 f.

12 Whitby 1995, 61–70; Demandt 2008, 179.



Fig. 2.4 The Byzantine and Sassanian Empire around 600 (Source: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/77/Byzantine_and_Sassanid_Empires_in_600_CE.png>)

troops, Justinian appointed Harith the Ghassanid as supreme phylarch, patrician, and king of all Arab tribes allied with Byzantium. These *foederati* were now responsible for protecting the eastern borders¹³. This meant an increase in population and a restructuring of the settlement through the expansion or resettlement of older villages and the development of former Roman forts into villages in the steppe-like regions of Jordan.

The conflicts between the Roman and Sassanian Empire resumed several times during Justinian's reign. Being more concerned with the recovery of the western provinces, he concluded a treaty with the Sassanian king Chosrau I¹⁴.

There are different opinions about the effects of the so-called Justinian plague. In various cities of the Eastern Roman Empire, e.g. in Antioch, Damascus and Constantinople, the bubonic and pneumonic plague spread between 541 and 544. This plague, which entered literature as the 'Justinian Plague', is said to have killed millions of people and to have been a reason for the decline of the Roman Empire. However, recent multidisciplinary studies show that there was no evidence of widespread distribution of the disease and no drastic population decline. There is also no evidence of a general economic weakening of the empire as a result¹⁵. Since there are no signs of decline in either urban or rural areas, and no large cemeteries were observed in Jordan for this period, the impact must have been minimal.

Justinian I died in Constantinople 565. Immediately after his death, his nephew Justinus II (reign 565–578), supported by the Patriarch of Constantinople

and other notables, was appointed emperor¹⁶. He succeeded in consolidating the badly battered state budget, helped by the improved economic situation of the empire¹⁷. However, his successes were not lasting long. The last years of the sixth century AD under the reigns of Tiberius (reign 578–582), Mauricius (reign 582–602), Phocas (reign 602–610) and Heraclius the Younger (reign 610–641), were again characterized by a decreasing financial situation, the continuation of the ecclesiastical dispute, an increase in internal unrest and the dispute on the western and eastern borders of the Roman Empire (Fig. 2.4).

The Sassanian king Chosrau II took advantage of the weakness of the Roman Empire under Heraclius (reign 610–641) and seized first Damascus in 613 and then Jerusalem in 614¹⁸. In 616, the Sassanids conquered Egypt, the granary of the Roman Empire. Heraclius was able to reconquer the lost pro-

13 In the older literature, the term Ghassanids was mainly used. Nowadays scholars tend to choose the name Jafnids, cf. Shahīd 1989; Shahīd 1995; Genequand – Robin (eds.) 2008; Millar 2010; Fisher (ed.) 2015; Fisher 2018, *sub voce* Jafnids; Watson 2008, 446 f.

14 Watson 2008, 447; Jones 1973, 269–274.

15 Cameron 2008, 75; Conrad 1986; contrary Whitby 1995; Whitby 2008, 89; Mordechai et al. 2019.

16 Whitby 2008, 87–94.

17 Demandt 2008, 164; Cameron 2008, 63.

18 Watson 2008, 447.



Fig. 2.5 Church built inside the former Nabataean temple in Ḥirbet eḏ-Ḍarīḥ (Source: J. Häser).



Fig. 2.6 So-called Cathedral Complex in Gerasa (Source: J. Häser).

vinces by 628, and a peace treaty between Heraclius and the Sassanian king Siro ended the war.

The extent to which places in Jordan were affected by this campaign is still a matter of debate. No destruction has been discovered there that can definitely be attributed to the Sasanian invasion. In contrast, the dedicatory inscriptions in the towns of Rihāb and Sama in northeastern Jordan point to the continuity of ecclesiastical life.

The weakening of both the Roman Empire and the Sassanian Empire due to internal political disputes and ongoing wars was used by the Islamic troops under Muhammad and his successors and generals to invade to the southern and eastern provinces. The Byzantine rule in the provinces of Syria, Palestine and Arabia came to an end after the Battle of the Yarmūk (today the border between Israel, Syria and Jordan) in 636, in which the Roman troops were defeated¹⁹.

While the fourth and the earlier fifth centuries can be characterized by the conversion of the Roman Empire from a pagan to a Christian state in all spheres of life, the sixth century AD represents a highpoint of Christianity in the eastern provinces.

By the middle of the sixth century AD, a drastic change in the urban-scape could be recognized in Jordan. Temples and theaters were not deliberately destroyed, but were no longer used, especially after the prohibition of the practice of pagan cults²⁰. The dating of the closing of the temples is difficult to determine, as there are no written sources about it. However, since building materials such as ashlar, columns etc. were very often used for the construc-

tion of the churches, sometimes dated by mosaic inscriptions, an approximate date can be deduced.

The construction of a large number of churches changed the image of the cities. In most cases, they were not built on temple precincts²¹. In the cases where churches were founded in former temple contexts, there was usually a considerable period of time between the destruction of the temple and the construction of the church, as was observed in Gerasa²² and in Ḥirbet eḏ-Ḍarīḥ (Fig. 2.5)²³. It can be concluded that the construction of churches was generally not intended to eliminate pagan temples.

In some cases, the Christian builders adopted not only the building material but also the sacred topography, as it can be observed at the ‘Cathedral’ of Gerasa²⁴. However, it must be taken into account that the economic and social situation varied greatly from city to city, and therefore no uniform development can be recognized. In addition, it has to be pointed out that the state of archaeological research is very diverse and makes it difficult to make general statements.

The knowledge of the cities’ residential quarters is very limited, as few private buildings have been excavated. A relatively recent project was carried out in the northwestern quarter of Gerasa, investigating

19 For the Early Islamic and Umayyad period cf. *Chap.* 3.1.

20 Vieweger 2021, 62 f.; Hauschild 2000, 152–159.

21 Vriezen 2004, 470.

22 Brenk et al. 1995; Brenk 2003, 86 f.; Jäggi et al. 1997.

23 Villeneuve 2011.

24 Brenk 2003, 87.



Fig. 2.7 Octogonal church in Gadara as an example of a commemoration building (Source: J. Häser).

an area north of the temple of Artemis, which sheds more light on private parts of the city²⁵. They indicate intensive use not only of the city center but also of its outskirts.

Justinian's constitution placed supervision of municipal building activity in the hands of the bishops²⁶. A well-known example in Jordan is Bishop Paulos in Gerasa. Under his aegis, the cathedral was renovated and seven churches and a prison were built²⁷. Another example is the bishop of Abila, who was responsible for the renovation of a water tunnel in 568²⁸. It has been noted that in Late Antiquity churches were built not only by bishops, but also by priests and village officials. Municipal and provincial authorities usually built civilian buildings; the works were supervised by various aristocrats and local and military officials. Public buildings were financed from city or provincial treasuries²⁹.

Intensive church building is evident in all cities in Transjordan in the sixth century AD, but the construction of a large number of churches is also observed in towns such as Rihāb and Ḥirbat as-Samrā³⁰. The reasons for this increase are difficult to ascertain. It has been suggested that it reflects the development of commemorative liturgy and dedication to various saints and relics³¹.

Although there were different Christian confessions in Jordan, they are hardly to recognize. The ground-plans of the churches give no indications³². Violent assaults by Christian groups on other Christian groups—as reported from Syria—may have occurred, but were not recorded. Only dispersed mentions give some idea, as in the case of a list of Monophysite abbots of Arabia, who wrote

a letter to the Bishop Ja'qob Burde'ana of Edessa, in 570. Dayr Fidayn is listed there, identified with the monastery of al-Fudēn in Mafrāq³³. This suggests that the abbot of this monastery was a Monophysite.

The rural landscape was intensively used, as archaeological surveys and excavations show³⁴. However, in most cases only surface finds are recorded and the dating as well as the extension of the sites remain vague. Excavations in rural areas mostly concentrate on churches and sometimes on monasteries. Farmsteads have been rarely excavated. B. Hamarneh attempted to define small, medium, and large villages on the number of churches found³⁵, but the actual size of the villages and the number of inhabitants remain unclear.

Some rural sites in Jordan extended their built-up area to a considerable size, but they do not have the character of cities. Therefore, it has been pointed

25 Lichtenberger – Raja 2019.

26 Krüger 1877, Cod. Just. I,4,26.

27 Gatier 1985, 298–302; Michel 2001, 89.

28 Wineland 2001, 77.

29 Di Segni 1995.

30 Desreumaux – Humbert 2003.

31 Vriezen 2004, 470.

32 Michel 2001, XV.

33 Piccirillo 1992, 19; Jacob Baradaeus (542–578) was the Bishop of Edessa and worked intensively as missionary of the Miaphysite confession, <https://syriaca.org/person/69> (20.10.2022).

34 Piccirillo 1985; Hamarneh 2003; Hamarneh 2010; Hamarneh 2012; Hamarneh 2014.

35 Hamarneh 2003.

out that they should be recognized as ‘urban hubs’ sometimes substituting proper urban centers³⁶. Such kind of urban hubs can be observed in Jordan, for example, at Umm al-Ğimāl. This particular semi-urban function may explain why the Anastasius Edict probably was installed there.

With regard to agriculture, there is a general consensus that Jordan had the most intensive agricultural land use during the Byzantine period, although the overall extent cannot be quantified, based on surveys and excavations of rural settlements and installations³⁷.

It has been suggested that monasteries built in rural areas were a key factor in the Christianization of the pagan rural population³⁸. This can be supported by many excavated rural monasteries in Jordan found near villages in fertile areas³⁹. The administration of the rural areas was originally carried out by a chorebishop and later by a periodeutes⁴⁰. The administration of a monastery was the responsibility of a hegumenos, who was subordinate to the patriarch of the diocese. The large number of churches in villages from the sixth century AD testifies to the widespread Christianization in the rural areas.

However, an inscription from Birkatēn near Gerasa shows that pagan festivals were still celebrated in the sixth century AD, although they may have been reinterpreted in a Christian way⁴¹.

In general, the Byzantine period in Jordan is portrayed as the most prosperous due to the high density of settlements and the intensive use of the countryside, as well as numerous magnificently furnished church buildings. However, a closer look at the actual living conditions reveals the problems the population had to deal with: the change of religion, which must have caused dramatic social conflicts, the almost always strained economic situation, threads of invading armies and tribes, and a number of devastating earthquakes.

Regarding the settlement density, it can be stated that all Byzantine cities and most of the villages have Roman antecedents, as archaeological investigations demonstrate. The building material for the churches stem in many parts from former Roman buildings. This means that the investments were not as high as in the Roman period. The development within the cities is also based on the former Roman ground-plan and usually uses undeveloped areas or areas with ruins for new buildings.

A real novelty is the introduction of Christianity, which influenced not only the private life, but also all spheres of public life. This was accompanied by the movement of monasticism with the establishment of coinobia and laurae, which flourished especially in the countryside. A recent excavated example is the monastery on Tall Zirā’a with a hitherto unknown type of rural settlement.

36 Pini 2019, 5–17; Avni 2014.

37 Watson 2008, 447 f.; Lucke 2008.

38 Piccirillo 1992; Bar 2005; Hamarneh 2012, 277; Di Segni 2011.

39 Hamarneh 2012.

40 Meimaris 1986, 254 f.

41 Seigne 2002, 17; Lichtenberger 2003, 215–219.

2.2. The Late Byzantine Period on Tall Zirā‘a

Pottery, glass, and metal finds, as well as coins from Stratum 4, attest to the occupation of Tall Zirā‘a during the fifth to early seventh centuries. The houses founded in Stratum 5 in Areas I and II were continuously used and expanded. The western and northern parts of the tell were closed off by a wall connected to the rooms and the courtyard respectively (*Fig. 2.8*).

In Area III, a new building was erected, which was most likely a church with adjacent rooms of a monastery⁴². A Greek mosaic inscription underlines this assumption.

Stratum 4 can be subdivided in three building phases: a, b, and c in Area I, as well as a and b in Area II. In Area III, only one phase could be observed.

Both the architecture and the findings let assume that Tall Zirā‘a was inhabited by a rural community adjacent to a monastic complex during the Late Byzantine period.

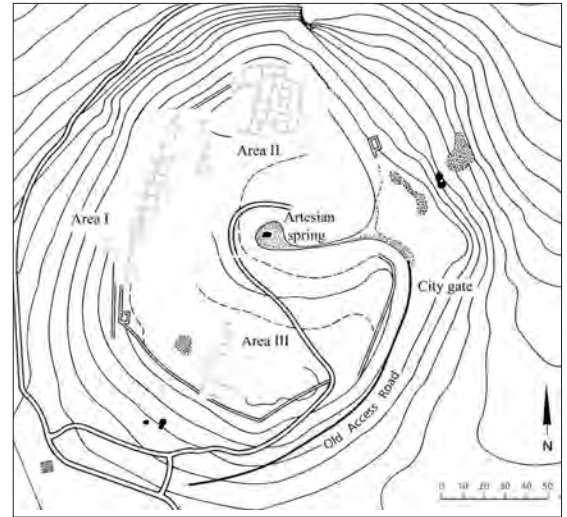


Fig. 2.8 Map of Tall Zirā‘a showing the architectural remains of the last phase of Stratum 4, i.e. Stratum 4 a in Area I, Stratum 4 a.b in Area II and Stratum 4 in Area III (Source: BAI/GPIA).

42 Cf. *Chap. 2.4*.

2.2.1. Stratum 4 c in Area I

2.2.1.1. Introduction

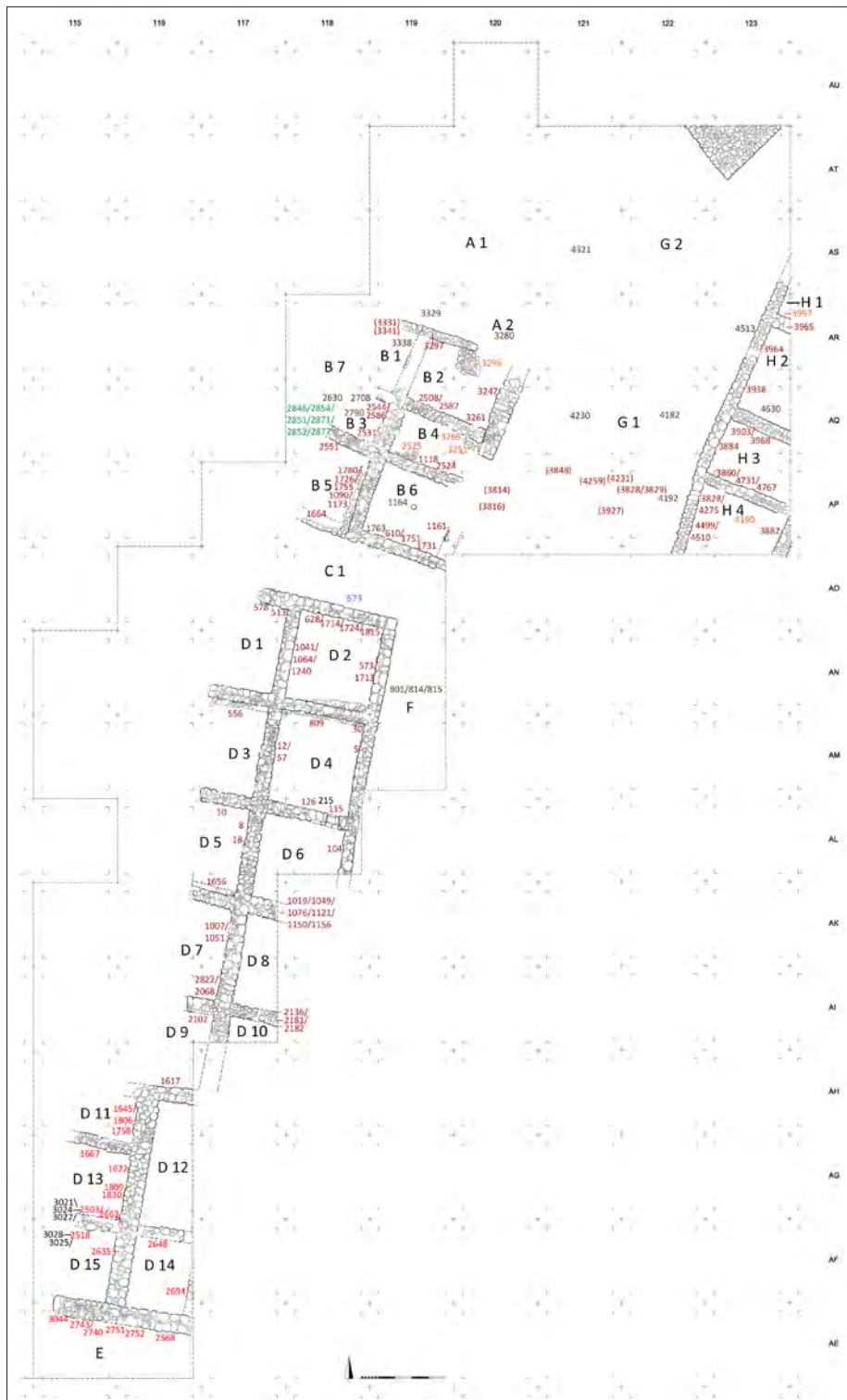


Fig. 2.9 Plan of Complexes A to H in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The architectural remains in Stratum 4 c of Area I comprised buildings Complexes B, D and H, and the undeveloped areas Complexes A, E, F and G (Fig. 2.9). The general outline of Stratum 4 c closely resembled Stratum 5, with the significant differ-

ence that Complex D was extended to the south. There is also a clear change in the archaeological assemblage from the Late Roman and Early Byzantine to the Late Byzantine period.

2.2.1.2. Building Description

Complex A

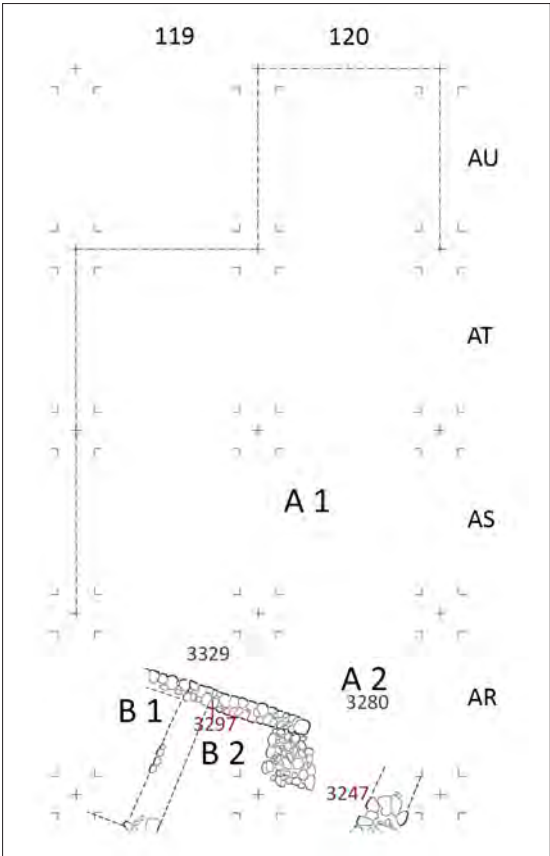


Fig. 2.10 Plan of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex A is the open space north of Complex B and west of Complex G 2 (Fig. 2.9 and Fig. 2.10). It was already used as a depositional area in the previous Strata 6 and 5, and no particular building or craft activities were observed.

Contexts 3329 and 3280 in Complex A 2 contained pottery sherds (TZ 005020) of Iron Age and especially Late Roman and Byzantine periods (TZ 005062), a glass sherd (TZ 012790-001), and some animal bones (TZ 011549).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3280	AR 119	Fill layer	A 1	✓	✓	–
3329	AR 119	Fill layer	A 1	✓	–	–

Tab. 2.1 Contexts of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.12 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 011397-001. Dimensions: L 5.2, W 4.7, H 4.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.13 Rim sherd of glass vessel, TZ 011247-002. Dimensions: W 2.1, H 2.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Contexts B 4

Room Complex B 4 was located east of Complex B 3 and between Complexes B 2 and B 6 to the north and south, respectively (Fig. 2.11). It shared the west wall Contexts 2544/2586/2531 with room Complex B 3, the north wall Contexts 2508/2587/32/61 with Complex B 2 and the south wall Contexts 1118/2524 with Complex B 6. The west wall consisted of the southern part of wall Context 3247, which ran from Complex B 2 to the southwest. It seems that there was an entrance to this room, but the southern part of the wall is missing, so the situation is not clear.

Remains of a pisé floor Context 3251 and a stone paving Context 3269 were visible between walls Contexts 3261 and 3247 on the right side of the proposed entrance. A rubbing stone (TZ 011397-001; Fig. 2.12) was found between the small cobbles of the stone pavement. The pisé floor yielded a mixture of pottery sherds (TZ 004949, TZ 004961, TZ 004969) dated from the Bronze Age to the Byzantine period, an iron nail (TZ 011217-001), a tessera (TZ 011321-001),

and glass sherds (TZ 011247-001, TZ 011247-002; Fig. 2.13).

The remains of another stone pavement Context 2525 were found in the southwest corner of the room, which contained only one Late Roman-Early Byzantine oil lamp La79 (TZ 004162-001)⁴⁴.

Complex B 5

Complex B 5 is the southwesternmost room of Complex B (Fig. 2.11). It was not changed in Stratum 4 c. The north wall Context 2551 was shared with room Complex B 3 and the east wall Contexts 1780/1726/1755/1090/1173 with room Complex B 6. The south wall Context 1664 was partially preserved. The west wall was missing.

Complex B 6

Room B 6 was left unchanged compared to the layout in Stratum 5 (Fig. 2.11). The wall Contexts 1780/1726/1090/1173 in the west was shared with room B 5 and the wall Contexts 1118/2524 with room B 4. Only faint traces of the east wall Context 1161 remained. Contexts 610/1751/1731 comprised the south wall.

Room Complex B 6 was filled with a layer of solid soil and fist sized stones (Context 1164), which were probably the remains of a former stone pavement. A floor could not be detected during its use in the former building of Stratum 5. This could have consisted of pisé, which was destroyed when the stone pavement was laid out. The assemblage of Context 1164 has many Iron Age and even earlier finds, which is due to the fact that the disturbed pavement of the Byzantine period was not recognized as such, but was excavated together with the underlying Iron Age fill layer. Context 1164 yielded almost exclusively pottery (TZ 002747, TZ 02771) of the Middle Bronze/Late Bronze/Iron Age, the Iron Age I, II A/B and II C, and only few sherds of the Roman or the Byzantine period. Other finds include a turquoise-colored glass bead (TZ 007285-001) and a small light blue glass bead (TZ 007285-002), two flint flakes/tools (TZ 007226-001, TZ 007134-001), one basalt rubbing stone (TZ 007135-001; Fig. 2.14), one flint hammer stone (TZ 001624-001), one ballistic stone (TZ 007130-001), one shell (TZ 007006-001; Fig. 2.15), bones

44 Cf. Chap. 2.3.1.2. Lamps.



Fig. 2.14 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 007135-001. Dimensions: L 8.2, B 6.9, H 6.6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

mainly from sheep and goat, some of cattle, and two from gazelle (TZ 007008, TZ 007054, TZ 007066, TZ 007072, TZ 007168).

Due to their long-running types, it is not possible to determine whether the stone objects belong



Fig. 2.15 Shell, TZ 007006-001. Dimension: L 3.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

to the Byzantine or the preceding Iron Age stratum. The glass beads and the shell stem with high probability from the Iron Age stratum.

Complex B 7

To the west of the rooms of Complex B was a dump area labeled B 7 with pit Contexts 2790/2846/2851/2852/2854/2871 (Fig. 2.11). Deposition of this material began as early as in Stratum 5 and continued into Stratum 4 c.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
610	AO 119	Wall	B 6	✓	–	–
1090	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1161	AP 119	Wall	B 6	–	–	–
1164	AP 119	Pavement/fill layer	B 6	✓	✓	✓
1173	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1118	AP 119	Wall	B 4/6	✓	–	✓
1664	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5	✓	–	–
1726	AP 118/119	Wall	B 5/6	–	✓	–
1731	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 5/6	–	✓	–
1751	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6	✓	–	–
1755	AP 118/119	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1763	AP/AQ 118	Fill layer	B 6	✓	–	✓
1780	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	✓	–	–
2508	AQ 119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2524	AQ 119	Wall	B 4/6	✓	✓	✓
2525	AQ 119	Pavement	B 4	✓	–	–
2531	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	✓	–	✓
2544	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	–	–	–
2551	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/5	✓	–	✓
2586	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	✓	–	✓
2587	AQ 118/119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–

2630	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	✓	✓	✓
2708	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 3	–	✓	–
2790	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 3	✓	–	–
2846	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	✓	✓	–
2851	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	✓	–	✓
2852	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	–	–	–
2854	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	✓	–	✓
2871	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	–	–	–
2877	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 7	–	✓	–
3247	AQ 120	Wall	B 2	✓	✓	✓
3251	AQ 120	Pisé floor	B 4	✓	✓	–
3261	AQ 120	Wall	B 2/4	✓	✓	–
3269	AQ 120	Pavement	B 4	–	✓	–
3296	AR 120	Pavement	B 2	✓	✓	–
3297	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3331	AR 119	Wall collapse	B 1	–	–	–
3338	AR 119	Fill layer	B 1	✓	✓	✓
3341	AR 119	Wall collapse	B 1	–	–	–
3343	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	–	–	–

Tab. 2.2 Contexts of Complex B in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex C

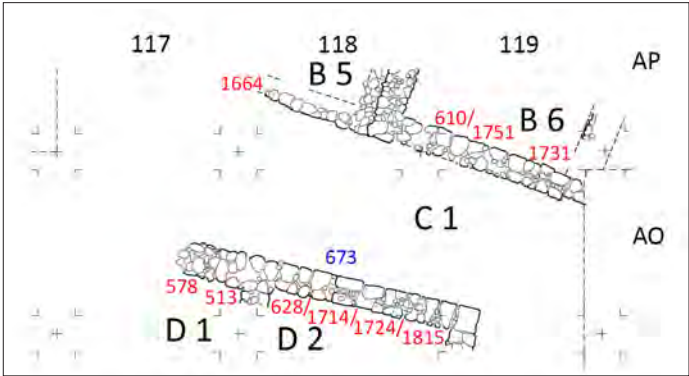


Fig. 2.16 Plan of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Between Complexes B and D in Stratum 5 was a courtyard that continued into Stratum 4 c (Fig. 2.9 and Fig. 2.16). In Stratum 4 c, only one fire place

Context 673 was recognized in the southern part of the courtyard.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
673	AO 119	Fire place	C 1	–	–	–

Tab. 2.3 Contexts of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex D

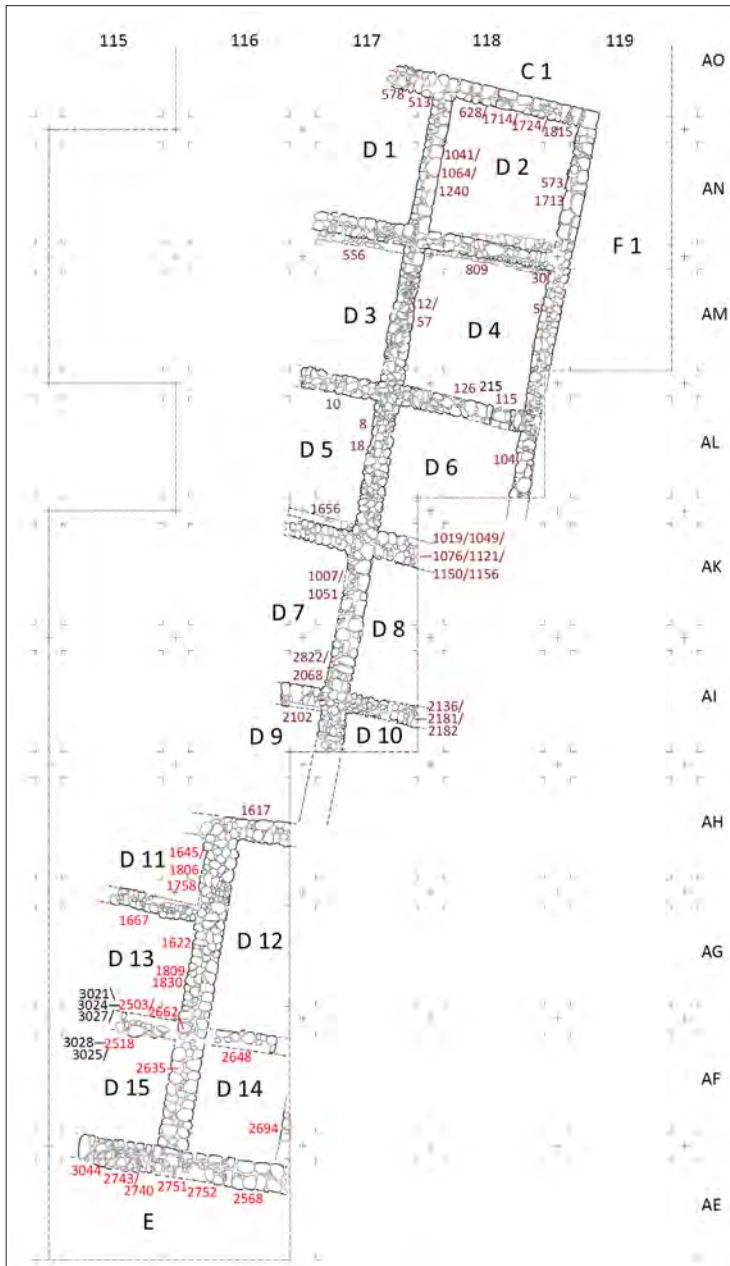


Fig. 2.17 Plan of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex D is located between the open spaces Complex C to the north and Complex E to the south as well as Complex F to the east (Fig. 2.9 and Fig. 2.17). The layout of Complexes D 1 to D 10 remained the same as in Stratum 5⁴⁵. The main change is the addition of rooms Complexes D 11 to D 15 in the south. These rooms followed the plan of the older complex, but bent slightly from northeast to

southwest along the contour line of the hill. Another change is that the room sizes are no longer very standardized, but vary.

45 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. Chap. 1.2.1.2. Complex D.

Complexes D 1 to D 10

The architectural layout of the rooms Complexes D 1 to D 10 was not changed in Stratum 4 c (*Fig. 2.17*). No new floors or installations were added either.

Complex D 11

A new part of the building was attached to Complex D south of room D 9 (*Fig. 2.17*). The northwesternmost room was Complex D 11, which shared its north wall Context 1617 with room D 9. It contained only Bronze and Iron Age pottery with the exception of a Late Roman-Byzantine sherd (TZ 003103). Three tesserae (TZ 007862, TZ 008058) and some animal bones (TZ 008102) were also found. The east wall Contexts 1645/1806/1758 of room D 11 was shared with room D 12. As in the northern part of Complex D, it formed the north-south axis of the southern part of Complex D. Context 1645 contained pottery sherds (TZ 003122, TZ 003175, TZ 003223, TZ 003239) dating from the Bronze Age to the Byzantine period, as well as a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 007850-001), a limestone spindle whorl (TZ 008001-001), three tesserae (TZ 007867), three glass sherds (TZ 009642-001–TZ 009642-003), and bones from sheep/goat (TZ 007965, TZ 008028). Context 1806 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 003298) from the Bronze/Iron Age, the Hellenistic-Roman and the Late Roman-Byzantine period, as well as sheep bones (TZ 008108). Context 1758 contained few pottery sherds (TZ 003216) dated from the Bronze/Iron Age to the Byzantine period.

Complex D 12

Complex D 12 shared its north wall Context 1617 with room D 9 and its south wall Context 2648 with room D 14 (*Fig. 2.17*). The west wall Contexts 1645/1806/1758 to the north and Contexts 1622/1809/1830 to the south were shared with rooms D 11 and D 13. Context 1622 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 003120, TZ 003222, TZ 003291) mainly of the Bronze and Iron Age but also of the Roman and Byzantine periods. There were also found a basalt weight stone (TZ 007844-001), a sherd of a glass beaker (TZ 007804-001) and cattle bones (TZ 008031, TZ 008047). Context 1806 contained pottery sherds (TZ 003298) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Late Roman-Byzantine date as well as bones from sheep (TZ 008108). As in oth-

er contexts of this wall, pottery sherds (TZ 003216) of Bronze/Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date came to light in Context 1758.

The eastern part of room D 12 was not excavated, due to the limits of the excavation area.

Complex D 13

Complex D 13 shared its north wall Context 1667 with room Complex D 11 and its east wall Contexts 1622/1809/1830 with room D 12 (*Fig. 2.17*). Contexts 2503/2662 connected the northern and southern part of the north and south wall. Context 2503 contained pottery sherds (TZ 004219, TZ 004226, TZ 004705, TZ 004720) dated from the Bronze/Iron Age to the Byzantine period. A fragment of a basalt quern (TZ 009898-001) and bones of sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 009677, TZ 009720, TZ 010846) were also found. Within wall Context 2662, pottery sherds (TZ 004251) dating to the Bronze/Iron Age and the Roman-Byzantine periods were found. Also found within the wall were a wheel-shaped clay loom weight (Context 3021, TZ 010813-001), a bone bead (Context 3024, TZ 010812-001) and a complete limestone mortar (Context 3027, TZ 010823-001; *Fig. 2.18*).



Fig. 2.18 Limestone mortar, TZ 010823-001. Dimensions: L 17, W 14.5, H 14 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The south wall Context 2518 of Complex D 13 was shared with room D 15. It also contained a large variety of pottery sherds (TZ 004311, TZ 004719, TZ 004733) dating from the Bronze Age to the



Fig. 2.19 Fragment of basalt mortar bowl, TZ 010822-001. Dimensions: L 13.7, H 6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Byzantine period, as well as a basalt mortar bowl (Context 3025, TZ 010822-001; *Fig. 2.19*) and some animal bones (TZ 009821, TZ 010845). In addition, a coin minted in Gadara in the year 28 or 29 AD (Context 3028, TZ 010811-001) was found within the wall, representing a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the wall.

Complex D 14

The southeastern room of the Complex is D 14 (*Fig. 2.17*). It shared wall Context 2648 to the north with room D 12 and wall Context 2635 with room D 15. The east wall Context 2694 remained in parts. Wall Contexts 3044/2743/2740/2751/2752/2568 ran east to west formed the southern wall of room D 14 and D 15. It contained the following finds: Context 3044 pottery sherds (TZ 004764) as well as some animal bones (TZ 010995); Context 2743 pottery sherds (TZ 004467) and bones of cattle and sheep or goat (TZ 010435); Context 2751 pottery sherds (TZ 004386), a glass sherd (TZ 010056-001) and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 010322-001); Context 2752 pottery sherds (TZ 004421, TZ 004446) and a bone of sheep/goat (TZ 010374); Context 2568 pottery sherds (TZ 004182) and a glass sherd (TZ 009625-001). The assemblage comprised pottery of the Bronze/Iron Age and the Roman-Byzantine period.

Complex D 15

Complex D 15 is the southwesternmost wall of the building Complex D (*Fig. 2.17*). It shared the north wall Context 2518 with room D 13, the east wall Context 2635, and the south wall Contexts 3044/2743/2740/2751/2752/2568 with room D 14.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
513	AO 118	Wall	D 1	–	–	–
578	AO 117	Wall	D 1	✓	–	–
1041	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
1064	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	✓	✓	–
1240	AN 118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
556	AN 117	Wall	D 1/3	✓	–	–
573	AN 119	Wall	D 2	✓	–	–
628	AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
1713	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
1714	AN/AO 119	Wall collapse	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1724	AN/AO 119	Wall and cut stones	D 2	–	–	–
1815	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	✓	✓	✓
30	AM 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
809	AN 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
12	AM 117	Wall	D 3/4	✓	✓	–
57	AM 117	Mill stone	D 3/4	–	–	–

10	AL 117	Wall	D 3/5	–	–	–
5	AM 118	Wall	D 4	–	–	–
115	AL 118	Threshold	D 4/6	–	–	–
126	AL 118	Wall	D 4/6	–	–	–
215	AL 118	Find in wall 126	D 4/6	–	✓	–
8	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
18	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
1656	AK/AL 117	Wall	D 5/7	✓	–	–
104	AL 118	Wall with spolia	D 6	–	–	–
1019	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	✓	–
1049	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	✓	✓	✓
1076	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	–	–
1121	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	✓	✓	✓
1150	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	–	–
1156	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	–	–
1007	AK 117	Wall	D 7/8	–	–	–
1051	AK 117	Wall	D 7/8	✓	–	–
2068	AI 117	Wall	D 7/8	✓	✓	✓
2822	AI 117	Wall	D 7/8	✓	✓	✓
2102	AI 117	Wall	D 7/9	–	–	–
2136	AI 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	✓	–
2181	AI 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
2182	AI 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1617	AH 116	Wall	D 9/11/12	✓	✓	✓
1645	AG 116	Wall	D 11/12	✓	✓	✓
1806	AG/AH 116	Wall	D 11/12	✓	–	✓
1758	AH 116	Wall	D 11/12	✓	–	–
1667	AG 115	Wall	D 11/13	–	✓	–
1622	AG 116	Wall	D 12/13	✓	✓	✓
1809	AG 116	Wall collapse	D 12/13	✓	✓	✓
1830	AG 116	Wall	D 12/13	✓	✓	✓
2648	AF/AG 116	Wall	D 12/14	–	–	–
3021	AF/AG 116	Find	D 13/14	–	✓	–
3024	AF/AG 116	Find	D 13/14	–	✓	–
3027	AF/AG 116	Find	D 13/14	–	✓	–
3028	AF/AG 116	Find	D 13/14	–	✓	–
3025	AF/AG 116	Find	D 13/14	–	✓	–
2503	AF/AG 116	Wall	D 13/15	✓	✓	✓
2662	AF/AG 116	Wall collapse	D 13/15	✓	–	–
2635	AF/AG 115	Wall	D 13/15	–	–	✓
2694	AF 116	Wall	D 14	–	–	–
2518	AF/AG 115	Wall	D 13/15	✓	–	✓
3044	AE 115	Wall	D 14/15	✓	✓	–

2743	AE 115	Wall	D 14/15	✓	–	✓
2740	AE 115	Wall	D 14/15	–	–	–
2751	AE 116	Wall	D 14/15	✓	✓	–
2752	AE 115/116	Wall	D 14/15	✓	–	✓
2568	AE 116	Wall	D 14/15	✓	✓	–

Tab. 2.4 Contexts of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex E

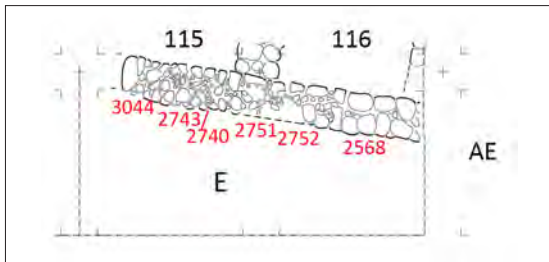


Fig. 2.20 Plan of Complex E in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex F

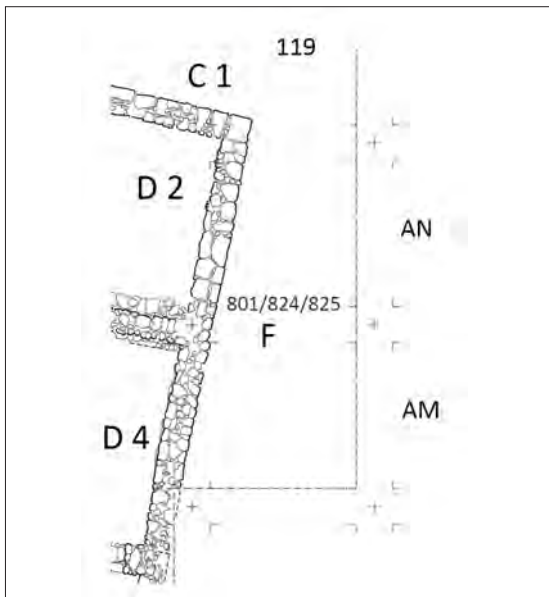


Fig. 2.21 Plan of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The area labeled Complex F is located east of Complex D and partly south of Complex C (Fig. 2.9 and Fig. 2.21). This space was undeveloped in Stratum 5 and was probably used as a yard or a street (Fig. 1.23). In Stratum 4 c, it was partially covered with the pave-

ment in Stratum 4 c, most of the former Complex E in Stratum 5 was built up with the extension of building Complex D, leaving only a small area of dumped material from the older strata (Fig. 2.9 and Fig. 2.20)⁴⁶.

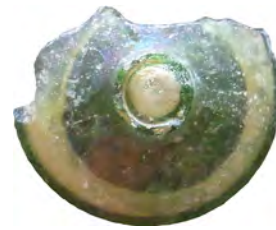


Fig. 2.22 Foot of glass vessel, TZ 002484-001. Dimensions: D 7, H 2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

ment of large stones Contexts 801 and 814, creating a firm surface. The pottery sherds (TZ 002450) in Context 801 are dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages, but mainly to the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods. Glass sherds (TZ 002484-001–TZ 002484-005; Fig. 2.22) came also to light, dated between the Roman and the Byzantine-Umayyad periods. Only one flint tool (TZ 002480-001) and few bones from sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 002477) were uncovered. Context 814 yielded a large quantity of pottery sherds (TZ 002451, TZ 002458, TZ 002469) dated from the Middle Bronze up to the Roman-Byzantine

46 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. Chap. 1.2.1.2. Complex E.

period. Only few body sherds are dated to the Islamic period which might be intrusive by digging a pit because pavement Context 814 was clearly covered in the Byzantine Stratum 4 c with another pavement. In addition to the pottery finds, the decorated foot of an Iron Age basalt bowl (TZ 002398-001), a spindle whorl (TZ 002488-001; *Fig. 2.23*) made from chalk, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 002489-001), and some bones from sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 002474-001, TZ 002476, TZ 002478) were excavated.

Before the pavements of Contexts 801 and 814 were laid out, the subsurface was leveled and furnished with a pisé floor and small stones labeled Context 815.



Fig. 2.23 Chalk spindle whorl, TZ 002488-001. Dimensions: D 4.8, H 1.7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
801	AN 119	Pavement	F	✓	✓	✓
814	AN 119	Pavement	F	✓	✓	✓
815	AN 119	Pisé floor/pavement	F	–	–	–

Tab. 2.5 Contexts of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex G

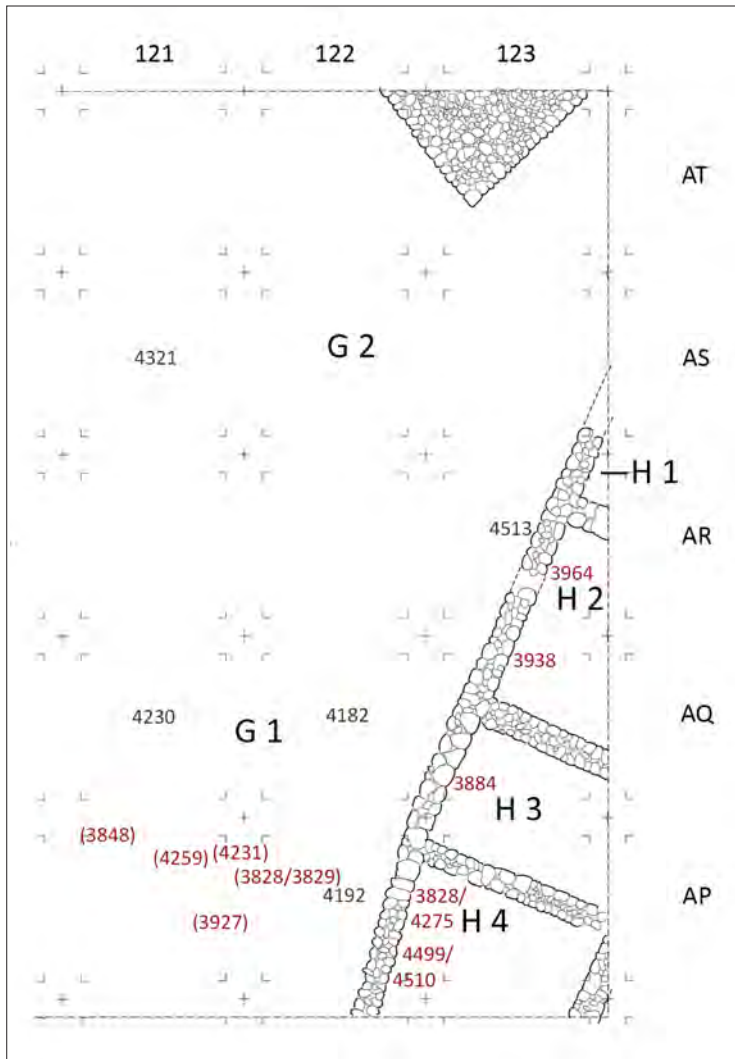


Fig. 2.24 Plan of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex G was situated east of building Complexes A and B and west of building Complex H (Fig. 2.9 and Fig. 2.24). It was deliberately divided into a southern Complex G 1 and a northern Complex G 2.

Complex G 1

The tabuns of Stratum 5 in Complex G 1 were no longer in use (Fig. 2.24). The area was covered with a lot of fill layers Contexts 3816, 3927, 3814, 3818, 3848, 4259, 4231, 3828/3829. These contexts contained the following material: Context 3814 four complete basalt rubbing stones (TZ 013181-0019, TZ 013184-

001, TZ 013196-001, TZ 013200-001); Context 3818 pottery sherds (TZ 005616, TZ 005798) of Bronze/Iron Age and of Roman to Umayyad date, a limestone hinge stone (TZ 012814-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 012818-001) and a part of a copper/silver necklace (TZ 013025-001); Context 3848 pottery sherds (TZ 005953) of Iron Age date and a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 013198-001); Context 4259 pottery sherds (TZ 006061) of Bronze/Iron Age date; Context 4231 pottery sherds (TZ 006057) from the Roman to Byzantine period; Context 3828/3829 pottery sherds (TZ 005614, TZ 006046, TZ 005931) from the Bronze/Iron Age and the Roman-Byzantine period.

Complex G 2

The area of Complex G 2 was covered with fill layers Contexts 4321 and 4513 (Fig. 2.24). The accumulation of these fill layers started already in Stratum 5.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3814	AP 120	Wall collapse	G 1	–	✓	–
3816	AP 120	Wall collapse	G 1	–	–	–
3818	AP 121	Fill layer/wall collapse	G 1	✓	✓	–
3828	AP 121	Wall collapse	G 1	✓	–	✓
3829	AP 121	Wall collapse	G 1	✓	–	✓
3848	AP 121	Wall collapse	G 1	✓	✓	–
3927	AP 121	Wall collapse	G 1	–	–	–
4182	AQ 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4192	AP 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4230	AQ 121	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4231	AP 121	Stone	G 1	✓	–	–
4259	AP 121	Wall collapse	G 1	✓	–	–
4513	AR 123	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	–
4321	AS 121	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 2.6 Contexts of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex H

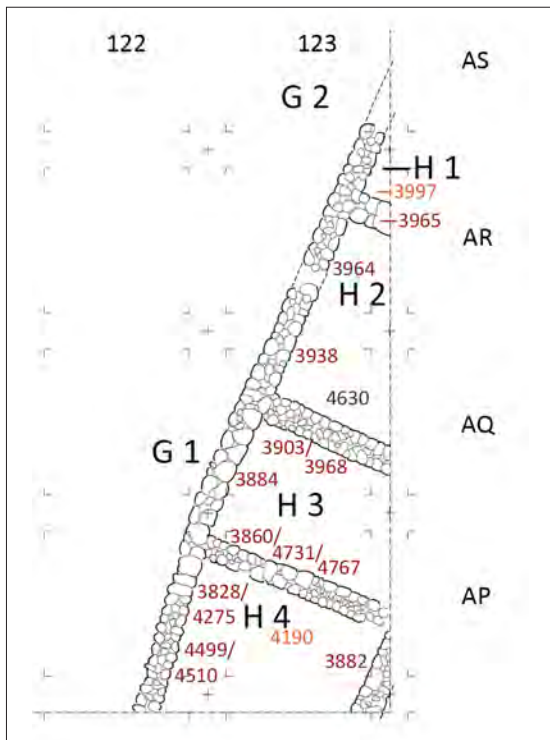


Fig. 2.25 Plan of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex H was situated at the eastern edge of the excavation Area I (Fig. 2.9 and Fig. 2.25). The layout did not change from that in Stratum 5⁴⁷. Only new floors were laid out, and some fill layers could be detected in rooms Complex H 2 and H 4.

Complex H 2

Room Complex H 2 is located between room H 1 to the north and H 3 to the south (Fig. 2.25). Wall Context 3965 was shared with room H 1 in the north and walls Context 3903/3968 with H 3 in the south. The west wall consisted of Contexts 3964 and 3938. The interior of the room was covered with the fill layer Context 4630, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 006560) from the Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods.

Complex H 4

The southernmost room of building Complex H is room H 4, which shares the north wall Context 3860/4731/4767 with Complex H 3 (Fig. 2.25). The west wall consisted of Contexts 3828/4275/4499/4510 and the east wall Context 3882.

Room H 4 was paved with pisé floor Context 4190. The pottery sherds (TZ 006019) on top of the floor date to the Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods.

47 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. Chap. 1.2.1.2. Complex H.

Context	Square	Description/ Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3997	AR 123	Pavement	H 1	✓	✓	–
3965	AR 123	Wall	H 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3938	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3964	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
4630	AQ 123	Fill layer	H 2	✓	–	–
3903	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	✓
3968	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	–
3884	AQ 123	Wall	H 3	✓	✓	✓
3860	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
4731	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
4767	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	–	✓	–
3828	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	–
3882	AP 123	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
4275	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
4499	AP 122	Wall	H 4	–	–	✓
4510	AP 122	Wall	H 4	–	–	–
4190	AP 123	Pisé floor	H 4	✓	–	–

Tab. 2.7 Contexts of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.2.2. Stratum 4 c in Area II

2.2.2.1. Introduction



Fig. 2.26 Plan of Complexes I, J, K and M in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Area II is located on the north side of the tall plateau on a high spot just above a 40 m steep slope. An area of 1500 m² was excavated during the spring campaigns in 2006 to 2008 and 2011 (Fig. 2.26). It comprises the Squares AR 133–AR 134, AS 126–AU 134, AV 126–AW 133, AX 126–AX 132, and AY 127–AY 131.

In Stratum 4 c, Complex K was extended to the north, east and south. The western part of the building Complex L was built over and the eastern part was covered with fill layers. The western and southern parts of Area II were also overlain by fill layers of Complex J and the eastern part of fill layers of Complex M.

2.2.2.2. Building Description

Complex I

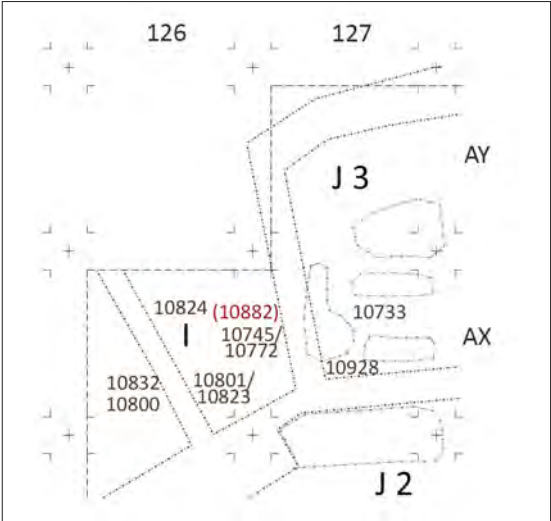


Fig. 2.27 Plan of Complex I in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA)

Complex I was located in the northwestern part of Area II. The fill layers Contexts 10801, 10823, 10824, 10832, 10882 continued from Stratum 5⁴⁸. The fill layer Context 10800 could be separated in the western part of the area. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100899, TZ 100970) with few exceptions of the Roman-Byzantine period. A follis (TZ 111330-001; Fig. 2.28) was found which can be dated to the year AD 527–528⁴⁹. Further finds are a base of a glass bowl (TZ 111477-001; Fig. 2.29), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111439-001) and bones from goat, sheep/goat and fox (TZ 111348). The coin gives a *terminus post quem* for the fill layer after the first quarter of the sixth century AD.



Fig. 2.28 Coin minted AD 527–528, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111330-001. Dimension: D 3.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.29 Bottom sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111447-001. Dimension: D base 7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10800	AX 126	Fill layer	I	✓	✓	✓
10801	AX 127	Fill layer	I	✓	✓	✓
10823	AX 126	Fill layer	I	✓	–	–
10824	AX 126	Fill layer	I	✓	✓	✓
10832	AX 126	Fill layer	I	✓	✓	✓
10882	AX 127	Wall collapse	I	✓	✓	–

Tab. 2.8 Contexts of Complex I in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

48 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. Chap. 1.2.2.2. Complex I.
49 Cf. Häser – Dahmen, Chap. 2.3.4.

Complex J

Complex J is deliberately divided into three parts (Fig. 2.26). Complex J 1 comprises the contexts in Squares AS–AT 126–131 west and south of building Complex K. Complex J 2 encompasses the Squares AU–AV 126–128 west of building Com-

plex K 1 and K 2 and Complex J 3 the Squares AW–AY 126–128 west of the building Complex K 4 and K 5. Complex J 4 was covered by the extension of Complex K to the east and was no longer a dumping area.

Complex J 1

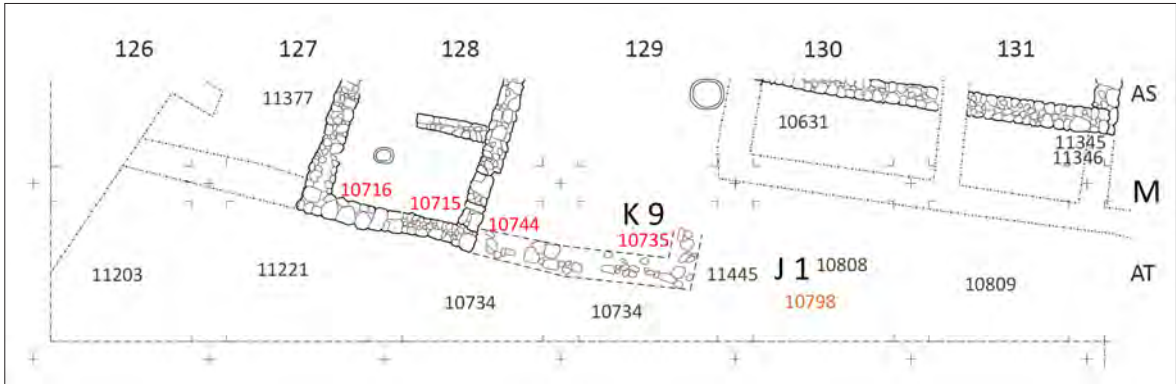


Fig. 2.30 Plan of Complex J 1 in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The fill layer Contexts 10631, 10798, 10808, 10964/10975/11378, 11203, 11221 and 11377 continued from Stratum 5⁵⁰.

The fill layer Context 10988 west of the building Complex K 3 contained pottery sherds (TZ 101402) of Hellenistic-Roman and mainly Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112297-001–TZ 112297-008) of the same dates, a Late Hellenistic or Early Roman terracotta fragment of a small column with cannelures (TZ 112224-001)⁵¹, an Aes 4 (TZ 112174-001; Fig. 2.31) dated between AD 350 and 400⁵² and some animal bones (TZ 111562).

The upper level of Context 11226 is the occupation level in Stratum 4 c. The finds show a mixture of material from the Hellenistic-Roman to the Byzantine period: pottery sherds (TZ 101375, TZ 101390), glass sherds (TZ 112313-001–TZ 112313-003) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, fragments of an iron knife blade (TZ 112222-001), an almost complete iron



Fig. 2.31 Coin minted AD 300–350, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112174. Dimension: D 1.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

sickle blade (TZ 112223-001; Fig. 2.32), a limestone mortar bowl (TZ 112384-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 112385-001, TZ 112389-001), a shell (TZ 112256-001) and animal bones (TZ 112065, TZ 112080, TZ 112107).

Context 10734 was found south of Complex K 3 and K 9 which contained pottery sherds (TZ 112839) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111235-001–TZ 111235-006; Fig. 2.33 and Fig. 2.34, TZ 111287-001–TZ 111287-005; Fig. 2.35) of Byzantine date, a small bronze sheet (TZ 111248-001), an iron nail (TZ 111252-001), tesserae (TZ 111312-001, TZ 111320-001), a limestone loom weight (TZ 111324-001; Fig. 2.36), a fragment of a limestone quern (TZ 111326-001), a shell (TZ 111274-001) and bones of sheep, goat and pig (TZ 111260, TZ 111261, TZ 111268).

50 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. Chap. 1.2.2.2. Complex J 1.

51 Kenkel 2020, 113.

52 Cf. Häser – Dahmen, Chap. 2.3.4.



Fig. 2.32 Iron sickle blade, TZ 112223-001. Dimensions: L 24, W 6, H 0.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The layer Context 11445 in the baulk between Contexts 10734 and 10808 contained a similar assemblage of pottery sherds (TZ 101627, TZ 101631) of Roman-Byzantine date and of glass sherds (TZ 112673-001–TZ 112673-004).

Layer Context 10809 in Square AS 131 is the continuation of layer Context 10808 in Square AS 130 with a similar pottery assemblage (TZ 100903) dated to the Roman-Byzantine period.



Fig. 2.33 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111235-001. Dimensions: D opening 18, H 2.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.34 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111235-002. Dimensions: D opening 7.5, H 1.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.35 Foot of glass goblet, TZ 111287-004. Dimensions: D foot 7, H 0.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.36 Limestone loom weight, TZ 111324-001. Dimensions: L 12.8, W 10.8, H 3.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Layers Contexts 11345 and 11346 were situated in the baulk between AT 131 and AT 132 and contained only a glass sherd (TZ 112341-001) of Roman-Byzantine date.

Complex J 2

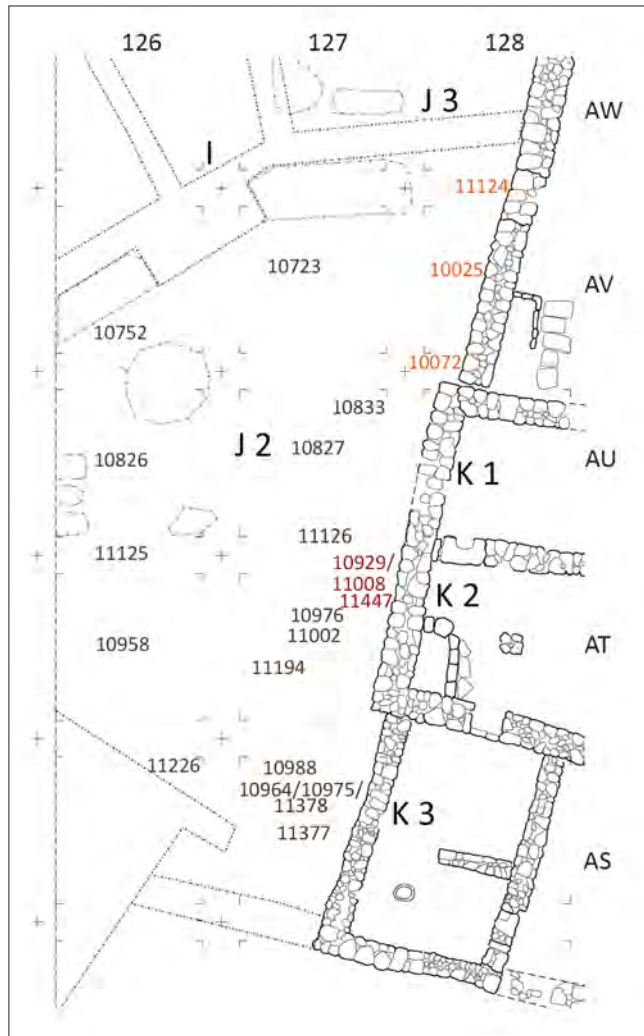


Fig. 2.37 Plan of Complex J 2 in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex J 2 was still used as a courtyard west of the rooms Complex K 1 and K 2 which were already built in the Early Byzantine period of Stratum 5 (Fig. 2.26 and Fig. 2.37). Following fill layers continued from Stratum 5: Contexts 10826, 10827, 10833, 10958, 10976, 11002, 11125, 11126, 11194. The assemblages show a mixture of finds from the debris of Stratum 6 and the deposits of Stratum 5 and 4 c⁵³.

Another fill layer Context 10948 was recognized above Context 10958, which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 101070) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111794-001–TZ 111794-006) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, fragments of an iron nail (TZ 111552-001), a limestone weight stone (TZ 111720-001) and animal bones (TZ 111523).

53 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. Chap. 1.2.2.2. Complex J 2.

Complex J 3

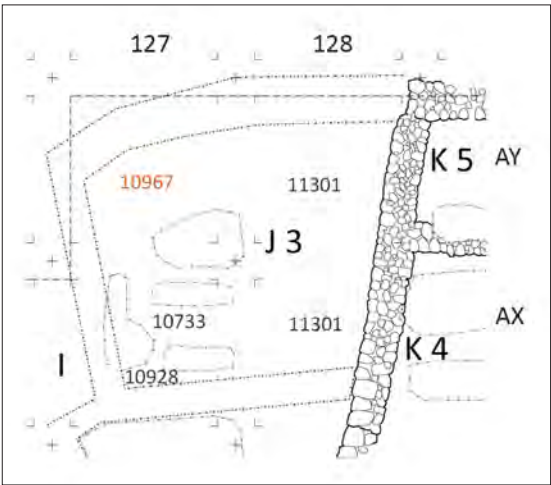


Fig. 2.38 Plan of Complex J 3 in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex J 3 comprises the courtyard northwest of rooms Complex K 4 and K 5. Fill layers 10723, 10733, 10745, 19752, 10772, 10928, 11301 continued from Stratum 5 containing a mixed assemblage of Hellenistic to Byzantine material (Fig. 2.38)⁵⁴.

The hard sediment occupation layers along the courtyard Complex K 4 Contexts 10025, 10072 and 11124 contained a mixture of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine dating, likely due to material excavated during the construction K 4 courtyard west wall: Context 10025 pottery sherds (TZ 100036) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110038-001, TZ 110038-002, TZ 110042-001–TZ 110042-003), two fragments of marble tiles (TZ 110057-001) and animal bones (TZ 110045, TZ 110051, TZ 110052); Context 10072 pottery sherds (TZ 100080, TZ 100096), an iron nail (TZ 110129-001), a small iron plate (TZ 110144-001) and animal bones (TZ 110140, TZ 110147); Context 11124 without finds.

Context 10967 is a hard sediment layer without finds in the northwest corner of Area II.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10025	AW 128	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10072	AW 128	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10631	AT 130	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10723	AW 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10733	AX 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10734	AS 129	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10745	AX 127	Fill layer	J 3	–	✓	✓
10752	AW 126	Fill layer/wall collapse	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10772	AX 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	–	–
10798	AS 130	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10808	AS 130	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–
10809	AS 131	Fill layer	J 1	✓	–	–
10826	AV 126	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10827	AV 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10833	AV 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	–	–
10928	AX 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	–	–

54 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. Chap. 1.2.2.2. Complex J 3.

10948	AU 126	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10958	AU 126	Fill layer	J 2	–	✓	–
10964	AT 132	Fill layer	J 1	–	–	–
10967	AY 127	Fill layer	J 3	–	–	–
10975	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10976	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10988	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–
11002	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	–	–	–
11124	AY 127	Fill layer	J 3	–	–	–
11125	AV 126	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11126	baulk AV/AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11194	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11203	AS 126	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11221	AS 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11226	AT 126	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11301	AX 128	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
11345	AT 132	Fill layer	J 1	–	–	–
11346	AT 132	Fill layer	J 1	–	✓	–
11377	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	–	✓	–
11378	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11445	AS 130	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–

Tab. 2.9 Contexts of Complex J in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K

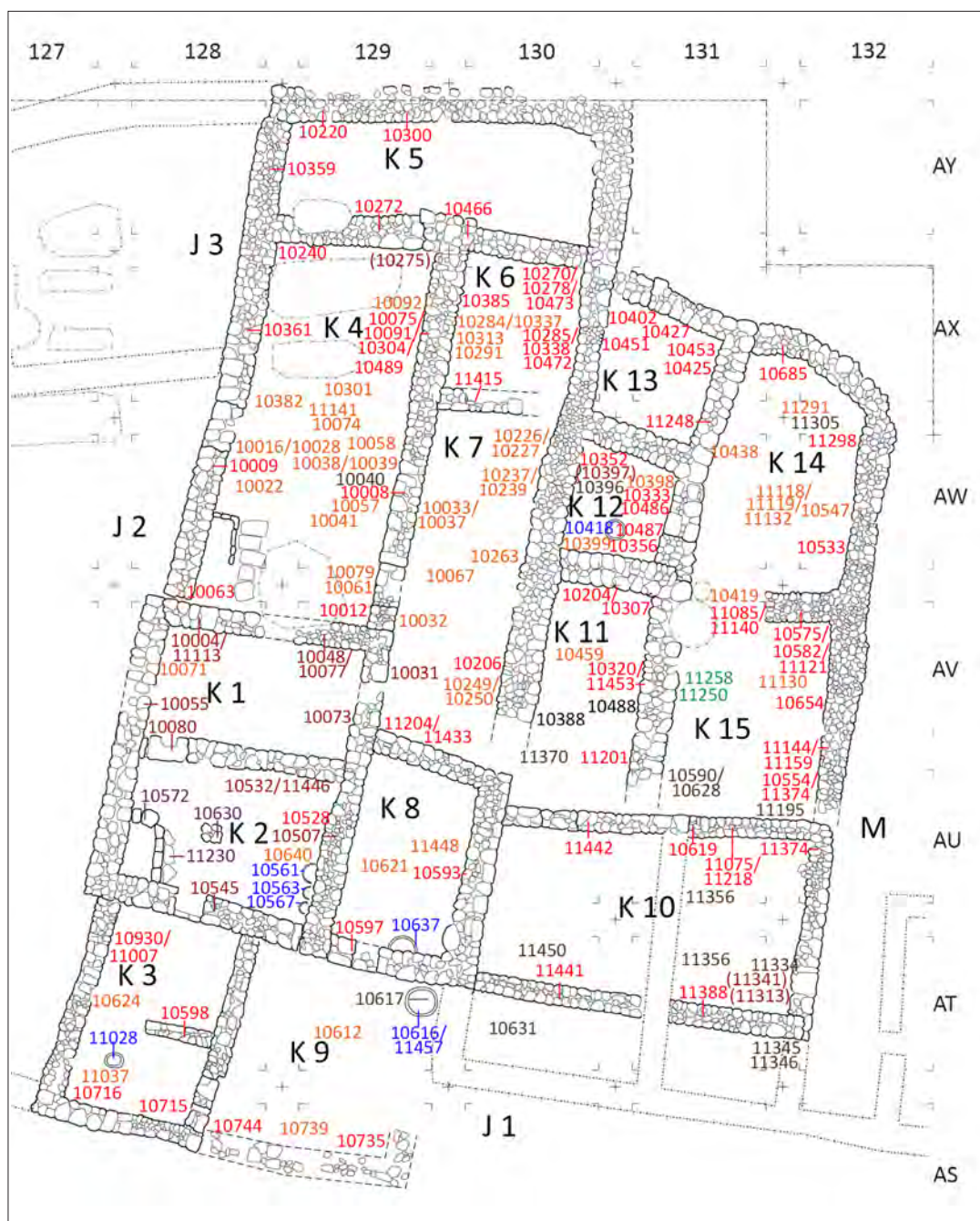


Fig. 2.39 Plan of Complex K in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complexes K 1 and K 2 remained unchanged⁵⁵, but this building was extended to the south, north, and east by courtyards and rooms which were arranged in rows labelled K 3 to K 15 (Fig. 2.26 and Fig. 2.39).

55 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. Chap. 1.2.2.2. Complexes K 1 and K 2.

Complex K 1

Room K 1 was preserved with the walls Contexts 10004, 10031, 10048, 10055, 10073, 10077, 10080, 11113 (*Fig. 2.39*). The upper layer of Context 10071 is a pisé floor of the room, the lower parts are remains of the Roman structures: pottery sherds (TZ 100079, TZ 100095, TZ 100106, TZ 101285, TZ 101297), glass sherds (TZ 110133-001, TZ 110180-001, TZ 110181-001), two iron nails (TZ 110130-001, TZ 110179-001), one shell (TZ 110164-001) and animal bones (TZ 110172, TZ 110173, TZ 112025, TZ 112070).

Complex K 2

The outer walls of K 2 remained in place, but the wall Context 10507 showed some signs of repair Context 10528 (*Fig. 2.39*). It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100518, TZ 100672, TZ 101328) of Roman-Byzantine to Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 112282-001–TZ112282-006) of Byzantine date, two iron nails (TZ 110976-001, TZ 112004-001), six tesserae (TZ 110665-001), two flint pounders (TZ 110758-001, TZ 112510-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 110760-001, TZ 112038-001), a flint rubbing stone (TZ 112046-001; *Fig. 2.42*), two basalt querns (TZ 112053-001, TZ 112054-001).

The entrance at the southeast corner was closed and a new one was inserted in the center of the south wall Context 10545 (*Fig. 2.40*). Therefore, room K 2 could no longer be entered from the outside, but only via room K 3. The former tabun Context 10636 was no longer in use.

A tabun Context 10561 and two cooking pits Contexts 10563 and 10567 were installed on the east wall Context 10507 (*Fig. 2.41*). The tabun Context 10561/10562 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100574, TZ 101382) of Late Byzantine date, two basalt



Fig. 2.40 Door between K 2 and K 3 in wall Context 10545 with destroyed tabun Context 10636 in front of it, view from north to south (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.41 Tabun Context 10561 and cooking pits Contexts 10563 and 10567 in Complex K 2, view from north to south (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.42 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 112046-001. Dimensions: L 13.1, H 6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.43 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110938-001. Dimensions: D 8.9, H 10.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

rubbing stones (TZ 110935-001, TZ 110938-001; Fig. 2.43), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 110936-001), a basalt pounder (TZ 110937-001). The cooking pit Context 10563 contained pottery sherds (TZ 101383) of Late Roman-Byzantine date and glass sherds (TZ 112285-001, TZ 112285-002). The cooking pit Context 10567 was without finds.

Tabun Context 10561 and cooking pits Contexts 10563 and 10567 were dug into the pisé floor Context 10640, which remained *in situ* only in small parts around these contexts.

Complex K 3

Complex K 3 was located in Squares AS–AT 128–129, attached to the south to room K 2 (Fig. 2.39). Complexes K 2 and K 3 shared wall Context 10545. As explained in the chapter on Complex K 2, the entrance at the southeast corner was closed and a new one was inserted in the center of wall Context 10545 (Fig. 2.40). The room measured about 5.7 m from north to south and 3.5 m from west to east.

The west wall of room K 3 Contexts 10930/11007 was attached to wall Context 10545, but not in the extension of the west wall of Complexes K 1 and K 2, but slightly offset to the east.

The southern wall Context 10716 was built of ashlar and cobble stones and yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100823, TZ 101623) of Roman to Umayyad date, as well as a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111315-001).

The eastern wall Context 10715 was erected with cobbles and a large ashlar and adjoined wall Context 10545 of room K 2 to the north. Context 10507 of room K 2, like the west wall Context 10930/11007 of room K 3, was offset slightly west of the former entrance in wall Context 10545. At its south end, it had a door leading from courtyard K 9 to room K 3. Wall context 10715 contained only one pottery sherd (TZ 101647) of Roman-Byzantine date and animal bones (TZ 112736).

Room K 3 was divided into two parts by the thin and carelessly built wall Context 10598. This ran from wall Context 10715 in east-west direction and ended approximately in the middle of room K 3. It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100742) of Roman to Byzantine-Umayyad date as well as a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110906-001).

The southern part of room K 3 yielded the remains of a destroyed floor Context 11037 made of lime screed with baked-in pottery sherds (TZ 101643) of Roman to Early Byzantine date,

glass sherds (TZ 112667-001–112667-034) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman and Byzantine date, two flint rubbing stones (TZ 112635-001, TZ 112636-001), a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 112637-001), two limestone rubbing stones (TZ 112640-001, TZ 112700-001), a lower grinding stone (TZ 112657-001), flint flakes/tools (TZ 112691), a fragment of a stone tile (TZ 112711-001) and animal bones (TZ 112739). The floor could be recognized very well in the western profile of AT 128.

The scanty remains of tabun Context 11028 were found in the southwestern part of room K 3. Room K 3 functioned probably as an anteroom to the rooms K 2 and K 1 whereas K 2 was used as a kitchen.

Complex K 4

The large courtyard Complex K 4 adjoined room K 1 to the north. It was located in Squares AW–AY 128–129 and measured about 10.7 m in north-south and 5 m in east-west direction.

The west wall Contexts 10361/10009/10063 was built from cobblestones and some hewn stones. It was attached to the north wall Context 10004 of room K 1 and, like the west wall of room K 3, was offset about 0.5 m to the east and was not an extension of the west wall Context 10055 of room K 1. Approximately in the center of its west wall was found an entrance from the outer area J 3 to courtyard K 4. The wall contexts contained the following finds: Context 10361 pottery sherds (TZ 101337, TZ 101553) of Bronze and Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112281-001–112281-005) of Hellenistic to Byzantine date, a glass bead (TZ 112719-001) a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 112413-001), a coin (TZ 112687-001; Fig. 2.44) of the fourth or fifth century AD, a shell (TZ 112248-001) and animal bones (TZ 112120, TZ 112595); Context 10009 pottery sherds (TZ 101237, TZ 101252, TZ 101569, TZ 101597) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman,



Fig. 2.44 Coin minted in the fourth or fifth century AD, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112687-001. Dimension: D 0.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.45 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111996-001. Dimensions: D opening 2.5, H 2.7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad period, glass sherds (TZ 111876-001, TZ 111996-001; *Fig. 2.45*) of Roman to Umayyad date, two flint flakes/tools (TZ 110167-001, TZ 112515-001), a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 1124482-001), an Early Roman mug (TZ 112458-001) and animal bones (TZ 112627); Context 10063 had no finds.

The east wall Contexts 10075/10008/10091/10304/10489/10012 of courtyard K 4 was built as an extension of the east wall Context 10031/10073 of room K 1 to the north. A door between Complex K 4 and Complex K 11 was recognized in the southern part of this east wall between the wall Contexts 10012 and 10008. The wall contexts yielded following finds: Context 10008 pottery sherds (TZ 100004, TZ 100020, TZ 101251, TZ 101348, TZ 101381, TZ 101449) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 111939-001, TZ 112276-001–TZ 112276-003) of Hellenistic-Roman and Late Roman to Umayyad date, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110024-001), a footed basalt bowl (TZ 111912-001), a basalt bowl (TZ 112441-001), bones from cattle, pig, sheep and sheep/goat (TZ 111882, TZ 112081, TZ 112114); Context 10012 pottery sherds (TZ 100017, TZ 100208, TZ 100265) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, as well as bones of cattle and sheep/goat (TZ 110034, TZ 110209); Context 10091 had no finds; Context 10304 pottery sherds (TZ 101318, TZ 101432, TZ 101450, TZ 101590) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman to Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 112280-001–112280-007) of Hellenistic-Roman to Roman-Umayyad date, an iron nail (TZ 112195-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 112043-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 112045-001), a basalt quern (TZ 112391-001), flint flakes/tools (TZ 112517) and animal bones (TZ 112142, TZ 112152, TZ 112618).

The north wall Context 10240/10272/10275 was shared by the Complexes K 4 and K 5. The connection between the northern part of the eastern wall of K 4 and the northern wall is very uneven

and it seems that there was a reconstruction, but it cannot be interpreted in more detail.

The wall contexts yielded following finds: Context 10272 pottery sherds (TZ 100338, TZ 101451, TZ 101510) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110324-001, TZ 110324-002, TZ 110516-001–TZ 110516-003, TZ 112279-001), an iron nail (TZ 112207-001), a whetstone (TZ 112455-001) and bones of horse/donkey/mule (TZ 110286, TZ 112562, TZ 112613).

In the southwest corner of K 4, a trough Context 10063 made of upright standing stones was found with some stepping stones in front of it on the east side. The construction is similar to the trough in room K 2.

The paving of the courtyard Contexts 10092, 10301, 10382, 11141, 10074, 10016/10028, 10038, 10058, 10039, 10022/10041, 10057, 10079, 10061 was very patchy, partly built of flagstones partly of pisé. It seems that the area underwent through many different repairs.

The pavements contained following finds: Context 10092 pottery sherds (TZ 100201, TZ 100206, TZ 100212) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, bones of goat and sheep (TZ 110210; 110213); Context 10301 pottery sherds (TZ 100275) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, two iron nails (TZ 110308-001, TZ 110308-002), bones of goat and sheep (TZ 110269, TZ 110284); Context 10382 pottery sherds (TZ 100383, TZ 100398) of Roman-Byzantine date, bones of sheep and goat (TZ 110427) and a shell (TZ 110494); Context 10074 limestone rubbing stone (TZ 112376-001); Context 10016 pottery sherds (TZ 100026, TZ 100086, TZ 101214) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a basalt mortar (TZ 110156-001) and another stone object (TZ 111834-001; *Fig. 2.46*), bones (TZ 111854); Context 10038 a



Fig. 2.46 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 111834-001. Dimensions: D 13, H 13 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.47 Iron knife blade, TZ 110084-001. Dimensions: L 3.7, W 2, H 0.6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Hellenistic coin (TZ 110058-001) and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110056-001); Context 10039 pottery sherds (TZ 100046) of Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine date; Context 10022 pottery sherds (TZ 100025, TZ 100029, TZ 100033) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Early Byzantine and Byzantine date, a sherd of a glass flask (TZ 110043-001) of Byzantine or Islamic date, a tessera (TZ 110028-001), a basalt quern (TZ 110054-001) and animal bones (TZ 110059); Context 10041 pottery sherds (TZ 100048, TZ 100058) of Hellenistic-Roman and Late Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine date, the fragment of a knife blade (TZ 110084-001; *Fig. 2.47*), a flint flake/tool (TZ 110066-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110103-001), glass sherds (TZ 110085-001, TZ 110090-001, TZ 110090-002) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, animal bones (TZ 110074, TZ 110075, TZ 110106, TZ 110115, TZ 110125).

Complex K 5

K 5 is the northernmost complex of the building Complex K and ends at the edge of the escarpment to the north (*Fig. 2.39*). It is situated in the Squares AY 128–129 and extended about 3.2 m from north to south and 9 m from east to west, bordering the northern part of courtyard K 4 and room K 6.

West wall Context 10359 was the extension of the west wall Context 10361 of courtyard K 4. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100382) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 110415-001), two limestone rubbing stones (TZ 110377-001, TZ 112156-001), a limestone quern (TZ 112362-001), and the base of a mortar bowl (TZ 112410-001).

The east wall Context 10285 was the extension of the eastern wall of room K 6 and yielded only a small lump of bronze (TZ 112169-001).

The north wall Contexts 10220 and 10300 was very badly damaged as it abutted the steep north slope of the mound in later times, probably



Fig. 2.48 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110457-001. Dimension: D 7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.49 Bone weaving spatula, TZ 110420-001. Dimensions: L 9.7, W 2, H 0.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

even more recently. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100281) from the Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods.

The southern wall was divided into two sections: Context 10240/20172 to the west which was shared with courtyard K 4 and Context 10270/10278/10473 which was shared with Complex K 6. This wall contained a hinge stone (TZ 110416-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110478-001), pottery sherds (TZ 100399) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110508-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110457-001; *Fig. 2.48*), a basalt quern (TZ 110458-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 110502), a fragment of a bone spatula (TZ 110420-001; *Fig. 2.49*), and sheep, goat/sheep, and cattle bones (TZ 110425, TZ 110434, TZ 110522).

Complex K 6

Complex K 6 was situated south of K 5, east of K 4, north of K 7, and west of K 13 in Square AX 130, measuring approximately 3.2 m from east to west and 4 m from north to south (*Fig. 2.39*).

It shared the north wall Contexts 10270/10278/10473 with the south wall of courtyard K 5, west wall Context 10385 with the east wall of courtyard K 4 and the east wall with the wall Contexts 10285/10338/10472 running from K 7 in the south to K 5 in the north. The southern wall Context 11415 was shared with K 7. No clear entrance to

K 6 can be seen, but this may have been in the wall that connected courtyard K 7 with room K 6, which was badly damaged by later pits.

There were remains of a pebble floor on a clay bedding Contexts 10284/10337, which had some repairs Contexts 10313 and 10291. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100282) of Roman-Byzantine date and a glass sherd (TZ 110651-001).

Complex K 7

The courtyard Complex K 7 was situated in the Square AX 130 between the courtyard K 4 and part of room K 1 to the west, room K 6 to the north, K 12 and K 13 to the east and K 8 to the south (*Fig. 2.39*). It measured about 3.2 m in east-west direction and 10 m in north-south direction.

It shared the north wall Context 11415 with room K 6, wall Contexts 10075/10008/10091/10304/10489/10012 with the eastern wall of K 4.

The southern extension of the Contexts 10285/10338/10472 was Context 10206, which was the east wall of K 7. The southern boundary of the courtyard was the north wall of K 8. There was probably an entrance between the southern end of Context 10206 and the north wall Context 11204/11433 of K 8, as this is the only visible gap in the wall.

As in courtyard K 4, different patches of pavement were found in K 7. Context 10226 was the clay bedding of the pebble pavement Context 10227, and pottery sherds (TZ 101620) from the Roman-Byzantine and a bronze rod (TZ 112688-001; *Fig. 2.50*) were found between the stones. Context 10239 was the clay bedding for the pebble pavement Context 10237. Contexts 10033, 10037, 10263, 10067, 10249 and 10250 were clay beddings with remnants of pavement pebbles without finds. In front of the door to courtyard K 4, a patch of pebble pavement Context 10032 was preserved with a large number of pottery sherds (TZ 100088) of Roman-Byzantine dating, two glass sherds (TZ 110135-001, TZ 110141-001), and some animal bones (TZ 110078, 110153, 112984).



Fig. 2.50 Bronze stick, TZ 112688-001. Dimensions: L 9.9, Th 0.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K 8

Room K 8 was located east of room K 2, south of courtyard K 7, west of courtyard K 10 and north

of courtyard K 9 in Squares AT–AU 129–130 (*Fig. 2.39*). It measured approximately 5 m from north to south and 3.2 m from west to east.

The north wall Contexts 11204/11433, the east wall Context 10593 and the south wall Context 10597 were built without joints. The north and south walls were attached to the east wall of K 2 and K 1. A door in the wall Context 10597 connected the room K 8 with the courtyard K 9 to the south.

Wall Context 10593 contained few pottery sherds (TZ 100649) of Roman-Byzantine date and wall Context 10597 one pottery sherd (TZ 101645) of Roman-Early to Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112676-001–TZ 112676-006), and an iron nail (TZ 112690-001).

A tabun Context 10637 was attached to the north side of the south wall just east of the entrance.

The remains of a pisé floor Context 11448 were found in the northeastern part of the room. It yielded few pottery sherds (TZ 101632) of Byzantine date and glass sherds (TZ 112674-001–112674-003) of Roman to Umayyad date.

In the center of the room, a fill layer Context 10621 of Stratum 6 and 5 with an upper layer of pisé floor belonging to Stratum 4 c was uncovered. It contained a mixture of pottery sherds (TZ 100655, TZ 100663, TZ 100671, TZ 100673) of Iron Age II, Hellenistic-Roman, and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111033-001–TZ 111033-012; *Fig. 2.51*) of Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine date, a coin (TZ 110955-001; *Fig. 2.52*) from the reign of Constans minted between AD 337 and 340, another coin (TZ 110956-001; *Fig. 2.53*) from the



Fig. 2.51 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111033-010. Dimensions: D opening 14, H 2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.52 Coin minted AD 337–340, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110955-001. Dimension: D 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.53 Coin minted AD 383–393, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110956-001. Dimension: D 1.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

reign of Arcadius and minted between AD 383 and 393, a fragment of an iron sickle (TZ 110964-001), a basalt pounder (TZ 110904-001), a foot of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 110905-001), a fragment of a limestone floor tile (TZ 110912-001), and some animal bones (TZ 110873).

The two Byzantine coins give a *terminus post quem* of the late fourth century AD for the floor in room K 8.

Complex K 9

Complex K 9 was an almost rectangular courtyard south of room K 8 and K 2 and east of room K 3 (Fig. 2.39). It was located in Squares AS–AU 128–129 and measured 5.3 m from north to south and east to west, respectively. It shared the east wall Context 10715 with K 3 and the north wall Context 10597 with K 8 and Context 10545 of K 2. Only sparse remains of Contexts 10735/10744 were uncovered from the south wall. Wall Context 10735 was built at a right angle to the north and formed the eastern boundary of the courtyard. There was probably a wall running further to the north, which was destroyed during the remodeling of that area in Stratum 4 b.

A tabun Context 10617 was found in the north of the courtyard, which appeared to have been originally built in the corner between the northern and the eastern walls.

Immediately north of the south wall, a hard floor Context 10739 mixed with lime was found. These lime remains could have come from the former lime floor observed in room K 3, possibly extending to the east. The floor was rich in finds: pottery sherds (TZ 100842) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111230-001–TZ 111230-006; Fig. 2.54 and Fig. 2.55, TZ 111284-001–111284-004; Fig. 2.56) of Byzantine date, a coin (TZ 111247-001; Fig. 2.57) minted during the reign of Constantine I or of his sons between AD 330 and 340, another coin (TZ 111250-001; Fig. 2.58) minted during the reign of Theodosius II between AD 445 and 450,

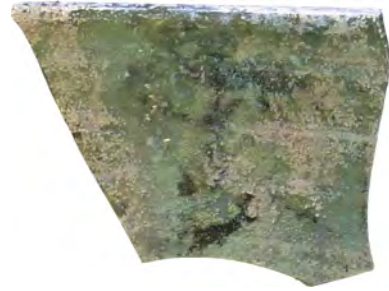


Fig. 2.54 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111230-002. Dimension: D opening 8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.55 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111230-003. Dimension: D opening 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

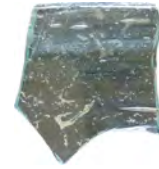


Fig. 2.56 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111284-003. Dimensions: D opening 8, H 2.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.57 Coin minted AD 330–340, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111247-001. Dimension: D 1.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.58 Coin minted AD 445–450, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111250-001. Dimension: D 0.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.59 Undated coin, TZ 110954-001. Dimension: D 1.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

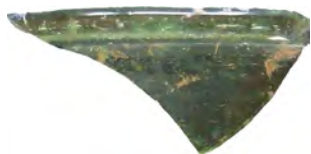


Fig. 2.60 Rim sherd of glass vessel, TZ 111030-033. Dimensions: D opening 8, H 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

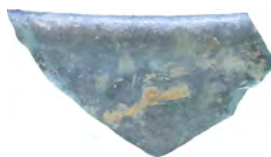


Fig. 2.61 Rim sherd of glass vessel, TZ 111030-034. Dimensions: D opening 7, H 1.7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

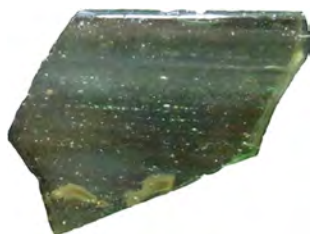


Fig. 2.62 Rim sherd of glass vessel, TZ 111030-036. Dimensions: D opening 6, H 1.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.63 Foot of glass beaker, TZ 111030-044. Dimensions: D foot 4.5, H 0.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.64 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111761-001. Dimensions: D opening 4, H 1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

two shells (TZ 111219-001, TZ 111273-001) and animal bones (TZ 111259, TZ 111262).

Beneath pisé floor Context 10612 was a lower layer with pottery sherds (TZ 100646, TZ 110654) of Roman date and the actual pisé floor with pottery sherds (TZ 101150) of Roman to Byzantine

date, a coin (TZ 110954-001; Fig. 2.59) that cannot be determined, an iron nail (TZ 110962-001), some bronze fragments (TZ 110963), glass sherds (TZ 111030-001–TZ 111030-57; Fig. 2.60–Fig. 2.63 and TZ 111761-001–TZ 111761-005; Fig. 2.64) of Hellenistic to Byzantine dating.

Complex K 10

Complex K 10 was an inner courtyard in Squares AT–AU 130–131 (Fig. 2.39). It adjoined room K 8 to the east. It extended 8.5 m in east-west direction and 5 m in north-south direction and was located south of Complexes K 11 and K 15.

South wall Context 11441/11388 was built as an extension of south wall Context 10597 of K 8. It contained a pottery sherd (TZ 101645) of Roman-Early Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112676-001–TZ 112676-006), an iron nail (TZ 112690-001), and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 112692-001).

The east wall Context 11374 was built jointless with the north wall Contexts 10629/11075/11218. Context 11218 contained pottery sherds (TZ 101369, TZ 101476, TZ 101616) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Islamic date, as well as animal bones (TZ 112111, TZ 112733).

There is no access from the outside to K 10, but a door led to Complex K 11 through the wall Context 11442.

No floor could be recognized, but several fill layers were found: Context 11450 pottery sherds (TZ 101641) of Iron Age, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Islamic date; Context 11356 pottery sherds (TZ 101535, TZ 101572) of Iron Age to Late Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112345-001–TZ 112345-010), a fragment of a marble tile (TZ 112360-001) and some flint flakes/tools (TZ 112539); Context 11334 pottery sherds (TZ 101506, TZ 101520) of Iron Age to Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 112339-001–TZ 112339-003), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 112444-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 112467-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 112534-001).

Complex K 11

Complex K 11 was located in Squares AU–AV 130–131 east of courtyard K 7, south of K 12 and west of K 15 (Fig. 2.39). It measured approximately 6 m in the north-south direction and 2.9 m in the east-west direction.



Fig. 2.65 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110464-001. Dimension: D 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

It shared the west wall Context 10206 with the courtyard K 7. The north wall Contexts 10204/10307 was attached to wall Context 10206 and shared with K 12. The eastern wall Context 10320/11453/11201 was shared with Complex K 15. A limestone basin (TZ 111981-001) was found within the wall section Context 11453. An entrance may have been located at the southern end of the eastern wall, as there was a gap in the wall.

The fill layer and pavement Context 10459 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100420, TZ 100430) of Late Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 110464-001; Fig. 2.65, TZ 110472-001), and sheep/goat bones (TZ 110426).

The fill layer Context 11370 in front of the presumed door between K 7 and K 11 accumulated from the Late Byzantine to the Islamic stratum. The material is therefore extremely mixed: pottery sherds (TZ 101573, TZ 101584) of Hellenistic to Islamic date, a glass sherd (TZ 112347-001) of Hellenistic-Early Roman date, an iron nail (TZ 112211-001) and a rubbing stone (TZ 112358-001).

Complex K 12

Room K 12 is located east of courtyard K 7, north of K 11, south of room K 13 and west of courtyard K 14 (Fig. 2.39). It was situated in Squares AW 130–131 and measured 2.9 m in north-south and 2.8 m in east-west direction.

Context 10486 is the lower part of the foundation of wall Context 10333. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100968) from Hellenistic to Byzantine times. Context 10356 were two ashlar stones that formed a threshold between wall Contexts 10333 and 10307. The north wall Context 10352 adjoined the west and east walls of K 11.

A floor Contexts 10398/10399 of lime plaster was found in room K 12. On this floor was a thin

layer Context 10396, containing pottery sherds (TZ 100378) of Roman-Byzantine date. A tabun Context 10418 was dug into the floor 10398.

Complex K 13

A room similar in size to Complex K 12 was located to the north of it in the Squares AW–AX 131 (Fig. 2.39). It measured 3.2 m in the north-south and 3.2 m in the east-west direction.

West wall Contexts 10402/10451/10285 was shared with K 6. East wall Context 11248/10425/10453 was the extension of the east wall of K 12. It ran at a right angle and formed the north wall Context 10477 of K 13. It ended up at the west wall of room K 6 with a door that opened to the northern edge of the slope.

Complex K 14

Complex K 14 was located east of K 12 and K 13 in Squares AV–AX 131–132 (Fig. 2.39). It measured 6.4 m in north-south and 4.3 m in east-west direction.

The north wall Context 10685 contained only two pottery sherds (TZ 101452) of Hellenistic-Roman and Bronze/Iron Age date. It was slightly curved and followed the eastern and northeastern slope and merged with the east wall Context 11298/10533. Context 10533 yielded a large number of finds: pottery sherds (TZ 100553, TZ 100559, TZ 100572, TZ 100584, TZ 100593, TZ 100606, TZ 101215) of Iron Age to Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110697-001–110697-009; Fig. 2.66) of Roman-Hellenistic and Byzantine date, a carnelian bead (TZ 110684-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 110685), a shell (TZ 110817-001), and animal bones (TZ 110770, TZ 110773, TZ 111845). The southern wall Context 11085/11140 ended abruptly in the center of the courtyard or room.

The courtyard was paved with cobbles Context 11291. Pottery sherds (TZ 101446) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman to Umayyad times as well as a glass sherd (TZ 112328-001) and two limestone rubbing stones (TZ 112361-001, TZ 112371-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 112402-001, TZ 112409-001), a stone object of unknown function (TZ 112407-001); the stone pavement Context 10438 was without finds; Context 11119 was a stone pavement with pottery sherds (TZ 101248) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, a part of a basalt basin (TZ 111867-001) with a clay-lime



Fig. 2.66 Bottom sherd of glass flask, TZ 110697-007. Dimensions: D 3, H 1.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

cover Context 11118 with glass sherds (TZ 111878-001–TZ 111878-003) of Byzantine-Umayyad date; a clay bedding Context 11132 for pavement Context 11119 with pottery sherds (TZ 101260, TZ 101270), an iron band (TZ 111891-001), a basalt quern (TZ 111916-001), a shell (TZ 111930-001), two glass sherds (TZ 111940-001, TZ 111941-001) of Hellenistic-Roman date; stone pavement Context 10547 without finds.

Complex K 15

Complex K 15 is located south of K 14, east of K 11, and north of K 10 in Squares AU–AV 131–132 (Fig. 2.39). It measured 5.3 m in north-south and 4.2 m in east-west direction.

It shared the north wall Context 11085/11140 with Complex K 14. The east wall Contexts 11144/11159/10554/11374 was the extension of the east wall of K 14. Context 10554 contained pottery sherds (TZ 101351, TZ 101561) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Islamic date, glass sherds (TZ 112283-001–TZ 112283-003) from the Hellenistic-Early Roman period, a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 112359-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 112519-001), and animal bones (TZ 112114).



Fig. 2.67 Faience bead, TZ 110868-001. Dimension: D 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The western wall Contexts 10320/11453/11201 was shared with K 11. The southern boundary was formed by the northern wall Contexts 10619/11075/11218 of courtyard K 10. On the east side of this wall traces of a narrow foundation pit Contexts 11250/11258 were found. Since no finds were uncovered in this pit, there are no further hints to the dating of the construction.

The east wall did not join to the north wall of K 10, but has a small gap, which possibly formed the former entrance to K 15, but no signs of a lintel or threshold could be detected.

Remains of a pisé floor with lime particles Context 10419 were found between K 14 and K 15 at the west end of the partition wall.

In the southwest corner of K 15, a fill layer Context 10590 was found containing pottery sherds (TZ 100603, TZ 100619, TZ 100637, TZ 100644) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, and Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 111022-001) of Hellenistic-Roman date, a faience bead (TZ 110868-001; Fig. 2.67), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110789-001), a mortar bowl (TZ 110793-001), a flint rubbing stone (TZ 110803-001), a rubbing stone (TZ 110866-001), and bones from cattle, sheep, goat, chicken and horse/donkey/mule (TZ 110786, TZ 110878, TZ 110886, TZ 110890).

Similar finds were made in fill layer Context 10628: pottery sherds (TZ 100665, TZ 101180) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111036-001–TZ 111036-012, TZ 111762) of Late Roman to Umayyad date, a bronze tube (TZ 110966-001), and a shell (TZ 110926-001).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Orthers	
10004	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10008	AW 129	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10009	AW 128	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10012	AV 129	Wall	K 4	✓	–	✓
10016	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓

10022	AW 128	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10028	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10031	AV 129	Wall	K 1/7	✓	✓	–
10032	AV 129	Pavement	K 7	✓	✓	✓
10033	AW 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	✓	–	✓
10037	AW 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10038	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	✓	–
10039	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	–
10041	AW 128	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10048	AV 128	Wall	K 1	–	✓	✓
10055	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	–
10057	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10058	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10061	AV 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10063	AW 128	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10067	AW 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10071	AV 128	Pisé floor	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10073	AV 129	Wall	K 1/7/8	–	–	✓
10074	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	✓	–
10075	AW 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10077	AV 129	Wall	K 1/2	–	–	–
10079	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10080	AV 128	Wall	K 1/2	–	–	–
10091	AX 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10092	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	✓
10204	AW 130	Wall	K 11/12	–	–	–
10206	AW 130	Wall	K 7/11	–	–	–
10220	AY 129	Wall	K 5	✓	–	–
10226	AW 130	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10227	AW 130	Pavement	K 7	✓	✓	✓
10237	AW 130	Pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10239	AW 130	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10240	AY 129	Wall	K 4/5	–	–	–
10249	AV 130	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10250	AV 130	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10263	AV 130	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10270	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	–	✓	–
10272	AY 129	Wall	K 4/5	✓	✓	✓
10275	AX 129	Wall	K 4/5	✓	–	✓
10278	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	✓	✓	✓
10284	AX 130	Pavement	K 6	✓	✓	–
10285	AX 130	Wall	K 6/13	–	✓	–
10291	AX 130	Floor of terracotta tiles	K 6	–	✓	–

10300	AY 130	Wall	K 5	–	–	–
10301	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10304	AX 129	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10307	AW 131	Wall	K 11/12	–	–	–
10313	AX 130	Repair of floor	K 6	–	–	–
10320	AV 131	Wall	K 11/15	–	–	–
10333	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	–	–	–
10337	AX 130	Clay bedding for pavement	K 6	–	–	–
10338	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10352	AW 131	Wall	K 12/13	–	–	–
10356	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	–	–	–
10359	AX 128	Wall	K 5	✓	✓	–
10361	AX 128	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10382	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	✓
10396	AW 131	Fill layer	K 12	✓	–	–
10398	AW 131	Floor	K 12	–	–	–
10399	AW 131	Floor	K 12	–	–	–
10401	AX 131	Wall fill	K 6	–	–	✓
10418	AW 131	Tabun	K 12	–	–	–
10419	AW 131	Floor	K 14/15	–	–	–
10425	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
10428	AX 131	Wall collapse	K 14	✓	–	–
10451	AX 131	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10453	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
10459	AV 130	Floor/fill layer	K 11	✓	–	✓
10472	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10473	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	–	–	–
10477	AV 128	Fill layer	K 13	–	–	–
10486	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	✓	–	–
10487	AW 131	Door	K 12/14	–	–	–
10488	AV 131	Stone basin	K 11	–	✓	–
10507	AU 129	Wall	K 2/8	✓	–	–
10528	AT 128	Wall	K 2/8	✓	✓	–
10545	AT 129	Wall	K 2/3	✓	✓	–
10547	AW 132	Pavement	K 14	–	–	–
10554	AU 132	Wall	K 15	✓	✓	✓
10561	AU 129	Tabun	K 2	✓	✓	–
10562	AU 129	Tabun	K 2	✓	–	–
10563	AU 129	Cooking pit	K 2	✓	✓	–
10567	AU 129	Cooking pit	K 2	–	–	–
10575	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	✓	–	✓
10582	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
10590	AU 130	Fill layer	K 15	✓	✓	✓

10593	AU 130	Wall	K 8	✓	–	–
10597	AU 129	Wall	K 8/9	✓	✓	–
10598	AT 128	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	–
10612	AT 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 9	✓	✓	–
10616	AT 129	Tabun	K 9	✓	–	–
10617	AT 129	Fill of tabun	K 9	✓	✓	✓
10619	AU 131	Wall	K 10/15	–	–	–
10621	AU 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 8	✓	✓	✓
10628	AU 131	Fill layer	K 15	✓	✓	✓
10630	AU 128	Pillar base	K 2	–	–	–
10637	AU 129	Tabun	K 8	–	–	–
10640	AU 129	Pisé floor	K 2	–	–	–
10685	AX 132	Wall	K 14	✓	–	–
10715	AS 128	Wall	K 3/9	✓	–	✓
10716	AS 128	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
10735	AS 129	Wall	K 9	✓	✓	–
10739	AS 129	Lime plaster floor	K 9	✓	✓	✓
10744	AS 128	Wall	K 9	✓	✓	–
10930	AT 127	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
11007	AT 127	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
11028	AT 128	tabun	K 3	–	–	–
11037	AT 128	Floor	K 3	✓	✓	✓
11075	AU 132	Wall	K 10/15	–	–	–
11085	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	✓	✓	✓
11113	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	–	–
11118	AW 132	Pisé floor	K 14	–	✓	–
11119	AW 132	Pavement	K 14	✓	✓	–
11121	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
11130	AV 132	Pavement	K 15	–	–	–
11132	AW 132	Bedding of pavement	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11140	AW 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
11141	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
11144	AV 132	Wall	K 15	✓	–	✓
11159	AV 132	Wall	K 15	✓	–	✓
11195	AU 132	Fill layer	K 15	✓	–	✓
11201	AV 131	Wall	K 11/15	✓	–	–
11204	AV 129	Wall	K 7/8	–	–	–
11218	AU 132	Wall	K 10/15	✓	–	✓
11248	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
11250	AV 131	Construction pit	K 15	–	–	–
11258	AV 131	Construction pit	K 15	–	–	–
11291	AX 132	Pavement	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11298	AX 132	Wall	K 14	–	✓	–

11305	AX 132	Fill layer	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11334	AT 132	Fill layer	K 10	✓	✓	✓
11356	AT 131	Fill layer	K 10	✓	✓	–
11370	AV 130	Fill layer and pisé floor	K 11	✓	✓	✓
11374	AU 132	Wall	K 15	–	–	–
11378	AT 127	Fill layer	K 10	✓	✓	✓
11415	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
11433	AU 130	Wall	K 7/8	–	–	–
11441	AT 130	Wall	K 10	✓	✓	–
11442	AU 130	Wall	K 10/11	–	–	–
11450	AT 130	Fill layer	K 10	✓	–	✓
11453	AV 130	Wall	K 11/15	–	–	–
11457	AT 129	Tabun	K 9	–	–	–

Tab. 2.10 Contexts of Complex K in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex L

The former Complex L was completely destroyed by the construction of Complexes K 10 to K 15 in Stratum 4 c or covered with fill layers in Complex M (*Fig. 2.26* and *Fig. 2.68*).

Complex M

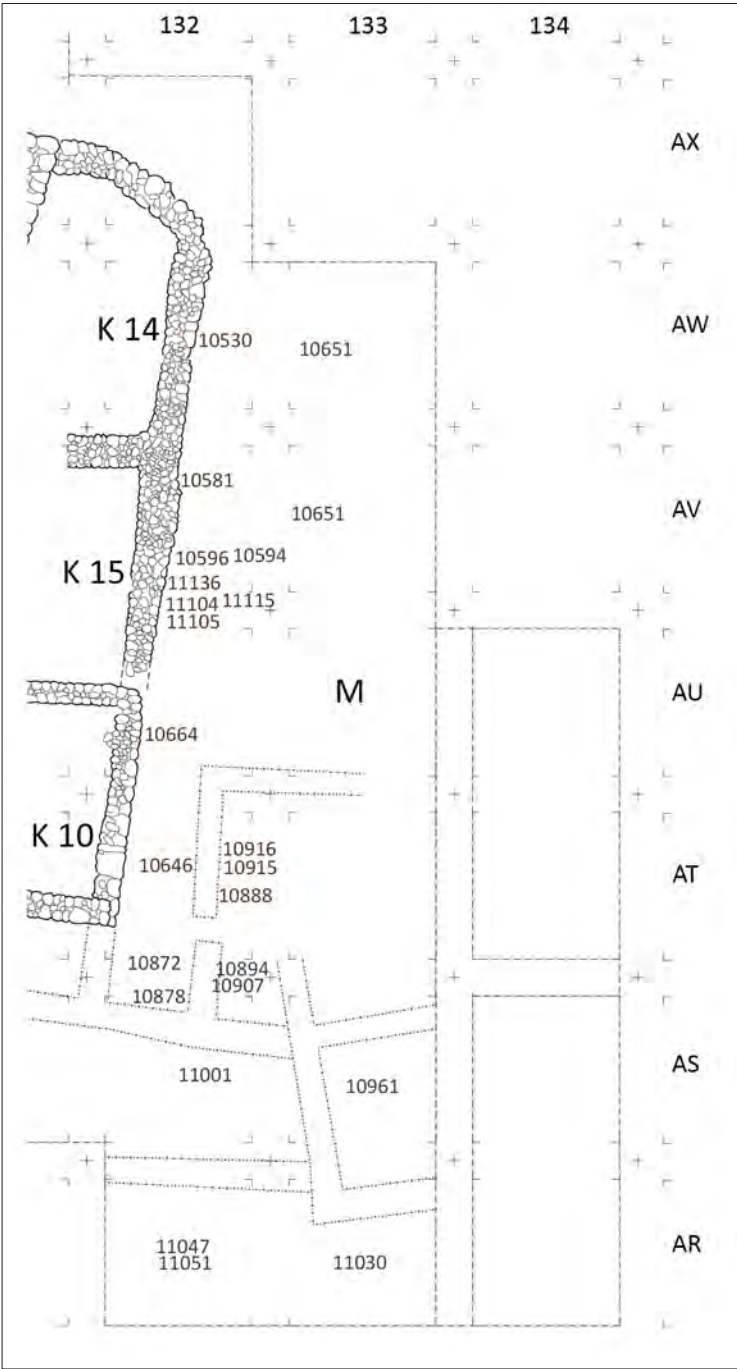


Fig. 2.68 Contexts of Complex M in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The separation of Complex M which was carried out for Stratum 5 is rescinded (*Fig. 2.68*). In Stratum 4 c, the entire area east of Complex K is designated Complex M. It covers the Squares AR–AW 132–133, AX 132 and AY 131. Stratum 4 c was not reached in the Squares AR–AU 134.

The area is sloping from the center to the eastern edge. Therefore, much older material was exposed there during construction work and digging of pits.

The fill layers Contexts 10530, 10596, 10961, 11030, 11047 were found east of Complex K and their accumulation started already in Stratum 5⁵⁶.

The following layers were also found east of Complex K with accumulated material from Stratum 4 c to Stratum 3 a: Context 10581 pottery sherds (TZ 100592, TZ 100598, TZ 100612) of Roman and Late Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111019-001–TZ 111019-003; *Fig. 2.69*) of Byzantine date, a flint flake/tool (TZ 110774-001), a basalt quern (TZ 110828-001) and bones from cattle, sheep/goat, horse/donkey/mule (TZ 110765, TZ 110787, TZ 110806); Context 10594 pottery sherds (TZ 100604, TZ 100622, TZ 100638, TZ 100694, TZ 100698, TZ 100706) of Iron Age, Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, an iron nail (TZ 110960-001), a ballistic stone (TZ 110799-001), a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 110934-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 110943-001) and bones from cattle, goat, sheep/goat (TZ 110880, TZ 111015); Context 11136 pottery sherds (TZ 101262, TZ 101274, TZ 101288) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Late Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111881-001, TZ 111934-001, TZ 111934-002) of Late Roman-Byzantine date, a rubbing stone (TZ 111894-001), one tessera (TZ 111973-001) and animal bones (TZ 111889, TZ 111982); Context 11115 a stone with undetermined function (TZ 111918-001); Context 11105 without finds; Context 10664 pottery sherds (TZ 100704, TZ 100711, TZ 100722, TZ 100725, TZ 101033) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Hellenistic to Byzantine date, glass sherd (TZ 111048-001) of Late Roman-Byzantine date; a Hellenistic coin (TZ 110981-001), an iron nail (TZ 111004-001), a hinge door stone (TZ 110985-001; *Fig. 2.70*), a flint flake/tool (TZ 111001-001), bones of goat, sheep, cattle, pig, horse/donkey/mule, gazelle and chicken (TZ 111009); Context 10646 pottery sherds (TZ 100691) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10916 without finds; Context 10888 pottery sherds (TZ 100996, TZ 100998) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111774-



Fig. 2.69 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111019-003. Dimensions: D 4, H 1.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.70 Basalt hinge stone, TZ 110985-001. Dimensions: L 43.5, W 29, H 18 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.71 Fragment of basalt bowl, TZ 112646-001. Dimensions: D opening 26, H 9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

001, TZ 111774-002), and cattle bones (TZ 111489, TZ 111490, TZ 111491).

Following fill layers can be attributed only to Stratum 4 c: Context 10915 a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 112646-001; *Fig. 2.71*); Context 10872 pottery sherds (TZ 100991, TZ 101008, TZ 101020) of Iron Age, Hellenistic to Byzantine and Roman-Byzantine date, a shell (TZ 111595-001), bones from goat, cattle and dog (TZ 111485, TZ 111499); Context 10878 pottery sherds (TZ 101021) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10894 and 10907 without finds; Context 11051 pottery sherds (TZ 101190, TZ 101201, TZ 101208) of Roman-Byzantine date and animal bones (TZ 111640). A destruction layer was covering the wall Context 11001 in Stratum 5 which yielded pottery and glass sherds of the Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine periods⁵⁷.

56 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. *Chap. 1.2.2.2. Complexes M 1, M 3 and M 4*.

57 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. *Chap. 1.2.2.2. Complexes L 3 and L 4*.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10581	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10594	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10596	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10646	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	–	–
10664	AU 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10872	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	–	✓
10878	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	–	–
10888	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10894	AT 132	Fill layer	M	–	–	–
10907	AT 132	Fill layer	M	–	–	–
10915	AT 132	Fill layer	M	–	✓	–
10916	AT 132	Fill layer	M	–	–	–
11001	AS 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	–
11051	AR 132	Fill layer	M	✓	–	✓
11105	AV 132	Fill layer	M	–	–	–
11115	AV 132	Fill layer	M	–	✓	–
11136	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 2.11 Contexts of Complex M in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.2.3. Stratum 4 b in Area I

2.2.3.1. Introduction



Fig. 2.72 Plan of Complexes A to H in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The architectural remains in Stratum 4 b of Area I included the buildings and undeveloped Complexes A to H (Fig. 2.72). After the extension of Complex D to the south in Stratum 4 c, the western walls of Complexes B and D were destroyed and slashed on the western slope of the hill. This part of the hill was already unstable in former times, as shown by the landslide in the Late Bronze Age (final stage of Stratum 16). The reason of the instability is unclear, but could have been caused by an earthquake and/or cavities in the limestone hill⁵⁸. The effect of an earthquake on the buildings can be underlined by the fact that not only the rooms on the western slope of the hill, but also the building Complex H was partly rebuilt.

Complexes B and D received a new western wall built on top of the former Late Bronze Age city

wall. This new wall was extended to the northwest with an intended tower that followed the contour line of the hill terminating Complexes A and G. Courtyard Complex C was also closed with a wall to the west. Together with the building activity in Area II, the entire built-up area seems to have been surrounded by a protection wall, which was partly based on the former city walls⁵⁹.

The new western layout caused a reduction in size of the western rooms of Complexes B and D. Courtyard C was also divided into two Complexes C 1 and C 2. And the courtyard Complex F was also closed in the direction to Complex C. Reinforcement of the interior walls in Complexes H 2 and H 4 by inserting new walls also reduced the size of the rooms.

2.2.3.2. Building Description

Complex A

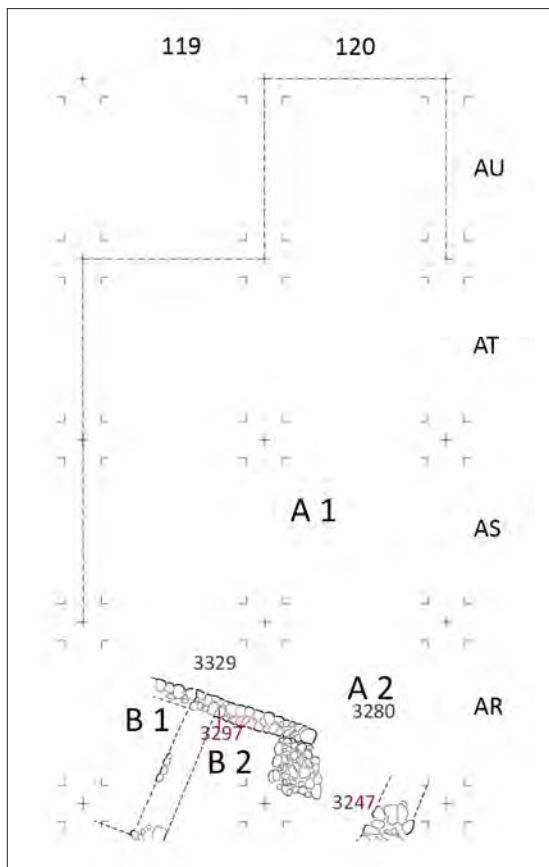


Fig. 2.73 Plan of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex A 1

During the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods, Complex A in the northwestern part of Area I was undeveloped (Fig. 2.72 and Fig. 2.73). After the collapse of the western walls of Complexes B and D, the layout of the built-up area was rearranged by the construction of a protective wall that surrounded Areas I and II, at least to the north and west. In the course of these building activities, Area I was closed on its western side with a protective wall. The new wall was erected on the remains of the Late Bronze Age city wall, which was preserved in an upper course Context 5775, which yielded a pottery sherd (TZ 021103) of Hellenistic-Roman date, and a lower course of Contexts 5812/5808/4221/4563/5996/5792/6386/6471/5982. Context 4221 contained pottery sherds (TZ 006022, TZ 006287, TZ 006320, TZ 006409, TZ 020485) of mainly Hellenistic-Roman and Late Roman-Early Byzantine and only a few of Bronze/Iron Age date, as well as a complete basalt rubbing stone (TZ 014405-001), a coin of Alexander Jannaeus dated between 103 and 76 BC (TZ 014110-001), a Roman-Byzantine glass

58 Soenneken 2022, 53–55. 183–185; Vieweger et al. 2016, 431–441.

59 Soenneken 2022, Fig. 2.21.

sherd of a phial (TZ 014025-001), and a glass bead (TZ 018794-001).

On the inner side of the protective wall, which was divided into two spaces by the wall Context 4533, there was a tower Contexts 6384/6385.

Immediately outside the protective wall were two fill layers Contexts 5879 and 5987, which could be separated during the excavation. Context 5879 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 021172, TZ 021200) of Bronze/Iron Age date with the exception of

one sherd of Byzantine date, as well as a flint tool (TZ 018450-001).

Complex A 2

South of the new tower, a fill layer Context 3305 with pottery sherds (TZ 005003), a complete basalt rubbing stone (TZ 011490-001), and a limestone object of unknown function (TZ 011494-001) were excavated.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3305	AR 120	Fill layer	A 2	✓	✓	–
4221	AT 120	Wall	A 1	✓	✓	–
4533	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	✓	–
4563	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5775	AU 120	Wall	A 1	✓	–	–
5792	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5808	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5812	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5879	AU 120	Fill layer	A 1	✓	✓	–
5982	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5987	AT 119	Fill layer	A 1	–	–	–
5996	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6384	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6385	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6386	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6471	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–

Tab. 2.12 Contexts of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

(Fig. 2.74)⁶⁰. However, a small cabinet Contexts 2507/2588/2506 was incorporated in the northwest corner, while the south wall Context 2507/2588 consisted of a double row of stones and the east wall Context 2506 from a single row of stones. Context 2507 contained pottery sherds (TZ 004116, TZ 004156, TZ 004166) from the Bronze/Iron Age and Late Roman to Byzantine periods, a glass sherd (TZ 009566-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 009580-001), a basalt plate (TZ 009581-001), a basalt hinge stone (TZ 009639-001), a limestone hinge stone (TZ 019539-001), a shell (TZ 009567-001) and sheep/goat and cattle bones (TZ 009702). Context 2506 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 004102) from Late Roman to Byzantine times.

Complex B 5

The eastern wall Contexts 1780/1726/1090/1173 and the northern wall Context 2551 remained unchanged (Fig. 2.74). The southern wall was reinforced by wall Context 1116, which was set on top of the wall Context 1664, which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 002782) from Bronze/Iron Age and Roman or Byzantine periods. This wall did probably not extend to the former outer part of the Late Bronze Age city wall Contexts 4167 and 4168, as proposed for the room extension in Stratum 5 and 4 c.



Fig. 2.75 Rim sherd of glass phial, TZ 010278-001. Dimensions: D opening 7, H 1.7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

In the western part of Complex B 5, some pits were dug into the ground: Context 2856 pottery sherds (TZ 004252), a shell (TZ 010657-001) and bones of sheep and goat (TZ 010750); Context 2732 pottery sherds (TZ 004339, TZ 004378, TZ 004409, TZ 004460, TZ 004489, TZ 004538), an Early Roman chalk mug (TZ 010610-001), a Roman or Byzantine phial (TZ 010278-001; Fig. 2.75), a shell (TZ 009946-001), bones of cattle, sheep and goat (TZ 009972, TZ 009984, TZ 010432); Context 2757 pottery sherds (TZ 004390, TZ 004434), three basalt rubbing stones (TZ 010297-001; Fig. 2.76, TZ 010300-001, TZ 010321-001), a frag-



Fig. 2.76 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 010297-001. Dimensions: D 5, H 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

ment of a basalt bowl (TZ 010319-001), a flint tool (TZ 010504-001), ten bronze drops (TZ 010078-001, TZ 010115-001), a bronze stem of a spatula (TZ 010078-002) and some goat and sheep/goat bones (TZ 010151); Context 2691 had no finds. The pottery in all these pits dates to the Bronze, Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, and Late Roman-Byzantine periods.

Complex B 6

The south wall Contexts 610/1751/1731, the east wall Context 1161, the west wall Contexts 1780/1726/1090/1173, and the north wall Contexts 1118/2524 were preserved as in Strata 5 and 4 c (Fig. 2.74)⁶¹.

In addition, the remains of a stone pavement Context 1732 were found in the western part of room B 6.

Complex B 7

Complex B 7 is the outer space between rooms B 1 and B 3 and the western edge of the excavation trench (Fig. 2.74). In its northern part, a pit Context 3513 was found cutting deeply into the former strata. The fill layer contained mixed material such as pottery sherds (TZ 005272) of Roman to Byzantine dating in the upper layer and pottery sherds (TZ 005309, TZ 005355, TZ 005524) of Bronze/Iron Age and Ro-

60 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. Chap. 1.2.1.2. and Chap. 2.2.1.2 Complex B 4.

61 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 5 cf. Chap. 1.2.1.2. and Chap. 2.2.1.2 Complex B 6.

man date in the lower layers. It also yielded a Late Bronze Age cylinder seal (TZ 012457-001)⁶², a Roman chalk vessel (TZ 012677-001), a bronze stem of a cosmetic instrument or a hair pin (TZ 012508-001), another round bronze stem (TZ 012553-001), glass sherds (TZ 012466-001, TZ 012471-001, TZ 012597-001–TZ 012597-006), a fragment of

a marble tile (TZ 011895-001), five basalt rubbing stones (TZ 011980-001, TZ 011982-001, TZ 012232-001, TZ 012245-001, TZ 012526-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 012047-001), an undetermined stone object (TZ 012231-001), and cattle and sheep/goat bones (TZ 011954, TZ 012096, TZ 012097, TZ 012218, TZ 012585, TZ 012593).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
610	AO 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	✓	–	–
1090	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1116	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/C 3	–	–	–
1118	AP 119	Wall	B 4/6	–	–	–
1161	AP 119	Wall	B 6	–	–	–
1173	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1664	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/C 3	–	–	–
1726	AP 118/119	Wall	B 5/6	–	✓	–
1731	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	–	✓	–
1732	AP 118/119	Fill layer/wall collapse	B 6	✓	✓	✓
1751	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	✓	–	–
1759	AP 118/119	Stone of oil press	B 6	–	✓	–
1780	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	✓	–	–
2506	AQ 119	Wall	B 4	–	–	–
2507	AQ 119	Wall collapse	B 4	✓	✓	✓
2508	AQ 119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2524	AQ 119	Wall	B 4/6	–	–	–
2531	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	–	–	–
2544	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	–	–	–
2551	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/5	✓	–	✓
2586	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	✓	–	✓
2587	AQ 118/119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2588	AQ 119	Wall	B 4	–	–	–
2595	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 5	✓	✓	✓
2629	AQ 118	Wall	B 3/5	✓	–	–
2691	AP 118	Pit	B 5	–	–	–
2732	AP/AQ 118	Pit fill	B 5	✓	✓	✓
2757	AP 118	Pit fill	B 5	✓	✓	✓
2856	AQ 118	Pit fill	B 5	✓	–	✓
3247	AQ 120	Wall	B 2	✓	✓	✓
3261	AQ 120	Wall	B 2/4	✓	✓	–
3269	AQ 120	Pavement	B 4	–	✓	–

62 Soenneken 2022, 491–493. 511 Fig. 2.535.

3297	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3308	AR 118/119	Wall	B 1	✓	✓	–
3343	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	–	–	–
3513	AR 118	Fill layer	B 7	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 2.13 Contexts of Complex B in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex C

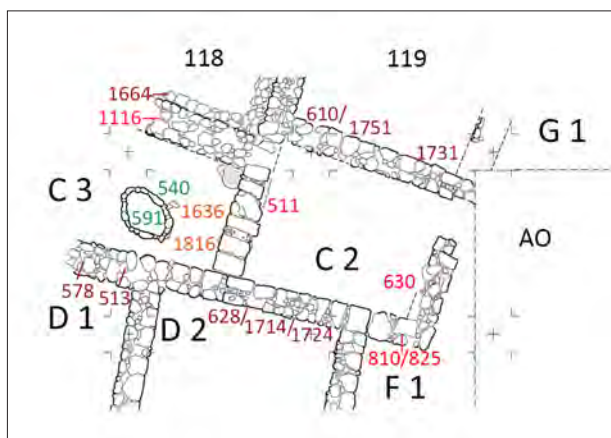


Fig. 2.77 Plan of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

After the destruction of the western part the Complexes B and D, not only were rooms B 5 and D 1 rebuilt, but the courtyard C 1 was also reconfigured by partitions to Complexes C 2 and C 3 (Fig. 2.72 and Fig. 2.77).

Complex C 2

The former courtyard C 1 was divided into two parts Complexes C 2 and C 3 by the north-east to south-west running wall Context 511 which was mainly built from large cut stones (Fig. 2.77). The eastern part, Complex C 2, was enlarged and terminated to the south by wall Context 810, which adjoined wall Contexts 618/1714/1724 of room D 2. C 2 was also closed on its east side by wall Context 630, which was constructed in line with the eastern wall Context 1161 of room B 6 to the north. Wall contexts 610/1751/17/31 of room B 6 remained the northern boundary of Complex C 2. The entrance to Complex C 2 was probably situated between wall Context 630 and the southern wall of B 6.

Wall Context 511 contained pottery sherds (TZ 002457) from the Bronze or Iron Age and the Roman-Byzantine period.

Complex C 2 measured 4.8 m in east-west direction and 4 to 4.3 m in north-south direction. Whether it was used as a room or as a courtyard could not be determined.

Complex C 3

The western part of the remolded courtyard C 1 was designated Complex C 3 (Fig. 2.77). It was bounded by the new wall Context 511 to the east. The northern boundary was rebuilt by the new wall Context 1664 of room B 5, which reduced the area to about 4 m in north-south direction. Although no wall was found to close off Complex C 3 on its west side, it can be assumed that there was a wall in continuation of walls Contexts 2618 and 2629 from the north. Otherwise, the assumed protective outer wall of Complexes B and D would have been open in this area what would not be reasonable. The east-west extension of Complex C 3 can be estimated at about 4 m.

The stone-lined silo Context 540 with its filling Context 591 was found within the area. The fill contained pottery sherds (TZ 002061) from the Bronze/Iron Age and the Roman-Byzantine periods, as well

as bones of goats and sheep (TZ 002275). The silo was bounded on its east side by the stone pavement Contexts 1636 and 1816.

An entrance to Complex C 3 could not be determined. Whether it was used as a room or a courtyard could also not be determined.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
511	AO 118	Wall	C 2/3	–	–	–
592	AO 119	Pisé floor	C 2	✓	✓	–
630	AO 119	Wall	C 2	–	–	–
1636	AN/AO 119	Wall collapse	C 3	–	–	–
1816	AN/AO 119	Wall collapse	C 3	–	–	–

Tab. 2.14 Contexts of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex D

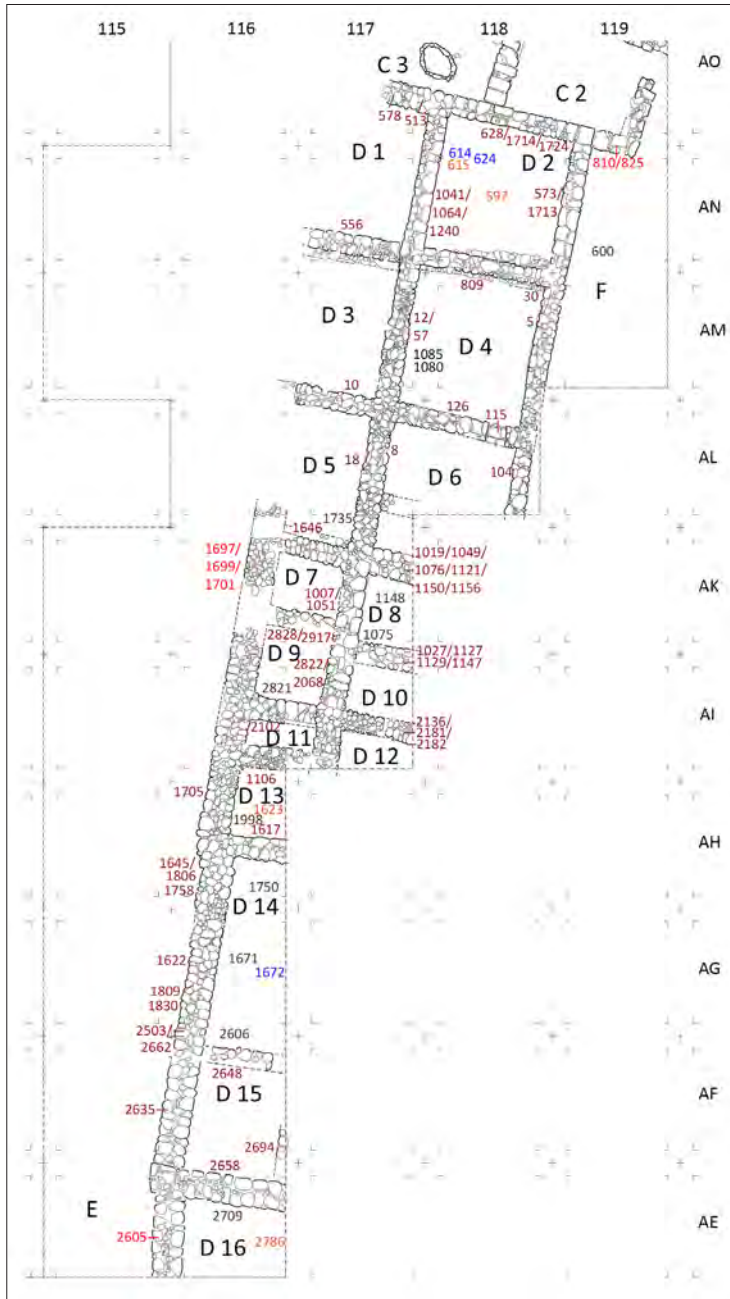


Fig. 2.78 Plan of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

While the northern part of the building complex, *i.e.* the original part of the house, remained largely unchanged, the middle and southern part of Complex D were intensively rearranged in Stratum 4 b (Fig. 2.72 and Fig. 2.78). Several rooms were divided into smaller compartments. The walls of the rooms on the slope to the south appear to have been

removed or slid down the hill due to the steepness of the hill.

Complex D 1

Complex D 1 was preserved in its eastern part with the southern wall Context 556, the eastern wall

Contexts 1041/1064/1240, and the northern wall Contexts 578/513, which now bounded the newly constructed Complex C 3 (*Fig. 2.78*). It is assumed that the west wall of Complex D 1 was closed by a wall founded on the former Late Bronze Age city wall and collapsed at the end of Stratum 4 c. Even though no western wall was found in Stratum 4 b, it is very likely that the room was closed by a new wall, which later collapsed again. This new wall was probably built in continuation between wall Context 2629—bordering Complex B—and wall Context 1697/1699/1701 on the west side of rooms D 7, D 9, D 11 and D 13. This reduced the size of the rooms and changed the relatively systematic layout of Complex D.

Complex D 2

The outline of Complex D 2 remained the same as in Stratum 4 c with eastern wall Context 573/1713, southern wall Context 809/30, western wall Context 1041/1064/1240 and northern wall Context 628/1714/1724 now bounding Complex C 2 to the north (*Fig. 2.78*).

Room D 2 was equipped with the stone pavement Context 615 and the pisé floor Context 597, which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 002057) from the Bronze and Iron Age and the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods, as well as glass sherds (TZ 002288–001–TZ 002288–009) from the Byzantine period.

A cooking pit Context 614 contained a Late Roman or Byzantine pottery sherd (TZ 002410), and another cooking pit Context 624 embedded in the floor Context 615, yielded pottery sherds (TZ 002076) of the Bronze/Iron Age, and Roman and/or Byzantine periods.

Complex D 3

What was said for Complex D 1 applies also to Complex D 3: The north wall Context 556, the east wall Context 12/57, and the south wall Context 10 were preserved (*Fig. 2.78*). The presumed west wall was destroyed in Stratum 4 c and rebuilt in Stratum 4 b, but later demolished again leaving no remains. No other changes were carried out in this room.

Complex D 4

Room D 4 also remained unchanged with respect to the layout of Stratum 4 c (*Fig. 2.78*). The north wall comprised Contexts 809/30, the east wall Con-

text 5, the south wall Contexts 126/115, and the west wall Contexts 12/57.

Pottery sherds from several amphorae (TZ 002681) of Roman or Byzantine date and a rubbing stone (TZ 006944–001) were found in the room.

Complex D 5

Like rooms D 1 and D 3, room D 5 remained in its eastern part (*Fig. 2.78*). The north wall comprised Context 10, the east wall Contexts 8/18, and the south wall Context 1646. In contrast to rooms D 1 and D 3, traces of the west wall are preserved in continuation of wall Contexts 1697/1699/1701, that borders room D 7 to the south. This underlines the assumption that there was a reconstruction of the west wall for rooms D 1 to D 5, of which, however, hardly any remains exist.

In the southeast corner of room D 5 was a fill layer or a pit with numerous pottery sherds (TZ 003171) of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Hellenistic to Byzantine date. Additionally, bones from cattle and sheep and/or goat (TZ 007977) were found.

Complex D 6

The north wall Context 126 with its threshold Context 115, the east wall Context 104, the south wall Contexts 1019/1049/1076/1121/1150/1156 and the west wall Contexts 8/18 remained as in Stratum 4 c (*Fig. 2.78*). However, a wall in west-east direction was attached to the west wall. Since this wall was preserved only in small parts, it cannot be determined whether it divided Complex D 6 into two rooms or formed only a small compartment.

Complex D 7

Real changes occurred in the southern part of Complex D from the boundaries of rooms D 7 and D 8 in the north to room D 16 in the south (*Fig. 2.72* and *Fig. 2.78*).

The northern wall Context 1646 of room D 7 and the east wall Contexts 1007/1051 were preserved (*Fig. 2.78*). However, room D 7 was divided into two rooms by wall Contexts 2828/2917, which now formed the southern boundary of room D 7. The new west wall consisted of Contexts 1697/1699/1701. This change reduced the size of room D 7 to approximately 1.8 m in north-south and 2.7 m in east-west direction.

Complex D 8

The north wall Contexts 1019/1049/1076/1121/1150/1156 and the west wall Contexts 1007/1051 of room D 8 were preserved (*Fig. 2.78*). However, room D 8 was also divided into two separate rooms by inserting wall Contexts 1027/1127/1129/1149, which now created the southern boundary of room D 8 and now measuring approximately 2.5 m from north to south. This wall contained pottery sherds from the Roman and/or Byzantine periods (TZ 002641). The eastern wall was not excavated.

The interior of room D 8 was covered with soil layers containing pottery sherds (TZ 002741, TZ 002680) from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Roman or Byzantine periods. Bones of goat and/or sheep (TZ 007315, TZ 006952) as well as a foot of a glass beaker (TZ 010003-001) dated to the Byzantine or Umayyad period were also found.

Complex D 9

Room D 9 was now the southern part of the former room D 7, formed by the partition wall Contexts 2828/2917 in the north (*Fig. 2.78*). The east wall Contexts 2822/2068 and the south wall Context 2102 remained unchanged. The new west wall consisted of Context 1705.

The interior of the room measured 3 m in north-south and 2.9 m in east-west direction.

A soil layer within room D 9 contained pottery sherds (TZ 004508) from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman to Byzantine periods. Bones of goat or sheep and a red deer or a fallow deer (TZ 010397) as well as a shell (TZ 010482-001) were also found.

Complex D 10

The former Complex D 8 was divided into two rooms by the wall Contexts 1027/1127/1129/1147 running from east to west (*Fig. 2.78*). The northern room retains the designation D 8, while the southern room is labeled D 10. The new room D 10 shared the south wall Contexts 2136/2181/2182 with the north wall of room D 12 and the west wall Contexts 2822/2068 with the eastern wall of room D 9. The east wall was situated outside the excavation limits.

Room D 10 measured 1.3 m from north to south. The east-west extension could not be determined due to the lack of the east wall.



Fig. 2.79 Limestone rubbing stone, TZ 007749-001. Dimensions: L 13, W 3.5, H 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The construction pit Context 1127 of the partition wall yielded pottery sherds (TZ 002720) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, a flint flake/tool (TZ 007120-001), an iron nodule (TZ 007246-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 007348-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 007749-001; *Fig. 2.79*), and animal bones (TZ 007018-001).

Complex D 11

The room D 11 of Stratum 4 c was divided into two parts labeled D 11 and D 13. The north wall Context 2102 the east wall Context 2822/2068 were preserved. Wall Context 1705 closed off the open room to the west. Context 1705 contained pottery sherds (TZ 003136, TZ 003238, TZ 003341, TZ 003367, TZ 003386, TZ 003416, TZ 003445, TZ 003476), mainly from the Bronze/Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine periods, a glass sherd (TZ 008331-001), a basalt quern (TZ 008073-001), a mortar (TZ 008386-001; *Fig. 2.80*), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 008410-001), and bones of goat and sheep (TZ 008474).

The partition between room D 11 and D 13 was labeled Context 1106 and yielded pottery sherds (TZ 002704) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date.

The new room measured 2 m in east-west and 0.8 m in north-south direction.



Fig. 2.80 Basalt mortar, TZ 008386-001. Dimensions: L 51, W 37, H 12 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex D 12

Room D 12 remained the same as before, designated D 10 in Stratum 4 c (Fig. 2.78). It bordered room D 10 to the north and D 11 to the west. The south and east walls are missing due to the limitation of the excavation field.

Complex D 13

Room D 9 was divided by Context 1106 into a northern room D 11 and a southern room D 13 (Fig. 2.78). The western wall was the southern extension of Context 1705 and connected the existing southern wall Context 1617 of room D 14, the former room D 12.

Complex D 14

Room D 12 of Stratum 4 c was labeled D 14 in Stratum 4 b (Fig. 2.78). The north wall was Context 1617, the west wall Contexts 1645/1806/1758/1622/1809/1830/2503/2662, the south wall Context 2648. The east wall is missing due to the limitations of the excavation area. Therefore, the east-west extent could not be measured. The room measured 4.7 m in north-south direction. The tabun Context 1672 was still in use.

Complex D 15

Room D 14 of Stratum 4 c was designated D 15 in Stratum 4 b (Fig. 2.78). The north wall was Context 2648, which was shared with room D 14. The western wall was Context 2635, the southern wall Context 2658, the eastern wall Context 2694, all of which were already in use in Stratum 4 c. The north-south extension was 2.6 m, and the east-west extension 2 m. The partition walls of the former rooms D 11, D 13 and D 15 were destroyed. Possibly the rooms slid down the hill again.

Complex D 16

A new wall Context 2605 was attached to the south wall Context 2658 creating the new room D 16 (Fig. 2.78). It contained pottery sherds (TZ 004252, TZ 004368, TZ 004379) of Bronze/Iron Age, Late Roman-Byzantine and Roman-Byzantine date, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 010298-001; Fig. 2.81), a basalt weight stone (TZ 010308-001) as well as bones of goat, cattle and chicken (TZ 009970).

Since the southern and the eastern boundaries have not been excavated, the size of the room cannot be measured. A pisé floor Context 2786 could be detected in some parts of the room.

The fill layer 2709 contained pottery sherds (TZ 004317, TZ 004356) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, an iron nail (TZ 010020-001), a stone in the shape of a boar's tusk and indentations (TZ 009803-001), and bones of sheep, goat and pig (TZ 009837, TZ 009986, TZ 010067).



Fig. 2.81 Basalt olive pit crushing stone, top view, TZ 010298-001. Dimensions: D 6.2, H 4.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
5	AM 118	Wall	D 4	–	–	–
8	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
10	AL 117	Wall	D 3/5	–	–	–
12	AM 117	Wall	D 3/4	✓	✓	–
18	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
30	AM 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–

57	AM 117	Mill stone	D 4	–	–	–
104	AL 118	Wall	D 6	–	–	–
115	AL 118	Threshold	D 4/6	–	–	–
126	AL 118	Wall	D 4/6	–	–	–
513	AO 118	Wall	D 1	✓	–	–
556	AN 117	Wall	D 1/3	✓	–	–
573	AN 119	Wall	D 2	✓	–	–
578	AO 117	Wall	D 1	✓	–	–
597	AN 118	Pisé floor	D 2	✓	✓	–
614	AN 118	Fill layer/tabun	D 2	✓	–	–
615	AN 118	Pavement in clay bedding	D 2	–	–	–
624	AN 118	Fill layer	D 2	–	–	–
628	AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
809	AN 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
1007	AK 117	Wall	D 7/8	–	–	–
1019	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	✓	–
1027	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1041	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
1049	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	✓	✓
1051	AK 117	Wall	D 7/8	✓	–	–
1064	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	✓	✓	–
1075	AK 117	Fill layer	D 8	✓	✓	✓
1076	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1080	baulk AM 117/118	Find	D 4	✓	✓	–
1085	baulk AM 117/118	Find	D 4	–	–	–
1106	AI 116	Wall	D 11/13	–	–	–
1121	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	✓	✓
1129	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1147	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	–	–
1148	AK 117	Fill layer	D 8	✓	–	✓
1150	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1156	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1240	AN 118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
1617	AH 116	Wall	D 13/14	✓	✓	✓
1622	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1623	AH 116	Fill layer	D 13	✓	✓	–
1645	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1646	AM 117	Wall	D 5/7	✓	✓	✓
1671	AG 116	Fill layer	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1672	AG 116	Tabun	D 14	–	–	✓
1697	AK 116/117	Wall	D 7	–	–	–

1699	AK/AL 117	Wall	D 7	–	–	–
1701	AK/AL 117	Pavement	D 7	✓	–	–
1705	AH 116	Wall	D 13	–	–	–
1713	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
1714	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1724	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
1735	baulk AK/AL 117	Fill layer	D 5	✓	–	✓
1750	AH 116	Fill layer	D 14	–	–	–
1758	AG 116	Wall	D 14	–	–	–
1806	AG/AH 116	Wall	D 14	✓	–	✓
1809	AG 116	Pavement	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1815	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1830	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1998	baulk AH/AI 116	Fill layer	D 13	✓	–	✓
2068	AI 117	Wall	D 9/10	✓	✓	✓
2102	AI 117	Wall	D 9/11	–	–	–
2136	AI 117	Wall	D 10/12	✓	✓	–
2181	AI 117	Wall	D 10/12	–	–	–
2182	AI 117	Wall	D 10/12	–	–	–
2503	AF/AG 116	Wall	D 14/15	✓	✓	✓
2605	AF 116	Wall	D 16	✓	✓	
2606	baulk AF/AG 117	Fill layer	D 14	✓	✓	✓
2635	AF/AG 115	Wall	D 15	–	–	–
2648	AF/AG 116	Wall	D 14/15	–	–	–
2658	AE 116	Wall	D 15/16	✓	✓	✓
2662	AF/AG 116	Wall collapse	D 14/15	✓	–	–
2694	AF 116	Wall	D 15	–	–	–
2709	AE 116	Fill layer	D 16	✓	✓	✓
2786	AE 116	pisé floor	D 16	–	–	–
2821	AI 117	Fill layer	D 9	✓	–	✓
2822	AI 117	Wall	D 9/10	✓	✓	✓
2828	AI 117	Wall	D 7/9	–	–	–
2917	AI 117	Wall	D 7/9	–	–	–

Tab. 2.15 Contexts of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex E

The former Complex E was built over by the new room D 16 (Fig. 2.72 and Fig. 2.78). Only to the west of Complex D an undeveloped space remained, which yielded any specific finds.

Complex F

The area east of rooms D 2 and D 4 and south of courtyard C to the north was a courtyard designated Complex F (*Fig. 2.72* and *Fig. 2.78*). In Stratum 4 b, it was closed by wall Context 810/825 to the north during the closure of courtyard C 2. Wall Context 810 is an Iron Age II C wall that served as a foundation for the Byzantine wall Context 825.

Context 600 is a fill layer in courtyard F that contained pottery sherds (TZ 002063) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 002228-001–TZ 002228-009; *Fig. 2.82*, TZ 002273-001–TZ 002273-005) of Roman-Byzantine date, a shell (TZ 002230-001), and goat, sheep, cattle, pig, horse, camel, chicken bones (TZ 002241, TZ 002514, TZ 002515, TZ 002517).



Fig. 2.82 Handle of glass vessel, TZ 002228-004. Dimension: H 4.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
600	AN 119	Fill layer	F	✓	✓	✓
825	AN 119	Wall	F	–	–	–

Tab. 2.16 Contexts of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex G

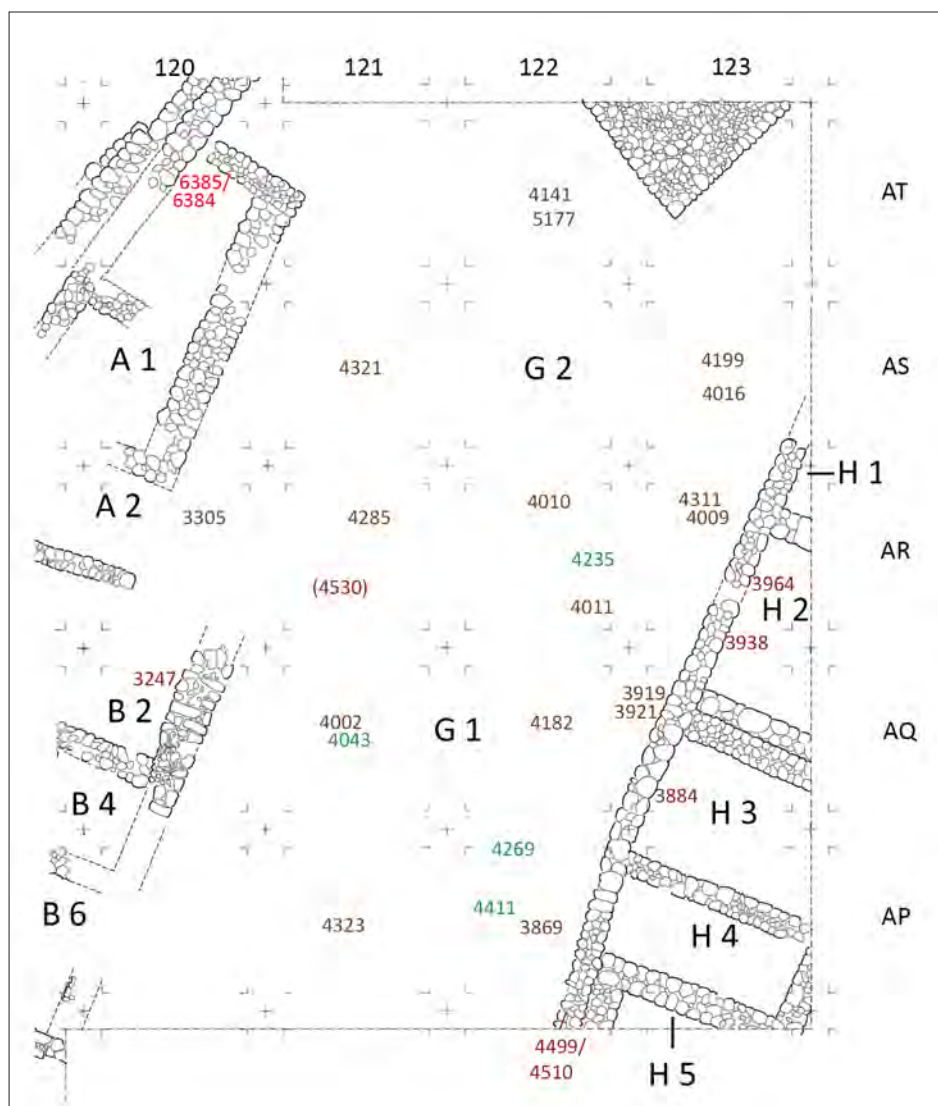


Fig. 2.83 Plan of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex G remained a depositional area in Stratum 4 b and most fill layers continued from Stratum 5 and 4 c (Fig. 2.72 and Fig. 2.83).

Complex G 1

Several fill layers were uncovered in G 1 between the Complex B 2, B 4 and B 6 on the west side and H 2 to H 5 on the east side: Context 4323 pottery sherds (TZ 006081) of Bronze and/or Iron Age date; Context 3869 pottery sherds (TZ 005659) of Bronze/Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date; Con-

text 4002 pottery sherds (TZ 005743) of Late Hellenistic and Early Roman date; Context 4182 continued from Stratum 5 and 4 c⁶³; Context 3919 pottery sherds (TZ 005723) of Roman-Byzantine date, a re-shaped marble object (TZ 012935-001), four basalt rubbing stones (TZ 013342-001, TZ 013343-001, TZ 013350-001, TZ 013351-001) and a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 013348-001). Context 3921 contained just the remains of a destroyed tabun.

63 For the finds cf. Chap. 1.2.1.2. and Chap. 2.2.1.2 Complex G 1.

Several pits were also scattered in Complex G 1: Contexts 4411 and 4269 were filled with ashy sediment, and Context 4043 was a stone-lined pit without finds.

Complex G 2

The area between Complex A 1 and A 2 to the west and H 1 and H 2 to the east was used as dumping area in Stratum 4 b (*Fig. 2.83*), as evidenced by the different fill layers: Context 4011 pottery sherds (TZ 005785), an iron nail (TZ 013020-001), a bronze capsule (TZ 013022-001) and a shell (TZ 013106-001); Context 3305 pottery sherds (TZ 005003) of Iron Age and Byzantine-Roman date, basalt rubbing stone (TZ 011490-001), stone (TZ 011494-001); Context 4285 pottery sherds (TZ 006030, TZ 006102), a lower grinding stone (TZ 013530-001), three basalt querns (TZ 013528, TZ 013545, TZ 014270), a flint hammer stone (TZ 014418-001), bones from sheep and goat (TZ 013396, TZ 013404, TZ 013580); Context 4010 pottery sherds (TZ 005762, TZ 005784) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date and a flint flake/tool (TZ 013151-001); Context 4009 pottery sherds (TZ 005808) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date; Context 4321 continued from Stratum 5 and 4 c⁶⁴; Context 4016 contained a basalt rubbing

stone (TZ 013347-001); Context 4199 pottery sherds (TZ 005930, TZ 005940) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 013252-001, TZ 013252-002, TZ 013893-001) of Hellenistic-Roman date, four small metal objects (TZ 014313-001), animal bones (TZ 013581); Context 5177 without finds; Context 4141 pottery sherds (TZ 005904, TZ 005915) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic to Byzantine date, a cosmetic spatula (TZ 013107-001), an iron nail (TZ 013115-001), four basalt rubbing stones (TZ 013172-001, TZ 013173-001, TZ 013178-001, TZ 013341-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 013174-001), a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 013175-001), a pumice rubbing stone (TZ 013176-001), a stone object of undetermined function (TZ 013177-001), a limestone mortar (TZ 013179-001), a basalt quern (TZ 013202-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 013256-001), a basalt bowl (TZ 013340-001), bones from sheep, goat, cattle, pig and gazelle (TZ 013153, TZ 013280, TZ 013282, TZ 013287, TZ 013404-001, TZ 013409-001). The cobble agglomeration Context 4530 was without finds.

Pit 4235 was filled with pottery sherds (TZ 006058) from the Bronze/Iron Age and Hellenistic to Byzantine periods, an iron nail (TZ 014187-001), and bones of sheep, cattle and goats (TZ 013411).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3869	AP 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	–
3919	AQ 123	Fill layer	G 1	–	–	–
3921	AQ 123	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	–
4002	AQ 121	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	–
4009	AR 123	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	–
4010	AR 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	–
4011	AR 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4016	AS 123	Fill layer	G 2	–	✓	–
4043	AQ 121	Stone alignment of pit	G 1	–	–	–
4141	AT 122	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	✓
4182	AQ 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4199	AS 123	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	✓
4235	AR 122	Pit fill	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4269	AP 122	Pit fill to tabun 3830	G 1	–	–	–
4285	AR 121	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓

64 For the finds cf. *Chap. 1.2.1.2.* and *Chap. 2.2.1.2 Complex G 1.*

4311	AR 123	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	–
4321	AS 121	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	✓
4323	AP 121	Fill layer	G 1	–	–	–
4411	AP 122	Pit fill	G 1	–	–	–
4530	AR 121	Wall collapse	G 1	–	–	–
5177	AT 122	Fill layer	G 2	–	–	–

Tab. 2.17 Contexts of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex H

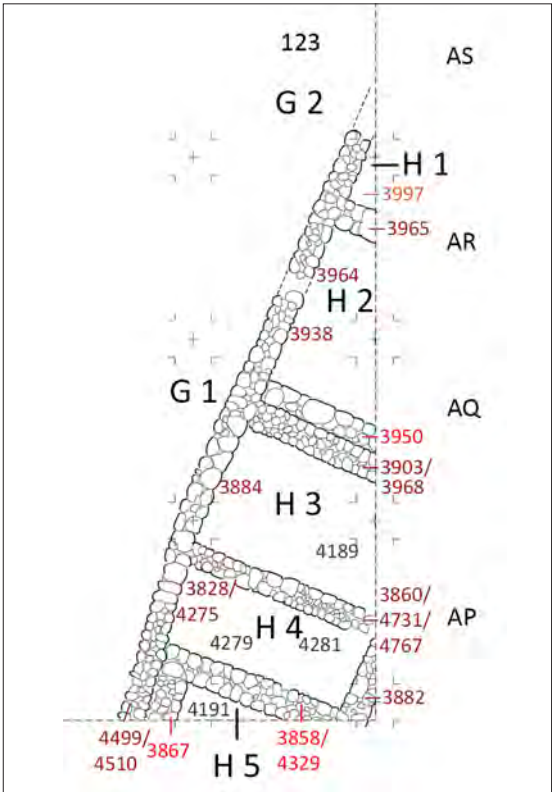


Fig. 2.84 Plan of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex H remained almost unchanged from Stratum 5 and 4 c⁶⁵. The most noticeable changes are the reinforcement of the wall between rooms H 2 and H 3 by the installation of wall Context 3950 and the walls Contexts 3858/4329 and 3867 in room H 4, which created the new room H 5 (Fig. 2.72 and Fig. 2.84). It seems that the walls may have become

unstable due to an earthquake, an assumption that can also be deduced from the slipped walls on the western edge of the hill.

Complex H 1

The walls Contexts 3964 and 3965 of Complex H 1 and the floor Context 3397 remained the same as in Stratum 4 c (Fig. 2.84).

Complex H 2

The walls Contexts 3964/3938 and 3903/3968 of Complex H 2 remained unchanged from Stratum 4 c to Stratum 4 b (Fig. 2.84). However, the southern wall Contexts 3903/3968 was reinforced by the installation of wall Context 3950 to its north side. This reduced the north-south extension of the room to 3.2 m.

The fill layer Context 4630 contained pottery sherds (TZ 006560) from the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods.

Complex H 3

Room H 3 remained the same as in Stratum 4 c. It measured about 2 m from north to south (Fig. 2.84). The east-west dimension cannot be determined due to the unexcavated eastern wall. A new fill layer Context 4189 covered the room's floor which contained pottery sherds (TZ 006020) from the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods.

Complex H 4

The most obvious change was carried out in room H 4 (Fig. 2.84). A new east-west wall Contexts 3858/4329 was added and another wall Context 3867 was attached to this east-west wall and the

65 For the finds cf. Chap. 1.2.1.2. and Chap. 2.2.1.2 Complex H.

former north-south wall Contexts 4499/4510. After this reconstruction, room H 4 measured only 1.6 m from north to south. The east-west extension remained 3.4 m.

The new wall Contexts 3858/4329 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 006542) from the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods, and some animal bones (TZ 014524).

The fill layer Context 4279 in the southwest corner contained pottery sherds (TZ 006027) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 013901-001, TZ 013901-002) of Roman-Byzantine date, a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 013527-001) and some animal bones (TZ 013409). The fill layer Context 4281 in the northeast corner yielded pottery sherds (TZ 006029) from the Roman to Byzantine periods, glass-sherds

(TZ 013902-001, TZ 013902-002) from the Byzantine to Umayyad periods, five tesserae (TZ 013513), and some animal bones (TZ 013473).

Complex H 5

The new room H 5 was built from the northern wall Context 3858/4329 and the west wall Context 4499/4510/3867 (*Fig. 2.84*). The southern and eastern walls were not exposed due to the limitation of the excavation area. The new wall 3867 contained pottery sherds (TZ 005658, TZ 006543) from the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods.

The fill layer Context 4191 contained pottery sherds (TZ 006548) from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine periods, and some animal bones (TZ 014543).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3828	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	–
3858	AP 123	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	✓
3860	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
3867	AP 123	Wall	H 5	✓	–	–
3882	AP 123	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
3884	AQ 123	Wall	H 3	✓	✓	✓
3903	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	✓
3938	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3950	AQ 123	Wall	H 2	✓	✓	✓
3964	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3965	AR 123	Wall	H 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3968	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	–
3997	AR 123	Wall collapse	H 1	✓	✓	–
4189	AP 123	Fill layer	H 3	✓	–	–
4191	AP 123	Fill layer	H 5	✓	–	✓
4275	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
4279	AP 123	Fill layer	H 4	✓	✓	✓
4281	AP 123	Fill layer	H 4	✓	✓	✓
4329	AP 123	Wall	H 4/5	✓	✓	✓
4499	AP 122	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	✓
4510	AP 122	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	–
4731	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
4767	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	–	✓	–

Tab. 2.18 Contexts of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.2.4. Stratum 4 a.b in Area II

2.2.4.1. Introduction



Fig. 2.85 Plan of Complexes J, K and M in Area II in Stratum 4 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

As in Area I, the changes in Area II are characterized mainly by the construction of a perimeter wall (Fig. 2.85). Although the space between Area I and Area II was not excavated, it can be assumed that the protective wall ran from one area to the other along the contour line of the hill, enclosing at least its west and north flanks. The inner side of the protective wall in Area II showed three radiating courtyards (K 19, K 20, K 21), which encompassed the former Complexes I and most parts of J 3. The wall, built in continuation of the southern wall of room K 3 to the west, enclosed the open spaces J 2 and J 3 and cut them from Complex J 1.

Complex K remained largely as it was built in Stratum 4 c. Only Complex K 10 was changed and divided into Complexes K 16, K 17 and K 18.

In contrary to Area I, there were no changes in the complexes in Area II that could be attributed to a later Stratum 4 a.

2.2.4.2. Building Description

Complex J

Complex J is deliberately divided into three parts. Complex J 1 comprises the contexts in Squares AS 126–131 south of building Complex K (Fig. 2.85 and Fig. 2.86). In Stratum 4 b, it has now been separated from J 2 by wall Contexts 10901 and 10963 to the northwest. Complex J 2 includes the Squares AT–AV 126–128 west of building Complex K 1 and K 2, and Complex J 3 encompasses the Squares AW 126–128 west of the building Complex K 4. The northern area in Squares AX–AY 126–128 was overbuilt in Stratum 4 b by Complexes K 19, K 20, and K 21.

Complex J 1

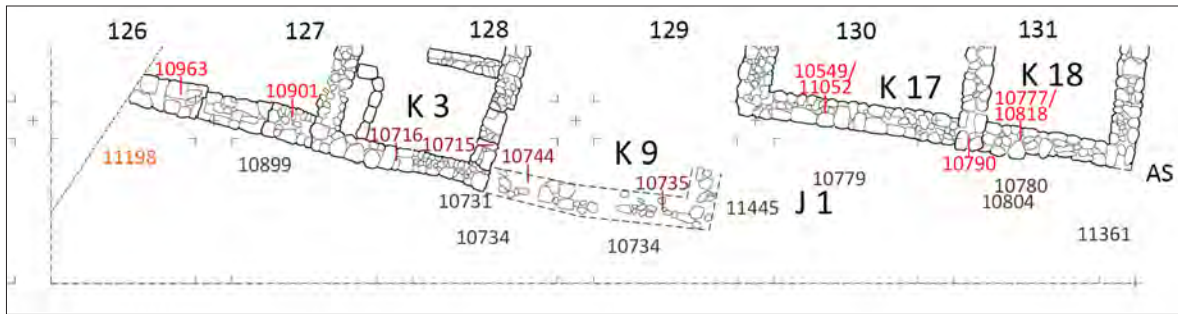


Fig. 2.86 Plan of Complexes J 1 in Area II in Stratum 4 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex J 1 is located south and west of Complex K and comprised fill layers Contexts 10734, 10964, 10975, 10988, 11203, 11221, 11226, 11361, 11377, 11378, 11445, which were already accumulated in Stratum 4 c⁶⁶ (Fig. 2.86).

The wall Contexts 10963 and 10901 with a wide entrance separated the Complexes J 1 into a southern and a northern part. Context 10963 yielded only a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111680-001). The contexts in the north remained the same as in Stratum 4 c, while the southern part was overlain by occupation layers Contexts 10899 and 11198. Context 10899 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 101010, TZ 101060) of Roman-Byzantine date and a glass sherd (TZ 111777-001). Context 11198 contained pottery sherds (TZ 101336, TZ 101341, TZ 101352), glass sherds (TZ 112304-001–TZ 112304-020; Fig. 2.87–2.89), and a fragment of a glass bracelet (TZ 112304-021; Fig. 2.90) from the Late Roman to the Umayyad periods, an iron nail (TZ 112199-001), a small copper sheet (TZ 112005-001), a fragment of a marble tile (TZ 112041-001), and a shell (TZ 112255-001).

New occupation layers were also found south of Complex K. Context 10731 contained pottery sherds (TZ 100845) of the Roman-Byzantine periods, glass sherds (TZ 111225-001–TZ 111225-009) of Roman to Umayyad date, a Hellenistic coin (TZ 111244-001; Fig. 2.91), a basalt quern (TZ 111319-001), and bones of sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 111256). In front of courtyard K 9 and south of room K 17 was the occupation layer Context 10779, which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100883) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111342-001–TZ 111342-006) of Late Roman to Umayyad



Fig. 2.87 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 112304-001. Dimensions: D opening 6.5, H 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.88 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 112304-002. Dimensions: D opening 4, H 2.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.89 Bottom sherd of glass goblet, TZ 112304-019. Dimension: D 4.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.90 Fragment of glass bracelet, TZ 112304-021. Dimension: D 7.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.91 Hasmonean coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111244-001. Dimension: D 1.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

date, a tessera (TZ 111455-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 111459-001), and animal bones (TZ 111336). Occupation layer Context 10780 was exposed south of courtyard K 18 and contained

⁶⁶ For the finds in these contexts cf. Chap. 2.2.2.2. Complex J 1.

pottery sherds (TZ 100884) of Roman to Umayyad date, a glass sherd (TZ 111406-001), and animal bones (TZ 111337). Context 10804 was excavated south of Context 10780. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100901) of Roman to Umayyad date and undat-

ed glass sherds (TZ 111403-001, TZ 111403-002). Context 11361 was found to the east of Context 10804, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 101538) of Roman-Byzantine date.

Complex J 2

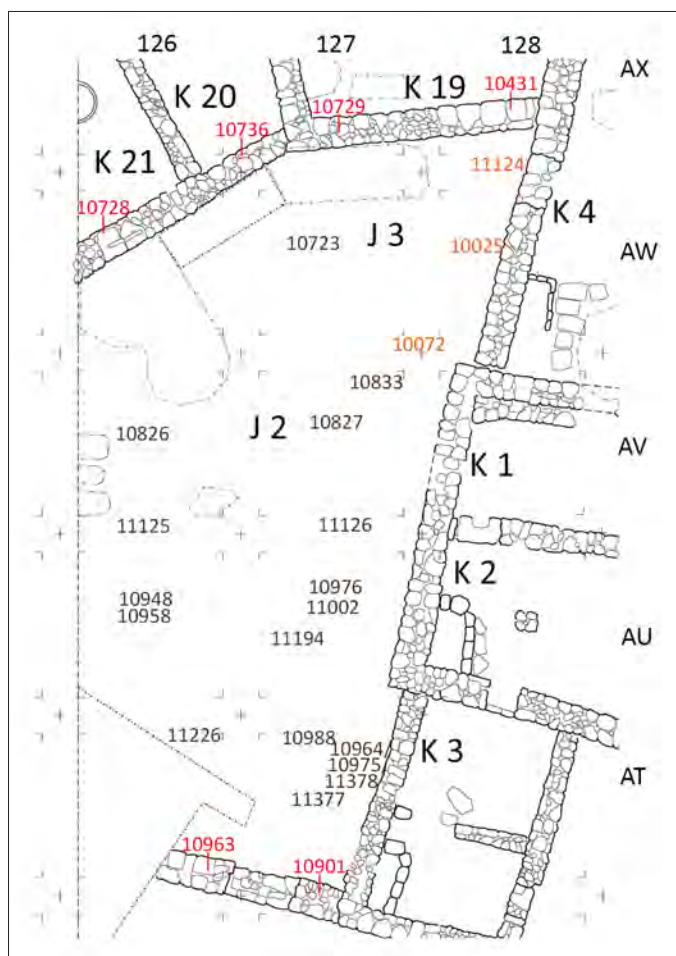


Fig. 2.92 Plan of Complexes J 2 and J 3 in Area II in Stratum 4 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

No separation was recognized between fill layers Contexts 10826, 10827, 10833, 10948, 10958, 10976, 11002, 11125, 11126, 11194, 11226 of Complex J 2 from Stratum 4 c to 4 b.a (Fig. 2.92)⁶⁷.

Complex J 3

The fill and occupation layers Contexts 10025, 10072, 10723, 10745, 10752, 10772, 10967, 11124, and 11301 in Complex J 3 remained the same as

in Stratum 4 c⁶⁸ (Fig. 2.92). The northern part of Complex J 3 and Complex I were overlain by the Complexes K 19, K 20, and K 21 along the contour line of the northern hill flank.

67 For the finds in these Contexts cf. Chap. 2.2.2.2. Complex J 2.

68 For the finds in these Contexts cf. Chap. 2.2.2.2. Complex J 3.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10025	AW 128	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10072	AW 128	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10723	AW 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10731	AS 128	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10734	AS 129	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10745	AX 127	Fill layer	J 3	–	✓	✓
10752	AW 126	Fill layer/wall collapse	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10772	AX 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	–	–
10779	AS 130	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10780	AS 131	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10804	AS 131	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10826	AV 126	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10827	AV 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10833	AV 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	–	–
10899	AS 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–
10901	AT 127	Wall	J 1/2	–	–	–
10948	AU 126	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10958	AU 126	Fill layer	J 2	–	✓	–
10963	AT 126	Wall	J 1/2	–	✓	–
10964	AT 132	Fill layer	J 1	–	–	–
10967	AY 127	Fill layer	J 3	–	–	–
10975	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10976	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10988	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–
11002	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	–	–	–
11124	AY 127	Fill layer	J 3	–	–	–
11125	AV 126	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11126	baulk AV/AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11194	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11198	AS 126	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–
11203	AS 126	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11221	AS 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11226	AT 126	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11301	AX 128	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
11361	AS 131/132	Fill layer	J 1	✓	–	–
11377	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	–	✓	–
11378	AT 127	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
11445	AS 130	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–

Tab. 2.19 Contexts of Complex J in Area II in Stratum 4 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

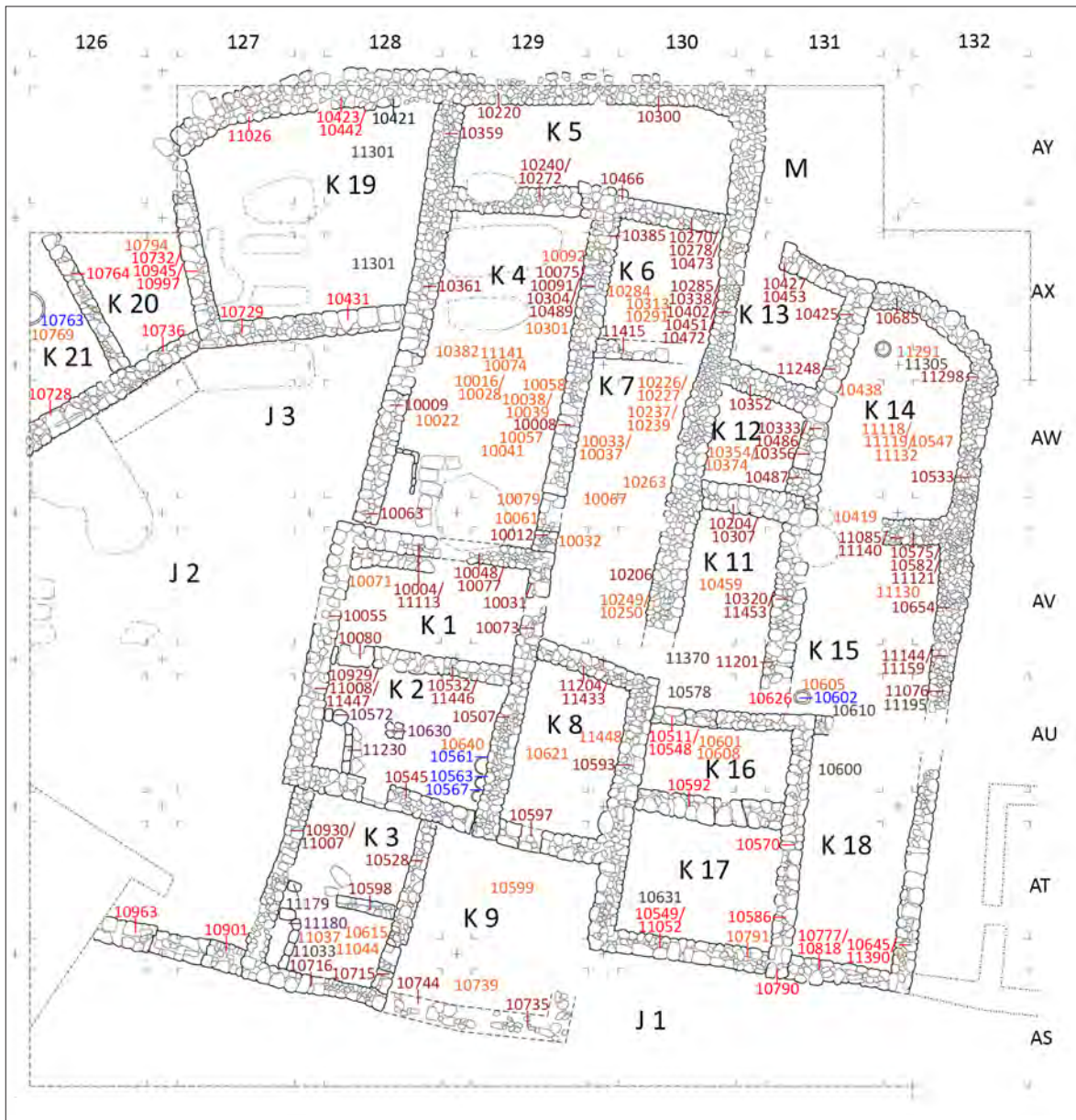
Complex K 

Fig. 2.93 Plan of Complex K in Area II in Stratum 4 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Large parts of Complex K remained unchanged compared to the layout in Stratum 4 c, *i.e.* the Complexes K 1, K 2, K 4, K 5, K 6, K 7, K 8, K 11, K 13, and K 14 (*Fig. 2.93*). However, there were changes in the internal layout of some rooms at the eastern side of the room complex, *i.e.* Com-

plexes K 15 and 16. The most important change took place in the northwest of the building with the construction of the closed courtyards K 19, K 20, and K 21. They were built as an eastern extension of the protective wall in Area I.

Complexes K 1, K 2, K 4 to K 8, K 13, K 14

The layout, walls and floors of the Complexes K 1, K 2, K 4, K 5, K 6, K 7, K 8, K 13, and K 14 were not changed in Stratum 4 a.b (*Fig. 2.93*)⁶⁹.

Complex K 3

The walls and installations Contexts 10715, 10716, 10930, 11007, 11028, 11037 of Complex K 3 remained as in Stratum 4 c (*Fig. 2.93*)⁷⁰. A large trough Context 11180 made of upright large stones—as already found in room K 2—was also constructed in the southwest corner of room K 3 (*Fig. 2.94*). Another smaller trough Context 11179 made of only one standing stone was built north of Context 11180.



Fig. 2.94 Large trough Context 11180 in the middle ground and remains of small trough Context 11179 in the foreground in K 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The pisé floor Context 11033 was found in front of the troughs. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 101175, TZ 101186, TZ 101197, TZ 101206) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman, Roman-Byzantine, Byzantine-Early Islamic date, glass sherds

(TZ 111811-001, TZ 111811-002; *Fig. 2.95* and *Fig. 2.96*), a rubbing stone (TZ 111628-001), a limestone object of undetermined function (TZ 111661-001) and bones of sheep/goat (TZ 111617, TZ 111619, TZ 111635). The stone pavement Contexts 10615/11044 was laid out in front of the interior of the entrance. It did not contain any finds.



Fig. 2.95 Rim sherd of glass flask, TZ 111811-001. Dimension: D opening 7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.96 Fragment of glass plate, TZ 111811-002. Dimension: D opening 14 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K 9

Walls Contexts 10597, 10735, 10739, and 10744 of courtyard Complex K 9 were preserved as in Stratum 4 c (*Fig. 2.93*)⁷¹. A new pavement Context 10599 was inserted into the courtyard, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 100625) of Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 111025-001), a limestone lid (TZ 110844-001; *Fig. 2.97*), a tessera (TZ 110845-001), and a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 110863-001).



Fig. 2.97 Stone lid, TZ 110844-001. Dimension: D 4.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

⁶⁹ For the finds in these Contexts cf. *Chap. 2.2.2.2. Complex K*.

⁷⁰ For the finds in these Contexts cf. *Chap. 2.2.2.2. Complex K 3*.

⁷¹ For the finds in these Contexts cf. *Chap. 2.2.2.2. Complex K 9*.

Complex K 11

The walls, floors and fill layers Contexts 10459, 10488, 11370, 10204, 10307, 10320, 11201, 11453 in courtyard Complex K 11 remained as in Stratum 4 c (*Fig. 2.93*)⁷². A fill layer Context 10578 was revealed at the southern end of courtyard K 11. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100589) of Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 110724-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 110775-001), and bones of sheep/goat, cattle and horse/mule/donkey (TZ 110767).

Complex K 12

The walls Contexts 10204, 10206, 10307, 10352, 10333, 10356, 10486, 10487 remained the same as in Stratum 4 c (*Fig. 2.93*)⁷³. Floor Context 10354 made from clay tiles and larger stones embedded in the clay layer Context 10374 was created in room K 12. It did not contain any finds.

Complex K 15

Floor Context 10419 and wall Contexts 11085 and 11140 between K 14 and K 15 remained unchanged in Stratum 4 b (*Fig. 2.93*). The eastern wall Contexts 10575/10582/11121/11144/11159/11076 and the western wall Contexts 10320/11453/11201 were also not changed. However, the presumed entrance to K 11 at the end of wall Context 11201 was probably blocked with some large stones labeled Context 10626. In this case, K 11 could only be reached from K 16 and K 7.

A tabun Context 10602 was placed in the south-west corner of K 15 directly in front of the presumed former entrance. The tabun was inserted into the pisé floor Context 10605, which contained a lot of ash and charcoal. This floor lay on top of fill layer Context 10610, which yielded Late Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad pottery (TZ 100620, TZ 100632, TZ 100645) and a cattle bone (TZ 110875). Pisé floor Context 10605 also contained Late Roman-Byzantine pottery sherds (TZ 100616) and some animal bones (TZ 110810).

Complexes K 16, K 17, K 18

Complexes K 16, K 17, and K 18 resulted from the reorganization of Complex K 10 in Stratum 4 c (*Fig. 2.93*). Only the west wall Context 10593 and the western part of the north wall Contexts 10511/10548/11442 with an entrance to K 11 were

preserved. The eastern part of the north wall Contexts 10619/11075/11218 was cut off to create access to K 15.

The former K 10 was divided into three rooms/courtyards by inserting a new wall Contexts 10570, 10586 and 10790 from north to south and another wall Context 10592 in east-west direction.

The former southern wall Contexts 11441/11388 of K 10 was removed and a new wall Contexts 10549/11052/10791 (south wall of K 17) and Contexts 10777/10818 (south wall of K 18) was constructed about 4 m further south.

The walls contained following finds: Context 10570 a limestone tool of undetermined function (TZ 110732-001) and a rubbing stone (TZ 110744-001); Context 10586 pottery sherds (TZ 101615) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Late Roman-Early Byzantine date (TZ 101615), glass sherds (TZ 112664-001–TZ 112664-007) of Roman and Byzantine-Umayyad date, a flint flake/tool (TZ 112550-001) and animal bones (TZ 112732); Context 10790 without finds; Context 10592 pottery sherds (TZ 100614, TZ 100652) of Byzantine, Byzantine-Umayyad and Iron Age date, a glass foot (TZ 111024-001) of a Late Roman-Byzantine goblet as well as a rubbing stone (TZ 112648-001); Context 10549 without finds; Context 11052 pottery sherds (TZ 101191) of Roman-Byzantine date and a glass sherd (TZ 112662-001); Contexts 10791, 10777, and 10818 without finds.

Room K 16 measured about 5 m in east-west and 2.5 m in north-south direction. A door gave access to K 15 in the north and another to K 17 in the south. The interior was covered with a pisé floor Contexts 10601 and 10608, which contained Late Roman-Byzantine pottery sherds (TZ 100617, TZ 100630), a glass sherd (TZ 111028-001), and bones from sheep/goat (TZ 110807, TZ 110882).

Room K 17 measured about 5 m in east-west and 6.3 m in north-south direction. The room was accessible from K 16 only through a door in the north wall. The floor was made of lime plaster and contained pottery sherds (TZ 101629, TZ 101635, TZ 101638, TZ 101642, TZ 101651, TZ 101656) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112666-001–TZ 112666-011) of By-

72 For the finds in these Contexts cf. *Chap. 2.2.2.2. Complex K 11*.

73 For the finds in these Contexts cf. *Chap. 2.2.2.2. Complex K 12*.



Fig. 2.98 Coin of in the fourth or fifth century AD, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112686-001. Dimension: D 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

zantine to Umayyad date, a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 112698-001), a flint rubbing stone (TZ 112699-001), a shell (TZ 112725-001), and animal bones (TZ 112735). The most important find is a coin (TZ 112686-001; Fig. 2.98) dating to the fourth or fifth century AD. This gives a *terminus post quem* for the floor in room K 17.

K 18 measured about 4 m from east to west and 10 m from north to south. The north front opened to K 15. A 1.2 m wide opening was found in the east wall between the east wall of K 15 and the east wall of K 18. It could not be determined if there was an entrance, but this location was the only opening through which K 15 and K 18 could be entered. The size, layout, and position suggest that this was a courtyard rather than a room. Fill layer Context 10600 covered the interior of K 18 and containing pottery sherds (TZ 100618, TZ 100627) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111026-001–TZ 111026-003) of Byzantine or Umayyad date, a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 110864-001), an iron nail (TZ 110970-001), and a shackle of a lock (TZ 110971-001).

Complexes K 19 to K 21

A new row of courtyards was built in the northwest of the former complex (Fig. 2.93). They follow the contour line of the hill and were likely the extension of the protective wall found in Area I. Since the walls followed the contour line of the hill, the ground-plan was radial, and the southern east-west extension was shorter than the northern east-west extension.

K 19 was attached to the courtyards K 4 and K 5 in the west. The north wall Contexts 10423/10442/11026 was built as a dry wall of large cobbles. Within the wall a cubic cut basalt stone was found as a spolia. The south wall Contexts 10431/10729 was built of cobbles in the upper part, but was probably founded on an older ashlar wall. The west wall Contexts 10732/10945/10997 was also built from cobbles. The courtyard measured about 8.5 m from north to south, 7 m in the east-west direction in the south and 9.5 m in the east-west direction in the north.

K 20 shared its eastern wall with K 19. The southern wall Context 10736 was built from cobbles. This wall continued southwest as Context 10728 and was the south wall of K 21. K 20 and K 21 were divided into two courtyards by a wall Context 10764 running from northwest to southeast. Since the courtyards K 20 and K 21 were only partially excavated, their dimensions cannot be determined. The pisé floor Context 10794 could be recognized in the northeast part of courtyard K 20. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100888) of Roman-Byzantine date, a metal plate (TZ 111277-001), a glass sherd (TZ 111341-001) of Roman to Umayyad date, a flint hammer (TZ 111460-001), and a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 111543-001).

In courtyard K 21, a tabun Context 10763 was embedded in a paving of clay tiles Context 10769. The pavement contained only a glass sherd (TZ 111292-001). Hellenistic to Byzantine pottery sherds (TZ 101193) were found among the remains of the tabun.

The walls of the courtyards yielded following finds: Context 10423 pottery sherds (TZ 100414) of Iron Age date, one tessera (TZ 110463-001), a fragment of quartzite (TZ 110497-001) and animal bones (TZ 110440); Context 10442 a pottery sherd (TZ 100413) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 11026 without finds; Context 10431 undetermined pottery sherds (TZ 101917) and glass sherds (TZ 113291-001, TZ 113291-002); Context 10729 pottery sherds (TZ 100831) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10732 pottery sherds (TZ 100833, TZ 100953, TZ 100966) of Roman-Byzantine date, a flint flake/tool (TZ 111392-001) and animal bones (TZ 111483); Context 10945 pottery sherds (TZ 101069) of Roman-Byzantine date; Contexts 10997, 10736 and 10728 without finds.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10004	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10008	AW 129	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10009	AW 128	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10012	AV 129	Wall	K 4	✓	–	✓
10016	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10022	AW 128	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10028	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10031	AV 129	Wall	K 1/7	✓	✓	–
10032	AV 129	Pavement	K 7	✓	✓	✓
10033	AW 129	Bedding for pavement	K 7	✓	–	✓
10037	AW 129	Bedding for pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10038	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	✓	–
10039	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	–
10041	AW 128	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10048	AV 128	Wall	K 1	–	✓	✓
10055	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	–
10057	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10058	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10061	AV 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10063	AW 128	Trough	K 4	–	–	–
10067	AW 129	Bedding for pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10071	AV 128	Pisé floor	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10073	AV 129	Wall	K 1/7/8	–	–	✓
10074	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	✓	–
10075	AW 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10077	AV 129	Wall	K 1/2	–	–	–
10079	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10080	AV 128	Wall	K 1/2	–	–	–
10091	AX 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10092	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	✓
10204	AW 130	Wall	K 11/12	–	–	–
10206	AW 130	Wall	K 7/11/12	–	–	–
10220	AY 129	Wall	K 5	✓	–	–
10226	AW 130	Bedding for pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10227	AW 130	Pavement	K 7	✓	✓	✓
10237	AW 130	Pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10239	AW 130	Bedding for pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10240	AY 129	Wall	K 4/5	–	–	–
10249	AV 130	Bedding for pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10250	AV 130	Bedding for pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10263	AV 130	Bedding for pavement	K 7	–	–	–

10270	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	–	✓	–
10272	AY 129	Wall	K 4/5	✓	✓	✓
10278	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	✓	✓	✓
10284	AX 130	Pavement	K 6	✓	✓	–
10285	AX 130	Wall	K 6/13	–	✓	–
10291	AX 130	Floor of terracotta tiles	K 6	–	✓	–
10300	AY 130	Wall	K 5	–	–	–
10304	AX 129	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10307	AW 131	Wall	K 11/12	–	–	–
10313	AX 130	Repair of floor	K 6	–	–	–
10320	AV 131	Wall	K 11/15	–	–	–
10333	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	–	–	–
10337	AX 130	Bedding for pavement	K 6	–	–	–
10338	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10352	AW 131	Wall	K 12/13	–	–	–
10354	AW 131	Pavement of clay tiles	K 12	–	–	–
10356	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	–	–	–
10359	AX 128	Wall	K 5	✓	✓	–
10361	AX 128	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10374	AW 131	Bedding for pavement	K 12	–	–	–
10382	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	✓
10396	AW 131	Fill layer	K 12	✓	–	–
10398	AW 131	Floor	K 12	–	–	–
10399	AW 131	Floor	K 12	–	–	–
10401	AX 131	Wall fill	K 6	–	–	✓
10418	AW 131	Tabun	K 12	–	–	–
10419	AW 131	Floor	K 14/15	–	–	–
10423	AY 128	Layer of wall 10442	K 19	✓	✓	✓
10425	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
10428	AX 131	Wall collapse	K 14	✓	–	–
10431	AX 128	Wall	K 19	✓	✓	–
10442	AY 128	Wall	K 19	✓	–	–
10451	AX 131	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10453	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
10459	AV 130	Floor/fill layer	K 11	✓	–	✓
10472	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10473	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	–	–	–
10477	AV 128	Fill layer	K 13	–	–	–
10486	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	✓	–	–
10487	AW 131	Door	K 12/14	–	–	–
10488	AV 131	Basin	K 11	–	✓	–
10489	AX 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10507	AU 129	Wall	K 2/8	✓	–	–

10511	AU 130	Wall	K 16	✓	✓	✓
10528	AT 128	Wall	K 2/8	✓	✓	–
10545	AT 129	Wall	K 2/3	✓	✓	–
10547	AW 132	Pavement	K 14	–	–	–
10548	AU 130	Wall	K 16	✓	–	✓
10549	AT 130	Wall	K 17	–	–	–
10561	AU 129	Tabun	K 2	✓	✓	–
10562	AU 129	Tabun	K 2	✓	–	–
10563	AU 129	Cooking pit	K 2	✓	✓	–
10567	AU 129	Cooking pit	K 2	–	–	–
10570	AT 131	Wall	K 16/17/18	–	✓	–
10575	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	✓	–	✓
10578	AU 130	Fill layer	K 11	✓	✓	✓
10582	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
10586	AU 131	Wall	K 17/18	✓	✓	✓
10592	AT 130	Wall	K 16/17	✓	✓	–
10593	AU 130	Wall	K 8	✓	–	–
10597	AU 129	Wall	K 8/9	✓	✓	–
10598	AT 128	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	–
10599	AT 129	Floor	K 9	✓	✓	✓
10600	AU 131	Fill layer	K 18	✓	✓	–
10601	AU 130	Floor	K 16	✓	–	✓
10602	AU 131	Tabun	K 15	–	–	–
10605	AU 131	Fill layer	K 15	✓	–	✓
10608	AU 130	loor	K 16	✓	✓	✓
10610	AU 131	Fill layer	K 15	✓	–	✓
10615	AT 128	Pavement	K 3	–	–	–
10619	AU 131	Wall	K 10/15	–	–	–
10621	AU 129	Bedding for pavement	K 8	✓	✓	✓
10628	AU 131	Fill layer	K 15	✓	✓	✓
10630	AU 128	Pillar base	K 2	–	–	–
10631	AT 130	Floor	K 17	✓	✓	✓
10637	AU 129	Tabun	K 8	–	–	–
10640	AU 129	Floor	K 2	–	–	–
10645	AT 132	Wall	K 18	✓	–	–
10685	AX 132	Wall	K 14	✓	–	–
10715	AS 128	Wall	K 3/9	✓	–	✓
10716	AS 128	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
10728	AW 128	Wall	K 21	–	–	–
10729	AX 127	Wall	K 19	✓	–	–
10732	AX 127	Wall	K 19/20	✓	✓	✓
10735	AS 129	Wall	K 9	✓	✓	–
10736	AX 127	Wall	K 20	–	–	–

10739	AS 129	Floor	K 9	✓	✓	✓
10744	AS 128	Wall	K 9	✓	✓	–
10763	AX 126	Tabun	K 21	✓	–	–
10764	AX 126	Wall	K 19/20	–	–	–
10769	AX 126	Floor	K 21	✓	✓	–
10777	AS 131	Wall	K 18	–	–	–
10791	AS 131	Pavement	K 17	–	–	–
10794	AX 126	Floor	K 19/20	✓	✓	–
10818	AS 131	Wall	K 18	–	–	–
10930	AT 127	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
10945	AY 127	Wall	K 19/20	✓	–	–
10997	AY 127	Wall	K 19/20	–	–	–
11007	AT 127	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
11026	AY 127	Wall	K 19	–	–	–
11028	AT 128	Tabun	K 3	–	–	–
11033	AT 128	Fill layer	K 3	✓	✓	–
11037	AT 128	Floor	K 3	✓	✓	✓
11044	AT 128	Pavement	K 3	–	–	–
11052	AT 130	Wall	K 17	✓	✓	–
11075	AU 132	Wall	K 10/15	–	–	–
11085	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	✓	✓	✓
11113	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	–	–
11118	AW 132	Pisé floor	K 14	–	✓	–
11119	AW 132	Pavement	K 14	✓	✓	–
11121	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
11132	AW 132	Bedding for pavement	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11140	AW 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
11141	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
11144	AV 132	Wall	K 15	✓	–	✓
11159	AV 132	Wall	K 15	✓	–	✓
11179	AT 127	Trough	K 3	–	–	–
11180	AT 127	Trough	K 3	–	–	–
11201	AV 131	Wall	K 11/15	✓	–	–
11204	AV 129	Wall	K 7/8	–	–	–
11218	AU 132	Wall	K 10/15	✓	–	✓
11248	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
11291	AX 132	Pavement	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11298	AX 132	Wall	K 14	–	✓	–
11305	AX 132	Fill layer	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11334	AT 132	Fill layer	K 10	✓	✓	✓
11356	AT 131	Fill layer	K 10	✓	✓	–
11370	AV 130	Fill layer/clay floor	K 11	✓	✓	✓
11378	AT 127	Fill layer	K 10	✓	✓	✓

11390	AT 132	Wall	K 18	✓	✓	–
11415	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
11433	AU 130	Wall	K 7/8	–	–	–
11441	AT 130	Wall	K 10	✓	✓	–
11442	AU 130	Wall	K 16	–	–	–
11453	AV 130	Wall	K 11/15	–	–	–

Tab. 2.20 Contexts of Complex K in Area II in Stratum 4 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex M

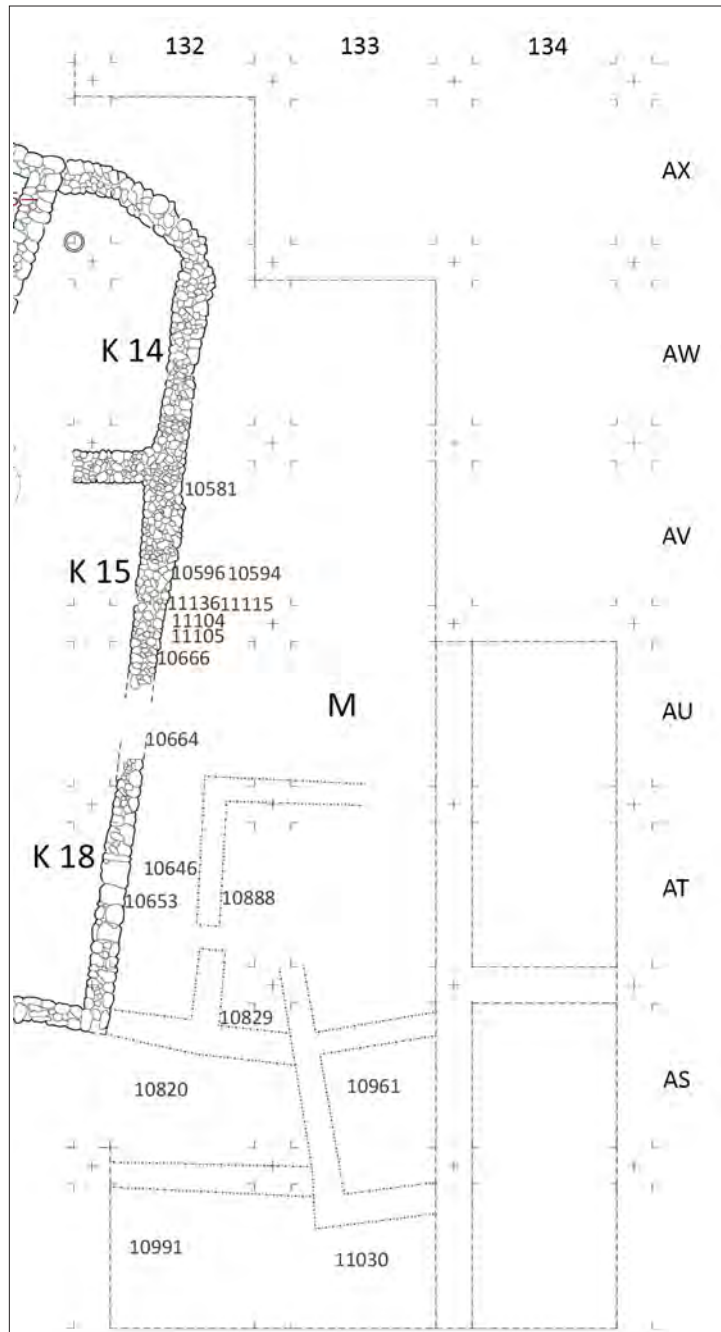


Fig. 2.99 Plan of Complex M in Area II in Stratum 4 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The undeveloped area to the east of building Complex K was designated as Complex M (Fig. 2.99). The contexts found there were accumulations of sediment with finds of different periods. Because the terrain slopes steeply toward the north and east edges, material of earlier periods occurred more fre-

quently in the contexts located there. In some cases, the distinction between the different accumulation phases was not possible, so that it started already in Stratum 5 or 4 c (see below).

The fill layers contained following finds: Context 10581 pottery sherds (TZ 100592, TZ 100598,

TZ 100612, TZ 100623, TZ 100635) of Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111019-001–TZ 111019-003) of Byzantine date, a flint flake/tool (TZ 110774-001), a basalt quern (TZ 110828-001), bones of cattle, goat/sheep, horse/mule/donkey (TZ 110765, TZ 110787, TZ 110806); Context 10594 pottery sherds (TZ 100604, TZ 100622, TZ 100638, TZ 100694, TZ 100698, TZ 100706) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, a sling stone (TZ 110799-001), a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 110934-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 110943-001), an iron nail (TZ 110960-001), bones from cattle, goat, goat/sheep (TZ 110880, TZ 111015); Context 10646 pottery sherds (TZ 100691) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10653 pottery sherds (TZ 100697, TZ 100709, TZ 100723, TZ 101017) of Iron Age, Hellenistic Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine date; a sherd of a glass bowl (TZ 111046-001) of Byzantine or Islamic date, an iron nail (TZ 111003-001) and animal

bones (TZ 111502); Context 10820 pottery sherds (TZ 100931, TZ 101096) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111402-001, TZ 111767-001, TZ 111767-002) of Roman-Byzantine date, a sling stone (TZ 111681-001), a shell (TZ 111590-001) and bones from cattle and chicken (TZ 111579); Context 10829 pottery sherds (TZ 100916, TZ 100936) of Roman and Roman-Byzantine date; a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111425-001), three tesserae (TZ 111444-001, TZ 111735-001), animal bones of sheep/goat (TZ 111350); Context 10991 pottery sherds (TZ 101124, TZ 101154, TZ 101174) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a functional copper/bronze ring (TZ 111610-001), and a silicate rubbing stone (TZ 111751-001).

The sediment accumulation in Context 10596 and 10961 had already begun in Stratum 5⁷⁴, and sediment accumulation in Contexts 10664, 10888, 11105, 11115, 11136 had already started in Stratum 4 c⁷⁵.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10581	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10594	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10596	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10646	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	–	–
10653	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10664	AU 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10820	AS 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10829	AS 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10991	AR 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	–
11105	AV 132	Fill layer	M	–	–	–
11115	AV 132	Fill layer	M	–	✓	–
11136	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 2.21 Contexts of Complex M in Area II in Stratum 4 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

74 For the material from these contexts cf. *Chap. 1.2.1.2. Complexes M 1, M 3 and M 4*.

75 For the material from these contexts cf. *Chap. 2.2.2.2. Complex M*.

2.2.5. Stratum 4 a in Area I

2.2.5.1. Introduction



Fig. 2.100 Plan of Complexes A to H in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The architectural remains of Area I in Stratum 4 a comprised the buildings and unbuilt areas Complexes A through H (Fig. 2.100). The general layout of the buildings in Stratum 4 a largely

resembles Stratum 4 b. Only minor changes were undertaken by inserting some partition walls and compartments in some rooms or closing of former open courtyards.

2.2.5.2. Building Description

Complex A

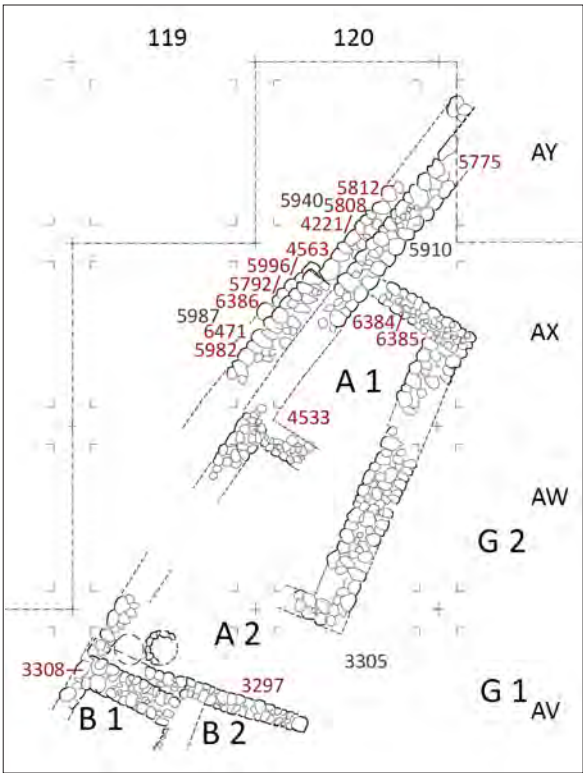


Fig. 2.101 Plan of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/ GPiA).

Complex A 1

The west wall and tower in Complex A 1 were not altered (Fig. 2.101). Only the fill layer Context 5910 of hard, loamy sediment was accumulated in the north, which did not contain any finds.

Complex A 2

The boundaries of Complex A 2 between Complex A 1 to the north, rooms B 1 and B 2 to the south, and open area G 2 to the east remained the same as in Stratum 4 b (Fig. 2.101).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3305	AR 120	Fill layer	A 2	✓	✓	–
4221	AT 120	Wall	A 1	✓	✓	–
4533	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	✓	–
4563	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–

5775	AU 120	Wall	A 1	✓	–	–
5792	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5808	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5812	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5910	AT/AU 120/121	Fill layer	A 1	–	–	–
5982	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5987	AT 119	Fill layer	A 1	–	–	–
5996	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6384	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6385	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6386	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6471	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–

Tab. 2.22 Contexts of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex B

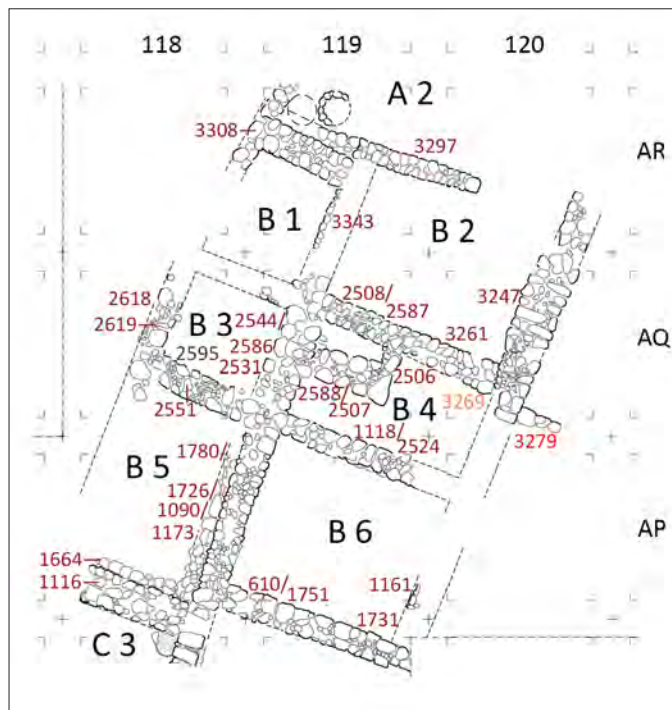


Fig. 2.102 Plan of Complex B in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complexes B 1, B 2

The rooms B 1 and B 2 were not changed compared to the layout in Stratum 4 b (Fig. 2.102). No new floors or fill layers could be recognized.

Complex B 3

The layout of Complex B 3 remained the same as in Stratum 4 b (Fig. 2.102). Inside the room, only a fill layer Context 2595 was encountered, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 004185, TZ 004305) mainly of Roman-Byzantine date with some exceptions of

Iron Age and Hellenistic-Roman date. Additionally, an iron nail (TZ 10001-001), two flint flakes/tools (TZ 009755-001, TZ 009762-001), bones from goat/sheep and cattle, as well as a Late Bronze Age cylinder seal (TZ 009798-001)⁷⁶ were found.

Complex B 4

The overall layout of room B 4 remained the same as in Stratum 4 b (*Fig. 2.102*). However, a stone

pavement was constructed in the northeast corner of the room, just in the area where the entrance was assumed to be. A basalt rubbing stone (TZ 011397-001) was found between the pavement stones.

Complexes B 5, B 6

In rooms B 5 and B 6, no changes in the ground-plan were observed and no new floors or fill layers were added (*Fig. 2.102*).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
610	AO 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	✓	–	–
1090	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1116	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/C 3	–	–	–
1118	AP 119	Wall	B 4/6	–	–	–
1161	AP 119	Wall	B 6	–	–	–
1173	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1664	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/C 3	–	–	–
1726	AP 118/119	Wall	B 5/6	–	✓	–
1731	AP 118/119	Fill layer/wall collapse	B 6	✓	✓	✓
1751	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	✓	–	–
1780	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	✓	–	–
2506	AQ 119	Wall	B 4	–	–	–
2507	AQ 119	Wall	B 4	✓	✓	✓
2508	AQ 119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2524	AQ 119	Wall	B 4/6	–	–	–
2531	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	–	–	–
2544	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	–	–	–
2551	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/5	✓	–	✓
2586	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	✓	–	✓
2587	AQ 118/119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2588	AQ 119	Wall	B 4	–	–	–
2595	AQ 118	Fill layer	B 5	✓	✓	✓
2618	AQ 118	Wall	B 3	✓	✓	✓
2619	AQ 118	Wall	B 3	✓	–	–
3247	AQ 120	Wall	B 2	✓	✓	✓
3261	AQ 120	Wall	B 2/4	✓	✓	–
3269	AQ 120	Pavement	B 4	–	✓	–

76 For a detailed description of the Late Bronze Age cylinder seal see Soenneken – Häser 2022, 497 Tab. 2.24; 2.25 Fig. 2.508. Room B 3 was situated immediately above the cella of the Late Bronze Age temple, where a large num-

ber of cylinder seals were ritually deposited. Cylinder seal TZ 009798-001 was relocated to the Byzantine Stratum, probably by digging a pit or the foundation pits of the walls.

3279	AQ 120	Wall	B 4	–	–	–
3297	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3308	AR 118/119	Wall	B 1	✓	✓	–
3343	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	–	–	–

Tab. 2.23 Contexts of Complex B in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex C

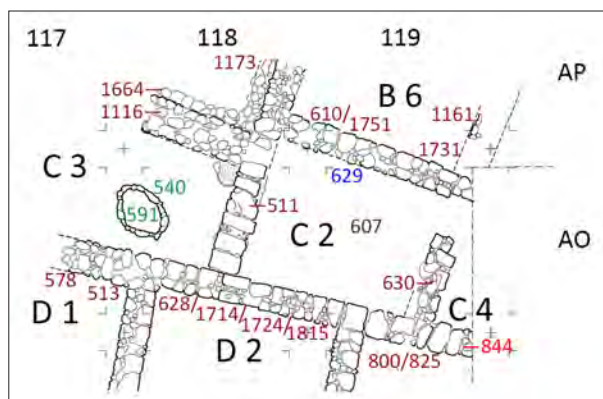


Fig. 2.103 Plan of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Only minor alterations were carried out in Complex C (Fig. 2.103). The most noticeable change is the closure between Complex C 4 and courtyard F.

Complex C 2

Fill layer Context 607 was accumulated in Complex C 2 (Fig. 2.103). The large number of finds underlines the interpretation of this complex as a courtyard. The layer yielded few Bronze/Iron Age and mostly Roman-Byzantine pottery sherds (TZ 002062, TZ 002266), bones of sheep, goat, cattle, pig, and chicken (TZ 002237, TZ 002508, TZ 002512, TZ 002513), a bronze coin (TZ 002532-001) minted under the reign of Hadrian between AD 117 and 138, as well as another coin (TZ 002532-002) dated between AD 400 and 450. The latter coin represents a clear *terminus post quem* for the fill.

The cooking pit Context 629, surrounded by small pebbles and filled with ashy sediment, was found embedded in the fill layer Context 607.

It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 002083) from the Bronze/Iron Age and Late Byzantine periods.

Complex C 3

The construction of Complex C 3 was not changed and no new fill layers or floors were inserted (Fig. 2.103).

Complex C 4

Complex C 4 was located east of courtyard C 2 in Square AO 120 (Fig. 2.103). It was bounded on the west by wall Context 630 and on the south by wall Context 844, which was constructed in Stratum 4 a. Wall 844 also closed the entrance from courtyard Complex F in the south to Complex C in the north. The boundary to the north and east could not be determined due to the limitation of the excavation area.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
511	AO 118	Wall	C 2/3	–	–	–
513	AO 118	Wall	C 3/D 1	✓	–	–
540	AO 118	pit	C 3/D 1	✓	✓	–
578	AO 117	Wall	C 3/D 1	✓	–	–
591	AO 118	Pit fill	C 3/D 1	✓	–	✓
607	AO 119	Fill layer	C 2	✓	✓	✓
610	AO 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	✓	–	–
628	AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
629	AO 119	Tabun	C 2	✓	–	–
630	AO 119	Wall	C 2/C 4	–	–	–
800	AN 119	Wall	C 2/F	✓	✓	✓
825	AN 119	Wall	C 4/F	–	–	–
844	AM 119	Wall	C 4/F	–	–	–
1116	AO/AP 118	Wall	C 3/B 5	–	–	–
1714	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1724	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
1731	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	–	✓	–
1751	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	✓	–	–
1815	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 2.24 Contexts of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex D

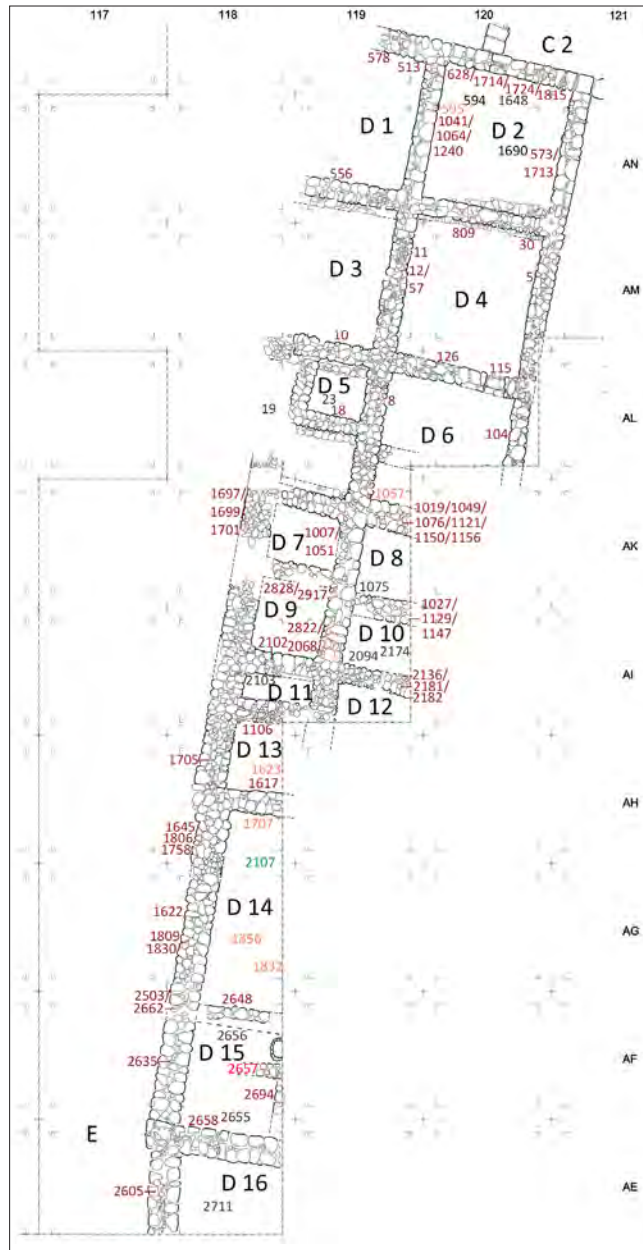


Fig. 2.104 Plan of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex D 1, D 3

The ground-plan of Complex D 1 and D 3 remained unchanged (*Fig. 2.104*). Probably the western walls of these rooms were missing, so they were no longer in use.

Complex D 2

The layout of room D 2 was not changed. In the northwest corner, the remains of a pisé floor Context 595 were uncovered (*Fig. 2.104*). A fill layer Context 1648 contained pottery sherds (TZ 003128) of Iron Age and Byzantine date, a sherd of a glass window pane (TZ 007803-001), a basalt rubbing stone

(TZ 007854-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 007873-001) and bones of sheep/goat (TZ 007835).

Complex D 4

The construction of room D 4 remained unchanged (*Fig. 2.104*). In the northwest corner, the fill layer Context 11 was found, which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 001126) of Bronze/Age and Byzantine date.

Complex D 5

Room D 5 in Stratum 4 b was modified by the construction of a small compartment with wall Context 18 to the west and south (*Fig. 2.104*). The fill layer Context 23 contained pottery sherds (TZ 001081) of Bronze/Iron Age and Byzantine date. The west wall was probably missing and the southern part of the room unused. This space was filled with Context 19, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 001162, TZ 001414) of Bronze/Iron Age and Byzantine date.

Complex D 6

The remains of a stone wall running from wall Context 8 to the west separated room D 6 into a northern and a southern part (*Fig. 2.104*). Since these remains are only 0.6 m long, it is not clear whether the room was completely divided. A small part of a stone pavement Context 1057 remained in the southwest corner of the room.

Complexes D 7 to D 9

Rooms D 7, D 8, and D 9 remained unchanged compared to the layout of Stratum 4 b (*Fig. 2.104*).

Complex D 10

The small room D 10 was not changed, but the new fill layer Context 2094 was found there (*Fig. 2.104*). It contained pottery sherds (TZ 003707) of Bronze/Iron Age and Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 008754), two glass beads (TZ 008887-001, TZ 008887-002), a flint flake/tool (TZ 008787-001), a rubbing stone (TZ 008898-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 008798-001, TZ 008905-001), a tessera (TZ 009013-001), a shell (TZ 009045-001), bones from goat/sheep, cattle (TZ 008757, TZ 008930, TZ 008932), a Hellenistic coin (TZ 008877-001), a coin of Constantinus I or one

of his sons (TZ 008869-001) dated to c. AD 335–341 and an Aes 4 (TZ 008876-001) minted under the rule of Arcadius between AD 383 and 386. The latter coin represents a clear *terminus post quem* for the fill of the room.

Another fill Context 2174 contained pottery sherds (TZ 003784) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine periods, glass sherds (TZ 009050-001, TZ 009050-002) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, two basalt querns (TZ 009162-001, TZ 009173), three basalt rubbing stones (TZ 009166-001, TZ 009169-001, TZ 009173-001), tesserae (TZ 009175-001), and animal bones (TZ 009074).

Complex D 11

Room D 11 remained unchanged, but a fill layer Context 2103 was accumulated inside (*Fig. 2.104*). It contained pottery sherds (TZ 003684) of Bronze/Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, a flint hammer (TZ 008823-001), some tesserae (TZ 008837), and animal bones (TZ 008957).

Complexes D 12, D 13

Rooms D 12 and D 13 remained unchanged and no fill layers and floors were placed (*Fig. 2.104*).

Complex D 14

The layout of Room D 14 was not changed, but new floors were constructed (*Fig. 2.104*): Context 1707 was a pisé floor in the northern part of the room which contained pottery sherds (TZ 003179) of Iron Age and Byzantine date and animal bones (TZ 007966); Context 1865 was a pisé floor in the center of the room with pottery sherds (TZ 003351, TZ 003388) of Iron Age and Byzantine date and animal bones (TZ 008295); Context 1832 was a pisé floor in the southern part of the room yielding pottery sherds (TZ 003310) of Bronze/Iron Age and Byzantine date, a carnelian bead (TZ 008124-001), a mortar bowl (TZ 008192-001), a copper bracelet (TZ 008120-001), and bones from goat and cattle (TZ 008244).

Complex D 15

Room D 15 was slightly altered by the construction of wall Context 2657 from east to west over a length of about 0.7 m in the center of the room (*Fig. 2.104*). A fill layer Context 2656 was found

in the northern part of the room. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 004249, TZ 004267, TZ 004301) of Bronze/Iron Age and Byzantine date, two flint flakes/tools (TZ 009740, TZ 009756), a basalt quern (TZ 009888-001), bones from cattle, sheep and goat (TZ 009781, TZ 009796, TZ 009826), and a shell (TZ 009814-001).

Another fill layer Context 2655 was uncovered in the southern part of room D 15. It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 004257, TZ 004263) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, and Byzantine date, flint flakes/tools (TZ 009741, TZ 009759), and bones from cattle and sheep/goat (TZ 009793).

Complex D 16

Room D 16 remained unchanged (*Fig. 2.104*). A fill layer Context 2711 was uncovered that contained pottery sherds (TZ 004313) dating to the Bronze/Iron Age, to the Hellenistic-Roman and to the Byzantine periods. Additionally, a glass sherd (TZ 010045-001) of a Hellenistic-Early Roman date, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 009878-001), a Hellenistic coin (TZ 010007-001), an iron nail (TZ 010008-001) and animal bones (TZ 009841) were found.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
5	AM 118	Wall	D 4	–	–	–
8	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
10	AL 117	Wall	D 3/5	–	–	–
12	AM 117	Wall	D 3/4	✓	✓	–
18	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
19	AL 117	Fill layer	D 5	✓	–	–
23	AL 117	Fill layer	D 5	✓	✓	✓
30	AM 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
104	AL 118	Wall	D 6	–	–	–
115	AL 118	Threshold	D 4/6	–	–	–
126	AL 118	Wall	D 4/6	–	–	–
513	AO 118	Wall	D 1	✓	–	–
556	AN 117	Wall	D 1/3	✓	–	–
573	AN 119	Wall	D 2	✓	–	–
578	AO 117	Wall	D 1	✓	–	–
594	AN 118	Mortar	D 2	–	✓	–
595	AN 118	Pisé floor	D 2	–	–	–
628	AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
809	AN 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
1007	AK 117	Wall	D 7/8	–	–	–
1019	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	✓	–
1027	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1041	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
1049	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	✓	✓	✓
1051	AK 117	Wall	D 7/8	✓	–	–
1057	AK 117	Pisé floor	D 6	–	–	–
1064	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	✓	✓	–
1075	AK 117	Fill layer	D 8	✓	✓	✓
1076	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	–	–

1106	AI 116	Wall	D 11/13	–	–	–
1121	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	✓	✓	✓
1129	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1147	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	–	–
1150	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	–	–
1156	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	–	–
1240	AN 118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
1617	AH 116	Wall	D 13/14	✓	✓	✓
1622	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1623	AH 116	Pisé floor	D 13	✓	✓	–
1645	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1646	AM 117	Wall	D 5/7	✓	✓	✓
1648	AN/AO 118	Pisé floor/fill layer	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1697	AK 116/117	Wall	D 7	–	–	–
1699	AK/AL 117	Wall	D 7	–	–	–
1701	AK/AL 117	Wall collapse	D 7	✓	–	–
1705	AH 116	Wall	D 13	–	–	–
1707	AH 116	Pisé floor	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1713	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
1714	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1724	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
1758	AG 116	Wall	D 14	–	–	–
1806	AG/AH 116	Wall	D 14	✓	–	✓
1809	AG 116	Wall collapse	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1815	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1830	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1832	AG 116	Pisé floor/fill layer	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1856	AG 116	Pisé floor	D 14	✓	–	✓
2068	AI 117	Wall	D 9/10	✓	✓	✓
2094	AI 117	Fill layer	D 10	✓	✓	✓
2102	AI 117	Wall	D 9/11	–	–	–
2103	AI 117	Fill layer	D 11	✓	✓	✓
2136	AI 117	Wall	D 10/12	✓	✓	–
2174	AI 117	Fill layer	D 10	✓	✓	✓
2181	AI 117	Wall	D 10/12	–	–	–
2182	AI 117	Wall	D 10/12	–	–	–
2503	AF/AG 116	Wall	D 14/15	✓	✓	✓
2605	AF 116	Wall	D 16	✓	✓	–
2635	AF/AG 115	Wall	D 15	–	–	–
2648	AF/AG 116	Wall	D 14/15	–	–	–
2655	AF 116	Fill layer	D 15	✓	✓	✓
2656	AF 116	Fill layer	D 15	✓	✓	✓
2657	AF 116	Wall	D 15	–	–	–

2658	AE 116	Wall	D 15/16	✓	✓	✓
2662	AF/AG 116	Wall collapse	D 14/15	✓	–	–
2694	AF 116	Wall	D 15	–	–	–
2711	AE 116	Fill layer	D 16	✓	✓	✓
2822	AI 117	Wall	D 9/10	✓	✓	✓
2828	AI 117	Wall	D 7/9	–	–	–
2917	AI 117	Wall	D 7/9	–	–	–

Tab. 2.25 Contexts of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex E

The former Complex E was covered by room D 16 (Fig. 2.100 and Fig. 2.104). Only to the west of Complex D an undeveloped space remained, which did not yield any specific finds.

Complex F

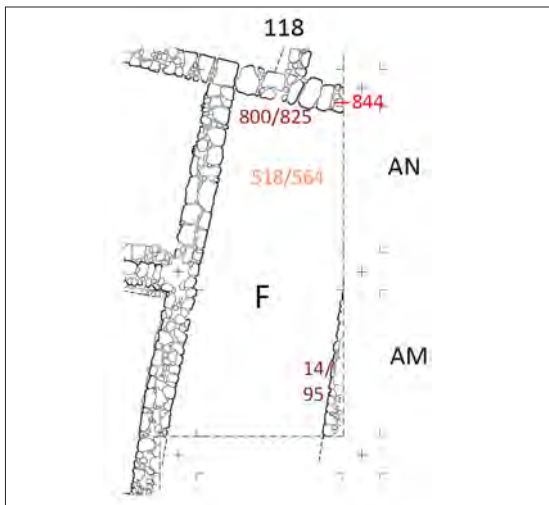


Fig. 2.105 Plan of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The courtyard Complex F was closed in the east by wall Contexts 14/95 made from hewn stones (Fig. 2.105).

The access to Complex C was blocked by the extension of the wall Contexts 800/825 with a wall Context 844 consisting of large blocks.

A stone pavement Context 518 was constructed on which numerous pottery sherds (TZ 002031) of mainly Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 002166-001–TZ 002166-004) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, a basalt weight stone (TZ 002163-001), a shell (TZ 002285-001), and animal bones (TZ 002165) were found.

A pisé floor Context 564 was uncovered in the northeast and the southwest corners, containing pottery sherds (TZ 002053) of mainly Byzantine date and a glass sherd (TZ 002338-001).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
14	AM 119	Wall	F	–	–	–
95	AM 119	Wall	F	–	–	–
518	AN 119	Pisé floor and fill layer	F	✓	✓	✓
564	AN 119	Pisé floor	F	✓	✓	–
800	AN 119	Wall and cut stones	F/C 2	✓	✓	✓
825	AN 119	Wall and cut stones	F/C 2	–	–	–
844	AM 119	Dry stone wall from ashlar	F/C 4	–	–	–

Tab. 2.26 Contexts of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex G

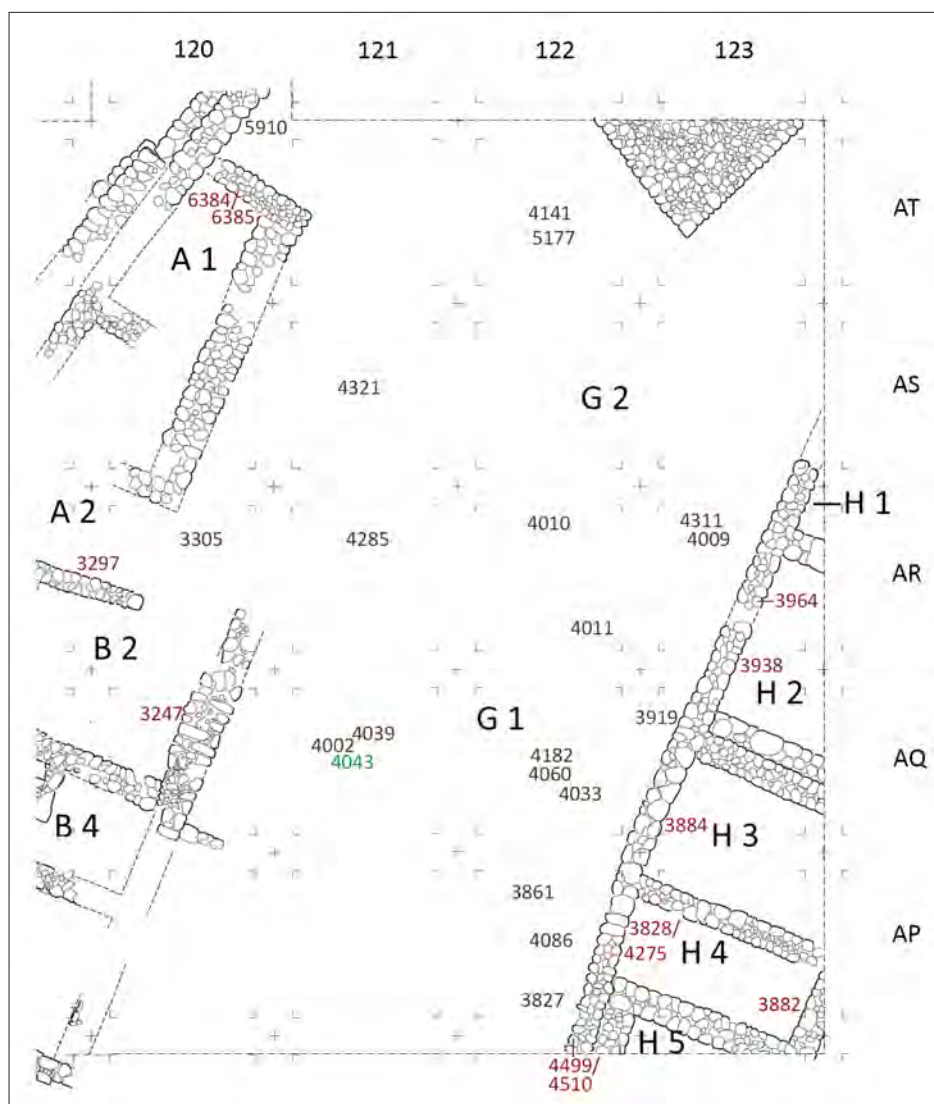


Fig. 2.106 Plan of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex G remained a dumping area based on the accumulation of new fill layers in Complex G 1 (Fig. 2.106).

Complex G 1

New fill layers were accumulated between Complex B to the west and Complex H to the east (Fig. 2.106). Fill layer Context 4039 comprised ashy sediment; fill layer Context 4060 contained pottery sherds (TZ 005823) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine date as well as glass sherds (TZ 013046-001, TZ 013046-002) of Hel-

lenistic-Roman date; fill layer Context 4033 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 005810, TZ 005839) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman but mainly of Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 013064-001) of Hellenistic-Roman date, an iron nail (TZ 013019-001), a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 013318-001), and three basalt rubbing stones (TZ 013339-001, TZ 013441-001, TZ 013447-001).

Context 3861 comprised mud brick remains and pieces of broken tabuns in an ashy sediment. It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 005642) of Byzantine-Umayyad date and a glass sherd (TZ 012954-001) of Hellenistic-Roman date.

Context 4086 was a fill layer containing the remains of broken tabuns and pottery sherds (TZ 005865) dating mainly to the Roman-Byzantine period.

Context 3827 contained also broken mud-bricks. The pottery sherds in this layer (TZ 005620, TZ 005635, TZ 005654, TZ 005833) are of Iron

Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine date. Additionally, a glass bead (TZ 012798-001), flint flakes/tools (TZ 012775, TZ 012858), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 012801-001, TZ 012852-001), a shell (TZ 012787-001), a bronze drop (TZ 012757-001), a Hellenistic coin (TZ 012759-001) and a Roman coin (TZ 012760-001) were found.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3827	AP 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
3861	AP 122	Fill	G 1	✓	✓	–
3919	AQ 123	Fill layer	G 1	–	–	–
4002	AQ 121	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	–
4009	AR 123	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	–
4010	AR 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	–
4011	AR 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4033	AQ 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	–
4039	AQ 121	Pit fill	G 1	–	–	–
4043	AQ 121	Stone alignment of pit	G 1	–	–	–
4060	AQ 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4086	AP 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	–
4141	AT 122	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	✓
4182	AQ 122	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4285	AR 121	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4311	AR 123	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	–
4321	AS 121	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	✓
5177	AT 122	Fill layer	G 2	–	–	–

Tab. 2.27 Contexts of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex H

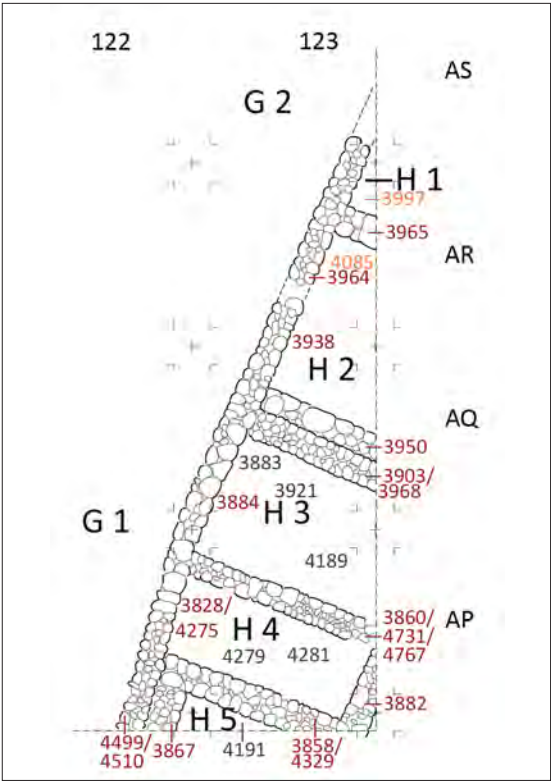


Fig. 2.107 Plan of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The layout of Complex H remained unchanged in Stratum 4 a (Fig. 2.107). Only a floor was inserted in room H 2 and two fill layers were uncovered in room H 3.

Complexes H 1, H 4, H 5

The rooms of the Complexes H 1, H 4, H 5 were unchanged and no new floors or fill layers could be recognized (Fig. 2.107).

Complex H 2

Room H 2 was not changed but the new pisé floor Context 4085 was installed in the northern part of the room (Fig. 2.107). No finds were associated with this floor.

Complex H 3

The layout of room H 3 remained also unchanged (Fig. 2.107). However, two fill layers could be uncovered. Context 3883 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 005834) of Roman-Byzantine date. Context 3921 contained the remains of a tabun.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3828	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	–
3858	AP 123	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	✓
3860	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
3867	AP 123	Wall	H 5	✓	–	–
3882	AP 123	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
3883	AQ 123	Fill layer	H 3	✓	–	–
3884	AQ 123	Wall	H 3	✓	✓	✓
3903	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	✓
3921	AQ 123	Fill layer	H 3	✓	–	–
3938	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3950	AQ 123	Wall	H 2	✓	✓	✓
3964	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3965	AR 123	Wall	H 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3968	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	–
3997	AR 123	Wall collapse	H 1	✓	✓	–
4189	AP 123	Fill layer	H 3	✓	–	–

4191	AP 123	Fill layer	H 5	✓	–	✓
4275	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
4279	AP 123	Fill layer	H 4	✓	✓	✓
4281	AP 123	Fill layer	H 4	✓	✓	✓
4329	AP 123	Wall	H 4/5	✓	✓	✓
4499	AP 122	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	✓
4510	AP 122	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	–
4731	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
4767	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	–	✓	–

Tab. 2.28 Contexts of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.2.6. Stratum 4 in Area III

2.2.6.1. Introduction

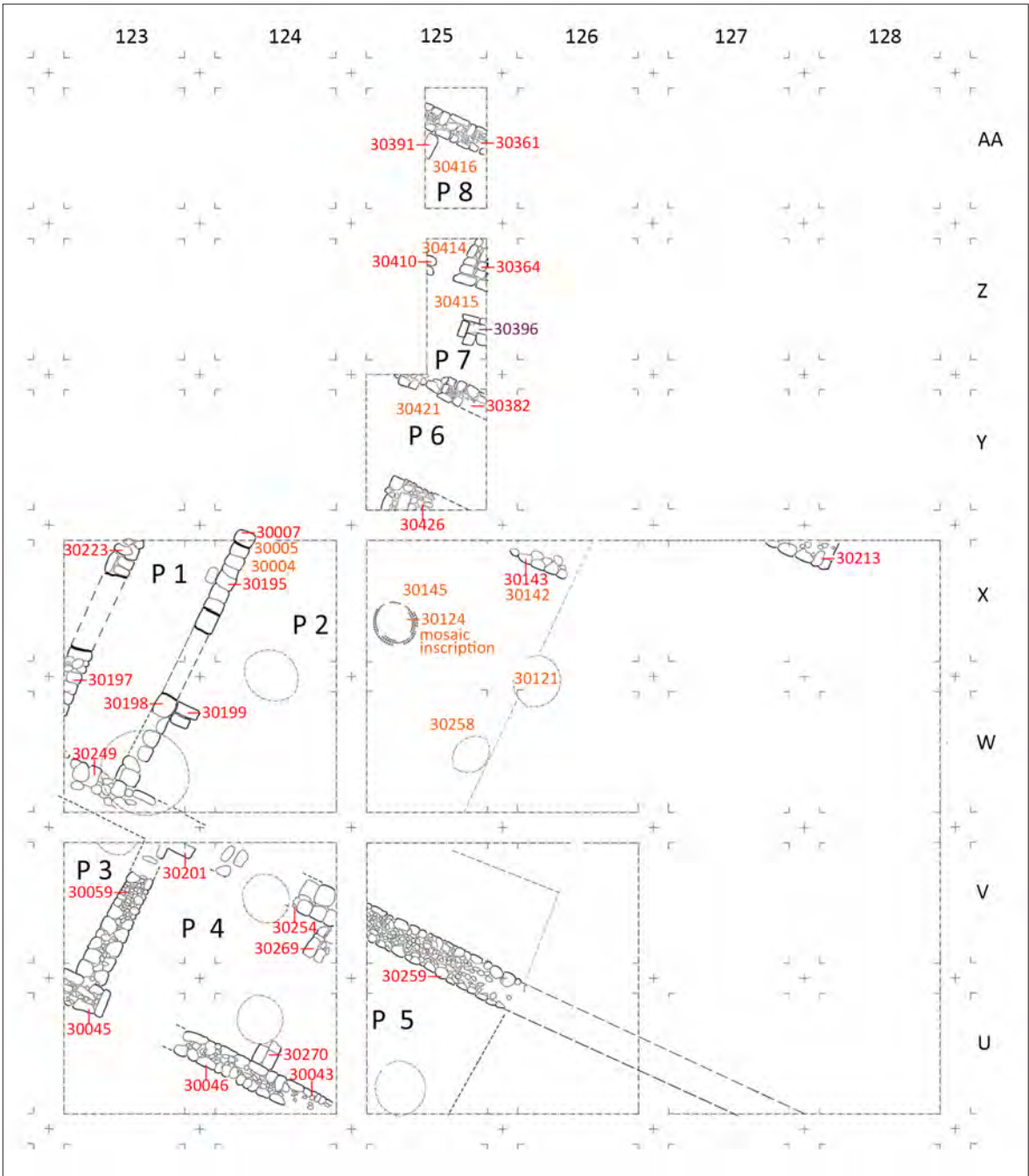


Fig. 2.108 Plan of Complex P in Area III in Stratum 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The building in Area III in Stratum 4 can only be reconstructed provisionally and with caution, since large parts have not yet been excavated to this level, and blockings have not been removed (*Fig. 2.108*). Architectural remains of this Stratum were found in the Squares U–X 123–126 and Y 125 as well as in the eastern halves of Squares Z–AA 125. Even though the ground-plan has not yet been fully revealed and was greatly reshaped by the remodeling during the Umayyad period, a large building can be reconstructed that was very likely a church. This is indicated not least by the mosaic inscription, which is discussed in *Chap. 2.3.8*.

2.2.6.2. Building Description

Complex P

The building was oriented from northwest to southeast, but in more easterly direction (*Fig. 2.108*). It had a rectangular narthex in the northwest (Complex P 1), which led to a large room in the southeast. This was originally the church hall or the atrium (Complex P 2). The level of Stratum 4 in the more eastern part of the building has not yet been reached. However, remains of rooms were detected to the south (Complexes P 3 to P 6) and to the north (Complexes P 7 to P 9) of the building.

The building was erected of boulders, lightly hewn stones and ashlar of limestone. Unlike in the Areas I and II in Stratum 4, also well-hewn blocks were used. The entrances were designed with particular care, as can be seen in Contexts 30007/30195 of Complexes P 1/P 2. The use of basalt blocks, not found in any other structure excavated in Area I and II, is striking. Whether they are spolia or whether they were prepared for the building of Stratum 4 can-

not be said at this time. In any case, they point to the importance of the building. The walls were usually built as cavity walls without mortar. They were mostly 0.6–0.8 m wide. Abutting walls were not connected to each other, but were constructed with a joint.

Complex P 1

The building had a rectangular narthex (Complex P 1) in the northwest, which could be entered from northwest through presumably two wide entrances (*Fig. 2.108*). In the northeastern area, the blocking of the entrance to the east of two standing stones in wall Context 30223 is clearly visible. The blocking of another entrance between walls Contexts 30223 and 30197 is not quite as clear. The reconstruction of this second entrance is based on the assumption that the construction was parallel to the opposite southeast wall Contexts 30007/30195 and 30198 of Complex P 1, in which there were two doors (*Fig. 2.108* and *Fig. 2.109*). The southern end of narthex Complex P 1 was formed by wall Context 30249. The pottery (TZ 300169) found between the stones of this wall can be dated to the Hellenistic, Roman-Byzantine as well as the Mamluk period. The Mamluk period pottery must be intrusive. The wall also contained bones (TZ 310443) from goat, sheep, cattle, horse/mule/donkey. The floor of the narthex was not yet reached during the excavation.

Complex P 2

From the narthex Complex P 1 two wide entrances led to the large Complex P 2 (*Fig. 2.110*). The southwestern end of Complex P 2 was formed by the heavily disturbed wall 30198, which was adjoined in a northeasterly direction by a later blocked entrance (Context 30014/30247 in Stratum 3 b). This en-



Fig. 2.109 Door blockings in outer wall of narthex in Area III, view from east (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.110 Entrances from narthex to atrium in Area III, view from east (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.111 Mosaic inscription from Area III (Source: BAI/GPIA, T. Takeshi, DoA).

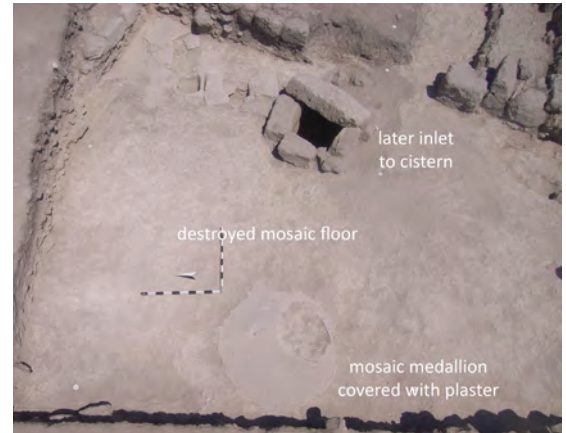


Fig. 2.112 Mosaic medallion *in situ* (Source: BAI/GPIA).

trance was separated from the second entrance by a large ashlar. The threshold of this entrance Contexts 30007/30195 was made up of six large, flat ashlars (Fig. 2.110). The slot for the vertical door latch was roughly in the center. The single stone in front of it to the west may have served as a doorstep. This entrance was also later blocked up (Context 30014 in Stratum 3 b). In a shallow pit (Context 30018 Stratum 2) northwest of the entrance was a worked limestone with a depression 15 cm wide and about 10 cm deep (Context 30017) that was probably a door socket but was no longer *in situ*. Two northwest-southeast oriented ashlars Context 30199 were located east of the southern entrance Context 30198, which may have served as an abutment.

In front of entrance Contexts 30007/30195, small connected remains of floor 30011 consisting of 1.5–2.0 cm gray tesserae were found *in situ*. Of this original mosaic floor, only a medallion with a Greek inscription Context 30124 was preserved (Fig. 2.111 and Fig. 2.112)⁷⁷, located 5 m south-east of the entrance and not quite in line with it,

but slightly offset to the north. This mosaic was designed in three colors of red, black and white tesserae, 1.0–1.5 cm in size.

The medallion was situated in a mosaic floor, of which only the mortar bedding remained, on which tesserae were found in many places, but only in collapsed positions: Context 30004/30005 in Square W 124, Context 30258 in Square W 125, Context 30145 in Square X 125, Context 30142 in Square X 126. Context 30005 contained pottery sherds (TZ 300006) of Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 310015-001; Fig. 2.113) of a beaker of Roman to Umayyad date, another glass sherd (TZ 310020-001), tesserae (TZ 310348-001) and bones from sheep/goat (TZ 310007). This destroyed floor, including the medallion, was later covered with a hard plaster of clay and lime Context 30128 in Stratum 3 a (Fig. 2.112). The date given in the inscription allows two dating possibilities:

77 Cf. Chap. 2.3.8. for the translation of this inscription.



Fig. 2.113 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 310015-001. Dimensions: D 10; H 0.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.114 Bone capsule, TZ 310228-001. Dimensions: L 11.2, D 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.115 Fragment of glass bracelet, TZ 310524-001. Dimensions: D 7, Th 0.6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

AD 548/549 or AD 709. The stratigraphy and the pottery assemblage make the dating of the mosaic to the year 709 AD very unlikely⁷⁸.

In order to check the extension of the destroyed floor in Complex P 2 to the east, a small test trench was cut in Square W 136. The lowest level reached in this trench was this floor Context 30121 showing that the atrium continued to the east. However, the limits of the atrium have not yet been uncovered.

Context 30121 contained pottery sherds (TZ 300073) of Roman-Byzantine date, a decorated bone capsule (TZ 310228-001; *Fig. 2.114*), a fragment of a glass bracelet (TZ 310524-001; *Fig. 2.115*), large tesserae (TZ 310186), and bones of goat/sheep, cattle and chicken (TZ 310226).

Complex P 3

A series of rooms, Complexes P 3 to P 6, abutted the southwest side of Complexes P 1 and P 2 (*Fig. 2.108*). Room Complex P 3 was located at the southwest corner of the building. The room was terminated by wall Context 30059 in the southeast. The northeast wall of Complex P 3 was formed by wall Context 30249, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 300169) of Hellenistic to Mamluk date and

bones of sheep, goat, cattle, and horse/mule/donkey (TZ 310443). The severe destruction of this wall does not allow any conclusions as to whether there was once an entrance to Complex P 1. In the southwest, the room was bounded by wall Context 30045. The southwestern corner of the room and the northwestern connection to the narthex P 1 have not yet been excavated. The entrance to the room has also not yet been clarified. The floor was not reached. A younger pit (Context 30115/30116 in Stratum 1) at the northern baulk, cut deeply into the older strata, contained numerous tesserae that may indicate that a mosaic floor had once been laid there.

Complex P 4, P 5

Southeast to room Complex P 3 were rooms Complexes P 4 and P 5, bounded to the northwest by wall Context 30059, to the northeast by walls Contexts 30201 and 30254, and to the southwest by walls Contexts 30045, 30046 and 30043. Context 30201 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 300136) of Early Roman and Roman-Byzantine date (*Fig. 2.108*). The southeast wall has not yet been excavated, but may lie beneath the northeast to southwest oriented portion of later wall Context 30174. The room could be entered from outside to the southwest. The reveal in wall Context 30059 clearly shows this, but there is no such feature on the opposite side due to the demolition of wall Context 30046. From this entrance it was possible to enter the large Complex P 2 on the opposite side through a door between the walls Contexts 30201 and 30254. Also from this entrance only the northwest reveal is preserved and the southeastern one is missing due to the breach of the wall Context 30254 by a very large pit (Context 30136 in Stratum 2). Wall Context 30259 continued southeastward under the younger wall Context 30174. It is noteworthy that ashlar cut from basalt were used in the construction of the wall, which was not the case in any other walls documented at Tall Zirā'a (*Fig. 2.116*). Here, an architectural enhancement of the eastern part of the building is indicated.

In front of the walls Contexts 30046/30047 were two parallel ashlar and a boulder, which can be interpreted as abutments. On the opposite side of the room another similar construction Context 30269 can be seen. It abutted to the wall Contexts 30254/30259 and another one, Context 30259, further to the southeast. It is likely to assume that these abutments served to support the roof of an arch structure.

⁷⁸ For the discussion of the mosaic inscription and its dating cf. *Chap. 2.3.8*.



Fig. 2.116 Complex P 5 with the basalt wall to the east, view from west to east (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The floor was not reached in the western part of room P 5. However, at the presumed level of the floor—under the younger pavement Context 30135 in Stratum 2—some ashlar and boulders Contexts 30184 and 30185 appear, aligned parallel to wall Context 30059, and could have come from a wall. Without further excavations, however, their connection remains unclear. This also applies to a wall that became visible as part of the paving Context 30266. Furthermore, it is not possible to say with certainty at this time whether pavements Contexts 30260 and 30266 formed the floor of Room P 5. It is possible that the floor of Stratum 4 in room Complex P 5 was later removed and the occupational layer lowered to this level. It could be—as explained in *Chap. 1.2.3.* on the pre-Stratum 4 constructions—that there is a substructure under the building, the ceiling of which later served as paving. Only further excavations can provide clarity here.

Complex P 6

The northeastern boundary of atrium Complex P 2 was formed by walls Contexts 30143 in Square X 125 and 30426 in Square Y 125 (Fig. 2.108 and Fig. 2.117). Wall Context 30143 revealed a later blocked entrance (Stratum 3 b) located to the east of a ashlar previously visible in the north profile of Square X 125. The further course of wall Context



Fig. 2.117 Complex P 6 in Area III in Stratum 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

30143 in a southeasterly direction is covered by the later wall 30072 (Stratum 2) and the unexcavated area up to the level of Stratum 4.

In the southern section of Square Y 125 the former course of the mosaic floor of the adjacent atrium were visible. In contrast, in the area from Square Y 125 south of wall Context 30426 to the southern baulk of the square, only isolated tesserae were found.

Wall Context 30426 was broken off in the north-western section, so it is not clear if it continued or if there was an entrance there that ran parallel to the entrance between walls Contexts 30201 and 30254 on the south side of atrium Complex P 2.

Room Complex P 6 was bordered in the north by the wall Context 30382. There was an entrance to room Complex P 7, but due to the later reconstruction in Stratum 3 b the western section of the wall was broken off and the western reveal was no longer recognizable. The southeastern end of room Complex P 7 was not recorded in Square Y 125. The wall Context 30382 is aligned with the wall Context 30213 in the northern part of Squares X 127–128, but there its further course is intersected by the later wall Context 30063 (Stratum 2).

The western and eastern boundaries of the room have not yet been determined due to the limits of the excavations.

North of wall Context 30426 was floor Context 30421, from which many loose tesserae survived. In addition to the tesserae, dozens of pottery sherds (TZ 300237) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 310613-001–TZ 310613-016) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, a



Fig. 2.118 Head of a bone hairpin, TZ 310681-001. Dimensions: D 1.1, H 3.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.119 Coin minted AD 350–600, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 310589-001. Dimension: D 1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.120 Coin minted AD 300–500, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 310590-001. Dimension: D 1.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

rubbing stone (TZ 310581-001), fragments of marble tiles (TZ 310584-001, TZ 310584-002), a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 310586-001), a fragment of a chalk vessel (TZ 310702) of clearly Early Roman date, an iron nail (TZ 310597-001), a bronze finger-ring (TZ 310598-001), two shells and the upper part of a hairpin (TZ 310681-001; *Fig. 2.118*), which is made from bone and decorated with a dove. The most important finds are some coins: TZ 310588-001, dated between 100 BC and AD 500, TZ 310589-001 (*Fig. 2.119*) dated between AD 350 and 600, TZ 310590-001 (*Fig. 2.120*)⁷⁹, TZ 310591-001 dated between AD 300 and 500, as well as TZ 310592-001 dated to 104–76 BC.

Complex P 7

A trench 2.5 m wide in the east-west direction and 6 m long in the north-south direction, *i.e.*, the eastern half of Square Y 125, was opened north of Square Z 125 to record the further extension of the building (*Fig. 2.108*).

In the northeastern corner of the trench, wall Context 30364 was exposed, consisting of a north-



Fig. 2.121 Door between room Complex P 7 and P 8 in wall Context 30364, view from northeast (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.122 Installation Context 30396 in room Complex P 7 in Area III in Stratum 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

east to southwest wall and a northwest-southeast wall forming a corner, but in the unexcavated area. The wall contained pottery sherds (TZ 300214) of Byzantine-Umayyad date and animal bones (TZ 310664).

Two vertical ashlar Context 30410 protruded from the western section of the trench, forming

⁷⁹ For further information cf. Häser – Dahmen, *Chap. 2.3.4*.

the continuation of wall Context 30364 and thus a carefully designed entrance, but only 0.70 m wide (*Fig. 2.121*). This was roughly aligned with the southwest door in wall Context 30382.

Approximately in the center of room Complex P 7 was an installation of at least two—but probably once four—ashlars placed on the long side, forming a basin or trough Context 30396 (*Fig. 2.122*). The function of this installation is unclear. One of the stones was originally a base of a wine press.

The floor of room Complex P 7 consisted of a pavement made from limestone slabs laid in hard clay soil Context 30415. In the fill above floor Context 30415, *i.e.* the lower part of Context 30400 (Stratum 3 b), pottery sherds (TZ 300223-001–TZ 300223-004) of the Byzantine-Umayyad period were found, as well as tesserae (TZ 310534-001), two bronze beads (TZ 310602-001), and some fragments of glass vessels (TZ 310619-001, TZ 310636-001).



Fig. 2.123 Coin minted AD 300–500, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 310587-001. Dimension: D 1.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex P 8

To the north of room Complex P 7 borders room Complex P 8, which is formed by walls Contexts 30410 and 30364 to the south and wall Context 30361 to the north (*Fig. 2.108*). As in room Complex P 7, the floor Contexts 30414/30416 was paved with limestone slabs laid in hard clayey soil. Context 30416 contained pottery sherds (TZ 300234) from the Byzantine-Umayyad period, a glass sherd (TZ 310623-001), animal bones (TZ 310678), and a coin (TZ 310587-001; *Fig. 2.123*) dated between AD 300 and 500.

No additional floors were identified north of wall Context 30361. It can be assumed that the building of Stratum 4 ended here.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
30004	X 124	Mosaic floor	P 2	–	–	–
30005	X 124	Bedding with tesserae	P 2	✓	✓	–
30007	X 124	Threshold and reveal	P 1/2	–	–	–
30043	U 124	Wall	P 5	–	–	–
30045	U 123	Wall	P 3/4	–	–	–
30046	U 124	Wall	P 5	–	–	–
30059	V 123	Wall	P 3/4	–	–	–
30121	W 126	Mortar bedding/pavement	P 2	✓	✓	✓
30124	X 125	Mosaic with inscription	P 2	–	✓	–
30142	X 126	Mortar bedding/pavement	P 2	–	✓	–
30143	X 126	Wall	P 2/5	–	–	–
30145	X 125	Mortar bedding/pavement	P 2	–	–	–
30195	X 124	Wall and reveal	P 1/2	–	–	–
30197	W 123	Wall	P 1	–	–	–
30198	W 123	Wall	P 1/2	–	–	–
30199	W 123	Abutment	P 2	–	–	–
30201	V 123	Wall with reveal	P 2/5	–	–	–
30213	X 128	Wall	P 6	–	–	–

30223	X 123	Wall and reveal	P 1	–	–	–
30249	W 123	Wall	P 1/2/3	✓	–	✓
30254	V 124	Wall	P 2/5	–	–	–
30258	W 125	Mortar bedding with tesserae	P 2	–	✓	–
30259	V 125	Wall	P 2/5	–	–	–
30269	V 124	Abutment	P 5	–	–	–
30270	U 124	Abutment	P 5	–	–	–
30361	AA 125	Wall	P 8	–	–	–
30364	Z 125	Wall and reveal	P 8	–	–	–
30382	Z 125	Wall and reveal	P 6/7	✓	✓	✓
30396	Z 125	Basin or trough	P 7	–	–	–
30410	Z 125	Reveal	P 7/8	–	–	–
30414	Z 125	Clay bedding/pavement	P 8	–	–	–
30415	Z 125	Clay bedding/pavement	P 7	–	–	–
30416	Z 125	Clay bedding/pavement	P 8	✓	✓	✓
30421	Z 125	Mosaic floor/fill layer	P 6	✓	✓	✓
30426	Y 125	Wall	P 2/6	–	–	–

Tab. 2.29 Contexts of Complex P in Area III in Stratum 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.3. Finds from Stratum 4

2.3.1. Byzantine Pottery Vessels

2.3.1.1. Introduction

The description of the Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirā'a is based on the studies of F. Kenkel as elaborated in *Chap. 1.3.1.1*. The following compilation gives an overview of the different categories—table wares, cooking vessels, everyday vessels, and lamps—determined by F. Kenkel which were in use during the Byzantine period.

2.3.1.2. Analysis

Table Ware

Central components of the table ware set of the Byzantine period were one or more large plates (Sü) or shallow bowls made of Late Roman Sigillata (RSW-Imi) (*Tab. 2.30*)⁸⁰. Sü9 is a large bowl type that began already in the Hellenistic-Roman period, but was made from 'Grobe Ware 9' and can be classified as Byzantine⁸¹. Sü10.2 and Sü10.5 are rare and also date from the Hellenistic to Byzantine times, but are made from 'Grobe Ware 6' and are therefore of Byzantine date⁸². Sü13 to Sü17 are ring-base fragments of bowls. They have been dated to the Byzantine period due to their fabric 'Grob 7' or 'Grün'⁸³.

Imported Late Roman Red Slip Wares were in high demand, so it is hardly surprising that imitations were produced locally or regionally. RSW-Imi2 are large bowls without slip. They can be dated to the second half of the sixth century to the beginning of the seventh century AD⁸⁴. Only four sherds were found from RSW-Imi4, which are difficult to determine. They were produced between the third/fourth and the fifth centuries⁸⁵. The large bowl type RSW-Imi5 is scarce in the repertoire. It can be dated from the end of the sixth to the beginning of the seventh century AD⁸⁶.

Small bowls were also part of the table ware, but are very rare, as they were probably replaced by glass vessels⁸⁷. Type Sa6.2 that was made with a lot of variant fabrics can be dated to the sixth and seventh centuries⁸⁸.

Juglets and jars (Tg) of local and regional production were also part of the table ware set. Tg13.2 is a type of small jars which were in use from the Roman to the Byzantine periods, but the fabrics point in these cases to a Byzantine date⁸⁹.

Juglet types Tg14.1 and Tg14.2 are represented by only one body sherd each. Tg14.1 is decorated with some lines and made from fabric S, which can be dated between the Late Roman and Byzantine periods⁹⁰. Tg14.2 is decorated with 'chip carving' design typical of the Byzantine to Early Islamic period⁹¹.

80 Kenkel 2012, 312.

81 Kenkel 2012, 195 f. Taf. 29; Kenkel 2020, 65 Pl. 1.22.

82 Kenkel 2012, 196 Taf. 29; Kenkel 2020, 66 Pl. 1.22.

83 Kenkel 2012, 197 Taf. 30.

84 Kenkel 2012, 131 f. Taf. 18; Kenkel 2020, 41 Pl. 1.11.

85 Kenkel 2012, 132 Taf. 18; Kenkel 2020, 41 Pl. 1.11.

86 Kenkel 2012, 132 Taf. 18; Kenkel 2020, 41 Pl. 1.11.

87 Kenkel 2012, 312.

88 Kenkel 2012, 112 Taf. 15; Kenkel 2020, 38 Pl. 1.9.

89 Kenkel 2012, 145 Taf. 20; Kenkel 2020, 46 Pl. 1.14.

90 Kenkel 2012, 146 Taf. 20; Kenkel 2020, 46 f. Pl. 1.14.

91 Kenkel 2012, 146 Taf. 20; Kenkel 2020, 46 f. Pl. 1.14.

Group	Fabric	Dating of Group	Area I	Area II
Bowls			19	11
RSW-Imi2	B/U, B, U, L, Grob 1, S, Grob 12	Second half 6th–beginning 7th century	8	3
RSW-Imi4	U + red slip	4th–5th century	4	0
RSW-Imi5	S, like D, G, S + red slip	End 6th–7th century	2	3
Sü9	Grob 9	Byzantine	0	1
Sü10.2	Grob 6	Byzantine	1	1
Sü10.5	like Grob 6	Byzantine	1	1
Sü13	like Grün III	Byzantine–Islamic	0	1
Sü14	Grob 7	Roman–Byzantine	1	0
Sü15	Grün IV + black slip	Byzantine–Islamic	1	0
Sü16	Grün II	Byzantine–Islamic	0	1
Sü17	Grob 7	Roman–Byzantine	1	0

Small bowls			8	5
Sa6.2	like E, T/G, U, S, like T	Late 6th–7th century	8	5

Juglets/Jars			0	5
Tg13.2	like C, A/J, like S/J,	Roman–Byzantine	0	3
Tg14.1	S + brown slip	Late Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Tg14.2	like L	Byzantine–Early Islamic	0	1

Tab. 2.30 Ware types of the Byzantine period (after Kenkel 2012; Kenkel 2020; BAI/GPIA).

Cooking Vessels

Typical cooking vessels used during the Byzantine period at Tall Zirā‘a are casseroles (Kas), some cooking pots and cooking jars (Kt) (Tab. 2.31). Cooking bowls of the Galilean bowl type (Gb) from the previous period decreased. Lids for cooking vessels (KDe) were widely used. Only one baking plate (Bp) and two pans (Pf) were found⁹².

Baking plates are represented by only one specimen of type Bp1 for the Byzantine period. It was made of the fabric ‘Grob 6’ and can therefore be dated to the Byzantine period⁹³.

The determination of the pans Pf1 and Pf2 was based on the fabric and the shape. However, no traces of soot were detected, so it is not clear whether they were used in a fire place⁹⁴. Pf1 has been dated between the Late Roman and the Byzantine period and Pf2 between the Byzantine and the Islamic period.

Casseroles were the most important cooking vessels in the Byzantine period. The shapes mostly originated already in the Roman period, but were

made of different fabrics in the Byzantine period. The casserole type Kas7 was already present in Roman times, but is made of fabric H and mostly dates back to Byzantine times⁹⁵. The casserole type Kas8 can be dated to the Byzantine period, i.e., the third to fifth century AD because of its fabric H and R⁹⁶. The same is true for the casserole type Kas10.1, which can be dated to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods⁹⁷. Kas10.2 is a variant of Kas10.1 and was made of fabric G and like B, which dates it slightly later between the fourth and sixth centuries. Type Kas11 with three variants is one of the largest groups of casseroles and can be dated from the fifth to the seventh centuries⁹⁸. As Kas11, type Kas12 with three variants is very

92 Kenkel 2020, 115.

93 Kenkel 2012, 152 Taf. 21; Kenkel 2020, 47 Pl. 1.14.

94 Kenkel 2012, 152 f. Taf. 21; Kenkel 2020, 47 Pl. 1.14.

95 Kenkel 2012, 156 f. Taf. 22; Kenkel 2020, 49 Pl. 1.15.

96 Kenkel 2012, 157 Taf. 22; Kenkel 2020, 49 Pl. 1.15.

97 Kenkel 2012, 157 f. Taf. 22; Kenkel 2020, 49 Pl. 1.15.

98 Kenkel 2012, 158 Taf. 22; Kenkel 2020, 49 f. Pl. 1.16.

common on Tall Zirā‘a⁹⁹. This type was made of many different fabrics, but H and R prevail. These can be dated from the Roman to the Byzantine period. The other fabrics argue for a later dating to the Late Byzantine to Early Islamic period. Kas13 is represented by only one specimen and has been dated to the Late Byzantine or Early Islamic period¹⁰⁰. Kas14 has a similar shape to Kas12, but differs in wall thickness and size¹⁰¹. It was made from many different fabrics which were common during the Late Byzantine and Umayyad period. Four specimens of type Kas15 have been found¹⁰². Each of them is made of a different fabric, but all of them can be dated between the fifth and seventh century. The last type of casseroles found at Tall Zirā‘a for the Byzantine period is Kas16, dated between the Byzantine and even the Abbasid period¹⁰³.

Galilean bowl (Gb) type cooking bowls were very common on Tall Zirā‘a¹⁰⁴. The variants Gb5.1 to Gb5.3 are the largest groups of them. They were produced already as early as the third century and were in use until the fifth century AD. They therefore belong more to the Late Roman to Early Byzantine assemblage, but were found in relatively large numbers in the Byzantine Stratum 4 (*Tab. 2.31*),

suggesting their use in the later Byzantine period as well.

There is a wide variety of cooking pots of local and regional production, which were used in the Byzantine period¹⁰⁵. The fabrics H and R were typical for the Byzantine period. Kt24, Kt25, Kt30.1, Kt30.3, and Kt34 were the most common types at Tall Zirā‘a (*Tab. 2.31*)¹⁰⁶. Other types such as Kt23, Kt26.1, Kt27, Kt.28, Kt.30.2, Kt31, Kt32, Kt33, and Kt35 occur only in small numbers. Types Kt23 to Kt29 have been dated to the Late Roman to Byzantine period, while types Kt30 to Kt35 date to the Byzantine period¹⁰⁷. Kt35 could also have been made in the Umayyad period¹⁰⁸.

Most of the cooking vessels were used with a lid (KDe), and very often they were made in the same production process¹⁰⁹. Types KDe5 to KDe8 can be dated from the Roman to the Byzantine period, KDe9 and KDe10 to the Byzantine period. Type KDe11 dates from the Byzantine or even the Early Islamic period. It is the most common lid type at Tall Zirā‘a and was found very frequently in the same contexts as the basins of the types Ba1 to Ba5 and the cooking pots of type Kt25 from fabric H (*Tab. 2.31*)¹¹⁰.

Group	Fabric	Dating of Group	Area I	Area II
Baking plates			0	1
Bp1	Grob 6	Byzantine–Islamic	0	1
Pans			1	1
Pf1	like R	Late Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Pf2	H/I	Byzantine–Islamic	1	0

Casseroles			89	217
Kas7	H, J, G	Roman–Byzantine	1	3
Kas8	H, R	Roman–Byzantine	2	2
Kas10.1	P, H, like R	3rd–5th century	1	2
Kas10.2	G, like B	4th–6th century	0	3
Kas11.1	O/P, like R, P, G/P, R, R/A, H/P, G/R, R/J, like G/R, A/J, like J, D III	5th–7th century	1	52

99 Kenkel 2012, 159 Taf. 22; Kenkel 2020, 50 Pl. 1.16.

100 Kenkel 2012, 159 f. Taf. 22; Kenkel 2020, 50 Pl. 1.16.

101 Kenkel 2012, 160 Taf. 22; Kenkel 2020, 50 f. Pl. 1.16.

102 Kenkel 2012, 160 Taf. 22; Kenkel 2020, 50 Pl. 1.16.

103 Kenkel 2012, 161 Taf. 22; Kenkel 2020, 51 Pl. 1.16.

104 Kenkel 2012, 165 f. Taf. 23; Kenkel 2020, 52 f. Pl. 1.17.

105 Kenkel 2012, 150 f.

106 Kenkel 2012, 175–177 Taf. 26; Kenkel 2020, 58 f. Pl. 1.20.

107 Kenkel 2012, 177 f. Taf. 26; Kenkel 2020, 59 f. Pl. 1.20.

108 Kenkel 2012, 179 Taf. 26; Kenkel 2020, 60 f. Pl. 1.20.

109 Kenkel 2012, 159. 183.

110 Kenkel 2012, 187.

Kas11.2	J, H, O, G, P/H, like Grob 5, Grob 1, like H, P, A, K, R, J/P, R/A	5th–7th century	16	25
Kas11.3	J, O, G, P, A/H, like J, O/P	5th–7th century	3	6
Kas12.1	H, R, Grob 9, Grob 10, Jerash, H/Grob 2, O, J, Grob 9/R	Late Byzantine	37	58
Kas12.2	P	Late Byzantine	0	1
Kas12.3	like R	Late Byzantine	1	0
Kas13	R	Late Byzantine–Early Islamic	1	0
Kas14.1	R, like Jerash, H, G, H/J, A, like H/G	Late Byzantine–Umayyad	7	12
Kas14.2	R, J, like Jerash, Jerash, K, like L, A, like H, H	Late Byzantine–Umayyad	15	21
Kas14.3	B, C, O, R, S, G, H,	Late Byzantine–Umayyad	1	6
Kas15	D II (grob), R, P, H	5th–7th century	0	4
Kas16	R, H, G/H, H/J, J/H, L	Byzantine–Abbasid	3	22

Cooking bowl			96	69
Gb5.1	G	3th–5th century	0	18
Gb5.2	G	3th–5th century	96	50
Gb5.3	G	3th–5th century	0	1

Cooking pot			235	291
Kt23	H	Roman–Byzantine	1	1
Kt24	like G, G	2nd–5th century	57	42
Kt25	H, P, like H, G/D, like A, S, R, R/H, C, O, J, like U, G, H/P, D	Roman–Byzantine	62	71
Kt26.1	R	Late Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Kt26.2	R, like R, H, like P, V+black slip, Grob 9, like Grob 5/R	Late Roman–Byzantine	17	13
Kt27	R, P, H	Late Roman–Byzantine	0	4
Kt28	H	Byzantine	0	1
Kt29	H, G, O, J, P	Roman–Byzantine	22	5
Kt30.1	R, H, J, like H, like Q, T, like R, P, Grob 9, like H/Grob 2	5th–7th century	8	31
Kt30.2	R, H, A/R, like R, A, Grob 5, Grob 9, D, L, R/H	5th–7th century	25	75
Kt30.2a	R	5th–7th century	0	1
Kt30.3	R, H, P, Grob 9,	5th–7th century	2	20
Kt31	H, H/P	5th–7th century	1	1
Kt32	R	5th–7th century	0	1
Kt33	like A, G, A	Byzantine	2	8
Kt34	G, P, H, J, A, J/A, like R	4th–6th century	36	8
Kt35	like R, H/G	Byzantine–Umayyad	2	8

Cooking pot lids			64	114
KDe5	R	Roman–Byzantine	0	2

KDe6.1	R	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
KDe6.2	J	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
KDe7	P, H, O/P	Roman–Byzantine	3	4
KDe8.1	like R	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
KDe8.2	H, R, R/G, J	Roman–Byzantine	9	6
KDe8.3	R	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
KDe8.4	R, H, P, O	Roman–Byzantine	2	3
KDe8.5	R, H, S, A, G	Roman–Byzantine	1	10
KDe9	H	Byzantine	0	4
KDe10	A	Byzantine	2	1
KDe11.1	R, S/R, like F/S, P, H	Byzantine–Early Islamic	26	31
KDe11.2	R, like G, T, like E	Byzantine–Early Islamic	21	47
KDe11.3	Grob 9, J	Byzantine–Early Islamic	0	2

Tab. 2.31 Cooking vessels and lids used in the Byzantine period (Source: Kenkel 2012; Kenkel 2020; BAI/GPIA).

Everyday Vessels

According to F. Kenkel's analysis, everyday vessels of the Byzantine period included basins, jugs, pithoi, lids, and transport and storage vessels such as amphorae (Tab. 2.32)¹¹¹. Neither kraters nor mortaria were in use in the Byzantine period.

The predominantly hand-made basins Ba1 to Ba6 were produced of coarse fabrics such as Grob 6 (Tab. 2.32)¹¹². However, the largest group Ba1.1 yielded specimens made of various coarse fabrics. They can all be dated to the Byzantine period, and the Ba1.2 variant was made as late as the Umayyad period¹¹³.

Only a few specimens of jugs belong to the assemblage of the Byzantine period and most of them are represented by only one to three specimens per type (Tab. 2.32)¹¹⁴. They are all made of coarse fabrics mostly Grob 6 or Grün¹¹⁵. They can be dated to the Byzantine or the Umayyad periods. Especially the specimens made with fabric Grün suggest an Islamic dating.

Amphorae are the largest group of pottery sherds found at Tall Zirā'a. Typical of the Byzantine period are so-called 'Jerash s-profiled jars' Am22¹¹⁶. Another type is the 'Palestinian bag-shaped ampho-

ra' Am23 with a large number of variants¹¹⁷. The production of this type of amphora began as early as the Iron Age and extends to the Umayyad period. The dating from the Roman to the Byzantine period can be determined on the basis of the fabrics, especially A and Grün (Tab. 2.32).

Groups Am25.1 and Am25.2 specify the base of amphorae that can be dated to the Byzantine period on the basis of fabric I¹¹⁸. The Byzantine amphorae were probably locally or regionally produced, but without a detailed scientific analysis of the fabrics from Tall Zirā'a and other sites, the exact origin cannot be determined¹¹⁹. The number of amphorae found at Tall Zirā'a decreased from the Late Roman to the Byzantine period.

Pithoi are the largest vessels in the pottery assemblage. They were used for liquid or solid commodities¹²⁰. They are represented by only few examples. Pi4, Pi5, Pi14 and Pi17 are types that have a long life. They were made of the fabric Grob 6 and can be dated to the Byzantine period¹²¹. The pithos type Pi18 made of the fabric Grün can be dated either to the Byzantine or to the Umayyad period.

The lids are represented only by two examples of type De7.1 and De7.2¹²².

111 Kenkel 2020, 64.

112 Kenkel 2012, 203.

113 Kenkel 2012, 203 f. Taf. 32; Kenkel 2020, 70 Pl. 1.25.

114 Kenkel 2012, 205. 211 Kru14-66.

115 Kenkel 2012, 207–211 Taf. 34. 35; Kenkel 2020, 71 Pl. 1.26.

116 Kenkel 2012, 227 Taf. 39–41; 227 f. Taf. 41–43.

117 Kenkel 2012, 227 f. Taf. 41–43.

118 Kenkel 2012, 231 Taf. 44.

119 Kenkel 2012, 215.

120 Kenkel 2012, 232.

121 Kenkel 2012, 234. 237 Taf. 45. 46; Kenkel 2020, 91 f. Pl. 1.35; 1.36.

122 Kenkel 2012, 241 Taf. 47; Kenkel 2020, 94 Pl. 1.37.

Group	Fabric	Dating of Group	Area I	Area II
Basins			71	179
Ba1.1	L, Grob 7, Grob 3, Grob 6, Grob 8, Grob 9, Grob 4, Grob 13,	Byzantine	40	104
Ba1.2	Grob 6	Byzantine–Umayyad	0	1
Ba1.3	Grob 6, Grob 1	Byzantine	11	30
Ba2	Grob 6	Byzantine	0	8
Ba3	Grob 6	Byzantine	2	12
Ba4	Grob 6	Byzantine	16	21
Ba5	Grob 6	Byzantine	2	3

Jugs			8	16
Kru4	like Grob 9	Byzantine	1	0
Kru6.2	A, Grün II	Byzantine–Islamic	1	3
Kru15	Grün II	Byzantine–Islamic	2	0
Kru18	like Grün II, F/C (isl)	Byzantine–Islamic	0	2
Kru20	B (isl)	Byzantine–Islamic	0	1
Kru29	like A	Byzantine–Islamic	0	1
Kru36	Grün II	Byzantine–Islamic	1	0
Kru45	like Grob 6	Byzantine	0	1
Kru47	like R/Grob 9	Byzantine	0	1
Kru50	like Grün IV	Byzantine–Islamic	1	0
Kru61	Grob 6	Byzantine	0	1
Kru62	Grob 6	Byzantine	0	1
Kru63	Grob 6	Byzantine	0	1
Kru64	Grob 6	Byzantine	0	1
Kru65	Grob 6, Grob 9	Byzantine	2	1
Kru66	like Grob 6, like Grob 9/11	Byzantine	0	2

Amphorae			163	513
Am22.1a	Jerash, like Jerash, G, P, F/U, like J	Late Byzantine	123	39
Am22.1b	Jerash, like A, L, G, P, J, like D II, L, L/S	Late Byzantine	5	74
Am22.1c	A	Late Byzantine	0	1
Am22.1d	Jerash	Late Byzantine	0	1
Am22.1e	P (Jerash?)	Late Byzantine	0	1
Am22.2	S	Late Byzantine	0	11
Am22.3	like H, G, like G, Jerash, J	Late Byzantine	7	2
Am22.4a	Jerash	Late Byzantine	0	8
Am22.4b	Jerash, L	Late Byzantine	1	8
Am23.1c	A, like U	Roman–Byzantine	2	6
Am23.1d	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	2
Am23.2a	A, Grün III	Byzantine	1	1
Am23.2c	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	2

Am23.3a	A, Grün III, H, Gün II	Roman–Byzantine	5	17
Am23.3g	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.5a	A, Grün III, Grün IV	Roman–Byzantine	18	80
Am23.5b	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	10
Am23.5c	A	Roman–Byzantine	1	0
Am23.5d	A	Roman–Byzantine		4
Am23.5e	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.5f	A	Roman–Byzantine	1	5
Am23.5g	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	11
Am23.6a	A, B, F/B, like B	Roman–Byzantine	60	69
Am23.6c	A, B	Roman–Byzantine	52	67
Am23.6d	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.6e	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.6f	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.6g	A, D, F	Roman–Byzantine	3	3
Am23.6h	S, like K, S/L, L	Roman–Byzantine	4	2
Am23.7a	A, D	Roman–Byzantine	3	8
Am23.7b	A	Roman–Byzantine	8	44
Am23.7c	A, R	Roman–Byzantine	1	4
Am23.8a	A, A/D II	Roman–Byzantine	1	2
Am23.8b	A	Roman–Byzantine	1	1
Am23.9a	A, L	Roman–Byzantine	11	19
Am23.9b	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am23.9c	A, B	Roman–Byzantine	1	1
Am23.9d	A, L	Roman–Byzantine	3	3
Am23.9e	A	Roman–Byzantine	0	1
Am25.1	I	Byzantine	1	0
Am25.2	I	Byzantine	1	0

Pithoi			4	21
Pi4	Grob 6	Byzantine	1	0
Pi5.1	Grob 6	Byzantine	0	1
Pi5.2	Grob 6	Byzantine	0	1
Pi14	Grob 6/7	Byzantine	0	1
Pi17.1	Grob 6	Byzantine	1	8
Pi17.2	Grob 6	Byzantine	1	10
Pi18.1	Grün II	Byzantine–Umayyad	1	0

Lids			0	2
De7.1	L	Byzantine–Islamic	0	1
De7.2	like S/L	Byzantine–Islamic	0	1

Tab. 2.32 Everyday vessels used in the Byzantine period (Source: Kenkel 2012; Kenkel 2020; BAI/GPIA).

Lamps

During the Byzantine period, four different types of ceramic oil lamps were in use at Tall Zirā'a¹²³, so-called 'Bi-lanceolate lamps', lamps with cross-shaped handle (Fig. 2.124), so-called 'Jerash lamps' with high, curved handles, and so-called 'North-Jordan lamps' (Tab. 2.33)¹²⁴. The first two types are typical for the Late Roman and Early Byzantine period, the other two types for the advanced Byzantine or even the Early Islamic period.



Fig. 2.124 Lamp with cross-shaped handle found in Stratum 2, TZ 100538-001. Dimension: L 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA, J. Kramer).

Group	Fabric	Type	Dating of group	Area I	Area II
Lamps				3	9
La68	S/V	Bi-lanceolate lamp	Late Roman–Early Byzantine	0	1
La69	S/V	Bi-lanceolate lamp	Late Roman–Early Byzantine	0	1
La79	L+red slip	Bi-lanceolate lamp	Late Roman–Early Byzantine	1	0
La82	like S+dark brown–black slip	Bi-lanceolate lamp	Late Roman–Early Byzantine	0	1
La83	S/K+black slip	Bi-lanceolate lamp	Late Roman–Early Byzantine	0	1
La84	S/U+red-brown slip	Bi-lanceolate lamp	Late Roman–Early Byzantine	0	1
La85	S	Cross-shaped handle	550–650	0	1
La86	S+L	North-Jordan type	Byzantine–Late Byzantine	1	0
La87	like L/V	North-Jordan type	Byzantine–Late Byzantine	1	0
La88	like L/S	North-Jordan type	Byzantine–Late Byzantine	0	1
La89	like L/S+light brown slip	North-Jordan type	Byzantine–Late Byzantine	0	1
La90	like J+red slip	Jerash lamp	Mid 6th–mid 8th century	0	1

Tab. 2.33 Lamps used in the Byzantine period on Tall Zirā'a (Source: Kenkel 2012; Kenkel 2020; BAI/GPIA).

¹²³ Kenkel 2020, 206–211 Pl. 1.45–1.47

¹²⁴ Kenkel 2020, 109–111.

Distribution of Pottery in Stratum 4

The following *Tab. 2.34* shows the distribution of the pottery types determined by F. Kenkel as Byzantine in Stratum 4¹²⁵. They can be dated between the early fifth and the seventh century. They belong

exclusively to kitchen inventory. They were found almost exclusively in Area II and there mostly in courtyards or the outer, undeveloped space, *i.e.* on rubbish accumulations. The finds in room K 2 in Area II underlines the use as kitchen and storage room.

Inv. no.	Object	Area	Context	Complex	Dating
TZ 004949-004	casserole Kas10.1	I	3251	B 4	3rd–5th century
TZ 100048-029	casserole Kas14.1	II	10041	K 4	Late Byzantine–Umayyad
TZ 100574-002	bowl LRCW3.5	II	10561	K 2	6th century
TZ 100574-015	bowl LRCW2.2	II	10561	K 2	425–450
TZ 100592-005	cooking pot Kt30.2	II	10581	M	5th–7th century
TZ 100598-003	cooking pot Kt30.3	II	10581	M	5th–7th century
TZ 100598-007	bowl Sü11.2	II	10581	M	3rd–5th century
TZ 100598-011	cooking pot Kt30.2a	II	10581	M	5th–7th century
TZ 100612-001	bowl Sü11.1	II	10581	M	3rd–5th century
TZ 100625-002	cooking pot Kt30.1	II	10599	K 9	5th–7th century
TZ 100630-002	casserole Kas15	II	10608	K 16	5th–7th century
TZ 100646-004	bowl LRCW1	II	10612	K 9	Late 4th–early 5th century
TZ 100654-002	casserole Kas7	II	10612	K 9	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100654-003	cooking pot Kt32	II	10612	K 9	Byzantine
TZ 100654-023	cooking pot Kt25	II	10612	K 9	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100654-039	lid KDe5	II	10612	K 9	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100654-040	cooking pot Kt26.2	II	10612	K 9	Late Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100654-044	bowl LRCW3.1	II	10612	K 9	6th century
TZ 100654-045	basin Ba1.1	II	10612	K 9	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100654-049	lid KDe6.2	II	10612	K 9	Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100663-006	cooking bowl Gb 5.3	II	10621	K 8	3rd–5th century
TZ 100664-001	cooking pot Kt33	II	10626	K 11/15	Byzantine
TZ 100730-029	cooking pot Kt26.1	II	10677	M	Late Roman–Byzantine
TZ 100853-010	cooking pot Kt31	II	10752	J 3	4th–7th century
TZ 101269-022	casserole Kas11.1	II	11126	J 2	5th–7th century

Tab. 2.34 Pottery types of the Byzantine period in Stratum 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.3.1.3. Production Centers and Imports

The production center of the bi-lanceolate lamps (Group 16) was probably near Scythopolis (Beth Shean) and their distribution was mainly restricted to Palaestina Secunda¹²⁶. A comparison to the lamp with cross-shaped handle (Group 17) was found in Jerusalem and in Pella (*Fig. 2.125*), but the production site has not been determined yet¹²⁷. The ‘northern Jordan type’ of oil lamps may have been used in Gerasa (Ġeraš) or Capitolias (Bēt Ra’s). They were widely used in the former Decapolis region

and especially in the north of Jordan. The so-called ‘Jerash lamps’ (Group 19) were produced in Gerasa (Ġeraš) and were common in northern Jordan.

In total, twelve different groups of imports could be distinguished, but they represent only 7 % of the total pottery repertoire¹²⁸. They originate from Afri-

125 Kenkel 2020, 15–226.

126 Kenkel 2016, 773–776 *Fig. 11* Group 16. 17. 19.

127 Kenkel 2016, 774 *Fig. 11* Group 17.

128 Kenkel 2020, 17.



Fig. 2.125 Lamp with cross-shaped handle from Pella (Source: Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 50, 21).

ca, Asia Minor, Rhodes and Cyprus, including Rhodian Amphorae.

A total of 846 examples were designated as imports. 28.6 % are from the Hellenistic period, 37 % from the Late Hellenistic to the Early Roman period and 34.4 % from the Byzantine period. Between the second and fourth centuries, there are almost no imports at all. Only in the Byzantine period they increase again, before the imported wares decreased again at the end of the Byzantine period.

From the Byzantine period there is only one example of ‘African Red Slip Ware’ (ARS), more ‘Cypriot Red Slip Ware’ (CRSW) and a lot of ‘Late Roman C Ware’ (LRCW)¹²⁹. A concentration of Byzantine imports within the material evident between the fifth and sixth century. With 85.81 %, LRCW is the dominating import in the Byzantine period and within LRCW it is Hayes Form 3 that leads with 78.2 % of all LRCW vessel forms.

Group	Fabric	Dating of Group	Area I	Area II
bowls				
CRSW1	CRS	c. 480	2	2
CRSW2	CRS	5th–6th century	4	17
CRSW3	CRS	5th–6th century	0	3
LRCW1	LRC	Late 4th–early 5th century	0	3
LRCW2.1	LRC	425–450	0	1
LRCW2.2	LRC	425–450	0	5
LRCW3.1	LRC	6th century	0	4
LRCW3.2	LRC	6th century	0	1
LRCW3.3	LRC	6th century	0	1
LRCW3.4	LRC	6th century	0	1
LRCW3.5	LRC	6th century	0	19
LRCW3.6	LRC	6th century	0	1
LRCW3.7	LRC	6th century	43	100
LRCW3.8	LRC	6th century	0	1
LRCW3.9	LRC	6th century	0	1
LRCW3.10	LRC	6th century	0	1
LRCW3.11	LRC	460 – 475	0	2
LRCW3.12	LRC	Late 5th–early 6th century	0	3
LRCW3.13	LRC	6th century	7	9
LRCW3.14	LRC	460 – 475	1	1
LRCW3.15	LRC	460 – 475	0	3
LRCW3.16	LRC	Second half 5th century	0	1
LRCW4	LRC	Early 6th century	3	6

Tab. 2.35 Bowls made of imported ‘Cypriote Red Slip Ware’ and ‘Late Roman C Ware’ (Source: after Kenkel 2012; Kenkel 2020; BAI/GPIA).

¹²⁹ Kenkel 2012, 91. The LRCW is the market-dominating ware in the Eastern Mediterranean between the fourth and the seventh century.

2.3.1.4. Conclusion

According to F. Kenkel¹³⁰, from the second half of the fourth century AD onward, the characteristic household set at Tall Zirā'a consisted of table ware represented primarily by 'Late Roman C Ware' (LRCW) bowls supplemented by imported bowls of 'African Red Slip Wares' and 'Cypriote Red Slip Wares', but the decline of imports is very obvious for the sixth century AD.

The central vessels of such a table ware set were one or more large plates or shallow bowls of Late Roman Sigillata. Small bowls, jugs and jars of local and regional production were scarce, having been replaced by glass vessels.

Cooking vessels were mainly casseroles with lids and a few cooking pots and cooking jars. A decrease of cooking vessels can be noted for the sixth century AD. The 'Galilaean bowl' was used only during the Early Byzantine period.

The everyday vessels were locally or regionally made basins that may have replaced the large bowls of the previous period.

Amphorae of various kinds were used for storage and transport, with the Late Roman 5/6 (Am23) dominating. Amphorae from Gerasa disappeared from the assemblage during the sixth century AD.

Byzantine jugs and jars were found only rarely.

The more regionalized oil lamps complemented the set. The model formed specimens were mainly from local or regional production, such as Gerasa. However, a significant decline in ceramic lamps is observed during the Byzantine period. Only 15 % of the total number of oil lamps found can be dated to the Byzantine period. F. Kenkel and S. Hoss have been suggest that oil lamps made of ceramics were increasingly replaced by lamps made of bronze and glass¹³¹.

The almost complete lack of personal vessels and of terracottas is striking for this period¹³².

F. Kenkel concluded that the ceramic repertoire of the Byzantine period at Tall Zirā'a reflects a combination of enduring local and pan-Mediterranean traditions and evidence of Christian influences, such as the cross-shaped handle of an oil lamp (La85) (Fig. 2.124) and the cross stamp on the bottoms of LRCW bowls (LRCW2.2 and LRCW3.12) (Fig. 2.126 and Fig. 2.127). Table and cooking ware, vessels for everyday use and oil lamps make up the pottery assemblage¹³³.

Due to the obvious decline of imports and cooking vessels in the finds of Areas I and II in the sixth



Fig. 2.126 Plate with stamped cross dated to the late fifth or early sixth century AD found in Stratum 2, TZ 100821-008. Dimension: D 16.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA, J. Kramer).



Fig. 2.127 Pottery sherd with stamped cross of a Byzantine bowl made from LRCW dated to the fifth to seventh century AD, TZ 004987-030. Dimensions: L 2.5, W 2.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

century AD, F. Kenkel suggested that residential quarters of the population were moved to another area, most likely to Area III¹³⁴. However, later excavations showed that the buildings on Tall Zirā'a belonged to a monastery during the Byzantine period and that a church was located in Area III. The decrease in imports, the simple table ware, and the almost complete lack of personal vessels may there-

130 Kenkel 2020, 115.

131 Kenkel 2020, 115; Hoss 2020, 268; da Costa 2010, 70–81; Groh 1997, 229 f.

132 Kenkel 2020, 115.

133 Kenkel 2020, 115.

fore indicate that a monastic and rural community lived on Tall Zirā'a.

The number of everyday vessels decreased from the Roman to the Byzantine period, especially at the end of the Byzantine period.

A total of twelve different import groups could be distinguished, but these account only for 7 % of the total pottery repertoire¹³⁵: 34.4 % are from the Byzantine period. Between the second and fourth centuries, there are almost no imports. Only in the Byzantine period they increase again, before the imported wares dropped down again at the end of the Byzantine period.

From the Byzantine period there is only one example of 'African Red Slip Ware' (ARS), more

'Cypriot Red Slip Ware' (CRS) and a lot of 'Late Roman C Ware' (LRCW)¹³⁶. A concentration of Byzantine imports within the material can be seen between the fifth and the sixth century. With 85.81 % the LRCW is the dominating import in the Byzantine period and within the LRCW it is Hayes Form 3 that is leading with 78.2 % of all LRC vessel forms.

All in all, it can be concluded that the Byzantine ceramic on Tall Zirā'a reflects the relatively simple, but not poor, living conditions of the inhabitants. The absence of private personal vessels fits into this picture. This underlines the interpretation of the buildings in Area I and II as accommodation for a rural and monastic community.

134 Kenkel 2020, 116.

135 Kenkel 2020, 17.

136 The LRC is the market-dominating ware in the Eastern Mediterranean between the fourth and the seventh century.

2.3.2. Glass Finds: Stratum 4

2.3.2.1. Introduction

The grouping of the glass vessels from Tall Zirā'a was carried out by S. Hoss, as presented in *Chap. 1.3.2*. There it was already stated that the glass assemblage mostly show a wide range of dating, since almost exclusively sherds and no complete vessels were found.

2.3.2.2. Analysis

S. Hoss dates the use of the following groups of glass vessels to the Byzantine period (*Tab. 2.36*)¹³⁷: 8, 9, 16, 17, 21, 27, 32, and 48. These are bowls of groups 16, 17, 21, beakers of groups 27, 32, 33, and bottles of group 48.

The range of functional types used in the Byzantine period is wide¹³⁸. They include bowls, beakers, goblets, bottles, flasks and lamps. The part of the table ware associated with serving and consuming beverages consisted predominantly of glass forms, *i.e.*, small bowls, beakers, goblets, and bottles/flasks/jugs. The small bowls of group 13 were most likely used as drinking vessels and the wide and shallow bowls of group 18 and 23, as well as plates of group 21, were probably used for serving food. The number of goblets is very large. Some of the goblets and the beakers may have been used as lamps.

S. Hoss stated, that drinking habits were changing, as evidenced by the increase in glass drinking bowls and goblets and the decrease in small ceramic bowls¹³⁹. This trend can be observed throughout the Roman Empire during the Byzantine period.

Group	Dating	Strata	Area I	Area II	Area III	MNE
7. Bowls: Rounded rim on tapering conical wall	Late Roman to Umayyad	10, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 0	4	5	2	11
8. Bowls: Hemispherical with decoration	Early Byzantine 4th century	6	1	0	0	1
9. Bowls: Decorated with horizontal rib	Early Byzantine 4th century	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	5	7	1	13
10. Bowls: Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall	Early Roman to Umayyad	7, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	1	6	2	9
11. Bowls: Rounded everted rim on convex wall	Byzantine to Umayyad	7, 6, 5, 4, 3	2	4	1	7
13. Bowls: Incurved rounded rim on straight wall	Late Byzantine to Umayyad	6, 3, 0	2	1	0	3
14. Bowls: Outfolded rim on straight wall	Early Roman to Umayyad	5, 4, 3, 0	1	7	0	8
15. Bowls: Outfolded everted grooved rims on convex wall	Early Roman to Byzantine	2	0	0	1	1
16. Bowls: Outfolded rim, rolled back on tapering wall	Byzantine	4	1	0	0	1
17. Bowls: Long outfolded rim on straight wall with extra loop	Early Byzantine 4th century	6, 4, 3, 0	1	3	1	5
18. Long outfolded rim on tapering wall	Byzantine to Umayyad	5, 4, 3, 0	1	6	1	8
20. Bowls: Outfolded everted rim on convex wall	Early Roman to Byzantine	0	0	1	0	0

¹³⁷ Hoss 2020a, 265–269.

¹³⁸ Hoss 2020a, 268.

¹³⁹ Hoss 2020a, 269.

21. Bowls: Flat everted outfolded rim with two separate hollow folds	Byzantine 4th to 5th century	7, 6	0	2	0	1
23. Bowls: Infolded rim on straight or slightly tapering wall	Late Byzantine to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	2	7	1	10
24. Bowls: Ring bases	Late Roman to Byzantine	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	5	17	7	29
25. Bowls: High folded bases	Late Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	2	6	3	11
26. Bowls: Large, low tubular bases	Late Roman to Byzantine	8, 5	0	3	0	3
27. Beakers: Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls	Byzantine 4th to 5th century	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	7	14	7	28
28. Beakers: Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall	Early Roman to Umayyad 1st to 8th century	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	8	35	8	51
29. Beakers: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall	Early Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	3	14	0	17
30. Beakers: Everted, rounded rim on conical wall	Early Roman to Umayyad 1st to 8th century mainly 4th century	5, 4, 3, 1	0	3	1	4
32. Beakers: Everted, rounded rim on convex wall	Byzantine	6, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	3	6	0	9
33. Beakers: Pad bases with slightly concave center	Byzantine to Umayyad mainly 4th century	14, 13, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	8	21	2	31
37. Goblets:	Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	2	11	1	14
38. Goblets:	Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	4, 3, 1	0	4	0	4
39. Goblets:	Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	4, 3, 1, 0	1	1	1	3
40. Goblets:	Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	5, 4, 2, 1	0	1	1	2
41. Goblets:	Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1	4	3	3	10
42. Goblets:	Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	14, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	18	64	4	86
43. Lamp	Byzantine to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2	1	3	1	5
44. Lamp	Byzantine to Umayyad	7, 6, 4, 2, 1, 0	0	3	4	7
45. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls	Late Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	1	11	3	15

46. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)	Late Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	4	10	3	17
47. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (wide angle, funnel-shaped)	Late Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3	0	5	0	5
48. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)	Byzantine	10, 6, 5, 4, 3, 0	3	5	0	8
49. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Infolded rim on straight wall	Late Roman to Umayyad	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0				
50. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)	Late Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	8	23	1	32
51. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)	Late Roman to Early Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	3	13	0	16
53. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Plain Necks	Late Roman to Umayyad	5, 4, 3	0	2	0	2
54. jugs with funnel-shaped mouths and thread-decorated necks	Late Byzantine to Umayyad 6th to 7th century	2, 1	0	1	0	1
57. Mold-blown bases	Byzantine to Early Umayyad	14, 5, 4, 3	2	3	1	6
60. Candlestick phial	Early Roman to Byzantine	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	9	8	2	19
63. Jars	Late Roman to Byzantine	4, 3	0	1	0	1
65. Twin phials with opposed handles	Byzantine to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	10, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	3	8	3	14
73. Twisted bracelet	Byzantine to modern	7, 6, 4, 3, 2, 0	2	1	4	7
Sum			27	60	11	98

Tab. 2.36 Glass object groups dated to the Byzantine period: dating of groups, distribution in strata and maximum number of examples (MNE) (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Tab. 2.36 shows the glass vessel types in use during the Byzantine period, their production and use durations, the strata and areas in which they occurred on Tall Zīrā'a, and their maximum number of examples (MNE). Most of the glass finds were found in disturbed contexts.

Considering the finds originating from Stratum 4, there is a dominance of glass finds in Area II (Tab. 2.37–Tab. 2.41).

Inv. no.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 002484-001	41	Goblet	F	801	AN 119
TZ 002484-002	42	Goblet	F	801	AN 119
TZ 002484-003	29	Beaker	F	801	AN 119
TZ 002484-005	–	Flask	F	801	AN 119
TZ 010053-001	33	Beaker	B 3	2708	AQ 118
TZ 011247-002	9	Bowl	B 4	3251	AQ 120

Tab. 2.37 Glass finds which belong to groups used in the Byzantine period from Stratum 4 c in Area I (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. no.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 002228-001	50	Bottle	F	600	AN 119
TZ 002228-002	18	Bowl	F	600	AN 119
TZ 002273-001	50	Bottle	F	600	AN 119
TZ 002273-002	42	Goblet	F	600	AN 119
TZ 002273-003	16	Bowl	F	600	AN 119
TZ 002288-001	24	Bowl	D 2	597	AN 118
TZ 002288-002	50	Bottle	D 2	597	AN 118
TZ 002288-003	46	Bottle	D 2	597	AN 118
TZ 002288-004	50	Bottle	D 2	597	AN 118
TZ 002288-007	41	Goblet	D 2	597	AN 118
TZ 010003-001	42	Goblet	D 8	1075	AK 117
TZ 010278-001	61	Phial	B 5	2732	AP/AQ 118
TZ 013901-001	29	Beaker	H 4	4279	AP 123
TZ 013902-001	11	Bowl	H 4	4281	AP 123
TZ 014025-001	60	Phial	A 1	4221	AT 120

Tab. 2.38 Glass finds which belong to groups used in the Byzantine period from Stratum 4 b in Area I (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. no.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 002166-001	27	Beaker	F	518	AN 119
TZ 002166-002	37	Beaker	F	518	AN 119
TZ 009050-001	37	Goblet	D 10	2174	AI 117

Tab. 2.39 Glass finds which belong to groups used in the Byzantine period from Stratum 4 a in Area I (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. no.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 110043-001	–	Flask	K 4	10272	AY 129
TZ 110090-002	50	Flask	K 4	10041	AW 128
TZ 110516-001	–	Goblet	K 4	10272	AY 129
TZ 110697-001	42	Goblet	K 14	10533	AV 132
TZ 111019-003	48	Flask	M	10581	AV 132
TZ 111030-001	18	Bowl	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-004	44	Lamp	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-005	28	Beaker	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-033	50	Bottle	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-034	28	Beaker	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-035	29	Beaker	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-036	37	Goblet	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-044	42	Goblet	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-045	33	Beaker	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-046	42	Goblet	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-047	49	Bottle	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-048	43	Lamp	K 9	10612	AT 129

TZ 111030-049	18	Bowl	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111030-054	42	Goblet	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111033-003	28	Beaker	K 8	10621	AU 129
TZ 111033-009	45	Beaker	K 8	10621	AU 129
TZ 111033-010	9	Bowl	K 8	10621	AU 129
TZ 111036-002	48	Bottle	K 15	10628	AU 131
TZ 111036-003	9	Bowl	K 15	10628	AU 131
TZ 111036-004	46	Bottle	K 15	10628	AU 131
TZ 111036-005	46	Bottle	K 15	10628	AU 131
TZ 111036-012	33	Beaker	K 15	10628	AU 131
TZ 111048-001	45	Flask	M	10664	AU 132
TZ 111230-002	28	Beaker	K 9	10739	AS 129
TZ 111230-003	47	Bottle	K 9	10739	AS 129
TZ 111230-004	7	Bowl	K 9	10739	AS 129
TZ 111230-005	33	Beaker	K 9	10739	AS 129
TZ 111235-001	11	Bowl	J 1	10734	AS 129
TZ 111235-002	28	Beaker	J 1	10734	AS 129
TZ 111284-001	33	Beaker	K 9	10739	AS 129
TZ 111284-002	42	Goblet	K 9	10739	AS 129
TZ 111284-003	29	Beaker	K 9	10739	AS 129
TZ 111287-004	42	Goblet	J 1	10734	AS 129
TZ 111477-001	24	Bowl	J 3	10800	AX 126
TZ 111761-001	48	Bottle	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111761-002	14	Bowl	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111761-003	45	Bottle	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111761-004	18	Bowl	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111878-001	42	Goblet	K 14	11118	AW 132
TZ 111881-001	49	Flask	M	11136	AV 132
TZ 111996-001	46	Flask	K 4	10009	AW 128
TZ 112276-001	46	Flask	K 4	10008	AW 129
TZ 112280-001	–	Vessel	K 4	10304	AX 129
TZ 112281-001	–	Pot	K 4	10361	AX 128
TZ 112281-002	32	Beaker	K 4	10361	AX 128
TZ 112282-001	53	Vessel	K 2	10528	AT 128
TZ 112282-002	33	Goblet	K 2	10528	AT 128
TZ 112285-001	28	Beaker	K 2	10563	AU 129
TZ 112297-001	44	Lamp	J 2	10988	AT 127
TZ 112313-001	27	Beaker	J 1	11226	AT 126
TZ 112341-001	34	Goblet	J 1	11346	AT 132
TZ 112667-026	33	Beaker	K 3	11037	AT 128
TZ 112667-030	42	Goblet	K 3	11037	AT 128
TZ 112667-033	24	Bowl	K 3	11037	AT 128
TZ 112674-001	47	Flask	K 8	11448	AU 130
TZ 112674-002	28	Beaker	K 8	11448	AU 130

Tab. 2.40 Glass finds which belong to groups used in the Byzantine period from Stratum 4 c in Area II (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. no.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 111026-002	65	Handle	K 18	10600	AU 131
TZ 111225-004	28	Beaker	J 1	10731	AS 128
TZ 111342-003	32	Beaker	J 1	10779	AS 130
TZ 111342-005	24	Beaker	J 1	10779	AS 130
TZ 111811-001	46	Bottle	K 3	11033	AT 128
TZ 111811-002	17	Plate	K 3	11033	AT 128
TZ 112304-001	38	Goblet	J 1	11198	AS 126
TZ 112304-002	45	Bottle	J 1	11198	AS 126
TZ 112304-015	24	Bowl	J 1	11198	AS 126
TZ 112304-016	33	Beaker	J 1	11198	AS 126
TZ 112304-017	42	Goblet	J 1	11198	AS 126
TZ 112304-018	46	Bottle	J 1	11198	AS 126
TZ 112304-019	42	Goblet	J 1	11198	AS 126

Tab. 2.41 Glass finds which belong to groups used in the Byzantine period from Stratum 4 a.b in Area II (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. no.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 310015-001	7	Beaker	P 2	30005	X 124

Tab. 2.42 Glass finds which belong to groups used in the Byzantine period from Stratum 4 in Area III (Source: BAI/GPIA).

At Tall Zīrā'a, 17 fragments of window panes made of glass were found (Tab. 2.43). They can all be dated to the Byzantine or Umayyad period. They were found in accumulated strata and not in Stratum 4,

to which they originally belonged. They were excavated mainly in Area III, which can be explained by their use in the ecclesiastical context of the Byzantine period.

Group	Dating	Strata	Area I	Area II	Area III	MNE
74. Rectangular flat window panes	Byzantine to Early Umayyad	7, 2, 1	2	2	10	14
75. Round and convex window panes	Byzantine to Early Umayyad	6, 5, 3	0	2	1	3
Sum			2	4	11	17

Tab. 2.43 Groups of glass window panes, dating of groups, distribution in strata and maximum number of examples (MNE) on Tall Zīrā'a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Three glass bracelets were found in Stratum 4. This kind of bracelets generally has a long production

span from the Late Roman to the modern times¹⁴⁰. They were found in Areas II and III (Tab. 2.44).

Inv. no.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 112304-021	73	Bracelet	J 1	11198	AS 126
TZ 310524-001	73	Bracelet	P 2	30121	W 126

Tab. 2.44 Glass bracelet fragments from Stratum 4 in Areas II and III (Source: BAI/GPIA).

A total of 242 glass beads were found, but only eleven of them in Stratum 4. According to S. Hoss, the beads can be dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages and

some to the later Islamic period¹⁴¹. Therefore, the beads from Stratum 4 are listed here but not included in the glass catalogue of the Byzantine period.

Inv. no.	Object	Stratum	Area	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 007285-001	bead	4 c	I	B 6	1164	AP 119
TZ 007285-002	bead	4 c	I	B 6	1164	AP 119
TZ 008887-001	bead	4 a	I	D 10	2094	AI 117
TZ 008887-002	bead	4 a	I	D 10	2094	AI 117
TZ 010887-001	bead	4 b	I	E 1	3053	AE 115
TZ 010888-001	bead	4 b	I	E 1	3053	AE 115
TZ 012466-001	bead	4 b	I	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 012471-001	bead	4 b	I	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 012798-001	bead	4 a	I	G 1	3827	AP 122
TZ 018794-001	bead	4 b	I	A 1	4221	AT 120
TZ 112719-001	bead	4 c	II	K 4	10361	AX 128

Tab. 2.45 Glass beads found in Stratum 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

141 Hoss 2020a, 231.

2.3.2.3. Catalogue of Glass Finds: Stratum 4

The following catalogue registers the diagnostic sherds, *i.e.* rims, bases, and sherds with decorations as well as window panes and bracelets belonging to groups used in the Byzantine period. All objects found in Stratum 4, but which could not be clearly assigned to the Byzantine period, are listed in the appendices of Stratum 4.

Vessels and Lamps

TZ 002166-001

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 518
Description: Rounded rim on slightly tapering wall. Decorated with two horizontal wheel-cut incisions under the rim (0.8 cm apart)
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad
Date of find: Byzantine
Dimensions: D opening 6.5; L max. 4.2
Color: Transparent pale green
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 292 Pl. 2.14 no. 2.

TZ 002166-002

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 518
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 37; Rounded straight rim on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad
Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
Dimensions: D opening 6; L max. 3.1
Color: Transparent pale green
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 299 Pl. 2.17 no. 2.

TZ 002228-001

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 600
Description: Incurving rounded, slightly thickened rim on straight wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D opening 9; L 2.5
Color: Translucent pale green, iridescence and sinter
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 310 Pl. 2.20 no. 11.

TZ 002228-002

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 600
Description: Outfolded rim on tapering wall of bowl
Group: 18; Long outfolded rim on tapering wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 24; H 1

Color: Transparent greenish, white iridescence and brown sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 285 Pl. 2.10 no. 1.

TZ 002273-001

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 600
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure reference: Fig. 2.128
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D opening 6; L 2.8
Color: Transparent colorless, shimmering bluish, slight iridescence
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 310 Pl. 2.20 no. 12.

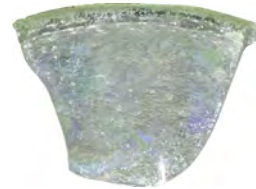


Fig. 2.128 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 002273-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 002273-002

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 600
Description: Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem
Figure reference: Fig. 2.129
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
Dimensions: W 1.9; H 1.9
Color: Transparent pale green, slight iridescence
Reference: —



Fig. 2.129 Base sherd of glass goblet, TZ 002273-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 002273-003

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 600

Description: Outfolded rim, rolled back on tapering wall

Group: 16; Outfolded rim, rolled back on tapering wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.130

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D opening 12; B 2.4; H 0.8

Color: Transparent pale green, bubbles

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 284 Pl. 2.9 no. 7



Fig. 2.130 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 002273-003 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 002288-001

Area I; Square AN 118; Complex D 2; Context 597

Description: Seven base and seven body fragments; pinched ring base with concave foot and remnants of vessel wall

Group: 24; Ring bases

Figure reference: Fig. 2.131

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 14; H 4.2

Color: Transparent pale green, bubbles, white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 287 f. Pl. 2.12 no. 1.



Fig. 2.131 Ring base of glass bowl, TZ 002288-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 002288-002

Area I; Square AN 118; Complex D 2; Context 597

Description: Fragment of infolded rim on tapering wall

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 6; L 2.6; H 2.3

Color: Transparent almost colorless, shimmering very pale green, white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 285 Pl. 2.20 no. 13.

TZ 002288-003

Area I; Square AN 118; Complex D 2; Context 597

Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall

Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 4; L 2.8; H 3

Color: Transparent pale blue with white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 306 f. Pl. 2.19 no. 11.

TZ 002288-004

Area I; Square AN 118; Complex D 2; Context 597

Description: Rounded rim on steep wall; cut at the inside below the rim

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.132

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 1; H 1.7

Color: Transparent pale green, white iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 2.132 Handle of glass vessel, TZ 002288-004 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 002288-007

Area I; Square AN 118; Complex D 2; Context 597

Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity

Group: 41; Smooth stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D max. 4.8; H 3.2

Color: Translucent bluish green, strong white iridescence and sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 301 Pl. 2.18 no. 1.

TZ 002484-001

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 801

Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity

Group: 41; Smooth stem

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D max. 4; H max. 2

Color: Translucent pale green, with bubbles and white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 302 Pl. 2.18 no. 2.

TZ 002484-002

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 801

Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D max. 5; H max. 0.8

Color: Translucent pale green, with bubbles and white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 303 Pl. 2.18 no. 11.

TZ 002484-003

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 801

Description: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D max. 9; H max. 1.2

Color: Transparent pale green, matte through white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 294 Pl. 2.15 no. 1.

TZ 002484-005

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 801

Description: Carinated wall fragment of flask

Group: —

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: W 3.6; H 2.9

Color: Transparent pale green, matte through white iridescence

Reference: Dussart 1989, BX 812/ BX 82 Pl. 46, 18–20.

TZ 009050-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2174

Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity

Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 6; H 1.9

Color: Translucent bluish green, with strong white iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 010003-001

Area I; Square AK 117; Complex D 8; Context 1075

Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 10

Color: Translucent bluish

Reference: —

TZ 010053-001

Area I; Square AQ 118; Complex B 3, Context 2708

Description: Pad base with concave center

Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave center

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D 5.3; H 4

Color: Translucent green with white iridescence and brown sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 297 Pl. 2.16 no. 7.

TZ 010278-001

Area I; Square AP/AQ 118; Complex B 5; Context 2732

Description: Rounded, outflaring rim on straight wall

Group: 61; Phials with wide neck (spool-shaped)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.133

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D opening 7; H 1.7

Color: Translucent pale green, much white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 316 Pl. 2.23 no. 9.

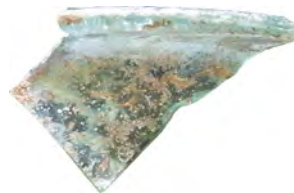


Fig. 2.133 Rim sherd of glass phial, TZ 010278-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 011247-002

Area I; Square AQ 120; Complex B 4; Context 3251

Description: Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with horizontally applied glass thread of the same color 1 cm below rim

Group: 9; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with decoration of horizontal rib

Figure reference: Fig. 2.134

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: W 3; H 2.3

Color: Translucent light blue, iridescence and sinter

Reference: —



Fig. 2.134 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 010247-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013901-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex H 4; Context 4279

Description: Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with horizontally applied glass thread of the same color 1 cm below rim

Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.135

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 3; H 2.3

Color: Translucent green-blue

Reference: —

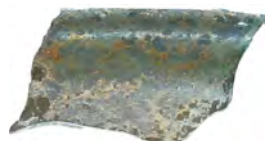


Fig. 2.135 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 013901-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013902-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex H 4; Context 4281

Description: Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with horizontally applied glass thread of the same color 1 cm below rim

Group: 11; Rounded everted rim on convex wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 2.3; H 1.8

Color: Translucent light green

Reference: —

TZ 014025-001

Area I; Square AT 120; Complex A 1; Context 4221

Description: Rim fragment of candlestick phial

Group: 60; Candlestick phial

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D opening 8; H 1.2

Color: Translucent blue-green

Reference: —

TZ 110043-001

Area II; Square AY 129; Complex K 4/5; Context 10272

Description: Wall fragment of flask with applied threads

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 7

Color: Translucent colorless, white iridescence

Reference: Dussart 1989, BX 1125a 2/b2.

TZ 110090-002

Area II; Square AW 128; Complex K 4; Context 10041

Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure Reference: Hoss 2020a, Pl. 2.20 no. 15

Date of Context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D max. 5; L max. 1.9; H max. 2.9

Color: Transparent bluish green with brown sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, Pl. 2.20 no. 15.

TZ 110516-001

Area II; Square AY 129; Complex K 4/5; Context 10272

Description: Simple rounded rim sherd of goblet, slightly turned out

Group: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 10; H 1.6

Color: Translucent colorless, white iridescence

Reference: Dussart 1989, BVIII 2123.

TZ 110697-001

Area II; Square AV 132; Complex K 14; Context 10533

Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity and stem

Group: 42; Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 2; H 1.2

Color: Transparent turquoise, with sinter

Reference: Dussart 1989, BVIII 2123.

TZ 111019-003

Area II; Square AV 132; Complex M; Context 10581

Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on funnel-shaped tapering wall. Decoration of a horizontal ribbon of same color under the rim

Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D opening 4; H max. 1.2

Color: Translucent pale bluish green, with white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 308 Pl. 2.20 no. 2.

TZ 111026-002

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 18; Context 10600

Description: Ribbed steep handle, with middle rib drawn down

Group: 65; Ribbed handles

Figure reference: Fig. 2.136

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: H 8

Color: Translucent green, white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 320 Pl. 2.25 no. 1.



Fig. 2.136 Handle of glass vessel, TZ 111026-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111030-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Outfolded rim on tapering wall

Group: 18; Long outfolded rim on tapering wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 7; H 1.6

Color: Translucent blue, light brown sinter inside and outside

Reference: —

TZ 111030-004

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Conical hollow stem base

Group: 44; Polycandelabra

Figure reference: Fig. 2.137

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 7; H 1.6

Color: Translucent blue, light brown sinter inside and outside

Reference: —



Fig. 2.137 Bottom sherd of glass polycandelabrum lamp, TZ 111030-004 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111030-005

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: H 1

Color: Translucent green

Reference: —

TZ 111030-033

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.138

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 8; H 1.5

Color: Translucent green, bubbles and brown sinter on outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 311 Pl. 2.21 no. 1.

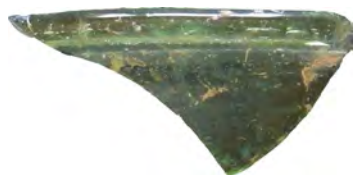


Fig. 2.138 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111030-033 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111030-034

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Rounded rim on straight wall

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.139

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 7; H 1.7

Color: Translucent light blue, brown sinter inside and outside

Reference: —

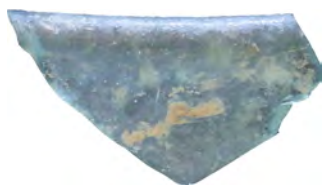


Fig. 2.139 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111030-034 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111030-035

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Rounded, slightly thickened everted rim on straight wall

Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.140

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 9; H 1

Color: Translucent pale green, bubbles

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 295 Pl. 2.15 no. 6.



Fig. 2.140 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111030-035 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111030-036

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall

Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls

Figure reference: Fig. 2.141

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 6; H 1.4

Color: Translucent pale green, many bubbles

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 300 Pl. 2.17 no. 5.

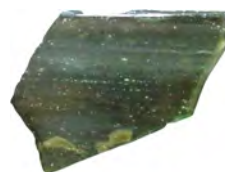


Fig. 2.141 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 111030-036 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111030-044

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and remains of stem

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: Fig. 2.142

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 4.5; H 0.8

Color: Translucent bluish green, bubbles and brown sinter on outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 303 Pl. 2.18 no. 14.



Fig. 2.142 Tabular base of glass goblet, TZ 111030-044 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111030-045

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Pad base with concave center, pontil mark

Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave center

Figure reference: Fig. 2.143

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 6; H 1.3

Color: Translucent bluish green, with bubbles and brown sinter on outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 297 f. Pl. 2.16 no. 10.



Fig. 2.143 Pad base of glass beaker, TZ 111030-045 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111030-046

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and remains of stem

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: Fig. 2.144

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 5; H 1.2

Color: Translucent green, bubbles

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 303 Pl. 2.18 no. 15.



Fig. 2.144 Tabular base of glass bottle, TZ 111030-046 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111030-047

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Infolded rim on straight wall

Group: 49; Infolded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 6.5; H 1.7

Color: Transparent green, bubbles

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 309 Pl. 2.20 no. 7.

TZ 111030-048

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Hollow rim on oblique wall

Group: 43; Suspended lamps with three handles

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 15; H 1

Color: Transparent green, white iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111030-049

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Three fragments of outfolded rim on tapering wall of bowl

Group: 18; Long outfolded rim on tapering wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.145

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 21; H 1

Color: Transparent green, bubbles

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 285 Pl. 2.10 no. 2.



Fig. 2.145 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111030-049 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111030-054

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot, pontil mark and remnants of wall

Group: 25; High folded bases

Figure reference: Fig. 2.146

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 9; H 1.8

Color: Translucent bluish green, some white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 290 Pl. 2.13 no. 3.



Fig. 2.146 Base sherd of glass goblet, TZ 111030-054 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111033-003

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10621

Description: Slightly thickened rim on straight wall of beaker

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: L 2.7; W 1.2

Color: Transparent light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111033-009

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10621
Description: Slightly in-turned and conical rim of beaker

Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D opening 5; H 1.3

Color: Transparent light blue-green

Reference: —

TZ 111033-010

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10621
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl, decoration of a horizontal rib of the same color under the rim

Group: 9; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with decoration of horizontal rib

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Roman to Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D opening 14; H max. 2

Color: Transparent pale blue, with brown sinter

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 280 Pl. 2.6 no. 1.

TZ 111036-002

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 15; Context 10628

Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall

Group: 47; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (wide angle, funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.147

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D max. 4.5; L max. 1.7

Color: Transparent pale green, white iridescence all over and sinter on outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 307 f. Pl. 2.19 no. 17.



Fig. 2.147 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111036-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111036-003

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 15; Context 10628

Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl, decoration of a horizontal rib of the same color under the rim

Group: 9; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with decoration of horizontal rib

Figure reference: Fig. 2.148

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D max. 26; L 1.8

Color: Transparent pale green, white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 280 Pl. 2.6 no. 3.

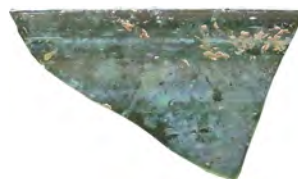


Fig. 2.148 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111036-003 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111036-004

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 15; Context 10628

Description: Fragment of simple rim on oblique wall and in-drawn neck

Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: H 2.7

Color: Light blue, brown iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111036-005

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 15; Context 10628

Description: Fragment of rounded rim on tapering wall

Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.149

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 3.5; H 1.5; L 2.1

Color: Transparent pale green, white iridescence all over and sinter on outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 307 Pl. 2.19 no. 13.



Fig. 2.149 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111036-005 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111036-012

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 15; Context 10628

Description: Pad base with concave center, pontil mark

Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave center

Figure reference: Fig. 2.150

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 5; H 1.6

Color: Translucent green, bubbles and dark brown iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 298 Pl. 2.16 no. 11.



Fig. 2.150 Pad base of glass beaker, TZ 111036-012 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111048-001

Area II; Square AU 132; Complex M; Context 10664

Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall

Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 4; H max. 2.6

Color: Transparent pale bluish green, white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, Pl. 2.19 no. 9.

TZ 111225-004

Area II; Square AS 128; Complex J 1; Context 10731

Description: Fragment of incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 1.8; H 1.4

Color: Transparent bluish

Reference: —

TZ 111230-002

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Description: Rounded rim on straight wall

Group: 28; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.151

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 8

Color: Translucent greenish

Reference: —

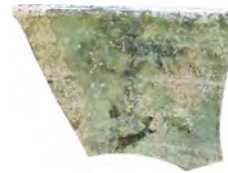


Fig. 2.151 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111230-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111230-003

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Description: Flaring rounded rim, incurving wall. Decorated with ribbons in the same color under the rim

Group: 47; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (wide angle, funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.152

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 5; L 2.7; H 1.3

Color: Translucent pale blue, iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 308 Pl. 2.19 no. 19.



Fig. 2.152 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111230-003 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111230-004

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Description: Fragment of rounded rim on tapering wall

Group: 7; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.153

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 15; H 2.3

Color: Transparent pale green

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 279 Pl. 2.5 no. 5.



Fig. 2.153 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111230-004 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111230-005

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Description: Fragment of pad base

Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave center

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: W 1.9; H 1.3

Color: Transparent green

Reference: —

TZ 111235-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10734

Description: Fragment of everted rounded rim on convex wall of bowl

Group: 11; Rounded everted rim on convex wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.154

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 18; W 3.8; H 2.4

Color: Transparent pale green, bubbles and white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 282 Pl. 2.8 no. 2.



Fig. 2.154 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111235-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111235-002

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10734

Description: Fragment of rounded rim on tapering conical wall

Group: 28; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.155

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 18; B 3.8; H 2.4

Color: Transparent pale green, bubbles, white iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 2.155 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111235-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111284-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Description: Fragment of a pad base with pontil mark and part of wall

Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave center

Figure reference: Fig. 2.156

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 3.2; H 1.7

Color: Transparent dark green

Reference: —



Fig. 2.156 Pad base of glass beaker, TZ 111284-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111284-002

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Description: Fragment of a pad base

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: Fig. 2.157

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 6; H 4

Color: Transparent green

Reference: —



Fig. 2.157 Pad base of glass goblet, TZ 111284-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111284-003

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Description: Fragment of everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.158

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 8; H 2.4

Color: Transparent bluish-green

Reference: —



Fig. 2.158 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111284-003 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111287-004

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10734

Description: Fragment of tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: Fig. 2.159

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 7; H 0.4

Color: Green, slight sinter

Reference: —



Fig. 2.159 Base sherd of glass goblet, TZ 111287-004 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111342-003

Area II; Square AS 130; Complex J 1; Context 10779

Description: Folded rim

Group: 63; Jars

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D max. 6; W max. 2.4; H max. 5

Color: Transparent green, totally covered with white iridescence

Reference: Dussart 1998, 92 f. BVII 2432a1 pl. 19, 4; Israeli 2003, 234–240 Cat. No. 305–309. 312; Hoss 2020a, 317 Pl. 2.23 no. 15.

TZ 111342-005

Area II; Square AS 130; Complex J 1; Context 10779

Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot of beaker

Group: 24; Ring bases

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 8.5; W max. 2.4; H max. 2.5

Color: Transparent green, with black and white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 288 Pl. 2.12 no. 8.

TZ 111477-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex I; Context 10800

Description: Fragment of high pinched ring base with concave foot

Group: 24; Ring bases

Figure reference: Fig. 2.160

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 6.4; H max. 1.5

Color: Translucent green, strong black iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 288 f. Pl. 2.12 no. 9.



Fig. 2.160 Base sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111477-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111761-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Infolded rim on incurving wall. Decoration of horizontal ribbon of same color 0.4 cm under rim

Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.161

Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D opening 4; L 3.6; H 1
Color: Transparent pale blue, sinter
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 309 Pl. 2.20 no. 5.



Fig. 2.161 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111761-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111761-002

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612
Description: Long outfolded incurving rim
Group: 14; Outfolded rim on straight wall
Figure reference: Fig. 2.162
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D opening 4; L 3.6; H 1
Color: Transparent green, iridescence
Reference: —



Fig. 2.162 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111761-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111761-003

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612
Description: Simple rim on straight wall
Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls
Figure reference: Fig. 2.163
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D opening 4; L 3.6; H 1
Color: Transparent green, with brown iridescence and sinter
Reference: —



Fig. 2.163 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111761-003 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111761-004

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612
Description: Fragment of long outfolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 18; Long outfolded rim on tapering wall
Figure reference: Fig. 2.164
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
Dimensions: D opening 20; H 2
Color: Transparent green, with white iridescence
Reference: —



Fig. 2.164 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111761-004 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111811-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 11033
Description: Rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)
Figure reference: Fig. 2.165
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D opening 14; L 4.1; H 1.5
Color: Transparent greenish, sinter
Reference: —



Fig. 2.165 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111811-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111811-002

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 11033
Description: The rim of the bowl is formed by a loop that was remolten; it is thus invisible if it was out- or infolded. The straight wall ends in a decoration with another loop, which might have led to a decrease in size (tapering), according to the remains. Perhaps a flat platter
Group: 17; Long outfolded rim on straight wall with extra loop
Figure reference: Fig. 2.166

Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Byzantine
Dimensions: D opening 14; L 4.1; H 1.5
Color: Transparent colorless glass, with iridescence
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 285 Pl. 2.9 no. 10.



Fig. 2.166 Rim sherd of glass bowl or platter, TZ 111811-002
 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111878-001

Area II; Square AW 132; Complex K 14; Context 11118
Description: Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity and stem of goblet
Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
Dimensions: D foot 5; H 1.6
Color: Transparent green, with iridescence
Reference: —

TZ 111881-001

Area II; Square AV 132; Complex M; Context 11136
Description: Infolded rim on straight wall of flask
Group: 49; Infolded rim on straight wall
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D 3.5; H 2.3
Color: Transparent green, with white iridescence
Reference: —

TZ 111996-001

Area II; Square AW 128; Complex K 4; Context 10009
Description: Flaring rounded rim, incurving wall. Decorated with a ribbon in the same color 1.5 cm below the rim
Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad
Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D opening 2.5; L max. 3.2; H max. 2.7
Color: Translucent pale blue, very black iridescence
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 307 Pl. 2.19 no. 14.

TZ 112276-001

Area II; Square AW 129; Complex K 4; Context 10008
Description: Rounded, thickened rim on tapering wall. Decorated with ribbon of same color 1 cm below the rim
Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Byzantine
Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D max. 3.8
Color: Translucent pale blue, with bubbles
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 307 Pl. 2.19 no. 15.

TZ 112280-001

Area II; Square AX 129; Complex K 4; Context 10304
Description: Wall fragment of vessel
Group: —
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Byzantine
Date of find: Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 3.5; W 1.7
Color: Brown-orange, white iridescence
Reference: —

TZ 112281-001

Area II; Square AX 128; Complex K 4; Context 10361
Description: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall of pot
Group: 32; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad
Date of find: Byzantine
Dimensions: D opening 3; H 2.9
Color: Transparent light green, white and brown iridescence
Reference: Dussart 1989, BVII 2411 Pl. 18, 1–2.

TZ 112281-002

Area II; Square AX 128; Complex K 4; Context 10361
Description: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 32; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad
Date of find: Byzantine
Dimensions: L max. 1.4; H max. 1.1
Color: Transparent pale blue, some brown iridescence
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 297 Pl. 2.16 no. 5.

TZ 112282-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 2/8; Context 10528

Description: Simple neck, tapering slightly with shoulder and part of body of globular bottle

Group: 53; Plain Necks

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D max. 2.6; H max. 4.1

Color: Transparent pale green, with white and black iridescence and sinter

Reference: Jennings 2006, 115 fig. 5, 28; 180 fig. 7, 28; Hoss 2020a, 313 Pl. 2.22 no. 1.

TZ 112282-002

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 2/8; Context 10528

Description: Fragment of pad base with pontil mark of goblet

Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave center

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: L 3.3; W 1.6

Color: Transparent green, with white and black iridescence

Reference: Jennings 2006, 115 fig. 5, 28; 180 fig. 7, 28; Hoss 2020a, 313 Pl. 2.22 no. 1.

TZ 112285-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 2; Context 10563

Description: Incurving rounded rim on straight wall

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 7; L max. 4.2; H max. 7.3

Color: Transparent pale blue, strong white iridescence and sinter inside and outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 294 Pl. 2.14 no. 16.

TZ 112297-001

Area II; Square AT 127; Complex J 1; Context 10988

Description: Round base of a lamp stem

Group: 44; Polycandelabra

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 1.5; H 2.3

Color: Translucent light blue, brownish iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112304-001

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198

Description: Fragment of rounded rim on slightly everted walls

Group: 38; Rounded everted rims, on straight walls

Figure reference: Fig. 2.167

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 6.5; H 1.5

Color: Transparent light blue glass, with white iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 2.167 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 112304-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112304-002

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198

Description: Fragment of round rim on straight wall

Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls

Figure reference: Fig. 2.168

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 4; H 2.4

Color: Transparent green glass, with white iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 2.168 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 112304-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112304-015

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198

Description: Fragment of massive ring base with diagonal clinched gouges

Group: 24; Ring bases

Figure reference: Fig. 2.169

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D 9; H 2.6

Color: Transparent green glass, with white iridescence and sinter

Reference: —



Fig. 2.169 Ring base of glass bowl, TZ 112304-015 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112304-016

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198

Description: Fragment of pad base with part of wall

Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave center

Figure reference: Fig. 2.170

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D base 2.5; H 1

Color: Light blue glass, with white iridescence and sinter

Reference: —



Fig. 2.170 Pad base of glass beaker, TZ 112304-016 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112304-017

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198

Description: Fragment of pad base with part of wall

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: Fig. 2.171

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 9; H 0.6

Color: Strong white iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 2.171 Pad base of glass goblet, TZ 112304-017 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112304-018

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198

Description: Fragment of round rim on tapering wall

Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.172

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 4.5; H 1.9

Color: Translucent light blue glass, with strong white iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 2.172 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 112304-018 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112304-019

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198

Description: Fragment of tubular base on tapering wall

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: Fig. 2.173

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 4.5

Color: Transparent green, strong white iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 2.173 Base sherd of glass goblet, TZ 112304-019 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112313-001

Area II; Square AT 126; Complex J 1; Context 11226

Description: Round rim on slightly tapering wall of beaker

Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2; H 3

Color: Translucent light blue with iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112341-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex J 1; Context 11346

Description: Base of goblet

Group: 34; Ring bases with fold

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: D foot 3; H 0.6

Color: Translucent light green with white and black iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112667-026

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 11037

Description: Fragment of pad base probably from stemmed beaker

Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave center

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: L 4.2; W 2.5

Color: Transparent blue-green

Reference: —

TZ 112667-030

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 11037

Description: Bulged base of hollowed rim base

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: —

Color: Transparent light green, strong white iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112667-033

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 11037

Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot, diagonal grooves on the outside of the ring

Group: 24; Ring bases

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: —

Color: Translucent green, strong white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 308 Pl. 2.12 no. 13.

TZ 112674-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 8; Context 11448

Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall

Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: L max. 2.7; H max. 2.2

Color: Transparent pale green, bubbles of varying size

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 309 Pl. 2.20 no. 6.

TZ 112674-002

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 8; Context 11448

Description: Incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure Reference: —

Date of Context: Byzantine to Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L max. 2.4; H max. 1.9

Color: Transparent pale green, with strong white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 294 Pl. 2.14 no. 17.

TZ 310015-001

Area III; Square X 124; Complex P 2; Context 30005

Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on tapering wall of bowl/beaker

Group: 7; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall

Figure reference: Fig. 2.174

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D max. 10; L max. 2.6; H max. 0.5

Color: Transparent pale blue

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 279 f. Pl. 2.5 no. 7.



Fig. 2.174 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 310015-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310645-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 2/9; Context 30420

Description: Fragment of round rim on tapering wall

Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D opening 8

Color: Transparent light green, white iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 310645-002

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 2/9; Context 30420

Description: Fragment of round rim on tapering wall

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 7, H 1.5

Color: Transparent light blue-green, white iridescence

Reference: —

Bracelets

TZ 112304-021

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198

Description: Fragment of twisted glass bracelet with round cross-section

Group: 73; Twisted bracelet

Figure reference: Fig. 2.175

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to modern

Dimensions: —

Color: Yellowish green, with strong white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 322 Pl. 2.25 no. 12.



Fig. 2.175 Fragment of glass bracelet, TZ 112304-021 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310524-001

Area III; Square W 126; Complex P 2; Context 30121

Description: Fragment of twisted glass bracelet with round cross-section

Group: 73; Twisted bracelet

Figure reference: Fig. 2.176

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to modern

Dimensions: L 3.6; Outer D 7; Th 0.61

Color: Blue-greyish, with some white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 322 Pl. 2.25 no. 13.



Fig. 2.176 Fragment of glass bracelet, TZ 310524-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.3.3. Metal Finds: Stratum 4

2.3.2.1. Introduction

The description and classification of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic metal finds on Tall Zirā‘a was undertaken by S. Hoss and published in

a separate article¹⁴². The entry ‘Group’ in the following catalogue refers to the groups defined by S. Hoss (*Tab. 2.46*). The ‘Group 4.g Coins’ and the ‘Group 6. Undetermined’ were added to S. Hoss’ grouping.

Groups	Area I	Area II	Area III
Group 1. Personal Accessories	6	0	0
Group 1.c Finger Rings	1	0	0
Group 1.d Earrings	1	0	0
Group 1.i-m Cosmetic Utensils	3	0	0
Group 2. Furnishings and Fittings of the House	0	1	0
Group 2.a Locks and Keys	0	1	0
Group 4. Trade and Industry	13	6	0
Group 4.a Sewing	1	0	0
Group 4.b Wood / Metal Working	2	0	0
Group 4.f Knives	0	1	0
Group 4.g Coins	8	5	1
Group 5. Miscellaneous	8	5	0
Group 5.d Nails	8	5	0
Group 6. Undetermined	2	4	0
Sum of objects	29	16	1

Tab. 2.46 Groups of metal finds and number of objects in each group found in Stratum 4 in Areas I, II and III (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Tab. 2.46 shows the different groups as well as the number of objects for each excavation area in Stratum 4. No stratigraphical and contextual study was carried out by S. Hoss. Therefore, the stratigraphic analysis of the finds was undertaken in this chapter.

The coins are also registered in the following catalogue, but since they are a very important group requiring special attention, they were recorded and described in detail in separate catalogues with photos of the individual objects by S. Schütz and J. Häser. The identification of the coins was previously done by K. Dahmen. In the following cata-

logue, only the coins found in Stratum 4 a, b or c are listed. It is obvious that eight coins do not belong to the Byzantine period, but must be dated to the Hellenistic/Hasmonean or Roman period. They are listed here for the sake of completeness¹⁴³. The detailed interpretation of these coins can be found in the final publication on the Hellenistic and Roman periods at Tall Zirā‘a by S. Schütz¹⁴⁴.

13 of the metal objects from Stratum 4 a, b and c were analyzed by M. Schulze¹⁴⁵. The results of the analysis are given in the catalogue using the chemical nomenclature and can therefore be easily distinguished from the determination by eye.

142 Hoss 2020b, 393–431.

143 Häser – Dahmen, *Chap. 2.3.4*.

144 Schütz forthcoming.

145 Schulze 2014.

2.3.3.2. Analysis

Inv. No.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 011217-001	5.d Nails	Nail	B 2	3251	AQ 120
TZ 110954-001	4.g Coins	Coin	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 110962-001	5.d Nails	Nail	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 110963-001	6. Undetermined	Copper fragments	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 111330-001	4.g Coins	Coin	I	10800	AX 126

Tab. 2.47 Metal finds from Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 010020-001	5.d Nails	Nail	E	2709	AE 116
TZ 010078-001	6. Undetermined	Bronze lump	B 6	2757	AP 118
TZ 010078-002	1.i-m Cosmetic Utensils	Kohl stick	B 6	2757	AP 118
TZ 010115-001	6. Undetermined	Bronze lump	B 6	2757	AP 118
TZ 012508-001	1.i-m Cosmetic Utensils	Kohl stick	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 012553-001	4.a Sewing	Needle	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 014187-001	5.d Nails	Nail	G 1	4235	AR 122
TZ 014313-001	6. Undetermined	Elongated object	G 1	4199	AS 123
TZ 018678-001	1.d Earrings	Finger ring	G 2	4062	AT 123

Tab. 2.48 Metal finds from Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 002532-001	4.g Coins	Coin	C 3	607	AO 119
TZ 002532-002	4.g Coins	Coin	C 3	607	AO 119
TZ 008869-001	4.g Coins	Coin	D 11	2094	AI 117
TZ 008876-001	4.g Coins	Coin	D 11	2094	AI 117
TZ 008877-001	4.g Coins	Coin	D 11	2094	AI 117
TZ 010007-001	4.g Coins	Coin	D 24	2711	AE 116
TZ 010008-001	5.d Nails	Nail	D 24	2711	AE 116
TZ 012757-001	6. Undetermined	Bronze lump	G 1	3827	AP 122
TZ 012759-001	4.g Coins	Coin	G 1	3827	AP 122
TZ 012760-001	4.g Coins	Coin	G 1	3827	AP 122
TZ 013019-001	5.d Nails	Nail	G 1	4033	AQ 122
TZ 014302-001	5.d Nails	Nail	G 1	4198	AQ 122
TZ 014319-001	5.d Nails	Nail	G 1	4362	AQ 122

Tab. 2.49 Metal finds from Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 010001-001	5.d Nails	Nail	B 6	2595	AQ 118
TZ 013020-001	5.d Nails	Nail	G 1	4011	AR 122
TZ 013022-001	6. Undetermined	Plate	G 1	4011	AR 122
TZ 013107-001	1.i-m Cosmetic Utensils	Cosmetic spatula	G 1	4141	AT 122
TZ 013115-001	5.d Nails	Nail	G 1	4141	AT 122
TZ 014185-001	1.d Earrings	Earring	G 1	4311	AR 123
TZ 110970-001	5.d Nails	Nail	K 18	10600	AU 131
TZ 110971-001	2.a Locks and Keys	Box lock	K 18	10600	AU 131
TZ 111244-001	4.g Coins	Coin	J 1	10731	AS 128
TZ 111611-001	5.d Nails	Nail	K 3	11033	AT 128
TZ 111656-001	4.f Knives	Knife	K 3	11033	AT 128
TZ 112005-001	6. Undetermined	Sheet	J 1	11198	AS 126
TZ 112199-001	5.d Nails	Nail	J 1	11198	AS 126

Tab. 2.50 Metal finds from Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 110966-001	6. Undetermined	Elongated object	K 11	10628	AU 131
TZ 111247-001	4.g Coins	Coin	K 9	10739	AS 129
TZ 111248-001	6. Undetermined	Bronze sheet	J 1	10734	AS 129
TZ 111250-001	4.g Coins	Coin	K 9	10739	AS 129
TZ 111252-001	5.d Nails	Nail	J 1	10734	AS 129

Tab. 2.51 Metal finds from Area II in Strata 4 a.b, 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 110970-001	5.d Nails	Nail	K 18	10600	AU 131
TZ 110971-001	2.a Locks and Keys	Box lock	K 18	10600	AU 131
TZ 111244-001	4.g Coins	Coin	J 1	10731	AS 128
TZ 111611-001	5.d Nails	Nail	K 3	11033	AT 128
TZ 111656-001	4.f Knives	Knife	K 3	11033	AT 128
TZ 112005-001	6. Undetermined	Sheet	J 1	11198	AS 126
TZ 112199-001	5.d Nails	Nail	J 1	11198	AS 126

Tab. 2.52 Metal finds from Area II in Stratum 4 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Object	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 310587-001	4.g Coins	Coin	P 8	30416	AA 125

Tab. 2.53 Metal finds from Area III in Stratum 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Only four personal ornaments were found, consisting of an earring (TZ 014185-001; *Fig. 2.186*), a simple finger ring (TZ 018678-001; *Fig. 2.187*), and a ring of a necklace (TZ 013025-001), all of which were from Area I. All of the personal ornaments are made from copper, with the exception of the ring of the necklace, which is made from a copper-silver alloy.

Three objects belong to the group of cosmetic utensils and were all found in Area I. They are two stems of presumably kohl sticks TZ 010078-002 and TZ 012508-001 and a cosmetic spoon or spatula (TZ 013107-001; *Fig. 2.184*). All of them are made of copper.

The group of 'Trade and Industry' is also not large. Two fragments, probably of a sewing needle TZ 012553-001 were found in Area I. The three small bronze lumps TZ 010078-001, TZ 010115-001 and TZ 012757-001 could be casting residues. They were found in Area I. A fragment of an iron knife TZ 111656-001 (*Fig. 2.194*) was found in Area II.

The fragment of the box lock TZ 110971-001 (*Fig. 2.189*) was found in Area II. Eight single iron nails were found in Area I and five in Area II.

It is interesting that often two or three coins were found in the same context (*Tab. 2.49* and *Tab. 2.51*), which could mean that they were originally carried in a small pouch that has now vanished. In Area I, the coins TZ 002532-001 and TZ 002532-002 (*Fig. 2.177*) were discovered in a fill layer in room Complex C 3. Coin TZ 008869-001 (*Fig. 2.178*), TZ 008876-001 (*Fig. 2.179*), and TZ 008877-001 (*Fig. 2.180*) were found in a fill layer in room Complex D 11. TZ 010001-001 came to light in the fill layer of room Complex B 6. All other coins were distributed in the courtyards outside the houses. In Area II, all coins were found in the courtyard K 9 of Complex K or in the large outer area of the houses Complexes J 1 to J 3. Coin TZ 310587-001 (*Fig. 2.195*)—dated between AD 300 and 500—was discovered in the northernmost room of the building complex and belongs surely to the Byzantine building.

The overview of the metal finds demonstrates that the few personal items were found mostly in Area I. Tools are represented only by a fragment of a knife TZ 111656-001 (*Fig. 2.194*) in Area II. Therefore, it can be assumed that no handicrafts were carried out in the excavated areas. The wooden door reinforced with iron nails and bands in Area III must have protected an important part of the church complex, even if it was not found in connection with walls due to the later reorganization of the building remains.

Although there are only few metal finds relating to Stratum 4, they give a hint—in connection with the other find groups—that Areas I and II, and certainly Area III had different functions¹⁴⁶.

2.3.3.3. Catalogue of Metal Finds: Stratum 4

TZ 002532-001

Area I; Square AO 119; Complex C 3; Context 607

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: AD 117–138

Dimensions: D 2.1

Material: Bronze

Reference: Schütz forthcoming.

TZ 002532-002

Area I; Square AO 119; Complex C 3; Context 607

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: *Fig. 2.177*

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: c. AD 400–450

Dimensions: D 1

Material: Bronze

Reference: Häser – Dahmen, *Chap. 2.3.4*.



Fig. 2.177 Coin minted AD 400–450, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 002532-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008869-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2094

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: *Fig. 2.178*

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: AD 335–341

Dimensions: D 1.3

Material: Bronze

Reference: Häser – Dahmen, *Chap. 2.3.4*.

146 Cf. the conclusions for Stratum 4 in *Chap. 2.4*.



Fig. 2.178 Coin minted AD 335–341, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 008869-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008876-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2094

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 2.179

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: AD 383–386

Dimensions: D 1.5

Material: Bronze

Reference: Häser – Dahmen, Chap. 2.3.4.



Fig. 2.179 Coin minted AD 383–386, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 008876-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008877-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2094

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 2.180

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Probably third to first century BC

Dimensions: D 1.3

Material: Bronze

Reference: Schütz forthcoming.



Fig. 2.180 Coin minted between third and first century BC, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 008877-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010001-001

Area I; Square AQ 118; Complex B 6; Context 2595

Description: Fragment of nail, circular section of shank, round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.2

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 010007-001

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 24; Context 2711

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: 138–128 BC

Dimensions: D 1.9

Material: Bronze

Reference: Schütz forthcoming.

TZ 010008-001

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 24; Context 2711

Description: Fragment of nail, circular section of shank

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.3; D 1.2

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 010020-001

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex E 1; Context 2709

Description: Nail, circular section of shank, round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.7; D 3

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 010078-001

Area I; Square AP 118; Complex B 6; Context 2757

Description: Small lump of bronze. Casting residue?

Group: 4.b Wood and/or metalworking

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Material: Cu

Reference: Schulze 2014, 115. 136 sample no. TZ06-25.

TZ 010078-002

Area I; Square AP 118; Complex B 6; Context 2757

Description: Two fragments of stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin, both ends missing

Group: 1.k Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Islamic

Dimensions: L 3.3; Th 0.5

Material: Cu

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 410; Schulze 2014, 115. 136 sample no. TZ06-26.

TZ 010115-001

Area I; Square AP 118; Complex B 6; Context 2757

Description: Small lump of bronze. Casting residue?

Group: 4.b Wood and/or metalworking

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Material: Cu₂Sn

Reference: Schulze 2014, 115. 136 sample no. TZ06-27.

TZ 011217-001

Area I; Square AQ 120; Complex B 2; Context 3251

Description: Fragment of nail, circular section of shank and wide round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.8; D 1.3

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 012508-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513

Description: Fragment of straight rod or stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin slightly oval in section, with both ends missing

Group: 1.k Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Islamic

Dimensions: L 5.8; Th 0.5

Material: Pure Cu

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 411; Schulze 2014, 115. 136 sample no. TZ06-29.

TZ 012553-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513

Description: Two fragments of a thin pin with both ends missing. Needle?

Group: 4.a Sewing

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.9; Th 0.3

Material: Cu

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 418; Schulze 2014, 115 sample no. TZ06-30.

TZ 012757-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 3827

Description: Small lump of bronze. Casting residue?

Group: 4.b Wood and/or metalworking

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Material: Cu₂Sn

Reference: Schulze 2014, 115. 136 sample no. TZ07-38.

TZ 012759-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 3827

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 2.181

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: 103–76 BC

Dimensions: D 1.2

Material: Bronze

Reference: Schütz forthcoming.



Fig. 2.181 Coin minted 103–76 BC, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 012759-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 012760-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 3827

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 2.182

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: c. AD 200–250

Dimensions: D 2.4

Material: Bronze

Reference: Schütz forthcoming



Fig. 2.182 Coin minted AD 200–250, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 012760-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013019-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4033

Description: Nail shank

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.5; D 2.0

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 013020-001

Area I; Square AR 122; Complex G 1; Context 4011

Description: Nail, circular section of shank and round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: Fig. 2.183

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.3; D head 3.0

Material: Iron

Reference: —



Fig. 2.183 Iron nail, TZ 013020-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013022-001

Area I; Square AR 122; Complex G 1; Context 4011

Description: Tube-like plate of undetermined function

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.3; D 1.3; Th 0.2

Material: Cu

Reference: Schulze 2014, 115. 136 sample no. TZ06-19.

TZ 013107-001

Area I; Square AT 122; Complex G 1; Context 4141

Description: Cosmetic spatula, with the remains of an elongated flat spoon on one end. The other end is broken off.

Group: 1.i Cosmetic spoons and spatulas

Figure reference: Fig. 2.184

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Persian to Mamluk

Dimensions: L 17; Th 0.4

Material: CuSnPb

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 409 Fig. 3.19; Schulze 2014, 115. 137 sample no. TZ56-6.



Fig. 2.184 Copper cosmetic spatula, TZ 013107-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013115-001

Area I; Square AT 122; Complex G 1; Context 4141

Description: Nail, shank probably square section

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: Fig. 2.185

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.8; D 2.2

Material: Iron

Reference: —



Fig. 2.185 Iron nail, TZ 013115-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 014185-001

Area I; Square AR 123; Complex G 1; Context 4311

Description: Complete earring made from bronze wire. The earring is round with a tip, where originally a small hook sat. On the other side, the wire was fashioned into an eyelet, which is closed by turning the wire onto itself.

Group: 1.d Earrings

Figure reference: Fig. 2.186

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: (external) D 2.8; (internal) D 2.3

Material: Cu

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 407 Fig. 3.12; Schulze 2014, 115. 138 sample no. TZ59-7.



Fig. 2.186 Copper earring, TZ 014185-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 014187-001

Area I; Square AR 122; Complex G 1; Context 4235

Description: Two joining fragments of nail, circular section of shank, round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 13.5; D head 2.8

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 014302-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4198

Description: Nail with round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Material: Iron

Dimensions: L 5.3; D head 2.5

Reference: —

TZ 014313-001

Area I; Square AS 123; Complex G 1; Context 4199

Description: Elongated object of unknown function

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.5; D 2.3

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 014319-001

Area I; Square AR 123; Complex G 1; Context 4362

Description: Nail shank, circular section

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.6; D 0.7

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 018678-001

Area I; Square AT 123; Complex G 2; Context 4062

Description: Fragment of plain round finger ring with a closed hoop, a flat section and broken at one point

Group: 1.c Finger rings

Figure reference: Fig. 2.187

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Mamluk

Dimensions: (external) D 2.2; (internal) D 1.7

Material: Copper alloy

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 406 Fig. 3.8.



Fig. 2.187 Bronze finger ring, TZ 018678-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA)

TZ 110954-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 2.188

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 1.2

Material: Bronze

Reference: —



Fig. 2.188 Undated coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110954-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110962-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Nail shank round in section

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.7; D 1.2

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110963-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612

Description: Four small fragments of unknown function

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1.4

Material: CuZn

Reference: Schulze 2014, 116. 136 sample no. TZ07-35.

TZ 110966-001

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 11; Context 10628

Description: Elongated object formed as half-tube of unknown function

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.2; W 3; Th 1.2

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110970-001

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 18; Context 10600

Description: Nail

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.4; D 1.7

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110971-001

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 18; Context 10600

Description: Incomplete furniture fitting, a slightly tapering box lock hasp, broken at the wide end and with a rectangular transverse loop on the underside of the other end

Group: 2.a Locks and keys

Figure reference: Fig. 2.189

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.7; max. W 1

Material: CuSnPb

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 413 Fig. 3.25; Schulze 2014, 116. 136 sample no. TZ07-36.



Fig. 2.189 Part of furniture fitting, TZ 110971-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111244-001

Area II; Square AS 128; Complex J 1; Context 10731

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 2.190

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: First century BC

Dimensions: D 1.1

Material: Bronze

Reference: Schütz forthcoming



Fig. 2.190 Coin minted in first century BC, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111244-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111247-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 2.191

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: AD 330–340

Dimensions: D 1.1

Material: Bronze

Reference: Häser – Dahmen, Chap. 2.3.4.



Fig. 2.191 Coin minted AD 330–340, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111247-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111248-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10734

Description: Small round sheet

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 1.1

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

TZ 111250-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 2.192

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: AD 408–450

Dimensions: D 0.9

Material: Bronze

Reference: Häser – Dahmen, *Chap.* 2.3.4.



Fig. 2.192 Coin minted AD 408–450, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111250-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111252-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10734

Description: Nail with rectangular shank and round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.6; D head 2.6

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 111330-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex I; Context 10800

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 2.193

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: AD 527

Dimensions: D 3.1

Material: Bronze

Reference: Häser – Dahmen, *Chap.* 2.3.4.



Fig. 2.193 Coin minted AD 527, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111330-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111611-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 11033

Description: Nail

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10.7; D head 2.3

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 111656-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 11033

Description: Point of flat blade of knife; the upper edge is straight, while the lower tapers towards the point. The blade has a broken-off end

Group: 4.f Knives

Figure reference: Fig. 2.194

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.7; W 3; Th 1

Material: Iron

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 421.



Fig. 2.194 Iron knife blade, TZ 111656-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112005-001

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198

Description: Small sheet

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.5; W 2; Th 0.4

Material: Pure Cu

Reference: Schulze 2014, 116. 137 sample no. TZ07-49.

TZ 112199-001

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198

Description: Nail with round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.8; D head 3

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 310587-001

Area III; Square AA 125; Complex P 8; Context 30416

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 2.195

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: c. AD 300–500

Dimensions: D 1.1

Material: Bronze

Reference: Häser – Dahmen, *Chap. 2.3.4.*



Fig. 2.195 Coin minted AD 300–500, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 310587-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.3.4. Late Roman and Byzantine Coins

by J. Häser/K. Dahmen

2.3.2.1. Introduction

A total of 48 coins minted during the Late Roman and Byzantine periods were found during the excavations from 2003 to 2011 on Tall Zirā'a¹⁴⁷. Due to intensive construction work and stone robbing, they were found not only in the Late Roman and Byzantine strata, but also in earlier and later contexts. Two of them were excavated from an Iron Age II A/B stratum and two from an Early Roman stratum, caused by digging deep pits in later times. The other 13 coins are from later strata caused by the burial of deceased or the looting of the site in modern times.

Although Byzantine coins cannot be used to precisely date a building or an installation, they can help by giving a *terminus post quem* for the construction in several cases.

2.3.4.2. Analysis

The first securely dated coin TZ 011278-001 is a nummus of Constantine I struck in Siscia in AD 328 or 329 (Fig. 2.201). The last datable coin TZ 111330-001 is a follis of Justin I and Justinian I, struck in Constantinople in 527 (Fig. 2.226). Only the coins TZ 111200-001 (Fig. 2.222) and TZ 310589-009 (Fig. 2.240) could be of a later date.

Coins of all emperors between Constantine I and Justinian I are present in the collection (Tab. 2.54). 16 coins cannot be assigned to any emperor due to their poor state of preservation.

89.36 % of the coins can be dated to the period between c. 300 and 500 and 11 % to the beginning of the sixth century AD. One coin can be dated very generally to the fifth century AD, another to the sixth century AD and one coin is undated. Three coins of the fourth century AD were found during the excavation in Area II in 2018 and 2019¹⁴⁸. The peak of coin finds on Tall Zirā'a falls within the fourth century AD. This is in accordance with other sites in the region.

H.-C. Noeske published an overview of the 1441 coins found during the excavations and surveys in and around Gadara. 66.3 % can be dated to the period between the monetary reform of Diocletian and Heraclius. 855 (91.73 %) coins belong

to the period from Diocletian to the end of the fifth century AD (Late Antique) and 77 (8.27 %) to the period from Anastasius to Constans II (Byzantine)¹⁴⁹. A significant decline in coin finds can be observed during the Umayyad and especially from the Abbasid period onwards. Only 17 Umayyad and 20 Abbasid, Ayyubid and Mamluk coins were found in Gadara. Therefore, it is not surprising that no Umayyad coins were found at Tall Zirā'a, although the buildings were not only used but also extended during this period. This demonstrates a very similar chronological distribution of coins at Gadara and at Tall Zirā'a. This is also true for a comparable site such as the monastery of Siyagha on Mount Nebo¹⁵⁰. However, the high percentage of coins minted during the reign of Justin II (AD 565–578) found at other sites in Syria and Palestine is not proved on Tall Zirā'a¹⁵¹.

The mints could be determined for 18 coins from Tall Zirā'a (Tab. 2.54). Eight coins were struck at the Imperial mint in Antioch. Only one coin each was struck in Rome, Siscia, Perinthos and Nicomedia. One coin was struck either in Nicomedia or Constantinople. The latest coins of the end of the fifth and the beginning of the sixth century AD were minted in Constantinople. This is not surprising, since the mint of Constantinople was responsible for almost the entire output of folles from the beginning of the sixth century AD¹⁵².

147 All coins from the excavations on Tall Zirā'a during the campaigns from 2001 to 2011 and in 2014 were identified by Dr. Karsten Dahmen. They are also registered in an online database <<http://muenzen.tallziraa.de>> with the help of the Münzkabinett der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin and Ing.-Büro Freundel, Ilmenau, which was financed by the Kulturhilfe Fond of the German Foreign Ministry.

148 Lichtenberger 2022, 396 Pl. 18.4 b–d: TZ 112837-001 Constantius II (355–361); TZ 112844-001 Constantius II (355–361); TZ 113333-001 Valentinianus I (364–367). Two other coins of Late Roman date could not be determined exactly. These coins were not added to the following tables.

149 Noeske 2013, 141 Tab. 11; 144 Tab. 13.

150 Gitler 1998, 550.

151 For a comparison of sites in Syria and Palestine with coins of the reign of Justin II cf. Gitler 1998, 551 and Table 7.

152 Metcalf 1965, 525–527; Gitler 1998, 554 footnote 9.

This distribution pattern of mints of the Late Antique and Byzantine coins from Tall Zirā'a follows the picture which was shown by H.C. Noeske for Gadara¹⁵³. The dominant mints were Antioch on the

Orontes and Constantinople in Late Antiquity. This pattern is similar to sites in the provinces of Palaestina I and II, but unlike the provinces of Arabia and Palaestina III where the distribution is reversed.

Inv. No.	Emperor	Date of coin AD	Mint
TZ 110312-001	Diocletian	c. 297	Antioch
TZ 110953-001	–	300–500	–
TZ 112172-001	–	300–500	–
TZ 111246-001	–	300–500	–
TZ 112686-001	–	300–500	–
TZ 112687-001	–	300–500	–
TZ 310590-001	–	300–500	–
TZ 310591-001	–	300–500	–
TZ 310587-001	–	300–500	–
TZ 310596-001	–	300–500	Nicomedia or Constantinople
TZ 014115-001	Licinius	312–313	–
TZ 014113-001	Constantine I	330–333	Perinthos
TZ 111606-001	Constantine I	330–333 and 335	Antioch
TZ 011278-001	Constantine I	c. 328–329	Siscia
TZ 111247-001	Constantine I and sons	330–340	–
TZ 008869-001	Constantine I and sons	c. 335–341	–
TZ 110955-001	Constans	337–340	Rome
TZ 012708-001	Constantius II	337–347	Antioch
TZ 012869-001	Constantius II	337–347	Antioch
TZ 110310-001	Constantius II	337–347	Antioch
TZ 006998-001	sons of Constantine I (?)	prob. 337–361, surely 330–5th century	–
TZ 112165-001	Constantius II, Constans	347–348	–
TZ 009512-001	Constantius II	c. 347–358	–
TZ 112164-001	–	around 350	–
TZ 112174-001	–	350–400	–
TZ 015067-001	–	350–500	–
TZ 018685-001	–	350–500	–
TZ 110132-001	–	350–500	–
TZ 310589-001	–	350–600	–
TZ 014149-001	Constantius II	355–361	–
TZ 014116-001	Julian II (?)	c. 355–361	–
TZ 012868-001	Valentinian I or Valens	c. 364–378	–
TZ 112715-001	Valentinian I or Valens	c. 364–378	Antioch

153 Noeske 2013, 143–145 Tab. 11.

TZ 015207-001	Valentinian I, Valens or Gratian	c. 364–379	–
TZ 110611-001	Arcadius (?)	c. 380–400	–
TZ 112684-001	Arcadius	c. 383–408 (?)	Nicomedia
TZ 008876-001	Arcadius	383–386	Antioch
TZ 110956-001	Arcadius	383–393	–
TZ 002532-002	–	400–450	–
TZ 015205-001	Arcadius, Honorius or Theodosius II	406–408	Antioch
TZ 111250-001	Theodosius II	c. 445–450	–
TZ 112685-001	Leo I	457–474	Constantinople?
TZ 110036-001	Anastasius I	512–517	Constantinople
TZ 310250-001	Anastasius I	512–518	Constantinople
TZ 110958-001	Justin I	c. 518–527	Constantinople
TZ 111330-001	Justin I and Justinian I	527	Constantinople
TZ 111200-001	–	500–700	–
TZ 112682-001	–	–	–

Tab. 2.54 Late Roman and Byzantine coins sorted by date (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.3.4.3. Catalogue of Late Roman and Byzantine Coins

In the following catalogue all Late Roman and Byzantine coins are listed regardless of their find context. The photos are shown in the scale 2:1.

TZ 002532-002

Area I; Square AO 119; Complex C 2; Context 607

Class/status: Roman Imperial issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.196

Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4 a

Date of find: AD 400–450

Dimensions: D 1

Weight: —

Die-axis: —

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.196 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 002532-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 006998-001

Area I; Square AK 117; Complex D 6/8/10; Context 1049

Authority: Sons of Constantine I (?)

Obv.: ... CO.... bust of emperor r.

Rev.: Vota (?) inscription in wreath

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.197

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine, Stratum 5 to 3 a

Date of find: Very probable AD 337–361, but surely c. AD 330–fifth century

Dimensions: D 1.2

Weight: 1.14 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: The surviving letters ...CO... of the name on the obverse and the style of the portrait point to one of the sons of Constantine I (or himself resp.).



Fig. 2.197 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 006998-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008869-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2094

Authority: Constantine I or one of his sons

Obv.: bust of emperor r.

Rev.: [GLORIA EXERCITUS] (separation of letters unclear). Two soldiers with one (?) standard between them. Legend in exergue not preserved.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.198

Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4 a

Date of find: c. AD 335–341

Dimensions: D 1.3

Weight: 1.1 g

Die-axis: 1 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Type Gloria Exercitus with one standard is to be dated to c. 335–341 (type with two standards was introduced in 330).



Fig. 2.198 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 008869-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008876-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2094

Authority: Arcadius

Obv.: DN ARCADIVS P F AVG. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Arcadius seen from the front r.

Rev.: VOT / X / MVLT / XX // ANT[?]. Vota legend in four lines in wreath. Mint name in exergue.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Antioch (Antakya), Oriens (Turkey)

Denomination: Aes 4

Figure reference: Fig. 2.199

Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4 a

Date of find: AD 383–386

Dimensions: D 1.5

Weight: 0.95 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC IX, No. 56 d (Jan.–Aug. 383); No. 65 c (383–388); Grierson – Mays 1992, Nos. 44–46 (different officina letters in Antioch, 383–386).

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.199 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 008876-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 009512-001

Area I; Square AQ 118/119; Surface; Context 2545

Authority: Constantius II

Obv.: [D]N CONSTAN-[TIVS ...]. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Constantius II seen from the front r.

Rev.: Corroded.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.200

Date of context: modern, Stratum 0

Date of find: c. AD 347–358

Dimensions: D 1.4

Weight: 1.6 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC VIII, 36 dates this type 347–357/358.

Remarks: Mint uncertain. Probably Type FEL TEMP REPARATIO with soldier/emperor on foot victorious over fallen horseman.



Fig. 2.200 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 009512-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 011278-001

Area I; Square AR 120; Complex A 2; Context 3271

Authority: Constantine I

Obv.: CONSTAN-TINVS AVG. Laureate head of Constantine I r.

Rev.: PROVIDEN-TIAE AVGG // ASIS globe above crescent. Camp gate with two towers, above star.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Siscia (Sisak) in Pannonia (Croatia)

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.201

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine, Stratum 5

Date of find: c. AD 328–329

Dimensions: D 1.9

Weight: 2.34 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC VII, No. 214.

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.201 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 011278-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 012708-001

Area I; Square AQ 121; Surface; Context 3710

Authority: Constantius II

Obv.: CONSTAN-TIVS AVG. Diademed head of Constantius II r.

Rev.: GLOR-IA [EXER]C-ITVS // SMAN B. Two soldiers each with spear and shield between them a standard.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Antioch (Antakya), Oriens (Turkey)

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.202

Date of context: modern, Stratum 0

Date of find: AD 337–347

Dimensions: D 1.6

Weight: 1.72 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC VIII, no. 56.

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.202 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 012708-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 012868-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex H 3/4; Context 3860

Authority: Valentinian I or Valens

Obv.: [D N] VA[...]. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of the emperor r.

Rev.: Victory or emperor l.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Mint mark illegible.

Denomination: Aes 4

Figure reference: Fig. 2.203

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine, Stratum 5

Date of find: c. AD 364–378

Dimensions: D 1.4

Weight: 1.48 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Inscriptions are illegible or not preserved.



Fig. 2.203 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 012868-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 012869-001

Area I; Square AQ 123; Surface; Context 3898

Authority: Constantius II

Obv.: [CONSTAN]-TIVS AVG Diademed head of Constantius II r.

Rev.: [GLOR-IA EXERC]-ITVS // SMAN Γ. Two soldiers each with spear and shield between them a standard.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Antioch (Antakiya), Oriens (Turkey)

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.204

Date of context: modern, Stratum 0

Date of find: AD 337–347

Dimensions: D 1.5

Weight: 1.21 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC VIII, no. 49.

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.204 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 012869-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 014113-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex -; Context 4284

Authority: Constantinopolis

Obv.: CONSTAN-TINOPOLI. Draped bust of Constantinopolis wearing a helmet decorated with laurel and holding a sceptre l.

Rev.: Victory standing on prora l. She holds a spear in her r. hand and rests her l. hand on a shield. In exergue Globe SMHΓ [globe?].

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Perinthos (Herakleia), Thrace (Turkey)

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.205

Date of context: Ottoman, Stratum 1

Date of find: AD 330–333

Dimensions: D 1.9

Weight: 1.77 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC VII, no. 120 (one dot) resp. no. 125 (two dots).

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.205 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 014113-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 014115-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex D 4; Context 4278

Authority: Licinius

Obv.: C LIC LICINNIVS P F AVG [sic!]. head of Licinius I with laurel r.

Rev.: GENIO - AVGVSTI // ALE [E round]. Genius, on the head a modius, standing in front view, head behind l. In the r. hand a head of Sarapis, in the l. a cornucopia. In the l. F. above a star, below a branch, in the middle N, in r. F. an A.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Alexandria

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.206

Date of context: (Early) Roman, Stratum 6 a

Date of find: AD 312–313

Dimensions: 2.1

Weight: 4.31 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC VI no. 160 a.

Remarks: For the finding context cf. Schütz forthcoming, Stratum 6 a, Complex D 4.



Fig. 2.206 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 014115-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 014116-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex D 4; Context 4278
 Authority: Julian II (?)
 Obv.: Bust of emperor r.
 Rev.: [...] // ASIS. Emperor standing holding globe and spear, seen from front.
 Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue
 Mint: Siscia (Sisak), Pannonia (Croatia)
 Denomination: Aes 4
 Figure reference: Fig. 2.207
 Date of context: (Early) Roman, Stratum 6 a
 Date of find: c. AD 355–361
 Dimensions: D 1.3
 Weight: 1.19 g
 Die-axis: 12 h
 Material: Bronze
 Reference: —
 Remarks: Possibly Julianus II as Caesar (355–361); for the finding context cf. Schütz forthcoming, Stratum 6 a, Complex D 4.



Fig. 2.207 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 014116-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 014149-001

Area I; Square AQ 123; Complex D 3; Context 4188
 Authority: Constantine II
 Obv.: D N CO[NSTANT]IVS P F AVG (separation of letters unclear). Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Constantius II seen from front r.
 Rev.: [FEL TEMP] REPARATIO // [...]. Soldier/emperon on foot victorious over fallen horseman.
 Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue
 Mint: uncertain (ANΓ for the third officina of Antioch?)
 Denomination: Aes 3
 Figure reference: Fig. 2.208
 Date of context: (Early) Roman, Stratum 6 a.b
 Date of find: AD 355–361
 Dimensions: D 1.6
 Weight: 2 g
 Die-axis: 6 h
 Material: Bronze
 Reference: e.g. RIC VIII, no. 187A.
 Remarks: Dating according to low weight and type of name of the emperor, cf. reference above); for the finding context cf. Schütz forthcoming, Stratum 6 a.b Complex D 3.



Fig. 2.208 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 014149-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 015067-001

Area II; Square AP 123; Complex D 4; Context 4278
 Authority: Uncertain
 Obv.: [...]. Bust of emperor r.
 Rev.: Cross on globe in wreath.
 Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue
 Mint: —
 Denomination: Aes 4
 Figure reference: Fig. 2.209
 Date of context: (Early) Roman, Stratum 6 a
 Date of find: AD 350–500
 Dimensions: D. 1.2
 Weight: 1.33
 Die-axis: 6 h
 Material: Bronze
 Reference: —

Remarks: Indeterminable; Late Roman bronze fraction of the fourth or fifth century AD; for the finding context cf. Schütz forthcoming, Stratum 6 a, Complex D 4.



Fig. 2.209 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 015067-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 015205-001

Area I; Square AF 116; Complex N 1; Context 5049
Authority: Arcadius or Honorius or Theodosius II
Obv.: [...]. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of an emperor r.
Rev.: [GLORI-A ROMA]-NORVM // [A]NT[?]. The emperors standing side by side holding spear and shield. The emperor in the center is smaller and holds a globe in his l. hand and a spear in his r. hand
Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue
Mint: Antioch (Antakya), Oriens (Turkey)
Denomination: Aes 3
Figure reference: Fig. 2.210
Date of context: Iron Ag II A/B (older), Stratum 12
Date of find: AD 406–408
Dimensions: D 1.6
Weight: 1.3 g
Die-axis: 12 h
Material: Bronze
Reference: RIC X, Nos. 151–155.
Remarks: As the name of the emperor is not preserved, the emperor depicted on the obverse cannot be identified anymore (Arcadius, Honorius, Theodosius II). Officinas Alpha to Delta are attested; for the finding context cf. Soennecken 2022, 285 Complex N 1.



Fig. 2.210 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 015205-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 015207-001

Area I; Square AF 116; Complex N 1; Context 5049 (pit)
Authority: Valentinian I or Valens or Gratian
Obv.: [...]. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of an emperor r.
Rev.: [SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE // ???]. Victory holding laurel wreath in her raised r. hand and a palm branch in her left arm.
Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue
Mint: —
Denomination: Aes 4
Figure reference: Fig. 2.211
Date of context: EZ II A/B (older), Stratum 12
Date of find: c. AD 364–379
Dimensions: D 1.4
Weight: 0.93 g
Die-axis: 12 h
Material: Bronze
Reference: —
Remarks: The emperor has not been identified (Valentinianus I, Valens, Gratianus) as was the mint. For the finding context cf. Soennecken 2022, 285 Complex N 1.



Fig. 2.211 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 015207-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 018685-001

Area I; surface; Surface; Context 0
Authority: Uncertain
Obv.: Bust of emperor r.
Rev.: —
Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue
Mint: —
Denomination: Aes 4
Figure reference: Fig. 2.212
Date of context: modern, Stratum 0
Date of find: AD 350–500
Dimensions: D 1.2
Weight: 0.3 g,
Die-axis: —
Material: Bronze
Reference: —
Remarks: Probably a Late Roman bronze fraction of the fourth or fifth century AD. Completely corroded.



Fig. 2.212 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 018685-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110036-001

Area II; Square AV 128; Complex K 1; Context 10055

Authority: Anastasius I

Obv.: DN ANASTA-SIVS PP AVG. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Anastasius seen from the front r.
Rev.: Value mark M (= 40 nummi), star on each side, above Γ (third officina). Above a cross. In exergue CON.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Constantinople (Istanbul), Thrace (Turkey)

Denomination: 40 nummi (follis)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.213

Date of context: Late Roman to Umayyad, Stratum 5 to 3 a

Date of find: AD 512–517

Dimensions: D 3.3

Weight: 17.61 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: Hahn 2000, 87 No. 27.

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.213 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110036-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110132-001

Area II; Square AV 129; Complex K 1; Context 10088

Authority: Uncertain

Obv.: Bust of emperor r.

Rev.: Standing figure

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: Aes 4

Figure reference: Fig. 2.214

Date of context: Umayyad, Stratum 3 a

Date of find: AD 350–500

Dimensions: D 1.3

Weight: —

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Late Roman bronze fraction of the fourth or fifth century AD.



Fig. 2.214 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110132-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110310-001

Area II; Square AX 129; Surface; Context 10265

Authority: Constantius II

Obv.: CONSTAN-TIVS AVG. Draped, armoured and diademed bust Constantius II seen from the front r.

Rev.: GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS // SM[AN] Z. Two soldiers, between them a standard.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Antioch (Antakya), Oriens (Turkey)

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.215

Date of context: modern, Stratum 0

Date of find: AD 337–347

Dimensions: D 1.5

Weight: 1.54 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC VIII, Antioch No. 49.

Remarks: A seventh officina only existed in Constantinople and Antioch sein. As SM is preceding the mint's name only the mint of Antioch fits the description.



Fig. 2.215 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110310-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110312-001

Area II; Square AY 129; Complex K 4; Context 10287

Authority: Diocletian

Obv.: IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG. Draped armoured bust of Diocletianus with aureole in front view to r.

Rev.: CONCORD[IA MILI]-ITVM // crescent ANT, armoured emperor l. and Jupiter with scepter in the l. hand r. on both sides of a tripod. The god hands over a small Victoria to the left to the emperor.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Antioch (Antakya), Oriens (Turkey)

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.216

Date of context: Umayyad to Ottoman, Stratum 3 a to 1

Date of find: c. AD 297

Dimensions: D 1.9

Weight: 2.06 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC VI Nr. 62 a? (crescent above officina no. // ANT).

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.216 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110312-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110611-001

Area II; Square AU 131; Surface; Context 10527

Authority: Arcadius (?)

Obv.: ...IVS.... Bust of emperor (Arcadius?) r.

Rev.: Standing figure (emperor?/ Victory?)

Mint: —

Denomination: Aes 4

Figure reference: Fig. 2.217

Date of context: modern, Stratum 0

Date of find: c. AD 380–400

Dimensions: D 1.2

Weight: 1.24 g

Die-axis: 7 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.217 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110611-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110953-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Authority: Uncertain

Obv.: Bust of emperor r.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.18

Date of context: Umayyad to Ottoman, Stratum 3 a to 1

Date of find: AD 300–500

Dimensions: D 1.2

Weight: 0.89 g

Die-axis: —

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Indeterminable bronze fraction of the fourth or fifth century.



Fig. 2.218 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110953-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110955-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex J 4; Context 10621

Authority: Constans

Obv.: D N FL CONSTANS AVG. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Constans seen from the front r.

Rev.: [SECVRIT]AS REI P // R [?] E. Securitas holds a scepter in her r. hand and rests her l. hand on a column, standing seen from the front.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Rome, Italia (Italy)

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.219

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine, Stratum 5

Date of find: AD 337–340

Dimensions: D 1.5

Weight: 1.66 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC VIII, nos. 13 or 16. 23. 34 (depending on the exergue and separation of letters).

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.219 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110955-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110956-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10621

Authority: Arcadius

Obv.: D N [ARCA]DIV[S P F AVG]. Draped, armoured, and diademed bust of Arcadius seen from the front r.

Rev.: SALVS [REI - PVBLICAE // SMN [or ... PVBLICE]. Victory walking l. She holds in her r. arm a tropaeum and drags a captive behind her with her l. hand. Cross in left field

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Nicomedia (Izmit), Pontos (Turkey)

Denomination: Aes 4

Figure reference: Fig. 2.220

Date of context: Late Roman to Byzantine, Stratum 5

Date of find: AD 383–393

Dimensions: D 1.3

Weight: 1.17 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC IX, no. 45 c, Nikomedia, 388–392; Grierson – Mays 1992, no. 116 (cf. Table 21, dating 386–393); LRBC, no. 2408 (383–392).

Remarks: No separation in obverse legend.



Fig. 2.220 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110956-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110958-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10639

Authority: Justin I

Obv.: D N IVSTIN-VS PP AVG. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Iustinus I seen from the front r.

Rev.: Value mark M. Star in left field (in right field star or cross), above a cross. Below M an undetermined officina numeral (A or Δ?). In exergue [C]ON

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Constantinople (Istanbul), Thrace (Turkey)

Denomination: 40 nummi (follis)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.221

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine, Stratum 5

Date of find: AD 518–527

Dimensions: D 3.2

Weight: 16.11 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: Hahn 1973, nos. 11–12 (all with separation in obverse legend ...IVSTI-NVS...). For an example with the division IVSTIN-VS cf. Radic – Ivanisevic 2006, no. 173 pl. 11.

Remarks: Reverse is double struck. The rather untypical separation of the obverse legend may point to an unofficial issue.



Fig. 2.221 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110958-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111200-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Surface; Context 10700

Authority: Uncertain

Obv. Head l?

Rev.: Illegible monogram?

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.222

Date of context: modern, Stratum 0

Date of find: AD 500–700

Dimensions: D 0.9

Weight: 0.36 g

Die-axis: —

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Indeterminable Byzantine bronze coin c. sixth or seventh century AD.



Fig. 2.222 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111200-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111246-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex K 20; Context 10737

Authority: —

Obv.: —

Rev.: —

Class/status: Late Roman Imperial issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.223

Date of context: Umayyad, Stratum 3 b

Date of find: c. AD 300–500

Dimensions: D 1.3

Weight: 1.55 g

Die-axis: —

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.223 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111246-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111247-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Authority: Constantine I and sons

Obv.: ...NS[...]. Diademed (and armoured) bust r.

Rev.: [GLO]RI[A ...]. Just one of the two soldiers is still visible. It is unclear if there were two standards or one between them.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: Nummus (fragment)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.224

Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4 c

Date of find: AD 330–340

Dimensions: D 1.1

Weight: 0.65 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Type Gloria Exercitus. Unclear, if one or two standards.



Fig. 2.224 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111247-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111250-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex K 9; Context 10739

Authority: Theodosius II

Obv.: Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Theodosius II seen from the front r.

Rev.: Monogram (of THEOΔ) of Theodosius II. in wreath

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4 c

Date of find: c. AD 445–450

Figure reference: Fig. 2.225

Dimensions: D 0.9

Weight: 0.45 g

Die-axis: —

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC X, nos. 462–465 (Constantinople resp. Nicomedia, Aes 3-4).

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.225 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111250-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111330-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex I; Context 10800

Authority: Justin I (518–527) and Justinian I (527–565)

Obv.: DN IVSTIN [E] IVSTINIA[NVS] PP AVG.

Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Iustinus I seen from the front r.

Rev.: Value mark M. In left field a star, above a cross.

In left field rather a star than a cross. Number of officina below M is not preserved. In exergue [C]ON.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Constantinople (Istanbul), Thrace (Turkey)

Denomination: 40 nummi (follis)

Figure reference: Fig. 2.226

Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4 c

Date of find: AD 527

Dimensions: D 3.1

Weight: 15.44 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: Hahn 2000, 110 no. 4 and N4.

Remarks: —



a



b

Fig. 2.226 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111330-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111606-001

Area II; Square AU 127; Complex J 2; Context 10976

Authority: Constantine I

Obv.: CONSTANTI-NVS MAX AVG. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Constantinus I seen from the front r.

Rev.: GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS // SMAN A. Two soldiers, each holding spear and shield. Between them two standards.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Antioch (Antakya), Oriens (Turkey)

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.227

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine, Stratum 5

Date of find: AD 330–333 and 335

Dimensions: D 1.8

Weight: 2.13 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: RIC VII, no. 86.

Remarks: —



Fig. 2.227 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111606-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112164-001

Area II; Square AX 127; Complex -; Context 11389

Authority: Uncertain

Vs. Draped and armoured bust r.

Rev.: Battle scene

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: Aes 3

Figure reference: Fig. 2.228

Date of context: Abbasid to Mamluk, Stratum 2

Date of find: c. AD 350

Dimensions: D 1.5

Weight: 1.6 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Belongs to the TEMP FEL REPARATIO series.



Fig. 2.228 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112164-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112165-001

Area II; Square AX 127; Complex -; Context 11396

Authority: Divus Constantinus I

Obv.: DV CONSTANTI-NVS PT AVGG [DV = DIVVS, PT = Pater]. Draped and veiled bust of Constantinus I (velatio capitis) r.

Rev.: VN - MR // [...] [Veneranda memoria]. The veiled emperor standing front, head turned r., his r. hand raised.

Authority: Constantius II, Constans

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: Mint mark illegible.

Denomination: Nummus

Figure reference: Fig. 2.229

Date of context: Ottoman, Stratum 1

Date of find: AD 347–348

Dimensions: D 1.4

Weight: 1.27 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: e.g. for Nicomedia see RIC VIII no 54; LRBC no 1152.

Remarks: According to RIC VIII type dates in 347/348, according to LRBC in 341–346.



Fig. 2.229 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112165-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112172-001

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11203

Authority: Uncertain

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.230

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine, Stratum 5

Date of find: AD 300–500

Dimensions: D 1

Weight: 0.58 g

Die-axis: —

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Corroded. Late Roman bronze fraction of the fourth or fifth century.



Fig. 2.230 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112172-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112174-001

Area II; Square AT 127; Complex E 4; Context 10988

Authority: Uncertain

Obv.: Diademed bust of emperor seen from the front r.

Rev.: Two Victories decorating a tropaeum (?)

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: Aes 4

Figure reference: Fig. 2.231

Date of context: Roman, Stratum 7 and 6

Date of find: AD 350–400

Dimensions: D 1.2

Weight: 1.58 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: A rupture on the right side.



Fig. 2.231 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112174-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112682-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4; Context 11449

Authority: Uncertain

Obv.: Bust of emperor r.

Rev.: Standing figure.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.232

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine, Stratum 5

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 1.1

Weight: 1.49 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Inscription not preserved. Remarkably thick flan. Unclear if Late Roman Imperial or earlier provincial issue.



Fig. 2.232 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112682-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112684-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex J 4; Context 11449

Authority: Arcadius (?)

Obv.: D N [A...]. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of emperor seen from the front r.

Rev.: —

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: Aes 4

Figure reference: Fig. 2.233

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine, Stratum 5

Date of find: c. AD 383–408

Dimensions: D 1.1

Weight: 0.7 g

Die-axis: —

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Some parts broken away, reverse indeterminate. Possibly from the late reign of Arcadius.

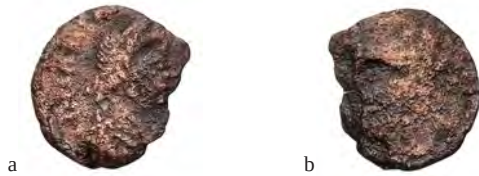


Fig. 2.233 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112684-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112685-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 8; Context 11440

Authority: Leo I

Obv.: [D N L]-EO. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Leo I seen from the front r.

Rev.: Standing empress (Verina) holding a scepter in her l. hand and a globe in her r. hand. In left field [b], in right field E (for Berina = Verina)

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: Aes 4

Figure reference: Fig. 2.234

Date of context: Umayyad, Stratum 3 a

Date of find: AD 457–474

Dimensions: D 1.1

Weight: 0.93 g

Die-axis: 6 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: DOB, nos. 582–586 (obv. Leo I, rev. Verina); MIRB, no. 30; LRBC, nos. 2272–2275.

Remarks: Mint not confirmed, probably Constantinople.



Fig. 2.234 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112685-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112686-001

Area II, Square AT 130; Complex K 17; Context 10631

Authority: Uncertain

Obv.: Head or bust r.

Rev.: Standing or sitting figure l.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: Aes 3

Figure reference: Fig. 2.235

Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine, Stratum 5

Date of find: AD 300–500

Dimensions: D 1.5

Weight: 1.17 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Probably late antique, fourth or fifth century. Corroded, many ruptures.



Fig. 2.235 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112686-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112687-001

Area II; Square AX 128; Complex K 4; Context 10361

Authority: Uncertain

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.236

Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4 c

Date of find: AD 300–500

Dimensions: D 0.9

Weight: 0.22 g

Die-axis: —

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Late Roman bronze fraction of the fourth or fifth century. Corroded and with ruptures.



Fig. 2.236 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112687-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112715-001

Area II; Square AS 130; Complex J 1; Context 10808

Authority: Valentinian I or Valens

Obv.: [...]. Draped, armoured and diademed bust of Valentinianus I or Valens seen from the front r.

Rev.: [GLORIA RO]-MANOR[VM] // [?A]NTA. Emperor in military attire standing seen from the front, head turned l. He holds a standard in his l. hand and rests his r. hand on a kneeling captive l.

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue
Mint: Antioch (Antakya), Oriens (Turkey)
Denomination: Aes 3
Figure reference: Fig. 2.237
Date of context: Late Roman to Early Byzantine, Stratum 5
Date of find: c. AD 364–378
Dimensions: D 1.5
Weight: 0.75 g
Die-axis: 12 h
Material: Bronze
Reference: —
Remarks: The legend on the obverse has not been preserved. Rupture on the right side.



Fig. 2.237 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112715-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310250-001

Area III; Square V 123; Complex -; Context 30116
Authority: Anastasius
Obv.: D N ANASTA-SIVS PP A[V]G. Draped, armoured a diademed bust of Anastasius seen from the front r.
Rev.: Value mark M. Above a cross, in right field a stern (star in left field is not visible anymore). It is uncertain if there had been additional dots with those stars. The officina abbreviation below the M is not readable anymore. In exergue CO[N]

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue
Mint: Constantinople (Istanbul), Thrace (Turkey)
Denomination: 40 nummi (follis)
Figure reference: Fig. 2.238
Date of context: Ottoman, Stratum 1
Date of find: AD 512–518
Dimensions: D 3.7
Weight: 14.22 g
Die-axis: 6 h
Material: Bronze
Reference: Hahn 2000, 87 no. 27 (without dot) resp. no. 28 a-b (with each 2 dots).
Remarks: —



Fig. 2.238 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 310250-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310587-001

Area III; Square AA 125; Complex P 8; Context 30416
Authority: Uncertain
Obv.: Draped, armoured and diademed bust of an emperor r.
Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue
Mint: —
Figure reference: Fig. 2.239
Denomination: —
Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4
Date of find: AD 300–500
Dimensions: D 1.1
Weight: 0.59 g
Die-axis: 12 h
Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Indeterminable bronze fraction of the fourth or fifth century. Rupture on the lower left side.



Fig. 2.239 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 310587-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310589-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 6; Context 30421

Authority: Uncertain

Obv.: Draped armoured, and diademed bust of an emperor r.

Rev.: Cross on globe?

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.240

Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4

Date of find: AD 350–600

Dimensions: D 1.0

Weight: 0.39 g,

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Indeterminable bronze fraction of the fourth or fifth century. Ruptures and additional small fragment.



Fig. 2.240 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 310589-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310590-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 6; Context 30421

Authority: Uncertain

Obv.: Bust of emperor r.

Rev.: —

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.241

Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4

Date of find: AD 300–500

Dimensions: D 1.3

Weight: 1.42 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Indeterminable bronze fraction of the fourth or fifth century.



Fig. 2.241 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 310590-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310591-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 6; Context 30421

Authority: Uncertain

Obv.: Head r.

Rev.: Standing figure

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.242

Date of context: Byzantine, Stratum 4

Date of find: AD 300–500

Dimensions: D 1.2

Weight: 0.62 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Indeterminable bronze fraction of the fourth or fifth century. Overstruck.



Fig. 2.242 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 310591-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310596-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 6; Context 30421

Authority: —

Obv.: —

Rev.: Standing figure?

Class/status: Ancient ruler's issue

Mint: —

Denomination: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.243

Date of context: Surface

Date of find: AD 300–500

Dimensions: D 1.1

Weight: 0.51 g

Die-axis: 12 h

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

Remarks: Indeterminable bronze fraction.



Fig. 2.243 Coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 310596-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.3.5. Stone Finds: Stratum 4

2.3.5.1. Introduction

In the following chapter, only the stone objects found exclusively in Strata 4 c, b and a are discussed. All objects excavated from soil accumulated over several centuries and encompassing different strata (e.g., Strata 5 and 4 a.b.c) can be found in the appendices and in the description of the strata.

The types and terms used in the following catalogue are listed and explained in *Chap. 1.3.4.1*.

2.3.5.2. Analysis

A total of 161 stone objects were found exclusively in Stratum 4 (*Tab. 2.55–2.60*)¹⁵⁴.

In Area I, the composition of finds from Stratum 4 c is composed of eight rubbing stones, one flint knife, one hammer stone, one tripod bowl, and one spindle whorl, which belong to food production and household/craft groups (*Tab. 2.55*). There is only one context with tesserae and one with a ballistic stone.

In Stratum 4 c in Area II, two mortar bowls, nine rubbing stones, one flint tool, one basin, two bowls, one quern and two weights/loom weights were found belonging to the household/craft and food production groups (*Tab. 2.58*). One context yielded a tile of the group architecture.

A completely different stone assemblage is seen in Area III in Stratum 4 (*Tab. 2.60*). Only one lower grinding stone, one quern, one hammer stone and one weight stone were excavated, but large quantities of tile fragments and tesserae. The tesserae

belong to larger areas with mosaic pavements and in one case with a Greek inscription (TZ 310001-001, TZ 310527-006; *Chap. 2.2.6, Fig. 2.248–Fig. 2.251*).

A variety of stone objects were found in Stratum 4 b in Area I (*Tab. 2.56*): a beaker, a bowl, a mug, plate, a lid, a hammer stone, a scraper, two flakes, a borer belonging to the household/craft group, a mortar bowl, a quern, 15 rubbing stones of the food production group, a hinge stone, tesserae, a tile of the architecture group, a ballistic stone of the warfare group, and an undetermined object.

The stone finds in Stratum 4 a.b in Area II are represented by one plate, four flakes and one lid in the household/craft group, one lower grinding stone, ten rubbing stones, one quern, some tesserae and one tile of the architecture group, and one ballistic stone in the warfare group (*Tab. 2.59*).

Stratum 4 a in Area I revealed one hammer stone, two loom weights, one plate, one borer, one sickle blade, some flint flakes and blades in the household/craft group, three querns, one mortar bowl, two lower grinding stones, 16 rubbing stones in the food production group, and five contexts with tesserae came to light (*Tab. 2.57*).

The distribution of finds clearly shows that the buildings and courtyards in Areas I and II were used for food processing. Signs of craft activities are not evident. The few loom weights are most likely intrusive. The architectural finds in Area III support the interpretation of the building as a church. The tesserae and tiles in Areas I and II did not belong to floors of Stratum 4, but were found in fill layers.

154 The large number of tesserae in some of the contexts were counted under one inventory number.

Area I

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 001624-001	Food production	Hammer stone	B 6	1164	AP 119
TZ 002398-001	Household/Craft	Footed bowl	F	814	AN 119
TZ 002488-001	Household/Craft	Spindle whorl	F	814	AN 119
TZ 002489-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	F	814	AN 119
TZ 007130-001	Warfare	Ballistic stone	B 6	1164	AP 119
TZ 007134-001	Flakes/Tools	Sickle blade	B 6	1164	AP 119
TZ 007135-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 6	1164	AP 119
TZ 007226-001	Flakes/Tools	Knife	B 6	1164	AP 119
TZ 010322-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 14	2751	AE 116
TZ 010823-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	D 13	3027	AF/AG 116
TZ 011321-001	Architecture	Tesserae	B 4	3251	AQ 120
TZ 011397-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 4	3269	AQ 120
TZ 013181-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3814	AP 120
TZ 013184-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3814	AP 120
TZ 013196-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3814	AP 120
TZ 013198-001	Household/Craft	Tripod bowl	G 1	3848	AP 121
TZ 013200-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3814	AP 120

Tab. 2.55 Stone finds in Area I in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 002258-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	C 3	540	AO 118
TZ 006944-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 4	1080	AM 117/118
TZ 007120-001	Household/Craft	Tool	D 8/10	1127	AK 117
TZ 007246-001	Ecofact	Nodule	D 8/10	1127	AK 117
TZ 007384-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 8/10	1127	AK 117
TZ 007749-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 8/10	1127	AK 117
TZ 007918-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 14	1671	AG 116
TZ 007927-001	Food production	Quern	D 14	1671	AG 116
TZ 007928-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 14	1671	AG 116
TZ 007929-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 14	1671	AG 116
TZ 007943-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 6	1732	AP 118/119
TZ 008523-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 13	1998	AH/AI 116
TZ 008532-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 13	1998	AH/AI 116
TZ 009581-001	Household/Craft	Plate	B 4	2507	AQ 119
TZ 009639-001	Architecture	Hinge stone	B 4	2507	AQ 119
TZ 009803-001	Uncertain	Figurine?	D 16	2709	AE 116
TZ 010297-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 5	2757	AP 118
TZ 010300-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 5	2757	AP 118
TZ 010319-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	B 5	2757	AP 118
TZ 010321-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 5	2757	AP 118

TZ 010504-001	Flakes/Tools	Scraper	B 5	2757	AP 118
TZ 010610-001	Household/Craft	Beaker	B 5	2732	AP/AQ 118
TZ 011498-001	Warfare	Ballistic stone	B 1	3308	AR 119
TZ 011506-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	B 1	3308	AR 119
TZ 011895-001	Architecture	Tile	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 011980-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 011980-002	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 012047-001	Flakes/Tools	Borer	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 012231-001	Ecofact	–	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 012232-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 012245-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 012526-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 012677-001	Household/Craft	Mug	B 7	3513	AR 118
TZ 012935-001	Household/Craft	Tile/lid	G 1	3919	AQ 123
TZ 013340-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	G 2	4141	AT 122
TZ 013346-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 2	4062	AT 123
TZ 013347-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 2	4016	AS 123
TZ 018450-001	Flakes/Tools	Flake	A 1	5879	AU 120
TZ 018478-001	Flakes/Tools	Flake	A 1	5879	AU 120
TZ 018941-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 2	4062	AT 123
TZ 019539-001	Architecture	Hinge stone	B 4	2507	AQ 119

Tab. 2.56 Stone finds in Area I in Stratum 4 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 007873-001	Flakes/Tools	–	D 2	1648	AN/AO 118
TZ 009740-001	Ecofact	–	D 15	2656	AF 116
TZ 012775-001	Uncertain	Uncertain	G 1	3827	AP 122
TZ 009741-001	Flakes/Tools	Blade	D 15	2655	AF 116
TZ 012858-001	Flakes/Tools	Blades	G 1	3827	AP 122
TZ 013135-001	Flakes/Tools	Blades	G 1	4036	AR 122
TZ 008787-001	Flakes/Tools	Borer	D 10	2094	AI 117
TZ 008845-001	Flakes/Tools	Flake	D 11	2094	AI 117
TZ 009756-001	Flakes/Tools	Flake	D 15	2656	AF 116
TZ 008823-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	D 11	2103	AI 117
TZ 008893-001	Household/Craft	Loom weight	D 11	2094	AI 117
TZ 010308-001	Household/Craft	Loom weight	D 15/16	2658	AE 116
TZ 013318-001	Food production	Lower grinding stone	G 1	4033	AQ 122
TZ 014097-001	Food production	Lower grinding stone	G 1	4036	AR 122
TZ 013531-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	G 1	4036	AR 122
TZ 008008-001	Household/Craft	Plate	D 10	2094	AI 117
TZ 009162-001	Food production	Quern	D 10	2174	AI 117
TZ 009173-001	Food production	Quern	D 10	2174	AI 117
TZ 009888-001	Food production	Quern	D 15	2656	AF 116

TZ 007854-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 2	1648	AN/AO 118
TZ 008798-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 10	2094	AI 117
TZ 008898-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 11	2094	AI 117
TZ 008899-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 11	2094	AI 117
TZ 008905-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 11	2094	AI 117
TZ 009166-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 10	2174	AI 117
TZ 009169-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 10	2174	AI 117
TZ 009878-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 16	2711	AE 116
TZ 010298-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 15/16	2658	AE 116
TZ 012801-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3827	AP 122
TZ 012852-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3827	AP 122
TZ 013339-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	4033	AQ 122
TZ 013441-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	4033	AQ 122
TZ 013447-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	4033	AQ 122
TZ 013503-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	4036	AR 122
TZ 017862-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	A	5940	AU 120
TZ 018872-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	A	5940	AU 120
TZ 009759-001	Flakes/Tools	Sickle blade	D 15	2655	AF 116
TZ 008793-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 10	2094	AI 117
TZ 008837-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 11	2103	AI 117
TZ 008913-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 11	2103	AI 117
TZ 009175-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 10	2174	AI 117
TZ 013427-001	Architecture	Tesserae	G 1	4036	AR 122

Tab. 2.57 Stone finds in Area I in Stratum 4 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Area II

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 110065-001	Flint Flakes/tools	Flake, Blade	K 4	10040	AW 129
TZ 110096-001	Household/Craft	Weight/Loom weight	K 4	10040	AW 129
TZ 110789-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 15	10590	AU 130
TZ 110793-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	K 15	10590	AU 130
TZ 110803-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 15	10590	AU 130
TZ 110846-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 9	10612	AT 129
TZ 110866-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 15	10590	AU 130
TZ 110907-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	K 11	10628	AU 131
TZ 110911-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	K 11	10628	AU 131
TZ 111324-001	Household/Craft	Weight/Loom weight	J 1	10719	AS 128
TZ 111326-001	Food production	Quern	J 1	10734	AS 129
TZ 111439-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	J 3	10800	AX 126
TZ 111971-001	Household/Craft	Basin	K 11/15	10488	AV 131
TZ 112360-001	Architecture	Tile	K 10	11356	AT 132
TZ 112444-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 10	11334	AT 132

TZ 112467-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 10	11334	AT 132
TZ 112493-001	Ecofact	-	K 10	11334	AT 132
TZ 112534-001	Warfare	-	K 10	11334	AT 132
TZ 112539-001	Household/Craft	Flake	K 10	11356	AT 132
TZ 112646-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	M	10915	AT 132
TZ 112692-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 10	11388	AT 131

Tab. 2.58 Stone finds in Area II in Stratum 4 c (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 110497-001	Uncertain	-	K 19	10423	AY 128
TZ 110774-001	Flakes/Tools	Flake	M	10581	AV 132
TZ 110775-001	Flakes/Tools	Flake	K 11	10578	AU 130
TZ 110799-001	Warfare	Ballistic stone	M	10594	AV 132
TZ 110844-001	Household/Craft	Lid	K 9	10599	AT 129
TZ 110845-001	Architecture	Tesserae	K 9	10599	AT 129
TZ 110863-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 9	10599	AT 129
TZ 110864-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 18	10600	AU 131
TZ 110934-001	Food production	Lower grinding stone	M	10594	AV 132
TZ 111319-001	Food production	Quern	J 1	10731	AS 128
TZ 111392-001	Flakes/Tools	Flake	K 19/20	10732	AX 127
TZ 111425-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	M	10829	AS 132
TZ 111444-001	Architecture	Tesserae	M	10829	AS 132
TZ 111455-001	Architecture	Tesserae	J 1	10779	AS 130
TZ 111459-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	J 1	10779	AS 130
TZ 111543-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 20	10794	AX 126
TZ 111628-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	11030	AR 133
TZ 111661-001	Uncertain	Uncertain	K 3	11030	AR 133
TZ 111681-001	Warfare	Ballistic stone	M	10820	AS 132
TZ 111735-001	Architecture	Tesserae	M	10829	AS 132
TZ 111751-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	M	10991	AR 132
TZ 112041-001	Architecture	Tile	J 1	11198	AS 126
TZ 112550-001	Flakes/Tools	Flake	K 17	10586	AU 131
TZ 112648-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 16/17	10592	AT 130
TZ 112698-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 17	10631	AT 130
TZ 112699-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 17	10631	AT 130

Tab. 2.59 Stone finds in Area II in Stratum 4 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Area III

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 310001001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30001	X 124
TZ 310348-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30005	X 124
TZ 310527-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30124	X 125
TZ 310527-002	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30124	X 125
TZ 310527-003	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30124	X 125
TZ 310527-003	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30124	X 125
TZ 310527-003	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30124	X 125
TZ 310527-004	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30124	X 125
TZ 310528-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30142	X 126
TZ 310529-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30258	W 125
TZ 310534-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 7	30415	Z 125
TZ 310581-001	Household/Craft	Rubbing stone	P 6	30421	Y 125
TZ 310584-001	Architecture	Tile	P 6	30421	Y 125
TZ 310584-002	Architecture	Tile	P 6	30421	Y 125
TZ 310586-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	P 6	30421	Y 125

Tab. 2.60 Stone finds in Area III in Stratum 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.3.5.3. Catalogue of Stone Finds: Stratum 4

Architecture

TZ 007918-001

Area I; Square AG 116; Complex D 14; Context 1671

Description: 4 tesserae; complete; beige*Type:* Tesserae*Figure reference:* —*Date of context:* Byzantine*Date of find:* Byzantine to Umayyad*Dimensions:* L 3.3; W 2.4; H 2.6*Weight:* 37 g*Material:* Limestone*Reference:* —**TZ 007929-001**

Area I; Square AG 116; Complex D 14; Context 1671

Description: 1 tessera; complete; beige*Type:* Tesserae*Figure reference:* —*Date of context:* Byzantine*Date of find:* Byzantine to Umayyad*Dimensions:* L 2.7; W 2.3; H 1.9*Weight:* 21 g*Material:* Limestone*Reference:* —**TZ 008523-001**

Area I; Square AH/AI 116; Complex D 13; Context 1998

Description: 1 tessera; complete; grey*Type:* Tesserae*Figure reference:* —*Date of context:* Byzantine*Date of find:* Byzantine to Umayyad*Dimensions:* L 1.6; W 1.6; H 1.5*Weight:* 8 g*Material:* Limestone*Reference:* —**TZ 008532-001**

Area I; Square AH/AI 116; Complex D 13; Context 1998

Description: 2 tesserae; complete; beige*Type:* Tesserae*Figure reference:* —*Date of context:* Byzantine*Date of find:* Byzantine to Umayyad*Dimensions:* L 2.5; W 2.5; H 2*Weight:* 25 g*Material:* Limestone*Reference:* —**TZ 008793-001**

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2094

Description: 7 tesserae; complete; grey*Type:* Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: c. L 2.7; W 2.6; H 2.6

Weight: 6–28 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 008837-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2103

Description: 2 tesserae; complete; beige and grey

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2.5; W 2.5; H 1.8

Weight: 7 and 30 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 008913-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2103

Description: 1 tessera; complete; beige

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 1.8; W 1.5; H 1.2

Weight: 6 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 009175-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2174

Description: 5 tesserae; complete; beige and black

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2.1; W 2; H 1.9

Weight: 6–12 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 009639-001

Area I; Square AQ 119; Complex B 4; Context 2507

Description: Hinge stone; complete; irregularly shaped, outside roughly worked

Type: Hinge stone type 6

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 17; W 16; H 12.5; D 13

Weight: 4800 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 011321-001

Area I; Square AQ 120; Complex B 4; Context 3251

Description: 1 tessera; complete; beige

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2.8; W 2; H 2.3

Weight: 21 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 011895-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513

Description: Tile; fragment

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 10; 8.5; H 1.7

Weight: 208 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 013427-001

Area I; Square AR 122; Complex G 1; Context 4036

Description: 1 tessera; complete; white

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: Fig. 2.244

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 3; W 3; H 2.4

Weight: 33 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 2.244 Limestone tessera, TZ 011321-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 019539-001

Area I; Square AQ 119; Complex B 2; Context 2507

Description: Hinge stone; complete; outside roughly worked

Type: Hinge stone type 6

Figure reference: Fig. 2.245
 Date of context: Byzantine
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: D 26; H 15
 Weight: —
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —



Fig. 2.245 Basalt hinge stone, TZ 019539-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110845-001
 Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10599
 Description: Tessera; beige
 Type: Tesserae
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Byzantine
 Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
 Dimensions: L 2; W 1.9; H 1.7
 Weight: 19 g
 Material: Limestone
 Reference: —

TZ 111444-001
 Area II; Square AS 132; Complex M; Context 10829
 Description: Tessera; white
 Type: Tesserae
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Byzantine
 Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
 Dimensions: L 2.9; W 2.6; H 2.2
 Weight: 35 g
 Material: Limestone
 Reference: —

TZ 111455-001
 Area II; Square AS 130; Complex J 1; Context 10779
 Description: Tessera; white
 Type: Tesserae
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Byzantine
 Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 1.3; W 1; H 0.8
 Weight: 40 g
 Material: Limestone
 Reference: —

TZ 111735-001
 Area II; Square AS 132; Complex M; Context 10829
 Description: 2 tesserae; white and grey
 Type: Tesserae
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Byzantine
 Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
 Dimensions: L 3.1; W 2.6; H 2.1
 Weight: 35 g
 Material: Limestone
 Reference: —

TZ 112041-001
 Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 1; Context 11198
 Description: Tile; fragment
 Type: Tile
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Byzantine
 Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
 Dimensions: L 6.8; W 6.1; H 1.6
 Weight: 107 g
 Material: Marble
 Reference: —

TZ 112360-001
 Area II; Square AT 131; Complex K 10; Context 11356
 Description: Tile; complete; upper and lower side flat
 Type: Tile
 Figure reference: Fig. 2.246
 Date of context: Byzantine
 Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
 Dimensions: L 13.6; W 6.2; H 3
 Weight: —
 Material: Marble
 Reference: —



Fig. 2.246 Marble tile, TZ 112360-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310001-001

Area III; Square X 124; Complex P 2; Context 30001

Description: Tesserae; complete; beige and grey

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2.8

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310348-001

Area III; Square X 124; Complex P 2; Context 30005

Description: Tesserae; complete; beige and grey

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: The largest L 3.7; W 3.1; H 2.9; the smallest L 2.3; W 2.2; H 1.8

Weight: 20–44 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310527-001

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30124

Description: 9 tesserae; complete; white, small tesserae with remains of mortar, belonging to the mosaic medallion

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: Fig. 2.247

Date of context: Byzantine or Umayyad

Date of find: AD 548 or 709

Dimensions: —

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 2.247 Part of mosaic inscription, TZ 310527-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310527-002

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30124

Description: 14 tesserae; fragment; black and white stones of the outer medallion with remains of mortar

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: Fig. 2.248

Date of context: Byzantine or Umayyad

Date of find: AD 548 or 709

Dimensions: L 8.1; W 6.2; H 3.1

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 2.248 Part of mosaic inscription, TZ 310527-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310527-003

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30124

Description: Tesserae; complete; joint black and white tesserae with remains of mortar, with remains of letters (e.g. omicron)

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: Fig. 2.249

Date of context: Byzantine or Umayyad

Date of find: AD 548 or 709

Dimensions: —

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 2.249 Part of mosaic inscription, TZ 310527-003 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310527-004

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30124
Description: Tesserae; complete; large tesserae of the edge of the rondel

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine or Umayyad

Date of find: AD 548 or 709

Dimensions: —

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310527-005

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30124
Description: Tesserae; complete; large and small tesserae, some reddish probably belonging to the mosaic rondel

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine or Umayyad

Date of find: AD 548 or 709

Dimensions: —

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310527-006

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30124

Description: Mosaic with Greek inscription; fragment; white, black, reddish

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: Fig. 2.250

Date of context: Byzantine or Umayyad

Date of find: AD 548 or 709

Dimensions: D 160

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: Zerbini in Rothe et al. 2017, 268–271; cf. also Chap. 2.3.8



Fig. 2.250 Mosaic medallion with Greek inscription, TZ 310527-006 (Source: BAI/GPIA, T. Takeshi, DoA).

TZ 310528-001

Area III; Square X 126; Complex P 2; Context 30142

Description: Tesserae; complete; large tesserae, rim of mosaic rondel

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine or Umayyad

Date of find: AD 548 or 709

Dimensions: —

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310529-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30258

Description: Tesserae; complete

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: —

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310584-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 7; Context 30421

Description: Tile; complete

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 13.7; W 12.5; H 2.4

Weight: 847 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 310584-002

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 7; Context 30421

Description: 3 tile fragments

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.7; W 9.2; H 1

Weight: 267 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

Household/Craft

TZ 001624-001

Area I; Square AP 119; Complex B 3; Context 1164

Description: Hammer stone; complete; spherical, beige

Type: Hammer stone type 1.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 6.9

Weight: 382 g

Material: Flint

Reference: —

TZ 002258-001

Area I; Square AO 118; Complex C 3; Context 540

Description: Mortar bowl with flat base; complete; round in plan view, outside only roughly executed

Type: Mortar bowl type 2A2a

Figure reference: Fig. 2.251

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 12; H 5.5; D opening 8

Weight: 931 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 1; Anhang 2.3 Abb. 37.



Fig. 2.251 Limestone mortar bowl, TZ 002258-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 002398-001

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 814

Description: Decorated foot of a tripod bowl with cross-bars and elaborated legs

Type: Bowl type 3B

Figure reference: Fig. 2.252

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Iron Age II A/B

Dimensions: W 3.6; H 7

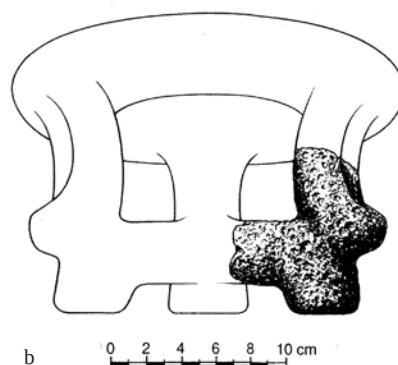
Weight: 212 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Sparks 2007, 130–132; Jakubik 2016, 20 Abb. 65; Squitieri 2017, 62 Fig. 5.12 a. b.



a



b

Fig. 2.252 Foot of basalt bowl, a photo, b drawing, TZ 002398-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 002488-001

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F 1; Context 814

Description: Spindle whorl; complete. Convex, cylindrical hole, slightly damaged at the edges, two cuts beside the hole

Type: Spindle whorl type 3

Figure reference: Fig. 2.253

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 4.8; D hole 0.8; H 1.7

Weight: 48 g

Material: Chalk

Reference: —



Fig. 2.253 Chalk spindle whorl, TZ 002488-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008008-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2094

Description: Plate; rim to bottom; round in plan view

Type: Plate type 1C

Figure reference: Fig. 2.254

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 19; W 17; H 8; D opening 31

Weight: 2300 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 3; Anhang 2.2, 5 Abb. 7.



Fig. 2.254 Fragment of footed basalt bowl, TZ 008008-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008823-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2103

Description: Hammer stone; complete; straight pecked on one side

Type: Hammer stone type 2.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 5.8; H 5.6

Weight: 376 g

Material: Flint

Reference: —

TZ 008893-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2094

Description: Weight/loom weight; complete; spool shaped, abrasive wear on one narrow side

Type: Weight/loom weight Type 2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 4.9; H 7.3

Weight: 332 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 009581-001

Area I; Square AQ 119; Complex B 4; Context 2507

Description: Fragment of rectangular plate with up-raised rim

Type: Plate type 2A1

Figure reference: Fig. 2.255

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 17.5; W 18; H 6

Weight: 2800 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 2.255 Fragment of basalt plate, TZ 009580-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010308-00

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 15/16; Context 2658

Description: Weight/loom weight; fragment; ring shaped, rim rounded

Type: Weight/loom weight type 1.2.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 15; H 7.2; D (hole) 2

Weight: 697 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 010319-001

Area I; Square AP 118; Complex B 5; Context 2757

Description: Bowl; fragment; round in plan view, used from both sides

Type: Bowl type 2C

Figure reference: Fig. 2.256

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 15; W 6.3; H 12.7

Weight: 1580 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 2.256 Fragment of basalt bowl, TZ 010319-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010610-001

Area I; Square AP/AQ 118; Complex B 5; Context 2732

Description: Beaker. Rim and wall; hand-made, rounded rim, irregular cut marks on the outside

Type: Cahill 1992 type 2.a.i

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: c. 50 BC to AD 100

Dimensions: D 11.7; H 8; D opening 10.6; Th wall 0.8–1.9

Weight: —

Material: Chalk

Reference: Cahill 1992, 209 f.; Vieweger – Häser 2014, 148.

TZ 011506-001

Area I; Square AR 119; Complex B 1; Context 3308

Description: Hammer stone; complete; spherical, one side flat chipped, traces of usage also on the opposite side

Type: Hammer stone type 2.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 7.2; H 5.9

Weight: 455 g

Material: Flint

Reference: —

TZ 012677-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513

Description: Mug; bottom; hand-made, vertical chisel marks on the outside, bottom and inside smoothed, bottom flat

Type: Cahill 1992 type 2.a.i

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: c. 50 BC to AD 100

Dimensions: D foot 8.8; H 2

Weight: —

Material: Chalk

Reference: Cahill 1992, 209 f.; Vieweger – Häser 2014, 148.

TZ 012935-001

Area I; Square AQ 123; Complex G 1; Context 3919

Description: Lid; fragment; a tile formed as round lid

Type: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.257

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 8; H 1.7

Weight: 315 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —



Fig. 2.257 Marble lid, TZ 012935-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013198-001

Area I; Square AP 121; Complex G 1; Context 3848
Description: Tripod bowl; rim to bottom; feet were cut off up to the bottom of the bowl
Type: Bowl type 3
Figure reference: Fig. 2.258
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 13; D opening 11; H 8.5
Weight: 1540 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 2.258 Fragment of basalt tripod bowl, TZ 013198-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013340-001

Area I; Square AT 122; Complex G 1; Context 4141
Description: Bowl; rim
Type: Bowl type 1A1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: H 4
Weight: 74 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 110096-001

Area II; Square AW 129; Complex K 4; Context 10040
Description: Weight/loom weight; fragment; ring-shaped; biconically pierced, upper and lower side convex
Type: Weight/loom weight type 1.1.5
Figure reference: Fig. 2.259
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 15.9; H 6.1; D hole 4.5
Weight: 1509 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —



Fig. 2.259 Limestone weight stone, TZ 110096-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110844-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10599
Description: Lid(?); complete; round
Type: —
Figure reference: Fig. 2.260
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 4.4; H 2.4
Weight: 66 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —



Fig. 2.260 Lid, TZ 110844-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110907-001

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 15; Context 10628
Description: Foot of bowl; fragment; round foot
Type: Probably bowl type 3A
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 12.2; W 10.2, H 11
Weight: 1375 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 110911-001

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 15; Context 10628
Description: Bowl with rim basis; rim to bottom; wall high, rim rounded
Type: Bowl type 1A4
Figure reference: Fig. 2.261
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 13.2; W 12; H 11; D foot 18
Weight: 1320 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 2.261 Fragment of footed basalt bowl, TZ 110911-001
(Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111971-001

Area II; Square AV 131; Complex K 11/15; Context 10488

Description: Basin. Rim to bottom; oval in plan view, flat bottom

Type: Basin type 1B

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 55; H 42; D opening 45; W rim 10; Depth 36

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 16.

Food Production

TZ 002489-001

Area I; Square AN 119; Complex F; Context 814

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; cuboid; on all sides abrasive wear

Type: Rubbing stone type 6

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.5; W 7.5; H 5.8

Weight: 737 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 006944-001

Area I; Square AM 117/118; Complex D 4; Context 1080

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; truncated spherical, lower side flat

Type: Rubbing stone type 2

Figure reference: Fig. 2.262

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 6.5; H 5.2

Weight: 435 g

Material: Flint

Reference: —



Fig. 2.262 Flint rubbing stone, TZ 006944-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 007135-001

Area I; Square AP 119; Complex B 6; Context 1164

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; oblique prism

Type: Rubbing stone type 10.2

Figure reference: Fig. 2.263

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.2; B 6.9; H 6.6

Weight: 545 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 2.263 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 007135-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 007384-001

Area I; Square AK 117; Complex D 8/10; Context 1127

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; conical more or less round in plan view; on five sides abrasive wear

Type: Rubbing stone type 5.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.2; W 4.3; H 5.9

Weight: 225 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 007749-001

Area I; Square AK 117; Complex D 8/10; Context 1127

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; oval in plan view; vertical section triangular

Type: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.264

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 13; W 3.5; H 3

Weight: 194 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 2.264 Limestone rubbing stone, TZ 007749-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 007854-001

Area I; Square AN/AO 118; Complex D 2; Context 1648

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; discoidal

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 8.5; H 3

Weight: 350 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 007927-001

Area I; Square AG 116; Complex D 14; Context 1671

Description: Quern; two joint fragments; oval in plan view, upper side flat, lower side convex

Type: Quern type 3a

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 15.4; W 22; H 8

Weight: 3497 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 3.

TZ 007928-001

Area I; Square AG 116; Complex D 14; Context 1671

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; discoidal

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.4; W 7.2; H 4.1

Weight: 265 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 007943-001

Area I; Square AP 118/119; Complex B 6; Context 1732

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; cuboid, angles rounded, on narrow side slightly pecked

Type: Rubbing stone type 6

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.4; W 5.5; H 3

Weight: 275 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 008798-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2094

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; ovoid

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.7; W 7.4; H 4.9

Weight: 463 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 008898-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2094

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; discoidal, oval in plan view, no abrasive wear visible

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11.8; W 7.8; H 4.1

Weight: 517 g
Material: Undetermined
Reference: —

TZ 008899-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2094
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; oblique prism
Type: Rubbing stone type 10.2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10.9; W 5.1; H 5.9
Weight: 577 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 008905-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2094
Description: Rubbing stone; complete
Type: Rubbing stone type 2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 9.8; H 6.2
Weight: 594 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 009162-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2174
Description: Quern; fragment
Type: Quern type 1c
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11.3; W 8.5; H 6.8
Weight: 808 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 009166-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2174
Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; cuboid, vertical section trapezoidal
Type: Rubbing stone type 6
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 5.3; W 6; H 4.3
Weight: 256 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 009169-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2174
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; truncated conical
Type: Rubbing stone type 5.2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 6; H 4.9
Weight: 299 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 009173-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2174
Description: Quern; fragment
Type: Quern type 1e
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 13.6; W 10.4; H 6.2
Weight: 1227 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 4.

TZ 009580-001

Area I; Square AQ 119; Complex B 4; Context 2507
Description: Ovoid rubbing stone
Type: Rubbing stone type 3
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 12.5; W 7; H 5
Weight: 771 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 009878-001

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 16; Context 2711
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; rectangular, vertical section triangular, angles rounded
Type: Rubbing stone type 10.1
Figure reference: Fig. 2.265
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10; W 5; H 6
Weight: 548 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 2.265 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 009878-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 009888-001

Area I; Square AF 116; Complex D 15; Context 2656

Description: Quern; fragment

Type: Quern type 1c

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.5; W 10.4; H 5

Weight: 678

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 4.

TZ 010297-001

Area I; Square AP 118; Complex B 5; Context 2757

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; truncated conical

Type: Rubbing stone type 5.1

Figure reference: Fig. 2.266

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 5; H 5

Weight: 196 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 2.266 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 010297-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010298-001

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 15/16; Context 2658

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; truncated conical, on upper and lower side flat depression. Ethnographical comparisons show that this kind of tool was used for crushing olive pits

Type: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.267

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 6.2; H 4.6

Weight: 257 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 2.267 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 010298-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010300-001

Area I; Square AP 118; Complex B 5; Context 2757

Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; cuboid, angles rounded

Type: Rubbing stone type 6

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7; W 5; H 2.5

Weight: 157 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 010321-001

Area I; Square AP 118; Complex B 5; Context 2757

Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; ovoid

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8; W 5; H 3.5
Weight: 246 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 010322-001

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 14; Context 2751
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; cuboid, angles rounded
Type: Rubbing stone type 6
Figure reference: Fig. 2.268
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8; W 7; H 5.5
Weight: 497 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 2.268 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 010322-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010823-001

Area I; Square AF/AG 116; Complex D 13; Context 3270
Description: Mortar; irregular outline
Type: Mortar
Figure reference: Fig. 2.269
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 17, W 14.5, H 14
Weight: 1460 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —



Fig. 2.269 Limestone mortar, TZ 010823-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 011397-001

Area I; Square AQ 120; Complex B 4; Context 3269
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; cubic like
Type: Rubbing stone
Figure reference: Fig. 2.270
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 5.2, W 4.7, H 4.9
Weight: —
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 2.270 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 011397-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 011980-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; rectangular in plan view, angles rounded, upper side slightly convex, lower side flat, vertical section trapezoidal
Type: Rubbing stone type 9
Figure reference: Fig. 2.271
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 5.4; W 3.6; H 3.2
Weight: 767 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 2.271 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 011980-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 011980-002

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; oval in plan view, upper and lower side convex
Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 12.3; W 8.4; H 5.1
Weight: 908 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 012232-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513
Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; oval in plan view, upper and lower side convex
Type: Rubbing stone type 12.1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 6.5; H 3.7
Weight: 175 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 012245-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; oval in plan view; angles rounded, vertical section trapezoidal, upper and lower side convex
Type: Rubbing stone type 9
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 6.4; W 5.8; H 4.2
Weight: 266 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 012526-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; conical, upper and lower side convex
Type: Rubbing stone type 5.1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 5.2; H 4.5
Weight: 194 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 012801-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 3827
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; rectangular in plan view, angles rounded, vertical section trapezoidal
Type: Rubbing stone type 9
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11.6; W 7.1; H 5.9
Weight: 858 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 012852-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 3827
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; conical, stepped on the upper third
Type: Rubbing stone special shape
Figure reference: Fig. 2.272
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 3.7; H 7.3
Weight: 168 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 2.272 Basalt pestle, TZ 012852-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013181-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3814
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; irregularly shaped (fitting to the shape of the hand), lower side flat with groove

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.4; W 6; H 6.3

Weight: 559 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 013184-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3814

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; ovoid

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.7; W 6.9; H 5.1

Weight: 404 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 013196-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3814

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; conical, upper side slightly convex, lower side convex

Type: Rubbing stone type 5.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 5.6; H 6.8

Weight: 425 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 013200-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3814

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; conical, lower side slightly convex, deep cut on upper side

Type: Rubbing stone type 5.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 4.5; H 5.9

Weight: 273 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 013318-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4033

Description: Lower grinding stone; fragment; rectangular in plan view, upper side slightly concave

Type: Lower grinding stone type 1e

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 25; W 17; H 5

Weight: 2798 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 013339-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4033

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; beveled conical

Type: Rubbing stone type 14.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.9; D max. 5.7; H 5.4

Weight: 303 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 013346-001

Area I; Square AT 123; Complex G 2; Context 4062

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; ovoid

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.3; W 6.5; H 4.6

Weight: 334 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 013347-001

Area I; Square AS 123; Complex G 2; Context 4016
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; hemispherical
Type: Rubbing stone type 2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8; W 7.4; H 4.8
Weight: 485 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 013441-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4033
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; ovoid
Type: Rubbing stone type 3
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 6.8; W 4.9; H 4.2
Weight: 220 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 013447-001

Area I; Square AQ 122; Complex G 1; Context 4033
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; oval in plan view, vertical section beveled
Type: Rubbing stone type 15
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11.2; W 7.8; H 6.2
Weight: 882 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 013503-001

Area I; Square AR 122; Complex G 1; Context 4036
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; rectangular in plan view; vertical section trapezoidal
Type: Rubbing stone type 9
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11.4; W 8.1; H 6.4
Weight: 811 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 013531-001

Area I; Square AR 122; Complex G 1; Context 4036
Description: Mortar bowl; fragment; oval in plan view, lower side roughly executed
Type: Mortar bowl

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 22.5; W 8.5; H 10.5

Weight: —

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 9.

TZ 014097-001

Area I; Square AR 122; Complex G 1; Context 4036
Description: Lower grinding stone; fragment; rectangular in plan view, upper side slightly concave, lower side convex and only roughly worked
Type: Lower grinding stone type 2b
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 28.5; W 32; H 7
Weight: 8000 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang B, 3.

TZ 017862-001

Area I; Square AU 120; Complex A; Context 5940
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; round in plan view, upper side convex, lower side flat
Type: Rubbing stone type 5.2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D 5.2; H 4
Weight: 160 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 018872-001

Area I; Square AU 120; Complex A; Context 5940
Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; round in plan view, upper side convex, lower side broken
Type: Rubbing stone type 3
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 7.7; W 6.6; H 4.3
Weight: 303 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 018941-001

Area I; Square AT 123; Complex G 2; Context 4062
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; oval in plan view, upper side convex, lower side flat, upper and lower side with abrasive wear
Type: Rubbing stone type 12.1
Figure reference: Fig. 2.273

Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11.5; W 10.6; H 6.6
Weight: 1282 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —



Fig. 2.273 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 018941-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110789-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 15; Context 10590
Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; triangular in plan view, no clear traces of usage
Type: —
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 6.7; W 6; H 4
Weight: 231 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 110793-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 15; Context 10590
Description: Mortar bowl; fragment; round in plan view, upper side intensively sintered
Type: Mortar bowl type 1A1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 20.4; W 13.3; H 6.3; D 30
Weight: —
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 14.

TZ 110803-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 15; Context 10590
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; ovoid, two sides flattened
Type: Rubbing stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8.1; W 6.7; H 6.1
Weight: 489 g
Material: Flint
Reference: —

TZ 110846-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10612
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; only roughly worked, semi-finished product?
Type: Rubbing stone
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11; W 4.9; H 4.3
Weight: 321 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 110863-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10599
Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; oval
Type: Rubbing stone type 15
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10.2; W 8.4; H 4.8
Weight: 621 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 110864-001

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 9; Context 10600
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; oval
Type: Rubbing stone type 10
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Byzantine
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8.9; W 7.2; H 5.3
Weight: 491 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 110934-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex M; Context 10594
Description: Lower grinding stone; fragment
Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11; W 11.6; H 4.5

Weight: 708 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111319-001

Area II; Square AS 128; Complex J 1; Context 10731

Description: Quern; fragment

Type: Quern

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 12.8; W 12.5; H 4.6

Weight: 811 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111324-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10734

Description: Weight or loom weight; complete; irregular ring-shaped

Type: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.274

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 12.8; W 10.8; H 3.8

Weight: 684 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 2.274 Limestone loom weight, TZ 111324-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111326-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10734

Description: Quern; fragment

Type: Quern

Figure reference: Fig. 2.275

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 16.5; W 10.5; H 6

Weight: 1532 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 2.275 Basalt quern, TZ 111326-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111425-001

Area II; Square AS 132; Complex M; Context 10829

Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; cylindrical

Type: Rubbing stone type 13

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 13; W 6; H 4.8

Weight: 689 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 111439-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex J 3; Context 10800

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; oval in plan view, on upper and lower side flat depression

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.4; W 7.2; H 4.4

Weight: 480 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111459-001

Area II; Square AS 130; Complex J 1; Context 10799

Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; oval in plan view

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8; W 5; H 1.6

Weight: 84 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111543-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex K 20; Context 10794

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; oval in plan view

Type: Rubbing stone type 13

Figure reference: Fig. 2.276

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 19; W 8.7

Weight: 1834 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 2.276 Limestone rubbing stone, TZ 111543-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111628-001

Area II; Square AR 133; Complex K 3; Context 11030

Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; discoid

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7; W 6; H 2.7

Weight: 178 g

Material: —

Reference: —

TZ 111751-001

Area II; Square AR 132; Complex M; Context 10991

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; cuboid

Type: Rubbing stone type 6

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8; W 4.5; H 5.2

Weight: 282 g

Material: —

Reference: —

TZ 112444-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex K 10; Context 11334

Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; vertical section triangular, angles rounded, one side not completely smoothed

Type: Rubbing stone type 10.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: 7.1; W 4.7; H 3.7

Weight: 172 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 112467-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex K 10; Context 11334

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; cubic, very carefully executed

Type: Rubbing stone type 6

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 15.6; W 10.6; H 4.5

Weight: 1619 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112646-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex M; Context 10915

Description: Mortar bowl; rim to bottom; concave disc base carefully executed, oval in plan view

Type: Mortar bowl type 1A5

Figure reference: Fig. 2.277

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 26; W 14.4; H 9

Weight: 2800 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, 35 Abb. 35.



Fig. 2.277 Fragment of basalt bowl, TZ 112646-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112648-001

Area II; Square AT 130; Complex K 16/17; Context 10592

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; irregular

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 12; W 5; H 3.5

Weight: 306 g

Material: —

Reference: —

TZ 112692-001

Area II; Square AT 131; Complex K 10; Context 11388

Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; oval in plan view, upper side convex, lower side flat and partly broken

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.4; W 7.6; H 6.6

Weight: 580 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112698-001

Area II; Square AT 130; Complex K 17; Context 10631

Description: Rubbing stone; complete

Type: Rubbing stone type 13

Figure reference: Fig. 2.278

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 13.8; W 3.7; H 3.3

Weight: 268 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 2.278 Limestone rubbing stone, TZ 112698-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112699-001

Area II; Square AT 130; Complex K 17; Context 10631

Description: Rubbing stone; complete; pyramidal

Type: Rubbing stone type 4

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7; W 6.8; H 5.5

Weight: 360 g

Material: Flint

Reference: —

TZ 310581-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 6; Context 30421

Description: Rubbing stone(?); fragment

Type: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.279

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9; W 5.6; H 4.7

Weight: 396 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 2.279 Basalt rubbing stone(?), TZ 310581-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310586-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 6; Context 30421

Description: Mortar bowl; rim to bottom fragment; oval with flat base

Type: Mortar bowl type 1A1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 20; W 10.5; H 6.5

Weight: 2300 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

Warfare

TZ 007130-001

Area I; Square AP 119; Complex B 6; Context 1164

Description: Ballistic stone; complete; spherical, with traces of burning

Type: Ballistic stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 5.2

Weight: 90 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 011498-001

Area I; Square AR 119; Complex B 1; Context 3308

Description: Ballistic stone; complete; spherical

Type: Ballistic stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 4.8

Weight: 126 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110799-001

Area I; Square AV 132; Complex B 1; Context 10594

Description: Ballistic stone; complete; irregular

Type: Ballistic stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 4.5

Weight: 98 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 111681-001

Area I; Square AS 132; Complex M; Context 10820

Description: Ballistic stone; complete; ovoid

Type: Ballistic stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.6; W 4; H 3

Weight: 65 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

Cultic Items**TZ 009803-001**

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 16; Context 2709

Description: Figurine? Complete; tooth-shaped stone with diagonal cut marks

Type: Figurine?

Figure reference: Fig. 2.280

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.1; W 1.6; H 1.2

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 2.280 Limestone object; figurine?, TZ 009803-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Ecofacts**TZ 007246-001**

Area I; Square AK 117; Complex D 8/10; Context 1127

Description: Iron nodule. Complete

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 4.8

Weight: —

Material: Ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Reference: —

Flint Flakes and Tools**TZ 007120-001**

Area I; Square AK 117; Complex D 8/10; Context 1127

Description: 1 sickle blade

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 007134-001

Area I; Square AP 119; Complex B 6; Context 1164

Description: 1 sickle blade

Type: Tool

Figure reference: Fig. 2.281

Date of context: Byzantine



Fig. 2.281 Flint sickle blade, TZ 007134-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 007226-001

Area I; Square AP 119; Complex B 6; Context 1164

Description: 1 knife

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 007873-001

Area I; Square AN/AO 118; Complex D 2; Context 1648

Description: 1 uncertain

Type: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.282

Date of context: Byzantine



Fig. 2.282 Flint flake/tool, TZ 007873-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008787-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 11; Context 2094

Description: 1 borer

Type: Tool

Figure reference: Fig. 2.283

Date of context: Byzantine



Fig. 2.283 Flint flake/tool, TZ 008787-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008845-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2094

Description: 1 flake

Type: Tool

Figure reference: Fig. 2.284

Date of context: Byzantine



Fig. 2.284 Flint flake/tool, TZ 008845-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 009740-001

Area I; Square AF 116; Complex D 15; Context 2656

Description: 1 ecofact

Type: Ecofact

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 009741-001

Area I; Square AF 116; Complex D 15; Context 2655

Description: 1 blade, 2 ecofacts

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 009756-001

Area I; Square AF 116; Complex D 15; Context 2656

Description: 1 flake

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 009759-001

Area I; Square AF 116; Complex D 15; Context 2655

Description: 1 sickle blade

Type: Tool

Figure reference: Fig. 2.285

Date of context: Byzantine



Fig. 2.285 Flint tool, TZ 009759-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010504-001

Area I; Square AP 118; Complex B 5; Context 2757

Description: 1 tabular scraper

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 012047-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513

Description: 1 borer

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 012775-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 3827

Description: 1 uncertain

Type: —

Figure reference: Fig. 2.286

Date of context: Byzantine



Fig. 2.286 Flint flake/tool, TZ 012775-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 012858-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 3827

Description: 3 blades

Type: Tool

Figure reference: Fig. 2.287

Date of context: Byzantine



Fig. 2.287 Flint blade, TZ 012858-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013135-001

Area I; Square AR 122; Complex G 1; Context 4036

Description: 1 blade

Type: Tool

Figure reference: Fig. 2.288

Date of context: Byzantine



Fig. 2.288 Flint flake/tool, TZ 013135-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 018450-001

Area I; Square AU 120; Complex A 1; Context 5879

Description: 1 flake

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 018478-001

Area I; Square AU 120; Complex A 1; Context 5879

Description: 1 flake

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 110065-001

Area II; Square AW 129; Complex K 4; Context 10040

Description: 1 flake, 1 blade

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 110774-001

Area II; Square AV 132; Complex M; Context 10581

Description: Flake

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 110775-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 11; Context 10578

Description: Flake

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 111392-001

Area II; Square AX 127; Complex K 19/20; Context 10732

Description: Flake

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 112534-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex K 10; Context 11334

Description: 1 projectile

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 112539-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex K 10; Context 11356

Description: 3 flakes

Type: Tool

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

TZ 112550-001

Area II; Square AU 131; Complex K 17; Context 10586

Description: 1 flake

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Uncertain

TZ 012231-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513

Description: Undetermined object; fragment, on three sides vertically cut

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.9; W 4.8; H 3.7

Weight: 137 g

Material: Undetermined

Reference: —

TZ 110497-001

Area II; Square AY 128; Complex K 19; Context 10423

Description: Undetermined object; fragment

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Weight: 67 g

Material: Quartz

Reference: —

TZ 112493-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex K 10; Context 11334

Description: Undetermined object; fragment; maybe burnt or levigated lime

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.1; W 6; H 3

Weight: 122 g

Material: Lime

Reference: —

TZ 111661-001

Area II; Square AR 133; Complex K 3; Context 11030

Description: Undetermined object; complete

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 19; H 7.2

Weight: 2800 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

2.3.6. Worked Bone Finds: Stratum 4

2.3.6.1. Analysis

As in Stratum 5, bone and tooth objects are very rare in Stratum 4. Three specimens were found in Area I, one in Area II, and three in Area III. One object is made from an animal tooth, but its function could not be determined. The bone objects are tools such as a needle or an awl, fittings such as a handle or a container, as well as personal ornaments such as a bead, a pendant and a hairpin with a nicely cut head.

The weaving spatula has a shape that has been used for thousands of years (*Fig. 2.289*). Although it was found in a Byzantine context it does not necessarily point to its use in that period. The almost absence of other tools for textile production in the Byzantine strata suggests that this craft was not practiced on Tall Zirā'a at this time. Instead, there are several evidences of weaving and spinning in the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods.

2.3.6.2. Catalogue of Worked Bone Finds: Stratum 4

TZ 012593-001

Area I; Square AR 118; Complex B 7; Context 3513
Description: Oblong object made from an animal tooth; function could not be determined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 1.1; D 0.7

Reference: —

TZ 110420-001

Area II; Square AY 130; Complex K 5/6; Context 10278

Description: Three joining fragments of a weaving spatula made from an animal rib

Figure reference: Fig. 2.289

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.7; W 2; H 0.2

Reference: Boertien 2013, 13.



Fig. 2.289 Bone weaving spatula, TZ 110420-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310228-001

Area III; Square W 126; Complex P 2; Context 30121

Description: Middle part of an animal long bone broken vertically into two pieces. The inside is hollowed out, but two 0.15 cm wide ledges are left 0.7 cm below the rims. The outside is polished. Two parallel lines are engraved at both ends. The object could have been used as a handle or as a container assuming that the ledges were made for holding lids.

A close comparison was found in a private house during the North-West-Quarter excavations in Ġeraš/Gerasa and dated between the Roman and the mid-Byzantine period.

Figure reference: Fig. 2.290

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11.2; D 3; D opening 2.7

Reference: Lichtenberger – Raja 2016, 350 no. 56.



Fig. 2.290 Bone capsule, a outside, b,c inside, TZ 310228-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310681-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 6; Context 30421

Description: Head of hairpin decorated with a small dove standing on a cylindrical object which is engraved with three parallel horizontal lines. The actual pin of the hairpin is broken off.

Similar hairpins have been excavated from Roman Imperial tombs at Queen 'Alia Airport/Amman¹⁵⁵, from an Early Islamic stratum on Ġabal Sēs, and from the Early Islamic stratum A4 at Ḥamā¹⁵⁶. Other specimens are stored in the Berlin Museum which were dated to the sixth or seventh century AD. Needles with a bird figure are also known from Egypt. They were dated to the seventh or eighth century AD. In all cases, the bird is shaped as a cock, unlike the piece from

Tall Zirā'a, which is decorated with a dove. However, the cock on the needle from Ġabal Sēs and two of the birds on needles from Ḥamā are standing on a grooved pedestal like the dove of the needle from Tall Zirā'a. The dove is a Christian symbol and could refer to the Christian population on the tall.

Figure reference: Fig. 2.291

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: —

Dimensions: H 3.3; D 1.1

Reference: Queen 'Alia Airport: Ibrahim – Gordon 1987, 29. 68 no. 13575 Pl. XXIX, 4. 5 Late 2nd – Early 3rd cent. AD; Ġabal Sēs: Bloch 2011, 105 f. no. 360 Taf. 49 no. 360; Ḥamā: Plough et al. 1969, Fig. 44, 3–5; Berlin Museum: Wulff 1909, 125 Taf. XXIII, 468–471.



Fig. 2.291 Head of bone hairpin, TZ 310681-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

155 Ibrahim – Gordon 1987, 29. 68 no. 13575 Pl. XXIX, 4. 5.

156 Bloch 2011, 105 f. Taf. 49, 360.

2.3.7. Animal Bones and Mollusc Finds: Stratum 4

2.3.7.1. Introduction

The animal bones from Tall Zirā‘a were studied and published by N. Benecke¹⁵⁷. The results of this study are summarized here for the Late Byzantine Stratum 4 (*Tab. 2.61*). Since the bone finds cannot always be assigned to a specific stratum, the analysis of the animal bones and molluscs concentrates on the finds that can be clearly assigned to the Byzantine strata.

Species	NISP	Weight
Domestic Mammals		
Sheep/Goat	856	5010
(Sheep)	(49)	(511)
(Goat)	(53)	(604)
Cattle	226	5325
Pig	15	203
Horse	4	477
Ass	1	20
Mule	–	–
Camel	10	410
Dog	1	27
Cat	–	–
Domestic/Wild Mammals		
Equids	7	435
Wild Mammals		
Fallow Deer	5	101
Fallow Deer, Antler	2	29
Gazelle	4	129
Wild Pig	–	–
Red Fox	1	–
Unidentified Specimens	731	1960

Tab. 2.61 Animal bones from Stratum 4 (Source: after Benecke 2019, Tab. 5.5).

2.3.7.2. Analysis

There are only two significant differences in the occurrence of bone finds between Stratum 5 and 4. The number of sheep/goat bone finds is reduced by about 16 % in Stratum 4 compared to Stratum 5, and the number of cattle bones is increased by about 20 % in Stratum 4 in relation to Stratum 5.

This shows a slight shift towards more cattle consumption. In the case of cattle, dairying appears to have been of minor importance compared to meat production.

Few pig bones were found. More interesting is the slight increase in camel bones, which were probably used for transport¹⁵⁸.

There are also some bones of wild mammals, but hunting was not intensively practiced¹⁵⁹.

Chicken bones were also found in small numbers and were from adult animals¹⁶⁰. A single bone of chukar partridge was found in the Byzantine collection¹⁶¹.

One bone of a Nile perch was discovered in the Byzantine stratum¹⁶². Some mollusc finds, especially those found in a cooking pot, demonstrate that they were used for consumption during the Byzantine period¹⁶³. This shows that there were contacts to farther regions probably via the city of Gadara.

2.3.7.2. Conclusion

The bone assemblage of Stratum 4 does not show a drastic change in the consumer attitude compared to Stratum 5. Only the decrease of goat/sheep bones and the increase of cattle bones is evident. However, the number of bones is not large enough to deduce a drastic shift in the economic situation of the inhabitants.

Although the architecture suggests that the number of inhabitants has increased, the number of bone finds is not much higher than in Stratum 5. Either the number of inhabitants has not increased significantly or the consumption of animal products per person decreased.

157 Benecke 2019, 493–568.
158 Benecke 2019, 518 f.
159 Benecke 2019, 523 f.
160 Benecke 2019, Tab. 5.18–5.20.
161 Benecke 2019, 530.
162 Benecke 2019, Tab. 5.22.
163 Benecke 2019, Tab. 5.23.

2.3.8. Mosaic Inscription

On the last day of the 2008 summer campaign, a mosaic inscription was found in Area III. Since it was not possible to get it out of the ground at that time, it was covered with a plastic sheet and a 30 cm thick layer of soil. Since the mosaic was covered with a very hard layer of lime, it was not clear that it contained a medallion with a Greek inscription (Fig. 2.292). It was only when it was disturbed by weekend visitors on the tall, the letters became visible. It was decided by the director of the excavation, to remove the inscription with the help of the conservators of the Department of Antiquities in Jordan¹⁶⁴. The removal and restoration were carried out by Mohammad al-Shiyab and Ziad Aziz during and after the 2014 summer campaign (Fig. 2.293).

The text is set into a mosaic medallion with an original diameter of 1.6 m (Fig. 2.292). The inscribed field measured 1.4 m in diameter¹⁶⁵. The frame was made up of concentric circles with one row of black tesserae, two rows of red tesserae and again one row of black tesserae. The inner field was made of white tesserae and the letters of black tesserae. The height of the letters varies from 5.5 cm to 12 cm.

The inscription was published by the late A. Zerbini and the finding contexts by U. Rothe in 2017¹⁶⁶. The inscription was read by A. Zerbini as follows (Fig. 2.294):

“(the work was carried out under?) ... (and) Ioannes (?), the deuterarios, and all the other monks in the month of June, year 612 in the time of the 7th indiction (AD 709)”.

A. Zerbini pointed out that the mention of a deuterarios and the monks clearly indicate that the building must considered a monastic complex. According to Meimaris¹⁶⁷, there are two occurrences in Palestine and Arabia of a deuterarios, the second most important person after the hegumenos in the hierarchy of a monastery.



Fig. 2.292 Mosaic inscription in Greek letters and language from Area III (Source: BAI/GPIA, Takeshi, DoA).



Fig. 2.293 Extraction of mosaic on Tall Zirā'a in 2014 by employees of the DoA (Source: BAI/GPIA).

[Two more lines?] |
 [- - -]α|
 [- - -ca. 6 - - -][...]ιο[- - -c. 6 - - -] τοῦ|
 [...]νου δευτεραρί|
 ον κὲ λυπὸν μοναχ|
 ὄν ἐ(ν) μινεῖ Ἰου|
 νίου χιβ' χρόνων) |
 ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ζ'

Fig. 2.294 Greek inscription of mosaic (Source: A. Zerbini in Rothe et al. 2017).

¹⁶⁴ Thanks go to the Department of Antiquities and its conservators.

¹⁶⁵ Zerbini in Rothe et al. 2017, 268.

¹⁶⁶ Rothe et al. 2017, 257–273.

¹⁶⁷ Meimaris 1986, 258.

Secondly, A. Zerbini dealt with the dating of the inscription. He discussed several dating systems which might have been used for the date in the inscription. If the 'Pompeian era' was used, the civil year 612 of the inscription would correspond to the year 548/549. However, June 549 fell in the twelfth, not the seventh indiction. The era of Capitolias was also in use in the region, but the beginning of this era is still disputed. It could start either in 96/97 under Nerva or in 97/98 under Trajan. Taken the year 612 of the inscription and start the seventh indiction with the year 97/98, the month June would fall in the 15th indiction. However, June of the year 612 could have been June 709, which actually corresponds to a seventh indiction from September 1, 708 to August 31, 709. Therefore, A. Zerbini concluded that for the dating of the Tall Zirā'a inscription the era of Capitolias was used and it has to be dated to the year 709 AD.

Although this late date would be possible, since mosaic inscriptions with dates from the eighth century AD have been found in several churches in Transjordan, the context of the find suggests an ear-

lier date. It seems that the floor in the atrium was renewed in the late Byzantine or Umayyad period and the channel to the inlet of the cistern was built up. The findings suggest that the medallion was laid out earlier and was saved by covering it with a thick lime plaster. It should not be seen anymore, but people did not want to destroy it.

Dating it to the middle of the sixth century AD would fit to the overall building development of the monastery and the finds in the Byzantine stratum.

According to A. Zerbini, the use of the era of Capitolias also means that the monastery on Tall Zirā'a belonged to the chora of Capitolias and not of Gadara¹⁶⁸. However, L. di Segni pointed out: "One of the characteristics of city years in the sixth and early seventh century AD is that they shook free of the city boundaries, thus inducing a co-existence of various chronological systems in the same area."¹⁶⁹ Thus, even if the dating system of Capitolias was used in the monastery on Tall Zirā'a, it did not necessarily belong to the chora of this city.

168 Zerbini in Rothe et al. 2017, 270.

169 Di Segni 2007, 121.

2.4. Conclusion

Remains of Stratum 4 were found in Areas I, II and III. Three subphases of Stratum 4 could be detected: Strata 4 a, 4 b, and 4 c, although they were only recognized in Area I. In Area II, subphases 4 a and 4 b could not be distinguished in architectural features, so only Stratum 4 c and Stratum 4 a.b were elaborated. Finally, there was only one phase in Area III, Stratum 4.

The architecture in **Area I** during **Stratum 4 c** was characterized by the extension of Complex D from Stratum 5 southward into the former dump area Complex E by adding rooms Complexes D 11 through D 14. The size of the rooms was smaller than that of rooms D 1 through D 10, but the general arrangement was maintained. No tabuns, installations, and pavements respectively floors were found.

Complex B remained unchanged and only some fill layers were recognized. The same situation was detected in Complex H.

In Complex G 1, the remains of three tabuns were excavated, indicating that this part of the large area between Complexes A and B to the west and Complex H to the east was used, at least in part, as a space for food production. Complex G 2 remained a dumping area.

Stratum 4 c in Area I revealed only a few metal and glass objects and no bone artifacts. There were also only a few stone tools, which were mainly used for food processing.

A significant change of the building development in **Area II** could be observed in **Stratum 4 c**. Complex L was destroyed and partially built over by the extension of Complex K to the east. The two rooms K 1 and K 2 were preserved, but the complex was extended to the north, east and south by the addition of several courtyards and rooms. Whether this was carried out in one or several stages could not be determined. Complexes K 10 to K 15 may have been added later than K 3 to K 9, but the building direction remained almost north to south and the northern boundary followed the contour line of the hill. The size of the complexes is very different and the dimensions of Complexes K 4, K 7, K 9, K 10, K 14 and K 15 let assume that they were courtyards rather than rooms.

In room K 2 and yard K 4 installations were probably used as storage rooms. Room K 2 was

reshaped and one tabun was destroyed, but three others installed. Another large tabun was found in courtyard K 9 and a smaller one in K 12.

Pavements were found in many parts of the courtyards. Especially in courtyard K 4 a flagstone floor in a limestone bed remained.

Complex K was rich in finds. A large assemblage of glass beakers, goblets, flasks, as well as some bowls and lamps appeared. Metal finds were rare and consisted of some nails and knives. The stone tools belonged almost exclusively to the food production. The nails and some metal sheets could be fittings of wooden boxes.

The coin TZ 112687-001 was found in the western wall of the Complex K 4 and can be dated to the fourth or fifth century AD. This provides a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the wall. Coin TZ 110955-001, dated between 337 and 340, and another coin TZ 110956-001, dated between 383 and 393 were found on a pisé floor in room K 8, providing the *terminus post quem* for the use of this floor. The floor in the courtyard K 9 contained two more coins: TZ 111247-001, dated between 330 and 340, and TZ 111250-001, dated between 445 and 450.

In view of the coins and other finds, a dating of the extension after the middle of the fifth century AD is plausible.

In **Area III**, a completely new building was erected in **Stratum 4** above the pre-Stratum 4 cistern. This building has only been partially excavated, so the stratigraphy and the determination of the function of the rooms and courtyard are preliminary.

Complex P consisted of a forecourt/narthex to the west and a courtyard/atrium to the east. To the south, a series of three rooms—Complexes P 3 to P 5—adjoined, running from northwest to southeast. To the north, three rooms—P 6 to P 8—could be observed in a row from north to south. The exact function of the adjacent rooms remains unclear due to the lack of archaeological evidence. How the building continued to the southeast can only be clarified by further excavations. Here, however, the church building with laterally adjoining rooms is to be expected.

The abutments in room Complex P 5 indicate that at least some roofs were supported by an arched structure. The abutment in the atrium Complex P 2 shows the width of the roofed area there. No other evidence for the position of columns or pillars were

found in the atrium, probably due to the alterations in Stratum 3 b. Narrow rooms like Complex P 7 could also have been flat roofed on a construction with wooden beams.

The floors were paved with large white mosaics. In the atrium was found a mosaic medallion made of white, red and black tesserae with a Greek inscription, which mentions a *deuterarios*—the second official in the hierarchy of a monastery—and monks. Therefore, it is very likely that the building in Area III is a church, although the main building has not yet been excavated. The dating of the mosaic is still under discussion. The find context tends to the year 548 rather than 709.

Except for a sherd of a beaker, no fragments of glass vessels were found. Although no window panes were found in Stratum 4, the high number of fragments in Area III in the later strata hints to the assumption that the building was furnished with glass windows.

No metal finds were discovered in Stratum 4 in Area III. However, a decorated bone capsule and the head of a (hair)pin were found in Complex P 6 and P 2, respectively.

With the exception of a rubbing stone and a mortar, the stone assemblage consists only of tesserae and floor tiles. Remains of column bases and columns with spiral fluting made of marble and basalt were found in the topsoil of Area III and in no other places of the tell. The columns with spiral flutings have comparisons for example at Pella.

The most important finds are some coins: TZ 310588-001, dated between 100 BC and AD 500, TZ 310589-001, dated between 350 and 600, TZ 310590-001 and TZ 310591-001, dated between 300 and 500¹⁷⁰. All of these coins were found in Complex P 6. Coin TZ 310587-001 was found in Complex P 8 and dated between 300 and 500. They indicate a *terminus post quem* for the use of these rooms after 300.

Major changes in the ground-plan of the Complexes A to D were carried out in **Area I** during **Stratum 4 b**. The flank of the hill was fortified in its northern part to the west of Complexes A 1 and A 2. An inverted tower was attached to this wall, which now covers the space of Complex A 1.

This western wall continued to the south replacing the west wall of Complex B. A partition wall was inserted in room Complex B 4.

Complex C was divided into three parts: Complexes C 2, C 3 and C 4. In this way, the former

open courtyard was closed and the Complexes B and D were architecturally connected.

Complex D was further extended to the south. The western rooms D 11, D 13 and D 15 in Stratum 4 c were destroyed and a wall closed the rooms from D 7 to D 16. It must be taken into consideration that the western part of Complex D was destroyed several times, probably due to recurrent landslides on the steep slope of the hill. The missing western walls were replaced several times.

The former rooms Complexes D 5 to D 10 were divided into very small compartments, now labelled D 7 to D 13.

Courtyard F opened to courtyard C in Strata 5 and 4 c, but was partially closed in Stratum 4 b to the north.

The tabuns in Complex G 1 were no longer used, and G 1 and G 2 were again a dumping area.

Changes could also be observed in Complex H. Room H 5 received another interior wall to the west and north, probably to stabilize the room. Room H 2 was also furnished with a second wall to the south.

Overall, this architectural development point to a densification of the complexes, a reduction in room sizes, and the protection of the western flank, which continues northward into Area II.

Two tabuns were excavated in room Complex D 2 and one in Complex D 14. No storage and craft facilities were detected.

The sherds of glass vessels were found mainly on the floor of room Complex D 2, connected to two tabuns, and in courtyard Complex F. They were mainly bottles, goblets, a beaker and two phials.

Some personal items made of metal, such as kohl sticks, a needle, and a finger ring, came to light in Complexes room B 6 and the outside area B 7. Other metal finds are very rare. No bone artefacts were found.

The stone assemblage is very mixed: some rubbing stones and mortars, some scattered tesserae, fragments of floor tiles and a hinge stone. The rubbing stones were found in the rooms of Complexes B 5 and B 6, but most of the stone artefacts were found in dumping areas.

Food processing was not carried out very intensively, and there were no signs of craft activities in Area I, so it seems likely that this area was used primarily for living.

170 For further information cf. Häser – Dahmen, *Chap.* 2.3.4.

The building complex in **Area II** was also extended in **Stratum 4 a.b**. Three large courtyards were attached to the northwest of Complexes K 4 and K 5, covering parts of the former dumping Complex J 3. These courtyards followed the contour line of the northern edge of the hill. The outer wall probably continued from the western wall into Area I, protecting the western and northern edges of the hill. The open spaces of Complexes J 2 and J 3 were also now bounded by a new wall with a wide entrance to the south. Some changes were also made to the eastern rooms and courtyards of Complex K, in extending the south walls of this part of the building further south. However, the general plan remained.

Further changes possibly belonging to a later subphase could not be recognized. Therefore, Strata 4 b and 4 a were merged.

As in Stratum 4 c, the glass assemblage consists of bottles, bowls, plates, goblets and beakers. Metal finds are also very rare and belong to the household/craft group. An intrusive Hellenistic coin was also found. The stone tool collection yielded mainly rubbing stones and mortars for food production, and some scattered tesserae and tiles.

In **Area I**, no major architectural changes were carried out in **Stratum 4 a**. Alterations are the small compartment in Complex D 5 and the closure of courtyard F in the north and east. New pisé floors were laid in some rooms. The tabun in Complex D 14 was no longer used, but a new one was inserted in courtyard Complex C 2. The space between Complexes A and B to the west and Complex H to the east was preserved a dumping area. As in Stratum 4 b, it is questionable whether the western flank of Complexes B, C and D was actually without a wall. It is very likely that nothing remains of these walls due to another landslide.

Only a few glass sherds of a goblet and beakers were found. Except for some coins, only some nails belong to this stratum. Two coins were discovered in a fill layer in courtyard Complex C 2: The bronze coin TZ 002532-001 minted under Emperor Hadrian between 117 and 138, and another coin (TZ 002532-002) dated between 400 and 450. The Hellenistic coin TZ 008877-001, the coin TZ 008869-001 minted under Constantine I or one of his sons, dating to 335–341, and an Aes 4 (TZ 008876-001) minted under Arcadius between 383 and 386 were found in a fill layer inside room D 10. The Late Roman and Byzantine coins give a

terminus post quem for the fill layers of the rooms in Stratum 4 a probably after 400.

The stone assemblage consists mainly of rubbing stones, querns, lower grinding stones and flint flakes/tools. Most of them were found in the dumping area G 1 and in rooms Complex D 10 and D 11. This again indicates food production in the large building complex on the west side of Area I.

With regard to pottery, it can be stated, that the Byzantine pottery collection at Tall Zirā'a reflects the relatively simple, but not poor, living conditions of inhabitants. The absence of private personal vessels would fit into this picture. This underscores the interpretation of the buildings in Areas I and II as housing for a rural and monastic community¹⁷¹.

As in the assemblage of Stratum 5, the absence or extremely low number of artefacts such as loom weights, spindle whorls, sewing needles, and weaving spatulae can be observed. This shows that there was no textile production in the excavated Areas I and II during the Byzantine period. A weaving spatula in Area III is probably an intrusive find from older strata. This is a clear difference from the conditions in the Early Roman period, which shows evidence for spinning and weaving¹⁷².

There are also no signs that other crafts were carried out in Areas I through III. Since such rural communities require some workshops on site—at least for maintenance—these must be sought elsewhere on the tell.

It is noteworthy that Complex H on the east side of Area I contained virtually no food processing, household or craft artefacts. It appears that this building had a different function than the buildings on the west side of Area I and those in Area II. Even during the Hellenistic and Roman periods, this building was exceptional in its assemblage of finds and in its continuation from the Hellenistic to the Umayyad periods. Also, its location between two large open spaces—G 1 and G 2 to the west and J 2 and J 3 to the east—separated it from the large building complexes. This situation only changed in Stratum 3, when most of the open spaces were also developed and intensively used. However, the exact function of this building has not yet been clarified.

171 For a more intensive discussion cf. *Chap. 2.3.1*.

172 Schütz forthcoming.

When comparisons are sought with the monastery and an attached rural settlement at Tall Zirā'a in Trans- and Cisjordan, it can be stated that there are no sites with satisfactory correspondence. The building complexes in Area I and II are laid out rows of rooms and courtyards, while most examples of rural buildings in Transjordan and Cisjordan are courtyard houses with a central courtyard and rooms attached on at least three sides, for example at Pella (*Fig. 2.295*)¹⁷³ and Mazor¹⁷⁴.

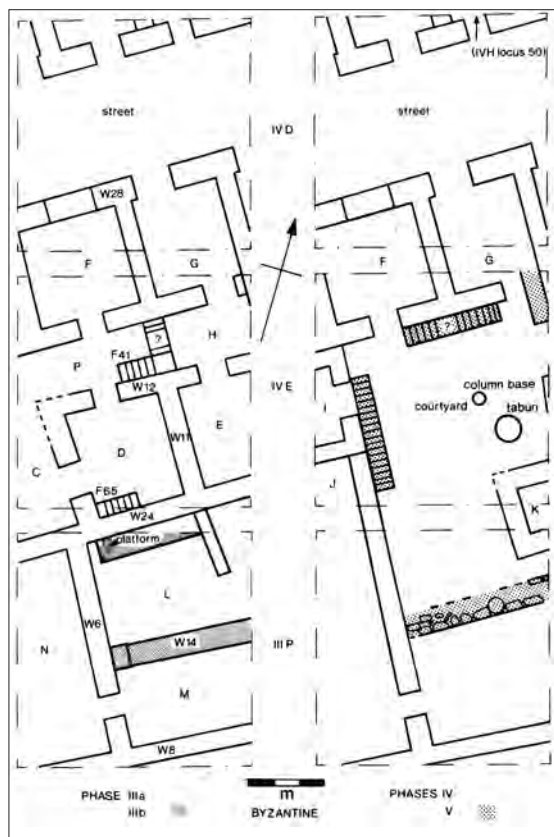


Fig. 2.295 Private courtyard houses at Pella (Source: after McNicoll et al. 1986, Fig. 3).

Similarly, the house attached to the church complex in area A in Ḥirbat al-Badiyya, 15 km southwest of the city of 'Aglūn (*Fig. 2.296*)¹⁷⁵. The excavator, Z. al-Muheisen, dated the first church to the sixth century AD without giving any reason¹⁷⁶. Major changes were carried out in the following Late Byzantine and Umayyad periods. Another building was excavated in area D, founded in the Hellenistic period and also used in the following centuries until the Mamluk period (*Fig. 2.297*)¹⁷⁷.

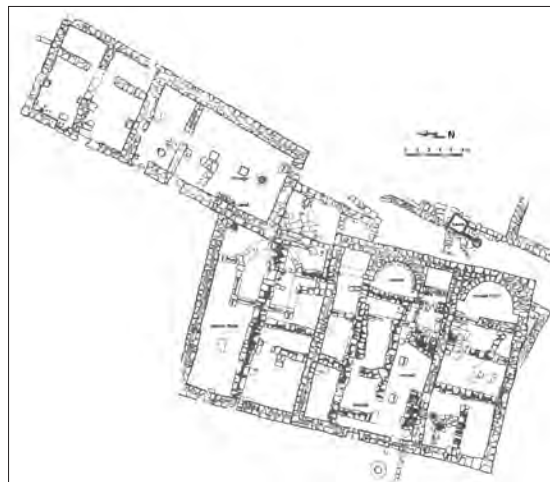


Fig. 2.296 Churches with adjacent rooms in area A at Ḥirbat al-Badiyya (Source: after Hatamlah 2000, Fig. 2).

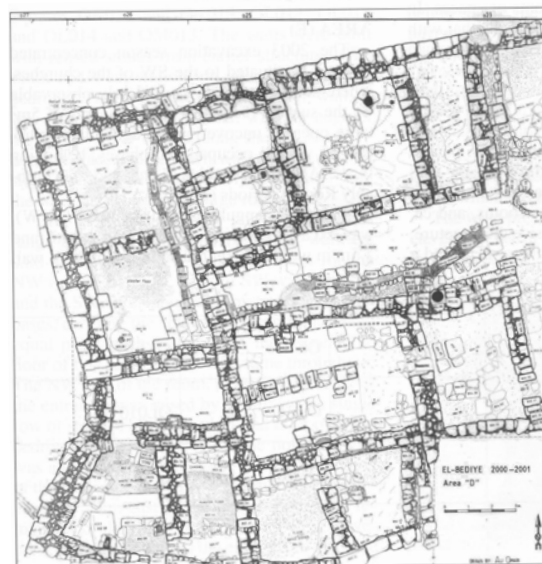


Fig. 2.297 Building in area D at Ḥirbat al-Badiyya inhabited from the Hellenistic to the Mamluk period showing its latest stage in the Mamluk period (Source: after Al-Muheisen 2006, Fig. 7).

The rooms of the monastery at Sobota are also partly arranged in rows of rooms with larger courtyards in between (*Fig. 2.298*), which show a slight resem-

173 McNicoll et al. 1992, Fig. 27.

174 Taxel – Amit 2019.

175 Hatamlah 2000, Fig. 2.

176 Al-Muheisen 2006, 83.

177 Al-Muheisen 2006, 91 f.

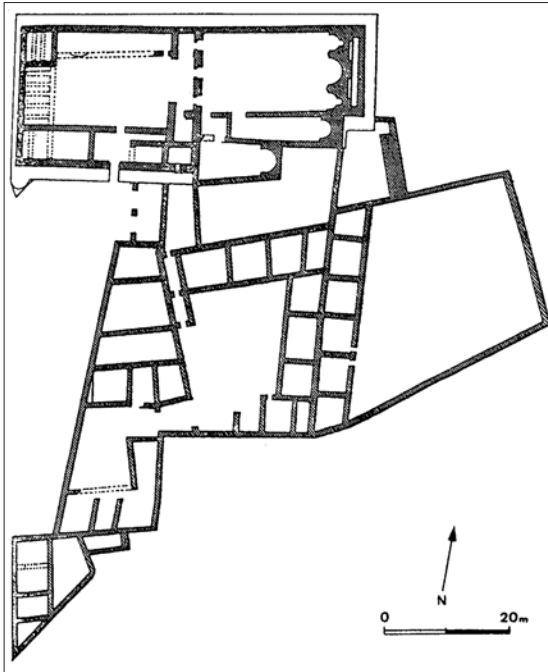


Fig. 2.298 North church and monastery complex at Sobota (Source: after Woolley – Lawrence 1914, Fig. 14).

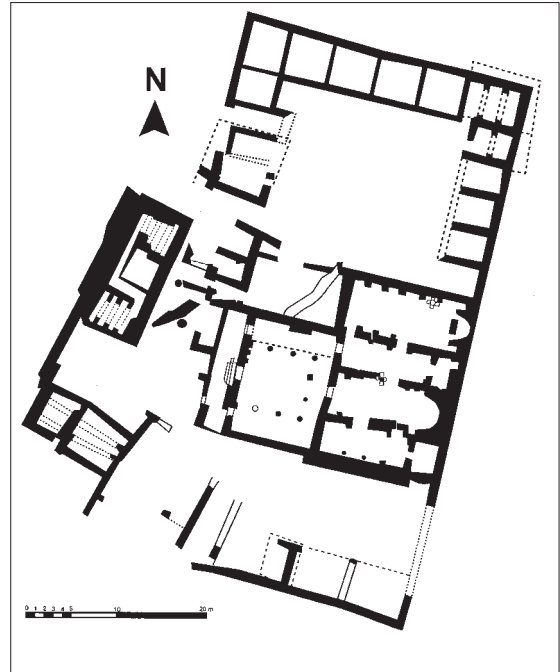


Fig. 2.299 Monastery at Ġabal Harūn (Source: after MacDonald 2010, Fig. 11).

blance to the buildings at Tall Zirā'a. However, the original concept was different.

With regard to the ground-plan of the church forecourt excavated in Area III at Tall Zirā'a, several comparisons can be made, for example, the church of the monastery on Ġabal Harūn (Fig. 2.299) as well as the church of the Civic Complex, the East Church and the West Church at Pella¹⁷⁸. However, all the courtyards were equipped with columns creating an atrium. Due to the intensive changes during the Umayyad and Mamluk periods to the buildings in Area III at Tall Zirā'a, former columns may have been removed. That there were columns on Tall Zirā'a is evidenced by finds from the surface of Area III. Several parts of one or more columns with spiral fluting (Fig. 2.300) and a base of another column were found (Fig. 2.301). They show great similarities with columns from Pella (Fig. 2.302)¹⁷⁹.



Fig. 2.300 Fragment of base and column with spiral fluting, TZ 310019-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 2.301 Column base, TZ 310004-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

178 Michel 2001, Fig. 66.

179 McNicoll et al. 1992, 121 Fig. 25 a.

180 Cf. Chap. 2.3.2.

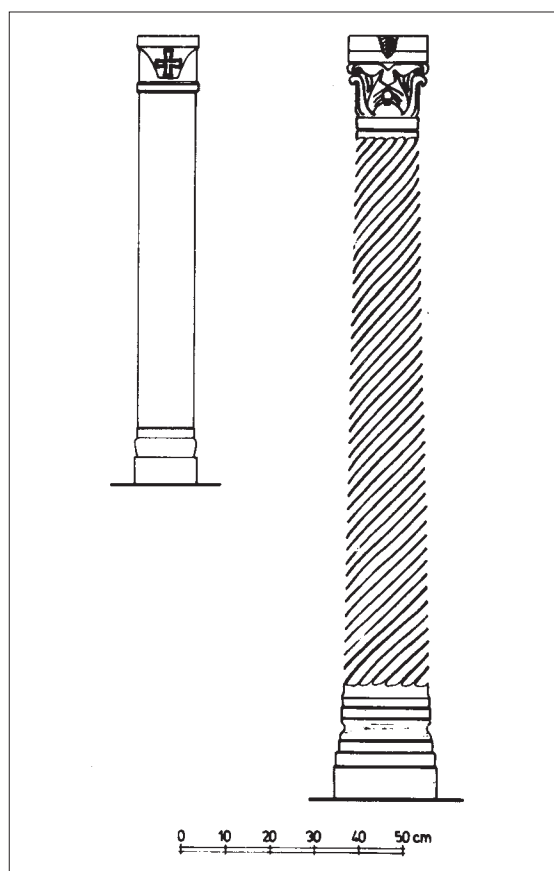


Fig. 2.302 Columns from Pella (Source: after McNicoll at al. 1992, Fig. 25 a).

The interpretation as a church building with a narthex and atrium is underlined by several finds such as window panes already mentioned¹⁸⁰. More decisive is a fragment of a marble slab with the remains of a cross arm in relief. This most likely was part of a chancel screen (Fig. 2.303).

The glass vessel assemblage and the imported pottery vessels show that the community on Tall Zirā'a was in contact with regional centers where they purchased these items for daily use. Since there is no evidence for specific crafts practiced by the community members, they most likely made their living from farming. However, we do not know who was the landowner and how the income was distributed. The mention of a *deuterarios* in the mosaic inscription¹⁸¹—this was a high-ranking person, *i.e.* the deputy of the *hegumenos* in the monastic hierarchy—indicates a relatively high prestige of this monastery, although it is not mentioned in any written source.



Fig. 2.303 Fragment of a marble chancel screen, TZ 310107-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

It is tempting to associate the monastery on Tall Zirā'a with the coinobium that Eumathios from Isauri, a disciple of the famous St. Saba, is said by Cyril of Scythopolis to have founded on the river Gadara in 507¹⁸². However, even the monastery on Tall Zirā'a cannot be equated with this coinobium, it must be seen in the context of the wide spread of monasticism in the sixth century AD in Cisjordan and Transjordan, which supported the spread of Christianity especially in rural areas¹⁸³.

181 Cf. Chap. 2.3.8.

182 Kyrillos of Scythopolis reported in the Vita of St. Saba that this monk was living in a cave close to the river Gadara for a while and that his disciple, Eumathios founded a coinobium and a pilgrim site there (Schwartz 1939, 118 f.). Schwartz (1939, 118, 30) equated the river Gadara with the Yarmūk river. However, no monastery has been found there for the time being. L. Di Segni (1997, 239) pointed out that the inauguration date after the renovations of the bath at Hammat Gader on December 5, 662 was chosen because this is the Memorial Day of St. Sabas. According to L. Di Segni, this confirms the ministry of St. Saba in this area.

183 Patrich 1994; Di Segni 2011; Hamarneh 2003; Hamarneh 2012, Häser 2013.

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3. THE EARLY ISLAMIC AND UmayyAD PERIODS

by J. Häser

3.1. The Early Islamic and Umayyad Periods in Jordan

In 628, the Roman Emperor Heraclius succeeded in shaking off Sassanid rule, and he signed a treaty with Chosrau's son, Kavadh II. However, the weakening of both the Roman and Sassanid empires due to internal disputes and ongoing wars was used by Islamic forces under Muhammad for an unexpected campaign of conquest¹. In 629, Islamic troops advanced from Medina into southern Jordan, where they conquered Aqaba, Uḍrūḥ and Ġarba. At Mu'ta, the advance was stopped by a coalition of Roman and, above all, Christian-Arab troops². After Muhammad's death in 632, the Islamic troops under the Caliph 'Umar regrouped for a new attack on Bilād as-Shām. A significant battle between the Islamic and Byzantine armies took place in the Jordan Valley near the city of Pella. The city surrendered, with assurances that the Islamic leadership would uphold property rights and personal and religious freedoms. In return, they paid property and poll tax to the new masters.

The end of Byzantine rule in the provinces of Syria, Palestine and Arabia came after the Battle of the Yarmūk (today the border between Israel, Syria and Jordan) in 636, in which the Roman troops were defeated. Like Pella, most of the cities surrendered to the Islamic troops without resistance³. Only Caesarea maritima withstood the Islamic troops until 640. After the loss of Damascus in 637, Heraclius retreated with his army from Antioch to Constantinople, where he died on February 11, 641. After a period of succession disputes, Heraclius' grandson Constans II (reign 641–668) ascended the throne. With him a new phase of Byzantine culture began.

In the formative phase of Islamic rule under the caliphs 'Umār ibn al-Ḥaṭṭab (reign 634–644), 'Uṭmān ibn 'Affān (reign 644–656), 'Alī ibn Abī Tālib (reign 656–661), administrative and territorial reforms were carried out, including a reorganization of the former provinces of the three Palestinae and Arabia. The new provinces were designated Ġund, a word derived from Persian, from which D. Whitcomb concluded that the administrative reform dated back to the Persian occupation of 614–628⁴. Cis- and Transjordan were divided among the 'Aġnād Filastin,

al-'Urdunn, and Dimašq. Cities such as Fiḥl (Pella), Bēt Ra's (Capitolias), Ġadar (Gadara), Abil (Abila), und Ġeraš (Gerasa), and Amman formed the centers of the kurah, *i.e.* the subordinate administrative units of the region (*Fig. 3.1* and *Fig. 3.2*)⁵. The tax system was adopted from the Byzantine Empire and many civil servants were also left in their posts.

After the assassination of 'Alī, Mu'āwiya I (reign 661–680) was able to assert his rule over the Muslims and founded the Umayyad dynasty, a tribe to which Muhammad had also belonged. Mu'āwiya made Damascus the capital of the Umayyad empire. Since his rule was not recognized by all Muslims, the first schism took place, from which the Sunnis and Shiites developed. The Umayyad dynasty ruled the Middle East until 750.

In Jordan, the political change from the Umayyad to the Abbasid dynasty in 750 and the devastating earthquake of 749 led to drastic changes in the cities and countryside⁶. Although they did not mark the end of the cities and villages, the destruction caused by the earthquake was so severe that they could not recover to their former state.

The battle at Pella and at the Yarmūk took place in the countryside, so that the cities and their inhabitants were only indirectly affected. R. Schick concluded from the consecration of two churches in Riḥāb and Ĥirbat as-Samrā' in northern Jordan around 635 that the inhabitants had neither fled nor been killed by the Muslims, but were able to continue their lives as before⁷. For the former provinces

1 Donner 2005, 28–51; Vieweger 2021, 11–20.

2 Schick 1992, 111; Walmsley 2000, 138.

3 Schick 1995, 72 f.; Walmsley 1992, 378.

4 Whitcomb 2008, 483 f.

5 Walmsley 1992, 378.

6 Kennedy 1985; Avni 2011, 301–329; Levy-Rubin 2011, 155–172; Walmsley 2011, 135–154; Häser 2016; Häser 2023.

7 Schick 1989, 41.



Fig. 3.1 Military districts and so-called Desert Castles in Umayyad Jordan (Source: Genequand 2013, Fig. IV.2).

Arabia and Palaestina III, B. Hamarneh demonstrated that some large villages achieved a high degree of economic prosperity and independence because a wealthy class owned large estates and invested in independent industrial production in the second half of the seventh and eighth centuries⁸.

The majority of the population in Palestine seems to have remained Christian in the Umayyad period. The Muslim leadership does not seem to have interfered in ecclesiastical affairs. New churches continued to be built and older ones renovated, and monasticism also flourished⁹. There was no actual persecution of Christians under the Umayyads. Christian martyrs such as Peter of Capitolias were the exception¹⁰. However, Christians had to pay a special poll tax¹¹. Legal restrictions do not seem to

have existed until the middle of the eighth century AD under the rule of the Abbasid dynasty.

Muslims probably made up only a small part of the population in Palestine and Transjordan, and they seem to have lived somewhat apart. According to R. Schick, they were mostly Muslims who had come from Arabia, and not converted Christians¹².

Mosques from the early Islamic period are difficult to identify unless they were marked by a

8 Hamarneh 2010, 96.

9 Häser 2019.

10 Lenzen – Knauf 1987, 40 f.

11 Schick 1989, 42 f.

12 Schick 1989, 42.



Fig. 3.2 Umayyad governor palace on the Citadel of Amman (Source: J. Häser)

mihrāb, which did not appear until the early eighth century AD. The conversion of churches into mosques is rare, but there are examples in Sama, Umm as-Surāb and Umm al-Ġimāl in northern Jordan. However, it is unclear, whether the transformation was carried out by local converts or recently immigrated Muslims.

With regard to the relationship between Christians and Muslims, the destruction of depictions of humans and animals, as found in many church mosaics in Palestine and Transjordan, is often cited. Iconoclasm is usually attributed to the ban of images in the Islamic religion and associated with the edict of Yazīd in 721¹³. This has important implications for the dating of such destruction in the archaeological record¹⁴. However, R. Schick pointed out in this context that the tesserae in the pictorial representations were usually very carefully removed and the missing areas were just as carefully restored with tesserae¹⁵. He therefore assumed that these alterations were undertaken by the Christians themselves, who faced increased social pressure from Muslims and Jews. Only in rare cases can such repairs be dated: at Quwēsima near Amman after 717/718, in Maʿīn after 719/720, in Nitl in the late Umayyad or early Abbasid period and in Umm ar-Rasās after 785.

The fact that the cities of Gadara and Capitolias/Bēt Raʿs still had a Christian population in the ninth century AD is evident in the sources on the reorganization of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem¹⁶. Both cities became the sees of an autocephalous archbishop. The dioceses of Abila and Pella were incorporated into these archdioceses. Gerasa, also formerly a

diocese seat of a bishopric, is not included in the list and probably still belonged to the Patriarchate of Antioch, although in civil administration—like Gadara and Bēt Raʿs—it was now incorporated into Ġund al-ʿUrdun.

The final abandonment of churches and monasteries was not based on the relationship between Muslims and Christians, but on economic and social factors. The decline of the region in the changed economic orientation under the Umayyad dynasty, which oriented itself more to the east and thus cut off the trade of oil and wine from Palestine, Transjordan and also Syria to the Mediterranean. This led to the abandonment or reduction of many towns in the region and thus the abandonment of churches and monasteries¹⁷.

13 For the background, the development and impact of the prohibition of images during the seventh and eighth century in Cis- and Transjordan cf. Griffith 1992, 121–138.

14 Cf. the dating of the church mosaics in Schick 1989, chap. 7.

15 Schick 1988, 218 f.; Schick 1989, 45 f.

16 Levy-Rubin 2003, 212–220.

17 Hamarneh 2012.

3.2. The Early Islamic and Umayyad Periods on Tall Zirā'a

Pottery and glass sherds demonstrate that the settlement and monastery on Tall Zirā'a continued into the Early Islamic and Umayyad periods. The existing buildings were not expanded, but the general layout was changed insofar as the wide free space Complex G between the Complexes A, B, C and D to the west and Complex H to the east in Area I, Complex J west of Complex K in Area II as well as Complex M east of Complex K were covered with new buildings and installations. The atrium in Area III was modified by the installation of a channel to the subterranean cistern and the renovation of the mosaic floor, as well as the division of the adjacent rooms (*Fig. 3.3*).

Stratum 3 was subdivided in two building phases 3 a and 3 b in all three areas. Stratum 3 a is mainly characterized by the destruction layer of Stratum 3. This was caused most likely by the earthquake in January 749. Since only few pottery sherds of the Abbasid period were uncovered, it has to be assumed that the tall was only inhabited by few people or visited just for a short time.

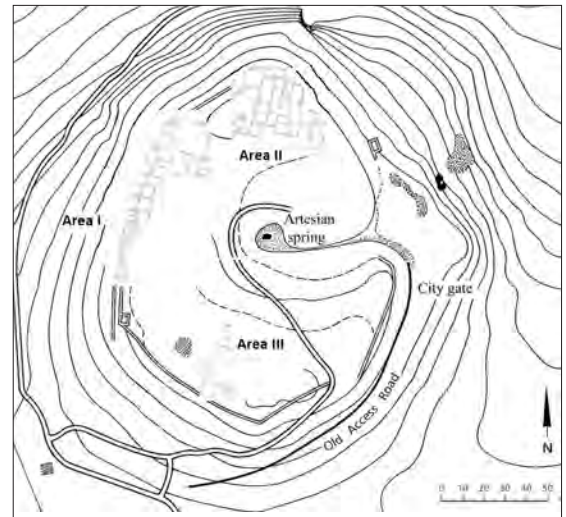


Fig. 3.3 Map of Tall Zirā'a showing the architectural remains of the Stratum 3 a in all three excavation areas (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.2.1. Stratum 3 b in Area I

3.2.1.1. Introduction



Fig. 3.4 Plan of Complexes A to H in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The architectural remains in Stratum 3 b of Area I comprised the buildings and undeveloped Complexes A to H (Fig. 3.4). The basic features of the architecture in Stratum 3 b continued from Stratum 4 a, with the significant difference that the only remaining open space G 1 was built on with a new house,

the ground-plan of which can no longer precisely determined due to later alterations and destructions. However, this building shows that the original concept of room-row complexes was broken off, which was continued in earlier times even after severe destruction. This can also be recognized in Area II¹⁸.

3.2.1.2. Building Description

Complex A

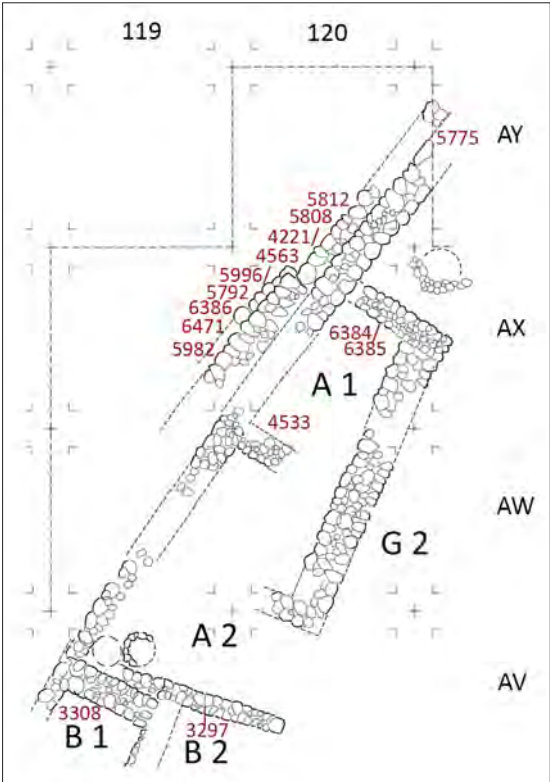


Fig. 3.5 Plan of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

No changes in architectural design from Stratum 4 a to Stratum 3 b were detected in Complexes A 1 and A 2 (Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.5)¹⁹.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
4221	AT 120	Wall	A 1	✓	✓	–
4533	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	✓	–
4563	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5775	AU 120	Wall	A 1	✓	–	–

18 Cf. Chap. 3.2.3.
19 For a description of the architecture and associated finds, cf. Chap. 2.2.3.

1161	AP 119	Wall	B 6	–	–	–
1173	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1664	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/C 3	–	–	–
1726	AP 118/119	Wall	B 5/6	–	✓	–
1731	AP 118/119	Wall collapse	B 6	✓	✓	✓
1751	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	✓	–	–
1780	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	✓	–	–
2506	AQ 119	Wall	B 4	–	–	–
2507	AQ 119	Part of wall 2588	B 4	✓	✓	✓
2508	AQ 119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2524	AQ 119	Wall	B 4/6	–	–	–
2544	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	–	–	–
2551	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/5	✓	–	✓
2586	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	✓	–	✓
2587	AQ 118/119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2588	AQ 119	Wall	B 4	–	–	–
3247	AQ 120	Wall	B 2	✓	✓	✓
3279	AP/AQ	Wall	B 4	–	–	–
3297	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3308	AR 118/119	Wall	B 1	✓	✓	–
3343	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	–	–	–

Tab. 3.2 Contexts of Complex B in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex C

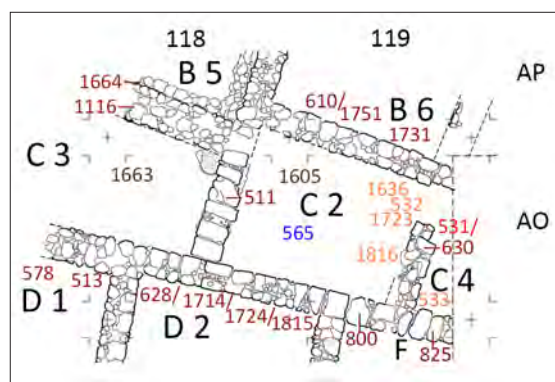


Fig. 3.7 Plan of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex C 2

In Complex C 2, the west wall Context 511, the wall Contexts 610/1751/1731 to the north, and the wall to the south Contexts 628/1714/1724/1815 and 800 remained (Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.7). However, the wall Context 630 was renewed by wall Context 531, which was built on top of the older foundation. The small wall Context 531 contained few pottery sherds from the Bronze or Iron Age, but mainly from the Late Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods, and probably also from the Umayyad period (TZ 002029). A few glass sherds (TZ 002322-001–TZ 002322-007) were also found, one of which TZ 002322-004 (Fig. 3.8) can be dated to the Byzantine period. In addition, an iron nodule (TZ 002262-001), a flint hammer (TZ 002370-001; Fig. 3.9), and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 002371-001) were found.

The pisé floor Context 532 was connected to the wall Context 531. It contained pottery sherds



Fig. 3.8 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 002322-001. Dimensions: D 7, H 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.9 Flint hammer stone, TZ 002370-001. Dimensions: L 7.5, W 7.2, H 6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

(TZ 002019) from the Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Umayyad periods. One of the few Tall Zira'a sherds that can be dated

between the Umayyad and Fatimid periods was also found in the pisé floor. In addition, some glass sherds (TZ 002320-001–TZ 002320-005) dating from the Byzantine to Umayyad periods were found.

The tabun Context 629 in Stratum 4 a was destroyed and a new tabun Context 565 was built on floor Context 532. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 002022) from the Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad periods. Since its lower part was cut into the ground, older material such as a pottery sherd (TZ 002022-001) from the Iron Age was also found.

Complex C 3

The walls of Complex C 3 to the north Context 1116 and to the south Contexts 578/513 and 628, and the wall Context 511 to the west were the same as in Stratum 4 a (Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.7).

Complex C 4

Complex C 4 was bounded to the south by wall Context 825 and to the west by wall Context 630/531, which formed a threshold between Complex C 2 and C 4 (Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.7).

At the same level as Context 532 was the floor Context 533, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 002048) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods, two iron nails (TZ 002303-001, TZ 002375-001), and sheep/goat bones (TZ 002307).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
511	AO 118	Wall	C 2/3	–	–	–
513	AO 118	Wall	C 3/D 1	✓	–	–
531	AO 119	Wall	C 2	✓	–	–
532	AO 119	Pisé floor	C 2	✓	✓	–
533	AO 119	Pisé floor and fill layer	C 4	✓	✓	✓
565	AO 119	Tabun	C 2	✓	–	–
578	AO 117	Wall	C 3/D 1	✓	–	–
610	AO 119	Wall	C 2/B 6	✓	–	–
628	AO 119	Wall	C 2/D 2	–	–	–
630	AO 119	Wall	C 2/4	–	–	–
800	AN 119	Wall	C 2/F	✓	✓	✓
825	AN 119	Wall	C 2/F	–	–	–
1116	AO/AP 118	Wall	C 3/B 5	–	–	–

1714	AN/AO 119	Wall	C 2/D 2	✓	✓	✓
1724	AN/AO 119	Wall	C 2/D 2	–	–	–
1731	AO/AP 119	Wall	C 2/B 6	–	✓	–
1751	AO/AP 119	Wall	C 2/B 6	✓	–	–
1815	AN/AO 119	Wall	C 2	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 3.3 Contexts of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex D

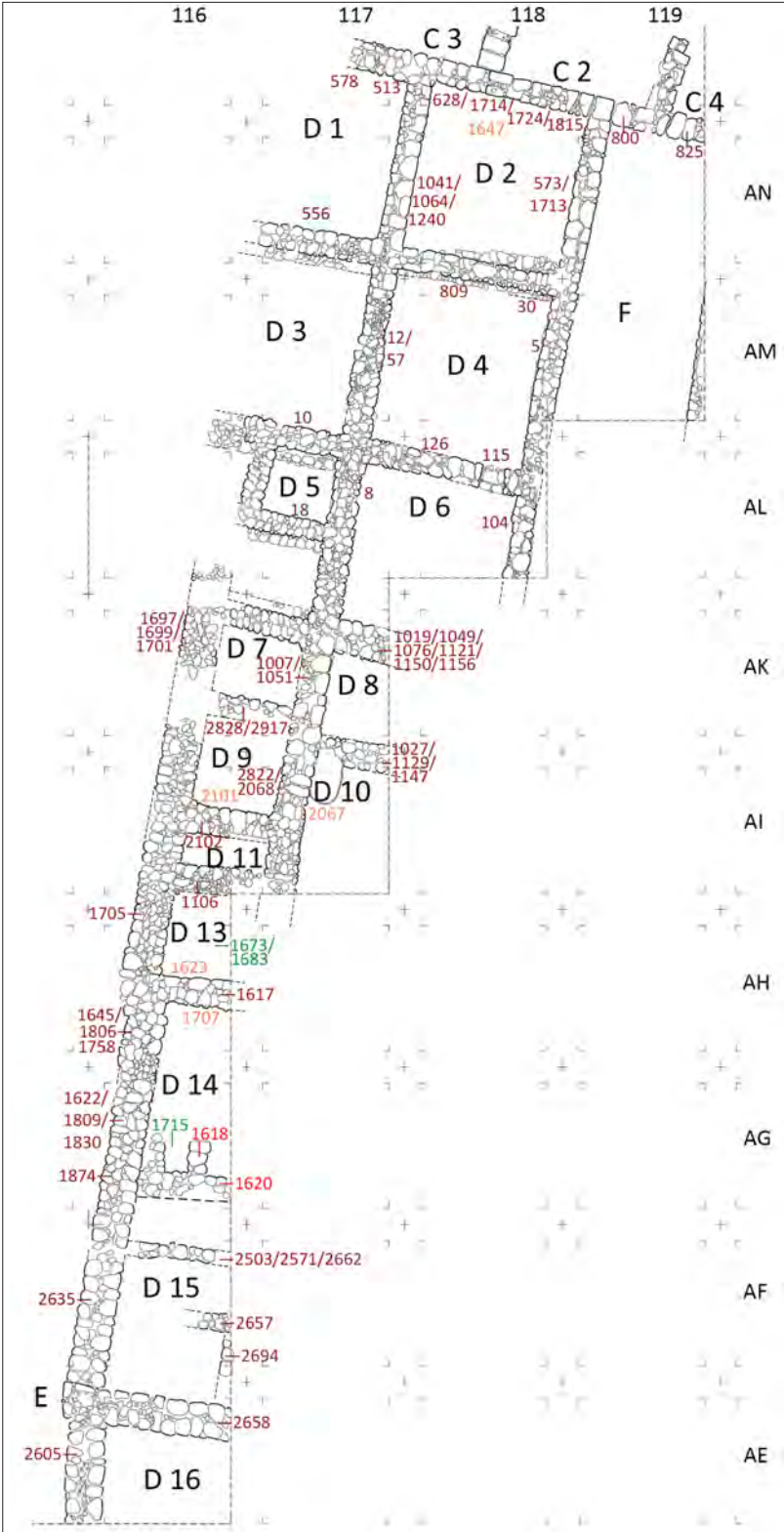


Fig. 3.10 Plan of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The general layout of Complex D remained the same as in Stratum 4 a (*Fig. 3.4* and *Fig. 3.10*). Changes in architectural features could only be detected in Complex D 10 and in the former Complex D 12. New flooring was installed in some of the rooms. However, the overall use as residential complex was preserved.

Complexes D 1, D 3 to D 8, D 11, D 14 to D 16

The Complexes D 1, D 3 to D 8, D 11, D 14 to D 16 remained unchanged. No new floors and fill layers were added (*Fig. 3.4* and *Fig. 3.10*).

Complex D 2

The floor plan of Complex D 2 was not changed. However, a new floor Context 1647 of lime plaster was found in connection with the wall Context 628 (*Fig. 3.4* and *Fig. 3.10*).

Complex D 9

On the south wall of room Complex D 9 (*Fig. 3.4* and *Fig. 3.10*), a piece of floor pavement made of small cobbles was found adjacent to Context 2102. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 003682) from the Bronze/Iron Age and Roman to Byzantine periods.

Complex D 10

The former separation between the rooms Complex D 10 and D 12 by wall 2136/2181/2182 was



Fig. 3.11 Flint rubbing stone, TZ 008835-001. Dimensions: D 6.8, H 4.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

removed when this wall was demolished (*Fig. 3.4* and *Fig. 3.10*).

The new pavement Context 2067 was laid out to the west of Complex D 10. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 003629, TZ 003701) from the Bronze/Iron Age and of Late Roman-Byzantine periods, a glass sherd (TZ 008753-001) from the Roman to Umayyad periods, a flint rubbing stone (TZ 008835-001; *Fig. 3.11*), a fragment of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 010598-001), a shell (TZ 008855-001) and goat/sheep bones (TZ 008712, TZ 008860).

Complex D 13

In room Complex D 13, a pit was constructed (*Fig. 3.4* and *Fig. 3.10*). The bottom of the pit was laid with a large flat stone surrounded by smaller hewn stones. The walls were built of large stones placed on this lower stone layer.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
5	AM 118	Wall	D 4/F	–	–	–
8	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
10	AL 117	Wall	D 3/5	–	–	–
12	AM 117	Wall	D 3/4	✓	✓	–
18	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
30	AM 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
57	AM 117	Mill stone	D 3/4	–	–	–
104	AL 118	Wall	D 6	–	–	–
115	AL 118	Threshold	D 4/6	–	–	–
126	AL 118	Wall	D 4/6	–	–	–
513	AO 118	Wall	D 1/C 3	–	–	–

534	AN 118	Fill layer	D 2	✓	–	–
556	AN 117	Wall	D 1/3	✓	–	–
573	AN 119	Wall	D 2/F	✓	–	–
578	AO 117	Wall	C 3/D 1	✓	–	–
809	AN 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
1007	AK 117	Wall	D 7/8	–	–	–
1019	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	✓	–
1027	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1041	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
1049	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	✓	✓	✓
1051	AK 117	Wall	D 7/8	✓	–	–
1064	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	✓	✓	–
1076	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	–	–
1106	AI 116	Wall	D 11/13	–	–	–
1121	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	✓	✓	✓
1129	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1147	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	–	–
1150	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	–	–
1156	AK 117	Wall	D 6/8	–	–	–
1240	AN 118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
1617	AH 116	Wall	D 13/14	✓	✓	✓
1618	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	–	–
1620	AG 116	Wall	D 14/15	✓	✓	✓
1622	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1623	AH 116	Fill layer	D 13	✓	✓	–
1631	AG 116	Fill layer	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1645	AH 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1647	AN/AO 118	Lime pavement	D 2	–	--	–
1673	AH 116	pit	D 13	✓	–	–
1683	AH 116	pit fill	D 13	✓	–	–
1697	AK 116/117	Wall	D 7	–	–	–
1699	AK/AL 117	Wall	D 7	–	–	–
1701	AK/AL 117	Wall	D 7	✓	–	–
1705	AH 116	Wall	D 13	–	–	–
1707	AH 116	Pisé floor	D 14	✓	–	✓
1713	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2/F	–	–	–
1715	AG 116	pit	D 14	–	–	–
1758	AG 116	Wall	D 14	–	–	–
1806	AG/AH 116	Wall	D 14	✓	–	✓
1809	AG 116	Wall collapse	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1830	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1874	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	–	–
2032	AI 117	Fill layer	D 10	✓	✓	✓

2033	AI 117	Fill layer	D 10	–	–	–
2067	AI 117	Pavement and fill layer	D 10	✓	✓	✓
2068	AI 117	Wall	D 9/10	✓	✓	✓
2101	AI 117	Pisé floor and pavement	D 9	✓	–	–
2102	AI 117	Wall	D 9/11	–	–	–
2503	AF/AG 116	Wall	D 14/15	✓	✓	✓
2571	AF/AG 115	Wall	D 14/15	–	–	–
2605	AF 116	Wall	D 16	✓	✓	–
2635	AF/AG 115	Wall	D 15	–	–	–
2657	AF 116	Wall	D 15	–	–	–
2658	AE 116	Wall	D 15/16	✓	✓	✓
2662	AF/AG 116	Wall collapse	D 14/15	✓	–	–
2694	AF 116	Wall	D 15	–	–	–
2822	AI 117	Wall	D 9/10	✓	✓	✓
2828	AI 117	Wall	D 7/9	–	–	–
2829	AI 117	Fill layer	D 10	✓	✓	✓
2917	AI 117	Wall	D 7/9	✓	–	✓

Tab. 3.4 Contexts of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex E

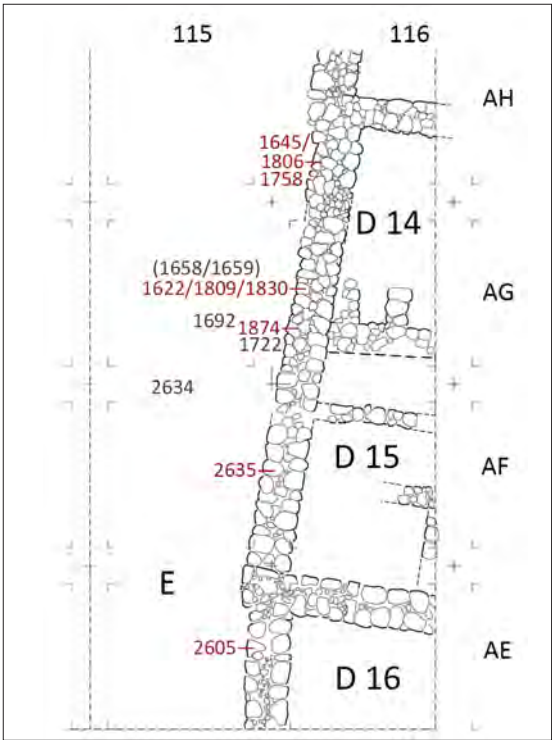


Fig. 3.12 Plan of Complex E in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The southern outer area to the west of Complex D is referred to as Complex E (Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.12). It served as dumping ground during the Late Roman and Byzantine periods and remained so during the Early Islamic and Umayyad periods.

Since the fill layer Context 2634 was located on the slope of the hill, it is not surprising that it contained a mixture of pottery sherds (TZ 004235) from the Bronze and Iron Ages, the Hellenistic-Roman, the Byzantine, and Early Islamic periods. The youngest sherd can be dated to the Umayyad period. A flint flake/tool (TZ 009749-001) and bones of sheep/goat (TZ 009673) were also found.

A similar mixture of pottery sherds was found in the fill layer Context 1692. The pottery sherds (TZ 003138) are dated to the Bronze Age and Iron Age, the Hellenistic to Byzantine, and Byzantine to Umayyad periods. The youngest sherds in this fill layer also date to the Umayyad period. A basalt weight stone or loom weight (TZ 007930-001; Fig. 3.13) and a basalt loom weight or lid (TZ 007931-001; Fig. 3.14) were found in the fill, as well as some cattle bones (TZ 007972).

West of wall Context 1874 a sequence of several fill layers Context 1722 could be observed. However, the pottery sherds (TZ 003189) were not found in a chronological order, but jumbled like in the



Fig. 3.13 Basalt loom weight, TZ 007930-001. Dimensions: L 7, W 6.2, H 4.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

other layer in Complex E. They can also be dated to the Bronze and Iron Ages as well as to the Hellenistic-Roman and the Roman-Byzantine periods. The youngest sherd is a hand-made Islamic sherd. The accumulated fill yielded also a basalt quern (TZ 007941-001), a flint hammer (TZ 007942-001) and bones of sheep, goat and cattle (TZ 007957).

The associated fill layers of Contexts 1658 and 1659 contained pottery sherds (TZ 003167, TZ 003183) from the Bronze/Iron Age to the Byzan-



Fig. 3.14 Basalt loom weight or lid, TZ 007931-001. Dimensions: L 10.9, W 9.9, H 2.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.15 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 007887-001. Dimensions: D 7, H 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

tine period, glass sherds (TZ 007887-00; Fig. 3.15, TZ 007887-002) were dated to the Hellenistic-Roman and to the Roman to Umayyad periods. Animal bones (TZ 007893, TZ 007902, TZ 007953, TZ 007964) of sheep, goat, and cattle were also excavated.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
1658	AG 115	Fill layer	E	✓	–	–
1659	AG 115	Fill layer	E	✓	–	–
1692	AG 116	Fill layer	E	✓	✓	✓
1722	AG 116	Fill layer	E	✓	✓	✓
2634	AF/AG 115	Fill layer/wall collapse	E	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 3.5 Contexts of Complex E in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex F

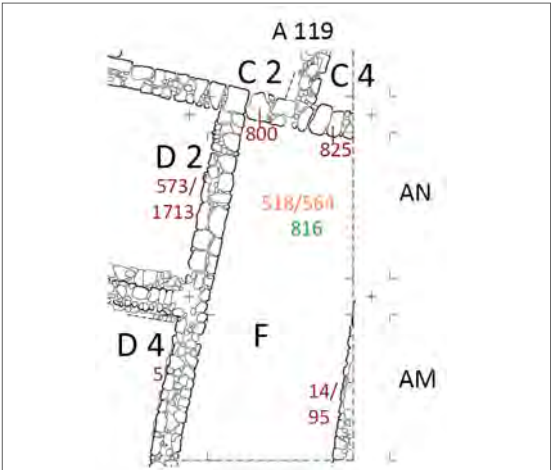


Fig. 3.16 Plan of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The floor plan and the floor remained the same as in Stratum 4 a. (Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.16). A pit Context 816 was dug into the ground in the center of courtyard Complex F which yielded no finds. The purpose of this pit is unclear.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
14	AM 119	Wall	F	–	–	–
95	AM 119	Wall	F	–	–	–
518	AN 119	Pavement/fill layer	F	✓	✓	✓
564	AN 119	Pisé floor	F	✓	✓	–
800	AN 119	Wall	F	✓	✓	✓
825	AN 119	Wall	F	–	–	–

Tab. 3.6 Contexts of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex G

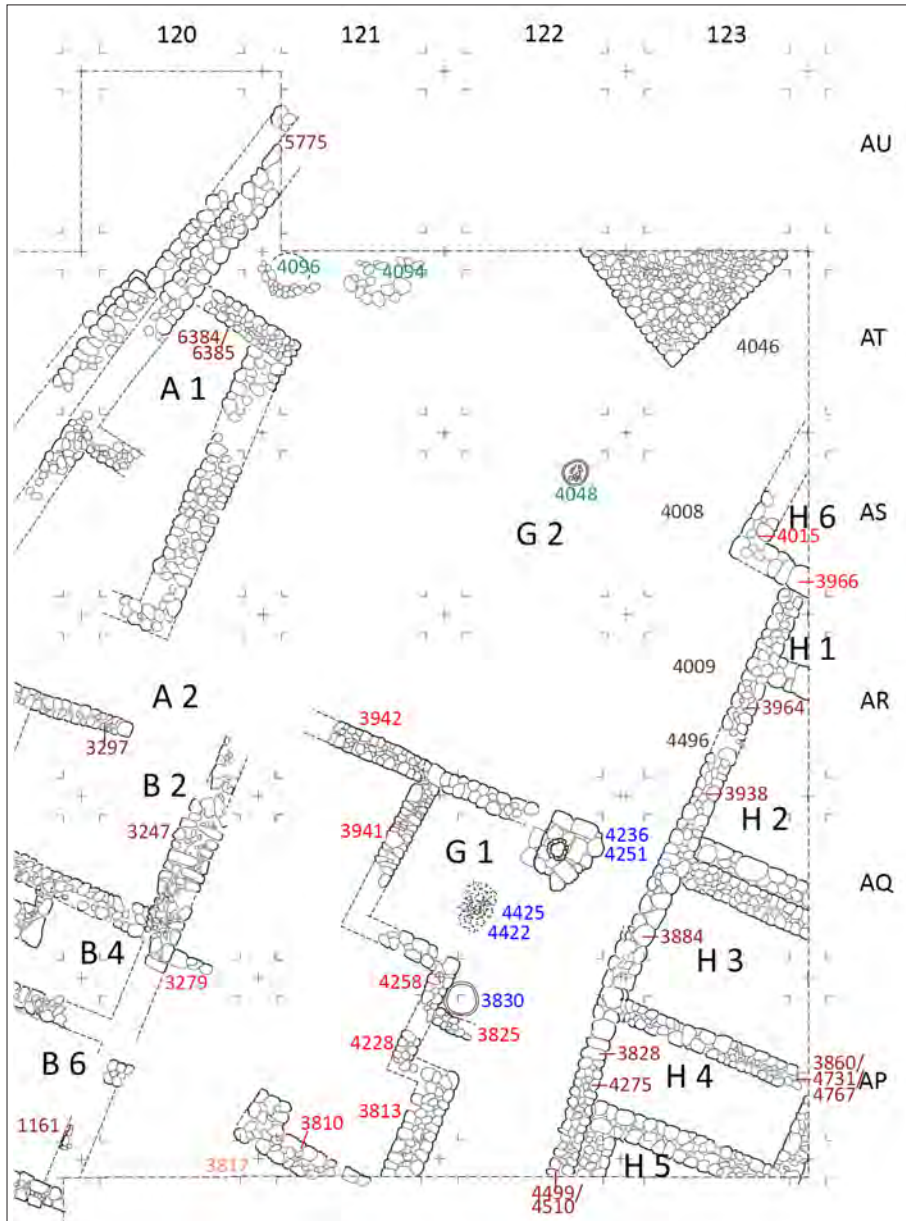


Fig. 3.17 Plan of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex G 1 underwent a real change of construction and use, while Complex G 2 remained a dump area (Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.17).

Complex G 1

A room or courtyard was built in the southern part of Complex G 1 (Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.17). The wall Context 3810 was built of cobbles and

hewn stones and ran from northwest to southeast. At its northwestern end, it made a right angle in a northeasterly direction. This part of the wall ended abruptly and has no continuation or counter-wall to the north. At its southeastern end, wall Context 3810 met the wall Context 3813, which ran from northeast to southwest, but not exactly parallel to the northeast wall of Context 3810.

Wall Context 3813 continued in a northeasterly direction at a right angle to the northwest, but not to the same thickness. It probably joined wall Context 4228, which ran northeast to southwest. This wall probably continued with wall Context 4258 to the northeast of it. Wall Context 4258 also ran at a right angle to the northwest. A small wall was attached to the west side of wall Context 4258, forming a corner where a large tabun Context 3820 was placed.

Another wall Context 3941, ran from northeast to southwest but had no connection to wall Context 4258. It was, however, connected to wall Context 3942, which ran from northwest to southeast for about 6.5 m and formed a boundary between Complex G 1 and G 2. This wall ended in a large stone enclosure Contexts 4251/4236 with a hearth in its center.

In the center of the area formed by the eastern part of wall Context 3249 and hearth Contexts 4251/4236 to the north, wall Context 3941 to the west and wall Context 4258 to the south, there was another tabun Contexts 4422/4425. It can be assumed that intensive baking and cooking took place at this site.

Pottery sherds (TZ 006221, TZ 005984) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, and Late Roman-Byzantine periods were found in association with hearth Contexts 4236 and 4251. There were also found a piece of bronze (TZ 014304-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 013352-001, TZ 013358-001), and bones of sheep, sheep/goat, cattle, and chicken (TZ 013785, TZ 013291).

Pottery sherds (TZ 006211, TZ 006324) from the Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, and Roman-Byzantine periods, an iron nail (TZ 014311-001) and bones of sheep, sheep/goat, cattle, pig, and gazelles (TZ 013774, TZ 013963, TZ 014061) were found in an ashy layer around the tabun in Contexts 4422/4425. The tabun was dug very deep into the ground, revealing much earlier material. It was protected by a small wall Context 3825 at its southern side, which yielded also a large variety of pottery sherds dating between the Late Bronze Age and the Byzantine-Umayyad period (TZ 005653), a basalt quern (TZ 014208-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 014209-001), and some animal bones (TZ 014502).

Pottery sherds (TZ 005695) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date were found near tabun Context 3830.

The walls of the new construction in Complex G 1 contained the following finds: Context 3810 pottery sherds (TZ 005952) of Bronze/Iron Age and Hellenistic to Byzantine periods; Context 3813 a

pottery sherd (TZ 006506) of the Iron Age, a tessera (TZ 013543-001), and the base of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 013554-001); Context 4248 without finds; Context 4258 pottery sherds (TZ 006060) of Hellenistic-Roman to Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 013897-001, TZ 013897-002) of Hellenistic-Early Roman date, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 013541-001), and bones of goat, sheep/goat, and wild boar (TZ 013464); Context 3941 a pottery sherd (TZ 005728) of Roman-Byzantine date and a coin minted under Alexander Jannaeus between 103 and 76 BC (TZ 012939-001); Context 3942 pottery sherds (TZ 005772, TZ 006509) of Hellenistic-Roman to Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 013884-001) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, a small bronze plate of undetermined function (TZ 014473-001), and goat/sheep bones (TZ 013005, TZ 014504).

The pisé floor Context 3817 could only be recognized south of the wall Context 3810. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 005633, TZ 005651) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and at latest Early Islamic and Umayyad date. Also recovered were an undetermined small bronze plate (TZ 012758-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 012766-001), four basalt rubbing stones (TZ 012812-001, TZ 012813-001, TZ 012856-001, TZ 012857-001), the fragment of a basalt plate (TZ 012807-001), a piece of bitumen (TZ 014091-001), and bones of sheep, goat, cattle, and pig (TZ 012832, TZ 012894).

Complex G 2

In the southern part of Complex G 2, directly west of room Complex H 2 (*Fig. 3.4* and *Fig. 3.17*), was a fill layer Context 4496 that yielded a coin (TZ 014111-001) minted under Alexander Jannaeus between 103 and 76 BC, and a glass sherd (TZ 014027-001).

The fill layer Context 4009 was already accumulated in Stratum 4 b and continued to Stratum 3 a.

North of Context 4009 was the fill layer Context 4008, which contained a rich assemblage of pottery sherds (TZ 005761, TZ 005783, TZ 005807, TZ 005861) from the Iron Age to the Byzantine period, a glass sherd (TZ 013047-001), an iron nail (TZ 013111-001), three fragments of Early Roman chalk vessels (TZ 013439-001, TZ 014420-001, TZ 015410-001), two flint flakes/tools (TZ 013133-001, TZ 013415-001), and two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 013380-001; *Fig. 3.18*, TZ 013383-001).



Fig. 3.18 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 013380-001. Dimensions: L 4.8, W 4.8, H 4.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

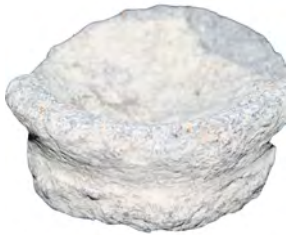


Fig. 3.19 Basalt bowl reshaped to a lid, TZ 013450-001. Dimensions: D 6; H 2.6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Between the corner of the tower to the north and room Complex H 6 to the south was a fill layer Context 4046 with a similarly rich collection of pottery sherds (TZ 005814, TZ 005842, TZ 005846, TZ 05863) dated from the Iron Age to the Byzantine period. The soil also contained an iron nail (TZ 013028-001), a fragment of an iron knife (TZ 013112-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 013149-001), the fragment of a basalt bowl transformed into a lid (TZ 013450-001; *Fig. 3.19*), and some animal bones (TZ 013052).

To the west of fill layer Context 4008 was a pit Context 4048 cut into the ground, in which pottery sherds (TZ 005816) dating from the Iron Age to the Byzantine period were found.

Two other pits Contexts 4094 and 4096 were excavated in the northwest corner of Complex G 2. Context 4094 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 005896) dated to the Bronze/Iron Age, and Hellenistic to Byzantine periods. A small piece of slag (TZ 016339-001) was also found there. Context 4096 contained only some animal bones (TZ 013087).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3810	AP 121	Wall	G 1	✓	–	–
3813	AP 121	Wall	G 1	✓	✓	–
3817	AP 120	Pisé floor	G 1	✓	✓	✓
3825	AP 122	Wall	G 1	✓	✓	✓
3830	AP 122	Tabun	G 1	✓	–	✓
3941	AQ 121	Wall	G 1	✓	✓	–
3942	AR 121	Wall	G 1	✓	✓	v
4008	AS 123	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	–
4009	AR 123	Fill layer	G 2	✓	–	–
4046	AT 126	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	✓
4048	AS 122	Pit	G 2	✓	–	–
4094	AT 121	Pit	G 2	✓	✓	–
4096	AT 121	Pit	G 2	–	–	–
4228	AP 121	Wall	G 1	–	–	–
4236	AO 119	Fire place installation	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4251	AQ 122	Fire place	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4258	AP 121	Wall	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4422	AQ 122	Tabun/ash pit	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4425	AQ 122	Tabun	G 1	✓	–	✓
4496	AR 123	Fill layer	G 2	–	✓	–

Tab. 3.7 Contexts of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex H

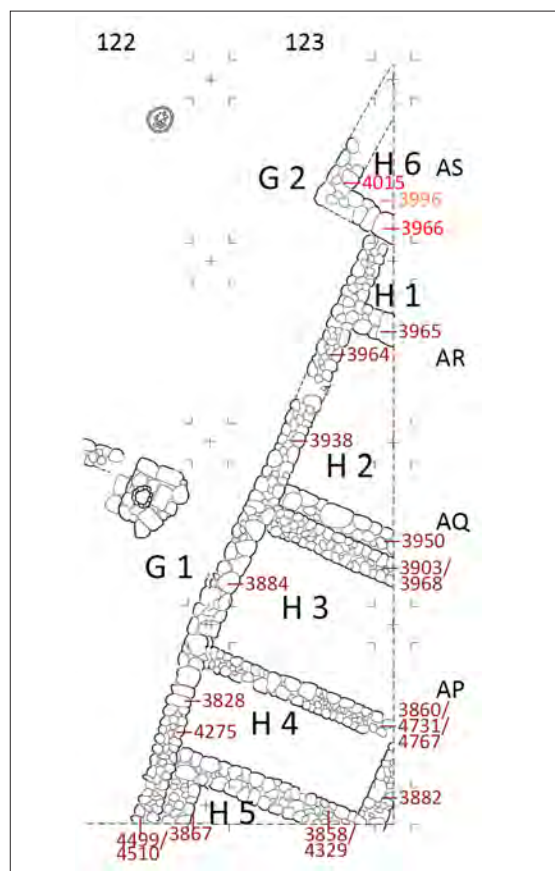


Fig. 3.20 Plan of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex H remained almost unchanged from Stratum 4 a, except for the addition of the new Complex H 6 to the north (Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.20). This addition could be related to the new building Complex O in Area II. Since the space between Area I and Area II has not yet been excavated, it is not possible to clearly determine whether these two buildings belong together.

Complex H 6

The remains of the small room Complex H 6 were excavated in Square AS 123 (Fig. 3.4 and Fig. 3.20). Only the western and southern walls—labeled Contexts 4015 and 3966, respectively—were visible, as the room to the east merged with the baulk. This room was added to the north of Complex H 1, which was already present in Stratum 6²⁰. The pottery sherds (TZ 005774) of Iron Age and Hellenistic or Early Roman, and Late Roman or Byzantine date were found inside wall Context 3966. Floor Context 3996 of yellowish pisé extended from the walls into the baulk, but no finds were associated with it.

20 Cf. Schütz forthcoming, plan Complex D in Stratum 6 a.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3828	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	–
3858	AP 123	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	✓
3860	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
3867	AP 123	Wall	H 5	✓	–	–
3882	AP 123	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
3884	AQ 123	Wall	H 3	✓	✓	✓
3903	AQ 123	Wall	H 3	✓	✓	✓
3938	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3950	AQ 123	Wall	H 2	✓	✓	✓
3964	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3965	AR 123	Wall	H 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3966	AS 123	Wall	H 6	✓	–	–
3968	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	–
3996	AS 123	Pisé floor	H 6	–	–	–
4015	AS 123	Wall	H 6	–	–	–
4275	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
4329	AP 123	Wall	H 4/5	✓	✓	✓
4499	AP 122	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	✓
4510	AP 122	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	–
4731	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
4767	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	–	✓	–

Tab. 3.8 Contexts of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.2.2. Stratum 3 b in Area II

3.2.2.1. Introduction



Fig. 3.21 Plan of Complexes J, K, M, N and O in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K, which was used during Stratum 4 a-b in Area II, remained almost unchanged in Stratum 3 b (Fig. 3.21). However, a fundamental change occurred with the construction of the new Complexes N and O, which deviated from the general arrangement of the rows of rooms and courtyards aligned in almost north-south direction. These new complexes were built in places that had been undeveloped during the Late Roman and Byzantine periods, i.e., in the large courtyard Complex J west of Complex K and in Complex M east of Complex K on the eastern edge of the hilltop.

However, these new complexes were built in accordance with the previous system, since the direc-

tion of Complex O seems to follow that of Complex H in Area I and that of Complex N along the eastern contour line of the hill in Area II. These new buildings reduced the open spaces significantly so that the whole compound became very dense.

There was also a change in building techniques. Some walls were constructed using a stretcher-truss technique, in which large ashlar were used as stretcher for the outer and inner faces and as trusses, while the space between the two faces was filled with smaller cobbles. However, this technique was not used consistently and probably depending on the availability of appropriate hewn stones on the site.

3.2.2.2. Building Description

Complex J

The boundaries of Complex J continued to be formed by the rooms and courtyards of Complex K to the east and north (*Fig. 3.21*). However, the new building Complex O demarcated now Complex J

to the south and west. The south wall of Contexts 10963 and 10901 of Complex J, with their wide entrance to the large courtyard, was cut through by this new building to the west. The courtyard could now only be entered through a smaller north-south oriented forecourt, which still belonged to Complex J 2. The northern part of the courtyard retained the designation J 3.

Complex J 1

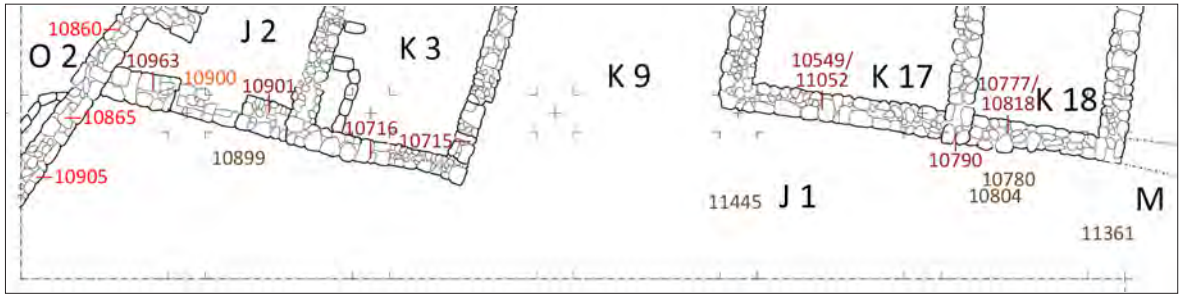


Fig. 3.22 Plan of Complex J 1 in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex J 1 was situated south of the rooms and courtyards K 3, K 9, K 17 and K 18. Its western and eastern boundaries were formed by the new buildings Complex O and N (*Fig. 3.21* and *Fig. 3.22*).

The fill layers Contexts 10780, 10804, 10899, 11361, 11445 were already accumulated in Byzantine Stratum 4²¹.

21 For the finds in the unchanged contexts cf. *Chaps. 2.2.2.* and *2.2.4. Complex J 1.*



Fig. 3.24 Foot of glass bowl, TZ 111778-002. Dimensions: H 1.5, D foot 8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.25 Foot of glass phial, TZ 111778-004. Dimensions: W 3.1, H 1.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.26 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111778-005. Dimensions: D 8, H 2.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex J 3

The pisé floors Contexts 10025, 10072, 11124 were found along the wall Context 10009 of courtyard K 4 (Fig. 3.23). This occupation level was already used in the Byzantine period. The fill layer Context 10723 has already been accumulated since Stratum 5²³.

A buttress of two rows of ashlar Contexts 10711/10712 was erected south of wall Contexts 10728/10736. This could correspond with the buttress Context 10859 in the south of J 2, which was attached to the north wall Context 10866/10886 of Complex O. However, this area was intensively used for graves in Ottoman times and, it cannot be ruled out that the ashlar were reused to cover another grave. Pottery sherds (TZ 100811) of Late Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad periods were found between the ashlar.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Otherss	
10010	AW 128	Wall collapse/fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10025	AW 128	Pisé floor	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10072	AW 128	Pisé floor	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10711	AW 127	Wall	J 3	–	–	–
10712	AW 126	Wall	J 3	✓	–	–
10723	AW 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10780	AS 131	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10804	AS 131	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10826	AV 126	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10827	AV 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10833	AV 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	–	–
10899	AS 127	Fill layer	J 1	–	–	–
10900	AS 126	Pisé floor	J 2	✓	✓	–
10901	AT 127	Wall	J 1/2	–	–	–
10932	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	–
10941	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	–	–
10963	AT 126	Wall	J 1/2	–	✓	–

23 For the finds in the unchanged contexts cf. Chaps. 1.2.2., 2.2.2. and 2.2.4. *Complexes J 2 and J 3*.

11124	AY 127	Pisé floor	J 3	–	–	–
11126	bauk AV/AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11361	AS 131/132	Fill layer	J 1	✓	–	–
11445	AS 130	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–

Tab. 3.9 Contexts of Complex J in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K



Fig. 3.27 Plan of Complex K in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The floor plan of Complex K was not changed in Stratum 3 b and most of the floors and installations also remained unchanged²⁴ (Fig. 3.21 and Fig. 3.27). Only minor modifications such as new floors and repairs to some walls could be observed.

Complex K 1

The northern wall Contexts 10004/11113 of Complex K 1 was reinforced by wall Context 10053 (Fig. 3.27). Pottery sherds (TZ 100091) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date as well as some animal bones (TZ 110194) were found between the stones. Repair work was also evident in wall Context 10055. No new floors or fill layers were recognized.

Complexes K 2, K 4 to K 8, K 11, K 13, K 14, K 16, K 18

No alterations were carried out in the rooms and courtyards K 2, K 4 to K 8, K 11, K 13, K 14, K 16, and K 18 from Late Roman-Byzantine Stratum 5 or Byzantine Strata 4 c and 4 a.b (Fig. 3.27).

Complex K 3

The partition wall Context 10598 north of the entrance in room K 3 was removed (Fig. 3.27). The floors Contexts 10615/11044/11037 and the troughs Contexts 11179/11180 were still in use. A new pisé floor Context 10714/11032 was inserted in the southern part of the room.

Complex K 9

The southern wall Contexts 10744 and 10735 of Complex K 9 was removed (Fig. 3.27). This change now opened this area to the south to Complex J 1. The floor layers of Contexts 10599 and 10739 were still in use from Stratum 4 c.

Complex K 12

In front of wall Context 10206 two single ashlar Context 10231 were found, whose function cannot be satisfactorily determined (Fig. 3.27). They look like abutments for vaulted arches but they are very flimsy and have no counterpart on the opposite wall. In particular, the southern ashlar is directly opposite

the door of the room making the position of another abutment impossible.

Complex K 15

In Complex K 15, no alterations were made from Stratum 4 b with the exception of tabun Context 10602 and the surrounding floor Context 10605, which were no longer in use (Fig. 3.27).

Complex K 17

In room Complex K 17, a floor Context 10585 was created (Fig. 3.27), which contained pottery sherds (TZ 100600) of Roman-Byzantine and Early Islamic date and glass sherds (TZ 111021-001, TZ 111021-002).

Complex K 20

The fill layer Context 10737 was excavated in K 20 (Fig. 3.27), which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100841, TZ 100863, TZ 100877) of Roman-Byzantine, Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 111233-001; Fig. 3.28, TZ 111285-001–TZ 111285-005, TZ 111410-001) of Late Roman to Umayyad and Roman-Byzantine date, a probably Late Roman coin (TZ 111246-001; Fig. 3.29), an iron stem (TZ 111253-001), a fragment of a basalt quern (TZ 111695-001), and bones of sheep/goat (TZ 111293). Another fill layer Context 10754 was also there. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100854, TZ 100868) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Early Islamic date, glass sherds (TZ 111291-001–TZ 111291-003), two limestone floor tiles (TZ 111306-001, TZ 111307-001), a basalt beaker (TZ 111308-001) and animal bones (TZ 111271).

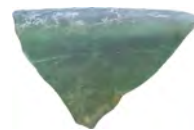


Fig. 3.28 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111233-001. Dimensions: D 7, H 1.7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.29 Coin minted AD 312–313, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 011426-001. Dimension: D 2.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

²⁴ Cf. Complex K in *Chaps. 1.2.2., 2.2.2. and 2.2.4.* for the finds in the unchanged contexts.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10004	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10005	AV 128	Wall collapse	K 1	✓	–	–
10006	AV 128	Wall collapse	K 1	–	–	–
10008	AW 129	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10009	AW 128	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10012	AV 129	Wall	K 4	✓	–	✓
10013	AV 129	Wall collapse	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10015	AW 129	Wall collapse	K 7	✓	–	–
10016	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10022	AW 128	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10028	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10031	AV 129	Wall	K 1/7	✓	✓	–
10032	AV 129	Pavement	K 7	✓	✓	✓
10033	AW 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	✓	–	✓
10037	AW 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10038	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	✓	–
10039	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	–
10041	AW 128	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10048	AV 128	Wall	K 1	–	✓	✓
10053	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	–	✓
10055	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	–
10057	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10058	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10061	AV 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10063	AW 128	Trough	K 4	–	–	–
10067	AW 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10073	AV 129	Wall	K 1/7/8	–	–	✓
10074	AW 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 4	–	✓	–
10075	AW 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10077	AV 129	Wall	K 1/2	–	–	–
10079	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10080	AV 128	Wall	K 1/2	–	–	–
10091	AX 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10092	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	✓
10204	AW 130	Wall	K 11/12	–	–	–
10206	AW 130	Wall	K 7/11/12	–	–	–
10220	AY 129	Wall	K 5	✓	–	–
10226	AW 130	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10227	AW 130	Pavement	K 7	✓	✓	✓
10231	AW 130	Abutments	K 12	–	–	–
10237	AW 130	Pavement	K 7	–	–	–

10239	AW 130	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10240	AY 129	Wall	K 4/5	–	–	–
10249	AV 130	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10250	AV 130	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10263	AV 130	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10270	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	–	✓	–
10272	AY 129	Wall	K 4/5	✓	✓	✓
10278	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	✓	✓	✓
10284	AX 130	Pavement	K 6	✓	✓	–
10285	AX 130	Wall	K 6/13	–	✓	–
10291	AX 130	Floor of terracotta tiles	K 6	–	✓	–
10300	AY 130	Wall	K 5	–	–	–
10301	AX 129	Floor	K 4	✓	✓	–
10304	AX 129	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10307	AW 131	Wall	K 11/12	–	–	–
10313	AX 130	Repair of pavement 10269	K 6	–	–	–
10320	AV 131	Wall	K 11/15	–	–	–
10333	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	–	–	–
10338	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10352	AW 131	Wall	K 12/13	–	–	–
10354	AW 131	Pavement of backed clay tiles	K 12	–	–	–
10356	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	–	–	–
10359	AX 128	Wall	K 5	✓	✓	–
10361	AX 128	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10374	AW 131	Clay bedding of pavement	K 12	–	–	–
10382	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	✓
10419	AW 131	Pisé-lime floor	K 14/15	–	–	–
10423	AY 128	Layer of wall 10442	K 19	✓	✓	✓
10425	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
10431	AX 128	Wall	K 19	✓	✓	–
10442	AY 128	Wall	K 19	✓	–	–
10451	AX 131	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10453	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
10459	AV 130	Floor and fill layer	K 11	✓	–	✓
10472	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10473	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	–	–	–
10486	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	✓	–	–
10487	AW 131	Door	K 12/14	–	–	–
10489	AX 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10507	AU 129	Wall	K 2/8	✓	–	–
10511	AU 130	Wall	K 16	✓	✓	✓
10528	AT 128	Wall	K 2/8	✓	✓	–
10545	AT 129	Wall	K 2/3	✓	✓	–

10547	AW 132	Pavement	K 14	–	–	–
10548	AU 130	Wall	K 16	✓	–	✓
10549	AT 130	Wall	K 17	–	–	–
10561	AU 129	Tabun	K 2	✓	✓	–
10562	AU 129	Tabun	K 2	✓	–	–
10563	AU 129	Cooking pit	K 2	✓	✓	–
10567	AU 129	Cooking pit	K 2	–	–	–
10570	AT 131	Wall	K 16/17	–	✓	–
10575	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	✓	–	✓
10578	AU 130	Fill layer	K 11	✓	✓	✓
10582	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
10585	AU 131	Floor	K 17	✓	✓	–
10586	AU 131	Wall	K 17/18	✓	✓	✓
10592	AT 130	Wall	K 16/17	✓	✓	–
10593	AU 130	Wall	K 8	✓	–	–
10597	AU 129	Wall	K 8/9	✓	✓	–
10599	AT 129	Pisé floor	K 9	✓	✓	✓
10601	AU 130	Pisé floor	K 16	✓	–	✓
10608	AU 130	Pisé floor	K 16	✓	✓	✓
10615	AT 128	Pavement	K 3	–	–	–
10621	AU 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 8	✓	✓	✓
10630	AU 128	Pillar base	K 2	–	–	–
10631	AT 130	Lime plaster floor	K 17	✓	✓	✓
10640	AU 129	Pisé floor	K 2	–	–	–
10645	AT 132	Wall	K 18	✓	–	–
10685	AX 132	Wall	K 14	✓	–	–
10714	AS 128	Floor	K 3	–	–	–
10715	AS 128	Wall	K 3/9	✓	–	✓
10716	AS 128	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
10728	AW 128	Wall	K 21	–	–	–
10729	AX 127	Wall	K 19	✓	–	–
10732	AX 127	Wall	K 19/20	✓	✓	✓
10736	AX 127	Wall	K 20	–	–	–
10737	AX 126	Fill layer	K 20	✓	✓	✓
10739	AS 129	Pisé floor	K 9	✓	✓	✓
10754	AX 126	Fill layer	K 20	✓	✓	✓
10764	AX 126	Wall	K 19/20	–	–	–
10777	AS 131	Wall	K 18	–	–	–
10791	AS 131	Pavement	K 17	–	–	–
10794	AX 126	Pisé floor	K 19/20	✓	✓	–
10818	AS 131	Wall	K 18	–	–	–
10930	AT 127	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
10945	AY 127	Wall	K 19/20	✓	–	–

10967	AY 127	Pisé floor	K 19	–	–	–
10997	AY 127	Wall	K 19/20	–	–	–
11007	AT 127	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
11026	AY 127	Wall	K 19	–	–	–
11032	AT 128	Pisé floor	K 3	–	–	–
11037	AT 128	Lime floor	K 3	✓	✓	✓
11044	AT 128	Pavement	K 3	–	–	–
11052	AT 130	Wall	K 17	✓	✓	–
11085	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	✓	✓	✓
11113	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	–	–
11118	AW 132	Pisé floor	K 14	–	✓	–
11119	AW 132	Pavement	K 14	✓	✓	–
11121	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
11132	AW 132	Clay bedding of pavement	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11140	AW 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
11141	AX 129	Lime screed	K 4	–	–	–
11144	AV 132	Wall	K 15	✓	–	✓
11159	AV 132	Wall	K 15	✓	–	✓
11179	AT 127	Stone trough	K 3	–	–	–
11180	AT 127	Stone trough	K 3	–	–	–
11201	AV 131	Wall	K 11/15	✓	–	–
11204	AV 129	Wall	K 7/8	–	–	–
11248	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
11291	AX 132	Pavement	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11298	AX 132	Wall	K 14	–	✓	–
11301	AX 128	Fill layer	K 19	✓	✓	✓
11305	AX 132	Fill layer	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11370	AV 130	Fill layer/pisé floor	K 11	✓	✓	✓
11390	AT 132	Wall	K 18	✓	✓	–
11415	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
11453	AV 130	Wall	K 11/15	–	–	–

Tab. 3.10 Contexts of Complex K in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex M

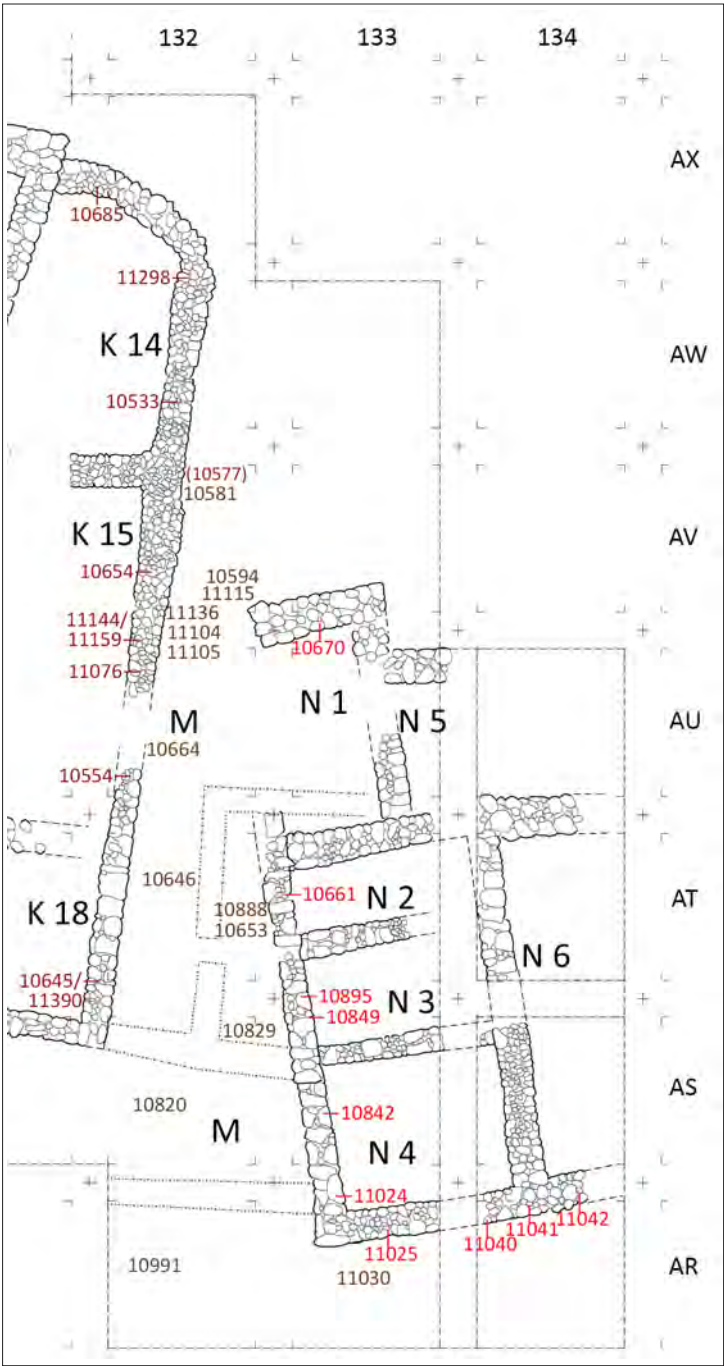


Fig. 3.30 Plan of Complex M in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The eastern space outside Complex K was labeled Complex M in Stratum 4 (*Fig. 3.21* and *Fig. 3.30*). It yielded soil and finds accumulated from the Late Roman and Byzantine period. This area was partially overbuilt by Complex N in Stratum 3 b during the Early Islamic or Umayyad periods. The sediment Context 10577 beneath the new building yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100596, TZ 100608) of

Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110700-001, TZ 110700-002), an ecofact (TZ 110824-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110825-001), a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 110826-001), and an iron nodule (TZ 110837-001).

In some areas, the accumulation of material continued into Stratum 3 a.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10577	AW 132	Wall collapse	M	✓	✓	✓
10581	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10594	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10646	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	–	–
10653	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10664	AU 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10820	AS 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10829	AS 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10888	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10991	AR 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	–
11030	AR 133	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
11104	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
11105	AV 132	Fill layer	M	–	–	–
11115	AV 132	Fill layer	M	–	✓	–
11136	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 3.11 Contexts of Complex M in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex N

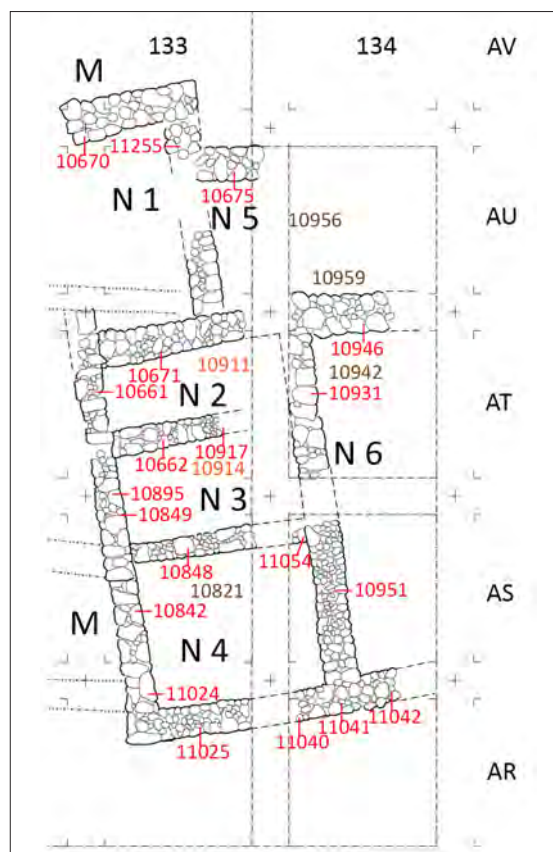


Fig. 3.31 Plan of Complex N in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The new Complex N was erected to the east of Complex K covering parts of the Squares AV–AR 133–134 (Fig. 3.21 and Fig. 3.31). The building was slightly curved from northwest to southeast following the eastern contour line of the hill. Three rooms were built in a row—Complexes N 2 to N 4. A large courtyard Complex N 6 opened to the east of these rooms. The eastern boundary of this courtyard was not preserved, due to the wall slide on the steep slope. Another room or courtyard was attached to Complex N 1. The western wall continued from Complex N 1, but the eastern wall, running north-south was offset about 1.5 m to the west. This wall bent at right angles to the west at its northern edge, but was truncated by a later wall. East of Complex N 1 and north of courtyard N 6 was another room or courtyard Complex N 5, but here too the east wall was not preserved.

Since only the foundations of the buildings were found, no traces of the entrances to the rooms could be observed.

Complex N 1

The northernmost Complex N 1 was built from wall Context 10670 to the east, which bent at a right angle from Context 11255 to the west, where it was intersected by a later wall (Fig. 3.31). The western wall was the continuation of wall Context 10661, which ran along the west side of the rooms Complexes N 2 and N 3. The southern wall Context 10671 was shared with room N 2.

Context 10661 contained pottery sherds (TZ 100710, TZ 101075) of Iron Age, Late Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 111662-001), and animal bones (TZ 111505). Context 10670 yielded only an Early Roman cup fragment made from chalk (TZ 112490-001). Pottery sherds (TZ 101149) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date were found in Context 10671.

Complex N 1 extended 6.3 m from north to south and 3.2 m from east to west.

Complex N 2

Complex N 2 was the northernmost complex in the row of the rooms N 2 to N 4 (Fig. 3.31). The northern wall was Context 10671, which was shared with Complex N 1. The western wall Context 10661 continued from Complex N 3 and extended to N 1, where it was intersected by a later wall. The southern wall Contexts 10662/10917 paralleled the northern wall, but was cut off to the east before joining the eastern wall Context 10931, which it shared with Complex N 3.

Wall Context 10662 contained pottery sherds (TZ 100717) of Late Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Umayyad date. Context 10931 contained pottery sherds (TZ 101066) of Late-Hellenistic and Roman-Byzantine date and two glass sherds (TZ 111790). No finds were made in wall Context 10917.

In the northeast corner of the room the remains of a pisé floor Context 10911 could be recognized. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 101026) of Bronze Age, Early Roman, and Hellenistic to Byzantine date as well as a glass sherd (TZ 111781-001).

Room Complex N 1 measured 2.5 m from north to south and 5.2 m from west to east.

Complex N 3

Room N 3 shared its north wall Contexts 10662/10917 (*Fig. 3.31*). The western wall Contexts 10849/10895 was the continuation of wall Context 10848 to the north. The eastern wall Context 10931 was shared with room N 2. The southern wall Contexts 10848/11054 was also the north wall of room N 4.

No finds in Context 11054 were made, but Context 10848 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 101043) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a fragment of a basalt quern (TZ 111530-001), and a goat bone (TZ 111519).

A hard pisé floor Context 10914 was found in the northern part of room N 3. The overlying fill layer contained pottery sherds (TZ 101039, TZ 101048, TZ 101097) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Roman to Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 111782-001, TZ 111782-002) of Hellenistic-Early Roman date, a fragment of a basalt mortar (TZ 111705-001), an undetermined basalt object (TZ 111528-001), and animal bones (TZ 111570).

Complex N 3 had the same dimensions in the east-west direction as room N 2, but was slightly wider in the north-south direction at 3 m.

Complex N 4

The southernmost room of this Complex was N 4 (*Fig. 3.31*). It shared its northern wall with room N 3. The western wall Context 10842/11024 was built in continuation of the wall Context 10661 of rooms N 2 and N 3, and the eastern wall Context 10951 continued from wall Context 10931. The southern wall Contexts 11025/11040/11041 has stretched as the southern wall Context 11042 of the courtyard Complex N 6 to the east.

The walls contained following finds: wall Context 10842 pottery sherds (TZ 101077) of Late Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date as well as some undetermined animal bones (TZ 111506); Context 10951 pottery sherds (TZ 101090) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date; Context 11025 pottery sherds (TZ 101148) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date; Contexts 11024, 11040 and 11041 no finds.

Complex N 4 had the same dimensions as rooms N 3 and N 2 in the east-west direction, but was with 5.1 m wider than those in north-south direction.

Fill layer Context 10821 between the walls of Complex N 4 contained pottery sherds (TZ 100934, TZ 101019, TZ 101058) of Hellenistic-Roman

and Roman-Byzantine date, two glass sherds (TZ 111768-001, TZ 111768-002) of Hellenistic-Early Roman date, a rim sherd of an Early Roman bowl made from calcite (TZ 112487-001), an undetermined coin (TZ 111381-001), and animal bones (TZ 111521, TZ 111636).

Complex N 5

The north wall Context 10675 of N 5 was attached to the northern part of the eastern wall of Complex N 1 and ran straight in east-west direction, which is different from the building direction of Complexes N 1 to N 4, slightly bending from northwest to southeast (*Fig. 3.31*). The same is true for the south wall Context 10946 of Complex N 5. This slight bend could be due to the contour line of the hill. Whether this complex was used as a room or courtyard cannot be clarified.

In context 10946, pottery sherds (TZ 101181) from the Iron Age-Persian, Hellenistic-Roman, and Late Roman-Byzantine periods were found, as well as bones from cattle and sheep/goat.

Since the eastern wall is missing, the east-west extension cannot be determined precisely. However, it measured at least 2.8 m. The north-south dimension was 4 m.

Fill layer Context 10595 was found east of wall Context 10670 and north of wall Context 10946, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 101072, TZ 101120, TZ 101140) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Late Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Umayyad date, as well as a flint hammer stone (TZ 111753-001; *Fig. 3.32*). North of this was another fill layer Context 10956 yielding pottery sherds (TZ 101071, TZ 101103) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 111722-001) and sheep/goat bones (TZ 111512, TZ 111575).



Fig. 3.32 Flint hammer stone, TZ 111753-001. Dimension: D 9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex N 6

Courtyard Complex N 6 comprised the area east of rooms N 2 to N 4 (Fig. 3.31). It shared its north wall Context 10946 with Complex N 5, its west wall Contexts 10931/10951 with N 2 to N 4, and the southern wall Context 10042 was the direct continuation of the south wall of room N 4. Wall Context 11042 contained no finds.

The courtyard measured about 10 m from north to south and at least 1.5 m from west to east. Since the eastern wall slid down the slope, the exact width cannot be determined.

Fill layer Context 10595 was located east of wall Context 10931, south of Context 10946, and north of Context 11042, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 101068, TZ 101086, TZ 101119, TZ 101138, TZ 101700) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 111793-001) of Hellenistic-Early Roman date, a fragment of



Fig. 3.33 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 111753-001. Dimensions: L 12, W 7.6, H 5.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

an Early Roman mug (TZ 112486-001) and a fragment of another Early Roman mug (TZ 112488-001), a flint tool/flake (TZ 111587-001), a flint hammer stone (TZ 111743-001; Fig. 3.33), and bones from cattle, sheep/goat and sheep (TZ 111513, TZ 111520, TZ 111578, TZ 111582).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10661	AT 133	Wall	N 1/2/3	✓	✓	✓
10662	AT 133	Wall	N 2/3	✓	–	–
10670	AU 133	Wall	N 1	–	✓	–
10671	AT 133	Wall	N 1/2	✓	–	–
10675	AU 133	Wall	N 1/5	–	–	–
10821	AS 133	Fill layer	N 4	✓	✓	✓
10842	AS 133	Wall	N 4	✓	–	✓
10848	AS 133	Wall	N 3/4	✓	✓	✓
10849	AS 133	Wall	N 3	–	–	–
10895	AT 133	Wall	N 3	–	–	–
10911	AT 133	Pisé floor/fill layer	N 2	✓	✓	–
10914	AT 133	Pisé floor/fill layer	N 3	✓	✓	✓
10917	AT 133	Wall	N 2/3	–	–	–
10931	AT 134	Wall	N2/3/6	✓	✓	–
10942	AT 134	Fill layer	N 6	✓	✓	✓
10946	AU 134	Wall	N 5/6	✓	–	✓
10951	AS 134	Wall	N 4/6	✓	–	–
10956	AU 134	Fill layer	N 5	✓	✓	–
10959	AU 134	Fill layer	N 5	✓	✓	–
11024	AR 133	Wall	N 4	–	–	–
11025	AR 133	Wall	N 4	✓	–	–
11040	AR 134	Wall	N 4	–	–	–
11041	AR 134	Wall	N 4/6	–	–	–

11042	AR 134	Wall	N 6	–	–	–
11054	AS 134	Wall	N 3/4	–	–	–
11255	AU 133	Wall	N 1	–	–	–

Tab. 3.12 Contexts of Complex N in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex O

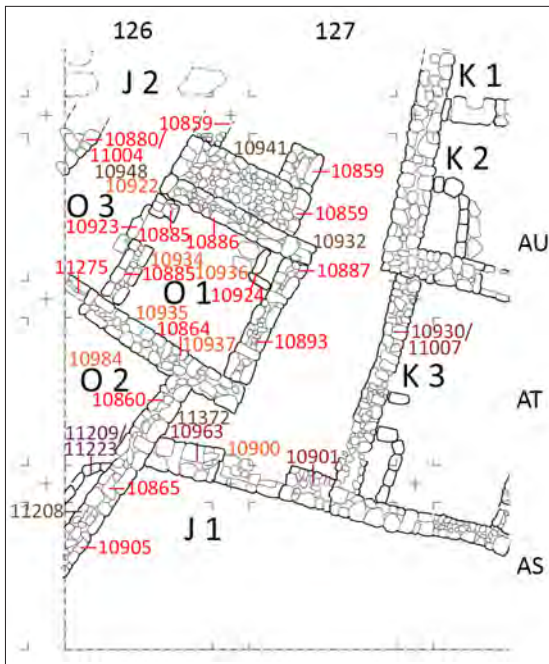


Fig. 3.34 Plan of Complex O in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

A new building was constructed in the western part of Area I in Squares AS–AU 126–127 (Fig. 3.21 and Fig. 3.34). It consisted of the three parts O 1 to O 3. This complex intersected the wall Context 10963 in the west and covered the southern part of Complex J 2 except for the new entrance courtyard east of O 1. The Complex O consisted of at least two rooms—O 1 and O 2—and another closed area west of O 1, which could have been either a room or a courtyard with the designation O 3.

Complex O 1

The room Complex O 1 was oriented from north-east to southwest (Fig. 3.34). The walls were built of ashlar in the stretcher-truss system with a infill of cobbles. The entrance is situated in the west wall Contexts 10865/10885 with a threshold Context

10923. South of the threshold was a hinge stone *in situ*. The north wall was Context 10866/10886, but did not join Context 10885. The same was true for the south wall Context 10864 and east wall Contexts 10887/10893. The room was almost square and measured 5 m x 5 m inside. A buttress Context 10859, 2 m wide and 4 m long, was built against the north wall Context 10886. Two 1.5 m wide and 2 m long stone pillars—also made from ashlar and cobbles—protruded from the north side of the buttress in a northeasterly direction. The northwestern pillar was almost destroyed.

The walls contained following finds: Context 10865 pottery sherd (TZ 101035) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10885 pottery sherds (TZ 101022) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10886 pottery sherds (TZ 101023, TZ 101401) of the Roman-Byzantine, Byzantine and Byzantine-Islamic periods, undetermined animal bones (TZ 112102, TZ 112289), and sherds of glass vessels (TZ 112289-001, TZ 112296-001, TZ 112296-002) of Byzantine-Umayyad date. Glass sherd TZ 112296-001 does not join with TZ 112303-002, but both sherds belonged probably to the same vessel, according to S. Hoss. This is relevant since sherd TZ 112303-002 was found in the fill layers of Strata 5 to 4 a.b in Context 11194 in J 2 just at the place that was built over by wall Context 10886. This is another stratigraphical indication that Complex O was constructed later than the layer of Stratum 4 a.b; Context 10864 pottery sherds (TZ 101385) of Hellenistic-Early Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Islamic date, glass sherds (TZ 112288-001–TZ 112288-003) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, a fragment of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 112480-001); Context 10887 flint rubbing stone (TZ 112383-001); wall Context 10893 animal bones (TZ 112078); Context 10859 pottery sherds (TZ 100900, TZ 101253, TZ 101319) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Islamic date.

Room Complex O 1 was paved with a pisé floor Contexts 10934, 10935, 10936, 10937. The floor Context 10936 yielded pottery sherds of Late Roman-Byzantine, Roman-Byzantine, Ro-

man-Umayyad and Byzantine-Islamic date, glass sherds (TZ 112292-001, TZ 112292-002) of Byzantine-Umayyad date around the trough Context 10924. This trough was constructed with two standing ashlar and two large stones as pavement in front of it.

Complex O 2

A room was attached to Complex O 1 to the south slightly offset to the west (*Fig. 3.34*). The north wall Context 10864 was the south wall Complex O 1. On the east wall were Contexts 10865/10905 with a pottery sherd (TZ 101035) of Roman-Byzantine date. A trough Context 11209/11223 was constructed from four large hewn standing stones against the east wall. The floor was paved with larger stones Context 10984 which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 101107, TZ 101493) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 112295-001, TZ 112295-002) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, a shell (TZ 111591-001), and undetermined animal bones (TZ 112619).

The size of Complex O 2 cannot be determined due to the limits of the excavation area.

Complex O 3

A courtyard or room was located to the west of Complex O 1 (*Fig. 3.34*). It was bounded on the west side by a wall Context 10880/11004 running from northeast to southwest, but was only partially preserved in the baulk. This wall contained only two pottery sherds (TZ 101416) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date. The entrance Context 11275 was located to the south of Complex 3 in continuation of wall Context 10864. A threshold was reused in this place, connecting Complexes O 2 and O 3. A northern wall could not be reconstructed, and the question arises whether it was closed or open to the northern courtyard J 2.

In Complex O 3, a floor of hard sediment Context 10922 was excavated that contained pottery sherds (TZ 101041) of Roman-Byzantine date and a glass sherd (TZ 111783-001). The length of Complex O 3 was at least 6.5 m from northeast to southwest.

East of Complex O 2, south of Complex O 1 and north of wall Context 10963 was a small compartment. The fill layer Context 11372 in this area contained pottery sherds (TZ 101548, TZ 101564) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 112348-001–TZ 112348-006), and animal bones (TZ 112575, TZ 112581).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10859	AU 127	Buttress	O 1	✓	–	–
10860	AU 126	Wall	O 2	✓	✓	✓
10864	AT 126	Wall	O 1/2	✓	✓	–
10865	AT 126	Wall	O 1/3	✓	–	–
10880	AU 126	Wall	O 3	–	–	–
10885	AU 126	Wall	O 1/3	✓	–	–
10886	AU 127	Wall	O 1	✓	✓	✓
10887	AU 127	Wall	O 1	–	✓	–
10893	AT 127	Wall	O 1	–	–	✓
10905	AS 126	Wall	O 2	–	–	–
10922	AU 126	Pisé floor	O 3	✓	✓	–
10923	AU 126	Threshold	O 1/3	–	–	–
10924	AU 127	Trough	O 1	–	–	–
10934	AU 126	Pisé floor	O 1	–	–	–
10935	AT 126	Pisé floor	O 1	✓	✓	✓
10936	AU 127	Pisé floor	O 1	–	–	–
10937	AT 127	Pisé floor	O 1	–	–	–
10984	AT 126	Pisé floor	O 2	✓	✓	✓
11004	AU 126	Wall	O 3	✓	–	–
11208	AS 126	Fill in trough	O 2	✓	✓	✓
11209	AS 126	Trough	O 2	–	–	–
11223	AS 126	Trough	O 2	–	–	–
11275	AT 126	Wall	O 2/3	–	–	–
11372	AT 126	Fill layer	O 2	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 3.13 Contexts of Complex O in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.2.3. Stratum 3 b in Area III

3.2.3.1. Introduction

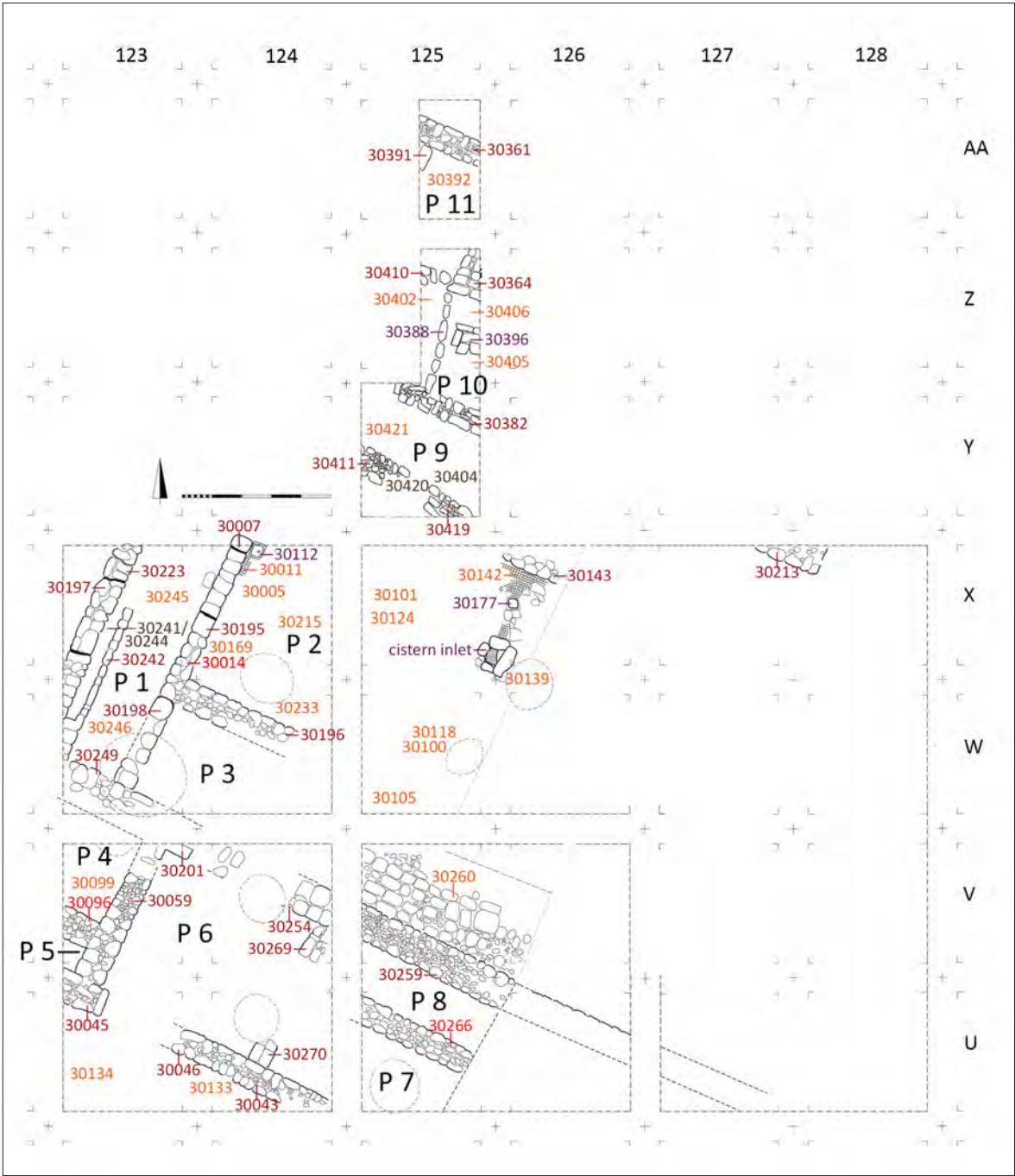


Fig. 3.35 Plan of Complex P in Area III in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The architecture in Stratum 3 b is characterized by remodeling Complex P in Stratum 4 while maintaining the general ground-plan (*Fig. 3.35*)²⁵. As in Areas I and II, the construction was densified by the erection of new walls. The former narthex P 1 lost its significance as an entrance hall, so it will be referred to as room P 1 in the following description. The atrium P 2 was converted into a courtyard without roof. Particularly noteworthy is the installation of two water channels. At least one of them led water into the subterranean vaulted chamber, which was now used as a cistern²⁶. The new walls were predominantly cavity walls built of boulders. Ashlars were rarely used.

3.2.3.2. Building Description

Complex P

Only one large complex—labeled Complex P—was excavated in Area III in Stratum 4 (*Fig. 3.35*). No other complexes were found in Stratum 3 b either.

Complex P 1

In the northwest, the Complex P 1 was bounded by the walls Contexts 30223 and 30197. The entrance to the room Complex P 1 was blocked—the blocking of the entrance was also called Context 30223 (*Fig. 3.35*). In front of the inner side of walls Contexts 30223 and 30197, a new wall Context 30242 made of large ashlar was constructed at a distance of about 0.5 m from each other. The interstice was filled with loose clayey sediment Context 30241/30244, which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 300168) of Hellenistic and Roman-Byzantine date as well as a fragment of a marble floor tile (TZ 310409-001). The function of this wall could not be determined. It could have served as a reinforcement of the blocked entrance or as a bench. Since the former entrance was blocked, there must have been a new one that could not be excavated yet. It could be in the not yet excavated northeast wall of room P 1 or in the southwest wall Context 30249 with pottery

sherds (TZ 300169) of Hellenistic, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date and bones (TZ 310443) of sheep/goat, sheep, goat, cattle, horse/donkey/mule. The latter wall was heavily demolished, so that the construction of the wall could not be recognized in detail.

Room P 1 was bounded on the southeast by walls Contexts 30007/30195 and 30198. The entrance between walls Contexts 30195 and 30198, which was situated opposite the northwestern entrance of room P 1, was blocked with a cavity wall of boulders labeled Context 30247. In this way, the courtyard P 2 was accessible from room Complex P 1 only through the entrance of Contexts 30007/30195 between the walls 30247 and 30014. The floor of room P 1 was covered with pisé labelled Context 30245 and 30246. There were no finds in room P 1 that could be assigned to Stratum 3 b.

The room P 1 measured 1.8 m in the southwestern part and 2.8 m in the northern part. The length was at least 8.8 m. However, it ran probably to the southern boundary of room P 9 and would then have a length of about 12 m.

Complexes P 2, P 3

The courtyard P 2 was divided into two parts by wall Context 30196, which ran from the blocked entrance Context 10247 in northwest-southeast direction (*Fig. 3.35*). The northern part was still labeled Complex P 2, the southern part Complex P 3. The wall was broken off after about 5 m, so its original length and connection to the eastern part of the courtyard could not be clarified.

The northern boundary of courtyard P 2 were formed by walls Contexts 30143 and 30411/3419. The entrance that originally led into the courtyard from northeast was blocked in wall Context 30143. From this blocked entrance, a drain was installed from the northeast to the southwest, directing water into the substructure, which in any case was now used as a cistern. This drain was constructed with a ceramic water pipe leading through the blocked entrance in wall 30143 under the floor to a 0.4 m x 0.4 m stilling basin Context 30177 (*Fig. 3.36*). This basin had a drain hole on its northeast and on its southwest side. The floor above this drainage pipe was made of mosaic stones and reused stone slabs. The pipe led directly to the inlet of the cistern, which was lined with some boulders in modern times to prevent people and animals from falling in.

25 For the finds in contexts continuing from Stratum 4 cf. *Chap. 2.2.6*.

26 Cf. *Chap. 1.2.3* for the vaulted substructure/cistern below the building Complex P 2 in Area III.



Fig. 3.36 Drainage to the cistern in Complex P 2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Another drainage system was constructed north-east of the entrance 30007/30195. It was a 0.45 m x 0.50 m wide basin made of limestone with an incoming drain hole on the north side and an outgoing drain hole on the bottom (Context 30012). Due to the boundaries of the excavation area, it was not possible to clarify where the water was coming from. The question arises whether there is another cistern under this part of the courtyard or whether the water was drained through a pipe under the floor in an easterly direction to the known cistern.

The destroyed mosaic floor in courtyard P 2 was covered with a thick layer of hard clay (Contexts 30100, 30101, 30102 in Squares W–X 125). The mosaic medallion with the Greek inscription Context 30124 from Stratum 4 was not destroyed, but very carefully covered with a layer of clay, so that it was still present, but no longer visible.

In the western part of Complexes P 2 and P 3 (Squares W–X 124–125), a solid clay layer with small stones was used as occupation floor of Contexts 30005/30169/30215/30233/30243. The floors contained following finds: Context 30005 pottery sherd (TZ 30006) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 310015-001; Fig. 3.37, TZ 310020-001)

of Roman to Umayyad date, tesserae (TZ 310348), and bones of sheep/goat (TZ 310007); Context 30169 pottery sherds (TZ 300134) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 310509-001–TZ 310509-003), tesserae (TZ 310383) and animal bones (TZ 310282); Context 30233 pottery sherds (TZ 300154) of Roman-Byzantine, Byzantine-Umayyad, and Mamluk date, a fragment of an iron nail (TZ 310435-001), 40 tesserae (TZ 310396), and some animal bones.



Fig. 3.37 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 310015-001. Dimensions: D opening 10, H 0.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

In the southeastern part of Complex P 3 the floor was covered with flagstones (Context 30260). This could be the upper leveled layer of a second vaulted chamber under the floor, but this can only be verified by further investigations. This flagstone pavement was bordered directly on wall Context 30259. The boundaries of the different kinds of floors are still hidden by the baulks of the excavation area.

In the eastern part of the excavated area of courtyard P 2, a fill layer Context 30118 was found that contained pottery sherds (TZ 300072, TZ 300104, TZ 300130) of Roman-Byzantine, Byzantine-Umayyad, and Islamic date, five marble slabs (TZ 310113-001, TZ 310297-001, TZ 310310-001, TZ 310321-001, TZ 310322-001), a ceramic slab (TZ 310362-001, Fig. 3.38), a flint hammer stone (TZ 310115-001), hundreds of tesserae (TZ 310189, TZ 310352), a fragment of a basalt weight stone (TZ 310298-001), a copper finger ring (TZ 310430-001; Fig. 3.39), glass sherds (TZ 310496-001–TZ 310496-012; Fig. 3.40 and Fig. 3.41), and a fragment of a glass bracelet (TZ 310523-001; Fig. 3.42) of Byzantine to Umayyad date. Mixing with material of Islamic date was caused by large pits from the Mamluk and Ottoman periods.



Fig. 3.38 Fragment of ceramic tile, TZ 310362-001. Dimensions: L 12, W 9, H 4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.39 Copper finger ring, TZ 310430-001. Dimension: D 2.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.40 Foot of glass goblet, TZ 310496-004. Dimension: D 6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.41 Foot of glass lamp, TZ 310496-009. Dimensions: D 0.9, H 6.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.42 Fragment of glass bracelet, TZ 310523-001. Dimension: D 8, Th 0.65 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The dimensions of Complexes P 2 and P 3 are difficult to determine, since the western and northern parts of P 2 have not yet been excavated. However, it can be said that the Complex P 3 was 3.3 m wide in the north-south direction and at least 4.2 m in the west-east direction.

Complexes P 4, P 5

Southwest of room P 1 and the courtyard P 3 was another complex with several rooms as in Stratum 4 (Fig. 3.35). Rooms P 4 and P 5 (former rooms P 3 and P 4) in the southwest were preserved with Context 30249 as the northeast wall of room P 4, Context 30059 as southeast wall of room P 4 and P 5, Context 30096 as partition wall of rooms P 4 and P 5, Context 30045 as southwest wall of Room P 5. The rooms were covered with pisé floor Context 30099.

Room P 4 was probably almost 3 m wide in north-south direction and room P 5 was about 0.7 m wide in the north-south direction.

Complex P 6

The western part of former room P 5, now designated P 6, remained unchanged with Context 30059 as northwest wall, Context 30201 and 30254 as the northeast wall with entrance to courtyard P 3, Context 30045, 30046 and 30043 as the southwest wall with an entrance from the outside (Fig. 3.35). The floor was made of pisé with small stones Contexts 30056, 30057, 30086, 30089. The central part of the room was excavated only to the level of the flagstone pavement of Stratum 2, and the floor of room P 6 in Stratum 3 was not reached.

Complex P 6 was almost rectangular and measured 5.8 m in southwest-northeast and 5.1 m in northwest-southeast direction.

Complexes P 7, P 8

The southeastern part of the room, which was room P 5 in Stratum 4, was divided into two parts by wall Context 30259, running from northwest to southeast (Fig. 3.35). These two rooms were labeled as Complexes P 7 and P 8. Room P 8 was bounded by wall Context 30259 in the northeast and by wall Context 30260 in the southeast. Room P 7 was bounded by wall Context 30266 in the northeast and wall Context 30243 in the southwest (Fig. 3.43). The northwest and southeast walls of both of the rooms have not been excavated and therefore, the entrance situation has not yet been clarified. The floor in room P 8 has not been reached. The floor of room P 7 consisted of solid clay with small stones visible in the southwestern corner. Almost the entire area of room P 7 was destroyed by a modern looter's pit. For this reason, no floors of Stratum 3 could be observed.



Fig. 3.43 Complex P 8, view from east (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complexes P 7 and P 8 were narrow, elongated rooms whose exact east-west extent could not be determined due to later destruction. Room P 7 measured 2.5 m and room P 8 about 1.7 m in north-south direction.

Complex P 9

As in Stratum 4, a complex with several rooms was located on the northeast side of Complex P 2 (Fig. 3.35). There occurred also some changes in the arrangement within the rooms, but the general ground-plan remained the same.

Walls Contexts 30419/30420 and 30411 were built on the former wall 30426 in Square Y 125, but shifted by 0.10 m to the northeast. They formed the southwestern wall of room P 9. Between these walls Contexts 30419/30420 and 30411 there was a gap, which was probably created by a later looting pit. Their connection to wall Context 30143 in Square X 126 can only be revealed by excavating the baulk between Squares X/Y 125/126. Room P 9 was bounded to the north by wall Context 30382, which had already been used in Stratum 4. The former entrance to room P 10 in this wall was blocked.

Pottery sherds (TZ 300326) of Byzantine, Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 310645-001–TZ 310645-003) of Roman to Umayyad date, tesserae (TZ 310572), and animal bones (TZ 310679) were found within wall Context 30420.

The northwestern part of the room in Square Y 125 has not been excavated yet, so the bound-

aries in this direction could not be determined yet. The same applies to the southeast side of the room. The floor was made from a clay bedding with small stones, which could be recognized in the upper layer of Context 30421.

The north-south dimension of room P 9 was 2.4 m; the western and eastern boundaries have not been determined yet.

In the southeastern part of the room remains of an older mosaic floor (Context 30404) were found together with pottery sherds (TZ 300230) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, six glass sherds (TZ 310615), hundreds of tesserae (TZ 310538), two fragments of marble floor tiles (TZ 310577-001, TZ 310578-001), and animal bones (TZ 310675, TZ 310676). It can be assumed that they belong to the same destruction of the floor as in courtyard P 2.

Complex P 10

Room Complex P 10—former room P 7—was located north of room P 9. It was bounded to the southwest by wall Context 30382 and to the north by wall Context 30364 with an entrance to room P 11 to the north (Fig. 3.35).

For the single-row and single-layer installation Context 30388 made of six stones, the wall Context 30382 was partially demolished and rebuilt, so that the former entrance was also closed. The installation ran from the former entrance in Context 30388 to the wall Context 30364 to the northeast of room P 10, possibly to protect installation Context 30396,

which was located to the east of it. However, it is difficult to determine its actual function.

The installations were surrounded by a pisé floor Context 30406 to the north, Context 30405 to the south, and Context 30402 to the west. Context 30406 contained pottery sherds (TZ 300225) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 310639), and an iron nail (TZ 310601-001).

Room P 10 had a north-south extension of about 2.5 m and again the western and eastern boundaries have not yet been determined.

Complex P 11

Complex P 11—Complex P 8 in Stratum 4—is a room north of Complex P 10, connected by an entrance in the southern wall Context 30364,

which also formed the eastern wall of the room (Fig. 3.35). The western boundary was made by wall Context 30410, of which only two stones could be observed in the profile. The northern wall Context 30361 was built very carefully, probably as an outer wall of the building complex. All these walls were already erected in Stratum 4 and were also used in Stratum 3 b.

A pisé floor Context 30392 was found in the room. It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 300229) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, three glass sherds (TZ 310613), 50 tesserae (TZ 310532), and some animal bones. A pit dug in Stratum 2 destroyed the floor of room P 11 in its central part.

Room P 11 was the largest room in the northern complex, as it measured about 3.6 m from north to south. The east-west extension was probably 2.5 m.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
30005	X 124	Clay bedding for pavement	P 2	✓	✓	–
30007	X 124	Threshold and reveal	P 1/2	–	–	–
30011	X 124	Mosaic floor	P 2	–	–	–
30012	X 124	Stilling basin	P 2	–	–	–
30014	X 124	Blocking of entrance	P 2	–	–	–
30043	U 124	Wall	P 5	–	–	–
30045	U 123	Wall	P 4/5	–	–	–
30046	U 124	Wall	P 5	–	–	–
30059	V 123	Wall	P 3/4	–	–	–
30096	V 123	Wall	P 3/4	–	–	–
30099	V 123	Pisé floor	P 4/5	–	–	–
30100	W 125	Clay-lime plaster floor	P 2	–	–	–
30101	X 125	Clay-lime plaster floor	P 2	–	–	–
30102	X 125	Clay-lime plaster floor	P 2	–	–	–
30124	X 125	Mosaic medallion	P 2	–	✓	–
30142	X 126	Floor of stone slabs and tesserae	P 2	–	–	–
30143	X 126	Wall	P 2/9	–	–	–
30169	X 124	Clay bedding with small stones	P 2	✓	✓	✓
30177	X 126	Stilling basin	P 2	–	–	–
30195	X 124	Wall and reveal	P 1/2	–	–	–
30196	W 124	Wall	P 2/3	–	–	–
30197	W 123	Blocking of entrance	P 1	–	–	–
30198	W 123	Wall	P 1/3	–	–	–
30201	V 123	Wall with reveal	P 3/6	–	–	–
30213	X 128	Wall	P 2	–	–	–

30215	X 124	Clay bedding with small stones	P 2	–	–	–
30223	X 123	Wall and reveal	P 1	–	–	–
30233	W 124	Clay bedding with small stones	P 2	–	–	–
30241	X 123	Fill layer	P 1	–	–	–
30242	X 123	Wall	P 1	–	–	–
30243	W 124	Clay bedding with small stones	P 3	–	–	–
30244	W 123	Fill layer	P 1	✓	✓	–
30245	X 123	Pisé floor	P 1	–	–	–
30246	W 123	Pisé floor	P 1	–	–	–
30247	X 123	Blocking of entrance	P 1/2	–	–	–
30249	W 123	Wall	P 1/3/4	✓	–	✓
30254	V 124	Wall	P 3/6	–	–	–
30259	V 125	Wall	P 4/5/6	–	–	–
30260	V 125	Flagstone pavement	P 3	–	–	–
30266	U 125	Wall	P 7/8	–	–	–
30269	V 124	Abutment	P 6/8	–	–	–
30270	U 124	Abutment	P 6/7	–	–	–
30361	AA 125	Wall	P 11	–	–	–
30364	Z 125	Wall and reveal	P 10/11	–	–	–
30382	Z 125	Wall and reveal	P 9/10	–	–	–
30388	Z 125	Installation	P 9	–	–	–
30391	AA 125	Wall	P 11	–	–	–
30392	AA 125	Pavement	P 11	✓	✓	✓
30396	Z 125	Installation	P 10	–	–	–
30402	Z 125	Pisé floor	P 10	–	–	–
30404	Y 125	Fill layer	P 9	✓	✓	✓
30405	Z 125	Pisé floor	P 10	–	–	–
30406	Z 125	Pisé floor	P 10	✓	✓	–
30410	Z 125	Reveal	P 10/11	–	–	–
30411	Y 125	Wall	P 2/9	–	–	–
30419	Y 125	Wall	P 2/9	–	–	–
30420	Y 125	Wall	P 2/9	✓	✓	–
30421	Y 125	Floor	P 9	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 3.14 Contexts of Complex P in Area III in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.2.4. Stratum 3 a in Area I

3.2.4.1. Introduction



Fig. 3.44 Plan of Complexes A to H in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The architectural remains in Stratum 3 a of Area I comprised the buildings and undeveloped areas Complexes A to H (*Fig. 3.44*). The general outline of the architecture in Stratum 3 a resembled very much that in Stratum 3 b, as almost no changes were made.

3.2.4.2. Building Description

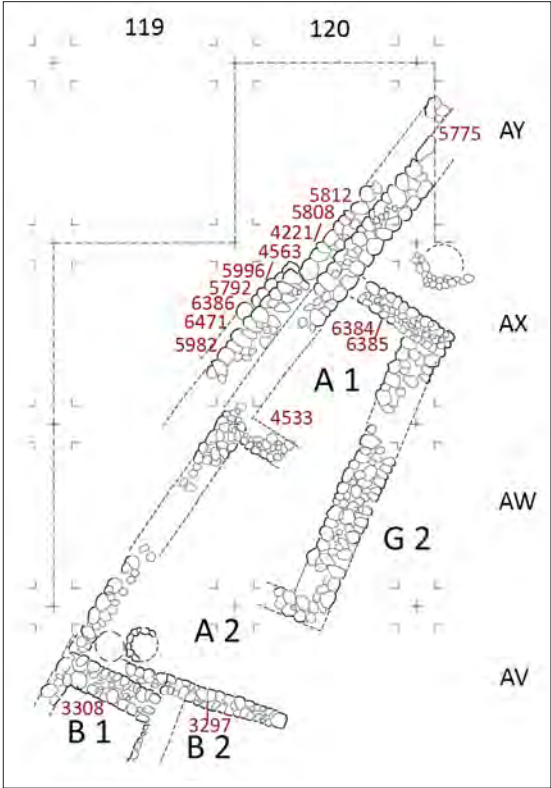


Fig. 3.45 Plan of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Stratum 3 a comprised the latest stage of the large building complex whose building process started in Stratum 5 and ended with its destruction. Stratum 3 a comprised the remains of this devastation with the debris of demolished walls and roofs resulting in extensive fill layers that buried the latest occupation phase.

These buildings have never been reconstructed. Only faint traces of reoccupation during the Islamic phase could be recognized in Stratum 2.

Complex A

In Complex A 1, no changes were made to the enclosure walls, rooms or tower (*Fig. 3.44* and *Fig. 3.45*).

Some debris Context 3268 was found, which was used for the construction of a tomb in the Ottoman period. A fill layer accumulated from Stratum 5 to Stratum 3 a in the southwest corner of A 2²⁷.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3268	AR 120	Wall collapse	A 2	–	–	–
4221	AT 120	Wall	A 1	✓	✓	–
4533	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
4563	AT 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5775	AU 120	Wall	A 1	✓	–	–

27 For the finds in this fill layer cf. *Chap. 1.2.1. Complex A*.

5792	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5808	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5812	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5982	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
5996	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6384	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6385	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6386	AT 119	Wall	A 1	–	–	–
6471	AU 120	Wall	A 1	–	–	–

Tab. 3.15 Contexts of Complex A in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex B

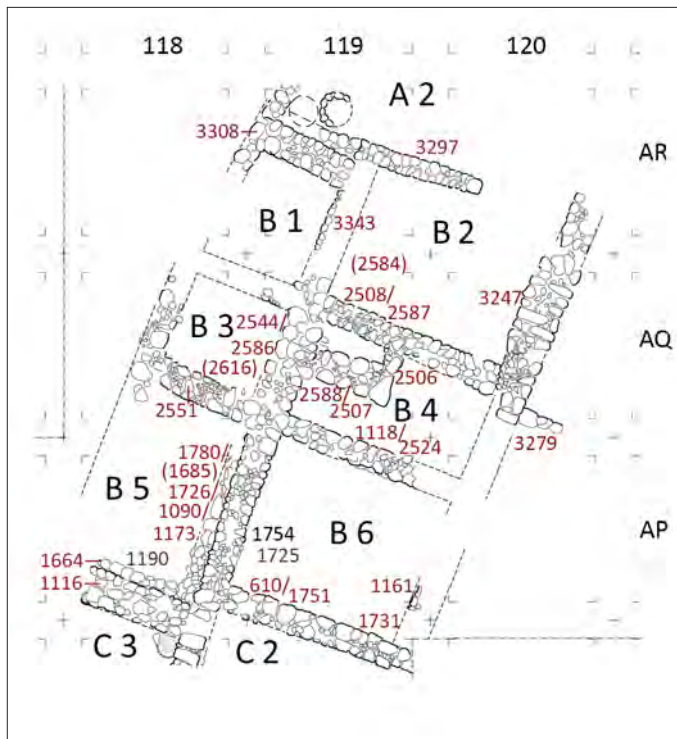


Fig. 3.46 Plan of Complex B in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

No architectural changes were undertaken in Complex B in Stratum 3 a. However, debris from the destruction in Stratum 3 a was excavated in most rooms (Fig. 3.44 and Fig. 3.46).

Complex B 2

In the southwest corner of room Complex B 2, several fallen stones Context 2584 were found, which

probably originally belonged to wall Context 2508 (Fig. 3.46).

Complex B 3

Small fallen stones Context 2616 were found between walls Context 2586 and 2544 as well as Context 2586 and 2551 in the southeast corner of Complex B 3, which were originally part of these walls (Fig. 3.46).

Complex B 5

Context 1685 consisted of a few fallen stones lying in a line in east-west direction, representing the collapse of wall Context 1755 (*Fig. 3.46*).

A fill layer Context 1190 was found in the south-east corner of room Complex B 5. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 002758) mainly from the Bronze/Iron Age, but also some sherds of Roman-Byzantine date, as well as a flint flake/tool (TZ 007145-001) and some of sheep/goat, goat and cattle bones (TZ 007074). The large number of older sherds could be due to the Iron Age foundations on which the Byzantine walls of this room rested and which were mixed with the soil during the destruction.

Complex B 6

The fill layer Context 1725 was excavated in the southwest corner of Complex B 6. It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 003194, TZ 003218) of predominantly Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date (*Fig. 3.46*). A cooking jar of Roman-Byzantine date was almost completely exposed (Context 1754; TZ 003258). In addition, glass sherds (TZ 007994-001–TZ 007994-003) of Roman-Byzantine date, the fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 007998-001), a fragment of a marble floor tile (TZ 008004-001), and bones of cattle (TZ 007967, TZ 008034) were found.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
610	AO 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	✓	–	–
1090	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1116	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/C 3	–	–	–
1118	AP 119	Wall	B 4/6	–	–	–
1161	AP 119	Wall	B 6	–	–	–
1173	AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	–	–	–
1190	AP 118	Fill layer	B 5	✓	✓	✓
1664	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/C 3	–	–	–
1685	AP 118/119	Debris	B 5	–	–	–
1726	AP 118/119	Wall	B 5/6	–	✓	–
1731	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	–	✓	–
1751	AO/AP 119	Wall	B 6/C 2	✓	–	–
1754	AO/AP 119	Pottery find	B 6	✓	–	–
1780	AO/AP 118	Wall	B 5/6	✓	–	–
2506	AQ 119	Wall	B 4	–	–	–
2507	AQ 119	Part of wall 2588	B 4	✓	✓	✓
2508	AQ 119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2524	AQ 119	Wall	B 4/6	–	–	–
2544	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	–	–	–
2551	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/5	✓	–	✓
2584	AQ 119	Debris	B 2	–	–	–
2586	AQ 119	Wall	B 3/4	✓	–	✓
2587	AQ 118/119	Wall	B 2/4	–	–	–
2588	AQ 119	Wall	B 4	–	–	–
2616	AQ 118/119	Debris	B 3	–	–	–
3247	AQ 120	Wall	B 2	✓	✓	✓
3279	AP/AQ	Wall	B 3	–	–	–

3297	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3308	AR 118/119	Wall	B 1	✓	✓	–
3343	AR 119	Wall	B 1/2	–	–	–

Tab. 3.16 Contexts of Complex B in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex C

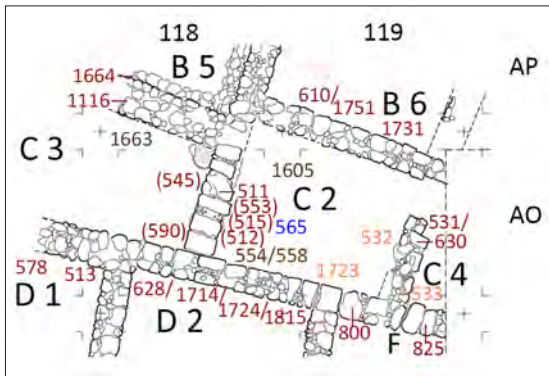


Fig. 3.47 Plan of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The ground-plan of Complex C was not altered in Stratum 3 a (Fig. 3.44 and Fig. 3.47) and most of the contexts in this complex belong to the destruction at the end of Stratum 3 a.

Complex C 2

The floor Context 1723 in Complex C 2 was repaired with small and medium sized stones (Fig. 3.47). Among the stones, pottery sherds (TZ 003182) from the Bronze/Iron Age and the Roman-Byzantine period and an iron nodule (TZ 007950-001) were found.

The debris Context 1605 within the baulk of the Squares AO 118/119, excavated from the surface to the pisé floor Context 1821 in Stratum 5, contained pottery sherds (TZ 003100, TZ 003228, TZ 003246) of the Bronze/Iron Age,

Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad periods, glass sherds (TZ 007802-001, TZ 007802-002) of Late Roman to Umayyad period, two tesserae (TZ 007807-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 007999-001), a basalt hinge stone (TZ 008072-001), a fragment of a lower grinding stone (TZ 008189-001), and bones from sheep/goat, cattle and chicken (TZ 008039).

The fill layer Contexts 554/558 was excavated in the southwest corner of the courtyard Complex C 2. It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 002039, TZ 002075, TZ 002043) of the Bronze/Iron Age, Roman-Byzantine and Umayyad periods, glass sherds (TZ 002364-001, TZ 002364-002), a limestone weight stone/loom weight (TZ 002141-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 002153-001), a flint rubbing stone (TZ 002156-001), a flint hammer stone (TZ 002157-001), a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 002271-001), two shells (TZ 002144-001, TZ 002144-002), and sheep/goat and cattle bones (TZ 002145, TZ 002225, TZ 002298).

There were also three contexts with debris from the walls of the courtyard: 512, 515, and 553. Mixed in with this debris were pottery sherds (TZ 002016, TZ 002461) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine-Umayyad periods, as well as goat/sheep bones (TZ 002140).

Complex C 3

The soil of Context 1663 in the baulk between Squares AO/AP 118 (Fig. 3.47) contained pottery sherds (TZ 003115) from the Bronze/Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine period.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
511	AO 118	Wall	C 2/3	–	–	–
512	AO 118	Wall collapse	C 2	✓	–	–
513	AO 118	Wall	C 2/D 1	✓	–	–
515	AO 118	Wall collapse	C 2	✓	–	✓
531	AO 119	Wall	C 2	–	–	–
532	AO 119	Pisé floor	C 2	✓	✓	–
533	AO 119	Pisé floor and fill layer	C 4	✓	✓	✓
545	AO 118	Wall collapse	C 3	✓	–	✓
553	AO 118	Wall collapse	C 2	–	–	–
554	AO 118	Fill layer	C 2	✓	✓	✓
558	AO 118	Fill layer	C 2	✓	–	–
565	AO 119	Tabun	C 2	✓	–	–
578	AO 117	Wall	C 2/D 1	✓	–	–
590	AO 118	Wall collapse	C 3	✓	✓	✓
628	AO 119	Wall	C 3/D 2	–	–	–
630	AO 119	Wall	C 2	–	–	–
800	AN 119	Wall	F	✓	✓	✓
825	AN 119	Wall	C 4	–	–	–
1714	AN/AO 119	Wall	C 2/D 2	✓	✓	✓
1723	AN/AO 119	Pavement	C 2	✓	✓	✓
1724	AN/AO 119	Wall	C 2/D 2	–	–	–
1605	AO 118/119	Fill layer	C 2	✓	✓	✓
1663	AO/AP 118	Fill layer	C 3	✓	–	–
1664	AO/AP 118	Wall	C 3/B 5	–	–	–
1815	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 3.17 Contexts of Complex C in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex D

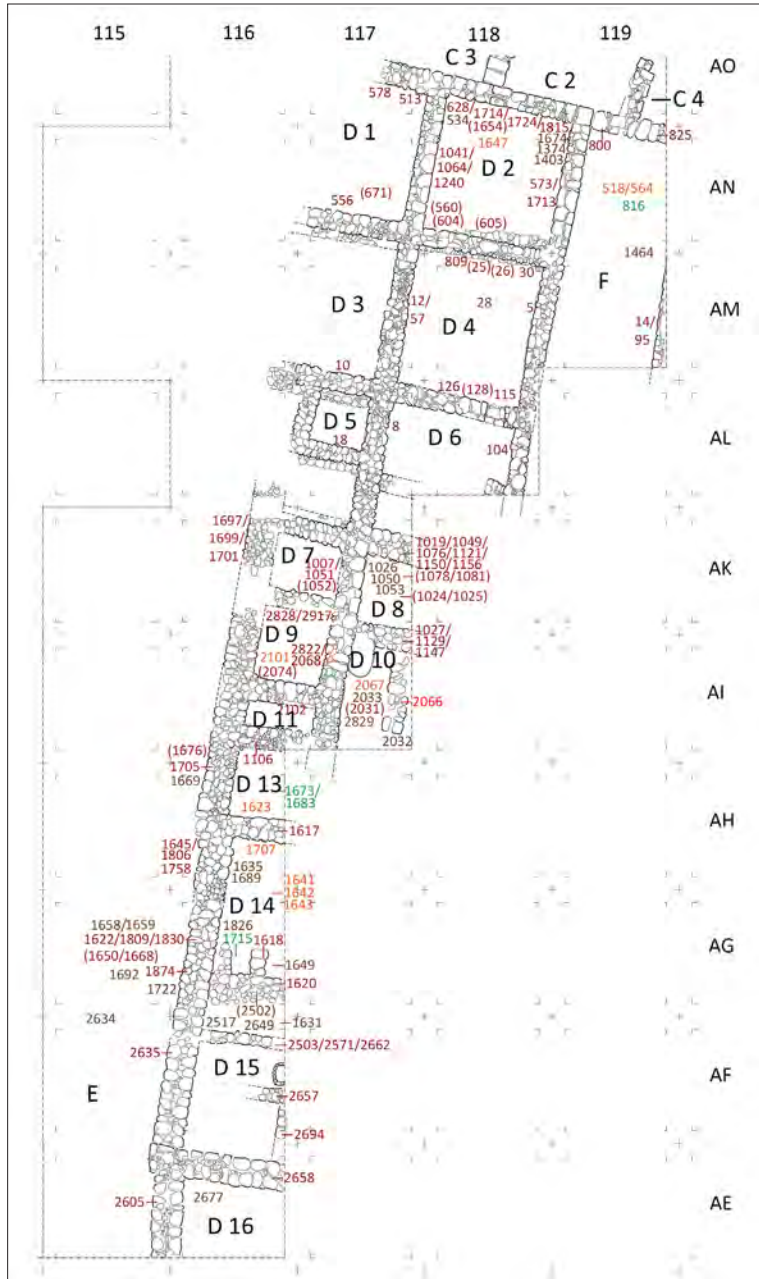


Fig. 3.48 Plan of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

In Stratum 3 a, only a few changes in the ground-plan of Complex D could be recognized (Fig. 3.44 and Fig. 3.48). The contexts are mainly fill layers and debris from the destruction of the complex at the end of Stratum 3 a.

Complex D 1

Context 671 consisted of debris found in Complex D 1 (Fig. 3.48). It contained pottery sherds (TZ 002418) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic to Roman and Roman to Byzantine periods.

Complex D 2

A fill layer Context 534 in the north of the room D 2 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 002034) of Iron Age, Byzantine, and Late Byzantine-Early Islamic date (*Fig. 3.48*).

Destruction layer Context 1674 contained pottery sherds (TZ 003134, TZ 003348, TZ 003392) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Late Hellenistic-Roman, and Roman-Byzantine periods, glass sherds (TZ 007878-001–TZ 007878-10) from the Roman to Byzantine periods, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 007925-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 007995-001), a basalt quern (TZ 008075-001), a fragment of a marble floor tile (TZ 007926-001), a shell (TZ 007906-001), and bones of sheep/goat, cattle, and pig (TZ 007973).

A similar assemblage was found in the destruction layers Contexts 1374 and 1403 of the baulk between Squares AN 118 and AN 119. They yielded pottery sherds (TZ 002921, TZ 002930) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Roman, and Roman-Byzantine periods, glass sherds (TZ 007551-001–TZ 007551-004) from the Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad periods, two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 001647-001, TZ 007617-001), and sheep/goat, sheep and chicken bones (TZ 007477).

Within room Complex D 2, the debris Contexts 560, 604, 605 and 1654 were found, which contained no finds.

Complex D 4

Room Complex D 4 was filled with Context 28, which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 001055, TZ 001057, TZ 001061, TZ 001062, TZ 001070, TZ 001087) from the Bronze/Iron Age, from the Roman to Byzantine, Byzantine to Umayyad periods, glass sherds (TZ 001058-001, TZ 001095-001), two shells (TZ 001060-001), and a basalt quern (TZ 001059-001).

Near the north wall of Complex D 2 were two layers of debris (Contexts 25 and 26) that contained no finds (*Fig. 3.48*). Context 128 was debris in front of the south wall of the room, which also contained no finds.

Complex D 7

Context 1052 was the debris of walls Contexts 1051/1007 in the east of Complex D 7 (*Fig. 3.48*). It contained pottery sherds (TZ 002664) from the Bronze/Iron Age and Roman to Byzantine periods.

Complex D 8

A thick fill layer of Contexts 1026, 1050, 1053 was found within room Complex D 8, which contained the following finds (*Fig. 3.48*); Context 1026: pottery sherds (TZ 002645) of Bronze/Iron Age and Roman to Byzantine periods, glass sherds (TZ 006985-001, TZ 006985-002), and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 007088-001); Context 1050: pottery sherds (TZ 002659) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Roman to Byzantine and Umayyad to Ayyubid periods, and cattle bones (TZ 006960); Context 1053: pottery sherds (TZ 002714) mainly from Bronze/Iron Age and the Roman to Byzantine periods.

South of the north wall of Complex D 8, debris Contexts 1078/1081 were found, yielding pottery sherds (TZ 002690, TZ 002689) of Roman to Byzantine date. East of it, the debris Contexts 1024/1025 of the wall Context 1007 was found. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 002641, TZ 002642) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic and Roman to Byzantine periods.

Complex D 9

A layer of debris (Context 2074) was found above the pavement Context 2021 and to the west of the wall Context 2068 (*Fig. 3.48*). It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 003630, TZ 003689) of Bronze/Iron Age, Late Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 008671-001, TZ 008671-002) of Roman-Byzantine date, three tesserae (TZ 008679-001, TZ 008839), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 008795), a stone object of undefined function made of basalt (TZ 008801-001), a fragment of a basalt mortar (TZ 008806-001) and bones of pig, sheep, sheep/goat, cattle, fallow deer, chicken and horse/mule/donkey (TZ 008704, TZ 008713, TZ 008940).

Complex D 10

The wall Context 2066 of cobbles and hewn stones, running from north to south was attached to wall Context 1027/1129/1147 in the north (*Fig. 3.48*). It divided the room Complex D 10 into a very small western and an eastern part, whose extent could not be determined due to the boundaries of the excavation area.

Above the stone pavement Context 2067 in the western part of the room two fill layers Contexts 2033 and 2829 were found. They contained pot-

tery sherds (TZ 003599, TZ 004511, TZ 004520, TZ 004541) of the Bronze/Iron Age, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, three tesserae (TZ 008618, TZ 010630), a chloride bead (TZ 010349-001), and bones of pig, sheep/goat, sheep cattle and chicken (TZ 008662, TZ 010392, TZ 010530).

A 1 m wide pile of fallen stones Context 2031 was also found to the west of the wall Context 2066. Pottery sherds (TZ 003591) from Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods, glass sherds (TZ 008605-001, TZ 008605-002), a fragment of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 008613-001), a flint rubbing stone (TZ 008803-001), ten tesserae (TZ 008804), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 008896-001), as well as bones from sheep/goat, cattle and fallow deer (TZ 008697) were collected from this debris.

Complex D 13

In the collapse 1676 of wall Context 1705 (*Fig. 3.48*) pottery sherds (TZ 003136, TZ 003217, TZ 003238, TZ 003341, TZ 003367, TZ 003386, TZ 003416, TZ 003445, TZ 003476) from Bronze Age to Byzantine times, a basalt quern (TZ 008073-001), a fragment of a mortar bowl (TZ 008386-001), and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 008410-001) were found.

Complex D 14

North of the walls Contexts 1620 and 1618, a pisé floor Contexts 1641/1642/1643 with lime particles and ash was found (*Fig. 3.48*). It was covered with a very ashy sediment Contexts 1635 and 1689 that contained pottery sherds (TZ 003124, TZ 003146) of Bronze/Iron Age, Late Roman-Byzantine, Umayyad and Umayyad-Abbasid date, a piece of slag (TZ 007879-001), and bones of sheep/goat, sheep, goat, cattle, and horse/mule/donkey (TZ 007955). These fill layers continued to the south, bounded by walls Contexts 1620 and 1618, but the soil of Context 1649 yielded only some sheep/goat bones (TZ 007840).

Another fill layer Context 1826 was excavated east of wall Context 1809, which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 003301) from the Bronze/Iron Age,

Late Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Umayyad periods, as well as a flint hammer stone (TZ 008217-001) and bones of sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 008306, TZ 008312, TZ 008318). This layer was intersected by a grave Context 1840 from the Ottoman period.

In the southern part of Complex 14, the wall Context 1620 collapsed and the fill layers Contexts 2502, 2517 and 1631 were accumulated during the destruction of the room. They yielded following finds: Context 2502 pottery sherds (TZ 004105, TZ 004108, TZ 004181, TZ 004196) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, Umayyad periods, glass sherds (TZ 009605-001, TZ 009605-002) from the Byzantine period, a tessera (TZ 009633-001), bones of sheep/goat (TZ 009709); Context 2517 pottery sherds (TZ 004121, TZ 004722, TZ 010882) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Umayyad periods, glass sherds (TZ 009457-001–TZ 009457-003, TZ 010840-001, TZ 010840-002) from the Hellenistic-Roman and Early Roman to Umayyad periods, a stone object of undetermined function (TZ 010865-001), a fragment of a limestone plate (TZ 010882-001); Context 1631 pottery sherds (TZ 003121) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Late Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Islamic periods, a basalt hinge stone (TZ 007848-001), two tesserae (TZ 007861-001).

The fill layer Context 2649 was found in the baulk of Squares AF/AG 116, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 004245) from the Bronze/Iron Age and Late Roman-Byzantine periods, as well as bones from sheep/goat and sheep (TZ 009680).

Complex D 16

A fill layer Context 2677 was excavated south of wall Context 2658 and east of wall Context 2605 (*Fig. 3.48*). It contained a large number of finds: pottery sherds (TZ 004270, TZ 004299, TZ 004306) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Roman-Byzantine and Umayyad periods, a fragment of an iron hook (TZ 010031-001), an iron nail (TZ 010032-001), a fragment of a bronze needle (TZ 010032-002), nine fragments of an iron band (TZ 010033-001), and a fragment of a limestone mortar (TZ 010166-001).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
5	AM 118	Wall	D 4/F	–	–	–
8	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
10	AL 117	Wall	D 3/5	–	–	–
12	AM 117	Wall	D 3/4	✓	✓	–
18	AL 117	Wall	D 5/6	–	–	–
25	AM 118	Wall collapse	D 4	–	–	–
26	AM 118	Wall collapse	D 4	–	–	–
28	AM 118	Fill layer	D 4	✓	✓	–
30	AM 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
57	AM 117	Mill stone	D 4	–	–	–
104	AL 118	Wall and spolia	D 6	–	–	–
115	AL 118	Threshold	D 4/6	–	–	–
126	AL 118	Wall	D 4/6	–	–	–
128	AL 118	Wall collapse	D 4	–	–	–
513	AO 118	Wall	D 1	✓	–	–
534	AN 118	Fill layer	D 2	✓	–	–
556	AN 117	Wall	D 1/3	✓	–	–
560	AN 118	Wall collapse	D 2	–	–	–
573	AN 119	Wall	D 2	✓	–	–
578	AO 117	Wall	D 1	✓	–	–
604	AN 118	Wall collapse	D 2	–	–	–
605	AN 118	Wall collapse	D 2	–	–	–
671	AN 117	Wall collapse	D 1	✓	–	–
628	AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
809	AN 118	Wall	D 2/4	–	–	–
1007	AK 117	Wall	D 7/8	–	–	–
1019	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	✓	–
1024	AK 117	Wall collapse	D 8	✓	–	–
1025	AK 117	Wall collapse	D 8	✓	–	–
1026	AK 117	Fill layer	D 8	✓	✓	–
1027	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1041	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
1049	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	✓	✓
1050	AK 117	Fill layer	D 8	✓	–	✓
1051	AK 117	Wall	D 7/8	✓	–	–
1052	AK 117	Wall collapse	D 7	✓	–	–
1053	AK 117	Fill layer	D 8	✓	–	–
1064	AN 117/118	Wall	D 1/2	✓	✓	–
1076	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1078	AK 117	Wall collapse	D 8	✓	–	–
1081	AK 117	Wall collapse	D 8	✓	–	–

1106	AI 116	Wall	D 11/12	✓	–	–
1121	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	✓	✓
1129	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1147	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	✓	–	–
1150	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1156	AK 117	Wall	D 8/10	–	–	–
1240	AN 118	Wall	D 1/2	–	–	–
1374	AN 118/119	Fill layer	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1403	AN 118/119	Fill layer	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1617	AH 116	Wall	D 12/13	✓	✓	✓
1618	AG 116	Wall	D 13	✓	–	–
1620	AG 116	Wall	D 13	✓	✓	✓
1622	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1623	AH 116	Fill layer	D 12	✓	✓	–
1631	AG 116	Fill layer	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1635	AG 116	Fill layer	D 13	✓	–	✓
1641	AG 116	Pavement	D 13	–	–	–
1642	AG 116	Pisé floor	D 13	–	–	–
1643	AG	Lime floor	D 13	–	–	–
1645	AH 116	Wall	D 13/14	✓	✓	✓
1647	AN/AO 118	Lime floor	D 2	–	–	–
1649	AG 116	Fill layer	D 13	–	–	✓
1654	AN/AO 118	Wall collapse	D 2	–	–	–
1673	AH 116	Pit	D 12	✓	–	–
1674	AN/AO 118/119	Fill layer	D 2	–	–	–
1676	AH 116	Collapsed wall	D 13	✓	–	–
1683	AH 116	Pit fill	D 12	✓	–	–
1689	AG 116	Fill layer	D 13	✓	✓	✓
1697	AK 116/117	Wall	D 13	–	–	–
1699	AK/AL 117	Wall	D 13	–	–	–
1701	AK/AL 117	Wall	D 13	✓	–	–
1705	AH 116	Wall	D 13	–	–	–
1707	AH 116	Pisé floor	D 13	✓	–	✓
1713	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	–	–	–
1714	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2	✓	✓	✓
1715	AG 116	Pit	D 13	–	–	–
1724	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2/C 2	–	–	–
1758	AG 116	Wall	D 13/14	–	–	–
1806	AG/AH 116	Wall	D 13/14	✓	–	✓
1809	AG 116	Wall collapse	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1815	AN/AO 119	Wall	D 2/C 2	✓	✓	✓
1826	AG 116	Fill layer	D 13	✓	✓	✓

1830	AG 116	Wall	D 14	✓	✓	✓
1874	AG 116	Wall	D 13/14	✓	–	–
2031	AI 117	Wall collapse	D 10	✓	✓	–
2032	AI 117	Fill layer	D 10	✓	✓	✓
2033	AI 117	Fill layer	D 10	–	–	–
2066	AI 117	Wall	D 10	–	–	–
2067	AI 117	Pavement and fill layer	D 10	✓	✓	✓
2068	AI 117	Wall	D 9/10	✓	✓	✓
2074	AI 117	Wall collapse	D 9	✓	✓	✓
2101	AI 117	Pisé floor and pavement	D 9	✓	–	–
2102	AI 117	Wall	D 9/11	–	–	–
2502	AF/AG 116	Wall collapse	D 14	✓	✓	✓
2503	AF/AG 116	Wall	D 14/15	✓	✓	✓
2517	AF/AG 115	Fill layer/wall collapse	D 14	–	–	–
2571	AF/AG 115	Wall	D 14/15	–	–	–
2605	AF 116	Wall	D 16	✓	✓	–
2635	AF/AG 115	Wall	D 15	–	–	–
2649	AF/AG 116	Fill layer	D 14	–	–	–
2657	AF 116	Wall	D 15	–	–	–
2658	AE 116	Wall	D 15/16	✓	✓	✓
2662	AF/AG 116	Wall	D 14/15	✓	–	–
2677	AE 116	Fill layer	D 16	✓	✓	✓
2694	AF 116	Wall	D 15	–	–	–
2822	AI 117	Wall	D 9/10	✓	✓	✓
2828	AI 117	Wall	D 7/9	–	–	–
2829	AI 117	Fill layer	D 10	✓	✓	✓
2917	AI 117	Wall	D 7/9	✓	–	✓

Tab. 3.18 Contexts of Complex D in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex E

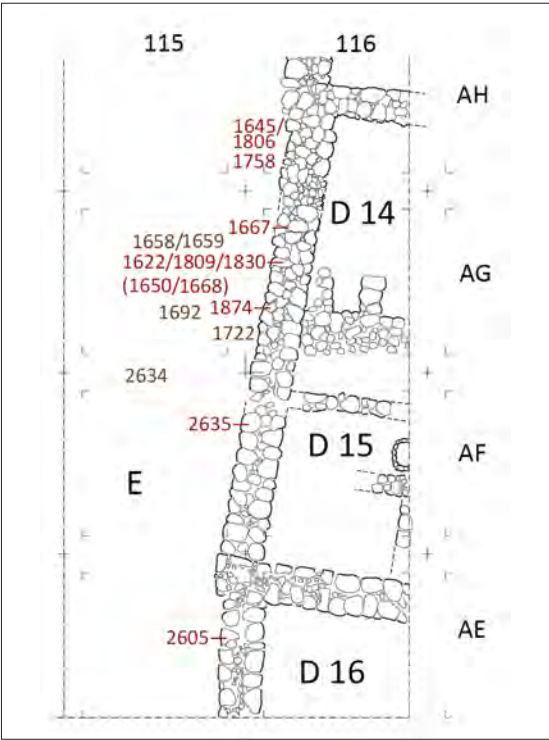


Fig. 3.49 Plan of Complex E in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Sediment and debris Contexts 1658, 1659, 1692, 1722 and 2634 already accumulated in the former Stratum 3 b (Fig. 3.49). A later fill layer with ashy lenses Context 1669 was only found to the west of room Complex D 12. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 003129) from the Bronze/Iron Age and the late Roman-Byzantine period. Additionally, a whetstone (TZ 007932-001), a basalt quern (TZ 007933-001), as well as dog and goat bones (TZ 007968) were excavated.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
1658	AG 115	Fill layer	E	✓	–	–
1659	AG 115	Fill layer	E	✓	–	–
1669	AH 116	Fill layer	E	✓	✓	✓
1692	AG 116	Fill layer	E	✓	✓	✓
1722	AG 116	Fill layer	E	✓	✓	✓
2634	AF/AG 115	Fill layer/wall collapse	E	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 3.19 Contexts of Complex E in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex F

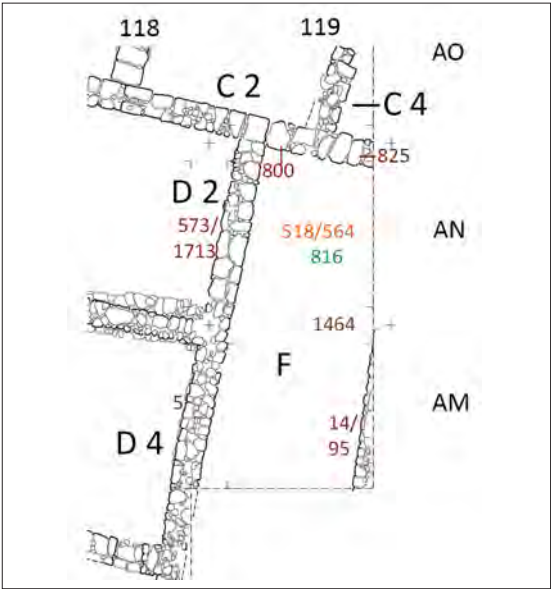


Fig. 3.50 Plan of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The outline of courtyard Complex F was preserved as in Stratum 3 b with its boundaries to the west by Complexes D 2 and D 4, in the north by Complexes C 2 and C 4, and in the southeast by wall Contexts 14/95 (Fig. 3.50). Its extension to the south could not be determined due to the demarcation of the excavation area.

In the center of the courtyard a new fill layer Context 1464 could be recognized. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 002942) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Late Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad periods. Also were found a glass sherd (TZ 007558-001), a tessera (TZ 007600-001), and sheep/goat and cattle bones (TZ 007508).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
5	AM 118	Wall	F/D 4	–	–	–
14	AM 119	Wall	F	–	–	–
95	AM 119	Wall	F	–	–	–
104	AL 118	Wall	F/D 6	–	–	–
518	AN 119	Pavement/fill layer	F	✓	✓	✓
564	AN 119	Pisé floor	F	✓	✓	–
573	AN 119	Wall	F/D 2	✓	–	–
800	AN 119	Wall	F/C 2	✓	✓	✓
816	AN 119	Pit fill	F	–	–	–
825	AN 119	Wall	F/C 4	–	–	–
1464	AM/AN 119	Fill layer	F	✓	✓	✓
1713	AN/AO 119	Wall	F/D 2	–	–	–

Tab. 3.20 Contexts of Complex F in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex G

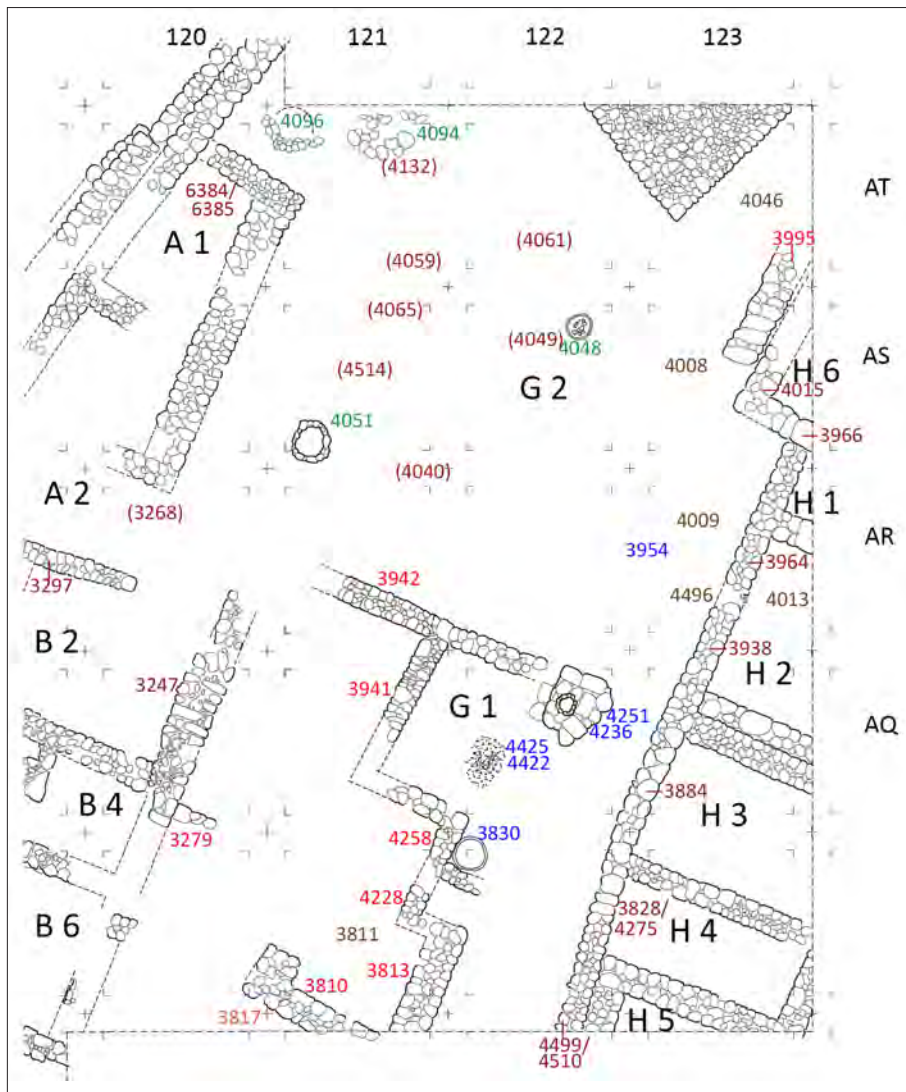


Fig. 3.51 Plan of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

No changes were detected in the architectural remains of Complex G 1, and the use of Complex G 2 as a dump area remained unchanged (*Fig. 3.51*). The contexts are characterized by the accumulation of soil and debris during the destruction of the building in and around Complex G in Stratum 3 a.

Complex G 1

A fill layer Context 3811 was found between the walls Context 3813 and 3810 containing pottery sherds (TZ 005613, TZ 005631, TZ 005650, TZ 005675) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzan-

time and Byzantine-Umayyad date, a bronze/copper finger ring (TZ 012751-001; *Fig. 3.52*), five basalt rubbing stones (TZ 012769-001, TZ 012802-001, TZ 012803-001, TZ 012804-001, TZ 012805-001), a fragment of a basalt quern (TZ 012808-008), a rubbing stone of a silicate stone (TZ 012809-001), a flint rubbing stone (TZ 012810-001), a limestone hinge stone (TZ 012824-001), and two flint flakes/tools (TZ 012782-001, TZ 012859-001). This concentration of rubbing stones fits with the use of this area as a place for food production, which can be assumed by the concentration of fire places and ovens in Complex G 1. Thus, the density of food



Fig. 3.52 Bronze/copper finger ring, TZ 012751-001. Dimension: D 1.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

processing does not appear deliberately, but consistent with its former use at this site, even when the mixing of materials must be considered.

Complex G 2

A fireplace or a tabun Context 3954 was found in the southern part of Complex G 2 just north of the cooking installation Contexts 4236/4251 in Complex G 1 (*Fig. 3.51*). It seems that the food processing area was extended northward during the last occupational phase in Stratum 3 a.

After the destruction of the buildings surrounding Complex G 2, a lot of debris accumulated, which contained following finds: Context 4040 pottery sherds (TZ 005795) from the Roman-Byzantine period, a flint flake/tool (TZ 013139-001), and some animal bones (TZ 012999); Context 4049 an iron nodule (TZ 014181-001); Context 4059 a



Fig. 3.53 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 013435-001. Dimension: D 7.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

basalt rubbing stone (TZ 013435-001; *Fig. 3.53*); Context 4061 a glass sherd (TZ 013063-001); Context 4065 pottery sherds (TZ 005908) of Bronze/Iron Age date and bones from sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 013157); Context 4132 pottery sherds (TZ 005895) of Bronze/Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, as well as sheep/goat and cattle bones (TZ 013088); Context 4514 without finds.

A pit lined with stones Context 4051 was filled with pottery sherds (TZ 005817, TZ 005884) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic and Roman-Byzantine periods.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3810	AP 121	Wall	G 1	✓	–	–
3811	AP 121	Fill layer	G 1	✓	✓	–
3813	AP 121	Wall	G 1	✓	✓	–
3817	AP 120	Pisé floor	G 1	✓	✓	✓
3830	AP 122	Tabun	G 1	✓	–	✓
3941	AQ 121	Wall	G 1	✓	✓	–
3942	AR 121	Wall	G 1	✓	✓	✓
3954	AR 123	Tabun	G 1	–	–	✓
4008	AS 123	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	–
4009	AR 123	Fill layer	G 1	✓	–	–
4040	AS 121	Wall collapse	G 1	✓	✓	–
4046	AT 126	Fill layer	G 2	✓	✓	✓
4048	AS 122	Pit	G 2	✓	–	–
4049	AS 122	Wall collapse	G 2	✓	–	–
4051	AS 121	Silo	G 2	✓	–	–
4059	AS 121	Wall collapse	G 2	–	✓	–
4061	AT 122	Wall collapse	G 2	–	✓	–
4065	AT 121	Wall collapse	G 2	✓	–	✓
4094	AT 121	Pit	G 2	✓	✓	–
4096	AT 121	Pit	G 2	–	–	–
4132	AT 121	Wall collapse	G 2	✓	–	✓
4228	AP 121	Wall	G 1	–	–	–
4236	AO 119	Fire place installation	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4251	AQ 122	Fire place	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4258	AP 121	Wall	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4422	AQ 122	Tabun/ash pit	G 1	✓	✓	✓
4425	AQ 122	Tabun	G 1	✓	–	✓
4496	AR 123	Fill layer	G 2	–	✓	–
4514	AS 121	Wall collapse	G 2	–	–	–

Tab. 3.21 Contexts of Complex G in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex H

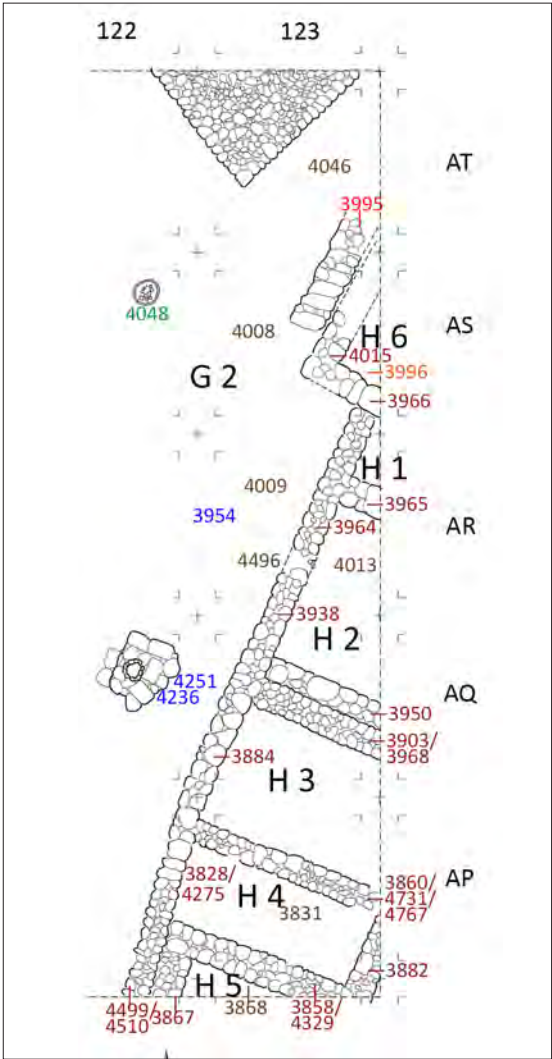


Fig. 3.54 Plan of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The layout of Complex H was preserved as in Stratum 3 b (Fig. 3.54). Only a wall buttress occurred in Complex H 6. Fill layers were observed in several rooms due to the destruction of the building in Stratum 3 a.

Complex H 2

A fill layer Context 4013 was excavated in room Complex H 2 (Fig. 3.54), which yielded pottery sherds (TZ 005645) from the Hellenistic-Roman to Late Roman-Byzantine periods.

Complex H 4

The fill layer Context 3831 was uncovered in room Complex H 4 (Fig. 3.54). This contained pottery sherds (TZ 005636, TZ 005655, TZ 005676) dated to the Hellenistic-Roman, the Roman-Byzantine and the Byzantine-Early Islamic periods. Glass sherds (TZ 012792-001, TZ 012864-001) were also found, which can be dated to the Hellenistic-Early Roman period. A ribbon-shaped bronze object (TZ 012761-001) and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 012817-001) were also included.

Complex H 5

Context 3868 was a fill layer in room Complex H 5 (Fig. 3.54). It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 005645), which can be dated to the Hellenistic-Roman, the Roman and the Roman-Byzantine periods.

Complex H 6

One row of stones only one course high—named Context 3995—was attached on the northwestern side of wall Context 4015 (Fig. 3.54). This could be a buttress to reinforce or replace the older wall Context 4015.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
3828	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	–
3831	AP 123	Fill layer	H 4	✓	✓	–
3858	AP 123	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	✓
3860	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
3867	AP 123	Wall	H 5	✓	–	–
3868	AP 123	Fill layer	H 5	✓	–	–
3882	AP 123	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
3884	AQ 123	Wall	H 3	✓	✓	✓
3903	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	✓
3938	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3950	AQ 123	Wall	H 2	✓	✓	✓
3964	AR 123	Wall	H 2	–	✓	–
3965	AR 123	Wall	H 1/2	✓	✓	✓
3966	AS 123	Wall	H 6	✓	–	–
3968	AQ 123	Wall	H 2/3	✓	✓	–
3995	AS 123	Wall	H 6	–	–	–
3996	AS 123	Pisé floor	H 6	–	–	–
4013	AR 123	Fill layer	H 2	✓	✓	–
4015	AS 123	Wall	H 6	–	–	–
4275	AP 122	Wall	H 4	✓	–	✓
4329	AP 123	Wall	H 4/5	✓	✓	✓
4499	AP 122	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	✓
4510	AP 122	Wall	H 4/5	–	–	–
4731	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	✓	✓	✓
4767	AP 123	Wall	H 3/4	–	✓	–

Tab. 3.22 Contexts of Complex H in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.2.5. Stratum 3 a in Area II

3.2.5.1. Introduction

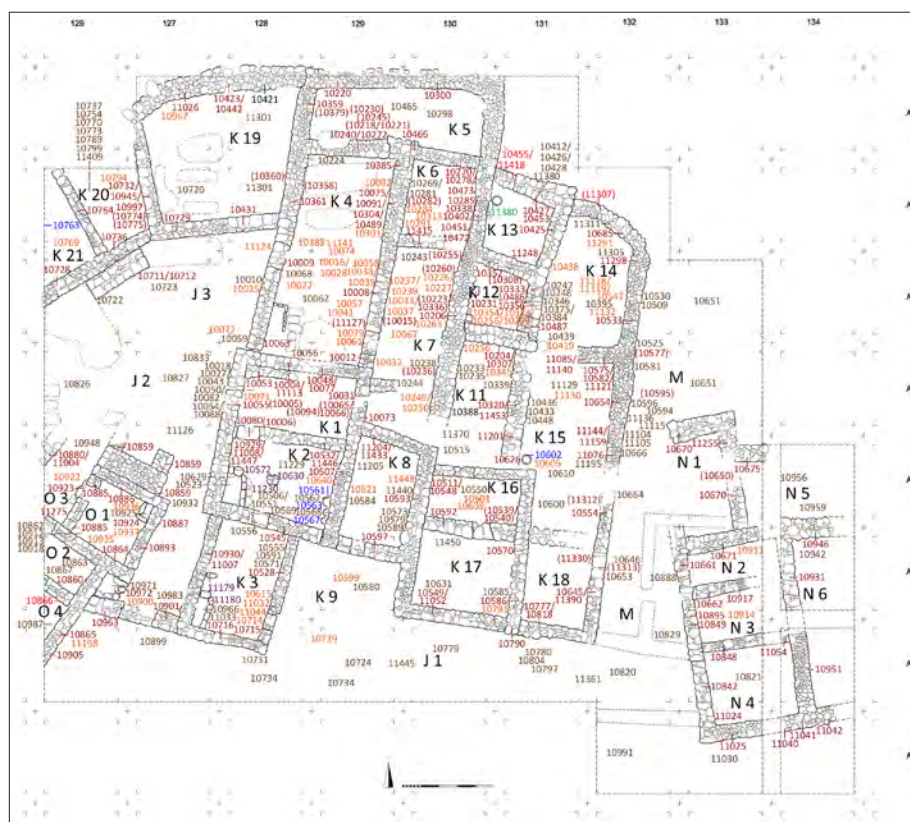


Fig. 3.55 Plan of Complexes J, K, M, N and O in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Only a few changes could be recognized between the architectural layout of the building complexes from Stratum 3 b to 3 a (Fig. 3.55). They encompass some new walls and blocking of entrances. However, the main contexts are fill layers and remains of collapsed walls, which belong to the destruction layer of the buildings²⁸. Since the collapsed walls contained finds from earlier periods that were inserted into the walls during the construction process, the fill layers and wall collapses contained not only material from the period of use of the rooms and courtyards, but also older finds. In addition, some younger pottery sherds of the later Islamic phases—although very few—were mixed with the destruction material by digging for building stones and other activities.

Since no finds were discovered that are precisely dated, and the pottery sherds show a wide range of dating from the Byzantine to the Umayyad peri-

od, the date of this destruction cannot be precisely determined. The Umayyad period pottery suggests that the buildings still existed in the Umayyad period. The excavations also revealed that the site was marginally inhabited thereafter. Therefore, it stands to reason that the devastating earthquake in AD 749 was the cause of the destruction. This catastrophic event triggered a fundamental settlement and political crisis in the region. Many sites were abandoned, and others were put to limited use. Only a few pottery sherds of the Abbasid-Ayyubid period have been found at Tall Zirā'a, proving that although the occupation of the site did not cease completely, it must have been very modest.

28 The finds of the fill layers which have already accumulated in Stratum 3 b are listed in Chap. 3.2.2.

3.2.5.2. Building Description

Complex J

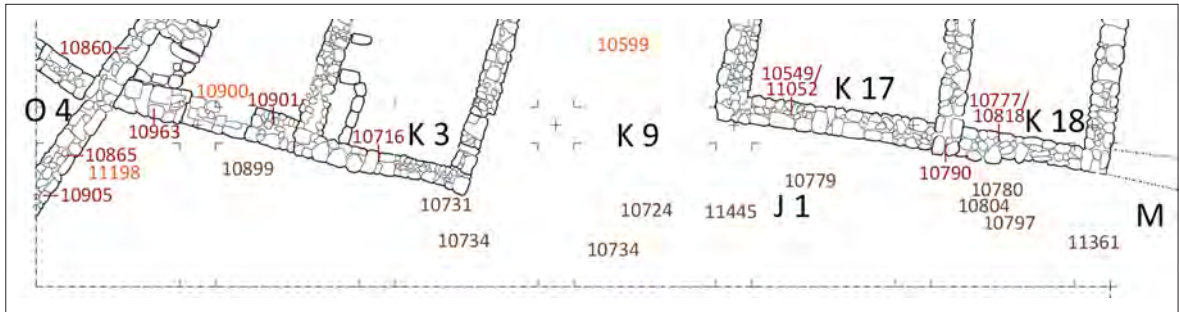


Fig. 3.56 Plan of Complex J 1 in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The extent of Complex J remained the same as in Stratum 3 b. Only some fill layers and collapsed walls accumulated in the different parts of this area (Fig. 3.55 and Fig. 3.56).

Complex J 1

The southern part of Complex J was situated south of Complex K 3 and K 9, east of Complex O, and west of Complex M (Fig. 3.56). South of Complex K 9 was the fill layer Context 10724, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 100818, TZ 100834, TZ 100837) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 111224-001–TZ 111224-030; Fig. 3.57–Fig. 3.59) of Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, a fragment of an iron nail (TZ 111201-001), a bronze object of unknown function (no coin!) (TZ 111249-001; Fig. 3.60), a fragment of a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 111313-001), a fragment of a limestone floor tile (TZ 111316-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111325-001), two shells (TZ 111218-001), and bones of pig, cattle, sheep/goat (TZ 111214, TZ 111241, TZ 111255).

Another fill layer Context 10797 mixed with the wall collapse of the southern walls of K 17 and K 18 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100897) of Roman-Byzantine date as well as a glass sherd (TZ 111409-001) of Hellenistic-Roman date.



Fig. 3.57 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111224-003. Dimensions: D open 6.5, H 2.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.58 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111224-004. Dimensions: D open 10, H 2.4 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.59 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 111224-006. Dimensions: D open 8, H 2.2 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.60 Circular metal object with hole, TZ 111249-001. Dimensions: D 1.1, Th 0.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex J 2

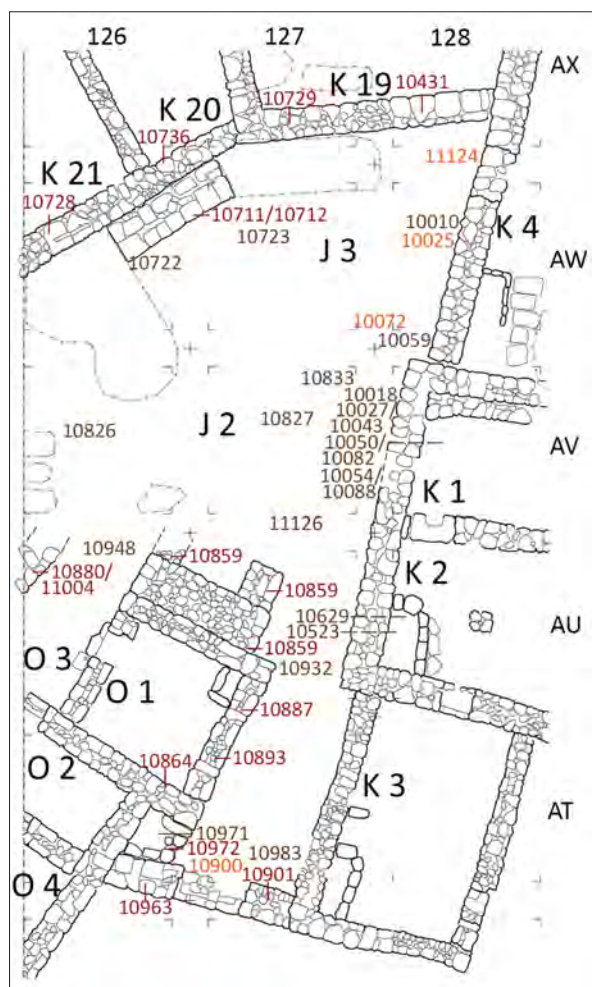


Fig. 3.61 Plan of Complexes J 2 and J 3 in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex J 2 is the southern part of the courtyard west of Complex K and north of Complex O (Fig. 3.61). Some minor changes occurred in the entrance area in Stratum 3 a. North of wall context 10901, a fill layer Context 10983 was found that contained pottery sherds (TZ 101543) of Hellenistic-Roman, Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 112294-001–TZ 112294-003) of Byzantine to Early Islamic date, a flint flake/tool (TZ 112520-001), and animal bones (TZ 112634).

Complex J 3

New fill layers also occurred in the northern part of Complex J (Fig. 3.61). Context 10010 was located

west of wall Context 10009 and contained pottery sherds (TZ 100008, TZ 1010398) from Hellenistic, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods, glass sherds (TZ 110008-001, TZ 110014-001–TZ 110014-014; Fig. 3.62, TZ 112277-001, TZ 112277-002) from Early Roman and Roman to Umayyad periods, a basalt quern (TZ 110025-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 112369-001, TZ 112374-001), a fragment of an iron nail (TZ 112200-001), and a shell (TZ 110017-001).

Remains of collapsed walls and accumulated sediments were found in Context 10722 south of wall Context 10712. It yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100816, TZ 100828, TZ 100835) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-



Fig. 3.62 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 110014-001. Dimensions: D open 9, H 3.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Umayyad periods, glass sherds (TZ 111229-001–TZ 111229-003) of Roman to Umayyad date, a Hasmonean coin (TZ 111202-001), a tessera (TZ 111209-001), and two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 111321-001, TZ 111322-001).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10010	AW 128	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10025	AW 128	Pisé floor	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10072	AW 128	Pisé floor	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10711	AW 127	Wall	J 3	–	–	–
10712	AW 126	Wall	J 3	✓	–	–
10722	AW 126	Wall collapse/fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	–
10723	AW 127	Fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
10724	AS 129	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10780	AS 131	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10797	AS 131	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–
10804	AS 131	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	✓
10826	AV 126	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10827	AV 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
10833	AV 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	–	–
10899	AS 127	Fill layer	J 1	–	–	–
10900	AS 126	Pisé floor	J 2	✓	✓	–
10901	AT 127	Wall	J 1/2	–	–	–
10932	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	–
10941	AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	–	–
10963	AT 126	Wall	J 1/2	–	✓	–
10967	AY 127	Pisé floor	J 3	–	–	–
10983	AT 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11124	AY 127	Pisé floor	J 3	–	–	–
11126	baulk AV/AU 127	Fill layer	J 2	✓	✓	✓
11301	AX 128	Wall collapse/fill layer	J 3	✓	✓	✓
11361	AS 131/132	Fill layer	J 1	✓	–	–
11445	AS 130	Fill layer	J 1	✓	✓	–

Tab. 3.23 Contexts of Complex J in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K

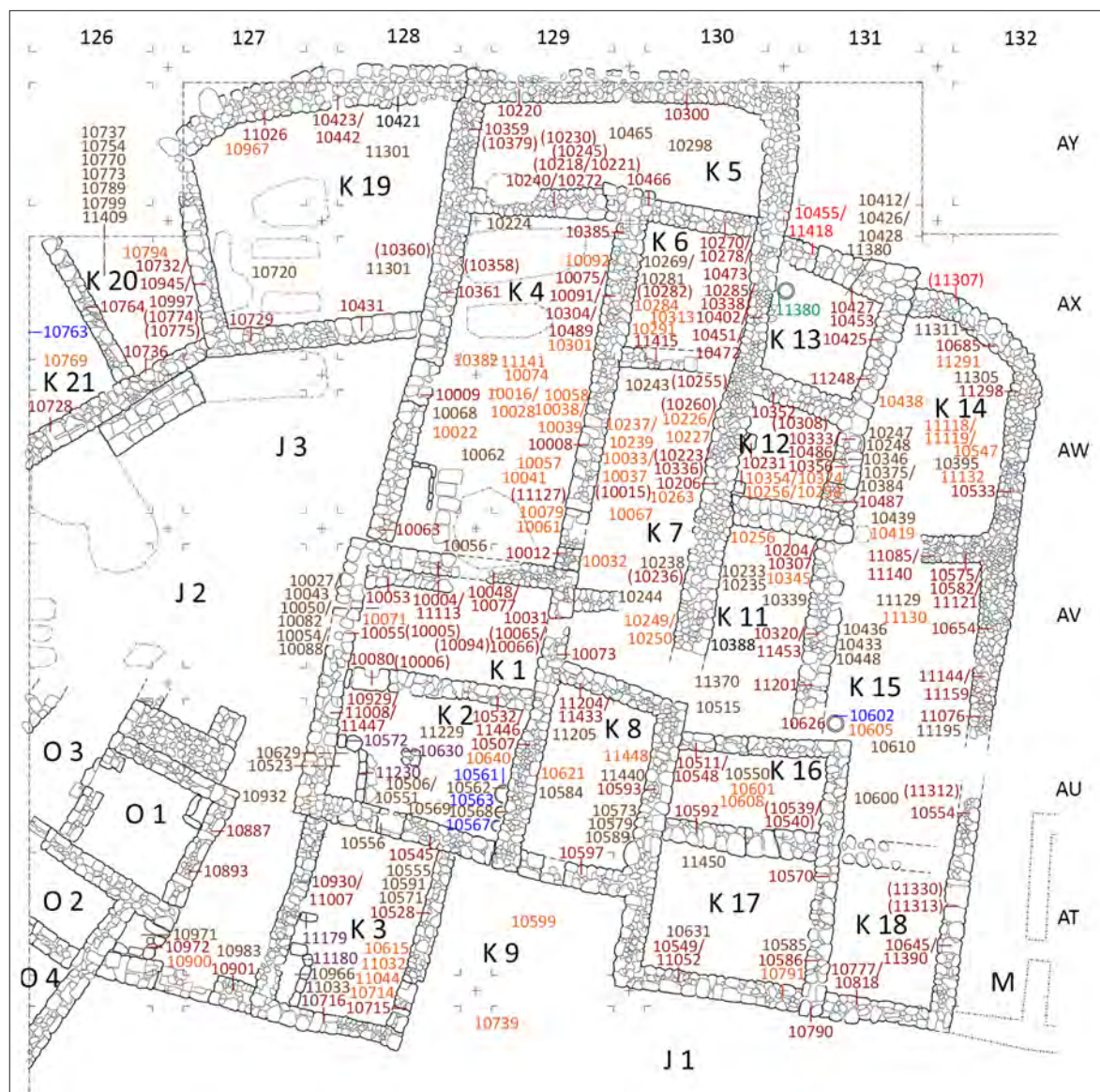


Fig 3.63 Plan of Complex K in Area II Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The ground-plan of Complex K remained the same as in Stratum 3 b, only some entrance blockings and some new floors were observed (Fig. 3.63). The major finds stem from the accumulation of sediments and collapsed walls in the rooms and courtyards as a result of the destruction of the building.

Complex K 1

Immediately south of the north wall Context 10077 of Complex K 1, the wall collapse Context

10013/10049 was detected yielding pottery sherds (TZ 100006, TZ 100024, TZ 100063, TZ 100072) from the Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman Byzantine, and Roman to Umayyad periods, a flint flake/tool (TZ 110029-001), as well as animal bones (TZ 100073, TZ 110022, TZ 110030, TZ 110035) (Fig. 3.63).

Inside the room K 1, several fill layers were excavated containing the following finds: Context 10018 pottery sherds (TZ 100015, TZ 100019, TZ 100034) from the Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-



Fig. 3.64 Iron chisel, TZ 110082-001. Dimensions: L 11, W 1, Th 0.7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.65 Ceramic potter's wheel(?), TZ 100114-001. Dimensions: D 22, H 6 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.66 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 110040-001. Dimension: D 8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.67 Iron functional ring, TZ 110080-001. Dimension: D 2.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.68 Coin minted AD 350–500, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110132-001. Dimension: D 1.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Byzantine, and Byzantine-Early Islamic periods, a fragment of an iron nail (TZ 110015-001), and an animal bone (TZ 110050); Context 10021 without finds; Context 10027 pottery sherds (TZ 100023) of Bronze/Iron Age, Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, and a glass sherd (TZ 110039-001); Context 10043 pottery sherds (TZ 100050) of Iron Age, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Umayyad date, an iron chisel (TZ 110082-001; *Fig. 3.64*), glass sherds (TZ 110089-001, TZ 110089-002, TZ 110091-001, TZ 110091-002, TZ 110093-001) of Late Roman to Umayyad date and animal bones (TZ 110109); Context 10050 pottery sherds (TZ 100090) of Roman-Byzantine, Late Byzantine, and Umayyad date and a limestone hinge stone (TZ 110161-001); Context 10054 pottery sherds (TZ 100064, TZ 100083) of Iron Age, Late Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Early Islamic date, a ceramic potter's wheel (TZ 100114-001; *Fig. 3.65*), glass sherds (TZ 110094-001, TZ 110140-001; *Fig. 3.66*, TZ 110140-002) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, an iron functional ring (TZ 110080-001; *Fig. 3.67*), a flat iron plate of undetermined function (TZ 110081-001), a fragment of an iron nail (TZ 110083-001), a tessera (TZ 110099-001) and animal bones (TZ 110116, TZ 110022, TZ 110028); Context 10065 few animal bones (TZ 110170); Contexts 10066 and 10082 without finds; Context 10088 pottery sherds (TZ 100100, TZ 100110) of Iron Age, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date; a coin (TZ 110132-001; *Fig. 3.68*) dated to the fourth or fifth century AD, glass sherds (TZ 110183-001, TZ 110184-001, TZ 110184-002) of Roman and Roman-Umayyad date, and animal bones (TZ 110177).

Complex K 2

Prior to the destruction, the door between room K 2 and K 3 was blocked and filled with stones and clayey sediments Context 10556/10591 (*Fig. 3.69*), which contained pottery sherds (TZ 100736, TZ 100741) from the Roman-Hellenistic, Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods.

Intensive damages occurred in Complex K 2, where not only the wall collapsed, but also the hard lime floor of the previous stratum broke off and the accumulated material under the floor was moved to the upper Stratum 3 a. Therefore, the fill layers in this room are very rich in finds, but there was an exceptional high number of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman period finds, mixed



Fig. 3.69 Fill layer Context 10571 with Byzantine-Umayyad amphorae in room K 3 with blocked entrance between rooms K 2 and K 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

with finds from the Byzantine and Umayyad periods.

Tabun 10561 was destroyed and filled with sandy and loose sediment Context 10562, which contained pottery sherds (TZ 100562) from the Roman-Byzantine period. Tabun 10567 was also damaged and filled with sandy and loose sediment Context 10568 yielding pottery sherds (TZ 100556) from the Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine periods.

Another fill layer Context 10629 was recognized in the trough Context 10572 in the southwest corner of the room. This fill of stones and sediment contained pottery sherds (TZ 100662) of Roman-Byzantine date.

Following fill layers of sediment and collapsed walls were found: Context 10506 pottery sherds (TZ 100535, TZ 100555, TZ 100557, TZ 100640, TZ 100648, TZ 100658, TZ 100667) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman, Roman-Byzantine, Byzantine-Early Islamic date, glass sherds (TZ 110695-001–TZ 110695-027) of Roman to Umayyad and Byzantine-Umayyad date, a basalt quern (TZ 110666-001) three basalt rubbing stones (TZ 110727-001, TZ 110737-001, TZ 110849-001), a balance weight (TZ 110709-001), a ballistic stone (TZ 110729-001), a fragment of a limestone mortar (TZ 110733-001), a fragment of a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 110734-001), two fragments of limestone rubbing stones (TZ 110735-001, TZ 110739-001), a fragment of a basalt quern (TZ 110736-001), a limestone hinge stone (TZ 110738-001), four limestone rubbing stones (TZ 110740-001; Fig. 3.70,

TZ 110741-001, TZ 110746-001, TZ 110899-001), a limestone fragment and a basalt fragment of undetermined function (TZ 110747-001, TZ 110916-001), a fragment of a marble tile (TZ 110855-001), small pieces of Hellenistic wall paintings (TZ 110870-001), a basalt mortar (TZ 110897-001), a limestone weight stone (TZ 110917-001), a fragment of a limestone tile (TZ 110918-001), a coin (TZ 110953-001) dated to the fourth or fifth century AD, a small bronze plate (TZ 110957-001), two shells (TZ 110927-001) and animal bones (TZ 110893); Context 10523 pottery sherds (TZ 100537) of Roman-Byzantine date, two limestone rubbing stones (TZ 110667-001, TZ 110668-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110669-001), two limestone objects of undetermined function (TZ 110670-001, TZ 110683-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 110680-001), a basalt quern (TZ 110710-001); Context 10551 was part of Context 10506 and had no finds; Context 10552 pottery sherds (TZ 100566) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine date; Context 10569 on top of the floor around the tabun and cooking pits Contexts 10561, 10563 and 10567 but mixed with fallen stones of the surrounding walls with glass sherds (TZ 110693-001–110693-004), a fragment of a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 110759-001), a basalt pestle (TZ 110761-001), a shell (TZ 110726-001), and bones of sheep/goat (TZ 110753, TZ 110756); Context 11229 pottery sherd (TZ 101378) of Iron Age date, an iron nail (TZ 112184-001), a piece of Hellenistic painted lime plaster (TZ 112237-001), and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 112390-001).



Fig. 3.70 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110740-001. Dimensions: L 10.1, W 6.6, H 3.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K 3

The trough Context 11080 in room K 3 was filled with wall collapse and a fill layer Context 10966 when the building was destroyed (*Fig. 3.63*). This fill layer contained pottery sherds (TZ 101094) of Late Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date as well as an iron nail (TZ 111554-001); Context 10094 without finds.

Similar to rooms K 1 and K 2, thick fill layers with many stones from the collapsed walls were uncovered in room Complex K 3, yielding not only finds from the use of the room during the Stratum 3 a occupational phase, but also older archaeological material built into the walls of the room. As in room Complex K 2, the plaster floor was also broken off during the destruction and the fill layer with finds from the Roman destruction layer was brought to light. The archaeological material is thus very mixed.

The following fill layers and wall collapse could be identified: Context 10555 pottery sherds (TZ 100549, TZ 101135) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10571 pottery sherds (TZ 100578, TZ 100588, TZ 100595, TZ 100607, TZ 100626, TZ 100634, TZ 100642, TZ 100650, TZ 100661, 101136) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 110692-001–TZ 110692-020; *Fig. 3.71–Fig. 3.73*, TZ 111760-001, TZ 111760-002) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, two limestone objects of undetermined function (TZ 110795-001, TZ 110857-001), four limestone rubbing stones (TZ 110797-001, TZ 110802-001, TZ 110829-001, TZ 110831-001),



Fig. 3.71 Rim to neck sherd of glass phial, TZ 110692-001. Dimensions: D opening 3, H 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.72 Foot of glass goblet, TZ 110692-002. Dimensions: D 4.3, H 1.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.73 Rim to wall sherd of glass jug, TZ 110692-003. Dimension: H 2.7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

three ballistic stones (TZ 110827-001, TZ 110830-001, TZ 110856-001), four basalt rubbing stones (TZ 110832-001, TZ 110861-001, TZ 110862-001, TZ 110865-001), a chalk lid (TZ 110842-001), a chlorite spindle whorl (TZ 110843-001), a fragment of a marble floor tile (TZ 110852-001), a flint whet stone (TZ 110860-001), a basalt object of undetermined function (TZ 111644-001), an iron nodule (TZ 111659-001), a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 111670-001), more than 300 small pieces of Hellenistic painted plaster (TZ 110871-001–TZ 110871-003)²⁹, an iron plummet (TZ 110967-001; *Fig. 3.74*), iron nails (TZ 110968-001, TZ 110974-001, TZ 110979-001–TZ 110979-003),

29 For details about this wall plaster cf. Jansen 2022.



Fig. 3.74 Lead plummet, TZ 110967-001. Dimensions: H 6, W 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

a small iron tube (TZ 110977-001), an iron hook (TZ 110978-001), an undetermined iron object (TZ 110838-001, TZ 110838-002), shells (TZ 110929-001, TZ 110816-001), bones from sheep/goat, cattle and pig (TZ 110771, TZ 110887, TZ 110888, TZ 110889, TZ 110895); Context 10717 pottery sherds (TZ 100813, 100824) of Roman-Byzantine and Late Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 111222-001, TZ 111222-002) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, a fragment of a basalt mortar (TZ 111203-001), a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 111207-001), a fragment of a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 111208-001), and animal bones (TZ 111212, TZ 111240); Context 10718 without finds; Context 10719 pottery sherds (TZ 100814, TZ 100815) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 111228-001–TZ 111228-003), a flint flake/tool (TZ 111217-001), animal bones (TZ 111236, TZ 111237, TZ 111242).

Complex K 4

The walls of the large courtyard Complex K 4 were destroyed and the interior filled with wall collapse and clayey and sandy sediments containing the following finds: Context 10056 pottery sherds (TZ 100065, TZ 100074, TZ 100092, TZ 100104) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10059 pottery sherds (TZ 100066, TZ 100075) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman and Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10062 pottery sherds (TZ 100067, TZ 100082) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Ro-



Fig. 3.75 Copper fitting for candelabrum, TZ 110131-001. Dimensions: D 2.6, H 3.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.76 Coin minted c. AD 297, TZ 110312-001. Dimension: D 1.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

man, Roman and Roman-Byzantine date and a glass sherd (TZ 110087-001) of Byzantine-Umayyad date; Context 10068 pottery sherds (TZ 100076) of Bronze/Iron Age, Late Hellenistic-Roman, Late Roman-Byzantine and Late Byzantine-Early Umayyad date, a glass sherd (TZ 110136-001), and a copper fitting of a candelabrum (TZ 110131-001; Fig. 3.75); Context 10223 without finds; a Hasmonean coin (Context 10288, TZ 110311-001) and a *Follis* of Diocletian dated to AD 297 (Context 10287, TZ 110312-001; Fig. 3.76) were found in fill layer Context 10224 together with pottery sherds (TZ 100226, TZ 100231, TZ 100268) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman, Late Roman, and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110228-001, TZ 110330-001, TZ 110330-002) of Hellenistic-Early Roman date, six basalt

rubbing stones (TZ 110343-001, TZ 110351-001, TZ 110353-001, TZ 110372-001, TZ 110373-001, TZ 110376-001); Context 10381 pottery sherds (TZ 100374, TZ 100401) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, two limestone rubbing stones (TZ 110486-001, TZ 110490-001), as well as bones from sheep/goat (TZ 110444). Context 11127 pottery sherds (TZ 101257) of Late Hellenistic-Early Roman, Roman-Early Byzantine, and Roman to Umayyad date; Contexts 10218, 10221 and 10245 were found as a layer of sediment and stones on top of wall 10272 between Complexes K 4 and K 5. Context 10221 contained a pottery sherd (TZ 100253) of Early Roman date, a glass sherd (TZ 110315-001) of Hellenistic-Early Roman date, a flint flake/tool (TZ 110290-001), and bones of sheep/goat (TZ 110282) and Context 10245 pottery sherds (TZ 100241) of Bronze/Iron Age, Iron Age II A/B, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine date, a tessera (TZ 110345-001), and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110348-001).

Complex K 5

The large courtyard Complex K 5 was also filled with sandy sediment and collapsed walls containing following finds: Context 10230 without finds; Context 10281 pottery sherds (TZ 100270) of Late Hellenistic-Early Roman, Roman, and Late-Roman-Byzantine date, as well as fragment of a marble tile (TZ 110357-001); Context 10298 pottery sherds (TZ 100278) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Umayyad date, a glass sherd (TZ 110511-001), a basalt quern (TZ 110454-001), and animal bones (TZ 110258); Context 10379 a pottery sherd (TZ 100364) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10465 a limestone rubbing stone (TZ 110469-001).

Complex K 6

No architectural changes were made in room K 6, but it was also filled with wall collapse and sediments that contained following finds: Context 10269 pottery sherds (TZ 100260) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman, Late Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Umayyad date, glass sherds (TZ 110314-001, TZ 110314-002; Fig. 3.77) of Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine-Umayyad date, a fragment of a marble floor tile (TZ 110337-001), a tessera (TZ 110347-001), and bones of sheep/goat and sheep (TZ 110267); Context 10282 a flint flake/tool (TZ 110504-001).



Fig. 3.77 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 110314-002. Dimensions: D 10, H 2.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K 7

On the stone pavement in courtyard K 7, numerous stones of wall collapse as well as sandy sediments were found with the following finds: Context 10015 pottery sherds (TZ 100013) of Bronze/Iron Age, Iron Age, Late Hellenistic-Roman, and Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10236 and 10243 without finds; Context 10238 pottery sherds (TZ 100235, TZ 100239) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10244 pottery sherds (TZ 100237) of Hellenistic-Roman, Late Roman-Early Byzantine, and Byzantine date; Context 10255, 10260 and 10336 without finds.

Complex K 8

The entrance from room K 8 to K 9 was not intentionally blocked, but filled up with stones and sediment during the destruction. Fill layer Context 10584 was located above the floor level Context 10621, which contained two coins (TZ 110955-001; Fig. 3.78, TZ 110956-001; Fig. 3.79). The first is dated between AD 337 and 340, the second between AD 383 and 393. This provides a *terminus post quem* for the filling of Complex K 8. It can only be seen as a rough hint to dating, as the destruction happened clearly much later. The fill layers in these rooms contained the following finds: Context 10584 pottery sherds (TZ 100624, TZ 100636, TZ 100643, TZ 100651) of Hellenistic-Roman,



Fig. 3.78 Coin minted AD 337–340, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110955-001. Dimension: 1.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.79 Coin minted AD 383–393, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110956-001. Dimension: 1.3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.80 Rim fragment of glass bottle, TZ 111020-002. Dimensions: D open 4.5; H 1.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.81 Coin minted AD 457–474, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112685-001. Dimension: 1.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Roman-Byzantine, and Late Byzantine to Islamic date, glass sherds (TZ 111020-001, TZ 111020-002; Fig. 3.80) of Late Roman to Umayyad date, a fragment of an iron nail (TZ 110969-001) four limestone rubbing stones (TZ 110792-001, TZ 110850-001, TZ 110851-001, TZ 110853-001), probably a basalt lid (TZ 110833-001), three basalt querns (TZ 110834-001, TZ 110835-001, TZ 110848-001), a tessera (TZ 110847-001), an unworked stone object (TZ 110913-001), an iron nodule (TZ 112230-001), and animal bones (TZ 110896); Context 10589 pottery sherds (TZ 100602, TZ 100609) of Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Islamic date; Context 11205 pottery sherds (TZ 101345) of Roman-Byzantine date and a limestone object of undetermined function (TZ 112464-001); Context 11440 pottery sherds (TZ 101613, TZ 101618, TZ 101624, TZ 101630) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 112670-001), a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 112639-001), a basalt quern (TZ 112649-001), a flint rubbing stone (TZ 112653-001), and animal bones (TZ 112746). Most important is the

coin minted during the reign of Leo I between AD 457 and 474 (TZ 112685-001; Fig. 3.81). This gives a *terminus post quem* for the destruction layer of the building, even though this actually happened much later.

Complex K 9

Courtyard K 9, open to the south, was filled with Context 10580 pottery sherds (TZ 100591) of Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 111018-001–TZ 111018-006) of Late Roman to Umayyad and Byzantine-Umayyad date, a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110791-001), and a fragment of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 110801-001).

Complex K 11

Remains of the last occupation phase in room Complex K 11 were found above the floor Context 10399 in its northern part. They consisted of very ashy sediment of a former tabun, but did not contain any finds.

Fill layer Context 10233 was situated in the northwest corner of the room. It contained only one Umayyad pottery sherd (TZ 100236). The fill layer and wall collapse Context 10235 east of wall Context 10206 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100234, TZ 100242) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, and Roman-Byzantine date, a flint flake/tool (TZ 110291-001), and some bones of sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 110276). Another fill layer was found in the southern part of the room containing pottery sherds (TZ 100542, TZ 100546) of Roman-Byzantine date, a basalt lower grinding stone (TZ 110674-001), a fragment of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 110679-001), and a fragment of a basalt weight stone (TZ 110798-001).

Complex K 12

Several fill layers and wall collapse were found in room Complex K 12, yielding the following finds: Context 10247 pottery sherd (TZ 100249) of Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10248 pottery sherds (TZ 100248) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, and sheep/goat and chicken bones (TZ 110280); collapse of wall Context 10333 and Context 10308 without finds; Context 10346 pottery sherds (TZ 100350) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, and Roman-Byzantine date, and bones of sheep, goat, horse/don-

key/mule (TZ 110300); Context 10375 pottery sherds (TZ 100370) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110369-001, TZ 110369-002), an iron nodule (TZ 110364-001), and sheep/goat bones (TZ 110404); Context 10384 pottery sherds (TZ 100362) of Early Roman, Roman and Roman-Byzantine date; Context 10357 without finds.

Complex K 13

Fill layers were also found in Complex K 13 with the following finds: Context 10412 pottery sherds (TZ 100395) of Iron Age II C, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a fragment of a marble tile (TZ 110489-001), and sheep/goat bones (TZ 110424); Context 10426 pottery sherds (TZ 100405, TZ 100408) of Iron Age and Roman-Byzantine date, and a fragment of an iron nail (TZ 112198-001); Context 10428 pottery sherds (TZ 100422) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date.

Pit Context 11381 was located in the northwest corner of the room and was filled with Context 11380, yielding pottery sherds (TZ 101559) from the Roman to Umayyad periods.

Complex K 14

In the center and northern part of the Complex K 14, a fill layer and remains of collapse walls were found, which contained the following finds: Context 10395 pottery sherds (TZ 100379, TZ 100396) of Iron Age II C, Hellenistic-Roman, and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110413-001; *Fig. 3.82*, TZ 110413-002) of Byzantine-Early Islamic date, a fragment of a limestone mortar bowl (TZ 110470-001), a fragment of a basalt bowl (TZ 110475-001), a fragment of a basalt quern (TZ 110477-001), a pumice stone (TZ 110484-001), a limestone weight stone (TZ 110501-001; *Fig. 3.83*); wall collapse Context 11307 without finds; Context 11311 pottery sherds (TZ 101473) of Roman-Byzantine



Fig. 3.82 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 110413-001. Dimensions: D 28, H 1.8 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.83 Limestone loom weight, TZ 110501-001. Dimensions: L 5.5, H 2.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

and Byzantine-Islamic date, and a flint flake/tool (TZ 112533-001).

Another fill layer (Context 10439) was found between Complexes K 14 and K 15 with pottery sherds (TZ 100527) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date.

Complex K 15

Several fill layers and remains of the destroyed walls were also found in courtyard Complex K 15, yielding the following finds: Context 10394 pottery sherds (TZ 100376, TZ 100394) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, three tesserae (TZ 110471-001) and bones of sheep/goat and sheep (TZ 110447, TZ 110451); Context 10433 pottery sherds (TZ 100421, TZ 100429) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 110510-001) of Hellenistic-Early Roman date; Context 10448 pottery sherds (TZ 100411) of Roman-Byzantine date, and bones of sheep/goat (TZ 110439); Context 11129 pottery sherds (TZ 101259) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine to Umayyad date, two tesserae (TZ 111873-001), and a fragment of a basalt quern (TZ 111917-001).

Complex K 16

Stones of the destroyed wall Context 10592 were found in Contexts 10539 and 10540 containing only a shell (TZ 110642-001).

The fill layer Context 10550 inside the room yielded pottery sherds (TZ 100545, TZ 100563) of Iron Age, Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine to Umayyad date, a balance weight (TZ 110706-001; *Fig. 3.84*), a fragment of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 110707-001), two basalt rubbing stones (TZ 110728-001, TZ 110743-001), and animal



Fig. 3.84 Limestone balance weight, TZ 110706-001. Dimensions: D 6.4, H 3.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.85 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110763-001. Dimensions: L 10.3, W 10.1, H 4.9 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

bones (TZ 110716); Context 10573 pottery sherds (TZ 100580) of Hellenistic-Roman, Late Roman-Early Byzantine, Roman-Byzantine and Late Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110701-001), a re-shaped basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110763-001; Fig. 3.85), a fragment of a basalt mortar bowl (TZ 110764-001); Context 10579 pottery sherds (TZ 100590) of Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a glass sherd (TZ 110722-001), a flint flake/tool (TZ 110776-001), and animal bones (TZ 110769).

Complex K 17

Context 10609 comprised the fill layer of Complex K 17 with the following finds: pottery sherds (TZ 100621, TZ 100631, TZ 100657) of Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Late Byzantine to Islamic date and a basalt pestle (TZ 110909-001; Fig 3.86).



Fig. 3.86 Basalt pestle, TZ 110909-001. Dimensions: L 13, W 8.2, H 5.5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex K 18

The layer Context 11312 of small stones running along wall Contexts 10554/10645 seems to be part of this former wall. A fragment of a marble tile (TZ 112445-001) was found between these stones.

Complex K 19

Wall collapse and sediment Context 10360 was found along the walls Contexts 10539 and 10361 yielding pottery sherds (TZ 100366, TZ 100388, TZ 100391, TZ 100403) of Bronze/Iron Age, Hellenistic-Roman, Roman-Byzantine and Islamic date; glass sherds (TZ 110409-001, TZ 110414-001–TZ 110414-003) of Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, a limestone and a basalt rubbing stone (TZ 110392-001, TZ 110481-001); the fill layer Context 10720 was found in the western part of Complex K 19 which contained pottery sherds (TZ 100815, 100826) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Early Islamic date as well as glass sherds (TZ 111221-001, TZ 111221-002) of Roman-Byzantine date.

Complex K 20

A formation of ten stones (Context 10770) was found that had fallen from the destroyed wall. Among these stones were found pottery sherds (TZ 100880) from Roman-Byzantine and Roman to Umayyad periods.

In the courtyard Complex K 20 several fill layers with the following finds could be detected: Context 10773 pottery sherds (TZ 100875) of Iron Age II, Late Roman-Byzantine, Roman-Byzantine, and Byzantine-Umayyad date; Context 10774 pottery sherds (TZ 100882) of Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date; Context 10775 the upper part of a Olynthus mill made from basalt (TZ 111423-001); a pit filling Context 10789 pottery sherds (TZ 100876) of Iron Age II, Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, and bones of sheep/goat (TZ 111297); Context 10799 complete iron nail (TZ 111275-001); Context 11409 pottery sherds (TZ 101589, 101593) of Iron Age II C, Roman-Byzantine, Roman to Umayyad and Byzantine-Early Islamic date, glass sherds (TZ 112356-



Fig. 3.87 Basalt spindle whorl, TZ 112456-001. Dimensions: D 2.8, H 1.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

001–TZ 112356-005) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, a fragment of a marble floor tile (TZ 112364-001), a small basalt ball (TZ 112378-001), a basalt spindle whorl (TZ 112456-001; *Fig. 3.87*); two shells (TZ 112243-001, TZ 112245-001), and animal bones (TZ 112628).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10004	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10008	AW 129	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10009	AW 128	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10012	AV 129	Wall	K 4	✓	–	✓
10013	AV 129	Wall collapse	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10015	AW 129	Wall collapse	K 7	✓	–	–
10016	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10018	AW 128	Fill layer	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10021	AV 129	Wall collapse	K 1	–	–	–
10022	AW 128	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10027	AV 128	Fill layer	K 1	✓	✓	–
10028	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10031	AV 129	Wall	K 1/7	✓	✓	–
10032	AV 129	Pavement	K 7	✓	✓	✓
10033	AW 129	Bedding of pavement	K 7	✓	–	✓
10037	AW 129	Bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10038	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	✓	–
10039	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	–
10041	AW 128	Pavement	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10043	AV 128	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10048	AV 128	Wall	K 1	–	✓	✓
10049	AV 129	Wall collapse	K 1	✓	–	✓
10050	AV 129	Wall collapse	K 1	✓	✓	–
10053	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	–	✓
10054	AV 128	Fill layer	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10055	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	✓	–

10056	AV 128	Fill layer	K 4	✓	–	–
10057	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10058	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10059	AW 128	Wall collapse	K 4	✓	–	–
10061	AV 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10062	AW 128	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 4	✓	✓	–
10063	AW 128	Trough	K 4	–	–	–
10065	AV 129	Wall collapse	K 1	–	–	✓
10066	AV 129	Wall collapse	K 1	–	–	–
10067	AW 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10068	AW 128/129	Fill layer	K 4	✓	✓	–
10073	AV 129	Wall	K 1/7/8	–	–	✓
10074	AW 129	Clay bedding of pavement	K 4	–	✓	–
10075	AW 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10077	AV 129	Wall	K 1/2	–	–	–
10079	AW 129	Pavement	K 4	–	–	–
10080	AV 128	Wall	K 1/2	–	–	–
10082	AV 129	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 1	–	–	–
10088	AV 129	Fill layer	K 1	✓	✓	✓
10091	AX 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10092	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	✓
10094	AV 128/129	Wall collapse	K 1	–	–	–
10204	AW 130	Wall	K 11/12	–	–	–
10206	AW 130	Wall	K 7/11/12	–	–	–
10218	AY 129	Wall collapse	K 4/5	–	–	–
10220	AY 129	Wall	K 5	✓	–	–
10221	AY 129	Wall collapse	K 4/5	✓	✓	✓
10223	AW 130	Wall collapse	K 4	–	–	–
10224	AY 130	Fill layer	K 4/5	✓	✓	✓
10226	AW 130	Bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10227	AW 130	Pavement	K 7	✓	✓	✓
10230	AY 129	Wall collapse	K 5	–	–	–
10231	AW 130	Abutments	K 12	–	–	–
10233	AW 130	Fill layer	K 11	✓	–	–
10235	AV 130	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 11	✓	✓	✓
10236	AV 130	Wall collapse	K 7	–	–	–
10237	AW 130	Pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10238	AW 130	Fill layer	K 7	✓	–	–
10239	AW 130	Bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10240	AY 129	Wall	K 4/5	–	–	–
10243	AW 130	Collapse	K 7	–	–	–
10244	AV 130	Fill layer	K 7	✓	–	–
10245	AY 129	Wall collapse	K 4/5	✓	✓	–

10247	AW 130	Fill layer	K 12	✓	–	–
10248	AW 130	Fill layer	K 12	✓	–	✓
10249	AV 130	Bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10250	AV 130	Bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10255	AW 130	Wall collapse	K 7	–	–	–
10256	AW 130	Floor	K 11	–	–	–
10258	AV 130	Floor	K 12	–	–	–
10260	AV 130	Wall collapse	K 7	–	–	–
10263	AV 130	Bedding of pavement	K 7	–	–	–
10269	AX 130	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 6	✓	✓	–
10270	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	–	✓	–
10272	AY 129	Wall	K 4/5	✓	✓	✓
10278	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	✓	✓	✓
10281	AX 130	Fill layer	K 5	✓	✓	–
10282	AX 130	Wall collapse	K 6	–	✓	–
10284	AX 130	Pavement	K 6	✓	✓	–
10285	AX 130	Wall	K 6/13	–	✓	–
10288	AY 129	Fill layer	K 1	–	✓	–
10291	AX 130	Floor of terracotta tiles	K 6	–	✓	–
10298	AY 130	Fill layer	K 5	✓	✓	✓
10300	AY 130	Wall	K 5	–	–	–
10304	AX 129	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10307	AW 131	Wall	K 11/12	–	–	–
10308	AW 131	Wall collapse	K 12	–	–	–
10313	AX 130	Repair of pavement 10269	K 6	–	–	–
10320	AV 131	Wall	K 11/15	–	–	–
10333	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	–	–	–
10336	AW 131	Fill layer	K 7	–	–	–
10338	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10345	AV 131	Floor	K 12	✓	–	–
10346	AV 130	Fill layer	K 12	✓	–	✓
10352	AW 131	Wall	K 12/13	–	–	–
10354	AW 131	Pavement of baked clay tiles	K 12	–	–	–
10356	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	–	–	–
10357	AW 131	Fill layer	K 12	–	–	–
10359	AX 128	Wall	K 5	✓	✓	–
10360	AX 128	Wall collapse	K 19	✓	✓	–
10361	AX 128	Wall	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10374	AW 131	Bedding of pavement	K 12	–	–	–
10375	AW 131	Fill layer	K 12	✓	✓	✓
10379	AY 128	Wall collapse	K 5	✓	–	–
10381	AX 128/129	Wall collapse	K 4	✓	✓	✓
10382	AX 129	Pavement	K 4	✓	–	✓

10384	AW 131	Fill layer	K 12	✓	–	–
10388	AV 131	Oil press	K 11	–	–	–
10394	AV 131	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 15	✓	–	✓
10395	AW 131	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 14	✓	✓	✓
10402	AX 131	Wall	K 6	✓	–	–
10412	AX 131	Fill layer	K 13	✓	✓	✓
10418	AX 131	Wall	K 13	–	–	–
10419	AW 131	Pisé-lime floor	K 14/15	–	–	–
10423	AY 128	Layer of wall 10442	K 19	✓	✓	✓
10425	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
10426	AX 131	Fill layer	K 13	✓	✓	–
10427	AX 131	Wall	K 13	✓	–	–
10428	AX 131	Wall collapse	K 13	✓	✓	✓
10431	AX 128	Wall	K 19	✓	✓	–
10433	AV 131	Fill layer	K 15	✓	✓	–
10439	AV 131	Fill layer	K 14/15	✓	–	–
10442	AY 128	Wall	K 19	✓	–	–
10448	AV 131	Fill layer	K 15	✓	–	✓
10451	AX 131	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10453	AX 131	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10455	AX 131	Wall	K 13	–	–	–
10465	AY 129/130	Fill layer	K 5	–	✓	–
10466	AY 130	Wall	K 6	✓	–	–
10472	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
10473	AY 130	Wall	K 5/6	–	–	–
10486	AW 131	Wall	K 12/14	✓	–	–
10487	AW 131	Door	K 12/14	–	–	–
10489	AX 129	Wall	K 4	–	–	–
10506	AU 128	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 2	✓	✓	✓
10507	AU 129	Wall	K 2/8	✓	–	–
10511	AU 130	Wall	K 16	✓	✓	✓
10515	AU 130	Fill layer	K 11	✓	✓	–
10523	AU 128	Wall collapse	K 2	–	–	–
10528	AT 128	Wall	K 2/8	✓	✓	–
10533	AV 132	Wall	K 14	✓	✓	✓
10539	AU 130	Wall collapse	K 16	–	–	✓
10540	AU 130	Wall collapse	K 16	–	–	–
10545	AT 129	Wall	K 2/3	✓	✓	–
10547	AW 132	Pavement	K 14	–	–	–
10548	AU 130	Wall	K 16	✓	–	✓
10549	AT 130	Wall	K 17	–	–	–
10550	AU 130	Fill layer	K 16	✓	✓	✓
10551	AU 128	Wall collapse	K 2	–	–	–

10552	AU 128	Wall collapse	K 2	✓	–	–
10555	AT 128	Fill layer	K 3	✓	–	–
10556	AT 128	Door fill	K 2/3	✓	–	–
10561	AU 129	Tabun	K 2	✓	✓	–
10562	AU 129	Fill of tabun	K 2	✓	–	–
10563	AU 129	Cooking pit	K 2	✓	✓	–
10564	AU 129	Fill of Cooking pit	K 2	✓	–	–
10567	AU 129	Cooking pit	K 2	–	–	–
10568	AU 129	Fill of tabun	K 2	✓	–	–
10569	AU 129	Fill layer	K 2	–	✓	✓
10570	AT 131	Wall	K 16/17/18	–	✓	–
10571	AT 128	Wall collapse	K 3	✓	✓	✓
10573	AU 130	Fill layer	K 16	✓	✓	✓
10575	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	✓	–	✓
10579	AU 130	Fill layer	K 16	✓	✓	✓
10580	AT 129	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 2	✓	✓	–
10582	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
10584	AU 129	Fill layer	K 8	✓	✓	✓
10585	AU 129	Floor	K 17	✓	✓	–
10586	AU 131	Wall	K 17/18	✓	✓	✓
10589	AU 130	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 8	✓	–	–
10591	AT 128	Fill layer	K 2/3	✓	✓	–
10592	AT 130	Wall	K 16/17	✓	✓	–
10593	AU 130	Wall	K 8	✓	–	–
10597	AU 129	Wall	K 8/9	✓	✓	–
10601	AU 130	Pisé floor	K 16	✓	–	✓
10608	AU 130	Pisé floor	K 16	✓	✓	✓
10609	AT 130	Fill layer	K 17	✓	✓	–
10615	AT 128	Pavement	K 3	–	–	–
10621	AU 129	Bedding for pavement	K 8	✓	✓	✓
10626	AU 131	Entrance blocking	K 11/15	✓	✓	–
10629	AU 128	Fill of trough	K 2	✓	–	–
10631	AT 130	Floor	K 17	✓	✓	✓
10640	AU 129	Pisé floor	K 2	–	–	–
10645	AT 132	Wall	K 18	✓	–	–
10685	AX 132	Wall	K 14	✓	–	–
10714	AS 128	Floor	K 3	–	–	–
10715	AS 128	Wall	K 3/9	✓	–	✓
10716	AS 128	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
10717	AS 128	Wall collapse	K 3	✓	✓	✓
10718	AS 128	Wall collapse	K 3	–	–	–
10719	AS 128	Wall collapse	K 3	✓	✓	✓
10720	AX 127	Fill layer	K 19	✓	✓	–

10728	AW 128	Wall	K 21	–	–	–
10729	AX 127	Wall	K 19	✓	–	–
10732	AX 127	Wall	K 19/20	✓	✓	✓
10736	AX 127	Wall	K 20	–	–	–
10754	AX 126	Fill layer	K 20	✓	✓	✓
10770	AX 127	Wall collapse	K 20	✓	–	–
10773	AX 126	Fill layer	K 20	✓	–	–
10774	AX 126	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 20	✓	–	–
10775	AX 126	Find	K 20	–	✓	–
10777	AS 131	Wall	K 18	–	–	–
10789	AX 126	Pit filling	K 20	✓	–	✓
10790	AS 131	Wall	K 18/19	–	–	–
10791	AS 131	Pavement	K 17	–	–	–
10794	AX 126	Pisé floor	K 19/20	✓	✓	–
10799	AX 127	Fill layer	K 20	–	✓	–
10818	AS 131	Wall	K 18	–	–	–
10929	AU 127	Wall	K 2	✓	✓	✓
10930	AT 127	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
10945	AY 127	Wall	K 19/20	✓	–	–
10966	AT 127	Fill of trough	K 3	✓	✓	–
10997	AY 127	Wall	K 19/20	–	–	–
11007	AT 127	Wall	K 3	✓	✓	✓
11026	AY 127	Wall	K 19	–	–	–
11032	AT 128	Pisé floor	K 3	–	–	–
11044	AT 128	Pavement	K 3	–	–	–
11052	AT 130	Wall	K 17	✓	✓	–
11076	AT 128	Wall	K 15	–	–	–
11085	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	✓	✓	✓
11104	AV 132	Wall collapse	K 15	✓	✓	✓
11113	AV 128	Wall	K 1	✓	–	–
11118	AW 132	Pisé floor	K 14	–	✓	–
11119	AW 132	Pavement	K 14	✓	✓	–
11121	AV 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
11127	AX 129	Wall collapse	K 4	✓	–	–
11129	AV 132	Fill layer	K 15	✓	✓	–
11130	AV 132	Pavement	K 15	–	–	–
11132	AW 132	Bedding for pavement	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11140	AW 132	Wall	K 14/15	–	–	–
11141	AX 129	Lime screed	K 4	–	–	–
11144	AV 132	Wall	K 15	✓	–	✓
11159	AV 132	Wall	K 15	✓	–	✓
11179	AT 127	Trough	K 3	–	–	–
11180	AT 127	Trough	K 3	–	–	–

11201	AV 131	Wall	K 11/15	✓	–	–
11204	AV 129	Wall	K 7/8	–	–	–
11205	AV 129	Fill layer	K 8	✓	✓	–
11229	AU 128	Fill layer	K 2	✓	✓	–
11248	AX 131	Wall	K 13/14	–	–	–
11291	AX 132	Pavement	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11291	AX 132	Pavement	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11298	AX 132	Wall	K 14	–	✓	–
11305	AX 132	Fill layer	K 14	✓	✓	✓
11307	AX 132	Wall collapse	K 14	–	–	–
11311	AX 132	Fill layer	K 14	–	–	–
11312	AT 132	Wall collapse	K 18	–	✓	–
11380	AX 132	Pit fill	K 13	✓	–	–
11381	AX 132	Pit	K 13	–	–	–
11390	AT 132	Wall	K 18	✓	✓	–
11409	AW/AX 126	Wall collapse/fill layer	K 20	✓	✓	✓
11415	AX 130	Wall	K 6	–	–	–
11418	AX 131	Door fill	K 13	✓	–	–
11440	AU 130	Fill layer	K 8	✓	✓	✓
11446	AU 129	Wall	K 2	–	–	–
11453	AV 130	Wall	K 11/15	–	–	–

Tab. 3.24 Contexts of Complex K in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex M

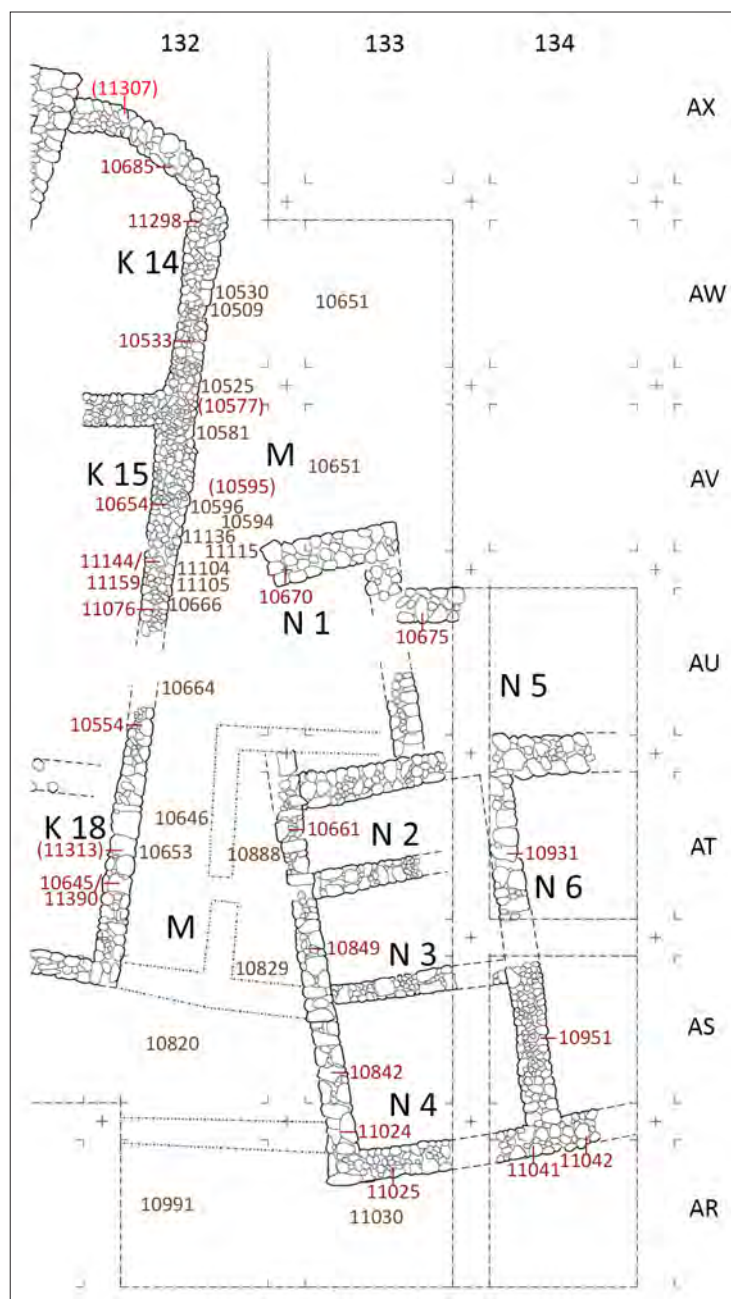


Fig. 3.88 Plan of Complex M in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Most of the fill layers in Complex M have already been accumulated in Stratum 3 b or even in Stratum 4 (Fig. 3.88)³⁰.

East of Complex K 14, a later fill layer Context 10509 was excavated. It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100503) of Roman-Byzantine and Mamluk date as well as a flint hammer stone (TZ 110606-001).

To the east of wall Context 10533, wall collapse and accumulated sediments Context 10525 were found mixed with pottery sherds (TZ 100534,

30 The finds of the fill layers, which have already accumulated in Stratum 3 b are listed in Chap. 3.2.2. *Complex M*.

TZ 100571) of Late Hellenistic-Roman, Roman and Roman-Byzantine date, glass sherds (TZ 110615-

001, TZ 110615-002), and bones of sheep/goat and cattle (TZ 110754).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10509	AW 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	–
10525	AV 132	Wall collapse/fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10581	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10594	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10646	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	–	–
10653	AT 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10664	AU 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10820	AS 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10829	AS 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
10991	AR 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	–
11030	AR 133	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓
11105	AV 132	Fill layer	M	–	–	–
11115	AV 132	Fill layer	M	–	✓	–
11136	AV 132	Fill layer	M	✓	✓	✓

Tab. 3.25 Contexts of Complex M in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex N

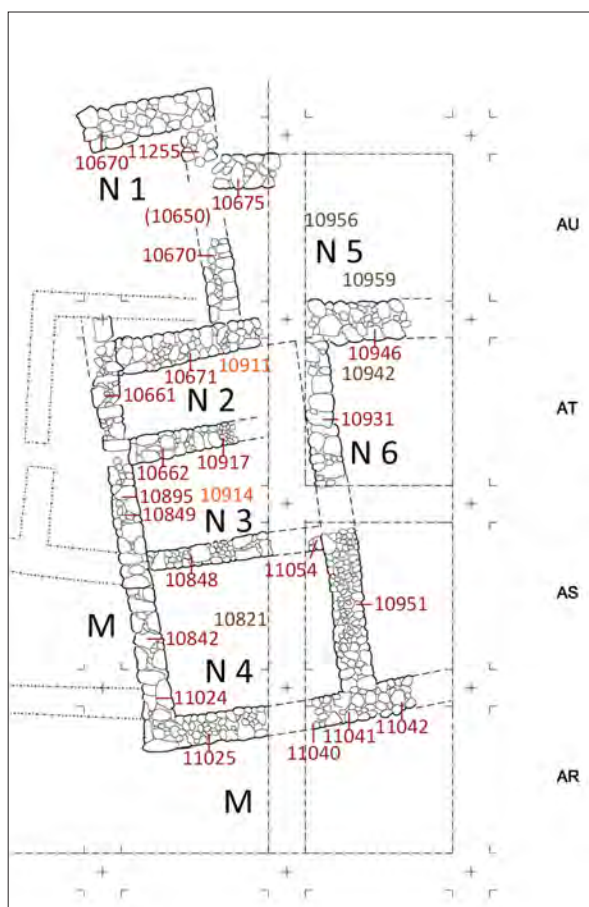


Fig. 3.89 Plan of Complex N in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex N was not changed in Stratum 3 a (Fig. 3.89). Only some wall collapse were recognized, and the fill layers continued to accumulate³¹.

Complex N 1

A wall collapse (Context 10650) was found between Complex N 1 and N 5 immediately west of Contexts 10670/11225 (Fig. 3.89). It contained pottery sherds (TZ 100692) of Roman-Byzantine date and a shell (TZ 110952-001).

31 The finds of the fill layers which have already accumulated in Stratum 3 b are listed in Chap. 3.2.2. *Complex N*.

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10650	AU 133	Wall collapse	N 1/5	✓	–	✓
10661	AT 133	Wall	N 1/2/3	✓	✓	✓
10662	AT 133	Wall	N 2/3	✓	–	–
10670	AU 133	Wall	N 1	–	✓	–
10671	AT 133	Wall	N 1/2	✓	–	–
10675	AU 133	Wall	N 1/5	–	–	–
10820	AS 132	Fill layer	N 3	✓	✓	✓
10821	AS 133	Fill layer	N 4	✓	✓	✓
10842	AS 133	Wall	N 4	✓	–	✓
10848	AS 133	Wall	N 3/4	✓	✓	✓
10849	AS 133	Wall	N 3	–	–	–
10895	AT 133	Wall	N 3	–	–	–
10911	AT 133	Pisé floor/fill layer	N 2	✓	✓	–
10914	AT 133	Pisé floor/fill layer	N 3	✓	✓	✓
10917	AT 133	Wall	N 2/3	–	–	–
10931	AT 134	Wall	N2/3/6	✓	✓	–
10942	AT 134	Fill layer	N 6	✓	✓	✓
10946	AU 134	Wall	N 5/6	✓	–	✓
10951	AS 134	Wall	N 4/6	✓	–	–
10956	AU 134	Fill layer	N 5	✓	✓	–
10959	AU 134	Fill layer	N 5	✓	✓	–
11024	AR 133	Wall	N 4	–	–	–
11025	AR 133	Wall	N 4	✓	–	–
11040	AR 134	Wall	N 4	–	–	–
11041	AR 134	Wall	N 4/6	–	–	–
11042	AR 134	Wall	N 6	–	–	–
11054	AS 134	Wall	N 3/4	–	–	–
11255	AU 133	Wall	N 1	–	–	–

Tab. 3.26 Contexts of Complex N in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
10859	AU 127	Buttress	O 1	✓	–	–
10862	AT 126	Fill layer	O 1	✓	✓	–
10886	AU 127	Wall	O 1	✓	✓	✓
10887	AU 127	Wall	O 1	–	✓	–
10893	AT 127	Wall	O 1	–	–	✓
10912	AU 126	Fill layer	O 1	✓	–	✓
10913	AU 126	Fill layer	O 1	✓	✓	–
10918	AT 126	Fill layer	O 1	✓	–	–
10924	AU 127	Trough	O 1	–	–	–
10925	AU 127	Fill of trough	O 1	✓	✓	–
10934	AU 126	Pisé floor	O 1	–	–	–
10935	AT 126	Pisé floor	O 1	✓	✓	✓
10936	AU 127	Pisé floor	O 1	–	–	–
10937	AT 127	Pisé floor	O 1	–	–	–
10864	AT 126	Wall	O 1/2	✓	✓	–
10865	AT 126	Wall	O 1/3	✓	–	–
10885	AU 126	Wall	O 1/3	✓	–	–
10923	AU 126	Threshold	O 1/3	–	–	–
10860	AU 126	Wall	O 2	✓	✓	✓
10905	AS 126	Wall	O 2	–	–	–
10971	AT 126	Fill layer	O 2	✓	✓	✓
10972	AT 126	Pit bezel	O 2	–	✓	–
10984	AT 126	Pisé floor	O 2	✓	✓	✓
11208	AS 126	Fill in trough	O 2	✓	✓	✓
11209	AS 126	Trough	O 2	–	–	–
11223	AS 126	Trough	O 2	–	–	–
11275	AT 126	Wall	O 2/3	–	–	–
10866	AT 126	Wall	O 2/4	–	–	–
10863	AU 126	Fill layer	O 3	✓	–	–
10867	AU 126	Fill layer	O 3	✓	✓	–
10880	AU 126	Wall	O 3	–	–	–
10922	AU 126	Pisé floor	O 3	✓	✓	–
11004	AU 126	Wall	O 3	✓	–	–
10987	AT 126	Fill layer	O 4	✓	–	–

Tab. 3.27 Contexts of Complex O in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.2.6. Stratum 3 a in Area III

3.2.6.1. Introduction

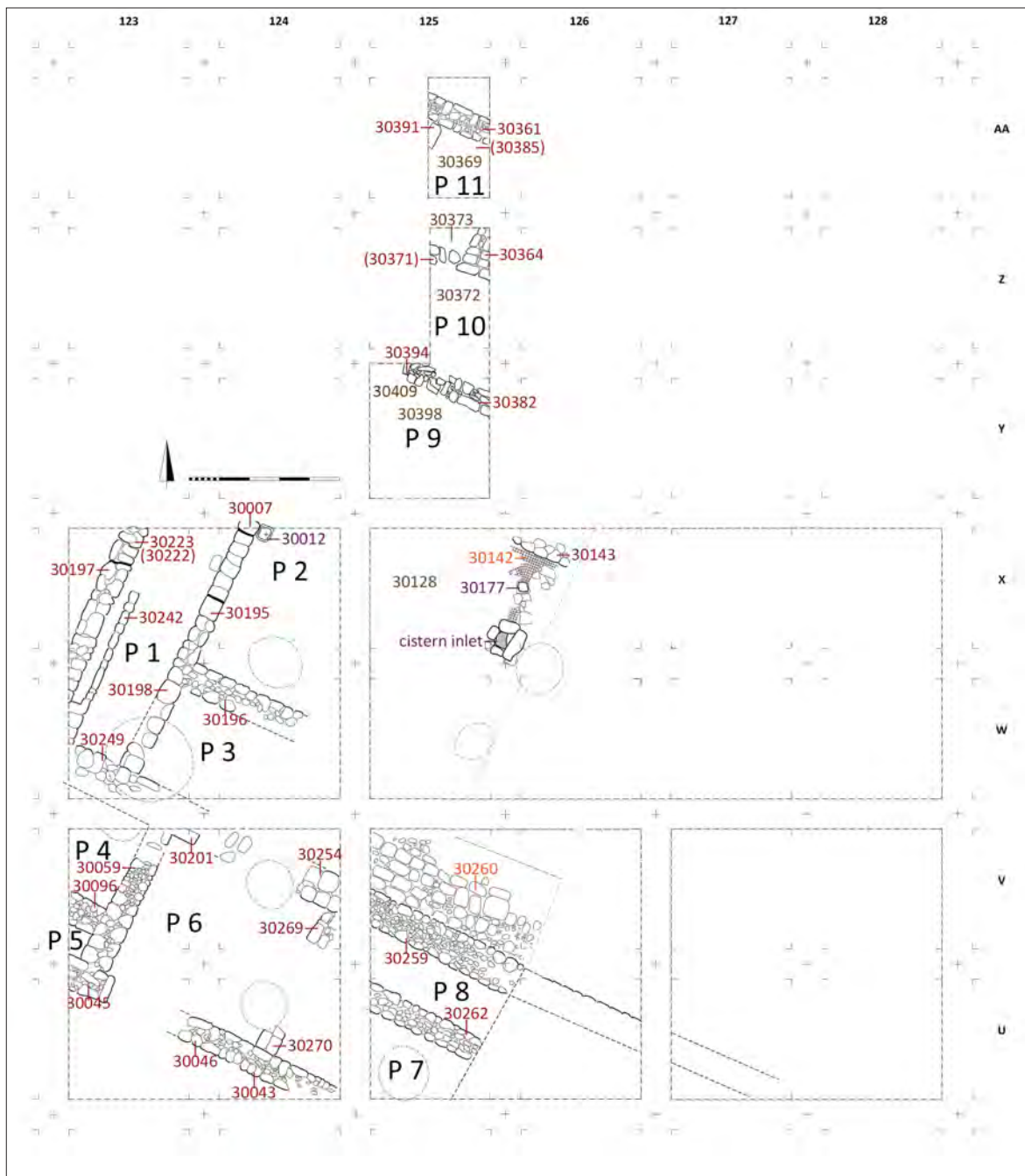


Fig. 3.91 Plan of Complex P in Area III in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Only few changes could be detected in the building in Area III during Stratum 3 a (*Fig. 3.91*).

In contrast to the buildings in Areas I and II, the building complex in Area III was reconstructed after its destruction in the eighth century AD, at latest in the Mamluk period. It seems that the destruction layer from the Umayyad period was removed before the new building was erected, as the fill layers contained mainly pottery sherds from the Mamluk period and came from the destruction of the Mamluk period houses and installations.

3.2.6.2. Building Description

Complex P

The ground-plan of the building in Complex P remained essentially unchanged in Stratum 3 a (*Fig. 3.91*). The complex was probably destroyed in the middle of the eighth century AD. Some walls still stood up to the present height, others were completely demolished down to the floor level.

Complexes P 1, P 3

The ground-plan of rooms Complexes P 1 and P 3 was preserved as in Stratum 3 b and no new floors or installations could be identified (*Fig. 3.91*).

The wall collapse Context 30222 of wall 30223 yielded pottery sherds (TZ 30148) of Roman-Byzantine, Byzantine-Umayyad, and Mamluk date, a glass sherd of a window pane (TZ 310517-001; *Fig. 3.92*) of Byzantine-Umayyad date, 28 tesserae (TZ 310391), and bones of cattle, goat and camel (TZ 310459).



Fig. 3.92 Sherd of window pane, TZ 310517-001. Dimension: L 7 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex P 2

The ground-plan of the courtyard Complex P 2 in Stratum 3 a was not altered (*Fig. 3.91*). The channel and the stilling basin Context 30177 were probably still in use. They were probably not destroyed until the mid-eighth century AD.

Destruction debris Context 30128 could be recognized in courtyard P 2, containing pottery sherds (TZ 300076, TZ 300086, TZ 300119) of mainly Roman-Byzantine and Byzantine-Umayyad date mixed with some Mamluk sherds, glass sherds (TZ 310500-001–TZ 310500-008; *Fig. 3.93* and *Fig. 3.94*) of Byzantine to Umayyad date, a fragment of a marble chancel screen (TZ 310107-001; *Fig. 3.95*), a fragment of a marble floor tile (TZ 310108-001), tesserae (TZ 310192, TZ 310353), a limestone floor tile (TZ 310296-001), and some animal bones (TZ 310227).



Fig. 3.93 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 310500-004. Dimension: H 2.1 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.94 Foot of glass vessel, TZ 310500-006. Dimension: D 5 (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Fig. 3.95 Fragment of marble chancel screen, TZ 310107-001. Dimensions: L 11, W 8, Th 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Complex P 4 to P 8

The southern part of Complex P 4 to P 8 remained unchanged and no fill layers or destruction debris could be recognized (*Fig. 3.91*). At the latest in the Mamluk period, wall Context 30259 and 30266 were completely demolished. The spaces in between and also the outer wall Context 30043 were filled in and the entire area was used as a paved courtyard.

Complex P 9

The room north to the courtyard P 2 changed as the walls Contexts 30419 and 30411 were removed and the area was covered with a fill layer Context 30398 (*Fig. 3.91*), which contained pottery sherds (TZ 300222) of Byzantine-Umayyad and Umayyad-Mamluk date, a glass sherd (TZ 310635-001), hundreds of tesserae (TZ 310537), and few animal bones (TZ 310673).

In Context 30409, a burnt wooden beam was found in the northwest corner of the room, probably from the destroyed roof.

Complex P 10

The wall collapse above wall Context 30382 was designated Context 30371 which contained no finds (*Fig. 3.91*).

Complex P 11

In room complex P 11 (*Fig. 3.91*), stones from collapsed walls Context 30385 were found without finds and a fill layer Context 30369 that contained pottery sherds (TZ 300220) of Byzantine to Islamic date, about 200 tesserae (TZ 310567), and few animal bones (TZ 310666).

Context	Square	Description/Interpretation	Complex	Artefacts		Ecofacts
				Pottery	Others	
30007	X 124	Threshold and reveal	P 1/2	–	–	–
30012	X 124	Stilling basin	P 2	–	–	.
30043	U 124	Wall	P 5	–	–	–
30045	U 123	Wall	P 4/5	–	–	–
30046	U 124	Wall	P 5	–	–	–
30059	V 123	Wall	P 3/4	–	–	–
30096	V 123	Wall	P 3/4	–	–	–
30128	X 125	Fill layer	P 2	✓	✓	✓
30142	X 126	Floor of stone slabs and tesserae	P 2	–	✓	–
30143	X 126	Wall	P 2	–	–	–
30177	X 126	Stilling basin	P 2	–	–	–
30195	X 124	Wall and reveal	P 1/2	–	–	–
30196	W 124	Wall	P 2/3	–	–	–
30197	W 123	Blocking of entrance	P 1	–	–	–
30198	W 123	Wall	P 1/3	–	–	–
30201	V 123	Wall with reveal	P 3/6	–	–	–
30222	X 123	Wall collapse	P 1	✓	✓	✓
30223	X 123	Wall and reveal	P 1	–	–	–
30242	X 123	Wall	P 1	–	–	–
30249	W 123	Wall	P 1/3/4	✓	–	✓
30254	V 124	Wall	P 3/6	–	–	–
30259	V 125	Wall	P 4/5/6	–	–	–
30260	V 125	Flagstone pavement	P 3	–	–	–
30262	V 126	Wall	P 7/8	–	–	–
30269	V 124	Abutment	P 6/8	–	–	–
30270	U 124	Abutment	P 6/7	–	–	–
30361	AA 125	Wall	P 11	–	–	–
30364	Z 125	Wall and reveal	P 10/11	–	–	–
30369	AA 125	Fill layer	P 11	✓	✓	✓
30372	Z 125	Fill layer	P 10	–	✓	–
30373	Z 125	Fill layer	P 11	–	–	–
30382	Z 125	Wall and reveal	P 9/10	✓	✓	✓
30385	AA 125	Wall collapse	P 11	–	–	–
30391	AA 125	Wall	P 11	–	–	–
30394	Y 125	Wall	P 9/10	–	–	–
30398	Y 125	Fill layer	P 9	✓	✓	✓
30409	Y 125	Wooden beam	P 9	–	–	✓

Tab. 3.28 Contexts of Complex P in Area III in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.3. Finds from Stratum 3

3.3.1. Early Islamic and Umayyad Pottery Vessels

3.3.1.1. Introduction

The analysis of the Early Islamic and Umayyad pottery from Tall Zirā'a was undertaken by F. Kenkel. Since this was not the main focus of her work, which dealt with the pottery of the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods from Tall Zirā'a³², she did not carry out a detailed analysis of the Islamic pottery. Nevertheless, she showed some general trends in the development of the pottery from the Byzantine to the Umayyad period.

In general, it can be stated that the number of diagnostic sherds from Tall Zirā'a, which can be attributed to the transition from the Byzantine to the Umayyad period, increased significantly and was higher in Area II than in Area I³³.

3.3.1.2. Analysis

Table Ware

Drinking vessels were extremely rare, as they had been already in the Byzantine period³⁴. No plates were used, and bowls were also rare. Imitations of imported pottery were not found. All in all, the number of diagnostic sherds of table ware increased slightly from the Roman-Byzantine to the Byzantine-Islamic period³⁵.

Cooking Vessels

Baking trays and pans were not in use. Cooking pots and cooking jars were rare, but casseroles were present in greater numbers, more in Area II than in Area I³⁶. They were used with lids, as shown by the large number of them and, again, more in Area II than in Area I.

In general, the number of diagnostic sherds of cooking vessels of the Late Byzantine-Early Islamic period is very small compared to the former periods³⁷.

Everyday Vessels

In general, the number of everyday vessels was very small³⁸. Larger bowls, kraters, mortaria, sieves and stands were not found at all³⁹. Instead, basins were usually used. Amphorae were also found in some number, which was again higher in Area II than in Area I. Few pithoi and jugs were also in use.

Lamps

Only one lamp fragment could be assigned to the Late Byzantine-Umayyad period⁴⁰. This shows the trend that had already begun in the Byzantine period to change the material for lamps from ceramic to glass.

3.3.1.3. Imports

The Cypriote Red Slip Ware—CRSW4, CRSW5, CRSW6—was in use from the mid of the sixth to the mid-seventh century AD. It was found in Area I (CRSW4: TZ 001035-002) and in Area II (CRSW6: TZ 100818-002, TZ 101150-005, TZ 101352-014, TZ 101352-014). The LRCW5.2 can be dated from the late sixth to early seventh century AD (TZ 300089-002) and was found in Area II.

3.3.1.4. Conclusion

From the Byzantine to the Byzantine-Umayyad period, the number of table ware increased, but special

32 Kenkel 2012; Kenkel 2020.

33 Kenkel 2012, Abb. 53. 54.

34 Kenkel 2012, Abb. 33.

35 Kenkel 2012, Abb. 34.

36 Kenkel 2012, Abb. 35.

37 Kenkel 2012, Abb. 36.

38 Kenkel 2012, Abb. 38.

39 Kenkel 2012, Abb. 37.

40 Kenkel 2012, Abb. 45. 46.

types like drinking vessels, bowls and plates were extremely rare. Ceramic drinking vessels were already replaced by glass vessels during the Byzantine period. A similar trend can be observed in the use of glass lamps instead of ceramic ones.

The predominant cooking vessel was the casserole, which often had a lid. Everyday vessels were extremely rare. For storage, amphorae and pithoi were common. Few pottery imports were found.

Regarding the distribution of pottery types in Area I and II, it can be recognized that significantly more sherds were found in Area II than in Area I. Other finds like metal and glass objects also indicated that Area I was preferably used for living and Area II for food production and storage.

In Area III, ceramic finds were only excavated in the northern side rooms and show that foodstuff were also processed, although the main building served as a church.

3.3.2. Glass Finds: Stratum 3

3.3.2.1. Introduction

The description and classification of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, and Islamic glass finds at Tall Zirā'a was undertaken by S. Hoss and published in a chapter of the final reports of the Gadara Region Project⁴¹. The entry 'Group' in the following catalogue refers to the groups established by S. Hoss.

3.3.2.2. Analysis

According to S. Hoss, following groups of glass vessels were used during the Early Islamic and Umayyad periods⁴². These are the bowls of groups 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 23, the beakers of groups 28–30, the goblets of groups 37–42, the two lamp groups 43 and 44, the groups of bottles 45–47 and 49–51, and the twin phials of group 65. The bracelets of group 73 were widely used during this period, while those of group 72 fell into disuse. Window pane groups

74 and 75 continued to be used. None of these groups belong exclusively to this period, but their production started in the Byzantine period or even earlier (*Tab. 3.29* and *Tab. 3.30*).

240 glass objects were exclusively found in Stratum 3, of which 61 were found in Area I, 176 in Area II, and three in Area III, indicating that most of the glass finds in Stratum 3 came to light in Area II. 51 of these glass fragments were used in the Early Islamic and Umayyad period.

Since the assemblages from the Byzantine, the Early Islamic, and Umayyad periods are difficult to distinguish from each other, it is difficult to determine if there are changes in the daily use of the vessels. For the time being, no changes can be detected in the Tall Zirā'a glass collection⁴³.

The differences noted by D. Keller between the glass assemblages from northern and southern Cis- and Transjordan cannot be established with certainty because of the small number of finds in the material from Tall Zirā'a⁴⁴.

Group	Dating	Strata	Area I	Area II	Area III	MNE
7. Bowls: Rounded rim on tapering conical wall	Late Roman to Umayyad	10, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 0	4	5	2	11
10. Bowls: Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall	Early Roman to Umayyad	7, 6, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	1	6	2	9
11. Bowls: Rounded everted rim on convex wall	Byzantine to Umayyad	7, 6, 5, 4, 3	2	4	1	7
13. Bowls: Incurved rounded rim on straight wall	Late Byzantine to Umayyad	6, 3, 0	2	1	0	3
14. Bowls: Outfolded rim on straight wall	Early Roman to Umayyad	5, 4, 3, 0	1	7	0	8
18. Long outfolded rim on tapering wall	Byzantine to Umayyad	5, 4, 3, 0	1	6	1	8
23. Bowls: Infolded rim on straight or slightly tapering wall	Late Byzantine to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	2	7	1	10
28. Beakers: Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall	Early Roman to Umayyad 1st to 8th century	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	8	35	8	51
29. Beakers: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall	Early Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	3	14	0	17

41 Hoss 2020a, 393–431.

42 Hoss 2020a, 270 f.

43 Hoss 2020a, 271.

44 Hoss 2020a, 271.

30. Beakers: Everted, rounded rim on conical wall	Early Roman to Umayyad 1st to 8th century mainly 4th century	5, 4, 3, 1	0	3	1	4
37. Goblets:	Late Roman to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	2	11	1	14
38. Goblets:	Late Roman to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	4, 3, 1	0	4	1	5
39. Goblets:	Late Roman to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	4, 3, 1, 0	1	1	1	3
40. Goblets:	Late Roman to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	5, 4, 2, 1	0	1	1	2
41. Goblets:	Late Roman to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1	4	3	3	10
42. Goblets:	Late Roman to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	14, 8, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	18	64	4	86
43. Lamp	Byzantine to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2	1	3	1	5
44. Lamp	Byzantine to Umayyad	7, 6, 4, 2, 1, 0	0	3	4	7
45. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls	Late Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	1	11	3	15
46. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)	Late Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	4	10	3	17
47. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (wide angle, funnel-shaped)	Late Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3	0	5	0	5
49. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Infolded rim on straight wall	Late Roman to Umayyad	7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	0	4	2	6
50. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)	Late Roman to Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	8	23	1	32
51. Bottles, Flasks, Jugs: Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)	Late Roman to Early Umayyad	6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	3	13	0	16
65. Twin phials with opposed handles	Byzantine to Umayyad 4th to 7th century	10, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0	3	8	3	14
Sum			69	1	1	3

Tab. 3.29 Glass object groups, dating of groups, distribution in strata and maximum number of examples (MNE) on Tall Zīrā'a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. no.	Stratum	Area	Square	Complex	Context	Group	Function	Dating of Group
TZ 002320-002	3 a.b	I	AO 119	C 2	532	51	bottle	Late Roman to Early Umayyad
TZ 002320-003	3 a.b	I	AO 119	C 2	532	51	bottle	Late Roman to Early Umayyad
TZ 007551-002	3 a	I	AN 118/119	D 2	1374	41	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 007802-001	3 a	I	AO 118/119	C 2	1605	46	flask	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 007887-001	3 a.b	I	AG 115	D 14	1659	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 008753-001	3 a.b	I	AI 117	D 10	2067	14	bowl	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 009457-001	3 a	I	AF/AG 115	D 14	2517	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 013884-001	3 a.b	I	AR 121	G 1	3942	42	goblet	Byzantine to Umayyad
TZ 110014-001	3 a.b	II	AW 128	J 3	10010	29	beaker	Roman to Umayyad
TZ 110087-001	3 a	II	AW 128	K 4	10062	42	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 110091-001	3 a	II	AV 128	K 1	10043	45	bottle	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 110140-001	3 a	II	AV 128	K 1	10054	37	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 110184-002	3 a	II	AV 129	K 1	10088	49	bottle/flask	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 110314-002	3 a	II	AX 130	K 6	10269	11	bowl	Byzantine to Umayyad
TZ 110413-001	3 a	II	AW 131	K 14	10395	23	bowl	Late Byzantine to Umayyad
TZ 110692-001	3 a	II	AT 128	K 3	10571	51	bottle	Late Roman to Early Umayyad
TZ 110692-002	3 a	II	AT 128	K 3	10571	42	goblet	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 110695-003	3 a	II	AU 128	K 2	10506	29	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 110695-004	3 a	II	AU 128	K 2	10506	51	bottle/flask	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111018-001	3 a	II	AT 129	K 9	10580	50	bottle/flask	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111018-006	3 a	II	AT 129	K 9	10580	42	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111020-002	3 a	II	AU 129	K 8	10584	45	bottle	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-003	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	51	bottle	Late Roman to Early Umayyad
TZ 111224-004	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad

TZ 111224-006	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	37	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-007	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	43	lamp	Byzantine to Umayyad
TZ 111224-008	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	37	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-009	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	42	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-011	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-013	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	13	bowl	Late Byzantine to Umayyad
TZ 111224-016	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-017	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-018	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-019	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	45	bottle	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-020	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-021	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	18	bowl	Byzantine to Umayyad
TZ 111224-024	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	47	bottle/flask	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-025	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	42	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111224-026	3 a	II	AS 129	J 1	10724	42	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111229-001	3 a	II	AW 126	J 3	10722	45	bottle	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111229-002	3 a	II	AW 126	J 3	10722	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111233-001	3 a.b	II	AX 126	K 20	10737	50	bottle/flask	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111471-001	3 a	II	AT 126	O 1	10862	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 111778-004	3 a.b	II	AS 126	J 2	10900	65	twin phial	Byzantine to Umayyad
TZ 111778-005	3 a.b	II	AS 126	J 2	10900	28	beaker	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 112287-001	3 a.b	II	AU 126	O 2	10860	65	twin phial	Byzantine to Umayyad
TZ 112288-002	3 a.b	II	AT 126	O 1	10864	41	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 112289-001	3 a	II	AU 127	O 1	10886	51	bottle	Late Roman to Early Umayyad

TZ 112292-001	3 a.b	II	AT 126	O 1	10935	42	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 112295-001	3 b	II	AT 126	O 2	10984	42	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 112307-001	3 b	II	AS 126	O 2	11208	14	bowl	Early Roman to Umayyad
TZ 112356-001	3 a	II	AX 126	K 20	11409	42	goblet	Late Roman to Umayyad
TZ 310496-004	3 b	III	W 125	P 2	30118	41	goblet	Byzantine to Umayyad
TZ 310496-009	3 b	III	W 125	P 2	30118	44	lamp	Byzantine to Umayyad
TZ 310500-004	3 a	III	X 125	P 2	30128	38	goblet	Byzantine to Umayyad

Tab. 3.30 Glass finds belonging to groups used in the Early Islamic and Umayyad periods from Stratum 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

At Tall Zirā‘a, 17 fragments of window panes made of glass were found. They can all be dated to the Byzantine or Umayyad period. One specimen was

found in the destruction layer of Stratum 3 a in Area III (Tab. 3.31).

Inv. no.	Stratum	Area	Square	Complex	Context	Group	Function	Dating of Group
TZ 310517-001	3 a	III	X 123	P 1	30222	74	window pane	Byzantine to Early Umayyad

Tab. 3.31 Fragment of window pane from Stratum 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

A fragment of a bracelet was found in a fill layer of courtyard P 2 in Stratum 3 b. Together with the frag-

ment of a bone hairpin, these are the only personal ornaments found in Area III.

Inv. no.	Stratum	Area	Square	Complex	Context	Group	Function	Dating of Group
TZ 310523-001	3 b	III	W 125	P 2	30118	72	bracelet	Late Roman to Byzantine

Tab. 3.32 Fragment of glass bracelet from Stratum 3 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.3.2.3. Catalogue of Glass Finds: Stratum 3

The following catalogue records diagnostic sherds, *i.e.*, rims, bases, and sherds with decoration, as well as window panes, that belong to groups used during the Byzantine-Umayyad or Umayyad period. All wall sherds found in Stratum 3 but not precisely identified are listed in the appendices of Stratum 3.

Vessels and Lamps

TZ 002320-002

Area I; Square AO 119; Complex C 2; Context 532
Description: Infolded bottle rim on tapering wall
Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Late Roman to Early Umayyad
Dimensions: D open 4.5; L 2.3; H 2.1
Color: Transparent very pale green, inclusions, slight white iridescence
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 312 Pl. 2.21 no. 6.

TZ 002320-003

Area I; Square AO 119; Complex C 2; Context 532
Description: Infolded bottle rim on tapering wall
Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Late Roman to Early Umayyad
Dimensions: D open 4.5; L 2.7; H 1.6
Color: Transparent very pale blue, slight white iridescence
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 312 Pl. 2.21 no. 7.

TZ 007551-002

Area I; Square AN 118/119; Complex D 2; Context 1374
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity of goblet
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad
Dimensions: D 5; H 2.9
Color: Translucent pale bluish green
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 302 Pl. 2.18 no. 3.

TZ 007802-001

Area I; Square AO 118/119; Complex C 2; Context 1605
Description: Fragment of rounded rim on straight wall of flask with light blue applied threads
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D open 3; L 2.5; H 2.7
Color: Transparent green, iridescence
Reference: —

TZ 007887-001

Area I; Square AG 115; Complex D 14; Context 1659
Description: Fragment of rounded rim on straight wall of beaker
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure reference: Fig. 3.96
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D open 9; L 2.5; H 1.5
Color: Transparent pale bluish green, with bubbles
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 293 Pl. 2.14 no. 12.



Fig. 3.96 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 007887-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 008753-001

Area I; Square AI 117; Complex D 10; Context 2067
Description: Fragment of outfolded rim on straight wall of bowl
Group: 14; Outfolded rim on straight wall
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D open 20; L 3.9; H 1.4
Color: Transparent green, white iridescence and sinter
Reference: —

TZ 009457-001

Area I; Square AF/AG 115; Complex D 14; Context 2517
Description: Fragment of outfolded rim on straight wall of beaker
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 10; L 2; H 1.7

Color: Translucent colorless, with bubbles, white iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 110014-001

Area II; Square AW 128; Complex J 3; Context 10010
Description: Rounded everted rim on tapering wall of beaker

Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 3.97

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 9; H 3.8

Color: Translucent green, white iridescence

Reference: —

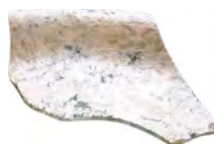


Fig. 3.97 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 110014-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 013884-001

Area I; Square AR 121; Complex G 1; Context 3942

Description: Ring base of goblet

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 5; H 0.7

Color: Transparent green

Reference: —

TZ 110087-001

Area I; Square AW 128; Complex K 4; Context 10062

Description: Fragment of base ring of goblet

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 5; H 0.7

Color: Transparent green

Reference: —

TZ 110091-001

Area II; Square AV 128; Complex K 1; Context 10043

Description: Fragment of simple rim of bottle

Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 5; H 0.9

Color: Transparent pale green

Reference: —

TZ 110140-001

Area II; Square AV 128; Complex K 1; Context 10054

Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of goblet
Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls

Figure reference: Fig. 3.98

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 8; H 4.3

Color: Transparent pale green, brown iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 300 Pl. 2.17 no. 3.



Fig. 3.98 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 110140-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110184-001

Area II; Square AV 129; Complex K 1; Context 10088
Description: Simple infolded rim on straight wall of bottle/flask

Group: 49; Infolded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 11; H 2

Color: Transparent greenish

Reference: —

TZ 110314-002

Area II; Square AX 130; Complex K 6; Context 10269

Description: Simple everted rim with part of bulbous wall

Group: 11; Rounded everted rim on convex wall

Figure reference: Fig. 3.99

Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
Dimensions: D open 10; H 2.1
Color: Translucent colorless
Reference: —



Fig. 3.99 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 110314-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110413-001

Area II; Square AW 131; Complex K 14; Context 10395
Description: Infolded rim on straight wall of bowl
Group: 23; Infolded rim on straight or slightly tapering wall
Figure reference: Fig. 3.100
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Late Byzantine to Umayyad
Dimensions: D open 28; L max. 3.1
Color: Transparent pale bluish green
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 287 Pl. 2.11 no. 5.



Fig. 3.100 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 110413-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110692-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571
Description: Infolded rim on funnel-shaped tapering wall of bottle. Decoration of a horizontal ribbon of same color under the rim (slightly more than one turn), remains of a handle under the rim
Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure reference: Fig. 3.101
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Late Roman to Early Umayyad
Dimensions: D open 3; H 3
Color: Translucent pale green, opaque through white iridescence
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 312 Pl. 2.21 no. 9



Fig. 3.101 Rim to neck sherd of glass bottle, TZ 110692-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110692-002

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571
Description: Fragment of tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem of goblet
Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem
Figure reference: Fig. 3.102
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Late Roman-Early Byzantine to Umayyad
Dimensions: D base 4.3; H 1.8
Color: Transparent green, outside white iridescence, outside and inside white and brown sinter
Reference: —



Fig. 3.102 Foot of glass goblet, TZ 110692-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110695-003

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506
Description: Rounded everted rim on tapering wall of beaker
Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: D open 7; H max. 2
Color: Translucent pale green
Reference: Hoss 2020a, 295 Pl. 2.15 no. 5.

TZ 110695-004

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall of bottle or flask

Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 8; H 1.4

Color: Transparent green

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 312 Pl. 2.21 no. 10.

TZ 111018-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10580
Description: Fragment of infolded rim on tapering wall of bottle/flask

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: Fig. 3.103

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 7; L 2.4; H 1.8

Color: Transparent pale green, white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 311 Pl. 2.20 no. 18.



Fig. 3.103 Rim sherd of glass bottle or flask, TZ 111018-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111018-006

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 9; Context 10580
Description: Turned-up base

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 1.1; H 0.4

Color: Transparent light-blue green

Reference: —

TZ 111020-002

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on straight wall

Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls

Figure reference: Fig. 3.104

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 4.5; H 1.8

Color: Transparent pale blue

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 306 Pl. 2.19 no. 8.



Fig. 3.104 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111020-002 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-003

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724

Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall

Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: Fig. 3.105

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 6.5; H 2.1

Color: Transparent pale green, strong white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 312 Pl. 2.21 no. 11.



Fig. 3.105 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111224-003 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-004

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724

Description: Round rim on straight wall with two horizontally applied threads

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 3.106

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 10; H 2.4

Color: Transparent greenish, sinter

Reference: —



Fig. 3.106 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111224-004 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-006

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724
Description: Simple rim on slightly tapering wall with horizontally threads of the same color
Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls

Figure reference: Fig. 3.107

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 8; H 2.2

Color: Transparent greenish; iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 3.107 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 111224-006 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-007

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724

Description: Narrow, rounded outfolded rim

Group: 43; Suspended lamps with three handles

Figure reference: Fig. 3.108

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 11; L 3.9; H 0.9

Color: Transparent pale green, white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 305 Pl. 2.19 no. 2.



Fig. 3.108 Rim sherd of glass lamp, TZ 111224-007 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-008

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724
Description: Simple rim on slightly tapering wall with two horizontally applied threads of same color

Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls

Figure reference: Fig. 3.109

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 10; H 2.7

Color: Transparent greenish, iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 3.109 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 111224-008 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-009

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724

Description: Fragment of tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: Fig. 3.110

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 6; H 0.5

Color: Transparent greenish

Reference: —



Fig. 3.110 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 111224-009 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-011

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724

Description: Simple rim on tapering wall

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 1; H 1.7

Color: Transparent greenish

Reference: —

TZ 111224-013

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724
Description: Fragment of simple thickened rim on straight wall

Group: 13; Incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D 15; H 0.9

Color: Transparent bluish-green

Reference: —

TZ 111224-016

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724
Description: Fragment of simple, slightly thickened rim on straight wall from beaker

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 3.111

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 8; H 1.4

Color: Transparent green

Reference: —



Fig. 3.111 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111224-016 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-017

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724
Description: Simple, slightly thickened rim on straight wall from beaker

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 3.112

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 8; H 2.4

Color: Transparent greenish

Reference: —



Fig. 3.112 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111224-017 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-018

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724
Description: Simple, slightly thickened rim on straight wall from beaker

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 3.113

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 9; H 2.4

Color: Completely covered with black iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 3.113 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111224-018 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-019

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724
Description: Fragment of rounded rim on straight wall from bottle

Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls

Figure reference: Fig. 3.114

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 6; H 1.4

Color: Covered with black iridescence

Reference: —

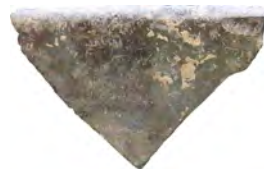


Fig. 3.114 Rim sherd of glass bottle, TZ 111224-019 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-020

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724
Description: Simple, slightly thickened rim on straight wall

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 3.115

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 9; H 3.2

Color: Transparent greenish

Reference: —

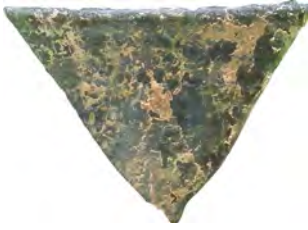


Fig. 3.115 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111224-020 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-021

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724
Description: Fragment of hollowed rim with tapering wall from bowl

Group: 18; Long outfolded rim on tapering wall

Figure reference: Fig. 3.116

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 18; H 3.2

Color: Transparent greenish, iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 3.116 Rim sherd of glass bowl, TZ 111224-021 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-024

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on tapering wall from bottle or flask. Decoration with horizontal glass ribbons of same color. Remains of a handle with thumb rest

Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: Fig. 3.117

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: D open 6; H 1.9

Color: Translucent pale green, strong white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 309 Pl. 2.20 no. 4.



Fig. 3.117 Rim sherd of glass bottle or flask, TZ 111224-024 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111224-025

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724

Description: Fragment of tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity and stem from goblet

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 4; H 0.6

Color: Transparent greenish, white iridescence and sinter

Reference: —

TZ 111224-026

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724

Description: Fragment of tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity and stem from goblet

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: Fig. 3.118

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 10; H 1

Color: Transparent greenish, white iridescence and sinter

Reference: —



Fig. 3.118 Base sherd of glass goblet, TZ 111224-026 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111229-001

Area II; Square AW 126; Complex J 3; Context 10722

Description: Fragment of simple rim on straight wall of bottle

Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 5; H 1.1

Color: Transparent greenish, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111229-002

Area II; Square AW 126; Complex J 3; Context 10722

Description: Simple rim on straight wall

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 7; H 1.5

Color: Transparent green, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111233-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex K 20; Context 10737

Description: Fragment of infolded rim on straight wall from bottle or flask

Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)

Figure reference: Fig. 3.119

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 7; H 1.7

Color: Transparent green

Reference: —

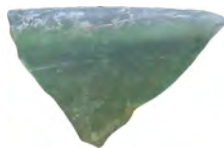


Fig. 3.119 Rim sherd of glass bottle or flask, TZ 111233-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111471-001

Area II; Square AT 126; Complex O 1; Context 10862

Description: Two fragments of simple rim on tapering wall from beaker

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 2.3; H 3.3

Color: Translucent bluish-green; iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 111778-004

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 2; Context 10900

Description: Fragment of twin phial

Group: 65; Twin phials with opposed handles

Figure reference: Fig. 3.120

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 3.1; H 1.1

Color: Transparent green

Reference: —



Fig. 3.120 Wall sherd of glass twin phial, TZ 111778-004 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111778-005

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex J 2; Context 10900

Description: Fragment of simple rim on straight wall from beaker

Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: Fig. 3.121

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D opening 8; H 2.9

Color: Transparent greenish

Reference: —



Fig. 3.121 Rim sherd of glass beaker, TZ 111778-005 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112287-001

Area II; Square AU 126; Complex O 2; Context 10860

Description: Four fragments of twin phials, decorated with a thin dark blue glass ribbon wound around the twin phials at least seven times

Group: 65; Twin phials with opposed handles

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: W 4.1

Color: Translucent pale green, with much white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 318 f. Pl. 2.24 no. 5.

TZ 112288-002

Area II; Square AT 126; Complex O 1; Context 10864

Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark from goblet

Group: 41; Smooth stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 4.7; H 2.7

Color: Translucent green

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 302 Pl. 2.18 no. 7.

TZ 112289-001

Area II; Square AU 127; Complex O 1; Context 10886

Description: Wide, infolded rim on slightly tapering wall. Part of a dark blue handle from bottle

Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Early Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 2.8; H 4.3

Color: Translucent pale green, strong white iridescence and brown sinter inside and outside

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 313 Pl. 2.21 no. 13.

TZ 112292-001

Area II; Square AT 126; Complex O 1; Context 10935

Description: Two joint fragments of tubular base

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2.2; W 2.3

Color: Translucent green; brown iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112295-001

Area II; Square AT 126; Complex O 2; Context 10984

Description: Fragment of tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity from goblet

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 3

Color: Transparent light blue, iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 112307-001

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex O 2; Context 11208

Description: Fragment of outfolded rim on tapering wall from bowl

Group: 14; Outfolded rim on straight wall

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Early Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 12; H 2.7

Color: Transparent light green, sinter

Reference: —

TZ 112356-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex K 20; Context 11409

Description: Fragment of tubular base from goblet

Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Late Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 4.6; H 1.2

Color: Transparent green-blue, white iridescence

Reference: —

TZ 310496-004

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark from goblet

Group: 41; Smooth stem

Figure reference: Fig. 3.122

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D base 6

Color: Translucent pale green

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 303 Pl. 2.18 no. 10.



Fig. 3.122 Foot of glass goblet, TZ 310496-004 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310496-009

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Conical stem hollow base

Group: 44; Polycandelabra

Figure reference: Fig. 3.123

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D max. 0.9; H 6.3

Color: Translucent pale green, some white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 305 Pl. 2.19 no. 5.



Fig. 3.123 Foot of glass lamp, TZ 310496-009 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310500-004

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30128

Description: Rounded everted rim on straight wall from goblet

Group: 38; Rounded everted rims, on straight walls

Figure reference: Fig. 3.124

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: D open 5

Color: Transparent pale green, white iridescence

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 300 f. Pl. 2.17 no. 10.

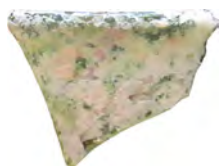


Fig. 3.124 Rim sherd of glass goblet, TZ 310500-004 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Window Panes

TZ 310517-001

Area III; Square X 123; Complex P 1; Context 30222

Description: Almost complete flat sherd of window pane

Group: 74; Rectangular flat window panes

Figure reference: Fig. 3.125

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Byzantine to Early Umayyad

Dimensions: —

Color: Transparent light blue, white iridescence

Reference: —



Fig. 3.125 Sherd of window pane, TZ 310517-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Bracelets

TZ 310523-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Smooth bracelet with round cross-section

Group: 72; Simple, round bracelet

Figure reference: Fig. 3.126

Date of context: Byzantine

Date of find: Late Roman to Byzantine

Dimensions: L 2.7; Outer D 5; Th 0.65

Color: Black

Reference: Hoss 2020a, 321 f. Pl. 2.25 no. 10.



Fig. 3.126 Fragment of glass bracelet, TZ 310523-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.3.3. Metal Finds: Stratum 3

3.3.3.1. Introduction

A description and classification of the Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic metal finds from Tall Zīrā'a was carried out by S. Hoss and published in a separate article of the Tall Zīrā'a final reports⁴⁵. The entry 'Group' in the following catalogue refers to the groups defined by S. Hoss (*Tab. 3.33*). She did not carry out a stratigraphical analysis which will be undertaken in this chapter. In all cases where it is possible, reference is made to the publication by S. Hoss.

The coins are also listed in the following catalogue, but since they are very important group

requiring special attention, they were recorded and described in detail in separate catalogues by S. Schütz and J. Häser⁴⁶. Previously, the determination of the coins was undertaken by K. Dahmen and the photographs were made by the Münzkabinett Berlin⁴⁷.

222 metal objects were analyzed using femto-second laser-ablation inductively-coupled-plasma mass spectrometry (fs-LA-ICP-MCMS) and lead isotope ration measurements by M. Schulze⁴⁸. The determination of the metal is mentioned in the catalogue.

3.3.3.2. Analysis

Groups	Area I	Area II	Area III
Group 1. Personal Accessories	1	0	1
Group 1.a Brooches	0	0	0
Group 1.b Bangles	0	0	0
Group 1.c Finger Rings	1	0	1
Group 1.d Earrings	0	0	0
Group 1.e Bronze Beads	0	0	0
Group 1.f Pendants	0	0	0
Group 1.g Mirrors	0	0	0
Group 1.h Tweezers	0	0	0
Group 1.i-m Cosmetic Utensils	0	0	0
Group 2. Furnishings and Fittings of the House	0	2	0
Group 2.a Locks and Keys	0	0	0
Group 2.b Furniture Fittings	0	2	0
Group 2.c Door Fittings	0	0	0
Group 3. Military	0	0	0
Group 3.a Arrowheads	0	0	0
Group 3.b Lance Points	0	0	0
Group 4. Trade and Industry	4	7	0
Group 4.a Sewing	1	0	0
Group 4.b Wood / Metal Working	2	2	0
Group 4.c Fishing	0	0	0

45 Hoss 2020b, 393–431.

46 Schütz forthcoming; Häser – Dahmen *Chap. 2.3.4*.

47 The website <http://muenzen.tallziraa.de> gives a full account of the coins found on Tall Zīrā'a between 2001 and 2011.

The inventory numbers in this online database are cited without TZ and without 0 or 00 in front of the actual number, i.e. if you search TZ 002320-001 just enter 2320.

48 Schulze 2014.

Group 4.d Sickles	0	0	0
Group 4.e Repair Threads	0	0	0
Group 4.f Knives	0	0	0
Group 4.g Coins	1	4	0
Group 4.h Writing	0	1	0
Group 5. Miscellaneous	7	20	0
Group 5.a Iron Split Pins	0	0	0
Group 5.b Hooks	1	1	0
Group 5.c Functional Rings	0	1	0
Group 5.d Nails	6	17	0
Group 5.e Plummet	0	1	0
Group 6. Undetermined	4	7	0
Sum of objects	16	36	1

Tab. 3.33 Groups of metal finds and number of objects in each group from Stratum 3 in Areas I, II and III (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Most of the finds belong to the “Miscellaneous” group, which comprise functional objects such as nails and hooks. Nails are the largest group. These nails were probably used for doors and casket fittings. Most of them were found in Area II and here especially either in the exterior space of the buildings or in rooms K 1, K 2 and K 3, which also yield-

ed many other finds like amphorae, glass vessels, cooking pots and other small finds. It can therefore be assumed that these rooms were intensively used for food storage and household activities.

The only metal find in Area III in Stratum 3 is a finger ring underlining the interpretation as a church building with only few domestic or craft activities.

3.3.3.3. Catalogue of Metal Finds: Stratum 3

TZ 002303-001

Area I; Square AO 119; Complex C 4; Context 533
Description: Nail, circular section of shank and oval head
Group: 5.d Nails
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 4; D head 2.3
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 002375-001

Area I; Square AO 119; Complex C 4; Context 533
Description: Nail, circular section of shank and round head
Group: 5.d Nails
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 5.5; D head 1.8
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 007879-001

Area I; Square AG 116; Complex D 13; Context 1689
Description: Slag
Group: 4.b Wood and/or Metal Working
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: —
Material: Bronze
Reference: —

TZ 010031-001

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 16; Context 2677
Description: Seven different fragments of hooks, maybe cramps for joining stone blocks
Group: 5.b Hooks
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: —
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 010032-001

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 16; Context 2677

Description: Nail

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.5; D 1.3

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 010032-002

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 16; Context 2677

Description: Fragment of needle

Group: 4.a Sewing

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.2

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

TZ 010033-001

Area I; Square AE 116; Complex D 16; Context 2677

Description: Nine fragments of several sheets

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11.5; W 8.5; Th 1.5

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 012751-001

Area I; Square AP 121; Complex G 1; Context 3811

Description: Plain round finger ring with a closed hoop, broken and fused again at one point. The section is round

Group: 1.c Finger Rings

Figure reference: Fig. 3.127

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Mamluk

Dimensions: D external 1.9; D internal 1.4

Material: Cu

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 405 Fig. 3.7; Schulze 2014, 115. 138 sample no. TZ60-8 and TZ60-9.



Fig. 3.127 Copper finger ring, TZ 012751-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 012758-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3817

Description: Fragment of square and flat plate

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.1, W 2.7, H 1

Material: Bronze or copper

Reference: —

TZ 012761-001

Area I; Square AP 123; Complex H 4; Context 3831

Description: Fragment of band

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2; W 12; Th 0.4

Material: Cu2Sn

Reference: Schulze 2014, 116. 136 sample no. TZ06-31.

TZ 013028-001

Area I; Square AS 123; Complex G 2; Context 4008

Description: Fragment of nail

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.6; D 0.6

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 013111-001

Area I; Square AS 123; Complex G 2; Context 4008

Description: Nail shank, circular section

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.6; D 1.1

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 013112-001

Area I; Square AT 126; Complex G 2; Context 4046

Description: Corroded object, maybe fragment of knife

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.2; W 3.3; Th 1.9

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 013208-001

Area I; Square AT 123; Complex G 2; Context 4046

Description: Nail

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.6; D 0.6

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 014111-001

Area I; Square AR 123; Complex G 2; Context 4496

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 3.128

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: 103–76 BC

Dimensions: D 1.3

Material: Bronze

Reference: Schütz forthcoming.



Fig. 3.128 Hasmonean coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 014111-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 016339-001

Area I; Square AT 121; Complex G 2; Context 4094

Description: Slag

Group: 4.b Wood and/or Metal Working

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Material: Bronze

Reference: —

TZ 110015-001

Area II; Square AV 128; Complex K 1; Context 10018

Description: Nail shank

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110080-001

Area II; Square AV 128; Complex K 1; Context 10054

Description: Ring

Group: 5.c Functional Rings

Figure reference: Fig. 3.129

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D exterior 2.5; D interior 1.6

Material: Iron

Reference: —



Fig. 3.129 Iron functional ring, TZ 110080-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110081-001

Area II; Square AV 128; Complex K 1; Context 10054

Description: Rectangular band

Group: 2.b Furniture Fittings

Figure reference: Fig. 3.130

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.5; W 4; Th 0.3

Material: Iron

Reference: —



Fig. 3.130 Iron fitting, TZ 110081-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110082-001

Area II; Square AV 128; Complex K 1; Context 10043

Description: Two fragments of a chisel fitting. One of the ends is broken off, the other displays a two-sided cutting edge.

Group: 4.b Wood and/or Metal Working

Figure reference: Fig. 3.131

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11; L rectangular section 1; W 0.7

Material: Iron

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 399. 419.



Fig. 3.131 Iron chisel, TZ 110082-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110083-001

Area II; Square AV 128; Complex K 1; Context 10054

Description: Fragment of nail

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.4; W 0.8; Th 0.6

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110131-001

Area II; Square AW 129; Complex K 4; Context 10068

Description: Complete element of a lamp stand. Wide ring, bulging in the middle and with a ridge around one of the openings

Group: 2.b Furniture Fittings

Figure reference: Fig. 3.132

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine

Dimensions: L 3.3; D exterior 2.6; D interior 1.5

Material: Copper alloy

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 398 Fig. 3.26.



Fig. 3.132 Copper fitting for candelabrum, TZ 110131-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110132-001

Area II; Square AV 129; Complex K 1; Context 10088

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 3.133

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: c. AD 350–500

Dimensions: D 1.3

Material: Bronze

Reference: Häser – Dahmen, *Chap.* 2.3.4.



Fig. 3.133 Coin minted AD 350–500, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110132-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110953-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 3.134

Date of context: Umayyad to Ottoman

Date of find: c. AD 300–500

Dimensions: D 1.2

Material: Bronze

Reference: Häser – Dahmen, *Chap.* 2.3.4.



Fig. 3.134 Coin minted AD 300–500, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110953-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110838-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Two sticks with half-rings and further fragments

Group: 6. undetermined

Figure reference: Fig. 3.135

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 34

Material: Iron

Reference: —



Fig. 3.135 One object of an assemblage of iron finds, TZ 110838-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110968-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Nail shank

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.4; W 1; H 0.7

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110969-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584

Description: Nail shank, square section

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6; W 1.4

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110974-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Nail, circular section of shank and round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.6; D head 3.1

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110978-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Large, heavy hook

Group: 5.b Hooks

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10.3; D 2.3

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110979-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Nail shank

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.3; D 1.6

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110979-002

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Nail

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7; D 1.1

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110979-003

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Nail

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.3; D 1

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 111381-001

Area II; Square AS 133; Complex N 4; Context 10821

Description: Undeterminable coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 3.136

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 0.8

Material: Bronze

Reference: —



Fig. 3.136 Undetermined coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111381-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112180-001

Area II; Square AU 126; Complex O 2; Context 10860

Description: Three fragments of a small vessel, probably of an inkwell

Group: 4.h Writing

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 5; H 0.5

Material: Bronze or copper

Reference: —

TZ 112202-001

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex O 2; Context 11208

Description: Slag

Group: 4.b Wood and/or Metal Working

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.6; W 6.3; H 3.f

Material: Fe

Reference: Schulze 2014, 116. 138 without sample no.

TZ 112685-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 8; Context 11440

Description: Coin

Group: 4.g Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 3.137

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: AD 457–474

Dimensions: D 1.1

Material: Bronze

Reference: Häser – Dahmen, *Chap.* 2.3.4.



Fig. 3.137 Coin minted AD 457–474, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 112685-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111201-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724

Description: Nail with round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.7; D head 2.5

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 111275-001

Area II; Square AX 127; Complex K 20; Context 10799

Description: Nail, circular section of shank and round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.7; D head 2.6

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 111552-001

Area II; Square AU 126; Complex J 2; Context 10948

Description: Three joint pieces nail shank, square section

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.7; W 1.6; H 1.1

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 111554-001

Area II; Square AT 127; Complex K 3; Context 10966

Description: Nail shank, circular section

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.8; D 1.5

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 111556-001

Area II; Square AT 126; Complex O 2; Context 10971

Description: Nail, circular section of shank and oval head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5; D head 2.3

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 112184-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 11229

Description: Nail, circular section of shank and round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.6; D head 2.5

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 112198-001

Area II; Square AX 131; Complex K 13; Context 10426

Description: Nail shank

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5; D 1.7

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 112200-001

Area II; Square AW 128; Complex J 3; Context 10010

Description: Two joining fragments of nail with round head

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad to Ottoman

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 5.4; D head 2.1

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 112209-001

Area II; Square AU 126; Complex O 2; Context 10860

Description: Three nail shanks, one of them bent

Group: 5.d Nails

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: —

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110688-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Band cut diagonally on one long side

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11.8; W 1.7; Th 0.4

Material: CuSnPb

Reference: Schulze 2014, 116. 138 sample no. TZ59-11.

TZ 110838-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Semi-circular object with hole in the middle and indentation at the rim; maybe a ploughing tool or part of a carriage

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 35; W 20; Th 1.5

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 110957-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 3; Context 10506

Description: Small circular sheet

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: Fig. 3.138

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 0.9

Material: Bronze

Reference: —



Fig. 3.138 Bronze sheet, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 110957-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110967-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Lead plummet with iron hook

Group: 5.e Plummet

Figure reference: Fig. 3.139

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6; W 3

Material: Lead and Iron

Reference: —



Fig. 3.139 Lead and iron plummet, TZ 110967-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110977-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Half-tube with nail, fitting?

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 4.8; W 3; Th 0.4

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 111202-001

Area II; Square AW 126; Complex J 3; Context 10722

Description: Hasmonean coin

Group: 4. Coins

Figure reference: Fig. 3.140

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: 1st century BC

Dimensions: D 1.7

Material: Bronze

Reference: Schütz forthcoming.



Fig. 3.140 Hasmonean coin, a obverse, b reverse, TZ 111202-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111249-001

Area II; Square AS 129; Complex J 1; Context 10724

Description: Small, flat, circular object

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: Fig. 3.141

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D 1.1; Th 0.3

Material: Bronze

Reference: —



Fig. 3.141 Circular bronze object with hole, TZ 111249-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111253-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex K 20; Context 10737

Description: Needle, awl or nail shank

Group: 6. Undetermined

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3.2; D 0.4

Material: Iron

Reference: —

TZ 310430-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Finger ring

Group: 1.c Finger Rings

Figure reference: Fig. 3.142

Date of context: Umayyad – Abbasid-Mamluk

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D internal 1.8, D external 2.2

Material: Copper

Reference: Hoss 2020b, 395. 406 Fig. 3.10.



Fig 3.142 Copper finger ring, TZ 310430-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.3.4. Stone Finds: Stratum 3

3.3.4.1. Introduction

In the following chapter, the stone objects found exclusively in Strata 3 b and 3 a are presented. All objects excavated from the soil accumulated over several centuries and comprising various strata (e.g. Strata 4 a.b.c also 3 a.b) can be found in the appendices and in the description of the strata.

The types and terms used in the following catalogue are listed and explained in *Chap. 1.3.4.1*.

The obviously Early Roman vessels from Stratum 3 are not included in the following lists. They are described in detail by S. Schütz⁴⁹.

3.3.4.2. Analysis

A total of 266 stone finds were excavated from Stratum 3. The finds in Stratum 3 b are relatively rare: two in Area I, 49 in Area II, and 19 in Area III. Many of the stone objects were found in the accumulated layers of Strata 3 a.b: 31 in Area I, 16 in Area II, and one in Area III, but most of the stone

artefacts are from Stratum 3 a: 49 in Area I, 135 in Area II, and eight in Area III.

In Areas I and II, artifacts for food production and domestic use such as grinding stones, querns, hammerstones, mortars, and mortar bowls predominate. Both the stone and the pottery finds indicate that the buildings in Stratum 3—as in Stratum 4—were used for living and storage.

No stone objects were found that could be interpreted as tools for the performance of a specific craft. This underlines the results of the analysis of the metal artefacts. It must be assumed that only crafts for the maintenance of the buildings were carried out. Of course, there are crafts that do not require special tools to perform, such as basket-weaving.

The picture is different in Area III, where most of the finds are tesserae and floor tiles. They show that the building was equipped with mosaic and tiled floors. This is in contrast to Areas I and II, where no mosaic floors were found, but only few scattered tesserae and tile fragments. This underlines the specific significance of the building in Area III and its interpretation as a church.

Area I

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 014208-001	Food production	Quern	G 1	3825	AP 122
TZ 014209-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3825	AP 122

Tab. 3.34 Stone finds in Area I in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 002262-001	Household/Craft	Nodule	C 2	531	AO 119
TZ 002370-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	C 2	531	AO 119
TZ 002371-002	Food production	Rubbing stone	C 2	531	AO 119
TZ 007848-001	Architecture	Hinge stone	D 14	1631	AG 116
TZ 007861-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 14	1631	AG 116
TZ 007930-001	Household/Craft	Weight stone	E	1692	AG 116
TZ 007931-001	Household/Craft	Weight stone	E	1692	AG 116
TZ 007941-001	Food production	Quern	E	1722	AG 116
TZ 007942-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	E	1722	AG 116

49 Schütz forthcoming.

TZ 008618-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 10	2033	AI 117
TZ 008835-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 10	2067	AI 117
TZ 009749-001	Household/Craft	Flake/tool	E	2667	AI 117
TZ 010598-001	Household/Craft	Mortar bowl	D 10	2067	AI 117
TZ 012766-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3817	AP 120
TZ 012807-001	Household/Craft	Plate	G 1	3817	AP 120
TZ 012812-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3817	AP 120
TZ 012813-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3817	AP 120
TZ 012856-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3817	AP 120
TZ 012857-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3817	AP 120
TZ 013133-001	Household/Craft	Flake/Tool	G 2	4008	AS 123
TZ 013145-001	Household/Craft	Flake/Tool	G 2	4308	AO 119
TZ 013149-001	Household/Craft	Flake/Tool	G 2	4046	AT 123
TZ 013352-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	4251	AQ 122
TZ 013358-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	4251	AQ 122
TZ 013380-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 2	4008	AS 123
TZ 013383-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 2	4258	AP 121
TZ 013450-001	Household/Craft	Lid	G 2	4046	AT 123
TZ 013541-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	4258	AP 121
TZ 013543-001	Architecture	Tesserae	G 1	3813	AP 121
TZ 013554-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	G 1	3813	AP 121
TZ 014091-001	Household/Craft	Bitumen	G 1	3817	AP 120

Tab. 3.35 Stone finds in Area I in Stratum 3 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 001059-001	Food production	Quern	D 4	28	AM 118
TZ 001647-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 2	1374	AN 118/ 1192141
TZ 002141-001	Household/Craft	Weight stone	C 2	554	AO 118
TZ 002153-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	C 2	554	AO 118
TZ 002156-001	Household/Craft	Rubbing stone	C 2	554	AO 118
TZ 002157-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	C 2	554	AO 118
TZ 002271-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	C 2	554	AO 118
TZ 007145-001	Household/Craft	Flake/tool	B 5	1190	AP 118
TZ 007600-001	Architecture	Tesserae	F	1464	AM/AN 119
TZ 007617-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 2	1374	AN 118/119
TZ 007925-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 2	1674	AN/AO 118/119
TZ 007926-001	Architecture	Tile	D 2	1674	AN/AO 118/119
TZ 007932-001	Household/Craft	Whet stone	E	1669	AH 116
TZ 007933-001	Food production	Quern	E	1669	AH 116
TZ 007950-001	Ecofact	Nodule	C 2	1723	AN/AO 119

TZ 007995-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 2	1674	AN/AO 118/119
TZ 007998-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	B 6	1725	AO/AP 119
TZ 008004-001	Architecture	Tile	B 6	1725	AO/AP 119
TZ 008075-001	Food production	Quern	D 2	1674	AN/AO 118/119
TZ 008217-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	D 14	1826	AG 116
TZ 008613-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	D 10	2031	AI 117
TZ 008618-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 10	2033	AI 117
TZ 008679-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 9	2074	AI 117
TZ 008795-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 9	2074	AI 117
TZ 008801-001	Undetermined	Undetermined	D 9	2074	AI 117
TZ 008806-001	Food production	Mortar	D 9	2074	AI 117
TZ 008839-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 9	2074	AI 117
TZ 008803-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 10	2031	AI 117
TZ 008804-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 10	2031	AI 117
TZ 008896-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	D 10	2031	AI 117
TZ 009633-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 14	2502	AF/AG 116
TZ 010166-001	Food production	Mortar	D 16	2677	AE 116
TZ 010630-001	Architecture	Tesserae	D 10	2829	AI 117
TZ 010349-001	Jewelry	Bead	D 10	2829	AI 117
TZ 010882-001	Household/Craft	Plate	D 14	2517	AF/AG 115
TZ 012769-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 012782-001	Household/Craft	Flake/tool	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 012802-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 012803-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 012804-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 012805-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 012802-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 012809-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 012810-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 012817-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	H 6	3831	AP 123
TZ 012824-001	Architecture	Hinge stone	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 012859-001	Household/Craft	Flake/tool	G 1	3811	AP 121
TZ 013139-001	Household/Craft	Flake/tool	G 2	4040	AS 121
TZ 013435-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	G 2	4059	AS 121

Tab. 3.36 Stone finds in Area I in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Area II

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 111695-001	Food production	Quern	K 20	10737	AX 126
TZ 110824-001	Ecofact	Undetermined	M	10577	AW 132
TZ 110825-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	M	10577	AW 132
TZ 110826-001	Food production	Lower grinding stone	M	10577	AW 132
TZ 110837-001	Ecofact	Nodule	M	10577	AW 132

Tab. 3.37 Stone finds in Area II in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 111306-001	Architecture	Floor tile	K 20	10754	AX 126
TZ 111307-001	Architecture	Floor tile	K 20	10754	AX 126
TZ 111308-001	Household/Craft	Beaker	K 20	10754	AX 126
TZ 111528-001	Undetermined	Undetermined	N 3	10914	AT 133
TZ 111530-001	Food production	Quern	N 3	10848	AS 133
TZ 111587-001	Flint/Flakes	Flint tool	N 6	10942	AT 134
TZ 111662-001	Food production	Lower grinding stone	N 1	10661	AT 133
TZ 111705-001	Food production	Mortar	N 3	10914	AT 133
TZ 111722-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	N 5	10956	AU 135
TZ 111723-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	J 2	10900	AS 126
TZ 111743-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	N 6	10942	AT 134
TZ 111753-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	N 5	10959	AU 134
TZ 112373-001	Household/Craft	Rubbing stone	O 2	10860	AU 126
TZ 112383-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	O 1	10887	AU 127
TZ 112480-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	O 1	10864	AT 126
TZ 112483-001	Food production	Mortar	O 2	10860	AU 126

Tab. 3.38 Stone finds in Area II in Stratum 3 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 110025-001	Food production	Quern	J 3	10010	AW 128
TZ 110099-001	Architecture	Tessera	K 1	10054	AV 128
TZ 110290-001	Flints	Flake/tool	K 4	10221	AY 129
TZ 110291-001	Flints	Flake/tool	K 11	10235	AV 130
TZ 110337-001	Architecture	Tile	K 6	10269	AX 130
TZ 110345-001	Architecture	Tesserae	K 4	10245	AY 129
TZ 110347-001	Architecture	Tesserae	K 6	10269	AX 130
TZ 110348-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 4	10245	AY 129
TZ 110357-001	Architecture	Tile	K 5	10281	AX 130
TZ 110364-001	Ecofact	Nodule	K 12	10375	AW 131
TZ 110392-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 19	10360	AX 128
TZ 110454-001	Food production	Quern	K 5	10298	AY 130

TZ 110469-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 5	10465	AY 130
TZ 110470-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	K 14	10395	AW 131
TZ 110471-001	Architecture	Tesserae	K 15	10394	AV 131
TZ 110475-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	K 14	10395	AW 131
TZ 110477-001	Food production	Quern	K 14	10395	AW 131
TZ 110481-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 19	10360	AX 128
TZ 110484-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 14	10395	AW 131
TZ 110486-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 4	10381	AX 129
TZ 110489-001	Architecture	Tile	K 13	10412	AX 131
TZ 110490-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 4	10381	AX 129
TZ 110501-001	Household/Craft	Weight stone	K 14	10395	AW 131
TZ 110504-001	Flints	Flake/tool	K 6	10282	AX 130
TZ 110666-001	Food production	Quern	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110667-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10523	AU 128
TZ 110668-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10523	AU 128
TZ 110669-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10523	AU 128
TZ 110670-001	Food production	Undetermined	K 2	10523	AU 128
TZ 110674-001	Food production	Lower grinding stone	K 11	10515	AU 130
TZ 110679-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	K 11	10515	AU 130
TZ 110683-001	Undetermined	Undetermined	K 2	10523	AU 128
TZ 110706-001	Household/Craft	Balance weight	K 16	10550	AU 130
TZ 110707-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	K 16	10550	AU 130
TZ 110709-001	Household/Craft	Balance weight	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110710-001	Food production	Quern	K 2	10523	AU 128
TZ 110727-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110728-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 16	10550	AU 130
TZ 110729-001	Warfare	Ballistic stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110733-001	Food production	Mortar	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110734-001	Food production	Lower grinding stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110735-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110736-001	Food production	Quern	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110737-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110738-001	Architecture	Door hinge stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110739-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110740-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110741-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110743-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 16	10550	AU 130
TZ 110746-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110747-001	Uncertain	Uncertain	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110759-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10569	AU 129
TZ 110761-001	Food production	Pestle	K 2	10569	AU 129
TZ 110763-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 16	10573	AU 130
TZ 110764-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	K 16	10573	AU 130

TZ 110776-001	Flints	Flakes/tools	K 16	10579	AU 130
TZ 110791-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 10	10580	AT 129
TZ 110792-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 110795-001	Uncertain	Tile/Lid?	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110797-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110798-001	Household/Craft	Weight stone	K 11	10515	AU 130
TZ 110801-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	K 2	10580	AT 129
TZ 110802-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110827-001	Warfare	Ballistic stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110829-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110830-001	Warfare	Ballistic stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110831-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110832-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110833-001	Household/Craft	Lid	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 110834-001	Food production	Quern	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 110835-001	Food production	Quern	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 110842-001	Household/Craft	Lid	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110843-001	Household/Craft	Spindle whorl	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110847-001	Architecture	Tesserae	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 110848-001	Food production	Quern	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 110849-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110850-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 110851-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 110852-001	Architecture	Tile	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110853-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 110855-001	Architecture	Tile	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110856-001	Warfare	Ballistic stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110857-001	Ecofact	Ecofact	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110860-001	Household/Craft	Whet stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110861-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110862-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110865-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110870-001	Architecture	Lime plaster	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110871-001	Architecture	Lime plaster	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110871-002	Architecture	Lime plaster	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110871-003	Architecture	Lime plaster	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 110897-001	Food production	Mortar	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110899-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110909-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 17	10609	AT 130
TZ 110913-001	Ecofact	Ecofact	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 110916-001	Uncertain	Uncertain	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110917-001	Household/Craft	Weight stone	K 2	10506	AU 128
TZ 110918-001	Architecture	Tile	K 2	10506	AU 128

TZ 111203-001	Food production	Mortar	K 3	10717	AS 128
TZ 111207-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	10717	AS 128
TZ 111208-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 3	10717	AS 128
TZ 111209-001	Architecture	Tesserae	J 3	10722	AW 126
TZ 111217-001	Flints	Flakes/tools	K 3	10719	AS 128
TZ 111313-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	J 1	10724	AS 129
TZ 111316-001	Architecture	Tile	J 1	10724	AS 129
TZ 111321-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	J 3	10722	AW 126
TZ 111322-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	J 3	10722	AW 126
TZ 111325-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	J 1	10724	AS 129
TZ 111423-001	Food production	Olynthus mill	K 20	10775	AX 126
TZ 111529-001	Food production	Mortar bowl	O 1	10913	AU 126
TZ 111627-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	O 2	10972	AT 126
TZ 111644-001	Undetermined	Undetermined	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 111659-001	Ecofact	Nodule	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 111670-001	Household/Craft	Bowl	K 3	10571	AT 128
TZ 111678-001	Food production	Quern	O 3	10867	AT 126
TZ 111733-001	Architecture	Tile	O 3	10867	AT 126
TZ 111741-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	O 2	10971	AT 126
TZ 111873-001	Architecture	Tesserae	K 15	11129	AV 132
TZ 111917-001	Food production	Quern	K 15	11129	AV 132
TZ 112055-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	O 2	11208	AS 126
TZ 112230-001	Ecofact	Nodule	K 8	10584	AU 129
TZ 112237-001	Architecture	Lime plaster	K 15	11229	AU 128
TZ 112364-001	Architecture	Tile	K 20	11409	AX 126
TZ 112369-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	J 3	10010	AW 128
TZ 112374-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	J 3	10010	AW 128
TZ 112378-001	Personal items	Game piece	K 20	11409	AX 126
TZ 112390-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 2	11229	AU 128
TZ 112445-001	Architecture	Tile	K 18	11312	AT 132
TZ 112456-001	Household/Craft	Spindle whorl	K 20	11409	AX 126
TZ 112464-001	Uncertain	Uncertain	K 8	11205	AV 129
TZ 112465-001	Ecofact	Ecofact	O 2	11208	AS 126
TZ 112533-001	Flints	Flakes/tools	K 14	11311	AX 132
TZ 112639-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 8	11440	AU 130
TZ 112649-001	Food production	Quern	K 8	11440	AU 130
TZ 112653-001	Food production	Rubbing stone	K 8	11440	AU 130

Tab. 3.39 Stone finds in Area II in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Area III

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 310113-001	Architecture	Floor tile	P 2	30118	W 125
TZ 310115-001	Household/Craft	Hammer stone	P 2	30118	W 125
TZ 310189-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30118	W 125
TZ 310297-001	Architecture	Floor tile	P 2	30118	W 125
TZ 310298-001	Household/Craft	Weight stone	P 2	30118	W 125
TZ 310310-001	Architecture	Floor tile	P 2	30118	W 125
TZ 310321-001	Architecture	Floor tile	P 2	30118	W 125
TZ 310322-001	Architecture	Floor tile	P 2	30118	W 125
TZ 310348-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30005	X 124
TZ 310352-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30118	W 125
TZ 310362-001	Architecture	Floor tile	P 2	30118	W 125
TZ 310383-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30169	X 124
TZ 310396-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	30233	W 124
TZ 310409-001	Architecture	Floor tile	P 1	30244	W 123
TZ 310532-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 11	30392	AA 125
TZ 310538-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 9	30404	Y 125
TZ 310572-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2/9	30420	Y 125
TZ 310577-001	Architecture	Floor tile	P 9	30404	Y 125
TZ 310578-001	Architecture	Floor tile	P 9	30404	Y 125

Tab. 3.40 Stone finds in Area III in Stratum 3 b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 310012-001	Flints	Flake/tool	P 2	30012	X 124

Tab. 3.41 Stone find in Area III in Stratum 3 a.b (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Inv. No.	Group	Find	Complex	Context	Square
TZ 310107-001	Architecture	Chancel screen	P 2	31028	X 125
TZ 310108-001	Architecture	Tile	P 2	31028	X 125
TZ 310192-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	31028	X 125
TZ 310296-001	Architecture	Tile	P 2	31028	X 125
TZ 310353-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 2	31028	X 125
TZ 310391-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 1/2	30222	X 123
TZ 310537-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 9	30398	Y 125
TZ 310567-001	Architecture	Tesserae	P 11	30369	AA 125

Tab. 3.42 Stone finds in Area III in Stratum 3 a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.3.4.3. Catalogue of Stone Finds: Stratum 3

*Architecture***TZ 110099-001**

Area II; Square AV 128; Complex K 1; Context 10054

Description: Tessera. Complete; white

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 1.7

Weight: 9 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110161-001

Area II; Square AV 129; Complex K 1; Context 10050

Description: Hinge stone. Complete

Type: Hinge stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 18.5; H 7; D opening 6.5

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110337-001

Area II; Square AX 130; Complex K 6; Context 10269

Description: Tile. Fragment; remains of mortar

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 5; W 5; H 1.5

Weight: 67 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 110345-001

Area II; Square AY 129; Complex K 4; Context 10245

Description: Tessera. Complete; grey

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 3; W 3; H 3

Weight: 42 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110347-001

Area II; Square AX 130; Complex K 6; Context 10269

Description: Tessera. Complete; beige

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 2.5

Weight: 20 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110357-001

Area II; Square AX 130; Complex K 5; Context 10281

Description: Tile. Fragment; maybe with edge

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 8; W 5; H 1.5

Weight: 94 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 110471-001

Area II; Square AV 131; Complex K 15; Context 10394

Description: 3 tesserae. Complete, grey

Type: Tesserae—

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2

Weight: 18–23 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110489-001

Area II; Square AX 131; Complex K 13; Context 10412

Description: Fragment of floor tile

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 7.5; W 6.5; H 2.5

Weight: 237 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 110489-001

Area II; Square AX 131; Complex K 13; Context 10412

Description: Fragment of floor tile

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 7.5; W 6.5; H 2.5

Weight: 237 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 110847-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584

Description: Tessera. Complete; beige

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2.2; W 2.2; H 2.1

Weight: 20 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110852-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Tile. Fragment; corner piece

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 6.6; W 6.3; H 1.4

Weight: 119 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 110871-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Wall plaster. 30 Fragments; 26 painted in yellow, red, black and green, 4 fragments unpainted

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: —

Weight: —

Material: Lime

Reference: —

TZ 110871-002

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Wall plaster. 77 Fragments; 17 painted in yellow, red, black and green, 60 unpainted

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: —

Weight: —

Material: Lime

Reference: —

TZ 110871-003

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Wall plaster. c. 200 Fragments; 107 painted in yellow, red, black and green, 93 unpainted

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: —

Weight: —

Material: Lime

Reference: —

TZ 110899-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Rubbing stone; Fragment, plan view oval, upper and lower side convex

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11.9; W 10.3; H 6

Weight: 1053 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110918-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Tile; Fragment

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 28; W 28; H 6

Weight: 3800 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 111209-001

Area II; Square AW 126; Complex J 3; Context 10722

Description: Tessera. Complete; white

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 2.3; W 2.3; H 1.5

Weight: 25 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 111733-001

Area II; Square AT 126; Complex O 3; Context 10867
Description: Tile. Fragment; upper and lower side flat, possibly original edge on one side
Type: Tile
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 20; W 12; H 2.3
Weight: 1065 g
Material: Marble
Reference: —

TZ 111873-001

Area II; Square AV 132; Complex K 15; Context 11129
Description: 2 Tesserae. Complete; grey
Type: Tesserae
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 2.3; W 2.2; H 1.8
Weight: 18 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 112237-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 15; Context 11229
Description: Wall plaster. Fragment; red with green pattern
Type: —
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad
Dimensions: —
Weight: —
Material: Lime
Reference: —

TZ 112364-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex K 20; Context 11409
Description: Tile. Fragment; upper and lower side flat
Type: Tile
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 14.2; W 9.8; H 2
Weight: 499 g
Material: Marble
Reference: —

TZ 112445-001

Area II; Square AT 132; Complex K 18; Context 11312
Description: Tile. Fragment; upper and lower side flat
Type: Tile
Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 11.8; W 9; H 2.8
Weight: 544 g
Material: Marble
Reference: —

TZ 310107-001

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30128
Description: Architectural element, chancel screen; fragment with relief, arm of a cross
Type: —
Figure reference: Fig. 3.143
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Byzantine
Dimensions: L 11; W 8; H 3
Weight: 532 g
Material: Marble
Reference: —



Fig. 3.143 Fragment of marble chancel screen, TZ 310007-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310108-001

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30128
Description: Tile; fragment; upper and lower side flat, original edge on two sides
Type: Tile
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 12.5; W 8; H 2
Weight: 472 g
Material: Marble
Reference: —

TZ 310113-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Tile; fragment; upper and lower side flat

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 7; W 6.5; H 1.6

Weight: 108 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 310189-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: 59 tesserae; complete; grey and beige

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: The largest L 3.1; W 3; H 2.9; the smallest L 2.3; W 2.1; H 1.3

Weight: 15–30 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310192-001

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30128

Description: 131 tesserae; complete; grey, beige and reddish

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: The largest L 4.3; W 4.2; H 4.2; the smallest L 2; W 1.8; H 1.2

Weight: 14–130 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310296-001

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30128

Description: Tile; complete; square in plan view; all edges remained, upper side flat, lower side irregular, red

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 10.2; W 10.2; H 3.3

Weight: 567 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310297-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Tile; fragment; upper and lower side flat, corner piece

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 8.5; W 5.4; H 1.6

Weight: 152 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 310310-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Tile; fragment; lower and upper side flat

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 12; W 7; H 2.9

Weight: 516 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 310321-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Tile; fragment; rectangular, upper and lower side flat

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 8.5; W 10.5; H 2.2

Weight: 377 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 310322-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Tile; complete; square in plan view, upper side flat, edges slightly slanting and lower side roughly worked

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 8.5; W 8.5; H 4

Weight: 532 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 310352-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Tesserae; complete; beige and white

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: The largest L 3.1; W 3.1; H 3.1; the smallest L 2.5; W 2.3; H 1.1

Weight: 10–46 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310353-001

Area III; Square X 125; Complex P 2; Context 30128

Description: Tesserae; complete, grey and beige

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: —

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310362-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Tile; fragment; rectangular, upper side flat, lower side with a rib

Type: Tile

Figure reference: Fig. 3.144

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 12; W 9; H 4

Weight: 784 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —



Fig. 3.144 Limestone tile, TZ 310362-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310383-00

Area III; Square X 124; Complex P 2; Context 30169

Description: Tesserae; complete; white

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: The largest L 3; W 2.7; H 2.5; the smallest L 2.2; W 1.9; H 1.6

Weight: 9–26 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310391-001

Area III; Square X 123; Complex P 1/2; Context 30222

Description: 28 tesserae; complete; beige, grey, white and reddish

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: The largest L 3.3; W 2.8; H 2.6; the smallest L 2.3; W 1.9; H 1.7

Weight: 13–33 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310396-001

Area III; Square W 124; Complex P 2; Context 30233

Description: 40 tesserae; complete; grey, white and reddish

Type: Tesserae

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad

Dimensions: The largest L 2.9; W 2.9; H 2.3; the smallest L 2.7; W 2.5; H 2.5

Weight: 26–36 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 310409-001

Area III; Square W 123; Complex P 1; Context 30244

Description: Tile. Complete; square in plan view; upper side flat, lower side irregular

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Roman to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 17; W 17; H 5.2

Weight: 2500

Material: Marble

Reference: —

TZ 310537-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 9; Context 30398
Description: c. 1000 Tesserae. Complete; grey, red-dish, white
Type: Tesserae
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 1.8–2.8
Weight: —
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 310538-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 9; Context 30404
Description: c. 1800 tesserae; complete; grey, reddish, white
Type: Tesserae
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 1.8–2.8
Weight: 10–30 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 310572-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 2/9; Context 30420
Description: 3 tesserae; complete; white
Type: Tesserae
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Byzantine to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 2.5; W 2.5; H 2.3
Weight: 12–26 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 310577-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 9; Context 30404
Description: Tile; fragment; upper and lower side flat remains of mortar on lower side
Type: Tile
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: Roman to Umayyad
Dimensions: L 11.4; W 8.7; H 1.5
Weight: 319 g
Material: Marble
Reference: —

TZ 310578-001

Area III; Square Y 125; Complex P 9; Context 30404
Description: Tile; fragment; upper and lower side flat, one original edge

Type: Tile

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 4.1; W 2.6; H 0.7

Weight: 18 g

Material: Marble

Reference: —

Household/Craft**TZ 012807-001**

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3817
Description: Plate. Rim to bottom; round in plan view
Type: Plate type 1A
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 16; W 13.3, H 6
Weight: 1273 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 014091-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3817
Description: Fragments
Type: —
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: —
Weight: —
Material: Bitumen
Reference: —

TZ 110475-001

Area II; Square AW 131; Complex K 14; Context 10395
Description: Bowl. Bottom
Type: Bowl type 1A4
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 11; W 9; H 6
Weight: 22 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 14.

TZ 110501-001

Area II; Square AW 131; Complex K 14; Context 10395
Description: Weight/loom weight. Complete; biconically perforated
Type: Weight/loom weight type 1.2.2
Figure reference: Fig. 3.145

Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 5.5; H 2.5; D (hole) 0.4
Weight: 61.8
Material: Limestone
Reference: —



Fig. 3.145 Limestone loom weight, TZ 110501-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110706-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 16; Context 10550
Description: Weight. Complete; spherical section, carefully executed
Type: Weight type 3
Figure reference: Fig. 3.146
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 6.4; H 3.1
Weight: 220 g
Material: Undetermined
Reference: —



Fig. 3.146 Limestone balance weight, TZ 110706-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110798-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 11; Context 10515
Description: Weight/loom weight. Fragment; ring-shaped, biconically perforated
Type: Weight/loom weight type 1.2.2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 14.2; H 3.9; D opening 1.8

Weight: 864 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 110833-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584
Description: Lid. Complete; round in plan view, upper side convex, lower side concave
Type: —
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10.1; W 8.9; H 4.6
Weight: 366 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 110842-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571
Description: Lid. Complete; round in plan view, upper and lower side convex
Type: —
Figure reference: Fig. 3.147
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 4.4; H 1.7
Weight: 42 g
Material: Chalk
Reference: —



Fig. 3.147 Chalk lid, TZ 110842-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110843-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571
Description: Spindle whorl. Complete; conical, cylindrically perforated
Type: Spindle whorl type 1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 2.2; H 0.9; D hole 0.3
Weight: 5.8 g
Material: Soapstone
Reference: —

TZ 110860-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Whetstone. Complete; rectangular in plan view, upper and lower side flat; on one side straight cut

Type: Whetstone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.7; W 2.9; H 1.9

Weight: 89 g

Material: Flint

Reference: —

TZ 110917-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Weight stone; Complete, ring-shaped

Type: Weight

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 16; W 12; H 5.5

Weight: 1049 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 111670-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Bowl. Rim and wall; oval in plan view, flat bottom

Type: Bowl type 1A1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 20; W 13.5; H 6.3; D 34; D opening 30; Th 2

Weight: 1416 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111741-001

Area II; Square AT 126; Complex O 2; Context 10971

Description: Hammer stone. Complete; spherical section; probably percussion marks on upper and lower side

Type: Hammer stone type 2.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7; W 6; H 3.8

Weight: 223 g

Material: Flint

Reference: —

TZ 112456-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex K 20; Context 11409

Description: Spindle whorl. Complete; conical, cylindrically perforated

Type: Spindle whorl type 1

Figure reference: Fig. 3.148

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 2.8; H 1.1; D hole 0.3

Weight: 10.4

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 3.148 Basalt spindle whorl, TZ 112456-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310298-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Weight/loom weight; fragment; biconically pierced

Type: Weight/loom weight

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 20; D hole 2.3

Weight: 669 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 310115-001

Area III; Square W 125; Complex P 2; Context 30118

Description: Hammer stone; complete; spherical

Type: Hammer stone type 1

Figure reference: Fig. 3.149

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 6.5

Weight: —

Material: Flint

Reference: —



Fig. 3.149 Flint hammer stone, TZ 310115-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

Food Production

TZ 012766-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3817
Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; upper side convex
Type: Rubbing stone type 15
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10.4; W 6.3; H 5
Weight: 538 g
Material: Limestone
Reference: —

TZ 012812-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3817
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; ovoid, upper and lower side convex and slightly slanting
Type: Rubbing stone type 3
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 4.3; W 3.5; H 2.5
Weight: 56 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 012813-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3817
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; truncated conical, lower side flat
Type: Rubbing stone type 2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 4.4; W 4.2; H 3
Weight: 76 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 012856-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3817
Description: Rubbing stone; fragment; oval in plan view, lower side convex, two sides with abrasive wear
Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 7.3; W 5; H 2.8
Weight: 233 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 012857-001

Area I; Square AP 120; Complex G 1; Context 3817
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; rectangular in plan view, lower side flat, vertical section trapezoidal
Type: Rubbing stone type 9
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10; W 6.6; H 5.2
Weight: 688 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 014208-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 3825
Description: Quern; fragment
Type: Quern type 1d
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 17.7; W 12.5; H 8.5
Weight: 2322 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 10.

TZ 014209-001

Area I; Square AP 122; Complex G 1; Context 3825
Description: Rubbing stone; complete; almost cuboid
Type: Rubbing stone type 6
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 15; W 12; H 8
Weight: 2200 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 110025-001

Area II; Square AW 128; Complex J 3; Context 10010

Description: Quern. Lower side flat

Type: Quern

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 17.2; W 13.7; H 4.7

Weight: 2028 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110348-001

Area II; Square AY 129; Complex K 4; Context 10245

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; rectangular in plan view, angles rounded, with handle

Type: Rubbing stone type 17.4

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9; W 6; H 6

Weight: 228 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110392-001

Area II; Square AX 128; Complex K 19; Context 10360

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; oval in plan; vertical section triangular

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.5; W 5; H 4

Weight: 243 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110454-001

Area II; Square AY 130; Complex K 5; Context 10298

Description: Quern. Fragment

Type: Quern type 4b

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 14; W 17.5; H 9.5

Weight: 2760 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 16.

TZ 110469-001

Area II; Square AY 130; Complex K 5; Context 10465

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; almost oval in plan view, vertical section triangular, angles rounded, lower side flat

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9; W 6; H 5.5

Weight: 447 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110470-001

Area II; Square AW 131; Complex K 14; Context 10395

Description: Mortar bowl. Rim; outside only roughly worked

Type: Mortar bowl type 1A1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 12; W 14; H 5

Weight: 1049 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110477-001

Area II; Square AW 131; Complex 14; Context 10395

Description: Quern. Fragment; rectangular in plan view, angles rounded

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8; W 12; H 6

Weight: 902 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110481-001

Area II; Square AX 128; Complex K 19; Context 10360

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; oval in plan view, upper side convex, lower side flat

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6; W 4.5; H 3

Weight: 138 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110484-001

Area II; Square AW 131; Complex K 14; Context 10395

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; cuboid

Type: Rubbing stone type 17.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8; W 5; H 3.5

Weight: 611 g

Material: Pumice

Reference: —

TZ 110486-001

Area II; Square AX 129; Complex K 4; Context 10381

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; irregularly shaped, distinct traces of abrasive wear on the lower side

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.6; W 6.2; H 5

Weight: 331 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110490-001

Area II; Square AX 129; Complex K 4; Context 10381

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; shoe-shaped in plan view, lower side flat

Type: Rubbing stone type 14.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.5; W 8; H 8

Weight: 803 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110666-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex J 3; Context 10506

Description: Quern

Type: Quern

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 17; W 12.5; H 13

Weight: 3849 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110667-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10523

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; irregular

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11.1; W 10; H 5.1

Weight: 701 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110668-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10523

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; ovoid

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.9; W 6; H 4.6

Weight: 262 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110669-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10523

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; round, top convex

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9; W 9.1; H 5.7

Weight: 859 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110670-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10523

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; round, top convex

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9; W 9.1; H 5.7

Weight: 859 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110674-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 11; Context 10515

Description: Lower grinding stone. Complete; triangular in plan view

Type: Lower grinding stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 16.6; W 11.7; H 8.3

Weight: 1647 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110679-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 11; Context 10515

Description: Mortar bowl. Rim to bottom; round in plan view, foot on rim, on rim just above the foot small knob

Type: Mortar bowl type 4
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 13.7; W 10.5; H 13
 Weight: 1042 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —

TZ 110680-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10523
 Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; oval, top convex
 Type: Rubbing stone
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 10.9; W 7.7; H 6.9
 Weight: 847 g
 Material: Limestone
 Reference: —

TZ 110707-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 16; Context 10550
 Description: Mortar bowl. Fragment; oval in plan view, one foot remained
 Type: Mortar bowl type 3A
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 10.9; W 11.9; H 8.8
 Weight: 963 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 15.

TZ 110710-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10523
 Description: Quern. Fragment
 Type: Quern
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 17; W 14; H 6
 Weight: 1507 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —

TZ 110727-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506
 Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; oval in plan view, upper side convex
 Type: Rubbing stone type 3
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.6; W 5.4; H 4.3
 Weight: 223 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —

TZ 110728-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 16; Context 10550
 Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; oval in plan view, upper side convex, traces of abrasive wear on upper and lower side
 Type: Rubbing stone type 3
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 7.6; W 6.1; H 4.4
 Weight: 308 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —

TZ 110733-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506
 Description: Mortar. Fragment; irregular
 Type: Mortar type 1
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 23.4; W 23.9; H 12.2
 Weight: 6500 g
 Material: Limestone
 Reference: —

TZ 110735-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506
 Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; upper side convex, lower side flat
 Type: Rubbing stone type 13
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 11; W 7.6; H 4.8
 Weight: 493 g
 Material: Limestone
 Reference: —

TZ 110736-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506
 Description: Quern; Fragment
 Type: —
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 9.6; W 11.5; H 5.7
 Weight: 937 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —

TZ 110737-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Rubbing stone; Complete; oval

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.8; W 5.8; H 4.2

Weight: —

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110739-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Rubbing stone; Fragment; triangular

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.6; W 7.2; H 6

Weight: —

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110740-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Rubbing stone; Fragment; oval, left thumb rest

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10.1; W 6.6; H 3.1

Weight: 182 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110741-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Rubbing stone; Fragment; oval, left thumb rest

Type: Rubbing stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.4; W 6.1; H 5.6

Weight: 438 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110743-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 16; Context 10550

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; oval in plan view, vertical section triangular, angles rounded, upper side convex

Type: Rubbing stone type 10.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.6; W 5; H 4.5

Weight: 316 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110746-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; discoidal

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 15.7; W 11.7; H 6.9

Weight: 1568 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110759-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 2; Context 10569

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; discoidal, lower side flat, upper side convex, rim irregular

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.4; W 5.3; H 2.4

Weight: 65 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110761-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 2; Context 10569

Description: Pestle

Type: Pestle

Figure reference: Fig. 3.150

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 16.1; W 12.5; H 5.1

Weight: 1240 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 3.150 Basalt pestle, TZ 110761-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110763-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 16; Context 10573

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; oval in plan view, originally perforated stone (type 1.2.2), traces of abrasive wear on upper and lower side as well as on the rim

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: Fig. 3.151

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10.3; W 10.1; H 4.9

Weight: 750 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —



Fig. 3.151 Basalt rubbing stone, TZ 110763-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110764-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 16; Context 10573

Description: Mortar bowl. Foot; secondarily used as rubbing stone

Type: Mortar bowl type 4

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 13.6; W 10.3; H 8.7

Weight: 1020 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 15.

TZ 110791-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 10; Context 10580

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; triangular in plan view, upper side convex and with depressions for a more comfortable grip, lower side convex

Type: Rubbing stone type 16

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6.4; W 6.2; H 4.7

Weight: 267 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110792-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; only roughly executed, semi-finished tool(?), oval in plan view, vertical section triangular

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9.9; W 6; H 4.2

Weight: 171 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110797-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; cuboid, one side pecked off, angles rounded, percussion marks on the intact end

Type: Rubbing stone type 8.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.8; W 7; H 7

Weight: 719 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110801-001

Area II; Square AT 129; Complex K 2; Context 10580

Description: Mortar bowl. Fragment; straight walls

Type: Mortar bowl type 2A2d

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 17.2; W 9.8; H 13.3; D max. 30; D opening 26

Weight: 2450 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110802-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; oval in plan view, upper side convex, lower side slightly convex

Type: Rubbing stone type 1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.7; W 6.5; H 6

Weight: 390 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110829-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; on upper side thumb rest, lower side convex, on two sides vertically flaked

Type: Rubbing stone, special type

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 11.3; W 8.2; H 5.9

Weight: 1075 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110831-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Rubbing stone or hammer stone. Complete; shoe-shaped, rest for thumb and middle finger on upper side, lower side traces of abrasive wear but not very plan

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 13.5; W 9; H 7.5

Weight: 766 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110832-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; rectangular in plan view, angles rounded, upper side convex, lower side slightly convex, rest for thumb

Type: Rubbing stone type 6

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.6; W 7.2; H 5.6

Weight: 521 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110834-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584

Description: Quern. Fragment

Type: Quern type 1d

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 10.7; W 11.7; H 4.1

Weight: 632 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 17.

TZ 110835-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584

Description: Quern. Fragment

Type: Quern type 1d

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 16; W 13; H 9.2

Weight: 2350 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: Jakubik 2014, Anhang A, 17.

TZ 110848-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584

Description: Quern. Fragment; rectangular in plan view, angles rounded, upper side convex, lower side flat

Type: Quern

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.1; W 8.3; H 6.4

Weight: 590 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 110849-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Rubbing stone; Complete

Type: Rubbing stone type 3
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 8.4; W 6.8; H 6.4
 Weight: 573 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —

TZ 110850-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584
 Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; oval in plan view, upper and lower side convex
 Type: Rubbing stone type 12.1
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: D max. 7.5; H 3.6
 Weight: 259 g
 Material: Limestone
 Reference: —

TZ 110851-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584
 Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; oval in plan view, upper side slightly convex, lower side slightly concave
 Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 5.4; W 3.9; H 2.1
 Weight: 63 g
 Material: Limestone
 Reference: —

TZ 110853-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584
 Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; almost triangular in plan view, upper and lower side convex, roughly worked
 Type: Rubbing stone type 3
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 11.7; W 10.5; H 6
 Weight: 1056 g
 Material: Limestone
 Reference: —

TZ 110861-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571
 Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; upper side conical, lower side slightly convex
 Type: Rubbing stone type 5.2

Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 11.6; D max. 4.4
 Weight: 346 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —

TZ 110862-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571
 Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; almost triangular in plan view, upper and lower side convex, with thumb rest
 Type: Rubbing stone type 3
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 8.6; W 7.6; H 6.8
 Weight: 612 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —

TZ 110865-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571
 Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; cuboid, lower side only few traces of abrasive wear, one side rounded
 Type: Rubbing stone type 6
 Figure reference: —
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 8.2; W 7.3; H 8.9
 Weight: 806 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —

TZ 110909-001

Area II; Square AT 130; Complex K 17; Context 10609
 Description: Pestle, upper and lower side flat
 Type: Rubbing stone type 13
 Figure reference: Fig. 3.152
 Date of context: Umayyad
 Date of find: —
 Dimensions: L 13; W 8.2; H 5.5
 Weight: 976 g
 Material: Basalt
 Reference: —



Fig. 3.152 Basalt pestle, TZ 110909-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111203-001

Area II; Square AS 128; Complex K 3; Context 10717
Description: Mortar. Rim to bottom; oval in plan view, on upper side depression, lower side flat, edges only roughly worked

Type: Mortar type 1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 28.4; W 18.5; H 11.5

Weight: 7100 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111207-001

Area II; Square AS 128; Complex K 3; Context 10717
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; upper side convex, lower side flat and with diagonal and parallel grooves, on narrow sides diagonal

Type: Rubbing stone type 2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 7.6; W 6.1; H 3.6

Weight: 172 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 111208-001

Area II; Square AS 128; Complex K 3; Context 10717
Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; conical, lower side flat

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 2.5; H 3

Weight: 39 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111321-001

Area II; Square AW 126; Complex J 3; Context 10722

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; discoidal, round in plan view, upper side convex, lower side flat

Type: Rubbing stone type 12.1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 9; W 8.2; H 2.6

Weight: 324 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111322-001

Area II; Square AW 126; Complex J 3; Context 10722

Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; round or oval in plan view, upper side convex, lower side flat

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8.1; H 5.2

Weight: 482 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111423-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex K 20; Context 10775

Description: Olynthus mill. Upper part complete

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: Hellenistic to Umayyad

Dimensions: L 44; W 36; H 11.5

Weight: —

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 111529-001

Area II; Square AU 126; Complex O 1; Context 10913

Description: Mortar bowl. Fragment; oval in plan view, inside smoothed

Type: Mortar bowl type 1A1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 14; W 15; H 10.5

Weight: 2700 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: Jakubik 2016, Anhang 1, 15.

TZ 111627-001

Area II; Square AT 126; Complex O 2; Context 10972
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; ovoid
Type: Rubbing stone type 3
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8; W 6.5; H 5
Weight: 411 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 111678-001

Area II; Square AT 126; Complex O 3; Context 10867
Description: Quern. Fragment
Type: Quern type 1f
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 22.2; W 12; H 5.6
Weight: 1889 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 111917-001

Area II; Square AV 132; Complex K 15; Context 11129
Description: Quern. Fragment
Type: Quern type 1g
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 10.8; W 11.5; H 3.1
Weight: 452 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 112055-001

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex O 2; Context 11208
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; ovoid
Type: Rubbing stone type 3
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 12; D max. 9.1
Weight: 1436 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 112369-001

Area II; Square AW 128; Complex J 3; Context 10010
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete, pyramidal

Type: Rubbing stone type 4
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 7.2; W 7; H 6.8
Weight: 546 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 112374-001

Area II; Square AW 128; Complex J 3; Context 10010
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete
Type: Rubbing stone type 8.1
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8; D 5.2
Weight: 327 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 112390-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 11229
Description: Rubbing stone. Fragment; discoidal, upper and lower side flat, rim straight
Type: Rubbing stone type 12.2
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 8.8; H 3.6
Weight: 236 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 112639-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 8; Context 11440
Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; cuboid, angles rounded
Type: Rubbing stone type 6
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —
Dimensions: L 8.4; W 7.1; H 5.4
Weight: 625 g
Material: Basalt
Reference: —

TZ 112649-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 8; Context 11440
Description: Quern. Complete; oval in plan view; upper side convex, lower side slightly convex
Type: —
Figure reference: —
Date of context: Umayyad
Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 18; W 11.5; H 7

Weight: 1992 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112653-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 8; Context 11440

Description: Rubbing stone. Complete; irregularly shaped, lower side slightly concave

Type: Rubbing stone

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 8; W 5.7; H 5.7

Weight: 371 g

Material: Flint

Reference: —

Personal Items

TZ 112378-001

Area II; Square AX 126; Complex K 20; Context 11409

Description: Game piece. Complete; spherical, very carefully smoothed

Type: Game piece type 1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 4.1

Weight: 89 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

Warfare

TZ 110827-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Ballistic stone. Complete; spherical to irregular

Type: Ballistic stone type 1

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 3.2

Weight: 31.8 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110830-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Ballistic stone. Complete; irregular

Type: Ballistic stone type 3

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 4.2

Weight: 49.5 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110856-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Ballistic stone. Complete; ovoid

Type: Ballistic stone type 2

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 4.3

Weight: 63.4 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

Ecofacts

TZ 110364-001

Area II; Square AW 131; Complex K 12; Context 10375

Description: Iron nodule. Hemispheric

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 3

Weight: 17.2 g

Material: Ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Reference: —

TZ 110913-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584

Description: Tube built up by sinter

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 22; W 21; H 10.7

Weight: 3800 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 112230-001

Area II; Square AU 129; Complex K 8; Context 10584

Description: Iron nodule. Fragment

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 6; W 5.2; H 3.2

Weight: 135 g

Material: Ferric oxide (Fe₂O₃)

Reference: —

TZ 112465-001

Area II; Square AS 126; Complex O 2; Context 11208

Description: Object. Complete; upper side diagonal, lower site flat

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: D max. 12.1; H 15

Weight: 43 g

Material: Undetermined

Reference: —

Flint Flakes and Tools

TZ 110290-001

Area II; Square AY 129; Complex K 4; Context 10221

Description: 1 chip

Date of context: Umayyad

TZ 110291-001

Area II; Square AV 130; Complex K 11; Context 10235

Description: 1 blade

Date of context: Umayyad

TZ 110504-001

Area II; Square AX 130; Complex K 6; Context 10282

Description: 1 blade

Date of context: Umayyad

TZ 110776-001

Area II; Square AU 130; Complex K 16; Context 10579

Description: 1 flake

Date of context: Umayyad

TZ 111217-001

Area II; Square AS 128; Complex K 3; Context 10719

Description: 1 flake, 1 ecofact

Date of context: Umayyad

TZ 112533-001

Area II; Square AX 132; Complex K 14; Context 11311

Description: 1 flake

Date of context: Umayyad

Uncertain

TZ 110747-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Plan view rectangular, rounded edges

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 17.1; W 10.6; H 7.8

Weight: 2100 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110795-001

Area II; Square AT 128; Complex K 3; Context 10571

Description: Tile or lid(?). Fragment; vertical section flat, edge diagonal

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 12; W 11; H 2.5

Weight: 482 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

TZ 110916-001

Area II; Square AU 128; Complex K 2; Context 10506

Description: Uncertain; Fragment, oval in plan view, slight depression

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 21; W 15; H 14.5

Weight: 6700 g

Material: Basalt

Reference: —

TZ 112464-001

Area II; Square AV 129; Complex K 8; Context 11205

Description: Object. Fragment; oval in plan view, upper and lower side flat, roughly worked

Type: —

Figure reference: —

Date of context: Umayyad

Date of find: —

Dimensions: L 29; W 14; H 8

Weight: 4600 g

Material: Limestone

Reference: —

3.3.5. Animal Bones and Mollusc Finds: Stratum 3

3.3.5.1. Introduction

The assemblages of animal bones and molluscs were studied by N. Benecke⁵⁰. Since many bones came from garbage deposits, the differentiation between the distinct layers was sometimes impossible. Therefore, not only the finds from the Umayyad stratum, but also the finds of the transition from the Late Byzantine to the Umayyad period are included in the following analysis.

3.3.5.2. Analysis

The sample size of the Late Byzantine and Umayyad periods is almost the same as that of the Byzantine period, but the number of specimens is about half as large⁵¹. The proportion of sheep/goats remained almost the same, the number of pigs increased, the number of cattle decreased slightly, and the number of fallow deer decreased significantly⁵². As in all other strata, sheep and goat predominated, followed by cattle. Pigs were consumed, but not in significant numbers. Other mammal bones were found from camels, equids, fallow deer, gazelles, wild boar, but only in small numbers. Sheep and goats were kept mainly for milk⁵³. Wool production was of little interest.

According to N. Benecke, cattle husbandry was mainly orientated towards meat production⁵⁴. The preponderance of females among the adult animals indicates that the cattle were also exploited for their milk. Compared to meat production, however, dairy farming appears to have been of limited importance. It is likely that the cattle were also used as beasts of burden.

Domestic fowl is represented only by chicken⁵⁵.

There are no remains of fish that can be assigned definitely to the Late Byzantine, Byzantine or Umayyad strata⁵⁶.

There is a large number of molluscan remains for this period, consisting mainly of local edible snails⁵⁷. The river mussel is also of local origin. However, the shells of *Aspathaia rubens* are from the Nile valley, and the salt water clam *Glycymeris insubrica* can be found on the beaches of the Mediterranean Sea.

Species	NISP	Weight
Domestic Mammals		
Sheep/Goat	856	5010
(Sheep)	(49)	(511)
(Goat)	(53)	(604)
Cattle	226	5325
Pig	15	203
Horse	4	477
Ass	1	20
Mule	–	–
Camel	10	410
Dog	1	27
Cat	–	–
Domestic/Wild Mammals		
Equids	7	435
Wild Mammals		
Fallow Deer	5	101
Fallow Deer, Antler	2	29
Gazelle	4	129
Wild Pig	–	–
Red Fox	1	–
Unidentified Specimens	731	1960

Tab. 3.43 Animal bones from Stratum 3 (Source: Benecke 2017, Tab. 5.5).

3.3.5.3. Conclusion

The assemblage of mammal bones demonstrates that there are almost no wild animals and fewer domestic animals compared to the Byzantine period. Sheep and goats were the most important domestic animals, followed by cattle and pigs (Tab. 3.43).

The community did not fish, but seemed to consume some snails. The molluscs from the Nile

50 Benecke 2019.

51 Benecke 2019, Tab. 5.1, Graph 5.1, Tab. 5.5. Tab. 5.6

52 Benecke 2019, Tab. 5.2.

53 Benecke 2019, 507 f.

54 Benecke 2019, 512.

55 Benecke 2019, 520 Tab. 5.18; Tab. 5.19; Graph 5.10.

56 Benecke 2019, 530 f.

57 Benecke 2019, 533–535 Tab. 5.23.

Valley are very interesting. This kind of shell was found at Tall Zirā'a only from the Middle Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. In contrast, the saltwater shells were brought to Tall Zirā'a from the beaches

of the Mediterranean Sea during all the settlement periods.

All in all, the bone assemblage reflects the simple diet of a rural settlement.

3.4. Conclusion

Remains that can be assigned to Stratum 3 were found in Areas I, II and III (*Fig. 3.4, Fig. 3.21, Fig. 3.35, Fig. 3.44, Fig. 3.55, Fig. 3.91*). Two architectural phases, 3 a and 3 b, could be identified in Stratum 3. Stratum 3 b is characterized by the continued use of the existing buildings and the densification of the developed area (*Fig. 3.4, Fig. 3.21, Fig. 3.5*). New buildings and facilities were constructed on the former open spaces in Areas I and II.

In Area I, some walls and several installations for cooking and baking were installed in the open space Complex G 1 in Stratum 3 b, which was used in Stratum 4 b as a dumping area (*Fig. 3.17*). These walls do not reveal a clear spatial concept, as they are severely destroyed, making it difficult to determine whether they were connected to Complex B to the west or Complex H to the east. It cannot be excluded that the walls were built just as shelters for the people engaged in food processing.

Complex G 2 to the north of Complex G 1, remained an open space but was clearly demarcated from Complex G 1 by a wall running from northwest to southeast (*Fig. 3.17*).

A similar spatial densification as in Area I can be observed in Area II (*Fig. 3.21*). A new building was erected within the open space Complex J 2, and extended even further south from there (*Fig. 3.23*). Its ground-plan picks up the direction of Complex H in Area I. Whether these two building complexes in Stratum 3 b were connected can only be surmised after excavation of the space between Areas I and II. The ground-plan of this new Complex O consisted of two rooms. The east wall of the southern room Complex O 2 was not built following the line of the east wall of room O 1 (*Fig. 3.34*), but was set slightly to the west, because otherwise it would have closed the entrance to courtyard J 2 (*Fig. 3.21* and *Fig. 3.23*). As in Area I, the space to the north of the building was used as a courtyard.

Another building was erected on the eastern edge of Area II (*Fig. 3.31*). It followed the contour line of the hill and was therefore slightly inclined to the northwest. The western part of the building shows a layout with rows of rooms, which was already used in Strata 5 and 4. The eastern part was destroyed by a landslide on the steep eastern hill side. In the

north, there were some walls that do not correspond to the original ground-plan and are possibly somewhat later extensions.

The building in Area III shows significant changes in Stratum 3 b (*Fig. 3.35*). In the western part of the courtyard A 2, a wall was inserted, dividing the space in two parts A 2 in the north and A 3 in the south. From the outside of the courtyard A 2, a water drain with a ceramic pipe was built from the outside through the northern wall, leading under a mosaic floor to an opening in the roof of the former substructure under the building. This substructure was certainly used as a cistern from this time at the latest.

The former mosaic medallion was left in place, but covered with lime plaster. A probably new mosaic floor with large tesserae was laid.

The narthex was also transformed by the construction of a wall in front of the inner side of the original outer western wall. The function of this wall remained unclear, but may have been built to reinforce the outer wall.

The rooms in the south of the courtyard were divided in smaller, sometimes very narrow compartments, *e.g.* Complex P 3 and P 8, which were probably used as storage rather than living space.

The layout of the rooms in the north of the courtyard can hardly be determined due to the small size of the excavation trenches. However, a change can be observed in room P 10 and P 11, which prove a different use of the rooms from Stratum 4 to Stratum 3.

The inventory of the buildings in Areas I and II during Stratum 3 b can be attributed to food storage, processing and consumption. The number of table ware increased from the Byzantine to the Byzantine-Umayyad period. Ceramic drinking vessels were already replaced by glass vessels during the Byzantine period. A similar trend can be seen in the use of glass lamps instead of ceramic ones. The predominant cooking vessel was the casserole, which was very often used with a lid. For storage, amphorae and pithoi were common. Only few pottery imports were found. Pottery, metal and glass objects indicate that Area I was preferably used for living and Area II for food production and storage. In Area III, pottery sherds were excavated only in

the northern side rooms and show that there was some kind of food processing.

The glass inventory demonstrates the continuity of vessels and window panes from the Byzantine to the Umayyad period. Only a few sherds were found that can be assigned to personal use.

Metal artefacts are extremely rare and mostly belong to household items. Almost no personal items were recovered. There were also no tools that could indicate a craft. It can therefore be concluded that no craft was practiced in the excavated areas in Stratum 3 b.

The architecture and the archaeological findings testify to a continuation of the simple way of life based on agriculture from the Byzantine to the Umayyad period. There are no signs of destruction that may have occurred during the Sassanian or the Islamic invasion. If the mosaic inscription can be dated to 709, it would be clear that the monastery was used at least until the beginning of the eighth century. However, the archaeological stratigraphy positioned this mosaic in the earlier Stratum 4, making a date in the sixth century more likely⁵⁸.

In Stratum 3 a, only minor changes were carried out to the architecture in Areas I, II and III just before the buildings were destroyed (*Fig. 3.44, Fig. 3.55, Fig. 3.91*). Stratum 3 a comprised the destruction layer with the fills inside the rooms, courtyards and exterior spaces. Since no complete inventory was found in the destruction layer, it has to be assumed that people left the habitation site before the walls

completely collapsed, and returned only after several decades. According to the finds, it can be assumed that this destruction can be attributed to the devastating earthquake in 749.

The large number of pottery sherds from the Bronze and Iron Ages and the Hellenistic-Roman period in the destruction layers in Areas I and II can be explained by the material that was incorporated into the walls during construction and fell out when the walls were destroyed. Additionally, the architectural remains of Stratum 3 in Areas I and II were very close to the surface, so they were backfilled by later activities such as grave digging, stone robbing, or agricultural use.

In contrast to the find conditions in Areas I and II, almost no Bronze and Iron Age pottery sherds and only few Hellenistic sherds were found in the walls of the Byzantine and Umayyad buildings and in the destruction layers in Area III. This could be due to the fact that the construction of the vaulted chamber below the monastery probably destroyed older structures during the Roman period.

There are only few sherds that can be associated with Abbasid and Ayyubid occupation of the site, but no architecture could be observed. It was not until the Mamluk period that new buildings were constructed. The new structures included dwellings and agricultural facilities. According to the distribution of pottery sherds and the results of the excavations in Areas I to III, they were limited to Area III and the immediate surroundings of the spring.

58 Cf. *Chap. 2.3.8.* for the discussion of the date.

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