German Protestant Institute of Archaeology
(GPIA)

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Biblical Archaeological Institute Wuppertal
(BAI)



Tall Zirāʻa

The Gadara Region Project (2001–2011)

Final Report

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

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Bibliografische Information der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek
Die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet unter https://portal.dnb.de abrufbar.

((QR-Code))
www.tallziraa.de

((ggf. Logo klimaneutral))

1. Auflage
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Cover-Layout: Patrick Leiverkus
Front and back cover: Tall Zirā'a and Wādī al-'Arab; aerial view, looking from east to west; by courtesy of APAAME, David Kennedy, 2011
Standard-Layout: Based on the template of the DAI-volumes 'Menschen – Kulturen – Traditionen'/Forschungscluster
Editorial work: Jutta Häser/Ute Wielandt
Typesetting: Ute Wielandt
Druck und Einband: XXXX
Printed in Germany
ISBN 978-3-XXXX-XXXX-X

www.gtvh.de

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviated Journals and Series

AA	Archäologischer Anzeiger
AAJ	Annual of the Department of Antiquities
ADPV	Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins
AM	Athener Mitteilungen
BAH	Bibliothèque archéologique and historique
BaM	Baghdader Mitteilungen
BarIntSer	British Archaeological Reports. International Series
BCH	Bulletin de correspondance hellénique
BIFAO	Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale
DaM	Damaszener Mitteilungen
DOP	Dumbarton Oaks Papers
EtTrav	Études et travaux
FiE	Forschungen in Ephesos
GlasBeograd	Glasnik. Srpsko arheološko društvo (Journal of the Serbian Archaeological Society)
IAA	Israel Antiquity Authority
JGS	Journal of Glass Studies
JRA	Journal of Roman Archaeology
KölnMusB	Kölner Museums-Bulletin
MedA	Mediterranean Archaeology
OrA	Orient-Archäologie
QDAP	The Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine
PF	Pergamenische Forschungen
REA	Revue des études anciennes
ReiCretActa	Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum acta
StBiFranc	Studium biblicum Franciscanum. Liber Annuus
TRAC	Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference
UPA	Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie
ZPE	Zeitschrift für Papyrologie and Epigraphik

General Abbreviations

c.	circa
cf.	confer
Chap./Chaps.	chapter/chapters
Diss.	Dissertation
ed./eds.	editor/editors
e.g.	example given
est.	estimated
etc.	et cetera
Fig./Figs.	figure/figures
max.	maximum
MNE	Maximum Number of Examples
no./nos.	number/numbers
Pl./Pls.	plate/plates
Tab.	table
TZ	Tall Zirā'a

Legend for the Abbreviations used in the catalogues

D	Diameter	L	Length
g	Gram	Th	Thickness
H	Height	W	Width

Abbreviations for ware groups used by F. Kenkel in Chap. 1.

ESA	Eastern Sigillata A
ESB	Eastern Sigillata B
ESC	Eastern Sigillata C
ESD	Eastern Sigillata D
ARS	African Red Slip Ware
CRS	Cypriot Red Slip Ware
LRC	Late Roman C Ware
Cl Amph-rhod	Classic Amphora – Rhodos
Cl Amph-kos	Classic Amphora – Kos
Cl Bu2Br-relief	Classic Buff to Brown – Reliefbecher
Cl Bu2Br-attic	Classic Buff to Brown – Attic
Cl Bu2Br-attic-Ws	Classic Buff to Brown – Attic-Westslope
Cl Bu2Br-Ws-style	Classic Buff to Brown – West slope-style
Cl Grey	Classic Grey
Cl Grey-sl	Classic Grey-slipped
Cl Grey-mld	Classic Grey-moulded
Cl Grey-isl	Classic Grey-Islamic
Cl Grey-ptd	Classic Grey-painted
Cl Bu2Grn	Classic Buff to Green
Cl Bu2Grn-sl	Classic Buff to Green-slipped
Cl Bu2Grn-dl	Classic Buff to Green-double layer
Cl Bu2Grn-ptd	Classic Buff to Green-painted
Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Classic Buff to Brown-fine-slipped
Cl Bu2Br-f	Classic Buff to Brown-fine
Cl Bu2Br-amph	Classic Buff to Brown-amphora
Cl Bu2Br-soft	Classic Buff to Brown-soft
Cl Chal Bu2Br	Classic Chalk Buff to Brown
Cl Buff	Classic Buff
Cl Buff-hard	Classic Buff-hard
Cl BS WP	Classic Brown/Black Slipped White Painted
Cl BP	Classic Buff to Pink
Cl Bu2Red-grog	Classic Buff to Red-grog
Cl Bu2Red-grog-c	Classic Buff to Red-grog-coarse
Cl Red2Br-mica	Classic Red to Brown-mica
Cl Red2Br-grey core	Classic Red to Brown-grey core
Cl Red2Br-grey core-hard	Classic Red to Brown-grey core-hard
Cl Chal Red	Classic Chalk Red
Cl Chal Red-c	Classic Chalk Red-coarse
Cl Red-bu2br core	Classic Red-buff to brown core
Cl Red BuSl	Classic Red Buff Slip
Cl Red CP 1	Classic Red Cooking Pot 1
Cl Red CP 2	Classic Red Cooking Pot 2
Cl Red CP 3	Classic Red Cooking Pot 3
Cl Red CP 4	Classic Red Cooking Pot 4
Cl Red CP-gal	Classic Red Cooking Pot-Galilean

Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1	Classic Coarse Buff to Brown 1
Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Classic Coarse Buff to Brown 2
Cl Coarse Bu2Br 3	Classic Coarse Buff to Brown 3
Cl Coarse Bu2Br HM	Classic Coarse Buff to Brown Handmade
Cl Coarse Red2Br 1	Classic Coarse Red to Brown 1
Cl Coarse Red2Br 2	Classic Coarse Red to Brown 2
Cl Coarse Red2Br 3	Classic Coarse Red to Brown 3
Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	Classic Coarse Red to Brown 4
Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp	Classic Coarse Red to Brown-chaff tempered

Preface

Dieter Vieweger/Jutta Häser



Fig. 0.1 Tall Zirā‘a. View from west to east. Photograph taken in 2011 (Source: APAAME, David Kennedy).

When the German engineer G. Schumacher explored Transjordan in 1885, Tall Zirā‘a was among his discoveries[1]. He was the first European since the time of the Crusaders to enter the region. However, after thousands of years of prosperity, the valley had changed dramatically during the Ottoman period. The bedouins told Schumacher that the wādī had declined to become a "popular shelter for all sorts of refugees and criminal scum".

Except for a few sugar mills, operated by water power, there were only a few small hamlets. A water flow of about 0.75 m^3 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

> "result of a natural siphon phenomenon leading the underground flow of the water from the high-

1 Schumacher 1890, 110. 142 f. Schumacher visited Tall Zirā‘a and described remains of rectangular buildings. His obeservations are published by C. 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.

er 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 tall[4] had already attracted attention due to its location and imposing appearance, no intensive research was conducted at this time, because of the hill's location close to the border of Israel in the west (*c*. 7 km) and Syria in the north (*c*. 14 km). During the foundation 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 by the Jordanians as 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 where Jordan, Syria and Israel meet, became the north-westernmost corner of the Hashemite Kingdom, and there was not even a paved road to the tall.

Also the construction of the Wādī al-'Arab Dam in 1978 did not make a significant difference to the *status quo*. The archaeologists who investigated the area within the scope of a rescue survey prior to the dam construction did not appreciate the archaeological potential of the tall, which majestically overlooked the future reservoir.

Another period of time passed until the Oslo Peace Agreement was ratified in 1993, but it was only after the peace treaty between Jordan and Israel, which King Hussein and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin signed on October 26, 1994, that the area again became accessible to the public.

D. Vieweger, director of the Biblical Archaeological Institute Wuppertal (BAI) and since 2005 also of the German Protestant Institute of Archaeology (GPIA), travelled many times through the north-western part of Jordan between 1998 and 2000, exploring the area for a suitable tall site, which would serve as an authoritative chronological record for the region's long and important cultural history. He found it in the Wādī al-'Arab.
Tall Zirā'a is located in the middle of the Wādī al-'Arab (*Figs. 0.1* and *0.2*), was continuously occupied for at least 5,000 years, and offers an unique insight into the way of life of the region's people. Its outstanding archaeological significance results from the artesian spring in its centre,

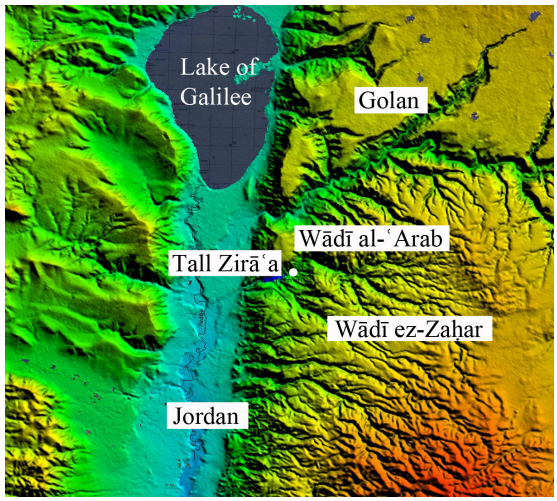


Fig. 0.2 Map showing the area around Tall Zirā'a (Source: BAI/GPIA).

which created optimal settlement conditions over thousands of years. For this reason, Tall Zirā'a offers an unusual opportunity to compile a comparative stratigraphy for northern Jordan from the Early Bronze Age to the Islamic period, while also making it possible to trace cultural developments in urban life, handicrafts and the history of religion over long periods. Moreover, here it is possible to study abundant remains from the Biblical periods in a broad cultural and historical context.

As mentioned above, a major trade route passed through the valley, connecting Egypt in the south with the Syrian-Mesopotamian region in the north (*Fig. 1.22*). The Wādī al-'Arab also connects the Jordan Valley to the Mediterranean coast via the northern Jordan ford at Ǧisr al-Maġāmi' (Gešer), as well as the plains of Jezreel and Tall al-Ḥiṣn (Beth Shean) to 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 'Ammān in the south. Because the Yarmuk Valley to the north and the Wādī Ziqlāb in the south are too steep and narrow to serve as major transport routes, the Wādī al-'Arab played a prominent geopolitical role. Not surprisingly, economic success and the hard work of res-

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'.

idents across the millennia have left a profusion 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 grave sites.

Tall Zirāʿa offered good living conditions for a settlement. The artesian spring offered an unfailing water supply, and the hill provided security. The tall rises impressively (depending on the direction) between 22–45 m above ground. As the only prominent natural elevation in the lower Wādī al-ʿArab, Tall Zirāʿa dominates the valley. From here one cannot only see Gadara, but also easily monitor the narrow entrance of the wādī to the west.

The adjacent fertile wādī ensured adequate nourishment, with potentially arable land in the western and central valley, terraced slopes and spurs suited for rainfed agriculture in the east, as well as the wādī slopes that are suitable for grazing small livestock, forming a broad semicircle from the east and south to the west. As a result of his observations, D. Vieweger decided to implement preliminary investigations here from 1998 to 2000.

The 'Gadara Region Project' was launched in 2001 by the Biblical Archaeological Institute Wuppertal (BAI), Germany. In the first season, the surface of Tall Zirāʿa was explored[5], the tall was accurately surveyed, and more than 22,000 pottery sherds and many other finds were systematically collected and analysed. The survey findings 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 was in 2003. The team was financed by the 'Society of Friends of the BAI Wuppertal' and travelled by Volkswagen bus from Wuppertal to Amman via Turkey and Syria, under the direction of D. Vieweger. An Ottoman period house inside the Gadara/Umm Qēs archaeological site was used both as living and working quarters; it was in a state of very poor repair at that time, but has been systematically restored during later seasons, providing modern bathroom and kitchen facilities. The results of the first season on Tall Zirāʿa were so promising that the 'Gadara Region Project' was inaugurated, with

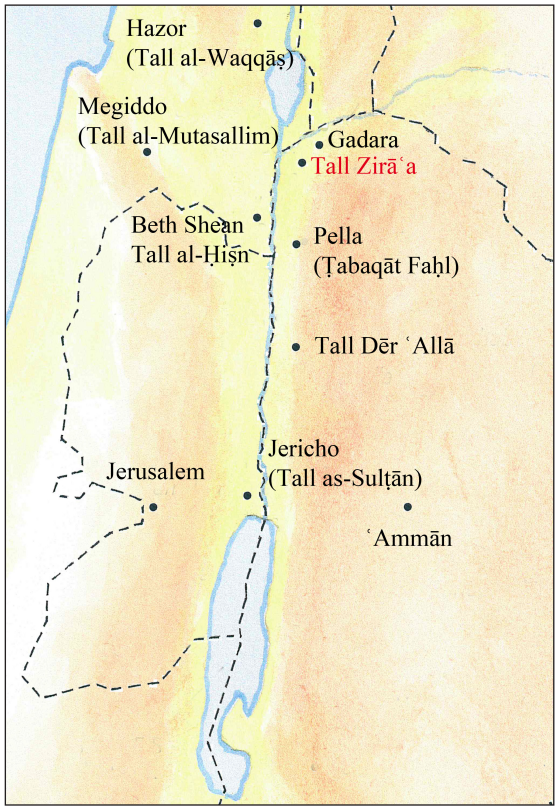


Fig. 0.3 Tall Zirāʿa and its geographic location (Source: BAI/GPIA).

a planned timeframe of between ten to twenty years.

In 2004, the Biblical Archaeological Institute Wuppertal (BAI) under the directorship of D. Vieweger, and the German Protestant 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 to a close partnership, which ensured ongoing archaeological and interdisciplinary collaboration for the remainder of the archaeological seasons. The German Protestant Institute of Archaeology in Jerusalem (GPIA), run by D. Vieweger since 2005, also joined the work in 2006. The cooperation with the GPIA Amman was confirmed by the new director of the Institute, F. Kenkel, from 2013 to 2016, and by K. Schmidt since autumn 2016.

During the course of the subsequent 18 seasons, twenty five strata in three areas have been uncovered, and several scientific processes and archaeological experiments have been carried out; archaeo-

5 See *Vol. 1., Chap. 2*. For this survey see also Vieweger et al. 2003, 191–216.

logical surface surveys were also completed for the area surrounding Tall Zirāʿa, the Wādī al-ʿArab, and the Wādī az-Zaḥar.

The slopes of Wādī al-ʿArab from Tall Zirāʿa upwards to the region of Ṣēdūr and Dōqara, and the region around the Wādī al-ʿArab Dam were surveyed in 2009; large parts of this region had not been studied in detail before. In total 78 locations were documented, 30 of which were previously unknown. The survey was continued until 2012. All in all 327 sites were registered which cover an area from Tall Zirāʿa to North Šūna.

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' (DoA) over several stages, with the final delivering to Jordan in the spring of 2015. Furthermore, more than 50 objects discovered during the project are on display in the Jordan Museum in Amman.

Excavation results have been presented as articles in several journals, together with separate publications and dissertations[6]. In addition, the Tall Zirāʿa website provides information about current activities on and around the tall in German and English[7].

After 18 intensive seasons of work researching the tall and its environment, it was decided to interrupt excavation and survey activities in order to publish a complete record of the results thus far. To this end, it was decided that from 2012 until 2020 work would be comprised of study seasons in the excavation house at Umm Qēs, to process data and results gathered to date (for the excavations carried out see the film in *App. 0.1*).

A total of nine volumes are planned on the following topics:

Volume 1: Introduction.
Aims of the 'Gadara Region Project'; Tall Zirāʿa and the Wādī al-ʿArab; Research History of Tall Zirāʿa; the 2001 Tall Zirāʿa Survey; Scientific Methods; Framework of Archaeological Work on Tall Zirāʿa.

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

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

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

Volume 5: Hellenistic to Umayyad Period (Strata 8–3). Stratigraphy

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

Volume 7: Abbasid to Ottoman Period (Strata 2–1)

Volume 8: Wādī al-ʿArab Survey

Volume 9: Archaeometry

All nine volumes will be published online in English, in order to make the results free of charge and accessible to a wide audience. In addition to this, publishing online enables the 3D-images and reconstructions, together with digital films, to be included with the material, which can thus be integrated and used interactively. Furthermore, an online publication will enable the attachment of original data from the excavations, such as plans and database extracts, which would be otherwise impossible. These additional documents will be published in German and will provide professional researchers with the ability to access the primary data itself, not only as they are interpreted.

6 See e.g. Vieweger et al. 2002a, 12–14; Vieweger et al. 2002b, 157–177; Vieweger et. al. 2003, 191–216; Vieweger et al. 2016, 431–441; Vieweger 2003a, 10; Vieweger 2003b, 459–461; Vieweger 2007, 497–502; Vieweger 2010, 755–768; Vieweger 2013, 231–242; Häser et al. 2016a, 121–137; Häser et al. 2016b, 497–507; Häser – Vieweger 2005, 135–146; Häser – Vieweger 2007, 526–530; Häser – Vieweger 2009, 20–23; Häser – Vieweger 2012a, 693–696; Häser – Vieweger 2012b, 251–268; Häser – Vieweger 2014, 640; Häser – Vieweger 2015, 20–23; Vieweger – Häser 2005, 1–30; Vieweger – Häser 2007a, 1–27; Vieweger – Häser 2007b, 147–167; Vieweger – Häser 2009, 1–36; Vieweger – Häser 2010, 1–28; Vieweger – Häser 2015; Vieweger – Häser 2017a; Vieweger – Häser 2017b; Kenkel 2012; Kenkel 2013a, 1–24; Kenkel 2013b, 301–308; Kenkel 2016, 765–781; Kenkel – Vieweger 2014, 12; Schwermer 2014; Gropp 2013; Lehmann – Schulze 2015, 28–30; Schulze et al. 2014, 13; Soennecken – Leiverkus 2014, 14; Soennecken – Leiverkus 2016, 509–518; Soennecken 2017.

7 For an overview of publications see www.tallziraa.de (9.6.2018).

General remarks regarding systems and processes used within the publications follow herewith:

- The Israel or Palestine Grid 1923 is the basis for the geographical grid system used for the project. It was first used in autumn 2001 for 5 m x 5 m squares on Tall Zirā'a, and was consequently applied for excavation and survey work alike (see *Vol 1., Chap. 4.1.*).
- Citation styles are based on the directives provided by the German Archaeological Institute (DAI), but have been adapted to the conventions of English language publications.
- In order to minimise misunderstanding, the problem of transliterating Arabic and Hebrew words into English spelling using Latin letters for local sites and family names is dealt with by using the transcription system of the 'Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft', based on the directives of TAVO (see the Tübinger Bibelatlas).
- For detailed explanations of the chronology of the Southern Levant in the scope of the history of Egypt, Syria and Mesopotamia, see Vieweger 2012, 459–507 (*Vol. 1., Chap. 4.3.*).
- In this report the name of the site is called *Tall Zirā'a*. Other transcriptions are e.g.: *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 and Steuernagel 1926); *Tell Zira'a* (Hanbury-Tenison 1984).
- All dimensions in the catalogues as well as in the figure captions are given as cm, if not otherwise stated.

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Acknowledgements

"Unfortunately, truthful gratitude cannot be expressed with words."

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832)

The many years of fruitful research which has produced so much valuable knowledge would not have been possible without the untiring help and support of many people. Hence, we would like to express our profound thanks for their efforts.

We would like to express our gratitude to all participants of the excavations and surveys:

- to the volunteers
- to the local workers from Umm Qēs
- to the volunteers from the Thomas Morus Aca- demy, Bensberg
- to the Protestant Academy Bad Boll for their untiring, collaborative thinking and contributions.

It would have been impossible to achieve such results without them.

We would like to express our warmest gratitude to the 'Department of Antiquities of Jordan' (DoA), especially the Directors General Dr Fawwaz al-Khraysheh, Dr Ziad al-Sa'ad, Mr Faris al-Hmoud and Dr Monther Jamhawi, for their constant support.

A warm, deep gratitude to the institutions and sponsors who have supported our work:

- The Biblical Archaeological Institute Wuppertal (BAI) and the 'Society of Friends of the BAI Wuppertal'. The excavations on Tall Zirā'a would have been impossible without their generous financal support.
- The German Protestant Institutes of Archaeo- logy in Jerusalem and Amman (GPIA)
- The Protestant Church in Germany (EKD)

It also gives us great pleasure to thank the following foundations which have provided generous support for our project:

- The Gerda Henkel Foundation, Düsseldorf
- The Hugo Gressmann Foundation
- The Dr Jackstädt Foundation
- The German Research Foundation (DFG)
- The German Academic Exchange Service
- Erfurt Rauhfaser, Wuppertal
- Sparkasse, Wuppertal
- Schuhhaus Klauser GmbH, Wuppertal
- Akzenta, Wuppertal

Similarly, a big thank you to all those generous people and institutions who will continue to support our work into the future.

We are also deeply grateful for ongoing cooperation from other research institutions:

- The Protestant University of Wuppertal
- The Romano-Germanic Commission of the German Archaeological Institute, Frankfurt/Main
- The German Archaeologial Institute (DAI)
- The Bergische University of Wuppertal
- The Archaeometric Department, University of Hannover
- German Mining Museum, Bochum
- The Open University of Manchester: Centre of British Research in the Levant
- The Council for British Research in the Levant
- The Thomas Morus Academy, Bensberg
- The Protestant Acadamy Bad Boll
- The Münzkabinett der Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin Preußischer Kulturbesitz

Dieter Vieweger and Jutta Häser



Fig. 0.4 Tall Zirā'a with location of Area I to III and the spring (APAAME, David Kennedy, 2011)

Introduction

by Jutta Häser/Dieter Vieweger

The present volume is the sixth in a series of nine planned volumes of the final report about the excavations on Tall Zirā'a directed by D. Vieweger and J. Häser[1]. It will provide the results of the analyses on the Hellenistic to Umayyad pottery by F. Kenkel as well as the Hellenistic to Islamic glass and metal finds investigated by p. Hoss. Since many types of these find groups have a long life-span, it was decided to present them not stratum by stratum but by types and/or groups.

The detailed stratigraphic analysis, the description of the architectural remains, the scrutiny of the contexts as well as the interpretation of the Hellenistic to Umayyad strata—these are Strata 8 to 3—will be realized by S. Schütz and J. Häser in Vol. 5.1 and 5.2 of this series.

So far on Tall Zirā'a, three areas (I, II and III) or excavations sites were opened, all serving different aims. In Area I residential areas and workshops were expected[2]. In Area II, administrative buildings were supposed. In Area III a large representative building of Roman and/or Byzantine period was expected due to the surface finds.

The excavations from 2003 to 2011 and a short campaign in 2014 showed a very different use of

1 Vieweger – Häser 2017a, 4; Vieweger – Häser 2017b, 13–22.

2 Vieweger – Häser 2017c, 27 f.

the areas during the various periods[3].

The architectural remains of the Hellenistic period (Stratum 8) were found in Area I and II. They represent a small fortified structure and agricultural installations[4]. No architectural features of Hellenistic date were found in Area III for the time being. However, finds like Hasmonean coins—although found in later strata—might be a hint to occupational remains of the Hellenistic period in this area. In any case, they were heavily damaged by the building of a large vaulted chamber of probably Roman date (see below).

Architecture of the Roman period (Strata 7 and 6) was found in all three excavated areas. The main feature was a Roman villa in Area II with associated agricultural installations in Area I. The large vaulted structure that was found in Area III was surely used as a cistern at some time but it is questionable if this was its original purpose[5]. It could also have been built as substructure for a large building.

During the Late Roman and Byzantine period (Strata 5 and 4) again, a new settlement structure can be observed[6]. Now, the main architectural building was situated in Area III. It was a large church with attached rooms which has been only partly excavated for the time being. A Greek mosaic inscription mentions monks and a deuterarios, making clear that this church belonged to a monastery[7]. Therefore, the extended domestic quarters in Areas I and II have to be interpreted as part of this monastery.

No dramatic changes could be recognized during the Umayyad period (Stratum 3). The internal structure of the church in Area III was reorganized and the living quarters in Areas I and II were compacted by using almost all non built-up spaces for further buildings.

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3 Vieweger – Häser 2017c, 29–57.

4 Schütz forthcoming.

5 Vieweger – Häser 2017b, 19 and Fig. 1.11; Häser fortgcoming a.

6 Häser forthcoming.

7 Vieweger – Häser 2017c, Fig. 1.84; Rothe et al. 2017, 268–270.

1. The Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Pottery

by Frauke Kenkel

1.1. Introduction

The following catalogue presents the pottery from the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods from the excavations between 2003 and 2011. All sherds originated in Area I and II on top of Tall Zirā'a. The relevant Strata are:

08	Hellenistic period – small fortified settlement
07 a–c	Early Roman period – Roman villa
06 a–c	(Early) Roman period – Roman villa
05	Late Roman – Early Byzantine period – small military post
04 a–c	Byzantine period – settlement and monastery

The pottery included in the catalogue is numbered within its types consecutively startig from 1 in combination with letters, which refer to the type. In addition, an inventory number was given during the find processing at each campaign that is used for the project's own database. Almost all sherds come from mixed pottery assemblages, because the foundations of the Byzantine dwelling disturbed the older Hellenistic and Roman strata. Therefore it was not possible to single out specific undisturbed contexts and the study is based mainly on typological criteria and comparisons with published pottery of different sites of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Altogether over 80.000 pottery sherds were investigated, from which *c.* 11.000 were diagnostic sherds that have been analysed further. Based on them the following catalogue and plates represent the typology of the pottery of the classical periods at Tall Zirā'a. All investigated sherds were washed, classified, drawn by the author and pictures were taken of specific examples. In addition, all data was entered into the project's own database.

In the catalogue which follows, bases and lids are only shown if they have a significant shape and could be assigned to specific examples. The chronological designations of the examples can be as following: Hellenistic (332–63 BC), Early Roman (63 BC – second half first century AD), Roman (end first century AD – 324 AD), Byzantine (324–636 AD). It is obvious that pottery does not follow our chronological separation and that different shapes last much longer than only one period, and therefore the dates range from Hellenistic–Roman or Roman–Byzantine etc. Also the Byzantine period in behalf of pottery dating does not stop at 636 AD but lasts until the end of the seventh century AD. Only with well defined imports and specific well known types and shapes the dating could be more precise as it is mentioned in the catalogue.

The pottery was separated into imported and local-regional wares as well as in oil lamps and terracotta figurines as four main groups. Within these main groups it was divided into sub-groups like table ware, everyday vessels, cooking vessels and vessels for personal use and these sub-groups are presented in the catalogue in a chronological order, starting with open to closed forms. All drawings of the pottery vessels are in scale 1:3 if not stated otherwise. Oil lamps and terracotta figurines are in scale 1:2.

Altogether 62 different fabric groups could be distinguished during the analysis of the material. They are separated into Imported Wares, Fine Wares, Coarse Wares, Grey and Green Wares as well as into Cooking Wares[1]. The different fabrics were named after the common designation within the published material like Eastern Sigillata, but the ones that did not have a specific designation were named after a system that had been introduced for the pottery of Gadara and Tall Zirā'a in former times. Criteria for the different groups were the colour, the firing, the temper, the hardness and the surface treatment[2].

Most of the imported wares could be associated to the known wares of the Eastern Mediterranean that can be seen in their names. The imported wares are represented only with 7 % in the whole pottery material. They can be dated from the fourth century BC to the seventh century AD.

1 For detailed description of the different fabric groups see Kenkel 2012.

2 Kerner – Maxwell 1990, 240.

The main part of the fabric groups can be classified as numerous local-regional wares. Different shapes can appear in the same fabric and the same shape in different fabrics. However, there are tendencies in one or another fabric group. For example, the vessels that are mainly made of fabric group 'Cl BP' are bigger jars or amphorae from the Early Roman and Roman period. However, there is a Byzantine-Islamic variant of this group, with a deeper red colour and a greater hardness of the sherds, but with the same buff slip. Somehow it is difficult to differentiate these two from each other, and most of the times it is only possibly due to the rim forms. Big jars and amphorae of the Hellenistic–Early Roman period also mainly represent fabric groups 'Cl Buff' and 'Cl Buff hard', but there are also few examples of small open vessels made of these fabrics. 'Cl Buff' is with more than 13.594 examples by far the biggest group within the different fabrics. Group 'Cl Chal Red' can be dated mainly into the Hellenistic-Roman period and has a higher lime share than all the other groups. Especially examples of the so-called table ware and imitations of Sigillata forms are made from fabric group 'Cl Bu2Br-f' that comes often with a red, brown or black matt-glossy slip. Only very few bigger vessels like jars and jugs are made from this ware that can be dated Hellenistic–Roman. Another Hellenistic–Roman fabric is 'Cl Bu2Br-soft' with a focus in the Hellenistic period. It is mostly used for small juglets, small bowls, and oil lamps. The following fabric groups are representing first of all the Hellenistic–Roman period fabrics: 'Cl Chal Red-c', 'Cl Red BuSl', 'Cl Chal Bu2Br' and 'Cl Bu2Red-grog-c' as well as the Grey Wares 'Cl Grey'. The latter ones have been used to produce smaller vessels and oil lamps. Only six different groups can be assigned to the Roman period: 'Cl Red2Br-grey core', 'Cl Bu2Br amph', 'Cl Red2Br- grey core hard', 'Cl Red-Bu2Br core'. These fabrics have been mainly used to produce jars and amphorae, but also in lesser quantities for bowls. The Roman fabric group 'Cl Bu2Red grog' is especially used for the so-called mortaria. Only a variant of 'Cl Chal Red' and the so-called 'Jerash' ware can be dated mainly in the Roman-Byzantine period. 'Cl Red2Br-mica' and 'Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp' are fabrics that only appear in vessel types of the Byzantine period. But there are also fabric groups that can be dated into the Byzantine–Early Islamic periods, like most of the 'Green Wares' (Cl Grn) and 'Cl BS WP'. The last mentioned fabric was first of all used for the so called bag-shaped amphorae and can appear in two variants, one is more orange and the other one more greyish. Especially the examples of the Umayyad period have beige painted circles and waves on a ribbed surface.

The so-called coarse wares can be classified into Hellenistic, Hellenistic-Roman and Byzantine groups. 'Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2' is a Hellenistic fabric, while 'Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1', 'Cl Coarse Red2Br 1', 'Cl Coarse Red2Br 4', Cl Coarse Bu2Br 3', Cl Coarse Bu2Br HM', Cl Coarse Red2Br 3' and 'Cl Coarse Red2Br 2' are Hellenistic-Roman fabric groups. Above all fabric 'Cl Coarese Red2Br-ch temp' can be found within the everyday vessels, mainly basins.

The cooking ware fabrics can be classified into five groups that can be dated differently. They constitute 31 % of all the pottery at Tall Zirāʿa and are therefore the second largest group after the everyday vessels. The earliest cooking ware is 'Cl Red CP 1' that can be dated mainly into the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. 'Cl Red CP 2' and 'Cl Red CP 3' are Hellenistic-Roman fabric groups and are very similar to the so-called 'Galilaean Ware' mentioned by Adan-Bayewitz[3]. For the Roman-Byzantine periods fabric groups 'Cl Red CP 4' and 'Cl Red CP 5' are characteristic.

The terracotta fabrics had been classified only by visual features and were distinguished into 'TC fine', 'TC medium' and 'TC buff' and can be dated into the Hellenistic-Roman period.

3 Adan-Bayewitz 1993.

1.2. Imports

Altogether 12 different groups of imports could be distinguished, but they make only 7 % of the whole pottery repertoire. They originate from Africa, Asia Minor, Rhodes and Cyprus, including Rhodian Amphorae. If one would only investigate the Rhodian Amphorae stamps, one would see a concentration of imports especially during the second and third centuries BC. If you dismiss the Rhodian Amphorae, the concentration of imports is shifting into the second and first centuries BC. The Hellenistic imports are 'Rhodian Amphorae', 'Ephesian Grey Plates', 'Westslope style ware' and 'Relief bowls'. The ones of the Early Roman period are 'Eastern Sigillata A' (ESA), 'Eastern Sigillata D' (ESD) and even one example of 'Gaulish Sigillata' (TS). From the Byzantine period there is only one example of 'African Red Slip' (ARS) Ware, more 'Cypriot Red Slip Ware' (CRS) and a lot of 'Late Roman C Ware' (LRC)[4]. A concentration of Byzantine imports within the material can be seen between the fifth and sixth centuries AD. With 85.81 % the LRC is the dominating import in the Byzantine period and within the LRC it is Hayes Form 3 that is leading with 78.2 % of all LRC vessel forms.

It is clear that there is an increase of imported wares from the Hellenistic to the Roman period. Altogether 846 examples had been designated as imports. 28.6 % are from the Hellenistic period, 37 % from the Late-Hellenistic-Early Roman period and 34.4 % from the Byzantine period. Between the second and forth centuries AD somehow there are almost no imports at all. Only in the Byzantine period they increase again before the imported wares dropped down again at the end of the Byzantine period.

1.2.1. Hellenistic Imports

1.2.1.1. Grey Ware

TZ 005978-021
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall with rounded lip and grooves at the outside of the upper part (2 pieces).
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. GW1
Est. D: 15
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 16, 271–278; Gassner 1997, Tf. 72, H15; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 4, 50; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, GW1; Ladstätter 2005, Pl. 154, K134.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100689-015
Type: Ephesean Plate
Rim Form: Round plate with out-curved thickened rim and pointed lip with black slip (GLEY1 2.5/N).
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. GP1
Est. D: 34
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Augustean:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, GP1; Zabehlicky-Scheffenegger et al. 1996, Pl. 11, 1–2.
Note: Only one example with two pieces.

TZ 101031-002
Type: Ephesean Plate
Rim Form: Round plate with low profiled rim and flat lip with black slip (GLEY1 4/10Y).
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. GP2
Est. D: 40
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Augustean:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, GP2; Zabehlicky-Scheffenegger et al. 1996, Pl. 11, 3.
Note: Only one example.

1.2.1.2. Black Slip Ware

TZ 101533-028
Type: Kantharos
Form: So-called 'Daumenplatte' (band handle) with black slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. Sgk1
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **3rd – mid 2nd century BC:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, Sgk1; Berger 1993, Fig. 92, 280; Crow-

4 The LRC is the market-dominating ware in the Eastern Mediterranean between the fourth to seventh centuries AD.

foot et al. 1957, Fig. 46,4; von Hesberg 1989, Fig. 5, 27; Kramer 2004, Pl. 49, SGK22; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Db-96, Pl. 101; Mlynarczyk 2001, Fig. 2, 38. Fig. 6, 91; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, Fig. 5.8:6; Rotroff 1997, Fig. 4–6; Salles 1993, Fig. 229, 503; Smetana-Scherrer 1982, Pl. 34, 460.
Note: This handle type normally belongs to vessels of the so-called 'Westslope' pottery or the relief bowls[5]. Only one example.

1.2.1.3. Westslope Style Ware

TZ 006023-041
Type: Kantharos (10YR 5/3)
Form: Black slipped, painted body sherd (GLEY1 2.5/N).
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. Was1
Wall Th: 0.6
Parallel: **3rd – 2nd century BC:** Gassner 1997, Pl. 11, 181; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, Was1; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Db-156, Pl. 105; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, Pl. 26, B25–28; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, Fig. 5.8:9; Fig. 5.11:15; Fig. 5.12:1; Rotroff 2002, Fig. 1,2; Waagé 1948, Fig. 8, 6–7.
Note: Without detailed analysis it is not possible to make any further suggestions where these examples come from. Only one example.

1.2.1.4. Relief Bowls

TZ 002494-026
Type: Bowl
Form: Body sherd, fabric (7.5YR 7/4), black slip (10R 5/4).
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. Rb1
Wall Th: 0.45
Parallel: **2nd – 1st centuries BC:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 62, 7, 9, 12; Dereboylu 2001, Pl. 18, 135; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, Rb1; Kossatz 1990, Fig. 2, M 40. Fig. 3, M55-56; Kramer 2004, Pl. 56, Mb 12. Pl. 58, MB 46; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, F-4, Pl. 168; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, Pl. 87, D59. Pl. 88, D 63; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 10, Nr. 105, 22; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, Fig. 5.4:3; Waagé 1948, Fig. 9:14; Fig. 10: 15, 34.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 005780-005
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Body sherd, fabric (7.5YR 7/4), red slip (10R 5/6).
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. Rb2
Wall Th: 0.6
Parallel: **2nd – 1st centuries BC:** Dereboylu 2001, Pl. 15, 96; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, Rb2; Kramer 2004, Pl. 62, MB 149–160; Kossatz 1990, Fig. 2, M46–47; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, F-25, Pl. 173. F-34, Pl. 175; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, Pl. 77, D9. Pl. 78, D16, D17. Pl. 79, D22; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, Fig. 5.5:4; Rotroff 1982, Pl. 21, 118; Waagé 1948, Fig. 12: 11.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 006736-053
Type: Bowl
Form: Body sherd, fabric (10R 5/6), black slip (10R 5/6).
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. Rb3
Wall Th: 0.4
Parallel: **2nd – 1st centuries BC:** Dereboylu 2001, Pl. 18, 135; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, Rb3; Kossatz 1990, Fig. 2, M 45. Fig. 3, M63; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, Pl. 83, D39. Pl. 88, D61; Waagé 1948, Fig. 9:40; Fig. 10: 21, 24, 31, 33.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 020130-001
Type: Bowl
Form: Body sherd, fabric (10YR 5/3), black slip (5Y 4/1).
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. Rb4
Wall Th: 0.4
Parallel: **2nd – 1st centuries BC:** Dereboylu 2001, Pl. 22, 199–201; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, Rb4; Kossatz 1990, Fig. 16, M 317. M319; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, Pl. 87, D57; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 13, Nr. 127, 30.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100097-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, slightly incurved rim with thinnen rounded lip; with red- to darkbrown metallic glossy slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. Rb5
Est. D: 10

5 Kenkel 2012, 43.

Parallel: **2nd – 1st centuries BC:** Dereboylu 2001, Pl. 13, 60; Kossatz 1990, Fig. 3, M56; Fig. 12, 258, Fig. 15, M309; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, F-14, Pl. 171. F-19, Pl. 172; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, Pl. 81, D33. Pl. 87, D55; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, Fig. 5.4:19, 20; Smetana-Scherrer 1982, Pl. 49, 653.
Note: The decoration element of the six leaves rosette is a common feature within the relief bowls[6]. Only one example.

TZ 101526-001
Type: Bowl
Form: Decorated body sherd, red to redbrown mat slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. Rb6
Wall Th: 0.3
Parallel: **2nd – 1st centuries BC:** Dereboylu 2001, Pl. 15, 96. Pl. 16, 112–113, Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, Rb6; Kramer 2004, Pl. 61, MB 112–148; Kossatz 1990, Fig. 1, M 8; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, F-3, Pl. 168. F-19, Pl. 172; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, D7; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 16, Nr. 148, 34; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, Fig. 5.5:21; Rotroff 1982, Pl. 15, 87; Waagé 1948, Fig. 11: 18-20; Fig. 12: 2, 6–10.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101531-043
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Convex body wall, everted rim and rounded lip; darkbrown to black mat-glossy slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.1, no. Rb7
Est. D: 15
Parallel: **2nd – 1st centuries BC:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 62, 10, 14; Dereboylu 2001, Pl. 20, 161–176; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 7, Rb7; Kossatz 1990, Fig. 2, M 40. Fig. 3, M55–56; Kramer 2004, Pl. 56, MB6, MB11, MB13, MB15. Pl. 58, MB 50–54. Pl. 59, MB 55–63; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, F-8, Pl. 169; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.2.15; Mitsopoulos-Leon 1991, Pl. 87, D59. Pl. 89, D63; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 12, Nr. 103, 27; Rotroff 1982, Pl. 11, 66; Waagé 1948, Fig. 9: 17, 25, 53; Fig. 10: 2, 10, 41.
Note: The remains of an ionic kyma as part of the decoration can be seen. Only one example.

1.2.1.5. Rhodian Amphorae

TZ 101574-001
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with square stamp: first line: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΑ, second line: ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm1
Handle W: 4.1
Parallel: **205–176 BC:** Bleckmann 1912, Nr. 51, 253; Börker 1974, Nr. 6, 36; Börker 1998, 80–88.90, 22; Burow 1998, Nr. 84, 83; Calvet 1982, Nr. 26, 19; Grace 1974, E11, 304; Grace 1985, 8; Jöhrens 1999, Nr. 138, 55; Jöhrens 2009, Nr. 61, 226; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm1, Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Kramer 2004, AS5–AS6; Lungu 1990, AII, 2b. 8b, AIV, 21; Snow et al. 2008, Nr. 282, 392. Nr. 2295, 394.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 004313-028
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with round stamp and rose inside: ΕΠΙ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ ΔΑΛΙΟΥ
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm2
Est. D: 10
Handle W: 4
Parallel: **Around 146 BC:** Ariel 2000, Nr. 5, 270; Bleckmann 1912, Nr. 88, 254; Crowfoot 1957, 381; Grace 1974, E7, 304; Jöhrens 1999, Nr. 203, 78; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm2, Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, L-166, Pl. 277.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101356-017
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with square stamp: first line: ΄ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥ, second line: ΣΑΝΙΑ
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm4
Handle W: 4
Parallel: **240–210 BC:** Bleckmann 1912, Nr. 203, 257; Börker 1974, Nr. 1.10.25, 33; Burow 1998, Nr. 313, 97; Calvet 1982, Nr. 81–82, 31–32; Crowfoot 1957, 379. 382; Grace 1950, 13; Grace 1974, E12, 304; Jöhrens 1999, Nr. 58, 30; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm4, Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Kramer 2004, AS63; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, Nr. 64, 191; Snow et al. 2008, Nr. 3495, 395.
Note: Only one example.

6 Kenkel 2012, 43.

TZ 101595-003
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with square stamp: first line: ΕΠΙ Π[ΥΘΟ], second line: ΔΩ[ΡΟΥ], third line: ΠΑΝΑ[ΜΟΥ]
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm5
Handle W: 3.7
Parallel: **180–146 BC**: Börker 1974, Nr. 35–35, 43–44; Burow 1998, Nr. 323–324, 98; Calvet 1982, Nr. 70, 191. Nr. 32–33, 86; Crowfoot 1957, 382; Grace 1974, E13, 305; Habicht 2003, 549–550; Jöhrens 1999, Nr. 216, 82; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm5, Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Kramer 2004, AS3–AS4. AS6, 89; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, Nr. 70, 191; Snow et al. 2008, Nr. 23, 390.
Note: The stamp is only partly readable. Only one example.

TZ 100244-001
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with square stamp, one line and a wreath: AMYNTA
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm7
Handle W: 4
Parallel: **210–175 BC**: Börker 1974, Nr. 23, 30; Börker 1998, Nr. 390–392, 43; Burow 1998, Nr. 49–53, 82; Calvet 1982, Nr. 21, 17; Crowfoot 1957, 382; Grace 1950, 30; Grace 1985, 10; Jöhrens 1999, Nr. 163, 63; Jöhrens 2009, 222; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm7; Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Kramer 2004, AS34–35, 93; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, L-194. L-195, Pl. 279; Nicolaou – Empereur 1986, Nr. 3, Fig. 2b, 517; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, Nr. 7, 18.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 020061-001
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with square stamp, two lines, only first line readable: ΕΠ[Μ]ΙΑ
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm8
Handle W: 3.9
Parallel: **175–146 BC:** Burow 1998, Nr. 193, 89; Crowfoot 1957, 383; Grace 1974, E14, 305; Jöhrens 1999, Nr. 217, 82; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm8, Pl. 62, Fig. 9.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101279-023
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with square stamp: first line: ΜΙΔΑ and grapes, second line: *Kerykeion* to the right
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm9
Handle W: 3.2
Parallel: **146–108 BC:** Ariel – Finkielsztejn 1994, 207; Burow 1998, Nr. 270, 95; Crowfoot 1957, 383; Grace 1974, E45, 316–317; Jöhrens 1999, Nr. 240–241, 90; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm9, Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Nicolaou – Empereur 1986, Fig. 11b, 527; Rosenthal – Heginbottom 1995, Nr. 50, 189; Rosenthal – Heginbottom 1996, Nr. 14, 62; Schneider, Ch. 1996, Nr. 8, Fig. 526, 131; Snow et al. 2008, Nr. 1108, 393.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 006771-001
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with square stamp: first line: ΣΩΣΙΚΛΥΣ, second line: *Kerykeion* to the right
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm10
Handle W: 3.1
Parallel: 146–108 BC: Ariel – Finkielsztejn 1994, 215; Börker 1974, Nr. 10–11, 37; Börker 1998, 155; Finkielsztejn 2001, 225; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm10, Pl. 62, Fig. 9.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101321-050
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with square stamp: first line: [ΕΠΙ] [...], second line: ΓΕΝΕΥΣ, third line: ΔΑΛΙΟΥ
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm12
Handle W: 3.6
Parallel: **175–146 BC:** Burow 1998, Nr. 321–322, 98; Calvet 1982, Nr. 86, 32–33; Jöhrens 1999, Nr. 241, 81; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm12, Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1995, Nr. 68–69, 191.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 021573-021
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with some remains of a square stamp: first line: unreadable, second line: unreadable, third line: ΘΕΣ[ΜΟΦΡΙΟΥ]
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm13
Handle W: 4
Parallel: **240–108 BC:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm13, Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Kramer 2004, 87; Lungu 1990, B1I, 2a.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101531-055
Type: Amphora
Form: Handle fragment with round stamp and a rose inside: Ε[ΠΙ] ΕΟ[...] [Σ]ΜΙΠΘ[ΙΟ]Υ
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm14
Handle W: 3.6
Parallel: **240–175 BC:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm14, Pl. 62, Fig. 9.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101595-004
Type: Amphora
Form: Convex neck and thickened out-rolled rim; handle fragment with remains of square stamp, unreadable.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.2, no. RAm16
Handle W: 3.6
Parallel: **240–175 BC:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm16, Pl. 62, Fig. 9.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101474-025
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck and thickened out-rolled rim; handle fragment with square stamp: first line: ΕΠΙ ΤΕΙΣΑ, second line: ΜΕΝΟΥ, third line: ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.3, no. RAm6
Handle W: 3.3
Parallel: **146–108 BC:** Ariel – Finkielsztejn 1994, 215; Burow 1998, Nr. 354. 355, 100; Desbat – Picon 1986, Fig. 4.1, 642; Jöhrens 1999, Nr. 241, 90; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 9, RAm6, Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Nicolaou – Empereur 1986, Nr. 12, Fig. 11c, 527.
Note: The stamp is only partly readable. Only one example.

TZ 101579-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck and thickened out-rolled rim; handle fragment with square, unreadable two lined stamp.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.3, no. RAm15
Est. D: 15
Handle width: 4
Parallel: **240–175 BC:** Desbat – Picon 1986, Fig. 4,3, 642; Gassner 1997, Nr. 392, Pl. 33, 109; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm15, Pl. 62, Fig. 9.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101157-008
Type: Amphora
Base Form: Cylindrical foot, flat underside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.3, no. RAm17
Handle W: 4.5
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Coulson 1996, Fig. 28, 836; Gassner 1997, Nr. 418; Pl. 37; Grace 1963, Fig. 1.9, 323; Jones 1950, Fig. 186, 204; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm17, Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Kramer 2004, AM1, Pl. 35; Riley 1979, Nr. 16, Fig. 69.
Note: Nine examples.

TZ 020291-004
Type: Amphora
Base Form: Cylindrical foot, rounded underside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.3, no. RAm18
Handle W: 3.5
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Gassner 1997, Nr. 418, Pl. 37; Grace 1963, Fig. 1.7, 323; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 8, RAm18, Pl. 62, Fig. 9; Peacock – Williams 1986, 102–103, Class 9.
Note: Only one example.

1.2.1.6. Amphorae from Kos

TZ 100680-007
Type: Amphora
Form: Double-handle, round.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.3, no. Amf1
Handle W: 4.4
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Ariel 1990, Pl. 1, S458, 84; Burow 1998, Fig. 510. 514, Pl. 34. Fig. 522, Pl. 35; Grace 1961, Fig. 58–59; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 9, Amf1; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, L-291, Pl. 297.
Note: Only one example.

1.2.2. Roman Imports

1.2.2.1. Eastern Sigillata A (ESA)

TZ 005843-009
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.3, no. ETS1.1
Est. D: 4.2
Parallel: **180–70 BC:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.4, 96; Hayes 1985, Pl. 3, Form 22A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 9, ETS1.1; Kramer 2004, Pl. 94, 272.
Note: Might be the ring base of a so-called bowl with incurved rim. Altogether eight examples with two variants.

TZ 005948-052
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.3, no. ETS1.2
Est. D: 5.6
Parallel: **180–70 BC:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.4, 96; Hayes 1985, Pl. 3.9, Form 22A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 9, ETS1.2; Kramer 2004, Pl. 94, 272.
Note: Variant of ETS1.1 with three examples.

TZ 002465-050
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.3, no. ETS2
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **180–70 BC:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 22.1, 105; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 9, ETS2.
Note: Possibly part of a so-called 'fishplate'. Three examples.

TZ 004305-002
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Flaring wall, horizontally outward slanting rim with vertical pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.3, no. ETS3
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **150 BC – 130/150 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.7, 97; Hayes 1985, Pl. 7.5, Form 54; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 9, ETS3.
Note: Altogether six examples could have been designated to this rim type[7].

TZ 100250-002
Type: Bowl/Plate
Base Form: Shallow footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS4
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **125–80 BC:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 22.5, 99; Hayes 1985, Pl. 5.17–18, Form 40A and B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS4.
Note: Six examples.

TZ 100403-003
Type: Plate
Base Form: Shallow pointed footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS5
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **125 BC – 100 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 22.4, 99; Hayes 1985, Pl. 5.11, Form 36; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS5.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 100391-017
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Flaring footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS6.2
Est. D: 6
Parallel: **1st century AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.1, 95; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.19–20, Form 51; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS6.2.
Note: Seven examples.

TZ 006621-084
Type: 'Fishplate'
Rim Form: Flaring wall slightly overhanging rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS7.1
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **190–100 BC:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.2, 95; Hayes 1985, Pl. 1.1–2, Form 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS7.1.
Note: One of the most common forms during the Hellenistic period. With only one example within the material of Tall Zirā'a it is rather scarce there[8].

TZ 006072-002
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Concave wall, pointed incurved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS8.1
Est. D: 28

7 Kenkel 2012, 74.

8 Kenkel 2012, 76.

Parallel: **125 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.3c, 96; Hayes 1985, Pl. 1.9–10, Form 4A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS8.1.
Note: Altogether 38 examples but only six rim fragments. The remaining 32 examples are ring bases.

TZ 006621-075
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Flaring wall, vertical slightly convex rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS8.2
Est. D: 27
Parallel: **125 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.3c, 96; Hayes 1985, Pl. 1.9–10, Form 4A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS8.2.
Note: See note ETS8.1.

TZ 100359-019
Type: Plate
Base Form: Shallow footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS8.3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **125 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.3c, 96; Hayes 1985, Pl. 1.9–10, Form 4A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS8.3.
Note: Belonges most probably to a plate like ETS8.1 or ETS8.2. See note ETS8.1.

TZ 100278-037
Type: Plate
Base Form: Footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS8.4
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **125 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.3c, 96; Hayes 1985, Pl. 1.9–10, Form 4A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS8.4.
Note: See note ETS8.3.

TZ 100561-004
Type: Plate
Base Form: Shallow footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS8.5
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **125 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.3c, 96; Hayes 1985, Pl. 1.9–10, Form 4A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS8.5.
Note: See note ETS8.3.

TZ 020508-023
Type: Plate
Base Form: Shallow broad footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS8.6
Est. D: 17
Parallel: **125 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.3c, 96; Hayes 1985, Pl. 1.9–10, Form 4A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS8.6.
Note: See note ETS8.3.

TZ 020376-004
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Convex wall, everted rim, upright pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS9.1
Est. D: 15
Parallel: **Augustean:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.6, 97; Hayes 1985, Pl. 4.10–12, Form 28; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS9.1.
Note: Altogether six examples are known within the material of Tall Zirāʻa.

TZ 005197-008
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Convex wall, slightly everted rim, thinned lip with small groove at the inside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS9.2
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **80 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.6, 97; Hayes 1985, Pl. 4.10–12, Form 28; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS9.2.
Note: See note ETS9.1.

TZ 100659-013
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, everted rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS10.1
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **80 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.2, 100; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.4–7, Form 42; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS10.1.
Note: 23 examples. Rather common type within the tall's material[9].

TZ 100545-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, everted rim and rounded lip.

9 Kenkel 2012, 77.

Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS10.2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **80 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.2, 100; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.4–7, Form 42; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS10.2.
Note: See note ETS10.1.

TZ 100077-015
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, everted rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.4, no. ETS10.3
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **80 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.2, 100; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.4–7, Form 42; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 10, ETS10.3.
Note: See note ETS10.1.

TZ 100325-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Carinated, flaring wall, everted horizontally rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS10.4
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **80 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.2, 100; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.4–7, Form 42; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS10.4.
Note: See note ETS10.1.

TZ 100650-015
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Carinated wall, footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS10.5
Est. D: 4.6
Parallel: **80 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.2, 100; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.4–7, Form 42; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS10.5.
Note: See note ETS10.1.

TZ 100027-001
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Slightly carinated wall and footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS10.6
Est. D: 6
Parallel: **80 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.2, 100; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.4–7, Form 42; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS10.6.
Note: See note ETS10.1.

TZ 100642-033
Type: Plate
Base Form: Flat plate with more or less straight wall, carination and footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS11.1
Est. D: 13
Parallel: **40 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.4, 101; Hayes 1985, Pl. 5.7, Form 34; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS11.1.
Note: 13 examples with four variants.

TZ 005882-008
Type: Plate
Base Form: Flat plate with more or less straight wall, carination and footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS11.2
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **40 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.4, 101; Hayes 1985, Pl. 5.8, Form 35; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS11.2.
Note: See note ETS11.1.

TZ 100059-004
Type: Plate
Base Form: Flat plate with more or less straight wall, carination and footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS11.3
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **40 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.4, 101; Hayes 1985, Pl. 5.6, Form 34; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS11.3.
Note: See note ETS11.1.

TZ 100278-043
Type: Plate
Base Form: Flat plate with more or less straight wall, carination and footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS11.4
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **40 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.4, 101; Hayes 1985, Pl. 5.7, Form 34; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS11.4.
Note: See note ETS11.1.

TZ 100650-014
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, almost vertical, slightly convex rim and rounden lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS12.1
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **30 BC – 70 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.3, 101; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.15, Form 47; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS12.1.
Note: 13 examples and three variants.

TZ 101178-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring carinated wall, almost vertical rim and pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS12.2
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **30 BC – 70 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.3, 101; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.16, Form 48, Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS12.2.
Note: See note ETS12.1.

TZ100048-008
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, almost vertical rim and triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS12.3
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **30 BC – 70 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.3, 101; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.17, Form 49; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS12.3.
Note: See note ETS12.1.

TZ 005815-005
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring slightly carinated wall, almost vertical, slightly convex rim and rounden lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS13.1
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **30 BC – 100 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.1, 100; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.16, Form 50; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS13.1.
Note: 11 examples and two variants.

TZ 005805-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring slightly carinated wall, almost vertical, slightly convex rim and rounden lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS13.2
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Claudian–Neronian:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.1, 100; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.16, Form 50; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS13.2.
Note: See note ETS13.1.

TZ 006790-099
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: High hemispherical bowl with vertical, slightly concave profiled rim and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS14
Est. D: 23
Parallel: **40–70 AD:** Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.16, Form 48; Hayes 2008, Fig. 5, 130; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS14; Kramer 2004, Pl. 87, ESA 163.
Note: Most probably with a footring. This is the only example within the tall's material[10].

TZ 100583-002
Type: Flask
Rim Form: Long neck, thickened everted rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS15.1
Est. D: 5
Parallel: **Mid 1st century BC – Early 1st century AD:** Hayes 1985, Pl. 9.5, Form 104B; Hayes 2008, Fig. 5, 124; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS15.1; Kramer 2004, Pl. 89, ESA196; Meriç 2002, Pl. 27, K291.
Note: Only one example. Jugs, jars and flasks are rather scarce within the ESA examples of the tall.

TZ 100213-001
Type: Jar/Jug
Base Form: Flaring footring and concave wall.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS15.2
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **1st century BC:** Hayes 1985, Pl. 9.6, Form 105; Hayes 2008, Fig. 9, 256; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS15.2.
Note: See note ETS15.1.

TZ 020320-001
Type: Bowl
Base Form: High footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS16.1
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **50–100 AD:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 68, 5; Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 24.3, 102; Hayes 1985, Pl. 5.12, Form 37A; Hayes 2008, Fig. 6, 144; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS16.1; Kramer 2004, Pl. 86, ESA 137.
Note: Only one example. Most of the times this very high footring belonges to a flat bowl with a pronounced carination and vertical rim.

TZ 006825-004
Type: Bowl
Base Form: High footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS16.2
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **50–100 AD:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 68, 5; Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 24.3, 102; Hayes

10 Kenkel 2012, 79.

1985, Pl. 5.12, Form 37A; Hayes 2008, Fig. 6, 147; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS16.2; Kramer 2004, Pl. 86, ESA 137.
Note: Two examples of this variant of ETS16.1.

TZ 100606-001
Type: Bowl
Base Form: So-called 'Knickwandschale'; concave body wall with carination right before footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS17.1
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **1st half 2nd century AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 24.4, 103; Hayes 1985, Pl. 7.11, Form 58; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS17.1; Kramer 2004, Pl. 89, ESA 188–189.
Note: Six examples with four variants.

TZ 100555-004
Type: Bowl
Base Form: So-called 'Knickwandschale'; concave body wall with carination right before footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS17.2
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **1st half 2nd century AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 24.4, 103; Hayes 1985, Pl. 7.10, Form 57; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS17.2; Kramer 2004, Pl. 89, ESA188–189.
Note: See note ETS17.1.

TZ 100426-002
Type: Bowl
Base Form: So-called 'Knickwandschale'; concave body wall with carination right before footring
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS17.3
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **1st half 2nd century AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 24.4, 103; Hayes 1985, Pl. 7.10, Form 57; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS17.3; Kramer 2004, Pl. 89, ESA 188–189.
Note: See note ETS17.1.

TZ 100353-009
Type: Bowl
Base Form: So-called 'Knickwandschale'; concave body wall with carination right before footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS17.4
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **1st half 2nd century AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 24.4, 103; Hayes 1985, Pl. 7.12, Form 59; Kenkel 2012, Pl11, ETS17.4; Kramer 2004, Pl. 89, ESA 188–189.
Note: See note ETS17.1.

TZ 006107-002
Type: Plate
Base Form: Shallow footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.5, no. ETS18
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **10 BC – 30 AD (Early 2nd century AD):** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 24.4, 103; Hayes 1985, Pl. 9.10, Form 28; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 11, ETS18; Kramer 2004, Pl. 76, ESA 11.
Note: Both examples are most probably footrings of plates with almost vertical wall and horizontal bottom.

1.2.2.2. Gaulish Sigillata

TZ 100048-007
Type: Bowl ('Bilderschüssel')
Form: Relief decorated body sherd.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. TS1
Wall thickness: 0.45
Parallel: **2nd half 1st century AD:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12, TS1.
Note: This single body sherd is most probably part of a 'Bilderschüssel' with two differnet zones of the type 'Dragendorff 29' of a southern gaulish production[11].

11 Kenkel 2012, 81.

1.2.3. Byzantine Imports

1.2.3.1. Cypriot Red Slip Ware (CRSW)

TZ 100216-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 2.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. CRSW1
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **5th–6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 1.1, 374; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12 , CRSW1.
Note: Ten examples.

TZ 100511-008
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 2.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. CRSW2
Est. D: 15
Parallel: **5th–6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 1.2, 374; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12 , CRSW2.
Note: 21 examples.

TZ 100578-005
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Hayes Form 2.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. CRSW3
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **5th–6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 1.2, 374; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12 , CRSW3.
Note: Three examples.

1.2.3.2. Late Roman C Ware (LRCW)

TZ 100646-004
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. LRCW1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late 4th – Early 5th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 1 A.3, 325; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12, LRCW1.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 100525-015
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Very shallow footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. LRCW2.1
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **425–450 AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 2, 327–329; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12 , LRCW2.1.
Note: Six examples with two variants.

TZ 100574-015
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Shallow footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. LRCW2.2
Est. D: 13.5
Parallel: **425–450 AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 2, 327–329; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12 , LRCW2.2.
Note: Only one example of this variant of LRCW2.1. Inside the bowl in the center of the bottom is a stamp in the shape of a cross.

TZ 100654-044
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. LRCW3.1
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type F, 333–335; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12, LRCW3.1.
Note: With 174 examples LRCW3 is the most common one within the material of Tall Zirā‘a[12]. Eleven variants of this form and four bases could be distinguished.

TZ 100216-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. LRCW3.2
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type F, 333–335; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12, LRCW3.2.
Note: See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100331-003
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. LRCW3.3
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type F, 333–335; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12, LRCW3.3.
Note: See note LRCW3.1.

12 Kenkel 2012, 89.

TZ 100511-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. LRCW3.4
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type F, 333–335; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12, LRCW3.4.
Note: See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100574-002
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.6, no. LRCW3.5
Est. D: 26
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type F, 333–335; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 12, LRCW3.5.
Note: See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100544-004
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.6
Est. D: 26
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type F, 333–335; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.6.
Note: See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100640-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.7
Est. D: 27
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type F, 333–335; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.7.
Note: See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100685-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.8
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type F, 333–335; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.8.
Note: See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100408-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.9
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type F, 333–335; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.9.
Note: See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100949-014
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.10
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type F, 333–335; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.10.
Note: See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100666-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Hayes Form 3, Type C.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.11
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **460–475 AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type C, 333; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.11.
Note: Inside stamped with a hare. See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100821-008
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Hayes Form 3, Type F.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.12
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Late 5th – Early 6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, 329–338; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.12.
Note: See note LRCW3.1. Inside stamped with a cock.

TZ 002063-053
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Hayes Form 3, Type C.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.13
Est. D: 16.5
Parallel: **6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, 329–338; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.13.
Note: See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100010-003
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Hayes Form 3, Type B.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.14
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **460–475 AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, 329–338; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.14.
Note: This type of bowl can be very big. See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100678-002
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Hayes Form 3, Type B.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.15
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **460–475 AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, 329–338; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.15.
Note: See note LRCW3.14.

TZ 100372-003
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Hayes Form 3, Type E.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW3.16
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **2nd half 5th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 3, Type E, 332; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW3.16.
Note: This type is the successor of type C. See note LRCW3.1.

TZ 100423-009
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Shallow footring with grooved underside; Hayes Form 6.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.7, no. LRCW4
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Early 6th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Form 6.1, 341; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 13, LRCW4.
Note: Altogether six examples of this type are known from Tall Zirāʿa.

1.3. Table Wares

Table wares are plates, bowls and small jugs that have a specific function within the dining culture. 969 vessels can be designated to the table wares including platters, plates, different types of bowls and saucers and drinking and pouring vessels. This repertoire is very common for table ware around the Eastern Mediterranean[13].

Big platters and plates are represented only in a smaller number, only 13 local-regional examples and two imported ones belong to this group. They can be found mainly during the Hellenistic and the Late Hellenistic–Early Roman periods. From the Roman period onwards there are no platters or plates within the ceramic repertoire of the tall but bigger plates are represented again during the Byzantine period within the imported material. The main part of the table ware are the small bowls and saucers of different types. In the Hellenistic period the so-called ‘bowls with incurved rim’ and the ‘fish plates’ dominate the table ware, later on it is the ESA vessel[14]. In the Byzantine period it is dominated by the imported CRS and LRC. Within the whole table ware repertoire the Hellenistic period is represented with 33.54 %, the Late Hellenistic–Early Roman period with 54.3 % and the Byzantine period with barely 20 %.

1.3.1. Plates

1.3.1.1. Plates with Flaring Walls and Rounded Grooved Lip

TZ 100515-019
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Flaring wall, everted rim and rounded lip with groove on top.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Te1
Est. D: 26
Parallel: **3rd – 2nd century BC:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 47; Fortner 2008, Pl. 19.422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, T1; Lapp 1961, Type 53, G, 177; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 132, Dc-426; Rotroff 1997, Fig. 56, 829; Warner Slane 1997, Pl. 2, FW11.
Note: Only three examples.

13 Fortner 2008, 333.

14 Mazar 2006, 524–525; Sauer – Herr 2012, 208. 214.

1.3.1.2. Plates with Thickend Overhanging Rim

TZ 101519-008
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Flaring wall, thickened overhanging rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Te2
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **3rd – 2nd century BC:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.41; Hayes 1991, Fig. 40.22; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Te2; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 81.8.
Note: Only one example.

1.3.1.3. Plates with Flaring Walls, Incurved Rim and Pointed Lip

TZ 101511-028
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim and pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Te3
Est. D: 25
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Hayes 1991, Fig. 4.33; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Te3; Lapp 1961, Type 51.2 A, 173.
Note: Only two examples.

1.3.1.4. Plates with Flaring Walls and Horizontal Flat Lip

TZ 101515-004
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Flaring wall and horizontal flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Te4
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **2nd – 1st half 1st century BC:** Lapp 1961, Type 53, G, 177; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Te4; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 131, DC-418; Rotroff 1997, Fig. 50, 699; Warner Slane 1997, Pl. 2, FW11.
Note: Only two examples.

1.3.1.5. Plates with Vertical Rim and Pointed Lip

TZ 100592-003
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Flaring wall, vertical rim and thinned pointed lip
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Te5.1
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.40, 6; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Te5.1; Lapp 1961, Type 253.4; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 77, 6
Note: Altogether five examples.

TZ 100368-001
Type: Plate
Rim Form: Flaring Wall, Vertical Rim and Thinned Pointed Lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Te5.2
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.40, 6; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Te5.2; Lapp 1961, Type 253.4; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 77, 6.
Note: See note Te5.1.

1.3.2. Small Bowls

1.3.2.1. Bowls with Incurved Rim

TZ 100245-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, vertical, concave rim and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 57; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.1; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 51.2 A, 173; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100438-008
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Slightly incurved rim an rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.2
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 49, 14; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 57; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.2; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Krinzinger 2001, Pl. 55. 20; Lapp 1961, Type 51.2, C, 173; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 77. 5; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Riley 1979, Fig. 110. 613; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.8; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: 13 examples.

TZ 100423-006
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, almost vertical rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.3
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **2nd century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 49. 14; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 49, 66; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.3; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Krinzinger 2001, Pl. 57. 74; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: 18 examples.

TZ 005998-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: String cut base, flaring wall, inturned rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.4
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 56. 9–11; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 40. 7–11 and 24–25; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.4; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 51.2 B, 173, Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.30; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: Together four examples, all without any slip.

TZ 101156-012
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, inturned rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.5
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 57; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.5; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 51.1 J, 172; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5; Vann 1992, Fig. 51.7.
Note: Only three examples.

TZ 100589-005
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, flatened lip with small grooves.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.6
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Gassner 1997, Pl. 75, H89; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 57; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.6; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 51.1 A; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.1.2; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5; Vann 1992, Fig. 51.7.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100671-013
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.7
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 57; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.7; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 51.2 H; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: Only three examples.

TZ 100380-012
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, thinned rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.8
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.1.8; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 57; Jones 1950, 180, A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.8; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 151.1, 201; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 11 and 14; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Riley 1979, Fig. 110, 614; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: 32 examples.

TZ 100572-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, thinned rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.9
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **3rd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Dyson 1968, Fig. 1.13; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.1.15; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 57; Jones 1950, 180.52; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.9; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, 172, A and E, 201, A and E; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75. 11 and 14; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Riley 1979, Fig. 110, 614; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: 26 examples.

TZ 100544-004
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, thinned rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.10
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **3rd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Dyson 1968, Fig. 1.13; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.1.15; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 57; Jones 1950, 180.52; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.10; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, 172, A and E, 201, A and E; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75. 11 and 14; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig.

5.51–62; Riley 1979, Fig. 110, 614; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: One example. Variant of Sa1.9.

TZ 002494-053
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, rounded lip, footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.11
Est. D: 12
Parallel: 2nd – 1st century BC: Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 15, 225; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 40, 7–11 and 24–25; Jones 1950, 180 E; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.11; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Krinzinger 2001, Pl. 50.33; Lapp 1961, Type 51.1, 172; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 11 and 14; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Riley 1979, Fig. 110, 614; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 100688-004
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.12
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **3rd – 2nd century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.1.11; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 40, 7–11, 24–25; Jones 1950, 180.80; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.12; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 151.1, 201; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: Four examples.

TZ 100619-005
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.13
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **3rd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 49, 10; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.1.24; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 40, 7–11 and 24–25; Jones 1950, 180.73; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.13; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 51.1, L, 172; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.1.3; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 11 and 14; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: 24 examples.

TZ 100673-003
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, thinned pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.14
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **3rd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Dyson 1968, Fig. 1.13; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.1.15; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 57; Jones 1950, 180.52; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.14; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, 172, A and E, 201, A and E; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75. 11 and 14; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Riley 1979, Fig. 110, 614; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100107-002
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, thinned pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.15
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.1.15; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 40, 7–11 and 24–25; Jones 1950, 180.66; Kenkel 2012,

Pl. 14, Sa1.15; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Krinzinger 2001, Pl. 55, 11–12; Lapp 1961, Type 51.2 G, 173; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 77, 4; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: Variant of Sa1.14. Six examples.

TZ 100389-005
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, thinned pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.16
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.1.14; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 40, 7–11 and 24–25; Jones 1950, 180 D; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.16; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 51.1, 172; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 14, Tf. 77, 4; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Riley 1979, Fig. 110.612; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5; Vann 1992, Fig. 51.6.
Note: 13 examples, either with or without irregular slip.

TZ 101321-067
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, thinned pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.17
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **3rd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 38; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.1.14; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 40, 7–11 and 24–25; Jones 1950, 180.H; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.17; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 51.1 H, 172; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.1.1; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5; Vann 1992, Fig. 51.6.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101415-030
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, sharp incurved rim, thinned pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.18
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 56.9–11; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.1.21; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 40, 7–11 and 24–25; Jones 1950, 180.68; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.18; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lapp 1961, Type 51.1 H, 172; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 100628-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, incurved rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.8, no. Sa1.19
Est. D: 17
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 9–23; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW133–140; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 1–7; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 43.8; Edwards 1975, Pl. 2, 15–67; Fortner 2008, Pl. 1–3; Fuller 1987, Fig. 76, A–B; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 1. 1–17, Pl. 47. 464–473; Hayes 1991, Fig. 43.14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.19; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.1; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 117–118; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4.44–50 and Fig. 5.51–62; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8. 3–5.
Note: 10 examples, some are slipped.

1.3.2.2. So-called ‘Fishplates’

TZ 100346-012
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Concave wall with horizontal rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.1
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **3rd – 2nd century BC:** Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 12; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 37, 12; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.3.22; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.1; Ker-

ner 1997, Fig. 12, 4; Lapp 1961, Type 153.1 J, 206; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.1.7; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1.
Note: 13 examples.

TZ 021267-042
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Everted wall with infolded rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.2
Est. D: 19
Parallel: **3rd – mid 2nd century BC:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 37, 10; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.4.5; Hayes 1991, Fig. 43, 21; Jones 1950, 179, 27 E; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.2; Lapp 1961, Type 153.1 E, 206; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.25; Vann 1992, Fig. 52, 1.
Note: Only one example with dark brown to black, matt slip.

TZ 101151-010
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Everted wall with infolded rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.3
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **3rd – 1st half 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 16, 255; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 20; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.4.4; Hayes 1991, Fig. 43, 38, Fig. 48, 51; Jones 1950, 179, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.3; Lapp 1961, Type 153.1 G, 206; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.1.12; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 77, 3; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.21.
Note: Except the areas under Hasmonean and Herodian rule, this bowl type was very rare in Transjordan[15]. Eight examples are known from the tall's excavations.

TZ 100286-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Everted wall with down-turned rim and relatively rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.4
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **3rd – 2nd century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 16, 268; Edwards 1975, Pl. 5, 136; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.3.2; Hayes 1991, Fig. 44, 8; Jones 1950, 179 23 A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.4; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12, 3; Lapp 1961, Type 153.1 P, 207; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.9.3; Warner Slane 1997, Pl. 1, FW6.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 100059-024
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Everted wall, slightly down-turned thickenned rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.5
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **3rd – mid 2nd century BC:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 37, 13; Edwards 1975, Pl. 5, 136; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.3.25; Hayes 1991, Fig. 44, 8; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.5; Lapp 1961, Type 153.1 P, 207; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.11.7.
Note: Nine examples.

TZ 101222-002
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Everted wall, slightly down-turned sometimes horizontally thickenned rim and rounded to thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.6
Est. D: —
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 16, 268; Edwards 1975, Pl. 5, 136; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.3.9; Hayes 1991, Fig. 44, 8; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.6; Lapp 1961, Type 53 C, 177, Type 153.1 K, 207; Mazar 2006, Fig. 115.1.6; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.9.7, Fig. 3.11.10; Warner Slane 1997, Pl. 1, FW6.
Note: Altogether seven examples.

TZ 100437-002
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Everted wall with down-turned rim and relatively rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.7
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 16, 267; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 37.1; Edwards 1975, Pl. 5, 132; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.3.11; Hayes 1991, Fig. 48, 41; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.7; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.1.10; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 1–5, Pl. 77, 7–9; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.9.1, Fig.

15 Sauer – Herr 2012, 207.

3.11.16; Warner Slane 1997, Pl. 1, FW1.
Note: According to Yvonne Gerber the local variants of the attic Hellenistic fish plates tried to imitate the black-glazed origins. The imitations were very common and in fashion in the Hellenistic levels of Plaestinian and Transjordanian sites[16]. With 33 examples this type belongs to a more common group within the material.

TZ 100299-001
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Slighlty flaring ring foot with central depression in interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.8
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **2nd – 1st quarter 1st century BC:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.3.7; Jones 1950, 179 AC; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.8; Lapp 1961, Type 153.1 A, 206; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 1–5, Pl. 77, 7–9; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1; Waagé 1948, Pl. 1, H1.
Note: 11 examples.

TZ 005814-039
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Slighlty flaring ring foot with central depression in interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.9
Est. D: 6.6
Parallel: **2nd – 1st quarter 1st century BC:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.3.7; Jones 1950, 179 AB; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.9; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 1–5, Pl. 77, 7–9; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 101533-001
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Slighlty flaring ring foot with central depression in interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.10
Est. D: 10.5
Parallel: **2nd – 1st quarter 1st century BC:** Edwards 1975, Pl. 5, 136; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.3.12; Jones 1950, 179 AC; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.10; Lapp 1961, Type 153.1 G, 206; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 1–5, Pl. 77, 7–9; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 101220-011
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Slighlty flaring ring foot with central depression in interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.11
Est. D: 5.2
Parallel: **3rd – 1st quarter 1st century BC:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 37, 6; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.3.21; Hayes 1991, Fig. 42, 20 and 50; Jones 1950, 179, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.11; Lapp 1961, Type 153.1 C, 206; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 1–5, Pl. 77, 7–9; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100671-016
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Slighlty flaring ring foot with central depression in interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.12
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **3rd – mid 1st century BC:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 37, 7; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.3.21; Jones 1950, 179 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.12; Lapp 1961, Type 153.1 H, 206; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 1–5, Pl. 77, 7–9; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1.
Note: Nine examples.

TZ 101534-012
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Slighlty flaring ring foot with central depression in interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa2.13
Est. D: 5.2
Parallel: **2nd – 1st quarter 1st century BC:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Ab. 54, 4; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4. 90–104; Hayes 1991, Fig. 20 and 50; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa2.13; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 1–5, Pl. 77, 11; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 1.
Note: Only one example.

16 Sauer – Herr 2012, 214.

1.3.2.3. Saucers

TZ 101321-044
Type: Saucer
Rim Form: Small bowl with bevelled rim, concave base.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa3.1
Est. D: 13
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.6.4; Edwards 1975, Pl. 4, 104; Hayes 1991, Ab. 43, 53–56; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa3.1; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 130, Dc-415; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 15.2.36.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 100077-010
Type: Saucer
Rim Form: Flaring slightly concave wall, horizontally rim with rounded thin lip and string-cut base.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa3.2
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1.28; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 17, PW 150–155; Berlin 2006, Fig. 3.25.3; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 51, 8; Dyson 1968, 21–24; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa3.2; Lapp 1961, Type 53 H, 178; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 130, Dc-416.
Note: With 26 examples this type is the most common one at Tall Zirāʿa.

TZ 101321-045
Type: Saucer
Rim Form: Flaring, convex wall with everted rim and flat pointed lip and string-cut base.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa3.3
Est. D: 13
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 3.25.4; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 46, 463; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa3.3; Lapp 1961, Type 53. B, 177.
Note: Only six examples.

TZ 101321-058
Type: Saucer
Rim Form: Everted wall with infolded rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa3.4
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **1st century BC – 2nd century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 24; Hannestad 1983, Pl. 46, 461; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa3.4; Lapp 1961, Type 53 H, 178; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.22; Vann 1992, Fig. 52, 1.
Note: Only one complete profile.

TZ 100233-019
Type: Bowl
Base Form: String-cut base.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa1.20
Est. D: 3.6
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 56, 9–11; Dyson 1968, Fig. 4. 85; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 14, Sa1.20; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 81, 6.
Note: These base types can also belong to the small bowls with incurved rim. Altogether 15 examples.

1.3.2.4. Bowls with Outflaring Rim

TZ 100088-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Concave wall, everted rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa4.1
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 12, PW 141, Pl. 16, PW 141–144; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 37, 14; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4, 111; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.2.13; Hayes 1991, Fig. 53, E 9; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa4.1; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12.2; Lapp 1961, Type 151.3, B, 203; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 120, Dc-300; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4, 40–43.
Note: 14 Examples with an average diameter of 14 cm.

TZ 002450-009
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Everted rim and rounded lip with small groove at the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa4.2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **4th – 2nd century BC:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW 141–144; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 37, 14; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4, 111; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.2.4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa4.2; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4, 40–43.
Note: Only two examples, both are black slipped.

TZ 100419-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Everted rim with rounded lip and small groove on the inside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa4.3
Est. D: 14

Parallel: **4th – 2nd century BC:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW 141–144; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4, 111; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.2.4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa4.3; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4, 40–43.
Note: Variant of Sa4.1. Only one example with red to dark-brown slip.

TZ 100094-003
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Everted rim with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa4.4
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **4th – 2nd century BC:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 16, PW 141–144; Fortner 2008, Pl. 4, 111; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.2.4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa4.4; Papanicolaou-Christensen – Friis Johansen 1971, Fig. 4, 40–43.
Note: 10 examples with and without slip. Variant of Sa4.1.

1.3.2.5. Bowls with Horizontal Rim

TZ 100601-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Small bowl with carinated side, horizontal rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa5
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 6, 101; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa5; Lapp 1961, Type 45.C, 170, Type 151.3, C, 203; Rotroff 1997, Fig. 64, 1045–1049; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 15.2.34; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 1, 22.
Note: 3 examples.

1.3.2.6. Bowls with Vertical Rim

TZ 004187-004
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Slightly everted wall with very short, out-curved vertical rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa6.1
Est. D: —
Parallel: **2nd half 1st century BC – 1st half 1st century AD:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa6.1; Lapp 1961, Type 54.1, A, 179, Type 54.2, B, 180; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.27.8.
Note: Four examples, two with slip.

TZ 100005-006
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Carinated wall with short, upright or everted rim, concave on the outer face and thinned or angular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.9, no. Sa6.2
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **Late 6th – 7th century AD:** Kehrberg 1997, Fig. 8, 28; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 15, Sa6.2; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.80.10.
Note: This is a Roman-Byzantine variant of the bowl with vertical rim. Altogether 13 examples without any slip.

1.3.2.7. Bowls with Thickened Rim

TZ 100629-011
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall thickened rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa7.1
Est. D: 20.5
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 12, 2a; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.9.5; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa7.1.
Note: 10 examples.

TZ 020559-020
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, overhanging rim and triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa7.2
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 56, 1035–1036; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa7.2; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 68, 3.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100666-002
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring concave wall, overhanging rim and triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa7.3
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.40.3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa7.3; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 68, 2; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 13, 15.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 100515-016
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring concave wall, overhanging rim and triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa7.4
Est. D: 13
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 12.1 f; Fortner 2008, Pl. 55, 1025; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa7.4.
Note: Altogether five examples.

TZ 100515-012
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring concave wall, overhanging rim and triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa7.5
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Late 2nd – early 3rd century AD:** Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 6, 97; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa7.5.
Note: Three examples of which one is slipped.

1.3.2.8. Bowls with Thickened Grooved Rim

TZ 002888-043
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Concave wall with thickened grooved rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa8
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Late 2nd – early 3rd century AD:** Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 2.11; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa8; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 25–26.
Note: Seven examples. Similar examples could have been dated into the 1st–3rd century AD. But that doesn't mean that there are no Hellenistic examples[17].

1.3.2.9. Bowls with Slightly Outflaring Rim and Edged Lip

TZ 101290-017
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Convex body wall, slightly everted rim and rounded edged lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa9
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 7, 163; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa9; Lapp 1961, Type 51.7 A, 174; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 52, 3; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.27.11–14.
Note: According to Mrs. Gerber the bowls with everted rim slowly arise at the end of the Early Roman period and became very prominent in the course of the Late Roman period[18]. Only two examples from Tall Zirā'a.

1.3.2.10. Bowls with Slightly Thickened Edged Rim and Pointed Lip

TZ 100876-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Concave wall, thickened concave rim with groove at body wall and pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa10
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** ʿAmr– al-Momani 1999, Fig. 13, 7; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7.1.20; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa10.
Note: This type has a very long time span from the Iron Age to the Byzantine period. The two examples of Tall Zirā'a can be dated to the Hellenistic–Roman period due to their fabric[19].

1.3.2.11. Bowls with Vertical Rim and Thickened Rounded Lip with Ridge on the Outside

TZ 100592-008
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Concave wall, slightly incurved bevelled rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa11
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Early Roman?:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa11; Lapp 1961, Type 54.1 B, 179.
Note: This type again has a very long run-time from the Late Bronze Age period into the Islamic period. The two examples here can be dated into the Hellenistic–Roman period only because of their fabric[20].

17 Kenkel 2012, 122.
18 Sauer – Herr 2012, 286.
19 Kenkel 2012, 123.
20 Kenkel 2012, 123.

1.3.2.12. Bowls with Flat Lip and Groove at the Outside

TZ 020075-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall with flat rim and small groove at the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa12
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Late 2nd – 5th century AD:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 2, 8; Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 2.14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa12.
Note: Two examples of which one has a matt red slip.

1.3.2.13. Bowls with Incurved Rim and Thinned Lip

TZ 100697-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Convex body wall with small, horizontally everted and incurved rim and thinned rounded lip with groove at the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa13.1
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **End 3rd – beginning 4th century AD:** Kehrberg 1997, 8.20; Kehrberg 2001, Fig. 1 C ; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa13.1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.27.1.
Note: Altogether 12 examples, all with a red, matt slip. This type is very well known in the 3rd century AD[21].

TZ 100732-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Slightly rounded or flaring wall with inward slanting rim and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa13.2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Persian?:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa13.2; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.80.3; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 14, 4–5.
Note: 12 examples, sometimes with remains of red, matt slip.

1.3.2.14. Bowls with Outflaring Walls and Lip with Fingerprint

TZ 100822-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall with everted rim and fingerprint relief decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.10, no. Sa14
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Early Roman?:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 28, 537; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 2, 6–7; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 6, 18–21; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 16, Sa14.
Note: Only one example within the tall's material.

1.3.2.15. Eastern Sigillata A – Imitation

TZ 006026-019
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Imitation of Hayes Form 30.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. ETS-Imi1
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **10–50 AD:** Hayes 1985, Pl. 4.14, Form 30; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 17, ETS-Imi1; Kramer 2004, Pl. 81, ESA69.
Note: Three examples, with and without slip.

TZ 100029-005
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Imitation of ETS12.1.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. ETS-Imi2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **30 BC – 70 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.3, 101; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.15, Form 47; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 17, ETS-Imi2.
Note: One example without any slip.

TZ 100039-013
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Imitation of ETS12.1.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. ETS-Imi3
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **30 BC – 70 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 23.3, 101; Hayes 1985, Pl. 6.15, Form 47; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 17, ETS-Imi3.
Note: One example without any slip.

TZ 100077-002
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Imitation of ETS9.1.

21 Kenkel 2012, 124.

Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. ETS-Imi4
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **80 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1983, Fig. 21.6, 97; Hayes 1985, Pl. 4.10–12, Form 28; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 17, ETS-Imi4.
Note: Nine unslipped examples.

TZ 101439-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Imitation of Hayes Form 28.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. ETS-Imi5
Est. D: 36
Parallel: **10 BC – 50 AD:** Gunneweg et al. 1985, Fig. 21.8, 97; Hayes 1985, Pl. 4.12, Form 28; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 17, ETS-Imi5; Kramer 2004, Pl. 91, ESA221.
Note: Two examples.

1.3.2.16. Late Roman Red Slip Ware Imitations

TZ 100830-005
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Imitation of Hayes Form 2.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. RSW-Imi2
Est. D: 26
Parallel: **2nd half 6th – beginning 7th century AD:** Hayes 1972, Fig. 81, Form 7.1; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 11, 79–88; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, RSW-Imi2.
Note: Altogether eight examples, sometimes with a brown, matt slip.

TZ 006608-015
Type: Bowl
Base Form: Footring, flaring wall; decorated with so-called 'rouletted' bands.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. RSW-Imi4
Est. D: 13.5
Parallel: **4th – 5th century AD:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, RSW-Imi4; Magness 1993, 185–192
Note: Four red slipped fragments belonging together.

TZ 100014-002
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Imitation of Hayes Form 9 C.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. RSW-Imi5
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **End 6th – 7th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1B, 1; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 17; Hayes 1972, Form 9, 13, 380; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, RSW-Imi5; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 3, 24–25; Sodini – Villeneuve 1992, Fig. 8, 2.
Note: Five examples, sometimes with red, matt-glossy slip.

1.3.3. Pouring and Drinking Vessels

1.3.3.1. Kantharoi

TZ 004369-041
Type: Kantharos
Base Form: Flaring profiled footring.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. Tg1.1
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **End 4th – 2nd century BC:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 45, 12–13; Edwards 1975, Pl. 14–15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg1.1; Rotroff 1997, Fig. 4–12.
Note: One example with light-brown, matt-glossy slip.

TZ 002968-024
Type: Kantharos
Base Form: Flaring profiled footring with grooved underside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. Tg1.2
Est. D: 5.8
Parallel: **End 4th – 2nd century BC:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 46; Edwards 1975, Pl. 14–15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg1.2; Rotroff 1997, Fig. 4–12.
Note: One example with remains of red, matt slip.

1.3.3.2. Beakers

TZ 020223-007
Type: Beaker
Rim Form: Thin walled, concave, vertical slightly thickened rim and pointed lip. Remains of a rouletted band.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.11, no. Tg2
Est. D: 7
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 10,

43; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.5.11, 4.1.3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg2.
Note: This example is a Nabataean beaker. This has been kindly affirmed by Sarah Wenner Maximiuk working at the 'North Ridge Project' with S. Thomas Parker in Petra.

1.3.3.3. Table Amphorae

TZ 100642-013
Type: Table Amphora
Rim Form: Wide out-curved neck with cup-like rim and ledge and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg3.1
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002. Pl. 24, 419; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 1, PW 6–9; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Pl. 3, 14; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 3, 24. 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg3.1.
Note: 37 examples.

TZ 100515-015
Type: Table Amphora
Rim Form: Wide out-curved neck with cup-like rim and ledge and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg3.1a
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic:** Bar-Nathan 2002. Pl. 24, 419; Berlin 1997b, Fig. 12, PW 6. 8; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Pl. 3, 14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg3.1a; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 126, Dc-361; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.22.18.
Note: 38 examples. Variant of Tg3.1.

TZ 100543-004
Type: Table Amphora
Rim Form: Wide out-curved neck with cup-like rim and ledge and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg3.2
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002. Pl. 24, 419; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 1, PW 6–9; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Pl. 3, 14; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 3, 24. 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg3.2.
Note: Variant of Tg3.1. Altogether eight examples.

TZ 100095-003
Type: Table Amphora
Rim Form: Wide out-curved neck with cup-like rim and ledge and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg3.3
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **1st century BC – early 2nd century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 1, PW 8–9; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 3, 24 A. 22C; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg3.3; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 3, 13.
Note: Again a variant og Tg3.1. Thirteen examples.

TZ 100106-017
Type: Table Amphora
Rim Form: Out-curved neck with cup-like rim and ledge and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg3.4
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **2nd half 1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg3.4; Lapp 1961, Type 21.2 B, 160; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 6, 5.
Note: Only four examples, sometimes slipped.

TZ 101269-030
Type: Table Amphora
Rim Form: Long upright neck with horizontally everted rim, forming angular rib and angular lip; another distinctive angular rib below the rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg3.5
Est. D: 5
Parallel: **Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg3.5; Lapp 1961, Type 21.1 B, 160; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.50.17; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 6, 4–6.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100730-011
Type: Table Amphora
Rim Form: Straight neck, everted almost horizontal cup-like rim, vertical pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg3.6
Est. D: 6
Parallel: **3rd – 2nd century BC:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.32, 1–7; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg3.6.
Note: Eight examples, sometimes with slip.

TZ 100665-011
Type: Table Amphora
Rim Form: Cup-like rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg3.7
Est. D: 5.4
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg3.7.
Note: Ten examples.

TZ 100027-019
Type: Table Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly concave neck, thickened rim and flat lip.

Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg3.8
Est. D: 4,2
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 18, Tg3.8; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 12.3.
Note: 14 examples, only two with a brown-blackish matt slip.

1.3.3.4. Lagynoi

TZ 100106-019
Type: Lagynos
Rim Form: Long narrow neck, everted rim, rounded lip; painted band decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg4.1
Est. D: 2.5
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.33; Kehrberg 2004, Fig. 18; Kehrberg 2006, Pl. 37, 4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg4.1; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 16, 18
Note: Only one example.

TZ 006826-047
Type: Lagynos
Rim Form: Slightly concave thickened rim, pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg4.2
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6–33; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg4.2; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 17, 106; Weinberg et al. 1965, Fig. 28, 9.
Note: Nine examples, sometimes painted decoration on rim.

TZ 101282-019
Type: Jug
Rim Form: Long narrow neck, everted rim rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg5.1
Est. D: 4.4
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.33, 9; Kehrberg 2006, Pl. 37, 2; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg5.1; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 227, H19-H22; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75,13; Riley 1979, Fig. 136, 1110; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 17, 109; Warner Slane 1997, Pl. 42, FW 291.
Note: Only one example with red, matt slip that is attached at the inside until the first third. Similar examples are found in Pella[22].

TZ 101321-059
Type: Jug
Rim Form: Long narrow neck, everted horizontally rim, thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg5.2
Est. D: 5
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.33, 9; Kehrberg 2006, Pl. 37, 2; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg5.2; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 227, H19–H22; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 77,10; Riley 1979, Fig. 136, 1110; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 17, 109; Warner Slane 1997, Pl. 42, FW 291.
Note: Only one example with brown matt-glossy slip. Also, parallels can be found in Pella[23].

TZ 002888-039
Type: Jug
Rim Form: Long narrow neck, everted cup-like rim rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg5.3
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC:** Kehrberg 2006, Pl. 37, 3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg5.3; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.5.100; Rotroff 1997, Fig. 69, 1110.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100416-001
Type: Jug
Rim Form: Long narrow neck, flaring triangular rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg5.4
Est. D: 3.2
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg5.4; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.5.92–94
Note: Altogether ten examples.

1.3.3.5. Mould-made Juglets

TZ 101522-002
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Small mould-made juglet, black slipped.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.12, no. Tg6
Est. D: 6
Parallel: **150–76 BC:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg6; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 75, 6. 9, Pl. 78, 12.
Note: Almost identical examples are known from Pella that can be dated into the second half of the second century BC. Also, this example is very similar to the mould-made Hellenistic oil lamps[24].

22 Kenkel 2012, 138.

23 Kenkel 2012, 138.

24 Kenkel 2012, 139.

1.3.3.6. Jugs with Elongated Neck

TZ 100355-022
Type: Jug
Rim Form: Long narrow neck with thickend everted rim and rounded neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg7.1
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg7.1; Lapp 1961, Type 32.1 A, 164.
Note: Six examples without slip.

TZ 101311-002
Type: Jug
Rim Form: Long concave neck, inward bending and then everted rim with rounded lip; small ridge at the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg7.2
Est. D: 4.6
Parallel: **Roman – Early Byzantine:** Diez Fernández 1983, T9.3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg7.2; Magness 1993, Form 3, 244; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 6.11.
Note: Only one example.

1.3.3.7. Juglets with Outflaring Rim, Separated with a Ledge from the Neck

TZ 100730-012
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Slightly concave neck with ledge, everted rim and triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg8.1
Est. D: 5
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 9, PW 48; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30.10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg8.1; Riley 1979, Fig. 141, 1167; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 19.
Note: Five examples.

TZ 100557-001
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Narrow convex neck, very everted out-slanting rim and inward bending thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg8.2
Est. D: 2.4
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30.7; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg8.2; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 15.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 100650-001
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Narrow long neck, sharp ledge at outside to slightly concave rim and incurved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg8.3
Est. D: 2.7
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 9, PW 48; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30. 6–16; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg8.3.
Note: Six examples.

TZ 100715-001
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Narrow convex neck, out-slanting profiled rim, everted rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg8.4
Est. D: 11.2
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 9, PW 48; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30.6; Fortner 2008, Pl. 18, 378; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg8.4.
Note: Only one but complete example.

TZ 101418-005
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Vertical neck with horizontally out-curved rim and rounded lip; with a pronounced ridge on the exterior of the neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg8.5
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **3rd – 1st century BC (Roman):** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 4, 77; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30.16; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.47.31; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg8.5; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 19, 116–122; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.32.22.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101631-003
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Narrow straight neck, everted rim with ridge at the outside, thickened triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg8.6
Est. D: 5.5
Parallel: **3rd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30.16; Diez Fernández 1983, T9.2; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.47, 31; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg8.6.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101281-001
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Narrowing neck, everted rim with ridge at the outside and rounded out-slanting lip.

Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg8.7
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 9, PW 48; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30.8; Diez Fernández 1983, Type 8.3; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.29, 15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg8.7; Riley 1979, Fig. 141, 1167; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 3, 27; Vann 1992, Fig. 58.12.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100032-002
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Narrowing neck, everted rim with ridge at the outside and rounded out-slanting lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg8.8
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 9, PW 48; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30.11; Diez Fernández 1983, Type 8.2; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.29, 15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 19, Tg8.8; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 9.
Note: Five examples.

TZ 100355-029
Type: Juglet
Body Form: Bulbous body with flat base.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg8.9
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **End 2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30, 1–5; Fuller 1987, Fig. 69 A–B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg8.9; Lapp 1961, Type 31.2 A, 163; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 6–8.
Note: Eight examples.

TZ 100921-001
Type: Juglet
Body Form: Bulbous body with flat base.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg8.10
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **End 2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Fig. 17, PW 435; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg8.10; Lapp 1961, Type 31.2 A-S, 163; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 6–8.
Note: See note Tg8.9.

1.3.3.8. Juglets with Vertical Rim and Thinned Lip

TZ 100688-001
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Narrowing neck, everted rim with vertical cup-like lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg9
Est. D: 5
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.9.11; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.29, 16; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg9; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 12.75; Riley 1979, Fig. 141, 1171.
Note: Only one example.

1.3.3.9. Juglets with Thickenend Slightly Incurved Rim

TZ 006054-026
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Long narrow neck, slightly everted rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg10
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg10; Riley 1979, Fig. 142, 1194.
Note: Seven examples.

1.3.3.10. Juglets with Horizontal Rim

TZ 100609-005
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Wide out-curved neck with cup-like vertical rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg11.1
Est. D: 7
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Roman:** Berlin 1997b, Fig. 15, PW468; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.9.1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg11.1; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.11.235; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 2, 9–12. 9, 51.
Note: Altogether 26 examples, sometimes with red slip.

TZ 100077-026
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Wide out-curved neck with cup-like vertical rim and thinned up-pointing lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg11.2
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 6.10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg11.2; Lapp 1961, Type 33 A, 165; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 3, 14; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 82, 7; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 2, 9–12; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.12–14.
Note: Only three examples, one with red, matt and irregular slip.

TZ 100416-026
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Out-curved neck with cup-like everted rim and thinned up-pointing lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.13, no. Tg11.3
Est. D: 5
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg11.3; Lapp 1961, Type 33 B, 165; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 82, 7; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 2.
Note: Only one example.

1.3.3.11. Juglets with Slightly Thickened and Outflaring Rim

TZ 100818-003
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Narrow neck, everted rim, thickened rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.14, no. Tg12.1
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg12.1; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 6, 4–5.
Note: Only four examples.

TZ 100069-011
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Narrow neck, everted rim, slightly thickened rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.14, no. Tg12.2
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg12.2; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 6, 4–5.
Note: Nine examples. Variant of Tg12.1.

TZ 100630-001
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Narrow neck, everted rim, thickened squarish lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.14, no. Tg12.3
Est. D: 3.6
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.30, 6; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg12.3; Lapp 1961, Type 21.1 F-H; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.5.95.
Note: 11 examples of which two showed the remains of a red to redbrown matt slip.

1.3.3.12. Small Jars

TZ 100714-010
Type: Jar
Rim Form: Pinched mouth.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.14, no. Tg13.1
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Diez Fernández 1983, T9.7; Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 9, 206; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg13.1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 81, 12
Note: 14 examples.

TZ 101541-007
Type: Jar
Rim Form: Pinched mouth.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.14, no. Tg13.2
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Diez Fernández 1983, T9.8; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg13.2; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.5.97; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 81, 12.
Note: Only three examples. This type appears already in the 1st century BC. Here it is most probably a later example due to the fabric.

1.3.3.13. Decorated Body Sherds of Juglets

TZ 101515-003
Type: Juglet
Form: Decorated body sherd. Decorative gouged strokes vertically set around upper body below double grooves.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.14, no. Tg14.1
Wall Th: 0.45
Parallel: **Late Roman – Byzantine:** Hayes 2008, Pl. 72, 1472; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg14.1; Magness 1993, Form 1B, 3, 238; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.7.130; Segal et al. 2004, Fig. 6.10.
Note: Only one example with remains of a brown, matt irregular slip.

TZ 101242-005
Type: Juglet
Form: Decorated body sherd. Seem to resemble palm leaves that are incised.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.14, no. Tg14.2
Wall Th: 0.6
Parallel: **Byzantine – Early Islamic:** Ferrazzoli – Ricci 2010, 186–224; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 20, Tg14.2; Konrad 2001, Pl. 100, 9; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 111, 9. 114, 6; Sodini – Villeneuve 1992, Fig. 6, 2–3.

Note: Only one example. This pattern is a typical feature of Byzantine–Early Islamic jugs[25].

1.4. Cooking Vessels

At every archaeological site the different types of cooking pots reflect the various traditions within the food preparations and the cultural and ethnical environment of the users[26]. They have been produced for a continuous usage and therefore had been shaped after functional aspects. That‘s why there is only little change in the appearance of cooking vessels during the periods[27]. The repertoire of the Tall Zirā‘a is represented with a baking plate, some pans, casseroles, ‘Galilaean bowls’, cooking pots, cooking jars and lids[28]. Within this material the closed cooking pot is the most common one.

1.4.1. Baking Plates

TZ 100640-016
Type: Baking plate.
Rim Form: Round flat plate
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.14, no. Bp1
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **Byzantine – Islamic:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Bp1.
Note: Only one example of 13 fragments is known so far.

1.4.2. Pans

TZ 101129-008
Type: Pan
Rim Form: Flaring wall, horizontally rim, inward-slanting pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.14, no. Pf1
Est. D: 13
Parallel: **Late Roman – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Pf1; Lüdorf 2006, P51, 82; Watson 1992, Fig. 4, 34.
Note: Two examples. This type is known from so-called ‘simmer-pans’ from Asia Minor[29].

TZ 020610-066
Type: Pan
Rim Form: Flaring wall, outward folded rim with hollow handles.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.14, no. Pf2
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Byzantine – Islamic:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Pf2; Magness 2010, 138.
Note: Only one example of the so-called ‘frying pan’. The hollow handle might have been used, because it does not get too hot[30].

25 Kenkel 2012, 146.
26 Berlin 1997, 84.
27 Berlin 1997, 84.
28 This kind of cooking vessel repertoire can be found throughout the Eastern Mediterranean sites and it did nott change much during the times. Konrad 2001, 76; Kramer 2004, 219.
29 Kenkel 2012, 153.
30 Kenkel 2012, 153.

1.4.3. Casseroles

TZ 100600-004
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Everted rim, triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas1
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **2nd century BC – mid 2nd century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 3 A; Fortner 2008, Pl. 20, 433–442; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.21; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Kas1.
Note: Eight examples.

TZ 100608-003
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Horizontally convex rim, upward pointed rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas2.1
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **1st century BC – 3rd century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 3 A; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 31, PW266; Fortner 2008, Pl. 20, 440; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.20.12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Kas2.1; Riley 1979, Fig. 98, 422–423; Williams 1989, Fig. 32, 361.
Note: Kas2.1–Kas2.3 are belonging together to one type Kas2, but with three variants. There is no chronological evidence and with 290 fragments of this type this group is one of the larger ones within the casseroles.

TZ 100374-017
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Horizontally convex rim, upward pointed rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas2.2
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **1st century BC – 3rd century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 3 A; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 31, PW266; Fortner 2008, Pl. 20, 440; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.20.12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Kas2.2; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37.9; Lapp 1961, Type 72.1 K; Lüdorf 2006, Pl. 7–9; Riley 1979, Fig. 98, 422–423; Williams 1989, Fig. 32, 361.
Note: See note Kas2.1.

TZ 100654-037
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Horizontally convex rim, upward pointed rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas2.3
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **mid 1st century BC – 3rd century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 3 A; Fortner 2008, Pl. 23, 474; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.20.15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Kas2.3; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37.9; Lüdorf 2006, Pl. 7–9; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.26.5; Williams 1989, Fig. 32, 361.
Note: See note Kas2.1.

TZ 101220-002
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Horizontally convex rim, upward pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas3
Est. D: 17
Parallel: **1st – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 3 B; Fortner 2008, Pl. 23, 477; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.20.9; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Kas3; Lapp 1961, Type 72.1 K, 190; Lüdorf 2006, Pl. 7–9; Riley 1979, Fig. 98, 422–423; Williams 1989, Fig. 32, 360.
Note: Variant of Kas2. Only three examples.

TZ 100612-005
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Horizontal rim, flat to rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas4
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **1st – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 3 B; Fortner 2008, Pl. 23, 470; Kehrberg 1997, Fig. 8, 24; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Kas4; Lüdorf 2006, Pl. 7–9; Riley 1979, Fig. 98, 418–419; Williams 1989, Fig. 32, 361.
Note: Again a variant of Kas2. Present with 40 examples.

TZ 100353-006
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Irregular everted wall, down-turned convex rim, pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas5
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **1st – 4th century AD:** Fuller 1987, Fig. 71 B–C; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Kas5; Riley 1979, Fig. 105, 537; Williams 1989, Fig. 33, 246. 387.
Note: 12 examples.

TZ 002815-007
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Rounded irregular handmade body wall, thickened rim and rounded lip.

Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas6
Est. D: 17
Parallel: **Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 21, Kas6.
Note: Only one example so far.

TZ 100654-002
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Flaring wall, everted thickened rim, overhanging rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas7
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas7.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 100500-007
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Convex body wall, slightly incurved, horizontally thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas8
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas8.
Note: Four examples.

TZ 101468-066
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Flaring wall ribbed at the inside, incurved rim, pointed inward bending lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas9
Est. D: 27
Parallel: **1st – 4th century AD:** ʿAmr – Momani 1999, Fig. 7, 1; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 34; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas9; Vann 1992, Fig. 18, 9.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 004949-004
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: S-shape pofile with vertical rim and outward bending lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas10.1
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **3rd – 5th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. C3A, 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas10.1; Kramer 2004, Pl. 111, Kg76–77; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 29, 176.
Note: Three examples. Similar to the casseroles form 16 at Gindaros[31].

TZ 101271-002
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: S-shape pofile with vertical rim and outward bending lip, thickened at the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.15, no. Kas10.2
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **4th – 6th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. C3A, 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas10.2; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109,9; Williams 1989, Fig. 38, 417–419.
Note: Variant of Kas10.1. Three examples.

TZ 101269-022
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Convex slightly everted thickend rim, ribbed at the outsinde, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas11.1
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **5th – 7th century AD:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 15–18; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 28, 1208; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas11.1; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37, 115; Kerner 1997, Fig. 14, 5; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109,10; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 29, 171–174; Segal et al. 2004, Fig. 5.22.
Note: This form has three variants that have slightly different rim profiles. The basic shape is a bowl with rounded base and an everted wall and thickened profiled rim. It seems to be a common type in the north of Transjordan and within the tall's material it is one of the largest groups of casseroles[32]. Kas11.1 is present with 53 examples.

TZ 100502-004
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Flaring wall, slightly everted thickend rim, ribbed at the outsinde, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas11.2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **5th – 7th century AD:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 15–18; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 28, 1208; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas11.2; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37, 115; Kerner 1997, Fig. 14, 5; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109,10; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 29, 171–174; Segal et al. 2004, Fig. 5.22.
Note: See note Kas11.1. 41 examples.

TZ 100536-006
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Concave incurved thickend rim, ribbed at the outsinde, rounded lip.

31 Kramer 2004, Pl. 111, Fig. 76–77.

32 Kenkel 2012, 158.

Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas11.3
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **5th – 7th century AD:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 15–18; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 28, 1208; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas11.3; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37, 115; Kerner 1997, Fig. 14, 5; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109,10; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 29, 171–174; Segal et al. 2004, Fig. 5.22.
Note: See note Kas11.1. Nine examples.

TZ 100580-001
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Slightly rounded wall with inward-slanting rim, horizontally attached handles.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas12.1
Est. D: 17
Parallel: **Late Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 33; Calderon 2000, Pl. 8, 40; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 69, 481; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas12.1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.58.3–10; Vann 1992, Fig. 60, 1–3.
Note: This type started in the Late Roman period. All variants of Kas12 together are represented in the material with 134 examples.

TZ 100525-013
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Slightly rounded wall with inward-slanting rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas12.2
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Late Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 33; Calderon 2000, Pl. 8, 43; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 69, 481; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas12.2; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.58.3–10; Vann 1992, Fig. 60, 1–3.
Note: See note Kas12.1.

TZ 006732-005
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Slightly rounded wall with inward-slanting rim, ledge handles.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas12.3
Est. D: 25
Parallel: **Late Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 29; Calderon 2000, Pl. 8, 43. Pl. 23, 58; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 69, 481; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas12.3; Vann 1992, Fig. 60, 1–3.
Note: See note Kas12.1. The thumb-impressed ledge handles are features of the Late Roman period, maybe as Roman influence on local pottery[33].

TZ 006732-012
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Slightly rounded wall with inward-slanting rim, attached relief band around rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas13
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Late Byzantine – Early Islamic:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 29; Calderon 2000, Pl. 8, 43. Pl. 23, 58; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 69, 481; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas13; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.26.9; Vann 1992, Fig. 60, 1–3.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100048-029
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Straight to slightly convex wall with very short flaring rim and inward-slanting lip, horizontal decorative handles attached right below rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas14.1
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Late Byzantine – Umayyad:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 3, 21; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 12, 5; Calderon 2000, Pl. 8, 40; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas14.1; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37, 13–14; Magness 1993, Form 1, Nr. 9, 212; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 98, 14; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 29, 145; Vann 1992, Fig. 60, 1–3; Williams 1989, Fig. 38, 412–413.
Note: Kas14 is present with 62 examples and has three variants.

TZ 100075-003
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Slightly rounded wall with inward-slanting rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas14.2
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Byzantine – Umayyad:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 3, 21; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 26; Calderon 2000, Pl. 8, 45; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 30, 1127–1128. 1328; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas14.2; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37, 13–14; Magness 1993, Form 1, Nr. 8, 212; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.6.126; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 98, 9; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 29, 145; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.58.3–10; Vann 1992, Fig. 60, 1–3; Williams 1989, Fig. 38, 412–413.

33 Sauer – Herr 2012, 282.

Note: The small casserole fragment belongs to a type common in the Late Roman and Byzantine periods, with a suggested date range from the late 3rd / early 4th to the 8th / 9th centuries AD. See note Kas14.1.

TZ 100392-008
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Slightly rounded wall with inward-slanting rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas14.3
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Late Byzantine – Umayyad:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 3, 21; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 26; Calderon 2000, Pl. 8, 45; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas14.3; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37, 13–14; Magness 1993, Form 1, Nr. 7, 212; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 98, 14; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 29, 145; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.58.3–10; Vann 1992, Fig. 60, 1–3; Williams 1989, Fig. 38, 412–413.
Note: See note Kas14.2.

TZ 100630-002
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Flaring wall, ribbed at the outside, incurved rim and pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas15
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **5th – 7th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 3, 19–20; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 1, 19; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 12, 2; Calderon 2000, Pl. 8, 49– Pl. 23, 59; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas15.
Note: Four examples.

TZ 100202-002
Type: Casserole
Rim Form: Flaring wall, vertical rim, thickened at the upper part and separated with a ridge from the wall. Almost vertical, grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.16, no. Kas16
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Byzantine – Abbasid:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 22, Kas16; Sodini – Villeneuve 1992, Fig. 8, 12
Note: 25 examples.

1.4.4. So-called ‘Galilean Bowls’

TZ 101649-001
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Broad slightly convex wall, thickened rim and grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb1.1
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **Last quarter 1st – 2nd half 3rd century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1A, 6; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 16; Fortner 2008, Pl. 27, 524–550; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb1.1; Riley 1979, Fig. 100, 446–451.
Note: One of the earliest forms of this type with altogether four variants. Only four examples of Gb1.1.

TZ 100391-011
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Broad slightly convex wall, thickened rim and grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb1.2
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Last quarter 1st – 2nd half 3rd century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1A, 6; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 16; Fortner 2008, Pl. 27, 524–550. Pl. 28, 542–546; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.39, 7; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb1.2; Riley 1979, Fig. 100, 446–451; Vann 1992, Fig. 57, 10.
Note: See note Gb1.1. With 82 examples Gb1.2 is the largest group within this type.

TZ 100618-001
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Broad slightly convex wall, thickened rim and grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb1.3
Est. D: 15
Parallel: **Last quarter 1st – 2nd half 3rd century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1A, 6; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 16; Fortner 2008, Pl. 27, 524–550. Pl. 28, 542–546; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.39, 7; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb1.3; Riley 1979, Fig. 100, 446–451; Vann 1992, Fig. 57, 10.
Note: See note Gb1.1. Thirteen examples.

TZ 100693-015
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Broad slightly convex wall, thickened rim and grooved lip.

Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb1.4
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Last quarter 1st – 2nd half 3rd century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1A, 6; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 16; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb1.4.
Note: See note Gb1.1. Only five examples.

TZ 101635-005
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Flat base, almost vertical slightly convex body wall, thickened slighlty everted rim, overhanging grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb2
Est. D: 17
Parallel: **1st–3rd century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1A, 3; Fortner 2008, Pl. 27, 524–550. Pl. 28, 542–546; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.39, 7; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb2; Vann 1992, Fig. 57, 10.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101635-005
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Flaring convex wall, thickened rim, stepped at inside, slightly overhanging lip with two grooves on top.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb3.1
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1C; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 7; Fortner 2008, Pl. 29–30, 559–572; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb3.1; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 17.
Note: Gb3 has four variants that are similar to Adan-Bayewitz Form 1 C. A typical feature for this type are the two very small handles attached right underneath the rim.With 139 examples they are the biggest group of the so-called 'Galilean bowls'.

TZ 100403-017
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Flaring convex wall, thickened rim, stepped at inside, slightly overhanging lip with two grooves on top.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb3.2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1C; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 7; Fortner 2008, Pl. 29–30, 559–572; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb3.2; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 17.
Note: See note Gb3.1.

TZ 100716-001
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Flaring convex wall, thickened rim, stepped at inside, slightly overhanging lip with two grooves on top.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb3.3
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1C; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 7; Fortner 2008, Pl. 29–30, 559–572; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb3.3; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 17.
Note: See note Gb3.1.

TZ 100598-017
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Flaring convex wall, thickened rim, stepped at inside, slightly overhanging lip with two grooves on top.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb3.4
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1C; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 7; Fortner 2008, Pl. 29–30, 559–572; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb3.4; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 17.
Note: See note Gb3.1.

TZ 100569-003
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Flaring convex wall, thickened rim, stepped at inside and outside, overhanging grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb4
Est. D: 26
Parallel: **3rd – 4th century AD:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 11, 1 C–D; Fortner 2008, Pl. 29–30, 559–572; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb4.
Note: With only three examples this type belongs to the smallest goup within the 'Galilean bowls'. It is a variant of Gb3.

TZ 100391-010
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, squarish thickened everted rim, slightly rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb5.1
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **3rd – 5th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1E; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 18; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 12–13; Fortner 2008, Pl. 32–35, 596–652; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb5.1; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 18.

Note: With 165 examples Gb5 is the largest group with the 'Galilean bowls'. This type has three variants and can be compared with Adan-Bayewitz Form 1 E[34]. As Gb3 a typical feature for this type are the two very small handles attached right underneath the rim.

TZ 100685-008
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, squarish thickened everted rim, slightly rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb5.2
Est. D: 26
Parallel: **3rd – 5th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1E; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 18; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 12–13; Fortner 2008, Pl. 32–35, 596–652; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb5.2; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 18; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.6.128.
Note: See note Gb5.1.

TZ 100663-006
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, squarish thickened everted rim, slightly rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb5.3
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **3rd – 5th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 1E; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 18; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 1, 12–13; Fortner 2008, Pl. 32–35, 596–652; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb5.3; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 18.
Note: See note Gb5.1.

TZ 101302-033
Type: Cooking bowl
Rim Form: Flaring ribbed wall, vertical slightly thickened rim, triangular upward pointing lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.17, no. Gb6
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Roman – Early Byzantine:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 23, 50; Fortner 2008, Pl. 35, 651; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 23, Gb6; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 29, 156.
Note: Only one example.

1.4.5. Cooking Pots

TZ 100632-005
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Concave neck, slightly everted rim, triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt1
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **4th – 2nd century BC – early 2nd AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 20, PW179; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 41, 3; Fortner 2008, Pl. 36, 654–663; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.47, 22; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt1; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.3.43.
Note: Seven examples.

TZ 100294-006
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Long narrow neck, concanve slightly thickened rim, incurved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt2.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 7; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, 6.43, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt2.1; Lapp 1961, Type 71.1 C, 185.
Note: With 337 examples Kt2 is one of the largest cooking pot groups within the material. Due to the fact that we have one complete example of this type, we know that ist has a rounded bottom and two handles attached at the rim and the shoulder, like most of the cooking pots.

TZ 100325-002
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Long narrow neck, concanve slightly thickened rim, incurved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt2.2
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 7; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, 6.43, 26; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt2.2; Lapp 1961, Type 71.1 C, 185; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109, 6.
Note: See note Kt2.1.

34 Kenkel 2012, 165.

TZ 100693-014
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted rim with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt3.1
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2001, Pl. 1, 6; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.43, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt3.1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.15.3.
Note: Altogether 50 rim fragments of Kt3 that has three variants.

TZ 100355-001
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted rim rounded lip, with a slight groove on the exterior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt3.2
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2001, Pl. 1, 3; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.19,3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt3.2; Lapp 1961, Type 71.1 K, 186; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.6.1–3.
Note: See note Kt3.1.

TZ 100355-005
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted rim with rounded lip, with a slight groove on the exterior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt3.3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2001, Pl. 1, 6; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.43, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt3.3; Lapp 1961, Type 71.1 K, 186; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.6.1–3.
Note: See note Kt3.1.

TZ 101527-024
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Long, slightly everted neck, thickened everted rim, squarish lip with pronounced ridge at the inside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt4
Est. D: 15
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt4; Lapp 1961, Type 71.1 H, 186; Riley 1979, Fig. 98, 426.
Note: Only one example. The pronounced ridge at the lip might have served to carry a lid.

TZ 100639-004
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: High everted rim with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt5.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 8; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 21, PW 184–186; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt5.1; Lapp 1961, Type 71.1 C, 185; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.4.21.
Note: Altogether three variants can be distinguished within the 55 examples of this type.

TZ 100730-014
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Out-curved neck with triangular rim and flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt5.2
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 5; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 41, 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt5.2; Lapp 1961, Type 71.1 A, 184; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.15.4; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 5, 10.
Note: See note Kt5.2.

TZ 100343-001
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Concave neck, everted rim with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt5.3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 37, 670; Guz-Zilberstein 2002, Fig. 6.43, 28; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt5.3; Lapp 1961, Type 71.1 C, 185; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 5, 11.
Note: See note Kt5.1.

TZ 100561-001
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Long convex neck, very thin walled, slightly incurved rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt6.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **2nd century BC – beginning 2nd century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 3, 29; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, 6.43, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt6.1; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12, 14; Vann 1992, Fig. 16, 4–5.
Note: This type is present with 116 examples and has two variants.

TZ 100402-001
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Long convex neck, very thin walled, slightly incurved rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt6.2
Est. D: 12

Parallel: **2nd century BC – beginning 2nd century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 3, 29; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 41, 6; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, 6.43, 26; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt6.2; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 4–5.
Note: See note Kt6.1.

TZ 100640-003
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Vertical neck and rim with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt7.1
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 3, 29; Fortner 2008, Pl. 37, 670; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, 6.43, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt7.1; Lapp 1961, Type 71.1 C, 185; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.4.17.
Note: Altogether 203 examples and two variants.

TZ 100438-001
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted neck with bevelled rim, rather thin-walled.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt7.2
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 1, 6; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, 6.43, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt7.2; Lapp 1961, Type 71.1 C, 185; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.21.22.
Note: The thin-walled cooking pot with bevelled rim is the ubiquitous cooking pot of the Early Roman period in Palestine and Transjordan up to around 1st half of the 2nd century AD[35]. See also note Kt.7.1.

TZ 100300-013
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Concave rim with rounded to pointed lip, rather thin walled.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt8
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **3rd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.10, 12; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 41, 17; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.19, 10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt8; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 78, 1; Sauer –Herr 2012, Fig. 3.17.21.
Note: 68 examples.

TZ 100389-007
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Convex neck, ribbed wall, thickened incurved rim, horizontally flat rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt9
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 3rd century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 3, 27; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.10, 1; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 76, 4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt9; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.3.47–48; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 4; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 21, 8.
Note: Some of the 22 examples may be more likely Hellenistic examples.

TZ 100260-008
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Short concave neck, everted rim, thickened rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt10
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.12, 2; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.17, 7; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt10; Kramer 2004, Pl. 102, KG2; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 5, 11.
Note: Only four examples.

TZ 100621-005
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Convex neck, everted thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt11.1
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **200 BC – 100 AD:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 38, 686; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt11.1.
Note: 12 examples and two variants. Only one is shown on plate 1.18. Depending on the fabric this type can be dated either Late Hellenistic or Early Roman[36].

TZ 101344-020
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Upright or slightly everted neck with bevelled rim, body with fine ribbing.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.18, no. Kt12
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** ʿAmr – Momani 1999, Fig. 11, 23; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.12, 3; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 41, 6; Fortner 2008, Pl. 36, 654–663; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.19, 2; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 24, Kt12 McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl.

35 Sauer – Herr 2012, 263.

36 Kenkel 2012, 170.

109, 5; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 21, 15; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.47.6–7; Vann 1992, Fig. 18, 4.
Note: This type is also known as Early Byzantine form. It is represented in the tall's material with 21 examples.

TZ 100821-001
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Flaring convex neck, thickened bevelled rim, rounded, sometines grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt14.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 11, 14; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6, 19; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt14.1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 78, 1.
Note: 37 examples and two variants.

TZ 100642-021
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Flaring convex neck, thickened bevelled rim, rounded, sometines grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt14.2
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 11, 14; Fortner 2008, Pl. 53, 984; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6, 19; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt14.2; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 78, 1.
Note: See note Kt14.2

TZ 100242-003
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Vertical neck, vertical thickened rim and flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt15.1
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt15.1; Lapp 1961, Type 12 D, 152. Type 71.1 D, 185; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 5, 10.
Note: 17 examples and two variants.

TZ 100626-004
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Slightly convex neck, more or less vertical rim and thickened flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt15.2
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt15.2; Lapp 1961, Type 12 D, 152. Type 71.1 D, 185; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 5, 10.
Note: See note Kt15.1.

TZ 100380-009
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted rim and rounded lip with a ridge on its interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt16.1
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 25, PW 211. 215; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.10, 3. Fig. 2.14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt16.1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.6.5–8, 10–14.
Note: According to Yvonne Gerber this cooking pot type is widely distributed in Palestine and the Dead Sea area[37]. Altogether there are 397 examples of this type that can be divided into six variants. The variants Kt16.1–4 seem to be Late Hellenistic and Kt16.5–6 rather Early Roman examples[38].

TZ 100389-004
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted rim and rounded lip with a ridge on its interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt16.2
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 25, PW 211. 215; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.10, 3. Fig. 2.14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt16.2; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.6.5–8, 10–14.
Note: See note Kt16.1.

TZ 100402-003
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted rim and rounded lip with a ridge on its interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt16.3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 25, PW 211. 215; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.10, 3. Fig. 2.14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt16.3; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.6.5–8, 10–14.
Note: See note Kt16.1.

TZ 100524-014
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted rim and rounded lip with a ridge on its interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt16.4
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 25, PW 211. 215; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.10, 3. Fig. 2.14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt16.4; Sauer –

37 Sauer – Herr 2012, 199.

38 Kenkel 2012, 172.

Herr 2012, Fig. 3.6.5–8, 10–14.
Note: See note Kt16.1.

TZ 100382-002
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted rim and rounded lip with a ridge on its interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt16.5
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 4A; Calderon 2000, Pl. 2, 8; Fortner 2008, Pl. 41–42, 726–770; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt16.5; Magness 1993, Form 1, Variante A, 1, 216; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.6.5–8, 10–14.
Note: See note Kt16.1.

TZ 100642-012
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted rim and rounded lip with a ridge on its interior.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt16.6
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 4A; Calderon 2000, Pl. 2, 8; Fortner 2008, Pl. 41–42, 726–770; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt16.6; Magness 1993, Form 1, Variante A, 1, 216.
Note: See note Kt16.1.

TZ 100501-046
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Flaring neck, separated from shoulder with a groove, slightly thickened everted rim, triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt17
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 11, 14; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.12, 4–6; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt17.
Note: 17 examples.

TZ 100715-017
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Short almost straight neck, horizontal rim and thinned rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt18.1
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.12, 10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt18.1.
Note: With 492 one of the largest cooking pot groups. Six variants.

TZ 100642-003
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Short almost straight neck, horizontal rim and thinned rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt18.2
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **1st – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 4C; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 13–17; Fortner 2008, Pl. 43, 771–808; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt18.2; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Ab. 37, 10; Vann 1992, Fig. 21 (upper right); Williams 1989, Fig. 33, 371.
Note: See note Kt.18.1.

TZ 100659-001
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Short almost straight neck, horizontal slightly thickened rim and thinned rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt18.3
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.12, 10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt18.3; Kerner 1997, Fig. 14, 4; Magness 1993, Form 1, Variante A, 216; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 21, 12.
Note: See note Kt18.1.

TZ 100665-010
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Short almost straight neck, horizontal slightly thickened rim and thinned rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt18.4
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **1st – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 4C; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 13–17; Fortner 2008, Pl. 43, 771–808; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt18.4; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Ab. 37, 10; Vann 1992, Fig. 21 (upper right); Williams 1989, Fig. 33, 371.
Note: See note Kt18.1.

TZ 100686-004
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Slightly convex neck, thickened inward turning rim, overhangig triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt18.5
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **1st – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 4C; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 13–17; Fortner 2008, Pl. 43, 771–808; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt18.5; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Ab. 37, 10; Vann 1992, Fig. 21 (upper right); Williams 1989, Fig. 33, 371.
Note: See note Kt18.1.

TZ 100693-006
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Flaring, slightly concave neck, everted thickened rim, grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt18.6
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 13–15; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.12, 11; Diez Fernández 1983, T10.6b; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt18.6.
Note: See note Kt18.1.

TZ 100353-005
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Rather long, convex neck, thickenend inturned rim, pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt19
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Early Byzantine:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 3, 33; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt19; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 5, 7; Watson 1992, Fig. 8, 63.
Note: 13 examples.

TZ 100750-011
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Concave neck, everted rim, overhanging triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt20.1
Est. D: 13
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.12, 6; Diez Fernández 1983, T11.1, F. G.; Jones 1950, 200, H. I; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt20.1.
Note: 66 examples and two variants.

TZ 100690-002
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Concave neck, everted rim, overhanging triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt20.2
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.12, 6; Diez Fernández 1983, T11.1, F. G.; Jones 1950, 200, H. I; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt20.2.
Note: See note Kt20.1.

TZ 100642-001
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted neck with bevelled, triangular rim, rather thin walled.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt21.1
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 4C; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 9; Calderon 2000, Pl. 2, 33; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt21.1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.17.16, Fig. 3.21.21; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 5, 14.
Note: Together with a cooking pot with vertical neck and a casserole this type is the most common type in the north of Palestine/Israel and Transjordan[39]. Altogether 22 examples and two variants.

TZ 100427-005
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted neck with bevelled, triangular rim, rather thin walled.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt21.2
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **1st – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 4C; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 9; Calderon 2000, Pl. 2, 33; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt21.2; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.17.16, Fig. 3.21.21; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 5, 14.
Note: See note Kt21.1.

TZ 020655-041
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Long, rather thin-walled straight neck, everted thickened rim, overhanging rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.19, no. Kt22
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 4C; Berlin 1997b, Pl. 12, PW201–202; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.17, 10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Kt22; Vann 1992, Fig. 16, 1.
Note: Only three examples.

TZ 100380-008
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Rather long, concave neck, thickened rim, rounded, grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt23
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 11, 4–7; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt23.
Note: Six examples.

TZ 100659-016
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted, slightly convex neck with a small step to the shoulder at the outside, thickened everted rim, rounded and grooved rim.

39 Sauer – Herr 2012, 243.

Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt24
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **2nd – 5th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 4C; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt24; Kramer 2004, Pl. 103, KG8; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109, 1; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 21, 8. 11.
Note: 99 examples.

TZ 100654-023
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Upright or slightly out-curved neck with grooved rim and everted rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt25
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3.13; Kehrberg 1997, Fig. 8, 26; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt25; Konrad 2001, Pl. 115, A2; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 21, 13; Riley 1979, Fig. 105, 527; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.70.7.
Note: According to Gerber this cooking pot seems to be the ubiquitous Late Byzantine type in the Palestinian area, spreading from the Mediterranean coast to Mid-/Northern Jordan[40]. With 159 examples also one of the larger groups within the tall's cooking pots.

TZ 100730-020
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Boulbous body wall, almost no neck, thickened inward turned, triangular rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt26.1
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Late Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 19. Pl. 12, 17–18; Calderon 2000, Pl. 7, 36. Pl. 22, 45; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt26.1; Magness 1993, Form2, 3, 217; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.11.224–228; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 111, 2; Riley 1979, Fig. 107, 564; Watson 1992, Fig. 2, 11; Williams 1989, Fig. 35, 388.
Note: 29 examples with two variants.

TZ 100654-040
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Boulbous body wall, almost no neck, thickened inward turned, triangular rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt26.2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Late Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 19. Pl. 12, 17–18; Calderon 2000, Pl. 7, 36. Pl. 22, 45; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt26.2; Magness 1993, Form2, 3, 217; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.11.224–228; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 111, 2; Riley 1979, Fig. 107, 564; Watson 1992, Fig. 2, 11; Williams 1989, Fig. 35, 388.
Note: See note Kt26.1.

TZ 100500-012
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Upright, slightly ridged neck with rounded rim and lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt27
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 11, 3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt27; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 9, 12; Konrad 2001, Pl. 84, 23–24; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.67.9.
Note: Only three fragments.

TZ 101215-005
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Concave neck, everted rounded and thickened rim, incurved pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt28
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt28; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 21, 19.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100389-001
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Inward slanting neck, thickened inward slanting rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt29
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt29.
Note: 27 examples.

TZ 100625-002
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Bulbous ribbed body wall, very short neck, thickened inturned rim, rounded overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt30.1
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **5th – 7th century AD:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 22, 41; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7.42, 627; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt30.1; Magness 1993, Form 4A, 219; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.7.147; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109, 3; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 21.3; Watson 1992,

40 Sauer – Herr 2012, 415.

Fig. 1, 8; Williams 1989, Fig. 36, 400.
Note: 162 examples with four variants.

TZ 100592-005
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Bulbous ribbed body wall, very short neck, thickened inturned rim, squarish slightly overhanging and grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt30.2
Est. D: 13
Parallel: **5th – 7th century AD:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 22, 41; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 28, 1271; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7.35, 542; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt30.2; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37, 11; Magness 1993, Form 4A, 219; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109, 3; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 21.5; Watson 1992, Fig. 1, 7; Williams 1989, Fig. 36, 400.
Note: See note Kt30.1.

TZ 100598-011
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Bulbous ribbed body wall, very short neck, thickened inturned rim, squarish lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt30.2a
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **5th – 7th century AD:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 22, 41; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 28, 1271; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7.35, 542; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt30.2a; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37, 11; Konrad 2001, Pl. 84, 8; Magness 1993, Form 4A, 219; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109, 3; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 21.5; Watson 1992, Fig. 1, 7; Williams 1989, Fig. 36, 400.
Note: See note Kt30.1.

TZ 100598-003
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Bulbous ribbed body wall, very short neck, thickened inturned rim, concave overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt30.3
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **5th – 7th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. C4A; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 24; Calderon 2000, Pl. 22, 41; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 28, 1271; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7.35, 542; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt30.3; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 37, 12; Magness 1993, Form 4A, 219; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109, 3; Watson 1992, Fig. 1, 9; Williams 1989, Fig. 36, 400.
Note: See note Kt30.1.

TZ 100853-010
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Short out-curved neck with triangular rim, grooved on top and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt31
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **4th – 7th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. C4A.2; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 3, 25; Johnson 1988, Form 10, Fig. 7.39, 574–590; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt31; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.6.125; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.69.1.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 100654-003
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Short, vertical neck with simple rounded rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt32
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 7, 31; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt32; Magness 1993, Form 4C, 3, 220; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.85.3.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100664-001
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Inward slanting neck, thickened rim, rather squarish lip, groove at the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt33
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt33.
Note: Ten examples.

TZ 100517-007
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Everted neck with triangular rim, grooved on top and rounded lip, thin-walled.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt34
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **4th – 6th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, C4B.1; Fortner 2008, Pl. 45, 819; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt34; Magness 1993, Form 4B.3, 220; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.70.13.
Note: 44 examples.

TZ 100712-004
Type: Cooking pot
Rim Form: Short, out-curved rim with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kt35
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **Byzantine – Umayyad:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 26, Kt35; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.68.20; Silber-

stein 2000, 429.
Note: Ten examples.

1.4.6. Cooking Jars

TZ 021462-045
Type: Cooking jars
Rim Form: Thin-walled concave neck, flaring cu-like rim, vertical pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kok1
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.43, 30; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, Kok1.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 021089-006
Type: Cooking jars
Rim Form: Concave neck, thickened everted rim with overhanging ridge at the outside and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kok2
Est. D: 4.8
Parallel: **End 2nd century BC – 2nd century AD:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 3, 42–43; Fortner 2008, Pl. 53, 1001; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, Kok2; Lapp 1961, Type 21.2 B, 160.
Note: Nine examples.

TZ 101516-003
Type: Cooking jars
Rim Form: Narrow neck, thickened everted rim with triangular overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.20, no. Kok3
Est. D: 5
Parallel: **1st – 4th century AD:** ʿAmr – Momani 1999, Fig. 7, 3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, Kok3; Lapp 1961, Type 31.1 F, 163; Riley 1979, Fig. 141, 1175.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 101126-016
Type: Cooking jars
Rim Form: Concave narrow neck, thickened concave rim, flat sightly grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. Kok4
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **1st century BC – 2nd century AD:** Kehrberg 1989, Fig. 1, 3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, Kok4.
Note: Four examples.

TZ 101640-002
Type: Cooking jars
Rim Form: Concave neck, everted rim, triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. Kok5
Est. D: 7
Parallel: **1st century BC – 2nd century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 50, PW445; Calderon 2000, Pl. 3, 42; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, Kok5; Riley 1979, Fig. 138, 1147.
Note: Ten examples.

TZ 002914-001
Type: Cooking jars
Rim Form: Long straight neck, thickened inturned rim with pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. Kok6
Est. D: 3.6
Parallel: **Roman:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 3, 45; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, Kok6.
Note: Six examples.

TZ 004961-007
Type: Cooking jars
Rim Form: Convex neck, everted triangular rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. Kok7
Est. D: 5
Parallel: **Roman:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 3, 45; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, Kok7.
Note: Four examples.

TZ 100441-005
Type: Cooking jars
Rim Form: Concave neck, everted thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. Kok8
Est. D: 6
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Adan-Bayewitz 1993, Pl. 5B, Form 5B 1; Calderon 2000, Pl. 3,42; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, Kok8; Lapp 1961, Type 11 E, 146; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76,8.
Note: Only two examples.

1.4.7. Lids

TZ 100441-005
Type: Lid
Form: Flaring wall, thickend rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe1
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.24, 4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe1; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 91, 731–735.
Note: Two examples.

TZ 100544-003
Type: Lid
Form: Flaring wall, horizontally rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe2
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 35, PW316; Fortner 2008, Pl. 54, 1013; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.24, 5; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe2; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.3.56; Riley 1979, Fig. 118, 752; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 91, 734; Williams 1989, Fig. 40, 427.
Note: Five examples.

TZ 100231-002
Type: Lid
Form: Bell-shaped wall, thickenend incurved rim, inward bending sharply pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe3
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** ‘Amr– Momani 1999, Fig. 11, 22; Calderon 2000, Pl. 8, 47; Diez Fernández 1983, T19, 535–536; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 8, 47; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–55, 835–836; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe3.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 101283-016
Type: Lid
Form: Slighlty up-turned rim with thinned lip and steam hole.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe4
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.62, 25; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe4; Riley 1979, Fig. 119, 768; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.61.14, Fig. 3.83.8.
Note: Two examples.

TZ 100654-039
Type: Lid
Form: Bell-shaped wall, thinned rim and horizontally triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe5
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Diez Fernández 1983, T19, 537. 542; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe5; Williams 1989, Fig. 40, 432.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 100818-064
Type: Lid
Form: Knob-handle.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KD6.1
Est. D: 2.5
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 4, 8–9; Diez Fernández 1983, T19, 537; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe6.1; Magness 1993, Nr. 4, 215; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.61.17; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 19, 1–2.
Note: Lid knobs became increasingly popular beginning in the Late Roman period and last until the transition to the Early Islamic[41]. Only two examples, one of each variant.

TZ 100654-049
Type: Lid
Form: Knob-handle.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe6.2
Est. D: 1.8
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 4, 8–9; Diez Fernández 1983, T19, 537; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe6.2; Magness 1993, Nr. 4, 215; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.61.17; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 19, 1–2.
Note: See note KDe6.1.

TZ 100337-008
Type: Lid
Form: Knob-handle with concave top.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe7
Est. D: 1.5
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe7; Magness 1993, Nr. 1, 215.
Note: See note KDe6.1.

41 Sauer – Herr 2012, 471.

TZ 100555-020
Type: Lid
Form: Convex thin wall, horizontal slightly thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe8.1
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 23, 54; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe8.1; Magness 1993, Nr. 2, 215; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 33, 208.
Note: Altogether 34 examples with five slightly different variants.

TZ 100557-012
Type: Lid
Form: Convex thin wall, horizontal slightly thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe8.2
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 23, 54; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe8.2; Magness 1993, Nr. 2, 215; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 33, 208.
Note: See note KDe8.1.

TZ 100242-002
Type: Lid
Form: Convex thin wall, horizontal slightly thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe8.3
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 23, 54; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe8.3; Magness 1993, Nr. 2, 215; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 33, 208; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.83.9.
Note: See note KDe8.1.

TZ 100242-001
Type: Lid
Form: Convex thin wall, horizontal slightly thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe8.4
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 23, 54; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe8.4; Magness 1993, Nr. 2, 215; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 33, 208.
Note: See note KDe8.1.

TZ 100539-001
Type: Lid
Form: Convex thin wall, horizontal slightly thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe8.5
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 23, 54; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 27, KDe8.5; Magness 1993, Nr. 2, 215; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 33, 208.
Note: See note KDe8.1.

TZ 100351-004
Type: Lid
Form: Flaring wall, everted rim, flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe9
Est. D: 24.5
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 4, 10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 28, KDe9; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.11.233; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 33, 281; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 19, 3.
Note: Four examples.

TZ 006026-014
Type: Lid
Form: Flaring wall, thickened rim with grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe10
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 8, 46; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 28, KDe10.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 100064-003
Type: Lid
Form: Flaring, ribbed wall, everted rim, thickened lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe11.1
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Byzantine – Early Islamic:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 12, 2; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 28, KDe11.1; Magness 1993, Nr. 7, 215; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.11.234, Fig. 15.6.129; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 28, 1229.
Note: Typical of those in use from the Roman to Early Islamic periods[42]. With 127 examples and three variants typw KDe11 is the biggest group within the lids.

TZ 100607-002
Type: Lid
Form: Flaring, ribbed wall, everted rim, thickened lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe11.2
*Est. D: 2*8
Parallel: **Byzantine –Early Islamic:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 12, 2; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 28, KDe11.2; Mag-

42 Mazar 2006, 539.

ness 1993, Nr. 7, 215; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.11.234, Fig. 15.6.129; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 28, 1229.
Note: See note KDe11.1.

TZ 100653-003
Type: Lid
Form: Flaring wall, everted rim, thickened lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.21, no. KDe11.3
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Byzantine – Early Islamic:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 12, 2; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 28, KDe11.3; Magness 1993, Nr. 7, 215; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 28, 1229
Note: See note KDe11.1.

1.5. Everyday Vessels

Most of the everyday vessels are local-regional products and had been used within a household. They include bowls, kraters, mortaria, basins, jugs, jars, strainers, pithoi, lids and stands as well as transport and storage vessels like amphorae. Altogether 6400 diagnostic sherds had been assigned as everyday vessels. The bowls are made of different fabrics, mostly local-regional production. They are represented in the material with 4.3 %. Their main distribution was in the Late Hellenistic-Early Roman period. During the Byzantine period they are rather scarce. The kraters are represented only with 0.2 % and are all, except one Hellenistic example, from the Early Roman period. Also the mortaria are only represented with 2.2 % and four different types within the everyday vessels. All examples belong to the Roman period (second to fourth century AD) and they are all made of the same fabric 'Cl Bu2Red-grog'[43]. The basins constitute 3,8 % of the everyday vessels. They are big deep bowls mainly of the handmade fabric 'Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp' that can be dated into the Byzantine and Islamic period. Jars and jugs are present with 17 % within the material. Therefore this is the second largest group of everyday vessels after the amphorae. They have been produced of several local-regional and few imported wares. They appear mainly during the Hellenistic-Roman period and can be divided into 13 different types. Only few examples could be dated into the Late Roman-Byzantine period. The strainers are represented only with 0.2 %. Most of the examples are the inner sieves in pouring vessels. Only five examples had been vessels with holes inside the body. With 70.2 % the amphorae are the by far biggest group within the everyday vessels. They are represented in the tall's material in the Hellenistic-Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods. They are made of many different fabrics, local-regional and imported ones. The main shape of a 'bag-shaped' vessel was in use for storage and transport more than 700 years[44]. Altogether 23 different types could be distinguished. The amphorae of local-regional fabrics ('Cl Buff', 'Cl Buff-hard' and 'Cl BP') appear from the Late Hellenistic period onwards[45]. The main number of amphorae is from the Late Hellenistic-Roman period. It decreases during the Late Roman-Byzantine period. The pithoi, mainly used as storage vessels, are present with only 1.7 %. They appear from the Hellenistic until the Byzantine period and had been made of several different fabrics. Altogether 18 different types could be distinguished. Lids are only represented with 0.4 % and they are made of Hellenistic-Roman fabrics. Only two examples of stands could be detected so far within the pottery material of Tall Zirā'a. They are made of two different fabrics and had no traces of smoke.

It is obvious that the everyday vessels decrease from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine period. Especially during the Hellenistic-Roman period there is a broad variety of different types. The number drops almost half from the Hellenistic-Roman to the Roman-Byzantine period. Again it drops more than half until the end of the Byzantine period.

43 It can be that they are imported examples from the region around Antiochia.

44 Johnson 1988, 127 f.

45 Mazar 2006, 532.

1.5.1. Bowls

TZ 006415-089
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Almost vertical irregular wall, thickened slightly everted rim with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü1
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 28, Sü1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 113, 1; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 14, 3; Watson 1992, Fig. 10, 78.
Note: 15 examples.

TZ 100388-004
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Thick walled bowl with incurved rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü2
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 19, 415; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.9, 12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 28, Sü2.
Note: Only one example with unknown diameter.

TZ 006188-019
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Straight thick-walled bowl with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü3
Est. D: 26
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.9, 12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 28, Sü3.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 006486-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Convex wall, thickend triangular rim and flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü4
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 9, 226. Pl. 56, 1035–1036; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–1, 11; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 28, Sü4.
Note: Only one example of two fragments.

TZ 100671-012
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, triangular thickened and overhanging rim, rounded thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü5
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 55, 1029–1032; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 28, Sü5.
Note: Seven examples.

TZ 100657-003
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Thickened rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü6
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 55, 1027; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü6.
Note: 15 examples.

TZ 100693-022
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Slightly convex wall, thinned vertical rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü7
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 2., 9–10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü7.
Note: 28 examples.

TZ 001218-003
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, vertical rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü8
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **Late 3rd – early 4th century AD:** Kehrberg 2007. Fig. 5, 8; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü8; Konrad 2001, Pl. 96, 6.
Note: Two examples.

TZ 100241-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Thick convex wall, everted thickened rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü9
Est. D: 40
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 59, 1061; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü9; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 32, 258. 263.
Note: Six examples.

TZ 100350-006
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Straight wall with thickened inward turning hammer rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü10.1

Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü10.1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 52, 6. 8; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.73.3.
Note: 25 examples and five variants. Very long time span from the Hellenistic into the Byzantine period[46].

TZ 100633-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Straight wall with thickened inward turning hammer rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü10.2
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 56, 1038; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–1, 11; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü10.2; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.73.3.
Note: See note Sü10.1.

TZ 100629-008
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall with hammer rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü10.3
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 2, 11–13; Fortner 2008, Pl. 56, 1037; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.9, 11; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü10.3; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 52, 6. 8; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.73.3.
Note: See note Sü10.1.

TZ 100714-006
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall with hammer rim and ribbed outer wall under rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.22, no. Sü10.4
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 2, 10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü10.4; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 52, 6. 8; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.73.3.
Note: See note Sü10.1.

TZ 100700-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Straight wall with thickened inward turning hammer rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü10.5
Est. D: 34
Parallel: **Hellenistic –Byzantine (3rd – 4th century AD):** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 213; F 56, 1037; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7-1. 4; Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 2, 19; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü10.5.
Note: See note Sü10.1.

TZ 100612-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall with short everted rim and rounded to squarish lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü11.1
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Hellenistic (3rd – 5th century AD):** Lapp 1961, Type 151.3 C, 203; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü11.1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.59.3–5; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 13, 1–6.
Note: This type appears in a Hellenistic fabric but has also examples in the Late Roman period. With 77 example and altogether seven variants this is the largest group of bowls.

TZ 100598-007
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall with short everted rim and rounded to squarish lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü11.2
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **Hellenistic (3rd – 5th century AD):** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.9, 9; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7-1, 6; Jones 1950, 185. 209; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü11.2; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.59.3–5.
Note: See note Sü11.1

TZ 100391-013
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Carinated shoulder and horizontally everted, grooved rim with angular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü11.3
Est. D: 40
Parallel: **3rd – early 4th century AD:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 29, Sü11.3; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 11; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.18.4.
Note: This bowl type is also called krater in different publications. See note Sü11.1.

TZ 100730-015
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Carinated shoulder and out-curved rim with flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü11.4
Est. D: 33
Parallel: **Late 3rd – early 4th – 6th century AD:**

46 Kenkel 2012, 196.

Konrad 2001, Pl. 95, 5; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 30, Sü11.4; Magness 1993, 1–9, 203; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.18.3; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 15, 7.
Note: Some publications prefer krater instead of bowl for this type. See note Sü11.1.

TZ 100077-013
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Everted wall with everted rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü11.5
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Late 3rd – early 4th – 6th century AD:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 30, Sü11.5; Konrad 2001, Pl. 95, 5; Magness 1993, 1–9, 203; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.11.31; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 15, 7.
Note: See note Sü11.1.

TZ 100202-005
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Carinated shoulder and out-curved rim with flat lip with grooves on the downside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü11.6
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **1st half 6th century AD:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 30, Sü11.6; Magness 1993, 1, 202; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.18.3.
Note: See note Sü11.4.

TZ 101518-008
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring body wall with horizontally everted rim with overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü11.7
Est. D: 37
Parallel: **1st half 6th century AD:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 30, Sü11.7; Magness 1993, 5, 203; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.74.5.
Note: See note Sü11.1.

TZ 001026-005
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Concave wall, almost vertical thickened, irregular rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü12.1
Est. D: 26
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 32; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 30, Sü12.1.
Note: 29 examples and four variants.

TZ 005664-006
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Concave wall, almost vertical thickened rim with a overhanging ridge and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü12.2
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 32; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 30, Sü12.2.
Note: See note Sü12.1.

TZ 101058-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Concave wall, slightly everted thickened rim, bevelled at outside, flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü12.3
Est. D: 31
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman (3rd – 5th century AD):** Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 32; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 30, Sü12.3.
Note: See note Sü12.1.

TZ 100011-001
Type: Bowl
Rim Form: Flaring wall, thickened overhanging rim, flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.23, no. Sü12.4
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman (Herodian):** Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 13, 32; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 30, Sü12.4.
Note: See note Sü12.1.

1.5.2. Kraters

TZ 101005-011
Type: Krater
Rim Form: Convex wall, everted cup-like rim, vertical upward pointing lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Kra1.1
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 9, 28; Berlin 1997b, Fig. 17, PW400; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.11, 9; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Kra1.1; Lapp 1961, Type 45.1; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 31, 256; Riley 1979, Fig. 120, 801–810.
Note: Seven examples.

TZ 001031-009
Type: Krater
Rim Form: Convex thick wall, everted overhanging rim, upward pointing lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Kra1.2
Est. D: 38
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 9, 28; Berlin 1997b, Fig. 17, PW400; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.11, 9; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Kra1.2; Lapp 1961, Type 45.1; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 31, 256; Riley 1979, Fig. 120, 801–810.
Note: See note Kra1.1.

TZ 101178-001
Type: Krater
Rim Form: Convex wall, everted, triangular overhanging rim, flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Kra1.3
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 9, 28; Berlin 1997b, Fig. 17, PW400; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.11, 9; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Kra1.3; Lapp 1961, Type 45.1; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 31, 256; Riley 1979, Fig. 120, 801–810.
Note: See note Kra1.1.

TZ 100028-002
Type: Krater
Rim Form: Everted, triangular overhanging rim, thinned pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Kra2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 30, Kra2; Lapp 1961, Type 45. 3 A, 170.
Note: Six examples.

1.5.3. Mortaria

TZ 101290-003
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Slightly thickened overhanging rim, triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Mo1
Est. D: 35
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 20; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Mo1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 9.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100635-002
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Convex body wall with ridge at separation to everted slightly thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Mo2
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Late Roman:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 21; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Mo2; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 9.
Note: Seven examples.

TZ 100689-003
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Flaring wall, thickened everted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Mo3
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 24; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Mo3; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 4.
Note: With 41 examples the second largest group within the Mortaria.

TZ TZ 101641-002
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Flaring wall with thickened everted and overhanging rim, more ore less triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Mo4.1
Est. D: 35
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 25; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–31, 488–493; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Mo4.1; Kerner 1997, Fig.

13, 4; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 5, 5.
Note: This type belongs to a group designated Class 1 in a study of mortaria from Caesarea Maritima that has been identified as non-local vessels, possibly originated in the northeastern Mediterranean. Based on comparative material from other sites, the date range of the 2nd to 4th centuries AD has been suggested[47]. With 89 examples and four variants the largest group of the Mortaria.

TZ 100032-006
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Flaring wall with thickened everted and overhanging rim, more ore less triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Mo4.2
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 25; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–31, 488–493; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Mo4.2; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 4; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 5, 5.
Note: See note Mo4.1.

TZ 100558-002
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Flaring wall with thickened everted and overhanging rim, more ore less triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Mo4.3
Est. D: 34
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 25; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–31, 488–493; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Mo4.3; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 4; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 5, 5.
Note: See note Mo4.1.

TZ 100036-001
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Flaring wall with thickened everted and overhanging rim, more ore less triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.24, no. Mo4.4
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 25; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–31, 488–493; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Mo4.4; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 4; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 5, 5.
Note: See note Mo4.1.

TZ 100428-001
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Flaring wall with thickened everted and overhanging rim, more ore less triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.25, no. Mo4.5
Est. D: 36
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 25; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–31, 488–493; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 31, Mo4.5; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 4; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 5, 5.
Note: See note Mo4.1.

TZ 100559-011
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Flaring wall with thickened everted and overhanging rim, more ore less triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.25, no. Mo4.6
Est. D: 36
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 25; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–31, 488–493; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 32, Mo4.6; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 4; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 5, 5; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.6.123.
Note: See note Mo4.1.

TZ 100553-002
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Flaring wall with thickened everted and overhanging rim, more ore less triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.25, no. Mo4.7
Est. D: 38
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 25; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–31, 488–493; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 32, Mo4.7; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 4; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 5, 5; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.6.123.
Note: See note Mo4.1.

TZ 100342-003
Type: Mortarium
Rim Form: Flaring wall with thickened everted and overhanging rim, more ore less triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.25, no. Mo4.8
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 25; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–31, 488–493; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 32, Mo4.8; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 4; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 5, 5.
Note: See note Mo4.1.

TZ 100610-001
Type: Mortarium
Base Form: Flat base.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.25, no. Mo4.9

47 Mazar 2006, 538.

Est. D: 28
Parallel: **2nd – 4th century AD:** Blakely et al. 1992, Fig. 2, 25; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–31, 488–493; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 32, Mo4.9; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 4; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 5, 5.
Note: See note Mo4.1.

1.5.4. Basins

TZ 100654-045
Type: Basin
Rim Form: Flaring wall, thickened sometimes grooved rim, handmade.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.25, no. Ba1.1
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 32, Ba1.1; Kerner 1997, Fig. 14, 1; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 21; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109, 14; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 31, 246.
Note: With 144 examples and three variants the largest basin group.

TZ 100643-003
Type: Basin
Rim Form: Slightly flaring irregular wall, thickened sometimes grooved rim, handmade.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.25, no. Ba1.2
Est. D: 34
Parallel: **Byzantine – Umayyad:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 32, Ba1.2; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 21; Kerner 1997, Fig. 14, 1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109, 14; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 31, 246.
Note: See note Ba1.1.

TZ 100566-003
Type: Basin
Rim Form: Slightly flaring wall, thickened sometimes grooved rim, flat base, handmade.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.25, no. Ba1.3
Est. D: 36
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 32, Ba1.3; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 21; Kerner 1997, Fig. 14, 1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 109, 14; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 31, 246; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.51.2.
Note: See note Ba1.1.

TZ 100388-006
Type: Basin
Rim Form: Slightly flaring irregular wall, thickened rim, triangular up-pointing lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Ba2
Est. D: 50
Parallel: **Byzantine – Umayyad:** Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 29, 1198; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Ba2; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 110, 13; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 31, 244–246. 248.
Note: Eight examples.

TZ 100642-026
Type: Basin
Rim Form: Almost straight wall, thickened grooved rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Ba3
Est. D: 36
Parallel: **Byzantine – Umayyad:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Ba3; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 111, 6; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 31, 244; Williams 1989, Fig. 43, 461.
Note: 14 examples.

TZ 100064-004
Type: Basin
Rim Form: Flaring wall, thickened rim, triangular grooved rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Ba4
Est. D: 40
Parallel: **Byzantine – Umayyad:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 2, 9; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 69, 939; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Ba4; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 31, 248.
Note: 37 examples.

TZ 100695-008
Type: Basin
Rim Form: Narrow thick ribbed wall, thickened inward slanting rim, thinned incurved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Ba5
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Byzantine – Umayyad:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Ba5.
Note: Five examples.

1.5.5. Jars/Jugs

TZ 100069-016
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Flaring wall, everted thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru1
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru1.
Note: 21 examples.

TZ 100391-012
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Slightly concave neck, everted thickened rim, grooved at outside
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 10, 10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru3.
Note: 31 examples.

TZ 100333-015
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Outflaring, almost horizontally grooved rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru4
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Early – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru4; Riley 1979, Fig. 70, 55; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 7, 40.
Note: Five examples.

TZ 100216-029
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Straight to slightly out-curved neck with horizontally everted, thickened rim, with a large groove on the upper side and flat lip, forming an angular rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru5.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 8, 57; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 3, 7, Area C, 427; Keay et al. 1989, Fig. 8, Type 7, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru5.1; Lapp 1961, Type 21.1 R, 159; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.17.1–3; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 3.7.
Note: This jar type does not seem very common nor had a wide distribution, according to Yvonne Gerber[48]. Altogether 20 examples with two variants.

TZ 100554-001
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Straight to slightly out-curved neck with horizontally everted, thickened rim, with a large groove on the upper side and flat lip, forming an angular rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru5.2
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 8, 57; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 3, 7, Area C, 427; Keay et al. 1989, Fig. 8, Type 7, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru5.2; Lapp 1961, Type 21.1 R, 159; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.17.1–3; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 3.7.
Note: See note Kru5.1.

TZ 100598-004
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Convex outflaring neck, thickened, slightly overhanging triangular rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru6.1
Est. D: 9
Parallel: Late Hellenistic – Roman: Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. XI, 14; Keay et al. 1989, 25, 2; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru6.1.
Note: 17 examples and two variants.

TZ 100654-031
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Convex outflaring neck, thickened, slightly overhanging triangular rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru6.2
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 11, 14; Keay et al. 1989, 25, 2; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru6.2.
Note: See note Kru6.1.

TZ 100671-008
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Convex irregular neck, hammer-like slightly incurved rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru7
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru7.
Note: 15 examples.

48 Sauer – Herr 2012, 239.

TZ 100293-003
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Inward slanting neck, thickened triangular rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru8
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 15; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–50, 747; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru8; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 2, 1–11.
Note: Eight examples.

TZ 002492-017
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Slightly flaring neck, thickened everted rim with small groove at the inside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru9
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru9; Lapp 1961, Type 21.1 E, 157.
Note: 48 examples.

TZ 100829-014
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Convex neck, everted rim, slightly thickened rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru10.1
Est. D: 4.5
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 1.15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru10.1; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 12, 14; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 232, H55.
Note: 25 examples and two variants.

TZ 100064-009
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Convex neck, everted rim, slightly thickened rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru10.2
Est. D: 6
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 1.15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru10.2; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 12, 14; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 232, H55.
Note: See note Kru10.1.

TZ 101034-013
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Convex neck, everted rim, slightly thickened rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.26, no. Kru10.3
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 1.15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 33, Kru10.3; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 12, 14; Lejpunskaja et al. 2010, Pl. 232, H55.
Note: See note Kru10.1.

TZ 100226-004
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Vertical or convex ribbed neck with thickend, downturned or hammer rim and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru12.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late 3rd – 4th century AD (5th – 6th century AD):** Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 9, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 34, Kru12.1.
Note: This type is Kehrbergs so-called 'lamp filler'[49]. Altogether 55 examples are known from Tall Zirā'a with six variants.

TZ 100251-004
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Vertical or convex ribbed neck with thickend, downturned or hammer rim and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru12.2
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Late 3rd – 4th century AD:** Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 9, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 34, Kru12.2.
Note: See note Kru12.1.

TZ 100715-008
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Vertical or convex ribbed neck with thickend, downturned or hammer rim and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru12.3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late 3rd – 4th century AD:** Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 9, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 34, Kru12.3; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.46.27.
Note: See note Kru12.1.

TZ 100260-005
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Vertical or convex ribbed neck with thickend, downturned or hammer rim and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru12.4
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late 3rd – 4th century AD:** Fitzgerald 1931, Pl. 30, 24; Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 9, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 34, Kru12.4; McNicoll et al. 1992,

49 Kenkel 2012, 209.

Pl. 98, 3; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 26, 94; Riley 1979, Fig. 139, 1154.
Note: See note Kru12.1.

TZ 100540-003
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Vertical or convex ribbed neck with thickend, downturned or hammer rim and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru12.5
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late 3rd – 4th century AD:** Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 9, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 34, Kru12.5.
Note: See note Kru12.1.

TZ 100578-005
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Vertical or convex ribbed neck with thickend, downturned or hammer rim and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru12.6
Est. D: 5.4
Parallel: **Late 3rd – 4th century AD:** Kehrberg 2007, Fig. 9, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 34, Kru12.6; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 26, 90; Watson 1992, Fig. 3, 25.
Note: See note Kru12.1.

TZ 101578-007
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Concave neck, everted, thickened, hammer-like rim, inward pointed, thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru13.1
Est. D: 4.4
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Dyson 1968, Fig. 8, 203; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 34, Kru13.1; Magness 1993, Form 2B, 241.
Note: 14 examples with four variants.

TZ 100360-008
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Concave neck, everted, thickened, hammer-like rim, inward pointed, thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru13.2
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Dyson 1968, Fig. 8, 203; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 34, Kru13.2; Magness 1993, Form 2B, 241.
Note: See note Kru13.1.

TZ 100624-001
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Concave narrow neck, everted, thickened rim with ledge, almost vertical thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru13.3
Est. D: 1.2
Parallel: **Hellenstic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 34, Kru13.3; Seif El-Din 2006, Type 2, Pl. 27.1, 26.
Note: See note Kru13.1.

TZ 1000583-004
Type: Jar/Jug
Rim Form: Concave narrow neck, everted, thickened rim with ledge, almost vertical thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru13.4
Est. D: 2
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 34, Kru13.4; Seif El-Din 2006, Type 2, Pl. 27.1, 26.
Note: See note Kru13.1.

TZ 001274-007
Type: Jar/Jug
Form: Handle with round opening on top.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Kru82
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine?:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 36, Kru82.
Note: Only one example.

1.5.6. Strainers

TZ 100714-001
Type: Strainer
Rim Form: Straight wall with holes, slightly everted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Sieb1
Est. D: 13
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.66; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 36, Sieb1.
Note: Four examples.

TZ 100555-003
Type: Strainer
Base Form: Ringfoot with flaring wall with holes.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. Sieb2
Est. D: 4.4
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 36, Sieb2; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 19, 122.
Note: Only one example.

1.5.7. Stands

TZ 006790-088
Type: Stand
Form: Ringfoot and inside flaring wall with surrounding ridge.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. KSt1.1
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, KSt1; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 287–288; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8, 10–11; Williams 1989, Fig. 63, 598–603.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 020131-001
Type: Stand
Form: Flaring footring, profiled convex wall.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.27, no. KSt1.2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, KSt2; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 287–288; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 8, 10–11; Williams 1989, Fig. 63, 598–603.
Note: Only one example.

1.5.8. Amphorae

TZ 005761-013
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly convex neck, slightly incurved rim and flaring triangular thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am1
Est. D: 15
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 9, 8; Keay et al. 1989, Fig. 7, Type 6, 25; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am1; Riley 1979, Fig. 70. 40–45.
Note: 16 examples. So-called 'graeco-italic' type[50].

TZ 100404-014
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Short vertical or slightly out-curved neck with a short collar rim and rounded lip, the rim is sometimes concave at the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am2.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am2.1; Lapp 1961, Type 11 D, 146; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 6; Peacock – Williams 1986, Fig. 46, 113, Class 14; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.4.1–16.
Note: So-called Late Hellenistic collar rim type jar. Altogether 502 examples and four variants.

TZ 100659-010
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Short vertical or slightly out-curved neck with a short collar rim and rounded lip, the rim is sometimes concave at the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am2.2
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am2.2; Lapp 1961, Type 11 D, 146; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 6; Peacock – Williams 1986, Fig. 46, 113, Class 14; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.4.1–16.
Note: See note Am2.1.

TZ 100712-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Out-curved neck with everted thickened rim, slightly grooved on the exterior, thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am2.3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 12; Keay et al. 1989, Fig. 8, Type 7, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am2.3; Lapp 1961, Type 11 D, 146; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 6; Peacock – Williams 1986, Fig. 46, 113, Class 14; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.3.7–9; Vann 1992, Fig. 16.9, Fig. 54.4.
Note: See note Am2.1.

TZ 100424-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Short vertical or slightly out-curved neck with a short collar rim and rounded lip, the rim is sometimes concave at the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am2.4
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37,

50 Peacock – Williams 1986, Class 2, 84 f.

Am2.4; Lapp 1961, Type 11 D, 146; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 6; Peacock – Williams 1986, Fig. 46, 113, Class 14; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.4.1–16; Vann 1992, Fig. 16.9.
Note: See note Am2.1.

TZ 100438-007
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Short vertical or slightly out-curved neck with a concave collar rim and more or less rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am3.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 7; Desbat – Picon, 1986, Fig. 1.7, 638; Fortner 2008, Pl. 61, 1088–1116; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am3.1; Lapp 19961, Type 11 C, 146; Peacock – Williams 1986, Fig. 50. A; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.3.12–14, 16–18; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 13–14.
Note: 175 examples with four variants.

TZ 100695-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Short vertical or slightly out-curved neck with a concave collar rim and more or less rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am3.2
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 7; Desbat – Picon, 1986, Fig. 1.7, 638; Fortner 2008, Pl. 61, 1088–1116; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am3.2; Lapp 19961, Type 11 C, 146; Peacock – Williams 1986, Fig. 50. A; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.3.12–14, 16–18; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 13–14.
Note: See note Am3.1.

TZ 100407-015
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Short vertical or slightly out-curved neck with a concave collar rim and more or less rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am3.3
Est. D: 7
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 7; Desbat – Picon, 1986, Fig. 1.7, 638; Fortner 2008, Pl. 61, 1088–1116; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am3.3; Lapp 19961, Type 11 C, 146; Peacock – Williams 1986, Fig. 50. A; Riley 1979, Fig. 77, 156; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.4.1–16; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 13–14.
Note: See note Am3.1.

TZ 100637-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Short vertical or slightly out-curved neck with a concave collar rim and more or less rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am3.4
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 7; Desbat – Picon, 1986, Fig. 1.7, 638; Fortner 2008, Pl. 61, 1088–1116; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 1, 13–14, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am3.4; Lapp 19961, Type 11 C, 146; Peacock – Williams 1986, Fig. 50. A; Riley 1979, Fig. 77, 156; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.4.1–16; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 13–14.
Note: See note Am3.1.

TZ 100695-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, long vertical concave rim with a small ridge at the lower end shortly before the shoulder and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 8–9; Berlin 2006, Fig. 3.16, 15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.1; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 5; Lapp 1961, Type 11 F, 147; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 9; Peacock – Williams 1986, 146 f.
Note: This type belongs also to the so-called collar-rim jars, but is characterized by a long concave to rather short collar with a more or less pronounced ridge right before the shoulder. 250 examples are known from the tall's material with altogether 12 variants that are differentiated by the length of the collar-rim. It seems that the variants have also a chronological significance. Am4.1–4.6 are the Late Hellenistic–Early Roman examples together with the four sub-types of Am4.5. Am4.7 can be dated mainly into the Early Roman period and Am4.8 in the Late Hellenistic–Roman period. Am4.10–4.11 are mainly from the Roman–Byzantine period as well as Am4.12.

TZ 100664-005
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, vertical concave rim with a small ridge at the lower end shortly before the shoulder and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.2
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:**

Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 6; Berlin 2006, Fig. 3.16, 15; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 10, 14–15, 442; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.2; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 5; Lapp 1961, Type 11 F, 147; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 9; Peacock – Williams 1986, 146 f.; Riley 1979, Fig. 70, 47–52; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 15.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100269-005
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, vertical concave rim with a small ridge at the lower end shortly before the shoulder and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 8–9; Berlin 2006, Fig. 3.16, 15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.3; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 5; Lapp 1961, Type 11 F, 147; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 77, 10; Peacock – Williams 1986, 146–147; Riley 1979, Fig. 70, 47–52; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 15.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100270-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, vertical concave rim with a pronounced ridge at the lower end shortly before the shoulder and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.4
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 8–9; Berlin 2006, Fig. 3.16, 15; Keay et al. 1989, Fig. 11, Type 11, 37; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.4; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 5; Lapp 1961, Type 11 F, 147; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 9; Peacock – Williams 1986, 146–147; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 15.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100416-018
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Long collar rim with rounded lip; the rim is lengthened to its base forming a ledge between rim and the rather short neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.5a
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 8–9; Berlin 2006, Fig. 3.16, 15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.5a; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 5; Lapp 1961, Type 11 F, 147; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 9; Peacock – Williams 1986, 146 f.; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.15.2; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 15; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 21, 44.
Note: According to Y. Gerber this collar rim type, showing almost no neck, seems to develop out of the earlier Hellenistic short-collar rims that is called the 'hallmark' of the Hasmonean period (see Am2.1–Am2.4). During the 1st century BC the short collar developed into a long one which was then common throughtout many of the 1st century BC assemblages in Judea[51]. See note Am4.1.

TZ 100061-003
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Everted vertical ribbed rim with carination at shoulder and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.5b
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 46, 849–857; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.5b; Magness 1993, Amphoras Form 7, 6, 231.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100079-013
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Everted slightly convex vertical rim with ridge at shoulder and everted rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.5c
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 46, 849–857; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.5c; Magness 1993, Amphoras Form 7, 6, 231.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 020097-018
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave short neck, everted bevelled thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.5d
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 46, 853; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.5d.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100695-007
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Long collar rim with rounded lip; the rim is lengthened to its base forming a ledge be-

51 Sauer – Herr 2012, 238.

tween rim and the rather short neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.6
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 8–9; Berlin 2006, Fig. 3.16, 15; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 1, 15 (Area C), 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.6; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 5; Lapp 1961, Type 11 C, 147; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 76, 9; Peacock – Williams 1986, 146–147; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.15.1, Fig. 3.16.10; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 15.
Note: See note Am4.5a.

TZ 100246-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Short concave neck, thickened everted collar rim with pronounced ridge at the lower side and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.7
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 8–9; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.7; Lapp 1961, Type 11 F, 147; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 15.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100694-003
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, thickened rounded convex rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.8
*Est. D: 1*2
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.8; Martin-Kilcher 1987, Pl. 1, 2, Group 1.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100269-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck, thickened squarisch concave rim, everted thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.9
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 3, 12; Calderon 2000, Pl. 6, 18; Fortner 2008, Pl. 62, 1120; Lapp 1961, Type 11 B, 146; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.9; Peacock – Williams 1986, Class 8, B, 98.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100726-005
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Long almost straight neck, everted thickened concave rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.10
Est. D: 7
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 6, 41–43; Calderon 2000, Pl. 19, 20; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.10; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 2, 15.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100711-008
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, slightly thickened convex and bevelled rim, pointed everted lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.11
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Roman:** Keay 1984, Fig. 21, Type 19; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.11; Magness 1993, Form 7.1, 231; Reynolds 2000, Fig. 7, 36, 394.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100693-008
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Short narrow neck, thickened convex rim, everted thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.28, no. Am4.12
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Keay 1984, Fig. 21, Type 19; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 37, Am4.12; Magness 1993, Form 7.4, 231; Reynolds 2000, Fig. 7, 36, 394.
Note: See note Am4.1.

TZ 100639-003
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Inverted neck, thickened bevelled rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am5.1
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2, 22; Fortner 2008, Pl. 61, 1090; Fuller 1987, Fig. 77, A–C; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.36, 12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am 5.1; Lapp 1961, Type 11 A, 146; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 78; Silberstein 2000. Pl. 1, 6–12.
Note: Like Am4 this type belongs to the bag-shaped amphorae. 269 examples are known from Tall Zirā'a with three variants.

TZ 100608-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Inverted neck, thickened bevelled rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am5.2
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig.

2, 22; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 8–9, 3–9; Fortner 2008, Pl. 61, 1092; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.37, 1-5, Fig. 6.40, 10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am5.2; Lapp 1961, Type 11 A, 146; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 115, 5; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 6–12.
Note: See note Am5.1.

TZ 100302-005
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Inverted neck with everted thickened rim and rounded thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am5.3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.22; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 21, Type 3B; Fortner 2008, Pl. 62, 1124; Fuller 1987, Fig. 77, A–C; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.37, 1–5; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 1, 11–12, 422; Keay 1984, Fig. 44, Type 6; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am5.3; Lapp 1961, Type 14.2 A, 155; Peacock – Williams 1986, Fig. 44, Class 13, 111; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.2.17; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 6–12.
Note: See note Am5.1.

TZ 100404-019
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Small thickend triangular rim and pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 3, 17; Keay 1984, Fig. 19, Type 4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.1; Lapp 1961, Type 12 E, 152; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.2.4–6; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 4.
Note: Altogether 539 examples with eight variants. One of the largest amphorae groups.

TZ 100338-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Long straight neck, small thickend rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.2
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 10, 47; Keay et al. 1989, Fig. 11, Type 13; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.2; Riley 1979, Fig. 68, 2.
Note: See note Am6.1.

TZ 100407-019
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Straight neck, small thickend rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.3
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Roman:** Keay 1984, Type 5; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.3; Kramer 2004, Pl. 36, AM16; Peacock – Williams 1986, Class 7, 96; Piéri 2005, Fig. 25, 71; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.16.4.
Note: See note Am6.1.

TZ 100663-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Inverted neck, small thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.4a
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2, 22; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 8–9, 3–9; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 19; Fortner 2008, Pl. 60, 1075–1087; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.35; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.4a; Lapp 1961, Type 14 C, 154; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.3.63; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 6–12; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 17, 27. 31. 35. 39; Piéri 2005, Pl. 39, 4B1.
Note: See note Am6.1.

TZ 100407-023
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Small thickend squared rim and more or less flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.4b
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2, 22; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 8–9, 3–9; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 19; Fortner 2008, Pl. 60, 1075–1087; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.35; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 1, 1–4. 6, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.4b; Lapp 1961, Type 14 C, 154; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 6–12; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 17, 27. 31. 35. 39; Piéri 2005, Pl. 39, 4B1.
Note: See note Am6.1.

TZ 100394-005
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Bag shaped amphora with outward-rolled rather squarish rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.4c
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2, 22; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 8–9, 3–9; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 19; Fortner 2008, Pl. 60, 1075–1087; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.35; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 1, 1–4. 6, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.4c; Lapp 1961, Type 14 C, 154; Mazar

2006, Fig. 15.3.59; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 6–12; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 17, 27. 31. 35. 39; Piéri 2005, Pl. 39, 4B1.
Note: A direct descendant of a Persian period type[52]. This is the most common jar found within the excavation material. See note Am6.1.

TZ 100561-007
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Bag shaped amphora with outward-rolled triangular rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.4d
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2, 22; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 8–9, 3–9; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 19; Fortner 2008, Pl. 60, 1075–1087; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.35; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 1, 1–4. 6, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.4d; Lapp 1961, Type 14 C, 154; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.3.64; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 6–12; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 17, 27. 31. 35. 39; Piéri 2005, Pl. 39, 4B1.
Note: See note Am6.4c.

TZ 100407-024
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Bag shaped amphora with outward-rolled rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.4e
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2, 22; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 8–9, 3–9; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 19; Fortner 2008, Pl. 60, 1075–1087; Fuller 1987, Fig. 77, A–C; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.35; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.4e; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12, 13; Lapp 1961, Type 14 C, 154; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 6–12; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 17, 27. 31. 35. 39; Piéri 2005, Pl. 39, 4B1; Vann 1992, Fig. 19, 2.
Note: See note Am6.4c.

TZ 100401-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Bag shaped amphora with outward-rolled rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.4f
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2, 22; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 8–9, 3–9; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 19; Fortner 2008, Pl. 60, 1075–1087; Fuller 1987, Fig. 77, A–C; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.35; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.4f; Kerner 1997, Fig. 12, 13; Lapp 1961, Type 14 C, 154; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 6–12; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 17, 27. 31. 35. 39; Piéri 2005, Pl. 39, 4B1; Vann 1992, Fig. 19, 2.
Note: See note Am6.4c.

TZ 100388-005
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, short thickened inverted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.5
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.5; Lapp 1961, Type 12 H, 152.
Note: See note Am6.1.

TZ 100593-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, short slightly thickened inverted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.6
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.6; Peacock – Williams 1986, Class 25, 136–140; Riley 1979, Fig. 78, 174.
Note: See note Am6.1.

TZ 100392-007
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck, thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.7
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.7.
Note: See note Am6.1.

TZ 100334-018
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Inverted thickened rim, rounded thickened lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am6.8
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Roman:** Keay 1984, Fig. 19, Type 4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am6.8; Reynolds 2000, Fig. 6, 31.
Note: See note Am6.1.

52 Mazar 2006, 532.

TZ 002062-113
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: High neck with everted thickened rim, angled at the lower end and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am7.1a
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 6, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am7.1a; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.3.10; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 3, 12.
Note: Altogether seven variants with 88 examples.

TZ 100036-009
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: High neck with everted thickened rim, angled at the lower end and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am7.1b
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 6, 27; Keay et al. 1989, Fig. 8, Type 7j, 27; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am7.1b; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.3.10; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 3, 12.
Note: See note Am7.1a.

TZ 100356-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, everted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am7.2
Est. D: 14.5
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am7.2; Lapp 1961, Type 11 D, 152; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 82, 4; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 8.
Note: See note Am7.1a.

TZ 101284-008
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Almost straight neck, everted thickend rim, grooved at inside, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am7.3
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am7.3; Riley 1979, Fig. 87, 287; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 8, 42; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 19.
Note: See note Am7.1a.

TZ 100325-006
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Short concave neck with small step at shoulder, everted squarish rim, thinned overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am7.4
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 3, 12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am7.4; Lapp 1961, Type 11, A–B, 146.
Note: See note Am7.1a.

TZ 100079-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Long slightly inverted neck, vertical everted, slightly thickened rim, flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am7.5
Est. D: 7
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Keay 1984, Type 59; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am7.5; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 3, 12.
Note: See note Am7.1a.

TZ 100654-009
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex wall, very short inverted neck, everted thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am7.6a
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Roman:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 16; Calderon 2000, Fig. 1, 16; Fortner 2008, Pl. 68, 1272–1273; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am7.6a.
Note: See note Am7.1a.

TZ 100510-015
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex wall, very short inverted neck, everted thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am7.6b
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Roman:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 16; Calderon 2000, Fig. 1, 16; Fortner 2008, Pl. 68, 1272–1273; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 38, Am7.6b.
Note: See note Am7.1a.

TZ 100253-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck, everted rim, slightly overhanging triangular lip, rather thin-walled.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.29, no. Am7.7
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 25, Am7.7; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.11.217.
Note: This type is made of the Kefar Shikin fabric (stated by Adan-Bayewitz). Therefore it is not clear if this type isn't more likely a cooking pot than an amphora. See note Am7.1a.

TZ 100380-010
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Straight neck, slightly everted and thickened rim, grooved at inside, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am8.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 24, 408; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am8.1; Lapp 1961, Type 21 E, 157.
Note: Type Am8 is represented with 102 examples and three variants.

TZ 100711-009
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Straight neck, everted and thickened rim, grooved at inside, rounded everted lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am8.2
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 24, 408; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am8.2; Lapp 1961, Type 21.1 E, 157.
Note: See note Am8.1.

TZ 100434-004
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Straight neck, everted and thickened rim, grooved at inside, rounded everted lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am8.3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 24, 408; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am8.3; Lapp 1961, Type 21.1 E, 157.
Note: See note Am8.1.

TZ 100659-005
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Inverted slightly thickened rim, rounded and grooved lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am9
Est. D: 7
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 24, 403; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am9; Lapp 1961, Type 21.1 N, 159.
Note: Seven examples.

TZ 100338-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Straight neck, thickened, everted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am10
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 3, 20. 23; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am10; Lapp 1961, Type 12 D, 152.
Note: 41 examples.

TZ 100600-005
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Flaring neck, horizontally, thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am11
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Keay 1984, 25, 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am11.
Note: 45 examples.

TZ 100659-025
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck, slightly thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am12
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am12.
Note: 26 examples.

TZ 100333-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, thickened incurved, grooved rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am13
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am13.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 100294-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Almost straight bevelled neck, horizontally thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am14
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 9–12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am14; Lapp 1961, Type 11 E, 152.
Note: 97 examples.

TZ 100646-009
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly convex neck, slightly everted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am15
Est. D: 6.5
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39,

Am15; Peacock – Williams 1986, Class 1, Fig. 22, 82; Piéri 2005, Fig. 25, 71; Riley 1979, Fig. 68, 2.
Note: 23 examples.

TZ 100271-010
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Almost straight neck, incurved triangular rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am16
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4.11; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am16; Kramer 2004, Pl. 36, AM17; Magness 1993, Form 3.4, 223.
Note: 26 examples.

TZ 101643-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Long slightly convex neck, triangular, slightly everted rim, rounded thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am17
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **Late 1st – 4th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 2, 2; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–50, 729–731; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am17; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 12, 23; Riley 1979, Fig. 83, 228–235.
Note: Only one example. Very distinctive red to brown fabric with a lot of mica. This type is typical in Asia Minor in the 4th century AD and most probably imported[53].

TZ 006710-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave ribbed neck, inverted rim, thinned vertical lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am18
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 13, 10; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am18; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 24, 62; Riley 1979, Fig. 81, 217.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 020217-015
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, slightly everted rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am19
Est. D: 6
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 6, 47; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am19.
Note: 30 examples.

TZ 100356-004
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly inverted neck with ridge on the outside, triangular rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am20
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 11,26; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am20; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 50, 7.
Note: 42 examples.

TZ 100374-018
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Straight neck and rim, thinned rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am23.1a
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am23.1a; Lapp 1961, Type 14 B, 154; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 9.
Note: This type belongs to the so-called 'Palestinian bag-shaped amphora' that is the most common type and has many different variants[54]. Am23 is represented with 1555 examples and nine variants. Am23.1 has four sub-variants and is represented with 84 fragments.

TZ 100659-006
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Bevelled straight neck, slightly everted thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am23.1b
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 9–12; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am23.1b; Kingsley 1999, Fig. 10.19; Lapp 1961, Type 12 E, 152.
Note: See note Am23.1a.

TZ 100657-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Straight neck, slightly thickened rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am23.1c
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 10, 69; Calderon 2000, Pl. 17, 11–12; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51, C; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am23.1c; Kingsley – Raveh 1996, Fig. 36; Magness 1993, Form 3.3, 223; Riley 1975, Type 193,

53 Kenkel 2012, 225.

54 Kenkel 2012, 227.

1–2, 28; Watson 1992, Fig. 9, 64.
Note: See note Am23.1a.

TZ 100730-013
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Straight neck with ridge at outside shortly before shoulder, slightly thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.30, no. Am23.1d
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 10, 66–71; Fuller 1987, Fig. 48; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am23.1d; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 3; Kingsely – Raveh 1996, Fig. 36; Riley 1975, Type 1A/B, 6, 29; Watson 1992, Fig. 9, 64.
Note: See note Am23.1a.

TZ 100393-022
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Very thin-walled ribbed bulbous body wall and a ridge on the shoulder, convex neck, everted rim, thickened rounded lip; s-shaped profile.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am22.1a
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Late Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 6; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 14, 51; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am22.1a; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 115, 2.
Note: 278 examples with four variants. Am22.1 has five sub-types. This type has been made of a very distinctive orange fabric, that is very common in Jerash and similar to the 'fine red ware' in Pella and can be dated mainly into the 6th century AD[55].

TZ 100607-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Very thin-walled ribbed bulbous body wall and a ridge on the shoulder, convex neck, everted rim, thickened rounded lip; s-shaped profile.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am22.1b
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Late Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 6; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 14, 51; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am22.1b; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 115, 2.
Note: See note Am22.1a.

TZ 100548-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Very thin-walled ribbed bulbous body wall and a ridge on the shoulder, convex neck, everted rim, thickened rounded lip; s-shaped profile.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am22.1c
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Late Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 6; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 14, 51; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am 22.1c; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 115, 2.
Note: See note Am22.1a.

TZ 100574-003
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Very thin-walled ribbed bulbous body wall and a ridge on the shoulder, convex neck, everted rim, thickened rounded lip; s-shaped profile.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am22.1d
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Late Byzantine – Early Islamic:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 6; Houston Smith – Day, Pl. 14, 51; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am22.1d; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.11.218–219; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 115, 2.
Note: See note Am22.1a.

TZ 100669-004
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Very thin-walled ribbed bulbous body wall and a ridge on the shoulder, convex neck, everted rim, thickened rounded lip; s-shaped profile.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am22.1e
Est. D: 13
Parallel: **Late Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 6; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 14, 51; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am22.1e; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 115, 2.
Note: See note Am22.1a.

TZ 100654-007
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Very thin-walled ribbed bulbous body wall and a ridge on the shoulder, convex neck, everted rim, thickened rounded lip; s-shaped profile.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am22.2
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Late Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 6; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 14, 51; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am22.2; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 115, 2.
Note: All 11 examples of Am22.2 are shaped like Am22.1 but are made of a different fabric.

55 Kenkel 2012, 227.

TZ 100515-011
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Very thin-walled bulbous body wall, convex neck, everted rim, thickened rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am22.3
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Late Byzantine**: Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 6, 6; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 14, 51; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am22.3; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 115, 2.
Note: Nine examples made of different fabrics.

TZ 100080-003
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Small ridge on shoulder, very thin-walled, slightly convex neck, inverted rim and everted thickened, rather squarish lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am22.4a
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Late Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am22.4a; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 113, 3–4; Watson 1992, Fig. 14, 125.
Note: 15 examples with two variants.

TZ 100050-017
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Small ridge on shoulder, very thin-walled, slightly convex neck, inverted rim and everted thickened, rather squarish lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am22.4b
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Late Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 39, Am22.4b; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 113, 3–4; Watson 1992, Fig. 14, 125.
Note: See note Am22.4a.

TZ 100659-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Vertical, slightly convex and/or straight neck with thickened, inward-slanting rim and rounded lip with a ridge at the lower base of the neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am23.2a
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 24, 411; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–51, 760; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am23.2a; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 12; Magness 1993, Form 3.5, 223; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 4, 3; Piéri 2005, Pl. 89, 5, Type 2B; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.20.8.
Note: This type also belongs to the so-called 'Palestinian bag-shaped amphora' that is the most common type and has many different variants. See note Am23.1a.

TZ 100374-019
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Vertical, slightly convex and/or straight neck with thickened, inward-slanting rim and rounded lip with a ridge at the lower base of the neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am23.2b
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Hellenistic –Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 24, 411; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–51, 760; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am23.2b; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 12; Magness 1993, Form 3.5, 223; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 4, 3; Piéri 2005, Pl. 89, 5, Type 2B.
Note: See note Am23.1a.

TZ 100241-003
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Everted, slightly convex neck with thickened rim and flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am23.2c
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 24, 411; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–51, 760; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 41, Am23.2c; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 12; Magness 1993, Form 3.5, 223; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 4, 3; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 22, 30; Piéri 2005, Pl. 89, 5, Type 2B.
Note: See note Am23.1a.

TZ 100654-033
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Very thin-walled ribbed bulbous body wall and a ridge on the shoulder, convex neck, everted rim, thickened rounded lip; s-shaped profile.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.31, no. Am23.5d
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 4; Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 10, 72–73; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 7; Fuller 1987, Fig. 50, C; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–51, 779; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.5d; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 23, 46; Riley 1975, 8, 29.
Note: Am23.5 is represented with 271 examples and seven variants (Am23.5a–g).

TZ 100525-011
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, small ridge at shoulder, thickened inverted rim, triangular, slightly overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.3a
Est. D: 8

Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1,3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1,1; Diez Fernández 1983, T1.2, F.G. 22, 134; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.39, 16; Hirschfeld 2000, Fig. 21, Area c, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.3a; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Abb, 36, 1; Lapp 1961, Type 12 F, 152; Magness 1993, Form 1, 221; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 92, 4; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 21; Vann 1992, Fig. 19, 8–14; Watson 1992, Fig. 8, 62.
Note: Among the local amphorae are the baggy shaped ones typical of the Syro-Palestinian region. Although they have a long history, beginning in the Hellenistic period and continuing into the Early Islamic period, most exmaples belong to the Byzantine/Early Islamic period, especially the black surfaced examples[56]. Am23.3 is represented with 183 examples and seven variants.

TZ 100425-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, small ridge at shoulder, thickened inverted rim, triangular, slightly overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.3b
Est. D: 9
Parallel: Hellenistic – Roman: Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1,3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1,1; Diez Fernández 1983, T1.2, F.G. 22, 134; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.39, 16; Hirschfeld 2000, Fig. 21, Area c, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.3b; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Abb, 36, 1; Lapp 1961, Type 12 F, 152; Magness 1993, Form 1, 221; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 92, 4; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 21; Vann 1992, Fig. 19, 8–14; Watson 1992, Fig. 8, 62.
Note: See note Am23.3a.

TZ 100675-006
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Very slightly out-curved neck with outward-slanting rim and thinned lip with a ridge at the lower base of neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.3c
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1,3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1,1; Diez Fernández 1983, T1.2, F.G. 22, 134; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.39, 16; Hirschfeld 2000, Fig. 21, Area c, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.3c; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Abb, 36, 1; Lapp 1961, Type 12 F, 152; Magness 1993, Form 1, 221; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 92, 4; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.20.20; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 21; Vann 1992, Fig. 19, 8–14; Watson 1992, Fig. 8, 62.
Note: See note Am23.3a.

TZ 100596-004
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, small ridge at shoulder, thickened inverted rim, triangular, slightly overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.3d
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1,3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1,1; Diez Fernández 1983, T1.2, F.G. 22, 134; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.39, 16; Hirschfeld 2000, Fig. 21, Area c, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.3d; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Abb, 36, 1; Lapp 1961, Type 12 F, 152; Magness 1993, Form 1, 221; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 92, 4; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 21; Vann 1992, Fig. 19, 8–14; Watson 1992, Fig. 8, 62.
Note: See note Am23.3a.

TZ 100425-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, small ridge at shoulder, thickened inverted rim, triangular, slightly overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.3e
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1,3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1,1; Diez Fernández 1983, T1.2, F.G. 22, 134; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.39, 16; Hirschfeld 2000, Fig. 21, Area c, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.3e; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Abb, 36, 1; Lapp 1961, Type 12 F, 152; Magness 1993, Form 1, 221; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 92, 4; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 21; Vann 1992, Fig. 19, 8–14; Watson 1992, Fig. 8, 62.
Note: See note Am23.3a.

TZ 100655-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, small ridge at shoulder, thickened inverted rim, triangular, slightly overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.3f
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1,3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1,1; Diez Fer-

56 Mazar 2006, 549.

nández 1983, T1.2, F.G. 22, 134; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.39, 16; Hirschfeld 2000, Fig. 21, Area c, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.3f; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Abb, 36, 1; Lapp 1961, Type 12 F, 152; Magness 1993, Form 1, 221; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 92, 4; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 21; Vann 1992, Fig. 19, 8–14; Watson 1992, Fig. 8, 62.
Note: See note Am23.3a.

TZ 100386-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Concave neck, small ridge at shoulder, thickened inverted rim, triangular, slightly overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.3g
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1,3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1,1; Diez Fernández 1983, T1.2, F.G. 22, 134; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.39, 16; Hirschfeld 2000, Fig. 21, Area c, 422; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.3g; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Abb, 36, 1; Lapp 1961, Type 12 F, 152; Magness 1993, Form 1, 221; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 92, 4; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 1, 21; Vann 1992, Fig. 19, 8–14; Watson 1992, Fig. 8, 62.
Note: See note Am23.3a.

TZ 100654-021
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck with a ridge at shoulder, incurved rim and everted triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.4a
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Early Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 3; Bar-Nathan 1985, Ab. 2, 7; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 8; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.4a; Vann 1992, Fig. 58, 23.
Note: 277 examples with seven variants that are similar to the ones of Am23.3.

TZ 100416-021
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck with a ridge at shoulder, incurved rim and everted triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.4b
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Early Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 3; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Ab. 2, 7; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 8; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1; Fuller 1987, Fig. 49, A–C; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 69, 977; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.4b; Riley 1975, 9, 29; Vann 1992, Fig. 58, 23.
Note: See note Am23.4a.

TZ 100642-014
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck, incurved rim and everted rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.4c
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Early Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 3; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Ab. 2, 7; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 8; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1; Fuller 1987, Fig. 49, A–C; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 2, 12, 424; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 69, 977; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.4c; Riley 1975, 9, 29; Vann 1992, Fig. 58, 23.
Note: See note Am23.4a.

TZ 100658-005
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly convex neck with a ridge at shoulder, incurved rim and everted triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.4d
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Early Roman – Early Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 3; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Ab. 2, 7; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 8; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1; Fuller 1987, Fig. 49, A–C; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 69, 977; Johnson 1988, Fig. 752, 787; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.4d; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 23, 55; Riley 1975, 9, 29; Vann 1992, Fig. 58, 23.
Note: See note Am23.4a.

TZ 100654-009
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck with a ridge at shoulder, incurved rim and everted triangular lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.4e
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Early Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 3; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Ab. 2, 7; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 8; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1; Fuller 1987, Fig. 49, A–C; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 69, 977; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.4e; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 1; Riley 1975, 9, 29; Vann 1992, Fig. 58, 23.
Note: See note Am23.4a.

TZ 100378-004
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck with a ridge at shoulder,

incurved rim and everted rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.4f
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Roman – Early Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 2; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Ab. 2, 1–3; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 8; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51, B; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 69, 977; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.4f; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 23, 52; Riley 1975, 9, 29; Vann 1992, Fig. 58, 23.
Note: See note Am23.4a.

TZ 100654-034
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Convex neck, incurved rim and squarish lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.4g
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Early Roman – Early Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 3; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Ab. 2, 7; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 8; Calderon 2000, Pl. 17, 12; Fuller 1987, Fig. 49, A–C; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 69, 977; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.4g; Riley 1975, 1, 28; Vann 1992, Fig. 58, 23.
Note: See note Am23.4a.

TZ 100405-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly convex neck, more ore less pronounced ridge over shoulder, thickened slighlty inturned rim an rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.5a
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 4; Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 10, 72–73; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 7; Fuller 1987, Fig. 50, C; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.5a; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 23, 46.
Note: 271 examples with seven variants.

TZ 100425-004
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly convex neck, more or less pronounced ridge over shoulder, thickened slighlty inturned rim an rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.5b
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 4; Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 10, 72–73; Calderon 2000, Pl. 17, 15; Fuller 1987, Fig. 50, C; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–52, 792–793; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.5b; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 2; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 1; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 23, 46; Vann 1992, Fig. 58, 16–17; Watson 1992, Fig. 9, 72.
Note: See note Am23.5a.

TZ 100668-006
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly convex long and thin-walled neck, more or less pronounced ridge over shoulder, thickened slighlty inturned rim and small squarish lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.5c
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 4; Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 10, 72–73; Calderon 2000, Pl. 17, 12; Fuller 1987, Fig. 50, C; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.5c; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 23, 48; Riley 1975, 8, 29.
Note: See note Am23.5a.

TZ 100684-004
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly convex long and thin-walled neck, more or less pronounced ridge over shoulder, thickened slighlty inturned rim an small squarish lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.5e
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 8; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 4; Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 10, 72–73; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 7; Fuller 1987, Fig. 50, C; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.5e; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 23, 46; Riley 1975, 8, 29.
Note: See note Am23.5a.

TZ 100711-010
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly convex neck, thickened slighlty inturned rim an squarish lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.5f
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 8; Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 10, 72–73; Calderon 2000, Pl. 1, 7; Fuller 1987, Fig. 50, B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.5f; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 23, 55.
Note: See note Am23.5a.

TZ 100688-003
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly inward bending neck, irregular at outside, thickened slightly everted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.5g

Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Early Roman – Byzantine:** Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 8; Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 5; Bonifay – Piéri 1995, Fig. 10, 72–73; Calderon 2000, Pl. 17, 11–13; Fuller 1987, Fig. 50, C; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 42, Am23.5g; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 23, 42; Vann 1992, Fig. 58, 19.
Note: See note Am23.5a.

TZ 002016-016
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Vertical slightly convex neck with thickened, slightly concave rim and rounded lip, rather thin-walled.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.6g
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 2; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 1–3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 18, 18; Diez Fernández 1983, T1, 10; Fitzgerald 1931, Pl. 31, 28; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51, B; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 29, 1187; Johnson 1988, Fig. 7–51, 776; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.6g; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 1–2; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 22, 32; Riley 1975, 16, 23; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.46.21, Fig. 3.64.13–15; Watson 1992, Fig. 9, 65.
Note: Am23.6 is represented with 261 examples and altogether eight variants.

TZ 101150-009
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Vertical slightly convex neck with thickened, slightly concave rim and rounded lip, rather thin-walled.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.32, no. Am23.6h
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 2; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 1–3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 18, 18; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51, B; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 29, 1187; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.6h; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 1–2; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 22, 32; Riley 1975, 16, 23; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.46.21, Fig. 3.64.13–15; Watson 1992, Fig. 9, 65.
Note: See note Am23.6g.

TZ 100598-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Long bevelled, slightly convex neck, pronounced overhanging ridge, thickened, slightly inverted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.6a
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 2; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 1–3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.6a; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 1–2; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 22, 31.
Note: See note Am23.6g.

TZ 100422-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Vertical slightly convex neck with thickened, slightly concave rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.6b
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 2, 1–3; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 1–3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 18, 18; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51, B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.6b; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 1–2; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 22, 31; Riley 1975, 16, 23; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.64.8.
Note: See note Am23.6g.

TZ 100634-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Vertical slightly convex neck with thickened, slightly concave rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.6c
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 2; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 1–3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 18, 18; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51, B; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 29, 1187; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.6c; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 1–2; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 22, 32; Riley 1975, 16, 23; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.64.3; Watson 1992, Fig. 9, 65.
Note: See note Am23.6g.

TZ 100658-004
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Vertical slightly convex neck with thickened, slightly concave rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.6d
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 2; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 1–3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 18, 18; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51, B; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 29, 1187; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.6d; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 1–2; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 22, 32; Riley 1975, 16, 23; Vann 1992,

Fig. 58, 24; Watson 1992, Fig. 9, 65.
Note: See note Am23.6g.

TZ 100651-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Vertical slightly convex neck with thickened, slightly concave rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.6e
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 2; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 1–3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 18, 18; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51, B; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 29, 1187; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.6e; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 1–2; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 22, 32; Riley 1975, 16, 23; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.65.5; Watson 1992, Fig. 9, 65.
Note: See note Am23.6g.

TZ 100658-006
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Vertical slightly convex neck with thickened, slightly concave rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.6f
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 1, 2; Bar-Nathan – Adato 1986, Fig. 2, 1–3; Calderon 2000, Pl. 18, 18; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51, B; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 29, 1187; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.6f; Kerner 1997, Fig. 13, 1; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 108, 1–2; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 22, 32; Riley 1975, 16, 23; Watson 1992, Fig. 9, 65.
Note: See note Am23.6g.

TZ 100612-004
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Inward flaring neck with thickened inward-slanting rim and flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.7a
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 13, 4; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 48, 15; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.7a; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.7.141.
Note: 81 examples with five variants.

TZ 100378-002
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly flaring, concave neck with thickened inward-slanting rim and flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.7b
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 18, 18; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51 A; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.7b; Watson 1992, Fig. 9, 66.
Note: See note Am23.7a.

TZ 100510-010
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly flaring, convex neck with thickened inward-slanting rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.7c
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 4, 9; Houston Smith 1973, 1141; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.7c; Kerner – Maxwell 1990, Fig. 36, 9.
Note: See note Am23.7a.

TZ 100660-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly flaring neck with thickened inward-slanting rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.7d
Est. D: 7
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Fitzgerald 1931, Pl. 31, 25; Fuller 1987, Fig. 51 A; Houston Smith 1973, 1141; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.7d; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.84.21.
Note: See note Am23.7a.

TZ 100265-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Slightly flaring neck with thickened incurved rim and thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.7e
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.7e.
Note: See note Am23.7a.

TZ 100411-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Bag-shaped ribbed body wall, inverted thickened rim, concave at the outside, flat inside slanting lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.8a
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 13, 14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.8a; Magness 1993, Form 2–3, 217; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 111, 1–2, Pl. 115, 3.
Note: Only five examples and two variants. This

form is very similar to the cooking pot shape Kt26.1 and Kt26.2.

TZ 100600-006
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Bag-shaped ribbed body wall, inverted thickened rim, concave at the outside, flat inside slanting lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am23.8b
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Ben-Arieh 1997, Pl. 13, 14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 43, Am23.8b; Magness 1993, Form 2–3, 217; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 111, 1–2, Pl. 115, 3.
Note: See note Am23.8a.

TZ 003489-002
Type: Amphora
Base Form: Massive vertical foot.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am25.1
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 44, Am25.1.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 006621-017
Type: Amphora
Base Form: Pointed foot with surrounding ridge.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am25.2
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Keay 1984, Fig. 157–162, Type 62; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 44, Am25.2; Martin-Kilcher 1987, Fig. 170, 12; Peacock – Williams 1989, Class 53, 206–207.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 020054-098
Type: Amphora
Form: Body sherd with graffiti.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.33, no. Am26
Wall Th: 2.1–2.7
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 71, 1322–1324, Pl. 72, 1325–1330; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 44, Am26.
Note: Only one example. The graffito was incised after burnig but is not readable any more. Marks like that most probably gave information either about the content, the amount of liqiud or the name[57].

TZ 100661-001
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Elongated, slightly concave neck, everted rim, rounded lip, two handles attached underneath the rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.34, no. Am21.1a
Est. D: 6
Parallel: **5th – 7th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 2, 4–5; Fitzgerald 1931, Pl. 31, 27; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 20, 23–27, Pl. 21, 28; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 40, Am21.1a; Landgraf 1980, Fig. 26, 3–4; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 112, 5; Watson 1992, Fig. 10, 75; Williams 1989, Fig. 57, 565.
Note: See note Am21.1b.

TZ 100588-014
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Carrot-shaped ribbed body, elongated, slightly concave neck, everted rim, rounded lip, two handles attached underneath the rim and on the shoulder, round bottom.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.34, no. Am21.1b
Est. D: 5
Parallel: **5th – 7th century AD:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 2, 4–5; Fitzgerald 1931, Pl. 31, 27; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 20, 23–27, Pl. 21, 28; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 40, Am21.1b; Landgraf 1980, Fig. 26, 3–4; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 112, 5; Watson 1992, Fig. 10, 75; Williams 1989, Fig. 57, 565.
Note: Altogether four almost complete examples of this type are known from Tall Zirā'a so far. The example that is shown on Pl. 1.34 has remains of tituli picti in red paint. They can be dated into the Late Byzantine period and are known from Egypt, Antioch and Cyprus[58].

TZ 100297-006
Type: Amphora
Rim Form: Elongated, slightly concave neck, everted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.34, no. Am21.2
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Adan-Bayewitz 1986, Fig. 2, 4–5; Fitzgerald 1931, Pl. 31, 27; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 20, 23–27, Pl. 21, 28; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 40, Am21.2; Landgraf 1980, Fig. 26, 3–4; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 112, 5; Watson 1992, Fig. 10, 75; Williams 1989, Fig. 57, 565
Note: Same rim form like Am21.1. but in a Hellenistic–Roman fabric. 116 examples.

57 Kenkel 2012, 232.

58 Kenkel 2012, 226.

1.5.9. Pithoi

TZ 100635-001
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Inverted thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi1
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi1; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.4.79; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 15, 10.
Note: Eight examples.

TZ 100619-003
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Inward flaring wall, incurved thickened, triangular rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi2
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi2; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.4.80.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 100528-002
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Convex thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi3.1
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 55, 1027–1029; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi3.1.
Note: 14 examples and two variants.

TZ 100694-002
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Convex thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi3.2
Est. D: 26
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Fortner 2008, Pl. 55, 1027–1029; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi3.2.
Note: See note Pi3.1.

TZ 100608-001
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Inward flaring thickened rim, horizontally flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi4
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi4.
Note: Only two examples.

TZ 100688-009
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Short straight neck with triangular thickened rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi5.1
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi5.1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.1.2; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 2, 1–11.
Note: 15 examples and two variants.

TZ 100306-001
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Short straight neck with triangular thickened rim and rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi5.2
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi5.2; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 2, 1–11.
Note: See note Pi5.1.

TZ 020223-010
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Short straight neck, thickened vertical and slightly convex triangular rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi6
Est. D: 15
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Taf, 7, 51; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi6.
Note: Six examples.

TZ 100637-001
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Convex ribbed body wall, hammer-like thickened rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi7
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi7; Riley 1979, Fig. 118, 750.
Note: Five examples.

TZ 100650-010
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Inward flaring wall, inturned thickened rim with a ridge inside and a vertical squarish rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi8
Est. D: 20
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi8.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100058-019
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Inward slanting wall, sharply everted thickened rim, grooved at inside, rounded slightly overhanging lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi9
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi9.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101273-015
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Outward folded thickened rim, some with flange, grooves on top.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi10.1
Est. D: 18.5
Parallel: **Late Roman – Byzantine:** Fitzgerald 1931, Fig. 31, 3–4; Harrison 1994, Fig. 4, 14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi10.1; MacDonald 1988, Pl. 18, 1; Magness 1993, Type 1A, 3, 232; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.63.2.
Note: The thick folded pithos rim form seems to be distributed mainly in Transjordan, even down to the south. There is a great variety in this pithos form and it is a long-lasting vessel type[59]. Only two examples, one of each variant.

TZ 100816-004
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Outward folded thickened rim with a slight downward extension roughly paralleling the neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi10.2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Late Roman – Byzantine:** Fitzgerald 1931, Fig. 31, 3–4; Harrison 1994, Fig. 4, 14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi10.2; MacDonald 1988, Pl. 18, 1; Magness 1993, Type 1A, 3, 232; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.24.1.
Note: See note Pi10.1.

TZ 101643-021
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Outward folded thickened rim with a slight downward extension roughly paralleling the neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.35, no. Pi11
Est. D: 19
Parallel: **Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 45, Pi11; Riley 1979, Fig. 118, 748; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.16.3; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 22, 2–3.
Note: These rim forms are well-known in Transjordan mainly from the Byzantine – very Early Islamic period, but from Hisban and Machaerus they occur as early as the Early Roman period[60]. Only one example.

TZ 101592-001
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Outward folded thickened rim, grooved on top, no neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi12
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Late Roman – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi12; MacDonald 1988, Pl. 18, 11–12; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 22, 25; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 22, 2–3.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 100665-009
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Holemouth vessel with thickened hammer-like rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi13
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 10, Nr. 1; Calderon 2000, Pl. 21, 32; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi13; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.4.79; Riley 1979, Fig. 118, 750.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 100632-007
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Holemouth vessel, incurved, slightly thickened squarish rim with surrounding ridge at the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi14
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi14.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100615-001
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Holemouth vessel, with thickened hammer-like rim, rounded lip and surrounding ridge underneath.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi15
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Late Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi15; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.4.80.
Note: Only one example.

59 Sauer – Herr 2012, 271.

60 Sauer – Herr 2012, 236.

TZ 100629-017
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Thickened, outward bending grooved rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi16
Est. D: 22
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi16.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 100574-001
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Holemouth vessel with incised decoration of multiple-strand, combed wavy lines around the outside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi17.1
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **Late Roman – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi17.1; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.13.274–275; Sodini – Villeneuve 1992, Fig. 1, 3; Watson 1991, Fig. 8, 57–58.
Note: Altogether nine examples.

TZ 100877-003
Type: Pithos
Base *Form:* Base most probably belong to a large chaff-tempered container (Cafarnao Jar type D1).
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi17.2
Est. D: 18
Parallel: **Late Roman – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi17.2; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.7.150–151; Sodini – Villeneuve 1992, Fig. 1, 3; Watson 1991, Fig. 8, 57–58.
Note: Altogether eleven examples.

TZ 100642-027
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Holemouth vessel, thickened inward slanting rim with a small groove at the outside, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi18.1
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi18.1; Magness 1993, Form 2.3, 234; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 15, 19–20.
Note: 15 examples with three variants.

TZ 100663-005
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Holemouth vessel, thickened inward slanting rim with a surrounding ridge at the outside, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi18.2
Est. D: 16
Parallel: **Roman – Umayyad:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi18.2; Magness 1993, Form 2.3, 234; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 15, 19–20.
Note: See note Pi18.1.

TZ 100433-001
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Holemouth vessel, thickened inward slanting rim with a small groove at the outside, rounded lip; small circular hole in the wall.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi18.3
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Roman – Umayyad:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi18.3; Magness 1993, Form 2.3, 234; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 15, 19–20.
Note: See note Pi18.1.

TZ 100629-010
Type: Pithos
Rim Form: Holemouth vessel, thickened everted hammer-like rim, rounded horizontally lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.36, no. Pi19
Est. D: 28
Parallel: **Roman – Umayyad:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 46, Pi19; Northedge 1993, Fig. 137, 8. Fig. 151, 6.
Note: Five examples.

1.5.10. Lids

TZ 006056-004
Type: Lid
Form: Shaved, interior thickened, rounded exterior with ridge.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.37, no. De1
Est. D: 12
Parallel: **Hellinistic – Early Byzantine:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, De1.
Note: 28 examples.

TZ 100529-001
Type: Lid
Form: Flaring wall, very short vertical rim, pointed lip.

Figure Reference: Pl. 1.37, no. De2.1
Est. D: 24
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 35, PW318; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, De2.1; Riley 1979, Fig. 119, 787; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 90, 728; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.27.26.
Note: Four examples and two variants.

TZ 100392-012
Type: Lid
Form: Flaring wall, very short vertical rim, pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.37, no. De2.2
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 35, PW318; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, De2.2; Riley 1979, Fig. 119, 787; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 90, 728.
Note: See note De2.1.

TZ 100705-002
Type: Lid
Form: Shaved, interior thickened, rounded exterior, incurved rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.37, no. De3.1
Est. D: 30
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, De3.1; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.27.27.
Note: Three examples and two variants.

TZ 100529-007
Type: Lid
Form: Shaved, interior thickened, rounded exterior, incurved rim.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.37, no. De3.2
Est. D: 22
Parallel: Hellenistic – Roman: Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, De3.2.
Note: See note De3.1.

TZ 101107-004
Type: Lid
Form: Knob handle.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.37, no. De4
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, De4; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 33, 283; Riley 1979, Fig. 118, 755; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 90, 726.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100669-005
Type: Lid
Form: Similar to knob handle with steam hole?
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.37, no. De5
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman?:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, De5.
Note: Six examples, only one with hole.

TZ 101227-001
Type: Lid
Form: Thin, flaring wall, vertical rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.37, no. De6
Est. D: 9
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, De6; Riley 1979, Fig. 119, 794; Vann 1992, Fig. 16, 3–4; Williams 1989, Fig. 40, 427.
Note: 11 examples.

TZ 101303-038
Type: Lid
Form: Bowl shaped lid with knob-like handle, flaring wall, everted, slightly thickened rim and rounded lip, small ridge at the inside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.37, no. De7.1
Est. D: 11
Parallel: **Byzantine – Early Islamic:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 12, 97; Fitzgerald 1931, Pl. 30, 4. 9, Pl. 31, 11; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, De7.1; Magness 1993, Form 1, 247; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.7.152; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 33, 285.
Note: May have covered a jar.

TZ 100658-002
Type: Lid
Form: Bowl shaped lid with knob-like handle, flaring wall, everted, slightly convex thickened rim and rounded lip, small ridge at the inside.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.37, no. De7.2
Est. D: 10
Parallel: **Byzantine – Early Islamic:** Calderon 2000, Pl. 12, 97; Fitzgerald 1931, Pl. 30, 4. 9, Pl. 31, 11; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 47, De7.2; Magness 1993, Form 1, 247; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 33, 285.
Note: See note De7.1

1.6. Vessels for Personal Use

This group contains vessels that had been used to contain oils, perfumes and ointments. The repertoire of the tall includes amphoriskoi, unguentaria[61], small bulbous juglets and ointment pots. Since all examples come from settlement contexts, it is likely that they had been used individually in the different households. That is why the designation ‘vessels for personal use’ was choosen. They can be dated mainly between the second century BC and the first century AD and were produced mostly of local-regional fabrics. Altogether 99 examples were distinguished in the material, which is only 1 % within the pottery repertoire of Tall Zirā‘a.

1.6.1. Amphoriskoi

TZ 021571-001
Type: Amphoriskos
Rim Form: Long narrow neck, slightly everted rim, triangular lip; two handles attached at neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Ak1
Est. D: 2.1
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Berlin 1997b, Fig. 12, PW 75; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.29, 1–6; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Ak1.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 006837-061
Type: Amphoriskos
Rim Form: Long narrow neck, slightly everted rim, thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Ak2
Est. D: 2.2
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Berlin 1997b, Fig. 12, PW 69; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Ak2; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 65, 481; Weinberg et al. 1965, Fig. 28, 11.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 020677-029
Type: Amphoriskos
Base Form: Base, thinned to bottom, small ring as foot.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Ak3
Est. D: 1.5
Parallel: **End 2nd – 1st half 1st century BC:** Berlin 1997b, Fig. 12, PW 75; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Ak3.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100729-001
Type: Amphoriskos
Base Form: Base, thinned to bottom, flat bottom.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Ak4
Est. D: 1.4
Parallel: **End 2nd – 1st half 1st century BC:** Berlin 1997b, Fig. 12, PW 75; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Ak4.
Note: Two examples.

TZ 101166-014
Type: Amphoriskos
Base Form: Base, thinned to bottom, flat bottom.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Ak5
Est. D: 1.2
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Roman:** Berlin 1997b, Fig. 12, PW 75; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.29, 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Ak5.
Note: Four examples.

TZ 021451-002
Type: Amphoriskos
Base Form: Round bottom.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Ak6
Est. D: 2.7
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 10, 108; Berlin 1997b, Fig. 12, PW 75; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.29, 1–6; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Ak6.
Note: Only one example.

61 Mazar 2006, 536.

1.6.2. Unguentaria

TZ 005915-097
Type: Unguentarium
Base Form: Pillar with everted bottom and incised decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. U1
Est. D: 6
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 10, 102; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.29, 11; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 14, 20; Jones 1950, 187 E; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, U1; Lapp 1961, Type 91.1 A-S, 197; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 67, 512; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 19.
Note: These containers have been found in funerary, domestic and ceremonial contexts, suggesting a wide variety of uses[62]. Only one example.

TZ 100843-010
Type: Unguentarium
Base Form: Pillar with everted bottom.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. U2
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **2nd – 1st century BC:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.29, 11; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 14, 20; Jones 1950, 187 G; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, U2; Kramer 2004, Pl. 99, Ung6; Lapp 1961, Type 91.1 A-S, 197; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 67, 512; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.10.27; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 19.
Note: Six examples. See note U1.

TZ 100277-009
Type: Unguentarium
Rim Form: Long straight neck, slightly everted thickened rim, round lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. U3
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.26, 19; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, U3; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.5.106; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 65, 481.
Note: 22 examples. See note U1.

TZ 006184-003
Type: Unguentarium
Rim Form: Everted almost vertical rim like a surrounding ridge, thinned rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. U4
Est. D: 2.2
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Hayes 1991, Fig. 1, 28. 41; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, U4; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 63, 433; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 22, 16.
Note: Four examples. See note U1.

TZ 101399-017
Type: Unguentarium
Base Form: Pillar with everted bottom.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. U5
Est. D: 3.8
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.29, 11; Briend – Humbert 1980, Pl. 14, 20; Jones 1950, 187 G; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, U5; Lapp 1961, Type 91.1 A-S, 197; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 67, 512; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 19.
Note: Five examples. See note U1.

TZ 005815-022
Type: Unguentarium
Rim Form: Long narrow, slightly concave neck, thickened everted, vertically convex rim, upward pointed lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. U6
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Pl. 13, PW92; Berlin 2006, Fig. 3.26, 35; Diez Fernández 1983, T9.4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, U6.
Note: Only one example. See note U1.

TZ 002610-001
Type: Unguentarium
Rim Form: Concave narrow neck, everted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. U7.1
Est. D: 2.3
Parallel: **1st century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 2, 20. Pl. 11, 11; Berlin 1997b, Fig. 17, PW115; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, U7.1; Lapp 1961, Type 92 A, 199.
Note: Five examples with two variants. See note U1.

TZ 101337-003
Type: Unguentarium
Rim Form: Concave narrow neck, everted rim, rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. U7.2
Est. D: 2

62 Mazar 2006, 536.

Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 1997b, Fig. 17, PW115; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, U7.2; Lapp 1961, Type 92 A, 199; Riley 1979, Fig. 113, 686; Rotroff 2006, Fig. 63, 430
Note: See note U7.1.

1.6.3. Onehandled Juglets for Perfume and Oil

TZ 020062-041
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Cup-like rim with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Pk1.1
Est. D: 2
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 6, 15–18; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30, 1–5; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 42, 4; Diez Fernández 1983, T8.1; Fuller 1987, Fig. 69 A–B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Pk1.1; Lapp 1961, Type 31.2 A, 163; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.7–11; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 6–8; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 21, 27–32.
Note: This juglet type with cup-like mouth is ubiquitous in the Late Hellenistic to Early Roman periods in Palestine and Transjordan[63]. Only one complete example.

TZ 100584-005
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Cup-like rim with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Pk1.2
Est. D: 2
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 6, 15–18; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30, 1–5; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 42, 4; Diez Fernández 1983, T8.1; Fuller 1987, Fig. 69 A–B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Pk1.2; Lapp 1961, Type 31.1 A, 163; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.7–11; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 6–8; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 21, 27–32.
Note: Two examples. See note Pk1.1.

TZ 100917-005
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Cup-like rim with rounded lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Pk2
Est. D: 2
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 6, 15–18; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30, 1–5; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 42, 4; Diez Fernández 1983, T8.1; Fuller 1987, Fig. 69 A–B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Pk2; Lapp 1961, Type 31.1 D-4, 163; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.7–11; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 6–8; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 21, 27–32.
Note: 16 examples. See note Pk1.1.

TZ 100267-001
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Cup-like rim with flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Pk3.1
Est. D: 2
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 6, 15–18; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30, 1–5; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 42, 4; Diez Fernández 1983, T8.1; Fuller 1987, Fig. 69 A–B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Pk3.1; Lapp 1961, Type 31.1 C, 163; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.7–11; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 6–8; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 21, 27–32.
Note: Nine examples. See note Pk1.1.

TZ 100334-006
Type: Juglet
Rim Form: Cup-like rim with flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Pk3.2
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Bar-Nathan 2002, Pl. 6, 15–18; Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30, 1–5; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 42, 4; Diez Fernández 1983, T8.1; Fuller 1987, Fig. 69 A–B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Pk3.2; Lapp 1961, Type 31.1 C, 163; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.7–11; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 6–8; Tushingham 1985, Fig. 21, 27–32.
Note: Two examples. See note Pk1.1.

63 Sauer – Herr 2012, 205.

TZ 021560-001
Type: Juglet
Base Form: Rounded bottom.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Pk4.1
Est. D: 1.5
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30, 1–5; Fuller 1987, Fig. 69 A–B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Pk4.1; Lapp 1961, Type 31.1 F, 163; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.7–11; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 6–8.
Note: Only one example. See note Pk1.1.

TZ 021560-001
Type: Juglet
Base Form: String-cut base.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. Pk4.2
Est. D: 3
Parallel: **2nd century BC – 1st century AD:** Berlin 2006, Fig. 2.30, 1–5; Fuller 1987, Fig. 69 A–B; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, Pk4.2; Lapp 1961, Type 31.1 C, 163; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.7.7–11; Silberstein 2000, Pl. 4, 6–8.
Note: Only one example. See note Pk1.2

1.6.4. Small Ointment Pots

TZ 101185-013
Type: Ointment pot
Rim Form: Bulbous convex body, everted slightly thickened rim, flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. St1
Est. D: 14
Parallel: **200 BC – 1st century AD:** Dyson 1968, Fig. 3, 47; Fortner 2008, Pl. 17, 368-372; Hershkovitz 1986, Fig. 3.3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, St1.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 020097-015
Type: Ointment pot
Rim Form: Bulbous convex body, everted slightly thickened, convex rim, flat lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. St2
Est. D: 8
Parallel: **200 BC – 1st century AD:** Dyson 1968, Fig. 3, 47; Edwards 1975, Pl. 20, 596. 591; Fortner 2008, Pl. 17, 368-372; Hershkovitz 1986, Fig. 3.4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, St2.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 020184-007
Type: Ointment pot
Rim Form: Bulbous convex body, straight neck, thinned lip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.38, no. St3
Est. D: 4
Parallel: **200 BC – 1st century AD:** Edwards 1975, Pl. 20, 596. 591; Fortner 2008, Pl. 17, 368-372; Guz-Zilberstein 1995, Fig. 6.25, 7; Hayes 1991, Fig. 1.10; Hershkovitz 1986, Fig. 1.2; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 48, St3.
Note: Only one example.

1.7. Oil Lamps

Like the pottery vessels, the oil lamps are present throughout all periods in the material of Tall Zirā'a. Altogether 191 oil lamps of which 17 were complete had been investigated. The typological attribution was made by comparison with collections and other archaeological sites[64]. The examples of the tall are well integrated into the oil lamp repertoire in today's Israel/Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. All examples are listed chronologically and are separated into 'mould-made' and 'wheel-made' lamps. Fragments and examples of the same type are arranged together as a group, which was set up because of same decoration patterns and same shape.

The investigations showed that the Hellenistic oil lamps of Tall Zirā'a are blending in into the typical eastern Mediterranean material. From one fragment of the so-called 'saucer lamp' (La1) that can be considered as a transformation from Iron Age to Hellenistic lamp production the different types can be followed into the Late Hellenistic period with examples of group 6. Until now no Greek imports could be stated within the tall's material, but it is assumed that all presented oil lamps came from local production centres. The main share of Hellenistic examples can be dated between the second and first centuries BC. To get a closer subdivision the lamps have been divided into seven chronological groups. Group 1 is representing the Early Hellenistic period, groups 2–5 can be dated mainly into the Middle Hellenistic period and groups 6 and 7 are representatives for the Late Hellenistic–Early Roman period.

The oil lamps of the Roman period can be subdivided also into seven groups that constitute almost 64 % of the whole lamp material of Tall Zirā'a during the so-called classical periods. The Early Roman period (50 BC – first century AD) is represented with groups 9–11 and 39 %. Group 9 includes the 'collar-lamp', group 10 the so-called 'Herodian lamps'[65] and group 11 the two examples with the specific potters stamp (La 43 and La 44). Groups 12 and 13 are representing the Middle Roman period (first – second century AD) with only 15 %. The Late Roman period (third–fourth century AD) is represented only with one group, group 14). It can be seen that there is a drop in numbers within the oil lamps until the end of the Roman period. The lamps of Tall Zirā'a are a typical repertoire of Roman Eastern Mediterranean oil lamps. The Early Roman period is defined by wheel-made examples and the Middle to Late Roman period by mould-made ones.

The Byzantine oil lamps constitute only 8 % of the whole lamp material. This is a significant drop from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine period. The Byzantine examples were divided into three chronological main groups: Late Roman – Byzantine (group 16), Byzantine – Late Byzantine (groups 18 and 19) and Late Byzantine – Omayyad (group 17).

64 For example: Bailey 1975, 1980 for the lamps in the British Museum, Broneer 1930 for Corinth, Howland 1958 for the Agora at Athens, Rosenthal – Sivan 1978 for the Schloessinger Collection and Waagé 1941 for Antioch.

65 Sauer – Herr 2012, 486.

1.7.1. Hellenistic Wheel-made Oil Lamps

1.7.1.1. So-called ‘Saucer Lamps’

TZ 100620-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body and rim fragment.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.39, no. La1
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Hellenistic:** Aharoni 1962, Fig. 21, 3–6 (1959–1960), Fig. 11, 5–6; Fig. 15, 4; Bailey 1975, Pl. 96, Q 491–493, Pl. 100, Q 504–506; Buhl – Holm-Nielsen 1969, Pl. 2, 17, 19; Gitin 1990, Pl. 31, 24; Pl. 35, 25; Pl. 41, 19, Pl. 48, 29; Hayes 1980, p. 4–5; Herzog et al. 1989, p. 129, Fig. 9.9, 3; Hirschfeld 2000, p. 445, Pl. XI, 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 49, La1; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116, Type I, Group D, Pl. XX, Nr. 481, p. 70, 96; Loffreda 2002, p. 91, Fig. 200 and 201; Mazar et al. 1966, p. 83, Fig. 25, 9; Mazar – Dunayevsky 2007, p. 209–210, Foto 5.2.23; Fig. 5.2.10, 1–8, p. 223; Pritchard 1985, Fig. 19, 21; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 76, 319–321, p. 79, Nr. 329, 330; Stern 1995, p. 67, Fig. 2.14, 1 and 2, p. 70, Fig. 2.16, 13, p. 85, Fig. 3.32, 4 and Fig. 2.33, 3 and 4; Sussman 2007, 82–89, 487–490.
Note: Only one example. La1 is similar to oil lamps from the 4th–3rd century BC but in the tradition of Iron Age to Persian examples[66].

1.7.1.2. Local Greek Imitations

TZ 002695-004
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle, remains of red slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.39, no. La2
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Bailey 1975, Pl. 44, Q 254–263, Pl. 78, Q 380–392, Pl. 82, Q 429–436; Pl. 96, Q 497–499, Pl. 100, Q 508; Ben-Tor et al. 1996, p. 188, Fig. XV 1.16.1; Biran 1994, 179.1; Gitin 1990, Pl. 31, 25, Pl. 47 A (13+14), p. 447; Crowfoot 1957, p. 366, Fig. 85, p. 367; Hayes 1980, Pl. 5, 41–43; Herzog 1981, p. 132, Fig. 9.11 (3–10), Fig. 9.10 (11–12), Fig. 9.9 (6–7); Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 445 (3,7–10), p. 444; Howland 1958, 67–69, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 49, La2; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, Nr. 333, p. 192; Nunn 2000, Pl. 69, 26–29; Pritchard 1985, Fig. 19, 25; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, S.78, Nr. 322, 323; Scheibler 1976, 26–30, RSL 4; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.14 (1: Type 6.3+7: Type 6.9), p. 235; Stern 2007, Foto 5.2.24, p. 210; Fig. 5.2.10, 9, S.223; Sussman 2009, 163–166.
Note: Only one example. The shape of the local lamp is based on greek examples of ‘Howland type 25 and 32’[67].

TZ 005916-019
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle, remains of red slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.39, no. La3
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Bailey 1975, Pl. 44, Q 254–263, Pl. 78, Q 380–392, Pl. 82, Q 429–436; Pl. 96, Q 497–499, Pl. 100, Q 508; Ben-Tor et al. 1996, p. 188, Fig. XV 1.16.1; Biran 1994, 179.1; Gitin 1990, Pl. 31, 25, Pl. 47 A (13+14), p. 447; Crowfoot 1957, p. 366, Fig. 85, p. 367; Hayes 1980, Pl. 5, 41–43; Herzog 1981, p. 132, Fig. 9.11 (3–10), Fig. 9.10 (11–12), Fig. 9.9 (6–7); Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 445 (3,7–10), p. 444; Howland 1958, 67–69, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 49, La3; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, Nr. 333, p. 192; Nunn 2000, Pl. 69, 26–29; Pritchard 1985, Fig. 19, 25; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, S.78, Nr. 322, 323; Scheibler 1976, 26–30, RSL 4; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.14 (1: Type 6.3+7: Type 6.9), p. 235; Stern 2007, Foto 5.2.24, p. 210; Fig. 5.2.10, 9, S.223; Sussman 2009, 163–166.
Note: Only one example. See note La2.

TZ 020720-007
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle, remains of red slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.39, no. La4
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Bailey 1975, Pl. 44, Q 254–263, Pl. 78, Q 380–392, Pl. 82, Q 429–436; Pl. 96, Q 497–499, Pl. 100, Q 508; Ben-Tor et al. 1996, p. 188, Fig. XV 1.16.1; Biran 1994, 179.1; Gitin 1990, Pl. 31, 25, Pl. 47 A (13+14), p. 447; Crowfoot 1957, p. 366, Fig. 85, p. 367; Hayes 1980, Pl. 5, 41–43; Herzog 1981, p. 132, Fig. 9.11 (3–10), Fig. 9.10 (11–12), Fig. 9.9 (6–7); Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 445 (3,7–10), p. 444; Howland 1958, 67–69, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 49, La4; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, Nr. 333, p. 192; Nunn 2000, Pl. 69, 26–

66 Kenkel 2012, 264.

67 Howland 1958, 67–82, 99–101, Pl. 9, Fig. 267–275.

29; Pritchard 1985, Fig. 19, 25; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 78, Nr. 322, 323; Scheibler 1976, 26–30, RSL 4; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.14 (1: Type 6.3+7: Type 6.9), p. 235; Stern 2007, Foto 5.2.24, p. 210; Fig. 5.2.10, 9, S.223; Sussman 2009, 163–166.
Note: Only one example. See note La2.

TZ 021434-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment, remains of red slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.39, no. La5
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Bailey 1975, Pl. 44, Q 254–263, Pl. 78, Q 380–392, Pl. 82, Q 429–436; Pl. 96, Q 497–499, Pl. 100, Q 508; Ben-Tor et al. 1996, p. 188, Fig. XV 1.16.1; Biran 1994, 179.1; Gitin 1990, Pl. 31, 25, Pl. 47 A (13+14), p. 447; Crowfoot 1957, p. 366, Fig. 85, p. 367; Hayes 1980, Pl. 5, 41–43; Herzog 1981, p. 132, Fig. 9.11 (3–10), Fig. 9.10 (11–12), Fig. 9.9 (6–7); Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 445 (3,7–10), p. 444; Howland 1958, 67–69, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 49, La5; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, Nr. 333, p. 192; Nunn 2000, Pl. 69, 26–29; Pritchard 1985, Fig. 19, 25; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, S.78, Nr. 322, 323; Scheibler 1976, 26–30, RSL 4; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.14 (1: Type 6.3+7: Type 6.9), p. 235; Stern 2007, Foto 5.2.24, p. 210; Fig. 5.2.10, 9, S.223; Sussman 2009, 163–166.
Note: Only one example. See note La2.

TZ 101227-015
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Front part, remains of red slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.39, no. La6
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Bailey 1975, Pl. 44, Q 254–263, Pl. 78, Q 380–392, Pl. 82, Q 429–436; Pl. 96, Q 497–499, Pl. 100, Q 508; Ben-Tor et al. 1996, p. 188, Fig. XV 1.16.1; Biran 1994, 179.1; Gitin 1990, Pl. 31, 25, Pl. 47 A (13+14), p. 447; Crowfoot 1957, p. 366, Fig. 85, p. 367; Hayes 1980, Pl. 5, 41–43; Herzog 1981, p. 132, Fig. 9.11 (3–10), Fig. 9.10 (11–12), Fig. 9.9 (6–7); Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. 445 (3,7–10), p. 444; Howland 1958, 67–69, 72–74; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 49, La6; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, Nr. 333, p. 192; Nunn 2000, Pl. 69, 26–29; Pritchard 1985, Fig. 19, 25; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, S.78, Nr. 322, 323; Scheibler 1976, 26–30, RSL 4; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.14 (1: Type 6.3+7: Type 6.9), p. 235; Stern 2007, Foto 5.2.24, p. 210; Fig. 5.2.10, 9, S.223; Sussman 2009, 163–166.
Note: Only one example. See note La2.

TZ 101486-009
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Almost complete, remains of red matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.39, no. La7
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Baur 1947, p. 61, Fig. 28; Crowfoot 1957, 376; Fuller 1987, Fig. 116, A and B; Hannestad 1983, Nr. 691, Pl. 68, 118; Hayes 1980, Nr. 42, Pl. 5; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 49, La7; Loffreda 2002, p. 93, Fig. 207 and 208; Sussman 2009, Pl. 169, 87–94.
Note: Only one example, variant of La2-6. It is similar to lamp type V in Dura Europos[68].

1.7.2. Hellenistic Mould-made Oil Lamps

1.7.2.1. Hellenistic Radial Lamps

TZ 002495-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete, remains of black matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.40, no. La8
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 369, Fig. 87, 1; Grawehr 2006, Nr. 4, 272; Hayes 1980, Pl. 8, 68; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 50, La8; Kennedy 1961, Pl. XX, 484; Mittmann 1987, p. 283, Nr. 261; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 13, Fig. 22; Waagé 1941, Fig. 75, 13C:41, 74; Sussman 2009, Nr. 178, 178.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 005815-030
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment, remains of redbrown matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.40, no. La9
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Bailey 1975, Pl. 99, Q 501 and Q 503; Grawehr 2006, Nr. 5, 272; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 50, La9.
Note: Only one fragment.

68 Baur 1947, Fig. 28, 61.

TZ 005948-049
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment, remains of redbrown matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.40, no. La10
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Bailey 1975, Pl. 99, Q 501 and Q 503; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 50, La10.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100553-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment, remains of black matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.40, no. La11
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Bailey 1975, Pl. 99, Q 501 and Q 503; Biran 1994, 179. 2; Dever et al. 1970, Pl. 33, 37, p. 106; Grawehr 2006, Nr. 145, 298; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 50, La11; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978: p. 13, Nr. 22; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.17, 11 Type 13.6, 12 Type 13.7 and 13, Fig. 6.46, 2, Fig. 6.42,10; Waagé 1941, Fig. 77, 24C:74, 75.
Note: Only one example.

1.7.2.2. Lamps with Volutes at Nozzle

TZ 006236-011
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder and body fragment, remains of red matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.40, no. La12
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Goldman 1950, Fig. 95, 74, Fig. 97, 125, Fig. 98, 134; Hayes 1980, Pl. 8, 58; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 50, La12; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.16, 8. 12; Fig. 5.20, 8.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 006790-002
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment, remains of darkbrown to black matt to glossy slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.40, no. La13
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 50, La13; Waagé 1941, p. 55–82; Type 19a, p. 74, Fig. 75, 19a: 59.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100344-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete, remains of red matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.40, no. La14
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Bailey 1975, Pl. 102, Q 509; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 50, La14; Stern 1995, p. 275, Fig. 5.16.
Note: Only one example. This lamp is made in the attic tradition and is very similar to examples from Gamla[69].

1.7.2.3. So-called 'S-coil' Lamps

TZ 100844-002
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Almost complete, remains of black slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.41, no. La15
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Hayes 1980, Pl. 8, 61; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 51, La15; Lapp 1961, p. 194, 83.2, A; Mazar 2006, Fig. 15.16.296–297; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 13, 22; Silberstein 2000, p. 445, Pl. XI, 13; Sussman 2009, 174–175.
Note: Only one example. This type was named after the small s-shaped relief decoration at the shoulder and has a characteristic kite-shaped reservoir[70].

TZ 101373-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.41, no. La16
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 4, 6–7, p. 369; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 51, La16; Lapp 1961, p. 195, Type 83.3; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, Fig. 24–25, p. 13–14; Sussman 2009, Nr. 154, 175 and Nr. 162, 176.
Note: See note La15.

1.7.2.4. 'Broneer Type XVIII'

TZ 005146-058
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle with relief decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.41, no. La17
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Crowfoot 1957, p. 369–370,

69 Bailey 1975, Pl. 112, Fig. Q 591, EA.

70 Kenkel 2012, 269

Fig. 87, 1–4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 51, La17; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116; Type II, Pl. XX, Nr. 484, p. 71, 97; Lapp 1961, Type 83.2, B and D, p. 194; Macalister 1912, Pl. CLXXIII, 7,15; Stern 1995, p. 275, Fig. 5.16, 1: Type 10.4, 4: Type 10.7, p. 237, 7: Type 11.4, p. 237, p. 391, Fig. 6.42, 10, Type 10–11.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101515-006
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle with relief decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.41, no. La18
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Crowfoot 1957, p. 369–370, Fig. 87, 1–4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 51, La18; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116; Type II, Pl. XX, Nr. 484, p. 71, 97; Lapp 1961, Type 83.2, B and D, p. 194; Macalister 1912, Pl. CLXXIII, 7,15; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.1; Stern 1995, S.275, Fig. 5.16, 1: Type 10.4, 4: Type 10.7, p. 237, 7: Type 11.4, p. 237, p. 391, Fig. 6.42, 10, Type 10–11.
Note: Only one example.

1.7.2.5. 'Howland Type 46 E'

TZ 004977-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle with relief decoration, remains of black slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.41, no. La19
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Hellenistic:** Crowfoot 1957, p. 369, Fig. 87.1; Howland 1958, p. 152–153, Pl. 48, Nr. 609; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 51, La19; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116; Type II, Pl. XX, Nr. 484, p. 71, 97; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 13, Nr. 22
Note: Only one example. Local imitation of so-called 'Howland type 46 E'[71].

1.7.3. Roman Wheel-made Oil Lamps

1.7.3.1. So-called 'Collar Lamp'

TZ 002816-007
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete example with smooth body and convex collar neck.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.42, no. La31
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Baur 1947, p. 61, Fig. 28; Crowfoot 1957, p. 376; Fuller 1987, Fig. 116, A and B; Lapp 1997, Fig. 7, 304; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 53, La31; Loffreda 2002, p. 93, Fig. 207 and 208
Note: Only one exmple of the so-called 'northern collar neck-lamp'. Due to the redbrown fabric it might be an example of Galilee[72].

1.7.3.2. Transjordanian Mould-made Lamps

TZ 101463-002
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Bow-shaped nozzle with incised circular decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.42, no. La42
Est. D:
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Aharoni 1962, Pl. 20, 29; Bagatti 1967, Fig. 235, 3; Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 49. 51; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. V, 92; Hirschfeld 2007, p. 381, Pl. 50, 5; Houston Smith 1963, p. 53–65; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 55, La42; Loffreda 1996, p. 111, Fig. 50, 121, 123 and 126, Fig. 59a, 209 and 212; Loffreda 2002, S.94, Fig. 210, 8; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978: p. 81, Nr. 333–334.
Note: Only one example in the characteristic bow-shaped nozzle.

71 Kenkel 2012, 270.

72 Lapp 1997, 25.

TZ 006743-020
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Bow-shaped nozzle with relief decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.42, no. La45
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** Crowfoot 1957, p. 372, Fig. 88, 4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 55, La45; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 334; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 97, Nr. 391–393.
Note: See note La42.

TZ 020871-028
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Bow-shaped nozzle fragment with incised decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.42, no. La46
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** Crowfoot 1957, p. 372, Fig. 88, 4; Hadad 2002, Type 6, Nr. 16, 17; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 55, La46; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 334; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 97, Nr. 391–393.
Note: See note La42.

TZ 021169-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Almost complete lamp, only nozzle is broken.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.42, no. La47
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** Crowfoot 1957, p. 372, Fig. 88, 4; Hadad 2002, Type 6, Nr. 12, 17; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 55, La47; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 82–84, Nr. 335–340, 343–344; Silberstein 2000, p. 460, Pl. XIX, 8.
Note: Only one example with the typical half-volutes for the 1st – 2nd centuries AD at the body.

TZ 101212-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete lamp with bow-shaped nozzle and relief dotted decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.42, no. La48
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** ʿAmr1987 , Pl. 49 auf Pl. 19, Type 14; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 55, La48; Lapp 1997, Fig. 24, 319; Hirschfeld 2000, p. 460, Pl. XIX, 8; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 84, Nr. 344; Stern 1995, p. 279, Fig. 5.21, 9 Type 23.1.
Note: See note La47.

1.7.3.3. So-called ‘Herodian Type’ or Knife-pared Lamps

TZ 002816-007
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle with incised circular and leaf-like decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.43, no. La32
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Aharoni 1962, Pl. 20, 29; Bagatti 1967, Fig. 235, 3; Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 49. 51; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. V, 92; Hirschfeld 2007, p. 381, Pl. 50, 5; Houston Smith 1963, p. 53–65; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 54, La32; Loffreda 1996, p. 111, Fig. 50, 121, 123 and 126, Fig. 59a, 209 and 212; Loffreda 2002, p. 94, Fig. 210, 8; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978: p. 81, Nr. 333–334; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.3–6; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 50, 4–5, p. 381.
Note: Only one example. Made of fabric group Cl Red2Br-grey core.

TZ 006666-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment with the remains from the attached handle.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.43, no. La33
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Aharoni 1962, Pl. 20, 26–30; ʿAmr1987, Pl. 15, Pl. 24, 25, 26; Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Clamer 1997, Pl. 15, 1–17; Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 368, Fig. 86, 3; Dothan 1983, Fig. 2, N; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 50. 52–53; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. V, 90–92, p. 460, Pl. XIX 7, 8, p. 448, Pl. XIII, 2–6, 11; Hirschfeld 2007, p. 381, Pl. 50, 1–5; Houston Smith 1961, p. 53–65; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 45, 13; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 54, La33; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116; Type III, Pl. XX, Nr. 487, p. 71, 97; Kerner 1997 , p. 294, Fig. 14, 8; Loffreda 1996 , S.109, Fig. 49, p. 111, Fig. 50, p. 134, Fig. 59a; Loffreda 2002, p. 94, Fig. 210; Macalister 1912, Pl. LXIX, Tomb Nr. 8, 8–9; McNicoll et al. 1992, p. 119–144, Pl. 87, 4; Negev 1986, S.130–131, Nr. 1135–1143; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 334; Houston Smith 1962, Pl. VIII, Tomb 4; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978; p. 81, Nr. 331–332; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.3–6; Stern 1995, p. 279, Fig. 5.21, Type 22–23; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 50, 1–3, p. 381.
Note: Only one example. Made of fabric group Cl Grey.

TZ 020062-024
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle, undecorated.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.43, no. La34
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Aharoni 1962, Pl. 20, 26–30; ʿAmr1987, Pl. 15, Pl. 24, 25, 26; Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Clamer 1997, Pl. 15, 1–17; Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 368, Fig. 86, 3; Dothan 1983, Fig. 2, N; Hadad 2002, Nr. 22 , p. 19; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 50. 52–53; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. V, 90–92, p. 460, Pl. XIX 7, 8, p. 448, Pl. XIII, 2–6, 11; Hirschfeld 2007, p. 381, Pl. 50, 1–5; Houston Smith 1963, p. 53–65; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 45, 13; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 54, La34; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116; Type III, Pl. XX, Nr. 487, p. 71, 97; Kerner 1997 , p. 294, Fig. 14, 8; Loffreda 1996, p. 109, Fig. 49, p. 111, Fig. 50, p. 134, Fig. 59a; Loffreda 2002, p. 94, Fig. 210; Macalister 1912, Pl. LXIX, Tomb Nr. 8, 8–9; McNicoll et al. 1992, p. 119–144, Pl. 87, 4; Negev 1986, p. 130–131, Nr. 1135–1143; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 334; Houston Smith 1962, Pl. VIII, Tomb 4; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978; p. 81, Nr. 331–332; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.3–6; Stern 1995, p. 279, Fig. 5.21, Type 22–23; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 50, 1–3, p. 381.
Note: Only one example. The bow-shaped nozzle is one of the typical features of the so-called 'Herodian' lamps. Made of fabric group Cl Grey.

TZ 020062-026
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle with incised circular and small squarish decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.43, no. La35
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Aharoni 1962, Pl. 20, 29; Bagatti 1967, Fig. 235, 3; Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 49. 53; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. V, 92; Hirschfeld 2007, p. 381, Pl. 50, 5; Houston Smith 1963, p. 53–65; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 54, La35; Loffreda 1996, p. 111, Fig. 50, 121, 123 and 126, Fig. 59a, 209 and 212; Loffreda 2002, S.94, Fig. 210, 8; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978: p. 81, Nr. 333–334; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.3–6; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 50, 4–5, p. 381.
Note: Only one example. Made of fabric group Cl Red2Br-grey core.

TZ 020376-002
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment with remains of attached handle.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.43, no. La36
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 50. 52–53; Hirschfeld 2000, p. 460–61, 7, p. 101, Pl. V, 90; Houston Smith 1963, p. 53–65; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 54, La36; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.3–6.
Note: Only one example. Made of fabric group Cl Grey.

TZ 100555-002
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle, undecorated.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.43, no. La37
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Aharoni 1962, Pl. 20, 26–30; ʿAmr1987, Pl. 15, Pl. 24, 25, 26; Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Clamer 1997, Pl. 15, 1–17; Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 368, Fig. 86, 3; Dothan 1983, Fig. 2, N; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 50. 52–53; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. V, 90–92, p. 460, Pl. XIX 7, 8, p. 448, Pl. XIII, 2–6, 11; Hirschfeld 2007, p. 381, Pl. 50, 1–5; Houston Smith 1962, Pl. VIII, Tomb 4; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 45, 13; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 54, La; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116; Type III, Pl. XX, Nr. 487, p. 71, 97; Kerner 1997, p. 294, Fig. 14, 8; Loffreda 1996, p. 109, Fig. 49, p. 111, Fig. 50, p. 134, Fig. 59a; Loffreda 2002, p. 94, Fig. 210; Macalister 1912, Pl. LXIX, Tomb Nr. 8, 8–9; McNicoll et al. 1992, p. 119–144, Pl. 87, 4; Negev 1986, p. 130–131, Nr. 1135–1143; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 334; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978; p. 81, Nr. 331–332; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.3–6; Stern 1995, p. 279, Fig. 5.21, Type 22–23; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 50, 1–3, p. 381.
Note: Only one example. Made of fabric group Cl Bu2Br-f.

TZ 101026-006
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.43, no. La38
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 50. 52–53; Hirschfeld 2000, p. 448,5; Houston Smith 1963, p. 53–65; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 54, La38; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.3–6.
Note: Only one example. Made of fabric group Cl Red2Br-f.

TZ 101204-033
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete lamp, bow shaped nozzle, knife-pared body without handle.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.43, no. La39
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Aharoni 1962, Pl. 20, 26–30; ʿAmr1987, Pl. 15, Pl. 24, 25, 26; Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Clamer 1997, Pl. 15, 1–17; Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 368, Fig. 86, 3; Dothan 1983, Fig. 2, N; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 50. 52–53; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. V, 90–92, p. 460, Pl. XIX 7, 8, p. 448, Pl. XIII, 2–6, 11; Hirschfeld 2007, p. 381, Pl. 50, 1–5; Houston Smith 1962, Pl. VIII, Tomb 4; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 45, 13; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 54, La39; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116; Type III, Pl. XX, Nr. 487, p. 71, 97; Kerner 1997, p. 294, Fig. 14, 8; Lapp 1997, Fig. 5, 301; Loffreda 1996, p. 109, Fig. 49, p. 111, Fig. 50, p. 134, Fig. 59a; Loffreda 2002, p. 94, Fig. 210; Macalister 1912, Pl. LXIX, Tomb Nr. 8, 8–9; McNicoll et al. 1992, p. 119–144, Pl. 87, 4; Negev 1986, p. 130–131, Nr. 1135–1143; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 334; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978; p. 81, Nr. 331–332; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.3–6; Stern 1995, p. 279, Fig. 5.21, Type 22–23; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 50, 1–3, p. 381.
Note: Only one example. Made of fabric group Cl Bu2Br-f.

TZ 101437-019
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle, undecorated.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.43, no. La40
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Referenz: Aharoni 1962, Pl. 20, 26–30; ʿAmr1987, Pl. 15, Pl. 24, 25, 26; Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Clamer 1997, Pl. 15, 1–17; Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 368, Fig. 86, 3; Dothan 1983, Fig. 2, N; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 50. 52–53; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. V, 90–92, p. 460, Pl. XIX 7, 8, p. 448, Pl. XIII, 2–6, 11; Hirschfeld 2007, p. 381, Pl. 50, 1–5; Houston Smith 1962, Pl. VIII, Tomb 4; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 45, 13; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 54, La40; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116; Type III, Pl. XX, Nr. 487, p. 71, 97; Kerner 1997, p. 294, Fig. 14, 8; Loffreda 1996, p. 109, Fig. 49, p. 111, Fig. 50, p. 134, Fig. 59a; Loffreda 2002, p. 94, Fig. 210; Macalister 1912, Pl. LXIX, Tomb Nr. 8, 8–9; McNicoll et al. 1992, p. 119–144, Pl. 87, 4; Negev 1986, p. 130–131, Nr. 1135–1143; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 334; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978; p. 81, Nr. 331–332; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.3–6; Stern 1995, p. 279, Fig. 5.21, Type 22–23; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 50, 1–3, p. 381.
Note: Only one example. Made of fabric group Cl Bu2Br-f.

TZ 101439-025
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Nozzle, undecorated.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.43, no. La41
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Early Roman:** Aharoni 1962, Pl. 20, 26–30; ʿAmr1987, Pl. 15, Pl. 24, 25, 26; Barag – Hershkowitz 1994, Fig. 5 – Fig. 17, 24–58; Clamer 1997, Pl. 15, 1–17; Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 368, Fig. 86, 3; Dothan 1983, Fig. 2, N; Hayes 1980, Pl. 7, 50. 52,–53; Hirschfeld 2000, Pl. V, 90–92, p. 460, Pl. XIX 7, 8, p. 448, Pl. XIII, 2–6, 11; Hirschfeld 2007, p. 381, Pl. 50, 1–5; Houston Smith 1962, Pl. VIII, Tomb 4; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 45, 13; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 54, La41; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116; Type III, Pl. XX, Nr. 487, p. 71, 97; Kerner 1997 , p. 294, Fig. 14, 8; Loffreda 1996 , S.109, Fig. 49, p. 111, Fig. 50, p. 134, Fig. 59a; Loffreda 2002, p. 94, Fig. 210; Macalister 1912, Pl. LXIX, Tomb Nr. 8, 8–9; McNicoll et al. 1992, p. 119–144, Pl. 87, 4; Negev 1986, p. 130–131, Nr. 1135–1143; Nielsen et al. 1993,S. 268, Pl. 36, 334; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978; p. 81, Nr. 331–332; Sauer – Herr 2012, Fig. 3.97.3–6; Stern 1995, p. 279, Fig. 5.21, Type 22–23; de Vincenz 2007, Pl. 50, 1–3, p. 381.
Note: Only one example. Made of fabric group Cl Red CP 3.

1.7.4. Roman Mould-made Oil Lamps

1.7.4.1. Unknown Type

TZ 101491-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment and loophandle.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.44, no. La25
Est. D: —
Parallel: **1st century AD:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 52, La25; Lapp 1961, Type 83.2, p. 194; Perlzweig 1963, Fig. 98, 100; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, Fig. 19+32, p. 12–13; Scheibler 1976, Pl. 74, 464.
Note: Only one example. Comparable with examples from the Late Hellenistic – Early Roman period[73].

1.7.4.2. 'Howland Type 50 C'

TZ 020383-006
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment with relief decoration and stamped base.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.44, no. La43
Est. D: —
Parallel: **1st century AD:** Baur 1947, p. 8, Pl. 1, 7–21; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 55, La43; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, S.18, Fig. 39.
Note: Only one example like the so-called 'Howland type 50 C'.

TZ 100279-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment and handle with relief decoration and stamped base.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.44, no. La44
Est. D: —
Parallel: **1st century AD:** Baur 1947, p. 8, Pl. 1, 7–21; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 55, La44; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, S.18, Fig. 39.
Note: See note La43.

1.7.4.3. Lamps with Concave Discus and Short Rounded Nozzle

TZ 004195-004
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment with relief decoration
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.44, no. La50
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** ʿAmr1987, Pl. 16–Pl. 34; Biran 1994, p. 228, Fig. 186; Grawehr 2006, Nr. 243–286, 310–314; Iliffe 1945, Nr. 145; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 56, La50; Kennedy 1961, Pl. XXII, 507–508; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 336; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 87, 2–3; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 88, Nr. 357, 358; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981, Fig. VII, 1; Fig. VIII, 2; Fig. IX 1–2; Silberstein 2000, p. 448, Pl. XIII, 12; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.22 and Fig. 5.23, 2 Type 26.1 and 8 Type 28.3 and Fig. 5.24, 4 Type 29.2; Stern 2000, p. 308, Fig. 212.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 005942-015
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment with relief decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.44, no. La51
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 56, La51; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 93, 8–9, 11 and 12; Stern 1995, p. 275, Fig. 5.16; Type 10–12; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978,S. 103, Nr. 415.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 006790-003
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete lamp.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.44, no. La54
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** ʿAmr1987, Pl. 16, Pl. 34, Type 9; Biran 1994, p. 228, Fig. 186, 1; Hayes 1980, Pl. 42, 352; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 56, La54; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 336; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 88–89, Nr. 360–366; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981, Fig. IV, 1–2; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.22, 2 Type 26.13; Stern 2000, p. 308, Fig. 212.
Note: Only one example.

73 Kenkel 2012, 272.

TZ 101549-016
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment with relief decoration and remains of red matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.44, no. La57
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** ʿAmr1987, Pl. 16–Pl. 34; Biran 1994, p. 228, Fig. 186; Goldman 1950, Fig. 103, 214 and Fig. 104, 241; Iliffe 1945, Nr. 145; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 56, La57; Kennedy 1961, Pl. XXII, 507–508; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 87, 2–3; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 336; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 88, Nr. 357, 358; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981, Fig. VII, 1; Fig. VIII, 2; Fig. IX 1–2; Silberstein 2000, p. 448, Pl. XIII, 12; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.22 and Fig. 5.23, 2 Type 26.1 and 8 Type 28.3 and Fig. 5.24, 4 Type 29.2.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 101658-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Almost complete with relief decoration and stamped bottom, remains of light brown, matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.44, no. La58
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** ʿAmr1987, Pl. 16–Pl. 34; Bailey 1988, Fig. 147, Q 1967, Q 2027, 141; Biran 1994, p. 228, Fig. 186; Hadad 2002, Nr. 19, p. 18; Hayes 1980, Pl. 50, 426. 436–437; Grawehr 2006, Nr. 243–286, 310–314; Iliffe 1945, Nr. 145; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 56, La58; Kennedy 1961, Pl. XXII, 507–508; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 87, 2–3; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 336; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978,S. 88, Nr. 357, 358; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1981, Fig. VII, 1; Fig. VIII, 2; Fig. IX 1–2; Silberstein 2000, p. 448, Pl. XIII, 12; Stern 1995, Fig. 5.22 and Fig. 5.23, 2 Type 26.1 and 8 Type 28.3 and Fig. 5.24, 4 Type 29.2.
Note: Only one example. The stamp is a potter's mark that is connected by Bailey with egyptian potters from the 2nd century AD[74].

1.7.4.4. Lamps with Bow-shaped Nozzle

TZ 003218-024
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment with relief decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.45, no. La61
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 372, Fig. 88, 4; Hadad 2002, Type 22, Nr. 261, 59; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 57, La61; Loffreda 1974, Fig. 28,8; Foto 26, 1–7; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978,S. 100, Nr. 402.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 004907-064
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment with relief decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.45, no. La62
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 372, Fig. 88, 4; Hadad 2002, Type 22, Nr. 256, 57; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 57, La62; Loffreda 1974, Fig. 28,8; Foto 26, 1–7; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 100, Nr. 402.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100090-006
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete lamp with relief decoration and small knob handle, remains of red, matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.45, no. La63
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman:** Crowfoot 1957, p. 372, Fig. 88, 4; Dar 1999, p. 315, Fig. 14, 20; p. 314, Fig. 13, 11; Hadad 2002, Type 22, Nr. 259, 58; Hirschfeld 1997, Fig. 8, 324; Hirschfeld 2000, 157, Pl. XXVIII, 106; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 57, La63; Loffreda 1974, Fig. 28,8; Foto 26, 1–7; Macalister 1912, Pl. LXIX, Tomb 8; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 106, Nr. 426–429, p. 126, Nr. 519.
Note: Only one example. Small circular hole at the bottom.

TZ 100565-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment with relief decoration with remains of a light red, matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.45, no. La64
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman:** Amiran 1969, Pl. 1, 35; Crowfoot 1957, Fig. 89, 3; Dar 1999, Fig. 14, 20; Hadad 2002, Type 22, Nr. 270, 60; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 57, La64; Loffreda 1974, Fig. 41, 29; Mazar 2006, Foto 15.21. a, Nr. 313, p. 560; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 104–107.
Note: Only one example.

74 Bailey 1988, Fig. Q1967, Q2027, 141.

TZ 100665-029
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Shoulder fragment with relief decoration and small knob handle, remains of red, matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.45, no. La67
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 89, 3; Dar 1999, Fig. 14, 20; Hadad 2002, Type 22, Nr. 256, 57; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 57, La67; Loffreda 1974, Fig. 28,8; Foto 26, 1–7; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 104–107.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100682-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Half body with nozzle and relief decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.45, no. La68
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine:** Dar 1999, Fig. 14, 20, p. 315; Hadad 2002, Type 22, Nr. 256, 57; Hirschfeld 2000, p. 157, Pl. XXVIII: 106; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 57, La68; Kennedy 1961, p. 67–116; Type 18, Pl. XXV, Nr. 649, p. 83, 106; Loffreda 1974, Fig. 28,8; Foto 26, 1–7; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978,S. 106, Nr. 426–429.
Note: Three examples.

TZ 100986-019
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment with nozzle and relief decoration.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.45, no. La69
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine:** Amiran 1969, Pl. 1, 35; Crowfoot 1957, Fig. 89, 3; Dar 1999, Fig. 14, 20; Hirschfeld 1997, Fig. 8, 324; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 57, La69; Loffreda 1974, Fig. 41, 29; Mazar 2006, Foto 15.21. a, Nr. 313, p. 560; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978,S. 104–107.
Note: Only one example. This type is very similar to the so-called 'Galilean lamp' that can be dated into the 5th–6th centuries AD[75].

1.7.5. Byzantine Oil Lamps

1.7.5.1. So-called 'Bi-lanceolate Lamps'

TZ 004162-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Handle with body fragment and relief decoration, remains of red slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.46, no. La79
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine:** Bagatti 1967, Fig. 235, 21 and 24; Fuller 1987, Fig. 98, A and B, Fig. 99 A and B, p. 472–473; Hadad 2002, Type 16, Nr. 56–58, 27; Harper 1995, Fig. 20, 41; Hirschfeld 1997, Fig. 1–2, 321; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 59, La79; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 93, 1–7; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 36, 341–343; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 111, Nr. 451.
Note: Only one example, with the typical 'fish bone' decoration of this type.

TZ 101290-024
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment with handle and relief decoration, remains of darkbrown to black, matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.46, no. La82
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 89, 1; da Costa 1988, Pl. 4 Type 2; Fuller 1987, Fig. 98, A and B, Fig. 99 A and B, p. 472–473; Hadad 1997, Type 2, Fig. 2, 7; Hadad 2002, Type 16, Nr. 54, 27; Hirschfeld 1997, Fig. 1–2, 321; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 60, 52/53, 6/56, 90, 96, 1041; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 59, La82; Kennedy 1961, Pl. XXIII, 533; Lapp 1997, Fig. 31, 325; Loffreda 1974, Foto 25, 2–5, 7–16; Mazar 2006, Nr. 300, Foto 15.18a, p. 558; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 93, 1–8; Pl. 94 a–h; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 36, 341–343; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, Nr. 450–451, p. 111.
Note: Only one example, with the typical 'fish bone' decoration of this type.

TZ 101368-007
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Handle with relief decoration and remains of darkbrown and black, matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.46, no. La83
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 89, 1; da Costa 1988, Pl. 4

75 da Costa 2010, 77.

Type 2; Fuller 1987, Fig. 98, A and B, Fig. 99 A and B, p. 472–473; Hadad 1997, Type 2, Fig. 2, 7; Hadad 2002, Type 16, Nr. 66, 28; Hirschfeld 1997, Fig. 1–2, 321; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 60, 52/53, 6/56, 90, 96, 1041; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 59, La83; Kennedy 1961, Pl. XXIII, 533; Loffreda 1974, Foto 25, 2–5, 7–16; Mazar 2006, Nr. 300, Foto 15.18a, p. 558; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 93, 1–8; Pl. 94 a–h; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 36, 341–343; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, Nr. 450–451, p. 111.
Note: Only one example. The circular shaped decoration is rather scarce compared to the so-called 'fish bone' decoration for this type.

TZ 101444-012
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Handle with relief decoration, remains of red-brown thin and matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.46, no. La84
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 89, 1; da Costa 1988, Pl. 4 Type 2; Fuller 1987, Fig. 98, A and B, Fig. 99 A and B, p. 472–473; Hadad 1997, Type 2, Fig. 2, 7; Hadad 2002, Type 16, Nr. 54, 27; Hirschfeld 1997, Fig. 1–2, 321; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 60, 52/53, 6/56, 90, 96, 1041; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 59, La84; Kennedy 1961, Pl. XXIII, 533; Loffreda 1974, Foto 25, 2–5, 7–16; Mazar 2006, Nr. 300, Foto 15.18a, p. 558; McNicoll et al. 1992, Pl. 93, 1–8; Pl. 94 a–h; Nielsen et al. 1993, Pl. 36, 341–343; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, Nr. 450–451, p. 111.
Note: Only one example, with the typical 'fish bone' decoration of this type.

1.7.5.2. Lamps with Cross-shaped Handle

TZ 100538-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Cross-shaped handle with body fragment.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.46, no. La85
Est. D: —
Parallel: **550–650 AD:** da Costa 1988, Pl. 42; Crowfoot et al. 1957, Fig. 89, 6; Hirschfeld 2000, p. 157, Pl. XXVIII, 109; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 63, 157; Houston Smith – Day 1989, Pl. 50, 21; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 59, La85; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, 577, p. 140.
Note: Only one example. There are comparable types within the bronze lamps of the eastern parts of the Roman Empire that can be dated to the 5th–6th centuries AD[76].

1.7.5.3. Lamp with High Curved Handle – So-called 'Jerash Lamp'

TZ 101084-022
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Body fragment with incised decoration and small relief decoration at the bottom, remains of thick, light red and matt slip and a handle.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.46, no. La90
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine:** Dar 1999, p. 315, Fig. 14, 24; Harper 1995, p. 136, Fig. 20, 14 and 16; Hirschfeld 1997, Fig. 10, 325; Houston Smith 1973, Pl. 30, 1303, 1306, 1308, 1311; Kehrberg 1989, Fig. 5, Nr. 24–26, 96–97; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 53, La90; Kennedy 1961, Pl. XXVIII, 758; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978,S. 139, Nr. 574; Segal et al. 2003, p. 88, Fig. 14, 3; Zayadine 1986, Pl. XV, 30.
Note: Only one example. This type has a very distinctive handle that ends most of the times in a zoomorphic head[77].

1.7.5.4. So-called 'North-Jordan Type'

TZ 002062-117
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete lamp with relief decoration and shallow knob handle, flat bottom.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.47, no. La86
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Fuller 1987, Fig. 94, b, p. 468; Fig. 95, p. 469; Fig. 96, p. 470; Hirschfeld 1997, Fig. 6, 323, Pl. IV, 1–6, 332; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 60, La86; Weber – Hoffmann 1990, Fig. 8, p. 334.
Note: Only one example of variant A. This type can be distinguished into two variants, A and B. Variant A has a more or less straight nozzle, an oval body and a flat or everted handle. Variant B has a more elongated pointed nozzle and an oval body and an everted handle[78].

76 Kenkel 2012, 293.
77 Kenkel 2012, 296.
78 Kenkel 2012, 294.

TZ 005567-001
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete lamp with relief decoration and knob handle and shallow ringbase.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.47, no. La87
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Crowfoot et al. 1957, p. 375, Fig. 89,8; Dar 1999, Fig. 14, 24; Hirschfeld 1997, Fig. 6, 323, Pl. IV, 1–6, 332; Khairy – Khalil 2004, p. 170, Fig. 3; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 60, La87; Nielsen et al. 1993, p. 268, Pl. 36, 346.
Note: Only one example of variant A. See note for TZ 002062-117 p. 110.

TZ 100087-009
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete lamp with relief decoration and everted knob handle and ringbase.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.47, no. La88
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Hirschfeld 1997, Fig. 6, 323, Pl. IV, 1–6, 332; Khairy – Khalil 2004, p. 179, Fig. 6; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 60, La88; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978,S. 123–124, Nr. 510–511.
Note: Only one example of variant B. See note for TZ 002062-117 p. 110.

TZ 100090-007
Type: Oil lamp
Form: Complete lamp with relief decoration and everted knob handle and ringbase with two circles and remains of light to middle brown, matt slip.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.47, no. La89
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Byzantine:** Hirschfeld 2000, p. 451, Pl. XV, 1 Khairy – Khalil 2004, p. 173, Fig. 4; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 60, La89; Rosenthal – Sivan 1978, p. 123–124, Nr. 510–511.
Note: Only one example of variant B. See note for TZ 002062-117 p. 110.

1.8. Hellenistic and Roman Terracottas

Only eight terracotta fragments from the Hellenistic-Roman period are known so far from the excavated material of Tall Zirā'a. They had been divided into five groups based on their characteristic shape. In addition three different fabrics could be detected: 'TC fine', 'TC medium' and 'TC buff'. They are very different in texture, from very fine with almost no inclusions to a rather coarse fabric with black and white visible inclusions. The fabric colour varies from light red to beige to grey. Since none of the examples derive from a well-stratified context and some are very fragmented, reliable dating was not always possible.

Summarizing one can say that the repertoire of the terracottas is picking up the popular themes. There are two examples of a 'mourning Isis' (TC1 and TC2), one dolphin that might have belonged to an Aphrodite (TC4) and one fragment of a horned altar (TC5). The other four examples are too fragmentary to say anything about their appearance (TC3, TC6, TC7 and TC8). Besides the fact that it is very difficult to make any statements with only eight examples, it is possible to make a careful suggestion. All identified terracotta fragments could be set in context with a personal house cult mainly in the Early Roman period.

1.8.1. Seated Female Draped Figurines ('Mourning Isis'?)

TZ 006790-001
Type: Terracotta figurine
Form: Body fragment.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.48, no. TC1
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Khouri 2001, Fig. 8, 11, DS 122, 123; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 61, TC1.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 006678-041
Type: Terracotta figurine
Form: Base fragment.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.48, no. TC2
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Khouri 2001, Fig. 8, 11, DS 122, 123; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 61, TC2.
Note: Only one example.

1.8.2. Standing Human Figurines

TZ 101118-018
Type: Terracotta figurine
Form: Base fragment with right foot.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.48, no. TC3
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Kenkel 2012, Pl. 61, TC3; Summerer 1999, Pl. 41, SIII 2.
Note: Only one example.

1.8.3. Animals

TZ 005930-001
Type: Terracotta figurine
Form: Dolphin fragment.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.48, no. TC4
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Breitenstein 1941, Pl. 133, 963; Hamdorf 1996, Fig. 174, 149; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 61, TC4; Leyenaar-Plaisir 1979, Pl. 94, 673 and Pl. 149, 1145; Mollard-Besques 1963, Pl. 19, a, c, f; Winter 1903, Nr. 5–7, 195; Nr. 6, 9, 211.
Note: Only one example.

1.8.4. Altars

TZ 101180-005
Type: Terracotta figurine
Form: Fagment of horned altar.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.48, no. TC5
Est. D: —
Parallel: **1st – 2nd century AD:** Ballet 2001, 9.127–129, 357. 9.173–176, 367; Dunand 1990, Nr. 935–941, 310–312; Fischer 1994, Pl. 128, Nr. 1218; Galling 1925, Pl. 12, 17–25 and Pl. 13, 26–36; Illiffe 1945, Nr. 98 (98a), Pl. VI; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 61, TC5; Soukiassian 1983, Fig. 16–19, 327; Thompson 1963 1973, Pl. XI, 29; Pl. XVII, 42; Pl. XXV, 75; Pl. XXVIII, e; Pl. XXXII, 87.
Note: Only one example.

1.8.5. Unkown Fragments

TZ 101402-002
Type: Terracotta figurine
Form: Fragment.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.48, no. TC6
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** Bell 1981, Pl. 140, Nr. 948; Fischer 1994, Pl. 29, Nr. 351 and Pl. 93, Nr. 887 and Pl. 117, Nr. 1107; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 61, TC6; Leyenaar-Plaisir 1979, Pl. 195, 1522; Winter 1903, Nr. 5, 197; Nr. 4, 209.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 112224-001
Type: Terracotta figurine
Form: Fragment.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.48, no. TC7
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Late Hellenistic – Early Roman:** Bailey 2008, Pl. 91, 3500; Breitenstein 1941, Pl. 59, 470; Burn – Higgins 2001, Pl. 90, 2545; Dunand 1990, Nr. 961, 318; Fischer 1994, Pl. 128, Nr. 1214; Goldmann 1950, 194, 197, 231; Graindor 1939, Pl. III, 1c; Illiffe 1945, Nr. 53, Pl. IV; Nr. 104, Pl. VI; Kekulé 1884, Pl. LVIII, 1; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 61, TC7; Schürmann 1989, Pl. 78, 433; Thompson et al. 1987, Pl. 17, Fig. 2; Pl. 49; Winter 1903, Nr. 8, 79; Nr. 6, Nr. 8, 93; Nr. 1, 2, 5, 94; Nr. 3, 175; Nr. 6, 333.
Note: Only one example.

TZ 100607-005
Type: Terracotta figurine
Form: Fragment.
Figure Reference: Pl. 1.48, no. TC8
Est. D: —
Parallel: **Roman:** Hamdorf 1996, Fig. 189, 160; Kenkel 2012, Pl. 61, TC8.
Note: Only one example.

1.9. Conclusions

The pottery from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine period could be divided into four different types of sets that are significantly different. A characteristically Hellenistic period household-set of Tall Zirā'a (especially in the second and the first half of the first century BC) was composed by some imported 'fine wares' for the tableware, which were supplemented by local-regional products and imitating the Greco-Hellenistic imports. While the local-regional examples served mainly as everyday tableware, the imported vessels could be associated with the drinking vessels. From the middle of the second century BC, the tableware was supplemented by the bowls and plates of Eastern Sigillata A. Besides the small bowls and plates were small jugs, and table-amphorae and lagynoi, representing the eating and drinking habits of the Greek Ptolemaic society[79]. The cookingware consisted mainly of cooking pots, while the casseroles appeared only at the end of the Hellenistic period, and then only in small numbers. Apart from a few storage jars and bowls there were larger jugs. The vessels for personal use, the amphoriskoi, unguentaria, small one handled jugs and ointment pots, complemented the set. The amphorae with collared rim of the local and regional production appear at the end of the Hellenistic period and most probably replaced the Rhodian amphorae, which could not be detected in the archaeological material of the tall in the first century BC. Some Hellenistic-Greek influenced oil lamps were supplementing the set. In addition, such a set could be completed with small terracotta figurines for the house cult[80].

The few finds from the early Hellenistic period suggest that the settlement on the tall was reduced and served perhaps as a fortified checkpoint within the Ptolemaic urbanization movement. From the second century BC onwards, the Seleucids developed it to a fortified, half military and half civilian settlement. In the late Hellenistic period, the settlement must have increased because as well as the number of the local-regional pottery the imports were rising. So you can imagine the settlement on Tall Zirā'a from the Seleucid period onwards as a small, fortified, half military and half civilian site, that served as a marshal at the access road to Gadara, and was inhabited by a multi-ethnic population with Hellenistic Greek connections. The fact that the imported goods reached almost the amount of the tableware in the Hellenistic period suggest a more prosperous community.

In the Hellenistic time, especially in the late Hellenistic period, a considerable number of people of different origin lived in the settlement on Tall Zirā'a, who had all the necessary everyday items but also contemporary luxury items, which were also imported and manufactured locally resp. regionally.

For the Roman period, the characteristic pottery can be divided into two phases. In the following there is a typical household set of the inhabitants of Tall Zirā'a from the early Roman period (63 BC to first half of the second century AD) and a second from the Roman period (second half of the second century to the first half of the fourth century AD). An early Roman pottery household set of Tall Zirā'a included ESA tableware, and also isolated TS examples, their imitations from the local and regional fabrics, small bowls and small dishes, some table amphorae, small jugs and occasionally some jars. In addition to them, there were cooking pots, individual pans, cooking jars and a few early examples of 'Galilaean bowls'. In addition to the well-known larger bowls, jars/jugs, amphorae, pithoi and a few lids from the Hellenistic period, some new shapes were added within the everyday vessels. Especially in the early Roman period, the everyday dishes were complemented by kraters and sieving vessels. Also some unguentaria and small one-handled jugs were included in the early Roman repertoire, as well as wheel-made oil lamps with a collar and the so-called Herodian lamps. The terracotta fragments, which were used in the house cult but also to beautify the living rooms, emerge in this early set, which is still strongly oriented to the Hellenistic traditions. The tall seems to have been influenced particularly strongly by the regions of Galilee and Judea, as currently in the early Roman period many forms and fabrics can be detected from the two areas in the repertoire.

A collection of pottery from the second half of the second century AD looks a little different. Thus, the vessels of the tableware, up to some small

79 Berlin 1997, 42.

80 Thiel 2003, 373.

bowls, almost completely disappeared. The cooking ware repertoire however had a larger variety. In addition to the cooking pots the 'Galilaean bowls', casseroles and cooking jars increased. The mortaria and pilgrim flasks complemented the everyday vessels and the diversity of types and the amount of the amphorae continued to increase. In addition, there were of course still the larger bowls, jugs and jars. The vessels of personal use disappeared from the household sets. The oil lamps were now exclusively moulded, and what is particularly evident here, is the lack of Roman lamps with discus relief. The extent of terracotta fragments, which were allocated to this second phase, remains questionable.

The two phases within the pottery repertoire of the Roman era can be correlated with the architectural remains of Tall Zirā'a and the historical context of the region. In the early Roman period, the first phase, it appears that the settlement pattern on the Tall Zirā'a have not changed much compared to the Hellenistic period. The increase of material culture in the late first century BC and first century AD suggests that the settlement has grown in the shade of the evolving Decapolis city Gadara. In fact, most of the Early Roman material may have belonged to the Roman style villa in Area II.

From the second half of the second century AD and especially in the third century AD, there is a decrease in all pottery groups and a change in the repertoire at Tall Zirā'a. The decline of the settlement in the third century AD coincided with the unrest in the Roman Empire, the invasion of the Sassanids and nomadic Arab tribes in the region. It seems as if the civil population of the tall migrated from the second half of the second century AD to the prosperous city and the tall served as a military unit to monitor the Wādī al-'Arab.

A characteristic household set of Tall Zirā'a from the second half of the fourth century AD onwards consists of tableware, which was represented primarily by the bowls of LRC and was supplemented by a few examples of ARS and CRS. Central pieces of each tableware sets in the Byzantine period were one or more large plates or, as in the case of the tall, shallow bowls of late Roman Sigillata. There were only a few small bowls, jugs and jars from local and regional production, since the majority of the drinking vessels were probably made of glass[81]. Within the cooking ware casseroles came with a lid and a few cooking pots and cooking jars. The 'Galilaean bowls' were present only in the early Byzantine period. The everyday dishes consisted mainly of local-regional basins and the previously mentioned numerous amphorae. It seems that the basins replaced the large bowls that could be detected in the previous periods[82]. Within the amphorae the locally produced examples of the LRA 5/6 (Am23) predominated[83], even if there were some other local-regional products, such as the amphorae from Gerasa (Am22.2), which disappeared from the repertoire in the sixth century AD. Opposed to that, jugs and jars were included only rarely. The more regionalized oil lamps complement the set[84]. The model formed examples came mainly from a local-regional production, such as from Gerasa. But also in this category a significant decline in the Byzantine period is observed, which can probably be related to the fact that the lamps were now made of bronze and glass. What is striking is the lack of personal vessels and of terracottas in this period.

The ceramic repertoire of the Byzantine period reflects a combination of durable local and panmediterranen traditions and hints of Christian influences, such as the cross stamp on the bottoms of LRC bowls (LRCW2.2 and LRCW3.12) and the cross shaped handle of an oil lamp (La85). Table and cooking ware, vessels for every day use and oil lamps compose the pottery.

The beginning of the fourth century AD is a phase of recovery after a period of economic uncertainty and external instability. In the second half of the fourth century AD the fortified stronghold on the Tall Zirā'a was developed into a settlement with a unified concept, probably as a consequence of the agricultural expansion at this time. The great agricultural importance of the tall is underlined by the numerous conversions and reconstructions during this period. Gadaras residents probably got their agricultural products from the inhabitants of the tall, similar to what is known of the relationship between the village Sa'ad and the Decapolis city of Gerasa[85].

An indicator of the improvement of living conditions is the increased number of coins at this time.

81 See Chap. 2. about the glass finds analysed by Stefanie Hoss.

82 Houston Smith 1973, 217–229.

83 Mazar 2006, 549.

84 Fiema 1991, 235; da Costa 2010, 70–81; Groh 1997, 229 f.

85 Rose et al. 2011, 244.

The growing settlement, the latest in the sixth century AD, became a major agricultural business, stated by the monastry in Area III.

The decline of the imports and the cooking vessels within the finds of the areas I and II in the sixth century AD suggests that the living quarters of the population have moved in another area, most likely in Area III. Especially the sixth century AD is known as the heyday of Jordan. The dense population, the numerous amphorae fragments and the historical context show that this time is also linked to the settlement on top of the tall as a recovery period and not to a decline in the population.

The conquest of the Arabs had no direct impact on the settlement of Tall Zirā‘a. This was only due to the earthquake 749 AD, which also destroyed parts of Gadara.

The Tall Zirā‘a presents itself as a typical East Mediterranean site; the specific composition of the finds is obviously influenced by regional developments.

Plate 1.1: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—imports

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
GW1	bowl	TZ 005978-021	5	I	AP 121	4222	Cl Grey-bsl	Late Hellenistic
GP1	plate	TZ 100689-015	2 1	II	AU 132	10643	Ephesian	Late Hellenistic – Augustean
GP2	plate	TZ 101031-002	2 1	II	AT 134	10903	Ephesian	Late Hellenistic – Augustean
Sgk1	kantharos	TZ 101533-028	8	II	AU 126	11352	Cl Bu2br-sl	3rd – mid 2nd cent. BC
Was1	kantharos	TZ 006023-041	5 4 c	I	AQ 121	4230	Cl Bu2Br-WS -style	3rd – 2nd cent. BC
Rb1	bowl	TZ 002494-026	7 a.b.c	I	AN 119	828	Cl Bu2Br-relief-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Rb2	bowl	TZ 005780-005	0	I	AT 123	3993	Cl Bu2Br-relief-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Rb3	bowl	TZ 006736-053	6 b.c	I	AP 123	4787	Cl Bu2Br-relief-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Rb4	bowl	TZ 020130-001	6 b.c	I	AP 123	5028	Cl Bu2Br-relief-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Rb5	bowl	TZ 100097-007	2 1	II	AX 129	10083	Cl Bu2Br-relief-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Rb6	bowl	TZ 101526-001	1	II	AY 128	11338	Cl Bu2Br-relief-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Rb7	bowl	TZ 101531-043	8	II	AV 128	11331	Cl Bu2Br-relief-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC

Plate 1.1: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirā'a—imports

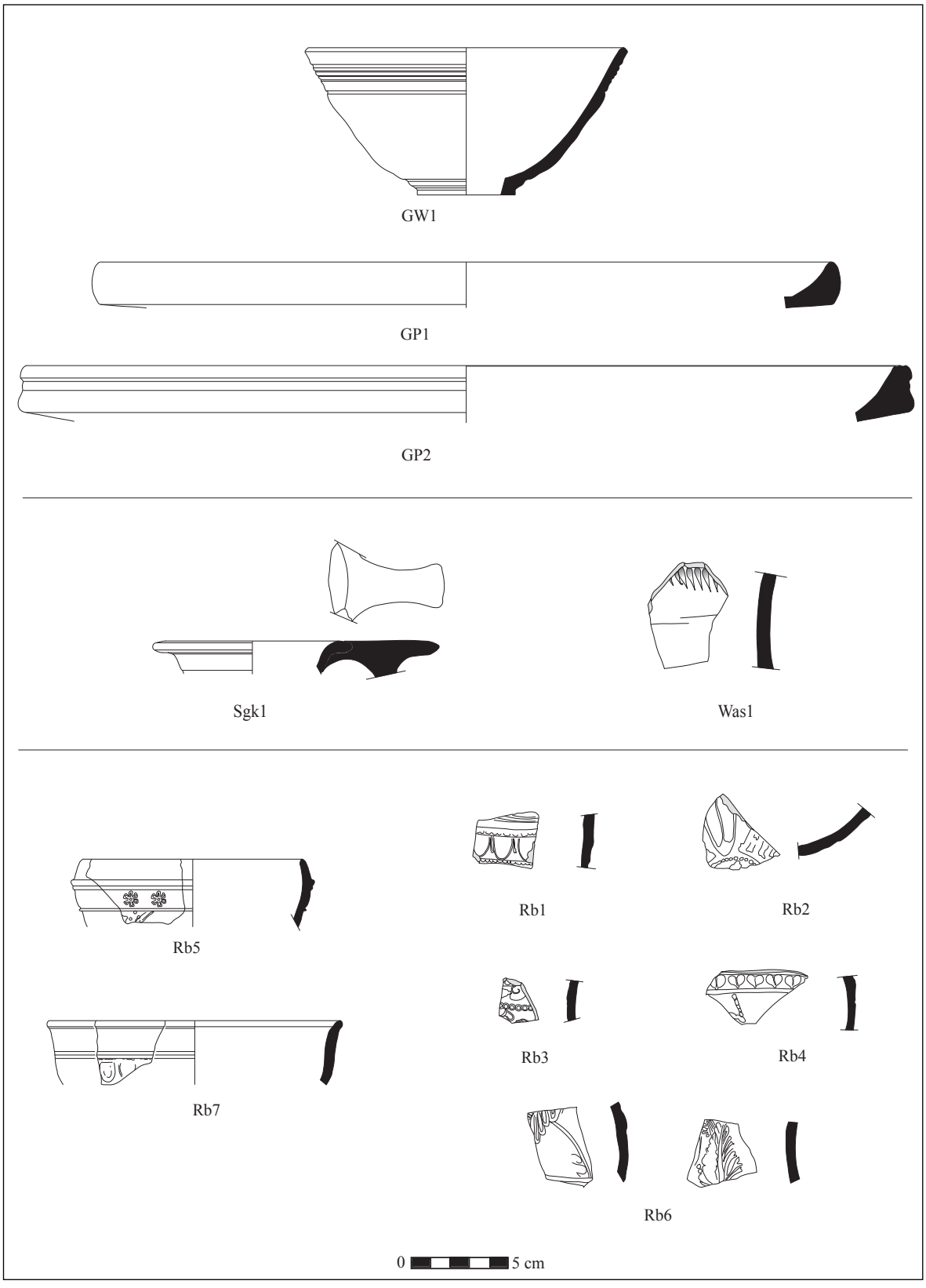


Plate 1.2: Late Hellenistic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—imports: Rhodian Amphorae

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
RAm1	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 101574-001	7 a.b.c	II	AX 128	11386	Cl Amph-rhod	205–176 BC
RAm2	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 004313-028	6 4 d	I	AE 116	2711	Cl Amph-rhod	around 146 BC
RAm4	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 101356-017	7 a.b.c	II	AW 129	11211	Cl Amph-rhod	240–210 BC
RAm5	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 101595-003	7 a.b.c	II	AX 128	11386	Cl Amph-rhod	180–146 BC
RAm7	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 100244-001	7 a.b.c	II	AY 129	10244	Cl Amph-rhod	210–175 BC
RAm8	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 020061-001	6 c	I	AQ 123	4939	Cl Amph-rhod	175–146 BC
RAm9	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 101279-023	6 a.b.c 5	II	AV 129	11110	Cl Amph-rhod	146–108 BC
RAm10	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 006771-001	6 b	I	AQ 123	6771	Cl Amph-rhod	146–108 BC
RAm12	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 101321-050	7 a.b.c 6 a.b.c	II	AW 129	11162	Cl Amph-rhod	175–146 BC
RAm13	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 021573-021	13	I	AR 121	6164	Cl Amph-rhod	240–108 BC
RAm14	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 101531-055	8	II	AV 128	11331	Cl Amph-rhod	240–175 BC
RAm16	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 101595-004	7 a.b.c	II	AX 128	11386	Cl Amph-rhod	240–175 BC

Plate 1.2: Hellenistic pottery from Tall Zirā'a—imports: Rhodian Amphorae

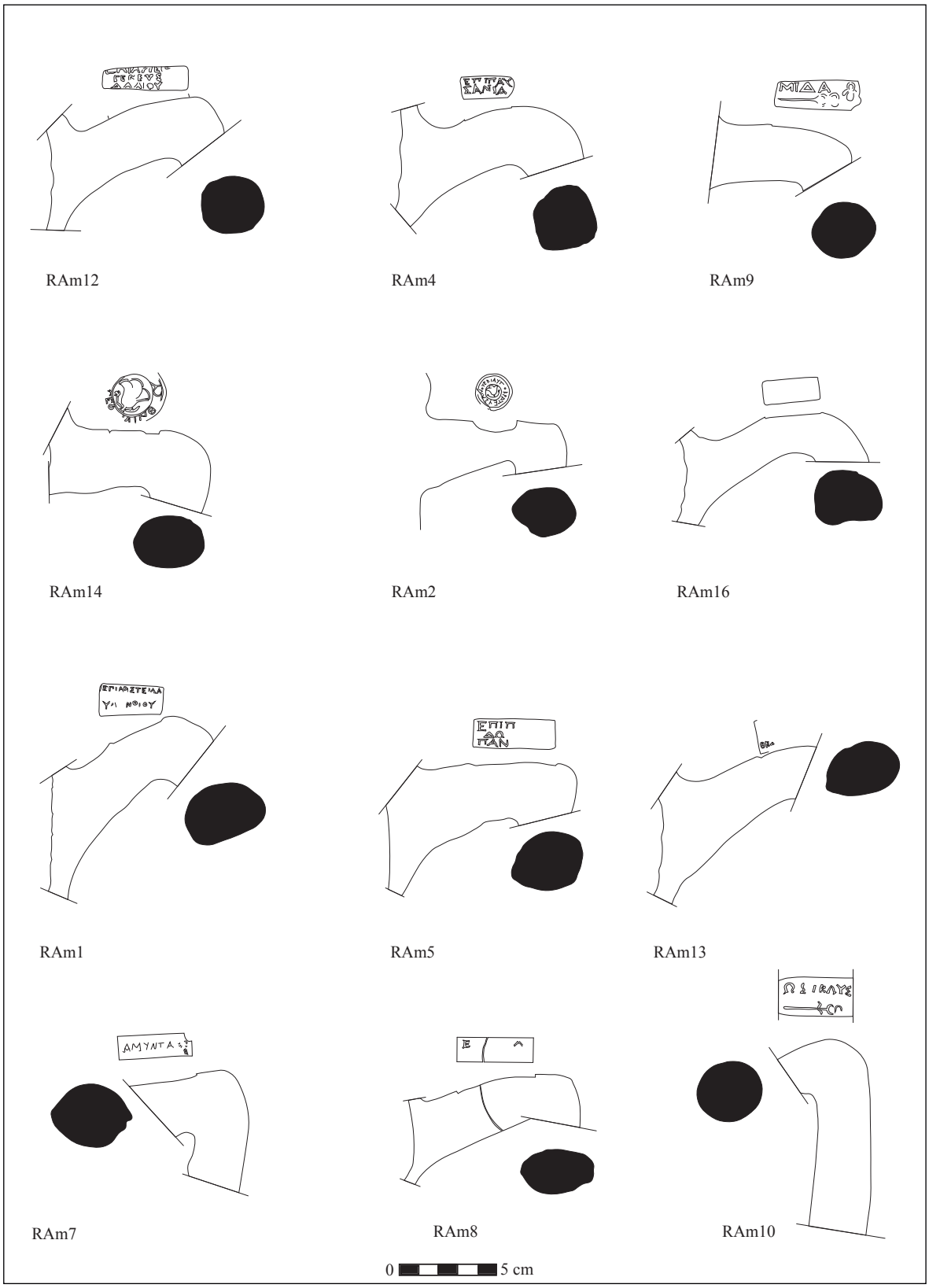


Plate 1.3: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—imports

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
RAm6	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 101474-025	8	II	AX 129	10329	Cl Amph-rhod	146–108 BC
RAm15	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 101579-001	7 a.b.c 6 a.b.c	II	AX 126	10831	Cl Amph-rhod	240–125 BC
RAm17	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 101157-008	8	II	AV 127	11023	Cl Amph-rhod	3rd – 1st cent. BC
RAm18	Rhodian Amphora	TZ 020291-004	7 a.b	I	AQ 123	5120	Cl Amph-rhod	3rd – 1st cent. BC
Amf1	Amphora from Kos	TZ 100680-007	2 1	II	AV 133	10641	Cl Amph-kos	3rd – 1st cent. BC
ETS1.1	bowl	TZ 005843-009	0	I	AT 122	4047	ESA	180–70 BC
ETS1.2	bowl	TZ 005948-052	5 4 a.b.c	I	AQ 122	4182	ESA	180–70 BC
ETS2	bowl	TZ 002465-050	6 a.b.c	I	AN 119	822	ESA	180–70 BC
ETS3	plate	TZ 004305-002	4 a.b	I	AQ 118	2595	ESA	150 BC – 130/150 AD

Plate 1.3: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirā'a—imports

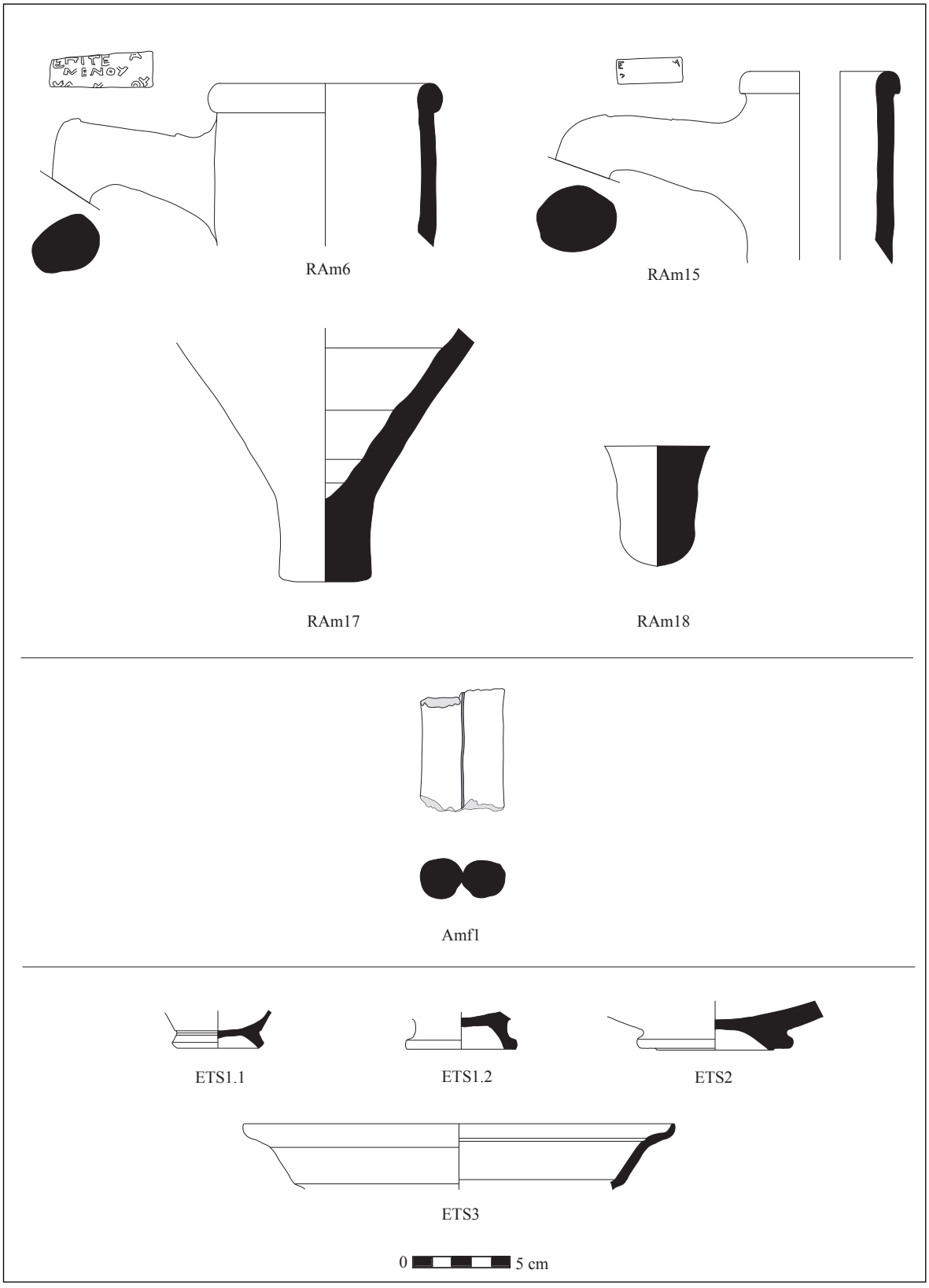


Plate 1.4: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—imports: ESA, ESD

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
ETS4	bowl/plate	TZ 100250-002	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AX 129	10092	ESA	125 – 80 BC
ETS5	plate	TZ 100403-003	3 a	II	AX 128	10360	ESA	125 BC – 100 AD
ETS6.2	bowl	TZ 100391-017	3 a	II	AX 128	10360	ESA	1st cent. AD
ETS7.1	fishplate	TZ 006621-084	7 a.b.c	I	AQ 122	4680	ESA	190–100 BC
ETS8.1	plate	TZ 006072-002	4 a.b	I	AR 123	4311	ESA	125 BC – 50 AD
ETS8.2	plate	TZ 006621-075	7 a.b.c	I	AQ 122	4680	ESA	125 BC – 50 AD
ETS8.3	plate	TZ 100359-019	1	II	AV 131	10351	ESA	125 BC – 50 AD
ETS8.4	plate	TZ 100278-037	3 a	II	AY 130	10298	ESA	125 BC – 50 AD
ETS8.5	plate	TZ 100561-004	4 a.b.c 3 a	II	AW 132	10530	ESA	125 BC – 50 AD
ETS8.6	plate	TZ 020508-023	7 c	I	AQ 123	5205	ESA	125 BC – 50 AD
ETS9.1	plate	TZ 020376-004	7 c	I	AQ 123	5201	ESD	Augustean
ETS9.2	plate	TZ 005197-008	13	I	AI 117	3469	ESA	80 BC – 50 AD
ETS10.1	bowl	TZ 100659-013	4 c	II	AT 128	10624	ESA	80 BC – 50 AD
ETS10.2	bowl	TZ 100545-001	3 a	II	AU 130	10550	ESA	80 BC – 50 AD
ETS10.3	bowl	TZ 100077-015	7 a.b.c 6 a.b	II	AW 128	10069	ESA	80 BC – 50 AD

Plate 1.4: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirā'a—imports: ESA, ESD

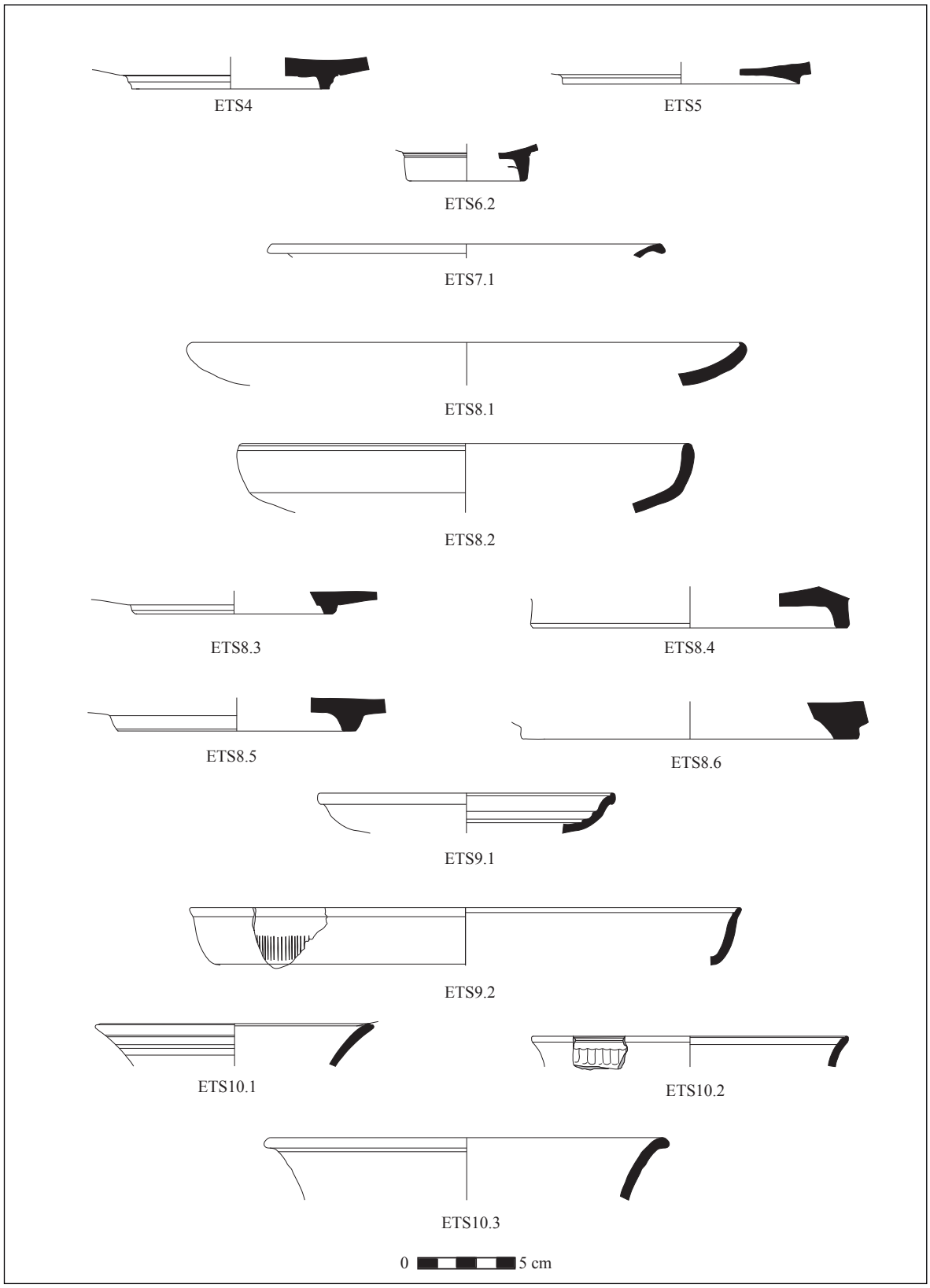


Plate 1.5: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—imports: ESA

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
ETS10.4	bowl	TZ 100325-007	7 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10325	ESA	80 BC – 50 AD
ETS10.5	bowl	TZ 100650-015	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	ESA	80 BC – 50 AD
ETS10.6	bowl	TZ 100027-001	8; 7 a.b.c; 6 a	II	AW 128	10014	ESA	80 BC – 50 AD
ETS11.1	plate	TZ 100642-033	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	ESA	40 BC – 50 AD
ETS11.2	plate	TZ 005882-008	1	I	AS 122	3967	ESA	40 BC – 50 AD
ETS11.3	plate	TZ 100059-004	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AW 128	10042	ESA	40 BC – 50 AD
ETS11.4	plate	TZ 100278-043	3 a	II	AY 130	10298	ESA	40 BC – 50 AD
ETS12.1	bowl	TZ 100650-014	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	ESA	30 BC – 70 AD
ETS12.2	bowl	TZ 101178-007	5	II	AR 132	11046	ESA	30 BC – 70 AD
ETS12.3	bowl	TZ 100048-008	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AW 128	10041	ESA	30 BC – 70 AD
ETS13.1	bowl	TZ 005815-005	0	I	AT 122	4047	ESA	30 BC – 100 AD
ETS13.2	bowl	TZ 005805-001	0	I	AS 122	4000	ESA	Claudian –Neronian
ETS14	bowl	TZ 006790-099	6 b	I	AP 123	4770	ESA	40 – 70 AD
ETS15.1	flask	TZ 100583-002	1	II	AU 129	10522	ESA	mid 1st cent. BC – early 1st cent. AD
ETS15.2	jar/jug	TZ 100213-007	1	II	AX 129	10210	ESA	1 cent. BC (?)
ETS16.1	bowl	TZ 020320-001	7 a	I	AP 123	4994	ESA	50–100 AD
ETS16.2	bowl	TZ 006825-004	6 b.c	I	AP 123	4817	ESA	50–100 AD
ETS17.1	bowl	TZ 100606-001	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10533	ESA	1st half 2nd cent. AD
ETS17.2	bowl	TZ 100555-004	3 a; 2; 1	II	AU 128	10506	ESA	1st half 2nd cent. AD
ETS17.3	bowl	TZ 100426-002	0	II	AY 130	10463	ESA	1st half 2nd cent. AD
ETS17.4	bowl	TZ 100353-009	2; 1	II	AX 128	10331	ESA	1st half 2nd cent. AD
ETS18	plate	TZ 006107-002	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b.c	I	AR 123	4343	ESA	10 BC – 30 AD (early 2nd cent. AD)

Plate 1.5: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirā'a—imports: ESA

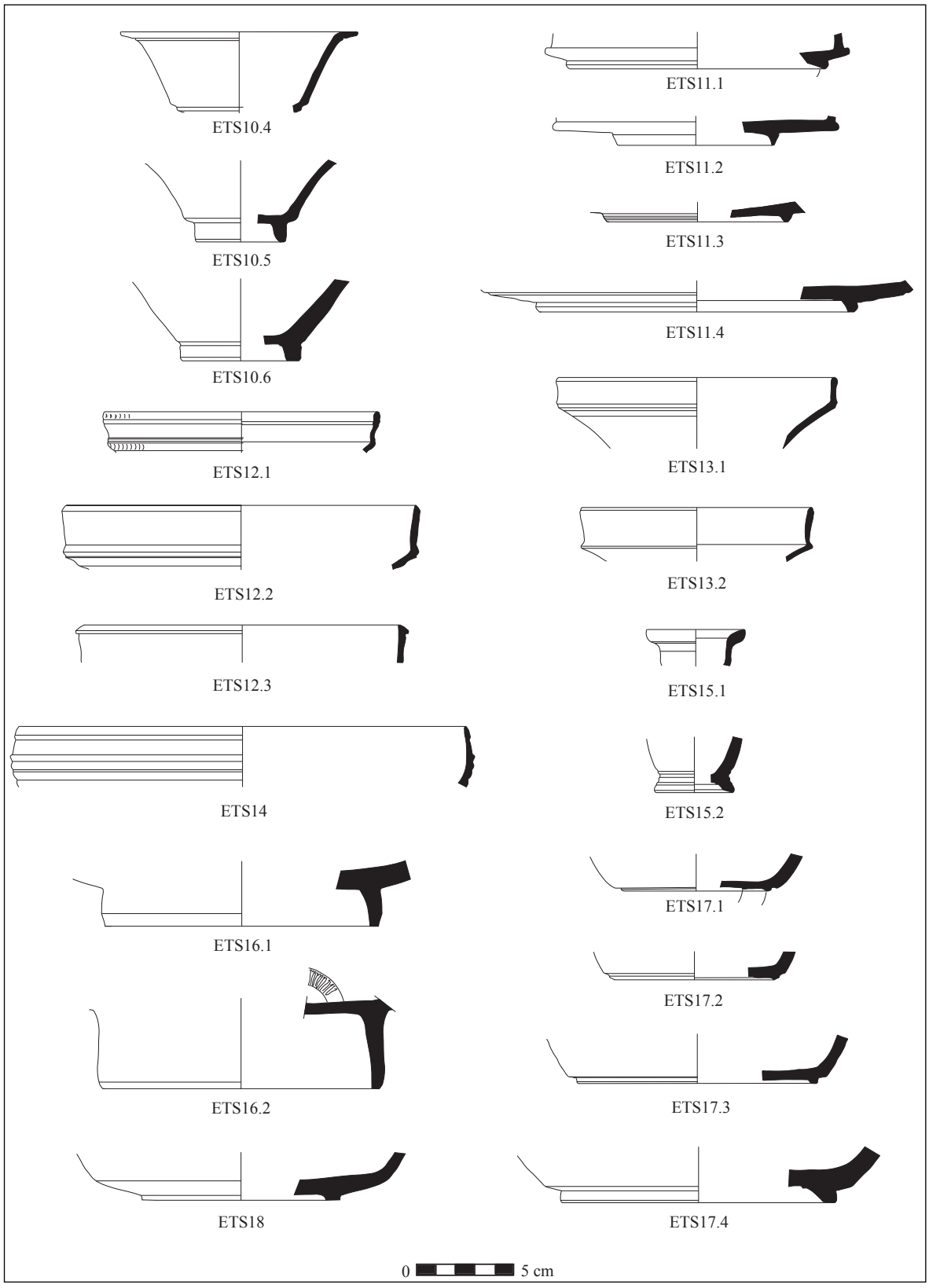


Plate 1.6: Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—imports: TS, CRS, LRC

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
TS1	bowl	TZ 100048-007	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AW 128	10041	TS	2nd half 1st cent. AD
CRSW1	bowl	TZ 100216-001	2 1	II	AW 130	10210	CRS	5th – 6th cent. AD
CRSW2	bowl	TZ 100511-008	2 1	II	AU 128	10501	CRS	5th – 6th cent. AD
CRSW3	bowl	TZ 100578-005	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	CRS	5th – 6th cent. AD
LRCW1	bowl	TZ 100646-004	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	LRC	late 4th – early 5th cent. AD
LRCW2.1	bowl	TZ 100525-015	2 1	II	AU 128	10501	LRC	425–450 AD
LRCW2.2	bowl	TZ 100574-015	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AU 129	10561	LRC	425–450 AD
LRCW3.1	bowl	TZ 100654-044	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	LRC	6th cent. AD
LRCW3.2	bowl	TZ 100216-001	2 1	II	AW 130	10214	LRC	6th cent. AD
LRCW3.3	bowl	TZ 100331-003	1	II	AV 131	10319	LRC	6th cent. AD
LRCW3.4	bowl	TZ 100511-007	2 1	II	AU 128	10501	LRC	6th cent. AD
LRCW3.5	bowl	TZ 100574-002	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AU 129	10561	LRC	6th cent. AD

Plate 1.6: Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—imports: TS, CRS, LRC

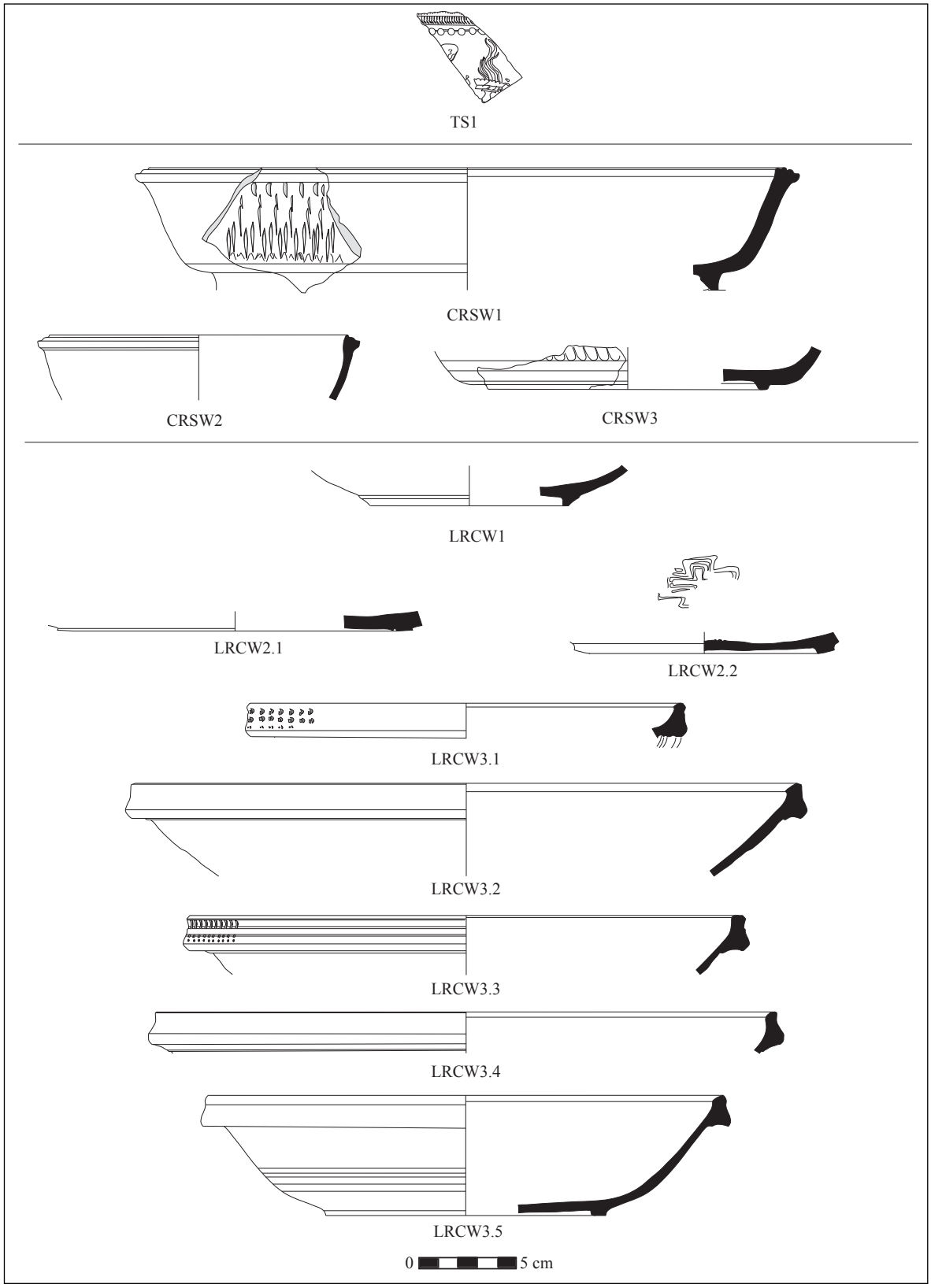


Plate 1.7: Late Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—imports: LRC

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
LRCW3.6	bowl	TZ 100544-004	6 a.b.c	II	AW 132	10553	LRC	6th cent. AD
LRCW3.7	bowl	TZ 100640-001	3 2 1	II	AU 128	10506	LRC	6th cent. AD
LRCW3.8	bowl	TZ 100685-001	0	II	AW 133	10642	LRC	6th cent. AD
LRCW3.9	bowl	TZ 100408-001	3 a	II	AX 131	10426	LRC	6th cent. AD
LRCW3.10	bowl	TZ 100949-014	7 a.b.c 6 a.b.c	II	AV 127	10840	LRC	6th cent. AD
LRCW3.11	bowl	TZ 100666-001	6 a.b.c 5	II	AT 128	10627	LRC	460–475 AD
LRCW3.12	bowl	TZ 100821-008	2 1	II	AS 129	10703	LRC	late 5th – early 6th cent. AD
LRCW3.13	bowl	TZ 002063-053	4 a.b.c	I	AO 119	607	LRC	6th cent. AD
LRCW3.14	bowl	TZ 100010-003	0	II	AW 128	10002	LRC	460–475 AD
LRCW3.15	bowl	TZ 100678-002	0	II	AU 132	10633	LRC	460–475 AD
LRCW3.16	bowl	TZ 100372-003	1	II	AV 131	10391	LRC	2nd half 5th cent. AD
LRCW4	bowl	TZ 100423-009	6 a.b.c 5	II	AY 130	10469	LRC	early 6th cent. AD

Plate 1.7: Late Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—imports: LRC

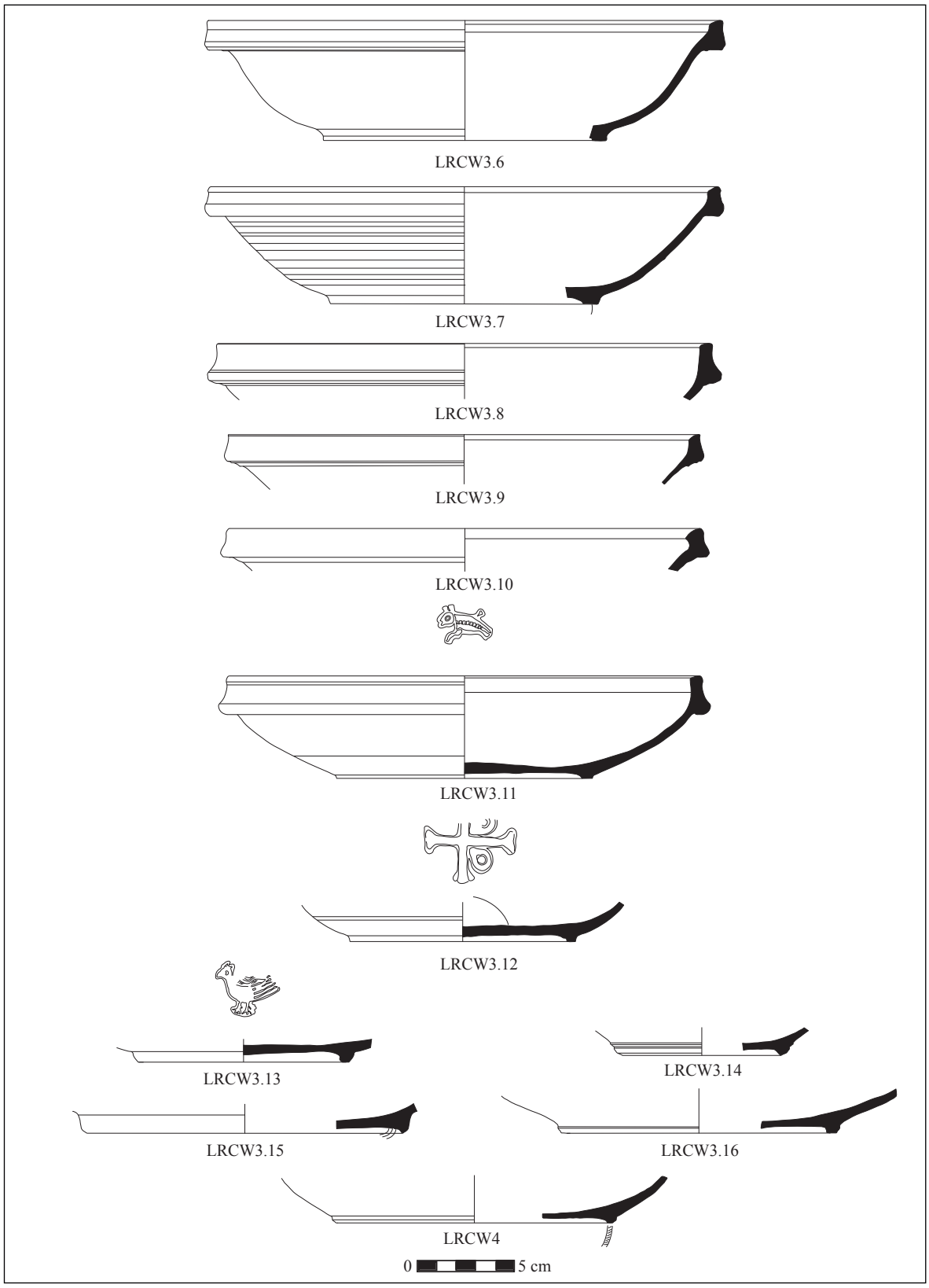


Plate 1.8: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Te1	plate	TZ 100515-019	0	II	AV 132	10502	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	3rd – 2nd cent. BC
Te2	plate	TZ 101519-008	6 a.b.c	II	AX 128	11332	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	3rd – 2nd cent. BC
Te3	plate	TZ 101511-028	8	II	AX 129	10329	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Te4	plate	TZ 101515-004	8	II	AU 126	11244	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	2nd – 1. half 1st. cent. BC
Te5.1	plate	TZ 100592-003	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Red-bu2br core	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Te5.2	plate	TZ 100368-001	2	II	AW 131	10369	Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Sa1.1	bowl	TZ 100245-007	7 a.b.c	II	AY 129	10246	Cl Bu2Br-f	2nd – 1st BC
Sa1.2	bowl	TZ 100438-008	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10479	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	2nd – 1st BC
Sa1.3	bowl	TZ 100423-006	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AY 130	10469	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	2nd cent. BC
Sa1.4	bowl	TZ 005998-001	4 b	I	AQ 123	4187	Cl Chal Bu2Br	3rd – 1st cent. BC
Sa1.5	bowl	TZ 101156-012	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b	II	AS 132	11020	Cl Buff	2nd – 1st BC
Sa1.6	bowl	TZ 100589-005	4 a.b	II	AU 130	10578	Cl Bu2Br-amph	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Sa1.7	bowl	TZ 100671-013	6 a.b.c; 5; 4 a	II	AU 129	10621	Cl Bu2Br-amph-sl	1st cent. BC
Sa1.8	bowl	TZ 100380-012	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10405	Cl Red CP5	3rd – 1st cent. BC
Sa1.9	bowl	TZ 100572-007	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10533	Cl Red-bu2br core	3rd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Sa1.10	bowl	TZ 100544-004	6 a.b.c	II	AW 132	10553	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	3rd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Sa1.11	bowl	TZ 002494-053	7 a.b.c	I	AN 119	828	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Sa1.12	bowl	TZ 100688-004	0	II	AW 133	10642	Cl Chal Red	3rd – 2nd cent. BC
Sa1.13	bowl	TZ 100619-005	4 c	II	AU 130	10590	Cl Bu2Br-amph	3rd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Sa1.14	bowl	TZ 100673-003	6 a.b.c; 5 a	II	AU 129	10621	Cl Buff-hard	3rd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Sa1.15	bowl	TZ 100107-002	6 a.b.c	II	AV 129	10081	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	3rd – 1st cent. BC
Sa1.16	bowl	TZ 100389-005	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10408	Cl Bu2Br-f	3rd – 1st cent. BC
Sa1.17	bowl	TZ 101321-067	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b.c	II	AW129	11162	Cl Bu2Br-soft	3rd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Sa1.18	bowl	TZ 101415-030	8; 7 a.b.c; 6 a	II	AW 128	10014	Cl Chal Bu2Br	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Sa1.19	bowl	TZ100628-001	5; 4 a.b.c	II	AV 132	10596	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	2nd – 1st cent. BC

Plate 1.8: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

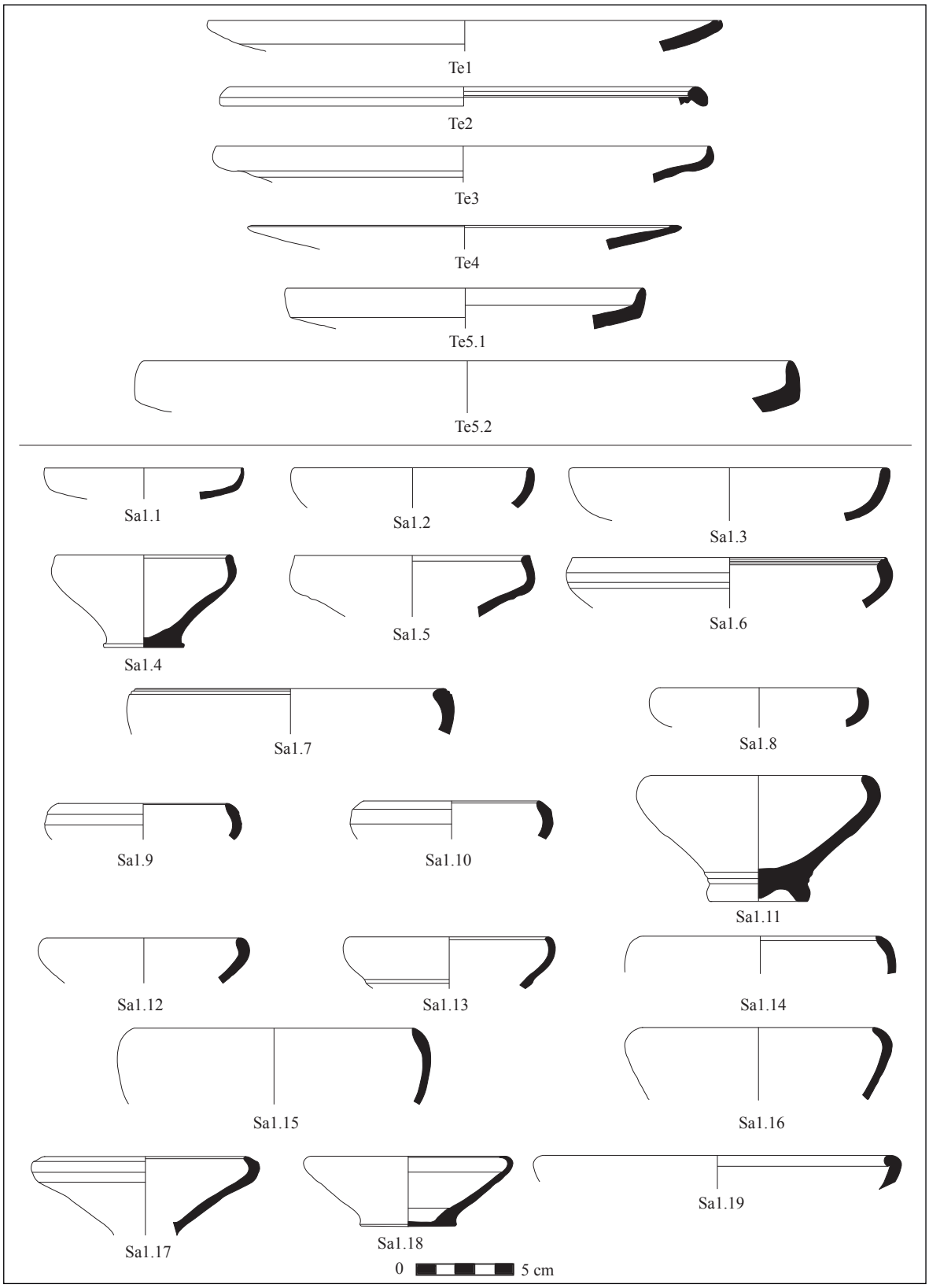


Plate 1.9: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Sa1.20	saucer	TZ 100233-019	5	II	AV 130	10242	Cl Bu2Br-f	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Sa2.1	fishplate	TZ 100346-012	2; 1	II	AX 128	10331	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	3rd – 2nd cent. BC
Sa2.2	fishplate	TZ 021267-042	6 a.b.c	I	AR 123	5942	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	3rd – mid 2nd cent. BC
Sa2.3	fishplate	TZ 101151-010	8	II	AV 126	10876	Cl Bu2Br-f	3rd – 1st half 1st cent. BC
Sa2.4	fishplate	TZ 100286-007	0	II	AW 131	10294	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	3rd – 2nd cent. BC
Sa2.5	fishplate	TZ 100059-024	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AW 128	10042	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	3rd – mid 2nd cent. BC
Sa2.6	fishplate	TZ 101222-002	8	II	AW 127	11081	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Sa2.7	fishplate	TZ 100437-002	5	II	AV 131	10474	Cl Bu2Br-f	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Sa2.8	fishplate	TZ 100299-001	6 a.b.c	II	AX 129	10295	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	2nd – 1st quarter 1st cent. BC
Sa2.9	fishplate	TZ 005814-039	3 a.b	I	AT 123	4046	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	2nd – 1st quarter 1st cent. BC
Sa2.10	fishplate	TZ 101533-001	8	II	AU 126	11352	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	2nd – 1st quarter 1st cent. BC
Sa2.11	fishplate	TZ 101220-011	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AV 128	11086	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	3rd – 1st quarter 1st cent. BC
Sa2.12	fishplate	TZ 100671-016	6 a.b.c; 5 a.b.c	II	AU 129	10621	Cl Buff-hard	3rd – mid 1st cent. BC
Sa2.13	fishplate	TZ 101534-012	8	II	AU 127	11353	Cl Red-bu2br core	2nd – 1st quarter 1st cent. BC
Sa3.1	saucer	TZ 101321-044	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b.c	II	AW 129	11162	Cl Grey	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Sa3.2	saucer	TZ 100077-010	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b.c	II	AW 128	10069	Cl Bu2Br-f	2nd cent. BC – early 1st cent. AD
Sa3.3	saucer	TZ 101321-045	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b.c	II	AW 129	11162	Cl Chal Red	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Sa3.4	saucer	TZ 101321-058	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b.c	II	AW 129	11162	Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	1st cent. BC – 2nd cent. AD
Sa4.1	bowl	TZ 100088-007	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 129	10032	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	3rd – 1st cent. BC
Sa4.2	bowl	TZ 002450-009	5	I	AN 119	801	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	4th – 2nd cent. BC
Sa4.3	bowl	TZ 100419-001	5; 4 c	II	AV 130	10441	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	4th – 2nd cent. BC
Sa4.4	bowl	TZ 100094-003	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b.c	II	AW 128	10070	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	4th – 2nd cent. BC
Sa5	bowl	TZ 100601-001	7 a.b.c	II	AW 132	10588	Cl Grey	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Sa6.1	bowl	TZ 004187-004	4 b	I	AT / AG 126	2606	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	2nd half 1st cent. BC – 1st half 1st cent. AD
Sa6.2	bowl	TZ 100005-006	0	II	AV 129	10001	Cl Bu2Br-f	late 6th – 7th cent. AD

Plate 1.9: Late Hellenistic – Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

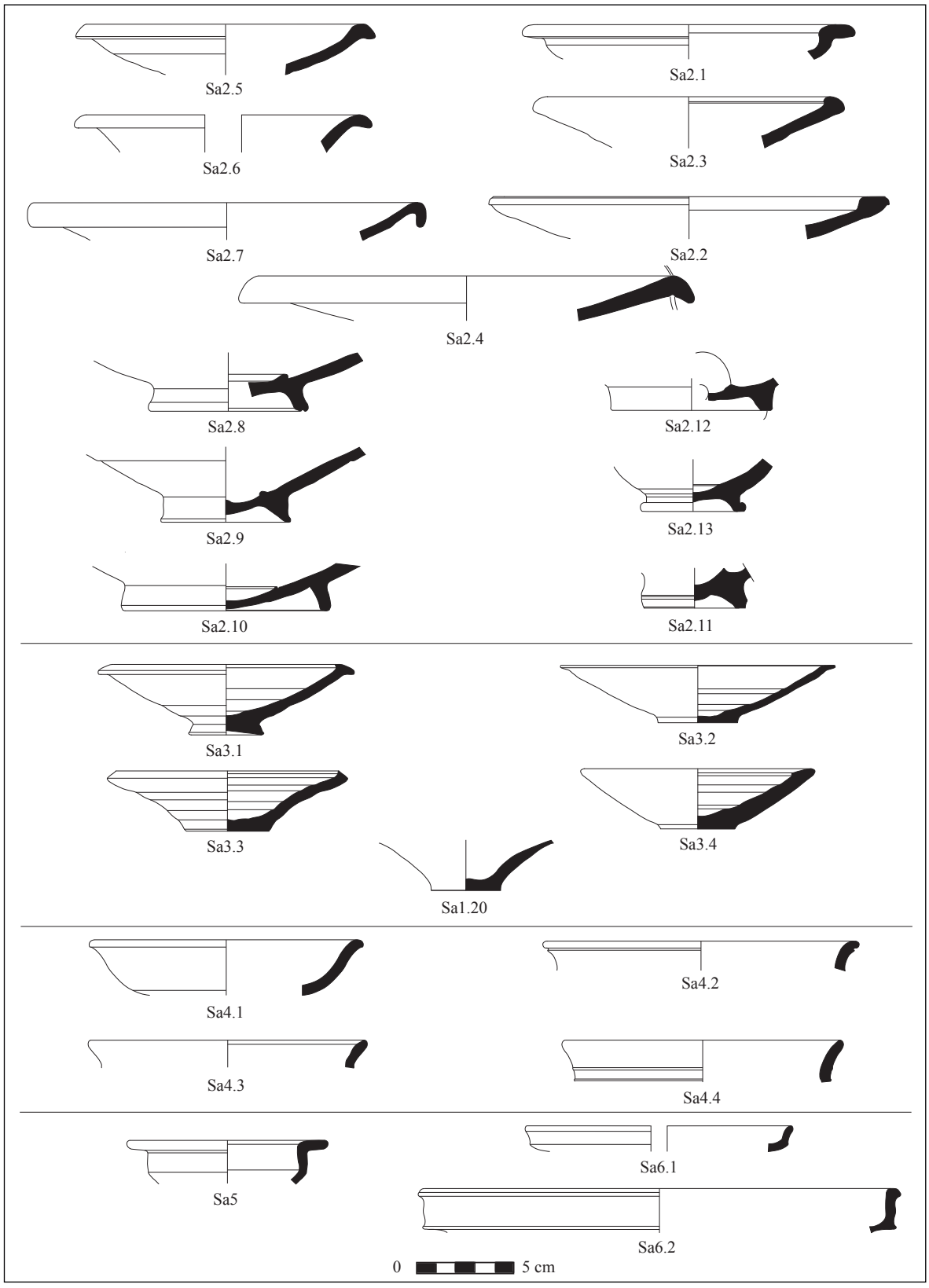


Plate 1.10: Late Hellenistic – Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Sa7.1	bowl	TZ 100629-011	8 7 a.b.c 6 a	II	AW 132	10611	Cl Chal Red	Hellenistic – Roman
Sa7.2	bowl	TZ 020559-020	7 c	I	AR 123	5311	Cl Buff	Hellenistic – Roman
Sa7.3	bowl	TZ 100666-002	6 a.b.c 5	II	AT 128	10627	Cl Bu2Br-f	Hellenistic – Roman
Sa7.4	bowl	TZ 100515-016	0	II	AV 132	10502	Cl BP	Hellenistic – Roman
Sa7.5	bowl	TZ 100515-012	0	II	AV 132	10502	Cl Bu2Br-amph	late 2nd – early 3rd cent. AD
Sa8	bowl	TZ 002888-043	13	I	AH 115	1367	Cl Red-bu2br-core	late 2nd – early 3rd cent. AD
Sa9	bowl	TZ 101290-017	6 a.b.c	II	AV 127	11142	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1	Hellenistic – Roman
Sa10	bowl	TZ 100876-001	3 a	II	AX 126	10789	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1-sl	Hellenistic – Roman
Sa11	bowl	TZ 100592-008	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Coarse Bu2Br HM	Early Roman?
Sa12	bowl	TZ 020075-001	7 a	I	AP 122	4821	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	late 2nd – 5th cent. AD
Sa13.1	bowl	TZ 100697-001	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AT 132	10653	Cl Chal Red	end 3rd – beginning 4th cent. AD
Sa13.2	bowl	TZ 100732-001		II	AY 131	10680	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Persian?
Sa14	bowl	TZ 100822-001	2 1	II	AW 126	10713	Cl Chal Red-c	Early Roman?

Plate 1.10: Late Hellenistic – Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

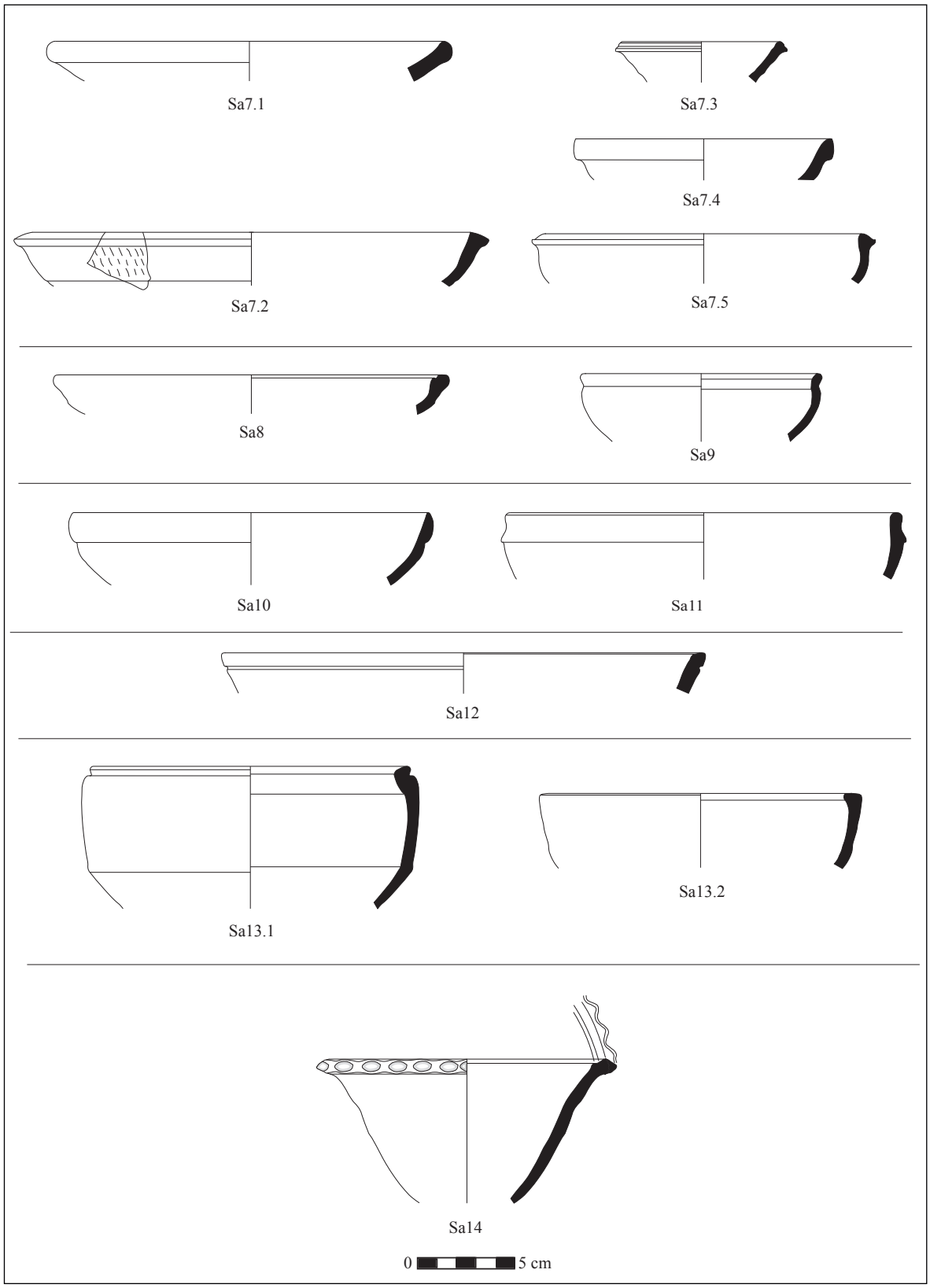


Plate 1.11: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
ETS-Imi1	bowl	TZ 006026-019	6 a.b.c	I	AP 123	4277	Cl Bu2Br-f	10 – 50 AD
ETS-Imi2	bowl	TZ 100029-005	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AW 128	10022	Cl Bu2Br-f	30 BC – 70 AD
ETS-Imi3	bowl	TZ 100039-013	3 a.b	II	AV 128	10007	Cl Bu2Br-f	30 BC – 70 AD
ETS-Imi4	bowl	TZ 100077-002	7 a.b. 6 a.b	II	AW 128	10069	Cl Bu2Br-f	80 BC – 50 AD
ETS-Imi5	plate	TZ 101439-007	6 a.b.c	II	AU 127	11246	Cl Red-bu2br core	10 BC – 50 AD
RSW-Imi2	bowl	TZ 100830-005	1	II	AW 126	10726	Cl Bu2Br-f	2nd half 6th – beginning 7th cent. AD
RSW-Imi4	bowl	TZ 006608-015	6 a.b	I	AQ 123	4188	Cl Red-bu2br core-sl	4th – 5th cent. AD
RSW-Imi5	bowl	TZ 100014-002	2 1	II	AW 128	10011	Cl Red CP 2	end 6th – 7th cent. AD
Tg1.1	kantharos	TZ 004369-041	10	I	AE 115/116	2739	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	end 4th – 2nd cent. BC
Tg1.2	kantharos	TZ 002968-024	5	I	AM/AN 119	1488	Cl Bu2Br-amph-sl	end 4th – 2nd cent. BC
Tg2	cup	TZ 020223-007	7 a.b.c	I	AP 123	5092	Cl Bu2Br-f	Early Roman

Plate 1.11: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

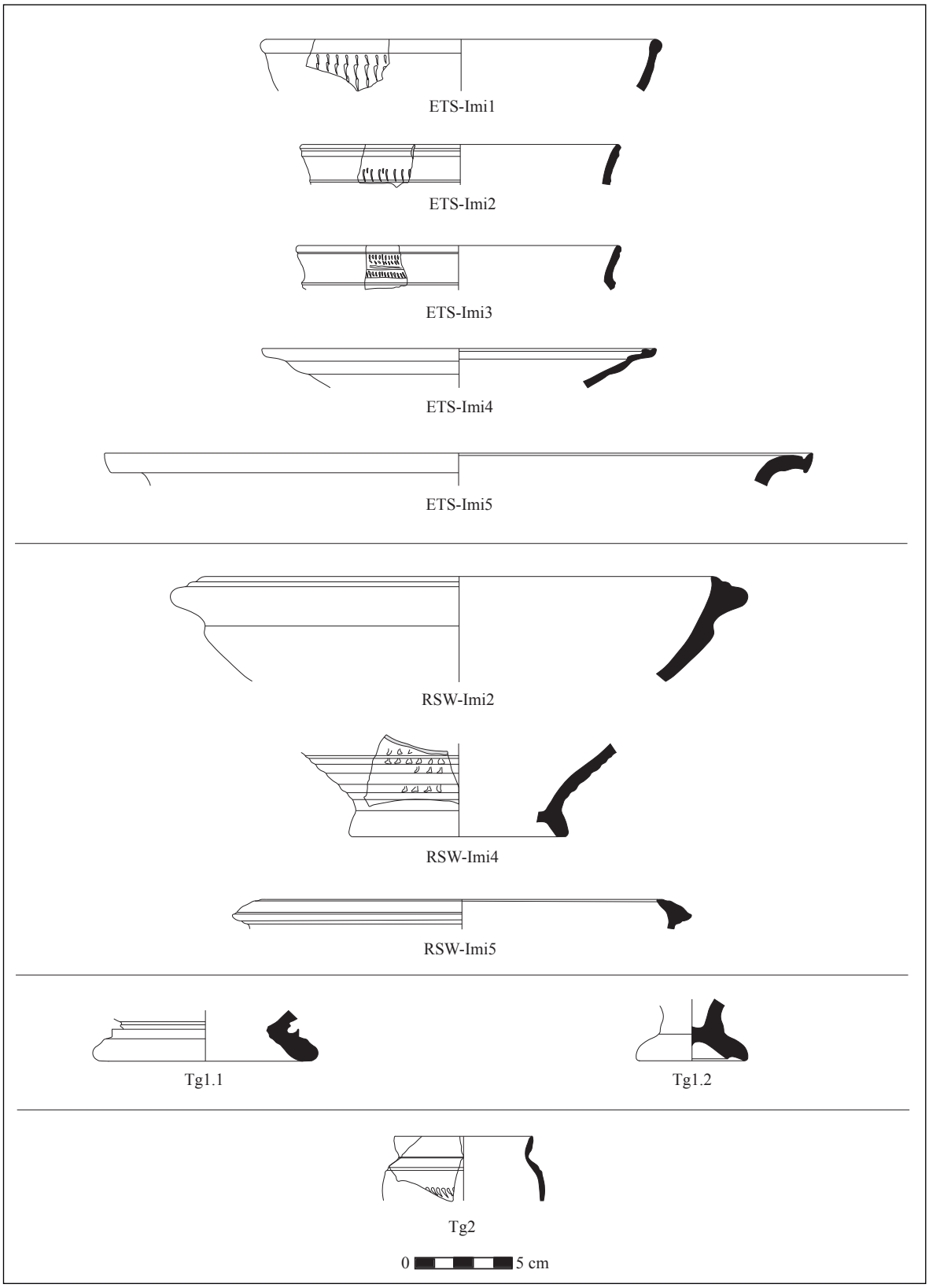


Plate 1.12: Late Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Tg3.1	table amphora	TZ 100642-013	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Buff-hard	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg3.1a	table amphora	TZ 100515-015	0	II	AV 132	10502	Cl Buff-hard	Late Hellenistic
Tg3.2	table amphora	TZ 100543-004	2	II	AU 130	10542	Cl BP	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg3.3	table amphora	TZ 100095-003	7 a.b.c 6 a.b	II	AV 128	10071	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	1st cent. BC –early 2nd cent. AD
Tg3.4	table amphora	TZ 100106-017	7 a.b.c 6 a.b.c	II	AV 128	10071	Cl BP	2nd half 1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg3.5	table amphora	TZ 101269-030	5 4 a.b.c 3 a	II	AV 127	11126	Cl Red CP 3-sl	Early Roman – Roman
Tg3.6	table amphora	TZ 100730-011	4 a.b.c	II	AY 131	10677	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	3rd – 2nd cent. BC
Tg3.7	table amphora	TZ 100665-011	4 c	II	AU 131	10628	Cl BP	Hellenistic –Roman
Tg3.8	table amphora	TZ 100027-019	8 7 a.b.c 6 a	II	AW 128	10014	Cl BP	Hellenistic –Roman
Tg4.1	lagynos	TZ 100106-019	7 a.b.c 6 a.b	II	AV 128	10071	Cl Chal Red-sl	3rd – 1st cent. BC
Tg4.2	lagynos	TZ 006826-047	11	I	AQ 122	4819	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	3rd – 1st cent. BC
Tg5.1	jug	TZ 101282-019	6 a.b.c	II	AW 131	11138	Cl Red-bu2br core-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Tg5.2	jug	TZ 101321-059	7 a.b.c 6 a.b.c	II	AW 129	11162	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Tg5.3	jug	TZ 002888-039	13	I	AH 115	1367	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	3rd – 1st cent. BC
Tg5.4	jug	TZ 100416-001	0	II	AX 131	10417	Cl BP	Hellenistic –Roman
Tg6	juglet	TZ 101522-002	8	II	AT 132	11339	Cl Grey-mld-sl	150–76 BC

Plate 1.12: Late Hellenistic and Early Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

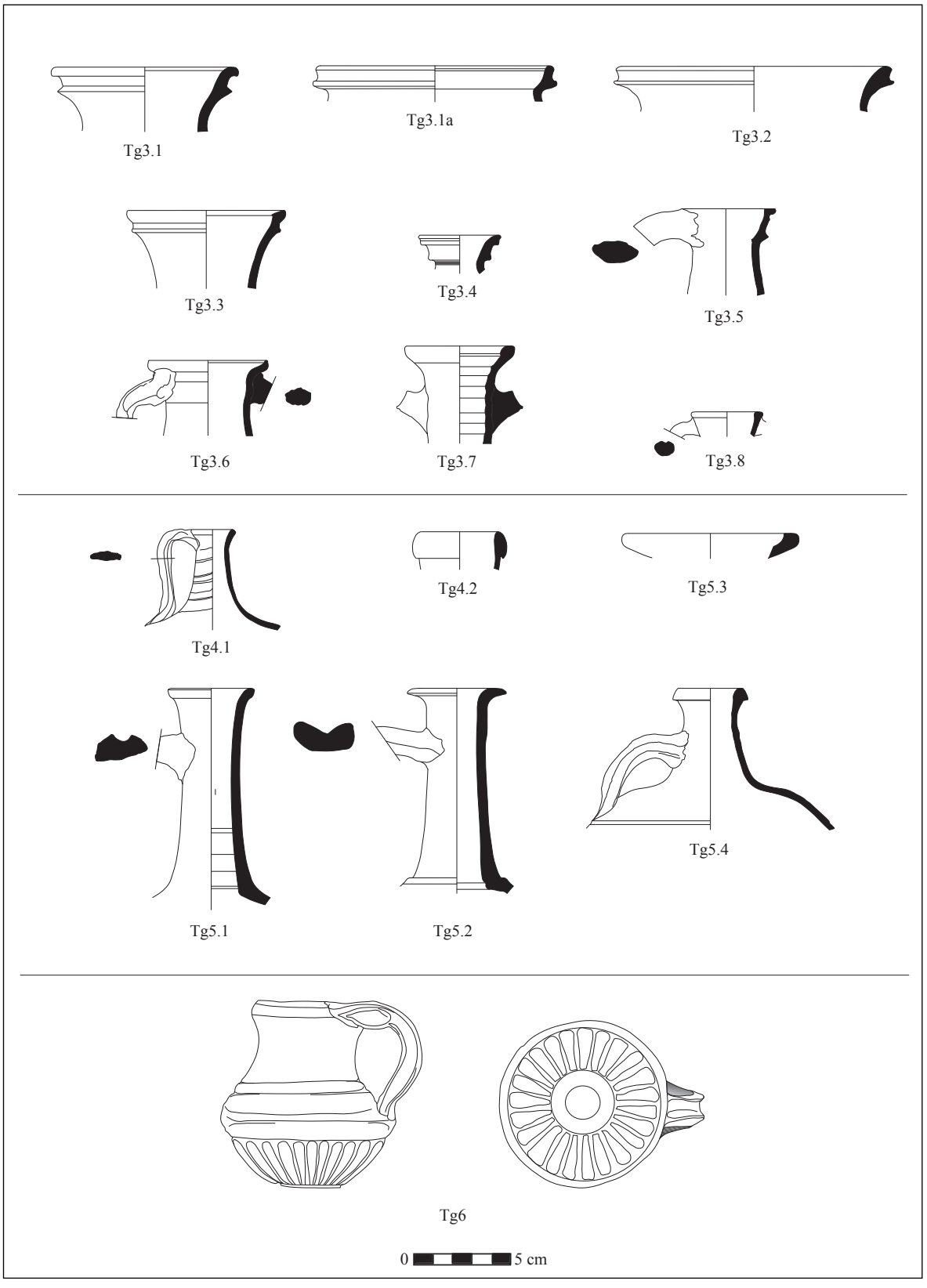


Plate 1.13: Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Tg7.1	jug	TZ 100355-022	6 a b.c 5	II	AX 130	10348	Cl Red2Br-grey core	Roman
Tg7.2	jug	TZ 101311-002	2 1	II	AT 128	11165	Cl Bu2Br-f	Roman – Early Byzantine
Tg8.1	juglet	TZ 100730-012	4 a.b.c	II	AY 131	10677	Cl Bu2Br-soft	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg8.2	juglet	TZ 100557-001	3 a 2 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl Red-bu2br core	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg8.3	juglet	TZ 100650-001	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl BP	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg8.4	juglet	TZ 100715-001	2	II	AT 133	10655	Cl Bu2Red-grog	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg8.5	juglet	TZ 101418-005	10	II	AU 132	11219	Cl Coarse Bu2Br HM	3rd – 1st cent. BC (Roman)
Tg8.6	juglet	TZ 101631-003	4 a.b. c 3 a.b	II	AS 130	11445	Cl Chal Red	3rd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg8.7	juglet	TZ 101281-001	1	II	AX 128	11135	Cl Buff	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg8.8	juglet	TZ 100032-002	2	II	AV 129	10029	Cl Red2Br-grey core	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg8.9	juglet	TZ 100355-029	6 a.b.c 5	II	AX 130	10348	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	end 2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg8.10	juglet	TZ 100921-001	5 4 a.b.c 3 a	II	AV 127	10827	Cl BP	end 2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg9	juglet	TZ 100688-001	0	II	AW 133	10642	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg10	juglet	TZ 006054-026	6 a.b	I	AQ 123	4186	Cl BP	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Tg11.1	juglet	TZ 100609-005	3 a	II	AU 130	10589	Cl Bu2Br-f	Late Hellenistic – Roman
Tg11.2	juglet	TZ 100077-026	7 a.b.c 6 a.b	II	AW 128	10069	Cl Bu2br-f-sl	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Tg11.3	juglet	TZ 100416-026	0	II	AX 131	10417	Cl Grey	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD

Plate 1.13: Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table ware

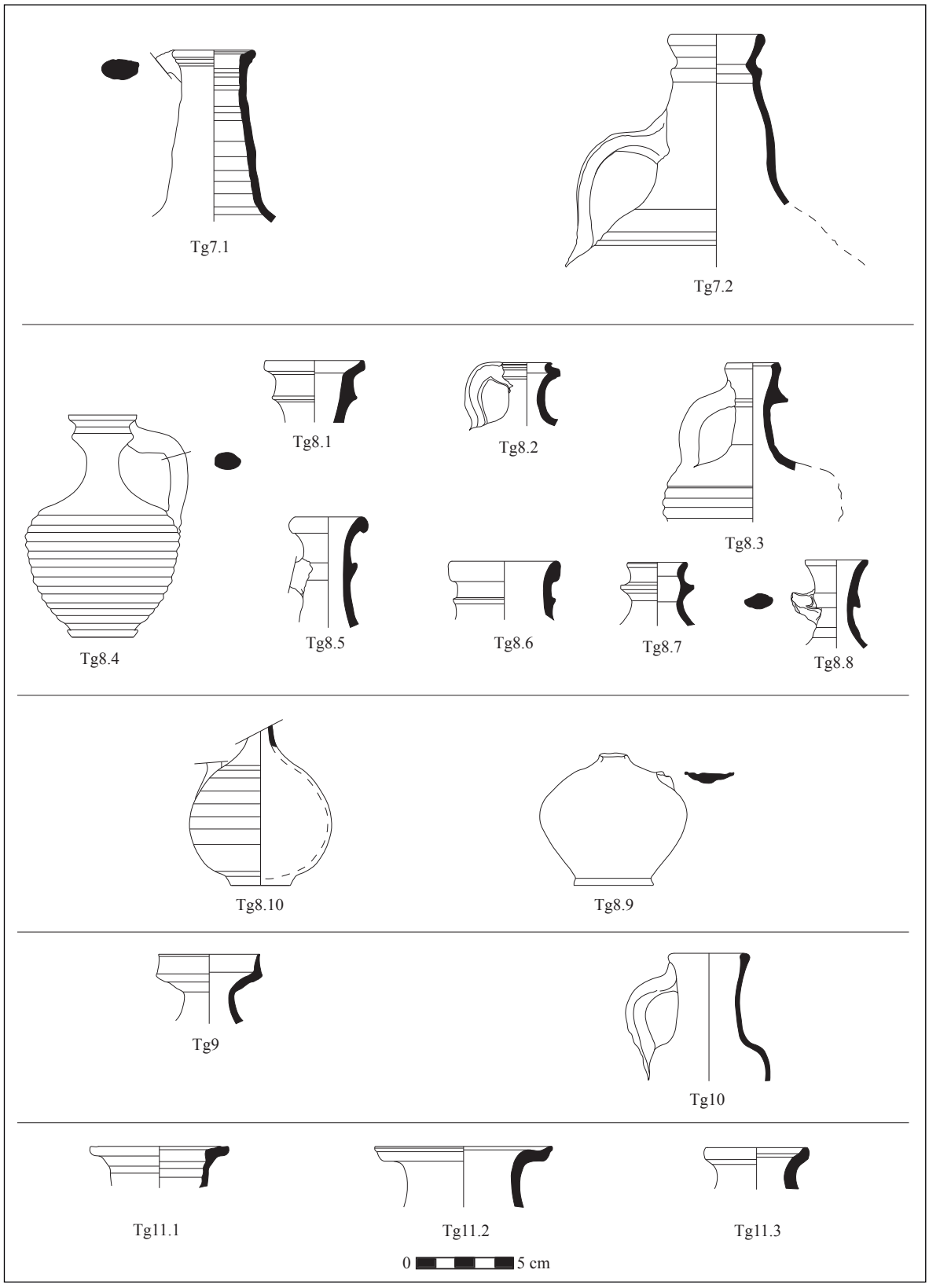


Plate 1.14: Roman, Byzantine and Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table and cooking ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Tg12.1	juglet	TZ 100818-003	3 a.b	II	AS 129	10724	Cl Bu2Br-f	Early Roman
Tg12.2	juglet	TZ 100069-011	0	II	AX 129	10026	Cl Bu2Br-f	Early Roman
Tg12.3	juglet	TZ 100630-001	4 a.b 3 a.b	II	AU 130	10608	Cl Bu2Br-f	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Tg13.1	juglet	TZ 100714-010	2 1	II	AV 133	10652	Cl Chal Red	Hellenistic – Roman
Tg13.2	juglet	TZ 101541-007	6 a.b.c	II	AU 127	11284	Cl Buff-hard	Roman – Byzantine
Tg14.1	jug	TZ 101515-003	8	II	AU 126	11219	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Late Roman – Byzantine
Tg14.2	jug	TZ 101242-005	2	II	AW 132	11098	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Byzantine – Early Islamic
Bp1	baking plate	TZ 100640-016	3 a 2 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp	Byzantine – Islamic
Pf1	pan	TZ 101129-008	6 a.b.c	II	AU 126	11009	Cl Red CP4	Late Roman – Byzantine
Pf2	pan	TZ 020610-066	11	I	AT 122	5346	Cl Red CP5	Byzantine – Islamic

Plate 1.14: Roman, Byzantine and Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—table and cooking ware

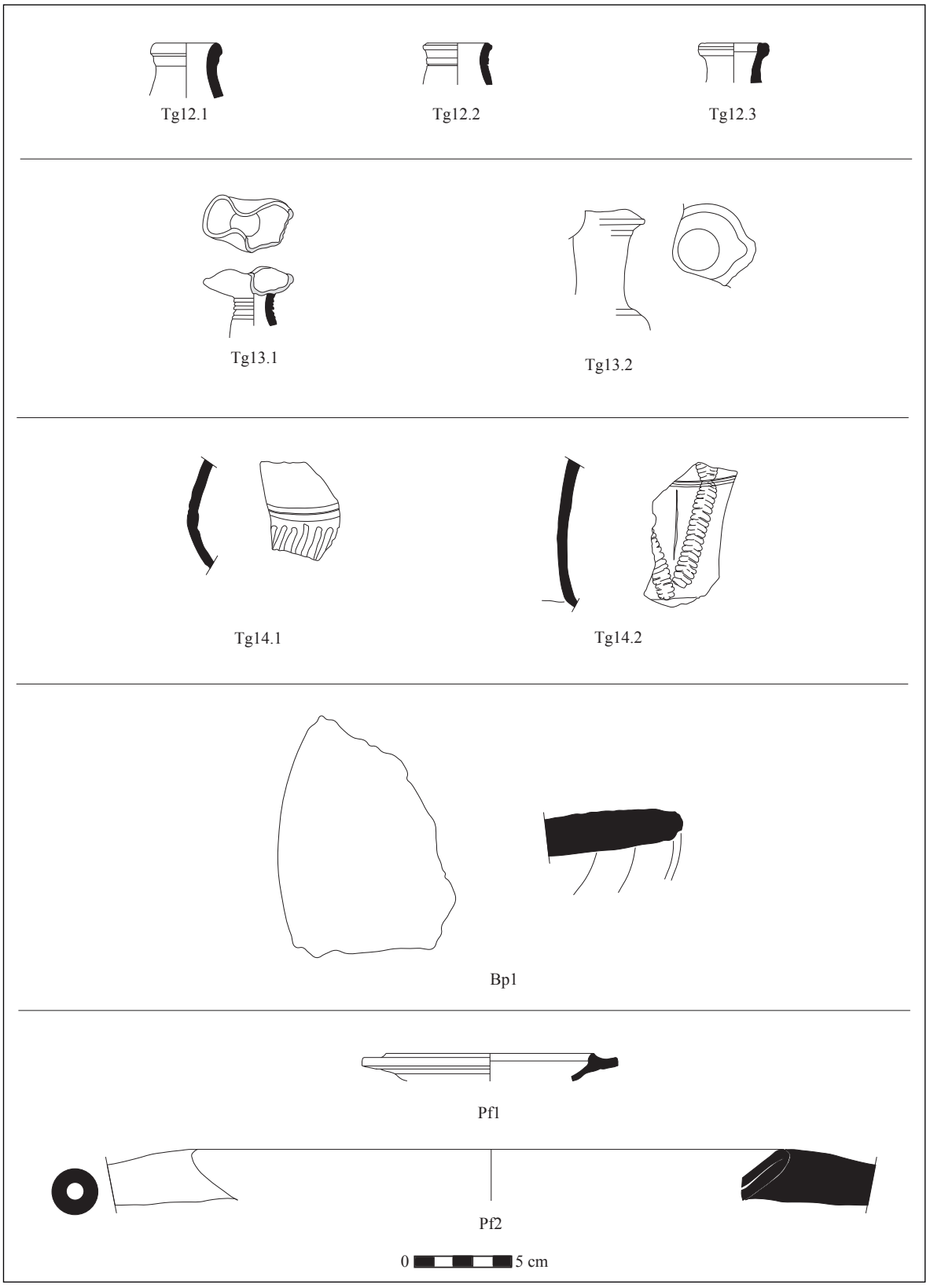


Plate 1.15: Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Kas1	casserole	TZ 100600-004	3 a.b	II	AU 131	10585	Cl Red CP1	2nd cent. BC – mid 2nd cent. AD
Kas2.1	casserole	TZ 100608-003	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AW 132	10577	Cl Red CP1	1st cent. BC – 3rd cent. AD
Kas2.2	casserole	TZ 100374-017	3 a	II	AX 129	10381	Cl Red CP3	1st cent. BC – 3rd cent. AD
Kas2.3	casserole	TZ 100654-037	11	II	AE 115	10612	Cl Red CP2	mid 1st cent. BC – 3rd cent. AD
Kas3	casserole	TZ 101220-002	6 a.b.c 5	II	AV 128	11086	Cl Red CP4	1st – 4th cent. AD
Kas4	casserole	TZ 100612-005	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Red CP2	1st – 4th cent. AD
Kas5	casserole	TZ 100353-006	2 1	II	AX 128	10331	Cl Red CP3	1st – 3rd cent. AD
Kas6	casserole	TZ 002815-007	2	I	AH 115	1252	Cl Red CP2	Roman
Kas7	casserole	TZ 100654-002	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Red CP3	Roman –Byzantine
Kas8	casserole	TZ 100500-007	2 1	II	AU 128	10501	Cl Red CP4	Roman –Byzantine
Kas9	casserole	TZ 101468-066	8	II	AW 128	11295	Cl Red CP3	1st – 4th cent. AD
Kas10.1	casserole	TZ 004949-004	4 a.b.c	I	AQ 120	3251	Cl Red CP1	3rd – 5th cent. AD
Kas10.2	casserole	TZ 101271-002	5	II	AW 132	11133	Cl Red CP2	4th – 6th cent. AD

Plate 1.15: Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

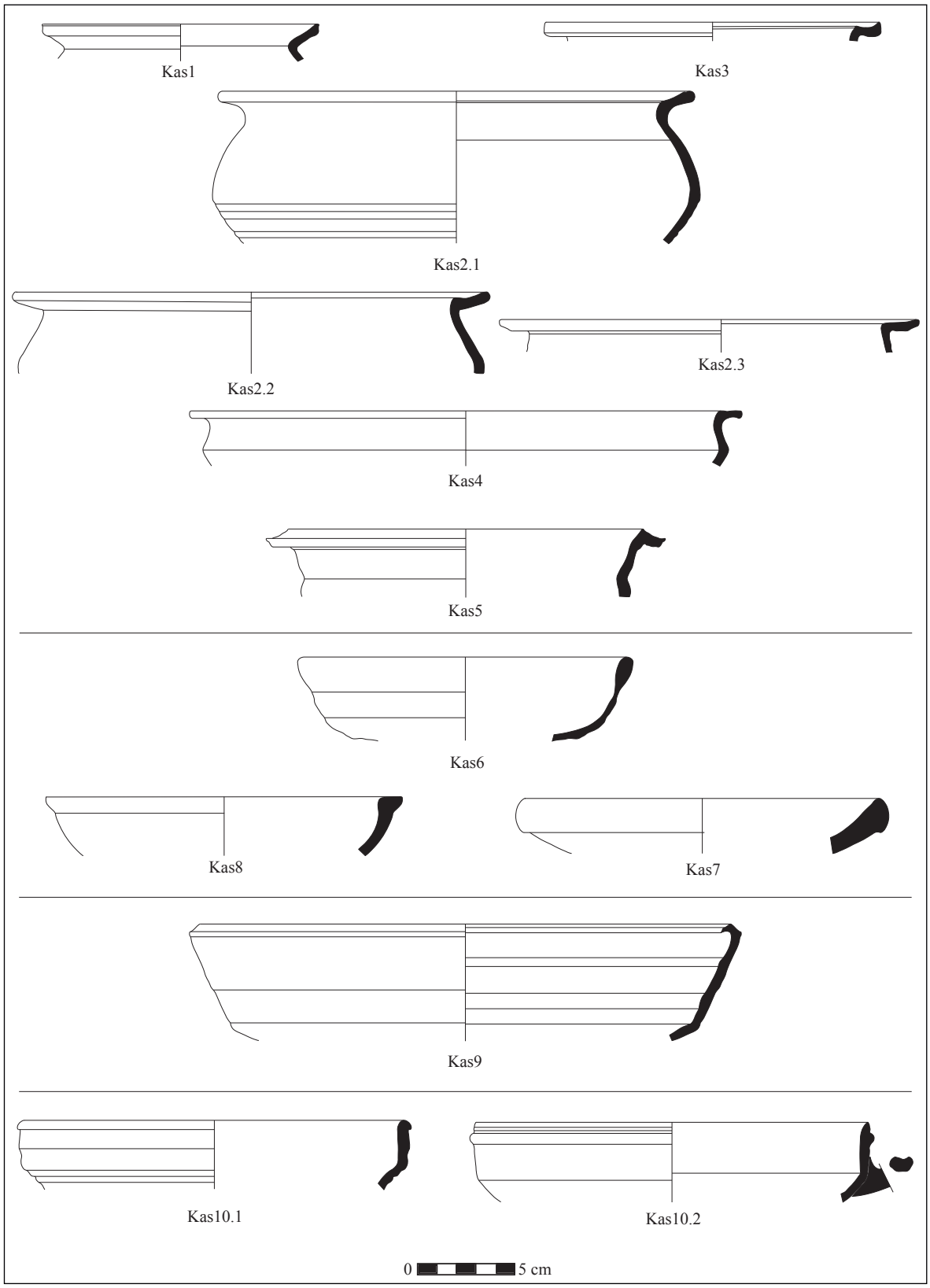


Plate 1.16: Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Kas11.1	casserole	TZ 101269-022	5 4 a.b.c 3 a	II	AV 127	11126	Cl Red CP2	5th – 7th cent. AD
Kas11.2	casserole	TZ 100502-004	2 1	II	AU 131	10503	Cl Red2Br-grey core	5th – 7th cent. AD
Kas11.3	casserole	TZ 100536-006	5	II	AW 132	10529	Cl Red CP1	5th – 7th cent. AD
Kas12.1	casserole	TZ 100580-001	3 a	II	AU 130	10573	Cl Red CP3	Late Byzantine
Kas12.2	casserole	TZ 100525-013	2 1	II	AU 128	10501	Cl Red CP1	Late Byzantine
Kas12.3	casserole	TZ 006732-005	6 a	I	AP 123	4781	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	Late Byzantine
Kas13	casserole	TZ 006732-012	6 a	I	AP 123	4781	Cl Red CP5	Late Byzantine – Early Islamic
Kas14.1	casserole	TZ 100048-029	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AW 128	10041	Cl Red CP4	Late Byzantine – Umayyad
Kas14.2	casserole	TZ 100075-003	3 a	II	AW 128	10059	Cl Red CP3	Late Byzantine –Umayyad
Kas14.3	casserole	TZ 100392-008	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10407	Cl Red CP1	Late Byzantine –Umayyad
Kas15	casserole	TZ 100630-002	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AU 130	10608	Cl Red CP1	5th – 7th. cent. AD
Kas16	casserole	TZ 100202-002	0	II	AW 130	10200	Cl Red CP4	Byzantine –Abbasid

Plate 1.16: Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

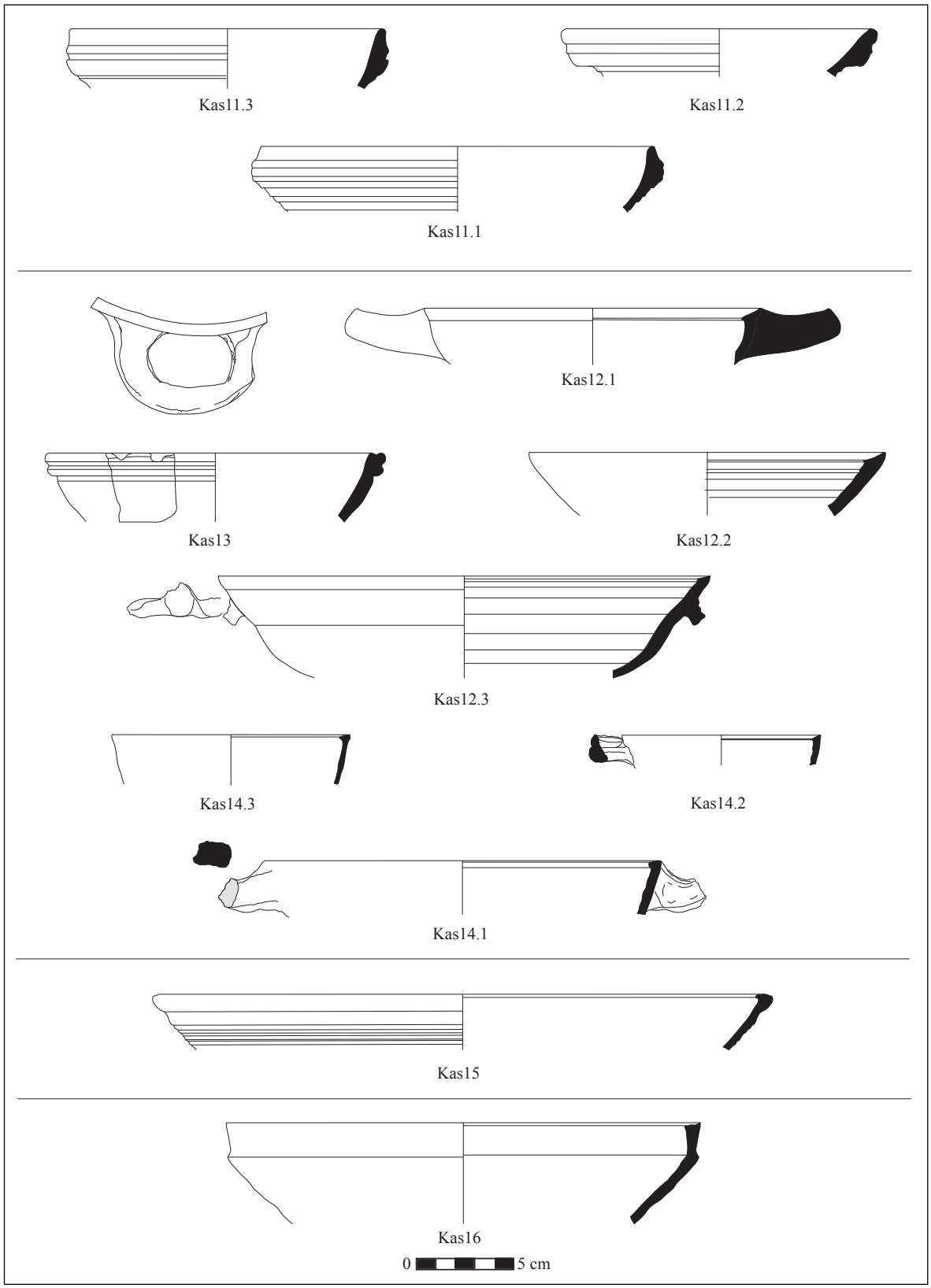


Plate 1.17: Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Gb1.1	cooking bowl	TZ 101649-001	6 a.b.c 5	II	AT 128	11461	Cl Red CP2	last quarter 1st – 2nd half 3rd cent. AD
Gb1.2	cooking bowl	TZ 100391-011	3 a	II	AX 128	10360	Cl Red CP2	last quarter 1st – 2nd half 3rd cent. AD
Gb1.3	cooking bowl	TZ 100618-001	4 a.b	II	AU 131	10600	Cl Red CP2	last quarter 1st – 2nd half 3rd cent. AD
Gb1.4	cooking bowl	TZ 100693-015	8 7 a.b c 6 a.	II	AV 133	10651	Cl Red CP2	last quarter 1st – 2nd half 3rd cent. AD
Gb2	cooking bowl	TZ 101635-005	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AT 130	10631	Cl Red CP2	1st – 3rd cent. AD
Gb3.1	cooking bowl	TZ 100271-009	1	II	AY 130	10271	Cl Red CP2	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Gb3.2	cooking bowl	TZ 100403-017	3 a	II	AX 128	10360	Cl Red CP2	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Gb3.3	cooking bowl	TZ 100716-001	3 a.b 2	II	AT 133	10661	Cl Red CP2	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Gb3.4	cooking bowl	TZ 100598-017	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Red CP2	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Gb4	cooking bowl	TZ 100569-003	2 1	II	AV 132	10524	Cl Red CP2	3rd – 4th cent. AD
Gb5.1	cooking bowl	TZ 100391-010	3 a	II	AX 128	10360	Cl Red CP2	3rd – 5th cent. AD
Gb5.2	cooking bowl	TZ 100685-008	0	II	AW 133	10642	Cl Red CP2	3rd – 5th cent. AD
Gb5.3	cooking bowl	TZ 100663-006	6 a.b.c 5 4 a	II	AU 129	10621	Cl Red CP2	3rd – 5th cent. AD
Gb6	cooking bowl	TZ 101302-033	7 a.b.c 6 a.b.c	II	AW 129	11162	Cl Red CP2	Roman – Early Byzantine

Plate 1.17: Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirā‘a—cooking vessels

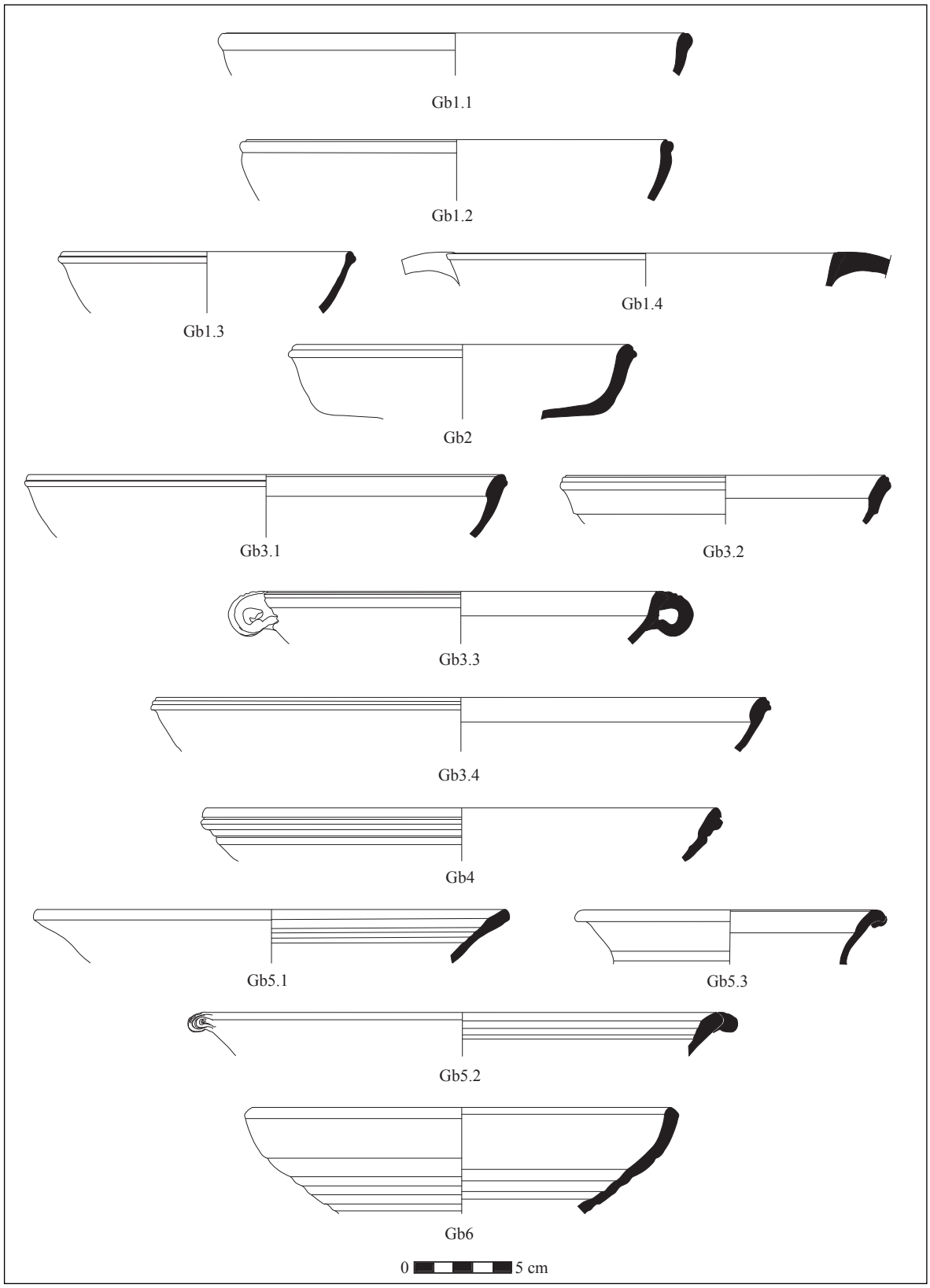


Plate 1.18: Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Kt1	cooking pot	TZ 100632-005	4 a.b	II	AU 131	10610	Cl Red CP2	4th – 2nd cent. BC – early 2nd cent. AD
Kt2.1	cooking pot	TZ 100294-006	6 a.b.c	II	AX 129	10212	Cl Red CP1	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Kt2.2	cooking pot	TZ 100325-002	7 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10325	Cl Red CP1	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Kt3.1	cooking pot	TZ 100693-014	8; 7 a.b.c; 6 a	II	AV 133	10651	Cl Red CP1	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Kt3.2	cooking pot	TZ 100355-001	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AX 130	10348	Cl Red CP1	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Kt3.3	cooking pot	TZ 100355-005	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AX 130	10348	Cl Red CP1	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Kt4	cooking pot	TZ 101527-024	8	II	AX 129	10329	Cl Red CP1	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Kt5.1	cooking pot	TZ 100639-004	5; 4 a.b.c	II	AV 132	10596	Cl Red CP1	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Kt5.2	cooking pot	TZ 100730-014	4 a.b.c	II	AY 131	10677	Cl Red CP3	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Kt5.3	cooking pot	TZ 100343-001	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10299	Cl Red CP1	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Kt6.1	cooking pot	TZ 100561-001	4 a.b.c; 3 a	II	AW 132	10530	Cl Red CP1	2nd cent. BC – beginning 2nd cent. AD
Kt6.2	cooking pot	TZ 100402-001	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10429	Cl Red CP4	2nd cent. BC – beginning 2nd cent. AD
Kt7.1	cooking pot	TZ 100640-003	3 a ; 2; 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl Red CP3	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Kt7.2	cooking pot	TZ 100438-001	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10479	Cl Red CP1	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Kt8	cooking pot	TZ 100300-013	7 a.b.c	II	AX 129	10312	Cl Red CP1	3rd cent. BC – 1st AD
Kt9	cooking pot	TZ 100389-007	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10408	Cl Red CP1	2nd cent. BC – 3rd cent. AD
Kt10	cooking pot	TZ 100260-008	3 a	II	AX 130	10269	Cl Red CP3	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Kt11.1	cooking pot	TZ 100621-005	2; 1	II	AT 130	10609	Cl Red CP1	200 BC – 100 AD
Kt12	cooking pot	TZ 101344-020	5; 4 c	II	AS 126	11203	Cl Red CP1	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman

Plate 1.18: Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

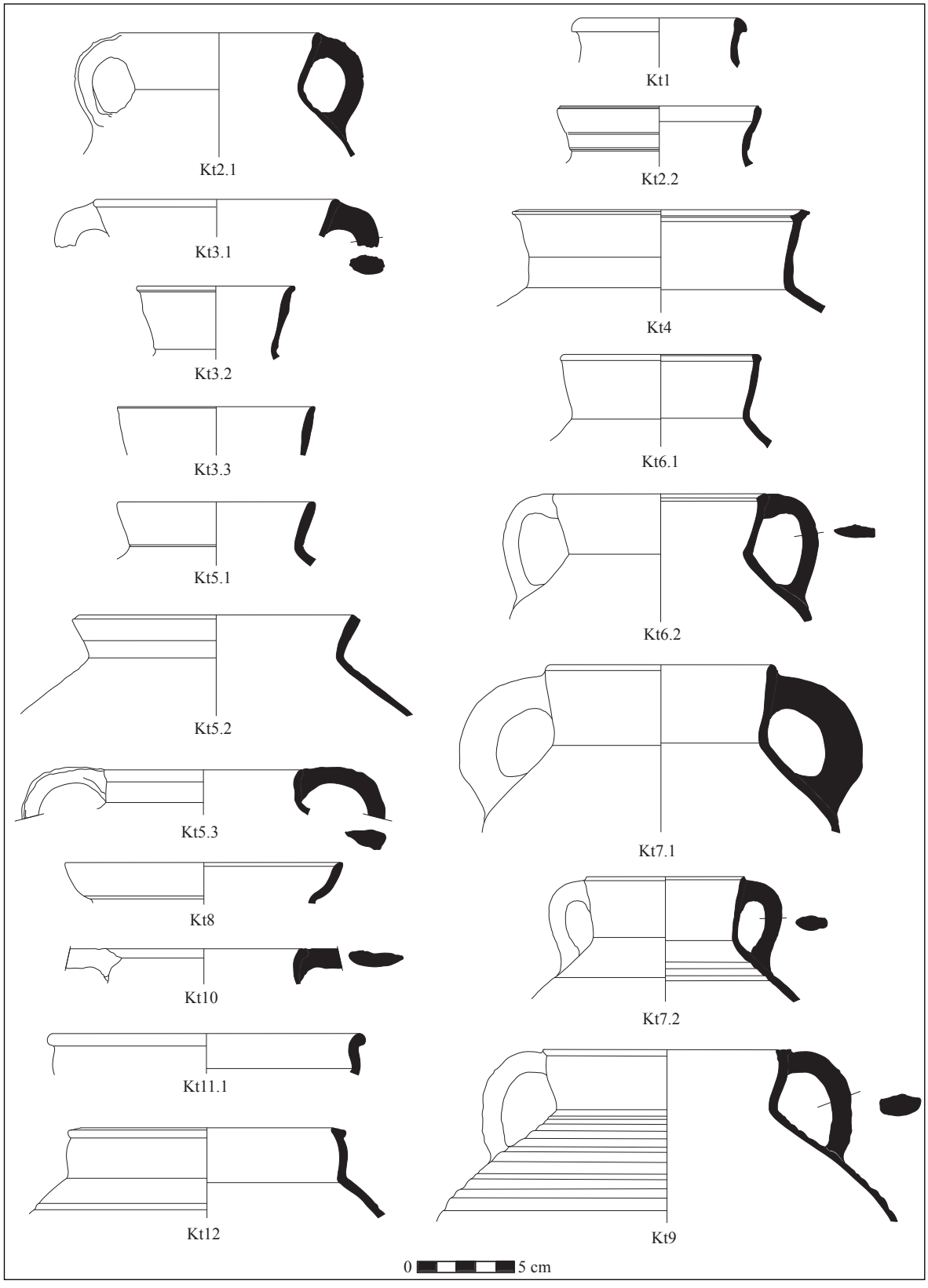


Plate 1.19: Late Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Kt14.1	cooking pot	TZ 100821-001	2; 1	II	AS 129	10703	Cl Red CP1	Hellenistic – Roman
Kt14.2	cooking pot	TZ 100642-021	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Red CP1-c	Hellenistic – Roman
Kt15.1	cooking pot	TZ 100242-003	3 a	II	AV 130	10235	Cl Red CP2	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Kt15.2	cooking pot	TZ 100626-004	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Red CP2	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Kt16.1	cooking pot	TZ 100380-009	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10405	Cl Red CP1	1st cent. BC –1st cent. AD
Kt16.2	cooking pot	TZ 100389-004	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10408	Cl Red CP1	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Kt16.3	cooking pot	TZ 100402-003	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10429	Cl Red CP1	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Kt16.4	cooking pot	TZ 100524-014	2; 1	II	AT 130	10531	Cl Red CP3	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Kt16.5	cooking pot	TZ 100382-002	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AX 128	10359	Cl Red CP2	Roman
Kt16.6	cooking pot	TZ 100642-012	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Red CP2	Roman
Kt17	cooking pot	TZ 100501-046	0	II	AV 132	10502	Cl Red CP2	Early Roman
Kt18.1	cooking pot	TZ 100715-017	2	II	AT 133	10655	Cl Red CP4	Early Roman
Kt18.2	cooking pot	TZ 100642-003	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Red CP2	1st – 4th cent. AD
Kt18.3	cooking pot	TZ 100659-001	4 c	II	AT 128	10624	Cl Red CP1	Roman
Kt18.4	cooking pot	TZ 100665-010	4 c	II	AU 131	10628	Cl Red CP2	1st – 4th cent. AD
Kt18.5	cooking pot	TZ 100686-004	2; 1	II	AU 132	10643	Cl Red CP2	1st – 4th cent. AD
Kt18.6	cooking pot	TZ 100693-006	8; 7 a.b.c; 6 a	II	AV 133	10651	Cl Red CP1	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Kt19	cooking pot	TZ 100353-005	2 1	II	AX 128	10331	Cl Red CP1	Roman – Early Byzantine
Kt20.1	cooking pot	TZ 100750-011	5; 4 a.b.c; 3 a	II	AU 132	10666	Cl Red CP1	Early Roman
Kt20.2	cooking pot	TZ 100690-002	1	II	AU 132	10649	Cl Red CP3	Early Roman
Kt21.1	cooking pot	TZ 100642-001	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Red CP2	1st – 4th cent. AD
Kt21.2	cooking pot	TZ 100427-005	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AY 130	10278	Cl Red CP2	1st – 4th cent. AD
Kt22	cooking pot	TZ 020655-041	6 a.b.c	I	AT 123	5350	Cl Red CP2	Roman

Plate 1.19: Late Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

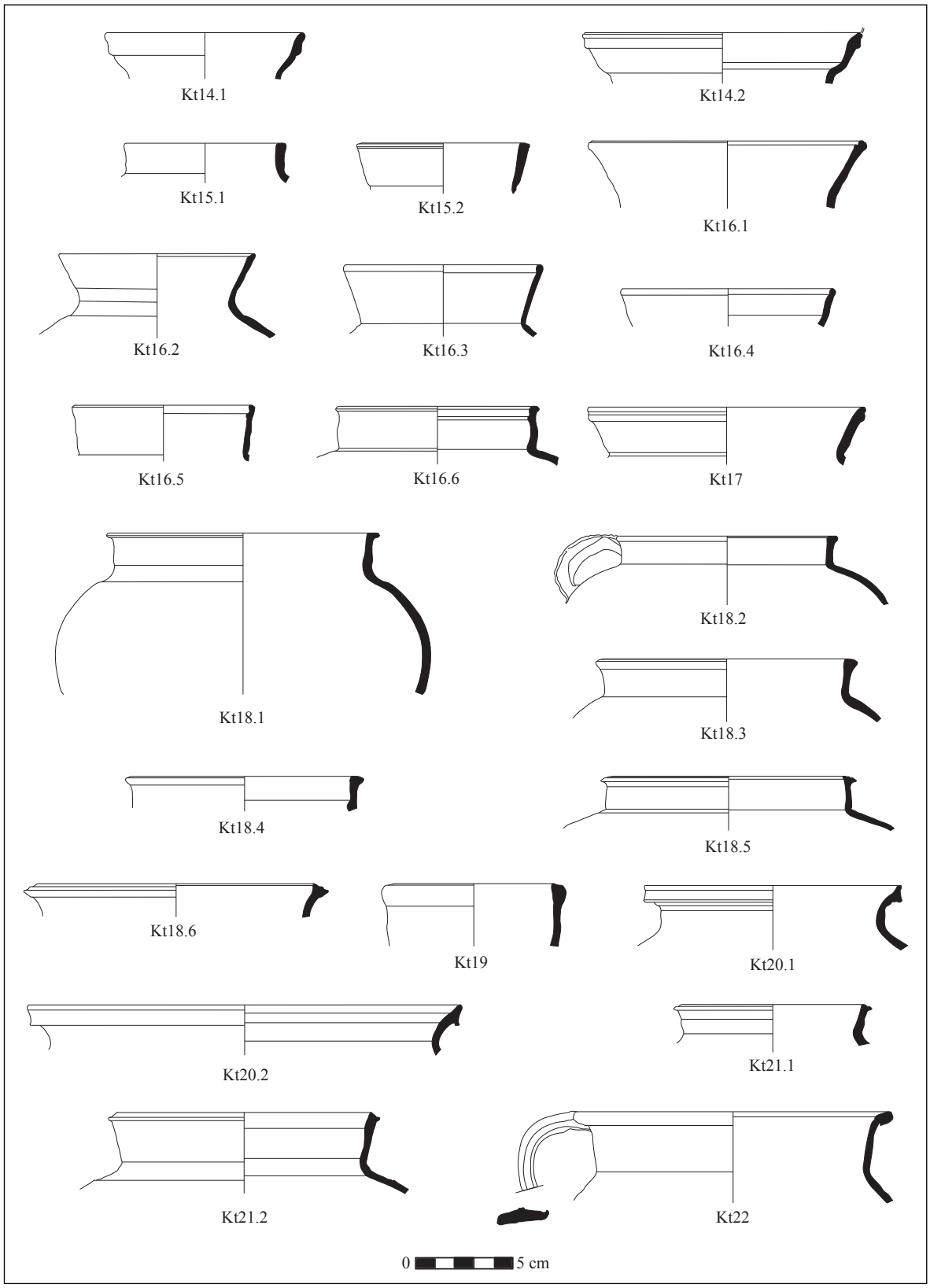


Plate 1.20: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Kt23	cooking pot	TZ 100380-008	6 a.b.c	II	AY 136	10405	Cl Red CP2	Roman – Byzantine
Kt24	cooking pot	TZ 100659-016	4 c	II	AT 128	10624	Cl Red CP2	2nd – 5th cent. AD
Kt25	cooking pot	TZ 100654-023	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Red CP4	Roman – Byzantine
Kt26.1	cooking pot	TZ 100730-020	4 a.b.c	II	AY 131	10677	Cl Red CP5	Late Roman – Byzantine
Kt26.2	cooking pot	TZ 100654-040	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Red CP5	Late Roman – Byzantine
Kt27	cooking pot	TZ 100500-012	2; 1	II	AU 128	10501	Cl Red CP5	Late Roman – Byzantine
Kt28	cooking pot	TZ 101215-005	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10533	Cl Red CP4	Byzantine
Kt29	cooking pot	TZ 100389-001	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10408	Cl Red CP4	Byzantine
Kt30.1	cooking pot	TZ 100625-002	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AT 129	10599	Cl Red CP5	5th – 7th cent. AD
Kt30.2	cooking pot	TZ 100592-005	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Red CP5	5th – 7th cent. AD
Kt30.2a	cooking pot	TZ 100598-011	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Red CP5	5th – 7th cent. AD
Kt30.3	cooking pot	TZ 100598-003	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Red CP5	5th – 7th cent. AD
Kt31	cooking pot	TZ 100853-010	5; 4 c	II	AW 126	10752	Cl Red CP4	4th – 7th cent. AD
Kt32	cooking pot	TZ 100654-003	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Red CP5	Byzantine
Kt33	cooking pot	TZ 100664-001	4 a.b	II	AU 131	10626	Cl BS WP	Byzantine
Kt34	cooking pot	TZ 100517-007	2; 1	II	AT 129	10514	Cl Red CP4	4th – 6th cent. AD
Kt35	cooking pot	TZ 100712-004	5; 4 a.b.c; 3 a	II	AU 132	10666	Cl Red CP5	Byzantine – Umayyad
Kok1	cooking jar	TZ 021462-045	13	I	AQ 122	6076	Cl Red CP1	Hellenistic
Kok2	cooking jar	TZ 021089-006	0	I	AT 119	5791	Cl Red CP2	end 2nd cent. BC – 2nd cent. AD
Kok3	cooking jar	TZ 101516-003	8	II	AT 127	11271	Cl Red CP2	1st – 4th cent. AD

Plate 1.20: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

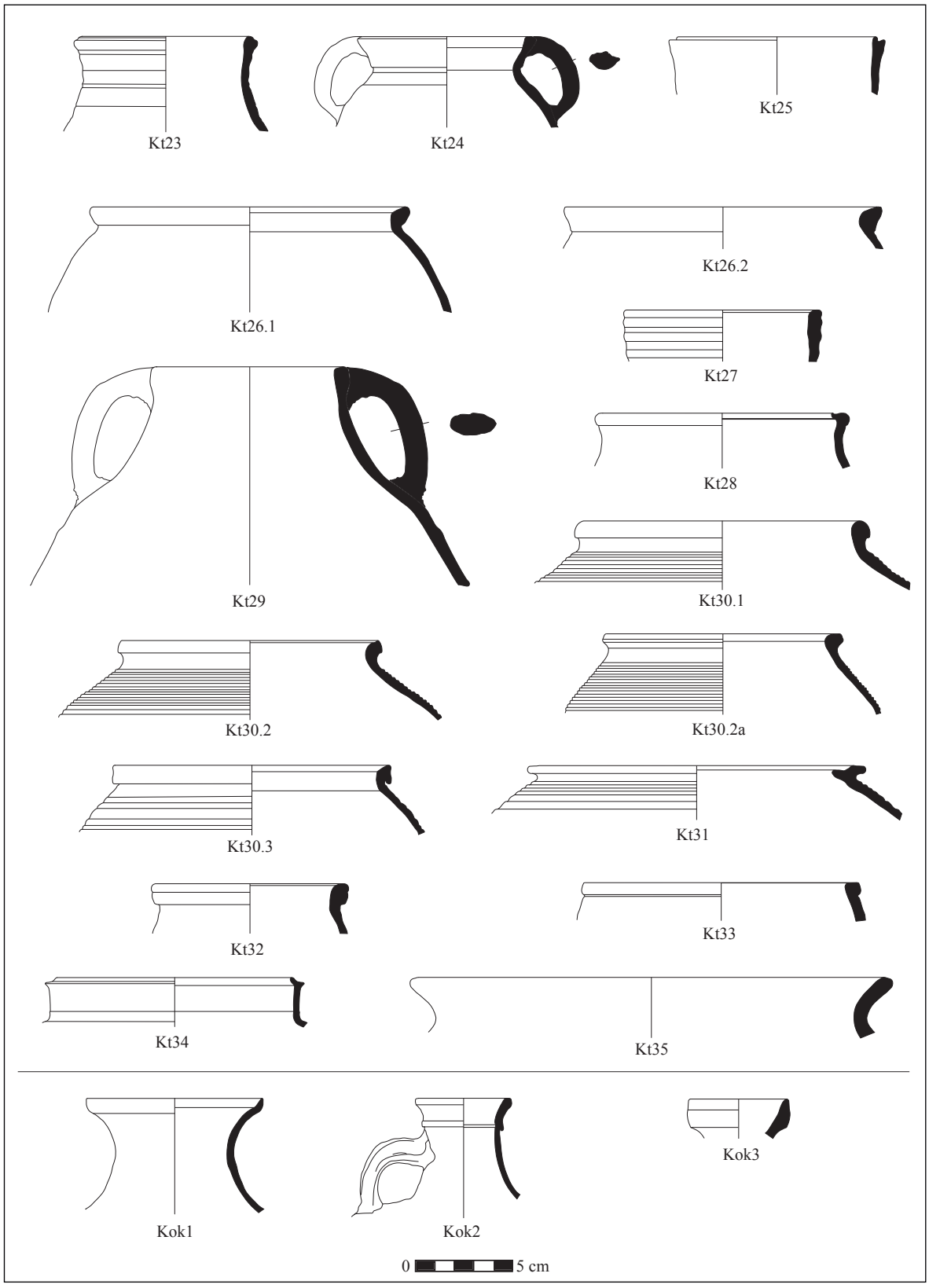


Plate 1.21: Late Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Kok4	cooking jar	TZ 101126-016	6 a.b.c	II	AX 127	10936	Cl Red CP2	1st cent. BC – 2nd cent. AD
Kok5	cooking jar	TZ 101640-002	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b	II	AU 130	11449	Cl Red CP1	1st cent. BC – 2nd cent. AD
Kok6	cooking jar	TZ 002914-001	0	I	AM 118/119	1411	Cl Red CP1	Roman
Kok7	cooking jar	TZ 004961-007	4 a.b.c	I	AQ 120	4961	Cl Red CP1	Roman
Kok8	cooking jar	TZ 100378-003	4 c	II	AW 131	10396	Cl Red CP2	Roman
KDe1	lid	TZ 100441-005	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10471	Cl Red CP1	Hellenistic
KDe2	lid	TZ 100544-003	6 a.b.c	II	AW 132	10533	Cl Red CP1	Hellenistic – Roman
KDe3	lid	TZ 100231-002	3 a; 2; 1	II	AY 129	10224	Cl Red CP1	Hellenistic – Roman
KDe4	lid	TZ 101283-016	6 a.b.c	II	AV 127	11142	Cl Red CP3	Hellenistic/Roman – Early Byzantine
KDe5	lid	TZ 100654-039	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Red CP5	Roman – Byzantine
KDe6.1	lid	TZ 100818-064	3 a.b	II	AS 129	10724	Cl Red CP5	Roman – Byzantine
KDe6.2	lid	TZ 100654-049	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Red CP3	Roman – Byzantine
KDe7	lid	TZ 100337-008	3 a.b	II	AV 131	10339	Cl Red CP4	Roman – Byzantine
KDe8.1	lid	TZ 100555-020	3 a; 2; 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl Red CP1	Roman – Byzantine
KDe8.2	lid	TZ 100557-012	3 a; 2; 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
KDe8.3	lid	TZ 100242-002	3 a	II	AV 130	10235	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
KDe8.4	lid	TZ 100242-001	3 a	II	AV 130	10235	Cl Red CP5	Roman – Byzantine
KDe8.5	lid	TZ 100539-001	2 1	II	AV 132	10524	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
KDe9	lid	TZ 100351-004	3 a.b	II	AV 131	10345	Cl Red CP4	Byzantine
KDe10	lid	TZ 006026-014	6 a.b.c	I	AP 123	4277	Cl BS WP	Byzantine
KDe11.1	lid	TZ 100064-003	3 a	II	AV 128	10054	Cl Red CP4	Byzantine – Early Islamic
KDe11.2	lid	TZ 100607-002	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Red CP5	Byzantine – Early Islamic
KDe11.3	lid	TZ 100653-003	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b	II	AU 130	10620	Cl Red CP3	Byzantine – Early Islamic

Plate 1.21: Late Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—cooking vessels

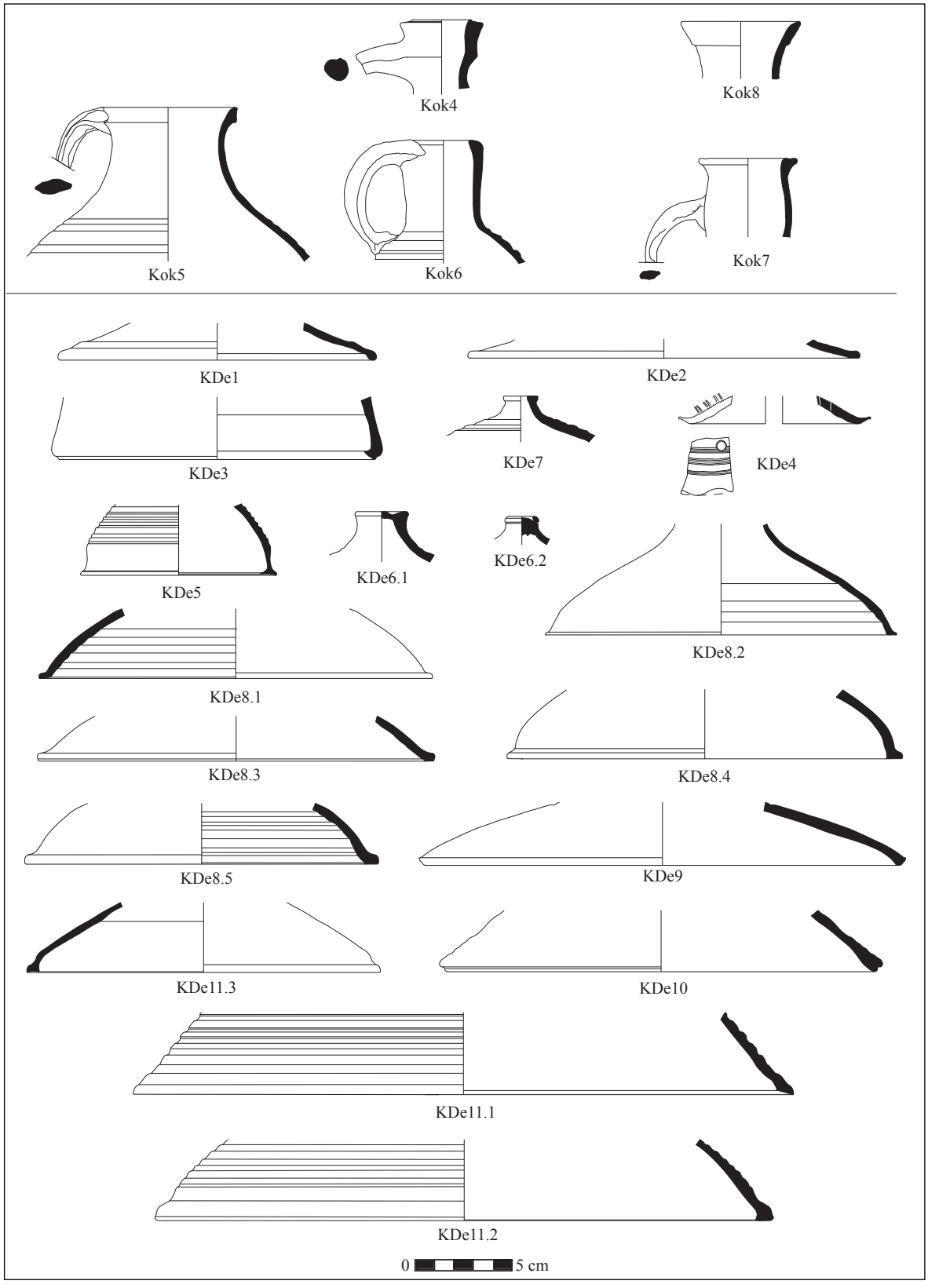


Plate 1.22: Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Sü1	bowl	TZ 006415-089	10	I	AR 121	4515	Cl Coarse Bu2Br2	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Sü2	bowl	TZ 100388-004	3 a	II	AX 128	10360	Cl Coarse Bu2Br HM	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Sü3	bowl	TZ 006188-019	10	I	AT 121	4242	Cl Buff	Hellenistic
Sü4	bowl	TZ 006486-001	15	I	AN 116	3856	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic
Sü5	bowl	TZ 100671-012	6 a.b.c 5 4 a	II	AU 129	10621	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Roman
Sü6	bowl	TZ 100657-003	2 1	II	AT 130	10609	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Hellenistic – Roman
Sü7	bowl	TZ 100693-022	8 7 a.b.c 6 a	II	AV 133	10651	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Hellenistic – Roman
Sü8	bowl	TZ 001218-003	5	I	AL 118	105	Cl Bu2Br-amph	late 3rd – early 4th cent. AD
Sü9	bowl	TZ 100241-001	3 a	II	AY 129	10245	Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp	Hellenistic – Byzantine
Sü10.1	bowl	TZ 100350-006	3 a	II	AV 130	10346	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic – Roman (3rd – 4th cent. AD)
Sü10.2	bowl	TZ 100633-007	8 7 a.b.c 6 a	II	AW 132	10611	Cl Coarse Red2Br 2	Hellenistic – Roman (3rd – 4th cent. AD)
Sü10.3	bowl	TZ 100629-008	8 7 a.b.c 6 a	II	AW 132	10611	Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	Hellenistic – Roman (3rd – 4th cent. AD)
Sü10.4	bowl	TZ 100714-006	2 1	II	AV 133	10625	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic – Roman (3rd – 4th cent. AD)

Plate 1.22: Hellenistic, Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

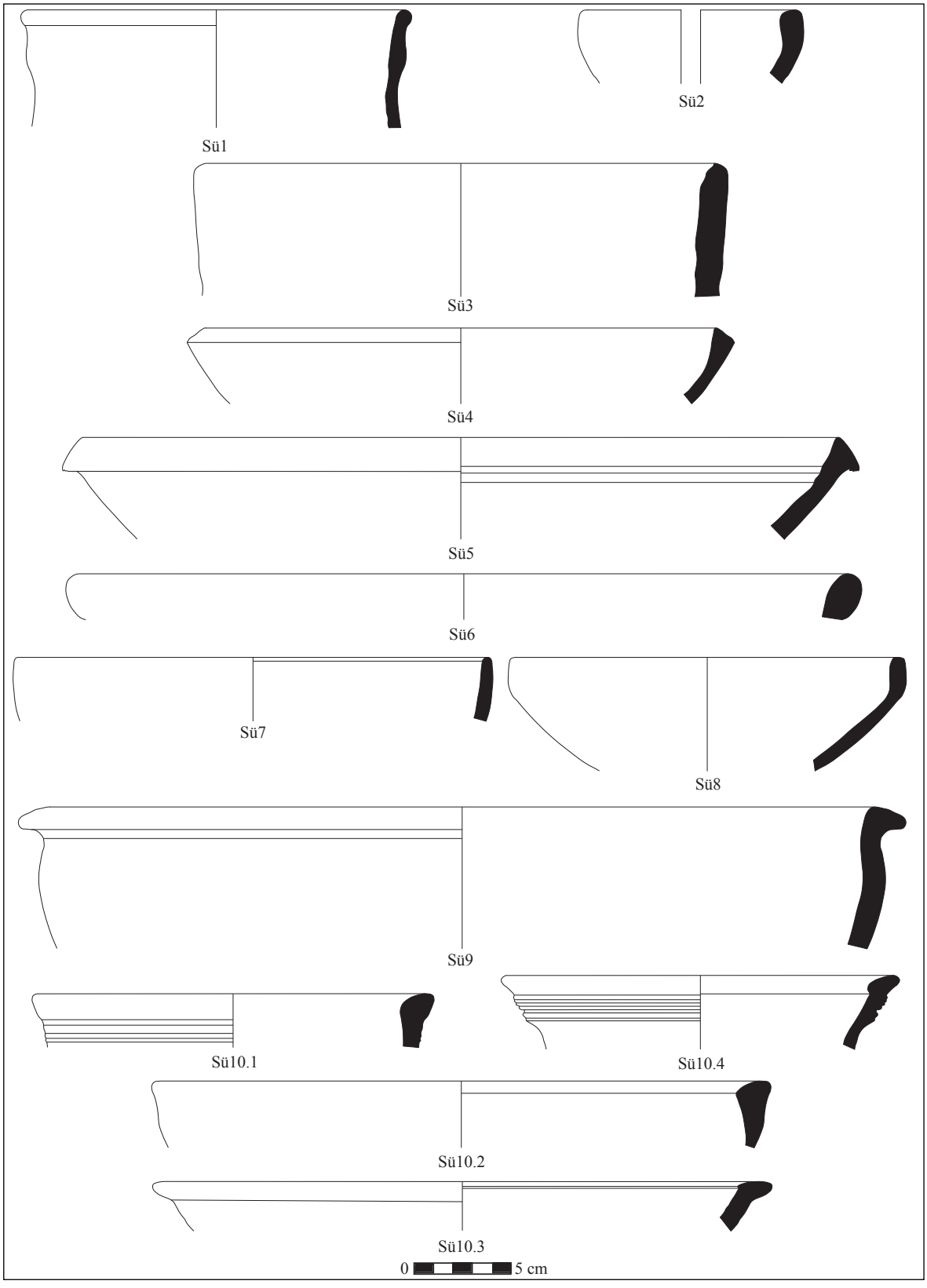


Plate 1.23: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Sü10.5	bowl	TZ 100700-001	8 7 a.b.c 6 a	II	AV 133	10651	Cl Coarse red2Br-ch temp	Hellenistic – Byzantine (3rd – 4th cent. AD)
Sü11.1	bowl	TZ 100612-001	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	Hellenistic (3rd – 5th cent AD)
Sü11.2	bowl	TZ 100598-007	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic (3rd – 5th cent AD)
Sü11.3	bowl	TZ 100391-013	3 a	II	AX 128	10360	Cl Bu2Br-amph	3rd – early 4th cent. AD
Sü11.4	bowl	TZ 100730-015	4 a.b.c	II	AY 131	10677	Cl Buff-hard	late 3rd – early 4th – 6th cent. AD
Sü11.5	bowl	TZ 100077-013	7 a.b.c	II	AW 128	10069	Cl Bu2Br-amph	late 3rd – early 4th – 6th cent. AD
Sü11.6	bowl	TZ 100202-005	0	II	AW 130	10200	Cl Chal Red	1st half 6th cent. AD
Sü11.7	bowl	TZ 101518-008	6 a.b.c	II	AU 127	11310	Cl Red-bu2br core	1st half 6th cent. AD
Sü12.1	bowl	TZ 001026-005	0	I	AU 119	16	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Roman
Sü12.2	bowl	TZ 005664-006	0	I	AQ 123	3881	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1-sl	Hellenistic – Roman
Sü12.3	bowl	TZ 101058-001	3 a.b	II	AS 133	10821	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Roman (3rd – 5th cent AD)
Sü12.4	bowl	TZ 100011-001	8 7 a.b.c 6 a	II	AW 128	10014	Cl Chal Red	Hellenistic – Roman

Plate 1.23: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

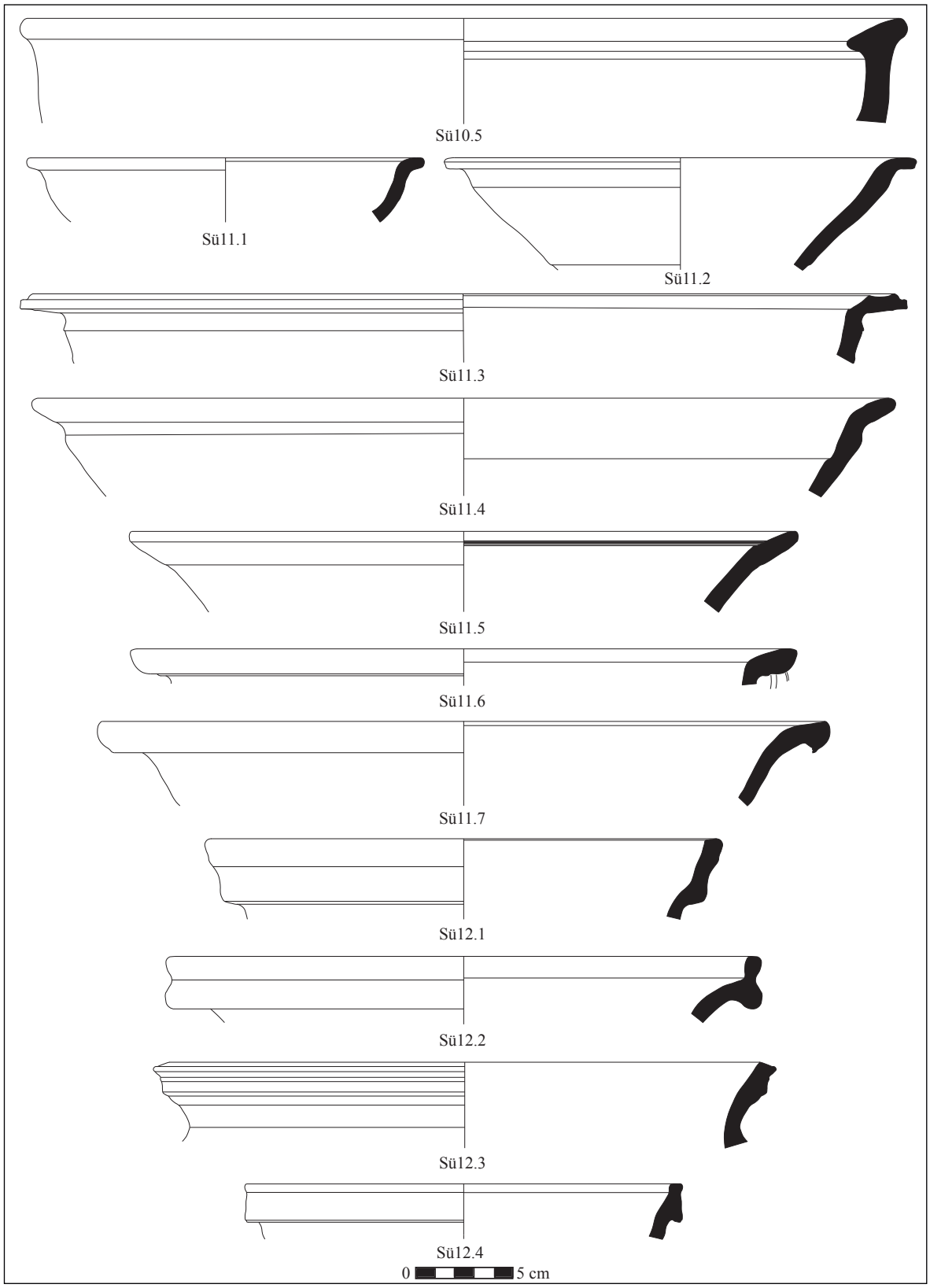


Plate 1.24: Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Kra1.1	krater	TZ 101005-011	2	II	AT 133	10655	Cl Buff-hard	Early Roman
Kra1.2	krater	TZ 001031-009	0	I	AM 119	16	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Early Roman
Kra1.3	krater	TZ 101178-001	5	II	AR 132	11046	Cl Buff-hard	Early Roman
Kra2	krater	TZ 100028-002	3 a	II	AV 128	10005	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Early Roman
Mo1	mortarium	TZ 101290-003	6 a.b.c	II	AV 127	11142	Cl Bu2Br-amph	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Mo2	mortarium	TZ 100635-002	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1	Late Roman
Mo3	mortarium	TZ 100689-003	2 1	II	AU 132	10643	Cl Coarse Bu2Br-ch temp	Roman – Byzantine
Mo4.1	mortarium	TZ 101641-002	4 c	II	AT 130	11450	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Mo4.2	mortarium	TZ 100032-006	2	II	AV 129	10029	Cl Bu2Red-grog	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Mo4.3	mortarium	TZ 100558-002	2	II	AU 129	10546	Cl Bu2Red-grog	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Mo4.4	mortarium	TZ 100036-001	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AW 128	10025	Cl Bu2Red-grog	2nd – 4th cent. AD

Plate 1.24: Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

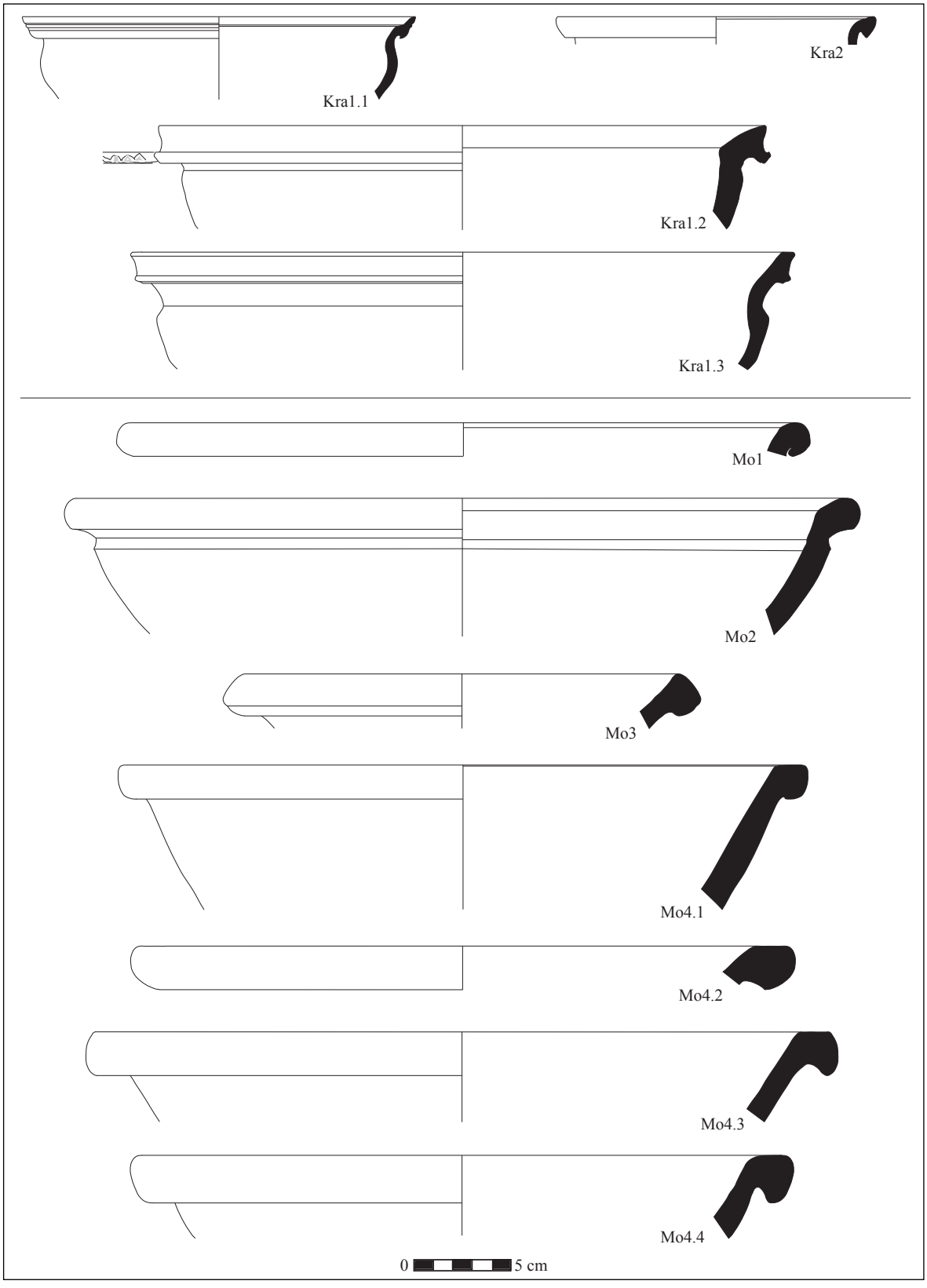


Plate 1.25: Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Mo4.5	mortarium	TZ 100428-001	4 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10466	Cl Bu2Red-grog	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Mo4.6	mortarium	TZ 100559-011	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10533	Cl Bu2Red-grog	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Mo4.7	mortarium	TZ 100553-002	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10533	Cl Bu2Red-grog	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Mo4.8	mortarium	TZ 100342-003	2 1	II	AX 128	10331	Cl Bu2Red-grog	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Mo4.9	mortarium	TZ 100610-001	7 a.b.c	II	AW 132	10588	Cl Bu2Red-grog	2nd – 4th cent. AD
Ba1.1	basin	TZ 100654-045	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp	Byzantine
Ba1.2	basin	TZ 100643-003	3 a	II	AU 129	10584	Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp	Byzantine – Umayyad
Ba1.3	basin	TZ 100566-003	3 a 2 1	II	AU 128	10552	Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp	Byzantine

Plate 1.25: Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

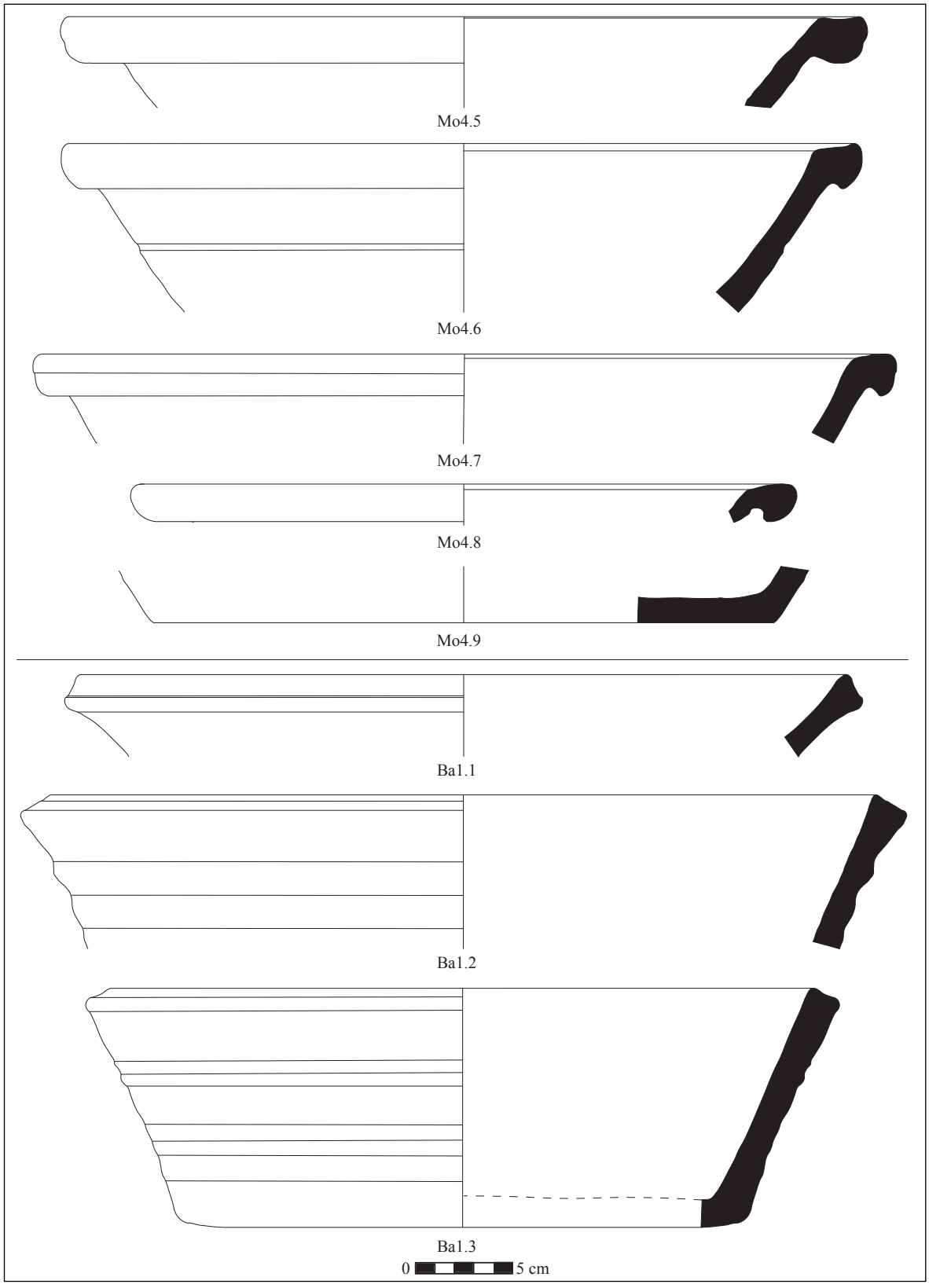


Plate 1.26: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Ba2	basin	TZ 100388-006	3 a	II	AX 128	10360	Cl Coarse Re2Br-ch temp	Byzantine – Umayyad
Ba3	basin	TZ 100642-026	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Coarse Re2Br-ch temp	Byzantine – Umayyad
Ba4	basin	TZ 100064-004	3 a	II	AV 128	10054	Cl Coarse Re2Br-ch temp	Byzantine – Umayyad
Ba5	basin	TZ 100695-008	2 1	II	AU 132	10643	Cl Coarse Re2Br-ch temp	Byzantine – Umayyad
Kru1	jug	TZ 100069-016	0	II	AX 129	10026	Cl Buff	Hellenistic – Roman
Kru3	jug	TZ 100391-012	3 a	II	AX 128	10360	Cl Chal Red	Hellenistic – Byzantine
Kru4	jug	TZ 100333-015	1	II	AX 129	10283	Cl Bu2Red-grog-sl	Hellenistic – Byzantine
Kru5.1	jug	TZ 100216-029	2 1	II	AW 130	10214	Cl Buff	Early Roman
Kru5.2	jug	TZ 100554-001	6 a.b.c	II	AW 132	10543	Cl Buff-hard	Early Roman
Kru6.1	jug	TZ 100598-004	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Grey	Late Hellenistic – Roman
Kru6.2	jug	TZ 100654-031	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Kru7	jug	TZ 100671-008	6 a.b.c 5 4 a	II	AU 129	10621	Cl Bu2Br-f	Hellenistic – Roman
Kru8	jug	TZ 100293-003	7 a.b.c	II	AY 129	10293	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Roman – Byzantine
Kru9	jug	TZ 002492-017	6 a.b.c	I	AN 119	828	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Hellenistic – Roman
Kru10.1	jug	TZ 100829-014	5 4 a.b.c 3 a	II	AW 127	10723	Cl Chal Red	Hellenistic – Roman
Kru10.2	jug	TZ 100064-009	3 a	II	AV 128	10054	Cl Red2Br-grog	Hellenistic – Roman
Kru10.3	jug	TZ 101034-013	7 a.b.c 6 a.b.c	II	AV 126	10851	Cl Red-bu2br core	Hellenistic – Roman

Plate 1.26: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

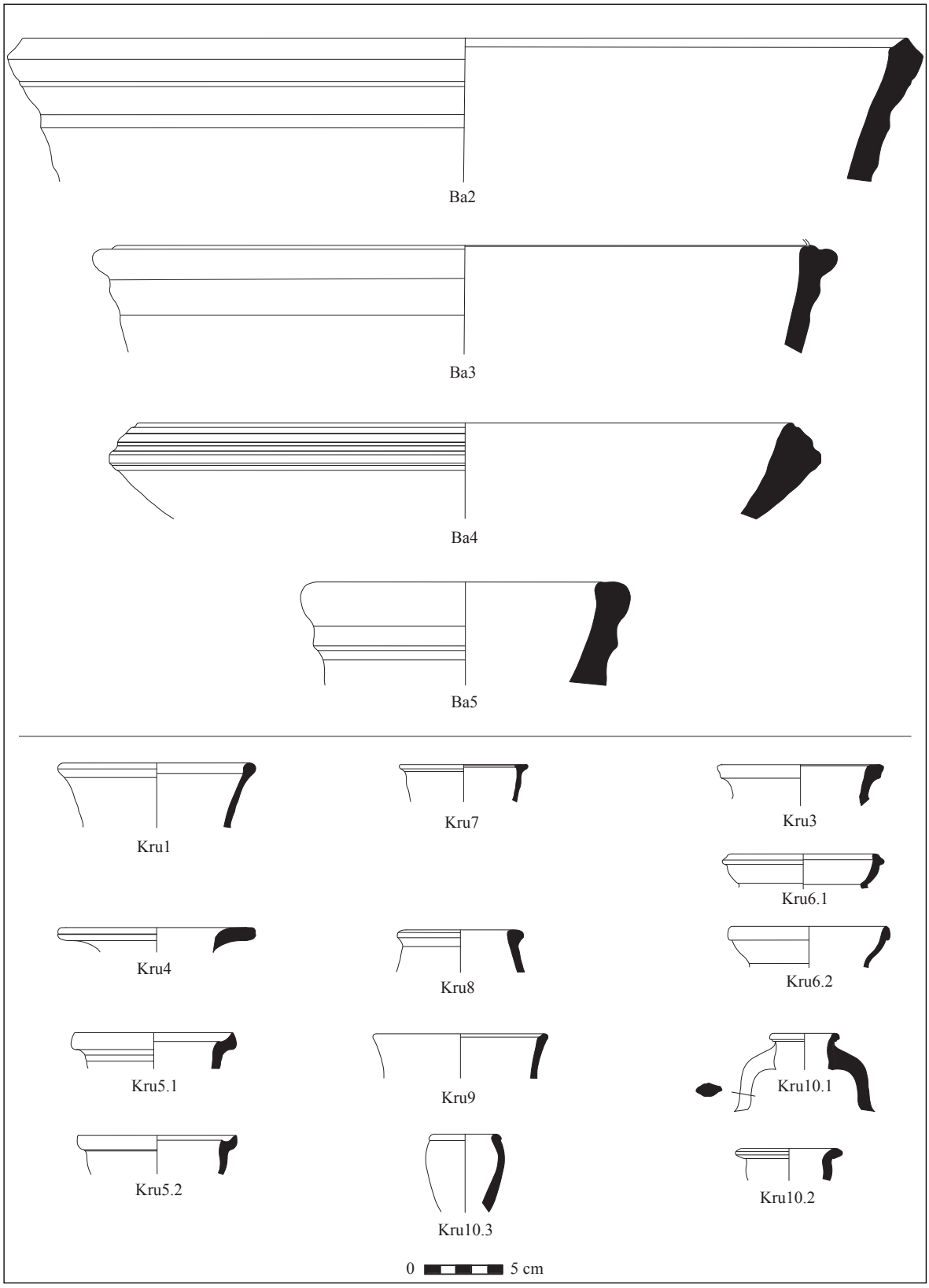


Plate 1.27: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

No.	Type	Inv.No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Kru12.1	jug	TZ 100226-004	3 a 2 1	II	AY 129	10224	Cl BP	late 3rd – 4th cent. AD (5th – 6th cent. AD)
Kru12.2	jug	TZ 100251-004	0	II	AY 130	10264	Cl Bu2Br-f	late 3rd – 4th cent. AD (5th – 6th cent. AD)
Kru12.3	jug	TZ 100715-008	2	II	AT 133	10655	Cl Buff	late 3rd – 4th cent. AD (5th – 6th cent. AD)
Kru12.4	jug	TZ 100260-005	3 a	II	AX 130	10269	Cl Chal Red-c	late 3rd – 4th cent. AD (5th – 6th cent. AD)
Kru12.5	jug	TZ 100540-003	4 a.b.c 3 a	II	AW 132	10530	Cl Bu2Br-f	late 3rd – 4th cent. AD (5th – 6th cent. AD)
Kru12.6	jug	TZ 100578-005	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl BS WP	late 3rd – 4th cent. AD (5th – 6th cent. AD)
Kru13.1	jug	TZ 101578-007	1	II	AX 127	11396	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Hellenistic – Roman
Kru13.2	jug	TZ 100360-008	2 1	II	AX 128	10331	Cl Red2Br-grey core	Hellenistic – Byzantine
Kru13.3	jug	TZ 100624-001	3 a	II	AU 129	10584	Cl Chal Red-sl	Hellenistic – Roman
Kru13.4	jug	TZ 100583-004	1	II	AU 129	10522	Cl Chal Red	Hellenistic –Roman
Kru82	jug	TZ 001274-007	10	I	AL 118	114	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Roman – Byzantine ?
Sieb1	strainer	TZ 100714-001	2 1	II	AV 133	10652	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic –Roman
Sieb2	strainer	TZ 100555-003	3 a 2 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl Chal Red	Hellenistic –Roman
KSt1.1	stand	TZ 006790-088	6 b	I	AP 123	4770	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1	Late Hellenistic – Byzantine
KSt1.2	stand	TZ 020131-001	6 b.c	I	AP 123	5029	Cl Red-bu2br core	Late Hellenistic – Byzantine

Plate 1.27: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—common ware

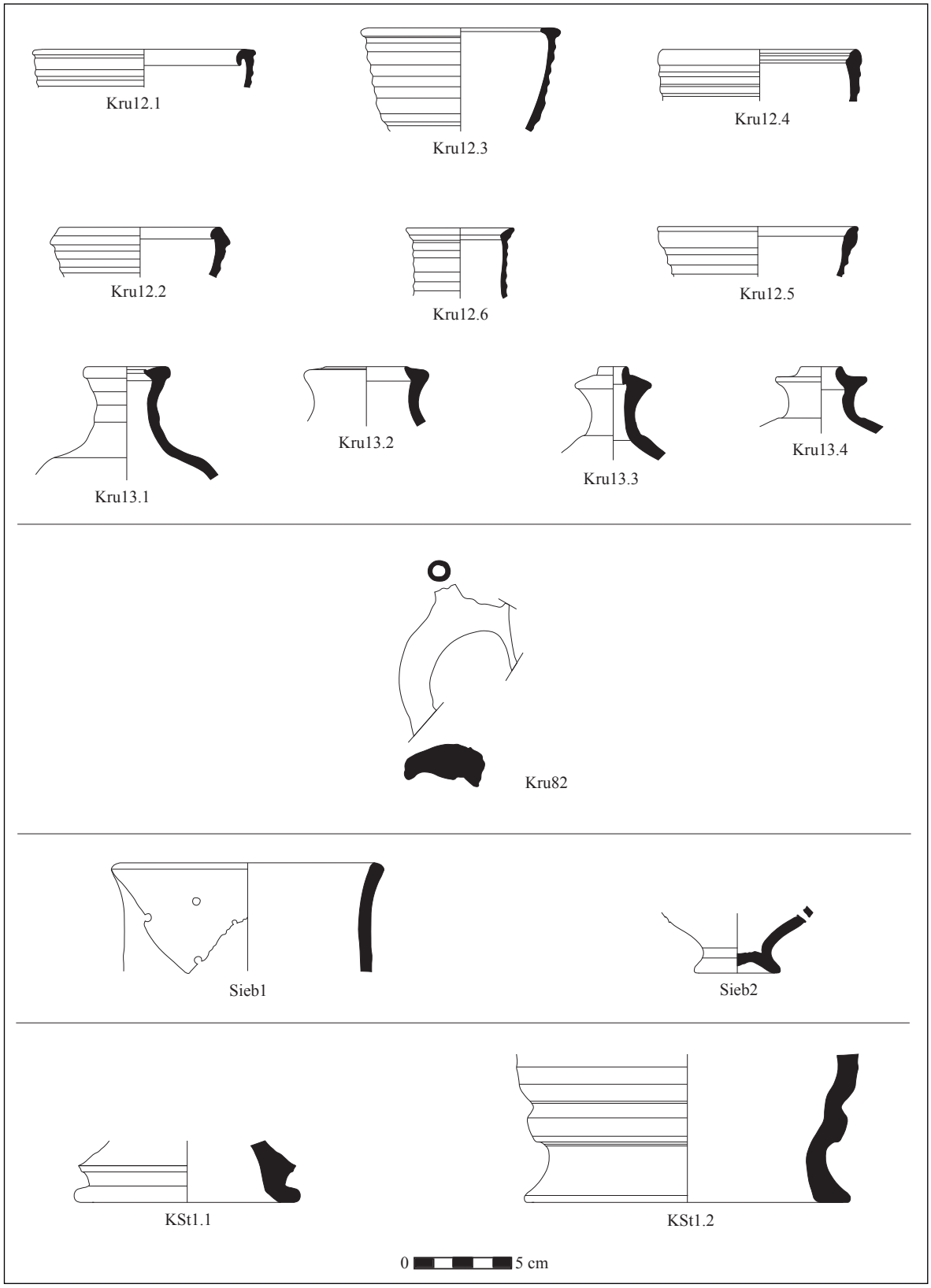


Plate 1.28: Hellenistic and Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Am1	amphora	TZ 005761-013	3 a.b	I	AS 123	4008	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Hellenistic – Roman
Am2.1	amphora	TZ 100404-014	5; 4 c	II	AV 130	10441	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am2.2	amphora	TZ 100659-010	4 c	II	AT 128	10624	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am2.3	amphora	TZ 100712-001	5; 4 a.b.c; 3 a	II	AU 132	10666	Cl Red-bu2br core	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am2.4	amphora	TZ 100424-002	5; 4 c	II	AV 130	10441	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am3.1	amphora	TZ 100438-007	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10479	Cl Red CP 4	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am3.2	amphora	TZ 100695-001	2; 1	II	AU 132	10643	Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am3.3	amphora	TZ 100407-015	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AX 129	10420	Cl Red2Br-grey core hard	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am3.4	amphora	TZ 100637-002	4 c	II	AU 130	10590	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am4.1	amphora	TZ 100695-002	2; 1	II	AU 132	10643	Cl Chal Red	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am4.2	amphora	TZ 100664-005	4 a.b	II	AU 131	10626	Cl Chal Red	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am4.3	amphora	TZ 100269-005	6 a.b.c	II	AX 129	10279	Cl Chal Red	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am4.4	amphora	TZ 100270-002	3 a	II	AX 130	10281	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am4.5a	amphora	TZ 100416-018	0	II	AX 131	10417	Cl Chal Red	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am4.5b	amphora	TZ 100061-003	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b.c	II	AW 129	10046	Cl Red CP 1	Early Roman
Am4.5c	amphora	TZ 100079-013	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b	II	AV 128	10071	Cl BS WP	Early Roman
Am4.5d	amphora	TZ 020097-018	6 c	I	AP 123	4997	Cl Red CP 3	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am4.6	amphora	TZ 100695-007	2; 1	II	AU 132	10643	Cl Chal Red	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am4.7	amphora	TZ 100246-002	6 a.b.c	II	AX 129	10211	Cl Chal Red	Early Roman
Am4.8	amphora	TZ 100694-003	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10594	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic – Roman
Am4.9	amphora	TZ 100269-001	6 a.b.c	II	AX 129	10279	Cl Buff	Roman
Am4.10	amphora	TZ 100726-005	0	II	AX 132	10681	Cl Bu2Br-soft	Roman – Byzantine
Am4.11	amphora	TZ 100711-008	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AU 132	10664	Cl BP	Roman
Am4.12	amphora	TZ 100693-008	8; 7 a.b.c; 6 a	II	AV 133	10651	Cl Bu2Grn	Roman – Byzantine

Plate 1.28: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

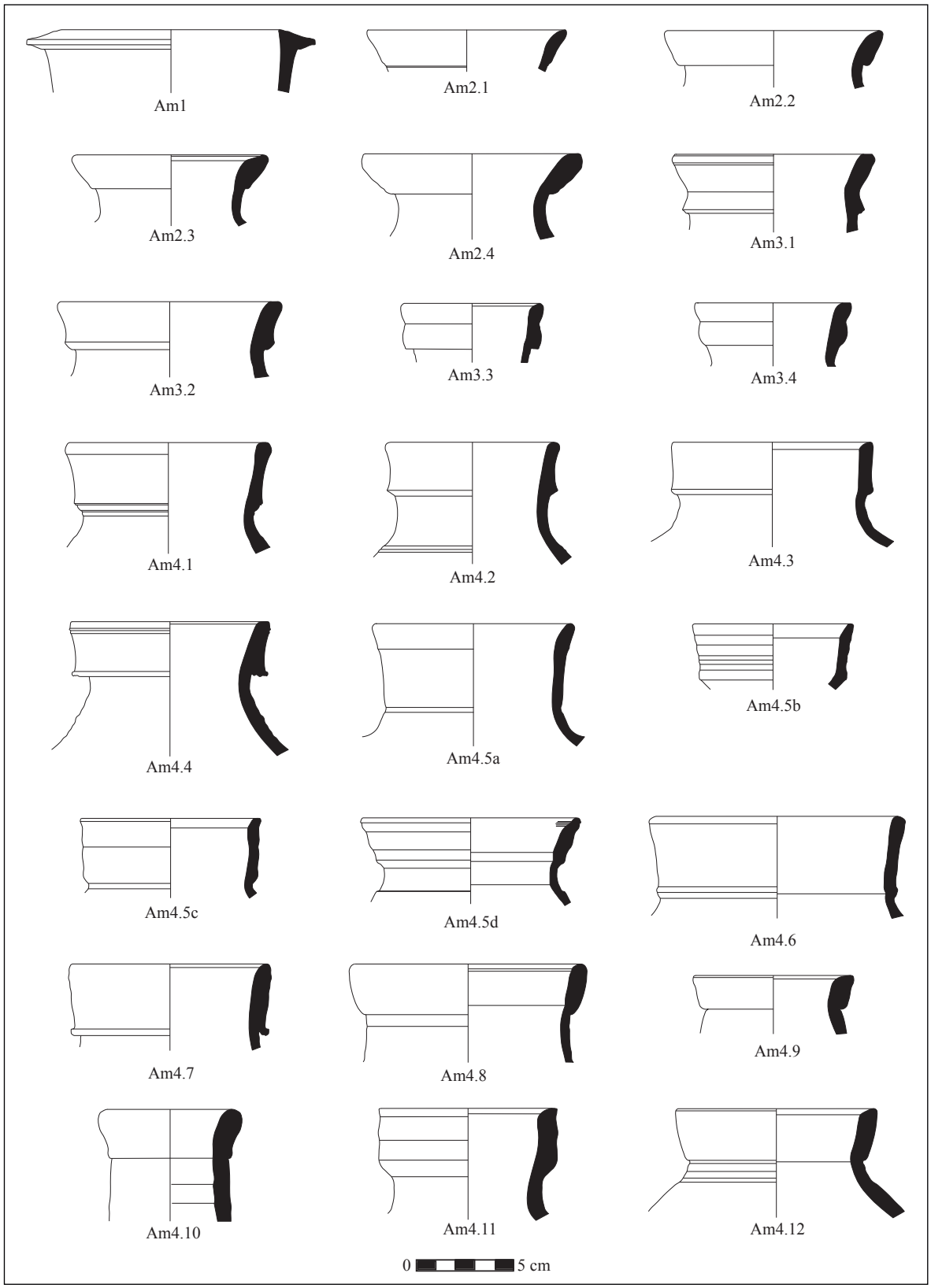


Plate 1.29: Hellenistic and Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Am5.1	amphora	TZ 100639-003	5; 4 a.b.c	II	AV 132	10596	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic
Am5.2	amphora	TZ 100608-002	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AW 132	10577	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Roman
Am5.3	amphora	TZ 100302-005	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AY 130	10314	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Hellenistic – Roman
Am6.1	amphora	TZ 100404-019	5; 4 c	II	AV 130	10441	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic – Roman
Am6.2	amphora	TZ 100338-002	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AY 129	10272	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Hellenistic – Roman
Am6.3	amphora	TZ 100407-019	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AX 129	10420	Cl Bur2Br-amph	Roman
Am6.4a	amphora	TZ 100663-001	6 a.b.c; 5; 4 a	II	AU 129	10621	Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am6.4b	amphora	TZ 100407-023	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AX 129	10420	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am6.4c	amphora	TZ 100394-005	3 a	II	AV 131	10394	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am6.4d	amphora	TZ 100561-007	4 a.b.c; 3 a	II	AW 132	10530	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am6.4e	amphora	TZ 100407-024	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AX 129	10420	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am6.4f	amphora	TZ 100401-001	3 a	II	AX 129	10381	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am6.5	amphora	TZ 100388-005	3 a	II	AX 128	10360	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic – Roman
Am6.6	amphora	TZ 100593-002	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10533	Cl Chal Red	Roman
Am6.7	amphora	TZ 100392-007	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10407	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Roman
Am6.8	amphora	TZ 100334-018	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AY 130	10327	Cl Chal Red	Roman
Am7.1a	amphora	TZ 002062-113	4 a.b.c	I	AO 119	607	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am7.1b	amphora	TZ 100036-009	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AW 128	10025	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am7.2	amphora	TZ 100356-002	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10367	Cl Chal Red	Late Hellenistic
Am7.3	amphora	TZ 101284-008	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AX 129	11146	Cl Buff	Hellenistic – Roman
Am7.4	amphora	TZ 100325-006	7 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10325	Cl Coarse Red2Br 1	Late Hellenistic
Am7.5	amphora	TZ 100079-001	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b	II	AV 128	10071	Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	Hellenistic –Roman
Am7.6a	amphora	TZ 100654-009	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp	Late Hellenistic –Roman
Am7.6b	amphora	TZ 100510-015	2; 1	II	AV 132	10524	Cl Buff-hard	Late Hellenistic – Roman
Am7.7	amphora	TZ 100253-001	3 a	II	AY 129	10221	Cl Red-KS	Roman

Plate 1.29: Hellenistic and Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

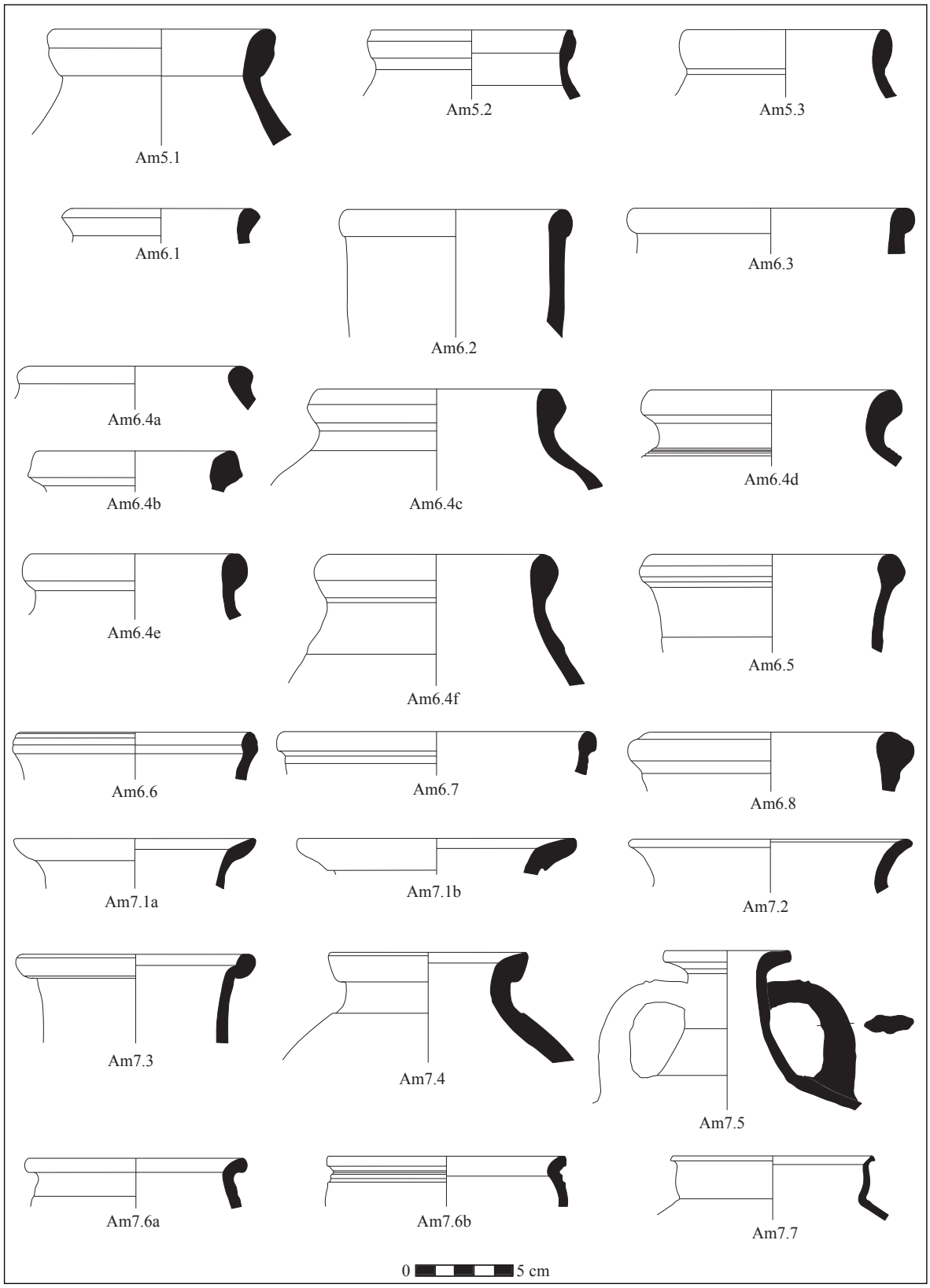


Plate 1.30: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Am8.1	amphora	TZ 100380-010	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10405	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am8.2	amphora	TZ 100711-009	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AU 132	10664	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am8.3	amphora	TZ 100434-004	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AY 130	10278	Cl Bu2Grn	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am9	amphora	TZ 100659-005	4 c	II	AT 128	10624	Cl Buff	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am10	amphora	TZ 100338-001	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AY 129	10272	Cl Buff-hard	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am11	amphora	TZ 100600-005	3 a.b	II	AU 131	10585	Cl Red2Br-grey core	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am12	amphora	TZ 100659-025	4 c	II	AT 128	10624	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic – Byzantine
Am13	amphora	TZ 100333-001	1	II	AX 129	10283	Cl Buff	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am14	amphora	TZ 100294-002	6 a.b.c	II	AX 129	10212	Cl Buff-hard	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am15	amphora	TZ 100646-009	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Chal Red	Hellenistic – Roman
Am16	amphora	TZ 100271-010	1	II	AY 130	10271	Cl BP	Roman
Am17	amphora	TZ 101643-002	4 a.b.c	II	AT 128	11037	Cl Red2Br-mica	late 1st – 4th cent. AD
Am18	amphora	TZ 006710-001	6 a	I	AP 123	4283	Cl BP	Roman – Byzantine
Am19	amphora	TZ 020217-015	11	I	AR 121	5080	Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	Hellenistic – Byzantine
Am20	amphora	TZ 100356-004	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10367	Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp	Hellenistic – Byzantine?
Am23.1a	amphora	TZ 100374-018	3 a	II	AX 129	10381	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic –Roman
Am23.1b	amphora	TZ 100659-006	4 c	II	AT 128	10624	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic –Early Roman
Am23.1c	amphora	TZ 100657-002	2 1	II	AT 130	10609	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.1d	amphora	TZ 100730-013	4 a.b.c	II	AY 131	10677	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine

Plate 1.30: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

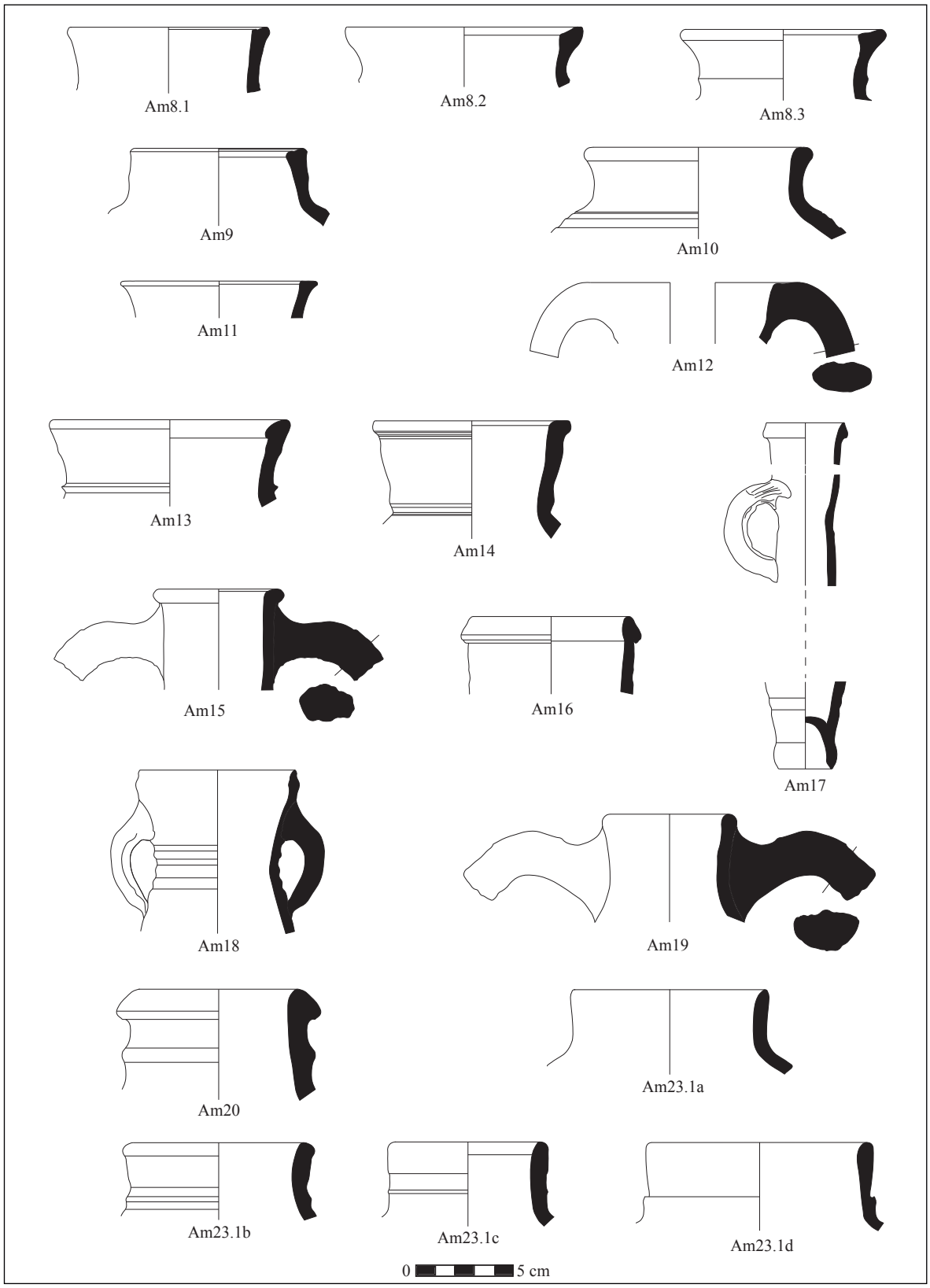


Plate 1.31: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Am22.1a	amphora	TZ 100393-022	6 a.b.c 5	II	AX 129	10420	Cl Jerash	Late Byzantine
Am22.1b	amphora	TZ 100607-001	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Red2Br-grey core	Late Byzantine
Am22.1c	amphora	TZ 100548-002	2	II	AW 132	10520	Cl BS WP	Late Byzantine
Am22.1d	amphora	TZ 100574-003	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AU 129	10561	Cl Jerash	Late Byzantine – Early Islamic
Am22.1e	amphora	TZ 100669-004	6 a.b.c 5	II	AT 128	10625	Cl Jerash	Late Byzantine
Am22.2	amphora	TZ 100654-007	4 c.	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Bu2Br-f	Late Byzantine
Am22.3	amphora	TZ 100515-011	0	II	AV 132	10502	Cl Red2Br-grey core	Late Byzantine
Am22.4a	amphora	TZ 100080-003	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AW 128	10072	Cl Jerash	Late Byzantine
Am22.4b	amphora	TZ 100050-017	3 a	II	AV 128	10043	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Late Byzantine
Am23.2a	amphora	TZ 100659-002	4 c	II	AT 128	10624	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Byzantine
Am23.2b	amphora	TZ 100374-019	3 a	II	AX 129	10381	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Am23.2c	amphora	TZ 100241-003	3 a	II	AY 129	10245	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.5d	amphora	TZ 100654-033	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine

Plate 1.31: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

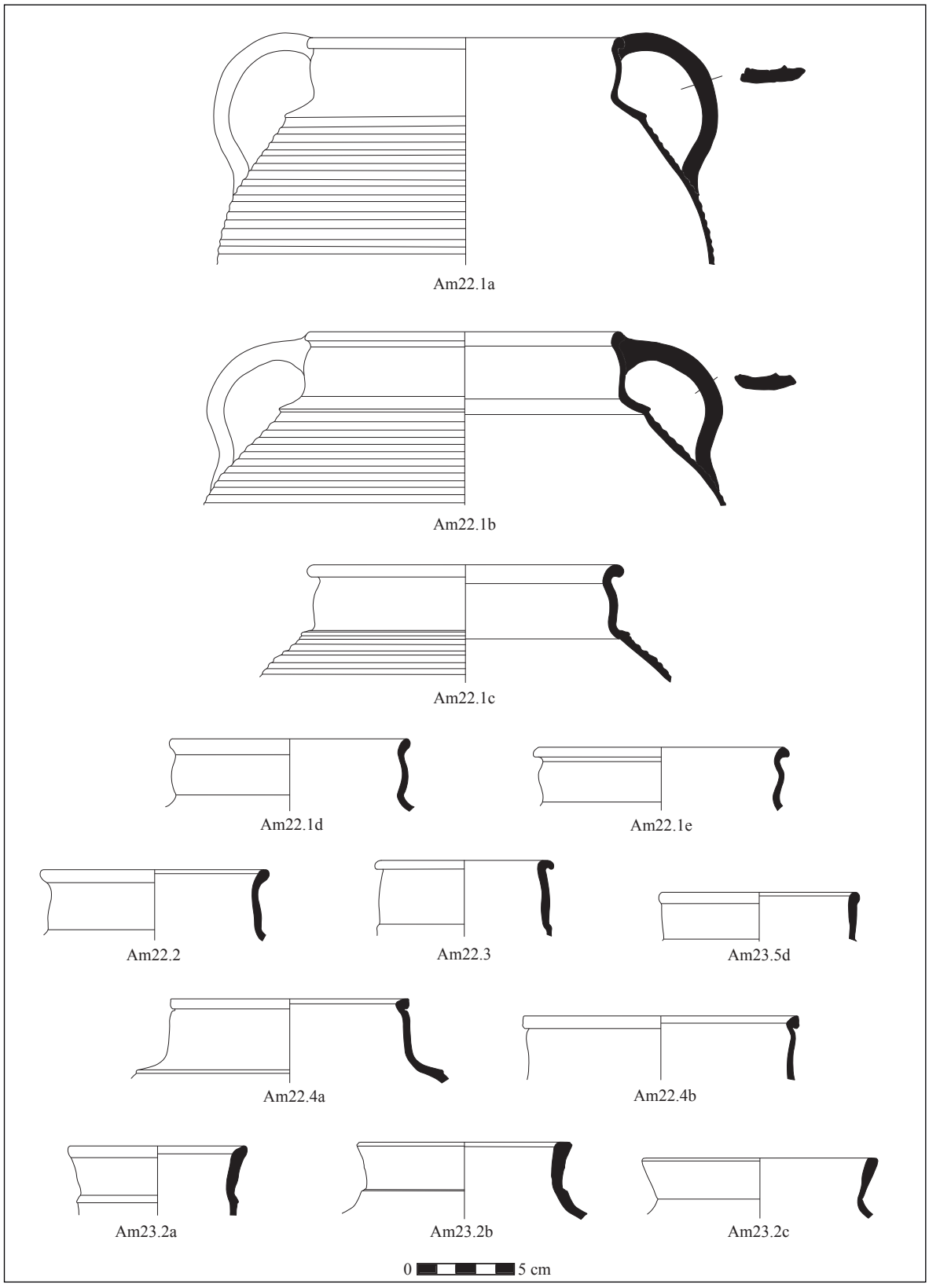


Plate 1.32: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Am23.3a	amphora	TZ 100525-011	2; 1	II	AU 128	10501	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Hellenistic – Roman
Am23.3b	amphora	TZ 100425-002	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AY 130	10469	Cl BP	Hellenistic – Roman
Am23.3c	amphora	TZ 100675-006	2; 1	II	AU 133	10634	Cl BP	Hellenistic – Roman
Am23.3d	amphora	TZ 100596-004	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AW 132	10577	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Hellenistic – Roman
Am23.3e	amphora	TZ 100425-001	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AY 130	10469	Cl BP	Hellenistic – Roman
Am23.3f	amphora	TZ 100655-002	6 a.b.c; 5; 4 a	II	AU 129	10621	Cl Chal Red	Hellenistic – Roman
Am23.3g	amphora	TZ 100386-001	3 a	II	AW 131	10384	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.4a	amphora	TZ 100654-021	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl BS WP	Roman – Early Byzantine
Am23.4b	amphora	TZ 100416-021	0	II	AX 131	10417	Cl BS WP	Roman – Early Byzantine
Am23.4c	amphora	TZ 100642-014	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl BP	Roman – Early Byzantine
Am23.4d	amphora	TZ 100658-005	3 a; 2; 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl BS WP	Early Roman – Early Byzantine
Am23.4e	amphora	TZ 100654-009	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl BS WP	Roman – Early Byzantine
Am23.4f	amphora	TZ 100378-004	4 c	II	AW 131	10378	Cl BS WP	Roman – Early Byzantine
Am23.4g	amphora	TZ 100654-034	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl BS WP	Early Roman – Early Byzantine
Am23.5a	amphora	TZ 100405-001	3 a	II	AX 131	10426	Cl Red-bu2br core	Early Roman
Am23.5b	amphora	TZ 100425-004	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AY 130	10469	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.5c	amphora	TZ 100668-006	2	II	AU 130	10512	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.5e	amphora	TZ 100684-004	2; 1	II	AV 133	10641	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.5f	amphora	TZ 100711-010	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AU 132	10664	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.5g	amphora	TZ 100688-003	0	II	AW 133	10642	Cl BS WP	Early Roman – Byzantine
Am23.6g	amphora	TZ 002016-016	3 a.b	I	AO 118	515	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.6h	amphora	TZ 101150-009	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Roman – Byzantine

Plate 1.32: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

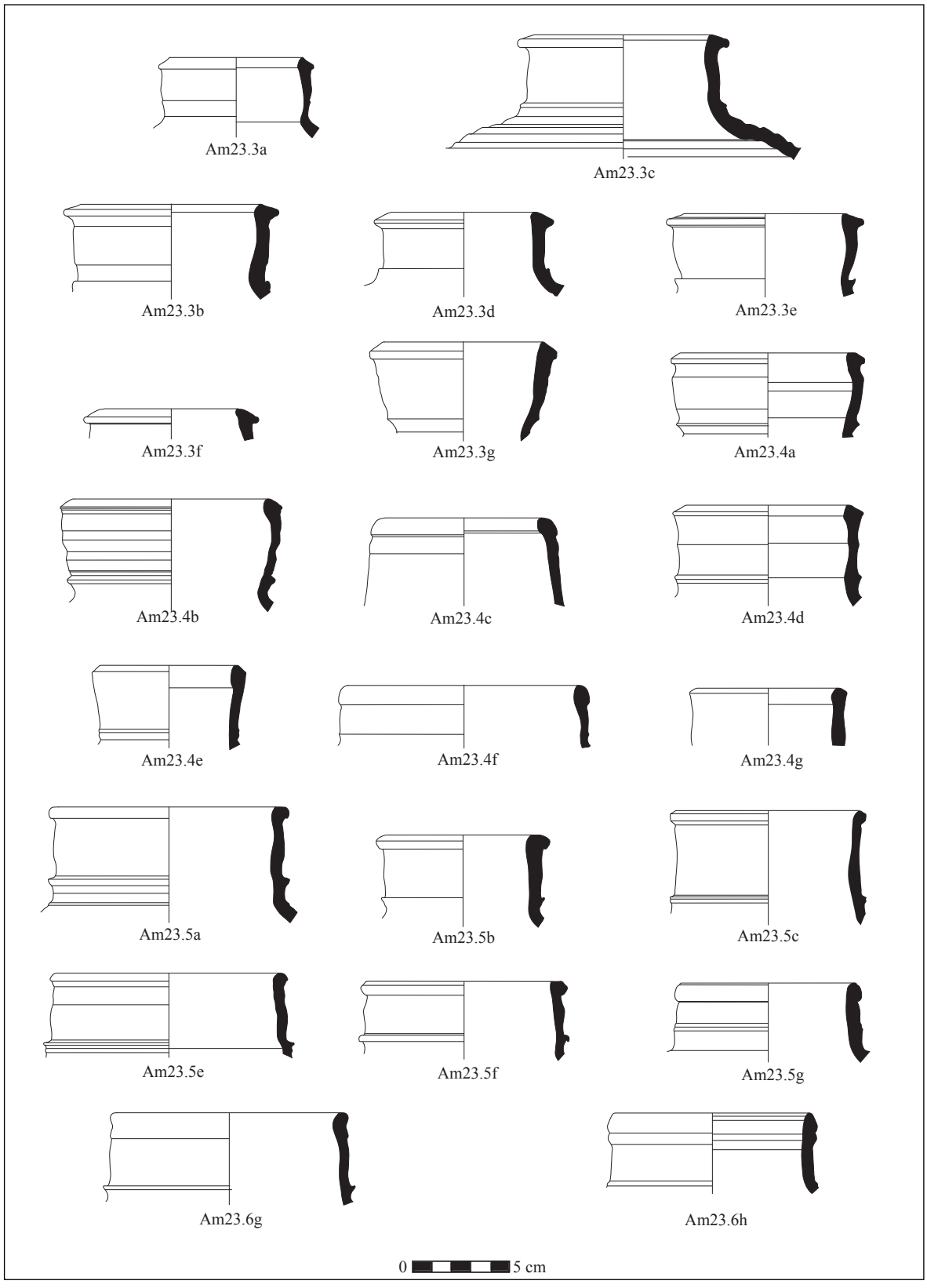


Plate 1.33: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Am23.6a	amphora	TZ 100598-001	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl BP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.6b	amphora	TZ 100422-001	3 a.b	II	AX 131	10428	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.6c	amphora	TZ 100634-001	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.6d	amphora	TZ 100658-004	3 a 2 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.6e	amphora	TZ 100651-001	3 a	II	AU 129	10584	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.6f	amphora	TZ 100658-006	3 a 2 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.7a	amphora	TZ 100612-004	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.7b	amphora	TZ 100378-002	4 c	II	AW 131	10396	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.7c	amphora	TZ 100510-010	2 1	II	AV 132	10524	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.7d	amphora	TZ 100660-001	4 c	II	AT 129	10612	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.7e	amphora	TZ 100265-001	1	II	AX 129	10283	Cl Buff-hard	Hellenistic – Roman
Am23.8a	amphora	TZ 100411-001	3 a	II	AV 131	10448	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am23.8b	amphora	TZ 100600-006	3 a.b	II	AU 131	10585	Cl BS WP	Roman – Byzantine
Am25.1	amphora	TZ 003489-002	5 4 a.b.c 3 a	I	AV/AO 119	1815	Cl Red2Br-mica	Byzantine
Am25.2	amphora	TZ 006621-017	7 a.b.c	I	AQ 122	4680	Cl Red2Br-mica	Byzantine
Am26	amphora	TZ 020054-098	11	I	AQ 122	4919	Cl Buff	Hellenistic – Roman

Plate 1.33: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

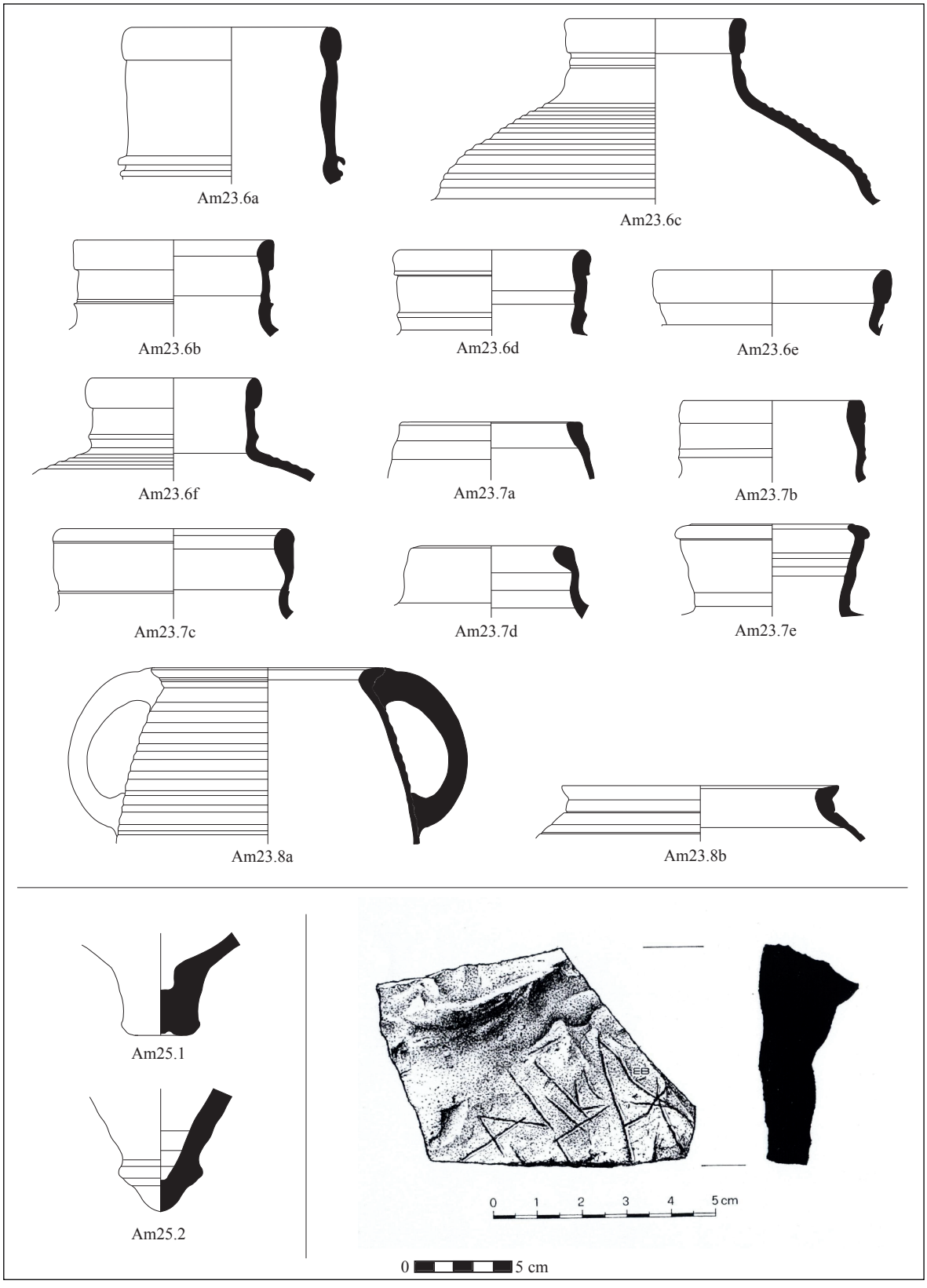


Plate 1.34: Byzantine – Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Am21.1a	amphora	TZ 100661-001	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Bu2Red-grog	5th – 7th cent. AD
Am21.1b	amphora	TZ 100588-014	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Bu2Red-grog	5th – 7th cent. AD
Am21.2	amphora	TZ 100297-006	6 a.b.c 5	II	AY 130	10311	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Byzantine

Plate 1.34: Byzantine – Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—amphorae

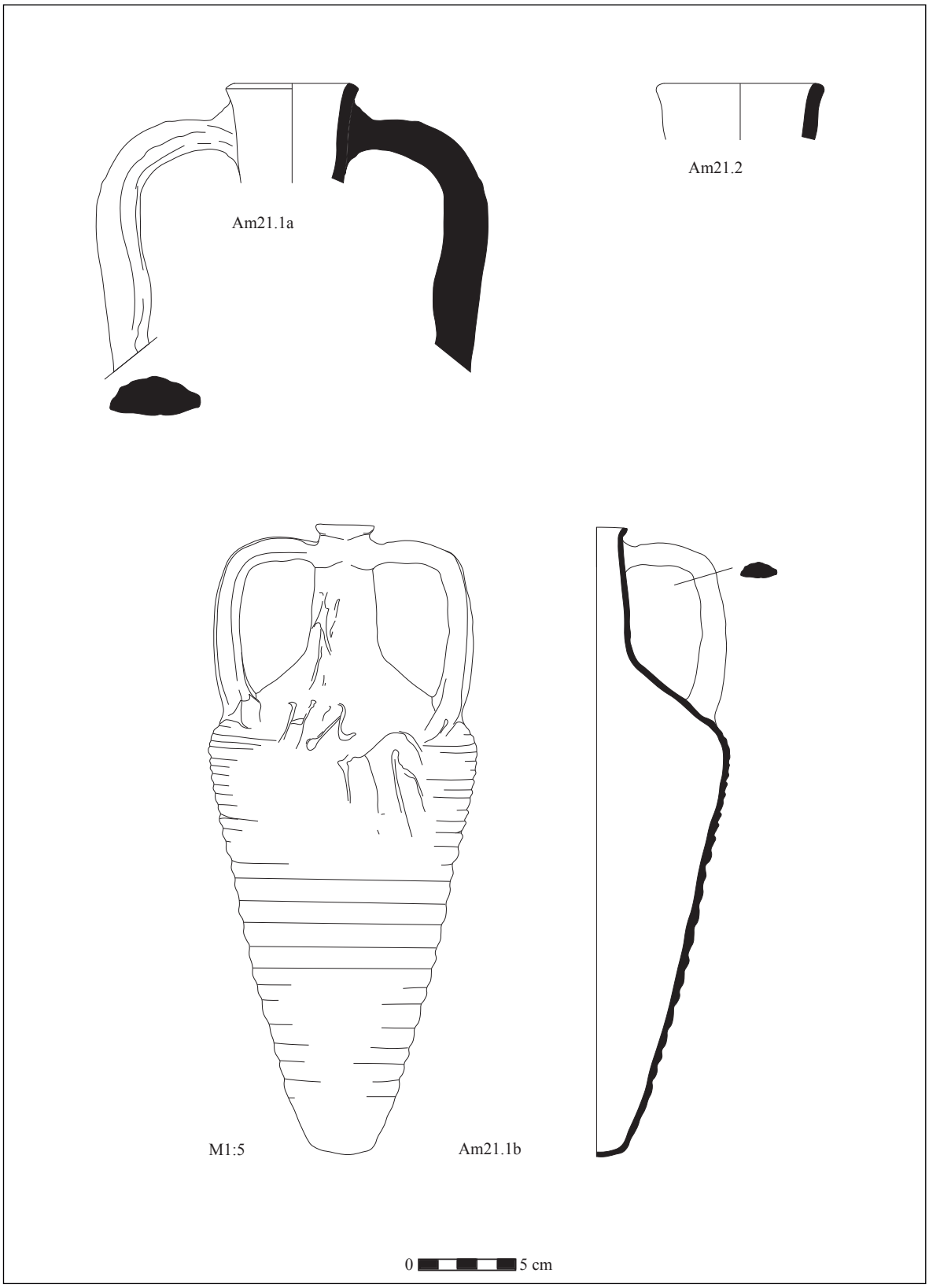


Plate 1.35: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—pithoi

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Pi1	pithos	TZ 100635-001	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10581	Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	Hellenistic
Pi2	pithos	TZ 100619-003	4 c	II	AU 130	10590	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic
Pi3.1	pithos	TZ 100528-002	1	II	AW 132	10536	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Pi3.2	pithos	TZ 100694-002	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10594	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic
Pi4	pithos	TZ 100608-001	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AW 132	10577	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic – Byzantine
Pi5.1	pithos	TZ 100688-009	0	II	AW 133	10642	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Early Roman?
Pi5.2	pithos	TZ 100306-001	6 a.b.c	II	AY 130	10316	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic – Roman
Pi6	pithos	TZ 020223-010	7 b.c	I	AP 123	5092	Cl Buff	Hellenistic – Early Roman
Pi7	pithos	TZ 100637-001	4 c	II	AU 130	10590	Cl Coarse Red2Br 1	Roman – Byzantine
Pi8	pithos	TZ 100650-010	3 a	II	AT 128	10570	Cl Coarse Red2Br 1	Hellenistic – Roman
Pi9	pithos	TZ 100058-019	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AW 128	10041	Cl Chal Red	Roman
Pi10.1	pithos	TZ 101273-015	1	II	AX 128	11135	Cl Buff-hard	Late Roman – Byzantine
Pi10.2	pithos	TZ 100816-004	3 a	II	AW 126	10722	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1	Late Roman – Byzantine
Pi11	pithos	TZ 101643-021	4 a.b.c	II	AT 128	11037	Cl Red2Br-grey core hard	Roman

Plate 1.35: Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—pithoi

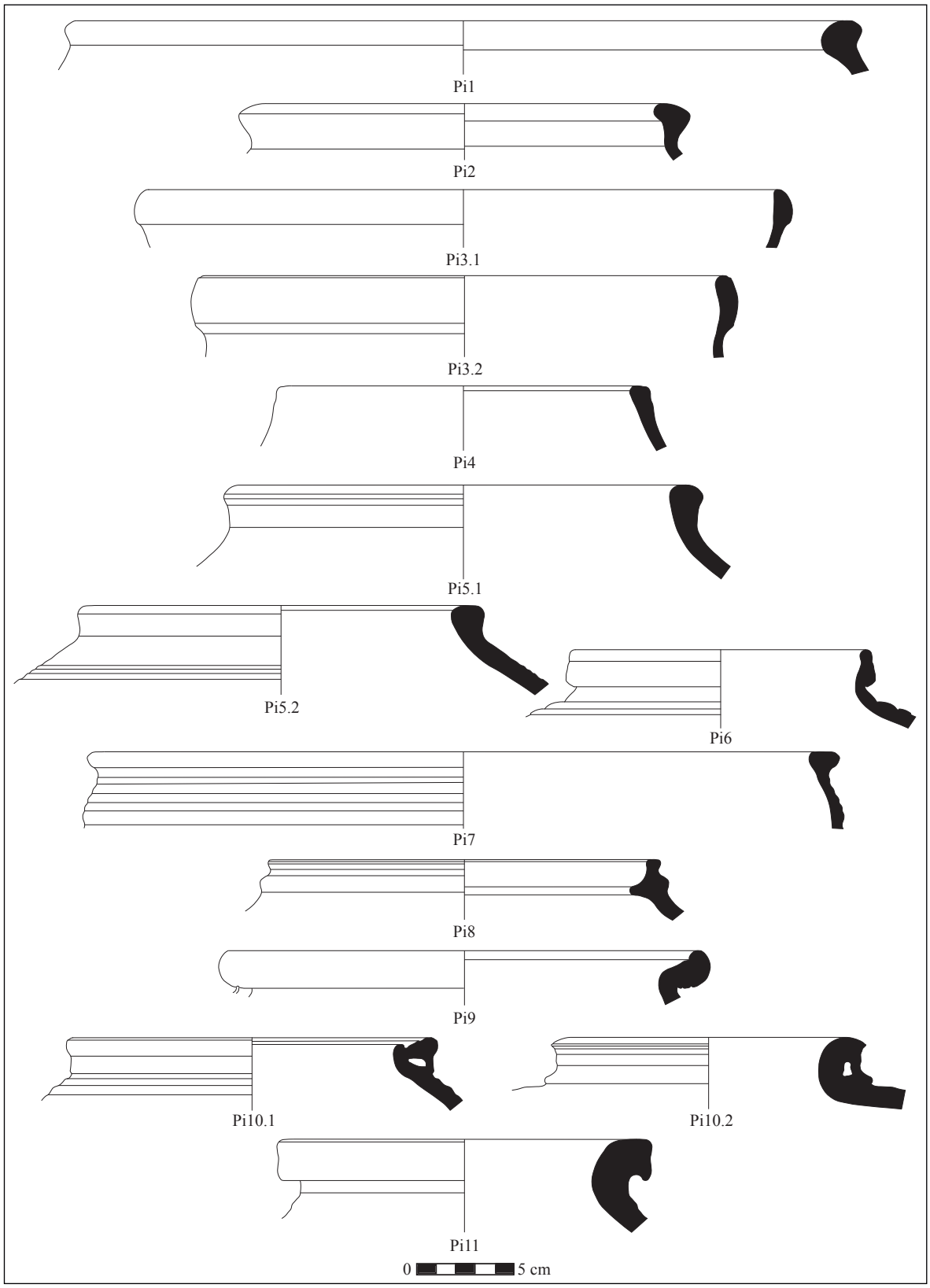


Plate 1.36: Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʻa —pithoi

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Pi12	pithos	TZ 101592-001	7 a.b.c	II	AX 128	11386	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Late Roman – Byzantine
Pi13	pithos	TZ 100665-009	4 c	II	AU 131	10628	Cl Coarse Bu2Br HM	Roman – Byzantine
Pi14	pithos	TZ 100632-007	4 a.b	II	AU 131	10610	Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp	Byzantine
Pi15	pithos	TZ 100615-001	7 a.b.c	II	AW 132	10607	Cl Coarse Bu2Br HM	Late Roman
Pi16	pithos	TZ 100629-017	8 7 a.b.c 6 a	II	AW 132	10611	Cl Coarse Bu2Br HM	Roman – Byzantine
Pi17.1	pithos	TZ 100574-001	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AU 129	10561	Cl Coarse Red2Br-ch temp	Late Roman – Byzantine
Pi17.2	pithos	TZ 100877-003	3 a.b	II	AX 126	10737	Cl Coarse Red3Br-ch temp	Late Roman – Byzantine
Pi18.1	pithos	TZ 100642-027	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	Cl Chal Red-c	Roman – Byzantine
Pi18.2	pithos	TZ 100663-005	6 a.b.c 5 4 a	II	AU 129	10621	Cl Chal Red	Roman – Umayyad
Pi18.3	pithos	TZ 100433-001	5	II	AV 131	10474	Cl Buff-hard	Roman – Umayyad
Pi19	pithos	TZ 100629-010	8 7 a.b.c 6 a	II	AW 132	10611	Cl Coarse Red2Br 4	Roman – Umayyad

Plate 1.36: Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—pithoi

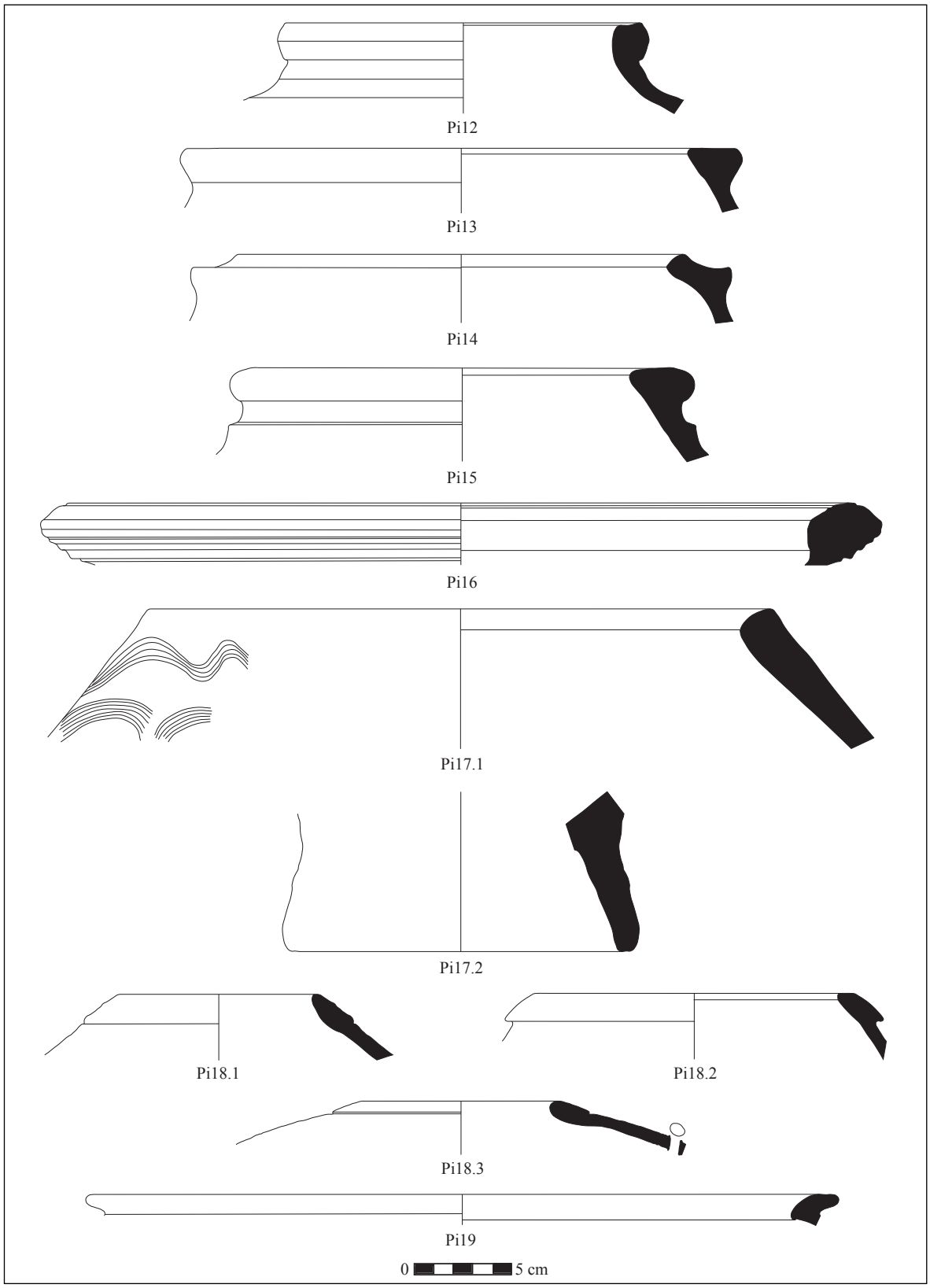


Plate 1.37: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—lids

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
De1	lid	TZ 006056-004	5 4 c	I	AQ 121	4230	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 1	Hellenistic – Roman
De2.1	lid	TZ 100529-001	2	II	AU 130	10508	Cl Coarse Bu2Br. 2	Hellenistic – Roman
De2.2	lid	TZ 100392-012	6 a.b c	II	AY 130	10407	Cl Coarse Bu2Br HM	Hellenistic – Roman
De3.1	lid	TZ 100705-002	5 4 a.b.c 3 a	II	AU 132	10666	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 2	Hellenistic – Early Byzantine
De3.2	lid	TZ 100529-007	2	II	AU 130	10508	Cl Coarse Bu2Br 3	Hellenistic – Roman
De4	lid	TZ 101107-004	3 b	II	AT 126	10984	Cl Grey	Hellenistic – Roman
De5	lid	TZ 100669-005	6 a.b.c 5	II	AT 128	10625	Cl BP	Hellenistic – Roman?
De6	lid	TZ 101227-001	6 a.b.c 5	II	AV 128	11086	Cl Chal Red	Hellenistic – Roman
De7.1	lid	TZ 101303-038	2 1	II	AT 128	11165	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Byzantine – Early Islamic
De7.2	lid	TZ 100658-002	3 a 2 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl Bu2Br-f	Byzantine – Early Islamic

Plate 1.37: Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—lids

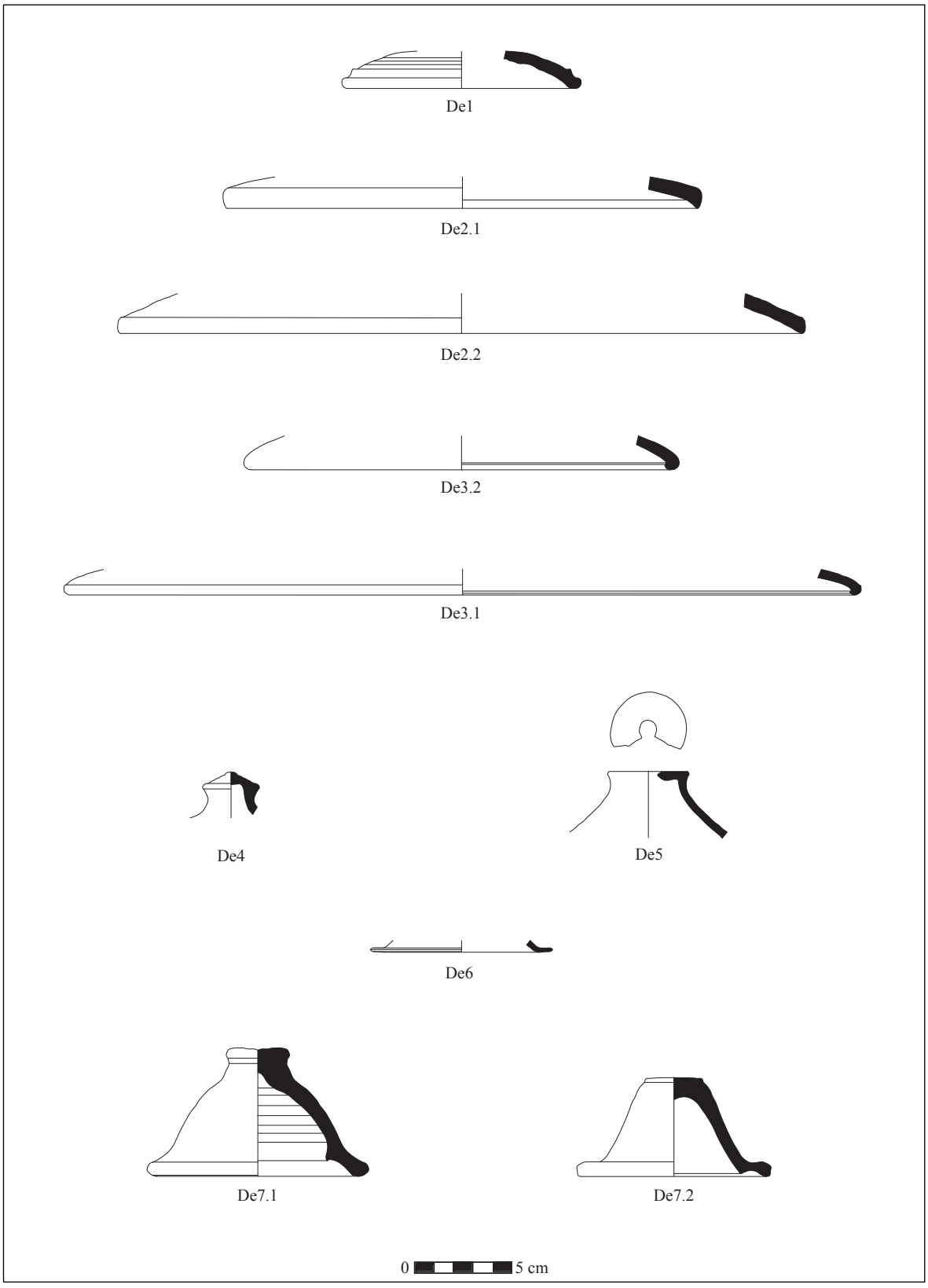


Plate 1.38: Hellenistic and Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—vessels for personal use

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
Ak1	amphoriskos	TZ 021571-001	7 a.b.c	I	AR 120	6148	Cl Bu2Br-soft	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Ak2	amphoriskos	TZ 006837-061	6 b.c	I	AP 123	4859	Cl Chal Red	2nd – 1st cent. BC
Ak3	amphoriskos	TZ 020677-029	13; 12	I	AQ 122	5101	Cl Bu2Br-f	end 2nd – 1st half 1st cent. BC
Ak4	amphoriskos	TZ 100729-001	2	II	AT 132	10644	Cl Bu2Br-amph	end 2nd – 1st half 1st cent. BC
Ak5	amphoriskos	TZ 101166-014	8	II	AW 127	10758	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Late Hellenistic – Roman
Ak6	amphoriskos	TZ 021451-002	13	I	AR 121	5965	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	2nd – 1st cent. BC
U1	unguentarium	TZ 005915-097	4 a.b	I	AT 122	4141	Cl Grey	2nd – 1st cent. BC
U2	unguentarium	TZ 100843-010	8; 7 a.b.c; 6 a	II	AW 127	10740	Cl Bu2Br-amph	2nd – 1st cent. BC
U3	unguentarium	TZ 100277-009	5	II	AY 130	10290	Cl Red CP 3	Hellenistic – Early Roman
U4	unguentarium	TZ 006184-003	5; 4 a.b.c	I	AQ 122	4182	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
U5	unguentarium	TZ 101399-017	8; 7 a.b.c; 6 a	II	AW 128	10014	Cl Chal Red-sl	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
U6	unguentarium	TZ 005815-022	0	I	AT 122	4047	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
U7.1	unguentarium	TZ 002610-001	10	I	AM 119	712	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
U7.2	unguentarium	TZ 101337-003	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AX 128	10361	Cl Grey	1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Pk1.1	juglet	TZ 020062-041	6 c	I	AP 123	4940	Cl Bu2Br-soft	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Pk1.2	juglet	TZ 100584-005	4 a.b.c; 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10533	Cl Chal Red	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Pk2	juglet	TZ 100917-005	2; 1	II	AS 132	10810	Cl Red-bu2br core	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Pk3.1	juglet	TZ 100267-001	6 a.b.c	II	AX 129	10279	Cl Chal Red	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Pk3.2	juglet	TZ 100334-006	6 a.b.c; 5	II	AY 130	10327	Cl Bu2Br-amph	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Pk4.1	juglet	TZ 021560-001	12	I	AR 123	5513	Cl Bu2Br-soft	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
Pk4.2	juglet	TZ 003839-001	4 a	I	AQ 122	4033	Cl Bu2Br-soft	2nd cent. BC – 1st cent. AD
St1	small pot	TZ 101185-013	7 a.b.c; 6 a.b	II	AS 132	11020	Cl Buff	200 BC – 1st cent. AD
St2	small pot	TZ 020097-015	6 c	I	AP 123	4997	Cl Buff	200 BC – 1st cent. AD
St3	small pot	TZ 020184-007	6 a.b	I	AQ 123	4631	Cl Chal Bu2Br	200 BC – 1st cent. AD

Plate 1.38: Hellenistic and Roman pottery from Tall Zirāʿa—vessels for personal use

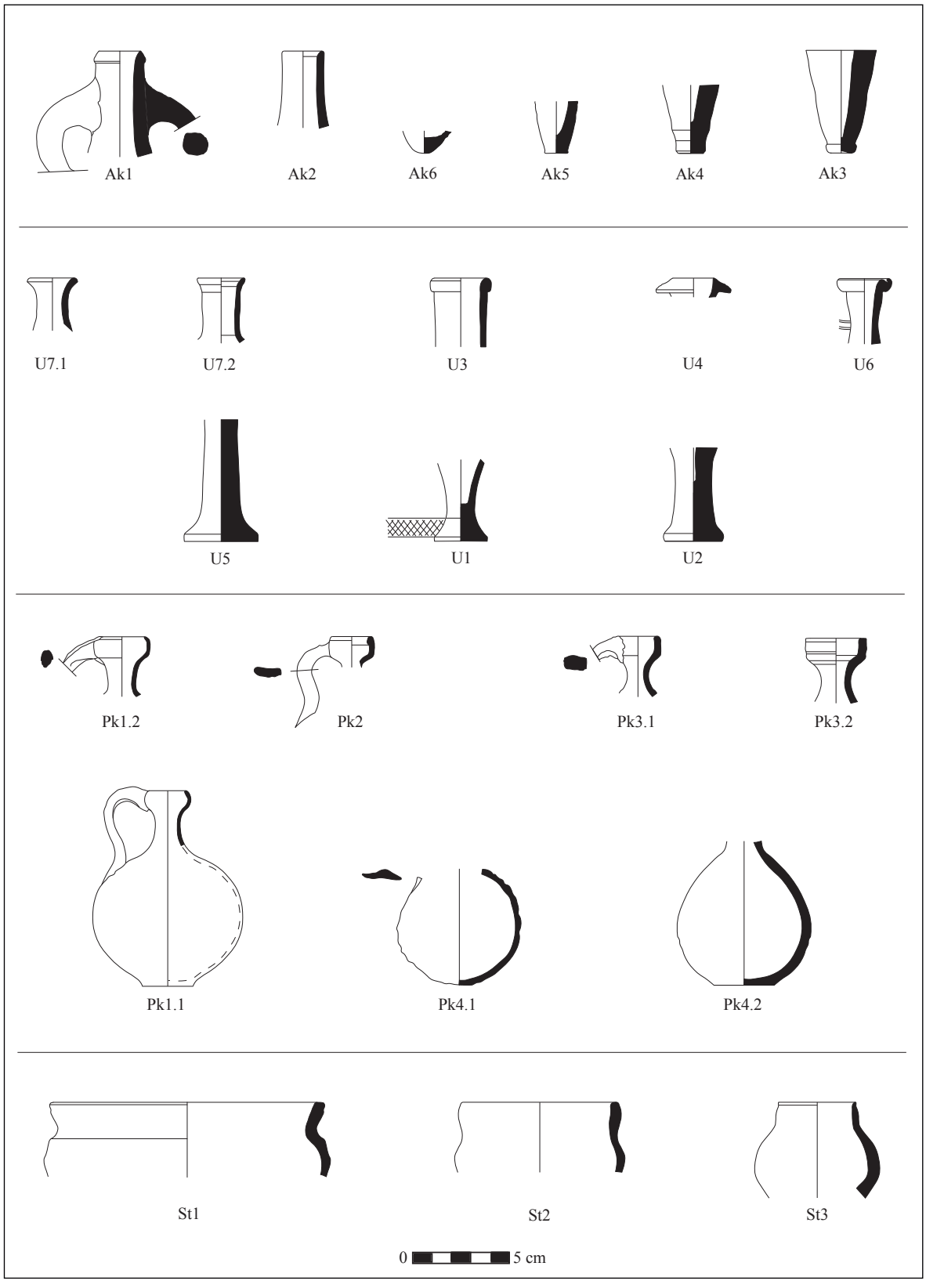


Plate 1.39: Hellenistic wheel-made oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
La1	oil lamp	TZ 100620-001	4 a.b	II	AU 131	10610	Cl Bu2Br-f	Early Hellenistic
La2	oil lamp	TZ 002695-004	0	I	AI 116	1094	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Hellenistic
La3	oil lamp	TZ 005916-019	10	I	AT 123	4142	Cl Bu2Br-soft	Hellenistic
La4	oil lamp	TZ 020720-007	11	I	AQ 123	5103	Cl Chal Bu2Br	Hellenistic
La5	oil lamp	TZ 021434-001	14 a.b.c.d 13	I	AT 123	6053	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	Hellenistic
La6	oil lamp	TZ 101227-015	6 a.b.c 5	II	AV 128	11086	Cl Bu2Br-sl	Hellenistic
La7	oil lamp	TZ 101486-009	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AX 132	11305	Cl Bu2Br-soft	Hellenistic

Plate 1.39: Hellenistic wheel-made oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

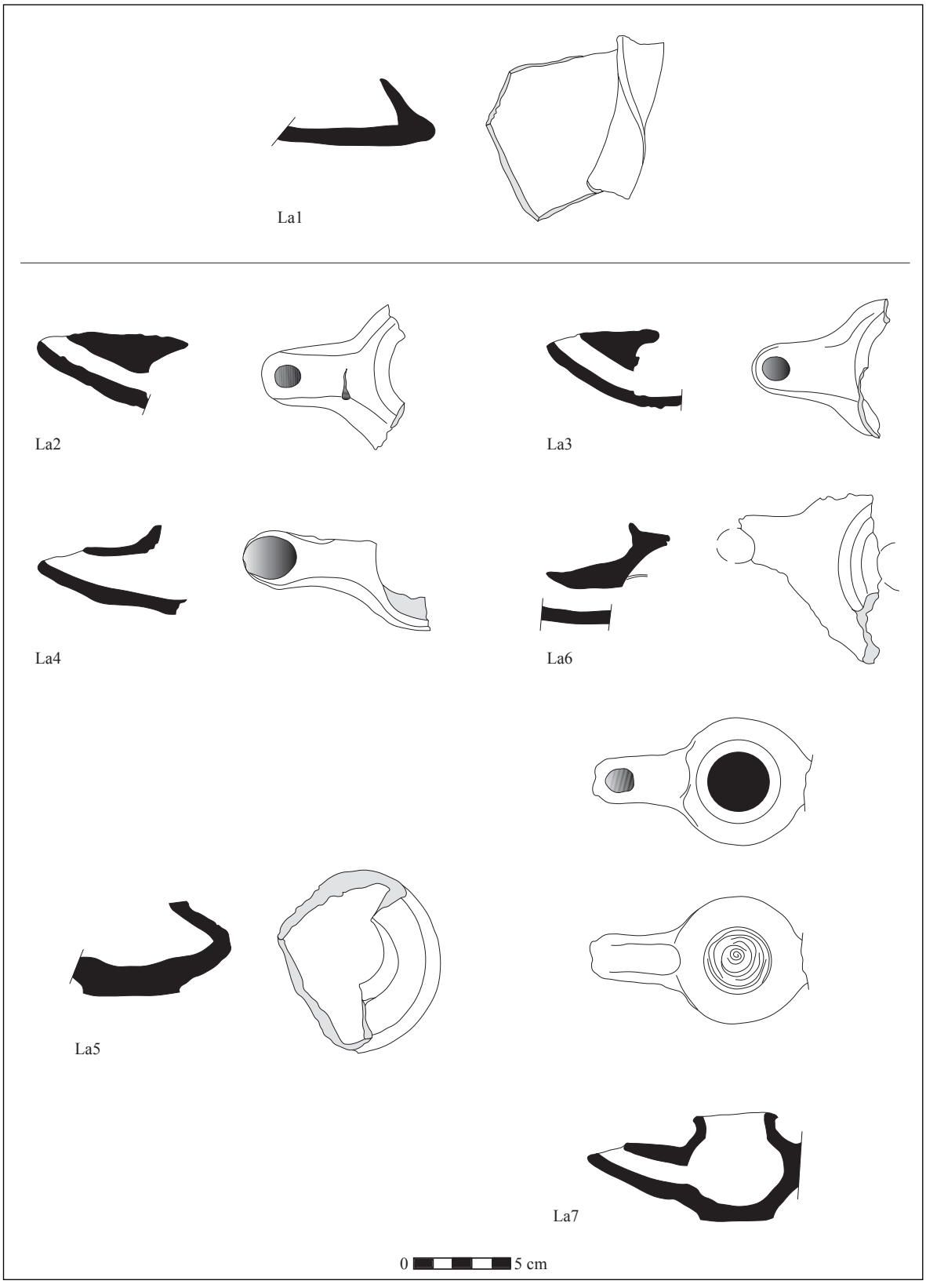


Plate 1.40: Hellenistic mould-made oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
La8	oil lamp	TZ 002495-001	7 a.b.c	I	AN 119	829	Cl Grey-sl	Hellenistic
La9	oil lamp	TZ 005815-030	0	I	AT 122	4047	Cl Grey-sl	Hellenistic
La10	oil lamp	TZ 005948-049	5 4 a.b.c	I	AQ 122	4182	Cl Bu2Br-sl	Hellenistic
La11	oil lamp	TZ 100553-001	4 a.b.c 3 a.b	II	AV 132	10533	Cl Grey	Hellenistic
La12	oil lamp	TZ 006236-011		I	AS 123	4423	Cl Bu2Br-soft	Hellenistic
La13	oil lamp	TZ 006790-002	6 b	I	AP 123	4770	Cl Grey-sl	Hellenistic
La14	oil lamp	TZ 100344-001	6 a.b.c 5	II	AX 130	10303	Cl Bu2Br-soft	Hellenistic

Plate 1.40: Hellenistic mould-made oil lamps from Tall Zirā‘a

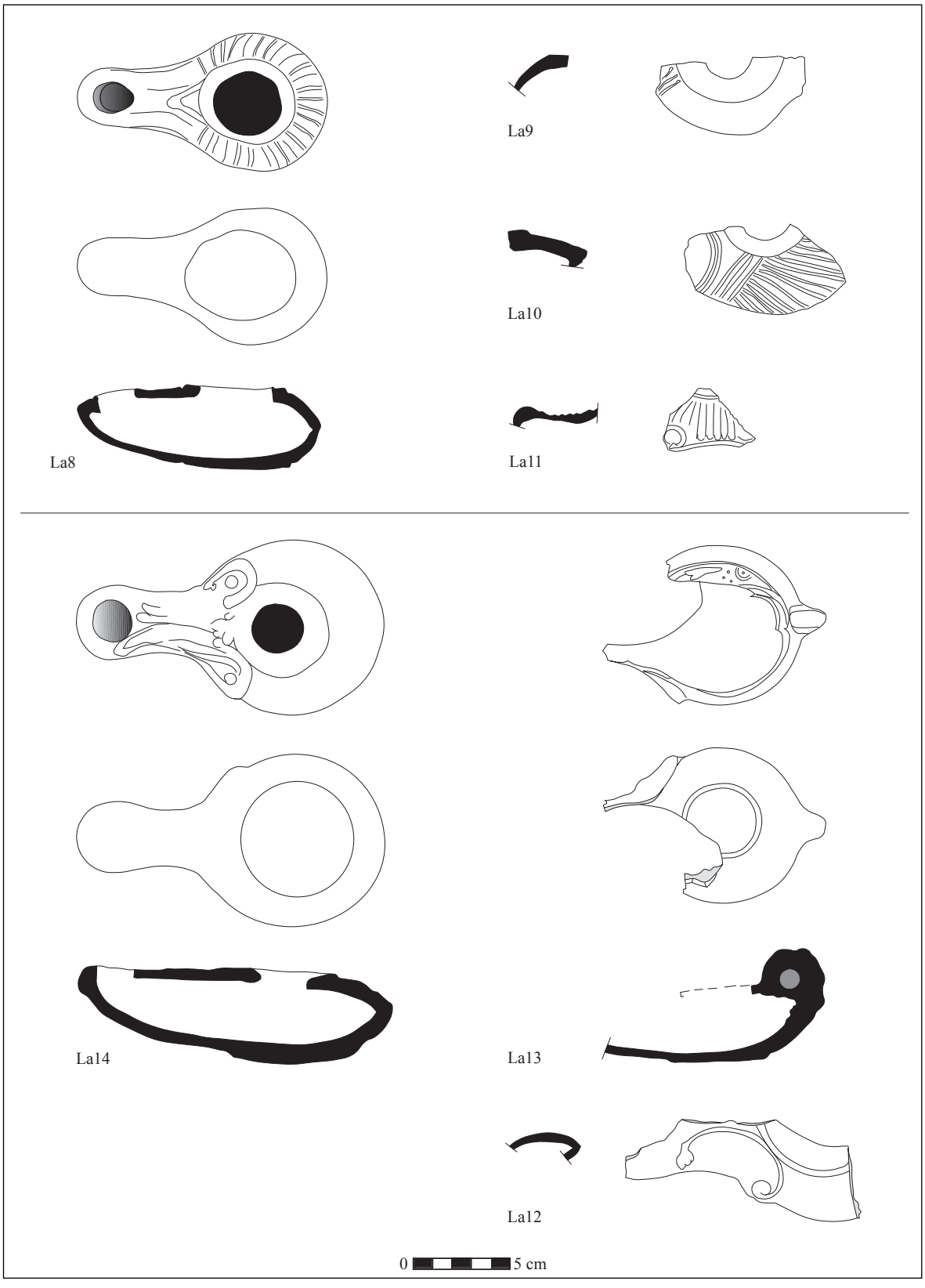


Plate 1.41: Hellenistic mould-made oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
La15	oil lamp	TZ 100844-002	8	II	AW 127	10742	Cl Bu2Br-soft	Hellenistic
La16	oil lamp	TZ 101373-001	8	II	AV 131	11224	Cl Bu2Br-soft	Hellenistic
La17	oil lamp	TZ 005146-058	12 11	I	AR 120	3414	Cl Grey-sl	Hellenistic
La18	oil lamp	TZ 101515-006	8	II	AU 126	11244	Cl Grey-sl	Hellenistic
La19	oil lamp	TZ 004977-001	0	I	AQ 120	3250	Cl Grey-sl	Hellenistic

Plate 1.41: Hellenistic mould-made oil lamps from Tall Zirā‘a

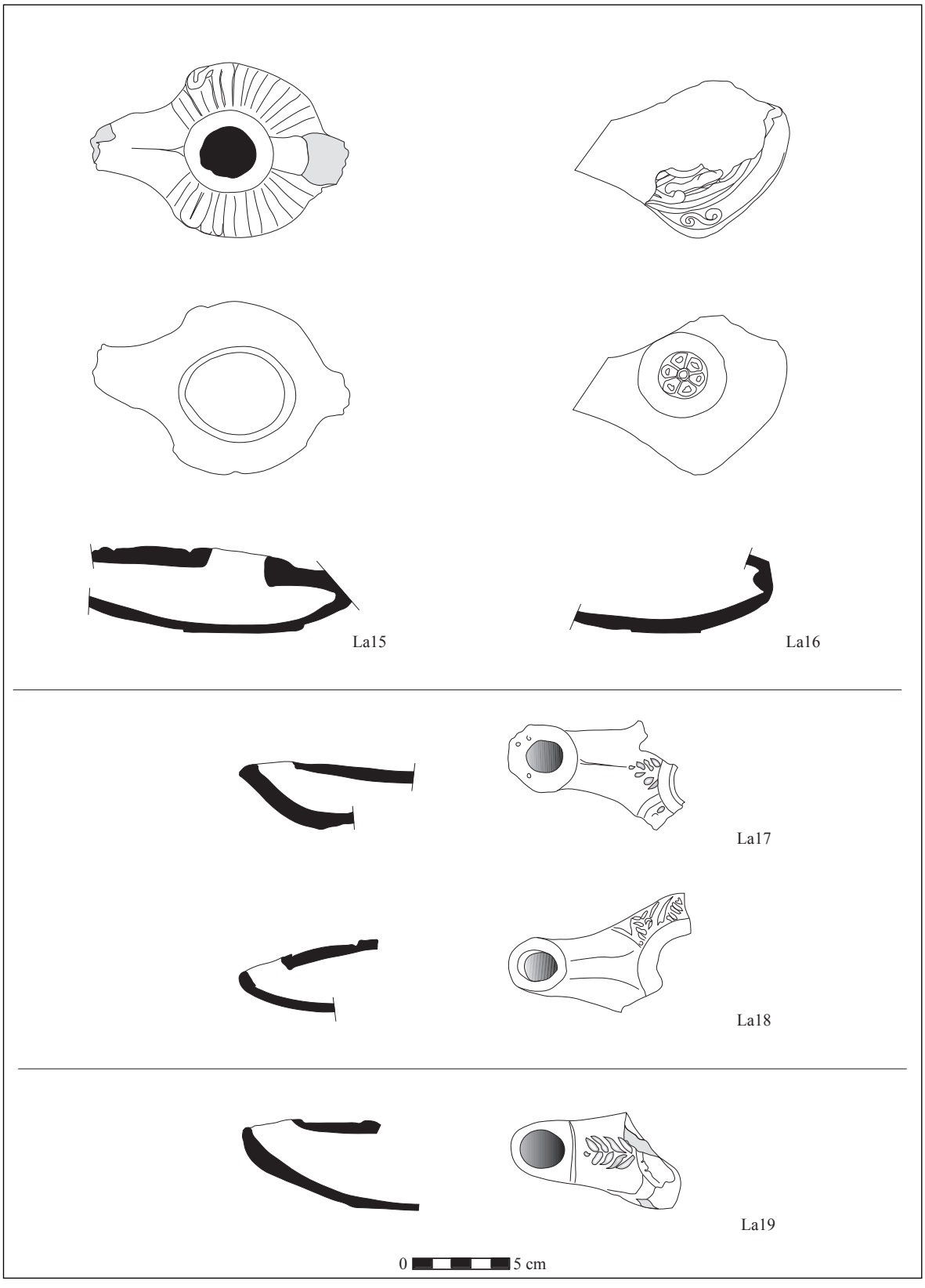


Plate 1.42: Roman wheel-made oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
La31	oil lamp	TZ 002816-007	0	I	AH 115	1230	Cl Red2Br-grey core	Early Roman
La42	oil lamp	TZ 101463-002	8	II	AU 126	11272	Cl Grey	Early Roman
La45	oil lamp	TZ 006743-020	6 a.b	I	AQ 123	4186	Cl Red-bu2br core	Roman
La46	oil lamp	TZ 020871-028	7 c	I	AQ 123	5206	Cl Bu2Br-soft	Roman
La47	oil lamp	TZ 021169-001	0	I	AT 119	5876	Cl Red CP 2	Roman
La48	oil lamp	TZ 101212-001	5	II	AS 132	11013	Cl Bu2Br-amph	Roman

Plate 1.42: Roman wheel-made lamps from Tall Zirā‘a

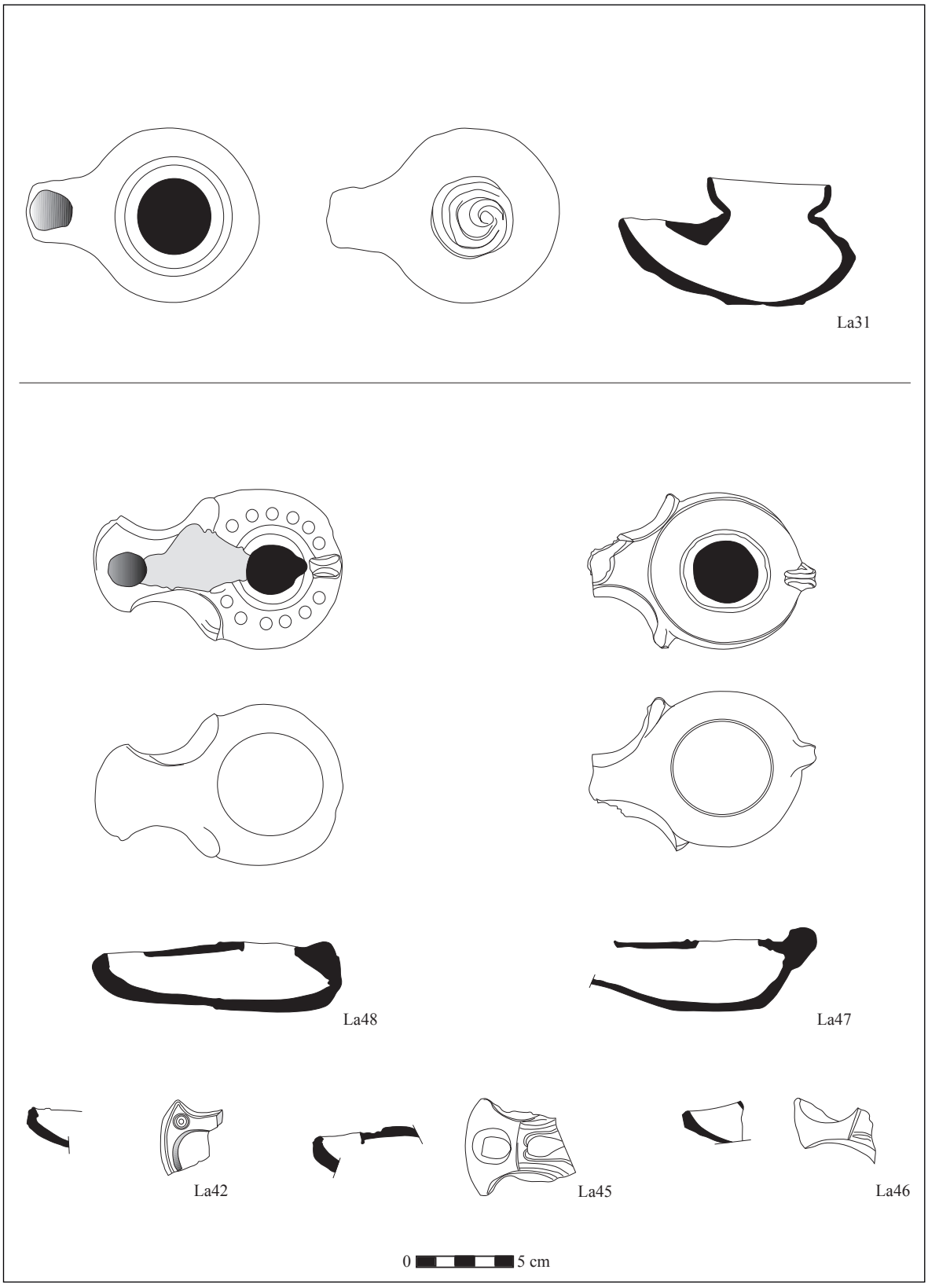


Plate 1.43: Roman wheel-made oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
La32	oil lamp	TZ 002816-007	0	I	AH 115	1230	Cl Red2Br-grey core	Early Roman
La33	oil lamp	TZ 006666-001	7	I	AP 122	4714	Cl Grey	Early Roman
La34	oil lamp	TZ 020062-024	6 c	I	AP 123	4940	Cl Grey	Early Roman
La35	oil lamp	TZ 020062-026	6 c	I	AP 123	4940	Cl Red-bu2br core	Early Roman
La36	oil lamp	TZ 020376-002	7 c	I	AQ 123	5201	Cl Grey-sl	Early Roman
La37	oil lamp	TZ 100555-002	3 a 2 1	II	AU 128	10506	Cl Bu2Br-f	Early Roman
La38	oil lamp	TZ 101026-006	3 a.b	II	AT 133	10911	Cl Red2Br-f	Early Roman
La39	oil lamp	TZ 101204-033	5	II	AT 132	10927	Cl Bu2Br-f	Early Roman
La40	oil lamp	TZ 101437-019	8	II	AW 128	11295	Cl Bu2Br-f	Early Roman
La41	oil lamp	TZ 101439-025	6 a.b.c	II	AU 127	11246	Cl Red CP 3	Early Roman

Plate 1.43: Roman wheel-made oil lamps from Tall Zirā‘a

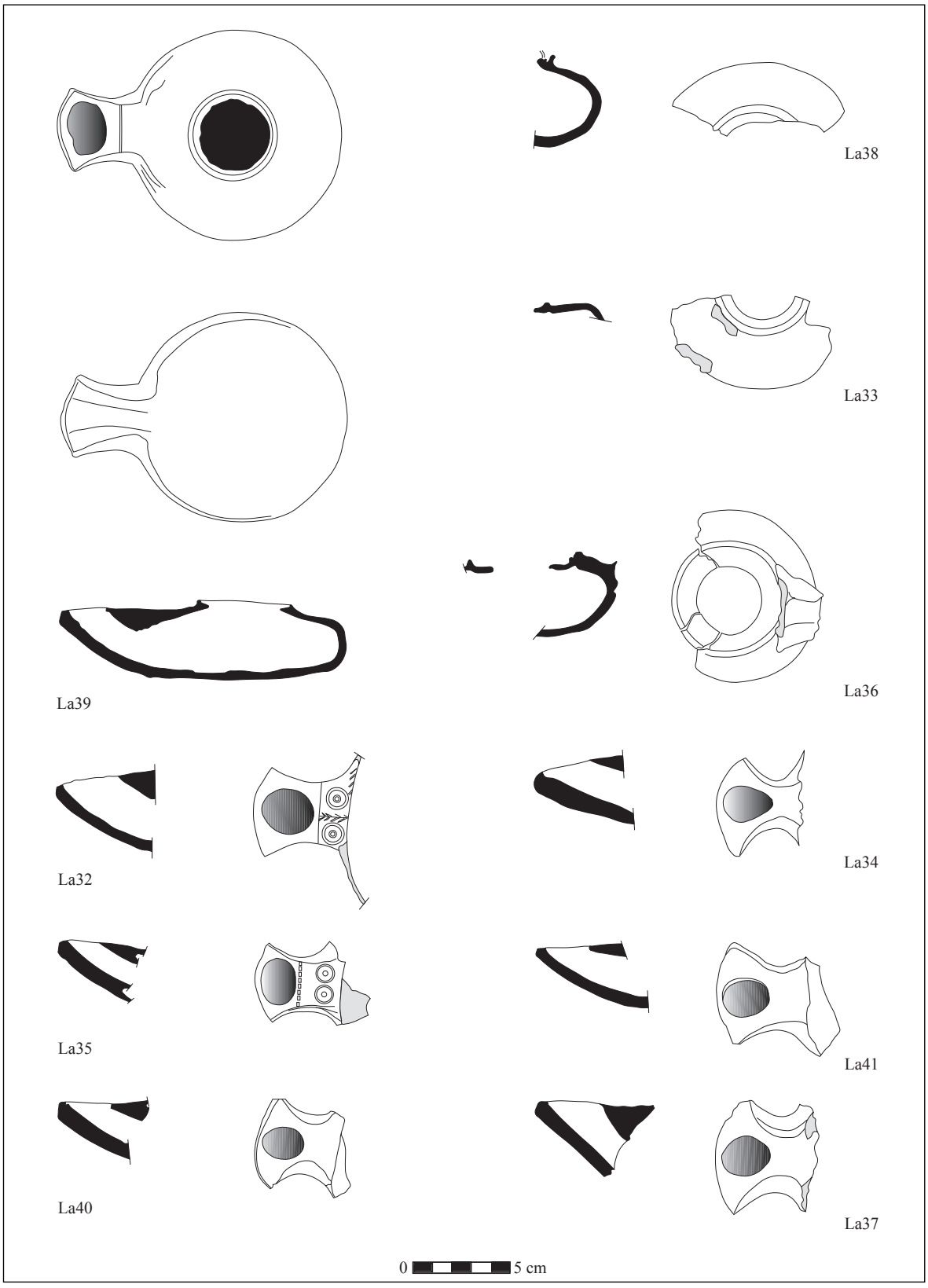


Plate 1.44: Roman mould-made oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
La25	oil lamp	TZ 101491-001	8	II	AX129	10329	Cl Chal Red-sl	Early Roman
La43	oil lamp	TZ 020383-008	11	I	AS 123	5226	Cl Bu2Br-soft	1st cent. AD
La44	oil lamp	TZ 100279-001	5	II	AY 129	10280	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	1st cent. AD
La50	oil lamp	TZ 004195-004	2	I	AF 116	2597	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Roman
La51	oil lamp	TZ 005942-015	6 a.b.c	I	AR 123	4181	Cl BP	Roman
La54	oil lamp	TZ 006790-003	6 b	I	AP 123	4770	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	Roman
La57	oil lamp	TZ 101549-016	7 a.b.c 6 a.b.c	II	AU 127	11373	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Roman
La58	oil lamp	TZ 101658-001	4 a.b.c 3 a.b 2	II	AT 132	11390	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	Roman

Plate 1.44: Roman mould-made oil lamps from Tall Zirā‘a

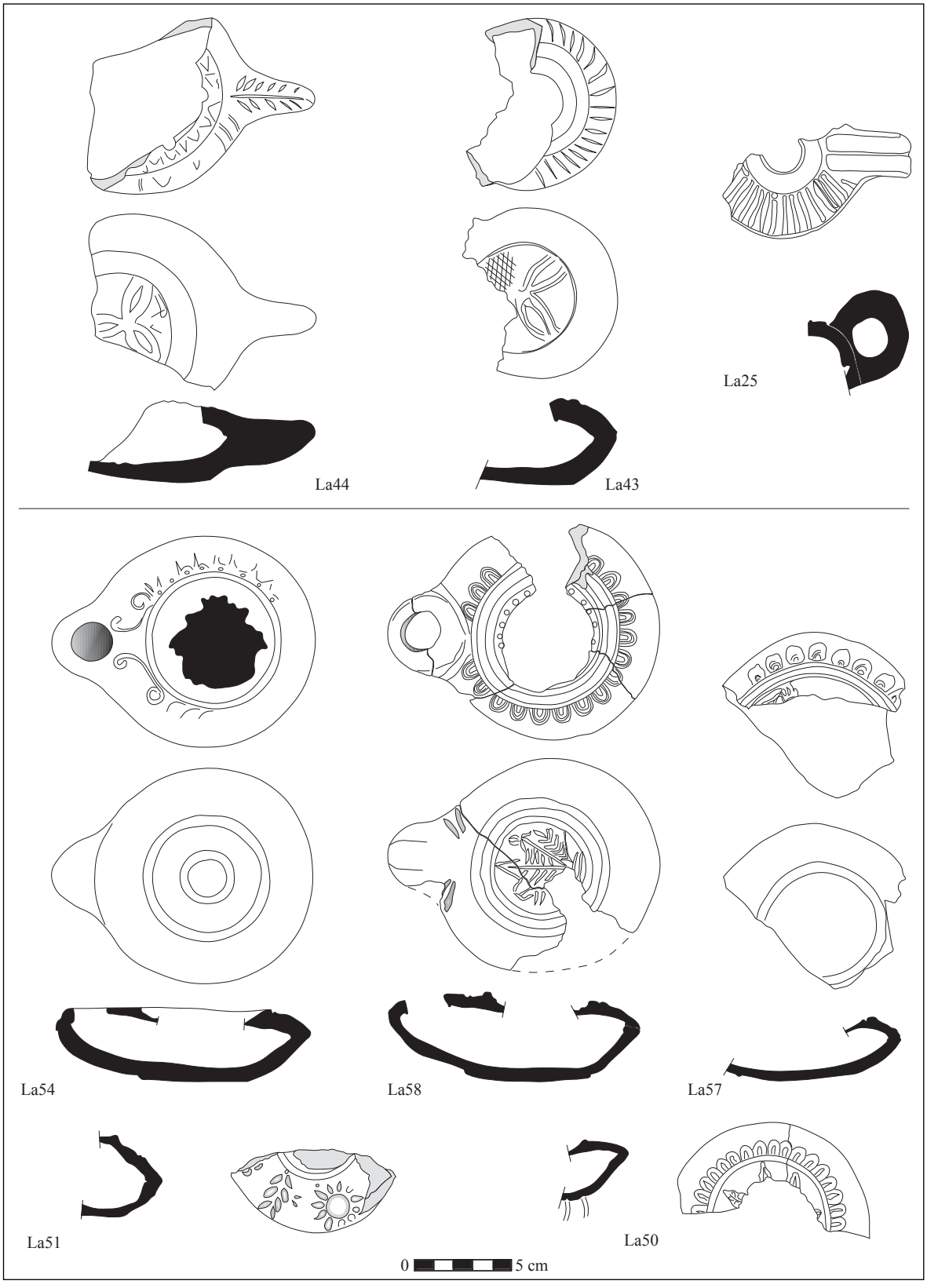


Plate 1.45: Late Roman and Early Byzantine mould-made oil lamps from Tall Zirā‘a

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
La61	oil lamp	TZ 003218-024	4	I	AO/AP 119	1725	Cl Bu2Br-f	Late Roman
La62	oil lamp	TZ 004907-064	1	I	AR 120	3209	Cl Bu2Br-soft-sl	Late Roman
La63	oil lamp	TZ 100090-006	3 a	II	AV 129	10050	Cl Red-bu2br core-sl	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
La64	oil lamp	TZ 100565-001	2	II	AW 132	10520	Cl Bu2Br-f	Late Roman
La67	oil lamp	TZ 100665-029	4 c	II	AU 131	10628	Cl Bu2Br-sl	Late Roman
La68	oil lamp	TZ 100682-001	2 1	II	AU 133	10634	Cl Bu2Br-f	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
La69	oil lamp	TZ 100986-019	5 4 c	II	AX 127	10733	Cl Bu2Br-f	Late Roman – Early Byzantine

Plate 1.45: Late Roman and Early Byzantine mould-made oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

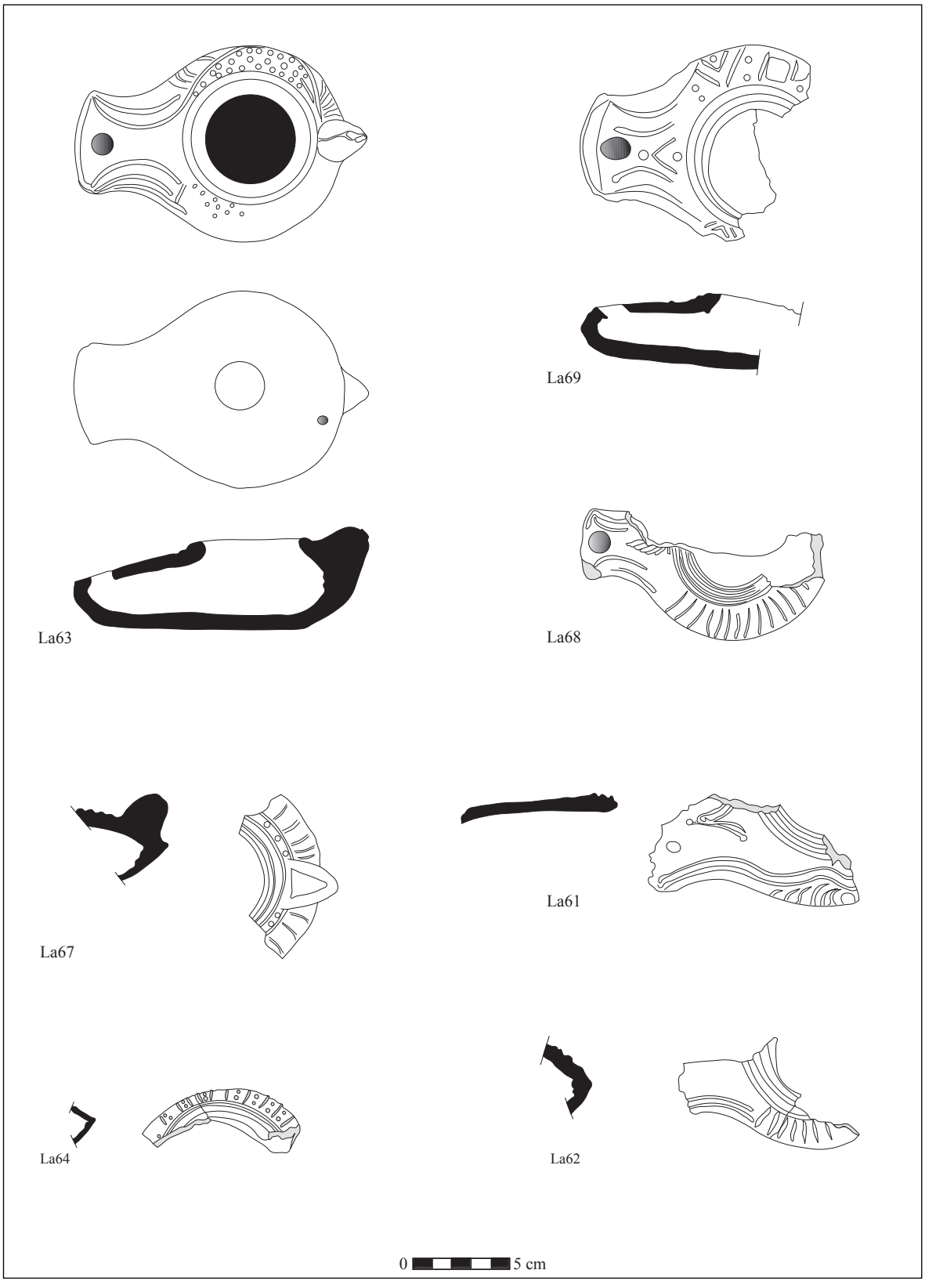


Plate 1.46: Late Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
La79	oil lamp	TZ 004162-001	4 c	I	AQ 119	2525	Cl Bu2Br-amph-sl	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
La82	oil lamp	TZ 101290-024	6 a.b.c	II	AV 127	11142	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
La83	oil lamp	TZ 101368-007	5 4 c	II	AS 126	11203	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
La84	oil lamp	TZ 101444-012	8	II	AU 127	11285	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
La85	oil lamp	TZ 100538-001	2 1	II	AU 131	10503	Cl Bu2Br-f	550 – 650 AD
La90	oil lamp	TZ 101084-022	2 1	II	AY 127	10926	Cl Red CP 3-sl	Late Byzantine – Umayyad

Plate 1.46: Late Roman, Byzantine and Early Islamic oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

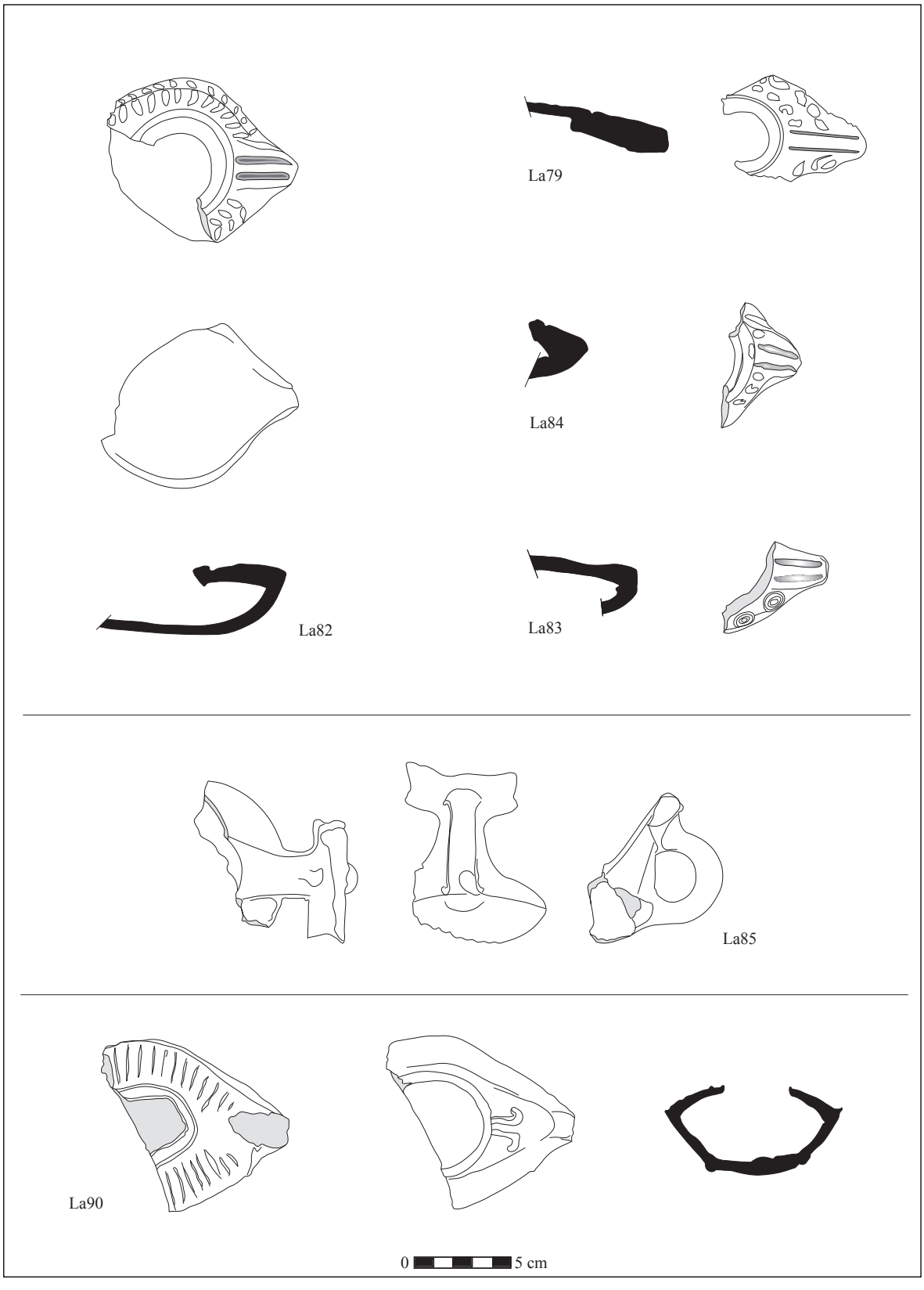


Plate 1.47: Byzantine oil lamps from Tall Zirāʿa

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
La86	oil lamp	TZ 002062-117	4 a.b.c	I	AO 119	607	Cl Bu2Br-f	Byzantine – Late Byzantine
La87	oil lamp	TZ 005567-001	0	I	AQ 121	3710	Cl Bu2Br-soft	Byzantine – Late Byzantine
La88	oil lamp	TZ 100087-009	0	II	AX 129	10026	Cl Bu2Br-f	Byzantine – Late Byzantine
La89	oil lamp	TZ 100090-007	3 a	II	AV 129	10050	Cl Bu2Br-f-sl	Byzantine – Late Byzantine

Plate 1.47: Byzantine oil lamps from Tall Zirā‘a

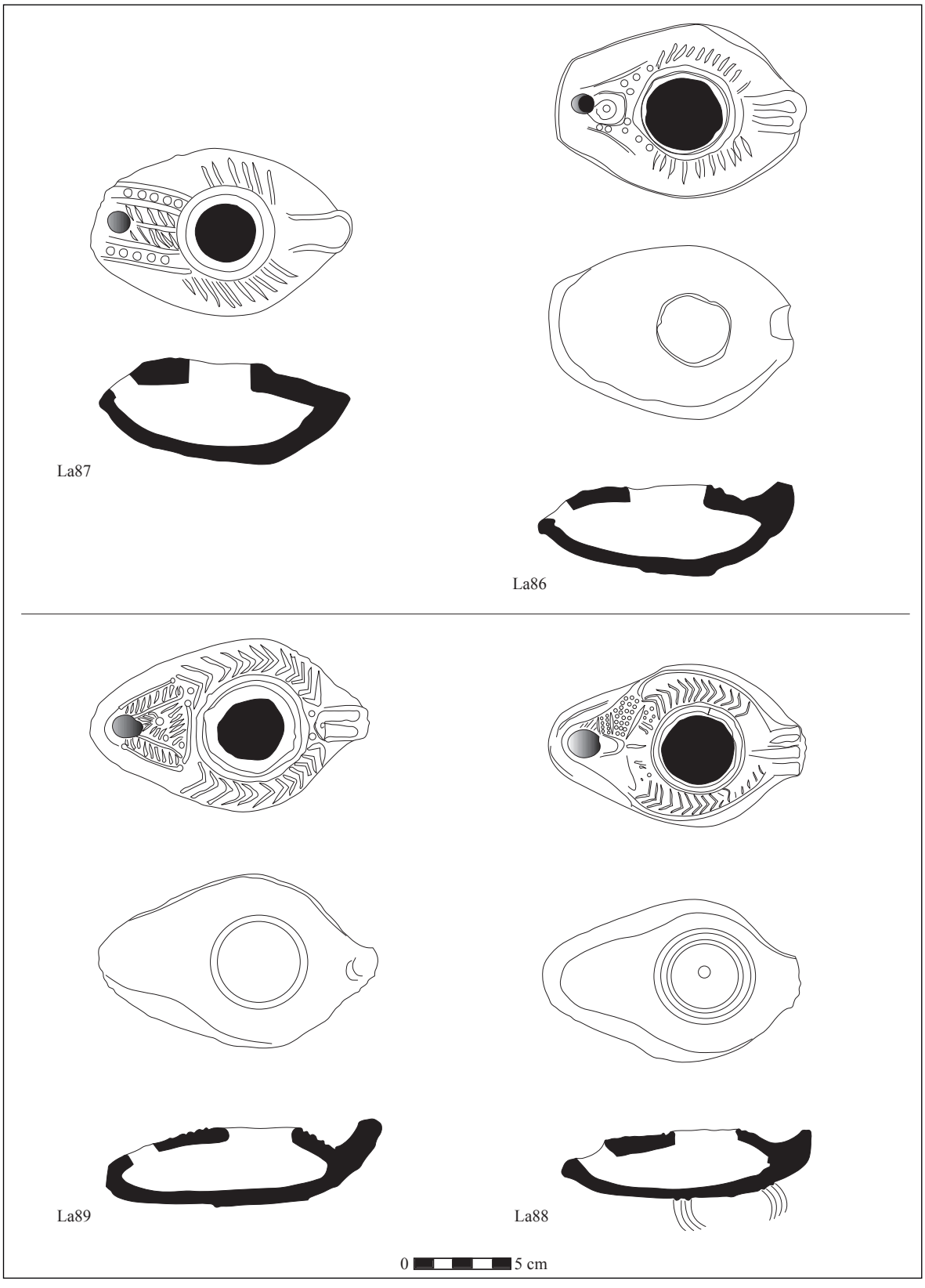
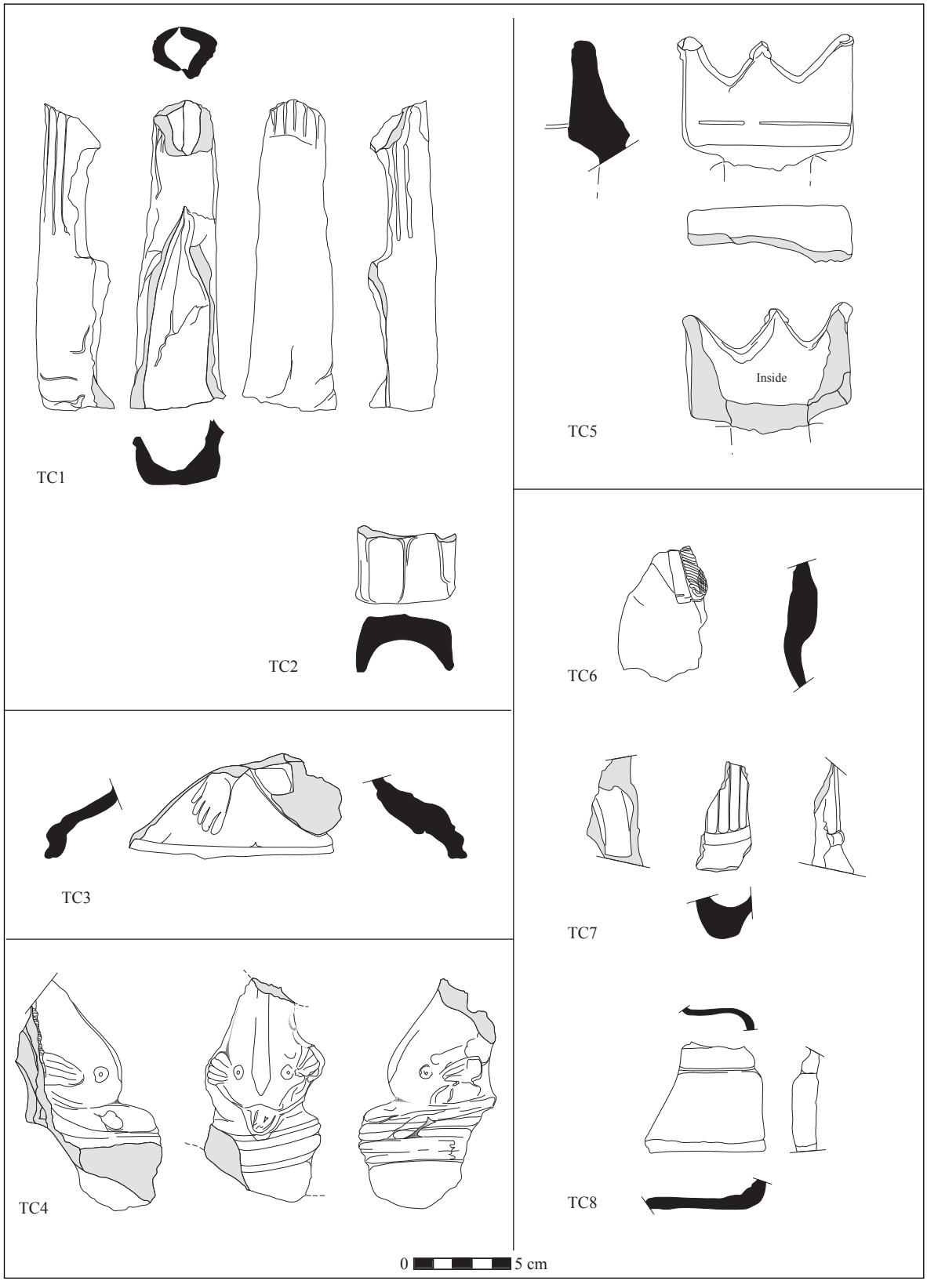


Plate 1.48: Late Hellenistic – Roman terracotta figurines from Tall Zirā'a

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Stratum	Area	Square	Context	Fabric group	Date
TC1	female figurine?	TZ 006790-001	6 b	I	AP 123	4283	TC fine	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
TC2	figurine?	TZ 006678-041	6 a	I	AP 123	4770	TC fine	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
TC3	human figurine	TZ 101118-018	5 4	II	AS 132	11001	TC buff	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
TC4	animal figurine	TZ 005930-001	4 b	I	AS 123	4199	TC medium	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
TC5	altar fragment?	TZ 101180-005	4 c	II	AU 131	10628	TC fine	1st – 2nd cent. AD
TC6	fragment	TZ 101402-002	7 a.b.c 6 a.b	II	AT 127	10988	TC fine	Roman
TC7	fragment	TZ 112224-001	7 a.b.c 6. b	II	AT 127	10988	TC medium	Late Hellenistic – Early Roman
TC8	fragment	TZ 100607-005	3 a	II	AT 128	10571	TC fine	Roman

Plate 1.48: Late Hellenistic – Roman terracotta figurines from Tall Zirāʿa



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2. The Hellenistic to Umayyad Glass Finds

by Stefanie Hoss

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. Scope of the Study

This study is a report on the vessel glass, bangles and windowpanes from the 2003 to 2014 excavations of Tall Zirāʿa. The glass finds of the tall mainly consist of vessels used in connection with drinking such as bottles, flasks and jugs for serving liquids, and bowls, beakers and goblets used in consuming them. In addition, some plates and large bowls for serving food were excavated. Among the vessels not related to food are some suspended lamps and cosmetic vessels, and a small number of bracelets and windowpanes. While the scope of the study comprises the timespan from the Hellenistic to the Early Umayyad periods, the main body of the finds dates to the Byzantine period, with a smaller group dating to the Hellenistic period.

This study includes a descriptive catalogue and analysis of the glass finds. The finds are described in a typology in *Chap. 2.2.*, arranged according to their production technique and the form of the sherd, irrespective of their date. *Chap. 2.3.* is the analysis of the finds, separated into different chronological periods. These are subsequently investigated as to their contexts, compared with assemblages of the same period from the region, and with the ceramic finds of the tall. *Chap. 2.4.* is a summary of the results of the study[1].

2.1.2. Glass Research in the Near East

To the outsider, the glass of the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods seems to be well researched; with standard works and shelves full of publications giving the impression that the development of the different types is well known and dated[2]. However, on closer inspection it becomes apparent that the research on this material is still far from complete: The typology is still in the process of being formed and production processes and trade are far from being understood[3].

At the beginnings of glass research in the 19th and early 20th century, glass finds were rare and were recovered almost exclusively from graves. Because of their aesthetically pleasing shapes, they were generally regarded as luxury objects and consequently described as objects of art rather than utility, resulting in this being described as the ‘art historical phase’ of glass studies[4].

At that time, many glass objects—especially from the Middle East—were bought by private collectors from dubious sources; today they are often stored in collections of various museums of the Western world and the Near East. Being without provenance, these finds can contribute little to the important issues of the dating, distribution or frequency of individual types, which in turn might throw light on the more general questions of production, trade and use of glass objects. While the exact place of origin of these finds is unknown in most cases, their often excellent state of preservation makes it more than likely that they were discovered in graves.

1 The report of the glass finds was made possible through the help of the two directors of the ‘Gadara Regions Project’, D. Vieweger and J. Häser. It was financed by the Hugo-Gressmann-Foundation of the Protestant Church of Germany (EKD) and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). In 2014, the German Research Foundation (DFG) granted the author a four-month research scholarship to conclude the work and write the report, for which she is most thankful.

2 Hoffmann 2002, 15; Keller 2006, 27; Grose 2012, 8 f. raised similar thoughts as those following.

3 Grose 2012, 8 f.; Keller et al. 2014, 2.

4 Grose 2012, 8.

During the last decades of the last century, glass studies passed through what might be termed the 'typological phase' and several typologies were published[5]. Unfortunately, many of the Near Eastern glass typologies from this time are based either on finds from graves or on museum collections, whose finds were collected because of their beauty and completeness and originally also were found in graves.

This situation is problematic for two reasons: These finds were accepted as being representative of the whole material category, a situation which overlooked the fact that grave goods are objects deliberately chosen from a wider spectrum to fit specific needs. A glance at pottery studies could have shown that the repertoire of types found in graves is only a fraction of that found in settlements; on the other hand, some types are specifically produced as grave goods. Grave goods are also more likely to contain luxurious forms than simple shapes for everyday needs. Consequently, only settlement and grave finds together are in a position to give us the full picture of the repertoire of glass forms in use during a specific period.

Another concern is that the determination of the often quite small sherds found in settlements has been hampered through the long concentration of glass research on finds from graves: In order to be able to identify single sherds with the complete vessels used for typology, the authors were frequently over-optimistic in their identification of fragments. As in pottery studies, the identification of glass sherds with vessel types relies on the diagnostic sherds, that is the rims, necks, handles, stems, feet and bases, as body sherds without any decoration cannot be assigned to a type. In contrast to pottery though, size variations up to several centimetres are not uncommon and a natural consequence of the manufacturing process in blown vessels. Consequently, it is often not possible to make a clear distinction between the sherds of related forms with identically treated diagnostic sherds (mainly rims and bottoms), even if those have very distinctive forms[6]. It is therefore necessary to name all possible types a specific sherd could have belonged to, in order to have reliable data that can be used for further research[7].

In addition to these problems, the research on glass from the Near East is still struggling with the small number of publications. Despite the relatively large number of excavations in the region, the glass finds of these excavations often either remain unpublished or are only published incompletely[8]. The regular publication of glass finds from settlements is a development of the last two decades and occurs mainly in Israel. In the surrounding countries, only a small number of publications have made the glass finds of large excavations accessible[9].

The best of these publications not only describe and illustrate the assemblage of glass typologically, but have also entered the 'contextual phase'[10]. Here, the deeper analysis of the glass types excavated is used to answer more general questions such as the specific use of glass in certain contexts or questions on production, trade and customer choices. These publications prove, that while the repertoire of forms and their differing quantities in a specific settlement is usually broadly similar to other settlements in the Near East, it can vary considerably in detail, as local trade regions and perhaps even very local customs and traditions shaped the consumer choices of the people.

Every additional publication of settlement glass assemblages will thus fill another white spot in the glass 'landscape' of the Near East. This is especially true for northern Jordan, where the 1998 study by O. Dussart is still the main reference work. Furthermore, most published domestic glass finds in Jordan are from excavations of larger ancient cities, such as Petra or Ǧaraš (Gerasa); accordingly, the finds of a smaller settlement such as the Tall Zirā'a will add an extra dimension to this picture, illuminating the use of glass by a population with presumably a restricted choice and smaller economic means.

5 Grose 2012, 8.

6 Jennings 2006, 285.

7 Hoffmann 2002, 27–48.

8 Jennings 2006, 285 f.

9 For instance, Keller 2006; Jennings 2006; O'Hea 2012.

10 Grose 2012, 8.

2.1.3. Research Questions

The main task of the analysis of the glass finds is to provide an additional description of life on the tall during the classical periods, complementing and perhaps ameliorating the picture drawn by the ceramics, described by F. Kenkel, and the descriptions of the architecture and contexts by J. Häser and S. Schütz.

In order to accomplish this, several aspects have to be analysed after the typology has been ascertained. These aspects are concerned with the context in which the glass was found in Tall Zirā'a, the origin of the glass types, and the functional and social aspects of its use.

The contextual analysis of the material can help to separate the mass of glass finds into different groups. If finds were excavated in closed contexts, they were in use together at the same time and by the same people. This can separate not only different periods of use, but also the use of glass by different social groups from each other.

As is the case in most settlements, the finds from all three areas excavated on Tall Zirā'a had been broken and thrown away in antiquity as refuse. Most of the glass finds come from contexts that are interpreted as having been used for the dumping of waste. In some contexts, glass sherds and other refuse seem to have been taken unnoticed from dumping sites together with accumulated earth in antiquity. This earth mixed with waste was then used as construction aggregate or filling, to level up surfaces, often prior to building.

It can be assumed that the dumping of refuse collected the material from all or at least most households on the tall, whatever their social standing. And because the earth with the remains of both glass and ceramic material was later used to level up surfaces and fill up pits, the chronological sequence was disturbed as well. This made contextual analysis difficult for most finds.

The question of the origin of the glass types is important in order to detect trade networks and the extent to which the inhabitants of the tall could afford imports from further away. But with glass, the actual origin of the different glass types is very difficult to ascertain. The origin of pottery types can be identified with the help of their material, as this can be related to a source of clay with the help of scientific methods[11]. But this is not possible with glass, because of the difference in production processes.

The raw material for the production of glass items had to conform to quite specific requirements. Accordingly, glass was produced in only a small number of primary production centres. As glass was produced by heating silica sands with a high percentage of lime together with a comparatively small amount of soda as a fluxing agent, the main materials needed in great quantities were the silica sands and wood for heating. Consequently, primary production centres were often situated where suitable sand and great quantities of wood were available, while the necessary soda would be imported from Wādī an-Naṭrūn in Eygpt. In these primary production centres, of which several were excavated in Palestine, glass was produced in large batches and then traded as bars through the whole Roman world. Scientific analysis will thus only be able to identify the primary production centre, which will not help in clarifying the origin of specific types.

This is further complicated by the use of recycled glass (cullet) in the production of raw glass from the Neronian period onwards[12]. Textual evidence from Rome seems to suggest that the collection of broken glass was a barter trade, with the sherds exchanged for small household necessities, such as matches (sulphur tipped wood sticks), which were offered by peddlers or hawkers going through the streets[13]. These would then sell the collected glass to secondary glass workshops, where it would be used to at least partially replace the raw glass bought in from primary glass producers. According to D. Keller, glass recycling was episodic and especially prevalent in periods when it was difficult to obtain enough raw glass[14].

The actual glass items, be they vessels or other forms such as windowpanes or bangles, were produced in secondary production centres. These were situated near a sufficiently high concentration of prospective consumers; that is, in or near larger cities, shortening transport lines and enabling a quick reaction to the market. While it is obvious that they must have existed, the ateliers themselves are often

11 The following after Keller 2005, 65 and Keller 2006, 109 f.

12 Keller 2005, 67. 76; Jennings 2006, 286 f.

13 Keller 2005, 67 f.

14 Keller 2005.

unknown, as the ovens and other facilities needed for them were rather small compared to the primary production centres or to pottery ovens. In addition, the ovens were entirely above ground, which reduces the possibilities of finding remains of them. However, it can be assumed that every major Roman or Byzantine city in the Near East had one or several secondary glass production ateliers[15].

As Tall Zirāʿa is located only 4.5 km from Umm Qēs (Gadara), it is more than likely that many wares, among them glass, were 'imported' from there to the tall. Gadara is of a size and wealth in the Roman to Byzantine periods that at least one secondary glass production atelier can be assumed to have existed, and very likely more. Still, as the glass from Gadara remains largely unpublished, a full comparison of the forms found at Gadara and Tall Zirāʿa is not possible at the moment[16].

D. Keller refers to a number of conditions that must be met, in order to determine a local glass production from the glass assemblage of an excavation[17]:

- The assemblage must have a large size.
- The assemblage must have a number of characteristic forms, which differ in details from similar forms in other places.
- These forms must change perceptively during the course of time.
- The assemblage must be dated through the stratigraphy of the excavation.

The assemblage from Tall Zirāʿa is not very large (664 diagnostic sherds), so that most characteristic forms do not appear in sufficient numbers to be able to discern the development of a specific form. In addition to that, the material can only partly be dated by stratigraphy. Identifying and dating the material with the help of comparative finds from other excavations and subsequently determining the dated development of a specific form at Tall Zirāʿa from it would only lead to a circular argument.

The material from Tall Zirāʿa thus does not offer the possibility to determine the existence of a local production in Gadara, even though such a production is more than likely.

As a small number of forms were made in only one or two production centres, the determination of 'true' import among the glass products is less problematic. Before glass became common, the import of vessels from a small number of secondary production centres must have been a rule. But after glass vessels ceased to be a luxury item, a point that can be defined as having been reached by the mid-first century AD, most forms of the Roman and Byzantine spectrum seem to have been made in many places with only very small variations[18]. Only exceptionally elaborate and expensive glasses like cage cups were still produced in just a small number of production centres with the necessary know-how, while the majority of the glass was locally made in the Near East[19]. If the production centres of specific elaborate glass forms are not excavated, it is impossible to know from where the import came.

The last aspect of the analysis is the manner in which the inhabitants of the tall used the glass. The glass vessels are compared to ceramic forms of similar use from the tall in order to determine if and how the glass complimented or replaced ceramic forms. As most of the glass material at Tall Zirāʿa is composed of tableware, another question is if a change in the eating or drinking habits can be discerned with the help of these forms.

These three main questions (context, import, use) offer the best approach in order to use the glass material to describe aspects of the economic and social development of the tall during the classical periods.

A general caveat concerns the frequency of certain forms in the general assemblage. Both the dumping of broken glass and the redistribution of earth taken from dumping sites to fill up pits or level building sites mean that the glass sherds were frequently redistributed and compacted, resulting in even smaller sherds characteristic of settlement glass finds. Under these circumstances, some parts of glass vessels survive better than others, namely the thicker rims, bottoms and handles. Especially well preserved are fragments that are almost solid, such as the bases of polycandelabra lamps, twin kohl phials and the stems and feet of goblets. The bodies of most vessels made from blown glass however, are very thin and almost never survive. The dominance of vessel parts that survive well can substantially

15 Keller 2005, 65; Keller 2006, 109 f.

16 Some of the glass sherds from Gadara are published in Dussart 1998.

17 The following after Keller 2006, 110.

18 Hoffmann 2002, 15; Keller 2006, 173.

19 Hoffmann 2002, 15; Keller 2006, 173.

distort the picture of the glass assemblage of a given settlement as it may give the impression that these forms made up a bigger percentage of the glass vessels used than was actually the case[20]. Site formation processes by which particular glass fragments remained preserved must therefore play a role in the assessment of the glass assemblage.

Another important factor in the formation of glass assemblages is the collection of glass for remelting. As mentioned above, this manner of ensuring a supply of raw glass for the production is documented from the late Neronian/early Flavian period onwards[21]. The collection of glass seems have occurred in some periods and not in others and may be connected with difficulties in the supply of raw glass[22]. It usually results in a remarkable reduction in glass finds on excavations. In the Near East, this phenomenon is especially well known for the second and third centuries AD[23].

2.1.4. Methodology

The basis of this study is formed by the collection of 3696 glass fragments excavated during the 2003 to 2014 seasons of excavation, of which 664 fragments are rims and other diagnostic sherds. The majority of the finds were excavated in the Hellenistic to Umayyad strata, but finds from earlier strata were also included in the study. The reason for this inclusion is the stratigraphy of the tall, with many large pits from the Roman and Byzantine periods continuing deeply into older strata. This led to finds from the Hellenistic to Umayyad periods being found in Iron Age and sometimes even Bronze Age strata. All 284 (parts of) glass vessels found in pre-Hellenistic strata were included.

On the other hand, none of the 242 finds of beads from the tall were included in this study, as most of them date to the Bronze or Iron Age and a few to post-Umayyad periods.

The material was made scientifically accessible in several steps. During the 2003 to 2014 excavation campaigns of the 'Gadara Region Project', all glass finds from the excavation Areas I, II, and III of the tall were recorded on site and put into a database with their excavation data, mainly by J. Häser. During the 2010, 2012 and 2014 campaigns, the author revisited all glass finds and supplemented and amended the records to include the type, literature and other information. F. Kenkel then drew a collection of distinctive fragments, chosen by the author as representative for their type.

As mentioned earlier, the identification of glass sherds with vessel types relies on the diagnostic sherds, that is the rims, necks, handles, stems, feet and bases, as body sherds without any decoration cannot be assigned to a type. The manual production process of glass vessels in pre-industrial periods entails that the diameters of rims and feet/bases and the overall size of vessels of the same type can vary up to several centimetres, especially in free blown vessels. A definitive allocation of smaller sherds to one of several different types that have similarly treated rims or feet/bases is therefore often impossible[24].

Nevertheless, in order to be able to assign sherds of similarly treated rims (e.g. all fire-rounded straight rims on tapering walls) to the different possible forms (bowls, beakers, goblets and bottles), the various opening diameters of known forms are used as a guideline, in full recognition that singular examples may have deviated from them. Accordingly, rims whose original openings were wider than 12 cm are generally described as bowls, those between 6 and 12 cm as beakers and those smaller as either goblets or bottles (see *Chap. 2.2.*).

In a second step, the sherds were compared with better-preserved parallels from elsewhere to determine, if possible, their exact type. This method has also been used in other excavations where the fragments were small[25]. The search for parallels relied heavily on the comparison of profile drawings, but also took the glass colour and possible decorations into account.

20 Jennings 2006, 285.

21 Keller 2005, 67.

22 Keller 2005, 76; Jennings 2006, 286 f.

23 Jennings 2006, 286.

24 Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154.

25 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 39.

In order to avoid the possibly faulty identifications of sherds with types, the sherds were identified by their form ('rounded rim on tapering wall'), with all the possible vessel types named, a method developed for the determination of Roman settlement glass finds in Baden-Württemberg, Germany[26]. At first glance, the element of insecurity increases with this method, as some sherds will have several possible identifications instead of a single type. However, any further analysis of the types will be more accurate, as it rests on a methodologically sound basis.

As complete examples of vessel glass often show that different rim forms were used with the same base and *vice versa*, it was decided to describe rims and bases independently.

Following most glass publications, the production and decoration techniques have been chosen as the guiding typological principle. On the uppermost level, mould-made glass (glass either cast into a mould or sagged over it) can be separated from mould-blown and free blown glass and from forms made in other techniques, such as bangles and windowpanes.

On the second level, the form of the sherd is used as classification. Because of the small size of most sherds, the shape of the body is often difficult to determine and as similar forms of handle occur on different vessel shapes, the form of a possible handle is also less than reliable.

The third level of classification is represented by the decoration (cutting, engraving, trail decorations).

Because of the impossibility to develop a chronological typology with the help of an undisturbed stratigraphy at Tall Zirā'a, the finds were dated according to comparative finds published from Jordan, Israel, Lebanon and southern Syria.

All measurements in the catalogue and the text are given in centimetres, unless stated otherwise. The plates of the finds all have a 1:2 scale.

In most cases, the thickness of the wall was not noted, as it can vary up to several millimetres within a single vessel and the relevance is doubtful[27]. Unless otherwise stated, all glass is categorized as 'middle', the exact thickness only being noted in case of the mould-made bowls.

Colour is not described with the help of codes, but simply in words, as it varies over the body of a vessel according to the thickness of the various parts[28]. The main difference of typological relevance lies between (a) the so-called 'naturally' coloured glass, where the often faint bluish-greenish colour is the product of metal compounds present in the raw materials, (b) glass that has been intentionally coloured by the addition of extra minerals and (c) glass that has been intentionally (and more or less successfully) decolorized by the addition of manganese to counter the green and blue of the 'natural' glass.

Weathering is described in the catalogue. It mostly consists of a white, sometimes black iridescence, which often forms a thick coat, covering the whole sherd, including the breaks. This has prevented description of the original colour in some cases. A brownish, rough coat of sinter is also often present and may be connected to the artesian source at the centre of the Tall Zirā'a.

26 Hoffmann 2002.

27 Hoffmann 2002, 295.

28 The following after Keller 2006, 29.

2.2. Typology

In this chapter, the different shapes are presented and discussed. The vessels have been categorized into groups by their rim or base forms and decoration. The comprehensive catalogue of the examples illustrating the different forms can be found in *Chap. 2.5.*

The plates are provided with a short version of the catalogue on the opposite page. All drawings have a 1:2 scale. In some cases, several examples depicted on the plates belong to the same type; these are separated from the rest by lines.

2.2.1. Mould-made Slumped Glass

2.2.1.1. Bowls (Groups 1–6)

Mould-made, monochromatic bowls with cut grooves or lines are not only a common Late Hellenistic and Early Roman glass find in the Levant, but a 'Leitfossil', a marker find defining a period[29]. They were most likely produced by the so-called sagging technique, in which a disk of glass is put on an upside-down mould of a bowl and placed in the furnace until it slumps into the desired form[30]. Because of this sagging technique, the bowls have a thin bottom and the thickness of the walls increases markedly towards the rim, which often is quite thick. The bowls were then polished on the interior, where the mould had inhibited the forming of a smooth surface. They were finally decorated by cutting at least one fairly wide horizontal groove (in the case of the grooved bowls) or a slightly thinner line (in the case of the linear-cut bowls) in the interior about 3–6 cm under the rim with a lathe or a potter's wheel[31]. Often several grooves or lines decorated the inside, sometimes grouped together in pairs of equal or of differing widths and depth[32]. Occasionally, grooves were also cut on the exterior.

Evidence points at the regional manufacture of these bowls in several places in northern Israel, Lebanon and the Phoenician coast[33]. The increasing prevalence of these bowls on Hellenistic sites in the region from the second century BC onwards seems to point towards an increasing growth in glass manufacturing ability and a consequent fall in prices: It seems that during this time, glass drinking vessels—while probably still expensive—became affordable for more people than just the fantastically rich[34].

The bowls were most likely used as drinking bowls and as their curved bases excluded their being set down when full, it is thought that the vessels had to be hand-held until emptied[35]. Drinking vessels with this particular characteristic—namely that they cannot be set down when full—occur in various cultures, periods and materials. Examples are the conical beakers in this report (see below) as well as other forms from the Roman to modern periods in Europe[36].

Contemporary bowls of similar form are known in silver, bronze and pottery (the so-called 'Megaran'

29 Grose 1989, 193 f.; Keller 2006, 35; Burdajewicz 2009, 169; Grose 2012, 8.

30 Grose 1989, 47 f.; Stern – Schlick-Nolte 1994, 119–124. 138–155; Schlick-Nolte – Lierke 2002, 26–28.

31 Jennings 2006, 32; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 177.

32 For complete examples see Israeli 2003, 67–69. 77–79 Cat. No. 61–66; Honroth 2007, 33 fig. 14. 15; 34 fig. 16. 17.

33 Davidson Weinberg 1970; Israeli 2003, 74 f.; Honroth 2007, 34; Grose 2012.

34 Israeli 2003, 74; Grose 2012, 29.

35 Grose 1989, 193.

36 Among these are the various types of drinking horns (Evison 1975) of all periods, Roman cage cups, Medieval 'Sturzbecher' (Maul 2002) and modern Yard-of-ale glasses <https://www.britannica.com/search?query=Yard-of-Ale+glass> (18.08.2018).

37 Davidson Weinberg 1961, 390; Grose 1979, 54; Jennings 2000, 43; Keller 2006, 186; Honroth 2007, 32; Grose 2012, 10 f.; 29.

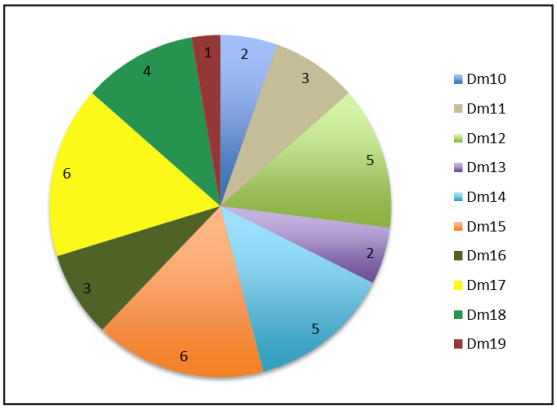
bowls)[37]. It is as yet unknown in which material the form was used first. Due to the value of precious metals, it is usually assumed that vessel forms first occurred in these materials before being copied in baser ones through a 'trickle-down' effect. But D. F. Grose argues that the novelty of glass and the material's transparency might have made glass more valued than metal during the early years of its use in tableware vessels and that the glass forms might thus be the prototype[38].

In Tall Zirāʿa, 222 fragments of slumped bowls were excavated, all of which are either part of rims or walls—no bases could be identified among the finds. Because the bowls were produced upside down and the base was thus the thinnest part, it is fairly common that no base fragments are found[39].

According to the diagnostics (rims), the minimum number of examples (MNE) of mould-made bowls in Tall Zirāʿa is 89 vessels. As all the body fragments have fabric colours already represented in the rims, it could not be ascertained that they did not originally belong to the same bowls. They were accordingly discounted in the MNE, although they might represent further bowls.

Of the 89 rim fragments, only 37 were large enough to reliably measure the size of their opening. These have varying sizes, with the measured diameters of the vessel openings being between 10 and 19 cm, while the majority is between 12 and 17 cm (*Graph 2.1*). The larger sized bowls are comparable to finds from Ǧabal Ḫālid on the Upper Euphrates in Syria and Tēl Ānāfā in northern Israel, while the sizes between 12 and 17 cm are common in the Levant[40].

The percentage of conical, hemispherical and ovoid fragments within the group of Hellenistic grooved bowls at Tall Zirāʿa is unknown, as is the percentage of Late Hellenistic to Early Roman linear cut bowls, because the differences between these forms were unknown to the author during the registration of the finds. As with all other vessels, not all fragments or all rims of grooved, mould-made bowls or linear cut bowls found at Tall Zirāʿa are illustrated here. Instead, a selection was made (and drawn) which seemed to be representative during the registration of the finds. While the forms illustrated thus prove the existence of conical, hemispherical and ovoid grooved bowls as well as linear cut bowls, the exact number of fragments of each group is unknown. In contrast, all fragments of ribbed and petal-decorated bowl rims found are illustrated. However, we can infer that from the known MNE of 89 mould-made bowls, 14 of the illustrated examples are conical bowls, three are hemispherical bowls and four ovoid bowls.



Graph 2.1 Size distribution of mould-made grooved bowls/linear bowls (n = 37, rim diameter in cm) (Source: BAI/GPIA).

The conical grooved bowls (group 1, *Pls. 2.1 and 2.2*), hemispherical bowls (group 2, *Pl. 2.3 nos. 1–3*) and ovoid bowls (group 3, *Pl. 2.3 nos. 4–8*) all belong to D. F. Grose's group A. Finds of this type are common in the southern Levant and often found in high numbers[41]. They also occur in Italy and Greece, although in much smaller numbers and less regularly. Occasionally, they are found far into the East (Doura Eurōpos, Ǧabal Ḫālid) or West (Spain, Karthago, Marseille and even in Normandy)[42].

The oldest dated finds come from contexts of the Athenian Agora dated to before 150 BC and from Tēl Ašdod, in contexts dated to the middle of the second century BC. The finds from Tēl Ānāfā

38 Grose 2012, 10 f.

39 Jennings 2006, 30.

40 Davidson Weinberg 1970; O'Hea 2013, 155.

41 Dussart 1998, 51–54; Jennings 2006, 30–36; Keller 2006, 186 f.; Burdajewicz 2009, 168 f.—with further literature; Burdajewicz 2010, 365 f. fig. 1, 1–21; 2, 22–27; Grose 2012, 28; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 102—with further literature.

42 Davidson Weinberg 1961, 389 f.; Stern – Schlick-Nolte 1994, 284; Grose 1989, 194 footnote 34; Foy – Nenna 2001, 104; Keller 2006, 186 f.; O'Hea 2005; Honroth 2007, 35.

seem to suggest that from the diverse forms, the conical bowls are the oldest, with the hemispherical and ovoid forms coming into use some 20 years later[43]. These forms are succeeded by the linear cut bowls around the middle of the first century BC (see below)[44].

In addition to the form of the bowl, ovoid bowls are distinguished by outer grooves according to D. F. Grose[45]. Examples with exterior grooves, but other shapes contradict his statement[46]. M. O'Hea also mentions bowls with exterior grooves[47]. Four of our illustrated examples (TZ 010048-001, TZ 016681-001, TZ 111022-001, TZ 112312-001, *Pl. 2.3 nos. 4 and 5, 7 and 8*) have exterior grooves. As only a very small part of the rim is preserved of TZ 016681-001 (*Pl. 2.3 no. 5*), it is unknown whether these exterior grooves were an addition to interior ones or if they replaced them. Several of these bowls occur in each of the excavations in Beirut (Berytus), Delos and Ǧabal Ḫālid in addition to those from Tēl Ānȧfȧ, indicating a wide distribution in small numbers[48]. The finds from Delos are dated to between 125 and 69 BC[49].

The fragments of two petal-decorated bowls belong to D. F. Grose's group B (group 4, *Pl. 2.4 nos. 1 and 2*). The examples found at Tall Zirāʿa have a deep hemispherical shape with a straight rim and are decorated on the outside with what M. O'Hea has termed 'radiating lotus petals'[50]. According to her, the decoration was a Greek reinterpretation of a motif originating in Archaemenid metal drinking bowls[51]. Even though they never appear in large numbers, the distribution of these bowls is quite wide, with finds coming from Rome, mainland Greece and the Aegean islands, Gordion (Yassihüyük in modern Turkey) and settlements in Lebanon (Beirut), Israel and Palestine (Tall al-Fuḫḫār [Akko], Yāfā [Jaffa], Marisa [Marēša, Bẹt Guvrin, Bēt Ǧibrīn], Nessana) in Jordan (Ṭabqāt Faḥl [Pella]) and in Syria (Ǧabal Ḫālid)[52]. Similar to the preceding forms, they are dated between the third and early first century BC[53].

Late Hellenistic and Early Roman ribbed bowls belong to D. F. Grose's group C and are relatively shallow, with a flat and gently indented bottom. They are decorated on the outside with protruding ribs, while the inside has one or several lathe-cut grooves. Their bowl shape was also produced with the sagging technique, while the manufacture of the ribs has been in discussion for a long time, with several methods proposed for it. The ribs may have been made by using a mould with ribs, either for the glass to sag into or to put on top and press the ribs out, or by tooling them out with two square rods before or after sagging or perhaps by casting in lost wax models[54]. As there are quite a variety of rib shapes, several of these methods may have been in use at the same time or successively.

At Tall Zirāʿa, 11 fragments of this group were found during excavations (group 5, *Pl. 2.4 nos. 3–7*) and another during the preliminary survey on the tall, which adds up to a MNE of just 12[55]. Ribbed bowls are so broadly distributed through the whole Mediterranean that D. F. Grose assumes a widespread manufacture[56]. While the start of the production of this type is difficult to date, it seems certain that they were in production by the last quarter of the first century BC. The production seems to run out by the first half of the first century AD[57].

As mentioned above, it is uncertain how many fragments of mould-made bowls at Tall Zirāʿa may have been linear bowls, as they were not recorded separately from the grooved bowls. From the illus-

43 Grose 2012, 29.
44 Keller 2006, 186 f.
45 Grose 2012, 28.
46 Israeli 2003, Cat. No. 62. 65. 77. 78.
47 O'Hea 2013, 155.
48 O'Hea 2013, 155.
49 Jennings 2000, 47.
50 O'Hea 2007a, 143.
51 O'Hea 2007a, 143.
52 O'Hea 2007, 142 f.; Grose 2012, 25.
53 Jackson-Tal 2004, 21; Grose 2012, 25.
54 Cummings 1980, 26. 80–86; Grose 1989, 246; Stern – Schlick-Nolte 1994, 72–79; Israeli 2003, 75. For complete examples see Israeli 2003, 80 f. Cat. No. 67–71; Honroth 2007, 36 f. fig. 18–22. 34.
55 See Hoss – Keller 2017, 127 TZ 000227-001, Pl. 2.15 no. 1.
56 Grose 2012, 60.
57 Dussart 1998, 56 AIII 3 pl. 2, 23. 24; Cohen 2000, pl. 1, 1–3; Jackson-Tal 2000, 73 f. pl. 1, 2–5—with further literature; Jennings 2000, 47–49 fig. 4; Jackson-Tal 2005, fig. 2, 1; Keller 2006, 188 f.; Jennings 2006, 37–42; Honroth 2007, 36–38 fig. 18–23; Jackson-Tal 2007, 477 pl. 2, 1–3; Burdajewicz 2009, 177 f. fig. 2, 22–35; Grose 2012; Jackson-Tal 2013a, pl. 3.4, 25–30; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 147.

trated examples, two are clearly linear bowls (group 6, *Pl. 2.4 nos. 8 and 9*)[58].

Linear bowls succeeded the grooved bowls before the middle of the first century BC, as the oldest fragments from dated contexts were found at Ǧabal Ḫālid and only slightly younger ones from Delos[59]. They are more common in Augustan and Claudian contexts and seem to become obsolete around the middle of the first century AD[60]. These vessels were wider than the grooved bowls and had level bottoms that could be set down; they are also known in a wider range of colours[61]. This form was also widespread in the western and eastern Mediterranean, although less so than its predecessor[62].

Besides colourless glass, the fabric colours of the Tall Zirāʿa mould-made bowls include pale and dark brown, amber, (golden) yellow, dark and pale blue, and four varieties of green: Bluish green, olive green, pale green and a bold emerald green, all common colours of mould-made bowls[63].

Less common are pinkish-purple colours, made with the addition of manganese to the glass composition[64]. While this was sometimes added to colour the fabric purple, at other times, the intention was to decolourize the glass and neutralize the natural greenish and bluish tints originating in the metal compounds of the silica[65].

In Tall Zirāʿa, two rim fragments with grooves, as well as four plain fragments of this colour (one of them being pinkish-orange) were discovered, all of them from grooved bowls[66]. Another pinkish-purple body fragment was decorated with wide ribs[67].

Only a small number of fragments of deeply purple grooved bowls are known in the Levant, one each from Petra az-Zantur and from the Athenian Agora, an unknown number from the Sūq excavations at Beirut as well as a fragment of unknown origin in the Toledo Museum of Glass[68]. O. Dussart also mentions two examples from Ǧaraš (Gerasa) and Sīʿ in southern Syria, which are described as 'wine-coloured' (lié-du-vin) and probably contained manganite[69].

D. F. Grose states that only linear-cut bowls found at western sites have deliberately coloured fabrics, while all grooved bowls, ribbed bowls and linear-cut bowls from eastern sites are either colourless or yellowish/light green, golden-brown/amber or pale brown[70].

In her overview of three sites with grooved bowls (Ǧabal Ḫālid, Jerusalem, and Ṭabqāt Faḥl [Pella]), M. O'Hea can show that at least at Ǧabal Ḫālid and Ṭabqāt Faḥl (Pella), grooved bowls with bluish and greenish fabrics made up a sizable percentage of the finds[71].

O. Dussart also mentions grooved and ribbed bowls with blue and bright green fabrics, as well as the two 'wine-red' examples (*Graph 2.3*)[72].

From the total number of mould-made bowl rims (groups 1–6) in Tall Zirāʿa, almost 20 % have deliberately coloured fabrics (*Graph 2.2*). Unfortunately, it is not known if those are linear bowls, due to the fact that their exact type was not noted at registration. But from the illustrated examples it can at least be deduced that some grooved bowls definitely were deliberately coloured: two of the illustrated grooved bowls are blue (TZ 010035-001 *Pl. 2.1 no. 2*; TZ 016681-001 *Pl. 2.3 no. 5*) and another two are emerald green (TZ 112312-002 *Pl. 2.2 no. 2*; TZ 010045-001 *Pl. 2.3 no. 4*). It can thus be concluded that grooved bowls found on Eastern sites can have deliberately coloured fabrics.

In her overview of Hellenistic sites with mould-made bowls, M. O'Hea hypotheses that the olive, pale green and amber or yellow fabric colours, while being a produce of impurities in the silica, were deliberately not removed by the glass-

58 The bottom of another possible linear bowl was found during the 2001 survey on Tall Zirāʿa, see Hoss – Keller 2017, 128 TZ 000241-002.

59 Keller 2006, 187 f.; Grose 2012, 54 f.

60 Keller 2006, 187 f.; Jennings 2000, 53.

61 Grose 2012, 55.

62 Grose 2012, 54.

63 Grose 1989, 194.

64 Keller 2006, 35.

65 O'Hea 2005, 47 f.

66 TZ 111794-005, TZ 100182-001, TZ 110328-001, TZ 110329-001, TZ 310640-001.

67 TZ 012945-001.

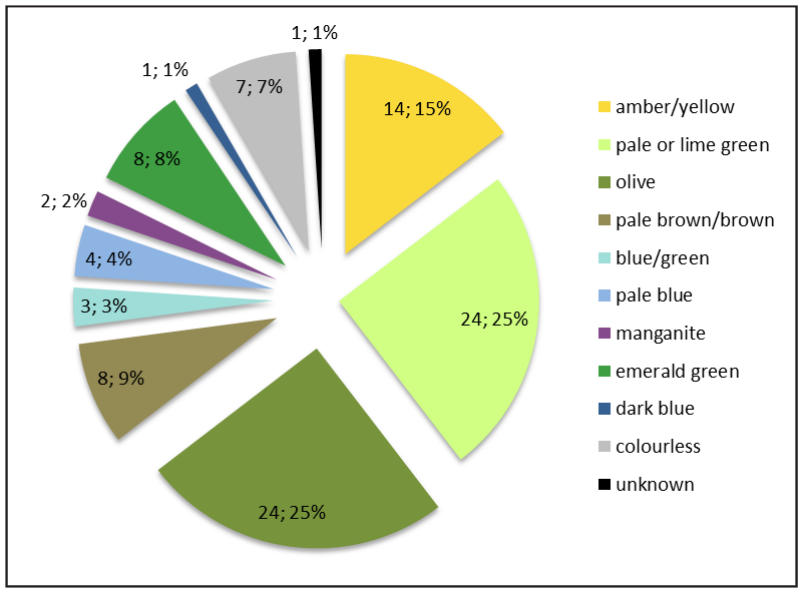
68 Davidson Weinberg 1961, 389. 392 No. 14; Jennings 2000, 49; Grose 1989, 207 No. 222; Keller 2006, 35 No. 5.

69 Dussart 1998, 52 AII 3; 54 AII 4.

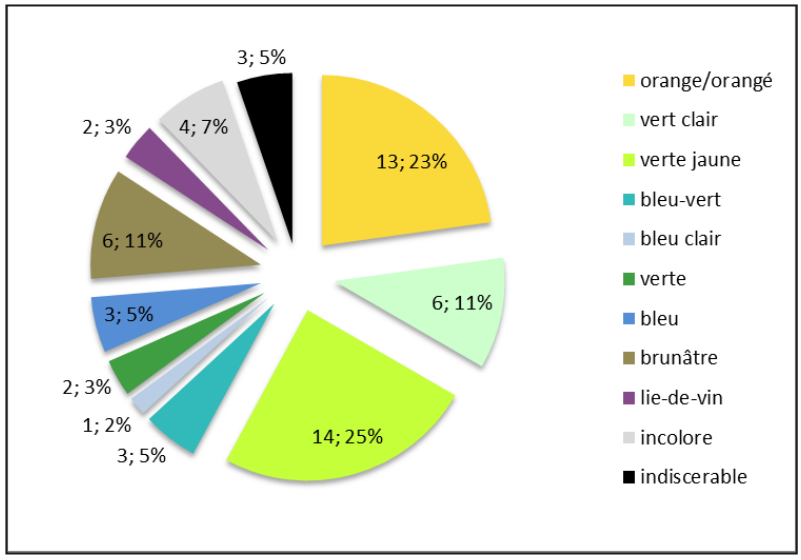
70 Grose 2012, 27. 54.

71 O'Hea 2005, 47 f.

72 Dussart 1998, 51–55, from Amman, Jerash/Ǧaraš, Umm Qēs/Gadara and from Sīʿ in southern Syria.



Graph 2.2 Fabric colour distribution of mould-made bowl rims in Tall Zirāʿa (n = 89) (Source: BAI/GPIA).



Graph 2.3 Fabric colour distribution of mould-made bowls in Dussart 1998 (n = 57) (Source: BAI/GPIA).

blowers, as these colours would imitate bronze (the yellow colours in its polished state and the green in an unpolished state)[73]. She goes on to remark that the percentage of bowls with these fabric colours is round about a quarter of the finds in the Hellenistic settlements at Ǧabal Ḫālid, Pella/Ṭabqāt Faḥl and Jerusalem[74]. The mould-made bowls listed by O. Dussart and coming from the Decapolis and southern Syrian cities have an even higher percentage of 'bronze' coloured fabrics, more than 33 %. This is surpassed by the bowls from Tall Zirā'a, which make up more than 62 %!

If M. O'Hea is right in her deduction that the colours were a deliberate choice of the glassmakers, as the resulting bowls sold well because of their resemblance to bronze, then the people at Tall Zirā'a seem to have had a marked preference for it.

2.2.2. Free-blown Glass

2.2.2.1. Bowls (Groups 7–26)

The generic term bowl is used for open vessels that are wider than they are high and is no reflection on their use. If the vessel is very wide, it may be termed a plate. As no complete or even fairly complete examples of bowls were found, the rims and bases, which conceivably may have belonged to bowls according to their similarity to comparable finds from elsewhere, are described as bowls. As mentioned in the methodological remarks, the opening diameters of known forms are used as a guideline in order to be able to assign sherds of similarly treated rims to the different possible forms (in this case either bowls or beakers). Accordingly, rims whose original openings were above 12 cm are generally described as bowls, in full recognition that singular examples may have deviated from them. In some cases, the rim diameter of around or less than 12 cm makes it possible that the rim might also have belonged to a large beaker; these are marked as bowl/beaker in the description in the short table given with the plates.

The first part of those fragments classed as bowls consists of rims with different shapes.

The first group of these (group 7, *Pl. 2.5 nos. 1–7*, MNE 11) are fire-rounded and sit on tapering conical walls[75]. A decorated example is TZ 111034-002 (*Pl. 2.5 no. 4*), which has a double horizontal wheel-cut incision under the rim on the exterior. Due to their smallish diameter, the rims of TZ 016696-001 (*Pl. 2.5 no. 2*) and TZ 310015-001 (*Pl. 2.5 no. 7*) may have belonged to beakers rather than bowls. The bowls of this group are quite common in the Levant and further afield[76]. As D. Keller remarks, this type of bowl is found both in Early Roman contexts, e.g. at 'Ain az-Zāra (Kallirhoë) in Jordan and Augst in Switzerland, as well as in later contexts from the third to seventh century AD in the Levant[77]. In Baalbek (Heliopolis), similar rims forms were found in closed contexts of the third/fourth century BC[78].

The rims of group 8 (*Pl. 2.5 no. 8*, MNE 1) are rounded and sit on hemispherical bowls, which are decorated on the inside with horizontal wheel-cut incisions. They were found in contexts of the fourth century AD in Petra, a date largely confirmed by S. Jennings[79].

The following group of bowls (group 9, *Pl. 2.6 nos. 1–6*, MNE 13) are similar in their general shape, but have an exterior decoration that is alternately described as either a horizontal ridge or rib or as an applied glass thread of the same colour as the

73 O'Hea 2005, 48.

74 O'Hea 2005, 48.

75 Another rim of this group was found during the survey 2001 on Tall Zirā'a, see Hoss – Keller 2017, 125 f. 129, TZ 000489-001 Pl. 2.15 no. 6. Together with the example from the concordance, the MNE is 15.

76 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 40 f. fig. 4–2; Dussart 1998, 60 BI 211 pl. 4, 1–16; 65 f. BI 4211 pl. 6, 1–9; 77 BIII 1 pl. 12, 1–3; Cohen 2000, 168 pl. 1, 13; Israeli 2003, 157 Cat. No. 157; Keller 2006, 206 type VII.11a pl. 9 e; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 34–36. 38. 39; Hadad 2006, 626 fig. 19.1, 5. 6. 9. 10; Jennings 2006, 105 f. fig. 5.18, 1. 2; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 106 f. pl. 3.5, 36—all with further literature.

77 Keller 2005, 206. See also Hadad 2005, 21 and Jackson-Tal 2013a, 106 f.

78 Hamel – Greiff 2014, 150 fig. 16, 3–8.

79 Jennings 2006, 95 f. fig. 5, 10. 11; Keller 2006, 202 f. type VII.5d pl. 7 h—all with further literature.

vessel. G. Davidson Weinberg has stated that the rib was pinched out of the embryo vessel's wall[80]. This group is well known in the region and the wider Roman Empire, occurring on multiple sites[81]. They are usually dated to the fourth century AD, while Sh. Hadad mentions examples from Umayyad contexts[82].

The next group of bowls also has a fire-rounded rim on a tapering wall, but the rim is slightly everted or flaring (group 10, *Pl. 2.7, nos. 1–7,* MNE 9). This form seems to be included by most researches in our group 7, but O. Dussart separates it in several types[83]. The type can only be dated very vaguely, as different variations of the type are known from the mid-first to the fourth century AD in the Roman Empire. While H. Hamel and S. Greiff can date comparable finds in the third and fourth century AD, O. Dussart and Sh. Hadad demonstrate that similar rims were also found in Byzantine and Umayyad contexts[84].

The following group is differentiated from the former by the fact that the everted rims sit on convex walls (group 11, *Pl. 2.8 nos. 1–4*, MNE 7). One of the bowls (TZ 111396-001 *Pl. 2.8 no. 3*) has a cracked-off rim, the rest have fire-rounded rims. The rims of certain types of lamps are quite similar to these rims, but without the small handles attached to the lamps in order to hang them from chains, it is impossible to be certain whether a particular rim belongs to a lamp or a bowl[85]. This is also a very well-known group, occurring both in the Western and the Eastern part of the Empire[86]. Again, O. Dussart dates the group rather vaguely from the first to the eighth century AD[87]. D. Keller argues that bowls of this form are common in the western part of the Roman Empire from the first to fourth century AD, but that they occur in the Levant only in the latter half of this period[88]. This is confirmed by S. Jennings, who dates these bowls from the mid-fifth to the sixth century AD[89]. The occurrence of these bowls in later contexts is confirmed indirectly by Sh. Hadad, who includes similar bowls in her group of Umayyad period finds[90].

Group 12 includes bowls with fire-rounded everted rims on straight walls that are decorated with a double hollow fold in the wall (*Pl. 2.8 nos. 5–9*, MNE 6)[91]. As the examples pictured demonstrate, this very distinctive wall-decoration was used with different rim-forms. Vessels with this decoration seem to be quite widespread in the Roman Empire, but in smaller amounts than other forms[92]. According to R. E. Jackson-Tal, vessels with the hollow fold under the rim occur in Desert Cave contexts of the Bar-Kochba period, while vessels with the hollow fold in the middle of the wall date to the Late Roman to Byzantine periods[93]. From the position of the fold in their walls, it would seem that the examples from Tall Zirāʿa belong to the earlier group.

The following examples (group 13, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 1 and 2*, MNE 3) have slightly incurving, fire-round-

80 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 45.

81 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 45 f. fig. 4–6; Rütti AR 88.2 No. 1669–1671 pl. 76; Dussart 1998, 63 BI 4111b pl. 5, 8. 9; Cohen 2000, 168 pl. I, 12; Israeli 2003, 158 Cat. No. 158; Keller 2006, 206 type VII.11b pl. 9 f; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 1, 28; Jennings 2006, 170 fig. 7.18, 3. 10; Jackson-Tal 2013c, 53 fig. 1, 1—all with additional literature.

82 Keller 2006, 206; Hadad 2005, 21.

83 Dussart 1998, 60 BI 211 pl. 6, 22–30; 67 f. BI 4221 pl. 7, 1–8; 69 BI 4231 pl. 7, 24. 25; 69 BI 521 pl. 8, 10–29; 80 f. BVI 1112b1– BVI 1112b3 pl. 13, 15–23; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 39. 40; Jennings 2006, 73 f. fig. 4.4, 3–9; Keller 2006, 206 type VII.11a pl. 9 e; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 150 fig. 5. 6—all with further literature.

84 Dussart 1998, 67. 69. 80 f.; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 39. 40; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 150 fig. 5. 6.

85 See *Chap. 2.2.2.4*.

86 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 40 fig. 4–1; Dussart 1998, 70 f. BI 521 pl. 8, 10–29; Keller 2006, 208 type VII.15a pl. 10 d. e; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 37; Jennings 2006, 73 f. fig. 4.4, 1, 101; 5.14—all with additional literature.

87 Dussart 1998, 70 f.

88 Keller 2006, 208.

89 Jennings 2006, 101.

90 Hadad 2005, 21.

91 For a complete example see Israeli 2003, 143 fig. 158. An additional rim of this group has been found during the preliminary survey, see Hoss – Keller 2017, 129 TZ 000184-001 Pl. 2.15 no. 5.

92 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 53 f. fig. 4–15; Cohen 1997, 401 pl. II, 3; Dussart 1998, 78 BV.12 pl. 12,11–13; Cohen 2000, 481 pl. 4,2; Keller 2006, 206 f. type VII.10c. 11d. 13d pl. 9 d. h; 10 a. b; Jennings 2006, 106 fig. 5.19, 4; Jackson-Tal 2007, 475 pl. 1, 7; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 107 pl. 3.5, 37—all with additional literature.

93 Jackson-Tal 2007, 475; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 183.

ed rims on straight walls belonging to smallish hemispherical bowls. The beaker rims of group 28 are very similar, so there may be some overlapping between the two groups. It seems quite possible that some of the beaker rims, which are a large group with an MNE of 51, are small versions of group 13 bowls. The bowl rims are comparable to other examples from the region, dated by O. Dussart and Sh. Hadad into the Late Byzantine to Late Umayyad periods, by D. Keller into the fourth century AD (although his bowls have cracked-off rims) and by S. Jennings into the sixth-seventh century AD[94].

The bowls with outfolded rims can be differentiated into groups by the angle of their walls and the length of their fold. The first of them has relatively straight walls and a short 'curly' fold (group 14, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 3–5*, MNE 8). This type corresponds to two of O. Dussart's types and to D. Keller's type VII.18a[95]. Similar rims were found at Jalame[96]. According to D. Keller, this type of rim was used for a long period, from the mid-first to the fourth century AD[97]. S. Jennings also dates this form early, stating that in the Beirut Sūq sites, bowls with short and rounded folds were found in earlier contexts from the late fourth and fifth centuries AD than those with long and flat folds (see below)[98]. O. Dussart and others date the form differently, from the second half of the fourth to the early eighth century AD[99]. The late date is confirmed by Sh. Hadad's inclusion of similar rims into her collection of glass from the Umayyad period[100].

The bowl TZ 310519-003 (group 15, *Pl. 2.9 no. 6*; MNE 1) is similar in as much as it also has a relatively short, outfolded rim. This is set on a convex wall and the fold was notched with a tool after folding, to form a groove. This type is common in the Roman Empire from the mid-first to the fourth century AD[101].

The following bowl TZ 002273-003 (group 16, *Pl. 2.9 no. 7*, MNE 1) also has an outfolded rim, which has been rolled back up from the outside. Vessels with similarly treated rims have been found in Amman and are dated to the Byzantine period by O. Dussart[102].

The next group (17, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 8–10,* MNE 5) is represented by bowls with a long outdrawn hollow fold on a straight wall[103]. The fold follows the wall downwards until it turns in sharply to the base. According to E. Cohen, this type enjoyed a wide distribution in both the western and eastern part of the Roman Empire during the fourth century AD; this is confirmed by D. Keller and S. Jennings[104].

The following group of bowls—or perhaps rather plates—with outfolded rims from Tall Zirāʿa has a long outdrawn and rather flat fold on a tapering wall (group 18, *Pl. 2.10 nos. 1–5,* MNE 8). This group again corresponds to two of O. Dussart's types and is also represented in the finds from Petra and elsewhere[105]. It seems reasonably common in the region. D. Keller dates the examples from Petra to the fourth century AD[106]. S. Jennings states that in the

94 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 44 f. fig. 4. 5; Dussart 1998, 72 f. BI 631 pl. 9, 10. 11, BI 632 pl. 9, 12, BI 711 pl. 9, 13, BI 712 pl. 9, 14–16; Hadad 2005, pl. 1, 13–19. 23–26, pl. 4, 78; Jennings 2006, 170 fig. 7.18, 1. 2; Keller 2006, 204 type VII.8a–VII.8d pl. 8 e–h.

95 Dussart 1998, 64 B I 4122 pl. 5, 14-26, 66 BI 4213a1 pl. 6, 12–14; Keller 2006, 209 type VII.18a pl. 11 a–c; Hadad 2006, 626 fig. 19.1, 11. 12; Jennings 2006, 107 fig. 5.21, 1–7—all with further literature.

96 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 41–44 fig. 4–3, no. 14–18. 24–31.

97 Keller 2006, 209.

98 Jennings 2006, 107.

99 Dussart 1998, 64; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 183 f. fig. 8.2, 4.

100 Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 47. 49. 50, pl. 3, 52. 53. 63–65.

101 Rütti 1991, 50 Form AR 109.1; Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 44 fig. 4-3, no. 35. 36; Keller 2006, 209 type VII.18b pl. 11 d; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154 fig. 16.4–21.

102 Dussart 1998, 77 BV 112 pl. 12, 8. 9.

103 Another rim of this group was found during the preliminary survey of Tall Zirāʿa: Hoss – Keller 2017, 128 TZ 000493-001 Pl. 2.15 no. 3.

104 Isings 1957, 148 form 118; Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 47 f. fig. 4-7; Cohen 1997, 400 pl. I, 10–12; Dussart 1998, 75 BII 311 pl. 11, 2–10; Keller 2006, 201 type VII.2 pl. 7 a; Hadad 2006, 626 fig. 19.2, 17; Jennings 2006, 75 f. fig. 4.7.

105 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 41–44 fig. 4-3, no. 19–23, 34; Dussart 1998, 61 BI 212 pl. 4, 17–21, 75 f. BII 312. 322 pl. 11, 11–17; Keller 2006, 201 type VII.2 pl. 7 a; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 3, 56–59. 67–70; Jennings 2006, 171–174 fig. 7.21; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 183 f. fig. 8.2, 5—all with further literature.

106 Keller 2006, 201.

Beirut Sūq sites, bowls with outdrawn and flat folds were consistently found associated with predominantly sixth century AD pottery[107]. Again, similar rims are included by Sh. Hadad into her group of Umayyad period finds, demonstrating the possibility that the group was used into the seventh century AD[108].

The next pieces are also rather distinctive and rare in Tall Zirā'a. The first two vessels, TZ 112277-001 and TZ 111227-001 (group 19, *Pl. 2.10 nos. 6 and 7,* MNE 2), have different rims (TZ 112277-001 an outfolded rim and TZ 111227-001 an everted rim), but have in common that they are decorated in part with a so-called 'crimped trail'; a glass trail that goes back and forth on the rim, forming a pad. Complete examples of the type have two opposing decorations of this kind, which worked as handles for the shallow bowls[109]. This form with its conspicuous decoration has been found in small numbers on many sites, both in the wider Levant and elsewhere in the Roman Empire[110]. The type is dated between the late first and the early second century AD[111].

The small bowl TZ 012712-003 (group 20, *Pl. 2.10 no. 8,* MNE 1) has an everted and outfolded rim, hanging over the edge. Bowls of this type are common in the Roman Empire from the mid-first to the fourth century AD[112].

The other singular piece, TZ 016718-001 (group 21, *Pl. 2.11 no. 1*, MNE 1), is a plate with a rim that is drawn out wide horizontally and decorated with two folds, which appear on the underside. The rim is round on the inside and drawn into tips on the outside. The latter can differ in size and frequency, according to D. Keller. Similar bowls are known from Beirut, 'Irāq al-'Amīr, Petra, Karanis and Rome and—perhaps—Amman[113]. Both the contexts of these finds and those of African Terra Sigillata (ARS) bowls copying the design are dated to the fourth and fifth centuries[114].

The following group is made up of bowls with a wide outfolded horizontal rim (group 22, *Pl. 2.11 nos. 2 and 3*, MNE 2). According to D. Keller, the walls of these bowls are usually either conical or convex, but in both cases the bowls were deep and wide, with diameters between 18 and 36 cm. They are dated to the first to fourth century AD[115].

The group of bowls with infolded rims (group 23, *Pl. 2.11 nos. 4–9*, MNE 10) is also small at Tall Zirā'a. O. Dussart names several types of bowls with infolded rims and tapering walls, each of which is represented by just a few finds. The bowls from Tall Zirā'a differ in both size and form of the infolded rim: While the folds of TZ 016687-001 and TZ 110413-001 (*Pl. 2.11 nos. 4 and 5*) are hollow and 'curling', the folds of TZ 112671-001, TZ 110695-014, TZ 111040-001 and TZ 111046-001 (*Pl. 2.11 nos. 3 and 6–8*) are re-molten and appear solid. Three of O. Dussart's types are similar to these bowl rims, as are examples from Jalame and Baalbek (Heliopolis), dated to the Byzantine period[116]. In contrast, S. Jennings states that infolded bowl rims are typical for the Early Islamic period and illustrates this with several examples of varying size from dated contexts of the Beirut Sūq[117].

The following three groups are bowl bases of differing shape. As complete examples show that different rim forms were often used with the same base and *vice versa*, the bases are not linked to rim shapes, but are described independent from them.

The first group consists of ring bases (group 24, *Pl. 2.12 nos. 1–17*, MNE 29), tooled by pinching and folding and then attached to the bottom of the

107 Jennings 2006, 171.

108 Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 3, 56–59. 67–70.

109 Israeli 2003, 143 fig. 154.

110 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 55 fig. 4-16; Dussart 1998, 59 BI 1322a pl. 3, 31. 32; Israeli 2003, 143 fig. 154; Keller 2006, 210 type VII.19b pl. 11 f; Jennings 2006, 73–75 fig. 4.5, 1. 2; Jackson-Tal 2007, 475 pl. 1, 6; Burdajewicz 2009, 172 Cat. No. 44 fig. 3; Dijkstra et al. 2009, Fig. 4.2, 10; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 112 fig. 3.8, 6—all with further literature.

111 Keller 2006, 210; Jennings 2006, 74; Jackson-Tal 2013, 112 f.

112 Cool – Price 1995, 95; Dussart 1998, 58 BI 1212 pl. 3, 16–22; Keller 2006, 209 type VII.18a pl. 11 a–c—all with further literature.

113 Dussart 1998, 59 BI 1322b pl. 3, 33; Keller 2006, 209 type VII.16a pl. 10 k. l; Jennings 2006, 77 fig. 4.9.

114 Keller 2006, 209; Jennings 2006, 77.

115 Keller 2006, 209.

116 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 51 f. fig. 4–11; Dussart 1998, 57 BI 1122 pl. 3, 8 and/or 67 BI 4213b1/b2 pl. 6, 24–28 and/or 70 BI 5132 pl. 8, 6–9; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154 fig. 16.4, 20.

117 Jennings 2006, 207 fig. 9.10, 1–6—with further literature.

bowl, as proven by the compression marks on three of the depicted examples (TZ 007994-001, TZ 310479-006 and TZ 310485-002 *Pl. 2.12 nos. 4. 15 and 16*)[118]. The ring bases can be straight or more sloping, according to the bowl they are attached to. Similar bases are common in the region, and in the rest of the Roman Empire[119]. They first seem to appear in the second century AD but continue into the Byzantine to Umayyad periods[120].

The following group are bases made out of a fold (group 25, *Pl. 2.13, nos. 1–10*, MNE 11). These also are common in both the Levant and the wider Roman Empire[121].

The final group of bases are large and low tubular bases (group 26, *Pl. 2.13 nos. 11–13*, MNE 3). They are the most common type of base for bowls in the region, and in the rest of the Roman Empire[122]. The bases of both group 24 and 26 were common in the Late Roman to Byzantine periods, while those of group 25 were probably popular longer[123].

2.2.2.2. Beakers (Groups 27–36)

The generic term beaker is used for open vessels that are higher than they are wide, again not representing the use of these vessels[124]. As the glass finds from Tall Zirāʿa include only disconnected rims and bases, the complete vessels are unknown and may have been footless tumblers, footed beakers or stemmed goblets. Most rim forms were used for several vessel types; it is therefore often difficult to decide to which type of vessel a certain rim belonged. In these cases, all possible types are named. As mentioned before, the difference between bowls, beakers and goblets is made with the help of the diameter of the opening. The diameters of forms known through complete examples are used as a guideline, in full recognition that singular examples may have deviated from them. Accordingly, rims whose original openings were between 6 and 12 cm are classified as beakers, those larger as bowls and those smaller as goblets.

Beakers were used for drinking and, filled with water, oil and a floating wick, as a lamp. While the use of a form as drinking vessel can only rarely be proven, residues of oil and soot often betray the use as a lamp. E. Cohen could demonstrate with the help of depictions that the same form of conical tumbler was used for both drinking and illumination, but it is likely that this double purpose was common for most types of beaker[125]. Y. Israeli also lists other uses, such as a container for various contents (often in combination with a lid)[126].

As the connection between the rims and the bases is often tenuous, the two parts of the vessels are again treated separately.

Five groups of rims have been found at Tall Zirāʿa. The first group are fire-rounded rims on tapering walls (group 27, *Pl. 2.14 nos. 1–11*, MNE 28). Some of the beakers are decorated with one or more horizontal, wheel-cut incisions under the rim. These rims may have belonged to several types of beaker, all more or less conical in shape. The first type is a footless conical tumbler often decorated with wheel-cut incisions, trails or drops in a diffe-

118 Similar marks are found on Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 5057. 5058 pl. 180; Cohen 1997, pl. II, 9–12—with further literature; Dussart 1998, pl. 10, 15; Jennings 2006, 191 fig. 8.6.

119 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 58 fig. 4-20; Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 5057–5080 pl. 180. 181; Cohen 1997, 401 f. pl. II, 9–11; Dussart 1998, 66 BI 4212a pl. 6, 10; 68 BI 4222a2/b1 pl. 7, 11–18; 74 BII 12 pl. 10, 13–15; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 3, 72; Jennings 2006, 191–193 fig. 8.5; O'Hea 2012, 304 Cat. No. 44. 45 fig. 629. 630; Jackson-Tal 2013b, pl. 6.2, 15—all with further literature.

120 Cohen 1997, 402; Dussart 1998, 66. 68. 74; Hadad 2005, 21; O'Hea 2012, 304.

121 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 44 fig. 4-4; Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 4821. 4826 pl. 178; Cohen 1997, 402 Pl. II, 7. 8; Dussart 1998, 77 BIII 1 pl. 12, 1; Cohen 2000, pl. I, 10; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 74. 75; Jennings 2006, 189 fig. 8.3; O'Hea 2012, 304 Cat. No. 43 fig. 628; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 110 pl. 3.4, 46—all with further literature.

122 Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 4827–5053 pl. 178. 179; Cohen 1997, 402 Pl. II, 5. 6; Dussart 1998, 57 BI 1211 pl. 3, 12–15; Cohen 2000, Pl. I, 8. 9; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 3, 76; Jennings 2006, 80 f. fig. 4.14, 3. 4; Jackson-Tal 2007, pl. 1, 9; Burdajewicz 2009, fig. 4, 58. 60. 61; Jackson-Tal 2012a, fig. 8.1, 13; Jackson-Tal 2013a, pl. 3.6, 47. 48. 50; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 180 fig. 8.1, 13; Jackson-Tal 2013b, 6.2, 17—all with further literature.

123 Jackson-Tal 2013b, 169.

124 O'Hea 2012, 305.

125 Cohen 1997, 407 f.; Israeli 2003, 193 f.; Antonaras 2010a, 388; Antonaras 2010b; O'Hea 2012, 296. 306.

126 Israeli 2003, 159.

rent glass colour[127]. When used for drinking, this sort of vessel was meant to be held in hand until emptied, as it could only be put down upside-down. The same type of vessel was used as lamp, probably set into metal or wooden tripods or hanging candelabra[128]. This truly conical beaker is a typical form of the fourth century AD and was equally common in the western and eastern Roman Empire[129].

A second form of conical shaped beaker has a small, but fairly heavy foot, fashioned like a tubular base with a long, drawn-out fold and a high, pushed-in centre (group 34, see below)[130]. E. Cohen already remarked that the number of published vessels of this type is quite small compared to other beaker forms (a circumstance that has not changed much in the intervening 17 years) and speculates that the form was perhaps quickly superseded by stemmed goblets (group 38–43)[131]. E. Cohen dates this beaker form to the fourth and fifth century AD, while O. Dussart sees it continuing into the Umayyad period[132]. A third type has a small, massive base, a so-called pad base (group 33, see below) and has also been found in Late Roman and Early Byzantine (mainly fourth–fifth century AD) contexts[133]. D. Keller assembles the majority of tapering rims in two types, dating to the fourth to seventh century AD[134]. S. Jennings refrains from assigning all tapering rims to types[135]. H. Hamel and S. Greiff can date comparable finds in the third and fourth centuries AD[136].

The beaker rims of the next group are round as well and straight or slightly incurving, they sit on straight walls (group 28, *Pl. 2.14 nos. 12–19*, MNE 51)[137]. It seems very likely that bases of the form represented by group 36 (see below) belonged to the same type. The beakers of this type were widespread in the Roman Empire and had an extremely long period of use, from the late first to the eighth century AD[138]. While the rims with diameters between 6 and 12 cm are classified as beakers here, the rims may also have been small deep bowls of the group 13. The reason for this supposition is the existence of a hemispherical drinking bowl type with very small opening diameters (around 10 cm) in the region[139].

The rims of group 29 (*Pl. 2.15 nos. 1–7*, MNE 17) are also rounded and set on straight walls, but everted. These rims may have belonged to several types of beaker occurring in different periods. The oldest form was found in first to second century AD contexts in Jericho, while O. Dussart and D. Keller assign later ones to various types[140]. This clearly demonstrates that similar rim forms could belong to different types of vessels with divergent dating. The later forms have in common that they are well represented in Palestine and date to the Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad periods[141].

Beakers with everted rims on conical walls (group 30, *Pl. 2.15 nos. 8–10*, MNE 4) are also a very long running form, occurring from the first century onwards until the eighth century AD, but

127 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 87–89; Israeli 2003, 195 f. Cat. No. 228–231.

128 Jennings 2006, 135–137 fig. 6.10.

129 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 87–94 fig. 4-45 to 4-47; Cohen 1997, 407 f. pl. III, 7. 8; Israeli 2003, 193–196 Cat. No. 228–231; Keller 2006, 213 type VII.24a. VII.24b pl. 13, h. i; Jennings 2006, 88–91 fig, 5.6—all with further literature.

130 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 62 f. fig. 4-24; Cohen 1997, 408–410 Pl. III, 9-13; Dussart 1998, 106–110 BVIII.2112, BVIII 2113 pl. 24; Cohen 2000, 168 pl. 14–16; Keller 2006, 213 type VII 24a. VII.24b pl. 13 h. i—all with further literature.

131 Cohen 1997, 409.

132 Cohen 1997, 409; Dussart 1998, 110.

133 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 60–62 fig. 4–23; Jackson-Tal 2013c, No. 2, 54, fig. 1,2.

134 Keller 2006, 218 f. type VII.33a VII.34a pl. 15 j. m.

135 Jennings 2006, 71 f. fig. 4.1, 9. 10.

136 Hamel – Greiff 2014, 150 fig. 16,3–7.

137 For a complete example see Israeli 2003, 144. 159 f. Cat. No. 163.

138 Cohen 1997, 410 Pl. III, 20; Dussart 1998, 95 f., 104–106 BVIII 111/ 112, BVIII 15, BVIII 2111 pl. 21, 1–17; 23, 8–35; Keller 2006, 215–218 type VII.28a, VII.29a. VII.29b, VII.31a. VII.32a pl. 15 d. k. l; 16 c. f; Jennings 2006, 71 f. fig. 4.1, 6–8; 91 f. fig, 5.7; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 184 fig. 8.2, 6. 7; O'Hea, 2012, 305 Cat. No. 49–51 fig. 633–636—all with further literature.

139 Keller 2006, 204 type VII.8a– VII.8d pl. 8 e–h.

140 Cohen 1997, 410 pl. III, 18. 19; Dussart 1998, 96–98 BVIII 121 pl. 21, 19–41, 98–103 BVIII 1221a, BVIII 1222, BVIII 131 pl. 22–23, 2; Cohen 2000, 168 pl. II, 14; Keller 2006, 217 f. type VII.30a. VII.31a pl. 16 a. c; Israeli 2003, 161 f. Cat. No. 164. 167; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 37; Jennings 2006, 71 f. fig. 4.1, 2, 4. 5; 91 f. fig. 5.7; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 108 pl. 3.6, 52; Hamel – Greiff, 157 fig. 16.5, 25. 26—all with further literature.

141 Dussart 1998, 103; Keller 2006, 217 f.; Jennings 2006, 71 f. fig. 4.1; Jennings 2006, 88–91 fig, 5.5, 2. 4.

the peak of their production is in the fourth century AD[142]. A representative of an early form is TZ 112306-024, a collar rimmed beaker. The form is dated from the Claudian period until the second century AD, with a particular peak during the Flavian period[143]. They occur in both the western and eastern part of the Empire, and are known in our region from Beirut, Ṭabqāṭ Faḥl (Pella), and a rock-cut tomb near Kibbutz Mishmar Ha-Emeq[144].

Another type has a very distinctive foot in form of a so-called pad base (group 33, see below). Beakers of this type are typical of the Syro-Palestine region and common in the fourth century AD[145]. The example number TZ 112303-002 is decorated with a glass thread in deep purple, an uncommon colour in glass threads on beakers in this region, most being self-coloured (the same colour as the glass) or blue[146].

The rims of group 31 (*Pl. 2.15 nos. 11–13*, MNE 3) belong to a beaker type with bag-like form, footless base and applied thread, a fairly common form in Palestine that is dated to the third and fourth century AD[147].

The other rims with everted rims on convex walls (group 32, *Pl. 2.16 nos. 1–5*, MNE 9) are more generic and less easily assigned to a specific form. They can belong to different types of beakers common in Byzantine Palestine, some of which were footed with a tubular base, while others had bases with a high fold and a few even had pad bases[148]. However, it has to be noted that rims similar to this group are also known from a number of jars, where the concave part would be the short neck and the convex part the body of the vessel[149]. The size of the surviving sherds unfortunately makes it impossible to determine if they originally belonged to beakers or jars.

Four types of beaker bases could be identified among the Tall Zirāʿa glass finds: The first group comprises the so-called pad bases, consisting of a relatively small, massive, thick and slightly concave disk of glass (group 33, *Pl. 2.16 nos. 6–13*, MNE 31)[150]. They can be assigned to straight-walled or conical beakers and date mainly into the fourth century AD[151].

The bases of the second group are fashioned in a manner similar to that of a tubular base, but with a long drawn-out fold rather than a tube, and a high, pushed-in centre (group 34, *Pl. 2.16 nos. 14–18*, MNE 19). These bases belonged to conical or straight-walled beakers, as is demonstrated by complete examples[152]. According to D. Keller, the bases can be separated into rather flat ones, which belong to conical and straight-walled beaker types with everted rims of the first and second century AD, and high bases with a high pushed-in concave centre belong to a type with a round rim, dating to the fourth century AD[153].

The bases of group 35 (*Pl. 2.16 nos. 19–21*, MNE 3) are true tubular bases, whose small size makes it likely that they were used for small bowls or

142 Dussart 1998, BVIII 2123,111-112, pl. 25, 5–29; Israeli 2003, 160–163 Cat. No. 161. 162. 164. 167–169. 171; Keller 2006, 213 type VII.25a. VII.25b pl. 13 j–m; 219 type VII.35a pl. 160; Jennings 2006, 88–91 fig. 5.5; Burdajewicz 2009, 173. 179 fig. 3, 47, 51—all with further literature.

143 Jennings 2006, 64.

144 Jennings 2006, 64.

145 Cohen 1997, 410 pl. III, 18. 19; Dussart 1998, 96–98 BVIII 121 pl. 21, 19–41; Cohen 2000, 168 pl. II, 1.

146 See, for instance, Keller 2006, 216–219 type VII.28c. VII.31c. VII.32c. VII.33b. VII.34b. VII.35c.

147 Dussart 1998, 113 f. BVIII, 222 pl. 26, 15. 16; Israeli 2003, 161 Cat. No. 166; Jennings 2006, 251 Fig. 11.7, 3—all with further literature.

148 Cohen 1997, 409 f. pl. III, 12; Dussart 1998, 112–114 BVIII 221, BVIII 3321 pl. 26,1–14. 27–36; Keller 2006, 215 type VII.27a–VII.27e pl. 14 j–n; 15 a–c; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221, 10.2, 5; Jackson-Tal 2013c, 54 No. 3 fig. 1, 3—all with further literature.

149 For instance, Dussart 1998, 89 f. BVII, 211, BVII 221 pl. 17, 1–4. 8–16 (dated third to eighth century AD), 94 BVII 2711–BVII 2712 pl. 20, 4–6.

150 Another pad base was found during the preliminary survey of Tall Zirāʿa: Hoss – Keller 2017, 128 TZ 000492-006 Pl. 2.15 no. 2.

151 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 60–62 fig. 4–23; Dussart 1998, 96–98 BVIII 121 pl. 21, 18. 23–41; Keller 2006, 220 pl. 16 r; Jackson-Tal 2007, 484 pl. 7, 5. 6—all with further literature.

152 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 62 f. fig. 4–24; Cohen 1997, 409 Pl. III, 9–13; Dussart 1998, 106 f. BVIII 2112 pl. 24, 1–18; Keller 2006, 220 pl. 16 s. t; Hadad 2005, pl. 21, 412; Jackson-Tal 2007, 484 pl. 7, 7; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 180 fig. 8.1, 9–11—all with further literature.

153 Keller 2006, 220 pl. 16 s (early) and pl. 16 t (late).

beakers[154]. The singular, lightly concave base TZ 111035-001 (group 36, *Pl. 2.17 no. 1*, MNE 1) may have belonged to a conical beaker of our group 28 (see above). Beakers of that type are dated to the Late Roman and Early Byzantine periods (third and fourth century AD)[155].

2.2.2.3. Goblets (Groups 37–42)

Goblets, also called wine glasses in older publications, are vessels with a stem set on a disk-like tubular base. Like beakers, some goblets are decorated under the rim with applied trails or incisions, but none of these were found in Tall Zirāʿa[156]. Goblets mostly have a smaller volume than beakers (although some are a lot larger than modern wine glasses), with cups that are hemispherical, cylindrical, conical, U-shaped or tulip-shaped[157].

Stemmed goblets are more or less limited to the area surrounding the Mediterranean and were not used in the other regions of the Roman Empire[158]. Within the Mediterranean region however, they are a common item on most fourth century sites, often dominating the glass assemblage. During the fifth and sixth century, they become steadily more ubiquitous, until their numbers start to fall in the seventh century AD.

As mentioned above, the classification of rims into beakers and goblets is made with the help of the angle of the wall and the diameter of the opening: Rims whose original openings were between 6 and 12 cm are classified as beakers and those between 4 and 6 cm as goblets. Because some types of bottles have openings with rim shapes and sizes similar to those of goblets, the classification is even more difficult than with other groups. Consequently, some of the rims presented here as goblets might have belonged to bottles and *vice versa*.

Stems with disk-like bases were also used on other vessel forms, such as jugs, bowls and salvers, and some of the bases presented here as goblet bases may have belonged to such vessels[159].

The use of goblets has been in discussion for a long time, starting with an assumed use as drinking vessels, as evident in their early name ‘wine-glass’. Subsequent finds then demonstrated the use of goblets as lamps[160]. As with the beakers, it seems likely that goblets could be used for both purposes[161]. While goblet lamps were probably first used as small individual standing lamps in churches and perhaps also in homes, one form has three handles and was used as a hanging lamp, while retaining the—now useless—stem[162]. No fragments of goblets with handles were found at Tall Zirāʿa up to now, however, this does not exclude that they may have existed.

The connection between the different types of rims, stems and bases cannot be proven; therefore, these parts are again treated separately. In more complete examples from other excavations, all forms of rims appear with all forms of stems and all forms of bases.

Goblet rims are somewhat rarer among glass finds than goblet feet for two reasons: Being more solid, goblet feet survive better. In addition, they may also have been used as stoppers, with the remaining top chipped away and the base inverted[163]. They are also easily identified, whereas goblet rims may also be taken to be bottle rims.

Among the glass finds of Tall Zirāʿa, three kinds of rims were classified as belonging to goblets: The first and largest group are the fire-rounded straight rims on slightly tapering walls (group 37, *Pl. 2.17 nos. 2–8*, MNE 14). The form is very common in Palestine and is dated to the Byzantine and Umayyad periods[164]. It was found in Baalbek (Heliopolis)

154 Dussart 1998, 113 BVIII 31 pl. 26, 17–19; Keller 2006, 214 type VII.25c pl. 14 c–f; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 180 fig. 8.1, 12—all with further literature.

155 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 63 f. fig. 4, 25; Cohen 1997, 410 f. pl. III, 20; Dussart 1998, 110 BVIII 2121 pl. 25, 1–3; Keller 2006, 213 pl. 14 a. b; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 184 fig. 8.2, 9. 10; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154 fig. 16, 5–15—all with further literature.

156 Examples of goblets with trails: Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221.

157 Hadad 2005, 28; Jennings 2006, 123; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221 pl. 10.2, 5.

158 The following after: Jennings 2006, 123.

159 Jennings 2006, 123 f.

160 Olcay 2001, 86 f.

161 Cohen 1997, 405; Israeli 2003, 194; Antonaras 2010b, 308 fig. 7; O’Hea 2007b, 243; O’Hea 2012, 306.

162 Israeli 2003, 194; O’Hea 2012, 306.

163 Jennings 2006, 123.

164 Dussart 1998, 124–127 BIX 31 pl. 29, 1. 2; 30; 31; Israeli 2003, 198 Cat. No. 237; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 401;

in contexts of the fifth and sixth/seventh century AD[165].

The second group of rims (group 38, *Pl. 2.17 nos. 9 and 10*, MNE 5) has rounded, everted rims on straight walls. The type is similar in both distribution and date to the former type[166]. This is also true of the third type, which has rounded everted rims on convex walls (group 39, *Pl. 2.17 nos. 11–13*, MNE 3)[167]. The goblet TZ 310503-001 has an opening of 9 cm in diameter and as such is of course much larger than the 4–6 cm stipulated above. But the form very closely resembles a goblet published by Y. Israeli[168]. This is a salient reminder that many of the rims now classified as beakers may have in fact been goblets and perhaps also *vice versa*.

The bases found in Tall Zirāʿa are all folded and have two stem forms; both of them can be either hollow or massive. When found without any attachment, it is difficult to separate the stems by their form alone from the solid knobbed stems of polycandelabra (group 43). Just two stems without any attachment were found; one of them is classified as goblet stem (TZ 310511-007), the other one as polycandelabrum stem (TZ 310496-009 *Pl. 2.17 no. 15*). The combined MNE of the goblet stems and bases is 99.

The first stem form is bulbous, sometimes described as beaded (group 40, *Pl. 2.17 nos. 14 and 15*, MNE 2), and very common in Byzantine and Umayyad Palestine and the wider Levant; it also occurs in the rest of the Mediterranean[169].

The second form is a straight smooth stem (group 41, *Pl. 2.18 nos. 1–10*, MNE 11), its distribution and dating are similar to the former group[170].

The goblet bases from Tall Zirāʿa are tubular folded bases, with pushed-in high concavities carrying a pontil mark (group 42, *Pl. 2.18 nos. 11–23*, see also *Pl. 2.17 nos. 14 and 15, Pl. 2.18 nos. 1–9*, MNE 86). Some examples are somewhat flatter, but all share the distribution and dating with the stems mentioned above[171].

2.2.2.4. Lamps (Groups 43 and 44)

As we have seen, the same forms of beakers and goblets were used as both lamps and drinking vessels in the Roman-Byzantine period. In addition to these forms appropriated for lighting, purpose-made glass lamps used for hanging lightening became common from at least the Byzantine period onwards[172]. These lamps could have several forms, two of which are represented in Tall Zirāʿa so far[173]: The first are individual suspension lamps, in the form of bowls with slightly tapering walls and varying rim designs, whose defining characteristic are three small handles on the rim. These lamps were filled with water topped with oil and provided with a wick (held either by a thin metal piece attached to the rim or by a wick tube made of glass[174]) and hung as single lamps on chains from the ceiling. Each of the handles would have its own little chain, meeting well above the lamp in a ring. From there, a single chain would make the connection with the ceiling.

The second group are polycandelabra lamps. These consisted of a metal frame with holes for several glass bowls. These would be hung from the ceiling in a similar arrangement as the individual lamps, with several short chains starting at the body

Jennings 2006, 131–134 fig. 6.7, 1, fig. 6.8, 1. 14. 15; 6.9, 1–7—all with further literature.

165 Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154. 156 fig. 16.4, 11–13 fig. 16.5, 21–24.

166 Israeli 2003, 197 f. Cat. No. 235–237; Jennings 2006, 131–134 fig. 6.7, 4. 5; 6.8, 7–9—all with further literature.

167 Israeli 2003, 154. 197 Cat. No. 236; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 400; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221 pl. 10.2, 5—all with further literature.

168 Israeli 2003, 154. 197 Cat. No. 236.

169 Cohen 1997, 405–407 pl. III, 3. 4; Dussart 121–124 BIX 2 pl. 29, 7.37; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 400–403. 406. 410. 411; Jennings 2006, 124–126 fig. 6.1, 1–10; Hadad 2008, 174 pl. 5.7, 118; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221 pl. 10.1, 10; O'Hea 2012, 306 No. 57. 59. 60 fig. 641. 643. 644—all with further literature.

170 Cohen 1997, 405–407 pl. III, 1. 2. 5; Dussart 1998 115–121 BIX 1 pl. 27; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 404. 405. 407. 409; Jennings 2006, 126 f. fig. 6.1, 21–24; Hadad 2008, 78 f. fig. 19.3, 56. 57; fig. 19.4; O'Hea 2012, 306 No. 58 fig. 642—all with further literature.

171 Cohen 1997, 405–407 pl. III, 1–5; Dussart 1998, 115–124 BIX 1, BIX 2 pl. 27; 29, 7.37; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 400–411; Hadad 2006, 628 fig. 19.3, 56. 57; 19.4, 78; O'Hea 2012, 306 No. 57–60 fig. 641–644—all with further literature.

172 O'Hea 2007b, 244.

173 Eastern Mediterranean Byzantine hanging lamp types that are not represented in Tall Zirāʿa are handled goblets and hemispherical bowls suspended in a metal frame. See O'Hea 2012, 296.

174 Keller – Lindblom 2008, 331.

and joining up at a ring well above the lamp, from where a single chain would run up to the ceiling. The glass bowls used in these lamps had long stems, sometimes tubular and sometimes tapering, to balance them and their fairly heavy contents (water with a surface layer of oil plus a little wick-frame) on the metal frames[175].

While numerous finds of suspended lamps were made in churches, suspended lamps were also used in other public edifices and in private houses[176]. Many Byzantine texts mention lamps, but because of the bias of the texts, which are usually about Christian subjects, the lamps described usually are situated in churches. However, in addition to the numerous finds, both the texts and the depictions (which often have a similar bias) are proof that the type was common in the whole Eastern Mediterranean[177].

At Tall Zirāʿa, two different parts of single suspended lamps of the first type were found (group 43, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 1 and 2*, MNE 5): The rim TZ 111224-007 (*Pl. 2.19 no. 2*) may have belonged to such a lamp, even though the remains of handles are missing (the fragment is just 3.9 cm long and 0.9 cm high)[178]. This fragment seems to belong to a type with a narrow, rounded outfolded rim with three small handles and a conical cup shape[179]. The type was common in Palestine and used for a very long period, from the fourth to the eleventh century AD[180].

The handle TZ 016678-001 (*Pl. 2.19 no. 1*) with its ear-like form that leaves only a small space between the handles and the body of the lamp also is typical for this and similar lamp types[181]. Another handle of vaguely similar shape is TZ 002228-004 (group 69, *Pl. 2.25 no. 7*, see below).

Polycandelabra are represented by their stem bases (group 44, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 3–7*, MNE 7), which are preserved because their thickness makes them less likely to break. Two of them (TZ 111612-003 *Pl. 2.19 no. 3* and TZ 310493-008 *Pl. 2.19 no. 4*) are straight and hollow and must have belonged to a type of lamp bowl with a globular body and a simple rounded rim[182]. They are quite common in Palestine and date from the sixth to the eighth century AD[183]. A third hollow stem base is conical and ends in a drop[184].

The other two (TZ 310496-009 *Pl. 2.19 no. 5* and TZ 310520-011 *Pl. 2.19 no. 6*) are solid stems, one of them knobbed, a form that was produced by constricting the stem at intervals while still soft[185]. When found alone, it is difficult to separate these stems by their form alone from the solid bulbous stems of goblets (group 41). The stems are common in Palestine and 200 were found in Ǧaraš (Gerasa) in Jordan in a (recycling?) hoard tentatively dated to the early eighth century AD[186]. While Sh. Hadad dates this form to the eighth to eleventh century AD, the stratified finds from the Beirut Sūq indicate an earlier starting date from the second half of the sixth century AD onwards[187].

175 Keller 2006, 225.

176 O'Hea 2007b, 243 f.; Keller – Lindblom 2008, 331.

177 For a comprehensive collection of the texts, depictions and finds see Keller – Lindblom 2008, 331–333.

178 Alternatively, it may have been a small bowl of group 11 (see above).

179 Keller – Lindblom 2008, 336.

180 Dussart 1998, 85 BVI 1241 pl. 15, 10; Israeli 2003, 198 Cat. No. 238; Keller 2006, 224 type VII.49a pl. 18 e; Hadad 2006, 628 f. fig. 19.4, 58. 79; Jennings 2006, 148 f. fig. 6.22, 1. 3–6; Hadad 2008, 174 f. pl. 5.8, 120–123; Keller – Lindblom 2008, 336; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221 f. pl. 10.1, 11—all with further literature.

181 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 85 f. fig. 4–44, no. 399–403; Dussart 1998, 82–85 BVI 1211, BVI 1212, BVI 1221, BVI 123, BVI 1241, BVI 1242 pl. 14, 16–18. 25–27; 15, 3–16; Israeli 2003, 198 Cat. No. 238; Keller 2006, 223–225 type VII.48–VII.50 pl. 18 c–19 c; Hadad 2005, 28 f. pl. 22, 436–442; Jennings 2006, 148 f. fig. 6.22, 1–6; 6.23; Hadad 2008, 174 f. pl. 5.8, 120; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154 fig. 16.5, 2. 3—all with further literature.

182 Dussart 1998, 82 BVII 212 pl. 16, 1–10; Hadad 2005, 28 f. pl. 22, 425–432; Hadad 2006, 628 fig. 19.4, 61–63; Jennings 2006, 141–145 fig. 6.16, 1–11; 6.17; Keller 2006, 225 type VII.51a pl. 19 d; Hadad 2008, 174 f. pl. 5.8, 127; O'Hea 2012, 302 f. fig. 609–614.

183 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 85 f. fig. 4-44, no. 389–391; Israeli 2003, 198; Keller 2006, 225; Jennings 2006, 141; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154 fig. 16.5, 1—all with further literature.

184 Cohen 1997, 404 Pl. II, 23. 24; Dussart 1998, 88 BVII 22 pl. 16, 11. 12; Jennings 2006, 256 f. fig. 11.11, 9. Hadad 2008, 174 f. pl. 5.8, 126. 127—all with further literature.

185 Dussart 1998, 86–88 BVI 211, BVI 212, BVI 22, BVI 23 pl. 16, 1–19; Hadad 2005, 28 f. pl. 22, 425–432; Hadad 2006, 628 f. fig. 19.4, 59. 60. 80; Jennings 2006, 147 fig. 6.15; 6.20, 5–7; Hadad 2008, 174 f. Pl. 5.8, 124. 125—all with further literature.

186 Crowfoote – Harden 1931, 198; Baur 1938, 516.

187 Hadad 1998, 68 f.; Hadad 2005, 29; Jennings 2006, 147.

2.2.2.5. Bottles, Flasks and Jugs (Groups 45–57)

Bottles, flasks and jugs are all defined as vessels with a closed body and a neck. While jugs always have a handle and often a spout and flasks have two handles, bottles have none of these. Because the sherds of the three forms can only be separated when (parts of) the spout or handles are present, they are often treated in the same category[188].

As the finds from Tall Zirā'a mostly are disconnected rims, necks and bases, the complete vessels are unknown and may have been bottles, flasks or jugs[189]. In these cases, all possible types are named. Because some types of goblets have openings with rim shapes and sizes similar to those of bottles, flasks and jugs, their classification is difficult. As mentioned above in connection with goblets, the classification of rims into goblets or bottles/jugs is made with the help of the angle of the wall and the diameter of the opening: Rims whose original openings were between 4 and 6 cm are classified as goblets and those smaller as bottles/jugs—with the exception of the funnel-shaped rims, which often have a wider diameter of rim, but whose angles clearly indicate their shape, and with it their purpose.

Bottles, flasks and jugs were used to store and serve liquids (oil, wine, condiments, water). Most of the liquids were served at table, and accordingly the majority of the bottles, flasks and jugs were part of tableware. Jugs also were used to store and serve water for washing parts of the body (hands, face, feet), often in combination with a basin to catch the water[190].

As before, rims, necks and bases are each treated separately. Decorated rims and necks are put into the same category as undecorated ones, if the forms are the same.

The rims of group 45 (*Pl. 2.19 nos. 8–10*, MNE 15) are fire rounded and straight and sit on straight, cylindrical walls. Cylindrical necks were common on bottles in the Byzantine period in the Syro-Palestinian region and sat on several different types of bodies, but they are also known from some bottle types of the third century AD and some that continued into the Umayyad period[191].

Cylindrical necks were often decorated by either regular trails or wide, crimped trails, but the rim sherds of this group found in Tall Zirā'a had displayed no remains of trails, probably because of the small size of the sherds preserved.

The rims of the group 46 (*Pl. 2.19 nos. 11–16*, MNE 17) are also fire rounded, but are angled slightly to form a tapering neck[192]. Tapering necks were likewise used on several different types of bottles that were common in the Byzantine to the late Umayyad periods, but also appear on types of the Late Roman period[193]. As tapering necks are put into the same group as funnel-shaped necks (see below) by some

188 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 65.

189 Bottles with stamps, a common Umayyad period type, are included here because of the similarity of their rim forms with those of earlier types and the Tall Zirā'a rims. No (parts of) glass stamps have been found at Tall Zirā'a. Most of the jugs recorded by Dussart (1998, type BXIV) are not drawn in a way that shows how their rims are made, in consequence they had to be excluded as comparisons.

190 Nuber 1972.

191 Cohen 1997, 419–427 pl. VI, 6. 13; VII, 4. 5; VIII, 11–16; Dussart 1998, 128–131 BX 1111a–BX1113a1 pl. 32. 33; 150 BX 4411 pl. 43, 1; 151 BX 511 pl. 43, 9. 10; 152 f. BX 5311 pl. 44; Brosh 2003, 334. 337. 340. 360 Cat. No. 431. 439. 442. 488. 489; Israeli 2003, 166 f. 171–173 Cat. No. 175. 176. 187. 188, 189–191. 309. 311 Cat. Nr. 411. 415; Keller 2006, 226 f. type VII.54a–VII.54c pl. 19 i. j; 20 a. b; Hadad 2005, 24–27 pl. 12, 225–231; 13, 259–267; 15, 290–291; 18, 336; Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19.2, 18; 19.3, 40. 41. 47; Jennings 2006, 162–164 fig. 7.8, 4–6. 8. 9. 12; 167 f. fig. 7.14, 10–12; 175 f. fig. 7.25, 1. 3. 5; Jackson-Tal 2007, 485 pl. 8, 6; Hadad 2008, 170 f. pl. 5.4, 47. 50. 52. 53. 55. 56; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 224 pl. 10.1, 14; 10.2, 12; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 186 fig. 8.3, 2. 4; Jackson-Tal 2013b, 114 fig. 3.10, 6—all with further literature.

192 Another rim of this group was found during the preliminary survey of Tall Zirā'a: Hoss – Keller 2017, 129 TZ 000257 Pl. 2.15 no 7. There wrongly named TZ-Group 44 (note of editor).

193 Cohen 1997, 419–427 pl. VI, 6. 13; VII, 4. 5; VIII, 11–16; Dussart 1998, 128–132 BX 1111b2–BX1121b pl. 32. 33. 132–136; BX 1125a1–BX1125a2 pl. 34,4–35,25; 138 f. BX 1143 pl. 37, 11–22; 140 BX 131-132 pl. 38, 1–4; 142 BX 3111–3141 pl. 1–6; Cohen 2000, 170 pl. III, 28. 29. 34–36; Brosh 2003, 334. 346. 350 Cat. Nr. 431. 455. 462; Israeli 2003, 168 f. 242 Cat. No. 179. 181, 182. 184. 313; Keller 2006, 226 type VII.54a pl. 19 h; 234 type VII.79a pl. 220; Hadad 2005, 24–27 pl. 12, 235–237. 244. 246, pl. 18, 352–354; Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19.2, 19–21; Jennings 2006, 77 f. fig. 4.10, 12, 177 f.; 7.26, 15–20. 22; Jackson-Tal 2007, 487 pl. 8, 5; Hadad 2008, 170 f. pl. 5.4, 57; Jackson-Tal

authors, there are overlaps in some of the types. Tapering necks with straight rims also occur on some jug types and amphoriskoi[194].

The next two groups are vessels with fire-rounded rims on funnel-shaped mouths, which sit on thin necks. The mouths of group 47 (*Pl. 2.19 nos. 17–20*, MNE 6) open at a wide angle from the neck. Necks of this type were used on several types of bottle and flasks, which again mainly date into the Byzantine and Umayyad periods, while some already were used in the second and third century AD and others continue into the Abbasid period[195]. Necks of this form are sometimes decorated with trails winding around the exterior, as number TZ 111230-003[196].

The mouths of group 48 (*Pl. 2.20 nos. 1–6*, MNE 8) are convex. Similar mouths have been found on several types of bottle dating to the Byzantine period[197]. Some of the mouths are decorated with trails of different thickness (TZ 012863-002, TZ 111019-003, TZ 111224-024, TZ 112674-001). In addition, the remains of a handle with a thumb rest (see below, group 68) on TZ 111224-024 indicate that it belonged to a jug.

The rims of the next three groups are infolded, which is the most common manner of reinforcing a small opening in glass vessels and thus is the default rim treatment for bottles, flasks and jugs, occurring on many different types. Many of these are not only common in the region and the wider Levant, but also in the rest of the Roman Empire.

The rims of the first of these groups (group 49, *Pl. 2.20 nos. 7–10*, MNE 7) sit on cylindrical necks. The infolded rim is short and 'curly', with a hollow. This sort of neck was used on different types of bottle and seems to occur from the Late Roman into the Byzantine and Umayyad periods[198].

The infolded rims of group 50 (*Pl. 2.20 nos. 11–18* and *Pl. 2.21 nos. 1–5*, MNE 32) sit on tapering necks. This combination is the most common design for bottle, flask or jar mouths and was used on a large variety of types. This type of mouth was used on bottles, flasks, amphoriskoi, and jug types from Late Roman times onwards. It flourished in the Byzantine and Umayyad periods and was still in use in the Abbasid period[199].

The walls of the vessels of group 51 (*Pl. 2.21 nos. 6–13*, MNE 16) are at an angle that implies a funnel-shaped mouth on a relatively thin neck. The infolded rims of these mouths can be short and re-molten[200] or long drawn out and hollow, like the one on number TZ 110695-004 (*Pl. 2.21 no. 10*)[201].

2012a, 186 fig. 8.3,1,6; O'Hea 2012, 307 f. Cat. No. 65. 68. 70. 71. 77 Fig. 649. 652. 654. 655. 661; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 114 fig. 3.10, 3–5—all with further literature.

194 Dussart 1998, 279 BXIV 8 pl. 63, 1; Israeli 2003, 262 Cat. No. 343—with further literature.

195 Dussart 1998, 140 BX 131 pl. 38, 1–3; 143–147 BX 3212–BX 3241a–BX 3241b pl. 40, 6–25; 41, 1–29; Cohen 2000, 170 pl. III, 37. 39; Keller 2006, 226 type VII.52 pl. 19 f.; 227–229 type VII.54a–VII.54d pl. 20 i–p; 229 type VII.58 pl. 20 q; Hadad 2005, 23 f. pl. 7, 136–138; 11, 201; Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19.3, 37–39; Jennings 2006, 159–161 fig. 7.4, 5; 167 f. fig. 7.14, 6. 13. 14; 177 f. fig. 7.26, 1–3. 5. 9. 12–14; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154 fig. 16.4, 14; 16.4, 16; 16.4, 17—all with further literature.

196 Cohen 1997, 419–425 pl. VI, 3. 4. 7. 8 pl. VII, 4. 5; Dussart 1998, 140 BX 132 pl. 38, 4; Keller 2006, 228 type VII.56b. VII.56c pl. 20 g. h; Hadad 2005, 24 f. pl. 12, 233. 234; 13, 251. 254–258; 14, 272. 273; Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19.2, 26. 27; Jennings 2006, 113 fig. 5, 271–279; Hadad 2008, 171 pl. 5.6, 91—all with further literature.

197 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 66 f. 69 f. fig. 4, 27; 4, 31; Cohen 1997, 419–427 pl. VI, 10–12; Dussart 1998, 139 f. BX 1221a. BX 1221b pl. 37, 27–37; Cohen 2000, 170 pl. III, 30–33; Israeli 2003, 170 f. 173. 242 Cat. No. 185. 186, 192. 193. 314; Hadad 2005, 231 f. pl. 12; Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19, 342–343; Hadad 2008, 170 f. pl. 5.4, 49; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 237 f. pl. 10.6, 16; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 186 fig. 8.3, 3—all with further literature.

198 Dussart 1998, 140 f. BX 211 pl. 38, 5; 141 BX 222 pl. 38, 19. 20; 150 BX 4411 pl. 43, 1; 153 f. BX 5321 pl. 44; Hadad 2005, 23–25 pl. 8, 155 f.; 15, 302; 16, 315; Jennings 2006, 175 f. fig. 7.25, 6. 9—all with further literature.

199 Cohen 1997, 413 pl. IV, 7. 8; 424–427 pl. VI, 17–20; VII, 1–3, 6; VIII, 14; Dussart 1998, 128 BX 1111b2 pl. 32; 132–135 BX 1125b1/2 pl. 35, 26–46; 137 BX1132b1. BX1132b2 pl. 36, 14–22; 37, 1–7; 141 BX 123 pl. 37. 39; 176 f. BXIV 11 pl. 59, 6; Israeli 2003, 262. 266 Cat. No. 342. 353; Keller 2006, 230 type VII.61. VII.62 pl. 21 b–e; Hadad 2005, 23–25 pl. 9, 165, 168. 169. 171. 172. 175. 176; 11, 200; 13, 254–257; 15, 292. 298; 16, 309–311. 313. 314. 316. 317; Hadad 2006, 629 fig. 19.4, 72–74; Jennings 2006, 77 fig. 4.10, 11. 13; Jackson-Tal 2007, 486 pl. 9, 3; Hadad 2008, 170 f. pl. 5.5, 74–76—all with further literature.

200 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 72 fig. 4–33.

201 Dussart 1998, 156 f. BX 6421 pl. 45, 19–24.

Some of the mouths and necks are decorated with trails on the exterior, like number TZ 111224-003 (*Pl. 2.21 no. 11*)[202]. The bottle TZ 110331-001 (*Pl. 2.21 no. 8*) has long indentions/ribs on the body. These bottles are mould-blown and dated to the Byzantine and early Umayyad periods[203]. The remains of a handle on the neck of TZ 112289-001 (*Pl. 2.21 no. 13*) demonstrate that it was a small jug or flask.

As to the dating of the whole group, while some of the types with this neck date into the first to third century AD, the main period of the production of bottles and flasks with this neck seems to lie in the Byzantine and early Umayyad periods[204].

The rims of group 52 are outfolded and sit on tapering walls (*Pl. 2.21 nos. 14 and 15*, MNE 2). Jug or flagon openings with outfolded rims sitting on funnel-shaped mouths have been found at the Beirut Sūq excavations but are not dated[205].

The plain necks of group 53 (*Pl. 2.22 nos. 1 and 2*) have different shapes, but as each of them is fairly generic, they might have belonged to several bottle (or flask or jug) types. Accordingly, they have a very wide dating margin, from the third to the eighth century AD[206].

The sherd representing group 54 (*Pl. 2.22 no. 3*) belongs to a group of jugs with thread-decorated necks, whose handle starts at the neck. They have a funnel-shaped mouth and according to O. Dussart date to the sixth and seventh century AD[207].

The spouts of group 55 (*Pl. 2.22 nos. 4 and 5*) vary considerably. The mouth with spout TZ 110692-003 (*Pl. 2.22 no. 4*) has a rounded, slightly thickened rim with a trefoil mouth. A handle is fixed to the rim, and the mouth is decorated with five turns of a trail that is of a slightly darker blue than the body but was probably from the same batch of glass (the darker colour being the result of the greater thickness of the glass in the trail). The handle and spout are proof that this is the mouth of a small trefoil jug. The type seems to be typical of the Eastern Mediterranean and dates from the first to the second century AD[208].

Spouts as catalogue number TZ 112664-005 (*Pl. 2.22 no. 5*) did not sit at the mouth of the bottle, but rather at the body of a bottle, forming a secondary possibility of emptying the vessel. This type of vessel is known in both the east and the west of the Empire and seems to date slightly later in the east: While B. Rütti dates the form to the first/second to fourth/fifth century AD, Y. Israeli dates it to the third to seventh century AD[209].

The first group of bases (group 56, *Pl. 2.22 nos. 6–8*) is round and free-blown, with a concave bottom and a pontil mark. This sort of base was used for a great variety of bottles and flasks and some jugs[210]. The base number TZ 112355-001 (*Pl. 2.22 no. 7*) is decorated with a horizontal incision.

The second group of bases (group 57, *Pl. 2.22 nos. 9–13*) was blown into a half-mould, a technique common in the Roman and Early Byzantine periods. Bases TZ 112288-001, TZ 112303-005 and TZ 112303-006 (*Pl. 2.22 nos. 11–13*) are ribbed, a typical decoration technique in the Byzantine and Umayyad periods[211]. Bases like these were used for

202 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 66 f. fig. 4–27; Dussart 1998, 138 BX 1132b2 pl. 37,7; 148 f. BX 3241b pl. 41, 16–29; 149 BX 3242b pl. 42, 23–25; Jennings 2006, 114 fig. 5.27, 10. 11; Hadad 2008, 171 pl. 5.6, 91. 92.

203 Dussart 1998, 150 BX 43 pl. 42, 36; 155 BX 612 pl. 45, 3. 4; Israeli 2003, 243. 317; Jennings 2006, 115 f. fig. 5.29, 6–8.

204 Cohen 1997, 424 pl. VI, 14-16; Dussart 1998, 143 BX 3211 pl. 40, 1–5; 147–149 BX 3242a. BX 3242a b pl. 41, 30–57; pl. 42, 1–25; 156 f. BX 6421 pl. 45, 19–24; Israeli 2003, 165, 167 f. Cat. No. 172–174. 177. 178. 180. 183; Hadad 2005, 24 f. pl. 14, 270–273; Jennings 2006, 177 f. fig. 7.26, 4. 6. 8. 10. 11; Jackson-Tal 2007, 489 pl. 11, 3; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 114 pl. 3.10, 1. 2; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154 fig. 16.4, 15; 16.4, 18; 16.4, 19—all with further literature.

205 Jennings 2006, 114 fig. 5.27, 12–15.

206 Bottle/flask/jug necks like these were summarized by Dussart 1998 in two groups. L.1: 154 BX5331 pl. 44, 35–40; L.2: 159 BXI24 pl. 47, 7–11. See also Jennings 2006, 115 fig. 5.28; 180 fig. 7.28.

207 Dussart 1998, 179 BXIV 8 pl. 63, 1.

208 Dussart 1998, 177 BXIV 1222 pl. 60, 3; 179 f. BXIV 9211 pl. 63, 9–13; Israeli 2003, 181 f. Cat. No. 210. 211. 213. 214.

209 Rütti 1991, 125 Form AR 149 Kat. Nr. 2458; 171 Form AR 167 Kat. Nr. 4065. 4066 pl. 152; Dussart 1998, 176 f. BXIV 11 pl. 59, 6; Israeli 2003, 165. 173 Cat. No. 193, 173.

210 Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19.2, 49. 50; Hadad 2008, 170 f. Pl. 5.5, 83; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 226 pl. 10.2, 9–11.

211 Ribbed bases, see for instance, Cohen 1997, Pl. IX, 17. 18. 20.

a number of types of jug, mostly dating to the fifth to seventh century AD[212].

2.2.2.6. Cosmetic Vessels (Groups 58–65)

Cosmetic vessels can have different forms, but are generally grouped together because of their similar purpose, namely the storage of liquids (oils, perfumes) and more solid unguents (creams) or powders (khol and other colourants) used for cosmetic and medicinal purposes. As these substances were comparatively costly, the vessels containing them were usually rather small. They also were often made very decorative, to enhance and emphasize the desirability of the contents.

The first group (group 58, *Pl. 2.23 nos. 1 and 2*, MNE 2) is composed of small balsamaria with cylindrical necks and piriform bodies, common in the whole Roman Empire. This group was produced for a long time, appearing in contexts from the first up to the fourth century AD[213].

The next vessel is a small globular aryballos (group 59, *Pl. 2.23 no. 3*, MNE 1) with a ledge rim with a collar on a squat cylindrical neck with two opposed short handles. A handle that may have belonged to an aryballos was also found (see TZ 310504-005 *Pl. 2.25 no. 9*). Similar aryballoi are known from many parts of the Roman Empire but are relatively rare among Eastern Mediterranean finds[214]. They are dated to the first to third century AD[215].

The vessels of group 60 (*Pl. 2.23 nos. 4–8*, MNE 19) are candlestick unguentaria with infolded tubular ledge rims, cylindrical necks and squat globular or trapezoid bodies. This very well-known group of unguentaria is common in the Eastern Mediterranean and dated to the first and the fourth/fifth centuries AD[216].

The so-called spool-shaped unguentaria (group 61, *Pl. 2.23 nos. 9 and 10*, MNE 2) are a variation of the candlestick type with a very wide cylindrical neck and mouth (resembling a thread-spool). They are common in the Eastern Mediterranean as well and also have a rather long period of use, from the mid-first century BC to the fourth century AD[217].

The vessels of the next group (group 62, *Pl. 2.23 nos. 11–14*, MNE 4) have in common that they were unable to stand on their own, due to their rounded bases. They must have either stood in holders or lain. While TZ 110648-003 (*Pl. 2.23 no. 11*) obviously is of the type with a flared middle, the other bases cannot be classified with as much certainty. Balsamaria of these types are common in the whole Roman Empire and are dated in the Levant to a long period stretching from the mid-first century BC to the fourth century AD[218].

The following vessel is a jar (group 63, *Pl. 2.23 no. 15*, MNE 1). Jars are smallish vessels with a wide mouth that either have very short necks or no necks at all. They were used to hold substances too thick to be poured, and while we know that some of them were undoubtedly used to hold cosmetic or medicinal unguents like creams, other uses are also possible[219]. As no stoppers have been found, Y. Israeli speculates that they may have been closed with a piece of cloth or a larger leaf secured with a piece of string bound under the lip[220]. Jars of this form are quite common in the region and dated by Y. Israeli to the third to fifth century AD[221].

The next group (group 64, *Pl. 2.23 nos. 16–20*, MNE 5) is composed of small bottles and juglets,

212 Some examples are Cohen 1997, 429 Pl. IX, 15–20; Dussart 1998, 222 BXIV; 178 f. BXIV 7, BXIV 8 pl. 60–63; Hadad 2008, 173 pl. 5.7, 103.

213 Rütti 1991, Formen AR 126–AR 129 Kat. Nr. 2251–2303 pl. 100; Dussart 1998, 167 f. BXIII 1311-BXIII 1312 pl. 53, 10–12; 54, 1–8; Israeli 2003, 208 f. Cat. No. 240. 243.

214 Jennings 2006, 250.

215 Rütti 1991, Form AR 151, 126. 127 Kat. Nr. 2464–2510 pl. 106–108; Dussart 1998, 95 BVII 291 pl. 20, 11–13; Cohen 2000, 477. 480 pl. 2, 4; 4, 7; Israeli 2003, 226 Cat. No. 260. 261—all with further literature.

216 Dussart 1998, 162–164 BXIII 1111a. BXIII 1111b pl. 50, 1–16; 51, 1–16; 165 f. BXIII 1211a. BXIII 1211b pl. 52, 1–20; Israeli 2003, 212 f. Cat. No. 251–256; Jennings 2006, 119–200 fig. 5, 34; Keller 2006, 233 type VII.74 pl. 22 i. j—all with further literature.

217 Dussart 1998, 166 BXIII 1212 pl. 53, 1–5; Israeli 2003, 214 Cat. No. 258.

218 Dussart 1998, 161 BXIII pl. 55, 12. 13; Brosh 2003, 347. 456; Israeli 2003, 291 Cat. No. 386. 387.

219 Israeli 2003, 234.

220 Israeli 2003, 234.

221 Dussart 1998, 92 f. BVII 2432a1 pl. 19, 4; Israeli 2003, 234–240 Cat. No. 305–309. 312.

probably used for perfume. The first, TZ 111786-001 (*Pl. 2.23 no. 16*), is a thin neck, decorated with a glass blob and trail, which cannot be classified, as the rim and body are missing.

The rim and neck of TZ 112343-001 (*Pl. 2.23 no. 17*) show that it is a globular bottle with a cylindrical neck that is slightly constricted at the joint with the body. This constriction would ensure that only small amounts could get out of the bottle at a time[222]. Consequently, these bottles were probably used as perfume bottles or sprinklers, where a sharp shake would release a few drops. D. Keller dates small bottles with a similarly constricted neck, but a different rim design into the third to fifth century AD, while Y. Israeli dates bottles that have the same form in both rim and body, but are much larger, to the third to fourth century AD[223]. The remaining three rims have fairly universal forms.

The vessels of group 65 (*Pl. 2.24 nos. 1–7*, MNE 14) are twin phials, used for khol. The form is very distinctive: Two narrow phials with thick infolded tubular rims on straight walls are placed next to each other and connected by means of re-melting them slightly. They are then provided with small handles and decorative trails, often in a different colour to that of the body. This very common regional form is dated to the fourth to seventh century AD[224]. TZ 012863-004 (*Pl. 2.24 no. 2*) is the rim and handles of half a phial, with the remains of the twin phial and a handle that is applied to the side in several S-bows. A similar handle can be seen on TZ 310612-008 (*Pl. 2.24 no. 7*), attached to half a phial.

2.2.3. Other

2.2.3.1. Handles (Groups 66–71)

Handles disconnected from the vessels they had originally adorned are of course difficult to assign to specific forms. But sometimes the attribution to a type or sort of vessel is possible by the shape of the handle or with the help of the remains of body sherds of the vessel attached to the ends of the handle revealing the angle of the handle.

While handles may have a variety of shapes, they generally have three designs, differing in both visual and haptic quality: smooth, ribbed along the longitudinal axis and twisted.

The first group (group 66, *Pl. 2.24 nos. 8–11*, 19 fragments) is smooth and has a simple round cross section, often used for steep handles which are common in jugs and flasks. B. Rütti calls the type ‘string-handle’ (‘Fadenhenkel’) and they are also termed ‘rod handles’[225].

The next group of handles is ribbed along the longitudinal axis and flat (group 67, *Pl. 2.24 nos. 12–14 and Pl. 2.25 nos. 1–3*, 8 fragments), resulting in their name of ‘strap handle’ (‘Bandhenkel’)[226]. They are also steep and it may be supposed that they were used on similar vessels to that of the former group. The middle ribs of the handles TZ 110095-001 (*Pl. 2.24 no. 14*) and TZ 111026-002 (*Pl. 2.25 no. 1*) are drawn downwards, presumably to expand the contact area with the vessel in order to give the handle a better hold on the vessel and minimize the chance of the handle breaking off.

222 Israeli 2003, 222.

223 Israeli 2003, 166 f. Cat. No. 175. 176; Keller 2006, 234 type VII.79a. VII.79b pl. 22 o. p.

224 Cohen 1997, 417 f. pl. V, 13–16: Dussart 1998, 112 f. BVIII 211–BVIII 2232 pl. 57, 14–59, 2; Israeli 230 f. Cat. No. 287–292.

225 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 69 fig. 4.30, 257. 258; Rütti 1991, Vol. II, 175–177 Kat. Nr. 4134–4203 pl. 162; Dussart 1998, 300 BXIV 1221–BXIV 8 pl. 60–63; Israeli 2003, 175–184 Cat. No. 194. 197. 199. 204. 209. 213. 219. 239; 259–262 Cat. No. 307–309; 264 Cat. No. 333. 334. 336. 337. 339. 341. 342. 343; 264 Cat. No. 348; 266 Cat. No. 353; 282 Cat. No. 379–381; Jennings 2006, 196–198 fig. 8.12; Jackson-Tal 2007, 486 fig. 10 pl. 9, 3; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 189 fig. 8.4, 3—all with further literature.

226 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 69 fig. 4.30, 250; Rütti 1991, Vol. II 177–181 Kat. Nr. 4226–4382 pl. 163–168; Cohen 2000, 171 f. pl. IV, 49. 50; Israeli 2003, 175–184 Cat. No. 195. 196. 198. 200–203. 205. 207. 212. 215–217. 218. 237. 238; 256 f. Cat. No. 302–304; Cat. No. 328–332; Jennings 2006, 195 f. fig. 8.11, 5–11; Jackson-Tal, 2007, 487 fig. 11 pl. 9, 4—all with further literature.

The third group is also ribbed along the longitudinal axis, but distinguished by their thumb rest (group 68, *Pl. 2.25 nos. 4–6*, 6 fragments)[227]. A thumb rest is formed by folding back the upper part of the handle away from the vessel (either upwards or back towards the handle), in order to form a flat, elevated place where the thumb tip can rest while pouring. These were used exclusively with jugs, as a thumb rest is only needed for counterbalance and aim while pouring from a spout.

The following two groups are very small handles, whose openings are too small to allow more than a single finger to pass through—and not even that in many cases. Handles like this could be used on small vessels by gripping the sides of the handles. Another possibility is that these small handles were only used as eyelets for hanging chains or bands, similar to lamp handles (see *Chap. 2.2.5.* on lamps).

The handle TZ 002228-004 is in the shape of an ear (group 69, *Pl. 2.25 no. 7*, 2 fragments). Most handles of that shape are small; some of them are used on lamps like TZ 111224-007 (*Pl. 2.19 no. 2*), while others are found on various vessels with a small distance between the body and the rim[228]. TZ 002228-004 (*Pl. 2.25 no. 7*) is large enough to have belonged to either group.

The very small handle TZ 310513-001 (group 70, *Pl. 2.25 no. 8*, 3 fragments) is triangular and can only have been used with a chain or band to pass through. It may have belonged to an aryballos[229].

The C-shaped handle number TZ 310504-005 (group 71, *Pl. 2.25 no. 9*, 1 fragment) is characteristic for a lamp type from the Early Islamic period. While Sh. Hadad dates the handles from the Umayyad to the Abbasid-Fatimid periods, Y. Gorin-Rosen dates them to the eighth to tenth century AD[230].

2.2.3.2. Bangles (Groups 72 and 73)

Glass bracelets are more correctly called glass bangles as they are closed one-piece rings[231].

The first glass bangles are known from Egyptian graves from the second millennium BC, but glass bangles remained quite rare until the last two centuries BC, when they became a typical element of the Mid-European LaTène culture[232]. Interestingly, it seems that these bangles did not rely on direct precursors in the Mediterranean but were an original development of the LaTène culture made locally with glass imported from the Near East.

In contrast to Europe, glass bangles became common in the Eastern Mediterranean only from the mid-third century AD onwards[233]. From this time to the fifth century AD the developments in style ran parallel in both parts of the Empire. While glass bangles grew rare in Europe after the fifth century AD, new styles continued to be introduced in Palestine, especially after the Islamic conquest. The bangles often betray sloppy workmanship and seem to have been inexpensive items of jewellery[234].

As they are often also round in diameter and roundish in shape, smaller fragments of bangles are difficult to distinguish from C-shaped handles.

Glass bangles are made with two methods producing either seamless bangles or bangles with seams[235]. The first are made by fixing a blob of glass around a metal rod and using centrifugal force to whirl it into the right shape. The second method fashions a glass rod, which is then heated again and shaped into a circle. The point where the two ends of the rod met often remained a visible seam, although it could also be re-melted to disguise it. The fragments found at Tall Zirāʿa must originally have had seams, as the cross section of all fragments is circular, which is impossible with the centrifugal method.

227 Cohen 1997, 413–417 pl. V, 1. 3–6; Dussart 1998, 131 BXIV. BXIV 21– BXIV 31. BXIV 4. BXIV 6. 7 pl. 60–62; Israeli 2003, 186–191 Cat. No. 220–225; 276–281 Cat. No. 370–378: Jennings 2006, 195 f. fig. 8.11, 1–5; Jackson-Tal 2013c, 59 fig. 3, 19—all with further literature.

228 Dussart 1998, 82–85 BVI 1211, BVI 1212, BVI 1221, BVI 123, BVI 1241, BVI 1242 pl. 14, 16–18. 25–27; 15, 3–16; Israeli 2003, 198 Cat. No. 238; 263 Cat. No. 345; 269 Cat. No. 359; Keller 2006, 223–225 type VII.48–VII.50 pl. 18 c–19 c; Hadad 2005, 28 f. pl. 23, 436–442; Hadad 2008, 174 f. pl. 5.8, 120—all with further literature.

229 Israeli 2003, 216 Cat. No. 261. 262—with further literature.

230 Hadad 2008, 174 Cat. No. 116. 117; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 222 f. pl. 10, 3—with further literature.

231 Spaer 1988, 51 footnote 1.

232 Spaer 1988, 51 f.; Roymans 2004, 16–18; Bollinger-Schreyer 2009.

233 The following after: Spaer 1988, 51 f.

234 Spaer 1988, 52.

235 The following after: Spaer 1988, 53.

Fragment TZ 310523-001 (group 72, *Pl. 2.25 no. 10*, MNE 2) is monochrome 'black' and has a smooth exterior with a circular cross-section; it belongs to M. Spaer's type A1, which occurs from the third century onwards[236].

The three other fragments are also monochrome in different colours (opaque blue or 'black'), but they are spirally twisted, thus representing M. Spaer's type C (group 73, *Pl. 2.25 nos. 11–15*, MNE 7)[237]. Two of the bangles (TZ 310524-001, *Pl. 2.25 no. 13* and TZ 310526-001, *Pl. 2.25 no. 15*) have a dense twist, while the rest has a looser twist. Both variants are common from the fourth to fifth century AD into the Late Byzantine period and beyond, with the dense twist being more frequent[238].

Three fragments (TZ 310523-001 *Pl. 2.25 no. 10*; TZ 310525-001 *Pl. 2.25 no. 14*, and TZ 310526-001 *Pl 2.25 no. 15*) have an appearance of being opaque and 'black' in colour. When looked at closely, this colouring can be revealed to be tinted and translucent[239]. This colouring may have been a manner of copying jet bangles, which were quite popular during the late second and third centuries and would have been an expensive import in Palestine[240]. During the Roman period, Whitby jet was made into jewellery in York exclusively, with some imitations in anthracite (= coal) coming from Germania Inferior[241]. The dark colours of the bangle fragments from Tall Zirā'a are typical of third to early fourth century AD. In combination, the form of the bangles and their colour thus indicates a date in the fourth century AD[242].

2.2.3.3. Windowpanes (Groups 74 and 75)

Although the largest assemblies of windowpanes in Palestine date to the Byzantine period, window glass was already in use in the Roman Empire from the Claudian period (41–54 AD) onwards, mostly for bathhouses[243]. In Palestine and the wider Levant, glass windowpanes are frequently found in Byzantine churches, although they also occurred in other buildings. M. O'Hea states that both rectangular and round windowpanes became more common in Near Eastern houses during Late Antiquity, citing examples from Ṭabqāṭ Faḥl (Pella) and Samareia-Sabasṭiya[244]. D. Keller has compiled a very comprehensive collection of the written sources on Byzantine windows in churches, which illuminates the different forms and uses[245].

There are two main types, round windowpanes, also called oculi, bull's eye or crown glass windows, and rectangular shapes. They were produced with different methods.

The oculi windows were fairly shallow or deeper free-blown bowls, with a rim that was either out- or infolded or thickened to strengthen the outer diameter[246]. They were used in round openings and were fixed in mortar, so that they could not be opened[247].

Early on, oculi were especially common in baths (Pompeii, Herculaneum) and there appears to be scant evidence for use in other buildings[248]. Later, they were also used in churches, especially in windows high up in the walls[249].

Bull's eye or crown glass windows were made by first blowing a bubble, which was then opened and flattened by spinning, with a central bulge remaining[250]. These panes were rather flat and set into mortar and while they could likewise fill round openings, several round panes could also be employed to fill rectangular openings, with mortar filling the interspaces[251]. The windowpanes set in mortar could not be opened and were only employed as light sources, probably fairly high up the wall[252].

236 Spaer 1988, 54.
237 Spaer 1988, 54.
238 Spaer 1988, 60.
239 Spaer 1988, 53.
240 Spaer 1988, 52.
241 Allason-Jones 1996, 8–11.
242 Spaer 1988, 60.
243 O'Hea 2007b, 233–235; Komb 2009, 23. 25–30; Jackson-Tal 2012b, 69.
244 O'Hea 2007b, 236 f.
245 Keller – Lindblom 2008, 334 f.
246 O'Hea 2007b, 235.
247 O'Hea 2007b, 238.
248 Allan 2002, 107 f. fig. 8.7; 8.8; O'Hea 2007b, 233–235.
249 Keller – Lindblom 2008, 335.
250 Allan 2002, 110; Keller – Lindblom 2008, 335.
251 Meyer 1989, 219; later examples of this method are from the 14th to 16th century AD Chilander monastery in Antonaras 2009, 91 pl. 4, 7. 8.
252 O'Hea 2007b, 238; Keller – Lindblom 2008, 335.

The second type consists of flat, rectangular panes of glass, which were set into wooden frames, secured by lead and perhaps also putty[253]. In Italy, marble and bronze frames have also been found[254]. Wooden and bronze frames could be fashioned in various ways to make opening of the windows possible. Rectangular windowpanes can be made with different methods, either blowing a cylinder and cutting it open lengthwise and then flattening it or by 'casting', a process that has only been understood recently[255]. As glass cools surprisingly quick on touching a cold surface, glass poured into a flat mould will not fill the mould but rapidly turn into a thick lump[256]. In order to produce a rectangular pane, a blob of glass has to be poured on a surface and quickly rolled into a flat disk. It is then reheated in a controlled way, with one area becoming hot while the opposite stays cool. The pane is then made by holding the hot part down with rods, while the opposite end is pulled in the opposite direction. The hot area stretches and a corner can be formed, a process repeated until a rectangular pane of the desired size is formed. This method leaves traces in the corners, where the rod held the glass, mostly recognizable as grooves or 'thumb prints'.

In Tall Zirā'a, there is evidence for two kinds of windowpanes. Fourteen fragments of flat and rectangular windowpanes were found (group 74, *Pl. 2.26 nos. 1–7*). They are all very small, rather thick, with rounded corners and of a transparent, more or less pale blue colour. Two fragments (TZ 310512-003 *Pl. 2.26 no. 5* and TZ 310519-017 *Pl. 2.26 no. 6*) exhibit rectangular grooves resulting from the production and typical for rectangular windowpanes. The fragments are all from the edge of the windowpane. There are two possible explanations for this, which are not mutually exclusive: the edges are thicker, resulting in a higher chance of survival, and they are more easily recognized as windowpanes.

Similar finds were made in both the western and the eastern part of the Empire, with finds from our region being most numerous in the Byzantine and Umayyad periods[257]. Two workshops producing windowpanes in the region were discovered, the shop at the forum in in Samareia-Sabaṣṭiya dates to the fourth and fifth centuries AD and produced round windowpanes while the shop at Beth Shean dates to the sixth and seventh century AD and produced rectangular windowpanes[258].

Three rather flat free-blown bowl-shaped vessels may have been oculi (group 75, *Pl. 2.26 no. 8 and 9 and Pl. 2.27 no. 1*, MNE 3). They have a thickened edge and in one instance, the centre of the vessel is preserved. This is shaped in a manner that would make it impossible for the vessel to stand, which is a further argument for its use as a window. The third vessel is of a size and shallowness that makes its use as an oculus plausible. The form is dated to the Byzantine and Umayyad and perhaps even Abbasid periods with similar shaped windows known from several excavations in Palestine[259].

253 Keller – Lindblom 2008, 335; Komb 2009, 18 f.

254 Keller – Lindblom 2008, 335; Komb 2009, 19.

255 Allan 2002, 109 fig. 8.9. The following after: Allan 2002, 103–105.

256 The following after: Allan 2002, 103–105.

257 Komb 2009, 87–94; Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 60. 61; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 688.

258 O'Hea 2007b, 237.

259 Jackson-Tal 2012, 69, fig. 4, 54–59; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 689 f.

2.3. Analysis

In this chapter, the assemblage of Tall Zirāʿa shall be grouped together in more or less well-defined periods, in order to clarify which glass types were in use in a given period and analyse different aspects[260].

The first aspect is the context of the material, in order to see if particular groups were found in specific contexts. As stated in the introduction, most glass finds come from strata or pits that seem to have been filled with material from refuse dumps to fill them up or level the ground. These offer little scope for contextual interpretation, but one group of finds, the windowpanes, are concentrated in a single area (see *Chap. 2.5.2.*).

The second aspect analysed is a comparison with contemporaneous material from the region. The purpose of this is not an enumeration of all places where particular forms excavated in Tall Zirāʿa were also found. Rather, the idea is to discern differences and similarities between the various assemblages from different places within a given period. D. Keller successfully used this method in his analysis of the glass finds from Petra, enabling him to discern a Nabataean or southern glass *'koine'* which differed in its material from other regions of Palestine[261].

While the finds from Tall Zirāʿa are less numerous and cannot be dated by stratigraphy, comparison with neighbouring assemblages might help to distinguish to which trade networks and glass dissemination region or regions Tall Zirāʿa belonged. This is especially important, as the origin of the different glass types often is impossible to ascertain.

The size and wealth of Gadara in the Roman to Byzantine periods and the fact that most secondary glass production ateliers were situated near larger cities during this time (see *Chap. 2.1.*) make the existence of at least one glass atelier in Gadara extremely probable, even if no remains of such a glass workplace have been found yet.

Because Tall Zirāʿa is only a short distance (4.5 km) from Umm Qēs (Gadara), most wares not produced at the tall itself were more than likely bought at Gadara. However, this theory can neither proven nor disproven as long as the glass finds from Gadara remain largely unpublished[262].

In order to determine the origin of the glass at Tall Zirāʿa the only option left is the comparison of the assemblage to other contemporary regional assemblages to define the regional forms and separate them from imports from further away.

A third aspect of the analysis is the function and use of the glass found. The vessels are compared with the pottery tableware from the tall in order to discern if the preferences change over time from one material to the other. While looking at the function of glass, the social and cultural aspects of the use of this material will also be considered.

At the end of each period section, a conclusion will summarize the findings, addressing both the glass finds and what they say about the community living on Tall Zirāʿa.

260 The dating and provenance given for the types are taken from *Chap. 2.2.*, for the literature supporting them see there.

261 See Keller 2006, 85–108.

262 Some glass fragments from Gadara are published in Dussart 1998.

2.3.1. Hellenistic Period (332–63 BC)

2.3.1.1. Glass Assemblage

The mould-made bowls of the groups 1–4 make up the entirety of the Hellenistic glass complex (*Pl. 2.1–2.3*, combined MNE of 89).

2.3.1.2. Context

With the exception of two outliers found in Area III, all sherds were found in diverse strata and pits in Areas I and II. The strata are dated from the Iron Age I to the Ottoman period, with some finds discovered in the colluvium. No specific concentration of the bowls could be discovered, it therefore seems likely that they were dispersed with other refuse material on the tall after having been discarded. The fairly good survival of the rims and upper parts of the walls is due to their thickness (*Chap. 2.1*.).

2.3.1.3. Regional Comparison

Several production centres or finds of faulty products that indicate a nearby production site of mould-made bowls have been excavated in Tēl Ānâfâ and Hagoshrim (both Galilee) as well as in Jerusalem and Beirut. Slight variations in the forms found are evidence that more production centres must have existed at the time[263].

As noted, mould-made bowls are a 'Leitfossil', a marker find of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods in the Levant, but there are regional differences[264]: Hellenistic glass finds in the Decapolis cities and indeed in the whole of Jordan north of Wādī Muǧīb are dominated by plain conical and hemispherical grooved bowls with no further decoration. The only exception from this is Ṭabqāt Faḥl (Pella), where two petal-decorated bowls were found[265]. D. Keller argued that the reason for this is Pella's proximity to the Galilee, as elaborately decorated (fluted and petal-decorated) bowls were found in small quantities in a fair number of settlements in Judea, the Galilee and the coastal areas of Palestine, with occasional finds in neighbouring regions, such as Samaria, the Decapolis or the Negev[266].

The finds thus indicate the existence of several Hellenistic glass dissemination regions within Palestine: the south with the Negev and the Nabataean realm, the west with Judea, the Galilee and the coastal plain, and Samaria and the Decapolis as the north and east[267]. Tall Zirā'a is situated at the border of two of these regions and its Hellenistic glass assemblage indeed combines the characteristics from both regions: The large complex of plain grooved bowls resembles the find assemblages of the Decapolis and northern Jordan, while—similar to Ṭabqāt Faḥl (Pella)—the small number of petal-decorated and ribbed bowls is probably owed to Tall Zirā'a's proximity to the Galilee.

The close connection of the Tall Zirā'a find assemblage with the Galilean dissemination region can perhaps also be confirmed through the fabric colours of the mould-made bowls: D. F. Grose states that grooved bowls with deliberately coloured fabrics only occur on western sites, i.e. sites in Judea, the Galilee and on the coastal plain of Palestine[268]. If this is correct, then Ṭabqāṭ Faḥl (Pella) and Tall Zirā'a also belong to this 'western' dissemination region, as do several sites in Syria (see *Chap. 2.2.1.1.* and *Graphs 2.1 and 2.2*).

2.3.1.4. Functional Comparison

According to F. Kenkel, the contemporaneous ceramic tableware forms of Tall Zirā'a firmly belong into the Hellenistic cultural tradition of the Eastern Mediterranean[269]. Tableware used for serving and eating food was both imported and locally made, with the latter copying imported forms. In contrast, drinking vessels were mostly imported. During the

263 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988; Jennings 2000, Keller 2006, 110 f.

264 Grose 1989, 193 f.; Keller 2006, 35; Burdajewicz 2009, 169; Grose 2012, 8.

265 Jackson-Tal 2004, 21; Keller 2006, 89 f.

266 Keller 2006, 90 f.; O'Hea 2005, 46.

267 Keller 2006, 91–93.

268 Grose 2012, 27. 54.

269 The following after Kenkel 2012, 308 f.

third century BC, the number of imports is still small, but it rises considerably in the second century BC.

This picture fits well with the Hellenistic glass finds, which are all imported drinking bowls, probably used to complement the pottery forms. It seems likely that the glass bowls were expensive luxury items reserved for special occasions or a socially privileged class, a conclusion also drawn for Petra by D. Keller[270].

Culturally, the glass bowls can be seen as indicative of a population vigorously participating in a Near Eastern version of Hellenism, in which the glass bowls were the consumer's choice over the ceramic versions preferred in the Greek regions[271].

M. O'Hea sees the design of the plain bowls as being "the most thoroughly, yet the most vaguely Hellenized product of their time: thoroughly disseminated through a mixed urban population, Hellenized in form and function, yet resolutely unadorned save for grooved lines, inoffensive to any religion, available to all"[272].

Among the different ethnic and religious groups using these bowls were the Jews. The large assemblages of glass finds from settlements with a mainly Jewish population prove the continuous use of glass vessels by Jews from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine period[273]. It can also be proven by the Jewish written sources, namely the Talmud, which states that glass vessels are susceptible to becoming ritually impure and could only be made ritually pure again by breaking them[274]. This statement is proof that Jews did use glass vessels (or it would not have been necessary to issue a decree). The verdict is similar to that on pottery, which was widely used despite this law. It can furthermore be assumed that drinking vessels were probably exclusively used for wine, perhaps mixed with water and herbs or honey. As all of these substances belong to the same category (pareve) of the Jewish dietary laws, they were unlikely to become ritually impure. Thus, despite the expense of the vessel, the possibility of the vessel becoming impure was probably so remote that it would not have been seen as a grave economic danger able to keep prospective buyers from acquiring glass vessels.

Tz. Grossmark also relates a later Talmudic verdict (probably of third century AD date) on the prohibition of work on Shabbat, which states that increasing the size of a glass vessel by blowing is counted as building, and hence as work and was forbidden[275]. As this verdict was only valid for Jewish glassblowers, we can conclude that Jews did not only buy glassware, but also produced it.

2.3.1.5. Conclusion

The picture presented by the Hellenistic glass finds of Tall Zirā'a is comparable to other settlements in the region where at least a part of the population was strongly Hellenized and had the financial means to buy expensive tableware for dining and drinking. But with a maximum number of 89, the quantity of vessels is fairly high for such a small settlement, prompting questions on the sources of the wealth of its population.

Going one step further, one could speculate that these vessels were mainly produced for and purchased by an especially strongly Hellenized group with a greater than average amount of ready money, i.e. Hellenistic mercenaries, a thought previously hinted at by M. O'Hea[276].

F. Kenkel already mentioned the possibility that mercenaries had been stationed at Tall Zirā'a during the Hellenistic period[277]. The stationing would be in line with general Seleucid settlement policy, with the unit at the tall securing the artesian spring and controlling the traffic in the Wādī al-'Arab.

270 Keller 2006, 173.

271 O'Hea 2007a, 148 f.; O'Hea 2010, 150.

272 O'Hea 2007a, 150.

273 Grossmark 2010, 192. See also following chapters.

274 Grossmark 2010. With thanks to Y. Adler, who discussed this question with me and pointed out the relevant literature.

275 Grossmark 2010, 208.

276 O'Hea 2005, 48.

277 The following after Kenkel 2012, 311 f.

2.3.2. Early Roman Period (63 BC–50 AD)

2.3.2.1. Glass Assemblage

The finds of this period are comprised of just two types of mould-made bowls, which are both represented in very small numbers. One type is the ribbed bowl (group 5, *Pl. 2.4 nos. 3–7)*, with a MNE of just 11 examples, another the linear bowl (group 6, *Pl. 2.4 nos. 8 and 9*), of which we have no exact MNE[278].

If we subtract the amount of bowls known from the illustrations, (31, two of which are linear bowls) from the total amount of mould-made bowls (MNE 89), the remaining amount of MNE of mould-made bowls with unknown shapes is 58. For these, basically two possibilities exist: Either the linear bowls form a large percentage of this amount or they do not. If they do, the linear bowls would form the main type of the Early Roman period, somewhat mitigating the scarcity of ribbed bowls. If, on the other hand, the grooved bowls form the majority—which is how the author remembers it (although this is of course very unreliable)—the paucity of Early Roman finds would stand.

While these are the only glass vessels that can safely be said to have been in use during the Early Roman period, several forms have very long general periods of use. These long periods of use stretch from the first century AD to the Late Roman or even Byzantine periods. Naturally, it cannot be determined to which phase within this long period a particular fragment of these types belongs. In addition, another caveat applies, as the forms were determined with the help of dated finds from other excavations and are not dated by their contexts.

This group is represented by four types of bowls: Bowls with everted rims on tapering walls (group 10, *Pl. 2.7*, MNE 9), bowls with straight walls and a short 'curly' outfolded rim (group 14, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 3–5,* MNE 8), bowls with convex walls and a short, outfolded, notched rim (group 15, *Pl. 2.9 no. 6*, MNE 1) and bowls with an outfolded rim hanging over the edge (group 20, *Pl. 2.10 no. 8*, MNE 1).

2.3.2.2. Context

The ribbed bowls all were found in Area I in diverse strata dating from the Hellenistic to the Ottoman period. The two known linear bowls also were found in Area I, both in Iron Age strata. The rest of the forms were found in diverse contexts and strata of Areas I–III, with no particular concentration. These are common patterns of distribution for refuse used for filling strata or pits in order to level sites prior to building.

2.3.2.3. Regional Comparison

In the Early Roman period, both early and late ribbed bowls are a common find in the Decapolis and beyond, being broadly distributed through the whole Levant and further away[279]. In the north-western provinces of the Roman Empire, bowls of this type are connected to settlements with a strong military character dating to the Julio-Claudian to Flavian periods[280]. The ubiquitousness of the form in the Mediterranean makes it difficult to determine if this also is the case here.

An abundance of linear bowls is also characteristic for the Decapolis region between the mid-first century BC and the mid-first century AD, the form being quite rare in the southern Nabataean influence sphere[281]. Here, first century AD mosaic glass bowls are a common find, which are rare in the Decapolis[282].

The Early Roman glass finds from Judea, the Galilee, Samaria, and the coastal plains of Palestine are quite similar to the Decapolis: Linear cut bowls and ribbed bowls are common, while mosaic glass bowls are not[283]. The dividing line seems to run between the southern Nabataean and Negev regions on the one hand and the northern regions of Palestine on the other.

We can thus conclude that the Early Roman glass assemblage from Tall Zirā'a belongs to the

278 The exact number of linear bowls in relation to grooved bowls is unfortunately unknown, see *Chap. 2.2.1.*

279 Grose 2012, 60.

280 Price 2005.

281 Keller 2006, 92.

282 Keller 2006, 92.

283 Keller 2006, 92.

northern Palestinian group, with no mosaic glass bowls, but at least some linear bowls and a small amount of ribbed bowls[284]. The paucity of the Early Roman marker find, the ribbed bowl, in Tall Zirā'a is exceptional and demands an explanation, as ribbed bowls are found in many places and often with a high number of MNE in both neighbouring regions, the Decapolis and the Galilee.

2.3.2.4. Functional Comparison

The comparison between the glass and ceramic tableware is slightly hampered by the fact that F. Kenkel's Early Roman period runs from 63 BC to 150 AD and thus does not separate between the Early and Mid-Roman periods[285]. She presents a typical set of tableware from this period to have included imported Eastern Sigillata A tableware as well as local and regional forms, consisting partly of types in the Hellenistic tradition and partly of local-regional copies of Eastern Sigillata A[286].

F. Kenkel describes how the use of tableware developed between 63 BC and 150 AD: At the transition from the Hellenistic to the Roman period in the mid-first century BC, the percentage of ceramic tableware at Tall Zirā'a rises considerably, to more than half (54.3 %) of the overall amount of pottery finds of that period, with the imports making up 17.6 % of the tableware[287]. This seems to point to a relatively affluent population with good access to markets, where both imported wares and imitations of it were sold.

But by the mid-first century AD, the use of fine tableware falls sharply off. Looking at tableware groups dating to after 50 AD, fine imported tableware makes up less than 7 % and their imitations less than 6 % of the overall pottery finds of that period[288]. In the hundred years since the transition from the Hellenistic to the Roman period, the amount of tableware has thus declined by more than 40 %. However, the ample amounts of simple everyday pottery and cooking pots dating to the same period prove that the tall was not abandoned.

The pattern seems to be a decline in just the fine tableware during the period between the mid-first century BC and the mid-first century AD, which at the moment cannot be dated with accuracy due to the dependence of the dating of the ceramic forms on other excavations rather than their contexts. Such a decline in expensive tableware used for high-status dining and drinking points towards a removal of the affluent part of the population during the first half of the first century AD. They most likely settled in Gadara which had become attractive as a place of residence because of its role as the regional administrative centre and hub of trade and culture.

The role of the glass drinking bowls seems again to have been in complementing the ceramic drinking wares. In addition to the slumped bowls, some of the free-blown glass types with long periods of use mentioned previously may have been among the glass material used in this period.

2.3.2.5. Conclusion

As mentioned, only three types of glass vessels can securely be dated to the Early Roman period. While we do not know the MNE of the linear bowls, the other two types occur only in very small numbers.

In addition to only a very small number of types and finds dating into the Early Roman period, most types characteristic for first century AD glass assemblages and present in other excavations are completely missing from Tall Zirā'a. This can be best seen in comparison with the well-dated glass assemblages from closed contexts published from the middle and late Nabataean periods in Petra and the Augustan to Flavian periods in Beirut[289].

This fact makes it more than likely that most of the vessels of the types named in *Chap. 2.2.2.1.* as possibly also dating into the first century AD because of their long period of use (first century AD to Byzantine period) in fact originated in later periods on the tall.

Consequently, it seems that we have a 'glass gap' at Tall Zirā'a, covering at least a part of the period between the late first century BC and the first half of the first century AD. The recycling of glass only has been proven from the Neronian/Flavian

284 The exact number of linear bowls in relation to grooved bowls is unfortunately unknown, see *Chap. 2.2.1.*

285 Kenkel 2012, 316.

286 Kenkel 2012, 315.

287 Kenkel 2012, 147.

288 Kenkel 2012, 147.

289 Keller 206, 36–50; Jennings 2006, 241–251 fig. 11.1–11.6.
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period onwards so far and can thus not explain the lack of ribbed bowls and other forms common in the region during the first half of the first century AD[290].

The scarcity of ribbed and linear-cut bowls and thus high-status glass drinking vessels used during formal dinners and symposia runs parallel to the decline in high status ceramic tableware during the same period. This may be explained by the removal of the affluent part of the population of Tall Zirāʿa to Gadara during the first half of the first century AD, when this city became attractive as a place of residence.

An additional explanation may be that the high-status drinking vessels of that period were made from another material, namely metal. As S. Martin-Kilcher documented, silver and bronze were commonly used for high-status drinking vessels in the Early Roman period, while glass only became popular in later periods[291]. Metal drinking vessels of bronze and especially silver only rarely turn up in the archaeological record, as the high value of their material ensured that they were routinely remolten. The only archaeological contexts in which metal drinking vessels were found are hoards, sacrificial offerings, graves or catastrophic events like shipwrecks, fires or the Vesuvius eruption. It is thus no surprise that no metal vessels of this period were found at Tall Zirāʿa.

As we have seen in the typology, the percentage of 'bronze-like' fabric colours (olive, light green, amber, yellow) of the mould-made bowls is 62 % and thus especially high at Tall Zirāʿa compared to other excavated assemblages. It seems possible that this is the expression of a preference for metal vessels, with glass vessels only being the 'second-best' drinking bowls. As it is very likely that a high percentage of the mould-made bowls of unknown form (but known colour) are in fact plain grooved bowls, the preference seems to be going back to Hellenistic times.

2.3.3. Mid-Roman Period (50–150 AD)

2.3.3.1. Glass Assemblage

Like in the previous period, the glass assemblage from this period is very small both in types and in numbers.

From the types typical for this period two are bowls, both dated into the late first and early second century AD: the first has a double hollow fold in the wall (group 12, *Pl. 2.8 nos. 5–9*, MNE 6); the second is decorated on the rim with two so-called 'crimped trails' (group 19, *Pl. 2.10 nos. 6–7*, MNE 2). The beakers are represented by a single type; the collar-rimmed beaker TZ 112306-024 (group 30, *Pl. 2.15 no. 9*, MNE 1), dating from the Claudian period until the second century AD, with a particular peak during the Flavian period. Another type is a jug with trefoil mouth TZ 110692-003 (group 55, *Pl. 2.22 no. 4*, MNE 1).

Among the types that have longer periods of use are bowls with fire-rounded rims and tapering conical walls (group 7, *Pl. 2.5 nos. 1–7*, MNE 11), of which examples were found in ʿAin az-Zāra (Kallirhoë), a Herodian settlement on the Eastern shore of the Dead Sea, which seems to have been abandoned by 70 AD[292]. But similar forms occur in the third to seventh century AD.

The straight beakers of group 28 (*Pl. 2.14 nos. 12–19*, MNE 51) had an extremely long period of use, from the late first to the eighth century. The beakers with everted rims on straight walls (group 29, *Pl. 2.15 nos. 1–7*, MNE 17) belonged to several types of beakers occurring in different periods, with the oldest form found in first to second century AD contexts in Jericho[293].

290 Keller 2005, 67. 76; Jennings 2006, 286 f.

291 Martin-Kilcher 1989, 17.

292 Keller 2005, 206. See also Hadad 2005, 21; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 106 f.

293 Cohen 1997, 410 pl. III, 18–19; Dussart 1998, 96–98 BVIII 121 pl. 21, 19-41; 98–103 BVIII 1221a. BVIII 1222. BVIII 131 pl. 22–23, 2; Cohen 2000, 168 pl. II, 14; Keller 2006, 217 f. type 30a, type 31 a pl. 16a. c; Israeli 2003, 161 f. Cat. No. 164, 167; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 37; Jennings 2006, 71 f. fig. 4, 1. 2. 4. 5 and 91 f. fig, 5, 7; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 108 pl. 3.6, 52; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 157 fig. 16.5, 25. 26—all with further literature.

Many of the cosmetic vessels also have very long-running periods of use (globular aryballoi, candlestick and spool-shaped unguentaria, piriform balsamaria and balsamaria with a flared middle)[294].

In addition to these forms, all types dated to the first to fourth or later centuries AD (detailed in *Chap. 2.2.2.1.*) could of course also have been in use during the second century AD.

2.3.3.2. Context

With one exception from Area III, the sherds of the forms typical for the period were found in diverse contexts and strata of Area I and II. No concentration could be discovered, and the paucity of finds is again notable.

2.3.3.3. Regional Comparison

Two preferences marked what might be termed the 'northern glass *koine*' combining both the Galilee and the Decapolis in the late first and early second century AD: The first is a general preference for bowls and the second is that when beakers are used, they have fire-rounded rims[295]. As D. Keller demonstrated, this can be contrasted with the preference for beakers in general and for those with cracked-off rims in particular in the 'southern glass koine' of the former Nabataean realm and the Negev[296].

A marker type of the early second century AD is the bowl with crimped trails (group 18, *Pl. 2.10 nos. 1–5*), which is common not only in the Decapolis and the Galilee, but also in Judea and Samaria[297].

S. Jennings remarks that aryballoi (group 59, *Pl. 2.23 no. 3*), the typical container of bath oils in the Roman Empire, are rather rare in the Eastern Mediterranean and other forms (such as those of our groups 58, 60, 61, and 62, *Pl. 2.23*) were probably used instead[298].

Again, Tall Zirā'a seems firmly rooted in the 'northern glass *koine*'. From the finds with a secure dating into this period, two are types of small deep bowls, one of them being the aforementioned bowl with crimped trails (but in very small numbers). The fact that the only beaker type from this period has fire-rounded rims also fits into this picture. From the types possibly also in use during the period, five types are bowls and two are beakers, both of which have fire-rounded rims.

With the marked preference for drinking bowls over beakers in the northern glass koine, it is a possibility that some of the 51 rims of beakers of group 28 instead were small deep hemispherical bowls (group 13, *Pl. 2.7 nos. 1 and 2*). It has to be remembered that the division between bowls and beakers at an opening diameter of 12 cm is artificial and was introduced with the help of types from other excavations (see *Chap. 2.1.4.*).

Small hemispherical bowls with an opening diameter of 10 cm are a common find of the period, occurring both at Petra and Doura Eurōpos[299]. If we look at the opening diameters of the beakers of group 28 (see *Graph 2.4*), the majority are between 6 and 8 cm. If we assume them to have been hemispherical, their depth at the deepest point would have been half of their diameter (3 to 4 cm), which would make them very small indeed. While this would seem to plead against supposing them to be drinking bowls, the smaller goblets often have similar volumes, because while their opening diameter is smaller than 6 cm, they are deeper. If these were used for the drinking of wine, it seems possible that small volume bowls were used for the same purpose.

In addition to the paucity of finds typical to the period, other types common in the Decapolis and beyond during the second century AD are conspicuous by their absence, such as hemispherical bowls with fine, lathe-incised double lines or 'zarte Rippenschalen'. These and other types turn up in well-dated contexts in Petra and Beirut and in the Desert Caves from the Bar Kochba period[300].

294 Piriform balsamaria (group 58, Pl. 2.23 nos. 1 and 2, MNE 2), globular aryballoi (group 59, Pl. 2.23 no. 3, MNE 2), candlestick unguentaria (group 60, Pl. 2.17 nos. 4–8, MNE 19), spool-shaped unguentaria (group 61, Pl. 2.23 nos. 9 and 10, MNE 2), and balsamaria with a flared middle (group 62, Pl. 2.23 nos. 11–14, MNE 4).

295 Keller 2006, 95.

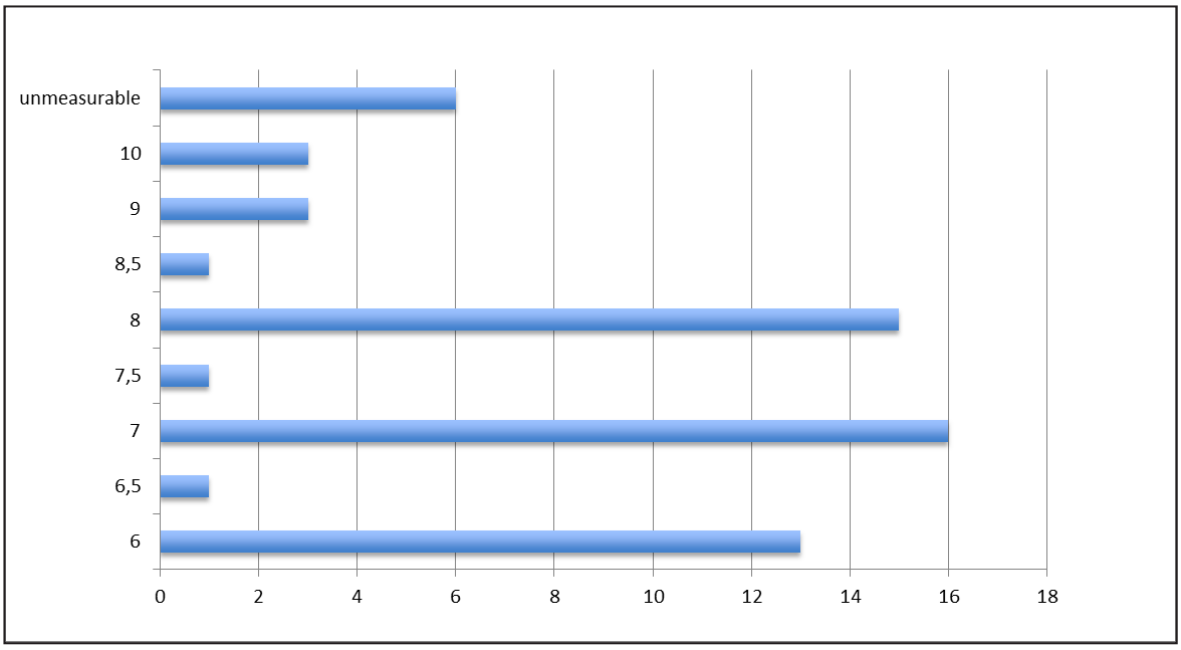
296 Keller 2006, 95 f.

297 Keller 2006, 96

298 Jennings 2006, 250.

299 Keller 2006, 97 type VII 3 a–c; 201 f.

300 Jennings 2006. 250 f.; Keller 2006, 96. 203 f. (esp. footnote 178).



Graph 2.4 Opening diameters of beaker rims group 26 (in cm) (Source: BAI/GPIA).

2.3.3.4. Functional Comparison

As mentioned in *Chap. 2.3.2.4.*, F. Kenkel treats the ceramic tableware of Tall Zirā'a from 63 BC to 150 AD together[301]. The typical set of this period was made up of imported Eastern Sigillata A and local-regional forms imitating them, together with types in the Hellenistic tradition[302]. From about 50 AD onwards, the fine ceramic tableware declines even more, with imported tableware less than 7 % and local-regional imitations less than 6 % of the overall pottery finds[303]. Simple everyday pottery and cooking pots dating to the same period were however found in amounts that prove that the tall was not abandoned.

The small deep glass bowls and beakers dating into the mid-Roman period found at Tall Zirā'a very likely were used as drinking vessels and could have substituted ceramic forms. The glass jug with trails probably was also used during meals or symposia, either to serve liquids like wine or for the washing of hands.

In addition to glass tableware, we have the first small containers for the storage of oils for cosmetic purposes during this period.

2.3.3.5. Conclusion

The absence of many forms that turn up regularly in other excavations is again striking and seems to point towards the continuation of the 'glass gap' in a milder form. With the everyday pottery as proof of a continued settlement on the tall, the rarity of fine ceramic and glass table- and drinking ware suggests that the population was still mainly made up from less affluent groups, probably those that directly worked the land, while the richer landowners lived at Gadara.

The fact that glass had ceased to be a luxury product by the mid-first century AD and became continually more affordable during the period in question might explain the occurrence of glass drinking vessels even among this group[304].

A contributing factor to the scarcity of finds may have been a well-organized form of recycling, whereby at least all larger glass fragments would be collected (see *Chap. 2.1.4.*). The first century AD poet Statius even spoke of *'vitra comminuta'* or crushed glass being collected in Rome, indicating that the relevant archaeological contexts would contain almost no glass with the exception of chance

301 Kenkel 2012, 316.

302 Kenkel 2012, 134. 315.

303 Kenkel 2012, 147.

304 Hoffmann 2002, 15; Keller 2006, 173.

losses[305]. If a similar system of collection was employed in Tall Zirā'a—or possibly in the whole *chora* of Gadara—by local Gaderanese secondary production workshops, it would explain the dearth of glass finds from the second and third centuries AD, in which the glass production in the region is known to have been high and its products not overly expensive. Similar 'glass gaps' have been observed elsewhere[306]. While Byzantine period glass recycling was explained in Petra with difficulties in the supply of raw glass, the case in northern Jordan during the second and third centuries AD might be that the enormous popularity of glass outstripped the production of the primary production centres[307].

2.3.4. Late Roman Period (150–324 AD)

2.3.4.1. Glass Assemblage

There are no types dating only to this period and also no types described as dating to the later second century. Most types described as dating to this period actually have a period of use starting in the third century AD, but running on to the fourth century AD or later.

An exception of this is a type of bowl that we already encountered in the previous period, with fire-rounded rims and tapering conical walls (group 7, *Pl. 2.5 nos. 1–7*, MNE 11). These turn up in the later first century and again in closed contexts of the third to fifth century AD[308]. The very similar bowls with everted rims (group 10, *Pl. 2.7 nos. 1–7*, MNE 9) also date to the third century AD and later.

One form of beaker also dates to this period: The bag-like beakers of group 31 (*Pl. 2.15 nos. 11–13*, MNE 3) first appear during the third century AD, but go on into the fourth and fifth century AD, respectively. This is also the case with a type of small globular bottle with constricted neck probably used as a perfume vessel like TZ 112343-001 (group 64, *Pl. 2.23 no. 17*, MNE 1).

Because a single rim form could belong to a range of diverse body types dating to various periods, many types of large bottles and flasks are dated very vaguely from the Late Roman to the Umayyad periods. This is the case with the rims of group 45 (*Pl. 2.19 nos. 8–10*, MNE 15), group 46 (*Pl. 2.19 nos. 11–16, MNE 17*), group 47 (*Pl. 2.19 nos. 17–20*, MNE 6), group 49 (*Pl. 2.20 nos. 7–10*, MNE 7), group 50 (*Pl. 2.20 nos. 11–18* and *Pl. 2.21 nos. 1–5*, MNE 33) and 51 (*Pl. 2.21 nos. 6–13*, MNE 16). While it seems likely that at least the majority of the bottles were in use in the Byzantine period of Tall Zirā'a, a use of some exemplars during the Late Roman period cannot be excluded. Spouts sitting at the body of the bottle TZ 112664-005 (group 55 *Pl. 2.20 no. 5*, MNE 1) belong to a type of vessel that is dated to the third to seventh century AD.

Bangles are a form of jewellery that seems to appear in the Near East for the first time in appreciable numbers in the third century AD, remaining popular until modern times. The earlier type found at Tall Zirā'a (group 72, *Pl. 2.25 no. 10*, MNE 2) have a smooth surface.

In addition to these forms, all types dated from the first century AD to the Byzantine period (detailed in *Chaps. 2.3.2.1. and 2.3.3.1.*) could of course also have been in use during the second and third centuries AD.

2.3.4.2. Context

The sherds dated to this period were found in diverse contexts and strata of Area I–III. No concentration could be discovered.

2.3.4.3. Regional Comparison

Most glass assemblages from the Decapolis and the Galilee securely dated to the third century were discovered in graves[309]. As explained in the introduction (*Chap. 2.1.1.*), finds in graves are a selection

305 Keller 2005, 67 f.

306 Keller 2005, 68 f.; Jennings 2006, 286.

307 Keller 2005, 76; Jennings 2006, 286 f.

308 Keller 2006, 206; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 106-107; Hamel and Greiff 2014, 150.

309 Keller 2006, 96.

of the types in use and therefore some types will always be missing. This makes a comparison of glass assemblages from graves with those from settlements difficult, especially regarding the absence of particular types. But the types that were found in graves were of course in use at the time and can be compared to those found elsewhere.

Bowls seem to continue to be in favour in the 'northern glass *koine*', with several types (group 7, *Pl. 2.5 nos. 1–7*; group 10, *Pl. 2.7 nos. 1–7* and group 14, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 3–5*) being described as particularly frequent[310]. Globular beakers (groups 29 and 30) are preferred over straight (group 26, *Pl. 2.13 nos. 11–13*) or conical (group 25, *Pl. 2.13 nos. 1–10*) ones in the Galilee and northern Jordan, but the former types also appear[311]. Applied threads are a common decoration in both the northern and southern glass regions, while incised decorations seem to be concentrated in the southern regions[312]. According to D. Keller, the existence of a marked spectrum of glass forms preferred in the 'northern glass *koine*' indicates the presence of several production centres[313].

The Late Roman glass finds of Tall Zirā'a confirm to the picture sketched by D. Keller for the 'northern glass *koine*', with several bowl and beaker types named as standard for the region present among the finds.

2.3.4.4. Functional Comparison

F. Kenkel reports a decline in all forms of pottery from Tall Zirā'a in the second half of the second and the third century AD[314]. According to her, the pottery forms present at Tall Zirā'a in the third century AD are typical for a high influence of Italic cooking modes, perhaps indicating the stationing of either a unit of auxiliaries or, more likely, a legionary *vexillatio* at the tall[315].

2.3.4.5. Conclusion

The absence of forms that can be securely dated into the second half of the second and the first half of the third century AD in combination with a similar absence of pottery forms seems to indeed point towards a temporary abandonment of the tall during this period, as proposed by F. Kenkel[316]. It is thought that a small military guard post may have been stationed on the tall from the second half of the second century AD onwards[317]. The soldiers would only be on the tall during short duty spells and would presumably have made their home in Gadara. In contrast to simple cooking wares and everyday tableware, elaborate tableware was thus not necessary for them, as all formal feasts would have taken place in Gadara.

2.3.5. The Byzantine Period (324–636 AD)

2.3.5.1. Glass Assemblage

The glass assemblage of the Byzantine period is very large and as the time period is also longer than the previous ones, the types will be grouped according to their dating to either the Early or Late Byzantine period or more general.

Among the finds dating into the Early Byzantine period are four types of bowls. While the decorated hemispherical bowls of group 8 (*Pl. 2.5 no. 8*, MNE 1), the bowls decorated with a horizontal rib (group 9, *Pl. 2.6 no. 1–6*, MNE 13) and the bowls with a long, outdrawn fold (group 17, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 8–10*, MNE 5) are dated to the fourth century AD only, the plates with a wide horizontal rim with drawn-out corners (group 21, *Pl. 2.11 no. 1*, MNE 1) are dated to the fourth to fifth century AD.

Several types of conical beakers with fire-rounded straight rims (group 27, *Pl. 2.14 nos. 1–11*, MNE 28) are dated to the fourth and fifth centuries AD. While beaker forms with everted rims on conical walls (group 30, *Pl. 2.15 nos. 8–10*, MNE 4) occur from the first to the eighth century AD, the peak of

310 Keller 2006, 96.
311 Keller 2006, 97, footnote 512.
312 Keller 2006, 97.
313 Keller 2006, 97.
314 The following after Kenkel 2012, 315–316, 319.
315 Kenkel 2012, 319.
316 Kenkel 2012, 319.
317 Kenkel 2012, 319, see also Oettel 2004, 225–233; Konrad 2003, 242. 245.

their production is in the fourth century AD. The so-called pad bases (group 33, *Pl. 2.16 nos. 6–13*, MNE 31), used for both straight-walled and conical beakers, also date mainly into the fourth century AD[318].

Spirally twisted bangles (group 73, *Pl. 2.25 nos. 11–15*, MNE 7) are common from the fourth to fifth century AD into the Late Byzantine period and beyond.

To these finds, the types dated to the first to fourth century AD or later mentioned in *Chap. 2.3.2.1.* can be added, as well as the types dating to the third and fourth centuries detailed in *Chap. 2.3.3.1.*

The finds dating to the whole Byzantine period include bowls with everted rims on convex walls (group 11, *Pl. 2.8 nos. 1–4*, MNE 7) and the bowls with long outfolded and rather flat folds of group 18 (*Pl. 2.10 nos. 1–5*, MNE 8). Several beaker types with everted rims on convex walls (group 32, *Pl. 2.16 nos. 1–5*, MNE 9) are dated to the Byzantine period. Among the excavated bottle rims, those with fire-rounded rims on convex funnel-shaped mouths (group 48, *Pl. 2.20 nos. 1–6*, MNE 8) are the only ones dated exclusively to the Byzantine period. Twin phials used for khol (group 65, *Pl. 2.24 nos. 1–7*, MNE 14) are a very common regional form dated to the fourth to seventh century AD.

Among the finds dated into the Later Byzantine period are smallish bowls with slightly incurving, fire-rounded rims on straight walls (group 13, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 1 and 2*, MNE 3) and the group of diverse types of bowls with infolded rims (group 23, *Pl. 2.11 nos. 4–9*, MNE 10). Jugs with funnel-shaped mouths and thread-decorated necks (group 54, *Pl. 2.22 no. 3*) date to the sixth and seventh century AD and bottles/flasks with long vertical ribs (TZ 110331-001 group 51, *Pl. 2.21 no. 8* and group 57, *Pl. 2.22 no. 9–11*) are dated to the Byzantine and Early Umayyad periods.

All the various goblet forms (groups 37–42, *Pl. 2.17 nos. 2–15* and *Pl. 2.18 nos. 1–23*) date from the Late Roman-Byzantine to the Umayyad period, as they are already common in the fourth century AD and only start to decline from the seventh century AD onwards. The same can be said of the two lamp forms discovered in Tall Zirāʿa. Both the single suspended lamps (group 43, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 1 and 2*, MNE 5) and the polycandelabra (group 44, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 3–7*, MNE 7) are dated from the Byzantine period to at least far into the Umayyad period.

Rectangular windowpanes (group 74, *Pl. 2.26 nos. 1–7*, 14 fragments) and circular crown-windowpanes (group 75, *Pl. 2.26 nos. 8 and 9* and *Pl. 2.27 no. 1*, MNE 3) also are most common during the Byzantine and Early Umayyad period.

2.3.5.2. Context

Most sherds were discovered in diverse contexts and strata of Area I–III, with no discernable concentration. However, the windowpanes form an exception: Out of the fourteen fragments of rectangular windowpanes, ten were found in Area III. This could indicate that the building in which the windowpanes had been placed was situated in this area.

2.3.5.3. Regional Comparison

According to D. Keller, the glass types of the fourth century AD are very similar in the whole Near East, with some beaker and bowl types made from high quality ‘truly colourless’ (decolorized) glass even appearing throughout the whole Roman Empire and beyond[319].

In contrast, the regionally produced glass was of inferior quality and ‘naturally coloured’, that is, it had at least a pale green shimmer or an even more emphasized greenish (sometimes also bluish) colour, resulting from impurities in the silica used. The types of these regionally produced forms were very much alike in the Near East, but within the drinking wares (bowls and beakers), the percentages of the different forms varied per region and regional preferences can be detected in them.

If we look at the bowls, the preference in the Galilee and the Decapolis for bowls with outfolded rims (groups 14 and 15, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 3–6*) is quite pro-

318 Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 60–62 fig. 4–23; Dussart 1998, BVIII 121, 96–98 pl. 21,18, 23–41; Keller 2006, 220 pl. 16r; Jackson-Tal 2007, 484 pl. 7, 5–6—all with further literature.

319 Keller 2006, 97.

nounced and similar differences can be seen in the decorations. In the north, bowls with horizontal ribs (group 9, *Pl. 2.6 nos. 1–6*) are a regular find, while they are rare in the south (former Nabataean realm and the Negev)[320]. Another difference can be found in the ends of the long, outdrawn fold of the bowls of group 17 (*Pl. 2.9 nos. 8–10*), which lies close to the wall in the south, while it ends in a little upstanding loop in the north[321].

Among the beakers, a proportionate favouring of pad bases (group 33, *Pl. 2.16 nos. 6–13*) is noticeable in the Galilee, contrasted with the favouring of ring bases with folds (group 34, *Pl. 2.16 nos. 14–18*) in the Negev, for instance[322]. The preference for fire-rounded rims on beakers, a continuum since the Early Roman period, is still very obvious in the 'northern glass *koine*', while the south has preferred cracked-off rims since that time and keeps on doing so[323].

As these differences are the result of slightly different production techniques, we can thus conclude that different regions had differing artisan traditions in the working of glass[324].

The overwhelming majority of the glass fabric found at Tall Zirā'a is 'natural coloured', pointing towards a local or regional production. Only 8 rim sherds from Tall Zirā'a—that is just 1.2 % of the 664 diagnostic sherds from all periods—can be described as 'truly colourless': Five bottles, two bowls and a twin phial, all belonging to different types and dated either to the fourth century or the Byzantine period[325].

Tall Zirā'a is also firmly rooted in the northern glass tradition in relation to types, with a number of groups that are described as characteristic for the region in the fourth century AD present in respectable numbers in the assemblage. The artisan traditions of the local/regional glass production centres supplying Tall Zirā'a, which most likely were situated in Gadara, are quite close to those of the Galilee as evidenced by the broken off upstanding loop of the bowls of group 16 (*Pl. 2.9 no. 7*). Another detail typical of the northern tradition is the fire-rounding of rims. In Tall Zirā'a, it is the standard treatment of rims, with just one cracked-off rim in the assemblage (TZ 111396-001 group 11, *Pl. 2.8 no. 3*).

During the following centuries, the glass production seems to become even more regional, with small, but perceptible differences between regions that had previously belonged to the same glass *koine*, such as the Galilee and the Decapolis[326].

In the Decapolis, contemporary glass finds from the fifth and sixth centuries AD are published from Ǧaraš (Gerasa), while unpublished finds from excavations in both Ǧaraš (Gerasa) and Gadara were examined by D. Keller[327]. He concluded from them that bowls with truly everted rims are not part of the assemblage in the Decapolis, with bowls mostly having round, straight rims (group 13, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 1 and 2*). Beakers with round everted rims (group 29, *Pl. 2.15 nos. 1–7*) are dominant in the assemblage, with a minority of beakers with round rims on conical walls (group 27, *Pl. 2.14 nos. 1–11*), while beakers with round rims on straight walls (group 28, *Pl. 2.14 nos. 12–19*) are almost completely absent[328]. Also rare are decorations with applied trails in blue on either beakers or bowls[329]. Single suspended lamps (group 43, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 1 and 2*) usually have thin outfolded rims and no wick tubes, while the stems of polycandelabron lamps (group 44, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 3–7*) are hollow[330].

The Tall Zirā'a assemblage is insofar similar to the ones from Ǧaraš (Gerasa) and Gadara in that while beakers of groups 27 and 29 (*Pls. 2.14 nos. 1–11 and 2.15 nos. 1–7*) are present, bowls with truly everted rims are absent. The question of the beakers of group 28 (*Pl. 2.14 nos. 12–19*) is more difficult to solve, as it is not certain if the rims are indeed beakers and not small bowls of group 13 (*Pl. 2.9 nos. 1 and 2*, see also *Chap. 2.3.3.3.*). As the latter were found both at Ǧaraš (Gerasa) and in Amman, it seems possible that what has been classified as beaker here because of the small opening diameter, are indeed small bowls, which then would fit the

320 Keller 2006, 98.
321 Keller 2006, 98.
322 Keller 2006, 98.
323 Keller 2006, 98.
324 Keller 2006, 99.
325 Inventory numbers: TZ 006982-001, TZ 008119-001, TZ 012863-011, TZ 015049-003, TZ 015058-001, TZ 015059-001, TZ 110314-002, TZ 111034-002. These objects are not registered in this catalogue.
326 Keller 2006, 102 f.
327 Keller 2006, 102, footnote 582.
328 Keller 2006, 102.
329 Keller 2006, 102.
330 Keller 2006, 102.

preferences of the Decapolis 'glass *koine*'[331]. Another similarity between the assemblages of Ǧaraš (Gerasa), Gadara and Tall Zirā'a is the absence of blue trails. In the whole assemblage, trails were only found on 50 sherds (26 of them rims), of which six were blue, while one was dark purple. The remaining trails were of the same colour as the vessel, i.e. 'natural coloured'. The blue trails were found on two jugs, two twin phials and two body sherds, and the purple trail only on a single beaker[332].

The small quantity of suspended lamps found so far in Tall Zirā'a fully fits into the regional pattern as the single rim found of a suspended lamp with handles (*Chap. 2.2.2.4.*) has a thin outfolded rim. Also, no wick tubes (from single suspended lamps with handles) were found, and all the stems of polycandelabron lamps are hollow.

2.3.5.4. Functional Comparison

The ceramic tableware from the Byzantine period is dominated by large, flat bowls of various styles of the Late Roman Red Slip Wares, which make up 90 % of the finds. Imports occur from the second half of the fourth until the seventh century AD and some locally produced bowls and jugs complemented them[333]. As the forms found are all meant either for serving food or drink, but not for drinking itself, F. Kenkel concludes that the relevant types must have been made from glass. The absence of ceramic lamps in contrast to earlier periods also leads her to conclude that bronze, or more likely glass lamps had superseded them.

The typical tableware of large, flat bowls indicates that the food was served on one communal bowl placed into the midst of the ring of eaters, either on a table or on the floor, an eating tradition that is already discernible in the Hellenistic period at Tall Zirā'a[334]. Various depictions of the period also demonstrate that high-status eating took place around a single table while reclining on a curving couch called a stibadium or—after the shape of the Greek letter—a sigma[335].

From the glass finds it is obvious that in the Byzantine period, the part of the tableware that is connected to the serving and consumption of drinks was indeed predominantly made up of glass forms: The main part of the contemporary glass assemblage consists of smallish bowls, beakers, goblets and bottles/flasks/jugs, all of which can be assumed to have played a part at meals and symposia. While the small but deep bowls (of for instance group 13, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 1 and 2*) were most likely used as drinking vessels, the wide and shallow bowls and plates probably were serving platters for food. The latter are represented in bowls of group 18 (*Pl. 2.10 nos. 1–5*) and the larger examples of group 23 (*Pl. 2.11 nos. 4–9*) as well as the plate group 21 (*Pl. 2.11 no. 1*), which is similar in form to ceramic plates in African Red Slip ware. While not many suspended lamps (group 43, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 1 and 2*, MNE 5) were found so far, the quantity of goblets is quite large and a number of them as well as some beakers may have been used as lamps.

D. Keller stated that in Petra, a change in the manners in which one drank wine occurred during the Byzantine period[336]. While the population had preferred to drink from either pottery or glass bowls previously, a marked rise in beakers is attested for Petra in this period.

Another change connected to this is the manner of drinking, as beakers were found in sets of three in closed contexts in the houses. D. Keller concluded from this that the beakers were shared among several drinkers, while bowls seem to have been individual drinking vessels[337]. This would also explain their vastly differing volume, as some of the beakers are quite large (up to 400 ml[338]), while the bowls could be very small (see discussion in *Chap. 2.3.3.3.*). If we assume that two or three people shared one beaker, they would consume the same approximate amount of wine as those supposed for the smaller bowls.

After their adoption, beakers (which were mostly made from glass) were mainly used in high-status situations. In Petra, they were found in the houses of the wealthy or in the public rooms of middling

331 The Amman bowls have opening diameters between 10 and 14 cm, see Dussart 1998, 72 f. BI 631, BI 632, BI 711, BI 712.

332 TZ 110042-001, TZ 110692-003, TZ 111771-001, TZ 112287-001.

333 The following after Kenkel 2012, 320.

334 Kenkel 2012, 314.

335 Dunbabin 2003, 169.

336 The following after Keller 2006, 176–180.

337 Keller 2006, 176–178.

338 Keller 2006, 177.

houses, while the drinking bowls (often ceramic) were found in surroundings that were non-representative, such as the private rooms of middling houses or the houses of the poor. Analysis of these differences was made possible through the frequency of finds from closed contexts in Petra.

While the change from bowls to beakers is interpreted by D. Keller as a result of the adaption of Roman modes of drinking specific to Petra, the simultaneous change from ceramic to glass is seen in connection with a move from fine wares in pottery to those in glass, which can be observed in the drinking wares of the whole of the Roman Empire[339].

If we look to compare this result with Tall Zirāʿa, then it becomes obvious that the differences in the preservation of closed contexts minimise the possibilities of comparison with Petra: Due to the disturbed stratigraphy, the periods in which various forms were used at Tall Zirāʿa are not securely dated (see *Chap. 2.1.3.*). Therefore, we do not know when beakers turn up at Tall Zirāʿa for the first time. The earliest possible group in any appreciable numbers are the straight walled beakers (group 26, *Pl. 2.13 nos. 11–13*), which are dated from the first century onwards in other excavations. But as mentioned before, at least part of the rims of this form may have belonged to small deep bowls instead (group 13, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 1 and 2*, see *Chap. 2.3.3.3.*).

Most beaker types that were found in appreciable numbers at Tall Zirāʿa are dated from the Late Roman period onwards, while the amount of beakers peaks in the Byzantine period. We may thus tentatively conclude that the change in drinking habits, with more beakers being used in the Byzantine period, was not restricted to Petra, but can be observed in more regions in the Near East.

In contrast to Petra though, and matching the rest of the Decapolis, beakers are always outnumbered by smallish deep bowls used for drinking in all periods at Tall Zirāʿa. It is also interesting that these small beakers or bowls turn up in glass quite early already, possible the late first century AD[340].

It seems as if the change to glass as a material for drinking vessels took place earlier in Tall Zirāʿa than in Petra, but traditional vessel forms for drinking were also held onto longer in Tall Zirāʿa than in Petra. The change towards glass forms of drinking wares observed by D. Keller in the Byzantine period of Petra however is equally present at Tall Zirāʿa, as in the rest of the Mediterranean world[341].

2.3.5.5. Conclusion

The volume of glass finds dated to the Byzantine period of Tall Zirāʿa is very high and evidence of a comparatively large population with both access and the means to buy glass tableware.

In step with the rest of the Mediterranean world, a general move from ceramic to glass forms of drinking wares—and in part even of tableware—can be observed, with the vessels used for the serving and consuming of drink dominating the glass assemblage at Tall Zirāʿa[342]. While this change towards glass forms may already have taken place in the previous period, it is difficult to prove because of the absence of both ceramic and glass forms.

In this period, a change in the drinking habits from individual bowls to the increasing use of shared beakers can be observed in Tall Zirāʿa. Similar changes have been observed at other excavations in the Near East, but while beakers dominate the Byzantine assemblage in the south, they are always outnumbered by individual drinking bowls at Tall Zirāʿa, pointing at the longevity of traditional vessel forms for drinking here.

No remains of storage vessels were discovered and the number of cosmetic vessels is not very high considering that most types are dated from the first century to the Byzantine period and thus may have been in use much earlier. In contrast to this, the khol-containers, which only date to the Byzantine period, are well-represented and the number of suspended lamps, while not high, is adequate for a population with just a few larger and more wealthy houses, where these lamps might have hung. As the number of stemmed goblets and beakers is fairly high, it is a possibility that they were also used as single standing lamps in the other houses.

339 Keller 2006, 177; Hudson 2010.

340 Cohen 1997, 410 Pl. III, 20; Dussart 1998, 95 f. 104–106 BVIII 111/ 112, BVIII 15, BVIII 2111 pl. 21, 1–17; 23, 8–35; Keller 2006, 215–218 type VII 28a, VII 29 a/b, VII 31a, VII 32a pl. 15 d. k. l; 16 c. f; Jennings 2006, 71 f. fig. 4.1, 6–8; 91 f. fig, 5.7; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 184 fig. 8.2, 6. 7; O'Hea 2012, 305 Cat. No. 49–51, fig. 633–636—all with further literature.

341 Hudson 2010.

342 Hudson 2010.

The concentration of windowpanes in Area III seems to indicate that the building in which these panes were installed was located there.

2.3.6. Early Islamic/Umayyad Period (636–749 AD)

2.3.6.1. Glass Assemblage

No glass finds date exclusively to this period, but some belong to types with periods of use that start in the Late Roman or Byzantine periods and seem to continue seamlessly into the Umayyad period. Most of these types were also found in Umayyad contexts of Beth Shean[343].

Among them are bowls with fire-rounded rims and tapering conical walls (group 7, *Pl. 2.5 nos. 1–7*, MNE 11), which seemingly were found in contexts of the third to seventh centuries AD, and bowls which are similar, but have slightly everted rims (group 10, *Pl. 2.7 nos. 1–7*, MNE 9). Also, there are bowls with everted rims on convex walls (group 11, *Pl. 2.8 nos. 1–4*, MNE 7), the small hemispherical bowls (group 13, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 1 and 2*, MNE 3) and the bowls with outfolded rims (group 14, *Pl. 2.9 nos. 3–5*, MNE 8, and group 18, *Pl. 2.10 nos. 1–5*, MNE 8) as well as those with infolded rims (group 23, *Pl. 2.11 nos. 4–7*, MNE 10).

Several beaker types also continue into the Umayyad period: straight beakers of group 28 (*Pl. 2.14 nos. 12–19*, MNE 51), beakers with everted rims on straight walls (group 29, *Pl. 2.15 nos. 1–7*, MNE 17)) and beakers with everted rims on conical walls (group 30, *Pl. 2.15 nos. 8–10*, MNE 4),

All goblet forms (groups 37–42, *Pl. 2.17 nos. 2–15 and Pl. 2.18 nos. 1–23*) and both lamp forms (groups 43 and 44, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 1–7*) discovered in Tall Zirāʿa have periods of use that stretch into the Umayyad period.

This pattern is repeated with many bottle types, such as the rims of groups 45 (*Pl. 2.19 nos. 8–10*, MNE 15), 46 (*Pl. 2.19 nos. 11–16*, MNE 17), 47 (*Pl. 2.19 nos. 17–20*, MNE 6), 49 (*Pl. 2.20 nos. 7–10*, MNE 7), 50 (*Pl. 2.20 nos. 11–18 and Pl. 2.21 nos. 1–5*) and 51 (*Pl. 2.21 nos. 6–13*, MNE 16).

From the many types of cosmetic vessels, only the twin phials used for khol (group 65, *Pl. 2.24 nos. 1–7*, MNE 14) have periods of use that include the Umayyad period.

Spirally twisted bangles (group 73, *Pl. 2.22 nos. 11–15*, MNE 7) remain common into at least the early modern period.

Rectangular windowpanes (group 74, *Pl. 2.26 nos. 1–7*, 14 fragments) and circular crown-windowpanes (group 75, *Pl. 2.26 no. 8 and 9 and Pl. 2.27 no. 1*, MNE 3) also remain common during the Umayyad period.

2.3.6.2. Context

As it is uncertain which finds are Byzantine and which Umayyad, the context analysis is the same as in *Chap. 2.3.5.2*.

2.3.6.3. Regional Comparison

D. Keller described the main regional difference between the south and the north during the transition from the Late Byzantine to the Early Umayyad period in the preference for specific bottle rims, with bottles with straight rims on cylindrical necks (group 45, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 8–10*) being more numerous in the south, while those with infolded rims on tapering or funnel-shaped necks (group 50, *Pl. 2.20 nos. 11–18 and Pl. 2.21 nos. 1–5* and group 51 *Pl. 2.21 nos. 6–13*) are common in the north[344].

Decorations of wavy trails on these bottles occur all over Palestine, but the preferences for the various different colours are concentrated in different regions: Brown is common in the south and blue in Samaria, while trails in the same colour as the body of the vessel occur everywhere else[345].

343 Hadad 2005.

344 Keller 2006, 105 f.

345 Keller 2006, 105 f.

The remaining forms are more similar across the greater region and the former differentiation into distinctive glass regions seems to blur.

Tall Zirāʿa has a large amount of rims belonging to the groups 50 (*Pl. 2.20 nos. 11–18 and Pl. 2.21 nos. 1–5*) and 51 (*Pl. 2.21 nos. 6–13*) (combined MNE 48), but also has a respectable number of rims that are straight and sit on cylindrical necks (group 45, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 8–10,* MNE 15)[346]. It seems possible that the small number of published finds from the Umayyad period has helped to slightly skewer the picture in relation to the regional distribution of bottle types. This is confirmed by O. Dussart, who also listed two examples of bottles of her types with straight rims on cylindrical necks as having come from Gadara[347].

While only nine bottle rims show remains of trails, they all are of the same 'natural' colour as the body. The scarcity of trails may be connected to the small size of the sherds, as many forms had trails lower on the neck.

2.3.6.4. Functional Comparison

F. Kenkel states that the Muslim conquest did not perceptively alter the pottery assemblage at Tall Zirāʿa[348]. The comparison between the glass and ceramic assemblages thus remains the same as in *Chap. 2.3.5.4.*

2.3.6.5. Conclusion

While it cannot be verified how many of the glass finds belong to the Early Umayyad period, the glass assemblage at Tall Zirāʿa is proof that the Byzantine and Umayyad periods are difficult to separate. This is confirmed by the ceramic assemblage and the architectonical remains, all of which seem to point towards the conclusion that life did not change greatly under the new rulers. The destruction of the 749 AD earthquake may be seen as the final endpoint of the classical periods at Tall Zirāʿa.

346 Group 48, *Pl. 2.20 nos. 1–6*; group 49, Pl. 2.20 nos. 7–10; group 43, *Pl. 2.19 nos. 1 and 2*.

347 Dussart 1998, 128–130 types BX 1113a1; 141 BX 221.

348 Kenkel 2012, 323.

2.4. Summary and General Conclusions

The main aim of the analysis of the vessel glass, bangles and windowpanes from the excavations of Tall Zirā'a was to describe aspects of the economic and social development of the settlement on the tall. This was accomplished by first establishing a typology of the 664 diagnostic fragments excavated during the 2003 to 2014 seasons. In a second step, the different types were grouped into periods and analysed with respect to their find contexts, the origins of the glass types, and the functional and social aspects of their various uses.

This analysis revealed that during the Hellenistic period (332–63 BC), the presence of a fairly large amount of mould-made bowls indicates that at least a part of the population of the tall was strongly Hellenized and wealthy enough to buy expensive imported tableware for drinking. One social group fitting this picture especially well are Hellenistic mercenaries, whose presence can be assumed because of the strategically important position of the tall and an as yet undetermined type of fortification excavated there. While there is no proof that these were the main customers for mould-made drinking bowls, the hypothesis has been suggested before[349].

In the Early Roman period (63 BC–50 AD), the number of glass vessels is very small and many characteristic types of first century glass assemblages are absent. We can state that in this period, a 'glass gap' is apparent, which seems to start in the late first century BC. The simultaneous decline in fine ceramic tableware, while the common wares remained frequent, makes it likely that the wealthier subsection of the population abandoned the tall and probably moved to Gadara.

During the mid-Roman period (50–150 AD), the 'glass gap' is still evident, with again many characteristic forms missing from the assemblage of Tall Zirā'a. It seems possible that during this period, the population of the tall was entirely composed of those working the land. The small amount of glass drinking vessels excavated may be connected to the fact that glass had ceased to be a luxury product in the region and became continually more affordable during the period in question.

The Late Roman period (150–324 AD) is again marked by the absence of many glass types common on other excavations, but in addition also by the absence of most ceramic tableware forms. Some forms seem to indicate to F. Kenkel[350] that a military post was established in the second half of the second century AD. Because the soldiers would only have been on the tall on duty and would have been quartered in Gadara, the lack of both fine ceramic and glass tableware is not surprising, as both were mainly used during feasting.

The glass assemblage of the Byzantine period (324–636 AD) is the largest of any period on the tall. It is proof of high population numbers and a reasonably high prosperity there. The 'natural' colours of the overwhelming majority of the glass assemblage from this period indicate the production of these forms in nearby Gadara. Truly 'colourless' glass that may have been imported from further away is only present in very small numbers.

The concentration of windowpanes in Area III seems to indicate that the building in which these panes were installed was located there.

Two general changes take place in the Byzantine period: The first being a switch from pottery to glass in vessels for serving and consuming drink. The introduction of large flat glass bowls and platters for the serving of food demonstrates that ceramic forms are replaced by glass here as well. While this change may in fact have taken place in the whole region during the previous period, it is difficult to prove with the material from Tall Zirā'a, because of the absence of both ceramic and glass forms.

The second is an increase in shared beakers instead of individual bowls, indicating a different drinking ritual. However, in contrast to the south, bowls remain the larger group at Tall Zirā'a, pointing at the longevity of traditional modes of drinking here.

The glass assemblage at Tall Zirā'a is proof that the Byzantine period and the Umayyad period (636–749 AD) are difficult to separate. The ceramic assemblage and the architectonical remains also indicate that there were no great changes under the new rulers and that the classical periods only ended

349 O'Hea 2005, 48.

350 Kenkel 2012, 311 f.

at Tall Zirāʿa with the destruction of the 749 AD earthquake.

The study can thus be summarized as follows:

- It presented a complete catalogue of glass types from the excavation of a smaller rural settlement in northern Jordan.
- It developed a method with which very fragmented sherds from settlement excavations could be attributed to specific types, while at the same time maintaining enough flexibility to ensure that the results were trustworthy.
- The types were compared to other assemblages in the region and set into a functional relationship with the ceramic tableware of the tall.

The results of the study show that in general, the main use for glass at Tall Zirāʿa in any period was as part of the drinking ritual, with small deep bowls for individual use dominating the drinking vessels over beakers in all periods. During the Byzantine period, glass is used for a higher diversity of forms, bringing both completely new forms such as lamps, goblets and windowpanes as well as an expansion of existing function groups, such as bottles, which join the drinking service in high numbers, while khol containers are being added to the existing forms of cosmetic vessels.

Import only plays a large role during the Hellenistic period of Tall Zirāʿa. After that, the 'natural' colour of the glass fabric points towards the production of most forms in nearby Gadara. The forms excavated at the tall belong to a 'northern glass *koine*' common in the Decapolis and the Galilee and different from the south of Palestine.

In terms of glass, Tall Zirāʿa is a typically Eastern Mediterranean settlement, with the composition of types used mainly influenced by regional developments. The glass finds thus offer us a facet of the daily life of the population of Tall Zirāʿa during the classical periods.

2.5. Catalogue

2.5.1. Mould-made Slumped Glass

2.5.1.1. Bowls (Groups 1–6)

Group 1: Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls

Reference: Dussart 1998, 53 f. AII 4 pl. 2, 2–16; Cohen 2000, pl. 1, 4–7; Jackson-Tal 2003, fig. 1, 4; Keller 2006, 36 f. Abb. 9, 2; 186 f. Typ II.1b pl. 1 c; Jennings 2006, 30–32 fig. 2.4; Grose 2012, 27–41 Cat. No. G 39–G 144 fig. 5–14; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 120–125 pl. 3.1, 5–3.3, 24.

TZ 007887-002
Area I; Square AG 115; Context 1659
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall, 0.5 cm under the rim two single incised grooves
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.1 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 3; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: L max. 1.5; H max. 2.7; Th 0.5
Colour: Transparent colourless, with some bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 010035-001
Area I; Surface; Context 0
Description: Rim with rounded edge with a narrow and a wide horizontal groove on the interior under rim
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.1 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: L max. 9; Th 0.48
Colour: Translucent blue
Reference: see above

TZ 016688-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4789
Description: Rim with rounded edge, double horizontal interior groove below the rim
Colour: Translucent pale green
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.1 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 6 b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 20; Th 0.5
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 016713-002
Area I; Square AR 123; Context 5005
Description: Rim with rounded edge, two close horizontal interior grooves below rim and another at a distance of 2.5 cm
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.1 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 10; Iron Age IIC
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 14; Th 0.41
Colour: Translucent pale brown, pale brown iridescence on both sides
Reference: see above

TZ 016756-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 5510
Description: Rim with rounded edge, one horizontal interior groove below rim
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.1 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 12; Iron Age IIA/B (older)
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: L max. 2; Th 0.51
Colour: Translucent colourless, white iridescence inside
Reference: see above

TZ 016760-001
Area I; Square AR 121; Context 5522
Description: 3 fragments; rim with rounded edge, double horizontal interior groove of differing widths below the rim
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.1 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: L max. 2.5; Th 0.6

Colour: Translucent colourless
Reference: see above

TZ 110313-001
Area II; Square AX 130; Context 10348
Description: Rim with rounded edge, three horizontal interior grooves below the rim
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.1 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; Early Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 15; H max. 4.5
Colour: Translucent blue-greenish
Reference: see above

TZ 110313-002
Area II; Square AX 130; Context 10348
Description: A rim and a body fragment (not fitting); rim with rounded edge, the body fragment has a horizontal interior groove
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.1 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; Early Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 17; H max. 1.1; Th 0.5
Colour: Translucent amber
Reference: see above

TZ 111479-001
Area II; Square AV 126; Context 10850
Description: Rim with rounded edge, two pairs of horizontal interior grooves at 0.9 and 2.4 cm below rim
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.2 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 17
Colour: Translucent colourless, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 112312-002
Area II; Square AV 131; Context 11224
Description: Rim with rounded edge, on the interior horizontal three grooves below the rim and two on the exterior
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.2 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 17; H max. 3.1
Colour: Translucent emerald green
Reference: see above

TZ 112317-002
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11244
Description: Rim with rounded edge, three pairs of horizontal interior grooves below rim
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.2 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open —; L max. 3.5
Colour: Translucent yellowish brown, with strong white iridescence on both sides
Reference: see above

TZ 112331-002
Area II; Square AX 128; Context 11301
Description: Rim with rounded edge, two pairs of horizontal interior grooves below rim
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.2 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Late Roman – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 18; L max. 4.8
Colour: Translucent green, with traces of white iridescence and sinter on both sides
Reference: see above

TZ 112337-001
Area II; Square AV 128; Context 11331
Description: Three rim fragments with rounded edge, three close horizontal interior grooves below rim; one body fragment
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.2 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 9; Persian(–Hellenistic)
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: L rim fragments 8; Th 0.6
Colour: Translucent turquoise
Reference: see above

TZ 112347-001
Area II; Square AV 130; Context 11370
Description: Rim with rounded edge, four horizontal interior grooves below the rim
Group: 1; Conical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.2 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c. 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Early Roman – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 17
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

Group 2: Hemispherical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls

Reference: Dussart 1998, 51 AII 11 pl. 1, 5–8; Jackson-Tal 2003, fig. 1, 6; Keller 2006, 36 f. Abb. 9, 1; Jennings 2006, 32–35 fig. 2, 5. 2, 6; Burdajewicz 2009, 175–177 fig. 1, 2–21; Grose 2012, 27–30; Jackson-Tal 2013a, pl. 3.1, 5–8; 3.2, 9–16; Jackson-Tal 2013b, pl. 6.1, 6.

TZ 016699-003
Area I; Square AR 121; Context 4936
Description: Rim with rounded edge, two horizontal interior grooves below rim
Group: 2; Hemispherical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.3 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 10; Iron Age IIC
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 11; L max. 4.1; Th 0.46
Colour: Translucent olive green
Reference: see above

TZ 016713-001
Area I; Square AR 123; Context 5005
Description: Rounded rim on hemispherical wall
Group: 2; Hemispherical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.3 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 10; Iron Age IIC
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 16; H max. 3.1
Colour: Translucent amber, some brown iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 016727-002
Area I; Square AQ 122; Context 5101
Description: Fragment body with a horizontal interior groove below the rim
Group: 2; Hemispherical grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.3 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 13. 12; Iron Age I – Iron Age IIA/B (older)
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 16; L max. 2.3
Colour: Translucent olive green, opaque through iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 3: Ovoid grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls

Reference: Grose 2012, 27–30. 46–49 Cat. No. G 195–G 224 fig. 19–21.

TZ 010045-001
Area I; Square AE 116; Context 2711
Description: Six fragments; on the exterior of two fragments of the body are three horizontal double grooves
Group: 3; Ovoid grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.3 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: Th 0.4
Colour: Translucent emerald green
Reference: see above

TZ 016681-001
Area I; Square AR 123; Context 4616
Description: Rim with rounded edge and horizontal exterior groove below the rim
Group: 3; Ovoid grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.3 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: L max. 1.6; B max. 2; Th 0.2
Colour: Transparent pale blue
Reference: see above

TZ 016684-001
Area I; Square AQ 122; Context 4680
Description: Rim with rounded edge, double hori-

zontal interior groove below the rim, with the upper groove being thinner than the lower
Group: 3; Ovoid grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.3 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: L max. 1.7
Colour: Translucent pale brown
Reference: see above

TZ 111022-001
Area II; Square AU 130; Context 10590
Description: Rim with rounded edge, horizontal groove 2 cm under rim on the interior wall, on the exterior wall two double grooves
Group: 3; Ovoid grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.3 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 13; Th 0.6
Colour: Translucent amber
Reference: see above

TZ 112312-001
Area II; Square AV 131; Context 11224
Description: 2 rim fragments with rounded edge and one fragment of body; on the interior a single horizontal groove below the rim and somewhat lower a triple groove
Group: 3; Ovoid grooved monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.3 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: D open 17; H rim fragment 9.2; Th 0.6
Colour: Translucent emerald green
Reference: see above

Group 4: Petal-decorated bowls

TZ 010840-001
Area I; Square AF/AG 115; Context 2517
Description: 4 joint rim fragments, three joint wall fragments and one single fragment with ribs and oval elements on the outside
Group: 4; Petal-decorated bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.4 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: Th 0.18
Colour: Translucent amber
Reference: Jackson-Tal 2004, 21; O'Hea 2007a, 142 f.; O'Hea 2010, 154 f.; Grose 2012, 24–27 Cat. No. G.25–G.38 fig. 3. 4.

TZ 112312-003
Area II; Square AV 131; Context 11224
Description: Rim with rounded edge on hemispherical bowl. Three horizontal interior grooves below the rim on the inside. On the outside there are two shallow horizontal lines in the upper part. The lower part is halved: While there are three shallow vertical ribs on one side, next to them are three short and shallow vertical lines, which fan out
Group: 4; Petal-decorated bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.4 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Hellenistic**
Dimensions: L max. 4.8; Th 0.5
Colour: Translucent emerald green
Reference: Jackson-Tal 2004, 21; O'Hea 2007a, 142 f.; O'Hea 2010, 154 f.; Grose 2012, 24–27 Cat. No. G.25–G.38 fig. 3. 4.

Group 5: Ribbed monochromatic mould-made bowls

Reference: Dussart 1998, 56 AIII 3 pl. 2, 23. 24; Cohen 2000, pl. 1, 1–3; Jackson-Tal 2003, fig. 2, 1; Jennings 2006, 37–42 fig. 2, 8–2, 14; Jackson-Tal 2007, 477 pl. 2, 1–3; Burdajewicz 2009, 177 f. fig. 2, 22–35; Jackson-Tal 2013a, pl. 3.4, 25–30.

TZ 016744-001
Area II; Square AQ 123; Context 5270
Description: Rounded rim with wall, on the exterior ribs beginning 1.5 cm under the rim
Group: 5; Ribbed monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.4 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman**
Dimensions: D open 14; D max. 18; H 1.2
Colour: Translucent pale blue, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111816-001
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 11043
Description: Two joint rim fragments with rounded

and tapering edge, set on a globular bowl. On the interior a single groove, on the exterior shallow vertical ribs
Group: 5; Ribbed monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.4 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman**
Dimensions: D open 11; L max. 3.7
Colour: Translucent emerald green
Reference: see above

TZ 112325-001
Area II; Square AS 127; Context 11278
Description: One rounded rim fragment, slightly everting on straight wall of hemispherical bowl. On the interior single groove (0.9 cm under rim) and shallow vertical ribs on the exterior
Group: 5; Ribbed monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.4 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman**
Dimensions: D open 13; B max. 3.5; Th 0.46
Colour: Transparent pale greenish, with pale sinter and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 112335-002
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 11310
Description: One rounded rim fragment on conical bowl with single groove on the interior and shallow vertical ribs on the exterior
Group: 5; Ribbed monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.4 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman**
Dimensions: L max. 3; W max. 2.2; Th 0.9
Colour: Almost colourless translucent glass with strong black iridescence on the inside
Reference: see above

TZ 112355-004
Area II; Square AX 127; Context 11396
Description: One rounded rim and body fragment, on the inside 1.5 cm under the rim incised groove; four ribs on exterior
Group: 5; Ribbed monochromatic mould-made bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.4 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Early Roman**
Dimensions: D open 4; W 4.3; H 4.5
Colour: Opaque dark blue, with white iridescence, partly matte
Reference: see above

Group 6: Linear-cut bowls

TZ 016748-001
Area I; Square AR 123; Context 5280
Description: Body fragment with two horizontal interior grooves below the rim
Group: 6; Linear-cut bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.4 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 12; IA IIA/B (older)
Dating of find: **Early Roman**
Dimensions: D open 17; L max. 6.8; H 5; Th 0.4
Colour: Translucent pale green, brown sinter inside and out
Reference: Jennings 2000, 50–53 fig. 6; Keller 2006, 187 f. Typ II.3 Taf. 1 e; Grose 2012, 54 f.

TZ 110086-003 and TZ 110090-001
Area II; Square AV 129/AW 128; Context 10044/10041
Description: Rim and wall fragment with rounded edge, three horizontal interior grooves 0.6 cm under the rim
Group: 6; Linear-cut bowls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.4 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1 and 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman and Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman**
Dimensions: W 1.2; H 2.4
Colour: Translucent greenish amber
Reference: Jennings 2000, 50–53 fig. 6; Keller 2006, 187 f. Typ II.3 Taf. 1 e; Grose 2012, 54 f.

2.5.2. Free-blown Glass

2.5.2.1. Bowls (Groups 7–26)

Group 7: Rounded rim on tapering conical wall

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 40 f. fig. 4-2; Dussart 1998, 60 BI 211 pl. 4, 1–16; 65 f. BI 4211 pl. 6, 1–9; 77 BIII 1 pl. 12, 1–3; Cohen 2000, 168 pl. 1, 13; Israeli 2003, 157 Cat. No. 157; Keller 2006, 206 type VII.11a pl. 9 e; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 34–36. 38. 39; Hadad 2006, 626 fig. 19.1, 5. 6. 9. 10; Jennings 2006, 105 f. fig. 5.18, 1. 2; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 106 f. pl. 3.5, 36; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 150 fig. 16, 3–7.

TZ 016682-002
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4631
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl/beaker
Group: 7; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.5 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: W max. 1.9; H max. 2.2
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 016696-001
Area I; Square AR 123; Context 4900
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl/beaker
Group: 7; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.5 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 12; H max. 1
Colour: Transparent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 110514-001
Area I; Square AY 130; Context 10278
Description: Two fragments of rounded rim on tapering wall and seven body fragments of bowl
Group: 7; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.5 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 14; H max. 1.6
Colour: Translucent pale green, with some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111034-002
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 10624
Description: One fragment of rim on tapering wall of bowl/beaker, decorated on the exterior with a double horizontal wheel-cut incision
Group: 7; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.5 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 14; H max. 2
Colour: Transparent colourless, matte with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111230-004
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10739
Description: Fragment of rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 7; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.5 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 15; H max. 2.3
Colour: Transparent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 111778-006
Area II; Square AS 126; Context 10900
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 7; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.5 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 16; H max. 1
Colour: Transparent pale green, with iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310015-001
Area III; Square X 124; Context 30005
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on tapering wall of bowl/beaker
Group: 7; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.5 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 10; L max. 2.6; H max. 0.5

Colour: Transparent pale blue
Reference: see above

Group 8: Rounded rim on shallow hemispherical wall

TZ 016709-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 4992
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl. Decoration of horizontal wheel-cut incision on the interior under the rim
Group: 8; Rounded rim on shallow hemispherical wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.5 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 6 c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 17; H max. 3.3
Colour: Transparent pale blue, some white iridescence
Reference: Jennings 2006, 95 f. fig. 5, 10. 11; Keller 2006, 202 f. type VII.5d pl. 7 h.

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

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 45 f. fig. 4-6; Rütti AR 88.2 Kat. Nr. 1669–1671 pl. 76; Dussart 1998, BI 4111b pl. 5, 8. 9; Cohen 2000, 168 pl. I, 12; Israeli 2003, 158 Cat. No. 158; Keller 2006, 206 type VII.11b pl. 9 f; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 1, 28; Jennings 2006, 170 fig. 7.18, 3. 10; Jackson-Tal 2013c, 53 fig. 1, 1.

TZ 010050-001
Area I; Square AQ 118; Context 2618
Description: Rounded, thickened rim on tapering wall. Rib of same colour 1 cm under rim
Group: 9; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with decoration of horizontal rib
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.6 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 18; L max. 3.5; H max. 3
Colour: Translucent pale blue, strong sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111033-010
Area II; Square AU 129; Context 10621
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl, decoration of a horizontal rib of the same colour under the rim
Group: 9; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with decoration of horizontal rib
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.6 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; (Early) Roman – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 14; H max. 2
Colour: Transparent pale blue, with brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111036-003
Area II; Square AU 131; Context 10628
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl, decoration of a horizontal rib of the same colour under the rim
Group: 9; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with decoration of horizontal rib
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.6 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 26; L max. 1.8
Colour: Transparent pale green, white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111223-002
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10703
Description: Two non-joint fragments of rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl, decoration of a horizontal rib of the same colour under the rim
Group: 9; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with decoration of horizontal rib
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.6 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 22; L max. 3.7
Colour: Transparent pale green, white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 112291-006
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 10929
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl/beaker, decorated with a horizontal rib of the same colour 0.5 cm under the rim
Group: 9; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with decoration of horizontal rib
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.6 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**

Dimensions: D max. 11; L max. 3.3; H max. 2.4
Colour: Transparent pale green, strong white iridescence and some sinter inside
Reference: see above

TZ 310475-001
Area III; Square X 128; Context 30035
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl, decoration of a horizontal rib of the same colour under the rim
Group: 9; Rounded rim on tapering conical wall with decoration of horizontal rib
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.6 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 15; H max. 1.8
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green, matte with brown sinter
Reference: see above

Group 10: Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall

Reference: Dussart 1998, 60 BI 211 pl. 6, 22–30; 67 f. BI 4221 pl. 7, 1–8; 68 f. BI 4231 pl. 7, 24. 25; BI 521 pl. 8, 10–29; 80 f. BVI 112b1–3 pl. 13, 15–23; Keller 2006, 209 type VII.17 pl. 10 m; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 39–40; Jennings 2006, 73 f. fig. 4.4, 3–9; Keller 2006, 206 type VII.11a pl. 9 e; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 150 fig. 5. 6.

TZ 007800-003
Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Context 1604
Description: Rounded everted rim on tapering wall of bowl
Group: 10; Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.7 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 18; L max. 3.5
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 111224-014
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10724
Description: Rounded everted rim on tapering wall of bowl
Group: 10; Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.7 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 15; H max. 0.9
Colour: Transparent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 111771-017
Area II; Square AT 126; Context 10868
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on tapering wall
Group: 10; Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.7 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 17; L max. 2.1
Colour: Transparent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 111805-002
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11009
Description: One fragment rim and five fragments wall of bowl; rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 10; Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.7 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 17; W 4.8; H 2.7
Colour: Translucent greenish blue
Reference: see above

TZ 111932-001
Area II; Square AX 128; Context 11135
Description: Fragment of rounded everted rim on convex wall of bowl
Group: 10; Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.7 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 2.9; H max. 1.7
Colour: Transparent pale blue, some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 112353-003
Area II; Square AX 127; Context 11393
Description: Fragment of rim with rounded edge on slightly concave wall of bowl/beaker
Group: 10; Rounded, everted rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.7 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 15; L max. 5.9
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green
Reference: see above

TZ 112675-005
Area II; Square AU 130; 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: Pl. 2.7 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b. 5; Early Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: B max. 4.1; H max. 3.3
Colour: Transparent pale green, some sinter
Reference: see above

Group 11: Rounded everted rim on convex wall

Reference: Dussart 1998, 70 f. BI 521 pl. 8, 10–29; Keller 2006, 208 type VII.15a pl. 10 d. e; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 37; Jennings 2006, 73 f. fig. 4.4, 1; 101 fig. 5.14.

TZ 016718-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 5025
Description: Fragment of everted rounded rim on convex wall
Group: 11; Rounded everted rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.8 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 16; H max. 1.5
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green
Reference: see above

TZ 111235-001
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10734
Description: Fragment of everted rounded rim on convex wall of bowl
Group: 11; Rounded everted rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.8 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 18; B max. 3.8; H max. 2.4
Colour: Transparent pale green, with bubbles and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111396-001
Area II; Square AX 126; Context 10824
Description: One cracked-off everted rim on convex wall of bowl
Group: 11; Rounded everted rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.8 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 2.2; H max. 1.6
Colour: Transparent pale green, white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310612-003
Area III; Square Y 125; Context 30421
Description: Fragment of rounded everted rim on convex wall of bowl
Group: 11; Rounded everted rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.8 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 5.9; H max. 3
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green
Reference: see above

Group 12: Rounded everted rim on straight wall decorated with double hollow fold

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 53 f. fig. 4-15; Cohen 1997, 401 pl. II, 3; Dussart 1998, 78 BV 12 pl. 12, 11–13; Cohen 2000, 481 pl. 4, 2; Keller 2006, 206 f. type VII.10c. VII.11d. VII.13d pl. 9 d. h; 10 a.b; Jennings 2006, 106 fig. 5.19, 4; Jackson-Tal 2007, 475 pl. 1, 7; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 107 pl. 3.5, 37.

TZ 007555-002
Area I; Square AM 118/119; Context 1411
Description: Rounded and slightly thickened rim on incurving wall of bowl. Decorated with a double hollow fold set in wall 1 cm under rim
Group: 12; Rounded everted rim on straight wall decorated with double hollow fold
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.8 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **mid-Roman**
Dimensions: B max. 1.8; H max. 1.4
Colour: Translucent pale green, with strong sinter and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111041-001
Area II; Square AU 132; Context 10643
Description: Flat everted outfolded rim with a double hollow fold of bowl

Group: 12; Rounded everted rim on straight wall decorated with double hollow fold
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.8 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **mid-Roman**
Dimensions: D open 11; B max. 0.4
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green
Reference: see above

TZ 112306-042
Area II; Square AV 131; Context 11200
Description: Rounded and slightly thickened rim on incurving wall of bowl. Decorated with a double hollow fold set in wall 1 cm under rim
Group: 12; Rounded everted rim on straight wall decorated with double hollow fold
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.8 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **mid-Roman**
Dimensions: B max. 16; H max. 1.4
Colour: Transparent pale green, with some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 112664-004
Area II; Square AU 131; Context 10586
Description: Rounded and slightly thickened rim on tapering wall with double hollow fold set in wall of bowl
Group: 12; Rounded everted rim on straight wall decorated with double hollow fold
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.8 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **mid-Roman**
Colour: Translucent pale bluish-green white iridescence and some light brown sinter
Dimensions: D open 13; L max. 6; H max. 4
Reference: see above

TZ 310505-001
Area III; Square X 128; Context 30150
Description: Flaring rounded rim on straight wall with double hollow fold set in wall of bowl
Group: 12; Rounded everted rim on straight wall decorated with double hollow fold
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.8 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **mid-Roman**
Dimensions: D open 16; H max. 2.4
Colour: Transparent pale green, with some sinter
Reference: see above

Group 13: Incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 44 f. fig. 4-5; Dussart 1998, 72 f. BI 631 pl. 9, 10. 11; BI 632 pl. 9, 12; BI 711 pl. 9, 13; BI 712 pl. 9, 14–16; Hadad 2005, pl. 1, 13–19. 23–26; 4, 78; Jennings 2006, 170 fig. 7.18, 1. 2.

TZ 007555-001
Area I; Square AM 118/119; Context 1411
Description: Rounded incurving rim on straight wall of bowl
Group: 13; Incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.9 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 12; H max. 2.1
Colour: Colour indiscernible due to strong sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 016690-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 4817
Description: Three joint rim fragments, two joint and one non-joint wall fragments. Flaring rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 13; Incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.9 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 12; H max. 3.7
Colour: Transparent pale blue
Reference: see above

Group 14: Outfolded rim on straight wall

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 41–44 fig. 4-3, no. 14–18. 24–31; Dussart 1998, 64 B I 4122 pl. 5, 14–26; BI 413 pl. 5, 27–36; 66 BI 4213a1 pl. 6, 12–14; Keller 2006, 209 type VII.18a, pl. 11 a–c; Hadad 2006, 626 fig. 19.1, 11. 12; Jennings 2006, 107 fig. 5.21, 1–7.

TZ 111411-001
Area II; Square AS 130; Context 10798
Description: Outfolded rim on straight wall of bowl
Group: 14; Outfolded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.9 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 c; Late Roman – Byzantine

Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 16; L max. 6.5; H max. 1.8
Colour: Translucent pale green, strong iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111411-002
Area II; Square AS 130; Context 10798
Description: Outfolded rim on straight wall of bowl
Group: 14; Outfolded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.9 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 c; Late Roman – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 14; L max. 4.9; H max. 2.2
Colour: Transparent pale green, white iridescence and sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111779-001
Area II; Square AS 134; Context 10902
Description: Outfolded rim on straight wall of bowl
Group: 14; Outfolded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.9 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: B max. 2; H max. 1.1
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

Group 15: Outfolded everted grooved rim on convex wall

TZ 310519-003
Area III; Square U 125; Context 30239
Description: Outfolded rim on straight wall. The fold has a groove, which was made with an instrument after folding
Group: 15; Outfolded everted grooved rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.9 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 14; H max. 1.9
Colour: Transparent blue, with white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: Rütti 1991, Form AR 109.1, 50; Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 44 fig. 4-3, Cat. No. 35. 36; Keller 2006, 209 type VII.18b Taf. 11 d; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154 fig. 16, 4–21.

Group 16: Outfolded rim, rolled back on tapering wall

TZ 002273-003
Area I; Square AN 119; Context 600
Description: Outfolded rim, rolled back on tapering wall
Group: 16; Outfolded rim, rolled back on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.9 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 12; B max. 2.4; H max. 0.8
Colour: Transparent pale green, with bubbles
Reference: Dussart 1998, 77 BV 112 pl. 12, 8. 9.

Group 17: Long outfolded rim on straight wall with extra loop

Reference: Isings 1957, 148 form 118; Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 47 f. fig. 4-7; Cohen 1997, 400 pl. I, 10–12; Dussart 1998, 75 BII 311 pl. 11, 2–10; Keller 2006, 201 type VII.2 pl. 7 a; Hadad 2006, 626 fig. 19.2, 17; Jennings 2006, 75 f. fig. 4, 7.

TZ 111224-022
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10724
Description: Two joint fragments of outfolded rim on straight wall
Group: 17; Long outfolded rim on straight wall with extra loop
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.9 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 21; H max. 3.3
Colour: Transparent green, with bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 111792-001
Area II; Square AX 127; Context 10938
Description: Fragment of wall with long outfolded rim of bowl
Group: 17; Long outfolded rim on straight wall with extra loop
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.9 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: L max. 4.4; H max. 2.5
Colour: Transparent pale green, with sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111811-002
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 11033
Description: The rim of a 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: Pl. 2.9 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 14; L max. 4.1; H max. 1.5
Colour: Transparent colourless glass, with iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 18: Long outfolded rim on tapering wall

Reference: Dussart 1998, 61 BI 212 pl. 4, 17–21; 75 f. BII 312. 322 pl. 11, 11–17; Keller 2006, 201 Typ VII.2 Taf. 7 a; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 3, 56–59. 67–70; Jennings 2006, 171–174 fig. 7.21; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 183 f. fig. 8, 2. 5.

TZ 002228-002
Area I; Square AN 119; Context 600
Description: Outfolded rim on tapering wall of bowl
Group: 18; Long outfolded rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.10 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 24; H max. 1
Colour: Transparent greenish, with white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111030-049
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10612
Description: Three fragments of outfolded rim on tapering wall of bowl
Group: 18; Long outfolded rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.10 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 21; H max. 1
Colour: Transparent green, with bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 111031-002
Area II; Square AU 130; Context 10614
Description: Two fragments of rim and wall of bowl
Group: 18; Long outfolded rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.10 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 5; Late Roman–Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 8; H max. 2.6
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 111761-004
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10612
Description: Long outdrawn outfolded rim on tapering wall of bowl
Group: 18; Long outfolded rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.10 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 20; L max. 2; H max. 2
Colour: Prob. translucent pale green, strong sintering
Reference: see above

TZ 310473-005
Area III; Square U 124; Context 30031
Description: Long outdrawn outfolded rim on tapering wall of bowl
Group: 18; Long outfolded rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.10 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 15; H max. 1.4
Colour: Transparent pale blue, with bubbles and matte through white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: see above

Group 19: Rim with crimped trail

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 55, fig. 4–16; Dussart 1998, BI 1322a, 59, pl. 3, 31. 32; Israeli 2003, 143 fig. 154; Keller 2006, 210 type VII.19b pl. 11 f; Jennings 2006, 73–75 fig. 4.5, 1. 2; Jackson-Tal 2007, 475 pl. 1, 6; Burdajewicz 2009, 172 Cat. No. 44 fig. 3; Dijkstra et al. 2009, Fig. 4.2, 10; Jackson-Tal 2009, 479 pl. 4, 1; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 112 fig. 3.8, 6.

TZ 111227-001
Area II; Square AW 127; Context 10723
Description: Rounded and flaring rim on convex wall. Decoration of applied glass ribbon drawn in zigzag on the rim
Group: 19; Rim with crimped trail
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.10 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **mid-Roman**
Dimensions: D open 13; L max. 6.5; H max. 2.3
Colour: Transparent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 112277-001
Area II; Square AW 128; Context 10010
Description: Outfolded rim on tapering wall, decorated with a crimped trail
Group: 19; Rim with crimped trail
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.10 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a. 2. 1; Umayyad – Ottoman
Dating of find: **mid-Roman**
Dimensions: D open 13; B max. 9.6
Colour: Translucent emerald green, with dark brown iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 20: Outfolded everted rims on convex wall

TZ 012712-003
Area I; Square AQ 121; Context 3710
Description: Outfolded everted rim on convex wall
Group: 20; Outfolded everted rims on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.10 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Late Roman**
Dimensions: D open 12; H max. 4
Colour: Transparent pale green
Reference: Cool – Price 1995, 95; Dussart 1998, 58 BI 1212 pl. 3, 16–22; Keller 2006, 209 type VII.18a pl. 11 a–c.

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

TZ 112675-004
Area II; Square AU 130; 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: Pl. 2.11 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: B max. 4.1; H max. 3.3
Colour: Transparent pale green, some sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998, 59 BI 1322b pl. 3, 33; Keller 2006, 209 type VII.16a pl. 10 k. l; Jennings 2006, 77 fig. 4, 9.

Group 22: Everted outfolded hollow rim on concave wall

TZ 111809-002
Area II; Square AS 132; Context 11020
Description: Everted outfolded hollow rim on concave wall of bowl
Group: 22; Everted outfolded hollow rim on concave wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.11 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b. 5; Early Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Late Roman**
Dimensions: D open 11; H.: 1.2
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green
Reference: Keller 2006, 209 Typ VII.18a Taf. 11c.

TZ 112671-001
Area II; Square AT 130; Context 11441
Description: Everted outfolded hollow rim on concave wall of bowl
Group: 22; Everted outfolded hollow rim on concave wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.11 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Late Roman**
Dimensions: D open 10
Colour: Transparent pale green
Reference: Keller 2006, 209 type VII.18a pl. 11c.

Group 23: Infolded rim on straight or slightly tapering wall

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 51 f. fig. 4-11; Dussart 1998, 57 BI 1122 pl. 3, 8 and/or 67 BI 4213b1. BI 4213b2 pl. 6, 24–28 and/or 70 BI 5132 pl. 8, 6–9; Jennings 2006, 207 fig. 9.10, 1–6.

TZ 016687-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4788
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 23; Infolded rim on straight or slightly tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.11 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 6 c; Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 11.5; L max. 2; H max. 1.6
Colour: Transparent pale blue
Reference: see above

TZ 110413-001
Area II; Square AW 131; Context 10395
Description: Infolded rim on straight wall of bowl
Group: 23; Infolded rim on straight or slightly tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.11 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 28; L max. 3.1
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green
Reference: see above

TZ 110695-014
Area II; Square AU 128; Context 10506
Description: Infolded rim on incurving wall of bowl
Group: 23; Infolded rim on straight or slightly tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.11 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a. 2. 1; Umayyad – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 25; H max. 2.7
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green
Reference: see above

TZ 111040-001
Area II; Square AV 133; Context 10641
Description: Infolded rim on straight wall
Group: 23; Infolded rim on straight or slightly tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.11 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 10; H max. 2
Colour: Transparent bluish green, with dark iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111046-001
Area II; Square AT 132; Context 10653
Description: Infolded and remolten rim on tapering wall of bowl
Group: 23; Infolded rim on straight or slightly tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.11 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 20; B max. 2.2
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green, with brown sinter and iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 112355-002
Area II; Square AX 127; Context 11396
Description: Two joint fragments of incurved thickened and rounded rim on incurving wall
Group: 23; Infolded rim on straight or slightly tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.11 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 12; L max. 1.7; H max. 3.3
Colour: Transparent pale blue, white iridescence and brown sinter inside and outside
Reference: see above

Group 24: Ring bases

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 58 fig. 4-20; Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 5057–5080 Taf. 180. 181; Cohen 1997, 401f. pl. II, 9–11; Dussart 1998, 66 BI 4212a pl. 6, 10; 68 BI 4222a2/b1 pl. 7, 11–18; 74 BII 12 pl. 10, 13–15; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 3, 72; Jennings 2006, 191–193 fig. 8.5; O'Hea 2012, 304 Cat. No. 44. 45 fig. 629. 630; Jackson-Tal 2013b, pl. 6.2, 15.

TZ 002288-001
Area I; Square AN 118; 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: Pl. 2.12 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 4 b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 14; H max. 4.2
Colour: Transparent pale green, with bubbles and

white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 002320-001
Area I; Square AO 119; Context 532
Description: Four fragments; pinched ring base with concave foot, pontil mark and remnants of wall
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 8; H max. 0.7
Colour: Translucent bluish green, with sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 007878-001
Area I; Square AN/AO 118/119; Context 1674
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 12; H max. 2
Colour: Translucent green, with strong white iridescence and sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 007994-001
Area I; Square AO/AP 119; Context 1725
Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, the outside has diagonal grooves; compression marks
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 4.7
Colour: Transparent pale green, with white iridescence and sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998, pl. 10, 15; Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 5057. 5058, Taf. 180

TZ 008671-001
Area I; Square AI 117; Context 2074
Description: Two fragments; high pinched ring base with concave foot
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 9; H max. 1.8
Colour: Translucent green, with strong white iridescence and sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 110616-001
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10514
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 5.5; H max. 1.7
Colour: Translucent green, with sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111224-001
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10724
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 6.4; H max. 1.5
Colour: Translucent green, with strong white iridescence and sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111342-005
Area II; Square AS 130; Context 10779
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 8.5; W max. 2.4; H max. 2.5
Colour: Transparent green, with black and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111477-001
Area II; Square AX 126; Context 10800
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**

Dimensions: D base 6.4; H max. 1.5
Colour: Translucent green, with strong black iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111778-002
Area II; Square AS 126; Context 10900
Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and remains of stem
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 8; H max. 1.5
Colour: Translucent green, with some sinter and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111794-003
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 10948
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 10; W max. 3.4; H max. 2.1
Colour: Transparent green, with some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 112287-002
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 10860
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot, diagonal grooves on the outside of the ring
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 10.5; H max. 2.4
Colour: Translucent green, with white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998, pl. 10, 15; Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 5057. 5058, Taf. 180

TZ 112667-033
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 11037
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot, diagonal grooves on the outside of the ring
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: –
Colour: Translucent green, with strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310493-001
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30107
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: –
Colour: Transparent green, with black and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310479-006
Area III; Square V 125; Context 30050
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot, diagonal grooves on the outside of the ring
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 15
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: –
Colour: Translucent bluish green, with strong brown iridescence and sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998, pl. 10, 15; Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 5057. 5058, Taf. 180

TZ 310485-002
Area III; Square W 125; Context 30084
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot, diagonal grooves on the outside of the ring (compression marks)
Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 16
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b. 2; Umayyad – Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 6
Colour: Translucent green, with white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998, pl. 10, 15; Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 5057. 5058, Taf. 180

TZ 310519-002
Area III; Square U 125; Context 30239
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot

Group: 24; Ring bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.12 no. 17
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 8; H max. 1.4
Colour: Translucent green, with brown sinter
Reference: see above

Group 25: High folded bases

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 44 fig. 4-4; Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 4821. 4826 Taf. 178; Cohen 1997, 402 Pl. II, 7. 8; Dussart 1998, 77 BIII 1 pl. 12, 1; Cohen 2000, pl. I, 10; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 74. 75; Jennings 2006, 189 fig. 8, 3; O'Hea 2012, 304 Cat. No. 43 fig. 628; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 110 pl. 3.4, 46.

T**Z 008055-001**
Area I; Square AG 116; Context 1809
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot
Group: 25; High folded bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 8; H max. 2
Colour: Translucent green, with some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 110616-003
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10514
Description: High pinched ring base with concave foot
Group: 25; High folded bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 5.5; H max. 1.7
Colour: Translucent green, with brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111030-054
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10612
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot, pontil mark and remnants of wall
Group: 25; High folded bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 9; H max. 1.8
Colour: Translucent bluish green, with some white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111041-003
Area II; Square AU 132; Context 10643
Description: Two fragments of outfolded ring base with concave foot, pontil mark and remnants of wall
Group: 25; High folded bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 12; H max. 2
Colour: Transparent green, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111470-001
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 10817
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot
Group: 25; High folded bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 12; H max. 1.8
Colour: Translucent green, with some iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111802-004
Area II; Square AS 132; Context 11001
Description: Outfolded ring base with high concavity
Group: 25; High folded bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 8; L max. 1.9; B max. 1.9
Colour: Transparent pale blue, with some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111943-014
Area II; Square AV 127; Context 11142
Description: Outfolded ring base with high concavity
Group: 25; High folded bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 3; L max. 3.4; B max. 1.2

Colour: Transparent pale blue, with some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 112326-002
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 11284
Description: Quarter of a tubular base with high concavity
Group: 25; High folded bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 4; L max. 1.5
Colour: Transparent green, white and black iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310501-009
Area III; Square U 124; Context 30331
Description: Large tubular base
Group: 25; High folded bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 19
Colour: Transparent pale green, brown sinter all over
Reference: see above

TZ 310506-003
Area III; Square W 127; Context 30151
Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 25; High folded bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 10
Colour: Translucent green
Reference: see above

Group 26: Large, low tubular bases

Reference: Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 4827–5053 pl. 178. 179; Cohen 1997, 402 Pl. II, 5. 6; Dussart 1998, BI 1211, 57 pl. 3, 12–15; Cohen 2000, Pl. I, 8. 9; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 3, 76; Jennings 2006, 80 f. fig. 4.14, 3. 4; Jackson-Tal 2007, pl. 1, 9; Burdajewicz 2009, fig. 4, 58. 60. 61; Jackson-Tal 2012a, fig. 8.1, 13; Jackson-Tal 2013a, pl. 3.6, 47. 48. 50; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 180 fig. 8.1, 13; Jackson-Tal 2013b, 6.2, 17.

TZ 111031-001
Area II; Square AU 130; Context 10614
Description: Four fragments of large tubular base
Group: 26; Large, low tubular bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 5; Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 30; H max. 2
Colour: Transparent pale green, with bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 112317-004
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11244
Description: Quarter of a tubular base
Group: 26; Large, low tubular bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 5.5; H max. 2.6
Colour: Transparent pale green, brown sinter all over
Reference: see above

TZ 112327-001
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 11285
Description: Quarter of a tubular base
Group: 26; Large, low tubular bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.13 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 5.5; H max. 2.6
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green, some white iridescence
Reference: see above

2.5.2.2. Beakers (Groups 27–36)

Group 27: Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 60–63. 87–94 fig. 4-23. 4-24. 4-45. 4-47; Cohen 1997, 407–410 pl. III, 7–13; Dussart 1998, 106–110 BVIII 2112. BVIII 2113 pl. 24; Cohen 2000, 168 pl. 14–16; Keller 2006, 213 type VII.24a. VII24b pl. 13, h. i; Jennings 2006, 71 f. fig. 4.1, 9. 10. 88–91; 5.5–5.6; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 150 fig. 16, 3–7.

TZ 002119-00
Area I; Square AN 118; Context 510
Description: Rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 7; H max. 3.1
Colour: Transparent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 002166-001
Area I; Square AN 119; 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: Pl. 2.14 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 6.5; L max. 4.2
Colour: Transparent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 002322-004
Area I; Square AO 119; Context 513
Description: Incurving rounded, slightly thickened rim on straight wall
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 7; H max. 3.3
Colour: Transparent very pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 006983-003
Area I; Square AP 119; Context 1102
Description: Two fragments of incurving rounded rim on straight wall. Decorated with three horizontal wheel-cut incisions under the rim
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 4; L max. 2.4
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 007889-003
Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Context 1714
Description: Rounded rim on slightly tapering wall. Decorated with a horizontal wheel-cut incision under the rim
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 7; L max. 4.2
Colour: Transparent green
Reference: see above

TZ 011327-001
Area I; Square AQ 120; Context 3250
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on tapering wall. Decoration with horizontal ribbon of same colour 3.4 cm under rim
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 8; L max. 4; H max. 4.1
Colour: Transparent colourless, shimmering pale blue, bubbles, some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 110648-002
Area II; Square AT 131; Context 10538
Description: Incurving rounded, slightly thickened rim on straight wall
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 8.5; H max. 6
Colour: Transparent pale blue, some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111044-001
Area II; Square AU 132; Context 10649
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls

Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 9; L max. 2.3; H max. 1.4
Colour: Transparent pale blue, white iridescence inside and brown sinter outside
Reference: see above

TZ 310503-005
Area III; Square X 126; Context 30144
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 9
Colour: Transparent pale green, some white and silvery iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310519-010
Area III; Square U 125; Context 30239
Description: Rounded and thickened rim on tapering wall
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 8; H max. 2.4
Colour: Translucent pale green with some brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 310520-008
Area III; Square V 126; Context 30253
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of bowl/beaker
Group: 27; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 9; L max. 3.2; H max. 2.1
Colour: Transparent pale blue, some white iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 28: Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall

Reference: Cohen 1997, 410 Pl. III, 20; Dussart 1998, 104–106 BVIII 15, BVIII 2111 pl. 23, 8–35; Keller 2006, 215–218 type VII.28a. VII.29a. VII.29b. VII.31a. VII32a pl. 15 d. k. l; 16 c. f; Jennings 2006, 71 f. fig. 4.1, 6–8; 91 f. fig. 5.7; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 184 fig. 8.2, 6. 7; O'Hea 2012, 305 Cat. No. 49–51 fig. 633–636; Hamel – Greiff 157, fig. 16.5, 25. 26.

TZ 007887-001
Area I; Square AG 115; Context 1659
Description: Rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 9; L max. 2.5; H max. 1.5
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green, with bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 016678-002
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4186
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on straight wall
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 9; H max. 2.6
Colour: Transparent pale blue, slight white iridescence on both sides
Reference: see above

TZ 016705-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4988
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on straight wall, decorated with horizontally cut lines
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 6 c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 9; H max. 2.4
Colour: Transparent pale green, slight iridescence on outside
Reference: see above

TZ 111031-012
Area II; Square AU 130; Context 10614
Description: Two fragments of rounded everted rim on straight wall
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 15
Date of Context: Stratum 5; Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 8; H max. 2.6
Colour: Translucent pale bluish green, white iridescence inside and outside
Reference: see above

TZ 112285-001
Area II; Square AU 129; Context 10563
Description: Incurving rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 16
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 7; L max. 4.2; H max. 7.3
Colour: Transparent pale blue, strong white iridescence and sinter inside and outside
Reference: see above

TZ 112674-002
Area II; Square AU 130; Context 11448
Description: Incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 17
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 2.4; H max. 1.9
Colour: Transparent pale green, with strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310472-004
Area III; Square W 123; Context 30025
Description: Rounded rim on straight wall, diameter not discernible
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 18
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open; H max. 3.1
Colour: Transparent pale green, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310519-005
Area III; Square U 125; Context 30239
Description: Rounded and thickened rim on tapering wall
Group: 28; Straight or incurved rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.14 no. 19
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 8; H max. 2.4
Colour: Translucent pale blue with white iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 29: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall

Reference: Cohen 1997, 410 pl. III, 18. 19; Dussart 1998, 96–98 BVIII 121 pl. 21, 19–41; 98–103 BVIII 1221a, BVIII 1222, BVIII 131 pl. 22–23, 2; Cohen 2000, 168 pl. II, 14; Keller 2006, 217 f. type VII.30a. VII.31a pl. 16 a. c; Israeli 2003, 161 f. Cat. No. 164. 167; Hadad 2005, 21 pl. 2, 37; Jennings 2006, 71 f. fig. 4.1, 2. 4. 5; 91 f. fig, 5.7; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 108 pl. 3.6, 52.

TZ 002484-003
Area I; Square AN 119; Context 801
Description: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 5; Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 9; H max. 1.2
Colour: Transparent pale green, matte through white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 016688-002
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4789
Description: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 6 b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 11; H max. 1.5

Colour: Transparent pale blue
Reference: see above

TZ 110014-001
Area II; Square AW 128; Context 10010
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened everted rim on straight wall
Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a. 2. 1; Umayyad – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 9; L max. 3.8
Colour: Translucent pale green, with strong sinter and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 110319-001
Area II; Square AX 130; Context 10303
Description: Rounded everted rim on tapering wall
Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 8; H max. 1.4
Colour: Translucent pale bluish green
Reference: see above

TZ 110695-003
Area II; Square AU 128; Context 10506
Description: Rounded everted rim on tapering wall
Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a. 2. 1; Umayyad – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 7; H max. 2
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 111030-035
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10612
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened everted rim on straight wall
Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 9; H max. 1
Colour: Translucent pale green, with bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 111031-010
Area II; Square AU 130; Context 10614
Description: Rounded everted rim on straight wall
Group: 29; Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 5; Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 7.5; L max. 3.5
Colour: Translucent pale blue, white iridescence and brown sinter inside and outside
Reference: see above

Group 30: Everted, rounded rim on conical wall

Reference: Dussart 1998, 111 f. BVIII 2123 pl. 25, 5–29; Israeli 2003, 160–163, Cat. No. 161. 162. 164. 167–169. 171; Keller 2006, 213 type VII.25a. VII.25b pl. 13 j–m; 219 type VII.35a pl. 160; Jennings 2006, 88–91 fig. 5, 5; Burdajewicz 2009, 173. 179, fig. 3, 47. 51.

TZ 112303-002
Area II; Square AU 127; 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: Pl. 2.15 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 12; L max. 2.7; H max. 2.8
Colour: Translucent green, with brown iridescence inside
Reference: see above

TZ 112306-024
Area II; Square AV 131; Context 11200
Description: Everted, slightly thickened rounded rim, conical wall. Decorated with ribbon in same colour 1.8 cm below the rim.
Group: 30; Everted, rounded rim on conical wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 10; L max. 2.2; H max. 3.4
Colour: Transparent blue, bubbles, brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 310488-006
Area III; Square V 123; Context 30089
Description: Everted, rounded rim on conical wall of bowl/beaker
Group: 30; Everted, rounded rim on conical wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 11; H max. 2.7
Colour: Transparent pale blue, with bubbles and white iridescence
Reference: see above

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

Reference: Dussart 1998, 113 BVIII pl. 26, 15. 16; Israeli 2003, 161 Cat. No. 166; Jennings 2006, 251 Fig. 11.7, 3.

TZ 007800-001
Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Context 1604
Description: Everted rounded rim on straight wall, decorated under the rim with a horizontal glass ribbon of the same colour, melted into the wall
Group: 31; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall with applied thread
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman**
Dimensions: D open 6; H max. 2
Colour: Transparent colourless, covered with strong black iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 007800-004
Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Context 1604
Description: Rounded everted rim on convex wall
Group: 31; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall with applied thread
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman**
Dimensions: D open 5
Colour: Translucent pale blue
Reference: see above

TZ 011331-001
Area I; Square AQ 120; Context 3261
Description: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall, horizontal ribbon of glass of same colour 1.8 cm below the rim
Group: 31; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall with applied thread
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman**
Dimensions: D open 6; H max. 2.8
Colour: Translucent pale blue, rough through sintering
Reference: see above

Group 32: Everted, rounded rim on convex wall

Reference for beakers: Dussart 1998, 112–114 BVIII 221, BVIII 3321 pl. 26, 1–14. 27–36; Israeli 2003, 161 Cat. No. 166; Keller 2006, 221 type VII.38 pl. 17 f; Hadad 2005, pl. 21, 400.
Reference for jars: Dussart 1998, 89 f. BVII, 211, BVII 221 pl. 17, 1–4. 8–16 (dated third to eighth century AD); 94 BVII 2711–BVII 2712 pl. 20, 4–6.

TZ 007800-002
Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Context 1604
Description: Two fragments of everted rounded rim, incurving wall
Group: 32; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 7; L max. 5.6; H max. 1.7
Colour: Translucent green, strong iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 016690-002
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 4817
Description: Three fitting rim fragments, two fitting and one non-fitting wall fragment; everted, rounded slightly thickened rim on straight wall of beaker
Group: 32; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 6 b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 7.5; H max. 1.2
Colour: Transparent pale blue
Reference: see above

TZ 111039-003
Area II; Square AT 133; Context 10635
Description: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 32; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 1. 0; Ottoman – Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 7; H max. 1.4
Colour: Translucent pale green, with bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 111042-001
Area II; Square AT 132; Context 10644
Description: Two fragments of flaring rounded rim, incurving wall
Group: 32; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 5; L max. 1.6; H max. 1.3
Colour: Translucent pale green, white iridescence all over, brown sinter on the outside
Reference: see above

TZ 112281-002
Area II; Square AX 128; Context 10361
Description: Everted, rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 32; Everted, rounded rim on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: L max. 1.4; H max. 1.1
Colour: Transparent pale blue, some brown iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 33: Pad bases with slightly concave centre

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 60–62 fig. 4-23; Cohen 1997, 410 pl. III, 14. 15; Dussart 1998, BVIII 121, 96–98 pl. 221, 25–41; Keller 2006, 221 type VII38 pl. 17 f; Hadad 2005, pl. 21, 400; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221 10.2, 5.

TZ 007878-002
Area II; Square AN/AO 118/119; Context 1674
Description: Pad base with concave centre
Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave centre
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 5.3; H max. 1.3
Colour: Translucent green, bubbles and impurities, white iridescence on upper side
Reference: see above

TZ 010053-001
Area I; Square AQ 118; Context 2708
Description: Pad base with concave centre
Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave centre
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 5.3; H max. 4
Colour: Translucent green, with white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 012863-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 3881
Description: Pad base with concave centre
Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave centre
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 5.5; H max. 3.6
Colour: Translucent green, with white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 110086-001
Area II; Square AV 129; Context 10044
Description: Pad base with concave centre
Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave centre
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 3.8; H max. 1.4
Colour: Translucent green, with white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111030-045
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10612
Description: Pad base with concave centre, pontil mark
Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave centre
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine

Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 6; H max. 1.3
Colour: Translucent bluish green, with bubbles and brown sinter on outside
Reference: see above

TZ 111036-012
Area II; Square AU 131; Context 10628
Description: Pad base with concave centre, pontil mark
Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave centre
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 5; H max. 1.6
Colour: Translucent green, with bubbles and dark brown iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111224-002
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10724
Description: Pad base with concave centre, pontil mark
Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave centre
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 4.5; H max. 1.5
Colour: Translucent green, with brown sinter and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310479-001
Area III; Square V 125; Context 30050
Description: Pad base with concave centre, pontil mark
Group: 33; Pad bases with slightly concave centre
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 5; H max. 1.7
Colour: Translucent bluish green, with bubbles and brown sinter
Reference: see above

Group 34: Ring bases with fold

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 62 f. fig. 4-24; Cohen 1997, 409 Pl. III, 9–13; Dussart 1998, 106 f. BVIII 2112 pl. 24, 1–18; Keller 2006, 220 pl. 16 s. t; Hadad 2005, 412 pl. 21; Jackson-Tal 2007, 484 pl. 7, 5. 6; O'Hea 2012, 309 Cat. No. 95 fig. 679.

TZ 006981-001
Area I; Square AO 119; Context 1000
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot, pontil mark and remnants of wall
Group: 34; Ring bases with fold
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Late Roman**
Dimensions: D base 4.6; H max. 1.8
Colour: Translucent green, bubbles and some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 006983-001
Area I; Square AP 119; Context 1102
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot, pontil mark and remnants of wall
Group: 34; Ring bases with fold
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 15
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Late Roman**
Dimensions: D base 3.5
Colour: Translucent green, with some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111036-006
Area I; Square AU 131; Context 10628
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot and remnants of wall
Group: 34; Ring bases with fold
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 16
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Late Roman**
Dimensions: D base 4.6; H max. 1.8
Colour: Translucent green, with some brown sinter and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 112286-001
Area II; Square AX 132; Context 10686
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot
Group: 34; Ring bases with fold
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 17
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Late Roman**
Dimensions: D base 3.5
Colour: Translucent green, with some brown and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310474-001
Area III; Square U 123; Context 30023
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot
Group: 34; Ring bases with fold
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.16 no. 18
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Late Roman**
Dimensions: D base 5; H max. 1.2
Colour: Translucent green
Reference: Dussart 1998, BVIII 2112 pl. 24, 3–18.

Group 35: Tubular base

Reference: Rütti 1991, 4822–5058 pl. 178–180; Dussart 1998, 113 BVIII 31 pl. 26, 17–19; Keller 2006, 214 type VII.25c pl. 14 c–f; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 154 fig. 16, 5–15—all with further literature.

TZ 007557-001
Area I; Square AM/AN 119; Context 1463
Description: Tubular base with concave foot, pontil mark and remnants of wall
Group: 35; Tubular base
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 19
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 6; H max. 2.4
Colour: Translucent green, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 015042-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4789
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot, pontil mark and remnants of wall
Group: 35; Tubular base
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 20
Date of Context: Stratum 6 b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 3; H max. 1.3
Colour: Translucent blue
Reference: see above

TZ 111024-001
Area II; Square AT 130; Context 10592
Description: Fragment tubular base.
Group: 35; Tubular base
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.15 no. 21
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 4; B max. 0.7
Colour: Transparent very pale green, with some brown sinter
Reference: see above

Group 36: Concave bases

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 63 f. fig. 4-25; Cohen 1997, 410 f. pl. III, 20; Dussart 1998, 110 BVIII 2121 pl. 25, 1–3; Keller 2006, 213 Taf. 14 a.b; O'Hea 2012, 310 Cat. No. 98. 99 fig. 682. 683.

TZ 111035-001
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 10625
Description: Concave base with tapering walls
Group: 36; Concave bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Early Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 4; H max. 3
Colour: Translucent pale green, white iridescence on the inside, brown sinter on the outside
Reference: see above

2.5.2.3. Goblets (Groups 37–42)

Group 37: Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls

Reference: Dussart 1998, 124–127 BIX 31 pl. 29, 1. 2; 30. 31; Israeli 2003, 198 Cat. No. 237; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 401; Jennings 2006, 131–134 fig. 6.7, 1; 6.8, 1. 14. 15; 6.9, 1–7.
TZ 002166-002
Area I; Square AN 119; Context 518
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 6; L max. 3.1
Colour: Transparent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 110140-001
Area II; Square AV 128; Context 10054
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 8; H max. 4.3
Colour: Transparent pale green, dark iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 110639-001
Area II; Square AV 132; Context 10519
Description: Three fragments (not joint); rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 6; L max. 3.1; H max. 2
Colour: Translucent bluish green with strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111030-036
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10612
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 6; H max. 1.4
Colour: Translucent pale green, many bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 111039-001
Area II; Square AT 133; Context 10635
Description: Rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 1. 0; Ottoman – Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 5; H max. 1.7
Colour: Transparent pale blue, opaque and rough through white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111039-002
Area II; Square AT 133; Context 10635
Description: Rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 1. 0; Ottoman – Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 2.2
Colour: Transparent pale blue
Reference: see above

TZ 111049-001
Area II; Square AU 132; Context 10666
Description: Rounded rim on slightly tapering wall
Group: 37; Rounded straight rims, on slightly tapering walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b. 2; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 6; H max. 1.1
Colour: Transparent pale green, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 38: Rounded everted rims, on straight walls

TZ 111469-002
Area II; Square AW 126; Context 10753
Description: Rounded everted rim on tapering wall
Group: 38; Rounded everted rims, on straight walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 6; H max. 1.2
Colour: Transparent pale green, some sinter
Reference: Israeli 2003, 197 f. Cat. No. 235–237; Jennings 2006, 131–134 fig. 6.7, 4. 5; 6.8, 7–9.

TZ 310500-004
Area III; Square X 125; Context 30128
Description: Rounded everted rim on straight wall
Group: 38; Rounded everted rims, on straight walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 5
Colour: Transparent pale green, with white iridescence

Reference: Israeli 2003, 197 f. Cat. No. 235–237; Jennings 2006, 131–134 fig. 6.7, 4. 5; 6.8, 7–9.

Group 39: Rounded everted rims, on convex wall

TZ 007800-002
Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Context 1604
Description: Two fragments of everted rounded rim, incurving wall
Group: 39; Rounded everted rims, on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 7; L max. 5.6; H max. 1.7
Colour: Translucent green, strong iridescence
Reference: Israeli 2003, 154. 197 Cat. No. 236; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 400; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221 pl. 10.2, 5.

TZ 111039-004
Area II; Square AT 133; Context 10635
Description: Rounded everted rim on convex wall
Group: 39; Rounded everted rims, on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 1. 0; Ottoman – Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 4.5
Colour: Translucent pale blue
Reference: Israeli 2003, 154. 197 Cat. No. 236; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 400; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221 pl. 10.2, 5.

TZ 310503-001
Area III; Square X 126; Context 30144
Description: Rounded everted rim on convex wall
Group: 39; Rounded everted rims, on convex wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.17 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 9
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: Israeli 2003, 154. 197 Cat. No. 236; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 400; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221 pl. 10.2, 5.

Group 40: Bulbous stem

Reference: Cohen 1997, 405–407 pl. III, 3. 4; Dussart 1998, 121–124 BIX 2 pl. 29, 7–37; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 400–403. 406. 410. 411; Jennings 2006, 124–126 fig. 6.1, 1–10; Hadad 2008, 174 pl. 5.7, 118; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221 pl. 10.1, 10; O'Hea 2012, 306 Cat. No. 57. 59. 60 fig. 641. 643. 644.

TZ 111288-001
Area II; Square AX 127; Context 10745
Description: Bulbous stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity and pontil mark
Group: 40; Bulbous stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 4.7; L max. 2.2
Colour: Translucent bluish green, some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 310511-007
Area III; Square X 123; Context 30202
Description: Bulbous stem
Group: 40; Bulbous stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 15
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 1.3; H max. 2.5
Colour: Translucent green
Reference: see above

Group 41: Smooth stem

Reference: Cohen 1997, 405–407 pl. III, 1–2, 5; Dussart 1998, 115–121 BIX 1 pl. 27; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 404. 405. 407–409; Jennings 2006, 126 f. fig. 6.1, 21–24; Hadad 2008, 628 f. fig. 19.3, 56. 57; 19.4, 78; O'Hea 2012, 306 Cat. No. 58 fig. 642.

TZ 002288-007
Area I; Square AN 118; Context 597
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 4 b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 4.8; H max. 3.2

Colour: Translucent bluish green, with strong white iridescence and sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 002484-001
Area I; Square AN 119; Context 801
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 5; Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 4; H max. 2
Colour: Translucent pale green, with bubbles and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 007551-002
Area I; Square AN 118/119; Context 1374
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 5; H max. 2.9
Colour: Translucent pale bluish green
Reference: see above

TZ 007889-001
Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Context 1714
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Late Roman–Early Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 4.3
Colour: Translucent pale green, with white iridescence and sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111771-003
Area II; Square AT 126; Context 10868
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 5.3; H max. 2.1
Colour: Translucent green
Reference: see above

TZ 111792-002
Area II; Square AX 127; Context 10938
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 4.3
Colour: Translucent blue
Reference: see above

TZ 112288-002
Area II; Square AT 126; Context 10864
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 4.7; H max. 2.7
Colour: Translucent green
Reference: see above

TZ 310493-009
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30107
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 4; H max. 1.2
Colour: Translucent green
Reference: see above

TZ 310493-016
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30107
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 3.3; H max. 2.2
Colour: Translucent pale blue
Reference: see above

TZ 310496-004
Area III; Square W 125; Context 30118
Description: Smooth stem with tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark
Group: 41; Smooth stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 6
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

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

Reference: Cohen 1997, 405–407 pl. III, 1–5; Dussart 1998, 115–124 BIX 1, BIX 2 pl. 27; 29, 7.37; Hadad 2005, 28 pl. 21, 400 f.; Hadad 2006, 628 fig. 19.3, 56. 57; 19.4, 78; O'Hea 2012, 306 Cat. No. 57–60 fig. 641–644.

TZ 002484-002
Area I; Square AN 119; 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: Pl. 2.18 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 5; Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 5; H max. 0.8
Colour: Translucent pale green, with bubbles and white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 007889-002
Area I; Square AN/AO 119; Context 1714
Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 4
Colour: Translucent pale blue, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 110602-003
Area II; Square AU 128; Context 10501
Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 5.5
Colour: Translucent pale bluish green, with strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111030-044
Area II; Square AT 129; 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: Pl. 2.18 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 4.5; H max. 0.8
Colour: Translucent bluish green, with bubbles and brown sinter on outside
Reference: see above

TZ 111030-046
Area II; Square AT 129; 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: Pl. 2.18 no. 15
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 5; H max. 1.2
Colour: Translucent green, with bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 111034-003
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 10624
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot, pontil mark
Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 16
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 14; H max. 2

Colour: Translucent blue, with bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 111041-002
Area I; Square AU 132; Context 10643
Description: Outfolded ring base with concave foot
Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 17
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 4.5; H max. 1.3
Colour: Translucent green, with some white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310472-001
Area III; Square W 123; Context 30025
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: Pl. 2.18 no. 18
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 4; H max. 1.6
Colour: Translucent blue
Reference: see above

TZ 310477-001
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30037
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: Pl. 2.18 no. 19
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 3.5; H max. 1.1
Colour: Translucent emerald green
Reference: see above

TZ 310493-011 and **TZ 310493-012**
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30107
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: Pl. 2.18 no. 20
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 3.5; H max. 1.1
Colour: Translucent green, with strong white iridescence and sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 310494-005
Area III; Square X 126; Context 30117
Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 21
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: –
Colour: Translucent green, with strong white iridescence and sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 310506-002
Area III; Square W 127; Context 30151
Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 22
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 4; H max. 0.8
Colour: Translucent blue, with some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 310520-009
Area III; Square V 126; Context 30253
Description: Tubular base with pushed-in rounded concavity
Group: 42; Tubular bases with pushed-in rounded concavity, pontil mark and stem
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.18 no. 23
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 4; H max. 1
Colour: Translucent bluish green
Reference: see above

2.5.2.4. Lamps (Groups 43 and 44)

Group 43: Suspended lamps with three handles

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 85 f. fig. 4-44, no. 399–403; Dussart 1998, 85 BVI 1241 pl. 15, 10; Israeli 2003, 198 Cat. No. 238; Keller 2006, 224 type VII.49a pl. 18 e; Hadad 2006, 628 f. fig. 19.4, 58. 79; Jennings 2006, 148 f. fig. 6.22, 1. 3–6; Hadad 2008, 174 f. pl. 5.8, 120–123; Keller – Lindblom 2008, 336; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 221 f. pl. 10.1, 11.

TZ 016678-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4186
Description: Wall fragment with small, ear shaped handle
Group: 43; Suspended lamps with three handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 2.4; H max. 2.7
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green
Reference: see above

TZ 111224-007
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10724
Description: Narrow, rounded outfolded rim
Group: 43; Suspended lamps with three handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 11; L max. 3.9; H max. 0.9
Colour: Transparent pale green, white iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 44: Polycandelabra

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 85 f. Cat. No. 389–391 fig. 4-44; Dussart 1998, 82–85 BVI 1212. BII 1221 pl. 14, 16–27; 86–88 BVI 211. BVI 212. BVI 22. BVI 23 pl. 16, 1–19; Keller 2006, 225 type VII.51a pl. 19 d; Hadad 2005, 28 f. pl. 22, 425–432; Hadad 2006, 628 fig. 19.4, 59–63. 80; Jennings 2006, 141–147 fig. 6.15; 6.16, 1–11; 6.17; 6.20, 5–7; Hadad 2008, 174 f. pl. 5.8, 124. 125. 127; O'Hea 2012, 302 f.; Hamel – Greiff 2014, 15 fig. 16.5, 1.

TZ 110612-003
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 10513
Description: Conical hollow stem base
Group: 44; Polycandelabra
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 1.6; H max. 6.2
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 310493-008
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30107
Description: Conical hollow stem base
Group: 44; Polycandelabra
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: –
Colour: Transparent pale green, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310496-009
Area III; Square W 125; Context 30118
Description: Conical stem hollow base
Group: 44; Polycandelabra
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 0.9; H max. 6.3
Colour: Translucent pale green, with some white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310520-011
Area III; Square V 126; Context 30253
Description: Bulbous massive stem base
Group: 44; Polycandelabra
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: —
Colour: Translucent pale blue
Reference: see above

TZ 310612-002
Area III; Square Y 125; Context 30421
Description: Conical stem hollow base
Group: 44; Polycandelabra

Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 6.7; H max. 3.7
Colour: Transparent pale green, with some white iridescence
Reference: see above

2.5.2.5. Bottles, Flasks and Jugs (Groups 45–57)

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

Reference: Cohen 1997, 419–427 Pl. VI, 6, 13; VII, 4. 5; VIII, 11–16; Dussart 1998, 128–131 BX 1111a–BX1113a1 pl. 32. 33; 150 BX 4411 pl. 43, 1; 151 BX 511 pl. 43, 9. 10; 152 BX 5311 pl. 44; Brosh 2003, 334. 337. 340. 360 Cat. No. 431. 439. 442. 488. 489; Israeli 2003, 166. 167. 171–173 Cat. No. 175. 176. 187. 188. 189–191; 309. 311 Cat. No. 411. 415; Keller 2006, 226 f. type VII.54 a–c pl. 19 i. j; 20 a. b; Hadad 2005, 24–27 pl. 12, 225–231; 13, 259–267; 15, 290 f.; 18, 336; Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19.2, 18; 19.3, 40. 41. 47; Jennings 2006, 162–164 fig. 7.8, 4–6. 8. 9. 12; 167 f. fig. 7.14, 10–12; 175 f. fig. 7.25, 1. 3. 5; Jackson-Tal 2007, 485 pl. 8, 6; Hadad 2008, 170 f. pl. 5.4, 47. 50. 52. 53. 55. 56; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 224 pl. 10.1, 14; 10.2, 12; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 186 fig. 8.3, 2. 4; Jackson-Tal 2013b, 114 fig. 3.10, 6.

TZ 111020-002
Area II; Square AU 129; Context 10584
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on straight wall
Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 4.5; H max. 1.8
Colour: Transparent pale blue
Reference: see above

TZ 111048-001
Area II; Square AU 132; Context 10664
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 4; H max. 2.6
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green, white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310471-005
Area III; Square V 123; Context 30024
Description: Rounded rim on straight wall
Group: 45; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on straight walls
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 2.5; H max. 1.2
Colour: Transparent pale blue, opaque and rough through white iridescence
Reference: see above

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

Reference: Cohen 1997, 419–427 pl. VI, 6, 13; VII, 4. 5; VIII, 11–16; Dussart 1998, 128–132 BX 1111b2–BX1121b pl. 32. 33; 132–136 BX 1125a1–BX1125a2 pl. 34,4–35,25; 138 f. BX 1143 pl. 37, 11–22; 131 f. 140 BX pl. 38, 1–4; 142 BX 3111–BX 3141 pl. 1–6; 279 BXIV 8 pl. 63, 1; Cohen 2000, 170 pl. III, 28. 29. 34–36; Brosh 2003, 334. 346. 350 Cat. No. 431. 455. 462; Israeli 2003, 168 f. 242 Cat. No. 179. 181. 182. 184. 313. 262. 343; Keller 2006, 226 type VII.54a pl. 19 h; 234 type VII.79a pl. 22 p; Hadad 2005, 24–27 pl. 12, 235–237. 244. 246; 18, 352–354; Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19.2, 19–21; Jennings 2006, 77 f. fig. 4.10, 12; 177 f. fig. 7.26, 15–20. 22; Jackson-Tal 2007, 487 pl. 8, 5; Hadad 2008, 170 f. pl. 5.4, 57; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 186 fig. 8.3, 1. 6; O'Hea 2012, 307 f. Cat. No. 65. 68. 70. 71. 77 Fig. 649. 652. 654. 655. 661; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 114 Fig. 3.10, 3–5.

TZ 002288-003
Area I; Square AN 118; Context 597
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)

Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 4 b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 4; L max. 2.8; H max. 3
Colour: Transparent pale blue, white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 016761-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 4875
Description: Incurved rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 6 b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 2.5; H max. 1.3
Colour: Translucent pale blue, brown sinter inside and outside
Reference: see above

TZ 111036-005
Area II; Square AU 131; Context 10628
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 3.5; H max. 1.5; L max. 2.1
Colour: Transparent pale green, white iridescence all over and sinter on outside
Reference: see above

TZ 111996-001
Area II; Square AW 128; Context 10009
Description: Flaring rounded rim, incurving wall. Decorated with a ribbon in the same colour 1.5 cm below the rim
Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 2.5; L max. 3.2; H max. 2.7
Colour: Translucent pale blue, very black iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 112276-001
Area II; Square AW 129; Context 10008
Description: Rounded, thickened rim on tapering wall. Decorated with ribbon of same colour 1 cm below the rim
Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 15
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 3.8
Colour: Translucent pale blue, with bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 310519-011
Area III; Square U 125; Context 30239
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 46; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 16
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 4; H max. 3.1
Colour: Transparent pale green with some brown sinter
Reference: see above

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

Reference: Cohen 1997, 419–425 pl. VI, 3. 4. 7. 8; VII, 4. 5; Dussart 1998, 140 BX 131–BX 132 pl. 38, 1–4, 143–147 BX 3212–BX 3241a/b pl. 40, 6–25; 41, 1–29; Cohen 2000, 170 pl. III, 37. 39; Keller 2006, 226 type VII.52 pl. 19 f; 228 type VII.56 b. type VII.56 c pl. 20 g. h; 227–229 type VII.57 a–type VII.57 d pl. 20 i–p; 229 type VII.58 Taf. 20 q; Hadad 2005, 23–25 pl. 7, 136–138; 11, 201; 12, 233 f.; 13, 251. 254–258; 14, 272. 273; Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19.2, 26. 27; 19.3, 37–39; Jennings 2006, 113 fig. 7, 4. 5; 159–161 fig. 5.2, 7–9; 167 f. fig. 7.14, 6. 13. 14; 177 f. fig. 7.26, 1–3. 5. 9. 7. 12–14; Hadad 2008, 170 f. pl. 5.4, 49; 5.6, 91; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 186 fig. 8.3, 3.

TZ 111036-002
Area II; Square AU 131; 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: Pl. 2.19 no. 17

Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 4.5; L max. 1.7
Colour: Transparent pale green, white iridescence all over and sinter on outside
Reference: see above

TZ 111224-005
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10724
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 47; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 18
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 5; L max. 2.8; H max. 2.1
Colour: Transparent green, white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111230-003
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10739
Description: Flaring rounded rim, incurving wall. Decorated with ribbons in the same colour under the rim
Group: 47; Rounded straight rims, sometimes slightly thickened on tapering walls (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.19 no. 19
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 5; L max. 2.7; H max. 1.3
Colour: Translucent pale blue, iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111812-012
Area II; Square AT 129; 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: Pl. 2.19 no. 20
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 5.5; L max. 3.7; H max. 3.2
Colour: Translucent green
Reference: see above

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

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 66 f. 69 f. fig. 4-27. 4-31; Cohen 1997, 419–427 pl. VI, 10–12; Dussart 1998, 139 f. BX 1221a–BX 1221b pl. 37, 27–37; Cohen 2000, 170 pl. III, 30–33; Israeli 2003, 170 f. 173. 242 Cat. No. 185. 186. 192. 193. 314; Hadad 2005, pl. 12, 231. 232; Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19, 342. 343; Hadad 2008, 170 f. pl. 5.4, 49; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 237 f. pl. 10.6, 16; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 186 fig. 8.3, 3

TZ 012863-002
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 3881
Description: Outfolded flaring rim with glass ribbon of same colour underneath
Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 3.6; H max. 3.6
Colour: Translucent green, iridescence and sintering
Reference: Dussart 1998, BXIII 1121a pl. 51, 10

TZ 111019-003
Area II; Square AV 132; Context 10581
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on funnel-shaped tapering wall. Decoration of a horizontal ribbon of same colour under the rim
Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 4; H max. 1.2
Colour: Translucent pale bluish green, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111031-011
Area II; Square AU 130; Context 10614
Description: Three fragments; rounded, slightly thickened rim on tapering wall. Decoration with horizontal glass ribbons of same colour. Remains of a handle with thumb rest
Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 3

Date of Context: Stratum 5; Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 7; H max. 2.5
Colour: Translucent pale blue, white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111224-024
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10724
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim on tapering wall. Decoration with horizontal glass ribbons of same colour. Remains of a handle with thumb rest
Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 6; H max. 1.9
Colour: Translucent pale green, strong white iridescence
Reference: Dussart 1998, BXIV 1221 pl. 60, 1–3

TZ 111761-001
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10612
Description: Infolded rim on incurving wall. Decoration of horizontal ribbon of same colour 0.4 cm under rim
Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 4; L max. 3.6; H max. 1
Colour: Transparent pale blue, sintering
Reference: see above

TZ 112674-001
Area II; Square AU 130; Context 11448
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 48; Rounded straight rims, on convex walls (funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine**
Dimensions: L max. 2.7; H max. 2.2
Colour: Transparent pale green, bubbles of varying size
Reference: see above

Group 49: Infolded rim on straight wall

Reference: Dussart 1998, 140 f. BX 211 pl. 38, 5; 141 BX 222 pl. 38, 19. 20; 150 BX 4411 pl. 43, 1; 153 f. BX 5321 pl. 44; Hadad 2005, 23–25 pl. 8, 155. 156; 15, 302; 16, 315; Jennings 2006, 175 f. fig. 7.25, 6. 9.

TZ 111030-047
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10612
Description: Infolded rim on straight wall
Group: 49; Infolded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 6.5; H max. 1.7
Colour: Transparent green, with bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 111771-023
Area II; Square AT 126; Context 10868
Description: Two fragments; infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 49; Infolded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 8; H max. 2.2; B 5.1
Colour: Translucent green, some white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310476-002
Area III; Square W 127; Context 30036
Description: Infolded rim on straight wall
Group: 49; Infolded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 2; H max. 1.7
Colour: Translucent pale green with sinter on outside
Reference: see above

TZ 310483-002
Area III; Square X 128; Context 30065
Description: Infolded rim on straight wall
Group: 49; Infolded rim on straight wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b. 2; Umayyad – Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**

Dimensions: D open 5; H max. 1.5
Colour: Translucent pale green and matte
Reference: see above

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

Reference: Cohen 1997, 413 pl. IV, 7. 8; 424–427 pl. VI, 17–20; VII, 1–3, 6; VIII, 14; Dussart 1998, 128 BX 1111b2 pl. 32; 132–135 BX 1125b1. BX 1125b2 pl. 35, 26–46; 137 BX 1132b1. BX 1132b2 pl. 36, 14–22; 37, 1–7; 141 BX 123 pl. 37, 39; 176 f. BXIV 11 pl. 59, 6; Israeli 2003, 262. 266 Cat. No. 342. 353; Keller 2006, 230 type VII.61. VII.62 pl. 21 b–e; Hadad 2005, 23–25 pl. 9, 165. 168. 169. 171. 172. 175. 176 pl. 11, 200; 13, 254–257; 15, 292. 298; pl. 16, 309–311. 313. 314. 316. 317; Hadad 2006, 629 fig. 19.4, 72–74; Jennings 2006, 77 fig. 4.10, 11. 13; Jackson-Tal 2007, 486 pl. 9, 3; Hadad 2008, 170 f. pl. 5.5, 74–76.

TZ 002228-001
Area I; Square AN 119; Context 600
Description: Incurving rounded, slightly thickened rim on straight wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 9; L max. 2.5
Colour: Translucent pale green, opaque through iridescence/sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 002273-001
Area I; Square AN 119; Context 600
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 6; L max. 2.8
Colour: Transparent colourless, shimmering bluish, slight iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 002288-002
Area I; Square AN 118; Context 597
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 4 b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 6; L max. 2.6; H max. 2.3
Colour: Transparent almost colourless, shimmering very pale green, white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 006983-004
Area I; Square AP 119; Context 1102
Description: Three joint fragments; infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 6; L max. 4.2; H max. 4.2
Colour: Translucent pale bluish green, iridescence inside, sinter on outside
Reference: see above

TZ 110090-002
Area II; Square AW 128; Context 10041
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 15
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 5; L max. 1.9; H max. 2.9
Colour: Transparent bluish green with brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 110230-001
Area II; Square AW 130; Context 10214
Description: Three fragments (not joint); rounded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 16
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 4.5; L max. 4.2; H max. 2.8
Colour: Translucent green with white iridescence inside and brown sinter on outside
Reference: see above

TZ 110513-001
Area II; Square AV 131; Context 10474
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 17
Date of Context: Stratum 5; Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 7; L max. 4.5; H max. 4.6
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 111018-001
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10580
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.20 no. 18
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 7; L max. 2.4; H max. 1.8
Colour: Transparent pale green, white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111030-033
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10612
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 8; H max. 1.5
Colour: Translucent green, with bubbles and brown sinter on outside
Reference: see above

TZ 111223-001
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10703
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 7; H max. 1.7
Colour: Translucent green, with bubbles and brown sinter on outside
Reference: see above

TZ 111415-001
Area II; Square AT 126; Context 10814
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 6.5; H max. 4
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green, strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111999-008
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 11165
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 7; L max. 2.3; H max. 2.7
Colour: Transparent pale blue, strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 112303-001
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 11194
Description: Rounded rim on incurving wall
Group: 50; Infolded rim on tapering wall (slight angle)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 6; L max. 4.7; H max. 2.6
Colour: Transparent blue, slight white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: see above

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

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 66 f. 72 fig. 4-27. 4-33; Cohen 1997, 424 pl. VI, 14–16; Dussart 1998, 138 BX 1132b2 pl. 37, 7; 143 BX 3211 pl. 40, 1–5; 148 f. BX 3241b pl. 41, 16–29; 147–149 BX 3242a/b pl. 41, 30–57; 42, 1–25; 150 BX 43 pl. 42, 36; 155 BX 612 pl. 45, 3. 4; 156 f. BX

6421 pl. 45, 19–24; Israeli 2003, 165. 167. 168 Cat. No. 172–174. 177. 178. 180. 183; Hadad 2005, 24 f. pl. 14, 270–273; Jennings 2006, 114–116 fig. 5.27, 10. 11 fig. 5.29, 6–8; 177 f. fig. 7.26, 4. 6. 8. 10. 11; Jackson-Tal 2007, 489 pl. 11, 3; Hadad 2008, 171 pl. 5.6, 91. 92; Jackson-Tal 2013a, 114 Fig. 3.10, 1.

TZ 002320-002
Area I; Square AO 119; Context 532
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 4.5; L max. 2.3; H max. 2.1
Colour: Transparent very pale green, inclusions, slight white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 002320-003
Area I; Square AO 119; Context 532
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 4.5; L max. 2.7; H max. 1.6
Colour: Transparent very pale blue, slight white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 110331-001
Area II; Square AX 130; Context 10253
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall and slightly bulbous neck as part of globular bottle decorated with indentions/ribs
Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open. 5.2; H max. 7.5.
Colour: Transparent bluish green, with some white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 110692-001
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 10571
Description: Infolded rim on funnel-shaped tapering wall. Decoration of a horizontal ribbon of same colour 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: Pl. 2.21 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 3; H max. 3
Colour: Translucent pale green, opaque through white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 110695-004
Area II; Square AU 128; Context 10506
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a. 2. 1; Umayyad – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 8; H max. 1.4
Colour: Transparent green
Reference: see above

TZ 111224-003
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10724
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 6.5; H max. 2.1
Colour: Transparent pale green, strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111776-003
Area II; Square AT 127; Context 10892
Description: Infolded rim
Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 5; L max. 1.5
Colour: Transparent pale blue
Reference: see above

TZ 112289-001
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 10886
Description: Wide, infolded rim on slightly tapering wall. Part of a dark blue handle
Group: 51; Infolded rim on concave wall (wide angle, funnel-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 2.8; H max 4.3
Colour: Translucent pale green, strong white iridescence and brown sinter inside and outside
Reference: see above

Group 52: Outfolded rim on tapering wall

TZ 310501-007
Area III; Square U 124; Context 30133
Description: Outfolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 52; Outfolded rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: D open 4.5; L max. 2; H max. 2.5
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green, white iridescence inside
Reference: Jennings 2006, 114 fig. 5.27, 12–15

TZ 310612-001
Area III; Square Y 125; Context 30421
Description: Outfolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 52; Outfolded rim on tapering wall
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.21 no. 15
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: D open 7; H max. 1
Colour: Transparent pale blue, with white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: Jennings 2006, 114 fig. 5.27, 12–15

Group 53: Plain Necks

TZ 112282-001
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 10528
Description: Simple neck, tapering slightly with shoulder and part of body of globular bottle
Group: 53; Plain Necks
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 2.6; H max. 4.1
Colour: Transparent pale green, with white and black iridescence and sinter
Reference: Jennings 2006, 115 fig. 5, 28; 180 fig. 7, 28.

TZ 112311-001
Area II; Square AS 127; 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: Pl. 2.22 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 6; H max. 1.2
Colour: Transparent blue
Reference: Jennings 2006, 115 fig. 5, 28; 180 fig. 7, 28.

Group 54: Ribbon-decorated neck

TZ 111771-001 and **TZ 111771-002**
Area II; Square AT 126; Context 10868
Description: Narrow neck with remains of globular body and curved handle
Group: 54; Ribbon-decorated neck
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 2; H max. 4.1
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green, strong white iridescence
Reference: Dussart 1998, BXIV 8 pl. 63, 1

Group 55: Spouts

TZ 110692-003
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 10571
Description: Rounded, slightly thickened rim with oval spout. Handle fixed to the rim, by a glass ribbon led first downwards and then up again. Decoration of horizontal ribbons of slightly darker blue, beginning quite thick under the rim and getting progressively thinner (five turns)
Group: 55; Spouts
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 4

Date of Context: Stratum 3 a; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: H max. 2.7
Colour: Transparent pale blue, with brown sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998, 177 BXIV 1221 pl. 60, 3; 179 f. BXIV 9211 pl. 63, 9–13; Israeli 2003, 181 f. Cat. No. 210. 211. 213. 214

TZ 112664-005
Area II; Square AU 131; Context 10586
Description: Conical spout from a flask
Group: 55; Spouts
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 2.1; H max. 3.
Colour: Transparent pale green, with white iridescence
Reference: Dussart 1998, 176 f. BXIV 11 pl. 59, 6

Group 56: Concave base

Reference: Hadad 2006, 626 f. fig. 19.2, 49. 50; Hadad 2008, 170 f. Pl. 5.5, 83; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 226 pl. 10.2, 9–11.

TZ 110005-001
Area II; Square AV 128; Context 10003
Description: Concave base with no pontil mark, part body
Group: 56; Concave base
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 5; H max. 1.7
Colour: Original colour unrecognizable because of very strong white iridescence
Reference: too many possibilities

TZ 112355-001
Area II; Square AX 127; Context 11396
Description: Concave base with no pontil mark, part of body. Body decorated with horizontal grooves on the outside, 2.4 cm from the base
Group: 56; Concave base
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 4; L max. 4.3; H max. 4.5
Colour: Transparent pale green, strong white iridescence inside and outside
Reference: Dussart 1998, BXI 12 pl. 47, 2

TZ 112679-003
Area II; Square AU 131; Context 11293
Description: Concave base with pontil mark, part of body
Group: 56; Concave base
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: D max. 5; H max. 2.1
Colour: Transparent pale green, strong brown sinter and white iridescence
Reference: Dussart 1998, BX 611 pl. 45, 1. 2; BXIII 1111a pl. 50, 13–15

Group 57: Mould-blown bases

Reference: Cohen 1997, 429 Pl. IX, 15-20; Dussart 1998, 178 f. BXIV 222. BXIV 7. BXIV 8 pl. 60–63; Hadad 2008, 173 pl. 5.7, 103.

TZ 007561-001
Area I; Square AI/AK 116; Context 1504
Description: Base fragment
Group: 57; Mould-blown bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 14 a; LB II 1st phase
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D base 3.5; H max. 1.3
Colour: Translucent smoky green, with some sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 007994-002
Area I; Square AO/AP 119; Context 1725
Description: Concave base with no pontil mark, part of body
Group: 57; Mould-blown bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 7; H max. 4.2
Colour: Transparent pale yellowish green, bubbles
Reference: Dussart 1998, BVIII 2111 pl. 23, 35

TZ 112288-001
Area II; Square AT 126; Context 10864
Description: Concave base with pontil mark, part of body. Globular body decorated with vertical ribs

on the outside
Group: 57; Mould-blown bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 6.3; H max. 4.2
Colour: Transparent pale green, with bubbles and strong white and brown iridescence inside and outside
Reference: Dussart 1998, BX 812 pl. 46, 18. 19

TZ 112303-005
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 11194
Description: Concave base with no pontil mark, part body. Body decorated with ribs
Group: 57; Mould-blown bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 4; H max. 1.2
Colour: Transparent pale blue, bubbles
Reference: Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 23

TZ 112303-006
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 11194
Description: Concave base with no pontil mark, part of body. Body decorated with ribs
Group: 57; Mould-blown bases
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.22 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D max. 4; H max. 1.2
Colour: Transparent pale blue, bubbles
Reference: Rütti 1991, Kat. Nr. 23

2.5.2.6. Cosmetic vessels (Groups 58–65)

Group 58: Piriform balsamaria

Reference: Rütti 1991, Formen AR 126–AR 129, Kat. Nr. 2251–2303 Taf. 100; Dussart 1998, 167 f. BXIII 1311–BXIII 1312 pl. 53, 10–12; 54, 1–8; Israeli 2003, 208 f. Cat. Nr. 240. 243.

TZ 016707-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 4990
Description: Concave base with an elongated, piriform body of bottle
Group: 58; Piriform balsamaria
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 6 c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 3.7; H max. 5.1
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green, bubbles
Reference: see above

TZ 111047-001
Area II; Square AT 133; Context 10655
Description: Infolded flaring rim with glass ribbon of same colour underneath
Group: 58; Piriform balsamaria
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 2.2; H max. 3.1
Colour: Transparent blue, bubbles and strong brown sinter
Reference: see above

Group 59: Aryballoi

TZ 111769-001
Area II; Square AS 133; Context 10825
Description: Upper third of globular aryballos with an infolded rim forming a ledge on a squat, cylindrical neck and with two opposed handles and upper part of body. The handles are wide (1.2 cm) and short (2.2 cm) and set on the upper body part and under the rim
Group: 59; Aryballoi
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Early Roman – mid-Roman**
Dimensions: D open 3.1; L max. 5.2; H max. 2.4 cm
Colour: Translucent pale bluish green
Reference: Dussart 1998, 95 BVII 291 pl. 20, 11–13; Cohen 2000, 477. 480 pl. 2, 4; 4, 7; Israeli 2003, 226 Cat. No. 260 f.

Group 60: Candlestick phial

Reference: Dussart 1998, 162–164 BXIII 1111a/b pl. 50, 1–16; 51, 1–16; 165 f. BXIII 1211a/b pl. 52, 1–20; Israeli 2003, 212 f. Cat. No. 251–256; Jennings 2006, 119–200 fig. 5, 34; Keller 2006, 233 type VII.74 pl. 22 i. j.

TZ 007553-001
Area I; Square AN 118/119; Context 1403
Description: Rim
Group: 60; Candlestick phial
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b.c. 2. 1; Umayyad – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 2.5; H max. 2.4.
Colour: Transparent bluish green, some iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 012795-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 3857
Description: Flat infolded rim and part neck
Group: 60; Candlestick phial
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 3.4; H max. 0.4
Colour: Transparent blue, some iridescence and sintering
Reference: see above

TZ 110692-004
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 10571
Description: Concave base with pontil mark, part of globular body
Group: 60; Candlestick phial
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 5; H max. 1.2
Colour: Transparent bluish green, bubbles and strong brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111038-001
Area II; Square AU 133; Context 10634
Description: Base with concave center
Group: 60; Candlestick phial
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 2.5; H max. 0.6
Colour: Transparent bluish green, bubbles and strong brown sinter on both sides
Reference: see above

TZ 112668-007
Area II; Square AV 130; Context 11424
Description: Lower half of vessel; round base with concave center and bulbous wall
Group: 60; Candlestick phial
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 3.1; H max. 2.5.
Colour: Transparent green, strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 61: Phials with wide neck (spool-shaped)

TZ 010278-001
Area I; Square AP/AQ 118; Context 2732
Description: Rounded, outflaring rim on straight wall
Group: 61; Phials with wide neck (spool-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 4 b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 7; H max. 1.7
Colour: Translucent pale green, with much white iridescence
Reference: Dussart 1998, 166 BXIII 1212 pl. 53, 1–5; Israeli 2003, 214 Cat. No. 258.

TZ 011066-002
Area I; Square AE 115; Context 3004
Description: Two joint fragments; rounded, outflaring rim on straight wall with decoration of glass thread in same colour on underside of rim
Group: 61; Phials with wide neck (spool-shaped)
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 11; IA II A/B (younger)
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 11; H max. 1.2
Colour: Transparent green, with sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998, 166 BXIII 1212 pl. 53, 1–5; Israeli 2003, 214 Cat. No. 258.

Group 62: Phial with flared middle

Reference: Dussart 1998, 161 f. BXIII pl. 55, 12. 13; Brosh 2003, 347. 456; Israeli 2003, 291 Cat. No. 386. 387.

TZ 110648-003
Area II; Square AT 131; Context 10538
Description: Rounded, cone-shaped base
Group: 62; Phial with flared middle
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 1.3; H max. 4.2
Colour: Transparent pale blue with white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 112291-007
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 10929
Description: Base with slightly concave center
Group: 62; Phial with flared middle
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D base 2.9; H max. 2.3.
Colour: Transparent pale green, with strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 112672-006
Area II; Square AT 130; Context 11443
Description: Conical base, part of body of a cosmetic vessel
Group: 62; Phial with flared middle
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 2.1; H max. 3
Colour: Transparent pale green, with brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111812-001
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 11034
Description: Conical base, part of body of a cosmetic vessel
Group: 62; Phial with flared middle
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 4; H max. 3.2
Colour: Transparent bluish green
Reference: see above

Group 63: Jars

TZ 111342-003
Area II; Square AS 130; Context 10779
Description: Folded rim
Group: 63; Jars
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 15
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 6; W max. 2.4; H max. 5
Colour: 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.

Group 64: Small bottles or juglets

TZ 111786-001
Area II; Square AY 127; Context 10926
Description: Fragment of thin neck with decoration of glass ribbon of same colour (starting blob and wound twice round neck)
Group: 64; Small bottles or juglets
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 16
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 1.8; H max. 5
Colour: Transparent yellowish green, white iridescence and brown sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998, 171 BXIII 191 pl. 56, 6–11.

TZ 112343-001
Area II; Square AU 127; Context 11353
Description: Rounded rim on very slightly tapering neck, the joint to the bottle's shoulder is constricted
Group: 64; Small bottles or juglets
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 17
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 1.7; H max. 3.1
Colour: Transparent pale green, with some black iridescence
Reference: Dussart 1998, 171 BXIII 191 pl. 56, 6–11; Israeli 2003, 166 f. Cat. No. 175. 176; Keller 2006, 234 type VII.79a; type VII.79b pl. 22 o. p.

TZ 112666-003
Area II; Square AT 130; Context 10631
Description: Infolded flaring rim on slightly conical wall
Group: 64; Small bottles or juglets
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 18
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 2; H max. 2.6
Colour: Transparent blue, bubbles and strong brown sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998, 171 BXIII 191 pl. 56, 6–11.

TZ 310521-001
Area III; Square V 125; Context 30238
Description: Seven fragments; infolded flaring rim on straight neck and convex body
Group: 64; Small bottles or juglets
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 19
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D open 2.9
Colour: Translucent green, covered in brown sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998, 171 BXIII 191 pl. 56, 6–11.

TZ 310614-001
Area III; Square Y 125; Context 30412
Description: Infolded rim on tapering wall
Group: 64; Small bottles or juglets
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.23 no. 20
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: D max. 3.1; H max. 2.5
Colour: Transparent green (?), now difficult to determine due to very strong white iridescence
Reference: Dussart 1998, 171 BXIII 191 pl. 56, 6–11.

Group 65: Twin phials with opposed handles

Reference: Cohen 1997, 417 f. pl. V, 13–16: Dussart 1998, 112 f. BVIII 211–BVIII 2232 pl. 57, 14–59, 2; Israeli 230 f. Cat. No. 287–292.

TZ 011248-001
Area I; Square AQ 120; Context 3235
Description: Base of twin phials
Group: 65; Twin phials with opposed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: W 4.1; L max. 7.8
Colour: Translucent green, sinter on back and black iridescence and sinter on front
Reference: see above

TZ 012863-004
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 3881
Description: Infolded rim on straight wall, remains of one handle applied to side in several S-bows
Group: 65; Twin phials with opposed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 2.3; L max. 1.3
Colour: Transparent pale green with bubbles and sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 110138-001
Area II; Square AW 129; Context 10086
Description: Lower two thirds of twin phial with remains of handle
Group: 65; Twin phials with opposed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open –; L max. 4.1
Colour: Translucent green
Reference: see above

TZ 111776-002
Area II; Square AT 127; Context 10892
Description: Two bases of twin phials
Group: 65; Twin phials with opposed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 2; D base 5.2; L max. 3.5
Colour: Translucent green, iridescence and sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 112287-001
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 10860
Description: Four fragments of twin phials, decorat-

ed 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: Pl. 2.24 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: W 4.1
Colour: Translucent pale green, with much white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310470-002
Area III; Square U 123; Context 30023
Description: Fragment of base of twin phials
Group: 65; Twin phials with opposed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 6
Colour: Translucent pale green, with much white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 310612-008
Area III; Square Y 125; Context 30421
Description: Infolded rim on straight wall, with handle in purple (mangan) glass applied to side in several S-bows
Group: 65; Twin phials with opposed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Umayyad**
Dimensions: D open 2.5; L max. 2
Colour: Transparent pale bluish green with strong white and black iridescence
Reference: see above

2.5.3. Other

2.5.3.1. Handles (Groups 66–71)

Group 66: Simple round handles

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 69 fig. 4.30, 257. 258; Rütti 1991, Vol. II 175–177 Kat. Nr. 4134–4203 Taf. 162; Dussart 1998, BXIV 1221–BXIV 8 pl. 60–63; Israeli 2003, 175–184 Cat. No. 194. 197. 199. 204. 209. 213. 219; 239 Cat. No. 307–309; 259–262 Cat. No. 333. 334. 336. 337. 339. 341. 342. 343; 264 Cat. No. 348; 266 Cat. No. 353; 282 Cat. No. 379–381; Jennings 2006, 196–198 fig. 8, 12; Jackson-Tal 2007, 486 fig. 10 pl. 9, 3; Jackson-Tal 2012a, 189 fig. 8.4, 3.

TZ 007551-001
Area I; Square AN 118/119; Context 1374
Description: Round, rod-like steep handle
Group: 66; Simple round handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 6; D max. 0.9
Colour: Translucent pale green, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 111224-015
Area II; Square AS 129; Context 10724
Description: Round, rod-like steep handle
Group: 66; Simple round handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 2.9; D max. 0.5
Colour: Translucent pale green
Reference: see above

TZ 111799-001
Area II; Square AT 127; Context 10975
Description: Round, rod-like steep handle
Group: 66; Simple round handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5. 4 a.b.c; (Early) Roman – Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 5.2; D max. 0.8
Colour: Translucent pale green, with some brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 310511-008
Area III; Square X 123; Context 30202
Description: Round, rod-like steep handle

Group: 66; Simple round handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 4.1; D max. 1.1
Colour: Translucent pale green, with strong silvery iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 67: Ribbed handles

Reference: Davidson Weinberg – Goldstein 1988, 69 fig. 4.30, 250; Rütti 1991, Vol. II, 177–181 Kat. Nr. 4226–4382 pl. 163–168; Cohen 2000, 171 f. pl. IV, 49. 50; Israeli 2003, 175–184 Cat. No. 195. 196. 198. 200–203. 205. 207. 212. 215–217. 218. 237. 238; 256 f. Cat. Nr. 302–304; Cat. Nr. 328-332; Jennings 2006, 195 f. fig. 8.11, 5–11; Jackson-Tal 2007, 487 fig. 11 pl. 9, 4.

TZ 002166-003
Area I; Square AN 119; Context 518
Description: Ribbed flat handle, turning slightly, one end broken off
Group: 67; Ribbed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 5.1; D max. 0.46–0.7
Colour: Translucent green
Reference: see above

TZ 002364-001
Area I; Square AO 118; Context 554
Description: Ribbed steep handle, one end broken off
Group: 67; Ribbed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 5.5; D max. 0.1
Colour: Translucent bluish green, with iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 110095-001
Area II; Square AW 129; Context 10040
Description: Two fragments; ribbed steep handle, with middle rib drawn down
Group: 67; Ribbed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.24 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 6.2; D max. 0.9
Colour: Translucent dark green, with strong white iridescence on one side
Reference: Rütti 1991, 3655–3671 Taf. 143. 144; 4319–4323. 4326 Taf. 166.

TZ 111026-002
Area II; Square AU 131; Context 10600
Description: Ribbed steep handle, with middle rib drawn down
Group: 67; Ribbed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 8; D max. 0.1
Colour: Translucent green, with white iridescence
Reference: Rütti 1991, 3655–3671 pl. 143. 144; 4319–4323. 4326 pl. 166.

TZ 111032-005
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 10617
Description: Round, rod-like steep handle
Group: 67; Ribbed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 5.6; D max 0.8
Colour: Translucent pale bluish green, with some brown sinter
Reference: Dussart 1998 BXIV 7 pl. 62, 4.

TZ 111771-010
Area II; Square AT 126; Context 10868
Description: Round, rod-like steep handle
Group: 67; Ribbed handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1.; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 6.8; D max. 1.8
Colour: Translucent green, with strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 68: Handles with thumb rest

Reference: Cohen 1997, 413–417 pl. V, 1, 3–6; Dussart 1998, BXIV 131, BXIV 21-31, BXIV 4,

BXIV 6–7 pl. 60–62; Israeli 2003, 186–191 Cat. No. 220–225; 276–281 Cat. Nr. 370–378; Jennings 2006, 195 f. fig. 8.11, 1–5; Jackson-Tal 2013c, 59 fig. 3, 19.

TZ 008605-001
Area I; Square AI 117; Context 2031
Description: Small, steep handle with groove running down along the outside; at the upper end the glass has been folded back to form a thumb-rest
Group: 68; Handles with thumb rest
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 5.9; D max. 0.7
Colour: Translucent pale green, with white iridescence
Reference: see above

TZ 110011-001
Area II; Square AV 129; Context 10020
Description: Small, steep handle; at the upper end the glass has been folded back to form a thumb-rest
Group: 68; Handles with thumb rest
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 5.5; D max. 0.9
Colour: Translucent pale green, with white iridescence and some brown sinter
Reference: see above

TZ 111943-001
Area II; Square AV 127; Context 11142
Description: Round, rod-like steep handle
Group: 68; Handles with thumb rest
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 6.8; D max. 2.5
Colour: Translucent green, with strong white iridescence
Reference: see above

Group 69: Ear-shaped handle

Reference: Dussart 1998, 82–85 BVI 1211. BVI 1212. BVI 1221. BVI 123. BVI 1241. BVI 1242 pl. 14, 16–18. 25–27; 15, 3–16; Israeli 2003, 198 Cat. No. 238; 263 Cat. No. 345; 269 Cat. No. 359; Keller 2006, 223–235 type VII.48–VII.50 pl. 18 c–19 c; Hadad 1998, fig. 1, 1–13; Hadad 2005, 28 f. pl. 23, 436–442; Hadad 2008, 174 f. pl. 5.8, 120.

TZ 002228-004
Area I; Square AN 119; Context 600
Description: Ribbed flat handle, turning slightly, one end broken off
Group: 69; Ear-shaped handle
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 4.5; D max. 0.1–0.5
Colour: Translucent olive green
Reference: see above

Group 70: C-shaped handles

TZ 310513-001
Area III; Square X 128; Context 30209
Description: Round, thick handle
Group: 70; C-shaped handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 3 b; Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H max. 3.1; D max. 0.9
Colour: Translucent green
Reference: Hadad 2008, 174 Cat. No. 116. 117; Gorin-Rosen 2010, 222 f. pl. 10.3.

Group 71: Triangular handles

TZ 310504-005
Area III; Square X 127; Context 30149
Description: Round, thick, sloping handle
Group: 71; Triangular handles
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Umayyad – Abbasid-Fatimid**
Dimensions: H max. 3.1; D max. 0.16
Colour: Translucent pale green, with some brown sinter
Reference: Israeli 2003, 216 Cat. No. 261. 262

2.5.3.2. Bangles (Groups 72 and 73)

Group 72: Simple, round bracelet

TZ 310523-001
Area III; Square W 125; Context 30118
Description: Smooth bracelet with round cross-section

Group: 72; Simple, round bracelet
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 10
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Late Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: L 2.7; Outer D 5; Th 0.65
Colour: 'Black' glass
Reference: Spaer 1988, 54 type A1.

Group 73: Twisted bracelet

TZ 013888-001
Area I; Square AS 123; Context 4154
Description: Fragment of twisted glass bracelet with round cross-section
Group: 73; Twisted bracelet
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 11
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – modern**
Dimensions: L 2.5; Th 0.7
Colour: Yellowish green, with strong white iridescence
Reference: Spaer 1988, 54. 60 type C.

TZ 112304-021
Area II; Square AS 126; Context 11198
Description: Fragment of twisted glass bracelet with round cross-section
Group: 73; Twisted bracelet
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 12
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – modern**
Dimensions: —
Colour: Yellowish green, with strong white iridescence
Reference: Spaer 1988, 54. 60 type C.

TZ 310524-001
Area III; Square W 126; Context 30121
Description: Fragment of twisted glass bracelet with round cross-section
Group: 73; Twisted bracelet
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 13
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – modern**
Dimensions: L 3.6; Outer D 7; Th 0.61
Colour: Blue-greyish, with some white iridescence
Reference: Spaer 1988, 54. 60 type C.

TZ 310525-001
Area III; Square W 127; Context 30151
Description: Fragment of twisted glass bracelet with round cross-section
Group: 73; Twisted bracelet
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 14
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Byzantine – modern**
Dimensions: L 6.1; Outer D 7; Th 0.6
Colour: 'Black', with some white iridescence
Reference: Spaer 1988, 54. 60 type C.

TZ 310526-001
Area III; Square W 127; Context 30228
Description: Fragment of twisted glass bracelet with round cross-section
Group: 73; Twisted bracelet
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.25 no. 15
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Byzantine – modern**
Dimensions: H max. 4.9; B max. 0.6
Colour: Opaque dark blue, strong iridescence
Reference: Spaer 1988, 54. 60 type C.

2.5.3.3. Window panes (Groups 74 and 75)

Group 74: Rectangular flat window panes

TZ 016726-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 5095
Description: Almost completely flat sherd, with round corner of window pane
Group: 74; Rectangular flat window panes
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.26 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Early Umayyad**
Dimensions: H 3; Th 0.3
Colour: Transparent pale blue
Reference: Komb 2009, 87–94; Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 60. 61; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 688.

TZ 310489-008
Area III; Square V 123; Context 30089
Description: Almost completely flat sherd, with round corner of window pane
Group: 74; Rectangular flat window panes
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.26 no. 2
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Early Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 2.7

Colour: Transparent blue, matte through white iridescence
Reference: Komb 2009, 87–94; Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 60. 61; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 688.

TZ 310497-001
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30110
Description: Almost completely flat sherd of window pane
Group: 74; Rectangular flat window panes
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.26 no. 3
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Early Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 5.8; B max. 4.6
Colour: Transparent blue, matte through white iridescence
Reference: Komb 2009, 87–94; Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 60. 61; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 688.

TZ 310512-003
Area III; Square X 124; Context 30206
Description: Almost completely flat sherd of window pane with rectangular shallow grooves from stretching, running slightly diagonally towards the corner
Group: 74; Rectangular flat window panes
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.26 no. 4
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Early Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 3.9; B max. 3.6
Colour: Transparent blue, matte through white iridescence
Reference: Komb 2009, 87–94; Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 60. 61; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 688.

TZ 310517-001
Area III; Square X 123; Context 30222
Description: Almost completely flat sherd of window pane
Group: 74; Rectangular flat window panes
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.26 no. 5
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Early Umayyad**
Dimensions: —
Colour: Transparent blue, with white iridescence
Reference: Komb 2009, 87–94; Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 60. 61; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 688.

TZ 310519-017
Area III; Square U 125; Context 30239
Description: Almost completely flat sherd with rounded rim of window pane, parallel to rim shallow rectangular grooves (from stretching)
Group: 74; Rectangular flat window panes
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.26 no. 6
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Early Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 4.4; B max. 3.1
Colour: Transparent blue, matte through white iridescence
Reference: Komb 2009, 87–94; Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 60. 61; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 688.

TZ 310520-007
Area III; Square V 126; Context 30253
Description: Almost completely flat sherd of window pane with rounded rim
Group: 74; Rectangular flat window panes
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.26 no. 7
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1; Abbasid-Mamluk – Ottoman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Early Umayyad**
Dimensions: L max. 3.4; B max. 3.3
Colour: Transparent blue, matte through white and silvery iridescence
Reference: Komb 2009, 87–94; Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 60. 61; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 688.

Group 75: Round and convex window panes

TZ 111801-001 and TZ 111801-002
Area II; Square AX 127; Context 10994
Description: Rounded rim on tapering wall of window pane
Group: 75; Round and convex window panes
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.26 no. 8
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Abbasid**
Dimensions: D open; H max. 2.2
Colour: Translucent pale green, with some sinter
Reference: Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 54–59; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 689. 690a.

TZ 111802-001 and TZ 111802-002
Area II; Square AS 132; Context 11001
Description: Rounded rim on strongly tapering wall of window pane
Group: 75; Round and convex window panes
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.26 no. 9
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Abbasid**

Dimensions: D open 20
Colour: Translucent pale bluish green, with strong brown iridescence
Reference: Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 54–59; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 689. 690a.

TZ 310481-002
Area III; Square U 124; Context 30056
Description: Rounded rim on strongly tapering wall of window pane
Group: 75; Round and convex window panes
Figure Reference: Pl. 2.27 no. 1
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Abbasid**
Dimensions: H 1.8; Th 0.25
Colour: Translucent pale blue, matte through white iridescence
Reference: Jackson-Tal 2012, 69 fig. 4, 54–59; O'Hea 2012, 311 fig. 689. 690a.

2.6. Concordance Lists

2.6.1. List of inventory number, group and plate number of glass finds in *Chap. 2.*

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 002119-001	27	2.14.1
TZ 002166-001	27	2.14.2
TZ 002166-002	37	2.17.2
TZ 002166-003	67	2.24.12
TZ 002228-001	50	2.20.11
TZ 002228-002	18	2.10.1
TZ 002228-004	69	2.25.7
TZ 002273-001	50	2.20.12
TZ 002273-003	16	2.9.7
TZ 002288-001	24	2.12.1
TZ 002288-002	50	2.20.13
TZ 002288-003	46	2.19.11
TZ 002288-007	41	2.18.1
TZ 002320-001	24	2.12.2
TZ 002320-002	51	2.21.6
TZ 002320-003	51	2.21.7
TZ 002322-004	27	2.14.3
TZ 002364-001	67	2.24.13
TZ 002484-001	41	2.18.2
TZ 002484-002	42	2.18.11
TZ 002484-003	29	2.15.1
TZ 006981-001	34	2.16.14
TZ 006983-001	34	2.16.15
TZ 006983-003	27	2.14.4
TZ 006983-004	50	2.50.14
TZ 007551-001	66	2.24.8
TZ 007551-002	41	2.18.3
TZ 007553-001	60	2.23.4
TZ 007555-001	13	2.9.1
TZ 007555-002	12	2.8.5

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 007557-001	35	2.16.19
TZ 007561-001	57	2.22.9
TZ 007800-001	31	2.15.11
TZ 007800-002	32	2.16.1
TZ 007800-002	39	2.17.11
TZ 007800-003	10	2.7.1
TZ 007800-004	31	2.15.12
TZ 007878-001	24	2.12.3
TZ 007878-002	33	2.16.6
TZ 007887-001	28	2.14.12
TZ 007887-002	1	2.1.1
TZ 007889-001	41	2.18.4
TZ 007889-002	42	2.18.12
TZ 007889-003	27	2.14.5
TZ 007994-001	24	2.12.4
TZ 007994-002	57	2.22.10
TZ 008055-001	25	2.13.1
TZ 008605-001	68	2.25.4
TZ 008671-001	24	2.12.5
TZ 010035-001	1	2.1.2
TZ 010045-001	3	2.3.4
TZ 010050-001	9	2.6.1
TZ 010053-001	33	2.16.7
TZ 010278-001	61	2.23.9
TZ 010840-001	4	2.4.1
TZ 011066-002	61	2.23.10
TZ 011248-001	65	2.24.1
TZ 011327-001	27	2.14.6
TZ 011331-001	31	2.15.13
TZ 012712-003	20	2.10.8

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 012795-001	60	2.23.5
TZ 012863-001	33	2.16.8
TZ 012863-002	48	2.20.1
TZ 012863-004	65	2.24.2
TZ 013888-001	73	2.25.11
TZ 015042-001	35	2.16.20
TZ 016678-001	43	2.19.1
TZ 016678-002	28	2.14.13
TZ 016681-001	3	2.3.5
TZ 016682-002	7	2.5.1
TZ 016684-001	3	2.3.6
TZ 016687-001	23	2.11.4
TZ 016688-001	1	2.1.3
TZ 016688-002	29	2.15.2
TZ 016690-001	13	2.9.2
TZ 016690-002	32	2.16.2
TZ 016696-001	7	2.5.2
TZ 016699-003	2	2.3.1
TZ 016705-001	28	2.14.14
TZ 016707-001	58	2.23.1
TZ 016709-001	8	2.5.8
TZ 016713-001	2	2.3.2
TZ 016713-002	1	2.1.4
TZ 016718-001	11	2.8.1
TZ 016726-001	74	2.26.1
TZ 016727-001	2	2.3.3
TZ 016744-001	5	2.4.3
TZ 016748-001	6	2.4.8
TZ 016756-001	1	2.1.5
TZ 016760-001	1	2.1.6
TZ 016761-001	46	2.19.12
TZ 110005-001	56	2.22.6
TZ 110011-001	68	2.25.5

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 110086-001	33	2.16.9
TZ 110086-003/ TZ 110090-001	6	2.4.9
TZ 110090-002	50	2.50.15
TZ 110095-001	67	2.24.14
TZ 110138-001	65	2.24.3
TZ 110140-001	37	2.17.3
TZ 110230-001	50	2.20.16
TZ 110313-001	1	2.1.7
TZ 110313-002	1	2.1.8
TZ 110319-001	29	2.15.4
TZ 110331-001	51	2.21.8
TZ 110413-001	23	2.11.5
TZ 110513-001	50	2.20.17
TZ 110514-001	7	2.5.3
TZ 110602-003	42	2.18.13
TZ 110612-003	44	2.19.3
TZ 110616-001	24	2.12.6
TZ 110616-003	25	2.13.2
TZ 110639-001	37	2.17.4
TZ 110648-002	27	2.14.7
TZ 110648-003	62	2.23.11
TZ 110692-001	51	2.21.9
TZ 110692-003	55	2.22.4
TZ 110692-004	60	2.23.6
TZ 110695-003	29	2.15.5
TZ 110695-004	51	2.21.10
TZ 110695-014	23	2.11.6
TZ 111018-001	50	2.20.18
TZ 111019-003	48	2.20.2
TZ 111020-002	45	2.19.8
TZ 111022-001	3	2.3.7
TZ 111024-001	35	2.16.21
TZ 111026-002	67	2.25.1

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 111030-033	50	2.21.1
TZ 111030-035	29	2.15.6
TZ 111030-036	37	2.17.5
TZ 111030-044	42	2.18.14
TZ 111030-045	33	2.16.10
TZ 111030-046	42	2.18.15
TZ 111030-047	49	2.20.7
TZ 111030-049	18	2.10.2
TZ 111030-054	25	2.13.3
TZ 111031-001	26	2.13.11
TZ 111031-002	18	2.10.3
TZ 111031-010	29	2.15.7
TZ 111031-011	48	2.20.3
TZ 111031-012	28	2.14.15
TZ 111032-005	67	2.25.2
TZ 111033-010	9	2.6.2
TZ 111034-002	7	2.5.4
TZ 111035-001	36	2.17.1
TZ 111036-002	47	2.19.17
TZ 111036-003	9	2.6.3
TZ 111036-005	46	2.19.13
TZ 111036-006	34	2.16.16
TZ 111036-012	33	2.16.11
TZ 111038-001	60	2.23.7
TZ 111039-001	37	2.17.6
TZ 111039-002	37	2.17.7
TZ 111039-003	32	2.16.3
TZ 111039-004	39	2.17.12
TZ 111040-001	23	2.11.7
TZ 111041-001	12	2.8.6
TZ 111041-002	42	2.18.17
TZ 111041-003	25	2.13.4
TZ 111042-001	32	2.16.4

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 111044-001	27	2.14.8
TZ 111046-001	23	2.11.8
TZ 111047-001	58	2.23.2
TZ 111048-001	45	2.19.9
TZ 111049-001	37	2.17.8
TZ 111223-001	50	2.21.2
TZ 111223-002	9	2.6.4
TZ 111224-001	24	2.12.7
TZ 111224-002	33	2.16.12
TZ 111224-003	51	2.21.11
TZ 111224-005	47	2.19.18
TZ 111224-007	43	2.19.2
TZ 111224-014	10	2.7.2
TZ 111224-015	66	2.24.9
TZ 111224-022	17	2.9.8
TZ 111224-024	48	2.20.4
TZ 111227-001	19	2.10.6
TZ 111230-003	47	2.19.19
TZ 111230-004	7	2.5.5
TZ 111235-001	11	2.8.2
TZ 111288-001	40	2.17.14
TZ 111342-003	63	2.23.15
TZ 111342-005	24	2.12.8
TZ 111396-001	11	2.8.3
TZ 111411-001	14	2.9.3
TZ 111411-002	14	2.9.4
TZ 111415-001	50	2.21.3
TZ 111469-002	38	2.17.9
TZ 111470-001	25	2.13.5
TZ 111477-001	24	2.12.9
TZ 111479-001	1	2.2.1
TZ 111761-001	48	2.20.5
TZ 111761-004	18	2.10.4

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 111769-001	59	2.23.3
TZ 111771-001/ TZ 111771-002	54	2.22.3
TZ 111771-003	41	2.18.5
TZ 111771-010	67	2.25.3
TZ 111771-017	10	2.7.3
TZ 111771-023	49	2.20.8
TZ 111776-002	65	2.24.4
TZ 111776-003	51	2.21.12
TZ 111778-002	24	2.12.10
TZ 111778-006	7	2.5.6
TZ 111779-001	14	2.9.5
TZ 111786-001	64	2.23.16
TZ 111792-001	17	2.9.9
TZ 111792-002	41	2.18.6
TZ 111794-003	24	2.12.11
TZ 111799-001	66	2.24.10
TZ 111801-001/ TZ 111801-002	75	2.26.8
TZ 111802-001/ TZ 111802-002	75	2.26.9
TZ 111802-004	25	2.13.6
TZ 111805-002	10	2.7.4
TZ 111809-002	22	2.11.2
TZ 111811-002	17	2.9.10
TZ 111812-012	47	2.19.20
TZ 111816-001	5	2.4.4
TZ 111932-001	10	2.7.5
TZ 111943-001	68	2.25.6
TZ 111943-014	25	2.13.7
TZ 111996-001	46	2.19.14
TZ 111999-008	50	2.21.4
TZ 112276-001	46	2.19.15
TZ 112277-001	19	2.10.7

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 112281-002	32	2.16.5
TZ 112282-001	53	2.22.1
TZ 112285-001	28	2.14.16
TZ 112286-001	34	2.16.17
TZ 112287-001	65	2.24.5
TZ 112287-002	24	2.12.12
TZ 112288-001	57	2.22.11
TZ 112288-002	41	2.18.7
TZ 112289-001	51	2.21.13
TZ 112291-006	9	2.6.5
TZ 112291-007	62	2.23.12
TZ 112303-001	50	2.21.5
TZ 112303-002	30	2.15.8
TZ 112303-005	57	2.22.12
TZ 112303-006	57	2.22.13
TZ 112304-021	73	2.25.12
TZ 112306-024	30	2.15.9
TZ 112306-042	12	2.8.7
TZ 112311-001	53	2.22.2
TZ 112312-001	3	2.3.8
TZ 112312-002	1	2.2.2
TZ 112312-003	4	2.4.2
TZ 112317-002	1	2.2.3
TZ 112317-004	26	2.13.12
TZ 112325-001	5	2.4.5
TZ 112326-002	25	2.13.8
TZ 112327-001	26	2.13.13
TZ 112331-002	1	2.2.4
TZ 112335-002	5	2.4.6
TZ 112337-001	1	2.2.5
TZ 112343-001	64	2.23.17
TZ 112347-001	1	2.2.6
TZ 112353-003	10	2.7.6

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 112355-001	56	2.22.7
TZ 112355-002	23	2.11.9
TZ 112355-004	5	2.4.7
TZ 112664-004	12	2.8.8
TZ 112664-005	55	2.22.5
TZ 112666-003	64	2.23.18
TZ 112667-033	24	2.12.13
TZ 112668-007	60	2.23.8
TZ 112671-001	22	2.11.3
TZ 112672-006	62	2.23.13
TZ 112674-001	48	2.20.6
TZ 112674-002	28	2.14.17
TZ 112675-004	21	2.11.1
TZ 112675-005	10	2.7.7
TZ 112679-003	56	2.22.8
TZ 112812-001	62	2.62.14
TZ 310015-001	7	2.5.7
TZ 310470-002	65	2.24.6
TZ 310471-005	45	2.19.10
TZ 310472-001	42	2.18.18
TZ 310472-004	28	2.14.18
TZ 310473-005	18	2.10.5
TZ 310474-001	35	2.16.18
TZ 310475-001	9	2.6.6
TZ 310476-002	49	2.20.9
TZ 310477-001	42	2.18.19
TZ 310479-001	33	2.16.13
TZ 310479-006	24	2.12.15
TZ 310481-002	75	2.27.1
TZ 310483-002	49	2.20.10
TZ 310485-002	24	2.12.16
TZ 310488-006	30	2.15.10
TZ 310489-008	74	2.26.2

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 310493-001	24	2.12.14
TZ 310493-008	44	2.19.4
TZ 310493-009	41	2.18.8
TZ 310493-011/ TZ 310493-012	42	2.18.20
TZ 310493-016	41	2.18.9
TZ 310494-005	42	2.18.21
TZ 310496-004	41	2.18.10
TZ 310496-009	44	2.19.5
TZ 310497-001	74	2.26.3
TZ 310500-004	38	2.17.10
TZ 310501-007	52	2.21.14
TZ 310501-009	25	2.13.9
TZ 310503-001	39	2.17.13
TZ 310503-005	27	2.14.9
TZ 310504-005	71	2.25.9
TZ 310505-001	12	2.8.9
TZ 310506-002	42	2.18.22
TZ 310506-003	25	2.13.10
TZ 310511-007	40	2.17.15
TZ 310511-008	66	2.24.11
TZ 310512-003	74	2.26.4
TZ 310513-001	70	2.25.8
TZ 310517-003	74	2.26.5
TZ 310519-002	24	2.12.17
TZ 310519-003	15	2.9.6
TZ 310519-005	28	2.14.19
TZ 310519-010	27	2.14.10
TZ 310519-011	46	2.19.16
TZ 310519-017	74	2.26.6
TZ 310520-007	74	2.26.7
TZ 310520-008	27	2.14.11
TZ 310520-009	42	2.18.23
TZ 310520-011	44	2.19.6

Inv. no.	Group	Plate
TZ 310521-001	64	2.23.19
TZ 310523-001	72	2.25.10
TZ 310524-001	73	2.25.13
TZ 310525-001	73	2.25.14
TZ 310526-001	73	2.25.15
TZ 310612-001	52	2.21.15
TZ 310612-002	44	2.19.7
TZ 310612-003	11	2.8.4
TZ 310612-008	65	2.24.7
TZ 310614-001	64	2.23.20

2.6.2. Dating of glass groups

Group	Dating
group 1	Hellenistic
group 2	Hellenistic
group 3	Hellenistic
group 4	Hellenistic
group 5	Early Roman
group 6	Early Roman
group 7	Early Roman – Umayyad
group 8	Byzantine
group 9	Byzantine
group 10	Late Roman – Umayyad
group 11	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 12	mid-Roman
group 13	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 14	Early Roman – Umayyad
group 15	Early Roman – Byzantine
group 16	Byzantine
group 17	Byzantine
group 18	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 19	mid-Roman
group 20	Early Roman – Late Roman
group 21	Byzantine
group 22	Early Roman – Late Roman
group 23	Byzantine –Umayyad
group 24	Late Roman – Byzantine
group 25	Late Roman – Umayyad
group 26	Late Roman – Byzantine
group 27	Byzantine
group 28	Early Roman – Umayyad
group 29	Early Roman – Umayyad
group 30	Early Roman – Umayyad
group 31	Late Roman
group 32	Byzantine
group 33	Byzantine
group 34	Early Roman – Late Roman
group 35	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
group 36	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
group 37	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 38	Byzantine – Umayyad

Group	Dating
group 39	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 40	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 41	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 42	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 43	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 44	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 45	Late Roman – Umayyad
group 46	Late Roman – Umayyad
group 47	Late Roman – Umayyad
group 48	Byzantine
group 49	Late Roman – Umayyad
group 50	Late Roman – Umayyad
group 51	Late Roman – Umayyad
group 52	–
group 53	Late Roman – Umayyad
group 54	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 55	Early Roman – Byzantine
group 56	–
group 57	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 58	Early Roman – Byzantine
group 59	Early Roman – mid-Roman
group 60	Early Roman – Byzantine
group 61	Early Roman – Byzantine
group 62	Early Roman – Byzantine
group 63	Late Roman – Byzantine
group 64	Late Roman – Byzantine
group 65	Byzantine – Umayyad
group 66	–
group 67	–
group 68	–
group 69	–
group 70	–
group 71	Umayyad – Abbasid-Fatimid
group 72	Late Roman – Byzantine
group 73	Byzantine – modern
group 74	Byzantine – Early Umayyad
group 75	Byzantine – Abbasid

Plate 2.1: Group 1—mould-made slumped glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	1 – bowl	TZ 007887-002	AG 115	1659	Translucent colourless	Hellenistic
2	1 – bowl	TZ 010035-001	colluvium	0	Translucent blue	Hellenistic
3	1 – bowl	TZ 016688-001	AQ 123	4789	Transparent pale green	Hellenistic
4	1 – bowl	TZ 016713-002	AR 123	5005	Translucent pale brown	Hellenistic
5	1 – bowl	TZ 016756-001	AP 123	5510	Translucent colourless	Hellenistic
6	1 – bowl	TZ 016760-001	AR 121	5522	Translucent colourless	Hellenistic
7	1 – bowl	TZ 110313-001	AX 130	10348	Translucent blue-greenish	Hellenistic
8	1 – bowl	TZ 110313-002	AX 130	10348	Translucent amber	Hellenistic

Plate 2.1: Group 1—mould-made slumped glass—bowls

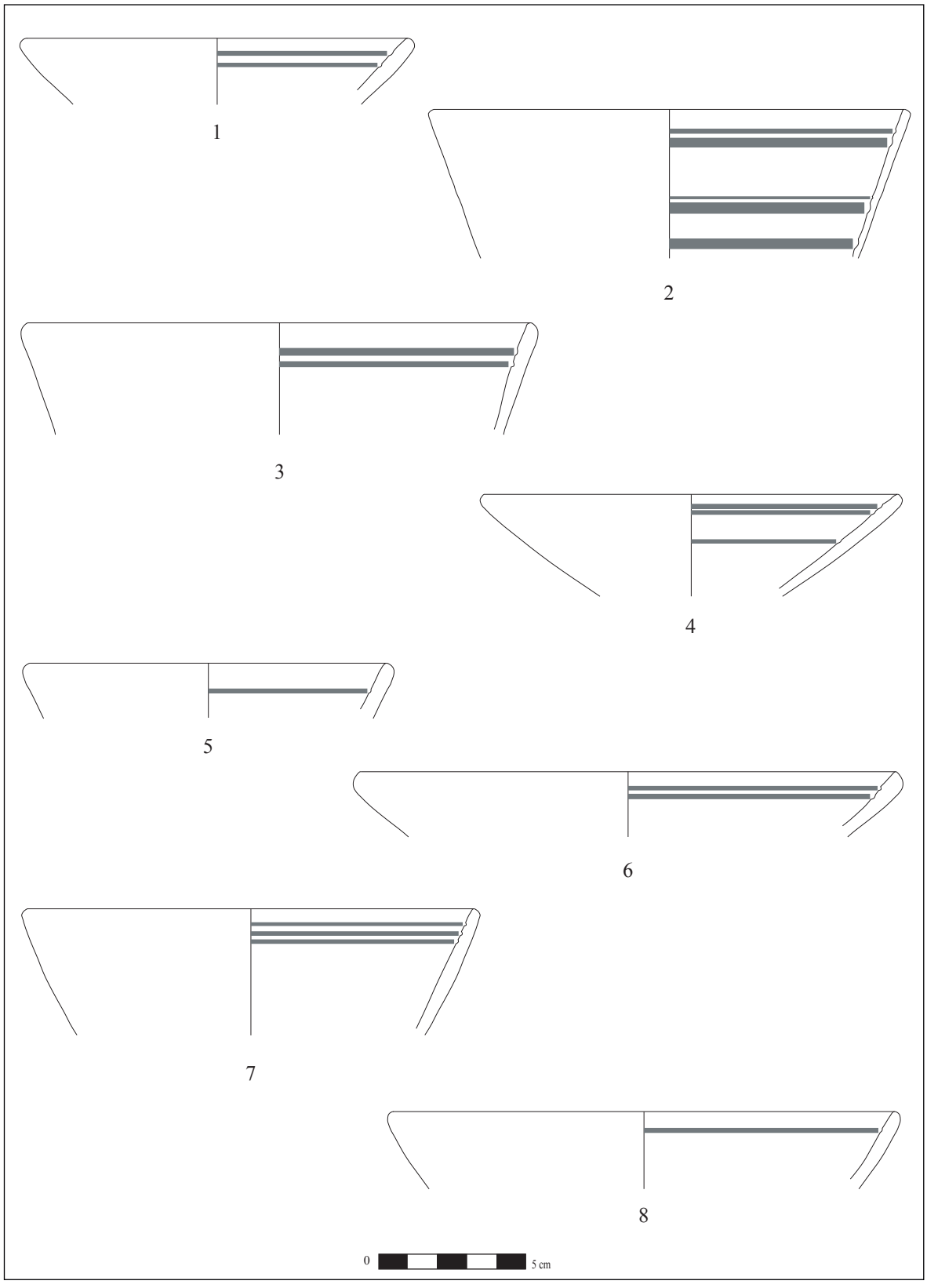


Plate 2.2: Group 1— mould-made slumped glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	1 – bowl	TZ 111479-001	AV 126	10850	Translucent colourless	Hellenistic
2	1 – bowl	TZ 112312-002	AV 131	11224	Translucent emerald green	Hellenistic
3	1 – bowl	TZ 112317-002	AU 126	11224	Translucent yellowish brown	Hellenistic
4	1 – bowl	TZ 112331-002	AX 128	11301	Translucent green	Hellenistic
5	1 – bowl	TZ 112337-001	AV 128	11331	Translucent turquoise	Hellenistic
6	1 – bowl	TZ 112347-001	AV 130	11370	Translucent pale green	Hellenistic

Plate 2.2: Group 1 – mould-made slumped glass – bowls

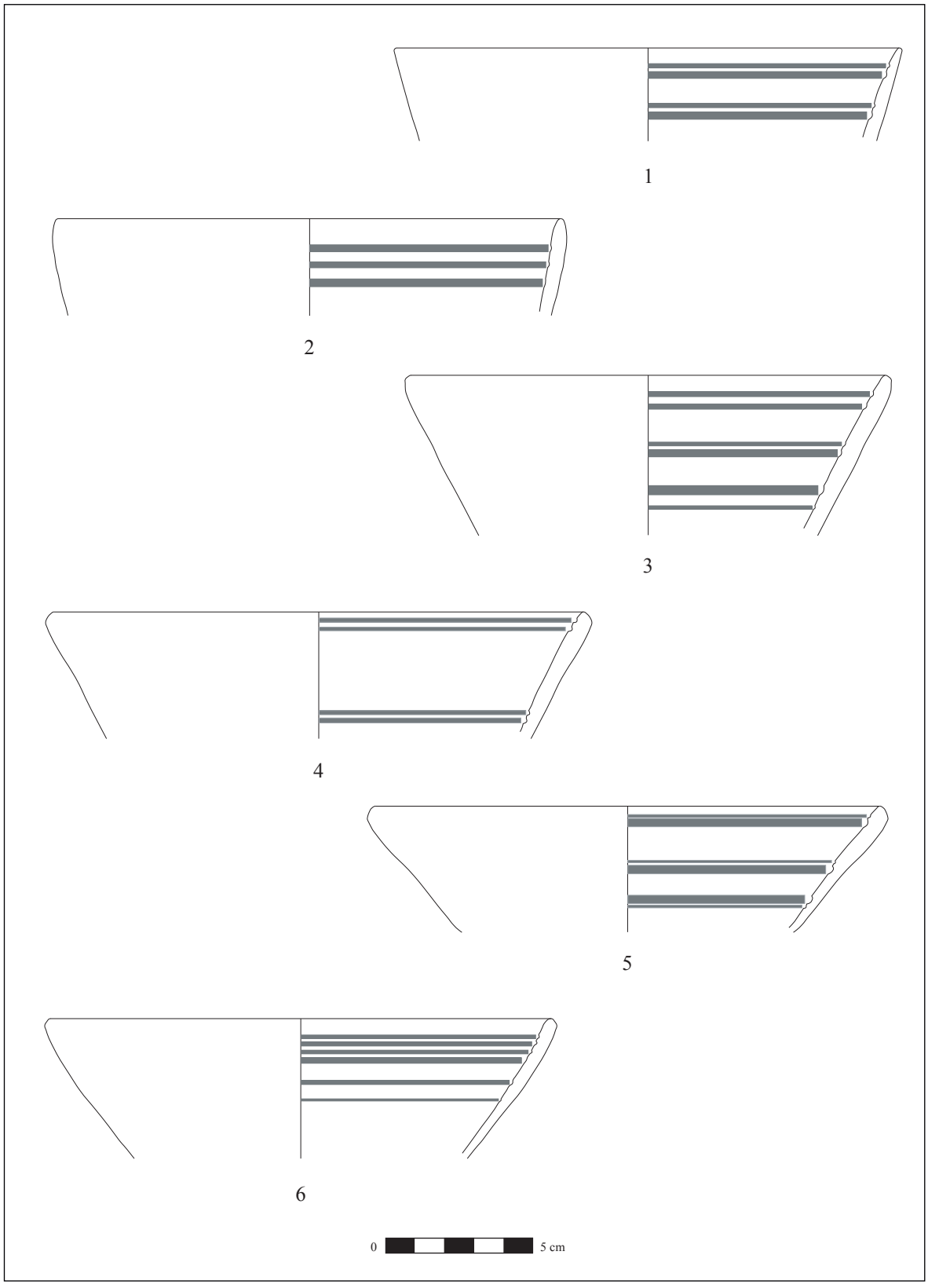


Plate 2.3: Groups 2 and 3—mould-made slumped glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	2 – bowl	TZ 016699-003	AR 121	4936	Translucent olive green	Hellenistic
2	2 – bowl	TZ 016713-001	AR 123	5005	Translucent amber	Hellenistic
3	2 – bowl	TZ 016727-002	AQ 122	5101	Translucent olive green	Hellenistic
4	3 – bowl	TZ 010045-001	AE 116	2711	Translucent emerald green	Hellenistic
5	3 – bowl	TZ 016681-001	AR 123	4616	Transparent pale blue	Hellenistic
6	3 – bowl	TZ 016684-001	AQ 122	4680	Translucent pale brown	Hellenistic
7	3 – bowl	TZ 111022-001	AU 130	10590	Translucent amber	Hellenistic
8	3 – bowl	TZ 112312-001	AV 131	11224	Translucent emerald green	Hellenistic

Plate 2.3: Groups 2 and 3—mould-made slumped glass—bowls

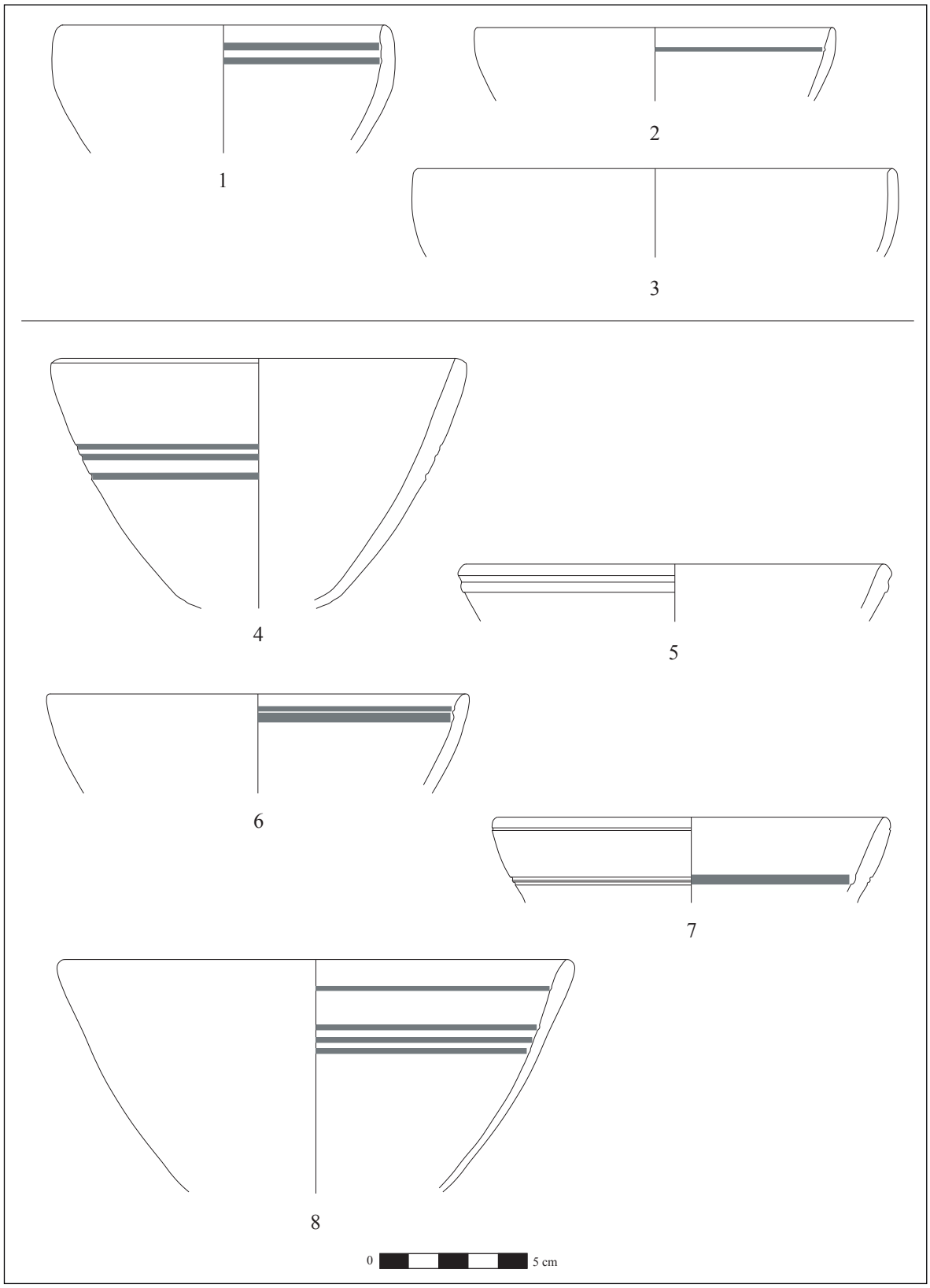


Plate 2.4: Groups 4–6—mould-made slumped glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	4 – bowl	TZ 010840-001	AF/AG 115	2517	Translucent amber	Hellenistic
2	4 – bowl	TZ 112312-003	AV 131	11224	Translucent emerald green	Hellenistic
3	5 – bowl	TZ 016744-001	AQ 123	5270	Translucent pale blue	Early Roman
4	5 – bowl	TZ 111816-001	AT 128	11043	Translucent emerald green	Early Roman
5	5 – bowl	TZ 112325-001	AS 127	11278	Transparent pale greenish	Early Roman
6	5 – bowl	TZ 112335-002	AU 127	11310	Almost colourless translucent	Early Roman
7	5 – bowl	TZ 112355-004	AX 127	11396	Opaque dark blue	Early Roman
8	6 – bowl	TZ 016748-001	AR 123	5280	Translucent pale green	Early Roman
9	6 – bowl	TZ 110086-003/ TZ 110090-001	AV 129/ AW 128	10044/ 10041	Translucent greenish amber	Early Roman

Plate 2.4: Groups 4–6—mould-made slumped glass—bowls

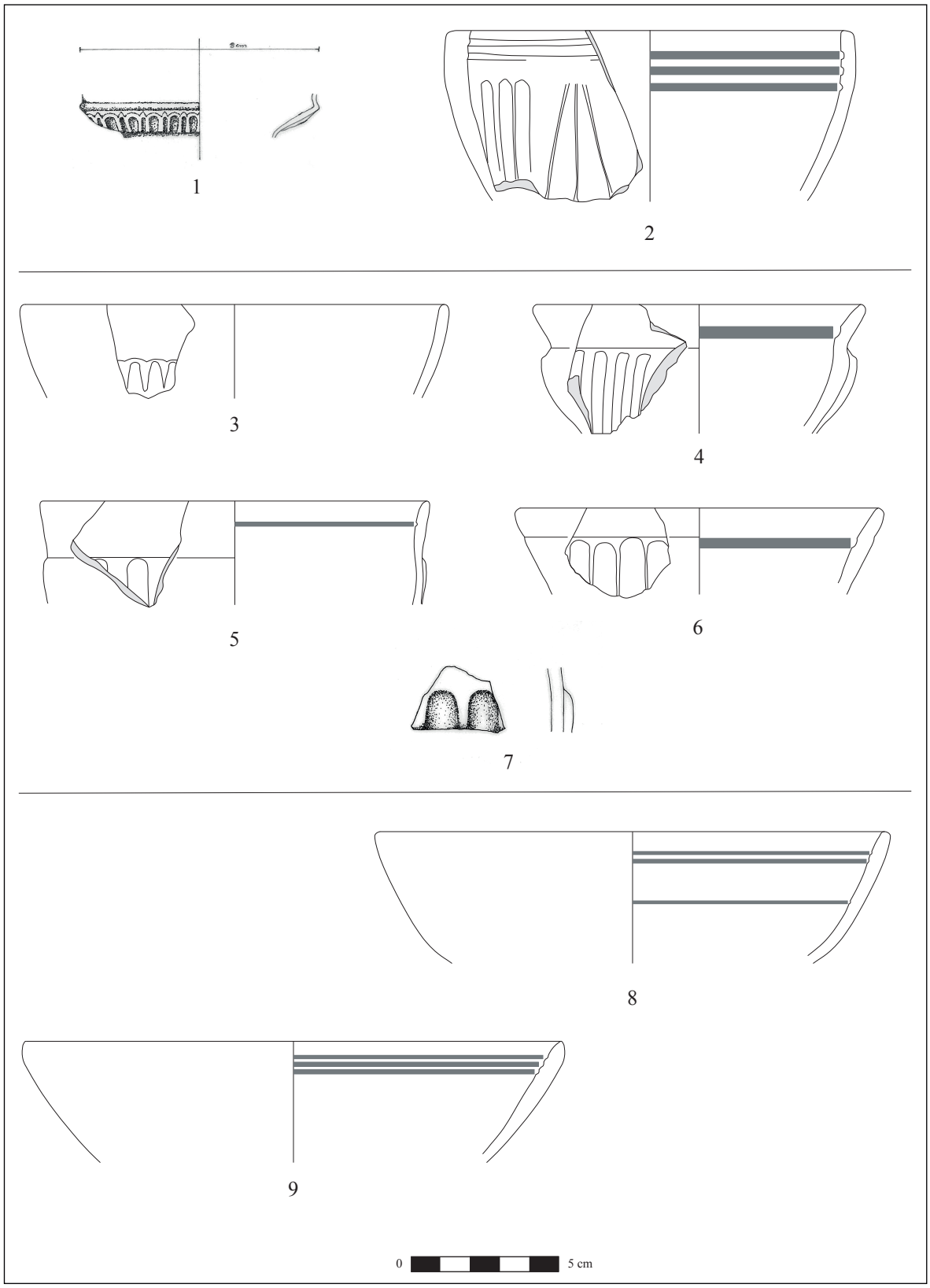


Plate 2.5: Groups 7 and 8—free-blown glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	7 – bowl	TZ 016682-002	AQ 123	4631	Translucent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
2	7 – bowl	TZ 016696-001	AR 123	4900	Translucent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
3	7 – bowl	TZ 110514-001	AY 130	10278	Translucent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
4	7 – bowl	TZ 111034-002	AT 128	10624	Transparent colourless	Early Roman – Umayyad
5	7 – bowl	TZ 111230-004	AS 129	10739	Transparent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
6	7 – bowl	TZ 111778-006	AS 126	10900	Transparent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
7	7 – bowl/beaker	TZ 310015-001	X 124	30005	Translucent pale blue	Early Roman – Umayyad
8	8 – bowl	TZ 016709-001	AP 123	4992	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine

Plate 2.5: Groups 7 and 8—free-blown glass—bowls

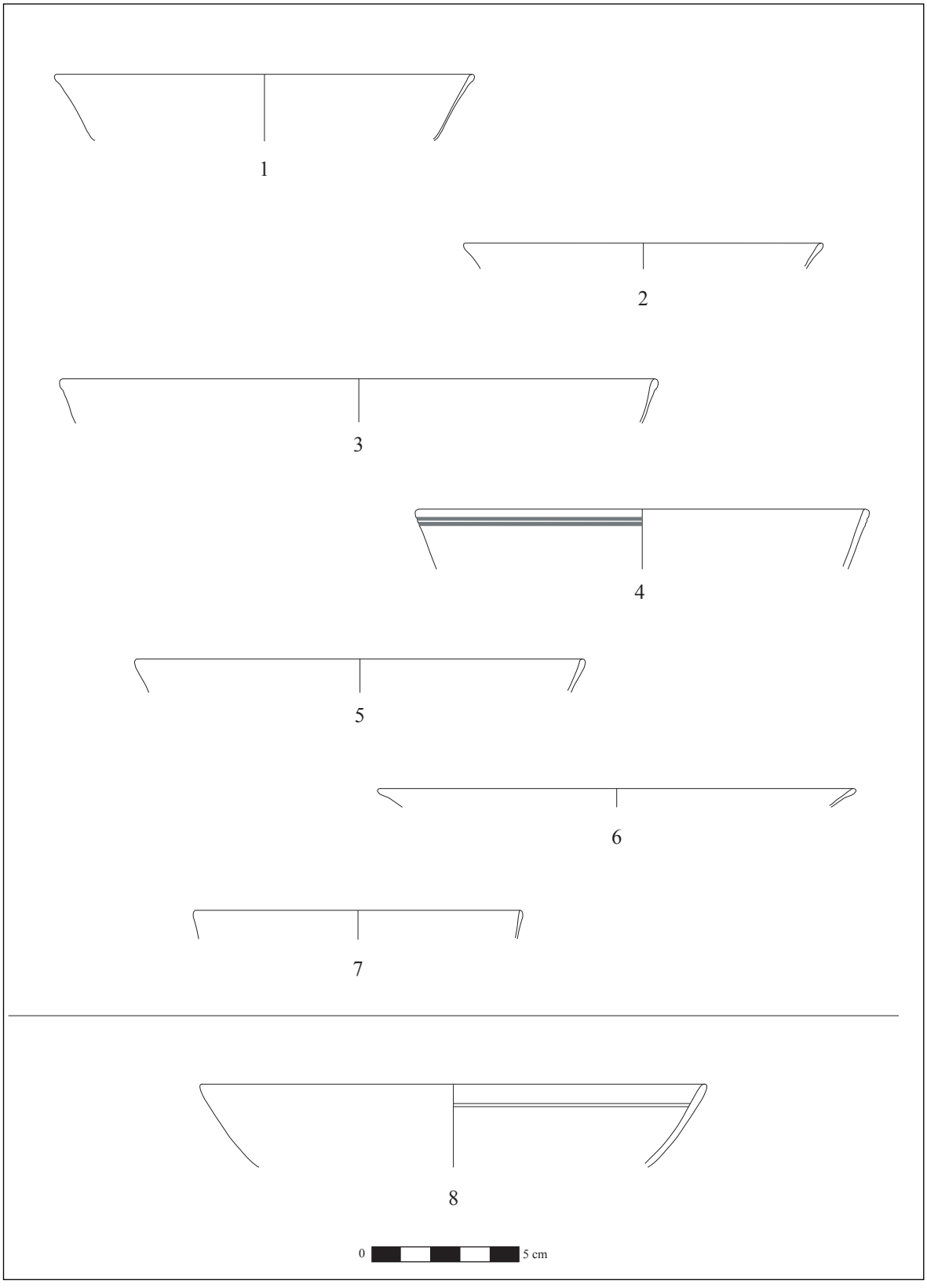


Plate 2.6: Group 9—free-blown glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	9 – bowl	TZ 010050-001	AQ 118	2618	Translucent pale blue	Byzantine
2	9 – bowl	TZ 111033-010	AU 129	10621	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine
3	9 – bowl	TZ 111036-003	AU 131	10628	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
4	9 – bowl	TZ 111223-002	AS 129	10703	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
5	9 – bowl/beaker	TZ 112291-006	AU 127	10929	Translucent pale green	Byzantine
6	9 – bowl	TZ 310475-001	X 128	30035	Transparent pale bluish green	Byzantine

Plate 2.6: Group 9—free-blown glass—bowls

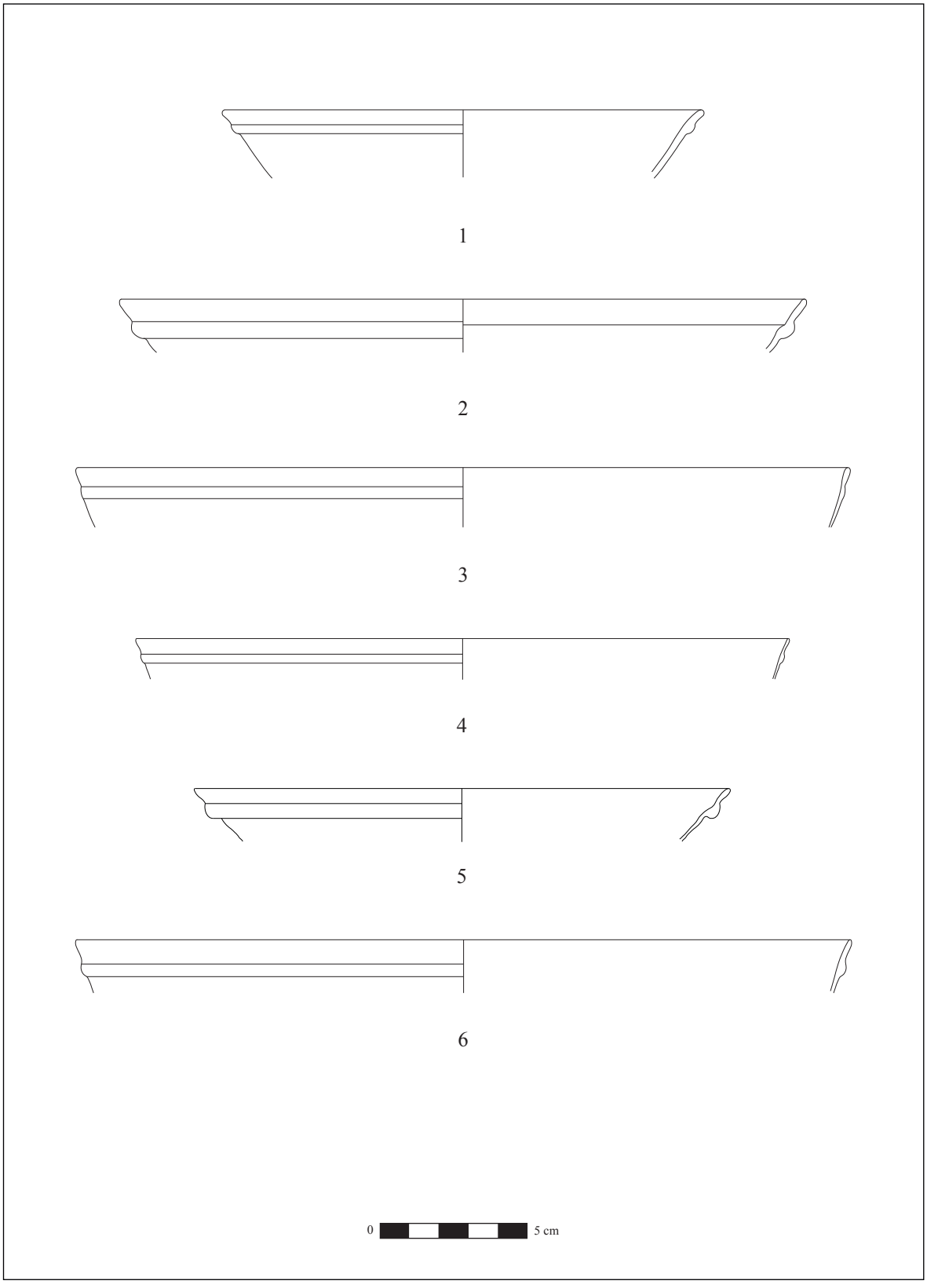


Plate 2.7: Group 10—free blown glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	10 – bowl	TZ 007800-003	AN/AO 119	1604	Translucent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
2	10 – bowl	TZ 111224-014	AS 129	10724	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
3	10 – bowl	TZ 111771-017	AT 126	10868	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
4	10 – bowl	TZ 111805-002	AU 126	11009	Translucent greenish blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
5	10 – bowl	TZ 111932-001	AX 128	11135	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
6	10 – bowl	TZ 112353-003	AX 127	11393	Transparent pale bluish green	Late Roman – Umayyad
7	10 – bowl	TZ 112675-005	AU 130	11449	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad

Plate 2.7: Group 10—free-blown glass—bowls

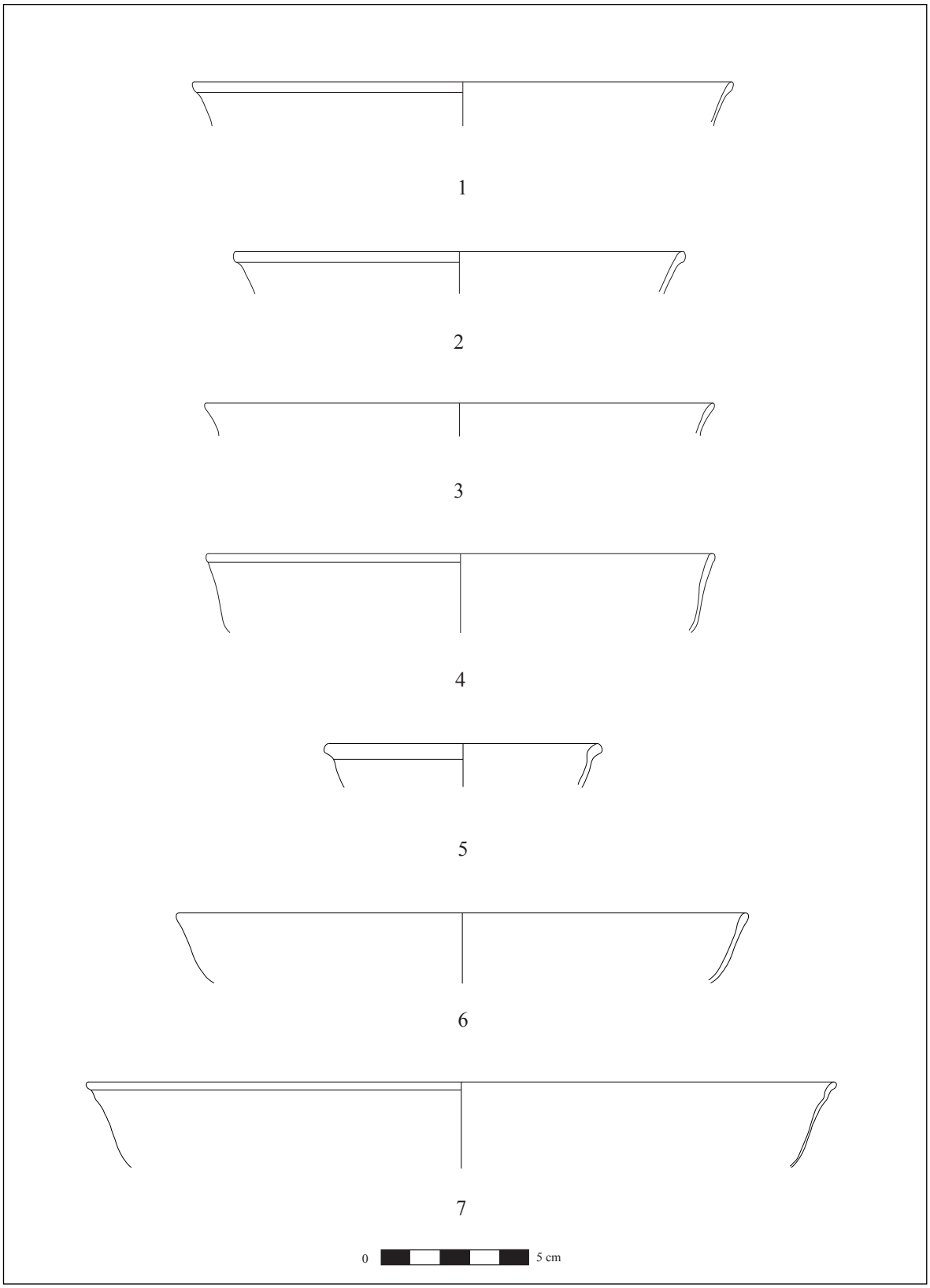


Plate 2.8: Groups 11 and 12—free-blown glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	11 – bowl	TZ 016718-001	AP 123	5025	Transparent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
2	11 – bowl	TZ 111235-001	AS 129	10734	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
3	11 – bowl	TZ 111396-001	AX 126	10824	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
4	11 – bowl	TZ 310612-003	Y 125	30421	Transparent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
5	12 – bowl	TZ 007555-002	AM 118/119	1411	Translucent pale green	mid-Roman
6	12 – bowl	TZ 111041-001	AV 132	10643	Transparent pale bluish green	mid-Roman
7	12 – bowl	TZ 112664-004	AU 131	10586	Translucent light bluish-green	mid-Roman
8	12 – bowl	TZ 310505-001	X 128	30150	Transparent pale green	mid-Roman
9	12 – bowl	TZ 112306-042	AU 131	11200	Transparent pale green	mid-Roman

Plate 2.8: Groups 11 and 12—free-blown glass—bowls

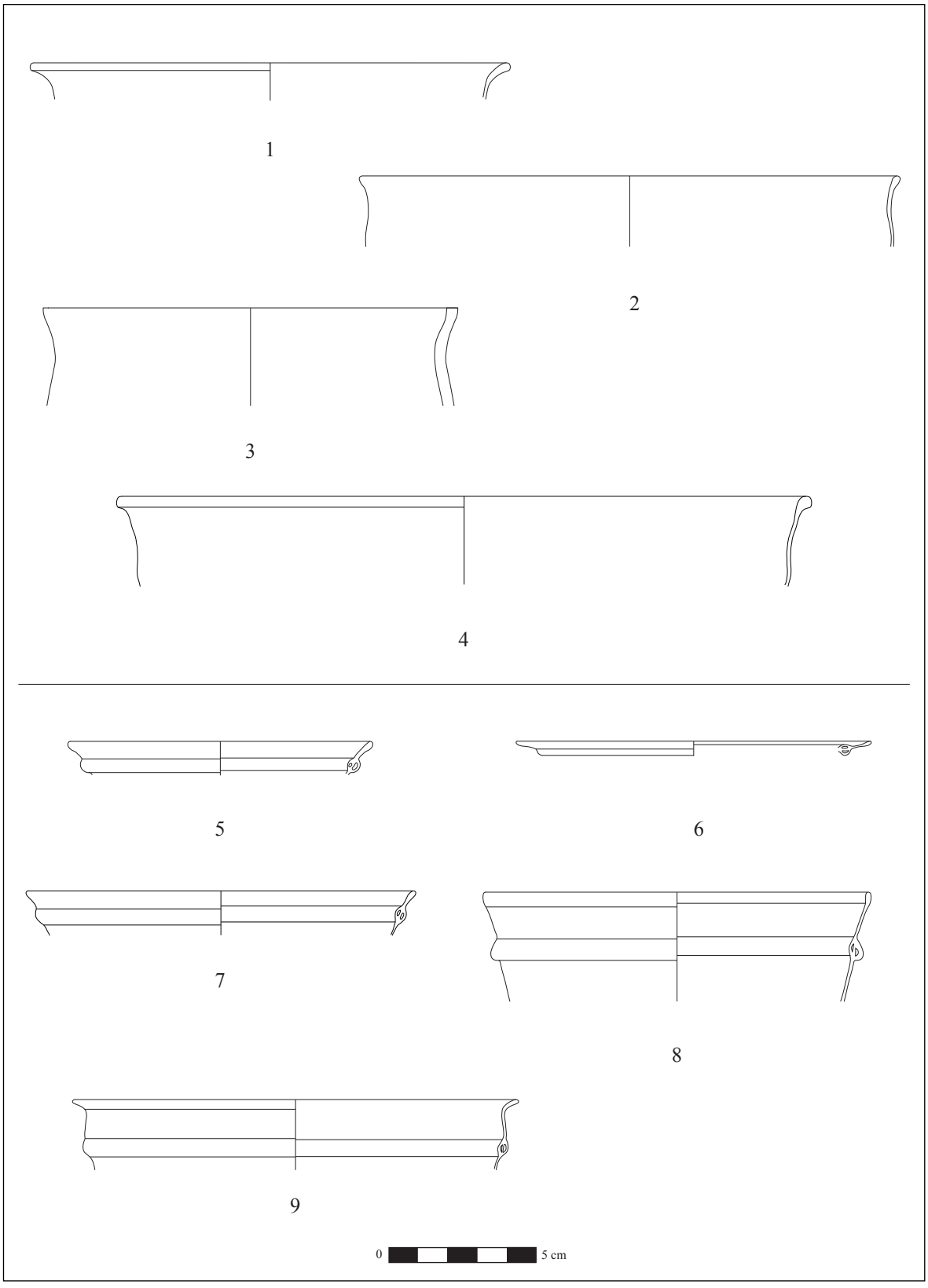


Plate 2.9: Groups 13–17—free-blown glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	13 – bowl	TZ 007555-001	AM 118/119	1411	Colour indiscernible	Byzantine – Umayyad
2	13 – bowl	TZ 016690-001	AP 123	4817	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
3	14 – bowl	TZ 111411-001	AS 130	10798	Translucent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
4	14 – bowl	TZ 111411-002	AS 130	10798	Transparent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
5	14 – bowl	TZ 111779-001	AS 134	10902	Translucent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
6	15 – bowl	TZ 310519-003	U 125	30239	Transparent blue	Early Roman – Byzantine
7	16 – bowl	TZ 002273-003	AN 119	600	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
8	17 – bowl	TZ 111224-022	AS 129	10724	Transparent green	Byzantine
9	17 – bowl	TZ 111792-001	AX 127	10938	Translucent pale green	Byzantine
10	17 – bowl	TZ 111811-002	AT 128	11033	Transparent colourless	Byzantine

Plate 2.9: Groups 13–17—free-blown glass—bowls

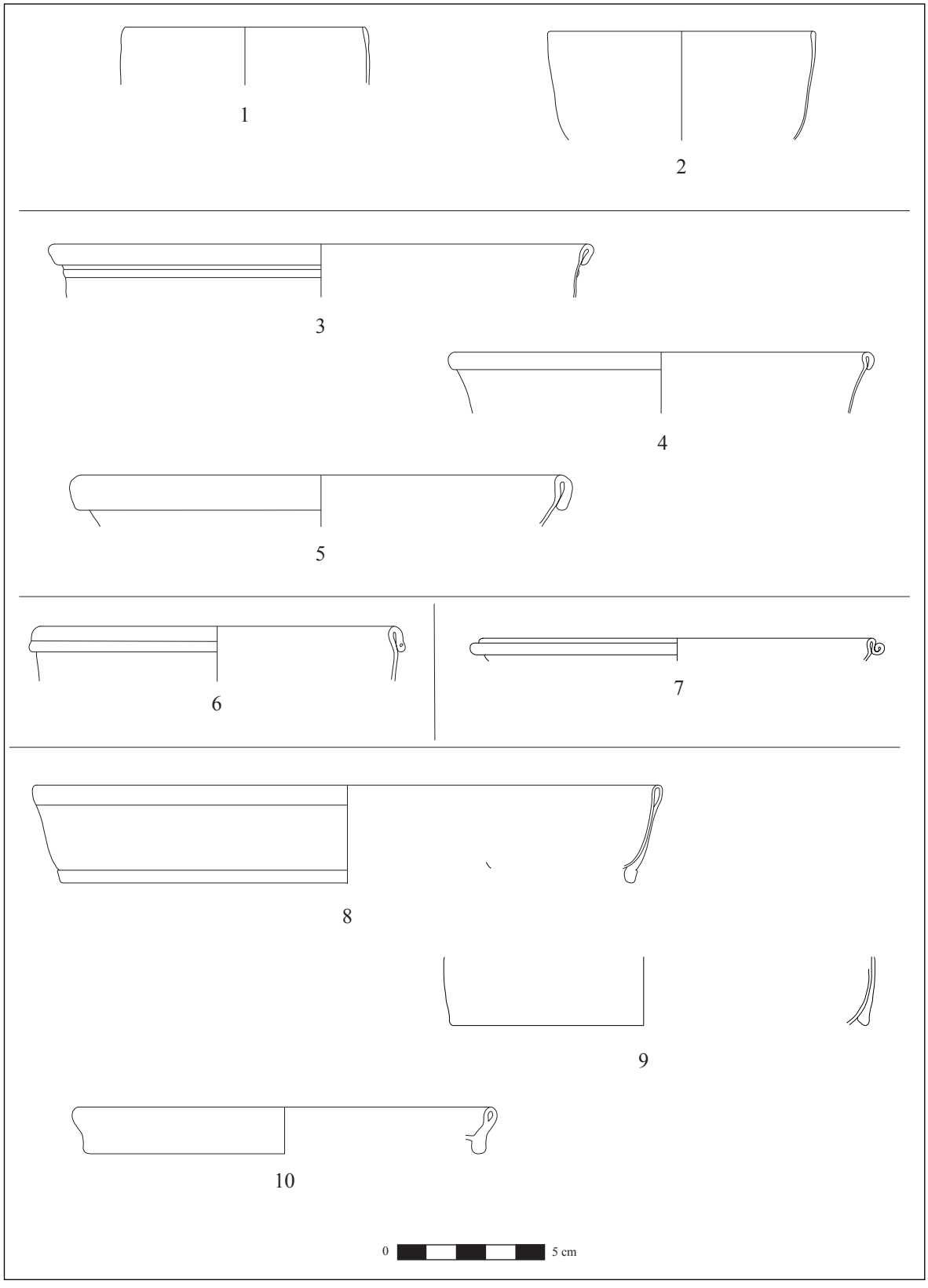


Plate 2.10: Group 18–20—free-blown glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	18 – bowl/plate	TZ 002228-002	AN 119	600	Transparent greenish	Byzantine – Umayyad
2	18 – bowl/plate	TZ 111030-049	AT 129	10612	Transparent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
3	18 – bowl/plate	TZ 111031-002	AU 130	10614	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
4	18 – bowl/plate	TZ 111761-004	AT 129	10612	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
5	18 – bowl/plate	TZ 310473-005	U 124	30031	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
6	19 – bowl	TZ 111227-001	AW 127	10723	Transparent pale green	mid-Roman
7	19 – bowl	TZ 112277-001	AW 128	10010	Translucent emerald green	mid-Roman
8	20 – bowl	TZ 012712-003	AQ 121	3710	Transparent pale green	Early – Late Roman

Plate 2.10: Groups 18–20—free-blown glass—bowls

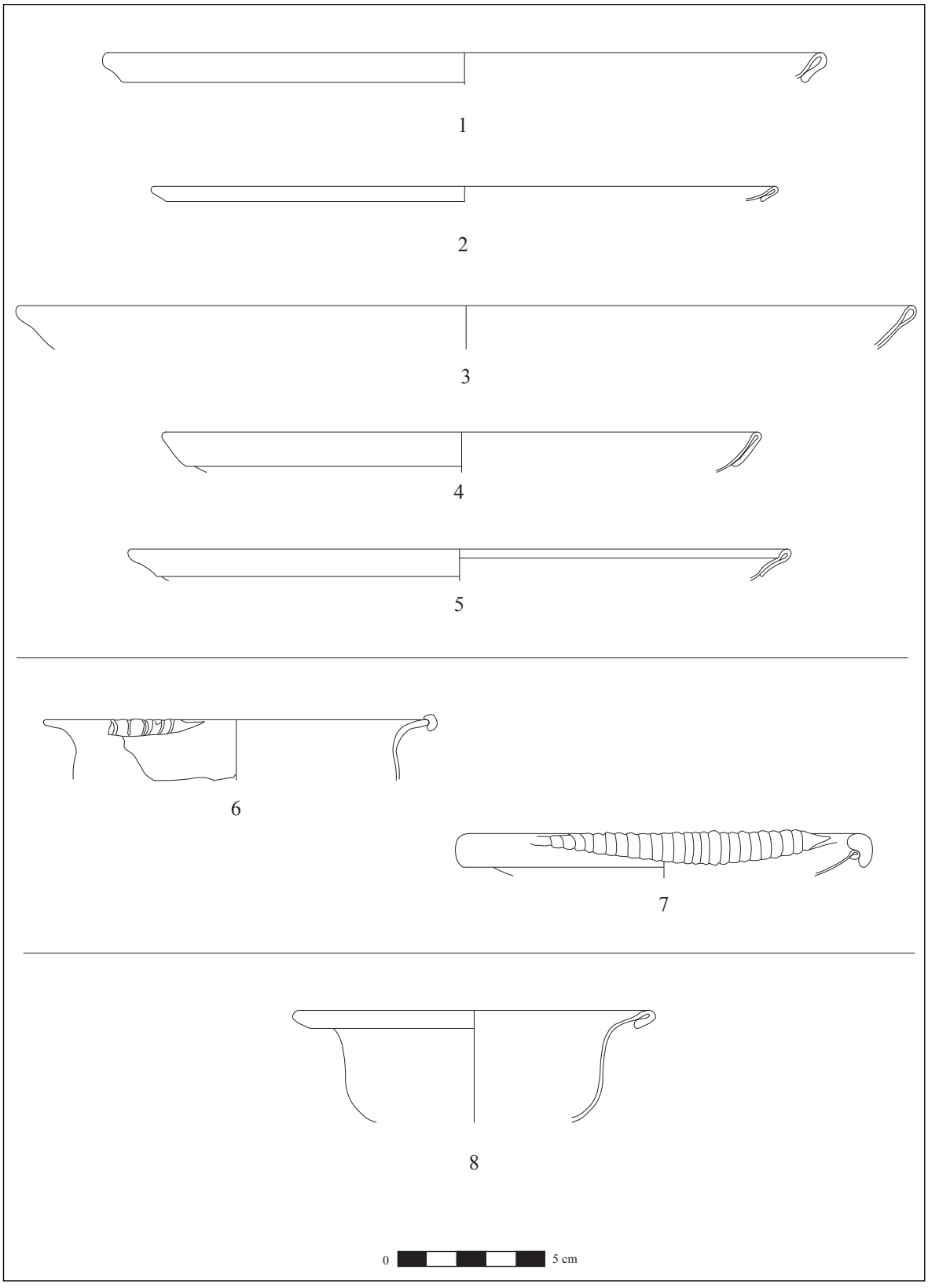


Plate 2.11: Groups 21–23—free-blown glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	21 – bowl	TZ 112675-004	AU 130	11449	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
2	22 – bowl	TZ 111809-002	AS 132	11020	Transparent pale bluish green	Early – Late Roman
3	22 – bowl	TZ 112671-001	AT 130	11441	Transparent pale green	Early – Late Roman
4	23 – bowl	TZ 016687-001	AQ 123	4788	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
5	23 – bowl	TZ 110413-001	AW 131	10395	Transparent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
6	23 – bowl	TZ 110695-014	AU 128	10506	Transparent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
7	23 – bowl	TZ 111040-001	AV 133	10641	Transparent bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
8	23 – bowl	TZ 111046-001	AT 132	10653	Transparent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
9	23 – bowl	TZ 112355-002	AX 127	11396	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine – Umayyad

Plate 2.11: Groups 21–23—free-blown glass—bowls

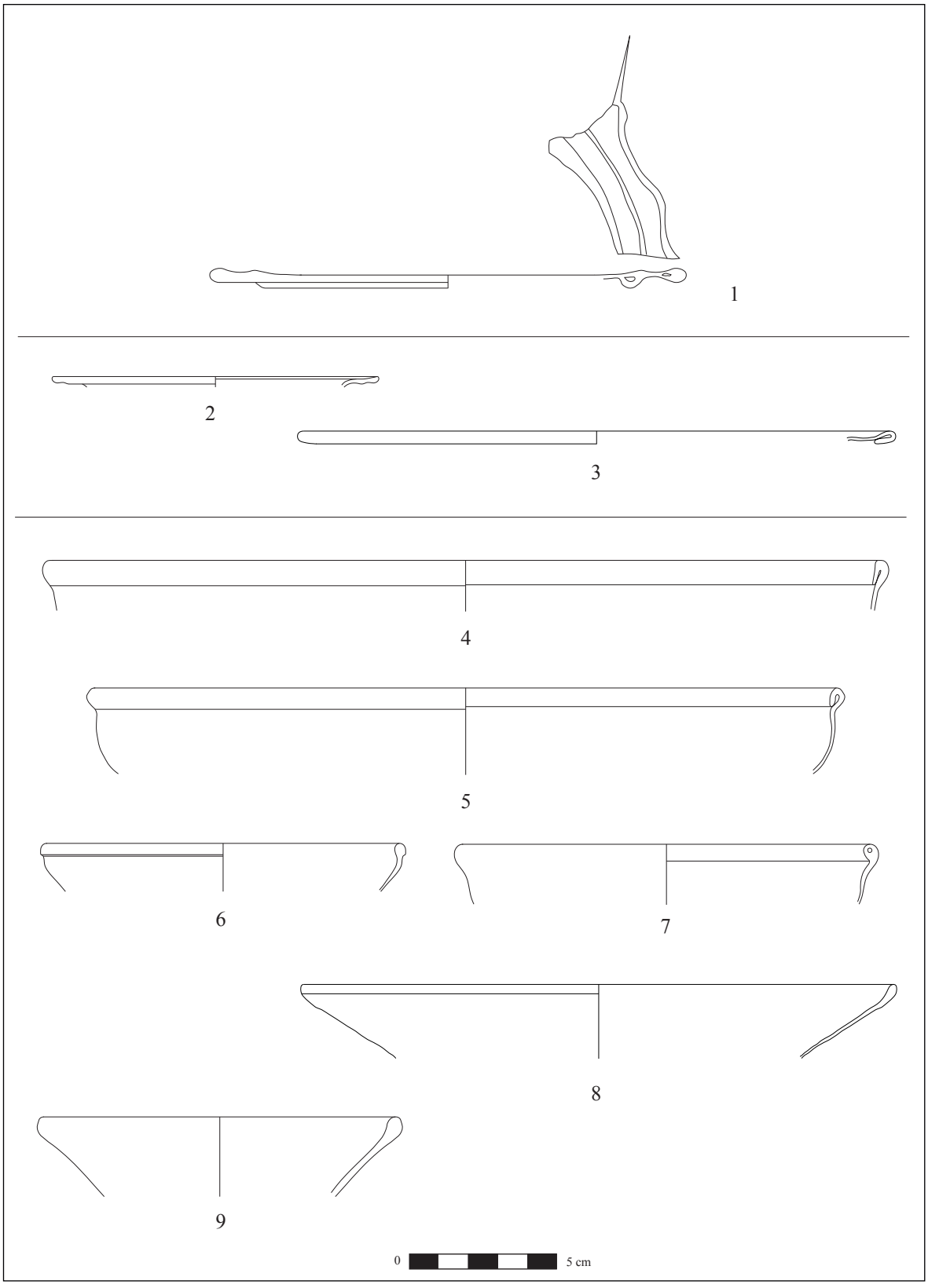


Plate 2.12: Group 24—free-blown glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	24 – bowl	TZ 002288-001	AN 118	597	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Byzantine
2	24 – bowl	TZ 002320-001	AO 119	532	Translucent bluish green	Late Roman – Byzantine
3	24 – bowl	TZ 007878-001	AN/AO 118/119	1674	Translucent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
4	24 – bowl	TZ 007994-001	AO/AP 119	1725	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Byzantine
5	24 – bowl	TZ 008671-001	AI 117	2074	Translucent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
6	24 – bowl	TZ 110616-001	AT 129	10514	Translucent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
7	24 – bowl	TZ 111224-001	AS 129	10724	Translucent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
8	24 – bowl	TZ 111342-005	AS 130	10779	Transparent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
9	24 – bowl	TZ 111477-001	AX 126	10800	Translucent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
10	24 – bowl	TZ 111778-002	AS 126	10900	Translucent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
11	24 – bowl	TZ 111794-003	AU 129	10948	Transparent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
12	24 – bowl	TZ 112287-002	AU 126	10860	Translucent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
13	24 – bowl	TZ 112667-033	AT 128	11037	Translucent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
14	24 – bowl	TZ 310493-001	W 128	30107	Transparent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
15	24 – bowl	TZ 310479-006	V 125	30050	Translucent bluish green	Late Roman – Byzantine
16	24 – bowl	TZ 310485-002	W 125	30084	Translucent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
17	24 – bowl	TZ 310519-002	U 125	30239	Translucent green	Late Roman – Byzantine

Plate 2.12: Group 24—free-blown glass—bowls

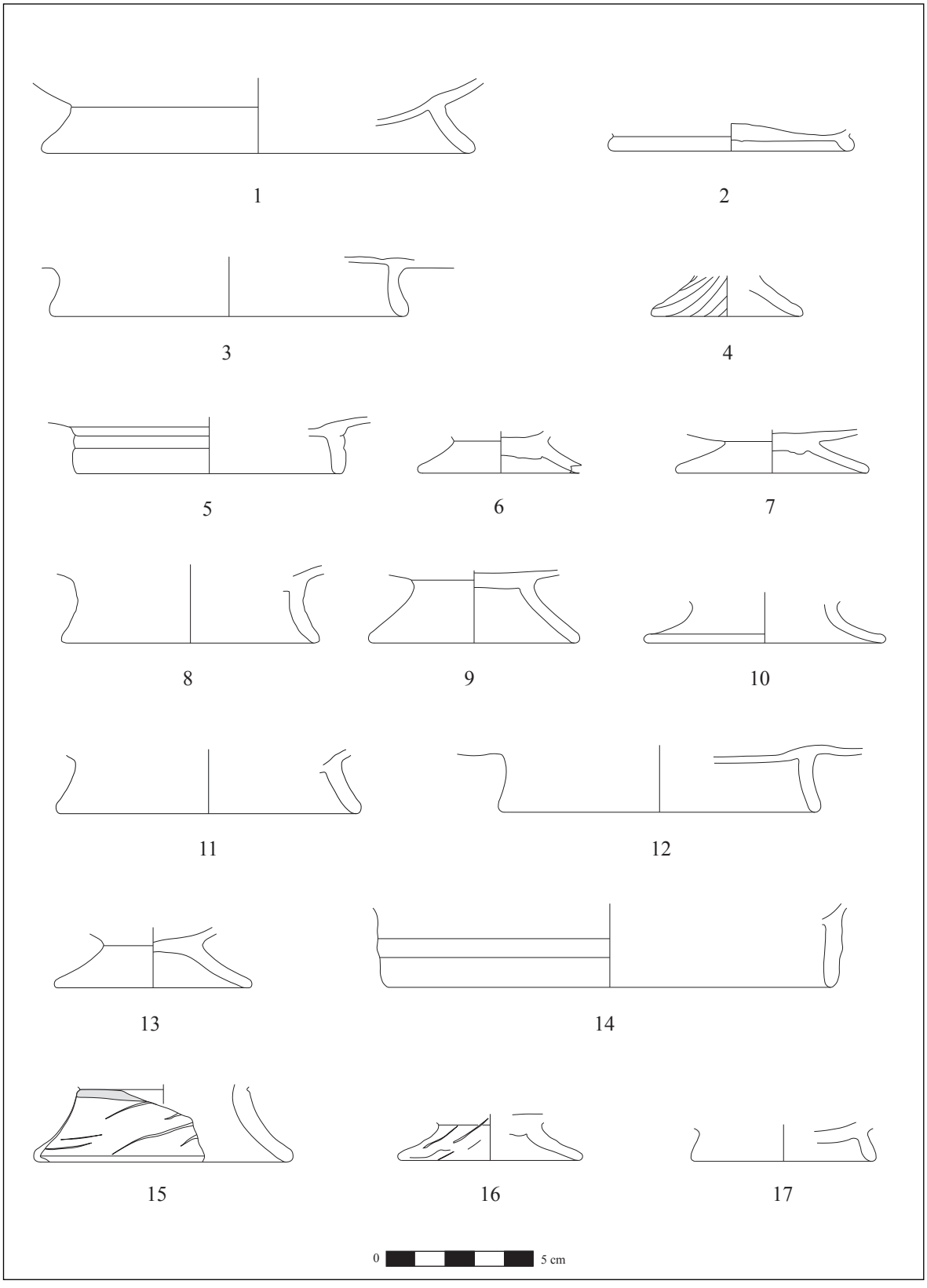


Plate 2.13: Groups 25 and 26—free-blown glass—bowls

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	25 – bowl	TZ 008055-001	AG 116	1809	Translucent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
2	25 – bowl	TZ 110616-003	AT 129	10514	Translucent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
3	25 – bowl	TZ 111030-054	AT 129	10612	Translucent bluish green	Late Roman – Umayyad
4	25 – bowl	TZ 111041-003	AU 132	10643	Transparent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
5	25 – bowl	TZ 111470-001	AU 127	10817	Translucent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
6	25 – bowl	TZ 111802-004	AS 132	11001	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
7	25 – bowl	TZ 111943-014	AV 127	11142	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
8	25 – bowl	TZ 112326-002	AU 127	11284	Transparent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
9	25 – bowl	TZ 310501-009	U 124	30331	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
10	25 – bowl	TZ 310506-003	W 127	30151	Translucent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
11	26 – bowl	TZ 111031-001	AU 130	10614	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Byzantine
12	26 – bowl	TZ 112317-004	AU 126	11244	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Byzantine
13	26 – bowl	TZ 112327-001	AU 127	11285	Transparent pale bluish green	Late Roman – Byzantine

Plate 2.13: Groups 25 and 26—free-blown glass—bowls

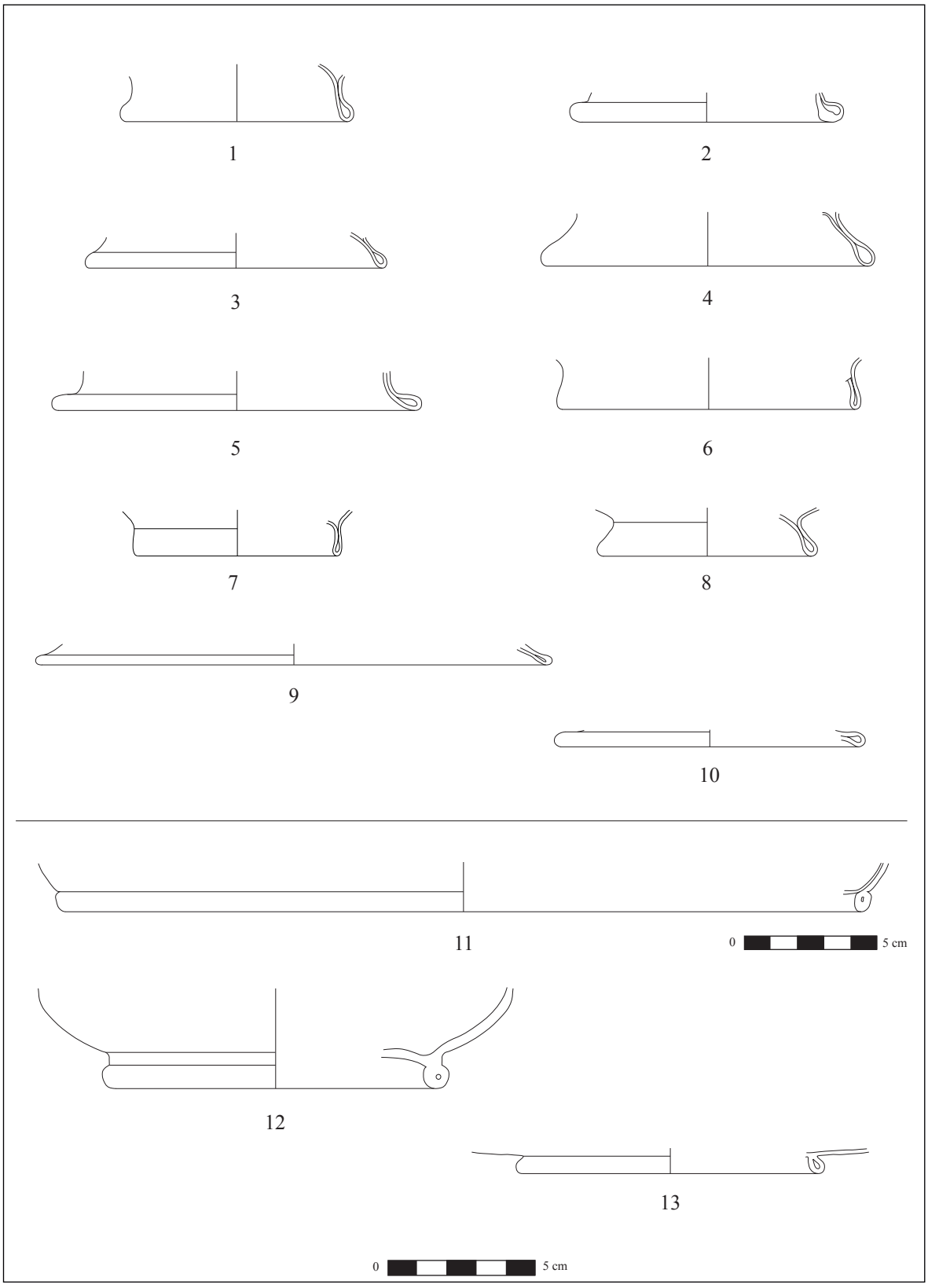


Plate 2.14: Groups 27 and 28—free-blown glass—beakers

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	27 – beaker	TZ 002119-001	AN 118	510	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
2	27 – beaker	TZ 002166-001	AN 119	518	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
3	27 – beaker	TZ 002322-004	AO 119	513	Transparent very pale green	Byzantine
4	27 – beaker	TZ 006983-003	AP 119	1102	Translucent pale green	Byzantine
5	27 – beaker	TZ 007889-003	AN/AO 119	1714	Transparent green	Byzantine
6	27 – beaker	TZ 011327-001	AQ 120	3250	Transparent colourless	Byzantine
7	27 – beaker	TZ 110648-002	AT 131	10538	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine
8	27 – beaker	TZ 111044-001	AU 132	10649	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine
9	27 – beaker	TZ 310503-005	X 126	30144	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
10	27 – beaker	TZ 310519-010	U 125	30239	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
11	27 – beaker	TZ 310520-008	V 126	30253	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine
12	28 – beaker	TZ 007887-001	AG 115	1659	Transparent pale bluish green	Early Roman – Umayyad
13	28 – beaker	TZ 016678-002	AQ 123	4186	Transparent pale blue	Early Roman – Umayyad
14	28 – beaker	TZ 016705-001	AQ 123	4988	Transparent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
15	28 – beaker	TZ 111031-012	AU 130	10614	Transparent pale bluish green	Early Roman – Umayyad
16	28 – beaker	TZ 112285-001	AU 129	10563	Transparent pale blue	Early Roman – Umayyad
17	28 – beaker	TZ 112674-002	AU 130	11448	Transparent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
18	28 – beaker	TZ 310472-004	W 123	30025	Transparent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
19	28 – beaker	TZ 310519-005	U 125	30239	Translucent pale blue	Early Roman – Umayyad

Plate 2.14: Groups 27 and 28—free-blown glass—beakers

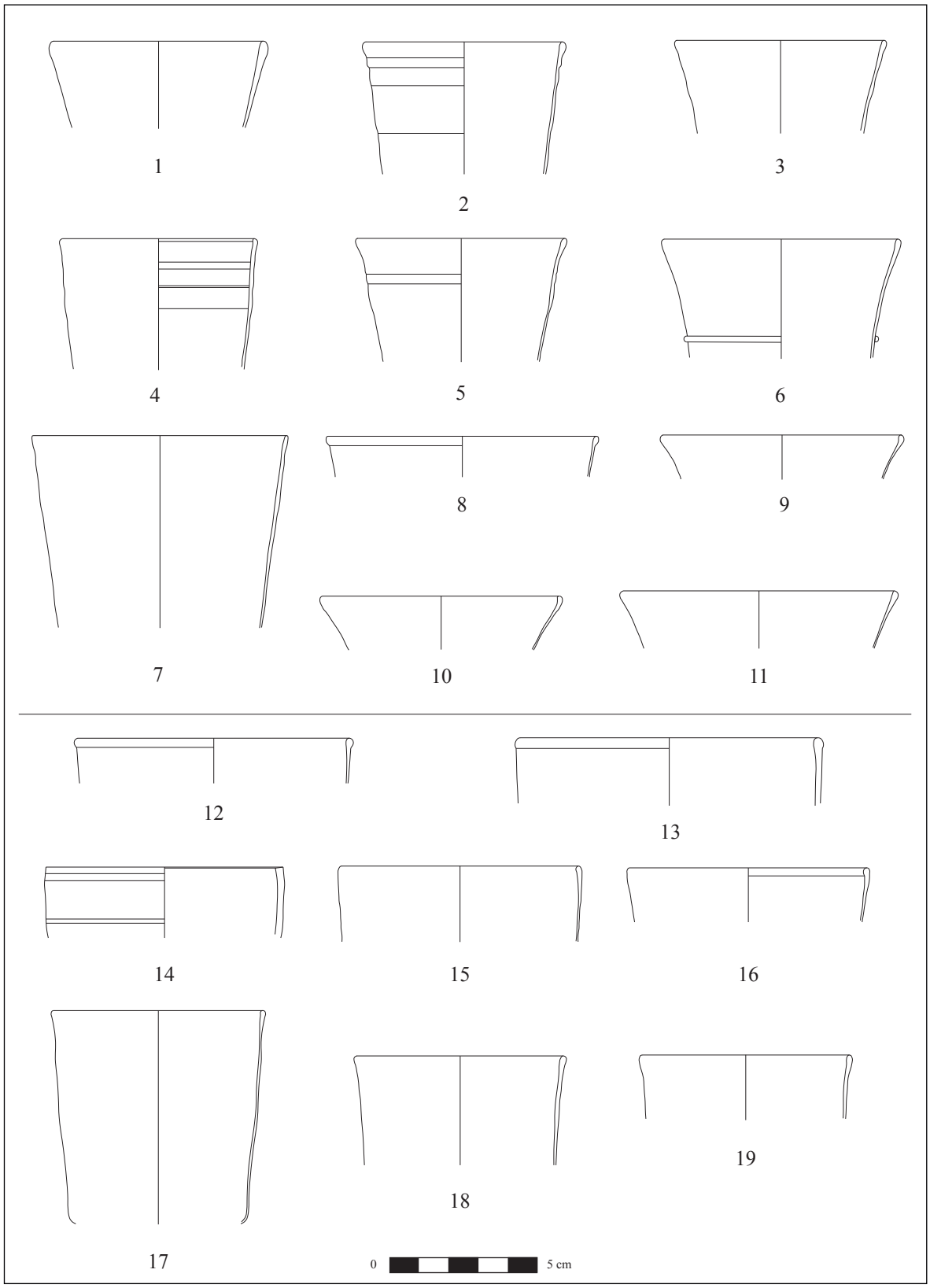


Plate 2.15: Groups 29–31—free-blown glass—beakers

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	29 – beaker	TZ 002484-003	AN 119	801	Transparent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
2	29 – beaker	TZ 016688-002	AQ 123	4789	Transparent pale blue	Early Roman – Umayyad
3	29 – beaker	TZ 110014-001	AW 128	10010	Translucent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
4	29 – beaker	TZ 110319-001	AX 130	10303	Translucent pale bluish green	Early Roman – Umayyad
5	29 – beaker	TZ 110695-003	AU 128	10506	Translucent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
6	29 – beaker	TZ 111030-035	AT 129	10612	Translucent pale green	Early Roman – Umayyad
7	29 – beaker	TZ 111031-010	AU 130	10614	Translucent pale blue	Early Roman – Umayyad
8	30 – beaker	TZ 112303-002	AU 127	11194	Translucent green	Early Roman – Umayyad
9	30 – beaker	TZ 112306-024	AV 131	11200	Transparent blue	Early Roman – Umayyad
10	30 – beaker	TZ 310488-006	V 123	30089	Transparent pale blue	Early Roman – Umayyad
11	31 – beaker	TZ 007800-001	AN/AO 119	1604	Transparent colourless	Late Roman
12	31 – beaker	TZ 007800-004	AN/AO 119	1604	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman
13	31 – beaker	TZ 011331-001	AQ 120	3261	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman

Plate 2.15: Groups 29–31—free-blown glass—beakers

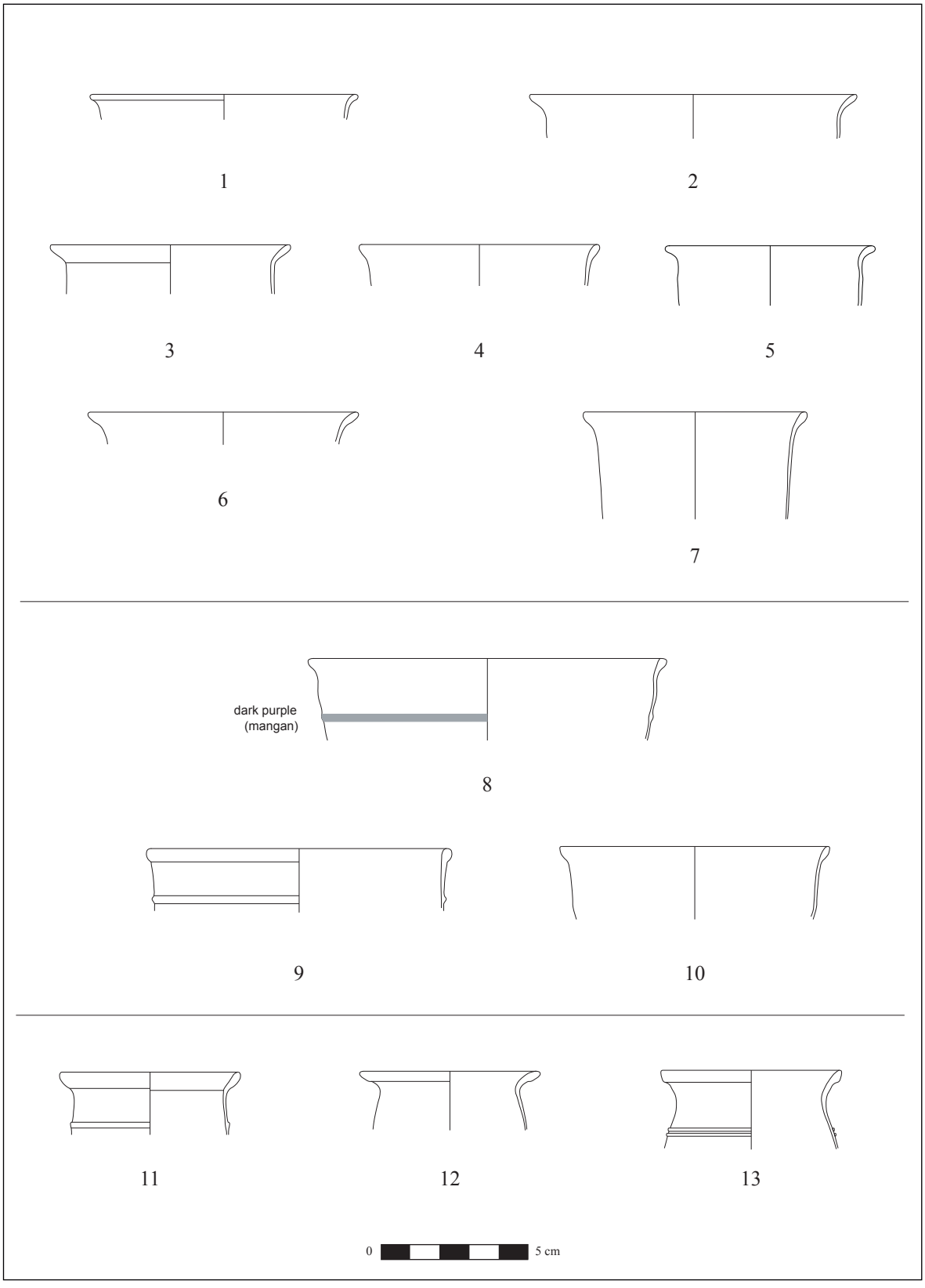


Plate 2.16: Groups 32–35—free-blown glass—beakers

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	32 – beaker	TZ 007800-002	AN/AO	1604	Transparent green	Byzantine
2	32 – beaker	TZ 016690-002	AP 123	4817	Translucent pale blue	Byzantine
3	32 – beaker	TZ 111039-003	AT 133	10635	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
4	32 – beaker	TZ 111042-001	AT 132	10644	Translucent pale green	Byzantine
5	32 – beaker	TZ 112281-002	AX 128	10361	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine
6	33 – beaker	TZ 007878-002	AN/AO 118/119	1674	Translucent green	Byzantine
7	33 – beaker	TZ 010053-001	AQ 118	2708	Translucent green	Byzantine
8	33 – beaker	TZ 012863-001	AQ 123	3881	Translucent green	Byzantine
9	33 – beaker	TZ 110086-001	AV 129	10044	Translucent green	Byzantine
10	33 – beaker	TZ 111030-045	AT 129	10612	Translucent bluish green	Byzantine
11	33 – beaker	TZ 111036-012	AU 131	10628	Translucent green	Byzantine
12	33 – beaker	TZ 111224-002	AS 129	10724	Translucent green	Byzantine
13	33 – beaker	TZ 310479-001	V 125	30050	Translucent bluish green	Byzantine
14	34 – beaker	TZ 006981-001	AO 119	1000	Translucent green	Early – Late Roman
15	34 – beaker	TZ 006983-001	AP 119	1102	Translucent green	Early – Late Roman
16	34 – beaker	TZ 111036-006	AU 131	10628	Translucent green	Early – Late Roman
17	34 – beaker	TZ 112286-001	AX 132	10686	Translucent green	Early – Late Roman
18	34 – beaker	TZ 310474-001	U 123	30023	Translucent green	Early – Late Roman
19	35 – beaker	TZ 007557-001	AM/AN 119	1463	Translucent green	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
20	35 – beaker	TZ 015042-001	AQ 123	4789	Translucent blue	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
21	35 – beaker	TZ 111024-001	AT 130	10592	Transparent very pale green	Late Roman – Early Byzantine

Plate 2.16: Groups 32–35—free-blown glass—beakers

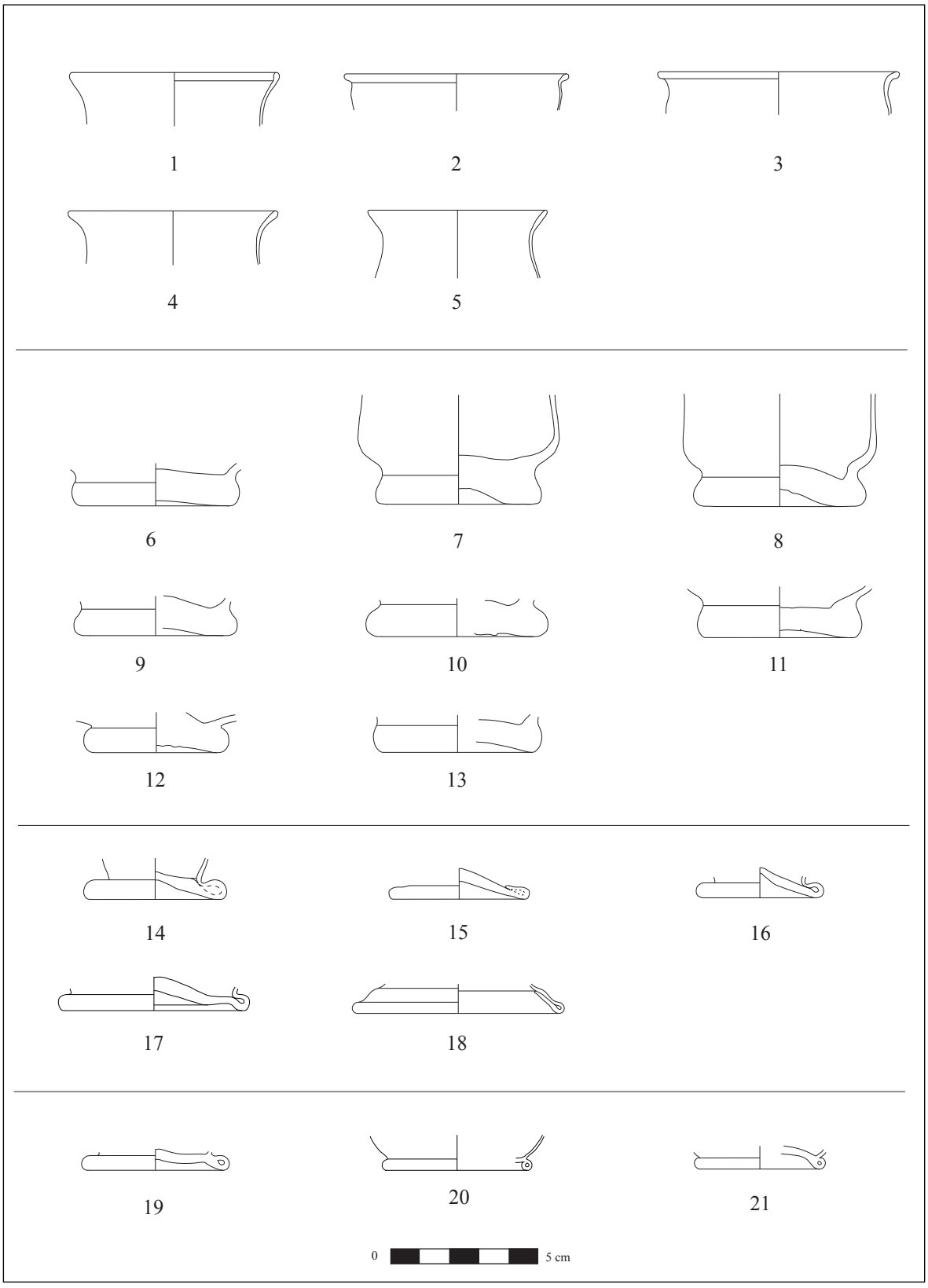


Plate 2.17: Groups 36–40—free-blown glass—beaker and goblets

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	36 – beaker	TZ 111035-001	AT 128	10625	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Early Byzantine
2	37 – goblet	TZ 002166-002	AN 119	518	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
3	37 – goblet	TZ 110140-001	AV 128	10054	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
4	37 – goblet	TZ 110639-001	AV 132	10519	Transparent bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
5	37 – goblet	TZ 111030-036	AT 129	10612	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
6	37 – goblet	TZ 111039-001	AT 133	10635	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
7	37 – goblet	TZ 111039-002	AT 133	10635	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
8	37 – goblet	TZ 111049-001	AU 132	10666	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
9	38 – goblet	TZ 111469-002	AW 126	10753	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
10	38 – goblet	TZ 310500-004	X 125	30128	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
11	39 – goblet	TZ 007800-006	AN/AO 119	1604	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
12	39 – goblet	TZ 111039-004	AT 133	10635	Translucent pale blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
13	39 – goblet	TZ 310503-001	X 126	30144	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
14	40 – goblet	TZ 111288-001	AX 127	10745	Translucent bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
15	40 – goblet	TZ 310511-007	X 123	30202	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad

Plate 2.17: Groups 36–40—free-blown glass—beakers and goblets

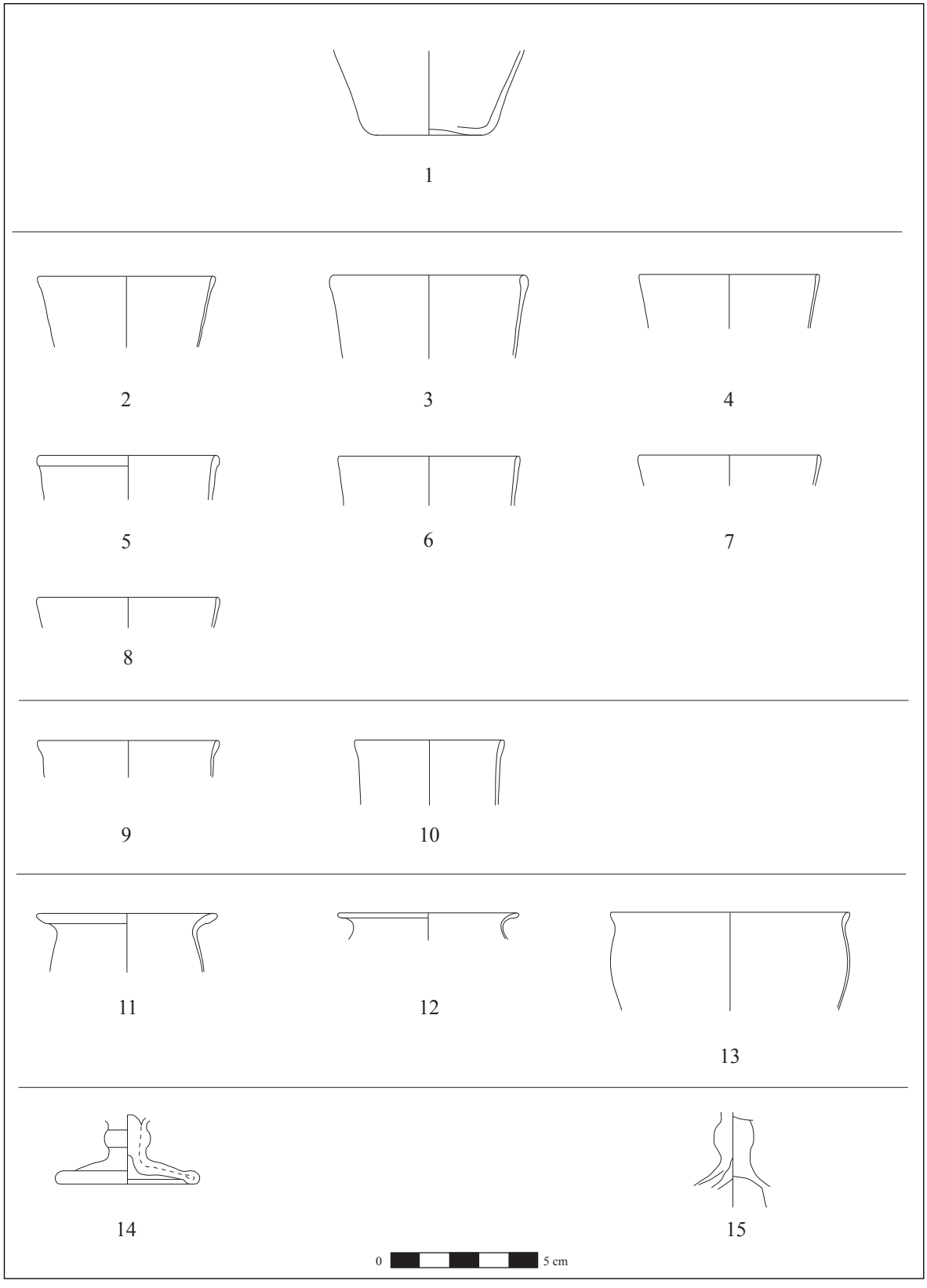


Plate 2.18: Groups 41 and 42—free-blown glass—goblets

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	41 – goblet	TZ 002288-007	AN 118	597	Translucent bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
2	41 – goblet	TZ 002484-001	AN 119	801	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
3	41 – goblet	TZ 007551-002	AN 118/119	1374	Translucent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
4	41 – goblet	TZ 007889-001	AN/AO 119	1714	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
5	41 – goblet	TZ 111771-003	AT 126	10868	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
6	41 – goblet	TZ 111792-002	AX 127	10938	Translucent blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
7	41 – goblet	TZ 112288-002	AT 126	10864	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
8	41 – goblet	TZ 310493-009	W 128	30107	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
9	41 – goblet	TZ 310493-016	W 128	30107	Translucent light blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
10	41 – goblet	TZ 310496-004	W 125	30118	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
11	42 – goblet	TZ 002484-002	AN 119	801	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
12	42 – goblet	TZ 007889-002	AN/AO 119	1714	Translucent pale blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
13	42 – goblet	TZ 110602-003	AU 128	10501	Translucent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
14	42 – goblet	TZ 111030-044	AT 129	10612	Translucent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
15	42 – goblet	TZ 111030-046	AT 129	10612	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
16	42 – goblet	TZ 111034-003	AT 128	10624	Translucent blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
17	42 – goblet	TZ 111041-002	AU 132	10643	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
18	42 – goblet	TZ 310472-001	W 123	30025	Translucent blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
19	42 – goblet	TZ 310477-001	W 128	30037	Translucent emerald green	Byzantine – Umayyad
20	42 – goblet	TZ 310493-011 TZ 310493-012	W 128	30107	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
21	42 – goblet	TZ 310494-005	X 126	30117	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
22	42 – goblet	TZ 310506-002	W 127	30151	Translucent blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
23	42 – goblet	TZ 310520-009	V 126	30253	Translucent bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad

Plate 2.18: Groups 41 and 42—free-blown glass—goblets

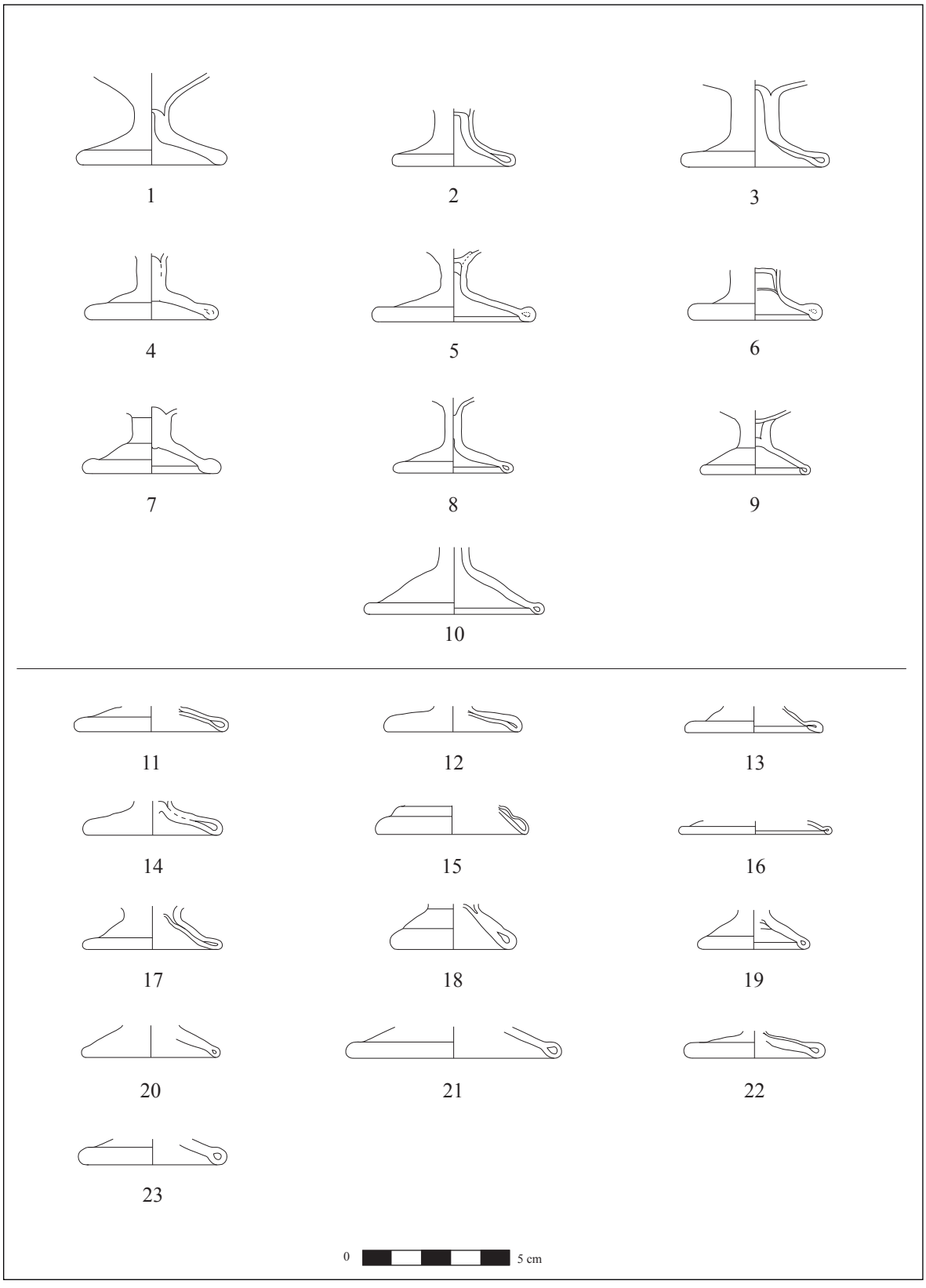


Plate 2.19: Groups 43–47—free-blown glass—lamps, bottles and jugs

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	43 – lamp	TZ 016678-001	AQ 123	4186	Transparent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
2	43 – lamp	TZ 111224-007	AS 129	10724	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
3	44 – lamp	TZ 110612-003	AT 128	10513	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
4	44 – lamp	TZ 310493-008	W 128	30107	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
5	44 – lamp	TZ 310496-009	W 125	30118	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
6	44 – lamp	TZ 310520-011	V 126	30253	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
7	44 – lamp	TZ 310612-002	Y 125	30421	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
8	45 – bottle	TZ 111020-002	AU 129	10584	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
9	45 – bottle	TZ 111048-001	AU 132	10664	Transparent pale bluish green	Late Roman – Umayyad
10	45 – bottle	TZ 310471-005	V 123	30024	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
11	46 – bottle	TZ 002288-003	AN 118	597	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
12	46 – bottle	TZ 016761-001	AP 123	4875	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
13	46 – bottle	TZ 111036-005	AU 131	10628	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
14	46 – bottle	TZ 111996-001	AW 128	10009	Translucent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
15	46 – bottle	TZ 112276-001	AW 129	10008	Translucent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
16	46 – bottle	TZ 310519-011	U 125	30239	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
17	47 – bottle/jug	TZ 111036-002	AU 131	10628	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
18	47 – bottle/jug	TZ 111224-005	AS 129	10724	Transparent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
19	47 – bottle/jug	TZ 111230-003	AS 129	10739	Translucent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
20	47 – bottle/jug	TZ 111812-012	AT 129	11034	Translucent green	Late Roman – Umayyad

Plate 2.19: Groups 43–47—free-blown glass—lamps, bottles, flasks and jugs

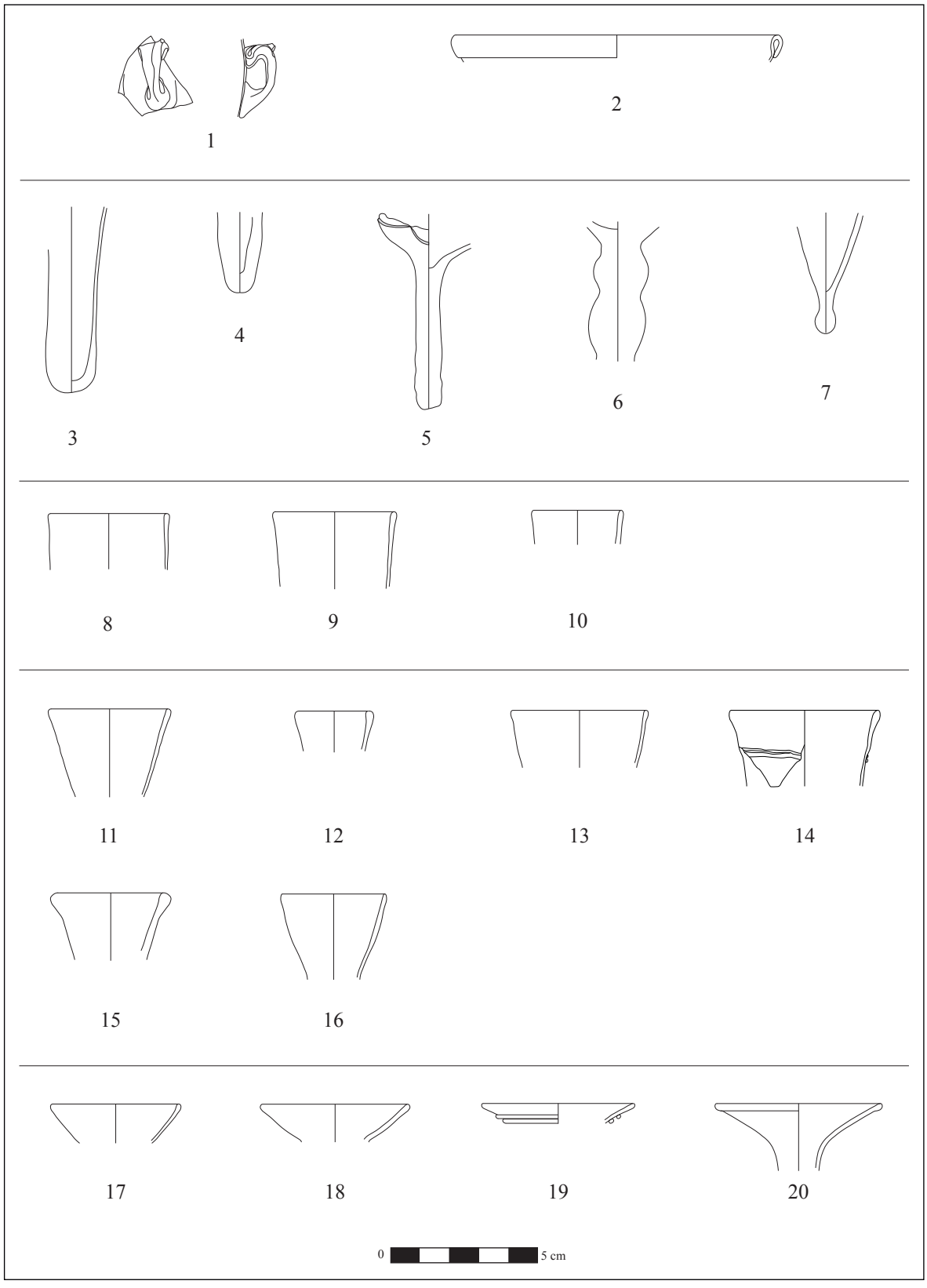


Plate 2.20: Groups 48–50—free-blown glass—bottles and jugs

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	48 – bottle/jug	TZ 012863-002	AQ 123	3881	Translucent green	Byzantine
2	48 – bottle/jug	TZ 111019-003	AV 132	10581	Transparent pale bluish green	Byzantine
3	48 – bottle/jug	TZ 111031-011	AU 130	10614	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine
4	48 – bottle/jug	TZ 111224-024	AS 129	10724	Translucent pale green	Byzantine
5	48 – bottle/jug	TZ 111761-001	AT 129	10612	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine
6	48 – bottle/jug	TZ 112674-001	AU 130	11448	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
7	49 – bottle	TZ 111030-047	AT 129	10612	Transparent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
8	49 – bottle	TZ 111771-023	AT 126	10868	Transparent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
9	49 – bottle	TZ 310476-002	W 127	30036	Translucent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
10	49 – bottle	TZ 310483-002	X 128	30065	Translucent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
11	50 – bottle	TZ 002228-001	AN 119	600	Translucent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
12	50 – bottle	TZ 002273-001	AN 119	600	Transparent colourless	Late Roman – Umayyad
13	50 – bottle	TZ 002288-002	AN 118	597	Transparent colourless	Late Roman – Umayyad
14	50 – bottle	TZ 006983-004	AP 119	1102	Translucent pale bluish green	Late Roman – Umayyad
15	50 – bottle	TZ 110090-002	AW 128	10041	Transparent bluish green	Late Roman – Umayyad
16	50 – bottle	TZ 110230-001	AW 130	10214	Translucent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
17	50 – bottle	TZ 110513-001	AV 131	10474	Translucent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
18	50 – bottle	TZ 111018-001	AT 129	10580	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad

Plate 2.20: Groups 48–50—free-blown glass—bottles, flasks and jugs

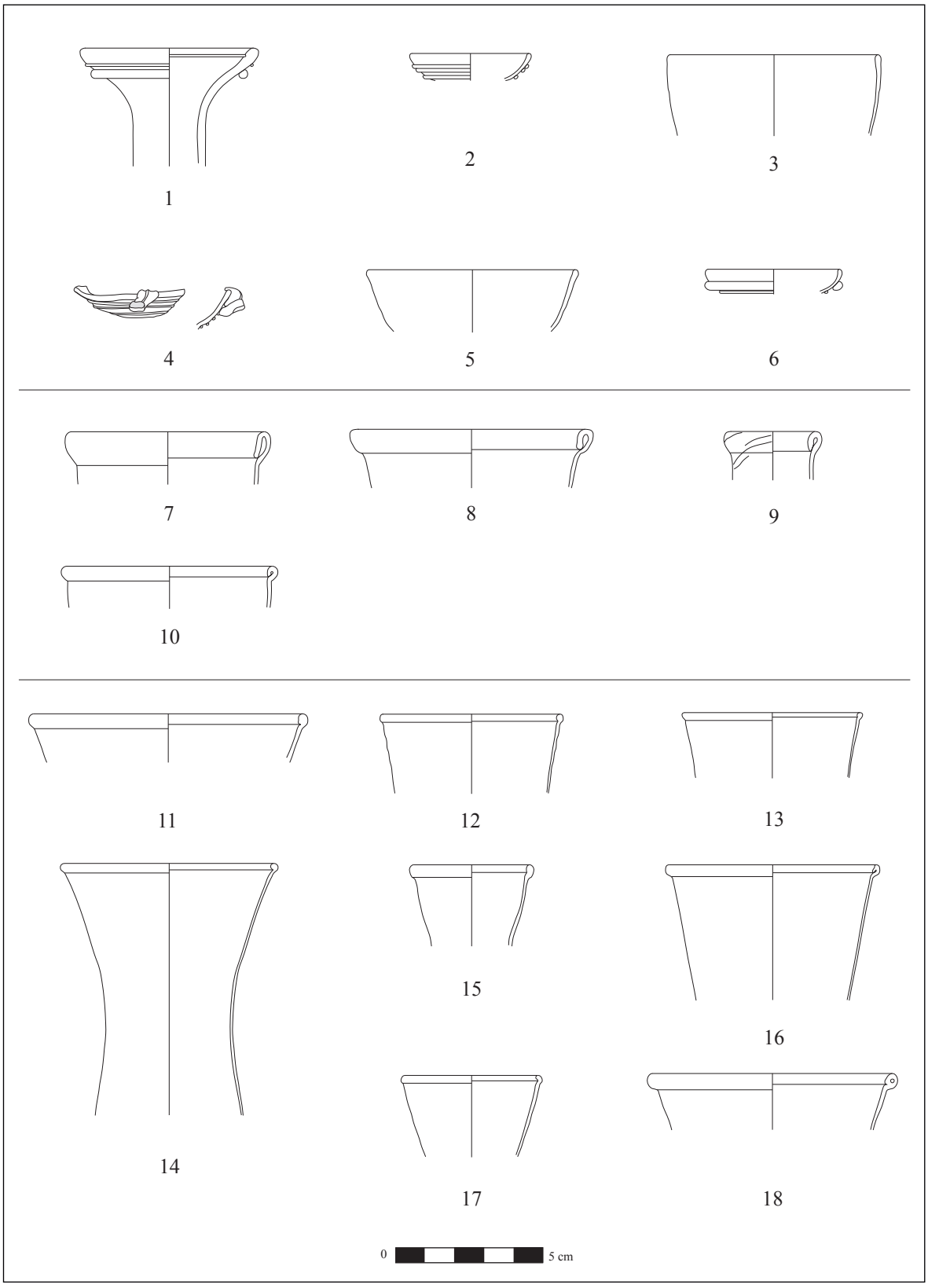


Plate 2.21: Groups 50–52—free-blown glass—bottles and jugs

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	50 – bottle	TZ 111030-033	AT 129	10612	Translucent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
2	50 – bottle	TZ 111223-001	AS 129	10703	Translucent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
3	50 – bottle	TZ 111415-001	AT 126	10814	Transparent pale bluish green	Late Roman – Umayyad
4	50 – bottle/jug	TZ 111999-008	AT 128	11165	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
5	50 – bottle	TZ 112303-001	AU 127	11194	Transparent blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
6	51 – bottle/jug	TZ 002320-002	AO 119	532	Transparent very pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
7	51 – bottle/jug	TZ 002320-003	AO 119	532	Transparent very pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
8	51 – bottle/jug	TZ 110331-001	AX 130	10253	Transparent bluish green	Late Roman – Umayyad
9	51 – bottle/jug	TZ 110692-001	AT 128	10571	Translucent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
10	51 – bottle/jug	TZ 110695-004	AU 128	10506	Transparent green	Late Roman – Umayyad
11	51 – bottle/jug	TZ 111224-003	AS 129	10724	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
12	51 – bottle/jug	TZ 111776-003	AT 127	10892	Transparent pale blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
13	51 – bottle	TZ 112289-001	AU 127	10886	Translucent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
14	52 – bottle	TZ 310501-007	U 124	30133	Transparent pale bluish green	–
15	52 – bottle	TZ 310612-001	Y 125	30421	Transparent pale blue	–

Plate 2.21: Groups 50–52—free-blown glass—bottles and jugs

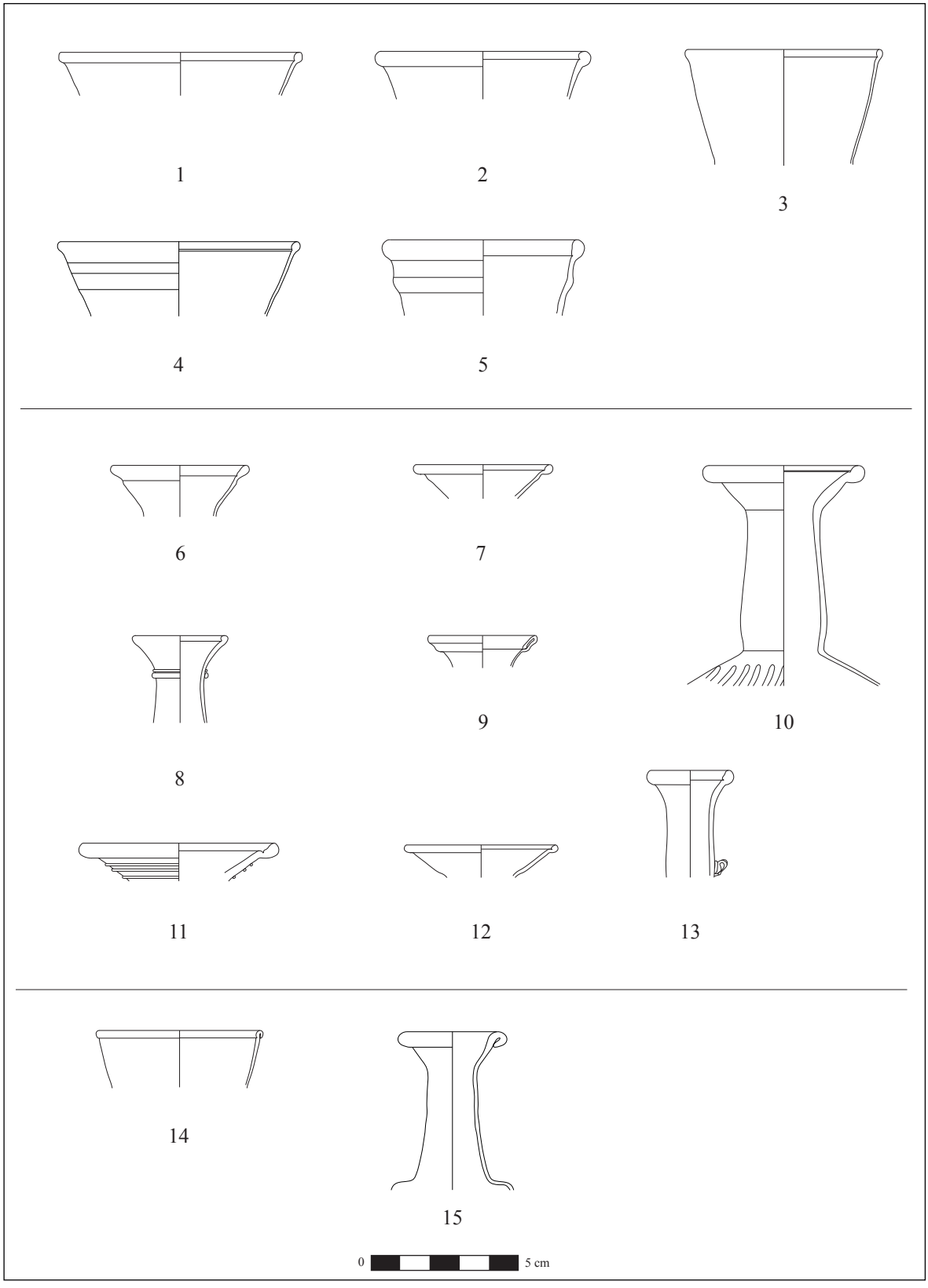


Plate 2.22: Groups 53–57—free-blown glass—bottles and jugs

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	53 – bottle	TZ 112282-001	AT 128	10528	Transparent pale green	Late Roman – Umayyad
2	53 – bottle	TZ 112311-001	AS 127	11221	Transparent blue	Late Roman – Umayyad
3	54 – jug	TZ 111771-001 TZ 111771-002	AT 126	10868	Transparent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
4	55 – jug	TZ 110692-003	AT 128	10571	Transparent blue	Byzantine
5	55 – bottle	TZ 112664-005	AU 131	10586	Transparent pale green	Byzantine
6	56 – bottle	TZ 110005-001	AV 128	10003	Original colour unrecognizable	–
7	56 – bottle/jug	TZ 112355-001	AX 127	11396	Transparent pale green	–
8	56 – bottle	TZ 112679-003	AU 131	11293	Transparent pale green	–
9	57 – bottle/jug	TZ 007561-001	AI/AK 116	1504	Translucent smoky green	Byzantine – Umayyad
10	57 – bottle/jug	TZ 007994-002	AO/AP 119	1725	Transparent pale yellowish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
11	57 – bottle	TZ 112288-001	AT 126	10864	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
12	57 – bottle	TZ 112303-005	AU 127	11194	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine – Umayyad
13	57 – bottle	TZ 112303-006	AU 127	11194	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine – Umayyad

Plate 2.22: Groups 53–57—free-blown glass—bottles and jugs

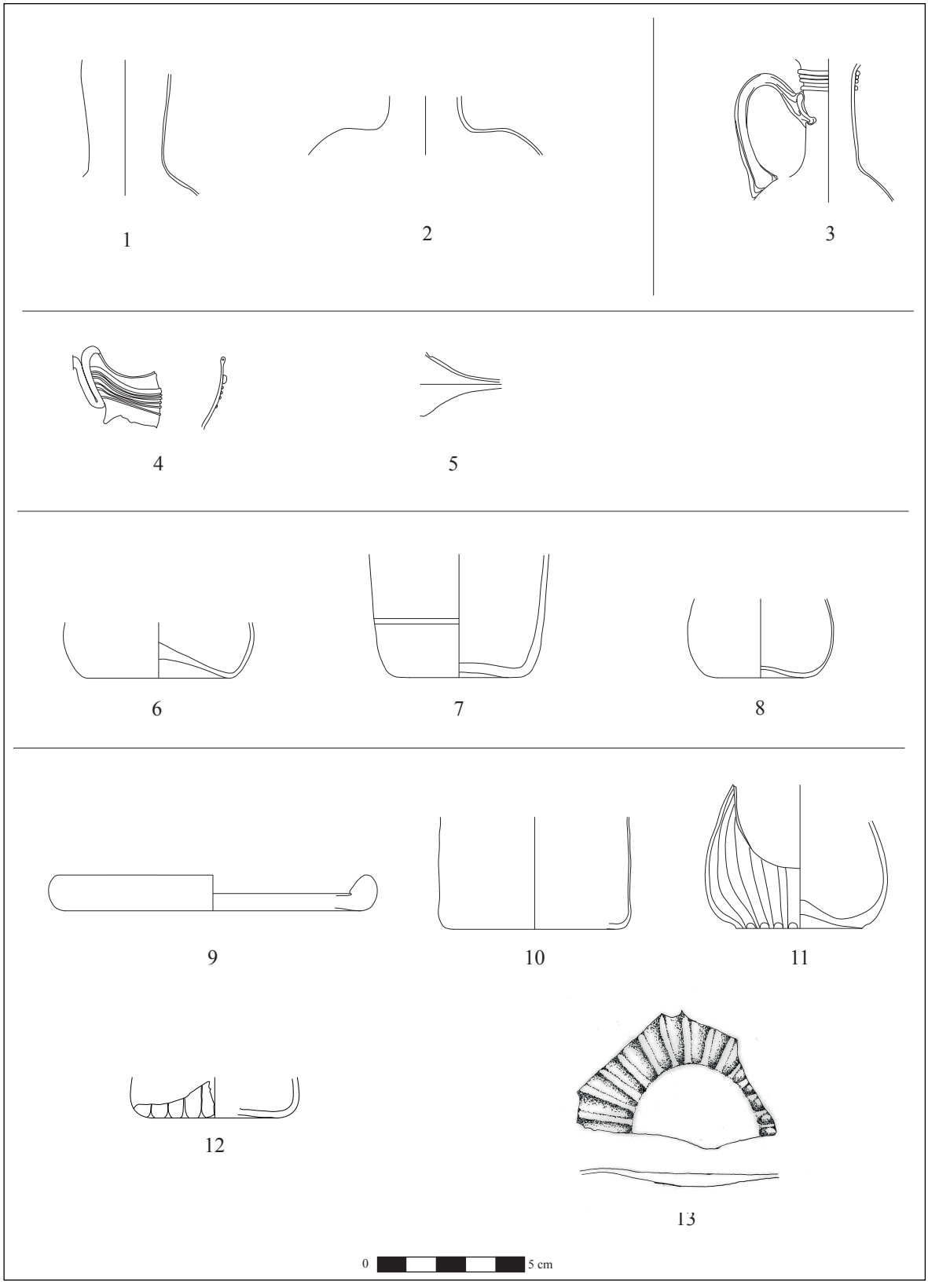


Plate 2.23: Groups 58–64—free-blown glass—cosmetic vessels

No.	Group –Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	58 – unguentarium	TZ 016707-001	AP 123	4990	Transparent pale bluish green	Early Roman – Byzantine
2	58 – unguentarium	TZ 111047-001	AT 133	10655	Transparent blue	Early Roman – Byzantine
3	59 – aryballos	TZ 111769-001	AS 133	10825	Translucent pale bluish green	Early – mid-Roman
4	60 – unguentarium	TZ 007553-001	AN 118/119	1403	Transparent bluish green	Early Roman – Byzantine
5	60 – unguentarium	TZ 012795-001	AP 123	3857	Transparent blue	Early Roman – Byzantine
6	60 – unguentarium	TZ 110692-004	AT 128	10571	Transparent bluish green	Early Roman – Byzantine
7	60 – unguentarium	TZ 111038-001	AU 133	10634	Transparent bluish green	Early Roman – Byzantine
8	60 – unguentarium	TZ 112668-007	AV 130	11424	Transparent green	Early Roman – Byzantine
9	61 – unguentarium	TZ 010278-001	AP/AQ 118	2732	Translucent pale green	Early Roman – Byzantine
10	61 – unguentarium	TZ 011066-002	AE 115	3004	Transparent green	Early Roman – Byzantine
11	62 – unguentarium	TZ 110648-003	AT 131	10538	Transparent pale blue	Early Roman – Byzantine
12	62 – unguentarium	TZ 112291-007	AU 127	10929	Transparent pale green	Early Roman – Byzantine
13	62 – unguentarium	TZ 112672-006	AT 130	11443	Transparent pale green	Early Roman – Byzantine
14	62 – unguentarium	TZ 112812-001	AT 129	11034	Transparent bluish green	Early Roman – Byzantine
15	63 – jar	TZ 111342-003	AS 130	10779	Transparent green	Late Roman – Byzantine
16	64 – small bottle	TZ 111786-001	AY 127	10926	Transparent yellowish green	Early Roman – Byzantine
17	64 – small bottle	TZ 112343-001	AU 127	11353	Transparent pale green	Early Roman – Byzantine
18	64 – small bottle	TZ 112666-003	AT 130	10631	Transparent blue	Early Roman – Byzantine
19	64 – small bottle	TZ 310521-001	V 125	30238	Translucent green	Early Roman – Byzantine
20	64 – small bottle	TZ 310614-001	Y 125	30412	Transparent green	Early Roman – Byzantine

Plate 2.23: Group 58–64—free-blown glass—cosmetic vessels

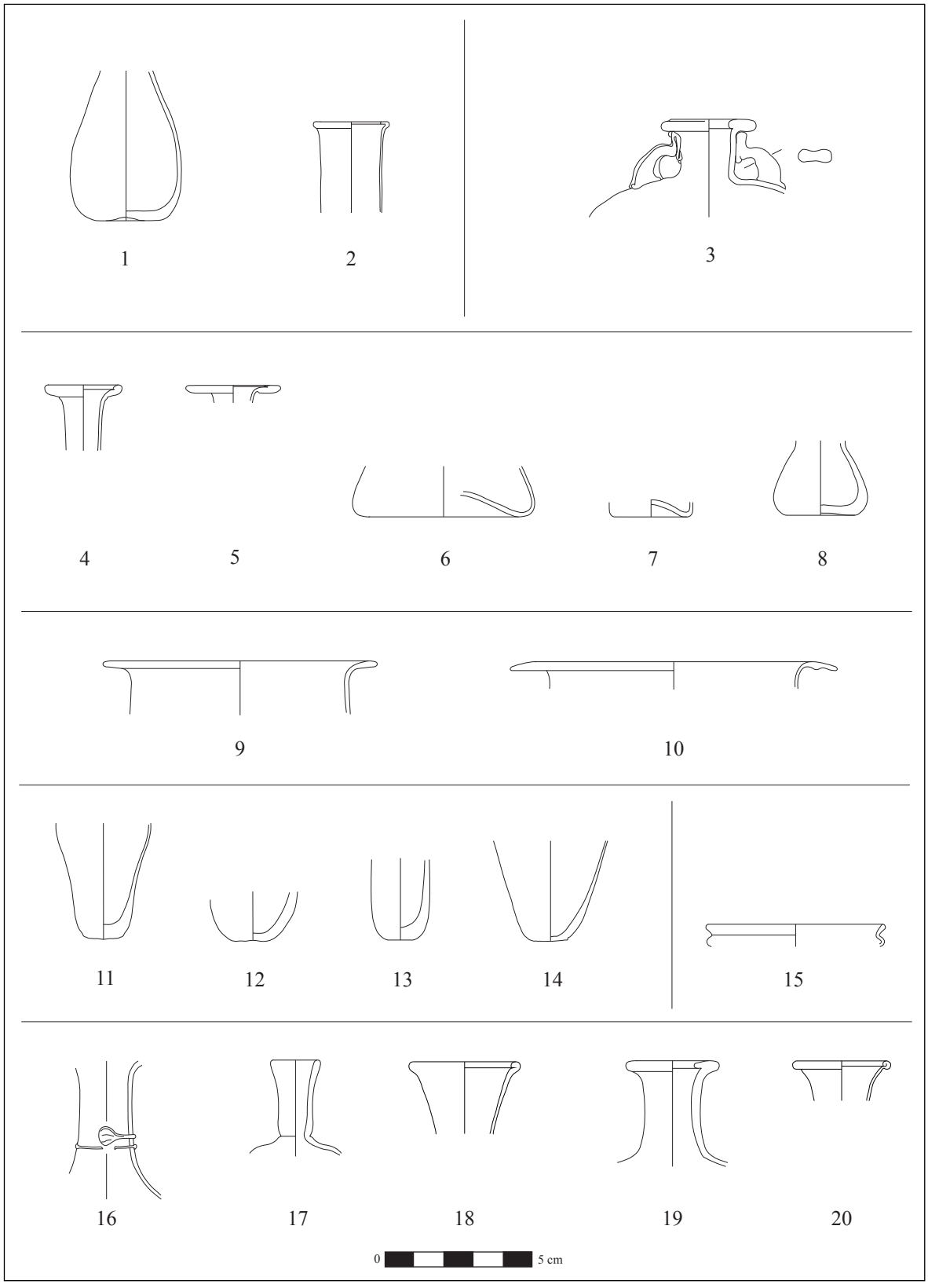


Plate 2.24: Groups 65–67—free-blown glass—cosmetic vessels

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	65 – twin phials	TZ 011248-001	AQ 120	3235	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
2	65 – twin phials	TZ 012863-004	AQ 123	3881	Transparent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
3	65 – twin phials	TZ 110138-001	AW 129	10086	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
4	65 – twin phials	TZ 111776-002	AT 127	10892	Translucent green	Byzantine – Umayyad
5	65 – twin phials	TZ 112287-001	AU 126	10860	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
6	65 – twin phials	TZ 310470-002	U 123	30023	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Umayyad
7	65 – twin phials	TZ 310612-008	Y 125	30421	Transparent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Umayyad
8	66 – handle	TZ 007551-001	AN 118/119	1374	Translucent pale green	–
9	66 – handle	TZ 111224-015	AS 129	10724	Translucent pale green	–
10	66 – handle	TZ 111799-001	AT 127	10975	Translucent pale green	–
11	66 – handle	TZ310511-008	X 123	30202	Translucent pale green	–
12	67 – handle	TZ 002166-003	AN 119	518	Translucent green	–
13	67 – handle	TZ 002364-001	AO 118	554	Translucent bluish green	–
14	67 – handle	TZ 110095-001	AW 129	10040	Translucent dark green	–

Plates 2.24: Groups 65–67—free-blown glass—cosmetic vessels and handles

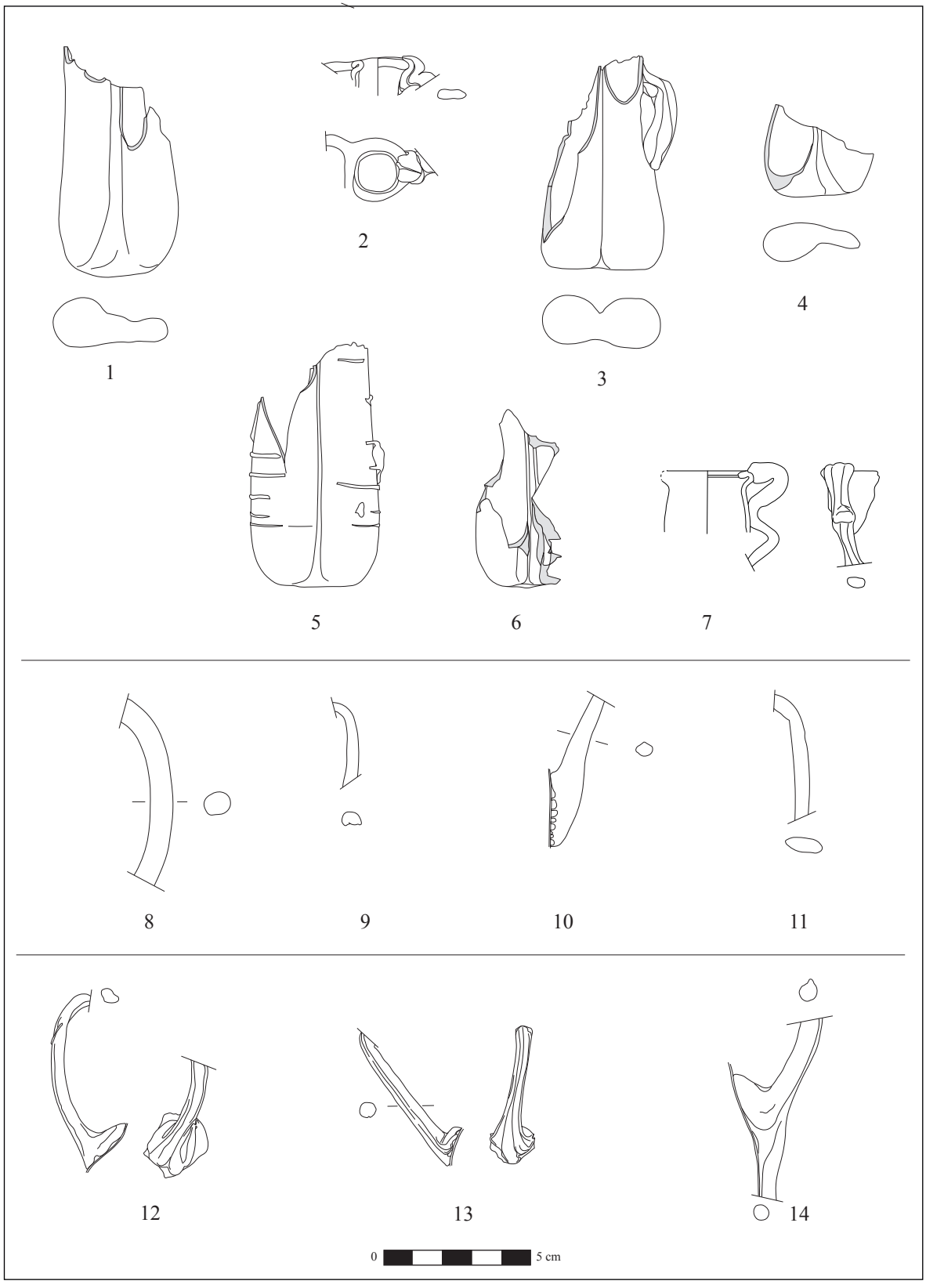


Plate 2.25: Groups 67–73—handles and bracelets

No.	Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	67 – handle	TZ 111026-002	AU 131	10600	Translucent green	–
2	67 – handle	TZ 111032-005	AT 129	10617	Translucent pale bluish green	–
3	67 – handle	TZ 111771-010	AT 126	10868	Translucent green	–
4	68 – handle	TZ 008605-001	AI 117	2031	Translucent pale green	–
5	68 – handle	TZ 110011-001	AV 129	10020	Translucent pale green	–
6	68 – handle	TZ 111943-001	AV 127	11142	Translucent green	–
7	69 – handle	TZ 002228-004	AN 119	600	Translucent olive green	–
8	70 – handle	TZ 310513-001	X 128	30209	Translucent green	–
9	71 – handle	TZ 310504-005	X 127	30149	Translucent pale green	Umayyad – Abbasid-Fatimid
10	72 – bracelet	TZ 310523-001	W 125	30118	‘Black’	Late Roman
11	73 – bracelet	TZ 013888-001	AS 123	4154	Translucent yellowish green	Byzantine – modern
12	73 – bracelet	TZ 112304-021	AS 126	11198	Translucent yellowish green	Byzantine – modern
13	73 – bracelet	TZ 310524-001	W 126	30121	Blue-greyish	Byzantine – modern
14	73 – bracelet	TZ 310525-001	W 127	30151	‘Black’	Byzantine – modern
15	73 – bracelet	TZ 310526-001	W 127	30228	Opaque dark blue	Byzantine – modern

Plate 2.25: Groups 67–73—handles and bracelets

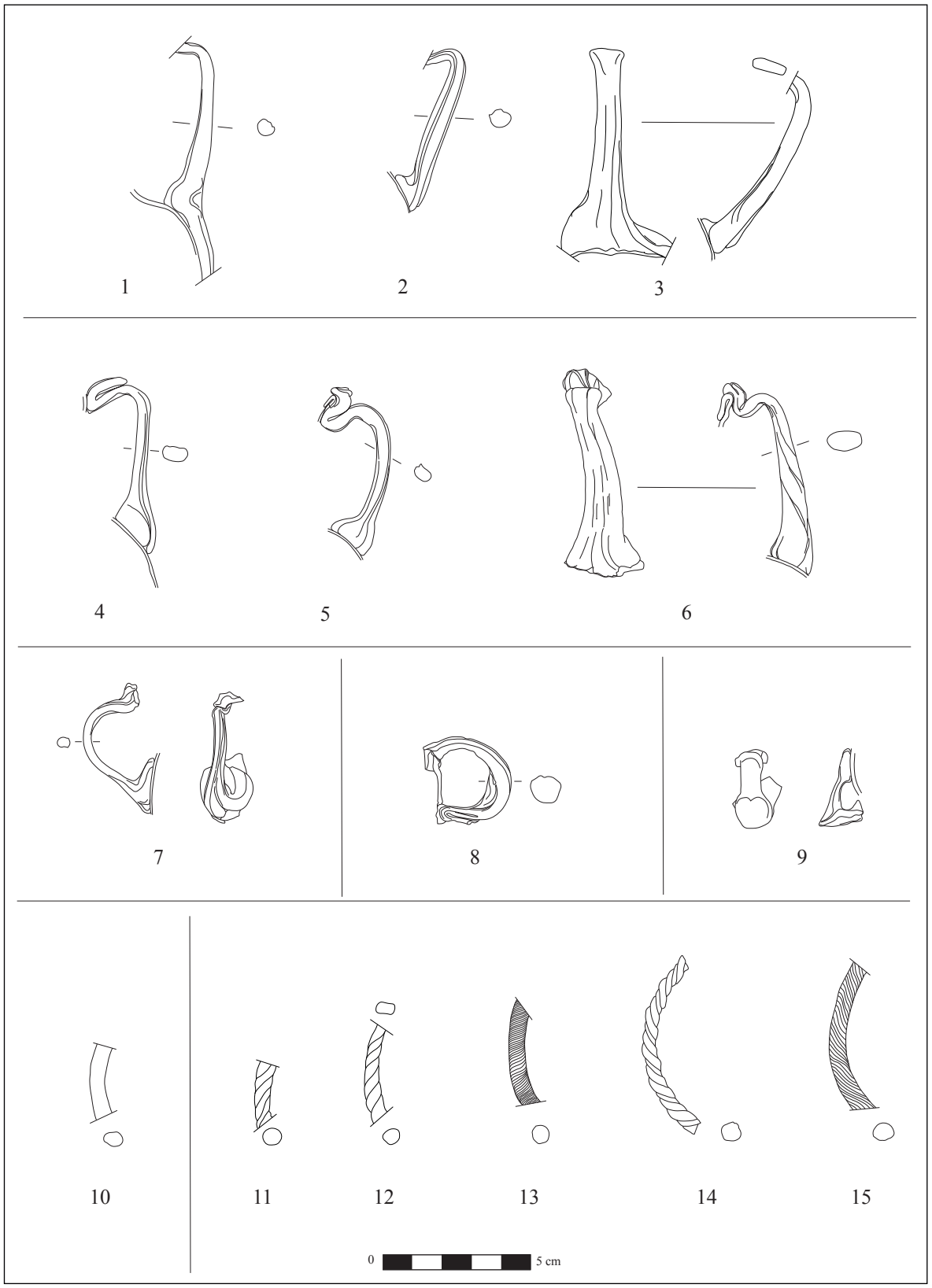


Plate 2.26: Groups 74 and 75—window panes

No.	Group –Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	74 – window pane	TZ 016726-001	AP 123	5095	Transparent pale blue	Byzantine – Early Umayyad
2	74 – window pane	TZ 310489-008	V 123	30089	Transparent blue	Byzantine – Early Umayyad
3	74 – window pane	TZ 310497-001	W 128	30110	Transparent blue	Byzantine – Early Umayyad
4	74 – window pane	TZ 310512-003	X 124	30206	Transparent blue	Byzantine – Early Umayyad
5	74 – window pane	TZ 310517-003	X 123	30222	Transparent blue	Byzantine – Early Umayyad
6	74 – window pane	TZ 310519-017	U 125	30239	Transparent blue	Byzantine – Early Umayyad
7	74 – window pane	TZ 310520-007	V 126	30253	Transparent blue	Byzantine – Early Umayyad
8	75 – window pane	TZ 111801-001 TZ 111801-002	AX 127	10994	Translucent pale green	Byzantine – Abbasid
9	75 – window pane	TZ 111802-001 TZ 111801-002	AS 132	11001	Translucent pale bluish green	Byzantine – Abbasid

Plate 2.26: Groups 74 and 75—window panes

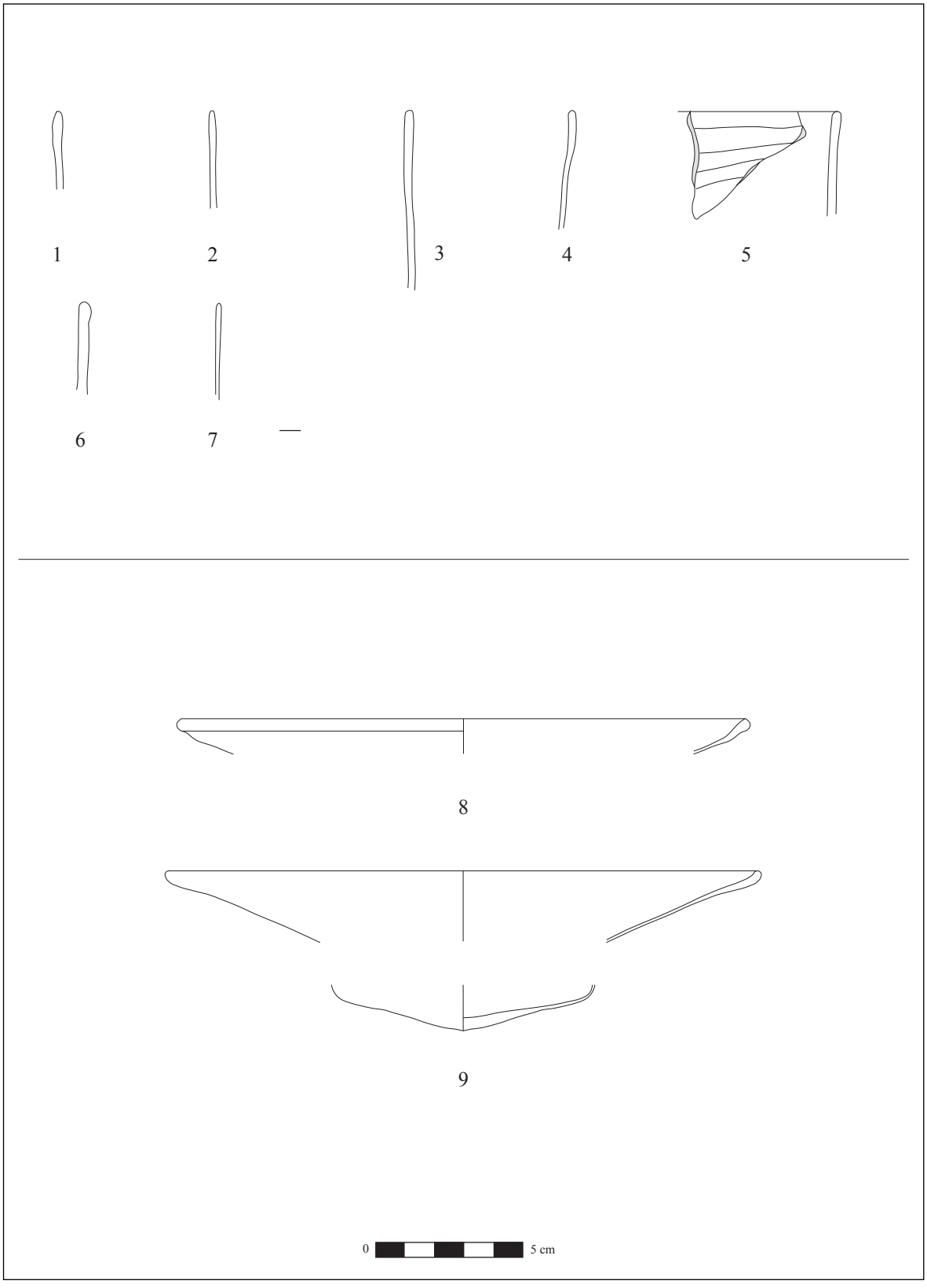
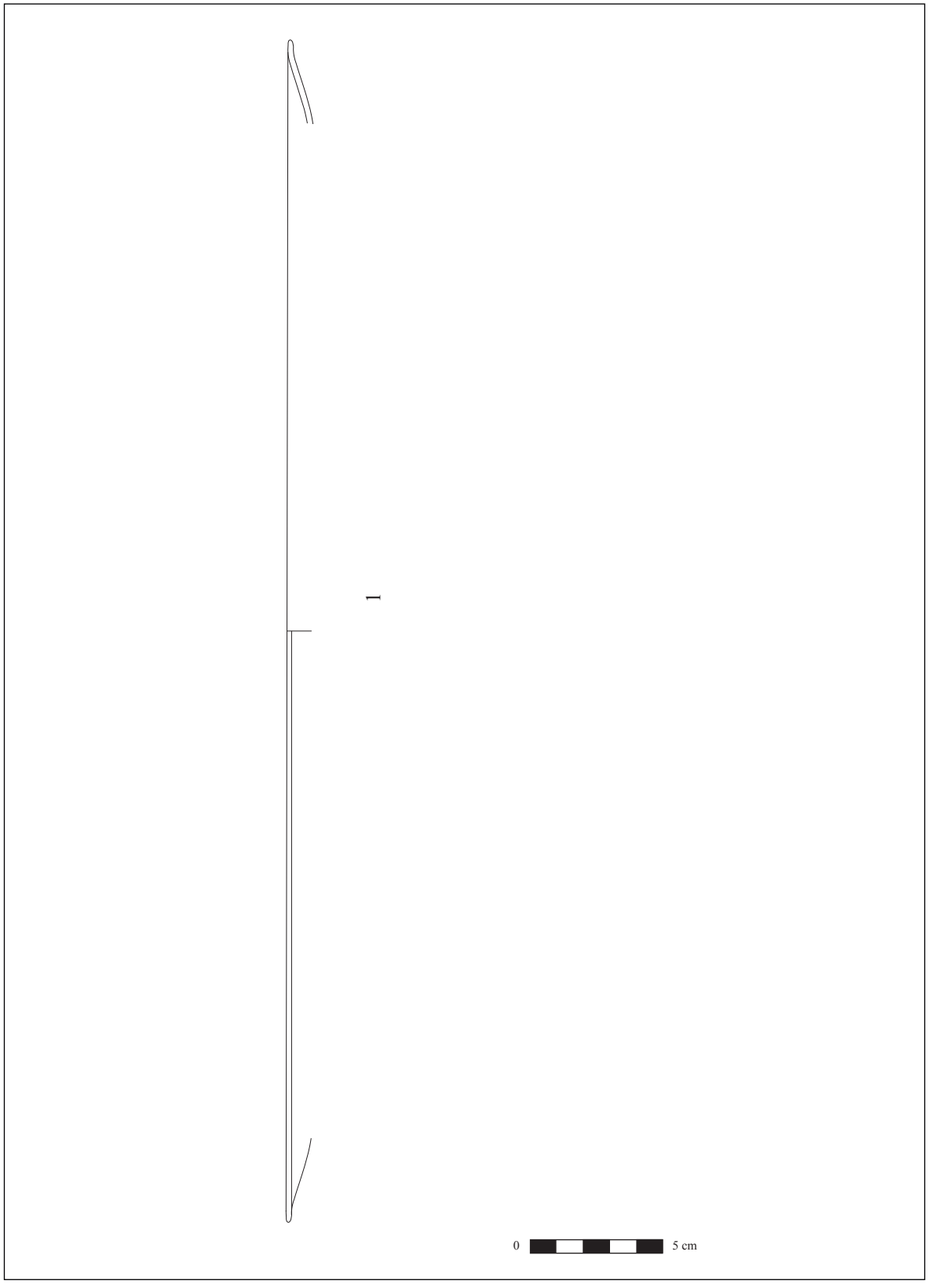


Plate 2.27: Group 75—window pane

No.	Group – Type	Inv. No.	Square	Context	Colour	Date
1	75 – window pane	TZ 310481-002	U 124	30056	Translucent pale blue	Byzantine – Abbasid

Plate 2.27: Group 75—window pane



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3. The Hellenistic to Islamic Metal Finds

by Stefanie Hoss

3.1. Introduction

The basis of this study is the collection of metal finds from the Hellenistic to Umayyad strata of Tall Zirāʻa, with the exception of the coins; 713 finds in total. To these, five metal finds from earlier strata were added, because they could be dated to the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods by their form.

The material was made scientifically accessible in several steps. During the excavation campaigns 2003–2011 of the 'Gadara Region Project', all 1524 metal finds from all periods of the excavation Areas I, II and III of the tall were recorded on site and put into a database with their excavation data, mainly by Jutta Häser. During the 2010, 2012 and 2014 campaigns, the author viewed all relevant metal finds and supplemented and amended the records to include the type, literature and other relevant information[1].

The 271 Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine metal finds of determinable form were then listed in a catalogue with their inventory number, the area where they were found, measurements, descriptions, and their find context dating, established with the help of the coins and pottery found in the context.

A large group of 150 finds belong to a single burnt door in Area III of the Byzantine period (TZ 310439-002 – TZ 310439-151). Of the remaining finds, 245 were (parts of) iron nails found without any connection to their original use and the rest were items of unknown function. These finds are not included in the catalogue and are only recorded in the project database.

The determinable finds were arranged into several main groups, according to their use:

- Personal accessories: Items for personal use such as jewellery and cosmetic utensils;
- House and furniture: Items belonging to the house such as furniture, locks and keys, parts of the construction;
- Military: Items typical of soldiers, such as arms and armour;
- Trade and industry: Items connected to trade, such as weights or items used in production processes and all tools;
- Other: Items either not belonging to any of the previous groups or that might conceivably have belonged to several of them, such as fairly large iron rings, which have many different possible uses as handles for doors or chests, on wagons, tools or agricultural machines.

The following table shows the amounts of items for each group:

Group	Quantity
Personal accessories	57
House and furniture	173
Military	2
Trade and industry	20
Miscellaneous	19
Total	**271**

Tab. 3.1 Quantity of finds for each function group (Source: BAI/GPIA).

1 This was made financially possible by the two directors of the 'Gadara Region Project', D. Vieweger and J. Häser, and the Hugo Gressmann Foundation of the Protestant Church of Germany (EKD) and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

3.2. Analysis

The following is a discussion of the metal finds and their types, dating and distribution. For a more detailed description of the finds, see the catalogue (*Chap. 3.3.*).

3.2.1. Group 1 Personal Accessories

3.2.1.1. Group 1.a Brooches

Two brooches of the type called elbow or knee type were found in Hellenistic and Early Roman strata in Area II at Tall Zirāʿa (TZ 111559-001 and TZ 112197-001 *Fig. 3.1*). The characteristic feature of the type is a decoration of bronze wire wound round the upper and lower part of the bow. This type of brooch is the most common type in the Near East during the Iron Age and Persian period[2]. The type is very long-running, being developed in the eighth century BC and still in use during the Hellenistic-Roman period, as finds from Doura-Eurōpos demonstrate[3]. The Hellenistic variant is especially heavy and occurs in early to late Hellenistic contexts at Tēl Ānȧfȧ and Tēl Miḵal, as well as in Late Hellenistic to Early Roman contexts in Samareia (Sabasṭiya) and Bēthsaida (Ioulias)[4].

3.2.1.2. Group 1.b Bangles

Bangles are a common find among settlement debris and in graves and may occur in several materials. As E. Platt has noted, they are commonly called bracelets, but this by definition indicates a use for the wrists only. As these objects have been found in graves near the ankles and upper arms of the deceased and depicted on the same body parts on statues and friezes, it seems more fitting to call them bangles[5]. Their interior diameters are able to indicate their use for either wrist or upper arm/ankle.

In Tall Zirāʿa, bronze and glass bangles have been found (for the glass bangles see *Chap. 2.2.3.2.*). Only one of the bangles found was complete. As the form of the ends of the rest is unknown, their types must remain speculative. Three fragments of bangles (TZ 009732-001 *Fig. 3.3*, TZ 012505-001, TZ 017680-001) have a round section and thus may have belonged to either simple open or closed round bands with a round section or to the so-called ‘snake’ bangles, which also have a round section, but open and flattened ends, decorated with snake-heads[6]. The first type of bangle has been found in settlement layers in Corinth, Samareia (Sabasṭiya), Ḥisbān (Ḥešbon, Esbous) and ʻĒn Gedi, and in graves in Amman and Ṭabqāt Faḥl (Pella)[7]. They are difficult to date, ranging from the second century AD to post-Umayyad periods[8].

Snake bangles are also a very long-running type. In ʻĒn Gedi, bangles of this type were found in Byzantine and Mamluk strata, while similar bangles come from Islamic strata in Ḥisbān and Tall Qēmūn (Tēl Yoqnəʻȧm)[9]. A complete bangle of this type with flattened ends was discovered at Tall Zirāʿa (TZ 310239-001 *Fig. 3.5*).

The ends of one complete bangle (TZ 017687-001 *Fig. 3.4*) taper to a point. No comparisons were found for this type. This is also true of the fragment of a bangle with a flat section, decorated with two lines of small, incised dots along both sides on the outside (TZ 008120-001 *Fig. 3.2*).

Another bangle (TZ 015198-001) has a flat section, widening at one end and ending in a little hook. Because of the unrestored state, it is difficult to see if the bangle was made up from several twisted strands. It is comparable to type IId bangles from Ḥisbān[10].

2 Fortner 2005, 64.

3 Fortner 2005, 64; Frisch – Toll 1949, 47 Taf. 10, 1–5.

4 Fortner 2005, 64.

5 Platt 2009b, 242.

6 Chernov 2007, 511.

7 Chernov 2007, 513, pl. 3, 12. 13—with further literature; Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446, 9, fig. 105; Platt 2009b, 242 type Ia, fig. 13, 3; type IIa, fig. 13, 5. 6.

8 Chernov 2007, 513; Platt 2009b, 246.

9 Chernov 2007, 513 Fig. 14–18 pl. 3, 5–11; Platt 2009b, 242 type IIb, fig. 13.7, 3. 4. 6–8; Khamis 1996, 228 No. 54 fig. XVIII, 7. 8.

10 Platt 2009b, 242. 246, type IId, fig. 13, 10—with further literature.

A very large bangle (TZ 111952-001) with an internal diameter of 11 cm may have been either for the upper arm or ankle. It is round in section and both ends are missing, so it may have belonged to either simple open or closed round bands with a round section (see above).

3.2.1.3. Group 1.c Finger Rings

Finger rings are also a common find from the later Hellenistic period onwards. During the Roman period, men, women and children wore rings on all fingers (with the exception of the middle finger, the digitus infamis), including the thumb[11]. Palmyrene reliefs demonstrate that during the Roman period, rings could also be worn on the upper parts of a finger, which made very small rings possible[12].

Ten copper alloy finger rings have been found in the post-Iron Age strata at Tall Zirāʿa. They belong to three types: Plain finger rings with closed hoops, open rings and rings with closed hoops and bezels. The two rings with bezels have differing shapes: While the ring TZ 015302-001 has a hoop that is round in section and has a flat bezel of vaguely round-oval shape (due to its uncleaned state, the exact form is difficult to determine), the ring TZ 310606-001 (*Fig. 3.11*) has a hoop with a flat section and a hexagonal bezel. Rings with different forms of bezel were found at both Sardis and Corinth and at ʿĒn Boqęq, Ḥamā, Męron and Tall Qēmūn (Tēl Yoqnəʿām), as well as in graves at Jerusalem, Ḫirbat al-Karak (Bēt Yeraḥ) and Sīlat aẓ-Ẓahr[13]. They were dated from the Byzantine period to the fourteenth century AD.

The open ring made from a flat piece of bronze wire (TZ 310603-001 *Fig. 3.11*) has parallels in Ḥisbān[14].

Seven of the rings (TZ 010005-001 *Fig. 3.6*, TZ 012751-001 *Fig. 3.7*, TZ 018678-001 *Fig. 3.8*, TZ 010984-001, TZ 310252-001 *Fig. 3.9*, TZ 310430-001 *Fig. 3.10*, TZ 310598-001) are plain finger rings with closed hoops with different sections (round, D-shaped or flat), made by casting. All these rings are without any further decoration. The form remained in favour from the Roman period onwards, and accordingly the rings cannot be dated on the basis of their type and style[15]. In Corinth, similar rings came from Roman strata, while in Sardis, comparable rings were dated to the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods[16]. Plain finger rings were also found in Beth-Šəʾarim, ʿĒn Boqęq, Ḥisbān, Ramat Ha-Nadiv, in a grave in Jerusalem, in caves 1 and 2 at Murābaʿāt in the Judean desert in contexts of the first and second centuries AD, in Byzantine contexts at the church of Ḫirbat al-Karak, the fort of Upper Zohar and the settlement of ʿĒn Gedi, and in Islamic and Crusader contexts at Qēmūn (Yoqnəʿām)[17].

3.2.1.4. Group 1.d Earring

A bronze hoop earring (TZ 014185-001 *Fig. 3.12*) made of bronze wire with an eyelet was found in a Byzantine context of Area I. Similar earrings were excavated in Ḥisbān[18].

3.2.1.5. Group 1.e Beads

Bronze beads in the form of very small, but comparatively wide rings are a common jewellery find during the Roman period[19]. In Tall Zirāʿa, three beads were found in three contexts in Areas I and III (TZ 012513-001 *Fig. 3.13*, TZ 012888-001, TZ 310602-001), dating to the Early Roman through Ottoman periods. The beads may have been used in necklaces (perhaps separating beads from other materials), but a use as pendants in earrings is also possible. Similar beads were found in Ḥisbān[20].

11 Furger 1990, 49–51.

12 Schenke 2004, 83–90.

13 Chernov 2007, 516 f.—with further literature; Gichon 1993, 434 Taf. 60, 17; Sellers – Baramki 1953, 26 Kok 6 fig. 17; 182 fig. 18.

14 Platt 2009b, 259 fig. 13.13, 13–16.

15 Chernov 2007, 516; Riha 1990, 46–48.

16 Chernov 2007, 516—with further literature.

17 Chernov 2007, 516—with further literature; Gichon 1993, 434; Platt 2009b, 257 fig. 13.15, 1–15; Kol-Yaakov 2000, 497 Cat. No. 114 f. 118 pl. XI, 2. 3. 7; Khamis 1996, 229 f. Photo XVIII, 34. 35.

18 Platt 2009b, 267–269 fig. 13, 18, 9–11.

19 Riha 1990, 85, table 104 and 105; Waasdorp 1999, 110. 117 fig. VII.9, Cat. Nos. 7.48–51; Lloyd-Morgan 2000, 342, Cat. No. 68 and fig. 81.

20 Platt 2009b, 242.

3.2.1.6. Group 1.f Pendant

A pendant (TZ 111613-001 *Fig. 3.14*) in the shape of a simple Latin cross with a hole at the upper end comes from a stratum in Area II dated to the Abbasid-Mamluk period. As the cross is made exceedingly simply, it can only be dated roughly from the Late Roman period onwards.

3.2.1.7. Group 1.g Mirrors

Three fragments of small round copper alloy mirrors have been found in complexes dated to the Hellenistic, Early Roman and Roman periods (TZ 110531-001 *Fig. 3.15*, TZ 112181-001, TZ 112182-001). The fragments have one rounded, slightly tapering edge. They are probably parts of bronze mirrors, plain circular disks with no visible decoration, which were used in combination with decorated wooden or bronze boxes. An almost complete bronze mirror consisting of a circular bronze disk decorated with round holes spaced regularly around the rim was found at Samareia (Sabasṭiya)[21]. Similar mirrors—most of them undecorated—from the Hellenistic and Roman periods were found in Doura-Eurōpos, Ǧerabis and Ḥisbān as well as in several tombs in Jerusalem[22].

3.2.1.8. Group 1.h Tweezer

Tweezers were an essential utensil, assisting in both cosmetic manipulation and the medicinal care of the body by removing hairs as well as splinters and thorns. Metal tweezers were fairly widespread from the Augustean period onwards[23]. A fragment of a copper alloy pair of tweezers (TZ 111384-001 *Fig. 3.16*) was discovered at Tall Zirāʿa in Area II, consisting of the lower part of one 'leg', with the characteristic tip, bent slightly inwards and sharpened. The fragment probably belonged to a pair of W-shaped tweezers, with comparative finds known from excavations at Bēthsaida (Ioulias) and Corinth and in the museum of Ḥaifa[24]. Two examples of a different type of tweezers were found in Roman period strata at Samareia (Sabasṭiya) and other tweezers, also different from our type, at Tel Beth Shean and at ʿĒn Boqeq[25].

3.2.1.9. Group 1.i–n Cosmetic Utensils

Cosmetic spoons are utensils with a long and narrow stem that is round in section. In cosmetic spoons this ends in either a small, almost disk-shaped flat spoon 'bowl' or in an elongated oval one. In spatulas, the end is also elongated in the form of a leaf, but v-shaped in section. Both types of cosmetic spoons were used to get small amounts of powder or ointment out of containers via narrow necks. The spatula with its sharp edges is thought to have also been used for medicinal purposes, e.g. to clean wounds, an idea reinforced by finds of spatulas in surgeon's graves[26]. The other end of these utensils can either be pointed or thickened to an olive shape ('kohl bulb'). Some instruments only have a 'kohl bulb' on a stem. These are kohl sticks, which were used to rub small chunks of pigment to powder on a flat surface in order to mix them with water, oil or spittle and use the resulting mixture as make-up[27].

Pointed stems could be used as kohl applicators. The stems of all kinds of cosmetic implements are sometimes decorated with diagonal notches, but whether this is the case with the utensils presented here is uncertain, as they are not cleaned of corrosion.

Two cosmetic spoons with round flat 'bowls' (group i, TZ 015228-001 *Fig. 3.17*, TZ 310604-001 *Fig. 3.18*) and three spoons with elongated flat 'bowls' (group j, TZ 013107-001 *Fig. 3.19*, TZ 111870-001 *Fig. 3.20*, TZ 112022-001) were found in Areas I and II at Tall Zirāʿa, while medicinal spatulas were not discovered. Similar spoons are a regular find in both the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near Eastern regions, as well as in the western parts

21 Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446 f. fig. 106, 3.

22 Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446 f. fig. 106, 3.

23 Riha 1986, 33–38; Deschler-Erb 1996, 57 f. fig. 12; Fortner 2005, 68.

24 Fortner 2005, 68.

25 Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446 fig. 104:1-2; Johnson 2006, 662 fig. 22.4, 8 Photo 22.8.d; Gichon 1993, 433 f. pl. 60, 16.

26 Davidson 1952, 181; Fortner 2005, 68; Künzl 1982. While most finds of graves with medical instruments are Western European, two tombs containing among other medical instruments several spatulas are Eastern Mediterranean examples. One was found in Ephesos (see Matthäus 1989, fig. 8–12) and the other at Paphos on Cyprus (Michaelides 1984).

27 Platt 2009a, 202.

of the Roman Empire[28]. In the Near Eastern region, they are typical for the Classical periods as well as the Early Muslim periods and later[29]. While the earliest examples seem to come from Persian period graves in ʻAsqalān (Ashkelon) and Tēl Miḳal, the latest date into the Ayyubid-Mamluk periods[30].

Three further cosmetic utensils (group k, TZ 014513-001 *Fig. 3.21*, TZ 015186-001 *Fig. 3.22*, TZ 112178-001) may have been either cosmetic spoons or kohl sticks as only their thickened, olive-shaped opposite end (‘kohl bulb’) is preserved. Similar finds have been identified at Ḥisbān and elsewhere; they are dated between the Early Roman to Medieval periods[31].

A further six stems (group l, TZ 010078-002, TZ 015200-001, TZ 015227-001, TZ 017252-001, TZ 111654-001) have pointed ends and probably were kohl applicators. As both bronze hairpins and bronze cochlear spoons also have comparable stems and pointed ends, this identification is less secure. But because complete examples of both of these implements have not been found in Tall Zirāʻa, it seems more likely that the utensils are kohl applicators. This also applies to a further fourteen fragments of stems (group m, TZ 010017-002, TZ 010695-001, TZ 011443-001, TZ 012508-001, TZ 014301-001, TZ 015172-001, TZ 015185-001, TZ 015187-001, TZ 015231-001, TZ 015444-001, TZ 111609-001, TZ 111653-001, TZ 111658-001, TZ 310600-001) without any ends preserved. One hollow rod (group n, TZ 112688-001 *Fig. 3.23*) also had no ends preserved and probably was also used as a cosmetic implement[32].

3.2.2. Group 2 House and Furniture

3.2.2.1. Group 2.a Locks and Keys

In northwestern Europe and the western provinces of the Roman Empire, iron latch-lifting keys are common finds from the late LaTène period until the Migration period[33]. They have flat handles with a ring loop at one end. The other end can either turn at right angles to one side (L-shaped) or to both sides (T-shaped). It carries the bit with several teeth. W. Manning et al. note that the L-shape was more common than the T-shape[34]. N. Crummy explains how it would have functioned: “the key was passed on its side through a vertical keyhole, turned horizontally, and its teeth engaged in holes in the lock-pins (or tumblers). These it raised, freeing the bolt, which was then pulled across by a cord.”[35]

In contrast to the western part of the Roman Empire, keys seem to be a rare find in Hellenistic-Roman strata in the Near East[36]. On the other hand, the regular depiction of keys in Palmyrene female reliefs demonstrates their importance as symbols of female status, comparable to the spindle[37]. A find from a cistern with a *terminus ante quem* of the mid-second century BC in Šaʻar Haʼ Amamkim seems to point at an early use of these keys[38].

On Tall Zirāʻa, three almost complete iron latch-lifter keys (TZ 015269-001, TZ 110496-001 *Fig. 3.24*, TZ 111382-001) were discovered, all of the L-shaped variety and all of a size compatible with their use on the lock of a casket.

Parallels are known from Bethsaida (Ioulias), Mount Garizim, Samareia (Sabasṭiya), Ramat Ha-Nadiv, Tall Kēsān, Tiberias, Nessana, Jerusalem and the Cave of Letters, where six iron keys were found on a ring[39]. Similar keys were also found in Pergamon[40].

28 Chernov 2007, 509–511; Fortner 2005, 68; Riha 1986, 64–70; Deschler-Erb 1996, 60.

29 Chernov 2007, 511; Burdajewicz 2009, 189 fig. 3, 7. 8; Ploug 1985, 219 Cat. No. 6C56, 8A490 fig. 53 a. b; Kol-Yaakov 2000, 499, Cat. No. 127 pl. XI, 14; Johnson 2006, 662, fig. 22.4, 9. 10, photo 22.8.c and 22.11; Platt 2009a, 201 f. fig. 12, 1–3.

30 Chernov 2007, 510–512; Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 444. 446 fig. 104, 7.

31 Platt 2009a, 207 f.

32 Platt 2009a, 213 fig. 12, 12.

33 Ulbert 1984, 130 footnote 389; Manning 1985, 90–92; Deschler-Erb 1996, 38 f. Abb. 35, Kat. Nr. ME 62–65, pl. 6.

34 Manning et al. 1995, 265.

35 Crummy 1995, 124.

36 Fortner 2005, 71.

37 Mackay 1949, 167 Taf. II, 1.

38 Burdajewicz 2009, 187, No. 17 fig. 1.

39 Fortner 2005, 71; Burdajewicz 2009, 188; Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446 fig. 105, 6; Kol-Yaakov 2000, 491 f. Cat. No. 88. 89, pl. VIII, 4. 5—all with further literature.

40 Gaitzsch 2005, 43 Cat. No. S11–S12. S14–S16. S19 pl. 43.

Another find belongs to the locks opened with such keys: An almost complete hasp (TZ 110971-001 *Fig. 3.25*). Hasps are fastened to the lid of a casket and have loops on the underside, fitting into holes in the casket's wall. The bolt on the inside of the casket's wall fits into these loops. When it is moved into them with the key, the casket is closed. The hasp from Tall Zirāʿa is a slightly tapering strip of copper alloy, broken at the wide end and with a rectangular transverse loop on the underside of the other. Similar simple hasps have been found in many western provinces of the Roman Empire[41]. A hasp decorated with concentric circles was excavated at Samareia (Sabasṭiya) and one decorated with lines in a burial cave at Sīlat aẓ-Ẓahr, while an undecorated hasp was found at Tall Qēmūn (Tēl Yoqnəʿām)[42]. An iron hasp and latch lifter key from a door excavated at az-Zantur in Petra are in the exhibition at the Jordan Museum.

3.2.2.2. Group 2.b Furniture Fittings

Other objects are copper alloy fittings of furniture and other household items, such as the probable section of a lamp stand (TZ 110131-001 *Fig. 3.26*). It is a hollow, baluster-formed object from copper-alloy, which likely formed part of a candlestick or a lamp stand. Such stands were used to allow oil-lamps to stand at a convenient height. At the Dumbarton Oaks Collection, a large lampstand from Egypt dated to the sixth century AD has a staff of a similar baluster-shape, which is made from several sections[43]. In the description, M. Ross mentions that other, smaller lampstands from Egypt are made from comparable sections[44]. Similar elements were also used to fashion the shaft of candlesticks, like the silver candlestick from Constantinople dated (by its control-stamps) to the early seventh century AD and housed in the same collection, as well as parallel examples in the British Museum and on Lesbos[45].

A copper alloy button (TZ 310422-001 *Fig. 3.32*), probably filled with lead, was a furniture decoration. The button is domed, with a border, and decorated with lathe-turned circles. It has an iron nail at the back, with which it was fixed to the wooden casket or chest it decorated. Similar buttons have been found in connections with caskets in the western part of the Roman Empire, where they aredated generally into the period of the Roman Empire[46]. A similar button decorated with concentric circles was discovered in burial caves at Sīlat aẓ-Ẓahr[47].

A copper alloy casket handle has the shape of the Greek letter Omega (TZ 111599-001 *Fig. 3.30*). Casket handles like this are very common grave finds in the northwestern provinces of the Roman Empire and are dated to the Roman period[48]. A different sort of handle on caskets is represented by two copper alloy rings with round sections (TZ 111386-001 *Fig. 3.28*, TZ 111610-001 *Fig. 3.31*). They are also very common in the Northwestern provinces and are likewise dated to the Roman period[49]. Both kinds were fixed to the wooden caskets by split pins.

Four pieces of copper alloy sheets with iron nails (TZ 017255-001, TZ 111277-001 *Fig. 3.27*, TZ 111394-001 *Fig. 3.29*, TZ 112011-001) probably were casket mounts[50]. A similar mount was found in Bethsaida (Ioulias)[51].

3.2.2.3. Group 2.c Door Fittings

Several collections of iron bands with iron nails from different contexts (TZ 015270-001, TZ 018700-001, TZ 111251-001, TZ 111607-001 – TZ 111607-008, TZ 112017-001, TZ 310230-001, TZ 310233-001, TZ 310234-001, TZ 310240-001) most likely adorned outer doors[52]. Another large collection of 150 fragments of iron bands and nails was found in the context of a large burnt door (TZ 310439-002 – TZ 310439-151). It has not only

41 Riha 2001, 50–54 pl. 29–30.

42 Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 449 f. fig. 108, 1; Sellers – Baramki 1953, 26 Kok 6 fig. 17. 182, fig. 18; Khamis 1996, 223 f. No. 80 fig. XVIII 10, 4; Photo XVIII 43.

43 Ross 1962, 36 f. Cat. No. 38, pl. XXVIII, B 38.

44 Ross 1962, 37.

45 Ross 1962, 20 f. Cat. No. 15 pl. XVIII.

46 Riha 2001, 50–54 pl. 29. 30.

47 Sellers – Baramki 1953, 23 fig. 23, 124.

48 Riha 2001, 30–32, Kat. Nr. 105–128 pl. 8. 9.

49 Riha 2001, 33–35, Kat. Nr. 147–161 pl. 11.

50 Riha 2001, 71–73, Kat. Nr. 551–587 pl. 43–46.

51 Fortner 2005, 71, Kat. Nr. 1464 pl. 87.

52 Schaltenbrand-Obrecht 190 f. Kat. Nr. E900-E965 pl. 60. 64–67; Fortner 2005, 70 f.

fragments of band with both original sides preserved (with varying widths between 4.9 cm and 5.9 cm), but also three fragments with decorative tapering ends and one fragment (TZ 310439-064) of purely decorative form (either an amphora or a fish). Among the technical parts are two iron hinges and two iron rings corroded onto iron split pins and a part of the bolt corroded onto an iron band. The hinges and bolt clearly point towards a larger door. The two rings were fastened into the wood of the door with split pins and used as door handles[53]. The fact that two of these were found in a single context points towards a wide opening with a double door.

3.2.3. Group 3. Military

Only two finds—an iron arrowhead and a lance point—could be described as military.

3.2.3.1. Group 3.a Arrowhead

The iron arrowhead (TZ 110646-001 *Fig. 3.33*) is rather narrow with the greatest width at its base and with both the tip and the end of the shank missing. Arrows used for hunting prey usually are quite wide compared to their length, because for the hunted animal to die quickly, a large wound with much loss of blood is useful. Arrows used on armoured soldiers on the other hand have to be rather narrow to pierce the armour and inflict deep rather than merely surface wounds[54]. This type of arrowhead with a characteristic leaf-shaped blade and a tang is very long-lived in the Levant, occurring from the Iron Age onwards—proven by finds in Tall Kēsān and Naḥal Tut—until at least the Early Islamic periods as demonstrated by the find in Tall Qēmūn (Tēl Yoqnəʿām), discovered in an Early Islamic deposit[55]. At Tall Zirāʿa it was found in filling layers dated to the Byzantine to Islamic period.

3.2.3.2. Group 3.b Lance Point

The second military object is a long and narrow lance point (TZ 011381-001 *Fig. 3.34*). As both the tip and the shaft end are missing, the exact type cannot be determined. It was found in a Late Roman-Byzantine context in Area I.

3.2.4. Group 4. Trade and Industry

3.2.4.1. Group 4.a Sewing

Needles are proof of the production and processing of textiles on Tall Zirāʿa. Three fragments (TZ 012553-001, TZ 013114-001, TZ 015173-001) of thin copper alloy pins with diameters between 0.2 and 0.4 cm probably are sewing needles. Neither has any ends preserved. A complete example has both a thin point and an oval eyelet (TZ 015300-001 *Fig. 3.35*) and a diameter of 0.3 cm. Comparable needles have been found in Tall al-ʿUmēri in Jordan, Bethsaida (Ioulias), Tall Qēmūn (Tēl Yoqnəʿām) and Hof Ha-Karmel in Israel and in Greece, Cyprus, and Turkey[56].

3.2.4.2. Group 4.b Wood- and/or Metalworking

Chisels have characteristically shaped cutting blades on their ends, for carving or cutting a hard material such as wood, stone or metal by hand or while struck with a mallet or hammer.

An iron chisel (TZ 110082-001) with a two-sided cutting edge and a rectangular section of 1,0 cm x 0.7 cm could have been used for either wood- or metalworking. A chisel with a slightly wider blade was excavated at Ḫirbat al-Karak[57]. At Ḥama and Tall Qēmūn (Tēl Yoqnəʿām), chisels with even wider blades—so-called paring chisels—were excavat-

53 Schaltenbrand-Obrecht 1998, 178.

54 Deschler-Erb 1999, 22.

55 Burdajewicz 2009, 186—with further literature; Khamis 1996, 219, No. 8, fig. XVIII 1, 6 Photo XVIII 4, 2.

56 Fortner 2005, 77. 129 Tabelle 17; Khamis 1996, 223–225 No. 8 fig. XVIII 5 Photo XVIII 11–14.

57 Delougaz – Haines 1960, 48, pl. 48, 3.

ed, while at Tall Qēmūn (Tēl Yoqnəʿām) a third chisel was similar to our narrow type[58]. Nineteen chisels of different forms were excavated in Pergamon, two of which resemble our chisel[59]. This could point to a Roman to Byzantine date of the chisel.

The find of an axe (TZ 111387-001 *Fig. 3.36*) in an Early Roman context confirms the use of woodworking tools. While the axe is heavily corroded and twisted, the blade seems to have a form that is consistent with an axe found at Pergamon, which again seems to point towards an date in the Roman to Byzantine periods[60].

3.2.4.3. Group 4.c Fishing

Lead fishing-net sinkers usually have the shape of a small tube or folded sheet of lead and were mainly used on circular fishing nets (also referred to as throw or cast nets), operated by one person[61]. This is a circular net with a small, reinforced opening in the middle. Passing through the ring are a number of lines connected to the periphery of the net at regular intervals. The outer line of the net is weighted with lead, which is distributed evenly so as to sink it in a single movement. The casting itself requires some skill and strength so as to spread the net out evenly and as far as possible, trapping the fish under the net. By pulling the central rope, the fisherman closes the net under the fish and the net is then pulled out of the water and the fish taken out by hand. The size of the cast net can differ widely, from relatively small nets with a diameter of 1.2 m up to 4 m. The size—and consequently the weight—of the net depends on the height and strength of the fisherman as well as his skill. The mesh size can also vary greatly, depending on the species fished. Cast nets were used for both for salt water and for sweet water fishing, simply requiring a place that was not too deep—the fisherman must be able to stand and throw—with a flat bottom without rocks or plants to tangle the net.

Two almost complete lead fishing net weights (TZ 111550-001 *Fig. 3.37*, TZ 310599-001 *Fig. 3.38*) consist of pieces of lead sheet rolled around the rope of a net. Lead fishing weights are well known from several Eastern Mediterranean finds, dating between the Bronze Age and Islamic periods[62].

3.2.4.4. Group 4.d Sickles

Sickles are hand-held tools with a variously curved blade typically used for harvesting grain crops or cutting forage to feed livestock.

Two fragments of sickles were found in Tall Zirāʿa, one of them (TZ 110964-001) a small fragment from the tip, while the other (TZ 112223-001 *Fig. 3.39*) is almost complete, missing only the tip and tang or socket. Similar sickles with wide blades have been found in Roman contexts at Bethsaida (Ioulias), Ramat Ha-Nadiv and in a grave context at Samareia (Sabasṭiya), while they appear in Byzantine contexts at Ḫirbat al-Karak[63].

3.2.4.5. Group 4.e Repair Thread

Leaden strips are often used to repair pottery, especially large dolia and other storage vessels[64]. These repairs may represent specialist work and seem to have been possible at both the manufacturing stage and while in use[65].

At Tall Zirāʿa, some lead repair strips (TZ 110961-001 *Fig. 3.40*) of a wide Byzantine-Early Islamic bowl of coarse ware were found still attached to the potsherd. The strips join at the original crack (now lost). Bowls of this type are common household wares, used for storing.

3.2.4.6. Group 4.f Knives

Knives were common everyday tools for both men and women in the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods. They were used for a variety of cutting purposes, including many in which nowadays scissors are used. W. Gaitzsch established a typology of knives with the help of the 102 (almost) complete Roman-Byzantine finds from Pergamon[66].

58 Ploug 1985, 217 Cat. No. Y57 fig. 55a; Khamis 1996, 235 No. 83–85 fig. XVIII 11, 2–4.

59 Gaitzsch 2005, 83 f. Kat. Nr. ME3–ME19 pl. 35. 36.

60 Gaitzsch 2005, Kat. Nr. A8 pl. 1.

61 The following after Dütting – Hoss 2014.

62 Fortner 2005, 51 f. pl. 77. 78; Dütting – Hoss 2014—both with further literature.

63 Delougaz – Haines 1960, 48 pl. 48, 7; Kol-Yaakov 2000, 491 Cat. No. 83 pl. IX, 1; Fortner 2005, 69 pl. 84—with further literature.

64 Peña 2007, 209–249.

65 Peña 2007, 226 f.

Nine fragments of iron knives could be identified from the Tall Zirā‘a finds. They can be arranged into three groups: The first group comprises knives whose upper edge is straight, while the lower (cutting) edge tapers towards the point (TZ 017303-001, TZ 111656-001), W. Gaitzsch's type A[67]. The second group is made up of knives where rudiments of the tang are still visible (TZ 112217-001, TZ 310432-001 *Fig. 3.43)* and the third group consists of fragments of knives that are too small to be classified (TZ 015373-001 *Fig. 3.41*, TZ 110084-001, TZ 111389-001, TZ 112205-001 *Fig. 3.42*, TZ 112206-001). Similar knives to our second group were found in Bethsaida (Ioulias)[68]. Knives were also found in Ḥama and Tall Qēmūn (Tēl Yoqnə‘âm)[69].

3.2.5. Group 5. Miscellaneous

The items in this group all have several possible uses and might conceivably have belonged to several of the previous groups.

3.2.5.1. Group 5.a Iron Split Pins

Split pins are used to secure rings into wood. They consist of a straight rod of round or rectangular section, bent into an eye. The two 'legs' are driven into the wood and bent at the back and the eye holds the ring. A split pin (TZ 112208-001 *Fig. 3.44*) was discovered at Tall Zirā‘a without any connection to a ring, while two others come from a context with rings (TZ 310439-002 – 310439-151 the burnt door see *Chap. 3.2.2.3*). Two split pins were found at a burial cave at Sīlat aẓ-Ẓahr[70]. Fourteen iron split pins of differing sizes, most with the rings still attached, are published from the Pergamon excavations[71].

3.2.5.2. Group 5.b Hooks

Iron hooks are a common find, having many uses. They were driven into walls with their pointed end, while the bent end was used for diverse purposes, from hanging objects from them to keeping doors and fences closed with a loop of cordage. Nine hooks of varying width and length have been found at Tall Zirā‘a (TZ 111652-001, TZ 111652-002, TZ 111869-001, TZ 112194-001, TZ 112212-001, TZ 112689-001, TZ 310231-001, TZ 310242-001, TZ 310420-001).

3.2.5.3. Group 5.c Functional Rings and Hoops

Iron rings are also used for a variety of purposes. While one ring (TZ 111557-001) has a very flat section, the remaining eight rings (TZ 011411-001, TZ 012875-001, TZ 014186-001, TZ 110080-001, TZ 111949-001, TZ 111950-001, TZ 112013-001, TZ 310425-001) have round, square or rectangular sections. Nine comparable iron rings of different sizes were found in Pergamon and four in Ša‘ar Ha'Amamkim[72].

3.2.5.4. Group 5.d Nails

In the Hellenistic to Byzantine strata of Areas I–III at Tall Zirā‘a, 245 (parts of) iron nails were excavated (not included in the catalogue, see *Chap. 3.1*). As none of the nails come from closed contexts, their former use cannot be determined beyond a very general classification. At Tall Zirā‘a, 5–10 cm long iron nails with a pin with square sections and a squarish to round head are typical. The square pin is characteristic of forged rather than drawn nails[73]. Similar nails have been found in sites from the Hellenistic to Byzantine periods like Ša‘ar Ha'Amakim, Bethsaida (Ioulias), Ramat Ha-Nadiv, Ǧabal Ḥārūn, and Ḫirbat al-Karak.[74]

66 Gaitzsch 2005, 29–36.

67 Gaitzsch 2005, 31.

68 Fortner 2005, 69 Kat. No. 1444. 1445 pl. 83.

69 Ploug 1985, 217 Cat. No. 4E209. 4C986. 6C109 fig. 52 k; Khamis 1996, 220 f. No. 11. 12 fig. XVIII 3, 1. 2 Photo XVIII, 6.

70 Sellers – Baramki 1953, 23 fig. 23. 124. 263. 292.

71 Gaitzsch 2005, 59 Kat. Nr. Ö1–Ö14 pl. 38.

72 Gaitzsch 2005, 60, Kat. Nr. R1–R9 pl. 38; Burdajewicz 2009, 193 fig. 3, 16–19.

73 For more details cf. Schütz (forthcoming).

3.3. Summary and Conclusions

The metal finds presented here are testimony of the activities at Tall Zirā'a in the Hellenistic to Islamic periods (*Chap. 3.5.*).

Jewellery like the bronze bangles, beads and rings demonstrates the presence of women, further supported by sewing needles, as textile production and repair was traditionally a female occupation. Most of the items are difficult to date by their form, with the rings with bezels being most likely of Byzantine or of later date and the simple closed hoop rings certainly Roman or later.

The cosmetic utensils are less clearly gendered. Tweezers could be used by both women and men to remove splinters and thorns (and perhaps unwanted hair). And while mirrors are traditionally assumed to be connected to females, men might have used mirrors to shave. Mirrors must also have played a role in applying kohl, for which the powder/ointment spoons as well as the applicators were used. In antiquity, men and women both could use kohl, so these implements give us no hint as to the gender of their owners.

The tweezers and mirrors can most likely be dated Roman or slightly later, while the powder/ointment spoons and kohl applicators appear from the Classical periods onwards.

The finds connected to the house and its furnishings further illustrate the fact that at a certain time disposable income was present, with which individuals were able to buy caskets and lampstands and reinforce and decorate their doors with iron bands.

The finds connected to caskets (keys, hasp, button and mounts) and the iron door bands and related implements are most likely to be Roman or Byzantine, while the lampstand fragment has its closest parallels in the Byzantine period.

The arrowhead and lance point are clearly military in form, however, they both are very long-running types (Iron Age to Early Islamic period, see *Chap. 3.2.3.1.* and *3.2.3.2.*) and come from strata dated from the Roman to the Abbasid-Mamluk periods, so it is not clear when this military action took place.

The tools are good indicators of the economic activities (sewing, fishing, wood or metal working, storing) that took place at Tall Zirā'a, but as they are fashioned after the principle 'form follows function', they are very difficult to precisely date by their form. It seems likely that the chisel is a form that is Roman or later, while the lead fishing weights are a type that can date from the Late Bronze Age to the Islamic period. They were found in contexts dating to the Hellenistic to Roman respectively Byzantine periods and it seems possible to date them to these periods. According to the comparisons, the sickle type, which was used to harvest grain or grass for hay, was in use in the Roman to Byzantine periods. The lead repair is dated from the Byzantine to Early Islamic periods by the pottery it is attached to.

Knives are tools with too many fields of applications to allow any conclusions for what they were used at Tall Zirā'a. This is also true of the iron split pins, hooks and functional rings. Those knife fragments preserved well enough to allow the assigning to a type date into the Roman-Byzantine period, which is also likely for the iron split pins, hooks and functional rings.

74 Burdajewicz 2009, 187 fig. 2; Fortner 2005, 72; Kol-Yaakov 2000, 494–496 Cat. No. 91–102 pl. X, 1–7. 9–14— with further literature; Pouta – Whiting 2008, 393–395; Delougaz – Haines 1960, 48.

3.4. Catalogue

3.4.1. Group 1. Personal Accessories

3.4.1.1. Group 1.a Brooches

TZ 111559-001
Area II; Square AX 127; Context 11017
Description: Fragment of elbow brooch with a decoration of grooves on the remaining part of the bow. In addition to the body, the catch plate (pin rest) is preserved as well as remains of the spring (separately).
Group: 1.a Brooches
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Iron Age II – Roman**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 4.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Fortner 2005, 64; Frisch – Toll 1949, 47 pl. 10, 1–5.

TZ 112197-001
Area II; Square AX 129; Context 10329
Description: Fragment of elbow brooch with a decoration of bronze wire wound round the upper and lower part of the bow. In addition to the body, the catch plate (pin rest) is preserved as well as remains of the spring pin.
Group: 1.a Brooches
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.1
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Iron Age II – Roman**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 4
Material: Copper alloy and bronze
Reference: Fortner 2005, 64; Frisch – Toll 1949, 47 pl. 10, 1–5.



Fig. 3.1 Elbow brooch, TZ 112197-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.4.1.2. Group 1.b Bangles

TZ 008120-001
Area I; Square AG 116; Context 1832
Description: Fragment of bangle made from a flat, narrow, bent strip of bronze, decorated with two lines of small incised dots along both sides on the outside.
Group: 1.b Bangles
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.2
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dimensions: (remaining) L 3.3; W 2.1
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Islamic**
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —



Fig. 3.2 Bangle, TZ 008120-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 009732-001
Area I; Square AQ 119; Context 2631
Description: Fragment of slightly oval bangle, round section and both ends are missing.
Group: 1.b Bangles
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.3
Date of Context: Stratum 6 c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (internal max.) D 5.5; Th 0.5
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 511–513 pl. 3, 513— with further literature; Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446: 9, fig. 105; Platt 2009b, 242–246, type Ia, fig. 13, 3, type IIa, fig. 13, 6, type IIb, fig. 13, 7, 3–4, 6–8; Khamis 1996, 228, No. 54, fig. XVIII 7, 8.



Fig. 3.3 Bangle, TZ 009732-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 012505-001
Area I; Square AI 117; Context 3666
Description: Small fragment of bangle with a round section.
Group: 1.b Bangles
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 2.3; Th 0.9
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 511–513, pl. 3, 5–11. 12-13—with further literature; Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446: 9 fig. 105; Platt 2009b, 242–246 type Ia, fig. 13.3, type IIa; fig. 13, 5. 6; type IIb fig. 13.7, 3–4. 6–8; Khamis 1996, 228 No. 54 fig. XVIII 7, 8.

TZ 015198-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 4742
Description: Fragment of bangle made from a flat, narrow, bent strip of bronze widening at one end and ending in a little hook. Because of the unrestored state, it is difficult to see if the bangle was made up from several twisted strands.
Group: 1.b Bangles
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: L 4.8; Th 0.7
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Platt 2009b, 242. 246 type IId fig. 13, 10—with further literature.

TZ 017680-001
Area I; Square AO 114; Context 5750
Description: Short fragment of a bangle, round section and both ends are missing.
Group: 1.b Bangles
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (internal max.) D 7; Th 0.6
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 511–513 pl. 3, 5–11—with further literature; Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446: 9, fig. 105; Platt 2009b, 242–246 type Ia fig. 13.3; type IIa fig. 13.5. 6; type IIb, fig. 13.7, 3–4. 6–8; Khamis 1996, 228 No. 54 fig. XVIII 7, 8.

TZ 017687-001
Area I; Square AT 121; Context 5755
Description: Complete bangle, bent oval and tapering to pointed ends. The section is V-shaped on the outside and D-shaped on the inside.
Group: 1.b Bangles
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.4
Date of Context: Stratum 12; Iron Age II A/B (older)
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (internal) D 5.4; Th 0.5 and 0.7
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —



Fig. 3.4 Bangle, TZ 017687-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111952-001
Area II; Square AX 129; Context 11146
Description: Fragment of large round bangle or perhaps rather ankle bangle. Both ends are missing.
Group: 1.b Bangles
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman – Early Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (internal max.) D 11; Th 1
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 310239-001
Area III; Square X 127; Context 30040
Description: Complete open oval bangle with flattened ends.
Group: 1.b Bangles
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.5
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (internal max.) D 6.5; Th 0.6
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 513 pl. 3, 5–11 fig. 18–20; Platt 2009b, 242 type IIb fig. 13.7, 3–4, 6–8; Khamis 1996, 228 No. 54 fig. XVIII 7, 8.



Fig. 3.5 Bangle, TZ 310239-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.4.1.3. Group 1.c Finger Rings

TZ 010005-001
Area I; Square AP 118; Context 2685
Description: Fragment of plain round finger ring with a closed hoop. The section is D-shaped.
Group: 1.c Finger rings
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.6
Date of Context: Stratum 13; Iron Age I
Dating of find: **Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (external) D 2.2; (internal) D 1.2
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 516; Riha 1990, 46–48**.**



Fig. 3.6 Finger ring, TZ 010005-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 010984-001
Area I; Square AE 115/116; Context 3046
Description: Fragment of plain round finger ring with a closed hoop.
Group: 1.c Finger rings
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 11; Iron Age II A/B (later).
Dating of find: **Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (external) D 2.8; (internal) D 1.6
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 516; Riha 1990, 46–48.

TZ 012751-001
Area I; Square AP 121; Context 3811
Description: Fragment of 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. 3.7
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (external) D 1.9; (internal) D 1.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 516; Riha 1990, 46–48.



Fig. 3.7 Finger ring, TZ 012751-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 015302-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 5270
Description: Two fragments of an unrestored ring with a bezel of unknown form; the narrow hoop is round in section.
Group: 1.c Finger rings
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (external) D 1.6; (internal) D 1.2
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 516. 517—with further literature; Gichon 1993, 434 pl. 60, 17; Sellers – Baramki 1953, 26 Kok 6 fig. 17; 182 fig. 18.

TZ 018678-001
Area I; Square AT 123; Context 4062
Description: Fragment of plain round finger ring with a closed hoop, broken at one point. The section is flat.
Group: 1.c Finger rings
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.8
Date of Context: Stratum 4 b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (external) D 2.2; (internal) D 1.7
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 516; Riha 1990, 46–48.



Fig. 3.8 Finger ring, TZ 018678-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310252-001
Area III; Square X 126; Context 30157
Description: Fragment of plain round finger ring with a closed hoop. The section is round.
Group: 1.c Finger rings
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.9
Date of Context: Stratum 3 b; Umayyad
Dating of find: **Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (external) D 2; (internal) D 1.5
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 516; Riha 1990, 46–48.



Fig. 3.9 Finger ring, TZ 310252-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310430-001
Area III; Square W 125; Context 30118
Description: Complete plain round finger ring with a closed hoop. The section is flat and quite thin.
Group: 1.c Finger rings
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.10
Date of Context: Stratum 4 c; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (external) D 2.2; (internal) D 1.8
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 516; Riha 1990, 46–48.



Fig. 3.10 Finger ring, TZ 310430-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310598-001
Area III; Square Y 125; Context 30421
Description: Complete plain round finger ring with a closed hoop. The form of the section could not be determined, as it is unrestored.
Group: 1.c Finger rings
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (external) D 1.5; (internal) D 0.8
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 516; Riha 1990, 46–48.

TZ 310603-001
Area III; Square Z 125; Context 30408
Description: Complete open round finger ring made from a piece of flat bronze wire.
Group: 1.c Finger rings
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (external) D 1.8; (internal) D 1.1
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Platt 2009b, 259 fig. 13.15; 13.16, 1–5.

TZ 310606-001
Area III; Square Z 125; Context 30346
Description: Almost complete unrestored ring with a hexagonal bezel form; the narrow hoop is flat in section. The ring hoop is decorated next to the bezel. It is broken at the lower part.
Group: 1.c Finger rings
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.11
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Byzantine – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (external) D 2; (internal) D 1.7
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Chernov 2007, 516 f.—with further literature; Gichon 1993, 434 pl. 60, 17; Sellers – Baramki 1953, 26 Kok 6 fig. 17, 182; 18.



Fig. 3.11 Finger ring, TZ 310606-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.4.1.4. Group 1.d Earrings

TZ 014185-001
Area I; Square AR 123; 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. 3.12
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (external) D 2.8; (internal) D 2.3
Material: Bronze
Reference: Platt 2009 b, 267–269 fig. 13.18, 9–11.



Fig. 3.12 Earring, TZ 014185-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.4.1.5. Group 1.e Beads

TZ 012513-001
Area I; Square AQ 120; Context 3410
Description: Two fragments of a bead in the form of a small and wide ring.
Group: 1.e Beads
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.13
Date of Context: Stratum 7 c; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (external) D 1.5; (internal) D 0.8
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Platt 2009b, 242.



Fig. 3.13 Bead, TZ 012513-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 012888-001
Area I; Square AQ 121; Context 3851
Description: Very small complete bead.
Group: 1.e Beads
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (external) D 1.7
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Platt 2009b, 242.

TZ 310602-001
Area III; Square Z 125; Context 30400
Description: Two very small complete beads corroded onto each other.
Group: 1.e Beads
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (external) D 0.7
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Platt 2009b, 242.

3.4.1.6. Group 1.f Pendant

TZ 111613-001
Area II; Square AU 134; Context 10940
Description: Latin cross pendant, flat, with a hole in the upper part. The surface is pitted by corrosion and one of the short arms of the cross has a compression mark at the end.
Group: 1.f Pendant
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.14
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Late Roman-Islamic**
Dimensions: L 2.9; W 2.1; Th 0.3
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —



Fig. 3.14 Cross pendant, TZ 111613-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.4.1.7. Group 1.g Mirrors

TZ 110531-001
Area II; Square AY 130; Context 10310
Description: One large and three very small fragments of a mirror.
Group: 1.g Mirrors
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.15
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman – Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Roman**
Dimensions: Large fragment L 4; W 2.5; Th 0.3
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446 f. fig. 106, 3.



Fig. 3.15 Fragment of mirror, TZ 110531-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112181-001
Area II; Square AX 132; Context 11327
Description: Triangular fragment with rounded edge of a mirror.
Group: 1.g Mirrors
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Roman**
Dimensions: L 4.6; W 4.2; Th 0.3
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446 f. fig. 106, 3.

TZ 112182-001
Area II; Square AW 128; Context 11295
Description: Two fragments with rounded edges of a mirror.
Group: 1.g Mirrors
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Roman**
Dimensions: large fragment L 5; W 2.9; Th 0.3; small fragment L 2.8; W 2.1; Th 0.3
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446 f. fig. 106, 3.

3.4.1.8. Group 1.h Tweezers

TZ 111384-001
Area II; Square AX 127; Context 10733
Description: Fragment of a pair of tweezers, lower end of 'leg' with edge turned inwards, upper end broken off.
Group: 1.h Tweezers
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.16
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 c; Late Roman-Early Byzantine – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Roman**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 4.4; (upper end) W 0.5; (lower end) W 0.3; Th 0.1
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Fortner 2005, 68.



Fig. 3.16 Fragment of pair of tweezers, TZ 111384-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.4.1.9. Group 1.i Cosmetic Spoons

Reference: Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 444. 446 fig. 104, 7; Ploug 1985, 219 Cat. No. 6C56. 8A490 fig. 53, a. b; Riha 1986, 64–70; Deschler-Erb 1996, 60; Kol-Yaakov 2000, 499 Cat. No. 127 pl. XI, 14; Johnson 2006, 662 fig. 22.4, 9. 10 photo 22.8.c and 22.11; Chernov 2007, 509–512; Fortner 2005, 68; Burdajewicz 2009, 189 fig. 3, 7-–8; Platt 2009a, 201 f. fig. 12.1–3.

TZ 015228-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 4859
Description: Fragment of stem with remains of a round flat disk-shaped bowl of a cosmetic spoon
Group: 1.i Cosmetic spoons
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.17
Date of Context: Stratum 6 b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Persian – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 5.9; Th 0.7
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: see above



Fig. 3.17 Cosmetic spoon, TZ 015228-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310604-001
Area III; Surface; Context 0
Description: Almost complete copper alloy stem and flat round disk-shaped bowl of a cosmetic spoon
Group: 1.i Cosmetic spoons
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.18
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: **Persian – Mamluk**
Dimensions: L 12; Th 0.7; (spoon) W 1
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: see above



Fig. 3.18 Stem of cosmetic spoon, TZ 310604-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

3.4.1.10. Group 1.j Cosmetic Spatulas

Reference: Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 444. 446 fig. 104, 7; Ploug 1985, 219 Cat. No. 6C56. 8A490 fig. 53, a. b; Riha 1986, 64–70; Deschler-Erb 1996, 60; Kol-Yaakov 2000, 499 Cat. No. 127 pl. XI, 14; Johnson 2006, 662 fig. 22.4, 9. 10 photo 22.8.c and 22.11; Chernov 2007, 509–512; Fortner 2005, 68; Burdajewicz 2009, 189 fig. 3, 7–8; Platt 2009a, 201 f. fig. 12.1–3.

TZ 013107-001
Area I; Square AT 122; Context 4141
Description: Fragment of cosmetic spatula, with the remains of an elongated flat bowl on one end and the other end broken off.
Group: 1.j Cosmetic spatulas
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.19
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Persian – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 17; Th 0.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: see above



Fig. 3.19 Cosmetic spatula, TZ 013107-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111870-001
Area II; Square AV 132; Context 11192
Description: Fragment of bowl of a cosmetic spatula.
Group: 1.j Cosmetic spatulas
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.20
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Persian – Mamluk**
Dimensions: L 6.5; W 1; H 1.6
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: see above



Fig. 3.20 Bowl of cosmetic spatula, TZ 111870-001 (Source: BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112022-001
Area II; Square AW 129; Context 11162
Description: Almost complete cosmetic spatula, with the remains of an elongated flat bowl on one end and the other end slightly thickened.
Group: 1.j Cosmetic spatulas
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – Roman
Dating of find: **Persian – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 5.9; Th 0.7
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: see above

3.4.1.11. Group 1.k Stems with Thickened Ends of Cosmetic Spoons or Spatulas

TZ 014513-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4631
Description: Fragment of stem and olive-shaped, thickened point of a cosmetic spatula, slightly bent.
Group: 1.k Stems with thickened ends, belonging to cosmetic spoons or spatulas
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.21
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b; Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (remaining) 10.2; Th 0.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Platt 2009a, 207 f.



Fig. 3.21 Cosmetic spatula, TZ 014513-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 015186-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 4990
Description: Fragment of stem and olive-shaped, thickened point of a cosmetic spatula, broken off.
Group: 1.k Stems with thickened ends, belonging to cosmetic spoons or spatulas
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.22
Date of Context: Stratum 6 c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 8.1; Th 0.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Platt 2009a, 207 f.



Fig. 3.22 Cosmetic spatula, TZ 015186-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112178-001
Area II; Square AX 132; Context 11379
Description: Fragment of stem and thickened end of a cosmetic spatula, slightly bent.
Group: 1.k Stems with thickened ends, belonging to cosmetic spoons or spatulas
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman.
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Mamluk**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 4.3; Th 1
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Platt 2009a, 207 f.

3.4.1.12. Group 1.l Stems with Pointed Ends Probably Belonging to Kohl Applicators

TZ 010078-002
Area I; Square AP 118; Context 2757
Description: Two fragments of stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin, both ends missing.
Group: 1.l Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 3.3; Th 0.5
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 015200-001
Area I; Square AR 123; Context 4765
Description: Two fragments of a stem of a hairpin or spoon with a point (cochlear).
Group: 1.l Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 3.5
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 015227-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 4817
Description: Fragment of a stem of a hairpin or spoon with a point (cochlear).
Group: 1.l Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 5.3; Th 0.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 017252-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 5187
Description: Two fragments of a stem of a hairpin or spoon with a point (cochlear).
Group: 1.l Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 b.c; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 9.1; Th 0.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 111654-001
Area II; Square AU 132; Context 10921
Description: Two fragments of a stem of a hairpin or spoon with a point (cochlear).
Group: 1.l Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators

Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 c; Late Roman – Byzantine
Dimensions: (remaining) L 3.5; Th 0.4
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

3.4.1.13. Group 1.m Stems with Both Ends Missing Possibly from Cosmetic Spoons, Spatulas or Khol Applicators

TZ 010017-002
Area I; Square AP 118; Context 2685
Description: Fragment of stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin round in section, both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 13; Iron Age I
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 4.1; Th 0.5
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 010695-001
Area I; Square AP 118; Context 2734
Description: Fragments of stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin round in section, both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 5; Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 1.6; Th 0.6
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 011443-001
Area I; Square AQ 120; Context 3301
Description: Short fragment of a bent rod or stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin round in section with both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 3.5; Th 0.35
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 012508-001
Area I; Square AR 118; 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.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 5.8; Th 0.5
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 014301-001
Area I; Square AP 120; Context 4229
Description: Fragment of stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin, round in section, both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 5.5; Th 0.8
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 015172-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4988
Description: Fragment of a slightly bent stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin, round in section, both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 3.3; Th 0.5
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 015185-001
Area I; Square AP 123; Context 4859
Description: Fragment of stem of either a cosmetic instrument, or a spoon or a hairpin, round in section, both ends missing.

Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 b.c; (Early) Roman.
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 4.3; Th 0.6
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 015187-001
Area I; Square AR 123; Context 4358
Description: Fragment of straight stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin round in section with both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 4.8; Th 0.3
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 015231-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4763
Description: Bent fragment of stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin with round section, both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 3.2; Th 0.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 015444-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4870
Description: Bent fragment of rod or stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin round in section with both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 4.8; Th 0.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 111609-001
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11014
Description: Three fragment of straight rod or stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin round in section with both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – Roman
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 9.2; Th 0.6
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 111653-001
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11015
Description: Fragment of straight rod or stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin round in section with both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 2.8; Th 0.6
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 111658-001
Area II; Square AT 129; Context 11061
Description: Short fragment of a bent rod or stem of either a cosmetic instrument, a spoon or a hairpin round in section with both ends missing.
Group: 1.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 3.5; Th 0.35
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 310600-001
Area III; Square Z 125; Context 30407
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.m Stems with pointed ends, probably belonging to kohl applicators
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine

– Umayyad
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 3.4; Th 0.6
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

3.4.1.14. Group 1.n Hollow Stem

TZ 112688-001
Area II; Square AW 130; Context 10227
Description: Long straight and thin hollow tube, broken off at both ends and with a double incised line near one end. Round in section.
Group: 1.n Hollow stem
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.23
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Roman – Islamic**
Dimensions: L 9.9; Th 0.3
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Platt 2009a, 213 fig. 12, 12.



Fig. 3.23 Hollow tube, TZ 112688-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

3.4.2. Group 2. House and Furniture

3.4.2.1. Group 2.a Locks and Keys

Reference: Mackay 1949, 167 Taf. II, 1; Crowfoot – Kenyon 1957, 446 fig. 105, 6; Kol-Yaakov 2000, 491 f. Cat. No. 88. 89 pl. VIII, 4–5; Gaitzsch 2005, 43 Cat. No. S11–S12. S14–S16. S19 pl. 43; Fortner 2005, 71; Burdajewicz 2009, 187 f. No. 17, fig. 1— all with further literature.

TZ 015269-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 5113
Description: Small, but complete latch lifter key with ring at one end and the teeth at right angles to the stem.
Group: 2.a Locks and keys
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Early Roman**
Dimensions: L 5.6; W (at teeth) 1.9
Material: Iron
Reference: see above

TZ 110496-001
Area II; Square AY 130; Context 10407
Description: Four fragments of a latch lifter key with five teeth.
Group: 2.a Locks and keys
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.24
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Roman**
Dimensions: L 10.5; Th 1.8
Material: Iron
Reference: see above



Fig. 3.24 One part of broken latch lifter key, TZ 110496-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 110971-001
Area II; Square AU 131; 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.
Group: 2.a Locks and keys
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.25

Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 4.7; (max.) W 1
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: see above



Fig. 3.25 Part of furniture fitting (uncleaned), TZ 110971-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111382-001
Area II; Square AV 126; Context 10874
Description: Complete small latch lifter key with three remaining teeth and flat section.
Group: 2.a Locks and keys
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Roman**
Dimensions: L 7; (flat section) L 1.1; W 0.7
Material: Iron
Reference: see above

3.4.2.2. Group 2.b Furniture Fittings

TZ 017255-001
Area I; Square AQ 132; Context 5189
Description: Fragment of a box mount in the shape of an L with an iron nail corroded onto/into it at the joint.
Group: 2.b Furniture fittings
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 c; Early Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 2.9; W 2.4; Th 1.8
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Riha 2001, 71–73 Kat. Nr. 551 pl. 43; Kat. Nr. 587 pl. 46; Fortner 2005, 71 Kat. Nr. 1464 Pl. 87.

TZ 017304-001
Area I; Square AR 121; Context 5522
Description: Hook formed by the rolled-in end of a narrow bronze band of rectangular section.
Group: 2.b Furniture fittings
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a; Early Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (max.) L 3.2; (band) L 1.6; W 1.2
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: —

TZ 110131-001
Area II; Square AW 129; 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. 3.26
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a; Umayyad
Dimensions: L 3.3; (max. outer) D 2.6; (inner) D 1.5
Dating of find: Byzantine
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Ross 1962, 20 f. Cat. No. 15 pl. XVIII No. 15; 36 f. Cat. No. 38, Pl. XXVIII, B No. 38.



Fig. 3.26 Element of lamp stand, TZ 110131-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111277-001
Area II; Square AX 126; Context 10794
Description: Casket mount in the shape of rectangular sheet with the remains of a nail hole in one corner.
Group: 2.b Furniture fittings
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.27
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 12; (max.) W 11; Th 0.8
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Riha 2001, 71–73 Kat. Nr. 551 pl. 43; Kat. Nr. 587 pl. 46; Fortner 2005, 71 Kat. Nr. 1464 Pl. 87.



Fig. 3.27 Casket mount, TZ 111277-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111386-001
Area II; Square AT 133; Context 10875
Description: Complete casket ring, round in section and decorated with grooves.
Group: 2.b Furniture fittings
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.28
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (external) D 2.9; (internal) D 1.9
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Riha 2001, 33–35 Kat. Nr. 147–161 pl. 11.



Fig. 3.28 Casket ring, TZ 111386-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111394-001
Area II; Square AV 126; Context 10826
Description: Casket mount in the shape of rectangular sheet.
Group: 2.b Furniture fittings
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.29
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Late Roman – Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 8; (max.) W 8.3
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Riha 2001, 71–73 Kat. Nr. 551 pl. 43; Kat. Nr. 587 pl. 46; Fortner 2005, 71 Kat. Nr. 1464 Pl. 87.



Fig. 3.29 Casket mount, TZ 111394-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111599-001
Area II; Square AS 133; 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. 3.30
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c; Late Roman – Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (max.) L 4.5; (max.) W 2; (wire) Th 0.3
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Riha 2001, 30–32, Kat. Nr. 105, pl. 8; Kat. Nr. 128, pl. 9.



Fig. 3.30 Casket handle, TZ 111599-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 111610-001
Area II; Square AR 132; Context 10991
Description: Complete casket ring, round in section and decorated with grooves.
Group: 2.b Furniture fittings
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.31
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b. 3 a.b; Byzantine –

Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (external) D 2.8; (internal) D 2
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Riha 2001, 33–35 Kat. Nr. 147–161 pl. 11.



Fig. 3.31 Casket ring, TZ 111610-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112011-001
Area II; Square AW 129; Context 11162
Description: Rectangular sheet with the remains of a copper alloy nail corroded into/onto it.
Group: 2.b Furniture fittings
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 3.4; (max.) W 3; (max.) H 0.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Riha 2001, 71–73 Kat. Nr. 551 pl. 43; Kat. Nr. 587pl. 46; Fortner 2005, 71 Kat. Nr. 1464 Pl. 87.

TZ 310422-001
Area III; Square X 128; Context 30150
Description: Complete button with border, decorated with lathe-turned circles, filled with lead and with an iron nail at the back.
Group: 2.b Furniture fittings
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.32
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: H 2.3; D 4.2
Material: Copper alloy; lead; iron
Reference: Sellers – Baramki 1953, 23 fig. 23, 124; Riha 2001, 50–54 pl. 29. 30.



Fig. 3.32 Furniture fitting, TZ 310422-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

3.4.2.3. Group 2.c Door Fittings

TZ 015270-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 5024
Description: Fragment of a band with the remains of a nail corroded into/onto it.
Group: 2.c Door bands
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a; Early Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 4.6; (max.) W 2.9; (max.) H 2.7
Material: Iron
Reference: Schaltenbrand-Obrecht 178. 190 f. Kat. Nr. E900–E965 pl. 60, 64–67; Fortner 2005, 70 f.

TZ 018700-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 5942
Description: Fragment of a band with the remains of a nail corroded into/onto it.
Group: 2.c Door bands
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 13; Iron Age I
Dimensions: L 3.4; (max.) W 3; (max.) H 0.4
Dating of find: —
Material: Iron
Reference: Schaltenbrand-Obrecht 178. 190 f. Kat. Nr. E900–E965 pl. 60, 64–67; Fortner 2005, 70 f.

TZ 111251-001
Area II; Square AW 127; Context 10743
Description: Fragment of a band with the remains of a nail corroded into/onto it.
Group: 2.c Door bands
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 3.9; (max.) W 1.5; (max.) H 0.6
Material: Iron

Reference: Schaltenbrand-Obrecht 178. 190 f. Kat. Nr. E900–E965 pl. 60, 64–67; Fortner 2005, 70 f.

TZ 111607-001 – TZ 111607-008, TZ 111608-001
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11009
Description: Collection of 3 fragments of bands and 6 (parts of) loose nails.
Group: 2.c Door bands
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L (of fragments) 7.2–4.2; W 1.7–1.4
Material: Iron
Reference: Schaltenbrand-Obrecht 178. 190 f. Kat. Nr. E900–E965 pl. 60, 64–67; Fortner 2005, 70 f.

TZ 112017-001
Area II; Square AW 129; Context 11162
Description: Collection of 2 fragments of bands and 8 (parts of) loose nails.
Group: 2.c Door bands
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L (of fragments) 7.2–4.2; W 1.7–1.4
Material: Iron
Reference: Schaltenbrand-Obrecht 178. 190 f. Kat. Nr. E900–E965 pl. 60, 64–67; Fortner 2005, 70 f.

TZ 310230-001, TZ 310233-001, TZ 310234-001
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30037
Description: Three fragments of bands. Two fragments have the remains of a nail corroded into/onto them.
Group: 2.c Door bands
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L (of fragments) 4.9–5.7
Material: Iron
Reference: Schaltenbrand-Obrecht 178. 190 f. Kat. Nr. E900–E965 pl. 60, 64–67; Fortner 2005, 70 f.

TZ 310240-001
Area III; Square V 123; Context 30089
Description: Fragment of a band.
Group: 2.c Door bands
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4. a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 7; (max.) W 2.8
Material: Iron
Reference: Schaltenbrand-Obrecht 178. 190 f. Kat. Nr. E900–E965 pl. 60, 64–67; Fortner 2005, 70 f.

TZ 310439-002 – TZ 310439-151
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30107
Description: Collection of 150 fragments of bands and nails of a door. Of these, 39 are fragments of band with both original sides preserved. 40 smaller fragments are without any original sides left. The thickness of the bands varies due to corrosion. Among the nails, 62 are loose, while 16 are corroded into/onto fragments of band. In addition to these fairly simple bands, 3 fragments of iron band had decorative tapering ends and one iron fragment was of purely decorative form (either an amphora or a fish). Among the technical parts are two iron hinges and two iron rings corroded onto iron split pins and a part of the bolt corroded onto an iron band and a loose part.
Group: 2.c Door bands
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: W (of 39 fragments) 4.9–5.9
Material: Iron
Reference: Schaltenbrand-Obrecht 178. 190 f. Kat. Nr. E900–E965 pl. 60, 64–67; Fortner 2005, 70 f.

3.4.3. Group 3. Military

3.2.3.1 Group 3.a Arrowhead

TZ 110646-001
Area II; Square AW 132; Context 10530
Description: Fragment of a narrow arrowhead. Both the tip and the end of the shaft are missing.
Group: 3. Military
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.33
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b. 2; Byzantine – Mamluk
Dating of find: **Iron Age – Early Islamic**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 5; (max.) W 1.2
Material: Iron
Reference: Burdajewicz 2009, 186—with further literature; Khamis 1996, 219 No. 8 fig. XVIII 1, 6 Photo XVIII 4, 2.



Fig. 3.33 Fragment of arrowhead, TZ 110646-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

3.2.3.2. Group 3.b Lance Point

TZ 011381-001
Area I; Square AR 120; Context 3280
Description: Fragment of a narrow lance point. Both the tip and the end of the shaft are missing.
Group: 3. Military
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.34
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c; Late Roman – Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (remaining) L 10; (max.) W 2.3
Material: Iron
Reference: —



Fig. 3.34 Lance point, TZ 011381-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

3.4.4. Group 4. Trade and Industry

3.4.4.1. Group 4.a Sewing

TZ 012553-001
Area I; Square AR 118; Context 3513
Description: Two fragments of a thin pin with both ends missing. Needle?
Group: 4.a Sewing
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 b; Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (remaining) L 2.9; Th 0.3
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Fortner 2005, 77. 129 Tabelle 17; Khamis 1996, 223–225 No. 8 fig. XVIII 5 Photo XVIII 11–14.

TZ 013114-001
Area I; Square AS 121; Context 4044
Description: Fragment of thin pin with both ends missing. Needle?
Group: 4.a Sewing
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b; Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (remaining) L 1.5; Th 0.2
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Fortner 2005, 77. 129 Tabelle 17; Khamis 1996, 223–225 No. 8 fig. XVIII 5 Photo XVIII 11–14.

TZ 015173-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4186
Description: Fragment of thin stem with a round section and both ends missing. Needle?
Group: 4.a Sewing
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b; (Early) Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (remaining) L 2.6; Th 0.4
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Fortner 2005, 77. 129 Tabelle 17; Khamis 1996, 223–225 No. 8 fig. XVIII 5 Photo XVIII 11–14.

TZ 015300-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 5281
Description: Complete needle of stem with a round section and with both the point and the oval eyelet are preserved.
Group: 4.a Sewing
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.35
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 12.1; Th 0.3
Material: Copper alloy
Reference: Fortner 2005, 77. 129 Tabelle 17; Khamis 1996, 223–225 No. 8 fig. XVIII 5 Photo XVIII 11–14.



Fig. 3.35 Needle, TZ 015300-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

3.4.4.2. Group 4.b Wood- and/or Metal-working

TZ 110082-001
Area II; Square AV 128; 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: —
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a; Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (remaining) L 11; (rectangular section) L 1; W 0.7
Material: Iron
Reference: Delougaz – Haines 1960, 48 pl. 48,3; Ploug 1985, 217 Cat. No. Y57 fig. 55a; Khamis 1996, 235 No. 83–85 fig. XVIII 11, 2–4; Gaitzsch 2005, 83 f. Cat. No. ME3–ME19 pl. 35. 36.

TZ 111387-001
Area II; Square AV 126; Context 10851
Description: A very corroded axe. The part of the hole for the handle has vanished by corrosion and the whole axe is twisted.
Group: 4.b Wood and/or metal working
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.36
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 12
Material: Iron
Reference: Gaitzsch 2005, Kat. Nr. A8 Taf. 1.



Fig. 3.36 Axe, TZ 111387-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

3.4.4.3. Group 4.c Fishing

TZ 111550-001
Area II; Square AY 127; Context 10926
Description: Fishing net weight. Sheet rolled around the rope of a net. Hole for the rope is quite fine.
Group: 4.c Fishing
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.37
Date of Context: Stratum 2. 1. 0; Abbasid-Mamluk – Modern
Dating of find: **Bronze Age – Islamic**
Dimensions: (max.) L 5; (max.) W 1.2; (max.) Th 0.8; (hole) D 0.1; Weight 296 g
Material: Lead
Reference: Fortner 2005, 51–52, Taf. 77–78; Dütting – Hoss 2014—both with further literature.



Fig. 3.37 Fishing net weight, TZ 111550-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 310599-001
Area III; Square AA 125; Context 30383
Description: Fishing net weight. Sheet rolled around the rope of a net. The diameter of the hole left for the rope is quite fine.
Group: 4.c Fishing
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.38
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Bronze Age – Islamic**
Dimensions: (max.) L 6.4; (max.) W 1.3; Weight 35.6 g
Material: Lead
Reference: Fortner 2005, 51–52, Taf. 77–78; Dütting – Hoss 2014—both with further literature.



Fig. 3.38 Fishing net weight, TZ 310599-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

3.4.4.4. Group 4.d Sickles

TZ 110964-001
Area II; Square AU 129; Context 10621
Description: Fragment of sickle probably from the tip. The curving blade has a broken-off end.
Group: 4.d Sickle
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5. 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Early Roman – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 5; (blade) W 2.7; (max.) Th 0.7
Material: Iron
Reference: Delougaz – Haines 1960, 48 pl. 48,7; Kol-Yaakov 2000, 491 Cat. Nr. 83 pl. IX, 1; Fortner 2005, 69 pl. 84—with further literature.

TZ 112223-001
Area II; Square AT 126; Context 11226
Description: Almost complete sickle. The curving blade has a broken-off end.
Group: 4.d Sickle
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.39
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5. 4 a.b.c; (Early) Roman – Byzantine
Dating of find: **Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: L 24; (blade) W 6; (max.) Th 0.5
Material: Iron
Reference: Delougaz – Haines 1960, 48 pl. 48,7; Kol-Yaakov 2000, 491 Cat. Nr. 83 pl. IX, 1; Fortner 2005, 69 Taf. 84—with further literature.



Fig. 3.39 Sickle, TZ 112223-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

3.4.4.5. Group 4.e Repair Thread

TZ 110961-001
Area II; Square AT 128; Context 10627
Description: Repair strips of a wide Byzantine-Early Islamic bowl of coarse ware. The strips join at the original crack (now lost).
Group: 4.e Repair thread
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.40
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman – Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: **Early Roman – Byzantine**
Dimensions: —
Material: Lead
Reference: Peña 2007, 209–249, 226–227.



Fig. 3.40 Pottery sherd with repair thread, TZ 110961-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

3.4.4.5. Group 4.f Knives

Reference: Ploug 1985, 217 Cat. No. 4E209. 4C986. 6C109 fig. 52 k; Khamis 1996, 220 f. No. 11. 12 fig. XVIII 3, 1. 2 Photo XVIII 6; Gaitzsch 2005, 29–36; Fortner 2005, 69 Kat. Nr. 1444. 1445 pl. 83.

TZ 015373-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 5113
Description: Fragment of knife blade with a tear-shaped diameter. The blade has a broken-off end.
Group: 4.f Knives
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.41
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 9.8; (blade) W 3.7; (max.) Th 1.6
Material: Iron
Reference: see above



Fig. 3.41 Knife blade, TZ 015373-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 017303-001
Area I; Square AR 121; Context 5522
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: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a; Early Roman
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 7.9; (blade) W 2.1; (max.) Th 0.5
Material: Iron
Reference: see above

TZ 110084-001
Area II; Square AW 128; Context 10041
Description: Fragment of blade of knife (max. length 3.7 cm), slightly tapering. The blade is 2.0 cm wide at the wider end and it has a slightly oval section
Group: 4.f Knives
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 3.7; (blade) W 2; (max.) Th 0.6
Material: Iron
Reference: see above

TZ 111389-001
Area II; Square AV 126; Context 10851
Description: Fragment of blade of knife slightly tapering. The blade has an oval section.
Group: 4.f Knives
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – Roman
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 7; (blade) L 2; W 1.3
Material: Iron
Reference: see above

TZ 111656-001
Area II; Square AT 128; 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: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (max.) L 6.7; (blade) W 3; (max.) Th 1
Material: Iron
Reference: see above

TZ 112205-001
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11244
Description: Fragment of flat knife blade. The blade has a broken-off end.
Group: 4.f Knives
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.42
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 7.8; (blade) W 2.4; (max.) Th 0.9
Material: Iron
Reference: see above



Fig. 3.42 Fragment of knife blade, TZ 112205-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

TZ 112206-001
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11352
Description: Two fragments of a flat knife blade (total length 6.0 cm). The blade has a broken-off end.
Group: 4.f Knives
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Byzantine**
Dimensions: (remaining) L 6; (blade) W 1.9; (max.) Th 0.5
Material: Iron
Reference: see above

TZ 112217-001
Area II; Square AV 131; Context 11224
Description: Two fragments of flat knife blade. The rudiments of the tang are still visible. The blade has a broken-off end.
Group: 4.f Knives
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Byzantine**
Dimensions: L 13.2; (blade) W 3.3; (max.) Th 0.9
Material: Iron
Reference: see above

TZ 310432-001
Area III; Square X 128; Context 30150
Description: Two fragments of flat knife blade. The rudiments of the tang are still visible. The blade has a broken-off end.
Group: 4.f Knives
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.43
Date of Context: Stratum 2; Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: **Hellenistic – Byzantine**
Dimensions: L 14; (blade) W 2.4; Th 1.2
Material: Iron
Reference: see above



Fig. 3.43 Fragments of knife blade, TZ 310432-001 (Source BAI/GPIA).

3.4.5. Group 5 Miscellaneous

3.4.5.1. Group 5.a Iron Split Pins

TZ 111652-001
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11015
Description: Fragment of rod, bent at right angles and a square section.
Group: 5.b Hooks
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (remaining) L 4.7; (section) L 3.3; W 3.3
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 111652-002
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11015
Description: Fragment of rod, bent twice at right angles and a square section.
Group: 5.b Hooks
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (remaining) L 8.3; (section) L 1; W 1
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 112208-001
Area II; Square AS 127; Context 11221
Description: Split pin consisting of two straight rods of rectangular section, bent into an eye. The split pin has a rectangular section.

Group: 5.a Split pins
Figure Reference: Fig. 3.44
Date of Context: Stratum 5.4 c; Late Roman – Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 9.3; (rectangular section) L 2.5; W 1.5
Material: Iron
Reference: Sellers – Baramki 1953, 23 fig. 23. 124. 263. 292; Gaitzsch 2005, 59 Cat. Nr. Ö1–Ö14 Taf. 38.



Fig. 3.44 Split pin, TZ 112208-001 (Source BAI/GPIA)

3.4.5.2. Group 5.b Hooks

TZ 111869-002
Area II; Square AV 126; Context 11125
Description: Fragment of rod, bent in a curve and a square section.
Group: 5.b Hooks
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c; Late Roman – Byzantine-Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 5.2; (square section) L 1; W 1
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 112194-001
Area II; Square AU 126; Context 11244
Description: Fragment of rod, bent at right angles and a rectangular section on one side of the bend and a square section on the other.
Group: 5.b Hooks
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 4.6; (rectangular section) L 0.8, W 0.2; (square section) L 0.4
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 112212-001
Area I; Square AW 128; Context 11295
Description: Fragment of rod, bent at right angles and a square section.
Group: 5.b Hooks
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 8; Hellenistic
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (remaining) L 6.5; (square section) L 0.7; W 0.7
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 112689-001
Area II; Square AV 130; Context 10262
Description: Fragment of rod, bent at right angles and a square section.
Group: 5.b Hooks
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 5.9; (square section) L 1
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 310231-001
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30037
Description: Fragment of rod (length 7.1 cm) with a round section and end broken off. At the other end a short hook, tapering to a point and 2.6 cm long.
Group: 5.b Hooks
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 7.1; (round section) L 1.3
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 310242-001
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30106
Description: Fragment of rod, bent at right angles and a square section.
Group: 5.b Hooks
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a.b. 2; Umayyad – Abbasid-Mamluk
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 8.5; (square section) L 1.2
Material: Iron
Reference: —

TZ 310420-001
Area III; Square W 128; Context 30107
Description: Two fragments of rod, bent at right angles and an almost square section.
Group: 5.b Hooks
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b; Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 7.5; (square section) L 1.2; W 1.1
Material: Iron
Reference: —

3.4.5.3. Group 5.c Functional Rings and Hoops

TZ 011411-001
Area I; Square AR 120; Context 3280
Description: Fragment of simple functional ring with rectangular section.
Group: 5.c Functional rings and hoops
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 5. 4 a.b.c; Late Roman – Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (external) D 6; (internal) D 4.5
Material: Iron
Reference: Gaitzsch 2005, 60 Cat. Nr. R1–R9 pl. 38; Burdajewicz 2009, 193 fig. 3, 16–19.

TZ 012875-001
Area I; Square AQ 121; Context 3849
Description: Fragment of simple functional ring with round section, while the thickness of the uncleaned ring is 0.5 cm.
Group: 5.c Functional rings and hoops
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 0; Modern
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (external) D 2.2
Material: Iron
Reference: Gaitzsch 2005, 60 Cat. Nr. R1–R9 pl. 38; Burdajewicz 2009, 193 fig. 3, 16–19.

TZ 014186-001
Area I; Square AQ 123; Context 4310
Description: Simple functional ring with approx. round section.
Group: 5.c Functional rings and hoops
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (external) D 3; (internal) D 1.2
Material: Iron
Reference: Gaitzsch 2005, 60 Cat. Nr. R1–R9 pl. 38; Burdajewicz 2009, 193 fig. 3, 16–19.

TZ 110080-001
Area II; Square AV 128; Context 10054
Description: Simple functional ring with a rectangular section.
Group: 5.c Functional rings and hoops
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 3 a; Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (external) D 2.5; (internal) D 1.6
Material: Iron
Reference: Gaitzsch 2005, 60 Cat. Nr. R1–R9 pl. 38; Burdajewicz 2009, 193 fig. 3, 16–19.

TZ 111557-001
Area II; Square AY 127; Context 10986
Description: Three fragments of a slightly oval small hoop.
Group: 5.c Functional rings and hoops
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 1; Ottoman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (outer) D 6.6; (inner) D 5.5; Th 0.7
Material: Iron
Reference: Gaitzsch 2005, 60 Cat. Nr. R1–R9 pl. 38; Burdajewicz 2009, 193 fig. 3, 16–19.

TZ 111949-001
Area II; Square AV 129; Context 11110
Description: Two fragments of simple functional ring with rectangular section.
Group: 5.c Functional rings and hoops
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman – Early Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (external) D 1.9; (internal) D 0.6
Material: Iron
Reference: Gaitzsch 2005, 60, Cat. Nr. R1–R9, pl. 38; Burdajewicz 2009, 193, fig. 3, 16–19.

TZ 111950-001
Area II; Square AX 129; Context 11146
Description: Fragment of simple functional ring with rectangular section.
Group: 5.c Functional rings and hoops
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 6 a.b.c. 5; (Early) Roman

– Late Roman-Early Byzantine
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (external) D 4.5; (internal) D 2.1
Material: Iron
Reference: Gaitzsch 2005, 60 Cat. Nr. R1–R9, pl. 38; Burdajewicz 2009, 193, fig. 3, 16–19.

TZ 112013-001
Area II; Square AW 129; Context 11162
Description: Fragment of simple functional ring with rectangular section.
Group: 5.c Functional rings and hoops
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 7 a.b.c. 6 a.b.c; Early Roman – Roman
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: (external) D 2.6; (internal) D 1.1
Material: Iron
Reference: Gaitzsch 2005, 60 Cat. Nr. R1–R9 pl. 38; Burdajewicz 2009, 193 fig. 3, 16–19.

TZ 310425-001
Area III; Square V 124; Context 30086
Description: Fragment of simple functional ring with a square section. External diameter no longer measureable.
Group: 5.c Functional rings and hoops
Figure Reference: —
Date of Context: Stratum 4 a.b.c. 3 a.b; Byzantine – Umayyad
Dating of find: —
Dimensions: L 5.5; (section) Th 1.3
Material: Iron
Reference: Gaitzsch 2005, 60 Cat. Nr. R1–R9 pl. 38; Burdajewicz 2009, 193 fig. 3, 16–19.

3.5. Concordance List

3.5.1 Group, figure number and dating of find listed by inventory number

Inv. no.	Group	Fig.	Dating of find
TZ 008120-001	1.b	3.2	Byzantine – Islamic
TZ 009732-001	1.b	3.3	Roman – Islamic
TZ 010005-001	1.c	3.6	Roman – Mamluk
TZ 010017-002	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 010078-002	1.l		Roman – Islamic
TZ 010695-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 010984-001	1.c		Roman – Mamluk
TZ 011381-001	3.b	3.38	
TZ 011411-001	5.c		
TZ 011443-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 012505-001	1.b		Roman – Islamic
TZ 012508-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 012513-001	1.e	3.14	Roman – Byzantine
TZ 012553-001	4.a		
TZ 012751-001	1.c	3.7	Roman – Mamluk
TZ 012875-001	5.c		
TZ 012888-001	1.e	3.15	Roman – Byzantine
TZ 013107-001	1.j	3.20	Persian – Mamluk
TZ 013114-001	4.a		
TZ 014185-001	1.d	3.13	
TZ 014186-001	5.c		
TZ 014301-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 014513-001	1.k	3.24	Early Roman – Mamluk

Inv. no.	Group	Fig.	Dating of find
TZ 015172-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 015173-001	4.a		
TZ 015185-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 015186-001	1.k	3.25	Early Roman – Mamluk
TZ 015187-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 015198-001	1.b		Roman – Islamic
TZ 015200-001	1.l		Roman – Islamic
TZ 015227-001	1.l		Roman – Islamic
TZ 015228-001	1.i	3.21	Persian – Mamluk
TZ 015231-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 015269-001	2.a	3.27	Hellenistic – Roman
TZ 015270-001	2.c		
TZ 015300-001	4.a	3.39	
TZ 015302-001	1.c		Byzantine – Mamluk
TZ 015373-001	4.f	3.45	Hellenistic – Byzantine
TZ 015444-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 017252-001	1.l		Roman – Islamic
TZ 017255-001	2.b		
TZ 017303-001	4.f		Hellenistic – Byzantine
TZ 017304-001	2.b		
TZ 017680-001	1.b		Roman – Islamic
TZ 017687-001	1.b	3.4	Roman – Islamic

Inv. no.	Group	Fig.	Dating of find
TZ 018678-001	1.c	3.8	Roman – Mamluk
TZ 018700-001	2.c		
TZ 110080-001	5.c		
TZ 110082-001	4.b		Roman – Byzantine
TZ 110084-001	4.f		Hellenistic – Byzantine
TZ 110131-001	2.b	3.30	Byzantine
TZ 110496-001	2.a	3.28	Hellenistic – Roman
TZ 110531-001	1.g	x18	Hellenistic – Roman
TZ 110646-001	3.a	3.37	Iron Age – Early Islamic
TZ 110961-001	4.e	3.44	Early Roman – Byzantine
TZ 110964-001	4.d		Roman – Byzantine
TZ 110971-001	2.a	3.29	
TZ 111251-001	2.c		
TZ 111277-001	2.b	3.31	
TZ 111382-001	2.a		Hellenistic – Roman
TZ 111384-001	1.h	3.19	Roman
TZ 111386-001	2.b	3.32	Roman
TZ 111387-001	4.b	3.40	Roman – Byzantine
TZ 111389-001	4.f		Hellenistic – Byzantine
TZ 111394-001	2.b	3.33	
TZ 111550-001	4.c	3.41	Bronze Age – Islamic
TZ 111557-001	5.c		
TZ 111559-001	1.a		Iron Age II – Roman
TZ 111599-001	2.b	3.34	Roman
TZ 111607-001 –			
TZ 111607-008 TZ 111608-001	2.c		
TZ 111609-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic

Inv. no.	Group	Fig.	Dating of find
TZ 111610-001	2.b	3.35	Roman
TZ 111613-001	1.f	3.17	Late Roman – Islamic
TZ 111652-001	5.b		
TZ 111652-002	5.b		
TZ 111653-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 111654-001	1.l		Roman – Islamic
TZ 111656-001	4.f		Hellenistic – Byzantine
TZ 111658-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 111869-001	5.b		
TZ 111870-001	1.j	3.22	Persian – Mamluk
TZ 111949-001	5.c		
TZ 111950-001	5.c		
TZ 111952-001	1.b		Roman – Islamic
TZ 112011-001	2.b		
TZ 112013-001	5.c		
TZ 112017-001	2.c		
TZ 112022-001	1.j		Persian – Mamluk
TZ 112178-001	1.k		Early Roman – Mamluk
TZ 112181-001	1.g		Hellenistic – Roman
TZ 112182-001	1.g		Hellenistic – Roman
TZ 112194-001	5.b		
TZ 112197-001	1.a	3.1	Iron Age II – Roman
TZ 112205-001	4.f	3.46	Hellenistic – Byzantine
TZ 112206-001	4.f		Hellenistic – Byzantine
TZ 112208-001	5.a	3.48	
TZ 112212-001	5.b		
TZ 112217-001	4.f		Hellenistic – Byzantine

Inv. no.	Group	Fig.	Dating of find
TZ 112223-001	4.d	3.43	Roman – Byzantine
TZ 112688-001	1.n	3.26	Roman – Islamic
TZ 112689-001	5.b		
TZ 310230-001			
TZ 310233-001			
TZ 310234-001	2.c		
TZ 310231-001	5.b		
TZ 310239-001	1.b	3.5	Roman – Islamic
TZ 310240-001	2.c		
TZ 310242-001	5.b		
TZ 310252-001	1.c	3.9	Roman – Mamluk
TZ 310420-001	5.b		
TZ 310422-001	2.b	3.36	Roman
TZ 310425-001	5.c		
TZ 310430-001	1.c	3.10	Roman – Mamluk
TZ 310432-001	4.f	3.47	Hellenistic – Byzantine
TZ 310439-002 –			
TZ 310439-151	2.c		
TZ 310598-001	1.c		Roman – Mamluk
TZ 310599-001	4.c	3.42	Bronze Age – Islamic
TZ 310600-001	1.m		Roman – Islamic
TZ 310602-001	1.e	3.16	Roman – Byzantine
TZ 310603-001	1.c	3.11	Roman – Mamluk
TZ 310604-001	1.i	3.23	Persian – Mamluk
TZ 310606-001	1.c	3.12	

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