

# The Pottery from the Roman Forum at Amman

by  
Dr. Adnan Hadidi

## Introduction<sup>1</sup>

The insufficient stratified Hellenistic and Roman pottery from East Jordan, including Nabataean, which dates from the same period, makes the sherds recovered in the Roman forum at Amman particularly noteworthy.<sup>2</sup> Indeed, no stratified Hellenistic pottery has been published yet, with the exception of two pots discovered in a preliminary sounding at Pella in the Jordan Valley and vaguely described as "Hellenistic-Roman".<sup>3</sup> When the stratified pottery from Araq el-Emir is published, it should hopefully fill considerable gaps in our knowledge of the ceramic chronology of this period.<sup>4</sup> The published stratified Roman pottery is restricted to small amounts of Nabataean sherds discovered in Petra during the course of limited excavation and clearance of dump.<sup>5</sup>

These sherds are loosely dated to the period between the first century B.C. and the sixth century A.D.<sup>6</sup> Other published pottery from East Jordan comes exclusively from tombs. Each one of these tombs was found disturbed either by natural or human factors or both. The dating of this material within close limits is, therefore, extremely difficult.<sup>7</sup>

The lack of sufficient stratified material is a serious handicap in the exact dating of Roman pottery not only in East Jordan, but also in Palestine and Syria. This state of affairs is tersely summed up by G. L. Harding when he remarks,

"It is a strange anomaly that pottery of the Middle and Late Bronze Ages, can in Palestine at any rate be dated by its contexts to

(\*) See plates pp. 43-45.

(1) The following abbreviations are used in this article: AASOR—Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, ADAJ—Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan, AJA—American Journal of Archaeology, APEF—Annual of the Palestine Exploration Fund, BA—The Biblical Archaeologist, BASOR—Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Pal. Cer. Chron.—Paul W. Lapp, *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology*, New Haven, 1961, PEFQS—Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement, PEQ—Palestine Exploration Quarterly, QDAP—Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities of Palestine, RB—Revue Biblique.

(2) These sherds were recovered during the excavations of the Roman Forum at Amman between 1964 and 1967 as a joint project of the Department of Antiquities and the U.S. Agency for International Development in Jordan. The writer was the archaeologist-in-charge of these excavations and this article formed chapter V of his dissertation, *The Roman Forum at Amman*, which was submitted to the University of Missouri in 1970 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

(3) A. W. Funk & H. N. Richardson, "The 1958 Sounding at Pella", BA, Vol. XXI, 1958, p. 81, fig. 1 and p. 87, fig. 4.

(4) This material was recovered during the campaigns of 1960 & 1962 at this site and its publication has been long overdue. It is hoped that the excavator will be able to publish the finds very soon; see Pal. Cer. Chron., p. v & BASOR, No. 171, 1963, pp. 19ff.

(5) These include, G. Horsfield & A. Conway, "Historical & Topographical Notes on Edom with an Account of the First Excavations at Petra" *The Geographical*

*Journal*, Vol. 76, 1930, pp. 369-390; A. Conway, in the *Illustrated London News*, Nos. 1-2, 1930, pp. 160f and 192; J. H. Iliffe, "Nabataean Pottery from the Negeb" QDAP., Vol. III, 1934, pp. 134ff., Pl. XLVII; M. A. Murray and J. C. Ellis, *A Street in Petra*, 1940, Chapter 10, pp. 21ff.; G. and A. Horsfield, "Sela-Petra, The Rock, of Edom and Nabatene, IV. The Finds," QDAP., Vol. IX, 1941, pp. 105-204, Pls. V A-XLIX B, Figs. 1-55; Frank Garcia, "The Pottery of the Sealed Deposits: Period I b-c", in Philip C. Hammond, *The Excavation of the Main Theater at Petra, 1961-1962*, Chapter IX, pp. 79-80, Pls. LI-LIX; Peter J. Parr, "Excavations at Petra 1958-59," PEQ., July-December, 1960, pp. 124-135; "The Capital of the Nabataeans," *Scientific American*, Vol. 209, No. 4, October, 1963, pp. 94-102; for a typological study of Nabataean pottery from Petra, see Philip C. Hammond, "A Classification of Nabataean Fine Ware" AJA., Vol. 66, 1962, pp. 169-180; "Pattern Families in Nabataean Painted Ware" AJA., Vol. 63, 1959, pp. 371-382; for a comprehensive summary of the types, chronology and technique of Nabataean pottery both in East Jordan and in Palestine, see Karl Schmitt-Korte, "Beitrag zur Nabatäischen Keramik" *Archäologischer Anzeiger*, No. 3, 1968, pp. 497-519.

(6) *Ibid.*, p. 502; it should be noted that in many cases the sherds, lamps or pots are simply described "Late Hellenistic", "Roman", "Byzantine" or sometimes dated "1st or 2nd", "2nd or 3rd", "3rd or 4th" and so on, with a question mark very often added; see for example G. and A. Horsfield, *op. cit.*, pp. 105ff. and the remarks in Pal. Cer. Chron., p. 2, fn. 9.

(7) C. H. Kraeling, *Gerasa, City of the Decapolis*, 1938, pp. 549-571, Plan XLVII; J. H. Iliffe, in QDAP., Vol. XI, 1945, pp. 1-6; G. L. Harding, in QDAP., Vol. XIII, 1946, pp. 58-62; QDAP., Vol. XIV, 1950, pp. 81-94; ADAJ., Vol. I, 1951, pp. 30-33.



within 25 or 50 years, with reasonable accuracy whereas as soon as the historically far better-known Roman period is reached, a couple of centuries seems to be the closest limit one can hope for."<sup>8</sup>

This situation has now substantially improved, however, especially for the period between the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman times with the discovery of more clearly defined levels of these cultures on Palestinian sites.<sup>9</sup> The compilation and meticulous analysis of stratified deposits and chronologically significant pottery groups from Palestine by Paul W. Lapp have now opened new vistas for students of Palestinian ceramics.<sup>10</sup> It is hoped that the following presentation of the pottery from the Roman forum at Amman, especially the Hellenistic and Roman sherds, will provide a significant contribution to a better and more accurate understanding of the ceramic chronology of these periods in East Jordan.

### Iron Age I-II Pottery

Pottery of these periods was discovered at the level and beneath the foundation walls of the stage-building of the odeum and of the stylobates of the forum.<sup>11</sup> Except in Loci 23-26 in the southwest quadrant of the forum, Iron Age deposits were disturbed and leveled over during the Roman constructional work.

There is no difference in the gritty ware and the technique between Iron Age I and Iron Age II sherds discovered in the forum. The ware is mainly of three colors, brown, light red and grey. A few of the light red sherds that belong to bowls, show traces of either

hand-burnish or wheel-burnish which is characteristic of the red slip vases of Palestine.<sup>12</sup> The types represented by the group are cooking-pots, bowls and craters. Typical examples of this pottery are illustrated in Plate I and Plate IIA. Since this study is primarily concerned with the Hellenistic and Roman Remains in the forum area, a detailed description of the individual sherds and parallels for them will not be given here. A fuller study of this group will be undertaken in the near future.

### Hellenistic Pottery

Only the sherds recovered in Locus 22 of Square SW 5-1 will be described and illustrated in this study; sherds of the same period discovered in other parts of the forum display the same types and ware found in this group. This Locus, by a stroke of luck was the only Hellenistic deposit in the forum that was not disturbed or contaminated by the Roman constructional work. The sherds recovered here, constitute a homogenous group that can be dated by coin evidence to ca. 200-50 B.C. The fabric of these sherds is either light red, brown or grey. The clay is well levigated, with very small fine calcite grits and well fired. Most of these sherds show traces of either a cream or brown slip and a few have a black glaze either lustrous or mat. There is only one decorated sherd among this group. The shapes represented are juglets, bowls and one cooking-pot.

*Juglets* (Plate III: 1, 2, 6-9, 14). Two different fabrics are distinguishable. One is a light red in color and contains small fine calcite in-

<sup>8</sup> QDAP, Vol. XIII, 1946, p. 60.

<sup>9</sup> These include, Beth-zur, cf. R. W. Funk, in BASOR., No. 150, 1958, pp. 8-20; Qumran, cf. R. De Vaux, in RB., Vol. LX, 1953, pp. 83-106, 540-561, Vol. LXI, 1954, pp. 206-236, and Vol. LXIII, 1956, pp. 533-577; A'ayiq, cf. J. B. Pritchard, in AASOR., Vols. XXXII-XXXIII, 1952-54; J. L. Kelso and D. C. Baramki, in AASOR., Vols. XXIX-XXX, 1949-1951; Bethany, cf. Sailer, in Liber Annus, Vol. II, 1951-52, pp. 119-162; Samaria, cf. J. W. Crowfoot et al., The Objects from Samaria (Samaria-Sebaste, Vol. III), 1957, pp. 217ff.; Balatah (Shechem), cf. G. E. Wright, in BASOR., No. 148-1957, pp. 11-28; Virginia Grace, in H. D. Colt, Excavations at Nessana, Vol. I, 1962, pp. 106-130.

<sup>10</sup> Pal. Cer. Chron.; it should be noted that this publication does not deal with material from East Jordan, cf. *ibid.*, p. 99, fn. 1.

<sup>11</sup> The published Iron Age pottery from East Jordan

comes almost totally from tombs discovered in the course of building operations; cf. G. L. Harding, in QDAP., Vols. XI, 1944, pp. 67-74, XIII, 1948, pp. 92-102, and XIV, 1950, pp. 44-48; APEF., Vol. VI, 1953, pp. 48-65; W. F. Albright, in AJA., Vol. XXXVI, 1932, pp. 295-306.

(12) Publications on Iron Age Palestine are legion; the basic work being W. F. Albright, "The Excavations of Tell Beit Mirsim. I", AASOR., Vol. XII, 1930-31, esp. p. 63ff. and 86ff.; IA, AASOR., Vol. XIII, 1931-1932, pp. 55-127 II, AASOR., XVII, 1936-37; III, AASOR., Vols. XXI-XXII, 1941-43; The Archaeology of Palestine, 1961, p. 112; see also R. W. Hamilton, "The Excavations at Tell Abu Hawam" QDAP., Vol. IV, 1936, pp. 19ff.; R. S. Lamon and G. M. Shipton, Megiddo, Vol. I, 1939, p. 45; J. W. Crowfoot et al., *op. cit.*, p. 94; see further, Hetty Goldman, Excavations at Gözüli Kule, Tarsus, Vol. III, The Iron Age, 1963, p. 104.



clusions. The sherds are covered with a cream slip (1, 2, 8, 9). The other is a grey fabric, also with calcite inclusions. However, a light brown slip is used on these sherds (6, 7, 14).

The square rim type of these examples finds parallels in rims of the same period discovered in Palestine and Syria, all dated ca. 200-100 B.C.<sup>13</sup>

*Bowls* (Plate III: 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 13). The fabric of the bowls is of three kinds. The first is light red in color with black glaze (4, 5, 13). The second is a grey fabric also with black glaze (3, 9). The third fabric is brown in color with a dark dull brown slip (Plate III: 12; Plate II: 6). All three fabrics contain small fine calcite inclusions.

The incurved rim of bowls 3, 4 and 9 is similar to the rim of the small deep bowls of the same period found in Palestine and dated ca. 200 B.C. - 68 A.D.<sup>14</sup> The everted rim of bowl 5 finds parallels in many examples also from Palestine, dated first century B.C.<sup>15</sup> The decoration on the sherd of bowl 12, which consists of small wedge-shaped knobs attached to the surface in horizontal lines, may be compared with examples from the Athenian Agora produced in the so-called "Thorn ware".<sup>16</sup>

*Cooking-pot* (Plate III: 10). The fabric of the only cooking-pot among the group, is brown in color and contains small fine calcite inclusions. It has a dark dull brown slip and shallow rippling.

This example is closely related to the globular cooking-pot of the same period found

on many sites in Palestine, dated ca. 175-100 B.C.<sup>17</sup>

## Nabataean Pottery

Nabataean painted pottery is represented by only one small plate fragment recovered in SW 5-1, Locus 15 (Plate II: 5).<sup>18</sup> The very small portion of the painted design indicates that the fragment originally belonged to one of the popular Nabataean plates painted with three dark red palmettes facing center, on a light red ground, which belong to the finest period of Nabataean painted pottery in the first century B.C. and first century A.D.<sup>19</sup> Similar examples are found over a wide area in southern Palestine, East Jordan and the Hauran in Syria.<sup>20</sup>

## Roman Pottery

The Roman pottery discovered in the forum covers a wide range of sherds dating from the second half of the first century B.C. up to the Byzantine Age. Fortunately, the test trench cut at right angle against the foundation wall of the stage-building of the odeum yielded an uncontaminated homogeneous group of Early Roman sherds. This group of sherds can be dated ca. 50 B.C.-70 A.D. by the presence among the group of an Eastern sigillata bowl fragment (Plate IV: 12; Plate II: 7). The fabric of this sherd belongs to Miss Kenyon's Eastern sigillata A, Ware 1, sub-Type 1a, dated by

(13) Cf. *Pal. Cer. Chron.*, Type 11.2, p. 146; O. R. Sellers, *The Citadel of Beth-zur*, 1933, No. 394; S. J. Saller, *Excavations at Bethany (1949-1953)*, 1957, Fig. 40:2; F. O. Waagé, *Antioch-on-the-Orontes*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, *Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, 1948, Pl. I:H24.

(14) Cf. *Pal. Cer. Chron.*, Type 51.1, p. 172; J. W. Crowfoot et al., *op. cit.*, p. 223, Fig. 38; S. J. Saller, *op. cit.*, Pl. 47:4; R. De Vaux, *RB.*, Vol. LXI, 1954, Fig. 3:2, 3; *RB.*, Vol. LXIII, 1956, Fig. 1:7.

(15) *Pal. Cer. Chron.*, Type 53, p. 178; S. J. Saller, *op. cit.*, Fig. 47:5, 6; R. De Vaux, *RB.*, Vol. LXIII, Fig. 3:1.

(16) Cf. H. S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora*, Vol. V, *Pottery of the Roman Period. Results of Excavations Conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, 1959, p. 13, No. F23, Pl. 1.

(17) *Pal. Cer. Chron.*, Type 71.1, KK2, p. 186; S. J. Saller, *op. cit.*, Fig. 47:1, Pl. 118:5-7; R. De Vaux, *RB.*, Vol. LXIII, Fig. 3:5, 9; for the history and technical development of this type of cooking-pot, see P. Kahane, "Pottery Types from the Jewish Ossuary-Tombs around Jerusalem" *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1952, Type A, pp. 128ff., Pl. 7:D.

(18) It should be noted that apart from the Nabataean painted pottery and lamps, we do not really know the difference between Nabataean and Roman wares. The plain wares are probably the same. The chronology of the painted ware is still uncertain. However, the recently discovered stratified Nabataean material from Abdeh in the central Negev, has led the excavator to suggest three periods of this ware namely, Early, Middle and Late Nabataean, cf. A. Negev, in *Archaeology*, Vol. 14, 1961, p. 124; *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 17, 1967, p. 48; *PEQ.*, 1969, pp. 5-14; see also Karl Schmitt-Korte, *op. cit.*, pp. 500-502; Philip C. Hammond, in *AJA.*, Vols. 66, 1962, pp. 169ff. and 63, 1959, pp. 371ff.; *A Study of Nabataean Pottery* (Unpublished dissertation, Yale University, 1957); see also fn. 5 of this study.

(19) Cf. G. and A. Horsfield, *op. cit.*, p. 167; A. Negev, *PEQ.*, 1969, p. 8; Philip C. Hammond, *AJA.*, Vol. 66, 1962, pp. 170ff.

(20) Cf. Grace M. Crowfoot, "The Nabataean Ware of Sbaita", *PEFQS.*, 1936, pp. 14-27, Pls. 1-5; G. and A. Horsfield, *op. cit.*, No. 295, Pls. XXXIII-XXXIV.



stratigraphic evidence ca. 57-30 B.C.<sup>21</sup> This is characterized by its cream color and dark red dull glaze. The fragment is decorated with a band of V-shaped ornaments in relief around the shoulder, and below are vestiges of a floral design also in relief. The band of V-shaped ornaments on this sherd bears a striking resemblance to the same ornaments on a beaker made by the famous North Italian potter ACO and discovered in a tomb at Ni'ilya, south of Ascalon.<sup>22</sup> This beaker is dated ca. 10 B.C.<sup>23</sup> Although the fabric of this beaker is brown in color with a buff slip, it would seem safe to assume that the decoration on the Amman bowl was produced in imitation of the type of motif used on the beaker by the master potter, sometime in the early part of the first century A.D. The profile of the rim and shoulder of this bowl is closely related to the profiles of Megarian bowls of the Hellenistic period.<sup>24</sup>

The fabric of the other sherds discovered with this sigillata fragment, is light red in color and contains small fine calcite inclusions. These sherds are covered with a red slip. The shapes represented by the group are cooking-pots (Plate II: 8, 9, 12) and flasks (Plate II: 10, 11). The cooking-pots in this group are similar to those discovered in stratified deposits in Pales-

tine and dated ca. 50 B.C.-100 A.D.<sup>25</sup> Likewise the flasks find parallels of the same period in Palestine and East Jordan.<sup>26</sup>

There are mainly three kinds of fabric among the Roman sherds discovered in other parts of the forum. These are grey, buff and light red, in addition to Eastern sigillata cream ware. The types represented are cooking-pots, juglets, plates and bowls. Many sherds are covered with either red, brown or buff slip. We smoothing is applied to the sherds which have no slip. All three fabrics contain small fine calcite inclusions.

The cooking pots (Plate IV: 1-3) with their sharp angle at the shoulder and the wideness of the mouth characteristic of the late Roman period, find similar examples from Samaria where they are dated early fourth century A.D., but this date is by no means certain.<sup>27</sup> A date in the late second or early third century A.D. seems to be more likely for this type of cooking-pot.<sup>28</sup>

The shallow plate with off-set rim (Plate IV: 9) finds close parallels from Qumran in the Jordan Valley, dated 50-31 B.C.,<sup>29</sup> from Petra, dated first century A.D.,<sup>30</sup> and from Samaria, given a terminal date in the last quarter of the first century B.C.<sup>31</sup>

(21) For a full, up-to-date discussion of the sigillata fabrics in the Near East, see Kathleen M. Kenyon, in J. W. Crowfoot et al., *op. cit.*, pp. 281-306. Miss Kenyon proves the invalidity of the earlier classification of sigillata fabrics under the vague terms of "Pergamene" and "Samian". She suggests a much safer method by which the wares are divided into three classes: Eastern sigillata A, B, and C, of which A is the latest and commonest in Palestine and the Eastern Mediterranean seaboard. On the basis of the evidence from sealed deposits from Samaria, Miss Kenyon further subdivides Eastern sigillata A into two main types: Ware 1 is buff and consists of two sub-types, 1a is so pale as to be true cream, with a "fairly dark red glaze, sometimes lustrous with occasional brownish patches or dark spots" and sometimes just "dull". The evidence from Samaria indicates that Ware 1 was predominant during the period between 57 and 30 B.C., after which date Ware 2 became predominant. The latter is a so buff, but "warmer in tone" with either light or dull glaze. The subsequent development of Eastern sigillata A, is not yet clear. The evidence from Samaria, however, shows that it has a comparatively long history after the Augustan period; *ibid.*, pp. 284-288; see also J. H. Iliffe, "Sigillata Wares in the Near East" I, *QDAP.*, Vol. 6, 1936, pp. 1ff.; II, *QDAP.*, Vol. 9, 1939, pp. 31ff.; cf. F. O. Waagé's review of Iliffe's Sigillata Wares, in *AJA.*, Vol. XLIII, 1939, pp. 539ff.; on the problem of the origin and distribution of sigillata wares in the Near East, see J. W. Crowfoot et al., *op. cit.*, p. 355ff.; *Pal. Cer. Chron.*, p. 224.

(22) Cf. J. H. Iliffe, *QDAP.*, Vol. 6, 1936, p. 21, Fig. 2; on ACO, see Déchelette, *Les Vases céramiques ornés de la Gaule romaine*, Vol. I, pp. 31ff.; F. Oswald and

T. Davies Pryce, *An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata*, 1920, Pl. XXIII, 11 and 13.

(23) J. H. Iliffe, *QDAP.*, Vol. 6, 1936, p. 20.

(24) See Homer A. Thompson, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery" *Hesperia*, Vol. 3, 1934, p. 328, Fig. 11a, and pp. 378ff., Figs. 66a, etc.; J. W. Crowfoot et al., *op. cit.*, pp. 272ff., Figs. 61-63, Pl. XIXa.

(25) Parallels come from Samaria, cf. J. W. Crowfoot et al., *op. cit.*, p. 289, Fig. 69:6, 8, 9; dated to the turn of the first century A.D.; Qumran, cf. R. De Vaux, *RB.*, Vol. IX, 1953, Fig. 3:7; *RB.*, Vol. LXI, 1954, Fig. 2:22, dated 50 B.C.-68 A.D.; Alayiq, cf. J. B. Pritchard, "Excavation at Herodian Jericho, 1951" *AASOR.*, Vol. XXXII-XXXIII, 1952-54, Pl. 59:4, dated first half of first century A.D.

(26) Similar examples come from Jerusalem, cf. R. W. Hamilton, in *QDAP.*, Vol. I, 1931, p. 109:7; Qumran, cf. R. De Vaux, *RB.*, Vol. LXI, 1954, Fig. 4:9; Petra, cf. Frank Garcia, *op. cit.*, Pl. LIX:25.

(27) Cf. J. W. Crowfoot et al., *op. cit.*, p. 290, Fig. 72:14.

(28) Similar examples from Jericho are vaguely dated "Roman Herodian", cf. J. B. Pritchard, *op. cit.*, p. 22, Figs. 42:12, 48:3 and 58:35; similar examples from Qumran are dated by stratigraphic evidence 50-68 A.D., cf. R. De Vaux, *RB.*, Vol. LXI, 1954, Fig. 4:13.

(29) Cf. R. De Vaux, *RB.*, Vol. LXI, 1954, Fig. 3:13; *RB.*, Vol. LXIII, 1956, Fig. 3:3.

(30) Cf. G. and A. Horsfield, *op. cit.*, p. 121, Fig. 6, Pl. X:39.

(31) Cf. J. W. Crowfoot, *op. cit.*, Fig. 66:5 (sigillata).



The juglets (Plate IV: 10, 11, 13-15, 17-20) should date second century A.D. on stylistic grounds.<sup>32</sup>

The bowls (Plate IV: 4-8, 16) may be dated to between the middle of the second to the middle of the third century A.D., again on the bases of stylistic grounds.<sup>33</sup>

### Byzantine and Umayyad Pottery

The amount of this pottery discovered in the forum is large. Two typical groups of sherds are selected for this study (Plate V; Plate VI). Description of the individual pieces is not given here, as a separate detailed study of these sherds will be made in the future.

Two major characteristics distinguish this

group namely, the deep round ribbing and the freely painted decoration on a slip, whitish pink or buff, in red, brown, violet or purple. The patterns are either floral or geometrical with a preference for parallel lines, squares, triangles, rhomboids and lozenges. Incised running wavy lines are also popular. The fabric is now much coarser, sometimes with large calcite inclusions and other impurities. The Byzantine pottery has a range from the fifth to the seventh century A.D., and Umayyad pottery starts in the early seventh and continues till the middle of the ninth century A.D. The green glazed sherd (Plate VI: 16) is typical of Medieval Arab pottery. Similar examples of both Byzantine and Arab pottery are found in great quantities on many sites in the Near East.<sup>34</sup>

*Adnan Hadidi*  
*University of Jordan*

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(32) Cf. G. and A. Horsfield, *op. cit.*, p. 192, Fig. 53; Frank Garcia, *op. cit.*, p. 79f., Pl. LIX.

(33) Parallels come from Samaria, cf. J. W. Crowfoot et al., *op. cit.*, pp. 304-305, Fig. 72:1, dated by the excavator fourth century A.D.; Jericho, cf. J. B. Pritchard, *op. cit.*, p. 27, Pl. 23:A20, A38, vaguely dated "Roman"; *Pal. Cer. Chron.*, Corpus 51.J, dated first century A.D.; the carinated bowl 16 finds close parallels from Samaria, cf. J. W. Crowfoot et al., *op. cit.*, p. 558, Fig. 84:11, dated by the excavator third-

fourth century A.D.; Qumran, cf. *Pal. Cer. Chron.*, Corpus 51-59, Type 54.B, D, E, F, G, H, J, dated 50-68 A.D.

(34) For example, Samaria, cf. J. W. Crowfoot et al., *op. cit.*, pp. 361ff., Fig. 84a; Beth-shan, cf. G. M. Fitzgerald, *Beth-shan Excavations 1921-23*, Vol. III; *The Arab and Byzantine Levels*, 1931; Jericho, cf. Kelso and D. C. Baramki, *Excavations at New Testament Jericho and Khirbet En-Nitla AASOR.*, Vols. XXIX-XXX, 1949-51; *QDAP.*, Vol. X, Fig. 14; Jerusalem, cf. Kathleen M. Kenyon, *Jerusalem*, 1968.