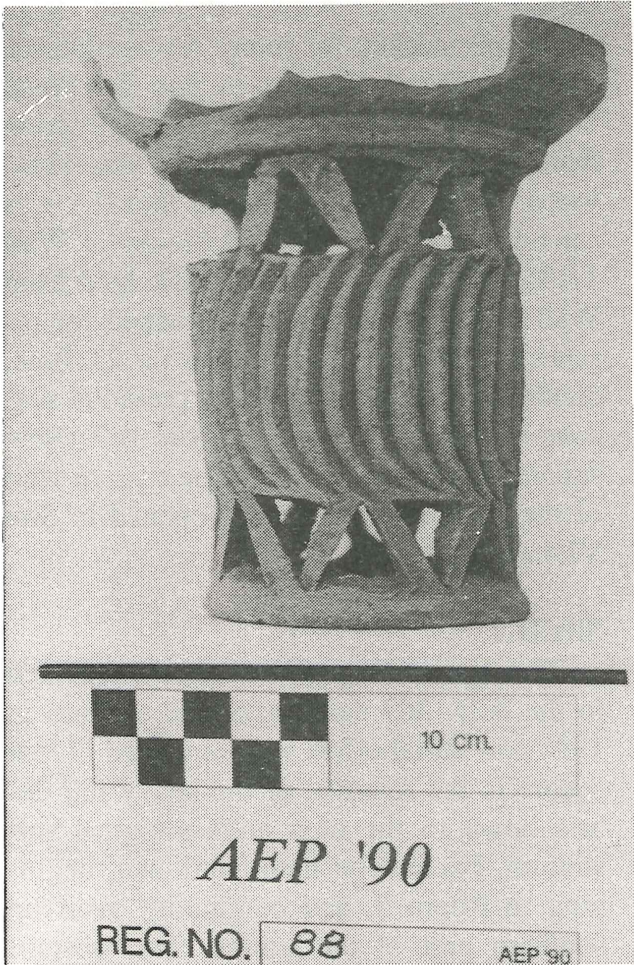


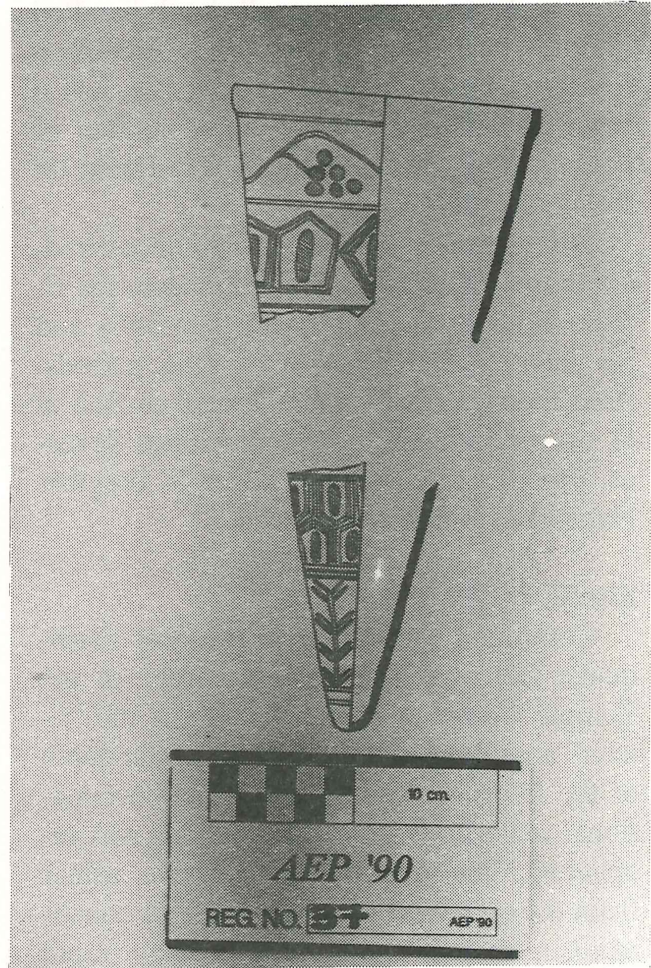
1. Sketch plan of the Temple of the Winged Lions.



2. Carved ivory cosmetic spoon handle.



3. Open work ceramic incense burner.



5. Etched blue glass cone.



4. Storage area for workshop material —II.7, Room 1.

juglets in red ware, small knob-handled lamps, a ceramic roof tile with a Nabataean letter, an inscribed marble floor tile, and a jug with a Greek inscription. A number of coins of Constantius II were also found on the floor of this room.

All together, 39 coins were recovered. Of those, 21 were issues of Constantius II, from both his earlier (A.D. 337-346) and his later (A.D. 346-361) minting periods. Also recovered was a single coin of Rab'al II, one of Julian II, one of Septimius Severus, one of Caracalla, and some 14 illegible Nabataean and Roman issues.

### Site V.9 / Site V.6

Continued excavation in the deep earthquake fall at the southwest corner of the Temple Complex revealed more of the "*liwan*" area this season. Because of the depth of the fall in those two areas, little occupational material from earlier periods was recovered. The quantity of massive ashlar from the east-west arch systems also constituted a major impediment to any rapid progress. However, gradual clarification of this area of the Complex is being made each season with 127.1 m<sup>2</sup> excavated in these two squares this season.

In summary, in the 295 m<sup>2</sup> excavated in 1990, some 84 S.U.'s were identified, bringing the total for all seasons to 1899. Tentative phasing of these strata has thus far indicated some 69 cultural phases from ca. A.D. 18 to modern surface. The 91 registered artifacts and the 44 registered coins this season brought the total for the Temple Complex to a total of more than 2000 items for all seasons.

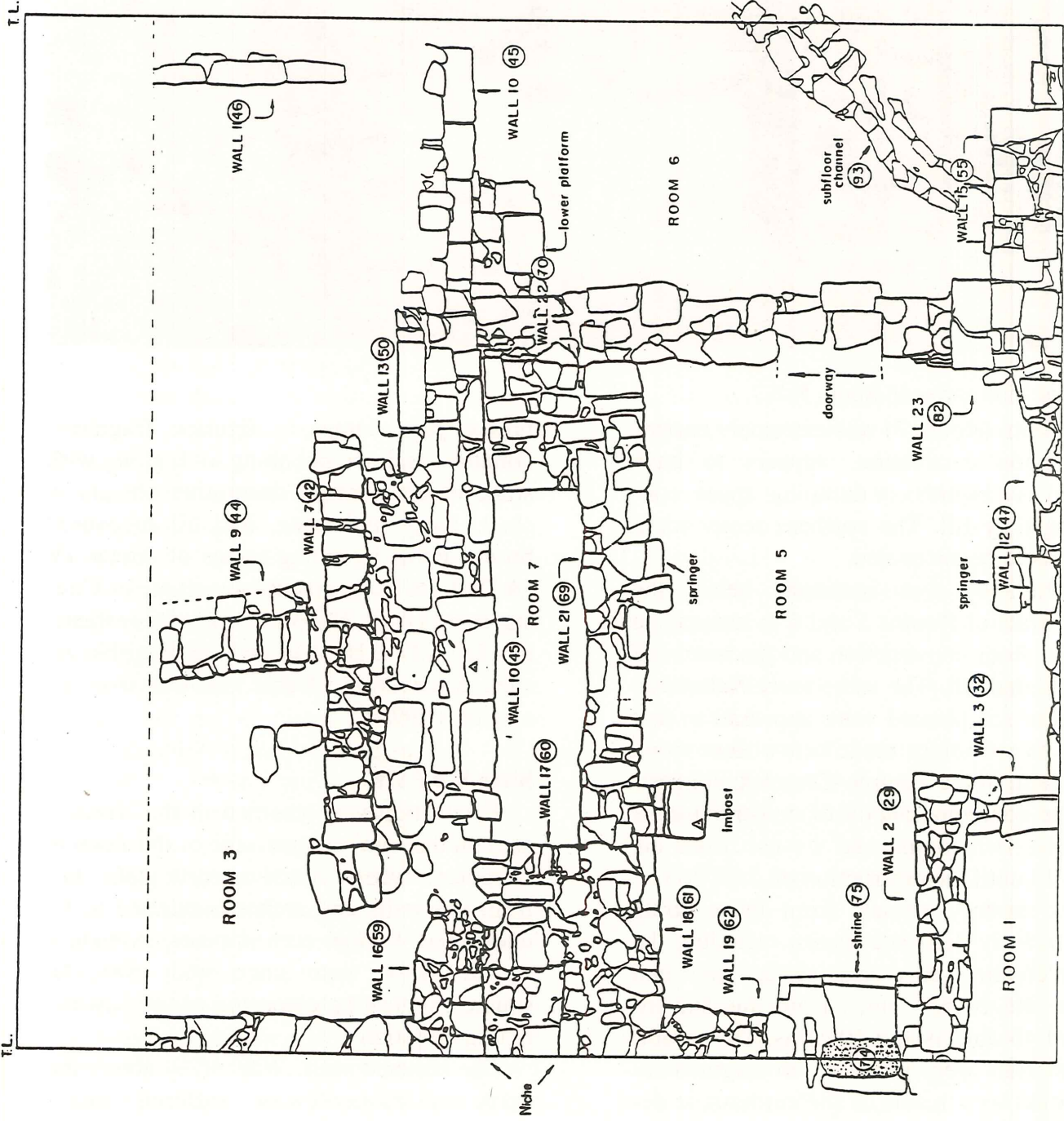
### THE 1992 Season

Special teams spent one week this season in clearing the previously excavated squares from fall-debris resulting from the flood damage in 1991 and the spring rains of 1992. Baulks were straightened and fall

debris removed. Ashlar dislodged from walls was stacked for future reconstruction. The vandalized doorway in Site II.4 [Wall 6(16)] was dismantled for reconstruction from photographs taken when it was excavated. The vandalized area in Site II.1 was squared-off and vandalized blocks in Wall 11(8) were replaced. Ashlar dislodged from Wall 8(20) in Site V.9 was stacked for re-setting. Site excavation began on 21 June, continuing the excavation of previous seasons on Site V.9, V.6, and Site II.7. New squares, designed to clarify the eastern wall of the Temple proper, were opened in Site VI.4 and Site VI.1.

### Site II.7

This square (Fig. 6) had been excavated to the A.D. 363 earthquake fall stratum in 1990 and initial effort was expended in that square in the removal of the heavy fall debris down to the next archaeological soil stratum. Excavation then continued, beginning in Room 5, and continuing over the southern part of the square. The western sector of Site II.7 produced one of the major architectural finds of the season. A small, originally arched room, appears to have been a shrine, with a well-built podium surmounted by an oblong plaster object. The plaster component retained some traces of blue green paint in a central panel, but the earthquake damage to the roof of the room had resulted in partial obliteration of the original design and painting of the object itself (Fig. 7). The "shrine" area was subdivided from the main part of Room 5 by outset impostes for the arching. This feature, although reported from other Nabataean sites, is unique in the Temple architecture thus far recovered. Wall 234(82) divided Site II.7 into an additional room (Room 6) to the east, with a doorway between. Adjoining both rooms, running east and west, were still other enclosed areas, without obvious entry ways. The southern-



PETRA: A.E.P. '90/92/93  
 AREA: II  
 SITE: 7  
 PLAN:

FIELD DRAWN: G.J./J.L./S.W./C.M./J.S./J.I.  
 FINAL DRAWING: R.C.H./L.H.

6. Site II.7.



7. Stone built shrine in Room 5, II.7.

most room (Room 7) was extremely narrow and, upon excavation, appears to have served as a buttress or dumping space, containing only fill. The northern sector room remains to be excavated.

Excavation was continued below the floor strata of Rooms 5 and 6 to investigate the dirt floor construction and the nature of the original fill. The same early Nabataean fine thin red painted ware appeared in that fill as in soundings made below floor strata elsewhere in the Temple Complex, suggesting the contemporaneity of construction of the Site II.7 rooms and its use from ca. A.D. 25 until the destruction of A.D. 363.

The pottery vessels from those strata were mainly domestic wares, including the usual cooking pots, jars, storage jars and lamps. Registered Items from this site included 43 objects and 10 coins. The ceramic materials were generally in fragmentary condition as a result of the earthquake destruction. Recovered ceramics included

bowls, jugs, lamps, a figurine fragment, counters, and one polishing tool, along with stone objects, metal, decorative objects in shell, ivory and bone, and 10 recovered bronze coins including issues of Aretas IV (A.D. 2-16/18), a posthumous issue of Constantine I (A.D. 330-345), one of Constantinus II (A.D. 316-362) and six illegible issues. Excavation of this site was over an area of 41.97 m<sup>2</sup>.

#### Sites V.9 / V.6

Excavation was resumed in the “*liwan*” area on the southwestern side of the Temple Complex, where massive earthquake fall from the walls and arches continued to be uncovered. Further arch imposts, extending to the west, were uncovered over the squares, indicating extension of the “*liwan*” in that direction.

The battered wall, Wall 8(20) above the north wall of the “*liwan*”, suffered considerable weathering erosion and will ultimate-

ly have to be dismantled and reconstructed when the Temple Complex in general is reconstructed.

Fragments of painted wall plaster began to emerge adjacent to the northernmost arch line, indicating considerable decoration of the "*liwan*" sector. The fragments were too small to identify patterns or possible iconography, however. The colors were those previously encountered in the *cella*; namely Pompeian red, yellow, dark blue, and white. A sample fragment was taken to analyze the type and number of plaster coats used by the ancient plasterers; color analysis of the paint had already been accomplished earlier in the laboratories of Brigham Young University, under the direction of Dr. David Johnson. A sample of the arch cement was also taken for reconstruction analysis. Additional permanent markers were inserted on impost tops to facilitate the continuation of accurate survey of the expanding area.

Excavation of eight S.U.'s in the "*liwan*" area continued the exposure of more imposts of the arching, over an area of 130 m<sup>2</sup>. The two squares produced 17 Registered Items, including a jug, a bead, and two figurine fragments, along with a few stone artifacts (especially a fragment of a white marble sculptured hand), and other miscellaneous objects. Recovered coins included one from Aretas (IV post A.D. 18) and possible issues of Septimius Severus, Obodas III, (39-30 B.C.) and three illegible issues.

#### Sites VI.1 / VI.4

Excavation was begun on the eastern side of the Temple proper, extending eastward from Wall 3(13) East, in order to clarify the architecture on that side of the *cella* and *pronaos* areas. A paved corridor was uncovered, with a drain canal beneath the floor, extending through the Temple wall and along Wall 1(21/19), which emerged

along the side of the corridor, parallel to Wall 3(13) East. Further excavation recovered a parallel wall, Wall 2(25), east of Wall 1(21/19). The drain outlet in Wall 1(21/19) was without a spout and apparently emptied in the space between Wall 1(21/19) and Wall 2(25). Wall 1(21/19) was badly damaged by earthquake fall from the east wall of the Temple, as was the corridor paving. Cement outlines on the corridor floor permitted part of the original paving pattern to be reconstructed on plan. The face of both walls was of dressed ashlar.

These two squares produced 28 Registered Items, including four coins. The recovered materials included a lamp, a gilded *tessera* fragment, tools and tool fragments, a fragmentary bowl, a *crusta* fragment, a floor tile fragment (showing the setting cutting), two grafitto fragments, a few metal objects, a coin from Rab'al II (A.D. 76-101), one from Constantine I (A.D. 309-337) and two illegible issues.

#### Site VII.7

Dump material from the 1974 excavations was removed from the southeast end of the new corridor, in a partial sector of Site VII.7, in order to define the east wall of the *pronaos*. This also clarified the build of the *pronaos*, since cement traces along the east side of Wall 3(13) East indicated that the corridor floor apparently ended in a rubble-filled platform which rose to the floor level of the *pronaos* and was paved with thick rectangular paving slabs. Permanent survey markers were inserted on Wall 1(21/19) and Wall 2(25) for continuation of accurate survey drawing of the east side of the Temple Complex. Excavation in this area opened 24 m<sup>2</sup>.

#### Stabilization and Reconstruction Activities

Pending total reconstruction of the Temple Complex, preliminary stabilization of

wall ops, pointing of wall faces and reconstruction of the major damaged walls and other stone structures was undertaken in Site IV.9, Site IV.6, Site II.4, and Site II.1. Replacement reconstruction and pointing was also done on vandalized or fallen ashlar in Site II.1, Site V.9, and Site II.9. The arches in the "liwan" area were also stabilized by the insertion of small stones and cement covering. This was done in the areas showing possible instability and especially in the slots originally containing ancient wooden beams for earthquake protection. The later areas will ultimately have the cement and stone removed and preserved wooden beams again inserted. It was decided not to employ locally available untreated beams this season because of the possible expansion of raw wood during the rainy season and because of the possible pilferage of such wood for local firewood. Wall 8 (20), which originally had ancient earthquake protection beams inserted, was treated in the same manner as the arches, pending availability of treated timber for reconstruction. Vandalized ashlar from Wall 2(8), in Site II.1, was reinserted, in order to preclude vertical displacement of blocks higher in the wall fabric. The damaged upper right corner of the "shrine", in Room 5, Site II.7, was reconstructed and stabilized to preclude further collapse of the capping slabs.

### Other Projects

The diameters of all previously recovered column base rings and column drums were measured, in order to plan for final reconstruction. The base rings were, in accordance with instructions given by the Department of Antiquities Representative, assembled together at the north side of Site II, covered with mats, and buried beneath soil to preclude vandalism. Columnar and other architectural materials were covered with soil for the same reason. Ashlar, saved

in previous excavations for future use in reconstruction, was arranged in orderly rows at various points around the site. A total of 654 sherds were drawn this season and 290.31 m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. The 103 S.U.'s excavated this season brought the total for all seasons, thus far, to 2003.

### THE 1993 SEASON

This season marks the 16th season of excavation and the 20th year of research and excavation conducted by the American Expedition to Petra. The Expedition concentrated on reconstruction and stabilization in the residential quarters of the Temple and on the altar platform of the *cella*, with excavation conducted in Site III.7, II.1, II.4, IV.3, III.4, and II.8/II.5, in order to clarify data required for future reconstruction. A sounding was made in the floor of Site IV.3, beneath the mill found in that square in previous excavations, to secure seed samples for flotation, in an attempt to discover the materials milled in that area in antiquity. Cleaning of debris from previously excavated squares was done at the beginning of the season and previously consolidated walls were inspected and found to be stable.

#### Site III.7

A sounding was made in the northwestern corner of this square in order to determine the height of the imposts in the "liwan" area. Excavation went down an additional 3.5 m. from the previously excavated level to the floor level in section. Data from the soundings not only provide information for calculating reconstruction but also for determining the extent of excavation still required to reach the floor level of the "liwan" in Site III.9/III.6 to the west.

#### Site IV.3

The 2 m x 2 m area excavated for flotation study in this site produced 14 Regis-

tered Items, including a bead, a hematite marker, a fragment of a hammerstone, a sherd with an incised Nabataean letter tau, another possible bead, a one-handled ceramic lamp, an iron nail, and six coins — one of Constantinus II (A.D. 337-340), three of Probus (A.D. 276-282) and two illegible mintages, one possibly Ptolemaic and one possibly Nabataean. Flotation material was screened using a 0.5 cm wire mesh with the larger seeds and other organic material hand-picked from the screen. Smaller seeds were recovered from the flotation itself. The basalt grinder was also washed and examined for possible seeds caught in cracks in the stone but none were recovered. However, about 25 different carbonized seeds were recovered from the flotation and will be analyzed at Brigham Young University.

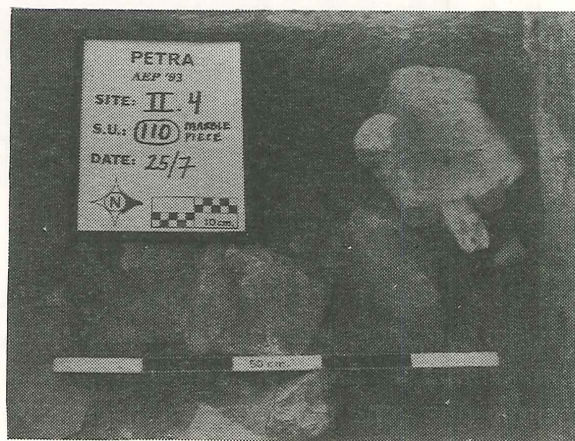
#### Site II.1

This area had been severely vandalized by illicit digging, undermining the east wall of that area. In consultation with the Department of Antiquities Representative, it was decided to backfill the excavated debris to prevent destruction of the undermined wall.

#### Site II.4

Excavation in this Site was conducted in order to clarify the northwestern corner of the Temple Wall No. 3(13)N, the later, adjacent, blocking wall of the corridor around the Temple, and the parallel wall in Site II.8 at that point. Excavation was carried to the cobbled floor of the corridor, in an area of 8.07 m<sup>2</sup>, with 16 S.U.'s identified and correlated with those of previous seasons. The excavation produced 18 Registered Items, including a bead, a copper button, architectural fragments, the spout of a zoomorphic jug, an iron bolt, iron fixtures, a slab of glass (showing glassworkers' tool marks), a partially restorable juglet, partially restora-

ble cooking pots, a remarkable hand (Fig. 8) in white marble from a not-yet recovered statue estimated to be 4.20 m in height, a partially restorable pitcher, and a coin of Aurelian (A.D. 270-275).



8. Large white marble hand *in situ*.

#### Site II.8 / II.5

Excavation was conducted in this sector in order to remove the baulks remaining across the north corridor of the Temple to facilitate ultimate removal of fall debris. 15.53 m<sup>2</sup> were excavated, with 15 S.U.'s identified and correlated with the previous stratigraphy of the adjacent squares. 20 registered items were recovered from this sector, including a stone grinder, a copper bail, a bronze blade, fragments of copper cosmetic sticks, two fragments of Nabataean black painted bowls, a chert scraper, iron nail fragments, an iron latch (?), an iron latch and bolt assemblage, a green slate whetstone, a marble bowl fragment, a redware cup, an ostracon on a redware sherd, a bronze stamp in excellent condition, a sandstone horned altar (showing ash marks from the incense brazier once upon its top) (Fig. 9), and five coins — three illegible, one of Constantius II (A.D. 337-346) and one of Constantine II (A.D. 317-334).

Exposure of the previously unexcavated face of the north wall of the Temple re-





9. Sandstone horned altar *in situ*.

vealed a cultic niche cut into the north face of the ashlar of the wall (Fig. 10). The niche, unique thus far in the excavations, was a flat-based cut, with an arched top, containing an inserted rectangle of marble and a sandstone ledge with an open spout, all plastered into the ashlar. The marble rectangle (a Dhushares block?) was partially destroyed by earthquake fall from adjacent

walls and the lower ledge was broken off, but was recovered. The purpose of the spouted ledge could not be determined. The recovered portion of the ledge was sent to the museum at Petra, since reattachment was deemed impractical and open to vandalism.

Forty more S.U.'s were identified and correlated this season, bringing the all-season total to 2042 S.U.'s; 32.3 m<sup>2</sup> were excavated; 251 sherds were drawn; and 61 Registered Items recovered. Considerable preliminary reconstruction was also accomplished this season, pending final reconstruction. Work was done in Site II.7, Site II.1, Site II.4, Site IV.6, Site IV.9, Site IV.3, and within the *cella* on the altar platform. Reconstruction work was done by Mr. Dakalallah Qublan, with the assistance of Expedition members. Reconstructed areas were left unmarked, pending final decision regarding plastering of walls throughout the entire complex.



10. Cultic niche with inset marble block.

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The Expedition wishes to extend its es-

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