

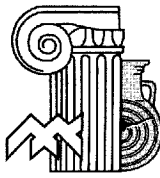
HIPPOS - SUSSITA

Seventh Season of Excavations

July 2006



**Zinman Institute of Archaeology
University of Haifa**



אוניברסיטת חיפה • המכון לארכיאולוגיה ע"ש זינמן
UNIVERSITY OF HAIFA • ZINMAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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Glass Finds from the North-West Church Complex

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The aim of this report⁶⁹ is to present a rudimentary typology (to be expanded and refined in the course of future research) of the glass from the area of the North-West Church in Hippos. During the past seven seasons of excavations several hundred fragments of glass vessels were found. As is usually the case with excavating settlement sites, the glass finds are fragmentary and small, part of them covered by iridescence, corrosion and pitting. Due to their poor state of preservation, it is sometimes difficult to identify all of them with any certainty. Therefore, for the sake of the present report I have chosen only the best preserved items, including all, few as they are, of the intact or fully restorable vessels. The presentation is arranged in typological order, without any wider discussion of stratigraphical/chronological context of individual items. Similarly, parallels quoted below have been selected from the most important sites, located mainly in the area of *Decapolis* and the territory of *Palaestina Secunda*. Geographical distribution, chronology of individual types as well as statistical data will be fully presented after the exploration of the church is completed in 2007, in the form of a final publication, as being prepared by the present author.

Chronological terms used in this report:⁷⁰

Roman – first to early fourth centuries CE

Early Byzantine – 324-491 CE

Late Byzantine – 491-636 CE

Late Byzantine/Umayyad – ca. 630-670 CE

Umayyad – 661-749 CE

Bottles

Large Bottles with Applied Decoration

Bottles illustrated in Fig 1: 1-4 were known in the Syro-Palestine area since the beginning of the Byzantine period; they became more popular in Late Byzantine-

⁶⁹ The project, conducted in December 2006, was sponsored by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation at the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem.

⁷⁰ Adopted from Meyer 1987, 184.

Umayyad periods, and continued in the Early Islamic period. Bottle No. 1 is characterized by a funnel-shaped rim, cylindrical neck and very thin shoulder. Three bands of thin threads are wound below the rim. Thin, concave base No. 2 undoubtedly is a part of the same vessel as No. 1, since both of them were found very close to each other. Examples Nos. 3 and 4, have outcurved rounded rims and cylindrical necks decorated with thin horizontal threads. As illustrated by some intact bottles found at other sites, the body was globular (especially during the Umayyad period), and the bases were flat or concave. One can quote numerous parallels, coming for example from Kursi⁷¹, Hammat Gader⁷², Beth Shean⁷³, Tel Tanninim⁷⁴, Horvat Karkur⁷⁵, Jerash⁷⁶.

Large Plain Bottles

Apart from the large decorated bottles as mentioned above, several fragments of similar bottles have been found, probably devoid of any decoration. An example of such a bottle is represented in Fig. 1: 5 by a fragment of a wide funnel-shaped rim with very small part of narrow neck. A similar shape has been reported from Tiberias⁷⁷, Hammat Gader⁷⁸, Beth Shean, Umayyad period⁷⁹, Horvat Karkur⁸⁰, Jerash⁸¹.

Small Plain Bottles

Two complete bottles (figs. 1: 6-7; 3: A, B) are characterized by a wide globular body, low neck, and flattened infolded rim; the bottom of one bottle is flat, that of another - almost flat. The third bottle, (figs. 1: 8; 3: C), represents the same type; however, its bottom is concave, while the upper part of the neck and the rim seem to be cut off.

The general shape of the body is typical of the bottles of the Umayyad period. Also, this type of rim, according to S. Hadad, first appears during that period.⁸² The best parallel finds come from Umayyad contexts at Beth Shean, some of them connected with the

⁷¹ Barag 1983, Fig. 9: 2-3.

⁷² Cohen 1997, Pls. VI: 7-13; VII: 4, 5, 7-14.

⁷³ Hadad 2005, 23-24

⁷⁴ Pollak 2006, 184-87, Fig.143.

⁷⁵ Katsnelson 2004, 281-283, Fig. 63: 1-7

⁷⁶ Meyer 1987, Fig. 10: G, H, L, M.

⁷⁷ Lester 2004, Fig. 7.5: 59-62 (Early Islamic period).

⁷⁸ Cohen 1997, Pl. VI: 1-3, 14-20.

⁷⁹ Haddad 2005, Pl. 12: 21.

⁸⁰ Katsnelson 2004, 277-278, Fig. 62, 12, 13, 15.

⁸¹ Meyer 1987, Fig. 9: O, P.

⁸² Hadad 2005, 23.

destruction by the earthquake of 749.⁸³ Such bottles have been discovered in abundance in Hammat Gader.⁸⁴ Others come from Kursi⁸⁵, Capernaum⁸⁶, Gerasa⁸⁷ and Amman⁸⁸.

It is worth mentioning that all the three bottles from the North-West Church constitute a part of a rich assemblage of artifacts (including a hoard of bronze Umayyad coins), that have been found in L549 (cf. Report by J. Mlynarczyk and M. Burdajewicz, in this volume).

Figs. 1: 9; 4: B shows a small bottle which was found intact inside marble reliquary discovered in the northern *apsis* of the church. A similar miniature bottle is known from a burial cave at Giv'at Sharet, where it constituted a part of the glass assemblage typical for tombs pertaining to the fourth-fifth centuries CE⁸⁹, and from the Museum in Nazareth (originally from Capernaum)⁹⁰.

A bottle shown in fig. 1: 10; 4: C, found inside a cooking pot in the *diakonikon*, could have been entirely restored. It is paralleled by finds from the sanctuary of Zeus in Jerash (Roman-Byzantine period)⁹¹, the synagogue in Jericho (dated there to the first half of the eight century)⁹², and Beth Shearim.⁹³

Wine Glasses/Beakers/Goblets

Both examples shown in Fig 1: 11-12, are characterized by flat base slightly concave at the center, a solid stem, and a hemispherical body. Two fragments of No. 12 (fig. 4: A, left) were found in the *diakonikon* so close to each other that they undoubtedly must have belonged to the same wine glass with its rim slightly outcurved and thickened inside. Close parallels to the shape of the base ("kick-up" type), the stem, the body, and the rim come from Beth Shean (Umayyad period)⁹⁴, Hammat Gader⁹⁵ and Jerash (Late

⁸³ Hadad 2005, 24.

⁸⁴ Cohen 1997, 428-29, Type 4a, Pl. IX: 1-5.

⁸⁵ Barag 1983, 38, Fig. 9: 5-6.

⁸⁶ Bagatti 1963-64, 270, Figs. 4: 6, 5

⁸⁷ Baur 1938, 540, No. 86, Pl. CXLa: 423; Fig. 25: 240.

⁸⁸ Harding 1951, 10, No. 8, Pl. II: 8.

⁸⁹ Seligman et.al. 1996, 50, Fig. 15: 5.

⁹⁰ Bagatti 1963-64, Fig. 4: 8.

⁹¹ Dussart 1988, 132, BX. 1123, pl. 34: 2.

⁹² Baramki 1938, 1938, pl. XXI:1.

⁹³ Barag 1976, 201, Fig. 97: 19, Pl. LXVIII, 7.

⁹⁴ Hamad 2005, 28, No. 400

⁹⁵ Cohen 1997, 405-6, Pl. III: 1.

Byzantine/Umayyad period)⁹⁶. Wine glass No. 13 (fig. 4: A, upper right) has a cylindrical body and slightly everted rim with a simple rounded lip.

Of particular importance is a beautiful wineglass shown in Fig. 1: 15 (fig. 5: A, B). Shape is standard one, but the mold-blown geometrical net design in shallow relief remains exceptional. A parallel for mold-blown relief net design was found in the cemetery church in Horvat Karkur (Northern Negev), however, on a vessel, which is hexagonal in shape and dated to the Late Byzantine-Umayyad period.⁹⁷

The fragments shown in Fig. 1: 16-22 pertain to one of the largest groups of glass finds from the church. Unfortunately, very often it is difficult, if not impossible, to assign rim fragments to a specific type of vessel. Undoubtedly, these rims were parts of open vessels, however, they may have belonged to drinking vessels (cups/goblets/beakers) as well as to the stemmed lamps. In any case, the chronological range of these kind of rims is fairly large, from the early Roman period onwards, and the parallels for them are too numerous to be mentioned.

Rim No. 22 belongs to a small cup or bowl. A vessel with similar profile, but a little bit larger, is known from Jerash, dated to the Late Byzantine period.⁹⁸

Oil Lamps

Several fragments of glass oil lamps were found in the church. They represent two main classes of glass lamps which were used in Byzantine-Umayyad Palestine, both as liturgical equipment of the churches and an element of secular context.

I. Suspended bowl-lamps

Fig. 1: 23a, b represent suspended bowl-lamp type. Its characteristics are a deep bowl with straight or sloping wall, rim thickened and out-folded rim, and three loop handles extending from the edge of the upper rim to the wall; the bottom is usually convex. This lamp type is sometimes provided with a vertical wick-tube at the centre. Such lamps with long bronze chains were suspended from the ceiling.

The suspended oil lamps made their first appearance in the Syro-Palestinian region during the first half of the 5th century and continued into the Early Islamic period.⁹⁹

⁹⁶ Meyer 1987, fig. 10: X-Z.

⁹⁷ Katsnelson 2004, 282, Fig. 63: 12, 14.

⁹⁸ Meyer 1987, fig. 8: J.

⁹⁹ Katsnelson 2004, 269.

Numerous *comparanda* come from the Byzantine-Umayyad East, from such places as the church in Khirbat al-Karak¹⁰⁰, Beth Shean¹⁰¹, Tiberias (Early Abbasid Period)¹⁰², Horvat Karkur¹⁰³, Pella (first quarter of the eighth century)¹⁰⁴, Jerash (St. Theodore Church, Bishop Marianos Church, and the North Theatre¹⁰⁵), and the church at Petra (fifth – seventh centuries¹⁰⁶).

In the North-West Church, only few fragments of such lamps have been identified with confidence. However, since this type of lamp is usually difficult to recognize among small rim fragments, we cannot exclude the possibility that they were more numerous.

II. Stemmed bowl-lamps.

There are two sub-types of such lamps:

A. With a simple, hollow stem. Lamps of variant A1 have hemispherical/bell shaped body curving below into a sloping hollow stem, which can be rounded or flattened at the bottom (not illustrated here), sometimes with a pontil mark. The bowl itself could have straight or slightly outcurving, rounded rim with simple or thickened lip. The other variant (A2) has slightly different shape of the stem, which is narrow at the bottom, wider in the middle, and again narrow at the junction with the bowl, as a result of pinching of the stem in this place (figs. 1: 24; 4: D). This variant corresponds with Type 5 of Beth Shean lamps, which do not appear before the Umayyad period.¹⁰⁷

Lamps with hollow stem occurred at Horvat Karkur in a deposit dated to probably not later than the late fourth-fifth century CE.¹⁰⁸

B. Bowl lamps with solid stem. They are characterized by hemispherical/bell shaped bowl curving below into a stem. The stem, however, is solid and knobbed, and the bottom can be slightly pinched (fig. 1: 25). The type is generally dated to the Umayyad period. It is worth noting that the Petra church, destroyed and abandoned at the sixth/seventh century, did not yield a single fragment of the solid-stemmed type of lamp.¹⁰⁹ Similarly, also in the church in Khirbat al-Karak lamps with the beaded stems

¹⁰⁰ Delougaz and Haines 1960, 49).

¹⁰¹ Hadad 2005, 29, nos. 413-423.

¹⁰² Lester 2004c, Fig. 7.11: 131-133.

¹⁰³ Katsnelson 2004, 268-69, Fig. 59.

¹⁰⁴ Smith and Day 1989, 114-15, Fig. 32, Pl. 60: 4.

¹⁰⁵ Baur 1938, 514-15; Gawlikowski and Musa 1986, 153, Fig. 9: 4; Meyer 1987, Figs 11: O, P; 12: P- R.

¹⁰⁶ O'Hea 2001, 372.

¹⁰⁷ Hadad 2005, 28, 29.

¹⁰⁸ Katsnelson 2004, 290.

¹⁰⁹ O'Hea, 2001, 372.

were not found.¹¹⁰ Other recent excavations attest that the type became particularly common in the first half of the eighth century. Many of such lamps were found in the Umayyad context of the glass factory in Beirut.¹¹¹ Other parallels come from Tiberias (Umayyad period¹¹²), Pella, (first quarter of the eighth century¹¹³), Jerash (first half of the eighth century¹¹⁴), Beth Shean (Umayyad period¹¹⁵), and Capernaum.¹¹⁶

Such lamps as Types 2a and 2b were usually placed in metal chandeliers (*polycandela*), suspended from the ceiling. Two bronze *polycandela* were found in the North-West Church. One complete *polycandelon* (equipped with three long chains and a hook) was discovered under the blocks of the fallen arch of the *martyrion* chapel¹¹⁷. It was designed to hold six glass oil lamps (Fig. 2: B). In its vicinity two hollow stems of glass lamps were found (fig. 2: A). The second *polycandelon*, approximately two times larger (unfortunately, without any chain preserved), designed to hold nine glass oil lamps, was found in an upright position at the fair end of the *diaconicon*, against its eastern wall (fig. 2: C).¹¹⁸ A chandelier almost identical to ours, designed to accommodate four lamps and equipped with three chains, was found in the Bishop Marianus Church at Jerash, together with several knobbed stems of glass lamps. The excavators dated these objects to the first half of the eighth century.¹¹⁹

Another way of using these lamps was to put a single lamp into a metal holder attached to the wall. Many such copper alloy holders were discovered in Jerusalem.¹²⁰

Kohl Tubes

Items illustrated in Fig. 1: 26-27, represent a special kind of cosmetic vessel, the so-called kohl tube, used for keeping an eye makeup. This has a tubular body and two handles. The type appears in the glass repertoire of Palestine in the third century CE, and becomes very popular during the Late Roman and Byzantine periods. The later variant of the vessel, in the period starting from the fourth century CE, consists of two

¹¹⁰ Deloguaz and Haines 1960, 49.

¹¹¹ Foy 2000: 242, n. 11, 243-245, 250, Figs 4:610, 6:12-18, 7:18-22.

¹¹² Lester 2004c: Fig. 7.11: 135.

¹¹³ Smith and Day 1989: 114f., Pl. 60: 13.

¹¹⁴ Gawlikowski and Musa 1986, 153, Fig. 9: 1-3; Kehrberg 1986, 384, Fig. 9: 66; Meyer 1987, 212-13, Fig. 13: A-C.

¹¹⁵ Hadad 2005, 29 (Type 2), Pl. 22: 424-434.

¹¹⁶ Bagatti 1963-64, Fig. 4: 10.

¹¹⁷ Młynarczyk and Burdajewicz 2003, 24, Fig. 44.

¹¹⁸ Młynarczyk and Burdajewicz 2005, 52, Fig. 58.

¹¹⁹ Gawlikowski and Musa 1986: 153, Figs 9-10, P. VII.

¹²⁰ Hadad 2003, 194, Photo II. 36.

or more tubes, probably destined for different colours of kohl.¹²¹ Both our fragments have been found in a context dated by coin to the seventh-eighth centuries.

The closest parallels to this vessel form come from Tomb 200 at Giv'at Sharet (Beth Shemesh), dated between the last quarter of the fourth and the first quarter of the fifth centuries. One of the flasks contained probably *galena* for manufacture of kohl¹²²; Mount of Olives, Jerusalem¹²³; Cave 3 in the cemetery of Horbat Rimmon (Southern Judean Shephelah), from the fifth-sixth centuries¹²⁴; Qweilbeh, fourth-fifth centuries¹²⁵; Pella¹²⁶. Other examples not dated and without provenance, are known from the museum collections in Amman and Bosra.¹²⁷

Dishes/Bowls

The rim fragment in Fig 1: 29 belongs to a shallow bowl with out-splaying rim, folded up and in, and with a slanted wall. Bowls with infolded rims seem to be rare. They correspond with rims of bowls of Dussart's Type BI.4222b2, dated in Jerash to the late seventh-to-eighth century.¹²⁸ A few of them were found at Tell Tannim.¹²⁹

More abundant are the dishes/bowls with out-and-down folded rims (fig. 1: 30-32). They represent a wide range of sizes and forms of the rim, as well as of the diameters and the shapes of vessels, which can vary from very shallow to deep ones.

These vessels were wide spread throughout whole Syro-Palestinian area, beginning from the second half of the first century BCE. Some of the examples can be found in Beth Shean¹³⁰, Tell Tannim¹³¹, Jalame¹³², and many others.

Windowpanes

The excavation in the church has yielded many glass fragments which undoubtedly come from square and/or rectangular-shaped windowpanes. Because they were rolled

¹²¹ Israeli 2003, 227.

¹²² Seligman, Zias, and Stark 1996, 50, Fig. 17: 2.

¹²³ Bagatti, Milik, 1958, 144, no 10, fig. 34.

¹²⁴ Gorin-Rosen 2004, Fig. 3: 25.

¹²⁵ Voie Royale, 213, no 258.

¹²⁶ McNicoll et al., 1982, pl. 136: 4

¹²⁷ Dussart 1998, 174, Type BXIII.221, pl. 57: 20, 22, 23, 24.

¹²⁸ Dussart 1988, 69, Pl. 7: 20

¹²⁹ Pollak 2006, 162, Fig. 130.40.

¹³⁰ Hadad 2005, 21, nos. 51-71.

¹³¹ Pollak 2006, 155-158, Figs. 126-127.

¹³² Weinberg and Goldstein 1988, 41-44, Figs. 4-3; 4-4.

out with a cylindrical roller, the upper surface has usually uneven thickness. The edges can be rounded, sometimes rounded and slightly curving, like in the illustrated specimen, Fig. 1: 33. It is interesting that windowpanes with folded and flattened edges have not been so far identified in the North-West Church. The same is true about the crown shape windows, known as the 'bull's eye' type.

Although windowpanes were widespread in Palestine from the Early Byzantine period onward, they have been somewhat neglected, and rarely published. However, some examples can be cited, specifically from Tell Tannanim¹³³, Shavei Zion¹³⁴, Caseraea¹³⁵, Horvat Karkur¹³⁶, Jerash¹³⁷. Many examples have been found in a glass workshop in Beirut, dating to the middle and second half of the seventh century.¹³⁸

Pre-Byzantine Finds

In various excavated areas fragments of vessels have been found pre-dating Byzantine period, from the mid-second century BCE to the early fourth century CE. Some of the earliest examples are presented here.

Linear-Cut Bowls (or Grooved bowls)

Fig. 1: 34-35. Both fragments represent bowls hemispherical in shape, of which one is light purple and translucent, and the other is yellowish and opaque; upright, thick rim with a rounded edge. The interior narrow horizontal grooves are cut in a band below the rim. They belong to the well-known group of Syro-Palestinian cast monochrome grooved vessels. The first series of linear-cut bowls (Grose's group A) is dated to the period between mid-second and early first century BCE.¹³⁹ They were found in abundance in Tel Anafa¹⁴⁰ and Jerusalem¹⁴¹. The second series (Grose's group D) date chiefly to the last decades of the first century BCE and the first half of the first century CE.¹⁴² Again, many of bowls in this group are known from the Jewish Quarter excavations in Jerusalem.¹⁴³ Both in Jerash¹⁴⁴ and in Pella such bowls are dated to the

¹³³ Pollak 2006, 187-88, Fig. 144: 191-196.

¹³⁴ Barag 1967, 69-70.

¹³⁵ Peleg and Reich 1992, 160.

¹³⁶ Katsnelson 2004, 288-89, Fig. 65: 3-5.

¹³⁷ Meyer 1987, 194-95, Fig. 7: cc.

¹³⁸ Foy 2000, 270-71, Fig. 21.

¹³⁹ Grose 1979, 56-58; Grose 1989, p.193-4, Cat Nos. 216-222.

¹⁴⁰ Weinberg 1970; Grose 1979, 54-55.

¹⁴¹ Gorin-Rosen 2003, 375-378.

¹⁴² Grose 1989, 247; Grose 1979, 63-65.

¹⁴³ Gorin-Rosen 2003, 380-1.

Roman period, i.e. first century CE, but their earlier date (first century BCE) can not be excluded.¹⁴⁵

Both are illustrated here, examples of linear-cut bowls from the North-West Church area illustrated here belong rather to the Roman variant of the type than to an earlier, Late Hellenistic one.

Ribbed bowl (“pillar-molded” bowl)

Fragment shown in Fig. 1: 36 pertains to a broad shallow bowl with convex curving side, upright rim with almost pointed edge; on the exterior there are pronounced ribs set almost vertically on the body. Preserved examples show that the bottom was always concave or flat. Very often horizontal circular grooves occur on the interior. Our vessel belongs to the group of the so-called monochrome ribbed bowls. The type developed in the Syro-Palestinian workshops, by the first or, at the latest, by the second quarter of the first century BCE.¹⁴⁶ Our example was found in secondary context in the northern *pastophorium* of the church. However, its shape as well as the opaque light purple/blue color suggest the later development of the type, which should be dated to a period between late first century BCE and first century CE.¹⁴⁷

The ribbed bowls were widespread around the Mediterranean. In Palestine they have been reported from Hagoshrim¹⁴⁸, Tel Anafa¹⁴⁹, Samaria¹⁵⁰, and Jerusalem¹⁵¹. Other parallels include Pella¹⁵², Jerash¹⁵³, Amman¹⁵⁴ and Quseir al-Qadim on the Red Sea¹⁵⁵.

In summing up, the importance of the glass finds from the area of the North-West Church compound should be stressed: most of them come from the relatively short period of time, directly preceding the destruction of the city by the earthquake of the 18th of January 749. There are also important sherds coming from sealed *loci*, mostly

¹⁴⁴ Meyer 1987, fig. 5: B-F.

¹⁴⁵ O’Hea 1992, 254-55, Fig 1.

¹⁴⁶ At Tel Anafa ribbed bowls are dated already between 95 and 80 BCE (Grose 1979, 57-58; Grose 1989, 195, and n. 46

¹⁴⁷ Grose 1989, 245.

¹⁴⁸ Weinberg 1973, 38-39.

¹⁴⁹ Grose 1979, 54

¹⁵⁰ Crowfoot 1957, 403.

¹⁵¹ Gorin-Rosen 2003, 378-380; Gorin-Rosen 2006, 246-48

¹⁵² O’Hea 1992, 254, Fig. 2.

¹⁵³ Meyer 1987, fig. 5: A; Dussart 1988, 55-6, Pl. 2.

¹⁵⁴ Dussart 1988, 55-6, Pl. 2.

¹⁵⁵ Meyer 1992, 17-18.

from a number of trial pits conducted in various parts of the church, which pertain to the pre-church occupation of this site (Roman-Period *temenos*).

Although the detailed account of the glass finds is still to be written (as soon as the excavations of the church are completed), it seems that most of them represent open vessels: drinking vessels (cups and goblets), dishes, lamps, etc. Closed shapes are represented mostly by large and small bottles, jars and just few cosmetic vessels. Taking into consideration the Byzantine-Umayyad glass assemblage alone, we may state that it resembles assemblages from the other churches of the region, such as those at Khirbat al-Karak or Kursi. On the other hand, almost all the types found in the NWC appear also in non-ecclesiastical contexts that are in domestic and public ones, as, for example, in baths. Some of the vessels, as for instance, the lamps are regular equipment of synagogues. However, the discovery of at least two examples of kohl tubes in the northern *pastophorium* of the North-West Church is somewhat surprising, because such objects are usually found in secular contexts or as a part of tomb equipment.

Description of glass finds from the North-West Church, illustrated in Fig. 1

No.	Reg. No	Vessel	Colour
1	G 03.05	Bottle decorated with treads	Greenish, transparent
2	G 03.06	Bottle	Greenish, transparent
3	G 04.04	Bottle decorated with treads	Very light bluish/greenish, transparent
4	G 04.12	Bottle decorated with treads	Very light bluish/greenish, transparent
5	G 05.17	Plain bottle	light greenish, transparent
6	G 06.02	Plain bottle	Bluish
7	G 06.01	Plain bottle	Green
8	G 06.03	Plain bottle	Bluish
9	G 00.01	Plain bottle	Light olive, translucent
10	G 04.01	Plain bottle	Light olive, translucent
11	G 04.28	Wine glass	Light bluish/green, transparent
12a	G 03.07	Wine glass	Pale bluish/greenish, translucent
12b	G 03.08	Wine glass	Pale bluish/greenish, translucent

13	G 03.03	Wine glass	Pale bluis/greenish, translucent
14	G 03.04	Winc glass	Pale bluis/greenish, translucent
15a	G 06.08	Winc glass	Greenish, translucent
15b	G 06.08	Wine glass - recnstruction	
16	G 01.13	Beaker	White, transparent
17	G 05.14	Beaker	Light bluish, transparent
18	G 05.15	Beaker	Light bluish, transparent
19	G 04.15	Beaker	Pale bluish, transparent
20	G 04.14	Beaker	Pale greenish, translucent
21	G 01.22	Beakers	Green, transparent
22	G 01.21	Beaker/cup	Pale green, transparent
23a	G 04.07	Lamp	Bluish, translucent
23b	G 04.08	Lamp	Bluish, translucent
24	G 03.02	Lamp	Greenish
25	G 06.09	Lamp	Greenish/blue, translucent,
26	G 01.02	Kohl tube	Dark green, opaque
27	G 01.03	Kohl tube	Dark green, opaque
28	G 04.10	Plain bottle	Greenish, translucent
29	G 01.27	Plain bowl	Dark green, transparent
30	G 04.30	Plain bowl	Bluish/greenish
31	G 01.08	Plain bowl	Green, transparent
32	G 01.11	Plain bowl	Pale green, transparent
33	G 04.21	Window pane	Greenish, translucent
34	G 05.11	Grooved bowl	Light purple, translucent
35	G 05.10	Groowed bowl	Yellowish, opaque
36	G 01.01	Ribbed bowl	Pale green

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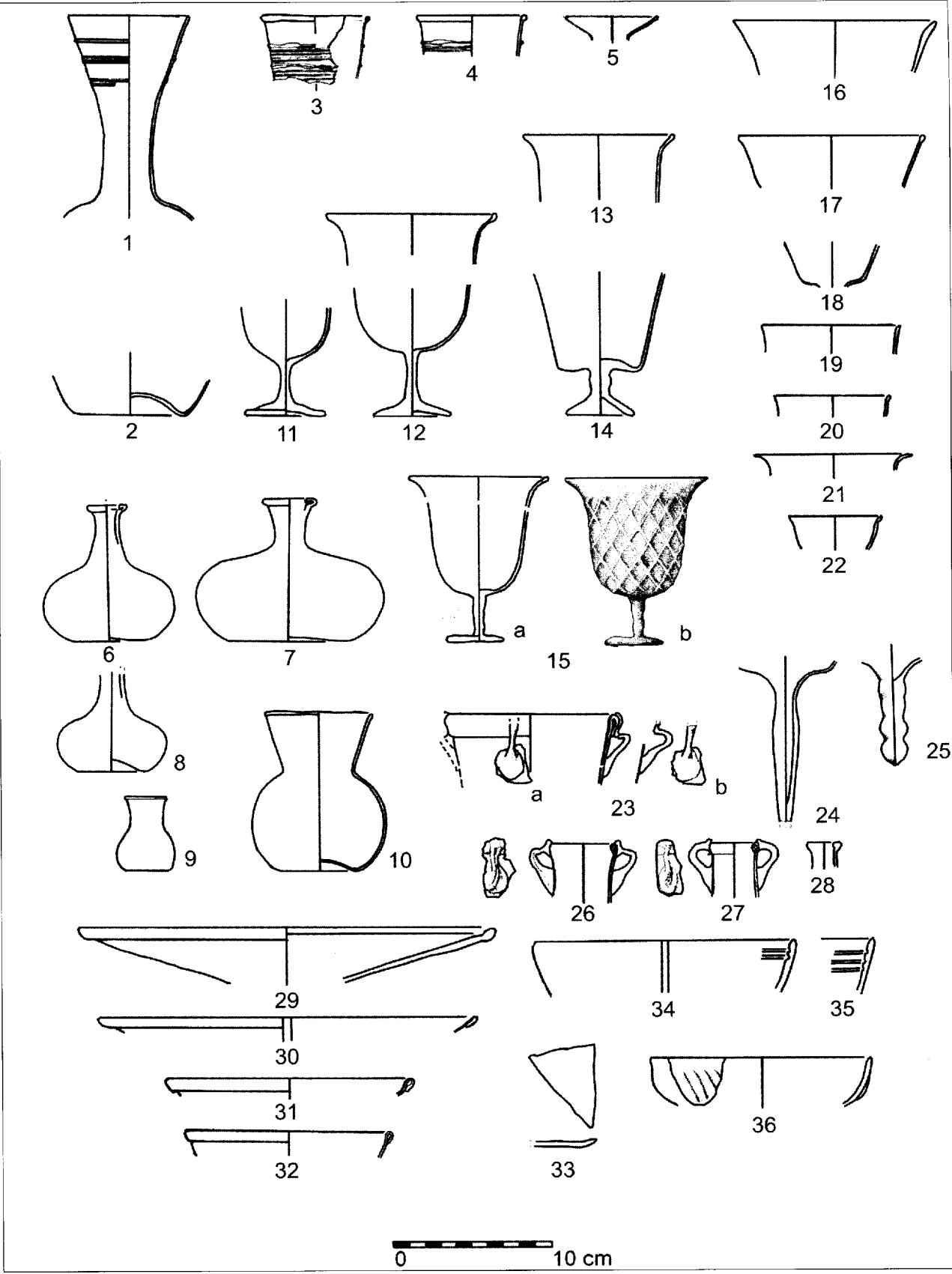


Fig. 1, Preliminary typology of glass finds from the North-West Church.

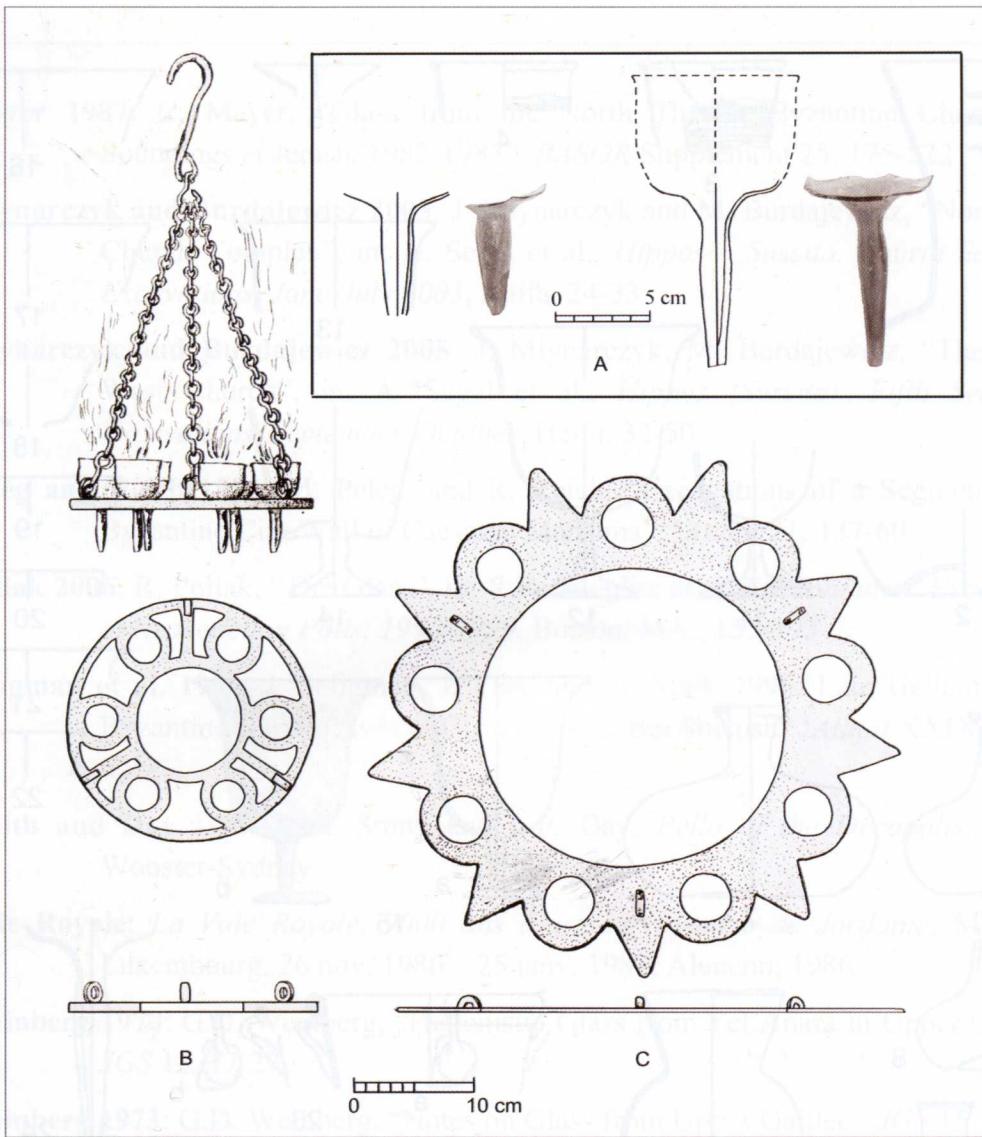


Fig. 2, A: Stemmed bowl lamps; B-C: bronze *polycandela*. North-West Church.

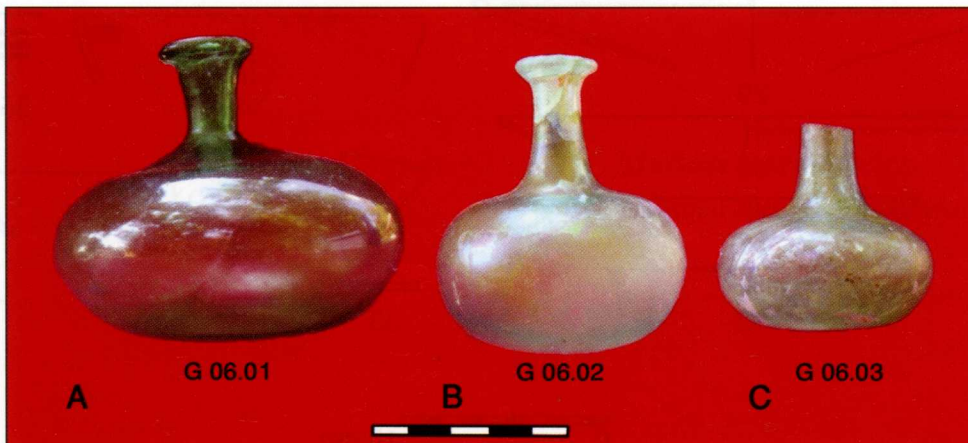


Fig. 3, A-C: Plain bottles.



Fig. 4, A: Wine glasses; B-C: Plain bottles; D: Stem of a lamp.

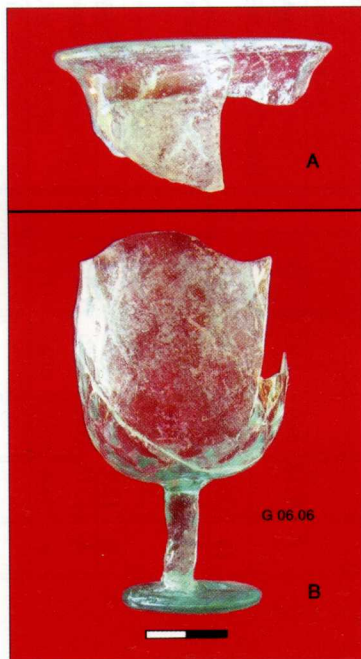


Fig. 5, A-B: Wine glass with net design.