

The Ancient Water System of Sepphoris

Tsvika Tsuk

With the participation of Iosi Bordowicz

With Contributions by

Etan Ayalon, Dror Ben-Yosef, Elisabetta Boaretto, Israel Carmi, Achia Kohn-Tavor,
Michael Dvorchak, Adi Erlich, Akiva Flexer, Yael Gorin-Rosen, Dafna Langgut,
Yaakov Nir, Jim Parker, Martin Peilstöcker, Dror Segal, Danny Syon and Itamar Taxel

Land of Galilee 6



Scientific editor: Zvika Gal

Translation chapters: 1–6, 8–12, 19, 20, 22 and editing: Miriam Feinberg Vamosh

Proofreading: Etan Ayalon

Layout: Dina Shalem

Photographs:

Chapters 1–6 photographers of the expedition: Tsvika Tsuk, Nikolai Tarachanov, Shrago Pavel, or as noted.

Chapters 7–22: Tsvika Tsuk, Nikolai Tarachanov, Shrago Pavel, Tal Rogovsky, Achia Kohn-Tavor, Iosi Bordowicz, Meital Aharon, Valentina Epstein, Dafna Gazit, Yuval Goren and Yehoshua Dray

Surveying and plans: Judith Dekel, Zoya Tevet, Iris Aqus, Dov Porozky, David Zell, Slava Pirskey and Sergay Alon

Conservation oversight: Zeev Progonitzki and Kasahun Almana

Drawing of the ceramic and other finds: Shila Varon, Iris Aqus, Ortal Harush (Hebrew University) and Sapir Haad

Design of plates: Itamar Ben-Ezra and Naama Earon

Production: Ostracon

ISBN: 978-965-92534-5-6

© Ostracon and Tsvika Tsuk 2024

Printing: Printiv, Jerusalem

Front cover: the Subterranean Reservoir (left photo Abraham Graicer, right photo Tsvika Tsuk).

Back cover: the Shaft Tunnel (photo Tsvika Tsuk), the Roman Bronze Bull (photo Tal Rogovsky).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	5
PART I: INTRODUCTION	
Chapter 1: Geographical-Historical Background	9
Chapter 2: History of Research	13
PART II: THE AQUEDUCTS	
Chapter 3: Survey of the Aqueducts	21
Chapter 4: Discussion	45
PART III: THE SUBTERRANEAN RESERVOIR	
Chapter 5: Method of Excavation	55
Chapter 6: The Excavations	61
Chapter 7: The Findings	
The Pottery	123
<i>Itamar Taxel and Etan Ayalon</i>	
Metal Objects and Ostraca	149
<i>Martin Peilstöcker and Tsvika Tsuk</i>	
Chapter 8: Geology of the Reservoir and the Shaft Tunnel	153
<i>Akiva Flexer</i>	
Chapter 9: Discussion	
The Hewing and Construction of the Reservoir	157
The Plaster Composition and its Typology	158
<i>Michael Dvorchak, Yaakov Nir and Tsvika Tsuk</i>	
Hewing the Shaft Tunnel	161
Chronology and ¹⁴ C Dating	162
<i>Israel Carmi, Dror Segal and Tsvika Tsuk</i>	
Operating the Reservoir	164
Deterioration of the Reservoir	166
Reservoirs in the Roman-Byzantine World	166
PART IV: THE ARCHED RESERVOIRS AND THE POOLS	
Chapter 10: The Arched Reservoirs	175
<i>Tsvika Tsuk, Iosi Bordowicz, Dror Ben-Yosef and Jim Parker</i>	
Chapter 11: A Byzantine Winepress in the Large Arched Reservoir	187
<i>Etan Ayalon</i>	
Chapter 12: The Pools	197
<i>Tsvika Tsuk, Iosi Bordowicz, Dror Ben-Yosef and Achia Kohn-Tavor</i>	

Chapter 13: The Pottery <i>Itamar Taxel</i>	215
Chapter 14: Selected Bone and Metal Objects <i>Itamar Taxel</i>	243
Chapter 15: Glass Finds from the Arched Reservoirs and the Pools <i>Yael Gorin-Rosen</i>	249
Chapter 16: A Roman Bronze Bull from the Floor of the Mashhad Pool <i>Adi Erlich</i>	263
Chapter 17: The Coins <i>Danny Syon</i>	269
Chapter 18: Palynological Investigation <i>Dafna Langgut</i>	277
Chapter 19: The Stone and Shell Objects <i>Dror Ben-Yosef</i>	281
Chapter 20: The Plaster	285
Chapter 21: ¹⁴ C and Absolute Chronology from the Arched Reservoirs and the Pools <i>Elisabetta Boaretto</i>	289
 PART V: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	
Chapter 22: The Water Supply to Sephphoris	297
References	307
List of Loci	317

CHAPTER 10

THE ARCHED RESERVOIRS

Tsvika Tsuk, Iosi Bordowicz, Dror Ben-Yosef and Jim Parker

BACKGROUND

Following the construction of the Sepphoris National Park visitor center, excavation began in 2002 of the rock-cut, plastered pool near the center, with the goal of preparing it to be opened to the public. When the excavation began, it emerged that what we have are two rock-cut rectangular reservoirs, perpendicular to each other, which were originally roofed with arches emerging from the long walls, and covering slabs above and between them. In each of the narrow walls of both reservoirs, there was a step 0.1 m wide, on which the edges of the roofing slabs were set. The excavation, which took place in 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2011 (to a limited extent) and in 2017–2018 (to a broad extent) was intended to fully uncover the two reservoirs.¹ The excavation method was to uncover the fallen stones of the arches and the roof, to document them, remove them using mechanical equipment, and continue the dig to the floor. Thus, all the fallen arches and roofing stones were removed except for the western half of the Large Arched Reservoir, where walls and a floor were found that dated from a later period (below, Chapter 11).

THE LARGE ARCHED RESERVOIR (FIGS. 10.1–10.3)

The Large Arched Reservoir (the southern reservoir) is rock-cut, and measures 4.9–5.3×8.95–9.15 m, with a depth of c. 3.5 m and a volume of 145 m³. Its roof rested on five arches that collapsed, leaving behind only the piers on which they were built. Only the

southern side of the first arch² was built without a pier, and its base was rock-cut.

In the reservoir, 39 voussoirs made of hard *nari* rock and 62 flat roof stones made of hard limestone were found. The stones of the fill (between the arches and the roof) were apparently made of chalk; only a few were found and most of those were broken. The soil fill was brown-red in color, typical of the erosion of hard limestone. Before excavation, the reservoir was c. 1 m deep and looked like an ancient quarry (Fig. 10.4). At the beginning of the excavation, a row of fallen stones could clearly be seen that belonged to the third arch (the middle one). This row apparently fell in an earthquake, but this happened after the reservoir was already filled with about 1 m of soil. Above this row, as well as below it, voussoirs of the fourth arch were found (Fig. 10.5). This indicates that the arches had collapsed diagonally from east to west. The many voussoirs and roof stones that were found in the rubble were removed in an organized manner, documenting at least two different levels (Figs. 10.6–10.7).

When the excavation was completed down to the reservoir's floor, it emerged that after it went out of use, a winepress was built in it in the Byzantine period (see Chapter 11). In order to install the winepress, eight short, low walls were built in the reservoir (W1–8). Walls 1–4 were built around the treading floors of the winepress and its collecting vats and W 5–8 served as a platform for a staircase that descended inside, adjacent to the western wall from north to south, and turned east. Wall 6 is the highest of these walls: 1.4 m long and 1.45 m high. It lies north–south and was well built of seven courses of dressed stones, plastered on the eastern, outer side. The stones on the western, inner side of the wall were not dressed;

¹ The excavation went on over those years for a total of 70 days, of which 25 days were in 2018. The completion of the excavation in 2017–2018 was made possible thanks to the contribution of the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, headed by Vice-President Dr. Jim Parker, who also took part in the excavation (Tsuk et al. 2020).

² The arches were counted from west to east.

a soil fill here supported the steps that led down into the winepress. The southern end of this wall meets W7 at a right angle; this wall lies on a west–east axis, its length is 1.5 m and it survived to a height of three courses, 0.75 m. Roof stones and voussoirs were put into secondary use in W1, W5 and W8, proving that the winepress was built after part of the roof had collapsed. A surface of flat paving stones was laid during that stage on the western part of the reservoir floor (L273). The size of the largest stone is 0.65×0.90 m and its thickness is 0.25 m.

The plaster that coated the reservoir walls and the voussoirs was up to 4.4 cm thick and included five coatings. An example of such coating was found on a stone from the northern part of the fifth arch, as follows (from earliest to latest):

Coating 1: thickness 1.2 cm – medium gray mortar.

Coating 2: thickness 0.6 cm – dark gray mortar with pieces of charcoal.

Coating 3: thickness 0.8 cm – light gray mortar with pieces of white stone.

Coating 4: thickness 1.0 cm – white mortar with black grains.

Coating 5: thickness 0.8 cm – pink plaster.

Coatings 1–3 were apparently the earliest layers, and Coatings 4–5 were the latest layers. Another example of plaster, found on voussoir S145, consists of two layers. One was an earlier layer, white on gray in color, thickness 3 cm, with a well-plastered surface containing grooves 2–3 cm long and 0.3–0.4 cm wide, made with a sharp tool in preparation for applying the next layer of plaster. This layer, red in color and 1 cm thick, was partially preserved. It is white in color and its face had turned reddish because of the soil fill, and contained very few pottery inclusions.

Four engravings were incised on the walls of the reservoir. Engraving A was found at a height of 1.03 m above the floor, at the eastern side of the northern pier of Arch 2. It is a square, measuring 0.33×0.34 m, inside which are two more squares framing a void in the center. Straight and diagonal lines connect the three squares, creating triangles, trapezoids and small squares (Fig. 10.8). Engraving B, measuring 0.1×0.28 m, was found on the eastern side of the northern pier of Arch 3, 1.25 m above the floor. It consists of three shapes that seem to be rings of a chain connected by a line (Fig. 10.9). Engraving C is on the eastern wall of the reservoir, 2.7 m above the floor. It consists of three concentric circles; the largest is 0.18 m in diameter. In the upper part of the engraving are two diagonal

lines facing upward, possibly recalling a schematic head (Fig. 10.10). Engraving D, measuring 0.2×0.5 m, was found at the bottom of the pier of the fifth arch on the southern side, 0.4 m above the floor. It depicts three animals – a bird, a horse and a snake(?) (Fig. 10.11). Presumably all of the engravings were made in the second phase when the reservoir was in use as a winepress.

A large carob tree that had grown in the Large Arched Reservoir had to be moved during the excavation. In a complex operation of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority's forestry department, the tree was transplanted (Fig. 10.12) to the western side of the visitor center. Unfortunately, it died about two years later.

About 2.5 m east of the reservoir a kind of semicircular rock-cutting (L253; 0.9×3.6 m, depth c. 1 m) was discovered. The location was suitable for a sedimentation basin at the water entrance to the reservoir, but excavation there ended at bedrock with no such finding. On the rock between the semicircle and the reservoir are four rock-cuttings in the shape of an elongated peg (length 0.28 m, upper width 8–10 cm, depth 0.15 m). These rock-cuttings show that this area may have been a quarry (Fig. 10.13).

Three water channels were found about 30 m northwest of the reservoir, in a salvage excavation prior to construction of the visitor center (Syon 2001). The floor level of one of them was 271.64 m asl (Fig. 10.14). This channel could have been the outlet of the Large Arched Reservoir, given that its top (273.95 m asl) is 2.11 m higher than the top of the channel (271.84 m asl). This shows that the water could flow westward from the reservoir, from a theoretical outlet that could be 1.5 m above the reservoir floor. Because the northwestern corner of the reservoir has later walls that were not removed, its exit might still be found. There is also a possibility that the water was drawn off upward and was poured into these channels.

The results of ¹⁴C dating of seeds found in the first layer of the reservoir plaster (L400, B4000, see Chapter 21), and the type of plaster (see Chapter 20), suggest that the reservoir was built in the first or early second century CE. A coin from the year 59 CE (no. 50; see Chapter 17), was found in the rock-cut water channel north of the reservoir (L406), and so presumably the coin dates from the time of the reservoir's construction. It may be assumed that the reservoir went out of use in the fourth century CE, after the earthquake of 363, or in the fifth century. This

was the period during which the reservoir underwent changes and was turned into a winepress.

At the end of the excavation, it was decided to partially reconstruct the arches and the roof. First, a simulation of the reservoir was prepared (Fig. 10.15). Then, with the help of a project belonging to the Ministry of Heritage, the two eastern arches (nos. 4 and 5) and the two parts of the roof above them were reconstructed with the original stones, and the place became a tourist attraction (Fig. 10.16).

THE SMALL ARCHED RESERVOIR (FIGS. 10.1–10.2, 10.17)

The Small Arched Reservoir (the northern reservoir) was rock-cut and measured 4.0×7.2 m, depth c. 3.5 m, volume c. 90 m³. The roof was set on four arches that collapsed, leaving only the piers on which they were built (Fig. 10.2, Section D–D).

The Small Arched Reservoir was completely unearthed. Its excavation was very different from that of the Large Arched Reservoir because most of the voussoirs were not found. However, a significant layer of crushed chalk was discovered, which had become compact and required major efforts to excavate (see below, description of the white-yellowish layer). At first the fill was excavated, consisting mostly of reddish soil, and the entire area was deepened to 0.5 m. Following this, c. 13 m³ of soil was extracted with mechanical equipment. During the excavation, three voussoirs made of *nari* were found, along with five roofing slabs made of hard limestone, mainly in the area of the two northern arches. Also found were approximately 20 dressed chalk stones, some almost complete. In light of this, it is clear that the voussoirs and the roofing stones had been intentionally removed from the reservoir to be reused in some way. The excavation exposed the plaster on the walls, and the deeper it went, the better preserved the plaster. The color of the soil changed as the excavation deepened, and became white-yellow, apparently due to erosion of the chalk stones used to create the fill above the arches (the space between them and the roof). The plaster, which is white on gray, is 0.5–2.5 cm thick. Pieces of red on gray plaster were also found in the fill.

In the northeastern corner, between the pier of the fourth arch and the wall (L301), a bronze earring (Fig. 14.1:3; B2015/1) and two fragments of bases of wine glasses (Fig. 15.4:16–17; B3017/2–3) were found typical of the late Byzantine and Umayyad

periods. On the floor (L405 in the northern half and L408 in the southern half), a coin from the fifth century CE was found (L405, B4022, no. 49). A small bone handle with an engraved decoration was also unearthed (L402, B4013, Fig. 14.1:1). A sherd of a mortarium rim was found engraved with a half-cross and circles made with a reed (L407, B4029/1; Fig. 13.5:6). A sherd of perforated-base basin was found (L408, B4039/1; Fig. 13.5:7) as well as seven fragments of a hexagonal mold-blown glass jug (L407, B4028, four fragments; L408, B4034, two fragments; L408, B4038, one fragment; Fig. 15.5). These glass fragments date from the late sixth to the early seventh centuries. Thus, it seems that the small reservoir went out of use in the sixth century CE.

In order to examine the floor plaster, a section was cut in it measuring 0.35×0.35 m (L410; Figs. 10.18–10.19). The plaster was found to be 0.1 m thick and particularly strong and hard. It consists of one layer of white on gray. The plaster on the reservoir walls was checked in a number of places and was found to be white on gray with a thin layer of red.

East of the reservoir a rock-cut channel survived (L406, Fig. 10.1) without plaster, on an east–west axis, leading to the space in the reservoir between arch piers 1 and 2 on the eastern side. The channel was poorly preserved and its entry point into the reservoir was not found. Two segments of the channel were preserved, one 1.6 m long and the other 0.8 m long, c. 3 m apart. The upper part of the channel is 0.3 m wide, the lower part is 0.2 m wide, and the depth is 0.15 m.

As part of the preparations to open the area to visitors, an arch-shaped wooden frame was constructed between the piers of the fourth arch, to illustrate the way the arches were built (Fig. 10.20).

CONCLUSION

The two reservoirs, which were built during the same period, resemble each other in shape but differ in their fills and history after they went out of use. The soil that filled the Small Arched Reservoir was light gray – apparently the erosion of chalk rock. About 20 chalk ashlar were found in its excavation, while none at all were found in the Large Arched Reservoir. The walls and the voussoirs in both reservoirs were coated with white on a gray plaster containing charcoals, 2–3 cm thick. This attests that both reservoirs were quarried and built in the first or early second century CE. A thin layer of plaster c. 0.9 cm thick was laid

over the first plaster. This plaster was pink in color (sherd powder) on white, and was dated apparently to the Byzantine period. Another very thin layer of plaster, white on gray, coated the winepress. According to the first layer of plaster, it seems that the arched reservoirs predate the Subterranean Reservoir (see Part III). Their combined volume reaches 235 m³, and it seems that they served as the reservoirs of the city. When the city grew and developed in the first half of the second century CE, the Subterranean Reservoir was hewn and the center of the system moved from the Pool Aqueduct (the northern one) to the Reservoir Aqueduct (the southern one) and the arched reservoirs declined in importance until they ceased to be used entirely in the sixth century CE.

There are many similar reservoirs in Israel from the Roman and early Byzantine periods. Among them are Bor Nekarot in the Negev (Erickson-Gini and Israel 2013) and Dir Sam'an, in the Samarian Mountains (Magen 2012), from the Roman period. Other comparisons come from the Byzantine period in the Abraham Monastery in Jerusalem (Gibson and Taylor 1994), Migdal Zedek, Tiberias, Yalu and Umm el 'Amad Reservoir in the Judean Desert.³

In Humayma in southern Jordan, Oleson surveyed dozens of arched reservoirs, the largest of which measured 7×20 m, depth 3.8 m, its roof borne on 16 arches (Oleson 2010:191–198; 483). He proposed dating the beginning of the arched reservoirs to the early first century BCE.

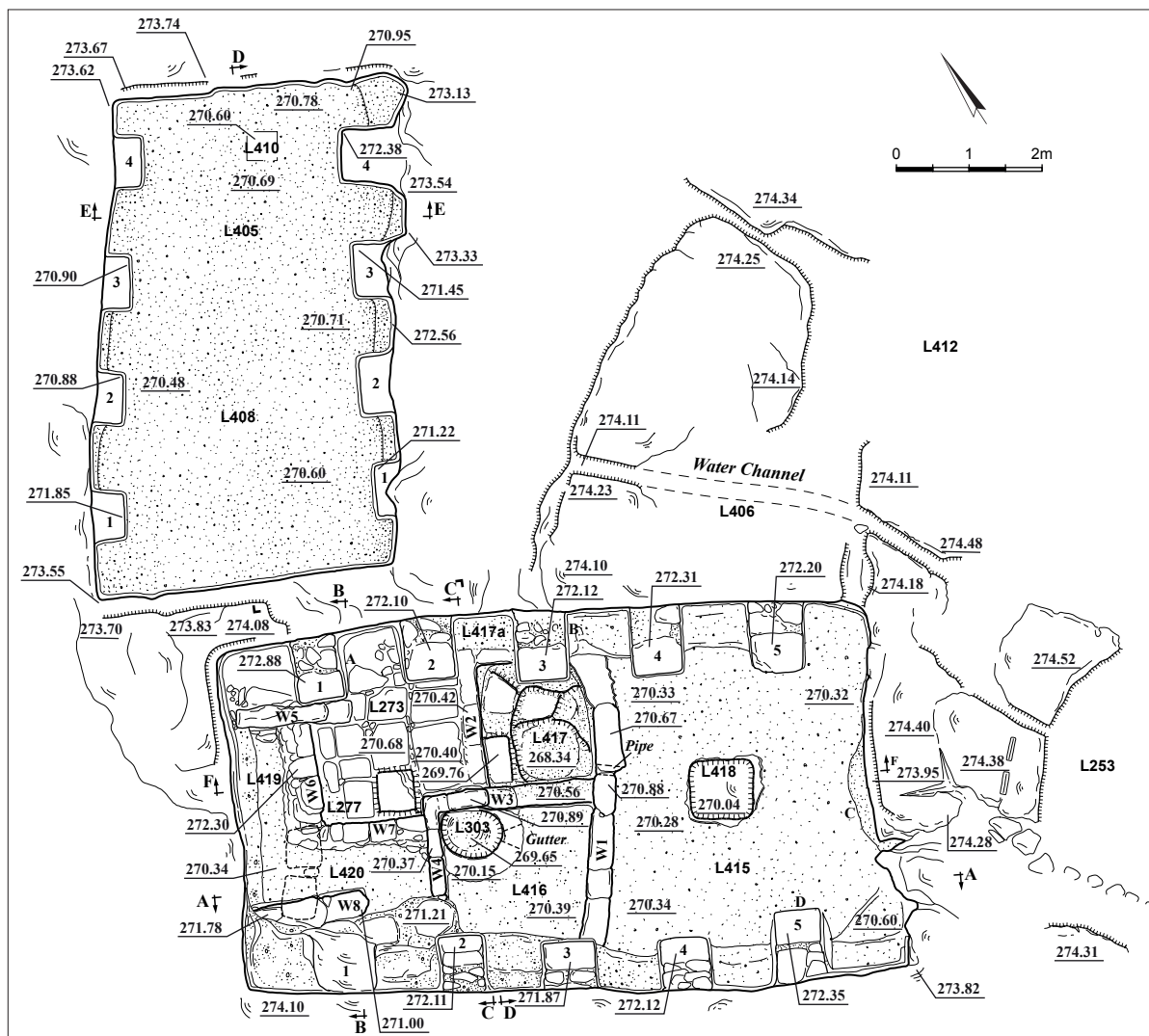


Fig. 10.1. Plan of the two Arched Reservoirs.

³ These last four reservoirs have not been published.



Fig. 10.2. Sections of the two Arched Reservoirs.

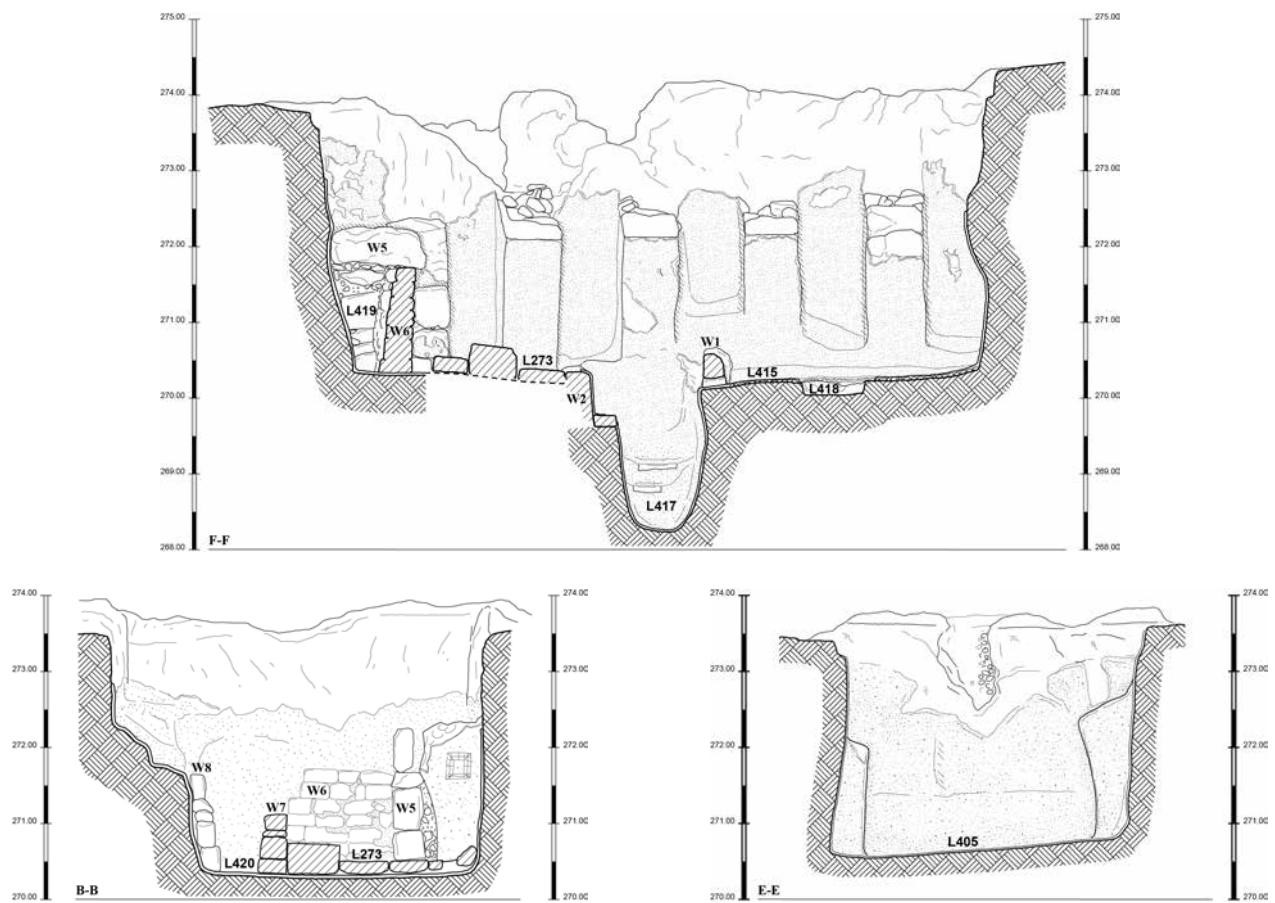


Fig. 10.2. Sections of the two Arched Reservoirs (cont.).



Fig. 10.3. The Large Arched Reservoir at the end of the excavations, looking north.



Fig. 10.4. The Large Arched Reservoir before the excavations.



Fig. 10.5. A lower level of the Large Arched Reservoir.



Fig. 10.8. The Large Arched Reservoir, Engraving A.



Fig. 10.9. The Large Arched Reservoir, Engraving B.



Fig. 10.10. The Large Arched Reservoir, Engraving C.



Fig. 10.11. The Large Arched Reservoir, Engraving D.



Fig. 10.12. Removing the carob tree from the Large Arched Reservoir.



Fig. 10.13. Rock-cuttings east of the Large Arched Reservoir.



Fig. 10.14. Syon's excavation of the three channels. Photo: Israel Antiquities Authority.



Fig. 10.15. Artist's rendering of the Large Arched Reservoir (David Zell).



Fig. 10.16. Reconstruction of two arches and roof slabs on the eastern side of the Large Arched Reservoir.



Fig. 10.17. Probe in the floor of the Small Arched Reservoir.



Fig. 10.18. Section of the probe in the floor of the Small Arched Reservoir.



Fig. 10.19. The Small Arched Reservoir; looking north.



Fig. 10.20. The Small Arched Reservoir with wooden frame demonstrating the built arches. Photo: Meital Aharon.

REFERENCES

- Abel F.M. 1938. *Geographie de la Palestine*, Vol. II. Paris.
- Adan-Bayewitz D. 1993. *Common Pottery in Roman Galilee, A Study of Local Trade*. Ramat Gan.
- Alexandre Y. 2012. The Pottery. In: Y. Alexandre. *Mary's Well, Nazareth: The Late Hellenistic to the Ottoman Periods* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 49). Jerusalem. Pp. 57–88.
- Alexandre Y. 2018. Ḥorbat 'Ofirat in the Late Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Periods. *'Atiqot* 92:1–68.
- Aliquot J. 2004. Aegyptiaca et Isiaca de la Phénicie et du Liban. *Syria* 81:201–228.
- Aliquot J. 2009. *La vie religieuse au Liban sous l'Empire romain*. Beirut: <https://books.openedition.org/ifpo/1411>.
- Amar Z. 2000. *Agricultural Produce in the Land of Israel in the Middle Ages*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Amir R. 2004. Pottery and Small Finds. In: Y. Hirschfeld. *Excavations at Tiberias, 1989–1994* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 22). Jerusalem. Pp. 31–56.
- Amiran D.H.K. 1953. Maps of Palestine from World War I. *Eretz Israel* 2:33–40. (Hebrew).
- Amit D. 2002a. New Data for Dating the High-Level Aqueduct and the Wadi Biyar Aqueduct and the Herodion Aqueduct. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 253–266.
- Amit D. 2002b. The Aqueducts to the Fortress of Alexandrion. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 306–312.
- Amit D. 2002c. The Aqueduct to the Fortress of Doc (Dagon). In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 330–335.
- Amit D. 2002d. The Aqueducts of Eleutheropolis (Beth Govrin). In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 168–176.
- Amorai-Stark S. and Herschkovitz M. 2016. Jewelry. In: D. Syon. *Gamla III, The Shmarya Gutmann Excavations 1976–1989 Finds and Studies: Part 2*. (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 59). Jerusalem. Pp. 97–189.
- Ariel D.T. 1990. Glass. In D.T. Ariel (ed.). *Excavations at the City of David 1978–1985 Directed by Yigal Shiloh, Final Report*, Vol. II (Qedem 30). Jerusalem. Pp. 149–166.
- Ariel D.T. and Bijovsky G. 2018. The Numismatic Evidence and the History of Sepphoris. In: E.M. Meyers, C.L. Meyers and B.D. Gordon (eds.). *Sepphoris III, The Architecture, Stratigraphy, and Artifacts of the Western Summit of Sepphoris*, Vol. 2. University Park, PA. Pp. 485–587.
- Arveiller-Dulong V. and Nenna M.-D. 2005. *Les verres antiques du Musée du Louvre II: Vaisselle et contenants du I^{er} siècle au début du VII^e siècle après J.-C.* Paris.
- Aviam M. and Amitai A. 2012. The Cemeteries of Zippori. *Cathedra* 141:6–26. (Hebrew).
- Avigad N. 1977. A Building Inscription of the Emperor Justinian and the Nea in Jerusalem (Preliminary Notes). *Israel Exploration Journal* 27:145–151.
- Avissar M. 1996. The Medieval Pottery. In: A. Ben-Tor, M. Avissar and Y. Portugali. *Yoqne'am I: The Late Periods* (Qedem Reports 3). Jerusalem. Pp. 75–172.
- Avissar M. and Stern E.J. 2005. *Pottery of the Crusader, Ayyubid, and Mamluk Periods in Israel* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 26). Jerusalem.
- Avitsur S. 1963. *Survey of Water Powered Installations in Eretz Israel (1953–1955)*. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Avitsur S. 1966. *Implements for Harvesting and Similar Purposes Used in the Traditional Agriculture of Eretz Israel*. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Avitsur S. 1976. *Man and his Work, Historical Atlas of Tools and Workshops in the Holy Land*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Avi-Yonah M. 1962. *Historical Geography of Palestine from the End of the Babylonian Exile up to the Arab Conquest*. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Avner R. 2009. Deir Ghazali (Pisgat Ze'ev) – Jerusalem. In: E. Ayalon, R. Frankel and A. Kloner (eds.). *Oil and Wine Presses in Israel from the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Periods* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 1972). Oxford. Pp. 295–299.
- Avrutis V.W. 2015. *Wine Presses at the Nesher-Ramla Quarry, A Thousand Years of Winemaking*. Haifa.
- Avshalom-Gorni D. 2009. The Pottery from Strata 9–6. In: N. Getzov, D. Avshalom-Gorni, Y. Gorin-Rosen, E.J. Stern, D. Syon and A. Tacher. *Ḥorbat 'Uza. The 1991 Excavations*, Vol. II: *The Late Periods* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 42). Jerusalem. Pp. 27–75.
- Avshalom-Gorni D. and Shapiro A. 2015. A Pottery Workshop at Aḥihud and its Relationship to the Jar Industry in the Northeastern Zevulun Valley and Western Galilee during the Roman Period. *'Atiqot* 83:67–92.
- Ayalon E. 1979. The Jar Installation of Khirbet Sabiya. *Israel Exploration Journal* 29:175–181.
- Ayalon E. 1996. The Pottery. In: Ts. Tsuk, A. Rosenberger and M. Peilstöcker. *The Ancient Water Reservoir at Sepphoris, 1993–1994 Excavations*. Tel Aviv. Pp. 93–123. (Hebrew).
- Ayalon E. 1997. The End of the Ancient Wine Production in the Central Coastal Plain. In: Y. Friedman, Z. Safrai and J. Schwartz (eds.). *Hikrei Eretz, Studies in the History of the Land of Israel Dedicated to Prof. Yehuda Feliks*. Ramat Gan. Pp. 149–166. (Hebrew).
- Ayalon E. 1998. The Stone and Metal Objects. In: S. Dar. *Sumaqa, A Jewish Village on the Carmel*. Tel Aviv. Pp. 271–301. (Hebrew).
- Ayalon E. 2004. The Stone and Metal Implements from Horvat Raqit. In: S. Dar. *Raqit: Marinus' Estate on the Carmel, Israel* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 1300). Oxford. Pp. 268–296.
- Ayalon E. 2005. *The Assemblage of Bone and Ivory Artifacts from Caesarea Maritima, Israel, 1st–13th Centuries CE* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 1457). Oxford.
- Ayalon E., Frankel R. and Kloner A. (eds.). 2009. *Oil and Wine Presses in Israel from the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Periods* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 1972). Oxford.
- Ayalon E., Frankel R. and Kloner A. 2012. Wine Production in Eretz Israel in Antiquity: Advancement in Research or a Completely New Approach? *Cathedra* 145:15–36. (Hebrew; English summary, p. 213).
- Baedeker K. 1906. *Palestine and Syria*. Leipzig.
- Balog P. 1964. *The Coinage of the Mamlūk Sultans of Egypt and Syria* (Numismatic Studies 12). New York.
- Balouka M. 2004. Appendix: The Pottery from the House of Dionysos. In: R. Talgam and Z. Weiss. *The Mosaics of the House of Dionysos at Sepphoris* (Qedem 44). Jerusalem. Pp. 35–46.
- Balouka M. 2013. Roman Pottery. In: E.M. Meyers and C.L. Meyers (eds.). *The Pottery from Sepphoris*. Winona Lake. Pp. 13–141.

- Barag D. 1970. *Glass Vessels of the Roman and Byzantine Periods in Palestine*. Ph.D. diss. Hebrew University. Jerusalem (Hebrew; English summary, pp. I–VIII).
- Barag D. 1976. Glass. In: N. Avigad. *Beth She'arim* III. Jerusalem. Pp. 198–213.
- Barag D. 1978. *Hanita, Tomb XV: A Tomb of the Third and Early Fourth Century CE* ('Atiqot [ES] 13). Jerusalem.
- Ben-Arieh Y. 1977. *A City Reflected in its Time – Jerusalem in the Nineteenth Century, The Old City*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Ben-Arieh Y. 1979. *A City Reflected in its Time – New Jerusalem, The Beginning*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Ben David C. 2002. The Aqueducts of Hippos-Susita. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 199–206.
- Ben-Tor A., Portugali Y. and Avissar M. 1979. The Second Season of Excavations at Tel Yoqne'am 1978, Preliminary Report. *Israel Exploration Journal* 29:65–83.
- Ben Ya'akov Y. 1978. *The Vine and the Wine Press in the Hebron Mountain and in the Sources*. Kefar Etzion. (Hebrew).
- Ben-Yosef D. 2017. Excavations at Bedhat Esh-Sha'ab, An Early Iron Age Enclosure in the Jordan Valley: 2002–2003 Excavation Seasons. In: A. Zertal and S. Bar (eds.). *The Manasseh Hill Country Survey*, Vol 4. Leiden and Boston. Pp. 667–702.
- Ben-Zvi A. 1975. The Future Impact of Urbanization on Refilling the Coastal Aquifer of Israel. M.A. Thesis. Hebrew University, Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Ben-Zvi A. 1979. Flow Events in the Negev. In: A. Shmueli and Y. Gardos (eds.). *The Land of the Negev, Man and Desert*, Part I. Tel Aviv. Pp. 74–85. (Hebrew).
- Berg J.E., Sharon I. and Zilberstein B. 2002. Water Supply, Distribution and Disposal in Roman Dor. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel*. (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 155–167.
- Berlin A.M. and Stone P.J. 2016. The Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery. In: M. Hartal, D. Syon, E.J. Stern and A. Tatcher. 'Akko II. The 1991–1998 Excavations: The Early Periods (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 60). Jerusalem. Pp. 133–202.
- Berry W. 1988. The Minor Objects. In: G.D. Weinberg (ed.). *Excavations at Jalame: Site of a Glass Factory in Late Roman Palestine*. Colombia, Miss. Pp. 227–256.
- Bes P. 2021. Late Roman Pontic Amphorae found in Limyra (Turkey) and Horvat Kur (Israel): Typology, Provenance, Context. In E. Sökmen and A. Schachner (eds.). *Understanding Transformations. Exploring the Black Sea Region and Northern Central Anatolia in Antiquity* (BYZAS 26 Veröffentlichungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Institut Istanbul). Istanbul. Pp. 495–535.
- Beug H.J. 2004. *Leitfaden der Pollenbestimmung für Mitteleuropa und angrenzende Gebiete*. München.
- Bijovsky G. 2007. Numismatic Evidence for the Gallus Revolt: The Hoard from Lod. *Israel Exploration Journal* 57:187–203.
- Billig Y. 2002. The Low-Level Aqueduct to Jerusalem Recent Discoveries. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 245–252.
- Biran A. and Cohen R. 1981. Aroer in the Negev. *Eretz Israel* 15:250–273. (Hebrew).
- Blakely J.A., Brinkmann R. and Vitaliano C.J. 1992. Roman Mortaria and Basins from a Sequence at Caesarea: Fabrics and Sources. In: R.L. Vann (ed.). *Caesarea Papers: Straton's Tower, Herod's Harbour, and Roman and Byzantine Caesarea* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 5). Ann Arbor. Pp. 194–213.
- BMC Phoen.: G.F. Hill. *Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Phoenicia*. London 1910.
- Boaretto E., Wu X., Yuan J., Bar-Yosef O., Chu V., Pan Y., Liu K., Cohen D., Jiao T., Li S., Gu H., Goldberg P. and Weiner S. 2009. Radiocarbon Dating of Charcoal and Bone Collagen associated with the Early Pottery at Yuchanyan Cave, Hunan Province, China. *Proceedings of National Academy of Science* 106(24):9595–9600.
- Boas A.J. 2010. *Domestic Settings, Sources on Domestic Architecture and Day-to-Day Activities in the Crusader States* (The Medieval Mediterranean: Peoples, Economies and Cultures, 400–1500, Vol. 84). Leiden and Boston.
- Böethius A. and Ward-Perkins J.B. 1970. *Etruscan and Roman Architecture*. Middlesex.
- Bonar A.E. and Mecheyne R.M. 1846. *Narrative of Mission of Inquiry to the Jews from the Church of Scotland in 1839*. Edinburgh.
- Bonner C. 1950. *Studies in Magical Amulets, Chiefly Graeco-Egyptian*. Ann Arbor.
- Boutantin C. 2014. *Terres cuites et culte domestique, bestiaire de l'Égypte gréco-romaine*. Leiden and Boston.
- Brand E. 1993. Ramat Gan. *Hadashot Archeologiyot* 100:40–43. (Hebrew).
- Brawer M. 1977. Village Sprawl and Village Pattern in Judea and Samaria. In: A. Shmueli, D. Grossman and R. Zeevi (eds.). *Judea and Samaria Studies in Settlement Geography*, Vol. II. Jerusalem. Pp. 367–382. (Hebrew).
- Brock S.P. 1977. A Letter to Cyril of Jerusalem on Rebuilding of the Tempel. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 40:271–276.
- Broneer O. 1930. *Corinth IV, Part 2: Terracotta Lamps*. Cambridge.
- Bronk Ramsey C. 2020. Development of the Radiocarbon Program OxCal. *Radiocarbon* 43(2A):355–363.
- Bronstein J., Yehuda E. and Stern E.J. 2020. Viticulture in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem in the Light of Historical and Archaeological Evidence. *Journal of Mediterranean Archaeology* 33.1:55–78.
- Burrus S.P. 2018. Small Finds. In: E.M. Meyers, C.L. Meyers and B. Gordon (eds.). *Sepphoris III, The Architecture, Stratigraphy, and Artifacts of the Western Summit of Sepphoris*, Vol. 2. University Park, PA. Pp. 794–846.
- Carmi I. 1987. Rehovot Radiocarbon Measurements III. *Radiocarbon* 29:100–114.
- CHL: Meshorer Y., Bijovsky G. and Fischer-Bossert W. 2013. *Coins of the Holy Land: The Abraham and Marian Sofaer Collection at the American Numismatic Society and the Israel Museum*. D. Hendin and A. Meadows (eds.). New York.
- CIIP III. Ameling W., Cotton H.M., Eck W., Isaac B., Kushnir-Stein A., Misgav H., Price J. and Yardeni A. 2014 (eds.). *Corpus Inscriptionum Iudaeae/Palaestinae III: South Coast 2161–2648*. Berlin and Boston.
- Cohen E. 1997. Roman, Byzantine and Umayyad Glass. In: Y. Hirschfeld. *The Roman Baths of Hammat Gader, Final Report*. Jerusalem. Pp. 396–431.
- Conder C.R. 1873. Lieut. Claude R. Conder's Report XI (R.E. Station Haifa 20.1.1873). *Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement* 5.2:43–55.
- Conder C.R. 1878. *Tent Work in Palestine*. London.
- Conder C.R. and Kitchener H.H. 1881. *Survey of Western Palestine I, Galilee*. London.
- Cormack S. 2018. Two Bronze Figurines: Prometheus, and Pan or Satyr. In: E.M. Meyers, C.L. Meyers and B.D. Gordon (eds.).

- Sepphoris III, The Architecture, Stratigraphy, and Artifacts of The Western Summit of Sepphoris*, Vol. 2. University Park, PA. Pp. 661–668.
- Crowfoot G.M. 1957. Faience, Amulets and Beads. In: J.W. Crowfoot, G.M. Crowfoot, and K.M. Kenyon. *Samaria Sebaste III: The Objects from Samaria*. London. Pp. 389–402.
- Cytryn-Silverman K. 2005. The Pottery above the Synagogue Floor. In: Z. Weiss. *The Sepphoris Synagogue: Deciphering an Ancient Message through Its Archaeological and Socio-Historical Contexts*. Jerusalem. Pp. 266–276.
- Dahari U. and Sion O. 2017. Ruheiba – Rehovot in the Negev as a Model Desert Town. *Qadmoniot* 50 (154):66–77. (Hebrew).
- Dalali-Amos E. and Getzov N. 2019. Remains from the Mamluk Period in the al-Waṭṭa Quarter, Safed (Zefat). *Atiqot* 97:1*–95* (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 271–275).
- Dalman G. 1914. Jahresbericht des Instituts für das Arbeitjahr 1913/14. *Palästina Jahrbuch* 10:1–50.
- Dar S. 1986. *Landscape and Pattern: An Archaeological Survey of Samaria 800 B.C.E.–636 C.E.* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 308). Oxford.
- Davidson G.R. 1952. *Corinth XII: The Minor Objects*. Princeton.
- Deac D.A. 2012. Note on Apis Bull Representations in Roman Dacia. *Ephemeris Napocensis* 22:223–234.
- Delougaz P. and Haines R.C. 1960. *A Byzantine Church at Khirbat al-Karak* (Oriental Institute Publications LXXXV). Chicago.
- Derfler S.L. 1993. *The Hellenistic Temple at Tel Beersheva*. Lewiston–Lampeter.
- De Saulcy F. 1854. *Narrative of a Journey Round the Dead Sea and the Bible Land in 1850 and 1851* II. London.
- Diderot D. 1959. *A Diderot Pictorial Encyclopedia of Trades and Industry* (Two Volumes). New York.
- Döring M. 2016. *Wasser für die Decapolis*. Siegburg.
- Downey S.B. 1977. *The Excavations at Dura Europos, 3, 1, 2: The Stone and Plaster Sculpture*. Los Angeles.
- Dray Y. 2015. The Wine Making in the Improved Byzantine Wine Press. In: A. Diler, K. Şenol and Ü. Aydinoglu (eds.). *Olive Oil and Wine Production in Eastern Mediterranean during Antiquity* (International Symposium Proceedings 17–19 November 2011, Urla – Turkey). Izmir. Pp. 191–199.
- Dressel H. 1899. *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Vol. XV. Berlin.
- Dvorjetski E. 2012. Maioumas Festivities in the Eastern Mediterranean Basin: Maioumas-Shuni as a Case Study. *Strata* 30:89–126.
- Ebeling J. 2018. Ground Stone Artifacts. In: E.M. Meyers, C.L. Meyers and B.D. Gordon (eds.). *Sepphoris III, The Architecture, Stratigraphy, and Artifacts of the Western Summit of Sepphoris*, Vol. 2. PA. Pp. 768–793.
- Eger Ch. 2003. Dress Accessories of Late Antiquity in Jordan. *Levant* 35:163–178.
- Eitam D. 1996. Appendix 2: Survey of Agricultural Installations – The Eastern Valleys and the Fringes of the Desert. In: A. Zertal. *The Manasseh Hill Country Survey II, The Eastern Valleys and the Fringes of the Desert*. Tel Aviv. Pp. 681–738. (Hebrew).
- Ellis R.S. 1968. *Foundation Deposits in Ancient Mesopotamia*. New Haven.
- Erickson-Gini T. and Israel Y. 2013. Excavating the Nabataean Incense Road. *Journal of Eastern Mediterranean Archaeology and Heritage Studies* 1.1:24–53.
- Erlich A. 2009. *The Art of the Hellenistic Palestine* (British Archaeological Reports Inter. Series 2010). Oxford.
- Erlich A. 2017. Happily Ever After? A Hellenistic hoard from Tel Kedesh in Israel. *American Journal of Archaeology* 121:39–59.
- Erlich A., Tsuk Ts., Bordowicz I. and Ben-Yosef D. 2021. A Roman Bronze Bull from the Floor of the Mashhad Pool in Sepphoris in the Galilee. *Near Eastern Archaeology* 84.3:230–237.
- Evenari M., Shanan L. and Tadmor N. 1971. The Negev: The Challenge of a Desert. *Expedition* 13:2–16.
- Faegri K. and Iversen J. 1989. *Textbook of Pollen Analysis*. London.
- Fantalkin A. 2005. A Group of Iron Age Wineries from Ancient Jaffa (Joppa). *Salvage Excavation Reports* 2:3–26.
- Feingersh O. and Eitam D. 1988. *Land of Wine*. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Feliks J. 1963. *Agriculture in Palestine in the Period of Mishna and Talmud*. Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Fischer L.M. and Shacham T. 2002. The Water System of the ‘En Boqeq Oasis. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 409–412.
- Forbes R.J. 1955. *Studies in Ancient Technology* I. Leiden.
- Frankel R. 1997. The Screw Press Used in Wine Production in the Land of Israel and its Environs during the Byzantine Period. In: S. Dar and Z. Safrai (eds.). *The Village in Ancient Israel*. Tel Aviv. Pp. 193–207. (Hebrew).
- Frankel R. 1999. *Wine and Oil Production in Antiquity in Israel and Other Mediterranean Countries* (JSOT/ASOR Monograph Series 100). Sheffield.
- Frankel R. 2002. The Hellenistic Aqueduct of Akko-Ptolemais. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel*. (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 82–87.
- Frankel R. 2017. The Winepress at Monfort. In: A.J. Boas (ed.). *Monfort, History, Early Research and Recent Studies of the Principal Fortress of the Teutonic Order in the Latin East*. Leiden–Boston. Pp. 168–175.
- Frankel R. and Ayalon E. 1989. *Vines, Winepresses and Wine in Ancient Times* (Man and his Work Library 5). Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Frankel R. and Eisenberg M. 2018. The Hippos Winery Complex. In: M. Eisenberg. *Hippos-Sussita of the Decapolis, The First Twelve Seasons of Excavations 2000–2011*, Vol. II. Haifa. Pp. 56–73.
- Frankel R., Getzov N. and Syon D. 2002. Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern Aqueducts in Western Galilee. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 450–459.
- Frankel R. and Ventura R. 1998. The Mispe Yamim Bronzes. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 311:39–55.
- Frumkin A. 1981. Finds from ‘Araq a-Na’asna, Na’aran and Wadi Muraba’at. *Niqrot Tsurim* 4:42. (Hebrew).
- Frumkin A. 2002. The Water Supply Network of Samaria-Sebaste. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel*. (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 267–277.
- Frumkin A. 2017. The underground water systems of Ma’abarta – Flavia Neapolis, Israel. *Geoarchaeology* 2017:1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1002/gea.21637>.
- Fuks D., Bar-Oz G., Tepper Y., Erickson-Gini T., Langgut D., Weissbrod L. and Weiss E. 2020. The rise and fall of viticulture in the Late Antique Negev Highlands reconstructed from archaeobotanical and ceramic data. *PNAS: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 117:19780–19791.
- Galili E., Rosen B. and Sharvit J. 2002. Fishing-Gear Sinkers Recovered from an Underwater Wreckage Site, off the Carmel Coast, Israel. *The International Journal of Nautical Archaeology* 31.2:182–201.
- Gat A. 2014. *Archaeological Survey of Israel – Map of Patish (121)*. <http://survey.antiquities.org.il/#/>

- Gibson S. and Taylor J.E. 1994. Beneath the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem. The Archaeology and Early History of Traditional Golgotha (*Palestine Exploration Fund Monograph, Series Maior* 1). London.
- Gichon M. and Vitale M. 1991. Arrow-Heads from Horvat 'Eqed. *Israel Exploration Journal* 41:242–257.
- Giedion S. 1971. *Architecture and Phenomena of Transition*. London.
- Giveon R. 1973. Egyptian Objects in Bronze and Faience. In: Y. Aharoni (ed.), *Beer Sheva* I. Tel Aviv. Pp. 54–55.
- Gleason K. and Bar-Nathan R. 2013. The Paradeisoi of the Hasmonean and Herodian Palace Complex at Jericho. A Preliminary Report of the Palace Gardens and Ollae Perforatae. In: R. Bar-Nathan and J. Gärtner. *Hasmonean and Herodian Palaces at Jericho*, Vol. V: *The Finds from Jericho and Cypros*. Jerusalem. Pp. 317–366.
- Glueck N. 1951. *Exploration in Eastern Palestine* IV (Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research 25–28. I). New Haven.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 1999. The Glass Vessels. In: Z. Yavor. Haifa, Kh. Tinani. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot – Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 109:22*.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2000a. The Ancient Glass Industry in Israel: Summary of the Finds and New Discoveries. In: M.-D. Nenna (ed.), *La route du verre: Ateliers primaires et secondaires du second millénaire av. J.-C. au Moyen Âge* (Travaux de la Maison de l'Orient méditerranéen 33). Lyons. Pp. 49–63.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2000b. The Glass Vessels from Khirbet Tabaliya (Giv'at Hamatos). *'Atiqot* 40:81*–95* (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 165–166).
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2002. The Glass Vessels. In: Excavations at Khirbet el-Shubieka 1991, 1993. In: Z. Gal (ed.), *Eretz Zafon: Studies in Galilean Archaeology*. Jerusalem. Pp. 288–322. (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 186*–187*).
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2003. Glass Vessels from Area A. In: H. Geva. *Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem Conducted by Nahman Avigad, 1969–1982 II: The Finds from Areas A, W and X-2; Final Report*. Jerusalem. Pp. 364–400.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2005. The Glass. In: Z. Weiss. *The Sepphoris Synagogue: Deciphering an Ancient Message through Its Archaeological and Socio-Historical Contexts*. Jerusalem. Pp. 295–300.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2009. The Glass Vessels from Strata 9–6. In: N. Getzov, D. Avshalom-Gorni, Y. Gorin-Rosen, E.J. Stern, D. Syon and A. Thatcher. *Horbat 'Uza; The 1991 Excavations II: The Late Periods* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 42). Jerusalem. Pp. 78–98.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2010a. Glass. In: Y. Tepper. Zippori, Final Report. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot – Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 122. http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/report_detail_eng.aspx?id=1516&mag_id=117.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2010b. Glass from the Late Byzantine Remains near Shiqmona. *'Atiqot* 63:209–218.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2010c. The Islamic Glass Vessels. In: O. Gutfeld. *Ramla: Final Report on the Excavations North of the White Mosque* (Qedem 51). Jerusalem. Pp. 213–264.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2013. Glass Finds from the Crusader-Period Bathhouse in 'Akko (Acre). *'Atiqot* 73:109–116.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2015. The Glass Finds from Horbat Zefat 'Adi (East). Final Report. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot – Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 127. <http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/images/Zfat-Glass.pdf>.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2017. Glass Finds from the Reservoir at Bet She'arim. In: Ts. Tsuk, I. Bordowicz and A. Kohn-Tavor. A Large Reservoir and Impressive Aqueduct from the Roman Period at Bet She'arim National Park. In: K. Wellbrock (ed.), *Cura Aquarum in Greece, Schriften der Deutschen Wasserhistorischen Gesellschaft*, Band 27-2. Siegburg. Pp. 577–580.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2019a. Glass Finds. In: L. Talmi. Kh. 'Asafna. Final Report. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot – Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 131. http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=25634&mag_id=127.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2019b. The Glass Finds from Horbat 'Ofrat. *'Atiqot* 95:115–120.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2020. Glass Finds and Remains of a Glass Industry from Miska. *'Atiqot* 99:135–168.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. 2021. Wind, Sea, Sand and Fire: The Flourishing Glass Industry at the Foot of the Carmel. In: S. Dar (ed.), *“As Carmel by the Sea” Archaeological and Historical Studies of Mt. Carmel and its Environs*. Jerusalem. Pp. 108–136.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. and Katsnelson N. 1999. The Glass Vessels. In: Z. Yeivin and G. Finkielsztejn. *Horbat Castra –1993–1997. Hadashot Arkheologiyot – Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 109:27*.
- Gorin-Rosen Y. and Katsnelson N. 2007. Local Glass Production in the Late Roman–Early Byzantine Periods in Light of the Glass Finds from Khirbat el-Ni'ana. *'Atiqot* 57:73–154.
- Gorzalczyk A. and Amit D. 2014. The Early Islamic Aqueducts to Ramla and Hebron. In: Ch. Ohlig and Ts. Tsuk (eds.), *Cura Aquarum in Israel II. Proceedings of the 15th International Conference on the History of Water Management and Hydraulic Engineering in the Mediterranean Region, Israel, 14–20 October 2012*. Siegburg. Pp. 71–80.
- Greatrex G. and Watt, J.W. 1999. One, Two or Three Feasts? The Brytae, the Maiuma and the May Festival at Edessa. *Oriens Christianus* 83:1–21.
- Greenberg Y. 1962. The Geology of the Area of Kefar HaHoresh – 'Ilut. M.A. Thesis. Hebrew University. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Guérin V. 1880. *Description de la Palestine VI Galilee*. Paris.
- Gurevich D. 2012. Birkat Israil: A Pool from the Hellenistic Period in Jerusalem? In: E. Baruch, Y. Levin and A. Levy-Reiper (eds.), *New Studies on Jerusalem* 18:175–202 (Hebrew; English abstract: 48*–49*).
- Gurevich D. 2017. The Water Aspects and the Pilgrimage to Jerusalem in the Late Second Temple Period. *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 149:103–134.
- Hadad S. 2002. *The Oil Lamps from the Hebrew University Excavations at Bet Shean* (Qedem Reports 4). Jerusalem.
- Hadad S. 2005. *Islamic Glass Vessels from the Hebrew University Excavations at Bet Shean* (Qedem Reports 8). Jerusalem.
- Hadas A. 2007. *Vine and Wine in the Archaeology of Ancient Israel*. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Hadas G. 2011. Midbashed in the Dead Sea Valley. *Cathedra* 140:87–102. (Hebrew; English summary, p. 200*).
- Hartal M. 2009. *Paneas IV: The Aqueduct and the Northern Suburbs* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 40). Jerusalem.
- Hasselquist F. 1766. *Voyages and Travels in the Levant*. London.
- Hayes J.W. 1972. *Late Roman Pottery*. London.
- Hirschfeld Y. 1997. *The Roman Bath of Hammad Gader*. Jerusalem.
- Hirschfeld Y. 2002a. The Aqueducts of Emmaus-Nicopolis. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.), *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 187–198.
- Hirschfeld Y. 2002b. The Aqueducts at Ramat HaNadiv and Shuni. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.), *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 387–401.
- Hodge A.T. 1992. *Roman Aqueducts and Water Supply*. London.
- Horowitz A. 1979. *The Quaternary of Israel*. New York.

- Hughes R. 2010. Distribution of Stamped Dressel 20 Amphorae Produced at Axati in Roman Baetica: A Quantitative Study of Olive Oil Consumption Levels at Military and Civilian Sites. M.A. Thesis. Wilfrid Laurier University. Waterloo, Canada.
- Hunt G.R. 2006. *Foundation Rituals and the Culture of Building in Ancient Greece*. Ph.D. diss. University of North Carolina. Chapel Hill.
- Hyslop C.G.C. and Appelbaum S. 1945. *Cyrene and Ancient Cyrenaica*. Tripolitania.
- Ilan Z. and Amit D. 2002. The Aqueduct of Qumran. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel*. (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 387–401.
- Iliffe J.H. 1936. A Hoard of Bronzes from Askalon. *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine* V:61–68.
- Isings C. 1957. *Roman Glass from Dated Finds (Archaeologica Traiectina II)*. Groningen–Djakarta.
- Israeli Y. 2003. Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum: The Eliahu Dobkin Collection and Other Gifts (Israel Museum Catalogue 486). Jerusalem.
- Israeli Y. 2008. The Glass Vessels. In: J. Patrich. *Archaeological Excavations at Caesarea Maritima, Areas CC, KK and NN; Final Reports I: The Objects*. Jerusalem. Pp. 367–418.
- Israeli Y. 2010. Glass Vessels. In: H. Geva. *Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem Conducted by Nahman Avigad, 1969–1982 IV: The Burnt House of Area B and Other Studies; Final Report*. Jerusalem. Pp. 221–235.
- Jackson M., Zelle M., Vandeput L. and Köse V. 2012. Primary Evidence for Late Roman D Ware Production in Southern Asia Minor: A Challenge to ‘Cypriot Red Slip Ware.’ *Anatolian Studies* 62:89–114.
- Jackson-Tal R.E. 2016. Glass Vessel Use in Time of Conflict: The Evidence from the Bar Kokhba Refuge Caves in Judaea, Israel (135/136 C.E.). *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 376:29–62.
- Jackson-Tal R.E. 2018. Glass Finds. In: U. Leibner (ed.). *Khirbet Wadi Hamam: A Roman-Period Village and Synagogue in the Lower Galilee*. Jerusalem. Pp. 465–494.
- Jackson-Tal R.E. and Gorin-Rosen Y. 2018. Glass. In: M. Zapata-Meza, A.G.D. Barriga and R. Sanz-Rincón. The Magdala Archaeological Project (2010–2012): A Preliminary Report of the Excavations at Migdal. *Atiqot* 90:110–117.
- Johnson B.L. 2008. The Pottery. In: J. Patrich. *Archaeological Excavations at Caesarea Maritima: Areas CC, KK and NN, Final Report*. Jerusalem. Pp. 13–206.
- Karmon Y. 1992. *Ertez Israel: Geography of Israel and its Regions*. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Kaspi H. 1986. *Wine Presses and an Olive Press around HaSollelim* (unpublished manuscript, Hebrew).
- Kassab Tezgör D. 2010. *Les fouilles et le matériel de l'atelier amphorique de Demirci près de Sinope* (Varia Anatolica 22). Istanbul.
- Kater-Sibbes G.J.F. and Vermaseren M.J. 1975a. *Apis*, Vol. I: *The Monuments of the Hellenistic-Roman Period from Egypt* (Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire romain XLVIII). Leiden.
- Kater-Sibbes G.J.F. and Vermaseren M.J. 1975b. *Apis*, Vol. II: *The Monuments from Outside Egypt* (Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire romain XLVIII). Leiden.
- Kater-Sibbes G.J.F. and Vermaseren M.J. 1977. *Apis*, Vol. III: *Inscriptions, Coins and Addenda* (Études préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire romain XLVIII). Leiden.
- Katsnelson N. 1999. Glass Vessels from the Painted Tomb at Migdal Ashqelon. *Atiqot* 37:67*–82*.
- Katsnelson N. 2016. The Courthouse Site: The Glass from Areas TB and TC. In: M. Hartal, D. Syon, E. Stern and A. Tatcher. *Akko II* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 60). Jerusalem. Pp. 65–90.
- Kedar Y. 1967. *The Ancient Agriculture in the Negev Mountains*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Khamis E. 2008. The Metal Artifacts. In: V. Tzaferis and S. Israeli. *Paneas*, Vol. II: *Small Finds and Other Studies* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 38). Jerusalem. Pp. 166–188.
- Khamis E. 2013. *The Fatimid Metal Work Hoard from Tiberias: Excavations in the House of the Bronzes: Final Report*, Vol. II. (Qedem Reports 55). Jerusalem.
- Khamisy R.G. 2020. Frankish Viticulture, Wine Presses, and Wine Production in the Levant: New Evidence from Castellum Regis (Mi'ilyā). *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* (online) <https://doi.org/10.1080/00310328.2020.1766218>.
- Kindler A. 1996. The Coins. In: Ts. Tsuk, A. Rosenberger and M. Peilstöcker. *The Ancient Water Reservoir at Sepphoris, 1993–1994 Excavations*. Tel Aviv. Pp. 126–127. (Hebrew).
- Klein S. (ed.). 1977. *Sefer Hayishuv*, Vol. 1. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Klein S. 1979. *Galilee, Geography and History of Galilee from the Return of Babylonia to the Conclusion of Talmud*. Jerusalem.
- Kloner A. 2009. The Oil Presses of Maresha. In: E. Ayalon, R. Frankel and A. Kloner (eds.). *Oil and Wine Presses in Israel from the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Periods* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 1772). Oxford. Pp. 373–382.
- Kraeling C.H. (ed.) 1938. *Gerasa City of the Decapolis*. New Haven.
- Langgut D. 2022. Prestigious Early Roman gardens across the Empire: The significance of gardens and horticultural trends evidenced by pollen. *Palynology* 46:1–17.
- Langgut D., Almogi-Labin A., Bar-Matthews M. and Weinstein-Evron M. 2011. Vegetation and Climate Changes in the South-Eastern Mediterranean during the Last Glacial-Interglacial Cycle (86 ka): New Marine Pollen Record. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 30:3960–3972.
- Langgut D., Cheddadi R., Carrión J.S., Cavanagh M., Colombaroli D., Eastwood W.J., Greenberg R., Litt T., Mercuri A.M., Miebach A., Roberts N., Woldring H. and Woodbridge J. 2019. The Origin and Spread of Olive Cultivation in the Mediterranean Basin. *The Holocene* 29:902–922.
- Langgut D., Cheddadi R. and Sharon G. 2021. Climate and environmental reconstruction of the Epipaleolithic Mediterranean Levant (22.0–11.9 ka cal. BP). *Quaternary Science Reviews* 270:107–170.
- Langgut D., Gleason K. and Burrell B. 2015. Pollen Analysis as Evidence for Herod's Royal Garden at the Promontory Palace, Caesarea. *Israel Journal of Plant Sciences* 62:111–121.
- Lapp E.C. 2016. *The Clay Lamps from Ancient Sepphoris: Light Use and Regional Interactions* (Duck Sepphoris Excavation Reports 2). Winona Lake.
- Lazar I. 2003. *Rimsko steklo Slovenije. The Roman Glass of Slovenia*. Ljubljana.
- Leibner U. 2018. Stone Artifacts and Miscellaneous Objects. In: U. Leibner (ed.). *Khirbet Wadi Hamam, A Roman-Period Village and Synagogue in the Lower Galilee* (Qedem Reports 13). Jerusalem. Pp. 441–464.
- Lightfoot J.L. 2003. *Lucian On the Syrian Goddess: Edited with Introduction, Translation and Commentary*. Oxford.
- Lipshitz N. 2007. *Timber in Ancient Israel – Dendroarchaeology and Dendrochronology* (Publications of the Institute of Archaeology Monograph Ser. 26). Tel Aviv.
- Lipshitz N. and Biger G. 1989. *Cupressus sempervirens* in Israel during Antiquity. *Israel Journal of Botany* 38:35–45.

- Liphshitz N. and Biger G. 2001. Past Distribution of Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) in the Mountains of Israel (Palestine). *The Holocene* 11:427–436.
- Loffreda S. 2008a. *Cafarnao VI: Tipologie e contesti stratigrafici della ceramica (1968–2003)* (Publications of the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum Collectio Maior 48). Jerusalem.
- Loffreda S. 2008b. *Cafarnao VII: Documentazione grafica della ceramica (1968–2003)* (Publications of the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum Collectio Maior 49). Jerusalem.
- Macalister R.A.S. 1912. *The Excavations of Gezer, 1902–1905 and 1907–1909*, vols. I–III. London.
- Magen Y. 2012. A Roman Fortress and Byzantine Monastery at Khirbet Deir Sam'an. In: N. Carmin (ed.). *Christian and Christianity, Churches and Monasteries in Samaria and Northern Judea* 3. Jerusalem. Pp. 9–106.
- Magness J. 1993. *Jerusalem Ceramic Chronology: Circa 200–800 CE* (JSOT/ASOR Monograph Series 9). Sheffield.
- Magness J. and Schindler D. 2015. Pottery and Jewish Settlement in Late Roman Galilee. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 374:191–207.
- Maiuri A. 1958. *The Phlegraean Fields*. Rome.
- Majcherek G. 1995. Gazan Amphorae: Typology Reconsidered. In: H. Meyza and J. Mlynarczyk (eds.) *Hellenistic and Roman Pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean: Advances in Scientific Studies, Acts of the Second Workshop at Nieborow*. Warsaw. Pp. 163–178.
- Ma'oz Z.U. 2010. The Galilean Bowl: A Revised Chronology. *Tel Aviv* 37:254–258.
- Matthews K.D. 1970. Roman Aqueducts, Technical Aspects of their Construction. *Expedition* 13:2–16.
- Maundrell H. 1810. *A Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem in 1697*. Beirut.
- Mazar A. 1982. The “Bull Site” – An Iron Age I Open Cult Place. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 247:27–42.
- Mazar A. 2002a. Appendix: The Aqueduct to Herodion. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 243–244.
- Mazar A. 2002b. A Survey of the Aqueducts to Jerusalem. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 210–242.
- Mazor G. 2009. Byzantine Wine Presses in the Negev. In: E. Ayalon, R. Frankel and A. Kloner (eds.). *Oil and Wine Presses in Israel from the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Periods* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 1772). Oxford. Pp. 399–411.
- McKenzie J.S. and Reyes A.T. 2013. Iconographic Programme. In: J.S. McKenzie, J.A. Greene and A.T. Reyes (eds.). *The Nabataean Temple at Khirbet et-Tannur, Jordan: Final Report on Nelson Glueck's 1937 Excavation*, Vol. 1: *Architecture and Religion* (Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research 67–68 – Manar al-Athar Monograph 1–2). Boston. Pp. 189–229.
- Meshel Z. and Amit D. 2002. The Water Supply System of Cypros Fortress. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 313–329.
- Meyers E.M., Meyers C.L., Balouka M. and Vincenz de A. 2013. *Sepphoris I, The Pottery from Ancient Sepphoris*. Winona Lake.
- Meyers E.M., Meyers C.L. and Gordon B.D. 2018. *Sepphoris III, The Architecture, Stratigraphy, and Artifacts of the Western Summit of Sepphoris*. University Park, PN.
- Meyza H. 2007. *Nea Paphos V: Cypriot Red Slip Ware: Studies on a Late Roman Levantine Fine Ware*. Warsaw.
- MIB I: W. Hahn. *Moneta Imperii Byzantini I: Von Anastasius I. bis Justinianus I (491–565)* (Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Denkschriften 109; Veröffentlichungen der Numismatischen Kommission 1). Vienna. 1973.
- MIB III: W. Hahn. *Moneta Imperii Byzantini III: Von Heraclius bis Leo III/Alleinregierung (610–720)* (Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, Denkschriften 148; Veröffentlichungen der Numismatischen Kommission 10). Vienna. 1981.
- Miller S.S. 1984. *Studies in the History and Traditions of Sepphoris*. Leiden.
- Mills P.J.E. and Reynolds P. 2014. Amphorae and Specialized Coarse Wares of Ras al Bassit, Syria: Local Products and Exports. In: N. Poulou-Papadimitriou, E. Nodarou and V. Kilikoglou (eds.). *LRCW 4. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry. The Mediterranean: A Market Without Frontiers* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 2616). Oxford. Pp. 133–142.
- Mlynarczyk J. 2013. Wine for the Christians in Early Islamic Susita (Hippus of the Decapolis). *Études et Travaux* 26:473–485.
- Movshovitz M. 1965. The Geology of the Area of En Mahil–Ilaniyah. M.A. Thesis. Hebrew University. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Movshovitz M. 1975. *The Eocene Aquifer in Shefar'am Syncline*. Tahal, Planning Water in Israel. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Nagy R.M., Meyers C.L., Meyers E.M. and Weiss S. 1996. *Sepphoris in Galilee: Crosscurrents of Culture*. Raleigh.
- Ne'eman Y. 1993. *Sepphoris in the Period of the Second Temple, the Mishna and the Talmud*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Negbi O. 1989. The Metal Figurines. In: Y. Yadin (ed.). *Hazor III–V. An Account of the Third and Fourth Seasons of Excavations, 1957–1958*. Jerusalem. Pp. 348–362.
- Netzer E. 1985. The Swimming-Pools of the Hasmonean Period at Jericho. *Eretz Israel* 18: 344–352 (Hebrew; English summary: 77*).
- Netzer E. 2001. *The Palaces of the Hasmoneans and Herod the Great*. Jerusalem.
- Netzer E. 2002. The Aqueducts and Water Supply of Masada. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel*. (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth. RI. Pp. 353–364.
- Netzer E. and Garbrecht G. 2002. Water Channels and a Royal Estate of the Late Hellenistic Period in Jericho's Western Plain. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 366–379.
- Netzer E., Meshel Z. and Rosen-Ayalon M. 1978. *Jericho: Finds from the Second Temple Period, the Fortresses that overlook Jericho and Kh. El-Mafjar*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Newby M.S. 2008. *Byzantine Mould-Blown Glass from the Holy Land with Jewish and Christian Symbols: Shlomo Moussaieff Collection*. London.
- Nir D. 1989. *Geomorphology of Eretz Israel*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Nun M. 1980. Unknown aqueducts on the northeastern side of the Sea of Galilee. In: D. Amit (ed.). *Ancient Aqueducts of Eretz Israel* (lecture summaries, 24–25.10.1979, Yad Ben-Zvi). Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Oleson J.P. 1988. Nabataean and Roman Water Use in Edom: The Humayma Hydraulic Survey, 1987. *Echos du Monde Classique/Classical Views* XXXII. n.s. 7:117–129.
- Oleson J.P. 2010. *Humayma Excavation Project, I. Resources, History, and the Water-Supply System* (American Schools of Oriental Research – Archaeological Reports 15). Boston.
- Oliphant L. 1880. *The Land of Gilead*. London.
- Oliphant L. 1976. *Haifa – Life in the Holy Land 1882–1885*. Jerusalem.

- Ortloff C.R. 2005. The Water Supply and Distribution System of the Nabataean City of Petra (Jordan), 300 BC–AD 300. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* 15(1):93–109.
- Ovadiah A. and Mucznik S. 2009. *Worshipping the Gods, Art and Cult in Roman Eretz Israel*. Leiden.
- Patrich J. 1980. The Aqueduct of Hyrcania-Kastellion. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 336–352.
- Patrich J. 2002. The Aqueduct from Etam to the Temple and Sadducean Halakhah. *Cathedra* 17:11–23. (Hebrew).
- Patrich J. and Amit D. 2002. The Aqueducts of Israel: An Introduction. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 9–20.
- Patrich J. and Shadmi T. 2008. The Stone Vessels. In: J. Patrich. *Excavations at Caesarea Maritima (Areas CC, KK, and NN). Final Reports, Volume I: The Objects From Caesarea*. Jerusalem. Pp. 347–365.
- Peacock D.P.S. and Williams D.F. 1986. *Amphorae and the Roman Economy: An Introductory Guide*. London.
- Peleg M. and Reich R. 1992. Excavations of a Segment of the Byzantine City Wall of Caesarea Maritima. *Atiqot* 21:137–170.
- Peleg Y. 2002a. Two Aqueducts to Dor. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 148–154.
- Peleg Y. 2002b. The Dams of Caesarea's Low-Level Aqueduct. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 141–147.
- Peña J.T. 2007. *Roman Pottery in the Archaeological Record*. Cambridge.
- Pere N. 1968. *Coins of the Ottoman Empire*. Istanbul. (Turkish).
- Petit T. 1989. Un depot de foundation au “palais” d'Amathonte. *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 113:135–148.
- Pieri D. 2005. *Le commerce du vin oriental à l'époque byzantine (Ve-VIe siècles). Le témoignage des amphores en Gaule*. Beirut.
- Pliny the Elder. H. Rackham (transl.). *Natural History (Historia Naturalis)*. London. 1952.
- Porat L. 2005. En Zippori. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot – Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 117. http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=177&mag_id=110.
- Porat P. 1982. Mesilot. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot* 78–79:35. (Hebrew).
- Porat R., Kalman Y., Chachi R., Terem S., Bar-Natan R., Weiss E., Ecker A., Ben-Gedalya T. and Drori E. 2018. Herod's Royal Winery and Wine Storage Facility in the Outer Structure of the Mountain Palace-Fortress at Herodium. *Qadmoniot* 51 (156):106–114. (Hebrew).
- Porath J. 1989. The Development of the Arid Regions of Judea during Herod's Reign. *Cathedra* 53:13–23. (Hebrew; English abstract, p. 198).
- Porath Y. 1984. Lime Plaster in Aqueducts—A New Chronological Indicator. *Leichtweiss Institut für wasserbau der Technischen Universität* 82. Braunschweig. Pp. 1–16.
- Porath Y. 2002. The Water Supply to Caesarea: A Re-assessment. In: D. Amit, J., Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 104–129.
- Press J. 1941. *Eretz Israel Topographical-Historical Encyclopedia*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Ramsey C.B. and Lee S. 2013. Recent and planned developments of the program OxCal. *Radiocarbon* 55(2):720–730.
- Re'em A. and de Vincenz A. 2006. Installations and Burial Caves in Ramat Sharet, Ramat Denya, Jerusalem. *Atiqot* 54:31*–45* (Hebrew; English summary, pp. 156–158).
- Reese D.S. 1989. On Cassid Lips and Helmet Shells. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 275:33–39.
- Regev L., Steier P., Shachar Y., Mintz E., Wild E.M., Kutschera W. and Boaretto E. 2017. D-REAMS: A new compact AMS system for radiocarbon measurements at the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel. *Radiocarbon* 59(3):775–784.
- Reille M. 1995. *Pollen et Spores d'Europe et d'Afrique du Nord, supplément 1*. Marseille.
- Reille M. 1998. *Pollen et Spores d'Europe et d'Afrique du Nord, supplément 2*. Marseille.
- Reille M. 1999. *Pollen et Spores d'Europe et d'Afrique du Nord*. II edition. Marseille.
- Reimer P., Austin W., Bard E., Bayliss A., Blackwell P., Bronk Ramsey C., Butzin M., Cheng H., Edwards R., Friedrich M., Grootes P., Guilderson T., Hajdas I., Heaton T., Hogg A., Hughen K., Kromer B., Manning S., Muscheler R., Palmer J., Pearson C., van der Plicht J., Reimer R., Richards D., Scott E., Southon J., Turney C., Wacker L., Adolphi F., Büntgen U., Capano M., Fahrni S., Fogtmann-Schulz A., Friedrich R., Köhler P., Kudsk S., Miyake F., Olsen J., Reinig F., Sakamoto M., Sookdeo A. and Talamo S. 2020. The IntCal20 Northern Hemisphere radiocarbon age calibration curve (0–55 cal kBP). *Radiocarbon* 62:1–33.
- Reynolds P. 2003. Lebanon. In: Ch. Bakirtzis (ed.). *VIIe congrès international sur la céramique médiévale en méditerranée, 11–16 Octobre 1999, Thessaloniki*. Athens. Pp. 536–546.
- RIC VII: P.M. Bruun. *The Roman Imperial Coinage VII: Constantine and Licinius, A.D. 313–337*. London. 1966.
- RIC VIII: J.P.C. Kent. *The Roman Imperial Coinage VIII: The Family of Constantine I, A.D. 337–364*. London. 1981.
- Robinson E. and Smith E. 1841. *Biblical Researches in Palestine Mount Sinai and Arabia Petraea. A Journal of Travels in the Year 1838*. Boston.
- Roll I. and Ayalon E. 1989. *Apollonia and Southern Sharon, Model of a Coastal City and its Hinterland*. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Romanelli P. 1943. *La Cirenaica Romana*. Verbania.
- Ron Z. 1977. The Use of Springs for Irrigated Farming in the Judean Hills. In: A. Shmueli, D. Grossman and R. Zeevi (eds.). *Judea and Samaria Studies in Settlement Geography*, Vol. I. Jerusalem. Pp. 230–250. (Hebrew).
- Rosenthal R. and Sivan R. 1978. *Ancient Lamps in the Schloessinger Collection* (Qedem 8). Jerusalem.
- Roth H., Gadot Y. and Langgut D. 2019. Wood Economy in Early Roman Period Jerusalem. *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* 382:71–87.
- Rudin T., Tal O., Taxel I. and Feldstein A. 2018. Two Burial Caves at Kefar Shemaryahu: More on Samaritan and Christian Interactions in the Byzantine-Period Central Coastal Plain. *Liber Annuus* 68:269–302.
- Safrai Z. 1980. *Borders and Rule in Eretz Israel in the Mishna and Talmud Period*. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Sagiv N., Zissu B. and Amit D. 2002. The Northern System of Eleutheropolis (Beth Govrin). In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 177–186.
- Schumacher G. 1890. *Abila Pella and Northern Ajlun*. London.
- Scott-Geyer P. 2018. Pollen Analysis. In: M. Eisenberg. *Hippus-Sussita of the Decapolis, The First Twelve Seasons of Excavations 2000–2011*, Vol. II. Haifa. Pp. 371–377.
- Seetzen U.J. 1854. *Reisen durch Syrien, Palästina, Phönicien, die Transjordan-Länder, Arabia Petraea und Unter Aegypten*. Berlin.

- Segal D. and Carmi I. 1996. Rehovot Radiocarbon Date List V. *'Atiqot* 29:79–106.
- Seligman J. 2009. Oil and Wine Presses at Ras Abu Ma'aruf (Pisgat Ze'ev East 'A). In: E. Ayalon, R. Frankel and A. Kloner (eds.). *Oil and Wine Presses in Israel from the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Periods* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 1972). Oxford. Pp. 277–288.
- Seligman J. 2020. Were the Central Negev Settlements Suppliers or Importers of Gaza Wines? *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 33:249–270.
- Shanan L. and Tadmor N.H. 1979. Ancient Agriculture in the Negev. In: A. Shmueli and Y. Gardos (eds.). *The Land of the Negev, Man and Desert*. Part I. Tel Aviv. Pp. 270–296. (Hebrew).
- Sharvit J. 2009. The Secret of the Spring. *BeShvil HaAretz* 31:24–25. (Hebrew).
- Sharvit J. In preparation. En Zippori. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot – Excavations and Surveys in Israel*.
- Shivtiel Y., Frumkin A. and Bar Matthews M. 2020. Underground and Subaerial Water Systems of Zefat during the Intermediate Islamic Period. *Cathedra* 175:35–56. (Hebrew).
- SICIM III: I.M. Baidoun. *Sylloge of Islamic Coins in the Israel Museum: The Paul Balog Collection: Egypt, Vol. III: The Mamluks 1248–1517*. Jerusalem.
- Sieglmann A. 1977. Identifying the Location of the Town of Avel. *Nofim* 5:50–53. (Hebrew).
- Sieglmann A. 2002. Appendix: The Tunnels of Taninim and Snunit. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 130–140.
- Sion O. and 'Amar Z. 1997. Treading Installations at Khirbet Hablâtâ (Hallamish). *'Atiqot* 32:205–207. (Hebrew; English summary, p. 52*).
- Smith G.A. 1894. *The Historical Geography of the Holy Land*. London.
- SNAT 1993: L. Ilisch. *Sylloge Numorum Arabicorum Tübingen: Palästina I/IVa Bilād as-Sam I*. Tübingen 1993.
- Sneh A. 2008. *Geological Map of Israel 1:50:000, Shefar'am Sheet 3-II*. Jerusalem.
- Sneh A., Bartov Y., Weissbrod T. and Rosensaft M. 1998. *Geological Map of Israel, 1:200,000 (Part I)*. Jerusalem.
- Spaer M. 2001. *Ancient Glass in the Israel Museum. Beads and Other Small Objects*. Jerusalem.
- Spier J. 1993. Medieval Byzantine Magical Amulets and Their Tradition. *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes* 56:25–62.
- Spijkerman A. 1978. *The Coins of the Decapolis and Provincia Arabia* (Studium Biblicum Franciscanum, Collectio Maior 25). Jerusalem.
- Stager L.E., Master D.M. and Schloen J.D. 2011. *Ashkelon 3, The Seventh Century B.C.* Winona Lake.
- Stern E.J. 1997. Burial Caves at Kisra. *'Atiqot* 33:103–135. (Hebrew; English summary, p. 17*).
- Stern E.J. 2001. The Excavations at Lower Horbat Manot: A Medieval Sugar-Production Site. *'Atiqot* 42:277–308.
- Stern E.J. 2012. *'Akko I: The 1991–1998 Excavations; The Crusader-Period Pottery* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 51; 2 vols.). Jerusalem.
- Stern E.J. 2013. Crusader, Ayyubid and Mamluk-Period Remains from Tiberias. *'Atiqot* 76:183–208.
- Stern E.J. 2014. The Crusader, Mamluk and Early Ottoman-Period Pottery from Khirbat Din'ila: Typology, Chronology, Production and Consumption Trends. *'Atiqot* 78:71–104.
- Stiebel G.D. 2013. The Military Equipment. In: D. Ben-Ami. *Excavations in the Tyropoeon Valley (Giv'ati Parking Lot), Vol. I* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 52). Jerusalem. Pp. 297–304.
- Stiebel G.D. 2014. Military Equipment. In: D. Syon. *Gamla III. The Shmarya Gutmann Excavations 1976–1989: Finds and Studies*, Part 1 (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 56). Jerusalem. Pp. 57–107.
- Stiebel G.D. and Magness J. 2007. The Military Equipment from Masada. In: J. Aviram, G. Foerster, E. Netzer and G.D. Stiebel (eds.). *Masada VIII, The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965, Final Reports*. Jerusalem. Pp. 1–94.
- Strange J.F. 1982. Survey of Lower Galilee. *Israel Exploration Journal* 32:254–255.
- Strange J.F., Longstaff T.R.W. and Groh D.E. 2006. *Excavations at Sepphoris I: University of South Florida Probes in the Citadel and Villa* (The Brill Reference Library of Judaism 22). Leiden.
- Stockmarr J. 1971. Tablets with Spores Used in Absolute Pollen Analysis. *Pollen et Spores* 13:615–621.
- Strobel A. 1974. Das römische Belagerungswerk um Machärus: Topographische Untersuchungen. *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins* 90:128–184.
- Stuiver M. and Polach H.A. 1977. Discussion: Reporting of 14C Data. *Radiocarbon* 19(3):355–363.
- Stuiver M. and Reimer P.J. 1993. Extended 14C Data Base and Revised CALIB 3.0. Age Calibration Program. *Radiocarbon* 25:215–230.
- Sussman V. 2017. *Late Roman to Late Byzantine/Early Islamic Period Lamps in the Holy Land. The Collection of the Israel Antiquities Authority*. Oxford.
- Syon D. 1998. A Winepress at Akhziv. *'Atiqot* 34:85–99. (Hebrew; English summary, p. 7*).
- Syon D. 2001. Zippori. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot – Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 113:23*–25*.
- Syon D. and Yavor Z. 2010. *Gamla II: The Architecture: The Shmarya Gutmann Excavations, 1976–1989* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 44). Jerusalem.
- Tal O., Jackson-Tal R.E. and Freestone I.C. 2004. New Evidence of the Production of Raw Glass at Late Byzantine Apollonia-Arsuf. *Journal of Glass Studies* 46:51–66.
- Talgam R. and Weiss Z. 2004. *The Mosaics of the House of Dionysos at Sepphoris Excavated by E.M. Meyers, E. Netzer and C.L. Meyers* (Qedem 44). Jerusalem.
- Taxel I. 2007. Stone, Bone, Shell and Metal Objects. In: R. Gophna, I. Taxel and A. Feldstein. *Kafr 'Ana: A Rural Settlement in the Lod Valley. Salvage Excavation Reports* 4:88–98.
- Taxel I. 2018. *Fragile Biography: The Life Cycle of Ceramics and Refuse Disposal Patterns in Late Antique and Early Medieval Palestine* (BABESCH Supplements 35). Leuven.
- Tepper Y. 2010. Zippori. *Hadashot Arkheologiyot – Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 122. http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=1516&mag_id=117
- Theophrastus. A.F. Hort (transl.) *Enquiry into Plants*. Cambridge. 1916.
- TJC: Meshorer Y. 2001. *A Treasury of Jewish Coins*. Jerusalem-Nyack.
- Toombs L.E. 1985. *Tell el-Hesi. Modern Military Trenching and Muslim Cemetery in Field I, Strata I-II* (The Joint Archaeological Expedition to Tell el-Hesi, Vol. II). Ontario.
- Toynbee J.M.C. 1973. *Animals in Roman Life and Art*. London.
- Trümper M. 2017. Greek Swimming Pools – Case Study of Olympia. In: K. Wellbrock (ed.). *Cura Acuarum in Greece, Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on the History of Water Management and Hydraulic Engineering in the Mediterranean Region, Athens, Greece 28–30 March 2015*.

- (Schriften der Deutschen Wasserhistorischen Gesellschaft, Band 27/2). Siegburg. Pp. 215–250.
- Tsafir Y. 1984. *Eretz Israel from the Destruction of the Second Temple to the Muslim Conquest*, Vol. II: *Archaeology and Art*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Tsafir Y., Di Segni L. and Green J. 1994. *Tabula Imperii Romani: Iudaea-Palaestina. Maps and Gazetteer*. Jerusalem.
- Tsuk Ts. 1985. The Aqueducts to Sepphoris. M.A. Thesis. Tel Aviv University. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew; English summary).
- Tsuk Ts. 1996. Piscina Mirabilis in Campania, Italy, and Sepphoris, Israel: Comparison between Two Large, Ancient Reservoirs. In: N. de Haan and G. Jansen (eds.). *Cura Aquarum in Campania, Proceeding of the Ninth International Congress on the History of Water Management and Hydraulic Engineering in the Mediterranean Region, Pompeii 1–8, October 1994* (BABesch Supplement 4). Leiden. Pp. 117–123.
- Tsuk Ts. 1997. Pools. In: E.M. Meyers (ed.). *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East*, Vol. 4. New York–Oxford. Pp. 350–351.
- Tsuk Ts. 2002a. An Aqueduct to Legio. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 409–412.
- Tsuk Ts. 2002b. The Aqueducts to Sepphoris. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 278–294.
- Tsuk Ts. 2011. *Water at the End of the Tunnel, Touring Israel's Ancient Water Systems*. Jerusalem. (Hebrew).
- Tsuk Ts. 2018a. Innovations in the Study of Ancient Water Systems. *Qadmoniot* 51:3–17. (Hebrew).
- Tsuk Ts. 2018b. The Water Supply System. In: M. Eisenberg (ed.). *Hippos-Sussita of the Decapolis. The First Twelve Seasons of Excavations 2000–2011*, Vol. II. Haifa. Pp. 44–55.
- Tsuk Ts., Bordowicz I. and Kohn-Tavor A. 2017. A Large Reservoir and Impressive Aqueduct from the Roman Period at Bet She'arim National Park. In: K. Wellbrock (ed.). *Cura Aquarum in Greece, Proceedings of the 16th International Conference on the History of Water Management and Hydraulic Engineering in the Mediterranean Region Athens, Greece 28–30 March 2015* (Schriften der Deutschen Wasserhistorischen Gesellschaft, Band 27/2). Siegburg. Pp. 535–624.
- Tsuk Ts., Bordowicz I., Ben-Yosef D. and Parker J. 2020. The Arches Reservoirs of Sepphoris, Israel – the City's Castellum Aquae? In: G. Wiplinger (ed.). *DE AQUAEDUTU URBIS ROMAE Sextus Iulius Frontinus and the Water of Rome. Proceedings of the International Frontinus Congress, Rome, 10–18 November, 2018* (Bulletin Antieke Babesch Supplement 40). Leuven. Pp. 187–197.
- Tsuk Ts. and Peleg Y. 2017. The development of Roman Water Supply Systems until the Middle Ages, shown by the example of the Roman province of Iudaea Palestina (Israel). *Iberia Archaeologica* 19:59–82.
- Tsuk Ts., Peleg Y., Fahlbusch H. and Meshel Z. 2002. A New Survey of the Aqueducts of Hippos-Susita. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 210–242.
- Tsuk Ts., Rosenberger A. and Peilstöcker M. 1996. *The Ancient Reservoir of Sepphoris, Excavations 1993–1994*. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Turner S.D. and Brown A.G. 2004. Vitis Pollen Dispersal in and from Organic Vineyards I: Pollen Trap and Soil Pollen Data. *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology* 129:117–132.
- Vallerin M. 1994. Pelves estampillés de Bassit. *Syria* 71:171–204.
- Van Deman E.B. 1934. *The Building of the Roman Aqueducts*. Washington.
- Van de Velde C.W.M. 1854. *Narrative of a Journey through Syria and Palestine in 1851 and 1852*. London.
- Vessberg O. 1952. Roman Glass in Cyprus. *Opuscula Archaeologica* 7:109–165.
- Vincenz A. de. 2004. The Pottery Assemblage from Horvat Raqit. In: S. Dar. *Raqit: Marinus' Estate on the Carmel, Israel* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 1300). Oxford. Pp. 199–241.
- Vincenz A. de. 2013. Fine Wares; Byzantine-Early Islamic Wares. In: E.M. Meyers and C.L. Meyers (eds.). *Sepphoris I, The Pottery from Ancient Sepphoris*. Winona Lake. Pp. 141–227.
- Vitruvius. I.D. Rowland and T.N. Howe (transl.). *Ten Books on Architecture (De architectura)*. Cambridge. 1999.
- Vitto F. 1996. Byzantine Mosaics at Bet She'arim: New Evidence for the History of the Site. *'Atiqot* 28:115–146.
- Vitto F. 2008. A Late Third–Fourth-Century CE Burial Cave at Remez Street, Qiryat Ata. *'Atiqot* 60:131–164.
- Vollkommer R. 1992. Mithra. *Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologicae Classicae* VI. Zurich and Munich. Pp. 583–626.
- Walker B.J. 2009. Identifying the Late Islamic Period Ceramically: Preliminary Observations on Ottoman Wares from Central and Northern Jordan. In: B.J. Walker (ed.). *Reflections of Empire: Archaeological and Ethnographic Studies on the Pottery of the Ottoman Levant* (Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research 64). Boston. Pp. 37–65.
- Walmsley A. 1995. Tradition, Innovation, and Imitation in the Material Culture of Islamic Jordan: The First Four Centuries. *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan* 5:657–668.
- Walmsley A. 2001. Turning East. The Appearance of Islamic Cream Ware in Jordan: The “End of Antiquity”? In: E. Villeneuve and P.M. Watson (eds.). *La céramique byzantine et proto-islamique en Syrie-Jordanie (IVe–VIIIe siècles apr. J.-C.)*. Beirut. Pp. 305–313.
- Warren C. 1876. *Underground Jerusalem*. London.
- Waterman L. 1937. *Preliminary Report of the University of Michigan Excavations at Sepphoris, Palestine in 1931*. Ann Arbor.
- Watson P.M. 1992. Change in Foreign and Regional Economic Links with Pella in the Seventh Century A.D.: The Ceramic Evidence. In: P. Canivet and J-P. Rey-Coquais (eds.). *La Syrie de Byzance à l'Islam VII^e-VIII^e siècles (Actes du Colloque international Lyon–Maison de l'Orient méditerranéen, Paris–Institut du Monde arabe, 11–15 septembre 1990)*. Damascus. Pp. 233–248.
- Watson P.M. 1995. Ceramic Evidence for Egyptian Links with Northern Jordan in the 6th–8th Centuries AD. In: S. Bourke and J.P. Descœudres (eds.). *Trade, Contact, and the Movements of Peoples in the Eastern Mediterranean. Studies in Honor of J. Basil Hennessy*. Sydney. Pp. 303–324.
- Weber T.M. 2008. Sculptures from Syrian Sanctuaries of the Roman Period. In: Y.Z. Eliav, E.A. Friedland and S. Herbert (eds.). *The Sculptural Environment of the Roman Near East*. Leuven. Pp. 363–396.
- Weinberg G.D. 1987. Specialized Production in a Late Roman Glass Factory. *Eretz Israel* 19:62*–70*.
- Weinberg G.D. 1988 (ed.). *Excavations at Jalame: Site of a Glass Factory in Late Roman Palestine*. Columbia, Mo.
- Weinberg G.D. and Goldstein S.M. 1988. The Glass Vessels. In: G.D. Weinberg (ed.). *Excavations at Jalame–Site of a Glass Factory in Late Roman Palestine*. Columbia, Mo. Pp. 38–102.

- Weinstein J.M. 1973. *Foundation Deposits in Ancient Egypt*. Ph.D. diss. University of Pennsylvania (microfilm).
- Weinstein-Evron M. 1983. The Paleoecology of the Early Wurm in the Hula Basin, Israel. *Paléorient* 9:5–19.
- Weinstein-Evron M. and Chaim S. 2015. Palynological Analysis of the Byzantine-Early Islamic Period Wine Press F-494 at the Nesher-Ramla Quarry. In: V.W. Avrutis. *Wine Presses at the Nesher-Ramla Quarry, A Thousand Years of Winemaking*. Haifa. Pp. 195–197.
- Weinstein-Evron M., Langgut D., Chaim S., Tsatskin A. and Nadel D. 2015. Late Pleistocene Palynological Sequence from Ohalo II, Sea of Galilee, Israel. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* 70:219–232.
- Weiss Z. 2005. *The Sepphoris Synagogue: Deciphering an Ancient Message through Its Archaeological and Socio-Historical Contexts*. Jerusalem.
- Weiss Z. 2010. From Roman Temple to Byzantine Church: A Preliminary Report on Sepphoris in Transition. *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 23:196–217.
- Weiss Z. 2015. From Galilean Town to Roman City, 100 BCE–200 CE. In: D.A. Fiensy and J.R. Strange (eds.). *Galilee in the Late Second Temple and Mishnaic Periods*, Vol. 2: *The Archaeological Record from Cities, Towns, and Villages*. Minneapolis. Pp. 53–75.
- Weiss Z. and Eliyahu-Oron O. 2005. The Pottery beneath the Synagogue Floor. In: Z. Weiss. *The Sepphoris Synagogue: Deciphering an Ancient Message through Its Archaeological and Socio-Historical Contexts*. Jerusalem. Pp. 277–300.
- Weiss Z. and Netzer E. 1996. Sepphoris during the Byzantine Period. In: C.L. Meyers, E.M. Meyers and Z. Weiss (eds.). *Sepphoris in Galilee. Crosscurrents of Culture*. Winona Lake. Pp. 81–89.
- Weiss Z. and Talgam R. 2002. The Nile Festival Building and its Mosaics: Mythological Representations in Early Byzantine Sepphoris. In: J.H. Humphrey (ed.). *The Roman and Byzantine Near East 3* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 49). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 55–90.
- Wilson C. and Warren C. 1871. *The Recovery of Jerusalem*. London.
- Winogradov Z.S. 2002. The Aqueduct of Tiberias. In: D. Amit, J. Patrich and Y. Hirschfeld (eds.). *The Aqueducts of Israel* (Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 46). Portsmouth, RI. Pp. 295–305.
- Winter T. 2011. The Glass Finds. In: R. Bar-Nathan and W. Atrash. *Bet She'an II: Baysān; The Theater Pottery Workshop* (Israel Antiquities Authority Reports 48). Jerusalem. Pp. 345–362.
- Winter T. 2018. The Glass Finds from Ḥorbat 'Ofrat. *'Atiqot* 92:69–82.
- Woodward P. and Woodward A. 2004. Dedicating the Town: Urban Foundation Deposits in Roman Britain. *World Archaeology* 36/1:68–86.
- Yacobovitz M. 1981. *Water Lexicon*. Tel Aviv. (Hebrew).
- Yangaki A.G. 2009. North Syrian Mortaria and Other Late Roman Personal and Utility Objects Bearing Inscriptions of Good Luck. *Byzantina Symmeikta* 19:247–287.
- Zelinger Y. 2009. A Byzantine Oil Press at Jifna. In: E. Ayalon, R. Frankel and A. Kloner (eds.). *Oil and Wine Presses in Israel from the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Periods* (British Archaeological Reports Int. Series 1972). Oxford. Pp. 231–237.
- Zigelman Y. 1984. The Identification of Josephus' Gaba. In: E. Schiller (ed.). *Zev Vilnay's Jubilee Volume*. Jerusalem. Pp. 225–227. (Hebrew).
- Zohary M. 1973. *Geobotanical Foundations of the Middle East*. Stuttgart.