

BURIALS OF THE BYZANTINE NEAR EAST (FOURTH-SEVENTH CENTURIES)

VOLUME 2 OF 2 (APPENDIX)

by

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Contents

MAP OF ALL SITES.....	1
MAP OF ARABIA.....	2
MAP OF EGYPT: ARCADIA.....	3
MAP OF EGYPT: AEGYPTUS AND AUGUSTAMNICA	4
MAP OF EGYPT: THEBAIS.....	5
MAP OF PALAESTINA PRIMA.....	6
MAP OF PALAESTINA SECUNDA	7
MAP OF PALAESTINA TERTIA	8
MAP OF PHOENICE	9
MAP OF SYRIA	10
METHODOLOGY	11
Abila.....	13
Aila.....	28
Alexandria.....	31
Anthedon (Blakhiya).....	35
Antinoopolis.....	42
Apamea.....	48
Apollonia and the Southern Sharon.....	50
Ashkelon (including Third Mile Estate).....	62
Barsinia	70
Be'er Sheva.....	73
Beit Fajjar.....	80
Beit Sahur/Shepherds' Field	82
Beth She'arim.....	84
Berytus (Beirut)	115
Bir Madhkur	119
Bostra	122
Dakhleh Oasis.....	124
Damascus.....	138
Deir Abu Fana	139
Deir 'Ain 'Abata	143
El-Kabri.....	147

Eleutheropolis (Beth Guvrin).....	151
Elkosh.....	178
Emathous (Hama)	179
Emesa (Homs)	184
Esbuṣ (Tell Hesban).....	187
Faiyum Oasis	199
Gadara	215
Gane Tal	217
Gerasa/Jerash.....	220
Giv'at Shareṭ and Ḥorvat 'Illin	228
Har Homa.....	232
The Hauran.....	234
Hawara (Humayma)	241
Heliopolis (Baalbek)	245
Hermopolis Magna	256
Hippos-Sussita	257
Ḥorvat Berachot.....	260
Ḥorvat Burgin	262
Ḥorvat Hani.....	264
Ḥorvat Karkur 'Illit	266
Ḥorvat Rimmon	272
Ḥorvat Sugar	274
Jaffa	275
Jerusalem	278
Kabul.....	316
Kafr Qalil	318
Karmiel	319
Kfar Dikhrin/Zikhrin.....	321
Khallat ed-Danabiya.....	322
Khan el-Ahmar	323
Kharga Oasis.....	325
Khirbat as-Samra.....	381
Khirbat ed-Deir	389
Khirbat el-Kiliya	391

Khirbat Humzin	393
Khirbat Kheibar	395
Khirbat Umm Leisun.....	396
Khirbat Yajuz.....	399
Kiryat Arba	401
Kom al-Ahmar/Sharuna	402
Kursi.....	405
Limestone Plateau.....	407
Lochamei HaGetaot	417
Luzit	418
Ma'ale Adumim (Monastery of Martyrius).....	420
Marea (Maryut)	422
Matmar	424
Meiron.....	433
Monastery of Choziba	435
Mostagedda.....	436
Mount Nebo	442
Moza Illit.....	447
Nahal Refa'im.....	448
Nessana	450
Netanya	455
Netiv Ha-Lamed He.....	457
Or-HaNer	458
Ostracine.....	460
Oxyrhynkhos	461
Panopolis	465
Pella	467
Pelusium	474
Phaeno	476
Pharan.....	485
Qarara	486
Rammun.....	505
Ras Abu Dahud.....	506
Rehovot in the Negev	509

Sa'ad.....	513
Sajur	524
Saqqara.....	526
Scythopolis (Beth Shean).....	531
Shelomi	539
Shikmona/Sykaminon	541
Silet edh-Dhahr	543
St. Catherine's Monastery.....	545
Taposiris Magna	546
Tefen.....	547
Thebes	551
Tyre.....	555
Ubeidiya	585
Umm al-Jimal	586
Wadi Sarga.....	597
White Monastery.....	599
Ya'amun	601
Yasileh.....	606
Yavneh-Yam.....	612

MAP OF ALL SITES

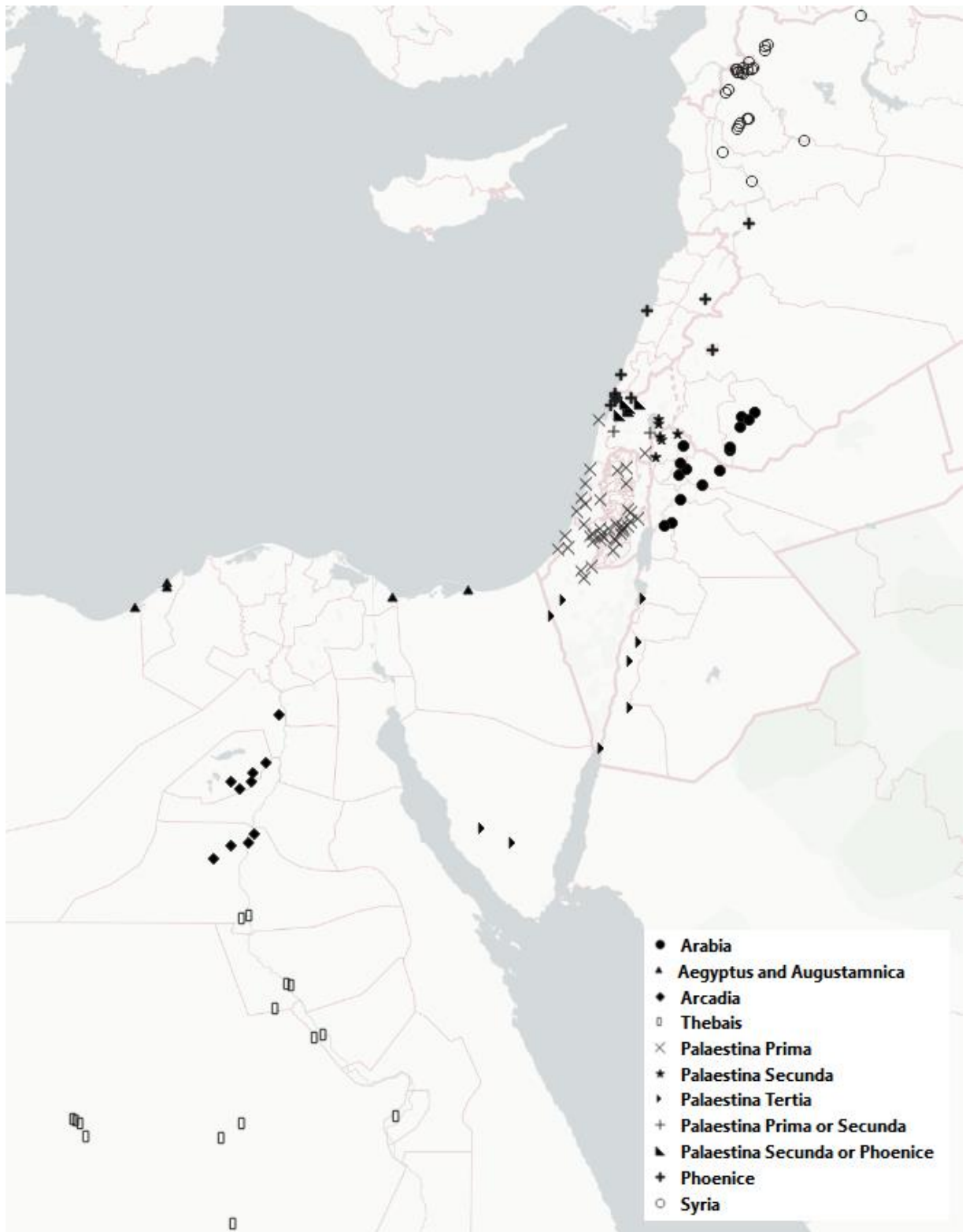


Figure 1: Map of the sites consulted, listed by province.

MAP OF ARABIA

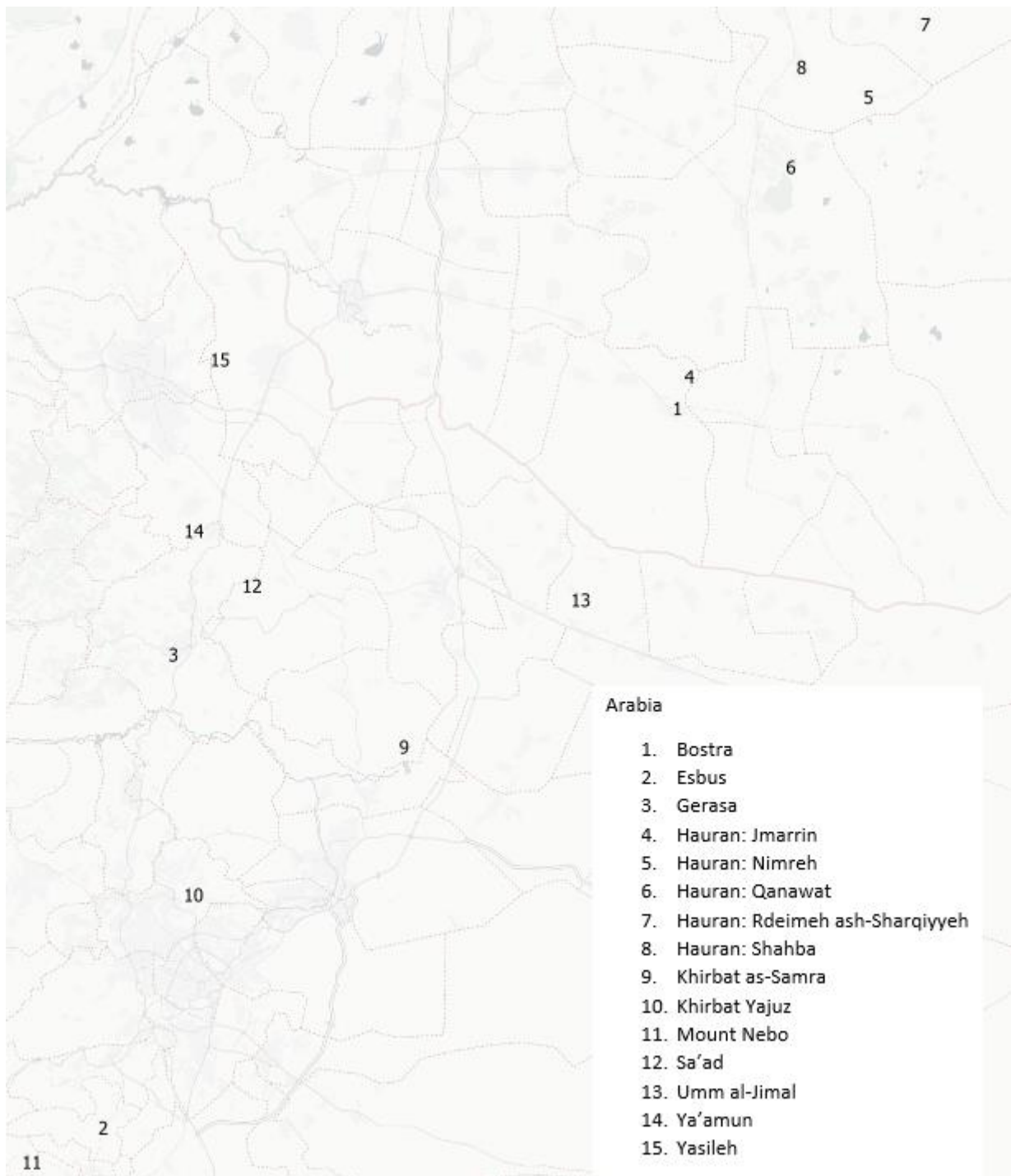


Figure 2: Map of sites in Arabia.

MAP OF EGYPT: ARCADIA

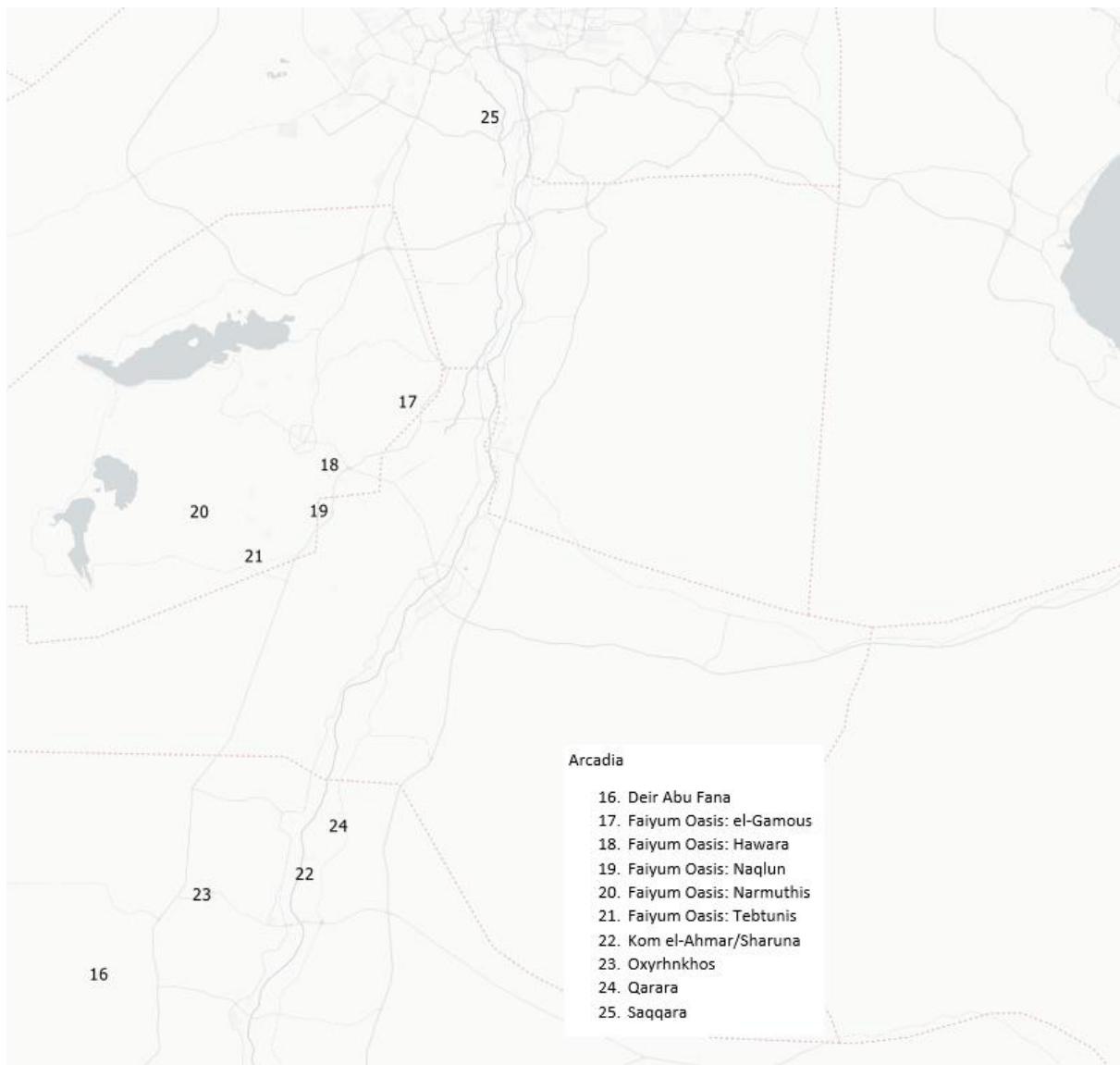


Figure 3: Map of sites in Arcadia.

MAP OF EGYPT: AEGYPTUS AND AUGUSTAMNICA



Figure 4: Map of sites in Aegyptus and Augustamnica.

MAP OF EGYPT: THEBAIS

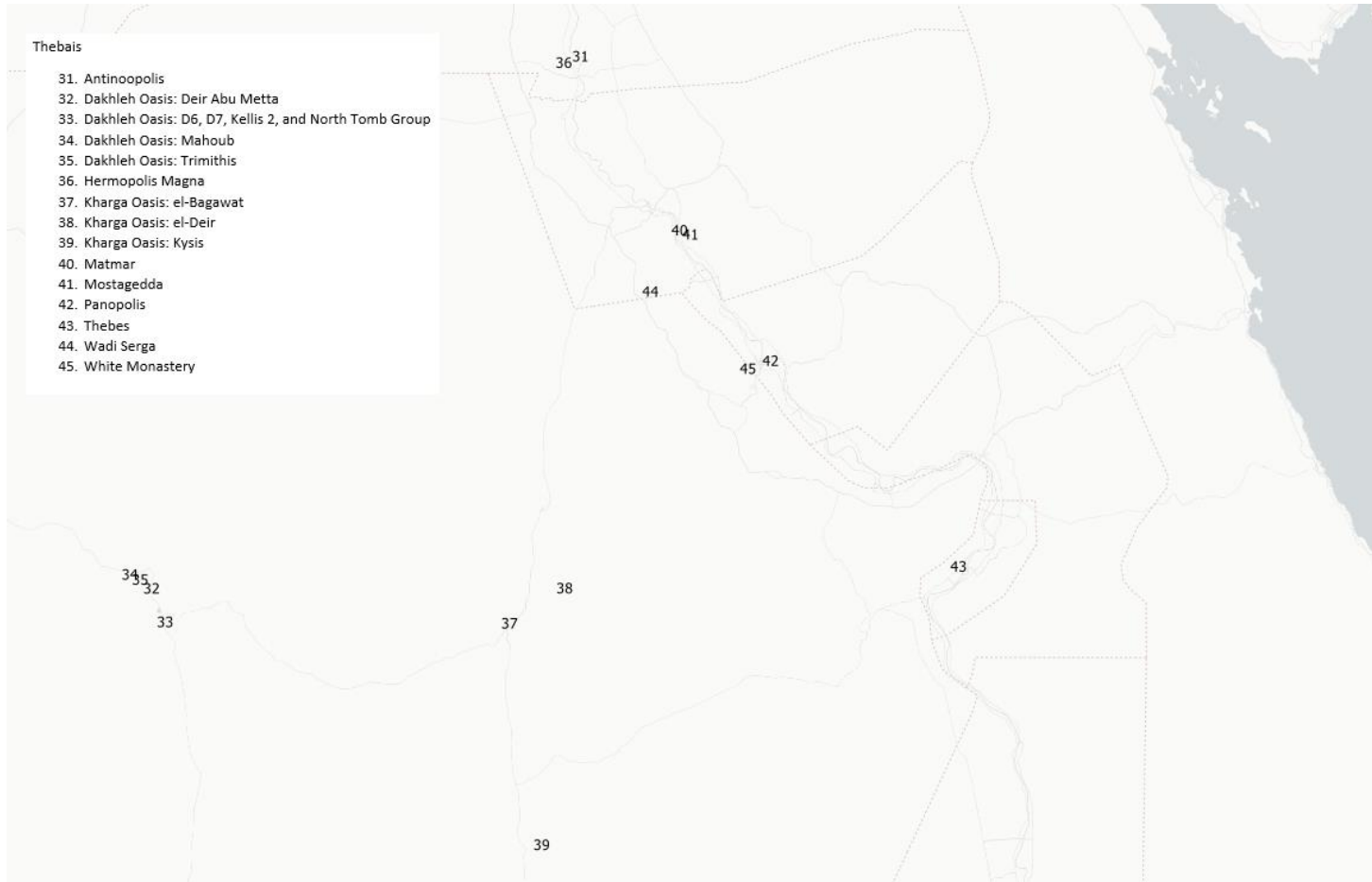


Figure 5: Map of sites in Thebais.

MAP OF PALAESTINA PRIMA

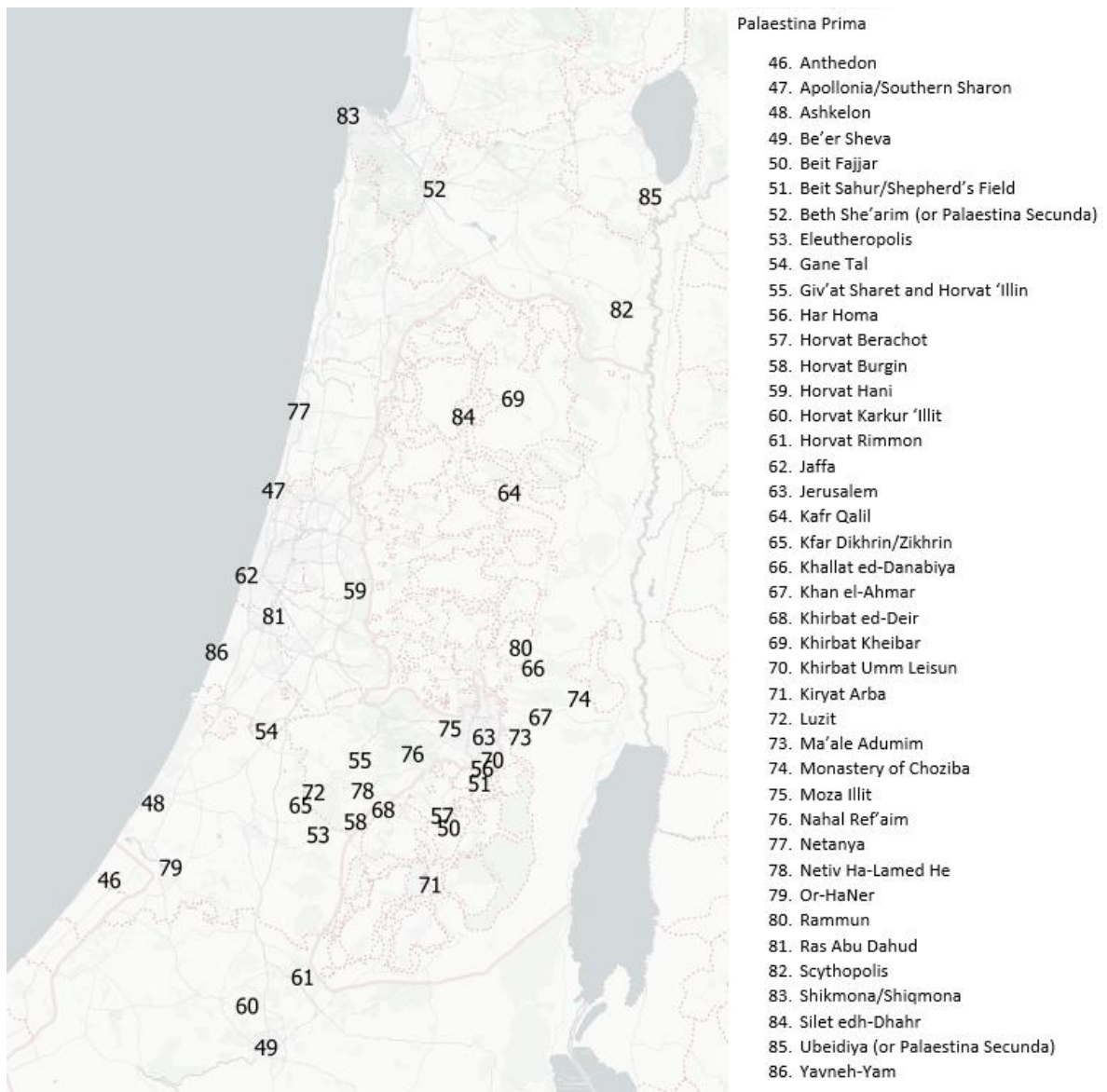


Figure 6: Map of sites in Palaestina Prima.

MAP OF PALAESTINA SECUNDA

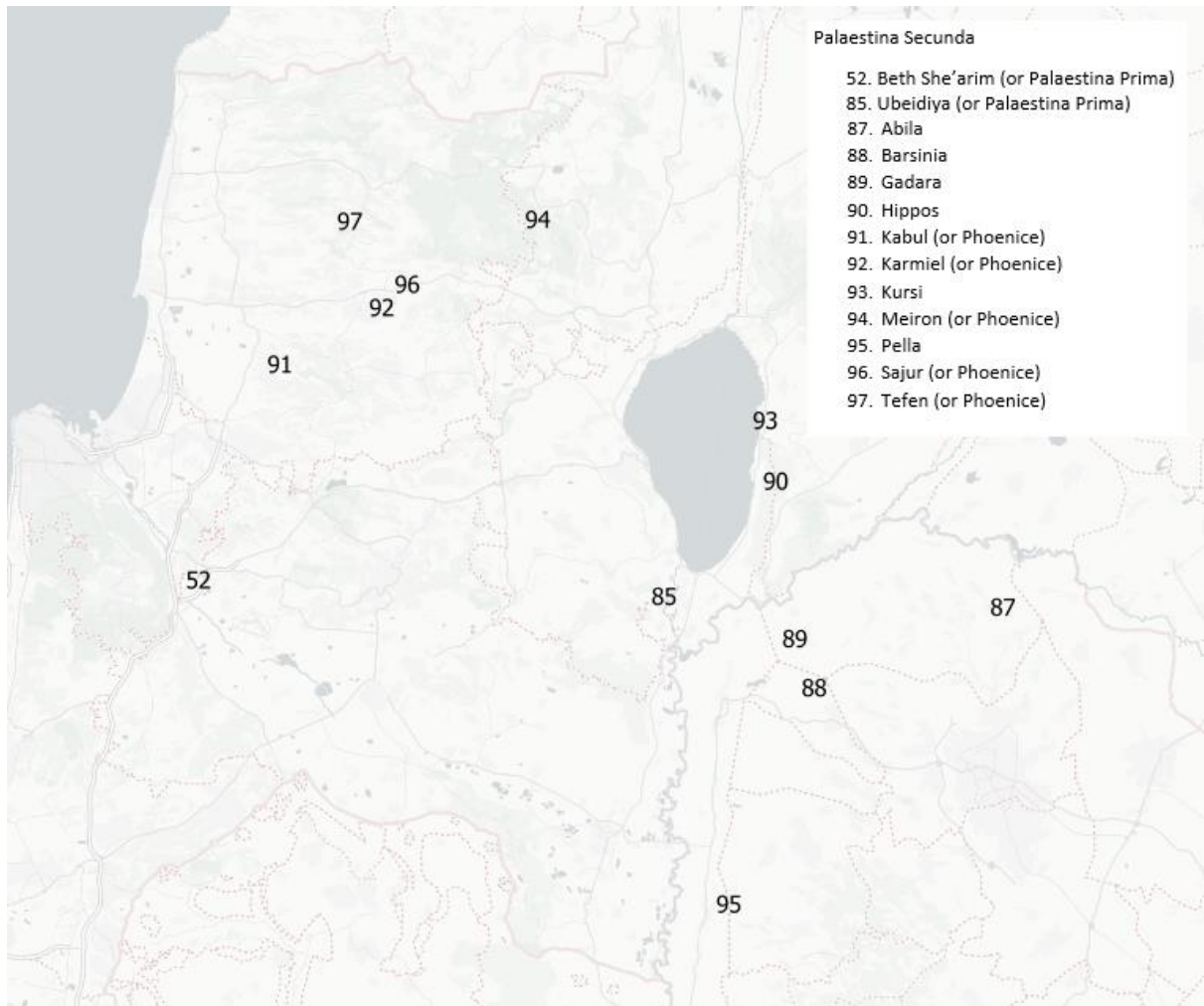


Figure 7: Map of sites in Palaestina Secunda.

MAP OF PALAESTINA TERTIA

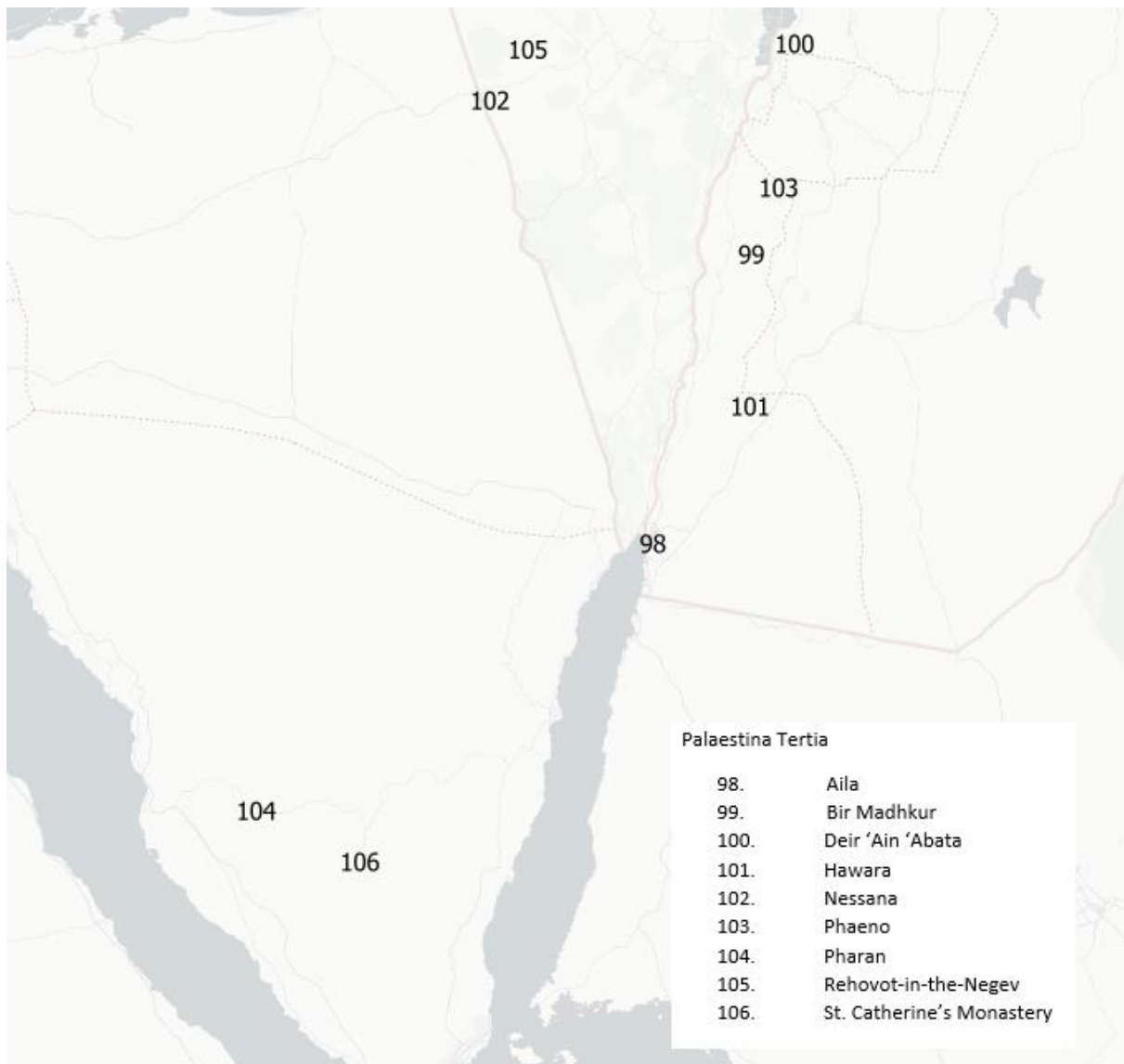


Figure 8: Map of sites in Palaestina Tertia.

MAP OF PHOENICE

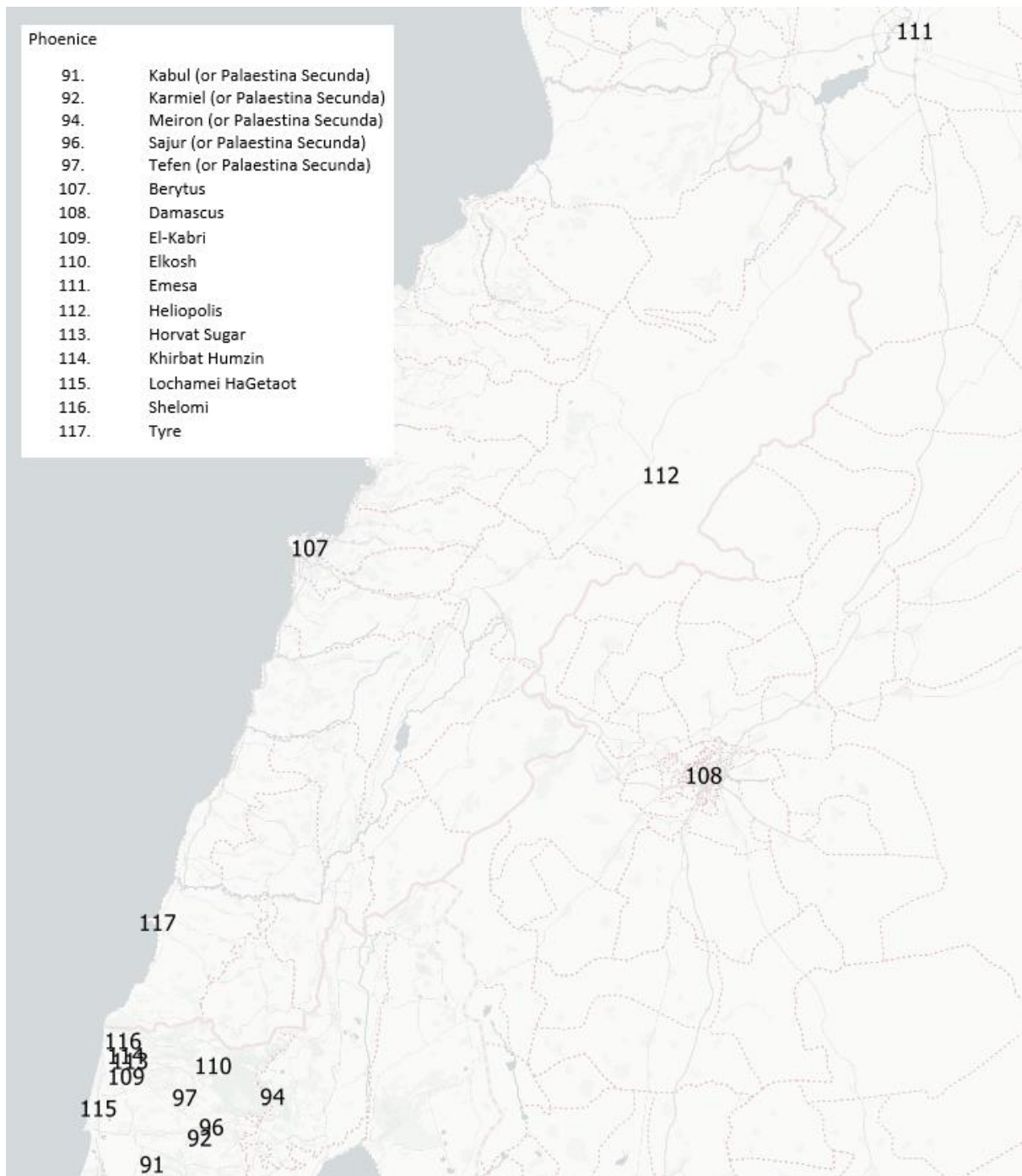


Figure 9: Map of sites in Phoenice.

MAP OF SYRIA

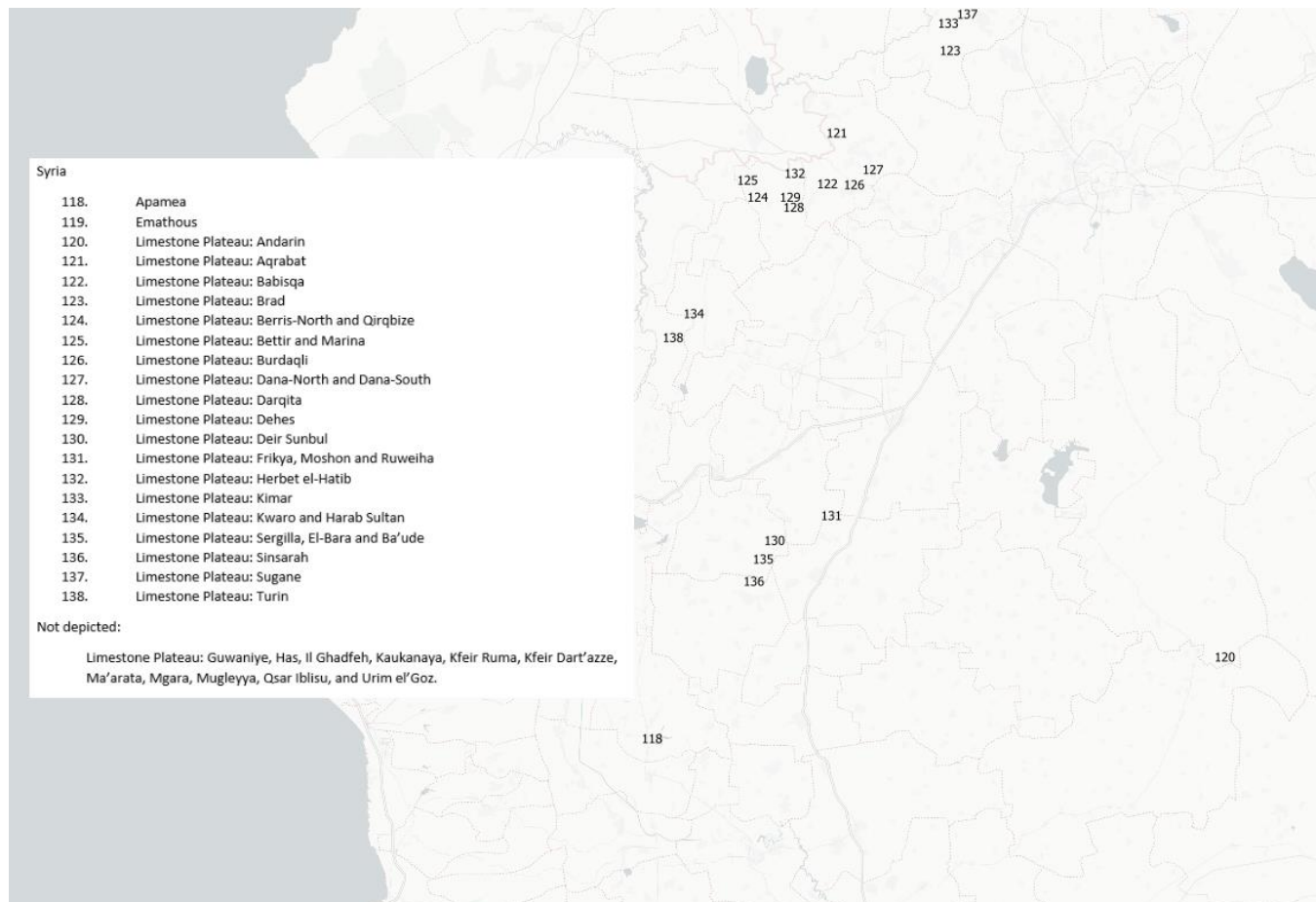


Figure 10: Map of sites in Syria.

METHODOLOGY

Volume 2 (Appendix) contains the archaeological data which was consulted to form the arguments and conclusions of the main thesis (Volume 1). It is designed to support the information in the main thesis by presenting further information on the burials that have been studied and used as examples.

Appendix is arranged in alphabetical order by site name. In some cases, sites have been grouped together, e.g., the Egyptian Oases and burials close to Jerusalem, to create a more succinct Appendix.

The information within Appendix is based on information published in print and online, with bibliographical information provided.

Sites may have all or some of the following information. Where information is not known, the category is omitted.

- Province.
- Settlement type.
- Cemetery areas (in relation to settlement areas, structures, and other cemeteries).
- Dating. Note that, unless stated, dates are CE.
- Number of tombs.

- Extent of looting.
- Excavation dates.
- Social stratification.
- Human remains analysis.

Tombs are listed either individually or in groups (where information is known on a group of graves rather than individual graves). The burials within tombs, for example, an arcosolium within a rock-cut tomb, are detailed within the information on the tomb, instead of being provided separately. The following information is provided on each tomb:

- Reference or name.
- Description of the tomb.
- Human remains.
- Grave goods.
- Date. Note that, unless stated, dates are CE.
- 'Additional notes': typically, this is information on inscriptions and decoration, or other information.
- Bibliography.

Abila

Province: Palaestina Secunda.

Settlement type: City of the Decapolis.

Cemetery areas: Extramural cemetery areas surrounded the city along the wadi slopes to the northeast, east, and south.¹ Up to 1,000 tombs estimated,² not all in use during the early Byzantine period. Five cemetery areas have been examined, with

Byzantine tombs found at:

- Area H, the most extensively excavated cemetery area with an estimated 100-125 tombs. Northeast of the settlement area.
- Area J, east of the settlement area.
- Area K, south of the settlement area.
- Area L, southeast of the settlement area.
- A tomb in a church.

¹ Mare et al. (1982: 39).

² Mare (1984: 45-46).

Date: Tombs dated from the Bronze Age to the Byzantine period.

Looting: Extensive.

Excavations: Began in 1980 led by W. H. Mare. Currently led by John Brown University.³

Social stratification: Intermixing of affluent and 'poorer' burials in the same cemetery areas, interpreted either as evidence of a lack of burial space or a clan structure.⁴

Human remains: Methodology unclear.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Area H, Painted Tomb (Tomb Q4) ⁵	Rock-cut tomb with a painted chamber featuring burials in arcosolia, loculi, and sarcophagi. A second chamber accessed through the painted chamber. A third chamber with a bench to the right of the entrance and part-blocked by a masonry		A large number of objects listed from this tomb, but their provenience is uncertain and they may have come from other tombs. 158 lamps (25 of 2 nd -3 rd centuries, 118 of 6 th -7 th centuries), 10 glass tear bottles, 4 glass bottles, coins, 37 bracelets (bone, iron, and bronze),	Late Roman-Byzantine	Painting in red including vines, floral decoration, candelabra, human figures, human busts (in limestone), and a two-horse chariot.	Mare et al. (1982). Barbet and Vibert-Guigue (1994). <i>Abila – tomb Q-4</i> (2014).

³ *Abila archaeological project* (n.d.).

⁴ Wineland (2001: 108-109).

⁵ Note that the French excavations used a different numbering system to the American excavations.

	wall. Through this chamber, an ossuary chamber. Connected to tomb H1.		necklaces of beads, earring, bronze bells, potsherds.			
Tomb Q5	Polyandron with burials in 17 loculi and sarcophagi.			2 nd -5 th century	Damaged decoration including painted garlands, vines, candelabra, Greek inscriptions, and human busts.	Barbet and Vibert-Guigue (1994). Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing 14 loculi cut into the walls and stone sarcophagi.		Two oil lamps, (1 of Byzantine period), found in a small room in the southeast chamber.	Early Roman-4 th century	Raised relief figure in <i>orans</i> pose on south wall. Raised relief figure on the ceiling, once thought to be a winged figure. Limestone statuettes. Mostly illegible Greek inscription on south wall: <i>μνηδθη σκαψαν μη μνηεσον μμ ... ητο ... κλι ... ρις ... ν ...</i> ("Remember Skapsan (do) not ... (his?) memorial."(?)).	Mare (1984). Fuller (1987). Mare (2001). Wineland (2001). <i>Abila – tomb H-1/Q-19</i> (2014). <i>Searchable Greek inscriptions</i> (2020: SEG 32:1491).
Area H, Tomb H3	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing 6 loculi cut into the walls.	Infant, child (3-5 years), adult.	Potsherds in the fill: 1 Hellenistic, 1 Late Roman, 94 Byzantine and 3 Byzantine/Umayyad (accidental?).	Roman-Byzantine	3 undecorated stelae carved in a semi-circular niche above the entrance.	<i>Abila – tomb H-3</i> (2014).
Area H, Tomb H5	Rock-cut chamber tomb with a loculus.	Foot bone of 1 individual.	3 ribbed bag jar fragments, flat pieces of metal (coffin remains?).	4 th -7 th century		Mare (1991). Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H6 (Warrior Tomb)	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing 18 loculi cut into the walls on three levels. Large basalt door that rotated on sockets in	15 fetuses/infants, 13 children, 8 adolescents, 12 adolescents or adults (16-35	Over 1400 potsherds (many on floor of central chamber) including 26 lamps (6 whole), bowls, large bag jars (mostly Roman/early Byzantine),	2 nd -4 th century	Door was carved with panels and ornamental bosses. 2 rosettes with 4 petals in relief on the lintel, a 2-edged battle axe carved between them.	Mare (1991). <i>Abila of the Decapolis – tomb H-6</i> (2017).

	the interior of the dromos. Some loculi featured the remains of sealing materials (stone and clay).	years), 26 adults.	glass (including unguentaria), metal objects, earrings (1 gold), beads, 2 coins (Roman), steatite spindle whorl.		3 loculi (nos. 3, 5, 8) featured traces of paint. Loculus 8 featured the remains of a large medallion with portrait and damaged inscription with the name Dionysias (?) in Greek. 16 limestone anthropoid busts (3 of different sizes from loculus 17, representing the individuals of different ages buried in the loculus).	<i>Abila tomb H-6 architecture</i> (2017). <i>Abila tomb H-6 artifacts</i> (2017). <i>Abila tomb H-6 Roman funerary statues</i> (2018).
Area H, Tomb H7	Polyandrion with 10 loculi cut into the walls. Dromos blocked by sealing stones.	25 children, 18 adults. Some bones in central pit, possibly in secondary burial.	Potsherds (mainly Byzantine), small glass vessel, nail fragments in central pit.	4 th -7 th century		Mare (1991). Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H12	Polyandrion with 5 loculi cut into the walls and 1 trough cut into the floor.	Remains of 5 individuals.	Potsherds (Byzantine), nail fragments (from coffins?).	4 th -7 th century		Mare (1991). Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H14	Rock-cut tomb with a loculus.		Potsherds (2 late Roman, 8 Byzantine), cooking pot (late Roman).	4 th -7 th century		Mare (1991). Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H16	Rock-cut tomb with a loculus.	Remains of 1 individual, disarticulated.	Potsherds (late Roman and early Byzantine).	4 th -7 th century		Mare (1991). Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H20	Rock-cut tomb with burial in a loculus.	1 individual.		2 nd -5 th century		Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H23	Shaft tomb.	Adolescent.		2 nd -5 th century		Wineland (2001).

Area H, Tomb H24	Rock-cut tomb.	Adult.		2 nd -5 th century		Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H28	Polyandron with burials in 2 loculi.		Lamp (2 nd century). Tombs H28, H31, H32 and H38 contained “in most cases” ⁶ bag jars, cooking pots, pottery and glass unguentaria, jewellery (earrings, finger and metal rings, beads), fragments of wooden coffins, spindle whorls, lamps, and bronze hairpins.	Late Roman- Byzantine		Mare (1994). Wineland (2001). <i>Abila of the Decapolis – tomb H-31 (2018).</i> ⁷
Area H, Tomb H29	Shaft tomb.		Tombs H29, H30, H33, H34, H35, and H37 contained “sparse and less elegant grave goods” ⁸ than other tombs.	Roman- Byzantine		Mare (1994).
Area H, Tomb H30	Shaft tomb.		Tombs H29, H30, H33, H34, H35, and H37 contained “sparse and less elegant grave goods” than other tombs.	Roman- Byzantine		Mare (1994).
Area H, Tomb H31	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing 8 loculi cut into the walls.	Remains of over 200 individuals. Ages ranged from foetus to elderly. Men and women.	More than 12 Roman bag jars, 2 with inscribed names on the side, cooking pots, juglet (Roman/Byzantine), glass unguentaria, lamps (1 <i>in situ</i> in a niche), jewellery, including beads and 2 fingers rings with glass stones, finger ring without	2 nd century- Byzantine	7 funerary busts found in a corner of the central pit.	Mare (1994). <i>Abila of the Decapolis – tomb H-31 (2017).</i>

⁶ Mare (1994: 369).

⁷ Despite the title, the webpage shows a clay oil lamp found in tomb H-28.

⁸ Mare (1994: 369).

			stone, finger ring with intaglio gemstone featuring Dionysus/Bacchus motif, coffin ring or bracelet, bronze fibula, spindle whorls, surgical instruments, bronze needle iron blades (1 with a wooden handle), hair pin, and egg shell fragments.			
Area H, Tomb H32	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing 8 loculi cut into the walls.		Tombs H28, H31, H32 and H38 contained "in most cases" bag jars, cooking pots, pottery and glass unguentaria, jewellery (earrings, finger and metal rings, beads), fragments of wooden coffins, spindle whorls, lamps, and bronze hairpins.	1 st century BCE- Byzantine		Mare (1994).
Area H, Tomb H33	Shaft tomb.		Tombs H29, H30, H33, H34, H35, H37 contained "sparse and less elegant grave goods" than other tombs.	Roman- Byzantine		Mare (1994).
Area H, Tomb H34	Shaft tomb.		Tombs H29, H30, H33, H34, H35, H37 contained "sparse and less elegant grave goods" than other tombs.	Roman- Byzantine		Mare (1994).
Area H, Tomb H35	Shaft tomb.		Tombs H29, H30, H33, H34, H35, H37 contained "sparse and less elegant grave goods" than other tombs.	Roman- Byzantine		Mare (1994).

Area H, Tomb H37	Shaft tomb.		Tombs H29, H30, H33, H34, H35, H37 contained "sparse and less elegant grave goods" than other tombs.	Roman-Byzantine		Mare (1994).
Area H, Tomb H38	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing 8 loculi cut into the walls.		2 coins, (1 of Trajan, 98-117, 1 of Elagabalus, 218-222 or Maximus, 235-238). Tombs H28, H31, H32 and H38 contained "in most cases" bag jars, cooking pots, pottery and glass unguentaria, jewellery (earrings, finger and metal rings, beads), fragments of wooden coffins, spindle whorls, lamps, and bronze hairpins.	Roman-Byzantine		Mare (1994).
Area H, Tomb H42	Shaft tomb.	Adult.		Late Roman/early Byzantine		Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H43	Shaft tomb.	1 individual.		Late Roman/early Byzantine		Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H47	Polyandrion with burials in 14 loculi and 5 sarcophagi. 4 of the sarcophagi were built into the loculi, the other was made of stone.			Late Roman/early Byzantine		Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H49	Shaft tomb, child-sized.			Late Roman/early Byzantine		Wineland (2001).

Area H, Tomb H53	Polyandrion with burials in 32 loculi.		Bag jars, lamp, remains of coffins.	Late Roman/early Byzantine		Wineland (2001).
Area H, Tomb H60	Rock-cut tomb with courtyard. Tomb entrance blocked with large boulders and blocks. Central chamber with one arcosolium (L6) and three loculi (L7-9) cut into the northwest wall. L7 and L9 were sealed with stones and plastered over; L8 was sealed with a stone block. Trough cut into the floor in front of the northeast wall (L5, may have been a later addition to the tomb), and three sarcophagi (L11-12, L14) in a burial recess in the northeast wall. Niches in the wall opposite the entrance (L15-16). Arch in the southeast wall leading to an antechamber,	L7: articulated adult male lying on top of the disarticulated remains of 1 or 2 other individuals. L8: bones of approximately 20 individuals (mostly very young children). L9: disarticulated bones.	Byzantine lamp decorated with a cross on the nozzle found among the blocking stones, carbon residue around wick hole. 6 th -7 th century lamp on top of one of the sealing stones which had been moved in the antechamber, indicating looting at this time. Glass bead in the shape of a juglet, agate bead, glass button with gold gilding, head of a terracotta figurine of a child, glass double vial, gold earring (late Roman). L6: 2 coins (both early 4 th century). L7: intact lamp (6 th -7 th century), decorated Roman lamp, glass bottle. ⁹ L8: Iron, bronze, and glass bracelets, beads, glass ring, perforated seashells, metal cylinder, 2 pierced bronze coins. ¹⁰	Roman-Byzantine	Arch leading into antechamber flanked by bases, pillars, and capitals carved into the rock. Lions, in niches above the floor, and sphinxes, above the lions, carved on either side of the arch. Above the sphinxes, arched niches decorated with carved garlands and flora. Plaster painted with blue designs of birds, faces, and swirls (found in pieces in L30) may have originally been part of the antechamber floor. Funerary busts. Smith and Mare (1997: 307) suggested that the remains in L8 were the result of secondary use of the loculus, and that they may have been victims of an epidemic. L11, L14: painted decoration of bed coverings.	Mare (1997). Mare (2001). <i>Abila of the Decapolis – tomb H-60</i> (2017). <i>Abila tomb H-60 architecture</i> (2017). <i>Abila tomb H-60 artifacts</i> (2017). <i>Abila tomb H-60 Roman coins</i> (2017). <i>Abila tomb H-60 Roman funerary statues</i> (2017).

⁹ The decorated Roman lamp and the glass bottle were not mentioned in the report by Smith and Mare (1997), but they are on the website of the excavations. The reports and the website use different numbers for the burials, but they are mentioned alongside human remains and a Byzantine lamp, which makes L7 the likely findspot.

¹⁰ As L7, some of these objects were not mentioned by Smith and Mare (1997) but were mentioned on the website.

	<p>containing three arcosolia (L23, L27, L35) and a trough cut into the floor (L30) along the northeast wall.</p> <p>A niche cut into the floor in front of arcosolia L23 and L27 may have originally held a funerary bust.</p> <p>A second niche associated with each, further into the chamber, may have been for a light or temporary altar.</p> <p>Niches on two side walls of arcosolium L35, for funerary busts.</p>		<p>L9: "some artefacts considered worthless by the ancient robbers".¹¹</p> <p>L14: 2 bronze coins (Late Roman), glass beads.</p> <p>L23: pierced coin (late 3rd century).</p> <p>L30: coin of Diocletian (284-305) and large bag-shaped jar in pit.</p> <p>In an arcosolium, a pair of gold earrings and a silver coin of the 3rd century.</p>		<p>L12: painted decoration of bed coverings. On the wall behind the sarcophagus, a painted medallion containing the portrait of a woman. Beneath the portrait, a <i>tabula ansata</i> on a pedestal with a damaged Greek inscription. The surviving text is of the "be of good cheer" formula and provides an age, either 18 or 38 years of age.</p> <p>L15: painted red border around the niche. Ceiling painted with pink flowers. Back wall painted with flowers and a black-bordered medallion containing the image of a shell. Below the niche, a <i>tabula ansata</i>, Greek inscription completely eroded.</p> <p>L23: painted with peacocks (only the tails remain).</p> <p>Below the arcosolium, a fresco of two winged sphinxes in a field of flowers, holding a wreath of flowers. Sealing stones originally depicted a painted blanket.</p> <p>Fragmentary Greek</p>	
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¹¹ Smith and Mare (1997: 309).

					<p>inscription which gives the age of the deceased person (22).</p> <p>L27: Outlined in red paint. Above the arcosolium, the preserved lower legs and feet of a winged victory. Below the arcosolium, a field of flowers and birds flanking a medallion originally decorated with a funerary portrait. In arch above arcosolium, painting of a man holding a bouquet to a woman; she presented an unknown object to him. A ridge decorated to resemble a blanket. Ceiling above arcosolium originally decorated with flowers. Fragments of an inscription mentioning "good cheer".</p> <p>L30: carved funerary busts found in a pit. A fresco funerary portrait of a woman with a Greek inscription saying she was 65 years of age.</p> <p>L35: sealed with a fresco. A domestic scene of a man reclining on a cushioned couch next to a table, holding a scroll and extending his hand towards a fragmentary standing man.</p>	
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Area H, Tomb H63	Shaft tomb.		Late Roman potsherds, cooking pot sherds.	2 nd -4 th century		Mare (1999).
Area H, Tomb H66	Shaft tomb sealed with stones.			2 nd -4 th century		Mare (1999).
Area J, Tomb J1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing 8 loculi cut into the walls.		Ostrakon with fragmentary Greek inscription, ceramic finds, 2 bronze coins (1 of Leo I, 456-474), bracelets, bead, 2 gold rings (1 with a stone seal inscribed with a horse, the other a ruby inset), nails, pins, and bronze straps from a coffin. Mare (2001) refers to two gold earrings, it is unclear whether these are the rings described above or additional grave goods.	Late Roman- Byzantine		Mare (1984). Mare (2001).
Area J, Tomb J3	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing 3 arcosolia cut into the walls.	Remains of children and adults.	Bracelet, ring, beads, spatula, animal bone with metal ring attached (unclear purpose).	Late Roman- Byzantine		Mare (1984).
Area J, Tomb J4	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing 3 arcosolia cut into the walls.		2 lamps. 1, which has black marks on the wick orifice, is Byzantine with a motif of concentric rings with rays and a cross. The other has candlestick decoration and carbon on the wick orifice.	Late Roman- Byzantine	3 small crosses inscribed above the entrance to the chamber. Crosses carved on either side of the arcosolia.	Mare (1984).
Area J, Tomb J5	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and bench.	3 adults.	Cooking pot with evidence of smoke blackening, six iron coffin rings.	Late Roman- Byzantine		Mare (1984). Mare et al. (1985).
Area J, Tomb J6	Rock-cut tomb with chamber. 6 loculi cut into the walls, bench.		Ceramic juglets and bowls, glass vase (Herodian), fragments of glass bowls,	2 nd century- Byzantine.	Limited Byzantine reuse.	Mare et al. (1985).

			lamp base (Byzantine). Fragments of metal braces, nails, and metal hinge spikes show evidence of wooden coffins.			
Area J, Tomb J7	Rock-cut tomb with round chamber and bench.		Iron coffin ring shows use of wooden coffins.	5 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J8	Horizontal(?) shaft tomb with loculus. ¹²			4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J9	Shaft tomb.	Adult female (~45 years), juvenile female (10-14 years).	5 juglets.	4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J10	Shaft tomb.			4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J11	Rock-cut tomb with small chamber.		Unknown Byzantine objects.	4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J12	Rock-cut tomb with small rounded chamber.	1 adult male in cramped burial space. ¹³		4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J13	Rock-cut tomb with long, narrow entrance leading to small		Lamps, fragments of glass vessels and bowls, beads,	2 nd -8 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Mare (2001).

¹² Mare et al. (1985: 228) described this tomb as “a single, narrow loculus, a Roman type at Heshbon [Esbu]”. Waterhouse (1998: 46-50) described horizontal shaft tombs ending in a single loculus or chamber at Esbu.

¹³ The report by Mare et al. (1985: 228) did not provide the tomb number, but it is evident from the context that this is the tomb under discussion.

	chamber with 2 arcosolia cut into the walls.		bracelets, gold earring, bronze bells, bone pieces.			
Area J, Tomb J14	Shaft tomb.	Adult male (~45 years).		4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Mare (2001). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J15	Shaft tomb.	Juvenile female (10-15 years).	Bronze ring on finger, small bell at waist, beads.	4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Mare (2001). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J18	Shaft tomb.	Adult male?		4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J22	Shaft tomb.			4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J23	Shaft tomb, cut over Tomb J25.	Adult (23-25 years).		4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J24	Shaft tomb.	Adult female (25-35 years).	Lamp (Hellenistic).	4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).
Area J, Tomb J25	Shaft tomb.	Adolescent or young adult female (17-25 years) with foetal bones in pelvic region.	Lamp (Hellenistic).	4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1985). Wineland (2001).

Area K, Tomb K2	Sarcophagus with lid sealed by four iron spikes in melted lead.			2 nd -4 th century	Decorated with bucrania and cord or garland in relief on the front end.	Mare et al. (1985). Mare (2001).
Area L, Tomb L2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia (1 unfinished) cut into the walls. Entrance sealed by 3 stones. Undisturbed.		Lamp with a cross, ceramics (Byzantine), glass lamp filler, glass bottle, glass kohl tube, 3 coins (all early-middle 4 th century).	4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1987). Wineland (2001).
Area L, Tomb L6	Polyandrion with burials in 3 loculi.	Minimum of 24 individuals.	Byzantine sherds.	4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1987). Wineland (2001).
Area L, Tomb L7	Rock-cut tomb.		Lamp handle.	4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1987). Wineland (2001).
Area L, Tomb L8	Rock-cut tomb with burial in an arcosolium.		Small wooden pendant(?) in the shape of a head.	4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1987). Wineland (2001).
Area L, Tomb L10	Rock-cut tomb with burials in 3 arcosolia.		Lamp decorated by 2 crosses near wick hole, donkey bones, small ivory plaque depicting human face.	4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1987). Wineland (2001). <i>Abila – tomb L-10</i> (2016).
Area L, Tomb L11	Polyandrion with burials in 2 loculi and an arcosolium.			4 th -7 th century		Mare et al. (1987). Wineland (2001).
Area L, Tomb L12	Monumental tower tomb with burial at the base of the tower.			Late Roman-early Byzantine?		Mare (2001). Wineland (2001).

Area L, Tomb L13	Rock-cut tomb with façade and 1 chamber. Burials in 13 loculi, 5 troughs cut into the floor, 1 arcosolium, and 2 sarcophagi cut from the chamber floor. Platform in front of the arcosolium, possibly an altar.	11 fetuses or newborns, 30 infants, 11 children, 9 adolescents, 11 adolescents or young adults (16-25 years), 21 adults.	Roman and Byzantine lamps.	2 nd -4 th century	Columns, frescos. Sarcophagi were painted. In the entrance façade, 3 figures cut in relief (Heracles?). 2 limestone busts from Grave 5 (1 possibly a satyr).	Mare et al. (1987). <i>Abila – tomb L-13/Q-16</i> (2017).
Area L, Tomb L17	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers and 17 loculi. Only 10 loculi were excavated.	12 individuals.	Potsherds, lamps.		Painted tomb. No description.	Mare et al. (1987).
Area L, Tomb L18	Dromos.			2 nd -5 th century		Wineland (2001).
Area L, Tomb L19	Shaft tomb.			2 nd -5 th century		Wineland (2001).
Area L, Tomb L21	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia.			Byzantine		Wineland (2001).
Area L, Tomb L24	Polyandrion with burials in 10 loculi.			Byzantine	Inscription indicated a 24 year old and a 28 year old were buried in this tomb.	Wineland (2001).
Church Tomb	Rock-cut tomb imitating a basilica, with burials in loculi and an arcosolium or ossuary.		Sherd of cooking pot (Byzantine).	Byzantine	Omega carved on one side of the apse (alpha was probably originally on other side). Lamp niche with cross carved above it.	Fuller (1987).

Aila

Province: Palaestina Tertia.

Settlement type: Roman-Byzantine port town on the Red Sea.

Cemetery areas: Two cemetery areas, both constructed over older occupation layers.

- Area A. May have been in use for slightly longer than Area M. Located outside the settlement wall and associated with a church.
- Area M. Approximately 300m north of Area A and further away from the city. It may have been for less affluent individuals, based on the location, tomb type, and lack of grave goods.

The reports by Parker did not provide information on individual burials or their contents, so it is not known how many or which tombs contained grave goods.

Date: 4th-5th century.

Excavations: By North Carolina State University, between 1994 and 2002.

Human remains: Methodologies for age and sex estimates performed during the excavations is unclear; for the adult male examined by Perry et al. (2008), age was estimated via fusion of the epiphyses and sex by skull morphology.¹⁴ Pathologies were examined macroscopically, except for an object believed to be a parasite by Perry et al. (2008), which underwent microscopic and radiographic examination. Cook and Patrick (2014) believed the object to be a fossil.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Area A, 32 Tombs	32 mudbrick cist tombs, oriented east-west ¹⁵ with heads to the west facing south.	6 adult females, 4 adult males, 2 adults of unknown sex, 5 children, 2 infants, 13 other individuals. 1 adult male with Schmorl's nodes on the lower vertebrae, osteophytes on 2 vertebrae, and evidence of degenerative joint disease on an ulna.	Potsherds (4 th -5 th century), simple beaded jewellery, fragment of a bronze cross, coins (4 th century), fossil that was falsely believed to be a parasite with an adult male.	4 th -5 th century		Parker (1996). Parker (1998). Parker (2000). Parker (2002). Parker (2003). Perry et al. (2008). Cook and Patrick (2014). Parker and Smith (2014).
Area M, 16 Tombs	15 pit graves, oriented east-west with heads to the west facing south.	Pit graves: 2 adults, 4 infants, 9 other individuals. Jar burial: infant.	Potsherds (4 th century).	4 th century		Parker (1996). Parker (1998). Parker (2000). Parker (2002). Parker (2003).

¹⁴ Perry et al. (2008: 509).

¹⁵ Parker (1998) and Parker (2002) say burials in Area A were east-west on the same orientation as the church, but Parker (2000) says they were east-southeast-west-northwest in the same orientation as the church. The cemetery plan from Parker (2002) shows that burials in the southern part of Area A were more often oriented east-west, while those in the northern part of the excavated area were more likely to be oriented east-southeast-west-northwest. Most of the northern tombs only deviated slightly from the east-west orientation of the southern tombs, but it is not clear to me that they were definitely following the orientation of the church.

	1 of these had a mudbrick capstone. A jar burial, east-west oriented.					Parker and Smith (2014).
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Alexandria

Province: Aegyptus.

Settlement type: City on the northern coast of Egypt.

Cemetery areas and dating: Several cemetery areas in use in the Byzantine period have been identified:

- Gabbari, in western Alexandria, in use from the 2nd/1st centuries BCE and then reused by Christians who expanded tombs and added Christian symbols.
- Hadra, in eastern Alexandria, with tombs of the 4th-7th century.
- Kom el-Shoqafa, southwest of Alexandria, dated from the Roman period with some tombs still in use in the Byzantine period.

Looting: Tombs were often looted or disturbed during reuse.

Excavations: Excavations in the 19th and 20th centuries, including the tombs at Gabbari which were excavated in the 1970s and 1990s.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Gabbari, Hypogeum	Hypogeum with no description, dismantled			Byzantine	Greek inscription in the hypogeum: <i>θεός βοηθῆϊ</i> ("God aids").	Venit (2002).

	by quarriers. Another tomb of unclear type may have also been used by Christians.				Unpublished inscription in the other tomb.	
Gabbari, Hypogea	11 hypogea with burials in covered loculi, rock sarcophagi placed within arcosolia, and pit graves. The hypogea were constantly expanded throughout their use, including in the Byzantine period.			2 nd /1 st century BCE-Byzantine	Egyptian decoration, including reliefs and paintings, were removed or reshaped into Christian images, including symbols of the eucharist (Christogram, cross, 2 chalices) and the relief of a sun and snakes in hypogeaum IX. A medusa head, a basket, and 2 goblets were also depicted in this tomb. In hypogeaum VII, a room was completely repainted with palm trees/leaves, a laurel wreath, pomegranates, alpha and omega, and a cross made of valuable stones. Hypogeaum X: Christian inscription.	Sabottka (1985). Venit (2002).
Gabbari, Rock-Cut Tomb	Rock-cut tomb.			Hellenistic-Byzantine	Decorated with crosses, symbols of the eucharist (2 fish and 3 loaves of bread with a human arm). Greek inscription: <i>Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς Θεοῦ Υἱὸς Σωτήρ</i> ("Jesus Christ Son of God Saviour").	Venit (2002).
Hadra, Hypogeaum	Hypogeaum with a court and 2 large corridors forming a triangle. Burials in loculi below the floor level. A small chapel was built above a large niche.		Lamps (some with a cross), fragment of a St Menas flask (5 th -7 th century), amphora stopper with monogram <i>MHN</i> (related	3 rd /4 th -7 th century	Remains of painted inscriptions, crosses, and monograms of Christ on the walls.	Venit (2002).

			to saint Menas?).			
Hadra, Tomb	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in 4 loculi. A small niche on the back wall.			From 4 th century	Painted in the niche, a cross with alpha and omega surrounded by a wreath. Another cross with alpha and omega, surrounded by a wreath and framed by candelabra. Inscriptions, 1 with a small cross in a circle. Floral decoration (poppies, sprigs).	Venit (2002).
Kom el-Shoqafa, Hypogea	Unknown number of hypogea, in ruins.		Lamps with crosses, St Menas flasks, coins (4 th century).	Byzantine?		Venit (2002).
Kom el-Shoqafa, Wescher Tomb	Hypogeum in the form of a cross. Burials in 32 loculi on 2 levels. The tomb contained a triclinium, a bench, and an altar flanked by niches.			Hellenistic-Byzantine	Painted decoration of Christian figures (saints, apostles, Christ, Virgin, angels) with floral decoration. Narrative scenes included the eucharist (representing the feeding of the five thousand) and a scene at the tomb of Christ following the resurrection. Many of the images were labelled with short Greek inscriptions of names or descriptions, including a reference to Christ treading on the asp and basilisk (Psalm 90). Other motifs include crosses and birds. The paintings were made over layers of limestone plaster which covered Hellenistic architectural decoration.	Venit (2002).
Kom el-Shoqafa,	Chapel with anteroom and chamber			Hellenistic(?)-Byzantine	Columns with Egyptian lotus capitals; pediment with a winged solar disc flanked by uraei; 2 Greek	Néroutsos-Bey (1888). Venit (2002).

Chapel of the Roupini	containing burials in loculi.				inscriptions: <i>Ρουφεινε ευψυχει Λ ΚΒ μακαρίας λήξεως</i> ("Roupheinos, be of good cheer ... assigned among the blessed"); <i>Ρουφίνα ευψυχει</i> ("Rouphina, be of good cheer").	
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Anthedon (Blakhiya)

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Port city located between Gaza and Ashkelon.

Cemetery areas: Five groups of burials have been identified within the excavated portion of the cemetery (I-V). The findspot of 3 graves is unknown. The burials were generally oriented northwest-southeast, arranged in rows and columns.

A small number of objects were discovered in the tombs, and the exact findspots of some of the objects are not known. These include:

- Pottery fragments of jars and lamps, found in the fill and burial chambers (mostly of the 4th century).
- 2 intact glass vessels and additional glass fragments.
- 20 bronze coins. 2 of Constantine I, 2 of Constantius II, the remaining of the 4th century (apart from the 3 coins from Tomb 61 and the accidental coin in the damaged Tomb 63).
- A piece of cloth, attached to 1 coin, which was interpreted as evidence of cloth coffins, although there is no reason to believe that this was not the remains of a cloth purse or piece of clothing.

- A broken iron cross and other iron fragments.¹⁶

Date: 3rd-5th centuries, based primarily on grave goods.

Number of tombs: 78 tombs have been excavated, but the exact size of the cemetery is larger (true number of tombs unknown).

Excavations: A salvage excavation was conducted in 1995 and 1996 by the Palestinian Department of Antiquities, following the cemetery's discovery during construction work.

Human remains: A total of 68 individuals, mainly from single interments. 13 tombs contained *in situ* remains; 48 tombs contained fragmentary or small amounts of human bone; 10 tombs did not contain any human remains.¹⁷ The 13 *in situ* individuals were buried in an extended position with their hands folded in their lap, with head to the northwest.¹⁸

¹⁶ Nabulsi et al. (2010: 607-608).

¹⁷ Nabulsi et al. (2010: 607).

¹⁸ Nabulsi et al. (2010: 607).

Skeletal analysis was largely restricted to *in situ* examination. Age was estimated almost exclusively using dental features; sex estimations were based on pelvic and cranial features.¹⁹ Dental features were the only pathologies examined, with adults having poor teeth and a high frequency of caries.²⁰

	0-10 years	10-17 years	17-35 years	35-45 years	Adult	Total
Male		1 (1%)	4 (6%)	3 (4%)	2 (3%)	10 (15%)
Female			7 (10%)	2 (3%)		9 (13%)
Indeterminate	15 (22%)	12 (18%)	3 (4%)		19 (28%)	49 (72%)
Total	15 (22%)	13 (19%)	14 (21%)	5 (7%)	21 (31%)	68

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Group I, Tomb b	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century	Inner walls plastered and painted with red plants and crosses.	Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group I, Tomb 20	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.	Adult, child.		3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group I, Tombs 21, 24, 30, 44, 46, 58, 59, 65, 70, 72	10 cist graves closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group I, Tomb 22	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.	3 individuals. Consecutive burials with bones moved		3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).

¹⁹ Nabulsi et al. (2010: 608).

²⁰ Nabulsi et al. (2010: 608).

		aside to allow for later interments.				
Group I, Tomb 45	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.		Sheep or goat teeth found on covering slabs. ²¹	3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group I, Tomb 47	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.		Bronze fishing hook.	3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group I, Tomb 57	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster. Probably built upon an older cist.		Sheep or goat teeth found on covering slabs.	3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group I, Tomb 61	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.		Sheep or goat teeth found on covering slabs. 3 coins of the 4 th and 5 th centuries.	3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group I, Tomb 64	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.		Sheep or goat teeth found on covering slabs.	3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group I, Tomb 71	Jar burial in Gaza amphora, buried within a semi-square stone structure.	Infant.		3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group II, Tombs 53, 54, 55, 60, 66, 67, 69	7 cist graves closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).

²¹ Nabulsi et al. (2010: 605, 609) suggested that the sheep or goat teeth found upon the covering slabs of Tombs 45, 57, 61, and 64 were placed there intentionally as part of a sacrifice for the dead. The fact that these tombs belonged to the same group (Group I) implies a shared practice among the users of this part of the cemetery.

Group II, Tomb 56	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster. Probably built upon an older cist.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group II, Tomb 63	Damaged cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.		Coin of the 8 th century, accidental.	3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group III, Tombs 10, 17, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38	13 cist graves closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group III, Tomb 14	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century	Inner walls had remains of white or painted plaster.	Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group III, Tomb 16	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.	3 individuals. Consecutive burials with bones moved aside to allow for later interments.		3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group III, Tomb 34	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century	Inner walls had remains of white or painted plaster.	Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Edge of group III, Tombs 19, 39, 41, 42, 50, 51	6 cist graves closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Edge of group III, Tomb 68	Jar burial in Gaza amphora, buried within a semi-square stone structure.	Infant.		3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).

Edge of group III, Tomb 73	Possible tomb(s) of unknown type.	Fragile and scattered bone fragments.		3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group IV, Tombs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 43, 49	8 cist graves closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group IV, Tomb 6	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century	Inner walls had remains of white or painted plaster.	Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group IV, Tomb 32	Simple pit grave.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group IV, Tomb 74	Possible tomb(s) of unknown type.			3 rd -5 th century	May not have been used for burial.	Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group IV/V, Tombs 7, ²² 8	2 cist graves closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group IV/V, Tomb 75	Possible tomb(s) of unknown type.			3 rd -5 th century	May not have been used for burial.	Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group V, Tomb a	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century	Inner walls plastered and painted with red plants and crosses.	Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group V, Tombs 11, 15, 48, 52, 62	5 cist graves closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group V, Tomb 12	Simple pit grave.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Group V, Tomb 13	Cist grave closed by covering stones and	3 individuals (commingled).		3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).

²² The map in Nabulsi et al. (2010: 606) shows 2 tombs labelled 'Tomb 7', one in Group IV and the other in Group V. Perhaps one of these is Tomb 76, which, along with Tombs 31 and 40, is not identified on the map.

	sealed with mud or plaster.					
Group V, Tomb 23	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century	Inner walls had remains of white or painted plaster.	Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Unknown location, Tombs 31, 76	2 cist graves closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.			3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Unknown location, Tomb 40	Cist grave closed by covering stones and sealed with mud or plaster.		Bronze bead, bronze bell, 3 ebony hairpins.	3 rd -5 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2010).

Antinoopolis

Province: Thebais.

Settlement type: City on the east bank of the Nile.

Cemetery areas and dating: Extra muros cemetery spaces of the Roman-Byzantine periods to the south, east, and north of the city. The cemetery areas include earlier ancient Egyptian tombs and later tombs from after the Arab conquest. There are churches of the 4th century associated with cemeteries to the north and south, as well as remains of a church and tombs of the Byzantine period to the southeast and a tomb in the church at the east gate. The Chapel of Theodosia was found over 1 km northeast of the city walls.

Looting: Looting and reuse or domestic occupation of the tombs have both caused disturbance of the tombs, in ancient and modern times.

Excavations: Excavations in the cemetery in the late 19th century, primarily focused on the discovery of textiles. Research in the 20th and 21st centuries have focused on the Chapel of Theodosia, discovered in 1936, and the north cemetery.

Human remains: From the 19th century excavations, the sex of the deceased was estimated for approximately 1/3 of the excavated graves. It is not clear how the sex estimates were carried out, but they were probably not carried out by a professional. Method of age and sex estimation in the 20th and 21st century excavations is unclear.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cemeteries to the North, East, and South	Unknown number of tombs of different types including hypogea, pit graves, cist graves(?) built of slabs, and small vaulted chapel tombs built of mudbricks containing wooden coffins or with underground burial chambers. Approximately 386 excavated tombs?	Unclear number of bodies which were not mummified but still relatively well preserved. At least 97 adult females, 26 adult males, 2 children, and approximately 246 other adult(?) individuals.	Bodies wearing clothes (coats, cloaks, dresses, etc.), mats, or shrouds with palms or reeds in the layers, then wrapped in bandages. Various qualities of textile, from rags to elaborate clothing decorated with embroidered animals, figures, floral designs, etc. In some cases, cords and wooden boards were used to create a triangular structure over the head. Individuals sometimes wore jewellery (rings, necklaces), amulets, and painted plaster masks. The body was sometimes placed on a board, palm branches, or a mattress and cushions stuffed with feathers. Other objects included wooden staffs, plant deposits, funerary beds, plaster mirrors, leather sandals/shoes, combs,	2 nd -7 th century	Painted tombs, including some with geometric patterns and others with more complicated designs. Some tombs contained frescos. Motifs included the orans pose, Good Shepherd, dove, peacock, trees/Paradise, humanlike figures of which only fragments remained, lions, jackals, candelabra, floral designs, and the cross. In some cases, painted portraits of the deceased.	Gayet (1902a). Gayet (1902b). Calament (2005a). Calament (2005b).

			pottery and ivory pots, copper vases, ivory zithers and castanets, figures of Egyptian/Greek deities, perfume bottles, lamps, wooden boxes, and papyri.			
North Cemetery (21 st Century Excavations)	Unknown number of tombs of unknown type. Remains were often found scattered around the cemetery.	Remains of adult males, adult females, and juveniles, including the burial of an adult female with an infant.	Bodies wrapped in fabrics, headscarves, sheets, shawls, bandages, rags. Approximately 1,000 textiles and fragments recorded by 2013. Chain and a cross pendant on an infant. Hairnets, veils, hoods, caps, hair wreaths, girdles, bags, pouches, shoes, a child's cap with cross decoration.	3 rd -7 th century		Minutoli (2008). Fluck (2013). Médard (2015).
North Cemetery, Baptistery Chapel	Chapel built of bricks and limestone, with a barrel vault, attached to a baptistery. Burials in rectangular chamber beneath the chapel, accessed via a staircase, also with a barrel vault. Palm-tree boards on the floor and side walls. The chapel was found completely destroyed.	The chamber was filled to the top with skeletons placed on top of each other.	Iron nails for the wooden boards.	5 th -6 th century		Grossman (2011).
North Cemetery, Peristyle Complex	Complex with 2 rows of columns and a courtyard. The building was later divided into smaller rooms and its function changed. Burials in pit graves (2	Skeletons, often dispersed in the sand of the courtyard. Undisturbed graves: 1 contained 6	Textiles scattered in the courtyard.	3 rd -7 th century	For memorial services?	Grossman (2008). Minutoli (2008). Fluck (2013).

	undisturbed) in the courtyard of the complex.	individuals; the other contained 1 individual.				
North Cemetery, Small Burial Compound	Funerary compound with attached chambers. A burial chapel at the north end had 3 small, narrow burial pits beneath the floor.			3 rd -7 th century?		Grossman (2011).
North Cemetery, Tomb of Tg'ol	Undisturbed pit grave covered with a limestone slab, found in the middle of the courtyard of the peristyle complex. Burial in a wooden sarcophagus. Oriented east-west with head to the west.	Adult female with a newborn baby (probably in the sarcophagus) and remains of 2 other individuals.	At the foot of the adult female, a bungle of fabrics including a fragmentary cloth with a woven human face and floral motifs. Adult female wore 2 tunics, a scarf, and a dress, was wrapped in a yellow shawl, wore a wreath on the head, and a pair of leather boots. Fragments of papyrus above the knees, cylinder of fabric stuffed with horsehair around the head, hood over the face. Wooden comb beneath the head, broken in 2 parts, hairnet in the hands. The newborn was wrapped in a shroud.	3 rd -7 th century	Limestone slab bore a Coptic inscription, painted in red: + <i>ΕΚΟΙΜ ΗΘΗΗ ΜΑΚΑ ΡΙΑΤΩ Λ ΑΘΥΡ Α ΙΝΑΚ Α (+ ΕΚΟΙΜΗΘΗ Η ΜΑΚΑΡΙΑ ΤΩΛ ΑΘΥΡ Α ΙΝΔ(Ι)Κ(ΤΙΩΝΟΣ) Α</i> (“+ The blessed Tg'ol rests, the first of Athyr (28/29 October) of the first indiction”).	Minutoli (2008). Fluck (2013). Fluck (2014).
Church at the East Gate, Crypt	Crypt beneath the church at the east gate. A niche in the east wall of the crypt was probably used for relics, which may have contained a wooden installation.			Byzantine		Grossman (2002).
Chapel of Theodosia	Rectangular funerary chapel attached to a basilica, originally with a barrel vault.	Mummy of an adult oriented east-west with		5 th -6 th century	Painted decoration on the rear wall of Christ enthroned	Salmi (1945). Grossman (2011).

	There were likely other funerary chapels originally attached to the basilica. Burial in a grave containing wooden boards beneath the limestone slab floor. The burials were found beneath the apse of the chapel.	head to the east, 4 individuals oriented north-south.			between 2 angels; beneath an arch on the wall to the right of the entrance, the deceased praying in <i>orans</i> pose between 2 saints with peacocks: figures identified in Greek as ΑΓΙΟ[Σ] ΚΟΛΛΟΥΘΟΣ (“Saint Colluthus”), ΘΕΟ[ΔΟΣΙΑ] (“Theodosia”), and ΟΓΙΑ ΜΑΡΙΑ (“Holy Mary”). Floral and geometric motifs, including medallions.	
Tomb of Sarapion	Tomb with a vault built of mudbricks.	Individual.	Body wearing everyday clothes and sandals. Staff, leather sheath, iron belts and rings (over the body), cross hanging from the neck. Fragment of pottery with Greek inscription: ΣΑΡΑΠΙΩΝ ΚΟΡΝΩΣΘΑΛΟΥ (“Sarapion, (son) of Kornostalos”).	4 th -5 th century		Gayet (1902a).
Tomb of Thais	Narrow tomb with a vault built of mudbricks. Niche in the east wall, which contained a coffin.	Individual in the coffin.	Inside the coffin: body dressed in clothes and wrapped in bandages. Baskets of plaited rush, wood and ivory rosary, aniseed cross, palms, Rose of Jericho.	4 th -5 th century	Greek inscription in red on stucco on the niche: + ΕΚΟΙΜ ΗΘΗ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΑ ΘΑΙΑΣ ΘΕΕΣΣΑ ... (“The blessed Thais died ...”). The rest	Gayet (1902a). Gayet (1902b).

					of the inscription may possibly include the name of a parent. Opposite, a large cross flanked by alpha and omega.	
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Apamea

Province: Syria Secunda.

Settlement type: City and capital of Syria Secunda.

Cemetery areas: Tombs in the table were from the North Cemetery, an extramural cemetery covering both sides of the main road leading from the North Gate. The East Cemetery contained tombs dated to the 1st-3rd century.

Date: Burials of the 1st-6th centuries have been discovered, but most were dated to the 3rd century and later burials were rare.²³ The majority of discoveries were stelae.²⁴

Excavations: The North Cemetery was first excavated in the 1930s, from which little information is known; the data below is taken from Vandenabeele's excavations in 1969-1970.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb 3	Cist grave made of stones. Oriented north-south with head to the south.	Child.	Pottery vase, 4 bronze coins (1 of 4 th century).	4 th century		Vandenabeele (1972). De Jong (2017a).
Tomb 17	Pit grave of irregular shape. Oriented north-south with head to the south.	Child.	Pottery vase.	2 nd -6 th century		Vandenabeele (1972).

²³ De Jong (2017r: 225). Over 191 tombs or stelae in De Jong (2017a).

²⁴ See the table of tomb distribution in De Jong (2017r: 227), where stelae were the most popular type of tomb in both catalogues 1 and 2.

						De Jong (2017a).
Tomb 21	Cist grave made of tiles and stones. Oriented north-south with head to the north.	Individual.	Pottery vase, glass vase, lamp.	3 rd -4 th century		Vandenabeele (1972). De Jong (2017a).

Apollonia and the Southern Sharon

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Coastal city on the westernmost *kurkar* ridge of the southern Sharon coast and surrounding area.

Cemetery areas, dating, and excavations: The main cemetery area is at Kefar Shemaryahu, but there are other cemeteries to the east of the city. There are few excavation reports or surveys available, so most information on the tombs comes from letters and brief site reports.²⁵

- El-Jalil. Surveys in the 1920s reported tombs of Roman-Byzantine date. A trial excavation by the Israel Antiquities Authority reported another tomb in 1990; other caves have been discovered to the north and south.
- Herzliya Beth and Gimmel. Roman and Byzantine tombs discovered in surveys and excavations between the 1930s and 1950s. Excavations by the Israel Department of Antiquities (now IAA) in 1963. A tomb uncovered in 1991 which was dated to the 6th century based on its plan.

²⁵ Tal (1995: 107).

- Herzliya Graveyard. Reports on burial caves from travellers and members of the Israel Department of Antiquities (now IAA) date between the 1950s and 1970s. Seven caves were discovered in 1970, dated to the 1st-2nd and 6th-7th centuries; they were excavated by a local resident.²⁶
- Kefar Shemaryahu. Reports of tombs from the 1920s onwards. Some caves may date as early as the Bronze Age, but grave goods indicate later reuse.
- Tel Arshaf/Rishpon. Reports of rock-cut tombs from the 1920s-1930s, some dated to the Islamic period; Byzantine-period caves reported in 1989.²⁷

Looting: Most tombs looted; some were inhabited up to the 1930s by local Bedouin. Some have been discovered partially or wholly undisturbed.²⁸

Social stratification: Evidence of local Samaritan and Christian communities living together in Apollonia in the inhabited area and burial caves.²⁹

²⁶ Tal (1995: 109).

²⁷ Tal (1995: 115).

²⁸ Rudin et al. (2018: 269).

²⁹ Rudin et al. (2018: 281-282).

Human remains: Methodologies for age and sex estimates unclear.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
El-Jalil, Surveys (1922, 1926, 1927) ³⁰	Unknown number of rock-cut tombs with loculi.			Roman-Byzantine		Tal (1995).
El-Jalil, Tombs (1990) ³¹	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 2 loculi cut into the walls. Collapsed ceiling. Other rock-cut tombs also discovered.		Tomb with the collapsed ceiling: potsherds, Roman juglet. Other tombs: Byzantine potsherds, glass fragments.	Roman-Byzantine		Tal (1995).
Herzliya Beth and Gimmel, Robbed Tomb	Rock-cut chamber tomb of unknown size.		Niches contained "late ceramic material". ³²	6 th century (?)		Tal (1995).
Herzliya Beth and Gimmel, Rock-cut Tombs	Unknown number of rock-cut tombs with loculi.			Roman-Byzantine		Tal (1995).
Herzliya Beth and Gimmel, Shaft tombs	Unknown number of shaft tombs.			Roman-Byzantine		Tal (1995).

³⁰ These are different from the tombs discovered and excavated in 1990, as the tombs surveyed in the 1920s were probably destroyed in the 1960s. See Tal (1995:107).

³¹ An inscribed Samaritan ring was found on the surface of the cemetery during this excavation. Tal (1995: 108).

³² Tal (1995: 109). This tomb was dated based on its ground plan. The dating should therefore be taken with great caution, and it would probably be better to ascribe a general Roman-Byzantine date.

Herzliya Graveyard, Tombs	Seven rock-cut tombs. The plan of the tombs is usually an entrance sealed with a blocking stone, a central chamber, and three side chambers with burial niches.	Remains of unknown number of individuals. ³³	Finds of initial period of use: pottery vessels including bowls, jugs, juglets, cooking pots, and lamps. Finds of Byzantine period of reuse: pottery vessels including cooking pots and lamps.	Original period of use was 1 st -2 nd century. Reused in 6 th -7 th century.		Tal (1995).
Hirbet al-'Aura, Cave 1	Rock-cut cave with chamber and 3 arcosolia cut into the walls. Courtyard. Lamp niches on external façade of burial chamber. East-west oriented.	A few human skeletal remains in all parts of the burial chamber.	70 ceramic lamps, pottery vessels (bag-shaped storage jars, part of amphora, 3 jugs), glass vessels (bowls, bottles, jugs, amphoriskos, jars, cosmetic tubes), jewellery (glass, copper, and iron bracelets, earrings, rings, a ring incised with a roaring lion, beads, shells), amulets, including a leaf-shaped pendant with apotropaic inscription in Samaritan script, copper alloy spatulae (1 inserted in a glass cosmetic tube), spindle whorls or buttons, loop of a copper alloy buckle, roll-shaped copper-alloy object with simple decoration and nail holes, pieces of copper alloy, copper alloy tube and fragments of others, copper alloy bells, pieces of iron	4 th -5 th century		Tal et al. (2014).

³³ Tal (1995: 108-109) reported that the human remains had not been examined. To the best of my knowledge, they still await study.

			chains, iron dagger, nails iron chisel. ³⁴			
Hirbet al-'Aura, Cave 2	Rock-cut cave with chamber and 3 arcosolia cut into the walls. Courtyard. East-west oriented.	A few human skeletal remains in all parts of the burial chamber.	171 coins were found in caves 2-8, ³⁵ nails.	4 th -5 th century		Tal et al. (2014).
Hirbet al-'Aura, Cave 3	Rock-cut cave with entrance chamber and burial chamber with 4 loculi cut into the walls. Courtyard. East-west oriented.	A few human skeletal remains in all parts of the burial chamber.	171 coins were found in caves 2-8, nails.	4 th -5 th century		Tal et al. (2014).
Hirbet al-'Aura, Cave 4	Rock-cut cave with burial chamber with an arcosolium cut into the wall, and a small side chamber which contained two ceramic storage jars (possibly jar burials). Courtyard. East-west oriented.	A few human skeletal remains in all parts of the burial chamber.	In small side chamber, a complete ceramic incense burner. 171 coins were found in caves 2-8, nails.	4 th -5 th century		Tal et al. (2014).
Hirbet al-'Aura, Cave 5	Rock-cut cave with entrance chamber and burial chamber containing 2 loculi and 2 arcosolia cut into the walls. Courtyard. Lamp niches on external façade of burial	A few human skeletal remains in all parts of the burial chamber.	171 coins were found in caves 2-8, including 1 coin of 697-750, nails.	4 th -5 th century		Tal et al. (2014).

³⁴ These objects were found in some or all of the tombs at Hirbet al-'Aura. The exact findspots of the objects, and how many of them were discovered in each tomb, is unknown.

³⁵ The numbers vary between 1 coin and 80 coins in a single cave. The exact number of coins from each of these caves is unclear. All of the coins were bronze and the 110 identifiable coins dated between 14-37 and 697-750. The majority were of the 4th and 5th centuries and only 3 dated after the 5th century.

	chamber. East-west oriented.					
Hirbet al-'Aura, Cave 6	Rock-cut cave with entrance chamber and 2 burial chambers with 6 arcosolia cut into the walls (3 in each chamber). Additional entrance chamber. Courtyard. East-west oriented.	A few human skeletal remains in all parts of the burial chamber.	171 coins were found in caves 2-8, cluster of small iron nails (from shoe or wooden object), nails.	4 th -5 th century		Tal et al. (2014).
Hirbet al-'Aura, Cave 7	Rock-cut cave with entrance chamber and burial chamber with 4 loculi cut into the walls. Courtyard. Lamp niches on external façade of burial chamber. East-west oriented.	A few human skeletal remains in all parts of the burial chamber.	171 coins were found in caves 2-8, nails.	4 th -5 th century		Tal et al. (2014).
Hirbet al-'Aura, Cave 8	Rock-cut cave with chamber and 3 arcosolia cut into the walls. Courtyard. East-west oriented.	A few human skeletal remains in all parts of the burial chamber.	171 coins were found in caves 2-8, nails.	4 th -5 th century		Tal et al. (2014).
Hirbet el-Hadra, Cave 1	Rock-cut cave with chamber and 3 arcosolia with vaulted ceilings cut into the walls. Doorway is part-rock-cut and part-built.		Most objects found near the doorway and on the entrance step. 19 lamps, bag-shaped jars in 2 of the arcosolia (both containing foodstuff), glass vessels (bottles, jug, jars, cosmetic tubes, pestle), 10 coins, jewellery (copper-alloy and iron bracelets, rings,	4 th -5 th century		Tal et al. (2014).

			beads, leaf-shaped pendant with inscribed apotropaic text in Samaritan script). 2 of the rings bore inscriptions in Samaritan script. Amulet: sheet of copper-alloy phylactery with inscription in Aramaic and Samaritan(?) script, cryptic signs and symbols. 2 copper-alloy spatulae, one in a cosmetic tube, copper-alloy kohl stick, 3 spindle whorls, 2 iron nails, 1 straight and 1 bent at 90° angle.			
Kefar Shemaryahu, Cave A1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia cut into the walls. Courtyard. North-south oriented.	L102: 1 adult male (>40 years), 1 adult (25-35 years) of unknown sex, 3 infants (1 of 1.5, 2 of 1.5-2.5 years), 1 child (3-5 years). L103: 1 child (6 years), 1 adolescent (18-20 years), 2 adults (>20 years) of unknown sex. ³⁶ L104: 2 adult females (1 of >21, 1 of >35 years), 1 adult male.	Found in the courtyard and the chamber. Pottery including cooking pots, storage jars, and an incense burner, glass vessels, 40 lamps, 2 coins. 1 coin was found in the chamber and dated to 574/575. The other was found in a loculus.	Byzantine		Rudin et al. (2018).
Kefar Shemaryahu, Cave A2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia cut into the	L304: 1 individual of unknown age.	Found in the courtyard and the chamber.	Byzantine		Rudin et al. (2018).

³⁶ Rudin et al. (2018) says that there are males and females among the adolescent and adults in L103, but does not clarify further.

	walls. Courtyard. North-south oriented.	L306: 1 adult female (>45 years), 1 adult of unknown sex (>45 years), 1 individual of unknown age. L307: 1 child (<6 years), 3 adults of unknown sex (1 of >30 years). L309: 3 adult females, 1 adult female(?) (>25 years), 1 adult of unknown sex (20-30 years).	Pottery included cooking pots and storage jars, glass vessel, lamp, copper alloy bracelets, animal bones in some loculi, 4 coins of the 4 th century.			
Kefar Shemaryahu, Tomb (1940)	Part-rock-cut, part-built tomb with eastern and western walls built from <i>kurkar</i> blocks. Main burial chamber with 2 side chambers, 2 loculi, a marble sarcophagus, and a lead coffin in a pit.	Bones found in sarcophagus and coffin were disturbed. Side chambers and loculi contained apparently undisturbed burials (including fragments of 2 skulls from Loculus 2).	Broken lead bowl, glass bracelet, iron bracelet, strigils, fragments of iron, iron nails.	4 th century	Lozenges and small circles on the coffin.	Tal (1995).
Kefar Shemaryahu, 6 Vaulted Tombs	6 vaulted hypogea with stairs leading to central burial chamber. 3 side chambers with <i>arcosolia</i> cut into the walls. 2 hypogea had blocking stones <i>in situ</i> .			1 st /2 nd century-Byzantine	All tombs were white-plastered and painted in red. Some featured a marble mosaic in the chamber(s), and one contained a fresco.	Tal (1995).

					Blocking stones may have been ornamented.	
Kefar Shemaryahu, Intermediate Bronze Age(?) Caves	Unknown number of hypogea with burial chamber(s) accessed via a shaft.			Similar in plan to Bronze Age tombs, possibly in secondary use in Byzantine period.		Tal (1995).
Kefar Shemaryahu, Pit Graves	Unknown number of pit graves cut into the rock.	Single interments.	Most finds were Roman and Byzantine.	Roman-Byzantine	1 tomb was used by a Bedouin tribe in the 1930s.	Tal (1995).
Kefar Shemaryahu, Northern Burial Complex	Burial complex featuring courtyard surrounded by 5 rock-cut arcosolia tombs. Tomb 21 had 2 arcosolia. Tombs 22, 23, and 24 had 3 arcosolia. Tomb 25 had an arcosolium.		Ceramic finds.	3 rd -4 th century		Tal (1995).
Kefar Shemaryahu, Southern Burial Complex	Burial complex featuring courtyard surrounded by 5 rock-cut tombs and an additional unfinished tomb. Tombs 28 (with a blocking stone <i>in situ</i>) and 29 (used for storage by a Bedouin tribe) had 3 arcosolia		Ceramic finds.	3 rd -4 th century		Tal (1995).

	each. The 3 other tombs were not excavated.					
Kefar Shemaryahu, Cave F1	Rock-cut tomb with burial chamber and 3 arcosolia (L111, L114, L115) cut into the walls.	Remains of adolescent (14-16 years) found scattered in the entrance. L111: 2 children (2-10 years), 2 adolescents or adults (18-25 years), 10 adults (8 of >20, 1 of 25-40, 1 of <30 years). ³⁷ L114: 2 children (2-5 years), adult male (>60 years), 2 adult females (>19 years), adult of unknown sex (>19 years). L115: infant (0.5-2 years), 2 children (2-5 years), 2 adult males, 4 adult females (4 of >19, 1 of 25-40, 1 of >50 years).	Glass shards. L111: bag-shaped jars, ceramic jars, sherds, 2 bronze coins, (1 of probably 4 th century, 1 of Justinian I, 551-560). L114: bag-shaped jars, potsherds. L115: bag-shaped jars, potsherds.	4 th -6 th century	Remains of red paint and black geometric shapes on the walls.	Agmon (2017).
Kefar Shemaryahu, Cave F3	Rock-cut tomb with burial chamber and 3 arcosolia (L108-110) cut into the walls.	L109: adult female (> 19 years), adult of unknown sex (20-30 years). L110: adult male (>19 years).	Iron Age vessels, potsherds (from a collapse), bag-shaped jars, glass shards. L109: potsherds (mostly of bag-shaped jars), metal bracelet, silver earring.	4 th -6 th century		Agmon (2017).

³⁷ Among the adolescents/adults and adults, 5 females and 2 males were identified. Agmon (2017).

			L110: potsherds, (mostly of bag-shaped jars), metal bracelet, 3 bronze coins (1 of Constantine I post-humous, 337-341, 1 of 383-395, 1 of 4 th century).			
Tel Arshaf (Rishpon), Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing 2 arcosolia carved into the walls. Western arcosolia had carved pillow for head and small niche, possibly for lamp.	2 individuals in 1 arcosolium: child (4-6 years), adult (30-40 years).	Sherds of stone jars and bowls, Samaritan lamp (3 rd -4 th century) with ladder pattern in relief, rims and fragments of glass vessels, bronze bracelet. ³⁸	3 rd -4 th century		Gorczalczy (2000).
Tel Arshaf (Rishpon), Cave 2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing an arcosolium.	Disarticulated bones.		3 rd -4 th century		Gorczalczy (2000).
Tel Arshaf (Rishpon), Tombs (1922, 1930s, 1989)	Unknown number of rock-cut tombs with loculi, arcosolia, and/or burial vaults.			Roman-Byzantine		Tal (1995).
Tell el-Qasile, Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Courtyard.	1 arcosolia contained 3 skulls at the western end and fragments of others at the eastern end; more skulls found in the courtyard.	13 lamps, glass vessels (bottles, double cosmetic tube, fragments of another double cosmetic tube), 2 or 3 coins, all probably pierced, jewellery (copper-alloy and iron bracelets, earrings, rings, beads), fragments of copper-alloy spatulae/kohl sticks, copper alloy coated wooden roll-shaped artifact with decoration and nail	4 th -8 th century		Tal et al. (2014).

³⁸ Some of these objects may have been found in Cave 2. Gorczalczy (2000: 34) did not provide their original findspots.

			holes, fragmentary copper-alloy tube, 2 iron nails, 3 copper-alloy bells, spindle whorls, iron tongs (of a blacksmith?).			
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Ashkelon (including Third Mile Estate)

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Ashkelon was a coastal city. The Third Mile Estate (so-called because it was three miles from the center of Ashkelon) was a late 4th/early 5th-6th/7th century estate, with a bathhouse, pools, warehouses, an oil press, two winepresses, and a pottery kiln.³⁹

Cemetery areas, dating, and excavations: Burials have been excavated from three cemetery areas:

- Extramural burials of the Roman-Byzantine period (perhaps later) surrounding the ancient city of Ashkelon, including a tomb excavated in 1937. Tombs have also been discovered during salvage excavations and construction. This includes an extramural funerary chapel (interpreted as a privileged burial, possibly of a local martyr or saint) in the Newe Yam Dalet neighbourhood of Ashkelon, excavated by the IAA in 2011.⁴⁰ Other graves and stelae with Arabic inscriptions were discovered to the south of the complex.⁴¹
- An intramural burial of c. 100 infants in the sewer of a bathhouse in the ancient city, excavated in the late 20th century.

³⁹ Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003: 167). The dating of the estate was based on pottery and coin finds (176).

⁴⁰ Seriy (2012). The tomb was not fully excavated, and its contents were not fully examined. Ustinova and Seriy (2018: 147, 151). For the interpretation of the grave as a *martyrium* (155-156).

⁴¹ Seriy (2012).

- To the south and southwest of the industrial and settlement areas at the Third Mile Estate (in five burial clusters: A, D1-4). Excavated in a salvage excavation in 1991 by the IAA.⁴² Burial areas and public buildings were on a northeast-southwest axis and constructed along a narrow strip, probably according to an ancient coastal highway that passed by the site.⁴³ Some Middle Bronze Age pit graves were discovered with these 4th-7th century tombs.

Human remains: The remains of the infants beneath the bathhouse were studied. It was claimed that the infants are the victims of infanticide practiced by the prostitutes working in the bathhouse.⁴⁴

Smith and Kahila (1992) used skeletal indicators to age the remains: long bone length, dental development, and examination of neonatal lines on the largest of the teeth.⁴⁵ Evidence of violence on tooth buds (two were examined) was used to suggest that the infants were victims of infanticide (asphyxiation due to the presence of iron oxide).⁴⁶ Additional reports have indicated

⁴² Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003: 219).

⁴³ Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003: 176).

⁴⁴ Smith and Kahila (1992: 667-673).

⁴⁵ Smith and Kahila (1992: 670).

⁴⁶ Smith and Kahila (1992: 671). The presence of iron oxide, which was not found on other bones, may represent bleeding into the mouth at the time of death.

a lack of notable pathologies on the remains.⁴⁷ An attempt to sex 43 left femurs from the sewer gave results from 19 samples using aDNA analysis.⁴⁸

The examination of human remains at the Third Mile Estate was carried out by J. Zias (IAA) and Dr. N. Haimson (Barzilai Hospital). No information on methodology or the work carried out by each person is available.⁴⁹ The methodology used for the human remains from the cist grave excavated in 1993 is unknown.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Painted Tomb	Built vaulted chamber tomb. 4 troughs cut into the floor, 1 in each of the corners of the chamber, their edges lined by small stone walls.	Crumbled bones in 1 grave.	A few fragments of glass in 1 grave.	4 th century	South wall: scene with a pond and parallel bands in green. 2 nymphs in reclining position. Ox, fishes, birds, flowers, fruits, reeds, lotus, and leaves. Ceiling: vines, grapes, animals, eagle(?), Gorgon's mask, human figures. North wall: human figures, probably the owners of the tomb.	Ory (1939).
Cist grave (1993)	Rectangular cist grave made of limestone.	17 individuals buried in 2 stages.	Fragments of pottery bowl, jug, and 4 jars, sherd of glass vessel (4 th -5 th century) at the	4 th -5 th century		Kogan-Zehavi (1999).

⁴⁷ Faerman and Smith (2008: 216).

⁴⁸ Faerman et al. (1998: 861, 863).

⁴⁹ Ustinova and Seriy (2018: 219).

	Northeast-southwest oriented.	1 st burial stage: 2 children, 4 adolescents/adults. 2 nd burial stage: 9 children, 2 adolescents/adults.	layer of sand separating the two burial layers, 8 bronze rings (2 are flat and may be chain links), iron spearhead, unidentified coin fragment. ⁵⁰			
Ben-Gurion Boulevard/Ha-Tayyasim Streets, Tomb	Tomb with vaulted roof, built in a pit. Walls built of chalk ashlar blocks covered with a layer of plaster on the inside. Small entrance corridor and steps led to a rectangular chamber containing burials in 3 arcosolia.	Trough 304: fragments of an adult.	Potsherds (bowls, an amphoriskos, jars) found in the fill of the tomb.	Byzantine	The excavation was halted when human bones were discovered, and the rest of the tomb was not excavated.	Yegorov (2014).
Barzilay Medical Center, Vaulted Tomb	Rectangular vaulted tomb which had been cut into the bedrock and lined with stones.	At least 3 adults (1 of 20-25 years, 1 of 30-40 years, 1 of >60 years).	Pottery vessels (bowls, cooking pots), potsherds, lamps and fragments, base of a figurine, fragments of glass vessels, glass bead, glass bracelet.	Late Roman-Abbasid		Eisenberg-Degen (2017).
Al-Nabi Hussein, Area A, Tomb	Rectangular tomb built of ashlar with burials in 2 small chambers, 1 on either side of the	1 individual on the floor in each chamber.	Pottery (mainly Gaza jars, a lid), glass bottle, 5 bronze rings, 4 bronze chains connected to an iron	4 th -5 th century		Kol-Ya'akov and Farhi (2012).

⁵⁰ Outside of the tomb, against the western wall, there were three coins, one dated to the 4th century. Kogan-Zehavi (1999: 230).

	staircase in the entrance. Not fully excavated due to the presence of modern water pipes.		ring (for hanging a vessel/lamp?), silver cross pendant, 2 plates from jewellery boxes(?).			
Al-Nabi Hussein, Area B, Tomb I	Rectangular tomb built of ashlar with burials in 2 small chambers, 1 on either side of the entrance.	Bones.	Pottery vessels (including vase, 3 Gaza jars, 13 bowls), lamps (1 decorated with a menorah, shofar, and censer, 1 decorated with a cross), glass bottle, 2 glass jars, glass and carnelian beads, glass and bronze bracelets, bronze spatula, bronze and iron bells, bronze pendant depicting a man's hips and genitals, iron chain, iron spoon(?), iron nail, metal plates and lock, 3 coins (all 4 th century, including 1 pierced coin of Constans 348-350).	3 rd -5 th century		Kol-Ya'akov and Farhi (2012).
Al-Nabi Hussein, Area B, Tomb II	Tomb built of ashlar, poorly preserved. Burials in 6(?) troughs separated by low partition walls.		Pottery vessels (bowls, lid, cooking pot, jug, Gaza jars, amphorae), fragment of lamp, 2 bronze coins (1 of Vespasian	3 rd -5 th century		Kol-Ya'akov and Farhi (2012).

			78-79, 1 of 4 th century).			
Al-Nabi Hussein, Area C, Tomb	Rectangular tomb built of ashlar without clear internal design.	2 piles of bones (secondary burials).	Pottery vessels (including bowl, mortaria, Gaza jars, amphora), glass bottle.	3 rd -5 th century		Kol-Ya'akov and Farhi (2012).
Sewer	No discernible grave structure. Burial in sewer beneath a bathhouse.	Remains of approximately 100 newborns or infants (see above).	Potsherds, animal bones, shells, and coins, likely all garbage rather than grave goods.	4 th -6 th century?	No indication of careful burial.	Stager (1991). Smith and Kahila (1992). Faerman et al. (1998). Faerman and Smith (2008).
Newe Yam Dalet, Tomb	Built tomb complex containing a vaulted cist grave constructed of <i>kurkar</i> stones. Courtyard (containing the cist) and roofed chamber (probably built shortly after the tomb). ⁵¹ Clearly defined walkway through the complex, passing the grave and inscriptions. Northeast-southwest oriented. The tomb was not fully excavated.	1 individual.	Dolium jug sunk into the ground next to the cist, probably for offerings. Pottery and glass fragments from the floor of the building.	6 th -7 th century	Mosaic pavement with 4 Greek inscriptions inside the roofed chamber of the burial complex. <i>Ἔτους ζμχ' μη(ν) Δεσίου ακ'</i> ("In the year 646 on the 21 st [day] of the month of Daisios"). <i>Φος κ(υρίο)υ</i> ("The light of the Lord"). <i>Αὔτη ἡ πύλη τοῦ κ(υρίο)υ, δίκαιοι εἰσ]ελε[ύσο]νται ἐ[ν α]ὐτῇ</i> ("This is the gate of the Lord, the righteous shall enter into it") (Psalm 118:20). <i>Εὐτυχῶς τῇ πόλει</i> ("Good luck to the city").	Seriy (2012). Ustinova and Seriy (2018).

⁵¹ Ustinova and Seriy (2018: 156).

Third Mile Estate, Cluster A, Grave 1	Double cist grave.			4 th -6 th century	Damaged by digging equipment, not excavated.	Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).
Third Mile Estate, Cluster A, Graves 2-5, 7-9	7 cist graves.			4 th -6 th century	All damaged by digging equipment, not excavated.	Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).
Third Mile Estate, Cluster D1, Tomb 100	Rectangular hypogeum with barrel-vaulted roof. Concrete walls (plastered white) with a mixture of seashells and <i>kurkar</i> . Small doorway in the eastern wall, blocked by a marble slab, two steps leading down into the chamber. Remains were found in sand on the chamber floor, with infants interred in Gaza-type jars. East-west oriented.	11 individuals in the excavated eastern end of the tomb. Children and adults were buried with heads to the east, infants in jars.	Bowls, jug, juglet, sherds of jar and cooking pot (5 th -7 th centuries), glass fragments, lamp.	4 th -7 th century	Tomb was only part-excavated (roughly one third excavated).	Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).
Third Mile Estate, Cluster D1, 2 Unexcavated Tombs	2 built tombs, likely similar to Tomb 100.			4 th -7 th century	Not excavated.	Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).
Third Mile Estate, Cluster D2, Graves	7 single or double cist graves constructed of limestone blocks.			4 th -6 th century	Not excavated.	Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).

101-103, 105-108						
Third Mile Estate, Cluster D3, Grave 110/111	Double cist grave.			4 th -6 th century	Not excavated.	Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).
Third Mile Estate, Cluster D3, Grave 112/113	Double cist grave with partition wall to hold the stone covering slabs.			4 th -6 th century	Not excavated.	Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).
Third Mile Estate, Cluster D4, Grave 116	Pit grave with intact covering stones.			4 th -6 th century	Not excavated.	Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).
Third Mile Estate, Cluster D4, Grave 117	Cist grave, oriented east-west.	2 adults laid beside each other.	Potsherds, coin inside a skull (4 th century).	4 th -6 th century		Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).
Third Mile Estate, Cluster D4, Grave 118	Pit grave with intact covering stones.			4 th -6 th century	Not excavated.	Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).
Third Mile Estate, Cluster D4, Grave 119	Cist grave covered with stone slabs.	Adolescent (16 years), 4 adults (2 male, 2 female).		4 th -6 th century		Israel and Erickson-Gini (2003).

Barsinia

Province: Palaestina Secunda

Settlement type: Agricultural settlement of the Hellenistic-Umayyad periods.

Cemetery areas: Tombs to the east and southwest of the settlement, a short distance from the residential areas.⁵²

Date: 1st-5th centuries, although the tombs were likely constructed between the 1st and 3rd centuries and remained in use (or were reused) until the 5th century.⁵³

Excavations: Four tombs were excavated by el-Khoury in 2006.

Human remains: The human remains were examined by Al-Shorman and El-Khoury. The total number of individuals, based on fragmentary remains, is 37. Age estimates were based on the epiphyseal union of long bones and indicated the presence of 20 (54%) adults (minimum seven males and five females) and 17 (46%) juveniles (under 16 years).⁵⁴ However, the original excavation report indicated 22 adults and 15 juveniles (see the table below) and it is unknown which tomb(s) the revised ages come from.

⁵² El-Khoury (2010: 131).

⁵³ El-Khoury (2010: 138).

⁵⁴ Al-Shorman and El-Khoury (2011: 266).

The bones were examined macroscopically for pathologies. Some vertebrae exhibited mild osteophytosis. Periostosis was discovered in six infant bones (belonging to an unknown number of individuals). Dental wear and caries were identified; two cases of oblique dental wear were connected to use of the teeth as tools.⁵⁵

A strontium isotope analysis of 12 human teeth (upper third right molars) and the enamel of 12 rodent teeth from the Roman-Byzantine period at Barsinia indicated that all 12 individuals were local to the area.⁵⁶

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb 1	Hypogeum with shaft entrance. Chamber with 2 arched arcossolia and 1 trough cut into the floor(?). ⁵⁷	3 juveniles, 4 adults.	Potsherds of Late Roman-Umayyad period, broken glass juglet (4 th -5 th centuries), fragments of glass vessels, 3 small glass and stone beads, small bronze bracelets.	4 th (?)-5 th century. May have been built earlier, 1 st -3 rd century, based on architecture.		El-Khoury (2010). Al-Shorman and El-Khoury (2011).
Tomb 2	Hypogeum with staircase entrance. Chamber with 3 arched arcossolia, fragments of their limestone covering slabs in the chamber. Fragments of door.	6 juveniles, 10 adults. Human bones on the floor.	Potsherds of the Late Roman-Umayyad period on the floor, fragments of a 3 rd -4 th century lamp.	3 rd (?)-5 th century. May have been built earlier, 1 st -3 rd century, based on architecture.		El-Khoury (2010). Al-Shorman and El-Khoury (2011).
Tomb 3	Rectangular cist grave.	Few and fragmentary	Potsherds, probably washed down from the slope.	1 st -5 th century		El-Khoury (2010). Al-Shorman and El-Khoury (2011).

⁵⁵ Al-Shorman and El-Khoury (2011: 266). The authors used the term 'periostitis' and interpreted this as evidence of an infection among infants.

⁵⁶ Al-Shorman and El-Khoury (2011: 267-268).

⁵⁷ El-Khoury (2010: 131) described this grave as an "individual grave".

		remains of 3 adults.				
Tomb 4	Built tomb with a long cist grave in the center of the chamber.	6 juveniles and 5 adults.	Potsherds of the Late Roman-Byzantine period, bronze bell, bone borer, fragments of metal bracelets.	1 st -5 th century		El-Khoury (2010). Al-Shorman and El-Khoury (2011).

Be'er Sheva

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: City⁵⁸ in the northern Negev desert.

Cemetery areas: Cemetery areas have been discovered in multiple excavations surrounding the city, and appear to encircle the whole city. Many of the graves have not been excavated, but simply dated based on their similarity with others. There is some indication that the graves may have been grouped into burial plots, such as family plots.

Date: 4th-5th centuries or dated more generally to the Late Roman-Byzantine periods.

Excavations: Salvage excavations are regularly conducted.

Human remains: Nagar and Sonntag (2008) studied the remains of 56 individuals (from 52 graves) from the Be'er Sheva cemetery excavations. These individuals came from: Ben-Zvi Street (2), the Courthouse (5), Hadassah Street (2), the Civic Centre (19), the Electric Company (2), Keren Towers (11), Rambam (4), New Railroad Station (2), Henrietta Szold Street (2), and the College of Technology (4).

⁵⁸ For a discussion on the size of Be'er Sheva during the early Byzantine period, see Varga and Talis (2021: 205-206), where the settlement was described as a 'city' in the 1st century, a 'large village' or 'town' in the 4th-5th centuries, and a 'city' again from the 6th century.

Age was estimated based upon tooth development and eruption (juveniles) and tooth attrition stages, vertebral osteophytes, and chronological changes related to pubic symphysis, the sternal ends of the ribs, and the auricular surface. 16 juveniles and 38 adults were identified, plus two individuals of undetermined age.⁵⁹ Sex was estimated based on Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994)'s method of skull and pelvic morphology, measurements of the vertical diameter of the femoral head, and epicondylar width of the distal humerus. 10 males and 11 females were identified among the adult skeletons. It is unclear which tombs the aged and sexed individuals belonged to.

The poor preservation and fragmentary nature of the remains meant that no pathologies could be identified.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Balfour Street, 26 Tombs	26 cist graves, east- west oriented.			Byzantine	Not excavated.	Abadi-Reiss and Eisenberg-Degen (2013).
Ben-Zvi Street, L100	Cist grave, east-west oriented.	Adult.	Residues of copper and iron.	4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999a).
Ben-Zvi Street, L101	Cist grave, east-west oriented.	1 individual.	Traces of iron.	4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999a).
Ben-Zvi Street, L102	Cist grave, east-west oriented.			4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999a).
Central Railroad Station, 5 Tombs	5 cist graves, northwest-southeast oriented.			Byzantine	Not excavated.	Rasiuk (2018).
City Centre, 101, 102B, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108	7 cist graves, north-south oriented.	1 individual in each tomb.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Nikolsky (2004).

⁵⁹ 0-9 years: 14. 10-19 years: 2. 20-29 years: 3. 30-39 years: 3. 50-59 years: 3. >60 years: 2. Adult of undetermined age: 27. Undetermined age: 2.

City Centre, 102A	Cist grave, north-south oriented.	1 individual.	2 copper earrings, parts of glass beaded chain, coloured beads, copper wire.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Nikolsky (2004).
City Centre, 104	Cist grave, north-south oriented.	1 individual.	Organic material, several iron nails.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Nikolsky (2004).
City Centre, 109, 110	2 cist graves, east-west oriented.	1 individual in each tomb.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Nikolsky (2004).
City Centre, 111	Cist grave, destroyed.		Pair of copper cymbals.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Nikolsky (2004).
City Centre, Unexcavated Grave	Cist grave.			Late Roman-Byzantine	Not excavated.	Nikolsky (2004).
Civic Centre, 14 Tombs (1999)	14 cist graves, mostly oriented northwest-southeast.		Glass fragments (5 th -6 th century) in some graves.	Byzantine		Varga (1997). Varga and Talis (2021).
Civic Centre, Tomb 101	Cist grave, oriented northwest-southeast.	At least 1 individual.	2 glass jars, glass bottle (4 th -5 th century), glass vessel.	Byzantine		Varga (1997).
Civic Centre, Tomb 103	Cist grave, oriented northwest-southeast.		2 bronze bracelets, colored linen fabric, coin, organic material(?).	Byzantine		Varga (1997).
Civic Centre, Tomb 104	Cist grave, oriented northwest-southeast.	At least 1 individual.		Byzantine		Varga (1997).
Civic Centre, Tomb 105	Cist grave, oriented northwest-southeast.	Adult female (30 years), 3 children.	Copper buckle.	Byzantine		Varga (1997).
Civic Centre, Tomb 108	Cist grave, oriented northwest-southeast.		Part of a (glass?) jug (Byzantine), glass fragments, 47 beads (glass and other materials),	Byzantine		Varga (1997).

			bronze pendant, 4 bronze earrings.			
Civic Centre, Tomb 109	Cist grave, oriented northwest- southeast.	At least 1 individual.		Byzantine		Varga (1997).
Civic Centre, Tomb 117	Cist grave, oriented northwest- southeast.	At least 1 individual.		Byzantine		Varga (1997).
Civic Centre, 76 Tombs (2014)	76 cist graves, northwest- southeast oriented.			Byzantine	Not excavated.	Peretz (2014).
Civic Centre, T-58	Cist grave, northwest- southeast oriented.	Child, adult female.		Byzantine	Not excavated.	Peretz (2014).
Civic Centre, T-84	Cist grave, northwest- southeast oriented.	Child, adult female.		Byzantine	Not excavated.	Peretz (2014).
College of Technology, CT1	Cist grave, east- west oriented.	Adult female.		Byzantine		Daniel (2001).
College of Technology, CT2	Cist grave, east- west oriented.	Adult female.		Byzantine		Daniel (2001).
College of Technology, CT3	Cist grave, east- west oriented.	Child (7 years).		Byzantine		Daniel (2001).
College of Technology, CT4	Cist grave, east- west oriented.	Adolescent (14 years).		Byzantine		Daniel (2001).
College of Technology, CT5	Cist grave, east- west oriented.		Coin (Byzantine?).	Byzantine	Stone slab incised with cross.	Daniel (2001).
College of Technology, CT6-8	3 cist graves, east- west oriented.			Byzantine		Daniel (2001).
Courthouse, Grave 3000	Cist grave, southwest- northeast oriented.	Adult male.	Potsherds.	4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999c).
Courthouse, Grave 3001	Cist grave, southwest- northeast oriented.	Adult male.	Potsherds, glass vessel fragments.	4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999c).

Courthouse, Grave 3002	Cist grave, northwest-southeast oriented.	Adult.	Potsherds, glass vessel fragments, charcoal.	4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999c).
Courthouse, Grave 3003	Cist grave, northwest-southeast oriented.	Adult.	Potsherds, glass vessel fragment.	4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999c).
Courthouse, Grave 3004	Cist grave, northwest-southeast oriented.	Adult male.	Potsherds.	4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999c).
Courthouse, Grave 3005	Cist grave, east-west oriented.	Adult.	2 coins (1 of Ottoman period, disturbance?).	4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999c).
Courthouse, 24 Tombs	24 cist tombs.			4 th -5 th century	Not excavated.	Sonntag (1999c).
Derekh Hevron, DH1, DH3-14	13 cist graves, north-south oriented.	1 adult in each tomb. Heads to the north.		Byzantine		Bar'el and Daniel (2001).
Derekh Hevron, DH2	Cist grave, north-south oriented.	Adult, head north	Bronze jewellery.	Byzantine		Bar'el and Daniel (2001).
Hadassah Street, L100	Cist grave, east-west oriented.	Infant (2 years), child (6-8 years), adult male, adult of unknown sex.	Copper ring, copper bracelet.	4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999b).
Hadassah Street, L101	Cist grave, east-west oriented.	Infant (1-3 years), adult.		4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (1999b).
Hadassah Street, 8 Tombs	8 cist graves, east-west oriented.			4 th -5 th century	Not excavated.	Sonntag (1999b).
Ha-Gedudim Street, L103	Cist grave, northwest-southeast oriented.			Byzantine	Not excavated.	Michael (2018).
Henrietta Szold Street, 5 Tombs	5 cist graves, northeast-southwest oriented.			4 th -5 th century	Not excavated.	Sonntag (2001a).
Mall, 25 Tombs	25 cist graves lined and covered with	Tomb 7: 1 individual.	Tomb 16: copper brooch in the shape	4 th -7 th century		Govrin (2003).

	slabs, oriented east-west. 14 had been damaged before excavation.	Tomb 8: 2 individuals.	of a cross, 6 iron arrowheads.			
New Railroad Station, NRS1	Cist grave, northwest-southeast oriented.	1 individual.		4 th -5 th century		Sonntag (2001b).
Rambam/Ha-'Azma'ut Streets, L101	Cist grave, east-west oriented.	Child.		Byzantine		Baumgarten (2004).
Rambam/Ha-'Azma'ut Streets, L102	Cist grave, east-west oriented.	Child (11-12 years).	4 bronze beads, ring.	Byzantine		Baumgarten (2004).
Rambam/Ha-'Azma'ut Streets, L103	Cist grave, east-west oriented.	Adult female.	Iron toggle pin, wooden remains (of coffin?).	Byzantine		Baumgarten (2004).
Rambam/Ha-'Azma'ut Streets, L104	Cist grave, east-west oriented.	Adult male.		Byzantine		Baumgarten (2004).
Rambam/Ha-'Azma'ut Streets, L105	Cist grave, east-west oriented.	Adult female.		Byzantine		Baumgarten (2004).
Recha Freier Street, 31 Tombs	31 cist graves, northwest-southeast oriented.			Byzantine	Not excavated.	Shmueli and Rasiuk (2017).
Shazar Boulevard, T1, T2, T10, T12, T13	5 cist graves, northwest-southeast oriented.			Byzantine	Not excavated.	Israel (2009).
Shazar Boulevard, T3, T4, T5	3 cist graves, northwest-southeast oriented.			Byzantine	Part excavated.	Israel (2009).
Shazar Boulevard, T6	Cist grave, northwest-southeast oriented.			Byzantine	Part excavated. Fragments of a Gaza jar may be a grave marker.	Israel (2009).

Shazar Boulevard, T7	Cist grave, northwest- southeast oriented.			Byzantine	Part excavated. Fragments of a Gaza jar may be a grave marker.	Israel (2009).
Shazar Boulevard, T8	Cist grave, northwest- southeast oriented.	1 skull.		Byzantine	Not excavated. Fragments of a Gaza jar may be a grave marker.	Israel (2009).
Shazar Boulevard, T9	Cist grave, northwest- southeast oriented.			Byzantine	Part excavated. Fragments of a Gaza jar may be a grave marker.	Israel (2009).
Shazar Boulevard, T11	Cist grave, northwest- southeast oriented.			Byzantine	Part excavated. Fragments of a Gaza jar may be a grave marker.	Israel (2009).

Beit Fajjar

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Ancient settlement unknown.

Cemetery areas: 1 tomb from Beit Fajjar is included, on a rock ridge west of the modern-day town.

Date: 4th century.

Excavations: Excavated in 1934 after discovery during construction.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb	Hypogeum with chamber, accessed by vertical shaft. Door slab sealed the entrance. 6 arcosolia, 2 each in the north, east, and south walls (Graves a-f). Niches cut above the arcosolia.	Graves a-e: more than 1 individual in each grave, heads at both ends. Grave f: 1 individual.	Lamps (all 4th century), lamp fragments. 2 lamps were found in a niche in the north wall, 2 others found on the chamber floor and 4 on ledges by graves a/b, 1 at either end of grave c, and 1 by grave e. Bronze bracelets, bronze loop, amber amulet, small bronze ring, bronze box. Grave a: glass bottles almost in the middle of the grave, double kohl tube containing bronze kohl spatula, iron bracelet in the east end of the grave. Grave b: small glass bottle near the east end of the grave.	4 th century		Husseini and Iliffe (1935).

			Grave c: small glass bottle in the south end of the grave, lamp in the northwest of the grave, 2 large bronze necklaces and small bronze bracelet in the southwest of the grave.			
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Beit Sahur/Shepherds' Field

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement, cemetery areas, and dating: The earliest remains dated to the 4th century; a church was constructed in the early 5th century, and a small chapel was constructed on top of the church. In the 6th century, a basilica was built on the site, and the old church became an underground cemetery; the basilica was destroyed in the 7th century and a monastery was constructed in its place.⁶⁰

Excavations, looting, and human remains: Batz (2003) conducted a salvage excavation upon the discovery of a burial cave approximately 1km from the monastery in 2002; although the human skeletons were sexed and aged, no methodological information is known.⁶¹ The cave had been looted. The cave was interpreted as a burial place for monks; the underground cemetery was connected to the burials of priests and monks by Tzaferis (1993).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave	Rock-cut tomb, entered via a dromos and staircase. Rectangular chamber with 4 troughs cut into the floor (L101-	L102: 2 adult males, juvenile male (10-16 years). Heads to the west.	Lamp (6 th -7 th centuries) found <i>in situ</i> in the niche. L101: potsherds of cooking pot. L102: potsherds of a bowl (6 th century).	6 th -7 th century	Maltese cross engraved on the front wall of the dromos.	Batz (2003).

⁶⁰ Tzaferis (1993: 204).

⁶¹ Note, however, that Batz (2003: 322) concluded that "all the corpses were of adult males, with the exception of one youth" (the term 'youth' referring to the adolescent in L103), which supported the assumption that this cave was for monastic burials.

	104). Covering slabs were broken. Niche for a lamp.	L103: Minimum of 4 adult males and 1 adolescent of unknown sex (15-20 years). Bodies placed on top of each other. L104: 3 adult males (1 aged 50 years).	L103: potsherd of bowl (6 th century), fragment of glass bowl-lamp (6 th -7 th centuries), 2 iron nails (from a coffin?). L104: 2 potsherds of bowls (5 th -7 th centuries), 1 bearing a stamped cross.			
Underground cemetery	Enlarged natural cave, formerly a church, which was walled off and transformed into a cemetery space.	Skeletons of over 100 individuals.	Lamps, coins, small pendant crosses (all of the 6 th century).	6 th -7 th century		Tzaferis (1993).

Beth She'arim

Province: Palaestina Prima or Secunda.

Settlement type: City up to the middle of the 4th century, at which point it was destroyed. A village existed at the site in the 5th and 6th centuries.⁶²

Cemetery areas: An extramural cemetery around the city on the northern, northeastern, and western slopes of Tell Beth She'arim, as well as on the adjoining hills to the north and the west. The hills are of soft limestone.⁶³ The cemetery also featured three ritual baths (*miqwa'ot*), two close to what was likely the main entrance to the cemetery, for use by visitors after funerals or commemorative activities.⁶⁴

Date: The tombs are usually dated between the 1st/2nd-4th centuries, although some have been dated to the 5th century.

Looting: Almost all the tombs had been plundered and very few grave goods were found *in situ*.

Excavations: Although there were some excavations in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, knowledge largely comes from the excavations by Mazar in 1936-1940 and Avigad in 1953-1958. 1 cave was excavated by Feig in 1986.

⁶² Mazar (1973: 6-7). The date of the destruction was based upon a hoard of coins from the first half of the 4th century in the destruction layer (19).

⁶³ Mazar (1973: 20-21).

⁶⁴ Amit and Adler (2010: 72, 76, 86).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Catacomb 1	Rock-cut catacomb with 16 burial halls (A-P) issuing from a long corridor and accessed via staircases. Some burials still had stone headrests and covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .		Rectangle of antimony, likely for cosmetics.	3 rd -5 th century	Menorah carved in relief on the wall of the corridor.	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 1 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. 1 loculus, used as an ossuary.	Crumbling bones found in some arcosolia. Loculus contained a large number of bones.	Glass fragments.	3 rd -4 th century	10 painted Greek inscriptions, mostly names with the word <i>Εὐμύρι</i> ("good fortune"). A Painted Hebrew inscription of 2 names. Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Graffiti: rosette surrounded by concentric circles (ceiling); rays of light, a ship, a horse, a horse with 2 bulls, ribbons(?) (arcosolium 2).	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 1 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia.	Large number of bones in arcosolia and on the floor.		3 rd -4 th century	Only 1 chamber was excavated; the second chamber appeared to have been abandoned as the rock was not suitable.	Mazar (1973).
Catacomb 1 Hall C	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia, some possibly used as ossuaries. Small loculus and trough cut into floor.	Crumbling and crushed bones in some of the arcosolia and the loculus. 1 individual buried in the trough cut into the floor.	Potsherds of a jug, glass fragments, iron angles, nails, and wooden splinters in 2 arcosolia (coffins).	3 rd -4 th century	2 painted Greek inscriptions and 1 Palmyrene inscription, all explaining that this was the tomb of Thuma/Thyme, daughter of Amase. <i>In situ</i> door carved to imitate a wooden door. Graffiti: figure of a woman (above arcosolium); animal, possibly a lion (between the 2 chambers); incised circle with several lines, possibly an attempted rosette within a circle (ceiling).	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

Catacomb 1 Hall D	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia.	A few bones.		3 rd -4 th century		Mazar (1973).
Catacomb 1 Hall E	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and troughs cut into the floor.	Some arcosolia and the troughs contained crumbling bones. Infant buried in a trough in the floor.	Potsherds of a jug, fragments of a lamp, small glass vessel in an arcosolium, nails and fragments of wood.	3 rd -4 th century	<i>In situ</i> door carved to imitate a wooden door. 3 painted Greek inscriptions of names plus 1 blurry Greek inscription. One of these, wishing εὖμυρος (“good fortune”), was on the door. 2 painted Palmyrene inscriptions for תדרש (“Theodoros”), 1 wishing him שלום (“peace”). Graffiti: lines, covered by a later (Crusader) cross and inscription (ceiling).	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 1 Hall F	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and a loculus used as an ossuary.	Crumbling bones in loculus.		3 rd -4 th century	2 painted Greek inscriptions, 1 on the lintel and the other on the door (names). Remains of inscriptions above an arcosolium. Door carved to imitate a wooden door.	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 1 Hall G	Rock-cut catacomb with 4 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and troughs cut in the floor. Chamber 4, apparently later than the other chambers, also had burials in hewn imitation sarcophagi. Carved pillars and an arched passageway	Crumbling bones in some arcosolia ⁶⁵ , troughs, and hewn sarcophagi.	Potsherds, top part of a pitcher, fragment of a lamp, small iron tool, bronze kohl stick.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. 3 chambers (1-3) decorated with red paint. Motifs: circles (including graffiti), 1 containing symbols in an unknown script; wheels; rosette within a circle; crab(?); lion; stripes/lines; lion, palm tree, gate, and man in <i>orans</i> pose (Daniel and the Lions); 7-branched candelabra and menorah; palm frond (<i>lulav</i>);	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

⁶⁵ Mazar (1973: 80) described the bones in an arcosolium in Chamber 2 as the “crumbling bones of a man”, but as far as I am aware there was nothing to indicate this individual was a man.

	between chambers 2 and 3; another between chambers 3 and 4.				ram's horn(?) (<i>shofar</i>); 2 winged figures. 33 inscriptions in Greek (27) and/or Hebrew (6). Most were names, but inscriptions also included titles (<i>rabbi</i>), <i>Εύμύρι</i> ("good fortune"), <i>Θάρσι</i> ("good cheer"), <i>ῥσιος</i> ("pious"), and <i>Σαλόμ/οιψ</i> ("peace"). 1 Hebrew inscription was above the entrance to the hall on a marble plaque.	
Catacomb 1 Hall H	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia and a loculus (probably an ossuary).	Crumbing bones in some arcosolia and the loculus.	A jug in the loculus.	3 rd -4 th century	<i>In situ</i> door carved to imitate a wooden door.	Mazar (1973).
Catacomb 1 Hall I	Rock-cut catacomb with 4 chambers. Burials in arcosolia, some used as ossuaries. Arched passageways with pillars between the chambers.	Many bones in an arcosolium in chamber 1; crumbling bones in arcosolia in chambers 2, 3, and 4.	Potsherds, glass fragments (4 th century or later), iron nails, iron knife.	3 rd -5 th century	Faded inscription above the lintel. Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Some pillars were decorated with painted red lines and circles. In chamber 4, a 7-branched menorah. Inscriptions in Greek (14) and/or Hebrew (4). Mostly names, also <i>ἱερέων</i> and <i>δινηκ</i> ("priests").	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 1 Hall J	Rock-cut catacomb with 4 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and a loculus used as an ossuary. Arched passageways with pillars between		A few potsherds in arcosolia in chamber 4. Lamp fragment (8 th -13 th century), ⁶⁶ presumably	4 th -5 th (?) century	In chamber 4, 3 Greek inscriptions. 1 was names; 1 was <i>Θάσσι Σίμων ούδις ὀθάνατος</i> ("be of good cheer, Simon, no one is immortal"); 1 was <i>Σίμων πατήρ Μελιτίου Χορήθου <τιου> Καλλι[ας?] Σέλευκος π(α)τ(ήρ) ἐνθάδε</i> ("Simon, father of Melitios, from Havarah; ⁶⁷ Callias,	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

⁶⁶ Mazar (1973: 19-20, 96) merely referred to the "Arab" period (Period V), which covers the 8th-13th centuries, without being more specific.

⁶⁷ The translation of *Χορήθου* as Havarah, a settlement close to Beth She'arim, was suggested by Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 36).

	chambers 2 and 3 and chambers 3 and 4.		accidental, in chamber 2.		Seleucos the father are buried here").	
Catacomb 1 Hall K	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia, some of which were found with <i>in situ</i> sealing stones. A loculus, possibly used as an ossuary. Arched passageways between chambers 1 and 2 and chambers 1 and 3.	Crumbling bones in an arcosolium in chamber 2. Bones found piled in the loculus.	Limestone bowl containing traces of red paint (ocher), potsherds, glass fragments, nails, fragments of wood.	3 rd -4 th century	Remains of a geometric design in relief on the door. Sunken relief of a man riding a horse and holding a whip(?) in the arched passage between chambers 1 and 3. Higher on the wall on both sides of the passage, menorahs in red paint. Graffiti: man leading a horse, holding a whip or weapon; human figure (possibly a later addition); concentric circles. 19 inscriptions in Greek (8), Palmyrene (3) or Hebrew (8). Above the entrance to the hall, a marble plaque with a Greek inscription: <i>Μημόριον Λεοντίου πατρός τοῦ ῥιββι Παρηγορίου καὶ Ἰουλιανοῦ παλατινοῦ ἀπὸ χρυσοχῶν</i> ("Memorial of Leonotios, father of Rabbi Paregorios and Julianos the Palatinos from the goldsmiths"). Most inscriptions were names or <i>εἰρήνη</i> ("Peace"), but at least 1 in Greek mentioned <i>Ναιμίας μήτηρ ἱηρείας</i> ("Nehemiah, mother of the priestess").	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 1 Hall L	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Arched passageways between chambers 1 and 2 and chambers 2 and 3.		Pottery of the 8 th -13 th centuries.	3 rd -4 th century? It is not clear what the tomb was used for in the 8 th -13 th centuries.	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Traces of red painted decoration (including geometric patterns) and inscriptions on the walls. An Arabic inscription of the 8 th -13 th centuries.	Mazar (1973).

Catacomb 1 Hall M	Rock-cut catacomb with 6 burial chambers and a hallway (chamber 2). Burials in arcosolia and loculi. A trough cut in the floor in chamber 7 may also have been used for burial. Arched passageways with pillars between chambers.	Crumbling bones in some arcosolia and loculi.	Nails, wooden fragments. In chamber 4, whole and broken lamps (3 rd -4 th centuries) in a loculus.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. 2 loculi had sealing stones which depicted a synagogue, flanked by 2 menorahs. 1 of these contained a light, an open ark, and a scroll, the other a light and closed ark. In the archway between chambers 1 and 2, a circle (wreath?). 4 inscriptions in Greek (3) and/or Hebrew (1). Names and <i>Εὐμύρι</i> ("good fortune") and/or <i>οἰσ</i> ("peace"). Chamber 1 and the archway into chamber 2 were the only places that featured inscription or decoration.	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 1 Hall N	Rock-cut catacomb with 9 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and loculi. 2 troughs cut in the floor were apparently unfinished and not used for burials. Arched passageways with pillars between chambers.	Crumbling bones in arcosolia and loculi.	Potsherds, glass, 2 glass flasks were buried near the wall of an arcosolium in chamber 9, iron angles and pieces of bronze (from wooden ossuaries/coffins).	3 rd -4 th century	Menorah carved in relief above a loculus in chamber 1. Graffiti: rosette within a circle and a ship (chamber 1); menorahs, a citron (<i>ethrog</i>), amphorae, a bowl of fruit, and a palm branch (<i>lulav</i>) (passageway between chambers 1 and 2); cross in a circle (later date?) (chamber 2); concentric circles (chamber 6). 2 Semitic inscriptions (<i>οἰσ</i> , "peace") and 2 Greek inscriptions. 1 Greek inscription was a name and <i>Σαλόμ</i> ("peace"); the other was <i>ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙ</i> (the first 9 letters of the Greek alphabet), which Schwabe and Lifshitz interpreted as	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

					an apotropaic inscription to prevent the dead from being disturbed. ⁶⁸	
Catacomb 1 Hall O	Rock-cut catacomb with 6 chambers, although chamber 4 does not appear to have been used for burials. Burials in arcosolia. Door <i>in situ</i> .	Crumbing bones in some arcosolia.	Potsherds in some arcosolia.	3 rd -4 th century	Greek inscription (names) in red. Menorahs in relief. The menorah in chamber 3 was flanked by 2 pillars and within a frame. Relief of a ship in chamber 5. Graffiti: menorahs (chambers 2 and 6); unfinished ship (chamber 5).	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 1 Hall P	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and a loculus. Arched passage between the chambers.	Collected bones in some arcosolia and the loculus.	Iron angles, small nails, and wooden splinters in one arcosolium (coffin).	3 rd -4 th century	Relief of a bowl filled with fruit in the arched passage. Graffito of a ship and palm fronds in chamber 1. 9 inscriptions in Greek (7) and/or Hebrew (2). The Greek inscriptions were mostly names and fathers, but 1 inscription described that the deceased person <i>γλωσσόκωμω κίτε</i> ("lies [in the] sarcophagus"). ⁶⁹ The Hebrew inscriptions were blurred.	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 2	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 burial halls (A-C) accessed via a small courtyard. Some burials had stone headrests and covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .			3 rd -4 th century		Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 2 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia. Door <i>in situ</i> .	Bones found in most arcosolia.	Fragment of lead cylinder (for a scroll?) in an arcosolia, potsherds, glass vessel fragments.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door.	Mazar (1973).

⁶⁸ See Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 46).

⁶⁹ From *γλωσσόκομος*, "sarcophagus". Mazar (1973) and Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974) translated the word as "ossuary".

Catacomb 2 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with 4 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Chambers connected by arched passageways. Minor fragments of a marble sarcophagus in chamber 4 may not have been from this tomb, as larger pieces of the same sarcophagus were found near catacomb 11.	Bones in some arcosolia.		3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. In chamber 1, 3 geometric designs in red, 1 with leaves (ceiling). On the walls: 2 circles, each containing an X and dots in red; painted candelabrum with 2 graffiti candelabra/menorahs incised over it; graffiti of a wheel and a man standing in a boat. In chamber 2, a graffito of concentric circles on the ceiling, and a later Crusader coat of arms. 2 Greek inscriptions in chamber 3, 1 of an <i>ιατρ(ός)</i> ("physician").	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 2 Hall C	Rock-cut catacomb with long corridor and 9 chambers, partly destroyed. Burials in arcosolia. Chambers 2 and 5-9 were excavated.		Lamp, broken glass unguentarium, potsherds.	3 rd -4 th century	Remains of inscriptions in red. A Greek inscription of <i>Ἰακὼ Ἰουδάς κοινῶνι Παρηγορίου καὶ Αλεξάνδρου?</i> ἀπ[ὸ] ... ("Jacob, Judas, partners of Paregorios and Alexandros from ...").	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 3	Rock-cut catacomb with 5 burial halls (A-E) accessed via a corridor. Some burials had stone headrests and covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .			3 rd -4 th century	Relief of an arched gate on the wall between halls A and C. Graffito of a <i>tabula ansata</i> on the wall between halls B and D.	Mazar (1973).
Catacomb 3 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia, 1 used as an ossuary. Door <i>in situ</i> .		Broken glass plate, small glass vial, potsherds (mostly 3 rd -4 th centuries and some of 8 th -13 th centuries), lamp	3 rd -4 th century? Burials may also have occurred during the 8 th -13 th centuries.		Mazar (1973).

			(8 th -13 th centuries).			
Catacomb 3 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Two loculi (used as ossuaries) and an arcosolium in chamber 3. Door <i>in situ</i> .		Potsherds of vessels, broken lamp.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. On the walls of chamber 1, 2 menorahs painted in red. Above the arcosolium in chamber 3, a relief of a bowl containing leaves and a rosette(?). Graffiti, incised and painted in red, in chamber 3: incomplete goblet, ram's horn (<i>shofar</i>), incense shovel(?), menorahs, square ark (closed), circles, square, wheel, rolled scroll, conch shell. Traces of a blurred Greek inscription in red on the lintel.	Mazar (1973).
Catacomb 3 Hall C	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Door <i>in situ</i> .			3 rd -4 th century		Mazar (1973).
Catacomb 3 Hall D	Rock-cut catacomb with 4 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Arched passageways between the chambers; pillar between chambers 1 and 2 painted in red to imitate a capital.		Potsherds.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Graffito of a man on the top of pillar. Graffiti in the archway between chambers 2 and 3: candelabrum, man with extended arms holding an unknown object, incomplete menorah, 2 butterflies, unknown design. Traces of a blurred inscription in red on the lintel.	Mazar (1973).
Catacomb 3 Hall E	Rock-cut catacomb with 8 chambers. Burials in arcosolia (some imitated	Trough in chamber 5 and some arcosolia contained	Potsherds, twisted gold threads (threaded into hair?) in the	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door featuring a rosette.	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

	coffins). Troughs cut in the floor in chambers 5, 6, 7, and 8. Arched passageways with pillars between the chambers.	fragmented bones.	trough in chamber 6, nails, angles, bronze fragment, and wooden fragments (coffins).		Reliefs of menorahs, conch shell, man carrying a menorah on his head, bird. Next to an arcosolium in chamber 1, the painted branches of a menorah with a lamp niche (containing soot marks) beneath it. Greek (9) and/or Palmyrene (4) inscriptions. Names, family members, and <i>Θάρσι</i> ("good cheer") were common. Later (Crusader) graffiti of coats of arms and crosses.	
Catacomb 4	Rock-cut catacomb with 4 burial halls (A-D) accessed via an open corridor. Some burials had stone headrests and covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .		Potsherds, coin of Valerius (251-260), glass fragments, glass vial on the floor of the corridor.	3 rd -4 th century		Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 4 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with 7 chambers. Burials in arcosolia, some imitating coffins. Arched passageways between the chambers. Door <i>in situ</i> .	Bones found in some arcosolia.	Bronze bracelet, silver cosmetic spatula, small bronze ring, and glass whorl found with a skeleton in an arcosolium in chamber 1. Nails, glass vial, fragment of a bronze coin in arcosolia in chamber 2. Potsherds.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Carved menorahs, human figures, lions, conch shells, vase, palm fronds (<i>lulav</i>), synagogues, and closed ark. Incised and painted geometric shapes, rosettes, and wheels. 6 Greek inscriptions of names and family members.	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 4 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 small			3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door.	Mazar (1973).

	chambers. Burials in arcosolia.					
Catacomb 4 Hall C	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia (some shaped like coffins) and troughs cut into the floor. Arched entrance and arched passageways between chambers 1 and 2.	1 arcosolium contained a large number of collected bones. Some arcosolia contained crumbling bones.	Pottery fragments, lamp, bronze belt buckle, bronze ring, iron nails, bronze hooks, bronze angles, and wooden fragments (coffins).	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Graffiti: detailed soldier; above this, the outline of another human figure; duelling men; unclear animals (lion?); human figures, including falling figures; gate (passageway between chambers 1 and 2). 7 Greek inscriptions of names, family members, <i>Θάρσι</i> ("good cheer"). Greek inscription on the lintel: <i>Σαμουὲλ Ἰσαάκου/ πενηχροῦ Ἀναστασ[?]</i> ("Samuel, son of Isaac the poor, (son) of Anastasios").	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 4 Hall D	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia.	Some arcosolia contained bones.	Potsherds.	3 rd -4 th century	Greek inscription ending in leaf on lintel.	Mazar (1973).
Catacombs 5-11 ⁷⁰	Rock-cut catacombs, similar to catacombs 1-4. Catacombs 6 and 11 each had a square court. Catacomb 11 had an adjacent mausoleum. The courtyard of catacomb 11 had a mosaic pavement.		Potsherds, fragments of lamps from at least 2 tombs (7 and 11), 2 bronze coins (3 rd century) in catacomb 6.	2 nd -4 th century?	Greek inscriptions in catacombs 5 (1), 6 (1), 7 (4), 8 (14, some are bilingual), and 11 (5). 7 Semitic inscriptions in catacomb 8. Most were names or short phrases naming family members or places of origin. An inscription in catacomb 7: <i>Εἷς Θεὸς β[ο]ήθει</i> ("One God, who aids"). An inscription of 7 lines in the mausoleum of catacomb 11 dated to the 3 rd century based on the lettering, mosaic floor, and pottery/lamp sherds found in the	Mazar (1973). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

⁷⁰ Mazar (1973) did not provide descriptions of these catacombs. Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974) provided information on some inscriptions.

					catacomb. ⁷¹ A Greek curse inscription in catacomb 11 probably also of this date. ⁷²	
Catacomb 12	Rock-cut catacomb with 4 burial halls (A-D) accessed via an open courtyard. Some burials had covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .		A lamp in the courtyard.	3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 12 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers with benches (1, 4) and 6 burial chambers (2-3, 5-8). Burials in arcosolia, loculi, and a trough cut into the floor (chamber 3). Arches between the chambers. Door <i>in situ</i> .		Potsherds and glass fragments. In a corner of chamber 6, a depression cut into the floor contained 5 lamps, glass unguentarium, bronze spatula, glass bead, and beaded necklace.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Graffiti: eagle (chamber 1); menorahs with Greek (ΑΕΚΣΟ ΕΦ) and Hebrew (יב[ו]ר[ו]ת) inscriptions (chamber 2). ⁷³ 2 curse inscriptions in Greek and Aramaic associated with an arcosolium (chamber 3); Greek inscription Τόπος [Ε]λπίδιας (“Tomb of Elpidia”) above an arcosolium (chamber 6); curse inscription in Aramaic and the beginning of another (chamber 8).	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

⁷¹ Κεῖμαι Λεοντεΐδης νέκυς (Σ)αφοῦς υἱὸς Ἰοῦστος, ὃς πάσης σοφίης δρεψάμενος κ[αρπὸ]ν λειψα φάος, δειλ[οὺς] γ[ονέας] ἀκα[χημέν]ους αἰε[ί]ι, αὐτοκασιγνήτους [τε]ε, οἴμοι, ἐ[ν οἷς Β]εσάρ[οις] καὶ γ' ἐλθ[ῶν] εἰς Ἄδην Ἰοῦστο[ς] ... αὐτ[ό]θι κεῖμα[ι], σὺν πολλοῖσιν ἐοῖς, ἐπὶ ἧθελε Μοῖρα κραταιή. Θάρσει, Ἰοῦστε, οὐδεὶς ἀθάνατος. (“I, Justus, lie dead, the son of Leontios (and) Sappho, who, having plucked all the fruit of wisdom, left the light, my miserable parents forever mourning, also my brothers, woe is me, in my Beth She’arim. And having gone into Hades, I, Justus, lie here with many of my own, since mighty Fate willed. Be of good cheer, Justus, no one is immortal”). See Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 97-107) for a discussion of this inscription.

⁷² Ἐγὼ Ἡσύχις ἐνθάδε κῆμε σὺν τῇ ἐμῇ συνβίῳ πᾶς τολμῶν ἀνῦξε ἐφ' [ῆ]μᾶς μὴ ἔχη μέρος εἰς τὸν [βίον] ἀόνο[ν]. (“I, Hesychios, lie here with my wife. May anyone who dares to open (this grave) above us not have a portion in the eternal life”).

⁷³ Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 121-123) discussed these inscriptions and translated the Greek as “[May] I attain [happiness]”; the Hebrew is the first word of the Greek inscription in transliteration. The menorah was interpreted as a replacement for the word “eternity”, and the graffiti expressed the hope for eternal life. ΑΕΚΣΟ is an alternative spelling of ἀύξάνω (“increase/honour”).

Catacomb 12 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with central chamber (3) and 7 burial chambers (1-2, 4-8). Burials in arcosolia and a loculus (chamber 1). Arched passageways between the chambers.		2 lamps (of the 1 st -2 nd and 4 th centuries), 2 small coins.	3 rd -4 th century	Door decorated with studs. Rosette on lintel. Menorah carved between 2 arcosolia (chamber 1). 8 Greek inscriptions, mostly identifying the owners of tombs, where they were from, and 1 <i>Θάρασι</i> ("good cheer") inscription. 4 additional Greek inscriptions of names over arcosolia in chamber 4.	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 12 Hall C	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia.			3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 12 Hall D	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia.			3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 13	Rock-cut catacomb with 12 burial halls (A-H, J-M) accessed via an open courtyard. Some burials had covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .	Bones scattered on the floor of most chambers.	2 lamps in the courtyard (4 th century), potsherds, glass fragments, iron hook, iron plaques, nails, and fragments of lead in some of the chambers and the courtyard (coffins).	3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 13 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Door <i>in situ</i> .		2 juglets.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Traces of a red inscription above an arcosolium in chamber 1.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 13 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Door <i>in situ</i> .			3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door.	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

					Greek inscription above the lintel: <i>Χωὴν Βυρίριος</i> (“Cohen from Beirut”). ⁷⁴ 2 Hebrew inscriptions associated with an arcosolium in chamber 1 identified the burial of Yudan, son of Levi.	
Catacomb 13 Hall C	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia. Door <i>in situ</i> .		Pottery jar, pottery jug.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Found close to the entrance, a marble slab featuring a menorah, a ram’s horn (<i>shofar</i>), and a palm branch (<i>lulav</i>) with a Greek inscription naming Marinos and Justa as the tomb’s owners. The ceiling had collapsed so the chamber was not excavated.	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 13 Hall D	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and a loculus in chamber 2 (used as an ossuary). Door <i>in situ</i> .			3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. 16 Greek inscriptions, including 1 on lintel (owner of tomb). Most identified the burial locations of named persons, but there was a curse inscription in chamber 2. 1 inscription identified <i>Σάρα Ἰουδέα ὀσία</i> (“Sarah the pious Jew”); another identified the head of a synagogue.	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 13 Hall E	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Door <i>in situ</i> .			3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door.	Avigad (1976).

⁷⁴ *Χωὴν* is a transliteration of the Hebrew word *כֹּהֵן* (“priest”), and the inscription was translated as “A priest from Beirut” by Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 133), but Avigad (1976: 30) argued that it could have been a family name instead, which appeared in Catacomb 18 when the word priest was used for a family name. I have followed Avigad’s translation.

Catacomb 13 Hall F	Rock-cut catacomb with 5 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Door <i>in situ</i> .			3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Rosette and a Greek inscription (name?) carved on lintel. 3 fragmentary Greek inscriptions. 2 were names and the third was <i>Κούφα ιῆ</i> (presumably <i>γῆ</i>) ([in the] light earth"). ⁷⁵	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 13 Hall G	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and troughs cut in the floor. Door <i>in situ</i> .	Skeleton in a trough cut in the floor in chamber 1.		3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Fragmentary Greek inscription. Greek inscription of Kyris. 4 Greek inscriptions referring to <i>Παυλίνου</i> (Paulinos), above 3 arcosolia in chamber 2 and 1 on the lintel identifying him as a <i>μυρεψ(οῦ)</i> ("perfume maker").	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 13 Hall H	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia and troughs cut in the floor. Door <i>in situ</i> .		2 pottery jugs, fragment of another.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 13 Hall J	Rock-cut catacomb with 8 chambers. Burials in arcosolia, loculi, and a trough cut in the floor. Door <i>in situ</i> .		Pottery juglet, glass bottle.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Rosette and branch carved on lintel.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 13 Hall K	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia (chambers 1 and 2)			3 rd -4 th century	Greek inscription: <i>Κυρίας γυνῆ Συμμαχου</i> ("Kyria, wife of Symmakhos") below an arcosolium. ⁷⁶	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

⁷⁵ See Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 142) on this formula.

⁷⁶ Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 143) assigned this inscription to Hall J; Avigad (1976: 39) to Hall K.

	and loculi (chamber 3). Door <i>in situ</i> .					
Catacomb 13 Hall L	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and a trough cut into the floor (chamber 3). Door <i>in situ</i> .		Pottery juglet, small amphora.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved with geometric designs. Carved menorah between 2 arcosolia.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 13 Hall M	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia and a loculus used as an ossuary, which were found sealed. Door <i>in situ</i> .	Scattered bones in 2 arcosolia; skeleton in an arcosolium.	Bottom of a jug used for red paint (ocher) found in the entrance.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. 3 Greek inscriptions, all stating that the tomb belonged to Aristeas.	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 14	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 burial halls (A-C) accessed via a courtyard. Some burials had covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .		Fragment of a lamp, glass fragments.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Façade with arches and pillars. Large upper structure above the catacomb with an open space and benches, likely used for commemorative purposes.	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 14 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with 5 chambers. Burials in an arcosolium, loculi, niches, and troughs cut in the floor (some at the foot of rabbis' graves). Large chambers divided in the middle by an arch.	Scattered bones in several burials.	Lead fragments (coffin?), cylindrical bone handle (of a mirror) in a grave, 3 bronze rings in a grave.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	2 doors, 1 large and 1 small, carved to imitate wooden doors. 2 Hebrew inscriptions and 2 bilingual Hebrew/Greek inscription (names, including rabbis). 2 inscriptions in unidentified script.	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 14 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 small	Traces of bones.		Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Door decorated with geometric rosette.	Avigad (1976).

	chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Arched passageway between the chambers.					
Catacomb 14 Hall C	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia.		Pottery jug.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 15	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 burial halls (A-C) accessed via a courtyard. The courtyard was located at the western end of the upper structure above Catacomb 14. Some burials had covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .			3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 15 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with long corridor leading to 8 chambers. Burials in arcosolia.			3 rd -4 th century	Relief of 2 rosettes with 6 petals on the door; a few Greek letters above the rosettes. Beneath an arcosolium, interlacing circles. Beneath another, a menorah. 2 Greek inscriptions on 2 arcosolia, a name and the fragmentary inscription Ἰὼδε κίντε ἡ μακαρία... Ἀστήρ ("Here lies the blessed... Esther"). Blurred inscriptions in Greek and Hebrew(?).	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 15 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia.		Glass vessels <i>in situ</i> in an arcosolium (tall jug, 2 bottle necks, lower part of perfume bottle,	3 rd -4 th century	Ceiling had collapsed in antiquity.	Avigad (1976).

			bottle, body of another bottle, lamp, decorated plate) (4 th century), glass bracelets.			
Catacomb 15 Hall C	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia.			3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 16	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 burial halls (A and B) accessed via a courtyard. Some burials had covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .		In the debris of the courtyard, fragments of a glass wine cup.	3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 16 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia, loculi, and hewn into benches along the walls.		Iron nails and flat plates from a coffin, lamp (3 rd century), fragment of lamp.	3 rd -4 th century	Door decorated with 4 plain panels. Above a loculus, a bilingual inscription: <i>Ἰωσήφ Φαινίσιος εἰρήσ</i> ("Joseph of Phaene, peace"). Above another loculus, a Greek inscription of <i>Εἰούδας ἱερεύς</i> ("Judah the priest"). Below an arcosolium, a Greek inscription listing the people interred in the tomb (including a rabbi). ⁷⁷	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 16 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia.			3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Western side of the room full of debris.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 17	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 burial halls (A and B) accessed via a courtyard.			2 nd /3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).

⁷⁷ Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 151-153) presented this inscription as 2 separate inscriptions.

	Some burials had covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .					
Catacomb 17 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and loculi; chamber 1 also had an ossuary niche. May have had a wooden door.		8 lamps and additional broken lamps (3 rd -4 th centuries) in the debris in the entrance. 1 lamp had a chi-rho incised on its handle. ⁷⁸ Glass fragments, bronze coin of Elagabalus (217-222) in the debris, nails and a piece of lead (from a coffin?).	2 nd /3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 17 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia and loculi.		Part of a lamp.	2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Lintel decorated with relief of rosette. Above an arcosolium, a painted Greek inscription: "Ε[ν]θα κίται Διοδώρα [μ]ήτηρ Ἐπιτυχίου" ("Here lies Diodora, mother of Epitychios").	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 18	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 burial halls (A and B) accessed via a courtyard. A 3 rd courtyard had been abandoned and blocked off due to a collapse.			3 rd -4 th century	In the courtyard, 16 fragments of a marble slab. It featured a menorah, citrus (<i>etrog</i>), palm branch (<i>lulav</i>), ram's horn (<i>shofar</i>), and incense shovel, as well as Greek inscription, probably of the 3 rd century, which	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

⁷⁸ Avigad (1976: 74, 188) considered this an accidental Christian symbol purchased by a Jewish person who either did not understand or care for its symbolism.

	Some burials had covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .				may have fallen from the upper structure above Catacomb 14. ⁷⁹	
Catacomb 18 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Archways between chambers.			3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. 2 Greek inscriptions on the lintel, both read: <i>Κύριε μνήσθηθι τοῦ δούλου/τῆς δούλκς σου ...</i> ("Lord, remember your servant ...") followed by a name. 2 palm fronds (<i>Iulav</i>) carved on the posts of the archway between chambers 2 and 3.	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 18 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia.			3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 19	Rock-cut catacomb with 3 burial halls (A-C) accessed via a courtyard. Some burials had covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .		Pottery jug near entrance.	3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 19 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia and cut into benches along the walls.			3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Head (of an animal?) carved on the lintel. In chamber 1, concentric circles carved on the walls. Menorah. 2 painted Greek inscriptions naming the people buried in 2 arcosolia.	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

⁷⁹ Καρτερίας τόδε σῆμα λίψανον φέρει φθιτὸν ἀφθιτὸν ἢ λαμπρὰν σῶζον μνίαν γενναίης. θήκατο δὲ μιν ἐνθάδε Ζηνοβία/μητέρος ἑῆς τίουσα [ἐφ]ημοσύνας, τοῦτό σοι, μακαρτάτη, καρπὸς σὸς ἐδίματο ἦν τέκες ἔξ' ἀγανῶν εὐσεβίην λαγόνων, ῥέζει γὰρ κλυτὰ ἔργα, ἐνὶ φθιμένους αἰεὶ, ὄφρα δὴ ἄμφω καὶ μετὰ τέρμα βίου νέον ἢ δ' ἀσχύλευτον αὐθις ἔχοιτε πλοῦτον. ("This tomb contains the dwindling remains of noble Karteria, preserving forever her illustrious memory. Zenobia brought her here for burial, fulfilling thus her mother's behest. For you, most blessed of women, your offspring, whom you bore from your gentle womb, your pious daughter, for she always does actions praiseworthy in the eyes of mortals, erected this monument so that even after the end of life's term you may both enjoy again new indestructible riches."). See Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 157-167) for a discussion of this inscription.

Catacomb 19 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia.		Pottery jug.	3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Rosette in relief on the lintel. 3 Greek inscriptions, each beneath an arcosolium (names, relatives, and the month when the tomb was instructed or permitted to be hewn). ⁸⁰ 1 identified an <i>ἀρχιβάφθου</i> ("clothdryer"); ⁸¹ another an <i>ὀθονιακοῦ</i> ("clothmerchant"). Greek inscription of a name. Greek inscription between 2 arcosolia: <i>Εὐμύρι Σαβίνε οὐδὶς ἀθάνατος</i> ("Good fortune, Sabinos, no one is immortal").	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 19 Hall C	Rock-cut catacomb with 2 chambers. Burials in arcosolia. Benches cut along the walls of both chambers.			3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate a wooden door. Carved on the lintel: a menorah, the head of a woman in the style of a funerary mask, and a Greek inscription (name). On a marble plaque in a recess above the lintel, an inscription in Greek and Hebrew: <i>ΔΑΝΙΗΛ ΥΙΟΣ ΑΔΔΑ ΤΥΡΕΟΥ ΔΙΨ</i> ("Daniel, son of Adda from Tyre, peace").	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 20	Large rock-cut catacomb with a long hall leading to 29 chambers (I-XXIX) accessed via a large courtyard. Burials in arcosolia, ossuary niches, loculi, troughs cut in the		Pottery jug, pottery of the 8 th -13 th centuries, 3 glass bottles, glass jar, fragments of glass bottles, 2 bronze kohl sticks,	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Façade with arches and pillars. 3 doors, carved to imitate wooden doors, lead into the catacomb. 3 Greek inscriptions (graffiti) in the eastern entrance corridor: <i>Θαρσῖτε πατέρες ὄσιοι οὐδὶς ἀθάνατος</i> ("be of good cheer, pious parents, no one is immortal"), <i>Εὐτυχῶς τῆ ὑμῶν</i>	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

⁸⁰ See inscription 190 in Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 174-175).

⁸¹ See Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974: 173) on the translation of this word.

	<p>floor, and 125 sarcophagi. Some burials had covering slabs <i>in situ</i>. Archways between the long central hall and the burial halls. An upper structure above the catacomb with benches and an open space, likely for commemoration.</p>		<p>20 lamps, iron rings and nails show the use of wooden coffins. Evidence of occupation after the tomb was used for burial includes 122 whole or fragmentary lamps dating from the Byzantine period to the Middle Ages and some iron objects.⁸²</p>		<p><u> ἀναστάσι (“good luck on your resurrection”), and an unclear word. Hebrew inscription in the western corridor, אחיה (“her brother”).</p>	
Catacomb 20 Chamber I	<p>Rock-cut chamber with benches hewn along the walls. Burials in arcosolia, loculi, niches, and 7 sarcophagi.</p>		<p>Neck of a glass bottle, hollow iron point (from a coffin).</p>	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	<p>Part of a Hebrew inscription on the eastern wall: ... שלום ע (“Peace ...”). Cross carved to the right of the inscription (from use in the Byzantine period?). Arabic inscription from later users.</p>	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber II	<p>Rock-cut chamber with 2 rooms and burials in arcosolia, 3 sarcophagi, and pit graves.</p>		<p>Pottery jug and bowl, glass bottle and part of another.</p>	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	<p>2 Hebrew inscriptions, 1 illegible. The other read: רבי יהושע בירבי הלל בן אטיון מש בשלום (“Rabbi Joshua, son of Rabbi Hillel, son of Ation may his resting place be in peace”).⁸³</p>	Avigad (1976).

⁸² See Avigad (1976: 190-194 and 215-216). Some burials may have taken place in the Byzantine period or perhaps even later, but it is unclear how extensively the catacomb was used at this time.

⁸³ Translation by Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

Catacomb 20 Chamber III	Rock-cut chamber with burials in arcosolia, niches, pit graves, and 7 sarcophagi. A loop carved in the center of the ceiling, perhaps for hanging a lamp.		Upper parts of 2 glass bottles.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	2 Hebrew inscriptions, both on sarcophagi. 1 was a name, the other read: אלו ארונות הפנימית והחיצונית שלרבי אניאנה נש הקדושים בניו ש ("These sarcophagi, the inner and the outer, belong to Rabbi Aniana and to ... the holy ones, the sons of ..."). ⁸⁴	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber IV	Rock-cut chamber with burials in arcosolia, a loculus, and niches (ossuaries). Most of the arcosolia were covered by sarcophagus lids.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	The lower parts of 3 broken sarcophagi, including one built for a child, blocked the entrance; unclear whether they were used for burial.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber V	Rock-cut chamber with burials in arcosolia, a loculus, niches, and 6 sarcophagi.		Neck of a glass bottle, 2 iron chisels (from a coffin).	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Greek inscription (name) near a niche (possibly a visitor). 1 sarcophagus decorated with garlands and a Hebrew inscription: כנ (= כאן) הן מנחות אטיו בתו שלרבי גמליאל בן נחמיה שמתה בתולה בת עשרין ושתים שנה ואטיון בתו שלרבי יהודה בנו שלרביגמליאל שמתה בת תשע שנים וששה חודשים עמידת[ן] ("Here they lie, Atio, the daughter of Rabbi Gamaliel, son of Nehemiah, who died a virgin at the age of twenty-two years, and Ation, the	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

⁸⁴ Translation by Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

					daughter of Rabbi Judah, the son of Rabbi Gamaliel, who died at the age of nine years and six months. May their resurrection [be with the worthy)]. ⁸⁵	
Catacomb 20 Chamber VI	Rock-cut chamber with burials in arcosolia, a loculus, and niches.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber VII	Rock-cut chamber with burials in niches and 12 sarcophagi.		Upper part of a glass bottle.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	1 sarcophagus decorated with a <i>tabula ansata</i> and garlands. 1 sarcophagus decorated with 3 discs. 1 sarcophagus decorated with a branch and illegible painted Hebrew inscription. Partially blurred Hebrew inscription at the entrance: קירה ש שלום... ("Kyra ... peace").	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber VIII	Rock-cut chambers with 3 rooms and burials in arcosolia, niches, pit graves, and 10 sarcophagi.	2 pit graves, including the grave with the Greek inscription, each contained the bones of an infant.	Small glass amphora, glass jar, 2 glass bottles, part of a glass lamp, stem of a glass wine cup, iron bracelet.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	1 sarcophagus decorated with carved rosettes and circles. 1 sarcophagus decorated with rosette and scene of a lion chasing a gazelle. 1 sarcophagus decorated with floral and geometric designs and a gate motif. 1 sarcophagus featured 2 lions standing either side of a vase. The cover stone of 1 pit grave featured a Greek inscription: Δομνικὰ ἡ μικρά ("Domnika the little").	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 20	Rock-cut chamber with burials in arcosolia, pit graves,			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).

⁸⁵ Translation by Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).

Chamber IX	and sarcophagi (1 found intact; fragments of others).					
Catacomb 20 Chamber X	Rock-cut chamber. No graves were discovered, so burials were likely in sarcophagi.		Glass bottle, upper part of glass bottle, shards, iron knife, iron scissors, and other small artifacts show later use as a domestic space.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Relief of a bottle near the entrance.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XI	Rock-cut chamber with burials in arcosolia, a loculus, niches, and 8 sarcophagi.		Base of glass vessel or lamp, sculpted hand (marble), lamp of 8 th -13 th centuries in a sarcophagus (accidental, looting).	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	2 Hebrew inscriptions painted in red provided names of the deceased and, in 1 case, a family member (father). 1 sarcophagus decorated with reliefs of eagles, lions, and bulls' heads. 6 sarcophagi decorated with <i>tabula ansata</i> and garlands.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XII	Rock-cut chamber with burials in 3 sarcophagi.		Upper part of a glass bottle.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	1 sarcophagus decorated with 3 garlands and discs.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XIII	Rock-cut chamber with burials in arcosolia, niches, and 5 sarcophagi (probably originally more).		Neck of a glass bottle, parts of 3 glass bottles.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XIV	Rock-cut chamber with burials in an arcosolium, niches, and 16 sarcophagi.	In 1 undisturbed sarcophagus, a few bones.		Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	1 sarcophagus with carved <i>tabula ansata</i> and garlands.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20	Rock-cut chamber with burials in		Upper part of a glass bottle.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	In 1 arcosolium, a carved disc.	Avigad (1976).

Chamber XV	arcosolia, niches, and 5 sarcophagi.				1 sarcophagus decorated with carved columns, garlands, rosettes, and the face of a bearded man.	
Catacomb 20 Chamber XVI	Rock-cut chamber with burials in arcosolia and 5 sarcophagi.		Upper part of a glass bottle, lead handle(?) (coffin?).	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	1 sarcophagus with an inscription on the lid, giving the name of the deceased person and their father, who owned the tomb. 1 sarcophagus decorated with geometric designs. Traces of an illegible Greek inscription above an arcosolium.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XVII	Rock-cut chamber with burials in a niche and 3 sarcophagi.		Small pottery bowl.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	1 sarcophagus decorated with discs.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XVIII	Rock-cut chamber with burials in 3 sarcophagi.		Stems of 2 glass wine cups, part of glass lamp, fragments of glass jug.	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	1 sarcophagus decorated with a <i>tabula ansata</i> and garlands. 1 sarcophagus decorated with garlands, acanthus leaves, a rosette, and floral patterns.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XIX	Rock-cut chamber with burials in arcosolia, a loculus, and 3 sarcophagi.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	1 sarcophagus decorated with garlands, acanthus leaves, floral patterns, a lion, wreaths, and vases. Head and upper body of a human figure carved on 1 wall.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XX	Rock-cut chamber with burials in niches and a pit grave.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XXI	Rock-cut chamber with burials in arcosolia and 16 sarcophagi.		Upper parts of 2 glass bottles, fragments of a bronze cylinder, bronze chain, bronze box, 2 bronze covers(?),	Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Hebrew inscriptions on 5 sarcophagi, naming the deceased person, their family, and offering well-wishes. 1 provided the age of the deceased (17 years). 1 sarcophagus featured carved shells, wreaths (with ribbon),	Avigad (1976).

			1 with a chain, iron bracelet(?).		rosettes, lions, a gazelle, birds, bulls' heads, vines, grapes, and geometric patterns. 1 sarcophagus featured a bird, a gable, and a shell.	
Catacomb 20 Chamber XXII	Rock-cut chamber, mostly covered by collapsed rock. At least 1 sarcophagus and 2 niches.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Sarcophagus decorated with rosettes and garlands.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XXIII	Rock-cut chamber, mostly covered by collapsed rock. At least 1 sarcophagus and 2 niches.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Cornice around the walls decorated with red zigzag pattern. Large relief of a menorah on the eastern wall. Sarcophagus decorated with discs.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XXIV	Rock-cut chamber covered by collapsed rock. Recesses in wall for sarcophagi.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XXV	Rock-cut chamber covered by collapsed rock. At least 1 niche.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Cornice around the visible part of the walls.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XXVI	Rock-cut chamber, mostly covered by collapsed rock. Burials in arcosolia, niches, and 3 sarcophagi.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	1 sarcophagus with the carved relief of a menorah and dolphins flanking a wreath. 1 sarcophagus with acroteria decorated with discs.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XXVII	Rock-cut chamber with burials in a niche and a sarcophagus (not found in its original location).			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Sarcophagus decorated with 2 flying victories holding a wreath; on 1 narrow side, a shell within a wreath flanked by 2 dolphins.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 20 Chamber XXVIII	Rock-cut chamber with burials in a niche. Collapsed rock.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Room not cleared due to collapse.	Avigad (1976).

Catacomb 20 Chamber XXIX	Rock-cut chamber filled with collapsed rock. Unclear whether burials occurred in this room.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Room not cleared due to collapse.	Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 21	Rock-cut catacomb with 4 burial halls (A-D) accessed via a courtyard. Some burials had covering slabs <i>in situ</i> .			1 st -4 th century	Marble slab found in the courtyard which likely rolled down the slope from another tomb. Greek inscription on the slab: <i>Μνήμα Καλλιόπης μισοτέρας και άπελευ(θ)έρας τοῦ τῆς λαμπρᾶς μνήμης Προκοπίου</i> ("Memorial of Calliope the elder and the freed woman of Procopios, of radiant memory").	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 21 Hall A	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Benches along the walls. Burials in loculi and a niche used as an ossuary.			1 st -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 21 Hall B	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia.			1 st -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 21 Hall C	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber. Burials in arcosolia.			1 st -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Catacomb 21 Hall D	Rock-cut catacomb with chamber which had been destroyed. Burials in arcosolia.			1 st -4 th century	Greek inscription on lintel: <i>Τόπος Θεοδοσίας τῆς και Σάρας Τυρίας</i> ("Tomb of Theodosia and Sarah from Tyre").	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Catacomb 22	Rock-cut catacomb with burial hall accessed via a courtyard.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Door carved to imitate wooden door.	Avigad (1976).

	Along one wall, a bench flanked by pillars. Burials in arcosolia and loculi. 1 of the loculi was enlarged to create an additional burial area with more arcosolia.					
Catacomb 23	Rock-cut catacomb with burial hall (collapsed) accessed via a courtyard. Burials originally in sarcophagi (1 found <i>in situ</i>) and later in arcosolia. Remains of an upper structure above the catacomb with a mosaic floor, likely for commemoration.			Late 2 nd /3 rd -4 th century	Arched façade with a door carved to imitate a wooden door.	Avigad (1976).
Catacombs 24-30, 33	Rock-cut catacombs, similar to other catacombs.			2 nd -4 th century?	Many inscriptions in Catacombs 25 and 26, 3 published by Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974). They named the deceased person and a family member, their place of origin, or their occupation.	Avigad (1976). Schwabe and Lifshitz (1974).
Mugharet el-Jehennem (Catacomb 32)	Rock-cut catacomb with a square court and 14 chambers. Burials in arcosolia, loculi, and either in coffins or directly on the floor of chambers.			3 rd -4 th century? Uncertain when burial ended, as the Arabic inscriptions show the	Graffiti: 2 ships (chamber 1); geometric shapes; menorah. Arabic inscription dated to 900.	Mazar (1973).

				tomb was visited or used for something.		
Tomb 1	Rectangular pit grave containing a lead coffin, oriented north-south. Gabled roof formed of sloping stones over the grave.			4 th century or later		Avigad (1976).
Tomb 2	Rectangular pit grave covered by 5 slabs, oriented north-south.			4 th century or later		Avigad (1976).
Tomb 3	Probably a pit grave oriented north-south. 4 cover stones remained.			4 th century or later		Avigad (1976).
Tomb 4	Probably a pit grave oriented north-south. 4 cover stones remained.			4 th century or later		Avigad (1976).
Tombs 5-7	Structure containing 3 graves. The 2 lowest graves were pit graves; above these, a cist grave. Each contained a lead coffin. Oriented north-south.			4 th century or later		Avigad (1976).
Tomb 8	Rectangular cist grave covered by a gabled roof, oriented north-south.			4 th century or later		Avigad (1976).
Tomb 9	Cist grave built of stone slabs, oriented north-south.			4 th century or later	Too small for an adult, so either a child's burial or a bone repository.	Avigad (1976).

Tomb 10	Pit or cist grave with a gabled roof, oriented north-south.			4 th century or later		Avigad (1976).
Tomb 11	Cist grave built of stone slabs containing a lead coffin, oriented north-south.			4 th century or later		Avigad (1976).
Shaft Grave 1	Vertical shaft grave with a broken covering slab, oriented north-south. Pieces of pottery tile may have covered the burial or floor.	Bones.		2 nd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Shaft Grave 2	Vertical shaft grave with an almost complete covering slab, oriented north-south. Pieces of pottery tile may have covered the burial or floor.			2 nd -4 th century		Avigad (1976).
Burial Cave (1986)	Rock-cut tomb with burials in 7 arcosolia and loculi.		Bracelets, ring, bronze and lead pieces (coffins?).	2 nd -4 th century?	Walls painted in red: geometric shapes, floral patterns, <i>tabula ansatae</i> , and menorahs.	Feig (1988).

Berytus (Beirut)

Province: Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: Coastal city.

Cemetery areas and dating: Cemeteries to the west, southwest, and east of the city, but known information covers the Bronze Age to 4th century and dates typically do not extend into the Byzantine period.⁸⁶ The tombs along the slopes of Ashrafieh are along the presumably ancient road that lead east out of the city.⁸⁷

Excavations: Hellenistic and Roman tombs mostly remain unpublished;⁸⁸ some of these may have been used in the 4th century or later. Many tombs have been discovered during salvage excavations and construction projects.⁸⁹

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Ashrafieh, Tomb 2	Hypogeum(?) with rectangular chamber. 11 loculi in the walls and pit graves cut in the			Roman-Byzantine? ⁹⁰	Back wall decorated with columns.	De Jong (2017e).

⁸⁶ De Jong (2017r: 235); Stuart and Curvers (2018:101-116). Stuart and Curvers (2018: 116-126) also provided information on later cemeteries of the Caliphate, Ottoman, mandate, and independence periods.

⁸⁷ De Jong (2017r: 236).

⁸⁸ De Jong (2017r: 233).

⁸⁹ Stuart and Curvers (2018: 99).

⁹⁰ De Jong (2017e) did not provide a date for this tomb, but I include it with a general date of the Roman-Byzantine periods because of the altar.

	floor. Christian altar found inside.					
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 12	Lead sarcophagus.	Remains of 1 adult(?).		3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 17	Lead sarcophagus.			3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 18	Lead sarcophagus.	Remains of 1 child(?).		3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 19	Lead sarcophagus.			3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 20	Lead sarcophagus in a group (#20-23, side-by-side).		Gold foil.	3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 21	Lead sarcophagus in a group (#20-23, side-by-side).		Pottery vase, 5 glass bottles, gold foil, 2 bronze handles, bronze key.	3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 22	Lead sarcophagus for a child. In a group (#20-23, side-by-side).		Glass vase, pendant of glass, stone and gold, gold foil.	3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 23	Lead sarcophagus in a group (#20-23, side-by-side).		Glass vase, gold foil.	3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 24	Lead sarcophagus in a group (#24-28, side-by-side).		5 pottery vases (2 were small goblets), 2 glass vases, 2 stone beads, bronze mirror, bronze pin, bronze nail.	3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 25	Lead sarcophagus in a group (#24-28, side-by-side).			3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).

Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 26	Lead sarcophagus in a group (#24-28, side-by-side).			3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 27	Lead sarcophagus in a group (#24-28, side-by-side).			3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Ashrafieh, Sarcophagus 28	Lead sarcophagus in a group (#24-28, side-by-side).			3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).
Bey 095, Tomb 2	Pit grave cut into the rock, covered by inverted marble sarcophagus. East-west oriented.	1 individual.	Gold coin (305-313).	4 th century	Sarcophagus decorated with lion heads.	De Jong (2017d).
Bey 104, Cave 2	Unknown tomb type, possibly a funerary enclosure. 5 loculi cut into the bedrock. North-south oriented.	Skeletal remains in 3 graves.	T01: glass unguentarium.	2 nd -4 th century		De Jong (2017d).
Bey 104, Cave 3	Hypogeum(?) with shaft entrance. 2 rows of 4 stacked loculi. East-west oriented.	T03, T05, T06, and T08 each contained 1 individual. T07 contained 2 individuals.	T01: 2 wooden beads, 2 glass vessels, coin. T02: gold leaf, 2 glass vessels, coin. T03: 2 wooden bracelets, coin. T05: tool. T06: 2 glass unguentaria. T07: 2 gold earrings, coin. T08: 2 gold earrings, 5 unguentaria, 4 spindle whorls.	2 nd -4 th century		De Jong (2017d).
Ras Beyrouth, Tombs	Unknown number of tombs of unknown type cut into the rock.		1 tomb contained glass vessels, pottery vessels, and 6 coins	4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).

			of the early 4 th century.			
Ras Beyrouth, Sarcophagus 1	Lead sarcophagus from unknown type of tomb, child sized.		Gold foil	3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017e).

Bir Madhkur

Province: Palaestina Tertia.

Settlement type: A civilian settlement and a military fort of the Roman and Byzantine periods; the first major stop on the route from Petra to Gaza.⁹¹

Cemetery areas, dating, and number of tombs: Several cemeteries have been identified at the site. The “North Graves” were surveyed by King et al. (1989) but can only be said to date between the Nabatean and Byzantine periods (based on pottery found at the site).⁹² A grave from the excavations by Perry (2007) extended this date into the Islamic period. Other locations of cemeteries or potential cemeteries, including the “South Graves”, have also been identified, but again the dates of these burials are speculative.⁹³ An estimated 60-75 burials in the North Graves area and 9 in the South Graves area.⁹⁴

⁹¹ Smith (2020).

⁹² King et al. (1989: 205).

⁹³ Perry (2007a: 81-82).

⁹⁴ Perry (2007a: 83).

Excavations: Preliminary cemetery excavations were carried out in 1997, with the aim of recovering skeletal material for bioarchaeological study and more accurate dating.⁹⁵ Three graves were documented, but only one is included in this data. The two excluded graves were:

- A pit grave containing a child, dated to the Islamic period (in the North Graves area).⁹⁶
- A large cist tomb covered by a cairn (in the South Graves area). The tomb was neither excavated nor dated.⁹⁷ While this does not mean it cannot date to the early Byzantine period, there are no other examples of cairn tombs within the database, so I consider it highly unlikely to belong to this period.

Human remains: Perry (2007) used ageing and sexing methodology from Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Pathologies were examined macroscopically?

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
South Graves	Minimum of 8 tombs of unknown type, likely pit or cist			Nabatean-Islamic?	Not excavated.	Perry (2007a).

⁹⁵ Perry (2007a: 82).

⁹⁶ Perry (2007a: 86). The date was based on grave orientation, body position, and level of preservation, because ¹⁴C dating could not be completed on the small skeleton. There were no grave goods.

⁹⁷ Perry (2007a: 83). Oriented north-south with head to the south. Grave goods found in the fill were a copper ring or earring and beads of glass, amber, copper alloy, and obsidian, although they may have been dispersed from the surrounding surface soil rather than related to the burial (83-84). One adult and two juveniles. Perry indicates the tomb may be "Classical-period" (86-87).

	graves marked at the surface with stones.					
North Graves	Estimated 60-75 tombs of unknown type, likely pit or cist graves marked at the surface with stones.			Nabatean-Islamic?	Not excavated.	King et al. (1989). Perry (2007a).
North Graves, Byzantine Tomb	Simple pit grave, oriented northwest-southeast, covered by 7 limestone sealing stones. Marked at the surface by six stones in an ovoid formation.	Adult female (60+ years). Osteoporosis and osteoarthritis of hip, elbow, wrist, and synovial joints between thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Vertebral osteophytosis. Healed fractures of left lower fibula, left 4 th -7 th ribs, distal left radius (probably from a fall). Laid on right side, head to the southeast (facing southwest). Hips and knees were flexed to fit into the small grave cut.	Beads of glass, obsidian, amber, alabaster, mother of pearl, stone, and ivory beads mostly came from the head/neck area. Bronze bezel ring near left hand. Small pins around the head (from clothing/burial shroud?). Wooden fragments, 1 containing an iron nail, surrounding burial suggest use of coffin.	3 rd -5 th century. Date of 237-469 based on radiocarbon dating of bone samples.		Perry (2007a).

Bostra

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type: City connecting Damascus to the Red Sea.

Cemetery areas and dating: Although the city was surrounded by five or more burial areas (excluding on its northwest side), very few tombs have been published. De Jong (2017f, 2017g) listed tombs dating from the 2nd century, although many of these were dated to before the early Byzantine period.⁹⁸ Many tombs are undated, as are the majority of the stelae catalogued by De Jong.

Excavations: Photographs/surveys and excavations in the 20th century, but many of the monuments have now disappeared.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
North Cemetery, Tomb 6	Rectangular mausoleum built of basalt blocks. Burials in 4 large loculi, 2 on either side of a corridor leading from the entrance. West-east oriented.			300-400		Sartre-Fauriat (2001). De Jong (2017f).
Northeast Cemetery, Tomb 2	Hypogeum built of basalt blocks and accessed via a shaft. Entrance blocked by 2		Potsherds.	Late 4 th -6 th century	Reused Latin inscriptions of 1 st century BCE-1 st century. Greek inscription on a stela in the ceiling	Sartre-Fauriat (2001). De Jong (2017g).

⁹⁸ This includes some tombs which date to the very early 4th century which are not included in this study. See De Jong (2017f, 2017g).

	reused slabs bearing parts of a Latin inscription. Burials in 3 loculi.				of 1 loculus, also in reuse (3 rd -4 th centuries).	
West Cemetery Tombs	Unknown number of tombs including pit graves and chamber tombs covered with stone tumuli.			Unclear, but pottery finds indicate tumuli were used until the Byzantine period.	Inscriptions on some lintels.	Sartre-Fauriat (2007). De Jong (2017g).

Dakhleh Oasis

Province: Thebais.

Settlement type, cemetery areas, and dating: Oasis in Egypt's Western Desert. The Dakhleh Oasis contained six early Christian churches, from the 3rd and 4th centuries.⁹⁹ There were several settlement areas with associated cemeteries:

- A village (Kellis) located close to modern-day Ismant el-Kharab. The North Tomb Group (Roman-4th century?), Kellis 1 (Ptolemaic-3rd century),¹⁰⁰ and Kellis 2 (3rd-4th century(?)), cemeteries were associated with this settlement. No burials of individuals below four years of age have been discovered in Kellis 1.¹⁰¹ The settlement has not produced any evidence that it was occupied beyond the late 4th century.¹⁰²
- To the northwest of Kellis, a small cemetery associated with the village's West Church (D/6 and D/7), generally dated to the 3rd-4th centuries. Two monumental classical-style tombs (constructed 1st century?), at least one of which was reused in the 3rd-4th centuries, associated with the cemetery.

⁹⁹ Bowen (2008: 7).

¹⁰⁰ Birrell (1999: 29-38)

¹⁰¹ Tocheri et al. (2005: 337-338).

¹⁰² Bowen (2003a: 168).

- A church at Deir Abu Metta, to the northwest of Kellis. Burials dated between the 4th and 7th centuries. A building to the west, believed to have been a monastery.¹⁰³ Four samples of textile from three of the bodies have been radiocarbon dated to the second half of the 7th century.¹⁰⁴
- A church at Trimithis, to the west of Deir Abu Metta. Burials of the 4th century have been excavated.
- A small settlement and cemetery at Mahoub, near the earlier Roman-period cemetery of Muzawwaqa. The burials are dated to the 4th-5th centuries, according to surface sherds.¹⁰⁵

Number of tombs and looting: Kellis 2 has an estimated 3,500-4,000 graves.¹⁰⁶ As of 2019, 770 individuals, mostly in individual graves, have been excavated.¹⁰⁷ There is extensive disturbance throughout the cemetery. The other cemetery areas were all significantly smaller, with the estimated next largest at Mahoub, where 43 graves were identified in a survey, although only nine pits were excavated in 2007-2008.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰³ Bowen (2009).

¹⁰⁴ Bowen, (2019: 377).

¹⁰⁵ Bowen (2008: 11). This differs from the dating of Grossman, who put the church in the late 6th century. See Grossman (1991: 706). Bowen (2008: 12) indicated that graves were opened at 5 additional cemeteries within the Dakhleh Oasis dating to the "Late Roman Period", but the details of these burials or which cemeteries they were in was not made clear, so I have not included this information.

¹⁰⁶ Bowen (2008: 12).

¹⁰⁷ Bowen (2003a: 168).

¹⁰⁸ Bowen (2008: 12).

Excavations: The Dakhleh Oasis Project began in 1978.¹⁰⁹ The burials at Deir Abu Metta were some of the earliest to be excavated, first studied in 1979, and excavations began at Kellis in the 1980s. More recent excavations include the church at Trimithis in the 2010s, with some excavations, primarily Kellis, ongoing.

Human remains: Work on the human remains used age and sex estimates and macroscopic analysis of pathologies from Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994).¹¹⁰

Age and sex estimates have been carried out on 724 individuals from Kellis 2. 64% (463) of the individuals were juveniles; 36% (261) were adults.¹¹¹ 41% were estimated to have died at the age of either foetal or infant. A large number of females were of child-bearing age. Due to the high numbers of well-preserved juveniles discovered in Kellis 2, human remains research has paid greater attention to juveniles than adults.

¹⁰⁹ Bowen (2003a: 167).

¹¹⁰ See Aravecchia et al. (2015: 27).

¹¹¹ Dupras et al. (2019: 114).

Wheeler (2012) studied evidence of stress in 238 juveniles. The study focused on three skeletal indicators: cribra orbitalia, periostosis, and enamel hypoplasia.¹¹² The number of juveniles, particularly young juveniles, suggests a high fertility rate within the population, but equally a high mortality rate for the very young.

Pathologies and evidence of trauma identified within the adult and juvenile population at Kellis 2, using macroscopic, radiographic, and DNA analysis:

- Birth trauma.
- Miscarriage or early birth.
- Complications during labour.
- Severe childhood trauma (unhealed fractures) related to cause of death (2 individuals).
- Juvenile cancer (1 individual).
- Cribra orbitalia.
- Dental enamel hypoplasia.
- Periostosis.

¹¹² Wheeler (2012: 231).

- Occupations stress (osteoarthritis) which may suggest division of labour along gender lines.
- Severe dental pathology, connected to the presence of sand in food.
- Tuberculosis (3 adult individuals).
- Kidney stones.
- Leprosy (8 males, 20-30 years of age).¹¹³
- An intestinal worm, pinworm, found in faecal matter recovered from the cemetery.¹¹⁴

Research has also been carried out on diet and weaning at Kellis.¹¹⁵

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
D/7, Grave 1	Pit grave with a mudbrick superstructure, oriented east-west (head west).	Adult female (50-60 years). Osteoporosis and degenerative change in the spine and knee. Cribra orbitalia.		4 th century (postdates church)	Against the exterior east wall of the church.	Bowen (2003). Molto et al. (2003).
D/7, Grave 2	Pit grave with a mudbrick superstructure, oriented east-west (head west).	Adolescent or adult female (18-22 years). Only pathology is a dental abscess.	Wrappings?	4 th century (postdates church)	Against the exterior east wall of the church.	Bowen (2003).

¹¹³ Dupras et al. (2019: 114-116).

¹¹⁴ Wheeler (2012: 230).

¹¹⁵ Dupras et al. (2008: 119-127); Dupras (2010: 89-108).

D/7, Grave 3	Pit grave sealed with mudbricks, oriented east-west (head west).	Adult female (55-65 years). Widespread osteoporosis, fractures, osteoarthritis. Unhealed fracture of the femur. Periosteal new bone formation on the right radius.		3 rd -4 th century	Near West Tomb 1.	Bowen (2003).
D/7, Grave 4	Pit grave sealed with mudbricks, oriented east-west (head west).	Foetus or perinate. No evidence of pathology.		3 rd -4 th century	Near West Tomb 1.	Bowen (2003).
D/7, Grave 5	Pit grave sealed with mudbricks, oriented east-west (head west).	Adult female (43-53 years). Osteophytosis of lumbar region, advanced osteoarthritis of kneecap.		3 rd -4 th century	Near West Tomb 1.	Bowen (2003).
D/7, Grave 6	Pit grave sealed with mudbricks, oriented east-west (head west).	Infant (15-21 months). No evidence of pathology.		3 rd -4 th century		Bowen (2003).
D/7, Grave 7	Pit grave sealed with mudbricks, oriented east-west (head west).	Adult female (35-45 years). Osteoarthritis in both knees.	Impression for a small bowl found at the head end of the grave.	3 rd -4 th century		Bowen (2003).
D/7, Grave 8	Pit grave sealed with mudbricks, oriented east-west (head west).	Adult male (40-50 years). Osteophytosis in the vertebrae. Trauma including a healed lesion on the right parietal, major impact fracture of the left humerus, and fracture of 1 st		3 rd -4 th century		Bowen (2003).

		left rib. Spina bifida occulta. Extensive periodontal disease.				
D/7, Grave 9	Pit grave sealed with mudbricks, oriented east-west (head west).	Adult male (24-30 years). Spina bifida occulta.	Small bowl, containing pieces of charcoal and a second smaller bowl with burnt residue, in the ground at the head end of the grave.	3 rd -4 th century		Bowen (2003).
D/7, West Tomb 1	Built tomb. Sandstone pavement upon a brick platform, approached by sandstone steps. The chamber was probably originally surrounded by a peristyle colonnade. A shaft led to a barrel-vaulted, stone-lined burial chamber. Burials placed on the floor of the chamber.	5 adults (2 males, 1 possible male, and 2 females) and 7 juveniles (5-8 years). 10 individuals were placed with heads to the east, 2 to the west. Chest and body areas of several individuals contained dark brown, hardened sand, suggesting an attempt at mummification.	Bodies shrouded and wrapped in multiple layers of textiles. Body 1 had a minimum of 30 layers of wrappings. 2 bodies had pillows made of leaves wrapped in linen. 6 gold finger rings (3 worn by an adult male and 2 by an adult female), pottery bowl beneath the feet of body 1, blackened jar, originally covered by a small bowl, under body 8, sherds of another jar and 2 bowls, glass unguentarium beneath body 8, fragments of glass bowls/beakers, fibre basket, broken silver spatula, bead, pair of small lead sandals, small funerary bed, 39	Late 2 nd -4 th century	A wooden pulley and stretcher (in fragments) discovered in the tomb may have been used for lowering bodies into the burial chamber.	Hope and McKenzie (1999). Bowen (2003).

			bouquets of rosemary and myrtle.			
D/7, West Tomb 2	Built tomb. Sandstone pavement upon a brick platform, approached by sandstone steps. The chamber was probably originally surrounded by a peristyle colonnade. A shaft led to a barrel-vaulted, stone-lined burial chamber, which was destroyed. 3 pit burials cut into the floor.	A few human bones.		Late 2 nd -4 th century? Probably used at the same time as West Tomb 1.		Hope and McKenzie (1999).
D/6 (West Church), Grave 10	Pit grave, oriented east-west (head west). Beneath floor of the nave.	Adult male (24-30 years). Healed fractures of 2 left ribs and nasal bones. Schmorl's nodes. Osteoarthritis on 1 rib and slight degenerative change on the knees. Spina bifida occulta.		4 th century (postdates church)		Bowen (2003).
D/6 (West Church), Grave 11	Pit grave, oriented east-west (head west). Beneath floor of the nave.	Infant (3-9 months). No evidence of pathology.		4 th century (postdates church)		Bowen (2003).
Deir Abu Metta, Trench 1 Grave 1	Undisturbed pit grave, oriented east-west (head west).	1 individual.	Body wrapped in shrouds.	6 th -7 th century	Outside the north wall of the church.	Mills (1981). Bowen (2012).
Deir Abu Metta, Trench 1 Grave 2	Disturbed pit grave, oriented east-west (head west).	1 individual.	Body wrapped in shrouds.	6 th -7 th century	Outside the north wall of the church.	Mills (1981). Bowen (2012).

Deir Abu Metta, Trench 1 Grave 3	Pit grave, oriented east-west (head west).			6 th -7 th century	Outside the north wall of the church.	Mills (1981). Bowen (2012).
Deir Abu Metta, Trench 1 Grave 4	Pit grave, oriented east-west (head west), cut through the floor.			6 th -7 th century	Outside the north wall of the church.	Mills (1981). Bowen (2012).
Deir Abu Metta, Trench 2 Graves	Unclear number of pit graves (minimum 2), cut through the floor.			6 th -7 th century	Outside the north wall of the church.	Bowen (2012).
Deir Abu Metta, Trench 4 Grave 1	Undisturbed pit grave, oriented east-west (head west). Cut through the church floor.	Infant.	Wrapped in a hooded linen garment with a decorated edge.	6 th -7 th century	Inside the church, west end.	Bowen (2009). Bowen (2012).
Deir Abu Metta, Trench 4 Grave 2	Disturbed pit grave, oriented east-west (head west). Cut through the church floor.	Disarticulated adult female. Bowen (2012: 439) stated that, based on the injuries to the skeleton, this individual suffered a violent death.	Remains of red cloth.	6 th -7 th century	Inside the church, west end.	Bowen (2009). Bowen (2012).
Deir Abu Metta, Trench 4 Grave 3	Disturbed pit grave, oriented east-west (head west). Cut through the church floor.	Disarticulated adult.	Remains of red cloth.	6 th -7 th century	Inside the church, west end.	Bowen (2009). Bowen (2012).
Deir Abu Metta, Trenches 9 and 14 Graves	12 pit graves in Trench 9 and 5 pit graves in Trench 14. All were cut through the floor and 2 of the graves were undisturbed. 3 graves had mudbricks alongside the head, possibly for protection.	Several graves had <i>in situ</i> remains of bodies.		6 th -7 th century	Outside the north wall of the church.	Bowen (2012).

Deir Abu Metta, Trench 17 Graves	5 pit graves (1 undisturbed) cut into the rubble and floor. Oriented east-west (head west).	The undisturbed grave contained an adult female; a few human remains were scattered throughout the area of the others.		6 th -7 th century	In the eastern extension of the tower to the west of the church.	Bowen (2012).
Kellis 2, Cemetery	<p>Estimated 3,500-4,000 burials, ~770 of which have been excavated.</p> <p>4 types of graves have been discovered.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mudbrick-lined graves covered by a mudbrick mastaba. 2. Rectangular pit graves covered by mudbricks and a mastaba. 3. Rectagular pit graves covered by a rubble fill and a mastaba. 4. Simple pit graves covered by earth. <p>Burials were oriented east-west (head to the west) according to season. 2 children were found in U-shaped coffins within pit graves. 7 ceramic coffins and 1 wooden coffin have been found.</p>	<p>Approximately 770 individuals so far.</p> <p>Foetus-birth: 106, 0-12 months: 178, 1-4 years: 102, 5-10 years: 47, 11-15 years: 22, juvenile: 8, 16-35 years: 128, 36-50 years: 79, >51 years: 51, adult: 3 (adult male: 105, adult female: 153.)</p> <p>The youngest foetus was approximately 20 weeks gestation. Most were individual burials, but Grave 92 contained 2 infants and at least 4 tombs contained an infant placed by the legs of an adult female.</p>	<p>Grave goods uncommon.</p> <p>Pottery sherds and vessels over the face/body of some individuals, including infants. Ceramic bowls in infant burials.</p> <p>Glass vessels; jewellery and personal items (especially with juveniles), including beads, necklaces, earrings, and hairpins; clothing, including infants wrapped in adult clothing; cotton blanket in an infant burial; ties and remains of other fabric indicate the use of linen shrouds tied around the body; sprigs of rosemary and myrtle between the wrappings or scattered on the floor of the pit; coin in the grave of an adult female.</p>	<p>3rd-4th century?</p> <p>The actual period of use of this cemetery is likely longer.</p> <p>Radiocarbon dating of 12 bone samples from 11 bodies provided dates between the 1st century BCE/CE and approximately 600, but the minimum termini of use is 220-380 CE.</p>		<p>Birrell (1999). Bowen (2003). Stewart et al. (2003). Wheeler et al. (2011). Bowen (2019). Bowen (2022).</p>

Kellis 2, Mudbrick Enclosures	13 mudbrick tomb chapels/enclosures, each containing pit graves (some with mastaba superstructures). 6 have been excavated, 3 with single chambers (tombs 1, 2, 5) and 3 with possible small chambers on the east, south, and west sides (tombs 3, 4, 6). The entrances to tombs 5 and 6 were bricked up; access to the other tombs would have been difficult as graves blocked the doorways.			3 rd -4 th century?		Bowen (2022).
Mahoub, Tomb Excavated in 1979	Pit grave, undisturbed. Oriented east-west, head to the west.	1 individual.		4 th -5 th century		Bowen (2008).
Mahoub, Tomb 1	Pit grave, undisturbed. Oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult male.	Small fragments of textiles.	4 th -5 th century		Bowen (2008).
Mahoub, Tombs 2-5	4 pit graves oriented east-west.			4 th -5 th century	Excavation abandoned due to disturbance.	Bowen (2008).
Mahoub, Tomb 6	Pit grave, undisturbed. Oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult male.	Small fragments of textiles.	4 th -5 th century		Bowen (2008).
Mahoub, Unexcavated Tombs	34 unexcavated pit graves, oriented east-west. ¹¹⁶			4 th -5 th century		Bowen (2008).

¹¹⁶ This assumes that the structures identified at Mahoub in 2007-2008 were all pit graves. 3 of the 9 structures (nos. 7-9) originally chosen for excavation during this season were shallow pits that had not been used for burial. See Bowen (2008: 12).

North Tomb 1	Mudbrick tomb with a central chamber built out of stone. Burials in 24 pit graves, oriented east-west with heads to the west.	24 individuals: adult female (20-24 years), 3 adult males (1 of 40s-50s, with considerable osteoarthritis in the spine and knees, and osteoporosis of the tibia; 1 of 25-35 years with healed fracture in a finger; 1 of 24-30 years with considerable degenerative joint changes in limbs, elbows, and spine (lower body movement would have been limited); 4 adults (1 of 20-26 years); adolescent or adult male (19-27 years); adolescent or adult female (19-21 years); adolescent (13-17 years); infant; 12 fetuses/newborns.		Roman-4 th century?	Decorated with figurative paintings in Pharaonic style. Fragments of a Greek inscription from the lintel. A fragment of gypsum featured an impression of a Christian crux ansata. ¹¹⁷	Bowen (2003). Kaper (2003). Molto et al. (2003). Bowen (2022).
Trimithis, Crypt	Underground crypt with 3 undisturbed burials, oriented east-west, cut into the chamber floor.		Pottery jar at floor level in a corner of the crypt, containing fish bones and unanalysed substances stuck to the interior surfaces.	4 th century		Aravecchia et al. (2015).

¹¹⁷ Bowen (2003a: 177).

			Botanical remains on the superstructure of Burial 6.			
Trimithis, Burial 1	Pit grave with a mudbrick superstructure. Oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult male (45-50 years). Dental pathologies, including dental sepsis and linear enamel hypoplasia. Multiple healed fractures and possible healed sharp force trauma. May have suffered a direct blow to the shoulder/ clavicle and experienced interpersonal violence.		4 th century		Aravecchia et al. (2015).
Trimithis, Burial 2	Pit grave sealed with a mudbrick superstructure. Oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adolescent female (15-17 years). Linear enamel hypoplasia. Lesion on 1 of the right ribs with a surrounding bloodstain, possibly from cancer. Cyst-like lesions on the pelvis, likely benign but possibly related to cancer. New bone formation on a right rib.		4 th century		Aravecchia et al. (2015).
Trimithis, Burial 3	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult female (30-35 years). Series of healed fractures on		4 th century		Aravecchia et al. (2015).

		left ribs, probably from a single event.				
Trimithis, Burial 4	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult male (35-40 years). Indication of periodontal disease. Healed fracture of the vertebrae. Fusion of 2 intermediate and distal phalanges. Left humerus and ulna were fused, so arm was at a permanent 90° angle.		4 th century		Aravecchia et al. (2015).
Trimithis, Burial 5	Pit grave, unexcavated.			4 th century		Aravecchia et al. (2015).

Damascus

Province: Phoenice Secunda.

Settlement type: City of the Decapolis.

Cemetery areas: A group of hypogea discovered south of the city.

Date: 3rd-7th centuries.

Looting: At least 1 tomb had been looted before the excavations.

Excavations: Excavations in 2010 after the discovery of tombs during building construction.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Darayya, Hypogea	6 hypogea cut out of the rock with raised entrances and steps leading into a rectangular chamber. Burials in arcosolia. At least 1 other hypogeum has been found in the area before.	Usually several bodies in each burial, with 2 or more layers of skeletons.	Fragments of glass lamps (hypogeum 1), glass vessels (including 2 small pitchers and jars containing unknown liquids), pottery vessels (including a bowl), over 1000 stone and glass beads, enamel disc brooch, copper alloy bracelets, anklets, copper alloy bell with suspension loop, copper alloy cross pendants, copper alloy belt buckles, copper alloy stud, neck rings, finger rings, earrings (including some of gold), faience pendant of a clenched fist, glass disc-shaped pendant depicting lion with star.	3 rd -7 th century		Hamoud and Eger (2018).

Deir Abu Fana

Province: Arcadia.

Settlement type: Monastic and pilgrimage site connected to the saint Apa Bane.¹¹⁸

Cemetery areas: Graves in the “lower church”. The building is dated to the 6th century but replaced a smaller church of the late 4th or 5th century.

Date: Some graves were considered “pagan” graves (a term used to indicate that they predated the church, and therefore may date to the 4th century or earlier); other graves were considered monastic burials of the 5th century.

Excavations: The graves were excavated between 1989 and 1993.

Human remains: The mummies of Apa Kafka, Apa Herakleides, and Apa Bane were unwrapped and examined macroscopically.¹¹⁹ For skeletonised individuals, sex estimates were chiefly based on skull morphology and age estimates on fusion of epiphyses, dental wear, and degenerative change.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
A/1	Possible pit grave, oriented east-west.		Potsherds, parts of the iconostasis.	4 th century or earlier?		Horack et al. (1991).

¹¹⁸ Buschhausen et al. (1996: 14).

¹¹⁹ Buschhausen et al. (1994: 108-109) for Kafka and Herakleides; Buschhausen et al. (1996: 42-43) for Bane.

A/2	Possible pit grave.		Filled with antique building rubble, remains of at least 2 glass vessels.	4 th century or earlier?	In the fill, the lower part of a votive slab or tombstone featuring a cross above 2 peacocks (facing the cross).	Horack et al. (1991).
1/90 (Grave of Apa Kafka)	Pit grave cut through the floor of the church. Oriented east-west.	Mummified remains of adult male (45-50 years). Spondylarthrosis of the spine, degenerative changes.	Body wrapped in sheets of cloth (probably linen) and bandages.	5 th century	In the central nave of the church. Hewn votive slab inscribed with the name Apa Kafka.	Buschhausen et al. (1994).
2/90 (Grave of Apa Herakleides)	Pit grave cut through the floor of the church. Oriented east-west.	Mummified remains of adult male (45-50 years). Arthritic changes most advanced in the spine. Mild cribra orbitalia.	Body wrapped in sheets of cloth (probably linen) and bandages.	5 th century	In the north aisle of the church, adjacent to the apse.	Buschhausen et al. (1994).
1/92	Pit grave beneath the floor in the southern nave. Pre-dates the monastery. Oriented north-south.	Foot bones and small bone fragments. Young adult male? ¹²⁰		4 th century or earlier		Buschhausen et al. (1996).
2/92	Pit grave beneath the floor, with rectangular wooden coffin. Pre-dates the monastery. Oriented north-south.	Adult male (30-40 years).	Charred remains of textile.	4 th century or earlier		Buschhausen et al. (1996).

¹²⁰ Buschhausen et al. (1996: 36). It is unclear how the age and sex estimates for the individual in 1/92 were performed, as only the foot bones and small bone fragments were mentioned.

3/92 (Grave of Apa Bane)	Pit grave cut through the floor of the church. Oriented east-west.	Mummy of robust adult male. Spondylophytes and new bone formation on the spine which may have restricted movement.	Body wrapped. Remains of embalming substances on the body and between the wrappings. Incense resin on the lower limb area.	5 th century	In the central nave of the church.	Buschhausen et al. (1996).
4/92	Pit grave cut through the floor of the church.			5 th century	In the apse of the original church.	Buschhausen et al. (1996).
5/92	Pit grave cut through the floor of the church, oriented east-west.	Mummy.	Wrapped with wide white ribbons crossed over diagonally by fine red ribbons.	5 th century	In the northwest corner of the church. A row of 5 slabs, each inscribed with a small cross, above the burial.	Buschhausen et al. (1996).
6/92	Pit grave beneath the floor in the southern aisle. Pre-dates the monastery. Oriented north-south.	Adolescent male(?), (<18 years).		4 th century or earlier		Buschhausen et al. (1996).
7/92 (A/3)	Pit grave beneath the floor in the central nave. Pre-dates the monastery. Oriented north-south.	Fragments of an adult female(?), disturbed by burials 1/90 and 3/92.	Remains of a coarse mat made of reeds or palm leaf ribs.	4 th century or earlier		Horack et al. (1991). Buschhausen et al. (1994). Buschhausen et al. (1996).
8/92	Small pit that cut through the floor of a church, possibly a grave.			5 th century	In the central nave of the church. Not excavated.	Buschhausen et al. (1996).
9/92	Small pit that cut through the floor of a church, possibly a grave.			5 th century	In the central nave of the church. Not excavated.	Buschhausen et al. (1996).

10/92	Pit grave cut through the floor of the church.			5 th century	In the central nave of the church. Not excavated.	Buschhausen et al. (1996).
11/92	Pit grave beneath the floor in the central nave. Pre-dates the monastery. Oriented north-south.			4 th century or earlier		Buschhausen et al. (1996).
12/92	Pit grave cut through the floor of the church.			5 th century	On the edge of the apse of the original church. Not excavated.	Buschhausen et al. (1996).

Deir 'Ain 'Abata

Province: Palaestina Tertia.

Settlement type: Monastic complex.

Cemetery areas and dating: Tombs of the Byzantine period in 2 areas of the monastery:

- Area F, with a church built over a natural cave at the east end of the north aisle, occupied from the 6th century until the late 8th/early 9th century.
- Area K, north of the church.

Excavations: Excavated 1988-2003.

Human remains: Age and sex estimates based on a number of different methodologies, mainly Merchant and Ubelaker (1977).¹²¹ Juvenile ages based mainly on diaphyseal measurements and dental calcification. Adult ages mainly on degenerative changes and pubic symphysis morphology. Pathologies were examined macroscopically and photographed. Gruspier (2012) attempted to determine cause of death for juveniles based on pathologies.

¹²¹ Merchant and Ubelaker (1977) was based on a population of Native Americans from South Dakota, the Arikara.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Area F III, Cave	Cave with 2 concealed burials, oriented east-west, hidden behind the eastern wall.	2 disarticulated skeletons of the Byzantine period. The other skeletons in the cave belonged to Bronze Age burials.	Byzantine finds: lamps with the bones and built into the wall, bronze coins, glass vessel.	Bronze Age-Byzantine		Politis (1997).
Area K II, Cist Grave 1	Cist grave.	Foetus (5.6 gestational months).	Body beneath a broken bowl.	Byzantine		Politis (1995). Gruspier (2012).
Area K II, Cist Grave 2	Cist grave covered by 3 slabs. Oriented east-west, head to the east.	Infant (10-16 months) with cribra orbitalia in the roof of both eye orbits.		Byzantine		Politis (1995). Gruspier (2012).
Area K II, Cist Grave 3	Cist grave built of and covered in slabs, oriented east-west with head to the east.	Child (3-6 years).	Iron anklet around both legs.	Byzantine		Politis (1995). Gruspier (2012).
Area K II, Cist Grave 4	Cist grave covered by large capstones with a headstone, divided into 2 parts by a wooden beam(?). Oriented east-west, head east.	2 children (1 of 10-12 years, 1 of 3-6 years).	Coin found in the palm of older child's hand, coin or button between the older child's 1 st and 2 nd thoracic vertebrae.	Byzantine		Politis (1995). Gruspier (2012).
Area K II, Cist Grave 5	Cist grave oriented east-west, head west.	Adult male (45-64 years), with slight osteoarthritis on every joint and severe osteoarthritis of the knees; crush fractures of the vertebrae; Schmorl's nodes; cribra orbitalia of	Remains of fabric on the vertebrae, upper body, pelvis, sacrum, and under the head.	Byzantine		Politis (1995). Gruspier (2012).

		the eye orbits; new bone growth on the tibia and fibula.				
Area K II, Cist Grave 6	Cist grave containing the remains of a wooden coffin(?).	Infant (1.5-3 years).		Byzantine		Politis (1995). Gruspier (2012).
Area K II, Cist Grave 7	Cist grave built of large stones with 5 covering stones. Oriented east-west, head west. The grave was deep, possibly for an additional interment.	Adolescent male (16-18 years) with dental enamel hypoplasias and vertebral trauma.	Remains of wood, fragments of leather (shoes/sandals?), coin (4 th century) possibly placed beneath the hands.	Byzantine		Politis (1995). Gruspier (2012).
Area K II, Grave	Burial with no clear grave cut or construction. Oriented east-west with head west.	Infant (4-6 months) with slight cribra orbitalia in both eye orbits, porotic hyperostosis, periosteal lesions. Gruspier (2012) suggested scurvy or rickets.	Coin in the thoracic area.	Byzantine		Gruspier (2012).
Area K II, Cistern	Burials in an unused cistern. A layer of fill between some bones indicates 2 layers of burials.	1st layer: 6 adult males (1 of 20-30 years, 1 of 25-32 years, 1 of 35-45 years, 1 of 45-65 years, 1 of 50-65 years), adult female (21-29 years), 2 adolescent or adult males (1 of 15-35 years, 1 of 17-21 years), ¹²² infant (2-3 years with active cribra orbitalia and active porotic hyperostosis). ¹²³ 1 of the adult males and the adult female were buried together, but the others were successive burials. 2nd layer: adolescent or adult male (17-21 years), 22 adult males (2 of	1 adult male had a bronze circular belt buckle on the upper sacrum. The fill contained potsherds, animal bones, and glass (all accidental).	From early 7 th century		Politis (1997). Politis (2011). Gruspier (2012).

¹²² The 17-21 year old had a healed fracture of the right clavicle, healed fracture of the right ulna, and healed fractures of the 8th and 9th ribs, probably immobilising the individual. See Gruspier (2012: 443-444).

¹²³ Gruspier (2012: 437) suggested infectious disease, poor diet, or combination of both leading to death.

		<p>21 years, 3 of 21-29 years, 1 of 23-32 years, 1 of 25-35 years, 3 of 28-48 years, 1 of 30-45 years, 1 of 35-45 years, 1 of 35-55 years, 2 of 39-66 years, 1 of 40-65 years, 1 of 45-65 years, 1 of >50 years, 1 of 50-59 years, 1 of 50-65 years), 2 infants (1 of 6-12 months with active cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperostosis,¹²⁴ 1 of 10-14 months with active porotic hyperostosis in the eye orbits).¹²⁵ 14 individuals showed severe pathological changes, and most displayed pathologies. Dental diseases and dental enamel hypoplasias, healed traumas and fractures (including trauma and fractures to the skull, fractures of the ribs, and 1 case of pelvic fracture), degenerative joint changes in the joints of most adults (osteoarthritis, osteophytes, DISH), spina bifida, Schmorl's nodes, occasional cribra orbitalia, leg bowing (interpreted as rickets), 1 case of right femur shorter than left femur possibly due to a childhood fracture, periosteal new bone, unhealed periostosis/periostitis.</p>				
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¹²⁴ Gruspier (2012: 430) suggested death due to scurvy.

¹²⁵ Gruspier (2012: 430) suggested death due to infectious diseases associated with encephalitis.

El-Kabri

Province: Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: Settlement of unclear size.

Cemetery areas: Tombs to the south of modern Kibbutz Kabri, on Tel Kabri.

Date: Tombs date from the Bronze Age to the Byzantine period. They were not all in use during the Byzantine period.

Excavations: Tombs excavated in salvage excavations in 1990 and 1997.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb 1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber. Burials in 6 loculi, sealed with small stones.		Loculus 1: 3 glass vessels (bowl, cup, and bottle). Loculus 2: 3 glass vessels (bowl, cup, and bottle), coin. Loculus 3: glass bowl, bronze bracelet. Loculus 4: 4 glass vessels (2 bowls, 2 bottles), silver bracelet, 11 small nails, coin of Antoninus Pius (154/155). Loculus 5: 2 glass vessels (bowls), coin. Loculus 6: 7 glass vessels (5 bowls, 2 bottles), 2 iron nails. The fill contained Bronze Age finds from an accidental breach of another cave when this loculus was hewn.	3 rd -4 th century		Stern and Gorin-Rosen (1997). Stern and Getzov (2006).
Tomb 5	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and a shallow		Fragments of 3 glass vessels (bowl, cup(?), bottle), glass bead, fragments of bone	4 th century	Tombs 5 and 6 may have been part of a large	Stern and Gorin-Rosen (1997).

	trough cut into the floor for burial.		cosmetic pins, rolled-up bronze amulet (blank), coin (4 th century).		burial cave with 2 chambers.	Stern and Getzov (2006).
Tomb 6	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and a courtyard. Shallow trough cut into the floor for burial.		Fragments of 2 glass bowls, 4 glass beads (1 shaped like a scarab), and a coin of 307-313 found in the burial depression. Fragment of glazed pottery (from disturbance).	4 th century		Stern and Gorin-Rosen (1997). Stern and Getzov (2006).
Tomb 8	Damaged prior to excavation. The remains were a rectangular pit, oriented northeast-southwest, containing a clay coffin along one wall. Coffin covered by roof tiles that had fallen inside. An ossuary in the southern corner.	Bone fragments of 1 individual, head to the northeast. Bones of at least 2 individuals (17-20 years, >17 years) between the coffin and the walls and in the ossuary. ¹²⁶	Fragments of 4 glass bowls and an iron nail found inside the coffin, on top of tiles which had fallen into the coffin. Presumably these were originally on top of the coffin. Fragments of 3 glass bowls and a nail in the ossuary.	3 rd -4 th century		Stern and Getzov (2006).
Tomb 9	Damaged prior to excavation and by the construction of Tomb 14 (dated to the Ottoman period). The remains were a rectangular pit, oriented northeast-southwest, containing a clay coffin along one wall.	Concentration of bones in a corner of the coffin. Juvenile (<15 years), adolescent or adult male, adolescent or adult female.	With bones: glass vessel fragments, 3 coins (2 of 93-136, 1 of Elagabalus, 219-222), spindle whorl, beads, bronze bell. Outside coffin: fragments of glass bowls, silver bracelet, and fragment of another bracelet. Beneath coffin: spindle whorl. Coin of Gallienus (?) (253-268), found in Burial Cave 14, which presumably cave	3 rd -4 th century		Stern and Getzov (2006).

¹²⁶ No information on how the bones were studied was provided, other than that they were analysed by Nagar and reburied.

			from Burial Cave 9 before it was damaged by cave 14.			
Tomb 10	Damaged prior to excavation. The remains were a rectangular pit, oriented east-west, containing 2 clay coffins along one wall, both oriented east-west.	Between the coffins, the bones of at least 3 individuals (at least 1 adult). Coffin A: Bones of an individual over 16 years of age. Coffin B: Bone fragments of an adult in the western part of the coffin.	Glass vessels with the bones, mostly fragmented but 1 bottle and 1 bowl were found intact, 8 nails. Coffin A: on top: 3 tiles with 2 groups of glass vessels on them (1 group of 5, 1 group of 10). The vessels were 4 bowls, 7 beakers, a bottle, a goblet, and a candlestick bottle. 4 coins (2 of 2 nd century), 1 found between the 2 groups on the center tile. The tiles had collapsed and the vessels were found broken. Inside: glass and stone beads, 3 silver bracelets, a silver ring (where the right hand was presumably placed), a coin (of Septimius Severus(?), 193-211, near or in the right hand), a kohl stick (near the head), 2 spindle whorls (1 near the presumed position of the left hand). Iron sandal rivets found during sieving. Coffin B: on top: 3 tiles with glass fragments on them. Inside: 66 small nails (sandal rivets) in 2 groups in the center of the coffin.	3 rd -4 th century		Stern and Getzov (2006).
Tomb 11	Shaft tomb, oriented north-south. Burial in a loculus sealed with stones.	Bones of 2 adults and 1 child at the northern end of the loculus.	With the bones: beaker inside a glass bowl, glass bowl, bottle, bone pin, 2 coins (1 of the 2 nd century, 1 of Quietus, 260-261), 1 of which was found beneath the bottle, spindle whorl, stone and faience beads.	3 rd -4 th century		Stern and Getzov (2006).
Tomb 12	Shaft tomb, oriented slightly northwest-southeast and cutting into Tomb 13. Burial in a loculus sealed with stones.	Child.	2 glass bowls.	3 rd -4 th century		Stern and Getzov (2006).

Tomb 13	Shaft tomb, oriented north-south. Burial in a loculus sealed with stones.			3 rd -4 th century		Stern and Getzov (2006).
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Eleutheropolis (Beth Guvrin)

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: City on the ancient road between Jerusalem and Gaza.

Cemetery areas, dating, and social stratification: Five cemetery areas, surrounding the city, were reported by Avni et al. (2008). There was also a sixth burial area (IV) further away from the city which may have been associated with villages or farms nearby.

- Area I, the South Cemetery. On a slope to the south of the city, with a large cluster of apparently wealthy caves on the upper part of the slope and less crowded clusters on the middle and lower parts of the slope.¹²⁷ Used between the 3rd and 8th centuries. Tombs may represent the wealthier members of society.¹²⁸
- Area II, the East Cemetery. The closest cemetery to the city, on a slope to the east, and in use between the 4th and 8th centuries; largely homogenous tombs and Christian symbols have associated the tomb with moderately wealthy Christians.¹²⁹

¹²⁷ Avni et al. (2008: 6).

¹²⁸ Avni et al. (2008: 79).

¹²⁹ Avni et al. (2008: 81, 89), who used the term "middle class" to define the users of the East Cemetery.

- Area III, the Northeast Cemetery. To the northeast of the city, on the slopes of a narrow spur.¹³⁰ In use between the 1st/2nd century to the Byzantine period.¹³¹ Avni et al. (2008) suggested it was used mainly by the Jewish population.
- Area IV, the North Cemetery. North of the city on a spur, near an unknown Byzantine-period building. While the cemetery was close to a small village, the tombs were hewn on the side of the slope that faced the city.¹³²
- Area V, the West Cemetery. On a slope to the west of the city.
- Area VI, the Outer Burial Ring.

Number of tombs: Avni et al. (2008) recorded 214 tombs, some of which were not used later than the 3rd century. Some tombs were recorded but not excavated, such as around 25 tombs in Area IV, and others believed to be concealed in Area V.¹³³

Looting: Extensive. Bliss and Macalister (1902) reported that, according to local diggers, nine out of ten tombs had been looted. Avni et al. (2008) reported multiple occasions where a group of tombs had been breached by looters via a single entrance.

¹³⁰ Avni et al. (2008: 90).

¹³¹ Avni et al. (2008: 95).

¹³² Avni et al. (2008: 97-98).

¹³³ Avni et al. (2008: 97-98).

Excavations: Most tombs are from Avni et al. (2008), which was based on a comprehensive survey and study of the tombs and included some previously documented tombs. This included tombs excavated by Moulton in 1913 and those reported by Bliss and Macalister (1902) from Tell Sandahannah (approximately 1.2 miles southeast of Eleutheropolis), excavated between 1898 and 1900.¹³⁴

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
I.1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.2	Rock-cut tomb, only vestibule remained. The vestibule led to three rooms which had been destroyed by quarrying.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.3	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.4	Rock-cut tomb with large chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.5	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.6	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Trough cut into the floor near the entrance.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.7	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.8	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century	Traces of red and blue patterns on the walls of the southern arcosolium.	Avni et al. (2008).

¹³⁴ Bliss and Macalister (1902: 9-10, 58-60).

I.9	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers. Chamber A had 4 arcosolia and 2 recesses (ossuaries). Chamber B, added at a later stage, had 2 arcosolia and 3 troughs cut into the floor.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.10	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers. The entrance chamber had 2 arcosolia. The second chamber had 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.11	Rock-cut tomb with burial chamber and arcosolium sealed with stone slabs. Access to the tomb via a vertical shaft.	Minimum 3 individuals in the arcosolium.		3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.12 (Cave of the Menorahs)	Large rock-cut tomb with 3 chambers, accessed via a hewn staircase. Doorway originally closed by a stone on a hinge, found strewn within the tomb. Chamber 1 had 4 arcosolia; chamber 2 had 2 arcosolia; chamber 3 had 3 arcosolia.		Fragments of lamps (3 rd -8 th centuries). Some of them featured Christian motifs and inscriptions. Fragments of glass vessels, mostly bottles (3 rd -4 th and 6 th -8 th centuries).	3 rd -8 th century	Chamber 1: 2 5-branched menorahs carved on either side of the opening into the chamber (1 missing the lower part of its stem). On the southeastern wall, palm fronds (<i>lulav</i>) and citrons (<i>etrog</i>) carved in relief. On the northeastern wall, remains of a carved ram's horn (<i>shofar</i>).	Avni et al. (2008).
I.13	Rock-cut tomb with long, narrow burial passage. Loculus and 12 arcosolia. An additional small loculus may have been an ossuary.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).

I.14	Rock cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Sealing stones of troughs strewn around the chamber.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.15	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Niche in the western wall led to a vestibule and entrance shared with I.16.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.16	Rock-cut tomb with 2 small chambers. Chamber 1 had 2 arcosolia, chamber 2 had 3 arcosolia. Vestibule and entrance shared with I.15.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.17	Small rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 loculi (sealed with stone slabs) and 2 troughs cut into the floor. Probably later than other caves due to being squeezed between I.16, I.18, and I.24.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.18 (Cave of Columns)	Rock-cut tomb with large chamber. Doorway sealed with carved limestone slab. Vestibule with descending staircase. Trough cut into the floor on either side of the doorway (probably ossuaries). 12 arcosolia. 3 arcosolia were shaped like sarcophagi; 3 others were small and probably used as ossuaries.	The 2 troughs near the entrance and the 3 small arcosolia each contained a large amount of bones. Numerous bones found in earth and rubble on the chamber floor.	Fragments of lamps and glass vessels (3 rd -8 th centuries).	3 rd -8 th century	2 short, rock-cut columns with pseudo-Doric capitals flanked the central arcosolium opposite the entrance.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.19	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).

I.20	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule and 3 chambers. Accessed via vertical shaft sealed with stone slabs. Chambers 1 and 2 had a total of 3(?) troughs cut into the floor; chamber 3 had 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.21	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule and 2 chambers. Chamber 1 had 3 arcosolia; chamber 2 had 2 troughs cut into the floor.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.22	Rock-cut tomb with L-shaped chamber and 6 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.23	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.24	Rock-cut tomb with chamber. 3 arcosolia in the walls and an opening in the northern wall which lead to a loculus used as an ossuary.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.25	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule and chamber. 4 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.26	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 6 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.27	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers. Chamber 1 had 3 arcosolia and a cubicle used as an ossuary; chamber 2 had 2 troughs cut into the floor.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.28	Rock-cut tomb with large chamber. 4 arcosolia (shaped like sarcophagi) on both the eastern and western walls; each contained 3 secondary			3 rd -8 th century	Ceiling of the chamber featured parallel arches on square pilasters along the	Avni et al. (2008).

	arcosolia in their walls and a small recess in the rear wall, probably used as an ossuary. 2 arcosolia (shaped like sarcophagi) in the southern wall, also with secondary arcosolia and ossuary. 2 additional arcosolia, shaped like sarcophagi, along the southern wall (and fragments of others throughout the tomb).				walls between the arcosolia. The size of the tomb and use of multiple sarcophagus-shaped arcosolia indicates the tomb's users were wealthy.	
I.29	Rock-cut tomb with large chamber and arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.30	Rock-cut tomb with 2 large chambers. Chamber 1 had 8 arcosolia and 3 ossuaries, as well as 2 supporting pillars; chamber 2 had 5 arcosolia and 2 possible ossuaries.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.31	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia, some sealed with rectangular slabs. Limestone lintel found in the center of the chamber.	Some arcosolia contained bones.		3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.32	Rock-cut rectangular cist grave with covering slab.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.33 (Cave of the Inscription)	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule and 2 chambers. Limestone door on a hinge, found within debris of chamber. Doorway with 2 limestone jambs, although the original entrance may have been rock-cut with the jambs added later. Smashed lintel in chamber.	The 3 arcosolia contained numerous bones.	Dozens of complete lamps, lamp fragments (all 3 rd -8 th centuries). Some lamps featured Jewish symbols. Fragments of glass bowls, bottles, jugs, lamp, and loom weight.	3 rd -8 th century	Lintel featured menorah flanked by a Greek inscription, both carved and painted red. <i>ZHNON ZAXAP [IAΣ] ΙΩΣΗΣ ΘΑΝΟΥΜΑ</i>	Avni et al. (2008).

	Chamber 1 had 3 arcosolia covered with stone slabs. In the northern wall of the chamber, an ossuary. Chamber 2, accessed via the southern arcosolium, probably had 2 troughs cut into the floor.				("Zenon, Zacharias, Joseph, Tanḥuma"). ¹³⁵	
I.34	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule and 3 chambers. Chamber 1 had 2 arcosolia (both containing 3 additional arcosolia), an ossuary, and 3 troughs (covered by rectangular slabs) cut into the floor; chamber 2 had 2 arcosolia (both containing 3 additional arcosolia) and 4 troughs (covered by rectangular slabs) cut into the floor; chamber 3 had an arcosolium.	The arcosolia in chamber 2 contained numerous bones.	The arcosolia in chamber 2 contained numerous fragments of lamps.	3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.35	Rock-cut tomb obstructed by rubble.			3 rd -8 th century	Not excavated.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.36	Rock-cut tomb with chamber. 7 arcosolia and 2 small troughs, probably ossuaries.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.37	Rock-cut tomb with small chamber and 2(?) troughs cut into the floor. This tomb probably post-dates I.36 and I.38 because it was cut into the small space between them.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).

¹³⁵ Or "Zenon [the son of] Zacharia, Joseph [the son of] Tanḥuma". See Avni et al. (2008: 46).

I.38	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule, accessed by a shaft entrance sealed with a slab, and 3 chambers. Chamber 1 had 3 arcosolia; chamber 2 had 2 troughs cut into the floor; chamber 3 had 3 or 4 troughs cut into the floor, as well as 2 small troughs used as ossuaries.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.39	Rock-cut tomb with chamber. Arcosolium and minimum of 1 trough cut into the floor.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.40	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Lintel found in chamber.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.41	Rock-cut tomb with chamber. 3 arcosolia and 2 or 3 loculi.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.42	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers. Chamber 1 had 3 arcosolia; chamber 2 had 2 troughs cut into the floor.			3 rd -8 th century	Absence of bones and sealing slabs has been interpreted as evidence that the tomb was not used.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.43	Rock-cut tomb with 2 small chambers. Chamber 1 had 2 arcosolia; chamber 2 had 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.44	Rock-cut tomb with central corridor accessed via a shaft. 3 chambers. Chambers 1 and 3 each had 3 troughs cut into the floor; chamber 2 had three troughs cut into the floor and two smaller troughs, apparently ossuaries.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).

I.45	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 troughs cut into the floor.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.46	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia, covered by rectangular slabs. Square sealing stone of tomb <i>in situ</i> .			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.47	Rock-cut tomb with a passage that was obstructed by rubble.			3 rd -8 th century	Not excavated.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.48	Rock-cut tomb with trapezoidal chamber and 3 arcosolia. Some of the burials had stone headrests. 2 recesses at the entrance were probably ossuaries.			3 rd -8 th century	Absence of bones and sealing slabs has been interpreted as evidence that the tomb was not used.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.49	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Burials had stone headrests. An iron nail above the western arcosolium, possibly for hanging a lamp.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.50	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.51	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Entrance to the cave sealed with a square stone.			3 rd -8 th century	Meagre remains indicate limited period of use.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.52 (Cave of Crosses)	Rock-cut tomb of irregular shape, sealed with a large rolling stone. Elongated oval chamber accessed by a vestibule with hewn steps. 3 arcosolia, 2 of them with a rectangular recess used as an ossuary. Loculus.	Large number of bones found in one ossuary.	Lamps (mostly 5 th -7 th centuries), glass vessels (Byzantine).	5 th -7 th century	Small cross engraved on the exterior of the sealing stone. Walls of chamber, arcosolia, and recesses featured small, engraved crosses, some with traces of red paint.	Avni et al. (2008).

					Stone covers in the arcosolia featured engraved crosses and a Greek inscription that could not be deciphered. ¹³⁶ 1 slab had a carved A; another a carved Γ. ¹³⁷	
I.53	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century	Walls and arcosolia “negligently” ¹³⁸ painted in red with crosses, dots, and lines.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.54	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Burials covered with slabs.	A few bones in the arcosolia.		3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.55	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Additional unfinished arcosolia. 2 cubicles, probably ossuaries, flanked the entrance, which was closed with a rolling stone found <i>in situ</i> .			3 rd -8 th century	Cross carved on the southeastern wall.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.56	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia, 1 apparently unfinished.			3 rd -8 th century	May never have been used for burial.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.57	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.58	Rock-cut tomb, shaft entrance blocked.			3 rd -8 th century	Not excavated.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.59	Rock-cut tomb, opening blocked.			3 rd -8 th century	Not excavated.	Avni et al. (2008).

¹³⁶ Anvi et al. (2008) called the inscription “careless engraved, blurred”.

¹³⁷ Anvi et al. (2008) suggested this may have indicated the correct position of the slab when sealing the burial.

¹³⁸ Anvi et al. (2008: 58).

I.60	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. 2 square niches flanking the entrance were ossuaries. Burials covered with sealing stones, some plastered to the sides of the trough.	Arcosolia contained a large number of bones. Additional bones on the floor of the chamber.		3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.61	Rock-cut tomb, opening blocked.			3 rd -8 th century	Not excavated.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.62	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule and chamber. 3 arcosolia and 3 troughs cut into the floor.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.63	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule and rectangular chamber. 5 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century	In the middle of the chamber, a carved arch set on pilasters. Within the arcosolia, Greek inscriptions painted in red (names). Similar inscription in Arabic in one arcosolium.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.64	Rock-cut tomb, opening blocked.			3 rd -8 th century	Not excavated.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.65	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 4 arcosolia. Entrance flanked on either side by a rectangular cubicle (ossuaries?). 2 small troughs (also ossuaries?) cut into the floor.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.66	Large rock-cut tomb with vestibule (shared with I.67) and 2 chambers. Large chamber had 8 arcosolia and 2 troughs cut into the floor;			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).

	small chamber had 2 troughs cut into the floor.					
I.67	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule (shared with I.66) and chamber. 9 arcosolia, 1 containing 3 secondary arcosolia. 2 smaller troughs, likely ossuaries. 2 of the burials were shaped like sarcophagi.			3 rd -8 th century	Ceiling supported by arches on stylised pilasters. Considered one of the most impressive burial caves in the cemetery by Avni et al. (2008).	Avni et al. (2008).
I.68	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.69 (Cave of Capitals)	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule and rectangular chamber. 8 arcosolia, 2 of which contained small cubicles used as ossuaries.		Lamps and domestic (pottery) vessels (5 th -7 th centuries), glass vessels, including 2 bottles and a lamp (6 th -7 th centuries).	5 th -7 th century	Carved columns with capitals, some featuring engraved palm fronds. Arches protruding from columns. 3 arcosolia were flanked by columns with Doric capitals; another with smaller columns. 1 arcosolium had a frame with carved bull heads(?) at the ends. Another arcosolium contained an arched recess with carved bull heads(?). The ossuaries had small double-framed gables carved above them and carved columns on either side of them.	Avni et al. (2008).

I.70 (Repository Cave)	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule and 8 chambers. Chamber 1 had 4 arcosolia. The other chambers contained: Troughs cut into the floor. 3 each in chambers 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8; 2 in chamber 6. Small troughs used as ossuaries. 4 each in chambers 2 and 3; 5 each in chambers 5 and 7; 8 in chamber 6; 9 in chamber 4. Cubicles used as ossuaries. 3 in chamber 3; 4 each in chambers 2 and 5; 5 in chamber 7; 8 in chamber 6; 9 in chamber 4. Loculi: 2 in chamber 3. A niche, in chamber 8.	The niche in chamber 8 had a large concentration of bones. Many bones found in the burial chambers and burial troughs. Two levels of interments were visible in the arcosolia.	Lamps (2 nd /3 rd -8 th centuries). 1 dated to the 2 nd -3 rd centuries featured a 7-branched menorah design. Glass candlestick bottles (2 nd -3 rd centuries) and glass vessels (3 rd -4 th centuries).	2 nd /3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.71	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and 2 troughs cut into the floor.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.72	Rock-cut tomb with chamber. 3 arcosolia and a niche used as an ossuary.			3 rd -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
I.73	Rock-cut tomb, vestibule blocked.			3 rd -8 th century	Not excavated.	Avni et al. (2008).
I.74	Tomb with 2 chambers. The western end of the tomb was rock-cut, and the eastern side was constructed of stone blocks. Chamber 1 had 4 arcosolia; chamber 2 had 3 arcosolia and a niche used as an ossuary.			3 rd -8 th century	Reused as a dwelling, resulting in some destruction of the tomb.	Avni et al. (2008).

I.75	Rock-cut tomb with large chamber and 9 troughs cut into the floor, covered by stone slabs. Built with limestone masonry bricks close to the surface. Vertical shaft entrance.	Most troughs contained 2 individuals, some contained 1. Minimum 1 child.	Contained “many interesting objects”. ¹³⁹ This may have included glass, iron, and bronze bracelets, beads, finger rings, wooden pendants (animal head, human torso), gold earrings, anklet, fragments of glass vessels, glass kohl tube containing a bronze spatula, glass kohl tube containing black powder, ¹⁴⁰ glass vessels (bottle, juglet), lamp, potsherds, small jar, fragment of marble mortarium, marble pounder, alloy kohl tube, limestone bowl on a stand, bone box, possibly associated with 2 bone dice, pins, bronze nail, 3 bronze spatulas, iron nails (some attached to a wood fragment), bronze disc, leather fragments (some from a shoe), 2 spindle whorls, terracotta statuette of Venus/Astarte (4th-1st century BCE).	3 rd -8 th century		Bliss and Macalister (1902). Avni et al. (2008).
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¹³⁹ Bliss and Macalister (1902: 10, 139-140).

¹⁴⁰ Bliss and Macalister (1902: 59) tested the substance and found it contained “principally finely divided lead and some dirt”. They suggested that the lack of antimony indicated this kohl was specifically designed to be included in burials, rather than used as make-up.

I.76 ¹⁴¹	Rock-cut tomb containing vestibule leading to a chamber with barrel-vaulted roof. 3 arcosolia; at either end of the chamber, a cubicle (ossuaries?).			3 rd -8 th century	In the rear chamber, a circular leaf pattern containing two winged figures holding a wreath. Inscription within the wreath: οὗτος οἶκος αἰώνιος ("This is the house of eternity"). Wreaths around internal arches. Birds, including peacocks, in uncertain location(s). Birds, winged figures, and inscription in red; wreaths in green.	Bliss and Macalister (1902). Avni et al. (2008).
I.77	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 5 troughs cut into the floor, covered by stone slabs. Built with limestone masonry bricks close to the surface. Vertical shaft entrance.		Contained "many interesting objects". ¹⁴² This may have included glass, iron, and bronze bracelets, beads, finger rings, wooden pendants (animal head, human torso), gold earrings, anklet, fragments of glass vessels, glass kohl tube containing a bronze spatula, glass kohl tube containing black powder, ¹⁴³ glass vessels (bottle, juglet), lamp,	3 rd -8 th century		Bliss and Macalister (1902). Avni et al. (2008).

¹⁴¹ This tomb was not opened by Bliss and Macalister, but by locals. See Bliss and Macalister (1902: 59-60).

¹⁴² Bliss and Macalister (1902: 10, 139-140).

¹⁴³ Bliss and Macalister (1902: 59) tested the substance and found it contained "principally finely divided lead and some dirt". They suggested that the lack of antimony indicated this kohl was specifically designed to be included in burials, rather than used as make-up.

			potsherds, small jar, fragment of marble mortarium, marble pounder, alloy kohl tube, limestone bowl on a stand, bone box, possibly associated with 2 bone dice, pins, bronze nail, 3 bronze spatulas, iron nails (some attached to a wood fragment), bronze disc, leather fragments (some from a shoe), 2 spindle whorls, terracotta statuette of Venus/Astarte (4th-1st century BCE).			
I.78-I.86	9 rock-cut tombs with vertical shaft entrances, upper parts built with limestone masonry.		1 tomb contained fragments of a leather shoe. 1 tomb contained a circular stone disc featuring a human face.	3 rd -8 th century		Bliss and Macalister (1902). Avni et al. (2008).
I.87	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Trough cut into the floor. Some of the burials had stone headrests.		Figurine (offered to Moulton by an antiques dealer), pottery bowls and jug reported by a local to have come from the tomb, pottery fragments from an amphora found inside the tomb.	3 rd -8 th century	Interior walls outlined in red stripes. Left wall: birds and flowers painted in red; inside arcosolium, flowers in red. Right wall: above the arcosolium a cross, flanked by flowers and a cockerel on either side; inside arcosolium, a grapevine (all red).	Moulton (1921/1922). Avni et al. (2008).

					<p>Rear wall: little remains. Peacocks, flowers, and three crosses (central cross surrounded by a wreath tied with a ribbon) in red. Wreath also had remains of yellow and blue flowers.</p> <p>Front wall: 2 crosses on either side of entrance, flowers. Cross cut over the entrance.</p>	
I.88	Unknown number of rock-cut tombs. Arcosolia.			3 rd -8 th century	<p>1 tomb featured red painted outlines on the walls.</p> <p>1 tomb closed by a rolling stone marked with a cross.</p>	Moulton (1921/1922). Avni et al. (2008).
I.92	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and 32 loculi. 8 small troughs cut into the floor during the period of reuse (ossuaries).	1 ossuary contained the bones of 2 adults and 1 child. 4 ossuaries each contained the bones of 2 adults. 3 ossuaries each contained the bones of 1 individual.	Ossuary burials associated with lamps and glass bottles; other grave goods on the floor. In total, 24 complete or fragmentary lamps (19 of 1 st -2 nd centuries, 5 of 3 rd -4 th centuries) and 12 complete or fragmentary glass candlestick bottles (3 rd -4 th centuries).	Hellenistic, reused 1 st -4 th century		Oren and Rappaport (1984). Avni et al. (2008).

		Scattered on the floor, the bones of a minimum of 30 individuals.				
Other tombs reported by Bliss and Macalister	Unknown number of rock-cut tombs with vertical shaft entrance, built with limestone masonry bricks close to the surface.			3 rd -8 th century?	Many had been disturbed.	Bliss and Macalister (1902).
II.1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 7 arcosolia.			Hellenistic-Byzantine	1 arcosolium had a cross engraved on its wall and a circle at the bottom. Cave was later turned into a cistern, destroying the burials.	Avni et al. (2008).
II.2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century	Small graffito cross on the lintel of 1 arcosolium.	Avni et al. (2008).
II.3	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and 9 arcosolia covered with stone slabs.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.4	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.5	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.6	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.7	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century	Carved cross, dividing an engraved Greek inscription, ¹⁴⁴ at the	Avni et al. (2008).

¹⁴⁴ The inscription was not provided by Avni et al. (2008: 82), who described it as "short and blurred".

					end of the arcosolium opposite the entrance.	
II.8	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.9	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Entrance via steps and a small vestibule.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.10	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.11	Rock-cut tomb with part-blocked entrance. Chamber with arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century	Not excavated.	Avni et al. (2008).
II.12	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.	Large number of bones found in 1 arcosolium.		4 th -8 th century	Possibly reused for non-burial purposes, as the door could be shut from the inside.	Avni et al. (2008).
II.13	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.14	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.15	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.16	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. 1 contained a small trough (possibly an ossuary).			4 th -8 th century	Carved stylised cross in relief in 1 arcosolium.	Avni et al. (2008).
II.17	Rock-cut tomb with stepped vestibule entrance. Chamber and 2 arcosolia. 1 arcosolium featured stone headrests.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.18	Rock-cut tomb which originally had 1 chamber and 3 arcosolia. The southern arcosolium was expanded into a chamber and 10 troughs were cut into the			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).

	floor, some with headrests (2 were small and used as ossuaries). Rolling stone used to seal the tomb found inside.					
II.19	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Some burials had <i>in situ</i> sealing stones. Staircase leading into chamber.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.20	Rock-cut tomb with long corridor featuring 3 arcosolia and 2 troughs cut into the floor (ossuaries?). Accessed via cutting in roof.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.21	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 troughs cut into the floor. Accessed via cutting in roof.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.22	Rock-cut tomb with small rectangular chamber and 2 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.23	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 2 arcosolia. Trough cut into the floor. Accessed via stepped vestibule; round sealing stone found in chamber.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.24	Rock-cut tomb with large chamber and 3 arcosolia. 2 small troughs cut into the floor (ossuaries). Accessed via stepped vestibule.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.25	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).

II.26	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.27-11.31	5 rock-cut tombs accessed via the same staircase. Each had 1 chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.32	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Small trough cut into floor (ossuary).			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.33	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.34	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.35	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.36	Rock-cut tomb which originally had 1 chamber and 3 arcosolia. 1 arcosolium was enlarged and became another chamber, also with 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.37	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century	Walls coated in white plaster, which was painted over with human busts, birds, fish, crosses, vessels, ribbons, a wreath, palm fronds, and a garland. Edges of arcosolia decorated with lines and geometric patterns in red paint.	Avni et al. (2008). Michaeli (2008).
II.38	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Some burials had stone headrests.			4 th -8 th century	1 arcosolium featured a cross painted in red, flanked by palm fronds.	Avni et al. (2008).

	Accessed via a staircase and vestibule.				2 crosses in red flanked the arcosolium.	
II.39	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Entrance sealed with a stone <i>in situ</i> .			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.40	Rock-cut tomb with trapezoidal chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
II.42	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			4 th -8 th century		Avni et al. (2008).
III.1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.3	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 2 arcosolia. Rectangular recess near the entrance was an ossuary.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.4	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule and chamber with 3 arcosolia.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.5	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.6	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and 4 troughs cut into the floor. Accessed via a vertical shaft.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.7	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Small cubicle on either side of the entrance (ossuaries).			1 st century-Byzantine	No bones, may not have been used for burials.	Avni et al. (2008).
III.8	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Small cubicle on either side of the entrance (ossuaries). Entrance blocked by a large rectangular stone.			1 st century-Byzantine	No bones, may not have been used for burials.	Avni et al. (2008).

III.9	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Small cubicle on either side of the entrance (ossuaries). Entrance blocked by a large rectangular stone.			1 st century-Byzantine	No bones, may not have been used for burials.	Avni et al. (2008).
III.10	Rock-cut tomb with small burial chamber and 3 arcosolia covered by stone slabs. Each burial had a small hole at the bottom, facing the burial chamber. Small trough on either side of the entrance (ossuaries). Accessed via a shaft and stairs.	1 individual in an arcosolium; small collection of bones in an aisle between two burials.		1 st century-Byzantine	Cross at the head of every arcosolium; additional cross on the wall of the southern arcosolium.	Avni et al. (2008).
III.11	Rock-cut tomb damaged by quarrying. Chamber and 3 arcosolia.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.12	Rock-cut tomb damaged by quarrying. 1 arcosolium survived.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.13	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Small trough on either side of the entrance (ossuaries).			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.14	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Vestibule shared with III.15.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.15	Rock-cut tomb with trapezoidal chamber and 3 troughs cut into the floor. Vestibule shared with III.14.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.16	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia, 1 with a small trough (ossuary).			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).

III.17	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.18	Small rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.19	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber. Arcosolia and troughs cut into the floor.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.21	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule. Chamber with 3 arcosolia.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.23	Rock-cut tomb with shaft entrance covered by slabs. Chamber with arcosolia.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.24	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Small trough (ossuary) in the entrance wall.			1 st century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
III.25	Rock-cut tomb, room filled with rubble.			1 st century-Byzantine	Not excavated.	Avni et al. (2008).
III.26	Largely destroyed rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber entered via the roof. Limestone sarcophagus of the Late Roman period within the chamber, with remains of thick metal nails from a fastening device.			1 st century-Byzantine	Limestone sarcophagus had gable-shaped lid and acroteria in the corners, but no additional decoration.	Avni et al. (2008).
III.27-III.63	37 rock-cut cist graves. Most were covered by rectangular slabs and oriented east-west, although their direction was based on their location on the slopes.			1 st century-Byzantine	Interpreted as burials of poorer people.	Avni et al. (2008).
IV.1	Rock-cut tomb with vestibule. Chamber with 3 arcosolia. An additional opening west of			2 nd century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).

	the entrance, apparently leading to another tomb.					
IV.2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 4(?) arcosolia. Originally a shaft tomb with 2 arcosolia.			2 nd century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
IV.3	Rock-cut tomb with large chamber and 3 arcosolia.			2 nd century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
IV.4	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Burials covered by sealing stones.	Some fragmentary bones in arcosolia.		2 nd century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
IV.5	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			2 nd century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
IV.6	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			2 nd century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
IV.7	Large rock-cut tomb with vestibule and 4 chambers. Chamber 1 had 8 loculi with square repository niches (ossuaries) above them and opposite the entrance; chambers 2 and 3 each had 3 arcosolia.	Many bones in chamber 1 loculi and niches.	Chamber 1: potsherds from the 2 nd century.	2 nd century-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).
V.1	Large rock-cut tomb with chamber and 6 arcosolia. 2 troughs cut into the floor, 1 on either side of the entrance. Behind a pillar, a small ark-shaped trough (ossuary).			Roman-Byzantine	Supporting pillar in middle of chamber, with a stylised cornice in relief.	Avni et al. (2008).
V.2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			Roman-Byzantine	May have been used as a storeroom in modern times.	Avni et al. (2008).
V.3	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			Roman-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).

V.4	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia.			Roman-Byzantine	Walls of arcosolia outlined with a double band in relief. 2 crosses on 1 wall.	Avni et al. (2008).
VI.1	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers. Chamber 1 had 4 arcosolia; chamber 2 had arcosolia and troughs cut into the floor. Most sealing slabs had been disturbed; some burials had stone headrests. Between the chambers, a passage with the remains of an iron hook in one wall (for hanging a lamp).	Most burials contained 2 individuals. 1 burial contained a concentration of disarticulated bones.		3 rd -7 th century	Walls coated in plaster containing potsherds. Arcosolia decorated with red crosses and Greek inscriptions.	Avni et al. (2008).
VI.2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and 3 arcosolia. Square stone blocking entrance found <i>in situ</i> .	1 or 2 skeletons in several burials.		Roman-Byzantine	Probably associated with a village on the outskirts of the city. Cross engraved on the lintel.	Avni et al. (2008).
VI.3	Rock-cut tomb with chamber. 7 loculi and a short niche.			1 st -2 nd century, reused 5 th -7 th century	Crosses engraved above the loculi, painted red.	Avni et al. (2008).
VI.4.2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber, arcosolia, and troughs cut into the floor.			Roman-Byzantine		Avni et al. (2008).

Elkosh

Province: Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: Unknown settlement.

Date: 4th century.

Looting: Partially looted in antiquity and at the time of its rediscovery.

Excavations: A burial cave excavated after its discovery during the construction of a road in 1973.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb 1	Rock-cut tomb with a central chamber (A) leading to 3 vaulted burial chambers (B-D). Burials in troughs cut into the floor (2 in each burial chamber). Limestone slab, slightly smaller than the entrance, closing the tomb.	Remains of 1 individual in trough 3 (chamber B), the only trough completely excavated. Broken bones in chamber A and trough 2 (chamber B).	A 4 th century coin and an out-of-context Umayyad coin from an unclear location. Chamber A: coin of Valentinian II (383-392), unidentified coin; glass bottle, bowl, and beaker(?). Trough 2 (chamber B): fragment of lamp, coin wrapped in cloth (324-330), likely displaced by bulldozer. Trough 3 (chamber B): fragment of lamp, coin of Maximinus (310-313), coin of Constans I (341-346), glass fragments, glass pendant, 46 glass beads, gold earring, small bronze bell, bone disc (button?), bone pin, 2 small iron nails. Trough 7 (chamber D): bronze earring. Trough 8 (chamber D): fragment of lamp.	4 th century	Excavation was not completed due to risk of collapse.	Bijovsky and Sokolov (2008). Vitto (2008).

Emathous (Hama)

Province: Syria Secunda.

Settlement type: City on the banks of the Orontes river.

Cemetery areas: Burial areas southwest of the city, with the largest number of graves (14, 8 of which may have been in use in the Byzantine period) coming from the Karm el-Haurani area. Tomb So.18 was discovered close to an ancient road; tomb GXXIX was closest to the settlement area and an Iron Age cemetery.¹⁴⁵

Date: Published tombs date between the 1st and 6th centuries.

Excavations: Excavated in 1937.

Human remains: The human remains from tombs GXV and GXXIX were aged and sexed, with methods including skull morphology, the volume of bones in a loculus, and the size of the bones.¹⁴⁶ Signs of arthritis were noted on some bones.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁵ De Jong (2017r: 249).

¹⁴⁶ See Christensen et al. (1986: 77, 79).

¹⁴⁷ Christensen et al. (1986: 79, 101).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Karm el-Haurani, GXV	Hypogeum with entrance facing south. Built dromos with inner part cut into the rock, ending in a long narrow passage and steps to the central chamber. Burials in 4 arcosolia containing 2, 3, 4, and 4 troughs.	<p>Chamber: 12 adults, 2 juveniles (10-18 years), child (4 years), 3 infants (6-9 months), 2 newborns.</p> <p>Trough 3: 3 adults, child.</p> <p>Trough 5: 4 adults, infant, newborn.</p> <p>Trough 6: 2 adults, adult male, child (3 years), infant.</p> <p>Trough 7: 3 adults, adolescent (15-18 years), 2 infants (1 of 2-3 years, 1 of 6 months).</p> <p>Trough 8: 3 adults, child (4-5 years).</p> <p>Trough 9: adult male.</p> <p>Trough 10: 4 adults, child.</p> <p>Trough 11: 9 adults, 2 children, infant (1-3 years).</p>	<p>Dromos: iron nail, glass bracelet, potsherd of kitchen ware.</p> <p>Chamber: iron nails with remains of wood (coffins), 2 bronze coins, bronze and iron bracelets, bronze and iron finger rings (1 bronze ring engraved with triangle or bow), 3 bronze belt buckles (2 with remains of leather/linen), iron belt buckle, fragments of small bronze bells, bronze fragments, fragments of iron arrowheads, glass pitcher, glass beads, potsherds of kitchen ware and other vessels, lamps.</p> <p>Trough 2: lamp.</p> <p>Trough 3: iron bracelets, iron finger rings, glass fragment, 4 glass beads, potsherds of amphora, lamps.</p> <p>Trough 5: small bronze bell, iron bracelet, iron buckle, 2 glass beads.</p> <p>Trough 7: fragment of a bronze chain, iron bracelet, iron finger ring, glass beads.</p> <p>Trough 8: iron nail, lamp.</p> <p>Trough 9: iron nails, iron fittings and ring from a coffin, bronze and iron bracelets, bronze and iron finger rings, bronze earrings, bronze belt buckles, iron knife, glass vessel fragments, glass beads, faience spindle whorl, bronze and iron fragments.</p> <p>Trough 10: glass beads.</p> <p>Trough 11: pottery kitchen ware, lamps, iron nail, iron ring (coffin?), iron chain fragments, iron buckle, agate scaraboid, glass beads, steatite spindle whorl, gold finger ring, iron finger rings, bronze and iron</p>	3 rd -6 th century		Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017j).

		Evidence of arthritis on some bones.	bracelets (child-sized), bronze earring fragments, small bronze bells, 5 pierced bronze coins (1 of Antiochus VIII 121-96, 1 of Hellenistic period, 1 of Licinius 313-316, 1 of Constantine 306-337, 1 of Arcadius 395-408). Unclear location: animal bones.			
Karm el-Haurani, G XVI	Pit grave oriented north-south.		Glass bottle.	3 rd -4 th century		Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017)).
Karm el-Haurani, G XVII	Pit grave oriented north-south. Remains of a wooden coffin.	1 individual.	Glass unguentarium/flask, glass fragments, fragments of a (pottery?) bowl, bronze signet ring with seal, 2 bronze bells, bronze mirror, iron pin, small iron nails (from a shoe?), wooden remains (attached to nails).	3 rd -4 th century		Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017)).
Karm el-Haurani, G XVIII	Pit grave, oriented north-south.	1 individual.	Small glass flask, glass fragments, glass bracelet, bronze pin, coin (12 th -13 th century, accidental).	3 rd -6 th century		Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017)).
Karm el-Haurani, G XIX	Pit grave, oriented north-south. Remains of a wooden coffin.		Small glass globular jar (3 rd -4 th century?), iron ring, faience bead, steatite spindle whorl, bronze pin, bronze bell, iron knife. Iron nails with wooden remains, ring, fitting, and iron hinges.	3 rd -6 th (?) century		Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017)).
Karm el-Haurani, G XX	Pit grave, oriented north-south. Remains of a wooden coffin.		Small glass flask, glass bottle, small glass globular jar (3 rd -4 th century?), glass ring, glass beads, glass fragments, iron nails with wooden remains.	3 rd -4 th century		Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017)).
Karm el-Haurani, G XXIII	Pit grave, oriented north-south.		Glass jar, glass balsamarium (3 rd -4 th century?), glass bottle (4 th century?), glass flask or jar with decorative pattern.	4 th century		Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017)).

Karm el-Haurani, G XXV	Pit grave with remains of a wooden coffin.	1 individual.	2 small globular glass jars, small glass flask, 3 glass unguentaria, bronze mirror. Iron nails with wooden remains, iron fittings.	3 rd -4 th century		Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017j).
Karm el-Haurani, G XXVI	Pit grave.		Small globular glass jar, bronze mirror.	3 rd -4 th century		Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017j).
Karm el-Haurani, G XXVIII	Hypogeum with entrance facing southeast. Built dromos with innermost part cut out of the rock, ending in a narrow passage leading to a chamber with burials in 3 arcosolia.			4 th century		Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017j).
G XXIX (Habbasi Tomb)	Hypogeum with 2 chambers with barrel-vaulted ceilings. Burials in loculi and 3 sarcophagi (A-C). Loculi 1-15 and the sarcophagi were in the main burial chamber and loculi 16-22 were in the second burial chamber. Large limestone door. Short niches were carved above the	Loculus 1: adult male, adult female. Loculus 5: child (3-4 years), adult. Loculus 6: adolescent (15-16 years), adult male, adult female. Loculus 8: 1 individual. Loculus 11: 2 children, 2 adults (1 aged	Bronze bracelet, 2 pottery amphorae, potsherds of vessels and lamps, bones of sheep, horses, and oxen. Bust of a man or plaster cast of a death mask, death mask of a woman. Loculus 1: glass flask (3 rd -4 th century), fragments of iron nails with attached wood (coffin). Loculus 5: fragments of iron nails with attached wood (coffin), potsherds, mussel shell(?). Loculus 6: mussel shell and 2 snail shells, fragments of iron nails with attached wood (coffin), potsherds. Loculus 11: glass flask (3 rd -4 th century), bronze bucket handle, potsherds, animal	2 nd century-Byzantine	Funerary sculpture from some of the niches: 3 limestone busts of a woman (1 with an inscription dated 101), statue of a standing boy, 2 limestone busts of a man (1 with a Byzantine inscription), limestone statue of a woman (Isis or priestess?).	Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017j).

	<p>loculi. 4 additional niches were carved on the right wall and 1 additional niche on the back wall, not associated with loculi. Altar found within the tomb. The 3 sarcophagi were in triclinium formation.</p>	<p>50-60 years), adult female. Loculus 15: infant (2 years), child (4 years), adult. Loculus 16: child, juvenile, 2 adults. Loculus 17: 2 children, adult male. Sarcophagus A: juvenile, 2 adult males, 3 adult females. Sarcophagus C: child, adult male, 4 adults of unknown sex.</p>	<p>bones, fragments of iron nails with attached wood (coffin), snail shell. Loculus 15: animal bones, fragments of iron nails with attached wood (coffin). Loculus 16: shell pendant, mussel shell, animal bones, fragment of iron nail with attached wood (coffin), potsherds. Loculus 17: fragments of iron nails with attached wood (coffin), potsherds. Sarcophagus A: potsherds, fragments of 2 lamps, glass bottle (4th-5th centuries), coin (4th-5th centuries), glass beads, golden leaves of a wreath, iron knife, 2 bronze fragments, 3 pieces of incised bone, 3 mussel shell fragments, 99 small nail heads with remains of leather (shoes), animal bones, fragment of wood (coffin), 2 pieces of charcoal. Sarcophagus C: bronze bracelet, 9 glass bracelets, 177 small nail heads with remains of leather (shoes), glass bottle (4th-5th centuries), coin (4th-5th centuries), fragment of mussel shell, fragment of iron nail with attached wood (coffin), bones of a rooster.</p>		<p>Painted decoration around the niches of hanging cloth, crosses. Greek inscriptions, mostly short or fragmentary, including names. Some of the Greek inscriptions were written from right to left with backwards letters. Sarcophagus A: gabled lid, acroteria, crosses carved into the lid.</p>	
So.18	<p>Hypogeum built of ashlar with a domed ceiling. Rectangular chamber containing the remains of a coffin.</p>		<p>Glass fragments, a few iron nails.</p>	<p>4th-5th century</p>	<p>Stucco decoration above the door of a rope, vines, and grapes.</p>	<p>Christensen et al. (1986). De Jong (2017).</p>

Emesa (Homs)

Province: Phoenice Secunda.

Settlement type: City on the banks of the Orontes river.

Cemetery areas: 23 tombs, mostly dated to the Roman period, have been published, but only limited information is available.

Date: Published tombs and stelae date between the 1st century and the Byzantine period, although the majority are dated to the 2nd century.¹⁴⁸

Excavations: The catacombs were excavated in 1957.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Bab al-Sba, Hypogeum 2	Hypogeum with a long passage.			Roman-Byzantine?		Saliby (1993). De Jong (2017m).
Hamidiye, Hypogea	Unknown number of hypogea with no description.			Roman-Byzantine?		Saliby (1993). De Jong (2017m).
Southeast, Tombs	3 tombs (hypogea?) beneath 6 vaulted niches.			Roman-Byzantine?		Saliby (1993). De Jong (2017m).

¹⁴⁸ See De Jong (2017m).

Hypogea 2-6, 8-13, 15-21, 25-26.	Minimum of 20 hypogea with vestibules, ossuaries, and niches for lamps.	Graves could contain 10-20 skeletons.	About 40 lamps (mostly 4 th -7 th century), many in the shape of ships and with floral motifs, crosses, rosettes, or portraits of saints (in the tombs and the passages). Glass vessels (including cups and bottles), bronze buckles (some depicting animal motifs, crosses), remains of wooden sarcophagi (chains, locks, rings, gemstones), chains for hanging lamps, 4 gold earrings, gold threads, bracelets, amulets, ivory and bronze comb. 46 bronze coins (29 in a single tomb) of the 3 rd -7 th centuries (Probus 276-282, Diocletian 284-305, Justin 518-527, Justinian 528-565, Tiberius 578-582, Heraclius 610-641, Heraclius and Constantine 641-668).	3 rd -7 th century	Christian frescos, some removed during the excavation.	Saliby (1993). De Jong (2017m).
Hypogeum 1	Hypogeum. Burials covered by stone slabs.	Graves could contain 10-20 skeletons.		3 rd -7 th century		Saliby (1993). De Jong (2017m).
Hypogeum 7	Hypogeum. Burials covered by stone slabs.			3 rd -7 th century		Saliby (1993). De Jong (2017m).
Hypogeum 14	Hypogeum accessed via steps. Remains of sarcophagi.			3 rd -7 th century		Saliby (1993). De Jong (2017m).
Hypogeum 22	Hypogeum. Burials covered by stone slabs.	Graves could contain 10-20 skeletons.		3 rd -7 th century	Mosaic in tesserae of 3 priests, 1 blessing, with a	Saliby (1993). De Jong (2017m).

					poorly preserved Greek inscription.	
Hypogeum 23	Hypogeum with no description.			3 rd -7 th century		Saliby (1993). De Jong (2017m).
Hypogeum 24	Hypogeum with no description.			3 rd -7 th century	A cenotaph, plastered in black, red, orange, and yellow, leaning against a wall. 3 crosses on the front and 2 on each side; doves to the right and left of the crosses, petals and red band decoration. Above the cenotaph, a Greek inscription for ... ΓΡΙΓΟΡΙΑΝ ΘΥΓΑΤΕΡ ΑΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΛΟΥΣ ("... Grigoriana, daughter of Magalles"). ¹⁴⁹	Saliby (1993). De Jong (2017m).

¹⁴⁹ For the translation see Saliby (1993: 267), and for the inscription (270).

Esbus (Tell Hesban)

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type: Urban settlement.

Cemetery areas and dating: Several cemetery areas have been discovered surrounding the settlement:

- Cemetery E, to the west of the settlement on the slopes of a hill opposite the acropolis, facing east.
- Cemetery F, to the southwest of the settlement.
- Cemetery K, on a low hill to the east of the settlement.
- A single tomb (G.10) at a further distance than the others, c. 2km northwest of the settlement.

Excavations: Excavated 1971-1976.

Social stratification: In the late Roman-early Byzantine periods, wealthier individuals or those considered important may have been buried in rock-cut tombs, while those of a lower social or economic position may have been buried in natural caves¹⁵⁰

¹⁵⁰ Waterhouse (1998: 104-105).

Human remains: Age estimates were calculated using dental eruption ages and long bone measurements for juveniles, and dental attrition rates for adults. Sex estimates were calculated from mandibular measurements, dental measurements, and mandibular robusticity.¹⁵¹ Stress and pathologies were examined using macroscopic, radiographic, and microscopic analyses.¹⁵² The pathologies identified within the population were:

- Osteoarthritis, mostly on the bones of the fingers and sometimes on the vertebrae (in 1 case severe, possibly due to infection), as well as other joints.
- Slight cases of porotic hyperostosis around the eye orbits of some individuals.
- High frequency of periostosis/periostitis in the juvenile population (nearly 10% of bones). 2 cases in the adult population (right and left radii).
- 2 cases of Harris lines in an adult tibia (1 severe).
- Dental enamel hypoplasias and other dental diseases. Results suggested that dental enamel hypoplasias may indicate periods of stress during 6-, 12-, and 18-month intervals.¹⁵³

¹⁵¹ Grauer and Armelagos (1998: 112-114).

¹⁵² Grauer and Armelagos (1998: 115-116).

¹⁵³ Grauer and Armelagos (1998: 121).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cemetery E, Tomb E.2	Horizontal shaft tomb ending with a loculus. Stone sealing slab. The loculus had cut into a natural cave which formed a side chamber to the tomb but was not excavated.	Fragments of bones.	Potsherds (early Roman and Byzantine).	Early Roman-Byzantine	Looted in Byzantine period?	Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery E, Tomb E.3	Horizontal shaft tomb ending with a loculus.	Fragments of bones.	Potsherds (early Roman and Byzantine).	Early Roman-Byzantine	Looted in Byzantine period?	Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery E, Tomb E.6	Horizontal shaft tomb ending with a loculus. Stone sealing slab.		Lamp to the left of the entrance (early Roman), 2 cooking pots (early Roman), potsherds (Byzantine).	Early Roman-Byzantine	Looted in Byzantine period?	Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.4	Vertical shaft tomb with 5 large capstones. Burials at the bottom of the shaft, in loculi to the east and west, and arcosolia to the north and south. A rectangular depression cut into of the stone above the tomb may have been for a stela.	Loculus E: adult male, 2 adult females (1 of ~20 years, 1 of ~50 years). Loculus W: 2 adults, young child. Arcosolium N: adult male, adult, 2 individuals of unknown age. Arcosolium S: infant, girl (7 years),	Loculus E: potsherds, bronze incense shovel (over the heart of the ~20-year-old adult female), 2 gold earrings, bronze tube, large bronze ring, 2 glass beads, part of iron key, 2 pieces of iron. Loculus W: potsherds, 3 glass anklets/bracelets, bronze tube. Arcosolium N: potsherds, bronze bracelet, glass fragments. Arcosolium S: potsherds, 2 pairs of gold earrings, hair ornament, bronze clip, ivory needle fragment, ivory bracelet fragments, 2 bronze fibulae,	Late Roman-Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).

		6 adult females, adult male. In all cases, older burials had been pushed aside for newer interments.	bronze earring and fragment, glass fragments, 2 faience beads, iron tacks.			
Cemetery F, Tomb F.5	Rock-cut tomb with façade and <i>in situ</i> door. Chamber with burials in 3 arcosolia (each containing 2 troughs).	Mingled and broken bones in the arcosolia.	Beneath the soil of the chamber: 2 pottery jars, pottery bowl, 4 lamps. In the arcosolia: glass fragments, glass beads, rings, bracelets, 2 bronze coins (Philip I 243-249, Constantine II 337-340).	Late Roman- Early Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.6	Rock-cut tomb accessed via stairs. Chamber with burials in 9 loculi. Lamp niches in the upper walls. An indentation hewn into the façade, possibly to hold water.	Loculus 1: 3 adult males, 2 adult females. Loculus 2: adult male, adult female, infant. Loculus 3: adult female. Loculus 4: adult female, infant (1 year). Loculus 5: adult male. Loculus 6: adult male, adult female (40 years), infant. Loculus 7: adult male, adult female, child. Loculus 8: young adult male, older adult female.	Lamps <i>in situ</i> in some of the niches. In the chamber/fill: pottery vessels and potsherds, glass vessels (including vases, jar, bottle), lamps and fragments, cosmetic applicator, shell cosmetic box with ivory lid, fragments of an ivory swan figure (pieces fit into the lid of the cosmetic box), bronze spatula, iron spoon(?), ivory finger ring, iron ring, bronze bracelet, iron bracelet fragments, glass beads, stone and bone buttons, bronze coin, bronze and bone needle fragments, glass button(?), ivory gaming piece, gaming piece, basalt mortar, shell, scarab charm, part of a wooden coffin, nails, fragments of lead. Loculus 1: potsherds, 8 glass vases, glass tear bottle, glass bowl, glass fragments, 2 bronze bracelets, glass bracelet, bronze necklace, carnelian cameo, bead, bronze ring, 2 iron	Early Roman- Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).

		Loculus 9: adult female (40 years).	<p>rings, bronze needle, alabaster cosmetic palette with shell lid and ivory handle, fragments of gold and bronze earrings, iron nail, bronze fragments.</p> <p>Loculus 2: potsherds, frit amulet pendant, bronze and bone needles.</p> <p>Loculus 3: potsherds, 2 bronze coins (161-169, 2nd-3rd centuries).</p> <p>Loculus 4: potsherds, iron nail, gold earring.</p> <p>Loculus 5: potsherds, lamp fragment.</p> <p>Loculus 6: bronze bracelet fragments.</p> <p>Loculus 7: 2 glass rods, bronze spatula, 2 glass vases.</p> <p>Loculus 8: 2 bronze bracelets, 21 glass beads, iron/bronze needle(?), 2 gold earrings, bronze finger ring, bronze mirror, cooking pot, glass juglet.</p> <p>Loculus 9: 6 glass beads, 2 scarab faience beads, fragments of bone bracelets, iron nail, glass fragments.</p>			
Cemetery F, Tomb F.11a	Vertical shaft tomb, oriented east-west.		Potsherds.	Byzantine	Either not used as a grave or cleared before excavation.	Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.11b	Vertical shaft tomb, oriented north-south with a slanted rock pillow carved at the north (head) end.		Potsherds.	Byzantine	Either not used as a grave or cleared before excavation.	Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.12	Vertical shaft tomb. The shaft was filled with 2 layers of soil	The soil in the shaft contained bone fragments (possibly	Potsherds, frit mould of a face, 4 coins (late Roman), crushed lamp (late Roman), wooden bead, glass	Late Roman-Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998).

	of the Byzantine period. Burials in a chamber containing 2 arcosolia.	from F.11a and b?). In total, a minimum of 9 adults and 4 children.	bead, bronze and iron bracelets and fragments, 4 iron nail heads, bronze link, bronze brooch (oval-shaped with a black stone), 5 metal objects.			Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.14	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 9 loculi.	Loculi 5-8 contained bones (1 individual each?).	2 pots (Byzantine), 2 bowls (Byzantine), bronze earring and fragment, bronze bracelet, bronze tool.	Late Roman- Early Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.15	Vertical shaft tomb.		Potsherds in the fill of the shaft and chamber.	Byzantine	Possibly never used or cleared.	Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.16	Vertical shaft tomb with burials in 2 arcosolia.	Arcosolium E: partially articulated adolescent male (18-19 years). Beneath, 2 adult males (1 of ~20 years, 1 of 40-50 years), 2 infants. Arcosolium W: 2 adult males (1 of 45-50 years, 1 of mid-50s), child (6-10 years), infant (<1 year), 2 individuals of unknown age.	Arcosolium E: 4 coins, potsherds, glass bead, bronze pin, 4 glass pendants, bronze bracelet (child-sized), bronze ring. Arcosolium W: potsherds, 5 bronze bracelets, iron bracelet, bronze ring, 2 glass vases, pottery juglet, 2 coins (1 of c. 375-392, 1 of Honorius 395-423), 3 bone pins.	Late Roman- Early Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.17	Vertical shaft tomb with burials in 2 arcosolia.	Bone fragments of at least 2 individuals in the arcosolia.	Potsherds in the chamber and troughs.	Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).

Cemetery F, Tomb F.18	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 12 loculi.	Minimum of 11 individuals: infant, child, adolescent female (16 years), 3 adult males, adult female, 4 adults of unknown sex.	<p>Chamber: potsherds, shell pendant, bronze tag, 2 bone needles, parts of a stone necklace, bronze ring, bronze jar lid, 6 bronze coins (Aretas IV, 9 BCE-40), lamps, glass vases, pot, bowl, tear vial, painted cup, bronze pendant, cooking pot containing human bones, metal nail, gold earring, metal fragments.</p> <p>Locus 1: gold earring, 2 bone needles.</p> <p>Locus 3: potsherds, bronze ring, bronze bell, 3 glass beads, 4 faience beads, glass vial, cooking pot, pottery vial, ceramic pot.</p> <p>Locus 4: potsherds, gold earring.</p> <p>Locus 5: potsherds, pot (containing infant bones), cup.</p> <p>Locus 6: potsherds, lamp, glass vase.</p> <p>Locus 7: potsherds, gold earring.</p> <p>Locus 8: bone needle, 2 bone toothpicks.</p> <p>Locus 9: bone needles, bone hairpins, metal objects.</p> <p>Locus 10: potsherds, cooking pot, small metal object.</p> <p>Locus 11: potsherds, glass vase, lamp, gold moon earring, 3 stone spindle whorls, bronze surgical tools, bronze bell, 2 bone hairpins, 2 bone needles.</p> <p>Locus 12: potsherds, glass vase fragments, bone needles, 2 ornamental hairpins, bronze surgical tools.</p>	Late Roman-Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
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Cemetery F, Tomb F.27	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 8 loculi (loculus 7 contained 3 troughs) and an arcosolium. Entrance blocked by a stone which was found broken but <i>in situ</i> .	Approximately 17 individuals, including 4 children. Most common pathology among the adults was arthritis.	Loculi 1, 3-6: potsherds. Loculus 7: potsherds, gold earring, iron bracelet fragment, 2 bone needles, iron nail. On top: small dish containing bronze button, bone pin fragments, bone needles, ivory mirror handle; with this a lamp, indicating looters had gathered these objects together but left them in the tomb. Loculus 8: potsherds, flint scraper (ceiling had collapsed, so possibly accidental). Chamber: remains of iron, bronze, glass, and copper bracelets, bronze earring, beads, bronze wire, spindle whorls, cosmetic spatulas, iron nails, fragments of bone pins and hairpins, 2 coins, potsherds, pottery plate, fragment of basalt bowl, glass vessel fragments, iron fragments, lock from a box, modern trash (disturbance).	Late Roman-Byzantine	Tool marks within the tomb suggest the work of different masons, tools, and digging techniques, indicating different stages of construction.	Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.28	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 12 loculi. 3 arcosolia were cut on the walls above the loculi. Found sealed with blocking stone <i>in situ</i> .	None of the loculi contained more than 1 burial.	Loculi 1, 3-12 and arcosolia 2-3: potsherds. Loculus 2: potsherds, bronze brooch, metal fragment, glass vase, olive pit. Arcosolium 1: potsherds, piece of glass. Chamber: gaming piece, glass pieces/fragments, coin, bead.	Early Roman-4 th century (365?)		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.30	Vertical shaft tomb. Burials in 2 arcosolia which had been expanded into chambers on either side of the shaft.	Bones, in significant quantities in the northern arcosolium. A minimum of 2 infants (1 possibly	Arcosolium N: potsherds. Arcosolium S: potsherds, bronze and iron bracelets/fragments of bracelets, bronze earrings, shell pendant, 3 glass beads, iron rings, bronze fishhook, modern trash.	Early Byzantine-Mamluk		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).

		prenatal), 4 children (5-10 years), 12 adolescents or adults (mostly aged 25-40 years).	Unclear location: animal bones (3 chickens, dog, 17 sheep, large mammal), 2 coins, glass fragments, iron tag.			
Cemetery F, Tomb F.31	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 14 loculi. 1 lamp niche. Noted as one of the most well-constructed tombs in the cemetery.	Minimum of 35 individuals in the tomb. Locus 1: at least 10 individuals, including an infant (<1 year), child (10 years), adolescent (<15 years), 2 adults (30-40 years, >65 years, both with evidence of arthritis), other adults. Locus 3: 2 adult males (1 of 35-40 years). Lipping of lumbar vertebrae. Locations of other individuals unclear.	Chamber: potsherds, pottery bowl, 3 lamps, glass teardrop pendant, quartz amulet, glass bead, 4 coins (1 of Constantius II, 354-361, 1 of 661-750, accidental), iron needle, pieces of worked flint, glass fragments, metal fragments. Locus 1: potsherds, lamp, alabaster bowl fragment, glass vase, cooking pot, strainer juglet, 2 bone spindle whorls, 2 stone spindle whorls, hematite spindle whorl, 3 ivory pin fragments, ivory ring fragment, ivory applicator, silver bracelet, 6 iron bracelet fragments, bronze ring, bronze ring with inset amethyst, bronze rod, Egyptian scarab (19 th or 20 th dynasty, 1320-1085 BCE), metal fragments. Locus 2: potsherds, bronze buckle. Loculi 3-5, 11-12, 14: potsherds. Locus 6: potsherds, metal tacks, glass fragment. Locus 7: potsherds, bronze coin (Constans I, 337-346), 2 bronze bracelets. Locus 8: potsherds, bronze ring. Locus 9: potsherds, bronze brooch, metal tacks. Locus 10: potsherds, bronze buckle, worked flint blade.	Early Roman-4 th century		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).

			Loculus 13: potsherds, bronze ring brooch.			
Cemetery F, Tomb F.37	Natural cave containing 5 sarcophagi without lids, filled with soil. Sarcophagus 1 was oriented north-south and sarcophagus 2 was oriented east-west. They were against each other, forming a right angle. The other 3 sarcophagi were arranged in a rectangular pattern around a limestone floor. Burials also occurred in pit graves.	Minimum of 49 individuals, including 33 fetuses and 7 infants (3 of 0-6 months, 4 of c. 1 year). Sarcophagus 1: adult. Sarcophagus 2: 2 fetuses, 3 infants (1 of 4 months, 1 of 6 months, 1 of 1 year), adult (40-45 years), cremated fragments. Pit grave 1: 5 fetuses, 2 adult females (1 of 25-30 years, 1 of 40-45 years). Pit grave 2: foetus, 2 adults (1 of 45+ years, 1 possibly female). Cave floor: 18 fetuses, newborn, infant (1-3 years), adult of unknown sex, adult female (25-30 years), adult male (40-45 years).	Sarcophagi 1, 3: potsherds. Sarcophagus 2: potsherds, glass vase fragment, iron fragments. Cave: basalt millstone, fragment of iron lock, iron tools, glass fragments, lamp and fragment (Byzantine), shell, 6 beads (5 of glass), fragments of iron bracelet, fragment of bronze earring, square bronze ring, broken glass ring, button and possible button, bone button fragments, iron hook, iron nail, coin, fragment of a flint blade, animal bones (sheep/goats, turtles, large mammals, cattle, dog), modern trash.	Roman-Umayyad	Foetus remains were especially prominent in Late Roman-Late Byzantine layers.	Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).

Cemetery F, Tomb F.38	Natural cave. The cave had been used as a domestic space following its use as a tomb. During its use as a domestic space, a loculus from an early Roman tomb to the south had been breached by construction in the cave.	Minimum of 40 individuals, including: 5 adult females (1 of 20-25 years), 5 adult males (1 of 25+ years, 1 of 35-40 years), 2 adults of unknown sex (1 of 30-35 years, 1 of 70-80 years), 5 adolescents (1 of 12 years) 2 children (both c. 5 years), infant, 2 foetuses. Pathologies noted were arthritis, fractures, dental pathologies, and a hole in the top of an adolescent's (12 years) skull which was interpreted either as a tumour or a hole drilled in the skull to alleviate pressure and believed to be related to cause of death.	Potsherds, glass fragments, bone hairpins, bone needles and fragments, bronze and iron rings and fragments (including 1 bronze ring with a cross), beads, glass and bronze bracelets (and 1 of bone?), crystal (from a ring/earring/necklace?), bronze necklace, iron chain link, silver hook from jewellery, bronze bell, fragment of bronze brooch, coin, bone button inlay, pottery bowl and dish (late Roman), lamp (late Roman), bones of sheep, goats, and donkeys, piece of metal.	Early Roman-Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery F, Tomb F.40	Horizontal shaft tomb ending with a loculus. Blocked by a sealing stone.	A few bones.	Potsherds, glass fragments, metal fragments, bead, seed.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).

Tomb G.10	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in 11 loculi. 1 loculus (6) was flanked by 2 arcosolia with an additional loculus (6a) behind it. Circular sealing stone designed to roll open.	Bones of at least 9 individuals, including infants and adults (males and females) with arthritic lesions.	Loculus 1, 3, 5-6, 6a, 9-11: potsherds. Loculus 2: potsherds, bronze fibula. Loculus 4: potsherds, glass fragments, metal fragments. Loculus 7: potsherds, ivory pin fragment. Loculus 8: potsherds, gold earring. Arcosolium 1: potsherds, iron nail. Arcosolium 2: potsherds, bronze coin (Rabbel I, 71-106). Chamber: faience bead, 5 beads, 4 lamps (all Herodian), stone spindle whorl, glass bottle, iron nail, modern trash.	Early Roman-Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery K, Tomb K.1	Vertical shaft tomb with 4 stone sealing slabs on a ledge found <i>in situ</i> . Burials in arcosolia oriented east-west on either side of the shaft.	Adult.	Fragments of glass bracelet, potsherds, coin (Mamluk, suggesting disturbance).	Late Roman-Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery K, Tomb K.2	Vertical shaft tomb with limestone sealing stones.		Bronze anthropomorphic bottle (stylised female form, possibly a cosmetic bottle) with 2 rings which may have been used to hang it at the neck.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).
Cemetery K, Additional Tombs	Unknown number of shaft tombs and rock-cut tombs with loculi identified but not excavated.			Roman-Byzantine		Grauer and Armelagos (1998). Waterhouse (1998).

Faiyum Oasis

Province: Arcadia.

Settlement type, cemetery areas, and dating: Oasis west of the Nile, south of Cairo. The oldest monument known from the Faiyum is from the Third Dynasty (2686-2613 BCE), with one estimation suggesting approximately 20 towns and 300,000 people living in the Oasis during the Byzantine period.¹⁵⁴ There were several settlements with associated cemeteries:

- Fag el-Gamous (“Way of the Cow”), a cemetery of the 1st-7th centuries associated with a group of nearby villages.¹⁵⁵ The cemetery covered approximately 1.2 square km and it has been suggested that up to a million people may have been buried there.¹⁵⁶
- A crypt beneath a church at Hawara. The church was probably dated to the 5th century and Grossman (2002) believed the crypt may have been for the church’s donors.¹⁵⁷ Underground rooms beneath Church A at Narmuthis may also have been crypts, although this is less certain; Grossman also assigned this church to the 5th century.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁴ Griggs (1988); Muhlestein et al. (2019: 20).

¹⁵⁵ Muhlestein et al. (2019: 20).

¹⁵⁶ This was suggested by Muhlestein at a conference in November 2014 and reported by various news sites in December 2014. See Jarus (2014).

¹⁵⁷ Grossman (2002: 428).

¹⁵⁸ Grossman (2002: 420).

- At the Coptic monastery at Naqlun. There were several cemeteries at the site, with Cemetery C dating to the 6th-7th centuries.

Looting: While many burials at el-Gamous had not been looted, the great volume of burials in the cemetery resulted in disturbance.¹⁵⁹ Many burials were also found disturbed at Naqlun.

Excavations: The excavations at el-Gamous have been ongoing since 1981, but details of most of the burials are yet to be published in full. Some excavations had been carried out at the cemetery during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. An overview of some of the Late Roman-Byzantine tombs from this cemetery comes from South (2012). Naqlun was excavated by researchers at the University of Warsaw, with Cemetery C first discovered in 1987.¹⁶⁰

Human remains: A study of 752 burials from the el-Gamous cemetery showed a 32% juvenile (below 15 years of age) mortality rate. The female mortality rate was twice the male mortality rate between the ages of 15-35, presumably because these were childbearing years.¹⁶¹ No significant difference was noted between the burial treatment of juveniles and adults.¹⁶²

¹⁵⁹ Griggs (1988).

¹⁶⁰ Godlewski (2005: 185).

¹⁶¹ Muhlestein and Jensen (2019: 46).

¹⁶² Muhlestein and Evans (2020: 541).

The following pathologies and traumas were identified within the population, through a study of photographs and excavation records and using the standards of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994):

- Dental pathologies (wear, caries, tooth loss, enamel hypoplasia).
- Pitting.
- Porosity present on bone.
- New bone formation/abnormal bony growth.
- Osteoarthritis.
- Cribra orbitalia.
- Possible spina bifida.
- Osteolytic lesions suggesting possible tumour or cyst.¹⁶³

Ożarek (2008) studied 8 mummies from Cemetery C at Naqlun, with age and sex estimates based on Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). 5 of these had preserved mummified soft tissue.

¹⁶³ Kirkpatrick (2019: 256-270). Kirkpatrick studied the remains of 21 individuals.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tombs at El-Gamous	<p>Over 1,000 pit graves excavated. Most burials featured shafts dug into the sand which were used for multiple burials. There were also a small number of mudbrick-structures (some perhaps chapels) and rock-cut tombs or natural caves containing ceramic coffins which dated to the Graeco-Roman period.</p> <p>Some clustering may be related to family units. Some parts of the cemetery were used very densely. Burials oriented east-west, according to the location of the sun. Lower burials had the head to the east; in the upper layers, the head was to the west. Head-west and head-east burials occurred simultaneously.</p>	<p>Over 1,000 individuals. In 2020, Muhlestein and Evans reported a database of 752 burials, including 54 newborns, 60 infants, and 127 children or adolescents (up to the age of 15); the remainder were adolescents over 15 years of age, adults, or individuals of unknown age.</p>	<p>Most graves did not contain grave goods. Most recovered finds were textiles, including a 4th-5th century infant shroud.¹⁶⁴ Some textiles had been dyed purple. Other grave goods included pottery, jewellery (most commonly beads, metal jewellery, and leather jewellery), crosses, terracotta figurines, and domestic objects.</p>	<p>1st-7th century. Radiocarbon dating of bone samples from some of the deepest burials provided a date of 79-230; the earliest burials featuring a Christian cross was radiocarbon dated to 545-645.</p>	<p>Limestone stele at the western end of the cemetery, weathered with no observable markings. Possibly identified the location of the cemetery. Epitaphs in Coptic and Greek have been associated with the cemetery, but their original findspots are unclear. Some graves associated with stone markers.</p>	<p>Griggs (1988). Whitchurch and Griggs (2010). Blumell and Hussen (2014). Blummel and Hussen (2015). Evans et al. (2015). Muhlestein et al. (2019). Muhlestein and Evans (2020).</p>
El-Gamous, Burial 13	<p>Pit grave, oriented east-west.</p>	<p>Adult female.</p>	<p>Wrapped in several layers of linen shrouds, some parts held in place by hairpins. Fragments of ivory/bone bracelets and a metal</p>	<p>Byzantine</p>		<p>Smith et al. (2019).</p>

¹⁶⁴ Whitchurch and Griggs (2010: 219-230).

			bracelet on left arm, 3 necklaces of beads and red glass amulets, 2 ivory/bone cross pendants.			
El-Gamous, NE1	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE2	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult male.	Pottery vessel, half a wooden tablet, rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE3	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE4	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE5	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE6	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE7	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, rope, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE8	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE9	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, torn strips, rope, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE10	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult female.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE11	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE12	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE13	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE14	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Child.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE15	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).

El-Gamous, NE16	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile.	Face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE17	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, torn strips, rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE18	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE19	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE20	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Torn strips, rope, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE21	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE22	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Leather, bell, staff, stone carved to look like a shell(?), pottery vessels, face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE23	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, torn strips, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE24	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE25	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE26	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile.	Pottery vessel, face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE27	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE28	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE29	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE30	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE31	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Infant.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).

El-Gamous, NE32	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE33	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	1 individual.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE34	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult female.	Sandals/sprang bags, spindle(?), woollen textile, tunic(?), face bundle, torn strips, rope, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE35	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Woollen textile, face bundle, torn strips, rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE36	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Wreath, face bundle, torn strips, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE37	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Woollen textile, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE38	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Woollen textile, face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE39	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Woollen textile, face bundle, torn strips, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE40	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE41	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Torn strips, rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE42	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Woollen textile, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE43	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Woollen textile, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE44	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Woollen textile, tunic(?), rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE45	Pit grave, oriented east-west.		Glass vessel, rope, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE46	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Infant.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, NE47	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Infant.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).

EI-Gamous, NE48	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Woollen textile, tunic(?), ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE49	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Pottery vessel, face bundle, torn strips, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE50	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE51	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Woollen textile, face bundle, torn strips, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE52	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE53	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Woollen textile, tunic(?), torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE54	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE55	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE56	Pit grave, oriented east-west.		Rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE57	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Woollen textile, face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE58	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Woollen textile, face bundle, rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE59	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE60	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Wreath, face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE61	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	1 individual.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE62	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE63	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Juvenile.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE64	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Infant.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).

EI-Gamous, NE65	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE66	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, NE67	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE1 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Glass vessel, woollen textile, rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE2 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Woollen textile.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE3 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	1 individual.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE4 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	1 individual.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE5 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	1 individual.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE6 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	1 individual.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE7 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	1 individual.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE8 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	1 individual.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE9 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Beaded necklace, woollen textile, tunic(?), ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE10	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE11	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile.	Bracelet, face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE12	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile.	Woollen textile, tunic(?), face bundle, rope, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE13	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child(?).	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE14	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Woollen textile, face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).

El-Gamous, SE15	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE16	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE17	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Woollen textile, tunic(?), face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE18	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE19	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Woollen textile, tunic(?), ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE20	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Tunic(?), rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE21	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE22	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Face bundle, rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE23	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE24	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE25	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE26	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile or adult.	Face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE27	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Woollen textile.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE28	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Small child.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE29	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Small child.	Woollen textile, tunic(?).	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE30	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE31	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE32	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).

EI-Gamous, SE33	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE34	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile.	Reed mat, woollen textile, face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE35	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE36	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE37	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE38	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE39	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE40	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile or adult.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE41	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Spindle whorl, comb, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE42	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE43	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Infant.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE44	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adolescent female (~18 years).	Linen shroud with bands of purple wool, secured with red and white ribbon. Woollen textile, face bundle, ribbon, beaded necklace around neck, 2 earrings.	200-400		South (2012). Smith et al. (2019).
EI-Gamous, SE45	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SE46	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).

El-Gamous, SE47	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Small child.	Rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE48	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE49	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE50	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE51	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE52	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE53	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE54	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE1 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile or adult.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE2 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile or adult.	Face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE3 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile or adult.	Woollen textile, face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE4 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Juvenile or adult.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE5 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Juvenile or adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE6 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Infant.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE7 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Child.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE8 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Child.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SE9 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SW1 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Woollen textile, tunic(?), face bundle.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).

EI-Gamous, SW2 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Child.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW3 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Woollen textile.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW4 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Woollen textile, tunic(?).	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW5 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW6 (2006)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW1 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant or child.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW2 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Infant.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW3 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Woollen textile, tunic(?), ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW4 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Rope.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW5 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW6 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW7 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW8 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Child.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW9 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Child.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW10 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW11 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW12 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
EI-Gamous, SW13 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).

El-Gamous, SW14 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Child.	Ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SW15 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Palm wreath, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SW16 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Torn strips, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SW17 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, ribbon.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SW18 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult.	Face bundle, torn strips.	1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SW19 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head east.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
El-Gamous, SW20 (2007)	Pit grave, oriented east-west. Head west.	Adult.		1 st -7 th century		South (2012).
Hawara, Crypt	Remains of a crypt beneath the eastern end of the apse.			5 th century?		Grossman (2002).
Narmuthis, Crypt?	Possible crypt or crypts beneath Church A, with an entrance leading outside.			5 th century?		Grossman (2002).
Naqlun, Cemetery C	More than 180 identified vertical shaft tombs. ¹⁶⁵		Some tombs contained shrouds or cartonnages, pottery vessel fragments, bandages, and less frequently objects such as a wooden comb, shoes, string of dried fruit, and top of a wooden cane.	6 th -7 th century	Fragmentary stelae with Greek inscriptions found in the monastery probably originated from this cemetery. Most of the stelae feature an <i>aedicula</i> and cross and made use of variants on the formula: + <i>κύριε, ἀνάπαυσον τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ</i>	Godlewski (1990). Godlewski (2005). Godlewski and Łatjar (2006). Ożarek (2008).

¹⁶⁵ However, note that Godlewski and Czaka-Szewczak (2008: 248) put the number of tombs in Naqlun Cemetery C lower than this estimate, at about 120.

					<i>δούλου σου</i> [name]· <i>έκοιμήθη</i> [date]. ("Lord, give rest to the soul of Your servant [name]. They fell asleep on [date]").	
Naqlun, Tomb Excavated in 1988-1989.	Shaft tomb with small chamber. Part of a coffin made of palm-leaf ribs had been removed.		Fragments of 4 amphorae, fragments of burial shroud and clothing.	6 th -7 th century		Godlewski (1990).
Naqlun, C.T.001	Shaft tomb with small chamber.		Fragments of amphorae and burial shrouds.	6 th -7 th century		Godlewski (2005).
Naqlun, C.T.002	Shaft tomb with small chamber.		Fragments of amphorae and burial shrouds.	6 th -7 th century		Godlewski (2005).
Naqlun, C.T.003	Undisturbed shaft tomb with small chamber.		7 amphorae standing upside down on their rims, cartonnage of linen shrouds.	6 th -7 th century		Godlewski (2005).
Naqlun, C.T.004	Shaft tomb with small chamber.		Fragments of amphorae and burial shrouds.	6 th -7 th century		Godlewski (2005).
Naqlun, C.T.005	Undisturbed shaft tomb with small chamber.	2 adult males (1 of 40-45 years).	Cartonnage and sherds of amphorae belonging to the original burial. 2 nd burial in linen shrouds, which disturbed the original interment. Woollen and silk textiles, boots found on the feet of a skeleton.	6 th -7 th century		Godlewski (2005). Dzierzbicka (2008). Godlewski and Czaka- Szewczak (2008). Ożarek (2008).
Naqlun, C.T.006	Shaft tomb with small chamber.			6 th -7 th century		Zych (2008).
Naqlun, C.T.007	Pit grave, oriented east- west.	3 adult males (2 of 30-35 years,	Bodies wrapped in tunics, trousers, socks, shrouds. Leather belt,	6 th -7 th century		Dzierzbicka (2008). Ożarek (2008).

		1 of 40-50 years).	shoes, folded papyrus against inside of a left thigh			Zych (2008).
Naqlun, C.T.008	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult male (30-35 years).		6 th -7 th century		Ożarek (2008). Zych (2008).
Naqlun, C.T.009	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult male (35-45 years).	Body wrapped in a shawl and burial shrouds.	6 th -7 th century		Ożarek (2008). Zych (2008).
Naqlun, C.T.010	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult male (30-40 years).	Sandals.	6 th -7 th century		Dzierzbicka (2008). Ożarek (2008). Zych (2008).
Naqlun, C.T.011	Shaft tomb with small chamber.	Adult male (45-55 years).		6 th -7 th century		Ożarek (2008). Zych (2008).
Naqlun, C.T.012	Shaft tomb with small chamber.		In the shaft, plaited palm leaves.	6 th -7 th century		Zych (2008).
Naqlun, C.T.013	Shaft tomb with small chamber. Entrance blocked with amphorae.	2 adult males(?).	Both bodies wrapped.	6 th -7 th century		Zych (2008).
Naqlun, C.T.014	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Adult male (30-35 years).	Plaited palm leaves.	6 th -7 th century		Ożarek (2008). Zych (2008).
Tebtunis, Grave?	Stone slab in the floor of Church C, possibly a grave cover.			7 th century	Not excavated.	Grossman (2002).

Gadara

Province: Palaestina Secunda.

Settlement type: City of the Decapolis (modern Umm Qais).

Cemetery areas: Burials beneath the basilica and in intramural spaces (BD 19 in the southwestern part of the acropolis).

Date: Roman and Byzantine graves. Most of the tombs uncovered in Gadara have been dated to before the 4th century.

Excavations: Excavations in the late 20th century with the basilica first excavated in 1989.

Human remains: The skeleton from grave UQ 1/38.56 was aged using dental development and suture closure; sexing methodology was based on skull morphology and the size of the bones. The methodology for the crypt is unknown.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Crypt (BD 30)	Crypt beneath the west church, attached to a 3 rd century hypogeum (BD 29). The central grave (grave 1) was surrounded by a cluster of other graves.	Grave 1: 1 individual. Grave 4: 1 individual. Grave 6: 3 individuals. Grave 7: children. Grave 13: adult female, infant (1-1.5 years). Grave 14: 2 adult males (both 33-45 years). Grave 15: 2 adult males (both 40-56 years). Grave 17: 6 individuals (males and females). Grave 18: child (4 years).		4 th century-Byzantine	Grave 6 was covered by a mosaic panel with an inscription recording the names Valentinianos, Eustathia, and Protogenia.	Weber (2002). Schick (2018).

		Grave 20: adult male, adolescent or adult female, newborn.				
Funerary Chapel (BD 19)	Funerary chapel with troughs cut into the floor.			5 th century	Used as a secular Roman building before being used for burials.	Weber (2002).
UQ 1/38.56	Pit grave beneath the floor of the west church on the terrace.	Adult male (25-35 years). No notable pathologies.	Tiny glass tesserae.	6 th -early 7 th century		Rose (2015). Vriezen (2015).

Gane Tal

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: An agricultural settlement with buildings including workshops, winepresses, and dwellings.

Cemetery areas and dating: 2 burials areas were discovered. Dating was mainly based on typology and comparison to other sites, as well as sherds found in the soil sealing the tombs.

- Approximately 90 m south of the settlement area (earlier phase of burials), Roman-Byzantine.
- In the middle of the settlement area (later phase of burials), Byzantine-Early Islamic.

Excavations: 2 salvage excavations in 2010, prior to construction work. Excavations ceased before the burial layer was reached due to protests.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Southern Cemetery, Loculi Tomb	Small hypogeum built of limestone blocks and roofed with a stone vault. Burials in 8 loculi. Oriented east-west.		Glass double-kohl tube found near the presumed level of the floor.	Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021). Ouahnouna (2021).
Southern Cemetery, Vaulted Tomb I	Vaulted hypogeum with a chamber divided into 5 rectangular troughs in the floor by walls of stone and plaster.		In the fill: copper alloy bracelet, iron nail, bronze tack (from belt, bag, or box?).	Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021). Raphael (2021).

Southern Cemetery, Vaulted Tomb II	Smaller vaulted hypogeum with a chamber divided into 3 rectangular troughs in the floor by walls of stone and plaster.			Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021).
Southern Cemetery, Possible Vaulted Tomb	Possible vaulted hypogeum, too poorly preserved to be identified with certainty.			Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021).
Southern Cemetery, Grave 267	Cist grave lined with limestone slabs, covered by limestone slabs. Oriented north-south.			Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021).
Southern Cemetery, Grave 268	Cist grave lined with limestone slabs, oriented east-west. This grave was completely excavated and may have been constructed for a child or may never have been used.			Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021).
Southern Cemetery, Grave 269	Cist grave lined with limestone slabs, covered by gabled roof. Oriented north-south.			Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021).
Southern Cemetery, Grave 271	Cist grave lined with limestone slabs, covered by limestone slabs. Oriented north-south.			Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021).
Southern Cemetery, Grave 272	Cist grave lined with limestone slabs, covered by limestone slabs. Oriented east-west.			Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021).
Southern Cemetery, Grave 273	Disturbed cist grave lined and covered with limestone slabs. Oriented north-south.			Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021).
Southern Cemetery, Grave 276	Cist grave lined and covered with limestone slabs. Oriented east-west.			Roman-Byzantine		Arbel and 'Ad (2021).
Settlement Area, Pit Graves	15 pit graves in 2 groups. To the east, a group of 7, and to the north, a group of 8, with likely additional pit graves in the area between these groups. All were oval pit graves marked with lines of	Some disarticulated human bones found outside the burials	Pottery of the 6 th and possibly 7 th century in the soil covering the graves and the	Byzantine-early Islamic		Arbel and 'Ad (2021).

	stones. 2 graves were lined with fragments of Byzantine mosaic floors/architecture. 12 graves were oriented east-west, 1 was oriented north-south.	(immediately reburied).	soil layer of the pits.			
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Gerasa/Jerash

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type: City of the Decapolis.

Cemetery areas, dating, and looting: Several cemetery areas have been excavated:

- An extramural cemetery surrounding the city, with burials of the 1st-5th centuries CE in the southwest cemetery.¹⁶⁶
Tombs found along the roads leading from the city gates, and rock-cut staircases lead to tombs higher on the hill. Only a small number of tombs were excavated. Many sarcophagi were discovered in the open air, apparently moved out of rock-cut tombs.¹⁶⁷ All of the tombs had been looted.
- The Hippodrome, an extramural zone which was used for burials of the 3rd-7th centuries, including two burials of the mid-7th century which may be of plague victims. The Hippodrome area had been used for burials as early as the Hellenistic period, but the Hippodrome was built in the 2nd century CE and burials ceased for a short while before

¹⁶⁶ Fisher (1938: 551), where it was suggested that the tombs were either used as domestic spaces or despoiled following the Arab conquest.

¹⁶⁷ Fisher (1938: 549).

beginning again.¹⁶⁸ The Hippodrome contained one of the few cremation burials in Appendix, but this is likely to be a Roman burial which was disturbed and reburied in the 5th-6th centuries CE.

- A cave of the 3rd-4th centuries found outside Hadrian's Gate, the main city entrance on the southern side of the city. The tomb had been looted.

Excavations: The southwest cemetery was excavated in the 1920s and 1930s, although tombs were not fully cleared. The tomb at Hadrian's Gate was excavated in 1985.

Social stratification:

Human remains: The skeletal remains from the 2 mass burials in the Jerash Hippodrome have been studied for age, sex, and pathologies; methodological description is lacking other than to say that the minimum number of individuals was calculated by counting the number of repeated bones.¹⁶⁹ It is not clear how the individual in Tomb 7 of the southwest cemetery or the individuals in the tomb at Hadrian's Gate were aged or sexed.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Hadrian's Gate, Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber.	1 individual laid on the floor between	In a circular pit in the northeast corner: glass	3 rd -4 th century	Sarcophagus 3: traces of	Naghawi (1989).

¹⁶⁸ Kehrberg and Ostrasz (2017: 181).

¹⁶⁹ Hendrix (1995: 560).

	<p>Burials in 4 pit graves, 7 limestone sarcophagi (3 opened and looted), and a small clay coffin.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 1: Limestone sarcophagus with broken lid.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 2: Limestone sarcophagus with lid.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 3: Limestone sarcophagus with pyramidal lid.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 4: Limestone sarcophagus without a lid.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 5: Limestone sarcophagus without a lid.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 6: Limestone sarcophagus with pyramidal lid.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 7: Limestone sarcophagus without a lid.</p>	<p>Sarcophagi 3 and 4.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 1: 1 individual with fragments of decayed tissue.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 2: adult female.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 3: 2 individuals.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 5: 1 individual.</p>	<p>bottles, 5 gold earrings, 2 lamps (1 featuring crosses), fragments of bronze handles, iron angles, 6 nails, bronze spatula.</p> <p>In a niche: rounded lead box, empty.</p> <p>With the individual on the floor: fragmentary bronze bell, pieces of bronze earrings.</p> <p>With the clay coffin: glass fragments, 3 gold earrings, amphora, 2 glass pots.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 1: bronze bowl, pierced bronze plaque, bronze bracelet, bronze amulet, globular glass pot, 2 gold globes, pair of leather shoes.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 2: bronze bracelet, bronze fibula, bronze and iron rings, pair of gold earrings, bone bead, glass bead, pair of leather shoes.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 3: pair of gold earrings, pair of leather shoes.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 5: pair of gold earrings, pair of leather shoes.</p> <p>Pit grave 1: glass bottles, pottery lamp, gold earrings.</p> <p>An amphora and 2 storage jars which had been looted were returned by the police.</p>		<p>circular decoration.</p> <p>Sarcophagus 4: decorated with 2 rosettes in circles and a crown on the long face.</p>	
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Hippodrome, HCh85.E46.3b	Pit grave in chamber E46, containing a Byzantine-period storage jar used for burial. Likely the original burial was a cremation in a Roman jar, which was disturbed in the Byzantine period and reburied in a new jar.	Cremated remains.		Roman. Disturbance and reburial occurred in the 5 th -6 th century.		Kehrberg and Ostrasz (2017).
Hippodrome, HCh88.E29.2	Pit grave beneath the doorway between chambers E29 and E30.	2 infants.	Pottery vessels and lamp fragments (waste from a workshop), bronze bell.	3 rd -4 th century		Kehrberg and Ostrasz (2017).
Hippodrome, HCh91.E18/19.Gr1	Pit grave lined with stone slabs in front of chambers E18 and E19.	Child, adult.	Potsherds (3 rd -4 th centuries), 3 complete and 1 fragmented glass unguentaria (late Roman).	3 rd -4 th century		Kehrberg and Ostrasz (2017).
Hippodrome, HCh91.W1.Gr.2	Pit grave in chamber W1.		Pottery bowl fragment, accidental Roman lamp fragments.	6 th -7 th century		Kehrberg and Ostrasz (2017).
Hippodrome, HCh91-93.W2	Pit grave used for mass burial in chamber W2. Bodies hardly covered with soil.	Mass burial of at least 47 adults and approximately 30 juveniles (all ages, with "a slight bias towards older males". ¹⁷⁰ Osteoarthritis, tuberculosis(?), dental enamel hypoplasia, possible	Beads, bronze and iron finger rings, bracelets, gold tremissis (either Constans II, 641-684, or Constantine IV, 668-685).	Mid-7 th century	Interpreted as plague victims, as burial appears to have been carried out in a hurry. However, no research has been carried out on the bones to	Hendrix (1998). Kehrberg and Ostrasz (2017).

¹⁷⁰ Hendrix (1998: 639).

		periodontal disease, and porotic hyperostosis.			support this theory.	
Hippodrome, HCh92.E12.Gr.	Pit grave in front of chamber E12.			3 rd -6 th century		Kehrberg and Ostrasz (2017).
Hippodrome, HCh92-93.W3.2	Pit grave used for mass burial in chamber W3.2. Bodies hardly covered with soil.	Mass burial of at least 42 adults and 15 juveniles (neonates to elderly). Several individuals had evidence of osteoarthritis; 2 showed evidence of ankylosing spondylitis; 1 had a small, healed lesion on the cranium (from a tumour?); 1 immature individual had porotic hyperostosis.	Accidental pottery dump on top of the fill (6 th -7 th centuries).	Mid-7 th century	Interpreted as plague victims, as burial appears to have been carried out in a hurry. However, no research has been carried out on the bones to support this theory.	Hendrix (1995). Kehrberg and Ostrasz (2017).
Hippodrome, HCh96.W8.2-3	Pit grave lined with stones, dug into the floor of chamber W8.		Pottery fragments, glass vessel (early Byzantine); coin in the grave fill.	4 th -5 th century		Kehrberg and Ostrasz (2017).
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 1	Rock-cut tomb with small chamber, found empty and likely never used for burial.			1 st -5 th century		Fisher (1938).
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 2	Unfinished rock-cut tomb with a roughly cut			1 st -5 th century		Fisher (1938).

	door. Never used for burial.					
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 3	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in loculi. Shallow circular pit in northeast corner (for an ossuary?).		Pottery amphorae, cups, and lamps on the floor; small bronze bell.	1 st -5 th century		Fisher (1938).
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 4	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in 6 loculi (2 unfinished or for ossuaries). Shallow circular pit in southeast corner (for an ossuary?). Door sealed with a pivoted slab. Vaulted ceiling.	Pieces of bone scattered on the floor.	Scattered on the floor: 2 figurines, fragments of a boat lamp, 20 lamps, glass vessels (bowl, balsamaria), pottery vessels (plates, bowls, cups), coins (1 of Berytus; 1 of Rabbel II, 71-106; 1 of Domitian; 1 of Commodus).	2 nd /3 rd -5 th century		Fisher (1938).
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 5	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in a loculus. Door sealed with a pivoted slab.		Pottery vessels (bowls, cooking vessel, cups, jars, jug, pot), glass vessels (balsamaria), coins (1 of Macrinus, 1 of Caracella, 1 of Elagabalus, 1 of Gordian III), 15 lamps.	2 nd /3 rd -5 th century		Fisher (1938).
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 6	Rock-cut tomb with burials in a loculus. Shallow circular pit in northeast corner (for an ossuary?).		Scattered throughout the tomb: fragments of pottery jars and bowls, glass bottle, basalt metate; thin iron plates and box strappings, 1 piece with small iron rivets attached (coffin); 2 lamps and a glass fragment which postdate burials.	1 st -5 th century		Fisher (1938).

Southwest cemetery, Tomb 7	Rock-cut tomb with burials in 3 arcosolia which contained stone sarcophagi covered with stone slabs. May have had a small courtyard.	Undisturbed adult male and traces of another individual.	Pottery vessels. In a sarcophagus: kohl stick, small iron nails, 89 ivory beads (2 with remains of gold foil).	1 st -5 th century		Fisher (1938).
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 8	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber. Burials in loculi and a stone ossuary. Door sealed with loose slabs.		Pottery vessels (bowls, cooking vessels, cups, jug, pot, stands), glass fragments (balsamarium), 5 bronze coins (2 of 1 st century, 2 unknown date, 1 accidental Arabic).	1 st -5 th century	2 sarcophagi found nearby may have come from this tomb. They were both decorated on the long sides with axes and one featured rosettes in wreaths with attached ribbons.	Fisher (1938).
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 9	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in loculi. A sarcophagus without a lid in the chamber. Door sealed with loose slabs.		In debris outside chamber: pottery vessels (basins, bowls, cooking pots, cup, funnel, jug, plate), balsamarium.	1 st -5 th century		Fisher (1938).
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 10	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in loculi. Door sealed with a stone.		Pottery vessels (amphora neck, bowls, cups, jug), 3 lamps, iron ring with glass paste inset.	1 st -5 th century		Fisher (1938).
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 11	Rock-cut tomb with burials in built loculi and a small lead coffin. Probable courtyard containing a	Skeleton in the sarcophagus.	In tomb: 4 lamps, fragment of lamp handle, pottery vessels (bowls, jugs, cup, plates, stands).	1 st -5 th century	Sarcophagus, decorated with 2 axes, a flower, and a	Fisher (1938).

	sarcophagus, oriented east-west with head east.		Loculus A: pottery fragments (storage jars, cooking pots), iron rings (5 were interlaced). Loculus J: wine amphora. Loculus K: glass beads, pottery bowl fragment.		wreath with ribbons. Coffin featured a rope and ring in relief.	
Southwest cemetery, Tomb 12	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in 2 loculi.		Pottery vessels (bowls, basins, plates, cup, pots, juglets, jars, pitchers/jugs), lamps, fragments of figurines, wire, finger rings.	1 st -5 th century		Fisher (1938).
Southwest cemetery, Graves A-F	6 pit graves above Tomb 6. ¹⁷¹			1 st -5 th century		Fisher (1938).
Southwest cemetery, Pit Grave outside Tomb 4	Pit grave outside the entrance to Tomb 4.			1 st -5 th century		Fisher (1938).

¹⁷¹ Fisher (1938: 551) suggested that the pit graves found above Tomb 6 were for the servants of the family buried in Tomb 6 or a nearby tomb, but as they were found empty and there was no other evidence to support this argument (for example, an inscription), it is likely that they are simply an alternative form of burial also practiced in the southwest cemetery at the same time as or a different time from the rock-cut tombs.

Giv'at Sharet and Ḥorvat 'Illin

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Local settlement areas, including a monastery and a church. Seligman et al. (1996) associated the tombs they excavated at Giv'at Sharet with the settlement at Ḥorvat 'Illin.¹⁷²

Cemetery areas: Giv'at Sharet: extramural tombs found in the soft limestone hills of Nahal Shemesh, along an ancient road.

Ḥorvat 'Illin: tombs discovered at the foot of a hill and on a ridge close to cisterns and wine presses.

Date: Roman-Byzantine.

Excavations: Salvage excavations and excavations prior to building works in the 1990s.

Human remains: Seligman et al. (1996) calculated age and sex estimates based on Bass (1987), with analysis carried out in the field before the bones were reburied. Methodologies used in other sources unknown.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Giv'at Sharet, Tomb 200	Undisturbed rock-cut tomb with square burial chamber. Burials in 7 arcossolia	Arcossolium 1: foetus, 2 infants (1 of 0-1 years), adolescent female (13-15 years), adult female (50+	Arcossolium 1: adolescent female had a bracelet on each arm and a ring on 1 finger; 2 oil lamps and sandal rivets near the feet of the adult male. Substance containing	4 th -5 th century		Seligman et al. (1996).

¹⁷² Seligman et al. (1996: 43).

	(1 unfinished). Stone blocking door <i>in situ</i> .	<p>years), adult male. Adults and juvenile in extended position with heads to the east. Foetus on the pelvis of the adolescent female. Other skeletons had been pushed aside. Arcosolium 2: 2 children (3-5 years), adult male and adult female (both 30-40 years). Heads west. Arcosolium 3: 2 adult males, adult female. Heads north. Arcosolium 4: adult female. Head north. Arcosolium 5: 2 infants (1 of 1-2 years, 1 of 2 years), adolescent (13-18 years), 2 adult males (1 of 30-40 years), 2 adult females (1 of 30-40 years), adult of unknown sex. An infant (1-2 years) and the adult of unknown sex had been pushed aside for the other burials, which were fully articulated. Heads west.</p>	<p>cannabis sativa, common reed, and unidentified seeds, on the torso of the adolescent female. Arcosolium 2: lamp and 7 glass vessels (1 containing a copper/bronze spatula and another containing remains of cannabis) at the edge of the arcosolium and close to the feet of the adult female; adult female also associated with a faience bead, iron ring, 2 bracelets on the right arm, and a pierced coin; 6 rings, glass bead, and clothing eyelets found through sifting; remains of sandals found at feet of the adult male. Arcosolium 3: 1 adult male had remains of sandals at the feet. Arcosolium 4: under the pelvis, a large sherd of a ribbed pottery jar. Arcosolium 5: glass jar (containing 2 coins of the 4th century and a glass bead), glass cosmetic flask (containing a spatula), and remains of sandals at the feet of the adult male; 1 adult female associated with 2 lamps at the head, a bone hairpin and chain links (from an earring?) beneath the skull, a glass vessel by the right arm, 2 bronze bracelets on the right arm, 1 bronze bracelet on the left arm; a ring, a glass bead, and bone hairpins found during sifting.</p>			
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		Arcosolium 6: infant (1-3 years), 2 adult males. Heads east.	Arcosolium 6: both adults had remains of leather sandals at their feet.			
Giv'at Sharet, Tomb 300	Rock-cut tomb with oval chamber and vaulted ceiling, blocked by a rectangular stone. Found partially silted up.		Lamp (5 th -6 th centuries), pottery basin, pottery jug, potsherds.	Byzantine		Seligman et al. (1996).
Giv'at Sharet, Cave	Rock-cut tomb with oval chamber and the entrance blocked by a round stone. Burials in 5 arcosolia.	Trough I: adult male. Trough II: adult female (30-40 years). Trough III(?): 3 adult females. Trough IV: 2 infants (both 6-12 months).	Potsherds, crumbling metal bracelet.	Byzantine		Weiss (1991).
Ḥorvat 'Illin, Cave C1	Rock-cut tomb with a courtyard. Square chamber containing burials in 8 loculi.	Broken skeletal remains.	In the debris: lamp fragments, glass vessel fragments, bronze bell.	Herodian-Byzantine	In the southwest corner, a blocked entrance which probably led to another chamber or cave.	Seligman and May (1993).
Ḥorvat 'Illin, Cave C2	Rock-cut tomb with a courtyard. Round chamber containing burials in 3 loculi.	Crushed human bones.	On the chamber floor: potsherds, lamps, fibulae, bronze bell.	Herodian-Byzantine		Seligman and May (1993).
Ḥorvat 'Illin, Cave C3	Natural cave with burials in arcosolia.	Human remains in the arcosolia.		Herodian-Byzantine	Part excavated.	Seligman and May (1993).
Ḥorvat 'Illin, Cave C4	Natural cave with burials in arcosolia.	Human remains in the arcosolia.		Herodian-Byzantine	Part excavated.	Seligman and May (1993).

Horvat 'Illin, Cave 200	Rock-cut tomb with a stepped shaft entrance. Chamber with burials in loculi(?).			Byzantine	The ceiling of the chamber was plastered in 2 layers containing potsherds of the 6 th century. Not fully excavated.	Stark (1993).
Horvat 'Illin, Cave 300	Rock-cut tomb with a forecourt and rounded chamber. There was a blocked passage in the south wall.				Not excavated.	Stark (1993).
Horvat 'Illin, Cave 400	Rock-cut tomb with a stepped shaft entrance. Chamber with burials in loculi(?).			5 th -6 th century	Not fully excavated.	Stark (1993).
Horvat 'Illin, Cave 500	Rock-cut tomb with a stepped shaft entrance. Chamber with burials in loculi(?). Blocking stone found lying within the chamber.		Glass vessels, ceramic mirror frames, pottery juglets, lamps.	4 th -6 th century		Stark (1993).
Horvat 'Illin, 2 Unnumbered Caves	2 rock-cut caves which were identified in a survey but not excavated.					Stark (1993).

Har Homa

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Monastery south of Jerusalem.

Cemetery areas: Burials in the monastic complex.

Date: 6th-7th century.

Excavations: Excavations in 2012 and 2013.

Human remains: Nagar (2022) examined the human remains: sex estimate was based on skull morphology and age estimate on tooth attrition, suture closure, and degenerative diseases. Pathologies were examined macroscopically.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Abbot's Grave	Rectangular pit grave cut into the rock and covered by 4 square stone slabs, in the middle of a room of the monastery. The inner walls of the pit were plastered, and the tomb was oriented east-west with head to the west.	Adult male (>50 years) with osteophytes of vertebrae.		6 th -7 th century	Tomb was added to the room after the monastery's construction and has been interpreted as the tomb of the abbot.	Nagar (2022). Zelinger (2022).
Crypt	Crypt beneath the eastern room of the north wing of the monastery (which was			6 th -7 th century	The pit grave was interpreted as the burial place of a hermit who lived	Zelinger (2022).

	probably a chapel). The ceiling had collapsed. 2 entrances, 1 in the south and the other in the north blocked by a stone. A pit grave was found without covering slabs.				in the cave, and a likely pilgrimage site.	
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The Hauran

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type and cemetery areas: I follow De Jong (2017r)'s definition of the Hauran region.¹⁷³ This covers a number of settlements (mostly villages), with tombs discovered at Jmarrin, Nimreh, Qanawat, Rdeimeh ash-sharqiyyeh, Shahba, and Suweida.¹⁷⁴ Tombs have been identified scattered across the Hauran, but very few have been excavated or dated.

Date: Where dated, tombs of the Roman and Byzantine periods, although the majority were Roman.

Number of tombs: De Jong (2017r) identified a total of 549 tombs or stelae, although many of these were undated. The stelae include one of the 4th century or later, of 18-year-old Patrosinos reused in a modern house at Dhakīr, and stelae possibly of Byzantine date at Shahbā.¹⁷⁵

Looting: Most tombs were found looted.

Excavations: Some tombs identified as early as the 19th century, with excavations continuing into the late 20th century.

¹⁷³ See De Jong (2017r: 251-252, 257-263).

¹⁷⁴ De Jong (2017r: 253). Qanawat and Suweida were larger settlement areas.

¹⁷⁵ IGLS 506 and the Stelae at Shahbā in De Jong (2017).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Feki, Tomb 1	Square tomb of unclear type, with burials in sarcophagi?			4 th century+	Inscription in cartouche above the door: <i>Γαίης ἐκ καμάτων ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός τε σαόφρ(ω)ν τεύξα με Ζοβεδανης μνήμα νηῶ ἴκελον. Τύχη δ' ὄλβια πάντα πόροι τεκέεσσι καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ κενῆ ἀλόχῳ οἰκῷ ἐφεζομένη. Γήρα δε λιπαρῶ βίου δρόμον ἐγτελέσαντας δεξαίμην ἐν ἐμοὶ τοὺς προτέρους προτέρους. Ζαμαργηδος οἰκ(οδόμησεν) ἐτ(ους) δ' (?)</i> ("Out of the toiling of the earth, Zobedanes, a good and wise man, built me a memorial like a temple. A happy fortune (gave) many goods to his children, to him and his faithful wife, attached to his house. The path of life having been completed in an old age abundantly endowed with resources, I have received in me those who must be the first to die. Zamargédos architect, in the year 4 (or 30)").	Sartre-Fauriat (2001).
Jmarrin, Tomb 1	Mausoleum built of basalt with 2 floors. Lower level built with finer blocks than upper level. Projecting ridge on the upper level (for a statue?). Façade with arched entrance(?). Oriented north-south.			Lower level: 100-200. Upper level: 300-500?	Inscription on the lintel (unpublished?). Stone with a cross and inscription (unpublished?) on the upper levels. The names <i>Αὐρέλιος</i> ("Aurelios") and <i>Φήλικος</i> ("Phelikos") were on the lintel.	Sartre-Fauriat (2001). De Jong (2017k).

Majdal, Tomb 1	Tomb of unclear type (mausoleum?) with burials in sarcophagi under arcosolia.			4 th -5 th century	Unknown inscriptions.	Sartre-Fauriat (2001).
Nimreh, Tomb 1	Rectangular mausoleum built of basalt, possibly with 2 floors. Arched door opened to a vestibule.			200-400	Unpublished inscription.	Sartre-Fauriat (2001). De Jong (2017k).
Qanawat West cemetery, Q01	Square or rectangular mausoleum built of ashlar. 2 entrances decorated with arches and mouldings. Decorated doors and windows in the upper part.			200-400	May not have been used for burials.	Oenbrink (2000). De Jong (2017k).
Qanawat West cemetery, Q04	Square or rectangular mausoleum built of ashlar.			200-400	May not have been used for burials.	Oenbrink (2000). De Jong (2017k).
Qanawat West cemetery, Tomb 2	Tomb with no description.			3 rd -4 th century		Oenbrink (2000).
Qanawat West cemetery, Tomb 6a and 6b	Tower tomb built of basalt blocks, with at least 3 levels.			4 th century+	Reused inscription of the 3 rd century.	Oenbrink (2000).
Qanawat Southeast cemetery, Q20/Tomb 3	Rectangular mausoleum built of basalt, lower level preserved. Burials in loculi. Oriented north-south.			106-400	Fragments of cornice and relief decoration.	Oenbrink (2000). De Jong (2017k).

Qanawat, Intra-Mural Burials	4 intra-mural tombs, 1 of which was a rectangular burial chamber.			5 th -7 th century		Oenbrink (2000).
Rdeimeh ash-sharqiyyeh, Tomb 1	Rectangular mausoleum(?) built of basalt. Burials in loculi. Building may have been above or below ground.			300-400		Sartre-Fauriat (2001). De Jong (2017k).
Rimet al-Lohf, Tomb 1	Mausoleum built of basalt blocks on a podium, with a hypogeum below. Burials in 6 loculi in the hypogeum and 3 sarcophagi under arcosolia in the mausoleum, plus an additional sarcophagus above the door.			3 rd -4 th century	Cartouche containing Greek inscription above the door of the mausoleum: <i>Κελεστείνος πινυτός με ἐδ(ε)ίματο τῷδ' ἐνὶ χώρῳ αὐτῷ καὶ τεκέεσσι φίλῃ τ' ἀλόχῳ ἐποίησεν νηὸν Πλουτῆι καὶ ἐπενῆ Φερσεφονείῃ, ἐσθλῆς ἐκ στρατίης. Νῦν δ' οὐδενός εἰμι τάφος. Οὔτω καὶ μείνεμι πολὺν χρόνον (ε)ῖ δ' ἄρα κὲ δ(ε)ῖ δεξαίμην γηράσκοντας εὐδαίμονας τεκνώσαντας</i> (“Kélesteinos, a wise man, built me in this place for him, his children and his beloved wife; he made the temple for Pluto and the fearsome Persephone out of the earnings of his armed service. I am not for the moment the tomb of anyone, may I remain so for a long time, and if it must be, let me welcome them when they are old, happy and having left descendants”).	Sartre-Fauriat (2001).
Shahbā Northwest cemetery, Tomb 5	Rectangular mausoleum, possibly pyramid-shaped.			106-4 th century		De Jong (2017l).
Shahbā, Cist Graves	2 cist graves with walls and covering stones of basalt slabs.		Potsherds from cooking pots, jars, bowls,	5 th century? Date uncertain.		Sartre-Fauriat (2001).

			amphoras, and vases.			
Shaqqa, Tomb 5	Mauseolum built with basalt blocks with hypogeum beneath it. Burials in 3 loculi in the hypogeum and sarcophagi in the mausoleum.			4 th century? Possibly constructed earlier.	3 Greek inscriptions in cartouches above the façade: <i>Βάσσος, ἔῃς πάτρης μεγακύδεος ἀγλαὸν ὄμμα ἐκ σφετέρου καμάτοιο γεωπονίης τέ μ' ἔδειμεν οἷ τ' αὐτῶ παίδεσσι θ' ὁμῶς κεδνῇ τε γυναικί μνημ' ἀγανὸν βουλαῖσι δ' ἀειζῶιο θεοῖο γηραλέους πάντας μάλα δέξομαι, εὐτ' ἂν ἕκαστος τέρμα ποτὲ σφέτερον βιοτῆς πεπρωμένον ἔλθῃ. Εὐτύχι, Βάσσε. Ἐτελέσθη ἔτους τῆς πόλ(εως) σα'</i> ("Bassos, beaming eye of his much renowned fatherland, has built me out of the produce of his own tillage, a monument determined for his children and wife, cherished equally, and both at an old age to be received into everlasting life by God, when at whichever time each one is fated to depart. Good luck, Bassos. It was completed in the year 71 of the city"). <i>Αὐτῶ καὶ τεκέεσσι καὶ ἧ πινυτῆ με γυναικί ἐξ ἰδίων κτεάνων πολλὰ πονησάμενος Βάσσος τύμβον ἔτευξεν, ἔρισθενὲς ἔρμα πόλνος ὄν βαθὺ γῆρας ἔλοι τέκνα τε γηθόμενον. Αὐτὰρ ὑπερθεν ἐμεῖο πελίασι καλὸν ἔδειμεν κόσμου τηλεφανῆ πύργον ἀριπρεπέος</i> ("For his practiced and prudent wife Bassos made me ready out of his own possessions and with much toil, to have strength and support in his intense old age, he takes his children and is joyful.(?) Moreover, with fair	Sartre- Fauriat (2001).

					<p>grey hair he built in good order this far-shining glorious tower"(?).</p> <p><i>Βάσσοις Αβουριοιο πονήσατο τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς μὲν χρήματα, τοῖς δὲ κακοῖς εὐράμενος ὀδύνας ἀλλὰ μιν παῖδας τε ἐοῦς καὶ αἰδοίην παράκοιτιν δέχεο γηράσαντας καλῶς πότνια νύμφη καὶ ψυχὰς προὔρεμετε ὄθι ξανθὸς Ῥαδάμανθος. Χ(ριστὸς) Μ(αρίας) Γ(εννηθεῖς) Υ(ἰὸς) Θ(εοῦ)</i> ("Bassos Abourio toiled well over these things, but he obtained pain of the body. But he honoured his children and his wife who was growing old, and his soul served fair Rhadamanthus(?). Christ, Mary, born the son of God(?)").</p>	
Suweida Southeast cemetery, Tomb 2	Hypogeum with interior built of stone blocks. Central chamber with burials in loculi and 2 smaller chambers. Oriented east-west.	<p>Northeast chamber: child, 3 adults.</p> <p>Southeast chamber: 6 children, 9 adults.</p> <p>Central chamber L1-3: 3 children, 9 adults.</p> <p>Central chamber L4: 6 adults.</p> <p>Central chamber L5: 2 adults.</p> <p>Central chamber L6: 2 adults.</p> <p>Central chamber unclear location:</p>		400 BCE-Byzantine		De Jong (2017k).

		2 children, 12 adults. ¹⁷⁶				
Suweida, Tombs	Unknown number of tumuli and built tombs with no description.			1 st century BCE-Byzantine?		De Jong (2017l).

¹⁷⁶ Note that De Jong (2017k) reported 53 individuals from this tomb, but the total provided added up to 55.

Hawara (Humayma)

Province: Palaestina Tertia.

Settlement type: Settlement on an ancient highway associated with trade.

Cemetery areas: Burials in 2 churches at the settlement may belong to the Byzantine period.

Date: Nabatean-Byzantine.

Looting: The tombs in the side aisles had been looted before excavation.

Excavations: Excavations in the church in 1992.

Human remains: Age, sex, and pathologies were examined using methods in Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). The juvenile in C101 grave 2 was sexed by the excavators based on the grave goods found in the tomb.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
C101 Lower Church, Grave 1	Shaft grave with a burial cist covered with limestone slabs at the bottom, located in the nave of the church. Oriented east-west with head west.	Child (3-5 years).	Bronze cross pendant on the ribs, leather sandal soles.	6 th century	Tomb marked by a paving stone with a carved cross.	Perry et al. (2013). Shumka et al. (2013). Schick (2018).
C101 Lower	Shaft grave with a burial cist covered with	Juvenile female(?) (8-11 years).	Bronze cross pendant, 2 bone crosses, approximately	6 th century	Tomb marked by a paving stone	Perry et al. (2013).

Church, Grave 2	limestone slabs at the bottom, located in the nave of the church. Oriented east-west with head west.		100 beads of stone, carnelian, glass, amber, and agate (mostly found near the skull) from a necklace, jug-shaped bead of gilded copper alloy, bone or ivory ring (on finger of the left hand), gilded bronze pendant or necklace clasp, pair of gilded bronze earrings or nose-rings, gold and agate pendant, gold and carnelian pendant, ivory bottle with stopper, 2 ivory spindle whorls, wooden spindle whorl, ivory figurine or doll (poorly preserved), mirror with circular plaster frame, wooden plaque with carved human face (traces of gold leaf attached).		with a carved cross.	Shumka et al. (2013). Schick (2018).
C101 Lower Church, Grave 3	Shaft grave with a burial cist covered with limestone slabs at the bottom, located in the nave of the church. A wooden coffin was in the cist. Oriented east-west with head west.	Adult male in the coffin. Large fracture on the right femur that had healed incorrectly and resulted in myositis ossificans.	Fragment of rope (found on top of coffin, likely for lowering it), fragments of linen from a shroud.	6 th century	Tomb marked by a paving stone with a carved cross.	Perry et al. (2013). Shumka et al. (2013). Schick (2018).
C101 Lower Church, Grave 4	Shaft grave with a burial cist covered with limestone slabs at the bottom, located in the nave of the church. Oriented east-west with head west.	Adult female(?) (35-45 years) with active infection at the time of death, resulting in bone loss on the 4 th lumbar vertebra. Slight/moderate	Pair of leather sandals, small bronze clasp or pendant, bone pin (with left hand, possibly used to secure a shroud), dark discolouration on bones indicates use of a shroud.	6 th century	Tomb marked by a paving stone with a carved cross.	Perry et al. (2013). Shumka et al. (2013). Schick (2018).

		vertebral osteophytosis in lower thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Schmorl's node, healed fractures of right and left 12 th ribs, extensive dental wear.				
C101 Lower Church, Grave 5	Shaft grave with a burial cist covered with limestone slabs at the bottom, located in the nave of the church. A wooden coffin was in the cist. Oriented east-west with head west.	Adult male (25-35 years) in the coffin. Pathologies limited to dental wear.	Iron nail, leather fragment (associated with feet) (shoe?).	6 th century	Tomb marked by a paving stone with a carved cross.	Perry et al. (2013). Shumka et al. (2013). Schick (2018).
C101 Lower Church, Grave 6	Shaft grave with a burial cist which had been disturbed in the north aisle of the church. Oriented east-west with head west.			Byzantine		Perry et al. (2013). Shumka et al. (2013). Schick (2018).
C101 Lower Church, South Aisle Graves	1 or more disturbed shaft(?) grave(s) in the south aisle of the church.			Byzantine	Not excavated.	Perry et al. (2013). Shumka et al. (2013).
F102 Church, Burial 1	Cist grave in front of the central door to the church. The grave was well below the ground level and may have been earlier than the church. Traces of a wooden coffin.	Adult female (30-35 years).	With left hand: 4 silver rings, copper alloy ring, iron ring. With right hand: 2 silver rings, iron ring with oval bezel. With skull: fragments of 1/2 amber beads (from earring/hair ornament?), 6	Late Roman-Byzantine?		Perry et al. (2013). Shumka et al. (2013).

			stone beads, 8 glass beads, agate bead (from earring/hair ornament?), marine shell ornament. Scrap of woollen cloth.			
F102 Church, Burial 2	Cist grave in front of the central door to the church. The grave was well below the ground level and may have been earlier than the church.	Adult male(?) (35-39 years) with moderate osteoarthritis in some unidentified joints and vertebral osteophytes.	Sole of leather shoe/sandal (right foot), scraps of cloth.	Nabatean- Byzantine		Perry et al. (2013). Shumka et al. (2013).

Heliopolis (Baalbek)

Province: Phoenice Secunda.

Settlement type: City east of the Leontes River in the Beqaa Valley.

Cemetery areas: Extramural cemetery areas on the slopes of the Sheikh Abdallah Hill, south of the city, and along the road to Homs. Some of the tombs in the Sheikh Abdallah cemetery were likely intramural, inside the city walls. The burials at Douris and El-Kayyal, which were further from the city, may have been related to villages on the outskirts of the city.¹⁷⁷ Stelae have also been found; unfortunately, the findspot of some tombs is unknown.¹⁷⁸

Date: Many tombs have not been dated, but a general period of use is between the 1st and 5th centuries. The majority probably date to 2nd-3rd centuries. There is no evidence for the dating of the tombs along the road to Homs other than that the hypogea are of a “late” date;¹⁷⁹ meanwhile, the date of most tombs remains uncertain.

¹⁷⁷ De Jong (2014: 47).

¹⁷⁸ See De Jong (2017b) and De Jong (2017c).

¹⁷⁹ De Jong (2017r: 232). Note that the 1st-5th century date for tombs in the Sheikh Abdallah and El-Sharauni cemeteries was based on the date given for catalogue 2 in De Jong (2017r: 229).

Looting: Many of the tombs have been used as storerooms or for other domestic purposes, meaning that human remains and grave goods were largely non-existent.

Excavations: Excavations in the early 20th century. Most of the tombs (dating to the 1st-5th century) were surveyed by De Jong in 2010.¹⁸⁰ Other tombs are known in the area, many of which cannot be accessed due to modern settlement.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Douris, Pit 1	Pit grave containing limestone sarcophagus closed with lid. North-south oriented.			2 nd -4 th century	Sarcophagus decorated on the long sides with 4 pelta shields in relief. 1 short side had a panel with a disc.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017b).
Douris, Pit 2	Pit grave containing 2 stacked limestone sarcophagi. North-south oriented.			2 nd -4 th century	Upper sarcophagus decorated on the long sides with 4 pelta shields in relief. Short sides decorated with a pelta shield in a panel. Lower sarcophagus decorated on the long sides with 4 pelta shields in relief. 1 short side had a panel with a disc, the other a lozenge.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017b).
Douris, Pit 3	Pit grave containing limestone sarcophagus closed with lid. North-south oriented.			2 nd -4 th century	Sarcophagus decorated on the long sides with 4 pelta shields in relief. 1 short side had a panel with a disc, the other a wreath.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017b).
Douris, Pit 4	Pit grave containing limestone sarcophagus closed with lid. North-south oriented.			2 nd -4 th century	Sarcophagus decorated on the long sides with 4 pelta shields in relief. Short sides decorated with a pelta shield in a panel.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017b).

¹⁸⁰ De Jong (2017r: 229).

Douris, Pit 5	Pit grave containing 2 stacked limestone sarcophagi. North-south oriented.			2 nd -4 th century	Upper sarcophagus decorated on the long sides with 1 pelta shield and disc in relief. Lower sarcophagus decorated on the long sides with 4 pelta shields in relief. 1 short side had a panel in relief.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017b).
Douris, Pit 7	Pit grave containing 2 stacked limestone sarcophagi. North-south oriented.			2 nd -4 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017b).
Douris, Pit 8	Pit grave containing limestone sarcophagus closed with lid. North-south oriented.			2 nd -4 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017b).
Douris, Pit 9	Pit grave containing fragments of sarcophagus.			2 nd -4 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017b).
Douris, Sarcophagus A	Pit grave containing limestone sarcophagus with broken lid. East-west oriented.			2 nd -4 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017b).
Douris, Sarcophagus B	Pit grave containing limestone sarcophagus with broken lid. East-west oriented.	Fragments of bones in the fill.	Fragments of sherds, glass in the fill.	2 nd -4 th century	Sarcophagus decorated on the long sides with 2 pelta shields in relief.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017b).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-06	Rectangular pit grave.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-15	Rectangular pit grave with ledge.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).

Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-20	Rectangular pit grave.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-21	Rectangular pit grave.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-23	Rectangular pit grave.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-30	Rectangular pit grave.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-40	Rectangular pit grave.			1 st -5 th century	Two shallow circular impressions on the floor at either end of the grave.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-41	Rectangular pit grave.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-43	Rectangular pit grave?			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-01	Hypogeum with dromos leading to rectangular door.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, Hypogeum 1	Hypogeum with square chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia, each containing 2 rock-cut			1 st -5 th century	Layout known from a drawing.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).

	sarcophagi. A second room in the back corner.					
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-02	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in mostly destroyed arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-03	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-04	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-05	Hypogeum?			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-07	Hypogeum(?) with rectangular entrance.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-08	Hypogeum(?) with rectangular entrance.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-09	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-10	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in arcosolia and loculi. Entrance blocked by concrete bricks.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).

Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-11	Hypogeum?			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-12	Hypogeum(?) with rectangular entrance.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-13	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-14	Hypogeum with 2 rooms divided by a double arch. 1 st room had a cavity in the left wall, perhaps an unfinished arcosolium. 2 nd room had burials in 3 arcosolia and 1 pit grave.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-16	Hypogeum with vestibule and landing leading to chamber and burials in arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-17	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-18	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).

Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-19	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-22	Hypogeum(?) with rectangular entrance.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-24	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-25	Hypogeum(?) with rectangular entrance.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-26	Hypogeum(?) with rectangular entrance.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-27	Hypogeum with rectangular chamber divided by a double arch. Burials in arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century	Several arcosolia had cornice decoration around the edges.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-28	Hypogeum with small chamber. Burials in arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-29	Hypogeum, partly destroyed. Burials in arcosolia.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-31	Hypogeum with rectangular chamber.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014).

	Burials in arcosolia and loculi.					De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-32	Hypogeum with dromos leading to rectangular chamber. Natural cavity in left wall.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-33	Hypogeum with rectangular chamber. Burials in arcosolia and loculi. Possible pit graves in floor.			1 st -5 th century	Traces of white plaster in the arcosolia.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-34	Hypogeum with rectangular chamber. 2 natural cavities in front and left walls, and possible niches in right wall.			1 st -5 th century	No clear evidence of use for burials.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-35	Hypogeum with square chamber and niche in rear wall.			1 st -5 th century	No clear evidence of use for burials.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-36	Hypogeum with rectangular room.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-37	Hypogeum with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-38	Hypogeum with rectangular chamber. Burials in arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-39	Hypogeum?			1 st -5 th century	Not entered.	De Jong (2014).

						De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-42	Hypogeum?			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-44	Hypogeum with rectangular or square chamber. Burials in arcosolia and loculus.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-45	Hypogeum with rectangular entrance.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-46	Hypogeum with rectangular or square chamber. Burials in arcosolia and loculus.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, 2010-47	Hypogeum with rectangular or square room. Burials in arcosolia.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, Hypogeum 2	Hypogeum with shaft entrance leading to a row of 4 loculi.	Loculus 1: Child. Loculus 2: 1 individual. Loculus 3: 1 individual.	Loculus 4: Fragment of bronze (ring?) and wooden fragments (coffin).	1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, Tombs 1	Unknown number of tombs, type unknown. Burials in sarcophagi placed inside the tombs.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Abdallah, Pit Graves 1	Unknown number of pit graves(?) which may			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014).

	have contained sarcophagi.					De Jong (2017c).
El-Sharauni, Pit Graves 2	2 pit graves containing stone sarcophagi.		1 sarcophagus contained a gold mask.	1 st -5 th century	1 sarcophagus decorated with reliefs of ram's or bull's and lion's heads.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
El-Sharauni, Tombs 2	Unknown number of rock-cut tombs (hypogea?).			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
El-Sharauni, 2010-50	Hypogaeum with rectangular chamber. Burials in arcosolia and loculi.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
El-Sharauni, 2010-51	Hypogaeum(?) with rectangular entrance.			1 st -5 th century	Not accessible.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
El-Sharauni, 2010-52	Hypogaeum with burials in arcosolia.			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
El-Sharauni(?), IGLS 2890	Sarcophagus.			1 st -5 th century	Greek inscription on sarcophagus: <i>θάρασι ΚΑΡΛΙΚΟΥΠΕ· οὐδεις ἀθάνατος</i> ("Be of good cheer (name?), no one is immortal").	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c). <i>Searchable Greek inscriptions</i> (2020: IGLSyr 6 2890).
El-Kayyal, 2010-48	3 limestone sarcophagi, reused as planters. Reportedly from a tomb (hypogaeum?).			1 st -5 th century		De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).

El-Kayyal, 2010-49	Damaged limestone sarcophagus.			1 st -5 th century	Panelled relief decoration on the long and short sides.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).
Sheikh Habib, Sarcophagus 2 (Adonis Sarcophagus)	Limestone sarcophagus.			Late 3 rd -4 th century	Lid in the form of a reclining lion. 1 long side depicted 2 hunting scenes, of a hunter stabbing a boar and restraining a deer.	De Jong (2014). De Jong (2017c).

Hermopolis Magna

Province: Thebais.

Settlement type and cemetery areas: City with Byzantine-period burials known at the transept basilica and southern church.

Date: Tombs related to churches of the 5th and 6th centuries. The exact date is unclear.

Excavations: The south church was excavated in 1991; the transept basilica earlier in the 20th century.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
South Church, Crypt	Crypt on the south side of the church, accessed via a staircase. The entrance room was a square chamber which led to the burial chamber through an arched passage. Inclined bench in the burial chamber.			5 th -6 th century?		Grossman (2002).
Transept Basilica, Tombs	Vaulted crypt built of brick, accessed via a staircase, with an access corridor, anteroom, and burial chamber. Beneath the apse.			5 th century +	For clergy?	Wace et al. (1959). Grossman (2002).

Hippos-Sussita

Province: Palaestina Secunda.

Settlement type: City of the Decapolis.

Cemetery areas: Burials in the northeast church and close to the east gate of the city.

Date: 6th-8th centuries.

Excavations: Excavations by the Zinman Institute of Archaeology at the University of Haifa since 2000. Interest has mostly focused on the city and its layout.

Human remains: Age estimation was based on dental development/wear, degenerative change, suture closure, and fusion of the bones. Sex estimation was based on skull and pelvic(?) morphology, based on Buiskstra and Ubelaker (1994). Pathologies were examined macroscopically (White and Folkens, 1991).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
East gate, Northern Tomb	Cist tomb built of ashlar, covered by rectangular slabs. Interior of tomb had been plastered.	12 adult females, 3 adult males, 5 adults of unknown sex, 7 juveniles, 7 individuals of unknown age and sex.	Potsherds (Roman-Byzantine), pottery jar (Abbasid), number of glass beads, small iron panel, fragment of glass trinket, glass bottle decorated with 2 human	6 th -8 th century		Segal et al. (2003). Segal et al. (2004). Segal et al. (2006).

			faces (6 th -7 th centuries), glass kohl bottle (4 th -6 th centuries), 2 coins (1 of Constantius II, 341-346), fragment of silver trinket, pieces of eggshell,			Segal et al. (2007).
East gate, Southern Tomb	Cist tomb built of ashlar, covered by rectangular slabs.	Bones.	Potsherds.	6 th -8 th century		Segal et al. (2003). Segal et al. (2004). Segal et al. (2006). Segal et al. (2007).
Northwest church, L294	Cist tomb with basalt walls and floors covered with white plaster. At the western end, a headrest of basalt stones. Covered by basalt covering stones.		In the fill: potsherds, part of a silver(?) fibula, domestic animal bones.	6 th -8 th century	The tomb was probably reused for another purpose by the middle of the 8 th century.	Segal et al. (2003). Segal et al. (2004). Segal et al. (2006). Segal et al. (2007).
Northwest church, L295	Cist tomb with basalt walls and floors covered with white plaster. Covered by basalt covering stones.		In the fill: potsherds of a plate, cooking pot, and 15 wine jars. In the cist: bronze coin.	6 th -8 th century	The tomb was reused as a wine cellar by the middle of the 8 th century.	Segal et al. (2003). Segal et al. (2004). Segal et al. (2006). Segal et al. (2007).
Northeast church, L533	Limestone sarcophagus, partially above floor level, in the chancel portion of the south aisle. Oriented east-west. Marble slabs on the sides of the sarcophagus, top sealed by	Adult female (>55 years) with most of the bones gathered under the hole and long bones placed around the bones		6 th -8 th century	The marble on the south and north sides of the sarcophagus has inscribed	Segal et al. (2003). Segal et al. (2004). Segal et al. (2006).

	plaster. A basin and hole provided a way to anoint the remains.	like a frame. The bones showed severe osteoporosis.			crosses beneath plaster.	Segal et al. (2007).
Northeast church, L537	Cist tomb, oriented east-west, beneath the floor to the north of the central axis. Covered by basalt and limestone covering stones, with walls constructed of basalt. The grave contained an undisturbed limestone sarcophagus covered by 6 stones. Between 2 covering stones, a lead pipe with the top in the shape of a funnel extended into the grave. 2 of the stones on top of the sarcophagus connected the pipe to the burial. A plaster mound held the funnel to the floor of the church. A space beneath the sarcophagus likely once contained a wooden coffin.	Unclear whether individuals were found in the sarcophagus or beneath it. At least 3 individuals were found in the sarcophagus, interred separately, with individuals pushed aside to make room for new interments. 3 adult females, 3 adult males, 5 adults of unknown sex (1 of >55 years), infant (0-1 years).	Beneath the sarcophagus, nails and nail fragments, as well as potsherds, indicating a wooden coffin.	Cist and coffin likely constructed before the 6 th -8 th century	Pieces of painted plaster suggest the sidewalls of the cist and the covering stones of the sarcophagus had been plastered. One piece depicted 4 fingers of a human hand, outlined in red.	Segal et al. (2003). Segal et al. (2004). Segal et al. (2006). Segal et al. (2007).

Horvat Berachot

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Settlement of the Byzantine-Arab periods with houses, cellars, cisterns, and caves on the northern, southern, and eastern slopes of a hill.

Cemetery areas: A crypt in a Byzantine church. The church was turned into a dwelling or storeroom in the Arab period.

Date: Byzantine.

Excavations: Salvage excavation of the church in 1976.

Human remains: The methodology used to estimate age and sex was not provided by Tsafrir et al. (1979).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Natural Cave	Natural cave with burial in a small limestone cist tomb which was coated in plaster and sealed. Beneath the chancel.	In the cist tomb, fragmentary remains of: 3 children (1 of 3-6 years, 2 of 5-10 years), adolescent (15-18 years), adult female (30-40 years), adult male (40+ years), 5 adults of undetermined sex (1 of 18-25 years, 1 of 20-30 years).		4 th -5 th /6 th century		Tsafrir et al. (1979). Tsafrir and Hirschfeld (1993).
Crypt	Barrel-vaulted chapel and crypt beneath the chancel, built within the natural cave. A wall blocked off		Oval-shaped iron ring, small copper hook, fragments of pottery jars, lamps, lamp	5 th /6 th -7 th century	Mosaic pavement with rows of flowers surrounded by a frame.	Tsafrir et al. (1979).

	most of the cave. 2 staircases in the church led to the crypt. Fragment of a marble altar which may have come from the church.		fragments. 1 lamp featured floral patterns and 2 birds (peacocks?) pecking at grapes. A lamp of the 8 th -13 th centuries.		Cross within a circle carved on the lintel. Arabic inscription on the wall of the crypt dates to the 7 th -8 th centuries. ¹⁸¹	Tsafirir and Hirschfeld (1993).
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¹⁸¹ *Bismi allāh alrahman alrahīm allahumma ‘ighfir liyūsuf [ibn] yāsīn* (“In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate, oh God, grant pardon to Yūsuf [son of] Yāsīn”). Translation by Tsafirir et al. (1979: 324), where 2 additional partial inscriptions were also included.

Horvat Burgin

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: A settlement including agricultural installations and at least one public building, likely a church.

Number of tombs and dating: 20 burial caves discovered, 16 of which were dated to the Second Temple Period, 3 to the Roman period, and 1 to the Byzantine period.

Looting: Most of the tombs had been plundered and none of the Byzantine-period caves were found sealed.

Excavations: Excavations in 1995-1997 and 2004-2008.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Bucranium Cave/Burial Cave BC	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber. Entered through a dromos. Burials in 3 arcosolia covered by slabs. Carved pillows at the head end.			Roman-Byzantine	1 arcosolium featured a coiled serpent in relief, a stylised bull's head incorporated into the body. Carved palm fronds.	Zissu et al. (2013).
Cave of the Urns/Burial Cave UC	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber. Entered through a dromos. Burials in 6 arcosolia and a niche, covered by stone slabs. 3 recesses in the walls for lamps.			Roman-Byzantine	2 reliefs of an urn standing on a protruding cornice, flanked by coiled serpents.	Zissu et al. (2013).

Cave of the Columns/Burial Cave B	Rock-cut tomb with trapezoidal chamber. Burials in 8 arcosolia.			Byzantine	2 columns decorated the cave and supported the roof. Square capitals with a cross carved in a circle on both columns.	Zissu and Ganor (2008). Zissu et al. (2013).
The 'Mourning Enclosure' Cave/Burial Cave C	Rock-cut tomb with a vestibule leading to a chamber. Burial in 9 loculi sealed with limestone slabs and a pit grave for the collection of bones near the entrance. Courtyard containing large steps which may have been used as benches. Water installation adjacent to the courtyard may have been for drainage or served as a <i>miqweh</i> .		Pre-3 rd century finds: bowl, 2 lamps. 3 rd and 4 th century finds: decorated lamps.	1 st century BCE-4 th century		Zissu et al. (2013).
Burial Cave O	Rock-cut tomb with a courtyard. Chamber and burials in at least 9 loculi. The cave was enlarged in the Roman-Byzantine period, damaging some of the loculi.			Second Temple Period-Byzantine	Cross engraved in front of the courtyard.	Zissu and Ganor (2008). Zissu et al. (2013).
Burial Cave P	Rock-cut tomb with a courtyard, apparently incomplete.			Roman-Byzantine	Crosses carved on the walls?	Zissu and Ganor (2008). Zissu et al. (2013).

Horvat Hani

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Church constructed in the late 4th or early 5th century. The church was turned into a monastic complex in the 5th century and used until the 8th or 9th century.

Cemetery areas: A crypt beneath the monastery's church.

Date: 3rd century-Ottoman period, with the graves of infants and children discovered above the nave corresponding to the later period (9th century onwards).

Excavations: The site was noted and studied several times in the 20th century but was not excavated until a salvage excavation on behalf of the IAA in 2002 when the site was damaged by the widening of a road.

Human remains: Nagar (2014c) reported that the human remains were examined quickly on-site and then reburied. Age estimations were based on tooth development, eruption, attrition, and length measurement, and epiphyseal closure of the long bones; sex estimates on skull and pelvic morphology.¹⁸²

¹⁸² Note also that the burials of infants and children dated to the 9th century onwards were interpreted as female where they were too young to be sexed, because they wore glass jewellery. See Dahari and Zelinger (2014: 189). I use the fourth edition of Bass, Bass (1995).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Crypt (L121)	Originally a rock-cut tomb with a chamber and burials in 2 arcosolia. Expanded to the east with another arcosolium beneath the apse when the church was constructed. Entrance to the crypt was outside the church. After the monastery was constructed, the entrance to the crypt was inside the nave.	Disturbed burials of 4 individuals: infant (0.5-1 year), juvenile female (under 15 years), adolescent or young adult female (18-21 years), and adult female (20-30 years).	Bronze cross-shaped pendant.	Originally constructed in the 3 rd century. Crypt enlarged the cave in the 4 th /5 th century and sealed in the 9 th century.	Part excavated. A mosaic floor, different from the mosaic floor in the rest of the hall, was placed over the entrance when the monastery was constructed.	Dahari and Zelinger (2014). Nagar (2014c).

Ḥorvat Karkur 'Illit

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Byzantine village north of Be'er Sheva.

Cemetery areas and dating: Tombs beneath the floor of a church. The original church was dated to the 4th century, and was rebuilt at least once, in the 6th century. The tombs were arranged in 5 rows, 1 row of 5 tombs each in the north and south aisles and 3 rows of 3 tombs in the nave and aisles.

2 fragments of a Greek funerary inscription on a floor tile were found during the excavation: + *Ἀνεπ(ά)η ἐ μακ(α)ρία* (“Blessed ... was brought to rest ...”) and other fragments which may have been from funerary inscriptions were also found.¹⁸³ An additional slab featuring a carved cross was found outside of the excavation area but may have belonged to a tomb outside the church.

Figueras (2004) and Zias and Spigelman (2004) occasionally provided conflicting information. For information on human remains, I have followed the table on Zias and Spigelman (2004: 313) and for grave goods I have followed Figueras (2004).

Looting: Tombs H and M had been disturbed before their excavation.

¹⁸³ For example, see Figueras (2004: 125-126): [...*Σα*]λαμάνου () [*πρεσ*]β(υτέρου) Μαλαθ(ῶν) (“... of Salamanos priest of Malatha”).

Excavations: Excavations in 1989-1995.

Human remains: Remains were mainly studied in the field, following Bass (1987) for age and sex estimates (excepting the child in tomb R, who was aged based on the grave goods in the tomb). Pathologies seem to have been mainly examined macroscopically, but the adolescent in tomb A underwent radiographic study and a piece of calcified soft tissue(?) from tomb E underwent DNA analysis. Degenerative joint diseases were found on 6 of 8 examined patellae.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb A	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. The tomb had a vaulted headstone. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Adult female (31-40 years) with an infant (12 months) on the pelvis. Above this, an adolescent male (13-15 years) and 2 adult males (both 21-30 years). Pathologies: the adolescent male had a healed fracture of the femur which may have led to hematogenous osteomyelitis (bone infection) and death, and another individual had a healed fracture of the tibia.	3 coins in the fill, gold thread, glass bead, bronze ring, bone button. An imprint on the adult female's forehead suggests burial in a hairnet.	4 th -7 th century	The eastern covering stone was decorated with a small cross in a circle.	Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb B	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones, containing a wooden coffin. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Adult male (41-50 years), adult female (21-30 years).	Wood fragments, iron nails, palm leaves (between the bodies and the coffin), bronze belt	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004).

			buckle with 4 small bronze nails (associated with the adult female), 2 bronze rings (associated with the adult female), textile fragments, plaited iron leaf.			Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb C	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Adult female (21-30 years), 3 adult males (1 of 21-30 years, 1 of 31-40 years, 1 of 41-50 years).	Fragmented bone hairpin, 2 small objects (fibulae?), iron nail in the fill.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb D	Rectangular cist beneath the floor of the church. The tomb was found partly covered by pieces of chancel screens. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Child, 3 adult males (2 of 31-40 years, 1 of 41-50 years), plus the skull of an additional individual. Pathologies: healed fracture.	Bone spindle whorl.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb E	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. The tomb had a vaulted headstone. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	3 adult males (2 of 31-40 years, 1 of 41-50 years). Pathologies: healed fracture of a forearm, healed rib fracture, degenerative joint disease in the vertebral column. A fragment of soft tissue underwent DNA extraction in a laboratory study to identify whether it contained the presence of <i>mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , but results could not confirm the identification.		4 th -7 th century		Donoghure et al. (2004). Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).

Tomb F	Rectangular cist grave beneath the floor of the church, containing a wooden coffin. The tomb was found partly covered by pieces of chancel screens. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	In the cist, 2 adult males (1 of 21-30 years, 1 of >50 years). Above this, in the coffin, adult female (39-44 years) with infant (9-12 months) on the pelvis.	3 coins in the fill, wood fragments, small nails, 2 bronze earrings.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb G	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. The tomb had a vaulted and conical headstone. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Adult male (31-40 years), adult of unknown sex.	Bronze buckle with small bronze nails, piece of iron.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb H	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	At least 3 adults.	Part of a fibula(?).	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb I	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	3 adult males (1 of 31-40 years, 1 of >50 years), adult female.	Coin in the fill, glass fragments and fragment of a marble screen in the fill, textile fragments, iron buckle.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb J	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. The tomb had a plastered floor. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Adult male.	Glass fragments.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb K	Rectangular cist grave beneath the floor of the church. The tomb had a plastered floor. It was covered by 2 stone columns and other stones. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Child, adult male (31-40 years).	2 sandals, pieces of wood.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).

Tomb L	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Adult male, adult female, adult of unknown sex.		4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb M	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	3 adults.		4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb N	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Adult male (41-50 years), 2 adult females (both 31-40 years).	2 unknown iron objects.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb O	Rectangular cist grave beneath the floor of the church. The tomb had a plastered floor and a triangular and conical headstone. It was covered by reused pieces of marble. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	2(?) adult males.	Small pieces of iron.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb P	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. The tomb had a triangular and conical headstone. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Infant (6-12 months), adolescent female (16 years), adult male (41-50 years). Pathologies: the adolescent female had a lesion over the right eye from a blow or cut.	Remains of sandals, fragments of textiles.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb Q	Rectangular cist grave beneath the floor of the church. The tomb was not marked at the surface. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Adult male.	Bronze buckle with 4 nails, fragments of leather, fragments of textile.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).

Tomb R	Rectangular cist covered with flat stones. A vaulted triangular headstone was found in the middle of the covering stones. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Female(?) child (9 years).	Large fragments of leather, fragments of textile, gold thread, silver earrings, remains of wooden box containing bronze beaker filled with black substance.	4 th -7 th century	The vaulted triangular stone was decorated with a carved cross.	Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb S	Rectangular pit grave beneath the floor of the church. The tomb was not marked at the surface. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Adult.	Bead(?) in the fill, coin in the fill.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).
Tomb T	Rectangular cist grave beneath the floor of the church, containing a wooden coffin. The tomb had a triangular headstone but was not marked by a slab at the surface. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	Adult male.	Large fragments of wood, 15 small nails.	4 th -7 th century		Figueras (2004). Zias and Spigelman (2004).

Horvat Rimmon

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Village south of Eleutheropolis. Remains of a synagogue.¹⁸⁴

Cemetery areas: Cemetery on the slopes to the southeast of the settlement.

Date: 2nd-6th centuries. Cave 4 may have been constructed earlier than the 2nd century based on its architecture, but no evidence of its earlier use was found.

Looting: Many of the tombs had been plundered.

Excavations: Salvage excavations in 1976 and 1984 excavated 7 caves, 1 of which was not published by Fabian and Goldfus (2004) because during their survey of the site they found it blocked and could not obtain any information from it.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with forecourt and square chamber. Burials in 6 arcosolia and limestone ossuaries. The arcosolia burials contained stone headrests.		Potsherds and glass fragments of 4 th -5 th century.	2 nd -5 th century		Fabian and Goldfus (2004). Gorin-Rosen (2004). Sussman (2004).
Cave 2	Rock-cut tomb with forecourt and rectangular chamber. Blocking stone found			2 nd -4 th century	1 stone ossuary featured a	Fabian and Goldfus (2004).

¹⁸⁴ Tsafirir et al. (1994: 122).

	outside, opposite the entrance. Burials in 2 cist graves, 5 shallow pit graves, niches used as ossuaries, stone ossuaries, and 11 loculi.				Hebrew inscription: יעקב בן רב ("Jacob son of rabbi").	
Cave 3	Rock-cut tomb with barrel-vaulted forecourt, façade built of ashlar, and 2 levels. Lower level featured ossuaries and 2 pit graves. Upper level, accessed via 5 steps, had burials in 12 pit graves in 3 rows and 2 additional rows of 2 pit graves hewn in the south wall.	Lower level pit graves each contained 1 adult. 1 niche used as an ossuary contained numerous bones in secondary burial.	Lower level pit graves each contained lamps and glass vessel fragments (5 th -6 th century).	5 th -6 th century		Fabian and Goldfus (2004). Gorin-Rosen (2004). Sussman (2004).
Cave 4	Rock-cut tomb with forecourt and façade built of ashlar. Chamber with burials in 9 loculi (2 excavated).		Potsherds, glass fragments (2 nd -6 th century).	2 nd /3 rd -6 th century?	Part excavated.	Fabian and Goldfus (2004). Gorin-Rosen (2004). Sussman (2004).
Cave 5	Rock-cut tomb with probable forecourt and façade built of ashlar. Rectangular chamber with burials in stone ossuaries and 5 arcosolia. Bottom part of sarcophagus found near entrance.			2 nd -4 th century		Fabian and Goldfus (2004).
Cave 6	Rock-cut tomb with unfinished façade. Rectangular chamber with burials in 6 arcosolia featuring stone headrests.			2 nd -5 th century		Fabian and Goldfus (2004).

Horvat Sugar

Province: Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: Settlement with a church.

Cemetery areas: On the slope of a spur, with the settlement on the summit.

Date: 4th-6th century.

Looting: Both caves had been looted.

Excavations: A salvage excavation of two tombs in 1989.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Burial Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 4 loculi. 2 sealing slabs of loculi found on the floor.	Troughs 1, 2, 3: crumbling bones.	Central chamber: amphora, 3 lamps. Trough 1: Gold earring, fragmented bronze bracelet. Trough 2: 21 bronze coins (20 of the 4 th century, 1 unidentifiable). Trough 3: 2 glass beads, bronze bracelet, fragments of bronze bracelet. Trough 4: Gold earring.	4 th century		Aviam and Stern (1997).
Burial Cave 2	Rock cut tomb with chamber and burials in 3 loculi. Sealing slabs of loculi found on the floor.	Trough 2: crumbling bones.	Central chamber: 14 lamps and fragments of 3 lamps, clay incense burner, 3 glass bowls, glass bottle, coin, iron ring, bronze chain, circular lead mirror frame with circular hook for hanging. Trough 1: glass cup or bottle rim, faience bead. Trough 2: glass vessel fragments, coin (4 th century?). Trough 3: glass bottle.	4 th -6 th century		Aviam and Stern (1997).

Jaffa

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Coastal settlement which became a bishopric in the 5th century.

Cemetery areas and excavations: Many salvage excavations have been conducted in different areas. All the tombs in the table were published since 2000.

Date: Roman-Byzantine, although tombs date back as far as the Bronze Age and to after the Byzantine period. Dating is often unclear.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
3022 Street, Tomb	Possible cist grave oriented east-west. The tomb was damaged before excavation. Similar tombs previously found nearby.	Poorly preserved bones of 1 individual.	Pottery amphora, 2 pottery juglets, fragments of lamps, 2 coins (both of Constantius II, 351-361). In upper section, potsherds from a later disturbance.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Ginzburg (2000).
Esh-Sheikh Munis, Tomb	Rock-cut tomb in the <i>kurkar</i> rock, only 2 loculi intact at the time of excavation.		Glass vessels (Byzantine), glass finger ring with ovoid bezel, 2 glass beads.	Late Roman-early Byzantine	Other similar caves of this period, including Samaritan burial caves, known in the area.	Dayan and Bollók (2020).
French Hospital, T27	Cist grave which was not fully excavated.	Bones of several individuals.	Pottery vessels (7 th century) found in the fill above the tomb.	Byzantine		Dayan et al. (2020).

French Hospital, T39	Rock-cut tomb accessed via an antechamber. Sealing stone found to the south of the entrance.		Antechamber: fragments of pottery vessels, 45 complete or fragmentary lamps, glass vessels, animal bones.	6 th -7 th century	Sealing stone engraved with a cross. To the north of the tomb, a mosaic pavement with inscription within a medallion: <i>Εὐψυχ(ε)ίτωσαν πάντες οἱ ὧδε· ταῦτα</i> ("Be of good cheer all those (buried) here: this (is life)").	Dayan and Levy (2012). Dayan et al. (2020). Di Segni (2020).
French Hospital, T45	Rock-cut tomb.		Fragments of amphorae, animal bones (uncertain whether these were grave goods or accidental deposits).	3 rd -4 th century		Dayan et al. (2020).
Qibbuz Galuyot Street, Cemetery	10 rock-cut tombs hewn into <i>kurkar</i> which were not excavated.			4 th -5 th century		Ajami (2006).
Qibbuz Galuyot Street, Tomb K	Rock-cut tomb, the ceiling of which had collapsed. A chamber with burials in 2 arcosolia and 4 loculi.	Poorly persevered remains of at least 2 adults, adolescent or adult (18-25 years), child.		4 th -5 th century		Ajami (2006).
Rabbi Yehuda Me-Ragusa, Cist Graves	2 cist graves lined with stone slabs, covered by slabs of <i>kurkar</i> or sandstone. Only the western tomb was excavated.	Bones in the western tomb.	Potsherds.	Byzantine	Other burials in this area may also date to the Byzantine period.	Peilstöcker (2006). Arbel and Rauchberger (2015).
Shimon Ben	Built tomb with a southern space for primary burials		Pottery (early Roman-Byzantine).	Roman-Byzantine		Jakoel (2012).

Shetah Street, T142	and a northern space for secondary burials in ossuaries. 1 ossuary (not excavated) and fragments of others were found.					
Yehuda Ha-Yammit Street, Tomb	Rock-cut tomb(?) accessed via a shaft.	Dense concentration of unarticulated human bones in the northwestern corner of the floor and soil accumulation in the chamber. Minimum of infant (<1 year), child (4-5 years), and 3 adults (20-30 years, 25-50 years, 40+ years; 1 male and 1 female).	Potsherds, coin (383-395), glass pendant depicting a lion, star, and moon.	Late Roman-Byzantine	Part-excavated.	Arbel (2015).

Jerusalem

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: City and Christian patriarchate.

Cemetery areas (Byzantine period): Burials have been discovered surrounding Jerusalem; however, most areas have not received in-depth study and most knowledge comes from the accidental discovery of tombs during construction.¹⁸⁵ Some key cemetery areas have been identified:

- Northern cemetery, an extramural cemetery leading from the Damascus Gate in the north. Some of these tombs may have been related to St Stephen's church and monastery, north of the Damascus Gate. Şallaḥ ed-Din Street, Nabulus Road, Karm al-Shaikh, and St George Street are also in this area. Used for burials from the 8th/7th centuries BCE onwards.¹⁸⁶
- Eastern cemetery, spread over the western slope of the Mount of Olives and along the Kidron Valley. Used for burial as early as the Bronze Age, but mainly in the Roman-Byzantine periods.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁵ Anvi (2005: 373).

¹⁸⁶ Anvi (2005: 381).

¹⁸⁷ Anvi (2005: 383).

- South and southwestern cemeteries, where smaller groups of tombs of the Roman and Byzantine periods have been discovered. Also used for burials in the Iron Age and early Roman period.¹⁸⁸
- Western cemetery outside the Jaffa Gate, related to a monastery.
- The tombs at Beit Safafa, En Ya'al, Giv'at Shappira, Ḥorvat Gores, Naḥalat Aḥim, and Tell el-Ful likely belonged to villages in the hinterlands of Jerusalem.

Looting: Often extensive.

Excavations: Multiple excavations, usually salvage excavations in response to the discovery of tombs during construction work or resoration works, dating from the 19th century onwards.

Human remains: Human remains from Cave II in the Kidron Valley were aged based on tooth development and eruption stages and measurements of the long bones (children) or attrition rate (adults). Sex estimates were based on measurement of the femoral head and width of the distal humerus. Pathologies were examined visually.¹⁸⁹ Similar estimations were used for individuals from Şallah ed-Din Street: age estimation based on tooth development and attrition and closure of epiphyses; sex

¹⁸⁸ Anvi (2005: 385).

¹⁸⁹ Nagar (2014a: 29-30).

estimation from morphological characteristics of the skull and long bone measurements; a visual examination of bones for pathologies, which chiefly included arthritis, dental pathologies, and a small number of fractures.¹⁹⁰

At St Stephen's, repository 4 contained over 15,000 commingled and fragmentary human remains. These were sexed using the remains of skulls, mandibles, and os coxae. Age estimations were based on pubic symphysis and the auricular surface of the sacrum, where skeletal elements were available.¹⁹¹ Stable oxygen and nitrogen isotopes from tooth samples were used to determine diet,¹⁹² strontium isotopes were used to study population movement,¹⁹³ and pathologies were studied macroscopically and microscopically(?).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Abu Ṭor, Cave A	Rock-cut tomb with a courtyard and the remains of a chamber. Burials in loculi.	Loculi contained crushed bones.	Ceramic lamp decorated with a cross (late 4 th century) in the courtyard. Loculus 1: an iron nail, fragments of a glass bottle and glass jar. Loculus 3: Pieces of bronze, a coin.	Byzantine		Re'em and Abu Raya (2003).
Abu Ṭor, Cave B	All that remained of this rock-cut tomb was a single arcosolium.	Poorly preserved human bones.	Fragments of glass bottle, fragments of cooking pot.	Byzantine		Re'em and Abu Raya (2003).

¹⁹⁰ Nagar (2015a: 73, 76, 78).

¹⁹¹ Sheridan (1999: 589-593).

¹⁹² See Gregoricka et al. (2017).

¹⁹³ See Sheridan and Gregoricka (2015).

Beit Safafa, Shaft Graves	50 tombs, 41 of which were excavated. All were shaft graves with either a pit or chamber at the bottom of the shaft, covered with stone slabs. Some graves were oriented north-south and others were east-west.	2 tombs contained 2 individuals; the others contained 1 individual.	Grave goods only in a few tombs: glass bottle (4 th -5 th century), glass bracelet, iron nails, pieces of wood, pottery and glass fragments.	3 rd -4 th century	Zissu and Moyal dated the tombs from the second temple period, but Landes-Nagar amended this date to the 3 rd -4 th century.	Zissu and Moyal (1998). Landes-Nagar (2021).
Beit Safafa, Pit Graves (2015)	5 pit graves, 4 oriented northeast-southwest and 1 east-west. No covering stones.			3 rd -4 th century	Quarrying of the graves may have been incomplete.	Landes-Nagar (2015).
Beit Safafa, Pit Graves (2017)	5 pit graves, 4 oriented north-south and 1 oriented east-west. Covered with large stone slabs.	Grave 401: adult. Grave 402: child (7-8 years). Grave 403: adult male (>20 years). Grave 404: 2 adult males (1 of 20-30 years, 1 of 30-40 years).	Grave 402: olive pit, 16 beads of semi-precious stones. Grave 403: 2 iron nails with remains of wood attached.	3 rd -4 th century		Landes-Nagar (2017).
Beit Safafa, Pit Graves (2021)	28 pit graves and 1 deeper shaft grave containing 2 pits, some damaged and/or covered by construction debris. Most were sealed and covered with limestone slabs. 3 graves were not excavated.	17 graves contained articulated remains (mostly single burials; 2 tombs contained 2 individuals). Males and females of all ages, but no infants.	Lamps, glass vessels, metal kohl sticks, conch shell, coin (Maximinus Daza, 312), earrings, necklace of glass beads, glass and metal bracelets, bronze ring, bone hairpins.	3 rd -4 th century		Landes-Nagar (2021).

Tomb North of Damascus Gate	Rectangular vaulted tomb built of limestone ashlars. Only the eastern part was preserved. Burials in 2 burial cells in the eastern and western walls. May be related to St Stephen's monastery?	Eastern cell contained scattered bones of 2 adults.	Small coin (5 th -6 th century) embedded in the plaster.	6 th century	Eastern cell was plastered and adorned with paintings, preserved on the eastern and northern walls. Eastern wall: geometric patterns, crosses. Northern wall: spirals and a tree within rectangular frames.	Tzaferis et al. (1996)
En Ya'al, Tomb ¹⁹⁴	Rock-cut tomb with courtyard and square burial chamber with a central standing pit. Burials originally in loculi.	Remains of at least 7 adults (4 under 40 years, 3 over 40 years) and 8 children (6 under 7 years, 2 over 7 years) in the standing pit. ¹⁹⁵	Mostly in the courtyard. Ceramic lamps (1 bearing the formula <i>φως Χριστου φαινει πασιν</i> , "the light of Christ shines for all") and pottery vessels including bowls, lids, jugs, and a mortarium (mostly 4 th -7 th century), fragments of glass vessels (mostly bottles), 22 beads and fragments of others, copper/bronze ring, bracelets, iron and bronze pendants, bronze bell, copper/bronze trappings, iron cross. A bronze pendant bearing a cross, monogram, and 2 inscriptions. The 1 st inscription may have read <i>AKPISIOY</i> , "[of] Akrisios",	1 st -7 th century. May have been built earlier, in the Second Temple Period, based on architecture.		Abu Raya and Weissman (2013). de Vincenz (2013). Kool (2013). Winter (2013).

¹⁹⁴ An estate with a Roman villa and Late Roman-Byzantine pottery workshop: Weksler-Bdolah (2016: 108-109).

¹⁹⁵ Age assessment was made based on the stages of tooth development and erosion.

			or ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, “[of] Arsaces”). The 2 nd inscription was <i>Ἁγία Μαρία ἡ μητέρα τοῦ Ἰησοῦ βοήθηθι</i> (“Holy Mary the mother of Jesus, help”).			
Giv’at Shappira, ¹⁹⁶ Burial Caves	Unknown number of rock-cut tombs(?) with 1 or 2 chambers and burials in loculi or repositories/ossuaries.	Information on 51 individuals from 6 loculi in at least 2 caves is known. However, the true minimum number is 78 individuals and may be closer to 100. ¹⁹⁷ Loculus 1: 2 adult males, 2 adult females, foetus. Loculus 2: infant (<1 year), 2 children (1 <6 years), minimum of 9 other individuals. Loculus 3: 3 adult males, adult female, 3 children, infant (<1 year). Loculus 4: adolescent female (17-18 years),	Pottery vessels, lamps, glass vessels, fragments of mirrors.	Roman-Byzantine		Arensburg and Belfer-Cohen (2007).

¹⁹⁶ An agricultural settlement in the area of Jerusalem.

¹⁹⁷ The methodology used to age and sex the individuals from this tomb is unclear. The estimated minimum number of individuals was based on teeth found at the site. Pathologies were photographed and studied macroscopically.

		<p>adult female, 4 adult males (30-40 years), 2 infants (<1 year), 3 children (2 of 4 years, 1 of 5-6 years).</p> <p>Loculus 5: 2 adult males (>50 years), 2 adult females (>50 years), adolescent (17-18 years), 3 children (of 4.5, 6, and 10 years), infant (1.5 years).</p> <p>Loculus 6: 2 adult males, adolescent, child (9-10 years), 2 infants (1 of 1 year).</p> <p>Pathologies mainly related to arthritic conditions, especially of the vertebrae (osteophytes) and lower limbs (porosity, lipping), including the knees. Healed fractures of the humerus, femur,</p>				
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		collarbone, and hips. ¹⁹⁸				
Horvat Gores, ¹⁹⁹ Tomb 1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber. Standing pit (L105) and pit grave in the centre of the chamber. Burials in arcosolia.	Minimum of 5 adults (40-60 years) and 2 children. L100, L101, L103, L104, L106, L109: fragments of adults and children. A fusion of joints in the wrist was noted in a bone in L103, either arthritic or the result of an infection. ²⁰⁰ L102: child (3-4 years), adult (c. 20 years). L105: at least 4 individuals, 1 male and 1 aged 50-60 years. L107: child, adult (c. 20 years).	Fragments of glass vessels and 30 beads in the arcosolia. L100: copper ring. L102: coin. L105: 19 ceramic lamps and fragments of others. Outside cave: 2 ceramic lamps. Some lamps featured crosses. 2 lamps featured inscriptions of the <i>φως Χριστου φαινει πασιν</i> , ("the light of Christ shines for all") formula.	Byzantine-Umayyad		Solimany et al. (2006).
Karm al-Sheikh, 1873-1874	Shaft entrances of at least 16 chamber tombs in a row surveyed. 2 tombs were excavated.	Many bones.	Potsherds, gold earring.	Roman-Byzantine?		Clermont-Ganneau (1896-1899).

¹⁹⁸ Arensburg and Belfer-Cohen (2007: 199) linked the fractures to Perthes' Disease, which affects children and disrupts blood supply to the bone, but they could easily have been from a heavy workload, which would correlate with the levels of arthritis within the population, or from accidents.

¹⁹⁹ Small agricultural settlement.

²⁰⁰ No information on ageing or sexing methods. The pathology was discovered through visual examination only.

	Tomb 1 had a main chamber and a small chamber with burials in loculi. Ossuaries had been removed from the tombs.					
Karm al-Sheikh, Cave A	Cave with no description.		Coins: 103-76 BCE, 30 CE.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Cave B	Cave with no description.		Pottery lamps, jet necklace, glass bracelet, glass bottle, 2 pottery juglets. Coins: 111-112, 268-270, 3 rd century, 574-582.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Cave C	Cave with no description.			Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Cave D	Cave with no description.			Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Cave F	Cave with no description.		Gold earrings, gold sheet, pottery lamps, stone button, pottery juglets, pottery jar. Coins: 134-133 BCE, 67-68.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Chamber E	Rock-cut tomb with chamber accessed via a shaft covered by 3 slabs. Burials in 7 troughs cut into the floor.		Grave V: 2 gold earrings. Grave VI: gold earring. Grave VII: gold earring. Floor: pottery lamps. Unknown location: coin (3 rd century), pottery jar.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Chamber G	Rock-cut tomb with 2 entrances.		Grave II: coin (4 th century). Grave III: bronze bracelet, glass beads, bronze button, 3 lamps (Roman).	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).

			Grave IV: coin of 395-408.			
Karm al-Sheikh, Chamber H	Rock-cut tomb with burials in 3 troughs cut into the floor.		Grave III: coin of 307-337, bronze spatula, agate brooch set in gold, gold earrings, gold sheet. Floor: glass bracelets, glass beads, stone button, gold earrings.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Chamber J	Rock-cut tomb.		Floor: glass beads, pottery lamp, glass bracelets, pottery jug, handle of pottery lamp, glass vase, pottery bowl. Unknown location: coin of the late 3 rd century.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus from unknown location, possibly in a cave or rock-cut tomb.	2 individuals.	4 gold earrings.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Graves 1-2, 4-5, 7-11, 16-18, 20-28, 31, 34, 43, 45-50, 52-54, 56-63, 65	42 pit graves covered with stone slabs.			Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 3	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.	Bones found in a pile on top of the sealing slabs. 1 articulated skeleton below the sealing slabs.	Bronze buttons, stone buttons, bronze spatula, fragments of an iron ring, fragments of ivory and bronze pins, glass beads from a necklace.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 6	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Glass bottle, bronze fibula, gold earring, bronze tube, fragment of glass bracelet.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).

Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 12	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Gold earring.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 13	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Gold earring, head of ivory needle, glass bottle.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 14	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Scarab, glass and carnelian beads, cowrie shell, 3 lead rings, 2 bronze bracelets, gold necklace, gold earring.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 15	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		2 stone buttons, 2 glass bracelets, glass button.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 19	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.	9 skeletons.	Glass bead, gold earring, 3 glass bracelets, 4 pottery lamps (Roman).	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 29	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Gold earring.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 30	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Gold earrings.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 32	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Glass tear bottle, glass plate, glass unguentarium, iron nail.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 33	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Gold earrings, bronze bracelet, iron ring wrapped around the neck of a glass bottle.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 35	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Bronze fibulae, iron ring, bronze bracelet, glass beads, glass pendant.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 36	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		14 pieces of a gold sheet.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 37	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Gold earrings.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 38	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Gold earrings.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 39	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		4 glass unguentaria, gold earrings, glass urn.	Roman- Byzantine		Baramki (1931).

Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 40	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		3 glass bottles, gold earrings.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 41	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Slender glass bottle, glass fragment, gold earrings.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 42	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Glass bottle, 2 gold earrings.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 44	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Bronze button, glass bead, 3 bronze rings, ivory stopper, ivory button, gold earring, ivory pins, bronze plate, glass pendant, small ivory bust, ivory beads, bronze spatulae, bronze bracelet.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 51	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Coin of late 5 th /early 6 th century.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 55	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.	2 skeletons.		Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 64	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Gold earring, resin and glass beads.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 66	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Glass unguentarium, 2 glass bottles, glass beads, bronze finger ring, small glass plaque, ivory pins, bronze pins.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 67	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Glass fragment, stone button.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Karm al-Sheikh, Grave 68	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.		Glass button, glass tear bottle.	Roman-Byzantine		Baramki (1931).
Kidron Valley, Burial Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with courtyard, entrance chamber (A), and 3 burial chambers (B-D). Burials in loculi (chambers A-C),	Chamber A: 7 individuals, 3 of whom were associated with the wooden coffins (likely Byzantine	Chamber A: Iron Age bowl (accidental), pottery bowls, jugs, jars, and cooking pots (1 st century BCE/CE), coins (40 BCE-5 th century), lamps (1 st -3 rd	2 nd Temple Period-Byzantine	In Chamber D, 1 arcosolium contained a trough covered by 7 slabs. The 1 st slab had a recess designed to facilitate lifting it, and	Avni (1993). Avni and Greenhut (1996). Zias (1996).

	<p>ossuaries (chambers B-D), and arcosolia (chamber D). Chamber D does not appear to have been used after the 2nd Temple Period and it is unclear when the use of chambers B and C ended. Square sealing stone found <i>in situ</i>. Some loculi had sealing slabs <i>in situ</i>.</p>	<p>period). Some of the others showed evidence of cremation. Chamber B: 3 ossuaries contained collected bones. Many bone fragments scattered in the loculi. Piles of bones, including some with evidence of cremation, near the east corner. Chamber C: 3 ossuaries contained collected bones; 2 of these contained evidence of cremation. Bones in most loculi and the east and west corners of the chamber. At least 6 individuals identified. In the west corner, charred remains with patches of</p>	<p>centuries), candlestick glass bottles, 2 glass bottles (3rd-4th centuries), gold earrings, fragments of 3 wooden coffins, iron finger rings, iron and bronze bracelets/hoops, bronze bells, spatula, iron nails, hematite spindle whorl, beads of glass, frit, and carnelian. Byzantine krater, storage jar, bowls, basins, jugs, and jars. Chamber B: 7 glass candlestick bottles and a cooking pot (1st century) near the ossuaries. Chamber C: Lamp (1st century) in middle of chamber, pottery bowl, juglet, and 2 cooking pots (1st century). Chamber D: 2 glass vessels and a small amphoriskos in an arcosolia (1st century).</p>		<p>each of the other slabs bore a Hebrew letter in charcoal (א, ב, ג, ד, ה, ו, ז) (first seven letters of the Hebrew alphabet), apart from the final slab which had 2 letters.²⁰¹ Ossuaries in chambers B, C, and D decorated with rosettes, concentric circles, geometric patterns, and an amphora design.</p>	
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²⁰¹ Avni and Greenhunt (1996: 12) suggested interpretation either to indicate the order of the slabs over the trough or a magical significance.

		charcoal (cremation). Chamber D: Fragmentary bones in the arcosolia and ossuary.				
Kidron Valley, Burial Cave 2	Rock-cut tomb with 3 burial chambers (A-C). Burials in loculi (chambers A-C), arcosolia (chamber C), and ossuaries (chambers A-C). The loculus in chamber B contained a limestone sarcophagus of 1 st century (based on stylistic criteria).	Chamber A: crushed bone fragments in a layer of accumulation on the floor. Several articulated skeletons on top of this layer. Skeletal remains in loculi. Chamber B: ossuaries contained collected bones, some with evidence of cremation. Floor covered in a layer of soil and bones. Chamber C: Many collected bones in one end of an ossuary.	Chamber A: wooden coffin fragments in a layer of accumulation on the floor. Also in this layer, a lamp and glass bottle (Byzantine), iron bracelet, and coin (dated to 213). Chamber B: 6 basins (3 rd -5 th centuries), lamps, 6 glass beads. Coin (dated to 67) in an ossuary. Chamber C: 3 glass bottles (1 st century), 6 lamps (3 rd -6 th centuries), glass bracelet, bronze bell, coin (271/272).	2 nd Temple Period-Byzantine	Chamber A was not excavated. Some ossuaries in chamber B were decorated with rosettes, floral patterns, and geometric patterns. 1 featured a relief of a horned animal (bucranium?) and an inscription: ΠΕΠΟΙΗΚΕΝ ΑΖΑ ΒΕΡΟΥΤΟΣ ("Aza (son of) Beroutos/of Beirut has made (this)"). Other ossuaries inscribed with names in Greek. Limestone sarcophagus in chamber B decorated with a relief of wreaths and flowers, with an inscription: ΕΡΩΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΜΙΟΝΗΣ ΔΩΠΑΤΟΣ ("(of) Eros and Hermione	Avni (1993). Avni and Greenhut (1996). Zias (1996).

					(children of(?) Doras"). An ossuary in chamber C decorated with floral motifs and another with rosettes encircled by ropes.	
Kidron Valley, Cave I	Rock-cut tomb with square burial chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia.			Late Roman-Byzantine	Looted, filled with soil. Not excavated.	Zissu and Adawi (2014).
Kidron Valley, Cave II	Rock-cut cave with façade found covered with a soil fill and debris. 5 carved lamp niches in the façade. <i>In situ</i> closing slab, sealed with white plaster. Rectangular chamber with burials in 6 troughs (0-4, 6) cut into the floor and a loculus (5). Only troughs 1, 4, and 6 were fully excavated; the loculus was empty.	Bones in troughs 2 and 3 were found in anatomical articulation but not examined. A minimum of 27 individuals, including 17 juveniles (<15 years) and 10 adults. ²⁰² Trough 1: 6 juveniles of 0-9 years, 2 of 10-19 years, 2 adults. Trough 4: 5 juveniles of 0-9 years, 1 of 10-19 years, 3 adults (1 of 20-29 years, 1 of 40-49 years). Trough 6: 3 juveniles of 0-9	Coin of 572/573 found embedded in the plaster sealing the closing slab. Juglet hanging on an iron nail in the eastern wall of the cave. Glass bottle on the inner side of the entrance threshold. 4 glass bottles on a low partition wall between central trough 0 and trough 4. Trough 0: Coin of Justin I (518-527), coin of Justinian I (527-538). Trough 2: part of a bronze clasp. Trough 6: bronze ring.	5 th -6 th century	Small cross carved between the 2 nd and 3 rd niches of the façade. Greek inscription caved above the entrance: + <i>Μ(νῆμ)α Δια φέρων (τες) Ἀλεξαν(δ)ρου</i> ("Private memorial of Alexander"). Greek inscription on the closing slab: + <i>Θήκη [Δι] ἀφ(έροντες) Αλ[ε]ξα(ν)δρο[ς] και Σοφιας</i> ("+ Private tomb of Alexander and Sophia").	Ariel (2014). Nagar (2014a). Zissu and Adawi (2014).

²⁰² However, based on the age ranges provided by Nagar (2014a: 29), the numbers of juveniles and adults in each trough appear slightly different.

		years, 2 of 10-19 years, 3 adults (1 of 20-29 years, 1 of 30-39 years). Visual examination of the bones indicated no pathologies.				
Mount of Olives, Tombs in the Church of the Grotto of Gethsemane	42 pit or cist graves beneath the floor of the church, oriented east-west with heads to the west. At least 3 tombs had been reused in the Crusader period or later (in 1 of these, head to the east). Most tombs had 1 or more masonry side walls intact; some had lime plaster walls.	Skeletons.	Tomb 31: 2 silver coins (12th century).	4th century-Crusader or later	The church contained the remains of a mosaic with rosettes and a Greek funerary inscription beginning: <i>Κ(ύρι)ε ἀνάπαυσ(ον)</i> ... ("Lord, give rest ..."); fragments of possible funerary inscriptions in Greek, including names; other decoration, graffiti, and inscriptions (in Arabic and Latin) probably dated to Arab-Crusader periods, or date unclear.	Saller (1965). Virgilio and Corbo (1965).
Mount of Olives, Tomb 63	Originally a cistern which was turned into a tomb around the time that the cave became a church.	Large number of bones at the bottom of the cistern.		4th/5th century-Crusader?		Saller (1965). Virgilio and Corbo (1965).
Mount of Olives, Tombs towards Kidron valley	17 pit graves, some with traces of plaster on the sides.	Skeletons in all tombs.	Fragments of pottery vessels (including jars, plates, amphora), lamps and fragments of lamps (including some with crosses), glass vessels	4th-6th century		Saller (1965). Virgilio and Corbo (1965).

			and fragments (including vase, bottle, perfume/ointment bottles), copper spatula, copper pin, copper and bone bracelets, copper ring, necklace of beads.			
Mount of Olives, Valley of Josaphat, Tomb of the Dove	Hypogeum accessed via a staircase. Burials in 3 arcosolia with 6 troughs.	Skeletons.		Ancient tomb reused 6th century(?)	Painted decoration of doves, palms, trees, and crosses. The remains of 3 Greek letters, <i>MON</i> .	Saller (1965). Virgilio and Corbo (1965).
Mount of Olives, Burial Cell	Rectangular hypogeum chamber accessed via a corridor and steps.	Bones, disturbed.	Pottery, small tablet of carved bone.	Byzantine	Greek graffiti on the walls, names of ΓΑΙΑΝΟ[Σ] ("Gaianus"), ΠΑΝΑ[ΟΣ] ("Panaos"), and ΑΜΟC ("Amos").	Saller (1965). Virgilio and Corbo (1965).
Mount of Olives, Cave	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber with a vaulted ceiling and another smaller chamber. Burials in troughs cut into the floor, 1 containing a covering slab.			Byzantine		Abu Raya and 'Adawi (2005).
Mount of Olives, Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia.			Byzantine		'Adawi (2005).
Mount of Olives, Cave 2	Rock-cut tomb with decorated façade with 5 niches above the doorway. Trapezoidal chamber with burials on benches and in a loculus.		Unknown finds dated to the Byzantine period.	Byzantine	Greek inscriptions on a stone sealing slab. Unpublished?	'Adawi (2005).

	Stone sealing slab found in unknown location.					
Mount of Olives, Cave A	Rock-cut tomb with 2 small chambers. Burials in arcosolia (north chamber) and troughs cut into the floor (south chamber).			Late Roman-Byzantine		Abu Raya (2000).
Mount of Olives, Painted Tomb (1975)	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in arcosolia(?).		A few Byzantine potsherds which may have originated from this cave were found in an adjacent cave of the 2 nd Temple Period, which had been breached to access this tomb.	Roman-Byzantine	Tomb paintings: vine flanked by birds on a wall; 8 birds, 1 a peacock, on the ceiling, with vines between them. Flowers on the arches of the arcosolia. Beginning of a Greek inscription (name?).	'Jerusalem' (1975).
Mount of Olives, Cave 2 (Cave of the Crosses)	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers (A, B) and burials in arcosolia. Damaged façade.			Byzantine	Yellow and red painted crosses on the walls of chamber A and ceiling and walls of chamber B.	Re'em et al. (2006).
Mount of Olives, Cave 3	Partially destroyed rock-cut tomb with part of a square burial chamber and a 2 nd smaller chamber (E), blocked by a stone slab. Burials in loculi (main chamber) and 3 arcosolia (chamber E).	Human bones in 2 loculi. 1 articulated individual in an arcosolia, another contained a few human bones.	10 iron nails and wooden fragments from a coffin on top of a sealing slab in the main chamber.	2 nd Temple Period-Byzantine	Cross carved above the entrance to chamber E.	Re'em et al. (2006).

Mount of Olives, Cave 4	Rock-cut tomb with 3 large chambers (A-C). Chamber A had benches along the walls and 3 loculi, plus a connecting small room for ossuaries. Chamber B contained ossuary fragments. Chamber C had benches along the walls and burials in 3 arcosolia.	The loculi contained a few human bones. Chamber B contained crushed human bones. An arcosolium in chamber C contained a few human bones. In the ossuaries, minimum of 8 individuals, including 2 adult males and 4 adults of unknown sex.	Potsherds.	2 nd Temple Period-Byzantine	1 ossuary decorated with a wreath and X; other ossuaries decorated with flowers, concentric circles, geometric shapes. 3 ossuaries had short inscriptions in Greek or Hebrew (names).	Re'em et al. (2006).
Mount of Olives, Tombs of the Prophets	Catacomb with corridors leading from a round central hall (A) to form a semi-circular tomb. The entrance hall was partly built and partly rock-cut, with stairs leading down to the floor level. 4 round niches with basins beneath them cut into the walls of the central hall and niches in some of the corridors. Burials in arcosolia and niches.		Some of the plastered walls contained crushed pottery and potsherds of the Byzantine period.	2 nd Temple Period (or later)-Byzantine. Avni and Zissu (2015: 30) suggested that the complex belonged to the Byzantine period only.	Walls plastered. Greek inscriptions/graffiti carved into the plaster (names, accompanied by Christian symbols). Hebrew inscriptions, possibly dated to a later period. Catacomb was connected to older caves, possibly because it breached them during its construction. Used for the burial of Christian pilgrims who died in Jerusalem? ²⁰³	Avni and Zissu (2015).

²⁰³ First proposed by Clement-Ganneau and reinforced by Avni and Zissu (2015: 30).

Nabulus Road, Tombs excavated in 1964	Around 31 tombs, rectangular pit or cist graves, most oriented north-south. 1 tomb possibly contained a sarcophagus.			Roman-Byzantine?	Only known from a plan. At least 10 tombs were not excavated.	Prag (1995).
Naḥalat Aḥim, ²⁰⁴ Burial Cave	Rock-cut tomb sealed with a blocking stone. Square chamber with arched ceiling, burials in 3 arcosolia with 2 troughs each.	Trough 1A: infant (0-1 years), 2 infants or children (2-5 years), 2 juveniles (6-12 years), 2 adult males, adult female(?), 2 unknown individuals. Trough 1B: infant (0-1 years), 2 infants or children (2-5 years), 2 juveniles (6-12 years), adult male, 3 adult females(?). Trough 2A: infant or child (2-5 years), 4 unknown individuals. Trough 2B: 2 infants or children (2-5 years), juvenile (6-12	Floor of chamber (mainly in the corners): 44 lamps, 12 glass bottles, bronze coin, bronze pin. Trough 1A: 2 lamps, bronze earring, iron earring, bronze coin, broken bronze bracelet, chicken egg fragments. Trough 1B: 6 lamps, lamp with 5 wick holes, 2 glass bottles, bronze bracelet, chicken egg. ²⁰⁶ Trough 2A: lamp, bronze bracelet and fragments of others, bronze earring, bronze spatula, bronze fragments of handles and spatula, bronze wire, bronze coin, limestone bead. Trough 2B: 2 lamps, bronze cylinder, bronze bracelet, glass bead. Trough 3A: glass jar, glass make-up bottle,	3 rd -7 th century		Kogan-Zehavi (2006). Zias (2006).

²⁰⁴ Agricultural site close to Jerusalem?

²⁰⁶ Kogan-Zehavi (2006: 160) associated the chicken eggs with the interment of martyrs, and thus the cave to the Persian massacre in 614, but offered no explanation for these interpretations.

		years), 4 unknown individuals. Trough 3A: 2 infants or children (2-5 years), juvenile (6-12 years), 7 unknown individuals. Trough 3B: 2 infants or children (2-5 years), juvenile (6-12 years), 7 unknown individuals. 1 adult female(?) skull presented evidence of an osteoma; an adult male parietal bone presented a lesion associated with a cyst. ²⁰⁵	bronze spatula, 2 bronze pins, 3 bronze bracelets, faience bead, chicken egg fragments, fragments of iron jewellery. Trough 3B: 7 lamps, 2 glass bottles, bronze spatula, glass bracelet.			
Paulushaus, Cist Tombs (Crace)	Unknown number of cist tombs.		Glass tear bottles.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Lufrani (2019).
Paulushaus, Cist Tombs (Vincent)	Unknown number of cist tombs with simple rubble stone masonry covered by flat stones. They were not examined.	Crumbled bones.	Coins (including 1 of Theodosius), glass vials.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Vincent (1914). Lufrani (2019).

²⁰⁵ Methods of ageing and sexing were not provided by Zias (2006). Pathological examination was based mainly on macroscopic analysis. Zias (2006: 122-123) mentioned the appearance of lesions in x-rays, but it is not clear whether these bones underwent x-ray analysis.

Paulushaus, Monolith and Cist Tombs	A rock monolith with a cist tomb (T1) beneath it and 4 cist tombs surrounding it. The tombs were covered by slabs and stairs went up to the monolith.	T1: 1 individual. In the other graves, disarticulated fragments of several individuals (repositories?).	T1: metal fragments, nails, and copper/brass rings from a wooden coffin, bronze finger ring. In the other graves: lamps and tear jugs.	Byzantine		Lufrani (2019).
Paulushaus, Polyandron	Remains of a built vaulted building containing 15 pit graves beneath a flagstone pavement. The pits were oriented east-west with heads to the west.	8-10 individuals in each tomb.	In the pit graves and on the pavement: lamps, pottery jars, tear bottles, cross pendants including a pectoral cross featuring Christ and other figures and a Greek inscription (“this is your son, this is your mother”), fragment of a chain, coins (2 of Maurice 582-602, unknown number of Justinian, Justin, and Justinianus 518-565), Ayyubid coins(?), ²⁰⁷ Crusader coins.	Pit graves were probably Byzantine		Lufrani (2019).
Rockefeller Museum, T100	Rectangular pit grave, plundered.			Late Roman-Byzantine		Zilberbod (2005).
Rockefeller Museum, T101	Rectangular pit grave.	A few bones.	Fragments of pottery and glass vessels (late Roman-Byzantine).	Late Roman-Byzantine		Zilberbod (2005).
Rockefeller Museum, T103	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.			Late Roman-Byzantine?	Zilberbod (2005) assigned this tomb to “one of the later phases” of the site.	Zilberbod (2005).

²⁰⁷ Referred to as “Saracen” coins. See Lufrani (2019: 113).

Rockefeller Museum, T104	Pit grave covered with stone slabs.			Late Roman-Byzantine?	Zilberbod (2005) assigned this tomb to “one of the later phases” of the site.	Zilberbod (2005).
Şallah ed-Din Street, Cave I	Rock-cut tomb with chamber accessed via a shaft. Burials in 3 troughs cut into the floor covered with stone slabs. The lower part of the shaft contained <i>in situ</i> covering stones. Burials oriented east-west.	Bone fragments on top of the covering stones, suggesting the tomb was reused as a cist tomb. L103: 4 juveniles (0-9 years), 2 adult males, 3 adult females. ²⁰⁸ L105: 4 juveniles (0-9 years), child or adolescent (10-19 years), 3 adult males, 4 adult females, 6 adults of unknown sex. 2 fractures identified in an adult femur and adult rib. A hip joint had a lesion and bone remodelling. ²⁰⁹	In the fill, a pottery jar (3 rd -4 th centuries) and lamp. L103: pottery jug, fragments of glass bowl and bottle. L105: 2 pairs of gold earrings, glass, wooden, and copper/bronze bracelets, beads, finger ring, gold diadem, wooden amulet case, shell pendant, iron chisel, iron cylinder, iron shafts and nails, iron fragments, bone needle, bone pins. Glass amulet depicting Artemis in a hunting posture with the Greek inscription ΣΑΒΑΩ (“Sabao[th]”), a word transliterated from Hebrew typically seen as part of a magical formula to refer to God or an angel.	3 rd -4 th century		Avni and ‘Adawi (2015). Mazor (2015). Nagar (2015a). Winter (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, Cave II	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular entrance and likely a single			2 nd -4 th century		Avni and ‘Adawi (2015).

²⁰⁸ It is not clear from Nagar (2015a: 74) which ages should be ascribed to the male and female adults in the Şallah ed-Din Street tombs.

²⁰⁹ This was linked to Perthes’ Disease, similar to the tomb at Giv’at Shappira. See Nagar (2015a: 76-77).

	burial chamber. Not excavated.					
Şallah ed-Din Street, Cave III	Rock-cut tomb with trapezoidal chamber. Burials in troughs in the floor. Excavation not completed.			2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, Cave IV	Rock-cut tomb damaged by quarrying activity. Chamber with burials in 2 troughs cut into the floor, oriented north-south.	1 individual in each trough.		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, Cist Grave 1	Cist grave containing a lead coffin.		Potsherds?	3 rd -5 th century	Coffin decorated with wreaths and figures of Iris.	'Jerusalem' (1972).
Şallah ed-Din Street, Cist Grave 2	Cist grave.	1 individual.	Potsherds?	3 rd -5 th century		'Jerusalem' (1972).
Şallah ed-Din Street, Pit Grave	Pit grave covered by 4 slabs. Divided into 3 sections.	9 individuals and fragments of others.	Potsherds?	3 rd -5 th century		'Jerusalem' (1972).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T100	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Adult (20-29 years).	7 glass candlestick-type bottles.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a). Winter (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T106	Cist tomb near Cave I. Oriented east-west.	Child or adolescent (10-19 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).

Şallah ed-Din Street, T107	Cist tomb near Cave I. Oriented north-south.	Fragments.	Glass bowl, glass bottle.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Winter (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T108	Cist tomb near Cave I. Oriented east-west.			2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T109	Remains of cist tomb near Cave I. Oriented northwest-southeast.			2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T110	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Fragments.		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T111	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Juvenile (0-9 years), adult (>20 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T200	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Child or adolescent (10-19 years), adult (>30 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T300	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult female (20-29 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T400	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	2 juveniles (0-9 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).

Şallah ed-Din Street, T500	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult (>20 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T600	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adolescent or adult (>15 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T700	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adolescent or adult (>15 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T1000	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.			2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T1100	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adolescent or adult (>15 years).	Glass fragments.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T1200	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.			2 nd -4 th century	May never have been used for burials.	Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T1300	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adolescent or adult (>15 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T1400	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult male (>40 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015).

Şallah ed-Din Street, T1500	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Adult female (20-29 years).	5 glass candlestick-type bottles, glass jar, piece of silver object.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T1600	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Adult male (>60 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T1700	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Adult female (50-59 years) with a fracture of the humerus.		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T1800	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.			2 nd -4 th century	May never have been used for burials.	Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T2000	Cist tomb, oriented northeast-southwest.	Adult (>40 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T2100	Cist tomb, oriented northeast-southwest.	Adult (40-49 years).	Small copper/bronze 3-pointed star.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T2200	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Child or adolescent (10-19 years).	4 miniature glass vessels, glass fragments, glass gem/inset, 2 gold-plated cylinders, 9 glass beads, miniature lead juglet, miniature lead vessel or marine amulet/pendant, miniature lead vessel or	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).

			bell, lead mirror frame, miniature lead table, lead circular object, 2 circular copper mirrors, copper bracelet, bone pin, bone female figurine.			
Şallah ed-Din Street, T2300	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult (>20 years).	Small copper/bronze 3-pointed star.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T2400	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult female (30-39 years).	Gold earrings, gold-plated cylinder, copper buckle, iron chain links, iron pin, 19 small nails, bone pin.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T2500	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Juvenile (0-9 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T2600	Cist tomb, oriented northeast-southwest.	Adult male (>20 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T2700	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult (>30 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T2800	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Adult (30-39 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).

Şallah ed-Din Street, T2900	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.		Lamp, 11 glass candlestick-type bottles.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T3000	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Adolescent or adult (>15 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T3100	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Adult (>20 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T3200	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult (30-39 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T3300	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Adult female (20-29 years)	2 lamps.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T3400	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.			2 nd -4 th century	May never have been use for burials.	Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T3500/3550	Cist tomb with 2 burial troughs, oriented north-south.	T3500: child or adolescent (10-19 years). T3550: adult (20-29 years).	Gold-plated crescent, gold-plated spacer, gold cylinder, perforated coin struck in Trier (dated to 352) with 4 fragments of bronze chain.	2 nd -4 th /5 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Bijovsky (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T3600	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Child or adolescent (10-19)	Glass fragments, gold earrings, gold finger ring	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015).

		years), adult male (>60 years).	with inset, 21 gold discs, copper pin.			Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T3700	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adolescent or adult (>15 years).	Clay lamp, glass candlestick-type bottle, glass jar.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T3800	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Juvenile (0-9 years), child or adolescent (10-19 years), adult (30-39 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T3900	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Child or adolescent (10-19 years).	Gold earring.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T4000	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult (20-29 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T4100	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult (40-49 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T4200	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Child or adolescent (10-19 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T4300	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Adult (40-49 years).	Lamp.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015).

						Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T4400	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult (>20 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T4500	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.			2 nd -4 th century	May never have been use for burials.	Avni and 'Adawi (2015).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T4600	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult (20-29 years).	Glass bowl.	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T4700	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult (30-39 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T4900	Cist tomb, oriented north-south.	Adult (50-59 years).		2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, T5000	Cist tomb, oriented east-west.	Child or adolescent (10-19 years), adult male (30-39 years).	Coin inside a skull (end of 1 st -end of 2 nd century).	2 nd -4 th century		Avni and 'Adawi (2015). Nagar (2015a).
Şallah ed-Din Street, Unexcavated Tombs	4 tombs of unknown type, probably cist graves.			2 nd -4 th century	Not excavated.	Avni and 'Adawi (2015).

Şallah ed-Din Street, Tombs excavated 1962-1963	At least 29 cist graves or shaft tombs covered by slabs, 2 containing lead sarcophagi. 2 chamber tombs with burials in arcosolia or loculi(?).		Lead sarcophagus in unknown tomb: gold earrings. Tomb 2: double gold ring on tomb, coin under a covering slab, lead sarcophagus containing a silver ring decorated with an agate. Tomb 6: Nails, 2 bronze locks, 2 bronze(?) handles, wooden fragments (box or coffin), ivory hair pin with head in the shape of an eagle, 4 perforated needles, small gold balls. Tomb 9: gold earrings, small bronze fish-shaped objects (from a necklace?). Byzantine chamber tomb: 2 ribbed pottery jars, 2 pottery jugs, broken glass vessels.	Roman-Byzantine?	Mainly known from a plan.	Prag (1995).
Şallah ed-Din Street/American Colony building, Tomb	Rock-cut tomb with shaft entrance and 3 steps leading down to a chamber. Burials in 3 loculi.	Remains of 3 individuals (1 in each loculus). Individual in loculus 1 was partly <i>in situ</i> .	Locus 1: potsherds and glass fragments in the fill. 5 lamps (4 complete and 2 with blackened nozzles) at the foot end, close to the entrance of the tomb. Locus 2: potsherds in the fill.	6 th -7 th century	Cross incised above the entrance. Fragment of a Greek inscription.	Marshall and Prag (1995).
St George Street, Cave A	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers (A and B) with vaulted ceilings. 2	Chamber A: remains of 4 children and 6	Chamber B: 3 lamps (4 th -6 th century).	Byzantine		Solimany and Adawi (1999).

	burials in troughs cut into the floor of each chamber.	adults (1 male, 1 female).				
St George Street, Cave B	Rock-cut tomb with shaft entrance. Burial chamber with burials in troughs cut into the floor.			5 th -6 th century		Solimany and Re'em (1999).
St Stephen's, Garden Tomb	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers.		Owners of this tomb had a collection of pottery which may have come from the area in front of the cave, including a few Roman and Byzantine sherds.	1 st Temple Period. Reused Byzantine Period-Middle Ages.		Coblentz-Bauch et al. (2000).
St Stephen's, Hypogeum 1	Hypogeum cut into limestone, accessed via a staircase leading to a forecourt or vestibule. In the middle of the ceiling of the main chamber, a hook for hanging a lamp. A recess in the floor of the main chamber contained a metal box. 6 doorways, all bordered by a frame and probably once with wooden doors, lead to the burial chambers and extensions. Beneath	Repository 4: bones of 544 individuals (adults, mostly males, and children) dated to the 5 th -7 th century based on radiocarbon dating. The bones in the other chambers and repositories are believed to have been added in modern times, both in primary burials and following	Main chamber: coin (poorly preserved but probably follis of Maximinus II Daia, 308-313). Repository 4: 83 potsherds (Iron Age-modern), 39 glass vessel fragments (Roman-Byzantine), 15 lamp fragments (Roman-Abbasid), glass bracelet, cross with a hole at the top, 54 tesserae, stone from an altar/chancel screen, 3 nails, wooden fragments, lead plug (for repairing pottery?).	Early Hellenistic-Byzantine. Reused in the 19 th and 20 th centuries. ²¹¹	Main chamber: carved decoration of frieze with panels on the sidewalls. North Extension: Greek inscription of the 5 th or 6 th century on the slab covering grave 2: + Θήκ(η) διαφέρουσα Εύθυμίου δ(ια)κό(νου) Πινδίρη (“+ Tomb belonging to Euthymius the deacon, (son) of Pindires”). A mosaic was reported in front of the burial complex in the 19 th century.	Sheridan (1999). Coblentz-Bauch et al. (2000). Gregoricka et al. (2017). Lufrani (2019).

²¹¹ For the dating of the hypogea from the Hellenistic period rather than the Iron Age, see Lufrani (2019: 290-291).

	<p>the side chambers, 4 burial repositories were preserved. Chambers 1-5 contained 3 benches, apart from chamber 4 where only 2 were preserved. Some of the benches had holes carved in them, which led to the repositories. Behind chamber 4, an additional burial chamber (4bis) with 3 graves carved to imitate sarcophagi. An extension on the north side of the hypogeum contained burials in 3 niches and 3 troughs cut into the floor, 3 of which were reused in modern times. An extension on the south side of the hypogeum contained burials in 4 arcosolia, 3 niches, and 4 troughs cut into the floor, 8 of which were reused in the 19th and 20th centuries. This</p>	<p>excavations in the local area.²¹⁰</p>			<p>Metal box decorated with floral decoration, 3 naked children holding hands/2 figures holding an urn.</p>	
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²¹⁰ Lufrani (2019: 201).

	may have originally been chamber 6, or a chamber for preparing bodies for burial.					
St Stephen's, Hypogeum 2	Hypogeum hewn into limestone, originally entered on the south side of the main chamber. 8 doorways led to 7 side chambers and a preparation chamber. 5 burial repositories were preserved beneath the chambers. All the chambers contained 3 benches, some with holes cut into them that led to the repositories. 1 bench in chamber 2 had a grave cut beneath it. The benches in chamber 6 did not lead to any of the repositories.	Bones from later reuse.	Remains of a wooden coffin, metal buckle, 2 small glass vials, 2 lamps decorated with crosses.	Early Hellenistic-Byzantine		Coblentz-Bauch et al. (2000). Lufrani (2019).
St Stephen's, South of Basilica, Tomb I	Hypogeum with burials in 3 troughs cut into the floor.			5 th century	Fragments of slabs with Greek letters on them.	Lufrani (2019).
St Stephen's, South of Basilica, Tomb II	Hypogeum possibly used as a bone repository.			5 th century		Lufrani (2019).
St Stephen's, South of	Natural cave.			5 th century	Cross engraved in the rock. Fragments of sculpture, column	Lufrani (2019).

Basilica, Tomb III					sections, and capitals found inside the tomb.	
St Stephen's, South of Basilica, Area B	Mosaic floor covering part of a hypogeum cut into the rock.	Human teeth.	Broken glass vial, lamps (1 of Byzantine period, 1 dated 8 th -9 th century based on a Kufic inscription), potsherds (Byzantine).	Byzantine-Early Islamic?		Lufrani (2019).
St Stephens, Tomb I	Hypogeum cut into the rock and built of fine masonry, in front of the facade of the basilica.			Byzantine	Suggested as the tomb of the Empress Eudoxia and her granddaughter Eudoxia.	Lufrani (2019).
St Stephens, Tomb II	Small hypogeum accessed by a staircase, built of masonry. Burials in 3 trough graves.			Byzantine	Eastern wall: cross in plaster.	Lufrani (2019).
St Stephens, Tomb III	Small hypogeum cut into the rock, accessed via a staircase. Door found <i>in situ</i> with metal locks and hinges preserved. Burials in 2 arcosolia with benches beneath them.			Byzantine	Greek inscription on the lintel. Each arcosolium/bench had a cross, 1 had a Greek inscription. Possible translations of the inscription(s): "The private tomb of the deacon Nonnus Onesimus of the Holy Resurrection of Christ and of this monastery" and "Tomb belonging to Nonnus (son of) Onesimus, deacon of	Lufrani (2019).

					the Holy Anastasis and of its monastery". ²¹²	
St Stephens, Tomb IV	Small rock-cut hypogeum accessed by a staircase, with burials in 2 troughs cut into the floor.			Byzantine		Lufrani (2019).
Tell el-Ful, ²¹³ Cave A	Rock-cut tomb with shaft entrance leading to an arched entrance with a round sealing stone. Chamber with 3 arcosolia.	Bones.	Fragments of lamps and glass vessels (5 th -7 th century), copper earring or fibula, glass bead.	Byzantine		Peretz and Re'em (1999).
Tell el-Ful, Cave B	Rock-cut tomb with entrance shaft leading to opening lined with stones. Square chamber with 3 arcosolia.	Bones.	Fragments of lamps and glass vessels (5 th -7 th century).	Byzantine		Peretz and Re'em (1999).
Tell el-Ful, Cave F36	Rock-cut tomb with entrance sealed by a slab. Chamber with burials in 4 arcosolia.		Lamps (Byzantine) including 2 featuring crosses from the floor and arcosolium D, glass vessel (Byzantine).	Byzantine		Baruch (2000).
Tell el-Ful, Cave F49	Rock-cut tomb with corridor leading to opening blocked by a sealing stone. Chamber with burials in 3 arcosolia.		Lamps (Byzantine) on the steps at the entrance.	Byzantine		Baruch (2000).

²¹² See Lufrani (2019: 135).

²¹³ Agricultural settlements, with oil presses, winepresses, animal pens, cisterns, other installations, and monasteries within the area: Seligman (2011: 376). Many of the tombs, including cist graves discovered by Baruch (2000) have not been excavated or have been dated based on a small number of datable finds.

Tell el-Ful, Cave F50	Rock-cut tomb with entrance shaft leading to rectangular chamber. Burials in 5 troughs cut into the floor.	Troughs contained a few bones each.		Byzantine?	Upon the discovery of human remains, the excavation was closed.	Baruch (2000).
Tell el-Ful, Cave F52	Rock-cut tomb with hewn corridor leading to opening blocked by sealing slab. Chamber with burials in 3 arcosolia.		Mainly below the steps at the entrance: lamps, some decorated with crosses, pottery jug or chalice, glass vessel fragments.	Byzantine		Baruch (2000).
Tell el-Ful, Eastern Cave	Partly destroyed rock-cut tomb with rectangular entrance shaft leading to chamber. Closing slab <i>in situ</i> . Burials in arcosolia.	Fragmentary bones in the fill on the cave floor.		Byzantine		'Adawi (2008).
Tell el-Ful, Western Cave	Partly destroyed rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber. Burials in arcosolia.		Lamp fragments (4 th -8 th century).	Byzantine-Umayyad		'Adawi (2008).
YMCA Site, Cemetery	Minimum of 40 pit graves with covering slabs. Oriented east-west in 2 groups, forming 2 sides of a rectangle.	Some tombs contained the remains of 1 or more individuals.	Pottery vessels, Byzantine and Umayyad coins.	5 th -8 th century	Associated with a monastery.	'Jerusalem B.11 Nikoforiya (Y.M.C.A sports ground)' (1928, 1932, 1935, n.d.).

Kabul

Province: Palaestina Secunda or Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: Settlement including a Byzantine bathhouse.

Date: 4th-5th century.

Excavations: Excavation of a tomb following its discovering during the digging of a cistern.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Burial Cave	Rock-cut tomb with a rectangular opening sealed with a limestone slab. A narrow passage led to central chamber A, which led to 6 smaller vaulted chambers (B-G). 2 troughs cut into the floor of each of the vaulted chambers and 3 troughs and a central pit in chamber A. Each trough had a headrest.	Most troughs contained the remains of 1 disarticulated individual. Trough 10 contained several individuals. A few bones in the central pit in chamber A.	Chamber A central pit (southeastern corner): glass double kohl tube containing 3 bronze applicators, 3 glass juglets and fragment of 4 others, glass globular bottle, 4 glass bracelets, iron armband bracelet, lead mirror frame. Trough 1: glass bottle fragment, bronze ring. Trough 3: glass fragments, small bronze bell. Trough 5: glass juglet Trough 6: fragments of a glass bottle/juglet, bronze ring. Trough 7: glass bead strung on a bronze thread, 2 small bronze bells. Trough 8: small glass fragment. Trough 9: 2 small glass fragments. Trough 10: 3 glass bracelets, 2 bronze bracelets, 2 iron bracelets, fragment of a silver earring(?), 3 bronze rings, 2 iron	4 th -5 th century		Vitto (2011).

			rings, iron buckle, scarab (New Kingdom?), part of bronze chain with 4 glass beads on it, 63 glass, amber, resin, and ivory beads. Coin of 4 th century. Trough 12: fragment of glass juglet.			
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Kafr Qalil

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Settlement of unclear size in the area.

Cemetery areas: A tomb on a hill.

Date: Roman-Byzantine.

Looting: The cave had been looted prior to excavation.

Excavations: A salvage excavation in 1995.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave	Rock-cut tomb entered by steps leading to a chamber. Burials in 5 loculi.	Large number of bones on the floor.	Fragments of pottery jars and cooking pots on the floor.	Roman-Byzantine.		Sion and el-Rahim (1998).

Karmiel

Province: Palaestina Secunda or Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: Churches and a village nearby at Horvat Kenes and Horvat Bata.

Cemetery areas: Tombs on the side of a hill in a quarry.

Date: Byzantine.

Number of tombs and excavations: 3 caves were excavated in 1990.

Looting: All tombs had been plundered.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with dromos and steps leading down to a rectangular opening and burial chamber.			Byzantine	Part excavated.	Porat (1997).
Cave 2	Rock-cut tomb, original entrance destroyed. Large chamber with burials in 3 arcosolia.		Byzantine potsherds.	Byzantine	Part excavated.	Porat (1997).
Cave 3	Rock-cut tomb with entrance leading to an anteroom and chamber. Burials in a sarcophagus, covered	Sarcophagus: Bones, recovered from looters.	Sarcophagus: 2 glass beads. A coin (3 rd century) and a pair of gold earrings, which were recovered from looters, attributed to this sarcophagus. An intact lamp beneath the sarcophagus.	4 th century		Porat (1997).

	by tiles, and a loculus which also contained a sarcophagus covered by tiles.	Loculus (containing sarcophagus): Bones.	Loculus: glass bottle, coin (3 rd century). Loculus (containing sarcophagus): pair of gold earrings, recovered from looters. 10 bronze coins (1 of 3 rd and 9 of 4 th century), iron ring, 5 beads, faience inlay(?), piece of quartz, 2 glass pendants (1 depicting a lion, crescent, and star).			
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Kfar Dikhrin/Zikhrin

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Village and monastery.

Cemetery areas and dating: Cemetery areas to the east and south of the settlement dated to the Byzantine period.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 1	Rock-cut tomb with 2 barrel-vaulted burial chambers, each containing burials in 2 troughs cut into the floor. The troughs were separated by shelves.	Large number of human bones in the troughs.	The finds were on the shelf between troughs III and IV. Small bronze cross pendant with concentric circle pattern, glass bottle, small glass bottle, 2 glass kohl bottles, 2 glass jugs, glass vessel fragments, 2 pottery cooking pot lids, lamp, pottery mirror plaque in the shape of a fish, circular pottery mirror plaque with painted dots and chevrons.	4 th -6 th century		Rahmani (1964). Fischer (1989).
Eastern Cemetery	Unknown number of unknown type of tombs on the eastern side of the settlement.			Byzantine		Rahmani (1964). Fischer (1989).
Southern Cemetery	Minimum of 9 rock-cut tombs with burials in arcosolia, accessed via shafts.			3 rd -4 th century or later		Rahmani (1964). Fischer (1989).

Khallat ed-Danabiya

Province: Palaestina Prima

Settlement type: Large monastery.

Cemetery areas: Burials within the boundaries of the monastery, beneath the monastic church and in its immediate vicinity.

Date: Byzantine.

Excavations: A survey in 1982-3 and an exploratory excavation in 1983.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Natural Cave	Crypt cut in a natural cave, beneath the floor of the monastic church.			Byzantine		Goldfus (1990).
Burial compartments	2 large troughs cut into the floor beneath the monastic church (in the natural cave?). Partition wall between the tombs. The fill contained a layer of ashes, organic matter, and lime mixed with sand. Oriented east-west with head west.	Crumbling bones of many individuals.		Byzantine	Walls plastered. It is likely that there were additional burials of this type.	Goldfus (1990).
Burial complex	Rock-cut tomb with entrance and steps leading to a chamber. Burials on 4 benches.			Byzantine	Southwest of the church. Tomb could accommodate fewer burials than the tombs in the church, so may have been for monastic elites.	Goldfus (1990).

Khan el-Ahmar

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Monastery, including a possible hostel for pilgrims.

Cemetery areas: Tomb connected to the monastic church.

Date: 5th-13th(?) century.

Looting: The crypt had been disturbed.

Excavations: Excavations began in the 1920s and were renewed in 1987/1988.

Human remains: The bones became commingled and were damaged when they were excavated and were reburied following their analysis by Hershkovitz et al. (1993), therefore later comparisons to other monastics by Judd (2020) were based on the earlier research. Bones could not be associated with specific individuals. Sex estimates were based on pelvic morphology.

Age estimates: for children, the length of long bones; for adults, public symphysis morphology. Pathologies were examined macroscopically.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Crypt	<p>Small vaulted crypt built of ashlar, accessed by a staircase and adjoining the monastic church.</p> <p>Rectangular chamber which served as a funerary chapel, containing an altar. Burials in troughs cut into the floor covered with large stones and niches in the walls. A niche expanded into a secondary hall with burials on ledges. An additional burial hall, long and narrow, with burials in troughs cut into the floor. Windows in the vaulted roof for natural light.</p>	<p>HersHKovitz et al. (1993) identified 117 male adults and 21 children but estimated that originally the tomb had contained 152-157 adults and 28-31 children in total.</p> <p>Main hall: broken bones. 1 pit contained 15 individuals. In an undisturbed pit, bodies of 5 adults piled on top of one another.</p> <p>Additional hall: communal burials of over 100 individuals.</p> <p>Limited evidence of fractures, degenerative changes (arthritis/osteophytes/Schmorl's nodes), and dental pathologies.</p>	Small lamps.	5 th -13 th (?) century	<p>A pilgrim destination supposedly containing the remains of the founder, St. Euthymius. The main hall was likely for the founder and abbots, while the additional hall was for monks.²¹⁴</p> <p>In the additional hall, 2 Greek inscriptions: a monogram of <i>ταφος</i> ("grave") on the sealing stone to the chamber and <i>Πετρος</i> ("Petros") on a burial slab.</p>	<p>Barrois (1930). Hirschfeld (1993). HersHKovitz et al. (1993). HersHKovitz (1995). Judd (2020).</p>

²¹⁴ Hirschfeld (1993: 370) suggested that the additional hall was only for monks who held offices, but there is no evidence that ordinary monks who did not hold offices could not have been buried in these graves.

Kharga Oasis

Province: Thebais.

Settlement type: El-Bagawat, associated with a large urban settlement. El-Deir, a settlement including a Roman fortress.

Kysis, an urban settlement of the Roman period, with Hellenistic-type houses and traditional Egyptian temples, as well as a Roman garrison in the 4th century.

Cemetery areas, number of tombs, and dating: Cemeteries of the Roman and Byzantine periods have been excavated at several sites:

- El-Bagawat. A cemetery occupying the slopes of the plateau of Gabal al-Tayr with 263 mudbrick chapels and hundreds of pit graves dated to the 2nd-7th centuries. A main entrance to the south, in the direction of the ancient town of Hibis.²¹⁵ A small number of the mudbrick tombs may have been for commemorative purposes rather than for burials; for all the mudbrick tombs, except where an alternative is noted, burials were either in troughs cut into the ground or 1 or more rock-cut chambers accessed by a vertical shaft.²¹⁶ All of the pit graves were oriented east-west and their

²¹⁵ Fakhry (1951: 9).

²¹⁶ The type of burial method was usually not mentioned by Fakhry (1951), who largely concentrated on the tomb chapels themselves.

superstructures were made of mudbrick and rubble or loose stones coated with mud plaster and they usually had sandstone head and footstones,²¹⁷ although this was not always recorded.

- El-Deir. Although there were 5 cemeteries associated with El-Deir, the only relevant cemetery is the west/Christian cemetery. This was used in the 4th-5th centuries and contained 150 tombs (120 individuals have been excavated from this cemetery).
- Kysis (Dush). The main cemetery was in use between the 1st and 5th centuries, although it is not clear which tombs remained in use throughout the whole of this period. The tombs were mostly cut into marl and gypsum, although some tombs also had brick vaults. A later Christian cemetery was the dovecoat cemetery to the southwest of the main cemetery (1km from the settlement), although published information on this cemetery is very limited.

Looting: Many of the graves at El-Bagawat had been disturbed. Regular looting had occurred at El-Deir in both antiquity and modern times and human remains and textiles were scattered throughout the cemeteries. The tombs at Kysis were affected by ancient and modern looting and were often found disturbed. Other forms of disturbance at Kysis came from natural means such as water infiltration or collapse.

²¹⁷ *Objects from the Kharga Oasis* (2012-2013).

Excavations: Excavations at El-Bagawat in the first half of the 20th century by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Excavations at El-Deir were from 1988 onwards. The remains of Kysis were described in the early 19th century, although systematic excavations did not begin until the 1970s. The tombs at Kysis were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s.

Human remains: Some of the individuals at El-Bagawat were sexed based on the presence of facial hair/remains of soft tissue, but it is unclear how age was estimated and if all individuals were sexed in this way. At El-Deir, age estimation was based on dental development/wear, fusion of the bones, and degenerative diseases, while sex estimates were based on skull/pelvic morphology and gracile/robust bones. Pathologies were examined macroscopically; some underwent a microscopic paleoparasitological study (Le Bailly et al., 2010) and some were x-rayed (Dunand et al., 2010). At Kysis, mummies were examined macroscopically before selected mummies were x-rayed with a portable machine. For skeletons, age was determined using dental development, bone fusion, and long bone length for younger children and infants. Sexing (and for adults, ageing) methodology was not clearly defined, but a physical anthropologist was present to examine the remains.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 1	Pit grave.	Adult.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1–70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 2	Pit grave.	Infant.	Cloth gown.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1–70</i>

						(<i>tomb cards</i>) (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 3	Pit grave.	Infant.	Bandages, strands of cloth, sheet.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 4	Pit grave, undisturbed. Stone coverings visible at surface.	Adult.	Bandages, clusters, and strips of cloth.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 5	Pit grave, undisturbed. Large headstone.	Adult.	Strips of cloth, 3 sheets.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 6	Pit grave with remains of a superstructure and headstone.	Adult male.	Bandages, 2 sheets, threads.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 7	Pit grave, undisturbed.	Adult.	Cloth.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 8	Pit grave, undisturbed.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 9	Pit grave.	Adult?	Thread.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 11	Pit grave.		Pottery vessels and potsherds (4 bowls, 3 jars, 3 jugs, cup-shaped bowl, 2 saucers(?), saucer/bowl, pot).	2 nd -7 th century	Gravestone with ΠΟΣΙΔΩΝ ("Poseidon") scratched into a layer of plaster.	<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).

El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 13	Pit grave, undisturbed. Small headstone.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 14	Pit grave.	Adolescent female (18-20 years).	Bandages, cloth wrappings.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 15	Pit grave.	Adult male (30-40 years).	Strips/bandages, 2 layers of sheets.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 16	Pit grave. Parts of plastered superstructure remained.	Adult male.	Sheet.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 17	Pit grave.	Adult.	2 layers of sheets, threads, strip of cloth.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 18	Pit grave.	Adult male (c. 40 years).	3 sheets, strips of cloth.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 19	Pit grave.	Infant.	Cloth, bag(?).	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 20	Pit grave.	Child (6-8 years).	5 layers of sheets, strings around head.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 23	Pit grave with headstone.	Adult female (55-60 years).	4 sheets, binding tapes.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>

El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 24	Large pit grave with a smaller section cut deeper in a corner.	Small section of grave contained an infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 25	Pit grave.	Adult male (35-40 years).	3 sheets, binding strips of cloth.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 26	Pit grave, undisturbed.	Juvenile?		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 27	Pit grave.	Adult male (25-30 years).	Cloths, ties, cloth over the head.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 28	Pit grave.	Male(?) child.	3 layers of cloth, bundles of thread.	2 nd -7 th century	Possibly related to pit grave 29 as no clear grave outline was found.	<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 29	Pit grave, undisturbed.	Adult female (50-55 years).	Short cloth skirt, 2 cloths, 2 layers of sheets, strips of cloth.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 30	Pit grave with superstructure.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 31	Pit grave.	Adult female (30 years) who died within 5 days of childbirth and newborn male(?) (less	Above adult's head, 2 upside down bowls and some charcoal which had spilled from them. Sheets and binding yarn.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>

		than 10 days old).				
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 32	Pit grave. The original burial had been plundered.	Infant in a small section of the grave.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 33	Pit grave with white plastered superstructure.	Adult.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 34	Pit grave.	Adult.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 35	Pit grave with superstructure. Head and foot stones.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 36	Pit grave with a plastered superstructure, undisturbed.	Adult female (55 years).	Bundle of rags, head wrapped and tied with strip of cloth, binding cloth strips.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 37	Pit grave with superstructure.	Adult female (50-60 years).	2 layers of sheets, binding yarn.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 38	Pit grave.		Rags, bundles of threads.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 39	Pit grave with superstructure. Head and foot stones.	Infant.	Sheet.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>

El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 40	Pit grave with superstructure.		3 broken jugs, a complete bowl, and fragment of a bowl in sand at the superstructure end of the grave.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 41	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 43	Pit grave with superstructure, undisturbed.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 44	Pit grave.	Infant/child female(?).		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 45	Pit grave with superstructure, unplundered.	Adolescent female (~14 years).	4 sheets, binding yarn.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 46	Pit grave with superstructure and headstone, unplundered.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 47	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult female (60 years).	Strips of cloth, 4 sheets.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 48	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult female (40 years).	Cloth tied around head, 3 layers of sheets, binding strips of cloth.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 49	Pit grave with foot stone.	Adult.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70</i>

						(<i>tomb cards</i>) (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 50	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult male (25 years).	Strips of cloth, sheets.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 51	Pit grave.	Infant.	Pot near head, torn wrappings.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 52	Pit grave.	Adult female (30-35 years).	Strips of cloth, head wrapped in bandage, 4 sheets, binding yarn.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 53	Pit grave.	Infant.	Wrappings (including shirt).	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 54	Pit grave with part of plastered superstructure.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 55	Pit grave, undisturbed.	Adult male.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 56	Pit grave, undisturbed.	Infant.	At least 2 sheets.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 57	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Infant male(?).	Cloth, thread.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 58	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult female.	Sheets, bandages.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70</i>

						(<i>tomb cards</i>) (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 59	Pit grave with plastered superstructure, undisturbed.	Adult.	Shirt, cloth ties, 2 layers of sheets.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 60	Pit grave.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 61	Pit grave with remains of plastered superstructure.	Adult female.	Wrapping tapes, pieces of thread.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 62	Pit grave with superstructure.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 63	Pit grave, undisturbed.	Adult female (45-50 years).	4 sheets, binding cloth strips.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 64	Pit grave with plastered superstructure and head and foot stones. Undisturbed.	Adult male (45-50 years).	2 sheets, cloth sheets over head and feet, binding yarn.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 65	Pit grave with plastered superstructure, undisturbed.	Adult female (55-60 years).	4/5 sheets, binding strips of rag and yarn.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 66	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 67	Pit grave with plastered superstructure. Head east.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70</i>

						(<i>tomb cards</i>) (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 68	Pit grave with superstructure, not opened.			2 nd -7 th century	Not excavated.	<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 69	Pit grave.	Infant.	Jumbled bundle of rags.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 70	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult female (young adult).	5 layers of cloth, strips of cloth, thread.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 71	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult female (young adult?).		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 72	Pit grave with superstructure.	Child.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 73	Pit grave accessed via a shaft at one end, forming an 'L'. Plastered superstructure.		Under sand in chamber, a board with holes for pegs and fragments of wood.	2 nd -7 th century	In chamber, 2 inscribed sandstone stelae: ΘΗΟΔ ΚΛΟΔΩΡΑ ("... Cleodora") and ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟC ΝΕΡ ("Heraclius ...").	<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 74	Pit grave.	Adult(?).	Strips of cloth, 2 sheets.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 77	Pit grave, undisturbed.	Child.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards)</i> (1907-1908).

El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 78	Pit grave, undisturbed.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 79	Pit grave with plastered superstructure, undisturbed.	Child.	In the sand filling near the head end, pottery cup.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 81	Pit grave with remains of superstructure.	Adult.	Strips of cloth, sheets.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 82	Pit grave with superstructure. Head east.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 83	Pit grave with superstructure. Head west.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 85	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adolescent female (18-20 years) who died in childbirth, with placenta and foetus between legs(?).	Foetus laid out on a sheet and covered with bandages. Adult wrapped in 4 sheets with tapes.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 88	Pit grave with plastered superstructure, undisturbed.	Adult.	3 sheets, tape, rags.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 91	Pit grave with plastered superstructure, undisturbed.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>

El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 92	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 93	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Child.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 94	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Child.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 95	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 96	Pit grave with plastered superstructure, undisturbed.	Infant.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 97	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Child.	Bandages.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 98	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult male.	Bandages, 4 sheets, threads.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 99	Pit grave with headstone.	Adult.	Bandages, at least 3 sheets, bundles of string.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 100	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Child.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>

El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 102	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult male (40 years).	3 sheets, binding yarn.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 104	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult.	Bandages, 2 sheets, tapes.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 108	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult male (35-40 years).	Sheets, binding cloth strips, yarn.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 111	Pit grave with plastered superstructure.	Adult.		2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Grave 115	Pit grave.	Adult female (55 years).	Remains of cloth.	2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Graves 10, 12, 21, 22, 42, 76, 80, 84.	8 pit graves found empty. Graves 42 and 76 had remains of plastered superstructures. Grave 84 had a footstone.			2 nd -7 th century	Grave 80 had a slab with inscription <i>MHNA X...</i> ("memorial of ...").	<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 1-70 (tomb cards) (1907-1908). Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>
El-Bagawat, Pit Graves 75, 86, 87, 89, 90, 101, 103, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114	15 pit graves, not described.			2 nd -7 th century		<i>Bagawat: pit graves, no. 71-115 (tomb cards) (1907-1908).</i>

El-Bagawat, Pit Graves near Tomb 59	Unclear number of pit graves, some with superstructures.	At least 8(?) adult males, 3(?) adult females, child, infant. ²¹⁸ Some tombs contained multiple burials.	Bandages, sheets, thread, strips of cloth, binding tapes and yarn, palm stick, strip of cloth, broken wooden comb, sandals. Bowl filled with wood, charcoal, and seeds.			Hauser et al. (1907-1908).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 1	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 2	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 3	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel. Pillars at each wall with decorated cornices connected by arches.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 4	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 5	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 6	Large square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century	Remains of Coptic and Greek graffiti (prayers?) and crosses scratched into the walls.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 7	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade. Arches at			2 nd -7 th century	Lintel decorated with a winged sun disk	Fakhry (1951).

²¹⁸ It is not clear which or how many tombs some of these individuals came from.

	the interior and exterior. Pillars at the entrance forming a portico.				flanked by <i>uraei</i> (Egyptian asps).	
El-Bagawat, Tomb 8	Square or rectangular tomb chapel built of mudbricks.			2 nd -7 th century	Large open space surrounding chapel used for burials of poorer people (presumably meaning pit graves), where the ground was covered in pottery.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 9	Mudbrick tomb chapel with multiple chambers and decorated façade. Originally only had a domed chamber and a pillared hall. Smaller chambers were added later.		Sandal, fragment of decorated pottery bowl with a cross on the bottom. Linen cap in burial 6.	2 nd -7 th century	Walls of chapel were plastered excluding the domed chamber, which was not plastered. Plastered walls contained mostly modern graffiti and a Greek inscription (name).	Hauser et al. (1907-1908). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951). <i>Extended cap</i> (n.d.).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 10	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with a vaulted portico and a façade. Exit at the rear of the chapel led to a small enclosure.			2 nd -7 th century		Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 11	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel. Arches containing niches decorated the walls. Bench in front of the chapel.		2 pairs of sandals, pot, pottery cup.	2 nd -7 th century	Greek graffiti (names).	Hauser et al. (1907-1908). Evelyn-White (n.d.a). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 12	Square or rectangular tomb chapel built of mudbricks. Poorly preserved façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 13	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 14	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 15	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with a dome and decorative arches.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 16	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti of the 14 th century onwards.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 17	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti of the 14 th century onwards. Remains of paintings/drawings.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 18	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel(?), likely unroofed.			2 nd -7 th century	Grossman (2002) interpreted this building as a place for communal memorials, such as feasting.	Fakhry (1951). Grossman (2002).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 19	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.		Fragments of a pot.	2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti of the 14 th century onwards.	Hauser et al. (1907-1908). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 20	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic, Greek, and Arabic graffiti. Graffiti boats related to inscriptions. Crosses.	Fakhry (1951). Cruz-Uribe et al. (2004).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 21	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 22	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 23	Mudbrick tomb chapel(?) with 2 large chambers. Pillars at the entrance forming a portico.		Fragments of a jug and pottery vessel.	2 nd -7 th century	Chapels 23, 24, and 25 were connected and presumably belonged to the same family/group. Greek inscriptions or graffiti, mostly fragmentary. Grossman (2002) interpreted this building as a place for communal memorials, such as feasting.	Hauser et al. (1907-1908). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951). Grossman (2002). Evelyn-White (n.d.a).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 24	Mudbrick tomb chapel with multiple chambers.		Sandal.	2 nd -7 th century	Remains of paintings/drawings, cross(es).	Hauser et al. (1907-1908). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 25	Mudbrick tomb chapel with multiple chambers, with vaulted ceilings and domes.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic, Greek, and Arabic graffiti (including names, place of origin, and references to Christ). In the corridor, painted scenes, including an antelope and a tree (hunting scene?). Over the central arch leading into the chamber, ankh crosses in relief.	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951). Cruz-Uribe et al. (2004). Evelyn-White (n.d.a).

					Above the niches in the chamber, painted crosses. Painted cross and image of a man and a woman on chairs, possibly Paul and Thekla(?), on a wall in this chamber. Remains of biblical scenes (Abraham sacrificing his son). Dome painted with representations of sun rays, flowers, and phoenixes. Paintings were apparently incomplete.	
El-Bagawat, Tomb 26	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 27	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 28	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 29	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti, probably of the 14 th century onwards.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 30 (Chapel of Exodus)	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic, Greek, and Arabic graffiti. Center of dome painted with vines and birds, scenes from the Old Testament, Christian	Fakhry (1951).

					images, most prominently a depiction of the Exodus. Images included: Noah's Ark, Adam and Eve in paradise, Daniel and the lions, the fiery furnace, the torture of Isaac, Jonah and the whale, and others. Walls decorated with arches containing painted ankhs and crosses. The lower parts of the arches featured geometric designs and leaves.	
El-Bagawat, Tomb 31	Mudbrick tomb chapel with 2 chambers.			2 nd -7 th century	Chapel was surrounded by an unknown number of pit burials.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 32	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 33	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 34	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 35	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade and pillars.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 36	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.		Stone incense pot containing the remains of burned incense in a niche.	2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 37	Square tomb chapel with 2 chambers, built of mudbricks with a dome.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 38	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 39	Mudbrick tomb chapel of unknown size and shape.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 40	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 41	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 42	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 43	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 44	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade with pillars.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 45	Large square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek and Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 46	Mudbrick tomb chapel of unknown size and shape, with a decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 47	Small rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 48	Remains of a mudbrick tomb chapel with a decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 49	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti. Painted Christian ankhs.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 50	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	(Pit?) burials scattered behind the chapel.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 51	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated facade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 52	Square tomb chapel with 2 chambers, built of mudbricks with a dome. Decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 53	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic, Greek, and Arabic graffiti. Painted Christian ankh on each wall.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 54	Largely destroyed mudbrick tomb chapel with remains of façade and lower walls.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 55	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek inscriptions and graffiti, including: <i>ἅγιος, ἅγιος, ἅγιος, κυριος Σαβαωθ· πληρεῖς ὁ οὐρανος καὶ ἡ γῆ τῆς δοξ[ῆς] σου</i> ("Holy, holy, holy, (is) the Lord of Sabaoth: heaven and earth are full of your glory") and <i>ἐλ[εησ]ον τῆ τ[...]- κυ[ριε κατὰ] τὸ μ[έγα] ἐλε[ός] σου αὐξ[ανε] τοῖς υἱοῦς αὐτης· ἐν τῇ ἀ[γα]θ[στη]τ[ε] σου σκεπασο[ν] αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ</i>	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951). Evelyn-White (n.d.a).

					τὴν σκε[π]ῆν τῶν π[τερ]υγῶν σου. ἀμήν ἀμήν ("Have mercy upon ... Lord according to your great mercy prosper her sons. In your loving kindness shelter them under the covering of you wings. Amen. Amen."). Other Christian inscriptions.	
El-Bagawat, Tomb 56	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 57	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade. An altar-niche against east wall.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 58	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.	Adult female lay on a wooden plank.	Basket, potsherds, wooden plank.	2 nd -7 th century	Outside chapel: moulded cross(es).	Hauser et al. (1907-1908). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 59	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Hauser et al. (1907-1908). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 60	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 61	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 62	Square tomb chapel with 2 chambers (originally only 1 chamber, the other added			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).

	later), built of mudbricks with a dome. Decorated façade.					
El-Bagawat, Tomb 63	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 64	Square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 65	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic and Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 66	Rectangular tomb chapel built of mudbricks with 2 chambers (1 domed with an apse, 1 vaulted). Burials in a rock-cut burial chamber beneath the chapel, which contained troughs cut into the floor and 3 wooden coffins (A-C). Tomb was found undisturbed.	Coffin A: adult female (inside). Resting on the lid, an elderly adult male and an infant. Coffin B: young adult female with newborn by left shoulder (inside). Resting on the lid, an adult male. Coffin C: adult male. On the floor: adult female. In the troughs: 4 adults (troughs 1-4), 2 children (trough 5).	Coffin A: Adult female body wrapped in linen sheets with crisscross binding, then covered with a tunic with blue stripes. Adult female wore silver earrings and 5 string necklaces of beads. Coffin B: Adult body wrapped and covered with a folded tunic with blue stripes. Hair elaborately braided. Glass dish. A basket at the adult's head contained an iron lock and coin of Nero used as a	2 nd -7 th century	Coffins B and C were decorated with Pharaonic scenes and were probably in reuse. Coffin C was formed of a bier and coffin lid. A wooden panel from a coffin depicted the left side of a painted man holding a sistrum, with a vine to his side and a hawk sitting on an altar above his shoulder.	Hauser and Wilkinson (1907-1908). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Hauser (1932). Fakhry (1951). <i>Objects from the Kharga Oasis</i> (2012-2013). <i>Fragment of a Stela</i> (n.d.). <i>Bracelet</i> (n.d.a). <i>Bracelet</i> (n.d.b). <i>Bracelet</i> (n.d.c). <i>Bracelet</i> (n.d.d). <i>Bracelet</i> (n.d.e). <i>Ointment jar</i> (n.d.). <i>Ointment stick fragment</i> (n.d.). <i>Dish</i> (n.d.).

			<p>pendant. Newborn wrapped and wearing 9 beaded necklaces. Coffin C: 3 bracelets, bone ointment jar, fragment of bone ointment stick. Trough 5: 1 child wore 3 bracelets (ivory and glass/ivory beads). At the head end of 1 burial, a pottery bowl filled with charcoal. Paint brush made of palm fiber with remains of red paint, leather strap (from a sandal?), pottery and bone vessel fragments (some with decoration), 2 bracelets, remains of a kneeling figure (decorative?).</p>			
El-Bagawat, Tomb 67	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 68	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with pillars and a decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 69	Mudbrick tomb chapel with apse.		Fragment of wooden rosette and pieces of decorated wood (decoration), pottery vessels.	2 nd -7 th century	Greek inscription or graffiti: <i>Φιλαμων[ν] δουλος Ι(ησοῦ)ς Χ[ριστου]</i> ("Philamon servant of Jesus Christ").	Hauser and Wilkinson (1907-1908). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 70	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 71	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic, Greek, and Arabic graffiti. These were often long and there were many inscriptions.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 72	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 73	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and façade.		Child's linen tunic with strips of purple wool in burial 2.	2 nd -7 th century		Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951). <i>Child's Tunic</i> (n.d.).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 74	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 75	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic, Greek, and Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 76	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 77	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic, Greek, and Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 78	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with 2 chambers (1 domed, 1 vaulted with an apse). Decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 79	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 80 (Chapel of Peace).	Mudbrick tomb chapel with square chamber, dome, and decorated façade.			5 th -7 th century. Typically called the 'Byzantine' tomb.	Large amounts of Coptic, Greek, and Arabic graffiti on all walls. Dome painted with 5 circles inside each other. Innermost circle empty; 2 nd circle with floral/vine patterns and grapes; 3 rd circle with floral wreath; 5 th circle with parallel lines. 4 th circle contained images of Christian figures and biblical scenes, including: Adam and Eve, Abraham sacrificing his son, humanoid symbols of peace, prayer, and justice, Daniel and the lions, Noah's Ark, and Paul and Thekla. Walls in the form of arches containing painted peacocks, lower part of the wall painted a white/rosy colour.	Fakhry (1951). Cruz-Urbe et al. (2004).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 81	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Painted Greek inscription or graffiti, fragmentary with names and references to biblical figures.	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951). Evelyn-White (n.d.a).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 82	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 83	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and façade.		Potsherds, pottery vessels, 2 lamps.	2 nd -7 th century		Hauser and Wilkinson (1907-1908). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 84	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 85	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade. Remains of another chapel built against the south wall.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 86	Remains of small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel. Remains of similar chapels found nearby.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 87	Remains of the decorated façade of a mudbrick tomb chapel. To the south, remains of another chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 88	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade. To the south, remains of another chapel with 2 chambers.			2 nd -7 th century	Painted Christian ankhs on the facade.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 89	Square domed mudbrick tomb chapel. Niches on 3 walls.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti. Outside chapel: painted cross(es). Christian ankhs above each niche.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 90	Square domed mudbrick tomb chapel with apse and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Outside chapel: moulded cross(es).	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 91	Square domed mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 92	Square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 93	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 94	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic, Greek, and Arabic graffiti, mostly of the 9 th century. Remains of paintings/drawings, cross(es).	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 95	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 96	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 97	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 98	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade. Some burials were in coffin(s).		Glass bottle and fragment of another, potsherds.	2 nd -7 th century	Coffin featuring an unknown Greek inscription.	Hauser and Wilkinson (1907-1908). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 99	Mudbrick tomb chapel with burial chamber cut in the rock behind the chapel. Arch around entrance.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 100	Remains of mudbrick tomb chapel with burial chamber cut in the rock behind the chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 101	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade. Burials in rock-cut chamber behind chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 102	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel. Burials in rock-cut chamber behind chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 103	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 104	Remains of mudbrick tomb chapel with 2 chambers. Burials in rock-cut chamber behind chapel. To the south, the entrance to another rock-cut chamber, its chapel destroyed.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 105	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic and Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).

	decorated façade. Burials in rock-cut chamber behind chapel.				Painted Christian ankh in a niche, with the word <i>ερων</i> ("love") written to the side. Red and yellow painted lines around and within niches.	
El-Bagawat, Tomb 106	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 107	Mudbrick tomb chapel with 2 chambers, 1 with a square dome and the other without. Originally only had 1 chamber, the other was built later. Decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek and Arabic graffiti. Remains of crosses.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 108	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 109	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Painted crosses on the walls and around niches.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 110	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 111	Square tomb chapel with 2 chambers, built of mudbricks with a dome. Decorated façade.		Wooden vessel, potsherds.	2 nd -7 th century	4 Greek inscriptions or graffiti (names and servant of Christ).	Hauser and Wilkinson (1907-1908). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 112	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.		Pottery vessels, wooden bier,	2 nd -7 th century		Hauser and Wilkinson (1907-1908).

			broken wooden key.			Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 113	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and façade.		Linen tunic in burial 2.	2 nd -7 th century	Many Greek inscriptions, mainly fragmentary.	Fakhry (1951). Evelyn-White (n.d.a). <i>Tunic</i> (n.d.).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 114	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 115	Mudbrick tomb chapel with 2 chambers, 1 with a square dome and the other without. Originally only had 1 chamber, additional chamber was added on the front of the chapel later. Decorated façade between the chambers.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 116	Square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 117	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with 2 chambers (1 domed with an apse, 1 vaulted).			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 118	Square tomb chapel with 2 chambers, built of mudbricks with a dome. Decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 119	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 120	Mudbrick tomb chapel of unknown size and shape.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

	Remains of 2 additional chapels to the south.					
El-Bagawat, Tomb 121	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 122	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 123	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 124	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 125	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 126	Square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 127	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Façade decorated with Christian ankh and lines of painted decoration.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 128	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 129	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 130	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with 2 chambers (1 with an apse, 1 both flat and vaulted). Decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Remains of paintings in the northeast corner. Remains of 2 large red crosses at the sides of the façade.	Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 131	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel. Burials in rock-cut chamber behind chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 132	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel. Burials in rock-cut chamber behind chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 133	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 134	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with 2 chambers connected by a vaulted entrance corridor. Decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	3 painted Christian ankhs on the interior of the façade.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 135	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 136	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 137	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 138	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 139	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel. Burials in rock-cut chamber behind chapel. The remains of several similar chapels nearby.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 140	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel. Burials in rock-cut chamber behind chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 141	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 142	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 143	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 144	Remains of a square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 145	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti (mainly names).	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 146	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 147	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 148	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with a decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 149	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 150	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade. Large court, added later.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti, not ancient.	Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 151	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade. Burials in rock-cut chamber beneath chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 152	Rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 153	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Painted Greek inscription or graffiti with Christian ankhs and floral decoration. Name, place of origin of inscriber, and wish of good fortune.	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 154	Circular mudbrick tomb chapel with small dome.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 155	Square domed mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade and a niche in the wall facing the entrance.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 156	Square domed mudbrick tomb chapel with mostly destroyed façade and a niche in the wall facing the entrance.			2 nd -7 th century	3 Greek graffiti: <i>έγω Κυρος υ(ιο)υ του μακαρ(ιου) Αθ(ανασιου) από Ηβέωσ</i> ("I am Cyrus, the son of the deceased Marakius from ..."); <i>έγω Κολ(λυθος) (Αμην)</i> ("I am Colluthos (Amen)"); <i>έγω ελ ... υ(ιος) Ηωυσιος</i> ("I am ... son of Housios").	Fakhry (1951). Evelyn-White (n.d.a).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 157	Square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade and a			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

	triangular niche either side of the entrance.					
El-Bagawat, Tomb 158	Mudbrick tomb chapel with 2 square or rectangular chambers (1 with a dome). 2 niches facing the entrance.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 159	Mudbrick tomb chapel with vaulted ceiling and a decorated facade.			2 nd -7 th century	Inside chapel (all painted): 2 unknown Greek inscriptions, geometric pattern of intersecting lines, cross, peacock, boat, altar, feather, other unknown imagery. Outside chapel: red painted ankhs.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 160	Square domed mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated facade and 2 niches.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 161	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated facade.			2 nd -7 th century	Façade decorated with moulded and painted cross and 3 Christian ankhs. Modern Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 162	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated facade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 163	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated facade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 164	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 165	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 166	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 167	Square tomb chapel with 2 domed chambers, built of mudbricks with a façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek and Arabic graffiti (names).	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 168	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 169	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Area in front of the chapel was used for graves with small enclosures (superstructures of pit graves?).	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 170	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 171	Built mudbrick burial chamber with a barrel-vaulted chapel above. Decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic and Greek graffiti (names). Inside and outside of all walls were plastered white and painted (but exterior paintings mostly disappeared).	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 172	Built mudbrick burial chamber with a barrel-vaulted chapel above.			2 nd -7 th century	Inside and outside of all walls were plastered white and painted (but exterior paintings mostly disappeared). Inside chamber: vault painted with bunches of grapes on vines. Beneath the frieze of the chapel, a Christian	Fakhry (1951).

					ankh painted in red and yellow.	
El-Bagawat, Tomb 173	Built mudbrick burial chamber with a barrel-vaulted chapel above.			2 nd -7 th century	Inside and outside of all walls were plastered white and painted (but exterior paintings mostly disappeared). Inside: walls of chapel painted with bunches of grapes on vines; facing entrance, remains of 3 Christian ankhs.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 174	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 175	Built mudbrick burial chamber with a barrel-vaulted chapel above.			5 th (?)-7 th century. Could have been earlier than 5 th century.	Inside and outside of all walls were plastered white and painted (some exterior paintings preserved). Inside: vault painted with bunches of grapes on vines; on the wall facing the entrance (west), a painted phoenix(?) and 2 crosses; on the south wall, circles (remains of halos?). Outside: floral decorations on arches; on a pillar, a man holding a plant, an incense burner, and a club(?), surrounded by geometric patterns.	Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 176	Built mudbrick burial chamber with a barrel-vaulted chapel above.		In the burial chamber, fragments of a pottery coffin and pottery vases.	2 nd -7 th century	Inside and outside of all walls were plastered white and painted, but almost all paint had disappeared.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 177	Rectangular mudbrick chapel with a vaulted ceiling. Opened onto Building 180.			2 nd -7 th century	Inside and outside of all walls were plastered white and painted, but almost all paint had disappeared.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 178	Built mudbrick burial chamber with a barrel-vaulted chapel above.			2 nd -7 th century	Inside and outside of all walls were plastered white and painted (but exterior paintings mostly disappeared). Some remains of grapes and vines on the vaulted ceiling.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 179	Remains of a built mudbrick burial chamber with a barrel-vaulted chapel above.			2 nd -7 th century	Remains of paintings/drawings.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Building 180	Rectangular building with 2 rows of columns in the main hall. Likely had a roof with domes, vaults, and areas of flat ceiling. Arched entrance. A staircase in the west part of the building led up to a second floor. Not used for burials.			4 th -5 th century (according to Grossman, 2002).	Built at the edge of a ridge which overlooked the ancient settlement and cemetery. Fakhry (1951) considered this building a church, but Grossman (2002) interpreted it as a place for communal memorials, such as feasting.	Fakhry (1951). Grossman (2002).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 181	Circular mudbrick tomb chapel with small dome.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 182	Circular mudbrick tomb chapel with small dome.			2 nd -7 th century	Traces of paint on the external plaster.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 183	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek inscription or graffiti: <i>εἰ ὁ Θεὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, τίς καθ' ἡμῶν;</i> ("If God is for us, who (is) against us?").	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 184	Chapel with 2 square domed chambers, built of mudbricks with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 185	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century	Painted Greek inscription or graffiti (name).	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 186	Circular mudbrick tomb chapel with small dome.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 187	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 188	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade. Courtyard with steps leading up to the entrance.			2 nd -7 th century	Remains of red paint on the interior of the chapel.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 189	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 190	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek inscription: <i>ἀναλώμα(τα) τὸ μνημῖον τοῦτο μ', γί(νεται) ἄρταβασ τεσσαρακοντα τίς ὁ μαρτυς; Ἀσκρ...</i> ("The cost of this memorial (is) 40 art, total, forty artabs. Who	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).

					is the witness? Ascr ..."). Fragmentary Greek inscription referring to Apostle Paul, Christ, and God.	
El-Bagawat, Tomb 191	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 192	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with 2 domed chambers (1 square, 1 circular). Originally had 1 chamber, the circular chamber added later. An altar was built against the wall in the 2 nd chamber.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek and Arabic graffiti. 2 nd chamber decorated with a red painted line around the walls. 3 niches in the chamber contained a Christian ankh in red.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 193	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek graffiti, mostly destroyed.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 194	Square tomb chapel with 2 chambers (1 domed, 1 vaulted), built of mudbricks.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic and Arabic graffiti (names). Remains of red and yellow lines on the walls. Each corner of the 1 st chamber contained a painted cross; 2 nd chamber contained 2 crosses on side walls and 3 crosses on the wall facing the entrance.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 195	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 196	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 197	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 198	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade. To the south, stone blocks from another chapel built in stone.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 199	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade. Small court with brick walls.			2 nd -7 th century	Coptic and Arabic graffiti, some from 15 th century.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 200	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek graffiti with 2 crosses above it. Arabic graffiti. Crosses in the pendentives between the dome and interior arches. Over the entrance, ΑΩ.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 201	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade. To the south, remains of other chapels.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti. Red line painted around the chamber, crosses.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 202	Small square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 203	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 204	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 205	Rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with vaulted roof with dome in the middle, apse flanked by columns, and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 206	Built mudbrick tomb chapel with vaulted roof with dome in the middle, apse flanked by columns, and decorated façade. To the south, remains of a court containing a burial (pit grave?), which likely belonged to this chapel.		Coffins.	2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 207	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 208	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti, not ancient.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 209	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 210	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek graffiti and remains of Greek inscriptions. Walls and niches of chapel painted with bunches of grapes on vines, Christian ankh, a <i>tabula ansata</i> , lines, and geometric shapes.	Fakhry (1951).

					Remains of a scene of a man seated on a chair, holding a cross, with a wreath and phoenix over his head. At the other side, another person; between them, four additional people holding long green objects (plants?). Fragmentary remains of 2 cupids. In each corner of the chapel, a Christian ankh painted over a phoenix.	
El-Bagawat, Tomb 211	Rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with domed apse containing 4 niches. Court with circular brick wall. Frame of wood preserved in the door.			2 nd -7 th century	In the plaster of the dome of the 2 nd chamber, over 70 stamps of vases which were fixed/pressed into the wet plaster. They were of vases dated to the 4 th and 5 th centuries. Interior walls painted with red and yellow lines.	Hauser and Wilkinson (1907-1908). Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 212	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 213	Mudbrick tomb chapel with domed square chamber, octagonal chamber, and decorated façade.		Potsherds, pottery bottle/vessel stopper(?), incomplete pottery vessels.	2 nd -7 th century	Christian ankh above a niche in 1 st chamber. Arabic graffiti. Greek graffiti on a wall between the chambers:	Hauser and Wilkinson (1907-1908).

					<p>ἔγω Κυρος υἱοῦ Ἀθανασίου μακαρίου ἀμαρτωλ(ος) τῷ ἐσχατέ. ὁ θε(ο)ς βοηθῶν με καὶ εἰσαγ[ε] ὁδὸν καλὴν. Φαμεν(ωθ), ἡγ' ἐκτης ἰνδ(ικτιωνος) ("I am Cyrus, son of Macarius the departed, the chief of sinners. May God help me and lead me in the right way. Phamemoth, 17th, of the sixth indiction").</p>	<p>Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).</p>
El-Bagawat, Tomb 214	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 215	Rectangular mudbrick chapel with domed apse and decorated façade. The apse contained 3 niches.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 216	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 217	Large square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 218	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek and Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 219	Remains of a large square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 220	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 221	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 222	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 223	Small mudbrick tomb chapel with multiple chambers. Decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 224	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with domed chamber and an apse. Court added later.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 225	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 226	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 227	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 228	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 229	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 230	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti, not ancient. On the façade, 3 moulded Christian ankhs within arches.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 231	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Walls covered in Greek inscriptions and graffiti, including Christian	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985).

					graffiti referencing God, Christ, and <i>μνησθοιτε κ(υρι)ε οτω ελθηντε βασιλταυ σου</i> ("Lord, remember (me) when you come into your kingdom").	Fakhry (1951). Evelyn-White (n.d.a).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 232	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 233	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade. Small court.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 234	Remains of a small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 235	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 236	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 237	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.	Remains of adult female, adult of unknown sex, and approximately 18 other individuals (4 juveniles?) in a pit.	Adult female wore a shirt, wrapped in 2 sheets with strips of cloth.	2 nd -7 th century		Hauser and Wilkinson (1907-1908). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 238	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek and Coptic graffiti, mostly fragmentary.	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985).

	North of the chapel, a burial (pit grave?) with a bench(?) built of stone blocks placed over it.					Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 239	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 240	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 241	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 242	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Greek graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 243	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 244	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Fakhry (1951: 177) mentioned an "insignificant" graffiti on the north wall.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 245	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 246	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 247	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 248	Circular mudbrick tomb chapel with small dome.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

El-Bagawat, Tomb 249	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 250	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 251	Small rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 252	Mudbrick tomb chapel with rectangular chamber with vaulted ceiling and domed portico. Burial in a chamber built with limestone blocks.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti, not ancient.	Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 253	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade. Pillars at the entrance forming a portico.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 254	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 255	Square tomb chapel built of mudbricks with a dome and decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century	Arabic graffiti, not ancient. Greek graffiti (name).	Hauser et al. (1930-1933, 1985). Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 256	Mudbrick tomb chapel with barrel-vaulted roof.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 257	Mudbrick tomb chapel with 2 chambers, 1 with a square dome and the other with a flat roof. Domed chamber contained a large altar-niche built against the west wall. Decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 258	Mudbrick tomb chapel with vaulted rectangular corridor,			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).

	domed chamber, and decorated façade. Domed chamber contained an altar-niche against the west wall.					
El-Bagawat, Tomb 259	Mudbrick tomb chapel with apse. Decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 260	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel with decorated façade.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 261	Remains of a circular mudbrick tomb chapel with small dome.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 262	Circular mudbrick tomb chapel with small dome.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Bagawat, Tomb 263	Small square or rectangular mudbrick tomb chapel.			2 nd -7 th century		Fakhry (1951).
El-Deir, West Cemetery	150 tombs, mostly pit graves, with 4 tombs with a single brick vaulted chamber, accessed via a vestibule. The tombs were in 2 groups. The northern group were mainly oriented east-west with head to the west, and the southern group were generally northwest-southeast but with some variation, heads in both directions. Uncut stones, arranged randomly, were the only parts visible from the surface. They were not headstones but may have	Approximately 120 individuals including 51 juveniles (including newborns and foetuses), 41 adult males, 13 adult females, 6 unspecified adults(?). 4 tombs contained more than 1 individual. 22 individuals from this cemetery were x-rayed and studied alongside other	Linen textile wrappings, sometimes with woollen patterns. Clothing worn in daily life and textiles created for funerary purpose (e.g., shrouds which covered the whole body, secured with linen, cotton, or fibre bands). Ceramic vessels and potsherds (often 4 th century), necklaces and bracelets (especially with	4 th -5 th century		Dunand and Lichtenberg (2008). Le Bailly et al. (2010). Coudert (2012). Letellier-Willemin (2012). Dunand and Letellier-Willemin (2019). Dunand and Lichtenberg (2019a). Dunand and Lichtenberg (2019b).

	been parts of superstructures.	human remains from El-Deir. A young adult female had a baby still between the legs, not fully birthed. Pathologies: tapeworm (<i>taenia</i>) in an adult male (tomb 71), bone cancer (multiple myeloma) in 1 individual, high numbers of Harris lines, moderate levels of arthritis, high number of fractures especially in forearms and adult females. ²¹⁹ 2 adult males were buried with their right hands making the gesture of blessing.	infants and young children), metal ring with intaglio, seed and vegetal fragments (especially barley and palm) next to bodies and between wrappings, piece of preserved bread. Several tombs had crosses made of woven palm leaves. The umbilical cord of a newborn baby was found tied with a piece of wool.			
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²¹⁹ This pathological study grouped all the cemeteries at El-Deir together, without comparing between them, so it is not clear how common arthritis, fractures, and Harris lines were in the west cemetery compared to the older cemeteries at El-Deir.

		3 adult males without thumbs may have performed self-mutilation to avoid joining the army.				
Kysis, Tomb 19	Hypogeum entered via a staircase, leading to chamber I. A passage led to chamber II. An opening in the wall of chamber 2 (accidentally?) led to chamber 2 of tomb 20.	Chamber I: juveniles, with at least 10 young children. Chamber II: 2 adults. There were probably 2 layers of burials.	Chamber I: pottery (goblet, 2 vases, vase lid, 4 pots, 4 bowls), lamp, glass (2 goblets, bottle), bronze jewellery including bracelets. Passage between chambers I and II: pottery (2 vases, bowl). Chamber II: 1 skeleton in a rolled-up mat, fragments of other mats, burial linens (some burnt), pottery (2 bowls, dish, goblet), blackened lamp, fragments of glass vessels, heart-shaped terracotta object decorated with 4 rosettes and traces of gilding (probably from a cartonnage/ mask), fragments of	1 st -4 th (?) century		Dunand et al. (1992).

			wooden bed or coffin. Unclear location: iron knife.			
Kysis, Tomb 20	Hypogeum entered via a shaft, originally 2 tombs joined together by the construction of a brick vault. 6 chambers (I-VI).	Chamber II: 3 mummies of 2 adult males (1 of 50-55 years, 1 of 55-60 years with a possible parasite), and a girl (7 years?), all x-rayed. Chamber III: disarticulated bones. Chamber V: 2 adult males (both x-rayed, 40-50 years), adult (x-rayed, 20 years), 8 other adults, 3 children. There were at least 2 levels of burials.	Chamber II: bodies wrapped in shrouds and bandages, embroidered tunic on the child, wood with pegs (remains of coffin or bed), pottery (2 pots, jar, vase, 2 bottles, goblet, 9 jar stoppers), potsherds. Chamber III: fragment of stucco mummy mask, small fragments of Greek papyrus, pottery (2 jar stoppers, goblet, cup), fragmentary lamp with blackened spout. Chamber IV: fragment of gilded stucco, fragment of papyrus (probably the same objects as in chamber 3), 2 pottery jar plugs, boxes, bronze hook.	1 st -4 th /5 th century		Dunand et al. (1992).

			<p>Chamber V: painted wooden beds, remains of wooden coffin(?), pottery (3 jugs, bottle, vase, goblet, 2 bowls, incense burner), 2 lamps, glass fragments including from a vase and bottle, glass bracelets, funerary linen, shawls, scarves, wooden box containing remains of vegetables. Chamber VI: remains of a wooden bed, pottery (jug, bowl, 6 jar stoppers), faience rosette from a necklace.</p>			
Kysis, Tomb 23	Hypogeum entered via a shaft, leading to 2 chambers (I and II).	Chamber I: skull and bones, including a foot with gold leaf applied to it. It may have been moved from another tomb.	Chamber I: round pottery(?) bottle, terracotta female figurine (4th century or later).	1 st -4 th /5 th century		Dunand et al. (1992).
Kysis, Tomb 29	Hypogeum entered via a staircase, leading to a rectangular chamber. Burials	13 mummies on the beds, remains of at	The adult male in the chamber was wrapped in fabric.	1 st -4 th /5 th (?) century		Dunand et al. (1992).

	on 3 funerary beds, in the chamber, and in a pit grave in the floor.	least 5 other individuals in the chamber. At least 1 child (girl) and 1 adult male (x-rayed, 40-50 years, with 2 vertebral fractures). Another adult male in the pit grave.	The adult male in the pit grave was wrapped in linen and bandages. Pottery (4 cups, 1 of which was burned, 2 pots, 2 goblets, 2 bowls). Piece of decorated wood (coffin fragment?), fragments of funerary beds, fibre mat.			
Kysis, Tomb 91	Rectangular pit grave oriented southwest-northeast.		Mat, pieces of spring.	3 rd -4 th /5 th century?		Dunand et al. (2005). Dunand and Letellier-Willemin (2019).
Kysis, Tomb 92	Oval pit grave oriented northwest-southeast.	Child (boy, 5 years). The body was x-rayed.	Body wrapped in a cloth shroud and cords.	3 rd -4 th /5 th century		Dunand et al. (2005). Dunand and Letellier-Willemin (2019).
Kysis, Dovecote Cemetery	Cemetery with unknown number pit graves. Tomb P1 was exceptional because it had a brick vault and contained multiple interments.	5 mummies.		4 th century and later		Dunand et al. (2005).

Khirbat as-Samra

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type: Settlement with a 4th-century fortress and 8 churches dated to the 7th century (between 610 and 649).

Cemetery areas: A large cemetery, divided into different excavation areas, northeast of the ancient settlement. The cemetery contains the remains of walls or walled structures, suggesting that the tombs were divided into groups or that the cemetery was divided into sections. All tombs were shaft tombs with burials in a pit or cist at the end of the shaft. There may have been another cemetery to the west of the ancient settlement, but this has not been excavated.²²⁰ Unfortunately, it is not clear from the published information which tomb numbers were found in which parts of the cemetery or where grave goods came from, with rare exceptions.

Intramural burials in 2 churches dated to the 6th-8th centuries.

Date: 4th-8th century.

²²⁰ Nabulsi et al. (2007: 279).

Number of tombs: Nabulsi et al. (2007: 280) estimated at least 5,800 tombs, containing 7,000 burials, in the northeast cemetery. However, later seasons revealed no tombs in some areas that were expected to contain burials²²¹ and the estimate was lowered to less than 5,600 tombs.²²² Nabulsi et al. (2012: 22) stated that 614 tombs had been excavated at the time of publication.²²³

Looting: Extensive.

Excavations: Excavations in the cemetery area began in Area A in 1993.

Human remains: Nabulsi (1998: 275) stated that age estimation was based on dental analysis, cranial suture, and ossification of the long bones; sex estimation on the pelvis, skull, and bone robusticity. Pathologies were studied mainly using macroscopic analysis (with limited microscopic examination) on individuals from Area A (Nabulsi, 1996).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Area A	50 shaft tombs, oriented east-west. Heads to the west. Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft. Burial 11 contained a wooden coffin.	1993 excavations of 22 tombs: infant (0-2 years), infant or child (2-5 years), 4 juveniles (10-17 years), male and female adolescent or	1993 excavations of 22 tombs: potsherds and fragments of ceramic lamps (6 th century). Fragments of cloth, bronze coins of the 6 th century (always near/in the skull), fragments of mirrors	5 th -8 th century	Burials marked at the surface with a heap of stones with a stela on top, or a circle of stones around the tomb and a stela at the	Nabulsi (1996). Nabulsi (1998). Nabulsi et al. (2012).

²²¹ Nabulsi et al. (2009: 167).

²²² Nabulsi et al. (2011: 25).

²²³ However, no information is available for 7 of these tombs and it is unclear which area they belonged to.

		adult (17-25 years), 4 adult females, 3 adult males, 3 adults of unknown sex. ²²⁴ Periostosis/periostitis, probable periostosis (1 case), cribra orbitalia, dental infections, osteophytes and spondylophytes of the vertebrae. 2011 excavations of 28 tombs: at least 3 undisturbed child burials and 3 adult burials. The adult burials were placed on their sides (2 facing north, 1 facing south).	and mirror frames. Remains of leather sandals in 1 tomb. 2011 excavations of 28 tombs: leather sandals/shoes, linen, cotton, wool, wood (including a wooden plate in tomb 597), seeds.		head end. Some stelae had crosses and/or inscriptions.	
Area A1	72 shaft tombs, oriented southeast-northwest. Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft.	Individual and multiple burials.		5 th -8 th century	Some stelae inscribed with crosses. Tomb 153 had an <i>in situ</i> stela with a cross and Greek inscription (mentioning 561 CE and 38, possibly the age of the deceased person).	Nabulsi et al. (2007).
Area A1, Tomb 310	Shaft tomb. 1 of the cover stones was a reused stela. Covering	1 individual.	Glass bowl (3 rd century?) beside skull, pierced steatite scarab, bronze fragments.	5 th -8 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2007).

²²⁴ Note that Nabulsi (1996) and Nabulsi (1998) disagree on the age/sex estimations of 2 individuals from this cemetery. I follow Nabulsi (1998).

	slabs at the bottom of the shaft.					
Area A1, Tomb 326	Shaft tomb (undisturbed). Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft.	Juvenile in the burial chamber; infant (3-6 months) in the upper fill.	11 th century pottery fragment in the fill.	5 th -8 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2007).
Area A1, Tombs 332, 333, 336, 342	4 shaft tombs in a line, oriented southeast-northwest. Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft.	Fragmentary remains in all tombs.	Iron rings, bracelets, golden earring.	5 th -8 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2007).
Area A1, Tomb 345	Shaft tomb. Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft.	Adult male (original burial), adult female (later burial).	All objects associated with adult female. Basalt cooking pot with charred outer surface, broken glass vases, pottery(?) vase, plaster mirror, ivory hair pinheads, metal bracelet, iron buckle, shell beads, amulet, parts of iron chain.	5 th -8 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2007).
Area A2	93 shaft tombs (6 undisturbed), oriented east-west. Additional unexcavated tomb (reused as a rubbish pit). Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft.	Individual and multiple burials. In the 2010 excavations, 58 of 66 tombs contained human remains, many juveniles.	Copper alloy and iron bracelets and anklets, hollow lead anklet containing pieces of wood and iron (would make a rattling sound), fragments of glass cosmetic vessel and other glass fragments, bronze spatula used as a hairpin (on skull in tomb 499), 2 gold earrings (1 on a chain), beads (of glass, carnelian, stone, shells, bone), lower half of female plaster figurine, 2 pottery jars (tomb 552), copper alloy	5 th -8 th century	Some stelae inscribed with crosses. 4 tombstones inscribed with crosses found in 2010, all in different tombs and reused as cover stones. Reused stela with a Nabatean inscription used as a cover stone in tomb 517.	Nabulsi et al. (2007). Nabulsi et al. (2011).

			belt buckles, copper alloy belt buttons, flat bronze cylinder engraved with animal motifs (similar to Egyptian cartouche) (tomb 549), potsherds, lamp fragments. 2 small pottery jars and an unguentarium (Tomb 552).			
Area B	135 shaft tombs (2 undisturbed), oriented east-west, of which 132 were excavated. Heads to the west. Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft.	28 infants (0-2 years), 20 infants or children (2-5 years), 12 children (5-10 years, 1 is female(?)), 6 female adolescents, 2 male adolescents, 11 adolescents of unknown sex, 4 adolescent or adult females, 5 adolescent or adult males, adolescent or adult of unknown sex, 4 adult females, 10 adult males, 7 adults of unknown sex.	Potsherds and fragments of ceramic lamps (7 th century). 5 pottery vessels which were filled with an unknown organic substance, fragments of cloth, perforated bronze coins (7 th century), bronze crosses, arm/foot bracelets (bronze, glass, stone, bone, and beaded), amulets, metal rings, bronze and gold earrings, bronze bells, bronze pins and needles, bronze chains, bronze nails, spindle whorls, fragments of mirrors and mirror frames, gypsum humanoid and animal figurines (only in juvenile burials), knitting needles, plant offerings, 2 daggers (1 with bronze/ebony handle), spear head (related to injuries on the deceased person). Remains of leather sandals in 1 tomb.	7 th -8 th century	Burials marked at the surface with a heap of stones with a stela on top, or a circle of stones around the tomb and a stela at the head end. Some stelae had crosses and/or inscriptions.	Nabulsi (1998).

Area C.	155 shaft tombs (52 undisturbed), oriented east-west. Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft. A covering stone from tomb 357 was a reused stela. Tomb 392 was oriented north-south.	Individual and multiple burials. Most individuals were adults.	45 bracelets and anklets, 521 beads, 2 buckles, 7 chains, 4 linen shrouds, 3 coins (bronze coin, bronze coin of Elagabalus (221-222), silver coin of Domitian (late 1 st century)), 26 earrings, 4 gems/seals (1 with engraving of lion; 1 with engraving of woman (Hyeia?) holding a snake and a bowl (2 nd -4 th century)), 2 pottery juglets, 2 lamps, leather fragments (belts/sandals?), 10 iron nails (single and multiple examples), 2 necklaces, 13 pendants, 13 ivory hairpins, fruit, 5 seeds, 12 rings, 7 spatulae, 11 glass vases, alabaster vessel, 9 fragments of wood, charcoal pieces, fragments of iron, bronze, ceramic, bone, and stone objects (including cleats and an ancient stone axe). ²²⁵	5 th -8 th century	Some stelae inscribed with crosses. Tomb 280 had an <i>in situ</i> stela with a cross and Greek inscription. 4 tombstones, not <i>in situ</i> , with engraved crosses. 1 had an Aramaic inscription beneath the cross.	Nabulsi et al. (2007). Nabulsi et al. (2008). Nabulsi et al. (2009).
Area C, Tomb 292	Undisturbed shaft tomb oriented east-west.	Adolescent female (14-15 years).	50 objects: bracelets on upper and lower arms, 3 glass vases and one alabaster pot containing a fossilised mamillian bone fragment below the feet,	5 th -8 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2009).

²²⁵ Nabulsi et al. (2009: 170) provided the number of tombs containing each object, but not which tombs contained them or which objects were found in combination with one another (with rare exceptions).

			nails, wood (coffin/board?), linen cloth fragments (probably from a shroud).			
Area C, Tomb 358	Shaft tomb, oriented east-west. Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft. 1 covering stone was a reused stela.	Child.	Perforated steatite stone (pendant?) decorated with geometric designs on one side and an imitation scarab(?) on the other.	5 th -8 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2008).
Area E	91 shaft tombs (3 undisturbed). Oriented east-west. Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft.	At least 66 tombs contained human remains.	Iron nails, wood fragments, cloth coffins. Iron and bronze rings, bracelets, pendants (including cross-shaped pendants), silver cross-shaped pendant, and amulets. Glass beads, ivory hairpins, bronze buckle, bronze coins, 2 gold earrings, fragments of glass vessels, incomplete pottery lamp, 3 female plaster figurines, pierced mirror frame in the shape of a fish or dolphin, pierced mirror frame in the shape of a camel(?).	5 th -8 th century	Radiocarbon dating of a burial containing a plaster figurine: 615-680. Unpublished radiocarbon research also indicates pre-6 th century burials.	Nabulsi et al. (2010). Nabulsi et al. (2011). Nabulsi et al. (2012).
Area E, Tomb 477	Shaft tomb (undisturbed) with cist burial at the end of the shaft. Oriented east-west. Covering slabs at the bottom of the shaft.	Infant.	Bronze cross (buckle?), iron rod (dagger or part of ceremonial cross?).	5 th -8 th century	Cross on the inner side of the covering stone over the head of the deceased; triangular stone with engraved cross found near the surface.	Nabulsi et al. (2010).
Area E, Tomb 583	Shaft tomb. Oriented east-west. Covering	Juvenile.	2 unguentaria, 2 plaster figurines of birds, plaster	5 th -8 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2012).

	slabs at the bottom of the shaft.		mirror frame in the shape of a fish with the reverse side in the shape of a man's head. Iron fragments, stone beads, and remains of chain may be from a large cross, possibly ceremonial.			
Church-95, Room-94	Cist grave below the floor level in a side room of church 95. Built of plastered limestone and basalt stones, closed by 7 limestone covering slabs. Oriented east-west with heads to the west.	5 adult males, child (boy?). Pathologies identified include cribra orbitalia, impression fractures (from injury), dental diseases, spondylarthrosis, porosity of the skull (child –infection?), osteoporosis, degenerative changes, Schmorl's nodes, benign bone tumour, gout lesions. Possible cases of brucellar lesions (brucellosis) on the cervical vertebrae of 2 of the adults.	Pottery and glass vessels found between the bones. Remains of textiles or their imprints on skulls. The bones were of a red-brown colour, possibly stains from perfumed liquids or clothing.	7 th century (possibly after the end of the Byzantine period)		Nabulsi et al. (2020).
Church-75, Tomb	Pit grave beneath the floor level in a side room of church 75. Covered by basalt slabs and oriented east-west with head to the west.	Older adult female (>60 years). Pathologies: dental pathologies, degenerative change, osteoporosis.	Bronze ring on a finger of the right hand, bronze coin had been placed in the mouth, small leather fragments scattered around the pelvis.	7 th century		Nabulsi et al. (2020).

Khirbat ed-Deir

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Monastery in the Judean Desert, suggested to be the monastery of Severianus.²²⁶

Cemetery areas: 2 rock-cut tombs entered by the forecourt of the gatehouse and an additional rock-cut tomb close to the western exterior wall of the monastic church.

Date: 5th-7th century.

Excavations: Excavations between 1981 and 1987.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Burial Cave	Large rock-cut tomb with an attached chapel. Entered from the forecourt of the gatehouse. Bench and small window along the southern wall. Remains of 3 constructed walls on the floor, enclosing a part of the interior (parts of burial troughs?). Cave was reused as a shelter.			Late 5 th -7 th century	Burial place of key monastic figures? Chapel floor was a mosaic carpet with geometric designs and a Greek inscription: Ἅγιοι πρεσβύτεροι πρεσβεύετε τὴν εἰρήνην τῷ τόπῳ τούτῳ κ(αι) τ(αῖς) ψυχαῖς ἡμῶν. ("Holy priests (fathers), intercede for peace for this place and our souls.").	Di Segni (1999). Hirschfeld (1999).

²²⁶ Hirschfeld (1999: 156).

Burial Chamber	Rock-cut tomb to the east of the chapel and burial cave. Accessed via the forecourt. Window in the southern wall. Burial in a recess (loculus) in the northern wall.			Late 5 th -7 th century	Burial place of key monastic figures?	Hirschfeld (1999).
Burial Recess	Small rock-cut tomb with a narrow antechamber. Entrance built of limestone. Close to western wall of church. Burial in a niche (arcosolium?).			6 th century	Burial place of founder? 2 doorposts of the entrance decorated with crosses. Antechamber had a mosaic floor decorated with two crosses (1 was a <i>crux ansata</i>) and with a Greek inscription: <i>Δεῖ τὸ φθαρτὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσασθαι ἀφθαρσίαν καὶ τὸ θνητὸν τοῦτο ἐνδύσασθαι ἀθανασίαν. σαλπίζει γὰρ καὶ οἱ νεκροὶ ἀναστήσονται.</i> ("The corruptible must put on incorruption, and the mortal must put on immortality. For the trumpet call (will sound), and the dead will be raised.").	Di Segni (1999). Hirschfeld (1999).

Khirbat el-Kiliya

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Monastery.

Cemetery areas: A room (room 4) in the northern area of the monastery (building 1) containing 4 burials and a crypt in the floor, accessed via a central courtyard.

Date: Byzantine.

Excavations: Excavations in 1982-1988.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Crypt	Part-rock-cut, part-built crypt with a barrel-vaulted roof. Accessed via steps in the center of the room. Covered by stone slabs. Burials in 2 troughs cut into the floor.	15 individuals.	Ceramic lamps, complete glass vessel, bronze vessels, keys, bronze arrowhead, needle.	Byzantine	Engraved cross within a wreath found in the crypt.	Magen (1990). Khirbet el-Kiliya; Khirbet Kilya – Monastery (2022).
Tomb 1	Trough cut into the floor, sarcophagus shaped. Covered by stone slabs with a hole (libation hole?) in the center and oriented east-west.	4 individuals, heads east.		Byzantine	Covering slabs beneath a mosaic floor.	Magen (1990).
Tomb 2	Trough cut into the floor, sarcophagus shaped. Covered by stone slab with a hole (libation hole?) in the center.			Byzantine	Covering slabs beneath a mosaic floor. Large cross engraved on the	Magen (1990).

					inside of the cover slab.	
Tomb 3	Trough cut into the floor, sarcophagus shaped. Covered by stone slabs with a hole (libation hole?) in the center.			Byzantine	Covering slabs beneath a mosaic floor.	Magen (1990).
Tomb 4	Trough cut into the floor, sarcophagus shaped. Covered by stone slabs with a hole (libation hole?) in the center and oriented east-west.	Unknown number of individuals, heads east.		Byzantine	Covering slabs beneath a mosaic floor.	Magen (1990).

Khirbat Humzin

Province: Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: Ruins of a large agricultural settlement on a hill.

Cemetery areas: Tombs cut into the slope of the hill.

Date: Most of the finds were from the Roman-Byzantine periods.

Excavations: 19th and 20th centuries.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Painted Tomb	Rectangular rock-cut tomb with burials in loculi.			Roman-Byzantine	Northern wall: 2 palm branches painted in brown red. Entrance (southern) wall: carved triangle (<i>nefesh</i>). Western wall: palm tree and basket or chalice, surrounded by vines with bunches of grapes. Garlands with olive wreaths, geometric shapes (flower stems?).	Frankel and Getzov (1997). Michaeli (2017).
Cist Graves	Unknown number of cist graves near the painted tomb. No description.			Roman-Byzantine?		Frankel and Getzov (1997).
Tomb 10	Square rock-cut tomb with burials in arcosolia, each containing 3 troughs. 5 niches in the walls.			Roman-Byzantine		Frankel and Getzov (1997).

Tomb 11	Rectangular rock-cut tomb with vaulted ceiling. Burials in 4 loculi.			Roman-Byzantine	On the ceiling, a relief of a carved hammer.	Frankel and Getzov (1997).
Tombs 12, 14, 15	3 rock-cut tombs with no description. Burials in loculi.			Roman-Byzantine		Frankel and Getzov (1997).

Khirbat Kheibar

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Settlement of unclear size.

Cemetery areas: Cave on the slopes of Gebel Kheibar.

Date: Late Roman-early Islamic.

Looting: The cave had been looted prior to excavation.

Excavations: Excavation in 1985 prior to building works.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave	Rock-cut tomb with 2 entrances accessed via a courtyard. Southern entrance led down stairs to a chamber containing the base of a broken sarcophagus. Northern entrance contained 2 levels, with entrance blocked by a stone and accessed via stairs. Burials in this part were in 6 loculi.	Northern part: 7 individuals. Southern part: 4 individuals. All the human remains were scattered in the chambers.	Fragments of pottery storage jars, cooking pots, bowls, and 2 bottles (late Roman-Byzantine). 11 lamps and 2 lamp fragments (Byzantine-early Islamic).	Late Roman-early Islamic	Similar caves have previously been excavated in the area.	Sion and el-Rahim Hamran (1994).

Khirbat Umm Leisun

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Small monastery 4.5 km southeast of Jerusalem, containing a chapel with mosaic floors and other rooms.

Cemetery areas: Burials to the north of the central internal courtyard of the monastery and the Şur Bahir Tomb on a hill in an unclear location in relation to the monastery.

Date: 5th/6th-8th century.

Looting: The Şur Bahir Tomb had been looted before its excavation.

Excavations: Excavations in 1895 and 1996.

Human remains: Bones were studied on site and reburied. Age estimates were mainly based on tooth eruption and long bone measurements for juveniles, and tooth attrition and osteophytes of the vertebrae for adults. Sex estimates were based on measurements of the proximal femur and distal humerus.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Northern Crypt	Hypogeum cut into the bedrock with walls of ashlar blocks, accessed via a shared staircase. The eastern part of the	L267: Adolescent (15-20 years), adult (40-50 years). L268: adolescent or adult (>15 years).	Possibly all accidental, as glass fragments from the same bowl were found in the	5 th /6 th -8 th century	The walls were plastered, and traces of red paint remained. L275: inscription in Georgian Asomtavruli script: <i>ᲛᲗᲗᲠᲚᲚᲗᲠᲚᲗᲠᲚᲗᲠᲚᲗ</i>	Nagar (2015b). Seligman (2015).

	hypogaeum had been destroyed. Burials in 5 arcosolia in the north (L267-269) and south (L270-271) walls and an arcosolium containing a raised cist built of and covered by slabs in the western wall (L275). Burials in 7 cists built of limestone slabs beneath the floor which were covered by stones with attached iron rings (L276-282). L271 was not excavated.	L269: adolescent (>10 years). L270: adolescent or adult (>15 years). L275: adult male (>60 years). L276: adult male (40-50 years), adult of unknown sex (>40 years). L277: 4 adult males (2 of 20-30 years, 2 of 40-50 years). L278: adult male (20-30 years), adult of unknown sex (>30 years). L279: 3 adult males (2 of >20 years, 1 of 40-50 years), child (6-10 years). L280: 3 adult males (2 of >20 years, 1 of 40-50 years), child (<5 years). L281: bones. L282: adult female(?) ²²⁷ (40-50 years), infant (<3 years).	chamber and L276-277. Chamber: glass fragments. L267: glass fragments. L276: glass fragments. L277: glass fragments. L280: tiles. L281: pottery, tiles.		<i>ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ. ἸΩ.</i> ("This is the grave of Iohane, Bishop of P'urtavi, a Georgian"). ²²⁸	
Southern Crypt	Hypogaeum cut into the bedrock with a barrel vault, accessed via a shared staircase. The	L291: individual.		5 th /6 th -8 th century		Seligman (2015).

²²⁷ Described as "female?" in Seligman (2015: 159) but Nagar (2015: 206) stated that sex could not be determined. It is unclear why Seligman (2015) suggested that this individual may have been female.

²²⁸ Translation by Seligman (2015: 162).

	eastern wall had been destroyed. Burials in 2 cists built of limestone slabs beneath the floor (L291-292), only 1 of which was excavated (L291).					
Şur Bahir Tomb	Hypogeum cut in the bedrock and partially built from ashlar blocks. Long rectangular chamber. Burials in 12 arcosolia and 12 troughs cut into the floor.			5 th /6 th -8 th century		Seligman (2015).

Khirbat Yajuz

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type: Settlement with a small church and a basilica.

Cemetery areas: The small church on the northeastern edges of the settlement included a room or courtyard from which a staircase led down to a large hypogeum.

Date: 5th-8th centuries.

Looting: Human remains were found commingled and broken due to looting.

Excavations: Excavations in 1996 led by L. Khalil.

Human remains: Sex estimated based on the right proximal part of the femur (55 bones). Age estimated in 32 bones (also the femur?). Pathologies were examined macroscopically, using Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994).²²⁹

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Hypogeum	Rock-cut hypogeum with entrance blocked by stones. Main chamber (A) and 3 smaller side	A2: 39 individuals. A3: 20 individuals. A4: 4 individuals. A5: 8 individuals.	A1: pottery candlestick, 5 lamps. A2: pottery candlestick A4: 3 lamps.	5 th -8 th century	Cross scratched above the lintel of the tomb.	Khalil (1998). Khalil (2001a). Khalil (2001b).

²²⁹ Al-Shorman (2003: 179-180).

	<p>chambers (B-D). Burials in brick-built shaft graves and ossuaries (A), and loculi/arcosolia(?) (B-D).²³⁰</p>	<p>A6: 3 individuals. A7: 10 individuals. B1: 4 individuals. B2: 1 individual. C1: 10 individuals. C2: 25 individuals. D1: 5 individuals. D2: 3 individuals. Minimum of 25 adult males and 30 adult females. Most individuals were oriented east-west with heads to the west. Large number of cases of spina bifida. Fractures and traumas, arthritis (most common pathology), periostosis/periostitis, DISH, osteophytosis, myositis ossificans, rickets(?).</p>	<p>A7: lamp. B1: 5 pottery candlesticks, 3 lamps, 2 glass vessels. B2: 3 pottery candlesticks, 4 glass vessels. C1: 5 pottery candlesticks, lamp. C2: 3 pottery candlesticks, lamp. D1: 2 pottery candlesticks, glass vessel. D2: 4 pottery candlesticks, 3 lamps. D3: 6 pottery candlesticks, lamp. Unknown location: bracelets, anklets, rings, earrings, iron nails, beads (from necklaces), needles, coins.</p>			<p>Al-Shorman (2003). Eger (2014).</p>
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²³⁰ Note that Eger called chambers B and C arcosolia rather than separate chambers: Eger (2014: 72); also that Khalil (1998: 465) only referred to the graves in Chamber A as “constructed graves”.

Kiryat Arba

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Associated with a structure excavated at Hebron?²³¹

Cemetery areas: A tomb on the eastern slope of a hill.

Date: 1st century-Byzantine.

Looting: The tomb had been looted.

Excavations: An excavation of a cave in 2000.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Burial Cave	Rock-cut tomb with a courtyard. Burials in 3 loculi and an ossuary cut into a wall of the cave.	Bones in the chamber and in loculus 104.	Potsherds (Roman-Byzantine) in the chamber and courtyard.	Roman-Byzantine. Either used continuously or reused in the Byzantine period.	Above the entrance, 3 engraved crosses. Loculus 102 had a small cross engraved above it.	Batz and Peleg (2002).

²³¹ Baruch (1997: 44); Batz and Peleg (2002: 91).

Kom al-Ahmar/Sharuna

Province: Arcadia.

Settlement type: The Roman-Byzantine main settlement area was on a mound, as well as at the monasteries at Deir el-Qarabin and el-Ghalida.

Cemetery areas and dating: A funerary basilica surrounded by a large cemetery and a monastery at Deir el-Qarabin. An older rock-cut cemetery on the edge of the desert to the east was used as early as the Old Kingdom. Some of the rock-cut tombs were reused in the Roman and Byzantine periods, either as tombs or domestic spaces.

Number of tombs: Estimates of up to 10,000 or even more burials associated with the funerary basilica.²³²

Looting: Most tombs were looted.

Excavations: Excavations between 1984 and 2010 (alongside those at Qarara).

Human remains: No information currently available on age and sex estimation methods.

²³² *Sharuna/el-Kom el-Ahmar* (n.d.); Huber (2018b: 219).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Funerary Basilica, Crypt	Originally a built brick hypogeum with a barrel-vault, which was turned into a vaulted crypt, beneath the apse of the basilica. The crypt was accessed via a staircase.	Adult male (40-60 years).		4 th -5 th century		Huber (1998). Huber (2017b).
Funerary Basilica, Stone Tombs	2 large monumental tombs built of stone 2 m south of the basilica.			4 th -5 th century		<i>Sharuna/el-Kom el-Ahmar</i> (n.d.).
Funerary Basilica, Burials	Over 200 burials (pit graves?) beneath the floor of the church, in rows along the outer walls of the church. Oriented east-west.	179 tombs contained adult males.	2 glass vessels (phial, cup) found at the head end of an adult male lying in a coffin.	Roman-Byzantine		Huber (2017b). Huber (2018b). <i>Sharuna/el-Kom el-Ahmar</i> (n.d.).
Funerary Basilica, Cemetery	Around 800 pit graves have been excavated, which is only a portion of the cemetery. Oriented east-west.	Juveniles and adults (males and females in almost equal amounts), including individual and double burials. Heads to the west.	Grave goods, including wrappings, shrouds, coins (in 19 graves of juveniles and adult males and females), and lamps, were rare (only 63 graves in the cemetery contained grave goods). Iron nails indicate the use of coffins/boards. Some Ptolemaic objects (coins, necklaces) have been found in the Christian tombs. A 3-year-old girl and 2 4-6-year-old boys each with a bracelet; a girl, 2 young adult females, and 2 young adult males each with a ring; a 10-year-old girl with an iron choker; an infant girl (2 years), girl (5 years),	Roman-Byzantine, but the cemetery was built on top of a Ptolemaic cemetery of pit graves.	Fragments of funerary stelae, 14 with Greek/Coptic inscriptions.	Huber (2017b). Huber (2018b). <i>Sharuna/el-Kom el-Ahmar</i> (n.d.).

			and 2 adult females with earrings; traces of metal jewellery with 9 other individuals.			
Cemetery at Deir el-Qarabin	Square burial area cut into the rock containing pit graves(?) which had been destroyed by looting. 17 burials were still intact and the outlines of 6 more were identified.	30 individuals (juveniles, male and female adults).	Finds usually scattered around the burial area. Mainly textiles (wrappings, shrouds) and bundles of palm fibre/ribs (used as padding). Fish-shaped amulet, bronze earring, bronze ring, 3 bouquets of willow sprigs and palm leaves. In the undisturbed tomb of an adult male, a woven mat of palm leaf fibres covered the body, the body was dressed in a tunic and wrapped in coloured ribbons, and the head was protected by a triangular textile structure, then wrapped tightly.	4 th -6 th century	C ¹⁴ analysis of the undisturbed adult male provided the date range 380-560.	Huber (2007). Huber (2009). Huber (2017b). Huber (2018b).
Old Kingdom Cemetery	Unknown number of rock-cut tombs which were reused in the Byzantine period.			Old Kingdom, reused Roman-Byzantine.		Huber (2017b). <i>Sharuna/el-Kom el-Ahmar</i> (n.d.).

Kursi

Province: Palaestina Secunda.

Settlement type: Monastery with pilgrim hostel.

Cemetery areas: The tombs were discovered east of the monastic church.

Date: 6th-7th century.

Number of tombs: There were almost certainly more tombs within the underground complex (which contained tombs 1-3).

Excavations: The site was originally excavated in 1970-71, but the tombs were discovered during drilling works in 1999 and excavated in 2001-2003.

Human remains: The bones were mostly fragmentary. Nagar (2014b) estimated age and sex based on bone size, robusticity, vertical diameter of femur and humerus heads, pelvis (only studied in juveniles), vertebrae, jaws and teeth, fusion of epiphyses, and calcanei (heels). Pathologies were examined macroscopically.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb 1	Rectangular chamber in an underground complex, walls built	Minimum of child (<5 years), adult female(?), older adult male(?).	Multi-wick lamp (decorated with vines, a human figure, a bird, and a flower/fruit), 3 coins (1 of Julian II, 361-363, 2 of 6 th century), glass bottle.	6 th -7 th century		Katsnelson (2014). Nagar (2014b).

	of basalt masonry. Sealed with large stone blocks.		In tombs 1-3: bronze bracelets, 2 bronze buckles, small bronze bells, 3 spearheads, curved knife, axe, fragments of 2 arrowheads, 2 bone handles, square plaque (decorated with a rosette) from a cosmetics box, 5 engraved iron rings. 2 rings featured human busts which were likely depictions of Christ, 1 depicted a possible human figure, 1 depicted a winged human figure, 1 depicted a geometrical composition (lotus).			Tzaferis (2014).
Tomb 2	Rectangular chamber in an underground complex, walls built of basalt masonry. Sealed with large stone blocks.	Minimum of 2 infants, 4 children, juvenile (10-15 years), 10 adult females(?), 7 adult males(?), 2 adults of unknown sex. 1 vertebra with large osteophytes.	Rims of pottery bowls (6 th -7 th centuries), 2 fragments of lamps, coin (6 th century), 21 beads (18 resin, 2 glass, carnelian).	6 th -7 th century		Katsnelson (2014). Nagar (2014b). Tzaferis (2014).
Tomb 3	Rectangular chamber in an underground complex, walls built of basalt masonry. Sealed with large stone blocks. Bodies oriented east-west.	Heads in the west. Minimum of child (7 years), 5 adolescents, 21 adults (1 female, 3 male). 1 vertebra with advanced osteophytes. Fracture in a metatarsal.	Fragments of 2 glass vessels, glass jug (for holding holy oil, water, or earth?) decorated with geometric shapes and a palm frond containing a human face, 2 glass pendants, bracelet, 20 beads (glass and carnelian), coral bead.	6 th -7 th century		Katsnelson (2014). Nagar (2014b). Tzaferis (2014).
Tomb 4	Cist grave constructed of rectangular stones. Oriented east-west.	Heads to the east and west. Minimum of 3 infants, 3 children, 3 adolescents, 3 adults, individual of unknown age.		6 th -7 th century		Nagar (2014b). Tzaferis (2014).

Limestone Plateau

Province: Syria Prima and Secunda.

Settlement type: Various settlements scattered on the Limestone Plateau, mostly small villages.²³³ The settlement at Turin was dated 4th-7th century.²³⁴

Date: Roman-Byzantine, but with many tombs undated.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Andarin, Church VI, Mausoleum	Small mausoleum with a domed roof, adjacent to the martyrion.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
'Aqrabat, Hypogeum 2	Hypogeum with a decorated façade. Chamber with burials in 3 loculi.			321-?	Above the entrance, the relief of a dove or phoenix. Greek inscription: <i>ΕΤΟΥΣ ΟΤ' ΜΗΝΟΣ ΛΩΝ Κ' ΒΑΡΝΩΧΗ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΡΛΑΑΚ ΙΑΚΟΝΒ ΟΥ ΕΠΟΙΗCΑΝΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΙΟΝ</i> ("20 th of the month of Loos, year 370 [321 CE] Barmoses, son of Antonin and Barlaas son of Jakob made this memorial").	Peña et al. (1999). De Jong (2017n). De Jong (2017r).
Bābisqā, Eastern Church, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus in the courtyard of the eastern church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).

²³³ De Jong (2017r: 271). See the map of the Limestone Plateau on page 272.

²³⁴ De Jong (2017r: 284).

Brād, Church of Julianos, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus in a chamber attached to the martyrion, blocking an archway.			6 th century?		Griesheimer (1997).
Brād, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus in the courtyard of the church (Church of Julianos?).			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Bā'ūde, Mausoleum	Mausoleum with a pyramid-shaped roof.			4 th century or later		Griesheimer (1997).
Berriš-North, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus under a portico adjacent to the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Bettir, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus under a portico adjacent to the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Dānā-North, Tomb 2	Hypogeum(?) with 4 arcosolia accessible from a central open area. Unclear whether they were part of the same tomb or 4 different tombs. They may also have been associated with tomb 1, dated 181-282.			324-?	1 arcosolium featured a Greek inscription: <i>ἔτους βοτ', μηνὸς Δύστρου γ. Ἡλιοδώρα καὶ Μάρθων ἐποίησαν μνήμης χάριν· ἀφιέρωτε. καὶ σοὶ τὰ διπλά.</i> ("Year 372 [324 CE], 3rd [of the] month of Dystros. Heliodora and Martha made this memorial for [themselves], sacred. [Be well] and you twice [as well].").	De Jong (2017n). De Jong (2017r). <i>Searchable Greek Inscriptions</i> (2020: IGLSyr II, 491).
Dānā-South, Mausolea	2 mausolea with pyramid-shaped roofs.			4 th century or later		Griesheimer (1997).
Darqītā, Church of Saints Paul and Moses, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus in the courtyard of the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Dēḥes, North Church, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus on the left side of the church, close to the entrance to the <i>diakonikon</i> and opposite the martyrion.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).

Dēhes, North Church, Sarcophagi	2 parallel sarcophagi beneath the portico of the façade of the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Deir Sunbul, Mausoleum	Mausoleum with a pyramid-shaped roof.			4 th century or later		Griesheimer (1997).
Deir Sunbul, Possible Mausoleum	Small octagonal building near the church, possibly a mausoleum			Byzantine?		Griesheimer (1997).
Deir Sunbul, Tombs	Funerary enclosures or tombs with courtyards. They contained individual hypogea or mausolea. A minimum of 12 hypogea. In 1 case, a cistern was dug below the wide staircase of the hypogeum, suggesting the enclosure housed a garden.			4 th -6 th century	In 1 tomb, decoration of a vine scroll with clusters of grapes.	Griesheimer (1997).
El-Bāra, Mausolea	5 mausolea, 4 with pyramid-shaped roofs.			5 th -6 th century		Griesheimer (1997).
Frikyā, Funerary Enclosures	Funerary enclosures or tombs with courtyards. They contained individual hypogea or mausolea.			4 th -6 th century		Griesheimer (1997).
Frikyā, Hypogeum 6	Built hypogeum with a barrel vault.			5 th century		Griesheimer (1997).
Frikyā, Tomb of Abedrapsas and Amathbabea	Hypogeum with decorated façade, entered through a courtyard. Rectangular barrel-vaulted chamber built of masonry. Burials in a sarcophagus or loculus closed by a			324/325, however the inscription has also been dated to 125.	External: on the left of the entrance, relief of Victory carrying a wreath; in the center, face in a wreath below an eagle; on the right, a larger face. Internal: relief on left wall of 2 female figures (1 is Athena, the other an unidentified god); relief on back wall of 2 male figures (1 may be Hermes?); relief on right wall of a	Altheeb (2015). De Jong (2017n). De Jong (2017r).

	<p>sarcophagus lid and niches or loculi. Small altar in the entrance, with reliefs of musicians.</p>				<p>man and woman reclining on a couch, girl standing beside a table, female and male servants holding draperies and cornucopia or torch respectively, above this a frieze depicting standing figures and a seated figure by an altar; to the left of the entrance, a row of 10 heads in relief alternating between men and women; above the central arcosolium, a medallion with a female bust and Greek inscription and a medallion with busts of a man and woman, with inscription. Many of the figures were identified by Greek inscriptions. 2 long Greek inscriptions: <i>Ἔτους ζλχ' μηνὸς Ἀβτεμισίου ακ', ἐτέλεσεν τὸ μνημῖον Ἀβεδράσας Διονυσίου καὶ Ἀμαθβαβέα τῆς Εὐπολέμου, γαμετὴ αὐτοῦ, εὐθύμως τὸν βίον μεταλαβόντες καὶ τὰς εὐχὰς ἀπέδωκαν τοῖς πατρῷοις θεοῖς. Θάρσι, ψυχὴ οὐδὲς ἀθάνατος.</i> ("In the year 635, 21 Artemisos, Abedrapsas, son of Dionysus, completed this memorial together with Amathbabea, daughter of Eupolemos, his wife. Having lived together amicably, they have also made their offering to their ancestral deities. Be of good cheer, (my) soul, no one is immortal"); <i>ταῦτα εὐχαριστῶν λέ<γι> Ἀβεδράσας· ἐμοῦ ἐφ' ἡλικίας ὄντος, ὁ πατρῷός μου θεὸς Ἀρκσιλάου, δήλωσ μοι φ[ε]λ[ι]νόμενος ἐν πολλοῖς με εὐέργησεν.</i></p>	
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					<p>ὡς ἔτων γὰρ κὲ παρεδόθην εἰς μάθησιν τέχνης, καὶ διὰ ὀλίγου χρόνου παρέλαβον τὴν αὐτὴν τέχνην καὶ ἐπὶ διὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ προνοίας ἐπριάμην αὐτῷ χωρίον, μηδένοσ γνόνοσ, καὶ ἐλευθέρωσα αὐτὸν μὴ καταβένιν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν πόλιν κὲ ἐ<γ>ὼ δίκηοσ ἦμην, κὲ δικέωσ ὁδηγήθην. ("These things Abedrapsas states in giving thanks. When I came of age, my ancestral god, the god Arkesilaos, appeared to me visibly and conferred many benefits on me. For when (I reached the age) of twenty-five, I was given over to the study of an artisan trade, and I received the same trade in a very short time, and furthermore, through my own provision, I purchased a plot of land for myself, with no one owning it, and freed myself from having to go down to the city. And I was just, and I was justly guided.").</p>	
Ĝerāde, Cemetery to the West	Funerary enclosures or tombs with courtyards. They contained individual hypogea or mausolea. Sarcophagi were placed between the walls of the enclosures, but not inside them.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Ĝuwānīye, Tombs	Tombs identified from the surface by monumental entrances with sculpted columns			4 th century		Griesheimer (1997).

Ḥarāb Sultan, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus in a small chamber in the southwest corner of the courtyard of the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Ḥās, Mausolea	5 mausolea, 2 with pyramid-shaped roofs.			5 th -6 th century		Griesheimer (1997).
Herbet el Hatib, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus aligned along the northern wall of the baptistery of the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Il Ghadfeh, Mausoleum	Mausoleum with a pyramid-shaped roof.			4 th century or later.		Griesheimer (1997).
Kaukanāyā, Tombs	Tombs identified from the surface by monumental entrances with sculpted columns			4 th century		Griesheimer (1997).
Kfeir Rūma, Tombs	3 tombs identified from the surface by monumental entrances with sculpted columns.			349 CE		Griesheimer (1997).
Kfeir Dart'azze, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus in the courtyard of the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Kimār, Northern Church, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus near the entrance of the martyrion			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Kwaro, Tomb (inscription 1069)	Rock-cut tomb with no description.			359	Greek inscription above the entrance: <i>Μηνὸς Περιτίου, ἐκ', τοῦ ζυ' ἔτους, Ἀρχας συν[ετέ](λ)ε[σεν(;)] ...</i> ("On the 25 th of the month Peritios, of the 407 th [359 CE] year, Archas completed(?) ...").	Prentice (1909).
Kwaro, Tomb (inscription 1070)	Rock-cut tomb with no description.			Byzantine, based on the inscription	Greek inscription above the entrance: <i>Εἷς Θεὸς μόνος. ΙΧΘΥΣ. Χριστέ, βοήθῃ Ἀππαίω καὶ βωαλα(?) καὶ Μερων[i] καὶ Δομετίω (κ)α(i) Ἀμω[νω(?)]. Ἐτελέ(σ)α[ν] ἔτους ---</i>	Prentice (1909).

					Ξανδικοῦ --- (“There is one God only. J(esus) C(hrist) the S(on) of G(od our) S(aviour). Christ, help Aptaïos and Boalas(?) and Marion and Dometios and Amonos(?). They completed (this tomb) in the year ... Χανδικος ...”).	
Ma'arātā, Mausolea	2 mausolea with pyramid-shaped roofs.			4 th century or later		Griesheimer (1997).
Marina (Ma'rret Chelf), Tomb B	Hypogeum with small vestibule and chamber with burials in 3 loculi.			3 rd -4 th century?		Peña et al. (1987). De Jong (2017n). De Jong (2017r).
Marina (Ma'rret Chelf), Tomb C	Hypogeum with small vestibule and chamber with burials in 8 loculi.			3 rd -4 th century?		Peña et al. (1987). De Jong (2017n). De Jong (2017r).
Marina (Ma'rret Chelf), Tomb D	Hypogeum with small vestibule and chamber. The entrance was blocked with earth and the tomb was not excavated.			3 rd -4 th century?	Greek inscription at the entrance (untranslated) naming the owner of the tomb (Antigen or Antigone?).	Peña et al. (1987). De Jong (2017n). De Jong (2017r).
Marina (Ma'rret Chelf), Tomb M	Hypogeum with chamber containing burials in 4 loculi. Vestibule with 2 benches.			Byzantine	Greek inscription above and to the left of the entrance to the chamber, with a cross: ΕΤΟΥΣ ΧΓΓΙC ΜΑΡΙΝΑ (“Year 683(?) [632 CE], Marina”). Above the door to the chamber, 2 birds facing each other.	Peña et al. (1987).
Me'ez, Eastern Church	Funerary chamber near the baptistery, on the			6 th century?		Peña et al. (1987).

	south side of the church. Burials in 2 sarcophagi.					
Mḡāra, Hypogeum	Hypogeum with façade with arches and columns.			5 th century		Griesheimer (1997).
Moshon, Tomb 1	Hypogeum with large awning as a façade.			314+	Inscription with a date (314), unpublished.	De Jong (2017n). De Jong (2017r).
Muḡleyya, Funerary Enclosures	Funerary enclosures or tombs with courtyards. They contained individual hypogea or mausolea.			4 th -6 th century		Griesheimer (1997).
Qirqbīze, Pit Grave	Pit grave in the floor of the church, in the portico leading to the baptistery.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Qsar Iblisū, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus in a small chamber adjoining the baptistery of the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Ruweiḡa, Church Mausolea	2 mausolea built inside of the peribolos. The southern mausoleum (of Bizzos) was square with a domed roof.			6 th century	Greek inscription above the door of the southern mausoleum: <i>Βίζζος Πάρδου· ἐπηδῆμησα καλῶς, ἦλθα καλῶς, καὶ κίμε καλῶς. εὔξῃται ὑπὲρ ἡμοῦ</i> ("Bizzos (son) of Pardos. I sojourned well, I journeyed well, and I lie to rest well. Pray for me."). Bizzos was a donor of the church, according to the inscription on the lintel of the door of the western façade of the church.	Griesheimer (1997). <i>Searchable Greek Inscriptions</i> (2020: IGLSyr II, 672).
Ruweiḡa, Mausolea	8 mausolea(?), 3 of which were within a 60 m radius of the church. It is unclear whether these included the 2 mausolea associated with the			5 th -6 th century		Griesheimer (1997).

	church or if they were separate.					
Ruweiḥa, South Cemetery	Cemetery to the south and southeast of the village containing an unknown number of tombs of unknown type.			4 th -5 th century		Grieshemer (1997).
Ruweiḥa, Pit Graves	12 pit graves within a 60 m radius of the church.			Byzantine		Grieshemer (1997).
Serḡilla, Mausoleum	Mausoleum with a pyramid-shaped roof.			4 th century or later		Griesheimer (1997).
Serḡilla, Room Adjoining the Church	Tomb of unclear type in a small room adjoining the right side of the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Serḡilla, Sarcophagi	3 sarcophagi in a small room adjoined to the eastern portico of the interior courtyard of the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Šinšarāḥ, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus in the courtyard of the church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Šinšarāḥ, Tomb of Ournis	Tomb of unclear type.			4 th century		Griesheimer (1997).
Sūḡāne, Northern Church, Sarcophagus	Sarcophagus in a room in the southeast corner of the portico of the courtyard of the Northern Church.			Byzantine		Griesheimer (1997).
Turīn, Funerary Monuments	112 funerary monuments documented. 61.5% (69?) were rock sarcophagi, 18.3% (21?) were pit graves covered by sarcophagus lids, and 15.6% (17?) were hypogea with burials in 3			Roman-Byzantine.	4 of the hypogea were dated 361, 364-365, 395, and 396. The mausoleum was 5 th century, and 1 sarcophagus was 6 th century.	Griesheimer (1997). De Jong (2017n). De Jong (2017r).

	arcosolia. 1 mausoleum, 4 graves of unclear type.					
Ūrim el'Gōz, Hypogea	Hypogea with porticoes and facades, in 3 levels on the quarry.			4 th century		Griesheimer (1997).

Lochamei HaGetaot

Province: Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: Unknown settlement?

Date: 4th-5th century.

Excavations: Tomb discovered in 1971 and first published in 1986.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Painted Tomb	Rock-cut tomb with small chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia (2 with carved burial places along the western and southern walls and 1 with a bench along the northern wall).		Small glass plate, 2 lamps.	4 th -5 th century	Entrance (eastern) wall: flanked by painted palm trees. Southern arcosolium: painted pomegranate tree, 3 flowering bushes in the lower part. Western arcosolium: The niche: Vines inhabited by birds, sprouting from an amphora depicted with a cross. Alpha and Omega painted under the horizontal bar of the cross. Above, an additional cross. The arch: Amphora flanked by crosses and groups of 3 fish hanging on hooks. Lower part of wall: Daniel flanked by lions and lit candelabra. Northern arcosolium: large cross in a wreath, flanked with red painted flowers. Alpha and Omega painted under the horizontal bars of the cross. Scrolls depicting pomegranates, a bird, and a lizard on the bench.	Maayan-Fanar (2010).

Luzit

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Large village on top of a hill, with nearby caves. Approximately 8km north of Eleutheropolis.

Cemetery areas: Approximately 300m east of the settlement.

Date: 5th-7th/8th century.

Looting: All tombs had been looted.

Excavations: Cemetery discovered in 1985, with a salvage excavation carried out in 3 caves (I-III).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave I	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber. Burials in 3 arcosolia with headrests. Entrance in the east.	Bones in all the arcosolia.	Fragments of lamps, fragments of 2 juglets, a bowl, and 2 jars, metal cross medallions, bronze spoon, small copper cymbals, round mirror plaque.	5 th -7 th /8 th century	Southern arcosolium: Greek inscription: <i>Ιωάννης ἀρχιατρός</i> ("John the court physician") divided by a cross. To the right of the cross: <i>Χ(ριστὸς) WC νικᾷ</i> ("Christ ... wins"). Northern wall: red-painted rosette within a circle. Western arcosolium: 2 Greek inscriptions divided in half by a rosette: both say <i>Τῶπος</i> ("tomb"); on the rear of the arcosolium a Greek inscription flanked by crosses: <i>Χρυσσοχὸς Αἰάνης</i> ("Aianes the goldsmith"). On either side of the arcosolium: <i>Αἰάνης</i> ("Aianes"). Southwest corner: circle containing Greek inscription: <i>Χ(ριστὸς) νικᾷ. Χ(ριστὸς) βασιλεύ(ει)</i> ("Christ wins. Christ reigns").	Avni and Dahari (1990). Di Segni (1990a).

Cave II	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia with carved headrests. Remains of covering stones in the chamber.	Bones in all the arcosolia.	Fragments of lamps, pottery jars, cross medallions, and small metal cymbals.	5 th -7 th /8 th century	On the rear wall of each arcosolium, a red painted cross.	Avni and Dahari (1990).
Cave III	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia.	Minimum 10 individuals. Large quantity of bones in the troughs and scattered in the chamber. The northern trough contained individuals placed one on top of the other.	In the excavated troughs: fragments of lamps, pottery jars, a juglet, bowls, 2 stone incense burners (both with insides blackened by fire), metal cross medallions, rings, a bell, metal discs.	5 th -7 th /8 th century	Above the northern arcosolia, Greek inscription: <i>Ioavviou</i> (sp?) ("of John"). Roof had collapsed in antiquity, chamber was filled with debris. 2 troughs were excavated.	Avni and Dahari (1990). Di Segni (1990a).
Other Caves	17 rock-cut tombs. Most were cross-shaped with a single chamber and arcosolia in 3 walls. Entrances sealed by round blocking stones.			5 th -7 th /8 th century	Not excavated. Some caves had crosses scratched above the entrance or on the walls of arcosolia.	Avni and Dahari (1990).

Ma'ale Adumim (Monastery of Martyrius)

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Monastery with a large agricultural area and pilgrim hospice, overlooking the road between Jericho and Jerusalem.

Cemetery areas: A tomb (of Paul) near the entrance to the monastic church and a large burial cave (Cave 314), associated with a chapel, beneath the church.

Date: 5th-6th century and later.

Excavations: Excavations in the 1980s.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave 314	Rock-cut tomb converted from a cistern, accessed via a staircase. Associated with a chapel built to the south of the cave.	Small number of skeletons, including the remains of children under 6 years (later burials?).		6 th century and later. End of use unclear.	In the western wall, a stone lintel decorated with a cross and other unknown motifs in secondary use. Above the tomb, a mosaic floor with a <i>tabula ansata</i> and the remains of a Greek inscription: <i>Μνή[σθητι Κύριε ἐν] τῇ βασιλείᾳ σου Ἐλ[πιδίου Ἰωάννου Γεωργίου τῶ[ν πρεσβ(υτέρων) καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν πρ(εσβυτέρ)ων τῶ[ν ἐνθαῦ]τα κειμένων ὧν [γινώσκεις τὰ ὀνόματα]</i> ("Lord, remember in your Kingdom the priests Elpidus, John, George, and the other priests resting here, whose names you know.").	Tsafrir (1989). Magen and Talgam (1990). Di Segni (1990b). Magen (1993).

Tomb of Paul	Rock-cut tomb with no description.			5 th -6 th century	Engraved Greek inscription on a stone slab: <i>Θήκη Παύλου πρεσβυτέρου και αρχιμανδρίτου</i> ("Tomb of Paul, priest and archimandrite"). Beneath the inscription, a cross and 2 palm leaves.	Magen and Hizmi (1985). Magen and Talgam (1990). Di Segni (1990b).
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Marea (Maryut)

Province: Aegyptus.

Settlement type: Port city on the Lake Maryut.

Cemetery areas: Most tombs have been excavated in churches, as well as a funerary chapel near a Byzantine bath.

Date: Roman-Medieval.

Looting: Some of the tombs were found empty.

Excavations: Various excavations, mainly focused on churches.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Hawariya-South, Hypogeum	Hypogeum accessed via a long staircase, with a central chamber surrounded by 3 burial chambers. The central chamber was vaulted with a dome and had low benches on all sides (for commemorative activities?). Burial chambers had partition walls with small window-like openings. The tombs were reopened and walled up with each new occupancy. Entered at the northwest of the church.			5 th -6 th century?		Grossman (2002).

Hawariya, Transept Basilica, Crypts	2 crypts, 1 on either side of the apse. Crypt 1 preserved a stone vault and sealing slab closing the entrance.	Multiple burials in both crypts.	Pieces of rotten wood (wooden coffins), coins, bronze ring, sherds of amphora (early Roman), large number of clay loom-weights.	5 th -6 th century		Grossman (2002). Szymańska and Babraj (2004).
Tombs 7, 11, and 12	3 stone-built tomb chambers within a funerary chapel, each accessed via a different staircase. At the end of the staircases, a wall with openings for new bodies to be interred. The opening was blocked with stones or mortar after each burial was completed.	All skeletons were disturbed. Heads were to the west. Brown hue around the bones suggesting they were dressed or wrapped.	Bronze rings, small bronze bell, glass beads, amethyst bead, coins.	6 th -8 th century		Szymańska and Babraj (2004).
Church of St Menas, Crypt	Originally a hypogeum with a series of chambers with radiating loculi, accessed via staircases. Part of the catacomb was converted into a crypt in the late 4 th -early 5 th centuries. It was destroyed, then rebuilt and enlarged in the 5 th century.			Roman-14 th century		Perkins (1949). Grossman (2002).
Great Basilica, Tomb Complex	Burial chapel with hypogeum lined with limestone slabs. 2 small burial chambers with window-like openings sealed by stone slabs that could be opened for additional burials. Kaufman (1907) also mentioned a 3 rd burial vault.	The chambers were found filled with bones.	Remains of wooden coffins (e.g., bronze fittings), button of a bronze clasp depicting baptism of Christ.	5 th century-?	Painted geometric patterns in the chapel.	Kaufman (1907). Grossman (2015).

Matmar

Province: Thebais.

Settlement type, cemetery areas, and dating: A large cemetery area with no information on settlement areas. Cemeteries dating to almost every period of Egyptian history. 3 main cemetery areas contained graves of the Roman-Coptic periods (4th-7th centuries, according to the radiocarbon dates of 7 textile samples, which produced dates of 410-665 and 1 textile dated to 230-390): areas 600, 800, and 900-1100 (all at the west side of the excavated area); a few tombs of this date were identified in other areas. There was also a large Roman-Coptic cemetery between areas 200 and 300 in the middle of the excavated area, but this was not excavated. Peak burial activity seems to have been in the 5th-6th centuries.

Number of tombs: An unknown number of tombs, probably in the hundreds. 115 tombs from Matmar and Mostagedda have been published; of these, 60 from Matmar were dated Roman-early Arab.

Looting: Many tombs had been plundered before the excavations, including the cemetery between areas 200 and 300. Looted burials were generally avoided in favour of non-looted burials.

Excavations: Excavations by the British Museum in 1929-1931.

Human remains: Sex estimates (and likely also ageing) were not performed by a specialist.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cemetery between Areas 200 and 300	Cemetery with no description.			4 th -7 th century?	Not excavated.	Brunton (1948).
Area 600	Unknown number of pit graves oriented east-west with heads to the west.	Remains of juveniles and adults.	Bodies mostly wrapped with red and white criss-cross bandages, some with remains of coloured textiles, palm leaves between layers of cloth or around the head, children occasionally found with beads, child with lead earrings, adults occasionally found with rings of bronze, iron, or lead at their ears, wrists, and fingers(?).	4 th -7 th century	Stelae with Coptic inscriptions, mostly short inscriptions beginning <i>ΕΙC ΘΕΩC</i> ("One God") followed by the name of the deceased and a short prayer.	Brunton (1948). Pleşa (2017).
Tomb 601	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child.	Necklace of glass beads, bronze earring with bone pendant.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleşa (2017).
Tomb 616	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (10 years).	Wrappings over the head, above these 11 pierced kernels of unknown kind.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleşa (2017).
Tomb 623	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west. Burial in a cylindrical pottery coffin covered with bricks.	Adult female.	Body wore a lead earring and beads, pot of the 19 th Dynasty (1292-1189 BCE).	4 th -7 th century? Pleşa suggested this tomb may have been Ptolemaic or early Roman.		Brunton (1948). Pleşa (2017).
Area 800	Unknown number of pit graves oriented east-west with heads to the west.		Bone hair pin, wooden weaver's comb, bronze earrings, bronze bangle, bronze ladle-handle(?), coins (390-395).	4 th -7 th century	Remains of limestone stelae.	Brunton (1948). Pleşa (2017).

Tomb 801	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (6 years).	2 bronze bangles (1 on each wrist), 3 ivory bangles (left wrist), iron bangle (left wrist), wooden bangle (left wrist), necklace with inlaid slips of pearl which may have been made to imitate gold.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 802	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Infant (3 years).	Lead earring, necklace of beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 809	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (9 years).	Iron bangle, silver earring, 2 necklaces of beads and coral tubes with bone pendant.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 812	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (6 years).	Necklace of coral tubes and a large amethyst bead.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 821	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	1 individual.	18 bracelets (14 tortoiseshell, 4 ivory) on the left arm.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 824	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (8 years).	Necklace of small glass beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 825	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (4 years).	Necklace of beads, 2 silver earrings.	4 th -7 th century	Limestone stela.	Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 826	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Adult female, child (4 years).	Adult: red and white criss-cross bandaging over the head. Child: wore a necklace of large beads and bone pendants.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 829	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Infant (2 years).	Wore a pair of metal earrings and a necklace of beads, including gold glass beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 831	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (4 years).	2 bronze coins (both 390-395), necklace of glass beads and coral and bone pendants.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).

Tomb 832	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Adult.	Multiple gold glass and other beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 834	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Infant (3 years).	Necklace of glass beads, shells.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 835	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Infant or small child.	Glass and other beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 840	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Infant (2 years).	Metal earring, necklace with steatite scarab.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 843	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child.	Metal earring, shells, beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 844	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child.	Bronze earring, bronze bangle on a wrist, iron bangle on the other wrist, necklace of glass and calcite beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 845	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Adolescent (12 years).	Small glass and carnelian beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 847	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.		2 silver earrings, 2 bronze earrings (1 with a key-like object hung on it), coins (c. 390-395).	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 848	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.			4 th -7 th century	Stela above the grave.	Brunton (1948).
Tomb 853	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (6 years).	Necklace of glass and imitation pearl beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 855	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.		Necklace of glass beads and coral tubes.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 862	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (8 years).	Necklace of glass and coral beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).

Tomb 871	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (8 years).	2 earrings at left ear with bead drops, earring with bead drops at right ear, necklace of glass and imitation pearl beads and glass drops.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 873	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (4 years).	6 bangles (3 horn, 3 bronze) on right wrist, 3 bangles (2 horn, bronze) on left wrist, 2 finger rings (left hand), bronze anklet (left foot), necklace of glass beads with a bronze cross.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 874	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Infant (2 years).	2 bronze bangles (on left forearm and right upper arm), necklace of glass and carnelian beads, 4 bronze bangles laid on the body (1 with 4 metal rings strung on it).	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 878	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.		3 bronze earrings.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 879	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (5 years).	Chain with a bronze cross and other pendants around the neck, string of shells around the neck, 2 pierced oval ivory plaques threaded on leather thongs on the chest, pierced bronze plaque threaded on leather thong on the chest.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 881	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child.	2 bronze earrings, bone vase.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 882	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.		Necklace of glass beads with bronze cross.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 885	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.		Necklace of amber/resin, carnelian, glass, and amethyst beads, bronze bracelet, 6 horn bracelets, earrings with bead drops.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).

Tomb 886	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to west.	Child (4 years).	Bronze bangle on right wrist, mother-of-pearl pendant at neck.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Areas 900, 1000, 1100	Unknown number of pit graves.		2 bone bangles, 3 small leather shoes, bronze earring with bead drop.	4 th -7 th century	Part of limestone stelae painted in red, purple, and yellow. 4 additional limestone stelae.	Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 917	Pit grave.	Adult female laid on the right side.	Iron bangle with iron rings and bronze medallions threaded on it on an arm.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1006	Pit grave.	Adult female.	Body wrapped in cloth and rushes, bronze and iron bangles, at the waist at least 11 small bronze finger rings, pair of purple leather shoes with gilt decoration on the feet, 5 shoes of different sizes and 5 pairs of leather sandals laid along the legs, 4 carved wooden panels from the casket beside the legs, human plaster bust with piece of glass inlaid in the chest.	4 th -7 th century	Designs on the wooden panels: 1) seated woman holding tambourines(?) with a large basket, 2) birds and foliage, 3) hares and foliage, 4) unknown, destroyed.	Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1008	Pit grave.	Adult female.	Coloured textiles, 2 bronze bangles, at least 8 bronze finger rings.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1011	Pit grave.	Child.	Coloured textiles, pair of lead earrings, iron bracelet on each arm, shoes on the feet, wood (wooden board?).	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1012	Pit grave.	Child.	Wrapped in coloured textiles, 2 bracelets of bone and 2 bracelets of tortoiseshell on each arm, pair of leather shoes on feet, wood (wooden board?).	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1013	Pit grave.	Young adult female.	Coloured wrappings, bangles of bronze, ivory, and iron on each arm, 2 iron rings on 1 st finger of right hand,	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).

			pair of metal rings at ears, black glass cylinder with metal caps at each end hanging at the neck, leather shoes on the feet.			
Tomb 1018	Pit grave.	Child.	2 coins.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1027	Pit grave.	Child (10 years).	Necklace of amethyst and amber/resin beads with a glass animal head(?) pendant.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1033	Pit grave.	Child (10 years).	Wrapped in cloth, covered with matting, necklace of amber/resin bead and wooden pendants.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1034	Pit grave.	Infant (2 years).	Bone bangle, earring with glass drop bead.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1035	Pit grave.	Child (6 years).	Bronze bracelet at left wrist, necklace of glass beads and mother-of-pearl pendant.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1038	Pit grave.	Adult female.	2 lead earrings, necklace of glass, carnelian, amber/resin, and other beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1040	Pit grave.	Child (4 years).	Red and white criss-cross bandaging, 2 lead earrings, necklace of glass drop beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1041	Pit grave.	Infant (3 years).	Bronze earring at each ear, iron bangle, bronze chain at neck.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1045	Pit grave.	Child (7 years).	Red lattice bandaging, remains of bronze earrings, necklace of amber/resin and glass beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1053	Pit grave.	Child (6 years).	Bronze wire earring, necklace of glass, amethyst, coral, and amber/resin beads and cylinder tubes.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).

Tomb 1055	Pit grave.	Infant.	Bronze earring, necklace of glass beads with carnelian and coral cylinders.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1060	Pit grave.	Infant (3 years).	2 bronze wire earrings, necklace of glass beads and shells.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1064	Pit grave.	Child (7 years).	Iron bangle on left wrist, bronze chain around neck.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1068	Pit grave.	Infant (3 years).	Necklace of glass, imitation pearl, coral, and gold glass beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1080	Pit grave.	Adolescent (12 years).	Pair of bronze earrings, iron bangle on right wrist, necklace of glass beads and shells.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1101	Pit grave.	Adolescent.	Necklace of glass beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1102	Pit grave.	Adult female.	Necklace of glass, imitation pearl, carnelian, and coral beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1301	Pit grave.	Child (8 years).	Red and white lattice bandaging, garments with coloured textile borders, 2 bronze bangles on right upper arm, 3 bronze, 2 horn, and iron bangle on left upper arm, necklace of glass, amber/resin, and wood beads with mother-of-pearl and bone crosses.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 3203	Pit grave.	Adult female.	Black and red striped wrappings, fine net on the hair, bone hair pin attached to net, mirror of wood with octagonal piece of glass in the middle on the chest.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 3239	Pit grave.	Adolescent (12 years).	Iron bangle, 4 bronze bangles, leather shoes on the feet, string of glass, amethyst, coral, and gold glass beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).

Tomb 3269	Pit grave.	Child.	Necklace of glass beads.	4 th -7 th century		Brunton (1948). Pleșa (2017).
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Meiron

Province: Palaestina Secunda or Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: Remains of a village which was abandoned around 365.

Cemetery areas: Tombs to the northeast and west of the ancient settlement.

Date: 1st century BCE-4th century.

Looting: The tomb was undisturbed by humans, but the corpse of a wild boar was found in one of the chambers.

Excavations: A tomb excavated in the 1970s.

Human remains: Sexing methodology was based on skull morphology and the size of postcranial bones. Ageing methodology was unclear but likely used dental development/wear and degenerative changes. Pathologies were examined macroscopically, microscopically(?), and using x-ray.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers (east and west). East chamber: burials in 2 loculi (1, 6), and a collapse on the north side which contained 2	197 individuals: 35 infants (0-1 years), 35 infants or children (2-5 years), 14 children (6-12 years), 1 male and 10 female adolescents (13-18 years), 1 male, 3 female, and 5	Loculus 1: glass bowl, nails. Loculus 2: inkwell, rim of a copper pot. Loculus 4: nails. Loculus 5: nails.	1 st century BCE-4 th century		Meyers et al. (1981).

	<p>additional burials. Loculus 1, which was sealed by a stone wall, had a space for secondary burial at the back.</p> <p>West chamber: burials in 4 loculi (2-5), with gabled or flat roofs, and an ossuary pit in front of loculus 5. Loculus 2 had a space for secondary burial at the back.</p>	<p>adolescents or adults of unknown sex (19-25 years), 11 male, 14 female, 38 adults of unknown sex (26-39 years) 9 male, 8 female, 7 adults of unknown sex (40+ years), 6 individuals of unknown age and sex.</p> <p>Pathologies identified: arthritis was the most common, especially in cervical and lumbar vertebrae and shoulders; 4 healed fractures; cribra orbitalia on most children's skulls; dental pathologies and periodontal disease.</p>	<p>East chamber: 4 lamps, potsherds, bronze button.</p> <p>Unclear location: glass bottle (3rd century), fragments of bronze cosmetic dippers, spindle whorl.</p>			
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Monastery of Choziba

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Large monastic complex.

Cemetery areas: At least 1 tomb associated with the monastic church.

Date: 5th-12th century, based on the date of abandonment of the monastery.

Excavations: Surveys and excavations from the end of the 19th century.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Burial Cave of Saint George	Rock-cut tomb adjacent to the church.			5 th century		Hirschfeld (1990). <i>Deir Mar Jirys – CHOZIBA</i> (n.d.).
Burial Cave 2	Burial cave attributed to 5 Syrian monks who settled nearby in the early 5 th century.			5 th century		Hirschfeld (1990). <i>Deir Mar Jirys – CHOZIBA</i> (n.d.).
Burial Cave 3	Burial cave believed to have been the main cemetery of the monastery.			5 th -12 th century		Hirschfeld (1990). <i>Deir Mar Jirys – CHOZIBA</i> (n.d.).

Mostagedda

Province: Thebais.

Settlement type, cemetery areas, and dating: A large cemetery area but no information on settlement. Cemeteries dating to almost every period of Egyptian history. The tombs in areas 1400 to 11700 contained burials dating to the 4th-8th/early 9th centuries (including 2 burials in loculi which dated to the “early Arab” period),²³⁵ with burials peaking in the 7th-8th century.

Radiocarbon dates from textiles in these areas provided the dates 630-780 and 1 of 390-550.²³⁶

Number of tombs: An unknown number of tombs, probably in the hundreds. 115 tombs from Matmar and Mostagedda have been published; of these, 36 from Mostagedda were dated Roman-early Arab period.

Looting: Looted burials were generally avoided in favour of non-looted burials.

Excavations: Excavations by the British Museum in 1927-1929.

Human remains: Sex estimates (and likely also ageing) were not performed by a specialist.

²³⁵ Brunton (1937: 141).

²³⁶ Pleșa (2017: 37, footnote 16) Note that the tombs may have been later if the textiles were passed down instead of being buried with their original owner.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb 811	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult female.	Long blue and red scarf around head, leather head band with small glass beads sewn onto it, iron bangle on right wrist.	4 th -9 th century	Other tombs in this area were dated to the early Roman period.	Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Area 1400	Unknown number of pit graves described as “poor burials”. ²³⁷	In 1 grave, an adult male and a child buried together. In another grave, a young adult female.	Adult male with a cord around the neck with 2 bronze rings threaded onto it. Adult female with 2 earrings.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1401	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult female.	Wrapped in several garments, 2 bronze earrings, finger ring, 3 bronze/brass bangles tied together on top of the wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1402	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult female.	Blue cloth with white decoration, palm leaves between the legs.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1404	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult female.	Plain garment with blue collar, 2 bronze rings and iron ring on 5 th finger of left hand.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1407	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Child.	Coarse garment with purple embroidery, beads at neck.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1409	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult female.	Palm leaves, dress with blue embroidery, bronze torque, 2 bronze rings, 2 iron rings.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).

²³⁷ Brunton (1937: 140).

Tomb 1410	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult male.	Covered with palm leaves, 5 garments (linen and cloth of varying quality), linen around the head, lid of a basket over the pelvis, body of the basket over the feet, broken glass vase over the feet.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1411	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Juvenile (young girl).	Palm leaves wrapped around the head, long roll of red embroidered cloth beside the body, body covered in various garments, rings at ears. Above the wrappings: string with 2 crosses, beads, and shells on the chest, beads on the pelvis (including a bead of the 18 th Dynasty, c. 1550-1292 BCE), bronze rings, 4 bronze bracelets, bronze torque, bone pin, horn bangles, glass bangles, horn vase with wood stopper.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1413	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Child (5 years).	Bronze torque, necklace of beads, bronze earring, 2 glass bangles on right arm.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1421	Pit grave oriented north-south, head to the south.	Adult male.	Pot over pelvis.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1423	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adult female.	Bronze chain, lead cross, top of a bone hairpin, beads.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1428	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adolescent (14 years).	Leather sandals placed over wrappings, clay net-sinker(?) near right hand.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).

Tomb 1429	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adolescent (14 years).	Beads at neck and waist, 3 bracelets on left arm (2 of iron, 1 of horn/tortoiseshell).	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1440	Pit grave.	Child.	5 lead crosses, embossed metal plaque (with figure of a saint?).	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1441	Pit grave.	Child.	Iron torque strung with 5 iron rings, 4 metal crosses, mother-of-pearl cross, and metal plaque incised with a cross. 2 iron bracelets and 1 horn/tortoiseshell bracelet on each arm.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1800(i)	Pit grave.	Juvenile (young girl).	String around neck, with 9 bronze rings strung on it.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1800(ii)	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adolescent (12 years).	4 garments, including woollen garments, on body, blue cloth with white embroidery on head, 2 iron bangles, bronze bangle.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1809	Pit grave.		Bronze earring, bronze pendant.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1822	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Child (6 years).	Garment with coloured neck, iron torque with 4 bronze rings threaded on it, iron cross, small bronze cross, 3 small (1-1.5cm) discs of thin glass with plaster backs set in lead, tiny bronze seal, iron bracelet.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1844	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	1 individual.	Necklace of glass and carnelian beads, 2 lead bangles, 2 lead rings, lead	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).

			cross, bronze bell, 2 bronze earrings.			
Tomb 1845	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Young child.	Coloured wrappings, iron and lead bangles, necklace of carnelian, onyx, amethyst, and glass beads.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1881	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Adolescent (12 years).	Layers of cloth/woollen wrappings and reeds over body. Head bound with strands of red, green, and blue wool. Iron torque around neck, horn bangle, tin(?) bangle, 2 strings of beads (glass, faience, amethyst, carnelian, imitation onyx).	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1894	Pit grave.	Child.	Beads and quartz, amber/resin, and glass.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 1950	Pit grave.	Child.	Beads of amethyst, carnelian, and glass.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 10,100	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Child.	Pair of leather shoes.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 10,106	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the east.	Child.	3 rolled up garments at the head, 3 rolled up garments at the feet.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 10,109	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Decorated garment and outer coarse cloth wrapping, head wrapping of net, lead earring at right ear, 2 bronze bangles on right upper arm, bronze bangle on left arm, bronze bangle on each wrist, necklace of lead rings,	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).

			carnelian and glass beads, shells.			
Tomb 10,113	Pit grave.	Young adult female.	Bronze bangle on right wrist, iron(?) bangle on left wrist, glass and amber beads, shells.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 10,117	Pit grave oriented north-south, head to the north.	Infant (3 years).	Bronze and lead earrings, necklace of glass and wood beads.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 11,713	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Young adult female.	Red outer robe, blue headband, bronze earring at each ear, 2/3 horn/tortoiseshell bracelets on right arm, necklace of glass beads, fish vertebrae, string of glass, amber/resin, and carnelian beads at right elbow.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 11,716	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Infant (3 years).	Necklace of glass, shell, and beryl bead with scarab of 17 th Dynasty (c. 1580-1550 BCE).	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 11,755	Pit grave.	Child.	Bronze finger-ring or earring, necklace of glass, agate, carnelian, and shell beads, cylinders, and mother-of-pearl plaque.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).
Tomb 11,756	Pit grave oriented east-west, head to the west.	Child.	Lead earring, silver earring.	4 th -9 th century		Brunton (1937). Pleșa (2017).

Mount Nebo

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type: Monastery.

Cemetery areas: Tombs in a funerary area related to the monastic church (Siyagha) and on parts of the mountain.

Date: Byzantine, although there were also tombs dated later (8th century).

Looting: Multiple tombs had been disturbed and cover slabs were often found broken.

Excavations: Explored by visitors in the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries, before systematic excavations began in the 1930s (primarily 1933-1937) on the summit of Siyagha. Work began again in the 1960s and campaigns continued in the 1980s and 1990s.

Human remains: Sex estimates based on pelvic and skull features; adult age estimates based on pubic symphysis and auricular surface. According to isotopic analysis of tooth enamel ($d^{18}O$), 47% of individuals buried at the site were non-locals.²³⁸ Pathologies examined macroscopically?

²³⁸ Judd et al. (2019).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Siyagha, Tomb 21a	Cist grave built in stone. Stone covering slabs with a hole (for reopening?) resting on a ridge. Adjacent to the church in the monastery's central courtyard.	Between tombs 21a, 21b, and 21c, about 100 individuals.	In the area of tombs 21a, 21b, and 21c: coin(s), remains of a girdle, ring.	4 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).
Siyagha, Tomb 21b	Cist grave built in stone. Stone covering slabs resting on a ridge. Adjacent to the church in the monastery's central courtyard.	Between tombs 21a, 21b, and 21c, about 100 individuals.		4 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).
Siyagha, Tomb 21c	Cist grave built in stone. Stone covering slabs with a hole (for reopening?) resting on a ridge. Adjacent to the church in the monastery's central courtyard.	Between tombs 21a, 21b, and 21c, about 100 individuals.		4 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).
Siyagha, Tomb 52	Cist grave built in stone. The bottom of the tomb was natural bedrock. Adjacent to the church.	Multiple individuals.		5 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998). Judd (2008). Judd et al. (2019).
Siyagha, Tomb 70	Cist grave built in stone. Stone covering slabs with a hole (for reopening?). Inside the church, presumably beneath the altar.	Multiple individuals.		4 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).
Siyagha, Tomb 71	Cist grave built in stone. Stone covering slabs with a	Multiple individuals.	Coin(s), fragments of glass lamps,	4 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).

	hole (for reopening?). Inside the church.		other unknown utensils.			
Siyagha, Tomb 72	Cist grave built in stone. Stone covering slabs resting on a ridge. In the church entrance.	4 individuals.	Coin(s).	4 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).
Siyagha, Tomb 73	Cist grave built in stone. Stone covering slabs with a hole (for reopening?) resting on a ridge. In the church entrance.	1 individual.		4 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).
Siyagha, Tomb 74	Cist grave built in stone. Stone covering slabs with a hole (for reopening?) resting on a ridge. In the church entrance.	Multiple individuals.		4 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).
Siyagha, Tomb 75	Deep cist grave built in stone, used as an ossuary. Stone covering slabs with a hole (for reopening?). Adjacent to the church.	Multiple individuals.		5 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).
Siyagha, Tomb 76	Cist grave built in stone, used as an ossuary. Stone covering slabs with a hole (for reopening?). Adjacent to the church.	Multiple individuals.		5 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).
Siyagha, Tomb 77	Cist grave built in stone. The bottom of the tomb was natural bedrock. Adjacent to the church.	Multiple individuals.		5 th -6 th century		Sanmori (1998).
Siyagha, Funeral area of Robebus, Eastern Hypogeum	Hypogeum built of stone with 2 chambers, accessed via a staircase blocked by a covering stone. Vaulted ceiling.	Northern chamber: Minimum of infant, 26 male adults. Mainly disarticulated, but heads were to the west.	Northern chamber: wooden hair pick, metal belt buckle and fragments of others, fragments of leather sandals	3 rd -7 th century	Radiocarbon dating of leather sandals provided dates of 3 rd -5 th centuries	Sanmori (1998). Judd (2007). Judd (2008). Judd (2010).

		<p>Southern chamber: Minimum of 4 children, 47 male adults. Some individuals had skull or rib fractures. Degenerative diseases (arthritis, osteoporosis) and dental pathologies were common. Post-mortem tool marks show that round disks of bone had been removed from at least 5 skulls, perhaps as a way of acquiring relics.</p>	<p>(with at least 2 individuals), 6 iron crosses (pelvic area), 7 copper discs, 3 beads, 2 iron rings and fragments of 2 others. Southern chamber: wooden planks near the entrance, iron nails, iron rings (fittings), 2 glass vessels, remains of leather sandals, small wooden bowl with wooden tool (hair pin?), copper bangle, copper bell amulet, 4 iron cross fragments, glass and stone beads, copper ring, lamp. Unknown location: coins of 4th-6th centuries.</p>		<p>(northern chamber) and 7th century (southern chamber).</p>	
<p>Siyagha, Funeral area of Robebus, Western Hypogeum</p>	<p>Hypogeum built of stone with 2 chambers, accessed via a staircase blocked by a covering stone. Vaulted ceiling.</p>	<p>Northern chamber: multiple individuals. Southern chamber: multiple individuals.</p>		<p>5th-6th century</p>		<p>Sanmori (1998). Judd (2007). Judd (2008). Judd (2010).</p>
<p>Burials on the northeast of the mountain</p>	<p>Traces of burials dug into the ground (pit graves?),</p>			<p>4th-6th century?</p>	<p>Stelae decorated with</p>	

	indicated by stelae. Not excavated.				engraved crosses.	
al-Kanisah, Hypogeum	Vaulted hypogeum accessed via staircase, beneath a monastic chapel. 2 tombs built to imitate sarcophagi against the northern and southern walls. Tomb covered by stone slabs.	Numerous skeletons in both sarcophagi. The northern sarcophagus contained 1 articulated individual.	Pottery.	6 th -8 th century		Sanmori (1998).
'Ayn al-Kanisah, Reused Tomb	Tomb of unclear type in the presbytery of the chapel of the Theotokos, near the altar.	1 individual (reused for a Muslim burial).		6 th century, but the skeleton was of a later date.		Sanmori (1998).
'Uyun Musa, Tomb 1	Cist grave(?) covered by stone slabs in the presbytery (near the altar) of the monastic chapel of Kaianus.	Numerous skeletons degenerated into dust. Human skulls discovered at the surface.		6 th century	May have been reused after the mosaic tiles of the floor were laid.	Sanmori (1998).
'Uyun Musa, Tomb 2	Cist grave(?) covered by stone slabs in the hall of the monastic chapel of Kaianus.	Numerous skeletons degenerated into dust.		6 th century	May have been reused after the mosaic tiles of the floor were laid.	Sanmori (1998).

Moza Illit

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Town.

Date: 1st-5th century.

Looting: The tomb was looted shortly before its excavation.

Excavations: Salvage excavations in 1988.

Human remains: No information on ageing methodology.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber with burials in 5 loculi. 3 ossuaries were reportedly stolen from the tomb before it was excavated.	20 adults and 4 children, mainly in the loculi with some bones on the chamber floor.	Lamp with multiple nozzles, fragments of lamps, glass candlestick bottles, small octagonal glass bottle, glass bracelets, glass beads, copper jewellery, 2 copper kohl sticks, copper buckle, copper talisman case, scarab, cylinder seal, 3 copper coins (103-76 BCE, 2 nd -3 rd century(?), pierced coin of 360-363), iron nails, flat pieces of lead (coffins?)	1 st -5 th century		Gudovitch (1996).

Nahal Refa'im

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Agricultural settlement.

Cemetery areas: A tomb discovered on a rock terrace a short distance south from the settlement area. Other tombs of the Byzantine period have previously been discovered in the area.

Date: 4th-8th century.

Looting: The cave was found sealed and there was no evidence of looting. Finds were discovered *in situ*.

Excavations: A salvage excavation conducted in 1998.

Human remains: Nagar examined the bones (Solimany, 2020: 5-6), with age estimates reliant mainly on fusion of the long bones and tooth stages. 1 adult was sexed (based on skull/pelvis?).²³⁹

²³⁹ The methodologies were detailed in an internal report of the IAA. The adult female was recorded as the only individual with remains of a skull as well as postcranial bones, which suggests the skull was part of the sexing process and would fit with Nagar's preferred sexing methodology elsewhere. See Solimany (2020: 6).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber (L105) and burials in 3 arcosolia, each with 2 troughs. Some troughs had rock-cut headrests.	L101: child (<10 years), adolescent or adult (>15 years). L102: adult female (>40 years). L103: child (4-6 years), adult (>40 years). L104: infant (<2 years), adolescent or adult (15-25 years). L105: adolescent or adult (>16 years). L107: child (4-10 years), adolescent or adult (>16 years).	L101: glass vessel fragments, 4 copper/bronze bracelets, 2 iron wires, 2 glass beads, multi-spouted lamp, lamps (some with Greek inscriptions). L102: glass vessel fragments, fragment of a copper/bronze bracelet, resin bead. L103: glass bowl rim, pottery bowl, lamps (some with Greek inscriptions). L104: fragments of 4 decorated glass vessels, pottery juglet and fragments, lamps. L105: glass bottle fragments, 4 pottery jugs and fragments of others, 4 pottery juglets and fragments of others, lamps (some with Greek inscriptions). L106: pottery jug, lamps. L107: glass vessel fragments, copper/bronze bracelet, copper/bronze buckle, agate bead, lamps. Some lamps were decorated with crosses. The most common Greek formula on the lamps was <i>φως Χριστου φαινει πασιν</i> ("The light of Christ shines for all"). At least 1 inscription read: <i>φῶς Χ(ριστο)ῦ φαίν(ει) πάσιν καλή [ἑσπέρα]</i> ("The light of Christ shines for all. Good (evening)"). ²⁴⁰	4 th -8 th century. Majority of grave goods dated to the 6 th -7 th centuries, so burial may have peaked during this period.		de Vincenz (2020). Solimany (2020). Winter (2020).

²⁴⁰ Previously read as "The light of Christ shines beautifully for all". See de Vincenz (2020: 115).

Nessana

Province: Palaestina Tertia.

Settlement type: Town of the Hellenistic-Islamic periods, spread over a hill and valley.

Cemetery areas: Cemeteries to the north, northeast, east, and south of the settlement area.

Dating, number of tombs, and survey: GIS and photogrammetry, combined with a ground survey, revealed 1,022 surface markers from 4 cemeteries. Based on surface markers, these were mainly dated to the Byzantine period, although some graves were assigned a later date (to the Ottoman and British Mandate periods, if not later). The survey began in December 2020 following the discovery of stelae with Greek inscriptions during construction work. Similar stelae were found from the settlement and its surroundings, sometimes in secondary use as building material.

Four types of surface markers were identified:

- Type A: Elliptical/rectangular frames made of reused building stones/pebbles, generally on an east-west axis (but 81 were north-south and 13 could not be determined). Some had a standing or fallen stela on the west end, a few of these with Greek inscriptions.

- Type B: Large square/rectangular stone-built frames of burial complexes, similar stones to type A (reused building stones/pebbles). 45 were in a north-south direction. Sometimes, 1 or more stones were placed inside these markers, probably stelae.
- Type C: Round or slightly elliptical stone piles, probably marking children's burials. Direction of graves not discernible. Could also have been related to offerings/meals for commemoration.
- Type D: Stone circles, regularly containing a stone marking the centre. This type did not appear in modern cemeteries in the area, so was assumed to be Byzantine.

Human remains: While the cemeteries were only surveyed, surface markers shorter than 1.5m long were considered to belong to children, where all four sides of the surface marker frame were discernible.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
East Cemetery, Type A	64 certain and 30 probable graves marked by surface markers of Type A. 31 graves oriented north-south and 60 oriented east-west.	90 adult graves and 3 child graves.		Byzantine	3 Greek burial inscriptions from this cemetery: +ΕΤΕΛΕΥΤΕΣ ΕΜΑΚΑΡΣΜΑΡΙΑ ΛΟΒΕΟΥΤΟΥΒΟΤΟΥ ΜΗΠΕΡΙΤΙΟΥΚΕ [---]C ΥΠΓ/Ε/Θ ("The blessed Maria of unblemished life has died on the 25 of Peritios (9 February), the 6th/8th/12th indiction, year 483/485/489 (589/591/595	Di Segni (2021). Betzer (2022).

					CE”); ²⁴¹ 1 beginning with <i>Ἐτελεύτησεν</i> (“[name] has died”); 1 containing <i>μη(ν) Δίου</i> or <i>Δύστρου</i> or <i>Δαΐσιου ...]</i> <i>ἔτ(ου)σ</i> (“in the month of Dios? (or Dystros, or Daisios) in the year ...”).	
East Cemetery, Type B	9 certain and 3 probable graves marked by surface markers of Type B. 6 graves oriented north-south and 3 oriented east-west.	12 adult graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
East Cemetery, Type C	6 certain graves and 1 probable grave marked by surface markers of Type C. 1 grave oriented north-south.	6 child graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
North Cemetery, Type A	4 certain and 12 probable graves marked by surface markers of Type A. 7 graves oriented north-south and 8 oriented east-west.	16 adult graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
North Cemetery, Type B	3 certain and 3 probable graves marked by surface markers of Type B. 3 graves oriented north-south and 3 oriented east-west.	6 adult graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
North Cemetery, Type C	1 probable grave marked by surface markers of Type C.	Child grave.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
North Cemetery, Unknown Type	19 certain and 3 probable graves marked by surface markers of unknown type. 3 graves oriented east-west.	3 adult graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
Northeast Cemetery, Type A	127 certain and 17 probable graves marked by surface markers of Type	131 adult graves and 13 child graves		Byzantine	Greek inscribed stela beginning with the word <i>ἔτελεύτησεν</i> (“[name] has died”)	Di Segni (2021).

²⁴¹ Di Segni (2021: 432-433). I follow the translation by Di Segni. An alternative translation was provided in the same source by Ecker: *+Ἐτελεύτε(σεν) ἑ μακαρ(ία) Μαρία Λοβέου τοῦ Βότ(τ)ου μη(ν) Περιτίου κε' [ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος ζ'/ῆ) ἔτου]ς υπγ'/έ/θ'* (“The blessed Maria (daughter) of Lebeos (son) of Bot(t)os died on the 25th Peritios.”).

	A. 13 graves oriented north-south and 128 oriented east-west.				found <i>in situ</i> in this cemetery; additional stelae found standing or laying on the ground next to surface markers.	Betzer (2022).
Northeast Cemetery, Type B	14 certain graves and 1 probable grave marked by surface markers of Type B. 9 graves oriented north-south and 3 oriented east-west.	15 adult graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
Northeast Cemetery Type C	10 certain and 3 probable graves marked by surface markers of Type C. 2 graves oriented east-west.	13 child graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
Northeast Cemetery, Type D	12 certain graves and 1 probable grave marked by surface markers of Type D. 1 grave oriented east-west.	3 adult graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
Northeast Cemetery, Unknown Type	2 certain graves marked by surface markers of unknown type. 1 grave oriented east-west.	1 child grave.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
South Cemetery, Type A	235 certain and 34 probable graves marked by surface markers of Type A. 30 graves oriented north-south and 233 oriented east-west.	255 adult graves and 14 child graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
South Cemetery, Type B	37 certain and 3 probable graves marked by surface markers of Type B. 27 graves oriented north-south and 8 oriented east-west.	40 adult graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
South Cemetery, Type C	15 certain and 6 probable graves marked by surface markers of Type C. 1 grave oriented north-south and 7 oriented east-west.	21 child graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
South Cemetery, Type D	23 certain and 6 probable graves marked by surface markers of Type D. 1 grave oriented north-south and 5 oriented east-west.	22 adult graves and 7 child graves.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).

South Cemetery, Unknown Type	1 certain and 4 probable graves marked by surface markers of unknown type.	4 adult graves and 1 child grave.		Byzantine		Betzer (2022).
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Netanya

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Coastal settlement.

Cemetery areas: Tombs in the coastal kurkar ridge north of modern-day Netanya.

Date: Roman-Byzantine. The only tomb that was dated, based on the grave goods found within, was Cave 28.

Number of tombs and excavations: A survey in 1873 which identified 14 burial caves, a study of 5 single tombs (cists) in 1954, a survey of 27 caves in the 1960s (2 of which had been surveyed in 1873), and the excavation of an additional cave (Cave 28) in 1986.

Looting: Most tombs, including Cave 28, had been looted; some had been used as shelters or for storage.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave 28	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 10 loculi (1 containing an ossuary). Above the loculi, 6 rectangular niches. Courtyard with 3 additional loculi and an ossuary. Fragments of stone sarcophagi.		Fragments of pottery vessels including jugs and cooking pots, lamps and fragments, terracotta rooster (pull-toy) missing its wheels, glass bottles and fragments, iron nails.	Roman-Byzantine		Porath and Levy (1993).
Caves 1-27	27 rock-cut tombs, all either collapsed or looted. All tombs			Roman-Byzantine?		Porath and Levy (1993).

	had 1 chamber, apart from Cave 21 which had multiple. Burials were in arcosolia, loculi, or both.					
Cist tombs	5 cist tombs, 1 containing a lead coffin and another a stone sarcophagus.		Nails, iron bolt.	Roman-Byzantine?		Porath and Levy (1993).
Burial Caves Surveyed in 1873	14 rock-cut tombs, 2 of which were excavated as part of Caves 1-27.			Roman-Byzantine?	12 not excavated.	Porath and Levy (1993).

Netiv Ha-Lamed He

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Unknown settlement.

Cemetery areas: A tomb on a hill close to the Roman road between Jerusalem and Eleutheropolis.

Date: 5th-7th century.

Excavations: Salvage excavation in 1986, following the discovery of a tomb during road works.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia.		<p>Arcosolium 1: glass kohl tube containing a bronze applicator.</p> <p>Arcosolium 2: 2 glass kohl tubes (1 containing a bronze applicator), 4 glass bottles, square bronze bottle decorated with birds (containing a bronze spoon), 14 glass and 2 amethyst beads.</p> <p>Unknown location: 9 lamps (1 with Greek inscription: <i>Φῶς χ(ριστο)ῦ φέν(ει) πᾶσιν καλή [ἑσπέρα]</i> "The light of Christ shines for all. Good (evening)"),²⁴² 2 bronze and 3 iron bracelets and fragments of others, 2 bronze bells, pieces of a bronze chain, 7 bronze discs and fragments of others.</p>	5 th -7 th century		Barag (1974).

²⁴² On this inscription, see de Vincenz (2020: 115).

Or-HaNer

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Remains of a settlement, including a large building with marble columns, on a nearby hill.

Cemetery areas: A tomb c. 500m east of the settlement remains, on the western slope of a hill.

Date: 4th century.

Looting: The tomb was looted before excavation.

Excavations: An excavation in 1941, but the work was not completed. The tomb was rediscovered in 1960.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Painted Tomb	Hypogeum with walls built of limestone and <i>kurkar</i> blocks in a large pit, with a central rectangular vaulted room accessed via a door and steps in the north wall. 4 vaulted square rooms to the east and west of the central room were for burials.	Scattered bones in the side chambers.	Potsherds, fragments of a bronze chain.	4 th century	Northern wall: Greek inscription in red paint above the door: <i>Εἰσέλθε οὐδὶς ἀθάνατος</i> ("Enter! No one is immortal"). Red stripe along the sides and arch of the vault. On either side of the doorway, candlesticks/torches in dark red and green paint. Southern wall: bordered by a red stripe. Beneath the niche, 2 rectangular panels each containing a painted rhombus and imitation marble panelling. A plaster fragment from the floor, containing an <i>E</i> in red paint, was all that remained of a Greek inscription. Eastern and western walls and vault: red stripes flanked the doors. Between the stripes, traces of painted imitation marble panelling. Geometric shapes and possible leaves. The upper level had 14 black and	Tsafir (1968).

	<p>A door slab found on the north side of the central room.</p> <p>A niche in the center of the southern wall, opposite the entrance.</p>				<p>orange medallions (7 on each wall), containing portraits of 11 men and 3 women, with candlesticks/torches in the gap between the medallions and the northern corners. Red and green flowers filled the space between medallions. The ceiling was likely covered in a floral pattern.</p>	
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Ostracine

Province: Augustamnica.

Settlement type: Coastal city.

Cemetery areas: A church containing graves indicated by floor slabs.

Date: 5th century.

Excavations: Excavated in the 1970s.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Church Graves	A group of graves, their locations identified by large, decorative floor slabs. The church also contained a recess in the back wall of an annex, which held a stone ossuary used as a reliquary. A hole in the center of the ossuary lid allowed a cloth soaked in oil to pass through. A marble slab may have been used as an altar in the annex.	In the reliquary: fragments of human bones.		5 th century		Oren (1982). Grossman (2002).

Oxyrhynchos

Province: Arcadia.

Settlement type: Town or city.

Cemetery areas: Extramural cemetery.

Date: Byzantine (4th-6th century?),²⁴³ with large ancient Egyptian tombs excavated in other seasons.

Excavations: Excavations in 1921-1922.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cemetery	At least 25 built tomb chapels and built tombs heaped with gravel to form a tumulus. No information on tombs 16, 20, 31, and 47; the others described below.	Small number of bodies. Cremation was practiced occasionally (remains of a cremation mound).	Usually, no grave goods were found. 2 decorated glass jars (1 in fragments) in a chamber. Fragments of glass cups in a cremation mound.	Byzantine. No clear date for the cremation mound.	Some tombs contained limestone sculpture.	Petrie (1925).
Tomb 12	Built tomb divided into chambers, heaped with gravel to form a tumulus. Burials in pit graves.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 13	Built tomb divided into chambers, heaped with gravel			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).

²⁴³ Petrie (1925) dated the inscription from tomb 46 to the 6th century; the British Museum dated it to 4th-6th century. See *Stela* (n.d.).

	to form a tumulus. Burials in pit graves.					
Tomb 14	Built tomb(?) with no description.			Byzantine	Sculpture of floral patterns.	Petrie (1925).
Tomb 15	Built tomb divided into chambers, heaped with gravel to form a tumulus. Burials in pit graves.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 17	Built tomb with a large hall containing recesses, a second hall, and burials in an underground chamber/hypogeum accessed via a staircase. A bench next to the staircase.			Byzantine	At the north end of the large hall, a fresco with circles and geometric patterns. Between the western recesses, fresco painting of doors. In the burial chamber, the life-size statue of a woman without head or feet. Stone featuring a cross.	Petrie (1925).
Tomb 18	Built tomb divided into chambers, heaped with gravel to form a tumulus. Burials in pit graves.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 23	Built tomb chapel with burials in shallow pit graves in an open court. The chapel had a square burial room, probably domed, an apse, and 2 small side rooms.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925). Grossman (2002).
Tomb 24	Built tomb divided into chambers, with a large hall to the west.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 27	Large built tomb divided into chambers. Burials in pit graves in the floor of the smaller chambers (at least 10 smaller chambers and 2 larger chambers?).			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).

Tomb 28	Built tomb divided into chambers, heaped with gravel to form a tumulus. Burials in pit graves.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 29	Built tomb divided into chambers, with burials in pit graves in the central chamber. Benches in the southwest corner may have covered additional burials.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 30	Tomb built of bricks. 2 long bench tombs in separate chambers.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 32	Hypogeum accessed via a staircase. Vaulted chamber with a recess and lamp niche.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 33	Built tomb divided into chambers, heaped with gravel to form a tumulus. Burials in pit graves.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 35	Built tomb chapel with burials in shallow pit graves and a loculus in a roofed chamber.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 36	Built tomb with large hall and 2 joined benches. Burials in an underground chamber/hypogeum.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 40	Built tomb divided into chambers with recesses and a lamp niche. Burials in pit graves.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 42	Built tomb chapel with burials in shallow pit graves.			Byzantine	An impost decorated with an inscribed cross in a wreath. Apse with marbled stucco with floral decoration.	Petrie (1925).

Tomb 43	Built tomb chapel with burials in shallow pit graves in a roofed chamber. Reused as a dwelling.			Byzantine		Petrie (1925).
Tomb 46	Built tomb(?) with no description.			Byzantine	Sculpture of floral patterns. Greek inscription: ΜΝΗΜΙΟΝ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΔΟΥΛ(ου) Θ(εο)Υ ΥΙΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΚΥΝΟΠΟΛ(ιτου) ΑΓΑΜ(ου). ΣΙΝΔ(ικτιωνος) ΠΑΧΩΝ ΙΖ ΚΒ Ε(των). ΕΥΨΥΧ(ει) ("Memorial of Theodoros servant of God, son of Demetrios of Kynopolis, unmarried, (who died on the) sixth of the indiction, Pachon 17 (aged) 22. Be of good cheer").	Petrie (1925). Stela (n.d.).
Tomb 48	Built tomb with burials in an underground chamber/hypogeum containing a bench. Upper chamber may have been an open courtyard.			Byzantine	Possibly 2 different tombs.	Petrie (1925).

Panopolis

Province: Thebais.

Settlement type: City on the east bank of the Nile, with a bishopric and surrounding monasteries.

Cemetery areas and dating: Information on the tombs of Panopolis is often quite unreliable due to a lack of accurate descriptions, findspots, and dating. Multiple cemetery areas to the north and east of the modern city on the east bank of the Nile, only 1 of which contained tombs of the Byzantine/Coptic periods, as well as other finds:

- Cemetery A (El-Hawawish). On a low hill, with burials dating from pre-dynastic Egypt (c. 6000-3150 BCE) to the Islamic period. Most tombs belonged to the Graeco-Roman period. While the exact number of tombs excavated is unknown, they were in the thousands.
- A group of Christian funerary stelae also come from the east bank, and some Christian mummy labels have been found, but it is unclear whether they belong to the same cemetery.
- To the southwest, the Monastery of St. Psoti (Dayr Anba Bisada), which contained a burial chamber.

Looting: While the cemeteries were largely unlooted when they were excavated, finds were recorded poorly, resulting in little accurate information on the tombs.

Excavations: Excavations beginning in the 19th century, but the cemetery was described by travellers in the 18th century.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cemetery A (El-Hawawish)	Unknown number of shaft tombs ending with a pit grave, usually oriented east-west. Covering stones found in some shafts.	Bodies of children and adults.	Bodies dressed in clothes or priestly garments, then wrapped in layers of linen, tied with a strip of wool. Some garments had square images sewn onto the chest, representing the Virgin, saints, or pagan figures, and trims depicting animals or crosses. Shoes on the feet. Bronze, silver, glass, and gold crosses hung around the neck by a cord or leather thong. Wood and bone hairpins, earrings, silver and bronze jewellery, cross-shaped belt buckles. 1 body had a conical-shaped structure over the head. 1 body in an embroidered hat and shoes.	Byzantine/Coptic		Maspero (1887). Geens (2007). O'Connell (2008).
Monastery of St. Psoti (Dayr Anba Bisada)	Burial chamber in the east wall of the monastic church, containing burials in sarcophagi.			6 th century?		Grossman (2002).

Pella

Province: Palaestina Secunda.

Settlement type: City of the Decapolis, surrounded by monasteries.

Cemetery areas and dating: Several burial areas, with tombs dating from at least the Bronze Age. Byzantine tombs have been found at:

- A tomb in the West Church dated to the Roman or possibly Byzantine period (probably before the late 5th century), and tombs leading to the west church on Wadi Jirm.
- The East cemetery (previously referred to as the Jabal Abu el Khas Cemetery). Tombs of the Bronze Age-Byzantine periods.
- Tell el Husn, also with tombs of the Bronze Age-Byzantine periods.
- The South Cemetery, mainly burials of the Roman period.

Looting: Many of the tombs had been looted at the time of their discovery.

Excavations: Excavations began in the 19th century, but tombs were also studied in the later 20th century.

Human remains: The individual in the west church tomb was aged based on suture closure and shoulder blade morphology; sex estimation was based on the shape of the sciatic notch, femur head diameter, and skull morphology. Pathologies were examined macroscopically.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tombs at Wadi Jirm (1887)	2 or more mausolea and many sarcophagi. Some of the sarcophagi were oriented east-west and found in rows with the head ends to the west. The tombs led in the direction of the west church.			Roman-Byzantine?	Some of the sarcophagi were unfinished.	Smith (1973).
Tombs at Tell el Husn (1887)	A rock-cut tomb and sarcophagi.			Roman-Byzantine?		Smith et al. (1983).
Tombs at Tell el Husn (1933)	11 rock-cut tombs, mostly with burials in loculi.			Roman-Byzantine		Smith et al. (1983).
Tomb at Tell el Husn (1979)	Rock-cut tomb.	Deteriorated remains.	Lamps, beads, small items of jewellery, glass fragments, coin.	Roman-Byzantine		Smith et al. (1983).
Tomb 39A, Tell el Husn	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia. Small	Few skeletal remains.	Lamps, glass vessels (3 rd -4 th centuries), 6 coins (Maximinus 305-308,	3 rd -4 th century		Smith et al. (1983).

	antechamber leading to the main chamber.		2 of Constantine I 307-337, Constantius II 337-361, 4 th century, 1 illegible), 1 ivory and 2 bone plaques depicting faces/figures (1 depicted a rider on a donkey and Christian shrines), metal objects, stone beads, bone pins, pottery vessels, wooden objects.			
Tombs at Hish Beit Idis (1887)	15 tombs with rectangular chambers and burials in loculi and, in some cases, sarcophagi. Some tombs had vestibules, and some had <i>in situ</i> door stones. Tomb 3 had rectangular holes above some of the loculi (for lamps?), and the remains of a small altar decorated with a human figure, with a libation hole.			Roman-Byzantine?		Smith (1973).
West Church Tomb	Cist grave containing a limestone sarcophagus beneath the floor of the north apse. Oriented	Adult male with pronounced vertebral arthritis who could not be accurately	Fragments of cloth.	Roman-Byzantine? The sarcophagus probably	Sarcophagus decorated with stylised grapevines and heart-shaped leaves.	Smith (1973).

	northwest-southeast, head northwest.	radiocarbon dated. ²⁴⁴		pre-dated the church but the interment may have been a secondary burial.		
Tombs of the East Cemetery (1933)	Mostly cist graves(?) lined with masonry. A rock-cut tomb with burials in arcosolia. Fragments of sarcophagi. Depressions in the surface marked the position of other tombs.			Roman-Byzantine		Smith (1973). McNicoll et al. (1980).
East Cemetery, Tomb 2	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia with niches above and below.	Fragmentary human bones with the Medieval objects. A few fragmentary bones from the original burials on the floor.	Medieval objects. On the floor, lamps from the original burials (3 rd -4 th centuries), pottery vessel fragments.	3 rd century-Byzantine		Smith (1973).
East Cemetery, Tomb 5	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 2 arcosolia, accessed via a staircase.	A few fragmentary bones in the arcosolia.	Traces of wooden planks (biers?) in the arcosolia. In the graves: bronze and iron rings, buckles.	4 th -6 th century		Smith (1973).

²⁴⁴ See Smith (1973: 147) for the difficulties of dating this burial.

			On the floor: lamps (1 featuring a cross), piece of unfired clay. Unknown location: beads, bronze pin/needle(?), bronze vessel, unknown bronze object with attached iron hook.			
East Cemetery, Tomb 6	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 2 loculi in the floor covered by slabs. The loculi were oriented north-south.	Loculus 1: 10 individuals. Loculus 2: approximately 10 individuals, fragmentary and disordered.	On top of the covering slabs: glass vial, 2 fragments of iron blade(s), 5 lamps. In the loculi: bone pendant in the form of a female bust, chicken bones in each grave, lamps, coin (4 th /5 th century), 4 glass vessels, iron and bone pins/needles, bone fish pendant, bronze bell, 2 iron and 2 bronze circular objects, fragments of bronze and iron. Unknown location: beads.	3 rd -6 th century		Smith (1973).
East Cemetery, Tomb 7	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in 6 troughs cut into the floor. Collapsed	Skeletons.	Plaster female figure (god?), small bronze pendants of human hands with extended index finger, lamps, storage jar, small	6 th -7 th century	Partly excavated. Lintel with cross and Greek inscription: <i>Μνημ(εῖ) <η>ον διαφέρον Ἰωώννη [Θεοδ]ώρ(ιχ) <κκ>ου (?) καὶ ἐτέρω Ἰωώννη</i>	Smith (1973).

	ceiling. Above tomb 8.		bronze vessel with conical lid, bronze castanets (cymbals?), 5 metal cross pendants with concentric circle patterns, bronze buckle, bronze chain with emerald and amber beads on it, fragment of cloth attached to iron object, rings, 3 bronze applicators, iron tweezers and spoon on a bronze ring, fragments of pottery and glass vessels, unknown metal objects. 6 coins in the debris (2 illegible): Arcadius (395-408), Justinian I (528-565), Justin II (565-578), Maurice (582-602).		<i>καθ(ω)<ο>σιωμ(έ)<ι>νοις στρατιώταις ὀρμωμένοις ἀπ(ὸ) χ(ωρ)ῶν (?) τοῦ ἀράβων ἔθνους. Γενόμενον ἐν χρόνοις ἰνδικτ(ιῶνος) ι[ε] τοῦ δπφ ἔτους. ("Memorial belonging to Iohannes, son of Theodorichos (?), and to another Iohannes, dedicated soldiers, by origin coming from regions (?) of the Arab nation. Made in the time of the 15th indiction, year 584").</i>	
East Cemetery, Tomb 8	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in 11 single or double loculi, some with covering slabs in place. Partly collapsed. Below tomb 7.		Lamps, 5 gold earrings, 13 glass vessels, basalt, gypsum, bronze, and gold spindle whorls/buttons, small object of bronze and glass.	2 nd -4 th (?) century	Partly excavated.	Smith (1973).

South Cemetery, Sarcophagi	3 sarcophagi found in a trench set on the bedrock.			Roman-Byzantine?		McNicoll et al. (1980). Smith et al. (1983).
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Pelusium

Province: Augustamnica.

Settlement type: Port city.

Cemetery areas: Burials in churches.

Date: 4th-7th century.

Excavations: Excavation in 1997-1999.

Human remains: Sex estimation at Tall-al-Mahzan was based on the shape of the pelvis, where possible, or robust/gracile bones and skull morphology. Age estimation was based on dental development and wear, degenerative diseases, and fusion of the bones.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Basilica of Tall-al-Mahzan, Burial Chambers	Vaulted burial chamber beneath the central aisle of the church. 2 layers of occupancy, with older pit graves in east-west orientation and more recent graves in cists above the ground and along the side-walls, aligned north-south with a	Tomb 1: adult female (~30 years) in a coffin. Tomb 2: adult male (>45 years). Tomb 5(1): adult male (46-52 years) in a stone sarcophagus. Tomb 5(2): infant male(?) (3-9	Tomb 5: remains of clothing on the adult male.	4 th century or later		Bonnet et al. (1998). Bonnet et al. (2000). Grossman (2002). Grossman (2014).

	<p>single exception which was east-west. Second vaulted burial chamber beneath the floor of the front of the aisle, accessed via a staircase. 3 sarcophagi were also found near the church.</p>	<p>months) to the left of tomb 5(1). Tomb 6: adult male (46-52 years). Tomb 7: adult male(?). Sarcophagus 10: adolescent female (18-20 years), adult male. Sarcophagus 11: adult male(?). Unnumbered sarcophagus: adult.</p>				
<p>Basilica of Epimachus (Tall-al-Mahzan South), Graves</p>	<p>Brick chapel on the east side of the church which was later turned into a crypt containing a burial chamber. A large underground cemetery of tombs built with brick barrel vaults constructed around the crypt when the church was enlarged. The church became surrounded by funerary chapels.</p>	<p>Tomb 3: 10 adult males(?), 5 adult females (2 of these individuals may have been adolescents). Tomb 4: Adult male.</p>		<p>Byzantine? The creation date of the crypt was unclear.</p>		<p>Bonnet et al. (2000). Grossman (2002). Grossman (2014).</p>
<p>Tall al-Farama Circular Church, Grave</p>	<p>Burial beneath the floor of the church.</p>			<p>5th century</p>		<p>Grossman (2002). Grossman (2014).</p>

Phaeno

Province: Palaestina Tertia.

Settlement type: A mining colony with a Byzantine town.

Cemetery areas, number of tombs, and dating: 3 cemetery areas dated to the Byzantine period have been identified:

- South cemetery. The only cemetery to have been partly excavated, tombs of the 4th-7th century.²⁴⁵ An estimated 1700 tombs.
- West cemetery. An estimated 300 tombs.
- East cemetery. An estimated 100 tombs.

Excavations and looting: An excavation of the South Cemetery in 1995-1996 was carried out in response to looting and to build on previous surveys. At least 700 tombs had been looted before the excavation.

Human remains: The remains from the South Cemetery have undergone multiple studies, mainly focusing on copper and lead pollution (to understand the impact of mining on ancient people), and strontium and oxygen isotopic analysis (to determine

²⁴⁵ However, note that Findlater et al. (1998: 82) gave a shorter date of use, from 455 to the 6th century.

locals vs. non-locals).²⁴⁶ Age and sex estimations were carried out using the methodology of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994).

Pathologies examined macroscopically?

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
South Cemetery	Cemetery with an estimated 1,700 pit graves, oriented east-west with head to the west. 51 were excavated (45 undisturbed and 6 disturbed) (below). 9 (or 10?) structures constructed of sandstone blocks have been identified as grave superstructures.	Moderate to high levels of osteoarthritis and vertebral degeneration noted among the excavated population. ²⁴⁷	Over half of the excavated tombs included the remains of a shroud. 16 graves contained fragmentary pieces of shoes/sandals. Personal jewellery in less than half the graves.	4 th -7 th century	33 of the excavated tombs were marked at the western end with a sandstone stela, 5 with a cross. 6 had stelae at both ends, 1 had a stela in the middle. Many other tombs also marked with stelae: 614 were identified <i>in situ</i> , 121 of these with crosses.	Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 5	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual with high levels of copper and lead.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 10	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.	Metal buckle with attached textile, small metal discs (buttons?) with attached textile.	4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).

²⁴⁶ For this research, see Perry et al. (2011).

²⁴⁷ See Perry et al. (2009: 431). This research was carried out by Master's students at the University of Yarmouk.

South Cemetery, Grave 11	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female(?) (35-39 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 12	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female, >50 years.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 22	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 25	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult male (40-44 years) with high levels of copper and lead.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 27	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 62	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Covered by slabs placed against each other to form a pitched roof, with a superstructure above the grave.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 63	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (35-39 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 64	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).

South Cemetery, Grave 66	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 67	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Child (4-8 years) with high levels of copper and lead.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 69	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 70	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (25-29 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 71	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (20-25 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 72	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult male (25-29 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 73	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (30-34 years) with high levels of copper.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 75	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (45-49 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 76	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).

South Cemetery, Grave 78	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Child (7-9 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 80	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (35-39 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 81	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (30-35 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 83	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (45-49 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 84	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (35-39 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 85	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Child (3-5 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 86	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 87	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult male (30-34 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 88	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult with high levels of copper and lead.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).

South Cemetery, Grave 89	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 91	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (40-45 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 94	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 96	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult male (20-25 years) with high levels of copper and lead.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 97	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female(?) (20-24 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 99	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Infant or child (2-4 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 100B	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Infant or child (2-4 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 101	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. The pit was narrower at the base and the sides of the inhumation area formed a	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).

	ledge for the covering stones.					
South Cemetery, Grave 102	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. The pit was narrower at the base and the sides of the inhumation area formed a ledge for the covering stones.	Adult male (30-34 years) with high levels of lead.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 104	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Child (5-9 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 105	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Child or adolescent (7-13 years). Sexed as female by Findlater et al. (1998).	Glass vessel (pelvis), wooden kohl tube (pelvis), circular plaster mirror (between lower right arm and vertebrae), 2 copper earrings (1 either side of skull), wooden ring (near left hand), string of beads (ribs/right upper arm), copper alloy bracelet (around lower left arm), iron bracelet (around lower right arm), small iron rod (right side of skull), leather shoes/sandals (1 on both feet).	4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 106	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 107	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (30-39 years).	Pieces of shroud/clothing, 2 glass vessels (larger held in left hand, smaller on pelvis), ivory kohl tube (in right hand), wooden bracelet (pelvis),	4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).

			copper alloy key-shaped object and carved ivory object which may have been attached (between right lower arm and vertebrae), copper bracelet (around left upper arm), fragmentary circular plaster mirror (beneath sacrum), copper alloy spatula (under left side of skull), wooden comb (above the middle of the spine), wooden spindle (on the right shoulder/sternum), glass beads (beneath sternum), string (around neck), earring (left of top of spine), leather thong (neck area).			
South Cemetery, Grave 108	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 109	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult male (25-29 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 110	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 112	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult (45-49 years).		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 113	Stone-lined cist grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. The	1 individual with high levels of copper.	Body and gypsum/lime casing were wrapped in a double shroud.	4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998).

	body was sealed in a gypsum/lime casing. Covered by stone cut slabs, with a superstructure.					Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 115	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Marked on the ground by large sandstone rocks.	Adult female.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 117	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	Adult female (45-49 years) with high levels of lead.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 122	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Grave 153	Pit grave, oriented east-west with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.	Pieces of a wooden coffin (juniper).	4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
South Cemetery, Unnumbered Grave	Pit grave, oriented east-west, with head to the west. Ledge with covering stones on it.	1 individual.		4 th -7 th century		Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
West Cemetery	Cemetery with an estimated 300 pit graves(?).			4 th -7 th century?	Not excavated.	Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).
East Cemetery	Cemetery with an estimated 100 pit graves(?).			4 th -7 th century?	Not excavated.	Findlater et al. (1998). Perry et al. (2011).

Pharan

Province: Palaestina Tertia.

Settlement type: City of the Pharan Oasis.

Cemetery areas: Burials in churches and in caves 1 km east of a monastery.

Date: 6th century(?) or later, assuming the graves were contemporary with the churches.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Church on the Gebel Tahuna	Cemetery church with unknown number of graves of unknown type beneath the floor at the west end of the nave.			6 th century +		Grossman (2002).
Episcopal Church	Grave of unknown type beneath the floor in the area of the bema/altar.			6 th century?		Grossman (2002).
Church of St. Cosmas and Damian	Grave of unknown type at the western end of the northern aisle of the church.			6 th century?		Grossman (2002).
Burial Caves of Monks	Natural caves or rock-cut tombs associated with a monastery.			6 th -8 th century		Hirschfeld (1990).

Qarara

Province: Arcadia.

Settlement type: A settlement and structures built close to and directly on top of the cemetery in many phases. Probably a small agricultural settlement.

Cemetery areas and dating: A large cemetery of the Byzantine and Coptic periods (4th-9th century), with an area of approximately 450 x 350 m², but probably originally twice as large. There are a few earlier tombs, from the Late Period (664-332 BCE), Ptolemaic period, and Roman period.²⁴⁸

Number of tombs: At least 750 burials were excavated in the excavations during the early 20th century,²⁴⁹ although data is not known for all of these.

Looting: Many graves had been robbed out and *in situ* burials were rare, even during the excavations in the early 20th century.

Excavations: Excavations in 1913 and 1914, although the site had been visited before these dates. Interest in the site grew at the end of the 20th century and excavations are ongoing (alongside the excavations at Kom el-Ahmar).

²⁴⁸ See Ranke (1926: 6).

²⁴⁹ Huber and Nauerth (2018: 435).

Human remains: No information available on ageing and sexing methods during the 1913-1914 excavations (unlikely to have been carried out by a specialist). The methodology used in excavations in the 21st century is unclear (research by S. Wilhelm).²⁵⁰

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tombs (1902-1903)	Unknown number of pit graves(?).	Bodies.	Bodies wrapped in cloth, with more layers of cloth over the face, and buried on mats. Copper and silver bracelets, glass beads, leather slippers, bone amulets, inscribed wooden tablets (a Greek contract about property with a Coptic contract on the other side; the beginning of the Gospel of Matthew in Sahidic; accounts in Coptic; writing exercises). A fragment of cloth embroidered with 3 figures named in Greek. In 1 tomb, an inkpot and pencease containing reed pens. In 1 tomb, a reed flute and pair of bronze clappers fixed on wood.	Byzantine-Coptic		Grenfell and Hunt (1903).
Tombs (1913-1914)	424 tombs, mainly pit graves (including the tombs from Ranke, 1926 and Nauerth, 1996). In rare cases, the	Individual and group burials. 1 tomb contained 10 individuals on top of each other. In some cases, 2 adults were found buried together	The head was protected with a roof-like triangular structure of cloths and palm ribs or wooden boards. Most bodies were wrapped in undecorated linen cloths or knitted textiles, then tied with red and black bandages, in some cases with feet tied together. Some textiles had patterns or images on them. Some clothes were stuffed with palm leaves/ribs/other plants,	4 th -9 th century. A small number of these tombs may have belonged to earlier	The wooden coffin featured a lid board with carved floral decoration, from an earlier coffin and reused for this burial.	Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996). Huber (2018a).

²⁵⁰ See footnote 18 in Huber (2008: 67).

	grave was lined with brick walls to form a cist or contained a coffin (which could have a triangular superstructure over the head and/or be wrapped in sheets and tied with cords). In the northern part of the cemetery, the remains of square chambers built of bricks and divided into 2 halves by a wall were found beneath the ground, including 1 which contained a wooden coffin.	with a child ²⁵¹ between their feet. The wooden coffin in the chamber contained a skeleton. Heads to the west. Layers of salt were used to preserve the bodies. In some parts of the cemetery, bodies had been removed from tombs and discarded.	or these were used as padding. The head of an adult female was wrapped in leather. An adult wore an embroidered robe; a child wore a woollen dress. Leather aprons, knitted caps, necklaces of beads, rings of bone and bronze (occasionally silver) including signet rings, earrings, bracelets, anklets, shells, pendants, hair sticks/hairpins, combs, bells, bronze ladles, bronze bowl, weights, leather sandals and shoes, fragments of glass vessels, reed pens, leather pen cases, ink pots, wooden board with a leather pouch, lid of a wooden box carved with a cross, wooden stands, walking stick with a metal clamp, fragment of papyrus with Greek text, papyrus found beneath a corpse with combinations of letters arranged in columns (apotropaic/magical?), musical instruments, pierced coin (Anastasius I, 491-518)(?), figures of crouching falcons, 1 tomb contained eggshells on the corpse of an adult female (buried with a newborn), fragments of stone vessels, pottery vessels, keys, iron nails, spindles and spindle whorls, hammers, wooden tent pegs, sickles and knives (some may have been modern intrusions), medical instrument(?), papyrus cartonnage mask, needles, miscellaneous metal objects including remains of coffins.	periods, chiefly those in the northern part of the cemetery.	C ¹⁴ analysis of a wrapped body found in 1914 provided a date of 436-545 (95.4% probability).	
Peacock Coffin (1913-1914) (in	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin	Adult male?	Body wore a linen robe, short scarf on the chest, head and feet wrapped in cloth, corpse tied with palm ropes, remains of a	6 th /7 th -8 th century.	Floral designs on long sides of the coffin, flowers at	Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).

²⁵¹ Ranke referred only to children and adults, without distinguishing infants or adolescents.

Nauerth, Site IX Grave 2)	with a triangular structure over the head, wrapped in cloths.		wreath around the neck. Mat over the body.		the feet, medallions on the coffin lid, cross between acanthus leaves on the front of the triangular structure flanked by peacocks in medallions on the sides, vines on the back of the structure, and geometric/floral patterns filling the space between these designs.	Huber (2013).
Tomb 1 (in Nauerth, Site VI Grave 5)	Pit grave?	Adult female.	Wooden comb attached to bandage wrapped around head (right side of head) and another lying on chest, 2 chains with stone(?) and mother of pearl beads around the neck, braided leather strap decorated with a bone disc near a shoulder, bone and metal rings knotted into the wrapping bands of the linen cloth around the body, leather shoes.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
Tomb 2	Pit grave?	Child.	Wooden board with remains of 4 lines of Coptic on the chest.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
Tomb 3 (in Nauerth, Site XII)	Pit grave?	Adult female?	Wooden spindle stuck to the bandages covering the face, round basket next to the head, beneath the basket a wooden boat painted red and black.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
Tomb 4 (in Nauerth, Site XII?)	Pit grave?	Adult female.	Scarf wrapped around the head. Around the scarf, a leather braided chain decorated with pendants of resin, bone,	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).

			rock crystal, and carnelian (including fish and comb pendants) and small silver rings, necklace made of small glass beads, and necklace of resin beads.			
Tomb 5 (in Nauerth, Site XII?)	Pit grave?	Adult female.	Braided leather cord around the neck with 2 mother of pearl roosters attached, large comb on the left side of the head (attached to the leather cord), feet wrapped and on the side of each foot a red leather shoe with gold-plated buckles.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
Mass Grave, Site I	Chamber hewn in the rock?	Bodies of 20 individuals (adults and children).	Most bodies wrapped in cloths with special attention to the head wrapping, tied with bandages, and stiffened with palm leaves.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
Site IV	Unknown number of pit graves.	6 or more bodies of adults and children laid next to and on top of each other in the pits.	Bodies wrapped and stiffened with palm leaves.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
Site VII, Grave 2	Pit grave?	1 individual.	Papyrus scroll beneath the corpse. Body wearing leather shirt(?) and laid on an undecorated linen cloth spread over a pillow which was stuffed with reeds. Pair of leather sandals.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
Site VII, Graves 6-8	3 pit graves.	Usually 2 or 3 individuals laid side-by-side in the pit.	Bodies usually covered by shrouds and palm mats	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
Site IX, Grave 1	Pit grave.	2 adults, laid side-by side.	Bodies wrapped and beneath a large palm mat. 1 body had a wooden spindle on the face.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
Site XI	Unclear number of pit graves, including 5	Bodies of several individuals including	1 individual with a basket covering the face. Child wearing a red wool dress. Bodies wrapped and some graves contained palm ribs. 1 individual had the	4 th -9 th century	3 coffins painted with white garland-like lines.	Nauerth (1996).

	containing clay coffins.	children and an adult female.	remains of a wreath around the head, which was laid on a pillow.			
G 17, 1(?)	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body wrapped.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 17, 2	Pit grave.	2 individuals.		4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 17, 3	Pit grave.	Child.		4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 17, 4	Pit grave.	1 individual.		4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 17, 5	Pit grave containing a wrapped coffin.			4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 18, 3ff	Pit grave.	3 individuals.	Bodies wrapped and stiffened with palm leaves. Salt between the sheets.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 18, 4	Pit grave.	2 individuals.		4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 18, 7	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body beneath mat.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 18, 9	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Palm branch, basket.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 18, 10	Pit grave.	2 children (1 boy?).	Body of the boy(?) wrapped and covered with palm leaf ribs, with a piece of papyrus on the legs.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 18, 35	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body wrapped in shrouds, 2 sandals.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 18, 41	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Shirt.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 18, 42	Pit grave.	Adult and child.	Shirt, leather straps.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 18, 44	Pit grave.	Child.	Wrappings with papyrus folded beneath the first layer.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 19, 6	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Basket hung on a rod at the head end, wrappings with ribbons around the head. 2 rods(?), a wooden needle, and 2 beaded necklaces attached to the ribbons.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).

G 19, 8	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Shirt.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
G 49, 2	Pit grave?	Multiple individuals.	2 fragments of wooden spoons, parts of weights/scales.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
H 17, 7	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body wrapped and tied with palm ribs.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 17, 8	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body on board.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 17, 10	Pit grave.	Child.	Leather apron over head and chest.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 17, 12	Pit grave.	2 adult males.	Bodies wrapped and laid beneath mats. 1 wore sandals on the feet.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 17, 13	Pit grave.	Child.		4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 17, 16	Pit grave.	Child.	Leather apron over head and chest.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 2	Pit grave.	Adult female.	Body wrapped, leather shoes, wooden stand for vessel/lamp.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 3	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body wrapped.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 4	Pit grave.		Wooden stand for vessel/lamp.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
H 18, 5	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body wrapped and tied with palm leaf ribs.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 6	Pit grave.	1 individual.		4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 7	Pit grave.	3 individuals.		4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 9	Pit grave.	1 individual.		4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 15	Pit grave.	Child and individual of unknown age.	Wrappings, shell necklace around child's neck (outside wrappings). With the other corpse, palm ribs and a pen holder.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).

H 18, 17	Pit grave.	Unknown number of individuals.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 30	Pit grave.	Child.	Wrappings, choker.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 32	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body wrapped in embroidered garment and laid beneath branches and a mat. 2 wooden tent pegs and a wooden hammer.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 34	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body on a board.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 35	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body under mat, with palm branches at the head and feet.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 36	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Feet stiffened by palm ribs.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 38	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Head bandages containing 2 spindle whorls.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 39	Pit grave.	2 individuals.	Bodies laid on a board.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 42/3	Pit grave.	2 individuals.	Wrappings, wool(?), bodies laid under mat, rope (for transporting the corpses?), wooden tent peg.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 46	Pit grave.	Adult male.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 49	Pit grave.	2 individuals.	Bodies under mats.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 54	Pit grave.		Wrappings, wool.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 57	Pit grave.	Adult female.	Head wrappings containing a necklace of stones.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 59	Pit grave.	Child.	Body on a board.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 60	Pit grave.	Child.	Head and feet adorned with palm branches.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 68	Pit grave.	Adult male.	Red, white, and black ribbons, fine patterned cloth wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).

H 18, 70	Pit grave.	Adult female.	Windings, leather strap with copper rings attached.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 78	Pit grave?		Small bowl.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
H 18, 118	Pit grave.	2 children, adult female, adult male.	1 child with head wrappings and a leather braid with shells.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 124	Pit grave containing a clay coffin.	Adult female.	Body wrapped and bandaged in patterned linen cloths.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 126	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin wrapped in thin cloth?	Individual half lying on top of the coffin (disturbed).	Body wrapped and bandaged in patterned linen cloths.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 127	Pit grave.	3 children.	Bodies laid on palm ribs beneath a mat, 1 wearing a leather apron over the wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 136	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Linen wrappings, cloth with embroidered letters.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 139	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 18, 142	Pit grave?	2 adults (male and female).		4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
H 18, 144	Pit grave.	Adult.	Wrappings, blanket.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 46, 1	Pit grave.	5 individuals.	Wrappings, vines, ribbons, jug.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 46, 2	Pit grave.	3 individuals.	Wrappings, bodies on boards, worn coin.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
H 46, 6	Pit grave(?) containing 4 coffins with triangular			4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).

	structures at the head end.					
H 47, 1	Cist grave constructed of bricks.			4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
H 47, 2	Pit grave?	1 individual.	Body wrapped in linen and wool with cords and red and black ribbons, then covered by a mat. Dates, grapes.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
H 47, 3	Pit grave?		Small flint knife, fragments of a wooden pot.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
H 48, 1	Pit grave(?) containing 2 coffins with triangular structures at the head end wrapped in cloth.	1 individual in each of the coffins and 4 individuals in the grave.	Wrappings, cloth with colourful medallion pattern, palm leaves. The bodies in the grave were wrapped, laid on boards, and covered by palm leaves (especially at the head and feet). 1 body wore bracelets. Pierced coin (Anastasius I, 491-518)(?), writing tablet with an Arabic name written in Coptic letters on it.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
H 48, 3 (or I 48, 3)	Pit grave.	At least 1 individual.	Woven basket. Body wrapped in white shroud with blue stripes, red ribbons, laid on palm leaf ribs.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 17, 1	Pit grave.	Multiple individuals (at least 6).	Wrappings, 4 bone rings tied to the cords of the 6 th body.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 1	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body wrapped and laid under mat, palm branches at head and feet, large branch under wrappings, layer of stalks in the wrappings.			Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 5	Pit grave?	Child.	Branches of horsetail.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
I 18, 7	Pit grave.	Child.	Wrappings, patterned robe.	4 th -9 th century. Pre-Coptic?		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 11	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Shroud.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).

I 18, 15	Pit grave.	4 individuals.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 20	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 21	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 22	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 23	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 24	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body covered by mat.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 25	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body covered by mat.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 26	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body covered by mat.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 27	Pit grave?	1 individual.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century. Probably pre-Coptic.		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 32	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 33	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings, palm branches.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 36	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Thick layer of grass over the body, shroud.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 41	Pit grave.	2 adults.	Palm branches.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 42	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings, palm branches.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 43	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 50	Pit grave.	Adult, child.	Bodies laid on palm ribs.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).

I 18, 57	Pit grave.	2 adults, 3 children.	1 body on a board, the others on palm ribs.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 59	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Patterned shroud, bracelet in winding.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 60	Pit grave.	Child.	Colourful shirt.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 64	Pit grave.	2 children.	1 body with scarf over the head, necklace.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 68	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 69	Pit grave.	Adult.	Cane sticks at the feet, bent sandals tied to the feet, red ribbon, black pearl beneath the first layer of wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 70	Pit grave.	Adult male (with beard).	Head protected by a frame, shroud, body on a board.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 73	Pit grave.	4 adults, 3 children.	4 individuals under a mat, 1 individual with sandals on the body and leather over the feet, cloth with red lettering, wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 74	Pit grave.	Child.	Body covered by mat.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 75	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Sandal, coloured ribbon.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 81	Pit grave.	2 adults on top of each other.	Bodies wrapped with palm branches.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 85	Pit grave.	Adult.	Piece of basket on the body.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 86	Pit grave.	2 individuals.	Layer of glass over the bodies.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 87	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 89	Pit grave.	2 adults, 3 children.	Wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 112	Pit grave.	Adult male.		4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, 113	Pit grave.	Child.	Wrappings, windings, on the head embroidered textile of a bird.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).

I 18, 114	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings, ribbons (white, black, and red), wool.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 18, Unnumbered Grave	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings, windings of black, red, and white bands.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
I 48, 1	Chamber(?) cut into the rock.	4 individuals.	Bodies wrapped and tied on boards. Layers of palm leaf stalks above and below. Basket of palm leaves and wool wrappings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
J 17, 1	Pit grave?	7 individuals.	Tablet with the Lord's Prayer written on it, cartonnage papyrus mask.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
L 6, 1	Pit grave?		Fragment of unknown figure made of blue faience.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
L 6, 3	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Body on a wooden frame/funerary bed, stone fragments (from a bowl?).	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
L 18	At least 12 shallow pit graves.	12 individuals, 1 in each grave.	Wrappings, windings.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
L 19, 1	Pit grave.	At least 12 individuals.	Wrappings, windings, wooden hammer. 2 small brass discs with inscriptions of a bird and a cross related to the same individual.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
L 19, 10	Pit grave.	1 individual.	Wrappings, natural(?) layer of salt over the body.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
M 5, 1	Pit grave.	Adult, 5 children.	Bodies wrapped in cloth.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
M 6, 1	Pit grave?		Large painted jug.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
M 6, 5	Pit grave.	1 individual.		4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
M 7, 2	Chamber hewn into the rock containing a number of graves.	Newborn, child (girl), 2 adolescents, 2 adults (1 was female), at least	Wrappings, windings, 1 body with leather straps and buckle, 2 combs (in the wrappings of the girl), chain (on the girl's chest), leather aprons (1 with an adolescent), leather headdress (with the other adolescent), 2 sandals (with an	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).

		10 other individuals. The newborn was laid next to the adult female.	adult), eggshells (on the body of the adult female).			
M 7, 4	Pit grave(?) containing a late Egyptian wooden coffin.		Wooden board with roughly incised letters, probably of Christian meaning.	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926). Nauerth (1996).
N 8, 2	Pit grave?		Comb.	4 th -9 th century, possibly earlier.		Ranke (1926).
O 8, 1	Pit grave?		Wooden panel featuring a cross and lotus with pillars (from a box?), additional cover featuring a cross (from a box?).	3 rd -4 th century?		Ranke (1926).
O 9, 2	Pit grave?		Wooden(?) cover featuring a cross and circles/dots (from a box?), copper weights/scales(?).	4 th -9 th century		Ranke (1926).
O 10, 1	Pit grave.		Parts of wooden frame/funerary bed.	4 th -9 th century		Nauerth (1996).
Graves in the settlement area	Multiple tombs (pit graves?), some of which were of an earlier date. Many sarcophagi of wood, clay, and stone, including some of an earlier date, found in this area.	Unknown number of bodies (minimum 50), including at least 3 children, 2 adult males, and 2 adult females.	Wrappings, windings, ribbons, wooden boards (including 1 with a Coptic inscription), palm ribs, amulets (1 with an adult female), papyrus/cartonnage face masks, wreaths of flowers/fruits on the head.	4 th -9 th century or earlier.		Nauerth (1996).

Excavations 1981/83 and 1996-1997	Unknown number of pit graves(?) and 2 chambers built of bricks with barrel vaults.		In a chamber, a plaster death mask.	Roman-Coptic		Huber (2008).
Coffin (1997)	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin with a triangular structure over the head, wrapped in cloth.			Byzantine-Coptic.	The coffin was not opened.	Huber (2013).
2008 Grave 1	Pit grave.	Juvenile.	Palm rib padding.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 2	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adult male.		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 3	Pit grave.	Juvenile.	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 4	Pit grave.	Adult male.	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 5	Pit grave.	Juvenile.	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 6	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adolescent or adult male (18-25 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 7	Pit grave.	Adult male.		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 8	Pit grave.	Infant or child (2-4 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs, iron necklace, iron bangle around left wrist.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 9	Pit grave.	Child (4-6 years?).	Bronze earring on either side of skull, glass bead, 2 ring-shaped items of bronze jewellery.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).

2008 Grave 10	Pit grave.	Adult male.	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 11	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adult female?	Skull wrapped.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 12	Pit grave.	Adult female (>30 years).	Body on board.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 13	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adolescent or adult female (18-25 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs, wooden comb in the wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 14	Pit grave.	Child (3-4 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 15	Pit grave.	Adult male.	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 16	Pit grave.	Infant (2-3 years).		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 17	Pit grave.	1 individual.		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 18	Pit grave.	Adult male(?) (30-50 years).		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 19	Pit grave.	Child (6-8 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 20	Pit grave.	1 individual.		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 21	Pit grave.	Adult female.		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 22	Pit grave.	Adult female (30-40 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 23	Pit grave.	Infant or child (2-4 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 24	Pit grave.	Adult.	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 25	Pit grave.	Neonate (0-6 months).	3 links of a bronze chain.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 26	Pit grave.	Infant (1-2 years).	Iron anklet, necklace of amber and glass beads and snail shells.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).

2008 Grave 27	Pit grave.	Adult.		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 28	Pit grave.	Child (7-8 years).	Wrappings, palm rib.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 29	Pit grave.	Adult female.	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 30	Pit grave.	Adult male (20-30 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 31	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adult female (20-30 years).	Wrappings, part of bronze kyathos.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 32	Pit grave.	Adult male (25-35 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 33	Pit grave.	Adult female.	Wrappings, wooden spindle whorl.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 34	Pit grave.	Juvenile male?	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 35	Pit grave.	Child (8-10 years).		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 36	Pit grave.	Adolescent (13-17 years).	Bronze earring at right temporal lobe, ring-shaped items of bronze jewellery near the jaw. Wrappings containing a wooden comb, part of a rattle near the head.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 37	Pit grave.	Adolescent or adult female (17-25 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 38	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adult male (30-40 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 39	Pit grave.	Infant (1-2 years)	Necklace of glass and amber beads, snail shells, bronze amulet, and wooden cross.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 40	Pit grave.	Adult female (>40 years).		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 41	Pit grave.	Adult female (30-40 years).	Palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).

2008 Grave 42	Pit grave.	Adult (>40 years).	Palm ribs, part of bronze kyathos.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 43	Pit grave.	Adult female (>30 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 44	Pit grave.	Adult male (20-30 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 45	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adult female (30-40 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 46	Pit grave.	Child (>6 years).		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 47	Pit grave.	Adult male (>40 years).	3 iron nails in skull/shoulder area, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 48	Pit grave.	Adult male (>40 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 49	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Child (6-8 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 50	Pit grave.	Adult female (>40 years).		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 51	Pit grave.	Adult female.		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 52	Pit grave.	Adolescent or adult (18-25 years).		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 53	Pit grave.	Adult female (>40 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 54	Pit grave.	Adult female (>40 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 55	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adult male (30-40 years).		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 56	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adult male (20-30 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).

2008 Grave 57	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adult male (>40 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 58	Pit grave.	Adult female (25-40 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 59	Pit grave.	Adult.		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 60	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Adult male (>50 years).	Wrappings, palm ribs.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 61	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin.	Child (5 years).	Wrappings.	4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2008 Grave 62	Pit grave.	Juvenile (10-13 years).		4 th -8 th /9 th century		Huber (2008).
2009 Graves	83 pit graves, 20 of which contained coffins.	85 individuals? Adults and children, although only adults were buried in the coffins. 1 coffin contained 2 adult males (35 years, 50 years).	Wrappings. Some bodies were placed on wooden boards.	4 th -9 th century		Huber (2018a). Huber and Nauerth (2018).
2010 Grave	Pit grave.	Adolescent or adult female (18-25 years).	Body wore a linen tunic, woollen tunic, woollen hairnet on the head, and was wrapped in linen and wool cloths. Triangular superstructure over the head (of palm leaves). Tied in white, red, and brown bands. Spindle, spindle with whorl, wooden pin-beater, weaving needle made of reeds.	7 th -9 th century		Huber (2017a).

Rammun

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Village or town(?) on a hill, occupied from the Iron Age onwards.

Cemetery areas: A burial cave on the eastern slope of the hill.

Date: Byzantine.

Looting: The cave had been looted before excavation and was found full of modern debris.

Excavations: A salvage excavation in 1998, following the discovery of a cave during digging work.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb	Rectangular chamber and burials in 4 arcosolia (1 significantly smaller than the others). The cave was part of a larger tomb, which was part-rock-cut and part-built of limestone blocks and rubble. 4 small niches/recesses in the walls.		4 lamps and lamp fragments, potsherds (including rim fragment of a cooking pot and 4 lids), bronze bracelet, 7 large iron nails, large iron ring (chain/handle?), fragment of iron buckle, fragment of a glass cup, bead.	Byzantine	Walls covered with plaster with 2 medallions painted onto the plaster. Medallion 1: round medallion decorated with a frame of geometric patterns, containing a cross filled with floral designs/rosettes. Medallion 2: rectangular medallion with frame of geometric patterns and some Greek letters, containing a cross containing a rosette. A 6-pointed star had been carved into 1 of the medallions at a later (modern?) time.	Taha (1998).

Ras Abu Dahud

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Settlement remains dated between the Iron Age and Ottoman periods (not necessarily consecutive occupation periods), including installations of the Byzantine period.

Cemetery areas: On a *kurkar* ridge near the settlement area(?).

Date: Early Roman-Byzantine?

Looting: Burial cave 1 and cist grave 2 had been looted before excavation.

Excavations: 4 salvage excavations in 1998-1999, with excavation areas restricted due to development works on the site.

Excavations were interrupted on multiple occasions by protests and some of the data gathered on the tombs was lost.

Human remains: The individual in cist grave 1 was found articulated and examined. Age was estimated using fusion of the bones and dental wear (1 tooth). Pathologies were probably examined macroscopically.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Burial Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers. The first chamber was square and contained burials in 10			Early Roman-2 nd century, reused 4 th -5 th century	Nearby, a rectangular carved pit was discovered containing	Ben Ami et al. (2017).

	loculi. It led to a smaller square chamber.				potsherds and a lamp nozzle.	
Burial Cave 2	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 9 loculi (2 were damaged due to illegal quarrying). An ossuary pit in the floor. Entrance found sealed with a stone.		Lamp with charred wick-hole, cooking pots.	Early Roman-2 nd century, reused 4 th -5 th century		Ben Ami et al. (2017).
Burial Cave 3	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 8 loculi (some inaccessible). Entrance blocked with sand.			Early Roman-2 nd century, reused 4 th -5 th century		Ben Ami et al. (2017).
Burial Cave 4	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in 7 loculi.	On the floor and in the loculi, crushed human bones.	5 lamps, potsherds of storage jars, bag-shaped storage jar, bronze bracelet, bronze earring, bronze kohl stick(?).	Early Roman-2 nd century, reused 4 th -5 th century	Niche between burial caves 4 and 5 likely served as their entrance.	Ben Ami et al. (2017).
Burial Cave 5	Rock-cut tomb with oval chamber and burials in 4 loculi.		2 bronze bracelets, bronze spatula.	Early Roman-2 nd century, reused 4 th -5 th century	Niche between burial caves 4 and 5 likely served as their entrance.	Ben Ami et al. (2017).
Cist Grave 1	Cist grave constructed of large ashlar blocks, with covering stones preserved. Oriented westnorthwest-east-southeast.	Adult(?) (>15-23 years), head to westnorthwest. An osteophyte on the left shoulder blade and porotic hyperostosis/porosity on the right parietal bone.		Roman-Byzantine?		Ben Ami et al. (2017).

Cist Grave 2	Cist grave constricted of <i>kurkar</i> ashlar. Oriented westnorthwest-east-southeast.			Roman-Byzantine?		Ben Ami et al. (2017).
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Rehovot in the Negev

Province: Palaestina Tertia.

Settlement type: Urban settlement in the Negev desert.

Cemetery areas: Cemetery to the north of the town, across several hills, and tombs in the Northern Church, which contained slabs in the floor with 11 burial inscriptions (5 in the north aisle, 3 in the south aisle, 3 in the western part of the nave); remains of others were also found. These mostly named the deceased individuals, often referring to them as blessed (*μακαριος*) or identifying them as priests.²⁵²

Date: 5th-8th century.

Excavations: Excavations in the cemetery in the 20th century, beginning in the church in 1975-1979.

Human remains: The method used to study the individuals in the northern church is unclear, but pathological examination was likely macroscopic. Nagar and Hershkovitz (2004) examined 64 adult skeletons (>20 years of age). Sex estimates were based on skull morphology, pelvic morphology, and diameter of femoral head (Bass, 1987). Age estimates were based on various

²⁵² See Tsafir et al. (1988: 154-184) for the full list of inscriptions.

methodologies, including epiphyses, suture closure, pubic symphysis, tooth attrition, and degenerative changes.²⁵³ The authors produced a 'summary age' by creating an average from the different methodologies, then revised the ages of older individuals (>45 years), in an attempt to produce accurate ages of death. Nagar (1999) examined the pathologies (methodology unclear); pathologies were further discussed in Perry (2007b). The individual with achondroplasia was examined using CT analysis.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Northern Church, L 508	Crypt beneath the bema/altar of the church, with walls of limestone blocks and a bench along the west wall. Staircases on the north and south. The crypt had an apse which probably contained a reliquary box.			5 th -7 th (?) century		Tsafir et al. (1988).
Northern Church, L 520	Cist grave beneath the floor of the northern aisle of the church. Oriented east-west, with head to the west. The tomb was covered by slabs.	2 adult males (1 of 40 years showing advanced arthritis in the lumbar region and arthritis in the thoracic and cervical region, pelvis, and ribs), adult female with arthritis of	Potsherds and coin (527-538) in the fill.	6 th century	3 Greek inscriptions on slabs on the church floor may have been related to this tomb: + Ἐκυμέθη ὁ τρισ(μακάριος) Ἰακώβος ὁ πρ(εσβύτερος), μη(νι) Ὑπερβ(ερεταίω) κδ', ἔτους υκέ ("+ The thrice-blessed	Tsafir et al. (1988).

²⁵³ See Nagar and Hershkovitz (2004: 146-147) for the full list of age estimates and methodologies cited.

		the vertebrae. All individuals were interred separately.			priest Jacob fell asleep on the 24 th of the month of Hyperberetaios, the year 425"); + Έκυμέθη ό [μακάριος] ἱεριο[--] έμμενι Άπελ[λαίω] ττηγ' + (" + The blessed Ierio fell asleep ... in the month of Apellaios ... in the year 383 +"); + Άνεπ[άη] ή μα[κα(ρία) Μαρία [Αρ]τιμισίου ιδ' ιηιδτ ς ... ("The blessed Maria came to rest ... on the 14 th of the month of Artemisius(?) ...").	
Northern Church, L 531	Pit grave beneath the floor of the southern aisle of the church, covered by slabs. Oriented east-west with head to the west. Another tomb was attached to this tomb to its south, but it was not excavated.	Adult male (35-40 years).	Coin.	6 th century	Associated with a cross within a circle and the letters μ κ on a stone slab in the church floor.	Tsafirir et al. (1988).
Northern Church, L 538	Pit grave beneath the floor of the southern aisle of the church. Oriented east-west with heads to the west.	Adult male (25-30 years), 2 adult females (both 35-40 years), each interred individually. The adult females had cranial traumas, possibly from violence.	2 metal earrings, coin in the fill.	5 th -6 th century	Greek inscription on a slab on the church floor: + Άνεπ(άη) ώ μα[κάρ(ιος)] Μακεδόνιο[ς] έμμην(ι) Αρ[τε] μ(ισίω) α' ιδ(ικιώνος) η' έτ(ους) ... ("The blessed Makedonios came to rest on the 1 st day of the month of Artemisios, the 1 st year of the indiction, the year ...").	Tsafirir et al. (1988). Perry (2007b).

Northern Church, L 539	Pit grave beneath the floor of the southern aisle of the church. Oriented east-west with heads to the west.	Adult female (>60 years) with evidence of arthritis on the vertebrae and ilium.		6 th century		Tsafirir et al. (1988).
Northern Cemetery	92 excavated pit graves covered with limestone/stone sealing slabs. Oriented northwest-southeast, with head to the northwest. Remains of a mausoleum in the northern part of the cemetery, but it may have been dismantled while the cemetery was in use to mark graves. A rock-cut tomb may have been related to the mausoleum.	92 individuals, including infants, children, and adults of both sexes. Most common pathology in adults was degenerative change (osteophytes/ arthritis, especially related to the spine), followed by trauma. Evidence of periostosis/periostitis, fractures, porotic hyperostosis, and dental enamel hypoplasias. 1 adult male(?) (>35 years) with dwarfism (achondroplasia).	Simple jewellery, remains of clothing, remains of sandals. The adult with achondroplasia was found with a metal buckle at the waist.	5 th -8 th century	Some tombs were marked on the surface with stones around the perimeter and a tombstone at the head end. The tombstones were carved in anthropomorphic shape, with a rectangular flat slab cut with rounded shoulders and a circular head. A cross was inscribed within the circle, and below it the name of the deceased was inscribed, sometimes with the date of death (in Greek). 1 tombstone with the "be of good cheer, no one is immortal" formula. An undeciphered Greek inscription on the lintel of the mausoleum.	Tsafirir (1979). Tsafirir and Holum (1988). Holum and Tsafirir (1993). Nagar (1999). Nagar and Hershkovitz (2004). Perry (2007b). Slon et al. (2013).

Sa'ad

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type: Rural settlement with cisterns, a wine press, quarries, a church, and other buildings. Occupation continued after the Byzantine period.

Cemetery areas: 4 cemetery areas:

- Cemetery I. To the south of the settlement area, in the area of the church.
- Cemetery II. To the east of the settlement area, on the slope of a small wadi.
- Cemetery III. Northwest of cemetery 2, on a hill.
- Cemetery IV. East of cemetery 2, on the east slope of a wadi.

Date: Roman-Byzantine.

Looting: Many tombs had been disturbed before their excavation and some contained modern trash.

Excavations: excavated 1994-2000.

Human remains: Sex estimation was based on the pelvis and sciatic notch (where possible) and size of the bones (following Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994). Age estimation was based on dental development, dental wear, bone fusion, and pubic

symphysis. The minimum number of individuals in the four cemeteries, based on the dental and osteological record, was 338.

Pathologies were examined macroscopically. Stable carbon and nitrogen analysis was performed on teeth, to reconstruct diet and test for dietary differences between the cemetery areas.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cemetery I, Tomb 1	Large rock-cut tomb with 2 chambers. Had been altered and used as a dwelling twice.		Potsherd, glass fragments.	Late Roman-Byzantine?		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery I, Tomb 2	Horizontal shaft tomb accessed via steps.		Glass fragments, coin(?), pottery vessel, bead, iron fragments. 2 coins found outside the tomb.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery I, Tomb 3	Vertical shaft tomb closed by covering slabs.	Minimum of 7 adults, child (6 years), infant (3 years). 1 skull featured an unhealed sword wound which penetrated the skull.	Lamp fragment, leaded bronze key, 3 coins, 2 copper alloy finger rings, 3 iron rings from a chain, copper alloy and iron bracelets and fragments.	Late Roman-Byzantine	Cross carved on the rim of the shaft, visible above the sealing slabs.	Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery I, Tomb 3a	Vertical shaft tomb with 3 troughs cut into the floor. Had been used for habitation.	2 individuals.	Broken iron bracelet, 6 glass shards, 2 lamps, modern artifacts.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery I, Tomb 4	Cist tomb constructed of large stone blocks, containing 2 cists side-by-side and a	Graves 1 and 2: 17 adults, 11 juveniles. Grave 3: 32 adults, 18 juveniles.	Graves 1 and 2: 6 fragmentary iron and 3 fragmentary copper alloy bracelets, silver earring, iron finger rings, copper alloy hook, stone bead, 3 iron nails,	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).

	pit grave cut into the rock.	Vertebral osteophytosis (highest rates in graves 1 and 2). Osteoarthritis/degenerative changes in shoulders and elbows (highest rates in graves 1 and 2), wrists, tibia, and knees (highest rates in grave 3). Few individuals with evidence of healed trauma. Rare cases of evidence of infections.	fragments of iron, glass fragments. Grave 3: potsherds, 11 lamps or fragments of lamps, 2 iron bracelets, 2 copper alloy pendants (1 in the shape of a hand with pointed finger), copper alloy bell pendant with iron clapper, copper alloy finger ring, glass beads, glass fragments.			
Cemetery I, Tomb 5	Rock-cut tomb with 6 trough graves cut into the floor. Modified into a dwelling.	Grave 1: 12 adults, 2 children (<11 years). Grave 2: 4 adults, child (<10 years). Grave 4: 2 adults, infant (<1 year). Grave 5: 8 adults, child (<10 years). Grave 6: 8 adults. Some vertebral osteophytosis. Some osteoarthritis in shoulders. Very few individuals with evidence of healed trauma. Rare cases of evidence of infections.	Fragments of iron bracelets, glass fragments, iron fragments, lamp fragment, potsherds, cylindrical fragment of unknown material, modern trash.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 1	Horizontal shaft tomb, looted and empty.			Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 2	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Small fragments of bone (minimum 1 individual).	Copper alloy bell, copper alloy bracelet, 4 iron bracelets, copper alloy ring, 3 iron rings, copper alloy gazelle figurine, iron chisel, iron pin with wire	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).

			attached, glass fragment, copper alloy button, copper alloy ring of a chain, copper alloy and iron fragments.			
Cemetery II, Tomb 3	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Small fragments of bone (minimum adult and juvenile).	Glass fragments, potsherds (probably accidental).	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 4	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Small fragments of bone (minimum adult and juvenile).	Glass fragment.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 5	Horizontal shaft tomb.			Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 6	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Small fragments of bone of 1 individual.	Copper alloy bracelet. Glass fragments and potsherds were probably accidental deposits.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 7	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult.	Glass bead, earring, iron finger ring.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 8	Horizontal shaft tomb.	3 adult males (1 of >50 years with healed broken arm, arthritis, and osteophytes, 1 of 35 years, 1 with arthritis and osteophytes), adolescent female (<20 years), child (5-7 years), 2 infants (1 of <3 years, 1 of 1-2 years).	Copper alloy bracelet. Glass fragments and potsherds were probably accidental deposits.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 9	Horizontal shaft tomb.	1 individual.	Bead. Glass fragments, potsherds, and seeds were accidental deposits.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 10	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult male?		Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).

Cemetery II, Tomb 11	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult male (35-50 years) with mild arthritis of the hands, juvenile.	Glass fragments. Potsherds, burnt seeds, and charcoal were accidental deposits.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tombs 12-20, 22-25	13 horizontal shaft tombs, all looted and found empty except tomb 18 which contained part of a limestone sarcophagus.			Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 21	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult male (40-45 years), with osteophytes of the lumbar vertebrae.	Accidental deposits of potsherds, glass fragments, and animal bones.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 26	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Child.	Small brass bracelet, iron bracelet.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 27	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	1 individual.	Copper alloy bell, 3 stone beads, copper alloy bracelet.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 28	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult female.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 30	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Adult female (20-30 years), juvenile.	Copper alloy earring, glass and 3 faience beads, bead of unknown material, copper alloy spatula, copper alloy bracelet, iron bracelet, copper alloy finger ring, iron finger ring.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 31	L-shaped shaft tomb. The diggers encountered unsuitable rock during construction so the chamber was constructed to	1 individual.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).

	the right of the shaft.					
Cemetery II, Tomb 32	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult (<35 years), infant (9 months).	Glass fragment, modern trash.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 33	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adolescent or adult (18-25 years).	Copper alloy bracelet, silver bracelet, faience bead, stone bowl(s), glass fragment, modern trash.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 34	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 35	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adolescent or adult (16-25 years).	Iron finger ring fragments, glass fragments.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 36	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adolescent or adult female(?) (18-25 years), adult of unknown sex.	Copper alloy pin, glass fragments, glass bead, silver finger ring, pierced triangular stone pendant.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 37	Horizontal shaft tomb containing a limestone sarcophagus without a lid, large enough for a child.			Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 38	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Adult female (20-50 years), child (8-12 years).	2 gold foil earrings, fragments of 2 iron bracelets, fragments of 3 iron finger rings, iron pin, pieces of textile.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 39	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Adolescent (12-20 years).	2 gold earrings, quartz triangular pendant, round bone pendant, faience pendant of grape cluster, stone fish-shaped pendant, faience sheep head pendant/bead, stone jug-shaped pendant with cross engravings,	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).

			23 beads (glass, stone, faience, amber), copper alloy bead or coin, copper alloy spatula, 3 silver bracelets and fragments, 2 iron finger rings, copper alloy hair ring, bone hair ring, choker necklace, iron tack, seed, iron belt buckle, glass fragments, iron fragments, silver fragment, modern trash.			
Cemetery II, Tomb 40	Horizontal shaft tomb containing a limestone sarcophagus large enough for a child.			Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 41	Horizontal shaft tomb.			Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 42	Horizontal shaft tomb containing a small limestone sarcophagus	Infant (<6 months).		Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 43	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult.	Glass fragments.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 44	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Infant (1.5 years)	7 glass beads, 3 beads of unknown material, 3 copper alloy bracelets, glass fragment.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 45	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Adult.	2 gold earrings, 3 copper alloy bracelets, iron bracelet, iron finger ring fragments, glass fragment, potsherds, iron fragment.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 46	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Adult (<35 years).	2 gold foil earrings, 22 beads, copper alloy bracelet, fragments of finger ring.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).

Cemetery II, Tomb 47	Vertical shaft tomb.	Adult.	Glass fragment.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 48	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult.	2 bent iron nails.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 49	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 50	Horizontal shaft tomb.		Iron fragment.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 51	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 52	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Adult.	Copper alloy bell, faience bead, silver bracelet, copper alloy bracelet, rectangular object of unknown material.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 53	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult.	Copper bracelet, copper alloy bracelet, copper alloy chain fragments, potsherds.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 54	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult.	Glass bracelet fragment, glass fragment, modern trash.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 55	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Adult female (30-50 years).	Pendant, 3 beads (bone, faience, glass), 4 copper alloy bracelets (2 on the right arm, 1 on the left arm), copper spatula (near skull), bone button(?), fragments of iron nails(?), iron fragments.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 56	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Juvenile.	Necklace of copper alloy wire, necklace copper alloy links, stone pendant, 8 beads (glass,	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).

			faience), copper alloy bracelet, iron ring, glass fragment.			
Cemetery II, Tomb 57	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult(?), adolescent (12-16 years).	Glass fragments, iron bracelet fragment, glass bracelet fragment, glass bead.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 58	Vertical shaft tomb.	Adult (30-50 years).		Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 59	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Adult male (20-30 years).	Iron finger ring.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 60	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult male (30-50 years).	Faience bead, glass vessel fragments.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 61	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adolescent or adult female (<25 years).		Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 62	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult.	Glass fragments.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 63	Rock-cut tomb.		Glass bracelet fragment, iron fragments, pottery water jug, potsherds from a pot.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 64	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult (>45 years).	59 iron tacks (from a coffin?).	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 65	Horizontal shaft tomb, undisturbed.	Adult female(?) (>45 years).	2 gold foil earrings, 3 stone beads, carnelian bead, copper alloy bracelet, copper alloy wire fragments, iron nails.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 66	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult.	Glass fragment, modern trash.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 67	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult male.	Olive pit.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).

Cemetery II, Tomb 68	Horizontal shaft tomb.			Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 69	Horizontal shaft tomb.	Adult male.	Glass fragment, iron fragments (nail/bracelet?).	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 70	Horizontal shaft tomb.		Silver finger ring fragments, copper alloy fragments.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery II, Tomb 71	Possible tomb of irregular shape constructed from a natural cave?		Glass fragments, lamp fragment.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery III, Tomb 1	Rock-cut tomb with burials in arcosolia and troughs cut in the floor.	Only 1 human bone recovered. Minimum of 1 individual.	Glass fragments, quaternary alloy earring, iron fragments, modern trash.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery III, Tomb 2	Vertical shaft tomb ending with a chamber containing 3 trough graves.	7 adults, 2 children, infant.	Amber bead, faience bead, glass bead, copper alloy necklace with suspension ring, 2 copper alloy bracelets, 2 iron bracelets, quaternary alloy bracelet, metal finger ring, copper alloy pin, glass fragments, fragment of plaster, grape seed, fragments of stone, copper alloy, and iron. Modern trash.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery III, Tomb 3	Vertical shaft tomb carved into the rock, either for an infant or never completed.			Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).
Cemetery IV, Tomb 1	Vertical shaft tomb with burials in an arcosolium and 2	31 adults, 12 juveniles.	Fragments of lamps, 8 copper alloy bracelets and fragments, 6 iron bracelets and fragments,	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).

	troughs cut in the floor.		copper alloy wire fragments, 2 iron finger rings, beads (amber, stone, glass, carnelian), iron tack, iron nails, glass fragments, iron fragments, shells, modern trash.			
Cemetery IV, Tomb 2	Tomb of unclear type which had been reused for domestic and storage purposes.		Glass fragments, modern trash.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Rose and Burke (2004).

Sajur

Province: Palaestina Secunda or Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: Remains of an ancient settlement on the low slope of a valley.

Cemetery areas: Tombs near the settlement, cut into the limestone slope of the hill.

Date: Roman-Byzantine.

Looting: Ancient and modern looting.

Excavations: A tomb excavated in 1951 and another in 1980.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb (1951)	Rock-cut tomb with chamber containing burials in 3 arcosolia and 10 loculi, only 2 of which were excavated. Small niche next to arcosolium 1.		Byzantine potsherds. Some locals mentioned objects that may have come from the tomb, but the information could not be confirmed.	Roman-Byzantine		Barbé (2006).
Tomb (1980)	Rock-cut tomb with a chamber with a vaulted ceiling, accessed via steps. Burials in 8 loculi (1-7, 10); a small niche (9) attached to loculus 4 may have been used as an ossuary. An ossuary without a lid was found near loculus 7.	Skeletal remains scattered throughout the chamber and loculi.	Entrance: glass fragment, lamp fragment. Chamber: 2 pottery juglets, lamp and fragment, copper kohl stick, iron rings, glass bottle, glass beads. Loculus 1: potsherd, copper bracelets, copper ring and	1 st /2 nd -4 th century	Outer surface of the door carved to resemble a wooden door.	Braun et al. (1994).

	<p>The entrance had a façade of dressed ashlar, and a rectangular limestone block was found broken in the doorway.</p> <p>The southwestern corner had been destroyed by a bulldozer.</p>		<p>fragment, glass bottle, beads (amber, carnelian, glass, faience), 2 bone kohl sticks.</p> <p>Loculus 2: lamp, copper bracelet, 2 copper bells, copper button(?), bronze ring with bezel depicting a roaring lion with a crescent moon, copper kohl stick, copper chain links, glass fragment, fragment of iron ring, beads (amber, carnelian, glass, faience).</p> <p>Loculus 3: copper bracelet, beads (amber, carnelian, glass, faience).</p> <p>Loculus 4: copper kohl stick.</p> <p>Loculus 5: pottery bowl, cooking pot, beads (amber, carnelian, glass, faience).</p> <p>Loculus 6: cooking pot, beads (amber, carnelian, glass, faience).</p> <p>Loculus 7: 4 pottery juglets, glass bead, faience bead.</p> <p>Loculus 10: lamp.</p>			
Other Tombs	<p>East of the modern village, an unknown number of rock-cut tombs which had been badly damaged by bulldozing.</p>			Roman-Byzantine?		Braun et al. (1994).

Saqqara

Province: Arcadia.

Settlement type: Monasteries, most notably the Monastery of Apa Jeremias. A village in north Saqqara, dated from 4th/5th-6th century(?), constructed over a temple for Nectanebo II (358-340 BCE).

Cemetery areas: Burials in and around the churches of the Monastery of Apa Jeremias, where Christian stelae with Coptic inscriptions were also discovered.²⁵⁴ Some of the burials in this area likely post-dated the church. A cemetery associated with the village, outside of it to the south.

Date: 5th-9th century.

Looting: Extent of looting unclear.

Excavations: Excavations in the Monastery of Apa Jeremias in 1908-1910 and in the cemetery in 1972-1979.

Human remains: Quibell and Thompson (1912) did not use professional ageing or sexing methodologies. No methodology was provided by Jeffreys and Strouhal (1980).

²⁵⁴ Quibell and Thompson (1912: 49-64).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb 1700	Possibly undisturbed pit grave, oriented east-west.	1 individual, head to the west.	Red string around the body, bundle of grass over the head, rope of flax around the feet, bundles of plants below the feet. Cloth outer shroud with checker pattern, with ropes and coarser cloth inside. On the body, a mat-like fabric.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 1824	Vaulted chamber south of the tomb church.	Large number of individuals. Most bodies were found disturbed, on the sand, with a layer of brick dust over them. 2 undisturbed bodies with heads to the west.	Bundles of flax on the heads, coarse cloth shrouds, palm ribs in some of the wrappings.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 1952 70	Wooden coffin with a gabled roof over the head end, south of the south church. Oriented east-west.	Young child, head west.	Body clothed in 11 garments, including linen and silk clothes and cloths.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 1952 71	Pit grave containing a wooden coffin, south of the fourth church. Oriented east-west.	Adult, head west.	Pillows of palm leaves wrapped in cloth over the head and feet, 2 outer sheets, a long green robe, and coarse linen garment, flax over the head, pigeon feathers from the stuffing of a cushion.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 1952 106	Pit grave, oriented east-west, to the east of the fourth church.	1 individual, head west.	Head rested on a pillow, body tied with cord or string, outer wrapping of	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).

			coarse linen, yellow wrappings, sheets.			
Tomb 1952 107	Pit grave, oriented east-west, to the east of the fourth church.	1 individual, head west.	On each side of the head a bundle of twigs of henna(?), cord around the body, 2 linen sheets, linen shawl(?), woollen garment with sleeves and buttons, reeds (stuffing).	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 1952 108	Pit grave, oriented east-west, to the east of the fourth church.	Either a child or an adult male. ²⁵⁵	4 palm branches planted in the earth above the head, body tied in cord, linen sheet, wool blanket, linen shawl, woollen robe, wooden board below the body.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 1952 109	Pit grave, oriented east-west, to the east of the fourth church.	1 individual, head west.	Linen robe with sleeves, other textiles.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 1952 110	Pit grave, oriented east-west, to the east of the fourth church.	1 individual, head west.	Wreath of henna tied with cord around the head, shawl(?) of wool.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 1952 111	Pit grave, oriented east-west, to the east of the fourth church.	Adult female, head west.	Henna wreaths, sheets, cords, woollen robe, robe, palm-leaf stems in the wrappings, cotton over the head.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 1958	Pit grave(?) oriented east-west.	Adult female, head west.	Grass mat over the body, bundles of henna over the feet, coarse linen	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).

²⁵⁵ Quibell and Thompson (1912: 35-36) discussed this as a “child burial” near the previous 2 tombs, but the paragraph concluded by saying that “the skeleton was that of an aged man”. It is unclear from the description whether both individuals were buried in the same tomb.

			wrappings, palm leaf ribs (stiffening).			
Tomb 2001 B	Pit grave(?) oriented east-west.	Adult male(?), head west.	Above the body, a bundle of palm leaf stems and reeds wrapped in cloth and a bundle of a cloth garment with a thin reed. Woollen cap over the head, bound by strings, coarse cloth-like matting.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 2001 D	Pit grave(?) oriented east-west.	Child, head west.	String, red garment/sheet, henna above the head, shell suspended at neck.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 2001 E	Pit grave(?) oriented east-west.	Child, head west.	Red and white string around the body, bronze bracelets on the left arm, coarse cloth, shirt, henna and reeds over the feet, palm wood board below the body.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 2001 F	Pit grave(?), oriented east-west, in a building to the south of the monastery. The floor had been removed and replaced to allow for the burial.	1 individual, head west.	Henna leaves around the head, red dust from the decay of a garment.	7 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 2002	Pit grave(?) oriented east-west.	Adult(?) female with the remains of a perinate in the pelvis, head west.	Bundles of reeds and palm fibres tied with string over the feet, garment, sheeting, red cloth.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 2003	Pit grave(?) oriented east-west.	1 individual, head west.	Reed mat over the body, musical instrument on the body, hands and feet	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).

			covered by heaps of reed and straw, cloth outer wrapping, palm leaf stems below the body.			
Tomb 2005	Pit grave(?) oriented east-west.	1 individual, head west.	Bundle of henna wrapped in cloth over the head, wrappings.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 2006	Pit grave(?) oriented east-west.	Adult, head west.	Bundle of palm leaves and henna(?) wrapped in a cloth and tied with string over the head, plain cloth wrappings.	5 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Tomb 2009	Pit grave(?) oriented east-west.	Child, head west.	String, yellow wool blanket, linen cap. Wooden board and linen shirt below the body.	7 th -9 th century		Quibell and Thompson (1912).
Village cemetery	Minimum of 166 pit graves with mudbrick/stone superstructures (sometimes shared between multiple tombs). Some tombs did not have superstructures but were covered with pottery fragments. Oriented east-west with heads to the west.	138 graves contained the remains of 159 individuals, mainly older juveniles and adults (2 infants and 1 child were found). 82.1% of adults were males; 17.9% females. Usually individual interments, excluding graves 7 (2 individuals), 20 and 29 (4 individuals), 31 (7 individuals), and 178 (5 adult females, 4 adult males). 12 males had either cut/stab wounds on the front and parietal bones or parry fractures of the arms/shoulders (all healed except in 1 case). Severe cases of periodontal disease.	Bodies wrapped in coarse linen sheets or reed matting, bound with red and white cords in criss-cross or lateral pattern. Most bodies were laid on and tied to wooden boards take from earlier coffins (1 depicted Nut); others wrapped in reed/wicker carriers. Most bodies covered with salt. 1 adult female burial included bead necklaces, ivory bangles, a bronze torque, and leather slippers.	5 th -6 th century? (according to date of the village)	Inscribed stelae both <i>in situ</i> and among the surface debris.	Martin (1974). Smith and Jeffreys (1977). Jeffreys and Strouhal (1980).

Scythopolis (Beth Shean)

Province: Palaestina Secunda.

Settlement type: City of the Decapolis and capital of Palaestina Secunda.

Cemetery areas, dating, and number of tombs: 3 main cemetery areas, as well as tombs on the western and southern sides of the city:²⁵⁶

- Cemetery to the north of the settlement (Northern Cemetery), which was used between the Bronze Age and Byzantine period. More than 200 tombs known, although some of these belonged to the Bronze and Iron Ages. Only a limited number of tombs (Bronze and Iron Age tombs) have been published.
- Cemetery on Tell el-Ḥammam (Eastern Cemetery), 1st-7th century.
- Tombs at the Monastery of Lady Mary (6th century), which was in the northeast section of the northern cemetery.

Looting: Most of the tombs in the eastern cemetery had been looted before they were excavated, as had many in the northern cemetery.

²⁵⁶ Rowe (1930: 2).

Excavations: Excavations in the 1920s and 1930s, with most of the information on the Byzantine tombs unpublished. Tombs from the eastern cemetery were also excavated in 1981.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Northern Cemetery, Tomb 30	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in 9 loculi. Small ossuary pit and a sarcophagus at the rear of the chamber. Flattened vault roof and masonry-lined entrance passage.		From the debris: large ribbed pot, bronze amulet in the form of a fist, bronze rider saint amulet. The rider saint amulet depicted a rider saint striking a female demon with the Greek: <i>εις θεος ονικ(ων) κα(κα)</i> ("One God, the one defeating evil"); an evil eye being attacked by animals and daggers was on the reverse.	4 th century		Fleck (n.d.).
Northern Cemetery, Tomb 201	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia.		Lamps, glass bottles, miscellaneous bronze objects.	4 th -6 th century		Avery (2013a). Avery (2013b).
Northern Cemetery, Tomb 206	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular/circular chamber and burials in loculi.		Pottery vessels (including a cup and basin), at least 9 lamps, glass vessel. 1 lamp was decorated with a cross and another with a menorah.	1 st -6 th century		Avery (2013a). Avery (2013b).
Northern Cemetery, Tomb 208	Rock-cut tomb with 2 rectangular chambers. Burials in 2 loculi in smaller chamber A and 5		Glass fragments from a loculus in chamber A.	4 th -6 th century		Avery (2013a). Avery (2013b).

	loculi in larger chamber B.					
Northern Cemetery, Tomb 218	Rock-cut tomb originally used in the Bronze Age and reused in the Roman-Byzantine period. A stone wall was constructed to divide the tomb from nearby tombs.		Near the constructed wall: cooking pot lid with steam holes, vessel with a ram's head, other vessels, fragments of horse figurines, figurine of a nursing woman holding a child (Nysa, nurse of Dionysus?), bronze bell, small ivory finds (flat circular object and pins?).	Bronze Age, Roman-Byzantine		Fleck (n.d.).
Northern Cemetery, Tomb 224	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular/circular chamber and burials in loculi.		Unguentaria, jug.	1 st /2 nd -6 th century		Avery (2013a). Avery (2013b).
Northern Cemetery, Tomb 225	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			4 th -6 th century		Avery (2013a). Avery (2013b).
Northern Cemetery, Tomb 239	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in loculi. Close to collapse when excavated.		Left loculus: bronze incense shovel, bronze <i>sistrum</i> . Debris: sprouted pottery jug, basalt mortar.	Roman-Byzantine	Not fully excavated.	Fleck (n.d.).
Northern Cemetery, Tomb 267	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in arcosolia. Partially destroyed.		Small pottery jug, bronze coin, bronze buckle.	Roman-Byzantine	Greek inscription on the stone door: ... <i>NOC TO AΓOPACMA AMOYC</i> ("... the property of Amos").	Fleck (n.d.).
Northern Cemetery, Tomb 295	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber. Burials in 5 loculi and 3 stone sarcophagi. Entered		Left Loculus 1: 2 pottery lamps with crosses on their nozzles, glass vessel with a chi-rho moulded on the base.	Roman-Byzantine, with peak use in the		Fleck (n.d.).

	through a porch constructed of basalt masonry and roofed with the lids of 2 sarcophagi. A door sealed the main chamber.		Rear Loculus: broken ribbed cooking pot. Right Sarcophagus: gold items, including a filigree earring, simple earrings, and gold foil(?). Debris: Large buff ware dish. Unknown location: at least 34 additional glass vessels, bronze coins of Theodosius I (347-395), Arcadius (377-408), and Constantius III (421).	4 th -5 th centuries.		
Northern Cemetery, Rock-Cut Tombs	56 rock-cut tombs with rectangular/circular chamber and burials in loculi. 17 rock-cut tombs, each with a chamber and burials in arcosolia.		Alabaster vessels, pottery vessels, glass vessels (including tear bottles), pottery figurines, lamps, mirrors and mirror frames, bronze sistra, bells, buckles, tools, bangles, knives, bronze lancet, bronze jug, bronze finger rings (some with bezels with crosses), iron keys, glass beads, decorated bone hairpins, cubical pottery die.		1 stone door had a Greek inscription of the name "Apolinarius". 1 tomb had crosses in red paint. Some tombs contained limestone busts, in some cases with names.	Rowe (1930). Fleck (n.d.).
Northern Cemetery, Pit Graves	12 simple pit graves.			Roman-Byzantine		Fleck (n.d.).
Northern Cemetery, Miscellaneous Tombs	7 tombs of unknown type.			Roman-Byzantine		Fleck (n.d.).

Northern Cemetery, Reused Bronze Age Tombs	3 (rock-cut?) tombs originally of the Bronze Age which were reused in the Roman-Byzantine period.			Bronze Age, Roman-Byzantine.		Fleck (n.d.).
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 1	Shaft tomb, oriented east-west.			1 st -7 th century		Porat (1996).
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 2	Shaft tomb.			1 st -7 th century		Porat (1996).
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 3	Shaft tomb, oriented northwest-southeast.		Lamp (early Roman).	1 st -7 th century		Porat (1996).
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 4	Shaft tomb, oriented east-west.			1 st -7 th century		Porat (1996).
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 5	Shaft tomb, oriented east-west.			1 st -7 th century		Porat (1996).
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 6	Shaft tomb, oriented east-west.		Juglet (1 st century).	1 st -7 th century		Porat (1996).
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 7	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber. Burials in 4 loculi and a limestone sarcophagus.	Loculus I: 2 individuals. Loculus IV: multiple individuals.	Sarcophagus: iron nails. Floor: 2 lamps (1 st century, 4 th century). Loculus I: broken glass vessel. Loculus IV: glass vessels (1 of 4 th -7 th century).	1 st -7 th century	Loculus III was not excavated and loculus IV was part-excavated.	Porat (1996).
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 8	Shaft tomb, oriented north-south.			1 st -7 th century		Porat (1996).

Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 9	Shaft tomb, oriented north-south.		Lamp (4 th century), bronze coin (Licinius , 314-315).	1 st -7 th century		Porat (1996).
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 10	Shaft tomb, oriented east-west.			1 st -7 th century		Porat (1996).
Eastern Cemetery, Tomb 11	Shaft tomb, oriented north-south.			1 st -7 th century		Porat (1996).
Monastery Tomb 1	Tomb beneath the floor of the monastery chapel. Only the western end was excavated.	4 skulls in the western end.		6 th century	Greek inscription over the grave: + ὅπου ἐστὶν τὸ στεφαν(ο)σταυρί(ο)ν ἐκ(ε)ῖ κεῖτ(αι) τὸ πελλαικὸν τοῦ στόματος τοῦ μνημ(ε)ῖου ἔκον κρικ<ε>ία. Ἐνθα κατέθ(η)κα τὴν φιλόχ(ριστό)ν μου ἀδελφὴν Γεωργίαν ἐγὼ Ἡλ(ε)ίας ἐλάχιστ[ος] ἐλέει Θεοῦ ἔ(γ)κλ(ει)στός· ἀν(ε)πά(η) δὲ μην(ι), Μαιω τετάρτη, Ἰνδικτι(ῶ)νος πεντε[και]δεκάτης, ἡμέρα δὲ ἦν [τῆς Μ]εσο(ο)πεντηκοστῆς (“+ This is the wreath-cross, here lies the stone mouth of the memorial, having rings. There I, Elias, a lowly recluse by the mercy of God, have laid down my Christ-loving sister, Georgia. She died on the fourth (day) of the month of May in the fifteenth indiction, and it was the day of the Meso-Pentecost.”). Outside the door of the chapel: Χ(ριστ)ὲ ὁ Θεὸς	Fitzgerald (1939).

					<p>Σωτήρ τοῦ κόσμου, ἐλέησον τὴν φιλόχ(ριστο)ν κυρ(ί)αν Μαρίαν κ(αί) τὸν ταύτης υἱὸν Μάξι(ι)μον, κ(αί) ἀναπαῦσον τοὺς αὐτῶν γ(ο)νεῖς, εὐχαῖς πάντων τῶν Ἁγίων. Ἀμ(ή)ν. "Ο Christ, God, Saviour of the world, have mercy on the Christ-loving Lady Mary and her son Maximus, and (give) rest to their forefathers, (through the) prayers of all the Saints. Amen."</p>	
Monastery Tomb 2	Tomb beneath the floor of the monastery chapel. Only the western end was excavated.	2 skulls in the western end, disturbed bones in the filling.		6 th century	<p>Greek inscription over the grave: + [ῥπο]υ ἐστὶν τὸ στεφαν(ο)σταυρί(ο)ν [ἐκ(ε)ῖ κ]εῖτ(αι) τὸ πελλαϊκὸν τοῦ στόματος τοῦ μνημ(ε)ίου ἔχ(ο)ν κρικ<ε>ία· καὶ ὁ βουλόμενος ἐπ(αί)ρει τὸ στεφαν(ο)σταυρί(ο)ν κ(αί) εὐρίσκει τὸ πελλαϊκὸν κ(αί) θάπτει. Εἰ δὲ θελήσῃ ἡ κυρ(ί)α Μαρία (ἡ) τόνδε τὸν ναὸν κτ(ί)σασα κατατεθῆναι ἐν τ(ῶ)δε τ(ῶ) μνημ(ε)ίῳ, ἢ τ(ί)ς ποτε τῆς αὐτῆς γενεᾶς, ἐγὼ Ἥλ(ε)ίας, ἐλέει Θεοῦ ἐ(γ)κλ(ε)ιστός, ἐν ὀνόματι Π(α)τρ(ὸ)ς κ(αί) Υἱοῦ κ(αί) Ἁγίου Πνεύματος εὐλογῶ κ(αί) ἀναθεματίζω ἕκαστόν τινα μετ' ἐμὲ κ(ω)λύοντα ἢ αὐτὴν ἢ τινα τ(ῶ)ν αὐτῆς ἢ κ(αί) ἐπ(αί)ροντα ταῦτα μου τὰ + γράμματα (" + This is the</p>	Fitzgerald (1939).

					<p>wreath-cross, here lies the stone mouth of the memorial, having rings; and the one who wishes to lift up the wreath-cross discovers the stone and buries [the dead] here. If the Lady Mary, being the founder of this church, wishes to be buried in this tomb, or [if] someone from her family [wishes to be buried here] at any time, I, Elias, by the mercy of God a hermit, in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, curse and condemn anyone who prevents her or them, or who lifts up this inscription of mine.”).</p> <p>Near the grave, a broken marble slab with the carving of a cross within a wreath.</p>	
Monastery Tomb 3	Tomb beneath the floor, northeast of the hall near the entrance to the monastery chapel. The floor was probably cut through for this burial.	2 skulls and other bones.	Bronze coin of Heraclius (625-626), 2 small bronze crosses.	7 th century		Fitzgerald (1939).

Shelomi

Province: Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: A monastery or farm belonging to a monastery on the slope of a hill. A church has not been found at the site, but it has not been fully excavated and the elaborate mosaic pavement suggests that some expenditure was made in construction.²⁵⁷ A settlement of the Roman-Byzantine periods where the remains of churches have been found.

Cemetery areas: Tombs approximately 100m south of the monastery and 300m northeast of the settlement.

Date: The caves were dated 3rd-5th century, according to the finds in cave 2, and related to the settlement rather than the monastery.

Looting: Most of the tombs had been looted at the time of excavation.

Excavations: A salvage excavation in 1974, following the discovery of the caves during construction work.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 8 single (1-2, 5-8, 11-12) and 2 double loculi (3/4 and 9/10).	A few bones scattered in the tomb.		3 rd -5 th century	The cave was filled with mud and water and was not excavated.	Vitto (2008).

²⁵⁷ See the discussion of the monastery in Shelomi – Monastery (2022).

Cave 2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 6 single (3, 6, 9-12) and 3 double loculi (1/2, 4/5, 7/8).	Loculus 2: large amount of bones. Loculus 3: a few bones. Loculus 7: a few bones. Loculus 8: bones.	Loculus 2: glass beaker (with cross, palm leaf, and geometric decoration), glass bowl fragment. Loculus 3: 2 glass bowls. Loculus 4: glass bowl, bronze bracelet, 2 iron bracelets, iron ring, iron blade of knife/dagger. Loculus 7: glass fragments, bronze bracelet. Loculus 8: glass beaker, iron bracelet, coin of Probus (276-282). Loculus 10: glass beaker, glass bracelet, iron bracelet, glass dolphin-shaped pendant, 2 amber beads, frit bead, coin (383-395).	3 rd -5 th century	Cross incised on the wall above loculus 6. Loculi 2-4, 7-8, and 10 were excavated.	Vitto (2008).
Cave 3	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 9 single (1-4, 7-10, 12) and 1 double loculi (11), a niche (5), and an arcosolium (6).	A few scattered bones.		3 rd -5 th century	Cross incised on the wall above loculus 3. <i>Lambda</i> incised on the wall above loculus 4.	Vitto (2008).
Cave 4	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in 9 loculi.	A few bones.		3 rd -5 th century		Vitto (2008).

Shikmona/Sykaminon

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Coastal city with various buildings, including a building with a mosaic floor which may have been a church or monastery.

Cemetery areas: A group of tombs found on a hill north of the monastery. These were all accessed by a hewn staircase with ascended the hill.

Date: 5th-7th century.

Looting: All the tombs had been looted before their excavation.

Excavations: A salvage excavated in 1999-2000, following construction plans.

Human remains: Human remains were analysed using various methodologies. Sexing was based on measurements of the femoral head. Ageing was based on fusion of the epiphyses, tooth eruption and attrition stages, and length of the long bones.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb 3	Rock-cut tomb with dromos leading to a square chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia.	Mingled and broken bones of at least 2 adult males, adolescent (15-17.5 years).	Potsherds, intrusive glass fragments.	5 th -7 th century		Calderon (2010). Eshed (2010). Gorin-Rosen (2010). Kletter (2010).

Tomb 4	Rock-cut tomb with dromos leading to a square chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia. A socket stone found in the entrance for the door.	Broken bones of at least 4 adult males, 2 adult females, adolescent (12 years), infant or child (2.5-3.5 years).	Potsherds, intrusive glass fragments.	5 th -7 th century		Calderon (2010). Eshed (2010). Gorin-Rosen (2010). Kletter (2010).
Tomb 5	Rock-cut tomb with dromos leading to a square chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia.			5 th -7 th century	Not excavated.	Kletter (2010).
Tomb 6	Rock-cut tomb with dromos leading to a square chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia (1 with 2 troughs).	Broken bones of at least 2 adult males (both 30-40 years), adult female (30-40 years), 2 juveniles (10-15 years, 10-18 years), child (3 years), newborn.	Potsherds, intrusive glass fragments.	5 th -7 th century		Calderon (2010). Eshed (2010). Gorin-Rosen (2010). Kletter (2010).
Tomb 7	Remains of 3 or 4 rock-cut tombs (a-d), with the remains of arcosolia in 2 tombs (c-d).			5 th -7 th century		Kletter (2010).
Tomb 8	Rock-cut tomb with dromos leading to a rectangular chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia.	Very few bones of at least adult(?) (>15 years), child (<5 years).	Very few potsherds.	5 th -7 th century		Calderon (2010). Eshed (2010). Kletter (2010).
Tomb 12	Rock-cut tomb further south than the others, with the remains of an arcosolium.	Bones of at least 2 adults (1 male).	Intrusive glass fragments.	5 th -7 th century		Eshed (2010). Gorin-Rosen (2010). Kletter (2010).

Silet edh-Dhahr

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type and cemetery areas: Unclear. Possibly a village?

Date: Roman-7th century.

Looting: Evidence of both ancient and modern looting of the cave, especially in chamber B where the sealing stones of loculi were scattered and broken.

Excavations: Excavated in 1949.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb 1	Natural cave leading to 3 rock-cut chambers (A-C) on a lower level, each containing burials in 10 loculi.	Chamber B Loculi 9: 2 skeletons laid side-by-side.	Natural cave: heaps of potsherds of large jars and other vessels (mainly 5 th -6 th century), 4 lamps, 3 complete or broken glass tear bottles. Chamber A: pottery cooking pot, pottery jar, 4 glass tear bottles, 39 lamps, 4 broken lamps, memorial coin of Constantine I (337-339), limestone bust of a man, fragments of a bronze plaque with circles, glass bead, iron fragment. Loculus 1: glass bottle, lamp fragment. Loculus 6: cluster of iron nail heads. Loculus 7: broken pottery bowl. Loculus 8: lamp fragment. Loculus 9: pottery bowl, 3 lamps. Loculus 10: cooking pot. Chamber B: 129 lamps and fragments of others, 8 glass tear bottles, small pottery amphora, pottery vase, 4 glass beads, seed bead, stone bead on bronze loop, iron ring, iron finger ring with bezel, 9 bronze finger	Roman-7 th century. Chamber A may only have been used until the end of the 4 th century.		Sellers et al. (1953).

			<p>rings with bezels (including a knight, a dragon, and a lion), fragments of bronze and iron bracelets, bronze loop, bronze button, iron key, fragments of iron nails or keys, iron nail with turned head, bronze pin and fragments of others, small iron fragments, 3 bronze crosses with suspension loops, bronze ear spoon, bronze spatula, bronze disk, fragments of bronze wire, bronze cylindrical tube, 2 coins (1 of Arcadius, 378-408, 1 of Justin I, 518-527), fragments of glass bottle(s), piece of pyramidal gold foil. Loculus 1: iron nail, fragment of wood with attached bronze clamp, potsherds of a small pot. Loculus 2: 3 lamps, bronze clamp, bronze hook, bronze bracelet, pot, 2 glass bottles. Loculus 3: fragment of bronze spatula. Loculus 5: lamp, bronze bracelet, bronze ring. Loculus 6: 2 glass bracelets, fragments of bronze and iron bracelets, bronze pin, bronze and iron fragments. Loculus 7: bronze bracelet. Loculus 8: bone pin. Loculus 9: 3 lamps, stone cup for paint, fragments of iron rings, broken glass bottle. Loculus 10: 4 lamps, glass bottle, broken glass tear bottle, 3 small glass beads, stone button, ivory pin with rings.</p> <p>Chamber C: 24 lamps, iron nail head, 2 pieces of bronze chain and ring, bronze pin. Loculus 1: pieces of bronze chain, bronze pin. Loculus 2: lamp. Loculus 4: iron nail, pieces of bronze chain. Loculus 6: 2 bronze rings with attached iron pieces, bronze socket for lock. Loculus 7: bronze censer handle, 3 bronze pins, fragment of bronze chain, bronze disk with holes for nails and key, bronze fibula, 2 bronze tacks, bronze ring, 3 iron nail heads. Loculus 8: bronze tack head, bronze ring, 2 bronze pins. Loculus 10: fragment of lamp, glass tear bottle, broken iron key.</p>			
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St. Catherine's Monastery

Province: Palaestina Tertia.

Settlement type: Monastery.

Date: 6th century?

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Crypt	Crypt, originally accessed via a single staircase in the apse of the monastic church. The floor level of the crypt was raised from the original floor level and doors were added in recent years.			6 th century?		Grossman (2002).

Taposiris Magna

Province: Aegyptus.

Settlement type: Town dating from the Hellenistic period (c. 280-270 BCE).

Cemetery areas: Tombs in 2 churches.

Date: Unclear, possibly 5th-6th century.

Excavations: 2nd half of the 20th century.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Western Church, Crypt	In the north courtyard, remains of an underground burial chamber.			5 th century?		Grossman (2002).
Central Church, Tomb.	Shaft tomb covered with horizontal stone slabs.			6 th century?		Grossman (2002).

Tefen

Province: Palaestina Secunda or Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type and cemetery areas: Tombs found at ancient sites located at Ḥ Maḥoz, Kh El-Quṣeir, Ḥ Belaya, and Ḥ Bayir and near the village of Kisra.

Date: Byzantine.

Looting: Almost all the tombs had been looted before excavation.

Excavations: Excavations following a survey in 1978 and in the 1990s(?).

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Ḥ Bayir, Tomb 40/1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and bench.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
Ḥ Bayir, Tomb 40/3	Rock-cut tomb.			Byzantine	Not explored beyond the entrance.	Lederman and Aviam (1997).
Ḥ Bayir, Tomb 40/4	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
Ḥ Bayir, Tomb 40/5	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
Ḥ Bayir, Tomb 40/6	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).

ח Bayir, Tomb 40/7	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
ח Belaya, Tomb 29/3	Rock-cut tomb.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
ח Belaya, Tomb 29/4	Rock-cut tomb.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
ח Belaya, Tomb 29/5	Rock-cut tomb.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
ח Belaya, Tomb 29/6	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia with headrests.			Byzantine	7-branched menorah inscribed above the western arcosolium.	Lederman and Aviam (1997).
ח Belaya, Tomb 29/7	Rock-cut tomb with square burial chamber and burials in arcosolia. Niches for lamps, containing soot remains.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
ח Belaya, Tomb 29/8	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
ח Belaya, Tomb 29/9	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in 3 arcosolia, each containing 3 troughs.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
ח Belaya, Tomb 39/1	Rock-cut tomb with trapezoid chamber and burials in arcosolia. Stone sealing slabs in the tomb, not <i>in situ</i> .			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
ח Mahoz, Tomb 51/3 1	Rock-cut tomb filled with dirt.			Byzantine	Not excavated.	Lederman and Aviam (1997).
ח Mahoz, Tomb 51/3 2	Rock-cut tomb filled with dirt.			Byzantine	Not excavated.	Lederman and Aviam (1997).

H Mahoz, Tomb 51/3 3	Rock-cut tomb filled with dirt.			Byzantine	Not excavated.	Lederman and Aviam (1997).
H Mahoz, Tomb 51/4	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
Kh El-Quşeir, Tomb 1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
Kh El-Quşeir, Tomb 2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
Kh El-Quşeir, Tomb 3	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia. Above the western arcosolium, a triangular niche.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
Kh El-Quşeir, Tomb 30/10	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia.			Byzantine		Lederman and Aviam (1997).
Kisra, Cave 1	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in loculi. The cave had been reused as a cesspit.			4 th -6 th century		Stern (1997).
Kisra, Cave 2	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in loculi. The cave was found sealed.		2 glass bowls, glass jug, 4 lamps, 8 bracelets, 2 rings, bell, bone cross pendant, 6 glass beads, 4 bone/bronze cosmetic sticks, 2 small glass inlays, 8 coins (4 th -5 th century).	4 th -6 th century		Stern (1997).
Kisra, Cave 3	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in loculi. The cave was found sealed.		13 glass bowls, 7 glass bottles, 6 glass jugs, 2 glass jars, other glass vessels, 3 lamps, pottery bowl, 4 bracelets, rings,	4 th -6 th century		Stern (1997).

			bell, 8 glass beads, 3 bone/bronze cosmetic sticks, bronze disc, bone spindle whorl, 7 coins (4 th -5 th century).			
Kisra, Cave 4	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in loculi. The cave had been reused as a cesspit.			4 th -6 th century		Stern (1997).
Kisra, Cave 5	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in loculi. The cave had been reused as a cesspit.			4 th -6 th century		Stern (1997).

Thebes

Province: Thebais.

Settlement type: A village at Djeme and local monasteries.

Cemetery areas: Cemeteries outside the boundaries of settlement areas and in the rooms of ancient temples.

Date: 3rd century-Coptic.

Looting: All the tombs had been looted before their excavation.

Excavations: Excavations in the early 20th century. The Monastery of St. Paul was excavated in 2005-2008 and 2017.

Human remains: Method of age and sex estimation unknown.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography:
Djeme, Tomb Chapels	3 rectangular tomb chapels constructed of mudbricks, entrance to the east. 2 contained a rectangular structure, probably a bench for the dead.			3 rd -5 th century?		Hölscher (1954).
Djeme, Dome Tombs	Square or rectangular hypogea with domes, accessed via a low doorway and shaft. Bodies placed along the walls or	Often 2 or 3 mummies side-by-side and end-to-end.	The fill of the shafts often contained amphorae. The tombs often contained pottery vessels. Bodies were wrapped.	3 rd -5 th century		Hölscher (1954).

	on low platforms built of mud and stones, with raised head end.					
Djeme, Tomb in Tomb 14	Rectangular chamber with a barrel vault built in the ruins of domed tomb 14.			3 rd -5 th century		Hölscher (1954).
Djeme, Tomb 55	Square hypogeum with a dome, accessed via a low doorway and shaft.		In the shaft: 14 amphorae.	3 rd -5 th century		Hölscher (1954).
Djeme, Tomb 66	Square hypogeum with a dome, accessed via a low doorway and shaft. Half a jug filled with gypsum had been used to seal the entrance.		In the shaft: amphora closed by a clay stopper, a sprig of Persea stuck in its neck.	3 rd -5 th century		Hölscher (1954).
Djeme, Tomb 67	Round hypogeum with a dome, accessed via a low doorway and shaft.			3 rd -5 th century		Hölscher (1954).
Djeme, Tomb 204	Barrel-vaulted tomb, possibly a reconstruction of a domed hypogeum.			3 rd -5 th century		Hölscher (1954).
Djeme, Pit Graves	Unknown number of pit graves, sometimes with bodies in clay coffins. Oriented either east-west with head to the west, or north-south with head to the north. The north-south graves were later than the east-west graves, as they occasionally cut into the foundations of the domed hypogea. These graves were generally located along the periphery of the domed	Bodies, including an adult male and female.	Bodies were wrapped and cloths were tied together with cords, sometimes with metal to secure the wrappings, and could be tied to boards. Painted mummy masks, garlands of leaves, rope, dates, 3 pomegranates, finger rings, 30 wooden labels with Greek inscription (only a few were legible, 1 dated 278), coins (Diocletian, 284-305; Constantine, 306-337).	3 rd -5 th century	Some of the north-south oriented graves were related to painted crosses.	Hölscher (1954).

	hypogea and exterior walls of a church and dwellings.					
Monastery of Epiphanius, Graves 1-11	1 possible chamber tomb and 10 pit graves, oriented northeast-southwest, beneath a domed roof supported by 4 pillars (only the bases remained). Heads to the southwest.	Graves 7-11: 5 adult males (1 of 30 years, 1 of 40-50 years).	Bodies dressed and wrapped in cloth and tied with string. Rock salt and juniper berries poured over the body. In graves 8, 9, and 11, the body had been placed on a grass mat; in grave 7, a palm leaf basket had been broken and spread out over the body.	6 th century-Coptic		Winlock (1973).
Monastery of Deir el Medineh, Pit Graves	11 pit graves against the walls of an ancient temple which was turned into a monastery.	Mummies.	Bodies were wrapped.	Coptic	In 2 cases, the name of the deceased was written above the head of the graves on the wall. However, there were more names on the wall, possibly the names of visitors.	Winlock (1973).
Monastery of Deir el Bahri, Cemetery	Chapel within an ancient temple, with unknown number of burials beneath rectangular benches in a vestibule.	Each grave contained several mummies. Many mummies were also found on platforms nearby.	Wrappings, leather garments.	Coptic		Winlock (1973).
Monastery of St. Paul, Cemetery	Ten rows (I-X) of approximately 200-300 rectangular pit graves	Northern area: skeletonised individuals.	Southern area: bodies wrapped in multiple shrouds with criss-cross/diagonal	Late 6 th -10 th century	13 large stones with holes in them, in 2 cases with	Eichner (2018).

	<p>usually marked at the surface by walls constructed of mudbricks and mud plaster. Oriented east-west.</p> <p>At least some of the earlier graves did not have surface markers. In some cases, later graves had been built over earlier graves.</p> <p>Several graves in row V had a stepped exterior side and, in 1 case, white limestone plaster. A fired brick pathway led to these graves and there was a small open space to the west.</p> <p>The cemetery has not been completely excavated.</p>	<p>Southern area: mummified monks.</p> <p>It is unclear whether the distinction was chronological, with the southern area dating earlier than the northern area, or a form of social differentiation.</p>	<p>binding, salt, juniper berries.</p> <p>Some bodies were covered by woven mats.</p>		<p>pieces of wood that had been slotted into them (remains of large wooden crosses).</p> <p>At least 1 fragment of a large wooden cross was found.</p> <p>In 1 tomb, a Coptic inscription on the exterior wall: ⲧ ⲣⲕⲗ ("I rejoice").²⁵⁸</p>	
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²⁵⁸ Translation by Eichner (2018: 238).

Tyre

Province: Phoenice Prima.

Settlement type: City and capital of Phoenice.

Cemetery areas and dating: Burial areas to the north, east, and south of the settlement, dating to the Roman and Byzantine periods. The main cemetery, Al-Bass, was along both sides of the road leading into the city from the east. This cemetery was dated 1st century BCE-7th century, with most of the tomb construction occurring in 2nd-3rd centuries. There were some non-funerary buildings, including an aqueduct, in this area.

Number of tombs: 39 funerary enclosures from Al-Bass have been excavated/published. The funerary enclosures contained a minimum of 825 burial locations (19 pit graves, 357 sarcophagi, 449 loculi), many of which were heavily used in the Byzantine period (at least 84 funerary platforms and 192 sarcophagi in use/reuse). Between 10 and 21 additional enclosures are known, and some sarcophagi and stelae which were found before the tombs were excavated may have belonged to the cemetery.²⁵⁹

All the inscriptions come from Rey-Coquais (1977). Unless stated, they were either classed as Byzantine inscriptions in De Jong (2010) or were found with crosses. There were also multiple inscriptions referring to Christian figures or themes in Rey-

²⁵⁹ De Jong (2017r: 309).

Coquais (1977) which were assigned to tomb numbers not included in De Jong (2010) or De Jong's online appendices.²⁶⁰

Some of these may be the unknown inscriptions recorded on tombs or in unknown locations.

Excavations: Cemeteries and tombs described in the 19th and 20th centuries, with some excavations occurring. Al-Bass was excavated in 1959-1967.

Human remains: A minimum of 3,989 individuals were discovered at Al-Bass, known from the number of skulls; 913 of these individuals were in burials dated to the Roman period, based on the dating of grave goods.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Hypogeum 2	Hypogeum c. 1.5-2km east of Al-Bass, containing 5 lead coffins.			3 rd -early 4 th century?		De Jong (2017q).
Hypogeum 3	Hypogeum c. 1.5-2km east of Al-Bass, containing 5 or 6 lead coffins.			Roman/ Byzantine		De Jong (2017q).
Al-Bass, Complex 1	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone with walls covered in lime plaster. Oriented north-south with a forecourt and main court. 6 built tombs with loculi (M 146-148, M	M 146: 3 individuals. M 3210A: loculus 1: 10 individuals; loculus 2: 17 individuals.	M 146: pair of silver earrings, bronze bracelet, glass bracelet, bone pin with gold sheet, necklace of beads (glass, bone, jade), glass unguentarium(?), 6 bronze	2 nd -6 th century	M 146: cross decoration. M 150: + Πιστῶν + Μαξεντίου ("Of the faithful. Of Maxentius"); Εἷς Θεός, ὁ μόνος ἀθάνατος ("One God, he alone is immortal"). M 158: ²⁶¹ Ϝ'Ηλία τυροπο(ιοῦ) Πιστῶν Ϝ' ("Of Elie, cheese maker,	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

²⁶⁰ For example, inscriptions 27-29 mentioned Jesus and the Holy Spirit, catechumens, and God respectively, but are not included in the table as their findspots are unknown. See Rey-Coquais (1977: 20-22).

²⁶¹ Listed in Rey-Coquais (1977: 30-31) as tomb 156.

	<p>146A-149A, M 150, M 158-161, M 170-171, M 3210A). 10 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 152-153, S 154-155, S 156-157, S 162-163, S 165-164, S 166-167, S 168-169, S 338-339, S 340-341, S 342-343). The construction of S 152, S 162, S, 164, S 166, and S 168 was dated to 200-250.</p>	<p>S 166: 6 individuals. S 342: 8 individuals. Total number of individuals: 307.</p>	<p>coins (1 of 2nd, 1 of 3rd, 4 of 4th century). M 3210A: loculus 1: glass vessel and fragments (3rd century?), 7 silver earrings, 2 unknown stone objects. Loculus 2: small glass vessel, bronze coin. S 166: gold earring, 2 bone pins, piece of gold leaf, pottery vessel, terracotta bust of a child on a pedestal. S 342: 5 silver earrings, bone pin, glass bead, silver coin (201-206), bronze coin (221-222).</p>	<p>of the faithful"); <i>†</i> Πιστῶν ἐλευθερικῶ + ("Of the faithful (and the) free"). M 170: + Πιστῶν ἐλευθερικόν + ("Of the faithful (and the) free"); Πιστῶν ἐλευθερικόν ("Of the faithful (and the) free."); + Πεδαρικόν + ("Of the servile"); unreadable inscription. S 152: Φήλικος ἀρτοκόπου σορὸς καὶ ΜΑΚΡΕΒ- ("Sarcophagus of Felix, baker, and ---"); Πιστῶν ("of the faithful"); + Ἀναστασίου Βοστρηνοῦ κριθοπώλου Πιστῶν ("Anastasios of Bostra, barley merchant, of the faithful"). S 154: Θάρσι ... Ω ... ΜΑΝΗ οὐδὶς [ἀθάνατος] Ἀρτοκοπᾶ ὑποδιακόνου ("Good cheer, ---, no one is immortal. Of Artocopas, subdeacon"). S 162: Πορφυρίου ὑποδιακ(όνου) + καὶ Δομνικᾶς ("Porphyrios, subdeacon, and of Domnica"). S 164: Τόπος Πιστῶν· σόριν τῆς εὐγενεστά(της) Θεοδοσίας ("Tomb of the Faithful; sarcophagus of the noble Theodosia"). S 168: + Τόπος Μα(ν)ναθινῆς + ("Tomb of Mannathine"). S 338: + Σορὸς κροταεινὸς Πιστῶν διαφέροντ(α) Ἰουλιανοῦ ἐλεοβαστάκτου καὶ τῆς γαμετῆς αὐτοῦ Πορφυρίας + ("Sarcophagus --- of the faithful, belonging to</p>	
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					Julianos, oil carrier, and his wife Porphyria"). ²⁶² S 340: + Τόπος + Θεωδώρου + σαυγμα + ("Tomb of Theodoros, chief plougher(?)"). 1 inscription in an unknown location.	
Al-Bass, Complex 2	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south with a forecourt and main court. 1 built tomb with loculi (M 129-132) and 6 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tomb (S 127-128, S 133-134, S 135-136, S 137-138, S 139-140, S 141-142). The construction of S 133 and S 141 was dated to 200-250.	M 129: loculus 1: 8 individuals; loculus 2: 11 individuals; loculus 4: 38 individuals; loculus 5: 13 individuals; loculus 6: 16 individuals. S 133: 11 individuals. Total number of individuals: 124.	M 129: loculus 1: bone pin, necklace of glass beads, bronze bell, 2 pottery vessels, glass fragments. Loculus 2: 2 glass vessels, pottery bottle. Loculus 3: necklace and bronze bell in lower layer. Loculus 4: 2 glass vessels, pottery pitcher, 7 pottery vessels, 2 bronze coins (1 of 3 rd , 1 of 4 th century). Loculus 5: gold earring, glass vessel, 2 pottery vessels, 2 bronze coins (both 3 rd century), lamp, terracotta bust of a child, terracotta figurine, glass fragments. Loculus 6: 3 glass vessels, 3 pottery vessels, 3 lamps, glass fragments. 1 of the glass vessels in this tomb was a bottle (450-500) in the upper layer of the loculus. S 133: pieces of gold sheet/leaf.	2 nd -4 th century +		De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

²⁶² The translation of *κροταεινος* is unclear. It may possibly be related to *κροτέω*, which means "to rattle" or "to hammer (together)", possibly translating as "Sarcophagus constructed for the faithful ..."(?).

Al-Bass, Complex 3	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south. Northern part contained 4 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tomb (S 97-98, S 99-100, S 101-102, S 103-104). Southern part contained 1 built tomb with loculi (M 113-114) and 6 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tomb (S 110-111, S 115-116, S 117-118, S 119-120, S 121-122, S 123-124). The construction of S 115, S 117, and S 119 was dated to 200-250.	S 110: 4 individuals. Total number of individuals: 10.	M 113: loculus 2: 3 silver earrings, glass bracelet, bone pin, necklace of glass beads, 4 glass bottles (2 nd -4 th century), glass unguentarium (4 th -6 th century), glass vessel, 3 pottery vessels. S 110: glass unguentarium. S 119: glass bracelet, glass flask, glass vessel.	2 nd -6 th century	S 115: + <i>Τόπος Βαρωχίου ὑποδιακόνου</i> ("Tomb of Barochios, subdeacon"). S 117: <i>Βαρωχίου ὑπ[ο]δ(ιακόνου) +</i> ("Barochios, subdeacon"); <i>Τῶν Ζηνοβίου</i> ("People of Zenobios"). S 121: <i>Βαρωχίου ὑποδιακ(όνου)</i> ("Barochios, subdeacon").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 4	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south with northern, middle, and southern parts. The middle part contained 1 built tomb with loculi and lead sarcophagi of the Byzantine period (M 1941). The southern part contained 3 built tombs with loculi (M 730-731, M 730-731a, M 730-731b) and 7 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 647-648, S 719-720, S 721-722, S 723, S 725, S725a, S 727).	M 730: loculus 3: 6 individuals. S 723: 22 individuals. Total number of individuals: 64.	M 730: loculus 3: silver earring, glass medallion, 4 bronze coins (all 4 th century), 2 iron nails.	2 nd -6 th century	M 730a: cross decoration. S 721: <i>Θάρσι, Γλάφυρε, οὐδὶς ἀθάνατος</i> ("Good cheer, Glaphyros, no one is immortal"). S 723: <i>Διονύσιος Ἀρηνός ΟΒΣΓΓΑΜ --- Ε --- Μ --- ΑΘ</i> ("Dionysius of Arra---").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

	The construction of S 647, S 719, and S 721 was dated to 200-250. The western part of the funerary enclosure was not completed excavated.					
Al-Bass, Complex 5	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south. Burials in 1 tomb of unclear type built in a pit (M 732), 1 built tomb with loculi (M 644-645), and 10 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tomb (S 603-604, S 605-606, S 607-608, S 629-630, S 631-632, S 635-636, S 637-638, S 639-640, S 641-642, S 1981-1982). The construction of S 605 was dated to 150-200 and the construction of S 603 was dated to 200-250.	M 644: loculus 4: 2 individuals; loculus 5: 12 individuals; loculus 6: 7 individuals. Total number of individuals: 50.	M 644: 2 bronze coins (1 of 114-115, 1 of 2 nd century), lamp. S 631: glass (4 th -6 th century), 4 coins (all 4 th century).	2 nd -6 th century	Traces of an illegible painted inscription on S 629. S 603: + Πιστῶν + (“Of the faithful”). S 605: Πιστῶν (“Of the faithful”). 1 other inscribed sarcophagus. ²⁶³	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 6	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 3 parts (only part 3 contained tombs). 2 built tombs with loculi (M 610-611, M 789) and 7 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 609-	M 610: loculus a: 5 individuals; loculus b: 8 individuals. Total number of individuals: 77.	M 610: loculus a: 6 gold earrings, gold bracelet, 2 gold rings, necklace of glass and bone beads, bronze bell, gold leaf fragments, piece of gold, 2 small glass pitchers, small pottery vessel, bronze coin. Loculus b: 3 gold earrings, necklace of bone	1 st -6 th century	S 609: + Τῶν Πενταδίας + (“People of Pentadia”). S 611: + Τῶν Πενταδίας + (“People of Pentadia”). S 613: + Τῶν Πενταδίας + (“People of Pentadia”). S 615: + Τῶν Πενταδίας + (“People of Pentadia”).	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

²⁶³ Rey-Coquais (1977: 35) and De Jong (2010: 619) both referred to a Byzantine inscription on S 633, but no sarcophagus in this tomb was assigned this number. The inscription was: Σόριον Φωτίω Λιτᾶ (πισ)τῶν (“Sarcophagus of Photios Litas, of the faithful(?)”).

	610, S 611-612, S 613-614, S 615-616, S 619-620, S 621-622, S 627-628). M 789 appeared to have been blocked in the late 1 st or 2 nd century, and the construction of S 621 was dated to 200-250.		and gold beads, bronze bell, 5 bronze coins (1 of 70-71, 1 of 2 nd century, 1 of 218-222, 1 of 220, 1 of 276-282), lamp, glass fragments, 3 nails. S 613: 2 gold earrings, silver earring, bronze bracelet, lead amulet, necklace of glass beads, pieces of gold, small glass bottle, 2 glass vessels, 2 bronze coins (both of 276-282), small bronze chain.		S 619: + <i>Μνήμα διαφέρωτα + Ιανασ θυγατρὸς Παλαδίας ἀναπαούσας Πιστῶν</i> ("Memorial belonging to Iana(?), daughter of the late Palladia, of the faithful"). S 621: <i>Πιστῶν</i> ("Of the faithful"). S 627: <i>Θάρσι, τέκνον μονογενῆ Θεοδοσία· πάντων ἐστὶ τὸ θανῖν· ταῦτα ὁ βίος· πλεκόμενος μαραίνεται· ὁ γὰρ τὸ φῶς δοῦς κὲ πάλιν κομίζετε</i> ("Good cheer, only child, Theodosia. It is everyone's lot to die. This is life: a slowly dying wickerwork, for he who gave the light also takes it back").	
Al-Bass, Complex 7	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 3 parts. Part 1 (closest to the road) contained 2 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 709-710, S 711-712). Part 3 contained 4 built tombs with loculi (M 623-624, M 625-626, M 653-654, M 751) and 6 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 617-618, S 655-656, S 713-714, S 715-716, S 717-718, S 734-735). The construction of S 655, S 715, S 717, and S 734 was dated to 200-250.	M 625: loculus 1: 2 individuals; loculus 2: 24 individuals; loculus 3: 15 individuals. M 653: loculus 2: 11 individuals. Total number of individuals: 216.	M 623: gold earring in the shape of a cross. M 625: loculus 1: 4 silver earrings, bronze amulet engraved with animals and untranslated Greek inscription, necklace, 2 bronze bells, small glass flask/bottle, small glass pitcher (3 rd -4 th century?), 4 bronze coins (all 244-249), glass fragments. Loculus 2: silver earring, iron bracelet, 2 iron rings, necklace of gold beads, bronze coin, iron blade. Loculus 3: 3 silver earrings, piece of glass. M 653: loculus 2: necklace of glass and steatite beads, steatite seal engraved with animal, glass vessel, glass	3 rd (or earlier)-6 th century	M 623: cross decoration. M 751: unknown Greek inscription. S 655: + <i>Μνήμα διαφέροντα τοῦ εὐγενεστάτου Πέτρου τέκτονος Α + Ω</i> ("Memorial belonging to the noble Peter, carpenter"); <i>Καλεωνίστας καθικουμένων</i> ("Of Kaleonista, of the catechumens"); <i>Δομνίνας κα[?] ΟΥΡΙΣΙΟΥ --- ΟΥ</i> ("Of Domnina and ---"). S 709: unknown Greek inscription. S 715: <i>Ὀλυμπίου κλιδοποιοῦ</i> ("Olympias the locksmith"). S 717: + <i>Τόπος Πιστῶν Μαρκέλλου καὶ Κωπαδίνης κονχυλέων λιμέ(νος) Ἀστρονόης +</i> ("Tomb of the faithful Marcellos and Kepadine, murex fishermen from the port of Astonne"). 1 inscription in unknown location.	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

			fragments, 3 small pottery vessels.			
Al-Bass, Complex 9	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Large apse at the southern end of the complex. Part 1 (closer to the road) contained a built tomb with loculi (M 774-851a) and a sarcophagus (S 771-772). Part 2 contained 1 built tomb or sarcophagus (Tomb 1), 3 built tombs with loculi (M 764-768, M 777-778, M 783-784) (M 764 also contained sarcophagi), and 4 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 777-778, S 779-780, S 781-782, S 848). The construction of S 771 and S 779 was dated to 200-250, and the construction of S 781 was dated to the 3 rd century.	M 764 C.2: sarcophagus 1: 5 individuals; sarcophagus 2: 7 individuals. M 783: 5 individuals. Total number of individuals: 356.	M 764: glass (late 1 st -2 nd century), 2 coins (both 6 th century) in a loculus. C.2: sarcophagus 1: 2 gold earrings, 3 bronze coins (all 4 th century). Sarcophagus 2: pottery vessel. M 777: glass (50 BCE-2 nd century). M 783: bronze bell, glass bottle, glass unguentarium, 2 bronze coins (both 4 th century). Next to S 771: silver coin (200), billon coin (251-253). S 779: coin (7 th century). S 781: 3 gold earrings, 2 silver earrings, thin glass bottle, pottery vessel.	1 st -6 th century	Mosaic of 375/376, possibly connected with M 774. S 771: <i>Θεσίδι διαφέροτα τοῦ μακ(α)ρίου Ἡλία κ(ογ)χ(υ)ροκό(που) κάτος τῶν τῶ διαφ(ε)ρώ(ντων) ΜΗΟΗΔΙΓ</i> ("Grave belonging to blessed Elijah, crusher of purple, as well as those who belong to him ---").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 10	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south divided into 2 or 3 parts. Part 2 contained 3 tombs of unknown type and to the south was 1 built tomb with loculi (M 801-802) and 3 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tomb (S 791-	S 793: 5 individuals. Total number of individuals: 73.	S 793: 3 gold earrings, 6 bone pins, 2 pottery vessels, bronze coin. In front of the tomb beneath S 793, a bronze coin (211-217).	2 nd -6 th century	M 801: + Ἄνης + ὑπερβᾶ ὁ Θεός εἰς τὰ + ἡμῶν ("Let go. God protect each one of us"); + Ἄφης + συνχώρησον παραπτώματα + ἡμῶν + ("Release (us), forgive our sins").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

	792, S 793-794, unknown number).					
Al-Bass, Complex 11	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 3 parts. Part 2 contained 6 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of tombs (S 815-816, S 817-818, S 855-856, S 857-878, S 859-860, S 859bis).	S 817: 11 individuals. Total number of individuals: 20	S 815: 4 gold earrings (1 pair), glass unguentarium, 3 pottery vessels, iron lance. S 817: gold earring, small glass jar, silver coin, bronze coin. S 857: 3 gold earrings (1 pair), piece of gold sheet, 3 silver coins (1 of 193, 1 of 208-212, 1 of 222). S 859: 5 gold earrings (2 pairs), 2 bone pins, bronze amulet, pottery vessel. S 859bis: gold earring, necklaces of glass beads, small pottery vase.	2 nd -6 th century		De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 12	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 3 parts. Part 1 (closest to the road) contained 1 sarcophagus (S 839-840). Part 2 contained 1 built tomb with loculi and sarcophagi (M 837-838) and 1 sarcophagus (S 833-834). Part 3 contained 1 built tomb with loculi (M 877-878) and 3 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 821-822, S 823-824, S 825-826).	M 837-838: loculus 1: 9 individuals; loculus 3: 14 individuals; loculus 10 sarcophagus: 6 individuals; loculus 10 outside sarcophagus: 6 individuals; loculus 12 sarcophagus: 7 individuals; loculus 12 around sarcophagus:	M 837: loculus 1: 3 gold earrings, bronze bracelet, 2 bone pins, glass pin, 2 lead amulets, necklace of glass and carnelian beads, 2 small glass pitchers, small glass jar/pot, pottery pitcher, 5 pottery jars, pottery plate, 2 pottery vessels, silver coin (dated 241), 3 lamps, pieces of glass, unknown objects. Loculus 3: pieces of bronze, iron, lead, and stone. Loculus 5 sarcophagus: 2 gold earrings, bone pin, glazed pottery amulet, necklace of glass beads, 2 silver coins (1 of 134-138, 1 of 2 nd -3 rd	2 nd -6 th century	Mosaic with inscription: "the year 280" (154 CE). M 837: ... <i>ΤΑΙ ὁ Θεός, ἀναπαύων τὸν δοῦλόν σου ...</i> ("--- God, give rest to your servant ..."); unreadable Greek inscription. S 839: + <i>Κυριλλᾶ ἀλιήως + λιμήνος Ἐγυπτίον</i> ("Cyrillas, fisherman of the port of the Egyptians"); <i>Κύριλε κονχυλλευτοῦ λυμήνος Ἐγυπτίον</i> ("Cyrille, fisherman of murex from the port of the Egyptians"). 1 inscription in unknown location.	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

	The construction of S 823 and S 825 was dated to 200-250.	13 individuals. S 839-840: 5 individuals. Total number of individuals: 152.	century), 2 pieces of glass. Loculus 10 around sarcophagus: 4 gold earrings, necklace of glass beads; on sarcophagus: thin glass bottle; in sarcophagus: gold earring, glass bracelet, 2 lead amulets, glass bead, bronze bell, 2 glass vessels, 3 pottery vessels, 2 iron nails, 2 unknown stone objects. Loculus 12 around sarcophagus: 2 small glass pitchers, 4 glass unguentaria (2 of 1 st -2 nd century?), small glass bottle/jar (3 rd -6 th century?), small glass bottle, 2 glass vessels, 2 stones; on sarcophagus: 4 gold earrings, silver earring; in sarcophagus: gold earring, gold ring, 5 glass unguentaria (1 st -2 nd century?). Unknown location: glass (4 th -7 th century), 4 coins (1 st century BCE-2 nd century). Near sarcophagi 821-826: silver coin (dated 230). S 833: coins (of Caligula and Trajan, 1 st -2 nd century). S 839: small glass jar/bottle, 2 small glass bottles (1 of 3 rd -4 th century?).			
Al-Bass, Complex 13	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone and divided into 2 parts.	S 869: 3 individuals.	S 869: 2 bronze coins (both 270-274), 2 iron nails.	2 nd -6 th century	S 841: <i>Φωτίου Σαραφθηνού κονχου(λευτοῦ/λέως) Καθηκουμένων</i>	Rey-Coquais (1977).

	Possibly a part of complex 12. Part 1 (closer to the road) contained 1 sarcophagus (S 841-842). Part 2 contained 2 built tombs with loculi (T 863-864, T 865-866) and 6 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 863-864, S 865-866, S 867-868, S 869-870, S 871-872, S 3404-3404).	T 863: 5 individuals. Total number of individuals: 67.	T 863: pottery vessel, bronze coin, lamp.		("Photios of Sarepta, fisherman(?) of murex, of the catechumen"). S 863: <i>Μαξίμου ππ ΒΩ</i> ("Maximos --"). S 867: <i>Σόρι διαφ[έρ]οτα Άναστασίου χρυσοχοῦ +</i> ("Sarcophagus belonging to Anastase, gold smelter").	De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 14	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Divided into 3 parts and a garden at the rear. Part 1 (eastern section) contained 2 built tombs with loculi (M 976, M 977-978). Part 3 (western section) contained 2 built tombs with loculi (M 970-971, M 972-973). The garden contained a sarcophagus (S 991-992).	Total number of individuals: 70.	S 991-992: 991: 9 coins (5 th century).	2 nd -6 th century	M 972: cross decoration. M 976: + <i>Μάκρια διαφέ(ροντα) Ούρανια (και) Σεργίου αδελφών +</i> ("Loculi belonging to Ouranias and Serge, brothers"); + <i>Μάκρια διαφέ(ροντα) Ούρανια (και) Σεργίου αδελφών +</i> ("Loculi belonging to Ouranias and Serge, brothers"); unreadable Greek inscription.	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 15	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Divided into multiple parts, 5 (I-V) containing burials. Part I (westernmost part) contained 3 built tombs with loculi (M IJ44, M 997-1000, T 1) and a sarcophagus (S 995-996). Part II (to the south of part I) contained 1 built tomb with loculi (T	M 1028: 24 individuals in 1 loculus. S 958-959: 21 individuals. S 960-961: 10 individuals. S 995-996: 12 individuals.	M 1028: silver earring, glass bead, bronze belt buckle, glass (3 rd century). S 958: lead amulet, glass vessel, 2 bronze coins (1 of 276-282, 1 of 293), 2 unknown glass objects. S 960: 2 silver earrings, bone pin, glass vessel, 3 bronze coins, 2 unknown glass objects.	2 nd -6 th century	M 1028: <i>A + Ω</i> . S 1030: + <i>Σορός διαφέροντ[α] Βονεφατίου κ(αι) Ανδ--- θυ(γ)ατρὸς αὐτοῦ +</i> ("Sarcophagus of Boniface and And---, his daughter"). S 1032: <i>Μεγάλου</i> ("Megalos"). S 1034: <i>Ἰρηνέου</i> ("Irenee"). S 1045: + <i>Διαφέρω κληρο(νόμοις) Θεοδώρου μακαρ(ίω) Παχῦ ἑβδομαρ(ίω) λεκτικαρ(ίων) γενομέω +</i> ("I belong to the heirs of Theodoros, to the blessed	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

	3394) ²⁶⁴ and 3 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 954-955, S 958-959, S 960-961). Part III contained 1 built tomb with loculi (M 1028) and 3 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 1030-1031, S 1032-1033, S 1034-1035). Part IV contained 1 sarcophagus (S 1045-1046). Part V (northeast) contained 2 built tombs with loculi (M 1040-1041, T 1066-1067) and 1 sarcophagus (S 1042-1043). The construction of S 690 was possibly dated to 150-200. The construction of S 954 was dated to the 2 nd century. The construction of S 1045 was dated to 200-250.	Total number of individuals: 151.	S 995: 2 gold earrings, gold ring with inscription, 3 gold coins (1 of 253-268, 1 of 256-257). S 1030: glass (3 rd century). S 1032-1033: bone pin, 3 glass pitchers, 4 glass vessels, (3 rd century) gold coin, 2 bronze coins. S 1034: glass (3 rd century and 4 th -7 th century).		Pachu, who was a weekly worker of the corpse-bearers”).	
Al-Bass, Complex 16	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 3 parts. Part 1 contained 3 tombs with loculi (M 1109-1110, M1119, T 1123-1124) and 10 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 1101-1102, S 1103A-	M 1083A-1084A: locus 1: 17 individuals; locus 3: 5 individuals. M 1109-1110: locus 2: 14 individuals.	M 1083A-1084A: locus 1: silver earring, silver ring, bronze ring, necklace of glass beads, 2 lamps, 2 unknown stone objects. Locus 3: silver earring, bronze bell, glass pitcher, 2 glass vessels, bronze coin, 2 unknown stone objects.	2 nd -6 th century	S 1107: cross decoration. M 1087: <i>Ἐλαλίου κέ Πορφύρου</i> (“Euladios and Porphyry”); + <i>Οἴκιν Πιστῶν Θεοκτίστου χρυσοὑποδέκτου</i> + (“House of the faithful. Theoctistos, the gold receiver”). S 939: + <i>Σόριν δ(ιαφέρων) Ἰωάννου γρυτο(πώλου) κονχυλοκ(όπου) (καὶ) Βαλλαντᾶ</i> (“Sarcophagus	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

²⁶⁴ De Jong (2010: 613) reported a pit grave, P 3394, which may have been the same tomb. If so, the construction of this tomb was probably dated to 150-200.

	<p>1104B, S 1105-1106, S 1107-1108, S 1115-1116, S 1117-1118, S 1121-1122, S 1123-1124, S 1129, S 1133-1134). Part 2 (closer to the road) contained 2 built tombs (T 940A, T 1127) and 5 sarcophagi, mostly on a small pedestal (S 939-940, S 941-942, S 943-944, S 1093-1094, S 1095-1096). Part 3 (west of part 2) contained 8 built tombs with loculi (M 1081-1082, M 1083, M 1083A-1084A, M 1084, M 1087-1088, M 1106A-1108B, T 1083, T 1084) and 2 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 1085-1086, S 1091-1092). The construction of S 1133 was dated to the 2nd century. The construction of S 939, S 941, S 943, S 1093, and S 1095 was dated to 200-250.</p>	<p>M 1119-1120: loculus 1: 4 individuals. S 1117-1118: 10 individuals. Total number of individuals: 493.</p>	<p>Unknown location: small bronze cross pendant. M 1087: coin (5th century) in a loculus. M 1109-1110: loculus 1: 2 gold earrings, silver earring, bone pin, necklace of beads (glass, bone, and bronze), bronze ring/link, 2 glass unguentaria, glass bottle, small pottery vase, 3 bronze coins (1 of 218-222, 2 of 324-325), 2 silver coins, (1 of 213, 1 of 3rd century), 3 lamps, 2 unknown glass objects. M 1119-1120: loculus 1: 3 silver earrings, 2 bone pins, necklace of glass beads, 2 glass bottles(?), 2 glass vessels, pottery vase, 4 bronze coins, iron scissors, small sculpture of a face in green stone (part of a figurine?). S 1085: 21 coins (5th-6th century). S 1117-1118: 6 gold earrings, 5 silver earrings, 2 lead amulets, necklace, 4 gold leaves, glass (Byzantine?) in upper layer.</p>	<p>belonging to John, seller of small wares, purple crusher, and Ballantas”). S 941: + <i>Τόπος + Κοσμιᾶ Πιστῶν</i> (“Tomb of Cosmias, of the faithful”). S 943: <i>Σῶριν Πιστῶν</i> (“Sarcophagus of the faithful”). S 1085: <i>Σῶρι Σεραπίωνος ὀφικιαλίου ἐγδίκου κὲ Φωτίου +</i> (“Sarcophagus of Serapion, official, representant, also of Photios”); <i>Τόπος Πειστῶν</i> (“Tomb of the faithful”). S 1091: + <i>Τόπος Νοννοῦτος</i> (“Tomb of Nonnous”). S 1093: <i>Σῶριν Πιστῶν + Ποσιδονίου</i> (“Sarcophagus of the Faithful. Posidonius.”). S 1095: <i>Ἑλλήνι, χρηστή καὶ αἴμνηστε, χαῖρε</i> (“Hellenion, good and of eternal memory, farewell”). S 1105: + <i>Σορὸς διαφέρουσα Σιλουανῶ μεταξαρῖω +</i> (“Sarcophagus belonging to Silvanus, silk merchant”). S 1117(?):²⁶⁵ <i>Ἐνθάδε κεῖται Δρόμων οἰκ[ε]ῖος Ἀρελλίου Κάρου τοῦ κρατίστης μνήμης ἐπιτροπεύσαντος τῆς Φοινίκης. Ὅς ἂν τις τολμῆ ἐνάντι[ιον?] τὴν σορὸν μάλιστα --- ΣΑΙ ἐκ τῶν νόμων κεκώλυται οὐδὲν δὲ ἤττον εἴσοισι τῷ ἱερωτάτῳ ταμίῳ (δηνάρια) μυρία.</i> (“Here lies</p>	
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²⁶⁵ Ray-Coquais and De Jong listed this inscription under tomb 1171, but this tomb is not found in any of the funerary complexes. Its association with tomb 1117 should be considered speculative.

			T 1123: glass (5 th century) in a loculus.		Dromon, servant of Arellius Carus, of distinguished memory, who was procurator of Phoenice. Who ever dares to do something hostile(?) to this sarcophagus, finds himself prevented by virtue of law(?) and will not pay less than 10,000 dinars to the imperial treasury"). 4 inscriptions in unknown location(s).	
Al-Bass, Complex 17	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 2 parts. Part 1 (closer to the road) contained 1 built tomb with loculi (T 1137A-B). Part 2 (to the south) contained 9 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 1141-1142, S 1143-1144, S 1145-1146, S 1147-1148, S 1149-1150, S 1151-1152, S 1153-1154, S 1155-1156, S 1159-1160). The construction of S 1149 was dated to 200-250.	S 1149-1150: 35 individuals. Total number of individuals: 80.	S 1141-1142: 2 gold earrings, 2 bronze bracelets, glass bottle, 4 bronze coins (1 of mid-3 rd century, 1 of 255-258, 1 of 295, 1 of 295-296). S 1143: glass (4 th -6 th century?). S 1149-1150: earring, 2 glass bottles, glass pitcher, pottery vessel, unknown bronze objects.	2 nd -6 th century	S 1159-1160: inscription which could not be read due to the position of the sarcophagus.	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 18	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 3 parts. Part 1 (closer to the road) contained 1 built tomb with loculi (M 1168-1169). Part 2 contained 2 sarcophagi (S	M 1175-1176: loculus 2: 49 individuals; loculus 3: 40 individuals. M 1181-1182: loculus	M 1168-1169: loculus 1: 3 small glass vases, 2 small pottery vessels. Loculus 3: 2 gold earrings, 2 bronze bracelets, 2 iron bracelets, 2 bronze bells, 8 bronze pendants, 2 glass unguentaria, small glass	2 nd -6 th century	M 1175: unknown Greek inscription. S 1164: <i>Σαρὸς Πιστῶν διαφέρουσα Μαρίνου</i> ("Sarcophagus of the faithful, belonging to Marinos"); <i>διακόνου</i> ("deacon").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

	<p>1164, S 1173-1174). Part 3 (south of part 2) contained 2 built tombs with loculi (M 1175-1176, M 1181-1182) and 6 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 1177-1178, S 1183-1184, S 1185-1186, S 1187-1188, S 1189-1190, S 1191-1192). The construction of S 1164 was dated to 200-250.</p>	<p>2: 10 individuals. S 1173-1174: 36 individuals. S 1177-1178: 16 individuals. Total number of individuals: 334.</p>	<p>bottle/jar, glass bottle fragments, 5 bronze coins, 3 lamps, 2 iron nails. Loculus 4: glass unguentarium/bottle, glass pitcher, pottery vase, bronze coin. Unclear location: coin (6th century) in a loculus, pottery vessel stamped with monogram of Maurice (582-602) in another loculus. M 1175-1176: loculus 2: 2 silver earrings, 2 silver rings, necklace, small glass pitcher, glass vessel, bronze coin (258-259), 2 small bronze prisms (1 with an inscription), 2 iron nails. Loculus 3: small glass bottle, bronze coin, 2 unknown objects. Unclear location: coin (early 7th century) in a loculus. M 1181-1182: loculus 2: iron ring, small glass vessel, 5 pottery vessels, 9 bronze coins (1 of 268-270, 2 of 295-296, 1 of 295-297, 1 of 313-315, 1 of 317-320), 2 unknown objects. Fossa 1: silver coin, coin. Fossa 2: 3 bronze coins (2 of 2nd century, 1 of 218-222). S 1164-1165: 2 gold earrings, bronze amulet, pieces of textile, 2 small</p>			
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			<p>glass jars, gold coin (244-247).</p> <p>S 1173-1174: gold earring, silver earring, glass jewellery, gold sheet, silver coin (3rd century), 2 iron nails, 2 unknown objects.</p> <p>S 1177-1178: silver earring, 12 bone pins, necklace with 2 bone beads, small glass pot, small glass bottle, glass pitcher, glass flask, pottery vessel, 6 bronze coins (1 of 2nd century, 1 of 2nd-3rd century, 2 of 4th century (?)).</p>			
Al-Bass, Complex 19	<p>Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Multiple rooms and large open areas including water features (canals, basins). In the rooms, 5 built tombs with loculi (M 2782-2783, M 2786-2788, M 2798-2799, M 2800-2801, M 2822-2825). In the open areas, 4 built tombs with loculi (M 1124-1127, M 1228A-1229B, M 1232A-1233A, M 2686A-2687A) and 85 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 1193-1194, S 1195-1196, S 1197-1198, S 1199-1200, S 1201-1202, S 1203-1204, S 1205-1206, S 1208-1209, S 1212-1213, S 1214-1215, S</p>	<p>S 1201-1202: 2 individuals.</p> <p>S 1220-1221: 33 individuals.</p> <p>S 1222-1223: 22 individuals.</p> <p>S 2738-2739: 11 individuals.</p> <p>S 2750-2751: 6 individuals.</p> <p>S 2752-2753: 17 individuals.</p> <p>S 2754-2755: 20 individuals.</p>	<p>M 1232A: loculus 3: 2 bronze bracelets, glass bead, fragments of 2 glass vessels, 2 bronze coins (1 of 4th century), lamp. Loculus 4: necklace of glass beads, glass pendant, 2 bronze coins.</p> <p>S 1201: 5 gold earrings, 2 silver earrings, glass bracelet, necklace of glass beads, glass flask, 2 pottery vessels.</p> <p>S 1208: small bronze cross pendant.</p> <p>S 1214: gold earring, 2 gold rings, necklace of glazed pottery beads, gold necklace, 2 items of gold jewellery, 5 glass unguentaria (1st-3rd/4th century?), bronze coin.</p>	1 st -6 th century	<p>M 1224: + <i>Θεσίδιν διαφήρων Εύσεβίου και Στεφάνου</i> ("Grave of Eusebe and Stephan").</p> <p>M 2786: unknown Greek inscription.</p> <p>M 2798: + <i>Δεσποτικόν</i> ("[Loculus] for masters"); <i>[Πα]ιδarikόν</i> ("[Loculus] for slaves").</p> <p>M 2800: + <i>Κύριε ὁ θανάτο(υ) γευσόμενος, ἀνάπαυσον</i> ("Lord, who has tasted death, give rest").</p> <p>S 1203: <i>Φωτίου</i> ("Photios").</p> <p>S 1208: + <i>Σόρια (τρία) Φωτίου Κούφου οἰνοπράτου κοχυλευτοῦ λιμένος Ἐγυπτίων</i> + ("Three sarcophagi of Photios Kouphos, wine merchant, murex fisherman of the port of the Egyptians").</p> <p>S 1228: + <i>Μημόριον διαφέρον τοῦ μακαριστάτου Πορφύρου τοῦ Ακκρατῆ</i> ("Memorial belonging to the</p>	<p>Rey-Coquais (1977).</p> <p>De Jong (2010).</p> <p>De Jong (2017p).</p>

	<p>1218-1219, S 1220-1221, S 1222-1223, S 1228-1229, S 1230-1231, S 1232-1233, S 2681-2682, S 2683, S 2684-2685, S 2686-2687, S 2690-2691, S 2692-2693, S 2694-2695, S 2696-2697, S 2698-2699, S 2700-2701, S 2702-2703, S 2704-2705, S 2706-2707, S 2711-2712, S 2713-2714, S 2715-2716, S 2717-2718, S 2719-2720, S 2723-2724, S 2732-2733, S 2734-2735, S 2738-2739, S 2740-2741, S 2750-2751, S 2752-2753, S 2754-2755, S 2756-2757, S 2766-2767, S 2770-2771, S 2772-2773, S 2774-2775, S 2838-2839, S 2840-2841, S 3016-3017, S 3022-3023, S 3024-3025, S 3026-3027, S 3028-3029, S 3030-3031, S 3032-3033, S 3034-3035, S 3036-3037, S 3038, S 3038-3049, S 3040-3041, S 3042-3043, S 3044-3045, S 3045B, S 3046-3047, S 3050-3051, S 3053B, S 3056B, S 3720A-3721B).²⁶⁶ The construction of S 2772 was dated to 190 and the construction of S 2711, S</p>	<p>S 2756-2757: 13 individuals. Total number of individuals: 349.</p>	<p>S 1220: 3 glass bracelets, bone pin, 3 glass flasks, pottery vessel, silver coin, 3 bronze coins (1 of 208-212, 1 of 3rd century), lead rolled sheet (curse tablet?). S 1222: gold earring, bone pin, necklace of glass beads, 2 glass flasks, glass vessel, pottery vessel, bronze coin (238-244), eggshell encased in lead sheet. S 2715: bone pin. S 2738: 2 bronze coins, 2 lamps (2nd-3rd century). S 2750: piece of iron jewellery(?), billon coin (249-251), bronze coin (4th century). S 2752: glass gourd, small glass vase. S 2754: 2 bone pins, necklace of glass beads, 2 bronze coins, piece of ebony. S 2756: necklace of glass beads, 3 items of bronze jewellery, glass amphoriskos, small glass flask, 2 glass vessels, 3 bronze coins (1 of 112-113, 1 of 217, 1 of 231), glass loomweight, bronze mirror, marble mortar, marble pestle, iron handle.</p>		<p>most blessed Porphyry, of Akratai(?)). S 1230: <i>[Σόρ]ιν διαφέροντα [Ε]πιφανίου Ἡλίουπολίτου ---Δ---</i> ("Sarcophagus belonging to Epiphanes of Heliopolis(?)). S 1232: <i>Σορός διαφέρουσα Κορνιλία</i> ("Sarcophagus belonging to Cornelia"). S 2681: <i>Σωρός διαφέρων Ζαχαρία κλυδοποῦ</i> ("Sarcophagus belonging to Zachariah, locksmith(?)). S 2692: + <i>Σορός διαφέρων Χρυσαφίου ὄσπιαρίου τῶν Βελεφορουων ἐδορήσατο ἡ Κυρία Εἰρήνη</i> + ("Sarcophagus belonging to Chrysaphios, gatekeeper of the Belephorves: he made it for Lady Irene"). S 2711: <i>Ἵπερεχίου πορφυῶ</i> ("Hyperechios, merchant of purple"). S 2717: <i>Τόπος Ἡρακλίου βαρβαρικαρίου</i> ("Tomb of Heraclius, foreign garment maker"). S 2719: <i>Τόπος Ἡρακλίου βαρβαρικαρίου</i> ("Tomb of Heraclius, foreign garment maker"). S 2732: unknown Greek inscription. S 2772: <i>Διοδώρου Βερωκα κονχυλέως</i> ("By Diodoros Berokas, murex fisherman"); <i>Ἵπερεχίου πορφυῶ</i> ("Hyperechios, merchant of purple").</p>	
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²⁶⁶ 68 of the 85 sarcophagi are identified in De Jong's online appendix catalogue 1, plus S 3056B which is mentioned in De Jong (2010: 619).

	2713, and S 2715 was dated to 200-250.		S 2838: glass (4 th -7 th century). S 3024: bronze coin (249-251).		S 3040: unknown Greek inscription. S 3046: unknown Greek inscription. S 3056B: unknown Greek inscription. 1 inscription in unknown location.	
Al-Bass, Complex 21	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone, with only 2 walls preserved. May have been a part of complex 20 (dated 2 nd -3 rd century) or complex 19. Oriented north-south. Contained 1 built tomb/platform (M 889-890) and 5 sarcophagi (S 883-884, S 885-886, S 887-888, S 889-890, S 891-892)	Total number of individuals: 2.	S 891: 2 gold earrings, 2 bronze bracelets, necklace of glass beads, necklace of glass dolphin beads, bronze bell, pieces of gold sheet, 2 miniature glass vessel pendants, pottery vessel, 2 coins.	1 st -7 th century?	S 883: + Σορός διαφέρ[ουσα] + Ίουλιανοῦ Μαιε Σαφαρηνοῦ + ("Sarcophagus belonging to Julianus Maes, of Saphara"). S 887: + Σορός διαφέρ(ουσα) Ήλια Δουρβηληνωῦ ("Sarcophagus belonging to Elie de Dourbelos/Dourbela").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 22	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 3 parts. Part 1 (closer to the road) contained 2 built tombs with loculi (M 948A-949A, M 950-951). Part 2 (south of part 1) contained 5 sarcophagi (S 898-899, S 900-901, S 902-903, S 904-905, S 906-907). Part 3 (south of part 2) contained 2 sarcophagi (S 952-953, S 1983-1984).	S 906-907: 13 individuals. Total number of individuals: 37.	S 906: gold earring, 3 silver earrings, glass bracelet, necklace of glass beads, silver ring/link, bronze ring/link, small iron rings/links, small bronze chain, fragments of 2 glass vases, silver coin, 7 bronze coins (1 of 2 nd , 1 of early 3 rd , 1 of 4 th century), unknown gold item.	1 st -7 th century?	M 948A-949A: + ΑΓΑΘΣ --- ΤΙCΑΝΑ --- (και) Ίωάνν[ου] ΡΙΟΥ --- ("--- Anastasios/Anastasia(?) --- and John ---"). M 950: unknown Greek inscription. S 900: [οὔ]δεῖς ἀθάνατος ("--- no one is immortal"). S 904: + Σωρός διαφέρων + Δωροθέου ("Sarcophagus belonging to Dorothy"). S 952: + Σορός διαφέρω(σα) Γεωργίου καμιναρ(ίου) δεμοσίου + ("Sarcophagus belonging to George, public furnace-worker").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 23	Funerary enclosure or group of tombs. North of the road, 1 built tomb (M 916-917) and 10	Total number of individuals: 6.	M 916: glass (Byzantine?), 14 coins (5 th century). S 879: glass (5 th century).	1 st -7 th century?	S 879: + Σωρός διαφέρων Αδελφίου παρατουῶ (και) ὑποδιακόνου + ("Sarcophagus belonging to Adelphios,	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010).

	<p>sarcophagi (S 879-880, S 921-922, S 923-924, S 925-926, S 927-928, S 929-930, S 931-932, S 933-934, S 935-936, S 937-938). The construction of S 931 and S 937 was dated to 200-250.</p>		<p>S 927: gold earring, 2 pieces of gold sheet, piece of lead.</p>		<p>manufacturer of hangings and subdeacon”). S 921: + <i>Τόπος Πιστῶν Μηνᾶ τραπεζίτη</i> (“Tomb of the faithful. Menas, banker”). S 923: + <i>Σώριον διαφέρ(ον) + Κοσμά</i> + (“Sarcophagus belonging to Cosmas”); + <i>Σόριν διαφέρ[ον ---] Α --- Ε + ΟΥ υιοῦ [καί] Ψαροῦτος</i> (“Sarcophagus belonging to --- and for --- son, and for Psarous”). S 925: + <i>Ἀνδρέα ἀπὸ ἐξκεπτῶρων</i> (“Andre former clerk”); <i>Σωρὸς Φωτίου ΚΟΡ</i> (“Sarcophagus of Photios ---”). S 931: + <i>Σωρὸς διαφέρο(υσα) Ἰωάννου ἀληθινοβάφου (καί) τραπεζ(ίτου)</i> (“Sarcophagus belonging to John the purple-dyer and banker”). S 935: + <i>Τόπος Πιστῶν Κασσιανοῦ κοχυλέως</i> (“Tomb of the faithful. Of Cassianos, murex fisherman”). S 937: <i>Σωρὸς διαφέρουσα Δημῆ πρακτῆρος</i> (“Sarcophagus belonging to Demes, collector”).</p>	<p>De Jong (2017p).</p>
<p>Al-Bass, Complex 24</p>	<p>Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented south-north. 5 built tombs with loculi (M 3867-3869, M 3914, M 3914-3918, M 3920-3922, M 3938-3941) and 20 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 2949-2950, S 3873-3874, S</p>	<p>M 3914-3918: loculus 2: 23 individuals. S 3881-3882: 14 individuals. S 3883-3884: 21 individuals.</p>	<p>M 3914: loculus 2: 2 glass bracelets, 2 iron bracelets, silver ring, lead amulet, necklace of glass beads, 2 bronze bells, silver bell, small silver chain with bell attached, glass goblet (3rd-4th century), glass unguentarium (3rd-6th century), glass infundibulum/pitcher (1st-4th</p>	<p>1st-6th century</p>	<p>Traces of paint in the chapel. M 3867: unknown Greek inscription. S 3875: <i>Θάρσει, Ῥουφί[να, οὐδε]ῖς ἀθάνατος</i> (“Good cheer, Rufina, no one is immortal”). S 3953: <i>Φαυστεῖνο[υ] τοῦ καὶ Γοργία καὶ Διοφάντας</i> (“Faustinos, also called Gorgias, and Diophanta”).</p>	<p>Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).</p>

	<p>3875-3876, S 3877-3878, S 3879-3880, S 3881-3882, S 3883-3884, S 3885-3886, S 3887-3888, S 3889-3890, S 3891-3892, S 3928-3929, S 3930-3931, S 3932-3933, S 3934-3935, S 3936-3937, S 3951-3952, S 3953-3954, S 3955-3956, S 4232-4233).</p> <p>In the 5th century, a chapel with an apse was added with smaller rooms to its north.</p> <p>The construction of S 3877, S 3928, and S 3930 was dated to 200-250.</p>	<p>S 3891-3892: 9 individuals. Total number of individuals: 208.</p>	<p>century), glass bottle (50 BCE/CE-early 5th century), 3 bronze coins (1 of 275-276, 1 of 316-317, 1 of 324-326), 2 bronze rectangular weights.</p> <p>M 3914: coin (5th century) in a loculus.</p> <p>S 3874: bronze earring, 2 iron bracelets, necklace of glass beads, bronze belt buckle, glass unguentarium/flask, small glass pitcher, 3 unknown silver objects.</p> <p>S 3877: silver earring, fragments of glass vessel, pottery vessel, bronze key.</p> <p>S 3881: 3 gold earrings, gold bead, 2 glass unguentaria (late 1st-3rd century E?), 3 pottery vases, silver coin (217-218), billon coin (249-251), gilded bronze coin (dated 256), bronze coin (252-260), lamp.</p> <p>S 3883: pair of gold earrings, glass flask, glass vessel.</p> <p>S 3891: 3 bone pins, glass bead, glass unguentarium (late 1st-3rd century?), glass bottle, bronze coin.</p>			
Al-Bass, Complex 25	Funerary enclosure built of limestone. May have belonged to another complex. Oriented south-north. Platform with 2			2 nd -6 th century		De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

	sarcophagi on top (S 4227-4228, S 4229-4230). The construction of the sarcophagi was dated to 230-240.					
Al-Bass, Complex 26	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented south-north and divided into 3 parts. Part 1 (north of the road) contained 1 built tomb (M 3812-3813). Part 2 contained 2 built tombs with loculi (M 3818-3819, M 3822-3828). Part 3 contained 1 sarcophagus (S 4229).	Total number of individuals: 23.	M 3818: coin (6 th century) in a loculus, bronze cross.	1 st -7 th century?	M 3812(?): + <i>Θ(ήκ)ε διαφ(έρουσα) τῆς κ(υρίας) Μουσικες</i> ("Tomb belonging to the lady of music(?)").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 28	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented south-north and divided into 2 parts. Part 1 (east side) contained 1 tomb/platform (M 3984) with 1 sarcophagus (S 3983A-B) on top and 7 sarcophagi in 2 groups (S 3977-3978, S 4018, S 4020, S 4022, S 4082, S 4084-4085, S 4086-4086). Part 2 (west side) contained 3 built tomb with loculi (M 4034-4035, M 4066A-B, M 4067) and 16 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 1979-1980, S 3983A-B, S	M 4034-4035: loculus 1: 5 individuals. S 4072-4073: 1 individual. Total number of individuals: 165.	M 4034: loculus 1: 2 gold earrings, 6 silver rings, necklace of steatite beads, 2 glass vessels, 5 pottery vessels, bronze coin. Loculus 2: 2 silver earrings, bronze bracelet, 2 bronze rings, 2 iron rings, necklace of steatite and glass beads, 2 glass vessels, 3 small pottery vessels, bronze coin. M 4067: loculus: 2 bronze bells, fragments of bronze vase. S 3977: bronze cross. S 4043: glass (4 th -6 th century).	2 nd -6 th century	In the rooms that may have included non-burial activities, painted geometric and floral designs, painted female or female and male figures. Painted Greek inscription on the wall refers to the Maioumas festival: "Those who celebrate the Maioumas in this place have nice days". These may have dated to the early 4 th century. M 4066: unknown Greek inscription. M 4067: <i>Τόπο(ς) Ἐλπίδιο(υ) κ(αι) Σαβίνας Πιστῶν</i> ("Tomb of Elpidios and Sabina, of the faithful"); <i>Θεὸς βοηθός· Βάσκανε φεῦγε. Καλῶς ἴπεις</i> ("God aids: Envy, flee! You spoke well").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

	<p>4035a-4035b, S 4038-4039, S 4040-4041, S 4043-4044, S 4060-4061, S 4062-4063, S 4064-4065, S 4068-4069, S 4070-4071, S 4072-4073, S 4074-4075, S 4076-4077, S 4076-4077A, S 4078-4079, S 4080-4081).</p> <p>A group of connected rooms in the complex suggests that non-burial activities occurred related to a canal and collection basin (these were originally used for a small number of graves, but painted decoration in the rooms was of a later date and suggests a change in use). The construction of S 4034 and S 4038 was dated to 96-180, and the construction of S 4035a was dated to 230-240.</p>		<p>S 4072: gold and amethyst ring, glass (4th-7th century) in upper layer.</p>	<p>S 3977-3978: <i>Λύδιος ἐς νεκύων χορὸν ἔρχεται ἸΟ--- ΑΡΙΛΟΣ Μουσάων θεράπων ἔξοχος ἠΐθεος ΟΥ---ΝΕΤΗΣ πολυδ[α]κρυ --- φίλ[ο]ν ΩΡΕΣΟ παῖδα Μύθων ἠγεμόνα --- Ε --- ΕΝ --- ΑΙΔ --- Ὡ Φθόνε καὶ σὺ κάκιστος ἔφυς καὶ Μοῖρα βα[ρ]εῖα. Εἰς Ἀχέροντα φέρειν τὸν νέον ἐλδόμενοι</i> ("Lydios is going towards the choir of the dead --- a servant of the Muses, a distinguished young man --- a dear child --- with lots of tears --- of the legends the god --- Oh Envy, you also you were bad, and Fate was heavy, in your desire to carry this young man to Acheron").</p> <p>S 3983 A-B: + <i>Θεσίδιν διαφέροντα Σεργίου καὶ Ῥοδίωνος ἀδελφῶν καμψαρίων</i> + ("Grave belonging to Serge and Rhodion, brothers, capsarii").</p> <p>S 4018: unknown Greek inscription.</p> <p>S 4020: + <i>Ἠλία μαρμαραρίου</i> + ("Elie, marble worker").</p> <p>S 4035: + <i>Νικούσας</i> + ("Nikousa").</p> <p>S 4038: unknown Greek inscription.</p> <p>S 4040: <i>Σόριν</i> ("Sarcophagus").</p> <p>S 4043: <i>Σόριν Δομιτίου κέ Εύσεβίας μητρὸς αὐτοῦ</i> ("Sarcophagus of Domitios and Eusebia his mother").</p> <p>S 4062: + <i>Σόριν διαφέρον Ὑπατίου σιν<γο> γουλαρίου</i> ("Sarcophagus belonging to Hypathos, <i>singularis(?)</i>").</p> <p>S 4076: unknown Greek inscription.</p>	
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					<p>S 4078: + Σόριν Εύτύχου ἀρτοκόπου ("Sarcophagus of Eutychos, baker").</p> <p>S 4080: + Ἀναστασίας (καὶ) Ἐνκενίου + ("Anastasia and Enkenion").</p> <p>S 4082: + Εὐλογίου καὶ Καλῆς + ("Eulogios and Kale").</p> <p>S 4086-4087: Πᾶσαν ὀμηλικίην παίδων ἀπεκαίνυτο Χρύσης Ζωῶς ἐὼν Μουσαῖς ἤδε περιφροσύνῃ· Νῦν δὲ πολύζηλον τοκέων ἄπο ἐλπίδ' ἀμέρσας. Οἶχεται ἐκ βιότου δάκρυα πατρὶ λιπῶν ("Chryses surpassed all the children of his generation. While he was alive, he applied himself to singing the Muses. And now, having removed from his parents their ambitious hope, he has left life, leaving tears to his father"); Οἶχετε, εὐμαθίη, Χρύσης θάνεν, αἱ δὲ νυ Μουσαῖ Ἀχ νῦν τε κραδίην Οἶα τε φίλω ἐπὶ παιδί ("It is done, his dedication to his studies. Chryses in (is?) dead, and therefore the Muses also leave. Ah! Now, poor heart, poor boy, how much loved").</p>	
Al-Bass, Complex 29	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south. 1 monumental built tomb (M 4208-4209A).		M 4208B: bronze earring, iron bracelet, necklace of glass beads, bronze bell, 2 glass vessels, pottery amphoriskos, pottery vessel. 4208C: glass bead, 2 bronze coins (1 of 4 th century).	2 nd /3 rd -6 th century	De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).	

Al-Bass, Complex 30	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 2 parts. Part 1 (closer to the road) contained 2 tombs of unclear type (T 1361, T 1355-1356) and 2 sarcophagi (S 1343-1344, S 1345-1346). Part 2 (north of part 1) contained 9 built tombs with loculi (M 4045A, M 4045B, M 4113, M 4114, M 4116-4117, M 4117, M 4169-4170, M 4200-4201, M 4202-4203), 7 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 1349-1350, S 1359-1360, S 4048, S 4048-4049, S 4050-4051, S 4107-4108, S 4192-4193), and 1 tomb of unclear type (T 1351-1352).	M 4202: loculus 2: 33 individuals. Total number of individuals: 141.	M 4113: coin (6 th century) in a loculus. M 4200: loculus 11: glass bracelet, necklace of glass beads, pottery vessel. Unclear location: 5 coins (6 th century) in a loculus. M 4202: loculus 2: 5 gold earrings (2 pairs), gold ring, bronze ring, necklace of glass beads, wooden necklace, 6 bronze coins (1 of 221-222, 1 of 249, 1 of 3 rd century, 3 of 4 th century).	1 st -6 th century	M 4200: unknown Greek inscription. S 1343: unknown Greek inscription. S 1349: <i>Ἐνθάδε κῆται Μουλχοῦρος -- θάρσι, [οὐδεις ἀ]θάνατο[ς]</i> ("Here lies Moulchorous(?) --- good cheer, no one is immortal"). S 4050: <i>Σόριον ---Δ---</i> ("Sarcophagus---"). S 4192: <i>Σορὸς τῆς μακαρίας Λεοντίας</i> ("Sarcophagus of Blessed Leontia").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 31	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 3 parts. Part 1 (closer to the road) contained 2 built tombs with loculi (M 1135-1136, M 601A). Part 2 (north of part 1) contained 5 built tombs with loculi (M 4112A, M 4176, M 4857, M 4860, M 4861), 5 tombs of unknown type (T 4111, T 4111A, T	Total number of individuals: 10.	S 4052: coin (5 th century). T 4112C: glass (4 th century?), bronze cross.	1 st century BCE-6 th century	M 1135: <i>[Ε]νθάδε κῆτε ὁ μ(α)κάριος κύριος Πραῦλλιος ἀναπαυσάμενος μη(νὸς) Πανέμου κδ' τοῦ ἐξφ' ἔτους ἰνδ(ικπιῶνος) η'</i> ("Here lies the blessed lord Prayllios, who came to rest in the month of Panemos, the 24th, of the year 565, indiction 8") (440 CE). M 4112A: unknown Greek inscription. M 4860: unknown Greek inscription.	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

	4111B, T 4112C, T 4160), and 7 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 4052, S 4052-4053, S 4054-4055, S 4056-4057, S 4163, S 4164-4165, S 4190-4191).				S 4056: + <i>ΕΙΩΝΑ Τόπος Ἐλπιδίου</i> ("Tomb of Elpidios"). T 4111A: <i>Θήκη Κυριάκου χαλκέως</i> + ("Tomb of Cyriaque, blacksmith"). T 4112C: unknown Greek inscription.	
Al-Bass, Complex 32	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 3 parts. Part 1 (south) contained 2 built tombs with loculi(?) (M 4105-4106, M 4953), 7 sarcophagi (S 678-679, S 680-681, S 682-683, S 684-685, S 686-687, S 688-689, S 4950) and 3 tombs of unclear type (T 4862, T 4949, T 4957). Part 2 (north and east) contained 1 built tomb with loculi(?) (M 4177), 2 sarcophagi (S 4941, S 4942), and 2 tombs of unclear type (T 4174, T 4881). Part 3 (closer to the road) contained 4 built tombs with loculi (M 690, M 4953-4954, M 4955, M 4955-4956), 4 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 1341-1342, S 4950, S 4958-4959, S 4864), and 4 tombs of unknown type (T 1334-	Total number of individuals: 193.	M 4955: bronze cross. S 686: glass (5 th century?).	2 nd -6 th century	Traces of paint featuring clothed figures on the walls of the apse. M 4105: <i>Κ(ύρι)ε, ἀνάπαυσον τὴν δούλιν σοῦ Ἀναστασίαν</i> ("Lord, give rest to your servant Anastasia"). S 678: + <i>Σορὸς διαφέρων Βαλλικίου ὑποβολῆος τῆς ἀρχέας ἀγίας Μαρίας</i> + ("Sarcophagus belonging to Ballicios, psalmist(?) of the old (church) of Holy Mary"). S 682: + <i>Μνήμα διαφέρον Λεοντίου κονεάτου παι(δ)ίου ἐκκλησ(ίας?)</i> + ("Memorial belonging to Leontios, servant, child of the church"). S 684: + <i>Σορὸς διαφήρουσα Λεοντίου (καί) Σοζούσας</i> ("Sarcophagus belonging to Leontios and Sozousa"). S 686: + <i>Σορὸς διαφήρουσα Λεοντίου (καί) Σοζούσας</i> ("Sarcophagus belonging to Leontios and Sozousa"). S 1341: <i>Ἡρακλίτου κον(χυλέως) λυμένος Ἀ(σ)τρ(ονόης)</i> ("Heraclitos, murex fisherman from the port of Astonoe"). S 4864: <i>Ἡρακλίτου</i> ("Heraclitos"). S 4950: <i>Ἡρακλίτου κον(χυλέως) λυμήνος Ἀ(σ)τρ(ονόης)</i> ("Heraclitos,	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

	1335, T 1336-1337, T 4895, T 4952). In the 5 th century(?), a chapel with an apse and a marble floor was added to the east of a court and forecourt (in part 1). It contained water features. The construction of S 684 and S 686 was dated to 200-250.				murex fisherman from the port of Astonoe"). S 4958: unknown Greek inscription. T 4862: unknown Greek inscription.	
Al-Bass, Complex 33	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 2 parts. Part 2 contained 6 built tombs with loculi (M 4249-4250, M 4252-4253, M 4255B, M 4256-4257, M 4258-4259, M 4888), 10 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 657-658, S 659-660, S 661-662, S 663-664, S 668, S 1279, S 1279, ²⁶⁷ S 1281-1282, S 1283-1284, S 4255A), and 1 tomb of unknown type (T 4251). The construction of S 657 and S 659 was dated to 200-250. The western part was not excavated.	Total number of individuals: 33.	S 668: glass (4 th -7 th century?). S 1281: gold earring, 2 rings, glass ointment jar (3 rd -4 th century?), 3 glass vessels, pottery vessel, bronze coin (4 th century), unknown glass objects.	2 nd -6 th century	S 659: + <i>Τόπος Πιστῶν + Ὀλυμπίου σιτομέτρου κονχυλέος καὶ Εἰστρατελατιανῶ</i> ("Tomb of the faithful. Of Olympios, measurer of murex wheat, and from Stratelatiano(?)"). S 668: + <i>Τόπος Πιστῶν Ὀλυμπίου σιτομέτρου</i> + ("Tomb of the faithful, of Olympios, measurer of wheat").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

²⁶⁷ S 1279 was listed twice in De Jong (2017p).

Al-Bass, Complex 34	Funerary enclosure, walls not preserved. Oriented north-south. 2 built tombs with loculi (M 1-4, M 15-16), 7 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 4, S 6, S 7-8, S 9-10, S 11-12, S 13-14, S 17-18), and a tomb of unclear type with a vaulted space (T 23-24). The construction of M 15 and S 17 was dated to 200-250.	Total number of individuals: 35	M 1: gold cross. S 4: coin (6 th century).	1 st -6 th century	Byzantine inscription in unknown location.	De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 35 "Kamara"	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south. 6 built tombs with loculi (M 25-26, M 84-85, M 4962-4963, M 5168, M 5169, M 5171-5172), 10 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 27-28, S 29-30, S 31-32, S 33-34, S 35-36, S 37-38, S 39-40, S 45-46, S 757, S 757-758), and 2 tombs of unknown type (T 1, T 2). In the 5 th -7 th century, a chapel with a nave, aisle, and marble floors was added. The chapel was entered via a paved court and corridor. A fountain was built to the left of the entrance. To the west of	44 individuals in the room west of the chapel. Total number of individuals: 100.	M 5169: coin (6 th century) in a loculus, coin (early 7 th century) in another loculus. M 5171: loculus 2: necklace of glass beads, 2 bronze bells, 2 bronze coins (1 of 4 th century). S 37: gold earring, glass bottle (3 rd /4 th -6 th century?), 2 bronze coins. Room west of chapel: glass (Byzantine), 6 coins (3 of 6 th century, 3 of early 7 th century).	2 nd -7 th century	M 84: <i>Ἐνθα κῆτη Θεώδωρος ὁ κέ Μαρον· ἔνθα κῆτη + Βουσσις + (poignee de bronze) + Ἀνεπάει Ἰωάννης μηνι Ξανθικοῦ ιη'</i> ("Here lies Theodoros, who is also called Maron. + Here lies Boussis. + John came to rest on the 18th of the month of Xanthikos"). S 31: + <i>Σορώς διαφήρον Εὐφρασίου φραγηλίτου</i> ("Sarcophagus belonging to Euphrasios, apparitor"). S 33: + <i>Σορώς διαφέρων Βαιοῦτος</i> + ("Sarcophagus belonging to Baiouos"). S 39: <i>Λουκίου τέκτονος</i> ("Lucius, Carpenter"). S 45: <i>Τόπος Καλοκαίρου ἔγγονος Μονίμο(υ) κογχυλέως λιμέυο(ς) Ἀστρονόης</i> ("Tomb of Kalokairos, grandson of Monimos, the murex fisherman of Astronoe Harbor").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

	the chapel, a mass grave in a single room. The construction of S 27, S 29, S 31, S 33, S 35, S 39, and S 45 was dated to 200-250.					
Al-Bass, Complex 36	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south and divided into 2 parts. Part 1 (closer to the road) contained 1 built tomb with loculi (M 5186), 5 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 227-228, S 229-230, S 231-232, S 243-244, S 759-760), and 1 tomb of unknown type (T 227A). Part 2 (north of part 1) contained 2 built tombs with loculi (M 215-216, M 4960-4961), 11 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 203-204, S 205-206, S 207-208, S 209-210, S 211-212, S 213-214, S 217-218, S 246-247, S 248-249, S 346-347, S 756), and 1 tomb of unknown type (T 2413-2414). The construction of S 217, S 227, S 229, and S 231 was dated to 200-250.	M 5186: loculus 3: 7 individuals. Total number of individuals: 41.	M 4960: coin (6 th century) in a loculus, bronze cross. M 5186: loculus 3: small glass vessel, gilded bronze coin (268-270). In unclear location: coin (6 th century) in a loculus.	2 nd -6 th century	S 203: unreadable Greek inscription. S 205: + <i>Σώριν διαφέροντα τοῦ μακαρ(ίτου) Πολυητίου</i> ("Sarcophagus belonging to the blessed Polyetios"). S 209: <i>Σόριν διαφέροντα Σώζοντος μεταβολ(έως)</i> ("Sarcophagus belonging to Sozon, merchant"). S 211: <i>Ἰουλιανῆ θυγάτηρ Ναρκισᾶ Πιστῶν</i> ("Juliane, daughter of Narkissas, of the faithful"). S 213: + <i>Σόρως διαφέροντα Ἀκακίου ὑπουργοντος σιπικῆς</i> + ("Sarcophagus belonging to Acace, who served the production of grain"). S 217: <i>Εἰκῆ· οὐ δύνη ἀνῦξε</i> ("In vain: you cannot open"). S 227: <i>Θεοδώρου</i> ("Theodoros"). S 229: <i>Μενελάω</i> ("Menelas"). S 231: <i>Θάρσι, Ζηνότ(ι)λλ(α) οὐδὶς ἀθάνατος</i> ("Good cheer, Zenoilla (?), no one is immortal"); <i>Εὐμύρι, Εὐσέβι, οὐδὶς ἀθάνατος</i> ("Good fortune, Eusebis, no one is immortal"); <i>Θάρσι, Ἀριστᾶ, οὐδὶς ἀθάνατος</i> ("Good cheer, Aristas, no one is immortal").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).

					<p>S 243: + Σορός διαφέρ(ουσα) Μαρία τῆ εύλαβ(εσάτη) ("Sarcophagus belonging to Mary the Pious").</p> <p>S 248: Πατήρ, Υἱός, Πν(εῦ)μα ἅγιον. Σορός διαφέρουσ[α] Θεογνώστου ἐπαρχικοῦ. Ἰ(ησοῦ)ς Χρ(ιστό)ς, Α + Ω. Χρ(ιστ)έ ὁ Θε(εό)ς μου, δόξα σοί ("Father, Son, Holy Spirit. Sarcophagus belonging to Theognostos, (who served) the prefect. Jesus Christ, alpha and omega. Christ my God, glory to you").</p>	
Al-Bass, Complex 37	Funerary enclosure, oriented north-south. 2 vaulted tombs (T 266, T 1602-1604) and 3 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 252-253, S 254-255, S 255A).			3 rd -6 th century		De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 39	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south. 4 built tombs with loculi (M 290-291, M 447-448, M 449-450, M 452-453) and 6 sarcophagi on the floor or on top of the tombs (S 284-285, S 285B, S 286-287, S 288-289, S 412-413, S 414-415).			3 rd -6 th century	S 284: cross decoration. S 412: Θεοδώρου ("Theodoros").	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010). De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Complex 40	Funerary enclosure built of sandstone and limestone. Oriented north-south. 2 built tombs with loculi (M	Total number of individuals: 2.	M 416: coin (6 th century) in a loculus.	3 rd -6 th century	M 459: cross decoration S 418: + Μνήμα διαφέρ(ον) Θεωδώτου μεταξαρίου + ("Memorial	Rey-Coquais (1977). De Jong (2010).

	416-417, M 459-460) and 1 sarcophagus (S 418-419).				belonging to Theodotos, silk merchant").	De Jong (2017p).
Al-Bass, Unpublished/ Unexcavated Complexes	10-21 additional funerary enclosures. At least 6 were identified from satellite imagery and the others were estimated.			1 st -4 th century	Unexcavated and/or unpublished.	De Jong (2017q).

Ubeidiya

Province: Palaestina Prima or Secunda.

Settlement type: Monastic complex.

Cemetery areas: Tombs related to the central church of the Monastery of Theodosius.

Date: 5th-9th century or later.

Excavations: Excavations in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Tomb of Theodosius	Crypt beneath the central church.			5 th -6 th century		Hirschfeld (1990). <i>Deir Dosi – THEODOSIUS</i> (n.d.).
Burial Cave	Cave south of the main church. The remains of sarcophagi were found nearby.			5 th -9 th century (or later)		Hirschfeld (1990). <i>Deir Dosi – THEODOSIUS</i> (n.d.).

Umm al-Jimal

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type: Roman village which became a town in the Byzantine period.

Cemetery areas: 4 cemetery areas have been excavated:

- Area AA. Approximately 200 m west of the main settlement area.
- Area BB. Approximately 1000-1500 m south of the main settlement area.
- Area CC. Northwest of the main settlement area.
- Area Z. Approximately 75 m west of the southern limits of the main settlement area.

Date: Roman-Byzantine.

Number of tombs: As well as the tombs that have been excavated, a survey was carried out in 1996 which identified 21 monumental tombs and 13 areas of cist and/or pit graves (5 of which were partially excavated). These were mainly focused on the northern, western, and southern sides of the settlement and may date to any time between the Nabatean and Byzantine periods.

Looting: Many of the tombs had been disturbed before their excavation.

Excavations: Preparations to make the remains of the settlement a visitor attraction in the 1970s-1990s led to excavations from the early 1990s.

Social stratification: Brasher (1995) suggested that Area AA was a low-status cemetery and Area Z may have represented different statuses.²⁶⁸

Human remains: Age and sex estimates and pathological examination were carried out in the field laboratory and in a laboratory at Western Michigan University. Age estimates were based on dental development, size of long bones, bone fusion, pubic symphyseal morphology, dental attrition, and the ends of the sternal ribs. Sex estimates were based on bone robusticity/gracility, pelvic morphology, and skull morphology. Pathological examination was mainly limited to visual/macroscopic analysis. Examination by Cheyney (1997) focused mainly on linear enamel hypoplasia, dental pathologies, and osteoarthritis.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Area AA, AA.1	Cist grave oriented east-west. At least 1 individual was laid with head to the west.	Mostly found in a pile in the western end. Minimum of adult female (25-35 years), adult male (35+ years) with dental pathologies and ankylosing spondylitis, adult (35+ years)	Potsherds.	Late Roman-Byzantine?		Cheyney (1997).

²⁶⁸ Brasher (1995: 464) for area AA; (466-467) for area Z.

		with dental pathologies, juvenile (<18 years).				
Area AA, AA.2	Pit grave with cover stones, oriented east-west. Head to the west.	Adult female (45-60 years) with osteoarthritis, dental pathologies, fracture, and osteomyelitis.	Potsherds.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area AA, AA.3A:1 and AA.3:2	Pit grave with cover stones, oriented east-west. Heads to the west.	2 infants (1 of 9-15 months, 1 of 8-16 months).	Potsherds.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area AA, AA.3B	Pit grave with cover stones, oriented east-west. Head to the east.	Adult female (25-35 years) with dental pathologies.	Bead, copper/brass ring, shell.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area AA, AA.4	Pit grave with cover stones, oriented east-west. Head to the west.	Adult female (45+ years) with osteoarthritis and dental pathologies.	Glass beads, frit core bead, limestone bead.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area AA, AA.8	Cist grave with cover stones, oriented east-west. Head to the west.	Adult male (45+ years) with osteomyelitis, osteoarthritis, dental pathologies, and lytic lesion.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area AA, AA.9	Pit grave(?) with cover stones, containing a wooden coffin. Oriented north-south with head to the north.	Juvenile (7-11 years) with dental caries and linear enamel hypoplasia.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area AA, AA.11.1 and AA.11.2	Pit grave(?) with cover stones, containing 2 wooden coffins. Oriented east-west with heads to the east.	2 adolescent or adult females (17-25 years), 1 in each coffin. 1 had dental pathologies and linear enamel hypoplasia; the other dental caries.	AA.11.1: potsherds.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area AA, AA.14	Pit grave with cover stones, oriented east-west. Head to the west.	Adult (45+ years) with dental caries, linear enamel hypoplasia, and an osteophyte.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).

Area AA, AA.15A	Pit grave with cover stones, oriented east-west. Head to the west.	Infant (<2 years).	Beads, gold boat-shaped earrings.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area AA, AA.15B	Pit grave with cover stones.			Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area AA, AA.16.1 and AA.16.2	Cist grave with cover stones, oriented east-west. Head to the west.	2 children (1 of 3-7 years, 1 of 4-8 years).	Potsherds.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area AA, AA.19:010	Pit grave with 6 undisturbed covering slabs, oriented east-west.	Adult female (35-45+ years). Osteoarthritic lipping of the lumbar vertebrae and dental pathologies.	Wooden fragments, iron nails, hinges (coffin). Potsherds, copper ring (on right middle finger), glass fragments, alabaster fragments, earring.	Late Roman-Byzantine	Reused inscribed grave marker.	Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area AA, AA.19:015	Pit grave with covering slabs, oriented east-west.	Adult female (30-40 years) with dental pathologies, linear enamel hypoplasia, and osteoarthritis.	Copper ring (near left hand), remains of a wooden coffin, 3 iron nail fragments.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area AA, AA.19:017	Ossuary at the eastern edge of AA.19:015. The individuals found in this grave were probably originally buried in AA.19:015 and moved into the ossuary for the new interment.	Adolescent or adult female (17-23 years) with linear enamel hypoplasia, dental caries, healed fracture of the clavicle with periostosis/periostitis. Adult female (35-45 years) with linear enamel hypoplasia and dental pathologies. Adult male (35-45 years) with dental pathologies.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).

		1 of the adults also had a healed fracture of the left fibula, osteoarthritis, a lytic lesion, spondylosis deformans (a type of osteophytosis), and severe bone remodelling.				
Area AA, AA.19:018	Pit grave beneath AA.19:015, with covering slabs. Oriented east-west.	Adult male(?) (30-40 years) with dental pathologies, osteoarthritic lipping of thoracic and cervical vertebrae, and partially healed fracture.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area AA, AA.20:008	Large pit grave with cover slabs.	Adult male (20-27 years) with linear enamel hypoplasia. Adult female (25-35+ years) with linear enamel hypoplasia. Adolescent female (14-18 years) with linear enamel hypoplasia.	Potsherds.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area AA, AA.20:011	Wooden coffin within AA.20:008.	Adult male (30-40 years) with osteoarthritis and dental pathologies.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area AA, AA.20:013	Wooden coffin within AA.20:008.	Fragments of 1 individual.	Nails.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area AA, AA.20:019	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Newborn (birth-2 months).	Copper bracelet, bead, pendant.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area AA, AA.21:009	Oval pit grave with cover slabs, oriented east-west. Remains of a wooden coffin.	Child (3-5 years), adult female (25+ years) with dental caries.	Potsherd.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area AA, AA.23:008/ AA.23:009	Cist grave with cover slabs. Oriented east-west with heads to the west.	Child (3-5 years), adolescent or adult male (17-25 years) with linear enamel hypoplasia, adult male (25-35 years) with dental pathologies, adult female (45+ years) with dental pathologies.	Copper bracelet, 2 copper rings, potsherds, coin, leather sandal fragment. The child was wrapped	Late Roman-Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).

		Some bones with osteophytes and osteoarthritis could not be assigned to specific individuals. Other skulls of disturbed individuals were found in the eastern end of the grave.	in a goat hair shroud or blanket and laid on a wooden plank.			
Area BB, BB.1	Tomb with square chamber and burials in 11 loculi constructed of basalt blocks. Walls and floors of basalt masonry beneath ground level, with entrance and roof likely above the ground (but not preserved). Staircase in the north led down to the tomb.	Minimum of 90 individuals: 53 adults, 36 juveniles, 1 individual of unknown age. This included: 4 adolescent or adult males (15-24 years), 3 adolescent or adult females (15-24 years), 14 adult males (6 of 25-34 years, 7 of 35-44 years, 1 of 45-54 years), and 10 adult females (2 of 25-34 years, 6 of 35-44 years, 2 of 45-54 years). Pathologies: osteoarthritis, linear enamel hypoplasia, cribra orbitalia/porotic hyperostosis (in 1 juvenile), and dental pathologies. A fragment of an adult long bone had a piece of metal embedded in it, possibly a perimortem trauma caused by interpersonal violence.	Beneath the floor (probably fallen through the cracks): pottery (late Roman), 2 glass beads, copper bracelet fragment, bead fragment. Fill in the chamber: pottery (Roman-Byzantine), glass, bronze cross, iron and copper fragments, bone bead, 2 carved bone hairpins, bone knob (from a makeup bottle?). Potsherds in some of the loculi.	2 nd -5 th century. Possible use in the Umayyad period.		Cheyney (1997). Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area BB, BB.2	Rock-cut vaulted tomb with chamber and burials in 2 loculi. North-south oriented. Entered via a staircase and long dromos.	Human remains in the entrance. E loculus: high number of bones including foetal, infant, and juvenile bones. W loculus: small number of human bones.	In the dromos: fragments of 5 lamps, fragments of 3 pottery vessels, potsherds. E loculus: marble fragment, glass beads, plaster doll	2 nd -5 th century		Cheyney et al. (2009).

			torso (head missing), bone disc from a juglet, iron fragment, part of copper/bronze chain, copper/bronze fragments, ~50 uncarbonized olive pits (accidental?), modern gun shell. W loculus: 2 copper bracelet fragments, metal fragments (possibly modern), copper coin, fragment of iron bracelet.			
Area CC, CC.1	Cist grave, oriented east-west.	Adolescent or adult (17-25 years), adult (25-35 years). 1 of these was female and 1 had dental pathologies.	Metal fragments, pottery, coffin.	Roman- Early Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area CC, CC.2:005	Pit grave, oriented east-west.	Infant (2-3 years) buried against the forelegs of a horse. They were probably buried at, or close to, the same time.	Almost complete skeleton of a horse, remains of a leather and metal bridle/halter around the horse's head, around the child the remains of a shroud or blanket or garment and a necklace, potsherds.	Roman- Early Byzantine	An unfinished pit grave(?), CC.2:018, may have disturbed part of the horse burial.	Cheyney et al. (2009).

Area CC, CC.2:006	Cist grave, oriented east-west.	2 adult males (1 of 20-30 years, 1 of 40-50 years), both with dental pathologies and osteoarthritis. Adult female (30-40+ years) with dental pathologies, osteoarthritis, DISH, and a healed femur fracture. Adolescent female (12-18 years) with dental pathologies, linear enamel hypoplasia, lytic lesion, and partially healed fracture. The adolescent female was the only articulated skeleton, and the others may have been pushed aside for this burial.	Potsherds, glass fragments, leather sandals, ashy and burned organic material, dark soil stains indicated a coffin or shroud, glass bracelet, glass rings, copper ring, glass beads, earrings.	Roman- Early Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area CC, CC.2:007	Cist grave, oriented east-west. There was a smaller pit within the grave itself. Heads to the west.	Juvenile (7-11 years). In smaller pit: infant (<1 year) with linear enamel hypoplasia.	Pottery, copper and amber earrings (associated with juvenile's ears), glass beads, pendant with metal clasps (found associated with 5 th cervical vertebrae of juvenile). In smaller pit: shell (pendant?), earrings.	Roman- Early Byzantine		Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area Z, Z.1	Cist grave with walls constructed of basalt blocks.	Bones, mostly in a pile in the western end. Minimum of adult male (20-30 years), adult female (25-35 years), adolescent or adult (17-23 years), adolescent (15-18 years), juvenile (7-13	2 painted glass beads, limestone bead, small fragment of copper jewellery, bone figurine, bone	6 th century		Cheyney (1995). Cheyney (1997).

		years), 2 infants or children (2-4 years). Healed trauma to an adult femur (3 cm long and 0.5 cm deep wound). Possible Harris lines in 2 tibiae.	domestic tool(?), potsherds. Badly decayed wood and wood fragments on top of and beneath the bones, metal peg (coffin).			
Area Z, Z.2	Pit grave(?) containing a wooden coffin without a lid, covered by basalt cover stones. Oriented east-west, with heads to the east.	2 infants (1 of 8-16 months, 1 of 6-12 months), 2 adult males (1 of 25-35 years with dental pathologies and osteoarthritis, 1 of 30-40 years with a fracture and osteoarthritis). The heads of the adults had been removed and placed on their mid-section, either when the tomb was reopened to inter the infants or during looting.	Bead, near the wrist of an adult. Metal fragments, nails, potsherds.	Late Roman-Byzantine		Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).
Area Z, Z.3	Cist grave constructed of basalt walls and cover stones, containing a wooden coffin. Oriented east-west, with heads at both ends.	Minimum of 16 individuals. 3 adult males: 2 of 25-35 years, 1 of these with dental pathologies; 1 of 45+ years with dental pathologies. Adolescent or adult male (17-25 years) with osteophyte, 2 juveniles (both 7-11 years), 8 children (1 of ~9 years, 2 of 6-10 years, 2 of 5-9 years, 1 of 4-8 years, 1 of 3-7 years, 1 of 3-5 years), 1 infant or child (2-4 years), 1 infant (3-9 months).	Metal brackets, wooden fragments (coffin). Cooking pot (early Byzantine) remodelled into a chalice, circular mirror and makeup palette made of plaster and glass, glass tear drop bottle, head ornament made of braided copper and bone hairpins, bone makeup bottle, copper spatula, pottery	Late Roman-Byzantine	At the western end, a group of dressed stones which may have marked the location of the grave.	Brashler (1995). Cheyney (1997).

			juglet containing copper spatula, copper and iron bracelets, copper and iron rings, plaster figurine, coins, many glass beads (mostly associated with juveniles).			
Area Z, Z.4a	Pit grave with basalt covering slabs. Oriented east-west.	A few bones. Minimum of 2 individuals: adult and juvenile.	Potsherds.	4 th century		Cheyney (1997). Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area Z, Z.4b	Cist grave with basalt walls and covering slabs. Oriented east-west, with head to the east.	Child (5-9 years).	Small metal fragments at the feet (shoes).	4 th century		Cheyney (1997). Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area Z, Z.5	Cist grave with basalt walls and covering slabs. Dark soil stands indicate the use of a wooden coffin.	Human bone.	Nail, copper bead, 2 glass fragments, potsherds.	4 th century		Cheyney (1997). Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area Z, Z.6	Cist grave with basalt walls and covering slabs.	Bone fragments of at least 1 adolescent (12-18 years).	Pottery jar handle fragment (late Roman), floral remains, copper and glass beads, small gold earring, metal fragment, decayed remains of a wooden coffin.	Roman-Byzantine		Cheyney (1997). Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area Z, Z.7	Pit grave with basalt capping stones (including part of a reused lintel). Oriented east-west. Dark	2 articulated individuals: adolescent female (14-16 years), adult male (27-35 years) with linear enamel hypoplasia,	Wood fragments, 4 nails (1 in each corner), copper	4 th century		Cheyney (1997). Cheyney et al. (2009).

	soil stains indicate a coffin.	primary osteoarthritic lipping of vertebrae and evidence of arthritis in the right foot. Fragments of a juvenile beneath these skeletons.	ring (on a finger), pottery (Roman).			
Area Z, Z.8	Pit grave with basalt capping stones. Oriented east-west, with head to the east.	Adult male (30-40 years) with dental caries.	Potsherds, coffin remains (metal brackets, nails).	4 th century		Cheyney (1997). Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area Z, Z.9	Badly disturbed tomb of unclear type that was not excavated.			4 th century		Cheyney (1997). Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area Z, Z.10	Pit grave with basalt capping stones with a circle of stones surrounding the tomb at the surface. Oriented east-west.	Adult female (35-45 years) with dental caries and 1 arthritic phalange of the right hand.	Pottery.	4 th century		Cheyney (1997). Cheyney et al. (2009).
Area Z, Z.11	Pit grave with basalt capping stones with a circle of stones surrounding the tomb at the surface. Oriented east-west.	Child (4-6 years).	Wooden remains (coffin), pottery.	4 th century		Cheyney (1997). Cheyney et al. (2009).

Wadi Sarga

Province: Thebais.

Settlement type: Monastery of Apa Thomas, c. 600-800, in the Wadi Sarga

Cemetery areas and dating: 3 cemeteries, 1 dated to the Graeco-Roman period (cemetery 3), and the others to the 7th-9th century(?) (cemeteries 1 and 2). Cemetery 1 was located at the mouth of the Wadi and cemetery 2 was near the church at the village of Deir al-Ganadleh. Many commemorative stelae, written in Coptic, were also discovered in the church and domestic spaces.²⁶⁹

Number of tombs: The exact number of tombs which were discovered in the cemeteries is unknown; 8 were numbered from cemetery 1 and 20-30 graves were excavated in cemetery 2.

Excavations: Excavations in 1913-1914 on behalf of the Byzantine Research Fund. Unfortunately, excavation history for the site was poorly recorded.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cemetery 1	Minimum of 8 pit graves (but likely many more), oriented east-west.	Graves 1, 8: 2 individuals in each.	Bodies wrapped in shrouds.	7 th -9 th century?	Fragments of stelae.	O'Connell (2014a). Smart (2018).

²⁶⁹ Crum and Bell (1922: 57-84).

		Graves 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7: 1 individual in each. All individuals were adult males(?). Bodies in graves 4-8 had beards.				
Cemetery 2	20-30 pit graves.	Multiple individuals.	Bodies wrapped.	7 th -9 th century?		O'Connell (2014a).

White Monastery

Province: Thebais.

Settlement type: Monastery founded in the 5th century.

Cemetery areas: Funerary chapel just beyond the monastery's outer western wall.

Date: 5th century and later.

Looting: The crypt was found empty.

Excavations: Surveys and excavations at the monastery since 1985. The chapel and tomb were excavated in 2002/2003 and further work and conservation efforts began in 2006.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Chapel/ Tomb	Chapel with a basilica-shaped ground plan, resembling the monastery's triconch church. Beneath the chapel, an underground crypt accessed from a shaft in the center of the nave (the altar would have been directly above). The shaft was covered by wooden planks. Four rooms along the north wall of the chapel may have been used as burial spaces.			5 th century and later	Wall paintings in the chapel. Geometric and floral patterns (earliest phase of painting); on the upper parts of the walls, figures (added later, possibly 6 th or 7 th century). Wall paintings in the crypt: crosses, deer, gazelles, eagles, peacocks, rosettes. Wall paintings in the burial chamber: crosses flanked by birds and animals, 3 figures and Greek	Grossman et al. (2009). Bolman et al. (2010). Bolman et al. (2011).

	<p>To the south of the chapel, an oblong court or hall. The crypt had a sloping, barrel-vaulted extension to the east and a small domed antechamber with rectangular niches on each side. The burial chamber was barrel-vaulted and accessed via a window-like opening in the antechamber.</p>				<p>inscription identifying the central figure, in <i>orans</i> pose, as Shenoute: [-]ος Ἀββ[βα] Σινουθίου ἀρχιμανδ[ρ]ίτου “of Abba Shenoute the Archimandrite”. At least 1 of the other figures was an angel.</p>	
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Ya'amun

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type: Agricultural settlement.

Cemetery areas, number of tombs, and dating: 4 cemetery areas, on the Tell and hill slopes surrounding it. 183 tombs identified in total, not all of which date to the Byzantine period:

- Cemetery 1 (Bronze Age-Byzantine).
- Cemetery 2 (Roman-Byzantine). On the tell; caves in this area were also used as domestic/storage spaces.
- Cemetery 3. (Bronze Age-Byzantine, with 1 tomb of the Ottoman period).
- Cemetery 4 (Roman-Byzantine, with 1 tomb still used in the Islamic period). Located to the south of the Tell.

Publications generally lacks clarity on tomb types²⁷⁰ and which tombs contained grave goods. Objects recovered from tombs include personal items, jewellery, household items, pottery, seals, coins, and scarabs.

²⁷⁰ See Al-Bataineh et al. (2011), where tables were given for tomb dimensions, the number of tombs of each type in each cemetery, and the number of tombs of each period in each cemetery. Some basic typology information for each period was also provided. The Ya'amun table is based chiefly on this information, with information from other sources where available, assuming that tombs of smaller dimensions were intended for a single occupant and tombs of larger dimensions were for multiple burials.

Looting: Almost all the tombs had been looted before excavation.

Excavations: Excavations of the Yarmouk-Arkansas bioarchaeological field school in 1999 and the 2000s.

Human remains: Ageing and sexing methodology followed Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994); pathologies were examined macroscopically.²⁷¹ Arthritis of the vertebrae, arms, and legs has been identified; healed fractures have been noted on ribs, limbs, hands, and feet; cribra orbitalia or porotic hyperostosis in an infant (2 years).²⁷² Diet has also been studied, using stable isotope analysis, from the remains of 45 individuals, 22 of the Bronze Age and 23 of the late Roman-Byzantine periods.²⁷³

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Cemetery 1, Tomb 7	Either a horizontal shaft tomb ending in a chamber or a vertical shaft tomb ending with a trough grave.			Roman-Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 2, Tomb 41	Rock-cut tomb with chamber and burials in arcosolia and troughs. In front of the tomb entrance, a small pit which may have been used as a burial space.	Few skeletal remains of at least 1 individual.		Late Roman-early Byzantine		El-Najjar et al. (2001). Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 3, Tomb 163	Vertical shaft tomb ending with a trough grave. The shaft			Roman-Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011). Rose, J. C. (n.d. a).

²⁷¹ Al-Shorman et al. (2007: 284).

²⁷² Rose, J. C. (n.d. e).

²⁷³ See Sandias and Müldner (2015).

	had ledges for covering slabs, which were found broken.					
Cemetery 3, Tomb 169	Either a horizontal shaft tomb ending in a chamber or loculus or a vertical shaft tomb with burials at the end of the shaft and in a niche.			Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 3, Tomb 172	Either a horizontal shaft tomb ending in a chamber or a vertical shaft tomb ending with a trough grave.	1 individual.		Late Roman-Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 3, Tomb 176	Either a horizontal shaft tomb ending in a chamber or loculus or a vertical shaft tomb with burials at the end of the shaft and in a niche.	1 individual.		Late Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 3, Tomb 177	Tomb of unclear type.			Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 3, Tombs 192, 194, 196, 199, 200, 201	Either natural caves, rock-cut chamber tombs with trough graves, or rock-cut chamber tombs with 2 chambers. Some of the tombs were connected by tunnels and passageways.			Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011). Rose, J. C. (n.d. e).
Cemetery 3, Tomb 197	Either a natural cave, a rock-cut chamber tomb with trough graves, or a rock-cut chamber tomb with 2 chambers.			Byzantine?		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011). Rose, J. C. (n.d. e).
Cemetery 4, Tombs 39, 56	Horizontal shaft graves.	Tomb 56: 1 individual.		Late Roman-Byzantine?		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 4, Tombs 44, 52, 78	Horizontal shaft tombs ending in a chamber.	Tomb 52: 1 individual. Tomb 78: 7 individuals. Pathologies in tomb 78:		Roman-Byzantine		El-Najjar et al. (2001).

		periostosis/periostitis, arthritis in phalanges.				Al-Shorman et al. (2007). Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 4, Tombs 49, 51	Horizontal shaft tombs ending in a chamber.	Tomb 51: 1 individual.		Late Roman- Early Byzantine		El-Najjar et al. (2001). Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 4, Tombs 116, 118, 119, 120, 123, 185, 207	Either natural caves, rock-cut chamber tombs with trough graves, or rock-cut chamber tombs with 2 chambers.	Tomb 116: 21 individuals, 1 or more with evidence of myositis ossificans and/or osteophytosis. Tomb 117: 18 individuals, 1 or more with evidence of rib fracture, periostosis/periostitis, and/or osteophytosis. Tomb 118: 27 individuals, including 1 or more with evidence of arthritis. Tomb 120: 2 individuals. Tomb 207: remains of infants, children, and adults of both sexes.		Byzantine	Tomb 116 was recorded as Byzantine Christian.	Al-Shorman et al. (2007). Al-Bataineh et al. (2011). Rose, J. C. (n.d. e).
Cemetery 4, Tombs 117, 121	Either natural caves, rock-cut chamber tombs with trough graves, or rock-cut chamber tombs with 2 chambers.			Late Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 4, Tombs 122, 184	Either horizontal shaft tombs ending in a chamber or rock-cut tombs with burials in arcosolia.	Tomb 122: 1 individual.		Roman- Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 4, Tomb 125	Either a horizontal shaft tomb ending in a chamber or loculus or a vertical shaft tomb with burials at the end of the shaft and in a niche.			Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).

Cemetery 4, Tomb 127	Either a horizontal shaft tomb ending in a chamber or loculus or a vertical shaft tomb with burials at the end of the shaft and in a niche.	2 individuals.		Late Byzantine-early Islamic		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 4, Tomb 130	Tomb of unclear type. Possibly either a horizontal shaft tomb ending in a chamber or loculus or a vertical shaft tomb with burials at the end of the shaft and in a niche.			Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011).
Cemetery 4, Tomb 195	Rock-cut chamber tombs with burials in 2 troughs cut into the floor.			Byzantine		Al-Bataineh et al. (2011). Rose, J. C. (n.d. e).
Cemetery 4, Tombs 203, 204, 205, 206	Horizontal shaft tombs, each containing a child's sarcophagus. Tomb 206 was unfinished and the sarcophagus, unfinished and broken, was found in the entryway.	Children.		Byzantine		Al-Shorman et al. (2007). Al-Bataineh et al. (2011). Rose, J. C. (n.d. e).

Yasileh

Province: Arabia.

Settlement type: Agricultural settlement located close to the Decapolis cities of Abila and Capitolias.

Cemetery areas: Several cemeteries associated with the settlement:

- Cemetery I, on the limestone slopes overlooking the wadi to the southeast of the settlement. Tombs were arranged in 5 levels on the slopes. The cemetery was in view of the main church and in an area of wine production, water cisterns, and crop storage.
- Cemetery II, to the north of the settlement. Graves were arranged in rows and cut into the ground on top of a hill.
- Cemetery III, to the west of the settlement. Graves were cut into the ground at a lower elevation than the other cemeteries.
- A burial in Church I, the construction of which dated to the 5th or 6th century.

Date: Late Roman-Byzantine.

Looting: Most of the tombs had been looted by ancient peoples. The modern objects in tomb 1 indicated more recent looting.

Excavations: Excavated by the University of Yarmouk since 1988. A final report on the tombs awaits publication.

Social stratification: The people buried in Cemetery I may have been of a higher social rank than those buried in Cemeteries II and III, because of the time and effort it would have taken to construct the tombs of Cemetery I, their location and visibility, and their proximity to areas of high production.

Human remains: Methods of ageing, sexing, and identifying pathologies unclear. However, some of the adults appear to have been sexed based on the presence of certain grave goods.²⁷⁴

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Church I, Grave	Cist grave built of large stone slabs in the northeastern corner of the church.	2 adult males.	Bone toggle from a monk's mantle.	5 th -6 th century.		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I	35 rock-cut chamber tombs with burials in loculi (in the walls or floor) or, less frequently, niches or arcosolia (22 of these tombs described below). 1 tomb contained burials in sarcophagi. Some tombs contained benches around the edges of the chamber. The entrance was usually sealed with a large pivoting limestone block. Some tombs were sealed with a wall which prevented their entry. The cemetery also contained an unknown number of individual tombs of unknown type (2 of these described below).	143 skeletons of adults and children.	Pottery jugs, potsherds, lamps, glassware (including vases?), metal objects, jewellery, coins, crosses, bronze bells, iron nails.	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (1991). Al-Muheisen and Tarrier (1996). Al-Muheisen (2008).

²⁷⁴ See for example tomb 39 in Al-Muheisen (2008).

Cemetery I, Tomb 1	Rock-cut tomb with long rectangular hall. Burials in 25 loculi and 2 cist graves. Small lead ossuary buried in the ground. Large limestone closing slab was not found <i>in situ</i> .	Large quantities of human bone. Ossuary contained ashes and remains of bone.	Potsherds, beads, glass bottles and fragments, 2 bronze bracelets (worn by a child), pieces of metal, 3 coins (1 of 260-268, 1 of Diocletian, 284-296, 1 of Constantius II, 337-361), modern objects. Wooden remains and iron nails (coffin?).	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen and Tarrier (1996). Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 2	Rock-cut tomb with a rectangular chamber and burials in niches. The tomb was likely unfinished, as only 2 of 5 niches were used for burial.			Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 3	Rock-cut tomb with square chamber and burials in 3 niches, each containing 3 troughs.			Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 4	Rock-cut tomb with large rectangular chamber. Burials in 14 troughs cut into the floor, as well as a niche at the rear of the chamber.		In the grave in the niche, a bronze statuette of Aphrodite.	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 5	Rock-cut tomb with a rectangular central chamber. Burials in a niche (containing 4 troughs) and 12 troughs cut into the floor of large side-chambers. 2 small niches in the central chamber may have been for lamps.	All troughs contained 1 individual, apart from 1 which contained 2.	Beads, potsherds, rings, lamps. Animal bones in some graves.	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 6	Large rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber. Burials in a niche (2 graves constructed like sarcophagi), 14 loculi, 14 troughs cut into the floor, and 1 lead coffin.	Human remains.	Animal bones, many showing signs of burning. Grave 27 (trough): ring, still on the finger.	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen and Tarrier (1996). Al-Muheisen (2008).

	An altar was found in the middle of the chamber.		Grave 28 (trough): beads, iron ring, bracelet, potsherds.			
Cemetery I, Tomb 7	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular main chamber. Burials in a niche (containing 4 troughs) and 12 troughs cut into the floor of side chambers.		Coin (Constantine I, 306-337).	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 9	Rock-cut tomb with rectangular chamber and burials in 8 loculi. A niche at the rear of the cave contained no bones.	Human remains.		Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 10	Rock-cut tomb with a dromos and staircase leading down to the central hall. The tomb contained 3 or 5(?) chambers. Burials in niches and arcosolia.		Coin (Constans I, 337-350).	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen and Tarrier (1996). Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 11	Rock-cut tomb or burial vault used to unclutter surrounding tombs.		Wooden fragments of coffins.	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen and Tarrier (1996).
Cemetery I, Tomb 14	Rock-cut tomb, collapsed. Small rectangular chamber with burials in 7 loculi.			Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 19	Rock-cut tomb with large rectangular hall and circular hall. Burials in 2 niches (each containing 3 graves shaped like sarcophagi) and 16 troughs cut into the floor.			Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen and Tarrier (1996). Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 35	Small rock-cut tomb, with burials in 2 troughs cut into the floor.	30 individuals, 1 in the upper layer found in articulation. Adult males and females, mostly with evidence of osteoarthritis	Bronze bracelets, rings, earrings, pots, lamps.	Byzantine	Fluorine relative dating technique on 17 adult right 1 st ribs indicates that the tomb was in use for a	Al-Shorman (2006).

		and osteophytes.			long period of time.	
Cemetery I, Tomb 38	Rock-cut tomb, collapsed. 2 chambers. Burials in 2 niches (each containing 6 troughs), 3 troughs cut into the floor, and 3 cavities in the walls of unclear type.			Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 39	Rock-cut tomb with staircase leading to 2 large chambers, each containing burials in 7 loculi(?) covered by slabs. No excavation was done in the central and eastern parts of the tomb, due to collapse.	Human remains in some of the graves. Grave 8: child, other remains. Grave 10: adult. Grave 11: adult?	Grave 8: pair of gold earrings. Grave 10: pair of gold earrings. Grave 11: bead.	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 40	Single grave of unclear type.			Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 41	Single grave of unclear type.	Adult male.		Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 42	Damaged rock-cut tomb with burials in a wooden coffin and a trough cut into the floor, covered by a slab.	2 adults.		Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 44	Rock-cut tomb, possibly unfinished. Not fully excavated due to the collapse of a tomb built above it.	Scattered human bones.		Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 45	Destroyed rock-cut tomb.	Adult female?	Glass vessel.	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 46	Rock-cut tomb.	Adult female (50-59 years).		Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 47	Rock-cut tomb with small rectangular entrance and hall. Burials in 2 troughs cut into the floor and a wooden coffin between them.	Fragmentary remains, probably 3 individuals.	A few pieces of wood (coffin), earrings, copper bracelet.	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).

Cemetery I, Tomb 48	Rock-cut tomb which was not fully excavated due to collapse. Burial in a trough grave cut into the floor.	Adult male.		Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemetery I, Tomb 49	Rock-cut tomb with a chamber and remains found at the bottom level of the chamber.	2 adult males, adult female.		Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Cemeteries II and III	Unknown number of vertical and horizontal shaft tombs.			Roman-Byzantine	Unclear how many of these tombs were excavated or if they were only identified through a survey.	Al-Shorman (2004).
Tomb 23	On the east of Wadi Yasileh, a rectangular rock-cut tomb accessed via stairs with a stone and mud wall, behind which was a grave cut out of the limestone.		Beads.	Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).
Unclear Location, Tomb 42	Dromos leading to a square rock-cut chamber with a grave in the southeast corner. Wood residues along the eastern wall may indicate the use of a wooden coffin.			Roman-Byzantine		Al-Muheisen (2008).

Yavneh-Yam

Province: Palaestina Prima.

Settlement type: Coastal city.

Cemetery areas: Roman-Byzantine burials on the northern outskirts of the ancient settlement area.

Date: 3rd-6th century.

Looting: Burial cave A and C had been looted prior to excavation.

Excavations: Multiple excavations between 1966 and 2015, including Byzantine-period tombs excavated in a salvage excavation in 1985. The provenance of some items was not recorded, so in addition to the data below, the following grave goods were also recovered:

- 2 lamps.
- 7 glass vessels and 2 glass vessel fragments (including jars and a bottle).
- Beaded copper alloy bracelet and 6 copper alloy bracelets (2 in fragments).
- 20 beads.
- Pendant.

- Copper alloy spatula inside a glass vessel.
- Copper alloy box.

Tomb	Tomb Description	Human Remains	Grave Goods	Date	Additional Notes	Bibliography
Burial Cave A	Damaged rock-cut tomb with burials in arcosolia and loculi.		In the fill: glass vessel fragments (including of bowls/beakers), broken necklace of 11 rings, 46 beads. In an arcosolium: copper alloy beaded bracelet. Unknown location: copper alloy bell.	3 rd /4 th -5 th /6 th century		Piasetzky-David et al. (2020).
Burial Cave B	Rock-cut tomb with burials in arcosolia and loculi. The cave was found intact, and the rolling stone door was <i>in situ</i> . An open courtyard in front of the entrance, containing 2 benches.	Multiple skeletons in each burial, found both articulated and non-articulated.	Courtyard: 6 lamps and 34 lamp fragments, cooking pot. In the entrance: lamp and 2 lamp fragments. In the fill: 3 lamps and 4 lamp fragments, 3 cooking pots, pottery jug, pottery flask, 13 glass vessels and 43 fragments of glass vessels (including beakers, bottles, jars, and a cosmetic vessel with handles and loops for hanging or carrying), gold earring, 2 copper alloy bracelets, copper alloy set of cymbals, copper alloy spatula (found in a glass vessel), 18 copper alloy nails, 4 basalt spindle whorls (2 are inscribed with cryptic Greek inscriptions). Southern arcosolium: 2 glass vessels, 4 coins (3 of 4 th century). Eastern arcosolium: 2 coins near a skull (both 4 th century).	3 rd /4 th -5 th /6 th century		Piasetzky-David et al. (2020).

Burial Cave C	Damaged rock-cut tomb with burials in arcosolia and loculi.		Loculi: potsherds. Unknown location: 5 lamp fragments, pottery unguentarium, 2 glass vessels and 23 glass fragments (including bottles), 6 copper alloy nails, fragments of copper alloy necklace, stone cylinder seal, glass gem.	3 rd /4 th -5 th /6 th century		Piasetzky-David et al. (2020).
Burial Cave F	Rock-cut tomb with burials in arcosolia and loculi. The cave was found intact, sealed with a square stone leaning against the entrance.	Multiple skeletons in each burial.	Eastern arcosolium: bases of 5 glass vessels. Northern arcosolium: copper alloy bracelet (in fragments), copper alloy nail. Unknown location: lamp, 9 glass vessels and 11 glass fragments (including bottles), 2 copper alloy bracelets (in fragments), 2 small copper alloy nails.	3 rd /4 th -5 th /6 th century		Piasetzky-David et al. (2020).
Burial Cave G	Rock-cut tomb with burials in arcosolia and loculi. The cave was found intact, sealed with a square stone leaning against the entrance.	Multiple skeletons in each burial.	In the fill: 5 glass vessels (including jars and bottles), 6 copper alloy bracelets.	3 rd /4 th -5 th /6 th century		Piasetzky-David et al. (2020).