

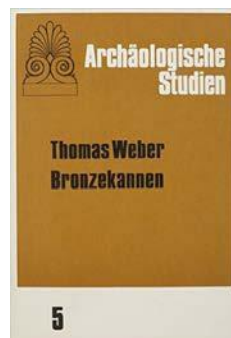
COMMENTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

(new titles of 2015 in red, comments in blue)

A. MONOGRAPHS

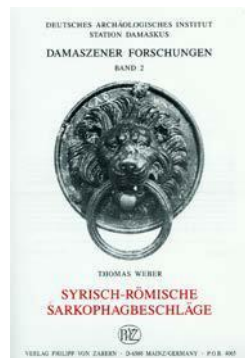
- “*Bronzekannen. Studien zu ausgewählten archaischen und klassischen Oinochoenformen aus Metall in Griechenland und Etrurien*”. Archäologische Studien V, PhD-thesis, Frankfurt/ M. – Bern: Verlag Lang, 1983, XX, 502 pp, 27 plates, ISBN 3-8204-7287-8.

(Survey of Greek and Etruscan Bronze Jugs dating to the 6th to the 4th century BC with a new methodology for dating based on painted pottery. This dissertation was awarded by the German Archaeological Institute as one of the five best researches in Germany in 1981. This book has a large number of international reviews with excellent evaluations and it is still cited as the sole treaty of this subject matter. Even though it was only a relatively humble dissertation print, the book is still sold for more than 100 US \$ in the United States).



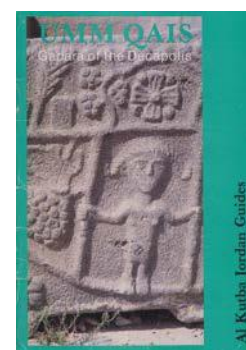
- (with contributions by J. Chehadé - L.A. Khalil - C. Jagiella) “*Syrisch-Römische Sarkophagbeschläge. Orientalische Bronzewerkstätten in Römischer Zeit*” Damasener Forschungen II, Mainz: Verlag Philipp von Zabern, 1989, VIII, 86 p 62 plates, ISBN 3-8053-0979-1.

(Survey of bronze sarcophagus attachments in the Museums of Syria and Jordan with a new distribution and chronology system. It was possible to distinguish five regional schools of fabrication working in the Roman imperial period. The book also comprises an archaeometric analysis of the metal alloy compositions and of organic wood remains preserved on some of the attachments. A number of international reviews with excellent evaluation).



- (with R. G. Khouri) “*Umm Qais - Gadara of the Decapolis: A brief Guide to the Antiquities*” (Amman 1989, 2nd ed. 1991, 36 pp, national Archives deposit number 740/12/1988..

(The first and until today only guide book in English on Gadara/Umm Qais. It contains an updated topographic map and a detailed description of the ancient monuments at the site. It refers to the restoration work in the Ottoman settlement of Umm Qais and to the then newly established site museum in the premises of the *Kaymakam* palace of Bait Rusan. Until today, this small booklet is the only source for local tourist guides. It has been printed in a high run, but it was nonetheless reprinted in a second edition. Today it is sold out and there is no equivalent guide book available neither at the site itself nor in any bookshop in Amman – after 25 years of intensive fieldwork research by various national and international teams).



- “*Pella Decapolitana*”. Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästinavereins XVIII (Wiesbaden 1993).

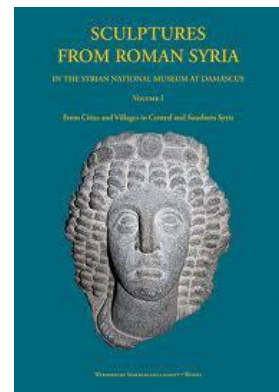
(The first scientific overview on the ancient site of Pella of the Decapolis / Tabaqat Fahl including a complete corpus on sculptures from the site).

- “*Gadara Decapolitana*”. Abhandlungen des Deutschen Palästinavereins XXX, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 2002, XII, 613 pp., 200 plates, ISBN 3-447-03981-7. (Handbook on Gadara / Umm Qais dealing with topography, literary and inscriptional sources, architectonic structures and sculptures. It is the first complete treaty on the site since the book By Gottlieb Schumacher in 1888. The book was accepted as the Habilitation thesis at Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Germany, granting me the *Venia Legendi* for Classical Archaeology. I was further awarded for this with a “*poste rouge*” at the Sorbonne and, after its publication, with the distinction as an “extraordinary professor” by the Minister of Culture of the state Rhineland Palatine, Germany. Various international reviews with very good to excellent evaluations).



- (in cooperation with Qasem al-Mohammed), “*Sculptures from Roman Syria in the National Museum at Damascus. Vol. I : From Cities and Villages of Central and Southern Syria*”, Worms: Werner’sche Verlagsgesellschaft, 2006, 144 pp 89 plates, ISBN 3-88462-229-3.

(First scientific catalog after the more general overviews on the collections given by Salim and André Abdul Hak, Faraj Abu’l-Ush, Basheer Zouhdi and others on Roman and Byzantine Sculptures kept in the Syrian National Museum at Damascus as an outcome of the Cultural Heritage Program in Syria sponsored by the European Union).



- “Mehrfigurige Statuendekmäler in den Heiligtümern Südsyriens aus römischer Zeit”, Sahr al-Ledja II: Recherches Syro-Européennes 1998–2008, Hauran IV. Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique, Vol. 184, Aleppo - Amman - Beirut – Damaskus : Institut Français du Proche-Orient, 2009, XLII, 263 pp, 731 figs. in text, ISBN 978-2-35159-146-8.

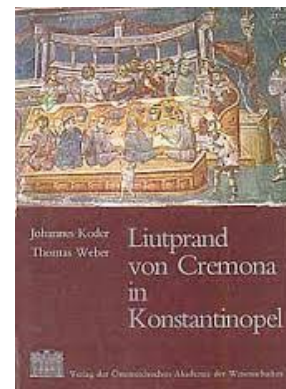
(Part II of the final report on the Syro-European excavations in the Roman Arab desert sanctuary at Sahr al-Ledja which I co-directed with Professor Jean-Marie Dentzer, presently Director General of the French Academy. The volume deals with a sculptural group dated to the late 1st century AD from the site and is compared with material from other 42 sites in southern Syria and northern Jordan. It was awarded with grants by the Gerda Henkel foundation, Duesseldorf, and the Erich Boehringer Foundation at Ingelheim).



B. EDITORSHIPS AND CO-AUTHORSHIPS

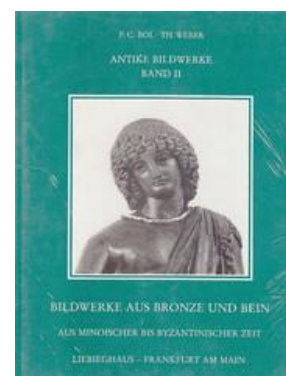
- (with J. Koder) “*Liutprand von Cremona in Konstantinopel*”. Byzantina Vindobonensia XIII, Vienna: The Austrian Academy, 1980, 99pp ISBN 3-7001-0343-3

(A survey on Byzantine (Greek) sources dealing with the diplomatic mission by the Langobardian bishop Liutprand of Cremona to the imperial court in the 10th century AD for the Germano-Roman Emperor Otto II. It deals with the knowledge of Greek language of the diplomat and his remarks on every-day life at the Byzantine imperial court in the reign of Nikephoros II Phokas (nick-named “*The pale death of the Saracens*”). This book was awarded by the acceptance of the Austrian Academy in Vienna and received excellent international review evaluation. It is still considered in international medieval studies as one of the most important books on this subject).



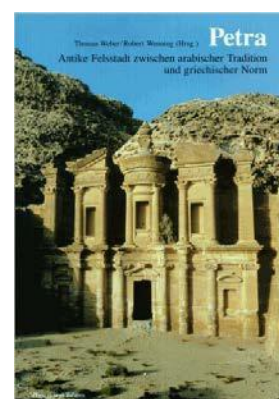
- (with P. C. Bol) “*Bildwerke aus Bein und Bronze aus minoischer bis byzantinischer Zeit*”. Wissenschaftliche Kataloge Liebieghaus Frankfurt/M. Vol. II., Melsungen: Verlag Gutenberg, 1985, 172 pp. numerous figs. In text.

(Publication with my co-author, the late Peter Cornelius Bol, of one of the most important collections of Greek and Roman bronzes, formerly in the private property of the German archaeologist Adolf Furtwaengler, now kept by the Sculpture Museum of the City of Frankfurt/M, Liebieghaus). This collection comprises a number of internationally known masterpieces from Olympia and from the Levant.



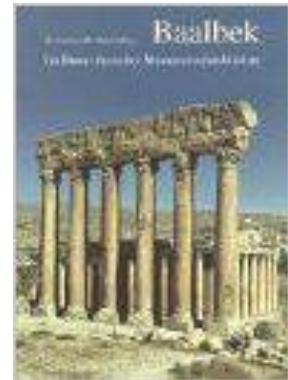
- (with R. Wenning) “*Petra. Antike Felsstadt zwischen arabischer Tradition und griechischer Norm*”, Antike Welt-Sonderheft 1997 = Zaberns Bildbände zur Archäologie, Mainz: Verlag Philipp von Zabern, 1997, 172pp. 188 color figs. In text, ISBN 3-8053-1986-X.

(The first popular overview volume on Petra in German language since the book published by Avraham Negev. Many internationally renowned authors and specialists joined the team of the authors. I by myself contributed with a lengthy chapter on the Greco-Roman sculpture from Petra publishing much unknown material. Print run more than 15.000 copied, quickly sold out).



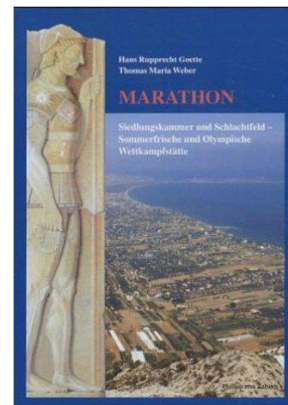
- (with M. van Ess) *“Baalbek. Im Bann römischer Monumentalarchitektur”*. Antike Welt-Sonderheft 1999 = Zaberns Bildbände zur Archäologie, Mainz: Verlag Philipp von Zabern, 1999, 151pp., 147 color figs. in text, ISBN 3-8053-2495-2.

(The first popular overview volume on Baalbek in German language after the Lebanese civil war and replacing the older book by Friedrich Ragette in French. This volume celebrated the 100th anniversary of the German-Prussian Emperor Wilhelm II to the Holy Land. A number of renowned international authors contributed to the volume which had a high print run of more than 12.000 copies).



- (with H. R. Goette) *„Marathon. Siedlungskammer und Schlachtfeld - Sommerfrische und Olympische Wettkampfstätte*. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern, 2004, 142 pp. 178 color figs in text, ISBN 3-8053-3378-1.

(This volume is the first universal history of the bay of Marathon, north-eastern Attica, Greece, my personal home since 1972. I wrote the book by myself on the basis of this long term acquaintance with this landscape in co-authorship with Professor Hans Ruprecht Goette, the leading German expert on Greek topography. He contributed to various aspects. The central chapter gives a new reconstruction of the battle in September 490 BC which laid the political foundation of Athen's splendor in the Classical period. Another large chapter deals with the personality of Herodes Atticus, one of the richest noblemen of the ancient world who initiated a number of building programs in the *Marathonia*. The volume appeared on the occasion of the Olympic games held in Athens in 2004, and the final conspectus comprises a treaty on the historic backgrounds of the Marathon run as a sportive discipline. The book received a large number of quite positive in the international daily press and in scientific journals.



- (with D. Kreikenbom - K.-U. Mahler) *“Urbanistik und Städtische Kultur in Westasien und Nordafrika unter den Severern”*. Beiträge zur Table Ronde in Mainz am 3. und 4. Dezember 2004, Worms 2005, 254 pp., numerous figs in the contributions, ISBN 3-88462-220-X..

(Publication of an international conference at Mainz on the bilateral cultural relations between northern Africa and the Levant during the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD. Apart from editorship, I contributed to this volume with an article on the interrelation between imperial statues from Petra, Gerasa and Tyre to comparable sculptures in the Libyan Tripolitania and Numidia, for more details see here under point “C”).



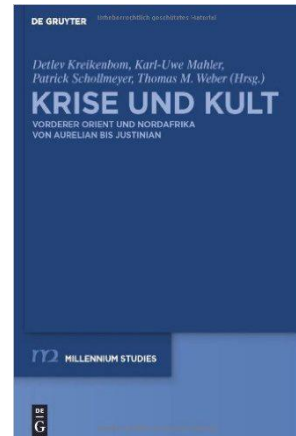
- (with D. Kreikenbom – K.-U. Mahler –P. Schollmeyer), *Augustus – Der Blick von Außen. Die Wahrnehmung des Kaisers in den Provinzen des Reichs und Nachbarstaaten*. Akten der internationalen Tagung an der Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz vom 12. bis 14. Oktober 2006, Königtum, Staat und Gesellschaft früher Hochkulturen, Vol. 8, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz-Verlag 2008, X, 363 pp., numerous figs in the contribution, ISBN 978-3-447-05715-8.

(Publication of an international conference at Mainz on the appreciation of Emperor Augustus in the Roman provinces. Apart from editorship, I contributed to this article about the Oriental client kings toward the Roman supremacy in urbanism and figural arts, for more details on my article see chapter “C”).



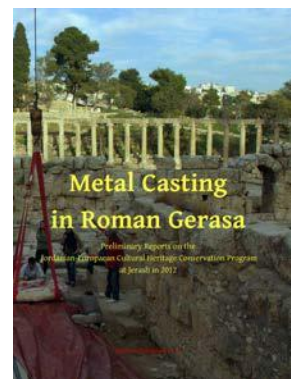
- (with D. Kreikenbom – K.-U. Mahler – P. Schollmeyer), *Krise und Kult: Vorderer Orient und Nordafrika von Aurelian bis Justinian*, Millennium studies in the culture and history of the first millennium C.E. Vol. 29, Berlin – New York, Gebrueder Mann, 2010, 378 pp., numerous figs. In the contributions, ISBN 978-3-11-022050-6.

(Publication of an international conference at Mainz on the political and economic crisis in the Roman Empire from the late 3rd to the 6th centuries AD with focus on northern Africa and the Levant. I contributed with an article on the architectural form of the Christian presbyteries of that time. For more details see here chapter “C”. The book contains contribution by renowned international scholars on this subject).



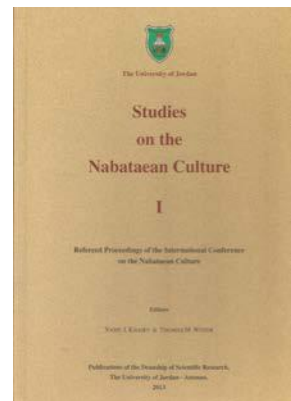
- (with L. A. Khalil – J. Seigne): *Metal Casting in Roman Gerasa. Preliminary Reports on the Jordanian-European Cultural Heritage Conservation Program at Jerash in 2012*, Guides Archéologiques de l'Institut Français du Proche-Orient, no. 10, Amman: Institut Français du Proche-Orient 2013, 48 pp, 46 color figs. In text, ISBN 978-2-35159-383-7.

(Interim Report on the excavation of a Roman bronze workshop within the precinct of the Zeus sanctuary at Gerasa. The volume describes in detail the executed scholarly work und the measures undertaken by the French and German team in the frame of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Program in Jordan sponsored by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany).



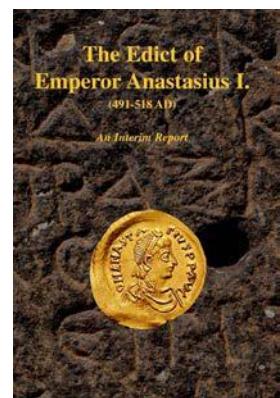
- (with Nabil I. Khairy): *Studies in the Nabataean Culture. Refereed Proceedings of the International Conference on the Nabataean Culture*, Vol. I., Amman: The University of Jordan, 2014, 169pp, 44pp in Arabic, numerous color figs. In the contributions, ISBN 978-9957-420-03-1

(Co-editorship of a international conference on Petra and the Nabataeans held at Petra in 2013. Apart from editorial work, I contributed with an article of a popular figural motif appearing in Nabataean architecture, vase-painting and on frescoes. For more details on this see here chapter “C”).



- (with Ignacio Arce – Denis Feissel): *The Edict of Emperor Anastasius I (491-518). An interim Report*, Amman: DAAD 2014, 36pp, 29 color figs. in texts, limited edition.

(First comprehensive report on the restoration work on Qasr al-Hallabat and Islamic monuments in its environs. I contributed to the volume with a description of resto-ration work concerning the Greek edict by Emperor Anastasius I., one of the most important texts on Byzantine military organization in the Syro-Arabian provinces of the empire. This Greek text is preserved in about 300 lines on more than 150 inscriptional blocks. My contribution describes in detail the organization of a 1:1 copy of this monumental inscription in artificial stone. The project is still sponsored by the Cultural Heritage Preservation Program in Jordan sponsored by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Research Association [DFG]).



- (With Jean-Marie Dentzer, co-editor): *Sahr al-Ledja I: Jacqueline Dentzer-Feydy – Jean Marie Dentzer – François Renel – Annie Sartre-Fauriat, Le sanctuaire et l'agglomération à l'époque romaine, Recherches Syro-*

Européennes 1998–2008, Hauran IV. Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique, Vol. 209, Beirut: Institut Français du Proche-Orient, 2017, ISBN 978-2-35159-729-3.

Sahr, located in the northern part of the basalt desert of the Leja (southern Syria), has been an enigma since the first archaeological explorations in the early 20th century: isolated and difficult of access, this site does not look like a normal village. A sanctuary, composed of a temple at the back of a porticoed courtyard and flanked by a small theatre, lies in the centre of a village consisting of about fifty housing units composed of covered rooms in enclosed compounds. These rooms, often arranged in adjoining groups, are generally not closed, but rather, they open onto the enclosure through a wide bay or a portico. These housing units do not appear to have been built according to any kind of site plan. On the other hand, both the sanctuary and the theatre seem to have been conceived as one project. In contrast with Butler's reconstructions, this study shows that there was a large, vaulted *adyton* at the back of the temple *cella*, following a layout that is well-attested in Syrian cultic buildings, and that a masonry altar was located inside the *cella*. In the porticoed courtyard of the sanctuary there was a podium that bore an important group of religiously and politically symbolic sculptures, which have been studied by T. M. Weber-Karyotakis (*Hauran IV*, vol. 2, 2009). That stage of the sanctuary dates to the period of Agrippa II. It followed an earlier, but only partially preserved, stage dated to the mid-1st century BC. This site does not seem to have been permanently occupied, but rather, a seasonal occupation was no doubt

linked to the pastoral activities of people who moved according to the resources available. Religious festivals were associated to this cycle, which provided a reason for gatherings and celebrations in the sanctuary, the theatre and the buildings of the settlement. The main occupation at Sahr al-Leja stretches from the mid-1st century BC until its near total abandonment in the second half of the 3rd century AD; a small number of buildings continued until medieval times.



- (With Thomas Lepaon and Nizar Turshan): The Eastern Baths at Gerasa / Jerash. Preliminary Report on the 2016 Campaign. Digitale Edition der Gerda Henkel Stiftung 2017:

This report gives an outline on the exploration of the largest bathing complex within the Roman city of Gerasa in the Decapolis from the early 19th century to the present. It further displays the still unpublished results of rescue excavations conducted by the Department of Antiquities of Jordan in 1986 and 2004. All these previous works resulted in a first systematic campaign of excavation by *The University of Jordan* and *The Mission Française Archéologique de Jerash* (Université François Rabelais de Tours) in April and May 2016 directed by the editors of the present booklet. With contributions by Jacques Seigne and Pierre-Louis Gatier they aim at giving a conspectus of scholarly knowledge about this prominent ancient building including the new results of the 2016 excavation.



C. CONTRIBUTIONS TO MONOGRAPHS

- “Thermal Springs, Medical Supply and Healing Cults in Roman-Byzantine Jordan”, in *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan VI* (1997) pp. 331-338.
(Survey of thermal springs in Jordan with description of their topography, architecture and figural art with special references to the early Islamic period).
- “Ein verkanntes Kriegerköpfchen in Amman”, in *Nach Petra und in das Reich der Nabatäer. Festschrift M. Lindner, U. Hübner - R. A. Knauf - R. Wenning* (eds.). Bonner Biblische Beiträge CXVIII (1998) pp. 102-109.
(Publication of a small marble head kept in the Amman citadel and wrongly assigned to the Hellenistic period. This piece is a part of an Athenian marble sarcophagus dating to the early 3rd century AD).
- “Roman Monumental Arches in the Orient : Monuments or Civic Representation or Toll Post Stations?”, in *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan VII* (‘Amman 2001) pp. 745-752.
(Survey and critical evaluation of the architectural type of the free standing city gate in the Oriental provinces, new assignment of its function to the urban administration of taxes).
- “Sahr al-Ledja. La statuaire d’un sanctuaire tribal en Syrie du Sud et ses relations romano-mésopotamiennes”, in *La Syrie hellénistique*, Actes du Colloque International à Tours, 6-8. Octobre 2000, Topoi Supplement IV, ed. M. Sartre (Lyon 2003), pp. 349-377.
(Preliminary report in French language on the research on the statuary group in the Arab desert sanctuary of Sahr al-Ledja from the 2001 and 2002 campaigns, see also my monographs in chapter “A”).
- “Probleme der bildlichen Repräsentationsformen des severischen Kaiserhauses in den orientalischen Provinzen”, in: *Urbanistik und Städtische Kultur in Westasien und Nordafrika unter den Severern*, ed. D. Kreikenbom – K.-U. Mahler – Th. M. Weber (2006): pp. 201-212.
Publication of an international conference at Mainz on the crisis in the Roman Empire from the late 3rd to the 6th centuries AD with focus on northern Africa and the Levant. I contributed to this volume with an article on the portraits of the Severan emperors in Syria and their art historian relations to northern Africa. The book contains contributions by renowned international scholars on this subject).
- “Neue Forschungen zu Statuengruppen in den Heiligtümern Südsyriens aus römischer Zeit”, in W. Bisang - Th. Bierschenk - D. Kreikenbom - U. Verhoeven (eds.), *Prozesse des Wandels in Historischen*

- Spannungsfeldern Nordostafrikas/Westasiens*. Akten zum 2. Symposium des SFB 205 Mainz, 15.-17.10.2001. Kulturelle und sprachliche Kontakte II (Würzburg 2005) pp. 325-351.
(Preliminary report on the sculptural group at Sahr al-Ledja presenting the results achieved in the 2003 and 2004 campaigns, see also my monographs in chapter “A”).
- “Sichtbarmachung und Zugänglichkeit heiliger Orte an den Pilgerstätten des frühchristlichen Orients”, in *Arabische Christen - Christen in Arabien*. Akten des Symposiums des Kompetenzzentrums Orient – Okzident Mainz 2004, D. Kreikenbom - F. Muth - J. Thielmann (eds), (Frankfurt/M. 2006) pp. 11-33.
(Survey of Byzantine and Islamic pilgrim places in southern Syria and Jordan, description of their architecture and the cult practices in their historical framework).
 - “Gadara e il suo territorio. Una zona di contatti interculturali nell’ epoca bizantina”, in *Insedimenti e demografia nel Vicino Oriente da Diocleziano alla conquista Araba*. Convegno Internazionale di Studi, Università degli Studi della Basilicata, Matera, 27.-29. Oct. 2005 (Pisa 2007) pp. 193-2005.
(Article in Italian on the urban territory of Gadara and the historic records on the presence of foreigners and ethnic minorities in the territory of the city. I pointed to several architectural elements alien to the Oriental traditions in Bilad al-Sham and proposed that these were introduced by local individuals familiar with the architectonic features *en vogue* in Rome and central Italy during the Republican and early Imperial periods. My lecture at Matera was emphatically applauded by the predominantly Italian audience).
 - “Gadara and the Galilee”, in: *Religion, Ethnicity, and Identity in Ancient Galilee. Proceedings of an International Conference at Yale University*, New Haven, Ct., 2004, ed. J. Zangenberg –H.W. Attridge – D.B. Martin (Tübingen 2007) pp. 219–248.
(Survey and analytical article on the cultural interrelations between pagan Gadara and predominantly Jewish Galilee. The volume has been published as a Yale University Publication).
 - “Sculptures romaines de Bosra in: Bosra – Aux portes de l’Arabie“, éd. J. Dentzer-Feydy – M. Vallerin – P.-M. Blanc – Th.Fournet – A. Mukdad. Guides Archéologiques de l’IFPO. (Beyrouth 2007) pp. 44-52; 189-204.
(First complete and comprehensive catalog of the basalt Hauran sculptures dating to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, kept in the Museum of the Bosra citadel).
 - “Echoes from Mount Parnassos. Representations of Muses in the Decapolis”, in: *Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan VIII*. (‘Amman 2007), pp. 221–232.
(Survey of sculptural representations of Muses – deities of sciences and arts – in Jordan, Syria and Palestine. The article publishes a large number of unknown monuments)
 - „Eine Nemesis-Tyche in Damaskus“, in: *MOUSEION – Festschrift P.C. Bol*, ed. H. von Steuben – G. Lahusen – H. Kotsidu (Bad Langensalza 2007), pp. 299–306.
(Article on an unpublished statue torso of the goddess of revenge kept in the storages of the Damascus National Museum. The piece is a replica fitting to a series of Egyptian sculptures of the same theme tracing back to the famous cult statue in the Hellenistic temple at Alexandria, Egypt).
 - “Sculptures in Southern Syrian Sanctuaries of the Roman Period”, in: *The Sculptural Environment of the Roman Near East: Reflections on Culture, Ideology, and Power*. Interdisciplinary Studies in Ancient Culture and Religion 9, Y. Z. Eliav – E. A. Friedland – S. Herbert (ed.), (Leuven 2008) pp. 363–396.
(Pivotal article on the sculptural programs exhibited in Syrian pagan sanctuaries of the Greco-Roman period. This survey publishes a large number of new unpublished material).
 - “Der beste Freund des Kaisers. Herodes der Große und statuarische Repräsentationsformen in orientalischen Heiligtümern der frühen Kaiserzeit“, in: *Augustus – Der Blick von Außen*, ed. D. Kreikenbom – K.-U. Mahler – P. Schollmeyer – Th. M. Weber (2008) pp. 249–269.
(Article about the Oriental client kings toward the Roman supremacy in urbanism and figural arts. The main issue was a new proposal of the gigantic statues of Augustus and Livia in the temple of Caesarea Maritima. It was possible to attribute a colossal marble foot preserved on the site to this group).
 - “Eine zweifarbige Statue des Sarapis aus Bosra – Dwikolorowy posąg Sarapisa z Bosry (Streszczenie)”, in: *Folia Archaeologica, Acta Universitatis Lodzianensis*, 26: *Papers on Values and Interrelations between Europe and the Near East in Antiquity* ed. I. Skupińska-Løvset, (Łódź 2009), pp. 121 -131.
(First publication of a newly found bi-chrome statue of enthroned Sarapis from the Great Central baths at Bosra and survey of comparable monuments).
 - (with J.-F. Breton), “Les édifices à banquettes d’Arabie et de Syrie du Sud”, and : “ Programmes Iconographiques d’Arabie et de Syrie du Sud du II^e s. av. JC. au III^e s. apr. JC. ”, in : *Fouilles de Shabwa IV. : Shabwa et son contexte architectural et artistique du I^{er} siècle au IV^e siècle après JC*. ed. J.-F. Breton (San’a’ – Damascus – Beirut – Amman 2009), pp. 73-72; pp. 223-241.
(Article on the architectural type of the fore-court [« theatron »] in ancient south Arabian sanctuaries and their relation to prototypes in Arab sanctuaries in the Syrian basalt zone).
 - Syrien, „Ägypten und Aksum: Das “*sanctuaire carée*“, eine Sonderform des Altarraumes in der frühchristlichen Sakralarchitektur Westasiens und Nordostafrikas“, in: *Krise und Kult: Vorderer Orient und*

Nordafrika von Aurelian bis Justinian, ed. D. Kreikenbom – K.-U. Mahler – P. Schollmeyer – Th. M. Weber (2010) pp. 207-254.

(Article on the architectural type of the rectangular presbytery in Byzantine churches in Syria, Jordan and Palestine. This special variant of the presbytery can be identified in the church buildings of monophysite rite in Egypt, eastern Syria, Mesopotamia and Abbesinia (Axum). I argued that the variant was inaugurated after the chismatic council at Chalcedon and has been adapted especially by the monophysite Arab Ghassanid Christians in order to distinguish from the Orthodox sanctuaries).

- “Where was the ancient Deme of Marathon?”, in “*Marathon - The Battle and the ancient Demes*”, *Proceedings of the International Conference held by the Municipality of Marathon in Sept. 2008*, ed. by K. Bouraselis – K. Meidani (Athens 2010) pp. 63-71.
(Identification of a funeral terrace – overseen in the scholarly discussion on the topography of the battleground - dating to the later 4th or 4th century in the plain of Marathon. This monument is a further piece of evidence for the location of the ancient city of Marathon close to the sea-side which is controversially discussed in Greek and international scholarship).
- (with Thibaud Fournet), “L’Ancienne Ville de Der’â”, in: *Les Cultures du Hauran. Actes du colloque international de l’IFPO et de la DGAM Damas 2008*, ed. Jacqueline Dentzer-Feydy - Michèle Vallerin. Hauran V, 1. Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique 191 (Beirut 2010) pp. 171-197.
(First comprehensive overview article of the topography of the Decapolis-city of Adraha in southern Syria with a discussion of the Greco-Roman, Byzantine and early Islamic architectural monuments of the site. These buildings were recently badly damaged or destroyed during the Syrian civil war. For this reason, our article is a first hand documentation of lost heritage).
- “Die Basaltplastik des Hauran – Ein Forschungsüberblick”, in: *Les Cultures du Hauran. Actes du colloque international de l’IFPO et de la DGAM Damas 2008*, ed. Jacqueline Dentzer-Feydy - Michèle Vallerin. Hauran V, 1. Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique 191 (Beirut 2010) pp. 425-431.
(overview article on the Greco-Roman sculpture from the southern Syrian basalt zone with a discussion of the chronological systems).
- “Rock and Order : Stone Masonry in a Historical Context”, in : *Stone and Architecture in the mountainous Regions of Jordan and Syria*, ed. I. J. Jäger – I. Helmedag (Amman – Damascus – Berlin 2012) pp. 121-154.
(Handbook article for students and architects on the building techniques in stone and the different types of masonry between the prehistoric and the early Islamic periods in Syria and Jordan. Special attention has been paid on the terminology and the pivotal elements of chronology).
- “Skulturen aus den zehn griechischen Städten des Ostjordanlandes (Dekapolis) und deren Umfeld, in : Petra, Begleitbuch zur Ausstellung « Petra – Wunder der Wüste : Auf den Spuren von J.L. Burckhardt alias Scheich Ibrahim”, ed. S. G. Schmid – E. van der Meijden (Basel 2012) pp. 95-101.
(Overview article on the Greco-Roman sculpture production in the Syrian Decapolis in metal (gold, silver, bronze), imported stones (marble, schist, purple granite) and local rocks (limestone, basalt)
- (with A. Hindawi) : “Registration and Documentation : Report on the First Working Phase (June 1st – July 30th 2012)”, in : *Metal Casting in Roman Gerasa. Preliminary Reports on the Jordanian-European Cultural Heritage Conservation Program at Jerash in 2012*, ed. L. I. Khalil L. A. Khalil – J. Seigne – Th. M. Weber (2013) pp. 16-24.
(Report on the registration and documentation of the finds from the Roman metal workshop at Gerasa).
- “Vine Grape Pecking Birds in Nabataean Art : A Pictural Motif in Orient and Occident”, in : *Studies on the Nabataean Culture*, ed. N. I. Khairy – Th. M. Weber (2013) pp. 89-102.
(The figural motif of the grape-picking birds is widely seen as pure Christian. Its appearance in Nabatean art is interpreted by the spread of Christianity in Arabia. My article points to the pagan roots of this motif. It further documents its first appearance as architectural decoration in Roman Republican times from where it has been adapted in the Nabatean art. Hence my contribution to the conference volume, co-edited by myself, corrects a frequent uncritically repeated error in scholarship).
- “The Middle East”, in: *Oxford Handbook of Roman Sculpture*, ed. E. A. Friedland – M. Grunow Sobocinski, with E. Gazda (New York 2015): 569-586.
(Comprehensive handbook article on the sculptural production during the Greco-Roman period in the Middle East. Emphasis is laid on local Oriental variants of Mediterranean archetypes and their chronological systems).
- “Vom Orient nach Europa. Eine Marmorstatuette der Nike-Nemesis aus Bait Méry in Villach, in: *Studies in Honor of Muawiyah Ibrahim*, ed. M. Maraǧden - Z. Kafafi, Rome « La Sapienza » Studies on the Archaeology of Palestine and Transjordan, vol. 10, Rome 2015, 365-381.
(Re-publication with a corrective interpretation and dating of a small marble sculpture found at Bait Méry near Beirut, which was taken by a 19th century traveler to Austria).
- (with B. Mershen): “Islamischer Schmuck aus Umm Qais (mit einem numismatischen Beitrag von Mohammad Hatamleh)”, in: *Studies in Honor of Muawiyah Ibrahim*, ed. M. Maraǧden - Z. Kafafi, Rome « La

Sapienza » Studies on the Archaeology of Palestine and Transjordan, vol. 10, Rome 2015, 227 -273.
(First basic publication of Islamic jewelry found in Muslim tombs at Umm Qais with an intensive interpretation of colored stones in vernacular local traditions).

- (with O Ghul. History of Jerusalem, ed. by Adnan Bakhit- Hussein Mohammad al-Qahwati, University of Jordan 2017.

(Two chapters of a student handbook on early and later Roman Jerusalem in Arabic translation).

- (with Lutfi A. Khaïl – J. Seigne). “Eine römische Bronzwerkstatt im Heiligtum des Zeus zu Gerasa (*Provincia Arabia*, in: *Römische Großbronzen am UNESCO-Welterbe Limes . Beiträge zum Welterbe Limes 9*, Ed. M. Kemkes and S. Matešić , Darmstadt 2017, 195-202.

(Conference paper on a Roman bronze workshop installed in the Cryptoporticus of the lower terrace in the sanctuary of Zeus at Gerasa. The article describes the first discovery of a casting pit in 1993 by the French Archaeological Mission, and the restoration of the mud mantle casted in it. It further gives an overview on the excavation of three further casting pits in the same area in 2012 and 2014).

D. ARTICLES IN JOURNALS,

- “Eine spätarchaisch-korinthische Bronzeolpe in Mainz”, *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1983, pp. 187-198. (Survey of a group of Greek Classical jugs [*olpai*] of the early 5th century BC with interpretation on their functions and assessment of their chronology)
- “A Group of Roman Terracotta-Appliques from Abila of the Decapolis”, *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 30, 1986, pp. 211-217. 463-467 Pl. XXXIII-XXXVII.
(Publication of a group of terracotta sarcophagus attachments which imitate bronze prototypes. This exceptional find came to light at Qweilbah, ancient Abila of the Decapolis, in an unreported funeral context. The four specimen are today distributed on public Jordanian Museums and in an Amman private property).
- “Eine griechische Bronzestatuette in Aleppo”, *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 3, 1988, pp. 413-416, Pl. 64-65. (Article on an early Classical bronze statuette representing a standing maiden dressed in Greek garment. The date is mid 5th century BC and the region of origin is either the Peloponnese, most probably the Argolis, or Attica. In this context, I discussed other imports of Greek Classical bronze works to the Levant).
- “‘Damaskena’. Landwirtschaftliche Produkte aus der Oase von Damaskus im Spiegel griechischer und lateinischer Schriftquellen”, *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästinavereins* 105, 1989, pp. 151-165.
(Linguistic treaty on the agricultural products from the Damascene oasis basing on Greek and Latin literary sources. The first range products from the al-Ghuta are damsons, terebint-wood and oil. Apart from that, Damascene grapes are frequently attested in ancient and early medieval sources. This article has been estimated as an important contribution on the economical history of Damscus).
- “Etruskisches Bronzegerät in Syrien”, *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1990, pp. 435-448 = “Etruscan Bronzes from the Hauran”, *Annales Archéologiques Arabes Syriennes* 41, 1997, pp. 21-29.
(This article deals with Etruscan bronze objects which arrived during the 5th and 4th century BC by Mediterranean oversea trade via the Greek colonies into the Arabian hinterlands. Among these items, preserved in the Damascus National Museum and the Metropolitan Museum at New York City, a *cista* attachment of Vulcentian origin, dating to the late 6th or the early 5th century BC. Even though the Etruscan metal industry earned great fame in antiquity, it has been thought that exports arrived only to Greece, northern Africa and Cyprus. For first time, Etruscan export items at the Syrian sea shore and its hinterlands could be expressively stated in this article).
- (with E. Künzl - D. Butz - W. Henke) “Das spätantike Grab eines Zahnarztes zu Gadara in der Dekapolis”, *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 5, 1991, pp. 81-118, Pl.33-39.
(With Ernst Kuenzl, the leading German expert on Roman surgical instruments, I published the contents of a tomb uncovered in 1988 in the Byzantine Crypt at Gadara. The instruments comprised, beside others, a dentist tang of the so called bajonette-type, hitherto only attested in archaeological contexts in Germany (Saalburg). This outstanding find and the scholarly research on it gains high value for medical history, especially for dentistry in antiquity. The anthropological remains in the Gadarene tomb support the assumption, that health care and dentistry were predominantly a profession of women. The skeletal remains in this tomb were analyzed by the anthropologists D. Butz and W. Henke).
- “Ein frühchristliches Grab mit Glockenkettchen zu Gadara in der syrischen Dekapolis”, in *Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinistik* 42, 1992, pp. 249-285, Pl. I-IV.
(This article deals with the find of two elaborate bronze chains found in a tomb of the Byzantine crypt at

Gadara, excavated under my direction in 1988. These two chains were found twisted around the skeleton food ankles of one the buried individuals. My research displays various possibilities of interpretation for this peculiar find which points to superstitious beliefs in early Christian funeral practices. The most likely interpretation is a Christian allusion to the custom to humiliate martyrs prior to their execution or to the ancient habit to shackle outlaws and people infected by epidemics.)

- “‘*Damaskòs Pòlis Epìsemos*’. Hellenistische, römische und byzantinische Bauwerke in Damaskus aus der Sicht griechischer und lateinischer Schriftquellen”, in *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 7, 1993, pp. 135-176.
(The architectural monuments and the urban development of the Syrian metropolis of Damascus are analyzed for first time on a broad collection of Greek and Latin literary sources. This information reveals a detailed picture of architectural monuments vanished in the course of history. Since archaeological investigations within the densely settled area of the old city of Damascus are rather limited, the value of these historical documents is pivotal in terms of the urban history. Several absolute terms for the building or renovation of architectural monuments can be derived from information given by a variety of the Greek and Byzantine chronographers which have never been quoted in the context of the history of Damascus).
- “Athena Archegetis und die Minerva auf dem Aventin. Eine römische Bronzestatuette aus Florstadt Oberflorstadt / Wetteraukreis”, in *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1994, pp. 261-270.
(A Roman bronze statuette in Frankfurt/M private property gives a clue on the iconography of the Greek Athena *Archegetis* carrying the owl on her right hand. This Greek archetype has been variously copied in the Roman world. The most famous effigy of this type was the cult statue of Minerva in her sanctuary on the Aventine hill in Rome. It is probable that the Frankfurt statuette has been manufactured according this prototype in the province of Germania Superior, most likely during the reign of emperor Domitianus. In the context of Domitianus’ campaign against the Germanic Chatti, the bronze statuette may have arrived at the auxiliary castle of Oberflorstadt near the Germanic limes).
- (with T. Batayneh - W. Karasneh) “Two new Inscriptions from Umm Qeis”, *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 38, 1994, pp. 379-384.
(The first of two newly found inscriptions in Greek language refers to the profession college [*syntechnia*] of constructors at Gadara. The second one attests the presence of a detachment of the 6th Roman Legion [*legio VI Ferrata*] in the city during the Roman imperial period, most probably for pioneering military construction work. Both inscriptions contribute considerably to our knowledge of constructional processes in the Decapolis cities of Jordan).
- (with M. al-Halaf) “Spätantiker Badeluxus an der Quelle des Balicha. Ein unveröffentlichtes Mosaik aus ‘Ain al-‘Arūs in Nordsyrien”, in *Antike Welt* 26,4, 1995, pp. 273-277.
(Short publication with color pictures of the mosaics found by the Syrian Antiquities Department in 1985 at Ain Arus, northern Syria, in a late-antique bath house. During the latest clashes between Kurds and IS in the environs of Tell Abyad, the monument has been entirely destroyed. The publication is thus of a high documentary value for future studies on mosaic art from Syria).
- “Gadarenes in Exile? Two Inscriptions from Greece reconsidered”, *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästinavereins* 112, 1996, pp. 10-17.
(The emigration of Gadarene expatriates during the occupation, expelled by the Jewish Hashmonean Priest-Kings, is well reflected on some epigraphic monuments found on mainland Greece and on some islands in the Aegean archipelago. The article sheds light on the prosopography and the social status of these Syrian refugees in the context of late Hellenistic history).
- “Karawanengötter in der Dekapolis”, *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 8, 1995, pp. 203-211, Pl. 29-30.
(The Arab astral gods Azizos and Monimos, the protectors of the caravans, are discussed on the basis of a basalt relief which came to light on the western territory of Gadara. These Arab gods appear normally during the Greco-Roman period in the guise of the Dioscuri Castor and Pollux. One of these fraternal patrons of the commerce is represented on the Gadarene stone relief holding a horse by the bridle. The relief from Gadara suggests a shrine of the gods frequented by Arab caravans crossing the territory. I assumed that this sanctuary of the Carawan gods was located near the Yarmouk fort used by itinerant merchants between the Mediterranean littoral and the deserts).
- “Die Statuengruppe Jesu und der Haimorrhösa in Caesarea- Philippi”, *Damaszener Mitteilungen* 9, 1996, pp. 209-216.
(This article analyzes the rich tradition of Greek and Latin pilgrimage reports referring to a legendary and miraculous statue of Christ in front of Veronica’s house at Caesarea Philippi / modern Banyas at the western foothills of Mount Hermon. It has been questioned in scholarship whether such a statue could be one of the earliest figural representations of Jesus basing on pagan models of Asclepius and Hygieia-groups. Early Christian monuments, such as the famous Lipsanotek at Brescia, clearly attest that there was already an early tradition of iconography, which relates to narratives such as the miracle effected by Christ at Caesarea Philippi.).
- “Thermalquellen und Heilgötter des Ostjordanlandes in römischer und byzantinischer Zeit”, *Damaszener*

Mitteilungen 11, 1999, pp. 433-451.

(This survey of thermal springs in Jordan with description of their topography, architecture and figural art and with special references to the early Islamic period is an enlarged German version of a parallel treaty of the subject in English. The topic has been chosen by the Faculty Habilitation Committee as my public inauguration lecture [“Antrittsvorlesung”] for receiving the *Venia Legendi* in 1996. The manuscript was demanded by Marianne Barrucand [Paris] as a contribution to a memorial volume in honor of late Michael Meinecke who unexpectedly passed away early in 1995).

- “Wo trieb Jesus die Dämonen aus? Eine fünfschiffige Basilika in Gadara”, in *Antike Welt* 31, 1, 2000, p. 23-35. (In this article I formulated for first time the hypothetical connection of the five aisled basilica at Gadara with the miracle narrative of the demoniacs given in the gospel by Matthew 8, 28. My arguments have been later discussed by my pupil Dr. Mohammed al-Daire [King Sa’ud University, Riyadh] in his doctoral thesis).
- “*Telos Porta*’ : Zur Zweckbestimmung römischer Bogenmonumente in den orientalischen Provinzen”, *Saalburg-Jahrbuch* 50, 2000, pp. 1-13. (Enlarged version of a conference contribution previously published in English. The central issue was the new interpretation of free-standing gate monuments as places of local taxation. In addition to my previous manuscript in English I pointed to many examples for this phenomenon on the Arabian peninsula. I discussed intensively the example of the vanished gate at the entry to the Wadi Yutum north of Aqaba which is mentioned by Arab geographers as a place of taxation for the incense trade. This article was demanded by Egon Schallmeyer to contribute to the 50th volume of the Saalburg-Jahrbuch which commemorated the 100th anniversary of the archaeological work at this monument initiated by the German-Prussian Emperor Wilhelm II).
- (with S. Fähdrich) “Bemerkungen zum Statuendenkmal in Sahr”, in *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 2001, pp. 603-612. (Detailed analysis of the statuary group uncovered in the Arab desert sanctuary at Sahr al-Ledja, see also my monographs in chapter “A”. My co-author, Dr. Sabine Faehndrich, is a specialist on Roman gate monuments of the imperial period. With her support we evidenced that the composition of the Arab sculptural group is closely linked to the said Roman imperial monuments, especially to the *arcus Domitiani* in the city of Rome).
- “Babylonische Militärkolonisten und die Räuber in der Trachonitis. Herodische Statuendenkmäler in Südsyrien als Zeugnisse für den Angleichungsprozess zwischen nomadischen und sesshaften Lebensformen”, in *Orientalwissenschaftliche Hefte Halle* 4, 2002, pp. 140-183. (Analytical article on the Babylonian tribe of the Zamarids who served for Herod I as mercenaries in combat against the robbers of the ancient Trachonitis. This is the historical desert area in which the Arab sanctuary has been erected at the remote place of Sahr, see also my monographs in chapter “A”).
- (with D. Kreikenbom) “Un nouveau portrait d’Aelius Caesar à Pétra”, in *Syria* 79, 2002, pp. 195-206. (Proposal for the identification of a portrait head which has been accidentally found in the 1990s in the bed of Wadi Musa at Petra. My co-author Professor Dr. Detlev Kreikenbom is a renowned German specialist on Roman Imperial portraits. In this article we proposed that the said portrait head belonged to an imperial dynastic statuary group in an exedra located at the courtyard of the central Nabataean sanctuary of the Qasr al-Bint at Petra. This statement has been accepted by the French excavators of the area. A controversy raised about the identity of the represented person. While Kreikenbom and me identified him as Aelius Caesar, the assigned successor of Emperor Hadrian and father of the later co-emperor Lucius Verus, the majority of international portrait specialists voted for an identification with the latter emperor himself (so-called type 4 of Lucius Verus). The discussion was inflamed by the uncovering of a portrait head of Marcus Aurelius short time after the article had been published. The nature of this imperial dynastic group at Petra is still unclear, and Kreikenbom and me still do not exclude with good arguments that Aelius Verus had been represented in this context).
- “Kallinikos – Leontupolis – ar-Raqqa: griechische und lateinische Schriftquellen“ and „Eine byzantinische Grabinschrift aus der Grossen Moschee von ar-Rafiq“, in: *Raqqa II: Die islamische Stadt*, ed. S. Heidemann – A. Becker, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Mainz: Verlag Philipp von Zabern 2003, pp. 65-79. and p. 97. (The first complete assemblage of Greek and Latin literary sources on the Abbassid Palace -city of Raqqa – ar-Rafiq with a detailed interpretation of the urban history from early Hellenism to the Islamic times. In an appendix I treated a Greek funeral inscription on a sarcophagus found in re-use in the premises of the Great Mosque).
- “Bilder vergöttlichter Nabatäer Könige”, in *Jahrbuch des Deutschen Evangelischen Instituts für Altertumswissenschaft des Heiligen Landes*, Hannover 2009, 19-41. (This article deals with a series of nine southern Syrian basalt heads which have the mutual iconographic element of a curled coiffure consisting of corkscrew shaped long strands. These un-bearded heads have mistakenly interpreted as female. Long thin sideburns along the cheeks and laurel wreaths with central medallions, however, clearly prove them as male effigies in triumphal outfit by the

corona triumphalis, reserved to certain Arab gods and rulers. This result has been generally accepted in scholarship. My proposal to identify them as stylized portraits of Nabataean kings has been rejected by Robert Wenning. I continue nonetheless my research in this direction).

- “Arabia in exotischem Gewand – Zur Tracht der Nabatäer, in: *Antike Welt* 6, 2011, pp. 25-30.
(Brief popular article on a type of the Nabataean dress depicted on various reliefs at Petra, which recurs on a series of representations of personified Provinces at the temple of the deified Hadrian at Rome. I proposed to identify one of these reliefs as the effigy of the Provincia Arabia, dressed in the same garment as seen on the Petra monuments. This specific Nabataean male dress has a striking similarity to the modern Islamic pilgrimage dress worn on the Umra or Hajj to Mekka).
- (with J. Aliquot – Y. Shteifat) “New Byzantine Inscribed Tombstones from the Land of Moab, in: *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 186, 1, 2014, pp. 1-11.
(Publication of new Byzantine tomb stones from the environs of Mu'tah, Kerak district, inscribed with epigrams in Greek language. These epigraphic monuments are of great importance since they give partly exact dates of the decease of the buried persons. Another striking point is that some of the epitaphs are written as metric poems which attest a high grade of education of the Arab Christian people living in this area during the 5th and 6th centuries AD).
- (with Frederik Berger) : The western *chora* and *necropolis* of Ptolemais, in: *Libya Antiqua*, Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Libya, new series, 19, 2016, 23-39.
(Report on the 2009 survey conducted by Thomas M. Weber-Karyotakis, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz in cooperation with the German archaeological Institute Berlin and the University of Warsaw. In this fieldwork a stretch of the via maritime along the coastline between Taucheira (Tocra) and (Ptolemais) Tolmetha with two hitherto unknown Roman milestones were identified as well as traces of various countryside villages, hamlets, toll post stations and agricultural installations. Further, the article gives provides a topographical and typological outline on the vast western necropolis of Ptolemais dating back to Hellenistic and Roman times.

E. ECAVATION REPORTS

This section of articles comprises number of preliminary excavation reports on my activities at Umm Qais between 1986 to 1990 and 1998. All of them had been resumed in my handbook on Umm Qais, see here my monographs in chapter “A”.

- “Gadara of the Decapolis: A Summary of the 1986 and 1987 Seasons at Umm Qeis”, in *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 31, 1987, pp. 531-533. 639 sq. Pl. XCIV-XCV. Reprint in *Liber Annuus* 37, 1987, pp. 395-397.
- “Gadara of the Decapolis: A Summary of the 1988 Season at Umm Qeis”, *Annual of the Department of Antiquities* 32, 1988, pp. 349–352. 405 Pl. LII. Reprint in *Liber Annuus* 38, 1988, pp. 452–454.
- (with P.C. Bol, A. Hoffmann et al.) “Gadara in der Dekapolis. Deutsche Ausgrabungen bei Umm Qais in Nordjordanien 1986 bis 1988. Vorbericht”, in *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1990, pp. 193–266.
- “Gadara of the Decapolis. A Preliminary Report of the 1989 Season at Umm Qais”, in *Liber Annuus* 39, 1989, pp. 255–258.
- “Les Fouilles en Jordanie I : Gadara de la Décapole”, in *Le Monde de la Bible* 58, mars/avril 1989, pp. 49–51.
- “A Survey of Roman sculpture in the Decapolis : Preliminary Report”, in *Annual of the Department of Antiquities* 34, 1990, pp. 351–355 Pl. I-II.
- (with A. Hoffmann, B. Merzhan et K. da Costa) “Gadara of the Decapolis. Preliminary Report on the 1989 Season at Umm Qeis”, in *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 34, 1990, pp. 326–342 Pl. I–VI.
- “Gadara of the Decapolis. Preliminary Report on the 1990 Season at Umm Qeis”, in *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 35, 1991, pp. 223–235 Pl. I–IV.
- “One hundred years of Jordanian-German fieldwork at Umm Qais (1890–1990)”, in S. Kerner (ed.), *The Ancient Near East I* (Amman 1990), pp. 15–27.
- “Gadara 1998 : The Excavation of the Five-Aisled Basilica at Umm Qais : A Preliminary Report”, in *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 42, 1998, pp. 443–456.
- “Gadara of the Decapolis : Tiberiade Gate, Qanawat al-Phar'oun', and Bait Rusan – Achievements in Excavation and Restoration at Umm Qais 1989–1990”, S. Kerner (ed.), *The Near East in Antiquity II*, (Amman 1991) pp. 123–133.
- “Gadara in der Dekapolis: Ausgrabungen in Umm Qais / Nordwestjordanien in den Jahren 1986 bis 1990”, in *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologen-Verbandes* 22, 1, 1991, pp. 16–22.
- “Gadara 1986–1990”, in B. DeVries (ed.), *Archaeology in Jordan*, in *American Journal of Archaeology* 96, 1992, p. 534–536 FIG. 31–32.

F. CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENCYCLOPEDIAS

- Entries “Listib” und “Gadara” in J.B. Hennessy – D. Homès-Fredericq (eds.), *The Archaeology of Jordan II*. Akkadika SUPPL. VIII (1989) (LEIDEN 1989) p. 368–373. 606–607.
- Entries “Caesarea Philippi”, “Damaskos (archäologisch)” in *Religion in Gegenwart und Geschichte* 4 II (1999) col. 6 s.v. 526–527 s.v.
- Entry “Gadara”, in *Religion in Gegenwart und Geschichte* 4 III (2000) col. 449 s.v.
- Entry “Pella”, in *Religion in Gegenwart und Geschichte* 4 VI (2003) col. 1085–1086 s.v.
- Entry “Syrische Kunst”, in H. Kauffhold (ed.), *Kleines Lexikon des Christlichen Orients* (Wiesbaden 2006) pp. 456–468.
- (with David Graf): Entries “Dekapolis. Peraia”, in : Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum (RAC), Vol. XXVII (Bonn 2015) 109-147.

G. SHORT NOTES

- (Appendix to H. Gabelmann) “Die Ritterliche Trabea –Nachtrag”, in *Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts* 92, 1977, p. 373.
(Identification of the Roman equestrian garment on representations of the *Colonna Traiana* at Rome).
- “Epebos”, *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologen-Verbandes* 12,1, 1981, p. 21–24.
(Proposal for an identification of the Greek term *Epebos* with a type of early Classical Greek bronze vessels).
- “A Roman Water Duct and Traces of Ancient Rural Settlements in Tell Hadya near Aleppo”, in *al-Yaum*, ed. ICARDA Aleppo 5,2, 1985, p. 6.
(Report on an underground Roman water duct uncovered near Qinnasrin, ancient Chalcis ad Belum, in northern Syria).
- “Note sur les fragments de statuaire du sanctuaire Si’ 8”, in *Hauran II : Les Installations de Si’ 8 – Du sanctuaire à l’ établissement viticole*, ed. J. Dentzer-Feydy – J.-M. Dentzer – P.-M. Blanc, Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique Vol. 163 (Beyrouth 2002) I, pp. 317–322.
(Identification of a statuary group in the small sanctuary near Si’ very similar to the basalt sculptures uncovered in the Arab desert sanctuary at Sahr al-Ledja, see also my monographs in chapter « A »).
- “Pilier avec des bustes masculins sur les quatre faces”, in Chr. Delplace – J. Dentzer-Feydy (eds.), *L’Agora de Palmyre*. Ausonius éditions, Mémoires XIV – Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique Vol. 175 (Bordeaux – Beyrouth 2005), pp. 343–347.
(Classification of an outstanding pillar with four sculptural heads as a cross marker near the agora at Palmyre and its art historic relation to Roman herm pillars)

H. REVIEWS

- M. Mackensen, Eine befestigte spätantike Anlage vor den Stadtmauern von Resafa, Resafa I (1984), in *Anzeiger für die Altertumswissenschaft* (Innsbruck) 41, Heft 3, 1988, pp. 226–227.
- R. Wenning, Die Nabatäer – Denkmäler und Geschichte. *Novum Testamentum et Orbis Antiquus III* (1986), in *Bonner Jahrbücher* 190, 1990, pp. 716–717.
- H.-P. Kuhnen, Studien zur Chronologie und Siedlungsarchäologie des Karmel (Israel) zwischen Hellenismus und Spätantike, Beihefte des Tübinger Atlas zum Vorderen Orient, Reihe B Nr. 72 (1989), in *Bonner Jahrbücher* 193, 1993, pp. 564–567.
- Th. Drikos, Hoi poleseis ton Othomanikon idioktesion tes Attikes, Athens 1994, in *Antike Welt* 26,2, 1995, pp. 159–160.
- H. Donner, Isis in Petra. Leipzig 1995, in *Antike Welt* 26, 4, 1995, p. 323.
- F. Humer – W. Jobst, Rundgang durch die Ausgrabungen und das archäologische Museum Carnuntinum, in *Antike Welt* 26, 4, 1995, pp. 406–407.
- H.-P. Kuhnen, Palästina in griechisch-römischer Zeit. Handbuch der Archäologie: Vorderasien II 2. (1990), in *Bonner Jahrbücher* 194, 1994, pp. 549–553.
- G. Zimmer, Etruskische Spiegel, 135. Winkelmannsprogramm der archäologischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin (1995), in *Antike Welt* 27, 2, 1996, p. 158.
- Pella in Jordan 2, A.W. McNicoll (ed.), *Mediterranean Archaeology Suppl.* 2 (1992), in *Gnomon* 68, 1996, pp.142–145.
- R. Goggräfe – K. Obermeier. “Syrien (1995)”, in *Antike Welt* 27, 3, 1996, p. 254.

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I. IN PRINT (Manuscript submitted and accepted)

- “Une statue d’Isis-Séléné de Gerasa”, in D. Graf - S. Schmid (eds.), in *Hommages à Fawzi Zayadine*.
- Chapters: “1.5. *Bytyllion Hormētērion* / al-Mīna”, “1.7. *Gabala* / Jebleh“, “1.8. *Balaneai* / *Claudia Leucas* / Bāniyās”, “1.10. Khirbet el-Lubneh”, “1.11. *Enydra* / Tell Ghamqa”, “1.14. *Iammura* / Yahmūr”, “1.15. ‘Azār”, “1.19. *Balmarcodes* / Dayr al-Qal’a / Bait Méry”, “2.1.^{bis} *Kyrrhos* / *Hagioupolis* / Nebi Hūri”, “2.4. *Larisa ad Orontem* / Sheizar”, “2.6. *Salami(n)as* / Salāmiyeh”, “2.7. *Nazala* / Qaryatayn”, “2.10. Tall Bissa / Telbisseh”, “2.12. (with D. Wilgocz) *Arethousa ad Orontem* / Rastān”, “3.2. *Seeia* / Sī”, “ (with I. Arce) 3.5. Qasr al-Hallabat / (*Ghadeer as-Sarah?*)”, “3.8.5. *Gerasa* / *Antiochia ad Chrysoorhoam* / Jerash”, “4.3. (with G. Clarke – H. Jackson): Djebel Khalid”, in: *Ancient Marble Sculptures from Bilad ash-Sham*, Sculptures from Roman Syria, Vol. II., ed. D. Kreikenbom – K.-U. Mahler – Th. M. Weber (forthcoming 2016).
- “*Die Metallfunde*”, in : Raqqa V, ed. Stefan Heidemann, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin. (Final report with an extensive catalog of the metal objects found by the Berlin Islamic Museum Expedition to Raqqa in the 1980 and 1990s. Together with the excavation by the Berlin Museums at Samarra, Iraq, the Raqqa fieldwork is considered as one of the most important research field in Islamic Archaeology concerning the Abbassid period. Since Raqqa has been overtaken by IS as its « capital », the finds from these excavations are most probably lost forever. For this reason, my research on this subject has a high documentative value.
- The Nabataean Helmet - Evidence by Sculptures from Petra, in: Nabataean and Roman Sculpture in Petra: Current Research and Perspectives” eds. Laurent Tholbecq – Lucy Wadson, Université libre de Bruxelles. (Identification of a helmet type represented of various reliefs found at Petra as the Hellenistic Attic helmet which is attested by original finds from Greece and Asia Minor between the 4th and late 1st centuries BC. A single cheek piece of such a helmet has been found at the excavations at Humayma. The article further sheds light on the Hellenistic Greek elements in Arab pre-Islamic armies).
- (with Z Sultan), Eine Bronzestatuetten des Herakles aus Palmyra, in: Life in Palmyra, Life for Palmyra. *Proceedings of the Conference in Memory of Khaled al As’ad (1934–2015)*. Warsaw, 21–22 April 2016. Editors: Michał Gawlikowski, Dagmara Wielgosz-Rondolino, Marta Żuchowska, Warsaw 2017. (The article discusses a series of 28 bronze figurines displaying the theme of Heracles *bibax/dexiumenos* and Heracles Farnese found in the Syrian littoral and desert, and on the banks of Euphrates, on the Arabian Peninsula and at the promontories of the Hindukush mountain range).