GIORDANIA

1989



NELLE IMMAGINI
DI
BASILIO RODELLA E G.B. MASSOLINI

Con il patrocinio
Amministrazione Provinciale di Brescia

MASSOLINI

№ 0102 /1000

LA GIORDANIA
nell'archeologia, nella sua storia, nella vita

La storia della Giordania risale ai primi periodi della civilizzazione e parla da millenni. Noi possiamo leggere i suoi messaggi tramite le testimonianze di opere indelebili che l'archeologia ci sta proponendo.
I primi insediamenti umani sono datati 5°-4° millennio a.C., con il ritrovamento di resti calcolitici e ghassuliani sulle rive settentrionali del Mar Morto e neolitici di Beidha. Nel 7°-6° sec. a.C. avvenne l'immigrazione dei Nabatei in Petra.
Il suolo Giordanico può considerarsi un vero paradiso per gli archeologi, dato che la maggior parte dei siti sono individuati, ma non esplorati.
Iniziando dalla sua capitale Amman (Rabat Ammon della Bibbia sul Khirbet Ammon), con tracce di un tempio Ammonita sull'acropoli alta e di un palazzo Ommiade, oltre qualche traccia Romana e Bizantina.
Scavi sistematici qui non vennero mai eseguiti, ma solo saltuari e con finalità specifiche, come quelli italiani del 1.930, che cercando resti solo Romani non hanno potuto studiare tutto il restante patrimonio. Nell'acropoli inferiore invece si è conservato il teatro, anche perchè costruito a ridosso della montagna con tracce significative dell'Odeon e del Ninfeo, tutti di epoca Romana.
Sempre in epoca Romana sulle monete di Amman compare normalmente Eracles (Ercole); è facile pertanto dedurre che il tempio dell'acropoli superiore sia stato dedicato ad Ercole, divinità protettrice della città, come Artemide per Jerash.
L'area che circonda l'acropoli inferiore oggi sta subendo una rapida trasformazione degna delle migliori opere di restauro e conservazione di monumenti dell'antichità come per Jerash.
La Giordania sta promuovendo ed attuando al suo interno piani di sviluppo ingenti, urbanizzazione, viabilità, agricoltura, recupero, restauro e conservazione delle ingenti opere architettoniche.
Nei rapporti internazionali la leadership Giordana continua a proporsi come interlocutore necessario per la gestione degli ancora precari equilibri di tutto il vicino oriente e non trascura di presentare al mondo le ricchezze storiche ed archeologiche delle quali è depositaria.
La Giordania è un ponte naturale tra Oriente ed Occidente mediterraneo, interprete della migliore tradizione islamica. È sempre stata produttrice di impulsi per il mondo occidentale, ed anche la sua popolazione è sensibile ai messaggi del mondo mediterraneo, con il quale la storia l'ha tenuta in costante contatto.
Questa regione ha fatto parte per secoli dell'Impero Romano, prima legata alla provincia di Siria, poi alla provincia di Arabia, creata dall'Imperatore Traiano, nel 106 d.C., dopo l'annessione del regno Nabateo.

L'EPOCA ROMANA – Durante l'era delle decapoli con inizio 64 a.C. vennero fondate imponenti città, tra cui:
JERASH (Gerasa) già importante sotto Traiano, nel 106 d.C., raggiunge il suo massimo splendore sotto Adriano. L'inverno tra il 129 e il 130 d.C., l'imperatore Adriano vi soggiornò facendo costruire l'Arco di Trionfo, a sud della città, ancora ben conservato. Questa città mantenne il suo fascino e la sua importanza durante tutta l'era Bizantina.
UM QEIS (Gadara) città Ellenistico-Romana, fiorente nel 2°-3° sec. d.C., faceva il ponte tra la Palestina e la Siria. In posizione geografica stupenda, sulla sommità nord-ovest, dominava il territorio verso il lago di Tiberiade, Golan, Yermuk. Centro culturale assai vivace, è stata patria di poeti e filosofi, tra cui Meleagro e Menippo.
TABAQAT EL FAHL (Pella - Pahilum dei testi antichi) collocata in un wady sulle pendici orientali del Giordano, in posizione strategica e ben protetta, diviene una fiorente città in epoca Bizantina. L'era delle dcapoli arricchì altri centri, come Amman e Petra, lasciando testimonianze importanti in siti come Rabbah e Dat Er ras, sulla Strada dei Re.

L'EPOCA BIZANTINA

Tra i secoli 4° e 8° gli insediamenti Bizantini si estendono nelle aree del centro-nord, altri si incontrano nei dintorni di Jerash, ma prevalentemente si sviluppano nell'area immediatamente a sud-ovest di Amman, con al centro Madaba.
MADABA, che l'archeologo trova abitata già nel 2° millenio a.C., è nota in Giordania come la "Città dei Mosaici". Città fiorente della provincia Arabia (Romana), raggiunge il suo massimo sviluppo urbano ed urbanistico proprio nel 6° sec., sotto l'imperatore Giustiniano.
Alla fine del 19° sec. durante la rioccupazione della città risale l'individuazione del mosaico della più antica carta topografica della Palestina, 6° sec. d.C., oggi all'interno della chiesa Greco-Ortodossa di S. Giorgio e, negli anni seguenti, i mosaici nella chiesa degli Apostoli.
A 9 km. ad ovest di Madaba, nel 1933 i Padri Francescani, della Custodia di Terrasanta, fattisi amici della casa regnante di Transgiordania, fecero comprare per loro iniziativa, le due punte di collina che passavano sotto il nome di "Nebo" (Siyaga e Khirbet El Mukhayyat) e portarono alla luce nel breve spazio di pochi anni gli splendidi mosaici del Memoriale di Mosè a Siyga e S. Giorgio, S.S. Lot e Procopio a Mukhayyat, tutti di epoca Bizantina.

LA STRADA DEI RE

Disseminata da testimonianze eloquenti, che compngono gli importantissimi tasselli della storia di questo territorio, a sud di Amman, attraversando Madaba, prosegue verso sud la più importante via carovaniera dell'antichità, citata nella Bibbia come "Strada dei Re", risalente ad oltre il primo millennio a.C.
Attraversa DIBAN, capitale all'inizio del 1° Millennio a.C. del Regno Moabita. Qui fu rinvenuta la stele (attualmente al Louvre) di Mesha, re di Moab nel 9° sec.a.C., sulla quale sono descritte le vittorie e le opere di questo re.
A pochi km. da Diban ci si immerge nel Wady Mujib, confine nell'antichità del Regno Moabita. Per la sua imponenza offre allo sguardo del visitatore una sintesi precisa, descrivendo l'ambiente, la vita e le risorse (acqua, terra, tende, greggi) vissute da questi abitanti per millenni.
Lasciandosi ad ovest la fortezza Erodiana di Makawer (Makeronte), luogo della decapitazione di S. Giovanni Battista ed a sud-est le fortezze di Aroir e Umm Er Rasas, si incontrano poi verso sud: RAHBAH, con resti di un tempio Greco-Romano ed un luogo Bizantino; KERAK, con la sua imponente fortezza Crociata; il villaggio di MOTA (Mot, nella lingua Semitia significa "morte") luogo che ricorda un'importante battaglia persa dagli Arabi, com Maometto ancora in vita.
Più a sud-est DHAT ER RAS, con resti di un tempio nabateo-Romano; WADY HESA (più ampio ma meno imponente del Mujib) dove si ergono una fortezza Moabita e sul Khirbet Hannur un tempio Nabateo dedicato al Dio Targatis.
Poi TAFILE, con un castelletto Turco ed un palazzo di tipo Assiro, simile a quello rinvenuto da Jadin ad Atzor, nel nord di Israele. Si incontra poi SHOBAH, un castello crociato fra i meglio conservati. I Crociati, prima di costruire Shobah non conoscevano Petra, che per loro era Kerak. Trenta km. oltre ci si immerge nella magnificenza di Petra.
PETRA è oggi il sito Giordano più conosciuto nel mondo (da identificarsi con SELA, in Ebraico "roccia", della Bibbia) fu capitale del regno dei Nabatei, prima di Bosra (ora in Siria). Il grandioso complesso, formato da templi, di migliaia di tombe a ipogeo e da imponenti facciate architettoniche modellate nella roccia, con frontoni di varia fattura, è stato solo parzialmente esplorato.
In periodo Romano si sviluppò un complesso urbano sul suolo, con foro e teatro, vari templi, mercati e terme. Di età Bizantina sono visibili tratti di mura, la tomba Nabatea detta di Urn, consacrata in cattedrale nel 447 e grotte di eremiti. Di epoca crociata si stagliano in modo indelebile i resti delle fortezze di El Habis e di El Vu'Aira.

I CASTELLI OMMIADI

Pure l'era Musulmana, specie la prima dinastia, quella Ommiade, lascia indelebili testimonianze nel castelli disseminati a est detti anche "castelli del deserto": El Mushatta, El Hallabat, Qasr Karrana, Qasr Amra, incluso il meraviglioso palazzo sull'acropoli di Amman, detta anche cittadella Ommiade.
Su tutto il territorio Giordano gli scavi dovettero continuare a tempi alterni e l'accostamento di molti siti archeologici è risultato difficile per ragioni logistiche comprensibili. Alcune di tali difficoltà sono però superabili per l'accoglienza e collaborazione riservate all'ospite, in particolare se attento e rispettoso di usanze e tradizioni.
Non viene lesinata riconoscenza alle missioni che si spingono fin quaggiù per esplorare, portare alla luce, tradurre ed interpretare le testimonianze ed i tesori sepolti.
Anche se le ricerche archeologiche sono ancora agli inizi, negli ultimi 7-8 anni sono qui accorse missioni da varie parti del mondo, ottenendo considerevoli risultati.

G. Battista Massolini

JORDAN
its Archaelogy, its History, its Life

Jordan's history dates back to the first times of civilization and has spoken for centuries. We can read its messages through the testimony represented by everlasting works that archaeologists are discovering.
The first human installations dates back to 5th-4th millennium, by the finding of "calcolitici" and "ghassuliani" remains on the northern shores of the Dead Sea and neolithic remains of Beidha. In 7th-6th century Nabataeans immigrate to Petra.
Jordan ground can be considered as a true paradise for archaeologists, due to the Fact that most of the sites have been discovered but not explored.
Beginning with its Capital AMMAN (Rabbath Ammon, in the Bible, on Khirbet Ammon), in the high Acropolis there are traces of an "ammonita" temple and of a "Omyyade" palace, as well as some traces of Romans and Byzantines.
They never carried out here systematic excavations, but only irregular and specific ones, as those made by Italians in 1930, for example, which looked for Roman remains and so could not study the other woeks.
In the lower Acropolis, on the contrary, the theater, having been built close to the mountain, kept well with significant traces of Odeum and Nimphaeum, all of Roman Age.
During the Roman Age, on the coins of AMMAN Eracles (Hercules) usually appears, so we easily deduce that the temple on the Acropolis was consacrated to Hercules, who protected the town, as Artemis did for Jerash.
The area surroding the Acropolis has now being rapidly transformed with good restoration and conservation works of ancient monuments, as for Jerash.
Jordan is now promoting on its territory important developing projects, urbanization, state of the roads, agricolture, as well as rescue, restoration and conservation of its vast architectural patrimony.
As far as international relations are concerned, Jordan leadership intends to continuously propose itself as a necessary interlocutor for the management of the precarious balances in the Middle East and does not forget to show to the world the historical and archaeological wealth it is consignee of.
Jordan is a natural bridge between mediterranean East and West, interpreter of the best islamic tradition. It had always given origin to impulses for the Western Countries and its people is sensible to the various messages from the mediterranean nations, to which the history kept it constantly in touch.
This region has been part of the Roman Empire for centuries, firstly connected to the Syrian province, then to theArabian one, created by the Emperor Trajan, in A.D. 106, after annexation of Nabatean reign.

THE ROMAN AGE – During the "decapolis period, beginning from 64 B.C., imposing towns were founded:
JERASH (Gerasa), which was already important under Trajan, in A.D. 106, reached its maximum splendour under Adrian. During the winter 129-130 A.D., the Emperor Adrian stayed there and had the Triumphal Arch built, in the southern part of the town, which is still well conserved. This town kept its glamour and importance during the whole Byzantine Age.
UM QEIS (Gadara), an Hellenistic-Roman town which was presperous in 2nd-3rd century A.D., acted as a bridge between Palestine and Syria. Located in a wonderful situation, it overlooked the territory towards Tiberias lake, Golan, Yermuk. It had been a very lively cultural centre and home of Poets and Philosophers, Meleager and Menippus among the others.
TABAQAT EL FAHL (Pella - Pahilum in the ancient texts), located in a wady on the eastern Jordan declivities, in a strategic and sheltered site, becomes a prosperous town during the Byzantine Age. The "decapoli" Age made rich some other towns and villages, such as AMMAN and PETRA, and left important testimonies in sites as Rabbah and Dat Er Ras, on the Kings' Road.

THE BYZANTINE AGE

Between 4th and 8th centuries, the Byzantines extend their installations to the central-northern areas, other installations are around Jarash, but they mainly developed in the area just in the south-west of Amman, having in its middle Madaba.
MADABA, which was already inhabited in the 2nd millenium B.C. - as discovered by the archaeologists, is famous in Jordan as the "Town of Mosaics". It was a prosperous town in the roman province of Arabia and attained its maximum urban development just in the 6th century, during the reign of Emperor Justinian. At the end of 19th century, after the new occupation of the town, they discoverd the mosaic of the most ancient topographic map of Palestine (6th century), which today is inside the Graeco-Orthodox Church of St.George; in the next years they discovered the mosaics in the Aposteles Church.
9 km west of Madaba, in 1933 the St.Francis Fathers, of Holy Land Custody, after having become friends of the Transjordan sovereing family, on their own initiative, get bought the two picks of hill named "Nebo" (Siyaga and Khirbet El Mukhayyat) and brought to light, in a years, the wonderful mosaics of Moses memorial in Siyaga and St.George, St.Lot and St.Procopius in Mukhayyat, all being of Byzantine Age.

THE KINGS' ROAD

Strewn with eloquent testimonies, which are very important tesserae of this territory history, to the south of Amman, crossing Madaba, the most important caravan way of the ancient times (named "Kings' Road" in the Bible and dated before the first millenium B.C.) goes on to south.
It passet through Diban, which had been the capital of Moabites reign at the beginning of the ist millenium B.C. Here they found the Mesha Stele (at Louvre Museum at present) – Mesha had been the king of Moab in the 9th century B.C., on that Stele the victories and the works of this king are described.
Few kilometers far from Diban you find yourselves in the Mujib Wady, Moabites reing border in the ancient times. It is very important because it offers to the visitor an accurate view of the ambient, the lifte and the resources (water, ground, tents, herds) of this people during millenniums.
Leaving at the West Makawer Herod's Fortress (Makeronte), where St. John the Baptist had been beheaded, and to the South-West Aroir and Umm Er Rasas Fortresses, and going on to the South, you will meet: RAHBAH, with Greco-Roman temple remains and a Byzantine site; KERAK, with its imposing Crusade Fortress; MOTA village (Mot, in Semitic language, means "death") remembering an important battle that Arabians lost when Prophet Mohammed was still alive. Going on to the South-East DHAT ER RAS, withNabataeum-Roman temple remains; WADY HESA (larger but less majestic than Wady Mujib) with a Moabites fortress and, on Khirbet Hannur, a Nabataeum temple dedicated to the god Targatis.
Then TAFILE, with a little Turkish castle and Assyrian type palace, similar to that found by Jadin in Atzor, in the northern part of Israeli. You will meet SHOBAH, a Crusade castle which is well conserved. Crusaders did not know Petra (for them it was Kerak) before building Shobah. 30 km farther you will find yourselves in the splendour of PETRA.
PETRA is the most famous Jordan site in the world (it must be identified with SELA, in Hebrey "rock", of the Bible). It had been capital of Nabataean reign before Bosra (which is in Syria today). The imposing whole, consisting of temples, thousands of hypogeum tombs and majestic architectural fronts carved in the rock, with frontons of various manufactures, has been explored only in part.
During the Roman Age a urban whole on the developed with the forum and the theatre, several temples, markets and thermae. Parts of the walls, or Byzantine Age, are visible, as well as the Nabataean tomb named Urn, consecrated as cathedral in 447, and Anchorets' caves. Of crusade age the remains of El Habis and El Vu'Aira fortresses rise indelibly.

OMYYADES CASTLES

The Mussulman Age too,particularly the first dynasty called Omyyades, left as indelible testimonies the castles strewn at the East, also named "castles in the desert": El Mushatta, El Hallabat, Qars Karrana, Qars Amra, and also the beautiful palace located in the Amman Acropolis, known as Omyyades Fortress.
On the whole Jordan territory excavations had to go on intermittently and, for comprehensible reasons, it had been very difficult to reach certain sites.
Some of such difficulties can be overcome thanks to the good recepit and collaboration which are reserved to the guests. Jordan Authorities do not grudge gratitude to the expeditions which arrive here to explore, bring to light, translate and explain testimonies and buried treasures.
Even if the archaeological researches are still at the beginning, in these last 7-8 years a certain number of missions arrived here from all over world and obtained good results.

G. Battista Massolini



G. Battista Massolini - Manager
collaborator of P. Michele Piccirillo
on the Mount Nebo.



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Basilio Rodella - Photographer
collaborator of P. Michele Piccirillo
on the Mount Nebo.

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A thank to the ITALIAN EMBASSY in AMMAN, particularly Dr. Guido Cerboni – Chief Secretary – and Dr. Giovanni Benanati – responsible of the cultural officie – for theyr logistics assistance.



PROMOZIONI AZIENDALI
Riproduz. Vietata

Stampa: Cassiopea/Rica

Ph. Bruno Rodella - C.B. Massolini

GIORDANIA OVEST. MONTE NEBO. SIYAGHA. Monastero fortificato di epoca bizantina con al centro la Chiesa Memoriale in onore di Mosè, Profeta e Legislatore (IV°-VII° sec. d.C.).

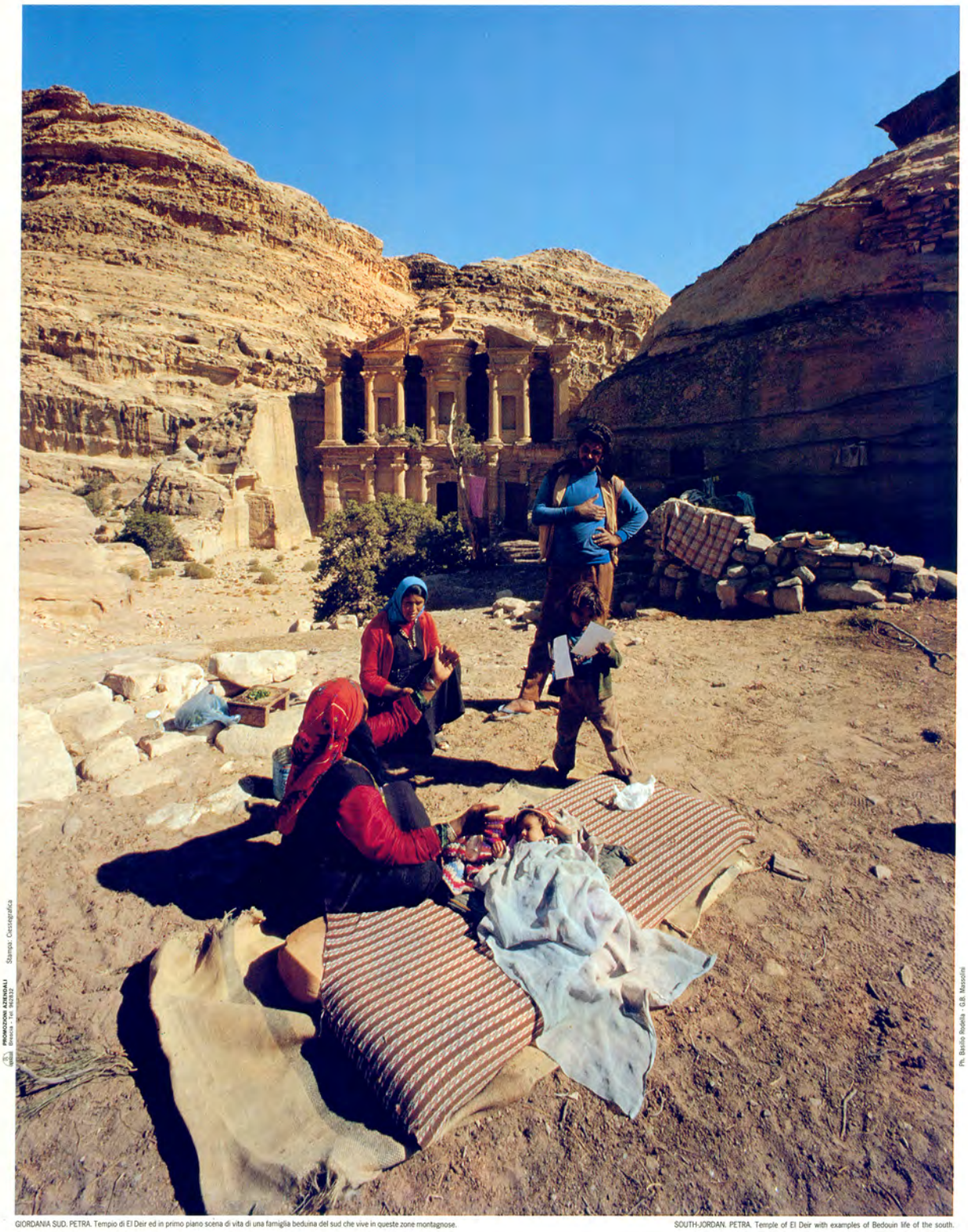
WEST JORDAN. MOUNT NEBO. SIYAGHA. Fortified monastery of the Byzantine era. At its centre is the Memorial church of Moses, Prophet and Law giver (IVth-VIIth century A.D.).

غرب الاردن: **صياغة ـ جبل نبو** دير محصّن من العصر البيزنطي وفي وسطها كنيسة تذكار موسى وكنيسة ومشرع ٤ ـ ٧ قرن للميلاد.

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PROMOZIONI AZIENDALI
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GIORDANIA SUD. PETRA. Tempio di El Deir ed in primo piano scena di vita di una famiglia beduina del sud che vive in queste zone montagnose.

SOUTH-JORDAN. PETRA. Temple of El Deir with examples of Bedouin life of the south.

جنوب الاردن البتراء الدير في الواجهة الامامية نماذج من حياة عائلة بدوية في جنوب هذه المناطق الجبلية.

FEBBRAIO · FEVRIER · FEBRUARY · FEBRUAR · FEBRERO · (شباط) فبراير

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Maggiolini





GIORDANIA OVEST. AYOUN MOUSA. FONTI DI MOSÈ. Decorazione musiva pavimentale della Chiesa del Diacono Tommaso, prima metà del VI° sec. d.C.

WEST JORDAN. SPRINGS OF MOSES. Floor mosaic in the Church of Deacon Thomas, first half of the 6th century A.D.

ـ غرب الأردن: **عيون موسى** زخرف فسيفساني في ارضية كنيسة الشماس توماسو. النصف الاول من القرن السادس للميلاد.

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Massolini



GIORDANIA NORD-OVEST. TABAQAT EL. FAHL: Pella. Città romana della Decapoli (Pahilum nell'antichità) situata tra Jerash e Beisan. Ospitò i cristiani fuggiti da Gerusalemme all'inizio della prima rivolta ebraica (66 d.C.). Fu una fiorente città in epoca bizantina.

NORTH-EAST JORDAN. TABAQAT EL FAHL (PELLA). 1st century A.D. Roman city of the Decapolis (Pahilum in ancient times), lying between Jeresh and Beisan. It gava refuge to the Christians fleeing from Jerusalem at the beginning of the firts Jewish revolt (66 A.D.). Pella flourished during the Byzantine era (4th-6th century A.D.) but was then abandoned.

شمال غرب الاردن: طبقة الفحل. القرن الاول الميلادي - مدينة رومانية من المدن العشرة تقع بين جرش وبيسان. في عام ٦٦ للميلاد استقبلت المسيحيين الهاربين من القدس بعد بداية الثمره اليهودي الاول. اصبحت خلال العصر البيزنطي ما بين القرنين ٤ - ٨ بعد الميلاد - مدينة مزدهرة لكنها تُجريت فيما بعد.

Ph. Basilio Rodella - G.B. Massolini

PROMOZIONI AZIENDALI Brescia - Tel. 362632 Stampa: Cinnegrafica

APRILE · AVRIL · APRIL · APRIL · ABRIL · إبريل (نيسان)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

Massolini



PROMOZIONI AZIENDALI
Brescia - Tel. 992822
Stampa: Cerosgrafica

Ph. Basilio Rodella - G.B. Mazzoldi

GIORDANIA NORD-EST. Al centro del deserto lavico, nei pressi della città calcolitica di Jawa (5°/4 ° millennio a.C.). Ospitalità di una giovane donna beduina del Nord, tipica di queste popolazioni.

NORTH-EAST JORDAN. On the centre of the lava desert, near to the Calcolithic city of jawa (5th/4th millenium B.C. A young Bedouin woman of the north offers the hospitality typical of her people.

شمال شرق الاردن: على وسط الصحراء ذات المنشأ البركاني، قريب من مدينة جاوة ـ ٤ ـ ٥ آلاف قبل الميلاد. فتاة بدوية من الشمال تعبر عن الضيافة وهي من اهم صفات هذه الشعوب.

MAGGIO · MAI · MAY · MAI · MAYO · مايو (آيار)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
LUNEDI · LUNDI · MONDAY · MONTAG · LUNES · الإثنين	MARTEDI · MARDI · TUESDAY · DIENSTAG · MARTES · الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI · MERCREDI · WEDNESDAY · MITTWOCH · MERCOLES · الأربعاء	GIOVEDI · JEUDI · THURSDAY · DONNERSTAG · JUEVES · الخميس	VENERDI · VENDREDI · FRIDAY · FREITAG · VIERNES · الجمعة	SABATO · SAMEDI · SATURDAY · SAMSTAG · SABADO · السبت	DOMENICA · DIMANCHE · SUNDAY · SONNTAG · DOMINGO · الأحد	LUNEDI · LUNDI · MONDAY · MONTAG · LUNES · الإثنين	MARTEDI · MARDI · TUESDAY · DIENSTAG · MARTES · الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI · MERCREDI · WEDNESDAY · MITTWOCH · MERCOLES · الأربعاء	GIOVEDI · JEUDI · THURSDAY · DONNERSTAG · JUEVES · الخميس	VENERDI · VENDREDI · FRIDAY · FREITAG · VIERNES · الجمعة	SABATO · SAMEDI · SATURDAY · SAMSTAG · SABADO · السبت	DOMENICA · DIMANCHE · SUNDAY · SONNTAG · DOMINGO · الأحد	LUNEDI · LUNDI · MONDAY · MONTAG · LUNES · الإثنين	MARTEDI · MARDI · TUESDAY · DIENSTAG · MARTES · الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI · MERCREDI · WEDNESDAY · MITTWOCH · MERCOLES · الأربعاء
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			

Maggolini



PROMOZIONI AZIENDALI
Brochures, Agende, Calendari

Stampa: Cerosgrafica

Ph. Basilio Rodella - G.B. Mazzolini

GIORDANIA CENTRO-NORD. JERASH (Gerasa): città ellenistico romana della Decapoli. Ebbe la sua massima espansione agli inizi del 2° secolo d.C. con gli Imperatori Traiano e con Adriano poiche vi soggiornò durante l'inverno tra il 129 e il 130 d.C. Fu una città prospera durante tutto il periodo bizantino.

NORTH-CENTRAL JORDAN. JERASH (GERASA). Hellenistic-Roman city of the Decapolis. Its majer expansion came at the beginning of the 2rd century A.D. during the rule of the emperor Trajan and later with Adrian who stayed in the city during the winte of 129/130 A.D. It retained its importance throughout the Byzantine era.

وسط شمال الاردن: **جرش**: مدينة هيلينية ـ رومانية من الديكابوليس بلغت قصى درجة من توسعها في بداية القرن الثاني الميلادي في عهد الامبراطور «ترايانوس» ومن بعده هادريان الذي قضى الشتاء فيها ما بين عامي ١٢٩ و ١٣٠ للميلاد. واستمرت اهميتها طوال العصر البيزنطي كه.

GIUGNO · JUIN · JUNE · JUNI · JUNIO · يونية (حزيران)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Massolini



GIORDANIA SUD-OVEST. KERAK: biblica Kir Moab, città capitale del Moab. La più imponente fortezza di epoca crociata a sbarramento delle vie di comunicazione tra il Negev, Wadi Araba e l'altopiano di Moab. Si erge su un'altura di oltre 900 mt. s.m. al centro del Wadi Kerak. Fu conquistata definitivamente da Salah El-Din Ayyubi (Saladino) nel 1187.

SOUTH-WEST JORDAN. KERAK: in biblical times known as Kir Moab, capital city of Moab region. The impressive fortress of the Crusader era. It stands at the crossroads between the Negev desert, Wadi Araba erd the Moab plateau on high ground in the centre of Wadi Kerak. It was finally captured by Salah El Din Ayyubi (Saladin) in 1187

جنوب غرب الاردن: الكرك. من الكتاب المقدس ـ عاصمة «موآب». اهم قلعة من عصر الصليبيين (كانت حاجزا في طرق المواصلات بين شبه جزيرة سيناء ووادي عربة ومرتفعات موآب) تقوم الكرك على جبل ارتفاعه اكثر من ٩٠٠م. في وسط وادي الكرك وقد تم فتحها نهائيا على يد صلاح الدين الايوبي عام ١١٨٧.

PROMOZIONI AZIENDALI
Brescia - Tel. 342522
Stampa: Cenisgrafica

Ph. Basso Rodella - G.B. Massolini

LUGLIO · JUILLET · JULY · JULI · JULIO · يوليو (تموز)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			

MASSOLINI



PROMOZIONI AZIENDALI
Brescia - Tel. 462432
Stampa: Cassiopea

Ph. Basilio Rodella - G.B. Massolini

GIORDANIA SUD. WADI MOUSA. Bambina beduina, felice nella sua semplicità.

SOUTH JORDAN. WADI MOUSA. An expression of simple joy from a young Bedouin girl.

جنوب الاردن - وادي موسى: طفلة بدوية، التعبير عن ابتهاج بسيط.

AGOSTO · AOUT · AUGUST · AUGUST · AGOSTO · أغسطس (آب)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Massolini



Stampa: Cartongrafica
PROMOZIONI AZIENDALI
Brescia - Tel. 343333
Ph. Michele Piccirillo

GIORDANIA OVEST. Khirbet El Mukhayyat. Città di Nebo. Decorazione musiva della Chiesa di San Giorgio, con il nome del benefattore Saola, 536 d.C.

WEST-JORDAN. KHIRBET EL MUKHAYYT THE TOWN OF NEBO. Mosaic decoration in the southern sacristy of the Church of Saint Giorge with the name of the benefactor Saola, 536 A.D.

غرب الأردن. زخرف فسيفساني في غرفة الاواني والاثواب الجنوبية في كنيسة القديس جورج، مع اسم المحسن «ساولا» (٥٣٦ للميلاد) خربة المخيط ـ مدينة نبو.

SETTEMBRE · SEPTEMBRE · SEPTEMBER · SEPTEMBER · SEPTIEMBRE · (ايلول) سبتمبر

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Massolini



PROMOZIONI AZIENDALI
Stampa: Cerosagrafica

Ph. Basilio Rodella - G.B. Massolini

GIORDANIA OVEST. MEKAWER (MACHERONTE). Fortezza Erodiana del 1° sec. d.C. Luogo di martirio di San Giovanni Battista. La fortezza venne assediata e conquistata dai romani nel 72 d.C.

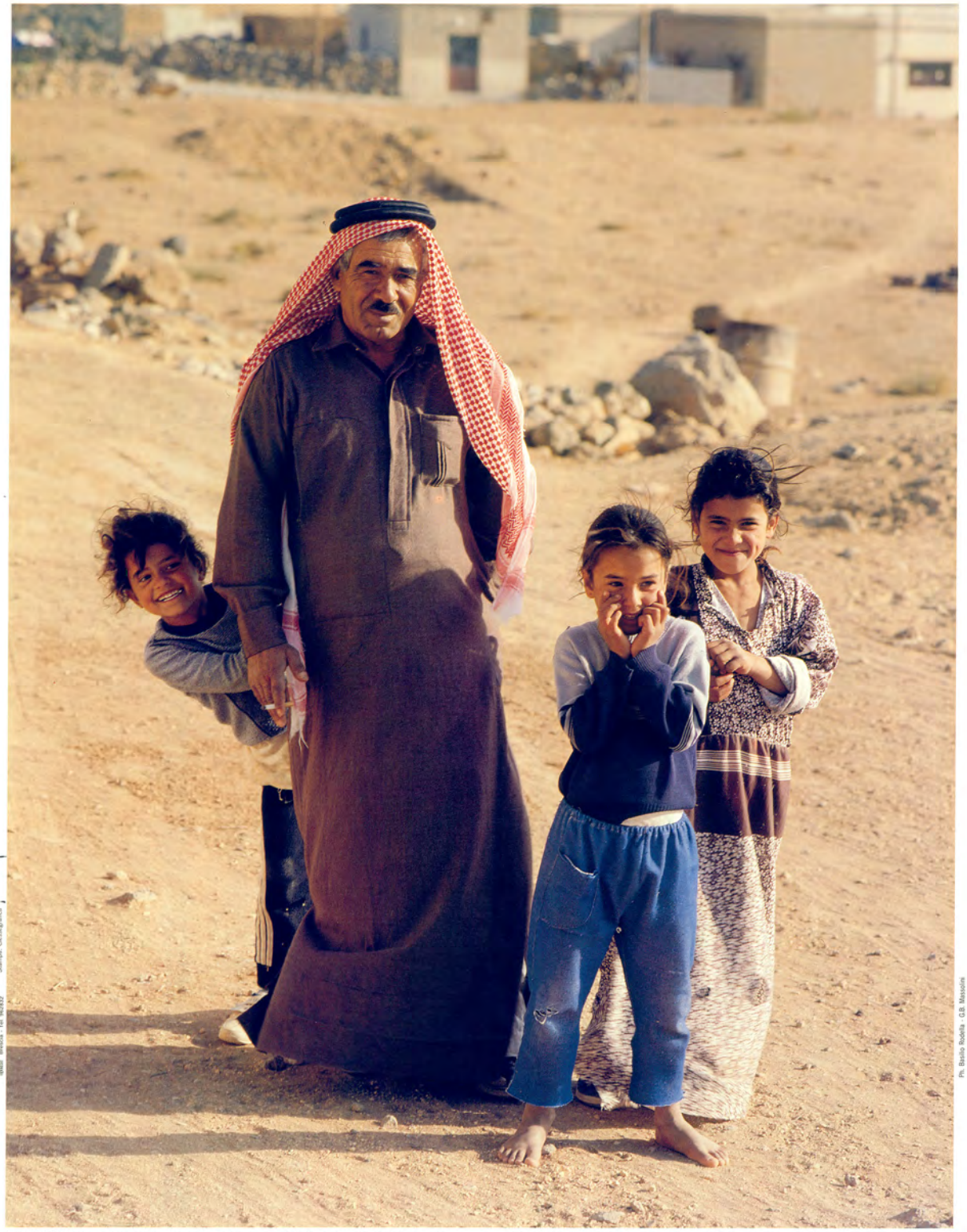
WEST JORDAN MEKAWER (MACHAEROUS). Herodian fortress, 1st century A.C. Place of the martyrdom of Saint John the Baptist. The fortress was besieged and captured by the Romans in 72 A.D.

غرب الاردن: مقاور ـ مقاور ـ قلعة هيرود ـ القرن الاول قبل الميلاد. مكان استشهاد القديس يوحنا المعمدان حيث قطع رأسه فيها. حاصرها الرومان وفتحوها في سنة ٧٢ ميلادية.

OTTOBRE · OCTOBRE · OCTOBER · OKTOBER · OCTUBRE · أكتوبر (تشرين أوّل)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DOMENICA · DIMANCHE · SUNDAY · SONNTAG · DOMINGO · الأحد	LUNEDI · LUNDI · MONDAY · MONTAG · LUNES · الإثنين	MARTEDI · MARDI · TUESDAY · DIENSTAG · MARTES · الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI · MERCREDI · WEDNESDAY · MITTWOCH · MIERCOLES · الأربعاء	GIOVEDI · JEUDI · THURSDAY · DONNERSTAG · JUEVES · الخميس	VENERDI · VENDREDI · FRIDAY · FREITAG · VIERNES · الجمعة	SABATO · SAMEDI · SATURDAY · SAMSTAG · SABADO · السبت	DOMENICA · DIMANCHE · SUNDAY · SONNTAG · DOMINGO · الأحد	LUNEDI · LUNDI · MONDAY · MONTAG · LUNES · الإثنين	MARTEDI · MARDI · TUESDAY · DIENSTAG · MARTES · الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI · MERCREDI · WEDNESDAY · MITTWOCH · MIERCOLES · الأربعاء	GIOVEDI · JEUDI · THURSDAY · DONNERSTAG · JUEVES · الخميس	VENERDI · VENDREDI · FRIDAY · FREITAG · VIERNES · الجمعة	SABATO · SAMEDI · SATURDAY · SAMSTAG · SABADO · السبت	DOMENICA · DIMANCHE · SUNDAY · SONNTAG · DOMINGO · الأحد	LUNEDI · LUNDI · MONDAY · MONTAG · LUNES · الإثنين	MARTEDI · MARDI · TUESDAY · DIENSTAG · MARTES · الثلاثاء
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			

Massolini



GIORDANIA NORD-EST. Scene di vita come questa sono frequenti in Giordania e testimoniano il caloroso rapporto di bambini e giovani con gli anziani. Umm El Kuttein con i resti del villaggio fortificato di epoca bizantina.

NORTH-EAST JORDAN. Scenes of life showing the warm relations between young and old. Village of Umm El Kuttein with ruins of a fortified Byzantine settlement.

شمال شرق الأردن: مشاهد الحياة المألوفة التي تصف العلاقات الحميمة بين الاطفال والشباب والعجائز. قرية «ام القطين» مع آثار مستقرة من حصن بيزنطي

Ph. Basilio Rodella - G.B. Massolini

Stampa: Cerutti grafica

PROMOZIONE ARTISTICA Photographic Agency

NOVEMBRE · NOVEMBRE · NOVEMBER · NOVEMBER · NOVIEMBRE · نوفمبر (تشرين ثاني)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
MERCOLEDI · MERCREDI · WEDNESDAY · MITTWOCH · MIERCOLES · الأربعاء	GIOVEDI · JEUDI · THURSDAY · DONNERSTAG · JUEVES · الخميس	VENERDI · VENDREDI · FRIDAY · FREITAG · VIERNES · الجمعة	SABATO · SAMEDI · SATURDAY · SAMSTAG · SABADO · السبت	DOMENICA · DIMANCHE · SUNDAY · SONNTAG · DOMINGO · الأحد	LUNEDI · LUNDI · MONDAY · MONTAG · LUNES · الإثنين	MARTEDI · MARDI · TUESDAY · DIENSTAG · MARTES · الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI · MERCREDI · WEDNESDAY · MITTWOCH · MIERCOLES · الأربعاء	GIOVEDI · JEUDI · THURSDAY · DONNERSTAG · JUEVES · الخميس	VENERDI · VENDREDI · FRIDAY · FREITAG · VIERNES · الجمعة	SABATO · SAMEDI · SATURDAY · SAMSTAG · SABADO · السبت	DOMENICA · DIMANCHE · SUNDAY · SONNTAG · DOMINGO · الأحد	LUNEDI · LUNDI · MONDAY · MONTAG · LUNES · الإثنين	MARTEDI · MARDI · TUESDAY · DIENSTAG · MARTES · الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI · MERCREDI · WEDNESDAY · MITTWOCH · MIERCOLES · الأربعاء	GIOVEDI · JEUDI · THURSDAY · DONNERSTAG · JUEVES · الخميس
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

Massolini



Stampa: Cressegrafica

PROMOZIONI AZIENDALI
Brescia - Tel. 962932

Ph. Basilio Rodella - G.B. Massolini

GIORDANIA OVEST. MONTE NEBO. SIYAGHA. Memoriale di Mosè. Decorazione musiva pavimentale della Cappella della Theotocos (Madre di Dio), inizi del VII° sec. d.C.

WEST JORDAN. MOUNT NEBO, SIYAGHA. Memorial of Moses, floor mosaic in the Chapel of Theotocos (Mother of God), early 7th century A.D.

غرب الأردن: جبل نبو ـ صياغة ـ النصب التذكاري لموسى. زخرف فسيفساني في ارضية مصلّى ثيوكوكوس (ام الله). من بداية القرن السابع للميلاد.

DICEMBRE · DECEMBRE · DECEMBER · DEZEMBER · DICIEMBRE · ديسمبر (كانون الاوّل)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد	LUNEDI LUNDI MONDAY MONTAG LUNES الإثنين	MARTEDI MARDI TUESDAY DIENSTAG MARTES الثلاثاء	MERCOLEDI MERCREDI WEDNESDAY MITTWOCH MERCOLES الأربعاء	GIOVEDI JEUDI THURSDAY DONNERSTAG JUEVES الخميس	VENERDI VENDREDI FRIDAY FREITAG VIERNES الجمعة	SABATO SAMEDI SATURDAY SAMSTAG SABADO السبت	DOMENICA DIMANCHE SUNDAY SONNTAG DOMINGO الأحد
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31			

MASSOLINI