

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CARLSBERG EXPEDITION TO PHOENICIA 7

# SŪKĀS VI

The Graeco-Phoenician Cemetery and Sanctuary  
at the Southern Harbour

*By* P. J. RIIS

Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab  
Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter 10:2



Kommissionær: Munksgaard  
København 1979



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### *Synopsis*

The present volume is the publication of archaeological finds on the coast of *Syria*, made by the *Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia* in 1960 at Mīna Sūkās, the southern of the two natural harbours framing Tall Sūkās, where the Expedition undertook excavations in 1958–63. The finds at *Mīna Sūkās* (or *Sūkās Harbour*, abbreviated SH) comprised a little early material betraying a small *settlement of the Chalcolithic, Early and Middle Bronze Ages* (corresponding to the Periods M-L-K of Tall Sūkās), extensive *pottery deposits, votive or sepulchral, of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages* (Periods J-H), a *cemetery of the late 7th, 6th, 5th and early 4th centuries B.C.* (Period G), and a *sanctuary existing from the later 6th to the 1st century B.C.* (Periods G<sup>1</sup>-F-E) and showing three phases. The sanctuary is tentatively attributed to the deities *Herakles-Melqart* and *Aphrodite-ʿAštart*. The material of Periods M-H will be dealt with in a separate volume.



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## Abbreviations

The abbreviations are those indicated in the Archäologische Bibliographie, Beilage zum Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, and in Sūkās I-III (HistFilosSkrDanVidSelsk 5.1, 6.2 and 7.2, Copenhagen 1970, 1973 and 1974). In addition the following are used:

Amiran	R. Amiran, Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land, Jerusalem 1969.
BAH	Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique, Institut français d'Archéologie de Beyrouth 1-97, Paris 1921-1974.
BMGr&RLife	British Museum, Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, a Guide to the Exhibition illustrating Greek and Roman Life <sup>3</sup> , London 1929.
BMBronzes	H. B. Walters, Catalogue of the Bronzes, Greek, Roman and Etruscan in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum, London 1899.
BMSculpture	F. N. Pryce, Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Museum I 1-2, London 1928-1931.
Galling Festschrift	Archäologie und Altes Testament, Festschrift für Kurt Galling, Tübingen 1970.
Harden	D. Harden, The Phoenicians <sup>2</sup> , Harmondsworth 1972.
Karthago	Karthago, Revue d'Archéologie Africaine 1-16, Paris 1950-1973.
Kurtz & Boardman	D. C. Kurtz & J. Boardman, Greek Burial Customs, London 1971.
Lapp	P. Lapp, Palestinian Ceramic Chronology 200 B.C. - A. D. 70, New Haven 1961.
Salamis	V. Karageorghis, Excavations in the Necropolis of Salamis I-III, Nicosia 1967-1973.
Stern	E. Stern, The Material Culture of the Land of the Bible in the Persian Period 538-332 B. C. E., Jerusalem 1973.

Besides the above-mentioned only abbreviations easily understood occur.







## I Introduction

Already when the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia in 1958 began its excavations at Tall Sūkās<sup>1</sup> it hoped to find Phoenician and possibly also Greek graves of the period 1200–500 B.C., but at first they seemed elusive. But for a mass grave of the Middle Bronze Age and for some Medieval or rather later graves in the top layer<sup>2</sup>, no burial was found during the first two campaigns on the town mound proper, and in its immediate surroundings only three plundered Roman rock tombs were discovered<sup>3</sup>. A continuous prospecting at the banks of the two natural harbours framing the tall, and in their neighbourhood (*fig. 1*), did, however, give some hints of where to search for burials. Of the two harbours the southern one seems to have been the principal, at least in the later periods. Even up to our days it has been in use under the name of Mīna Sūkās, and still in the 1920'ies small ships from Ṭarābulus (Lebanese Tripolis) regularly anchored there to barter different goods against dung from the plain around Sūkās<sup>4</sup>.

On the surface south of this southern harbour (*fig. 2*), members of the Expedition in August 1958 had picked up sherds of which some seemed Pre-Hellenistic<sup>5</sup>, and the prospectors did not then notice any, or at least but few, later objects and no ruins of buildings. In some places there were seen small depressions, which were taken to possibly indicate shafts or dromoi of tombs, and on the point immediately south of the harbour entrance there were quarries, which seemed to have been used secondarily as salinae (see below p. 34 *figs. 95–96*). Remains of Roman or Late Antique rock tombs were, by the way, clearly visible north of the northern harbour. In November 1959 a number of potsherds were gathered on the slope south of the above-mentioned quarries; they included a handle fragment, bottoms of pointed jars and rimsherds, and were held to have come from some plundered tomb<sup>6</sup>. Next year, July 1960, it was stated that wind and waves had partly uncovered a north-southgoing wall in the western slope of the first (“6m”) stormbeach<sup>7</sup>, and a fragment of a basalt mortar and some atypical potsherds<sup>8</sup> were then discovered on the surface. Accordingly, not only graves might be expected from a thorough investigation of the area.

All this material, even if scanty, was deemed so promising that it was decided to make a real excavation on the spot. Mid-August 1960 the first trench was dug, the sector soon enlarged, and work continued for three months<sup>9</sup>. During the first days this sector named Sūkās Harbour or South Harbour (abbreviated SH) was supervised by Mr. HENRIK THRANE; but as the digging in the deep test pit on Tall Sūkās<sup>10</sup> proceeded, and the number of finds and problems in the excava-

1: See now Sūkās I-III (HistFilosSkrDanVidSelsk. 5.1, 6.2 and 7.2) Copenhagen 1970-1974, with references to earlier literature, particularly Sūkās I, 10 note 7.

2: AASyr 8/9 1958/9, 132, AASyr 10 1960, 129.

3: AASyr 8/9 1958/9, 124 *fig. 5*.

4: R. Dussaud, *Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et médiévale* (BAH 4), Paris 1927, 135–136.

5: Inv. Nos. 13/1–10, apparently ranging from the Iron Age to the Roman period.

6: Inv. Nos. 1790/1–6, cf. *OpAth* 3, 1960, 120–121 *fig. 15*.

7: Cf. W. J. van Liere, *Observations on the Quaternary of Syria*, *BerROB* 10/11 1960/1, 17 and 27–28 No. 6 *fig. 12*.

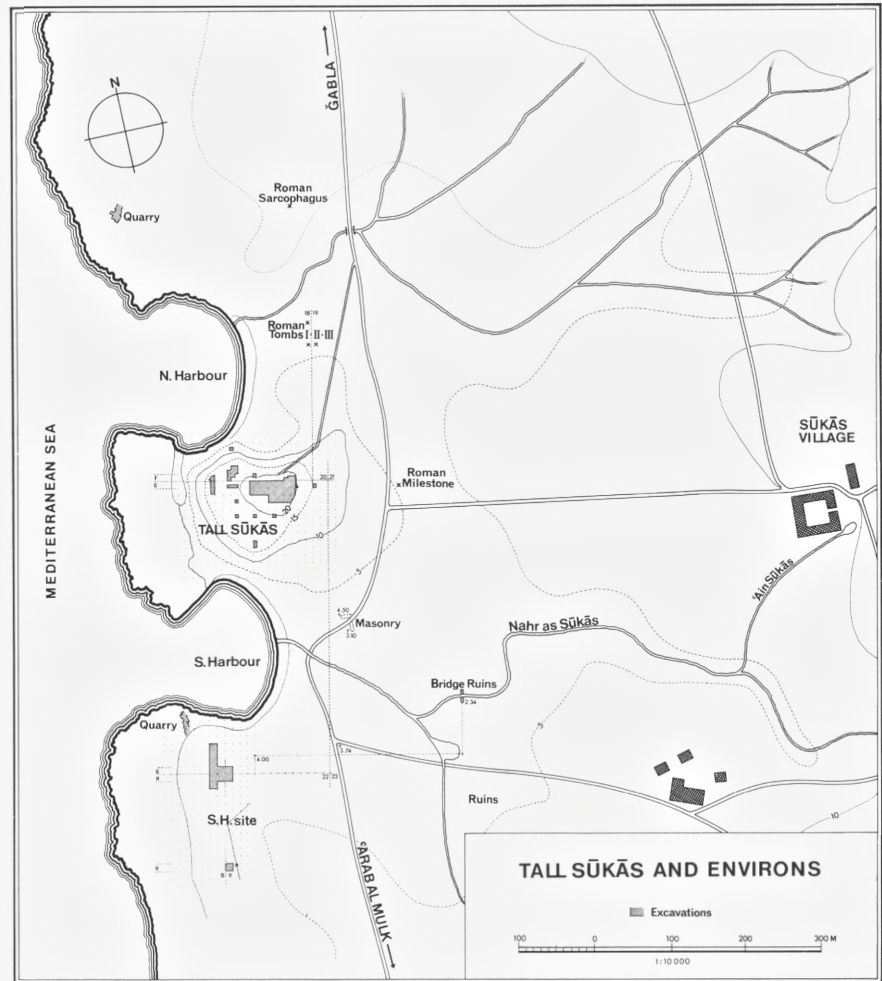
8: Inv. No. 9133, a fragment of a big, inverted-conical bowl with flat bottom.

9: AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 134 and 140–144 *figs. 14–19*.

10: See Sūkās III, 3.



Fig. 1. Map of the Sūkās region.  
1:10,000.



tion at the South Harbour increased, Mr. THRANE had to concentrate upon his work on the tall, and the Director of the Expedition, P. J. RIIS, took over the new sector. The chief architect of the Expedition, E. FUGMANN, made the general survey; the measuring and surveying of the architectural remains and more important minor finds in the western squares were at first done by the Director himself, in the later stages of the dig assisted by Mr. G. GARDE, architect, as far

11: See Sūkās I, 14-15.

as the northern parts of the sector were concerned, whereas Mr. JØRGEN JENSEN, archaeological assistant, was in charge of the eastern parts and from August 31st looked after the whole sector. Most of the registering of objects was done by P. J. RIIS and J. JENSEN; the remaining work was allotted to other staff members<sup>11</sup>, and the final drawings for publication were made by Mr. POUL T. CHRISTENSEN. The author tenders his sincere thanks to all those who in one way or other have contributed to this volume.

As in Tall Sūkās, the entire area, the highest

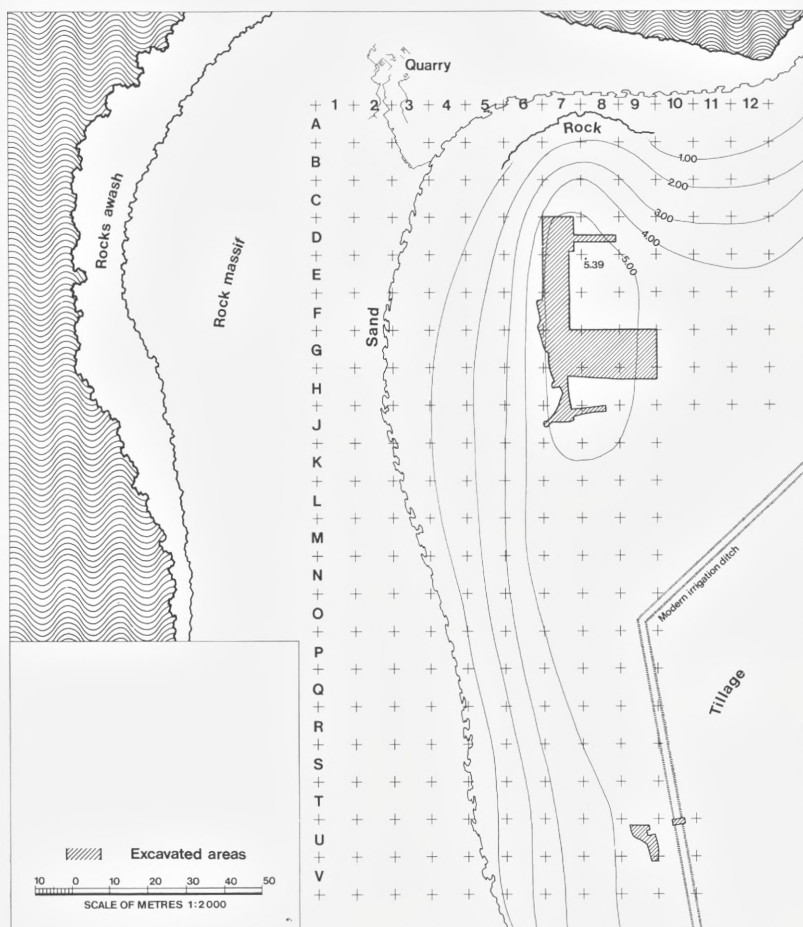


Fig. 2. Plan of the area immediately south of Mīna Sūkās (Southern Harbour). 1:2000.

point of which lay only at 5.39 m above present sea level, was divided into a grid of squares  $10 \times 10$  m wide. Excavation was undertaken in squares D 7-8, E-F 7, G 7-9, H 7-9, J 7-8, U 9-10 and V 9. The above-mentioned quarries lie in squares A-B 2-3 and north of them, the surface finds noticed before the excavations were mainly made in squares C-M 3-6. Of particular importance for the chronology of the site is a small sounding made by Mr. JENSEN in G 7, where the following stratification was stated (cf. *Pl. 1*):

12: Cf. Sūkās I, 12 and *passim*.

13: Cf. Sūkās III, 6.

1. A surface layer of sand, c. 1.00 m thick and containing Graeco-Phoenician remains corresponding to those found among the remains of Periods G-F-E on Tall Sūkās<sup>12</sup>.
2. A layer of hard grey sandy clay, c. 0.30 m thick, probably of Middle or Late Bronze Age date, cf. Periods K-J on the mound<sup>12</sup>.
3. A dark greyish brown clayey culture layer, c. 0.30 m thick, containing a few potsherds of the Early or Middle Bronze Age, cf. Tall Sūkās L-K<sup>12</sup>.
4. A similar layer with similar contents, c. 0.20 m thick.
5. A reddish brown sandy culture layer, c. 0.80 m thick.
6. A reddish brown clayey layer, c. 0.70 m thick, resembling the lowest layer (No. 84) in Tall Sūkās<sup>13</sup> and containing some Early Bronze Age potsherds, but apparently also one Chalcolithic, cf. Tall Sūkās M<sup>12</sup>.

The rock was reached at 1.78 m above the sea level.



When the publication was being planned it was agreed that J. JENSEN should describe and comment upon the early finds in the sector, particularly the extensive pottery deposits, votive or sepulchral, which date from the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages, cf. Tall Sukas J–H<sup>14</sup>, and P. J. RUS those of the Greek and later periods. As to the objects found, they are kept in the same places as those from Tall Sūkās<sup>15</sup>; the number of items which in 1975 by the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities were ceded to the Danish National Museum as an indemnity according to existing regulations<sup>16</sup>, comprise no pieces from the South Harbour. Economy has compelled us only to illustrate such objects which by the

excavators were considered chronologically or otherwise particularly important so as to be photographed and/or drawn, and for several reasons the author has not been able to reexamine the finds kept in boxes in Syria. To avoid further delay in publication he nevertheless deemed it important to make the available material known by now. The finds of Periods M–H will be published later in a separate volume.

14: AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 140–141.

15: Cf. Sūkās I, 20. The exhibition of Sūkās finds in the Museum of Ṭarṭūs does not include objects from the South Harbour.

16: Cf. Sūkās II, 5.

## II The Graeco-Phoenician Graves of Period G

(Plan 1 = *Pl. II*)

Layer No. 2 in the small sounding in square G 7 (level c. 4.10 m, see *Pl. I section A-a*) was found to continue eastwards, even in squares G 8 and G 9. It had an extension of at least 26.5 m in the direction east-west, formed a blunt ridge at 4.55 m above sea level near the border-line between the latter two squares, and sloped gently down to 4.10–4.35 m in the west, more steeply to 3.35 m in the east. This layer seems to have been the surface of the site in the Late Bronze Age; for not only was it in the west situated c. 0.40–0.55 m under the walls of the Neo-Phoenician sanctuary to be dealt with in Chapter III, but also under the pottery deposits of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages<sup>14</sup>. In the north-western angle of G 9 the earliest of these were resting directly upon the said surface stratum, whereas in the south-eastern part of G 9 they lay c. 0.50 m higher on an accumulation of sand east of the ridge, probably the result of a later formation of stormbeaches or dunes. At the eastern border of the sector the sand layer had become c. 0.70 m thick before the Late Bronze Age pottery was placed there. A similar and still later accumulation also covered the pottery deposits in the same area, reaching to c. 4.50 m above sea level. In

the west, again, in the squares E–F 7 the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age remains were found in sand, at levels 4.11–4.72<sup>17</sup>.

Thus, the surface of the advanced Iron Age seems to have been roughly at levels 4.50–4.75, and the later accumulation must be taken to mark a cultural break; evidently, the depositing of pottery ceased, and most of the vessels were buried under the dunes and probably forgotten. Only the earlier clay ridge in the eastern half of G 8 appears to have remained uncovered, but east and west of it the surface was dune sand.

The earliest remains of the advanced Iron Age may have been inhumation burials placed either directly on the clay ridge, where it was accessible, or in the dunes, but early are indeed also three urn burials with incinerated bones. A total of thirty four funerary deposits have been located (*Pl. II*). Unfortunately, the burials were very badly preserved, a consequence of the exposed situation of the cemetery. In winter the area is often flooded by the waves, and the high percentage of salt in the sea water combined with the humus acid in the upper part of the soil seems to have had an extremely detrimental effect upon both bones and pottery; in several cases even the shape of a vessel, a skull or a bone, was only discernible as long as the remainders rested *in situ*, the material having practically been reduced to gravel or powder<sup>18</sup>. Moreover, burrowing animals have caused much disturbance in the cemetery. The deposits are the following, all of them excavated by Mr. J. JENSEN or under his personal supervision.

17: Inv. Nos. 3511, 3711, 6108/1 = SH 707 and 6108/2. The deposits seem to have reached as far to the northeast as immediately north of square A 14, where two rimsherds of the Early Iron Age were picked up, inv. Nos. 11011 – 11012 = SH 131–132. See below p. 30 note 19.

18: Cf. Palinuuro II (RMerg 4 1960), 12. Kurtz & Boardman 99, 179. Πρακτ 1937, 117. Kinch, Vroulia 40–41.

1. Remains of *inhumation burial*. D 7 XCII level 4.55. Fragmentary skull in sand (with face towards south?). No other bones preserved. Orientation of skeleton uncertain (east-west, head at east end?). Apparently no grave offerings.

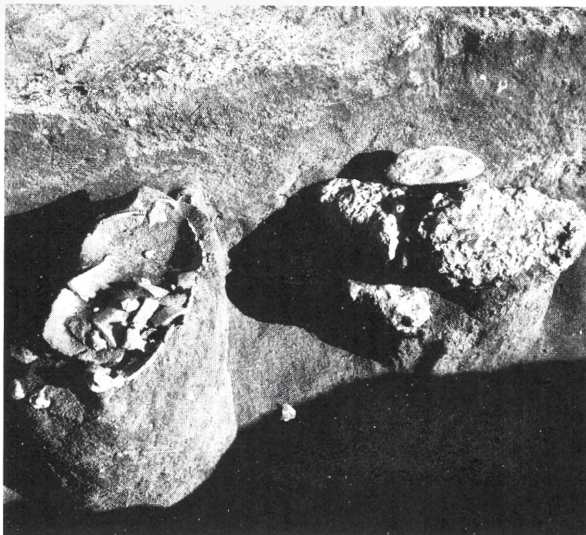


Fig. 3. Remains of urn burial 2 from SSW.

2. Remains of *urn burial*. D 8 DII level c. 4.90. Fig. 3. Side-and-shouldersherds of torpedo-shaped amphora (?) lying in surface soil, orientated northeast-southwest with mouth towards southwest. Coarse red gritty clay with black core. The belly was cylindrical with offset oblique shoulder and remains of one vertical handle at the carination. Diam. without handle 28.0 cm. Probably of the 6th cent. B.C. or the beginning of the 5th, cf. *OpAth* 3 1960, 113–114 fig. 6.1, *Salamis II* 88 No. A 2 pl. 48, 216 No. 137 p. 49. Inv. No. 3407/1. Fig. 4. Fragmentary annular vessel of very fine buff to yellowish clay. Diam. 9.4 cm. H. 5.6 cm. Similar to the Rhodo-Ionian “vases-couronnes” of the late 7th and early 6th cent. B.C., e.g. *Délos X*, 34, 37–38, 43–48 Nos. 80–106 pls. 16–18 and 45, *Délos XVII*, 56–57, 65–68 Nos. 42–59 pls. 47–48, *Lambrino, Vases* 205–209 figs. 160, 163, 165–167. Inv. No. 3408/1. Fig. 5. Moreover the find comprised some framing field stones and some intrusive Hellenistic and Medieval potsherds. Inv. Nos. 3408/2–7.

3. Remains of *urn burial*. E 7 CLI level 4.58.

Sidesherds of pithoid amphora (?) lying in sand and containing a few fragments of human bones, uncertain if incinerated. Light brown clay. Dimensions 32.0 × 32.0 cm and 10.0 ×

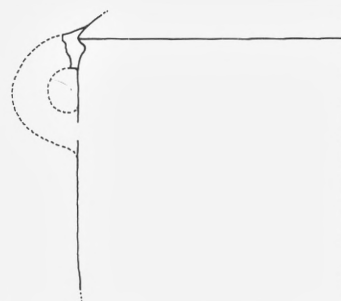


Fig. 4. Sidesherd of amphora from urn burial 2 (3407/1). 1:4.



Fig. 5. Annular vessel from urn burial 2 (3408/1). C. 1:2.

11.0 cm. The belly was carinated with horizontal furrows at the carination, as in Cypriote pithoid amphorae of the 6th and early 5th cent. B.C., cf. *OpAth* 3 1960, 120–121 fig. 15. 4–5. Inv. Nos. 9100/1–2.

Possibly belonging (stray finds in the northern part of E 7, immediately under surface, i.e. level c. 4.74–5.01): Rimsherd and fragment of horizontal handle of pithoid amphora (?). L. of rimsherd 3.7 cm. Probably 5th cent. B.C., cf. *Galling Festschrift* 191 fig. 4.5. Inv. No. 3799/3 and 2. Fig. 6.

Fragment of roof tile. Inv. No. 3799/1.

4. *Inhumation burial*. G 7 CCCCLXI levels 4.00–4.06. Figs. 7–8.

The deceased human individual had been placed on a layer of clay, lying on the back in the direction east-west with



Fig. 6. Rimsherd of jar (amphora?), possibly from urn burial 3 (3799/3). C. 1:1.



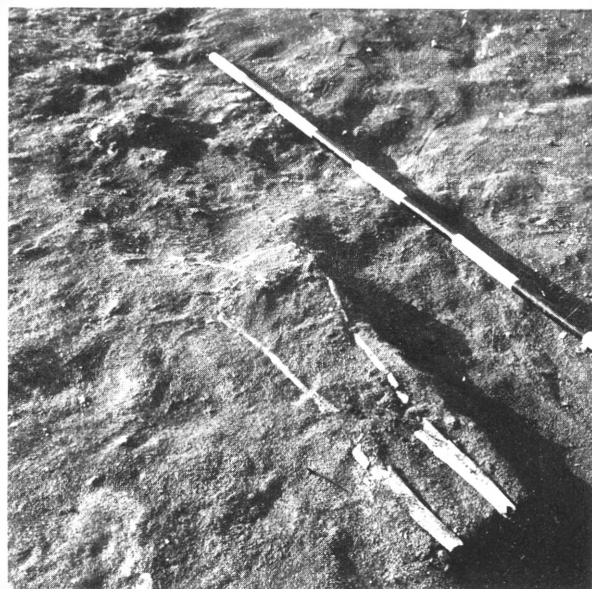


Fig. 7. Inhumation burial 4 from SE.

the head towards the west, with the legs stretched out, and apparently with both hands before the pubic region. Length of skeletal remains c. 1.50 m. No grave offerings.

Possibly belonging (stray find in the southern part of F 7, under the level of the wall orientated northnortheast-southsouthwest, i.e. level c. 4.65):  
Fragment of roof tile. Inv. No. 3514.



Fig. 8. Inhumation burial 4. 1:20.

**5. Remains of inhumation burial. G 7 CCCLXXXIX & CCCXCII levels 4.22–4.23.**

Fragments of human, not incinerated bones in sand, perhaps originally parts of a skeleton orientated northnorthwest-southsoutheast. Inv. No. 3724/20 and no inv. No. No grave offerings.



Fig. 9. Bronze nail, possible from inhumation burial 6 (3460/1). 1:1.

**6. Remains of inhumation burial. G 7 CCCXC & CCCXCVII levels c. 4.45–4.13.**

Small pieces of human, not incinerated bones in sand on clay, perhaps originally parts of a skeleton orientated north-northeast-southsouthwest. Inv. No. 3724/28 and no inv. No. No grave offerings.

Possibly belonging:

Small remains of bones found in sand at level 4.64 (i.e. above burial level, see below No. 8 and p. 51, G 7 CCCXCI, *Pl. III* No. 39) together with the head of a bronze nail with quadrangular stalk, diam. 1.7 cm, l. 1.6 cm, fig. 9, and two sherds of a coarse jar of indefinable type. Inv. Nos. 3460/1–3.

**7. Remains of inhumation burial. G 7 CCCXCVIII level 4.18.**

Small fragments of human, not incinerated bones in sand on clay. Inv. No. 2463.

Possibly belonging:

Two fragments of roof tiles. Stray find labelled as found on Nov. 1st 1960 in the southern part of G 8, in which area, however, no work was undertaken on that day, but in the southern part of G 7. Inv. Nos. 3415/1–2.

Fragment of big jar (pithoid amphora?) with flat rim and sloping shoulder offset from side. Probably of the 6th or early 5th cent. B.C., cf. inv. No. 3529/3, from find No. 7 in the sanctuary, below p. 37 fig. 110. Stray find in the southwestern part of G 7, under wall. Inv. No. 3477.

**8. Displaced remainder of inhumation burial. G 7 CCXLVI level 4.64 (i.e. above burial level). cf. above ad No. 6 and below p. 51, G 7 CCCXCI *Pl. III* No. 39).**

Fragment of human, not incinerated extremity bone in sand. Inv. No. 3724/21. No grave offerings.

Possibly belonging to 8 or 9 (stray find labelled as found on Oct. 20th 1960 in the northern part of H 7, under buildings, in which area, however, no work was undertaken on that day, but in the southern part of G 7):

Rim of jar (pithoid amphora?) with convex shoulder. Diam. of neck 8.5 cm. Probably late 6th or early 5th cent. B.C., cf. Salamis II 17 No. 3 pl. 207, III 54, 115–116 No. 806 pl. 225, Galling Festschrift 190 fig. 3.4–5. Inv. No. 3531. Fig. 10.



Fig. 10. Rimsherd of jar (amphora?), possibly from inhumation burial 8 or 9 (3531). 1:2.

9. Remains of *inhumation burial*. G 7 CCCCLXII level c. 4.00–4.25.

Fragments of human, apparently not incinerated bones in sand.

10. Remains of *urn burial* or – less likely – *sacrificial pyre*. G 8 CCLXI level 5.07.

The find consisted of stones with traces of fire and sherds of indefinable vessel, probably pithoid amphora of 6th–4th century type, cf. OpAth 3 1960, 120–121 fig. 15.5, resting on blackish soil with charcoal. Inv. No. 3428.

Possibly belonging (stray find in the northwestern part of G 8 at level c. 5.20):

Rimfragment of one-handled cup or of olpe. Very fine buff clay, on inside black glaze. H. 2.2 cm. Diam. 12.3 cm. Probably of the late 7th or early 6th cent. B.C., cf. AM 74 1959, 27–28 Beil. 60.4 and 65.4. Inv. No. 9054/2. Fig. 11.

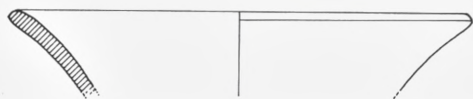


Fig. 11. Rimsherd of cup or olpe, possibly from urn burial 10 (9054/2). 1:2.

11. Remains of *urn burial*. G 8 CCLXVIII level 4.74. Sidesherds of jar (pithoid amphora?) as in No. 10 (inv. No. 3428) with fragments of human, not incinerated lower extremity bones. Inv. No. 3405.

Possibly belonging (stray find in the northwestern part of G 8 at level c. 5.20):

Rimsherd of Attic black-glazed kylix. Fine slightly reddish clay with lustrous black glaze. H. 3.0 cm. C. 500–460 B.C., but as the lip is rather high, probably early in this period, cf. Agora XII 91–92, 263 No. 406 pl. 20 fig. 4, 265 Nos. 434 and 437 pl. 20 fig. 5, 266 No. 440 pl. 20 figs. 1 and 5. Inv. No. 9054/3. Fig. 12.

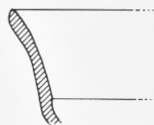


Fig. 12. Rimsherd of kylix, possibly from urn burial 11 (9054/3). 1:2.

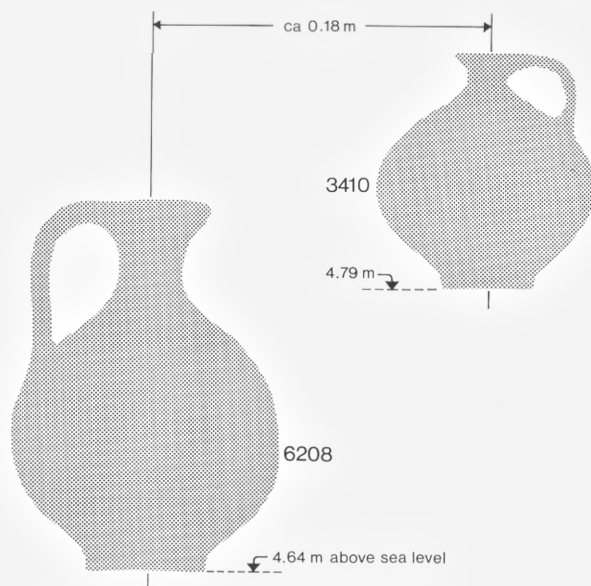


Fig. 13. Urn burial or sacrificial pyre 12. 1:4.

12. *Urn burial or sacrificial pyre?* G 8 CCLIX & CCLX levels 4.64–4.79. Fig. 13.

Oinochoe of greenish yellow clay with numerous dark and light particles and grits, with ring-foot, pear-shaped belly, narrow concave neck, pinched mouth and handle from rim to shoulder. H. 20.5 cm. Probably 6th cent. B.C., cf. Salamis II, 20 No. 89 pl. 68, 118 No. 31 pl. 154, 121 No. 1 pl. 156 and 129 No. 40 pl. 164. Inv. No. 6208=SH 108. Figs. 14–15.



Fig. 14. Oinochoe from urn burial 12 (6208=SH 108). C. 1:4.

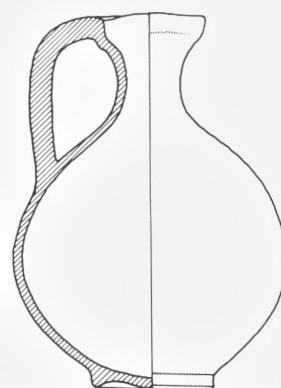


Fig. 15. Oinochoe from urn burial 12 (6208=SH 108). 1:4.





Fig. 16. Aryballos from urn burial 12 (3410). C. 1:2.

The oinochoe contained a small fragment of human, perhaps not incinerated bone.

Beside the oinochoe a fragmentary small globular aryballos of very thin and hard-baked, fine yellowish buff clay, with flat bottom, very narrow concave neck, everted rim and flat handle from rim to shoulder, H. 11.5 cm; it recalls an East Greek type of the latter half of the 7th cent. B.C., cf. AM 74

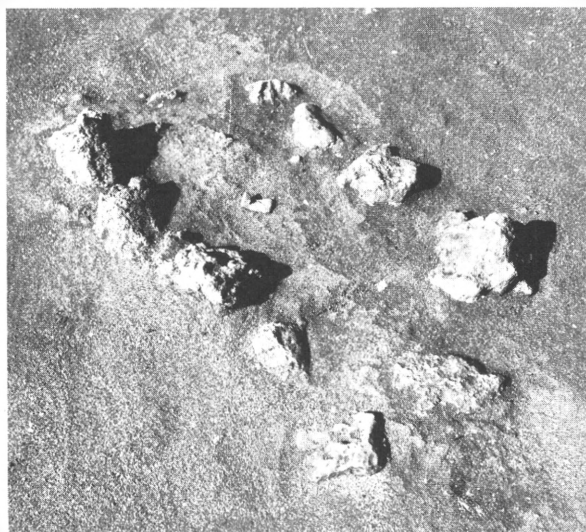


Fig. 17. Sacrificial pyre 13 from SE.

1959, 19 Beil. 41.1. Inv. No. 3410. Fig. 16. The aryballos contained nothing but sand, inv. No. 3449. The sand surrounding the aryballos, however, was much darkened, presumably from charcoal.

13. *Sacrificial pyre*. G 8 CCCCII levels 4.61–4.63. Fig. 17. The find consisted of an oblong, nearly rectangular frame of field stones, orientated eastnortheast-west southwest and placed directly on the clayey surface soil of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages. The length is c. 0.85 m, the width c. 0.45 m. Within and around the frame of stones several small pieces of charcoal and a rimsherd of a crater with traces of black glaze, probably East Greek of the mid-7th century B.C. or later, cf. Tarsus III, 139, 315 No. 1560 figs. 104, 105 and 152. H. 43.0 cm. Inv. No. 3724/42. Fig. 18.

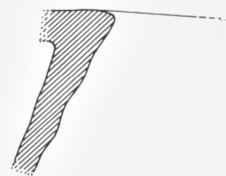


Fig. 18. Rimsherd of crater from pyre 13 (3724/42). 1:2.

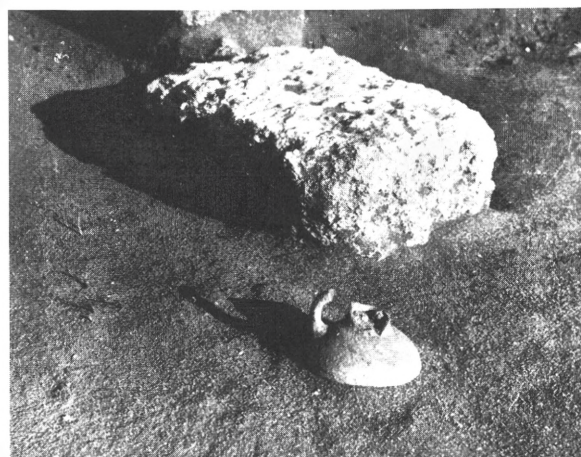


Fig. 19. Urn burial 14 from WSW.

14. *Urn burial* (?). G 8 CCCCXCVII level 4.54. Fig. 19. Juglet of thin, fine brown clay with some grits, with disc base, ovoid belly, cylindrical neck, and flat handle from upper part of neck to shoulder. H. 15.5 cm. Probably of the 6th or early 5th cent. B.C., cf. SCE IV 2, 546 fig. LIII 17 and OpAth 3 1960, 118 fig. 11.4. Inv. No. 3432. Figs. 20–21. There was a concretion of sand and lime in the neck of the vase, perhaps remains of incinerated human bones, inv. No. 3447. No traces of charcoal. An ashlar block, 0.45 m to the



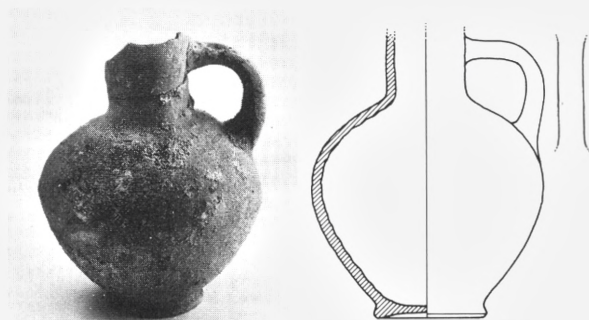


Fig. 20. Jug from urn burial 14 (3432/1). C. 1:4.

Fig. 21. Jug from urn burial 14 (3432/1). 1:4.

northeast of the jug and measuring  $0.45 \times 0.33 \times 0.18$  m (top level 4.67) may have served as a sepulchral cippus. Inv. No. K 7.

15. *Inhumation burial*. G 8/9 CCCCLIX levels 4.51–4.66. Figs. 22–23.

The deceased human individual had been placed on a bedding of clay, c. 1.85 m long and at least c. 0.70 m wide, orientated east-west, lying on the back, with the head at the east end, but turned towards the right shoulder, and with the legs stretched out and the arms apparently along the sides, inv. No. 3445. Length of skeletal remains, c. 1.33 m.

Around the burial a number of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age sherds, including, at the left shoulder and partly covering the upper arm a jar handle, without No., and at the right side of the clay bedding a rimsherd of a bowl with loop-handle, inv. No. 3441/1. In the sand east of the skull a miniature



Fig. 22. Inhumation burial 15 from WSW.

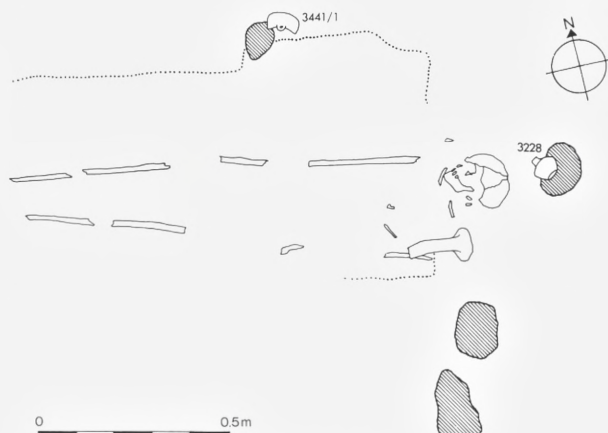


Fig. 23. Inhumation burial 15. 1:20.

jug of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age date, CCXXIII, inv. No. 3228. These objects may have been displaced by the grave diggers.



Fig. 24. Torso of stone figurine, possibly from inhumation burial 16 (6114=SH 72). C. 1:2.

**16. Inhumation burial.** G 8 CCCLXXII levels 4.64–4.74. Reminders of human skeleton on clay bedding, orientated east-southeast-west-northwest, with the skull at east-south-east. No grave offerings. Disturbed by burrowing animals. Length of skeletal remains c. 1.00 m. Two field stones placed in prolongation of the burial towards the west and burial No. 14 may have served as grave markers (top levels 4.93 and 4.90).

Possibly belonging (found c. 1.00 m east-southeast of burial No. 16, at G 9 CCXXXIX level 4.83):

Torso of limestone figure representing a chiton-clad person seated on a throne. The limestone is coarse and porous of greyish colour with a brownish grey patina. Head, most of left arm, part of right arm from elbow and downwards, most of left side of throne and body from the waist downwards are missing. Height as preserved 16.0 cm. Probably Cypriote of the middle or later 6th cent. B.C., cf. BMS I 2, 89–90 Nos. C 222–223 fig. 144 and Lindos I, 442 No. 1782. Inv. No. 6114=SH 72. *Fig. 24.*

**17. Reminders of urn burial.** G 8 CCXXXVII levels 4.92–4.97. *Fig. 25.*

Two stones with traces of fire inserted into a blackish cremation layer, c. 0.95 m long and c. 0.75 m wide, together with two coarse potsherds and some smaller stones. At the southernmost stone the pointed bottom of a jar of light brown clay with black core and many white grits, inv. No. 3222/1, *fig. 26*, and two sidesherds of red clay with horizontal grooves, inv. No. 3222/2, probably of the same jar, a pithoid amphora of 6th or 5th century type, cf. OpAth 3 1960, 120–121 fig. 15.6–7, Salamis II, 17 No. 13 pl. 68, 31 Nos. 7–8 pl. 77, 128 No. 14 pl. 160. C. 0.15 m over the layer three fragments

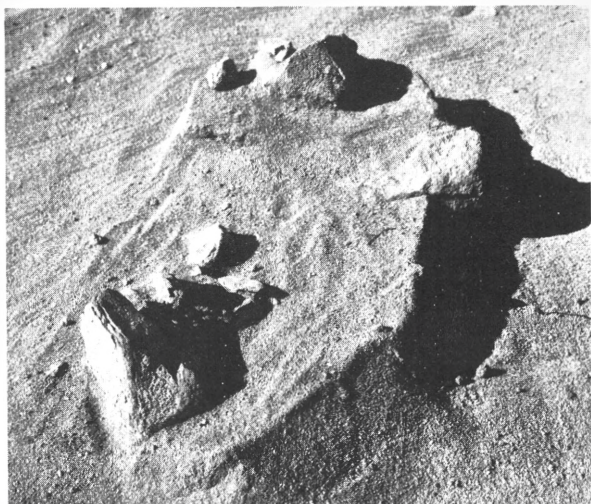


Fig. 25. Urn burial 17 from S.

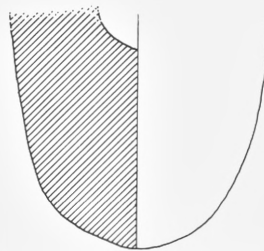


Fig. 26. Jar bottom from urn burial 17 (3222/1). 1:2.

of incinerated human bones, inv. No. 3724/24, two simple East (?) Greek sidesherds with blackish brown glaze, inv. Nos. 3222/3–4, as well as some sherds of the Early Iron Age and later times, including Roman or Medieval glass fragments, inv. Nos. 3222/5–12 and no. Inv. No., which is evidence both that the grave diggers displaced earlier material, and that the burial had been disturbed in Late Antiquity or in the Middle Ages.

**18. Urn burial.** G 8 CCXLVIII & CCXXXVIII levels 4.73–4.82. *Fig. 27 below.*

Sidesherds, fragments of handles and pointed bottom of badly preserved pithoid amphora of reddish clay, lying in sand, orientated north-south with the upper part towards the north. Length as preserved c. 0.75 m. Typologically younger than OpAth 3 1960, 120–121 fig. 15.7, which corresponds to Sūkās I, 115 Nos. 128–129, 119 fig. 42 f, more

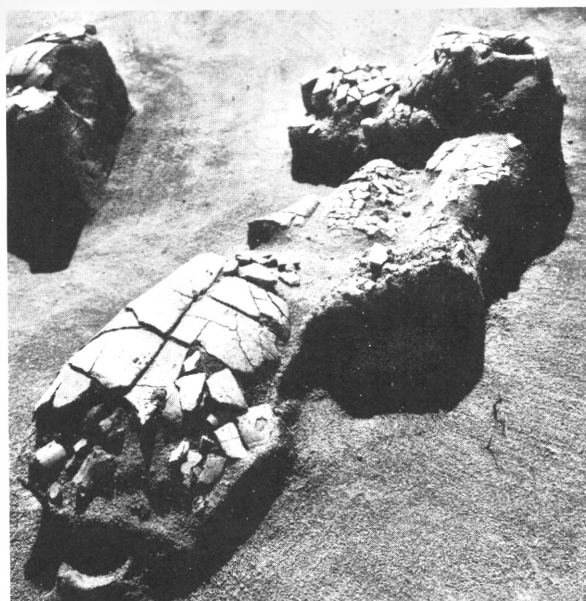


Fig. 27. Urn burial 18 from NW.





Fig. 28. Fragments of amphora from urn burial **18** (3452/1). 1:4.

like Sūkās I, 115 No. 123, 119 fig. 42 i, and the even more slender specimen Salamis II 17 and 23 No. 3 pls. 68.3 and 207.3. The two jars Sūkās I Nos. 123 and 129 were found placed in a floor of c. 140 B.C., but may have belonged to the room already in its first phase, of c. 380 B.C., and moved when the new floor was made. The Salamis jar came from a burial of the period 475–325 B.C., and rather its later part. Accordingly, the urn of burial No. **18** may date from the first half of the 4th cent. B.C. Inv. Nos. 3411 and 3452. Fig. 28.

**19.** *Urn burial.* G 8 CCLXII level 4.65. Fig. 29 below.

One rimsherd, handle fragments and numerous crumbling sidesherds of disintegrated pithoid amphora of coarse red clay with numerous grits and black core, with convex shoulder

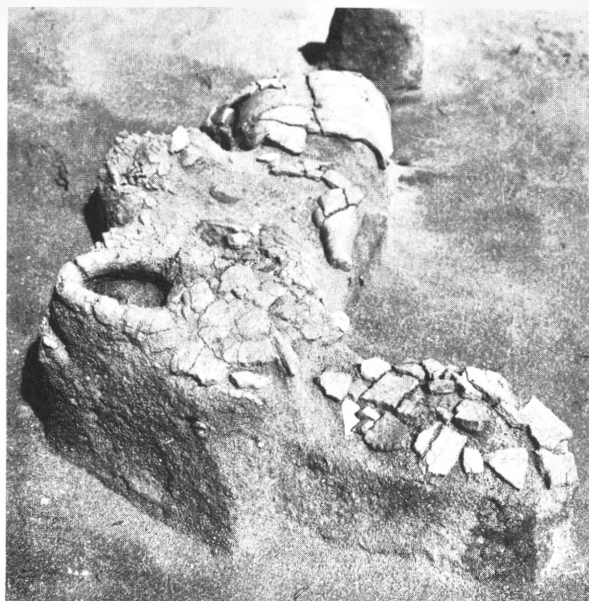


Fig. 29. Urn burial **19** from S.

and offset, everted and rounded rim, lying in sand, perhaps originally orientated south-north with the upper part towards the south, but pointing towards the westnorthwest. Estimated diam. of rim 68.0 cm. Probably c. 475–400 B.C., cf. Salamis II 122 No. 7 pl. 244, Gallung Festschrift 193 figs. 1–2. Inv. Nos. 3466 and 3444/1. Fig. 30.

Possibly belonging (found among the remains of burial **18**): Pointed bottom of large jar (pithoid amphora?). Reddish brown clay. H. 16.0 cm. Probably of the 6th or 5th century B.C., cf. Salamis II, 17 No. 3 pl. 207. Inv. No. 3127/1. Fig. 31.

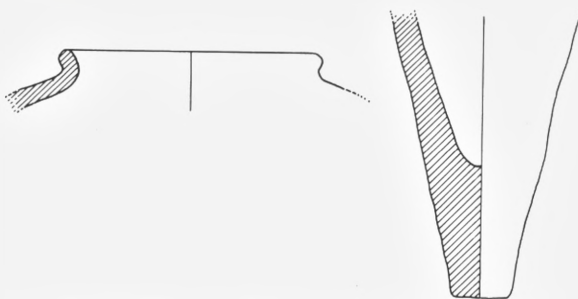


Fig. 30. Rimsherd of amphora from urn burial **19** (3444/1). C. 1:2.

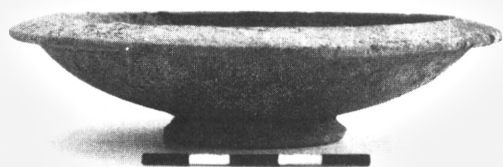
Fig. 31. Bottom of amphora, possibly from urn burial **19** (3127/1). C. 1:4.

**20.** *Remainders of inhumation burial.* G 8 CCCCLX level 3.98. Fig. 32.



Fig. 32. Inhumation burial **20** from E.





Fragmentary human skull and traces of skeleton, presumably orientated northeast-southwest with the skull towards the southwest. At the left shoulder, placed on edge a small dish of very fine buff clay with ring-foot, slightly convex side and thickened everted rim, in which two small holes, and with traces of black glaze on the interior. Diam. 12.8 cm. H. 3.2

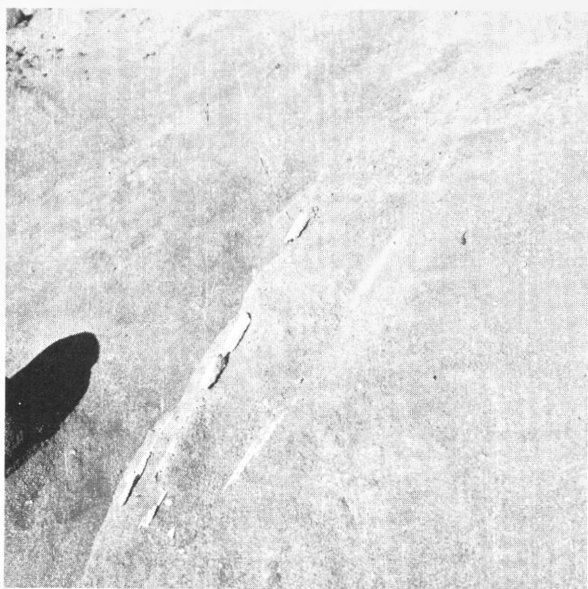


Fig. 35. Inhumation burial 21 from SE.

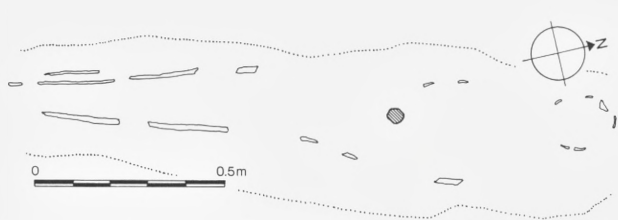


Fig. 36. Inhumation burial 21. 1:20

Fig. 33. Dish from inhumation burial 20 (3440). C. 1:2.



Fig. 34. Dish from inhumation burial 20 (3440). 1:2.

cm. Presumably Rhodian of the second quarter of the 6th century, cf. *Sūkās* II, 57, 67–69, 96 Nos. 296, 297, 300–308 fig. d and pl. 15, *Samos VI* 1, 15, 123 No. 242 pl. 32, *Tocra I* 67, 71 No. 873 pl. 50, II 19 Nos. 2002 and 2005. Inv. No. 3440. *Figs. 33–34.*



Fig. 37. Inhumation burial 22 from ENE.

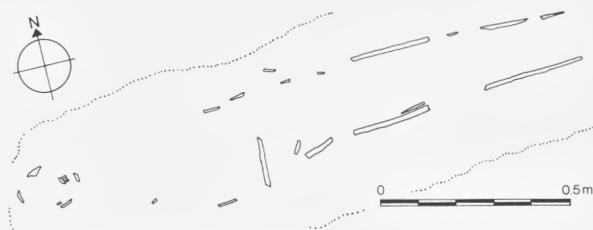


Fig. 38. Inhumation burial 22. 1:20.



**21. Inhumation burial.** G 8 CCLXII levels 4.47–4.63. *Figs. 35–36.*

The deceased human individual had been placed on a clay bedding, lying on the back, orientated north-south with the head towards the north, with the legs stretched out and the left hand apparently in the pelvic region. Length of skeletal remains c. 1.62 m. No grave offerings.

**22. Inhumation burial.** G 8 CCCLXXV levels 4.29–4.44. *Figs. 37–38.*

The deceased human individual had been placed on a clay bedding with blackish spots (charcoal), lying on the back, orientated eastnortheast-west-southwest with the head towards the west-southwest, with the legs stretched out and the right hand before the abdomen. Length of skeletal remains c. 1.55 m.

Possibly belonging (stray find in the southern part of G 8; however, see above p. 11 ad No. 7):

Two fragments of roof tiles. Inv. Nos. 3415/1–2.

**23. Inhumation burial.** G 9 CCLI level 4.94. *Figs. 39–40.*  
The deceased human individual had been placed on a clay bedding, c. 1.60 m long and c. 0.60 m wide, lying on the back, orientated east-southeast-west-northwest with the head towards the east-southeast. The clay bedding contained a handle of an amphora, and a number of sidesherds, handle fragments, bottomsherds and rimsherds of open bowls and fruit-stands, all of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age date, among them some with traces of fire, evidently displaced by the grave diggers, inv. No. 3345.

**24. Inhumation burial.** F/G 9 CCCCLVIII levels 4.44–4.59. *Figs. 41–42.*

The deceased human individual had been placed on a clay bedding, lying on the back, orientated eastnortheast-west-southwest with the head towards the eastnortheast, with the legs stretched out and probably with the right hand in the pelvic region. A moist concentration of clay covered the upper part of the skeleton, of which little was preserved, the length of the skeletal remains not exceeding c. 1.25 m. A few shells of snails (*Helix* sp.) were found near the skeleton. A large jug of brownish yellow clay with numerous dark and white particles, mica and a few grits, with disc foot, ovoid belly, cylindrical neck, rounded rim, handle from middle of neck to shoulder, and decorated with horizontal stripes and wavy lines painted in matt dark brown glaze, lay obliquely beside the right leg, at CCCCLXXIV, with its mouth near the knee and its base turned outwards and downwards. H. 20.0 cm. Probably East Greek of the late 7th century B.C., cf. Tocra 1, 66, 70 No. 843 pl. 48, ClRh 4 1931, 44 fig. 13 below left, 46 No. 5, Sūkās II, 24, 26–27 No. 90 pl. 4, Tarsus III 324, 326–327 Nos. 1621–1623 and 1626 figs. 108 and 150, evidently later than AM 72 1957. 41–42 fig. 3, Beil 55.1. Inv. No. 6223=SH 111. *Figs. 43–44.*  
In the jug there were very small remainders of bones, uncertain if human. At a small distance southwest of the right foot, at CCCCLXXV, a small plain bronze ring with carinated exterior was discovered. Diam. 2.1 cm. It recalls the rings J. Boardman, *Greek Gems and Finger Rings*, London 1970,



Fig. 39. Inhumation burial 23 from E.



Fig. 40. Inhumation burial 23 from SE.



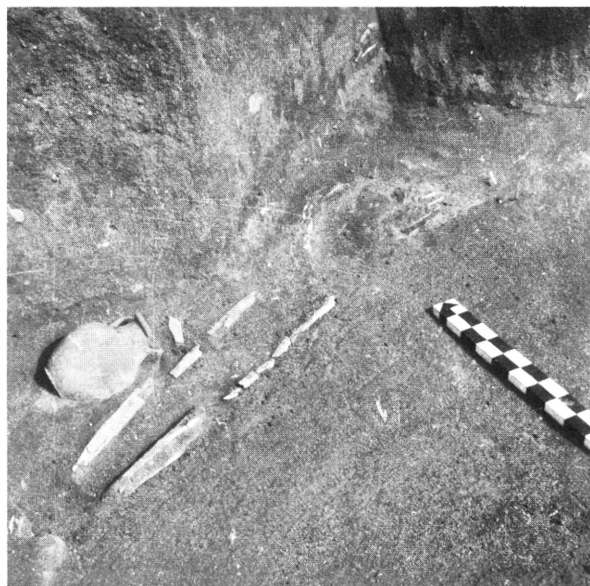


Fig. 41. Inhumation burial 24, from SW.

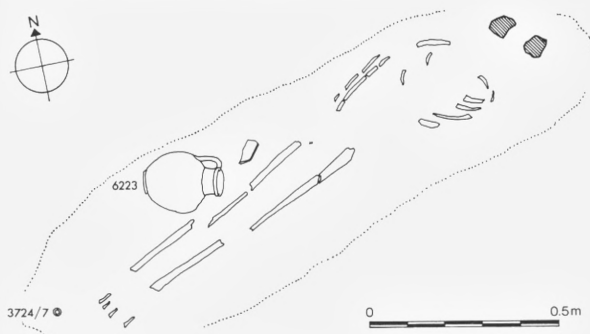


Fig. 42. Inhumation burial 24 1:20.



Fig. 45. Bronze ring from inhumation burial 24 (3724/1). C. 1:1.

Fig. 46. Bronze ring from inhumation burial 24 (3724/1). 1:1.

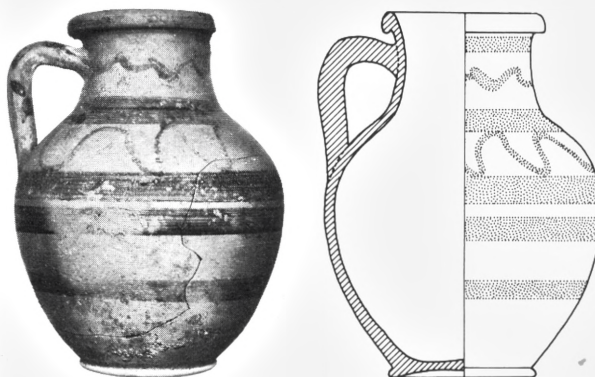


Fig. 43. Jug from inhumation burial 24 (6223=SH 111). C. 1:4.

Fig. 44. Jug from inhumation burial 24 (6223=SH 111). 1:4.

213–214 fig. 217 iii, v–viii and xiii, Corinth XII 223 No. 1808 fig. 40 pl 102. Inv. No. 3724/7. *Figs. 45–46*. What may have been a toe-ring or a ring for a sandal strap was also found in a Late Geometric grave at Asine in Argolis (personal information by the excavator, Mr. S. DIETZ, M.A.).

25. Remains of *urn burial*. G 9/10 CXLVII level 4.82. Upper part of pithoid amphora of buff, very gritty clay with black core, with convex shoulder, hole-mouth, broad flattened, slightly concave rim, and horizontal handles erect above rim, lying in sand, orientated eastnortheast-west southwest with the mouth towards the eastnortheast. H. 28.0 cm, estimated diam. 33.5 cm. Probably of the 5th or early 4th cent. B.C., cf. Salamis II 17 No. 3 pl. 207, Salamis III 186 No. 1108 pl. 287, Megiddo I 167, par. 44 No. 64 pl. 12. Inv. No. 9012/1. *Figs. 47–48*. Some fragments of human bones, apparently not incinerated, lay in the sand near the amphora, the contents of which did not comprise bones, charcoal or the like. With the amphora were found fragments of a similar jar, inv. Nos. 3765, 3784 and 3793, the first of which measures 4.5 cm in length and is illustrated in *fig. 49*, as well as a side-sherd of an indefinable jar, of very fine yellow clay, probably an importation, inv. No. 3724/36, and some sherds of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age date displaced by the grave diggers, inv. Nos. 9068/1–4.





Fig. 47. Upper part of amphora from urn burial 25 (9012/1).  
C. 1:5.

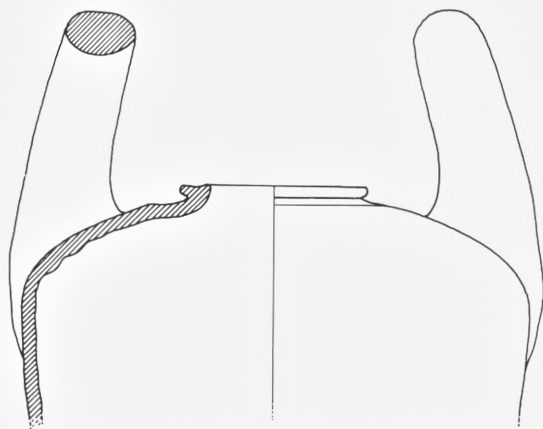


Fig. 48. Upper part of amphora from urn burial 25 (9012/1).  
1:5.



Fig. 49. Rimsherd of jar from urn burial 25 (3765). C. 1:2.

**26. Urn burial.** G 9 CXLV level 4.95. *Figs. 50–51.*

Pithoid amphora of greyish brown somewhat gritty clay with small flat base, ovoid, slightly carinated belly, offset low, cylindrical neck and high horizontal handles on shoulder erect above neck, lying in sand, orientated eastnortheast-westsouthwest with the mouth towards westsouthwest. H. 94.0 cm. Probably of the late 7th or perhaps early 6th cent. B.C., cf. *OpAth* 3 1960, 120–121 fig. 14.4–5, Report of the Department of Antiquities in Cyprus 1964, 169 fig. 13.1, 170 No. 2, *Salamis I* 38 Nos. 97 and 101 pls. 41 and 126, *Salamis II* 215 and 231 Nos. 107 and 109 p. 48, *ClRh* 4 1931, 376 pl. 8. Inv. No. 4527=SH 129. *Fig. 52.* South of the amphora, at its shoulder, CXLVI, a fragmentary East Greek kylix of pale reddish buff clay, with carinated shoulder and narrow ring-foot, was standing. H. 5.9 cm. Estimated diam. of rim 12.1 cm, diam. with handles 17.5 cm. It dates presumably from the latter half of the 7th cent. B.C. or the beginning of the 6th, cf. *Kinch, Vroulia* 24 fig. 12, 148 pl. 27.4, 18 and 20, *AASyr* 11/12 1961/2, 141 ad fig. 12A, *Sūkās I* 65 No. 30 pl. 4, *Sūkās II* 32–33, 36 No. 128 c 4, 6 and 8, 39 fig. c, and a bronze specimen from grave 472 in the Fusco Necropolis at Syracuse, *NSc* 20 1895 181 fig. 22, *AJA* 62 1958, 263; see also below p. 26 and 28 ad burials 29 and 30. Inv. No. 3177/1. *Figs. 53–55.* Three stones and a few fragments of human, probably incinerated bones were found between the vessels.

Possibly belonging (stray finds in G/H 7/8 and G 9): Three fragments of East Greek colonnette-crater of light clay with numerous dark and white particles, decoration in brownish glaze with incisions on white slip: in shoulder panel above short vertical tongues, under them horizontal stripe with hanging half-rosette and in the field apparently walking animal. Dimensions 7.0×5.7, 7.1×5.1 and 8.5×6.3 cm. First half of 6th cent. B.C., cf. *Sūkās II* 54 and 64 Nos. 256, 258, 263–264 pl. 13, *Samos VI* 1, 80, 145–146 No. 970 pl. 118. Inv. No. 6401/1–3=SH 115. *Figs. 56–57.*

Sidesherd of East Greek amphora or hydria of pale brownish clay with numerous dark and white particles, a few grits and mica, light yellowish slip and stripe decoration in brownish glaze. 2.9×7.1 cm. First half of 6th century B.C., cf. *Sūkās II* 62 No. 214 pl. 11. Inv. No. 6403=SH 117. *Fig. 58.* Apparently rolled by waves among stones and other hard objects.

In the area between burials Nos. 26–29 a number of ashlar blocks, inv. Nos. K 1–6 and a few other stones were found lying scattered. They seem to have no direct relation to any of the burials so as to be taken for isolated sepulchral cippi or the like (however, see below ad No. 28), but may have been parts of a boundary wall, or perhaps a kenotaph, if not from a constructed monument belonging to one of the said graves. Their dimensions vary considerably as far as the heights are concerned: from 0.07 to 0.25 m. The lengths are 0.25, 0.45 and 0.60 m, and the width varies from 0.25 to 0.50 m.



Fig. 50. Urn burial 26 from the SW.



Fig. 51. Urn burial 26 from the NNE.

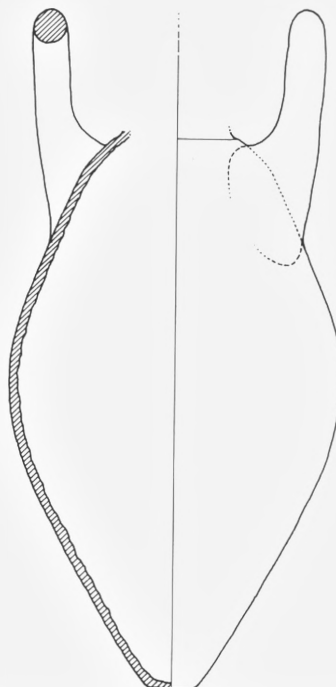


Fig. 52. Amphora from urn burial 26 (4527 = SH 129). 1:10.



Fig. 53. Kylix from urn burial 26 (3177/1) before cleaning.  
C. 1:4.

Fig. 54. Kylix from urn burial 26 (3177/1) after cleaning.  
C. 1:4.

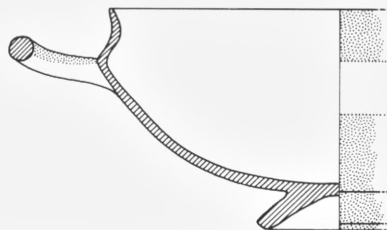


Fig. 55. Kylix from urn burial 26 (3177/1). 1:2.



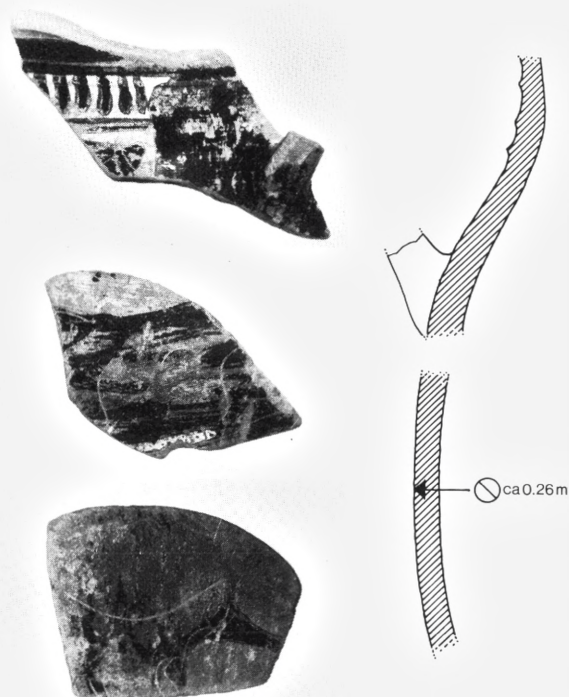


Fig. 56. Fragments of crater, possibly from urn burial 26 (6401/1-3=SH 115). C. 1:2.

Fig. 57. Fragments of crater, possibly from urn burial 26 (6401/1-3=SH 115). 1:2.



Fig. 58. Sidesherd of amphora or hydria, possibly from urn burial 26 (6403=SH 117). C. 1:2.

**27. Reminders of urn burial. G 9 CLXXIX level c. 4.85. Figs. 59-60.**

The central part of the find is a large patch of dark sand discoloured by charcoal, c. 1.25 m long and c. 1.00 m wide, some stones with traces of fire, a few fragments of incinerated

human bones, a little charcoal and some sidesherds, likewise with traces of fire, inv. No. 3170. Among the sherds there was a shoulder fragment of a large amphora of buff clay with sharply carinated shoulder and the root of a handle on the neck. W. o. 135 m. It recalls the torpedo-shaped types of the period 700-475, cf. OpAth 3 1960, 113-114 fig. 6.1, 7 and 8. Inv. No. 3170/1. Fig. 61. The majority of the other sherds were of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age date, i.e. they had been displaced by the grave diggers. Two of the stones were of skull size and rested upon the cremation remains, as did a bigger crude stone, top level 5.44, measuring c.  $0.95 \times c. 0.45 \times c. 0.30$  m, fig. 62, which originally, when upright, may have served as a sort of stela or cippus.

At the northern edge of the patch, at CLIII, lay a juglet or bottle of greyish clay with numerous dark and white particles and grits, with flat bottom, elongated pear-shaped belly, short neck, everted rim and handle from rim to shoulder, H. 19.0 cm. It should probably be dated to the 5th cent. B.C., cf. OpAth 3 1960, 116-117 fig. 9.12, Salamis II 112 No. 3 pl. 241, 162 No. 1 pl. 259, 200 No. 1 pl. 40. Inv. No. 6087=SH 52. Figs. 63-64.

At the southeastern edge of the patch, at CCCCLXIV, there was a pear-shaped alabastron of pale greyish clay with numerous dark and white particles and mica, with cylindrical neck, projecting collared rim and two handles from the middle of the neck to the shoulder. H. 18.0 cm. This vase reminds one of certain Greek 6th century clay alabastra, e.g. J. Sieveking & R. Hackl. Die kgl. Vasensammlung zu München, Munich 1912, 16-17 No. 249 pl. 8, Payne, Necrocorinthia 286 No. 473 and C. C. Edgar, Catalogue général... du Musée du Caire, Greek Vases, Cairo 1911, 82-84 No. 32377 pls. 5-6, but is different; it has also something in common with the so-called Sidonian clay bottles, e.g. Levant 7 1975, 146 fig. 1B pl. 23A centre, and with a stone vase in the Treasury of St. Marc's at Venice, RA 2 1844/5, 444-451, which by inscriptions is dated to the time of Artaxerxes I, 465-424 B.C. The Sūkās alabastron, inv. No. 6255=SH 112, figs. 65-66, contained a small quantity of burnt material, inv. No. 3283.

Outside the patch, at its north side, at CLIV, there were fragments of two East Greek kylikes of the second quarter of the 6th cent. B.C.:

The bowl of one cup of very fine buff clay, with broad everted rim, marked shoulder, slightly convex side, glaze on the lower part of the exterior, on the inside of the rim and in a broad zone under it. H. 7.0 cm. Diam. of rim 20.8 cm. Cf. Sūkās II 34 No. 107.3, 37 fig. b. Inv. No. 3313/1. Figs. 67-68. A trumpet-shaped foot of fine pale buff clay with dark reddish brown glaze on the exterior. H. 2.0 cm. Diam. 6.4 cm. Cf. Sūkās II 35 No. 118.1, 37 fig. b. Inv. No. 3262/1. Figs. 69-70.



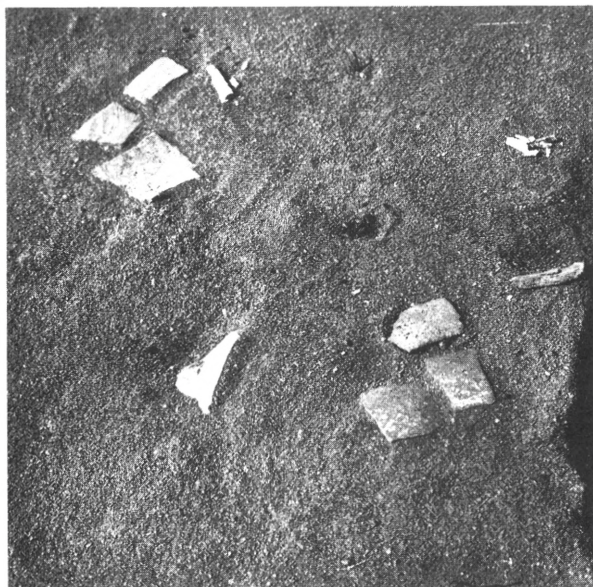


Fig. 59. Remains of urn burial 27 from E.

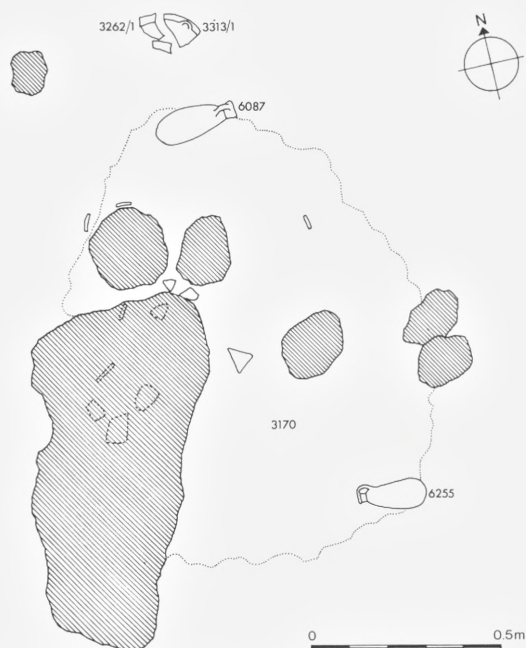


Fig. 60. Remains of urn burial 27. 1:20.

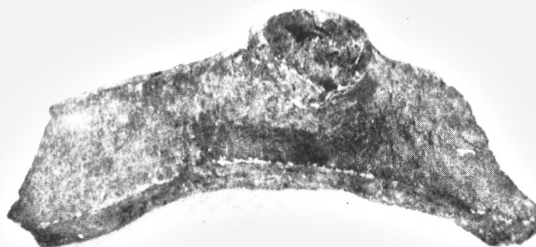


Fig. 61. Sidesherd with root of handle of amphora from urn burial 27 (3170/1). C. 1:2.

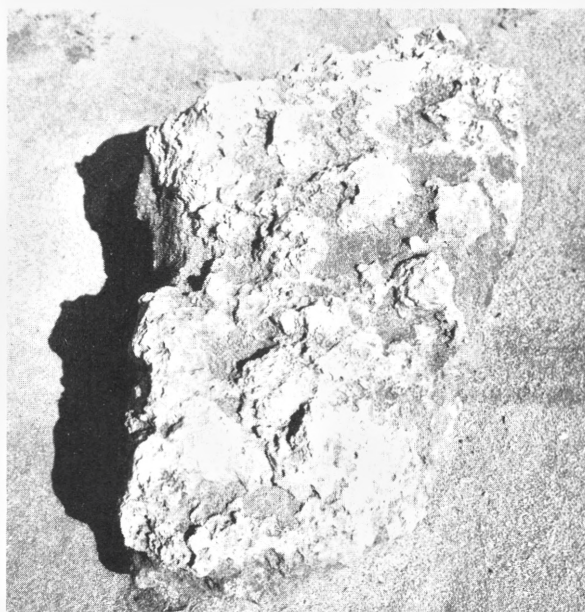


Fig. 62. Tomb stone from urn burial 27 (No Inv. No.).

28. Remains of *inhumation burial*. G 9 CCCLXX level 4.66.

Fragmentary human skull and fragments of thigh bones, partly destroyed, inv. No. 3199. The burial was apparently orientated southeast-northwest with the head towards the northwest.

Possibly belonging (stray find in the eastern part of the southern border of G 9):

Two sea shells (*Helix* sp.), inv. No. 3232.

It is uncertain whether a 0.36 m high crude stone, found c. 0.60 m north of the burial, top level 4.90, should be regarded as a cippus marking this grave or as simply belonging to the above-mentioned ashlar blocks and stones in the area between burials 26–29.

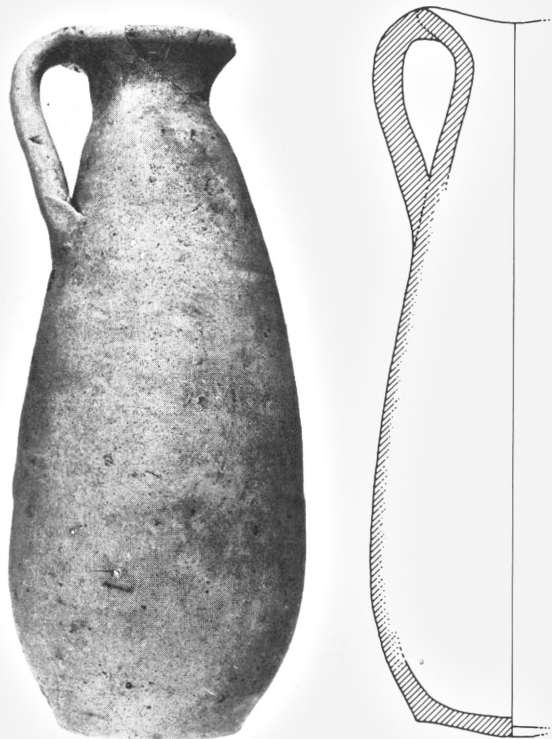


Fig. 63. Juglet from urn burial 27 (6087=SH 52). C. 1:2.

Fig. 64. Juglet from urn burial 27 (6087=SH 52). 1:2.

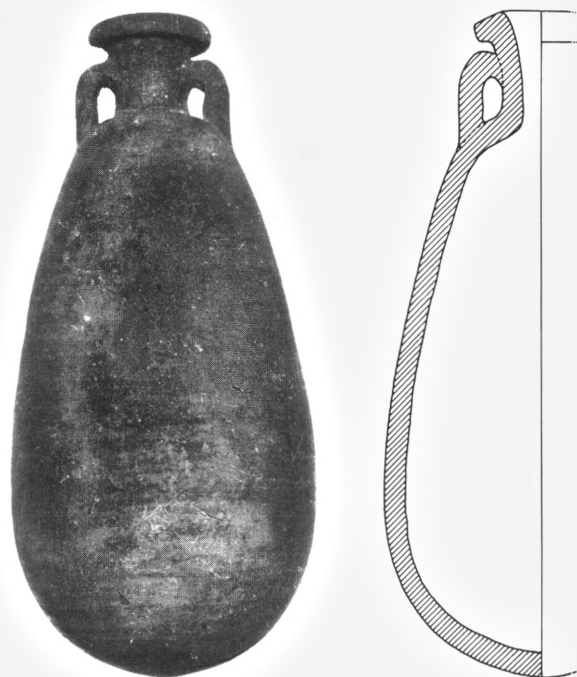


Fig. 65. Alabastron from urn burial 27 (6255=SH 112). C. 1:2.

Fig. 66. Alabastron from urn burial 27 (6255=SH 112). 1:2.



Fig. 67. Kylix from urn burial 27 (3313/1). C. 3:10.

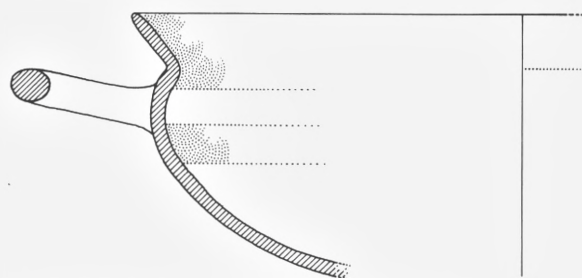


Fig. 68. Kylix from urn burial 27 (3313/1). 1:2.



Fig. 69. Kylix foot from urn burial 27 (3262/1). C. 1:2.

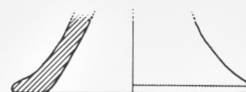


Fig. 70. Kylix foot from urn burial 27 (3262/1). 1:2.





Fig. 71. Inhumation burial 29 from W.

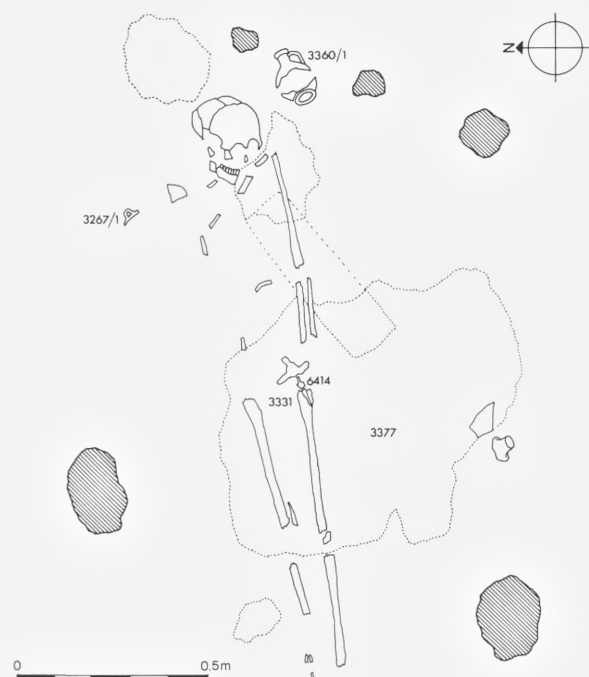


Fig. 72. Inhumation burial 29. 1:20.

29. *Inhumation burial.* G 9 CLV levels c. 4.73–4.80. Figs. 71–72.

The deceased human individual had been placed in and covered by a clay bedding, lying on the back, orientated eastnortheast-westsouthwest with the head at the east-northeast, lowered towards the left shoulder, and with the legs stretched out, inv. No. 3331. Length of the skeletal remains c. 1.57 m. The right arm seems to be completely missing, as was the upper jaw; the remains of the left foot were discernible only as a white colouring of the greasy and blackish sand around the foot. At the left side of the head, at CXLIX, there was a small fragmentary black-glazed jug of very fine grey clay, with ring-foot, ovoid belly, narrow neck, everted slightly thickened rim, flat handle from the upper part of the shoulder to the upper part of the belly. H. 15.0 cm. Probably East Greek of the 6th cent. B.C., cf. Agora XII 353 No. 1664 pl. 77, CIRh 6/7 1932/3, 21 No. 5 fig. 12. Inv. No. 3360/1. Figs. 73–74.



Fig. 73. Jug from inhumation burial 29 (3360/1). C. 1:3.

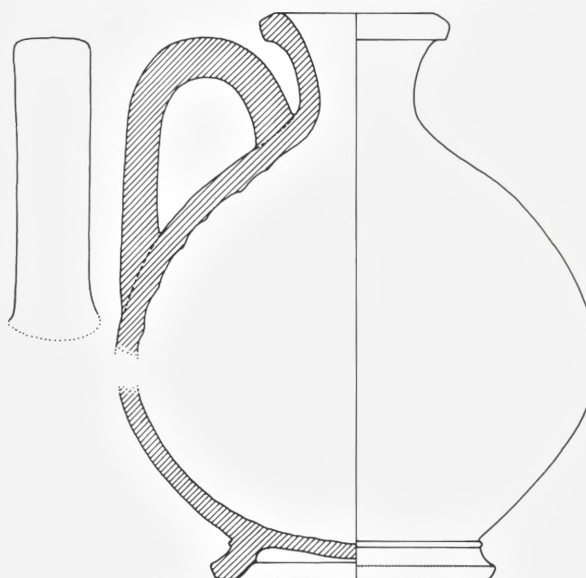


Fig. 74. Jug from inhumation burial 29 (3360/1). 1:2.



Near the right shoulder, at CXLVIII, was discovered a handle fragment and parts of rim and side of an East Greek kylix with cylindrical rim and carinated side, with remains of red glaze. H. 2.1 cm. Estimated diam. of rim 11.0 cm, diam. with handles 16.5 cm. Presumably of the later 7th or early 6th cent. B.C., cf. above p. 20 ad burial 26 and below p. 28 ad burial 30. Inv. No. 3267/1. *Figs. 75–76.* Over the left hip, at CCXL, lay a small iron knife with tang. L. 11.6 cm. It is of Early Iron Age type, cf. Hama II 3, 33 fig. 20, 124–125, vi, fig. 144. Inv. No. 6414=SH 125. *Fig. 77.* Besides, the clay bedding, inv. No. 3377, contained a sidesherd of a hemispherical bowl of very fine yellowish clay with two horizontal, one cm broad stripes in red glaze, h. 5.0 cm, East Greek of the 7th or 6th cent. B.C., inv. No. 3370/1, *fig. 78*, a fragment of a roof tile, 11.5 × 9.3 × 2.8 cm, cf. Sūkās I 69 No. 40, 79 fig. 29b, inv. No. 3370/2, *fig. 80*, a fragment of a Greek vessel black-glazed on the exterior, inv. No. 3461/12, and some fragments of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age pottery, which evidently were displaced by the diggers of the grave, inv. No. 3370/3 and 3461/1-11. Other Late Bronze or Early Iron Age sherds were found around the grave, inv. No. 3265, 3724/16, 9065/1-3, 9066 and 9091, and have come there in the same manner. A large crude stone measuring c. 1.45 × 0.55 × 0.45 m, top level 5.56, *fig. 81*, lay somewhat over and westsouthwest of the burial and may originally, in an upright position, have served as a stela marking the grave. The burial was surrounded by a number of field stones, and in its periphery there were also a large number of snail shells (*Helix* sp.). The clay bedding had slipped out and was therefore difficult to delimit, not least because it was level with the old surface, see *Pl. I section A-a*. In the southwestern part of the clay bedding there was a rectangular, c. 0.30 m long depression which looked like the imprint of a now dislocated stela. However, as we cannot expect the burial to have been quite exposed to animals, and as the crude stela lay somewhat over the level of the burial proper, it would be reasonable to surmise that the accumulation of sand over the grave was made by man to produce a small tumulus. It is true, nevertheless, that later works at the spot must have obliterated its original character. The surface line and stones seemingly marking a tumulus in *Pl. I section A-a*, square G 9, is not that of this burial in spite of the stela indicated in the top layer, but rather evidence of the later formation of a stormbeach or dune in this area.

Possibly belonging (stray find in the northeastern part of G 9):

Rimsheer of a black-glazed amphora. H. 3.2 cm. The profile is that known from Attic specimens of the mid-6th cent. B.C., cf. CVA München 7, 24–27 Beil. A 8–9 pls. 322–324. Inv. No. 3234/1. *Fig. 79.*

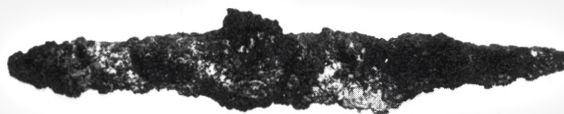
*Fig. 80.* Fragment of roof tile from inhumation burial 29 (3370/2). 1:3. →



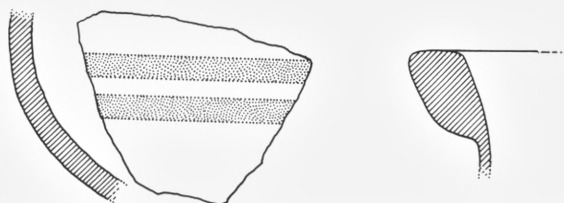
*Fig. 75.* Fragment of kylix from inhumation burial 29 (3267/1). C. 3:4.



*Fig. 76.* Fragment of kylix from inhumation burial 29 (3267/1). 1:2.

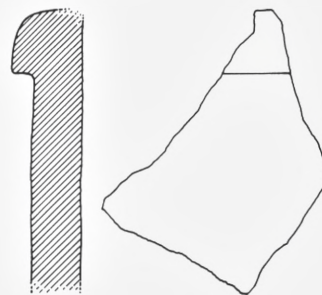


*Fig. 77.* Iron knife from inhumation burial 29 (6414=SH 125). C. 5:8.



*Fig. 78.* Fragment of bowl from inhumation burial 29 (3370/1). 1:2.

*Fig. 79.* Rimsheer of amphora, possibly from inhumation burial 29 (3234/1). 1:2.



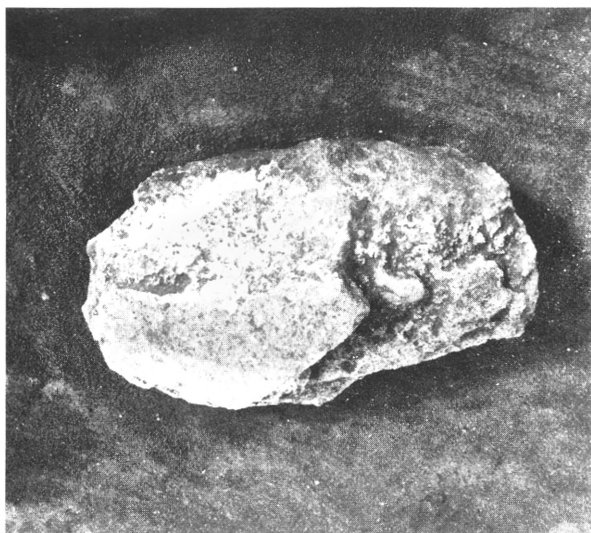


Fig. 81. Tomb stone from inhumation burial 29 (No Inv. No.).

**30.** *Inhumation burial.* G 9 A levels 4.63–4.81. NMArb 1961, 131–134 fig. 15, AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 141/142 fig. 12 A. Sūkās I 65 note 204. *Figs. 82–84.*

Only a few human bones had been preserved, but it was clear that the deceased had been placed in a clay bedding, lying on the back, orientated eastnortheast–westsouthwest, presum-

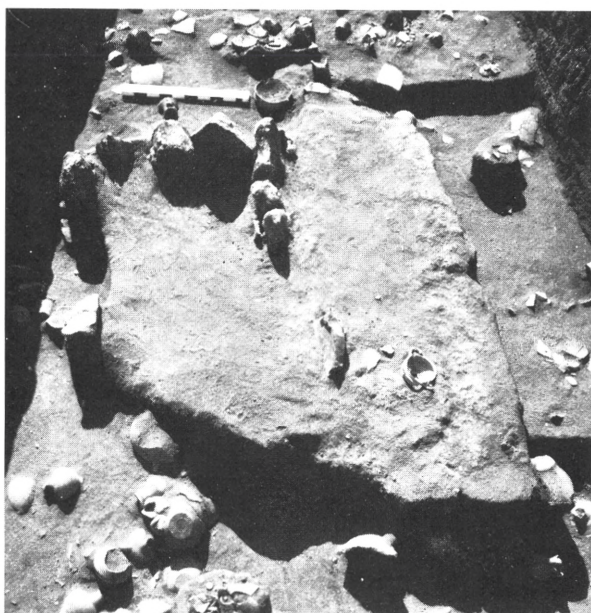


Fig. 83. Inhumation burial 30 from E.

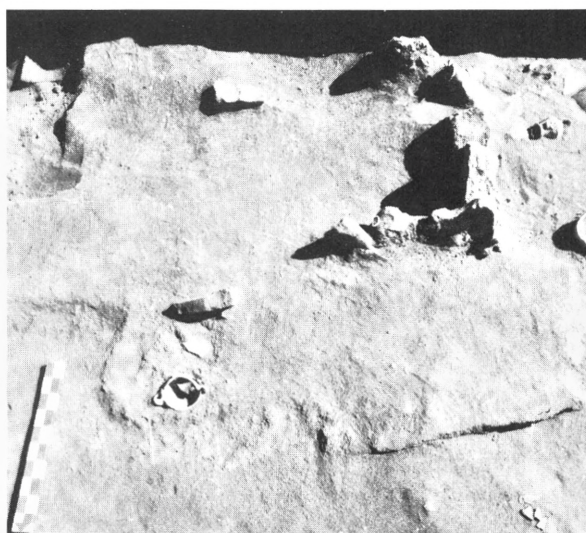


Fig. 82. Inhumation burial 30 from N.

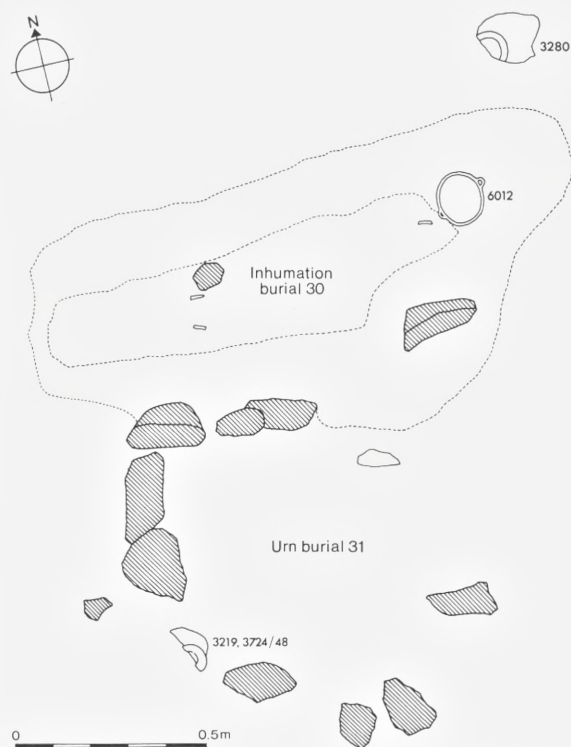


Fig. 84. Inhumation burial 30, and remainders of urn burial 31. 1:20.



ably with the head towards the eastnortheast and with the legs stretched out. In the eastern end of the bedding, at XXVII, an East Greek kylix of light brownish clay with remains of thin brownish glaze except in a reserved horizontal zone, was standing. It has a cylindrical rim, carinated side and conical ring-foot, H. 6.0 cm, diam. 11.0 cm, with handles 16.2 cm. The type is the same as represented in burials 26 and 29, see above p. 20 and 26. Inv. No. 6012 = SH 8, *Figs. 85–86*.

North of the bedding a bottom sherd of a large pointed, pear-shaped Late Bronze Age amphora was lying upside down, evidently re-employed by the grave diggers, XCVIII, inv. No. 3280. On the clay east of the kylix there was some charcoal, and south of it an obliquely placed flat stone with traces of fire. The clay contained two fragmentary fruit-stands of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age date, brought into this context by the diggers of the burial, CXCI and CXCII, inv. Nos. 3197 and 3220. On the other hand, a Corinthian lekythos found east of the burial, XL, level 4.73, inv. No. 6070/1 = SH 44, with burnt contents, inv. No. 3300, may originally have belonged to the burial; it is of fine yellowish, greenish clay, it has a broad ring-base, a pear-shaped belly, a narrow neck, a wider vertical rim collar and a loop handle from neck to shoulder, and there are remains of horizontal stripes in brown glaze on rim, neck, shoulder, lower part of belly and base. H. 13.5 cm. It seems to belong to the late Corinthian I phase, cf. Payne, *Necrocorinthia* 324–325 figs. 167 and 170. Inv. No. 6070/1 = SH 44. *Figs. 87–88*. An Early Iron Age sherd, however, inv. No. 6070/2, discovered with the lekythos must have been displaced by the grave diggers. Some small fragments of burnt bones have been registered as coming from this inhumation grave, inv. No. 3724/30; they are either the result of a sacrificial fire made after the placing of the corpse, or they have been brought up from the Early Iron Age stratum.

Possibly belonging (stray find in the same area):

A small piece of fine-grained marble showing no trace of working, inv. No. 3721/15, 7.5 cm long and 2.5 cm wide.

Possibly belonging to 30, 31 or 34:

Fragment of roof tile, inv. No. 9090, stray find in the north-eastern part of H 9.

Sidesherd of East Greek kylix with part of handle, made of a pale reddish, brownish clay with numerous dark and white particles and remains of black glaze, of the middle or third quarter of the 6th cent. B.C., cf. Sūkās II, 30, 35–36, 38 Nos. 120 and 132b pl. 6, Samos VI 1, 23, 128 No. 378 pl. 43. L. 6.2 cm. Inv. No. 6404 = SH 118, *fig. 89*, found at H 9 CCL level 4.95, i.e. 3.35 m southwest of inhumation burial 30, 3.85 m westsouthwest of urn burial 31, and 4.45 m westsouthwest of inhumation burial No. 34.

Fig. 89. Fragment of cup, possibly from inhumation burial 30 (6404 = SH 118). 3:4. →



Fig. 85. Kylix from inhumation burial 30 (6012 = SH 8). C. 6:13.

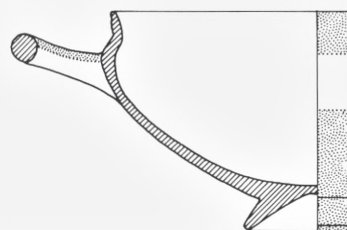


Fig. 86. Kylix from inhumation burial 30 (6012 = SH 8). 1:2.

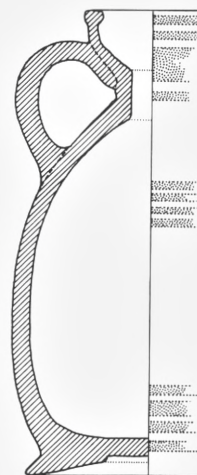


Fig. 87. Lekythos from inhumation burial 30 (6070/1 = SH 44). C. 1:2.

Fig. 88. Lekythos from inhumation burial 30 (6070/1 = SH 44). 1:2.



**31.** Reminders of *urn burial*. G 9 LXXX levels 4.65–4.82. Fig. 84.

A few fragments of human, apparently not incinerated bones lie together inside an oval range of stones, of which the northern and western ones have traces of fire. The oval is c. 1.10 m long and c. 0.75 m wide. The south side of the stone range seems disturbed, the northern is partly covered by burial No. 30. At the southwestern angle there was the bottom of an Early Iron Age jar and under it remains of charcoal, a bottom-fragment of a Mycenaean stirrup-jar and two small Late Bronze Age potsherds with traces of fire, LXVII, inv. Nos. 3219 and 3724/48. These earlier objects had been inserted into this context in a fragmentary state and thus apparently only used instead of framing stones.

**32.** *Cremation or sacrificial pyre* (?). H 8/9 XC level 4.86. The essential part of this find was a shallow pit dug into the soil, the black layer of charcoal and sand discoloured by charcoal in it continuing on the ancient surface east and west of it, the total length of the find being c. 1.90 m and the width ca. 0.65 m. There were remainders of harder concretions of ashes and small fragments of incinerated bones, inv. No. 3724/25. Disturbances had been made by burrowing animals. No grave offerings.

**33.** *Sacrificial pyre* (?). H 8/9 CCLXIII levels 4.51–4.62. Fig. 90.

A small juglet of reddish clay with numerous dark and light particles, with flat base, elongated ovoid belly, offset everted rim and remains of handle from rim to lower part of shoulder, was lying on a patch of blackish soil and with blackened contents, numerous small grains of burnt material, inv. Nos. 3276, but no bones. The juglet, the height of which is 16.0 cm, resembles a Cypriote specimen, Salamis II 108 No. 2 pls. 150 and 240, which is datable to the 6th or early 5th centuries B.C., but is more piriform. The surface has been partly covered by lime deposits. Inv. No. 6131 = SH 77. Figs. 91–92.

**34.** Reminders of *inhumation burial*. H 9 CCCCLXXVII level 4.79.

Only part of the clay bedding, a few pieces of pieces of human bones and insignificant pottery fragments had remained.

Se also above *ad* 30–31.

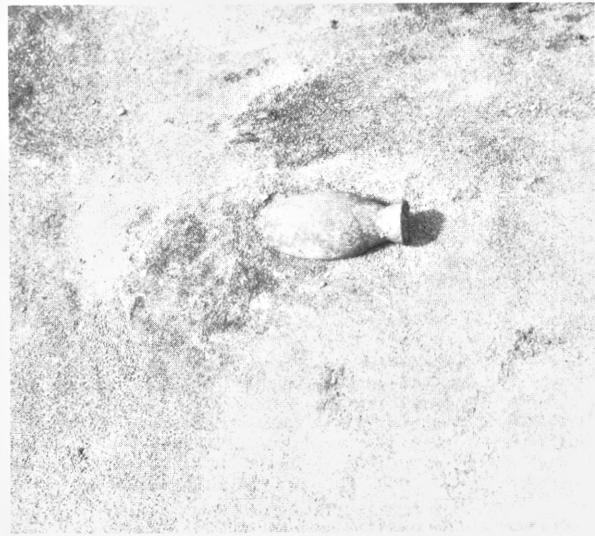


Fig. 90. Sacrificial pyre (?) 33.

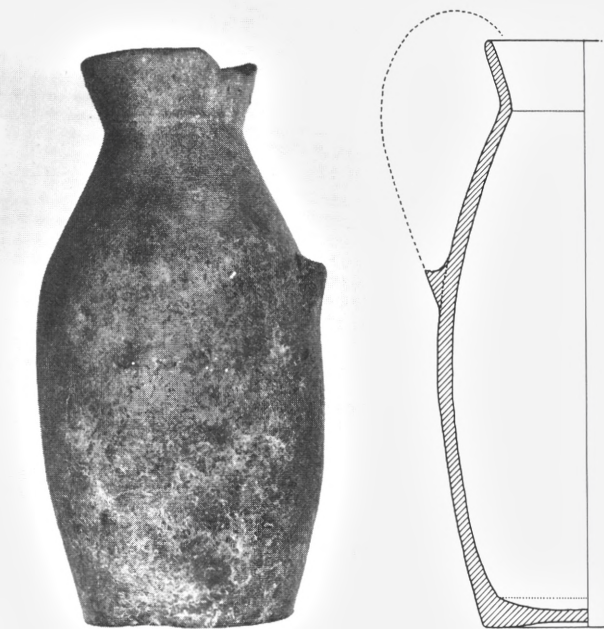


Fig. 91. Juglet from sacrificial pyre (?) 33 (6131 = SH 77).  
C. 1:2. →

Fig. 92. Juglet from sacrificial pyre (?) 33 (6131 = SH 77). 1:2.



Broadly speaking, there can be no doubt about the age of these burials. A terminus post quem is provided by the pottery deposits of periods J–H, which lay under the cemetery; often they have been hit by the grave-diggers, who brought fragments from there into the later context, and none of these objects are later than the 10th century<sup>19</sup>. On the other hand the burials 4–7, the latter one apparently datable to the 6th or early 5th century B.C., were concealed by the remains of a sanctuary of periods F–E; under wall level there was an Attic black-glazed sidesherd with stamped ornaments which seem to place it between the mid-5th century and c. 390/80 B.C. (see below p. 33 ad No. 1). This tallies well with the date suggested for the beginning of period F about 380 B.C.<sup>20</sup>. So, the graves dealt with in this chapter clearly belong to periods G<sup>3-1</sup>.

To judge from their situation a number of burials offer some indication of a more detailed chronology:

- Burial No. 4 is earlier than burial No. 6
- Burial No. 12 is earlier than burial No. 10
- Burial No. 14 is earlier than burial No. 17
- Burial No. 19 is earlier than burial No. 18
- Burial No. 20 is earlier than burial Nos. 18 and 19
- Burial No. 24 is earlier than burial No. 26
- Burial No. 30 is earlier than burial No. 31
- Burial No. 33 is earlier than burial No. 32

The following graves contained objects which date or may date from the 7th century B.C.: 2, 10?, 12, 13, 24, 26, 27, 29 and 30, and the earliest of these seem to be the three carinated kylikes with offset rim belonging to graves 26, 29 and 30. They recall a Greek bronze specimen from a context of the end of the third quarter of the 7th century, and the same type of cup occurred in Vroulia in Rhodes in a milieu of the period before c. 570/60 B.C. Other early vases are the ring-vase from grave 2 of the years c. 625–575 B.C. and the late 7th century jug from burial 24. As the latter for stratigraphical reasons must be earlier than 26 the defunct was probably buried between c. 625 and 600 B.C.

Objects which might date from the 6th century belonged to graves 2, 3, 7?, 8?, 9?, 10?, 12, 13?, 14, 16?, 17, 19, 20, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31?, 33 and 34? Similarly, a 5th century date cannot be excluded for certain items from burials 2, 3, 7?, 8?, 9?, 11?, 14, 17, 19, 25, 27 and 33, and to the 4th century point possibly finds in graves 11, 18 and 25. The latest of all these was 18 with a pithoid amphora no earlier than the first half of the 4th century B.C. In all cases, it is evident that we have to reckon with a certain time lag between the period of production and that of burial.

If we consider both stratigraphy and sepulchral offerings twenty two of the deposits may be more or less safely distributed upon five successive burial phases, namely

- c. 625–600: 24
- c. 600–550: 2, 12, 13, 14, 20, 26, 29, 30
- c. 550–500: 9, 10?, 16, 17, 33, 34
- c. 500–400: 3, 11?, 19, 25, 27
- c. 400–380: 18

Chronologically the cemetery covers the latter part of period G<sup>3</sup> and the entire periods G<sup>2</sup>–G<sup>1</sup>; but it should be added that as only a limited area has been explored we cannot be sure that graves of the first half of G<sup>3</sup> or even of H<sup>1</sup> did not exist.

The cemetery as known did not comprise chamber tombs, cist graves, stone sarcophagi, or cairns. In one case, No. 29, a tumulus has been supposed, in another, No. 32, a primary cremation. There seems to be at least one, perhaps five instances of sacrificial pyres, Nos. 10?, 12?, 13, 32? and 33?, ten, possibly thirteen urn burials, Nos. 2, 3, 10?, 11, 12?, 14?, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27 and 31, and eighteen inhumations,

19: Cf. AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 140–141. The Early Iron Age deposits apparently reached the shores of the South Harbour. A rimsherd, inv. No. 11012=SH 132, picked up immediately north of the square A 14 has a profile corresponding to those of jars like Hama II 3, 56 fig. 51 and 49 fig. 26, respectively of the Hama periods F 2 and 1, i.e. c. 1175/50–1075/50 and c. 1075/50–925 B.C.

20: Sūkās I 123–127.

Nos. **1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30** and **34**. Of the inhumations six were simple unlined pit graves directly in the sand, Nos. **1, 5, 8, 9, 20** and **28**, twelve were clay-coated pit graves, Nos. **4, 6, 7, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30** and **34**. Of the urn burials four contained incinerated bones, Nos. **14, 17, 26** and **27**, others bones without apparent traces of fire, Nos. **11, 12<sup>?</sup>, 25** and **31<sup>?</sup>**. In the certain cases of urn burials with not incinerated bones the remains of the urn were fragmentary and may betray the custom of breaking the urn before the placing of the corpse.

To quote only a number of Phoenician parallels, simple pit graves are known from 'Aṭlīt, Ḥalda, Kāmid al-Lauz, Utica and Carthage<sup>21</sup>, clay-coated pit graves from Utica<sup>22</sup>, sacrificial pyres from Salamis<sup>23</sup>, urn-graves with incinerated bones from 'Aṭlīt, Ḥalda, Utica and Carthage<sup>24</sup>, urns with not-incinerated bones were employed for childrens' burials at Salamis, and at Kameiros children were buried in urns of Cypriote or

Phoenician types<sup>25</sup>. In spite of the Phoenician character of the urns the dead in these Rhodian and Cypriote graves may have been Greek, and there are also in the remains of the town Sūkās indications of Greek influence, perhaps even of presence of Greeks<sup>26</sup>. For instance were protecting roof-tiles apparently used in some of the graves, as in Greece<sup>27</sup>, witness Nos. ad **3**, ad **4**, ad **7**, ad **22, 29**, ad **30, 31** or **34**; roof-tiles as such are moreover a Greek and non-Oriental phenomenon. Two of these burials were urn graves, the others clay-coated pit graves, one of them, No. **29**, probably covered by a small tumulus like the ordinary Greek ones<sup>28</sup>. Sacrificial pyres are also well-known from Greece<sup>29</sup>, as are indeed pit graves, both lined and unlined, and urn burials of both kinds<sup>30</sup>.

Grave-markers which also have counterparts in Greek lands, exist in a number of cases, **14, 16**, ad **26-29, 27**, ad **28, 29<sup>31</sup>**.

As to the orientation, the following tables and the diagram *fig. 93* will explain the occurrences.

- 21: QDAP 6 1936-38, 124 and 140 (burial ii), BMBeyr 19 1966, 84-85, 119-120, Karthago 2 1951. 70, Harden 100, Kurtz & Boardman 323.  
 22: Karthago 2 1951, 64.  
 23: Salamis II 170, 226.  
 24: QDAP 6 1936-38, 124, 152 (burial xvii c), BMBeyr 19 1966, 85, Harden 96. On the eventual absence of bones in burial urns of children, see *Hesperia* 20, 1951, 111.  
 25: Salamis II 231: taken as a result of Greek influence. CIRh 4 1931, 30 Nos. 112 and 129, 261 No. CXXXI, 270 No. CXLII, 275 No. CXLIX, 280 No. CLVIII, 281 Nos. CLIX-CLX and 362 No. CCX. Greek owner inscription on a lekythos found in No. CLX, 286 fig. 315. For Cypriote influence on Greek burial customs see Kurtz & Boardman 174: chamber tombs at Kameiros.  
 26: Sūkās I, 52.  
 27: Kurtz & Boardman 97: in Attica, however, first found in the Late Archaic period.  
 28: Kurtz & Boardman 80.  
 29: Kurtz & Boardman 74-75, 99, 205.  
 30: Kurtz & Boardman passim, e.g. 71-72, 96, 191. Sometimes the walls had a plaster or fine stucco facing which corresponds to the clay-coating at Sūkās.  
 31: Kurtz & Boardman 56-57.

<i>Orientation of the skeleton</i>	Burial Nos.
NW-SE	<b>28</b>
NNW-SSE	<b>5</b>
N-S	<b>21</b>
NNE-SSW	<b>6</b>
NE-SW	<b>20</b>
ENE-WSW	<b>22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30</b>
E-W	<b>1, 4, 15</b>
ESE-WNW	<b>16, 23</b>

<i>Position of skull or mouth of urn</i>	
N	<b>21</b>
ENE	<b>24, 25, 29, 30</b>
E	<b>1, 15</b>
ESE	<b>16, 23</b>
SW	<b>20</b>
WSW	<b>22, 26</b>
W	<b>4</b>
NW	<b>28</b>

This means that the preferred orientation was more or less east-west (including northeast/southwest and southeast/northwest) with 13 cases, whereas a pronounced north-south orientation





### III The Late Greek and Neo-Phoenician Sanctuary of Periods G<sup>1</sup>-F-E

(Plan 2 = *Pl. III*)

In the squares D-J 7 the scanty remains of a sanctuary were found in the dune sand overlying the Graeco-Phoenician cemetery of Period G<sup>39</sup>. The central part of this complex appeared at first to be a small rectangular structure brought to light in G/H 7 (*Fig. 94*); it was orientated east-west and measured roughly 3.50 m in length and 2.60 m in width. The longitudinal walls, as preserved, were about 0.45–0.50 m thick, the

transversal ones at least 0.60 m. The tops of the wall remains lay at levels 4.83–5.13. The walls, probably the sills of now disappeared upper parts in sun-dried brick, were built of approximately rectangular blocks of local limestone and of varying sizes supplemented with more irregular, mainly smaller stones. In some places there were remains of three courses of stones, the average height being about 0.16–0.17 m. A quarry existed in squares A/B 2/3 and north thereof, and some of its benches actually present measures of 0.16–0.20 m (*Figs. 95–96*)<sup>40</sup>.

A terminus post quem for this part of the sanctuary is provided by the find, under wall level in the southern half of G 7, of a lamp spout probably datable to the 4th century B.C. (*Pls. I and III* No. 1, *fig. 97*, level 4.29)<sup>41</sup>. Similar chronological hints are to be had from a few black-glazed pottery fragments also found under the building in the southern part of G 7. One is evidently a sidesherd of an Attic bowl with stamped decoration in the interior: palmettes and ovula below; as there was no trace of a roulette pattern, which was not employed before 390/380 B.C., the time of the piece may be the second half of the 5th century or the beginning of the 4th<sup>42</sup>. The other sherd is a bottom fragment of a bowl with a low ring-foot and may date from the second or third quarter of the 4th century B.C. (*Fig. 98*)<sup>43</sup>, the third one of a late 5th or 4th century bowl with an incurved rim.<sup>44</sup>

In what may have been a floor bedding of sand, c. 0.70 m westnorthwest of the structure's northwestern angle the Expedition discovered the head of a probably male limestone figure and with it an indeterminable sidesherd (*Pl. III* No.

39: AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 142–144 *fig. 14*, NMArb 1961, 117 *fig. 1*, 133–136.

40: At one of the benches the height from the bottom to the horizontal drill-holes was found to be 0.55–0.58 m. At free-standing benches 0.25–0.30 m was measured between the centres of the drill-holes. The widths of standing not finished blocks were 0.25–0.32 m. Lengths are uncertain, perhaps 0.60–0.80 m. When quarrying, the natural stratification of the limestone has been partially followed so that the benches do not lie horizontally. Therefore no detailed survey has been attempted. Measured 1963 by J. ROHWEDER, architect of the Expedition.

41: G 7 CCCXCIII, inv. No. 6413=SH 124, l. 2.7 cm; cf. Agora IV 57 type 23 A No. 217 and 60 type 23 C Nos. 229–230 pl. 36, 73 type 25 B No. 302 pl. 38, and 94–95 type 29 A No. 411 pl. 41. The clay is light brownish or yellowish with numerous dark and white particles and remains of a lustrous dark brownish glaze.

42: Inv. No. 3482/1, l. 6.4 cm; cf. Agora XII 22 and 30. Fine red clay with black glaze on both sides. It cannot be precluded, however, that a roulette stamp was used on the missing part of the bowl.

43: Inv. No. 3530, l. 8.1 cm; cf. Agora XII, 295 No. 826 *fig. 8*, 310 Nos. 1054 and 1059 *fig. 10*. Black glaze. Labelled as found on Oct. 20th 1960 in the northern part of H 7 under walls, in which area, however, no work was undertaken on that day, but in the southern half of G 7.

44: Inv. No. 3473/1. Fine buff clay with matt dark brown glaze, 6.0×3.5 cm, cf. Agora XII 269 No. 481 *fig. 5*, 290 No. 765 and 295–296 Nos. 826–842 *fig. 8*.



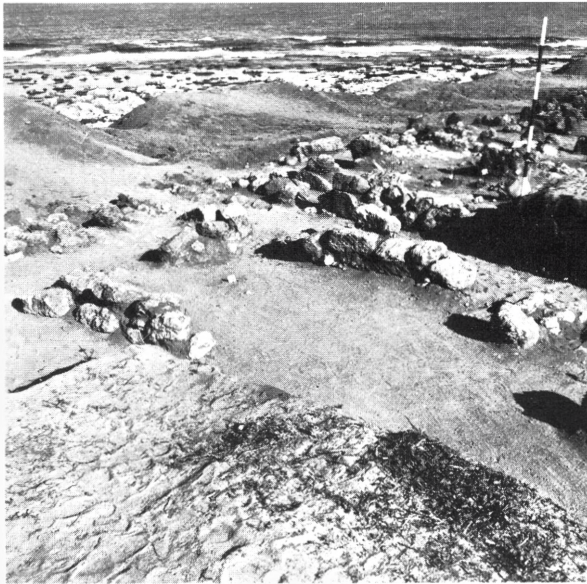


Fig. 94. Central part of Neo-Phoenician sanctuary from SE.

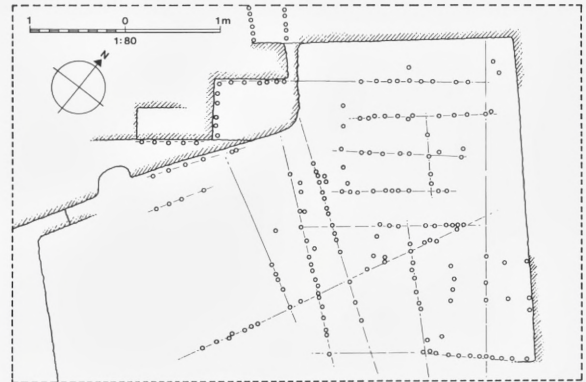


Fig. 96. Plan of part of quarry *fig. 95*. 1:80.



Fig. 97. Lamp spout from locus 1 (6413 = SH 124). C. 5:4 and 1:1.



Fig. 95. Plan of quarry, cf. *figs. 2 and 96*. 1:400.

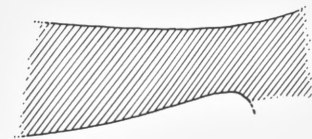


Fig. 98. Bottom-sherd of bowl from southern part of G 7 (3530). C. 1:2.

2, *figs. 99–100*, level 4.58)<sup>45</sup>. The material of the head, as compared with that of related sculptures from Cyprus and ‘Amrīt, ancient Marathos, on the Syrian coast opposite the island of Arados, seems to be the local yellowish oölitic limestone of Sūkās<sup>46</sup>. The head is coarsely carved with a rather flat back, and much worn. The face is beardless. Around the top of the head, where

45: G 7 IV, inv. Nos. 6004 = SH 3, and 3478, h. of head 9.5 cm.

46: Cf. Sūkās I, 10, 18 note 17.

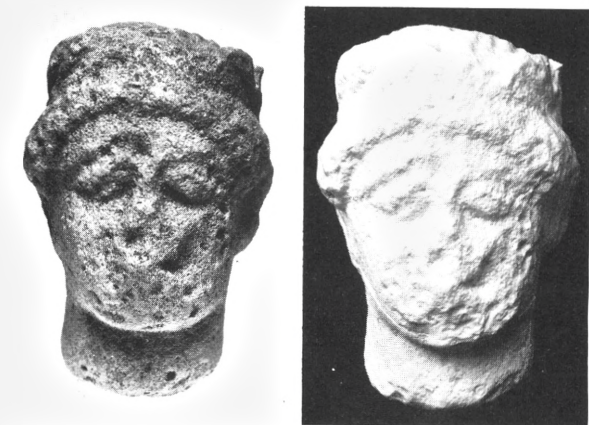


Fig. 99. Stone head from locus 2 (6004=SH 3). C. 1:2.

Fig. 100 a-c. Cast of head fig. 99. C. 1:2.

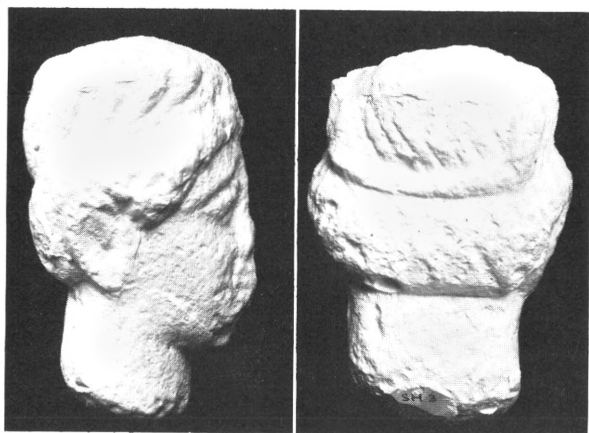


Fig. 101 a-b. Stone Head locus 3 (6007=SH 5). 2:3.

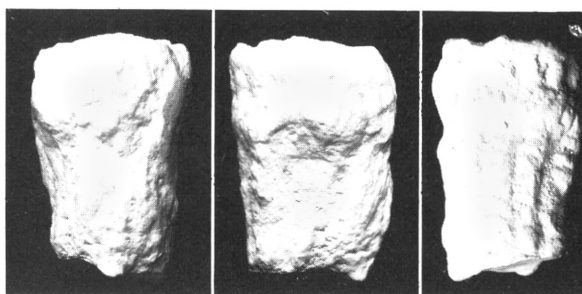


Fig. 102 a-c. Cast of head fig. 101. 1:2.

the hair is marked by longitudinal grooves, there is a wreath of leaves. The short-cut, thick front hair is ending in curls over the forehead and temples, and leaves the ears free. At the nape

47: E.g. SCE III 36 No. 219, 42 No. 362, 72 pl. 24.4 and 6, cf. SCE IV 2, 427; BMSculpture I 2, 54 No. C 124 fig. 81, and 64 No. C 159 fig. 100. Related works were also found at Byblos, Byblos I 93 No. 1361 pl. 42, and at Makmīš in Palestine, IEJ 10 1960, 94 pl. 9C.

48: G 7 VI inv. No. 6007=SH 5, h. 6.5 cm.

49: Cp. SCE III 39 No. 270, 72 pl. 18.4-5, c. 475-450, cf. SCE IV 2, 427.

50: G 7 VII, inv. No. 6008=SH 6, weight 1.39 g; cf. SNG Danish National Museum 9, Macedonia 2 pl. 27.1063.

the hair is arranged in a horizontal roll. If copied from Cypriote models, which seems likely, the figure may, in fact, have been made somewhat later than the comparable works of c. 475-425<sup>47</sup>. The head of another statuette of the same material was found at the outside of the north wall (*Pl. III* No. 3, figs. 101-102, level 4.66)<sup>48</sup>. This piece, which seems female, is very badly preserved with the face completely damaged. In this case, too, there is a wreath of leaves, and on the top of the head apparently longitudinal grooves indicating the hair. Under the wreath, on the back, four articulate plaits are hanging down from a roll of hair. In spite of all differences the head may be contemporary with the one just-mentioned<sup>49</sup>. Immediately outside the east wall a bronze coin, struck at Arados in the mid-3rd century B.C., was picked up (*Pl. III* No. 4, level 4.57)<sup>50</sup>, and in





Fig. 103. Central part of sanctuary with locus 5 from S.

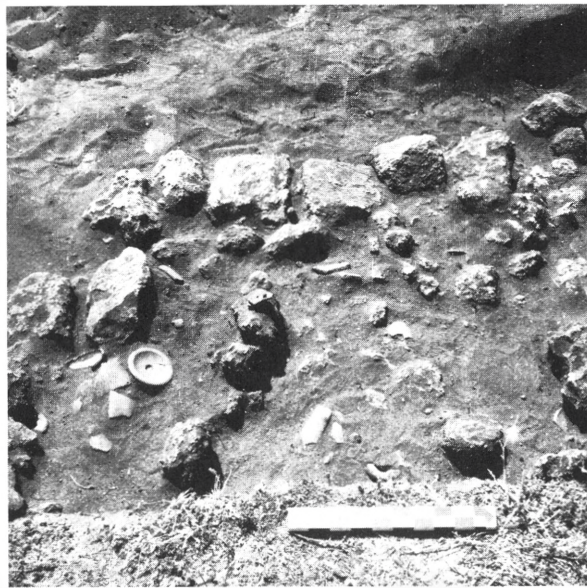


Fig. 106. Locus 6 with fish-plate in situ, from E.

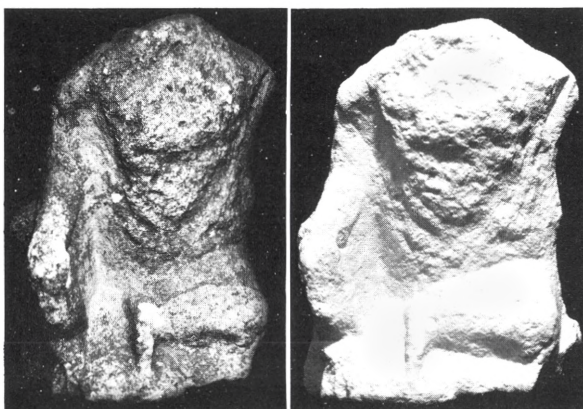


Fig. 104. Stone figure from locus 5 (6003=SH 2). 1:4.

Fig. 105. Cast of stone figure *fig. 104*. 1:4.

the room inside (*Fig. 103*) there lay a fragmentary figure of presumably local limestone, around and under it four indefinable sherds, one of them, however, a side fragment of a big jar, as well as a sea shell and pebbles (*Pl. III* No. 5 and *figs. 104–105*, level 4.63)<sup>51</sup>. The figure represents a squatting boy of the type commonly called “temple boy”<sup>52</sup>, with his bent left leg placed

horizontally in front, and the likewise bent right leg held vertically, resting on the sole of the foot. The right hand lies on the right knee. The left knee, the left arm and the head are missing. A drapery, perhaps a cloak, whose folds resemble hanging arcs, covers both shoulders and the abdomen. A now indistinct object, possibly a signet ring, seems to have been rendered as hanging on the chest<sup>53</sup>. The material behind the right hand and knee may indicate part of a cushion or may simply have been left to prevent the stone from breaking. The base has a transversal hollow which recalls a ridged roof. The pose of the boy is well-known from Cypriote and Phoenician sculptures from c. 450 onwards<sup>54</sup> and

51: G 7 III, inv. Nos. 6003=SH 2, and 3701/1–5, h. of figure 21.5 cm.

52: BSA 64 1969, 95–111, Galling *Festschrift* 62–67.

53: Cf. *Symbolae Biblicae et Mesopotamicae* F.M.T. de Liagre Böhl dedicatae, Leiden 1973, 167 fig. 3.

54: E.g. BMSculpture I 2, 65–67 Nos. C 161, 164 and 169 figs. 102, 103 and 106, Galling *Festschrift* 63 pl. 4 b, on the date of the favissa, *ibid.* 66.

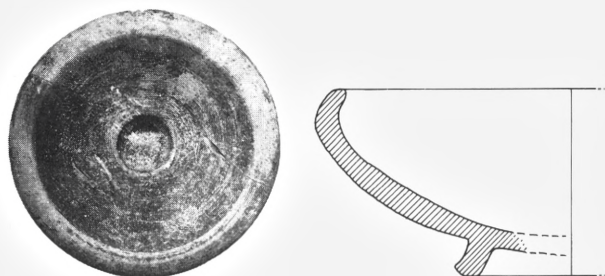


Fig. 107. Fish-plate from locus 6 (6005=SH 4). 1:4.

Fig. 108. Bowl from locus 6 (3697/5). 1:2.



Fig. 109. Rimsherd of olpe from locus 7 (3529/2). 1:2.

Fig. 110. Rimsherd of jar (amphora?) from locus 7 (3529/3). 1:2.

is actually the same as that employed in a series of Corinthian terracottas of the time after c. 470/460<sup>55</sup>. Such figures apparently represent ordinary children and were dedicated by the

55: BSA 64 1969, 99-100 type II 1 a i Nos. 7-13 pl. 21, 100 type II 2 b No. 17 and type II 3 a No. 21 pl. 22.

56: H 7 V, inv. No. 6005=SH 4, diam. 14.5 cm. Fine reddish brown clay with remains of darker reddish brown dull glaze. Cp. Tarsus I 212 Nos. 25-26 figs. 120 and 178, Lapp 177 fig. D, cf. C.

57: Inv. Nos. 3697/1-6.

58: Inv. No. 3697/5, diam. 11.5 cm, cf. SCE IV 3, 157-158 fig. 21.4, Lapp 201 fig. A, Tarsus I 211 No. 6 fig. 178, 216 Nos. 75 and 80, G and J figs. 122 and 180; Lapp 201 fig. A.

59: H 7 I, inv. No. 6002=SH 1 and 3529/1-15 as well as 3534.

60: Inv. No. 3529/2, h. 2.8 cm. Fine buff clay with black glaze. Cp. Agora XII 78 No. 267 pl. 13.

61: Inv. No. 3529/3, diam. of rim estimated at 9.7 cm. Bright red clay. Cp. Salamis II 17 No. 3 pl. 207, 42 No. 19 pl. 217, III 52, 115-116 No. 716 pl. 225.



Fig. 111. Fragment of terracotta statuette from locus 7 (6002=SH 1). 1:2.

latter's parents at sanctuaries of nursing, educating or healing deities, including Rašap-Apollo and Ešmun-Asklepios and the drapery of our figure as well as its relationship to the latest of the types represented in the favissa of the Ešmun sanctuary at Sidon would indicate a date in the late 5th cent. B.C. at the earliest<sup>52</sup>. Finally, c. 1.50 m southsouthwest of the southwestern angle of the structure a Hellenistic fish-plate of the period c. 225-100 B.C. was found (*Pl. III* No. 6, figs. 106-107, level 4.57)<sup>56</sup>. Around and north of this piece, under and between scattered stones there was a dump of pottery fragments, the datable of which spanned from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period<sup>57</sup> with part of a red-glazed bowl with ring-foot and incurved rim as the latest specimen, probably of the time c. 300-150 B.C. (*Fig. 108*)<sup>58</sup>. On top of this and a similar dump more to the southeast (*Pl. III* No. 7, level 4.57)<sup>59</sup> there were remains of a pavement at levels 4.88-4.93 south of the structure and likewise northwest of it at 4.81, and to the east at 4.79-4.83. The second dump contained inter alia a rimsherd of a black-glazed olpe of the 5th or 4th century (*Fig. 109*)<sup>60</sup>, a rimsherd of a Phoenician hole-mouth jar, probably an amphora, with sloping shoulder offset from the side, of a type dating from the 6th or early 5th century B.C., and possibly also represented in burial 7, above p. 11 (*Fig. 110*)<sup>61</sup>, and a fragment of an archaic terracotta statuette



(Fig. 111)<sup>62</sup>. This piece, which is half life-size renders a right hand with out-stretched fingers of almost equal length, perhaps broken from a kouros figure imitating Cypriote works of art<sup>63</sup>. Obviously, ex-votos or mortuary gifts from destroyed contexts were used as fill under the pavement when it was laid in Hellenistic times, and the same may have been the case when the central room was constructed.

The rectangular structure, which may have been a kind of naïskos or chapel, was either surrounded by a covered corridor or placed in an open court yard, enclosed as it was by walls to the north, west and south. The southern wall was c. 0.80 wide, but badly damaged. It would seem that it was disturbed by those who dumped the pottery at loci 6 and 7 and laid the pavement, whose stones probably came from the walls. The top levels of the stones preserved in situ in the south wall are 4.81–4.93, those of the pavement slabs immediately north of it 4.88–4.93 and south of it 4.79–4.86, which means that the south wall must have been abandoned when the pavement was laid. The west wall presents similar evidence. Here the top levels in its southern part are 4.60–4.67, in the northern half 4.53–4.78, whereas pavement stones of adjoining floors attain level 4.81 east of the north end and 4.63 west of it. The south and west walls then only existed at the time of the first floor at level c. 4.60. To judge from the top courses, the northern part of the west wall is no unbroken continuation of the southern part. The lower course, however, is built of two rows of more or less regular stones producing a total width of c. 0.65–0.80 m, and on this lower level there are, both north and south of it, similar wall remains which show that originally the wall existed as one straight flight over more than twelve metres from the north to the south. The upper courses have apparently been displaced in a sliding movement during an earthquake<sup>64</sup>. If measured at the level of the lower courses the space between the west and north walls and the rectangular structure was



Fig. 112. Wall in H/J 7 from S.



Fig. 113. Wall in H/J 7 from N.

62: Inv. No. 6002=SH 1, l. 11.0 cm. Light brownish, in the core reddish clay with numerous white and dark particles as well as mica.

63: Cp. the right hand of the figure SCE II 738 No. 1741 pl. 238.8, and the beard of the Minotaurus ibid. 710–711, 785 No. 1122 pl. 228.5; a similar rendering is used on a stone figure ibid. 716 No. 1228 pl. 239.3, cf. 791, 813 and 819, SCE IV 2, 207, c. 650–560 B.C.

64: Cf. Sūkās I 108 with note 391, III fig. 39 a-c, 124, where also the earthquakes of 140, 117 and 89 B.C. have been referred to.

only c. 0.70–0.80 m broad, whereas south of the latter the distance amounted to c. 1.60 m.

The straight west wall was found to continue c. 0.90 m more to the south, but it had no direct relation to another slightly curved wall in the southeastern quarter of square H 7 and the northern part of J 7. These remains (*Figs. 112–113*), whose average width was c. 0.85–0.90 m, had an orientation more or less parallel with the slidden courses of the originally straight north-south wall, but seemingly without a similar substructure. At the north end of the curved wall a third dump of pottery was found (*Pl. III No. 8*, level 4.53)<sup>65</sup>, including rims of a cooking pot (*Fig. 114*)<sup>66</sup> and an open bowl (*Fig. 115*)<sup>67</sup> of the 5th or 4th century B.C., a little more to the north, obviously under the pavement, among others a rimsherd of a potstand, probably also of the Persian period (*Pl. III No. 9*, *figs 116–117*, level 4.67<sup>68</sup>, and in the southern part of the wall, employed as fill, the pointed bottom of a storage jar (*Pl. III No. 10*, *fig. 118*, level 4.49)<sup>69</sup>. Immediately west of the wall, a related piece and a sidesherd, originally perhaps used in the same way, were discovered (*Pl. III No. 11*, *fig. 119*, level 4.41)<sup>70</sup>, and here the find of some groups and series of stones seem to indicate the existence of a pavement or glacis sloping down towards the

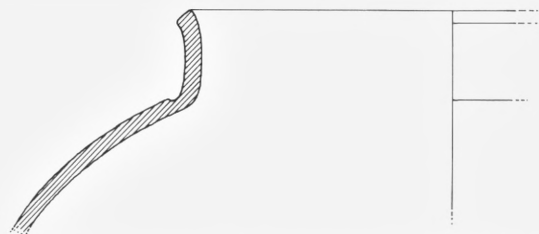


Fig. 114. Upper part of cooking-pot from locus 8 (3687/1). 1:2

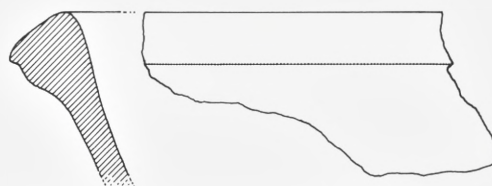


Fig. 115. Rimsherd of bowl from locus 8 (3687/2). 1:2.



Fig. 116. Rimsherd of pot-stand from locus 9 (3526/1). 1:4.

Fig. 117. Rimsherd of pot-stand from locus 9 (3526/1). 1:4.

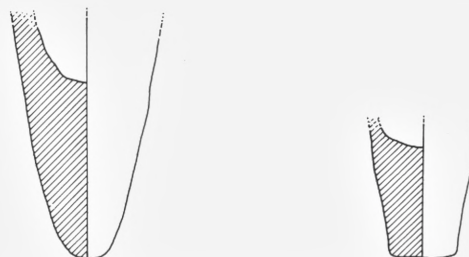


Fig. 118. Bottom of jar from locus 10 (3722). 1:4.

Fig. 119. Bottom of jar from locus 11 (3704/1). 1:4.

65: H 7 XXIV, inv. Nos. 3687 and 3718.

66: Inv. No. 3687/1, diam. of rim 14.6 cm. Hard-baked brown clay with numerous small grits. Cf. QDAP 4 1935, 4 fig. 6, Galling Festschrift 186, 190 fig. 3.9, Megiddo I 165–166 fig. 9.33, Stern, 103 figs. 129 and 131.

67: Inv. No. 3687/2, diam. estimated at c. 26.0 cm. Coarse reddish brown clay with numerous grits. Cf. Galling Festschrift 185, 194 fig. 7.14 and 197 fig. 10.5, Stern 99 fig. 120.

68: H 7 LXXXI, inv. No. 3526/1, h. 19.7 cm. Red clay with black core and many grits. Cf. Stern 133 fig. 210, but also earlier specimens, e.g. Megiddo I 166 pls. 11.58, 34.5, 12–13 and 16, F.W. James, *The Iron Age at Beth Shan*, Philadelphia 1966, 248–249 fig. 53.14.

69: J 7 XXII, inv. No. 3722, h. 7.1 cm. Dark brown clay with white grits.

70: J 7 XXIII, inv. No. 3704/1–2, h. 13.2 cm, w. 4.0 cm. Brown clay.



westsouthwest (levels 4.55–3.89), if they are not merely material fallen down upon the beach from the wall. One of the groups, however, may have been the base of a buttress or reinforcement of the wall (level 4.63).

West of the west wall delimiting the Chapel Court two finds were made between scattered stones. One of them (*Pl. III* No. 12, level 4.40)<sup>71</sup> consisted of a side fragment of a torpedo-shaped jar with a vertical handle (*Fig. 120*)<sup>72</sup>, half of the pointed bottom of a large jar (*Fig. 121*)<sup>73</sup>, a sidesherd of a pithoid amphora with root of handle, probably horizontal and erect above rim<sup>74</sup>, and one sidesherd of an indefinite type of vase. North of this find a number of sidesherds of another amphora were picked up (*Pl. III* No. 13, level 4.53)<sup>75</sup>. At the same wall's juncture with the north wall of the Chapel Court there was a similar heap of sidesherds of a jar (*Pl. III* No. 14, level 4.37)<sup>76</sup>, and north of this juncture under fallen wall stones in the angle between the two walls the upper part of a terracotta figurine shaped in a mould and a small piece of a limestone statuette (*Pl. III* No. 15, level c. 4.65)<sup>77</sup>. The former is a bust of a bearded man with a modius-like headdress and with a head-cloth or the long hair falling down behind the shoulders, leaving the ears free; an angular ridge on the chest may indicate the fore-legs of an animal-skin tied together (*Figs. 122–123*)<sup>78</sup>. A smaller fragment of another figurine made in the same mould was found in the western half of the square G 8, but apparently not in situ (*Figs. 124–125*)<sup>79</sup>; in this case only the torso with the lower part of the beard, the chest and the thick belly is preserved, and here the crosswise placed animal's legs, probably of a cloven-footed species, seem certain. A similar type, but with the hands held before the chest and grasping snakes, occurred in a temple favissa at Harayab in Lebanon and has by Emir Maurice Chéhab been dated about 330 B.C. and explained as representing "Bès étrangleur de serpents"<sup>80</sup>. The rendering of the beard of our type, however, hints at an Early Classical

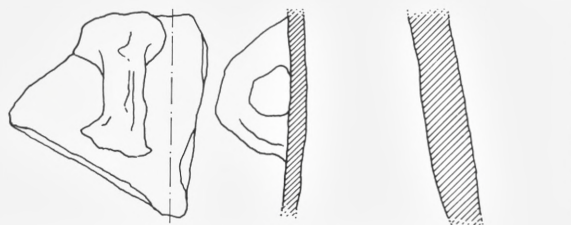


Fig. 120. Sidesherd of jar from locus 12 (3749/2). 1:4.

Fig. 121. Bottomsherd of jar from locus 12 (3749/1). 1:2.

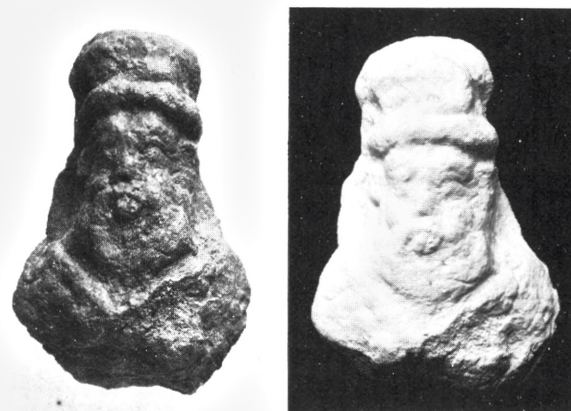


Fig. 122. Fragment of terracotta figurine from locus 15 (6164/1=SH 93). 2:3.

Fig. 123. Cast of fragment *fig. 122*. 2:3.

71: G 7 CCCXCIX, inv. No. 3749/1–4.

72: Inv. No. 3749/2, h. 11.4 cm. Fine pale red clay. Cf. *OpAth* 3 1960, 113–114 fig. 6.1 and 8.

73: Inv. No. 3749/1, h. 5.5 cm. Red clay.

74: Inv. No. 3749/3, h. 9.5 cm. Brown clay. Cf. *OpAth* 3 1960, 120–121 fig. 15.5–7.

75: G 7 XXV, inv. Nos. 3712/1–12. Hard-baked red clay with numerous grits and black core.

76: G 7 CCCCI, inv. Nos. 3456/1–11. Coarse brown clay with numerous black particles and black core.

77: G 7 CCCLXXI, inv. Nos. 6164/1–2=SH 93–94.

78: Inv. No. 6164/1=SH 93, *AASyr* 11/12 1961/2, 143 fig. 18, h. 7.5 cm, w. 5.0 cm, t. 3.5 cm. The clay is brownish with numerous dark and white particles and remains of a lime slip or deposit on the surface.

79: Inv. No. 6217=SH 110, h. 6.0 cm, w. 5.5 cm, t. 3.5 cm. Same clay and slip or deposit.

80: *BMusBeyr* 10 1951/2, 20 c Nos. 35–37, 84 c, 155, *BMusBeyr* 11 1953/4 pl. 6, *BMusBeyr* 26 1973, 47 (Kh. 885) pl. 9.1; cf. *Levant* 7 1975, 91, *Levant* 9 1977, 163.

date<sup>81</sup>. The limestone fragment shows a lion's paw on a rounded irregularly cut base; the material is again the ordinary local whitish stone known from other finds in the sanctuary, but the carving recalls Cypriote sculptures of Archaic times (*Fig. 126*)<sup>82</sup>.

The north wall of the Chapel Court was c. 0.90 m wide and about 3 m long as preserved (top level 5.03)<sup>83</sup>. North of it there was a smaller enclosure containing three altars; it is delimited towards the west by the same wall as the other court and towards the north by a wall similar to and parallel with that to the south (top levels 4.58-4.68). The only constructional differences were that it was slightly narrower, c. 0.80 m, and had apparently a door opening at the west wall, c. 0.65 m wide. The west wall was in one place preserved to level 5.03; towards the north it continued c. 1.50 m beyond the north wall of the Altar Enclosure, thus also forming the western border of a fourth enclosure. The original floor level of the Altar Enclosure seems to have been at c. 4.60-4.67, i.e. the surface on which Altars I-II were standing, both of them at the south wall, the third one leaning to the north wall (*Figs. 127-129*)<sup>84</sup>; this is a confirmation of our supposition that the first pavement of the chapel lay just at this level (see above p. 38).

81: Cp. A. de Longpérier, *Choix de Monuments antiques du Musée Napoléon III*, Paris s.a. pl. 19.2, Roscher I 2, 2144, *Levant* 7 1975, 90, h. 18.5 cm, made of red clay and said to have come from Ṭartūs.

82: Inv. No. 6164/2=SH 94, h. 5.5 cm, w. 6.0 cm, t. 5.5 cm. Cf. *Lindos I*, 447 Nos. 1804-1806 pl. 75, 455 No. 1838 pl. 78.

83: The stones in G 7-8 which might be taken for remains of an original eastward extension are situated at too high a level for this and should rather be regarded as parts of a secondary wall or pavement (top levels 4.95 and 4.89), cf. *pl. I*. See below p. 58-59.

84: AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 142 fig. 15, NMArb 1961, 134-135 fig. 16.

85: G 7 LXXXIII-LXXXIV, inv. Nos. 6152=SH 84 and 6151=SH 83.

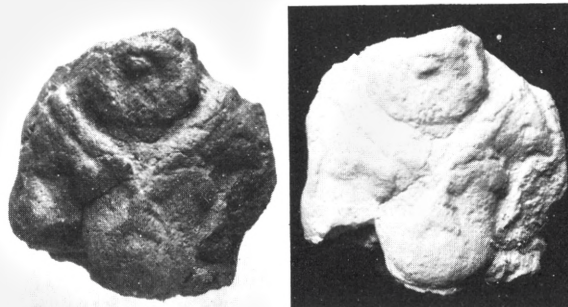


Fig. 124. Fragment of terracotta figurine from G 8 (6217=SH 110). 2:3.

Fig. 125. Cast of fragment *fig. 124*. 2:3.

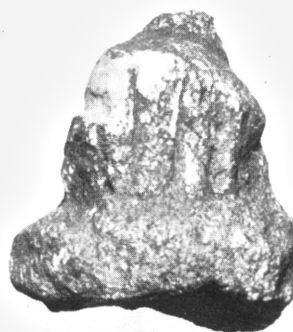


Fig. 126. Fragment of stone figure from locus 15 (6164/2=SH 94). 2:3.

Altar I (*Pl. III* No. 16, *figs. 130-131*, top levels 4.80-4.81)<sup>85</sup> consists of two ashlar blocks, 0.18 and 0.21 m high respectively, 0.26 m wide, and 0.53 and 0.48 m long; in plan it was accordingly square, 0.52-0.53 m wide with a height of 0.26 m. On the upper and lower sides there were remains of lime mortar or plaster with a smooth surface, the lower one representing the floor plastering on which the block rested, the upper one being the remainders of a plaster coating of the altar. The blocks had apparently served other purposes before their employment as altar elements; for there was a shallow depression at one end of the east side of the western block and a vertical groove in the west side of the eastern one, and both of these details had been, maybe deliberately, concealed by this placing of the blocks.



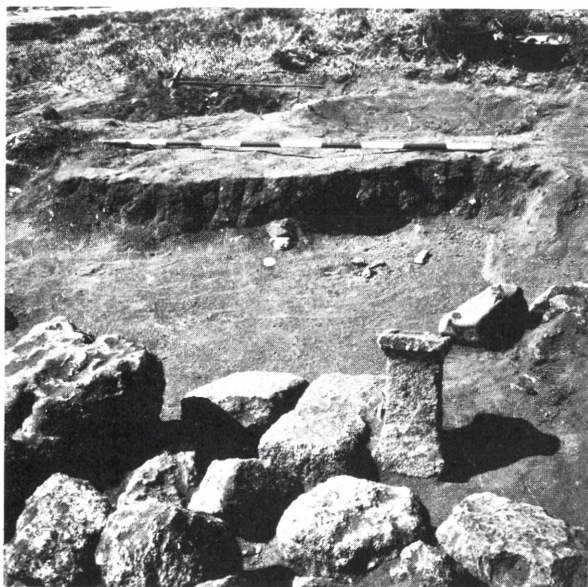


Fig. 127. South wall of Altar Enclosure with Altars I-II, Nos. 16-17, and baetyl No. 24, from S.



Fig. 129. South wall of Altar Enclosure with Altars I-II, Nos. 16-17, and baetyl No. 24, from W.



Fig. 128. South wall of Altar Enclosure with Altars I-II, Nos. 16-17, and baetyl No. 24, from E.

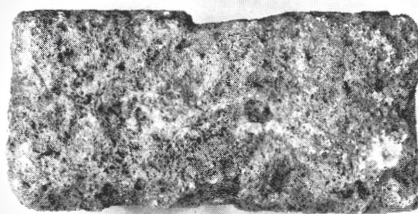


Fig. 130. Eastern block of Altar I, No. 16 (6152=SH 84). 1:10.

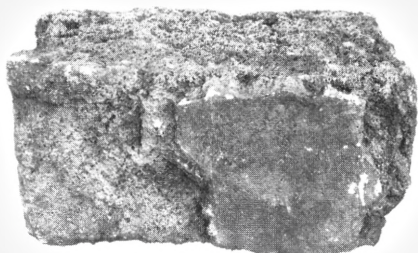


Fig. 131. Western block of Altar I, No. 16 (6151=SH 83). 1:10.

Altar II (*Pl. III* No. 17, *figs. 132-133*, top level 5.05)<sup>86</sup> was a square monolith arula of local limestone, roughly shaped as a block crowned by and resting on the same kind of profile: abacus and cavetto. On the back these features are less distinct. In the top there is a square depression. The angles and the upper edges have been battered and are partly missing. The stone arulae are usually simplified renderings of large rectangular monolithic altars, and the present variation is a well-known type in Greece, Italy and the Hellenized Levant, both in sanctuaries, tombs and houses from Classical to Late Roman times<sup>87</sup>. Originally, the Sūkās specimen may, as the Olynthus piece of the years before 348 B.C. referred to in the note, have been coated with stucco, on which details such as kymatia were indicated in paint.

In addition to find No. 15 above, the following minor objects were excavated in the southern part of the Altar Enclosure: squeezed in between Altars I and II a nondescript fragment of a Hellenistic black-glazed bowl (*Pl. III* No. 18)<sup>88</sup>, and immediately north of Altar II a rimsherd of a big coarse bowl as well as part of a terracotta head (*Pl. III* No. 19, level c. 4.65)<sup>89</sup>. The bowl fragment had a slightly thickened rim and is related to the sherd *fig. 115* above<sup>90</sup>. The other piece shows remains of the left cheek and curls

86: G 7 IX, inv. No. 6009=SH 7, h. o. 38, w. 0.19 m.

87: C. G. Yavis, *Greek Altars*, Saint-Louis 1949, 171-176 §§ 55-66 *fig. 81 right*. Thera III 174 *fig. 170 right*. Olynthus XII 191-192 pls. 168-172. Délos XVIII 383-385 *figs. 449-450* pls. 110.958 and 112.990-992. E. Renan, *Mission de Phénicie*, Paris 1864, 37 No. 5, 290 No. 3, pls. 22.6 and 32.2. *BMusBeyr* 16 1961, 114-116 No. 5 pl. 2. Syria 3 1922, 208 pl. 50.1, Syria 15 1934, 173-174 pl. 22, Syria 21 1940, 116-117 *figs. 3-4*. H. Ingholt, *Rapport préliminaire sur sept campagnes de fouilles à Hama en Syrie (1932-1938)* (*DanVidSelskArchaeol-KunsthMedd* III 1), Copenhagen 1940, 134 note 4:8A15.

88: Inv. No. 3478.

89: G 7 XII, inv. Nos. 3476 and 6402=SH 116.

90: Inv. No. 3476, 1.9.0 cm. Red clay with numerous white and black particles.



Fig. 132. Altar II, No. 17 (6009=SH 7). C. 1:6.

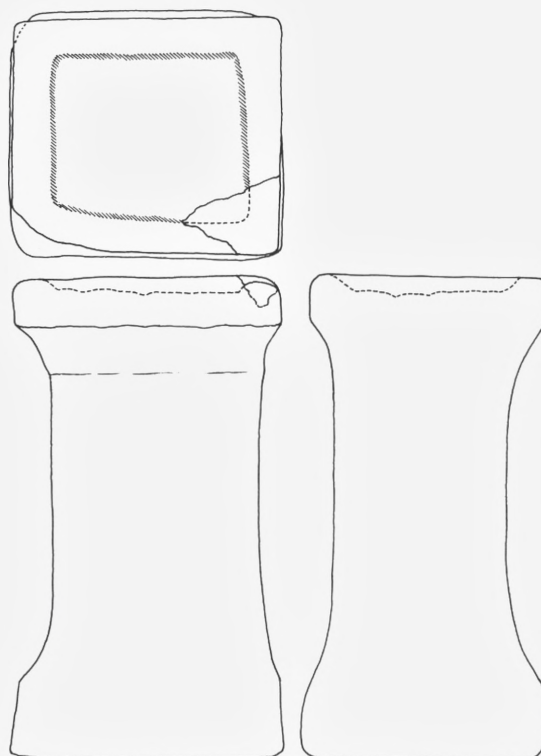


Fig. 133. Altar II, No. 17 (6009=SH 7). 1:6.





Fig. 134. Fragment of terracotta head from locus 19 (6402=SH 116). 1:1.

covering the left temple; it belonged to a protome or statuette made in a mould and resembling Cypriote wares of Classical style (Fig. 134)<sup>91</sup>.

Altar III (Pl. III No. 20, figs. 135–136, top level 5.00) rested on a higher floor level than Altars I–II, and is thus a later successor of Altar I, the top of which was level with the new floor (cf. Pl. I section B-b and fig. 135). It was also square, but built of crude field stones without mortar, only with earth and sand as a fill, and, probably it originally had a mud coating. The width was c. 0.60 m, the height not more than 0.30 m, and there was no step or projecting base<sup>92</sup>. Being akin to Yavis's "Rubble Cubical Altars" of a larger size<sup>93</sup>, it has its nearest parallel in Kition from the end of the Cypro-Archaic II period, i.e. the early 5th century B.C.<sup>94</sup>. There were no ashes or charcoal left to indicate that it was a sacrificial hearth or ἑσχάρα; more likely it was simply the symbolic hill, "cult back" or "cult ridge", bāma (Ugaritic bmt), which word in Greek, βωμός, meant "altar".

In the open space between Altars I and III, on the floor of the enclosure, some finds of considerable interest were made (Pl. III Nos. 21, 22 and

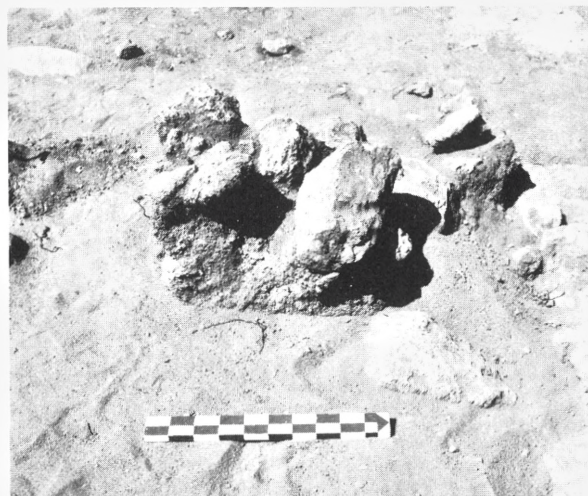


Fig. 135. Altar III, No. 20, from E.



Fig. 136. Altar III, No. 20, from S.

91: Inv. No. 6402=SH 116, h. 5.7 cm, w. 3.8 cm. Light reddish brown clay with numerous dark and white particles. Cp. SCE III, 356 Nos. 679+807, 395 pl. 113.3, 353 No. 634, 395 pl. 132.1–2 and SCE IV 2, xxv, 123–124 pl. 17.1.

92: Cf. Exodus 20.25–26 and 27.1.

93: Op. cit. 169–170 § 63.

94: SCE III 16–18 figs. 15–16, 21–23 figs. 19–20 No. 36, built of "rubble and chips of stone embedded in mud-mortar and resting on a substructure of large rubble". Cf. also the larger 10th century altar for burnt offerings in Arad, BiblA 31 1968, 19, 21 fig. 14.

23, levels 4.68, 4.68 and 4.61)<sup>95</sup>. No. 21 comprised three sidesherds of a large coarse bowl with a flat base probably of the 6th or 5th century B.C.<sup>96</sup>, as well as a carved fragment of local limestone rendering parts of a club and of a lion's skin, obviously from a representation of the club-brandishing Herakles (*Figs. 137–139*)<sup>97</sup>. The whole statuette may have been c. 80 cm high and was probably executed in the first half of the 5th century B.C. The fragment is closely related to some sculptures found at 'Amrīt<sup>98</sup>; but both material and style are slightly different and make a local origin for the Sūkās piece rather likely. No. 22 is part of a protome or statuette of terracotta; the style is Late Archaic, with relatives among the finds at 'Amrīt, in Cyprus and Palestine, and the date may be roughly the same as that of the Herakles, though perhaps a little earlier (*Fig. 140*, cf. *fig. 134*)<sup>99</sup>. No. 23, on the other hand, a fragment of a draped terracotta

95: G 7 VIII, XI and X.

96: Inv. Nos. 3698/1–3. H. of largest fragment 5.0 cm, w. of same 15.0 cm. Red gritty clay. Cf. Gallings *Festschrift* 192 fig. 5.16, SCE IV 2, xxxvii fig. 56.23 (5).

97: Inv. No. 6206=SH 106, AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 143 fig. 19 right, NMArb 1961, 135 and 139 fig. 19 right, h. 6.5 cm, w. 9.3 cm.

98: BMusBeyr 8 1946–48, 87 Nos. 111–112 pl. 41, NMArb 1952, 85–86 fig. 7, NMArb 1961, 135 and 139 fig. 19 left, AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 143 fig. 19 left, M.-L. Buhl, *A Hundred Masterpieces from the Ancient Near East*, Copenhagen 1974, 72–74 No. 62=our *fig. 139 left*.

99: Inv. No. 6400=SH 114, composed of three fragments, h. 9.8 cm, w. 6.4 cm. Coarse yellowish brown, in the core greyish clay with numerous dark and white particles and grits. Cp. BMusBeyr 8 1946–48, 85–86 No. 89 pl. 39, SCE III 257 and 269 No. 488 pl. 70.1, cf. 288–289, 363 No. 793 pl. 121.3, cf. 395, PEQ 108 1976, 116 pl. 10 a. 100: Inv. No. 6406=SH 119, h. 12.0 cm, w. 5.0 cm. Light brownish clay with numerous dark and light particles; remains of a white slip or lime deposit on the surface. Cp. S. Mollard-Besques, *Catalogue raisonné des figurines et reliefs en terre-cuite grecs et romains II*, Paris 1963, 95 No. 87 pls. 111 e and 261 b, assigned to the second half of the 1st cent. B.C.

101: G 7 CCLXXIV, inv. No. 6148=SH 80, h. 26.1 cm, w. 34.7 cm, t. 17.6 cm.



Fig. 137. Stone fragment from locus 21 (6206=SH 106). C. 1:2.



Fig. 138. Stone fragment from locus 21 (6206=SH 106). 1:2.

figure, comes from a much later period, the Hellenistic; apparently the upper right part of the back is preserved (*Fig. 141*)<sup>100</sup>.

What may have been the original centre of the Altar Enclosure, was marked by a crude stone standing on the sandy floor (*Pl. III* No. 24, *figs. 127–129, 142–143*, top level 4.91, floor level 4.65)<sup>101</sup>. It is a very irregular, roughly triangular boulder of hard greyish limestone worn by a glacier or rather in the sea, as it has some organic lime deposit on it, from barnacles or the like; it has a flat base, at which the horizontal section



is approximately lentoid. There are on the surface a few faint remains of black and brownish red matt colours, which may be the traces of charcoal and earth or blood. Immediately north-east of this stone and in continuation of its longitudinal axis there was an approximately elliptical pit, whose walls, in fact, were a concretion of sand formed through a period by frequent pouring of liquid (*Pl. III* No. 25, *fig. 142*, top level 4.81, interior bottom level 4.63)<sup>102</sup>, but this pit was not formed till the stone No. 24 had been surrounded with sand and the floor level of the Altar Enclosure laid at 4.80. An analysis of the conglomerate constituting the walls of the pit unfortunately did not give any answer to the question which kind of liquid glued the particles together; but as the walls of the pit contained a little less iron (0.50 %) than the surrounding sand (0.60 %), there is no reason to believe that blood or wine was used<sup>103</sup>. Nevertheless No. 25 may probably be interpreted as a sacrificial pit, perhaps for water offerings (λουτρά), and this leads to the supposition that the neighbouring stone No. 24, the very top of which must have been visible near the pit, also had a cultic significance. Being worked only by nature – an ἄργος λίθος as the Greeks put it<sup>104</sup> –, but still placed conspicuously, it should be compared with the well-known aniconic stone idols or βαιτύλια<sup>105</sup>. As the pit was situated only half a meter above the Graeco-Phoenician cemetery, it may have been used for libations (ἐναγείς) to the dead, or to a definite chthonic deity<sup>106</sup>.

The eastern part of the Altar Enclosure, the walls of which had been obliterated by stone-robbers, yielded only one small find, a bronze nail (*Pl. III* No. 26, *fig. 144*, level 4.81)<sup>107</sup>. Under the west wall there was a heap of pottery fragments (*Pl. III* No. 27, level 4.30)<sup>108</sup>, mostly sidesherds of coarse local pots, but also the pointed bottom of a storage jar datable to the Persian period (*Fig. 145*)<sup>109</sup>. Similarly sherds were found west of the wall in sand at roughly the same level (*Pl. III* Nos. 28–29, levels 4.23 and 4.30)<sup>110</sup>. In the case



Fig. 139. Limestone head from 'Amrīt in the Danish National Museum (5037) and cast of fragment *figs. 137–138*. C. 1:3.

102: G 7 LXXXII, inv. No. 6745, interior 1. c. 30.0 cm.

103: I am much indebted to Mr. Niels Berg, Lecturer of Chemistry in the H. C. Ørsted Institute of Copenhagen University, who kindly undertook the analysis of the selected samples.

104: Pausanias, *Graeciae Descriptio* I 28.5, VII 22.4.

105: Pausanias, *op. cit.* IX 24.3, 27.1 and 38.1, *Der Kleine Pauly, Lexikon der Antike* I, Stuttgart 1964, 806–808 s.v. Baitylia, V Munich 1975, 354–355 s.v. Steinkult.

106: According to Athenaeus, *Deipnosophistae* 409 F – 410 A the Athenians used a shallow pit (βόθυνος) west of the grave for libations of water to honour the dead (ἐς τήμην τοῖς νεκροῖς), Kurtz & Boardmann 150. As our pit was situated only half a meter above the Graeco-Phoenician cemetery, the extension of which particularly was towards the east, it may also have had some chthonic significance.

107: G 7 CLXXXIX, inv. No. 3724/34, l. 1.9 cm, diam. of head 1.5 cm. Such nails of bronze or iron were found in 7th to 4th century contexts in Cyprus, too, e.g. Salamis II 215 Nos. 118a and 123 pl. 201, III 43–44 and 67 Nos. 416/3 and 416/13 pl. 253, 143 and 147 Nos. 88 and 177 pls. 164 and 283.

108: G 7 CCCXCV, inv. Nos. 3738/1–20.

109: Inv. No. 3738/1, h. 12.5 cm. Brown clay with white and black particles. Cf. Stern 113 fig. 156.

110: G 7 CCCXCIV and CCCLXXXV, inv. Nos. 3730/1–6 and 3453/1–2.



Fig. 140. Part of terracotta head from locus 22 (6400=SH 114). 1:2.

Fig. 141. Fragment of terracotta figure from locus 23 (6406=SH 119). 1:2.

of No. 28 they comprised the pointed bottom of another jar, several sidesherds of large pots and a rim-and-shoulder fragment of a jug or amphora with wide neck and a vertical band-shaped handle from rim to shoulder (*Fig. 146*)<sup>111</sup>. No. 29 stands for two pointed jar bottoms, probably of the 5th or 4th cent. B.C. (*Figs. 147–148*)<sup>112</sup>. North of these finds, on top of scattered stones, lay as they had fallen two merlons of local limestone, once crowning the wall (*Pl. III* Nos. 30–31, *figs. 149–153*, top levels 4.75 and 4.61)<sup>113</sup>. Both have a central “platform” and two “steps” on either side of the latter; but

111: Inv. No. 3730/1, H. 5.6 cm, diam. of rim 10.2 cm. Dark red, rather hard-baked clay with numerous white particles. Cf. a pot found in a 8th–7th cent. context, Megiddo I pl: 10.37–38.

112: Inv. Nos. 3453/1–2, h. 16.3 and 14.3 cm. Reddish brown clay with white particles. Cf. Stern 111 fig. 152, *OpAth* 3 1960, 113–114 fig. 6.9–10.

113: G 7 XVII and XVI, inv. Nos. 6149–6150=SH 81–82, AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 142–143 fig. 16, NMArb 1961, 134, 137 fig. 17, h. 32.0 and 36.0 cm, l. 42.5 and 46.0 cm, t. 17.5 cm.



Fig. 142. Baetyl No. 24 and sacrificial pit No. 25 from S.



Fig. 143. Baetyl No. 24 (6148=SH 80). 1:5.

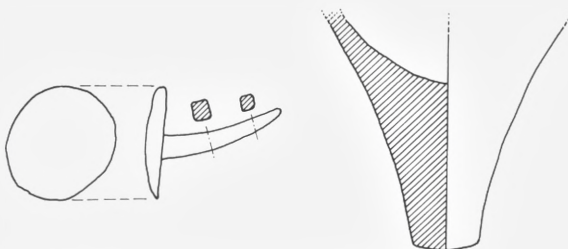


Fig. 144. Bronze nail from locus 26 (3724/34). 1:1.

Fig. 145. Bottom of jar from locus 27 (3738/1). 1:4.





Fig. 146. Upper part of jug or amphora from locus 28 (3730/1). 1:2.



Fig. 147. Bottom of jars from locus 29 (3453/1-2). C. 1:4.

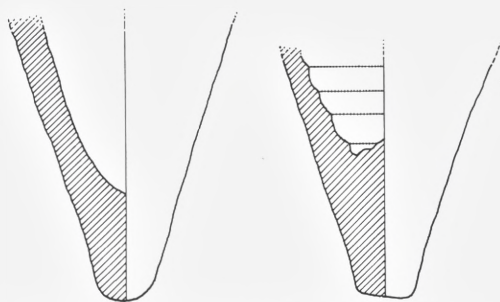


Fig. 148. Bottoms of jars from locus 29 (3453/1-2). 1:4.

neither platforms nor steps are of equal length, and the merlons are also in other respects very roughly and irregularly carved, not to speak of their bad preservation. Such merlons also embellished the sanctuary at 'Amrit, the construction of which is dated to the late 5th or early 4th century B.C., the earliest finds, however, belong



Fig. 149. Fallen merlons Nos. 30-31 from W.

to the beginning of the 6th century<sup>114</sup>, and merlons are well known in both earlier Phoenician, Palestinian, Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenian architecture<sup>115</sup>. Under this heap of stones there were more sherds in sand (*Pl. III* No. 32, level 4.25)<sup>116</sup>. Some of them belong to a big open bowl with flat base, probably of the period c. 600-450 B.C. (*Fig. 154*)<sup>117</sup>. But for a sidesherd with the root of a handle, presumably from a large amphora, the others are pointed jar bottoms of the same time (E.g. *fig. 155*)<sup>118</sup>. Other sherds, including pointed bottoms of this type, lay at a similar depth more to the north (*Pl. III* No. 33, level 4.19)<sup>119</sup>; among them was also the bottom of a roulette-stamped black-glazed bowl, probably of the second or third quarter of the

114: AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 10-12 pls. 1.1-2, 2.1-2 and 4.3.

115: E.g. BASOR 225 1977, 17-18 figs. 2-3.

116: G 7 CCCLXXXIV, inv. Nos. 3470 and 3485/1-6.

117: Inv. Nos. 3470/1 + 3485/1, h. 6.5 cm, diam. 27.7 cm. Coarse buff clay. Cf. Megiddo I 169 pl. 26.81, Salamis III 126 No. 47 pls. 136 and 281, Galling Festschrift 192 fig. 5.13-14.

118: Inv. Nos. 3485/3, h. 13.0 cm. Red gritty clay. Cf. Salamis II 17 No. 3 pl. 207.

119: G 7 CCCLXXXIII, inv. Nos. 3466/1-12 and 3728.



Fig. 150. Merlon from locus **30** (6149=SH 81). C. 1:6.



Fig. 152. Merlon from locus **31** (6150=SH 82). C. 1:6.

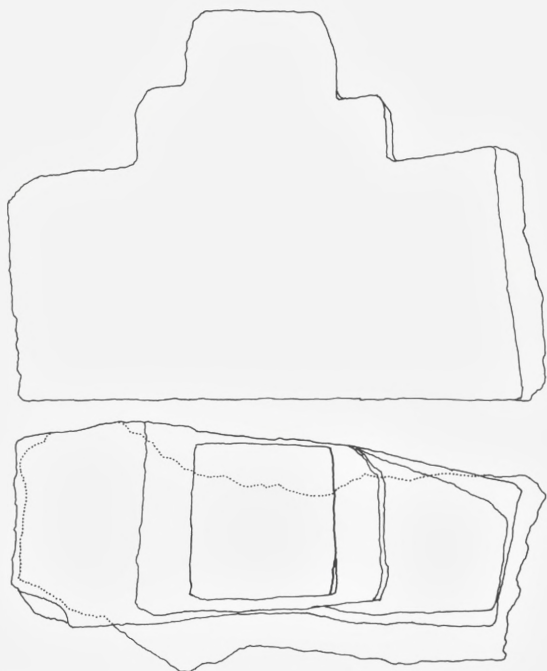


Fig. 151. Merlon from locus **30** (6149=SH 81). 1:6.

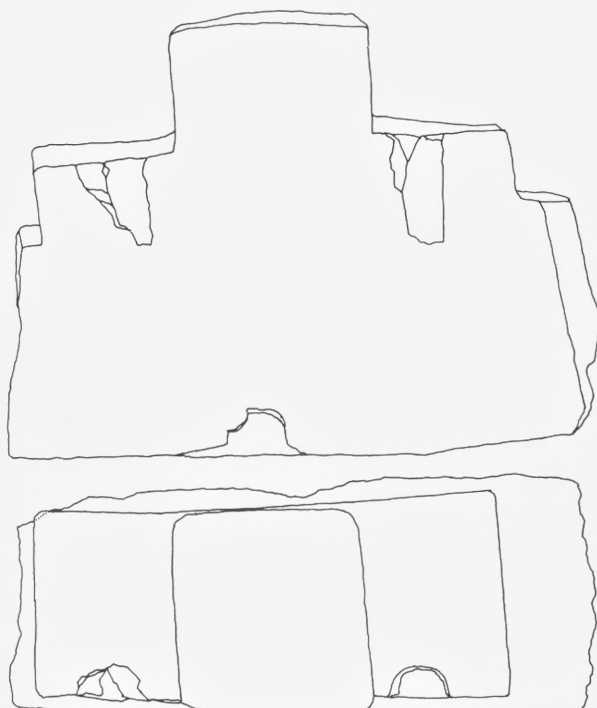


Fig. 153. Merlon from locus **31** (6150=SH 82). 1:6.





originally under its continuation, related pointed bottoms and similar sherds were lying in the sand (*Pl. III* No. 37, *figs. 161–162*, level 4.37)<sup>125</sup>.

Together with the prolongation of the west wall the north wall of the Altar Enclosure delimits a fourth part of the complex, which we may call the North Court. Again we have stones mixed with sherds in the floor (*Pl. III* No. 38 level 4.47)<sup>126</sup>. Two pieces come from a glazed 4th Century or Hellenistic bowl with ring-foot and incurved rim<sup>127</sup>. Besides there were many sidesherds and two pointed bottoms of large jars as well as a neck fragment of a hard-baked Hellenistic jug with cylindrical neck and a bottom sherd with part of a tall ring-foot of a black-glazed bowl, the interior of which had remains of stamped decoration<sup>128</sup>. Two potsherds of a coarse jar of indefinite type, a small nail head of bronze with a quadrangular stalk and small remainders of bones perhaps originally belonging to grave No. 6 were discovered in sand more towards northeast (*Pl. III* No. 39, level 4.64)<sup>129</sup>. Near-by there was a heap of sidesherds, probably from one indeterminable jar and one black-glazed sidesherd (*Pl. III* No. 40, level 4.47)<sup>130</sup>, and south of it, closer to the north wall of the Altar Enclosure, lay a few fragments of stone and terracotta (*Pl. III* No. 41, level c. 4.47)<sup>131</sup>. One of these was a sidesherd of reddish clay with greyish core<sup>132</sup>. Two others

125: G 7 CCCLXXXVI, inv. Nos. 3489/1–4, h. of 3489/1–2 11.0 cm and 14.5 cm. Red coarse gritty clay. Cf. *Salamis III* 141 and 145 Nos. 63 and 134 pls. 169 and 288, *Stern* 113 fig. 156.

126: G 7 CCCLXXXVII, inv. Nos. 3729 and 3732.

127: Inv. Nos. 3729/1 and 3732/4, h. 3.5 and 3.0 cm. Very fine pale red clay; red to black matt glaze. Cf. above p. 33 note 44 and *SCE IV* 3, xi fig. 21. 2–7.

128: Inv. No. 3732/3, h. 3.5 cm. Very fine pale red clay, lustrous black glaze.

129: G 7 CCCXCI, inv. Nos. 3460/1–3. Diam. of nail head 3460/3: 1.6 cm.

130: G 7 CCCLXXIV, inv. No. 3459.

131: G 7 CCCLXXIII, inv. Nos. 6186/1–2=SH 102–103, and 6186/3.

132: Inv. 6186/3.



Fig. 163. Terracotta figurine from locus 41 (6186/1=SH 102). C. 1:2.

Fig. 164. Stone fragment from locus 41 (6186/2=SH 103). C. 1:2.



Fig. 165 a–b. Torso of terracotta statuette from locus 42 (6408=SH 120). 3:4.



Fig. 166. Stalk of nail (?) from locus 43 (3724/8). 1:1.

Fig. 167. Perforated disc from locus 44 (3724/13). 1:1.



were parts of a figurine made in a mould and representing a squatting boy (*Fig. 163*)<sup>133</sup>. The general type is that of No. 5 above; but in the terracotta it is the left leg that is held vertically and the right one that has a lying position. Parallel grooves on shoulders and chest indicate a garment. The right hand holds a hen; between the feet four eggs are rendered as having been placed on the hollow rounded base of the figurine. The back is flattened. Head and most of the left arm and the left leg are missing. Part of the back has been blackened by fire. The style seems that of the later 5th cent. B.C.<sup>134</sup>. The third piece is of local limestone (*Fig. 164*)<sup>135</sup>; it comprises part of a human head wearing a stephane with rosettes and a sort of house-shaped polos, profiled above and recalling certain representations of the Egyptian goddess Hathor. Most of the face has disappeared, but hair is seen under the stephane. Cypriote sculptures of the Early Classical period may be compared<sup>136</sup>.

Three isolated finds were made in the north-eastern part of the square G7 (*Pl. III* Nos. 42-44, levels 4.63, 4.63 and 4.94)<sup>137</sup>. Of these the northernmost No. 42 was the torso and upper legs of a primitive hand-made terracotta figure (*Fig. 165*)<sup>138</sup>. The trunk is preserved from above the waist, and the navel is indicated plastically, whereas there are no traces of male genitalia. The figure may accordingly have represented a nude woman. Although very primitive<sup>139</sup> our torso may not be earlier than of the 6th century B.C. The other two objects are of bronze, No. 43 being the stalk of a nail, quadrangular in section (cf. No. 25 above) (*Fig. 166*)<sup>140</sup>, and No. 44 a small disc with central hole (*Fig. 167*)<sup>141</sup>.

In the square F7 only a short piece of wall was preserved, orientated north-northeast-south-southwest, c. 2.50 m long and apparently c. 1.00 m wide (top level 5.01, *figs. 168-169*). Scattered stones south of this wall (top levels 4.72-4.91) may have come from a disturbed southern continuation bringing it into connection with the buildings in G7. West and north of the wall, however, there

were other stones, single and in irregular groups, lying on a sloping surface of sand which was higher at the eastern border of F7 (levels 4.90-5.02) than in the small excavated part of F6 (levels 4.22-4.25). These stones have either fallen from the wall or are the remainders of some crude sort of pavement. In the sand east of the wall three finds were made (*Pl. III* Nos. 45-47, levels 4.72, 4.56 and 4.58). No. 45 was a small heap of jar fragments, mostly pointed bottoms<sup>142</sup>. One of them showed signs of having been rolled by the waves on the beach<sup>143</sup>; a rather broad flattened point recalls Cypriote jars of the Archaic period (*Fig. 170*)<sup>144</sup>, a slender pointed one may be later (*Fig. 171*)<sup>145</sup>. Nos. 46-47 were bronze nails similar to Nos. 26 and 43 above (*Figs. 172-173*)<sup>146</sup>.

Under the level of the scattered stones west of the wall two terracotta fragments were discovered. One seems to be a piece of the lower part of an

133: Inv. No. 6186/1=SH 102, h. 9.8 cm, w. 8.5 cm. The clay is reddish brown with dark and white particles and grits, and on the surface there are remains of a white slip or lime deposit.

134: Cf. BMusBeyr 10 1951/2 46-47 Nos. 530-531, BMusBeyr 11 1953/4 pl. 56.4: cock, however eating grapes, no eggs.

135: Inv. No. 6186/2=SH 103, dimensions 6.0×6.0×3.5 cm.

136: SCE III 238 Nos. 289-290 pls. 57 and 94.7, cf. 289. 137: G 7 XV, XIV and CLXXX.

138: Inv. No. 6408=SH 120, h. 7.0 cm. Brownish clay with numerous dark and white particles.

139: Cf. the bisexual "centaur" SCE II 750 No. 2044 pl. 227.4, which is regarded as being of the Geometric period.

140: Inv. No. 3724/8, 1.2.8 cm.

141: Inv. No. 3724/13, diam. 1.7 cm.

142: F 7 LI, inv. Nos. 3507/1-8.

143: Inv. No. 3507/6, 8.5×5.5 cm. Brown clay.

144: Inv. No. 3507/3, h. 8.1 cm. Brown clay. Cf. Salamis II 112 No. 1 pl. 241, Salamis III 55 No. 815 pl. 224.

145: Inv. No. 3507/4, h. 14.6 cm. Brown clay. Cf. Salamis II 17 No. 3 pl. 207 and above p. 48, 50 *figs. 147-148, 155* and particularly p. 39 *fig. 119*.

146: F 7 XVIII and LV, inv. Nos. 3724/12 and 1, diam. 1.5 cm.



Fig. 168. Wall in F 7 from E.



Fig. 169. Wall in F 7 from NE.

Early Iron Age pot-stand or incense-burner with (*Pl. III* No. 48, *fig. 174*, level 4.61)<sup>147</sup>. Only the lower edge has been preserved; it has a horizontal rib and partly covering the latter a vertical pro-

147: F 7 XIX, inv. No. 6409=SH 121, h. 7.0 cm. Greyish brown clay with grey core and numerous dark and white particles.

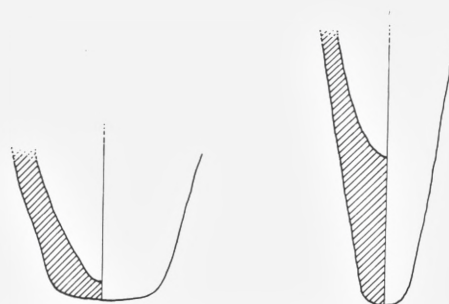


Fig. 170. Bottom of jar from locus 45 (3507/3). 1:4.

Fig. 171. Bottom of jar from locus 45 (3507/4). 1:4.



Fig. 172. Nails from loci 46-47 (3724/12 and 1). 1:1.



Fig. 173. Nails from loci 46-47 (3724/12 and 1). 1:1.



Fig. 174. Fragment of pot-stand or incense-burner from locus 48 (6409=SH 121). 1:2.





Fig. 175. Twisted pin from locus 50 (3724/3). C. 1:2.

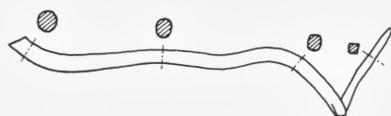


Fig. 176. Twisted pin from locus 50 (3724/3). 1:2.

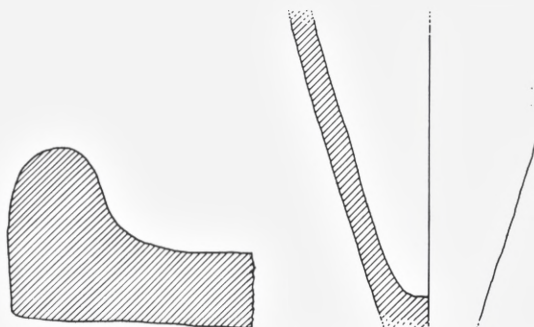


Fig. 177. Fragment of roof tile from locus 52 (3278/1). 1:2.

Fig. 178. Bottom of jar from locus 53 (3720). 1:4.

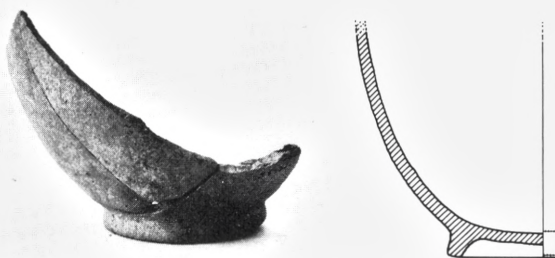


Fig. 179. Lower part of vase from locus 54 (3513/1). C. 1:5.

Fig. 180. Lower part of vase from locus 54 (3513/1). 1:4.

jection<sup>148</sup>. The other, much worn fragment is the onion-shaped point of a jar bottom, probably from an imported wine amphora of the 4th century B.C. (*Pl. III* No. 49, level 4.41)<sup>149</sup>.

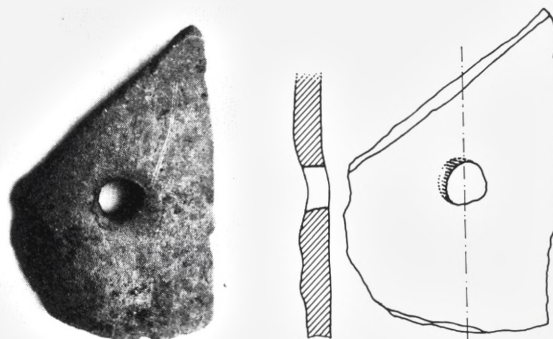


Fig. 181. Sidesherd of pot-stand from locus 55 (3511/1). 1:3.

Fig. 182. Sidesherd of pot-stand from locus 55 (3511/1). 1:3.

On the western slope other objects were picked up, towards the southwest a twisted bronze pin, perhaps of a fibula, and three sidesherds of a big jar of indeterminable type (*Pl. III* No. 50, *figs. 175–176*, level 4.25)<sup>150</sup>, and nearer to the wall two fragments of roof tiles, one of them with part of the edge (*Pl. III* Nos. 51–52, *fig. 177*, levels 4.36 and 4.88)<sup>151</sup>. Tiles were also found at Tall Sūkās in the deposits of Periods G<sup>3</sup> and G<sup>2</sup>, i.e. c. 675–552 B.C. and among the remains of the Graeco-Phoenician cemetery<sup>152</sup>. Perhaps they were brought up from the latter, when digging foundation trenches.

148: Cf. Amiran 302–303, 306 fig. 348.

149: F 7 LXXXVI, inv. No. 3523, h. 7.0 cm. Brown very fine clay. Cf. *OpAth* 3 1960, 121 fig. 16.6 V. Grace, *Amphorae and the Ancient Wine Trade* (Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Book No. 6), Princeton 1961 fig. 38c, used as packing for a well in the late 2nd century B.C.

150: F 7 XX, inv. Nos. 3724/3 and 3522/1–3. The length of the pin as preserved is 10.2 cm. The sherds are of coarse brown clay with black core and numerous black particles.

151: F 7 LXXXVIII–LXXXIX, inv. Nos. 3367 and 3278. The former measuring 16.0 × 10.0 × 1.8 cm is of reddish clay, the other measuring 10.2 × 5.5 × 4.5 cm is of pale brown clay.

152: Sūkās I 52 and 55 No. 38 fig. 17 e, 69 and 79 No. 40 fig. 29 b. See above p. 31.

In the northern part of the square the sand under the cobbled surface contained a few pottery fragments, the pointed bottom of a jar resembling *figs. 147–148* and *155* (*Pl. III* No. **53**, *fig. 178*, level 4.71)<sup>153</sup>, seven sherds including the lower part of a probably imported vase of the 5th century with ovoid belly and ringfoot as well as a sidesherd with painted horizontal bands, one narrow and one broad (*Pl. III* No. **54**, *figs. 179–180*, level 4.57)<sup>154</sup>, and a sidesherd with a circular hole, perhaps part of a pot-stand like No. **9** p. 39 above (*Pl. III* No. **55**, *figs. 181–182*, level 4.72)<sup>155</sup>. Embedded in the slope there was moreover a weathered block of marble measuring  $0.45 \times 0.26 \times 0.25$  m; probably, it was not in its original position, but had been brought from elsewhere (*Pl. III* No. **56**, top level 4.82).

The square E7 presented no obvious remains of walls, but single stones and groups of stones like in most of F7 and similarly disposed on a slope (*Fig. 183*), which lay at levels 4.80–4.87 at the eastern border and at 4.24–4.33 in the west, occasionally reaching up to levels 4.87–4.89 near the middle of the square. An isolated irregular block-shaped stone measuring c.  $0.60 \times 0.35 \times 0.15$  m lay on the top of the slope in its northern part (top level 5.01). The minor finds were few. But for dislocated objects of the Late Bronze and Iron Ages (*Pl. III* Nos. **57–58**, levels 4.45 and 4.47)<sup>156</sup>, among them, however, also the upper part of an Early Hellenistic amphora (*Figs. 184–185*)<sup>157</sup>, we must mention a well preserved



Fig. 183. Stones marking surface of slope in E 7 from S.



Fig. 184. Upper part of amphora from locus **57** (3764). C. 1:4.

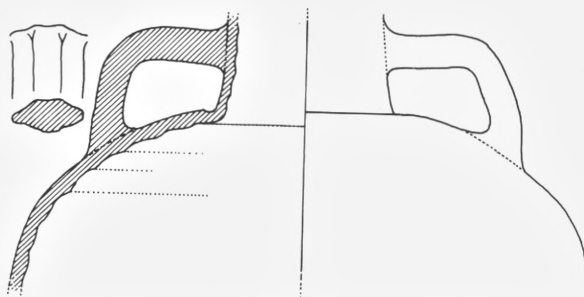


Fig. 185. Upper part of amphora from locus **57** (3764). 1:4.

153: F 7 XXXI, inv. No. 3720, h. 17.0 cm. Buff clay with black core.

154: F 7 XXX, inv. Nos. 3513/1–7. The height of the vase, inv. No. 3513/1, as preserved is 12.5 cm, diam. of foot 10.2 cm. The clay is very fine and whitish; for the shape, cf. SCE IV 2, xxxix fig. 62.17 (7). The sidesherd, inv. No. 3513/2, measures  $6.0 \times 4.0 \times 0.5$  cm; fine brown clay with decoration in matt brown glaze.

155: F 7 XXXVI, inv. No. 3511/1, h. 13.0 cm. Light brown clay with white particles.

156: E 7 XXXIII and XXXV, inv. Nos. 3764, 6108/1 = SH 70 and 6108/2.

157: Inv. No. 3764/1, h. 15.2 cm. Hard-baked reddish clay.



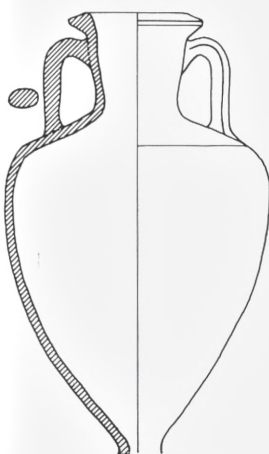
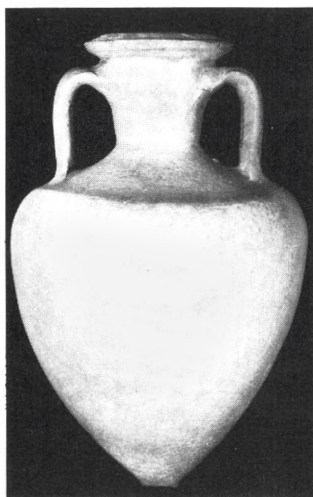


Fig. 186. Amphora from locus 59 (6020=SH 15). C. 1:10.

Fig. 187. Amphora from locus 59 (6020=SH 15). 1:10.



Fig. 188. Cast of stamped inscription on amphora figs. 186-187. 1:2.

Fig. 189. Bottom of jar from locus 60 (3716). 1:4. A line drawing of the bottom of a jar, showing a pointed shape with a horizontal rib.

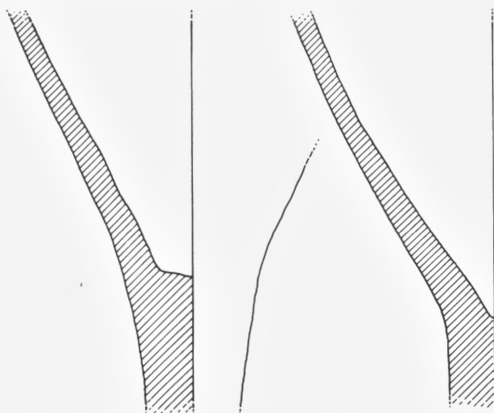


Fig. 190. Bottom of jar from locus 61 (3702). 1:4.

Fig. 191. Bottom of jar from locus 61 (3713). 1:4. A line drawing of the bottom of a jar, showing a pointed shape with a horizontal rib.

amphora and some jar bottoms in the sand. The latter were concealed below the surface of the slope, but the amphora was lying with part of its side projecting above the stones on the slope (*Pl. III* No. 59, *figs. 186-188*, level 4.54)<sup>158</sup>. The belly is ovoid, however with a marked, slightly concave shoulder; the neck is inverted conical with a broad profiled rim and with handles from a little below the rim to the lower part of the shoulder. The pointed bottom had originally a small projection which is broken off. On one of the handles there is a stamped inscription, l. 4.3 cm, w. 0.9 cm, perhaps to be understood ΜΕ(Υ)Α-ΚΛ(ΗΣ)<sup>159</sup>. The "shoulder stop" is characteristic of western, so-called Spanish(?) amphorae; the rim and handles have parallels in the 4th, but the alpha with the broken cross-bar is not met with before the 3rd century<sup>160</sup>. The jar-bottoms are interesting in so far as they represent special types. One is pointed, but with the very point flattened below, and with a horizontal rib c. 15 cm over the point; otherwise it recalls the specimens from Nos. 32, 33 and 45 above (*Pl. III* No. 60, *fig. 189*, level 4.31)<sup>161</sup>. The other two end below in a long stalk and are probably Hellenistic (*Pl. III* No. 61, *figs. 190-191*, level 4.32)<sup>162</sup>.

Cf. for the modelling of the handle Atiqot 7 1967, 43 fig. 1.1.

158: E 7 XXXIV, inv. No. 6020=SH 15, h. 58.5 cm, diam. 35.5 cm. Reddish, yellowish clay with white and dark particles. Most of the surface is covered with lime deposits.

159: I am much indebted to Dr. Virginia Grace for her having suggested this reading of the inscription and for her drawing my attention to the amphora's belonging to the Spanish (?) class, *Hesperia* 31 1962, 38 ad No. 44 pl. 22, *Hesperia* 32 1963, 320 notes 4-6, cf. CVA Capua 4, IV B pl. 13.4.

160: SCE II 226 No. 3, pl. 40. 6; *Hesperia* Supplement 10 1956, 134 ad No. 43 pl. 60.3; *Hesperia* 40 1971, 67, 94-95 No. 13 pl. 15. For the broken cross-bar, see A. G. Woodhead, *The Study of Greek Inscriptions*, Cambridge 1959, 64, cf. *Lindos* II 1, 315-316 No. 92.

161: E 7 LXXIV, inv. No. 3716, h. 15.0 cm. Red clay.

162: E 7 LXXIII, inv. Nos. 3702 and 3713, h. 21.7 and 20.5 cm. Light brown clay with black core and many white particles. Cf. Atiqot 7 1967 46-47 fig. 3.4.



Fig. 192. Cobbled slope in D 7 from S.



Fig. 193. Stones marking surface of slope in D 7 from NNW.

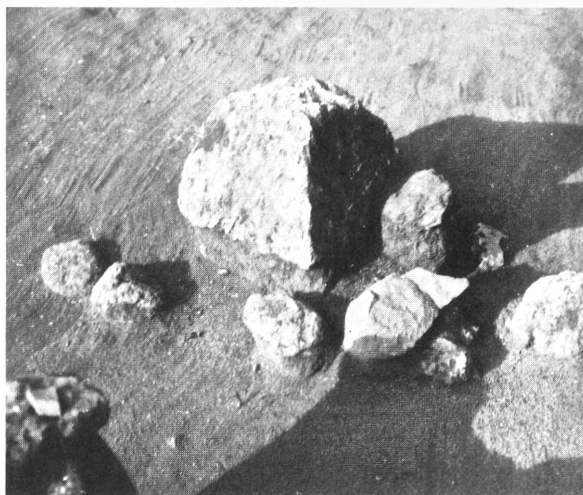


Fig. 194. Lower part of obelisk No. 62 in situ seen from E (6126=SH 74).

D7 displayed the same slope with scattered stones as did E – F7 (Figs. 192–193), but also a small part of a wall orientated eastnortheast–westsouthwest and being c. 1.35 m long and 0.95 m wide (top level 4.80). The slope rose to 4.95 in the southeast, to 4.55 in the northeast and sank to 4.18 in the west. A truncated four-sided limestone pyramid of rectangular section was found standing on the slope in the southern part of the square (*Pl. III* No. 62, figs. 194–196, top level 4.86)<sup>163</sup>. It was irregularly cut on the three sides; the fourth, western one, had remained crude, which seems to mean that this was the back. In some places the surface has a reddish tinge, perhaps from weathering, and the stone is rather badly preserved, being full of cracks and holes; the upper side may well be a fracture. It would therefore be reasonable to consider the block as the lower part of a small obelisk<sup>164</sup>. On the slope a little east of this object a fragment of a small bronze ring was unearthened (*Pl. III* No. 63, figs. 197–198, level 4.85)<sup>165</sup>, and west of the above-mentioned wall sherds of two black-glazed Early Hellenistic bowls (*Pl. III* Nos. 64–65, levels 4.35 and 4.31)<sup>166</sup>. One of them could be

163: D 7 CCXLI, inv. No. 6126=SH 74, AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 143 fig. 17, NMArb 1961, 134, 137 fig. 18, h. 0.32 m, w. 0.39 m, depth 0.26 m.

164: Cf. Byblos II 2, 640–641 fig. 767 pls. 22–24, 28–30 and 32.3.

165: D 7 LXXIX, inv. No. 3724/11, l. 2.0 cm.

166: D 7 XCHII–XCIV, inv. Nos. 6175/1–2=SH 109 and 96.



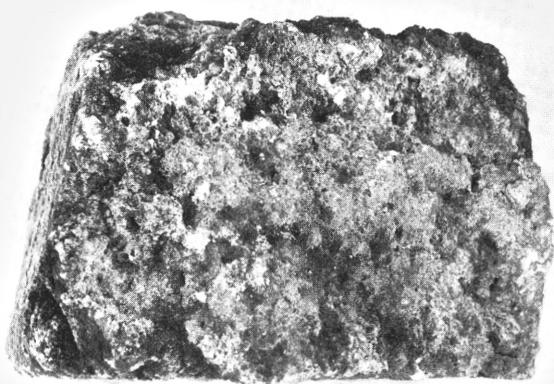


Fig. 195. Lower part of obelisk No. 62 (6126=SH 74). C. 1:6.

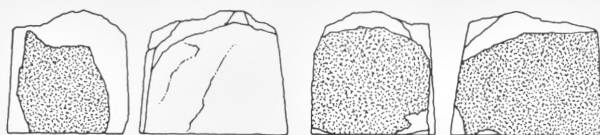


Fig. 196. Lower part of obelisk No. 62 (6126=SH 74). 1:20.



Fig. 197. Fragment of ring from locus 63 (3724/11). 1:1.



Fig. 198. Fragment of ring from locus 63 (3724/11). 1:1.

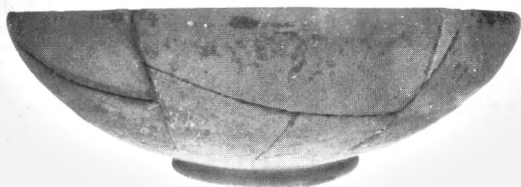


Fig. 199. Bowl from locus 64 (6175/1=SH 109). 1:5.

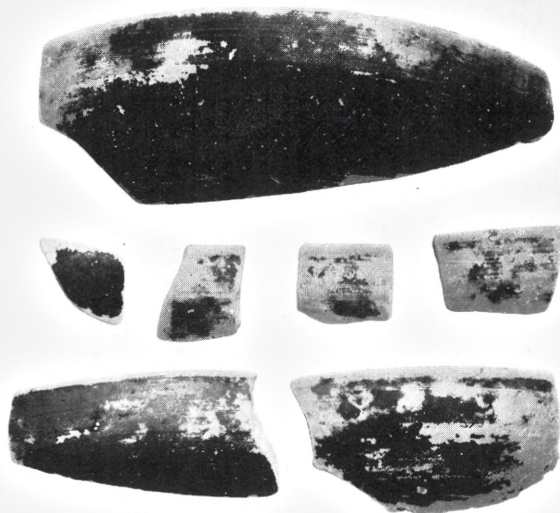


Fig. 200. Fragments of bowl from locus 65 (6175/2=SH 96). 1:2.

restored; it has a ring-foot and a convex side with slightly incurved rim, and there are remains of glaze along the rim at the outside, on the upper part of the interior and as a circle under the bottom (*Fig. 199*)<sup>167</sup>. Of the other bowl only six rimsherds and one sidesherd have been preserved (*Fig. 200*)<sup>168</sup>.

Trial trenches in D7/8 and J7/8 as well as the large extension of the excavation in G/H 8/9 showed that no more remains of the sanctuary had been preserved with the exception of two pieces of a wall in the eastern part of G7 and in the western part of G8 (top levels 4.95 and 4.89, see *Pls. I and III*). In spite of their situation they cannot have belonged to the original north wall of the Chapel Court, as they are placed on a much higher level; but they may be the remainders of a

167: Inv. No. 6175/1=SH 109, h. 7.5 cm, diam. 32.0 cm. Reddish brown clay. Matt brownish black glaze. Cf. SCE IV 3, xi fig. 21.8.

168: Inv. No. 6175/2=SH 96, h. of largest sherd 6.0 cm, w. of largest sherd 14.0 cm. Yellowish reddish clay. Black glaze. Cf. SCE IV 3, xi fig. 21.3.







Fig. 202. Wall and pavement in U/V 9 from SE.

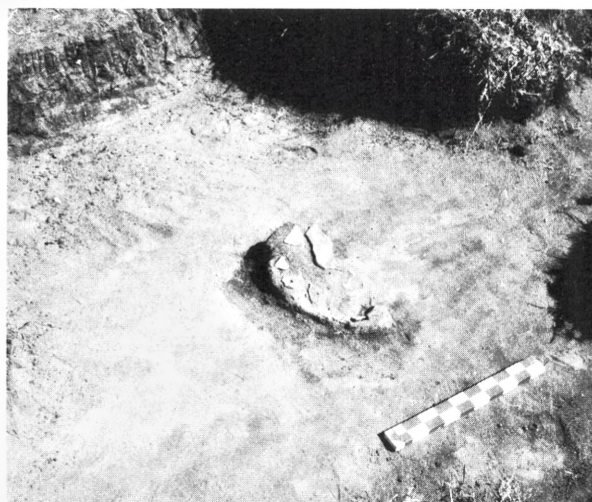


Fig. 204. Remains of jar in U 10 from NW.

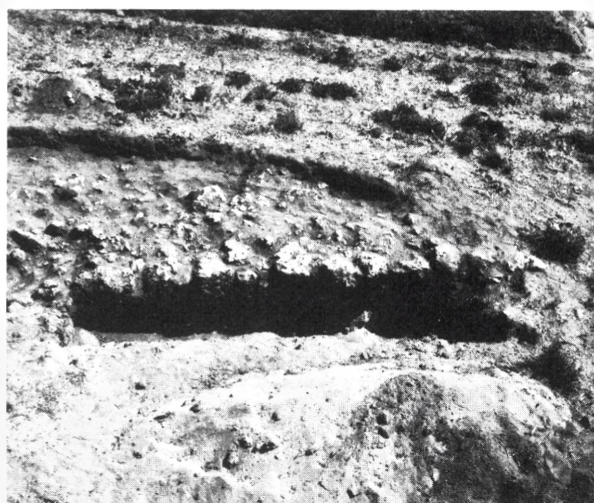


Fig. 203. Wall and pavement in southern part of U 9 from WSW.

regarded as connected with the pottery deposits of Periods J – H in squares G/H 8/9; nevertheless the profile of the bottom also offers some resemblance to a Cypriote type of the time c. 600–475 B.C.<sup>171</sup>. The excavation in U9 produced a number of potsherds<sup>172</sup> as well as a piece of a roof tile<sup>173</sup> and a fragment of a hollow terracotta figure made in a mould (*Fig. 206*)<sup>174</sup>. What is

preserved of the terracotta shows the lower part of a chiton or peplos; apparently the left leg of the figure was the supporting one (“Standbein”) and the other the free one (“Spielbein”). The style is dependent upon such statuary types as the Eirene by Kephisodotos and the Apollon Patroos by Euphranor, of the period c. 375–325 B.C.<sup>175</sup>, and accordingly the fragment cannot be earlier, but may be even considerably later<sup>176</sup>. Of the potsherds most seem to be of storage jars. A handle fragment probably comes from an Archaic or Classical pithoid amphora with horizontal handles erect above the rim<sup>177</sup>. Two kinds of pointed jar bottoms are represented, the earlier

171: Salamis II 212–213 No. 47 pl. 199.

172: Inv. Nos. 3501/1–6, 3502/1–4, 3503, 3504/1 and 3.

173: Inv. No. 3504/2.

174: Inv. No. 6493=SH 127, h. 7.5 cm. Soft and fine light buff clay.

175: G. M. A. Richter, *A Handbook of Greek Art*, London 1959, 128 fig. 184 and 144 fig. 208.

176: Cf. G. Kleiner, *Tanagrafiguren* (JdIErg 15 1942) 10–11, 56, 86, 90, 98, 124, 208, 215, 261 and 270 pls. 4a, 9b–c and f, 12 a and c, *BMusBeyr* 10 1951/2, 32 Nos. 218, 220–221, 44 No. 505 pls. 32.4, 33.3 and 48.6.

177: Inv. No. 3502/1. Buff, very gritty clay. Cf. *OpAth* 3 1960, 120–121 fig. 15. 3–7.

conical, probably Classical one (*Fig. 207*)<sup>178</sup>, and the Hellenistic variety with stalk (*Fig. 208*)<sup>179</sup>. Finally there is a sherd of a big open bowl with thickened rim, which is an Archaic type (*Fig. 209*)<sup>180</sup>.

Not many Post-Hellenistic objects turned up in the examined areas at the Southern Harbour. Evidently the site must have been abandoned as was also the case with the town mound<sup>181</sup>. With the exception of two instances where a tiny sherd of Medieval glass or glazed pottery had slipped down in the sand during the excavation to be unexpectedly discovered at a Pre-Hellenistic level<sup>182</sup>, they all appeared in the upper part of the sand dunes or on the modern surface. The neck and shoulder with a band-shaped handle, of a Medieval jug apparently of Crusaders' Ware (*Fig. 210*)<sup>183</sup>, a worn and corroded bronze coin, which seemed to be of the Salgūk dynasty 1037–1308 A.D.<sup>184</sup>, four Roman glass sherds (*Figs.*

178: Inv. No. 3501/1, h. 11.0 cm. Red coarse clay with numerous grits. Cf. Stern 111 fig. 152, OpAth 3 1960, 113–114 fig. 6.10 and above p. 37, 48 Nos. 6, 32 and 33.

179: Inv. No. 3501/2, h. 10.0 cm. Coarse reddish clay with white particles. Cf. SCE IV 3, xiii, 62 fig. 26.12, and above p. 56 No. 61.

180: Inv. No. 3504/1, h. 4.9 cm, diam. estimated at c. 31.8 cm. Red gritty clay. Cf. Salamis I 34 No. 4 pl. 124, 111 No. 171 pl. 149, Salamis II 7 No. 3 pl. 203, 216 No. 132 pl. 199, Salamis III 28 and 35, 116 Nos. 211 and 229 pl. 233.

181: Sūkās I 124 and 127.

182: G 7 CCXLIX, inv. No. 3724/32, level 4.57. Very small piece of Arabic glass. G 7, southern part, inv. No. 3482/2, level c. 4.30–4.50. 2.5 × 2.5 cm. Buff clay. On interior light green glaze.

183: G 8 CCLXXI, inv. No. 3414, level 4.76. H. 6.3 cm. Diam. of neck 12.0 cm. Very hard-baked dark red clay.

184: G 8 CCLVI, inv. No. 6121 = SH 73, level 4.78. Weight 1.93 g.

185: G 9 CXLII, inv. Nos. 3724/44 and 50, level 4.59. Widths of glass sherds 1.5, 2.0, 2.2 and 1.3 cm.

186: G 8, northern part, inv. Nos. 3688/1 and 3691/1, the former measuring 8.0 × 6.0 cm, the latter 6.2 cm high and with the neck diameter estimated at 12.3 cm, both of hard-baked reddish brown clay.

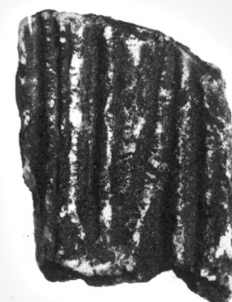
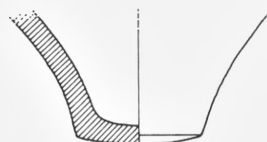


Fig. 205. Bottom of jar from U 10 (3500/1). 1:4.

Fig. 206. Fragment of terracotta figure from U 9 (6493=SH 127). 1:2.

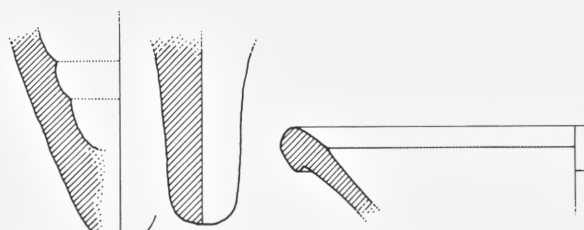


Fig. 207. Bottom of jar from U 9 (3501/1). 1:4.

Fig. 208. Bottom of jar from U 9 (3501/2). 1:4.

Fig. 209. Rimsherd of bowl from U 9 (3504/1). 1:4.



Fig. 210. Upper part of Medieval jug (3414). 1:4.

211–212), three flat indeterminable pieces of iron and the bottom of a Late Bronze Age, otherwise indefinable pot<sup>185</sup> were found in, on or a little above the reddish humus layer marking the surface of the stormbeach or dunes which were formed after the destruction of the sanctuary (cf. *Pl. I, Section A-a*). Together with displaced earlier sherds like the just-mentioned Bronze Age bottom there were in the upper part of the modern dune sand two more fragments of Crusaders' Ware (*Fig. 213*)<sup>186</sup>, a small rim fragment of





Fig. 211. Roman glass sherds (3724/50). 1:1.



Fig. 212. Roman glass sherds (3724/50). 1:1.

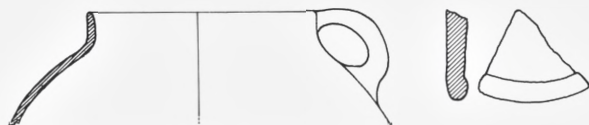


Fig. 213. Upper part of Medieval jug (3691/1). 1:4.

Fig. 214. Medieval glass sherd (3724/47). 1:1.

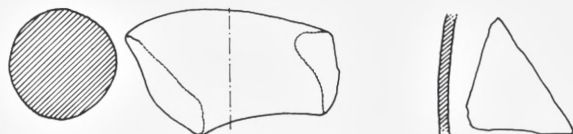


Fig. 215. Roman glass sherd (3724/45). 1:1.

Fig. 216. Medieval glass sherd (3724/33). 1:1.



Fig. 217. Fragment of Arabic pipe (3724/49). 1:1.

Fig. 218. Silver ear-ring (3724/9). 1:1.

green Medieval glass (*Fig. 214*)<sup>187</sup>, a small bottomsherd of a Medieval bowl of glazed ware<sup>188</sup> and a nondescript piece of Islamic pottery<sup>189</sup>.

The following objects were picked up on the modern surface: a handle fragment of a Roman glass vessel (*Fig. 215*)<sup>190</sup>, a fragment of Medieval glass (*Fig. 216*)<sup>191</sup>, a piece of an Arabic pipe (ğalyūn, Turkish çibuk) (*Fig. 217*)<sup>192</sup>, a small silver ear-ring (*Fig. 218*)<sup>193</sup> and two coins, one of bronze struck by the Bahrī Mamluke Sultan Al-Aṣraf Ša'abān 1363–77 A.D.<sup>194</sup>, and the other an Austrian 6 Kreutzer of silver struck in Vienna 1690 A.D. by the Emperor Leopold I<sup>195</sup>.

The chronology of the Sanctuary may be recapitulated as follows.

It is evident from find No. 1 and contemporary sherds found under similar circumstances (see above p. 33) that the original floor (I) of the Chapel Court was laid in the 4th century B.C. at the earliest; it seems to have been in use still about 250 B.C. (cf. p. 35 No. 4). On the other hand the occurrence of an object of the time c. 475–425 on its floor (p. 35 No. 3) and of another dating from the late 5th Century found on the floor of the very Chapel (p. 36 No. 5) may speak against too large a lapse of time between the creation of these sculptures and the making of the floors. So, a date for the latter in the second quarter of the 4th century B.C. will be preferable. The long west wall must have been built about the same time (cf. p. 33–34 Nos. 1–2, p. 40 No. 14, p. 51 No. 37). In the Altar Enclosure there were

187: G 8, southwestern part, inv. No. 3724/47, w. 1.5 cm.

188: G 8, eastern part, inv. No. 3448/1. 2.0×3.4 cm. Fine buff clay. Turquoise glaze.

189: G 9, southern part, inv. No. 3134/35.

190: G 8, northeastern part, inv. No. 3724/45, l. 2.8 cm.

191: G 8, northeastern part, inv. No. 3724/33, w. 1.4 cm.

192: G 9, southwestern part, inv. No. 3724/49, l. 3.4 cm.

193: Not located, inv. No. 3724/9, diam. 1.4 cm.

194: Not located, inv. No. 6197=SH 105, weight 1.94 g.

195: Not located, inv. 6196=SH 104, weight 3.11 g, cf. V. Miller zu Aichholz, Österreichische Münzprägungen 1519–1938<sup>2</sup>, Vienna 1948, 189.

both 5th century and Hellenistic objects on Floor I (p. 40, 45 Nos. **15**, **21–23**), and finds in the floors of the North and South Courts corroborate the date suggested above (p. 51 and 39 Nos. **38** and **8**).

Floor II in the Chapel Court was made after demolishing parts of the south and west walls, and finds Nos. **6–7** put this event after c. 225 B.C. (above p. 37), and pottery of the later 4th century B.C. under the merlons fallen from the top of the west wall gives also a terminus post quem for the collapse of the wall (p. 48 No. **33**). On the whole the walls mentioned, particularly the western one, appear to have been badly damaged by an earthquake, probably one of those noticed by ancient writers in 140, 117 and 69 B.C. (above p. 38). The tumbling-over of Altar II and the find of a Hellenistic sherd between it and Altar I provides a similar evidence (p. 43 No. **18**). After the disaster Altar III was built on Floor II as a successor of Altar I, whereas the top of Altar II like that of the baetyllic stone No. **24** must still have been visible above the floor, in which a sacrificial pit was gradually formed (p. 46 No. **25**). In this same period the curved south wall parallel with the slidden upper parts of the west wall and perhaps also the corresponding north wall may have been constructed. The Chapel, being a small structure may have suffered no or only slight damage. At any rate it could easily be rebuilt on the same foundations, but the floor was raised and its court enlarged towards the south. Thus no comprehensive attempt at clearing the whole site and reconstructing the sanctuary as it was seems to have been made, but only the most necessary works undertaken to let the cult as such continue.

The existence of the entire sanctuary complex will then fall within Period F of the chronological sequence established by the investigations on the town mound<sup>196</sup>, whereas the perfunctory partial rebuilding and the last days of the cult would seem to belong to E, both periods being put to an

196: Sūkās I, 127.

end by violent earthquakes. In other words, we may place the former building phase shortly after 380 B.C., and the latter after 140 B.C. Also in this case 69 B.C. is a possible date for the final abandoning of the site. The finds do not comprise any so-called Pergamene ware or other characteristic Roman pottery. Only in, on or over the reddish humus layer in the dunes, which marks the surface after the total destruction of the sanctuary, we picked up a few sherds of blown Roman glass, and later objects were just as scarce, being indications only of casual visits.

Nevertheless, the earliest finds in the sanctuary are not accounted for by referring to Periods F and E alone. Just as the tomb-diggers of Period G happened to break into earlier deposits and thus to bring sherds of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages up into later contexts, the sanctuary-builders apparently also dislocated some items, among them evidently pieces which had already once been transferred from their original setting, e.g. the fragment of a pot-stand or incense-burner from locus **48** (*Fig. 174*) and the upper part of a vessel with handle from No. **28** (*Fig. 146*). However, such a process does not suffice to explain all the cases. It is true that items like the rimsherd *fig. 110* from locus **7** in the sanctuary (certainly not far from Burial No. **7**), the bowl *fig. 154* from locus **32**, the jar-bottom *fig. 170* from No. **45**, and another bottom *figs. 179–180* from No. **54**, may well have come from graves, and if the limestone figure *fig. 24* rightly could be assigned to Burial No. **16**, why should not also the comparable sculpture fragments *figs. 99–102, 126, 137–139 and 164*, from loci Nos. **2, 3, 15, 21** and **41** be dispersed remains of sepulchral offerings? And the same *might* hold good of the terracottas *figs. 111, 122–125, 134, 140, 163 and 165* from Nos. **7, 15** (and its counterpart from G **8**), **19, 22, 41** and **42**. But no stone nor terracotta figure, not even *fig. 24*, was in actual fact excavated in any of the preserved burials in our cemetery. Moreover, some of these plastic works were roughly of half life-size, which means that when the figures



were complete they probably attained a height of at least 80 cm (*Figs. 111 and 137–139*, from Nos. 7 and 21, perhaps also *figs. 134 and 140* from Nos. 19 and 22); in other instances the figures must have been more than 35 and 50 cm high (*Figs. 99–103*, Nos. 2–3). The considerable size of these objects would rather indicate that they were votive and not sepulchral; but if so, where were they originally placed? In time they span over the 6th and 5th centuries, the earliest being *fig. 111* (from No. 7), made somewhere between c. 650 and c. 550 B.C., followed by the Late Archaic *fig. 140* (No. 22) and *figs. 137–139* (No. 21) of the first half of the 5th Century, with *figs. 99–102 and 134* (Nos. 2, 3 and 19) more approaching the time of the construction of the sanctuary complex, but still separated from it by at least a quarter of a century. In the latter three cases the time lag might be explained so that they belonged to a sculptor's stock, when the buildings were laid out, and deposited in the complex immediately after its construction; but in the former three the chronological distance is too great. Accordingly we are compelled to believe that they came from a predecessor of the sanctuary complex.

Findings Nos. 2 and 3 were both made near the Chapel, and both may be understood as having fallen and been left on the floor; Nos. 19, 21 and 22 were found under similar conditions in the Altar Enclosure, and only No. 7 is a dump of the time after the first destruction. Now, traces of an earlier building may actually be perceived in the south and perhaps also the north wall of the Altar Enclosure. In the first place it is strange that the south wall, if planned at the same time as the rest of the complex, should be not only wider, but also go deeper down than the west wall and the Chapel walls (*Pl. I Sections A-a and B-b*, p. 42 *figs. 128–129*, cf. p. 34 *fig. 94* and p. 36 *fig. 103*)<sup>197</sup>. Secondly, in the bottom course of both the south and north walls of the Altar Enclosure there is a nearly rectangular corner stone which seems to delimit the original extension of the wall towards

the west; the east end is not preserved, nor are there any remains of transversal walls. This primitive sanctuary, the inner width of which was only c. 2.50 m, the outer c. 4.20 m. must either have had an open western anta-front or have had the latter closed by means of wooden doors; its purpose was, no doubt, to house the baetyl and Altars I–II, one for unburnt offerings<sup>198</sup> and the other for incense<sup>199</sup>; but Altar I shows signs of having been composed of reused blocks (above p. 41), and both altars may not be in their original position. Presumably the original structure was a roofed building, and perhaps the merlons fallen from the later west wall (*Figs. 149–153*, Nos. 30–31) may have been first employed on it, crowning the façade (*fig. 219*)<sup>200</sup>. Whether, after the construction of the west wall and the other parts of the complex the Altar Enclosure remained a covered room, is uncertain. Perhaps the Chapel took over its rôle as such; it is possible that a new entrance was made in the east end where a bronze nail (*Fig. 144* No. 26) was found, betraying the existence of some woodwork.

If we regard *fig. 111* (from No. 7) as the earliest object to be with safety ascribed to the primitive sanctuary and – as suggested above p. 38 note 63 – dating from the time c. 650–560 B.C., then the first structure will probably have been founded in Period G<sup>2</sup> (ca. 588–552 B.C.); but as we cannot preclude the possibility that the fragment could be of a figure from the second half of the 6th century, and as the building seems to be more akin to the temple of Period G<sup>1</sup> on the town mound (c. 552–498 B.C.)<sup>201</sup> than to its predeces-

197: The width of the south wall is c. 0.90 m, that of the north wall c. 0.80 m, that of the west wall only c. 0.65 – 0.70 m.

198: Cf. Exodus XXVI 35, XL 22, I Kings VII 48.

199: Cf. Exodus XXX 6, XL 26, I Kings VII 48.

200: Cf. AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 6 pl. 1.2c: Naïskos at 'Amrīt.

201: Sūkās I 89–91 fig. 33 and pl. 5. The dimensions were c. 3.30 × at least 4.20 m with an inner width of c. 1.80 m. The walls were also in this case of slightly unequal width, c. 0.70 – 0.80 m.

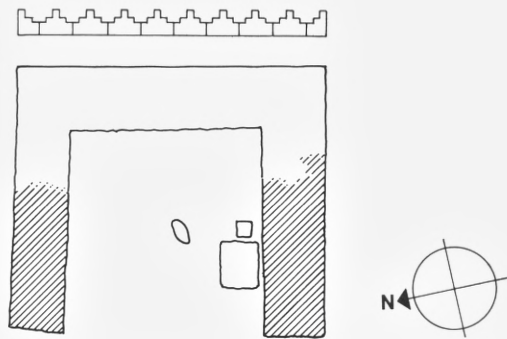


Fig. 219. Tentative plan of original sanctuary and possible reconstruction of its crowning range of merlons. 1:100.

Fig. 220. Plan showing the three phases of the sanctuary. 1:200.

sors, it might more rightly be regarded as belonging to that time<sup>202</sup>. The general development of the sanctuary may then be visualized as suggested in *fig. 220* and the chronological results summarized as in *fig. 221*.

Proceeding now to try to determine the character of the sanctuary and its cult, we must above all state that its centre was the baetylic stone *figs. 142–143*, No. **24**, and that such objects could symbolize both male and female deities, e.g. Ba'al at Emesa and Astart at Paphos. Somehow related to the baetyl is the obelisk *Figs. 195–196*, No. **62**. We have already (above p. 57 note 164) noticed the similarity of this piece to the obelisks

202: Cf. Sūkās I 127.

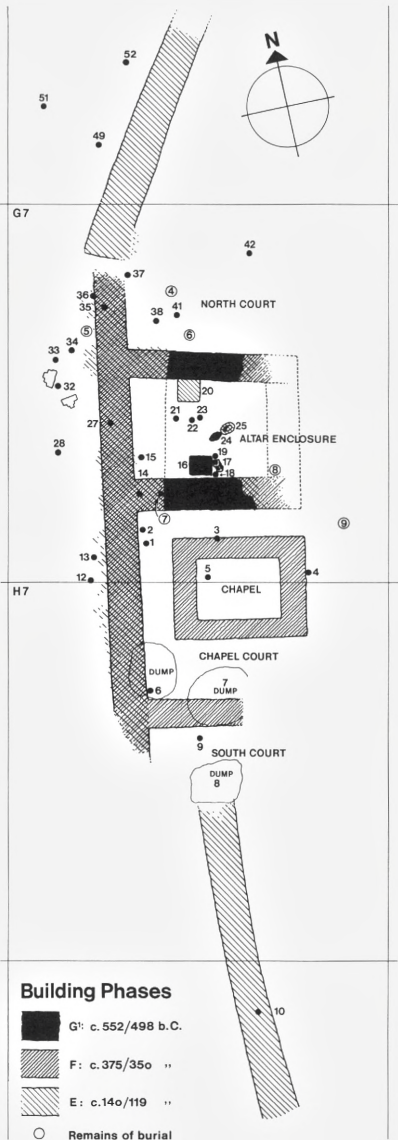


Fig. 221. Chronological chart.

Sūkās Periods	Burials	Sanctuary	B.C.
Later G <sup>3</sup>	24	Original Temple	c. 625–c. 588
G <sup>2</sup>	2, 12, 13, 14, 20, 26, 29, 30		c. 588–c. 552
G <sup>1</sup>	9, 10, 16, 17, 33, 34		c. 552–c. 498
Hiatus	3, 11, 18, 19, 25, 27	Enlarged Sanctuary Partially Rebuilt Sanctuary	c. 498–c. 380
F			c. 380–c. 140
E			c. 140–c. 69



or maššebōt of the Rašap temple in Middle Bronze Age Byblos. One of these was the cult object of the central cella and represented the god himself, the others – to quote Dunand – “dressées par les fidèles perpétuaient leur présence ou celle d’une tierce personne devant la divinité”<sup>203</sup>. Obelisk-formed stelai or stelai with representations of similar monuments in a naïskos or alone are particularly known from the Western Phoenician area<sup>204</sup>. As to the placing of the baetyl in a central naïskos flanked by smaller rooms we may refer to the famous temple at Paphos and related sanctuaries<sup>205</sup>.

The votaries, as represented by *figs. 99–102, 104–105, 141, 163 and 164* (Nos. 2, 3, 5, 23 and 41), were both male and female, adults and children; the latter, however, seem to be exclusively male.

As to the offerings brought by votaries, we have one instance showing both a hen or cock and some eggs (*Fig. 163*, No. 41); the cult may therefore have been chthonic<sup>206</sup>, and according to a sacrificial tariff from Carthage, cocks and hens were similarly offered there<sup>207</sup>.

If rendering a mortal being the torso *fig. 165* No. 42, can be explained as the figure of a temple prostitute, in Hebrew qedešah, in Assyrian kadištu; but more likely it is the goddess served and represented by the prostitutes. The difficulty in exactly naming such a naked female will be even more obvious when we take into consideration a stela in Winchester, where she is called both ‘Aštart, ‘Anat and Qudšu (i.e. the Holiness of ‘Ašēra)<sup>208</sup>. In Late Bronze Age representations dedicated by Canaanites (Phoenicians) in Egypt Qudšu is usually seen in the company of two male deities, Rašap, the Phoenician god of war and death, and Min, the Egyptian god of fertility<sup>209</sup>. Such triads were, in fact, not at all rare in Phoenicia itself<sup>210</sup>; in most cases they are composed of a superior god variably called Ba‘al, Ba‘alšamīm-El-Kronos, Poseidon, or Zeus, a mother or fertility or city goddess under the names Ba‘alat Gubla-Isis, ‘Aštart, Europe, Tyche,

Asteria or Astronoë, and a younger god or divine son, who may be Adonis, Ešmun-Asklepios-Harpokrates, Herakles-Melqart, Helios or Dionysos. As Harpokrates means Horus the Child, and as Min occasionally could be identified with Horus and even combined with his mother Isis and then called Bull of his (own) Mother, it seems obvious

203: M. Dunand, *Byblos, son histoire, ses ruines, ses légendes*, Beyrouth 1963, 54 and 51.

204: E.g. Harden<sup>2</sup> 88, S. Moscati & M. L. Uberti, *Le stele puniche di Mora nel Museo Nazionale di Cagliari*, Rome 1970, 83–86 and 105 Nos. 2, 6 and 37 pls. 1, 3 and 19. P. Bartoloni, *Le stele arcaiche del tofet di Cartagine*, Rome 1976, 80, 83, 87 and 90 Nos. 1–5, 27, 68, 73, 119–120 and 124 pls. 1, 2, 8, 20, 21, 34 and 35, etc. Representation of more than one obelisk *ibid.* *passim*, but see also N. Jidejian, *Tyre through the Ages*, Beirut 1969, fig. 34.

205: C. Blinkenberg, *Le temple de Paphos* (*DanVidSelsk-HistFilolMedd IX 2*) 1924, 7–10 figs. 1–4, *ActaA 4* 1933, 204 figs. 1–3, 219 fig. 9, Harden<sup>2</sup> 82, 85 pls. 100–101, T. A. Busink, *Der Tempel von Jerusalem*, Leiden 1970, 444–445 figs. 123–124, 473 fig. 131, cf. 440 fig. 121. For baetyls in the cult of ‘Aštart, see also MélBeyr 47 1942, 149–169. A tripartite building with the central part wider and higher is rendered on a stone vase from Sidon, *Eretz-Israel 9* 1969, 10 d pl. 4.4, with statues in all three rooms.

206: On representations of persons with cock and eggs, see *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft 11* 1908, 535–536 and 538.

207: G.-C. Lapeyre & A. Pellegrin, *Carthage punique*, Paris 1942, 148.

208: *JNES 14* 1955, 49–51 pl. 3, R. D. Barnett, *A Catalogue of the Nimrud Ivories in the British Museum*<sup>2</sup>, London 1975, 82.

209: A. Erman, *Die Religion der Ägypter*, Berlin-Leipzig 1934, 143, 149, 35–36. *Mélanges Syriens offerts à Monsieur René Dussaud 2* (BAH 30) Paris 1939, 673–687. R. Dussaud, *L’art phénicien du II<sup>e</sup> millénaire*, Paris 1949, 51–52 fig. 17. William J. Fulco, *The Canaanite God Rešep* (*American Oriental Series 8*), New Haven 1976, 15–17, 23–24, 27–28, 68–69.

210: *Syria 31* 1954, 87, *Syria 37* 1960, 248–249, *Syria 39* 1962, 211–212, *Syria 40* 1963, 19–26, *RevNum 6* 1964, 22–28, R. du Mesnil du Buisson, *Nouvelles études sur les dieux et les mythes de Canaan*, Leiden 1973, 36–42, 55–69, J.-P. Rey-Coquais, *Arados et sa pérée aux époques grecque, romaine et byzantine* (BAH 97) Paris 1974, 245.

that the name Rašap on the Qudšu stelai is used to indicate a superior Phoenician male god as compared with the one in the guise of Min<sup>211</sup>.

The Sūkās region, no doubt, belonged to the territory of Arados. After having mentioned Laodikeia and smaller townships in its neighbour-

hood, viz. Poseidion, Herakleion and Gabala, Strabo writes: "Hereafter it is the coastland of Arados", and then he enumerates Paltos, Balanaia and Karnos<sup>212</sup>. Sūkās was, in fact, nearer to Paltos than to Gabala, and the Aradian frontier may well have been the present Nahr 'Umm Burgul halfway between Gabala and Sūkās<sup>213</sup>. In the Neo-Babylonian and Persian epochs Arados seemed to be dependent upon Tyre<sup>214</sup>. Paltos may originally have been founded by colonists or fugitives from Arados, the root of the Greek word being probably Semitic and reflecting a place-name like the Palestinian Beth-Pelet, "House of Escape", i.e. Town of the Evacuated<sup>215</sup>. Sūkās belonging to Paltos, whose mother city was Arados, a town under Tyrian sway, might well have had cults of the same kind as the Tyrian ones. Therefore, if we find in Tyre as the three principal gods Ba'alšamīm, 'Aštart and Melqart, or Hellenized: Zeus, Asteria/Astronoë and Herakles, there is an obvious possibility that these deities were also worshipped at Sūkās.

As for 'Aštart, we have already hinted at an interpretation of *fig. 165* No. **42** in this way, and if female, as is suggested by the stephane and the Hathoric house-shaped polos, the fragment *fig. 164* No. **41** may refer to the same deity. The lion skin and club of *figs. 137–139* No. **21** can belong to no other than Herakles, and that means without any doubt Melqart<sup>216</sup>. Whether the lion's paw *fig. 126* No. **15** – if not that of a sphinx – would point into the same direction, we cannot tell, for the lion was also sacred to 'Aštart (Ištar). The name of Melqart is literally translated King of the Town, and the latter is often taken as indicating the metropolis itself so as to make the expression an equivalent of Ba'al Sūr, Lord of Tyre; but others with good reason explain it as King of the City (of the Dead), i.e. of the Underworld, meaning a chthonic god corresponding to the Babylonian Nergal, who also defeated lions<sup>217</sup>. It is expressly stated that Melqart of Tyre, at an annual spring festival in February/March, called his Awakening, was burnt and resurrected;

211: Erman, op. cit. 87, 392, H. Kees, *Der Götterglaube im alten Ägypten*<sup>2</sup>, Berlin 1956, 184, 200–201, 297, 335, 338–339. Already M. Müller identified Min of the stelai in question with Tammuz-Adonis, *Mélanges* . . . Dussaud 2, 677. It is highly difficult to distinguish between Phoenician gods on the basis of typology alone (weapons, clothing, etc.); see *Levant* 4 1972, 130–133 and compare e.g. the representations of Melqart, *BASOR* 87 1942, 23–29 *fig. 1*, of Rašap, *Mélanges* . . . Dussaud 2, 682 *fig. 3* and *BMetrMus* 10 1952, 185–186, and of Qošar, *Abr-Nahrain* 2 1960/1, 52–53 *pl. 1. lj*, *BMetrMus* 10 1952, 184 and 186, three deities who moreover have been identified with three different Greek gods: Herakles, Apollo and Hephaistos, cf. also the remarks in Sūkās I 85 note 290, and Fulco, op. cit. 22, 49, 66 note 331. In a late period, however, Rašap and Melqart have coalesced; in the Cypriote sphere Rašap was identified with Apollon, but in Egypt with Herakles, as was Melqart in Phoenicia, Fulco, op. cit. 47–49, 50–52 and 38.

212: Rey-Coquais, op. cit. 10–11 No. 15, Strabo, *Geography* XVI 2.12 (753).

213: *AASyr* 15 1965, 76 *figs. 20–21*.

214: Rey-Coquais, op. cit. 2–3 Nos. 2 and 4, 150, *Ezechiel* XXVII 8 and 11, *Pseudo-Skylax*, *Periplus* ed. C. Müller, *Geographi Graeci Minores* I, Paris 1855, 78 (§ 104).

215: *AASyr* 8/9 1958/9, 114: PLT "to escape", cf. Hebrew *pālît*, "fugitive", and Arabic *falata*, "escape".

216: H. Donner & W. Röllig, *Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften*, Wiesbaden 1962–64, I 11 No. 47, II 64, *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie* VII (BAH 89), Paris 1970, 25–27 No. 4001, Philo Byblius, ed. C. Müller, *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum* III, Paris 1849, 568 (I 2.22). – Cf. *MéBeyr* 38 1962, 16–17 *pl. 5.1* and Herodotus, *Historiae* II 44.1, Pausanias, *Graeciae Descriptio* V 25.12.

217: *BASOR* 87 1942, 29, *Syria* 24 1944/5, 65, 69–74, *Syria* 25 1946–48, 205–230. In the Malta bilingue Donner & Röllig No. 47 the Greek ἀρχηγέτης corresponds to B'1 Šr. Also Rašap could apparently be identified with Nergal, Fulco, op. cit. 34, 37–38.



evidently he there played the role of the great spirit of vegetation and procreation<sup>218</sup>. A comparable divine club-brandishing lion-defeater is represented on a stela from Nahr al-‘Abrāš, 16 km south of ‘Amrīt in the region of ancient Simyra<sup>219</sup>; but an inscription calls the god Šadrapā, which name, also known from Byblos, Palmyra and Carthage<sup>220</sup>, perhaps contains the root rp’, “to heal”, and in a bilingue found at Leptis Magna in Libya equals Liber Pater, i.e. Dionysos. The latter and Herakles-Melqart were the Dii Patrii of this originally Phoenician town, and so here again we are warned that two distinct gods could have the same attribute and to a certain extent the same character<sup>221</sup>. In Palmyra Šadrapā is a bearded armour-clad figure holding spear and shield, and with a serpent and a scorpion as accessories<sup>222</sup>.

The terracottas *figs. 122–125*, No. 15 and its counterpart from square G8, still remain to be commented upon. We have before us representations of a square-built male being with a long and broad beard, wearing a deer skin and a polos, the latter characterizing him as a deity. He has a superficial likeness to the Egyptian demon Bes<sup>223</sup>, but looks more normally human, and he has more in common with Classical Greek Pan figures<sup>224</sup>. It is highly regrettable that our two fragments are so small as to make an identification of the god so uncertain; for a Pan-like representation might well be a reflection of the same deity as the Min of the Qudšu stelai<sup>225</sup>. Strangely enough both the piece of sculpture *figs. 137–139* No. 21 and the just-mentioned terracottas would then seem to refer to the same god, the son in the divine triad<sup>226</sup>.

‘Astart and Melqart, at least, were probably worshipped in the sanctuary excavated at the Southern Harbour. As both had also a chthonic aspect it is not astonishing to find traces of their cult in and around a small building erected in a

cemetery. Which of the two the baetylic stone represented, cannot be definitely stated; but as the Herakles fragment *figs. 137–139* No. 21 was found quite near to it, there is the possibility that Herakles-Melqart was the principal and original inhabitant of the sanctuary. In fact he was also a god of importance to the mariners<sup>227</sup>, and this, too, explains the situation of his cult at the southern point delimiting the South Harbour of Sūkās.

218: Syria 24 1944/5, 72, Syria 40 1963, 20, Eretz-Israel 9 1969, 10.

219: HdA I, Munich 1939, 822 pl. 198. 1, Syria 25 1946–48, 222–225 fig. 4, G. Contenau, La civilisation phénicienne<sup>2</sup>, Paris 1949, 154–155 pl. 6, Harden<sup>2</sup> 182–183 fig. 56. – As to Simyra, see R. Dussaud, Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et médiévale (BAH 4), Paris 1927, 118–119, Syria 21 1940, 186–187, 208–221, C. F. A. Schaeffer, Stratigraphie comparée et chronologie de l’Asie occidentale, Oxford 1948, 46–50, AASyr 7 1957, 3–16, AASyr 14 1964, 1–14, G. Saadé, Histoire de Lattaquié 1, Damas 1964, 103–105.

220: Syria 15 1934, 169.

221: BASOR 87 1942, 31, Der Kleine Pauly 5, Stuttgart 1969, 582. In the former article G. Levi della Vida says of the appearance as a warrior and hunter: “those features may fit any Phoenician male deity”, and of being a god of fertility: “this feature is also found in almost all Phoenician gods”.

222: Berytus 3 1936, 137 pl. 30.

223: Levant 7 1975, 77–103.

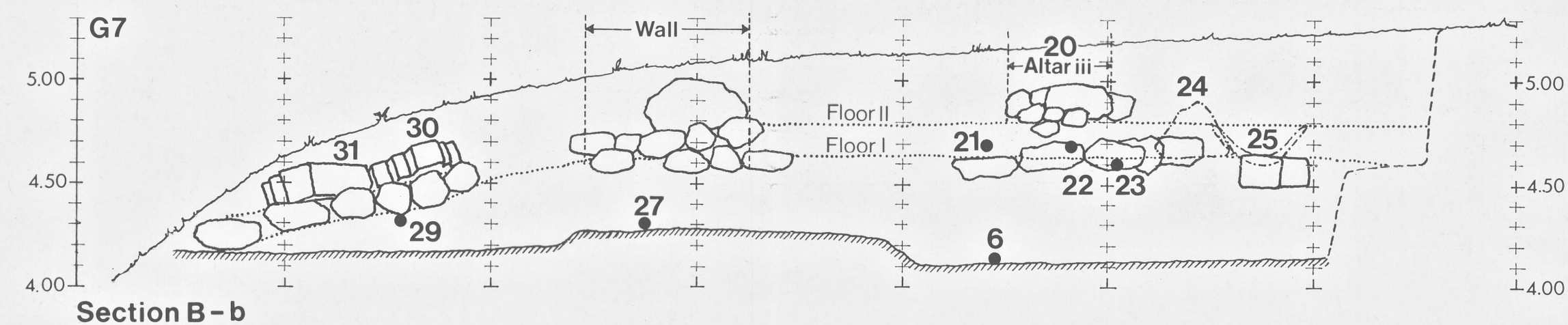
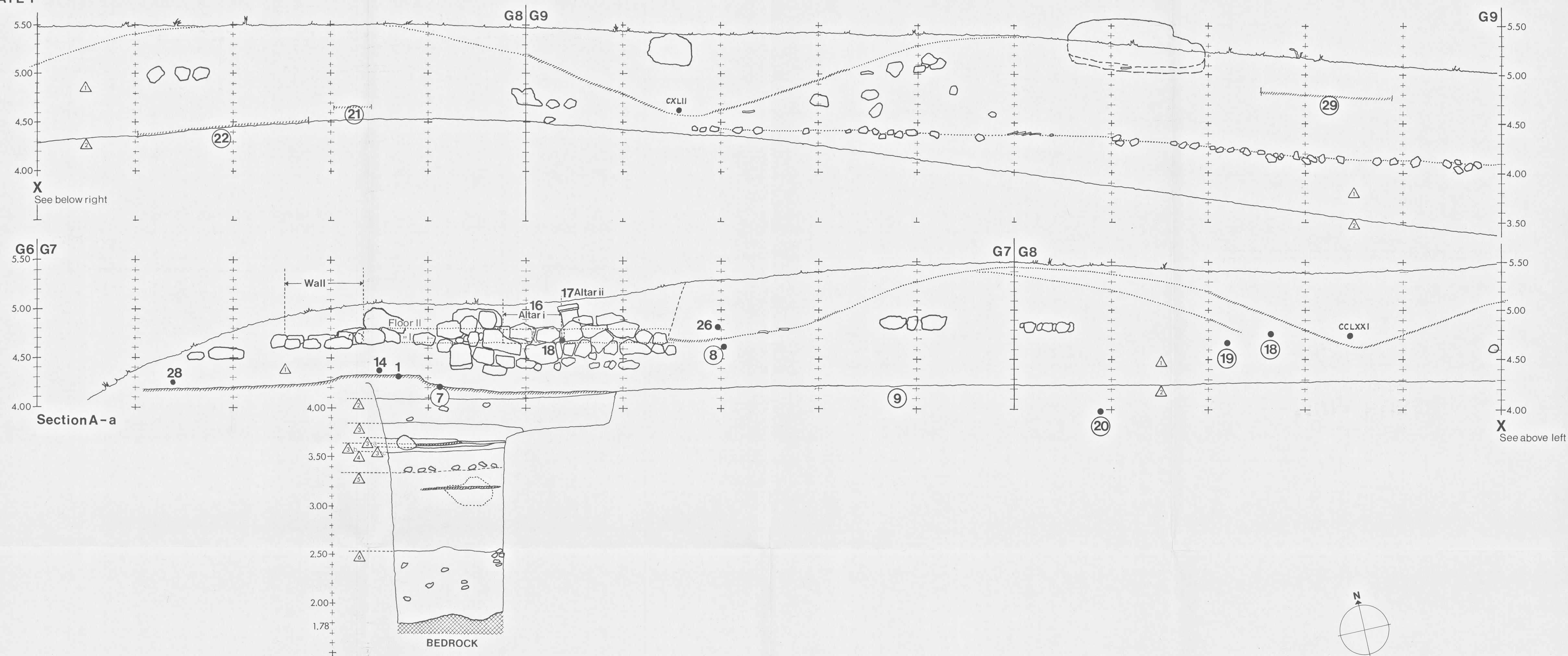
224: E.g. AJA 42 1938, 364 fig. 2, ActaA 45 1974, 126–128 fig. 6, a type which has been regarded as of the late 5th century B.C., but probably is no earlier than the mid–4th. Cf. the remarks Levant 7 1975, 100: “Outside Egypt the name of the figures identified as ‘Bes’ is completely unknown . . . He becomes confused with Eastern demons.”

225: To the Greeks Min was Pan, see Erman, op. cit. 35, 333, Roscher II 2, 2977.

226: See above p. 66, but cf. also p. 67 note 211. The relationship between the Herakles-Melqart type and Bes-like representations was pointed out long ago, Roscher I 2, 2143–2145, cf. Syria 24 1944/5, 69, Syria 25 1946–48, 219, 221, Enkomi–Alasia I, Paris 1952, 8.

227: Syria 25 1946–48, 205–206.





Excavations 1960  
**MĪNA SŪKĀS**  
(Southern Harbour)

## Sections

A-a and B-b

○ Remains of burial

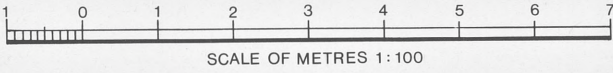






Excavations 1960  
**MĪNA SŪKĀS**  
(Southern Harbour)

Plan 1  
The Graeco-Phoenician Graves of Period G.







Excavations 1960

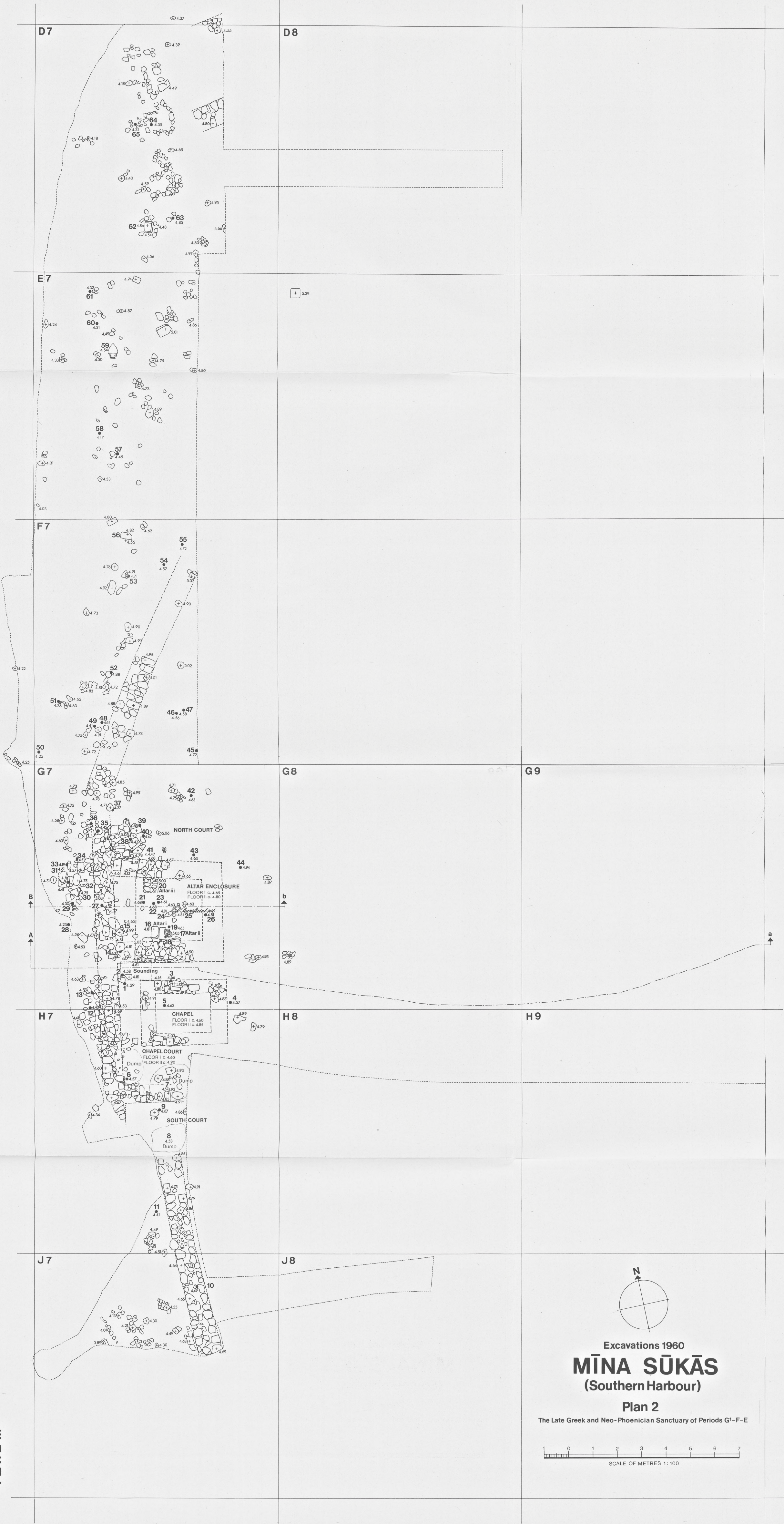
# **MĪNA SŪKĀS** (Southern Harbour)

Plan 2

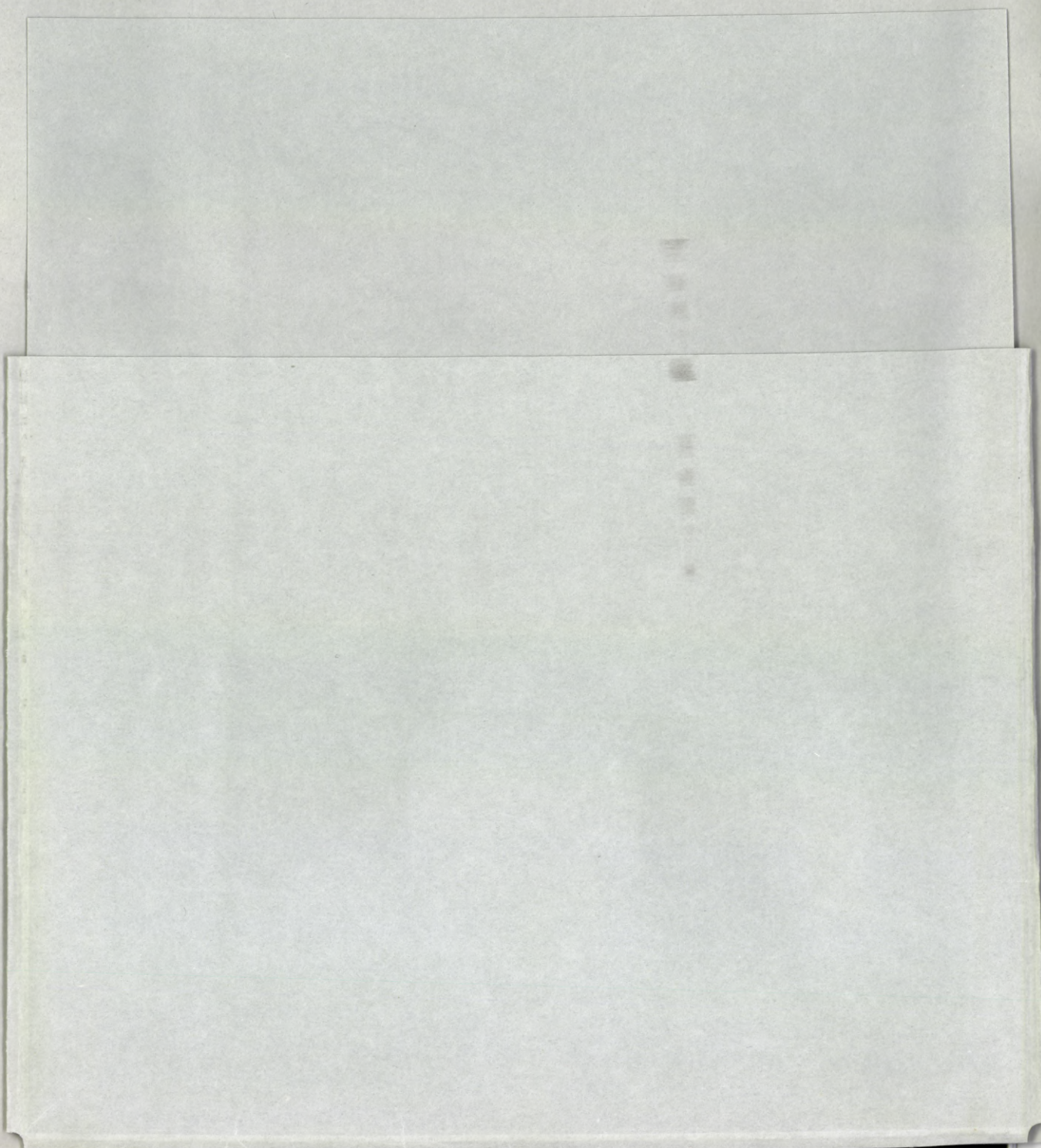
The Late Greek and Neo-Phoenician Sanctuary of Periods G<sup>1</sup>-F-E













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