

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CARLSBERG EXPEDITION TO PHOENICIA 8

The Excavations at Tall Darūk (Usnu?)
and 'Arab al-Mulk (Paltos)

By EVELYN OLDENBURG *and* JØRGEN ROHWEDER

Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab
Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter 10:3



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Synopsis

This report is a publication of the archaeological finds from two tells, Tall Darūk (Usnu?) and 'Arab al-Mulk (Paltos), the last one situated on the coast of Syria, the first a little inland from the other. The excavations were made by the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia in 1959 and 1958 respectively. The finds from Tall Durūk showed that this tell has been inhabited in the Chalcolithic Period and again from the Middle Bronze Age to the Islamic Period, while the Early Bronze Age was only vaguely represented. The finds from 'Arab al-Mulk are dated to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age, and to the period Roman-Medieval times.

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Abbreviations

In addition to those indicated in Sūkās I-III (Hist. Filos. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 5.1, 6.2 and 7.2) the following are used:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Amiran | R. Amiran, <i>Ancient Pottery of the Holy Land, Israel</i> 1970. |
| Ehrich | Ann M. H. Ehrich, <i>Early Pottery of the Jebel Region. Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society vol. XIII, Philadelphia</i> 1939. |
| Hama III 2 | A. Papanicolaou Christensen et Charlotte Friis Johansen, <i>Les poteries hellénistiques et les terres sigillées orientales, Copenhagen</i> 1971. |
| Jericho II | K. M. Kenyon, <i>Excavations at Jericho vol. II, London</i> 1965. |
| Megiddo Tombs | P. L. O. Guy and Robert M. Engberg, <i>Megiddo Tombs, Oriental Institute Publications no. 33, Chicago</i> 1938. |
| Morrison CMB | Cecile Morrison, <i>Catalogue des monnaies byzantines I-II, Bibliothèque National, Paris</i> 1970. |
| Nasbeh | J. C. Wampler, <i>Tell en-Nasbeh II, The Pottery, Berkeley and New Haven</i> 1947. |
| Plain of Antioch I | R. J. and L. S. Braidwood, <i>Excavations in the Plain of Antioch vol I, Oriental Institute Publications no. 61, Chicago</i> 1960. |
| Shipton | G. M. Shipton, <i>Notes on the Megiddo Pottery of Strata VI-XX. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization No. 17, Chicago</i> 1939. |
| Sūkās IV | Henrik Thrane, <i>A Middle Bronze Age Collective Grave on Tall Sūkās. Hist. Filos. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 10.1, Copenhagen</i> 1978. |
| TAH | R. W. Hamilton, <i>Excavations at Tell Abu Hawam (in QDAP 4 1935).</i> |

Abbreviations Viden. Selsk. 10:3

Preface

The two small excavations, or soundings at Tall Darūk and at 'Arab al-Mulk were carried out as a part of the investigations made by the Danish Carlsberg Expedition 1958–1963 in Phoenicia, see Sūkās I 7–10, introduction. The maps *figs. 1 and 2* are reproduced from this volume. The location of Tall Darūk is indicated on *fig. 2* by No. 22, that of 'Arab al-Mulk by No. 20.

The soundings were supervised in 1958 ('Arab al-Mulk) by Henrik Thrane (October 4 th–11 th) and Soulaiman Mougdad (October 12th–26th), and in 1959 (Tall Darūk) by Henrik Thrane (September 1st–8th) and Jørgen Rohweder (September 9th–October 20th) under the leadership of the Director of the expedition, P. J. Riis.

The finds which, with the exception of a small number from Tall Darūk¹, still remain in Syria, were registered and partly described in the headquarters of the expedition at Ġabla before its closing in 1963. The persons involved in the registering, drawing and photographing are mentioned in Sūkās I 14–15.

The final drawings for the publication have been made by Jørgen Rohweder (the architectural remains) and by Poul Christensen (the finds). The objects are shown in half their size when nothing else is noted. The individual numbers on the figures refer to catalogue numbers. Measures are given in the text only for those objects which are not figured in drawing. The catalogue numbers in the text (printed in bold-faced types) are followed by numbers given to the objects during the registration: TD-, AM-numbers or inventory numbers.

During the work with the finds, much aid has been given by P. J. Riis, Otto Mørholm, Anne Kromann Balling, Helle Salskov Roberts, Gunhild Ploug, Jytte Lavrsen, Birgitte Rafn, Tove Hatting, Eva Møller, Michal Artzy and others, and we are very grateful for their kind support. As for the period of excavation we also owe our sincere thanks to our Syrian collaborators, especially to Monsieur Soulaiman Mougdad, for their amiably and friendly support in all matters.

1: In 1975 the following objects were officially presented to the Danish National Museum by the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities: Nos. 217 (TD 285), 233 (TD 287), 240 (TD 282), 254 (TD 278), 255 (TD 288), 256 (TD 289), 360 (TD 284), 362 (TD 232), 363 (TD 233), 374 (TD 234).

THE SOUNDING AT TALL DARŪK

The Architectural Remains

By Jørgen Rohweder

INTRODUCTION

The tall is situated on the southern bank of the river Sinn (*Fig. 1* and *Fig. 2 No. 22*), about 9 km north of Banyās and 10 km south of Ġabla, both situated on the Mediterranean coast, whereas Tall Darūk is situated 2 km upstream from the mouth of the river at 'Arab al Mŭlk, about half-way between the sea and the mountain range, Ġabal al-'Alawiyn. At present the top of the tall is about 200 m to the south of the riverbank where the river makes a northward bend, as seen on the section north-south (*Pl. I Fig. 7*). The bed of the river may have moved northward in the course of time, so that the distance may have been considerably shorter.

The river Sinn has its source at the foot of the the mountain range about 4 km inland from the Mediterranean sea and carries an abundant supply of water all the year round. The current is rather swift², and as the river is rather narrow and consequently deep below the site of Tall Darūk, this may have been the first place inland from the sea where it was fordable³. This fact may explain the situation of a town at just this point along the watercourse, on an outcrop of limestone just above highest flood level. The tall rises about 13 m above the surrounding plain to a height of 17.66 m above sea level, and it measures about 100 m east-west and about 40 m north-south at the flat top.

The east, south, and west slopes are well defined, whereas the northern is a gentle slope for about 150 m from the flat top⁴. There is a slight depression in the plain visible on the south, west and north sides, as may be seen on the aerial photo *Fig. 3* and on the section north-south *Pl I Fig. 7*. On the east side the river is running in a

northerly direction near the foot of the tall. The depression may indicate the former existence of a moat, which might be probable in this case, with an abundant water supply so easily at hand.

As early as in 1864 Ernest Renan⁵ identified 'Arab al-Mulk with the antique Paltos. This town is known to have been used by one of the murderers of Cecar, Cassius, as a basis for his military operations. In Roman Imperial time it had a mint, and later the early church had an episcopal residence in the town. In 1927 René Dussaud^{6A} proposed that the name of the river Sinn was a survival of the name of a royal town Usnu or Usana, mentioned in Assyrian texts from the 9th and 8th centuries B. C., and later identified as Usnatu in Ugaritic texts from the 14th century B. C. Further he suggested that this town was the pre-Hellenistic Paltos. Erling Hammershaimb, however, who in 1958 participated in the Expedition to Phoenicia, pointed out that the Greek Paltos probably is the same as Phoenician Palaṭ(u) or Paliṭ(u), and that Usnu or Usnatu had to be found elsewhere. P. J. Riis therefore, as the leader of the expedition, decided to start excavations at both 'Arab al-Mulk and Tall Darūk. In 1959 he proposed to identify the last-mentioned site with

2: The total drop being about 23 m from the source to the sea. The main drop to a height of about 5 m above sea level occurs in the first 200 m, where there is now a dam.

3: A tribe of bedouins was observed fording the river just north of Tall Darūk in the middle of October 1959.

4: A photo of Tall Darūk from the southeast, see AASyr 10 1960 113 Fig. 2.

5: Ernest Renan, *Mission de Phénicie*, Paris 1864, 111.

6A: René Dussaud, *Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et médiévale*, Paris 1927, 132-135.

Usnu/Usnatu^{6B}, and this conception of the name was accepted in 1974 by Jean-Paul Rey-Coquais and others^{6C}. An outline of the early known history of Tall Darūk has been given by P. J. Riis^{6D}.

The modern name Darūk may, according to F. Løkkegaard, be understood as derived from a North-Semitic verb with the root (drk) meaning "tread"; Darūk may mean "pressing of wine".

The possibility of understanding the name in connection with fording the river (treading it) does not seem improbable. Erling Hammershaimb, however, explains that in Aramaic (Syrian) the meaning may be "threshing" (the oxen treading the corn out of the eaves). An elevated place like Tall Darūk situated in a plain would naturally be used as a threshing place in order that the wind might help blowing away the chaff, as it is done in the surrounding plain to this day. This last solution appears to me the most likely.

The sounding at Tall Darūk was carried out in the period from September 1st until October 20th 1959. On inquiry the headman of the village told that the village had been built four years earlier, viz. in 1954 and that the surface before that time had been ploughland. This can only apply to the westernmost wing seen in the background on *Fig. 3*, housing four families, and to its outhouses on the eastern side of the main court, because Tall Darūk is shown with buildings and the designation "hameau" on the French map "État des Alaouites, Rivière du Nahr Sène" 1:20.000, made under the supervision of C. Duraffourd, probably about the year 1930. The site was a main trigonometrical station at the level 17.66. The trigonometrical stone had been taken up when the new house was erected. For this reason the altitude indicated in the drawings is not absolutely correct. The obliquely placed house in the foreground on *Fig. 3* was built between the years 1959 and 1963.

THE EXCAVATION

The sounding was placed in the main court of the village as near as practicable to the highest point of the tall. It was laid out as a square measuring 3.00 m north-south and east-west (*Pl. I Fig. 8*) starting at level 17.20 above sea level, and was carried down to level 5.45 (11.75 below the surface) where the limestone rock was reached. As the sides of the excavation could not be kept exactly vertical, the area decreased downwards, and at 2.90 below the surface it was decided to carry on in the eastern half only. The following list gives measures and areas at various levels which, together with the varying thickness

of the layers, must be taken into consideration when comparing the amount of finds in the respective layers.

| Layer | Level | East-West | North-South | Area |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| top | 17.20 | 3.00 m | 3.00 m | 9.00 m ² |
| 10/12 | 14.30 | 2.70 m | 2.70 m | 7.30 m ² |
| decreased | — | 1.25 m | 2.70 m | 3.40 m ² |
| 19 | 12.00 | 1.25 m | 2.55 m | 3.20 m ² |
| 35 | 7.00 | 0.90 m | 2.05 m | 1.85 m ² |
| 36 | 6.00 | 0.90 m | 1.40 m | 1.25 m ² |

It must be remembered that the layers, especially Layers 7–12, were not all horizontal and not always clearly distinguishable during the excavation (see *Pl. I Fig. 1* and *Fig. 14* representing the east side of the sounding as seen from the west). For instance the transition from the Chal-

6B: AASyr 10 1960 111–132, especially 114 and 116.

6C: Jean-Paul Rey-Coquais, *Arados et sa pérée aux époques Grecque, Romaine et Byzantine*, Paris 1974, 96, 98.

6D: AASyr 8/9 1958/9 107–132.

colithic Period to the Bronze Age must be placed in the upper part of Layer 35, at approximately the level 7.00. As will be realized when looking at *Figs. 4 and 5* representing Layer 35, seen from the north, the transition from Layer 35 B to 35 A was hardly distinguishable, and only the dating of the finds made it possible and necessary to place the transition at exactly this level.

Layers 27 and 28 consisted mainly of the same mixture of big chips of limestone and ashes of various colours throughout, but with a well defined patch of dark ashes covering only a narrow strip along the south side, showing clearly on *Fig. 7*.

Considering the very limited area of the sounding, we cannot expect the architectural finds to yield much information about the character of the habitation in the different periods.

The excavation indicated a total of 36 layers as shown in *Pl. I Fig. 1* which represents the east side of the pit, and *Pl. I Figs. 2-4* representing Layers 1-11 in the south, west and north sides respectively. Plans of layers containing remains of buildings are given in *Pl. II Figs. 1-16*. The description of the layers does not generally mention the finds, as the types and numbers appertaining to each layer are treated under their categories and may be found in the figures, placed according to layers. Only where the minor finds seem related to characteristic features in a layer will they be mentioned.

The bedrock⁷ below Layer 36 which was reached at level 5.45 was limestone, moist and very uneven with a variation in height of nearly 1.00 m.

Chalcolithic Period

Layer 36 (Fig. 4) consisted of dark earth mixed with pieces of limestone, the size of a fist and smaller, rather homogeneous throughout with many sherds, silex and bone. The contents of limestone pieces were so pronounced that the

layer, when it first appeared in the excavation, was described as a covering or floor. The remarkable amount of sherds must be ascribed to the thickness of the layer.

Chalcolithic Period|Bronze Age

Layer 35 (Fig. 5) appeared to be one homogeneous layer of about 1.00 m in thickness, consisting of dark earth with smaller chips of limestone and dispersed patches of ashes of different colour with charcoal and bone, and some silex.

The division of this layer into 35 B and 35 A was not seen in the sounding, though the classification of the sherds shows a very distinct transition from Chalcolithic Period to Middle Bronze Age II between Layers 35 B and 35 A. This transition takes place at about level 7.00 (*Fig. 5*).

Bronze Age

Layer 34 (Fig. 6) consisted of a rather thin layer of whitish limestone material with a white plastered surface covering the whole area of the excavation. In the east and west side were larger stones, and to the north of these the surface of the layer was about 0.20 m higher, reaching up to Layer 32.

Layer 33 (Fig. 6) consisted of limestones in light grey earth with pieces of charcoal in the surface and some sherds, and it seemed to cover the southern part of the excavation only, ending at the stones of Layer 34. Probably a paved floor.

Layer 32 (Fig. 6) was a thin layer sloping slightly downwards from south to north and containing a mixture of charcoal and yellowish gravel, but no sherds. It may be interpreted as a roof of timber covered with reeds and clay, from a house destroyed by fire, the partly burnt clay appearing as yellow gravel⁸. Layer 33 may thus be the floor of this house.

7: cf. Sūkās I 10, III 6.

8: Carbon 14-dating, see note 313.

Layer 31 (Fig. 6) was a layer sloping downwards from south to north, where it was very thin. It consisted of light grey earth containing numerous white pieces of limestone and grains of charcoal.

Layer 30 (Fig. 6) appeared as a light coloured layer with ashes and pieces of limestone and charcoal. In the southern part of the excavation, extending 0.80 m south-north, was found a layer of yellowish brittle ashes containing small conglomerations of soot and charcoal and very small sherds.

In places the material was gravel-like with shells. It rested on an uneven single layer of smaller stones with black ashes and chips of flint.

Layer 29 (Fig. 7) consisted of dark material, mainly ashes. In the north-eastern corner was found a large quantity of very coarse sherds (up till 4 cm thick), very unevenly fired, the concave side being hard and the outside brittle. Probably the remains of an oven. Among the sherds were found bits of charcoal.

The sherds were resting on Layer 30, level with the above mentioned layer of smaller stones, and they may be regarded as the oldest remains of household utensils found in the context in which they were used.

Mixed Middle/Late Bronze Age

Layer 28 (Fig. 7) was of a lighter grey colour than Layer 29, mixed with ashes and containing limestones. In this layer were found fragments of wall or ceiling plaster with straw impressions (379 Fig. 48, TD 263).

In the south side of the sounding, covering 0.40 m of the layer, was found a 0.05 m thick patch of black ashes. It is seen in Fig. 7 dividing Layers 28 and 27.

Layer 27 (Fig. 7) was mainly of the same material as Layer 28 and very firmly compressed. The surface was rather uneven with yellow and grey ashes and grains of charcoal. Besides potsherds it

contained some chips of flint and smaller fragments of grinding stones of coarse basalt scattered among the stones.

Figs. 7 and 8 show that the material in the lower part of Layer 27 resembles that in Layer 28 so much, that the transition from one to the other was rather uncertain except in the southern part, where it was marked by the above mentioned thin patch of black ashes.

Layer 26 (Fig. 8) consisted of firm, dark mouldy material with small limestones and scattered grains of charcoal.

Layer 25 (Fig. 8) was a comparatively thin and horizontal layer of dark earth with a considerable amount of pieces of limestone, especially in the southernmost part. In the northern part were some grains of charcoal. The layer did not yield any finds, but as it had no well defined surface, it can hardly be interpreted as a floor.

Layer 24 (Fig. 8) was a very thick (0.60 m) layer of heterogeneous, mostly dark earth with bits of limestone. Under the stones of Layer 23 in the southern part were found traces of charcoal, and under this a patch of light coloured material with many limestones.

Iron Age

Layer 23 (Fig. 9, Pl. II Fig. 16) contained the earliest substantial remains of buildings found in the sounding. In the northern half they consisted of a level pavement of big, flat stones. Resting upon this surface there was a roughly dressed limestone block (about 0.25 m high, 0.30 × 0.35 m in plan), with a shallow, not sharply defined depression in the upper surface, probably the foundation stone for a wooden post. South of this stone there was no marked continuation of the floor, but scattered big stones were found, having the same size as those in the pavement and with their upper part level with it. There were no sherds or other finds among the stones.

Layer 22 (Fig. 9). Resting on the stone floor of Layer 23 it consisted of whitish and yellow-brownish ashes with charcoal and dispersed, carbonized olive stones, especially in the south-eastern part. Visible in *Fig. 9* as black spots. The surface of this layer was level with the foundation stone of Layer 23, and the yellow ashes were found in the above mentioned depression in its surface.

Layer 21 (Fig. 9) was a more whitish layer than Layer 22 because of a greater content of chips of limestone, but like Layer 22 it contained light-coloured ashes and some olive stones. The transition between Layers 22 and 21 was not very well defined.

On the surface of the layer in the north was found an arrow head of bronze (**329** *Fig. 49*).

Layer 20 (Fig. 10, Pl. II Fig. 15) consisted of a single layer of stones sloping downwards from the south for a length of two thirds of the excavation, where it was interrupted by a partly stone-filled pit belonging to Layer 19. Layer 20 did not contain any finds.

Layer 19 (Fig. 10, Pl. II Figs. 14–15) consisted of dark loose material containing ashes and charcoal. The upper part of the layer was divided into a northern and a southern area by two very big sherds (about 0.75 m long, 0.15–0.20 m high) placed on their edges and with smaller sherds of the same ware lying on the north side. No handles, rims or bottom sherds were found in this context.

The material in the layer was a little lighter in colour south of the sherds than north of them, and contained some charcoal. This means that they were found in roughly the same position as when in use. Most probably these sherds were the south side of an oven made from a very big jar placed horizontally.

The southern part of the layer rested on the sloping stone surface of Layer 20. In the north-western part there was a heap of rather big stones in what seemed to be a pit going down into Layer

21, and to the east of the stones a big collection of big sherds was found in material mixed with charcoal. When assembled the sherds made out three nearly complete storage jars (**116–118** *Figs. 32, 40*). From the way the sherds were mixed, it may be inferred that the jars were smashed and thrown away in a heap, not crushed on the location in which they had been when in use.

Layer 18 (Fig. 10, Pl. II Fig. 13) first appeared in the lower part of Layer 16 as an uneven surface of stones forming a rough wall west-east in a width of 0.90 m across the middle of the pit. To the south-west of it there was an accumulation of big stones in dark grey earth mixed with ashes and bone, apparently without any distinct purpose. To the north and to the south-east of the wall the material from Layer 16 continued downwards for about 0.20 m under the top of the wall.

When the Layers 16 and 17 were cleared away, the wall was found to rest on a roughly horizontal foundation of stones of varying size, some of them very big. The northern side of the wall was most clearly defined. The disorderly accumulation of stones to the south may mean that they have tumbled down from the higher part of the wall.

Layer 17 (Fig. 10, Pl. II Fig. 13) consisted of yellow and grey ashes. To the north of the wall (mentioned above in connection with Layer 18) the layer was about 0.15 m thick and with a well defined almost horizontal surface. To the south of the wall the same material constituted part of the filling between the stones, but without a definite surface.

Layer 16 (Fig. 11, Pl. II Fig. 12) contained in the southern part a coarse surface of stones delimited on the north side by an irregular row of stones set a little higher than the surface. Placed among the stones with the rim level with their surface, was the upper part of a jar of coarse ware, blackened inside by fire (Diam. 0.35 m), and containing black ashes as well as charcoal. The outside was

supported by ashes and sherds. Most probably this was a hearth or cooking pit. The sherds from the lower part of the jar were not found. The space between the surrounding stones was filled up with ashes and coarse sherds. The rest of the rather thick layer, covering the whole pit and measuring about 0.50 m in thickness, consisted of dark grey not very compact ashes with fragments of bone.

Layer 15 (*Fig. 11, Pl. II Fig. 12*) was divided by the above mentioned row of stones in Layer 16. The southern part being only a few centimeters thick and the northern part at a lower level, Layer 14 on the northern side was at a lower level than the rim of stones belonging to Layer 16. Layer 15 consisted of grey and yellow patches of ashes showing in the profile as not continuous stripes of differing colour. The surface of the layer contained differing patches of yellow and greyish black ashes, and was rather loose.

Layer 14 (*Fig. 11, Pl. II Fig. 12*) covered the whole floor of the sounding and consisted of a mixture of yellow and grey ashes as in Layer 15. The surface was well defined with patches of grey ashes. At the transition to Layer 15 the material in Layer 14 was so dense, especially in the northern part, that it came off in flakes 0.05–0.10 m thick.

In the northern part of the sounding, level with the surface of the layer, was found a square block of conglomerate, 0.15 m in size. On the layer, at the northern end of the sounding, was an uneven accumulation of stones, about 0.20 m in size, and immediately below them were found some sherds and bone.

In the northern side wall of the sounding, from the upper part of Layer 15 and 0.70 m upwards, appeared the face of a wall built of ashlar blocks (*Pl. I Fig. 4*). Possibly the very dense character of the lowest part of Layer 14 mentioned above may indicate the ground along the base of the wall.

Layer 13 (*Fig. 11, Pl. II Fig. 11*) consisted of a dense accumulation of whitish grey material, limestones of different size mixed with yellow and grey ashes. In the middle of the sounding, on the surface of the layer there was an irregular heap of bigger stones, and among the latter a fragment of a low bowl of basalt (**315** *Figs. 36, 48*).

As may be seen on *Figs. 11–12* and *Pl. I Fig. 1* Layer 13 has a rather well defined and almost horizontal surface, whereas Layer 12 is the lowest of the Layers 12–8 characterized by their sloping surfaces and contents of rather big stones deposited in loose material, most markedly in the south-eastern part of the excavation. Because of this character of the material with its sloping, and in most cases not too well defined layers, and also because of the very limited extension of the dig, it was not possible to uncover those layers (12–8) as they were, following their inclination. For this reason *Figs. 9–11* on *Pl. II* represent approximately horizontal plans where the surfaces of the inclining layers show as contours between the different layers.

Under these circumstances the assignment of the sherds to the different layers, excavated at the same time, and in most cases with rather arbitrary transitions between the layers, can not be expected to be beyond criticism.

The place on the tall where the sounding was undertaken, appears in this period to have been a sort of irregular slope facing north-west and partly used as a dump.

Layer 12 (*Fig. 12, Pl. II Fig. 11*) consisted of rather big stones, the surface sloping downwards from south-east towards north-west. The material between the stones was mixed, containing loose greyish ashes with charcoal and bones.

The layer of stones did not cover the whole surface of the excavation, but was interrupted in the north-east by a very marked pit filled up with a varied collection of sherds and bones in material resembling Layer 10, and reaching down to the surface of Layer 13.

Layer 11 (*Fig. 12, Pl. II Fig. 11*) consisted in the southeastern angle of the sounding of bigger stones in loose earth with only a few sherds. The surface of the layer was sloping down towards the north-west, where it changed into an almost horizontal surface containing many smaller pieces of whitish limestone. The north-eastern corner showed the same pit from Layer 10 as mentioned above (Layer 12).

Layer 10 (*Pl. II Figs. 10–11*) consisted of a mixed mass of grey ashes with charcoal and a few bones. In the western part the colour of the material was brownish and contained small pieces of limestone, a little bone and mussle shells. In the south-east angle there was a very thin layer of black soot and ashes, dividing the Layers 10 and 9.

The layer was sloping downwards from the south-east corner as were the two previous layers, and in the north-east corner of the excavation the material of the layer seemed to continue downwards through Layers 11 and 12 for about 0.70 m, forming a pit which contained a great quantity of sherds in small fragments deposited in black material with white sand and bones.

In the north-west corner a surface of white pieces of limestone may be interpreted as a floor beneath a mixture of greyish earth with stones and bits of charcoal, with a variety of sherds (see above Layer 11).

Hellenistic-Roman Period

Layer 9 (*Pl. II Figs. 9–10*) was not a homogeneous layer over the whole surface of the excavation, but contained a variety of differing materials as may be seen on the sections *Pl. I Figs. 1–4*.

In the northern part the material was greyish and mixed with layers of ashes sloping downwards towards the north where it may be seen in the profile as a continuation of Layer 8 with a rather arbitrary transition from Layer 8 to 9.

In the west side (*Pl. I Fig. 3*) this material continued for three fourths of the section, interrupted in the surface by the lowest part of a stone-

filled pit (*Fig. 13*) belonging to Layer 7. The southwestern part contained a "block" of dark, grey clay in sloping layers of about 0.10 m thickness divided by whitish thin layers sloping 45° downwards towards the south, obviously a wall of sundried clay bricks (*libn*). Below this the colour changed to yellowish-brown with a small content of sherds and charcoal, but still retaining the character of a *libn* wall. The inclination of the whitish joints shows that the wall has either tumbled towards the south or, more probably, that the base of the wall has slipped towards the north following the inclination of Layer 10, perhaps the result of an earthquake.

Traces of the material of *libn* were found on Layer 10 all along the south side of the sounding following the inclination of Layers 10 and 9. Traces were found as high as level 15.85, but towards the east merged between the underlying irregular stones (*Pl. I Figs. 2–3*).

The southeastern part consisted of an irregular heap of stones of very different size, some of them covering traces of the above mentioned *libn* from the wall in the southwest.

The small extent of the sounding excluded the possibility of placing this *libn* wall in any context with its surroundings or ascertaining its original position.

Medieval Period

Layer 8 (*Pl. I Figs. 1–4, Pl. II Figs. 7–8*). Like Layer 9 this layer was not homogeneous over the whole surface of the sounding. It consisted of alternating layers of black charcoal and grey ashes and lighter material with small stones.

The thickness of the layer was increasing towards the north, so that its surface was almost horizontal (*Fig. 13* showing the west side and *Fig. 14* showing the east side of the sounding). The layer did not reach the south side of the excavation, and in the west it was interrupted by a stone-filled pit from Layer 7 (*Fig. 13*). To the south it stopped against the lower courses of a wall (E) running east-west which formed part of

Layer 7 (see *Figs. 15 and 19* showing the south side of the sounding with lowest course of wall E running east-west and, on the left side in *Fig. 15*, wall D north-south).

In the east side the foundation stones of wall D also belonging to Layer 7 running north-south approximately parallel to the east side of the excavation, were dug down into Layer 8 (*Fig. 15*).

Layer 8 showed a remarkable number of East Greek and Attic sherds of the 6th–5th centuries B. C., and only very little later material (cf. *Tables 9–10*). The presence of Classic and Hellenistic sherds may be explained by the digging of a trench for the foundation of wall D belonging to Layer 7 (*Fig. 16*), and the stone-filled pit in the west side reaching down into the surface of Layer 9 (*Fig. 13* showing the west side of the sounding, where the interruption of Layer 8 is easily visible). In fact it appears to me wrong not to expect the appearance of at least some sherds contemporary with the erection of later walls and the digging of the pit in Layer 8, and vice versa some sherds from Layer 8 in the higher layers as seen in *Tables 9 and 10*.

Mr. Thrane, who supervised this phase of the work, remarks in the diary of the excavation "From wall E in the south side, slanting downwards towards the north, under Layer 7, is a sequence of alternating stripes of black charcoal and grey ashes, Layer 8". "The transition from Layer 7 to Layer 8 is uncomfortably arbitrary as regards the sherds". At the same date (5.9.59), during the work at this transitionary level, two Medieval sherds (of dark brown clay with internal glaze) were found and assigned to Layers 8 and 7 respectively, thus dating these layers as Medieval in spite of their great content of earlier pottery and the absence of any further Medieval sherds until Layer 2.

As for wall E mentioned in connection with Layer 7 it may well be dated to the Hellenistic Period, as Mr. Thrane suggests that the layers of charcoal and ashes (Layer 8) may be refuse thrown out from this wall.

Al this taken into consideration, the most probable location of the transition from Hellenistic-Roman to Medieval period must be between Layers 8 and 7.

Layer 7 (*Pl. II Fig. 5–6*) contained at the east side a wall D running north-south, built of rude ashlar blocks with smaller stones in between (*Figs. 17–18*) and resting on the above mentioned foundation dug into Layer 8 (*Figs. 15–16*). Both courses were made without the use of mortar. Among the stones of the foundation was one shaped as a water-duct, but obviously not in use as such.

Parallel with wall D on its west side were stones which may be understood as foundations of a wall C belonging to Layer 5 (*Pl. II Fig. 4, Fig. 17*).

In the southwestern angle of the sounding were several layers of stones called wall E (*Pl. II Figs. 7–8*) of varying size in loose brownish earth stretching east-west across the sounding (*Figs. 15 and 19*, seen from the north, show stages of its excavation).

The uppermost course (*Fig. 17*, extreme background right side) was somewhat lower than the surface of wall D (*Fig. 17*, left side). The lowest course (*Fig. 19*) was lower than the foundation of wall D (*Pl. I Fig. 5*) which was cut through wall E and consequently must be of later date.

Wall E was a broad and rather loose construction (*Figs. 15 and 19, Pl. II Fig. 7*), the upper courses stretching further south than the sounding, the size of stones diminishing upwards. The base with the biggest stones was well defined as resting on Layer 9 (*Fig. 19*). The wall may most probably be understood as a retaining wall, and the sloping layers of ashes in Layer 8 to the north of it as thrown out from it, thus being contemporary or somewhat later.

To the north of wall E and level with its upper layer, Layer 7 was made up of loose brownish earth containing small bits of limestone and numerous sherds, among which were bottoms and handles of two big amphorae (*Figs. 18 and 20, Pl. II Fig. 6*). Downwards the transition from this

layer of dark earth to the ashes of Layer 8 was rather arbitrary, as mentioned above.

In the southeast corner of the sounding, to the east of wall D there was an irregular pile of stones in loose earth (*Fig. 16*, right side), most probably a continuation of the above mentioned wall E. To the north of this, along the east side of wall D, the upper surface of Layer 7 consisted of firm greyish clay-like earth.

Layer 6 (*Pl. II Figs. 4–5, Fig. 21*) was divided into an eastern and a western part by the wall C. The western part consisted of a brownish hard clay, probably a floor, containing stones and sherds of very much the same character as Layer 7.

To the east of wall C and in most places covering wall D (*Figs. 21–23*) was a cobbled floor consisting of beach or river pebbles, about the size of a hen's egg, and deposited in a hard, greyish clay-like earth like the material of Layer 7 beneath it. The same earth was observed as a continuous layer above the pebbles and called Layer 5.

In the east wall of the sounding, and with the biggest part outside the sounding and thus unexcavated, were found remains of an oven (*Pl. I Fig. 1, Pl. II Fig. 4, Fig. 20* uppermost left, *Fig. 22* detail of exterior, *Fig. 23*). It was built of alternating higher and lower courses of clay, probably sundried elements laid in clay "mortar". Finger prints were observed in the clay in places where the components fell apart. The lower courses were less fired than the upper ones which were baked red (*380 Fig. 48*). In the bottom and round about the outside the clay had become hard, and its colour grey or yellow. The inside of the oven was filled up with fragments of its own walls, sherds of roof tiles and coarse sherds.

The oven was built in Layer 7 but must, most probably, be considered as contemporary with the above mentioned cobbled floor in Layer 6 which was observed to respect the outside shape of the oven, and to cover the upper surface of wall D (*Pl. I Fig. 4*). This indicates that wall D is not

merely the lower courses of wall B, which was placed on top of it (*Pl. I Fig. 5*, reconstruction of walls D and B), and that wall C (*Pl. II Fig. 4*) is rightly conceived as a separate construction contemporary with the oven. Similar ovens with similar contents were found in Medieval contexts in the vicinity of the Crusaders' tower on Tall Sūkās.

Layer 5 (*Pl. II Fig. 4*) contained the above mentioned wall C running north-south (*Figs. 17–21* seen from the north, *Fig. 23* seen from the west). To the west of it (*Fig. 21* right side) was coarse brown earth, and to the east a greyish firm clay-like earth. This earth was observed to be of the same consistence as that in which the floor of pebbles was imbedded, mentioned above as belonging to Layer 6 (*Fig. 21*, seen from the north and *Fig. 23* seen from the west show Layer 6 to the east of the wall C).

In the southwest side of the sounding, running west-east, was a tightly laid, hard packed small concentration of smaller broken stones in several layers, partly overlaying wall C (*Figs. 17* and *21*). It may be conceived as the foundation of the west-east running part of wall B. This indicates that wall B belongs to a later period than wall C.

Layer 4 (*Fig. 24, Pl. II Fig. 3*) was a floor or pavement covering the entire northwestern part of the sounding (*Fig. 26*, seen from the south), limited by the north-south and east-west orientated walls B. The southern part of the pavement consisted of rough, hewn stones (reused ashlar) placed only a little lower than the doorsill in the east-west running part of the wall (*Fig. 24*, seen from east).

The northern part consisted of smaller and coarser stones among which were several fragments of roof tiles of different types and sherds.

The pavement stretched further to the west (*Fig. 13* showing stones level with the floor in the west side of the sounding), but it was not observed in the north side.

Layer 3 (Figs. 25–26, Pl. II Figs. 2–3) seemed to be a new floor belonging to walls B.

The north-south running wall showed a broad surface of mortarbound smaller stones in between coarse ashlar blocks. The surface of the mortar showed imprints of removed ashlars. The northern part showed a break which may have been caused by the building or removing of the later east-west running wall A in Layer 2 (Fig. 26, seen from the south, upper left corner). The wall B was not observed to have extended further north than the break, no trace of it being visible in the north wall of the sounding, but this of course does not prove that it did not extend further. Only the break may have stretched beyond the area of the sounding. In the south wall B was observed to continue outside the sounding, where one ashlar block was found (Pl. I Fig. 5).

When the mortar was removed from the surface, the wall was found to consist of a row of coarse ashlar blocks, widened on the west side with an irregular row of smaller stones (Fig. 25). This makes it probable that wall B can be considered as a foundation of a wall with greater thickness than the ashlar blocks found in it (about 0.80 m). This is confirmed by their imprints in the mortar (Fig. 26).

The east-west running part of wall B consisted of one course of ashlar blocks stretching from the north-south running wall into the west wall of the sounding, where an ashlar was visible (Fig. 13, Pl. I Fig. 3).

The first stone in this wall to the west of the north-south running part (Fig. 26) was stepped and had in the lower part on the south side a square recess as if for a socket for a door pivot. The surface of the lower part was a little higher than the pavement (Layer 4) to the north of it, and may be considered as contemporary with it. There was not observed any floor on the south side. The combination of the floor (Layer 4) and the walls B (Layer 3) may be understood as the lowest part of a heavily constructed building

stretching westwards and southwards, perhaps even northwards, outside the sounding.

Layer 2 (Pl. II Fig. 1) was the layer immediately below the topsoil. It consisted of brownish, clay-like earth and contained remains of a wall A (Fig. 26, upper left corner) and two burials, the burials possibly of Medieval times.

Burial 1. Skeleton of a child, buried east-west with the head in the west, in sleeping position on the right side. The legs slightly bent and arms along the sides with hands before the stomach. It was placed in a plain, rather flat grave with loose earth.

Burial 2. Remains of a child's skeleton, mainly of the cranium, were lying in a small heap on top of an animal's burrow. Under and among the bones were found remnants of a necklace (350 Fig. 49) consisting of twelve beads of glass and one pendant of faience, which show that the body probably was that of a girl. It was not possible to establish any outline of the grave, and the absence of parts of the skeleton may be due to the shallowness of the burial (0.25–p.35 m below the surface which has been ploughed).

Running east-west near the north side of the sounding were the foundations of the above mentioned wall A, consisting of one course of rude stones in two rows (Fig. 26 top left). Only westernmost part was preserved, but stones in the eastern wall of the sounding and the above mentioned break in the northern part of wall B may indicate that it stretched the whole way across the sounding. The orientation was west-east, like walls B, but no definite contexts were established.

Layer 1. The uppermost 0.10 m of the soil in the sounding did not contain any remains of buildings and only a few sherds, among which a fragment of a roof tile. As mentioned in the introduction the surface has been ploughland till 1954.

Walls outside the sounding

Towards the end of the work in the sounding it became necessary to remove the big stones of walls B and D in the upper part of the south side of the excavation in order to prevent accidents. This made it possible to examine the continuation of these walls. It was found that wall B continued with one, and wall D with two ashlar blocks to the south of the sounding, and to the south of those, immediately beneath the surface of the court, was found a corner wall of ashlar blocks called F (*Pl. I Figs. 5-6, Pl. II Figs. 1-1 A, Fig. 27* showing the north side of the west-east orientated part of the wall, with the corner to the left).

Only the corner was laid bare to the foundation. It consisted of three courses of ashlar blocks and was of a much better workmanship than any of the walls found in the sounding. The ashlar blocks were laid in mortar and rested on a foundation of small tightly packed stones.

This wall was 0.47 m thick (the breadth of stones corresponding to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Greek foot of 31.2 cm). The height of the courses was 0.40, 0.33 and 0.42 m respectively, reckoned downwards from the topmost, including joints of different thickness. Length of stones: 0.74, 0.89, 0.86, 0.71, 0.49, 0.115 and 0.65 m. Marginally drafted and bossed surface was found on the north side of the topmost cornerstone and on the east side of the stone being nearest to the corner in the north-south running part of the wall. As the two examples of bossed surface were the only ones found and obviously arbitrarily placed in the masonry, it may be inferred that the wall was built with stones taken from an earlier building⁹.

The top side of the wall was laid bare only to a point 4.53 m south of the corner (it seemed to continue further). At this point it was joined on the west side by a wall of bricks laid in mortar. The bricks were about $0.16 \times 0.16 \times 0.04/0.05$ m (16 cm corresponding approximately to $\frac{1}{2}$ Greek foot), laid horizontally.

This wall of bricks stretched for 2.55 m at right angles to the west of the ashlar wall, from which

point it continued in a semicircle with an inner radius of 0.60 m. The brick wall was not built vertically. The room inside the semicircle was observed to widen downwards as in a vault, but with the courses laid horizontally.

The oblong plan of the room with one curved end of brickwork and the other end flat and delimited by the blocks of the ashlar wall does not indicate an ordinary water cistern. The top of the vault can not have been higher than about 0.60 m above the surface of the wall as found, and the soil outside the wall of ashlars not lower than 1.00 m below the same point. This means that the interior height of the room must have been about 1.60 m, if the floor and the corresponding part of the outer ashlar wall were not carried deeper down at this place. This would make the use of the room as a cellar most probable.

On the situation plan (*Pl. I Fig. 8 and Pl. II Figs. 1-1 A*) may be seen the position of the above mentioned walls F in relation to the sounding and the surrounding buildings. Probably belonging to the same building as those walls were furthermore observed the partly covered surfaces of two ashlar blocks in the cemented pavement of the modern court to the west of the excavation. The first was placed about 8.80 m to the west of the corner and in line with the west-running wing of the wall, and the other was placed 8.00 m to the north of the first one, possibly indicating a wall running south-north at right angles to the former.

As these walls were outside the sounding, and as circumstances did not permit further investigation in order to establish the contexts with other finds, the dating of them is rather problematic. Professor P. J. Riis has proposed¹⁰ that walls F are the remains of a Medieval construction of the same character as those observed in Balda al Mülk on the coast at the mouth of the river Nahr

9: Marginally drafted and bossed ashlar blocks are also known at Dair Balamand (Abbaye de Belmont) from the 13th-18th centuries, BMBeyr 25 1972 Pl. 48.

10: AASyr 10 1960 113.

as Sinn, which are ascribed to the Crusaders. The circumstances in the sounding may, however, suggest an alternative. At the time of the construction of walls F the surface of the soil must be supposed to have been at a level not higher than the upper side of the lowest course of ashlar blocks (*Pl. I Figs. 1, 5*). This corresponds with the Hellenistic-Roman Layer 9 in the sounding and does not preclude the possibility of assigning wall E and Layer 8 to the same period, may be contemporary with the construction of walls F.

The presence on two of the ashlar blocks of marginally drafting and bossed surface does not preclude the assigning of walls F to the Hellenistic-Roman Period, but it does not prove anything, as this treatment was also widely used f. inst. in the time of the Crusaders. Neither does the presence of burnt brick raise any serious objections against this dating. Even if the use of burnt brick in Greece proper was very rare in the Hellenistic Period, it may well have been more widely used in the Levant where this tradition was far older. The use of mortar in Hellenistic constructions is

well known, f. inst. in cisterns. The possibility of an addition in Roman times may also be considered.

The walls D, C, B and A appertaining to Layers 7-2 in the sounding must be regarded as Medieval, but constructed at different times as mentioned above in connection with the description of the layers. As seen on *Pl. II Figs. 1 and 5* the Medieval wall D which was observed to be dug down into Layer 8 and through wall E (*Fig. 15*) must be regarded as a construction in connection with walls F, the east side of the walls being in line. The same was observed in connection with wall B, which proves that walls F were in existence for a long period, as there must have been a lapse of time at Layer 6 when a cobbled floor in connection with wall C and the oven covered wall D. Both walls are of a very coarse construction compared with walls F. No trace of mortar was found except on the surface of wall B. The thickness (about 0.60 m) of walls D and B may indicate that both were foundations for walls in a Medieval fortification.

CONCLUSION

The few remains of buildings in the layers below Layer 9 do not present any serious difficulties as far as dating is concerned, because they are well defined in their context with the finds of pottery. The difficulties in determining the original position of the libn wall in Layer 9 was mentioned above.

The sloping position of Layers 11-8 as seen in the sections (*Pl. I Figs. 1-2*) indicates a higher ground somewhat to the south of the sounding, and a later filling up of the area of the sounding.

The inclining layers of ashes and charcoal in the northern part of the sounding treated as Layer 8 most probably belongs to the same period as Layer 7. Wall E treated as Layer 7 must be considered as earlier than or approximately con-

temporary with Layer 8 to the north of it.

As mentioned p. 16 the dimensions of ashlar blocks used in the construction of the wall F south of the sounding indicate a lighter building, maybe a habitation. The coarser and broader wall D may be explained as the foundation of a tower or other more heavily constructed (defensive ?) building. This building (wall D) was either not built higher than the two courses of rude ashlar blocks found in situ, or it was broken down later to the surface of the upper course and replaced by the thinner wall C to the west of it as mentioned in connection with Layer 5.

The wall C and the oven in the east side of the sounding must be conceived as contemporary. The pavement layer 4 was not more than 0.37 m

below the existing surface. The coarseness of the pavement (*Fig. 24*) which continued to the west outside the sounding (*Fig. 13*) may indicate that this floor was out of doors, and that the door indicated by the stepped stone in the east-west running wall B (p. 15) led into a passage between this wall and the east-west running wall F. The thickness of the north-south running part of wall B must have been about doubly that of wall F, viz. 0.90–1.00 m (p. 17 in connection with wall D). Wall B too may be interpreted as the foundation of a defensive building in connection with the older but still inhabited building F. That some

defensive building may have existed on the site seems probable, considering the position of Tall Darūk at a fordable point of the river.

As for the surface finds, comprising 9 Cypriote, 372 East Greek, 94 Attic, 257 Hellenistic, 16 Roman and 251 Islamic sherds, the vast majority was picked up on the long, flat sloping north side of the tall. As this slope is very unlike the other rather steep sides of the tall and showed such big amounts of sherds belonging to the above mentioned earlier periods, it must be assumed that the tall has been flattened out at the top, and the moved material placed on the northern slope.

The Minor Finds

By Evelyn Oldenburg

POTTERY

Introduction

All the pottery from the lower layers (19–36) was counted and sorted out in regard to ware types, while only a representative selection of the pottery from the upper layers (2–18) was examined. This being so, the material from the upper layers is presented here by a description of forms and decoration, and to a lesser degree by a description of wares, while it is possible to add a table showing the frequency of all the wares present to the description of the pottery from the lower layers (*Table 1*). The occurrence of wares in Layers 2–18 is seen on *Table 5*.

During the first examination of the pottery, the various wares were labelled A, B, C etc. as they were met with, and with only a rough chronological arrangement. These letters have been retained during the later examinations in order to avoid too many errors, and they are also used in this publication. In *Table 1* the wares are assembled in broad groups (A, C, E, F: chaff-faced, O, M, X: cooking pot wares), and these groups are again placed broadly according to the chronological sequence, this being the reason why the letters do not follow each other in the normal way. The double or triple lettering is mostly used for painted and slipped wares, the letters R and Q denoting painting and slip respectively (p. ex. painted A-Ware: RA, slipped L-Ware: QL). The designation AD is used because this ware may be described as similar to both A- and D-Ware.

Painted and slipped wares are given special columns in *Table 1* to show the amount of these examples in proportion to the undecorated sherds. No special column is given for surface treatment (various kinds of combing) or for incised and

impressed decoration, as examples of this kind are found in connection with thirteen different wares, and generally in very small numbers. Various kinds of combing, incision and impression are shown on *Table 3*. The designation “import” in *Table 1* means non-Syrian pottery. The total number of sherds within the single layers is given in the last column of *Table 1*.

The percentages of sherds belonging to different wares are noted in *Table 1* according to the layers in which they were found. It was tried to divide some of the thickest layers into sub-layers according to the levels of the sherds, but this proved useful only in the case of Layer 35. Here it could be shown that the limit between the Chalcolithic Period and the Bronze Age falls in the division between sub-layers 35 A and 35 B (at level 7.00).

No sherds were found in Layers 32, 25, 23 and 20. Layer 32 contained enough charcoal for a carbon-14 dating (see p. 67). Some of the layers being very thin, the total amount of sherds from these layers is naturally comparatively small, and the percentages are accordingly not too reliable (Layers 34 and 31). In this connection, and also regarding the following considerations on stratigraphy and amount of the finds, it has to be remembered that the excavation area was rather small.

In a few cases some sherds have been noticed as belonging to one jar. These are dealt with as one sherd in *Table 1* when the number of sherds was not counted. The examples, all from Layer 19, are:

Ware L: Three jars (**116–118**) = three sherds.

Ware undetermined: A lot of uncounted sherds = 1 sherd.

TABLE 1. Amount of wares in Layers 36–19 expressed as percentages of the total.

| PERIODS | Layer | A | C | E | F | D | J | B | G | RA | RC | RE | RJ | RB | RG | QA | QC |
|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| CHALCOLITHIC | 36 | 36.1 | 7.1 | 18.1 | 2.8 | 13.5 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.2 | | 2.8 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 0.4 |
| | 35B | 45.8 | 5.1 | 15.1 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 0.2 | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.0 | |
| BRONZE AGE | 35A | 0.8 | 2.9 | 12.8 | 0.8 | | 0.8 | 14.0 | 0.4 | | | | | | | | 1.7 |
| | 34 | 31.9 | | 8.5 | | | 4.3 | 40.4 | | | | | | | 2.1 | | |
| | 33 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 4.2 | | | | | | 0.2 | 0.7 | |
| | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 31 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.7 | | 1.4 | 1.4 | 28.8 | 1.4 | | | | | | | | |
| | 30 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | | 0.6 | 1.7 | 27.6 | 2.5 | | | | | | | | |
| | 29 | 1.1 | | 0.4 | | 0.4 | 1.5 | 22.0 | | | | | | | | | 0.4 |
| | 28 | 0.5 | | 0.5 | | | 3.1 | 25.0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 27 | 1.0 | | 0.1 | | 0.1 | 2.2 | 23.6 | 4.3 | | | 0.1 | | | | | |
| | 26 | 0.9 | | 0.6 | | | 2.6 | 25.3 | 1.5 | | | | | | | | |
| | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 24 | 0.6 | | 0.1 | | | 0.3 | 9.5 | 21.5 | 1.0 | | | | | | | |
| IRON AGE | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22 | | | | | 0.5 | 7.2 | 26.8 | 4.1 | | | 1.0 | | | | | |
| | 21 | | | 0.5 | | | 17.9 | 22.8 | 4.3 | | | 4.9 | | | | | |
| | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 19 | 1.0 | | 0.6 | | 0.2 | 14.1 | 11.1 | 5.9 | | | 0.2 | 0.1 | | | | |

Pottery of the Chalcolithic Period

When presence and frequency of the single wares are considered, *Table 1* shows a distinct difference between Layers 35 B and 35 A. The frequency of the Chalcolithic wares decline suddenly, as is seen most clearly with Ware A, the high percentage in Layer 34 being probably due to errors caused by the very small total amount of sherds in this layer. Eight out of twelve wares with Ubaid decoration or with red slip are not found above Layer 35 B. A few of the chaff-faced coarse wares (A and E) are in fact still found in small amounts in the younger layers, even in those of Iron Age date, but this phenomenon is known elsewhere¹¹. As the two wares A and E are found so constantly through the upper layers, a continued small production of these wares may be supposed, if they are not simply brought up by pit-digging.

More important for the distinction between Layers 35 B and A is that a series of quite new wares appear in Layer 35 A. One of them (O) appears already with four sherds in Layer 35 B, but as it is the only case, the ware may be con-

sidered intrusive in that layer. The new wares are of Bronze Age date, and so there can be no doubt that the Chalcolithic Period ends with Layer 35 B.

Chaff-tempered coarse wares without decoration

A-Ware

Pink exterior and interior, generally with grey to black core, only a few examples being burnt throughout. Chaff-tempered, with some dark and white grits. Core laminated, surface smoothed. Hand-made.

The rimsherds are mainly of one shape, with thickened, more or less marked rim (**1–6** *Fig. 28*, no inv. Nos.). Unfortunately, the sherds are too small to give an exact idea of their inclination angles, which are therefore only proposed in the above mentioned figures. In any case, the rimsherds seem to originate from big jars. No distinct

11: Tarsus II 83, Light-slipped Chaff-faced ware which remains in use after the close of the Late Chalcolithic period, and 97.

| QE | QJ | QB | QG | AD | L | T | P | N | O | M | X | RL | RQL | QL | Import | Undetermined | Total |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------------|-------|
| 1.3 | | 0.6 | 0.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.8 | 1631 |
| 1.1 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.4 | | | | | | 0.4 | | | | | | | 3.2 | 1111 |
| | | 0.4 | | 40.9 | 11.6 | 0.8 | | 5.0 | 0.4 | 2.9 | | 0.8 | | | | 2.9 | 242 |
| | | | | | 10.6 | | | | | | | 2.1 | | | | | 47 |
| | | 0.5 | | 29.5 | 14.7 | 0.2 | | 0.7 | 12.8 | 5.2 | | 0.7 | | | 0.2 | 1.5 | 407 |
| | | | | 2.7 | 31.5 | | | 5.5 | 11.0 | 6.8 | | | | | | 2.7 | 73 |
| | | | | 2.0 | 36.4 | | | 2.7 | 22.1 | 0.4 | | 1.5 | | 0.2 | | 0.4 | 805 |
| | | | | | 45.1 | | | 2.7 | 24.2 | 0.4 | | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | | | 264 |
| | | | | | 37.6 | 1.1 | | 10.5 | 18.3 | 0.2 | | 1.7 | | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 641 |
| | | | | | 37.5 | 0.5 | | 11.9 | 15.4 | | | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1996 |
| | | | | | 37.8 | 0.2 | | 8.2 | 21.0 | | | 1.5 | | 0.2 | | 0.2 | 463 |
| | | | | | 47.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 9.3 | 7.5 | 0.1 | | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | | 0.4 | 1391 |
| | | | | | 30.9 | | 1.0 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 1.5 | | 1.0 | | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 194 |
| | | | | | 34.8 | | | 3.8 | 9.2 | | | | | | 1.2 | 0.5 | 184 |
| | | | | | 33.5 | | 0.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 0.6 | | | 1.0 | 14.3 | 930 |

bottomsherds were found which may indicate that the jars have rounded or flattened bottoms. Nor was found any handle.

Sherds of this ware decorated with painting or covered with slip are dealt with on p. 24-26. A few sidesherds have cord impressions (*Table 3*)¹².

C-Ware

In all respects similar to the A-Ware, except for the yellowish-buff or dark greyish-buff colour on the interior. The difference in colour on exterior and interior is probably due to a difference in burning conditions, and the C-Ware sherds may therefore have come from rather closed vessels. Hand-made.

Painted or slipped sherds are dealt with on p. 24-26.

E-Ware

Light grey to white or yellowish on exterior and

12: Ugaritica IV 367 fig. 33 k, Strate E: Chalcolithique Récent (?), 373 fig. 36 bis Y, Strate H: Chalcolithique Moyen, 484: Chalcolithique Récent II.

interior, with light grey core, only one example being burnt throughout. Chaff-tempered, with some dark and white grits. Core laminated. The clay seems to contain much lime. The surface is often covered with a white smoothed slip. Hand-made.

The very few rimsherds (**7-8** *Fig. 28*, no inv. Nos.) are similar in shape to some of the A-Ware sherds, being thickened and slightly everted. No bottom sherds or handles were found.

For sherds with painting or slip, see p. 24-26. A few sidesherds from Layer 36 have cord impressions (*Table 3*).

F-Ware

Similar to the E-Ware, but with a more grey exterior, and with dark grey interior (cf. C-Ware). Hand-made.

No sherds indicating shapes were found.

The Wares A, C, E and F are quoted apart in *Table 1* according to their different colours, but they may as well be treated as a unity, being in

fact quite identical in respect to tempering and coarseness. The colour, though changing from pink to yellowish-buff or grey, is always light. These wares are hand-made and wet-smoothed, and the burning has seldom succeeded in turning the colour of the core from greyish-black to the light colour of the surface. Apart from some rims, no sherd was found which could give any exact information about the pottery shapes. Generally it may be stated that the sherds must have originated from big jars with thickened rims, and perhaps with rounded bases.

The scarcity of shape-indicating sherds makes it necessary to confine to ware-description mainly by comparing the material with finds from other excavations. Among the sites in the neighbourhood of Tall Darūk, that of Qal'at ar-Rūs is the nearest one at which a ware comparable to the A-, C-, E- and F-Wares has been found, namely a chaff-tempered ware called "Natural Unburnished Ware" (Type III A)¹³ which, together with other chaff-tempered wares, are characteristic of the Layers 19–17, and of which a few examples were also found in Layer 14.

A similar ware has not been recorded among the pottery types from the sounding made in 1934 at Tall Sūkās, but this may be explained by the fact that the sounding seems to have been stopped at an Early Bronze Age level¹⁴. The sounding made in 1959 by the Carlsberg Expedition has shown examples of chaff-tempered ware.

In the sounding JK 3 at Tall al-Ġudaida chaff-tempered ("chaff-faced") wares are characteristic for Phase F¹⁵, in which they constitute 32–37% of the total bulk of sherds.

The coarse un-decorated pottery from the 'Ubaid period found in the sounding 1953 at Rās Šamra¹⁶ is described as being yellow of colour with grey core, but generally grit-tempered. Yet, chaff-tempered sherds from Rās Šamra have been noticed by Braidwood in connection with his description of Phase F in the 'Amq¹⁷.

At Tarsus the earliest chaff-faced sherds were found in layers of the Early Chalcolithic Phase¹⁸,

but they did not, however, become common until the 'Ubaid Phase (30.50 m–30.00 m)¹⁹. In this phase they are described as being more gritty than in the following Post-'Ubaid Phase (30.000 m–27.00 m), a phase for which they are characteristic²⁰. Chaff-faced wares were also found in small amounts in the Early Bronze Age levels 1–2²¹, and disappeared before the beginning of EB 3²².

Summarizing, the parallels to the A-, C-, E- and F-Wares are:

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|---|
| Qal'at ar-Rūs | Layers 19–17 | Post-'Ubaid Phase |
| 'Amq | Phase F | Post-'Ubaid Phase |
| Rās Šamra | ? | Post-'Ubaid Phase as compared with 'Amq |
| Tarsus | 30.50–30.00 m | 'Ubaid Phase |
| | 30.00–27.00 m | Post-'Ubaid Phase |
| | 27.00–12.00 m | EB 1–2 |

Grit-tempered coarse wares without decoration

D-Ware

Brick-red to dark red or brownish, with dark grey core, only a few sherds being burnt throughout.

Vidensk. Selsk. 10:3 - sp. 23

Tempered with grits, surface sandy. Well burnt, and more hard than the A-, C-, E- and F-Wares. Most of the sherds seem hand-made, and the earliest wheel-made example was from Layer 30.

No sherds were found which could indicate a shape. Two sherds from Layer 36 have cord impressions, but no example has painted decoration.

13: Ehrich 12 pl. XII fig. III.

14: Ehrich 57.

15: Plain of Antioch I 229 pl. 84.6.

16: Ugaritica IV 376.

17: Plain of Antioch I 514 note 103.

18: Tarsus II 73: local imitations of Halafian sherds, 74: Multiple Brush Ware.

19: Tarsus II 75: Standard Light Ware, 76: Decorated Ware, 77: Coarse Chaff-faced Ware.

20: Tarsus II 87.

21: Tarsus II 93.

22: Tarsus II 104–105.

The sandy D-Ware distinguishes itself clearly from the chaff-tempered wares, not alone by its tempering, but also by its hardness and brickred colour. A grit-tempered ware is recorded from Qal'at ar-Rūs as a variant of the "Natural Unburnished Ware" and named Type III C²³. This ware was found only in Layer 19. At Rās Šamra no certain statement of a similar ware has been made. At Tarsus a gritty ware is known from the 'Ubaid Phase (30.50–30.00 m)²⁴. It is hand-made, hard, and has a reddish brown colour. It is said to be the beginning of a later popular fabric of the Post-'Ubaid Phase.

J-Ware

This ware is characterized by its contents of many and rather big dark and white particles. The clay is light yellow or pink to dark red on exterior and interior, and the core is grey. Only a few examples are burnt throughout. The clay is coarse, and the white and dark particles may be rather big. Hand-made.

Some of this pottery has possibly been used as cooking vessels, though smoke staining was not recognized. Regarding the tempering with mineral particles, the ware is related to the D-Ware.

Fine-textured wares without decoration

B-Ware

Pink exterior and interior, generally with grey core, only a small part of the sherds being burnt throughout. Fine-grained, usually with no sign of chaff-tempering. Smoothed surface. Rather hard and well burnt.

This ware may, when found in Layers 36 and 35 B be characterized as a well levigated A-Ware,

and more thin-walled. Though a great part of the sherds could easily be classified as B-Ware, others showed affinities to the A-Ware, and may as well be classified as a mixture of B-Ware and thin-walled A-Ware. In the layers above 35 B the sherds may be characterized as a thin-walled and fine form of L-Ware. Only a few examples from Layers 36 and 35 B seem to be wheel-made, while the use of wheel becomes usual above these layers.

Nothing can be said of the shapes. Sherds with painted decoration or with slip are described below.

G-Ware

Except for the colour, which is yellowish-buff on exterior and interior, this ware has the same characteristics as the B-Ware. No certain wheel-made examples were found.

No shape was indicated. Examples with painted decoration or with slip are described below.

The fabric of the two Wares B and G may not be very unlike the light fabrics mentioned as "simple ware" and used for the "'Ubaid-like Monochrome Painted Ware" in the Plain of Antioch, Phase E²⁵, the 'Ubaid-decorated ware in Rās Šamra²⁶, the Tarsus Standard Light Wares and the Decorated Ware of the 'Ubaid Phase²⁷, and the Tarsus Smooth-faced Light-slipped Ware of the Late Chalcolithic Phase²⁸. At Tall Darūk Wares B and G are supposed to originate from undecorated parts of the 'Ubaid-decorated pottery (RB and RG).

Chaff-tempered, grit-tempered and fine-textured wares with painted decoration ("Ubaid" type)

These wares (RA, RC, RE, RJ, RB, RG) are identical with the wares A, C, E, J, B and G in regard to clay, colour and tempering, and they may well belong to the same jars as these undecorated wares. The painted decoration is usually matt. The colour varies from red to dark red, reddish-brown, brown, dark grey and black, but

23: Ehrich 12.

24: Tarsus II 78.

25: Plain of Antioch I 180–181.

26: Ugaritica IV 193.

27: Tarsus II 75–76.

28: Tarsus II 83.

is generally bright red. The paint cannot be distinguished from the red slip on the Q-Wares, and like that it has often partly peeled off. Some of the sherds have a chalky white slip under the paint.

A few sherds have bichrome decoration. One has an almost black band lined with red (RA-Ware, Layer 36), another a broad red band and a narrower grey-brown band close to each other (23 *Fig. 28*), a third has remains of red paint on the interior and grey-black on the exterior (RE-Ware, Layer 36). None of these examples, however, show with certainty whether the bi-colouring was intentional, or was due to various unintentional burning conditions.

The decoration patterns are extremely monotonous, consisting mainly of horizontal bands. On the rimsherds a single band may line the rim on exterior (9–10 *Fig. 28*, TD 208, TD 210, Layer 36, 11 *Fig. 29*, TD 81, Layer 35 B, 12 *Fig. 37*, TD 213, Layer 36, 3.4 × 2.5 cm) or on both exterior and interior (13 *Fig. 28*, TD 209, Layer 36). One or more oblique, sometimes curved bands may descend from the rim bands on exterior only (14 *Fig. 28*, no inv. No., Layer 36), on interior only (15–16 *Fig. 28*, no inv. Nos., Layer 36) or on both sides. In one case (19) two oblique bands seem to cross each other, and on another example broad and narrow black-painted bands are combined (21). A single sherd (20) has a more complicated design: horizontal lines with a row of dots, and part of a crosshatched figure.

Three shapes are indicated by the rimsherds: bowl with slightly contracted mouth and no specially marked rim, bowl with everted rim, and narrow-necked jar with rather short neck and everted rim. A single sherd from a bowl seems to be carinated (22). The absence of distinct bottom sherds indicates that bowls as well as jars have rounded bases.

17 *Figs. 28, 37*, TD 223, Layer 36.

Rimsherd of RB-Ware from open bowl. Matt red paint. On exterior of rim a horizontal but curving band, on interior a horizontal band along the rim and two oblique curved bands descending from the rim band²⁹.

18 *Figs. 28, 37*, TD 88, Layer 36³⁰.

Rimsherd of RB-Ware from deep bowl with contracted rim. Matt red-brown paint. On exterior and interior of the rim a broad horizontal band, on exterior two oblique curved bands descending from the rim band³¹.

19 *Fig. 28*, no inv. No., Layer 36.

Rimsherd of RB-Ware from bowl. Matt red paint. On exterior and interior of the rim a horizontal band, on interior two oblique bands crossing (?) each other.

20 *Fig. 37*, TD 87, Layer 36³². 2.9 × 3.2 cm.

Rimsherd of RE- or RG-Ware from deep bowl with contracted rim. Matt black to brown paint. Under the rim on exterior five narrow horizontal lines, the two uppermost ones lining a row of dots. Part of a crosshatched design under the lines. On interior a broad horizontal band along the rim³³.

21 *Figs. 28, 37*, TD 224, Layer 36.

Sidesherd of R(B?)-Ware. The fabric of this sherd is somewhat different from the fabric of the other fine-textured sherds in being more thin, hard and baked throughout. Matt black paint. On exterior one broad and two or three narrow bands.

22 *Figs. 28, 37*, TD 85, Layer 36.

Rimsherd of RG-Ware from shallow carinated (?) bowl. Matt reddish-brown paint. On exterior and interior of the rim a horizontal band³⁴.

23 *Figs. 28, 37*, TD 225, Layer 35 B.

Rimsherd of RB-Ware from open bowl. Matt red and greyish-brown paint. On exterior and interior of the rim a horizontal red band. On exterior an oblique red band. On interior two parallel oblique bands descending from the rimband, the upper one red, the other greyish-brown.

29: Ugaritica IV 354 fig. 22 G: Chalcolithique Récent II, Hama II 1 17 fig. 13 (7 B 512) from period L 1: late 4th Mill.

30: Published in AASyr 10 1960 116 fig. 3 below left.

31: Ugaritica IV 354 fig. 22 G (for decoration only), Hama II 1 17 fig. 13 (7 B 512) from period L 1: late 4th Mill.

32: Published in AASyr 10 1960 116 fig. 3 below to the right.

33: Iraq 12 1950, 98 fig. 17.2, Sakce Gözü period IV A: "Obeid", black matt paint, Ugaritica IV 354 fig. 22a: Chalcolithique Récent II, cross-hatching.

34: For the shape cf. Ugaritica IV 482 fig. 3 F, I, with red slip: Chalcolithique Récent II.

24 *Figs. 29, 37*, TD 80, Layer 35 B³⁵.

Two rimsherds of RG-Ware from narrow-necked jar with rather short neck and everted rim. Matt black paint. On exterior and interior of the rim a horizontal band, on exterior between neck and body another horizontal band. The bands are irregular³⁶.

25 *Fig. 29*, no inv. No., Layer 35 B.

Rimsherd of RJ-Ware from bowl with everted rim and horizontal grooves on the exterior. Remains of matt red slip is seen on the interior, and matt red horizontal bands (or slip?) on the exterior. This single example of RJ-Ware may or may not belong to the group of 'Ubaid-like decorated wares. It has to be noted that this sherd, as well as the examples of slipped QJ-Ware belong to the latest part of Darūk Chalcolithic period.

As was pointed out above, there is no difference in fabric between these decorated wares and the undecorated A-, C-, E-, J-, B- and G-Wares. As it is impossible to determine with certainty whether wares from other sites are similar to one or more of the Darūk wares, parallels are quoted for the decoration only.

The decoration is that known as Northern 'Ubaid, found in a very wide area. Only the nearest sites will be mentioned here. In Rās Šamra the 'Ubaid period is within niveau III B, i.e. Chalcolithique Récent II³⁷. At Qal'at ar-Rūs were found only a few examples of this decoration in Layer 19³⁸, and in 'Amq the 'Ubaid pottery belongs to Phase E³⁹. At Tarsus this pottery was found in layers of the 'Ubaid Phase (30.50–30.00 m)⁴⁰. The extremely simple designs on the Darūk pottery makes it however difficult to determine them as definite 'Ubaid designs.

Chaff-tempered, grit-tempered and fine-textured wares with red slip

In this group are assembled all those sherds of A-,

35: Published in AASy 10 1960 116 fig. 3 above.

36: Ugaritica IV 353 fig. 21 O: Chalcolithique Récent II, 480 fig. 1 G: Chalcolithique Récent II, 456 fig. 47 A: Chalcolithique du type d'el-Obeid.

37: Ugaritica IV 191 ff.

38: Ehrlich pl. XXI fig. 19. P. 1.

39: Plain of Antioch I 181 ff.

40: Tarsus II 76 f.

C-, E-, J-, B- and G-Wares which are covered with a red slip. It has to be noted that some of the sherds are very small, and may as well belong to the group of wares with painted decoration, as a broad painted band can easily cover the entire surface of a little sherd. The slip is generally matt, only three examples (all QE-Ware from Layer 35 B) being polished or burnished. The colour varies from yellow to red and dark reddish-brown, but bright red and dark red are the most usual colours. The slip is very similar to the paint used on the painted wares.

Only one half of the sherds was examined in regard to placement of the slip (on exterior or interior). Yet the examined sherds seem to indicate that the greater part of the sherds has slip on exterior only, while a small quantity has it on interior or on both sides. The last two groups at least must have belonged to bowls, and these are represented as well by the coarse wares (QA, QC, QE, QJ) as by the finer wares (QB, QG).

A few rimsherds (QA-Ware from Layer 36, QA- and QB-Wares from Layer 35 B) are covered with red slip on the exterior, while a red painted band lines the rim on the interior. Two sidesherds (QA-Ware from Layer 36) show cord impressions.

According to the rimsherds, bowls are quite common, and only one sherd (28) is certainly from a jar.

26 *Fig. 28*, no inv. No., Layer 35 B.

Rimsherd of QB-Ware from open bowl with slightly everted rim. Matt red slip on the entire exterior and on the upper interior part.

27 *Fig. 37*, TD 82, Layer 35 B. 2.6 × 3.0 cm.

Sidesherd of QE-Ware from thick-walled vessel (jar?). A lustrous red slip (partly disappeared) covers the exterior.

28 *Figs. 29, 37*, TD 83, Layer 35 B.

Necksherd of QE-Ware from narrow-necked jar with everted rim. A lustrous red slip (partly disappeared) covers the exterior.

As in the case with the decorated wares, the red-slipped are of the same fabrics as the undecorated wares. Two examples of QJ-Ware

(Layer 35 B) seem, together with the single example of RJ-Ware, to be late in the period.

The red-slipped wares do not seem to have parallels at Qal'at ar-Rūs. At Rās Šamra were found some examples of pottery with red matt cover in niveau III⁴¹. In the Plain of Antioch were found both smooth-faced and chaff-faced wares with red slip in Phase F⁴², and in Tarsus a burnished red slip is seen on chaff-faced ware from the 'Ubaid Phase⁴³.

Pottery of the Bronze Age

A new period begins with Layer 35 A, indicated by the presence in this layer of quite new wares (see *Table 1*). The most typical Chalcolithic wares are still found, but in small quantities. That the Wares J, B and G are present with a percentage higher than in the Chalcolithic layers is perhaps due to the fact that the sorting out of sherds was made rather broadly, taking only colour, coarseness, temper and amount of temper into account. The J-Ware is thus determined in any layer as a coarse ware with many big particles, while the B- and G-Wares are the light fine-textured wares.

Most of the pottery seems to be of Middle Bronze II date, but a few sherds indicate that the Early and Late Bronze Age are also represented. For a further discussion, see conclusion.

Some imported wares (Cypriote White Painted III, East Greek and Attic) are found in the Bronze Age layers as single examples, but they must be considered intrusive. Eleven examples of the possible Iron Age Ware P are found in the uppermost part of Layer 24, thus indicating a new period to begin with this layer or with the next one. The very few examples of imported wares from the Late Bronze Age as well as the P-Ware are described in connection with the Iron Age.

Chaff- and grit-tempered coarse ware

AD-Ware

Very coarse, in texture reminding the A-Ware,

but in colour (dark red) the D-Ware. Only side-sherds from big vessels were found.

Coarse wares

L-Ware

Yellowish-buff, reddish-brown, sometimes with grey core. More or less fine-grained, without chaff-temper. Hard and usually well burnt. Surface often smooth. Wheel-made.

In this class have been collected all those sherds the ware of which was not very characteristic. The sherds belong to the great bulk of coarse household ware which may vary in regard to colour, thickness and hardness, but which, with only a few exceptions, is always wheel-made, and usually of a rather hard and well-made fabric. The ware is related to some of the J-Ware.

Three sherds with streak-polished surface are of light yellow, grey or pink clay containing many small black particles. They were found in Layers 28 and 27, and similar sherds from Layers 30 and 28 with painted decoration are mentioned in connection with RL-Ware. For incised decoration, see p. 00.

The almost total absence of complete vessels makes the description of shapes depend on rimsherds, bottomsherds and handles (for bottomsherds and handles, see p. 37). The shapes are divided into jars and bowls.

Jars

Among the rimsherds some are of the flaring type, either plain (**29** *Fig. 30*, **30** *Fig. 31*, no inv. Nos., both Layer 27) or thickened (**31** *Fig. 31*, no inv. No., Layer 24), the latter being paralleled with an example from Qal'at ar-Rūs⁴⁴, and another from Nahariya⁴⁵.

41: Ugaritica IV 366 ff., 376.

42: Plain of Antioch I 232, 238.

43: Tarsus II 79.

44: Ehrich pl. X no. 3.27.

45: QDAP 14 1950, fig. 21 c.

Other rims show the most significant and most common form: everted, thickened, and sometimes strongly profiled exterior, often with a clear undercutting (**32–39** *Fig. 30*, no inv. Nos., Layers 30, 28, 27). The less elaborately profiled examples show a concave exterior side (**40–42** *Fig. 30*, no inv. Nos., Layers 30, 27, 27).

The thickness of most of these sherds makes it possible that they belong to some kind of storage jar, or other rather big jars. Typical examples of marked profiling were found in great amounts in Layers 30, 28 and 27, while the more modified form was also found in Layer 24 (**43** *Fig. 31*, no inv. No.). Almost the same shape is found in J-Ware in Layer 27 (**74** *Fig. 30*).

Parallels are met with at Qal'at ar-Rūs and Tall Simriyān, while the published jars from Rās Šamra do not show elaborate profiling. The examples of profiled rims from Qal'at ar-Rūs⁴⁶ are of the modest form like **40–42**, and show clearly a concave exterior of the rim in accordance with the Darūk examples. Comparison is made between the Qal'at ar-Rūs examples and some sherds from Tall Bait Mirsim Stratum H, the last ones being however convex with a ridge⁴⁷. Profiled rims from Tall Simriyān⁴⁸ are dated MB.

46: Ehrich 40 pl. X fig. XV nos. 2.1 and 4.1: MB.

47: AASOR 12 1932, pl. 5.24.

48: Syria 21 1940, 212 fig. 19.3.

49: AASOR 12 1932, 20 § 28 pls. 41.10, 10.1–2, 12.7, 13.19–23, 45.4 and 8, 46.3, 46.9–11, 46.13, all from period D, AASOR 13 1933, 76 § 28 pls. 11.3–7, 24.11–12, complex profiles.

50: AASOR 13 1933, 76 § 28.

51: Shipton 37–38 § 133, Strata XVIII, XVII, XVI.

52: Shipton Stratum XV no. 15 A, 29 § 102 Stratum XIII no. 42.

53: Shipton Stratum XII no. 39, Stratum XI no. 44 (Strata XII–XI = TBM E), 26 § 87.

54: Jericho II fig. 122.

55: QDAP 14 1950, 28 fig. 20 a-f.

56: QDAP 14 1950, fig. 21 a-c.

57: AASOR 13 1933, 70 § 18 pl. 4.13, pl. 22.16, 17, 20–22.

58: Jericho II 284 fig. 136.3: MB II.

59: Ehrich pl. IX fig. XIV. 3–4.

60: QDAP 14 1950, fig. 21 e: MB II.

A great representation of these strongly profiled rims is seen in Palestine, especially at Tall Bait Mirsim, where they are characteristic for the periods E-D (MB II) and C I (LB I-II)⁴⁹. Combed surface is frequent⁵⁰. Also at Megiddo are found jars with splayed rims and a profile similar to those from Tall Darūk, the earliest from EB levels⁵¹, the later from MB I⁵² and MB II levels⁵³. In Jericho⁵⁴ and other Palestinian sites similar jar rims, though not as elaborately moulded as the examples from Tall Bait Mirsim, are common in MB II. At Nahariya, situated on the coast between Haifa and Tyre, quite similar sherds are found in a temple of MB II date⁵⁵. It has to be mentioned that real ridged rims as those found at Nahariya⁵⁶ which are compared with examples from an early part of MB like levels G-F at Tall Bait Mirsim⁵⁷ have not been met with at Tall Darūk.

As will be seen below, the pointed and slightly flattened base which in the Middle Bronze Age is usual for the above mentioned jars, is totally missing at Tall Darūk. Therefore, looking for bases to the Darūk jars with flaring moulded rims, there remain only the numerous flat ones. An example from Layer 27 (**44** *Fig. 31*, no inv. No.) has a very little diameter which may be compared to p. ex. an example from Jericho⁵⁸.

Another rim type is everted and has a flat upper side which slopes a little downwards towards the centre of the jar opening. These rims seem to belong to rather large open jars or bowls with contracted mouth (**45–46** *Fig. 30*), and they may well represent more than one jar type. This type is found in Layers 30 and 27, and similar sherds in A-Ware are represented in Layers 34 (**47** *Fig. 29*, no inv. No.) and 30 (**48** *Fig. 30*, no inv. No.). Parallels from Qal'at ar-Rūs came from Layer 3⁵⁹. At Nahariya too the type is met with⁶⁰.

Of the remaining rim forms **49–50** (*Fig. 30*, no inv. Nos., Layers 30, 27) may be variants of the type with strongly profiled rims, while **51–52** (*Fig. 29*, no inv., Nos., Layer 34), **53–55** (*Fig. 30*, no inv. Nos., Layers 30, 30, 27) and **56–59** (*Fig. 31*, no inv. Nos., Layers 27, 24, 24, 24) seem less typical.

Bowls

Only one example is so well preserved that its shape can be surely reconstructed (**61**). Of the rimsherds only the most characteristic are mentioned.

A rimsherd from a great bowl with vertical rim is of greyish-brown clay with particles and black core (**60** Fig. 29, TD 165, Layer 35 A). The uppermost part of the rim interior is thickened, the exterior has horizontal deep grooves. Hand-made (?) local ware.

The closest parallels seem to come from Anatolia, where great bowls with deeply grooved rims are common in EB and in the beginning of MB. In Troy V (EB) were found such bowls with angular shoulder (Form A 19), made of red-coated ware⁶¹. Grooved rims of almost the same kind are also mentioned as characteristic of the early phases of Troy VI (MB)⁶². The sharp profile of **60** shows a greater similarity with the MB-examples from Troy than with the EB-examples. Parallels of the Troy Form A 19 have been found elsewhere in Anatolia, e.g. at Beycesultan⁶³. These sherds too belong to rather great bowls, and they are compared with the Form A 19 from Troy. It has to be mentioned that similar grooved rims from great bowls were also found at Beycesultan in layers from the transition to LB (Stratum IV a = 1550–1450 B.C.). Yet, these rims are more contracted than the Tall Darūk examples and the Beycesultan EB-examples. A sherd with deep grooves from Çagar Bazar in Northeastern Syria has also to be mentioned⁶⁴. It was found in level 2 = ca. 2000 B.C.

The material from Syria and Palestine does not seem abundant, and no example is clearly of the great bowl type like **60**. A grooved rim belonging to a necked jar from 'Arqūb az-Zahir⁶⁵ is attributed to the first phases of EB. At Tall Bait Mirsim some examples from MB I show grooves which are narrower than those on the Darūk example⁶⁶, and their bowl is not easily determined.

A fragmentary bowl with convex side, slightly contracted but not specially marked rim, has flat

base which was pierced before burning (**61** Fig. 31, TD 252, Layer 24). The shape is rather irregular, and the use of wheel is doubtful. The ware is red coarse clay with grey core and rather big black and white particles. One half of the bowl is preserved.

Bowls with pierced bottoms or sides are found at various sites and times. At Tepe Gawra⁶⁷ was found a bowl with flat base in Stratum XII–XIIA ('Ubaid period). At Rās Šamra and Mīnat al-Baida⁶⁸ various bowls with flat or rounded base and pierced bottoms and sides are dated to a period from 1600 to 1200 B.C. Several bowls, all of one shape, were found at Ḥama⁶⁹ in layers of period E (900–720 B.C.). At Megiddo⁷⁰ a bowl with slightly rounded bottom was found in Stratum VI A (1150–1100 B.C.) and another similar in Stratum VII B (1350–1150 B.C.)⁷¹. An example of very similar form to **61** came from the EB level at Rās el 'Ain⁷².

The shapes of all these bowls differ from each other, but except for the Ḥama examples they all have rather steep sides and a flat or nearly flat base. It has been proposed⁷³ for the Rās Šamra

61: C. W. Blegen, John L. Caskey and Marian Rawson, *Troy II: The Third, Fourth and Fifth Settlements*, Princeton 1951, 241 fig. 257.11.

62: C. W. Blegen, op. cit. 241, C. W. Blegen, John L. Caskey and Marian Rawson, *Troy III: The Sixth Settlement*, Princeton 1953, 42, Form A 19, 47, Shape 61, fig. 424.2, 79, phases VI b-c: 1725–1575 B.C.

63: Seton Lloyd and James Mellart, *Beycesultan I*, London 1962, fig. P 57.28: EB 3 b Shape 38, fig. P. 66.21: EB 3 b Shape 38.

64: *Iraq* 3 1936, 52 pl. III.4.

65: *AASOR* 25–28 1951, 425 pl. 2.2: EB I–(II).

66: *AASOR* 12 1932, pl. 3.14–15.

67: A. J. Tobler, *Excavations at Tepe Gewra II*, Philadelphia 1950, pl. CXL. 325.

68: *Ugaritica II* fig. 84 nos. 10–12, 15–17.

69: *Hama II* 1 fig. 269 (6 B 482–483), fig. 325 (8 A 220, 63, 67, 155, 156, 64, 70).

70: *Megiddo II* pl. 77.14.

71: *Megiddo II* pl. 65.4.

72: *QDAP* 5 1936, 115, 120 no. 20.

73: *Ugaritica II* 204, C. F. A. Schaeffer, *The Cuneiform Texts of Ras Shamra-Ugarit*, London 1939, 44 ff.

and Minat al-Baida examples that they may have been used for preparation of cheese, or in connection with labations. The rather small size of the Darūk bowl and its position in habitation layers without noticeable connection with any ritual deposits, indicate its use for household rather than for some ritual purpose.

A pierced bottomsherd was further found in Layer 26.

Of the remaining rims from bowls must be mentioned the rim and side from a small carinated bowl (**62** *Fig. 29*, no inv. No., Layer 33), a form common in EB and MB⁷⁴. Similar sherds were found in Layer 27 (QL-Ware, **104** *Fig. 30*).

Another rim type is illustrated by **63–64** and perhaps **65** *Fig. 30* (from a bowl?) (no inv. Nos., Layers 30, 29 and 27). They have all a T-shaped profile, and seem to originate from rather large vessels. This type of rim was used over long periods, and also in MB as seen in Ḥama Layer H 3⁷⁵, in the Plain of Antioch⁷⁶ Phase K or L (MB) with band or wavy combing, at Nahariya⁷⁷, and in Megiddo Stratum IX⁷⁸. One of the Darūk examples has depressions on the upper side of the rim (**63**). Similar depressions are also found on the outermost part of a thick rim from Layer 27 (**66** *Fig. 30*).

Two sherds have everted rim (**67–68** *Fig. 31*, no inv. Nos., both from Layer 24). The last one has a very distinct undercut profile. **67** may be compared with an example from Ḥama⁷⁹ and another from Hazor⁸⁰. **69** (*Fig. 31*, no inv., No., Layer 27) has plain inverted rim. An atypical example is No. **70** (*Fig. 30*, no inv. No., Layer 30).

74: Hama II 1 figs. 65, 74, 85, 93, 106, period J 6–1: second half of third Mill., AASOR 12 1932, 14 § 20 pl. 41.3, Stratum G: MB I, pl. 42.8, Stratum D: MB II, Syria 21 1940, 212 fig. 19.12 from Simriyan: MB.

75: Hama II 1 fig. 120 (3 A 26, 2 D 391).

76: Plain of Antioch I fig. 363.1.

77: QDAP 14 1950, fig. 21 f.

78: Megiddo II pl. 52.5.

79: Hama II 1 fig. 143 (N° 996), period G: 1500–1300 B.C.

80: Hazor III pl. CCLVII.

81: Amiran fig. 52 pl. 16.1 and 17.15: EB II, pl. 18.13: EB III.

T-Ware

The clay is rather fine. Black and white particles are present, but not abundant. At least some of the white particles seem to be calcarious. The ware is well burnt and rather hard, with a dark red-brown colour. Most of the sherds are from thin-walled vessels.

The most characteristic feature of this ware is its combed exterior surface. The combing is either of the plain or of the criss-cross (pattern) type (**71** *Fig. 38*, TD 84, Layer 35 A, 2.2 × 2.3 cm, probably EB II-III)⁸¹. One example from Layer 27 has a ridge with impressions of a pin.

N-Ware

Very and tempered with straw. The clay may be very light as opposed to the dense and heavy AD-Ware. It is seldom burnt throughout, and usually it seems very little burnt at all. The colour is yellow or red to brown.

It was almost impossible to distinguish this ware from remains of ovens. In one case (Layer 29) the sherds surely originated from an oven. That also pottery was made of this ware is shown by an example from Layer 26, which is most probably a fragment of a handle, and by a ring-foot from Layer 19. The remaining examples are sidesherds.

Cooking pot wares

These wares were surely recognized from Layer 35 A upwards, the examples of O-Ware in Layer 35 B being considered intrusive (*Table 6*).

J-Ware

As in Layers 36 and 35 B it is characterized by many dark and white particles. Besides the usual coarse dark red J-Ware there are also examples of light grey, almost white sherds, in some cases from wheel-made pottery. From Layer 30 upwards a light red or yellow ware is rather common. These sherds are from wheel-made, often thin-walled vessels which are certainly not cook-

ing pots, but rather big jars (**72–74** *Figs. 30, 31, 30*, no inv. Nos., Layers 30, 27, 27).

A few shapes are indicated. **72** and **74** are similar to those rims of L-Ware which belong to big jars with contracted necks, thickened and often profiled rims. **73** is from a bowl with contracted mouth and flat everted rim; **75** (*Fig. 29*, no inv. No., Layer 33) from a bowl with flat everted rim. Bottomsherds from Layer 24 show flat base. A few fragments of (probably vertical) handles were found in Layers 27 and 24.

A sidesherd from Layer 26 of rather thick greyish-white ware is decorated with two horizontal bands of incised lines, another from Layer 27 has a ridge with impressions. The single example of painted J-Ware (RJ) in Layer 27 is supposed to be intrusive.

O-Ware

Dark red or brown clay with numerous mineral particles. Some examples are black (soot-marked?).

No shape-indicating sherds were found. Of the four sherds from Layer 35 B, one has incised decoration (**76** *Fig. 29*, no inv. No.). The same four sherds contain mica.

M-Ware

Dark grey, almost black clay. This ware is very similar to, but coarser than the O-Ware, and it may in fact be considered a mere variant of that ware. Some sherds are soot-marked. No shape is indicated.

Fine-textured wares

As the B- and G-Wares in the Bronze Age layers are very similar to the fine-textured wares in the Late Chalcolithic layers, they have been designated by the same letters. The only difference is that pottery of these fine wares is usually wheel-made in the Bronze Age. Both B- and G-Ware may be considered a fine-textured L-Ware.

A ringfoot of B-Ware is from Layer 24. A

carinated shouldersherd of B-Ware from Layer 24 may be from a small jug. A sidesherd of B-Ware (**77** *Fig. 29*, no inv. No., Layer 35 A) is decorated with a band of incised lines, probably Goblet-Ware of type G I⁸². A rimsherd of B-Ware from Layer 24 has three horizontal grooves below the rim, and two sidesherds of G-Ware from Layer 24 are ribbed.

Wares with painted decoration

RG-Ware

For the clay, see description of G-Ware. One example from Layer 34 is a rimsherd with a brown painted stroke. Another example is a sidesherd with black painted bands (**78** *Fig. 29*, no inv. No., Layer 33).

RL- and RQL-Wares

The clay texture is from fine to medium, and small particles may be present in some cases. The clay colour ranges from light grey and yellow to red and reddish-brown. The use of wheel to be normal, only a few sherds being from hand-made vessels (**92, 95 – 98**).

Slip is used occasionally. Red slip is seen on **88** while the other examples have slip of light buff to orange colour. The two sherds **96–97** may originate from the same jar. **95–98**, and perhaps also **92** may belong to the same kind of painted ware as the two first-mentioned, all of them being from hand-made vessels.

The decoration is monochrome red or black, or bichrome red and black. The paint is usually matt.

With a few exceptions the patterns are extraordinarily simple, consisting mostly of straight lines or bands. Some rimsherds from Layers 33, 30 and 27 show a horizontal red or black band along the rim on exterior or interior, or on both sides, i.e. covering the rim. Other rimsherds from Layers 30 and 26 have small strokes or dots on

82: Hama II 49 ff., period J: second half of 3 rd Mill., P. Matthiae, Ebla, Torino 1977, 95 fig. 15, Mardikh II B 1.

the upper side of the rim. Handles from Layers 30 and 27 may have small transverse strokes. A sidesherd with fragment of a vertical double handle from Layer 27 is decorated with oblique red lines, and the handle itself shows remains of red lustrous paint. Matt red-painted bands may be found on the interior of a bowl, while the exterior is streak-polished (90).

Three sherds without slip are streak-polished under the decoration (83 and two examples from Layer 28). The clay of these sherds is light yellow, grey or pink, and though it contains many small black particles, it is rather fine-textured. Similar streak-polished sherds are mentioned in connection with the L-Ware.

A few sherds show a combination of painted decoration with ribbed or combed surface. A sherd from Layer 29 has red and black horizontal bands on the combing. Another from Layer 28 has a horizontal red band, and a third from Layer 27 a vertical red line. A single example shows combing, slip and paint (88).

One sidesherd (93) has red painted decoration and a horizontal band of incised lines. A shouldersherd (91) with red and black painting has also a ridge between neck and shoulder.

The decoration of the following examples is usually a little more varied than the above mentioned simple bands and lines.

79 *Figs. 29, 38, TD 79, Layer 35 A.*
Bottomfragment of bowl with flat base. Light orange clay with grits. The paint is matt, and almost purple in colour. On interior: Concentric circles. On exterior: Zigzag-line

83: Ugaritica IV 455 fig. 45 T.

84: Megiddo II pl. 19.15: 1800–1750 B.C.

85: Ugaritica II fig. 107.2: Ugarit Moyen 2 = 1900–1750 B.C.

86: Ugaritica II fig. 130 nos. 6, 7, 9, 11, 14.

87: Sūkās IV figs. 82, 85.

88: Megiddo II pl. 11.21.

89: Ugaritica IV 416 fig. 1.

90: Ugaritica IV 416 fig. 1.

91: Amiran 94: MB II A, Shipton 30 § 104.

between narrow line above and broad band below. Though this design is typical for the Chalcolithic period⁸³, it is however plain enough to be found in other periods, as p. ex. on a bowl from Megiddo Stratum XIII A⁸⁴, and on a jug from Rās Šamra⁸⁵. The ware of 79 differs totally from the Chalcolithic fine wares.

80 *Figs. 29, 38, TD 226 + TD 228, Layers 35 A and 33.*
Three sidesherds, probably from a jug, in any case belonging to the same vessel. Reddish hard burnt clay. Matt painted decoration consisting of horizontal bands (red and black) and vertical irregular strokes (red) of uneven length. This decoration is paralleled as well in Syria as in Palestine. In Rās Šamra it is seen in the period Ugarit Moyen 2 = 1900–1750 B.C.⁸⁶ and at Tall Sūkās in MB II⁸⁷. In Megiddo it is found in Stratum XIV = 1850–1800 B.C.⁸⁸. All the places show bichrome examples.

81 *Figs. 29, 38, TD 227, Layer 34.*
Sidesherd of reddish clay. Matt painted decoration consisting of horizontal strokes (red and black) and vertical more narrow strokes (red). This sherd belongs to the same type of jug as 80.

82 *Figs. 29, 38, TD 229, Layer 33.*
Sidesherd of yellow clay with many black particles, and red wash on exterior. Hard burnt. Red and black horizontal and vertical lines, placed close to each other.

83 *Fig. 38, TD 230, Layer 30. 3.7 × 3.1 cm.*
Sidesherd of fine yellow to red clay with small particles. Vertical burnish, and remains of parallel, almost horizontal red painted narrow lines.

84 *Fig. 30, no inv. No., Layer 30.*
Sidesherd of light yellow clay with three horizontal red painted bands.

85 *Fig. 38, TD 170, Layer 29. 2.2 × 2.5 cm.*
Sidesherd of dark buff clay. Polished light orange slip with brown paint on exterior.

86 *Fig. 30, no inv. No., Layer 28.*
Sidesherd of fine pink clay with horizontal red band between black bands⁸⁹.

87 *Fig. 30, no inv. No., Layer 28.*
Shouldersherd of buff clay with horizontal red and black bands⁹⁰.

88 *Fig. 38, TD 172, Layer 27. 5.5 × 6.0 cm.*
Sidesherd of fine light grey clay. The exterior is horizontally ribbed or combed and covered with a red polished slip. Black bands are painted on the slip. The combination of ribbing (or wheel-combing) and burnished slip is known in MB Palestine⁹¹.

89 *Fig. 30, no inv. No., Layer 27.*
Sidesherd decorated on exterior with red and black painted parallel bands.

90 *Fig. 30, no inv. No., Layer 27.*
Rimsherd with streak-polishing on exterior and rim. On interior matt red-painted horizontal bands.

91 *Fig. 30*, no inv. No., Layer 27.

Shouldersherd of brick-red clay with numerous small particles. Matt painted decoration consisting of a horizontal red band between two black ones, and red cross-hatching under the bands. Above the painted decoration is a ridge, marking the transition from body to neck.

92 *Fig. 38*, TD 166, Layer 27. 1.5 × 3.0 cm.

Sidesherd of red to brown clay with buff slip and red-painted decoration on exterior.

93 *Fig. 31*, no inv. No., Layer 27.

Sidesherd of red clay. Red painted lines crossing each other and a red (horizontal?) band. Above the painted decoration a band of incised lines.

94 *Figs. 31, 38*, TD 231, Layer 26.

Sidesherd of fine buff (exterior) and red (interior) clay. Black lustrous decoration consisting of lines crossing each other in three directions, and bordered by a black area⁹².

95 *Fig. 39*, TD 164, Layer 26. 4.0 × 3.5 cm.

Sidesherd of fine light clay. Matt black painted decoration consisting of parallel lines on both sides of a broad wavy band. The decoration places this example in the group of MB II jugs with vertical, straight and wavy lines as found on Tall Sūkās⁹³, and at Rās Šamra where an example shows the same broad wavy band.⁹⁴

96 *Fig. 39*, TD 162, Layer 24. 2.2 × 2.0 cm.

Sidesherd of red clay with small white particles and creamy slip. Matt dark brown bands on exterior.

97 *Fig. 39*, TD 160, Layer 24. 3.6 × 2.0 cm.

Sidesherd of fine light brown porous clay with creamy slip. Brown painted bands on exterior.

98 *Fig. 39*, TD 161, Layer 24. 2.7 × 4.0 cm.

Sidesherd of fine light clay (with slip?). Matt black-painted bands on exterior.

Slipped Ware

QL-Ware

Slip on L-Ware was found in Layers 30–24, matt slip from Layer 30, and polished slip from Layer 29.

The clay texture is from fine to medium, the clay containing various particles in some cases. Its colour ranges from light grey and yellow or buff via red and brown to black.

The slip colour may be orange, red, brown or black, but bright red is most frequent. The black slip was found in Layer 24 (matt on exterior, polished on exterior and interior), in 24 (matt on exterior).

TABLE 2. QL-Ware.

| Layer | Matt slip | | | | Polished slip | | | | ? |
|--------|-----------|---|-----|---|---------------|----|------|----|---|
| | E | I | E+I | ? | E | I | E+I | ? | |
| 35A–31 | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 29 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 28 | 3 | | | | 4 | | | | 1 |
| 27 | 4 | | 3 | | 4*+9 | 3* | 4*+2 | 2* | 4 |
| 26 | | | | 1 | 1* | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 3*+1 | | 5 |

E Exterior I Interior * Streak polish

Sixtyeight examples of this ware were found (*Table 2*). A little more than the half part (40) is polished or burnished (17 streak-polished), and about a fourth (17) is matt slipped. The streak-polishing is horizontal or vertical, and is found in Layers 27, 26 and 24 (**100, 106**). One sherd from Layer 24 is vertically polished on both sides, but horizontally on the rim. Four carinated sherds are found among the streak polished examples (Layers 27 and 26), but only one among the plain polished ones (Layer 27). A sherd from Layer 24 has polished exterior and matt interior slip. Four handles with polished slip are included in the table as having slip on exterior + interior (all over).

Among the matt slipped examples is a sherd from Layer 27 with combed surface under the slip⁹⁵. Another from Layer 24 has a horizontal band of two incised lines. A rimsherd with brown slip on both sides is ribbed (**103**).

Very few examples (four) have slip on interior alone. About half of all the examples (36) has slip on exterior alone, and a rather great number

92: Plain of Antioch I 445 fig. 344.24, Phase J: late 3rd Mill.

93: Sūkās IV figs. 55–56.

94: Ugaritica II fig. 102.3: Fin de l'Ugarit Moyen 2 = 1900–1750 B.C. ou du début de 3 = 1750–1600 B.C.

95: Shipton 30 § 104, "wheel combing under the red burnish a common characteristic of the red burnished ware at Megiddo", Strata XIII–XIV.

(19) is slipped on both sides, thus indicating bowl forms.

The following forms are discerned: small jar (102), small jar or glask (101), juglet (99) and bowl.

Closed vessels

99 *Fig. 39*, TD 179, Layer 28. 2.0 × 1.2 cm.

Rim- and neck-fragment from juglet or small flask. Brown clay with dark red polished slip on exterior⁹⁶.

100 *Fig. 39*, TD 163, Layer 26. 2.0 × 2.7 cm.

Sidesherd with carination. Reddish clay with black core. The brown exterior (with slip?) is vertically streak polished.

101 *Figs. 31, 39*, TD 254, Layer 24.

Bottom fragment from jug or flask with small disc base (button disc base). Light yellowish clay on exterior, grey on interior, remains of red burnished slip. Perhaps from a jug like some from Megiddo⁹⁷ and Rās Šamra⁹⁸.

102 *Figs. 31, 39*, TD 158, Layer 24.

Rim- and neck-fragment from small jar. Light red clay with some grits. Light red slip.

103 *Fig. 39*, TD 157, Layer 24, 3.5 × 5.5 cm.

Rim- and neck-fragment. Dark brown clay with white and black particles. Rim very everted. Horizontally ribbed on exterior, brown slip on both sides. Middle Bronze Age⁹⁹.

Bowls

The bowl fragments cannot with certainty be dated very closely. The two very similar examples 105–106 (both from Layer 27) may be of Middle Bronze or Late Bronze Age date. A rimsherd has red slip and S-shaped section (104 *Fig. 30*, no inv. No., Layer 27).

96: Megiddo II pl. 24.1–30, Strata XII–IX: 1800–1479 B.C.

97: Megiddo II pl. 24.1–30.

98: Ugaritica II pl. XLIV lowest row: Ugarit Moyen 2 = 1900–1750 B.C.

99: Hama II 1 fig. 117 (3 B 78), period H.

100: Megiddo Tombs pl. 48.12 with ring burnish: LB I, pl. 26.12: MB II, Jericho II 245 fig. 116.26: MB, 278 fig. 133.6: MB. Amiran pl. 60:2: Iron I.

101: One incised sherd found in layer 35 B will be mentioned in connection with various incised decoration.

105 *Figs. 30, 39*, TD 178, Layer 27.

Rim- and side-fragment with carination. Red clay with dark red polished slip on exterior and interior (cf. 106)¹⁰⁰.

106 *Figs. 30, 39*, TD 75, Layer 27.

Rim- and side-fragment with carination. Light buff clay with grey core. Reddish-brown, horizontally burnished slip on exterior above the carination, and on interior. For references, see 105.

107 *Fig. 31*, no inv. No., Layer 24.

Rimsherd of fine yellow clay with matt orange slip on both sides.

Combed, incised and impressed decoration

Sherds with various incised and impressed decoration were found in Layers 35 A–24¹⁰¹, but most frequently in Layers 30–24 (*Table 3*). The decorations in question are combing, simple incisions, ridges with finger impressions or oblique impressions made with a pin, and similar impressions without a ridge. Combing is included here

TABLE 3. Combed, incised and impressed decoration.

| LAYER | Pattern and plain combing | Band and wavy combing | Various incised decoration | Cord impressions | Ridges with impressions | Various impres. decoration |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 36 | | | | 25A, 5E 2D, 2QA | | |
| 35B | | | O | 4A | | |
| 35A | 2T | B | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | |
| 33 | T | L | | | | L |
| 32 | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | |
| 30 | L | ? | ? | | L | L |
| 29 | L 2RL | | | | | |
| 28 | 7T, L RL | 4L | L ? | | 3L | L |
| 27 | 10T, L RL, QL, RQL | 26L RL | 4L | | T, 4L J | L |
| 26 | T | 6L J | L | | L | 2L |
| 25 | | | | | | |
| 24 | 3T 2G | 4L | 4L, B QL | | L | 2L |

because of its close technical connection with true combed decoration like band-and-wavy combing, but it is not generally accepted as a decoration¹⁰². Of these decorations the combing seems to be the earliest one, despite the two examples of other categories from Layer 35 B and 33. All the categories are represented in Layers 30–24.

Combing will be explained here as A) pattern combing, which consists of alternating vertical and horizontal bands made by a brush or a comb-like instrument. The decoration covers part of, or the whole surface, and is often irregularly arranged (71). B) Plain combing which mostly is an all-over horizontal ribbing (88). C) Band-and-wavy combing consisting of one, two, or three bands of parallel incised lines which are arranged horizontally or wavy or both (108 Fig. 29, no inv. No., Layer 33). A single sherd has a vertical band (109 Fig. 30, no inv. No., Layer 30).

Pattern and plain combing

By the examination of the sherds no distinction is made between pattern combing and plain combing, a great amount of the sherds being too small for discerning their category. Yet it is noted that pattern combing was found in Layer 35 A and in Layer 27, in both cases together with plain combed sherds.

The ware is commonly dark brick-red and rather hard (T-Ware), but it may also be the common coarse L-Ware or the finer G-Ware. In some cases it reminds of both T- and L-Ware. Slip or painted decoration on combing is found in cases of L-Ware. L-Ware with combing is represented earliest in Layer 30, while the T-Ware is found from Layer 35 A.

A few sherds have other decoration added, either plastic or painted. Two examples have a ridge with oblique impressions (L-Ware from Layer 28, T-Ware from Layer 27). Another sherd has finger impressions without a ridge (L-Ware from Layer 24). From Layer 29 came two sherds (L-Ware, from the same jar) with red and black painting on a slightly ribbed surface, and from

Layer 28 a combed sherd with a horizontal red painted matt band. In Layer 27 was found one example of L-Ware with red slip, another with a painted vertical band, and a third (88) with black paint on red slip which covered the ribbed surface.

While pattern-combing and plain combing seem to succeed each other, pattern combing being represented most frequently in EB and plain combing especially in MB, the two forms nevertheless seem to overlap to some degree. Pattern combed storage jars as well as plain combed jars are found at Rās Šamra in layers directly below MB layers, and always connected with “Khirbet Kerak” Ware. The pattern combed jars are dated Ugarit Ancien 3¹⁰³, and the plain combed examples Ugarit Ancien 3 ou Ugarit Moyen 1¹⁰⁴. In the Plain of Antioch¹⁰⁵ pattern combing is stated in Phase G (“unique”), in Phase H on Brittle Orange Ware¹⁰⁶, and in Phase J on simple ware¹⁰⁷, Phase G-J covering EB. At Ṭabbāt al-Hammān and at Tall Simriyān pattern-combed pottery is dated EB¹⁰⁸. “Comb-facing” (pattern and plain combing) is found at Qal‘at ar-Rūs from Layer 15, commonly from Layer 12 and it continues to Layer 2, thus being represented in both EB and MB context¹⁰⁹. At Tall Sūkās an all-over or pattern combed pottery is found in all Ehrich’s layers, while a few examples of “wheel combing” (plain combing) occurred from Layer 5 L¹¹⁰. For Tall Ġudaida it is noted that comb decoration is frequent in Strata X-VI which cover part of EB and MB¹¹¹. At Ḥama pat-

102: Amiran 59.

103: Ugaritica IV 225 fig. 16, 309.

104: Ugaritica II 228–229 fig. 96.21–22.

105: Plain of Antioch I 293 fig. 233.12.

106: Plain of Antioch I 370 fig. 283.14, pl. 38.11.

107: Plain of Antioch I 441–442 fig. 341.6.

108: Syria 21 1940, 203 pl. XXIII.2 nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 216 pl. XVII 2 nos. 1, 4.

109: Ehrich 33 pl. XVI–XVII fig. XII.

110: Ehrich 62.

111: AJA 41 1937, 10.

tern-combed pottery belongs to period J (sporadically found in J 2, commonly in J 3–4, Period J = 2400–1900 B.C.)¹¹², while plain combing was found as well in Period J¹¹³ as in Period H (ca. 1900–1600 B.C.)¹¹⁴. At Tall Bait Mirsim pattern-combing as well as plain combing were found in Stratum J = EB III¹¹⁵, and it is stated that fine pattern-combing probably lasted into the H-level,

- 112: Hama II 1 71 fig. 85 (3 E 696), 72.
 113: p. ex. Hama II 1 59 fig. 65 (3 H 919).
 114: p. ex. Hama II 1 90 fig. 110 (3 D 581), H. Ingholt, Rapport Préliminaire sur Sept Campagnes de Fouilles à Hama en Syrie (1932–1938). Det Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. *Archaeologisk-Kunsthistoriske Meddelelser* vol. III 1. Copenhagen 1940, 50.
 115: AASOR 12 1932, 5 pl. 1.5,15, pattern-combing, pl. 1.3,14, plain combing.
 116: AASOR 12 1932, pl. 5.9, Stratum H, pl. 13.38 with MB-sherds.
 117: AASOR 12 1932, 11 pl. 3.16.
 118: E. Sellin und C. Watzinger, Jericho, Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen, Leipzig 1913, 103 Abb. 91. "Kanaanitisch".
 119: Jericho II 329 fig. 161.2.
 120: Jericho II 329 fig. 161.1,4.
 121: Megiddo II pls. 6, 8, 16, 102, 107.
 122: Shipton 27 § 93, Table XV.14, Stratum XV, 28–29 §§ 100–102, Table XIII.42, Stratum XIII, Table XII.38, Stratum XII.
 123: O. Tufnell, Lachish IV, The Bronze Age, London 1958, 139 pls. 62–65, 5–10 feet.
 124: Syria 21 1940, 215 fig. 21.14.
 125: K. M. Kenyon, *Archaeology in the Holy Land*, London 1970, 163: slip.
 126: AASOR 13 1933, 70 pl. 22.2: paint on white wash.
 127: Megiddo II pl. 13.5: paint.
 128: Megiddo II pl. 28.1: paint on white wash.
 129: Shipton 30 § 104: burnish.
 130: AASOR 12 1932, 9 § 12, Mesopotamia.
 131: Ehrich 31 notes 8–10.
 132: Ehrich 62.
 133: Ehrich 51.
 134: Syria 21 1940 fig. 18.2–3.
 135: Ugaritica II 240–241 fig. 101.35, Ugarit Moyen 1, Ugaritica IV 271 Taf. IV nos. 7, 17, 416 fig. 1, 347 fig. 17 I, J, K, L.
 136: Hama II 1 fig. 110 (3 D 580).
 137: Plain of Antioch I fig. 341.7–10, pl. 42.8.

as indicated by some (intrusive?) sherds found in that level¹¹⁶. Plain combing was further found from Stratum J¹¹⁷ to Stratum D, the Strata J-D being MB I-II. Pattern combing is represented in Jericho EB¹¹⁸ but also in MB II¹¹⁹, where plain combing on the other hand is more common¹²⁰. Overlapping is also found at Megiddo where pattern combing is represented in both EB (Strata XVIII-XVI) and MB I (Strata XV, XIII B)¹²¹, and plain combing in MB I-II¹²². At Tall ad-Duwait the "comb-facing" (pattern and plain combing) is common in the last phases of EB¹²³, and it is still found in MB.

The combination of pattern combing and ridge with oblique impressions is found at Tall Simriyān from EB¹²⁴. Plain combed ware with slip or painted decoration is known from Palestine where it is found in Jericho in MB¹²⁵, at Tall Bait Mirsim Strata G-F = MB II¹²⁶, and at Megiddo Stratum XIV = MB I¹²⁷ and Stratum XII = MB II¹²⁸, Strata XIV-XIII = MB I¹²⁹.

Band- and wavy combing

Most of the sherds are of L-Ware, only a single example being of B-Ware and another of J-Ware. The great part of this pottery was found in Layers 28–24, with one exception in Layer 35 A (B-Ware), one in Layer 33 (L-Ware), and one in Layer 30 (un-classified ware with vertical band). A single sherd from Layer 27 has painted decoration.

Being found earlier¹³⁰ as well as later than MB¹³¹, the band-and-wavy combing is nevertheless a very characteristic feature of the Middle Bronze Age from its earliest beginning. At Tall Sūkās sporadic examples are found in Erich's upper levels¹³². Qal'at ar-Rūs has yielded examples from Layer 3 (MB) and Layer 4 (transitional)¹³³. At Tall Simriyān specimens are noted from MB¹³⁴. At Rās Šamra too this decoration belongs to MB¹³⁵, and the same holds good for Ḥama¹³⁶ where it is represented in period H (ca. 1900–1600 B.C.). In the Plain of Antioch the decoration is seen to begin in Phase J = EB¹³⁷ with

only one unique example in the earlier Phase I¹³⁸. Other examples are suggested to date from Phase K or L = MB¹³⁹.

In Palestine the band-and-wavy combing is represented at Tall Bait Mirsim, especially in Stratum H (MB I)¹⁴⁰, but sporadically also in Strata G-F (MB II)¹⁴¹. Jericho has shown it in the transitional period EB-MB as well as in MB I-II¹⁴², and at Tall Duwair it is characteristic for the "Caliciform Culture" as represented in the groups 1529 (EB IV) and 2000 (MB I). At Megiddo examples are known from MB I¹⁴³ and from MB II¹⁴⁴, and at Hazor from MB II¹⁴⁵.

Various incised decoration

Related to the various forms of combing is another decoration of more simple design, consisting of one or two horizontal or wavy incised lines or of horizontal grooves (**103**). Except for a few cases the ware is L, and examples were found mainly in Layers 30–24. A single sherd of O-Ware with crossing lines was found in Layer 35 B where it may however be intrusive.

Regarding the very simple and uncharacteristic decoration, it suffices to mention a few examples. Layer 35 B, O-Ware: two crossing and one horizontal line (**76**). Layer 30, unclassified ware: horizontal and vertical incised lines, some of them filled in with white material (**110 Fig. 30**, no inv. No., Layer 30), L-Ware: oblique incisions on the rim (**67**). Layer 24, L-Ware: two horizontal lines and traces of matt red slip. Layer 24, L-Ware: horizontal grooves combined with finger impressions.

Ridges with impressions

With two exceptions this decoration is found on L-Ware, the exceptions being T- and J-Ware, both from Layer 27. Examples are known from Layers 30–24. The impressions are mostly oblique and made by a pin (**111–112 Fig. 30**, no inv. Nos., Layers 30, 27), in only two cases by a finger (**113 Fig. 30** no inv. No., Layer 27). Two sherds (the

above mentioned example of T-Ware and another of L-Ware from Layer 28) are combed.

While finger marked ridges have been known from Chalcolithic times, the combination of this ornament with combing is a later phenomenon. The example with pattern combing from Simriyān is dated Late Early Bronze, and an example from Tall Duwair¹⁴⁶ which shows both plain combing and a ridge with oblique impressions is dated EB IV.

Various impressions

The sherds in question are all of L-Ware, and they are represented in Layers 33–24.

The decoration consists of rows of finger impressions and notches placed directly on the vessel side without a ridge. One sherd shows a horizontal row of comma-shaped impressions (**114 Fig. 30**, no inv. No., Layer 27). In one case finger impressions are combined with horizontal grooves. A bottom sherd from Layer 33 has small impressions along the bottom edge¹⁴⁷, and a rimsherd (**115 Fig. 30**, no inv. No., Layer 30) shows oblong impressions on the upper side of the rim.

Summary

While the pattern-combed sherds by comparison with pottery from other sites may be dated EB as well as MB, there is no doubt as to the dating of band and wavy combing, the first appearance of

138: Plain of Antioch I 419 fig. 322.

139: Plain of Antioch I 463–464 fig. 363.

140: AASOR 13 1933, 64 § 8 pl. 3.1,3,6.

141: AASOR 13 1933, pl. 22.34.

142: Jericho II fig. 36.16, fig. 93.14, fig. 161.5.

143: Megiddo II pl. 17.13, Stratum XIII A.

144: Megiddo II pl. 23.1, Stratum XII, pl. 34.18, Stratum XI, pl. 42.7, Stratum X.

145: Hazor II pl. CX.6–8: Wavy, pl. CXIV: bands.

146: O. Tufnell, Lachish IV, The Bronze Age, London 1958, pl. 62.293.

147: Hazor I pl. CII.5: MB II, C. F. A. Schaeffer, *Stratigraphie comparée et chronologie de l'Asie occidentale (III^e et II^e millénaires)*, London 1948, 23 fig. 56.23: MB I.

which in some amount in North Syria and Palestine marks the beginning of the MB or of an intermediate stage between EB and MB. Apart from the single kinds of decoration a MB date is further suggested by their combinations: pattern combing with impressions on ridges¹⁴⁸, and plain combing with slip or paint.

The attained picture of combed, incised and impressed wares at Tall Darūk differs in some way from that of other sites, e.g. at Ḥama, where the H-period shows examples of band-and-wavy combing combined with impressed ridges, a detail not found at Tall Darūk. The picture here is more like that of the upper layers at the neighbouring site Qal'at ar-Rūs (Layers 2–4 = MB), which have yielded earlier and later forms of all-over combed ware as well as band-and-wavy combing¹⁴⁹ and ridges with impressions. The MB material from 'Amq being unpublished until now, a comparison is confined to the J-Phase (end of EB) which has shown pattern combing, band-and-wavy combing as well as ridges with oblique impressions¹⁵⁰, the last one being unique.

TABLE 4. Bottom shapes.

| Layer \ Ware | Flat base | | | | Flat base pierced | Button disc | Ringfoot | |
|--------------|-----------|----|----|----|-------------------|-------------|----------|---|
| | J | L | RL | QL | L | QL | B | L |
| 35A | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 34 | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 32 | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | 5 | | 1 | | | | |
| 29 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 28 | | 9 | | | | | | |
| 27 | | 23 | 1 | 5 | | | | 1 |
| 26 | | 4 | | | 1 | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | 4 | 9 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

148: The Simriyan example, Syria 21 1940, 215 fig. 21.14, 218, being perhaps late EB?

149: Ehrich 51.

150: Plain of Antioch I 341 no. 11.

As bottom sherds and handles from Layers 35 A–24 are mainly of L-Ware, it will be convenient to describe them as a whole, including also those of J-, B-, RL-, and QL-Ware. Table 4 shows the total amount of bottoms and handles.

Of the 70 bottom sherds counted, one is a button disc base (101), and three are ring bases. All the rest show flat bottoms with a sharp angle between side and base (e.g. 44). Two of the last mentioned have pierced bottom (cf. 61). As rounded bases are not always easily recognized, they are excluded from the table.

Ring base is found earliest in Layer 27, and again in Layer 24. The wares represented are L and B. About two thirds of the flat bases are of L-Ware, the remaining part comprising coarse J-Ware, slipped QL-Ware, and two examples of painted RL-Ware. The earliest flat base came from Layer 35 A (79), a single one was found in Layer 33, and the rest came from Layers 30–24. All the forms are represented above 24.

Handles were not found below Layer 30. A great part of them being only small fragments, their placement on jars or bowls cannot always be stated. Two examples of small horizontal lug handles are noted, one of L-Ware from Layer 28, the other of QL-Ware from Layer 24. The remaining handles are, as far as can be ascertained, vertical. The greater part (60 out of 86) of these are of L-Ware, the rest being J-, N?-, RL- and QL-Wares. Two examples from Layer 27 are double handles (RL- and QL-Wares).

Local Pottery of the Iron Age

The Iron Age period, Layers 23/22–10 is well illustrated by local as well as imported pottery, though its beginning is not too clearly marked. A few Cypriote White Painted III and East Greek sherds found in the lower Layers 33, 28 and 27 (Table 10) are considered intrusive. In Layer 22 were found examples of Cypriote White Painted I (218–219), and a bowl fragment of Iron Age type (209). In Layer 21 was found another sherd of

probable Iron Age date (195). To this may be added the appearance of P-Ware in Layer 24. These finds, though few, indicate the beginning of the Iron Age about Layers 24–22. As the P-Ware is found only in the uppermost level of Layer 24, this layer has not been included in the Iron Age. The end of the period must be with Layer 10, as Hellenistic sherds were found in Layer 9.

Except for the painted and slipped wares, no sherds from layers above 19 were counted, and it is therefore not possible to state relative frequencies of the various wares. But a table showing the mere occurrence of wares may however give an idea of the changes through the layers (Table 5). The principal wares are B, L, P, J, O, M, X, RL, and QL. Some of the older wares are still present, but very scarcely (A, C, D, G, RJ, RB, QB and N), and of these wares only G and RJ will be commented.

TABLE 5. Presence of wares in Layers 18–2.

| Layer | A | C | D | J | B | G | RJ | QB | L | N | P | O | CLO | FLO | M | X | RL | QL |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|---|---|----|----|
| 18 | x | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | x | | | |
| 17 | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | x |
| 16 | x | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x |
| 15 | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | x |
| 15–14 | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | x |
| 14 | x | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | x |
| 13 | | | | | x | x | | | x | x | | | | | | | | x |
| 12 | x | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x |
| 12–11 | | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | x |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x |
| 11–10 | x | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x |
| 11–10–9 | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x |
| 10 | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 10–9 | x | | | | x | | x | | | | | x | x | | x | | | x |
| 9 | | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | | | x | x | x | x |
| 9–8 | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| 8 | x | | | | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 7 | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x |
| 6 | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x |
| 5 | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x |
| 4 | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x |
| 3 | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x |
| 2 | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | |

Some examples of supposed Iron Age pottery found in layers above 10 (Hellenistic-Roman and Medieval periods) are included in this section.

Coarse wares

L-Ware

Though this ware is well represented in Layers 22 and 21, shapes are with one exception not registered before Layer 19. The material is divided into storage jars, other jar types, bowls and baking tray.

Storage jars.

The bag-shaped (“sausage-shaped”) type with plain rim is represented by five almost complete jars (116–118, 120–121) and by some sherds, and it is found in Layers 19–9. Another type of storage jar which seems to be later, is only indicated by the ridged rims (130–134).

116–118 Figs. 32, 40, TD 87, TD 90, TD 91, Layer 19.

The clay is light buff to orange with numerous dark and some white particles. Plain, low vertical neck, 117 and 118 having a groove between neck and shoulder. Oblique shoulder which joins the body in a sharp angle. 116 has a pear-shaped body, the upper part of the profile being slightly concave, the lower part convex, while 117–118 are more cylindrical. The lower part of the three jars tend to be pointed. On 116 is seen a small projecting base which is not often found on the later Iron Age material, but which is common with Late Bronze and earliest Iron Age storage jars¹⁵¹. Two plain vertical handles are attached to the angle between shoulder and body, and to the body.

119 Fig. 40, TD 92, Layer 19, W. 11.8 cm.

Rim, neck and shoulder fragment of red clay with many small black particles. A pentagram is incised on the shoulder after firing.

120 Figs. 33, 40, TD 95, Layer 14.

Light grey, on exterior pink to buff clay with numerous small particles. Similar in shape to 116–118, but more egg-shaped. On the bottom is a very small projecting base like that of 116.

121 Figs. 33, 40, TD 259, Layer 13–12.

Yellowish clay. Shape similar to that of 116–118. Bottom missing.

151: Amiran pl. 43: LB. pl. 78: Iron I, pls. 79, 81, 82: Iron II.

Fragments of similar storage jars are **122** (*Figs. 33, 40*, TD 246, Layer 13) and **123** (*Figs. 33, 40*, TD 266, Layer 13) which may both belong to the bag-shaped type. **124** (*Figs. 33, 40*, TD 265, Layer 13) has another shape, being more pointed and with the greatest width on the upper part of the body¹⁵². The shape of **125** (*Figs. 32, 40*, TD 264, Layer 16) is not determined, but it must be similar to the above mentioned jars. Rimsherds are **126** (*Fig. 33*, inv. No. 8761/3–4, Layer 13), **127–129** (*Figs. 33, 34*, no inv. Nos., Layers 12, 10 and 10–9).

Some of the bag-shaped jars may be called pear-shaped (**116, 121**) because of their characteristic concave-convex body profile. All the jars except **124** may however be treated as one type characterized by their bulbous body with greatest width towards the bottom, sometimes pear-shaped and sometimes egg-shaped.

The closest parallels to the body-shape of **116–118** are found in Megiddo's Strata V and IV-II¹⁵³. The earliest example from Stratum V is described as a prototype for the later elongated "sausage jars" and roundbased "hippo jars" from Strata IV-I¹⁵⁴. In itself it has prototypes in Strata VII and VI¹⁵⁵ which differ from the later ones in being

more ovoid or pointed towards the bottom. It seems therefore that the Darūk examples, when their body shape is regarded, cannot be older than Megiddo V, while they may well be younger.

In Samaria's two oldest periods (period I-II = 880–850 B.C.) rims of storage jars are said to be very common, and that they "only occur as stray sherds in period IV on"¹⁵⁶. The only complete example among those mentioned from Samaria is egg-shaped¹⁵⁷, and so is an example from period V¹⁵⁸. Fig. 21 No. 2 from Samaria is contemporaneous with Fig. 21 No. 4 (both from S Tomb 103, pit I and II respectively) which has a sharper angle at the shoulder, and is accordingly more like the cylindrical or pear-shaped jars (Fig. 21 No. 4 is only partially preserved). The egg-shaped **120** from Tall Darūk may thus, according to the Samaria material, be from the same time as the pearshaped **116–118**.

Cylindrical storage jars are found in Hazor in Strata VIII or VII¹⁵⁹, but they do not seem to be common until Strata VI-V¹⁶⁰. The examples most similar to the Darūk jars are one from Stratum VIII¹⁶¹ (only the upper part is preserved), and another from Stratum V¹⁶².

Similar jars are also found in Tall Ābū Ḥawām's Stratum IV (Early Iron Age)¹⁶³.

The closest parallels to the Darūk jars **116–118** and **120** are thus the examples found in Megiddo V-II, Samaria I-V, Hazor VIII-V and Tall Ābū Ḥawām IV, i.e. the period ca. 950–600 B.C.

Among the rimsherds from Layers 12–9 was found a type which is vertical or slightly inverted, and higher than those of the abovementioned storage jars. They have a ridge on the lower part of the exterior, and the interior may be concave (**130–134** *Figs. 33–34*. **130**: no inv. No., Layer 12. **131**: inv. No. 8757/1, Layer 11. **132–134**: no inv. Nos., Layers 10, 10–9, 9). By examining the material especially from Hazor, it is found that ridged rims commonly belong to "sausage jars" of a very elongated form. A similar rim form is seen on other Palestinian jar forms in Megiddo VI A¹⁶⁴ and in Hazor VIII¹⁶⁵, but the rim form

152: Megiddo I pl. 16.79, Strata III–I, pl. 17.86, Strata IV–III.

153: Megiddo I pl. 20.119, Stratum V, pl. 15.78, Strata IV–II.

154: Megiddo I 166–167.

155: Megiddo Tombs pl. 69.1, Stratum VI, Megiddo I 159, pl. 71.13, Stratum VII.

156: SamSeb III 94.

157: SamSeb III fig. 21.2.

158: SamSeb III fig. 8.1.

159: Hazor II 13–14, pl. LX. 9, Stratum VIII: 9th Century B.C.

160: Hazor II 18–19, pl. LXXII–LXXIII, Stratum VI, pl. LXXIX. 24–25, pl. XC. 1–7, Stratum V, pl. CI. 9–10 and 12–15, Stratum IV.

161: Hazor II pl. LX. 9.

162: Hazor I pl. LXIV. 8, Strata VIII/VII–V: 9th Century–732 B.C.

163: TAH 9 figs. 13, 31 nos. 172, 173, 178 pl. 36.

164: Megiddo II pl. 76.4.

165: Hazor II pl. LX. 6.

from Tall Darūk is more like that seen on the Hazor VI-V/IV "sausage jars"¹⁶⁶. No jar of the elongated sausage form has been found at Tall Darūk, but the late appearance of the ridged rims (Layers 12–9) in relation to the storage jars with plain rim (earliest in Layer 19) fits well with the supposition that the ridged rims belong to the elongated sausage jars.

Comparative material from Megiddo and Samaria is not abundant. A single example is mentioned in Megiddo¹⁶⁷. The other sausage jars from that place have rims of the plain type, or of a shape quite different from both the plain type and the rims from Hazor. At Samaria a single rim from period III (850–840 B.C.) reminds the Darūk ridged type¹⁶⁸, but it is not designated as a rim of a storage jar. The best material for comparison is that from Hazor¹⁶⁹ which shows that ridged rims are found in Strata VI-V/IV, i.e. 8th–early 7th Century B.C.

Other jar types.

135 *Figs. 35, 40*, TD 271, Layer 4, H. 33.0 cm, Diam. 23.5 cm. Side and round bottom of jar with ridges on the side, and with ribs on the bottom. Red clay.

Hole-mouth jar (?) like examples found in Megiddo's Strata IV–I¹⁷⁰, in Samaria's period II–VI¹⁷¹, and in Tall an-Nasba¹⁷². The ribbing on the Megiddo example is made by cord put around the jar before firing. A similar method may have been used for the Darūk jar, at least for the bottom part which is very similar to the Megiddo example, but the ribbing is not recorded as cord impressions.

136 *Figs. 33, 40* TD 267, Layer 13.

Rim, neck and shoulder fragment with vertical handle of narrow-necked jar (amphora?). Light red clay.

A rim-shape only found in Layer 9 is represented by **137–142** (*Fig. 34*, no inv. Nos.). The characteristic feature of this group is that the rims are thickened, frequently on both interior and exterior, and that no neck separates rim from shoulder. Parallels are seen in Tall an-Nasba¹⁷³ and in Hazor (740–732 B.C.)¹⁷⁴. The Darūk examples may however originate from more than one jar type.

143 (*Fig. 33*, inv. No. 8756/4, Layer 12) has no neck and very low rim with horizontal upper side. The everted rim with flat upper side **144** (*Fig. 34*, no inv. No., Layer 10) may be from a crater like **207** or from a bowl with contracted rim. **145** (*Figs. 35, 40*, TD 283, surface) shows wheel-marks, but the inclination is quite uncertain. The best parallel is an almost cylindrical jar from Megiddo's Stratum II (650–600 B.C.) and a jar from Lachish III (destroyed ca. 700 or 597 B.C.)¹⁷⁵.

Deep bowls.

A bottom fragment of a small bowl with rounded base (**146** *Figs. 32, 40*, TD 66, Layer 16) has root of a horizontal handle and, close to this but a little higher, part of hole pierced from the exterior. This fragment may be the lower part of a jar for cheese making. A jar of similar shape and with low-placed handles, though with only one hole in the bottom, is seen at Megiddo (1150–1100 B.C.)¹⁷⁶.

147 (*Fig. 32*, no inv. No., Layer 19) has a curvature resembling that of a cooking pot from Beth Shan (920–800 B.C.)¹⁷⁷. Rimsherds with

166: Hazor II pl. LXXII. 9.

167: Megiddo I pl. 14.72 "sausage jar", range Strata IV–III.

168: SamSeb III fig. 4.22.

169: Hazor I pl. LVII. 11, Hazor II pls. LXII, CI.

170: Megiddo Tombs pl. 136.18: MI, Megiddo I 11.54 (no ribbing): 850–350 B.C.

171: SamSeb III 161 fig. 21.1: ca. 850–722 B.C.

172: Nasbeh 11–12: 10th–5th Centuries B.C.

173: Nasbeh 3 § 5.

174: Hazor II pls. XCIV. 11, LXXXIV. 7, crater from Stratum V A in area B: 740–732 B.C.

175: Megiddo I pl. 11.58, Stratum II, K. Kenyon, *The Archaeology of the Holy Land*, London 1971, 292 fig. 66.18, O. Tufnell in *Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land III*, London 1977, 745.

176: Megiddo II pl. 77.14, Stratum VI A: EI I = 1150–1100 B.C.

177: Frances W. James, *The Iron Age at Beth Shan*, Philadelphia 1966, fig. 29.8, upper level 5: 920–800 B.C.

thickened rim on interior like the example **148** (*Fig. 34*, no inv. No., Layer 9) does not seem to be frequent in the Iron Age material. Late Bronze Age examples are known from Hazor¹⁷⁸ and Megiddo¹⁷⁹. An example from Dair 'Alla¹⁸⁰ from the Early Iron Age shows the same growing thickness of the side as does the Darūk example.

Of the remaining fragments from deep bowls **149** (*Figs. 32*, no inv. No., Layer 19) has everted rim. The rim **150** (*Fig. 32*, no inv. No., Layer 19) is thickened on both interior and exterior, and is probably from a more shallow bowl.

Shallow bowls.

One example has plain rim (**151** *Fig. 32*, no inv. No., Layer 16). The side is almost straight, and the base is a ringfoot. The form is similar to bowls from Samaria's period III¹⁸¹, Megiddo's Strata V-II¹⁸², from Tall an-Nasba¹⁸³ and from Hazor¹⁸⁴. Another rim is thickened on exterior (**152** *Fig. 34*, no inv. No., Layer 10).

- 178: Hazor I pl. CXXXIII.2: LB II, pl. CXXXV.10: LB I.
 179: Megiddo II pl. 66.7, Stratum VII B: 1350–1170 B.C.
 180: Excavations at Tell Deir Alla (W. F. Albright et J. Vandier ed.), Leiden 1969, 198 fig. 56.62, Phase D.
 181: SamSeb III fig. 4.13–14.
 182: Megiddo I pls. 24.40–44, 30.135.
 183: Nasbeh 37 § 42 pl. 59.1354.
 184: Hazor II pl. LXIII no. A VII to pl. XCVIII.17, Stratum B IV: 9th–7th Centuries B.C.
 185: Megiddo I pl. 24.26, Stratum II: 650–600 B.C., pl. 24.27, Strata IV–III: 850–650 B.C., pl. 28.104, Strata V–IV: 1000–750 B.C., pl. 31.152, Stratum V: 1000–850 B.C.
 186: SamSeb III fig. 28.4–5.
 187: Hazor I pl. XCVI.20: LB II, Megiddo II pl. 53.21–22, Strata IX–VIII: MB II – LB = 1550–1350 B.C.
 188: Hazor II pl. CXXV.14–15: LB II, pl. CXLVI.14–15: LB II.
 189: Hetty Goldman (ed.), Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus, vol. III, The Iron Age, Princeton 1963, 36.
 190: Hama II 3 85 Cc.

Baking tray.

The only example is **153** *Fig. 31*, no inv. No., Layer 22. It is a rimsherd with low flat-topped rim, and horizontal bottom.

This form has no obvious parallels. It is surely not the common Iron Age form with vaulted bottom as found p.ex. in Megiddo¹⁸⁵ or Samaria¹⁸⁶. As baking trays from the Late Bronze Age show flat forms¹⁸⁷ besides the vaulted ones¹⁸⁸, it is more probable that the Darūk example belongs to this period, even though its rim has no decoration.

P-Ware

Medium coarse. Red-brown clay with grey core, and yellow slip on exterior. The surface is usually sandy, only three examples from Layer 17 being smoothed. Wheel-made and hard burnt.

Rimsherds are not discerned. Bottomsherds show slightly rounded knob-base (**154** *Fig. 32*, no inv., No., Layer 19), ringfoot (Layer 16) and flat base (Layer 8). A sidesherd from Layer 16 has a horizontal ridge.

One example (**155** *Figs. 32, 40*, TD 235, Layer 19) is decorated with matt red-painted horizontal band and wavy lines, another (**156** *Fig. 32*, no inv. No., Layer 19) with matt red horizontal and vertical bands.

A ware with yellow slip and painted decoration in matt black to purple paint is found in Tarsus in the lowest levels of the Iron Age (about 1100 B.C.)¹⁸⁹. A similar ware is also known from Ḥama F-E (Ca. 1200–720 B.C.)¹⁹⁰. At Tall Darūk the P-Ware is found in the uppermost level of Layer 24, in Layers 22, 19–16, and again in Layers 11–10–9, 10, and 8. Though not being counted, these sherds were noticed to be frequent enough in each layer to show that they really belonged to these layers.

Cooking pot wares

Some of the wares are the same as those found in the MB layers (J-, O-, and M-Wares). In *Table 6* these wares are shown also in all the Layers 35 A–2

TABLE 6. Cooking pot wares.

| Layer \ Ware | J | O | CLO | FLO | M | X |
|--------------|---|---|-----|-----|---|---|
| 35B | × | × | | | | |
| 35A | × | × | | | × | |
| 34 | × | | | | | |
| 33 | × | × | | | × | |
| 32 | | | | | | |
| 31 | × | × | | | × | |
| 30 | × | × | | | × | |
| 29 | × | × | | | × | |
| 28 | × | × | | | × | |
| 27 | × | × | | | | |
| 26 | × | × | | | | |
| 25 | | | | | | |
| 24 | × | × | | | × | |
| 23 | | | | | | |
| 22 | × | × | | | × | |
| 21 | × | × | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | |
| 19 | × | × | | | × | × |
| 18 | × | | | | × | |
| 17 | × | | | | | |
| 16 | × | × | × | | × | × |
| 15 | × | × | | | | × |
| 14 | | × | | | | |
| 13 | × | | | | | × |
| 12 | | × | | | × | × |
| 11 | | | | | | × |
| 10 | | × | × | | × | × |
| 9 | × | × | × | | × | × |
| 8 | | × | × | | × | × |
| 7 | | | × | | | |
| 6 | | × | | | | |
| 5 | | × | | | | |
| 4 | | × | × | × | | |
| 3 | | × | | | | |
| 2 | | | | × | | |

in order to demonstrate the continuation. The J-Ware was found up to Layer 9, the O-Ware to Layer 3, and the M-Ware to Layer 8.

In *Table 6* the O-Ware has been divided into three sub-wares (O-, CLO-, and FLO-Ware) according to its development through the layers. The isolated example of CLO-Ware in Layer 16 may be intrusive, as the main part of this ware is found from Layer 10 upwards. The FLO-Ware

is found only in the top layers. The CLO- and FLO-Wares are described in the section on Hellenistic-Roman pottery. As for the X-Ware, it has a distinct distribution, being found only in Layers 19–8.

J-Ware

As in the deeper layers it is characterised by many dark and white particles. A coarse dark red ware from rather hard wheel-made vessels is illustrated by **157**. Also a light red or yellow ware from wheel-made thin-walled vessels, similar to that found in the MB layers is found, at least up to Layer 13.

Some shapes may be indicated by the rimsherds. The jar fragments **157** (*Figs. 32, 41, TD 249*, Layer 19) of coarse red wheel-made ware, show wide mouth, thickened everted rim, oblique and slightly concave shoulder, and two vertical handles. The bottom is lacking. This jar may be compared with jars from Hama¹⁹¹.

Bottomsherds found in Layers 21 and 19 show flat base, and a sherd from Layer 19 is from a jar with disc base. An example of ringfoot was found in Layer 17, and a pointed bottom came from Layer 11. A few fragments of (probably vertical) handles were found in Layer 19, and at least one in Layer 9 is noted as being vertical.

A few sherds with painted decoration (see RJ-Ware) or with red slip were found.

As demonstrated above the J-Ware is used in various jar forms which certainly cannot have been cooking pots. That the ware is also used for cooking pots is shown alone by the jar **157** which is a MB-EI form.

O-Ware

Dark reddish-brown to brown clay with numerous mineral particles. Some examples are black, probably soot-marked. It is the same ware as found in the MB layers.

191: Hama II 1 138 Fig. 165 (4 B 931), period F: 1200–925 B.C.

The oldest rims are **158–160** (*Fig. 31*, no inv. Nos., all from Layer 22). Only two of them (**158** and **159**) are surely identical with examples of the collared rim type¹⁹², which cannot be dated more precisely than LB-EI¹⁹³. The third rim (**160**) may however be paralleled in Tall an-Nasba¹⁹⁴.

Another rim form with ridge below the everted rim (**161** *Fig. 31*, **162** *Fig. 32*, no inv. Nos., Layer 21 and 19, **163** *Figs. 32, 41*, TD 251, Layer 18) does not seem to have many parallels. However, a cooking pot with handles may be mentioned from Hazor¹⁹⁵, and also a similar example from 'Ain Šams¹⁹⁶. **164** (*Fig. 32*, no inv. No., Layer 19) may be classed in this group, though its form is slightly different.

A plain rim from a hole-mouth vessel was found in Layer 11–10, and three others in Layer 10–9. This form is however mostly found in connection with X-Ware.

None of the above mentioned rimsherds show any sign of handles.

M-Ware

Grey, almost black clay, the same ware as that found in the MB layers. This ware is very similar to the O-Ware, and may in fact be considered a mere variant of that ware. There are examples of sootmarking.

Examples are **165–166** (*Figs. 35, 34*, no inv. Nos., Layers 8 and 10). A rimsherd from Layer 8 is of a form which will be mentioned below in

connection with the X-Ware (hole-mouth jar with plain rim). No distinct bottomsherds were found.

X-Ware

Light grey, sometimes almost white clay with numerous mica. Both sides are smoothed, and the exterior may be horizontally burnished. Sootmarks occur frequently. Hand-made.

Only one main form was found, a plain hole-mouth jar with (probably two) handles. The ware of the oldest examples (**167** from Layer 19) differs from the usual X-Ware in being dark brown, in some cases however with light interior. Though only one main form can be distinguished, the rim may vary a little. Usually the rim is just slightly thickened (**167** *Fig. 32*, no inv. No., Layer 19, **168, 169** *Figs. 33, 41*, TD 258, TD 242, Layers 14, 13, **170** *Fig. 33*, no inv. No., Layer 13). Other examples show the rim slightly bent up, or with a ridge on the exterior (**171** *Fig. 34*, inv. No. 8748, Layer 9). **172** (*Fig. 34*, no inv. No., Layer 9) has a groove 2½ cm below the rim. The fabric of this last example is whitish and very similar to X-Ware, but it is harder and show the use of wheel, while all the other examples of X-Ware are from hand-made jars. Only two examples differ from the above mentioned plain rims, **173–174** (*Figs. 33, 34*, no inv. Nos., Layers 13, 10), which both have inverted rims. In the first case the rim is almost horizontal.

It has to be mentioned that a very similar rim form (**298** from Layer 2) is found in FLO-Ware of Late Hellenistic-Early Roman date.

A characteristic feature by these cooking pots is the vertical very broad handle with two or three vertical grooves (**175** *Figs. 33, 41*, TD 243, Layer 13, and **169**). No sherd was big enough to show the number of handles, but the presence of two handles may be supposed as normal for cooking pots. The upper part of the handle is usually attached to the vessel about 1 cm below the rim. Handles are not found in connection with inverted rims, but that may be due to mere chance.

192: Fig. 118: SamSeb III fig. 30.1 = Class A, periods I–VI: 880–722 B.C., Megiddo I pl. 40.16, Strata V–IV and earlier, Nasbeh pl. 48.1008: LB–EI = 1500–1000 B.C., Megiddo Tombs pl. 74.16: EI II (bowl).

Fig. 119: Megiddo I pl. 40.18, Stratum V, Hazor I pl. CXXXVII: LB II, pl. CXXXVIII: LB I, Megiddo Tombs pl. 16.7: LB II, Nasbeh pl. 46. 979: LB–EI.

193: Nasbeh 29 § 4.

194: Nasbeh pl. 46.980: LB–EI.

195: Hazor II pl. LVII.26, Stratum A VIII: 9th Century B.C.

196: Elihu Grant and G. E. Wright, Ain Shems Excavations (Palestine) Part IV (Pottery), Haverford 1938, pl. LXIV.25: Iron Ic–Iic = 1000–6th Century B.C.

Another feature by these vessels is a decoration consisting of a ridge with finger impressions below the rim (**176 Fig. 34**, no inv. No., Layer 11). In this connection must be mentioned two whitish sherds from Layer 27 with the same decoration (**113**). These sherds are gritty contrary to the X-Ware, but they may represent an early phase of the X-Ware, or a transitional fabric between X-Ware and O-Ware, as finger impressions in a ridge are also found with O-Ware (cf. **290** from Layer 10–9). No distinct bottom sherds were found. Quite similar jars with plain rim and band-shaped handles were found at Ibn Ḥani, where they are dated to the end of Iron Age I¹⁹⁷.

Fine-textured wares without decoration

B-Ware

Similar to L-Ware, but of fine, usually pink clay, and more thin-walled.

Only a few shapes are distinguished, bowls being the most frequent form. One of the bowl rims is plain and slightly contracted (**177 Fig. 32**, no inv. No., Layer 17). Two others have a more or less S-shaped profile (**178 Fig. 32** and **179 Fig. 34**, no inv., Nos., Layers 16 and 10) which cannot easily be dated, as it is known from both EB, MB and from the Iron¹⁹⁸. The first example (**178**) may not be from a bowl at all, but from a lamp¹⁹⁹. **179** with an almost vertical side has parallels in Megiddo²⁰⁰, Tall an-Nasba²⁰¹, and Hazor²⁰². The fourth rim (**180 Fig. 31**, no inv. No., Layer 22) is from a shallow bowl or plate. The upper side of the rim is flat, the lower side is undercut.

One of the bottomsherds is a rounded base (Layer 11–10–9), while two examples are of the ringfoot type (Layers 24, 11–10–9). Fragmentary handles are found in Layers 19 and 16.

A sidesherd from Layer 19 is decorated with a matt red painted horizontal stroke. A rimsherd from a bowl (Layer 13) is covered with an orange slip on both sides. Examples of white slip were found in Layer 16.

G-Ware

Similar to B-Ware, but of yellow to buff clay. It was recorded in Layers 24–17. Above Layer 17 it could not be distinguished from the B-Ware.

One sherd from Layer 17 is coated with a white slip on both sides (cf. an example of B-Ware from Layer 16 with similar slip). One handle fragment is noted in Layer 19.

Wares with painted decoration

Locally made “Cypriot” wares

Of the wares with painted decoration, the various imported pottery is treated as a special group (see p. 50 ff.).

Another, very small group (seven examples) consists of pottery with decoration similar to or virtually identical with that found on Cypriot pottery. The reason for not simply putting these sherds into the Cypriot group is that they are different, as regards the clay, from the typical Cypriot sherds as found at Tall Darūk and at Tall Sūkās. The Cypriot pottery is well levigated and hard baked, while some of the Cypriot-like pottery is made of coarse clay, which does not differ at all from the local. Even the better made examples are rather different from the usual Cypriot. It is therefore supposed that this pottery is of non Cypriot origin, and that it perhaps is a local imitation. A final decision cannot be made without a further examination, which is however impossible to do for the time being. That “Cypriot” wares are made outside Cyprus is reported p.ex. from Al Mīna²⁰³. Regarding the very few examples found at Tall Darūk there is of course no proof that this pottery is a local product from

197: Syria LVI 1979 254–255 Figs. 27:1–2, 28.

198: Nasbeh 33 § 24.

199: Nasbeh 35 § 32 pl. 53.1182.

200: Megiddo Tombs pl. 14.11: LB I, pl. 59.4: LB II.

201: Nasbeh 54 no. 1194.

202: Hazor II pl. LXIII.17, Stratum A VII: 9th Century B.C.

203: Joan du Plat Taylor in Iraq 21 1959, 88.

that place. It may well have come from a greater centre somewhere on the coast of North Syria.

The sherds in question were found in Layers 19, 16, 10, 9 and 8, and some of them are proposed to be imitations of Bichrome II and White Painted II or III. In the same layers were also found typical Cypriote sherds, though not (in Layers 19 and 16) of the same Cypriote wares as those proposed as models for the Cypriote-like sherds. This looks in fact a little peculiar, but may well be caused by the small horizontal dimensions of the sounding, which may account for the scarcity of some of the wares among the imported pottery.

181 *Fig. 41*, TD 94, Layer 19, 4.2 × 4.3 cm.

Shoulder fragment of fine light red clay with horizontal matt black and red lines. Imitation of Cypriote Bichrome II Ware?

182 *Fig. 41*, TD 93, Layer 19, 2.0 × 4.9 cm.

Shoulder fragment of small flask of fine light red clay with matt painted concentric circles. Imitation of Cypriote White Painted II Ware?

183 *Fig. 41*, TD 261, Layer 16, 16.7 × 10.5 cm.

Sidefragment of pilgrer bottle of buff clay. Matt brown painted bands and lines. Imitation of Cypriote White Painted II or III Ware?

184 *Fig. 41*, TD 260, Layer 10, 8.0 × 11.5 cm.

Sidesherd from pilgrer bottle of coarse red clay. Matt black painted vertical bands on both sides of cross-hatched rhomboids. Imitation of Cypriote White Painted II or III Ware?

185 *Fig. 41*, TD 116, Layer 9, 5.5 × 3.5 cm.

Sidesherd of gritty brown clay with black core. On buff slip are painted one band and four lines in light brown paint. Cypriote?

186 *Fig. 41*, TD 290, Layer 8, 2.1 × 5.0 cm.

Rimsherds from bowl with small horizontal handle just below the rim. Fine grey hard baked clay with brown slip on interior. Horizontal matt brown line on interior. Oblique matt brown strokes (zigzag band?) on exterior. Handle covered with matt brown paint. Imitation of Cypriote Ware?

RL-Ware

The remaining local pottery^{204A} with painted

decoration is almost exclusively of RL-Ware. One sherd is RB-Ware (See B-Ware), seven sherds are of RJ-Ware (see below), and two of RP-Ware (see P-Ware).

The RL-Ware is found in Layers 22–4, and Layers 16–8 in particular seem to show a great amount of this ware. This fact must, however, not be overvalued, as no counting was made of the coarse sherds, and as only a percentage of the entire material would give a true picture of the amount of painted ware in each layer. Both the painted and the slipped ware are found in great amount in Layers 16/14–8, but these layers may in fact also have contained coarse wares in great quantities.

Only four examples (in Layers 22, 12, 10–9) of red polished lines or bands being recorded, the decoration must be considered a matt paint decoration. The colours are red, black and yellow, the red being dominant. Yellow is found only in Layers 13–9, bichrome red and black or red and yellow only in Layers 19–12.

A few examples show the combination of slip and decoration. They are mostly sherds from bowls with matt or polished red slip on interior, and decoration on exterior (Layers 19, 12, 10–9, 9, 9–8). Only three sherds have decoration on slip (Layers 16, 9, 8).

The decorative pattern is extremely monotonous, consisting almost exclusively of horizontal bands or lines. They may be double, triple, or quadruple, but single is most usual. Rim bands are found below the rim on exterior or interior or on both sides, and they may be extended to cover the rim top. In some cases they cover only the rim top. Two rims are black-banded (Layers 13 and 8), all the others are red-banded.

Indications of shape are rare. The examples with slipped interior assure the presence of bowls, while necksherds account for closed vessels. Ring-foot is met with in Layers 13 and 12–11, handle fragments in Layers 13 and 12. A sidesherd from Layer 16 is carinated.

Some of the following examples have designs

204A: Cf. the painted pottery of local origin from Ibs Ḥani, dated broadly from the end of the 9th to the end of the 7th Century B.C., Syria 53 1976 243–244 Figs. 26:31–32, 27:817.

other than the above mentioned bands or lines, i.e. wavy lines, cross-hatching and concentric circles.

187 *Fig. 32*, no inv. No., Layer 17.

Rimsherd of red clay. Decoration in black matt paint: Oblique strokes on rim interior. Horizontal, vertical and cross-hatching strokes on exterior below the rim.

188 *Fig. 42*, TD 145, Layer 16, 4.7 × 4.5 cm.

Sidesherd of dark grey clay with black particles and light brown slip. Black and red (matt?) painted bands.

189 *Fig. 42*, TD 141, Layer 16, 4.5 × 6.5 cm.

Neck- and shoulder-fragment of buff clay. Horizontal stroke at transition from neck to shoulder, and wavy line on shoulder, all in matt brown paint.

190 *Fig. 42*, TD 144, Layer 16, 4.0 × 6.2 cm.

Sidesherd of light clay with white particles. On exterior black (matt?) paint.

191 *Figs. 33, 42*, TD 247, Layer 13.

Bottom fragment of bowl with ringfoot. Rather coarse red clay. Matt brownish concentric circles on interior.

192 *Fig. 42*, TD 129, Layer 12, 1.9 × 1.7 cm.

Sidesherd from very thinwalled bowl of grey clay. Interior red polished, on exterior a yellow band between two red polished bands.

193 *Fig. 42*, TD 126, Layer 10, 4.5 × 5.0 cm.

Sidesherd of red clay with grits. On exterior two matt yellow strokes.

194 *Fig. 42*, TD 115, Layer 9, 5.5 × 3.2 cm.

Sidesherd of fine buff clay. On exterior two (matt?) brownish-black (wavy?) lines.

RJ-Ware

Two examples were found in Layer 22, two in Layer 21, two in Layer 19, and one in Layer 10–9. Slip is found only on **195** (*Figs. 31, 42*, TD 154, Layer 21). The red and black painted horizontal bands remind in every respect the decoration on the RL-Ware. Even an example of a rim with red paint on both sides is met with.

The only example of bichrome painting is **195**, showing side-, shoulder-, neck- and rim-fragments from a jar with thickened everted rim. The clay is light with many black particles, and with creamy slip on exterior. A horizontal design consisting of one black painted band between two red ones is seen on both the side, and on the

transition between shoulder and neck. Late Bronze Age^{204B}, or Iron Age²⁰⁵.

Slipped ware

QL-Ware

The clay of this ware is quite similar to that of the L-Ware. It is covered with slip on exterior or interior, or on both sides. The slip colour is usually red, only one example of brown, two of yellow, and four of black slip being noticed, a range of colours similar to that found in Hama F-E²⁰⁶.

As all the examples of slipped ware were counted, it is possible to make a table showing its amount in each layer (see *Table 7*). It seems that slipped ware is mostly found in Layers 14–8, but the same reservations must be taken as for the painted ware (see above). Nevertheless, there is a distinct gap of QL-Ware in Layers 21–18 (see also *Table 1*).

It is evident from the table that matt slip is far more common than polished or burnished slip. Also, that slip on interior or on both sides is a much more common feature than slip on exterior alone, a fact which strongly suggests, that most of the slipped ware sherds are from bowls.

Only a few examples are streak polished. Examples of painting on slip are rare (see RL-Ware). A handle with matt red slip from Layer 11–10 has black painted transverse strokes.

The following description of single rimsherds will show some bowl types: bowls with plain rim, bowls with bar handles, bowls with widened rim, various forms.

Bottom shapes are mostly ringfoot (Layers 16, 12, 10, 10–9), in one case with polished, but usually with matt slip. Flat bottoms are found in Layer 10–9 (matt slip). A single example in Layer 10–9 has a matt slipped flat-concave bottom.

204B: Megiddo Tombs p. 18.1: LB II.

205: Hama II 3 55 fig. 45, period (F)–E: 1075–720 B.C., Megiddo Tombs pl. 51.7 (bichrome): LB.

206: Hama II 3 84–85.

TABLE 7. QL-Ware.

| Layer | Matt slip | | | | Polished slip | | | | ? | | | |
|---------|-----------|----|-----|---|---------------|---|------|---|---|----|-----|---|
| | E | I | E+I | ? | E | I | E+I | ? | E | I | E+I | ? |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 3 | | 4 | | | | 1* | | | | | 1 |
| 15 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-14 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 10 | | |
| 13 | | | 4 | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 | |
| 12 | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-11 | 2 | 2 | 13 | | 1* | | 1 | | | | | |
| 11 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 11-10 | 4 | 5 | 28 | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | | | | |
| 11-10-9 | 5 | 1 | 10 | | 1 | 1 | 5 | | | | | |
| 10 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 1 | | | 1*+1 | | | | | |
| 10-9 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 1 | | | 1* | 1 | | | | |
| 9 | 10 | 8 | 29 | 1 | | | 1*+7 | 1 | | | 2 | |
| 9-8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1* | | 1*+1 | | | | | |
| 8 | 13 | 7 | 30 | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 2 | | | | |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | 5 | | 1 | | | | | |
| 4 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 65 | 36 | 150 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 32 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 1 |

E Exterior. I Interior. * Streak polish.

Handle fragments are very few. Three handles are bobbin- or barshaped, and one is a plain horizontal loop handle. A double handle has matt black slip (Layer 9).

207: SamSeb III fig. 4.8, period III.

208: SamSeb III fig. 14.10, period I-VI: 800-722 B.C.

209: Megiddo I pl. 24.48, Strata IV-II.

210: Megiddo I pl. 24.28, Strata IV-I.

211: Hazor II pl. LXVI.3, Stratum A VI: 800-760 B.C.

Bowls with plain rim.

196 Figs. 33, 43, TD 241, Layer 12.

Rim, side and bottom of bowl with straight side, and sharp angle between side and bottom. Light reddish-yellow clay, red polished slip on both sides.

There is no indication whether this bowl has a foot. Similar carinated examples from Samaria show either a slightly pointed base²⁰⁷ or high ringfoot²⁰⁸, while examples from Megiddo show low ringfoot²⁰⁹, or disc-foot²¹⁰. The last form is also seen in Hazor²¹¹. All the examples mentioned from Samaria and Megiddo have red burnished slip all over, and the Darük example **196** may represent one of these types. Advanced Iron Age?

197 Figs. 34, 43, TD 128, Layer 11.

Rimsherd of grey clay with red polished slip on exterior and interior.

198 Figs. 34, 43, TD 124, Layer 10.

Rimsherd of brown clay with white particles. Horizontal grooves on exterior. Covered with red polished slip on both sides. Advanced Iron Age²¹².

199 Figs. 34, 43, TD 122, Layer 9.

Rim and convex curved side of buff clay. Red polished interior, on exterior brown horizontally polished slip. A similar rim (**200** Fig. 34, inv. No. 8757/4) with red polished slip came from Layer 11. Iron Age?

201 Figs. 34, 43, TD 239, Layer 9.

Rim, side, and bottom fragment of bowl with convex side, flat base, and horizontal loop handle(s) below the rim. Reddish clay with grits. Red polished slip on interior.

The bowl form (but not the rim) has a parallel in Tall an-Nasba²¹³. The rim itself with handle is paralleled with another example from Tall an-Nasba²¹⁴. In Samaria too is found a similar example²¹⁵, but apart from these examples horizontal handles do not seem to be very common in the Iron Age.

Bowls with bar-handles.

202 Figs. 34, 43, TD 123, Layer 10.

Rim and side fragment of bowl with a slight thickening on the interior of the rim. On rim exterior is a narrow bar and part of the end of a horizontal bar-handle. Dark grey clay with grits. Horizontally polished black slip on both sides. Cf. **203**.

203 Figs. 34, 43, TD 237, Layer 9.

Rim and side fragment of bowl. On exterior a bar(?) and a handle terminated by "nail head" end. Brown clay with a few grits. Horizontally polished black slip on both sides.

Bowls having bar-handles with nail head ends are found in EI I in Tall Bait Mirsim²¹⁶, and in Samaria's period I²¹⁷. Later examples are known from Megiddo²¹⁸, Samaria²¹⁹, Hazor²²⁰, Tall an-Nasba²²¹, and from Al-Mina²²². The EI I examples from Samaria show the early form of burnish (in all directions). As the two Darūk examples have ring burnish, they are probably later, perhaps from the period 9th–6th Century B.C.

Bowls with widened rim.

204 Figs. 34, 43, TD 291, Layer 10.

Rimsherd of fine light yellow, almost white clay, with matt red slip on the rim and on interior.

205 Figs. 34, 43, TD 125, Layer 10.

Rimsherd of red clay with white particles. Light brownish slip (on interior?).

206 Figs. 35, 43, TD 292, Layer 4.

Rimsherd of fine red clay with matt red slip on both sides.

The form of **204–206** is similar to rims of the "second group" in Tall an-Nasba²²³ which are common in 9th–8th Century B.C. and to examples from Hazor²²⁴ from the period end of 10th–beginning of 7th Century B.C.

Various bowl forms

207 Figs. 32, 43, TD 248, Layer 16.

Rim and bottom fragments of big bowl or crater. The rim is everted, the bottom has ringfoot. Red clay with matt red slip on exterior.

The complete shape of the vessel cannot be deduced from the sherds. Judging from the diameter of the rim (30 cm) and from the ringfoot, it seems however to be a big bowl or crater, possibly of the kind found in Ḥama F (1200–ca. 925 B.C.)²²⁵ and in Tarsus²²⁶, with a high more or less vertical neck, and with ringfoot. This type is also found in Palestine²²⁷.

Similar rims of L-Ware are found in Layers 24 (**57**) and 10 (**144**).

208 Fig. 34, inv. No. 8757/5, Layer 11.

Flat everted rim with red polished slip.

209 Figs. 31, 39, TD 155, Layer 22.

Fragment of a small bowl with straight everted rim. The black gritty clay is covered with black polished slip on both sides. Late Iron Age²²⁸.

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- 212: Megiddo I pl. 23.15, Strata III–II, range to Hellenistic period, Hazor I pl. LXXIX.21,23, Stratum II: end of 5th–end of 4th Century B.C., SamSeb III fig. 13.5, period II–VI.
 213: Nasbeh pl. 54.1224: 7th–6th Centuries B.C.
 214: Nasbeh pl. 61.1410.
 215: SamSeb III fig. 20.7–8.
 216: AASOR 12 1932, 63 pl. 28.12, Stratum B.
 217: SamSeb III 99 fig. 1.3.
 218: Megiddo I pl. 23.8,12, Strata III–II, pl. 24.36–39, Strata IV–II: 850–600 B.C.
 219: SamSeb III fig. 16.1–3, period IV–VIII.
 220: Hazor II pl. XLVII.14, Stratum A VIII: end of 10th Century–beg. of 9th Century B.C., pl. LI.21, Stratum A VI: 800–760 B.C., pl. LXXVII.7,23, Stratum B III: 7th Century B.C.
 221: Nasbeh 38 § 45 pl. 60.1378–1391: latter part of MI and possibly in the 6th Century B.C.
 222: Iraq 21 1959, 82 fig. 6.8,11, levels IX–V: ca. 825–7th Century B.C.
 223: Nasbeh nos. 1245–1307.

TABLE 8. Bottom types.

| Ware / Layer | Flat base | | | | | | Ringfoot | | | | | | | Disc Foot | | | Flat Knob Base | | Pointed Base | | |
|--------------|-----------|---|---|---|----|---|----------|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----------|---|---|----------------|---|--------------|---|---|
| | B | J | L | P | QL | ? | B | J | L | N | P | RL | QL | ? | J | L | QL | L | P | J | L |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | × | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | × | | | | | × | | × | | × | | × | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | × | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | | | | × | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | | | | × | | | | |
| 12-11 | | | | | | | | × | | | × | | | | | | × | | × | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | | | |
| 11-10 | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | | | | × | | | | |
| 11-10-9 | | | | | | | × | | | | | | | | | | × | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | | | | × | | × | | |
| 10-9 | | | × | | × | | | | × | | | × | | × | | | × | | | | |
| 9 | | | × | | × | | | | × | | | × | | × | | | × | | | | |
| 9-8 | | | | | | | | | × | | | × | | × | | | × | | | | |
| 8 | | | × | × | × | | × | × | | | | | | × | × | | | | × | | |
| 7 | × | | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | × | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | × | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | × | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

224: Hazor II pl. LII.5, Stratum A IX, pl. LIII.14, Stratum A VIII, pl. LXVI.25, Stratum A VI, pl. LXXIX.5, Stratum B V B - VIII, pl. LXXXI.16, Stratum B V A, pl. XCVIII.10, Stratum B IV.

225: Hama II 3 60 fig. 62.

226: Hetty Goldman (ed.), Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus, vol. III, The Iron Age, Princeton 1963, pl. 59.124: EI = 1100-850 B.C.

227: Megiddo Tombs pl. 59.8: LB II, pl. 69.5: EI, Frances W. James, The Iron Age at Beth Shan, Philadelphia 1966, 68, fig. 22.26 locus 1159, level VI:EI = 1075/1100 B.C.

228: Megiddo Tombs pl. 13.8: LB II, Megiddo I pl. 30.138, pl. 31.144, Stratum V.

Bottoms and handles

Bottoms.

Though the sherds were not counted above Layer 19, there is some reason to show the presence of various bottom types through the layers, their presence above Layer 19 being marked on *Table 8*.

The flat bases which were the dominant type in the Bronze Age layers are still found (201, QL-Ware). Ringfoot, after a single example in Layer 27, becomes rather common in the Iron

Age layers (151, L-Ware, 191, RL-Ware, 207, QL-Ware). Disc-foot being found for the first time in Layer 19, seems also to be an Iron Age type. To the same period belongs a new type, the flat knob-base as seen on the bag-shaped storage jars (116, L-Ware). The knob is much less projecting than on similar LB jars, 123 and 154 (L- and P-Ware) being more typical of the Iron Age examples than 116. Another new type is the pointed base which continues in the following period.

L-Ware is far the most common ware for all the bottom types. Slipped or painted wares are found in connection with flat base, disc- or ring-foot. The remaining wares are sparsely represented.

Handles.

As was the case with handles in Layers 30–24, those from Layers 22–10 were usually fragments, and their placement on jars is seldom determined, though most of them are supposed to be vertical. Bandshaped vertical handles are found on connection with X-Ware.

Only a few examples are described as horizontal: A small pierced lug handle (210 *Figs. 32, 43*, TD 139, Layer 16), and three bobbin-shaped handles (202 and 203). A rather special type is the horizontally placed, but very high loop form which probably was used for transport by bars²²⁹. These handles are all of L-Ware, and are found only in Layers 10, 9, 8, and 7.

Most of the handles are of L-Ware, found in all the Layers 22–10. B-Ware handles were found evenly distributed in Layers 22–10, but in very small quantities. X-Ware handles came from Layers 19, 15, 13, and 8, and the remaining handles are of D-, G-, J-, RL-, and QL-Wares.

Pre-Hellenistic imported pottery

The imported pottery comprises various wares of Cypriote, Mycenaean, East Greek, Attic and other mainland Greek origin (supposed locally made imitations of Cypriote wares are described p. 44f.)

The examples in *Table 9* comprise only datable finds from the sounding, while finds labelled p.ex. "Cypriote" with no further indications are kept aside. These are however very few. Datable finds from the surface may be mentioned in the description of single wares. As the examples of imported pottery are rather few, their number has been rendered in the table. Numbers like 0–1 mean one sherd, probably of the indicated ware.

In *Table 10* which is based on *Table 9*, some of the wares have been put together in order to obtain a clearer picture of the chronology. The following columns in *Table 9* are omitted in *Table 10* because of the length of the periods: undetermined Iron Age, Iron Age Black-on-Red, Bichrome Red IV.

The imported pottery being much better known from other sites, its main importance at Tall Darūk seems to be its chronological aspects for the layers. The description of the single wares will accordingly comprise only a choice selection of the sherds.

Cypriote pottery

Base Ring Ware

211 *Fig. 44*, TD 153, Layer 21, 2.0 × 2.2 cm.
Black clay with black slip. A rib on exterior.

212 *Fig. 44*, TD 65, Layer 16, 3.5 × 3.1 cm.
Reddish to grey clay with grey to black slip. Decorated with matt white paint applied as lines and casual dots²³⁰.

Milk Bowl Ware

213–215 *Fig. 44*, TD 137, TD 140, TD 142, all from Layer 16, 1.8 × 2.0 cm, 2.4 × 2.8 cm, 3.0 × 2.7 cm.
Brown clay covered with white, greyish or bluish slip with matt brown paint.

229: E. Gjerstad, *The Swedish Cyprus Expedition IV 2*, The Cypro-Geometric, Cypro-Achaic and Cypro-Classical Periods, Stockholm 1948, figs. LVII.5, LXIII.10, LXIX.3.

230: Ugaritica II 142 figs 53–53 A, especially no. 12 with white dots in addition to the lines, Ugarit Récent 2: 1450–1365 B.C.

TABLE 9. Imported pottery.

| Layer \ Ware | Cypriote | | | | | | | | | | Myc. | East Greek | | Attic | | Underterm. Greek | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|---|
| | Base ring LB | Milk Bowl LB | Undetermined LB | W.P. I 1075-950 | W.P. II 950-850 | W.P. III 850-700 | W.P. IV 7th cent. | W.P. IV-V 700-475 | W.P. V 600-475 | B.O.R. I (III) 850-700 | B.O.R. Iron Age | Bichr. III 850-700 | Bichr. IV 7th cent. | Bichr. IV-V 700-475 | Bichr. red IV 700-325 | Pl. W. VI 475-400 | Undet. Iron Age | 7-6th cent. | 6th cent. | 6-5th cent. | Iron Age | 6th cent. | 6-5th cent. | 5th cent. | 5-4th cent. | Classical | Class. or Hell. | Hellenistic | |
| 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32-29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 26-23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 1-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 1-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0-1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | 0-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 0-1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11-10 | | | | | | | | 0-1 | 1-2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11-10-9 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | 0-1 | | 1-2 | 3 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10-9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5-6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | 1 | | 1-2 | 9 | 1 | 4 | | | | 1 | | | 13 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 9-8 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | 14 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| 8 | | | | | | | 1 | | 0-2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | 0-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

216 Fig. 44, TD 147, Layer 19, 3.2 x 4.0 cm.
Brown, very micacious clay with light brown slip and brown matt paint.

White Slip II

217 Fig. 46, TD 285, surface, 3.2 x 2.7 cm.
Sidesherd from small jar. Fine light red clay with matt white slip, and matt red painted decoration on exterior. Late Bronze Age²³¹.

231: Hama II 1 133 note 6: Period G 2, Hama II 3 201 note 4: Period G.

Of the Cypriote Iron Age pottery no example was earlier in date than White Painted I (ca. 1075–950 B.C.). The wares represented are White Painted I, II, III, IV and V, Black-on-Red I (III), and unclassified Black-on-Red, Bichrome III, IV and V, and Plain White VI. Forms are bowls, pilger bottle, and undetermined closed jars.

White Painted I (Cypro-Geometric I)

218–219 *Fig. 44*, TD 73 from Layer 22 and TD 143 from Layer 16, 2.7 × 2.7 cm, 2.5 × 3.2 cm.
From closed jars. Light buff to greenish clay. Matt dark brown to black paint.

White Painted II (Cypro-Geometric II)

220 *Fig. 44*, TD 256, Layer 9, 4.5 × 6.0 cm.
From pilger bottle. Gritty brownish-red clay with greenish-white slip. Matt grey to black paint.

White Painted IV (Cypro-Archaic I)

221 *Fig. 44*, TD 52, Layer 10, 2.4 × 4.5 cm.
Orange clay with white slip and matt grey paint. Cypriote White Painted IV?

222 *Fig. 44*, TD 97, Layer 8, 2.5 × 6.0 cm.
Yellow clay with creamy slip and matt grey paint.

223 *Fig. 45*, TD 120, Layer 9, 5.2 × 6.7 cm.
Light brown clay with white slip and violet paint.

224 *Fig. 44*, TD 127, Layer 11, 3.7 × 4.3 cm.
Rimsherd. Brown clay with buff slip and violet paint.

225 *Fig. 44*, TD 134, Layer 15, 3.0 × 3.0 cm.
Buff clay and slip, violet paint.

Bichrome III (Cypro-Geometric III)

226 *Fig. 44*, TD 25, Layer 9, 1.2 × 2.6 cm.
Rimsherd, rim horizontally everted. Green to yellow clay with greenish slip. Matt reddish-brown and black paint.

227 *Fig. 44*, TD 56, Layer 12, 3.5 × 3.0 cm.
Rim- and necksherd. Light grey clay with matt reddish-brown and black paint.

Bichrome IV

228 *Fig. 45*, TD 96 bis, Layer 8, 4.0 × 5.0 cm.
Yellow clay with white slip. Matt grey and red paint.

229 *Fig. 45*, TD 53, Layer 11, 2.4 × 2.5 cm.
Orange clay with greenish slip. Matt red and black paint.

230 *Fig. 45*, TD 132, Layer 10, 3.2 × 8.4 cm.
Rimsherd, rim horizontally everted. Buff clay with light slip. Matt red and black paint.

Black-on-Red I (III) (Cypro-Geometric III)

231 *Fig. 45*, TD 57, Layer 12, 3.2 × 2.5 cm.
Red clay with reddish-brown horizontally burnished slip. Matt greyish-black paint.

Indetermined Iron Age

232 *Figs. 32, 45*, TD 152, Layer 19.
Rimsherd. Reddish-brown clay with red and brown paint.

Mycenaean pottery

Only two examples were found. One of them (Layer 16) is of fine red clay with white slip, and with a curved band in dark brown paint. The other (**233** *Fig. 46*, TD 287, Layer 7, 3.3 × 3.0 cm) is of fine clay with a matt reddish-brown painted band. Late Helladic (III?).

East Greek pottery

With only a few exceptions the sherds represented here belong to the 6th Century B.C. The places of origin can be stated in some cases, but only Chios is surely represented, and the examples are few.

A few forms are distinguished, kylix, colonette crater and jug, but as a rule it is only possible to distinguish between open and closed forms.

The clay is described as yellow, light buff, greyish, yellowish-red, light red, pink, red, reddish-brown, light brownish, brownish and brown of colour, i.e. the whole scale from light to medium dark. The clay of one sherd from Clazomenai (?) (**242**) and two others probably from the same place (**240** and **243**) is light buff or red. A possible Chiotic sherd (**244**) is of pink clay, and a possible Wildgoat sherd (**245**, from Rhodes?) is of light brown clay. In some cases the clay contains mica or white and dark particles.

TABLE 10. Imported pottery in chronological arrangement.

| Layer | Ware | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Base Ring, Milk Bowl, Mycenaean | Cypriote W.P.I | Cypriote W.P.III | Cypriote W.P. III, B.o.R. I(III), Bichrome III | Cypriote W.P. IV, Bichrome IV | Cypriote W.P. IV-V, Bichrome IV-V | East Greek | East Greek, Attic | Cypriote W.P. V, East Greek, Attic, Classical | Cypr. Plain White VI, Attic | Attic, Classical/Hell. | Hellenistic | |
| Period | LB | 1075-950 | 950-850 | 850-700 | 7th cent. | 700-475 | 7th-6th cent. | 6th cent. | 600-475 | 6th-5th cent. | 475-400 5th cent. | 5th-4th cent. | 4th-1st cent. |
| 33 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 32-29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 27 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 26-23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 21 | 1-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 3-4 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| 18 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 8 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | 0-1 | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| 12-11 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | 2-3 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 11-10 | | | | | 0-1 | 2-3 | | 3 | 1 | | | | |
| 11-10-9 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 10 | | | 0-1 | | 2-3 | 3 | | 5-6 | | | | | |
| 10-9 | | | | | | | | 13 | | 1 | | | |
| 9 | 1 | | 1-2 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 1 | | | 5 |
| 9-8 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | 2 | | | 66 | 26 | | | 2 | 7 |
| 7 | 1 | | | | | | | 8 | | 3 | 1 | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | 11 | 3 | 1 | | | 4 |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | 6 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | |

TABLE 13. Imported pottery in chronological arrangement.

234 *Fig. 46*, TD 276, surface, 5.0 × 7.0 cm. Sidesherd from closed jar of fine reddish-brown clay. Horizontal bands in black, and vertical lines in red to black lustrous multiple brush painting. Wheel-made. The decoration on this sherd reminds that on the lebes found at Tarsus²³². Some of the vertical strokes on the Darūk example seem however to be wavy contrary to those on the Tarsus examples. Cf. also 6th Century pottery from Histria²³³. 7th–6th Century B.C.

235 *Fig. 35*, TD 8, surface. Rimsherd from kylix. The lustrous brownish-black paint is applied in bands. Exterior: Below the rim and on lower part of the side. Interior: Horizontal band on the rim, a line below. Second fourth of 6th Century B.C.²³⁴

236 *Fig. 45*, TD 286, surface, 5.8 × 11.5 cm. Rimsherd from colonette crater. Black lustrous paint applied as bands and zig-zag line²³⁵. Second fourth of 6th Century B.C.

237 *Fig. 46*, TD 39, Layer 5, 4.2 × 6.5 cm. Sidesherd with part of vertical triple handle (from a jug?). Decorated with bands and strokes on the side, and with dots on the handle. The paint is lustrous dark brown. Possibly related to East Greek Wares with wave/band decoration²³⁶. First half of 6th Century.

238 *Fig. 45*, TD 131, Layer 12, 2.3 × 2.5 cm. Sidesherd from hemispherical bowl. Red lustrous paint on both sides, with incision on exterior (letter? A) and two superimposed white lines on interior. Related to hemispherical bowls of different source²³⁷. First half of 6th Century B.C.

239 *Fig. 45*, TD 54, Layer 11, 1.8 × 2.3 cm. Rimfragment from hemispherical bowl with part of handle. Covered with brownish-black lustrous paint except for a zone on exterior, and on the inner side of the handle. On interior a horizontal superimposed line in matt purple paint²³⁸. First half of 6th Century B.C.

240 *Fig. 45*, TD 282, surface, 1.8 × 1.4 cm. Sidesherd from black figured Clazomenian (or Attic?) bowl. Black lustrous paint on both sides, on exterior with incisions and dots of matt white paint. Second half of 6th Century B.C.

241 *Fig. 46*, TD 1, surface, 7.2 × 5.5 cm. Sidesherd with light brown lustrous paint. First half of 6th Century B.C.²³⁹.

242 *Fig. 46*, TD 64, Layer 16, 3.0 × 3.3 cm. Sidesherd, Clazomenian? Curved band in reddish-brown paint with superimposed white dots enclosing a white area.

243 *Figs. 34, 46*, TD 117, Layer 9, 3.5 × 8.5 cm. Rim- and neck-fragment. Clazomenian? Red to black lustrous paint on the rim. Second half of 6th Century B.C.

244 *Fig. 46*, TD 2, surface, 4.5 × 7.5 cm. Rimsherd. Chian. Brown lustrous paint on light creamy slip.

245 *Fig. 45*, TD 3, surface, 3.5 × 3.8 cm. Sidesherd from Rhodian(?) vase. Wildgoat style or derivative. Two horizontal bands and one vertical ray in brown

to black lustrous paint on light grey slip. First third of 6th Century B.C.²⁴⁰

246 *Fig. 45*, TD 110, Layer 9, L. 4.9 cm. Fragment of handle. Covered with brown lustrous paint except for a zone with dots in the same paint on white slip. First half of 6th Century B.C.

Attic pottery

The examples of this pottery are dated to the 6th, 5th, and 4th Century. The only forms discerned are kylix, skyphos, and bowl, the remaining sherds being from undeterminable closed forms. The clay is grey, light reddish, buff, yellow-red, reddish, red, and brownish. The glaze is mostly black, but may be red to black (255) or brownish-black (260).

Kylix

247 *Figs. 35, 47*, TD 49, Layer 8. Fragment of stem. Fine brownish clay with highly lustrous black glaze. Late 6th or early 5th Century B.C.

248 *Figs. 34, 47*, TD 108, Layer 9. Sidesherd of reddish clay with black glaze on both sides. 6th–5th Century B.C.

249 *Fig. 47*, TD 6, surface, 1.6 × 1.4 cm. Sidesherd of red clay with very lustrous black glaze. Probably from kylix. 6th–5th Century B.C.

250 *Fig. 47*, TD 109, Layer 9, 3.5 × 1.5 cm. Sidesherd of yellowish-red clay with black glaze on both sides. Probably from kylix. 6th–5th Century B.C.

251 *Fig. 47*, TD 277, surface, 2.7 × 2.6 cm. Sidesherd of fine light red clay. Interior: Black glaze. Exterior: Palmettes on horizontal band, all in black lustrous paint. Vertical strokes between, and horizontal line above the palmettes, all in matt red paint²⁴¹. First fourth of 5th Century B.C.

232: Hetty Goldman (ed.), *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus*, vol. III, The Iron Age, Princeton 1963, 314 pl. 104.1555: 7th Century B.C.

233: M. F. Lambrino, *Les vases archaïques d'Histria, Bucuresti 1938*, 171 fig. 121, and *Histria II* (ed. Em. Condurachi), Bucuresti 1966, pl. 19.311.

234: Sūkās II 30 Group 6.

235: BSA 60 1965, pl. 32.52.i.

236: Sūkās II 23–26.

237: Sūkās II 41–43.

238: Sūkās II 41–43.

239: Sūkās II 82 pl. 18 No. 374.

240: Sūkās II p. ex. 60 pl. 10 No. 188, pl. 11 No. 191.

Skyphos.

252 *Fig. 35*, inv. No. 8852/6, surface.

Sidesherd with red glaze. Interior: Black horizontal lines. Exterior: Black decoration. First half of the 5th Century B.C. Probably from a cup-skyphos of the Haimon-group²⁴². Skyphoi of this class have been found in Rhitsona where they cover the last years of the 6th Century and the first two decades of the 5th Century B.C.²⁴³.

Bowl.

253 *Fig. 47*, TD 279, surface, 2.1 × 1.6 cm.

Sidesherd of fine light red clay. Interior: Black glaze. Exterior: Horizontal and vertical bands and lines in black lustrous paint, and one vertical band in matt red paint. 530–510 B.C.²⁴⁴

254 *Fig. 47*, TD 278, surface, 2.3 × 2.0 cm.

Sidesherd of fine light red clay. Interior: Black glaze. Exterior: Black figure painting with matt white paint and incisions. 490–480 B.C.²⁴⁵

255 *Fig. 47*, TD 288, Layer 7, 2.8 × 3.0 cm.

Sidesherd of fine red clay. Interior: Black to red glaze. Exterior: Black glaze with reserved narrow horizontal line below a groove. 5th Century B.C.

256 *Figs. 35, 47*, TD 289, Layer 7.

Rimsherds with small everted rim. Fine red clay with fine black glaze on both sides. 5th–4th Century B.C.²⁴⁶

257 *Fig. 35*, TD 13, surface.

Rim, side and bottom fragment of bowl with ringfoot. Light reddish-buff clay with lustrous black glaze. 4th Century B.C.²⁴⁷

Undetermined forms.

258 *Figs. 35, 47*, TD 40, Layer 5.

Fragment of ringfoot. Red clay with lustrous black glaze on both sides, surface of bottom reserved. Two fine grooved lines on exterior. 5th Century B.C.

259 *Figs. 33, 45*, TD 130, Layer 12.

Ringfoot (of Skyphos?). Interior of bottom reserved, concentric glazed circle. Beginning of 5th Century B.C.²⁴⁸

260 *Fig. 47*, TD 5, surface, 2.2 × 2.3 cm.

Shouldersherd from vase. Grey clay with lustrous brownish-black glaze. 6th–5th Century B.C.

Local Pottery of the Hellenistic-Roman period

The earliest Hellenistic pottery was met with in Layer 9 (five sherds, four of them from the same vessel), but the amount of finds in Layers 9–2 which can surely be labelled Hellenistic or Roman is not great. Among the imported pottery (*Table 9*) two sherds of Pergamene Ware was found in Layers 9 and 8 respectively, and two Megarian sherds in Layer 3. Locally made or imported are an Early Roman jar bottom from Layer 7, and a supposed Late Roman jar neck from Layer 4. One Hellenistic coin came from Layer 4, the remaining Hellenistic and Roman coins being found on the surface. Roof tiles were found in Layers 8–5, Roman tiles in Layer 4, and a fragment of a tile with remains of mortar (Late Hellenistic-Roman or Medieval) was found in Layer 3 (**378** *Figs. 36, 50*, TD 262).

The Hellenistic-Roman period is thus accounted for, and its beginning seems to be at Layer 9. But it is impossible to assign more than that single layer to this period, as two Islamic sherds were found in Layers 8 and 7. They may be intrusive, but if they are not, Layer 8 marks the beginning of the Middle Ages. *Table 5* shows that some of the Iron Age wares cease to be found above Layers 9 and 8. This fact supports the supposition that a change has happened around these levels.

241: Hesperia 15 1946 314 pl. LXII. 218–220: 500–480 B.C., C. W. Blegen, H. Palmer and R. S. Young, Corinth XIII (The North Cem.), Princeton 1964, 158 pl. 39.275/5, pl. 43 deposit 9/g, pl. 48.325/5: 5th Century. B.C., CVA Mainz fasc. 1 pl. 46.1,3 Blütenbandschale: first fourth of 5th Century B.C., CVA Heidelberg fasc. 4 pl. 178.3,6: first fourth of 5th Century B.C.

242: Beazley ABF 565–571.

243: Ure, The Sixth and Fifth Century Pottery from Rhitsona 68–69 pl. 21–22: Type K, Hesperia 15 1946 294–296. 81–95, pl. 45–47 and CVA Reading fasc. 1 pl. 11.4 with text.

244: CVA Kassel fasc. 1 pl. 30.4: ca. 530 B.C., Tocra II pl. 27.2156: 530–510 B.C.

245: CVA Leiden fasc. 2 pl. 62.7–9: 490–480 B.C.

246: CVA Copenhagen fasc. 4 pl. 179.3, Hesperia 3 1934, 317 fig. 3, A 7, lowest filling of well, dated to the turn of the fourth and third Centuries.

247: D. M. Robinson, Excavations at Olynthos Part V, Mosaics, Vases and Lamps of Olynthos, Oxford 1933, pls. 175–176 nos. 874–880, CVA Copenhagen fasc. 4 pl. 177.10, Hesperia 3 1934, 317 fig. 3, A 14, lowest filling of well, dated to about 300 B.C.

248: Hesperia 15 1946 pl. 64.250.

Pottery of supposed Iron Age date was still found in Layers 9–2, mixed with the later pottery. The examples are dealt with in the section on the Iron Age, and their numbers are **135** (Layer 4), **137–142** (Layer 9), **145** (surface), **148**, **171**, **172**, **185** (Layer 9), **186** (Layer 8), **194**, **199**, **201**, **203** (Layer 9), **206** (Layer 4).

Among the local wares known from the Iron Age are still seen the B-, L-, N-, O-, RL- and QL-Wares (*Table 5*). For the description of these wares, see the section on the Iron Age. The CLO-Ware (Coarse Late O-Ware) which was met with in Layers 16 (intrusive?) and 10 seems more characteristic of the later period than of the Iron Age. The new FLO-Ware (Fine Late O-Ware) is only met with in Layers 4 and 2. Some of the Iron Age Wares cease to be found above Layer 8, i.e. J-, P-, M-, and X-Ware.

Among the imported pottery (*Table 9*) is still found a few Cypriote Iron Age sherds, but most of the material is Eastgreek and Attic from the pre-Hellenistic period, and some Hellenistic pottery.

Coarse ware

L-Ware

Jars

261 *Figs. 35, 40*, TD 245, Layer 7.

Lower part of storage jar with pointed bottom and knob base. Red clay with mica. Early Roman²⁴⁹.

262 *Figs. 35, 40*, TD 10, surface.

Pointed bottom with conical knob-base from big jar. Light reddish-brown clay with numerous mica.

263 *Figs. 35, 40*, TD 269, Layer 4.

Rim and neck of amphora with ridge under the rim. Red clay with grits. Late Roman²⁵⁰

The rimsherds **264–269** (*Figs. 34, 35*, no inv. Nos. from Layers 9, 9, 8, 7, 6 and 5) are from rather big jars with low or no neck. **270** (*Fig. 35*, no inv. No., Layer 4) has no neck, and the rim is horizontal on the upper side. **271** (*Fig. 35*, no inv. No., Layer 4) with thickened rim has a horizontal ledge on the side.

The examples **272–273** (*Fig. 34*, no inv. Nos., Layer 9) and **274** (*Fig. 35*, no inv., No., Layer 5) are from rather thin-walled jars with high necks. One of them (**272**) may be the rim of a jug similar to an example from Beth Shan²⁵¹.

275 (*Fig. 35*, no inv. No., Layer 8) is from a small jar with ringfoot. Other examples of ringfoot are **276–277** (*Fig. 35*, no inv. Nos., Layer 8), and **278** (*Fig. 34*, no inv. No., Layer 9).

Bowls

Examples of deep bowls may have plain rim (**279** *Fig. 34*, no inv. No., Layer 9), everted rim (**280** *Fig. 35*, no inv. No., Layer 8) or everted-contracted rim (**281** *Fig. 35*, no inv. No., Layer 9–8). The last mentioned example has a vertically pierced lug-handle.

On shallow bowls the rim may be plain (**282** *Fig. 34*, no inv. No., Layer 9) or thickened on the exterior (**283** *Fig. 34*, no inv. No., Layer 9, **284–285** *Fig. 35*, no inv. Nos., Layers 8 and 6). Others have everted rim (**286–287** *Fig. 35*, no inv. Nos., Layers 8 and 3), one of them with a horizontal ledge-handle.

Cooking pot wares

O-Ware

The presence of this ware in Layers 9–3 indicates its continued use in Hellenistic-Roman and perhaps later periods, while M- and X-Ware went out of use with the Iron Age (*Table 6*).

Examples are the soot-marked rim **288** (*Fig. 35*,

249: G. A. Reisner, C. S. Fischer and D. G. Lyon, *Harward Excavations at Samaria 1908–1910* vol. I, Cambridge 1924, 290 fig. 166, Hetty Goldman (ed.), *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus* vol. I, *The Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, Princeton 1950, fig. 187.202, Henry S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora V* pl. 20 M 45: late 1 st to early 2nd Century A.D.

250: Henry S. Robinson, op. cit. pl. 32 M 328 and 333: late 5th or early 6th Century A.D.

251: Frances W. James, *The Iron Age at Beth Shan, Philadelphia 1966*, fig. 71.15 level IV: ca. 800–700 B.C.

no inv. No., Layer 8) and the rim **289** (*Fig. 35*, no inv. No., Layer 3). The last one is rather thin-walled and has a horizontal row of impressions 1.5 cm below the rim. Similar impressions are seen on **290** (*Fig. 41*, TD 238, Layer 10–9, 8.9 × 6.5 cm). A new form is found in Layers 10 and 8, for illustration and description see below **292**, CLO-Ware. A handle fragment from Layer 8 showed vertical handle attached directly to the rim.

CLO-Ware

Coarse Late O-Ware is distinguished from the normal O-Ware in being more constantly brown, and by its finer texture.

The earliest example of this ware was found in Layer 16 (**291** *Fig. 32*, no inv. No.). As this rim-shoulder is the only example in the Iron Age layers until Layer 10, and as the ware is common in the upper Layers (10–4), it may well be intrusive in Layer 16. Examples from Layers 9, 8 and 7 (**292** *Fig. 34*, no inv. No., **293** *Fig. 35*, TD 101, **294** *Fig. 35*, no inv. No.) show high vertical or slightly everted neck. The exterior of the rim is thickened, and its upper side is horizontal or slightly sloping. A parallel is found at Tall Ābū Ḥawām²⁵², but the form is closer to that of Hellenistic-Roman cooking pot rims²⁵³. **294** in particular is very similar to a Hellenistic example from Samaria²⁵⁴. A single sherd (**295** *Fig. 35*, no inv. No., Layer 4) differs a little from the others in having a ridge below the rim²⁵⁵. **293** has a vertical handle attached to rim and shoulder.

252: TAH 4 no. 6: 520–350 B.C.

253: Paul W. Lapp, *Palestinian Ceramic Chronology* 220 B.C.–A.D. 70, New Haven 1961, 184 fig. B: 2nd Century B.C., Tarsus I fig. 191.364: late Hellenistic–early Roman.

254: SamSeb III fig. 41.3: Hellenistic.

255: SamSeb III fig. 41.2: Hellenistic, Lapp, *op. cit.* 184 Fig. A: 2nd Century B.C. or 187 fig. K 2: 1st Century B.C.–A.D. 70.

256: Lapp, *op. cit.* 19 note 111.

FLO-Ware

This ware is very similar to the CLO-Ware, but it may be more red than brown. The main distinction between CLO-Ware (Coarse Late O-Ware) and FLO-Ware (Fine Late O-Ware) is that the latter is very thinwalled and may be ribbed. Examples are **296** (*Fig. 35*, no inv. No., Layer 4) and **297–299** (*Fig. 35*, no inv. Nos., Layer 2). Sidesherds from Layer 4 are ribbed.

The wall-thickness being ca. 0.2 cm as opposed to that of CLO-Ware (ca. 0.5 cm), and the ribbing place this ware in the Late Hellenistic–Early Roman time (2nd Century B.C.–A.D. 150)²⁵⁶.

Fine-textured ware without decoration

B-Ware

Very little can be said of the forms. A few rim-shoulders and nozzles from open lamps were found in Layers 8–7. A bottom-fragment (**300** *Fig. 35*, no inv. No., Layer 4) from a small bowl or jar has flat base, and another with flat base came from Layer 7. Ringfoot was seen in Layers 8 and 6, fragmentary handles in Layers 8, 7 and 5. Ribbed sherds were found in Layers 4 and 2, one example in Layer 4 being covered with whitish slip (?).

Wares with painted decoration or with slip

The two examples of the locally made “Cypriote” Ware (**185** *Fig. 41*, TD 116, Layer 9 and **186** *Fig. 41*, TD 290, Layer 8) are described in connection with the other examples from the Iron Age.

RL-Ware

The amount of painted pottery from layers above 8 is very little, and it cannot be excluded that all examples from Layers 9–4 are Iron Age date, the design and colours of the decoration being exactly of the same kind as those seen on the examples from the Iron Age. To avoid repeated description, the painted sherds from Layers 9–4 are included in the section on Iron Age painted pottery.

QL-Ware

As was the case with the painted pottery, the examples of slipped pottery were not abundant above Layer 8 (*Table 7*). The slip colour is usually red, only one black and one yellow example being noted in Layer 8. A few examples in Layers 9–8 are streak-polished, a sherd from Layer 6 has matt slip on interior, polished slip on exterior. A handle from Layer 7 has a black band painted lengthwise on matt red slip. On a sidesherd (**301** *Figs. 35, 43*, TD 14, surface) is incised a wheel-shaped design which may be a Semitic teth or a Greek theta. This sherd has a yellow covering (slip?).

Only a few forms are indicated. Ringfoot is noted in Layers 9, 9–8 and 3, flat base and disc-foot in Layer 8. A rimsherd from a bowl (**302** *Fig. 34*, no inv. No., Layer 9) has plain rim.

Bottoms, handles and lid

The bottom types (*Table 8*) are the same as those seen in the Iron Age layers, but the examples are rather few. Disc-foot is not found above Layer 6, flat knob base not above Layer 9. The pointed bottoms are probably from amphoras. A single example of pointed bottom has knob-base (**261**, L-Ware).

Most of the handles are vertical, some of them being band-shaped (FLO-Ware, Layer 2). One of the FLO-examples has two vertical ridges, as seen also on an example of L-Ware from Layer 3. A few handles are horizontal: one of L-Ware from Layer 8 with decoration of small impressed dots, and an example of FLO-Ware from Layer 2. Most of the handles are of L-Ware, a few of O-, FLO-, B- and QL-Ware.

The only example of a lid (**303** *Fig. 43*, TD 98, Layer 8, 6.0 × 5.0 cm) is made of a potsherd.

Appendix: Imported pottery of the Hellenistic–Roman period

Among the Hellenistic sherds are seen both red-glazed and black-glazed examples, some of them

from bowls. Pergamene Ware (2nd Century B.C.–1st Century A.D) was found in Layers 9 and 8, a sherd with relief in Layers 5, and Megarian sherds in Layer 3.

The Pergamene example from Layer 9 (**304** *Figs. 34, 46*, TD 121, 3.0 × 4.0 cm) is a sidesherd of blackfired clay with horizontal ribs on exterior.

Pottery of the Middle Ages

As mentioned above in the section on Hellenistic–Roman pottery, two sherds of Medieval date were found in Layers 8 and 7. If these sherds are not intrusive, they mark the beginning of the Middle Ages. A single Medieval sherd was in fact found in Layer 19, but as this layer is undoubtedly of Iron Age date, the sherd must be considered intrusive in that layer. From Layer 2 came another two examples.

It has to be admitted that these few sherds are the only examples which without doubt can be determined as Medieval, and that sherds of other Medieval, but less conspicuous pottery may have been left unnoticed as such among the sherds from Layers 8–2.

As for the sherds in question, they are all of glazed ware. The two examples from Layers 8 and 7 are from bowls of dark brown clay with a colourless glaze on the interior. They have no decoration, but may quite well be of Mamluk Ware (cf. **305** below). One of the sherds from Layer 2 is a sidesherd of the same kind, the other is a rimsherd with green glaze on both sides.

Besides the examples from the sounding itself a rather great amount of Medieval pottery was found on the surface of the tall. Among these the Mamluk and the Port Saint Simeon Wares were represented.

305 *Fig. 47*, TD 7, surface. 3.1 × 4.2 cm. Rimsherd from bowl. The dark reddish-brown clay is decorated with dots on the rim, lines and running dog design on interior, all in matt white paint. The decoration is covered with a transparent green glaze. 13th–14th centuries. A.D.²⁵⁷.

257: Hama IV 2 236 XVI.

306 *Fig. 47*, TD 9, surface. 6.0 × 10.0 cm.

Sidesherd from a bowl of light reddish clay with white and dark particles, and covered with a pinkish-white slip. The sgraffito decoration is covered with a transparent yellow glaze which turns brown in a line following the curving decoration. Before 1268 A.D.²⁵⁸.

307 *Fig. 47*, TD 12, surface. 3.1 × 6.1 cm.

Sidesherd from a slightly carinated bowl. The clay is light reddish to grey with white and dark particles, and it is covered with a creamy white to yellow slip. The sgraffito decoration is covered with a transparent yellowish glaze with green dots. Before 1268 A.D.²⁵⁸.

OBJECTS OTHER THAN POTTERY

The amount of objects other than potsherds being rather small, no attempt has been made to divide them into chronological groups as was done for the pottery. Further, some categories as p.ex. flint artifacts are best treated as a whole. The objects are therefore dealt with in groups only according to their material (flint, stone, metal etc.), and references to their stratification are given for the single objects mentioned, or for a whole group.

Flint and obsidian

The number of artifacts is 249 of flint, and 3 of obsidian. By far the greatest amount came from the Chalcolithic layers (193), while the Bronze Age layers yielded 55 examples, and the upper layers 4 examples (*Table 11*).

Only four examples of implements were found, a celt (**308**), a knife (?) (Layer 31), and two scrapers (Layers 36 and 27).

The recorded flint artifacts are rather small, the largest piece being the celt with a length of 7.7 cm. There are two examples of fairly good blades, the knife (?) and a fragmentary blade (**310**). The bulk of the recorded material consists of rather irregular flakes, the largest of which (Layer 27) is 5.8 × 6.4 cm, and only about 0.5 cm thick. The smallest flint is 2.0 × 1.2 cm, and 0.3 cm thick (Layer 36). A few of the small flakes are narrow, 1.0–1.5 cm in width, and appear as small irregular blades.

258: Hama IV 2 232 XV b.

TABLE 11. Flint and obsidian artifacts.

| Layer | Flint | Obsidian |
|-------|-------|----------|
| 36 | 111 | |
| 35B | 82 | |
| 35A | 7 | 2 |
| 34 | 12 | |
| 33 | 7 | |
| 32 | | |
| 31 | 1 | |
| 30 | 15 | |
| 29–28 | | |
| 27 | 11 | |
| 26–20 | | |
| 19 | 1 | |
| 18–14 | | |
| 13 | 1 | |
| 12–10 | | |
| 10–9 | | 1 |
| 9–5 | | |
| 4 | 1 | |
| 3–2 | | |

The larger flakes, with a length of 4.4 cm and more, appear only from Layer 35 A and upwards, i.e. in the Bronze Age layers, whereas the smaller with a length of 3.5 cm and less are found throughout the Layers 36–27.

The flint colour, when recorded, is yellow to grey (**308**), reddish, reddish to brownish, and brown. A great part of the material is patinated. The obsidian examples (**309**) are smoky grey and partly translucent. While the flint is a local material, the obsidian must be imported.

Late Chalcolithic flint artifacts are also recorded from Ras Shamra²⁵⁹.

308 *Figs. 36, 48*, TD 86, Layer 36.

Symmetrical celt of yellow to grey flint. Slightly convex edge, straight sides, and rhomboid cross section.

309 *Figs. 36, 48*, TD 78, Layer 35 A.

Blade of obsidian. Broken at both ends.

310 *Fig. 36*, TD 174, Layer 27.

Fragmentary blade of patinated flint, with some coarse re-touching at one end.

Other stone objects

Small balls of limestone were mainly found in the Chalcolithic, but also in the Bronze Age and Iron Age layers. Seven examples came from Layer 36. The only example from the Bronze Age layers was found in Layer 28 (**311** *Fig. 48*, TD 169, Diam. 4.0 cm). A similar ball (**312** *Fig. 48*, TD 62, Layer 15, Diam. 3.4 cm) has a groove which may indicate a use as loom weight or net sinker for these balls. A further example was found in Layer 8 (**313** *Fig. 48*, TD 19, Diam. 2.1 cm).

Pieces of very fine tuff or calcareous tufa were frequently met with in the Bronze Age layers, and to a lesser degree in the Iron Age layers (15 examples in Layers 27, 26, 24, and four examples in Layers 21, 19, 11, 10). One of them was surely used for polishing, and they are consequently to be considered as a kind of polishing stones.

Crushing stones were found in all periods. The most common form is a flat, round or oblong stone of lava or, less frequent, of limestone or quartz. The measures vary usually between 11.0 × 8.0 × 3.5 cm and 7.5 × 5.6 × 1.3 cm, only two examples being bigger (17.5 × 13.0 × 4.5 cm). This form is found in Layers 36, 27, 24, 21, 18, 16, 15, 14, 13. Another type is the loaf-shaped lava rubber with larger dimensions than the round/oblong crushing stones. No intact example was found, but in one case the breadth was found to be 13.00 cm. This type was found in Layers 16 and 10. No complete quernstones were found, but a few small lava fragments from the surface may originate from such objects.

One fragmentary mortar came from Layer 36, three others from Layers 13, 8 and 7 respectively, four and some fragments were found on the surrounding surface. When the first mentioned example (**314**) is excepted, all the greater fragments are from bowls with rounded or flattened bottom, and two of them have three legs.

314 *Figs. 36, 48*, TD 255, Layer 36.

Bottom fragment of basalt vessel with slightly concave disc base. Most probably a mortar of some high type like one from Nippur of the Ur III period²⁶⁰ and another from Tepe Gawra's Late Obeid and Uruk periods²⁶¹, though the Darūk example is not very similar to these when regarding form details.

315 *Figs. 36, 48*, TD 257, Layer 13.

Rim- side- and bottom fragment of basalt bowl with flat bottom.

316 *Fig. 36*, TD 100, Layer 8.

Rim, and side fragment of basalt bowl.

317 *Fig. 48*, TD 48, surface. 10.2 × 9.2 cm, H. 6.2 cm.

Basalt bowl with small flat base. The interior is just a shallow depression.

318 *Figs. 36, 48*, TD 272, surface.

Rim- and side fragment of basalt bowl. One leg of quadrangular section is preserved. The leg may have been longer. Similar to bowls in Hama H 1 (ca. 1600 B.C.) and Hama E (900–720 B.C.)²⁶²

319 *Figs. 36, 48*, TD 273, surface.

Fragmentary basalt bowl with legs. These are shaped like projecting bands which are thickened near the centre of the bowl to form three low knob shaped legs²⁶³.

259: Ugaritica IV 385–388 figs. 44–47, 249 pl. IV–V: Chalcolithique Récent.

260: D. E. McCown, R. C. Haines and D. P. Hansen, Nippur I, Temple of Enlil, Scribal Quarter, and Soundings, Chicago 1967, 79 pl. 107.5.

261: A. Tobler, Excavations at Tepe Gawra II, Levels IX–XX, Philadelphia 1950, 207 pl. CLXXIX.58, Stratum XII through IX.

262: Hama II 1 101 fig. 124, 193 fig. 245.

263: Hazor I pl. LXXXII.19, area B Stratum II: end of 5th–end of 4th Century B.C., Hama II 1 101 fig. 124, niveau H 1.

A flat quadrangular drill socket is made of soft limestone (**320** *Fig. 48*, TD 67, Layer 16. 6.6 × 6.6 × 2.1 cm). On both sides is a central hole, and traces of a turning tool are seen in both holes.

On the surface was found a limestone fragment with incised lines on one side, arranged almost as a chequer pattern (**321** *Fig. 48*, TD 274. 18.5 × 16.5 × 7.5 cm). This rather simple design may of course have been made at any time and for many purposes, p.ex. for some kind of game. Limestones with similar incisions are known from Hama Periods K and J²⁶⁴, from Ugarit²⁶⁵ and from Megiddo²⁶⁶.

One spindle whorl of steatite was found in Layer 7, two others on the surface. One of them is a flat cylinder with incised radiating lines on the top and cross-hatching on the side (**322** *Fig. 48*, TD 43, surface, Diam. 2.8 cm, H. 1.3 cm)²⁶⁷. The

two others are conical (**323** *Fig. 48*, TD 42, Layer 7, Diam. 2.7 cm).

A rectangular seal with triangular lengthwise section is made of black steatite (**324** *Fig. 48*, TD 280, surface, 4.2 × 2.2 cm, H. 1.4 cm). On the base is carved a walking animal (lion?), and the top is pierced transversally²⁶⁸.

A small angle fragment from an object of polished jadeite or green felspar may originate from the edge of an adze-shaped amulet (**325** *Fig. 36*, TD 27, surface)²⁶⁹. The edge is damaged.

A rather damaged stela of very coarse limestone has probably had a rounded top (**326** *Figs. 36, 48*, TD 222, surface)²⁷⁰. A groove on the front side delimitates a round-topped area with very indistinct representations: on a base two raised hands (?) or two columns (?) or perhaps two persons with an altar between them (?). Above this representation there may be a winged sun disc or an arch.

Two raised hands or two columns are fairly well known as motives on Phoenician stelae²⁷¹. A representation of human figures may be of the kind shown on a stela from Rās Šamra²⁷². Here a seated god is seen to the right, and a standing figure to the left. A similar situation is proposed in the preliminary report, but the two figures on the Darūk stela, if they are human figures at all, may both be standing as well. The state of preservation of the stela, which seems to have been reused for some purpose, is unfortunately too bad to allow any determination of the relief.

Metal

Objects of both bronze and iron were found in Layers 19, 12–8 and 4–2, bronze being however less frequent than iron (8 examples out of 32). The bronze objects consist of two arrow heads, a pin, a needle, a fibula, a pendant, a bezel, and an undeterminable object, i.e. personal equipment except for the arrow heads. Of the 24 iron objects, 17 are undeterminable and very corroded fragments. The remaining 7 examples con-

264: Hama II 1 32 fig. 33 a, 80 fig. 103.

265: Ugaritica IV 297 Taf. XVIII:5, niveau IV.

266: Megiddo II pl. 280.28–29, pl. 272. The stones were found (probably reused) in two floors of Stratum XIX, 3300–3000 B.C., and are thus contemporaneous with or older than the floors, cf. Megiddo II 61 figs. 144–145.

267: Megiddo I pl. 95.30–31, Stratum V: of similar shape though higher, and with radiating grooves on top, oblique grooves on side, TAH 32 no. 188, Stratum IV: 1050–980 B.C. (according to Maisler in BASOR 124 1951 21–25).

268: TAH 28 nos. 150–151, Stratum III: 980–815 B.C. (cf. BASOR 124 1951 21–25), Hama II 1 77 fig. 98 (3 A 174), period J 2: Late 3 rd Mill. B.C., Ugaritica IV 352 fig. 51 C: Chalcolithique Récent.

269: TAH 34 no. 207 pl. XXXVII.1, Stratum IV: 1050–980 B.C., Hama II 1 156 fig. 188 (5 A 888), period E: 900–720 B.C., Hama II 3 35 fig. 22, 170–171 D 7, period II: ca. 1075–925 B.C.

270: published in AASyr 15:2 1965, 76–77 fig. 19.

271: Hands: Hazor I pl. XXIX.2 stela no. 6, Stratum A 1: LB II. Columns: S. Moscati, *The World of the Phoenicians*, London 1968, 54 pl. 26, from Burj Esh Shemali: Pre-Hellenic.

272: Syria 18 1937, 128–134 fig. 1 pl. 17.

sist of two arrow heads, two knives, two nails, and one armring.

Two of the arrow heads are three-flanged, one of cast bronze with socket (**327 Fig. 49**, TD 44, Layer 8, L. 4.4 cm), and one wrought of iron with tang (**328 Fig. 49**, TD 34, Layer 3, L. 5.2 cm). The three-flanged arrow head is usually called a Scythian type, though it is common also in areas where the Scythians did not appear. Scythian raids in this part of northern Syria are however probable after the fall of the Assyrian Empire in 612 B.C.²⁷³.

A third arrow head cast of bronze is leaf-shaped and has a tang of circular section (**329 Fig. 49**, TD 70, Layer 21, L. 4.7 cm). Further details of its shape cannot be described because of erosion.

Only one of the two iron knives (**330 Figs. 36, 49**, TD 69, Layer 19) has a discernable form: a so-called re-curved knife like examples in Hama F-E²⁷⁴ with long pointed tang.

One of the two iron nails has a big flat head (**331 Fig. 49**, inv. No. 2012/2, Layer 3).

The fragmentary bronze pin is very corroded (**332**, TD 17, Layer 3, L. 3.5 cm). Of the cast and hammered needle of bronze or copper is only preserved the upper part with flattened lentoid eye (**333 Fig. 36**, TD 18, Layer 4).

Of the fragmentary cast bronze fibula is left the elbow with thickenings on both sides of the bow, possibly formed by small roundels (**334**, TD 46, Layer 9, L. 6.6 cm)²⁷⁵.

A pendant of sheet bronze (**335 Fig. 36**, TD 55, Layer 11) has oblong shape with rounded corners and a broad hook for suspension. The hook is probably the only remain of a tube for the string. A hammered design shows two schematic figures of human appearance²⁷⁶.

The fragment of an armring of wrought iron (**336 Fig. 49**, TD 30, Layer 2, Diam. 5.1 cm, Th. 0.7 cm) is very corroded. It may be a plain ring with open ends or with overlapping ends as in Hama F-E²⁷⁷, but the date is of course uncertain.

A cast and engraved bezel of bronze (**337 Fig. 49**, TD 74, surface, Diam. 2.0 cm) is of Islamic

date (recent?). The bezel is circular and has been attached to a band-shaped finger ring. The engraved decoration consists of straight lines, hatchings, fleur-de-lys²⁷⁸, and angular volutes.

Terracotta

A fragmentary object (**338 Fig. 50**, TD 77, Layer 35 A, 8.7 × 11.2 cm) is of reddish, coarse and very gritty clay with black core. The back side is plain and shows part of a hole. The front side has a semicircular protuding edge surrounding the hole. This object may be a hanging bracket, though the protuding edge is far greater in diameter than seems to be the case on other examples, p. ex. from Rās Šamra²⁷⁹ which are of LB date. The hole may have been caused by reuse of the object.

Fragments of lamps came from Layers 24, 16, 15, 9–8, 8, 7, 2, and from the surface. L-Ware is represented through all the above mentioned layers (7 examples), while the finer B-Ware was found only in Layers 9–7 (3 examples). A single fragment is of the slipped QL-Ware (Layer 16), and two examples are of glazed Greek ware (surface finds). No example shows more than one nozzle.

The fragmentary lamp from Layer 24 (**339 Fig. 50**, TD 253, 9.5 × 9.5 cm, L-Ware) is bur-

273: E. D. Phillips, *The Scythian domination in Western Asia: its record in history, scripture and archaeology* (in *World Archaeology* 4 1972, 129–138).

274: Hama II 3 176 fig. 216 (6 C 138), period E: ca. 925–720 B.C., Hama II 1 124 VI, period I–III: 1200–800 B.C.

275: Chr. Blinkenberg, *Fibules Grecques et Orientales*. Copenhagen 1926, 244 fig. 290, Cypriote type with well-marked elbow, Hama II 3 133 E, period IV: 800–720 B.C.

276: TAH 64 no. 416 (= pl. XXXIX), Stratum V: 1300–1180 B.C. (cf. BASOR 124 1951 21–25) with one human figure.

277: Hama II 3 125 XI A.

278: Hama IV 2 91 fig. 274, 93 fig. 282, examples of painted transparent glass of Islamic date.

279: Ugaritica II fig. 88.2, Ugarit Récent 2 ou du début de 3: 1450–1200 B.C.

nished on both interior and exterior. The bottom is rounded. This lamp may be dated MB or LB, though the rather folded nozzle points to LB. As the rim is missing, the lamp may even be of Iron Age date.

Two other rim types from Pre-Hellenic lamps can be distinguished. The first one has a rim breadth of 1.0–1.5 cm (**340–341** *Fig. 50*, TD 60 and TD 61, Layer 16, 7.3 × 5.5 cm and 7.2 × 5.0 cm, L- and B-Ware, **342** *Fig. 50*, TD 59, Layer 15, 2.9 × 3.7 cm, L-Ware), **341** having light grey to brown slip. All have rounded or flattened bottom. Two at least of these examples (**340** and **342**) are, as regards the rim form, very similar to lamps from Tall Bait Mirsim Stratum A²⁸⁰, but they may also be of the type from Stratum B²⁸¹. The third example (**341**) seems to have a more narrow rim, and is accordingly to be compared with Tall Bait Mirsim examples from Stratum C²⁸².

The second rim type is from lamps of larger dimensions, with rim breadth more than 2 cm, the sides of the nozzle being strongly turned over, and flat bottom (**343** *Fig. 50*, TD 45, Layer 8,

L. 16.6 cm, L-Ware, and **344** *Fig. 50*, TD 41, Layer 7, L. 14.7 cm, L-Ware). This lamp type which is supposed to develop during the Persian period about the 6th–4th Centuries B.C.²⁸³ is found in Megiddo²⁸⁴ and in Tall Ābū Ḥawām²⁸⁵.

The remaining examples of pre-Hellenic types are two fragments of nozzles, possibly of Iron Age date (Layers 8 and 7, B-Ware), and two rimsherds of uncertain date (Layer 24, L-Ware and Layer 9–8, B-Ware).

The Late Classical and Hellenistic lamps are represented by a lamp imported from Greece (**345** *Fig. 50*, TD 38, surface, L. 8.5 cm). This wheelmade lamp has ringfoot, long and broad nozzle, circular filling hole, and oblong wick hole. The top is shaped like a broad ring slightly sloping towards the filling hole, and surrounded by a groove. Light brown clay with brownish to black glaze. Probably datable between 360 and 270 B.C.²⁸⁶.

The latest lamp type found at Tall Darūk is represented by a fragment of the upper part of a moulded lamp (**346** *Fig. 50* TD 28, Layer 2, 6.5 × 4.4 cm). The clay is light grey with numerous dark particles. Part of the rim surrounding the filling hole is left, and so is part of a soot marked nozzle. The relief decoration consists of ribs from filling hole to nozzle, and other ribs from the nozzle continuing around the filling hole. On the shoulder is a row of closely placed ribs.

This elongated (“slipper shape”) lamp has a rather wide filling hole with raised rim, as usually found with Syrian-Palestinian lamps of the Byzantine and Islamic periods. The ribs on the shoulder, and the indication by relief lines only of a channel from filling hole to wick hole, place this lamp close to a lamp from Al-Bassa²⁸⁷, though it is not exactly that type. The Al-Bassa lamp is dated A.D. 396, but a later date is also proposed²⁸⁸.

The lower part of a figurine of light red clay has flattened back side (**347** *Fig. 50*, TD 268, Layer 4, H. 5.5 cm). The base is conical hollow. Feet and legs are visible on the front side. The modelling is without distinct features, and com-

280: AASOR 12 1932, 86 pl. 34.6–11, EI II: 9th–7th Centuries B.C.

281: AASOR 12 1932 70 pl. 51.6, LB II–EI I: 1230–920 B.C.

282: AASOR 12 1932 42 pl. 14.7, LB: 16th–13th Centuries B.C.

283: AASOR 12 1932 86–87.

284: Megiddo I pl. 37.8, Strata III–I: 750–350 B.C. (according to Kenyon in SamSeb III 204).

285: TAH 4 note 1 fig. 5, Stratum II, Graeco-Persian period: 520–350 B.C. (cf. BASOR 124 1951 21–25).

286: Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Books no. 9, Lamps from the Athenian Agora, Princeton 1963, no. 83: ca. 350–300 B.C., The Athenian Agora IV (R. H. Howland, Greek Lamps and their Survivals), Princeton 1958, 71 pl. 10 and 38 no. 296, Type 25 A Prime (unglazed), from late in second quarter of 4th Century B.C. down into second quarter of third Century: 360–270 B.C.

287: Heinz Menzel, Antike Lampen im Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum zu Mainz, 1969, 101–102 nos. 7–9, QDAP 3 81–91: A.D. 396.

288: Berytus 7 1942, 75 pl. XIII.1: 7th Century A.D.

parisons are accordingly difficult to make. Yet this figurine may well be of the type found at Tall Ābū Hawām²⁸⁹, and dated there as early in the 5th Century B.C.

Faience and glass

A scaraboid of light green faience is pierced lengthwise (**348** *Fig. 49*, TD 281, surface, L. 1.8 cm). On the base is a walking animal (goat?) and a ball under its belly. Perhaps a local imitation of Egyptian style.

Glass is only met with in the uppermost layers, i. e. Layers 4, 3 and 2, and on the surface. A sidesherd (**349** *Fig. 36*, no inv. No., Layer 4) is of translucent light green glass. It is decorated with a horizontal band of five threads laid on the glass, the threads being of the same material and colour as the vessel. Medieval?²⁹⁰.

From the burial in grave 2 dug into Layer 2 came some beads of glass and faience (**350** *Fig. 49*, TD 29). One of them is a disc-shaped pendant of faience with turquoise glaze. It has a central hole and another excentric one for suspension. Diam. 1.7 cm. A gadrooned bead is of almost black glass with an applied thread of opaque white glass. Diam. 1.0 cm. The remaining eleven beads of transparent yellow or blue glass are of irregular cylindrical shape. L. 0.6-0.9 cm. Medieval?

A fragment of a splaying hollow foot is from a blown vessel made of transparent, slightly green glass with blobs (**351** *Fig. 49*, TD 31, Layer 2, W. 5.2 cm, H. 3.8 cm, Th. 0.6 cm). The fragment is misshaped by fire. Medieval?²⁹¹.

Bone

Two awls were carved of bird or fish bone (**352–353** *Fig. 49*, TD 71 and TD 72, Layer 21, L. 3.5 and 4.1 cm). One end is pointed, the other is left uncarved to serve as a handle, a common type known from various periods²⁹². Two fragments were from a flat polished awl (**354** *Fig. 36*, no inv. No., Layer 11–10). Another object was a small disc-shaped bead (**355** *Fig. 49*, TD 149, Layer 19, Diam. 0.7 cm).

A fragmentary comb has a row of teeth at both ends (**356** *Figs. 36, 49*, TD 250, Layer 9). Both sides are polished and decorated with incised lines and carved zigzag bands. The teeth are broken, and one edge of the comb is missing. Combs of exactly the same type, with double set of teeth and zigzag decoration were found in Megiddo's Late Bronze and Early Iron Age periods²⁹³.

Coins

Of the twenty coins found, one came from Layer 4 (**361**) while all the rest was picked up mainly on the sloping northern surface of the tell. All were made of bronze. The various types are: Greek (9), Roman (3), Byzantine (1), Islamic (6), indeterminate (1).

Greek

357 *Fig. 51*, TD 215, Æ 6.86 g.

Obv.: Head of Heracles with lion's skin, turned to the right. Rev.: Club, bow, and quiver, and among these signs a horizontal inscription $\text{AAE}(\Xi\text{AN})\Delta\text{P}(\text{OY})$ ²⁹⁴. From the mint of Arados. Ca 330–260 B.C.

358–359, TD 36 and TD 32, Æ 6.62 g and 7.71 g.

Two coins similar to **357**. From the mint of Arados?

360, TD 284, Æ 1.695 g.

Obv.: Indistinct head (Heracles?). Rev.: Club, quiver and inscription $[A]\text{AE}\Xi[A]\text{N}\Delta\text{P}[\text{OY}]$ ²⁹⁵. Uncertain mint. Ca. 330–260 B.C.

361 *Fig. 51*, TD 221, Æ 1.93 g. (Half).

Obv.: Youthful male head wearing Corinthian helmet, turned to the right (Demetrius Pol.). Rev.: Prow to the right.

289: TAH 16 no. 24, Stratum II: Graeco-Persian period.

290: Hama IV 2 60 fig. 173.

291: Hama IV 2 44 fig. 93.

292: Ugaritica IV 273 Taf. V.22–23, niveau II: Bronze Moyen, Taf. VI.21, niveau III A: Bronze Ancien, 487 fig. 6 A, niveau III 1: Chalcolithique Récent I.

293: Megiddo Tombs pl. 166.22, EI I: 1200–1100 B.C., Megiddo II pl. 201.9, Stratum VII A, LB II: 1350–1150 B.C.

294: SNG Dan Nat Mus 9, Macedonia III, Pl. 27 No. 1051: ca. 285–259 B.C.

295: SNG Dan Nat Mus 9, Macedonai III, Pl. 27 No. 1063.

Behind, aphlaston. Below, TĀP AI²⁹⁶. From the mint of Tarsus. Ca. 298–295 B.C.

362, TD 232, Æ 3.97 g.

Obv.: Indistinct head of deity. Rev.: Indistinct figure or symbol. Hellenistic Period?

363 *Fig. 51*, TD 233, Æ 5.07 g.

Obv.: Indistinct head of deity. Rev.: Isis-Hathor symbol²⁹⁷. From the mint of Ptolemais-Ace. Ca. 125–120 B.C.?

364, TD 35, Æ 4.71 g.

Obv.: Indistinct. Rev.: Indistinct objects (club?). From the mint of Arados?

365 *Fig. 51*, TD 218, Æ 2.65 g.

Obv. and Rev.: Indistinct. Phoenician? Hellenistic?

Roman

366, TD 33, Æ 4.37 g.

Obv.: Bust of Roman emperor. Rev.: Standing goddess with helmet and spear. On both sides of this figure an inscription [I]OYAIΕΩ[N] TΩNKΑ[I] [ΛA]OΔIKEΩN in three lines²⁹⁸. From the mint of Laodicea ad Mare. Between 48 B.C. and A.D. 198.

367, TD 96, Æ 2.38 g.

Obv.: Bust of emperor and inscription. Left side of inscription illegible, right side: [-]VSPFAVG. Rev.: Soldier holding standard (or lance?) is garlanded by goddess of victory. Inscription VIRTUS EXERCITI, and below ANTA²⁹⁹. From the mint of Antioch (Honorius or Arcadius, A.D. 395–423 or A.D. 395–408).

368 *Fig. 51*, TD 214, Æ 4.67 g.

Obv.: Bust of emperor, illegible inscription along the border. Rev.: Part of inscription SC³⁰⁰. From the mint of Antioch (Elagabal, A.D. 218–222).

Byzantine

369, TD 58, Æ 10.75 g.

Obv.: Bust of emperor, indistinct inscription along the border SAN RAV. T. Rev.: Inscription ANNo, cross and ||| u to the left, above and to the right of M-shaped design. In exergue: TMEUK³⁰¹. From the mint of Antioch (Tiberius II, A.D. 578–582).

Islamic

370 *Fig. 51*, TD 216, Æ 3.32 g.

Obv.: Illegible, but probably Arabic inscription in three lines. Rev.: The same.

371 *Fig. 51*, TD 217, Æ 2.59 g.

Obv.: Arabic inscription. Rev.: Stylized head surrounded by rays³⁰². This coin, and also **373–374**, recalls the often anonymous and thus mostly undatable bronze coins made in Persia from the 16th Century.

372 *Fig. 51*, TD 220, Æ 2.01 g.

Obv.: Indistinct representation. Rev.: Cufic inscription. Abbasid? 8th–10th centuries A.D.

373 *Fig. 51*, TD 219, Æ 2.39 g.

Obv.: Double eagle. Rev.: Horseman and Arabic inscription. Cf. **371**.

374 *Fig. 51*, TD 234, Æ 2.33 g.

Obv.: Indistinct Arabic inscription within hatched border zone. Rev.: Fleur de lis within hatched border zone. Cf. **371**.

375, TD 37, Æ 4.33 g.

Obv. and rev.: Arabic inscription and very indistinct ornamentation. Mamluk?

Indeterminate

376, TD 47, Æ 3.20 g.

Obv.: Indistinct radiated object. Rev.: Indistinct ornaments.

Roof tiles, plaster and oven

Roof tiles were found in Layers 7–2, cover tiles as well as flat rectangular pan tiles being represented.

Fragments from the upper edges of pan tiles have a semicircular ridge along the edge **377 A** *Fig. 36*, no inv. No., Layer 4). This type is known from Tall Sukas³⁰³ where examples with archaic letters are dated to the 6th Century B.C. It is the most common type at Lindos³⁰⁴. The Laconian type is shown by a fragment from a side edge (**377 B** *Fig. 36*, no inv. No., Layer 4).

296: Edward T. Newell, *The Coinages of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, London 1927, 48 No. 34.

297: SNG Dan Nat Mus 35, Syria, Seleucid Kings 380, Edward T. Newell, *Late Seleucid Mints in Ake-Ptolemais and Damascus*. Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 84 1939, 14 No. 10: 126/5 B.C., 16 No. 17: 124/3 B.C.

298: SNG Dan Nat Mus 36, Syrian Cities, No. 334.

299: Carson, Hill, Kent, *Late Roman Bronze Coins*, London 1960, 102, 2791.

300: SNG Dan Nat Mus 36, Syrian Cities, No. 242 ff.

301: BMC 118, 104, Morrison CMB I 169 No. 2 ff.

302: M. Michiner, *The World of Islam* 171.

303: Sūkās I 62 *Fig. 29 a*, 68 *Fig. 28 a*, 69 *Figs. 28 b and 29 b*.

304: Lindos III 2 352 Pl. VII P 1 A.

It is of Greek or early Roman date³⁰⁵. Of the remaining two types one is a fragment of a side edge with plain curved-up edge (377 C Fig. 36, no inv. No., Layer 4). The last type (377 D Fig. 36, no inv. No., Layer 4) has a thickened, rather broad and low edge with vertical interior and with rounded exterior and top (Medieval?). A fragmentary cover tile (378 Figs. 36, 50, TD 262, Layer 3) has straight sloping upper sides and concave lower side with remains of mortar. This Corinthian type is known from Lindos³⁰⁶.

Fragments of light red clay plaster from a wall or ceiling show reed impressions on two sides (379 Figs. 36, 48, TD 263, Layer 28). Similar fragments from Layer 8 are grey to yellow and seem slightly burnt. Fragments from the upper part of an oven show how the oven was built up by clay elements (380 Fig. 48, TD 270, Layer 6).

Animal bones and shells

Table 12 and the following remarks are based on the registration and examinations made by Tove Hatting during the expedition in 1963.

On the table the number of animal bones and shells from various species is given in relation to layers in which they were found. An attempt to express the quantities of bones from domestic animals in percentages of the entire bone material proved unsuccessful, probably because of the rather small number of examples. The material is consequently presented as mere numbers of each species. In this connection it has to be noted that the rather great differences in numbers has partly to be seen as a result of the varying thicknesses of the layers.

The table shows that bones from domestic animals are much more common than those from game. Further, that the number of sheep bones exceeds those of other domestic animals except for the Late Chalcolithic period, when bones from oxen seem to dominate. The figures are, however, too small to permit any sound conclusion on dominance. Pig is represented from the earliest to the latest layers, but only as a very small part of the domestic animals. The earliest bones from poultry are from Layer 9.

CONCLUSIONS AND CHRONOLOGY

Chalcolithic period

The complex of pottery types from the phase of Layers 36 and 35 B comprises the following main groups of wares:

- 1) Chaff-tempered light wares (A, C, E, F)
- 2) Sandy or grit-tempered brick-red ware (D)
- 3) Grit-tempered (cooking pot?) ware (J)
- 4) Fine-textured wares (B, G)
- 5) Wares like 1), 3) and 4) with painted decoration
- 6) Wares like 1), 3) and 4) with red slip

Of these groups four are especially characteristic of the phase in question, nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6. When three of these groups are considered together³⁰⁷, the Darūk pottery from Layers 36 and 35 B does not seem to fit with a well defined phase

at either 'Amq or Tarsus. The great amount of coarse chaff-faced wares are met with in the later Chalcolithic phases at both places, while the 'Ubaid decoration is found earlier. An explanation may be that the extraordinary simple designs on most of the Darūk pottery is not real 'Ubaid, but rather a post-'Ubaid decoration like that

305: Lindos III 2 361 Pl. VII Q 10 J, J. Durm, Die Baukunst der Griechen, Handbuch der Architectur, zweiter Teil, 2. Band, Stuttgart 1905, 324 Fig. 352, Oscar Broneer, Corinth vol. I Part IV, The South Stoa and its Roman Successors, Princeton 1954, 88 Pl. 22 No. 3 bottom.

Vidensk. Selskab Noter - sp. 8

306: Lindos III 2 Pl. VII R 11 C, A. W. Lawrence, Greek Architecture, London 1957, 108 Fig. 58.

307: The D-Ware is omitted because of the difficulty in finding parallels.

found in 'Amq F, i.e. the rimbands³⁰⁸. The more varied 'Ubaid decoration (**17, 18, 20**) was found in the lowermost level of Layer 36, thus indicating an earlier phase ('Ubaid) corresponding to 'Amq E and Hama L I³⁰⁹. Another post-'Ubaid decoration is found at Tarsus³¹⁰, though not a single example of the characteristic stripe or chevron patterns from that site is found at Tall Darūk. A post-'Ubaid placement of most of the Darūk pottery would be in accordance with the find of red-slipped wares in 'Amp F, though not with the red-slipped wares at Tarsus from the 'Ubaid phase.

The pottery from the lowest layers (19–17) at the neighbouring site Qal'at ar-Rūs is not very similar to the Darūk pottery, including only a few examples of 'Ubaid(?) -decorated sherds and a few red-slipped unburnished sherds³¹¹. Yet the two sites have the chaff-faced coarse wares in common.

At Tall Sūkās the 'Ubaid-like decoration is found in Layers 59–58³¹² and perhaps also in 57–55. As the pottery from that site was not dealt with in quite the same way as that from Tall Darūk, it is a little difficult to compare the two sites directly. Chaff-tempered ware at Tall Sūkās is p.ex. mentioned only in a few cases.

The presence of undecorated chaff-tempered coarse wares and the declining percentage of pottery with 'Ubaid-like decoration thus seem to indicate that, with the exception of the lowest level of Layer 36, the Layer 36 and 35 B belong to a late part of the Chalcolithic period, and perhaps to a post-'Ubaid phase like 'Amq. F. Further that the 'Ubaid-like decoration is not only a local imitation, but also a local evolution of the original 'Ubaid-decoration.

308: Plain of Antioch I 239 Fig. 180.1–5.

309: Hama II 1 17 Fig. 13 (7 B 512).

310: Tarsus II 84.

311: Ehrich 18 note 1.

312: Sūkās III 85, carbon 14 conventional date for Layer 58: ca. 3960.

313: Radiocarbon 15 No. 1 1973, 109, K-935.

Bronze Age

The period comprising Layers 35 A–29 presents certain difficulties regarding its dating. The beginning of the period is marked by a clear disruption in the pottery sequence (*Table 1*). A similar disruption at the same level is demonstrated by a sudden drop in flint-amount (*Table 11*). The new wares appearing in Layer 35 A are the coarse wares AD, L and N, the brown cooking pot wares O and M, and the more immediately datable combed ware T and painted ware RL.

The pattern-combed T-Ware (**71**) is characteristic for EB II-III, though it also seem to be represented in MB (see p. 34 f.). Other sherds may be dated Early Bronze Age: **52**, A-Ware from Layer 34. **62**, L-Ware from Layer 33, a carinated bowl which, however, may also be dated to MB. **77**, B-Ware from Layer 35 A, is probably from an EB-goblet (2nd half of 3rd mill.). Some painted sherds, **94**, RL-Ware from Layer 26 and **60**, L-Ware from Layer 35 A.

These sherds may indicate an Early Bronze Age habitation, while the painted sherds **80–81** from Layers 35 A + 33 and 34 indisputable indicate a Middle Bronze II date. The carbon 14-dating of Layer 32³¹³ gives the conventional date 3660 +110 B.P., i. e. an calibrated date of about 2200/2000 B.C., thus placing the layers below Layer 32 in the Early Bronze Age.

It is hard to dispose of a carbon 14-dating, but it seems even harder to dispose of the MB II sherds, though few, in Layers 35 A, 34 and 33. There may in fact have been some unnoticed disturbance in Layer 32, a pit from above into which the MB II sherds have fallen, and in that case the layers below 32 may well be EB. But the carbon 14-date may as well be wrong. It is the only carbon 14-date from this sounding, which makes it a little difficult to discuss its value.

It is therefore only tentatively suggested that MB II begins with Layer 35 A, and that the EB-habitation has to be found on another location on the tall than where the sounding was dug.

Though absence of evidence is of no value,

TABLE 12. Animal bones, shells etc. from Tall Darūk.

| LAYER | 36 | 35B | 35A | 34 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 |
|-----------------------|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Bones | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canis familiaris | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Carnivora | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equus caballus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equus asinus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Sus scrofa domesticus | 4 | 1 | | 4 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Cervus sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Bos taurus domesticus | 12 | 2 | | 3 | | | | 4 | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | 9 |
| Ovis aries | 8 | 2 | | 3 | | | | 7 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 1 | | 20 | | | |
| Capra hircus | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Gazella sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aves | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Chelonid | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | 5 |
| Pisces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Selachii | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indeterminable | 76 | 28 | 1 | 6 | 3 | | | 35 | | 12 | 60 | 16 | | 68 | | | 7 |
| Shells, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Echinidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prosobranchia: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patella sp. | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dolium galea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murex trunculus | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Murex brandaris | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Fusus sp. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nucella haemastoma | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Conus mediterraneus | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonata: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Helix sp. | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | | 5 | | 3 | | | |
| Bivalvia: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glycimeris sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Cardium edule | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mactra sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Donax trunculus | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venerupis sp. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Indeterminable | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | |

it has to be mentioned at least, that the EB pottery from Rās Šamra and from the neighbouring Tall Sūkās, p. ex. the bowls with sharply inverted rims are seemingly not met with at Tall Darūk. The absence of "Khirbet Kerak"-Ware is less important. This ware was found at Rās Šamra, and it is noted from Forrer's trench at Tall Sūkās, but the later excavations at Tall Sūkās does not seem to prove the existence of the

ware at that site. Until now it seems that the expansion of the "Khirbet Kerak"-Ware has avoided the coastline south of Rās Šamra.

The supposed MB II period (Layers 35A-29) seems to include a hiatus at Layer 32, or at least a cultural disruption. It is seen on *Table 1* that the AD-Ware suddenly drops out of use above Layer 32, and that the amount of L-Ware is increased at the same level. It looks as if L-Ware has

| 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16-14 | 13 | 12 | 12-11 | 11-10 | 11-9 | 10 | 10-9 | 9 | 9-8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | |
|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|-------|------|----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|---|---|-----|---|----|---|
| | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | |
| | | 2 | | 4 | | | | 1 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 4 | | 12 | 3 | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | 9 | | 3 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 15 | 19 | 2 | 30 | 2 | | | 4 | 1 | | 3 |
| 6 | 3 | | | 5 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 12 | 6 | 23 | 40 | 2 | 63 | 9 | | | 12 | 7 | 7 | 2 |
| 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67 | 24 | | | 68 | | 22 | 25 | 75 | 117 | 45 | 25 | 92 | 151 | 10 | 244 | 47 | | | 105 | 4 | 31 | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 18 | | | | | | | |

replaced AD-Ware as common household-ware, and the suddenness of the shift must indicate a certain time between Layers 33/32 and Layer 31. A shift of other wares is, however not seen as clearly.

It is tempting to combine the hiatus with the destruction demonstrated by Layer 32 which contained charcoal and yellow gravel (burnt clay?), but no sherds. A desertion of the place

may well have followed the fire, and it may well have lasted some time. The small horizontal dimensions of the excavation prevents, however, any decision whether the whole tall was left deserted or only part of it. Neither is it possible to say if the destruction was caused by unfriendly visitors or by a local accident.

That a Late Bronze Age culture must have existed at Tall Darūk is proved by the LB Cypriote

Wares (Base Ring and Milk Bowl). The earliest appearance of these wares was in Layers 21 and 19 respectively, i.e. in layers of Iron Age date (*Table 9*). As for the local wares, other possible LB finds are the rim of a supposed baking tray (**153** in Layer 22), and cooking pot rims dated broadly 1500–1000 B.C. (**158–160** from Layer 22). To these examples may be added two painted sherds with black and red bands (**86–87** from Layer 28), and another painted sherd with a ridge (**91** from Layer 27). A ribbed sherd (**103** from Layer 24) may be dated MB or LB, as may the profiled rims of L-Ware found from Layers 30, 28 and 27.

This unimpressive documentation of local LB pottery, and the fact that most of the Cypriote LB pottery was found in Iron Age layers makes it difficult to assign a Late Bronze period to distinct layers, and especially to determine its beginning. If the two painted sherds **86–87** are dated LB (and are not intrusive) the Late Bronze Age must begin with Layer 28. On the other hand, the great amount of band-and-wavy decoration, a typical MB-detail in Layers 28–24 points to a Middle Bronze Age date for these layers. The Layers 28–24 are accordingly labelled “mixed MB II-LB”.

Iron Age, Hellenistic–Roman and Medieval periods

As only a very small part of the local pottery can be dated, and usually within rather broad limits, the Iron Age chronology at Tall Darūk is mainly based on the imported pottery.

As seen on *Table 10* most of the layers from 16 upwards contain a mixture of Iron Age pottery from two or three centuries. On the other hand, the earliest appearances of imported wares (intrusive sherds left unconsidered) show a distinct line as concerns the dates, through the layers. This indicates that the layers have accumulated during succeeding periods and that, in spite of the great quantities of older pottery, they may be dated according to the youngest sherds.

From this follows that Layer 22 which contained Cypriote W.P. I pottery (1075–950 B.C.) cannot be older than 1075 B.C., though it is admitted that a single sherd is very slight evidence, and that Layer 16 with East Greek pottery (6th Century B.C.) or, if the single sherd in this layer is considered intrusive, Layer 12 cannot be older than 600 B.C. In Layers 11–9 are found East Greek and Attic pottery broadly dated 6th–5th centuries B.C., while Attic pottery from the 5th century is first found in Layer 10–9. Hellenistic pottery is first met with in Layer 9.

Among the local wares and shapes, the P-Ware which is supposed to be of Early Iron Age date, is first seen in the topmost level of Layer 24, and is thus supporting an Early Iron Age date at about this level. The three bagshaped storage jars found in Layer 19 determine the date of this layer as being not older than ca. 950 B.C. (fragments of such jars were not recognized below Layer 19). The cooking pots of X-Ware found from Layer 16 and upwards would, according to the dating of similar jars at Ibn Ḥani place Layer 16 at the end of the Early Iron Age. But as the three complete storage jars from Layer 19 don't seem to be earlier than 950 B.C., the X-Ware must be dated to the Iron Age II at Tall Darūk.

Table 13 is an attempt to arrange the layers chronologically on the basis of imported pottery. Some local wares and shapes are included to show their position in the period, and so are the Hellenistic and the Medieval pottery to show the end of the period. For the sake of clearness the double-labels on layers (p. ex. Layer 15–14, 9–8) are omitted.

The finds in Layers 22–2 show a continued settlement during the Iron Age, Hellenistic–Roman and Medieval periods. The imported pottery does not differ from that found at Tall Sūkās, but nothing can prove that Tall Darūk was colonized like Tall Sūkās³¹⁴. The foreign pottery

314: For further discussion see Sūkās I 159 ff.

TABLE 13. Local and imported pottery in Layers 24–2.

| | Iron Age | | | | | | | | | | Hell. per. | Medieval Period | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|-----------------|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | |
| Storage jar plain rim | | | | | | × | | | | | × | × | × | | × | × | | | | | | | | |
| Storage jar ridged rim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | | | | | | | |
| P-Ware | | × | | × | | | × | × | × | × | | | | | × | × | | | | | | | | |
| CLO-Ware | | | | | | × | × | × | × | | | | | | × | × | × | × | | | | × | | |
| FLO-Ware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | × |
| X-Ware | | | | | | × | | | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | | | | | | | |
| QL-Ware | | | | | | | | | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × |
| High loop handles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | × | × | × | × | | | | | |
| Cypriote LB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | × | | × | | | | | | |
| – 1075–950 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| – 850–750 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| – 700–600 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| – 500–400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Greek 600–500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attic 500–400 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hellenistic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medieval | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

may just as well have been brought by contact with that site. As mentioned on p. 7, Tall Darūk may have been the first place inland from the sea where the river Sinn was fordable, and so an important place on the route along the sea.

The following dates are proposed for layers 36–2:

| | | |
|----------|--------|------------------------------|
| Layer 36 | – 35 B | Chalcolithic period |
| – 35 A | – 29 | Middle Bronze Age II |
| – 28 | – 24 | Mixed Middle/Late Bronze Age |
| – 23 | – 10 | Iron Age |
| – 9 | | Hellenistic-Roman period |
| – 8 | – 2 | Medieval period |

II THE SOUNDING AT 'ARAB AL-MULK

By Evelyn Oldenburg

INTRODUCTION

The village of 'Arab al-Mulk is situated on the Syrian coast, about 4.5 km south of Tall Sūkās, and 33 km south of Latakia. A river, Nahr as-Sinn, divides the village into a northern part ('Arab al-Mulk) and a southern part (Balda al-Mulk or Ḥuraiṣṣūn), see *Figs. 52–53*. In the northern part the expedition noticed various architectural remains supposed to be of Graeco-Roman date, such as ashlar, fragments of columns, e.g. a Corinthian capital, and furthermore some floors and walls. In the southern part of the village there are remains of walls of one building at the river, and of another, probably a tower with a glacis of coarse ashlar, a little more to the south. These ruins may be the Medieval Turon de Beaudes of the Crusaders. Near the village and a little upstream there is a rebuilt ancient bridge, and at the mouth of the river remains of harbour constructions. A further description of these remains and of others in the neighbourhood will be published in another volume of the present series³¹⁵. The name of the site is discussed on p. 6.

Sherds collected by the Director of the expedition and others in different places north of the river had shown that both Iron Age, Hellenistic, Roman, and Islamic settlements were to be expected. The sounding confirmed the expectations, and even added material from a Late Bronze Age settlement.

THE EXCAVATION

The sounding was placed north of the river in the highest part of the village, in an open area between the houses (*Fig. 52*), where the surface soil was ca. 5.30 m above sea-level. Apparently the village

is situated on a small ancient tell. The excavation was carried out in the period October 4 th to 26 th 1958, with Henrik Thrane and Soulayman Mougdad as supervisors until October 11 th (from surface to ca. 3.40 m above sea level), and Soulayman Mougdad alone after that date. A. Bundgård has made the plan and section measurements (*Figs. 56–60*). The south and west walls of the sounding are seen on *Figs. 54–55*.

The area of excavation was 3.0 × 3.0 m, and bedrock was reached ca. 3.50 m below the surface. The sherds and minor objects were recorded in groups according to depths. These groups corresponded roughly to the cultural layers though they did not quite coincide with them. The numbering of the groups is retained in the following description of the excavation and of the finds, and they are noted on the western section (*Fig. 60*).

Period C comprises groups 10–9 and includes almost all of group 8. The lower delimitation of this period is confirmed by the complete absence of finds below it. It does not seem possible to separate individual strata, as a clearly marked division (blackened layers) was observed only in the eastern and southern sections.

Period B comprises groups 7–4 and parts of 3–2. As will be seen, a division between this period and the period C is confirmed by the finds.

Period A, comprising parts of groups 3–2 and the entire group 1, is stratigraphically distinguished from B, but this difference is not explained by the pottery.

The deposits under those of period C consisted

315: See also the preliminary report in AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 111–116, H. Frost in AASyr XIV 1964, 71 fig. 4 pl. 3, J. Weulersse, *Paysans de Syrie et du Proche-Orient*, Paris 1946, 111 fig. 23, and Jean-Paul Rey-Coquais in *Mélanges de l'Université Saint-Joseph* XLI 1965, 211–225.

of reddish very hard and compact earth, the uppermost of them of sandy earth with ashes in the south-eastern corner, and stray stones.

Period C: The lowermost layer (level 2.65–2.85) consisted of sandy earth with stray stones, a layer of pebbles along the western side, and ashes in the south-eastern corner. Above this the earth was reddish (level 2.85–3.10/3.20). It contained a sand layer in the north-western corner and stray stones, as well as layers of ashes in the south-eastern corner (level 3.00–3.10). The uppermost layer (level 3.10/3.20–3.40) still consisted of reddish earth with ashes in the eastern part, but with no stones.

Period B: The bottom layer (level 3.40–3.55) was grey sand. It contained i.a. a Late Roman sherd (454). Above the sand layer was found a floor of stone flags (level 3.55–3.70) and mud plaster with ashes (*Fig. 56*). Along the south side of the sounding, and resting on the floor, was a wall of undressed stones (*Fig. 56*) its top level being about 4.20. Inside this wall was found a Medieval sherd (456). North of the wall, and covering the stone floor, was a deposit of light sandy earth (level 3.70–3.90), and above that another of red clayish earth (level 3.90–4.30) with stray stones, probably the remains of a floor (level 4.33). The upper layers (level 4.30–4.80) consisted of red to redbrown earth. They showed no remains of walls, but floors were indicated by layers of limestone particles (*Fig. 59*), level 4.50–4.85).

Period A: The layers consisted of brown to grey clayish earth at the bottom, and of grey top-soil with no stones (level 4.80–5.30).

As for the finds, the deepest strata under those of period C contained no pottery at all. The bottom deposit of period C had Late Bronze, but no distinct Iron Age pottery. In the upper C-layers was still pottery of the Late Bronze Age, but also of the Advanced Iron Age. The layers of period B and A contained, in addition to the above-mentioned sherds, also pottery from the Late Bronze Age and the Advanced Iron Age.

THE MINOR FINDS

The finds are few when compared with those from Tall Darūk, and they were not dealt with in the same way, the greater part of the sherds not being counted. The material is therefore described in the following large groups: local pottery, including also the painted and slipped examples, the imported pottery, minor objects, and coins.

Local pottery

Far the greatest part of the sherds are rather coarse, containing white and dark, and sometimes also red particles. A few sherds, usually of Roman date, are of a finer fabric. Mica is noticed very seldom (5 examples). In the following description the presence of particles is not mentioned except for mica. A grey or brown core is frequent. In many cases in groups 7–2 the sherds are seaworn, i.e. they have been rolled in the surf or in the river before being reused for some purpose³¹⁶.

Very little of the local pottery has painted decoration. In fact, only four sherds are recorded (405, 408 and 425 from groups 8, 7 and 2, and one sherd not described). The design consists of stripes or bands in brown or black colour, only one example being bichrome in red and black.

A far greater part of the pottery is slipped, in one case of the recorded material with black slip (group 4), in a few cases with red slip (groups 10, 9, 7 and 6), but usually with yellow slip (throughout the groups 10–2). A ware with yellow slip was also found at Tall Darūk, mostly in layers of advanced Iron Age, and the yellow-slipped ware at 'Arab al-Mulk may well be the same. Slipped examples are 381, 382, 384, 388, 389, 393, 394, 396, 397, 400, 402, 409, 410, 412, 419, 421, 422, 426.

Plastic decoration is found only on a handle from the Crusaders' period. Roman ribbed pottery

316: Cf. the remarks in Sūkās I 18 and the illustration *ibid.* 31 fig. 8 a.

was found in groups 5–3, and on the surface.

Rather few datable sherds are distinguished. Two rimsherds from bowls with a sharply marked transition from rim to side were found in groups 10 and 10/9 (**381** and **385**). They are of a type usually found in the Late Bronze Age. Another LB type is the juglet with pointed bottom (**383** and **409**) from groups 8 and 7. The storage jar with slightly marked conical-pointed or flattened knob base may be of the Late Bronze or Iron Age. An Iron Age type is the shallow bowl with carination (**386**) from group 9. The cooking pot (**424** from group 2) and the ribbed neck with a single handle (**429** from the surface) are Roman types.

Bottom shapes are, besides the above-mentioned, various kinds of ringfoot, disc foot, flat base, knob base and trumpet shape. Handles are mostly vertical, with grooves (groups 8, 5, 4), with ridge (from surface) or plain (groups 8, 6, 4 and 3). Horizontal handles may be bobbin-shaped (groups 9, 3) or plain (groups 8 and 4).

The following examples are arranged according to periods and findgroups.

Period C

Group 10

381 *Fig. 61*, AM 10.

Rim and side fragment from bowl with sharply marked transition between rim and side. Light yellow clay with light red slip on exterior and rim interior. Cf. **385**.

382 *Figs. 61, 63*, AM 4.

Rim and neck from jug with fragment of vertical handle. Light red clay with yellow slip.

383 *Fig. 61*, AM 3.

Pointed bottom from juglet. Reddish to light brown clay³¹⁷. Cf. **409**.

384 *Fig. 61*, AM 11.

Bottom fragment from bowl with ring-foot. Light red clay with yellow slip. Cf. **392**.

Group 9

385 *Figs. 61, 63*, AM 16, group 10/9.

Rim and side fragment from bowl with sharply marked transition between rim and side. Mottled light red and yellow clay³¹⁸. Cf. **381**.

386 *Fig. 61*, AM 37.

Rim fragment from shallow carinated bowl. Mottled reddish to grey clay³¹⁹.

387 *Fig. 63*, AM 25, 3.0 × 8.3 cm.

Rimsherd from jar with everted, on upper side flat rim. Red clay.

388 *Fig. 63*, AM 26, 9.3 × 10.6 cm.

Rim and neck fragment from jar with groove under the everted rim. Light orange to red clay with mica, yellow slip.

389 *Fig. 63*, AM 29, 5.0 × 5.7 cm.

Rimsherd from jar with rim thickened on exterior. Light red clay with yellow slip.

390 *Fig. 63*, AM 24, 8.0 × 6.9 cm.

Rim and shoulder fragment from jar with vertical handle, probably a crater³²⁰. Red clay. Potter's mark on handle: H or I. Late Bronze Age or Iron Age.

391 *Fig. 61*, AM 32.

Rimsherd from jar with ridge between rim and shoulder. Light reddish clay.

392 *Fig. 63*, AM 17, group 10/9, 11.8 × 9.5 cm.

Bottom fragment from bowl with ring-foot. Reddish clay. Cf. **384**.

393 *Fig. 63*, AM 34, 11.5 × 8.1 cm.

Bottom fragment from jar with slightly marked knob-base. Reddish clay with yellow slip.

394 *Fig. 61*, AM 36.

Bottom fragment from dish with flat base. Hand-made. Red clay, yellow slip on interior.

395 *Fig. 63*, AM 30, 9.2 × 7.8 cm.

Fragment of trumpet-shaped foot. Reddish clay.

396 *Fig. 63*, AM 23, L. 7.7 cm.

Bobbin-shaped handle with part of rim. Light reddish clay with yellow slip. Late Bronze Age³²¹.

Group 8

397 *Fig. 63*, AM 43, 7.0 × 8.1 cm.

Rim and shoulder fragment from carinated jar with vertical handle. Similar to **390**. Red clay with light yellow slip. Late Bronze Age or Iron Age³²².

317: AASOR XII 1932, pl. 44.1–2 (LB), Hazor I pl. XCIX no. 6 (LB II).

318: Hazor I pl. CXXXIII (LB I), pl. XCI (LB II), TAH 48 no. 291 (Stratum V, 1300–1180 B.C.).

319: Hazor II pl. LV. 25 (Stratum A VIII, 9th Century B.C.).

320: Cf. No. 157 (TD 249), note 191.

321: Amiran pl. 38 nos. 15 (LB II A) and 25 (LB II B).

322: Amiran 233 Photo 237 (Iron Age II C. 800–586 B.C.).

398 *Fig. 63*, AM 44, 6.1 × 10.0 cm.

Rim and shoulder fragment from jar with vertical handle. Similar to **390**. Red clay with mica³²².

399 *Fig. 64*, AM 27, 5.1 × 11.0 cm.

Rim and neck fragment from jar with thickened and everted rim, and with a groove between rim and neck. Light buff clay.

400 *Fig. 64*, AM 48, H. 3.1 cm.

Rim and neck from pilgrim flask with remains of two vertical handles. Light red clay with yellow slip. The plain concave neck, and the attachment of the handles (without spreading clay) point to a type common in Palestine during the later part of Late Bronze Age and early part of the Iron Age³²³.

401 *Fig. 64*, AM 41, 9.3 × 5.5 cm.

Bottom fragment from bowl with ring-foot. Mottled red to yellow clay.

402 *Fig. 64*, AM 42, 15.8 × 6.8 cm.

Bottom fragment from jar with flat base. Light reddish to yellow clay with yellow slip.

403 *Fig. 64*, AM 40, 18.0 × 14.5 cm.

Bottom fragment from jar with pointed bottom. Light reddish to yellow clay³²⁴.

404 *Fig. 64*, AM 31, 12.4 × 6.1 cm.

Fragmentary vertical handle with vertical grooves, from a big jar. Yellow to reddish clay.

Vidensk. Selskab man. 131-133 - sp. 12

405 *Fig. 64*, AM 50, 9.0 × 5.1 cm.

Fragmentary vertical handle with part of shoulder, from a jug. Yellow to reddish clay with traces of matt reddish to brown paint.

406 *Fig. 64*, AM 39, 6.0 × 3.4 cm.

Horizontal handle with part of side. Light whitish clay.

Period B

Group 7

407 *Fig. 64*, AM 53, 13.0 × 13.0 cm.

Rim and shoulder fragment from jar with vertical handle. Groove between rim and shoulder. Similar to **390**. Yellow to red clay³²².

408 *Fig. 64*, AM 56, 4.9 × 4.7 cm.

Sidesherd of light yellow to brown clay. Horizontal matt-painted black and red bands.

409 *Fig. 61*, AM 60.

Pointed bottom from juglet. Light red clay with yellow slip. Cf. **383**.

410 *Fig. 64*, AM 52, 13.0 × 12.3 cm.

Bottom fragment from jar with pointed bottom and knob base. Light reddish (exterior) to grey (interior) clay with yellow slip³²⁵.

Group 6

411 *Fig. 64*, AM 74, 4.8 × 5.7 cm.

Rimsherd from bowl with slightly everted rim. Light red to yellow clay. Cf. **415**.

412 *Fig. 61*, AM 65.

Bottom fragment from jar with slightly marked rounded knob base. Light brown (exterior) to grey (interior) clay with red slip.

413 *Figs. 61, 64*, AM 77.

Spout with everted rim. Reddish clay.

Group 5

414 *Fig. 65*, AM 165, 12.0 × 10.3 cm.

Bottom fragment from jar with slightly marked rounded knob base. Red (exterior) to grey (interior) clay.

Group 4

415 *Fig. 65*, AM 99, 3.5 × 5.7 cm.

Rimsherd from bowl with slightly everted rim. Yellow to brown clay. Cf. **411**.

416 *Fig. 65*, AM 103, 7.0 × 9.0 cm.

Neck and shoulder fragment from jar. Reddish to brown clay, ribbed.

417 *Figs. 61, 65*, AM 105.

Rimsherd from jar of reddish to brown clay. Ribbing 3 cm below the rim.

418 *Fig. 65*, AM 104.

Sidesherd of light brownish to red clay. Ribbed.

419 *Fig. 65*, AM 110, L. 15.7 cm.

Vertical handle with two grooves. Light pink clay with mica. Yellow slip.

Transition from Period B to Period A

Group 3

420 *Fig. 65*, AM 80, 7.0 × 7.0 cm.

Rimsherd from bowl with thick moulded rim on interior. Light red clay.

421 *Fig. 65*, AM 112, 11.5 × 13.5 cm.

Bottom fragment from jar with slightly marked knob base. Light brown (exterior) to grey (interior) clay with yellow slip.

323: Amiran 167 (LB II A-Iron I).

324: Megiddo II pl. 159.11 (Stratum VIII, LB).

325: TAH 13 fig. 16 (Stratum V, 1300-1180 B.C.), BASOR 124 1951, 21-25.

422 Fig. 65, AM 117, 6.8 × 6.8 cm.

Bottom fragment from bowl with ring-foot. Light reddish to brown clay with light yellow slip.

423 Fig. 65, AM 114, L. 10.0 cm.

Fragmentary vertical handle from jar. Light reddish to yellow clay.

Group 2

424 Figs. 61, 65, AM 126.

Rim and shoulder fragment from cooking pot with rim thickened on exterior. Reddish clay. Late 1st Century–3rd Century A.D.³²⁶.

425 Fig. 65, AM 121, 9.0 × 10.5 cm.

Sidesherd of light grey to buff clay. Horizontal stripes in matt brown paint.

426 Fig. 65, AM 128, 6.5 × 6.2 cm.

Bottom fragment from jar with ring-foot. Light reddish clay with yellow slip.

Period A

Group 1

427 Fig. 65, AM 130, 5.0 × 6.2 cm.

Rim and neck fragment from jar with rim moulded on exterior. Light reddish to brown clay with mica.

Surface

428 Fig. 65, AM 139, 2.5 × 2.5 cm.

Sidesherd from cooking pot. Dark grey (exterior) to red (interior) clay, ribbed. Roman.

429 Fig. 65, AM 167, H. 15.5 cm, Diam. 5.0 cm.

Neck with vertical handle. Red clay. Spirally grooved on exterior. Similar ribbed high necks with one or two handles are known from Late Roman and later periods³²⁷. The sharp ribbing is typical of Byzantine and later wares³²⁸.

430 Fig. 65, AM 161, L. 8.0 cm.

Fragment of vertical handle. The preserved part of the vessel side shows hand-made technique. Mottled brownish to grey or black clay. On the handle a vertical raised band with incised oblique strokes. "Crusaders' pottery"; A.D. 1098–1295. The same kind of pottery is found at Tall Sūkās³²⁹.

Imported pottery

As was the case at Tall Darūk, this pottery may be determined as coming from a known area, or it may be without provenance of manufacture. The only pottery represented in some amount in

TABLE 14. Imported pottery, 'Arab al-Mulk.

| Group: | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Surface |
|-------------------------|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Mycenaean LB | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Cypriote LB | 4 | 3 | 1? | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Cypriote W.P.I 1075–925 | 1? | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Greek | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Attic 6th cent. | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Hellenistic–Roman | | | | | | | 2 | | | | 15 |
| Late Roman | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Medieval | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 8 |

the sounding is the Cypriote in groups 10 and 9 (Table 14). A single sherd (**433**) is labelled Cypriote White Painted I, but this determination is not sure. All the other Cypriote examples are from Milk Bowls, or at least of White Slip II Ware. As for the Hellenistic and Roman Wares, some sherds (**446–453**) determined as Hellenistic Pergamene and Roman Pergamene are here called Eastern Sigillata A, following the designation used in Samaria and Ḥama³³⁰. The clay is light yellow, in one case light red to yellow, with light red glaze.

Cypriote pottery

White Slip II

The clay is usually red to brown, but may be grey. The slip is buff and micaceous, the paint brown to black.

431 Fig. 66, AM 18 and AM 20, group 9, 4.7 × 7.3 cm.

Rimsherd from Milk Bowl. Red clay with grey core. Light buff slip with mica, light brown paint. Late White Slip II, 14th–13th Centuries B.C.³³¹.

326: SamSeb III figs. 69, 70 and 71, Roman I a, b, c.

327: ARXAIΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ 10 1926, 129 Fig. 4 ε (Christian candle), W. M. Flinders Petrie, Ehnasya 1904, London 1905, 31 no. 131 pl. XXXIV (Roman jar, 4th Century A.D.).

328: Paul W. Lapp 19 note 111.

329: AASyr 8/9 1958/59, 123 fig. 6.

330: SamSeb III 281 ff., Hama III 2 55.

331: SCE IV par 1 C 453 fig. 57.

432 *Fig. 66*, AM 19, group 9, 5.5 × 6.9 cm.
Rimsherd from Milk Bowl. Light grey clay with buff slip, and dark brown to black paint. 1500–1400/1350 B.C.³³².

White Painted I (?)

433 *Fig. 66*, AM 8, group 10, 3.3 × 3.5 cm.
Sidesherd of buff clay with greenish to white slip. Horizontal lines in dark lustrous paint.

Late Mycenaean pottery

434 *Figs. 61, 66*, AM 125, group 2.
Neck with part of shoulder and vertical handle from false-necked jar. Light grey clay with mica, light to dark brown and red paint. The top disc is slightly convex and decorated with brown concentric circles. The handle is covered with brown paint, and traces of red paint are seen on the shoulder. Late Mycenaean III A:2–III B, about 14th–13th Centuries B.C.³³³.

East Greek pottery

435 *Fig. 66*, AM 63, group 7, 4.5 × 10.3 cm.
Bottom fragment from cup (?) with ring-foot. Light pink clay with grey core and white particles. Concentric circles and band in light reddish to brown paint on interior. The reserved interior and the ring-foot indicate that this sherd is not from a black-glazed cup, but rather from another cup type³³⁴. Second quarter of the 6th Century B.C.?

Vidensk. Selskab 10:3 man. 135-137 - sp. 14

Attic pottery

436 *Fig. 66*, AM 2, surface, 2.0 × 2.3 cm.
Rimsherd from Little-master cup (band cup). Light reddish to brown clay, dark lustrous glaze on both sides of the rim. 540–530 B.C.

332: SCE IV part 1 C 450 fig. 54.

333: For the discussion on origin, see Sūkās I 129–133, Acts of the International Archaeological Symposium “The Mycenaean in the Eastern Mediterranean”, Nicosia 27th March–2nd April 1972, Nicosia 1973, 198–206.

334: Sūkās II 32 note 228, and 38 note 237.

335: Hama III 2 24 ff.

336: Hama III 2 57 ff.

337: Hama III 2 116 f.

338: Cf. Frederick O. Waagé (ed.), *Antioch on-the-Orontes IV Part One, Ceramics and Islamic Coins*, London 1948, 24 shape 173 fig. 7 no. 9, Hama III 2 120 ff. fig. 47 nos. 4 a-e (Forme 19).

437, inv. No. 1767/3, surface.
Sidesherd from Attic vase with black lustrous glaze. 6th Century B.C.

438, inv. No. 1767/2, surface.
Rimsherd from Attic vase (kylix?) with offset rim. Black lustrous glaze in a broad band on both sides. On the rim and below the black band is a narrow reserved stripe. 6th Century B.C.

Hellenistic and Roman pottery

439 *Fig. 62*, AM 150, surface.
Bottom fragment of fish plate. Yellow clay with red to black glaze. Hellenistic.

440 *Fig. 66*, Am 153, surface, 4.2 × 4.6 cm.
Bottom fragment of fish plate with ring-foot. Light reddish clay with black glaze. Hellenistic.

441 *Figs. 62, 66*, AM 151, surface.
Rim fragment, probably from fish plate with downturned rim. Yellow clay with red glaze. Hellenistic.

442 *Figs. 62, 66*, AM 152, surface.
Rim fragment of bowl or fish plate with downturned rim. Light red clay with red and black glaze. Hellenistic.

443 *Fig. 67*, AM 155, surface, 3.5 × 2.7 cm.
Sidesherd of Megarian bowl. Light yellow clay with red glaze on interior, dark grey to brown glaze on exterior. Hellenistic³³⁵.

444 *Fig. 67*, AM 157, surface, 1.9 × 1.5 cm.
Sidesherd of hemispherical bowl with relief decoration, probably Megarian. Light yellow clay with red glaze³³⁵.

445 *Fig. 67*, AM 156, surface, 2.5 × 2.9 cm.
Sidesherd of hemispherical bowl with relief decoration, probably Megarian. Light yellow clay with red glaze³³⁵.

446 *Figs. 62, 67*, AM 159, surface.
Rimsherd of bowl with inverted rim. Eastern Sigillata A, probably Samaria Form 1. 1st Century B.C.–1st Century A.D.³³⁶.

447 *Figs. 62, 67*, AM 158, surface.
Bottom fragment from bowl with ring-foot. Two rouletted circles on interior. Eastern Sigillata A, probably Samaria Form 16. 1st Century B.C.–1st Century A.D.³³⁷.

448 *Fig. 67*, AM 136, surface, 3.9 × 4.1 cm.
Bottom fragment of hemispherical bowl with incised concentric lines and irregular fluted side (“cut glass” technique). Eastern Sigillata A³³⁸, late Hellenistic.

449 *Fig. 67*, AM 135, surface, 5.5 × 3.5 cm.
Neck fragment from lagynos with flat collar rim and double-ribbed handle. Eastern Sigillata A, Hellenistic.

450 *Figs. 62, 67*, AM 134, surface.
Bottom fragment from plate with high ring-foot and with rouletted circle on interior. Eastern Sigillata A, Samaria Form 14, before 30 B.C.

451 *Fig. 67*, AM 160, surface, 6.2 × 4.4 cm.

Rimsherd from bowl with vertical side, decorated with horizontal grooves. Clay micaceous. Eastern Sigillata A, Samaria Form 14(?).

452 *Fig. 66*, AM 108, group 4, 4.2 × 2.0 cm.

Bottom of plate with ring-foot. Yellow clay with red glaze. Probably Eastern Sigillata A, Early Roman.

453 *Fig. 66*, AM 107, group 4, 2.8 × 1.8 cm.

Rimsherd from bowl of light red clay with red glaze. Probably Eastern Sigillata A. Early Roman.

Vidensk. Selskab 10:3 man. 137-139 - sp. 15

454 *Figs. 61, 66*, AM 64, group 7.

Rimsherd from bowl of light red clay with red glaze. Rim grooved on upper side, roulette decoration on exterior. Late Roman D³³⁹.

455 *Fig. 67*, AM 138, surface, 3.7 × 4.1 cm.

Rimsherd from bowl of light red clay, glaze not recorded. Roulette decoration on exterior. Probably same shape and date as **454**.

Islamic pottery

Except for one sherd (**456**) all the examples were found on the surface. There are examples of Early Sgraffito Ware, Port Saint Simeon Ware, imitation of Port Saint Simeon Ware, and of 'Atlit Ware.

456 *Fig. 66*, AM 79, group 6, 4.3 × 7.8 cm.

Rimsherd from bowl with folded rim. Reddish to brown clay with mica, white and dark particles. White slip with scratched-out design (reserved slip technique). Transparent glaze showing blue and greenish shades. 9th–10th Centuries A.D.³⁴⁰.

457 *Fig. 67*, AM 142, surface, 6.4 × 5.2 cm.

Rimsherd from bowl. Reddish clay, white slip with scratched-out design, transparent glaze. 9th–10th Centuries A.D. Cf. **456**.

458 *Fig. 67*, AM 140, surface, 4.0 × 5.0 cm.

Rimsherd from bowl with broad rim and small ridge at the inner edge of the rim. Light pinkish-red clay with a few white particles. White slip with green to brown colours and sgraffito decoration under the glaze. Port Saint Simeon Ware, 13th Century A.D.³⁴¹.

459 *Fig. 67*, AM 141, surface, 3.4 × 7.2 cm.

Bottomsherd from bowl with ring-foot. Red clay with light yellow slip. Sgraffito decoration under green glaze. Port Saint Simeon Ware or imitation, 13th–14th Centuries A.D.³⁴².

460 *Fig. 67*, AM 143, surface, 5.1 × 6.7 cm.

Sidesherd from bowl. The clay is red in the break and has a yellowish-red surface. It contains mica and white particles. Dark brown painting on white opaque glaze on interior. Probably red-bodied 'Atlit Ware as found also at Al-Mina³⁴³. 13th Century A.D.

Objects other than pottery

Stone

Regarding the very few objects found, the materials used are rather varied, including basalt, limestone, marble, steatite and haematite.

A small bottom and side fragment of a limestone bowl came from the sounding (**461** *Fig. 68*, AM 83, groups 6–2, 5.8 × 9.5 cm). A side fragment from a marble bowl is incised with an angle or a cross (**462** *Fig. 68*, AM 147, surface, 10.8 × 7.0 cm). It is dated to Roman or Byzantine times. Fragments of marble plates or tables were found on various places on the surface. Two of them (**463–464** *Fig. 68*, AM 145 and AM 146, 7.5 × 8.0 cm and 6.8 × 6.2 cm) are probably from the same (circular?) table, and are dated to the Late Roman or Byzantine period.

A round flattened rubber stone of basalt was found together with pottery group 6 (**465** *Fig. 68*, AM 166, 8.3 × 7.8 cm). A small semiglobular spindle whorl of black stone (**466** *Fig. 68*, AM 163, Diam. 2.1 cm) and some mosaic tesserae of limestone were found on the surface. A fragment of a steatite mould (**467** *Figs. 62, 68*, AM 169, surface) for making jewelry and various implements was broken at two sides. Moulds from Byblos have been used for the same kind of objects³⁴⁴.

A fragmentary cylinder seal of haematite (**468** *Fig. 68*, AM 96, found with pottery group 4,

339: Cf. SamSeb III 359 fig. 84.9–10 (Late Roman), Waagé op. cit. 53 pl. XI shape 930 (Late Roman D, 5th–6th Centuries A.D.), J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*, London 1972, 371 ff., Cypriote Red Slip Ware (Late Roman D), Form 2.

340: Hama IV 2 236 XV a.

341: A. Lane, *Medieval Finds at Al Mina in North Syria*, Oxford 1938, 48 fig. 8 A, Hama IV 2 232 XV b.

342: Hama IV 2 235 XV c.

343: A. Lane, *Medieval Finds at Al Mina in North Syria*, Oxford 1938, 55. See also QDAP III 1934, 137 ff. and Hama IV 2 132.

344: Maurice Dunand, *Fouilles de Byblos II*, Paris 1954, p. CLXXXIII no. 10663, Levées VI A X (beaded object), and no. 16548, Levées XVI A XX (arrow).

L. 1.5 cm, diam. 1.0 cm) shows engraved and drilled, rather damaged design: the astral subsidiary motives sun and star are clearly seen, while the main motive is missing³⁴⁵. 15 th–5 th centuries B.C., probably early in the period. One end is missing, and the cylinder is further burnt and vitrified.

Metal

From the top layer, cf. group 1, came a cast leaden object with lengthwise ribs on one side (**469** *Fig. 68*, AM 133, 6.5 × 1.8 cm). Modern? A flat circular object cast of bronze has three projections at the edge (**470** *Fig. 68*, AM 162, surface, 3.1 × 2.6 cm). Byzantine period or later³⁴⁶. A Late Roman oblong buckle cast of bronze (**471** *Fig. 68*, AM 172, surface, L. 5.5 cm, W. 2.1 cm) is decorated on the front side with vine leaves and a bunch of grapes. Two small loops (?) are seen on the backside, a knob at the rounded end, and a hinge at the other end³⁴⁷.

Terracotta

Fragments of floor or wall plaster came from the same strata as pottery groups 7 and 5 (p. ex. **472** *Fig. 68*, AM 93, 10.0 × 7.4 cm), and fragmentary tiles were included in groups 2–1 and the surface finds.

Two rim fragments of big thickwalled basin(s?)

345: AASyr 8/9 1958/59 fig. 19, top row, right.

346: Gladys R. Davidson, *Corinth XII, The Minor Objects*, Princeton 1952, pl. 68 no. 926.

347: *Corinth XII* pl. 115 nos. 2220–2221.

348: AASOR XII 1932, 42 § 59 pl. 14.4–5, pl. 48 Stratum C (LB I–II).

349: SamSeb III 181–182 fig. 27 (Late Bronze Age–6th Century B.C.), Hama IV 2 278 figs. 1064–1066.

350: Heinz Menzel, *Antike Lampen im Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum zu Mainz*, Mainz 1969, 89 no. 581, Abb. 82 no. 12 (Christian).

351: A lot of coins (Antiochus III, from Arados and from Ephesos) appearing in the market during 1940 may have come from Arab al-Mulk, cf. *Revue Numismatique VI* 1964, 47–50.

352: BMC Phoenicia 104 ff.

were found in the north-eastern quarter of the village (**473–474** *Figs. 62, 68*, AM 173 and AM 174). The clay is coarse, brick-red to reddish-brown with white, black and brown particles, and with dark grey wash on **473**. Inscriptions are stamped on the upper side of the rims Ἐργου / ἐρους (**473**) and εἰρή(ν)ευτυχία (**474**). Imperial Roman period.

Five fragments of open lamps were among the pottery groups 10, 8, 6 and 5. In two cases the clay is covered with yellow slip (groups 10 and 8). The biggest fragment is **475** (*Fig. 68*, AM 14, from group 10, 10.0 × 9.8 cm) from the Late Bronze Age³⁴⁸. A fragmentary cup-and-saucer lamp was found on the surface (**476** *Fig. 68*, AM 154, 3.8 × 3.8 cm). It is supposed to be of Medieval date³⁴⁹. A small fragment of the upper side of a moulded Late Roman lamp came also from the surface (**477** *Fig. 68*, AM 144, 3.1 × 4.4 cm). The decoration consists of impressed strokes and dots³⁵⁰.

Glass

Glass fragments were found with pottery groups 4 and 2, and particularly on the surface. Except for one being labelled Roman, they may all be Medieval or later. In addition to these fragments there was found a small game piece of blue glass, possibly of Medieval date (**478** *Fig. 68*, AM 168, surface, diam. 1.3 cm) and fragments of Roman or Byzantine mosaics with dark red, light blue and white glass tesserae (inv. No. 265, surface).

Coins

All the five bronze coins were found on the surface around the sounding. One was Phoenician, one Roman, and three Byzantine³⁵¹.

Phoenician

479, AM 148, ₤ 3.56 g.

Obv.: Bearded head inside beaded circle. Rev.: Prow and Phoenician inscription ΠΝΝΝΝΗΥ (perhaps year 92 = 168/67 B.C.) inside beaded circle³⁵². From the mint of Arados. 180/79–161/60 B.C.

Roman

480, AM 171, Æ 2.16 g.

Obv.: Bust of emperor. Inscription: CON]STANT[I]VS-NOBCAES (Constantius Gallus? as Caesar under Constantius II). Rev.: Horseman and fallen foe? Inscription: proposed TANŞTIO..N., but the inscription connected with the horseman type is usually Fel. Temporum Reparatio³⁵³. A.D. 336–361?

Byzantine

481, AM 1, Æ 4.6 g.

Obv.: Bust of emperor. Inscription: DNARCADIVCPFAVG. Rev.: Man with labarum (?) running towards right. Inscription: VIRTUS E(XERCITI). In the field below, four indistinct letters³⁵⁴. Mint uncertain. (Arcadius, A.D. 395–408).

482, AM 164, Æ 9.31 g.

Obv.: Figure of Christ. Inscriptions on either side of the figure: IC and XC, encircling the figure: Ϟ MMA NVA. Rev.: IC XC NI KA arranged in the spaces between the arms of a cross³⁵⁵. From the mint of Constantinople. 11th Century A.D.

483, AM 170, Æ 15.83 g.

Obv.: Bust of emperor. Inscription: DNIVSTINI ANVSPFAVG. Rev.: Inscription: M and CON in two lines³⁵⁶. From the mint of Constantinople. Justinian the Great, A.D. 527–567.

CONCLUSIONS AND CHRONOLOGY

As for the finds, nothing seems to be older than the Late Bronze Age. This period, and also the (advanced) Iron Age are well attested by local-made as well as imported wares. Hellenistic sherds are not recognized among the local wares, the Hellenistic period being assured alone by the imported pottery and by a coin, all found on the surface. The Roman period is represented by the ribbed cooking pot ware and other ribbed ware, the imported wares and a coin. Though difficult to state on the very meager material, it must be noticed that nothing can safely be dated to the period between late Hellenistic/earliest Roman and late Roman times. This last period is on the other hand well attested, both by pottery and by

coins, and so is part of the Islamic period (13th–14th centuries A.D.).

The stratification of the finds gives little evidence for dating the layers. The lowest 0.90 m of the sounding was totally sterile, i.e. virgin soil. In the overlying strata containing pottery groups 10, 9, 8 and 7 most of the pottery datable to the Late Bronze Age was found, but already with group 9 we have pottery from the advanced Iron Age. The only layer which perhaps may be ascribed to the Late Bronze Age is therefore the bottom deposit of Period C (cf. group 10), but comparing the situation with that on Tall Darūk, where Cypriote LB pottery was found in advanced Iron Age layers, it seems a little dubious whether there was an isolated LB period at 'Arab al-Mulk, at least at that very place where the sounding was placed. Keeping the small dimensions of the excavation in mind, the bottom layer of C may however be dated Late Bronze Age, as nothing seriously disproves this dating.

The upper parts of C with their mixture of Late Bronze and Iron Age pottery are supposed to be of the advanced Iron Age.

The finds of Periods B–A are more intriguing. As all the Hellenistic material was found on the surface, there is no reason to ascribe any of the upper strata to this period, though a settlement must of course have existed somewhere nearby. Both local and imported Roman pottery, though in small amounts, are found in group 4, thus indicating a Roman date for the upper parts of B (groups 4 – 3). This would leave the strata corresponding to groups 7 – 5, which still contain Iron Age material, to be the continuation of the advanced Iron Age as found in groups 9–8.

353: Carson, Hill, Kent, Late Roman Bronze Coins, London 1960, 55 nos. 452–454.

354: Carson, Hill, Kent, op. cit. 85, 1975 f., but besides in Heraclea the type was also made in Kyzikos, Nikomedia Antiochia and Alexandria.

355: Morrison CMB II 600.

356: Morrison CMB I 75, 1.

But beside this apparent continuation, a disturbance must have taken place, as indicated by a Late Roman sherd in group 7 (454) and by a Medieval sherd (456) found within the wall of period B (cf. groups 6–5). If the single Medieval sherd is not a stray-piece intruded during the excavation, one has to date the disturbance to Medieval times. The dating of the groups are therefore proposed to be the following:

| | | |
|----------------|-----|--|
| Period C Group | 10 | Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age (14 th–10 th centuries B.C.)? |
| | – | 9–8 Advanced Iron Age (9 th–6 th centuries B.C.)? |
| | | Hiatus |
| Period B Group | 7 | Roman and Byzantine (1 st–6 th centuries A.D.)? |
| | – | 6–3 Medieval (7 th–14 th centuries A.D.)? |
| | | Hiatus? |
| Period A Group | 2–1 | Recent |

Figures 1-68

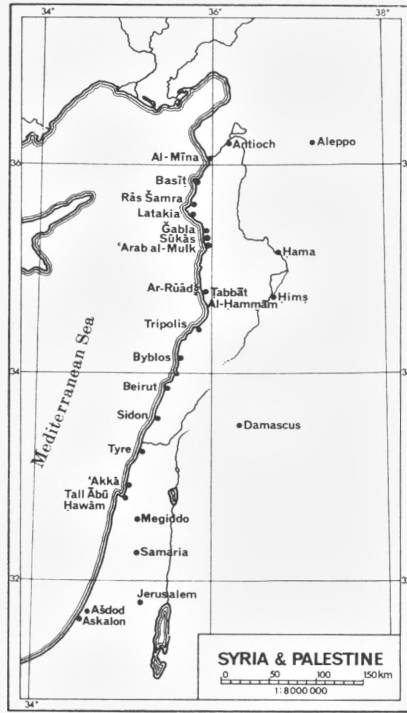


Fig. 1. Map of Syria and Palestine. 1:8.000.000.

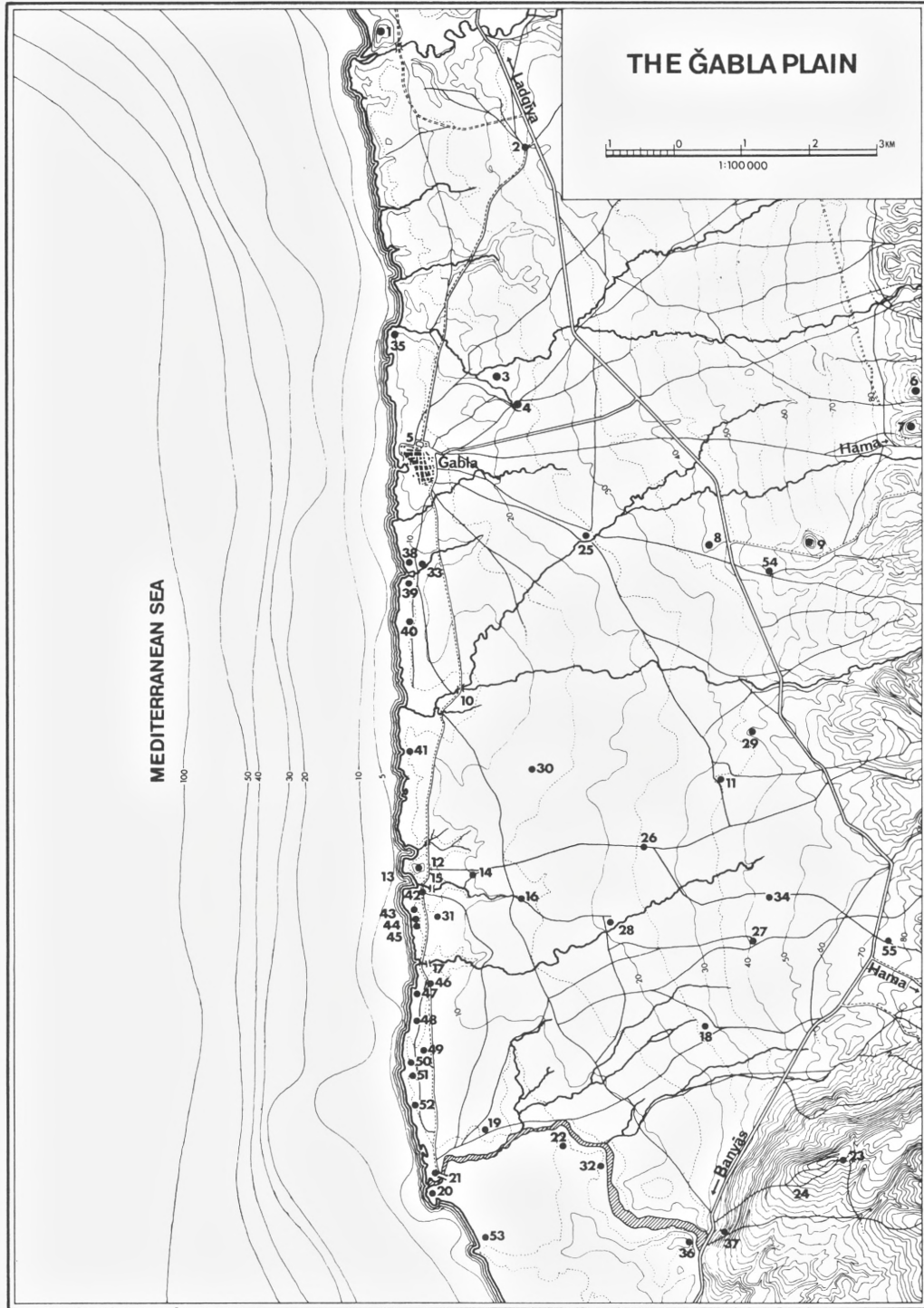


Fig. 2, legend opposite.



Fig. 3. Tall Darūk, air photo from the east. Courtesy of the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities.

Fig. 2. Map of the Ġabla plain. 1:100,000. – 1. Qal'at ar-Rūs. – 2. Ĥamaimin. – 3. Tall at-Tūaini. – 4. 'Ain al-Fawār. – 5. Ġabla. – 6. Dair Māmma. – 7. Tall Siānū. – 8. Tall Duwair Ĥatīb. – 9. Tall Iriz. – 10. Ġisr 'Umm Burġul. – 11. Tall Sirĥāba. – 12. Tall Sūkās. – 13. Mina Sūkās. – 14. 'Ain Sūkās. – 15. Ġisr Sūkās. – 16. 'Ain ad-Dilb. – 17. Ġisr al-Muillih & Ĥirbat al-Qarmū'a. – 18. Tall Ġalāl. – 19. Tall aṣ-Ṣlaib. – 20. 'Arab al-Mulk & Balda al-Mulk. – 21. Ġisr as-Sinn. – 22. Tall Darūk. – 23. Qurfis. – 24. Ġabal Qurfis. – 25. Bisistn. – 26. 'Aidiya. – 27. Burġān. – 28. Āṣirĥiya. – 29. Ĥirbat al-Bundukiya. – 30. Ĥirba Ġibb Qābū. – 31. Ĥirba Ġisr Sūkās. – 32. Sġurt al-Faṭriya. – 33. Nahr al-Faiḍ. – 34. Ĥirbat al-Malkuniya. – 35. Nahr ar-Rumaila. – 36. Qumaidiāna. – 37. 'Ain (Qābū) as-Sinn. – 38-53. Anonymous localities with flint finds. – 54. Ĥirba Biġāġa. – 55. Anonymous locality with flint find.

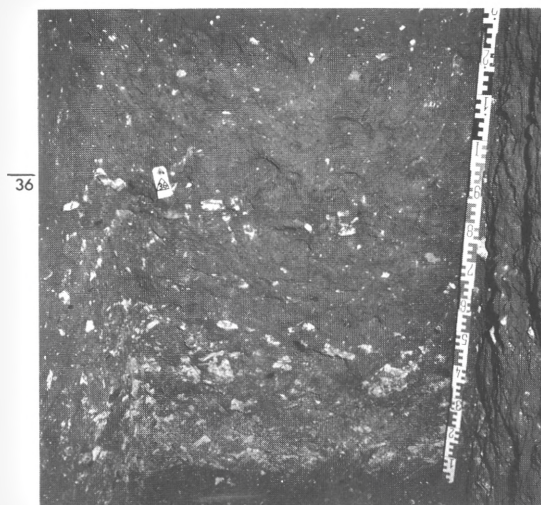


Fig. 4. Tall Darūk, layer 36, seen from the north.

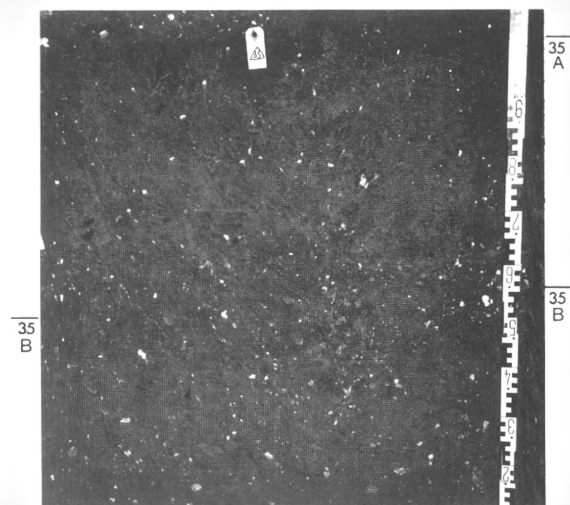


Fig. 5. Layer 35, seen from the north.

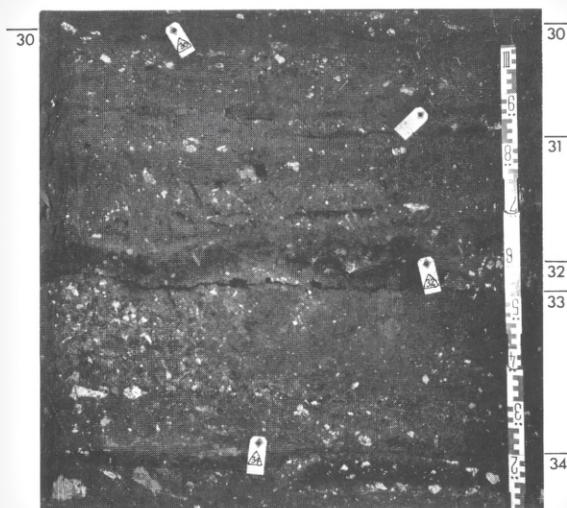


Fig. 6. Layers 34, 33, 32, 31 and 30, seen from the north.

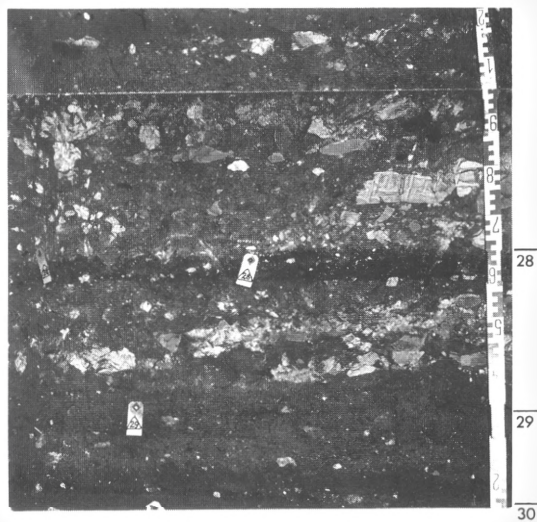


Fig. 7. Layers 29, 28 and 27, seen from the north.

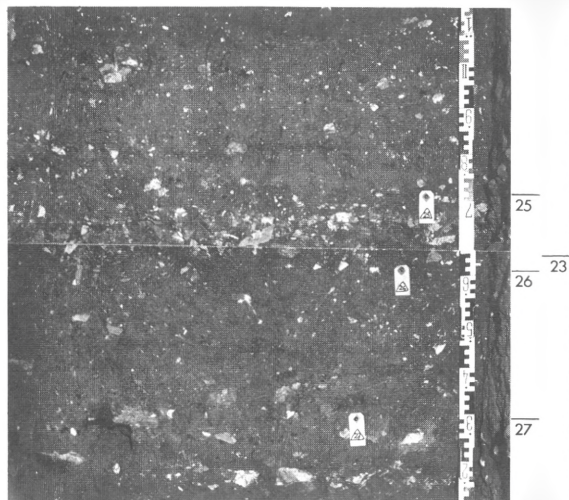


Fig. 8. Tall Darūk, layers 27, 26, 25 and 24, seen from the north.

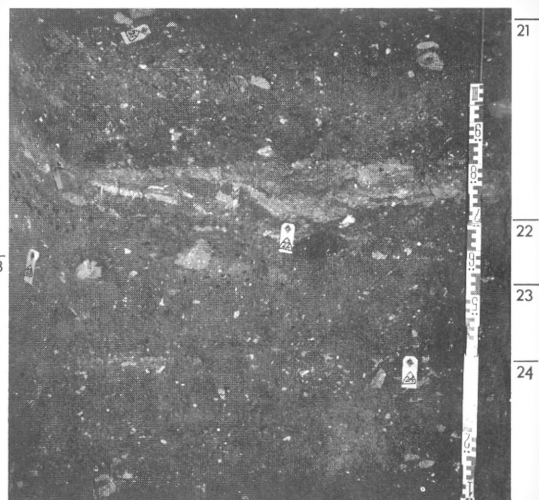


Fig. 9. Layers 24, 23, 22 and 21, seen from the north.

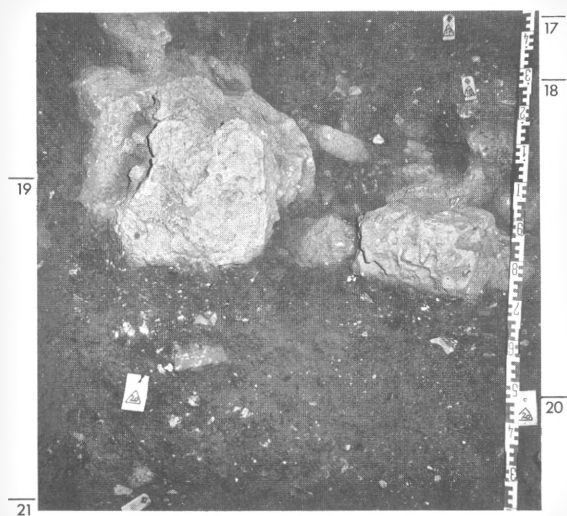


Fig. 10. Layers 20, 19, 18 and 17, seen from the north.

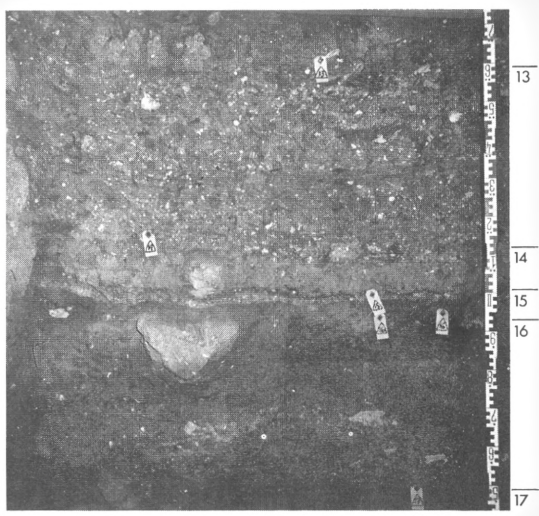


Fig. 11. Layers 16, 15, 14 and 13, seen from the north.

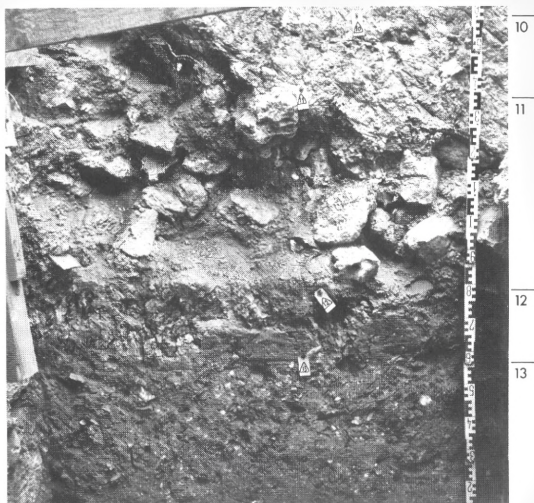


Fig. 12. Tall Darūk, layers 13, 12, 11 and 10, seen from the north.



Fig. 13. Layers 9 and 8, seen from the east.



Fig. 14. Layer 8, seen from the west.

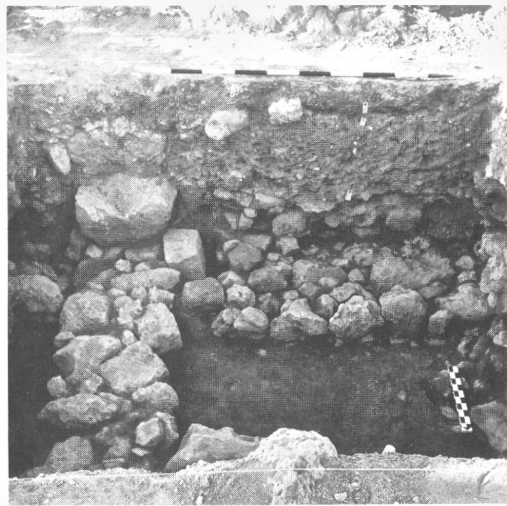


Fig. 15. Layer 8, seen from the north.



Fig. 16, Tall Darūk, layer 8, seen from the west.



Fig. 17. Layer 7, seen from the north.



Fig. 18. Layer 7, seen from the north.

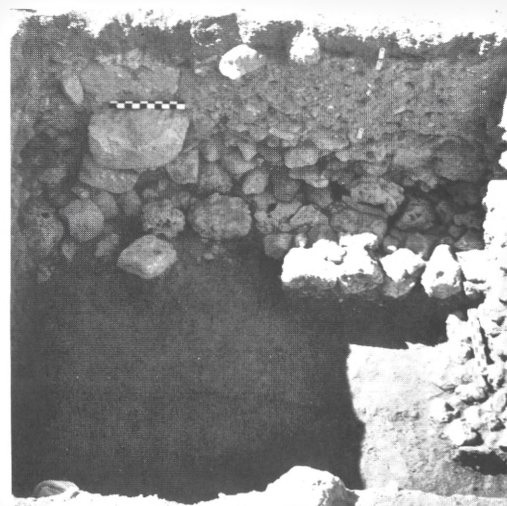


Fig. 19. Layer 7, seen from the north.

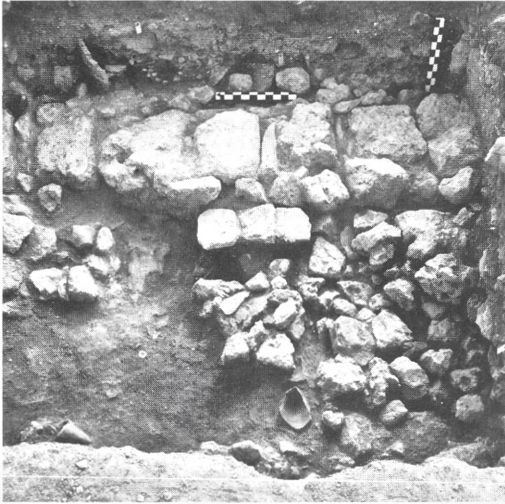


Fig. 20. Tall Darūk, layer 7, seen from the west.



Fig. 21. Layer 6, seen from the north.



Fig. 22. Layer 6, seen from the west.

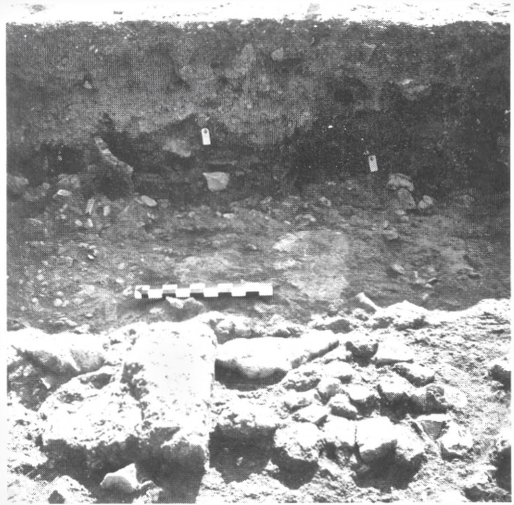


Fig. 23. Layers 6 and 5, seen from the west.



Fig. 24. Tall Darūk, layer 4, seen from the east.



Fig. 25. Layer 3, seen from north.



Fig. 26. Layer 4 and 3, seen from the south.

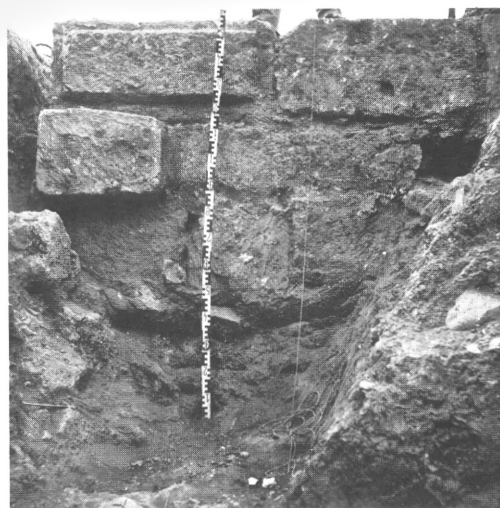


Fig. 27. Layer 1, seen from the north.

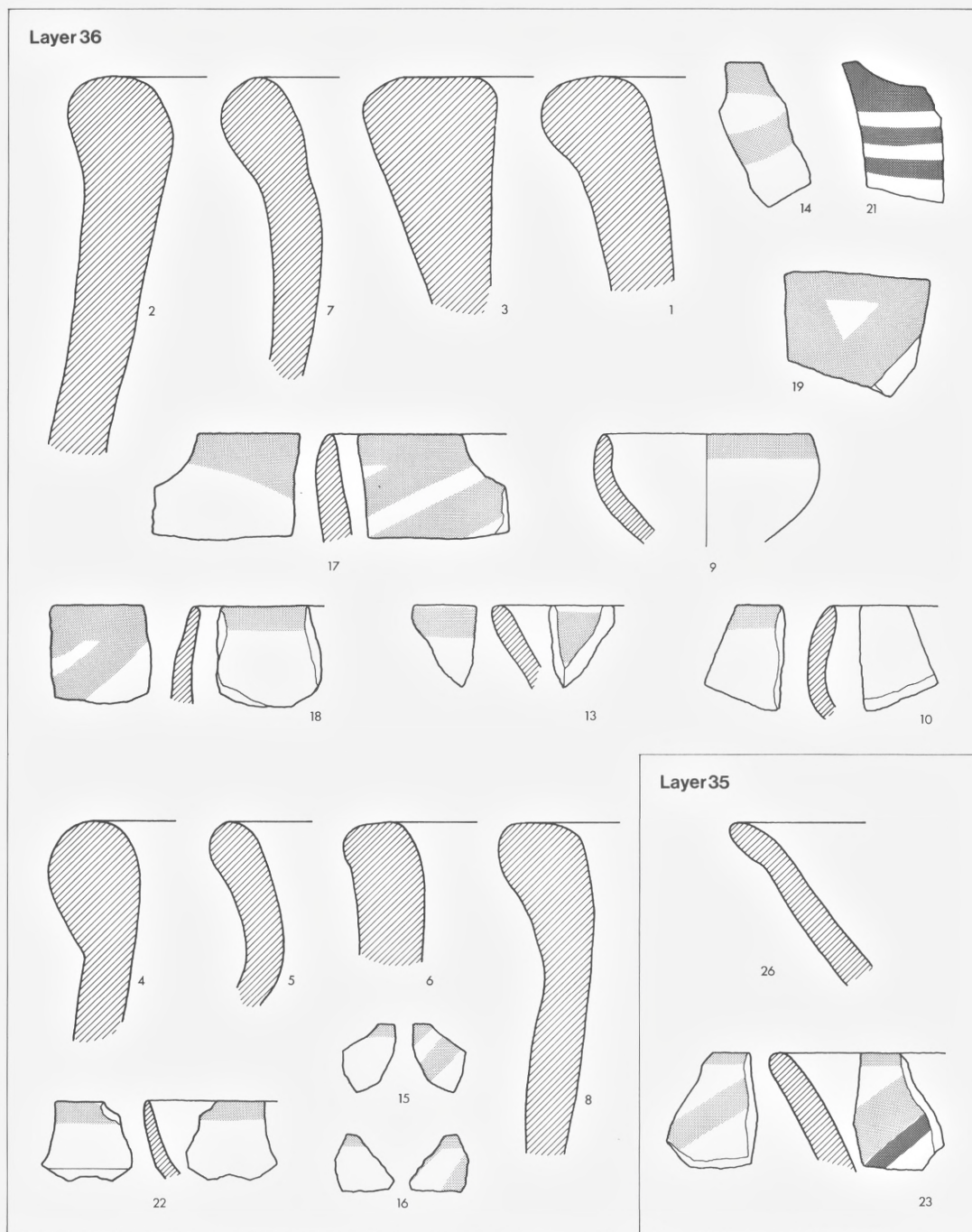


Fig. 28. Tall Darūk, Chalcolithic period. Nos. 1-6: A-Ware. – 7-8: E-Ware. – 9-10, 13-19, 21-23: “Ubaid” type. – 26: Slipped Ware.

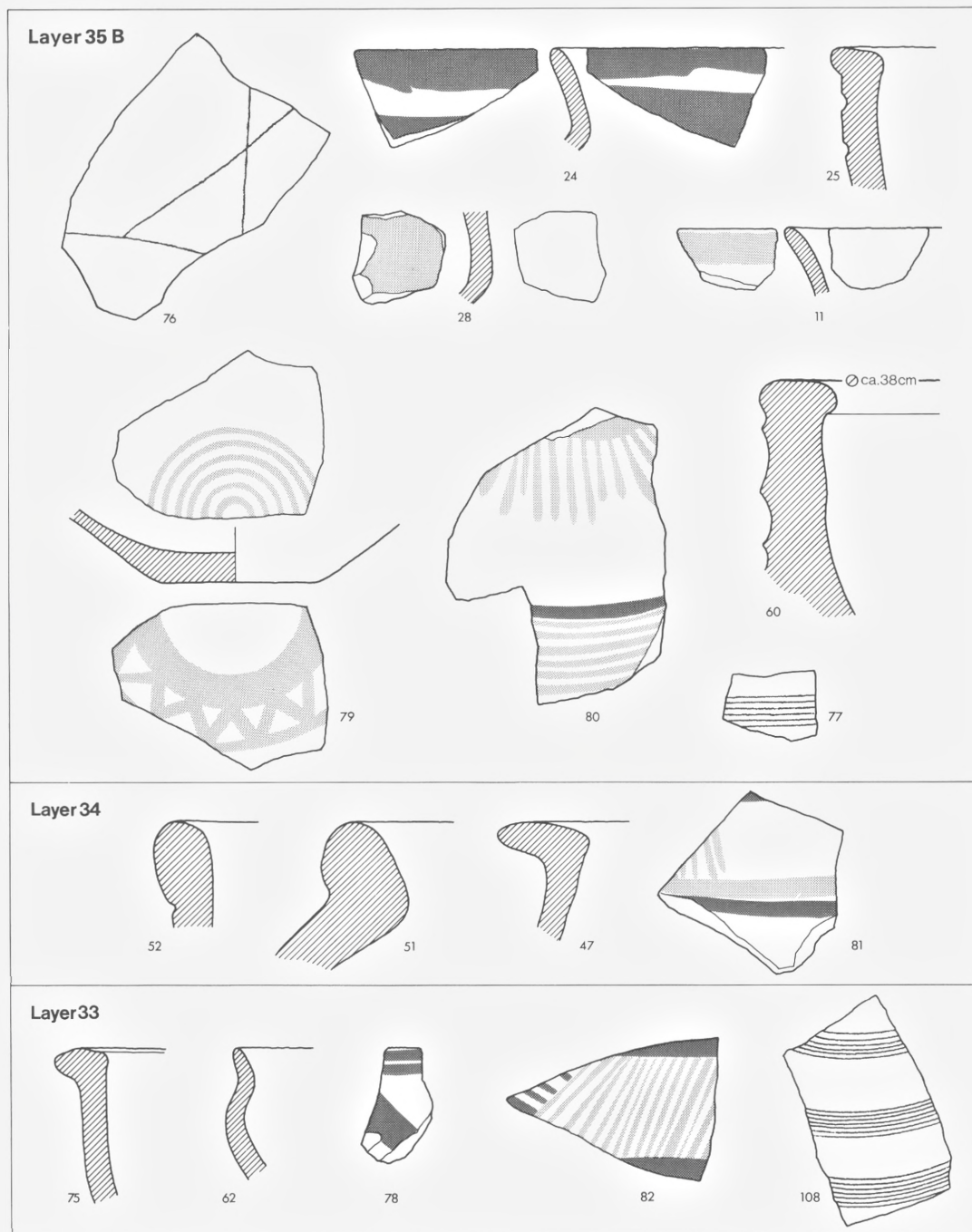


Fig. 29. Tall Darūk, Chalcolithic period. Nos. 11, 24-25: "Ubaid" type. - 28: Slipped Ware. - Middle Bronze Age. Nos. 47, 60, 62: L-Ware. - 51-52: A-Ware. - 75: J-Ware. - 76: O-Ware. - 77: B-Ware. - 78: RG-Ware. 79-82: RL- and RQL-Wares. - 108: Combed Ware.

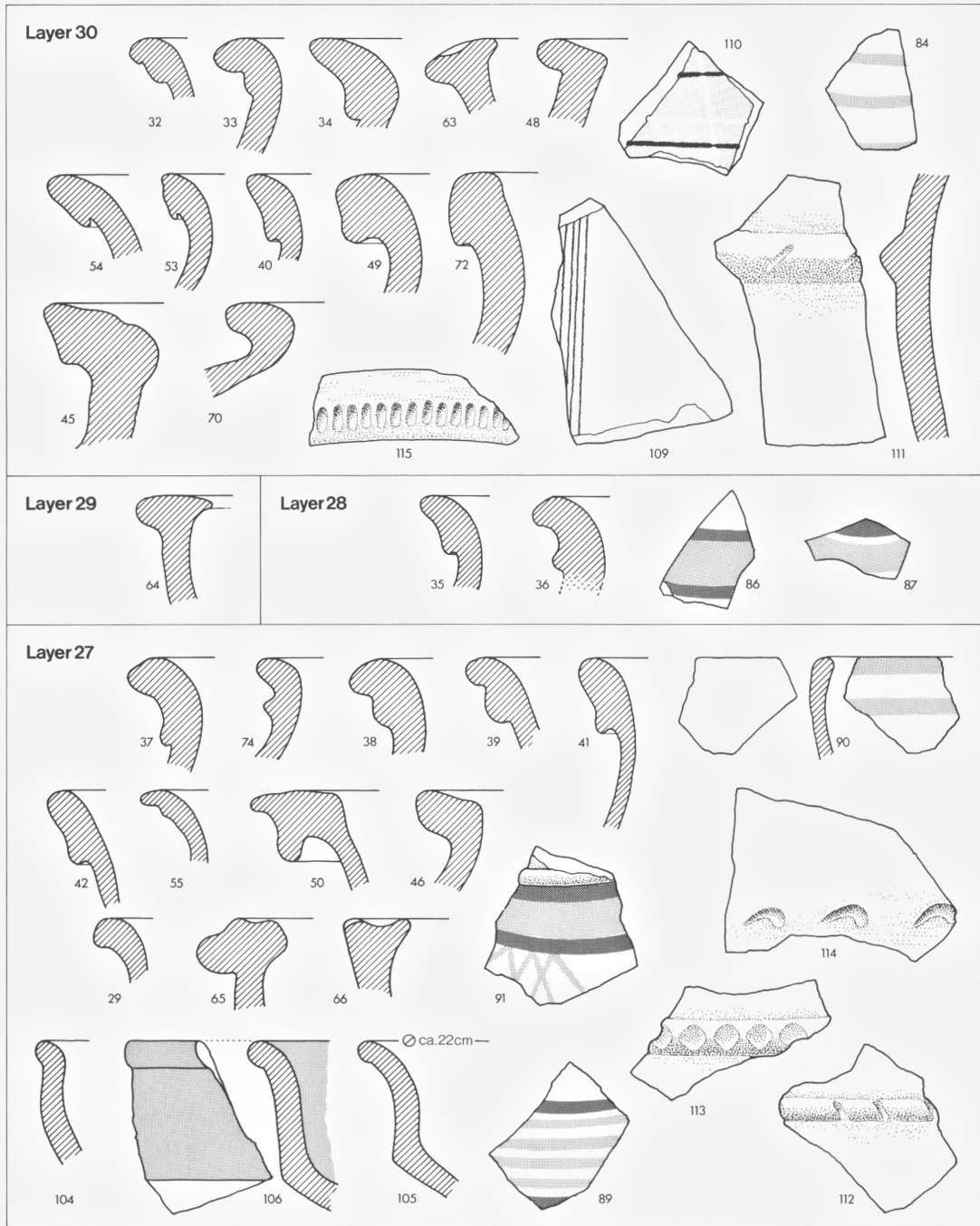


Fig. 30. Tall Darūk, Middle Bronze Age. Nos. 29, 32-42, 45-46, 48-50, 53-55, 63-66, 70: L-Ware. – 72, 74: J-Ware. – 84, 86-87, 89-91: RL- and RQL-Wares. – 104-106: Slipped Ware. – 109-115: Combed, incised and impressed pottery.

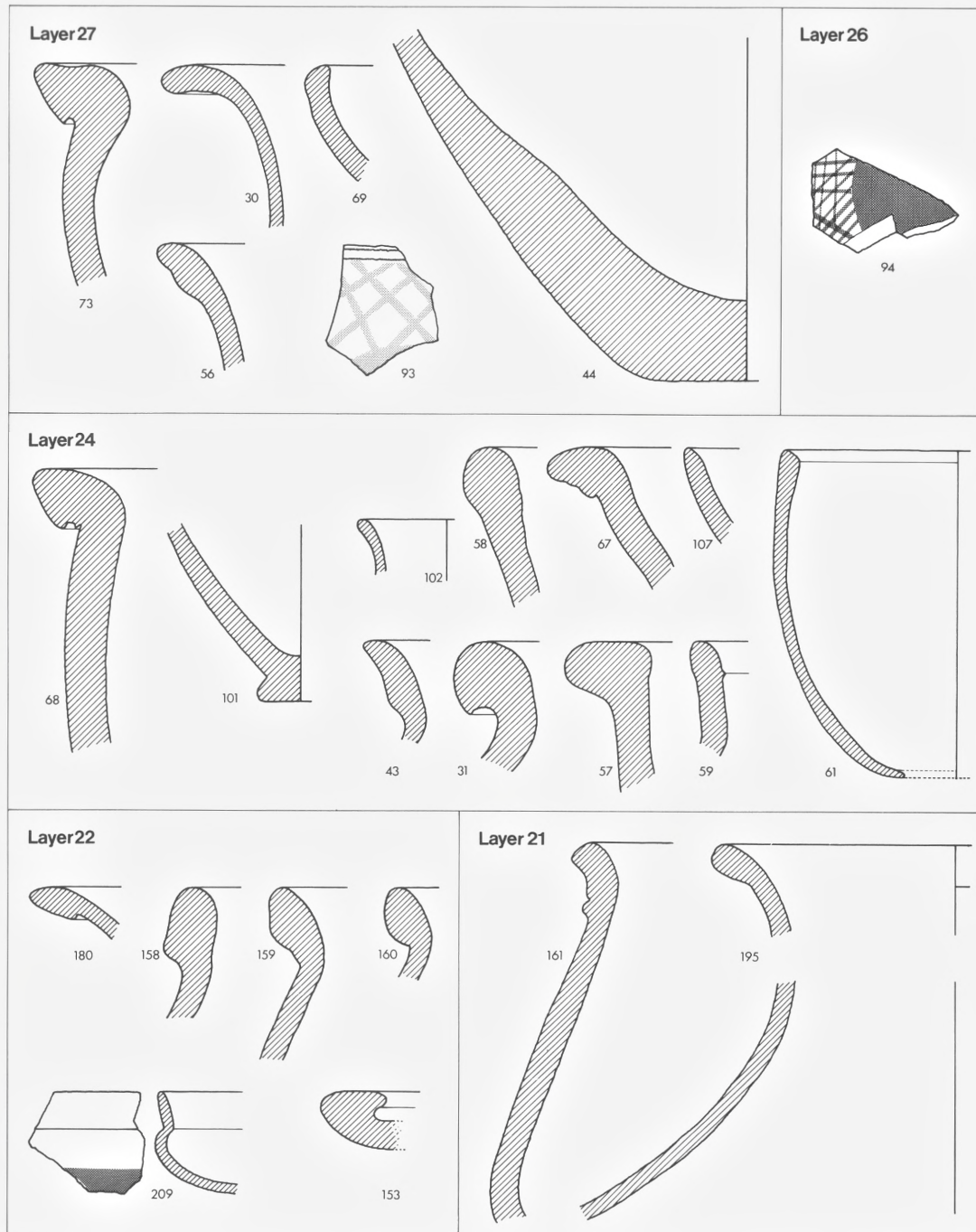


Fig. 31. Tall Darūk, Middle Bronze Age. Nos. 30-31, 43-44, 56-59, 61, 67-69: L-Ware. – 73: J-Ware. – 93-94: RL- and RQL-Wares. – 101-102, 107: Slipped Ware. – Iron Age. No. 153: L-Ware. – 158-161: O-Ware. – 180: B-Ware. – 195: RJ-Ware. – 209: Slipped Ware.

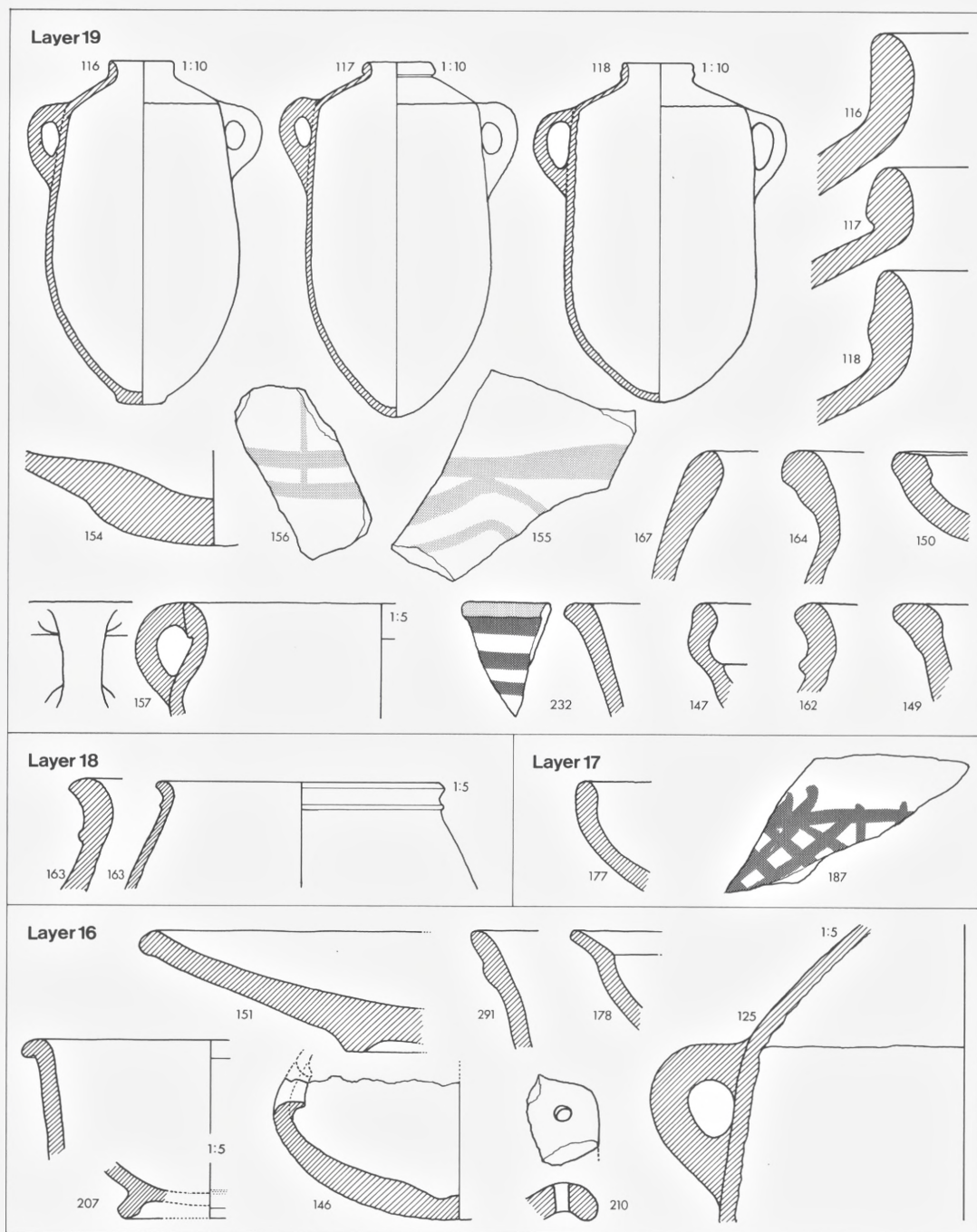


Fig. 32. Tall Darūk, Iron Age. Nos. 116-118, 125, 146-147, 149-151, 210: L-Ware. – 154-156: P-Ware. – 157: J-Ware. – 162-164: O-Ware. – 167: X-Ware. – 177-178: B-Ware. – 187: RL-Ware. – 207: Slipped Ware. – 232: Cypriote Ware. – Hellenistic-Roman period. No. 291: CLO-Ware.

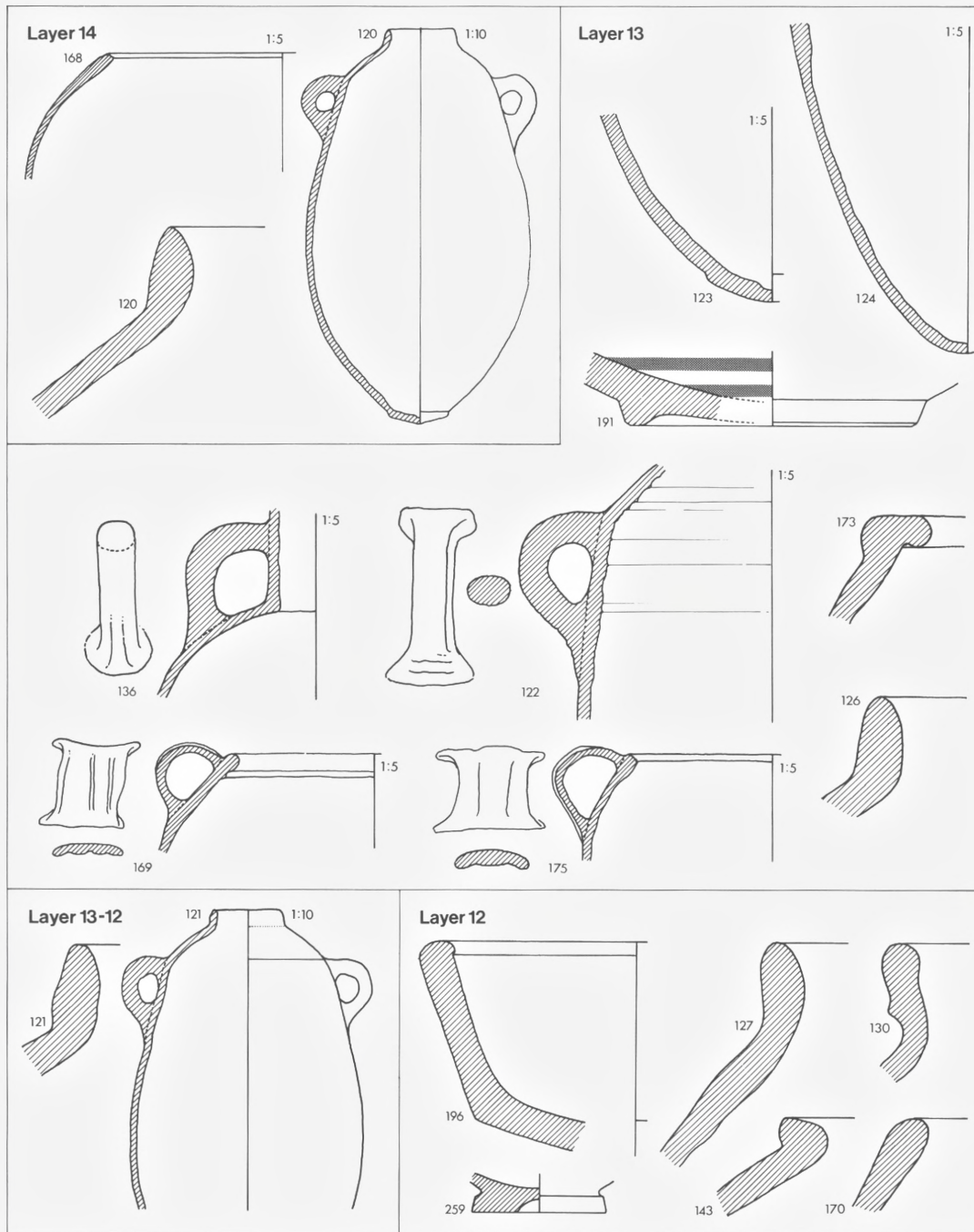


Fig. 33. Tall Darūk, Iron Age. Nos. 120-124, 126-127, 130, 136, 143: L-Ware. – 168-170, 173, 175: X-Ware. – 191: RL-Ware. – 196: Slipped Ware. – 259: Attic Ware.



Fig. 34. Tall Darūk, Iron Age. Nos. 128-129, 131-134, 137-142, 144, 148, 152: L-Ware. – 166: M-Ware. – 171-172, 174, 176: X-Ware. – 179: B-Ware. – 197-205, 208: Slipped Ware. – 243: East Greek Ware. – 248: Attic Ware. – Hellenistic-Roman period. Nos. 264-266, 272-273, 278-279, 282-283: L-Ware. – 292: CLO-Ware. – 302: Slipped Ware. – 304: Pergamene Ware.

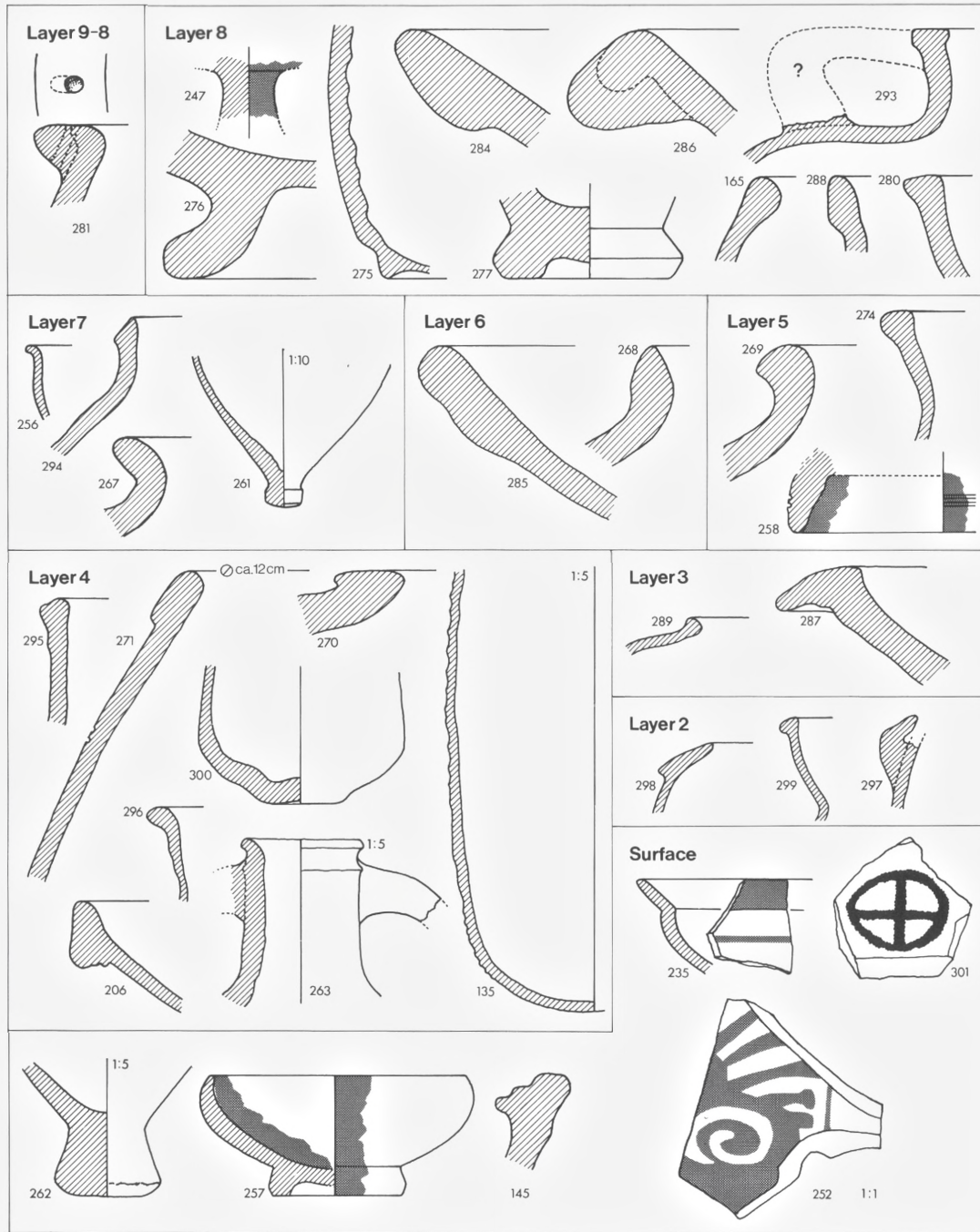


Fig. 35. Tall Darūk, Iron Age. Nos. 135, 145: L-Ware. – 165: M-Ware. – 206: Slipped Ware. – 235: East Greek Ware. – 247, 252, 256-258: Attic Ware. – Hellenistic-Roman period. Nos. 261-263, 267-271, 274-277, 280-281, 284-287: L-Ware. – 288-289: O-Ware. – 293-295: CLO-Ware. – 296-299: FLO-Ware. – 300: B-Ware. – 301: Slipped Ware.

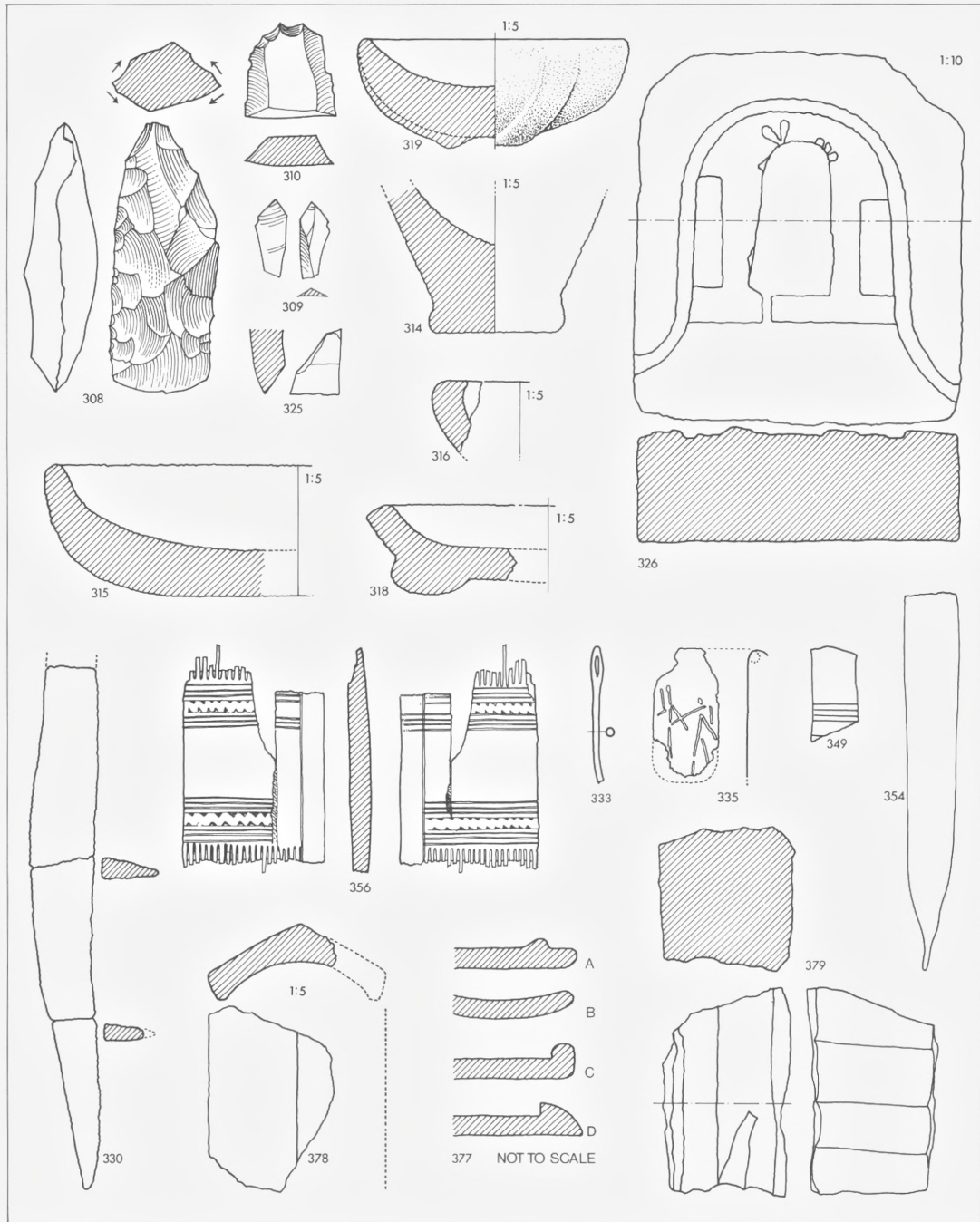
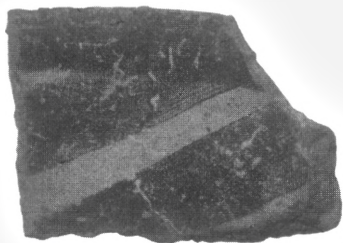


Fig. 36. Tall Darūk, minor objects. Nos. 308-310: Flint and obsidian. – 314-316, 318-319, 325-326: Stone. – 330, 333, 335: Metal. – 349: Glass. – 354, 356: Bone. – 377 A-D, 378: Tiles. – 379: Plaster.

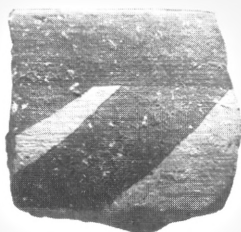
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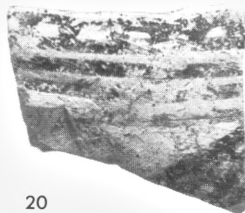
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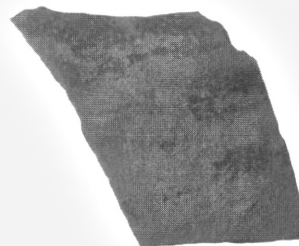
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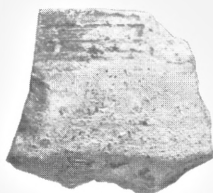
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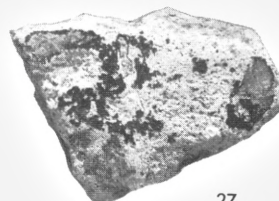
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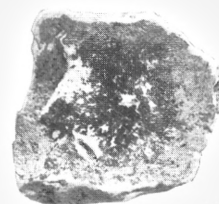
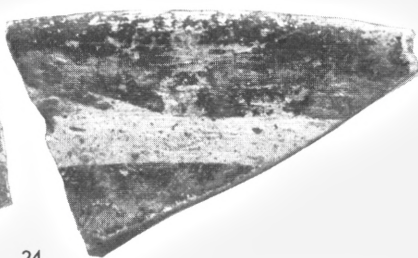
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Fig. 37. Tall Darūk, Chalcolithic period. Nos. 12, 17-18, 20-24: "Ubaid" type. – 27-28: Slipped Ware.

1:1

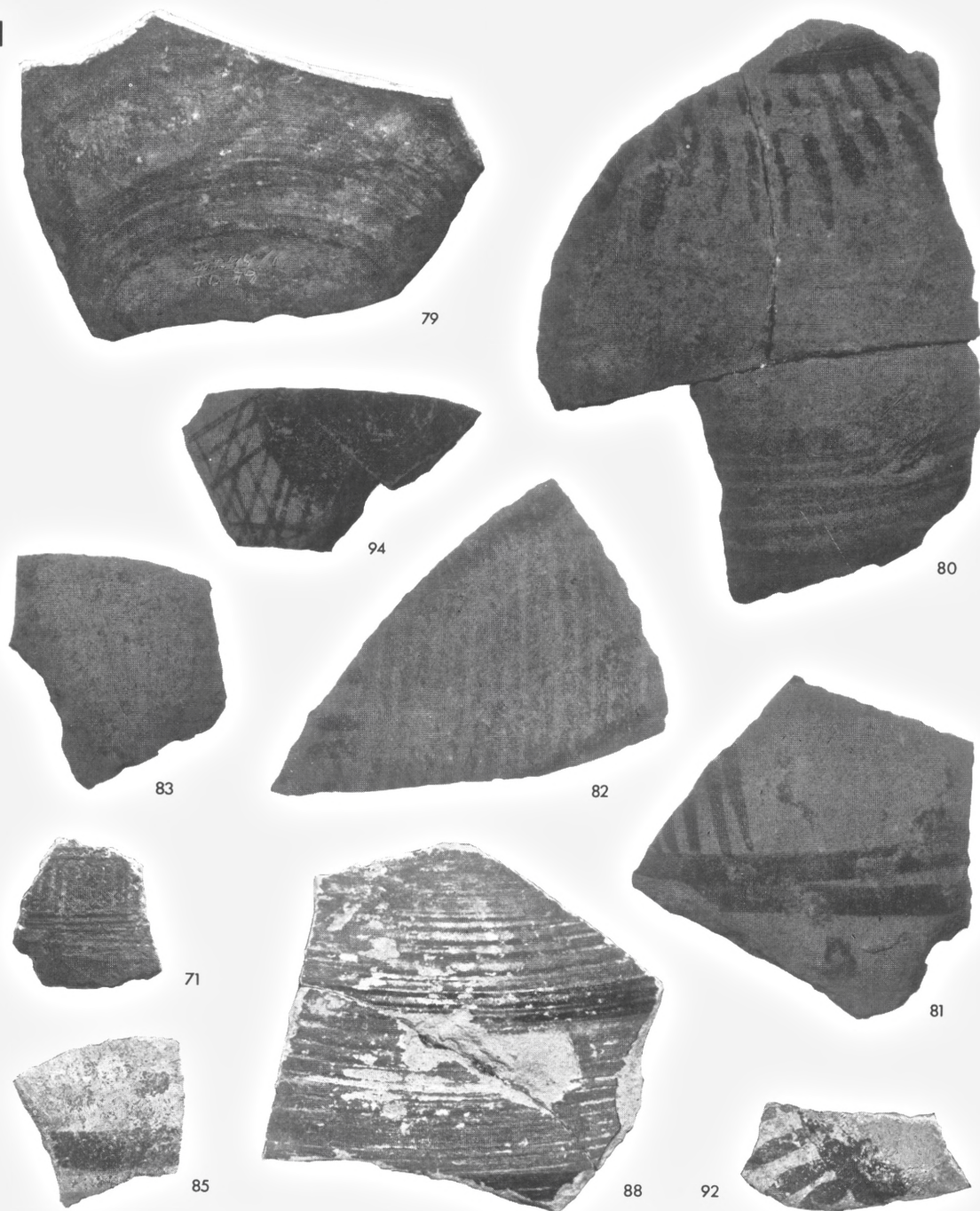


Fig. 38. Tall Darük, Middle Bronze Age. No. 71: T-Ware. – 79-83, 85, 88, 92, 94: RL- and RQL-Wares.

1:1

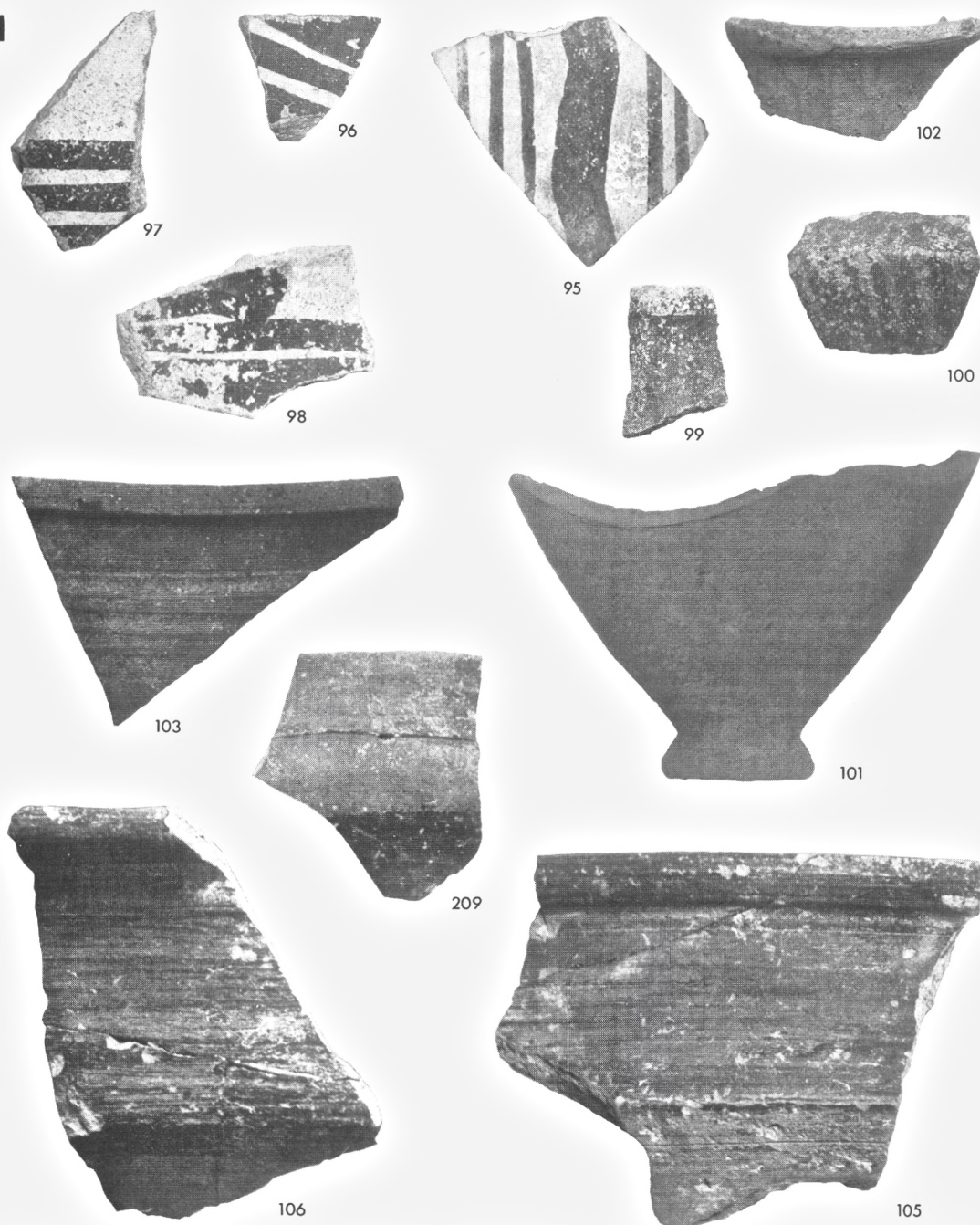


Fig. 39. Tall Darük, Middle Bronze Age. Nos. 95-98: RL- and RQL-Wares. – 99-103, 105-106: Slipped Ware. – Iron Age. No. 209: Slipped Ware.



Fig. 40. Tall Darūk, Iron Age. Nos. 116-125, 135-136, 145-146: L-Ware. – 155: P-Ware. – Hellenistic-Roman period. Nos. 261-263: L-Ware.

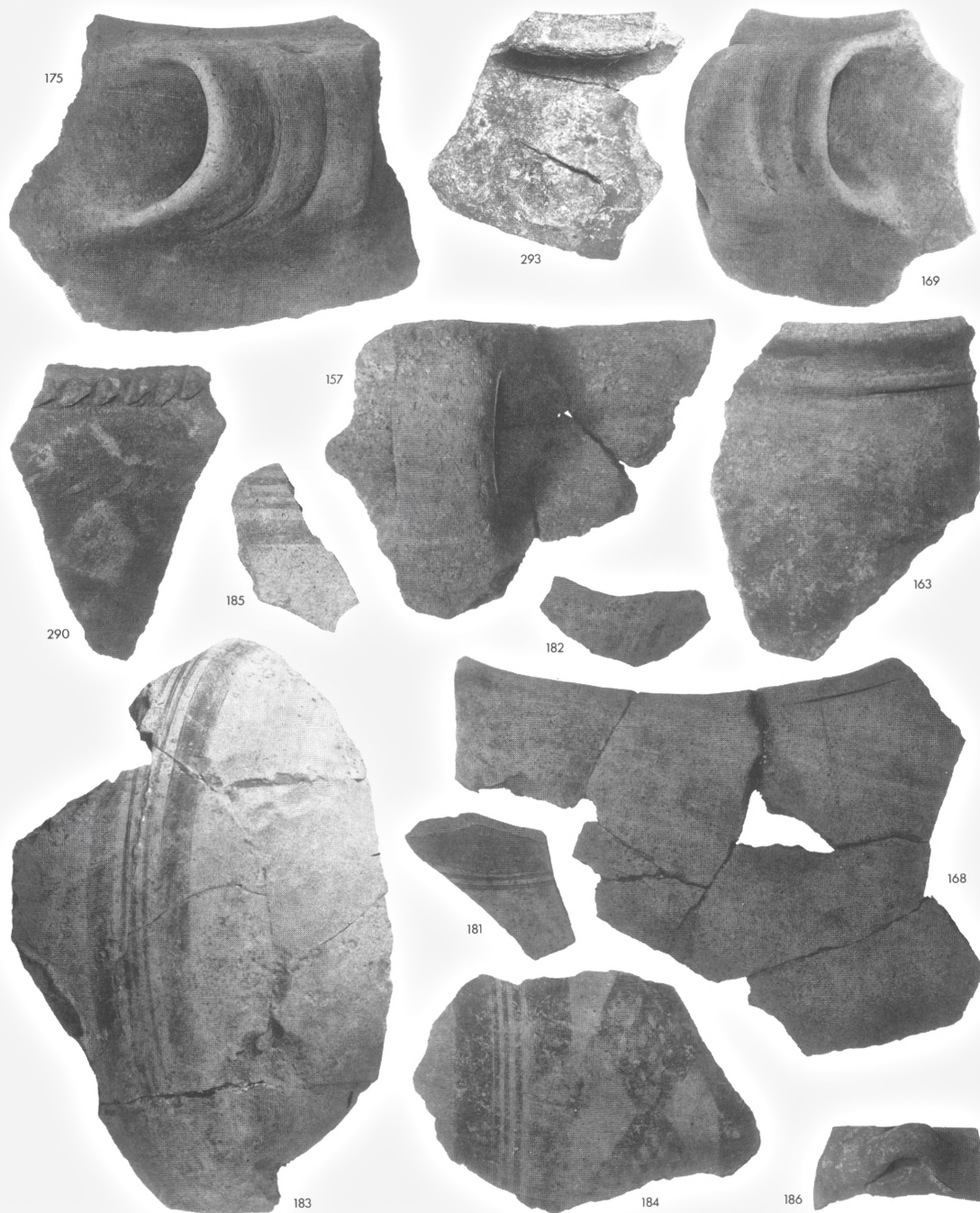


Fig. 41. Tall Darūk, Iron Age. No. 157: J-Ware. – 163: O-Ware. – 168-169, 175: X-Ware. – 181-186: Locally made “Cypriote” Ware. Hellenistic-Roman period. No. 290: OWare. – 293: Unclassified Ware.

1:1

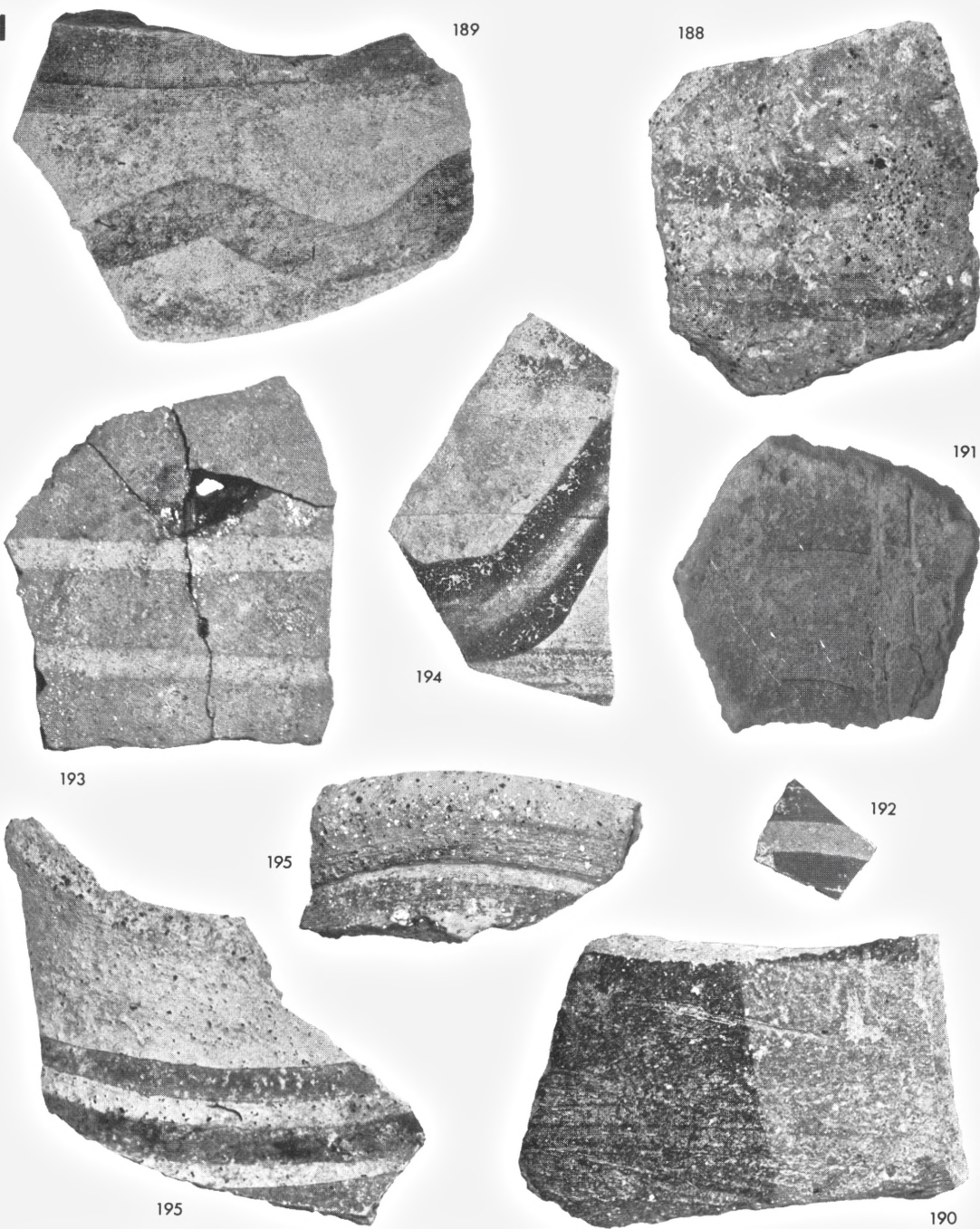
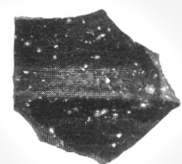


Fig. 42. Tall Darūk, Iron Age. Nos. 188-194: RL-Ware. – 195: RJ-Ware.

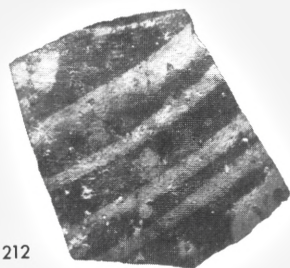


Fig. 43. Tall Darūk, Iron Age. No. 210: L-Ware. – 196-199, 210-207: Slipped Ware. – Hellenistic-Roman period. No. 303: L-Ware. – 301: Slipped Ware.

1:1



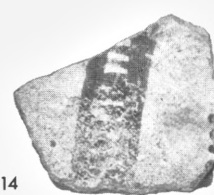
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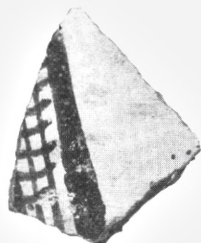
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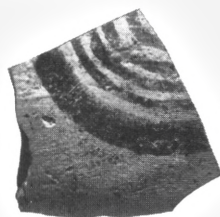
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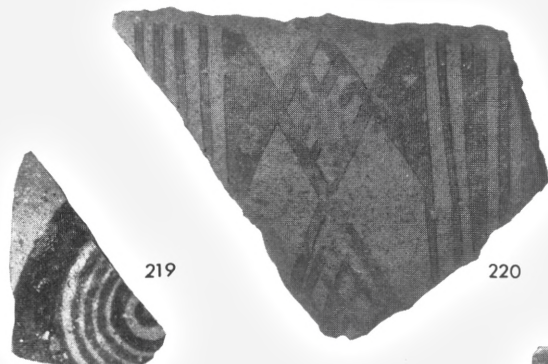
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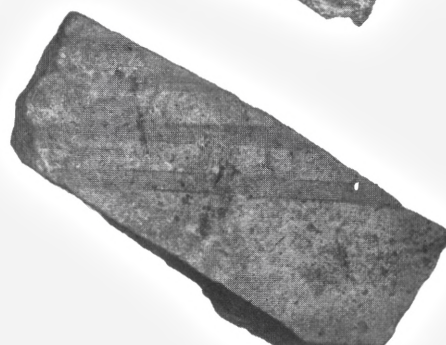
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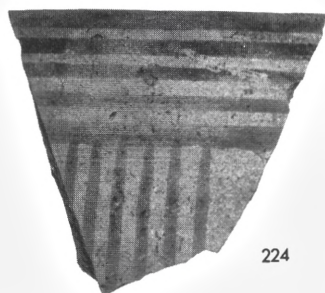
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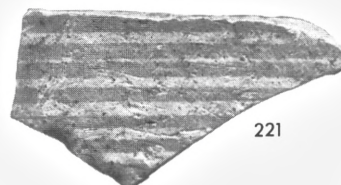
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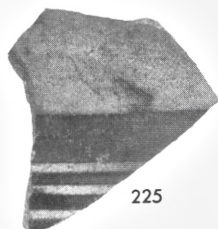
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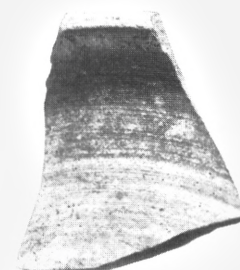


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Fig. 44. Tall Darük, Late Bronze Age. Nos. 211-216: Cypriote Ware. – Iron Age. Nos. 218-222, 224-227: Cypriote Ware.

1:1

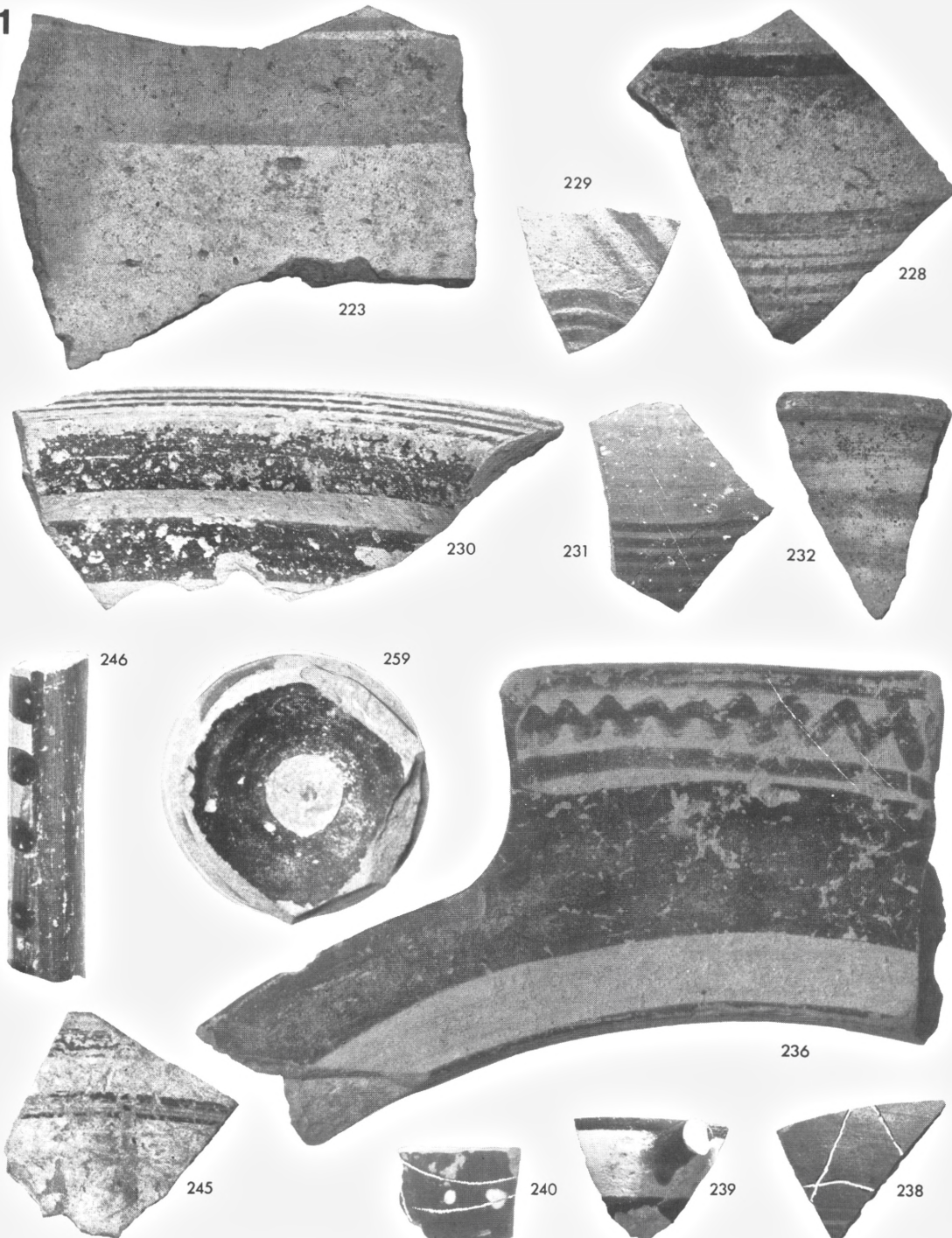


Fig. 45. Tall Darūk, Iron Age. Nos. 223, 228-232: Cypriote Ware. – 236, 238-240, 245-246: East Greek Ware. – 259: Attic Ware.

1:1

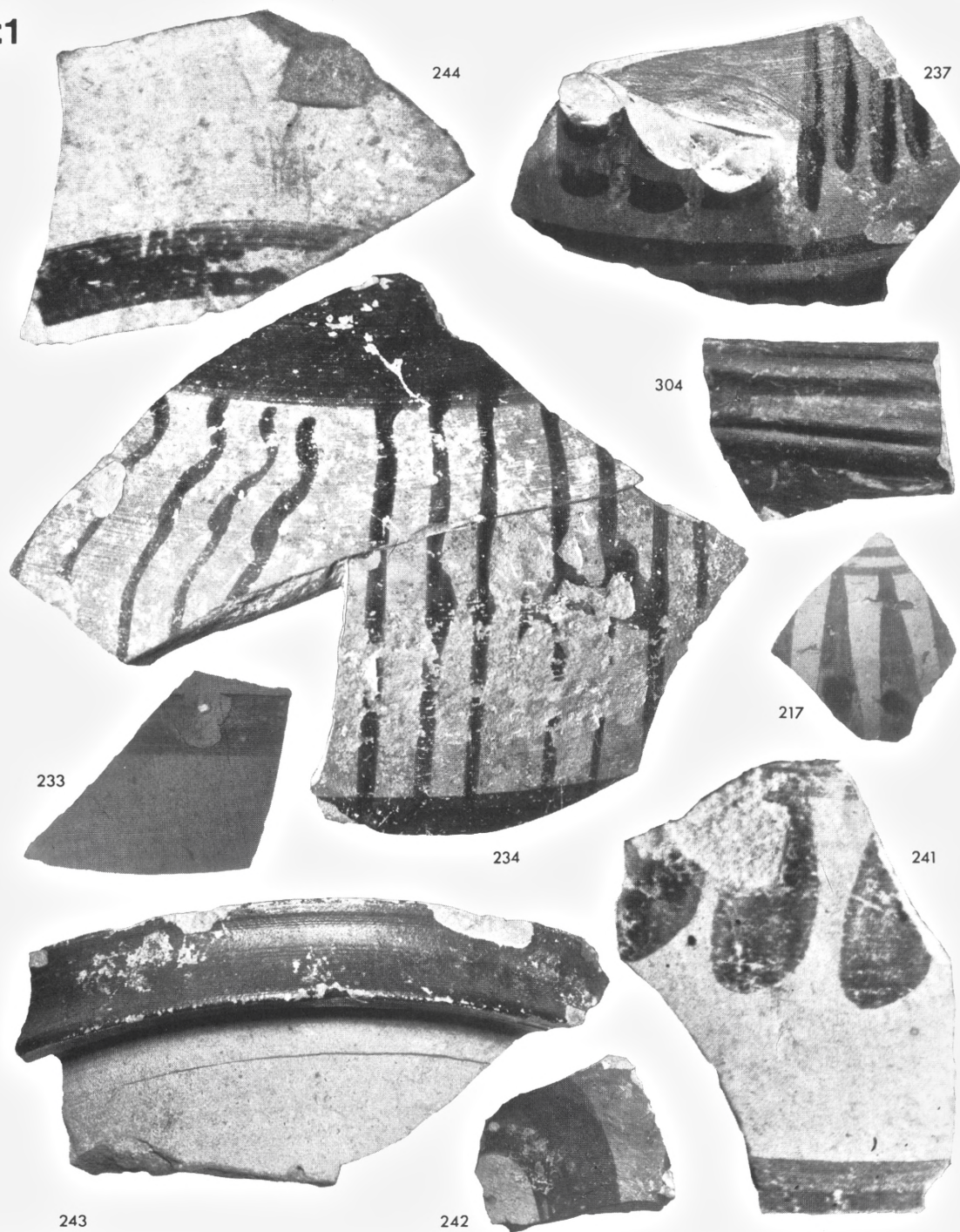


Fig. 46. Tall Darūk, Late Bronze Age. No. 217: Cypriote Ware. – 233: Mycenaean Ware. – Iron Age. Nos. 234, 237, 241-244: East Greek Ware. Hellenistic-Roman period. No. 304: Pergamene Ware.

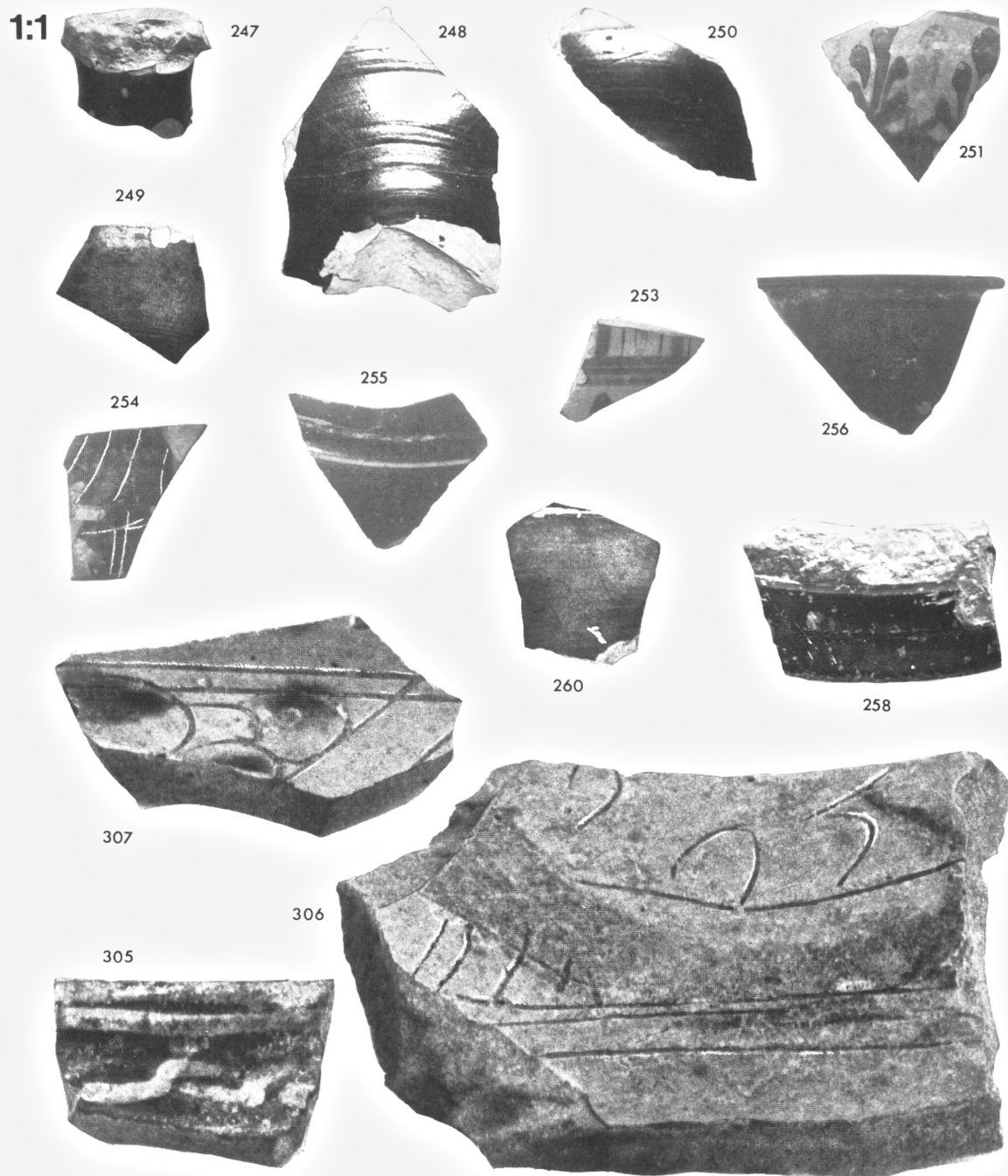


Fig. 47. Tall Darūk, Iron Age. Nos. 247-251, 253-256, 258, 260: Attic Ware. Medieval period. Nos. 305-307: Glazed Ware.

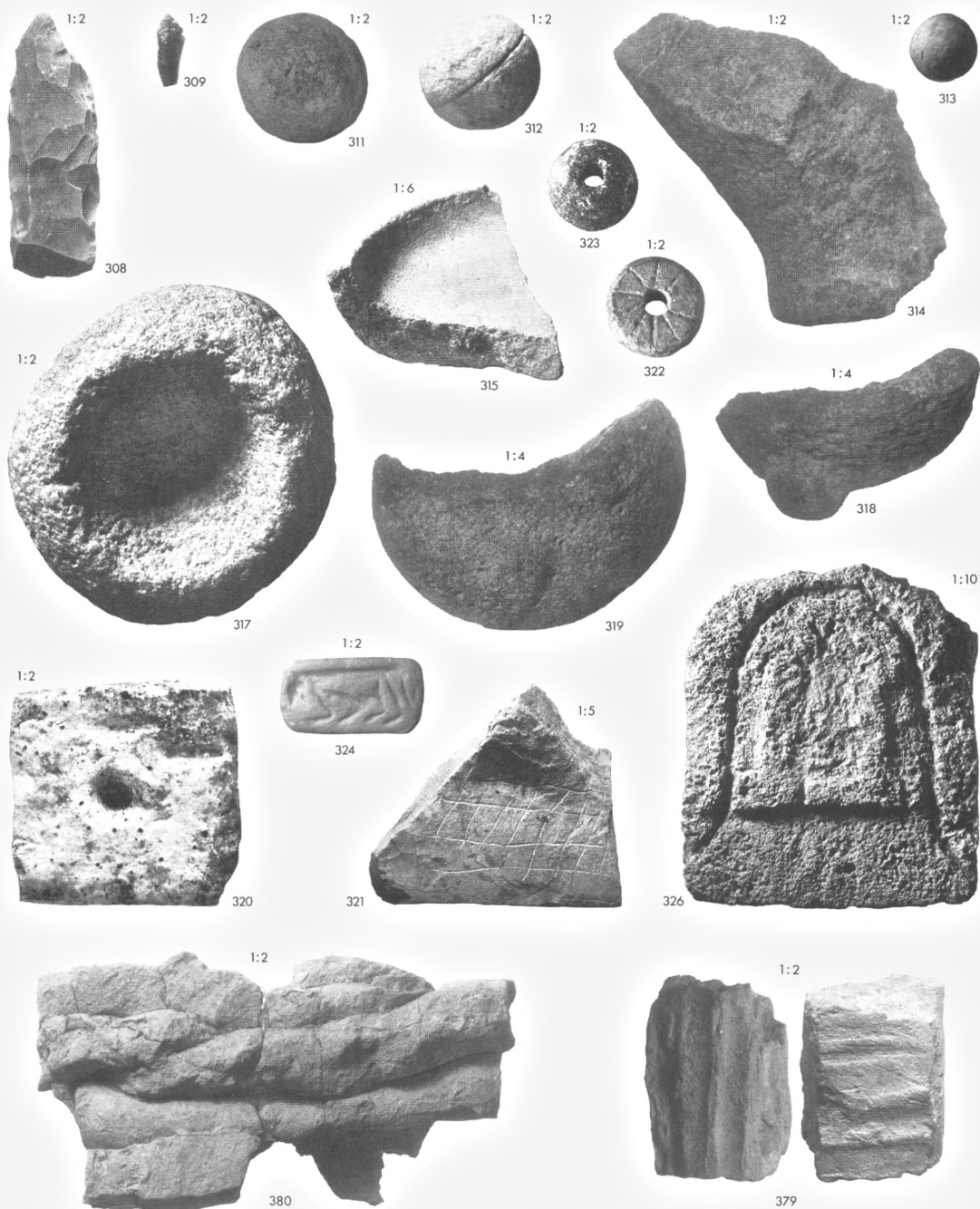


Fig. 48. Tall Darūk, minor objects. Nos. 308-309: Flint and obsidian. – 311-315, 317-324, 326: Stone. – 379: Plaster. – 380: Fragments from oven.

1:1

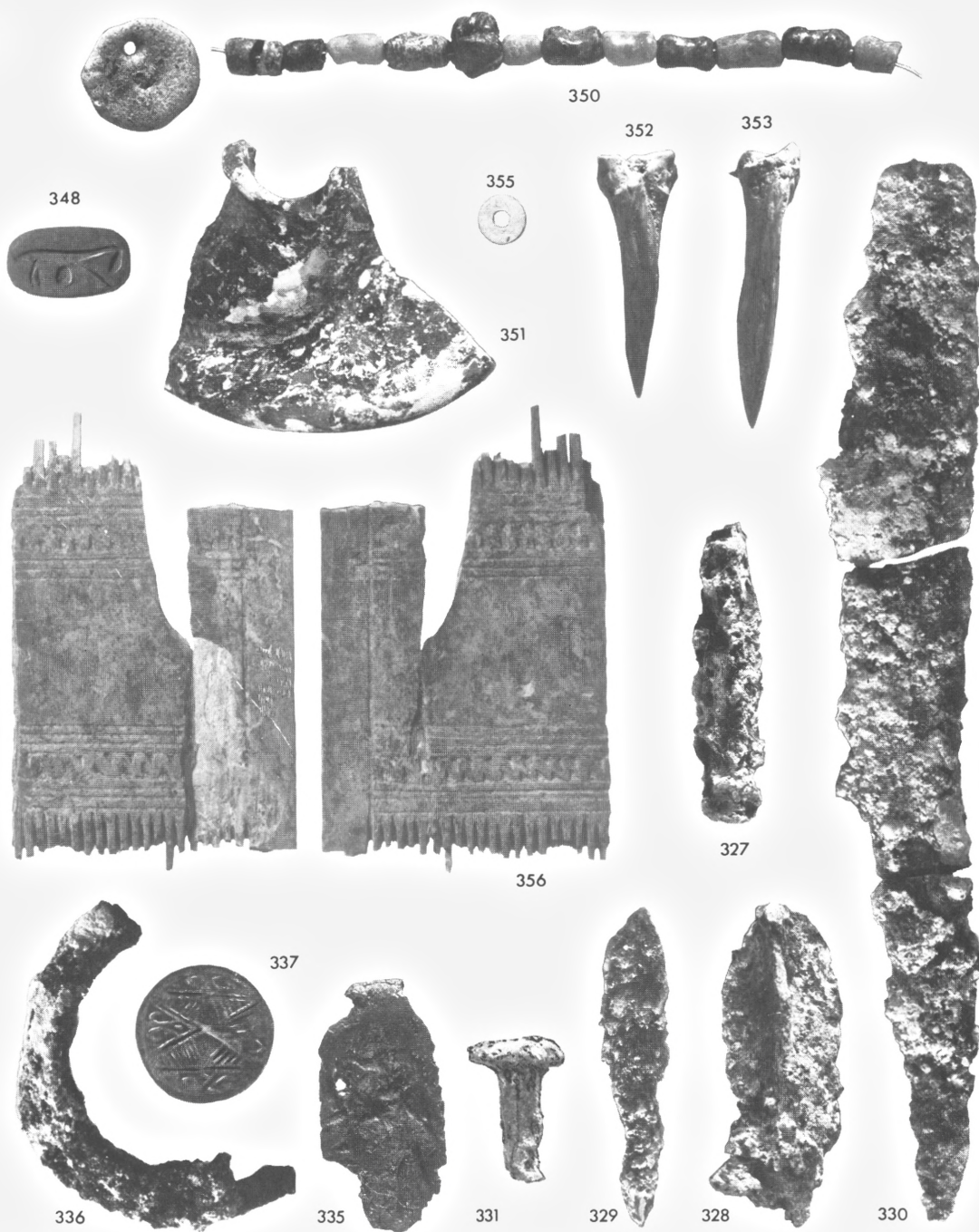


Fig. 49. Tall Darūk, minor objects. Nos. 327-331, 335-337: Metal. – 348: Fayance. – 350-351: Glass. – 352-353, 355-356: Bone.



Fig. 50. Tall Darūk, minor objects. Nos. 338-347: Terracotta. – 378: Tile.

1:1

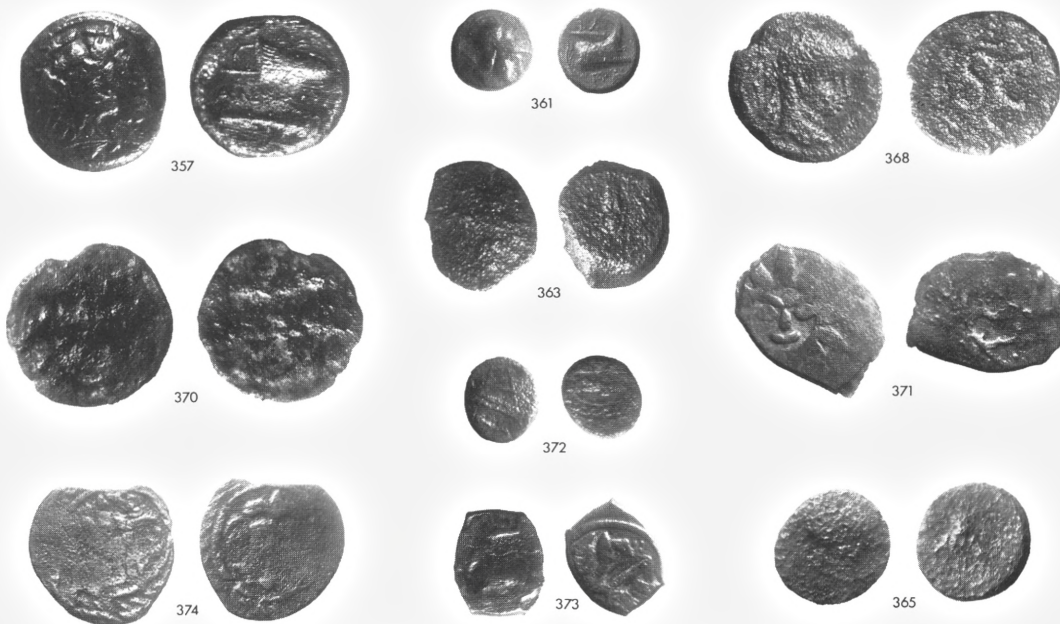


Fig. 51. Tall Darūk, coins. Nos. 357, 361, 363, 365: Greek. – 368: Roman. – 370-374: Islamic.

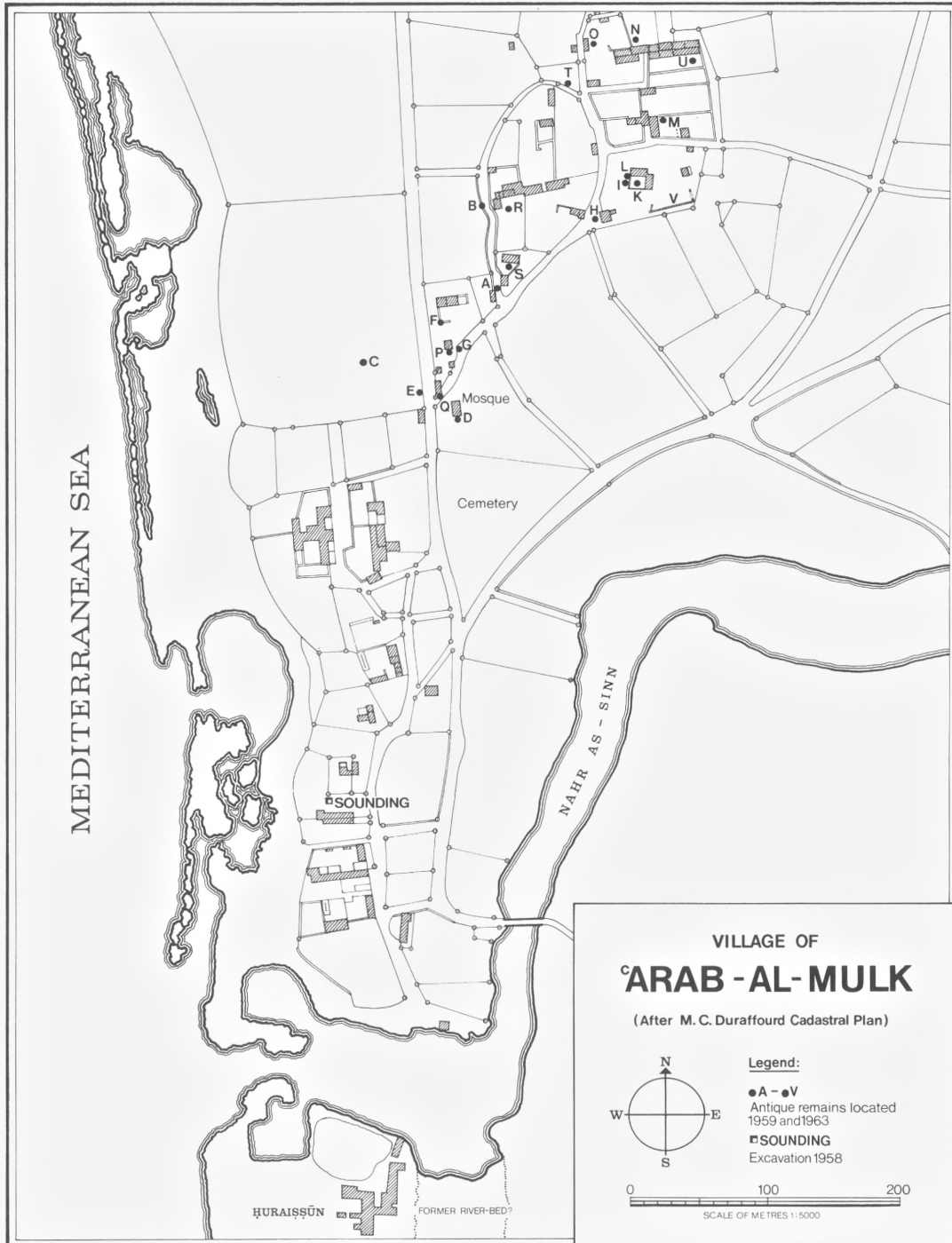


Fig. 52.



Fig. 53. 'Arab al-Mulk and Balda al-Mulk, air photo from the south. Courtesy of the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities.



Fig. 54. 'Arab al-Mulk. South wall of the sounding.

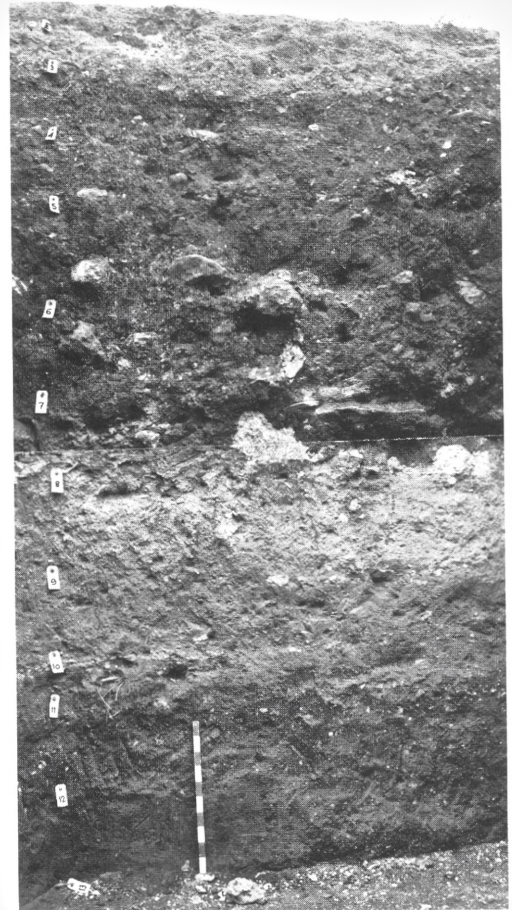


Fig. 55. 'Arab al-Mulk. West wall of the sounding.

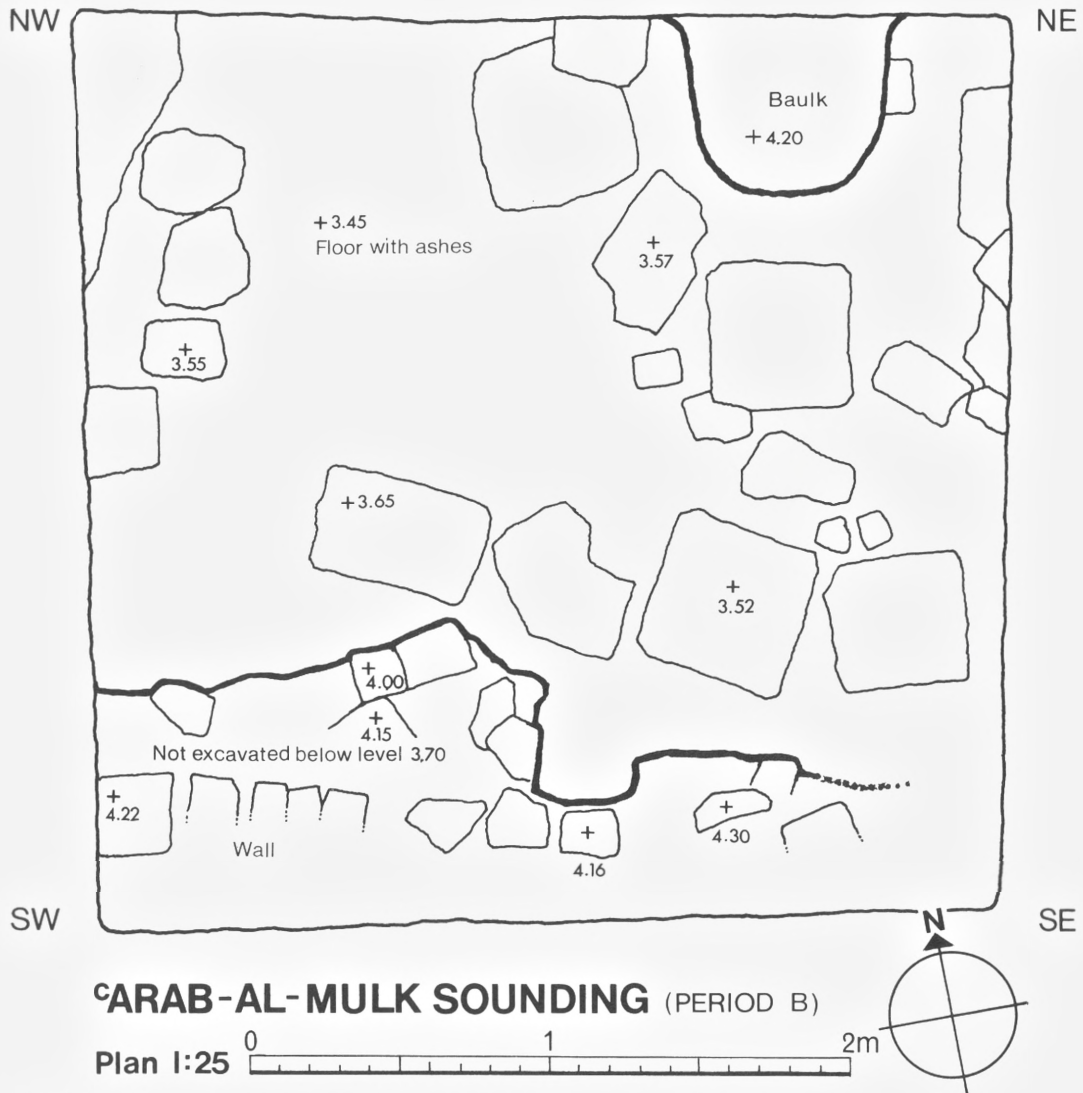


Fig. 56.

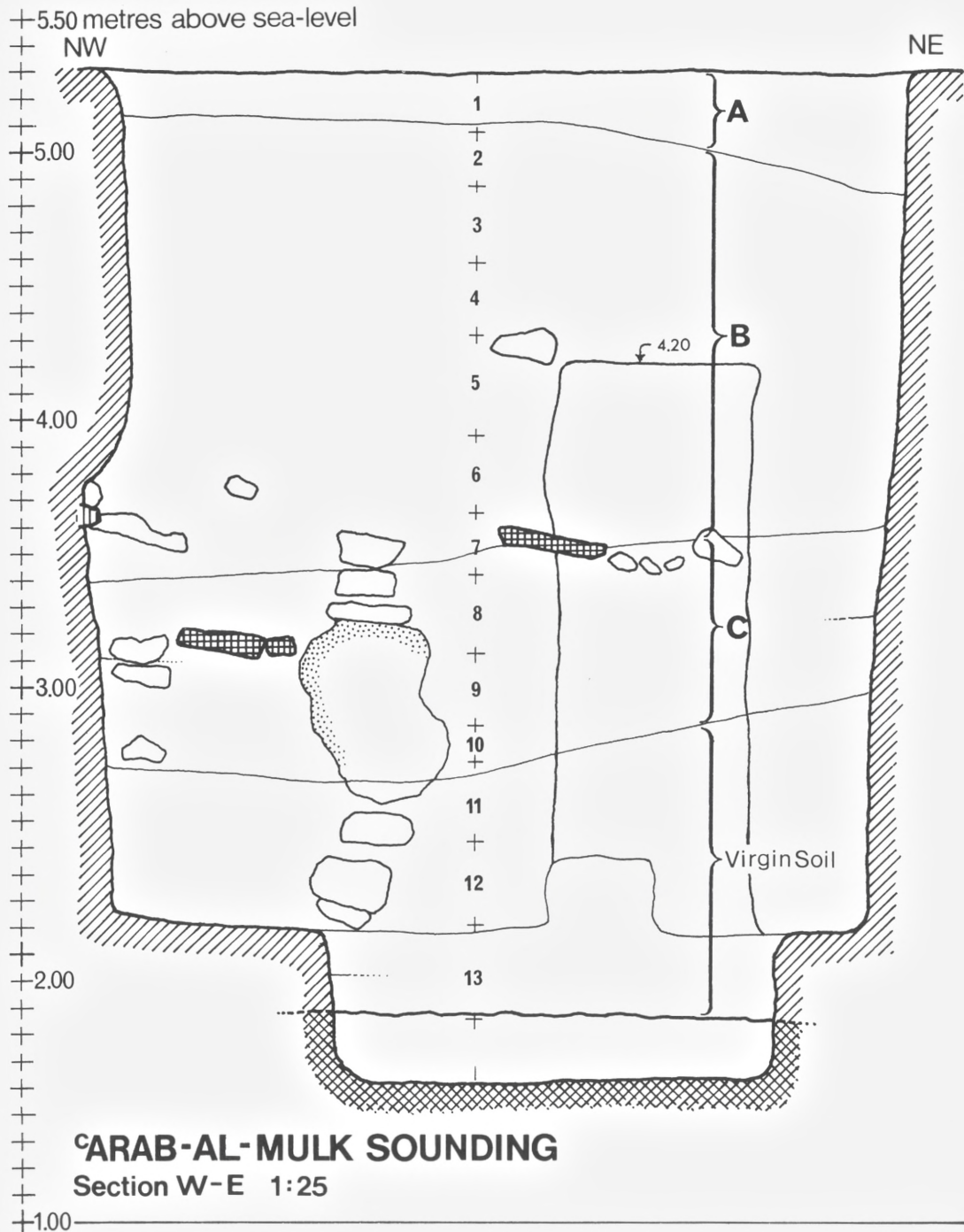


Fig. 57.

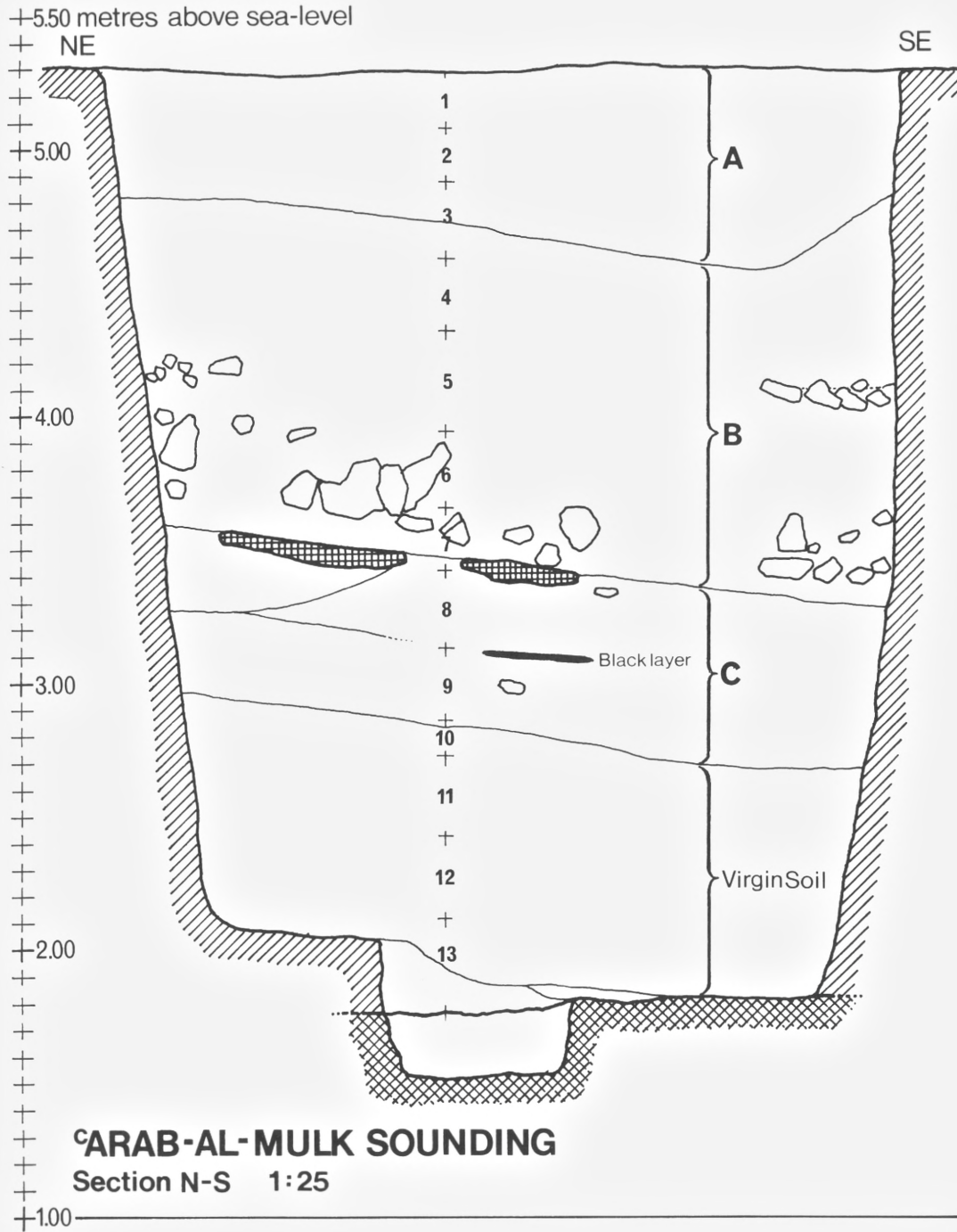


Fig. 58.



Fig. 59.

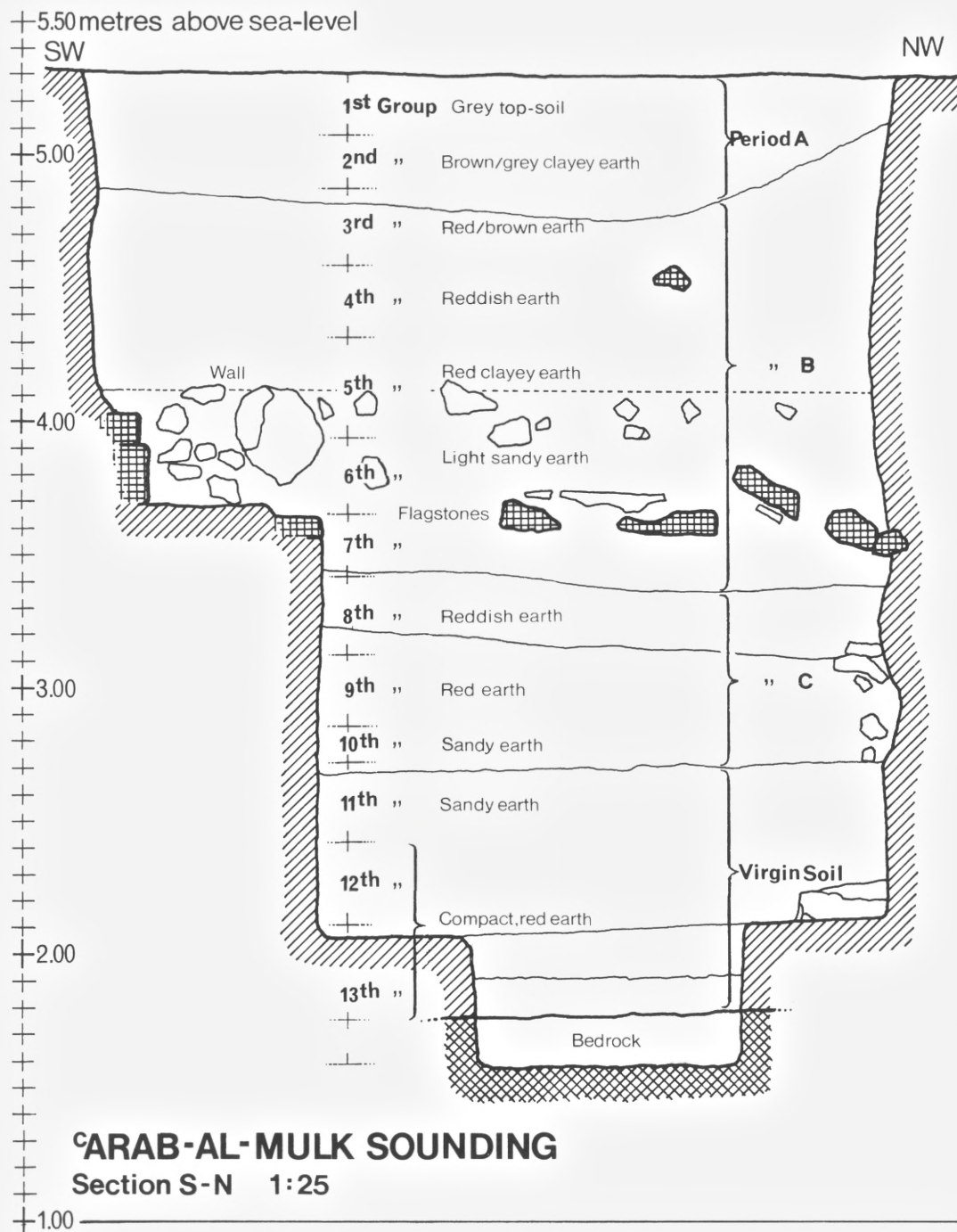


Fig. 60.

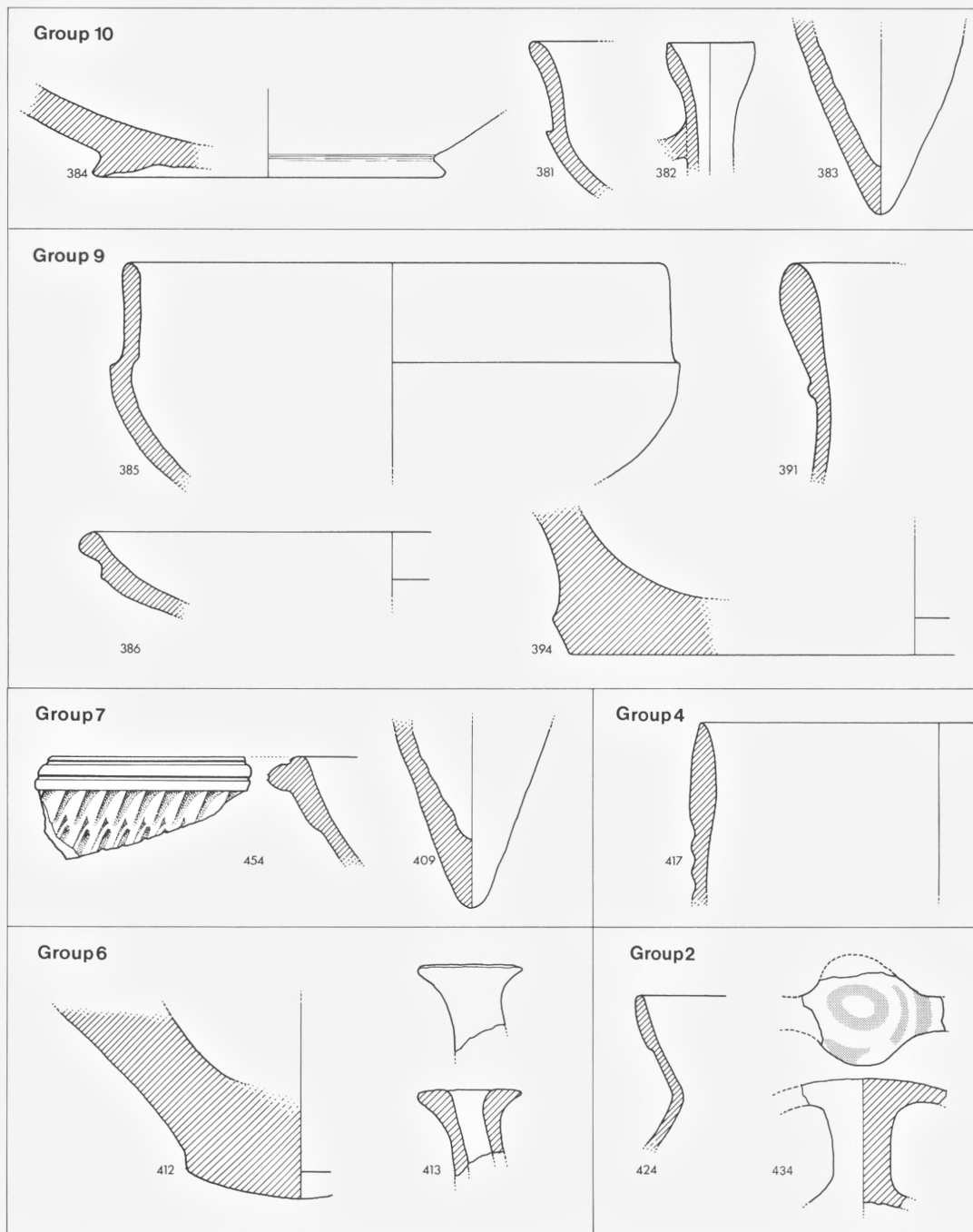


Fig. 61. 'Arab al-Mulk. Nos. 381-386, 391, 394, 409, 412-413, 417, 424: Local pottery. – 434: Late Mycenaean pottery. – 454: Roman pottery.

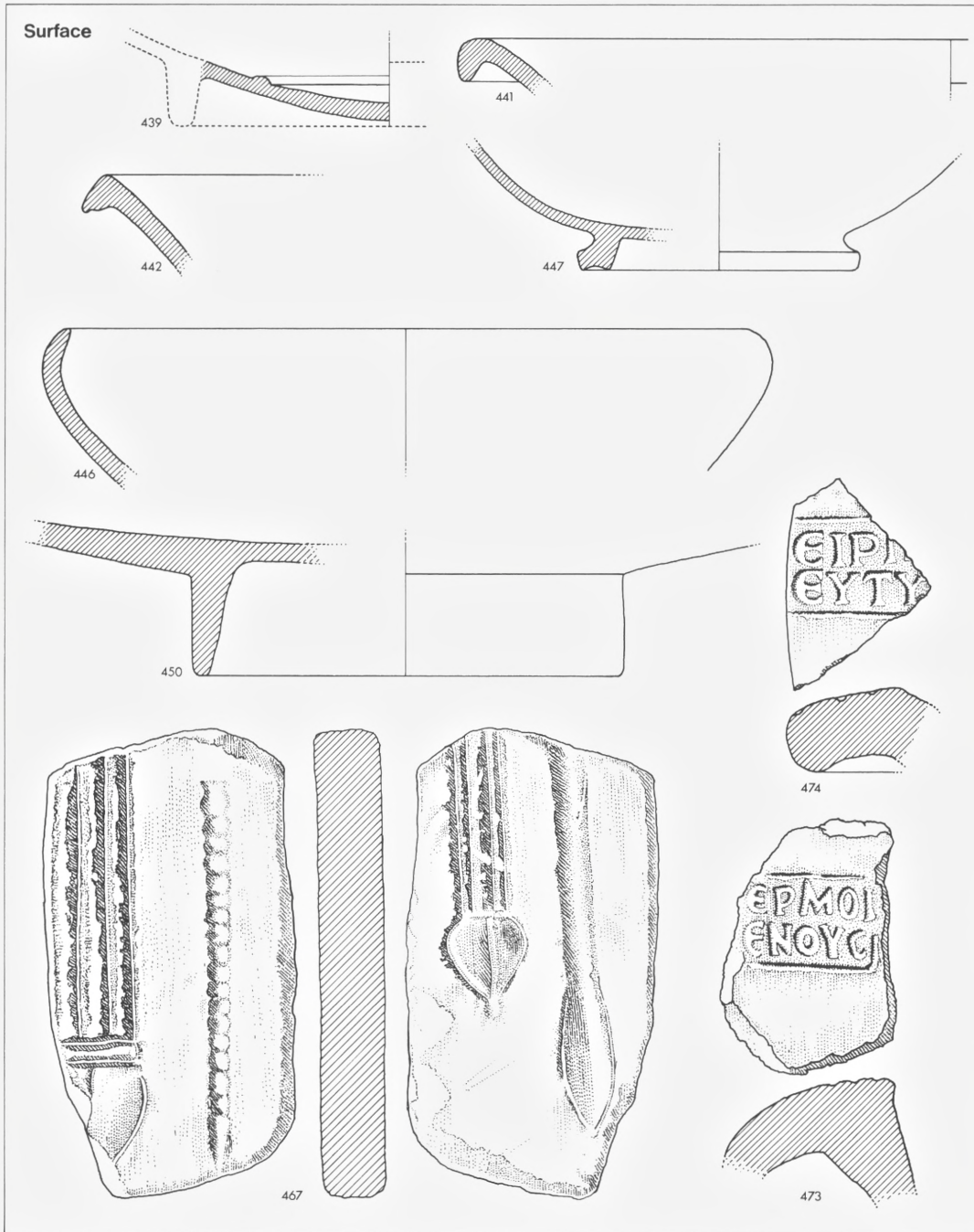


Fig. 62. 'Arab al-Mulk. Nos. 439, 441-442, 446-447, 450: Hellenistic and Roman pottery. – 467: Stone. – 473-474: Terracotta.



Fig. 63. 'Arab al-Mulk. Nos. 382, 385, 387-390, 392-393, 395-398: Local pottery.



Fig. 64. Arab al-Mulk. Nos. 399-408, 410-411, 413: Local pottery.



Fig. 65. 'Arab al-Mulk. Nos. 414-430: Local pottery.

3:4

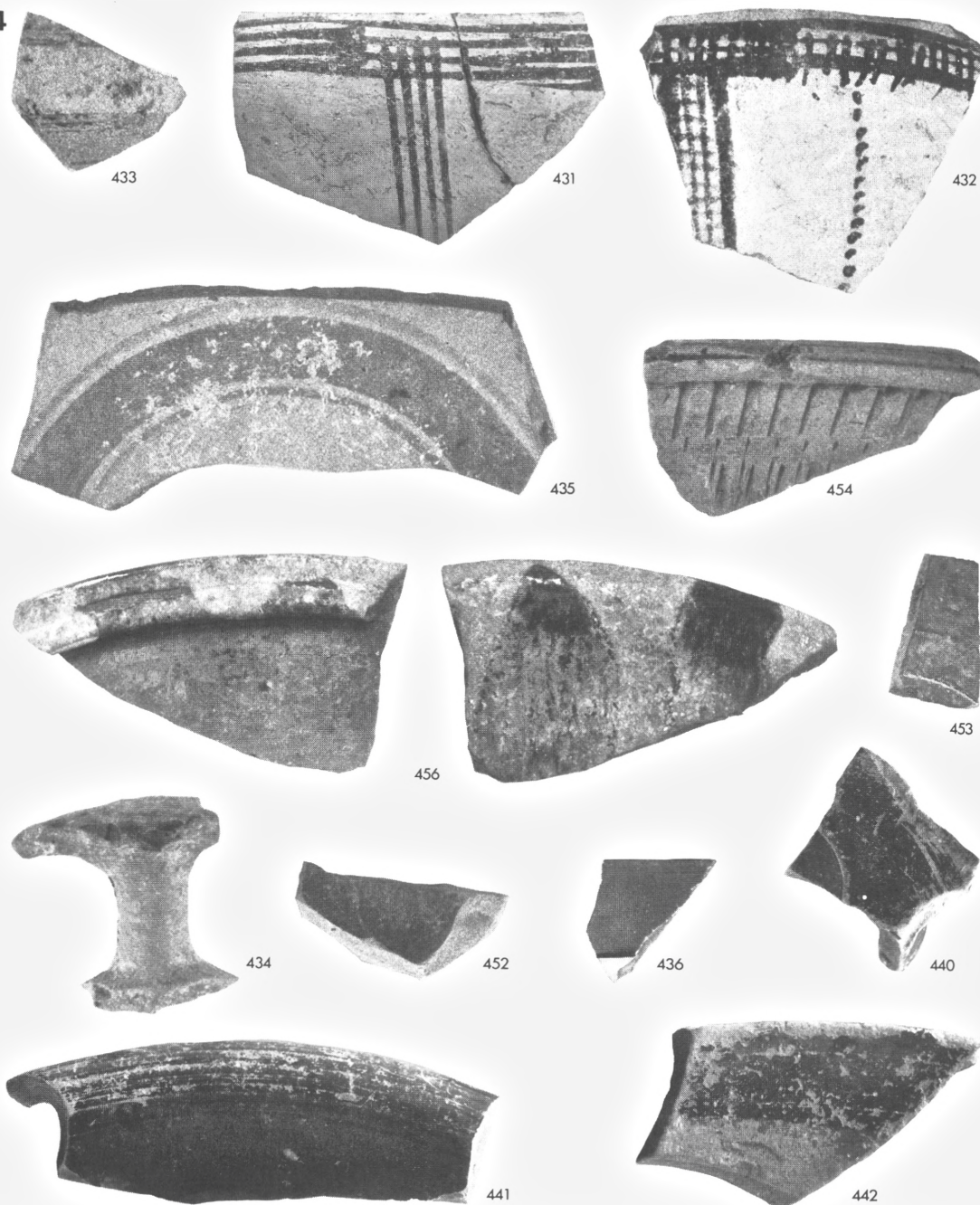


Fig. 66. 'Arab al-Mulk. Nos. 431-433: Cypriote pottery. - 434: Late Mycenaean pottery. - 435: East Greek pottery. - 436: Attic pottery. - 440-442, 452-454: Hellenistic and Roman pottery. - 456: Islamic pottery.

3:4

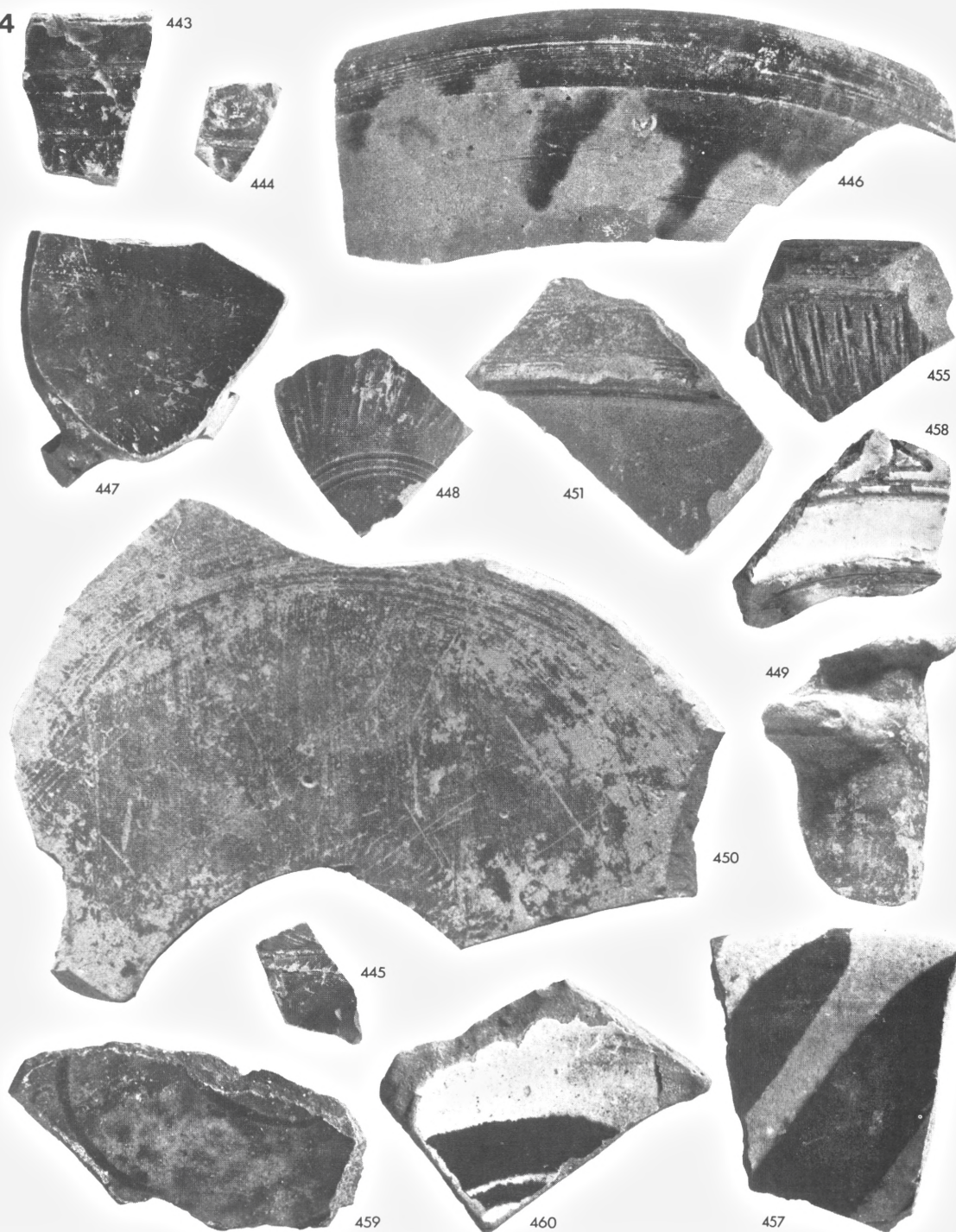


Fig. 67. 'Arab al-Mulk. Nos. 443-451, 455: Hellenistic and Roman pottery. – 457-460: Islamic pottery.

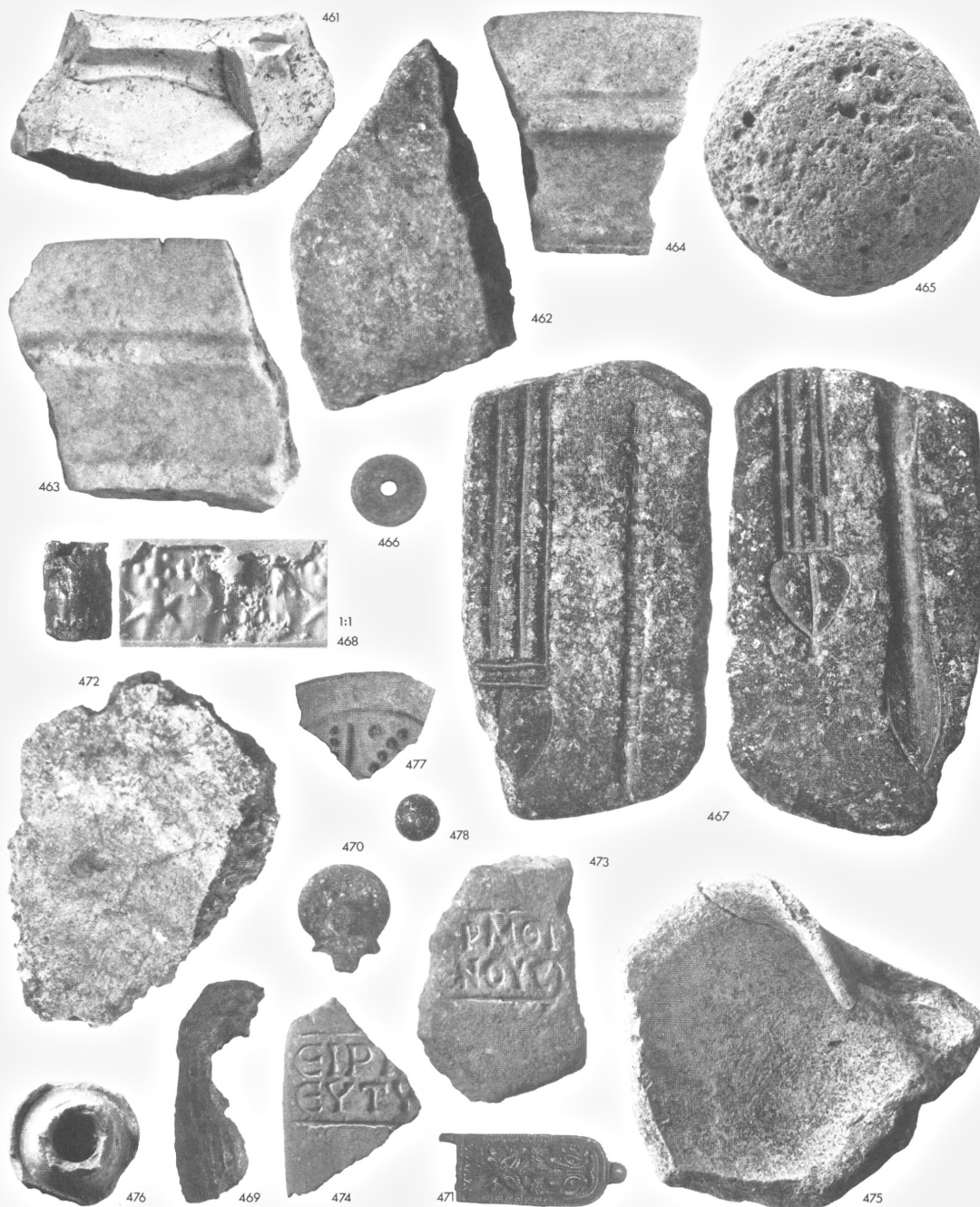


Fig. 68. 'Arab al-Mulk. Nos. 461-468: Stone. – 469-471: Metal. – 472-477: Terracotta. – 478: Glass.

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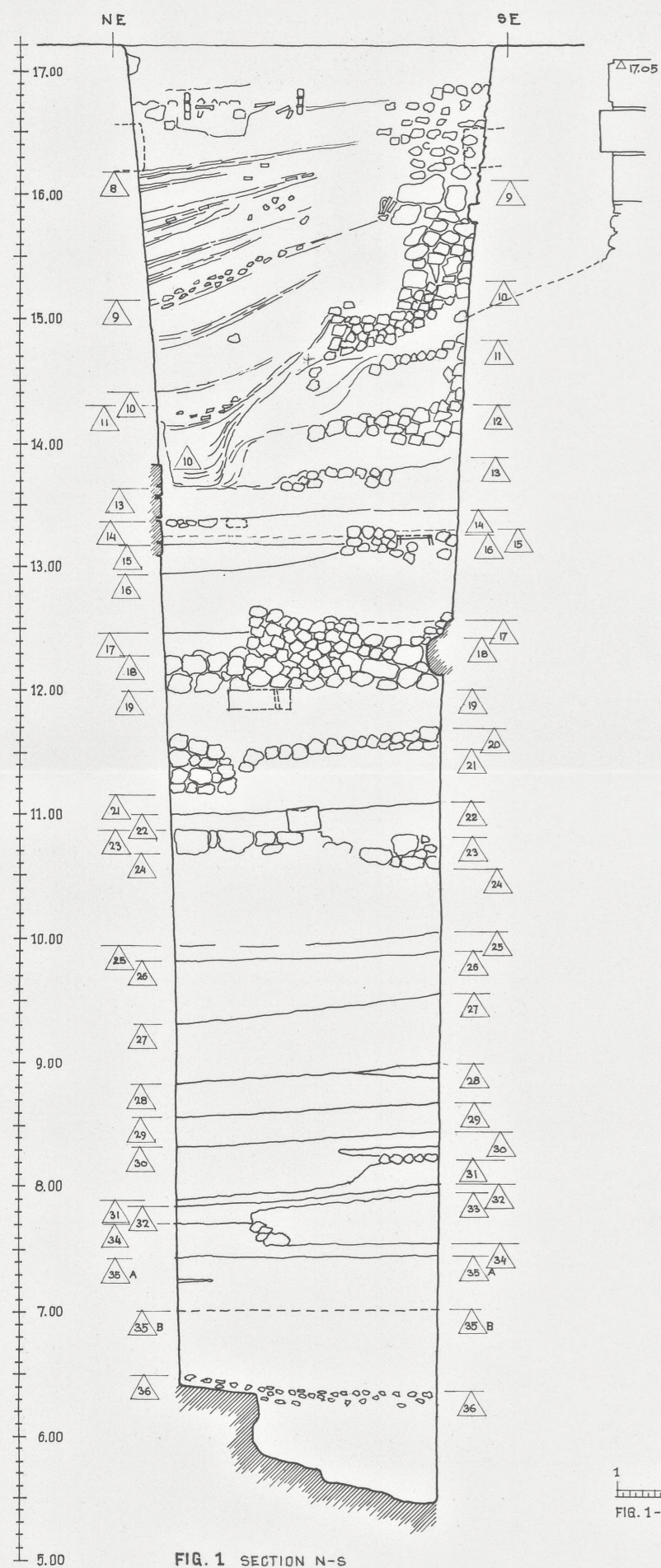


FIG. 1 SECTION N-S

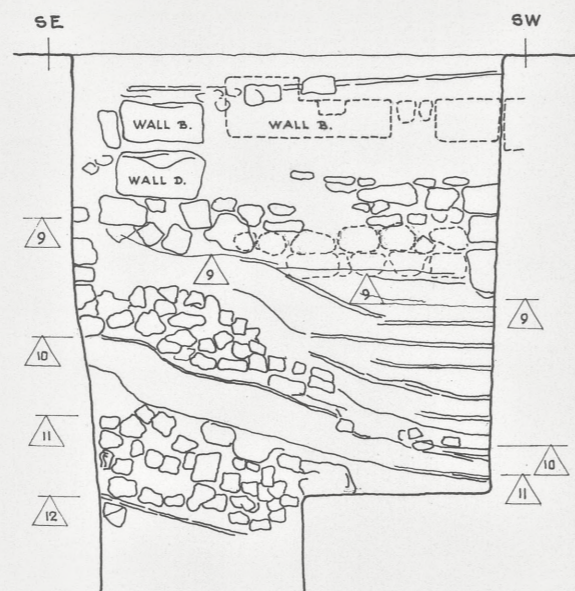


FIG. 2 SECTION E-W

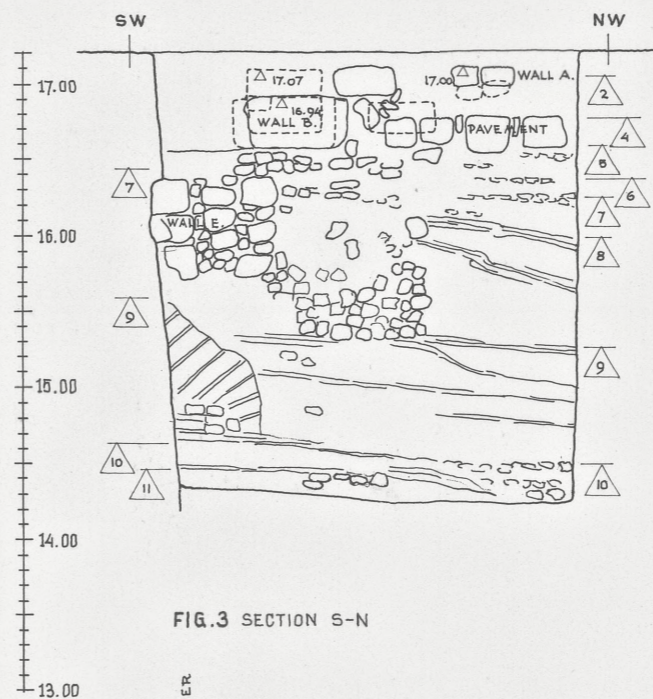


FIG. 3 SECTION S-N

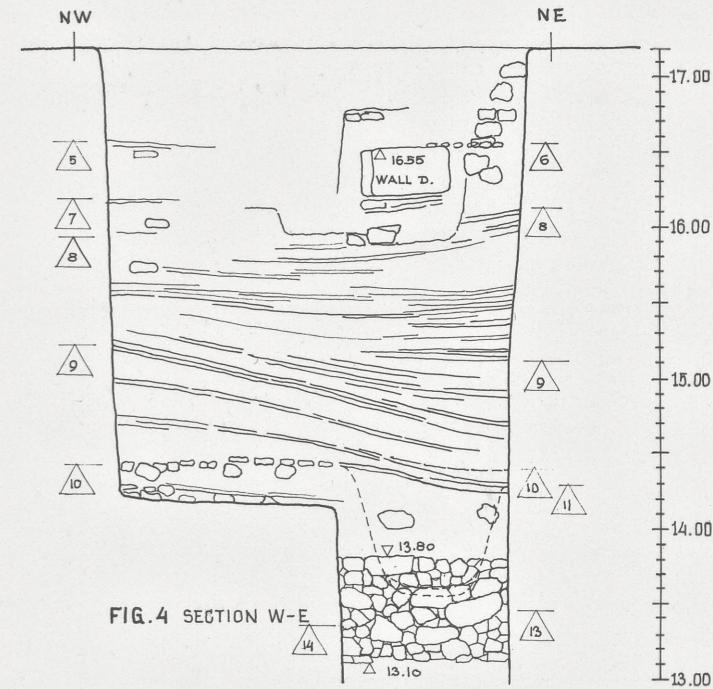


FIG. 4 SECTION W-E

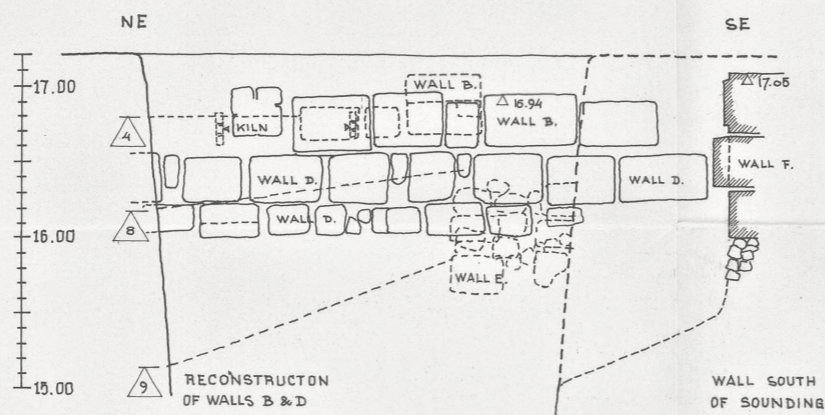


FIG. 5 SECTION N-S

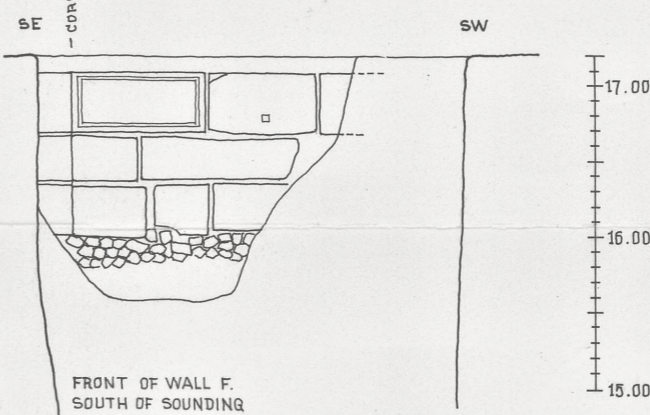


FIG. 6 SECTION E-W

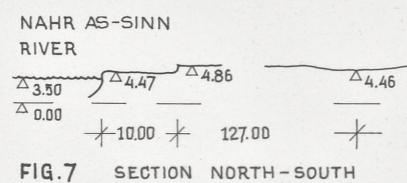


FIG. 7 SECTION NORTH-SOUTH

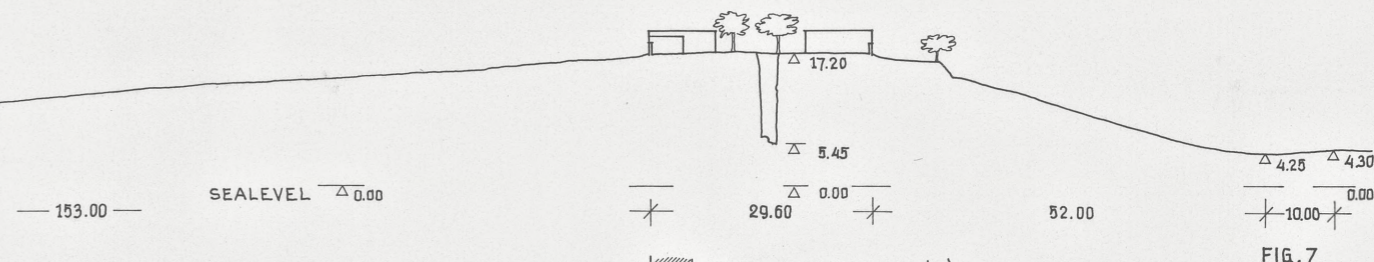


FIG. 7

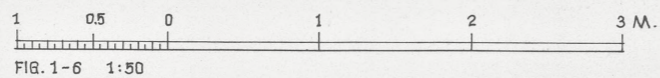


FIG. 1-6 1:50

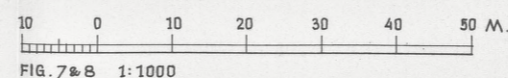
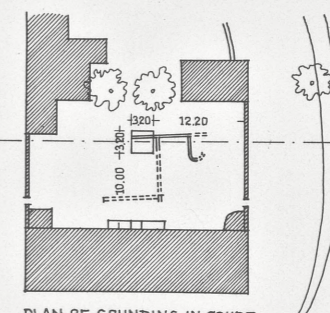
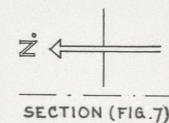


FIG. 7 & 8 1:1000



PLAN OF SOUNDING IN COURTYARD
FIG. 8



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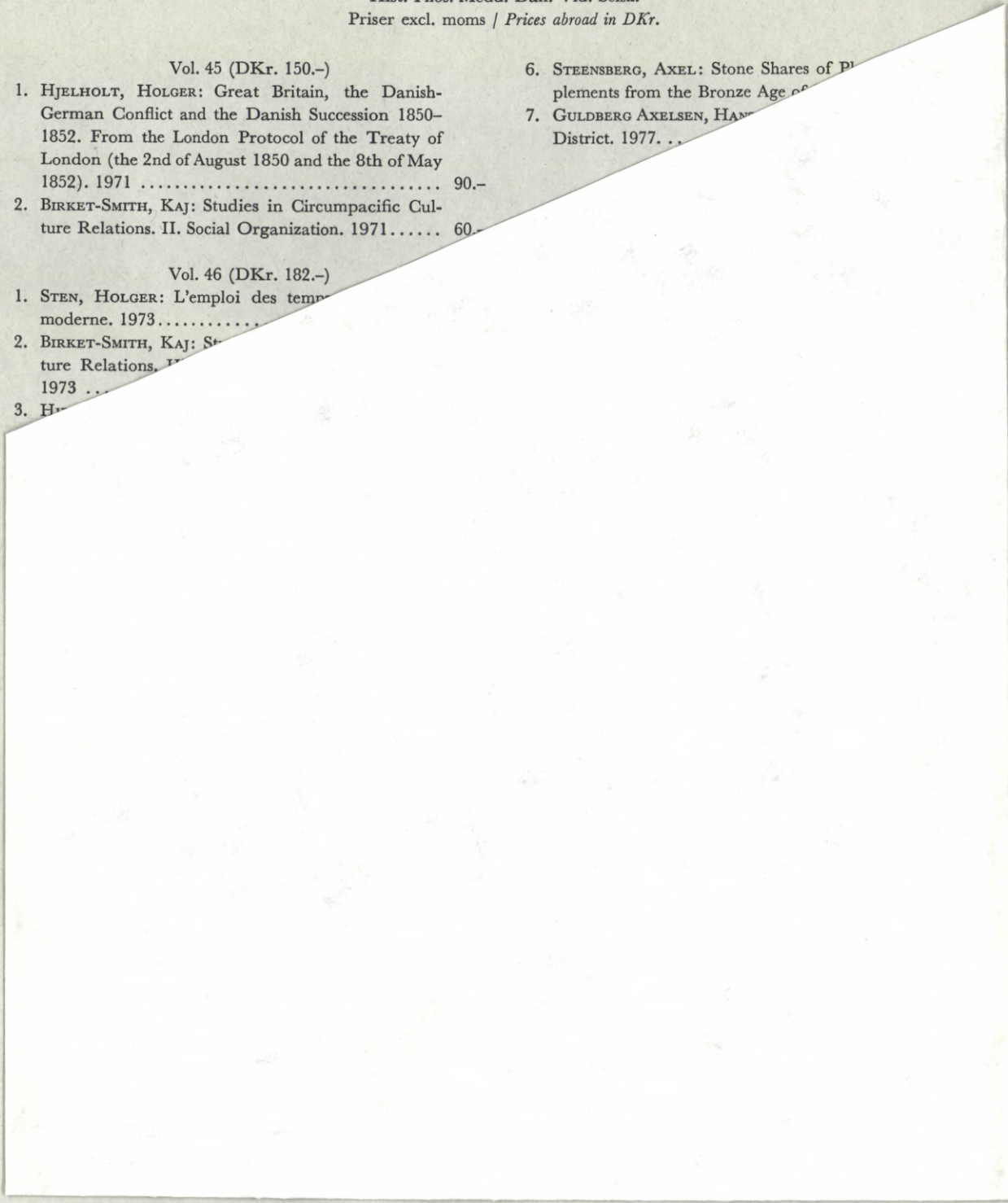
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