

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CARLSBERG EXPEDITION TO PHOENICIA 10

SŪKĀS VIII

The Habitation Quarters

By JOHN LUND



Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter **12**

Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab
The Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters

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Abstract

The present publication deals with the architecture and stratigraphy of the Western and Southern sectors of Tall Sūkās, a coastal site on the Gabala plain in present North Syria, which was excavated by the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia in 1958–1963. It is intended as a companion volume to P. J. Riis' publication of the North-eastern sector in Sūkās I, and presents the finds from the Middle Bronze Age through to the Late Hellenistic Period, when the settlement was abandoned after a severe earthquake. The material is presented in chapters II to IX, each corresponding to one period in the history of the tall, with the exception of chapter II that deals with both the Middle and the Late Bronze Age remains. The final chapter contains a summary of the results and an attempt to set them in the broader context of the archaeology of the Syro-Lebanese coastal region.

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in addition to those indicated in the *Archäologische Bibliographie*, *Beilage zum Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts* and *Sūkās I–III, VI and VII*. Articles in journals, appearing in the notes, are only cited in full the first time they occur.

Alt-Paphos I	E. Erdmann, <i>Ausgrabungen in Alt-Paphos auf Cypern I, Nordosttor und persische Belagerungsrampe in Alt-Paphos, I, Waffen und Kleinfunde</i> , 1977.
AS V	E. Grant & G. E. Wright, <i>Ain Shems Excavations V</i> , 1939.
BMLamps	D. M. Bailey, <i>A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum I, Greek, Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery Lamps</i> , 1975.
Braemer, L'architecture	F. Braemer, <i>L'architecture domestique du Levant à l'âge du fer, Protohistoire du Levant, Éditions Recherche sur les civilisations, cahier no. 8</i> , 1982.
Dothan, The Philistines	T. Dothan, <i>The Philistines and Their Material Culture</i> , 1981.
IGCH	M. Thompson, O. Mørkholm & C. M. Kraay, <i>An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards</i> , 1973.
I.n.	Inventory number(s)
Karageorghis, Cyprus	V. Karageorghis, <i>Cyprus from the Stone Age to the Romans</i> , 1982.
Kenyon, Archaeology	K. Kenyon, <i>Archaeology in the Holy Land</i> ⁴ , 1979.
Kition IV	V. Karageorghis ed., <i>Excavations at Kition IV, The Non-cypriote Pottery</i> , 1981.
Lebeau, Céramique	M. Lebeau, <i>La Céramique de l'âge du fer II–III à Tell Abou Danné et ses rapports avec la céramique contemporaine en Syrie, Éditions Recherche sur les civilisations, cahier no. 12, Centre de Recherche d'Archéologie orientale, Université de Paris I no. 2</i> , 1983.
OJA	<i>Oxford Journal of Archaeology</i> .

Pl.	Plan.
Pritchard, Recovering Sarepta	J. B. Pritchard, <i>Recovering Sarepta, A Phoenician City. Excavations at Sarafand, Lebanon, 1969–1974</i> , by the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, 1978.
Saadé, Ougarit	G. Saadé, <i>Ougarit, Métropole Cananéenne</i> , 1979.
Salamine VII	Th. Oziol, <i>Salamine de Chypre VII. Les Lampes du Musée de Chypre</i> , 1977.
Salamine VIII	L. Jehasse, <i>Salamine de Chypre VIII. La céramique à vernis noir du rempart méridional</i> , 1978.
Sarepta	W. P. Andersen, <i>A Stratigraphic and Ceramic Analysis of the Late Bronze and Iron Age Strata of Sounding Y at Sarepta (Sarafand, Lebanon)</i> , University of Pennsylvania Dissertation, 1979.
Stern, Material Culture	E. Stern, <i>Material Culture of the Land of the Bible in the Persian Period 538–332 B.C.</i> , 1982.
Stucky, Ras Shamra	R. A. Stucky, <i>Ras Shamra-Leukos Limen, Die nach-ugaritische Besiedlung von Ras Shamra</i> . Institut Français d'archéologie du Proche Orient. Bibliothèque archéologique et historique, Tome 110. Mission Archéologique de Ras Shamra, 1983.
Sūkās II	G. Ploug, <i>Sūkās II. The Aegaeon, Corinthian and Eastern Greek Pottery and Terracottas</i> . Hist. Filos. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 6:2, 1973.
Sūkās III	P. J. Riis & H. Thrane, <i>Sūkās III. The Neolithic Periods</i> . Hist. Filos. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 7:2, 1974.
Sūkās IV	H. Thrane, <i>Sūkās IV. A Middle Bronze Age Collective Grave on Tall Sūkās</i> . Hist. Filos. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 10:1, 1978.
Sūkās VII	M.-L. Buhl, <i>Sūkās VII. The Near Eastern Pottery and Objects of Other Materials from the Upper Strata</i> . Hist. Filos. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 10:4, 1983.
TBM	W. F. Albright, <i>The Excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim III, The Iron Age</i> . AASOR 21/22, 1943.
Yadin, Hazor	Y. Yadin, <i>Hazor, The Head of all those Kingdoms. The Schweich Lectures of the British Academy 1970</i> , 1972.

I: Introduction

Tall Sūkās is a site on the coast bordering the Gabala plain in present-day North Syria, figs. 1–2. It was the object of an investigation carried out by a Danish archaeological expedition (the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia) in five campaigns from 1958 to 1963 with the exception of 1962.

The director of the Expedition, P. J. Riis, published the North-eastern sector of the excavation in the first volume of the Sūkās series. The architecture and stratigraphy of the remaining areas of the tall, fig. 3, are the subject of the present study, which is intended as a companion volume to Sūkās I. Each chapter corresponds to one period on the tall, with the exception of chapter II that deals with both the Middle and the Late Bronze Age remains. Parallels to the architectural and other features are discussed in the final chapter, which also contains a summary of the results and an attempt to set them in the broader context of the archaeology of the Syro-Lebanese coastal region.

The stratigraphical sequence represented in Sūkās West and South is identical to that published by P. J. Riis for the North-eastern sector, and the chronological framework established there is equally applicable to the other parts of the mound (1):

1: Sūkās I, 126–127 and Sūkās VII, 110.

Period K	Middle Bronze Age	ca. 2000 to 1600 B.C.
Period J	Late Bronze Age	ca. 1600 to 1170 B.C.
Period H 2	Phoenician Iron Age I	ca. 1170 to 850 B.C.
Period H 1	Phoenician Iron Age II	ca. 850 to 675 B.C.
Period G 3	Period of Greek Domination, Phase I	ca. 675 to 588 B.C.
Period G 2	Period of Greek Domination, Phase II	ca. 588 to 552 B.C.
Period G 1	Period of Greek Domination, Phase III	ca. 552 to 498 B.C.
	Hiatus	
Period F	Neo-Phoenician	ca. 380 to 140 B.C.
Period E 2	Late Hellenistic I	ca. 140 to 117 B.C.
Period E 1	Late Hellenistic II	ca. 117 to 69 B.C.
	Hiatus	
Period D	Late Roman	ca. A.D. 200 to 400

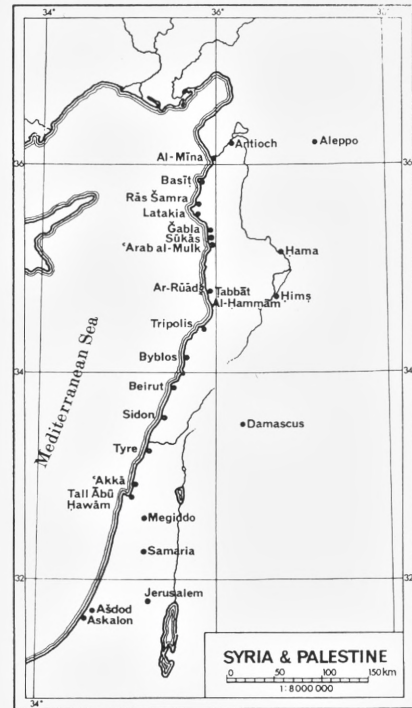


Fig. 1. Map of Syria and Palestine. 1:8.000.000.

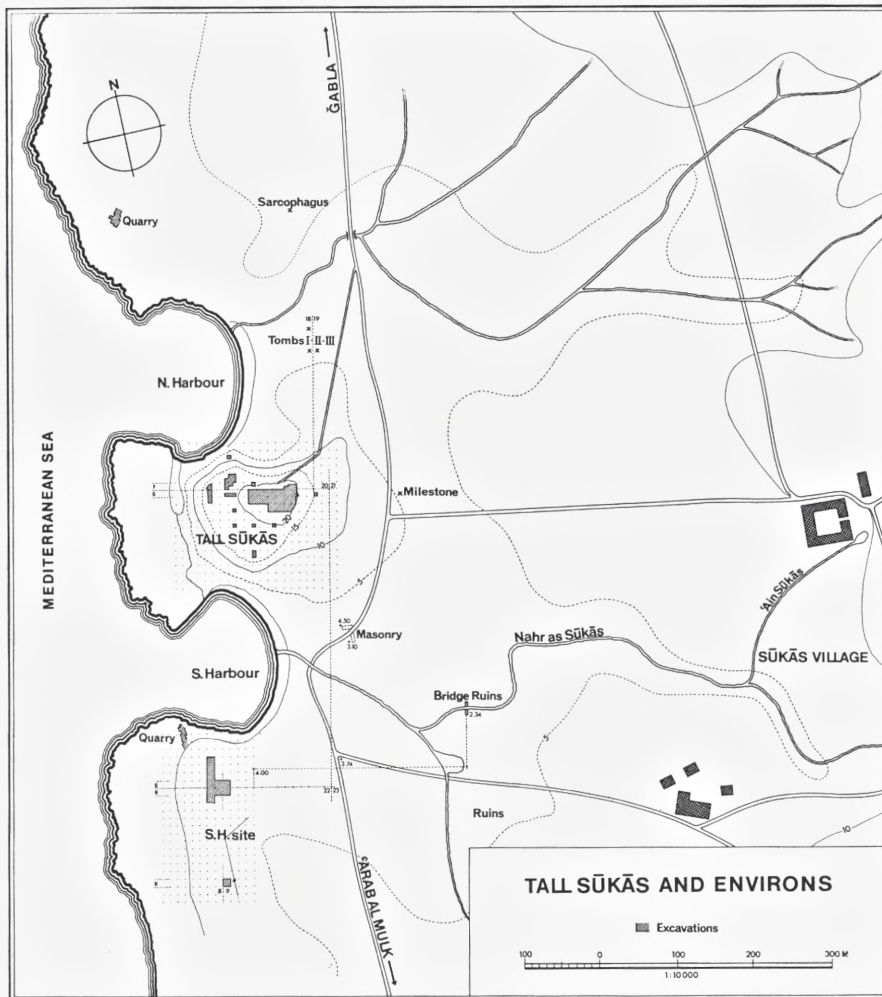


Fig. 2. Map of the Sūkās region. 1:10.000.

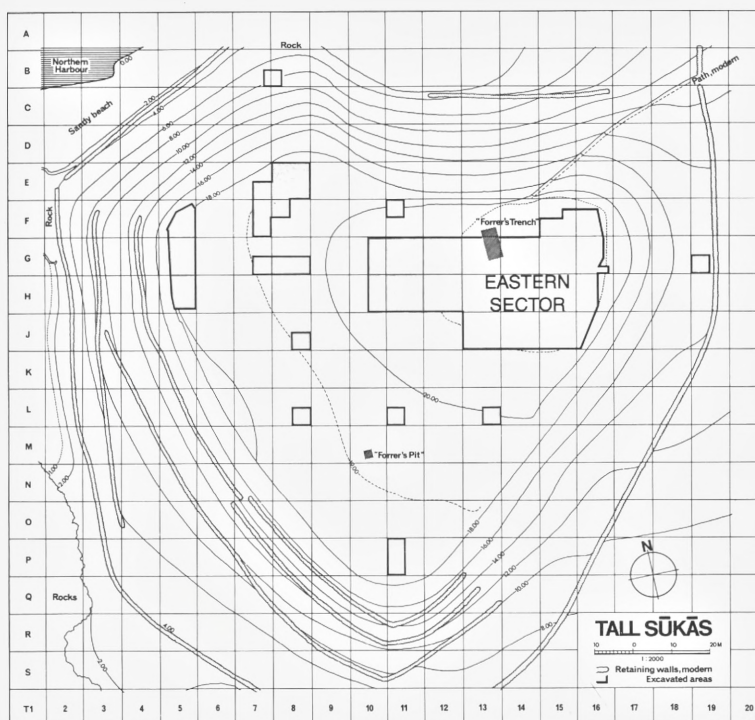
The reader is referred to the introduction to Sūkās I for general information, also concerning the problems connected with the stratigraphy of the upper layers (2). It was furthermore explained there that: “the area in question (i.e. the mound and its immediate surroundings) was divided into a grid of squares 10 m × 10 m wide with an orientation towards the magnetic north. Each square was numbered with a capital letter and an Arabic figure, the lettering beginning at the northern side of the grid, the figures at the western side” (3). To this can be added that each of the squares was subdivided into four so-called quadrants, measuring 5 m × 5 m.

These quadrants were referred to by adding the name of the relevant point of the compass to the letter and figure designating the square; the square G 11, for example, thus consists of the four quad-

2: Sūkās I, 7–20. The geographical setting is discussed p. 7, the background for and strategy of the excavation p. 7–10, the configuration of the mound before excavation p. 10–12, the dates on which the individual grid squares were excavated p. 13–14, personalia p. 14–16, general information concerning the stratigraphy of the upper layers and the ancient building techniques p. 16–20. Cf. also Sūkās VII, 6 for the stratigraphical situation.

3: Sūkās I, 13.

Fig. 3. Plan of Tall Sūkās. 1:2.000. The present publication deals with the dark areas.



rants G 11 NW, G 11 SW, G 11 NE and G 11 SE.

In order to avoid confusion it should be noted that all references to the points of the compass in the present volume are based on the position of the magnetic north: there is, of course, a slight discrepancy between this and the true north, the position of which is indicated by an arrow on the plans.

The individual objects found during the excavation are the subject of separate monographs in the Sūkās series. The Aegean, Corinthian and Eastern Greek Pottery and Terracottas were treated by G. Ploug in Sūkās II, while the material from the Neolithic periods was published by P. J. Riis and H. Thrane in Sūkās III. The Near Eastern pottery and objects of other material from the upper strata were discussed by M.-L. Buhl in Sūkās VII, and a study of the Early Bronze Age remains by E. Oldenburg will appear shortly. Further volumes are planned concerning the Cypriote finds, the Attic and Hellenistic material and the Medieval and later

remains. Only objects of special importance for the chronology, or for the interpretation of the structures, are illustrated in the present volume and references to parallels to the individual finds, given elsewhere, are not repeated. – For similar reasons of economy the finds are throughout the volume referred to by means of their numbers on the relevant plans.

It was impossible to include references to works published since 1984, when the manuscript was completed.

The great majority of the finds are housed in Syrian museums, and it proved impracticable for the author to visit Syria in order to study the material at first hand; however, the careful recording of the finds carried out on site at the time of the excavation is some compensation for this.

First of all I am indebted to the director of the Expedition, Professor P. J. Riis, for entrusting me with the publication of the Western and Southern

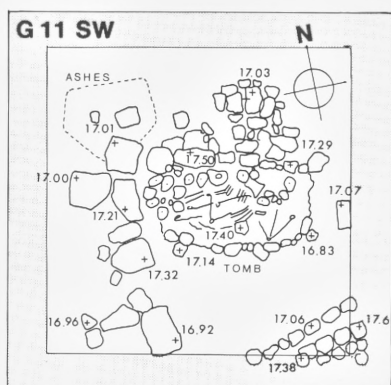
sectors of the tall and for his constant help and encouragement during the preparation of this volume. It is furthermore a pleasure to acknowledge the hospitality of the Department of Classical and Near Eastern Antiquities at the Danish National Museum, which houses the archives of the Carlsberg Expedition. I am especially indebted to the Keeper of the Department, Dr. M.-L. Buhl, for making the manuscript of *Sūkās VII* accessible to me at an early stage of my work. Other members of the staff of this Department have likewise assisted me in every way possible. The final drawings for the publication were made by Mrs. E. Simony and Mrs. G. Simony on the basis of the work done by the Chief Architect of the Expedition, E. Fugmann, on the site. The author tenders his sincere thanks to all of these as well as to Mr. P. Christensen,

draughtsman at the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the University of Copenhagen, for much help in matters connected with the drawings. The English text was expertly revised by Mrs. J. Paris, and I should also like to express my gratitude to Dr. J. Zahle for helpful advice concerning the coins and to Dr. Th. Schiøler for information on ancient grape presses. Last, but not least, I wish to thank Mr. F. G. Andersen, mag.art., and my colleagues of the Carlsberg Expeditions to Phoenicia for many valuable discussions and much helpfulness: Miss G. Ploug, mag.art., who kindly gave me the benefit of her expert knowledge of Eastern Greek pottery, Miss. L. W. Sørensen, mag.art., Lecturer at the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the University of Copenhagen, Mr. I. Thuesen, mag.art., and Mr. P. Pentz, cand.phil.

II: Periods K and J. The Middle and Late Bronze Ages

Pls. 1–8

The Middle and Late Bronze Ages were not the primary objectives of the Carlsberg Expedition (1), but layers from these periods were reached in a few trenches in Sūkās West. Building activity in later times – especially the construction of a new town in period F (2) – had unfortunately obliterated or seriously disturbed the Bronze Age layers in many places. The most complete stratigraphical sequence was excavated in G 11 SW, which will be our starting-point in the following. Bronze Age remains were also found in the grid squares adjoining G 11 SW, i.e. G 10, H 10 and H 11. The evidence from this area will be discussed first, followed by separate discussions of the layers from the periods under consideration in G 12, F 8 NW and F 11 NW.



Pl. 1. 1:100.

G 11 SW and adjoining grid squares

H. Thrane has already published the most remarkable Middle Bronze Age feature found in G 11 SW: a collective grave with 41 skeletons in three burial levels (3). Thrane limited his presentation to the grave proper without regard to its broader context within the layers to which it belonged. The aim of the first part of this chapter is to supplement Thrane's study in this respect. According to Thrane's findings, the two uppermost burial levels in the grave, 1 and 2, formed a group separated from the older level 3 by a hard brown layer of sterile clay with a loose stone packing (levels of stones between 16.89 and 17.22) (4).

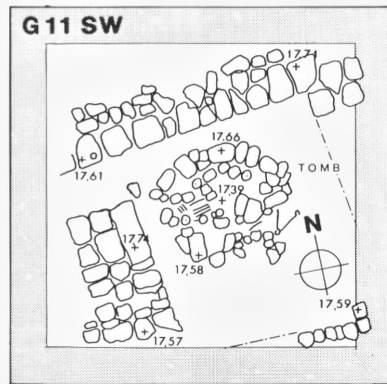
The architectural context of the grave in its earlier phase (level 3) can be seen on Pl. 1. It seems to have been established immediately east of a wall orientated north-north-west/south-south-east (levels 17.01, 17.00, 17.21, 17.32, 16.96 and 16.92). This is referred to as the "western wall" in the following. Obviously this is the lowest course of a wall of which the upper part is seen on Pl. 2. Layer 18 in G 11 SW corresponded to this phase in the

1: Sūkās I, 10.

2: Sūkās I, 92–126.

3: Sūkās IV. Cf. also Sūkās III and Sūkās V. The purpose of the deep sounding was explained by P. J. Riis in Sūkās III, 3. Its location on the tall can be seen *ibid.* p. 5 fig. 2 and Sūkās IV, 4 fig. 1. A preliminary account of the excavation of G 11 SW including the Middle Bronze Age layers was given by P. J. Riis in: *L'activité de la mission archéologique danoise sur la côte phénicienne en 1958*, AAS 8/9 1958/1959, 126–128. A study of the Early Bronze Age layers in the sounding will be published shortly by E. Oldenburg. It should be noted that it was decided to maintain the traditional period designations for the Middle Bronze Age: MB II A, MB II B and MB II C instead of replacing them with the new terms: MB I, MB II and MB III suggested by W. G. Dever and adopted by P. Gerstenblith, *A Reassessment of the Beginning of the Middle Bronze Age in Syria-Palestine*, BASOR 237 1980, 65–84.

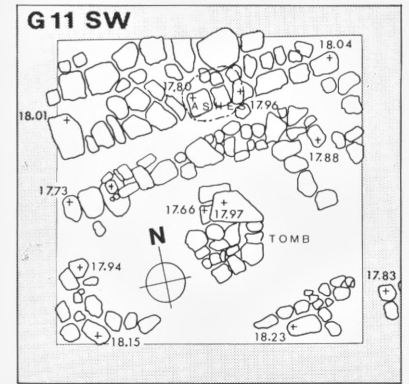
4: Sūkās IV, 21–22 fig. 31 and p. 47.



Pl. 2. 1:100.

grave. Thrane described it as “a yellow-brown earth fill with some lime” (5). From section 1 in the west baulk it is clear, however, that there were three substrata inside the layer. The lowest consisted of gravel mixed with ashes and occasionally red libn (6). Above a middle substratum came yet another of red libn. It seems reasonable to assume that the libn originated from mud bricks fallen out of the “western wall”.

The two uppermost burial levels in the grave were connected with the following layer, 17, in which two floors can be seen to have existed. The situation in the older floor-level is shown on Pl. 2. The grave now appears to be situated inside a small, rectangular room limited to the west by the “western wall” (levels 17.74 and 17.57) and to the north by a wall orientated east-north-east/west-south-west (level 17.71). This is referred to as the “northern wall” in the following. Although the presence of corresponding eastern and southern walls remains hypothetical, a line of stones near the south-east angle of the quadrant, as well as a “buttress” projecting southwards from the eastern part of the “northern wall” seem to point in this direction. A worn stone in which was a circular hole was found in the western part of the “northern wall”; presumably this was the socket-stone of a door filling the 0.55 m wide gap separating the north end of the “western wall” from the “northern wall”. From the level of the socket-stone, 17.61, we can deduce the approximate level of the floor, but it



Pl. 3. 1:100.

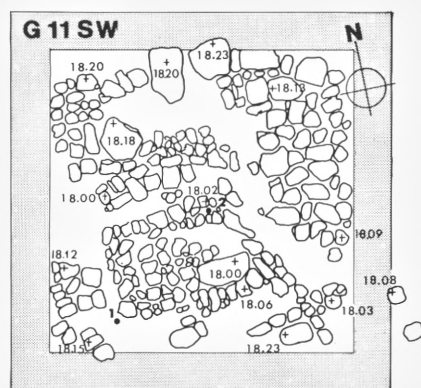
is impossible to discern traces of a floor at this level on section 1 in the west baulk, unless it is identical with the top of a deposit of gravel and red libn south of the “northern wall”. The stone covering above the grave reaches as high as level 17.66.

The wear of the socket-stone implies that the door had been much used. It therefore follows that the room must have been in ordinary use and not merely reserved for funerary purposes. Unfortunately no objects were found that might have shed light on the function of the room.

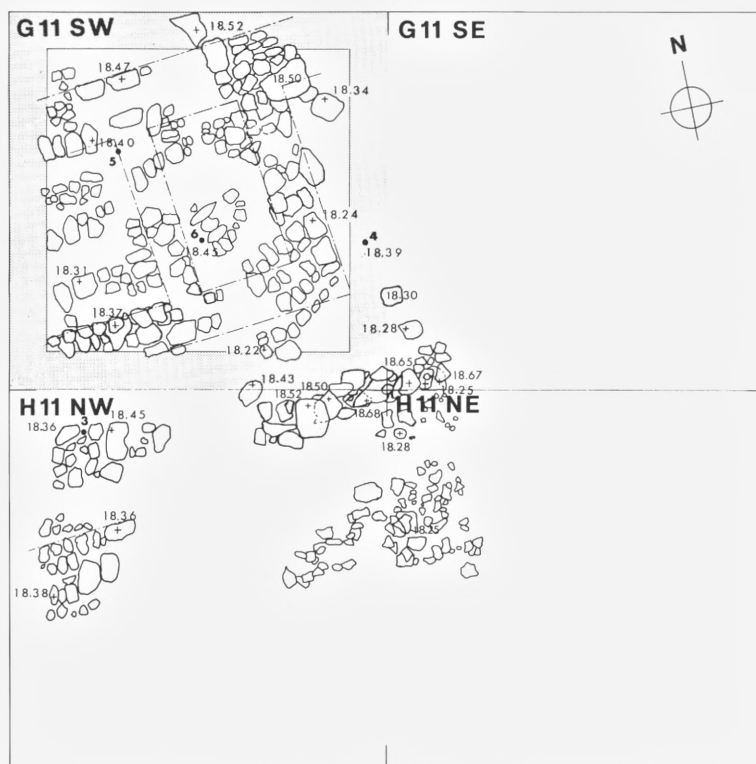
The scene changed considerably with the laying of the upper floor in the same layer, Pl. 3. This constituted the top of layer 17 and had a considerable slope from north to south. The “western wall” had by now fallen into disuse, which implies that a major architectural change had occurred between the two floors. The “northern wall” was still standing although in places partly demolished. This is indicated by the placing of what seems to be a “built-in” hearth facing south in or above the middle of the wall. The architectural remains connected with the upper floor have a makeshift character, which is reflected by Thrane’s description of the layer: it “contained what looked like primitive walls of stones with loose earth-fill, as well as some

5: Sūkās IV, 5.

6: The Arabic word libn was used to characterize material taken to be remains of mud bricks.



Pl. 4. 1:100.



Pl. 5. 1:100.

preserved mud bricks” (7). Thrane notes that the first traces of the grave were observed in this layer and mentions that: “There was a wall and a patch of dark earth (fireplace?) towards the north. A stone

7: I.n. 1696/1; i.n. 1696/2 = TS 1760; i.n. 1760 = TS 1761; i.n. 1761 = TS 1762. The latter was described thus: Fragment of mud brick with parts of one vertical and two horizontal sides preserved, and with other similar material adhering. The whole block presents an uneven rear surface sloping so as to make it taper downwards. Light reddish clay with big white, reddish-brown and brown particles. Handmade in frame. Cut or sawn obliquely on back (or “cast” against sloping wall). Badly damaged. Reddened and hardened by fire, vertical surface damaged in places. L.: 38.5 cm.; W.: 16.5–22.5 cm.; H.: 41.5 cm. – of brick alone 22.5 cm. Cf. Sūkās I, 41 note 104.

8: Sūkās IV, 5.

9: G 11 SW i.n. 1189/1 = TS 1364, Sūkās VII, 34 fig. 12.161, 37 no. 161, 116 pl. 10.161.

10: G 11 SW CLXV, i.n. 725/1 = TS 872.

circle was observed in the western half of the trench. Among the plain, rough, field stones was a larger, rounded, flattened stone that must have come from the sea-shore.” (8). Thrane’s “stone circle” in the western part of the trench appears to combine with three other walls in the trench. Together they seem to delimit the rudiments of an oval structure – or possibly an apsidal room – orientated east-north-east/west-south-west above the grave, which was covered with a pavement of sorts (levels 17.97 and 17.66). The interpretation of these remains is uncertain.

Layer 16 in G 11 SW had been severely disturbed by intrusion from later building activity, Pl. 4, fig. 4. It was a most irregular layer of rubble apparently without system. Between the stones was somewhat harder, more clayey earth, mainly humus. The only finds were a well preserved cup (9) and a finger-ring of bronze (10) (Pl. 4.1). Two quernstones of basalt



Fig. 4. G 11 SW as seen from the east.

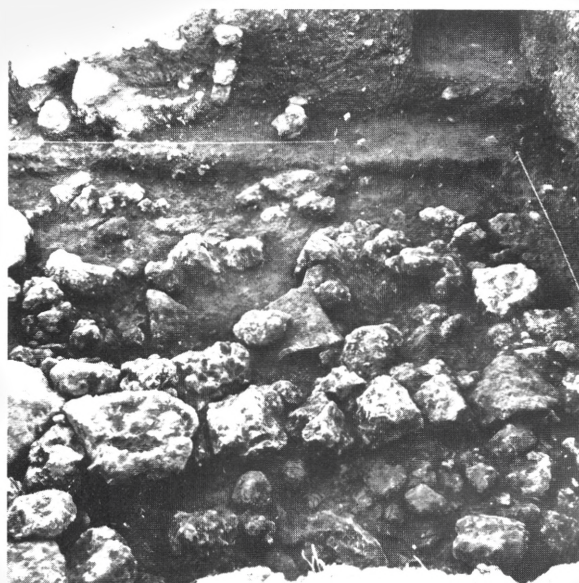


Fig. 6. G 11 SW as seen from the west.



Fig. 5. G 11 SW as seen from the south.

(11) (*Pl. 4.2*) were ascribed to the following layer, but the level of one of them was 18.02 suggesting that they probably belonged in this context. Perhaps layer 16 should be interpreted as a fill on top of the upper floor in layer 17 rather than as debris accumulated in a separate habitation period.

The top of the same layer was also reached in the westernmost part of G 11 SE at levels 18.15, 18.11, 18.07 and 18.15. Here it was called layer 17 and described as grey and clayey with traces of charcoal. According to the excavation notes, Late Bronze Age sherds were brought to light in this layer (12).

A new architectural horizon can be discerned in the next two layers in G 11 SW, *Pl. 5*, figs. 5–6. In spite of the poor state of preservation it is possible to make out two parallel walls with an east-north-east/west-south-west orientation (levels 18.37 and 18.40, 18.47) in G 11 SW. They are separated by a distance of ca. 2.2 m. A paved area (level 18.31),

11: G 11 SW CLXIV, i.n. 1690/1-2 = 1743–1744, *Sūkās VII*, 98 fig. 22.661, 103 nos. 660–661.

perhaps a bench or a step, was situated north of the southernmost of the two parallel walls. Traces of transversal walls seemingly at a right angle to the parallel walls suggest some sort of internal room division. Perhaps there was a rectangular room to the west and a narrow corridor to the east.

Yet another wall with the same general east-north-east/west-south-west orientation was found in the intersection between G 11 SW/SE and H 11 NW/NE (levels 18.52, 18.50, 18.68, 18.65, 18.67, 18.25). A jumble of stones in the western part of H 11 NW (levels 18.38, 18.36) may represent the remains of a further wall with similar orientation.

All these walls seem to belong to the same building complex of which only part can be assumed to have been uncovered. It is interesting to observe the continuity of the earlier architecture in G 11 SW. The “northern wall” had obviously been reutilized and similar reuse of earlier structures probably occurred elsewhere, as manifested by the preservation of the orientation of the earlier walls in the new complex.

Both layers 15 and 14 in G 11 SW were connected with this building horizon. Layer 15 was a fill of brown humus without stones and containing very few sherds. Section 3 in the south baulk shows that it was situated on top of a stone pavement rising slightly towards the east. The stratigraphy in the western part of the section had been disturbed by

- 12: Unfortunately no other information is available on these sherds.
- 13: According to the excavation notes these layers contained Early Iron Age pottery mixed with Late Bronze Age sherds.
- 14: G 11 SW i.n. 192/1 = TS 1362, Sūkās VII, 38 fig. 13.174, 41 no. 174 pl. 11.174.
- 15: H 11 NW CCLXXVII, i.n. 8012. Two modern glass fragments were found ca. 1 m east of this at the beginning of the 1961 excavation season: H 11 NW CCCXXIX, i.n. 8001 and H 11 NW CCCXXX, i.n. 8000. No doubt these had been deposited between the 1960 and 1961 campaigns.
- 16: The find included the molar, centrotarsale and upper, fragmented end of the metatarsus of an ox; the lower part of the humerus, the middle part of the metatarsus and a foot fragment of a sheep, as well as two pieces of a human phalanx.

building activity in layers 13 and 12, which only spared a wall running more or less parallel to the baulk (bottom level ca. 18.00, top level ca. 18.36). This is in fact the wall referred to above as “the southernmost of the two parallel walls”.

A horizon corresponding to stratum 15 in G 11 SW was also found in the western part of G 11 SE. Here two (floor?) surfaces were distinguished, which may suggest the presence of two subperiods within the layer. The first surface, G 11 SE layer 16, was found at levels 18.23, 18.22 and 18.22. It was described as a dark, greyish earth surface. The second, G 11 SE stratum 15, was encountered at levels 18.36, 18.33, 18.29, 18.35, 18.29 and 18.30, and consisted of yellow clay with red-burnt stones and black ashes. Unfortunately it seems that both surfaces had been disturbed in the Early Iron Age (13).

In H 11 NW and the north-west angle of H 11 NE the Bronze Age stratigraphy had been destroyed by the later digging of a rectangular, stone-lined pit, which will be described in chapter VII. The original stratigraphy was only preserved in a ca. 0.5 m broad band to the north.

The number of finds in the layers was surprisingly small. To a certain extent the material still belonged to the Middle Bronze Age, e.g. a squat, carinated pot (14), but in the seemingly undisturbed area of H 11 NW was found a body sherd of a Cypriote “Milk Bowl” (White Slip II Ware) (15) (*Pl.5.3*, level 18.36). The level indicates that the sherd came from the very top of layer 15 (or perhaps from the bottom of layer 14). In the same stratum were bones of ox, sheep and even a few human ones (16).

Layer 14 which contained many stones and charcoal was found close to the east baulk. The layer was also reached in the western part of G 11 SE, where a clayey floor with traces of charcoal was encountered at levels 18.46, 18.44, 18.40 and 18.37. In the greater part of H 11 NW the Bronze Age stratigraphy had been ruined by the construction of the stone-lined pit referred to above, but at least one wall escaped destruction.

There were only few finds in layer 14 in G 11 SW: an open bronze arm ring (17) (*Pl. 5.4*, level 18.39), a fragment of the neck of a large storage jar from the Middle or Late Bronze Age (18) (*Pl. 5.5*) and the lower part of a female figurine of terracotta, probably of Middle Bronze Age date (19) (*Pl. 5.6*, level 18.45).

This building period probably terminated in a conflagration, suggested not only by the presence of the charcoal referred to above but also by the occurrence of the red-burnt earth below the structures in the next layer.

At this point it seems useful to discuss the chronology of the layers. A noteworthy aspect is the continuity from one building period to another, evidenced by the constant reuse of pre-existing walls: hence the orientation of the structures remained virtually unchanged from layers 18 to 14 and indeed survived in the following period with only a minor adjustment. Layer 16 might be considered as fill on the upper floor of layer 17. There was certainly continuity between the architecture of layer 17 and the building horizon in layers 15 and 14.

This underlying continuity is stressed because of its relevance for the dating of the layers. Since there were relatively few securely datable finds and some intrusion from later layers, the chronology must to a certain extent be based on circumstantial evidence.

The date of the two lowest layers was, however, well documented because of their association with the Middle Bronze Age collective grave. As shown by J. N. Tubb, the material found in the lowest burial level in the grave, which corresponded to layer 18 in G11 SW, can be referred to the Middle Bronze Age II A period (Ugarit Moyen 2) (20). This period in the Syro-Palestinian sequence has been the subject of several recent studies, for instance that of P. Gerstenblith, who proposes a division of the Middle Bronze Age II A period into three subphases (21). Full documentation has not yet been published and therefore it seems premature to try and fit the Sūkās material into this new framework. As to the absolute date of the Middle Bronze

Age II A period, Gerstenblith suggests a period ranging from 2000/1950 to ca. 1750 B.C. (22).

The succeeding layer 17 in G 11 SW can be dated from its connection with the upper burial levels in the grave, 2 and 1. The material found here corresponded to Ugarit Moyen 2/beginning of Ugarit Moyen 3 in Rās Šamra (23). As pointed out by J. N. Tubb in a review of Sūkās IV, these levels should probably be regarded as somewhat later than envisaged by Thrane and belonging to the Middle Bronze Age II B/C (24). The presence of imported Cypriote pottery of the "White Painted Pendant Line Style" in burial level 1 is of some interest. This ware constituted one of the most common Cypriote imports to Palestine in the Middle Bronze Age II A to II C periods, as documented recently by P. Johnson (25). D. L. Saltz (26) pointed out that these periods seem to correspond to Middle Cypriote III in Cyprus, i.e. in absolute dates from ca.

17: G 11 SW CLIX, i.n. 696/1 = TS 856.

18: G 11 SW CLXI, i.n. 888/1 = TS 950.

19: G 11 SW CLXII, i.n. 454/1 = TS 564, Sūkās VII, 88, 89 no. 547, 122 pl. 27.547.

20: J. N. Tubb, Review of Sūkās IV in PEQ 1979, 135–136. H. Thrane referred the grave in toto to MB II, Sūkās IV, 47.

21: P. Gerstenblith, BASOR 237 1980, 65–84. A forthcoming volume in the ASOR Dissertation Series will contain a more detailed study by the same author entitled "The Levant at the Beginning of the Middle Bronze Age". Cf. also S. Richard, Toward a Consensus of Opinion on the End of the Early Bronze Age in Palestine-Transjordan, BASOR 237 1980, 5–34; W. G. Dever, New Vistas on the EB IV ("MB I") Horizon in Syria-Palestine, BASOR 237 1980, 35–64 and J. N. Tubb, The MB II A Period in Palestine: its Relationship with Syria and its Origin, Levant 15 1983, 49–62.

22: P. Gerstenblith, BASOR 237 1980, 74–75.

23: Cf. Sūkās IV, 40–45 and 47 where parallels from Rās Šamra are cited.

24: J. N. Tubb, PEQ 1979, 135–136.

25: Cf. P. Johnson, The Middle Cypriote pottery found in Palestine, OpAth 14 1982, 49–72. These jugs were only found in level 1 in the grave. Sūkās IV, 43 form 8 a-c figs. 43–44; 55–56 and 62. The ware has recently been treated by P. Johnson op. cit. where the relevant literature is cited.

26: D. L. Saltz, The Chronology of the Middle Cypriote Period, RDAC 1977, 51–70, especially p. 66.

1800-1750 to 1600/1550 B.C. Layer 17 obviously belongs to the later part of this span of time.

Dating evidence from layer 16 was entirely lacking in G 11 SW, but Late Bronze Age pottery was reportedly found in a corresponding stratum in the western part of G 11 SE. It is unfortunately impossible to tell to what stage in the Late Bronze Age sequence it belonged. In view of the character of layer 16, it is not impossible that the sherds intruded from layer 15. This agrees furthermore with the possibility mentioned above that layer 16 was fill belonging to stratum 15.

It seems natural to treat layers 15 and 14 together since they shared the same architectural horizon. Interestingly, most of the finds were still of Middle Bronze Age date. This suggests that we are not too

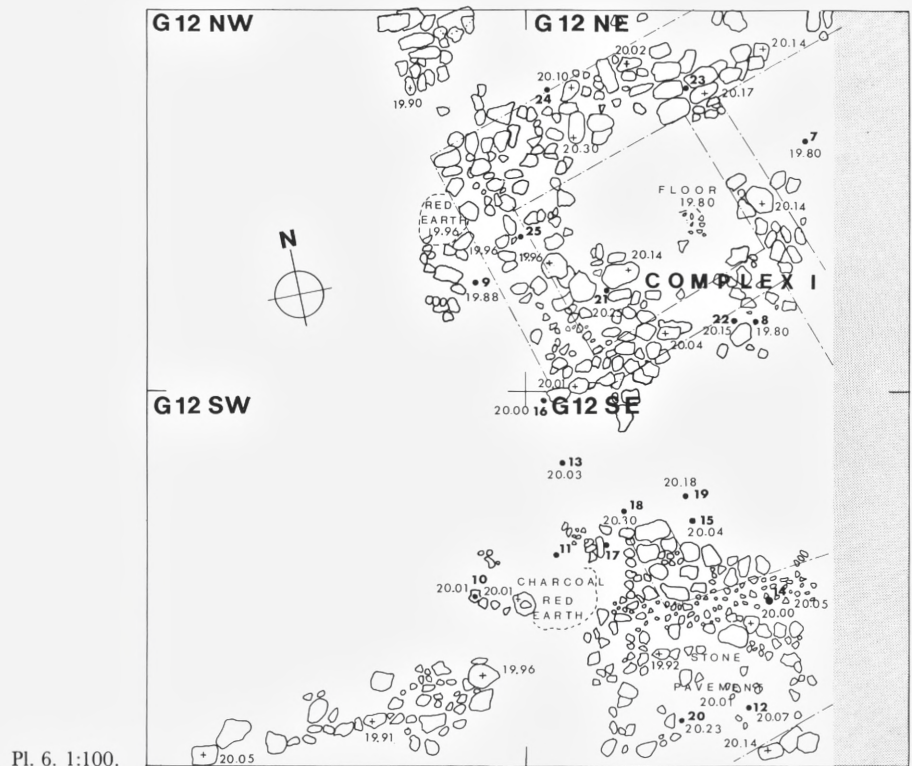
- 27: Cf. note 18 above. Unfortunately the fragment cannot be dated more precisely on the basis of the available information.
- 28: M. R. Popham, A note on the relative chronology of White Slip Ware in: SCE IV 1 D, 699–705.
- 29: P. Åström, Absolute Chronology in: SCE IV 1 D, 755–762.
- 30: Cf. Sūkās VII, 56–57: “The so-called Tall al’Aġġūl Ware” nos. 313, 314, 319 pls. 18.313, 19.319. G 11 SW i.n. 1393/1-11; 1602/3-5 = TS 1496 probably belong to the same group. To the literature cited in Sūkās VII can now be added B. Wood, The Stratigraphic Relationship of Local and Imported Bichrome Ware at Megiddo, *Levant* 14 1982, 73–79.
- 31: The most interesting of these finds have been published in Sūkās II and Sūkās VII. Stray Bronze Age finds occurred in some quantity even in the uppermost layers throughout the tall.
- 32: A preliminary account of the excavation of G 12 was given by P. J. Riis in: *L’activité de la mission archéologique danoise sur la côte phénicienne en 1961*, AAS 13 1963, 211–224, especially 212, 214–217, 220, 222–223 and in: *L’activité de la mission danoise sur la côte phénicienne en 1963*, AAS 15 1965, 57–82, especially p. 58–59, 61. G 13 in Sūkās Northeast was published in Sūkās I, 20–40.
- 33: It seems certain that a terrace wall was originally located in G 11 NE/SE and H 11 NE. It was probably already eliminated in period G 3 when a new supporting wall was built more or less following the boundary between G 11 and G 12.
- 34: G 12 NE CX, i.n. 6737 = TS 4554, Sūkās VII, 81, 82 no. 503, 119 pl. 25 A. 503.
- 35: G 12 NE CVI, i.n. 8696 = TS 4863.

far removed in time from this period, although the true date of the layers is of course determined by the latest finds they contain. In G 11 SW the latest was a rim fragment of a storage jar dated to the Middle/Late Bronze Age periods, Pl. 5.5 (27). In H 11 NW was a sherd from a Cypriote “Milk Bowl” (White Slip II Ware), Pl. 5.3. In a recent study of Cypriote White slip pottery, M. R. Popham concludes (28) that White Slip II has a more than sporadic occurrence in the Late Cypriote II A 1 – II B periods but is also found in small quantities, sometimes probably intrusive, from Late Cypriote I B 2 to III B 2. According to the absolute chronology established by P. Åström (29), this corresponds to the following time spans: ca. 1425/1415 to 1320 and 1525/1500 to 1050 B.C. respectively. Bichrome pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age I period occurred in a limited quantity *ex situ* in the upper layers of G 11 SW (30). It is reasonable to assume that later building activity was responsible for bringing these sherds up from lower layers either in G 11 SW or the vicinity. In view of this it is tempting to suggest that layer 15 should be referred to the Late Bronze Age I period and layer 14 to Late Bronze Age II. It is disappointing that so few of the abundant finds of Late Bronze Age date from the tall were made *in situ* (31), but the explanation is surely to be found in the intensive building – and pit-digging – that took place in the Iron Age and later.

G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE

The Bronze Age layers and architecture excavated in G 12, Pl.6, corresponded closely to those in G 13, previously published in Sūkās I (32), fig. 12. The structures in the two areas probably shared the same terrace (33).

The lowest layer excavated in G 12 was 9. A floor at level 19.80 was found in G 12 NE, but no architectural remains can be associated with it. Two finds occurred in the vicinity: a black Mesopotamian steatite seal dated to the third Early Dynastic Period (34) (*Pl. 6.7*, level 19.80) and a fragmentary Early Bronze Age pot (35) (*Pl. 6.8*, level 19.80).



Pl. 6. 1:100.

Charcoal was encountered in G 12 NW (36) (*Pl. 6.9*, level 19.88). A dump containing a large quantity of pottery from periods G to F/E cut through layer 9 in the north-western angle of G 11 NW. Judging from the material in the dump the deposit was not buried in the ground earlier than period E, but it may even be of much later date (37).

The equally elusive layer 8 followed above 9, being found at level ca. 19.95 in the eastern part of G 12 SE. It sloped gently downwards towards the west and its top lay at level 19.73 near the south-western angle of G 12 SE. In this part of the quadrant the layer was described as a light clayey surface containing a few sherds and stones. No building remains can be connected with this horizon with the exception of a wall orientated east-north-east/west-south-west running more or less parallel with and cut through by the south baulk of G 12 SW. A globular, melon-ribbed faience bead in G 12 SW (38) (*Pl. 6.10*, level 20.01) was apparently

the only find in situ in this layer. West of this there was a concentration of charcoal, which likewise seemed to belong to layer 8 (39) (*Pl. 6.11*).

The first clearly defined architectural horizon in G 12 is associated with layer 7: two parallel walls ca. 2.5 m apart may be distinguished in G 12 NE, *Pl. 6*, running north-north-west/south-south-east (levels 19.96 and 20.01). Two parallel transversal walls run east-north-east/west-south-west at a right angle to the first pair. The four walls define a small, virtually square room (internal measurements 2.3 × 2.5 m) that lay in a larger building extending toward the north, east and south. There can be little doubt that this is only the westernmost area of a building, whose larger part was situated in G 13,

36: G 12 NW CVIII.

37: A full list of the material is given in chapter VIII note 208.

38: G 12 SW CIII, i.n. 6822.

39: G 12 SE CV.

and which was published as Complex I (40), fig. 12. It will be recalled that another building called Complex II was excavated in G 13 south of Complex I and separated from it by an alley (41). Three stones in the south-eastern angle of G 12 SE are seemingly aligned with the north wall of Complex II in G 13, and this suggests that this structure too extended from G 13 into G 12. The alley separating the two complexes can likewise be identified in G 12 SE, where traces of cobbling were found at levels 19.92 and 20.07. The paved area ceased near the south-western corner of Complex I in G 12 SE.

Layers 7 and 6 are related to the structures described above. They were found at levels ca. 20.07 and 20.20, respectively, in the south-western angle of G 12 SW. No floors were preserved inside Complex I, but the pebble pavements in the alley referred to above were recorded at levels 19.92 and 20.07. Layer 7 was characterized by the presence of charcoal (42) (*Pl. 6.12*, level 20.07; *Pl. 6.13*, level 20.03 and *Pl. 6.14*, level 20.05) and patches of red-burnt earth were found east of the boundary between G 12 SW and SE. A concentration of red ashes was furthermore located west of the centre of the south baulk in G 12 SE, between levels ca. 19.96 and 20.23 – its top thus reaching stratum 6. The only finds that may have been in situ in layer 7 were

- 40: Sūkās I, 21–24; 38–40.
- 41: Sūkās I, 22–24; 38–40.
- 42: G 12 SE C; XCVIII; XCVII.
- 43: G 12 SE CI, i.n. 6826.
- 44: G 12 SE XCII, i.n. 8475.
- 45: G 12 SE LXXVII; LXXVI.
- 46: G 12 SE LXXXVI, i.n. 6828.
- 47: G 12 SE LXXXVIII, i.n. 6671 = TS 4488, Sūkās VII, 91, 93, no. 576 pl. 28.576.
- 48: G 12 NE LXXXVII, i.n. 6840.
- 49: G 12 NE LXXX, i.n. 6841.
- 50: G 12 NE LXXV, i.n. 6842 = TS 4580, Sūkās VII, 76 no. 447, 119 pl. 24.447.
- 51: G 12 NE LXXIII, i.n. 6843.
- 52: G 12 NW LXXIX, i.n. 6674 = TS 4491.
- 53: Sūkās I, 24.
- 54: Sūkās I, 22–23.

a conical carnelian bead (43) (*Pl. 6.15*, level 20.04) and a basalt slab, presumably part of a quernstone (44) (*Pl. 6.16*, level 20.00). There were spots of charcoal in layer 6 in places (45) (*Pl. 6.17–18*, level 20.30). A few objects were found in situ in this layer: a carnelian bead (46) (*Pl. 6.19*, level 20.18), the head of an animal figurine (47) (*Pl. 6.20*, level 20.23), a biconical carnelian bead found together with a fragment of a thin bronze ring or needle (48) (*Pl. 6.21*), a globular carnelian bead (49) (*Pl. 6.22*, level 20.15) a small bronze spiral (50) (*Pl. 6.23*), a cylindrical faience bead and a carnelian bead (51) (*Pl. 6.24*), and a barrel-shaped bead of frit (52) (*Pl. 6.25*).

The Mesopotamian seal, *Pl. 6.7*, gives layer 9 a *terminus post quem* in the 24th century B.C. and the pot, *Pl. 6.8*, may support an Early Bronze Age date for it. This cannot be regarded as certain, however, in view of the tenuous character of the evidence. Layers 8 to 6 produced no precisely datable finds in situ, but fortunately the chronology of these can be established on the basis of the findings in G 13 in the Eastern Sector of the tall. In Sūkās I, P. J. Riis concluded that Complexes I and II and the alley level ca. 20.00 dated from period K, i.e. the Middle Bronze Age (53). The next alley level, ca. 20.20, was referred to period J: the Late Bronze Age. It seems evident that the two alley levels in G 13 corresponded to those in layers 7 and 6 in G 12 at levels 19.92 and 20.07, respectively – the levels in G 12 being a few centimetres lower than those in G 13 due to the slight fall of the strata from east to west. The evidence in G 12 was also identical with that in G 13 in another respect: in G 13 charcoal was found on both floors inside Complex I as well as in the alley (54). In G 12 charcoal and ashes occurred in some quantity in layers 7 and 6.

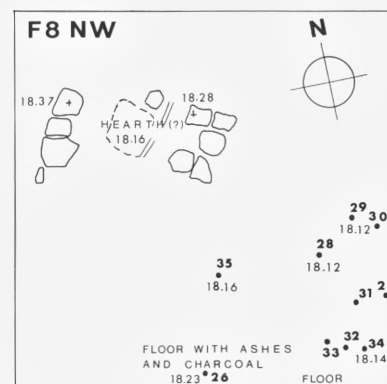
F 8 NW

Apparently the Late Bronze Age horizon had barely been reached in F 8 NW when excavation was discontinued, and the lowest layer, 10, was not fully excavated. An earth floor with ashes, scattered

charcoal and a black ash spot in the south-eastern angle (levels 18.23, 18.14, 18.16 and 18.12) belongs to this layer, Pl. 7. Two short parallel walls (levels 18.37 og 18.20) in the north-western area framed the “floor” of a hearth (?) (level 18.16) (55). The interpretation of this structure is hampered by the absence of its north and south walls. It bears no resemblance to the two cylindrical clay ovens found in G 13 (56) and may simply be the bottom of a cooking-pit. Although the level of the hearth (?) corresponded to that of the floor to the south, this feature might originally have belonged to an earlier layer; the two following layers, 9 and 8, sloped upwards from south to north, and if layer 10 had a similar slope then it may well have sealed the hearth (?).

Some potsherds were found on the floor in the southern part of the quadrant: Cypriote “Base Ring Ware” (57) (*Pl. 7.26–27*, level 18.23; fig. 9) and “Milk Bowls” (White Slip II Ware) (58) (*Pl. 7.28*, level 18.12; *Pl. 7.29*, level 18.12 and *Pl. 7.30–33*; fig. 10). Together with these was a single body sherd with painted decoration that seems to date from either the Late Bronze Age or the Early Iron Age (59) (*Pl. 7.34*, level 18.14). Fragments of an Early Iron Age bowl located immediately south of an Iron Age wall were no doubt intrusive (60) (*Pl. 7.35*, level 18.16).

The chronology of layer 10 depends upon our evaluation of the sherd Pl. 7.34. Is it to be dated to the Late Bronze Age or to the Early Iron Age? Was it found in situ or not? As we shall never know for certain it seems best to leave open the question of the date of the layer. Whether we date layer 10 to the Late Bronze Age or to the Early Iron Age, if the hearth (?) originally belonged to an earlier layer, as suggested above, it can probably be regarded as being of Late Bronze Age date. The ashes and charcoal found on the floor may be evidence of a conflagration marking the end of stratum 10, but it might also be argued that their presence is better explained by the proximity of the hearth (?). Unfortunately there was too little material for a Carbon-14 analysis.

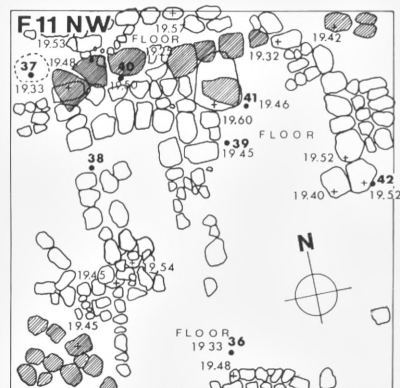


Pl. 7. 1:100.

F 11 NW

F 11 NW is located immediately south of the actual northern edge of the tall. A military trench from the First World War cut through the northern part of it (61).

- 55: A preliminary account of the excavation of F 8 NW was given by P. J. Riis in: *L'activité de la mission archéologique danoise sur la côte phénicienne en 1959*, AAS 10 1960, 111–132, especially 121–122.
- 56: *Sūkās I*, 26.
- 57: F 8 NW LXVIII, i.n. 1927 = TS 1914; F 8 NW LXXIII, i.n. 2378/1 = TS 2328.
- 58: F 8 NW LXX, i.n. 1924/1 = TS 1910; i.n. 1924/1; F 8 NW LXXI, i.n. 1922 = TS 1908; F 8 NW LXXII, i.n. 1925 = TS 1911; F 8 NW LXXIV, i.n. 1921/1-2 = TS 1906–1907; F 8 NW LXXV, i.n. 1913. From fill: F 8 NW LVIII, i.n. 1926/1-2 = TS 1912–1913.
- 59: F 8 NW LIX, i.n. 2371/1 = TS 2321. “Side sherd of pot with three horizontal stripes in black paint on greenish slip. Light buff clay with many particles, somewhat porous, greenish slip, black paint. Wheelmade, matt-painted decoration on slip. W.: 4.6 cm; H.: 2.9 cm. Local (?) Cypriote (?)”. The sherd may either be of White Painted Wheelmade III Ware, cf. SCE IV 1 C, 276–289 fig. 76 or of Cypro-Geometric White Painted I Ware, cf. SCE IV 2, 48–51.
- 60: F 8 NW LXVII, i.n. 2377/1-2 = TS 2327, *Sūkās VII*, 41–42 no. 186 pl. 12.186.
- 61: A preliminary account of the excavation of F 11 NW was given by P. J. Riis in AAS 8/9 1958/1959, 121, 127. The presence of the military trench was indicated by a layer of loose, black soil similar to the fill in another trench discovered in F-G-H 5 and there dated by the presence of Marseilles tiles. Cf. P. J. Riis, AAS 8/9 1958/1959, 122 and *Sūkās I*, 12 note 11. A Medieval or Turkish bronze coin was found at level 19.40 and it may owe its presence to this activity: F 8 NW IX, i.n. 220/1 = TS 266. Otherwise no late finds occurred in the square.



Pl. 8. 1:100.

Hardly any architectural remains can be connected with the two earliest layers excavated, 5 and 4 (62). However traces of floors were noticed at several places in stratum 5, Pl. 8: at level 19.33 near the centre of the south baulk and at level 19.25 in the northernmost part of the quadrant. The differences in level indicate that the layer fell slightly from south to north. Ashes and a greyish-white pigment lay on the floors in several places and lime occurred furthermore on the southern floor. Sherds from an undatable cooking pot were also unearthed here (63) (*Pl. 8.36*, level 19.33).

The bottom level of stratum 4 lay at ca. 19.42 in

- 62: The excavation of F 11 NW was not carried further than layer 5 because it was realized that the layers below this antedated the Iron Age, which was the main objective of the Carlsberg Expedition.
- 63: F 11 NW XIX, i.n. 922: "35 side fragments (partially joining) of coarse cooking pot. One neck fragment of narrow-necked vase with vertical burnish".
- 64: This appears from section 7 in the east baulk.
- 65: F 11 NW XVIII, i.n. 666/1-4 = TS 749-752, Sūkās VII, 37, 39 no. 165, 115-116 pl. 11.165; 35 no. 146, 115-116 pl. 9.146; 35 no. 147, 115-116 pl. 9.147; 39, 41 no. 176, 115-116 pl. 11.176.
- 66: F 11 NW XV, i.n. 419/1 = TS 510, Sūkās VII, 86 no. 533, 121-122 pl. 26.533.
- 67: F 11 NW XVI, i.n. 541/1 = TS 683, Sūkās VII, 28 fig. 10.108, 31 no. 108, 115-116.
- 68: F 11 NW XIV, found on a floor.
- 69: Section 7, in the east baulk of F 11 NW, shows that this wall can only have continued eastwards.

the south-western angle of the quadrant (64), and at 19.33 on a floor close to the north-western angle. Layer 4 thus sloped slightly from south to north just like the preceding one. No architectural remains can be referred to this horizon except perhaps for a wall orientated east-west (level 19.48) running parallel to and partly covered by the south baulk. The situation is blurred in the south-western angle of the quadrant where building remains from several periods were superimposed upon one another, but perhaps a row of stones running north-south (level 19.45) should be connected with layer 4.

Pottery from the Middle Bronze Age was found on the floor in the north-western angle of the quadrant (65) (*Pl. 8.37*, level 19.33; fig. 7) and south of this a steatite scarab with the cartouche of Amenhotep III (1405-1370 B.C.) was likewise found on a floor (66) (*Pl. 8.38*; fig. 11). However as it was located immediately below a wall belonging to layer 3 it may have intruded from the upper layer. Other finds were a fragment of a Bronze Age goblet (67) (*Pl. 8.39*, level 19.45) and sherds from a storage vessel (68) (*Pl. 8.40*, level 19.50).

The first horizon with definable architectural remains was encountered in layer 3 only 40-60 cm below the present surface of the wall, fig. 8. The stratigraphy had been somewhat disturbed by the military trench referred to earlier, but it seems fairly clear that there were two separate building phases. In the older one a wall running east-north-east/west-south-west was constructed in the northern part of the square. This is referred to as the "northern wall" in the following. It probably continued westwards into the unexcavated F 10 NE. Towards the east it ended at a large boulder (level 19.60) from which a 0.5 m long "buttress" projected southwards. The boulder and the "buttress" seem to constitute the western jamb of a doorway. Two stones towards the east appear to correspond to the boulder, but surprisingly the continuation of the "northern wall" had here been shifted southwards so that it was aligned with the "buttress" and not the boulder (69). If this interpretation is correct, then it seems that this had been an irregular

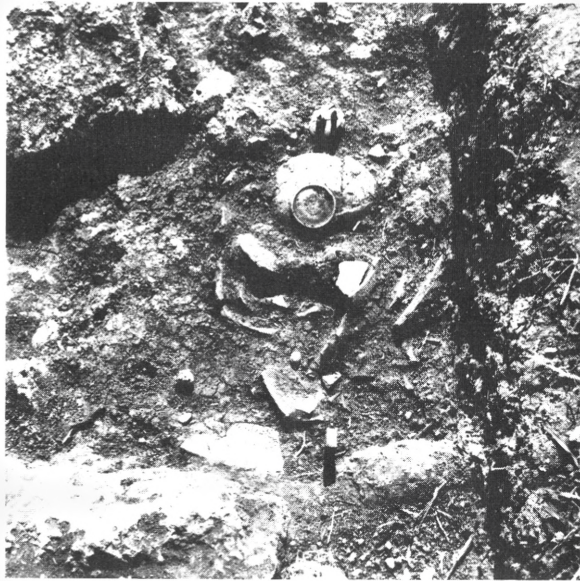


Fig. 7. F 11 NW. Pl. 8.37 during the excavation.

entrance passage with a width of ca. 1 m to the north and widening to ca. 1.5 m to the south. West of the entrance two parallel south-south-east/north-north-west walls ran at a right angle to the “northern wall”. Perhaps they were the eastern and western walls of a rectangular chamber measuring only ca. 0.6 m × 1.4 m of which no clear traces of a south wall were identified. It is tempting to suggest that this was a guard-room connected with the entrance, but such an interpretation is hypothesis only.

At a later time the “northern wall” was strengthened by the addition of an extra line of boulders to the north giving it a thickness of ca. 1 m. These stones and other structures connected with the second phase are hatched on Pl. 8. At the same time the entrance passage was blocked and perhaps as a consequence of this the guard-room (?) lost its importance and fell into disuse. The scanty remains of two walls at a right angle to each other (level 19.62) in the south-eastern angle of the quadrant may also belong in this context but in view of the fact that a number of sherds postdating the Bronze Age was associated with it (*Pl. 38.174*) at level 19.50



Fig. 8. F 11 NW. The “northern wall” as seen from the east.

(?), these structures are best treated in a later chapter (70).

Layer 3 was found at level 19.82 in the south-eastern angle of F 11 NW. Close to the centre of the east baulk the level dropped to ca. 19.51. No substrata corresponding to the two architectural phases were actually observed during the excavation and the recorded find may therefore belong to one or the other: a fragment of a Late Bronze Age jug (71) (*Pl. 8.41*, level 19.46). Fragments of a crater dated to the Late Bronze Age were found in the fill (72) (*Pl. 8.42*).

Summarizing the chronologically relevant finds it is clear that layer 5 yielded no definite evidence. The finding of a group of more or less complete pots of Middle Bronze Age date, Pl. 8.37, in layer 4 contrasts with the presence of an Egyptian scarab

70: Surprisingly no sign of these structures can be seen in section 7, in the east baulk.

71: F 11 NW XIII, i.n. 664/1 = TS 747, Sūkās VII, 30 fig. 11.130, 31–32 no. 130, 116 pl. 9.130.

72: F 11 NW XVII, i.n. 542/1 = TS 684, Sūkās VII, 25, 27 no. 88, 113 pl. 6.88.



Fig. 9. Pl. 7.26. 1:2.

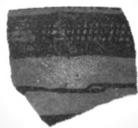


Fig. 10. Pl. 7.30. 1:2.

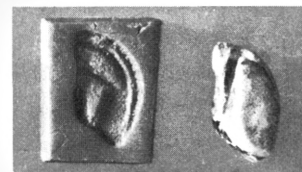


Fig. 11. Pl. 8.38. 1:1.

dated to ca. 1405–1370 B.C. (or later), Pl. 8.38. As the scarab was located below a wall from the following layer it seems, however, reasonable to

73: This date is that originally suggested by P. J. Riis in AAS 8/9 1958/1959, 127.

refer it to layer 3 and to consider 4 as being of Middle Bronze Age date (73). If this is accepted then the scarab has relevance for the dating of layer 3, which can accordingly be referred to the Late Bronze Age II period, which agrees with the date of the fragments, Pls. 8.41 and 8.42.

III: Period H. The Iron Age

Pls. 9–16

Iron Age layers were excavated in E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE, F 8 NW, G 7 SE, G 10 NE/SE, G 11 NW/SW, G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE, H 10 NE and H 11 NW/NE in Sūkās West. As could be expected, much had been disturbed as a result of later activities (1). Nevertheless it seems possible to piece together a cohesive picture of the remains from the period.

G 11 SW and adjoining grid squares

As was the case in the preceding chapter, the stratigraphy of G 11 SW and the surrounding area, i.e. G 10 NE/SE, G 11 NW/SE, H 10 NE and H 11 NW/NE, is presented first. In this area period H was represented by two architectural horizons. In the earlier, Pls. 9–10, extensive reuse of earlier walls shows some continuity with the Late Bronze Age. A new building was erected in G 10 SE/G 11 SW/SE and H 10 NE/H 11 NW/SE. This will be referred to as Complex V in accordance with the numbering system introduced in Sūkās I (2). Only part of this building seems to have been excavated so its plan cannot be fully understood. In the present state of knowledge the core of Complex V consists of two adjoining, trapezoidal rooms, 1 and 2. The area east of them was in some way connected, but it is difficult to decide precisely in what manner.

Room 1 in G 10 SE and G 11 SW was relatively well preserved, figs. 12–13. Its north wall, which appeared to be slightly curved, had a length of ca. 5.4 m and was built on top of a wall from the Late Bronze Age. The east wall was ca. 3.3 m long and continued southwards as the east wall of room 2. The length of the south wall of room 1 was only ca.

6 m. Only the eastern part of this wall, which formed a partition between rooms 1 and 2, was preserved (level 18.84). It seems to end in an oblique door jamb to the west, suggesting that a door between the two rooms was situated at this point. The west wall of room 1 had been completely obliterated. In the eastern part of the room there was a pebble pavement at level 18.69.

- 1: Three factors were chiefly responsible for the disturbances: 1) the digging of later pits that cut through the Iron Age layers.
- 2) Building activity connected with the laying out of the new town in period F. This necessitated a certain amount of levelling and parts of the wall were dug away in order to create terraces for the new structures. A case in point is provided by H 10 NE/SE and H 11 NW/SW/NE/SE where the Iron Age layers were almost completely removed. In other cases, where the Iron Age strata were not totally eliminated, it is still clear that the earth below the F period buildings had been disturbed down to a relatively low level. This applies, for instance, to room 12 in the Late Classical Complex IX which occupied the southern part of G 10 SE, the north-east part of H 11 NE, the south-west angle of G 11 SW and the north-west angle of H 11 NW, Pl. 33. The area below room 12 had been thoroughly disturbed as evidenced by the many finds dating from period G that occurred from level 18.81 upwards.
- 3) Stone robbing in periods G and F. No robber trenches were observed but their presence cannot be doubted and it was occasionally proved by the occurrence of later potsherds on top of ruined Iron Age walls. Although finds of this nature are intrusive and of interest only in connection with the periods in which the stone robbing occurred, they are mentioned in this chapter. Because of these three factors only the finds whose precise location was recorded at the time of excavation are of value for the dating of the layers. The not precisely located objects, of which a certain number was picked up in most layers, can seldom be used in this manner because of the possibility that a given find of this nature may originate from a contaminated area.

- 2: Sūkās I, 20–40.

Fig. 12. Complex VI. The eastern part of room 1 as seen from the north.

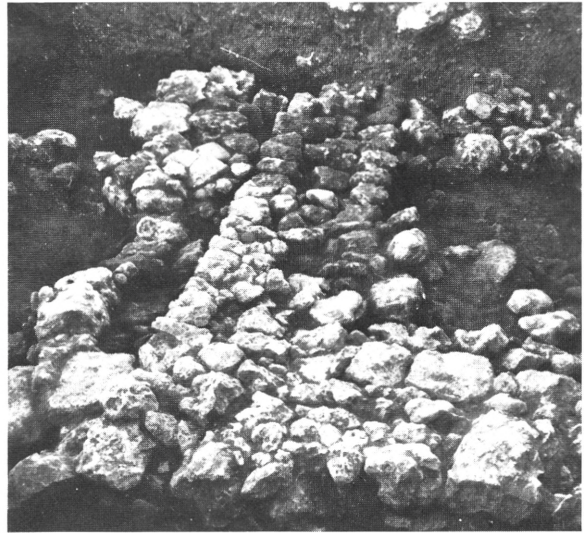


Fig. 13 Complex VI. A paved area to the east of room 1 as seen from the west.



Fig. 14. Complex VI. The east wall of room 3 as seen from the west.

The poorly preserved room 2 was located south of room 1, in H 10 NE and H 11 NW. Its north wall has already been dealt with. Only the northern part of the east wall was still standing (levels 18.52 and 18.72). The original length seems to have been ca. 4 m. Very little was left of the south wall of the room (levels 18.84, 18.52). Its length may have been ca. 6 m. The position of the west wall of room 2 is almost purely conjectural.

Moving on to the eastern part of the complex we begin by looking at the area east of room 2. This is called room 3 in the following although it was hardly a “room” in the usual sense of the word. The northern limit of room 3 consisted of a row of stones running east-north-east/west-south-west. Two large, flat stones (level 18.77) to the west stand out from the others. At first glance they seem to be the threshold of a door leading into room 3 from the north. However, it is doubtful whether this “row of stones” ever carried a wall considering that there is no sign of it reaching and joining the east wall of room 3, fig. 14. This was well preserved for a length of ca. 5.5 m, in places being more than 1 m high (bottom level ca. 18.30–18.40, top level ca. 19.40).

It was built in dry-stone technique with stones in somewhat irregular, horizontal courses and is a prime example of the building technique preferred on Tall Sūkās in most periods (3). The west facade of this wall shows no traces of contact with the “row of stones” referred to above. It continues northwards moreover for ca. 1 m beyond the point where the northern limit of room 3 would have been expected to reach the west wall.

Before leaving room 3 it should be mentioned that the ca. 1.3 m long easternmost part of the south wall seems to reveal the existence of two building phases. The bottom level of this stretch of wall was only ca. 18.54 as opposed to ca. 18.30–18.40 elsewhere. The difference probably implies that the south wall originally stopped before reaching the west wall. The reason for this may either be that a door leading into room 3 from the south was at first situated at this point, or that the east wall of room 3 was originally part of another complex to the east. At all events the gap was closed at a later point in time and the east wall of room 3 was physically connected with rooms 1 and 2 from then on.

3: Sūkās I, 18.



Pl. 9. 1:100.

A cobbled, triangular area was found at level 18.82 north of room 3. This might be interpreted as a courtyard connected with Complex V or as an

alley leading to room 3 (4).

4: P. J. Riis kindly drew my attention to the possibility that the paved area may be a small terrace comparable to the threshing-floors or wash-areas sometimes associated with the present-day houses of the Alawites.

A poorly defined structure was located east of the cobbled area. It seems to have had a rectangular plan with an orientation which differed somewhat from that of Complex V. Unfortunately its interior and to some extent its outer walls had been obliterated by the construction of an oval pit in period F. The north wall was preserved for a length of ca. 1.9

m, the west wall(?) for ca. 2.8 m. Hardly anything was left of the east and south walls.

The layer marking this architectural horizon in G 11 SW was 13, which consisted of two substrata. These can be seen to the east on section 3, in the south baulk. The lower one was described as brown, loose mould of somewhat varying texture containing a few sherds. The nature of the soil may indicate that the site had been left uninhabited for a while. At all events the paving stones of the triangular area were laid in this soil. The upper substratum was more clayey and should probably be regarded as an earth floor. Both substrata can be seen on section 4, in the east baulk, to the south, but to the north they have been cut through by the oval pit from period F mentioned above. Returning to section 3, in the south baulk, it is clear that both substrata adjoin the east wall of rooms 1 and 2. However west of this wall, i.e. inside the rooms, it seems that layer 13 has been cut away and replaced by 12. The same impression is given by section 2, in the west baulk. Layer 13 was here only preserved for a ca. 2.4 m long stretch south of the north wall of room 1. The drawing clearly shows the cobble stones inside the room, but the pavement stops abruptly towards the south where it was cut through by layer 12.

No undisturbed layers corresponding to 13 in G 11 SW were found in the adjoining G 10 SE, G 11 SE, H 10 NE and H 11 NW/NE.

Only relatively few finds were in situ in layer 13 in G 11 SW: a slab of basalt, perhaps a quernstone (5) (*Pl. 9.1*, level 18.80), two fragments of a bronze needle (6) (*Pl. 9.2*) and a wedge-shaped bronze fragment probably from a knife (7) (*Pl. 9.3*, level 18.70). More significant in a chronological sense was a number of sherds collected: "beneath stone towards the west". The director of the excavation, P. J. Riis, kindly informed me that the sherds were found below a stone in the west baulk of the quadrant. They included fragments of Cypriote Base Ring Ware and of Cypriote "Milk Bowls" (8), but also five Iron Age sherds of Cypriote White Painted I or II – in two cases even III (?) – Ware as well as a few local sherds supposedly also of Iron

Age date (9). Bones of ox and sheep as well as a few human ones and remains of molluscs were also found in this layer (10).

The building horizon described above continued with a few changes into the next layer, Pl. 10. The best preserved part of Complex V was room 1 of which the north, east, and west walls survived relatively intact (levels of north wall 18.89, 19.17, 18.94 and 19.09). Apparently only the northern part of the east wall was rebuilt as no southwards continuation can be discerned on section 3, in the south baulk. By the same reasoning it follows that the south wall of the room had fallen into disuse, at least towards the east. The disappearance of parts of the west wall is perhaps to be explained by stone robbing in a later period. Inside the room a pebble pavement was found towards the east and south at levels 18.90 and 18.93. A concentration of stones in the middle of the room at level 19.05 might have represented a second floor.

Evidence for the continued existence of room 2 is extremely tenuous. Its north and east walls, which were identical with the south wall and the southwards extension of the east wall of room 1, were not rebuilt, as we have seen. Nothing definite is known about the south wall. The west wall was covered by

- 5: G 11 SW CLXIII.
- 6: G 11 SW CLVI, i.n. 700.
- 7: G 11 SW CLV, i.n. 701.
- 8: Fragment of Base Ring Ware and a piece "akin to" Base Ring Ware: G 11 SW i.n. 1374/1 = TS 1459; i.n. 1374/2. Fragments from "Milk Bowls": G 11 SW i.n. 1374/4; 1374/5 and possibly i.n. 1374/3.
- 9: Cypriote White Painted I or II Ware: G 11 SW i.n. 1374/13–14; i.n. 1374/17. White Painted III (?): G 11 SW i.n. 1374/15–16. Local Iron Age sherds: G 11 SW i.n. 1374/9–10; i.n. 1374/11 = TS 1467; i.n. 1374/12. The find also included a few local Bronze Age sherds: G 11 SW i.n. 1374/6 = TS 1460; i.n. 1374/7 = TS 1461, *Sūkās VII*, 40 fig. 14.193, 42 no. 193 pl. 12.193; i.n. 1374/8.
- 10: The find included cranial fragments, molar's, fragments of horn cores and femur, the caput femori, the lower part of the metatarsus and tarsal fragments of an ox; jaw fragments, molars, fragments of the ulna and other bones including the tibia and the lower end of the metatarsus of sheep; fragments of human metacarpus. The following molluscs were identified: *cardium*, *fusus*, *turris* and *cypraea*.



Pl. 10. 1:100.

a pebble pavement at level 18.90 and in this was found a circular, stone-lined pit (external diam. ca. 1.30 m, internal diam. ca. 0.90; top level of stones 19.00) in H 10 NE (11).

Virtually the whole of H 11 NW was dug up and subsequently refilled in period G. Consequently

11: Cf. E. Fugmann, AAS 13 1963, 223.

most of the evidence concerning room 3 was obliterated. The east wall of the room certainly continued to exist as its top levels reached ca. 19.35-19.40.

East of room 1, a successor to the cobbled, triangular area was found at level 19.08. The pavement was now rectangular and measured ca. 1.30 × 2.30 m. The fate of the small, four-sided structure east of the pavement is uncertain. As

previously explained its interior was cleared out when an oval pit was dug during period F, and nothing indicates that the east, south and west walls were still standing. The north wall was overlapped by an earth floor at level 18.97. Close by the earth floor, towards the north-west, a small section of an older lime floor was preserved at level 18.90. The space between the floors was occupied by an accumulation of crude bricks. It is possible that the north wall – and consequently the whole structure – was still standing when the lime floor was laid. After some time the wall collapsed and the remains of crude bricks on the floor may originate from this very wall. At all events the presence of the two floors indicates that one should reckon with two subperiods within the building horizon.

The floors in question should probably be seen in connection with what appears to be a small, walled area in the southern part of G 11 NW, north of Complex V. A flimsily constructed wall orientated east-north-east/west-south-west (level 19.00) marks the northern limit of this area; it can hardly have carried a heavy superstructure. The west wall of the area has an irregular, s-shaped curve (levels 18.95, 18.97).

In the northernmost part of G 10 NE and G 11 NW walls were excavated that seem to belong to another building complex in the unexcavated F 10/F 11 (12). In G 10 NE a north-south wall was found (level 19.05) and in G 11 NW what seems to be the remains of another north-south wall (level 19.06) and possibly an east-west one (level 18.93), which might have connected the other two.

In G 11 SW only one layer, 12, can be referred to this architectural horizon. In the surrounding quadrants, however, two layers could be discerned, 13 and 12, corresponding to layer 12 in G 11 SW. As we have seen, two subperiods were indicated by the finding of two floors north of Complex V. Perhaps layers 13 and 12 should each be associated with a separate floor level. This point cannot be stressed, however, since layer 13 was the lowest excavated by the Danish expedition in the squares in question and it is doubtful whether this layer was excavated

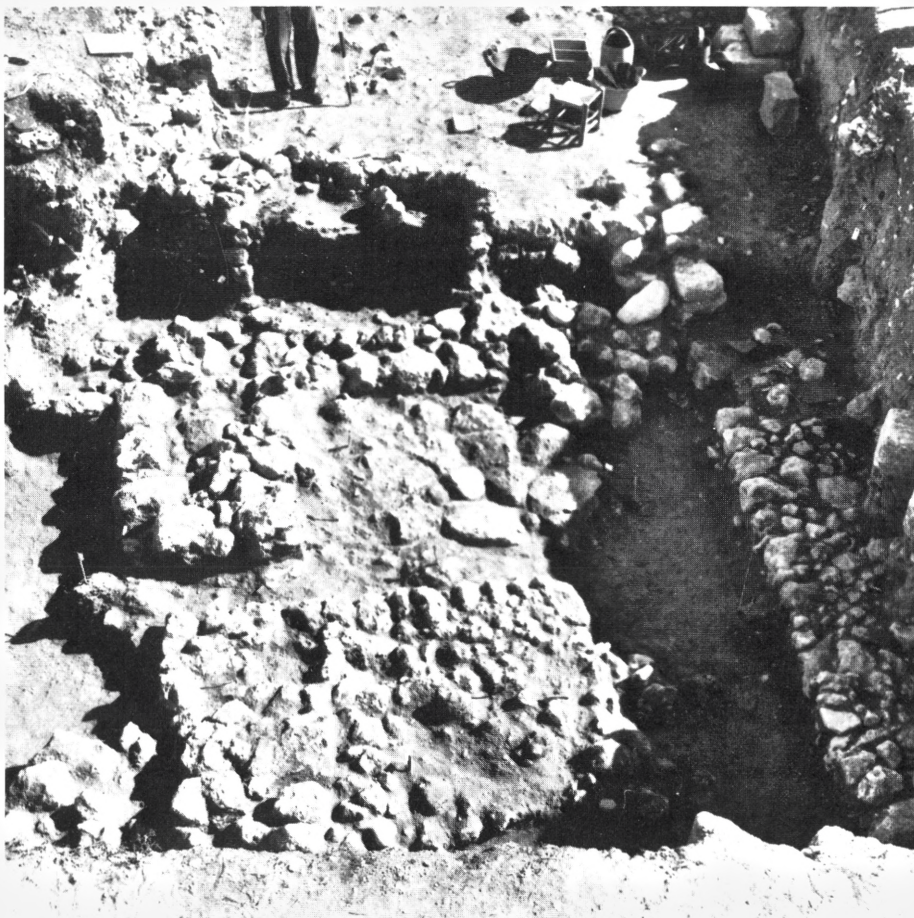
in toto. Because of this uncertainty the finds from the two strata are presented together.

The following finds came to light in layer 13 in G 10 NE: fragments of two amphorae, one of which is comparable to specimens from Hama E (13) (*Pl. 10.4*, level 18.80 fig. 22), a fragment of Cypriote Base Ring Ware (14) (*Pl. 10.5*) and a rim sherd from a Cypriote “Milk Bowl” (White Slip II Ware) (15) (*Pl. 10.6*, level 18.83). The finds in G 10 NE ascribed to layer 12 were a bronze axe of Late Bronze Age type (16) (*Pl. 10.7*, level 18.82 fig. 23), a neck fragment of a matt-painted pot dated to the Early Iron Age (17) (*Pl. 10.8*, level 18.80), a fragment of a small ovoid flask of Late Bronze Age date (18) (*Pl. 10.9*, level 18.80), and fragments of a baking pan (19) (*Pl. 10.10*, level 18.84). A small, four-sided arrow head of bronze is dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (20) (*Pl. 10.11*, level 18.90). Finally a ring-shaped bead of terracotta (21) (*Pl. 10.12*, level 18.82) should be mentioned.

A side sherd of a red-slipped jug (22) (*Pl. 10.13*, level 18.88) was found in layer 13 in G 11 NW. In layer 12 a rim sherd of a Cypriote “Milk Bowl”

- 12: F 11 NW was excavated of F 11 but no trace of the building complex was observed here.
- 13: G 10 NE XCIV, i.n. 8405/1 = TS 4741, *Sūkās VII*, 5 no. 1, 8 fig. 1.1, 110 pl. 1.1; i.n. 8405/2–3, *Sūkās VII*, 7 no. 7a; i.n. 8405/4.
- 14: G 10 NE XCV, i.n. 8178.
- 15: G 10 NE XCVI, i.n. 8177.
- 16: G 10 NE LXXXVI, i.n. 6732 = TS 4549. Cf. J. Deshayes, *Les Outils de Bronze, de L’Indus au Danube (IV^e au II^e millénaire)*, 1960, pl. 4.366.
- 17: G 10 NE XC, i.n. 8181.
- 18: G 10 NE XCI, i.n. 8597 = TS 4824, *Sūkās VII*, 34 fig. 12.152, 35 no. 152 pl. 10.152.
- 19: G 10 NE XCII, i.n. 8544 = TS 4807, *Sūkās VII*, 48 fig. 16.240, 49 no. 240, 117 pl. 15.240.
- 20: G 10 NE XCIII, i.n. 8180 = TS 4651, *Sūkās VII*, 68 fig. 20.383, 71 no. 383, 118.
- 21: G 10 NE LXXXVII, i.n. 8183.
- 22: G 11 NW CCXCV, i.n. 6747: “Light grey clay, light red vertically burnished slip (nearly pink) cf. J. Du Plat Taylor, *The Cypriot and Syrian Pottery from Al Mina, Syria, Iraq 21 1959*, 84 fig. 7.3.”

Fig. 15. Complex VI. Room 7 and a paved area to the east of room 7 as seen from the west.



area east of room 1. Two beads should perhaps be regarded as modern intrusions (26) (*Pl. 10.16–17*, levels 18.87 and 18.90, respectively). Inside room 1 was found a fragmentary finger ring with overlapping ends (27) (*Pl. 10.18*, level 18.90 fig. 24). A cylinder seal dated to the 14th–12th centuries B.C. (28) (*Pl. 10.19*, level 19.02 fig. 25) was referred to layer 10, but its level suggests that it belonged to stratum 12. Bones of ox, sheep, goat and fish as well as molluscs were furthermore found in layer 12 (29).

The next architectural horizon shows no continuity with the preceding one. The new Complex VI built on top of Complex V seems to have had two periods of use, Pl. 11, with major alterations carried out in the latter, Pl. 12.

Interestingly, at least two walls from Complex V still remained i.e. the north and part of the east wall of room 1. A structure with a more or less rectangular plan (measuring ca. 9×7 m) was built around

26: G 11 SW CLIII and G 11 SW CL. The latter was referred to the following layer at the time of excavation, but its level suggests that it probably belonged here.

27: G 11 SW CLIV, i.n. 702/1 TS 858.

28: G 11 SW CXLIII, i.n. 421/1 = TS 513, *Sūkās VII*, 82–84 no. 511, 121 pl. 25 B.511.

29: The find included the following bones: molar, premolar and part of the upper jaw and fragments of ulna, radius, tibia and toe of oxen; molars, fragments of humerus, pelvis, radius, metacarpus and astragalus of sheep; the horn core of a goat; a fragment of the lower jaw of a dog. A cyprea was identified among the molluscs.

this nucleus. It is not easy to visualize the new building though, partly because of later destructions and partly because of the irregularity of its plan. The reason for the latter might be the builders' desire to reutilize what was possible of the earlier walls. Another uncertainty lies in the fact that we are uncertain whether the whole complex was excavated or merely part of it. The latter seems most probable but for reasons of clarity the structure will be described as a self-contained unit.

The outer walls were all newly constructed. The north wall, running approximately east-west, was excavated in G 10 NE and G 11 NW at levels 19.09, 19.36, 19.20 and 19.25. The western and easternmost parts had been severely damaged or obliterated by constructions in the final part of period H.

The east wall, running north-south, was located in the eastern part of G 11 NW and G 11 SW (levels 19.40, 19.28, 19.37 and 19.26). Immediately south of the boundary between the two quadrants a ca. 1.5 m long and 1 m broad "buttress" projected westwards from the wall. Surprisingly it stopped before reaching the north wall of room 1 in Complex V, leaving a ca. 10–25 cm wide space open between the two walls. Despite this it seems clear that the "buttress" functioned as an eastwards continuation of the north wall of room 1 connecting it with the east wall of the new building complex.

30: Judging by the section in the west baulk of G 11 SW the new wall was not built directly on top of its predecessor.

31: The southern part of the wall was overbuilt by room 12 in complex IX from period F, but the stones in the northern part of the wall seem to have been removed by stone robbers in period G. This is suggested by the finding of two sherds of that date in the south-western angle of G 10 NE, where the northwards continuation of the wall must have run: G 10 NE XLIX, i.n. 8166, a black-glazed Attic triple handle found together with i.n. 8167 = TS 4645, *Sūkās II*, 55–56, 66 no. 289, 95, 96 pl. 15.289 (Pl. 30.6, level 19.30). A four-sided bronze arrowhead of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age date was excavated nearby: G 10 NE L, i.n. 8191 = TS 4655. (Pl. 30.7). This must likewise have come from a contaminated area. Cf. chapter VI note 8.



Fig. 16. Room 7 and a paved area to the east of room 7 as seen from the east.

Returning to the outer walls of the building, figs. 15 and 16, we notice that its south wall meets the east wall at an approximate right angle. The new south wall (levels 19.14, 19.35 and 19.34) ran east-west just north of the boundary between H 10/H 11 and G 10/G 11. It follows the line of the old partition wall between rooms 3 and 4 but runs rather more north-east (30). It seems that the wall continued eastwards into G 11 SE and even reached the south-western angle of G 12 SW. Excavation in G 11 SE ceased before Iron Age layers were reached but sections of the wall can be seen below the architecture of the G period (levels 19.31, 19.41, 19.63 and 19.85). To the west, in G 10 SE, the wall turns northwards approximately at a right angle and continues in this direction for ca. 2.80 m.

The west wall of Complex VI was thus not physically connected with the south wall, from which it was separated by a distance of ca. 1.70 m. The poor state of preservation of the west wall (levels 19.13, 19.02, 18.92) was apparently caused by stone robbing in the following period (31). Only a ca. 4 m long central stretch had been left, but it seems likely that the wall originally continued

towards the north and adjoined the north wall of the building.

Complex VI was divided internally into a northern half with two rooms and a southern half with two rooms and a paved courtyard. The location of the entrance to the building is unknown.

The two rooms to the north, 4 and 5, were poorly preserved, and it even seems doubtful whether they were roofed rather than courtyards. This impression is probably given by the curved, irregular course of the west and east walls of room 4, although stone robbers are probably at least in part to blame for this. A possible argument in favour of considering room 5 a room proper is given by a hanging bracket for a lamp found north of the “buttress” constituting part of the south wall of the room (32) (*Pl. 11.20*). It seems likely that this was found close to its original position, but lamps in hanging brackets may, of course, sometimes have been used to illuminate courtyards.

Moving on to the southern half of the building we begin with the westernmost room, 6. As previously explained, it appears that this was open to the south. A narrow door leading into room 4 was situated in the western part of the north wall of the room, while another door in the east wall led into room 7 to the east. Room 7 measured ca. 3 × 2.5 m internally. Towards the east part of a pebble pavement was found at level 19.15. There was a doorway in the southern part of the east wall giving access to the third “room” to the east which seems to have functioned as a courtyard. Its eastern part was paved with large flagstones (levels 19.16 and 19.20), some showed traces of wear, figs. 15–16.

As previously stated, some evidence points towards the conclusion that the building did not constitute an isolated entity but was flanked by other structures – at least to the east and south. Whether the structures in question should be interpreted as parts of the same complex or as self-contained units is entirely conjectural. Evidence to the south comprises a north-south orientated wall issuing from the western part of the south wall and preserved for no more than ca. 1.5 m. The rest of

this wall had been destroyed when Complex IX was built in period F. The presence of a building east of Complex VI is suggested by the finding of a hanging bracket for a lamp on the east side of the east wall of the paved courtyard (33) (*Pl. 11.21*), as well as by the fact that the south wall of Complex VI continued eastwards into G 11 SE.

The situation differed north of Complex VI. No building remains here could be associated with the new architectural horizon. The area seems to have been reserved for storage purposes as shown by the presence of two circular, stone-lined pits. One was located in G 10 NE (34) (*Pl. 11.22*, external diameter ca. 1.10 m; internal diameter ca. 0.70 m; top levels of the stones approximately 19.06, 19.07, fig. 17). The second pit was located directly below a conical pit belonging to the following horizon in G 11 NW (*Pl. 11.23*). It had been severely damaged by



Fig. 17. The pit Pl. 11.22 in the foreground and the pit Pl. 12.32 in the background as seen from the west.

- 32: G 11 SW CXLVIII, i.n. 668/1 = TS 754, Sūkās VII, 64 fig. 19.360, 66 no. 360 pl. 21.360.
- 33: G 11 SW CIL, i.n. 669/1 = TS 755, Sūkās VII, 64 fig. 19.356, 66 no. 356 pl. 21.356.
- 34: G 10 NE XCVII, i.n. 7213, “9 potsherds, probably Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age”.

the construction of its successor and hardly any concrete remains of it were preserved. A concentration of red earth was found north of the pit, Pl. 11.22. This suggests that some activity involving the use of fire had taken place here.

Layer 11 was connected with this horizon. This was encountered at level ca. 19.11 in G 10 NE and at ca. 19.16 in G 11 NW. In G 10 SE the layer was found at level 19.02. In G 11 SW, inside room 7, the top of the layer was reached at level ca. 19.22, and the level of the pebble floor inside the room was 19.15. The flagstones of the courtyard east of room 7 were found at level ca. 19.16. There was charcoal on the floor in G 11 SW. On top of and between the flagstones the layer consisted of brownish-grey clay containing potsherds. The soil on and between the stones of the east wall of room 7 was of the same consistency but of a less greyish colour. In the southern part of room 5 the layer consisted of red to dark red clay and soil as well as hard, lumpish soil containing pieces of lime.

The following finds came to light in G 10 NE: a fragment of a Cypriote "Milk Bowl" (White Slip II Ware) (35) (*Pl. 11.24*) and an intrusive (?), modern (?) globular bead of "light brownish, rather soft material with a bright red surface" (36) (*Pl. 11.25*).

35: G 10 NE LXXIII, i.n. 8185/1; inv. No. 8185/2 = TS 4653.

36: G 10 NE LXXIV, i.n. 8184.

37: G 11 NW CCXCVI, i.n. 7051 = TS 5519. This was found below the stones encircling the later pit Pl. 12.31 and should therefore be associated with its predecessor Pl. 11.22. Unfortunately the charcoal was insufficient for Carbon-14 analysis.

38: G 11 NW CCXCVI, i.n. 7166/1 = TS 5577, Sūkās VII, 38 fig. 13.187, 41–42 no. 187 pl. 12.187; i.n. 7166/2 = TS 5578, Sūkās VII, 40 fig. 14.194, 42 no. 194 pl. 12.194.

39: G 11 SW CXLVII, i.n. 706/1 = TS 860.

40: G 11 SW CL, i.n. 705.

41: G 11 SW CXXXVI, i.n. 885/1–10 = TS 947, Sūkās VII, 57 no. 314 pl. 19.314.

42: G 11 SW CXXXVII, i.n. 713/1–3 = TS 863, Sūkās VII, 72 no. 395 pl. 22.395.

43: G 11 SW CXXXVIII, i.n. 712/1 = TS 862.

44: G 11 SW CXXXII, i.n. 881/1–4 = TS 940, Sūkās VII, 29 no. 104 pl. 7.104; i.n. 882/1 = TS 941, Sūkās VII, 53, 55 no. 297, 117 pl. 18.297; i.n. 882/3 = TS 942; i.n. 882/3.

Unfortunately it is impossible to check the alleged dating of this find. It is difficult to believe that the piece was really a modern intrusion considering that it was found below a pavement from period G. Nine potsherds of Late Bronze Age and one of Early Iron Age date were brought to light in connection with the pit, Pl. 11.22, according to the excavation notes, while an iron ring, fig. 26, and some charcoal were located below the encircling stones of the pit which later replaced that depicted on Pl. 11.23 (37). Five potsherds of Late Bronze Age date were found below the flagstone at the bottom of the later pit together with a fragment of the tibia of an ox, and fragments of the jaw, the upper end of a metacarpus, of the toe and pelvis of a sheep (38). The following finds appeared in G 11 SW. A rim fragment of a bronze bowl was located between the stones of the north wall of room 7 (39) (*Pl. 11.26*, level 19.03). A small opaque glass bead in the south-western angle of the quadrant was apparently a modern intrusion (40) (*Pl. 11.27*, level 18.90). Some Late Bronze Age potsherds were found in the paved courtyard east of room 7 (41) (*Pl. 11.28*) as well as three fragments of a toggle-pin of bronze (42) (*Pl. 11.29*) and a fragment of a bronze needle (43) (*Pl. 11.30*). A concentration of sherds, apparently all of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, was found inside the south wall of Complex VI (44), (*Pl. 11.31*).

The architecture underwent important changes in the final phase of period H, Pl. 12. It is not easy, however, to make a proper assessment of these because of the disturbances caused by building activity in the next period. The phase seems to have been rather protracted judging by the fact that it corresponded to no less than three layers 10, 9 and 8, in G 10 NE/SE and G 11 NW, whereas in G 11 SW only one corresponding layer, 10, was discerned. The major architectural development was the southwards and eastwards expansion of the storage area previously confined to the northernmost part of G 10 NE and G 11 NW. This process involved an at least partial destruction of the north wall of Complex VI, which in itself implies an important



Fig. 18. The pit Pl. 12.32 as seen from the west.

architectural change. Before describing this it seems best to complete the treatment of the storage area, fig. 19.

The pit, Pl. 11.22, in G 10 NE seems to have continued in use for some time (45) but later it was superseded by an adjoining, conical pit, tapering downwards and lying to the east (46) (*Pl. 12.32*, external diameter ca. 1 m, internal diameter 0.70 m; top levels 19.52, 19.40, 19.52, 19.45, 19.46; bottom levels 19.09 and 19.11; fig 18). The perimeter of the pit consisted of rather large, flat stone slabs set upright side by side and resting on a large flagstone constituting the bottom. Charred olives were found

45: During layers 10 and 9.

46: This pit, G 10 NE XCVIII, seems to have been contemporary with layer 8 in G 10 NE. Cf. E. Fugmann, AAS 13 1963, 223.

47: The wall belonged to either layer 9 or 8 in G 10 NE. It was one of the structures damaged by stone robbers in period G. The eastern part of the wall had totally vanished and to the west was found a Cypriote (?) terracotta figurine of a horseman seemingly dating from period G 2: G 10 NE LXVI, i.n. 6717 = TS 4534, Sūkās VII, 90–92 no. 560, 122 pl. 27.560 (*Pl. 17.1*, level 19.20), cf. chapter V note 1.

48: G 10 NE LXXXVIII apparently associated with layer 8.

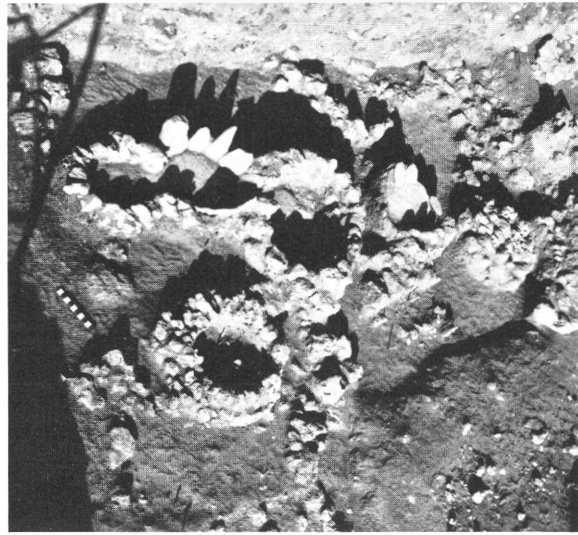


Fig. 19. The storage area as seen from the south-west. From left to right the pit Pl. 12.33 in the foreground and the pits Pl. 11.22 and Pl. 12.32 as well as Pl. 33.104 from period F and Pl. 12.34 in the background.

between the stones, the only indication of the nature of the commodity stored here. A large ashlar block (level 19.41) was located north of the pit, Pl. 11.22. It stood among a concentration of stones apparently without structural cohesion. When the new pit, Pl. 12.32, was dug, its predecessor was overbuilt by a wall orientated north-north-east/south-south-west (level 19.70) which was probably associated with another new wall running west-north-west/east-south-east in the western part of G 10 NE (47). The two walls are hatched on Pl. 12 in order to distinguish them from the earlier structures. Together they appear to constitute the eastern and southern boundaries of a poorly defined building complex of which the greater part was located in the unexcavated F 10.

The final phase of period H witnessed an expansion of the storage area towards the south with the digging of a new, circular, stone-lined pit in the south-eastern angle of G 10 NE (48) (*Pl. 12.33*, external diameter ca. 1.40 m; internal diameter ca. 0.80 m; top levels of encircling stones 19.19, 19.22 and 19.26; bottom level 18.84; fig. 19). The construction of this pit differed from that of the pit

depicted on Pl. 11.35: its sides consisted of closely packed stones – not slabs set side by side. Remarkably, the pit on Pl. 12.33 was constructed directly on top of the north wall of room 4 in Complex VI. This must mean that the room had by now ceased to exist. Its east wall was furthermore partly overbuilt by a new wall running north-south (level 19.49). This was only preserved for a length of ca. 1–1.5 m and it is impossible to say for certain whether it originally continued further south.

The storage area was also extended towards the east. On top of the pit Pl. 11.23 a conical pit was constructed in the same manner as the pit Pl. 12.32 (49) (*Pl. 12.34*, external diameter ca. 1.10 m; internal diameter ca. 0.70; top level of encircling stones 19.40; bottom level 19.28). Part of the foot of a deer and the astragalus of a sheep were found in the fill between the stones of this pit, and the iron ring, fig. 26, found below its encircling stones was mentioned earlier. A circular stone platform was excavated to the east (50) (*Pl. 12.35*, diameter ca. 1.5 m; top levels 19.47 and 19.50). The vertebra of a galeoid was found in connection with this structure – otherwise no finds were associated with it and its function remains enigmatic (51). Its use can reasonably be assumed to have been connected with the activities in the storage area. Perhaps it was utilized for the storing of a commodity that had to be protected from damp. No traces of ashes, charcoal or the like were found on it, making any connection with the concentration of red earth to its north (between levels 19.20 and 19.50) rather unlikely.

East of the platform was found a wall orientated north-south (levels 19.37, 19.47 and 19.32). It probably constituted the eastern boundary of the storage area and seems to have continued towards the north into the unexcavated F 11 SW.

The fate of Complex VI has already been touched upon. As we have seen, its northern half underwent a radical change when rooms 4 and 5 ceased to exist. It is not easy, however, to assess the new situation properly as hardly any evidence of an interior room division has survived. Judging by the top levels of the walls, most – or all – of the

structures taken over from Complex V (viz. the north and east walls of room 7) failed to survive. This impression is strengthened by section 2, in the west baulk of G 11 SW, where layer 10 is seen to seal the wall referred to above with the exception of a single, large boulder. If our interpretation of the data is correct, then this is no longer a roofed building but an open courtyard. The outer walls of Complex VI seem to have continued to function towards the east and south (and perhaps west) and a new pavement at level 19.25 was laid above that of the paved courtyard in the previous layer. Two grind stones of basalt were incidentally found among the pavement stones (52). For reasons of clarity, it was decided to designate the structures described above Complex VI (?), although the interpretation of the building remains is uncertain.

The layer associated with the horizon just discussed is 10 in G 11 SW, but, as stated above, it was possible to discern no less than three corresponding layers, 10, 9 and 8, in the surrounding quadrants. The finds from each of these layers are presented separately in the following. It is possible that a similar threefold division also existed in G 11 SW but as we have no definite knowledge of this, the finds from layer 10 in G 11 SW will be enumerated together at the end.

In G 10 NE layer 10 was found at level 19.18 near the north-east angle and at the same level ca. 2 m south of the north-west angle of the quadrant. The following finds came to light in the layer (53): the foot of a Cypriote Base Ring bowl appeared inside

49: G 11 NW CCXCVI probably contemporary with layer 8.

50: G 11 NW CCXCVII.

51: Possible parallels to the platform as well as the pits are mentioned in chapter 10.

52: G 11 SW i.n. 651/1 = TS 729 and i.n. 651/2 = TS 730.

53: The following finds appeared in connection with wall stretches robbed or damaged in periods G or F: G 10 NE LXVII, i.n. 8518/1 = TS 4792, the foot of an Ionian kylix; i.n. 8518/2 = TS 4792, Sūkās II, 9 ad no. 4 (Pl. 33.115, level 19.13) and G 10 NE LXIII, i.n. 8188, a bottom fragment of a vessel of transparent, light blue glass (aquamarine) (Pl. 33.116, level 19.14). This glass fragment appears to date from period F or E, which must indicate the date at which the stones were robbed, cf. chapter VII note 119.

the pit Pl. 11.22 (54) (*Pl. 12.36*) and a fragment of the same vase was found inside or below the later pit Pl. 12.32 (55) (*Pl. 12.37*) together with four sherds of Cypriote “Milk Bowls” (White Slip II and White Slip I (?) Ware). Other finds included a fragment of a Late Bronze Age arrow head (56) (*Pl. 12.38*), the bone handle of a knife or the like (57)

- 54: G 10 NE LXXII, i.n. 8515 = TS 4790–4791.
 55: G 10 NE LXX, i.n. 8186/1–4 and LXXI, i.n. 8515 = TS 4790–4791.
 56: G 10 NE LXIV, i.n. 8187 = TS 4654, Sūkās VII, 68 fig. 20.383, 71 no. 383, 118.
 57: G 10 NE LXV, i.n. 8176.
 58: G 10 NE LV, i.n. 8190.
 59: G 10 NE LVI.
 60: G 10 NE LXII, i.n. 8189.
 61: G 10 NE LIX, i.n. 6705 = TS 4522, Sūkās II, 8, 10 no. 14 pl. 1.14.
 62: G 10 SE LXI, i.n. 8159.
 63: G 11 NW CCXCI, i.n. 6784.
 64: G 11 NW CCLXXXIX, i.n. 8605.
 65: For reasons which are explained in more detail in the next chapter, it seems that the Iron Age stratigraphy in G 11 SW was only intact north of the south wall of Complex VII. It was therefore decided to refer to the layer excavated south of the wall as layer “10”. The descriptions of the layers offer further proof of the fact that they were not identical. Layer “10” was thus a stratum of red-burnt clay unlike layer 10 north of the wall. In addition there is the evidence from H 11 NW, which shows that layer “10” cannot be separated from the stratigraphy of H 11 NW immediately to its south.
 66: G 11 SW CXLVI, i.n. 707/1 = TS 861, Sūkās VII, 76 no. 451, 119 pl. 24.451.
 67: G 11 SW CXXXIX, i.n. 711.
 68: G 11 SW CXXX, i.n. 452/1 = TS 562; fragments of this figurine were scattered between layers 9 and 8, Sūkās II, 9, 11 no. 35a pl. 2.35. Cf. chapter IV note 15.
 69: G 11 SW CXXIX, i.n. 1198/1 = TS 1243, Sūkās VII, 33 no. 140 pl. 9.140.
 70: G 11 SW CXXIV, i.n. 449/1–2 = TS 559; i.n. 883/1–13; i.n. 884/1–2; i.n. 884/3 = TS 946; i.n. 884/4, fragments of the thigh-bone of a camel (?); i.n. 884/5 = TS 943, a tarsal bone; i.n. 884/6–7 = TS 944–945, split tubular bones; i.n. 968/1–7, the bottom of a pointed jar like that depicted in R. W. Hamilton, Excavations at Tell Abu Hawām, QDAP 4 1935, 9 fig. 13 and 13 fig. 16 from Tell Ābū Hawām stratum IV B and V; i.n. 1305 = TS 1406, Sūkās VII, 9, 11 no. 24, 12 fig. 3.24 pl. 2.24; i.n. 1306; i.n. 1308 = TS 1408, Sūkās VII, 24 fig. 8.84, 25 no. 84, 113 pl. 6.84; i.n. 1309/1 = TS 1409, Sūkās VII, 11 no. 28, 12 fig. 3.28 pl. 2.28.

(*Pl. 12.39*, level 19.13), a lentoid bead of blue frit (58) (*Pl. 12.40*), a blue bead (59) (*Pl. 12.41* level 19.16), and a white bead of faience (60) (*Pl. 12.42*). In G 11 SE layer 10 was attained at level ca. 19.18 close to the centre of the west baulk. Two finds occurred: a Mycenaean sherd (61) (*Pl. 12.43*) and a fragment of a Cypriote “Milk Bowl” (62) (*Pl. 12.44* level 19.20). The same layer was struck at level ca. 19.27 in G 11 NW, ca. 2 m west of its north-east angle.

Layer 9 was identified at level 19.26 in G 10 NE near its north-east angle and at level 19.29 ca. 2 m south of the north-west angle. In G 10 SE the same stratum occurred at level ca. 19.31 in the centre of the west baulk. Layer 9 was furthermore encountered at level 19.45, ca. 2 m west of the north-east angle of G 11 NW. Charcoal occurred here “on layer 9” – presumably in connection with a patch of red earth in the north-east angle of the quadrant. Unfortunately the charcoal was unsuitable for Carbon-14 analysis. The only recorded find was a depressed, globular bead of glass (63) (*Pl. 12.45*).

Layer 8 was reached at level 19.40 in G 10 NE near its north-east angle and at the same level at the west baulk, ca. 2 m south of the north-west angle of the square. It will be recalled that the pit Pl. 12.32 was associated with this layer. Layer 8 in G 10 SE occurred at level 19.40 close to the centre of the west baulk. In G 11 NW layer 8 was encountered at a slightly higher level: 19.62 ca. 2 m west of the north-east angle of the quadrant. A ring-shaped grind-stone of basalt was found at level 19.46 (64) (*Pl. 12.46*).

In G 11 SW only one layer corresponded to the three in the surrounding quadrants (65). The following finds came to light here: a fragment of an earring of silver (66) (*Pl. 12.47*, level 19.15), a possibly modern transparent bluish-green lentoid glass bead (67) (*Pl. 12.48*, level 19.30), a fragment of a Mycenaean terracotta figurine of a bull (68) (*Pl. 12.49*), a small clay flask (69) (*Pl. 12.50*, level 19.24), a concentration of potsherds including a few Iron Age pieces among Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age material (70) (*Pl. 12.51*, level 19.38), a frag-

ment of a bronze nail (71) (*Pl. 12.52*), a fragment of a grind-stone of basalt (72) (*Pl. 12.53*, level 19.18), a fragment of a scaraboid of red jasper (73) (*Pl. 12.54*, level 19.35), a biconical bead of rosy quartz (74) (*Pl. 12.55*, level 19.23), a fragment of a bronze finger-ring (75) (*Pl. 12.56*, level 19.15) and a fragment of a bronze finger-ring with overlapping ends (76) (*Pl. 12.57*). Bones of ox, sheep, goat, birds and fish as well as cardium shells also occurred in the layer (77).

Before discussing the chronology of the four architectural phases described above, it seems useful to mention the scanty remains found in the area south of Complex VI/VI (?) (78) that seem to go back to the Iron Age. As we shall see in the next chapter it appears that the layers going back to periods G, H and in places even J had been almost completely obliterated in the larger part of this sector. This occurred when a terrace was levelled for a Late Classical building, Complex IX. The destruction was so thorough that only a single find came to light – in the seemingly undisturbed north-east angle of H 11 NW – that may be considered in situ: a fragment of a local lamp of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age date. It was found on a floor at level 19.07 (79) (*Pl. 12.58*). This level suggests that the layer in which the lamp was unearthed corresponded to layer 10 in G 11 SW. Elsewhere short stretches of ruined walls were preserved below the oldest floor of Complex IX from period F. Remains of this nature occurred in H 10 SE (at level ca. 19.00), H 11 NE (levels 19.56 and 19.54) and in H 11 SW/SE (at levels 19.30, 19.31, and 19.19). A concentration of charcoal was found on one of these walls in H 11 NE/SE (80) (*Pl. 12.59*). The poor state of preservation prohibits any reconstruction of the structures to which these “fragments” once belonged. It is not even possible to determine with which of the four architectural phases they are associated (81).

After this short digression it seems in place to discuss the chronology. The chronological table gives a summary of the findings. In order to avoid repetition only the latest objects are mentioned for

each phase; a relatively large number of the finds was of Late Bronze Age date, which is hardly surprising considering the intensive building activity in period H that disturbed the earlier layers.

The latest finds in the first phase of the first architectural horizon included Cypro-Geometric White Painted I and II and perhaps III Ware (82) as well as local pottery dated to the Iron Age. White Painted I and II Ware occurs chiefly in Cypro-Geometric I–II, which according to the commonly accepted chronology are to be dated between ca. 1050 and 850 B.C. (83). This suggests that the horizon should be referred to period H 2 at Tall Sūkās. Although no objects dating from ca. 1170 to 1050 B.C. were found in situ in the horizon, the finding of a late Helladic III C sherd ex situ in G 11

71: G 11 SW CXLII, i.n. 710.

72: G 11 SW CXLI, i.n. 649.

73: G 11 SW CXXXV, i.n. 420/1 = TS 511, Sūkās VII, 88 no. 543, 122 pl. 26.543.

74: G 11 SW CXXXIV, i.n. 715/1 = TS 865, Sūkās VII, 77, 79 no. 471 Pl. 24.471.

75: G 11 SW CXXXIII, i.n. 716.

76: G 11 SW CXXXVIII, i.n. 714 = TS 864, Sūkās VII, 76 no. 448, 119 Pl. 24.448; i.n. 1197/9–10.

77: Three tooth fragments, skull fragment, fragments of scapula, humerus, the upper end of the ulna and the carpal bone of an ox; a molar, fragments of scapula, pelvis, metatarsus, juv. metatarsus and toe joints of sheep; fragment of the horn core of a goat. The bird remains included the humerus of a dove and fragments of a tarsometatarsus.

78: See infra p. 59–62 for a detailed account of the stratigraphy of H 11 NW.

79: H 11 NW CXXI, i.n. 4583 = TS 2572.

80: H 11 NE CCCV, the charcoal was insufficient for Carbon-14 analysis.

81: Cf. E. Fugmann, AAS 13 1963, 222 for brief account of the Preclassical remains in the area covered by Complex IX. The “four de l'époque archaïque” and the bathtub mentioned there seem on closer consideration rather to belong to the building from period F and will be treated later.

82: Cf. supra note 9.

83: E. Gjerstad, SCE IV 2, 421–427; J. Birmingham, The Chronology of Some Early and Middle Iron Age Cypriot Sites, AJA 67 1963, 15–42; M. Yon, Manuel de céramique chypriote I, Problèmes historiques, vocabulaire, méthode, 1976, 14; V. Karageorghis, Cyprus, 9–10.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

		Architectural features	G 10 NE/SE, G 11 NW	G 11 SW	Latest datable finds
FIRST ARCHITECTURAL HORIZON	Phase 1	Complex V	unexcavated	layer 13	Cypro-Geometric White Painted I and II and perhaps III
	Phase 2	Complex V and circular pit in H 10 NE	layers 13 and 12	layer 12	Pl. 10.4 Pl. 10.8 Pl. 10.11 Pl. 10.13
SECOND ARCHITECTURAL HORIZON	Phase 3	Complex VI and storage area to the north	layer 11	layer 11	Late Bronze and Early Iron Age sherds Pl. 11.31 Iron ring found below pit Pl. 12.34
	Phase 4	Complex VI (?) southwards expansion of storage area	layers 10, 9 and 8	layer 10	A few Iron Age sherds

SW (84) may indicate that there was no hiatus after the destruction at the end of the Bronze Age. This would fit well with the reuse of earlier walls when Complex V was built, which presupposes some continuity with the previous period. On the other hand it might be argued that since the construction layer of Complex V (i.e. 13 in G 11 SW) consisted of loose brown mould, this in itself implies the existence of an uninhabited period. In view of the many uncertainties it seems best to leave this question open.

Dating evidence for the second phase was relatively abundant: fragments of an amphora comparable to specimens from Hama period E, Pl. 10.4, a fragment of a matt-painted pot dated to the Early Iron Age, Pl. 10.8, and an arrowhead of a Late Bronze/Early Iron Age type, Pl. 10.11. Of crucial importance for dating is a fragment of a red-slipped jug, Pl. 10.13. Red-slipped, burnished pottery was the characteristic Iron Age ware in Phoenicia and seems to have been especially common between ca. 850 and 650 B.C. (85), and the shape of Pl. 10.13 fits well with these dates. It would therefore seem as though this fragment indicates that phase 2 belongs to period H 1 in Tall Sūkās. The phase should probably be referred to the earlier part of period H 1 ending somewhere in the 8th century B.C. (86).

The finds from the second architectural horizon, phases 3 and 4, unfortunately provide no help for dating the layers. However, it seems probable that the two phases are to be referred to the later part of period H 1 because no finds later than this occurred.

G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE

In G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE the architectural remains of period H, Pl. 13, show some continuity with the preceding building horizon that was destroyed by fire at the end of the Late Bronze Age. A new building constructed on top of Complex I seems to be a reconstruction of the earlier structure with a new, slightly different orientation. A similar situation was documented in G 13, confirming the

impression of a close relationship between the two adjoining areas as already noted in period J. Unfortunately later building activity had obliterated a substantial part of the Iron Age architecture in G 12.

The rebuilt Complex I, fig. 20, was fairly well preserved, however. A rectangular room was excavated in G 12 NE/SE. This constituted the western end of the complex whose greater part was located in G 13, and which has been published previously (87). The north wall of the room concerned was preserved for a length of ca. 2.5 m (levels 20.13 and 20.17). It seems to have continued westwards for a short distance after reaching the west wall of the room. The east wall functioned as a partition

- 84: Sūkās II, 7, 10 no. 16 pl. 1.16. P. J. Riis, *The Mycenaean Expansion in the Light of the Danish Excavations at Hama and Sukas in: Acts of the International Symposium "The Mycenaean in the Eastern Mediterranean"*; Nicosia 27th March – 2nd April 1972, 1973, 204; H.-G. Buchholz, *Ägäische Funde und Kultureinflüsse in den Randgebieten des Mittelmeers, Forschungsbericht über Ausgrabungen und Neufunde 1960–1970, AA 1974, 407*; H. Müller-Karpe, *Zum Ende der spätkanaanitischen Kultur, Jahresbericht des Instituts für Vorgeschichte der Universität Frankfurt A.M., 1976, 63 fig. 2, 66 note 21*; N. K. Sandars, *The Sea Peoples. Warriors of the Ancient Mediterranean*, 1978, 167; W. Helck, *Die Beziehungen Ägyptens und Vorderasiens zur Ägäis bis ins 7. Jahrhundert v. Chr. Erträge der Forschung Band 120, 1979, 113 note 76, 114.*
- 85: Much has been written concerning Phoenician red-slipped and burnished pottery. Among more recent contributions the following may be singled out: Hama II 3, 84–85; J. Du Plat Taylor, *IRAQ 21 1959, 62–92, especially 79–92* and J. Birmingham, *AJA 67 1963, 15–42, especially 25–29*; A. M. Bisi, *La Ceramica Punica, 1970, 39–60*; Amiran, 272–275; E. Gjerstad, *The Stratification at Al Mina (Syria) and its Chronological Evidence, ActaArch 45 1974, 107–123*; Bikai, *Pottery, passim*; Sarepta, 476–496 and *passim*; P. M. Bikai, *The Phoenician Imports in: Kition IV, 23–35*; W. Culican, *The Repertoire of Phoenician Pottery in: Phönizier im Westen, MB 8 1982, 45–82, especially 68–69 and discussion 78–82*; Sūkās VII, 52–53; Lebeau, *Céramique, 39–41, 49–50, 54–55 and 130–132.*
- 86: None of the precisely located finds seems to postdate Hama period E, which ended in 720 B.C.
- 87: Sūkās I, 20–24, 38–40.



Pl. 13. 1:100.

between the room in G 12 NE and a neighbouring chamber towards the east. It was poorly preserved (level 20.11). The south wall had apparently been overbuilt by a later wall and was therefore more difficult to trace than the others (88). Its level seems to have been 20.25 and it continued westwards for ca. 0.80 m after reaching the west wall of the room. The latter had a length of approximately 5 m.

West of the rebuilt Complex I a new building was constructed and its remains were brought to light in G 12 NW, fig. 21. This is referred to as Complex VII in the following. As the east wall of this structure skirts the north-west corner of the original Complex I in a manner suggesting that the two buildings can hardly have existed simultaneously it

follows that Complex VII must have been an entirely new structure. However, this argument is not conclusive because two different buildings in a densely populated town might join each other at some point. Only the south-eastern part of Complex VII was preserved. Its outer walls to the north and west were not identified and only the southernmost part of its east wall was still standing (levels 20.00 and 20.33) for a length of ca. 3.3 m running north-south. The south wall (levels 19.95, 20.14 and 20.20) met the east wall at slightly less than a right angle. It was preserved for a length of ca. 4 m. The western part of Complex VII had been destroyed by the building of Complex VIII in period G 3. A wall running north-north-east/south-south-west on the boundary between G 11 NE and G 11 NW was obviously related to Complex VII and seems to have been a partition between the excavated room and an obliterated room towards the west. A lime-

88: It was not possible to detect substrata in the layer except in the 1 m broad baulk originally left standing between G 11 NE/SE and G 12 NW/SE.

Fig. 20. Complex I as seen from the east, partly overbuilt by walls from period G 3.



stone mortar, complete with its basalt pestle (89) (*Pl. 13.60*, top level 19.95), was located immediately east of this wall. The mortar was apparently in situ (90), and since its height was 31 cm it may be deduced that the floor on which it stood lay at level 19.64. A pebble floor, on which lay some burnt olive stones, was preserved in the south-eastern part of the same room (91) (*Pl. 13.61*, level 20.30). Obviously the pebble floor belonged to a later phase in the history of Complex VII than did the floor with the mortar.

Layer 5 was connected with this building phase. This was encountered at level 20.36 north of the

centre of the east baulk of G 12 SE. Like the lower layers in G 12, 5 sloped slightly down towards the west. Its level dropped to ca. 20.11 near the south-western angle of G 12 SW. The one m broad baulk originally left standing between G 11 NE/SE and G 12 NW/SW was excavated later than the rest of the

89: G 12 NW west baulk CXIX, i.n. 7180 = TS 5589, Sūkās VII, 104 no. 672 pl. 30.672; i.n. 7108 = TS 5546, Sūkās VII, 98 fig. 32.666, 103 no. 666 pl. 30.666; i.n. 7107.

90: It should be kept in mind that the Hellenistic/Medieval (?) dump in G 12 NW, mentioned supra p. 18, was located a short distance east of this find.

91: G 12 NW LXIX.



Fig. 21. Complex VII as seen from the east.

trench. In it three substrata were discerned corresponding to layer 5. The lowest of these (92) was clayey and contained a few stones. A middle substratum (93), in which two patches of ash were

- 92: G 12 west baulk layer 8.
 93: G 12 west baulk layer 7 a.
 94: G 12 west baulk layer 7.
 95: Furthermore it seems that material from the dump mentioned supra note 90 was mixed with the finds from the rest of the baulk when corded. This explains why the excavation notes mention finds ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period from G 12 west baulk layer 8. In layer 7 the finds covered a spectrum from the Early Bronze Age to the 7th century B.C., while bones of oxen, sheep and a human tooth were also found in this stratum.
 96: G 12 NW west baulk CXVII, i.n. 7100 "side sherd of light clay. Remains of stripes in matt dark paint on the exterior. Cypriote."
 97: G 12 NW LXIII, i.n. 6636 = TS 4453, Sūkās VII, 30 fig. 11.133, 33 no. 133 pl. 9.133; G 12 NW LXII, i.n. 6824.
 98: G 12 SW LXVIII, i.n. 6725 = TS 4542, Sūkās VII, 23, 24 fig. 8.80, 25 no. 80, 111, 113 pl. 5.80; i.n. 8382 = TS 4731, Sūkās VII, 11, 12 fig. 3.36, 13 no. 36, 111 pl. 3.36; i.n. 8386; i.n. 8545; i.n. 8682; i.n. 8706 = TS 4866, Sūkās VII, 30 fig. 11.125, 31–32 no. 125 pl. 8.125.
 99: G 12 NE LXI, i.n. 6845.
 100: G 12 NE LX, i.n. 6846.
 101: G 12 NE LVII, i.n. 6847.
 102: G 12 NE LIII, i.n. 6637 = TS 4454, Sūkās VII, 30 fig. 11.137, 33 no. 137 pl. 9.137.
 103: G 12 NE LXXII, i.n. 6844 (pl. 30.23), cf. chapter VI note 25. In Sūkās East an intrusive Greek sherd was found at level 20.19 in the north-west angle of G 13 NW, cf. Sūkās I, 60 note 173 Pl. 1, section E-e no. G² 1 and Pl. 4 no 1.
 104: The sherd was excavated on 8th Oct 1961. On a plan drawn that day and the following, it is shown between two stones at levels 20.54 and 20.49, and the plan gives the impression that the excavation had not progressed below level ca. 20.40 at the time it was drawn. On a plan sketched 15th Oct., the level of the sherd is given as 20.17. It seems probable that the level indicated by the earlier plan comes closest to the truth.
 105: G 12 SE LXXI.
 106: G 12 SE LXVII, i.n. 8454; i.n. 8645; i.n. 8691.
 107: G 12 SE LIX, i.n. 6829.
 108: G 12 SE LIV, i.n. 6830, a fragmentary flint knife; i.n. 8395; i.n. 8527; i.n. 8528 = TS 4799, Sūkās VII, 55–56 no. 307 pl. 18.307; i.n. 8671 = TS 4854, Sūkās VII, 62 fig. 18.336, 63 no. 336 pl. 20.336.

found, was struck at levels ca. 20.06–20.07. The upper one (94) occurred at level ca. 20.22 at the middle of the baulk, falling to ca. 20.15 towards the south. This was described as an earth surface towards the north. Unfortunately the objects found in the baulk were contaminated by intrusions from the G period terrace wall, which ran almost parallel with the baulk toward the west. The chronology of G 12 must therefore be determined by the finds from east of the baulk (95).

There were relatively few finds in G 12 which can with certainty be referred to layer 5. In G 12 NW apart from the mortar Pl. 13.60, only one find occurred inside Complex VII which might have been in situ: a fragment of a Cypriote vase (96) (*Pl. 13.62*, level 19.76). The level suggests that the sherd belonged to the earlier floor of Complex VII. An almost completely preserved jug dated to the Iron Age and a carnelian bead were found east of this building (97) (*Pl. 13.63*, level 20.37; fig. 27 and *Pl. 13.64*). A well preserved Iron Age crater was excavated together with sherds of amphorae and other vases from the same period in G 12 SW (98) (*Pl. 13.65*, level 20.20; fig. 28). The following finds originated from G 12 NE: two globular glass beads (99) (*Pl. 13.66*, level 20.41), a carnelian-onyx bead (100) (*Pl. 13.67*, level 20.40), a globular melon-ribbed faience bead (101) (*Pl. 13.68*, level 20.45) and a jug dated to the Iron Age (102) (*Pl. 13.69*, level 20.40). As was the case in nearby G 13, some intrusion may have occurred in this horizon in G 12 NE as suggested by the presence of an Attic black-glazed sherd from the second half of the 6th century B.C. (103) – although some uncertainty exists as to the level at which this occurred. It was originally recorded as level 20.54, but a few days later as ca. 20.17–20.18 (104). In G 12 SE charcoal was found in one place (105) (*Pl. 13.70*) and in its vicinity fragments of amphorae of an Iron Age type were brought to light (106) (*Pl. 13.71*) together with a globular bead of carnelian (107) (*Pl. 13.72*, level 20.50) and a find comprising among other things fragments of Iron Age amphorae (108) (*Pl. 13.73*). A concentration of potsherds from at least two

further amphorae of Late Bronze Age date (109) (*Pl. 13.74*, Level 20.03) can end this review of the finds from G 12.

The chronology of layer 5 in G 12 seems fairly easy to establish. An Iron Age date is secured by a number of finds: those shown on *Pls. 13.62, 13.63, 13.65, 13.69, 13.71 and 13.73*. This is in accordance with the results obtained in G 13, where the H 2 period floor was encountered at level 20.35 inside Complex I (110). In G 12 it was regrettably impossible to distinguish clearly between an H 2 and an H 1 horizon, although there certainly were some indications of the existence of two or possibly three subphases (111). The intensive later building activity in the area blurred the picture in this respect.

F 8 NW and E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE

F 8 NW and E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE (112) are located just south of the northern border of the plateau of the tall. The Medieval circuit wall cut obliquely through F 8 NW and NE destroying the stratigraphy in its vicinity, but further south, especially in F 8 NW, layers and building remains from period H had been left intact.

With one exception, which will be mentioned later, the first Iron Age stratum was only reached in F 8 NW, where it corresponded to layer 9, *Pl. 14*. The quadrant was bisected by a wall orientated east-north-east/west-south-west (levels 18.42, 18.22 and 18.44). To the west this turned southwards at a right angle and continued into the unexcavated F 8 SE. The area in the north-east angle of F 8 NW, north of the east-north-east/west-south-west wall, was covered with stones (level 18.30). Perhaps the stones once carried a superstructure, i.e. of a wall running north-north-west/south-south-east at a right angle to the wall bisecting the quadrant. Another possibility is that the stones functioned as a sort of pavement.

The layer associated with this architectural horizon, 9, was reached at level 18.35 in the north-eastern part of F 8 NW where a small part of an earth floor was found at this level. This probably

covered the stone spread mentioned above. South of the east-north-east/west-south-west wall the top level of the layer dropped somewhat and reached ca. 18.20 at the south-east angle of the quadrant.

Two finds originate from floors in the layer: a spout of a Mycenaean stirrup jar (113) (*Pl. 14.75*) and a fragment of a Cypriote "Milk Bowl" (114) (*Pl. 14.76*, level 18.23). More finds came from the fill: sherds from a Phoenician amphora with carinated shoulder and eight sherds dated to the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age (115) (*Pl. 14.77*), six Late Bronze Age sherds including a side sherd of a Cypriote bowl (116) (*Pl. 14.78*) and a further eight Late Bronze Age sherds (117) (*Pl. 14.79*). North of the east-north-east/west-south-west wall were the following finds: two fragments of Cypriote "Milk Bowls" (White Slip II Ware) (118) (*Pl. 14.80 and Pl. 14.81*), and a flat piece of bronze, perhaps from a

109: G 12 SE IC, i.n. 8663/1, the rim of a storage vessel; i.n. 8683, fragments of a large storage amphora with ovoid belly, cf. R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 13 fig. 16, but possibly later. The find was originally referred to layer 7 because of the relatively low level at which it occurred but the sherds were located in the vicinity of Complex I and it seems likely that they moved downwards in connection with the rebuilding of that structure.

110: Sūkās I, 22, 24 *Pl. 2*.

111: The following evidence was noted: the south wall of Complex I had apparently been rebuilt at some point in time; two separate floors occurred in Complex VII; the stratigraphy of the baulk between G 12 NW/SE and G 11 NE/SE.

112: A preliminary report on the excavation of E 8 by P. J. Riis was published in AAS 8/9 1958/1959, 121–122 and 127–128. The excavation of F 8 NW was reported in AAS 10 1960, 117, 121–122.

113: F 8 NW LI, i.n. 1930 = TS 1917.

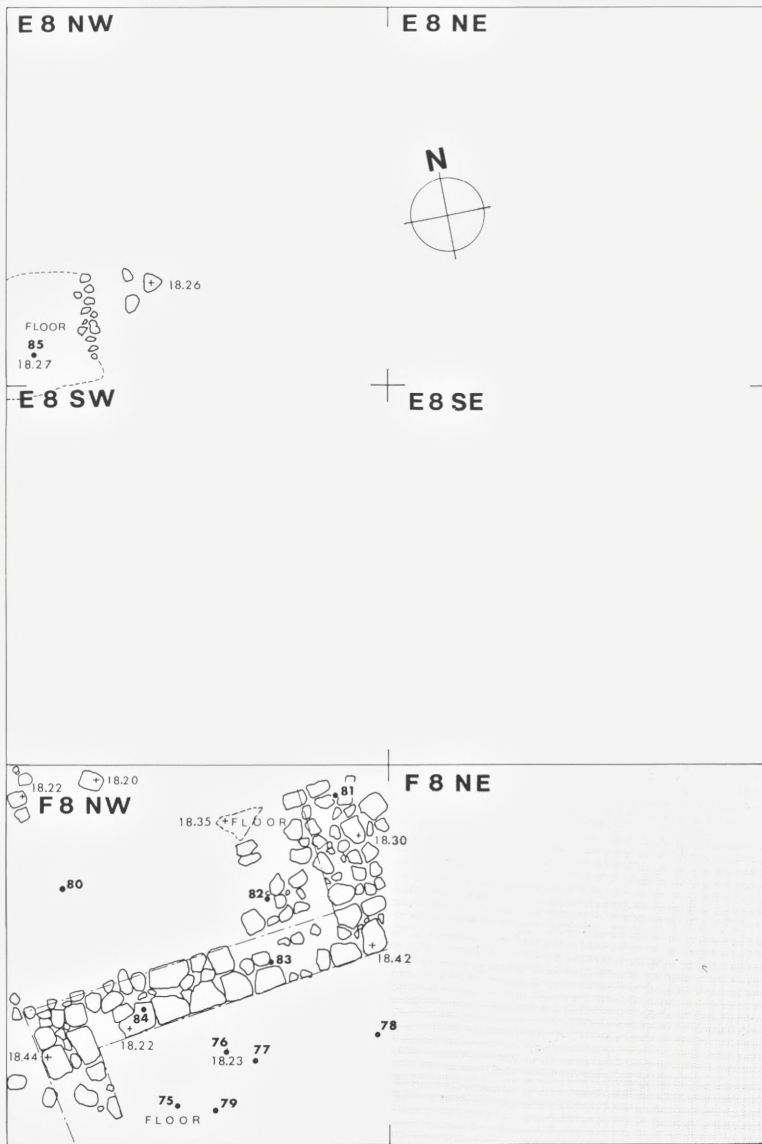
114: F 8 NW LII, i.n. 1919.

115: F 8 NW LVI, i.n. 1792 and 1861. Regrettably the poor state of preservation makes it impossible to determine exactly the type of the amphora.

116: F 8 NW LVII, i.n. 1862/1. Possibly from a "Milk Bowl".

117: F 8 NW LXI, i.n. 1863.

118: F 8 NW LXV, i.n. 1923 = TS 1909 and F 8 NW LXIII, i.n. 1928 = TS 1916.



Pl. 14. 1:100.

- 119: F 8 NW LX, i.n. 1934 = TS 1920.
 120: F 8 NW LXII, i.n. 2375/1 = TS 2325.
 121: F 8 NW i.n. 1866/1 = TS 1784: "Bottom sherd of great storage jar with flat base. Coarse grey clay with large black and white particles. Wheel-made. Found between stones in south-west wall"; F 8 NW XLVIII, i.n. 1847/1 = TS 1778, cf. R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 13 fig. 16 from Tall Ābū Hawām stratum V; i.n. 1848/1 = TS 1779. XLVIII was referred to layer 8 indicating that it came from somewhat higher fill than Pl. 14.83 did.

knife (119) (*Pl. 14.82*). A rim fragment of a further Cypriote "Milk Bowl" (White Slip II Ware) (120) (*Pl. 14.83*) as well as a bottom sherd of a storage jar of Late Bronze Age type and a bottom sherd of an Early Iron Age pot (121) (*Pl. 14.84*; fig. 29) were found between the stones of the east-north-east/west-south-west wall.

As previously explained, no stratum corresponding to layer 9 in F 8 NW was reached in E 8, but in

Several finds were made on floors in this layer: a body sherd of a large, hand-made storage jar (123) (*Pl. 15.86*, level 18.42), the bottom of a large storage jar with pointed belly and small, conical base (124) (*Pl. 15.87*, level 18.37), and a rim sherd of a large storage vessel comparable to specimens from Hama period F (125) (*Pl. 15.88*; fig. 30). The bottom of a storage jar (126) (*Pl. 15.89*, level 18.39) was located in the floor and a number of finds occurred in the fill: a body sherd of a Mycenaean stirrup jar (127) (*Pl. 15.90*) and an irregular iron fragment, perhaps part of the tang of a knife or sword (128) (*Pl. 15.91*).

The lowest layer excavated in E 8 was 7, which corresponded to layer 8 in F 8 NW. Structural remains had chiefly escaped destruction in E 8 SW, where the remains of two parallel, east-north-east/west-south-west walls were found. They were separated by a distance of ca. 2.20 m. The northernmost of the walls was only preserved for a length of ca. 1.9 m. Two parts of the southernmost stretch were preserved (levels 18.64 and 18.46). Possibly the ca. 1 m wide gap separating these was originally a doorway. In the south-west angle of E 8 SE yet another wall was found which had the same orientation as the other two. Ca. 2 m of it still remained. So little was left of the structures to which these three walls belonged that it seems futile to attempt to explain their interrelationship. It seems fairly

123: F 8 NW XLIII, i.n. 1836 = TS 1776, Sūkās VII, 49 no 236, 117 pl. 14.236.

124: F 8 NW XLVI, i.n. 1849/1 = TS 1780, cf. R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 13 fig. 16 from Tall Ābū Hawām stratum V; i.n. 1857.

125: F 8 NW L, i.n. 1850 = TS 1782, Sūkās VII, 53, 54 no 282, 117 pl. 17.282.

126: F 8 NW IL.

127: F 8 NW LXIV, i.n. 1932 = TS 1918.

128: F 8 NW LXXVI, i.n. 1936 = TS 1922.

129: E 8 SW LXI, i.n. 379/1 = TS 465, from fill; E 8 SW LIX, i.n. 381/1 = TS 467.

130: E 8 SW LXIV, i.n. 376/1–2 = TS 461–462.

131: E 8 NE LXV, i.n. 637/1, cf. R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 31 no. 173 pl. 36 from Tall Ābū Hawām; i.n. 637/2.

132: E 8 SE LXVI, i.n. 641.

certain, however, that they were in some way related to – or part of – the same building complex as the east-north-east/west-south-west wall in F 8 NW because they ran in the same direction.

It is apparent from section 11, in the east baulk of E 8, that layer 7 sloped slightly downwards from south to north. Near the south-east angle of E 8 SE the layer was encountered at level ca. 18.59 but at the north-east angle of E 8 NE the level dropped to ca. 18.42. Only small and isolated areas of floors were found, e.g. at level 18.38 near the south-west angle of E 8 SE. Two sherds from a Cypriote “Milk Bowl” lay on this (129) (*Pls. 15.92* and *15.93*, levels 18.38 and 18.40) and two iron fragments were found on another part of a floor in the north-eastern angle of E 8 SW (130) (*Pl. 15.94*, level 18.40). In E 8 NE a few Late Bronze Age potsherds and fragments of an Early Bronze Age jar were found on a floor together with charcoal and ashes (131) (*Pl. 15.95*, level 18.40). In the southern part of E 8 SE charcoal and ashes were found, and the bottom of a jar dated to the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age was excavated on a floor (132) (*Pl. 15.96*, level 18.41).

The chronology of the layers seems fairly clear. The latest find associated with the earlier horizon represented by stratum 9 in F 8 NW was the “Phoenician amphora with carinated shoulder,” Pl. 14.77. Unfortunately its state of preservation was too poor to indicate precisely to which type it belonged. Pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age was found in the fill of the wall orientated east-north-east/west-south-west, which was contemporary with the layer, Pls. 14.83 and 14.84. Mention has already been made in chapter II of the fragments of an Early Iron Age bowl found immediately south of the same wall, Pl. 7.35. The evidence thus suggests that this horizon should be referred to period H 2.

The next phase, which corresponded to layer 8 in F 8 NW and 7 in E 8, contained no finds later than those from period H, Pls. 15.88, 15.91 and 15.96. It therefore seems safe to regard this horizon as equivalent to period H 1 on the tall. Charcoal and ashes occurred in two places on floors in E 8 –



Fig. 22. Pl. 10.4. 1:8.

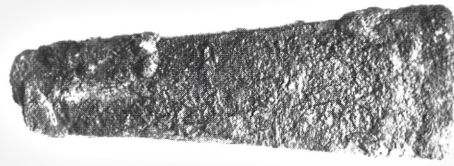


Fig. 23. Pl. 10.7. 1:3.



Fig. 24. Pl. 10.18. 1:1.



Fig. 25. Pl. 10.19. 1:1.

regrettably amounts were insufficient for Carbon-14 analysis. Their presence may mean that the phase ended in a conflagration here.



Pl. 16. 1:100.

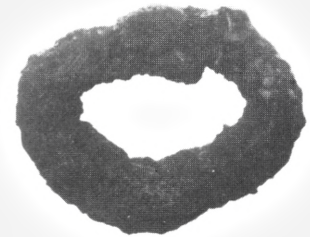


Fig. 26. Iron ring found below the pit Pl. 12.34. 1:1.

G 7 SE

Period H 1 had barely been reached in G 7 SE when excavation was discontinued at layer 16 (133). Iron Age material certainly occurred in this layer as well as in the overlying layer 15, but it was associated with later finds and the two strata cannot therefore be referred to period H. A few architectural features discernable below the G period architecture seem to go back to the preceding horizon, Pl. 16; a wall built of large boulders in the north-east angle of G 7 SE (levels 18.14 and 18.12). It was apparently constructed on top of an earlier wall with a slightly different orientation. A pebble pavement (level ca. 17.76) was brought to light west of this wall.

133: The excavation of G 7 SE was briefly mentioned by P. J. Riis in AAS 8/9 1958/1959, 121 and AAS 10 1960, 117.



Fig. 27. Pl. 13.63. 1:2.



Fig. 28. Pl. 13.65. 1:8.



Fig. 29. Pl. 14.84. 1:5.

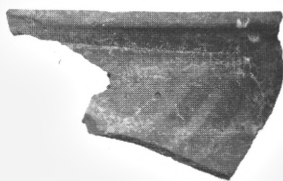


Fig. 30. Pl. 15.88. 1:5.

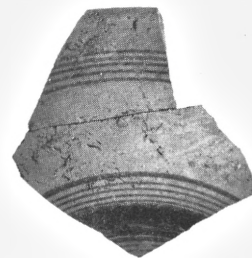


Fig. 31. Pl. 16.100. 1:3.

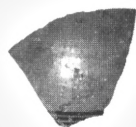


Fig. 32. Pl. 16.99. 1:2.

Layers 16 and 15 will be described in the next chapter but it seems convenient to list here the finds that were connected with the structures described above. Two Cypro-Geometric White Painted III sherds (134) (*Pl. 16.97*, level 17.78) were unearthed

134: G 7 SE LXXXV, i.n. 2557/1-2 = TS 1977-1978.

135: G 7 SE XCII, i.n. 2320/1 = TS 2272, *Sūkās VII*, 73 no. 401, 119 pl. 23.401.

136: G 7 SE LXXXVII, i.n. 2559 = TS 1979, found in fill; G 7 SE XCIII, i.n. 2563 = TS 1983.

near the wall and a bronze fibula was found in the pebble pavement (135) (*Pl. 16.98*, level 17.76). A rim and side of a Cypriote Bichrome II bowl and a side sherd of a Cypriote Black on Red I (III) aryballos were found in the vicinity (136) (*Pl. 16.99*, level 17.74; fig. 32, and *Pl. 16.100*, level between 17.74 and 17.84; fig. 31). These finds suggest a date for the wall and the pebble pavement in the 8th to 7th centuries B.C. – and therefore probably within period H 1.

IV. Period G 3. The First Greek Building Phase

Pls. 17–22

The layers from period G 3 were of special interest to the Danish expedition because of their relevance to the problems connected with the presence of Greeks on the Levantine coast. Luckily building remains from the period were well represented in Sūkās West, especially in G 10 NE/SE, G 11 NW/SW/NE/SE, G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE, H 10 NE/SE and H 11 NW/SW/NE/SE and to a limited extent in H 12 NW/SW/NE/SE – although most of the evidence from period G had been obliterated by building activity in period F in the southern part of this area. Period G 3 strata and building remains were also excavated in E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE, F 5 SW/NE/SE, F 8 NW, G 5 NE/SE, G 7 SE, H 5 NE/SE, J 8 and P 11 NW.

We shall begin by looking at findings from the central part of the mound, Pl. 17. This evidence is presented in the following order: A) G 10 NE/SE and G 11 NW/SW/NE/SE; B) the area to the south i.e. H 10 NE/SE, H 11 NW/SW/NE/SE, and C) G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE.

Area A: G 10 NE/SE, G 11 NW/SW/NE/SE

The major architectural novelty in Area A was the construction of Complex VIII (1). This building had a slightly irregular, rectangular plan. Its outer limits to the north, east and west were seemingly clearly defined, but to the south later building activity blurred the picture and it cannot be excluded that Area B might in some way have been connected with or even part of Complex VIII.

The north wall of Complex VIII had a length of ca. 12.5 m (levels 19.60, 19.80 and 19.94) and ran east-west. The western part of the wall sealed the two Iron Age pits, Pls. 11.22 and 12.32. A ca. 1.2 m wide door was situated in the eastern half of the

wall. This was probably the main entrance to Complex VIII.

The east wall of the building, which met the north wall at a right angle, was orientated north-south (levels 20.08, 19.93, 20.09 and 19.76) and had a length of ca. 9.15 m. It functioned as a terrace wall facing G 12 where the habitation level in this period was nearly 1 m higher than in G 11. The fact that it was a retaining wall probably explains why it was built following a straight line facing west, but its eastern side had a more irregular, curved course: the western side was visible – the eastern was not. The wall continued southwards at least until the south-eastern angle of G 11 SE. It may have continued into H 12 NW, but excavation in this area was discontinued before the layer from period G 3 had been reached. A short distance north of the south-east angle of G 11 SE the east wall cut through the south wall of Complex VI from the preceding period. This also seems to have marked the southern limit of the new complex. It is possible that Complex VIII continued further southwards at this point because the east wall of the building continued at least until the south-east angle of G 11 SE. However, the continuation of the wall is perhaps better explained by its function as a retaining wall towards the east. The terrace may well have continued from G 12 into H 12 necessitating an extension of the terrace wall.

The south wall of Complex VIII, as we know it, was found to run east-west just north of the bounda-

1: A preliminary report on the excavation of Complex VIII was published by P. J. Riis in AAS 8/9 1958/1959, 121 and 126-128 and in AAS 13 1963, 212–213, 222–223.

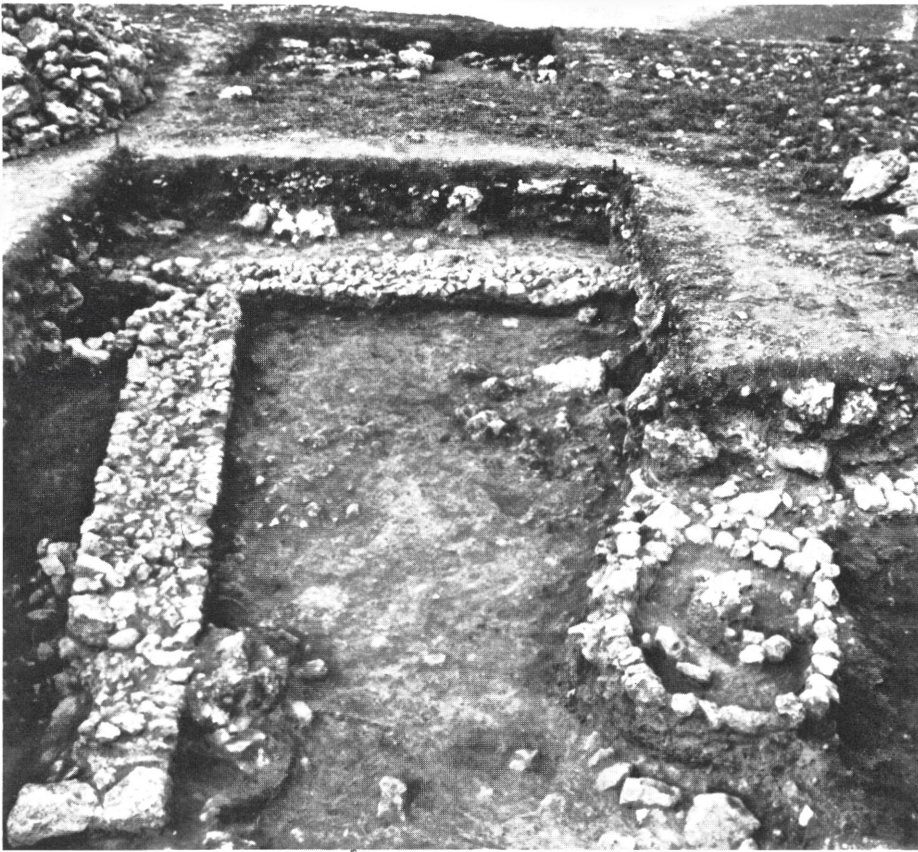
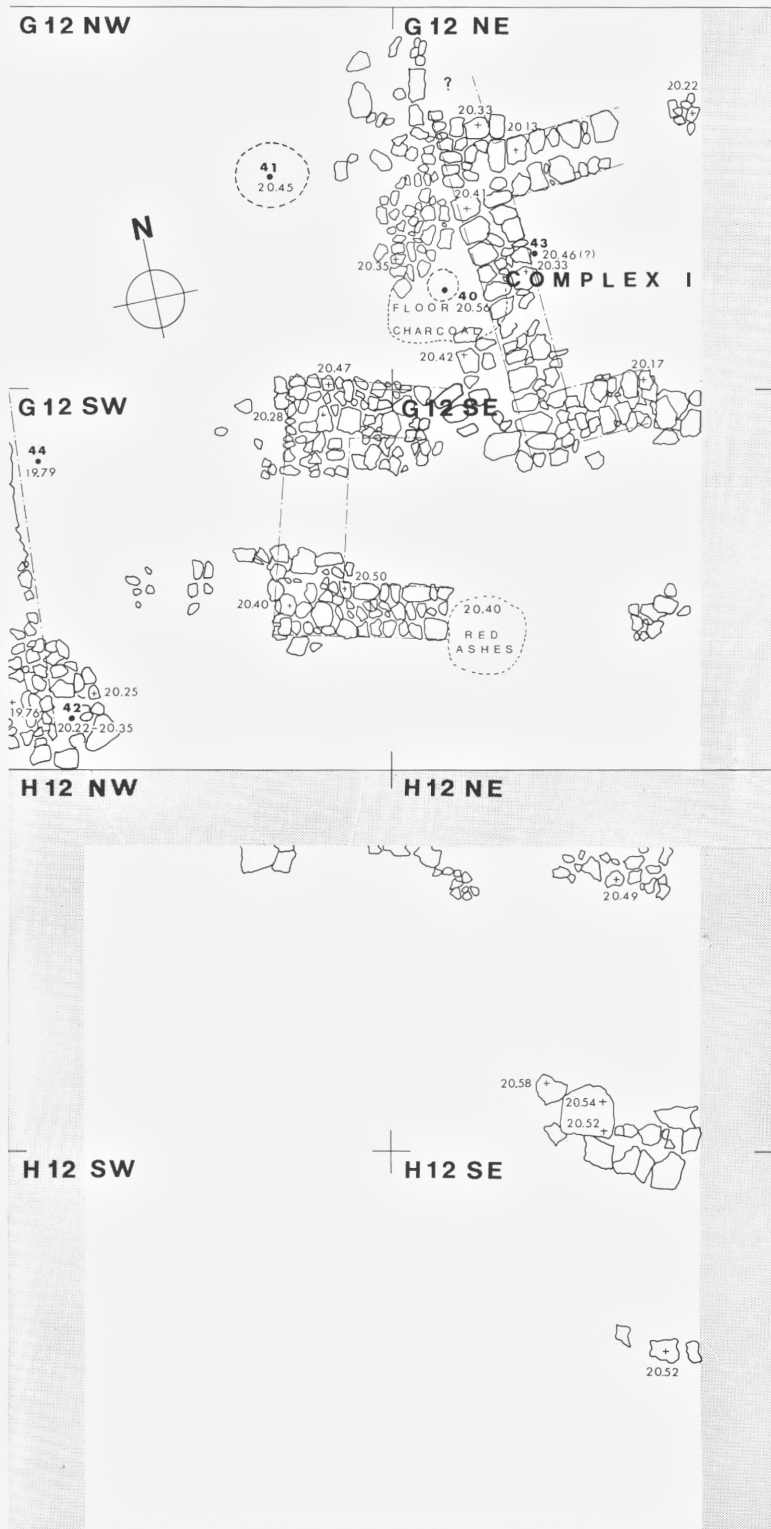


Fig. 33. Complex VIII. Room 9 as seen from the south. Note the presence of two F period stone-lined pits.

ry between G 11 SW/SE and H 11 NW/NE (levels 19.56, 19.90, 19.75, 19.78, 19.73 and 19.85). It had a length of ca. 12 m and adhered to the line of the old south wall of Complex VI to the east and west. Although it followed the line of the earlier structure, it is not certain that there was any true continuity. Section 3, in the south baulk of G 11 SW, does not help to clarify this question as the wall is not shown here. However, section 4, in the east baulk of G 11 SW, clearly indicates that at this point the south wall of Complex VIII ran well to the north of the south wall of Complex VI. This is in agreement with Pl. 17 which shows that the south wall of Complex VIII left the course of its predecessor for a

length of ca. 3.8 m in the central part, being shifted up to 70 cm northwards. This resulted in a shallow niche appearing in the southern face of the wall. A door connecting Complex VIII with Area B may have been situated at its centre. Nevertheless it might just be the fortuitous absence of a few stones in the middle of the niche that gives the impression that a doorway was once located here. One further fact concerning the south wall deserves mention: to the west it seems to come to an end at the boundary between G 11 SE and G 11 SW. It is hard to explain why the wall stops here, but it seems logical to assume that it originally continued westwards and that the stones west of this point were removed





Pl. 17. 1:100.

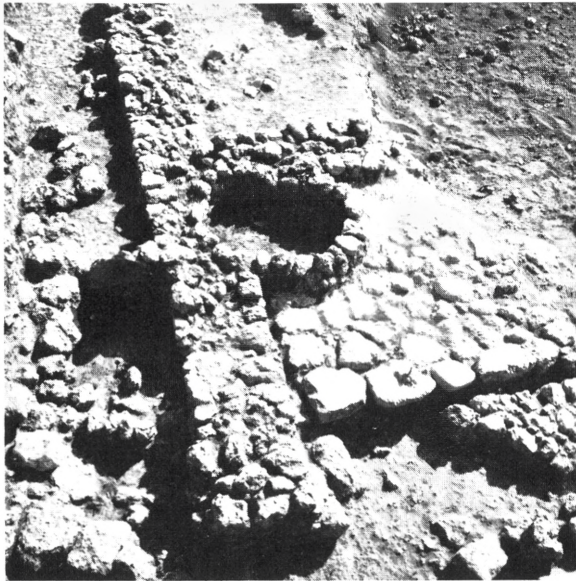


Fig. 34. Complex VIII. The northern part of room 8 as seen from the west.

when Complex IX was built in period F (2). This overlapped the older Complex VIII in the southern part of G 10 SE, and there is no doubt that the area beneath the later building was thoroughly disturbed down to quite a deep level.

The west wall of Complex VIII was only preserved for a ca. 4 m long stretch to the north (levels 19.61, 19.09 and 19.50). Its original length must have been ca. 8.5 m and it ran north-south, but to the south it had vanished, presumably because it was a victim of building activity in the Late Classical Period, as mentioned above.

Complex VIII was divided internally into three large rectangles. The western one, room 8, seems to have measured ca. 2.70×7.20 m internally. As previously explained, the south-western part of this room appears to have been obliterated in period F, but a very compact limestone pavement was found in its northern part (levels 19.70, 19.65, 19.45, 19.68 and 19.61) fig. 33. This may originally have continued further southwards, but in this case its southern extension suffered the same fate as the south-western part of the room. Room 8 communicated

with the central room 9 to the east through a ca. 1 m wide door in the southernmost part of the partition wall between the two rooms. Room 9 measured ca. 4.3×7 m internally, fig. 34. It was the largest room in the building. Perhaps part of it was an open courtyard, but as in other cases this hypothesis remains doubtful (3). In the northern half of the room, slightly off centre towards the east, there was a large boulder at level 19.60 on which there lay another stone of similar size (level 19.95). Probably these once carried a wooden (?) pillar and if so it follows that at least the northern half of room 9 was roofed. A semicircular hearth containing red-burnt earth and charcoal was found in the southern half of the room against the partition wall between rooms 9 and 8 immediately to the north of the find Pl. 17.10. The easternmost of the three rectangles of Complex VIII was subdivided into two parts. To the north was a rectangular room, room 10, fig. 35. Its internal dimensions were 2.34×3.20 m. The location of the door connecting this room with room 9 is unknown. A rectangular area, room 11, was found south of room 10. No traces appeared of a partition wall separating room 11 from 9. Probably no such wall existed, and room 11 should be regarded as an eastwards continuation of room 9.

The architectural horizon just described was associated with two layers in G 10 NE/SE: 7 and 6. Only one corresponding layer was identified in G 11 NW/SW and SE. This was designated 9* in G 11

2: As explained chapter III, note 1, the south-west angle of G 11 SW was later overbuilt by room 12 in the Late Classical Complex IX, whereby the area below the room was disturbed down to a relatively low level. This is revealed by the notes made by the excavator H. Thrane at the time of the work, describing the conditions in the southern part of room 8: "West of the north-south orientated wall (i.e. the partition between rooms 8 and 9) we have the same yellow floor as east of the wall but for the final one and a half metres along the south end of the wall where more clayey earth with potsherds in flakes was found". This was further underlined by the find of a fragment of an Attic black-figured white lekythos in the south-western angle of the square at a level corresponding to that of layer 9: G 11 SW i.n. 478 = TS 603.

3: Cf. Braemer, *L'architecture*, 41–42.

NW (4), 9 in G 11 SW and 10 in G 11 SE. In G 11 NE no less than three corresponding layers were identified: 8, 7 and 6. The quadrants were excavated at different times by different supervisors, and while it remains a possibility that there were two or even three subphases within the period, it seems on the whole more probable that there was only one major habitation period connected with the original floor of Complex VIII. An argument in favour of this is given by the top levels of one of the Iron Age walls west of Complex VIII: 19.56 and 19.74. The first habitation level of the new architectural horizon can hardly have been lower than the top levels of the walls from previous periods. This points towards layer 6 in G 10 NE as being the first habitation layer, rather than 8 or 7. In view of this it was decided to present the finds from all the layers in the quadrant enumerated above under the same heading in the following.

In G 10 NE, then, layer 7 was encountered at level 19.60 ca. 1 m west of the north-east angle of the quadrant and at the same level near the west baulk, ca. 2 m south of the north-west angle of the quadrant, and layer 8 was identified at levels 19.72

- 4: The terminology used for the lowest layers in G 11 NW calls for some comment. The excavation of the area was begun in 1958 under the supervision of H. Thrane. Layer 9 (here called layer 9*) had barely been reached when the excavation was discontinued. When work here was resumed in 1961 under the direction of another supervisor, the first layer was confusingly termed 8, followed by 9 to 13. The correct numbers would have been 10 to 15. In order to avoid causing more confusion it was decided to maintain the original numbers given to the layers but to add an asterix to the two lowest ones dug by H. Thrane: 8* and 9*. The layers excavated in 1961 were situated below these and were published in the preceding chapter.
- 5: G 10 NE layer 7 XLIV, i.n. No 8192 = TS 4656, cf. Ḥama period F.
- 6: G 10 NE layer 6 XXXV, i.n. 8193.
- 7: G 10 NE layer 6 XL, i.n. 8519.
- 8: G 10 NE layer 6 XXXIX.
- 9: G 10 SE layer 7 XLV.
- 10: G 10 SE layer 6 XXXVI, i.n. 8173.
- 11: G 10 SE layer 6 XXXIV, i.n. 8174, a small globular bead of blue glass.

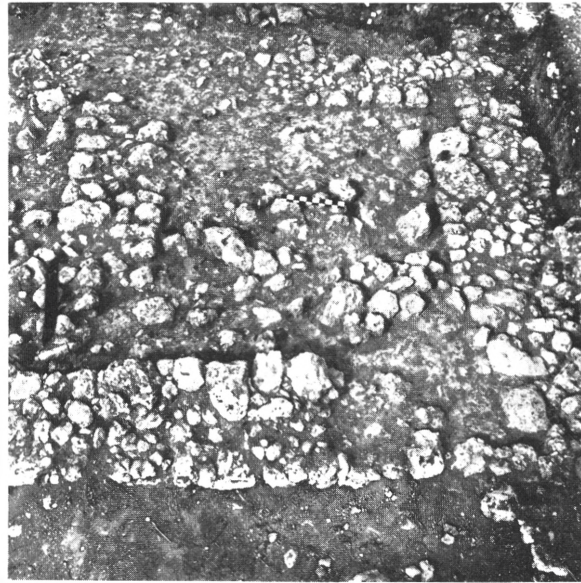


Fig. 35. Complex VIII. Room 10 as seen from the south.

and 19.74 in the same places. The following finds occurred here: an iron knife (5) (*Pl. 17.1*, level 19.49) and a side sherd of an East Greek vase that lay on the limestone pavement in room 8 (6) (*Pl. 17.2*, level ca. 19.68). The lower part of a pointed jar (7) (*Pl. 17.3*, level 19.74) and some charcoal (8) (*Pl. 17.4*) were found on the same floor. In G 10 SE layer 7 was reached at level 19.55 near the centre of the west baulk and layer 6 at level ca. 19.75 in the same place. Only finds from the northern part of the quadrant may be considered as being untouched by the period F building activity already referred to several times: a fragment of an East Greek vase (9) (*Pl. 17.5*, level 19.60), the bottom and foot of an Ionian cup (10) (*Pl. 17.6*, level 19.54) and a small, globular bead of blue glass (11) (*Pl. 17.7*, level 19.80). Layer 9* in G 11 NW was encountered at level ca. 19.70 near the north-west angle of the quadrant. The level fell slightly towards the south and reached ca. 19.60 at the south-west angle of G 11 NW and ca. 19.70 at the south-east angle of the quadrant. The original floor of Complex VIII was found in this stratum. It was a thin lime layer clearly visible in the section in the east baulk of G

11 NW. To the south, in G 11 SW, layer 9 was struck at level ca. 19.57 near the centre of the east baulk and at 19.48 near the south-west angle of the quadrant. The first floor associated with Complex VIII here was described as a thin, clearly defined floor of hard, yellow clay. A light brown, sandy earth fill was found on it. Below the floor, layer 9 had the same brownish colour and loose consistency as the fill on top of the floor. The following finds came from G 11 SW: a large group of vase and lamp fragments ranging in date from the Early Bronze to the Iron Age was brought to light in room 8 together with fragments of animal bones (12) (*Pl. 17.8*, level 19.57). A fragment of a grind-stone was imbedded in the pavement of the doorway between rooms 8 and 9 (13) (*Pl. 17.9*, level 19.60). Inside room 9 an indeterminable fragment of iron and an amphora bottom were located just south of the fireplace (14) (*Pl. 17.10*, level 19.40; fig. 40). They were probably lodged in the fill below the original floor of the room, and this may also apply to the other finds in the room: fragments of three Late Mycenaean terracotta figurines (15) (*Pl. 17.11*, *Pl. 17.12*, level 19.50 and *Pl. 17.13*, level 19.43) and a heap of sherds dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Iron Age including the rim and side sherd of a local red-polished bowl (16) (*Pl. 17.14*; fig. 41), a grind-stone of basalt (17) (*Pl. 17.15*), a stone axe (18) (*Pl. 17.16*) and a bronze nail (19) (*Pl. 17.17*). Some sherds were found below the partition wall between rooms 8 and 9. The latest among these were the fragment of a vase with brownish, matt-painted decoration comparable to specimens from Hama period F (20) and a single sherd of Cypro-Geometric White Painted Ware (21). Bones of ox, sheep, goat and fish and a mollusc fragment were furthermore found in the layer (22). Layer 8 was the lowest excavated by the Danish expedition in G 11 NE. It seems to have corresponded to the oldest floor in Complex VIII previously recognized in rooms 8 and 9. Layer 7 was met at level 19.76, ca. 1.5 m west of the north-east angle of the quadrant, and layer 6 was found at level 19.87 in the same place. This level is somewhat higher than the

corresponding one in layer 9* in G 11 NW, which suggests that there was a slight fall from east to west corresponding to that noted on section 3, in the south baulk of G 11 SE/SW. The following finds appeared inside room 10: a fragment of a lamp bracket, fig. 42, and a flat, broad handle of a jar (23) (*Pl. 17.18*, level 19.62) as well as a fragmentary

- 12: G 11 SW CIX, i.n. 1194/1-8 = TS 1241, Sūkās VII, 48 fig. 16.274, 52-53 no. 274 pl. 16.274; i.n. 1194/9 = TS 1242, Sūkās VII, 40 fig. 14.195 pl. 12.195; i.n. 1194/10-11; i.n. 1195/1; i.n. 1195/2; i.n. 1196/1. I.n. 1194 and 1195 were found "in layer 9 on 10" which seems to imply that they lay in the lower part of 9.
- 13: G 11 SW CXXVII, i.n. 648.
- 14: G 11 SW CXXV, i.n. 1202/1 = TS 1246. This resembles the amphora bottom of Type I E in Sūkās VII, 9-10.
- 15: G 11 SW CXXIII, i.n. 453/1 = TS 563, Sūkās II, 8, 11 no. 32, 92 pl. 2.32; G 11 SW CX, CXVII and CXXI, i.n. 452/2-3 = TS 562, Sūkās II, 9, 11 no. 35 a pl. 2.35 a, cf. chapter IV note 68; G 11 SW CXX and CXXII, i.n. 451/1 = TS 561.
- 16: G 11 SW CXIX, i.n. 1180/1 = TS 1218; i.n. 1180/2 = TS 1219, "a shoulder fragment of a red-polished vase with horizontal shoulder. Light buff, somewhat porous clay, wheel-made"; i.n. 1180/3 = TS 1220, "side sherd of local bowl with carinated side. Dark red clay. Red to black slip. Wheel-made"; i.n. 1180/4 = TS 1221, "rim and side sherd of a local, polished bowl with incurved, contracted rim. Red-brown clay with grits. Red-polished, wheel-made"; i.n. 1180/5 = TS 1222, "rim and side sherd of red-polished bowl with contracted rim. Dark red clay. Wheel-made"; i.n. 1180/6; i.n. 1180/7.
- 17: G 11 SW CXL, i.n. 645/1 = TS 726.
- 18: G 11 SW CXVIII, i.n. 1201/1 = TS 1245, Sūkās VII, 107-108 no. 702 pl. 32.702.
- 19: G 11 SW CXV, i.n. 721/1 = TS 869.
- 21: G 11 SW i.n. 1371/1 = TS 1457; i.n. 1371/2; i.n. 1371/3; i.n. 1377/1-3; i.n. 1377/4-5 = TS 1470-1471; i.n. 1377/6; i.n. 1377/7 = TS 1472; i.n. 1377/8; i.n. 1377/9; the following sherds were found west of the north-south wall: G 11 SW i.n. 1365/1; i.n. 1365/2; i.n. 1365/3; i.n. 1365/4; i.n. 1365/5 = TS 1450; i.n. 1365/6; i.n. 1365/7.
- 22: The find included a few molars and the metatarsus of an ox; two molars, two premolars, two fragments of the ulna, two metacarpi and five metatarsus fragments of sheep; a bone of a young goat; the premaxilla of a fish and a fragment of a tapes.
- 23: G 11 NW layer 8 CCXC, i.n. 8615/1 = TS 4833, Sūkās VII, 64 fig. 19.364, 66 no. 364 pl. 21.364; i.n. 8615/2 = TS 4824.

iron sickle (24) (*Pl. 17.19*). Charcoal occurred in three places in the northern half of the room – unfortunately not enough for Carbon-14 analysis (25) (*Pl. 17.20–22*). In G 11 SE excavation was discontinued when the top of layer 10 was reached. This was at level ca. 19.76 in the south-east angle of the square and ca. 19.64 in the south-west angle.

Before leaving Area A it is necessary to discuss the chronology of the layers. One of the latest finds was the sherd *Pl. 17.2* dating from the first quarter of the sixth century B.C. It was found on the limestone floor in room 8. Two other fragments, *Pls. 17.5* and *17.6*, may well be of the same date (26). It can hardly be doubted, then, that Complex VIII was still in use in the first quarter of the sixth century, i.e. in period G 3. This is supported by the date of the latest potsherds found below the partition wall between rooms 8 and 9: a fragment of a vase comparable to specimens from Hama period F and a Cypro-Geometric White Painted sherd. Unfortunately the Cypriote fragment is so tiny that it cannot be placed securely within the sequence of White Painted Ware. It was recorded as White Painted I–III.

24: G 11 NE layer 6 CCLXXXIV, i.n. 6782, “fragmentary iron sickle. Remains of wood on tang.”

25: G 11 NE layer 8, CCLXXXVIII, CCLXXXVII and CCLXXXVI.

26: I should like to thank G. Ploug for giving me her opinion on the dates of the sherds depicted on *Pls. 17.2* and *17.6*. The date of *Pl. 17.2* seems certain whereas *Pl. 17.6* cannot be dated precisely. There is no doubt that it dates from the first half of the sixth century B.C. but it is impossible to say whether it belongs to the first or the second quarter of that century. The information available on the fragment *Pl. 17.5* is inadequate. According to the description, it seems to come from a Wild Goat vase.

27: The excavation of Area B was mentioned briefly by P. J. Riis in: AAS 10 1960, 117, 120 and in *L'activité de la mission archéologique danoise sur la côte phénicienne en 1960*, AAS 11 1961, 134–144, especially p. 134; AAS 13 1963, 212–214, 222–223; AAS 15 1965, 58–61.

28: The fill layers 13/14 to 26 in the north-east angle of H 11 NW were excavated in the final digging season in 1963 and lack of time unfortunately necessitated only a brief, verbal recording of the finds from these layers.

*Area B: H 10 NE/SE,
H 11 NW/SW/NE/SE*

The conditions in Area B to the south have already been touched upon (27). Most of this sector was overbuilt by Complex IX in period F and the layers from periods G, H and J were removed from the greater part of the area in order to create a level terrace for the new building. However, the original stratigraphy was not completely obliterated everywhere. In H 11 NW the later builders left free a ca. 2.5/3 m × 4.5 m large area in the north front of Complex IX and at its centre they constructed a deep, four-sided, stone-lined pit. Naturally this disturbed the layers in the vicinity, but east of the pit the earth was apparently left intact. This is documented by section 5, which comprises the lowest layers in a north-north-east/south-south-west baulk in the eastern half of H 11 NW. In order to comprehend activities in Area B in period G, the stratigraphy at this point should be studied in greater detail. The three lowest layers, 26, 25 and 24, which are not shown on section 5, were more or less horizontal. The strata above them, i.e. layers 23 to 15, fell quite steeply from north to south. It is obvious that the sloping layers cannot have been ordinary habitation strata. Rather they should be understood as fill layers – and they were in fact recognized as such at the time of their excavation. This means that the stones shown on section 5 inside the strata should be considered as part of the fill and not as walls protruding from the baulk. The only exceptions are three or four large boulders lying deep in the northernmost part of H 11 NW: they belonged to a Bronze Age wall mentioned earlier. The northern limit of the fill layers was marked by a steeply falling line of pebbles immediately south of the boundary between G 11 SW and H 11 NW. The uppermost pebble was found at level 19.12.

At this point it may be useful to mention the finds from the layers in question. The potsherds found in stratum 26 ranged in date from Early Bronze through Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age (28).

The finds in layer 25 had the same mixed character and included a fragment of an East Greek bowl of the 7th century B.C. Layer 24 yielded sherds resembling pottery from Hama period G as well as Iron Age pieces. Moving upwards the find spectrum remains unchanged. One find comprised fourteen sherds dating from the Bronze to the Iron Age (29) (*Pl. 17.23*, level 18.62). The mixed character of the finds is consistent with the interpretation of the sloping layers as fill, and because the three lowest strata, 26 to 24, presented a similar picture it seems reasonable to assume that they, too, were part of the fill.

Although the presence of the sloping layers was only documented in the north-east angle of H 11 NW, there is no reason to believe that the fill did not originally cover a larger part of the quadrant. This view is supported by the finding of a rim sherd from an Ionian kylix near the south-west angle of the quadrant (30) (*Pl. 17.24*, level 18.49). It was located just north of the south wall of room 3 in the Iron Age Complex VI.

Returning to the east baulk, it appears that layer 14/13, found at levels ca. 19.00-18.93, seems to have been more or less horizontal like those above it. Stratum 12 was encountered at level ca. 19.04 in the northern part of the east baulk. Layer 11 was struck at level 19.25 at the north-east angle of H 11 NW and layer 10 at level 19.32 in the same place. These two layers could be followed southwards for ca. 1.5 m from the boundary between G 11 SW and H 11 NW. Four fragments of a bronze fibula (31) (*Pl. 17.25*, level 19.10) and a concentration of Late Bronze and Early Iron Age potsherds (32) (*Pl. 17.26*, level 19.15) may be referred to the undisturbed parts of layer 11.

A pit had been dug from layer 10 down to levels 18.87-18.90 immediately south of the boundary between G 11 SW and H 11 NW (33), *Pl. 17*. It was filled with ashes and the bottom consisted of red-burnt clay. The largest extent of the ash deposit was recorded lowest down, ca. 2.5 × 1.2 m. It seems to have tapered gradually upwards, the top measuring only ca. 1 m × 1 m. However the shape of this

deposit, as found, may be misleading. It is not unlikely that the pit had been reduced in size from south and west by activities in period F connected with the building of Complex IX. A factor in favour of this theory is the presence of a Greek potsherd from period G 2 near the north-western border of the ash pit immediately below a wall from Complex IX (34). The following finds were retrieved from the ash: fragments of two local Iron Age vases and of two Cypriote "Milk Bowls" (White Slip II Ware) (35) (*Pl. 17.27*), and a polishing stone of hard limestone (36) (*Pl. 17.28*). The following finds came from outside the ash pit in layer 10: a bronze knife (37) (*Pl. 17.29*) and two iron fragments (38) (*Pl. 17.30*, level 19.16).

Layers 11 and 10 in H 11 NW are of special interest since they enable us to link the stratigraphy of H 11 NW to that of G 11 SW. The two layers are no doubt identical with a layer of red-burnt clay, "10", which can be seen on section 3, in the south baulk of G 11 SE. At the south-east angle of G 11 SW, layer "10" was found between levels ca. 19.25 (top) and 19.20 (bottom). The presence of red-

29: H 11 NW CLXII, i.n. 5295/1; i.n. 5295/2; i.n. 5295/3.

30: H 11 NW CCLXXIX, i.n. 8010.

31: H 11 NW CXXIV, i.n. 4584 = TS 2573.

32: H 11 NW CXX, i.n. 5277; i.n. 5281/1 = TS 3361; i.n. 5282/1: "rim and side sherd of Hellenistic bowl painted red on interior and top of exterior". It is unfortunately impossible to verify the attribution of this sherd to the Hellenistic period. It seems highly improbable that the date suggested in the records is correct. If the sherd really was of Hellenistic date, it would mean that the disturbances connected with the rectangular pit in H 11 NW from period F extended further north than otherwise accepted here.

33: The ash pit did not continue northwards into G 11 SW, but see chapter III note 65 for a possible connection between the ash pit and layer "10" in G 11 SW.

34: H 11 NW CXL, i.n. 4589 = TS 2577, *Sūkās II*, 31, 36 no. 122 pl. 6.122.

35: H 11 NW CXLII, i.n. 4590/1-3 = TS 2578-2580; i.n. 4590/4.

36: H 11 NW CXXXIX, i.n. 8570.

37: H 11 NW CVII, i.n. 4578 = TS 2568.

38: H 11 NW CXV, i.n. 4581. It is uncertain whether this find was in situ.

burnt clay in G 11 SW layer “10” evidently has something to do with the ash pit in H 11 NW.

In H 11 NW layer 9 was identified at level ca. 19.30 at the east baulk. A small part of a floor was preserved at the very north-east angle of H 11 NW and on it was the torso of a female terracotta figurine (39) (*Pl. 17.31*, level 19.30). Layer 8 was encountered at level 19.45 at the east baulk ca. 1 m south of the north-east angle of the quadrant. In the seemingly undisturbed part of the layer lay a side and rim sherd of a local bowl imitating a Greek prototype from the first third of the sixth century (40) (*Pl. 17.32*). Layer 7 was met at level ca. 19.60 at the north-east angle of the quadrant. Eight amphora fragments dating from the Bronze to the Iron Age were found on a nearby floor (41) (*Pl. 17.33*, level 19.51). Finally stratum 6 was reached at level 19.67 at the north-east angle of the quadrant. In contrast to layers 11 to 7, which seem to have fallen slightly from north to south, layer 6 was more horizontal even rising a little to the south. Its level was 19.70 ca. 1.5 m south of the boundary between 11 SW and H 11 NW.

The chronology of the layers seems relatively easy to establish. The latest finds in the fill layers 26 to 13/14 were Greek sherds of 7th century B.C. date. As to layers 12 to 6 it must be admitted that finds from here were few and of little chronological value. It appears that none was necessarily later than period G 3, disregarding two possible intrusions from the Hellenistic period mentioned *supra* notes 32 and 39. The decisive argument in favour of

39: H 11 NW XCVI, i.n. 4569 = TS 2560. Head, legs and arms are missing. One record supervisor thought the torso to be from the 4th century B.C. or of Hellenistic date, but scrutiny of the photographs of the piece lends no support to this dating. There remain hardly any recognizable features of the human body.

40: H 11 NW LXXXVI, i.n. 5274 = TS 3822, *Sūkās* II, 85, 87 no. 413 pl. 20.413. This was found lying on an area of floor.

41: H 11 NW LXXXI, i.n. 5267.

42: Layer 10 in H 11 NW apparently represents a true subphase as the ash pit was dug from it. Small areas of original floors were also found in layers 9 and 7.

dating all the layers under consideration to period G 3 is based on the results obtained in G 11 SW in Area A to the north. Here period G 3 was represented by layer 9. Section 3, in the south baulk of G 11 SW, indicates that stratum 6 in H 11 NW was equivalent to the top of layer 9 in G 11 SW. This surely implies that the two strata were contemporary; consequently all layers 26 to 6 belong to period G 3. It is a question whether each of the uppermost strata in H 11 NW, i.e. 12 to 6, corresponded to a separate floor level, meaning that there were up to 7 subphases within period G 3 in Area B as opposed to only one floor level in Area A. The existence of some subphases seems assured (42), but none can have had a long lifespan.

The situation in H 11 NW raises important questions. Assuming that the larger part of the area was dug up and subsequently refilled in period G 3, we are bound to wonder why this laborious task was undertaken at all? Unfortunately hardly any clues were brought to light that could solve this problem. It seems likely, however, that the solution should be sought in the subsequent history of H 11 NW in the Late Classical period, i.e. in the construction of the four-sided, stone-lined pit referred to above. As will be documented later, there are reasons for believing that it had a predecessor that existed already in the late sixth century B.C. and, if so, the pit may well date back to period G 3. Perhaps the situation in H 11 NW is explained by the construction of the hypothetical G period pit.

Before leaving Area B mention must be made of the evidence from the north-eastern angle of H 11 NE, i.e. the triangular space bounded on the north by G 11 SE, on the east by H 12 NW and on the south by the north front of the Late Classical Complex IX. Apparently the stratigraphy of this area was similar to that of G 11 SW and H 11 NW: four layers were excavated here corresponding, on one hand, to layer 9 in G 11 SW and, on the other, to the uppermost layers of the fill in H 11 NW. To the north stone robbing had caused some damage to a ruined wall running east-north-east/west-south-

west that dated back to the Iron Age (43). The lowest layer excavated was 12, in which was found a fragment of a Mycenaean terracotta figurine (44) (*Pl. 17.34*, level 19.30). Layer 11 was encountered at level 19.33/19.36 near the east baulk of H 11 NE, ca. 3 m south of the north-east angle of the quadrant. This layer contained a depressed globular carnelian bead (45) (*Pl. 17.35*, level 19.31 (?)) and two East Greek sherds dating from the end of the seventh to the beginning of the sixth century B.C. (46) (*Pl. 17.36*, level 19.30; fig. 43). Stratum 10 was struck at level 19.44/19.47 at the east baulk, ca. 2 m south of the north-east angle of the quadrant, and a thick, ring-shaped bead of faience was found in this layer (47) (*Pl. 17.37*, level 19.50). It was, however, located so near the north wall of the Late Classical complex that it may have been intrusive. H 11 NE layer 9 lay at level 19.56/19.59. In this stratum a fragment of a basalt bowl was brought to light (48) (*Pl. 17.38*) as well as some charcoal (49) (*Pl. 17.39*, level 19.58). Finally, layer 8, was identified at level 19.66/19.69, ca. 3 m south of the north-east angle of the quadrant. No finds could be associated with this layer (50).

Considering the chronology of the layers we find that the latest objects were the East Greek sherds of period G 3 date in layer 11, *Pl. 17.36*, and the fragment of a basalt bowl resembling specimens from Hama period E found in layer 9, *Pl. 17.38*. The decisive argument in favour of dating all the layers to period G 3 is the fact that they corresponded to stratum 9 in G 11 SW and the layers in H 11 NW that were previously referred to this period.

Area C: G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE

Evidence from period G 3 in G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE was scanty, mainly because of the building activity which took place here in period G 2 and later. At all events it is evident that Complex VII cannot have survived the destruction at the end of period H 1 as the western part of the Iron Age building was overbuilt and obliterated by Complex VIII in Area A (51), *Pl. 17*. Nevertheless towards the east, in G 12 NE/SE, Complex I was apparently rebuilt (52), although the new building differed slightly from its

predecessor. Its west wall thus seems to have been shifted a little westwards (levels 20.33, 20.41 and 20.33) and at the same time its orientation was adjusted and brought into line with that prevailing in period G 3. An amphora was discovered west of this wall; it appeared to be in situ in a beaten earth floor containing many small patches of charcoal (53) (*Pl. 17.40*, level 20.56). The preserved section

- 43: Finds from period G 2 and G 1 occurred in connection with missing stretches of this wall: a fragment of an Attic black-figure lekythos dated from the end of the sixth to the beginning of the fifth century B.C.: H 11 NE CCCXIV, i.n. 8057 = TS 4603 (*Pl. 30.21*) and a side sherd of an Attic Little Master cup; H 11 NE CCCIV, i.n. 8060 = TS 4605 (*Pl. 30.22*), cf. chapter VI note 25.
- 44: H 11 NE CCCXIII, i.n. 8058 = TS 4604, Sūkās II, 11 ad no. 35a.
- 45: H 11 NE CCIC, i.n. 8034.
- 46: H 11 NE CCCII, i.n. 8622/1 = TS 4837, Sūkās II, 55-56, 68 no. 292, 96 pl. 15.292; i.n. 8622/2.
- 47: H 11 NE CCLXXXIV, i.n. 8065.
- 48: H 11 NE CCLXIII, i.n. 8317 = TS 4716, Sūkās VII, 101 no. 647 pl. 30.647.
- 49: H 11 NE CCLXXIII.
- 50: A concentration of charcoal, H 11 NE CCLVIII, was referred to layer 8, but it was found at level 19.86 indicating that it probably belonged to layer 7.
- 51: It may be added that the ruined east and south walls of Complex VII were only preserved up to levels 20.20 and 20.21. They must therefore have been buried below the floor level of period G 3.
- 52: Cf. Sūkās I, 40.
- 53: G 12 NE XL, i.n. 8388, "the lower part of a pointed storage jar with rudimentary disk base"; i.n. 8393, "the lower part of a Phoenician amphora with elongated pointed ovoid belly and small flat base"; i.n. 8689, "28 fragments of amphorae with ovoid belly, Late Bronze or Early Iron Age date, cf. R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 13 fig. 16 from Tall Ābū Hawām stratum V"; i.n. 8694, "59 fragments of storage jars, among them a side sherd of a Phoenician amphora with ovoid belly and perhaps slightly offset shoulder (Early Iron Age?); two neck fragments with horizontal rib and part of bottom with flat base (Late Bronze or Early Iron Age)"; i.n. 8697, "fragments of at least three Phoenician amphorae with ovoid belly and small flat, sometimes slightly convex base"; i.n. 8700, "51 fragments of at least three Phoenician amphorae with ovoid belly, small flat base and slightly offset shoulder. Surface horizontally striated. Early Iron Age?" Unfortunately we do not know whether the amphora sherds were found in the floor or inside the amphora buried in the floor.

of the floor, which measured ca. 1.5×1.75 m, seems to have sealed a part of the west wall of the rebuilt Complex I. This may mean that a door was located at this point, but if so it is hard to explain why an amphora should have been placed immediately outside the entrance, partly blocking it (54). Perhaps the floor, but not necessarily the amphora, should be referred to a point in time after the final destruction of Complex I at the end of period G 3, but before construction work began in period G 2 in area C, when the floor in question was buried below a wall.

One further structure in G 12 can be associated with this architectural horizon. It was located west of the south-west corner of the rebuilt Complex I and seems to have had a rectangular plan, but as no conclusive evidence was unearthed for the existence of a permanent east wall it may well have been open on that side. The north and south walls were relatively well preserved. They were parallel to each other and ran east-south-east/west-north-west, having a length of ca. 2.3 m each. The northernmost

wall (levels 20.28 and 20.47) almost reached Complex I. The critical area had been disturbed by a wall from period G 2, but it seems that the north wall may have turned southwards before joining the south wall of Complex I and proceeded to meet the southernmost of the two parallel walls (levels 20.40, 20.50). East of this wall was found part of an earth floor containing red ashes (level 20.40). Unfortunately the central part of the structure had been almost completely obliterated by a wall constructed in the following period, as well as by a deep lime pit of F period date. The interpretation of this structure is extremely difficult. It bears a superficial resemblance to a Greek altar, but this explanation seems most unlikely (55). It might be argued that it was an annex to the rebuilt Complex I, perhaps used for storage purposes. On the whole it is most prudent to admit that we cannot interpret the function of the structure on the basis of the available data.

The layer associated with this architectural horizon in Area C seems to have been obliterated almost everywhere in the following period. The section in the west baulk of the adjoining quadrants, G 12 NW/SW, in Sūkās East is of interest here. The profile makes it clear that the stratum dating from period G 3 was only preserved in two small “patches” in the southern half of the baulk. Elsewhere the layer was apparently obliterated in period G 2 (56). In the northern part of the section there is evidence of how the period G 2 layer cut through the upper part of the H period layer. Although strictly speaking the section only depicts the situation in G 13, it certainly reflects conditions in G 12. Here it seems that layer 4, which followed upon the Iron Age stratum 5, should be dated to period G 2 and only isolated parts of the floor belonging to the architectural horizon described above were spared destruction. This state of affairs makes it problematic to refer particular finds to the architectural horizon with certainty. The following list contains objects that appear to belong here: a concentration of amphora sherds found in G 12 NW; the amphorae were all of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age types (57) (*Pl. 17.41*, level 19.45). Two Phoenician amphorae of the seventh century B.C.

54: P. J. Riis kindly drew my attention to the fact that the location of the amphora is paralleled in the present-day houses of the Alawites.

55: The structure bears a certain resemblance to a “low ceremonial altar” as described by C. G. Yavis, *Greek Altars: Origins and Typology*. Saint Louis University Studies, Monograph Series: Humanities, No. 1, 1949, 95–107; it is hard to believe, however, that an altar should have been constructed at Tall Sūkās immediately outside the temenos in Sūkās East. It is also difficult to understand why the structure, if it were an altar, was not rebuilt in period G 2 in view of the continuity of the structures in the temenos. Finally, no finds of a religious nature appeared in connection with the structure in G 12.

56: Sūkās I, section E-e. The two “patches” can be seen at a distance of ca. 1.15–1.85 m and 3.35–4 m, respectively, north of the south-west angle of G 13 SW.

57: G 12 NW XXXVIII, i.n. 8389 “the bottom of a storage jar like i.n. 8388 and the handle of a similar jar”; i.n. 8458, “fragments including rims sherds of amphorae like i.n. 8455”; i.n. 8679, “33 fragments of at least three amphorae with ovoid belly and low neck with horizontal rib and one neck fragment of a jug, cf. R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 13 fig. 16 from Tall Ābū Hawām stratum V.”.

were located in the south-west angle of G 12 SW, immediately east of the east wall of Complex VIII (58) (*Pl. 17.42*, level between 20.22 and 20.35). In G 12 NE, apart from the amphora *Pl. 17.40*, only a globular, melon-ribbed bead of faience may have been found in situ (59) (*Pl. 17.43*, level 20.46 (?)). The black-glazed body sherd of an Ionian kylix dated to the 7th century B.C. was located immediately east of the east wall of Complex VIII in Area A (60) (*Pl. 17.44*, level 19.79).

On the basis of these finds it must be admitted that the chronology of the architectural horizon described above can only be established with some difficulty. Best evidence is provided by the amphora fragments of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age types, *Pls. 17.41* and *17.42*, the latter dated specifically to the 7th century B.C. This implies a date within period G 3, and this conclusion is confirmed by the results obtained in the neighbouring quadrants G 13 NW and SW in Sūkās East (61).

The relatively large amount of amphora sherds unearthed in G 12 strongly suggests that Area C functioned as a storage area in period G 3. It is interesting to observe the contrast in this respect to Complex VIII in Area A, where hardly any amphora remains were found in situ in the corresponding horizon.

F 8 NW and E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE

We shall begin our review of the remains found in this sector by considering F 8 NW, which seems to have been less affected by later disturbances than E 8.

A new building was erected on top of the ruined Iron Age structures in F 8 NW, *Pl. 18*. The limited size of the excavation trench prevents us from gaining anything like a full understanding of its plan. Judging by the dimensions of the best preserved wall, we may guess that the building was even larger than Complex VIII in Area A (62), but of this only a small, rectangular “room” measuring ca.



Fig. 36. F 8 NW. North-south orientated wall as seen from the south.

2.5 × 3.2 m internally was excavated. For reasons of clarity we shall in the following refer to the walled-in area as a “room” although it is not certain that this is a room in the usual sense of the word. Only its west wall was preserved and the interpretation of what seems to be the remains of its north, east and south walls presents some problems.

The west wall, *fig. 36*, which ran north-north-east/south-south-west, was found in the western part of the quadrant. It was preserved for a length of ca. 4 m and was constructed of large boulders, which were preserved in three courses (levels of

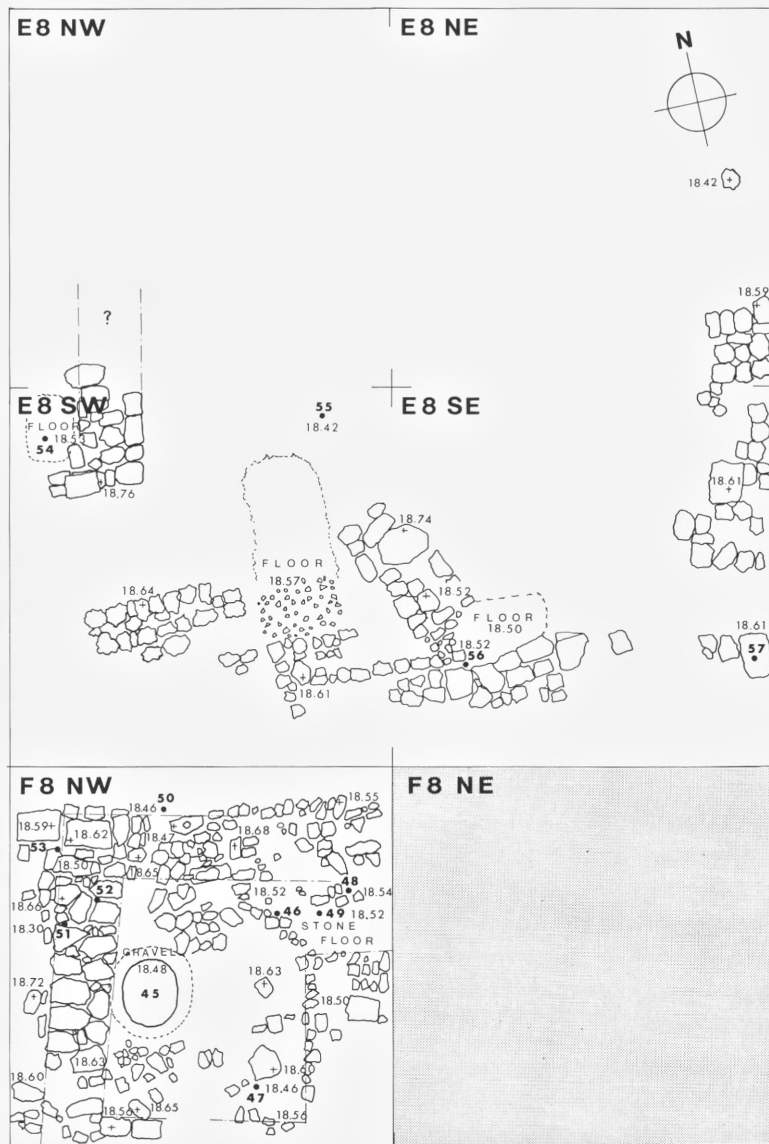
58: G 12 west baulk CXV, “two Phoenician amphorae, sack-shaped, 7th century B.C.”

59: G 12 NE XXXVII, i.n. 6849.

60: G 12 west baulk CXVIII, i.n. 7101, “black-glazed potsherd. Stripes in black glaze on the exterior. 7th century B.C.”

61: Cf. Sūkās I, 40–44.

62: The width of the west wall of the “room” in F 8 NW was ca. 80 cm., whereas the width of the walls of Complex VIII in Area A was ca. 65 m.



Pl. 18. 1:100.

stones in the lowest course: 18.48 and 18.45; in the middle course: 18.62, 18.50, 18.63, and in the top course: 18.83 and 18.80. To the north the wall stopped before entering E 8 SW. A large ashlar projecting westwards from the northern end of the wall gave the impression that it turned westwards at this point and continued into the unexcavated F 7 NE; but scrutiny of the west baulk of F 8 NW

revealed that the layer connected with the architectural horizon, stratum 7, was unbroken here. If no wall existed here, the large ashlar should rather be considered part of an ante-like protrusion towards the west.

Unfortunately the evidence concerning the northern delimitation of the "room" is inadequate. The main reason for this is the disturbance caused

by the period F wall running east-north-east/west-south-west and located on the boundary between F 8 NW and E 8 SW. Apparently the stones of pre-existing structures south of this wall had been somewhat dislocated during its construction. Only a few medium-size stones (63), which still seem to run east-west, indicate the possible position of the north wall (levels 18.65 and 18.68). The wall must at any rate have stopped before reaching the east baulk of F 8 NW since it does not appear on section 6 in this baulk. Surprisingly, the section reveals the existence of another wall further north, immediately south of the north-east angle of the quadrant (64). It is difficult to determine the relationship between this wall and the north wall of the “room” as the north-eastern part of the quadrant had been damaged by the Late Classical wall referred to above.

Section 6 in the east baulk of F 8 NW shows the existence of another wall immediately south of the centre of the east baulk. This can be seen on Pl. 18. It was orientated east-west (level 18.50) and proceeded westwards from the baulk for a distance of ca. 1.10 m. It then turned southwards at a right angle and continued until it reached the south baulk of the quadrant. This stretch, constituting the east wall of the “room”, was preserved as a bedding of rather small stones.

The south wall of the “room” seems to have run parallel to the south baulk of the quadrant. Only a few stones of this structure were found towards the west (level 18.56); the rest of it probably remained hidden inside the baulk.

The layer associated with this architectural horizon was 7, which was encountered at level ca. 18.66 at the south-east angle of the quadrant and at ca. 18.65 near the north-east angle. The actual floor level was 18.52 north of the centre of the east baulk and ca. 18.50 inside the “room” and near the south-east angle of the quadrant. North of the west wall the floor level was slightly lower: 18.46. In the vicinity was found a stone containing a socket-hole (level 18.47), possibly indicating that a door once existed here. Unfortunately it is not certain whether the stone can be considered to have been in situ as it

was orientated east-north-east/west-south-west and may therefore have been dislocated by the F period wall mentioned earlier. The floor level west of the west wall of the “room” was 18.46 to the north, sloping to 18.41 north of the centre of the west baulk.

The most interesting find connected with this horizon was a large terracotta basin, which has been interpreted as a bath tub (65) (*Pl. 18.45*, top level ca. 19.07; fig. 37). It stood on a specially prepared gravel surface (level 18.48) and we know that it was originally intended to be free-standing and not wholly or partly buried in the ground, because its exterior was decorated with a horizontal rib showing finger impressions. The basin was orientated north-south in accordance with the west wall of the “room”. If the interpretation of the basin as a bath tub is correct, it follows that the “room” functioned as a bathroom. By a remarkable coincidence yet another basin of the same type as that on Pl. 18.45 was found *ex situ* in F 8 NW layer 3. It had

63: It should be noted that the wall orientated north-north-east/south-south-west in the western half of F 8 NW was apparently constructed of much larger boulders than the remains of the north wall of the “room”. The reason for this difference may be that the large boulders of the north wall had been removed by the later builders.

64: The stones which reveal the presence of this structure (bottom level ca. 18.40, top level ca. 18.98) cannot be related to the north wall of the “room” in F 8 NW as they were located ca. 80 cm north of the point where that structure would have met the baulk.

65: F 8 NW XIX, i.n. 2435 = TS 2409, Sūkās VII, 44 fig. 15.232, 47–48 no. 232, 116–117 pl. 14.232. Below the basin were found ten potsherds from the Iron Age and two pieces of bone: i.n. 1812. Three black-glazed potsherds were found inside the basin: i.n. 1811/1, “bottom sherd of Hellenistic plate with stamped lily (?)”; i.n. 1811/2–3. Unfortunately no further information is available on these sherds. According to the director of the excavation, a fourth century date for them cannot be excluded. As we shall see later the basin was reutilized as an oven then.



Fig. 37. F 8 NW. Terracotta basin Pl. 18.45.

been reutilized in the Medieval period (66); but it is by no means certain that both basins originally stood in the “room” in F 8 NW. If so, then one could also have expected to find a second specially prepared gravel surface like that on which stood the

- 66: F 8 NW V, i.n. 2434 = TS 2408, Sūkās VII, 44 fig. 15.231, 47 no. 231, 116–117. A rim sherd of an East Greek kylix and a fragment of a Cypriote “Milk Bowl” were found “on level 7 belonging to level 6?” directly below this: F 8 NW XXXVI, i.n. 1910/1–2, of which 2 = TS 1923, Sūkās II, 35 ad no. 111. The wording clearly indicates that these sherds were not in situ.
- 67: F 8 NW XXXV, i.n. 1909/1; i.n. 1909/2; i.n. 1909/3; i.n. 1909/4.
- 68: F 8 NW XLII, i.n. 1916/1; i.n. 1916/2; i.n. 1916/3; i.n. 1916/4; i.n. 1915/5.
- 69: F 8 NW XXXII, i.n. 2204/1 = TS 2160, Sūkās VII, 46 no. 225 pl. 13.225.
- 70: F 8 NW XXXIII, i.n. 1907 and F 8 NW XLV, i.n. 1917.
- 71: F 8 NW LIII, i.n. 1933 = TS 1919 and F 8 NW LIV, i.n. 1935 = TS 1921.
- 72: F 8 NW LV, i.n. 1920 = TS 1915, Sūkās VII, 53, 55 no. 290 pl. 18.290.
- 73: E 8 SW L, i.n. 373/1 = TS 453, apparently of the same type as Sūkās VII, 34 fig. 12.159, 36 no. 159, 116 pl. 10.159.

Pl. 18.45 specimen. Apart from the basin the following finds appeared on the floor in stratum 7: two fragments of Cypriote “Milk Bowls” and two fragments of Cypriote or local Iron Age vases (67) (*Pl. 18.46*), six potsherds ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to the “Advanced Iron Age” (68) (*Pl. 18.47*, level 18.46), a fragment of a strainer of clay (69) (*Pl. 18.48*, level 18.54), and fragments of two bronze needles (70) (*Pl. 18.49*, level 18.52 and *Pl. 18.50*, level 18.46). The finds connected with the west wall of the “room” are of special chronological significance. A body sherd of a Late Mycenaean stirrup jar and a fragment of a Cypriote »Milk Bowl« were found below this structure (71) (*Pl. 18.51*, level ca. 18.30 and *Pl. 18.52*). Lodged in the fill between the stones of the same wall were 27 potsherds from the Late Bronze to the Iron Age (72) (*Pl. 18.53*). A number of Early Iron Age sherds were found below the large ashlar protruding westwards from the north end of the wall (73).

It is unfortunately only possible to present a very fragmented picture of the architectural remains in E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE that were contemporary with the building horizon in F 8 NW. The reason for this is the later activity in the area, especially the building of the Medieval circuit wall and associated structures.

As far as the evidence goes, it seems that hardly any new buildings were erected in E 8. Apparently most of the area north of the complex containing the bathroom (?) in F 8 NW was left in a more or less ruinous state. This is suggested by the fact that the top level of at least one of the Iron Age walls was so high that it must have protruded up to 20 cm above the new floor level. This would hardly have been the case if a new building complex had been constructed in the area in question. It may be added that nothing suggested that the H period constructions were rebuilt. The northernmost of the two parallel Iron Age walls in E 8 SW was partly sealed by a floor at level 18.53. The southernmost of the two walls may still have been standing, at any rate towards the west (level 18.64); east of this wall a pebble floor was found at level 18.57. A third H

period wall, running in the same direction as the other two and located in the south-west angle of E 8 SE, may also have survived. The remains of new constructions were few. The most substantial was a ca. 2 m long wall orientated north-west/south-east and of considerable thickness, which was located near the centre of the boundary between E 8 SW and SE (levels 18.74 and 18.52). This structure cannot have continued further north or south as it was surrounded by intact areas of floor on both sides. The function of this wall is most uncertain. This also applies to a short stretch of a north-south orientated wall (level 18.76) located at the north-west angle of E 8 SW. Finally there were several isolated stones and short stretches of wall in the easternmost part of E 8 NE/SE; they ran east-west. Except for the northernmost of these stretches (level 18.59), which was included in section 11, in the east baulk, and therefore probably continued into the unexcavated E 9 NW, it is doubtful whether these were walls proper. It seems more likely that later activities in the areas were responsible for the presence of the stones.

The layer associated with the architectural remains described above was stratum 6. This was encountered at level ca. 18.70 near the south-east angle of E 8 SE. From this point it seems to have sloped slightly down towards the north, where it was found at level ca. 18.50 near the centre of the east baulk of E 8 NE. The top of the layer was recorded at level 18.58 at the south-west angle of E 8 SE.

The following finds were made in this horizon: the fragmentary bottom and side of an Iron Age jug was found on a floor in E 8 SW (73) (*Pl. 18.54*, level 18.53; fig. 44) and in the same quadrant a spindle whorl of steatite was brought to light in fill (74) (*Pl. 18.55*, level 18.42). In E 8 SE fragments of at least two vases of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age type (75) (*Pl. 18.56*, level 18.52) and a grind-stone of basalt (76) (*Pl. 18.57*, level 18.61) were found on isolated areas of the floor.

It is not easy to date either layer 7 in F 8 NW or 6 in E 8 on the basis of the finds, mainly because of

the absence of precisely datable Greek sherds here (77). The majority of the finds were of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age date. It seems, however, most likely that the horizon postdates the H period in view of the fact that the complex containing the basin, Pl. 18.45, was erected on top of an Iron Age building. It should also be kept in mind that some Iron Age sherds were found below the basin, cf. *supra* note 65. All this suggests a date in period G 3, although a date in the final part of H 1 cannot be entirely ruled out. It may finally be mentioned that the closest parallel to the basin, Pl. 18.45, seems to have been found in Hazor Area B stratum 4 (78), which may slightly overlap Tall Sūkās period G 3 in date. This should not be stressed, however, since the Hazor basin is no exact counterpart of that on Pl. 18.45.

F 5 SW/SE, G 5 NE/SE and H 5 NE/SE

The circuit wall of the Crusader period cuts obliquely through F 5 SW/NE/SE and proceeds southwards, running north-south in the eastern half of G 5 NW/SW and H 5 NW/SW. The neighbouring quadrants east of the wall had naturally been disturbed not only by this period B structure but also by its Byzantine predecessor. Considering furthermore the disturbances caused by building activities in the different periods of Antiquity, it is clear that no well-preserved buildings and undisturbed layers can be expected in this part of the tell. The lowest layer excavated in the sector was 4 (to which we shall return later), but at certain points traces were found of an earlier floor, below the floor

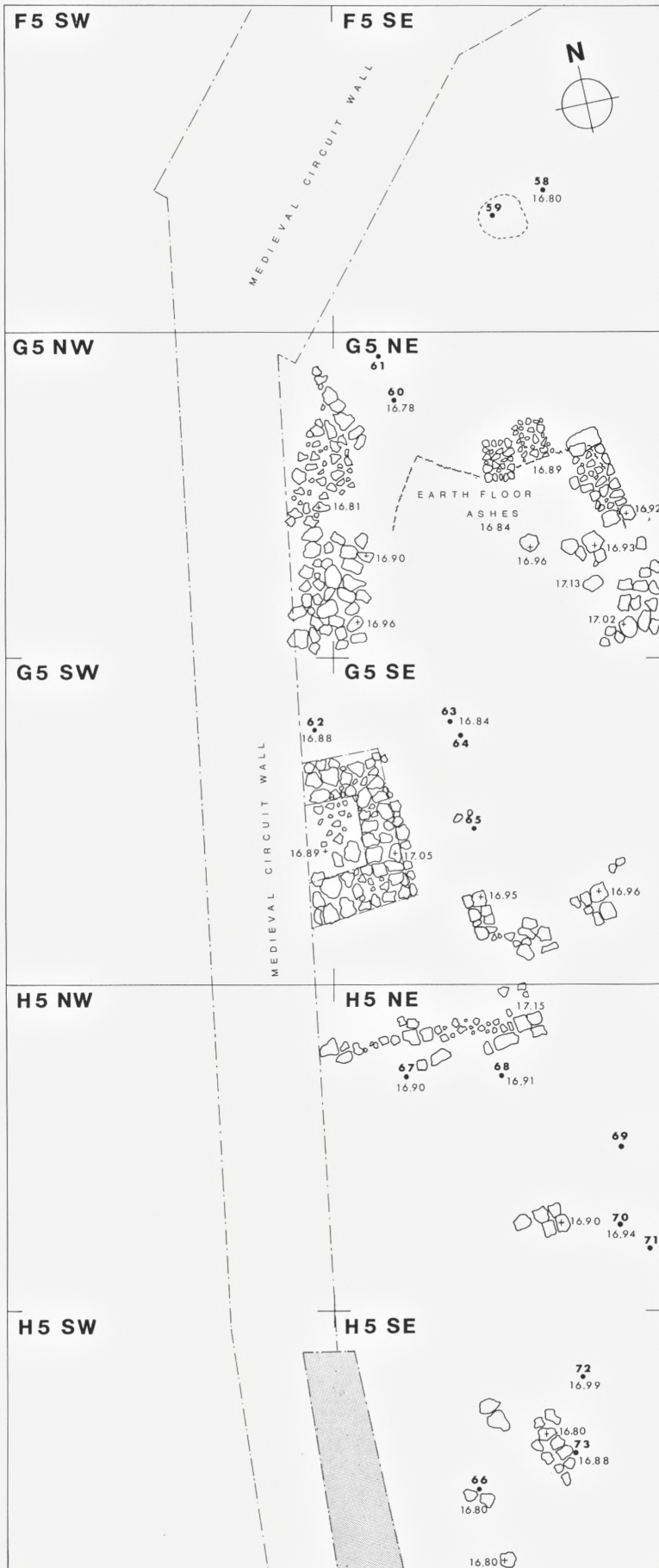
74: E 8 SW LX, i.n. 380/1 = TS 466, similar to Sūkās VII, 96, 97 no. 611 pl. 29.611.

75: E 8 SE LIII, i.n. 642, cf. R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 31 no. 173, 36 no. 225 and 43 nos. 260–261.

76: E 8 SE LIV, i.n. 361/1 = TS 403.

77: The number of Greek potsherds found in E 8 was remarkably small in all layers. Cf. the comments by P. J. Riis, *Griechen in Phönizien in: Phönizier im Westen*, MB 8 1982, 258.

78: Cf. Hazor II pl. 100.28 and Sūkās VII, 47.



Pl. 19. 1:100.

level associated with layer 4 proper. This lower floor and the objects and scanty architectural remains connected with it are presented in the following, Pl. 19.

In the southern half of F 5 SE a pebble floor was discovered and here were two finds: a flint knife (79) (*Pl. 19.58*, level 16.80) and a dump of sherds from storage jars of Iron Age types (80) (*Pl. 19.59*). The pebble paving apparently extended southwards into the northern part of G 5 NE as the rim of a Cypriote White Painted IV bowl was excavated “in burnt clay” on a pebble floor at this point (81) (*Pl. 19.60*, level 16.78; fig. 45). The presence of burnt clay may suggest that a conflagration had taken place at some point in time after the floor was laid. This hypothesis is supported partly by the finding of a fragmentary bone blade “in a conflagration layer” immediately north of the sherd Pl. 19.60 (82) (*Pl. 19.61*) and partly by the presence of an earth floor containing ashes (level 16.84) south of it. To the east the earth floor was cut through by a wall running north-north-west/south-south-east (level 16.92), preserved for only ca. 1.5 m. A few stones south-west of the southern end of this wall may indicate that it turned westwards at a right angle (levels 16.96 and 16.93).

Along the west baulk of G 5 NE was a roughly north-south orientated jumble of medium to small size stones (levels 16.81, 16.90 and 16.96). This may be interpreted as a pavement or perhaps as the disturbed remains of a wall. Continuing southwards into G 5 SE we note the presence in the western half of the quadrant of a structure that had been cut through by the circuit wall of the Crusader period – hence its character eludes us. Three walls meeting each other at right angles were found. The north wall was orientated east-north-east/west-south-west and only preserved for a length of ca. 1.2 m. The east wall, which ran north-north-west/south-south-east (level 17.05), had a length of ca. 2.4 m. This was apparently preserved in its entirety. The south wall was orientated east-north-east/west-south-west and had a length of ca. 1.6 m. The three walls surrounded a pebble floor at level 16.89. It is

difficult to propose a convincing reconstruction of the plan of this structure. If we assume that it was a rectangular building, as is perhaps most probable, we are bound to wonder why it measured no more than ca. 1 m internally in width.

The following finds appeared to belong to this horizon in G 5 SE: a socketed, three-flanged arrow-head of bronze (83) (*Pl. 19.62*, level 16.88; fig. 46) a fragment of a bronze earring (84) (*Pl. 19.63*, level 16.84), a fragment of a Cypriote Bichrome IV vase found on a pebble floor (85) (*Pl. 19.64*; fig. 47), and a flint knife (86) (*Pl. 19.65*). All were found in a conflagration layer, which seems to be a southwards extension of the ashes on the earth floor in G 5 NE.

The situation in H 5 NE and SE was similar to that in G 5. The pointed bottom of an amphora was found in situ on a pebble floor in H 5 SE (87) (*Pl. 19.66*, level 16.80), and two finds in H 5 NE occurred on a floor: a concentration of Iron Age sherds (88) (*Pl. 19.67*, level 16.90) and a fragment of a fish hook of bronze (89) (*Pl. 19.68*, level 16.91). Conflagration fill was encountered in the eastern half of the two quadrants. The following finds came

- 79: F 5 SE XVIII, i.n. 538/1 = TS 680. The excavation of F-G-H 5 was mentioned briefly by P. J. Riis in AAS 8/9 1958/1959, 121–123, 126–127.
- 80: F 5 SE XXV, i.n. 910/1, cf. C. L. Woolley, The excavations at Al Mina, Sueidia II, JHS 58 1938, 149 fig. 26.1; i.n. 910/2, cf. JHS 58 1938, 151 fig. 27.10. The fragment of a lamp with pinched nozzle was found on a floor near the Medieval circuit wall: F 5 SE XXIV, i.n. 909/1 = TS 965, Sūkās VII, 63, 65 no. 345 pl. 20.345; but as it was located immediately north of a find comprising Roman sherds, F 5 SE XXII, i.n. 907 = TS 963, it cannot be regarded as in situ.
- 81: G 5 NE XLIV, i.n. 562/1 = TS 704.
- 82: G 5 NE XXXIX, i.n. 567/1 = TS 709, Sūkās VII, 95 no. 597 pl. 29.597.
- 83: G 5 SE XL, i.n. 566/1 = TS 708, cf. Sūkās VII, 69 no. 381, 118.
- 84: G 5 SE XLI, i.n. 565/1 = TS 707.
- 85: G 5 SE XLII, i.n. 563/1 = TS 705.
- 86: G 5 SE XLIII, i.n. 564/1 = TS 706.
- 87: H 5 SE LXVII, i.n. 1210.
- 88: H 5 NE LX, i.n. 1213/1; i.n. 1213/2–6 = TS 1258.
- 89: H 5 NE LXV, i.n. 795.

from the fill: three fragments of a bronze fibula (90) (*Pl. 19.69*) and a spindle whorl of steatite (91) (*Pl. 19.70*, level 16.94), a fragment of an iron mounting (92) (*Pl. 19.71*) and a handle of an East Greek vase (93) (*Pl. 19.72*, level 16.99). Finally there was a fragment of a terracotta figurine found in the immediate vicinity of a short stretch of wall that seems to belong to this horizon (94) (*Pl. 19.73*, level 16.88). The wall was only preserved for a length of ca. 9.90 m and ran west-north-west/east-south-east. The terracotta torso may belong either to the fill inside the wall or to the destruction layer sealing it.

The chronology of the horizon seems fairly clear on the basis of the finds in the sector in question. The latest finds on floors were those on Pls. 19.59, 19.60 and 19.67, and the latest finds in the conflagration fill those on Pls. 19.62, 19.64 and 19.72. The character of these objects is similar to that of the finds from period G 3 in Sūkās East (95). The only find which might be later is the figurine *Pl. 19.73*, which was compared to a specimen from Tall Ābū Hawām found together with “refuse of stratum II” (96). This wording does not suggest that it was found in a closed context, and it is therefore not certain that the date of stratum II (between ca. 520 and the beginning of the fourth century B.C.) also applies to the terracotta figurine from Tall Sūkās (97). It is quite conceivable that the production of this type of figurine began before 520 B.C., but unfortunately we have no way of knowing precisely when. At all events the figurine *Pl. 19.73* can only give a *terminus ante quem* for the laying of the pebble floor in F-G-H 5. It is remarkable that there was

90: H 5 NE LXIV, i.n. 796.

91: H 5 NE LVII, i.n. 810/1 = TS 897, Sūkās VII, 96–97 no. 613 pl. 29.613.

92: H 5 NE XLVII, i.n. 801.

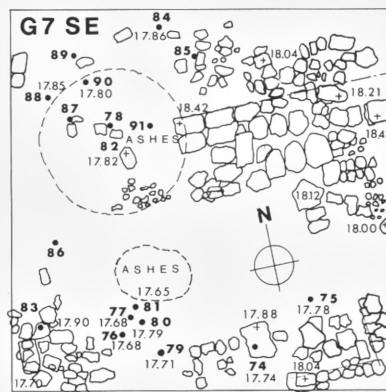
93: H 5 SE LIX.

94: H 5 SE LVI, i.n. 794/1 = TS 890, Sūkās VII, 89–90 no. 557, 122 pl. 27.557.

95: Cypriote sherds of the same types were characteristic of the period G 3 horizon in Sūkās East.

96: R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 17 no. 26.

97: R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 2–5, 66–69.



Pl. 20. 1:100.

evidence of conflagration fill on the floor throughout the sector. This suggests that the period ended in a violent conflagration here. The presence of the three-flanged arrowhead might indicate that the fire was caused by military action.

G 7 SE

The limited extent of the area excavated precludes a full understanding of the structures unearthed in G 7 SE, *Pl. 20*. In the north-eastern part of the quadrant a new east-north-east/west-south-west wall of considerable thickness (levels 18.42, 18.21 and 18.42) was built on top of the ruined wall from period H, mentioned in the last chapter. Some of the stones of the Iron Age wall seem to have survived, however, as a pebble paving north and south of the new wall. This ran westwards for ca. 3 m from the east baulk of G 7 SE, but there is no reason to believe that it did not continue eastwards into G 8 SW, which was not excavated down to this level.

Two stretches of wall meeting at a right angle were found right at the south-east angle of the quadrant. One ran east-north-east/west-south-west, the other north-north-west/south-south-east. The orientation of the first wall (level 18.04) was similar to that of the wall in the north-east part of the quadrant. In the south-western angle of G 7 SE there was a jumble of stones at level 17.70, which also seems to belong in this context. As so little of

the building (?) to which these stretches of wall belonged was excavated, it seems impossible to determine the precise interrelationship between the walls.

The architectural horizon was associated with four strata: 16 to 13. Only the uppermost part of the elusive layer 16 was excavated. Layer 15 was found at level 17.72 at the south baulk of the quadrant, ca. 2 m west of its south-east angle and at level 17.77 immediately north of its south-west angle. Two Cypriote sherds of White Painted II and Bichrome II Ware (?) were found on a floor in the layer (98) (*Pl. 20.74*, level 17.74) whereas the following finds occurred in fill: a fragment of an East Greek handle-totelle and a handle of an East Greek kylix (99) (*Pl. 20.75*, level 17.78; fig. 48), a side sherd of a Cypriote pilgrim bottle of White Painted III Ware (?) (100) (*Pl. 20.76*, level 17.68), a rim fragment of a Cypriote Bichrome IV(?) bowl (101) (*Pl. 20.77*, level 17.68) and a body sherd of yet another Bichrome IV bowl (102) (*Pl. 20.78*). Layer 14 was encountered at level 17.81 at the south baulk of the quadrant, ca. 2 m west of its south-east angle. The only find in this layer was the rim sherd of a Cypriote White Painted III (?) bowl said to have been found on a floor (103) (*Pl. 20.79*, level 17.71). Two more sherds of the same bowl, evidently dislocated, were found on a floor in the next layer (104) (*Pl. 20.80*, level 17.79 and *Pl. 20.81*). Layer 13 in G 7 SE was reached at level 17.92 near the south baulk, ca. 2.2 m west of the south-east angle of the quadrant, at level 17.87 a few metres further west. Near the centre of the south baulk an ash pit was found, dug from layer 13 through 15. Further north, west of the western end of the wall running east-north-east/west-south-west in the north-eastern part of the quadrant, there was a circular concentration of ashes having a diameter of nearly 2 m (105) (*Pl. 20.82*, level ca. 17.77–17.80). The following finds lay on the floor in layer 13: a rim fragment of a Cypriote Bichrome III vase (106) (*Pl. 20.83*, level 17.90) and two fragments of a Cypriote White Painted IV alabastron (107) (*Pl. 20.84*, level 17.86; fig. 49), a rim fragment of a fruitstand comparable to specimens from Hama

period E (108) (*Pl. 20.85*), a side sherd of a Cypriote Bichrome IV (?) vase (109) (*Pl. 20.86*) and a piece of iron (110) (*Pl. 20.87*). Five potsherds with red burnished slip and two bronze fragments were found in fill (111) (*Pl. 20.88*, level 17.85). Inside or in the vicinity of the circular ash-covered area, *Pl. 20.83*, were the following finds: a rim fragment of an East Greek oenochoe dated to the last quarter of the seventh century B.C. (112) (*Pl. 20.89*), a neck of a red polished bottle (113) (*Pl. 20.90*, level 17.80), as well as the point of a bronze needle (114) (*Pl. 20.91*).

The relatively abundant Greek and Cypriote sherds found in the layers are of great help in determining the chronology of the strata. Generally speaking the material found in layer 15 did not differ much from that of layer 13 (115), so it seems legitimate to discuss the dating of the three layers together. The latest Greek sherds were that on *Pl.*

98: G 7 SE LXXXIII, i.n. 2556/1–2 = TS 1975–1976.

99: G 7 SE LXXXVIII, i.n. 2319/1 = TS 2270, *Sūkās II*, 50, 59 no. 170 a, 94–95 pl. 9.170 a and 2319/2 = TS 2271, *Sūkās II*, 38 ad no. 132a.

100: G 7 SE XC, i.n. 2561 = TS 1981.

101: G 7 SE XCI, i.n. 2562 = TS 1982.

102: G 7 SE XCIV, i.n. 2564.

103: G 7 SE LXXIII, i.n. 2281/1 = TS 2235.

104: G 7 SE LXXIV, i.n. 2282/1 = TS 2235 and LXXV, i.n. 2283/1 = TS 2235.

105: G 7 SE LXXXI. This was originally thought to be a shallow ash pit but was later reinterpreted as fill connected with layer 13.

106: G 7 SE LXVII, i.n. 1998 = TS 1970.

107: G 7 SE LXX, i.n. 1995/1–2 = TS 1969.

108: G 7 SE LXXI, i.n. 2550 = TS 1971, *Sūkās VII*, 53 no. 276 pl. 16.276.

109: G 7 SE LXXII, i.n. 2551.

110: G 7 SE LXVIII, i.n. 1999.

111: G 7 SE LXIX, i.n. 1994/1–3 = TS 1967–1968.

112: G 7 SE LXXXVIII, i.n. 2554/1 = TS 1974, *Sūkās II*, 59 ad no. 170b.

113: G 7 SE LXXIX, i.n. 2284/1 = TS 2236.

114: G 7 SE LXXX, i.n. 2555.

115: It may be significant, though, that Cypriote sherds of White Painted II Ware and Bichrome II (?) were only found in layer 18.

20.75, from stratum 15, and that on Pl. 20.89, from layer 13. Both were dated to the last quarter of the 7th century B.C. The Cypriote sherds indicate that the layers were contemporary with the Cypro-Archaic I period, which according to presently prevailing opinion should be dated between ca. 750 and 600 B.C. (116). In conclusion, the presence of the Greek sherd, Pl. 20.75, in layer 15 seems to date the stratum to period G 3. Layer 13 was obviously of later date than layer 15, but as there were no finds that postdated the first quarter of the sixth century B.C., it seems best to assign layer 13 to the final part of period G 3.

It is interesting that the relatively large number of Cypro-Archaic sherds in G 7 SE appears to present a contrast to the situation in the other sectors of Sūkās West and South with the exception of P 11 NW, treated below. The Cypriote sherds found elsewhere in G 3 period strata were mostly residual Late Bronze Age ones and not contemporary items.

116: Cf. SCE IV 2, 421–427 on the absolute chronology of the Cypro-Archaic I period. Gjerstad originally dated the period between 700 and 600 B.C., but it is now generally agreed that it began somewhat earlier: around 750 B.C. (or 725 B.C. according to Gjerstad). In this connection it may be of interest to note the presence of Cypro-Archaic I pottery at Ḥama before 720 B.C., cf. Hama II 3, 110–115. Cf. V. Karageorghis, *Témoignages Eubéens à Chypre et Chypriotes à Érétie*, *AntK* 10 1967, 133–134; Coldstream, *Geometric*, 318–320; E. Gjerstad, *ActaArch* 45 1974, 118. A. Demetriou, *Die Datierung der Periode Cypro-Archaisch I nach Fundzusammenhängen mit griechischer Keramik*, *AA* 1978, 12–25, suggested backdating the end of the Cypro-Archaic I period to ca. 660 B.C. but apparently this has not been accepted, cf. most recently Karageorghis, *Cyprus*, 9.

117: The excavation of J 8 SE was mentioned by P. J. Riis in *AAS* 10 1960, 117.

118: J 8 SE XXXVI, i.n. 5002.

119: J 8 SE XXXVII.

120: J 8 SE XXXI, i.n. 2361/1 = TS 2313.

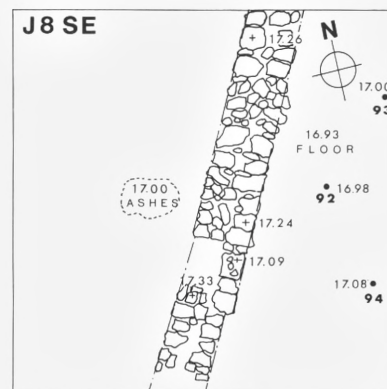
121: Brief accounts of the excavation of P 11 NW were given by P. J. Riis in *AAS* 8/9 1958/1959, 121 and 127; *AAS* 10 1960, 117, 123.

J 8 SE

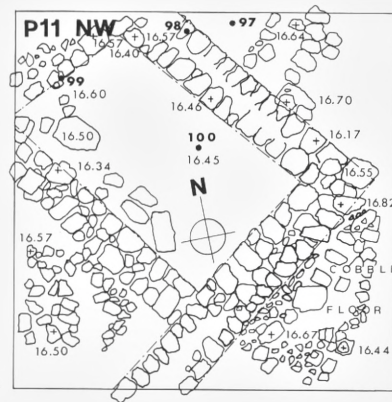
The excavation of J 8 SE (117) ceased before reaching a layer going back to period G 3, but at the very bottom of the sector there was a floor level that may belong in this context, Pl. 21. The only architectural feature was a wall orientated north-north-east/south-south-west (levels 17.26, 17.24, 17.09 and 17.33), bisecting the quadrant. The floor mentioned above was located east of this wall at level 16.93. A few finds occurred in fill on the floor: three iron fragments lying on a conflagration layer (118) (*Pl.* 21.92, level 16.98), fragments of a nondescript plate (119) (*Pl.* 21.93, level 17.00), and a spindle-whorl of polished brown stone (120) (*Pl.* 21.94, level 17.08). No corresponding floor level was reached west of the wall, but a concentration of ashes (level 17.00) here may correspond to the “conflagration layer” mentioned above, Pl. 21.92. If so then we must assume that the architectural horizon described above ended in a conflagration.

P 11 NW

P 11 NW is located near the southern edge of the tall (121). The wall of the Crusader period cuts through the square running north-north-east/south-south-west. The building of this wall and the structures connected with it led to the destruction of a substantial part of the original stratigraphy, but a fairly well preserved building horizon was found below the Medieval walls, Pl. 22.



Pl. 21. 1:100.



Pl. 22. 1:100.

The remains excavated in P 11 NW were obviously only part of a larger building, figs. 38–39. Although we cannot reconstruct its plan it seems clear that the north-east corner of the structure was the part excavated. Two walls met each other at an approximate right angle. The north wall ran north-west/south-east (levels 16.03, 16.28, 15.94, 16.17) and the east wall north-east/south-west (levels 16.53 and 16.36). A further north-west/south-east wall was found ca. 2 m south of the north wall and parallel to it (level 16.02). Apparently this was a



Fig. 38. P 11 NW as seen from the north-west.

partition between a rectangular room located in the north-east angle of the building and a room lying south of it. Layers 9 and 8 were both associated with this building horizon.

Layer 9 was encountered at level ca. 15.85 at the south-east angle of the quadrant, i.e. east of the architectural remains described above. A lump of iron was brought to light on a floor in this layer (122) (*Pl. 22.95*, level 15.85). Fragments of a local Iron Age pot were found inside the southernmost of the two rooms (123) (*Pl. 22.96*, level 15.90 (?)) as well as a relatively large amount of Cypriote sherds including White Painted II(?), III, IV and V, Bichrome III (?) and Black on Red II (IV) (?)



Fig. 39. P 11 NW as seen from the south-east.

122: P 11 NW CIX, i.n. 5126.

123: P 11 NW CX, i.n. 4368; i.n. 4370.

124: P 11 NW, "inside house": i.n. 4364/1–6 = TS 2866; i.n. 4364/7, White Painted III; i.n. 4364/8, White Painted IV, i.n. 4364/9, White Painted IV, i.n. 4364/10, Bichrome III (?); i.n. 4364/11, White Painted IV or V; i.n. 4364/12, White Painted II (?); i.n. 4364/13; i.n. 4364/14 = TS 2867; i.n. 4364/15, White Painted V; i.n. 4364/16, Black on Red II (IV) (?).



Fig. 40. Pl. 17.10. 1:5.

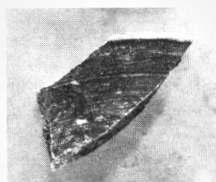


Fig. 41. Pl. 17.14. 1:2.



Fig. 42. Pl. 17.18. 1:4.



Fig. 43. Pl. 17.36. 1:2.

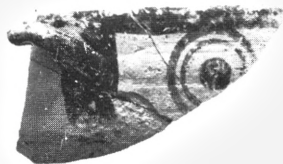


Fig. 45. Pl. 19.60. 1:4.



Fig. 46. Pl. 19.62. 1:2.

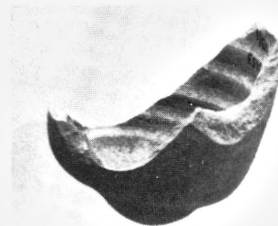


Fig. 44. Pl. 18.54. 1:2.



Fig. 47. Pl. 19.64. 1:2.



Fig. 48. Pl. 20.75. 1:2.



Fig. 49. Pl. 20.84. 1:2.



Fig. 51. Pl. 22.97. 1:2.

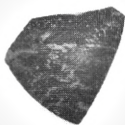
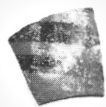
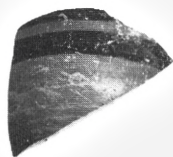


Fig. 50. Cf note 124. Not to scale.



Fig. 52.
Pl. 22.98. 1:2.

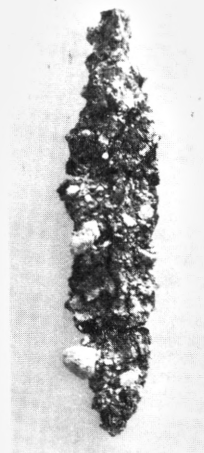


Fig. 53. Pl. 22.100. 1:2.

(124), fig. 50. A bottom fragment of a red polished bowl was lodged in the east wall of the building (125) (*Pl. 22.97*; fig. 51). Bones of ox, sheep, deer (or gazelle ?) and a fragment of tortoise shell were also found in the layer (126).

Layer 8 was identified at level ca. 16.20 at the south-east angle of the quadrant, rising slightly to ca. 16.30 near the centre of the east baulk. The actual floor level was somewhat lower: ca. 16.10 towards the south and 16.20 in the north-east angle of the quadrant. The floor here consisted of a layer of clay based on a stone fill. Ashes occurred in the upper part of stratum 8 at the south-east angle of the quadrant and towards the north the stratum was described as a conflagration layer. Inside the building the layer was a stone fill, probably some sort of paving (127). The levels of the stones in the northernmost room were: 16.27, 16.02, 16.33, 16.27 and 15.90. A three-flanged, socketed bronze arrowhead was found in fill among the stones (128) (*Pl. 22.98*, level 16.31; fig. 52). The levels of the stones in the southernmost room were: 16.34, 16.07 and 16.27. A fragment of a bronze fibula was unearthed in this room (129) (*Pl. 22.99*). East of the building was located a tanged spearhead of iron (130) (*Pl. 22.100*, level 16.33 (?); fig. 53) and a fragment of a "Samaria bowl" lay nearby (131) (*Pl. 22.101*, level 16.33 (?)). A number of potsherds including two Cypriote imports of White Painted IV and White Painted V (?) Ware were found at the north-east angle of the quadrant (132).

The Cypriote finds in the layers make it fairly easy to assess their chronology. The finds in stratum 9 included White Painted II(?), III, IV and V, Bichrome III and Black on Red II (IV)(?). This suggests a date within the Cypro-Archaic I period. The fragments *Pl. 22.96* were found on a floor containing ashes and this suggests that a conflagration may have put an end to the horizon represented by layer 9. A conflagration seems also to have occurred at the close of layer 8. Generally speaking the finds in layer 8 have a character similar to that of those from 9, but it seems noteworthy that a three-flanged arrowhead, *Pl. 22.98*, and a spear-

head, *Pl. 22.100*, were both found in layer 8. They certainly point towards military action as the cause of the destruction and conflagration at the close of layer 8.

- 125: P 11 NW CVIII, i.n. 2328/1 = TS 2280, cf. the sherds published in *Sūkās VII*, 52–53: "XXVII. Polished sherds related to Iron Age pottery from inland Syria."
- 126: The find included a fragment of a cheek bone, two molars, a rib fragment, two tibia fragments, two pelvis fragments and the metatarsus of an ox; a molar and fragments of the mandible, humerus, radius, ulna and tibia of sheep; a toe joint fragment of a deer (or gazelle) and a fragment of a chelonid shell.
- 127: The stone fill inside the rooms was probably the bedding for a clay floor, cf. *Sūkās I*, 18.
- 128: P 11 NW CIV, i.n. 2239/1 = TS 2197. From fill. At the time of excavation this was referred to layer 7 but its level clearly shows that it belonged to 8. The arrowhead is of the same general type as that on *Pl. 19.62* and an arrowhead from *Sūkās East*, *Sūkās VII*, 69 no. 381 and 118, but it is somewhat longer and slimmer than the other two. In addition to the literature cited in *Sūkās VII* on the three-flanged arrowheads, there is *Alt-Paphos I*, 9–15. The shape of *Pl. 22.98*, fig. 52, resembles that of an example from *Boğazköy* more than those of the Cypriote ones, cf. *Boğazköy-Hattuşa VII*, 111 no. 935 pl. 31.935.
- 129: P 11 NW CVII, i.n. 2300/1 = TS 2250, *Sūkās VII*, 73–74 no. 424 pl. 23.424.
- 130: P 11 NW CV, i.n. 2298/1 = TS 2248. Cf. *Alt-Paphos I*, 46–48 pls. 8–9: "Blattförmige Wurfspeerspitzen mit geradem Dorn." The corrosion of the *Sūkās* specimen makes it impossible to determine whether it belonged to type a) "ohne Mittelgrat" or type b) "mit Mittelgrat":
- 131: P 11 NW CVI, i.n. 2299/1 = TS 2249, *Sūkās VII*, 41 no. 184 pl. 12.184.
- 132: P 11 NW "from the north-east angle of the square": i.n. 4366/1; i.n. 4366/2, White Painted IV, i.n. 4366/3, White Painted V (?).

V: Period G 2. The Second Greek Building Phase

Pls. 23–29

Layers and building remains from period G 2 were encountered in the same sectors of Sūkās West and South as the strata of the First Greek Building Phase. Some activity in period G 2 was furthermore discernible in H 12 NW/SW/NE/SE and L 8 SE.

Following the procedure established in the previous chapters, evidence from the central part of the mound is presented first. In addition to the three Areas A to C defined earlier, we now have an Area D: H 12 NW/SW/NE/SE.

Area A: G 10 NE/SE, G 11 NW/SW/NE/SE

The destruction of Sūkās at the end of period G 3 seems less apparent in the central parts of the mound than at its periphery. Complex VIII thus seems to have survived intact and continued in use with a new and slightly higher floor level, Pl. 23.

The layer associated with this horizon was termed 5 in G 10 NE/SE, 8* in G 11 NW, 8 in G 11 SW, 5 in G 11 NE and 9 in G 11 SE.

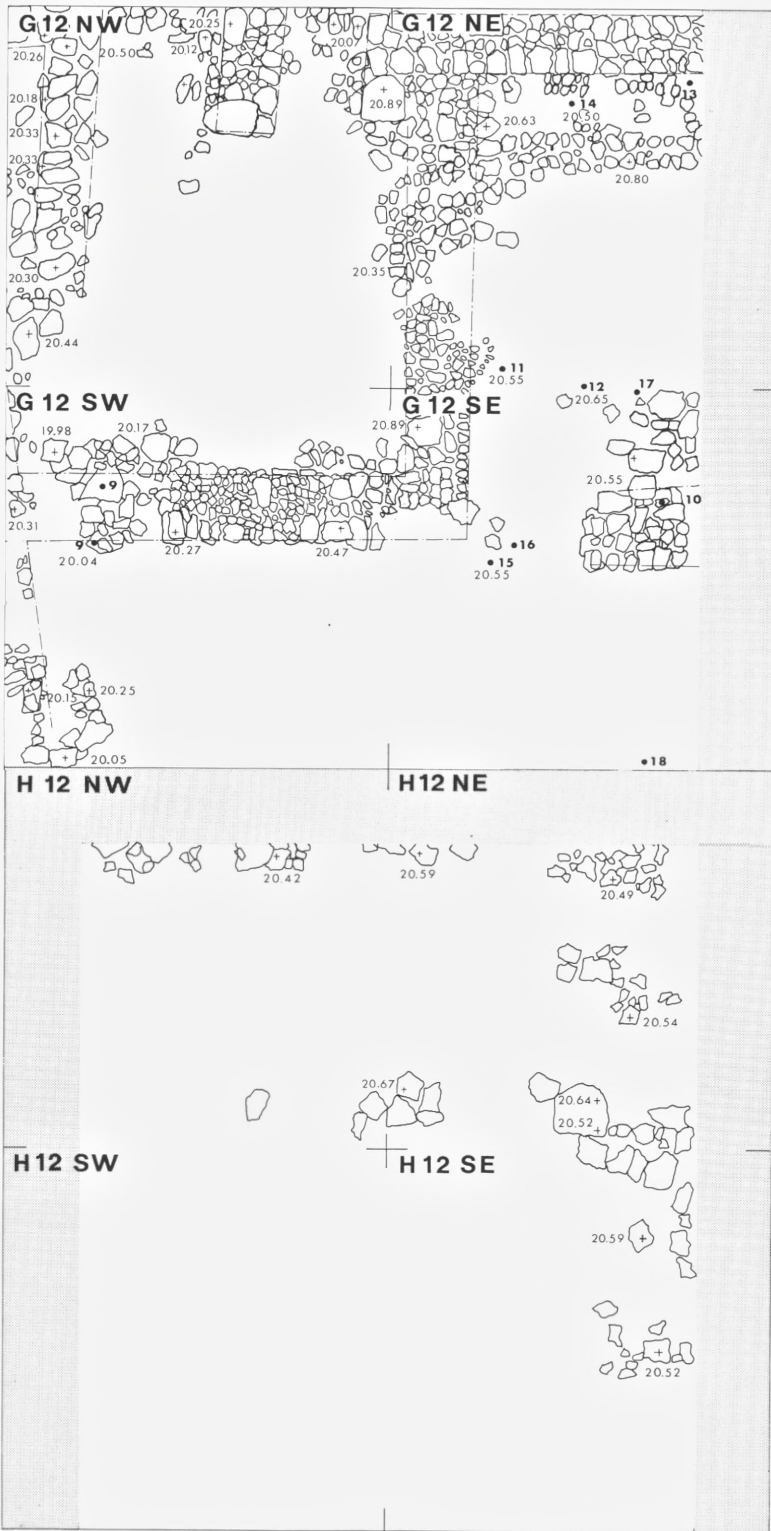
Layer 5 in G 10 NE was encountered at level 19.87 at the north baulk of the quadrant ca. 1 m west of the north-east angle. A Cypriote terracotta figurine found in connection with a ruined Iron Age

wall testifies to the activity of stone robbers in this period (1) (*Pl. 23.1*, level 19.20). In G 10 SE layer 5 was identified at level 19.98 near the centre of the west baulk. Layer 8* in G 11 NW was met at level ca. 19.80 near the north-western angle of the quadrant. The level rose imperceptibly towards the south and reached 19.85 at the south-western angle of the quadrant. At the north-east angle, layer 8* was found at level 19.90 and from here too the level fell towards the south reaching ca. 19.75 at the south-east angle of G 11 NW. In G 11 SW layer 8 was identified at level ca. 19.74 in the south-western angle of the quadrant and at 19.83 in its south-eastern angle. Inside room 9 in Complex VIII layer 8 consisted of brownish-yellow clayey earth. It did not differ much from the next layer, 7, but appeared to be of a looser consistency. More than one floor was included in the yellow clayey earth, and it is not always possible to distinguish between the floor in layer 8 and the upper floor in 7 (2). A “stone carpet” with red-burnt clay, observed near the partition wall between rooms 8 and 9 in Complex VIII, may thus have belonged to either horizon. The yellow clayey earth extended southwards along the south wall of Complex VIII and eastwards into the neighbouring G 11 SE. South of this the original stratigraphy had been disturbed by building activity in period F, as shown by a zone with dark, loose earth along the north front of Complex IX in the south-west angle of G 11 SW. Since the same loose earth also occurred along the south wall of Complex VIII, we must conclude that this area too had been

1: G 10 NE LXVI, i.n. 6717 = TS 4534, Sūkās VII, 90–92 no. 560, 122 pl. 27.560, cf. supra chapter III note 47.

2: Cf. Sūkās I, 18: “it was not rarely difficult to distinguish the floors from each other, particularly when they were badly made, much worn, and soon remade.”





Pl. 23. 1:100.

disturbed (3). The following finds occurred in layer 8 in G 11 SW: an Egyptianizing scarab (4) (*Pl. 23.2*, level 19.72), a bottom fragment of a Cypriote Bichrome II (IV) bowl (5) (*Pl. 23.3*, level 19.80), and a fragment of a bone spindle (6) (*Pl. 23.4*, level ca. 19.80). A find of a tiny sherd in the Fikellura Style (7) is of considerable interest, fig. 79. It was said to originate from layer 8 “in the yellow clayey layer below the stone floor”. Unfortunately we do not know whether the floor was that in layer 8 or 7. Bones of ox, sheep, goat and two mollusc fragments were furthermore found in layer 8 (8). In G 11 NE layer 5 was encountered at level 19.98 at the north baulk of the quadrant ca. 1.5 m west of the north-east angle. Finally layer 9 in G 11 SE was identified at level 19.83 near the south-west angle of the quadrant and at 19.84 in the south-east angle. As previously mentioned, the yellow clayey earth continued into this quadrant from G 11 SW and a burnt clay floor on and below a stone fill was located at the north-east angle of the quadrant. A rim fragment of an East Greek dinos was found in G 11 SE “on layer 9” (9).

Evidence concerning the chronology of this horizon is admittedly scanty. The Fikellura sherd mentioned above probably dates from around the middle of the sixth century B.C. However, in view of the fact that its precise finding-place is unknown and that it may well have been located immediately below a stone pavement connected with the next layer, 7, its value for the dating of 8 is limited. As layer 8 shows however a clear continuity with the preceding building horizon, referred to period G 3 on independent evidence, it seems most probable that the building horizon treated here should be referred to period G 2. If we were to date it to period G 1 it would imply that there was a hiatus covering period G 2 in the use of Complex VIII, and this seems extremely unlikely.

*Area B: H 10 NE/SE,
H 11 NE/SE/NW/SW*

In Area B too south of Complex VIII the situation seems to have continued relatively unchanged.

Layer 5 in H 11 NW can only have survived in the northernmost part of the quadrant (10). It was reached at level ca. 19.98 near the north-east angle of H 11 NW.

- 3: As previously explained, chapter III note 1 and chapter IV note 2, it was clear that some disturbance had occurred in the southern part of room 8 in Complex VIII. In this area G 11 SW C was found comprising i.n. 684/1 = TS 842, Sūkās VII, 97–99 no. 626 pl. 29.626, a fragment of a loomweight; i.n. 685 = TS 843. Weight 5,16 g, a bronze coin that seems to date from the third or second century B.C. and was possibly struck in Arados; i.n. 687/1 = TS 846, a side sherd of an Attic black-glazed kylix and i.n. 687/2 = TS 847, a fragment of an East Greek cup (*Pl. 33.122*, level 19.78), cf. chapter VII note 126. The date of the coin tells us when the disturbance took place: it is difficult to say precisely how widespread the intrusions were. H. Thrane, who supervised the excavation of G 11 SW, certainly observed that the earth in this part of the trench differed in character from that found east of the partition wall between rooms 8 and 9 in Complex VIII. However, his drawing of section 2, in the west baulk, shows no signs of later disturbance at this point, perhaps because it was impossible to make a clear distinction between the disturbed and the undisturbed earth. Incidentally the same is true of section 3, in the south baulk of G 11 SW. In view of the care with which H. Trane conducted the excavation, it can be concluded that the disruptions had not entirely obliterated the earlier layers.
- 4: G 11 SW CVIII, i.n. 417/1 = TS 508, Sūkās VII, 88 no. 541, 122 pl. 26.541. The scarab was found in the yellow clayey layer.
- 5: G 11 SW CIII, i.n. 536/1 = TS 271.
- 6: G 11 SW CXIV, i.n. 722/1 = TS 870, Sūkās VII, 94 no. 589, 122 pl. 29.589; this find was located at the bottom of the yellow clayey layer.
- 7: G 11 SW i.n. 474/1 = TS 598, Sūkās II, 74 ad no. 331, 97, 110, not “below stone wall”.
- 8: The find included a right mandible complete with teeth, three further mandible fragments, a fragment of a juv. scapula, fragments of an ulna, a radius, femur, tibia and centrotarsal bone of an ox; a fragment of a mandible, a molar, humerus fragments, a radius, two fragmented juv. metatarsi and a caput femori of a sheep. The horn core of a goat and two conch fragments.
- 9: G 11 SE CVI, i.n. 535/1 = TS 269, Sūkās II, 65 ad no. 266.

The layer connected with this building horizon in the north-east angle of H 11 NE, i.e. the triangular area bordered to the north by G 11 SE, the east by H 12 NW and to the south by the north front of the Late Classical Complex IX, was stratum 7. It was reached at level 19.80/19.83 at the east baulk of H 11 NE ca. 3 m south of the north-east angle of the quadrant. Charcoal was observed “on” the layer, i.e. lying on the courtyard floor (11) (*Pl. 23.5*, level 19.80). The following objects were excavated here: a body sherd of an oenochoe of Wild Goat style (12) (*Pl. 23.6*, level 19.80) and a body sherd of an East Greek vase (13) (*Pl. 23.7*, level 19.76). Four sherds from glazed Medieval cooking-pots were allegedly found in the layer; if so, then we must assume that later intrusion had taken place (14) (*Pl. 23.8*, level between 19.74 and 19.91).

Disregarding the intrusive sherds, *Pl. 23.8*, the most reliable dating evidence is provided by the East Greek sherd *Pl. 23.7*, which dates from the beginning of the sixth century B.C., i.e. from either period G 3 or G 2. However, as the lower layers in this sector were previously referred to period G 3 it seems reasonable to date layer 7 to period G 2.

10: The general situation in Area B is explained in some detail in the previous chapter. Layer 5 can hardly be considered completely undisturbed, even in the northernmost part of H 11 NW, in view of the dark, loose earth occurring along the south wall of Complex VIII mentioned above.

11: H 11 NE CCLVIII.

12: H 11 NE CCXXIX, i.n. 6650 = TS 4467, Sūkās II, 46, 57–58 no. 152 pl. 9.152.

13: H 11 NE CCXXXVII, i.n. 6672 = TS 4489, Sūkās II, 75, 78 no. 344 a, 97 pl. 17.344 a.

14: H 11 NE CCXLI, i.n. 8075. This find was originally described as “a decorated Greek sherd” both in the excavation journal and in the original find list, but in a more detailed recording carried out later it was described as “four glazed Medieval sherds”. As it is difficult to see how four glazed Medieval sherds can be mistaken for a single Greek one, it seems possible that the Medieval sherds may have been substituted for the Greek one in error.

15: Sūkās I 60–62, 78–80.

16: For the temenos wall in G 13, see Sūkās I, 62 and *Pl. IV*.



Fig. 54. Tall Sūkās (Eastern Sector), period G 2.

Area C: G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE

The G 2 period in Area C was characterized by intense building activity – in contrast to Areas A and B, where pre-existing structures were merely restored. Complex I finally disappears from the record and in its stead there appeared a set of new walls of considerable size. These should not be viewed in isolation from the structures unearthed in the neighbouring sector in Sūkās North-east (15), *Pl. 23*. Apparently the remains in G 12 were built against the so-called temenos wall in Sūkās East (16), *fig. 54*. This ran north-south in G 13 NW/SW, having a thickness of ca. 1.10 m and top levels at 20.65, 21.03, 21.02 and 20.60. Unfortunately both the 1 m broad baulk separating G 13 NW from F 13 NW and the 2 m broad baulk between G 13 and G 12 had to be left unexcavated and hence no direct link can be pointed out between the remains found in Sūkās East and those in G 12. Even so it seems clear that the east-west wall, which entered G 12 NE immediately south of the north-east angle of the quadrant, was a westwards continuation of the temenos wall, or rather part of an independent complex built against it. It had a width of ca. 0.80

m (i.e. 30 cm less than the temenos wall proper). This wall stopped immediately west of the boundary between G 12 NW and G 12 NE. At a distance of ca. 0.80 m to the south yet another wall was found running parallel to the first one. This second wall continued eastwards and was visible in the west baulk of G 13 NW (17). To the west it came to an end a short distance east of the boundary between G 12 NW and NE. The narrow corridor between the two parallel walls contained a stone fill (a pavement?) to the west, ending with an enormous boulder (level 20.82).

In the westernmost part of G 12 NE the first mentioned east-west wall seems to have turned southwards at a right angle and to have proceeded approximately north-south for a length of ca. 6 m (levels 20.63 and 20.89). On reaching the north-west angle of G 12 SE the wall turned westwards again at a right angle (levels 20.27, 20.47) and continued in an east-west direction in the northern half of G 12 SW until it reached the east wall of Complex VIII. A large, shallow limestone bowl, broken in two, was reused as building material in this wall (18) (*Pl. 23.9*, level 20.04). The wall had been somewhat damaged by later activities towards the west, and a door or recess may have been located at this point – but perhaps this impression is given by the dislocated stones.

The remaining structures in G 12 were apparently closely related to the three walls described above. In the north-western part of G 12 NW was a ca. 3.7 m long stretch of wall (levels 20.26, 20.50, 20.18, 20.33, 20.30, 20.44, 20.80), orientated roughly north-south. It was not well preserved because of the presence of the Hellenistic or later dump that skirted its eastern side (19). It was separated by a distance of ca. 0.70 m from the east wall of Complex VIII, but two short transversal walls connected the two structures to each other to the north and south. This made a “room” measuring 0.70 × ca. 2.70 m internally, but in view of its narrowness it can hardly have served any practical purpose. The north-south orientated wall in G 12 NW was not parallel with the east wall of Complex VIII and

seems rather to have had the same orientation as the north-south orientated wall in the westernmost part of G 12 NE. These two walls together with the east-west wall in the northern part of G 12 SW circumscribe an irregular, rectangular area filling the greater part of G 12 NW. In the fourth side of the rectangle, to the north, a further stretch of wall (levels 20.12, 20.25, 20.50) was located. This ran north-south and stopped ca. 1.50 m south of the north baulk of the quadrant. The interpretation of the relationship between the walls in G 12 NW is extremely difficult. There seems to be some sort of a room, entered from the north, but it would be unwise to attempt a more detailed explanation.

Taken as a whole, the rectangular area in G 12 NW appears to correspond to another rectangular area to the east. Towards the north this second area was defined by the east-west wall in the northern part of G 12 NE, towards the east by the temenos wall proper in G 13, and towards the west by the north-south wall in the western half of G 12 NE. This area was delimited to the south by a ca. 1.2 m long stretch of wall disappearing into the centre of the east baulk of G 12 SE. A faience seal was lodged in this part of the wall (20) (*Pl. 23.10*).

The layer connected with this architectural horizon was 4, which appeared at level 20.57 near the east baulk of G 12 SE, ca. 3.5 m north of the south-east angle of the quadrant. The corresponding level was somewhat lower in G 12 SW: ca. 20.33 near the west baulk, ca. 2 m north of the south-west angle of

17: The eastern end of this wall is apparently shown on Section E-e, in the west baulk of G 13 NW, Sūkās I, Pl. I, and on the plan, Sūkās I, Pl. IV.

18: G 12 west baulk CXVI, i.n. 7179 = TS 5588, Sūkās VII, 102 fig. 23.676, 104 no. 676 pl. 31.676. The westernmost part of this wall had apparently been disturbed by stone robbers in period G 1 as indicated by an Attic (?) sherd dating from that period found in connection with the dislocated stones: G 12 SW CII, i.n. 6694 = TS 4511 (*Pl. 30.24*), cf. chapter VI note 28.

19: For this dump, see chapter VIII note 208.

20: G 12 SE LVIII. i.n. 6645 = TS 4462, Sūkās VII, 83–84 no. 514, 121 pl. 25 B 514.

the quadrant (21). Isolated areas of beaten clay floors were found at several points and layer 4 was described as showing spots of charcoal. In G 12 NE a small jug (22) (*Pl. 23.11*, level 20.55) and a lamp on a high stemmed foot (23) (*Pl. 23.12*, level 20.65) were brought to light, while a few finds appeared in connection with the east-west wall in the northern part of G 12 NE and the wall running parallel with it to the south: a “drill socket” of alabaster (24) (*Pl. 23.13*) and a steatite weight (25) (*Pl. 23.14*, level 20.50). The following finds appeared in G 12 SE: a finger ring of bronze (26) (*Pl. 23.15*, level 20.55), three carnelian beads (27) (*Pl. 23.16*) and a concentration of charcoal (28) (*Pl. 23.17*). The foot of an East Greek vase was found in a disturbed area (29) (*Pl. 23.18*).

It is clear that the finds from Area C do not provide us with a firm basis for the dating of layer 4. Fortunately the results obtained in the adjoining sector of Sūkās North-east are of some use here. As we have seen, the architectural remains in G 12

were built against the structures in G 13, and layer 4 in G 12 is no doubt a continuation of the stratum referred to period G 2 in Sūkās North-east (30). We may therefore assume that stratum 4 in G 12 should likewise be referred to period G 2.

Area D: H 12 NW/SW/NE/SE

The top of the G 2 horizon had barely been reached when excavation of Area D ceased, but below the architecture connected with periods F and E the upper part of some earlier walls was clearly noted. These remains, which must have been hidden below the floors of the later periods, only provide us with an incomplete picture of the G 2 architecture, *Pl. 23*. Before describing the walls in question it should be mentioned that – as previously explained – the habitation level from period G 2 was somewhat higher in Area C than in Areas A and B towards the west. We have seen that the east wall of Complex VIII functioned as a terrace wall between the two habitation levels. This wall may well have continued southwards into H 11 NW/SW, but unfortunately the critical area where we might expect to find the (hypothetical) continuation of the wall remained unexcavated, hidden in the 1 m broad baulk in H 12 NW/SW facing H 11 NE/SE. At all events it seems highly likely that all traces of the terracing system in H 12 were obliterated when Complex IX was built in period F.

In the northernmost part of H 12 NW/NE traces appeared of an east-west wall that may well have reached the (hypothetical) continuation of the east wall of Complex VIII to the west. The top levels of the stones in the east-west orientated structure were 20.42, 20.59 and 20.49. At a distance of ca. 3 m south of this wall traces were preserved of yet another east-west wall (level 20.67). An enormous boulder was located in this (levels 20.64–20.52).

The lowest layer excavated in H 12 was 6 but, as we shall see later, this must be referred to period F. No finds that might help to date the architectural horizon described above occurred in situ in H 12.

21: The 1 m broad west baulk between G 12 NW/SW and G 11 NE/SE was excavated later than the rest of the square. The corresponding layer here was designated 6. It was found at level 20.21 towards the northern end of the baulk and at level 20.27 towards its southern end. This layer in the baulk contained sherds dating from the Early and Late Bronze Age as well as material from the Early Iron Age and East Greek sherds.

22: G 12 NE LII.

23: G 12 NE XLVII, i.n. 6623 = TS 4439, Sūkās VII, 62 fig. 18.355, 63, 65 no. 355, 118 pl. 21.355.

24: G 12 NE XLVIII, i.n. 8672 = TS 4855, Sūkās VII, 102 fig. 23.700, 107 no. 700 pl. 32.700.

25: G 12 NE XXXVI, i.n. 6609 = TS 4424, weight in the shape of a truncated cone, pierced from top to bottom, steatite. H.: 4.3 cm; D.: 4.7 cm.

26: G 12 SE LI, i.n. 6831 = TS 4576, finger-ring of flattened, thick bronze wire with rounded ends making a spiral of a little more than two turns.

27: G 12 SE L, i.n. 6832, i.n. 6835.

28: G 12 SE XLVI.

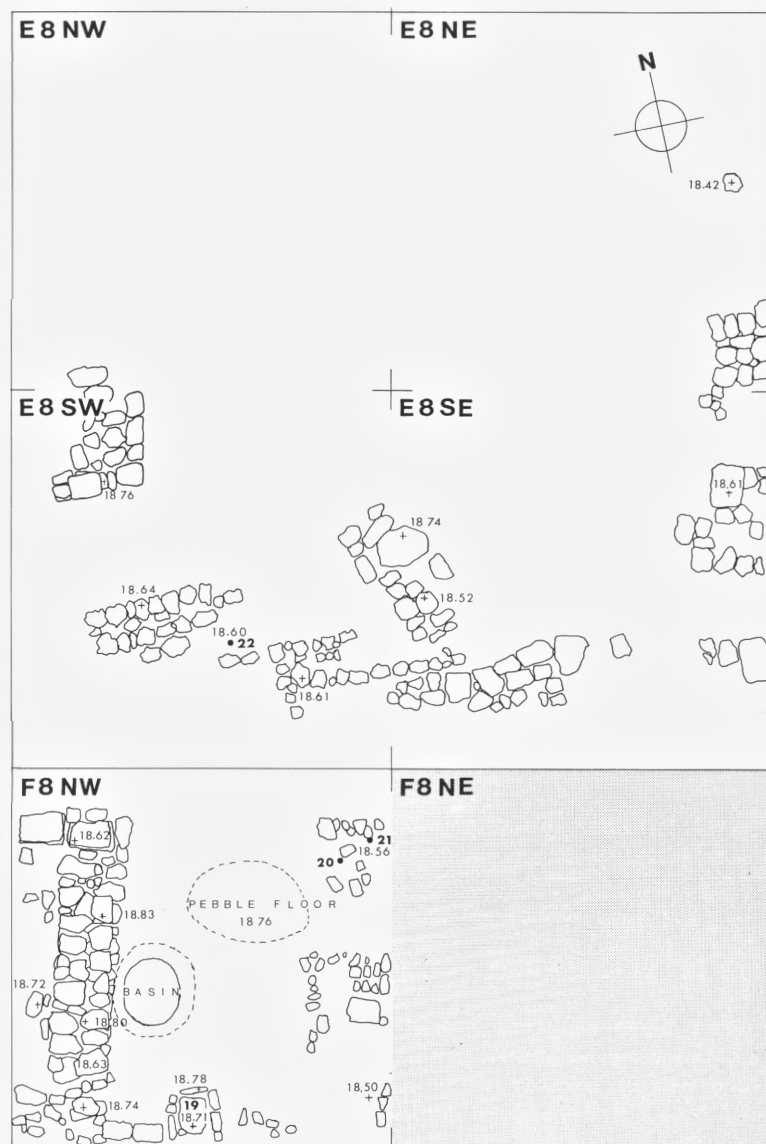
29: G 12 SE XLV, i.n. 8618 = TS 4835, Sūkās II, 79 ad no. 346.

30: Cf. the discussion of the chronology of this horizon in Sūkās I, 86–87.

F 8 NW and E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE

The situation in F 8 NW, Pl. 24, has a certain general resemblance to that in Area A. It will be recalled that Complex VIII did not suffer violent destruction at the end of period G 3 and that it continued to function unchanged in period G 2. Likewise no signs were found that the building containing the bathroom (?) in F 8 NW was violently destroyed at the end of period G 3; it seems to

have survived relatively intact into the next settlement phase, although a part of its north wall appears to have been buried below a pebble floor. We cannot be sure of all the details in F 8 NW, however, as building activities in period F reached down to the architectural horizon with which we are concerned here – especially in the north-eastern part of the quadrant. Nevertheless, the general picture seems clear. The continued use of the basin



Pl. 24. 1:100.

(*Pl. 18.45*) (31) clearly indicates that there was no break in tradition. South of this a small, rectangular oven was constructed. A flagstone (level 18.71) constituted its bottom and the top level of the stones that made up its sides was 18.78. A fragment of a Cypriote “Milk Bowl” and several hundreds of unspecified Iron Age potsherds, sixteen fragments of burnt bones and one tooth of a sheep were found inside the oven (32) (*Pl. 24.19*).

The layer associated with this architectural horizon in F 8 NW was 6. It was encountered at level ca. 18.80 at the south-east angle of the quadrant and at 18.84 near the north-east angle. The corresponding level in the northern part of the west baulk was 18.53–18.55. The level of the pebble floor inside the “room” seems to have been 18.76. Only a few finds were connected with layer 6. According to an entry in the excavation journal “sherds of a large pot in floor layer 6” were found in the north-east angle of the quadrant, but when more detailed records were made the find was described as “two potsherds. 6th century B.C. to Hellenistic” (33) (*Pl. 24.20*). Further fragments of a large pot were found in the vicinity (34) (*Pl. 24.21*, level 18.54) and according to the excavation notes a sherd of an East Greek kylix was unearthed on a floor in the north-west angle of the quadrant.

In E 8 north of F 8 NW very little seems to have happened at this stage. Apparently the area continued to lie in the same state as in the previous period (35). Three fragments of a red-burnished

vase found on a floor in E 8 SW may belong to this horizon but may equally well belong to the preceding building phase (36) (*Pl. 24.22*, level 18.60).

It is not easy to establish the chronology of layer 6 in F 8 NW, but the presence of a sherd from an East Greek kylix on a floor in the north-west angle of the quadrant lends support to a date in period G 2. The find *Pl. 24.20* poses a problem, though. It is unfortunately impossible to verify the date: “6th century B.C. to Hellenistic” proposed by one record supervisor. It seems, however, extremely unlikely that the latter date is correct (37). As we have seen, the architectural horizon in F 8 NW constituted a direct continuation of that of layer 7. It is therefore hardly credible that layer 6 should be ca. 300 years later in date – especially when we know that Tall Sūkās lay desolate for the greater part of the 5th century B.C.

F 5 SW/NE/SE, G 5 NE/SE and H 5 NE/SE

It will be recalled that the preceding building phase ended in a major conflagration in this sector. The area was reutilized after the destruction, but the architectural remains associated with the new horizon do not present a coherent picture, *Pl. 25*. Much damage had clearly been caused by later activities in the area. It appears that many – or indeed most – of the walls uncovered by the expedition in the squares in question acted as terrace walls; this seems suggested by the fact that they followed the contours of the terrain. A terracing system in this sector is easily understood considering its location on the western border of the tall plateau.

Two almost parallel walls in F 5 SE appear to be part of the terracing system mentioned above, *fig. 55*. They ran east-north-east/west-south-west and were separated from each other by a distance of ca. 1.40 m. The northernmost one was found at levels 17.05, 17.09 and 17.16, whereas the levels of the southernmost one were somewhat lower, 16.96 and 17.00. The two walls were apparently contemporaneous, but it cannot be ruled out that the former

31: See *supra* chapter IV note 65.

32: F 8 NW XXVII, i.n. 1817/1 = TS 1775; i.n. 1818. A total of 218 potsherds dating from the Iron Age was found inside the oven, but unfortunately no information is available on them. At the time of excavation the find was referred to layer 5.

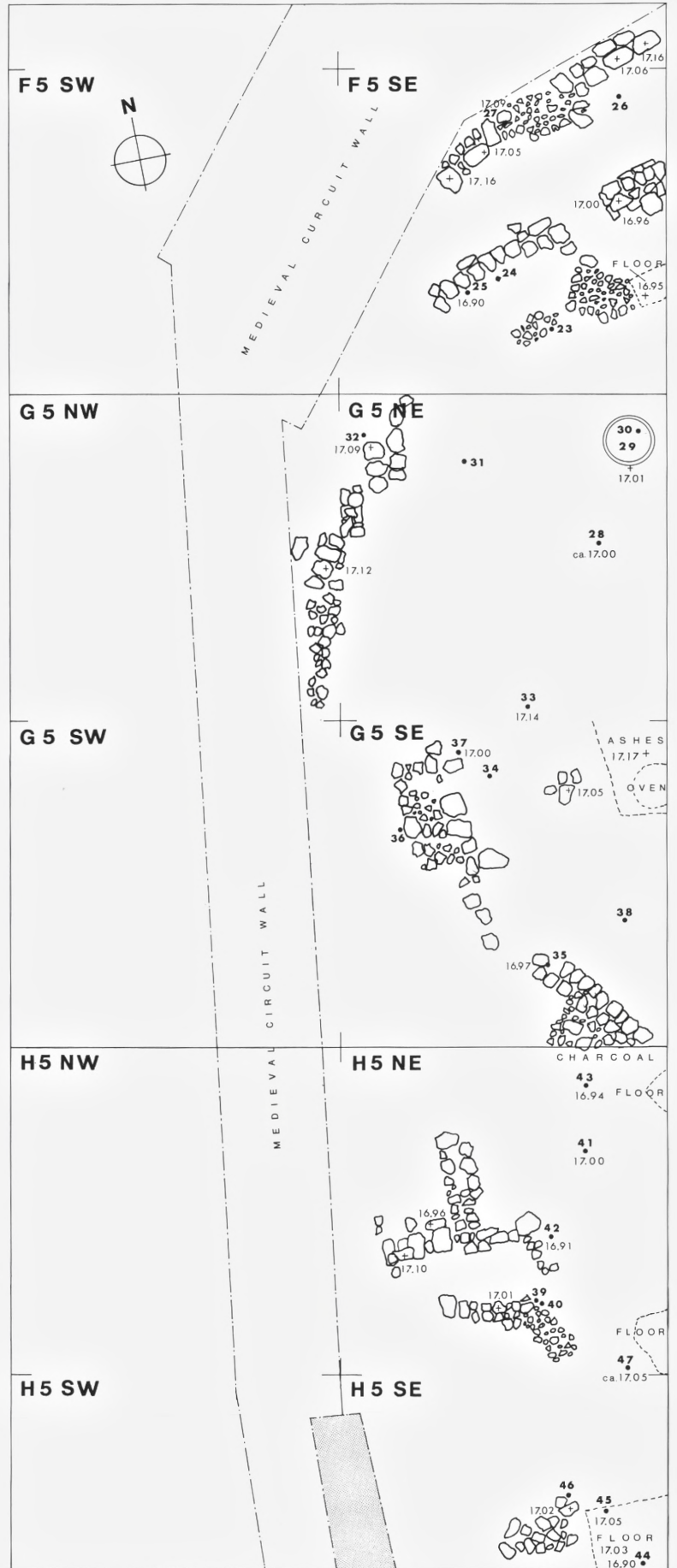
33: F 8 NW XXIX, i.n. 1819.

34: F 8 NW XXXI.

35: Cf. *supra* p. 67–68.

36: E 8 SW XLIX, i.n. 635/1–3 = TS 720, Sūkās VII, 59–60 no. 331 pl. 19.331.

37: It seems certain that the find did not comprise immediately recognizable, datable sherds.



Pl. 25. 1:100.



Fig. 55. F 5 NE/SE and G 5 NE as seen from the north-east.

succeeded the latter. Both seem to have had a gap in the centre, perhaps an entrance of some sort.

The layer associated with this horizon was stratum 4. Part of an earth floor belonging to this layer was preserved near the south-east angle of the quadrant at level 16.95. Further west and south, however, the floor was described as a stone pavement. Seven potsherds including a bottom fragment

- 38: F 5 SE XIV, i.n. 904/1, side fragment of East Greek pot with one broad and one narrow stripe in black to brown glaze; i.n. 904/2 = TS 961, Sūkās II, 40 ad no. 134; i.n. 904/3.
 39: F 5 SE XV, i.n. 905/1–2 = TS 961, Sūkās II, 40 ad no. 134; i.n. 905/3, cf. C. L. Woolley, JHS 58 1938, 149 fig. 26.1 and E. Gjerstad, OpAth 3 1960, 120–121 fig. 15.7.
 40: F 5 SE XVII, i.n. 539/1 = TS 681.
 41: F 5 SE XXIII, i.n. 433/1 = TS 524, Sūkās II, 31, 35 no. 114, 37 fig. b.114 pl. 5.114.
 42: F 5 SE XX, i.n. 432/1 = TS 523.
 43: G 5 NE XXXIII.
 44: G 5 NE XXX, i.n. 908/1–4 = TS 964, Sūkās VII, 24 fig. 8.85, 25 no. 85, 113 pl. 6.85. The upper part of the interior of this jar was blackened by fire. The following finds appeared in and around this jar: i.n. 1015; i.n. 1016; i.n. 1017/1 = TS 1030, Sūkās II, 36 ad no. 128c; i.n. 1017/2 = TS 1031, Sūkās VII, 49 no. 242 pl. 15.242; i.n. 1017/3 = TS 1032.

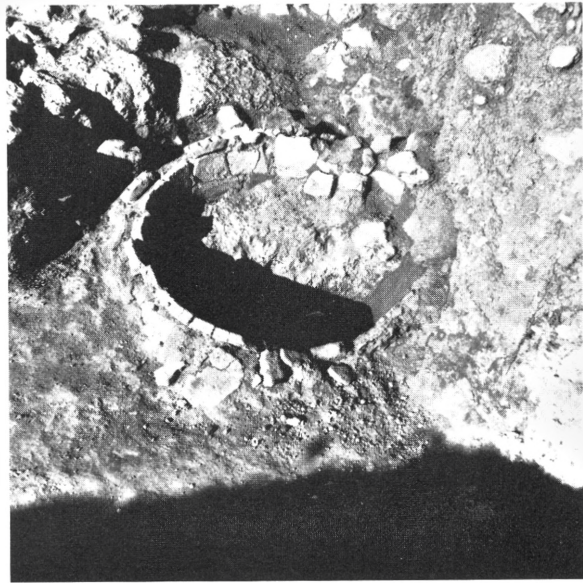


Fig. 56. G 5 NE, Pl. 25.29.

of an East Greek bowl (38) (*Pl. 25.23*) and six further potsherds, two of which fitted together with the fragment Pl. 25.23 (39) (*Pl. 25.24*; fig. 61), were found below the stone pavement on a conflagration layer connected with the previous horizon. A fragment of a saucer-shaped terracotta lamp was likewise located below the stone pavement (40) (*Pl. 25.25*, level 16.90; fig. 62). A black-glazed kylix sherd (41) (*Pl. 25.26*; fig. 63) was found lying on a floor and a disc from the spondylus of a fish was encountered inside the northernmost of the two parallel walls (42) (*Pl. 25.27*).

Three short, rather poorly preserved stretches of walls were located in the western half of G 5 NE (levels 17.09 and 17.12). It is not clear whether these should be understood as one wall or as three separate structures. At all events it is likely that they were part of the terracing system mentioned above. Below the stone pavement at the south-east angle of G 5 NE were a number of “painted sherds” (43) (*Pl. 25.28*, level ca. 17.00) and near the north-east angle of the quadrant the upper part of a handmade jar appeared to be in situ in the stone pavement (44) (*Pl. 25.29*, top level 17.01 and bot-

tom level 16.60; fig. 56). It had been reused as an oven and was filled with red-burnt clay – probably the remains of the collapsed upper part of the oven. Inside the jar Pl. 25 near the bottom, was a fragment of a Cypriote Black on Red II (IV) to III (V) bowl (45) (*Pl. 25.30*, level ca. 16.60; fig. 64). Two further finds lay on the stone pavement: a neck fragment of a Cypriote White Painted IV lekythos (46) (*Pl. 25.31*) and a fragmentary cooking-pot (47) (*Pl. 25.32*). In the two-metre broad baulk between G 5 NE and SE, excavated later than the squares proper, an amphora handle lay on a grey ash layer (48) (*Pl. 25.33*, level 17.14). The level shows that the find was situated well above the stone pavement in layer 4.

The scanty architectural remains unearthed in the south-east quadrant of G 5 have the same character as those in F 5 SE and G 5 NE. A wall running north-west/south-east in the south-east angle of the quadrant, overlying a wall from the preceding period, was only preserved for a length of ca. 2 m, but may have continued towards the south, while a few stones north of it indicate that it may well have proceeded in this direction too. If so, it might have joined what appears to be the remains of a north-south wall of considerable thickness in the north-western part of the quadrant. Neither of these walls seemed related to other architectural remains, and it seems quite possible that they too were of the terracing system at the western edge of the tall plateau. The top of layer 4 in G 5 SE was encountered at level ca. 17.19 near the north-east angle of the quadrant, where a concentration of ashes was located. An oven was found in the vicinity. A fragment of a bronze fibula was excavated on top of the conflagration fill sealing the floor of the preceding period (49) (*Pl. 25.34*). The following finds occurred on the stone pavement associated with the architectural horizon described above: a side and handle fragment of an East Greek kylix (50) (*Pl. 25.35*, level 16.97), six potsherds of Iron Age date including two from East Greek vases (51) (*Pl. 25.36*), and a body sherd of an East Greek kylix (52) (*Pl. 25.37*, level 17.00; fig. 65). One further find



Fig. 57. H 5 NE/SE as seen from the south.

occurred in the layer: a bottom fragment of an amphoriskos of blue glass (53) (*Pl. 25.38*).

Two short stretches of wall were excavated in the western half of H 5 NE, fig. 57, meeting each other at a right angle. One was preserved for a length of ca. 2.2 m, orientated roughly north-south. The other ran east-west, and had a length of ca. 2.5 m.

- 45: G 5 NE XXXI, i.n. 488/1 = TS 618, cf. E. Gjerstad, *OpAth* 3 1960, 111 fig. 2.1–5 and *Salamis II*, 123–126 no. 24 pl. 245.24.
- 46: G 5 NE XLV, i.n. 505/1 = TS 639.
- 47: G 5 NE XLVI, i.n. 1020/1–7 = TS 1033, *Sūkās VII*, 26 fig. 9.95, 27 no. 95, 115 pl. 6.95.
- 48: G 5 LV, i.n. 8487; i.n. 8497, cf. E. Gjerstad, *OpAth* 3 1960, 120–121 fig. 15.5–7.
- 49: G 5 SE, i.n. 503/1 = TS 637, *Sūkās VII*, 74 no. 425 pl. 23.425.
- 50: G 5 SE XXXV, i.n. 570/1 = TS 758, *Sūkās II*, 38 ad no. 132a.
- 51: G 5 SE XXXVI, i.n. 1019/1–2.
- 52: G 5 SE XXXVIII, i.n. 568/1 = TS 710, *Sūkās II*, 34 ad no. 107.
- 53: G 5 SE XXXIV, i.n. 571/1 = TS 759, *Sūkās VII*, 99, 100 no. 634, 123 pl. 29.634.

Two more stretches of east-west orientated wall were brought to light south of these. Three isolated areas of the floor associated with layer 4 were preserved near the east baulk of the quadrant. One was situated at the north-east angle of H 5 NE, the second near the south-east angle of the same quadrant (level 17.04), and the third at the south-east angle of H 5 SE (level 17.03). Eighteen bone fragments, some secondarily burnt (54) (*Pls.* 25.39 and 25.40), were located in the stone pavement in the layer, while the following objects were found lying on the floor: a bent bronze thread or fibula (55) (*Pl.* 25.41, level 17.00), a Cypriote White Painted IV or Bichrome IV sherd (56) (*Pl.* 25.42, level 16.91), and a fragment of an iron nail (57) (*Pl.* 25.43, level 16.94). A rim and neck of a Cypriote White Painted IV vase was found in the floor fill in H 5 SE (58) (*Pl.* 25.44, level 16.90) and the following finds were picked up on the floor: a handle fragment of an East Greek vase (59) (*Pl.* 25.45, level 17.05), a rim sherd of an East Greek vase (60) (*Pl.* 25.46) and a bottom sherd of an amphora in situ in the floor (61) (*Pl.* 25.47, level ca. 17.05).

The chronology of this architectural horizon seems relatively easy to establish. The best evidence is provided by the Greek sherds, *Pls.* 24.23 and 25.24, from the late 7th to the early 6th century B.C. found below the stone pavement in the layer, and *Pls.* 25.26, 25.36, 25.37 and 25.45 dating from

54: H 5 NE LV, i.n. 1214 and H 5 NE LXVI, i.n. 1209.

55: H 5 NE LIII, i.n. 799.

56: H 5 NE LVIII, i.n. 798 = TS 891.

57: H 5 NE LIV, i.n. 1215/1 = TS 1259. The find also comprised Iron Age pottery, fragments of bronze, iron and some charcoal.

58: H 5 SE LXI, i.n. 793/1 = TS 889.

59: H 5 SE L.

60: H 5 SE LII, i.n. 800/1 = TS 892.

61: H 5 SE LXII, i.n. 1208.

62: This was indicated by the lower part of a small bottle of blown, transparent, slightly greenish glass: G 7 SE XXXIV, i.n. 2139/1 = TS 2103, found at level 18.11. The precise extent of the intrusion is not known, but it appears to have been fairly limited.

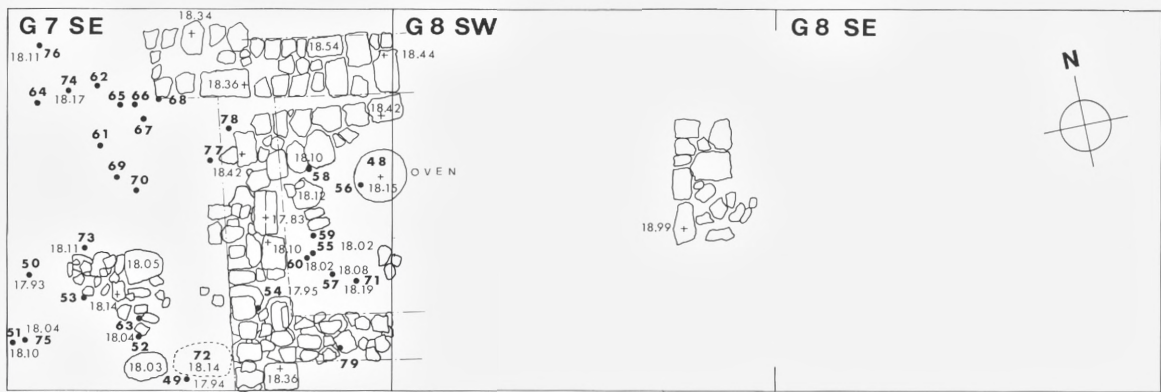
the late 7th to the second quarter of the 6th century B.C., located on the floor. It is fairly certain, then, that the floor was laid and in use in period G 2.

G 7 SE

The preceding horizon in G 7 SE came to an end in a major conflagration, and after the destruction a new building arose from the ashes. This was probably erected as a replacement for the former structure and incorporated parts of it, notably the north wall, which continued to function as a “bench” or platform, *Pl.* 26.

The larger part of the new structure was probably located in the squares south and east of G 7 SE, which were unexcavated or – as in the case of G SW/SE – where this level was not reached. Therefore we have no idea of its general plan, but the architectural remains in G 7 SE may, exercising some caution, be regarded as the north-west angle of the new complex. The north wall of this building was apparently one that ran east-west in the northern half of the quadrant (levels 18.34, 18.36, 18.54 and 18.44). It had a length of ca. 3 m and continued eastwards into G 8 SW. Towards the west it was cut short by a wall from period F. It can hardly have run much further west as it seems certain that it never reached the west baulk of the quadrant. The west wall of the complex, as we know it, was a north-south orientated wall (levels 18.42, 17.83, 18.10 and 18.36) in the eastern part of the quadrant. Unfortunately its central (and northern?) part was found to have been damaged by intrusion in the Islamic period (62). The wall continued south into the unexcavated H 7 NE. A third wall was located near the south-east angle of G 7 SE. This proceeded eastwards from the west wall into G 8 SW.

Taken together the three walls constitute the three sides of a rectangular room of which the larger part must have been situated in G 8 SW. Although G 8 SW was not excavated down to the layers connected with the building horizon with which we are concerned here, it seems that a ca. 1.70 m long



Pl. 26. 1:100.

wall (level 18.99) in it was in fact the remains of the east wall of the room. It was orientated north-south and ran parallel to the west wall of the room in G 7 SE. Returning to G 7 SE, we notice that there was a circular oven in the north-west angle of the room described above (63) (*Pl. 26.48*, level 18.15). The “bench” or platform north of this oven was, as already stated, a reused wall of the preceding period. West of the west wall of the building no cohesive architectural remains were brought to light.

The architectural horizon described above was connected with four layers in G 7 SE, 12 to 9. Layer 12 was reached at level 17.99 near the centre of the south baulk. Six Iron Age potsherds were found in a floor in this layer (64) (*Pl. 26.49*, level 17.94). The following finds occurred on the floor in the western half of the quadrant: a rim fragment of a Cypriote White Painted II vase and a side sherd of an East Greek black-glazed vase (65) (*Pl. 26.50*, level 17.93; fig. 66), a cylindrical bone fragment with an iron (?) peg passing through its centre (66) (*Pl. 26.51*), four potsherds of Iron Age date (67) (*Pl. 26.52*), and a nondescript iron fragment (68) (*Pl. 26.53*). Sixty potsherds dating from the Early Iron Age to the seventh century B.C. were found below the west wall of the room (69) (*Pl. 26.54*, level 17.95) and immediately east of it appeared the foot of an Attic black-glazed kylix (70) (*Pl. 26.55*).

Layer 11 was encountered at level 18.11 near the south-east angle of the quadrant and at level 18.06

near its south-west angle. The corresponding level was ca. 18.05 at the west baulk, near the north-west angle of the quadrant. The oven, *Pl. 26.48*, inside the room belonged to this stratum. Interestingly, a side sherd of an East Greek dinos dating from the first quarter of the sixth century was located directly below the oven, thus providing it with a neat *terminus post quem* (71) (*Pl. 26.56*, fig. 67). Three fragments of an iron sickle were found on the floor inside the room (72) (*Pl. 26.57*, level 18.08) and the following finds were in fill in the same room: a rim fragment of a Cypriote White Slip II (?) jug (73)

- 63: G 7 SE LXV, i.n. 2510, “98 potsherds, from the Iron Age, 11 bones, 2 sea-shells and 1 stone”.
- 64: G 7 SE LXIII, i.n. 2505/1; i.n. 2505/2.
- 65: G 7 SE LIX, i.n. 1992/1 = TS 1965; i.n. 1992/2.
- 66: G 7 SE LX, i.n. 2197/1 = TS 2153, Sūkās VII, 96–97 no. 625 pl. 29.625.
- 67: G 7 SE LXI, i.n. 1993/1–2 = TS 1966; i.n. 1993/3 = TS 3004; i.n. 1993/4 = TS 3005.
- 68: G 7 SE LXII, i.n. 1996 = TS 2976.
- 69: G 7 SE LXXXII, i.n. 2514/1 = TS 1806, a rim and side sherd of an East Greek kylix with everted rim. 7th century B.C.; i.n. 2514/2; i.n. 2514/3; i.n. 2514/4. The bones listed below were furthermore found below the wall: an atlas fragment and a pelvis fragment of an ox; fragments of the lower jaw and of the calcaneus, an astragalus and part of a hoof of a sheep; a pecten max.
- 70: G 7 SE LXXXIX, i.n. 2560 = TS 1980.
- 71: G 7 SE LXXXIV, i.n. 2318/1 = TS 2269, Sūkās II, 54, 64 no. 258, 98 pl. 13.258.
- 72: G 7 SE XXXV, i.n. 1973.
- 73: G 7 SE LVI, i.n. 1989 = TS 1963.

(*Pl. 26.58*, level 18.10) as well as side fragments of an East Greek kylix and of an Attic black-glazed kylix with a reserved stripe (74) (*Pl. 26.59*; fig. 68), and a side sherd of a further Attic black-glazed kylix (75) (*Pl. 26.60*, level 18.02). A number of finds occurred on the floor west of the room: a side sherd of a Cypriote Bichrome IV pot (76) (*Pl. 26.61*), a side sherd of a local imitation of a Cypriote bowl

- 74: G 7 SE LVII, i.n. 1990/1 = TS 1964, cf. Agora XII, 88–89 nos. 378–386 pl. 18.
 75: G 7 SE LVIII, i.n. 1991.
 76: G 7 SE XXXVIII, i.n. 2166/1 = TS 2128. Further fragments of this vase were found in fill in layer 11, cf. notes 80, 88 and 90.
 77: G 7 SE XXXIX, i.n. 1976.
 78: G 7 SE XLI, i.n. 2175/1 = TS 2135, Sukas II, 43 ad no. 141 a.
 79: G 7 SE XLIII, i.n. 1978. This find was located on the outskirts of the Late Classical pit in the western half of the quadrant.
 80: G 7 SE XLVIII, i.n. 1984/1–2 = TS 1960 and G 7 SE XLIX, i.n. 1985/1 = TS 1960.
 81: G 7 SE L, i.n. 2187/1 = TS 2146.
 82: G 7 SE LI.
 83: G 7 SE LIV, i.n. 1987 = TS 1961.
 84: G 7 SE LV, i.n. 1988 = TS 1962, Sūkās VII, 107 no. 699 pl. 32.699.
 85: G 7 SE XXVI, i.n. 2103/1 = TS 2072.
 86: G 7 SE XXXI, i.n. 2503/1; i.n. 2503/2; i.n. 2503/3; i.n. 2503/4.
 87: G 7 SE XXXII, i.n. 1972 = TS 1952, cf. P. Cintas, *Ceramique Punique, Publications de l'Institut des Hautes Etudes de Tunis* volume III, 1950, 189 no. 104 pl. 51.
 88: G 7 SE XXXIII, i.n. 2138/1 = TS 2102. Other fragments of this were found in the same layer, cf. notes 76, 80 and 90; i.n. 2138/2–3.
 89: G 7 SE XXXVI, i.n. 1974.
 90: G 7 SE XL, i.n. 1983/1–2 from the same vase as *Pl. 26.61*, *Pl. 26.55–66* and *Pl. 26.74*.
 91: G 7 SE XXVII, i.n. 1968/1; i.n. 1968/2.
 92: G 7 SE XXVIII, i.n. 1969 = TS 1950.
 93: G 7 SE XXX, i.n. 2104/1 = TS 2073, Sūkās VII, 69 no. 375 pl. 22.375.
 94: The find included a fragment of the mandible, three molars, the centrotarsal bone and a fragment of a metacarpus juv. of an ox; fragments of the ulna and scapula as well as the central part of the tibia of a sheep.

(77) (*Pl. 26.62*), and a rim fragment of an East Greek kylix (78) (*Pl. 26.63*, level 18.04). More finds were located in fill in this part of the quadrant: three fragments of an originally red-burnished brick blackened by fire (?) (79) (*Pl. 26.64*), two further fragments of *Pl. 26.61* (80) (*Pl. 26.65* and *Pl. 26.66*), a side sherd of a Cypriote Bichrome III-V vase (81) (*Pl. 26.67*; fig. 69), a concentration of charcoal (82) (*Pl. 26.68*), a fragment of a small stone “or phallic symbol” of limestone (83), (*Pl. 26.69*) and, finally, yet another enigmatic limestone object interpreted as a game piece, pestle, or phallic symbol (84) (*Pl. 26.70*).

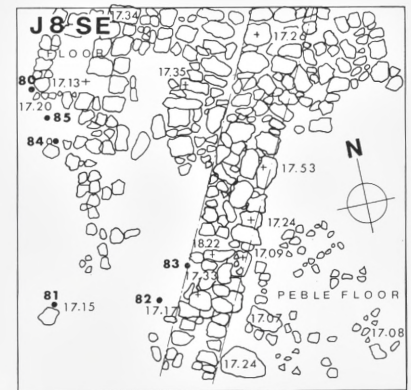
Layer 10 lay at level 18.21 near the south-eastern angle of the quadrant. It sloped slightly downwards towards the west, reaching level 18.18 at the south-west angle of G 7 SE. The corresponding level at the north-western angle of the quadrant was 18.17. The floor level inside the room containing the oven was 18.10. A fragment of a flat arrowhead of bronze was found on this floor (85) (*Pl. 26.71*, level 18.19; fig. 70). The following finds occurred on a floor west of the room: nine potsherds of Iron Age date including a fragment of an East Greek kylix handle (86) (*Pl. 26.72*, level 18.14), the bottom of a censer (87) (*Pl. 26.73*, level 18.11), a further body sherd of the Cypriote Bichrome IV pot, *Pl. 26.61* and *Pl. 26.65–66* and a side sherd of a White Painted V or VI (?) vase, found together with a fragment of a local jug (88) (*Pl. 26.74*, level 18.17; fig. 71), two irregular fragments of iron (89) (*Pl. 26.75*, level 18.10), and three further Cypriote Bichrome IV sherds (90) (*Pl. 26.76*, level 18.11). Three finds were connected with the walls surrounding the room containing the oven. In the vicinity of the northern part of the west wall a side sherd of a Cypriote White Painted IV (?) pilgrim bottle or jug and a fragment of an East Greek pot from the 6th century B.C. (91) (*Pl. 26.77*), as well as a side sherd of a local imitation of a Cypriote bowl (92) (*Pl. 26.78*) were brought to light. A spearhead of bronze was found in fill in (or on?) the south wall (93) (*Pl. 26.79*; fig. 72) and bones of ox and sheep occurred in the layer (94).

Layer 9 was encountered at level 18.38 near the south-eastern angle of the quadrant and at 18.28 near the south-western angle. Isolated areas of floor were preserved at the north-western (level 18.28–18.29) and south-eastern angles (level 18.32–18.33) of the quadrant. A fragment of a sieve and a number of potsherds dating from the 7th to the 6th century B.C. were found in connection with the oven Pl. 26.48 (95).

The dating of the four layers is made easy by the relatively large number of Greek and Cypriote sherds. Pl. 26.50, found on a floor in layer 12, was referred to the 6th century B.C. but no more precise date can be given. The latest of the sherds connected with the west wall of the room goes back to the 7th or 6th century B.C. Pl. 26.56, from the first quarter of the 6th century, found below the oven Pl. 26.49, provides the best dating evidence for layer 11. Pls. 26.60 and 26.61 seem to date from the second quarter of the 6th century. The material in layers 10 and 9 did not differ much from that of the two preceding ones, cf. Pl. 26.77. Everything therefore points to a date in period G 2 for all three layers, and the Cypriote potsherds they contained do not contradict this conclusion. Incidentally, the number of Cypriote imports continued to remain high in G 7 SE in comparison with most of the other sectors in Sūkās West and South, as was already the case for the layers from period G 3 in the same quadrant. Some of the Cypriote finds in layers 12 to 10 may of course be residual, but hardly all of them because they included a few specimens of types later than those represented in the G 3 horizon.

J 8 SE

In the preceding chapter it was stated that the lowest floor level reached in J 8 seemed to go back to period G 3. After the conflagration marking the end of that period in this quadrant, a new floor was laid and the architecture restored, Pl. 27, figs. 58–59. The north-north-east/south-south-west orientated wall continued to play a rôle (levels 17.26, 17.53, 17.24, 17.33). East of this structure the new



Pl. 27. 1:100.

floor level was 17.08–17.12, west of it 17.13. The floor was a pebble one in the southern half of the quadrant and a regular stone pavement towards the north. Some of the stones that seem merely part of the pavement might, however, in reality have had a more important architectural function: as steps or foundation courses for walls of which the superstructures had disappeared. It appears impossible to decide whether this was the case or not. The very limited size of the excavated area precludes any overall view of the broader context of the architecture.

The layer associated with the building remains described above was 5 – or rather the lower part of it. The upper part, from level ca. 17.21 upwards, was contaminated by material from period F, to which we shall return later. In the seemingly undisturbed part of the layer, a highly corroded iron fragment was the only find occurring on the floor (96) (Pl. 27.80, level ca. 17.20). The objects listed below came from fill: a rim sherd of an East Greek dinos and a side sherd of another East Greek vase (97) (Pl. 27.81, level 17.15), a side sherd of an Attic Lip Cup, fig. 73, found together with a fragment of

95: G 7 SE, i.n. 4409/1–4 = TS 2902, i.n. 2501/1 = TS 1801, Sūkās VII, 46 no. 222 pl. 13.222; i.n. 2502/1.

96: J 8 SE XXIX, i.n. 2698.

97: J 8 SE XXIII, i.n. 2941/1 = TS 2619; i.n. 2941/2.

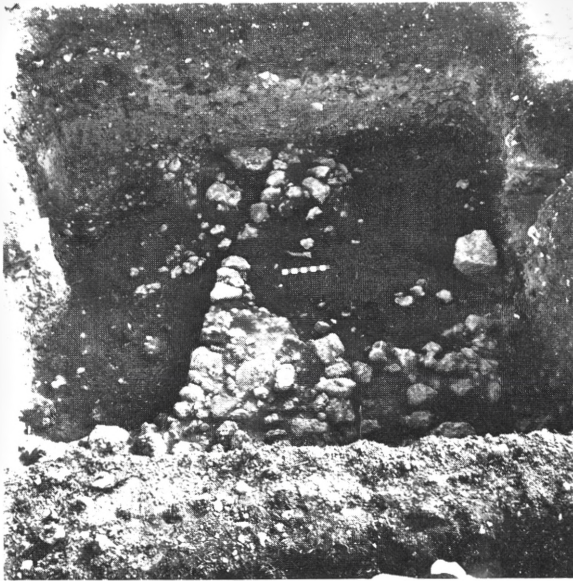


Fig. 58. J 8 SE as seen from the north.

an East Greek kylix (98) (*Pl. 27.82*, level 17.17), three fragments of an East Greek plate (99) (*Pl. 27.83*), the larger part of an Assyrian scaraboid (100) (*Pl. 27.84*), and a piece of folded lead, probably a net-sinker (101) (*Pl. 27.85*, level ca. 17.20).

The date of the architectural horizon must be determined on the basis of the Greek sherds. Unfortunately, all the datable finds came from the fill on the floor, therefore merely providing a *terminus ante quem* for it: *Pls. 27.81, 27.82 and 27.83*. None of

98: J 8 SE XXIV, i.n. 2334/1 = TS 2286; i.n. 2334/2 = TS 2287.

99: J 8 SE XXVI, i.n. 2942/1; i.n. 2942/2 = TS 2620, *Sūkās II*, 55, 57, 68 no. 301, 96 pl. 15.301.

100: J 8 SE XXVIII, i.n. 2336/1 = TS 2289, *Sūkās VII*, 88 no. 544, 122 pl. 26.544.

101: J 8 SE XXXIII, i.n. 5000.

102: A preliminary account of the excavation of L 8 can be found in AAS 10 1960, 117, 120, 121.

103: L 8 SE LV, i.n. 2373/1 = TS 2323, *Sūkās II*, 54, 64 no. 264 pl. 13.264.

104: L 8 SE L, i.n. 2290/1 = TS 2242, *Sūkās VII*, 96, 97 no. 612 pl. 29.612.

105: L 8 SE LI.



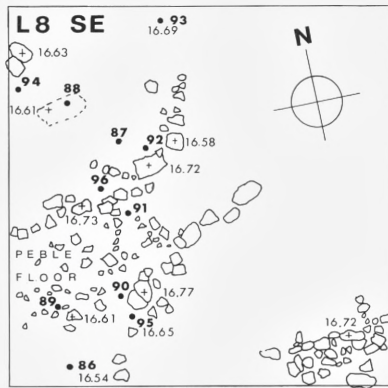
Fig. 59. J 8 SE as seen from the south.

these needs be later than period G 2, although the fragment of an Attic Lip Cup, *Pl. 27.82*, probably dates from the end of that building phase – if not from the beginning of the next.

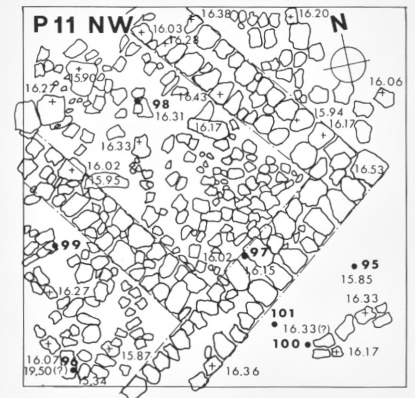
L 8 SE

The lowest layer excavated in L 8 SE was 7 (102), *Pl. 28*. This was encountered at level 16.80 near the south-east angle of the quadrant and at 16.82 at its south-west angle. A pebble floor was found at level ca. 16.61 in the south-western half of the quadrant and at level 16.61 near its north-east angle. Otherwise the only architectural feature was a concentration of stones in the south-east angle of the quadrant (level 16.72) which could have been the ruin of an east-north-east/west-south-west wall.

A side sherd of a vase in Wild Goat style was located in fill beneath the pebble floor (103) (*Pl. 28.86*, level 16.54; fig. 74). The finds listed below were found on the floor: a conical spindle whorl of steatite (104) (*Pl. 28.87*), a pointed amphora of Phoenician type (105) (*Pl. 28.88*, level 16.60–16.61), a rim and side sherd of an East Greek plate and a



Pl. 28. 1:100.



Pl. 29. 1:100.

fragment of a local Iron Age bowl (106) (*Pl. 28.89*, level ca. 16.61), a shoulder fragment of a vase in Wild Goat style (107) (*Pl. 28.90*), a side sherd of an Ionian cup (108) (*Pl. 28.91*), a rim sherd of a Cypriote Black-on-Red III (V) bowl and a fragment of an East Greek vase (109) (*Pl. 28.92*), and a well preserved jug with cylindrical neck found together with a side sherd of an Attic black-figure vase (110) (*Pl. 28.93*, level 16.69; fig. 75). The following finds came from fill: a side sherd of an East Greek vase (111) (*Pl. 28.94*), a lump of iron and a bronze pin with hook (112) (*Pl. 28.95*, level 16.65 and *Pl. 28.96*).

On the basis of the finds, Pls. 28.86, 28.90, 28.91, 28.92 and 28.93, a date for layer 7 in period G 2 seems fairly certain.

P 11 NW

The situation in P 11 NW is not easy to clarify because of the Medieval disturbance mentioned in the previous chapter. It would seem, however, that the building destroyed at the close of period G 3 was now restored and a new floor laid, Pl. 29; fig. 60. The only addition to the complex described in the previous chapter was a wall running north-east/south-west located in the north-west angle of the quadrant (level 16.57). This probably constituted the west wall of the rectangular room in the north-east corner of the building.

The layer associated with this architectural horizon was 7. This was reached at level ca. 16.48 near



Fig. 60. P 11 NW as seen from the south-east.

106: L 8 SE LVI, i.n. 4038/1; i.n. 4038/2.

107: L 8 SE LVII, i.n. 2374/1 = TS 2324, *Sūkās* II, 54, 64 no. 259 Pl. 13.259.

108: L 8 SE LIX, i.n. 5029/1 = TS 2445, *Sūkās* II, 31, 36 no. 124, 39 fig. c.124 pl. 6.124.

109: L 8 SE LXI, i.n. 5031/1 = TS 2447; i.n. 5031/2.

110: L 8 SE LXII, i.n. 4039/1 = TS 2727, *Sūkās* VII, 31–32 no. 110 pl. 7.110; i.n. 5032/1 = TS 2448.

111: L 8 SE LXIII.

112: L 8 SE LIV, i.n. 5027 and L 8 SE LX, i.n. 5030 = TS 2446.



Fig. 61. Pl. 25.24. 1:3.



Fig. 62. Pl. 25.25. 1:3.



Fig. 63. Pl. 25.26. 1:3.



Fig. 64. Pl. 25.30. 1:3.

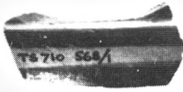


Fig. 65. Pl. 25.37. 1:2.



Fig. 66. Pl. 26.50. 1:2.



Fig. 67. Pl. 26.56. 1:2.

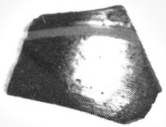


Fig. 68. Pl. 26.59. 1:2.

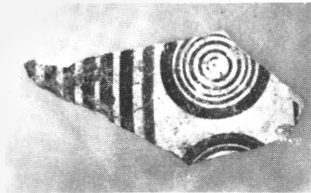


Fig. 69. Pl. 26.67. 1:3.



Fig. 70.
Pl. 26.71. 1:2.

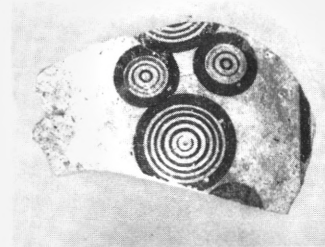


Fig. 71. Pl. 26.74. 1:3.



Fig. 72.
Pl. 26.79. 1:2.



Fig. 73.
Pl. 27.82. 1:2.

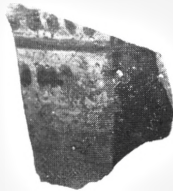


Fig. 74. Pl. 28.86. 1:2.

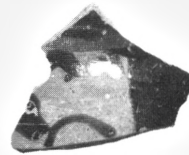


Fig. 75. Pl. 28.93. 1:2.

the south-east angle of the quadrant. Ashes and charcoal occurred at this point in the upper part of the stratum. The level rose gradually to ca. 16.80 at the east baulk, ca. 1.50 m south of the north-east angle of the quadrant. The original stratigraphy north of this point had been destroyed by a massive stone wall of a later period. Section 9, in the east baulk, shows that a wall with large ashlars had existed in the layer ca. 2.10–2.50 m north of the south-east angle of the quadrant. It was sealed by a floor belonging to the next layer. Surprisingly, no clear evidence for the presence of a wall at this point can be seen on Pl. 29. The floor was a cobble pavement (level 16.67) east of the building at the south-east angle of the quadrant. The floor level in the southernmost of the two rooms was 16.57–16.50.

Relatively few finds occurred in layer 7. A Middle Corinthian sherd was located north of the north wall of the building (113) (*Pl. 29.97*), four iron slags were found lying in (or on?) the same wall (114) (*Pl. 29.98*, level 16.57) and, perhaps more significantly,

a side sherd of a vase in Wild Goat style was brought to light in or just east of the new west wall of the northernmost room (115) (*Pl. 29.99*, level 16.60). The only other find inside the building was an iron slag that came from fill (116) (*Pl. 29.100*, level 16.45).

On the basis of the two Greek sherds Pls. 29.97 and 29.99 it seems reasonable to date layer 7 to period G 2 and, as relatively few finds were in situ in the stratum, it may be mentioned that a large number of finds datable to period G 2 occurred in the upper layers of P 11 NW, layers associated with the Medieval circuit wall.

113: P 11 NW C, i.n. 2193/1 = TS 2151, *Sūkās II*, 18, 20 no. 50 pl. 2.50.

114: P 11 NW CII, i.n. 4477 = TS 2966.

115: P 11 IC, i.n. 2192/1 = TS 2150, *Sūkās II*, 54, 64 no. 263, 98 pl. 13.263. According to G. Ploug this sherd should be dated to the first quarter of the 6th century B.C.

116: P 11 NW CIII, i.n. 4476 = TS 2965.

VI: Period G 1. The Third Greek Building Phase

Pls. 30–32

The third Greek building phase was a “period of decline and even decay” in Sūkās North-east (1) and, as we shall see, this conclusion also holds true for Sūkās West and South. The fact that the remains from the period in question were directly exposed to the intensive building activities in period F probably also contributed to their somewhat elusive character. The G 1 layer was apparently more or less obliterated in many places by the later builders. This state of affairs is not surprising, though, because precisely the same situation was found in the North-eastern Sector (2). The following presentation of the material from Sūkās West and South is limited to the relatively few areas where some activity in period G 1 can be documented positively: Areas A, B, and C, G 7 SE, G 8 SW/SE and L 8 SE.

Area A: G 10 NE/SE, G 11 NW/SW/NE/SE

Complex VIII – or rather parts of it – seems to have continued in use after the catastrophe at the end of period G 2, Pl. 30. Room 8 to the west cannot have existed any longer, though, as the top levels of its west wall only reached 19.50–19.60, i.e. ca. 30–40 cm below the new floor level in the area. It cannot, of course, be totally excluded that this lack of evidence is the result of stone-robbing. The north wall of the room, on the other hand, not only survived but was even extended westwards. It is impossible to determine the length of the wall that

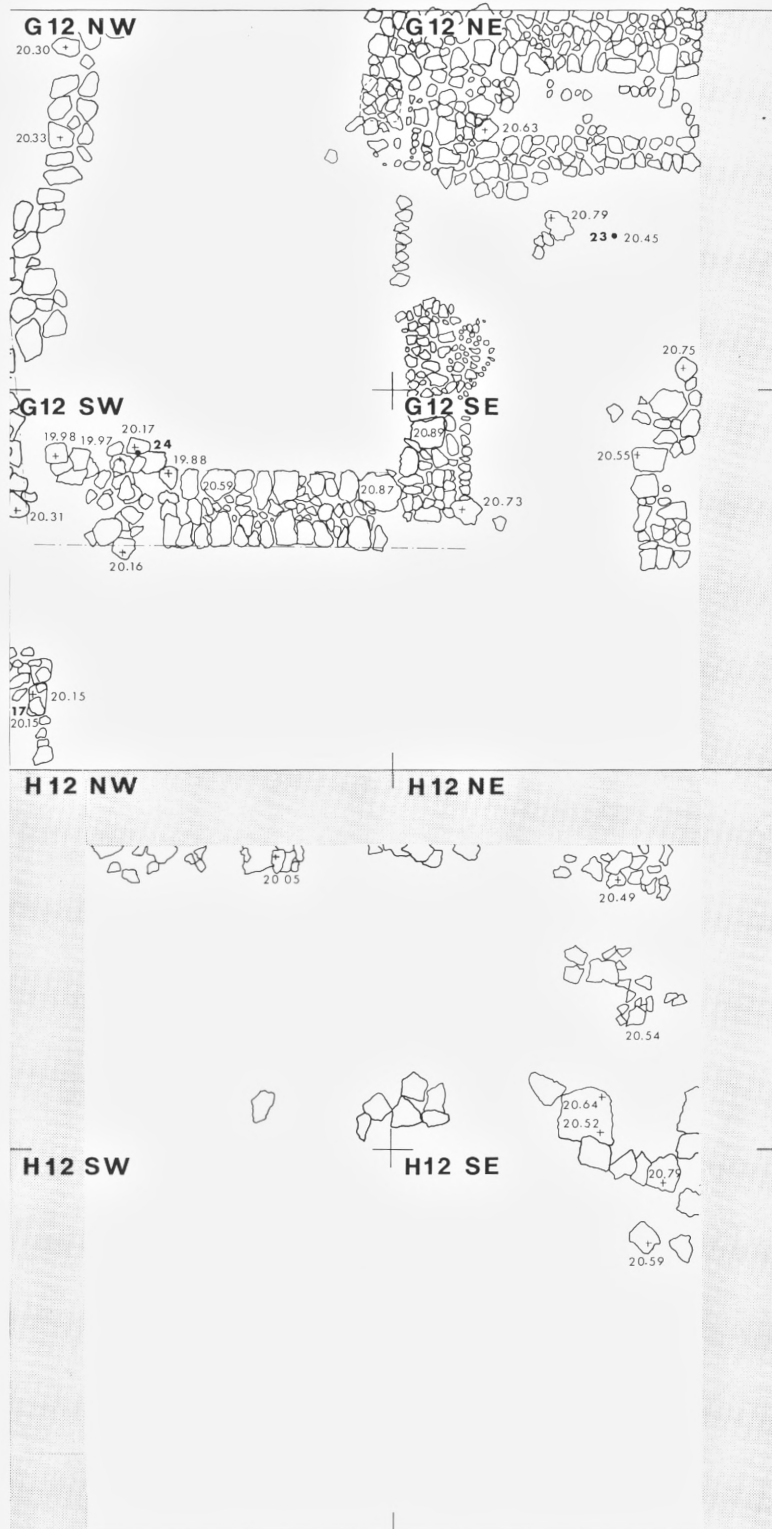
was added to the pre-existing structure as it disappears into the unexcavated G 10 NW. These developments may imply that room 8 and the area west of it were transformed into a large courtyard.

The rest of Complex VIII also seems to have undergone some modification. Very little evidence was unearthed for the continued existence of the south wall of the building, except for a ca. 1.80 m long stretch towards the west, but “absence of evidence is no evidence of absence.” It is conceivable that the wall continued in use and that its upper stones may have vanished as a result of activities in the next period. We are on more secure ground in suggesting that room 9, fig. 76, which together with rooms 10 and 11 constituted the core of the surviving part of the Complex, was now subdivided into at least two, but perhaps three, narrow rectangular rooms by means of partition walls. It is extremely difficult to distinguish the faint traces of these walls from the normal paving stones or from the debris accumulated on the floor when the building collapsed. Nevertheless a north-south orientated wall, having a width of only ca. 30 cm, is clearly seen in the western half of the old room 9. It ran more or less parallel to the west wall of room 10, separated from it by a distance of ca. 2.80 m. It could be followed for a distance of ca. 4 m. Room 10 and probably also room 11 in the old complex seem to have continued to exist. Is it far-fetched to see in these architectural remains a partly destroyed building that was reutilized, perhaps in a ruinous state, by the survivors, who by constructing partition walls attempted to use the available space in the most economical manner possible? Be that as it may, the layer associated with this architectural horizon was designated 4 in G 10 NE/SE, 7 in G 11

1: Sūkās I, 90.

2: Cf. Sūkās I, 89–90 concerning the situation in G 14. It is furthermore clear from the baulk sections, *ibid* Pl. 1, that the G 1 period layer was not preserved intact everywhere.





Pl. 30. 1:100.

Fig. 76. Complex VIII. Room 9 as seen from the south.



NW and SW, 4 in G 11 NE and 8 in G 11 SE.

Layer 4 in G 10 NE was encountered at level ca. 20.04 near the west baulk, ca. 2 m south of the north-west angle of the quadrant. The corresponding level in G 10 SE was ca. 19.98 at the west baulk, ca. 2 m south of the north-west angle of the quadrant. The actual habitation surface was a pebble floor encountered at level ca. 19.85–19.87, thus corresponding to the top of the stratum connected with the second Greek building phase. The following finds were apparently connected with this floor: two East Greek sherds (3) (*Pl. 30.1*, level 19.85) and two further sherds from Ionian kylikes (4) (*Pl. 30.2*, level 19.82) as well as fragments of a torpedo-shaped amphora of a fifth/early fourth century B.C. type (5) (*Pl. 30.3*, level 19.84), and

fragments of at least two further amphorae (6) (*Pl. 30.4*, level 19.92). The foot of an Attic black-glazed kylix found in G 10 SE was probably also connected with the pebble floor – judging from the find level (7) (*Pl. 30.5*, level 19.87). Furthermore there was

- 3: G 10 NE XIX, i.n. 6589/1 = TS 4401, Sükās II, 54–55 no. 272, 65 pl. 14.272; i.n. 6589/2 = TS 4402, Sükās II, 68 ad no. 297.
- 4: G 10 NE XXII, i.n. 6593/1 = TS 4407; i.n. 6593/2 = TS 4408, Sükās II, 63 ad no. 241.
- 5: G 10 NE XXX, i.n. 8396, cf. Sükās VII, 21–23 VIII. 2 E, 113.
- 6: G 10 NE XIV, i.n. 8598, cf. E. Gerstad, *OpAth* 3 1960, 120–121 fig. 15.5. At the time of excavation these sherds were referred to layer 3 but the level at which they were found indicates that they probably belonged to layer 4.
- 7: G 10 SE XXIX, i.n. 8179 = TS 4650.

evidence of stone robbing in G 10 NE (8) (*Pls. 30.6 and 30.7*).

In G 11 NW layer 7 was reached at level ca. 20.00 in the western half of the north baulk of the quadrant; the level of the pebble pavement inside the old room 9 was ca. 20.05. The rim and neck of a juglet, seemingly of an Iron Age type, was found on the stone pavement immediately south of the north wall of the building (9) (*Pl. 30.8*, level 19.95). A Carbon-14 analysis of material from the layer gave the date 1240–1040 B.C. (with calibration July 1971: 1500–1300 B.C.) (Copenhagen K 937). The charcoal was apparently collected on a spot of red-burnt clay south of the north wall of the rebuilt Complex VIII (10).

8: Cf. chapter III note 31.

9: G 11 NW CV, i.n. 681/1 = TS 838, Sūkās VII, 31, 33 no. 131 pl. 9.131.

10: Radiocarbon 15 1973, 109 K-937.

11: G 11 SW XCIII, i.n. 504/1 = TS 638, Sūkās II, 52, 61 no. 199, 96 pl. 11.199; i.n. 1167.

12: G 11 SW XCIV, i.n. 1178/1–2 = TS 1155, further fragments of this vase were found in layer 3; i.n. 1179.

13: G 11 SW XCVII, i.n. 688/1–2 = TS 848, Sūkās VII, 95 no. 599 pl. 29.599.

14: The find included a fragment of a cheek bone, one premolar, three molars, an incisor, a pelvis fragment, an ulna fragment, three fragments of a femur, two fragments of a tibia, fragments of the metacarpus, a fragment of a metatarsus and the first part of the toe joint of oxen; a premolar, molar, fragments of the mandible, of the atlas, a pelvis fragment, the upper epiphysis of a humerus, the central section of a femur, a scapula fragment, the upper end of a tibia, the central section of a metatarsus, two central fragments of the metacarpus or tarsus, the first part of a toe joint of a sheep; the second part of a toe joint of a pig and a fusus.

15: G 11 NE CCLXXXIII, i.n. 6780, cf. Hama II 3, 165 no. 67.

16: G 11 SE XCII, i.n. 1168; i.n. 1169 = TS 1330, Sūkās VII, 66 no. 358 pl. 21.358.

17: G 11 SE XCI, i.n. 690/1 = TS 851, Sūkās II, 35 ad no. 115.

18: G 11 SE CXVI, i.n. 720/1 = TS 868, Sūkās VII, 77, 79 no. 470 pl. 24.470 and G 11 SE CI, i.n. 683/1–4 = TS 840–841, cf. Hama II 3, 124 fig. 144.

Layer 7 in G 11 SW was encountered at level ca. 20.00 at the south-east angle of the quadrant. It would seem, however, that the layer had been seriously disturbed and even partly obliterated in the southernmost part of G 11 SW – especially towards the west – when Complex IX was built in period F. One part of the layer that was undoubtedly intact was the brownish-yellow clayey earth already mentioned in the previous chapter. The following finds came from layer 7: a fragment of an East Greek vase (11) (*Pl. 30.9*, level 19.97) two rim and side fragments of a black-slipped bowl (12) (*Pl. 30.10*) and fragments of an ivory or bone handle (13) (*Pl. 30.11*, level 19.89). Bones of oxen, sheep and pig, and a fusus were furthermore represented in the layer (14).

In G 11 NE stratum 4 was met at level 20.06 at the north baulk, ca. 1.50 m west of the north-east angle of the quadrant. The only find that can be referred to the layer was a four-sided, plano-convex bead of shell (15) (*Pl. 30.12*).

Finally, layer 8 in G 11 SE was encountered at level ca. 19.97 0.50 m west of the south-east angle of the quadrant and at 20.00 at the south-west angle. The floor was described as an unbroken clayey surface showing many traces of fire. Partly burnt mud-bricks were found south of the south wall of the room. The finds listed below came from the floor: a fragment of a lamp bracket (16) (*Pl. 30.13*, level 20.08), and a side sherd of an East Greek kylix (17) (*Pl. 30.14*, level 20.01) A fragmentary barrel-shaped agate bead and a fragmentary iron knife were excavated in the south-eastern angle of the quadrant (18) (*Pls. 30.15 and 30.16*, level ca. 20.05). A large deposit of sherds comprising East Greek, Attic and Cypriote imports as well as fragments of storage amphorae was located at the south-east angle of the quadrant, on top of the east wall of Complex VIII and extending eastwards into G 11 SW. This find was referred to layer 8 at the time of the excavation, but the find level as well as the find spot, which presupposes the destruction of the east wall of Complex VIII, seems to indicate that this

may be a dump postdating layer 4 (19) (*Pl. 30.17*, level 20.15).

The chronology of the architectural horizon described above must of course be determined on the basis of the latest finds in the layers. The fragments *Pl. 30.3* date from the later part of the 5th to the early 4th century B.C., but we cannot be sure that this find was in situ. The kylix foot *Pl. 30.5* was dated to the beginning of the fifth century, and we should also recall the Fikellura sherd, fig. 79, found in the yellow clayey earth in Complex VIII, mentioned in the preceding chapter. It was argued there that this find may have been associated with the stone floor in layer 7 rather than that in 8. At all events it provides layer 7 with a *terminus post quem*. These finds indicate that the architectural horizon should be referred to period G 1. The Carbon-14 date for the charcoal found in layer 7 in G 11 NW is thus too early by almost 1000 years. It is not easy to account for this discrepancy, but considering the fact that Late Bronze Age finds occurred in some quantity, even in the uppermost layers of the tell, it seems possible that the charcoal tested was a residual find of the same nature. Furthermore this is just a single sample, not a spectrum of Carbon-14 dates that might have provided a better basis on which to draw a conclusion. It may also be noted that a number of other charcoal samples from Tall Sūkās and Tall Daruk have likewise yielded dates which appear to be earlier than the finds from the corresponding layers would seem to indicate (20).

*Area B: H 10 NE/SE,
H 11 NW/SW/NE/SE*

Hardly anything of the layer in H 11 NW that corresponded to layer 7 in G 11 SW can have survived the building activities in period F, although it may in part correspond to layer 4 found at level ca. 20.00 at the north-east angle of the quadrant. Nevertheless, we are not completely ignorant of the situation in the area, *Pl. 30*. A single, remarkable, find sheds some light on the question: an almost completely preserved column crater

found standing inside the four-sided, stone-lined pit in H 11 NW from period F (21) (*Pl. 30.18*, bottom level 18.55, top level ca. 19.14; figs. 77, 78 and 81). Inside the crater were found bones of ox, sheep, fish and a surprisingly large number of mollusc remains

- 19: G 11 SE LXXXVIII and G 12 SW I, i.n. 461/1–2 = TS 572–573; i.n. 534/1 = TS 678, Sūkās II, 65 ad no. 267; i.n. 694/1 = TS 854, Sūkās II, 63 ad no. 244; i.n. 808/1 = TS 1363, Sūkās VII, 33–35 no. 143 pl. 9.143; i.n. 891/1 = TS 954, Sūkās II, 50–52, 59 no. 176, 96 pl. 10.176; i.n. 891/2–4, i.n. 891/5 = TS 955, Sūkās II, 40 ad no. 134; i.n. 891/6 = TS 956; i.n. 891/7 = TS 957; i.n. 891/8–9 = TS 958; i.n. 891/10–15 = TS 959; i.n. 1310 = TS 1410; i.n. 1311/1 = TS 1411; i.n. 1312 = TS 1412; i.n. 1313 = TS 1413; i.n. 1314/1 = TS 1414; i.n. 1315/1 = TS 1415; i.n. 1316/1 = TS 1416; i.n. 1317 = TS 1417; i.n. 1318 = TS 1418; i.n. 1319; i.n. 1320; i.n. 1321; i.n. 1322; i.n. 1323; i.n. 1324; i.n. 1325; i.n. 1326; i.n. 1327; i.n. 1328; i.n. 1329/1 = TS 1419, Sūkās VII, 27 no. 89 pl. 6.89; i.n. 1330/1 = TS 1420, Sūkās II, 84, 86 no. 397 pl. 20.397; i.n. 1330/2–4 = TS 1421–1423; i.n. 1330/5–6 = TS 1424–1425; i.n. 1330/7 = TS 1426; i.n. 1330/8 = TS 1427; i.n. 1331/1 = TS 1428, Sūkās II, 85–86 no. 400 pl. 20.400; i.n. 1332 = TS 1429, Sūkās VII, 18 fig. 5.6 19, 21 no. 61 pl. 4.61; i.n. 1370/1 = TS 1456; i.n. 1370/2; i.n. 1370/3; i.n. 1396/1 = TS 1499; i.n. 1464/1 = TS 1352; i.n. 1499/1; i.n. 1499/2 = TS 1389, Sūkās II, 43 ad no. 146; i.n. 1701 = TS 1651.
- 20: Cf. E. Oldenburg & J. Rohweder, *The Excavations at Tall Darūk (Usnu?) and 'Arab al-Mulk (Paltos)*, Publications of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia 8, *Hist. Filos. Skr. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 10 : 3*, 1981, 67. E. Oldenburg has kindly informed me that a discrepancy also exists for the calibrated C 14 dates from the Early Bronze Age layers in the sounding at G 11 SW in Tall Sūkās.
- 21: H 11 NW CXXIX, i.n. 6492 = TS 4317 and CXXXIII, i.n. 6492 = TS 4317 and CL, i.n. 6492 = TS 4317, Sūkās II, 85, 87 no. 409, 89 fig. f. 409 pl. 20.409. A number of local Iron Age and East Greek sherds was found inside the crater: i.n. 4594/1 = TS 2584; i.n. 4594/2; i.n. 4607 = TS 2590, Sūkās VII, 96–97 no. 617 pl. 29.617; i.n. 5288/1; i.n. 5290/1; i.n. 8465/1 = TS 4757, Sūkās VII, 34 fig. 12.167, 37, 39 no. 167 pl. 11.167; i.n. 8466/1 = TS 4758, Sūkās II, 38, 40 no. 133 a pl. 6.133 a, cf. Stucky, *Ras Shamra*, 125–126; i.n. 8466/2 = TS 4759; i.n. 8466/3 = TS 4760, Sūkās VII, 58 fig. 17.320, 59 no. 320 pl. 19.320; i.n. 8466/4 = TS 4761, Sūkās VII, 9, 11 no. 25, 12 fig. 3.25 pl. 2.25; i.n. 8466/5 = TS 4762, Sūkās II, 84, 86 no. 395, 89 fig. f. 395 pl. 20.395; i.n. 8472; i.n. 8659.



Fig. 77. Pl. 30.18 in situ in the four-sided, stone-lined pit as seen from the south.

(22). The crater has been dated to the end of the 6th/beginning of the 5th century B.C. The extraordinary thing about the vessel is that it must have stood well below the habitation level of period G 1 provided that it was found in situ and that the suggested dating is correct. One would, of course, naturally assume that the F period builders had placed the large vase in the ground when they constructed the four-sided pit, but several arguments weigh heavily against this assumption. It is, for instance, striking that the two handles of the crater were orientated north-south, i.e. in accordance with the orientation of Complex VIII from period G, but at variance with the north-north-east/south-south-west orientation preferred in the Late Classical period; the stone-lined sides of the four-

22: The find included a fragment of the intermedium of an ox; two pelvis fragments, a fragmentary femur and a fragment of a tooth of a sheep; various spondylae of fish and twenty whole helixes and numerous shell fragments, one helix with nornbril, seven specimen of cyprea with spiral, twelve fusina, three conus, three snailshells, a fragment of a fusus and of a donax.



Fig. 78. Pl. 30.18 as seen from the east.

sided, stone-lined pit were orientated in the latter manner. Furthermore one would have expected the crater to be located in the centre of the pit and not – as was the case – along its southern side in an awkward manner, had it been placed in position when the pit was constructed. We are also bound to wonder exactly where the Late Classical inhabitants of Sūkās could find a well preserved crater, which must by then have been more than 100 years old, and why they buried it as they did. It seems much more likely that the crater was already in place in period G 1, and that it was left in situ by the later inhabitants of the tall. If we accept such an idea, then we may even guess that it was the accidental finding of the crater, probably during the construction of Complex IX, that prompted the F period people to construct the pit in H 11 NW. Such speculation does not, however, throw any light on the question why the vessel was placed in the ground in the first place. We may never know the reason for this. Perhaps it was stored away in an underground cellar of some kind. Another more attractive idea is that the column crater may have had religious significance as a receptacle for offer-

ings. Although incapable of proof, this explanation would solve many of the problems connected with the rectangular pit. Of course the “hole in the ground” in which the crater was placed must have had an architectural setting right from the start. Of this we have only the faintest of traces: immediately east of the vessel there was a short stretch of a north-south wall and to its south can be discerned a small section of a corresponding east-west wall at a right angle to the first. The vase itself rested on a ruined wall from period H. In conclusion it can be said that the column crater has been dated to period G 1, and this is our only firm evidence concerning the date of the hypothetical predecessor to the rectangular period F pit. We have previously noted though that most of H 11 NW underwent important changes in period G 3, including the digging up and subsequent refilling of the quadrant. It can therefore be suggested that this laborious task was necessitated by the construction of the hypothetical predecessor to the rectangular pit, which might then date back to period G 3.

Our review of the situation in Area B concludes with a glance at the north-east angle of H 11 NE, i.e. the triangular area bordered to the north by G 11 SE, to the east by H 12 NW and to the south by the north front of the Late Classical Complex IX. Layer 6 was associated with the architectural horizon with which we are concerned here. This was reached at level ca. 19.99/20.02 at the east baulk of H 11 NE, ca. 3 m south of the north-east angle. Only a few finds occurred here: a side sherd of a vase in Wild Goat style (23) (*Pl. 30.19*, level 19.88) and a concentration of charcoal (24) (*Pl. 30.20*, level 19.88). Stone robbing was in evidence in this area and in Area C (25) (*Pls. 30.21, 30.22 and 30.23*).

Area C: G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE

The remains of the G 1 period uncovered by the Danish expedition in Area C were disappointingly few. This means that we must rely heavily on the results obtained in the neighbouring G 13 and H 13 in the North-eastern Sector (26).

The architecture which may have survived the disaster at the end of period G 2, Pl. 30, is our first concern. With respect to the structures in the area that were described in detail in the previous chapter, the top levels of the walls are so high that they may – at least theoretically – have continued to stand. This does not in itself though constitute proof that the walls survived the disaster as it is conceivable that they were left in a ruinous state. This question can only be decided on the basis of the findings concerning the temenos wall in Sukas North-east, because the structures in G 12 were no doubt built against this. Unfortunately however the evidence concerning the temenos wall was also ambiguous. It was observed that “finds seem to indicate that the peribolos wall of the sanctuary must have either been repaired or rather partly demolished about the end of the same century [i.e. the sixth century B.C.] at the earliest” (27). Stone robbing was also discernable in Area C (28) (*Pl. 30.24*). No traces were detected in the area of a habitation layer between that dating from period G 2 and that from periods F/E (29).

G 7 SE and G 8 SW/SE

It seems clear that the building standing in G 7 SE in period G 2 had by now been reduced to a more or less ruinous state: the southernmost part of the structure was sealed by two earth floors. The north wall may still have been standing because the top levels of its stones are higher than those of the two floors. It is possible, though, that the wall lay as a heap of rubble, Pl. 31. Two layers, 8 and 7, were associated with this horizon.

23: H 11 NE CCXIX, i.n. 6663 = TS 4480, Sūkās II, 43 ad no. 143.

24: H 11 NE CCXX.

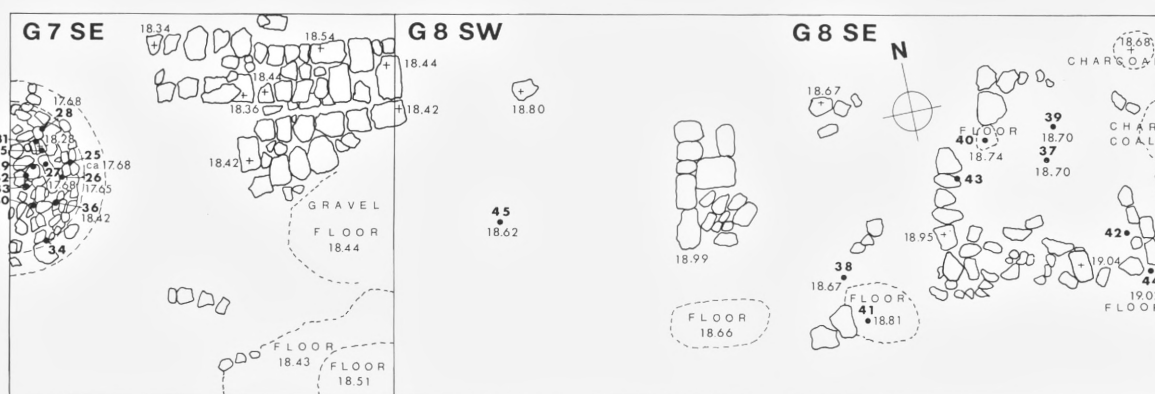
25: Cf. chapter III note 103 and chapter IV note 43.

26: Sūkās I, 88.

27: Sūkās I, loc. cit.

28: Cf. chapter V note 18.

29: There was evidence of the same situation in G 13 NW/SW, cf. Sūkās I pl. 1, Section E-e.



Pl. 31. 1:100.

Layer 8 was encountered at level 18.48 near the south-eastern angle of G 7 SE. The actual floor level here was 18.43. A short distance north of this, near the centre of the east baulk, the floor was described as a gravel one (level 18.44). At the north-western angle of the quadrant the layer was reached at level 18.54 and the corresponding floor level was 18.37/18.39.

Layer 7 lay at level ca. 18.53 at the south-east angle of the quadrant. An area of floor was located here at level 18.51 and near the centre of the west baulk was a circular, stone-lined pit that had been dug from this stratum. The top level of the stones

encircling the opening varied between 18.54 and 18.59. The pebble floor at its bottom lay at level ca. 17.70. The earth immediately below this had been disturbed when the pit was constructed and the following finds came from this area: a side sherd of a Cypriote White Painted III vase (30) (*Pl. 31.25*, level ca. 17.68), a side sherd of a further White Painted vase (31) (*Pl. 31.26*, level 17.65), a fragment of a large jar (32) (*Pl. 31.27*, level 17.68) and a side sherd of a large Cypriote Bichrome V (?) vessel (33) (*Pl. 31.28*, level 17.68; fig. 80). The objects enumerated below were found inside the pit: five East Greek potsherds (34) (*Pl. 31.29*), thirteen Iron Age sherds including fragments of East Greek vases (35) (*Pl. 31.30*), a small fragment of bone or ivory and a side sherd of a Late Mycenaean stirrup jar (36) (*Pl. 31.31*), a find comprising part of the rim and side of a cup and further East Greek sherds (37) (*Pl. 31.32*), a large amount of local, Cypriote and Greek Iron Age sherds (38) (*Pl. 31.33*), as well as fragments of two other East Greek vases (39) (*Pls. 31.34* and *31.35*). Three sherds dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age were located on a floor near the top of the pit (40) (*Pl. 31.36*, level 18.45).

The dating of the two strata presents some problems since most of the finds appear to be residual; they were probably brought up from lower layers when the circular pit was constructed. The presence of the sherd Pl. 31.28, classified as Bichrome V (?) Ware, below the pit may, however, support a G 1 date for the layers.

30: G 7 SE XCVIII, i.n. 2568.

31: G 7 SE IC, i.n. 2569.

32: G 7 SE C, i.n. 2570.

33: G 7 SE CI, i.n. 2571 = TS 1985.

34: G 7 SE XXXVII, i.n. 1975/1-5, of which 5 = TS 1953.

35: G 7 SE XLII, i.n. 1977/1 = TS 1954, Sükās II, 34 ad no. 107; i.n. 1977/2-4 = TS 1959, Sükās II, 59 no. 170b pl. 9.170b. Cf. note 37.

36: G 7 SE XLV, i.n. 1980 = TS 1956; i.n. 1981 = TS 1957, Sükās II, 10 ad no. 18.

37: G 7 SE XLVI, i.n. 1982/1 = TS 1958; i.n. 1982/2-3 = TS 1959, Sükās II, 59 no. 170b pl. 9.170b. This is another fragment of the vase mentioned supra note 35.

38: G 7 SE LII, i.n. 2511/1-5, of which 1 = TS 1802.

39: G 7 SE LXXVI, i.n. 2552 = TS 1972, Sükās II, 41, 43 no. 141b, 96 pl. 7.141b and LXXVII, i.n. 2553 = TS 1973, Sükās II, 34 ad no. 108.

40: G 7 SE XXI, i.n. 2496.

The top of the same horizon had only barely been reached in G 8 SW/SE when excavation ceased. This means that documentation for the pre-F architecture of these quadrants remains rather sketchy, Pl. 31.

The ruin of a north-south wall in the eastern half of G 8 SW (level 18.99), which may have belonged to the building excavated in G 7 SE, was mentioned in the preceding chapter. In the western half of G 8 SE was another poorly preserved north-south wall (?) (level 18.95). To the south it met an east-west wall (?) at a right angle. The interpretation of these remains is uncertain.

Three layers were associated with this horizon in G 8 SE. Layer 9 was encountered at level 18.72 at the south-eastern angle of the quadrant and a concentration of charcoal was found at level 18.68 at the north-eastern angle. A side sherd of an East Greek vase (41) (Pl. 31.37, level 18.70) and a fragment of a Wild Goat vase (42) (Pl. 31.38, level 18.67) were found on a floor. To these should be added five sherds ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to the sixth century B.C., which seem – judging from their level – to belong to the same stratum (43) (Pl. 31.39, level ca. 18.70).

Layer 8 was encountered at level 18.82 at the south-east angle of the quadrant and a small area of floor was preserved at level 18.74 north of the centre of the quadrant. Two fragments of East Greek kylikes were lying in fill connected with the floor (44) (Pl. 31.40, level 18.74). The foot of a further East Greek kylix was found on a floor (45) (Pl. 31.41, level 18.81). Other East Greek sherds and a terracotta fragment, perhaps an angular handle or the hind part of an animal (46) (Pls. 31.42 and 31.43), were brought to light in the fill.

Finally layer 7 was reached at level 18.86 near the south-east angle of the quadrant. A small area of floor at the same level was preserved near the east baulk and ashes and charcoal were observed on a floor in the western half of the quadrant. Eleven potsherds dating from the Late Bronze Age to the third quarter of the sixth century were allegedly unearthed on a floor in this layer (47) (Pl. 31.44,

level 19.02). The level of this find is so high though as to suggest that it probably belonged to the next layer.

Before discussing the chronology of the layers, we should consider the situation in G 8 SW, where layer 7 was the lowest reached. This corresponded to layer 7 in G 8 SE. A small area of floor (level 18.66), located at the south-east angle of the quadrant, may have belonged to this layer. The only find was a fragment of a Cypriote White Painted IV or Bichrome IV vase, found lying on a floor (48) (Pl. 31.45, level 18.62).

The dating of this horizon in G 8 SW and SE is beset by the same difficulty as connected with G 7 SE: i.e. many or most of the finds appear to have been brought up from lower layers. The latest potsherds in layers 9 and 8 in G 8 SE thus date from the first half of the sixth century B.C. It is of course theoretically possible that one or both of these layers actually dates back to period G 2, but this seems contradicted by the findings from the neighbouring G 7 SE, which was excavated to a lower level than G 8 SW/SE. There the G 3 and G 2 horizons were reached at a much lower level than that represented by layers 9 and 8 in G 8 SW. It seems better to refer these layers and the corresponding ones in G 8 SE to period G 1. In this way the stratigraphy of G 8 forms a natural, eastwards continuation of that in G 7 SE. A date within period

41: G 8 SE LIX, i.n. 595 = TS 787.

42: G 8 SE LXII, i.n. 527/1 = TS 669, Sūkās II, 52, 53, 63 no. 239, 96 pl. 12.239.

43: G 8 SE LVIII, i.n. 1095/1–3. At the time of excavation this find was referred to layer 8, but the level indicates that it probably came from 9.

44: G 8 SE LX, i.n. 594/1 = TS 785, Sūkās II, 34 ad no. 107; i.n. 594/2 = TS 786.

45: G 8 SE LIV, i.n. 1093/1.

46: G 8 SE LVII, i.n. 1094/1 = TS 1105, Sūkās II, 55, 57, 69 no. 303, 96 pl. 15.303; i.n. 1094/2 = TS 1106, Sūkās II, 38 ad no. 132a and LXI, i.n. 593/1 = TS 784.

47: G 8 SE XLVIII, i.n. 1089/1 = TS 1102, Sūkās II, 74 ad no. 331; i.n. 1089/2–3.

48: G 8 SW LXIII, i.n. 592/1 = TS 783.



Fig. 79. Cf. chapter V
note 7. 1:2.



Fig. 80. Pl. 31.28. 1:2.



Fig. 82. Pl. 32.46. 1:2.

G1 may also be supported by the presence of a Fikellura sherd, Pl. 31.44, in layer 7 in G 8 SE. Unfortunately it is not entirely certain that this find came from layer 7 rather than the following one.

L 8 SE

In L 8 SE an intermediate layer, designated 6.b,

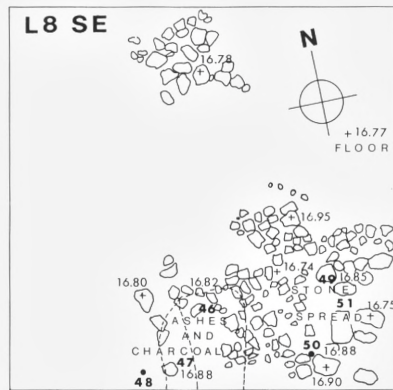
49: L 8 SE XXXII, i.n. 2272/1 = TS 2226, Sūkās II, 74–75, 78 no. 342, 97 pl. 17.342; i.n. 2992/1–4; i.n. 2998/1; i.n. 2998/2 = TS 2649, Sūkās II, 81–82 no. 373 pl. 18.373; i.n. 2998/3; i.n. 2998/4; i.n. 2998/5; i.n. 2998/6 = TS 2673; i.n. 2998/7, i.n. 2998/8; i.n. 2998/9 = TS 2668; i.n. 2998/10 = TS 2669; i.n. 2998/11 = TS 2670; i.n. 2998/12; i.n. 2998/13; i.n. 2998/14; i.n. 2998/15; i.n. 2998/16; i.n. 2998/17; i.n. 2998/18; i.n. 2998/19–20; i.n. 2998/21; i.n. 2998/22; i.n. 2998/23; i.n. 2998/24; i.n. 2998/25 = TS 2671; i.n. 2998/26 = TS 2672; i.n. 2998/27.



Fig. 81. Pl. 30.18. 1:8.

was found between layer 7 from period G 2 and 6 from period F. Hardly any architectural remains can be connected with this horizon, Pl. 32, but a concentration of stones located at the south-east angle of the quadrant may be the remains of a wall going back to period G 2. In the eastern half of the quadrant a stone spread was preserved (levels 16.95 and 16.74) but it might have belonged to the next layer. At all events it is certain that a floor associated with layer 6.b was preserved at the north-eastern angle of the quadrant at level 16.77.

According to the excavators the lowest 15 cm of layer 6 was a conflagration layer; this statement probably refers to what was elsewhere called layer 6.b because two large patches of ashes and charcoal were located near the centre of the south baulk and on these were concentrations of potsherds. The latest was a Clazomenian sherd dated to ca. 525



Pl. 32. 1:100.

B.C. (49) (*Pl. 32.46*, level 16.82; fig. 82) and (50) (*Pl. 32.47*, level 16.88). A bronze finger ring was unearthed in the fill in the ash (51) (*Pl. 32.48*). Neither of the ash concentrations was stated ex-

pressly to belong to layer 6.b, but this was probably the case as their top levels were below that of the floor in layer 6 proper. A lump of iron (52) (*Pl. 32.49*, level 16.85) and fragments of the feet of two Attic vases (53) (*Pl. 32.50*, level 16.88 and *Pl. 32.51*) were found on or in the stone concentration of the south-eastern angle of the quadrant.

The latest of the finds was the Clazomenian sherd, Pl. 32.46, indicating that the conflagration took place in period G 1.

50: L 8 SE XXXIX, i.n. 4006/1-3, i.n. 4011/1 = TS 2679, Sūkās VII, 40 fig. 14.189, 42 no. 189 pl. 12.189.

51: L 8 SE XXXVI, i.n. 2274/1 = TS 2228.

52: L 8 SE XXXVII, i.n. 5022.

53: L 8 SE XLVI, i.n. 2292/1 = TS 2244 and L 8 SE XLVII, i.n. 2293/1 = TS 2245.

VII: Period F. The Neo-Phoenician Building Phase

Pls. 33–47

After the destruction of Sūkās at the end of period G 1 the tall lay desolate, or nearly desolate (1), for almost one hundred years. When it was reoccupied a completely new town was constructed that had a different plan and “other architectural types and building techniques” (2) than its predecessor.

The construction work involved in this enterprise must have been formidable and inevitably in many places the builders must have chanced upon walls and other architectural remains from the preceding periods. We have indeed frequently had occasion to refer to F period disturbances of this nature in the previous chapters. The stratigraphy suffered the most extreme consequences where large “blocks” were completely removed in order to create level terraces for the new buildings.

Layers going back to period F were encountered in the following sectors in Sūkās West and South: E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE, F 5 SW/NE/SE, F 8 NW, F 11 NW, G 5 NE/SE, G 7 SE, G 8 SW, G 10 NE/SE, G 11 NW/SW/NE/SE, G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE, H 5 NE/SE, H 10 NE/SE, H 11 NW/SW/NE/SE, H 12 NW/SW/NE/SE, J 8 SE, L 8 SE, L 11 SW, L 13 SE and P 11 NW/SW as well as in G 19 at the foot of the tall.

Complex IX

The most complete evidence was excavated in the

central part of the mound where a multiroom building, Complex IX, was found in an area comprising the southern half of G 10 SE, the south-western angle of G 11 SW, H 10 NE/SE, H 11 NW (excluding an open area between rooms 12 and 19), H 11 SW, the southern part of H 11 NE and H 11 SE. Complex IX certainly extended outside the borders of the excavated area towards the south-east, south and west, and therefore there is no complete plan of the building, Pl. 33. The excavation did, however, uncover part of its north front and a small part of the western side. The eastern side was probably located in H 12, but this was not excavated to the same level as the area to the west, and therefore no remains of the original east wall of the complex were found.

For reasons of clarity the rooms of Complex IX are presented consecutively in the following, beginning with room 12 to the north-west and ending with room 20 to the south-east.

Room 12 was located at the north-western angle of the complex and its north wall was identical with the western part of the northern front of the building as a whole, fig. 83. The room, which had a slightly irregular, rectangular plan, occupied the southern half of G 10 SE, the south-western part of G 11 SW, the northern part of H 10 NE and the north-western angle of H 11 NW. It measured ca. $5.5 \times 3.40\text{--}3.80$ m inside. The bottom level of the west wall was found at ca. 19.34, the top level at ca. 20.40. The corresponding levels of the north wall were ca. 19.65 and 20.60. Both walls were built of irregular boulders of various sizes and had a considerable thickness, reaching almost 1 m at certain points. Two finds were located either below or close by the north wall: a foot of an East Greek kylix (3)

1: The presence of a small number of burials from the 5th century B.C. in the Greco-Phoenician cemetery at the Southern Harbour indicates that the area was not completely depopulated between periods G 1 and F, cf. Sūkās VI, 9–32.

2: Sūkās I, 92.

3: G 10 SE LVII, i.n. 8514 = TS 4789, Sūkās II, 34–35 ad no. 109, 37 fig. b.109.2.





Pl. 33. 1:100.



Fig. 83. Complex IX. North-west angle of room 12 as seen from the west.

(*Pl. 33.1*, level 19.10) and a rim and side sherd of an Attic Lip Cup with a representation of a bull (4) (*Pl. 33.2*, level 19.03). From the fill between the stones came animal bones including those of ox, sheep and pig (?) (5). The following finds occurred below the west wall: fragments of an East Greek kylix (6) (*Pl. 33.3*, level 19.44) and bottom fragments of an Attic bowl (7) (*Pl. 33.4*, level 19.39).

The east wall of the room, as found, differed from the other two. It was much more flimsy being mostly constructed of a single row of ashlars of what may be described as standard size. For reasons that are discussed more fully in the next chapter, it appears that this was a replacement of an earlier structure in the same place.

The earth directly below room 12 had apparently been thoroughly disturbed down to a relatively low level. This means that none of the objects from the area can be considered as found in situ. The latest of them was a side sherd of an Attic skyphos from the late 6th century B.C. (8).

A poorly preserved pebble floor (levels ca. 19.74, 19.60 and 19.75) was found in the southern half of

room 12. This seems to have been the original floor of the room. The layer associated with this was 6, which was encountered at level ca. 19.61 near the centre of the boundary between G 10 SE and H 10 NE. A red earth surface was found at level 19.60 in the western half of the baulk and a corresponding surface containing red ashes was observed in the eastern half of the baulk at level 19.63. A fragmented and corroded piece of bronze, probably a coin (9) (*Pl. 33.5*, level 19.55) and a small side sherd of a melon-ribbed, globular (?) aryballos of glass with horizontal, opaque yellow bands (10) (*Pl. 33.6*, level 19.59) must – judging from their levels – have been located below the floor, whereas the following objects either lay on it or came from fill above it: a small, black-glazed side sherd with traces of a white palmette painted on the glaze, dating from the fourth century B.C. or the Hellenistic period (11) (*Pl. 33.7*, level 19.70), a bronze needle (12) (*Pl. 33.8*, level 19.60), a bottom sherd of an Attic black-glazed bowl with stamped palmettes on the upper side, dated to the second half of the fifth/beginning of the fourth century B.C. (13) (*Pl. 33.9*, level 19.76)

4: G 10 SE LVIII, i.n. 6707 = TS 4524.

5: The find included an astragalus, three fragments of the upper part of the metatarsus, a fragment of the metacarpus and the second part of the toe joint of an ox; an M 3, two molars, a scapula fragment, the lower part of a humerus, a fragment of a pelvis, the lower end of the tibia, the upper part of the metacarpus and a fragment of a metacarpus, and the lower end of the metatarsus of a sheep; a molar fragment of an equus as.; the lower part of the tibia of a carnivorous animal (?); the lower part of the juv. femur of a pig (?) and three fragments of a chelonid shell.

6: G 10 SE XLVI, i.n. 6689 = TS 4506, Sūkās II, 15 fig. a. 104, 29, 34 no. 104, 94 pl. 4.94.

7: G 10 SE XLVII, i.n. 8169 = TS 4647.

8: H 10 NE XCII, i.n. 8115 = TS 4629.

9: G 10 SE XXXVII, i.n. 6682 = TS 4499. Weight 1) (i.e. before cleaning) 0.64g and 2) (i.e. after cleaning) 0.09g.

10: G 10 SE XXXVIII, i.n. 8172.

11: G 10 SE LIII, i.n. 8162.

12: G 10 SE LII, i.n. 8163.

13: H 10 NE XLIII, i.n. 8148.

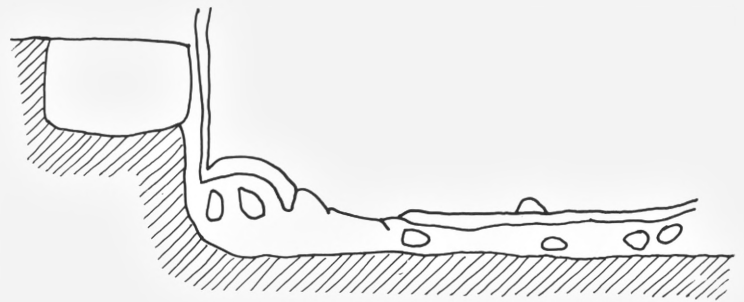
and a side sherd of a squat, Attic lekythos with net pattern from the fourth century B.C. (14) (*Pl. 33.10*, level between 19.63 and 19.72).

Room 13 was located south of room 12 and occupied the southern half of H 10 NE and the north-west angle of H 10 SE. It extended westwards into the unexcavated H 10 NW. Directly below the north wall of the room was found a silver tetrobol from Arados dating from the late fifth to early fourth century B.C. (15) (*Pl. 33.11*, level 18.73, fig. 108) while a heavily corroded Greek or Phoenician bronze coin was located immediately north of the wall (16) (*Pl. 33.12*, level 19.01).

A small area of plaster floor was preserved at level 18.87 in the south-west angle of H 10 NE. A simple, convex moulding (level 19.08) was located at the foot of the south wall of the room, fig. 84. The plaster floor probably represents the original habitation surface of room 13. However, a large portion of what appeared to be a sort of beaten earth floor was encountered in the south-eastern half of the room at levels 18.78 and 18.81, i.e., below the plaster floor, but this was probably no more than the base for the plaster floor.

A number of finds occurred in layer 13 below the "earth floor": a bronze fibula (17) (*Pl. 33.13*, level 18.75) and a bottom sherd of an Attic black-glazed

- 14: H 10 NE LXIV, i.n. 8131.
 15: H 10 NE C, i.n. 6736 = TS 4553, P. J. Riis, AAS 13 1963, 212 and 221 fig. 1; Sūkās I, 123 note 467. Weight 1) 3.54 g and 2) 2.27 g. Cf. SNG Danish National Museum VII, Phoenicia pl. 1.3–5.
 16: H 10 NE LXVIII, i.n. 8140.
 17: H 10 NE CI, i.n. 8088 = TS 4612, Sūkās VII, 73 no. 400 pl. 23.400.
 18: H 10 NE CIV, i.n. 8086.
 19: H 10 NW LXXXVI, i.n. 8136.
 20: H 10 NE LXXXVIII, i.n. 6720 = TS 4537, Sūkās VII, 80–81 no. 496, 119 pl. 24.496.
 21: H 10 NE LVI, i.n. 8139.
 22: H 10 SE LXVI, i.n. 6703 = TS 4520. Weight 1) 1.51 g and 2) 1.19 g.
 23: H 10 NE LIII, i.n. 8571 = TS 4816.



1 : 6

Fig. 84. Cross section of the plaster floor in room 13.

dish or cup with stamped palmettes and concentric grooves from the 4th century B.C. (18) (*Pl. 33.14*). A rim sherd of an alabastron or aryballos of light blue glass with a whitish band on the rim was found sandwiched between the "earth floor" and the plaster floor (19) (*Pl. 33.15*, level 18.81).

Layers 12 and 11 were associated with the plaster floor. The latter was encountered at level 18.84 at the south-west angle of H 10 NE. A faience amulet in the shape of an udjat eye was referred to layer 11/10 at the time of the excavation (20) (*Pl. 33.16*, level 18.91).

The next three layers in room 13 each corresponded to a new floor in the room. In all cases this was made of red, clayey earth. At the west baulk of H 10 NE the floor in layer 10 was encountered at level ca. 19.00–19.02 and that in 9 at level ca. 19.06–19.12. Two objects were found in this layer: a rectangular piece of lead, doubled over twice, probably a net sinker (21) (*Pl. 33.17*, level 19.20) and an indeterminate bronze coin (22) (*Pl. 33.18*). The floor in layer 8 was met at level ca. 19.18–19.22 at the west baulk of H 10 NE and on top of this was a thin ash layer. The only find in 8 was a well preserved Early Hellenistic (?) dish (23) (*Pl. 33.19*, fig. 109).

Room 14 was located south of room 13, in the south-western part of H 10 SE; only its easternmost part was excavated. A plaster floor similar to that in room 13 seems to represent the original habitation

surface. It was encountered at level 18.91 at the north-western angle of room 14. The layer associated with it was designated 12. No finds occurred in this, however, while the following four layers, which seemed to represent floor renewals, contained very few finds. A well preserved jug was found in layer 10 (24) (*Pl. 33.20*) and the only recorded find in layer 9 was a plain bronze fingerring with carinated profile (25) (*Pl. 33.21*, level 19.00). The floor in layer 8 (level ca. 19.25) was found in a better state of preservation than the others were and was constructed of red, clayey earth just like the floors in room 13. A loom weight was unearthed in the eastern half of this room (26) (*Pl. 33.22*, level 19.21).

Room 15, fig. 85, was situated east of room 13 and occupied the south-east angle of H 10 NE, the north-east angle of H 10 SE, the south-west angle of H 11 NW, and north-west part of H 11 SW. This room, which was excavated in its entirety, measured internally ca. 4.2 × 1.8 m. The north wall, as found, seemed to be a replacement for an earlier structure in the same place. Room 15 communicated with room 16 to the south by means of a ca. 0.90 m wide



Fig. 85. Complex IX. Rooms 15, 16 and 17 as seen from the north-east.

doorway in the south wall, near the south-west angle of the room.

The first floor in room 15 was not well preserved but a ca. 0.80 m wide paved area, perhaps the foundation for the bench or table found in front of the east wall of the room at levels 19.02 and 18.97, can be related to it. A single ashlar block (level 19.00) located approximately in the centre of the room may have supported a pillar or column.

No finds occurred in the layer associated with the earliest habitation surface described above, 11, but there were two finds in the two layers below this, 12 and 13, which were not excavated entirely: a fragment of a leech-shaped bronze earring (27) (*Pl. 33.23*, level 18.90) and a biconical weight of conglomerate (28) (*Pl. 33.24*, level 18.85).

Layer 10 represents a new floor in the room. The central ashlar block mentioned above can no longer have been in use. It may have been replaced by another ashlar block which lay in the eastern half of the room at level 19.18. A number of large stones, including some ashlars, were concentrated in the north-westernmost part of the room. The function of this arrangement is not entirely clear. A bottom sherd of an Attic black-glazed kylix was found in this area (29) (*Pl. 33.25*, level 19.27). Further east, and possibly in situ, was a potstand complete with a pointed, conical bottom of a storage amphora and a

24: H 10 SE LXXXIII, i.n. 6721 = TS 4538, Sūkās VII, 28 fig. 10.121, 31–32 no. 121 pl. 8.121.

25: H 10 SE LXVII, i.n. 8092.

26: H 10 SE LIX, i.n. 6710 = TS 4527.

27: H 10 NE XCVI, i.n. 8117.

28: H 10 NE CXVII, i.n. 8089 = TS 4613, Sūkās VII, 108 no. 705 pl. 32.705.

29: H 11 NW CCLXVI, i.n. 8018, “a bottom sherd of a black-glazed, in places secondarily red-burnt bowl or cup. Attic. On upper side a stamped Ionic cymation, palmette and arcs. Below, in reserved field inside the base ring, part of a broad circle and narrow ditto. Second half of the fifth century B.C.”

handlefragment of a torpedo-shaped amphora (30) (*Pl. 33.26*, level 19.15; fig. 110).

Layer 9 appears to have been a fill layer with which neither finds nor architectural features were connected. Two finds came to light in layer 8: a bronze needle (31) (*Pl. 33.27*, level 19.35) and half of a small, shallow, black-glazed bowl with stamped palmettes in the centre of the interior, circumscribed by a roulette-stamped circle, dating from the late fourth century B.C. (32) (*Pl. 33.28*, level 19.44/19.48; fig. 111).

Room 16, fig. 85, was located south of room 15. It occupied the north-eastern half of H 10 SE and the western half of H 11 SW, and measured internally ca. 4 m × 1.8 m, thus being quite similar in size to room 15.

The earliest habitation layer there was 11, reached at level ca. 18.98 at the south-east angle of the room. To the west a pebble floor was preserved at level ca. 19.00. A small ashlar block (level 18.97) containing a circular depression was found standing at the centre of the south wall. It strongly resembles a pivot-stone for a door, but this use is out of the question – perhaps it supported a pillar or column. A fragment of a lamp of Iron Age type (33) (*Pl. 33.29*, level 18.75) and a conical, slightly convex

spindle whorl of fine-grained white marble with a reddish patina (Pentelic?) (34) (*Pl. 33.30*, level 18.80) were found below the original surface of the room. Layer 10 lay at level ca. 19.10 at the south-western angle of the room, and a new stone floor (levels 19.15, 19.20, 19.10, 19.01 and 19.05) was connected with this. The paving stones were mostly irregular boulders, but in the north-east angle of the room a few re-used ashlar blocks were included among them. Two finds occurred: a well-preserved potstand (35) (*Pl. 33.31*, level 19.27; fig. 112) and an open arm ring of bronze (36) (*Pl. 33.32*). Layer 9 lay at level ca. 19.23 at the south-eastern angle of the room. Neither architectural features nor recorded finds can be associated with it, perhaps indicating that it should be regarded as a fill layer. Finally, 8 was encountered at level ca. 19.37 at the south-east angle of the room: two adjacent fragments of a socketed iron sickle were brought to light in this layer (37) (*Pl. 33.33*, level 19.48).

The excavation only uncovered the north-western part of room 17, figs. 85–87, located south of room 16 in the south-eastern part of H 10 SE. The two lowest layers dug here were designated 13 and 12. A stone-built basin, plastered internally – probably a bathtub – measuring 1.27 m × 0.80 m was associated with these. This was not a movable object like the basin found in situ in a G period context, *Pl. 18.45*, because it was partly built into the west wall of the room (38) (*Pl. 33.34*). The top level of the rim of the basin was ca. 18.94–19.04. A small, rectangular platform inside it, perhaps a seat, lay at level 18.91. The orientation of the bath differed somewhat from that of the west wall of the room. It was this discrepancy that led E. Fugmann, the chief architect of the expedition, to believe that it dated back to a pre-F stage in the history of the tall (39). According to this line of reasoning the bath must have been found accidentally by the Late Classical builders, who decided to reuse it in Complex IX. This hypothesis remains possible although some observations seem to speak against it. For one thing, the type of bath differs totally from that of the G period one mentioned above, *Pl. 18.45* – but of

30: H 11 NW CCLXVIII, i.n. 8381/1; i.n. 8381/2, cf. Sūkās VII, 21–2 type VIII.2.E; i.n. 8381/3 = TS 4730, Sūkās VII, 40 fig. 14.219, 45–46 no. 219 pl. 13.219.

31: H 11 NW CCL, i.n. 8017 = TS 4586, Sūkās VII, 70 fig. 21.390, 71 no. 390 pl. 22.390.

32: H 11 SW CCIL, i.n. 8563 = TS 4812, cf. Salamine VIII, 50 no. 273, 51 fig. 32.273.

33: H 11 SW CCCXXXIII, i.n. 8579, Cf. Sūkās VII, 65 no. 339.

34: H 11 SW CCCXXVI, i.n. 8019 = TS 4587.

35: H 11 SW CCLXVII, i.n. 6724 = TS 4541, Sūkās VII, 40 fig. 14.218, 45–46 no. 218 pl. 13.218.

36: H 11 SW CCLXIX, i.n. 8013 = TS 4584, Sūkās VII, 76 no. 440 pl. 24.440.

37: H 11 SW CCXLV, i.n. 8584 and H 11 SW CCXLVII, i.n. 8015, cf. another sickle from Sūkās, Sūkās VII, 71 no. 384.

38: H 10 SE CVII.

39: E. Fugmann in AAS 13 1963, 222.

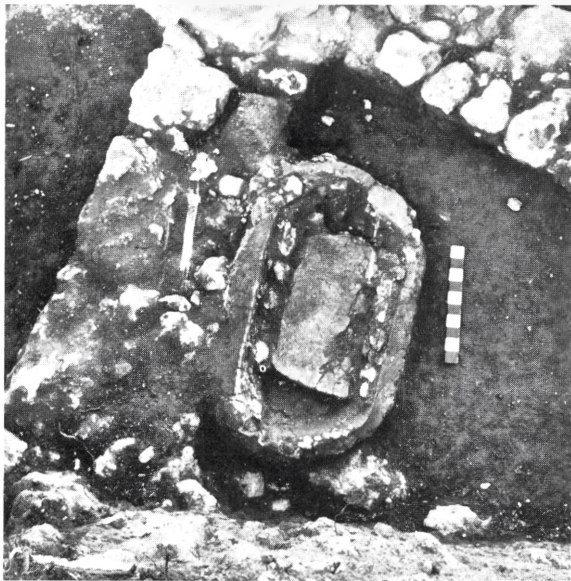


Fig. 86. Complex IX. Room 17 as seen from the south.

course this might be explained by the different materials used for the two. Secondly, the tub and the wall are so closely connected that it is hard to believe that they were not constructed at the same time. The following layer 11 in room 16 seems to have been a fill layer, and neither finds nor architectural features were associated with it. A pebble floor (levels 19.11 and 19.20) was associated with layer 10, fig. 87. Only one object was found in this: a bronze fibula (40) (*Pl. 33.35*, level 19.10). In layer 9 a rim sherd of an Attic black-glazed kylix, with a palmette in the handle-zone, from the late 6th or the early 5th century B.C. was found together with a bottom sherd of an Attic black-glazed vase with stamped palmettes and an Ionic cymation inside, probably dating from the 4th century B.C. (41) (*Pl. 33.36*, level 19.30 (?)). Layer 8 was encountered at level ca. 19.35 and this seems to represent a renewal of the floor.

Room 18 was located east of rooms 16 and 17 in H 11 SW. Its length is unknown because it extended southwards outside the excavation limits. Its width was only ca. 1.60 m.

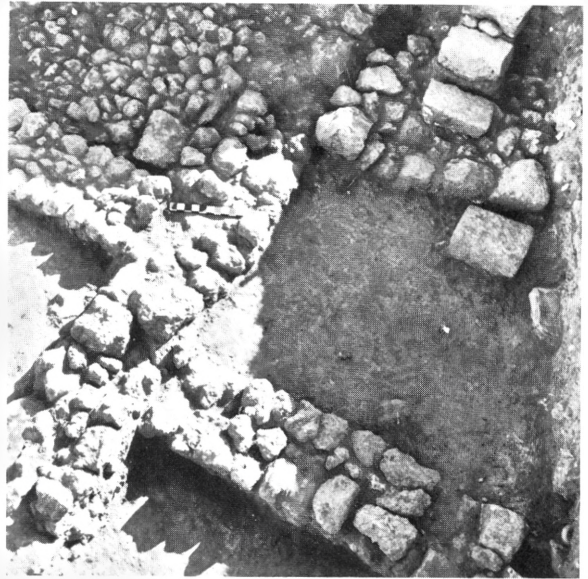


Fig. 87. Complex IX. Rooms 14 and 17 as seen from the north.

Layer 13 was the lowest excavated in room 18. Layer 12 was reached at level ca. 18.86 and layer 11 at level ca. 19.03. A rectangular, paved area (level 19.10) at the north-east angle of the room was associated with this layer. It seems that the east wall of room 18 had been demolished in layer 10, which implies that the room was extended in that direction. Layer 9 was encountered at level ca. 19.32 and 8 at ca. 19.43. Here there was an iron socket with the remains of a bronze socket (?) inside (42) (*Pl. 33.37*, level 19.50).

“Room” 19, fig. 88, (perhaps not a room proper) was of trapezoidal shape and located in H 11 NE, the north-eastern angle of H 11 SE and the south-eastern angle of H 11 NW. The north wall –

40: H 10 SE LXXI, i.n. 6712 = TS 4529, Sūkās VII, 73 no. 402 pl. 23.402.

41: H 10 SE LXII, i.n. 8094/1-2.

42: H 11 SW CCXLVIII, i.n. 8016.



Fig. 88. Complex IX. "Room" 19 as seen from the east.

probably only a terrace wall – corresponded to the eastern part of the north front of the complex as a whole and its bottom level lay at ca. 19.20. The top level was ca. 19.80–19.90. The northern half of the west wall, identical to the east wall of the open area between rooms 12 and 19, was missing but a few stones remained at level 19.36 to the south. The

43: The arrangement does not resemble the olive press found in Sūkās North-east, Sūkās I, 113–114 fig. 40. a–b Pl. 4. The interpretation suggested by the excavators is lent force by a comparison with the ancient and modern grape presses published by Ph. Bruneau & Ph. Fraisse, *Un pressoir à vin à Délos*, BCH 105 1981, 127–153 and Ph. Bruneau & Ph. Fraisse, *Pressoirs Déliens*, BCH 108, 1984, 713–730.

44: The sherds in question were excavated in the final digging season and it was only possible to record them briefly.

45: H 11 NE CCCXVIII, i.n. 8056.

46: H 11 NE CCC, i.n. 8648 = TS 4845, Sūkās VII, 129, no. 4 pl. 33. app. 4. The plan indicates that this jug was actually found south of the plastered area.

47: H 11 SE CCCIII, i.n. 8061.

south wall was well preserved and this survived almost to the latest phase in the history of the building.

We are ignorant of the total size of "room" 19 because it extended eastwards into H 12, which was not excavated down to this horizon. The length certainly exceeded 6 m and the width was ca. 3 m to the west and ca. 2.2 m to the east.

A curious structure was uncovered in the north-west angle of the "room": a small, square, plastered "floor", measuring ca. 1 m × 1 m (level ca. 19.05 to 19.19), figs. 89–90. It sloped slightly down from north to south. The plastered area bordered on the north wall of "room" 19 to the north. To the east and south it was surrounded by two short walls measuring no more than ca. 0.40 m–0.50 m in width. To the west the plaster must have adjoined the west wall of the room but, as previously stated, its northern part was not preserved. What was the function of the plastered area? It was probably used in connection with the pressing of grapes, but the poor state of preservation precludes definite interpretation (43). A narrow inlet pierced the east wall of the plastered area, its level being 19.08 west of the wall and 19.19 to the east, i.e. below the earliest floor level of "room" 19 (described more fully below). This may be a conduit leading liquid into the plastered area from the east.

The plastered area had later been filled with a layer of dark, brownish-yellow sand and above this was a clayey layer, called layer 12. This contained two Iron Age potsherds and a black-glazed East Greek sherd (44) and a lentoid bead of carnelian (45) (*Pl. 33.38*, level ca. 19.23) was located to its south. In the next fill layer 11, were the bottom of a small jar or jug with two scratched Semitic letters: c (on the base) and y (on the side) (46) (*Pl. 33.39*, level 19.24/19.27) and a thick bronze nail with a large dome-shaped head (47) (*Pl. 33.40*, 19.30).

The earliest floor in "room" 19, which was probably a terrace rather than a room proper, was a stone pavement (levels 19.42, 19.59 and 19.67) associated with layers 10 and 9. In 12, i.e. the fill below the pavement, two finds occurred: a fragment



Fig. 89. Complex IX. "Room" 19. Plastered area as seen from the west.

of an elbow fibula (48) (*Pl. 33.41*, level 19.29) and a fragment of an Attic kylix dated to the late 6th century B.C. (49) (*Pl. 33.42*, level 19.25). A bronze needle was found in layer 11 (50) (*Pl. 33.43*, level 19.30) and two objects came to light in 10: a rim sherd of an Attic black-glazed bowl with an impressed Ionic kymation, dating from the second half of the 5th or the beginning of the 4th century B.C. (51) (*Pl. 33.44*, level 19.44) and a bronze fibula (52) (*Pl. 33.45*, level 19.50). The finds mentioned below came from layer 9, also a fill layer: the upper part of a one-handed flask from the Classical period (?) (53) (*Pl. 33.46*, level 19.66), a blade of light greyish obsidian (54) (*Pl. 33.47*, level 19.55), a small, globular carnelian bead (55) (*Pl. 33.48*) and a fragment of a bronze ring (56) (*Pl. 33.49*, level 19.60). Two small rim fragments of a bowl or vase allegedly of jade or celadon were found on the pavement (57) (*Pl. 33.50*, level 19.50). If the material was assessed correctly, then these must be intrusions from the Medieval period.

The east baulk of H 11 NE showed that a thin layer of ashes was deposited on the floor in layer 9.

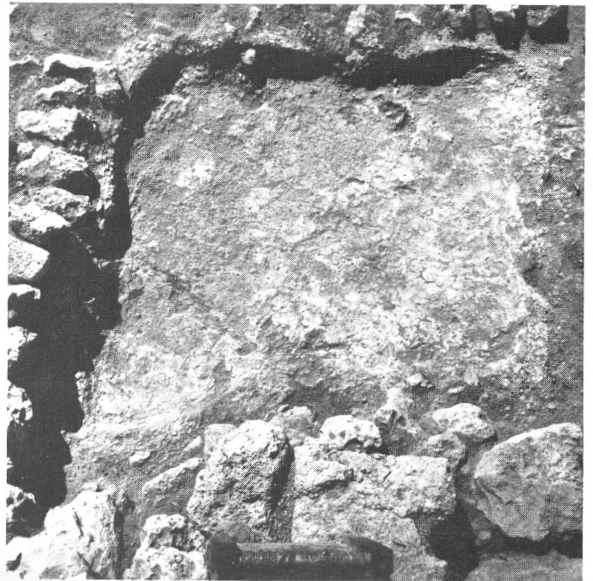


Fig. 90. Complex IX. "Room" 19. Plastered area as seen from the north.

The two next strata, 8 and 7, seem to represent renewals of the stone pavement in the room. There is no definite proof of the continued function of the plastered area at the north-west angle of "room" 19, but since it seems to have been kept free of paving stones it presumably still played a role. The following finds occurred in layer 8: fragments of at least two amphorae (58) (*Pl. 33.51*, level 19.71), a rim

- 48: H 11 NE CCCXII, i.n. 8038 = TS 4593, Sūkās VII, 73 no. 410.
 49: H 11 SE CCCXXIII, i.n. 8028 = TS 4590.
 50: H 11 NE CCXCII, i.n. 8032 = TS 4592, Sūkās VII, 70 fig. 21.391, 72 no. 391.
 51: H 11 SE CCLXXXI, i.n. 8063.
 52: H 11 NE CCLXXXV, i.n. 8064 = TS 4606, Sūkās VII, 73–74 no. 415 pl. 23.415.
 53: H 11 NE CCLXXIV, i.n. 8071.
 55: H 11 NE CCLXXV, i.n. 8070.
 56: H 11 NE CCLXXXII, i.n. 8072.
 57: H 11 SE CCLXX, i.n. 8041.
 58: H 11 NE CCLXXII, i.n. 8464, including fragments of amphorae like Sūkās VII, 19 type VIII.2.B. At the time of excavation this find was referred to layer 9, but the level indicates that it probably belongs here.

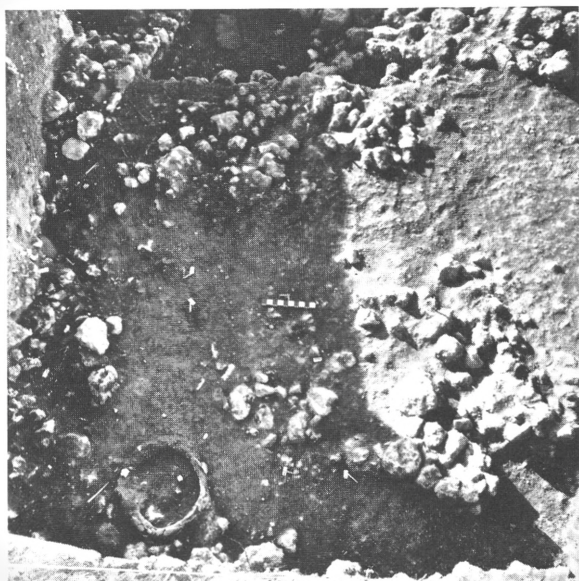


Fig. 91. Complex IX. Room 20 as seen from the east.

sherd of an Attic black-figure kylix with a palmette in the handle zone (59) (*Pl. 33.52*, level 19.70), a small thick, ring-shaped bead of manganese glass or faience (60) (*Pl. 33.53*), and an elbow fibula of bronze (61) (*Pl. 33.54*, level 19.73). Three finds occurred in layer 7: a glass bead (62) (*Pl. 33.55*, level 19.75), a fragment of an iron knife (63) (*Pl. 33.56*, level 19.79) and a vase-shaped bottle-stopper (64) (*Pl. 33.57*, level 19.79).

59: H 11 NE CCLI, i.n. 8074 = TS 4608.

60: H 11 NE CCLX, i.n. 8051.

61: H 11 SE CCLVI, i.n. 8050 = TS 4599, *Sūkās VII*, 73 no. 412 pl. 23.412.

62: H 11 NE CCXXXIX, i.n. 6691 = TS 4508.

63: H 11 SE CCXLII, i.n. 8048.

64: H 11 SE CCXL, i.n. 8634 = TS 4839, *Sūkās VII*, 40 fig. 14.215, 45 no. 215 pl. 13.215.

65: H 11 SE CCCXXXII, i.n. 8024, *Sūkās II*, 15 fig. a.93, 24–25, 27 no. 93.

66: H 11 SE CCCXXII, i.n. 8029, *Sūkās II*, 15 fig. a.93, 24–25, 27 no. 93.

67: H 11 SE CCCX, i.n. 8644 = TS 4843, *Sūkās II*, 15 fig. a.93, 24–25, 27 no. 93.



Fig. 92. Complex IX. Room 20 as seen from the east.

Room 20, finally, was located south of “room” 19, in H 11 SW and H 11 SE, figs. 91–92. It had a slightly irregular, rectangular shape. Its length is unknown as it extended eastwards into H 12 SW, which was not excavated down to this level. The width of the room was ca. 1.5 m to the west, but it seems to have been somewhat wider to the east.

A number of finds were located below the north wall of the room, which was of course identical to the south wall of “room” 19. Among them was a shoulder fragment of an East Greek vase (65) (*Pl. 33.58*, level 19.20). Interestingly another fragment of the same vase was unearthed in the first habitation layer in room 20 (66) (*Pl. 33.59*) and a third was found near the south wall of the room at a slightly higher level (67) (*Pl. 33.60*, level 19.55) – a graphic example of the way in which potsherds are scattered by building activities. The last sherd was admittedly found near a stretch of the wall where a door aperture was constructed in the next building phase of the complex, but it is not impossible that it was originally part of the fill in the wall. Returning to the north wall we note the presence of a rim sherd of

an Attic kylix from the late 6th or early 5th century B.C. (68) (*Pl. 33.61*) and fragments of a storage amphora (69) (*Pl. 33.62*, level 19.30).

Two short walls, meeting each other at a right angle, were located at the north-west angle of room 20. One of these ran west-north-west/east-south-east for a length of ca. 1.90 (level 18.95). The other, which ran north-north-east/south-south-west, had a length of ca. 1.60 m. Together with the westernmost part of the north wall and the northernmost part of the west wall of the room, these two walls appear to define a small, rectangular area measuring ca. 1.20 m × 1 m internally. It is difficult to determine the function of this arrangement. To a certain extent it corresponds to the plastered area in the north-west angle of room 19, but in the present case there was no trace of a plastered floor.

The earliest habitation layer connected with Complex IX in room 20 was designated 10 in the western part of the room (in H 11 SW), where it lay at level ca. 19.19. This corresponded to 11 in the eastern part of the room (in H 11 SE), where a circular oven was preserved (70) (*Pl. 33.63*, top levels 19.29 and 19.35). An area covered with charcoal was located south of this at level 19.26. Two large ashlar blocks (levels 19.40 and 19.48), positioned west and south of the oven, must have had a function connected with its use.

In the preliminary excavation report on H 11, E. Fugmann, chief architect of the expedition, suggested that the oven dated back to the Archaic period (71). This seems, however, rather unlikely for two reasons: A) the top level of the oven was 19.35 (moreover, if we assume that the two ashlar blocks were part of the set-up, it was as high as 19.40–19.50), thus well above the earliest F period habitation surface in the room, and B) it was later replaced by another oven, Pl. 33.67, in its immediate vicinity. The latter oven can with certainty be referred to period F and – in view of the continuity between the two ovens – it is hard to believe that they are separated by a hiatus of ca. 150 years.

The following finds were associated with this horizon: a small cylindrical bead of blue faience

(72) (*Pl. 33.64*, level 19.20), a fragment of the upper part of an Attic red-figure guttus from the early fourth century B.C. attributed to the Al-Mina painter (73) (*Pl. 33.65*, level 19.19; fig. 113), and an Egyptianizing scaraboid that has been compared to a specimen dated to the 4th century B.C. (74) (*Pl. 33.66*, level 19.19; fig. 114).

The two next layers in room 20 were designated 9 and 8 in the western half of the room, where they lay at levels ca. 19.32 and 19.47. These corresponded to layers 10 and 9 in the eastern part of the room, where they were found at levels 19.35–19.37 and 19.48–19.54, respectively. At this stage the oven, Pl. 33.63, had apparently ceased to function, as indicated above, and its place had been taken by another oven (75) (*Pl. 33.67*, level 19.66). This was located immediately south-west of Pl. 33.63 and stood on a small platform of boulders – perhaps the upper part of an Iron Age wall that was reused in the new complex. Some potsherds dating from the 6th to the 4th century B.C. were found inside Pl. 33.67 – perhaps they were originally included in fill at the sides of the oven. A concentration of charcoal was encountered in layer 10 in H 11 SE (76) (*Pl. 33.68*), while the neck of an alabastron of dark blue glass

68: H 11 SE CCCXX, i.n. 8030 = TS 4591.

69: H 11 SE CCCXXXV, i.n. 8635 = TS 4840, cf. E. Gjerstad, *OpAth* 3 1960, 119–120 fig. 13.10 and R. W. Hamilton, *QDAP* 4 1935, 4 fig. 4.

70: H 11 SE CCXCVI.

71: E. Fugmann, *AAS* 13 1963, 222.

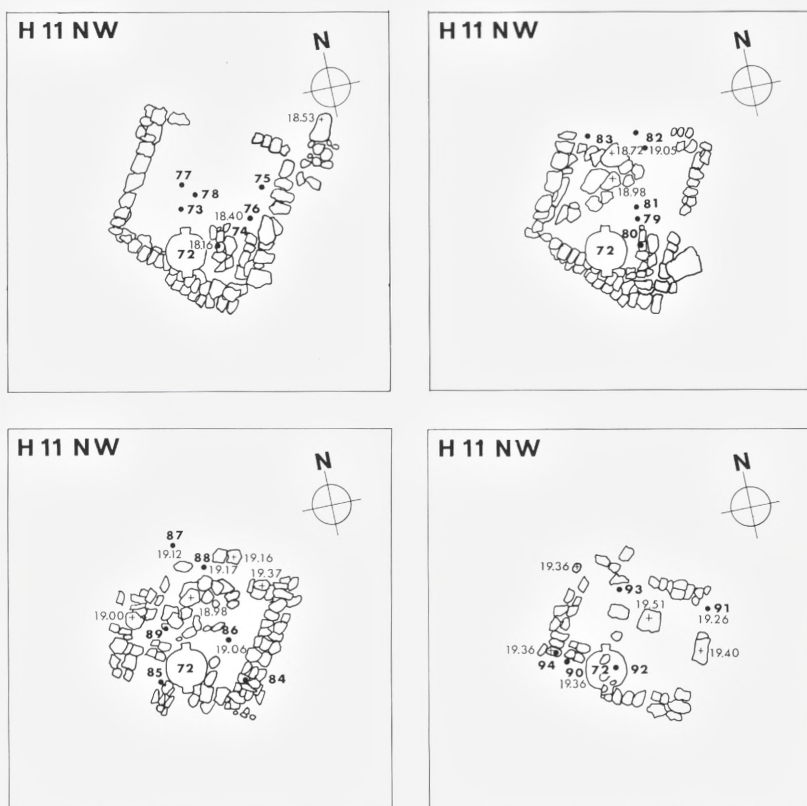
72: H 11 SE CCXCIII, i.n. 8036.

73: H 11 SW CCLXXI, i.n. 8014/2 = TS 4585, cf. J. D. Beazley, *Excavations at Al Mina, Sueidia III. The red-figured Vases*, *JHS* 59 1939, 27 no. 70. A work by a vase painter “closely related” to the Al Mina Painter was unearthed in Sūkās East, cf. Sūkās I, 104–105 no. 58, 117 fig. 41.g; i.n. 8014/1.

74: H 11 SW CCLXV, i.n. 6700 = TS 4517, Sūkās VII, 88 no. 542, 122 pl. 26.542.

75: H 11 SE CCXCVII, i.n. 8033, cf. Sūkās II, 27 no. 93; i.n. 8460/1–3, i.n. 8550, i.n. 8651 = TS 4847, Sūkās II, 15 fig. a.95, 25–27 no. 95 pl. 4.95.

76: H 11 SE CCCXXXIV.



Pl. 34. 1:100.

decorated with white bands (77) (*Pl. 33.69*, level 19.54) was found in H 11 SE layer 9. In the corresponding layer 8 in the western part of the room two finds appeared: a rim sherd of a small bowl (78) (*Pl. 33.70*) and the pointed bottom of a juglet (79) (*Pl. 33.71*).

The chronology of the first building phase in the history of Complex IX can be established relatively easily. The find of a silver coin from Arados dating from the end of the 5th to the beginning of the 4th century B.C., Pl. 33.11, is of particular importance in this respect. It provides a *terminus post quem* for the building. The evidence given by the coin is furthermore supported by a considerable number of finds dating from the late fifth to the early fourth century

B.C. that were unearthed throughout the complex: Pls. 33.7, 33.9, 33.10, 33.15, 33.19, 33.28, 33.36, 33.44, 33.65, 33.66 and 33.69.

The finds do not allow us to determine the end of this building phase with the same degree of precision. But, as will be shown in the next chapter, it seems possible to assign the following building phase to period E 2, and this gives us a *terminus ante quem* for the end of the first building phase of Complex IX.

H 11 NW – the open area between rooms 12 and 19 in the north front of Complex IX

Before considering the area north and east of Complex IX it may be useful to discuss the open area in the north front of the building, between rooms 12 and 19, in H 11 NW, Pls. 33–34. Although this area was located outside the complex its use

77: H 11 SE CCCXXXI, i.n. 8025.

78: H 11 SW CCLXI, i.n. 8582.

79: H 11 SW CCLXII, i.n. 8643.

may have been connected with it. The situation here is dominated by the presence of a rectangular, or rather trapezoidal, pit with stone-built sides. We have already referred to this pit several times in the preceding chapters and its interpretation is discussed in the final chapter. We shall begin by considering the pit itself and the finds it contained. After this comes a discussion of the rest of the open area in the north front of Complex IX, which constituted the architectural setting for the pit.

The bottom of the pit seems to have been reached at level ca. 18.16. This implies that it cut right through the G, H and even J period layers. The sides of the pit were made of field stones that were preserved up to a level of ca. 19.30–19.40. The east and west sides were more or less parallel with the east wall of room 12 and the west wall of “room” 19, respectively. The internal dimensions of the bottom of the pit were as follows: L. of the north side ca. 1.60 m, L. of the east side ca. 1.85 m, L. of the south side ca. 1.7, and L. of the west side ca. 1.5 m. The pit remained open until the end of period F, when the upper parts of the stone-built sides seem to have fallen inwards, perhaps following an earthquake. At the same time most of the pots, which constituted the majority of the objects deposited in the pit, were smashed and their sherds somewhat scattered. The internal stratification of the pit does not seem to have any chronological significance: as we shall see, the sherd of a Megarian bowl from the second century B.C. was located near the bottom, whereas Iron Age sherds were unearthed near the top. However, since the exact finding-place of a given object may provide a clue to its original position, the finds are presented in accordance with the stratigraphy noted by the excavators. The seemingly most important object of them all – a well preserved column crater from period G 1 – was already dealt with in the preceding chapter, Pl. 30.18. It was argued there that it may have been the accidental discovery of this vessel (Pl. 34.72) that prompted the F period builders to construct the pit in the first place.

The pit was crammed with pots, mostly large

storage amphorae, and the finds were so numerous that it was decided to concentrate on the presumably most significant objects and to relegate most of the residual and not precisely datable finds to the notes.

The lowest stratum inside the pit was designated 20. The only find occurring here was a bronze pin or needle (80) (Pl. 34.73). An ovoid bottle with disk-shaped base (81) (Pl. 34.74, level 18.16) and a fragment of a long, heavy, four-sided bronze nail (82) (Pl. 34.75) were found in layer 19. Layer 18 yielded a bottom sherd of a Megarian bowl (83) (Pl. 34.76, level 18.40; fig. 115). Two storage amphorae of late 5th to early 4th century B.C. date were excavated in the following layer 17, fig. 93 (84) (Pl. 34.77; fig. 116). Another almost completely preserved storage amphora was located immediately east of these (85) (Pl. 34.78). The neck fragment of an Attic juglet (86) (Pl. 34.79) and a bone ladle (87) (Pl. 34.80) were brought to light in layers 16 and 15, respectively. A fragment of an elbow fibula of bronze

80: H 11 NW CCCXXI, i.n. 8004 = TS 4582, Sūkās VII, 70 fig. 21.393, 72 no. 393.

81: H 11 NW CCCXIX, i.n. 6740 = TS 4557.

82: H 11 NW CCLXXXIX, i.n. 8008.

83: H 11 NW CCLXXX, i.n. 8009 = TS 4583.

84: H 11 NW CLXIII, i.n. 5157 = TS 3164, Sūkās VII, 18 fig. 5.58, 19, 21 no. 58, 112 pl. 4.58; i.n. 5296/1–6, of which 4 = TS 3370, Sūkās VII, 65 no. 344 pl. 20.344; H 11 NW CLXVII, i.n. 5158/1 = TS 3165, Sūkās VII, 18 fig. 5.59, 19, 21 no. 59, 112 pl. 4.59. Six Iron Age sherds were furthermore found in stratum 17: H 11 NW CLXVI, i.n. 5293/1.

85: H 11 NW CLXIV, i.n. 4550 = TS 2545, Sūkās VII, 15 no. 49, 112 pl. 3.49; i.n. 5303/1 = TS 3373.

86: H 11 NW CLVIII, i.n. 4612 = TS 2593. Six fragments of local Iron Age pots and one Greek sherd were also found in the layer: H 11 NW CLXV, i.n. 5302/1–2.

87: H 11 NW CLIX, i.n. 8660 = TS 4850, Sūkās VII, 95 no. 594 pl. 29.594. This was found in fill below the side of the column crater Pl. 34.72. The following finds were also referred to layer 15: H 11 NW CLIV, i.n. 4614 = TS 2594, Sūkās II, 60 ad no. 189; H 11 NW CLX, i.n. 8656, the disk foot of a pot or bowl; H 11 NW CLXI, i.n. 5292/1 = TS 3810, the bottom of an amphora.

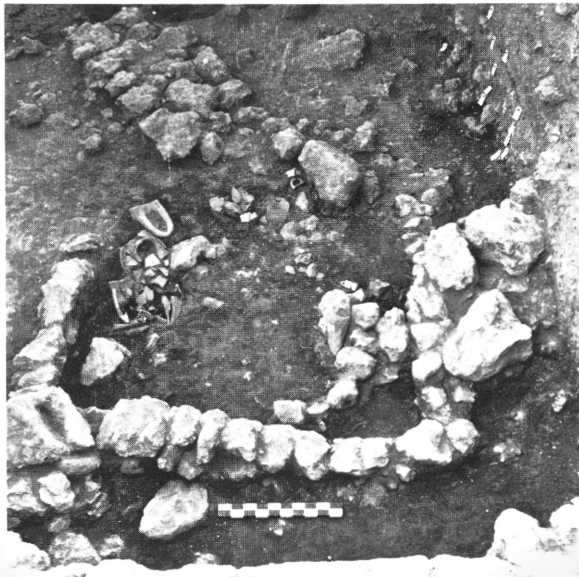


Fig. 93. H 11 NW. The four-sided, stone-lined pit as seen from the south. Layers 17 to 15.

was found in layer 14 (88) (*Pl. 34.81*). In 13, fig. 94, two further storage jars of late 5th - early 4th century B.C. types were excavated (89) (*Pl. 34.82*, level 19.05 and *Pl. 34.83*). A small jug (90) (*Pl. 34.84*) and three Phoenician glass fragments (91) (*Pl. 34.85*) were unearthed in layer 12; fig. 95. In the

- 88: H 11 NW CXLVI, i.n. 4609 = TS 2591, Sūkās VII, 73–74 no. 420 pl. 23.420. Also from stratum 14: H 11 NW CXLV, i.n. 4600 = TS 2588, the foot of a small Cypriote White Painted I or III (?) vase; H 11 NW CLI, i.n. 5287/1; i.n. 4553 = TS 2547; i.n. 5291/1–2, of which 1 = TS 3363, Sūkās VII, 15–16 no. 53 pl. 4.53 and 2 = TS 3364; i.n. 8650; H 11 NW CLII, i.n. 5301/1 = TS 3372, Sūkās VII, 65 no. 342 pl. 20.342; i.n. 5301/2-3, a find comprising sherds ranging in date from the Iron Age to the 4th century B.C.
- 89: H 11 NW CXXXVI and CXXXVI bis, i.n. 5299; i.n. 7264; i.n. 4565 = TS 2556, Sūkās VII, 15 no. 46, 112 pl. 3.46 and H 11 NW CXXXV and CXXXV bis, i.n. 5298/1–3; i.n. 5637 = TS 3703, Sūkās VII, 18 fig. 5.57, 19–21 no. 57 pl. 4.57. Also from layer 13: H 11 NW CXXXIV, i.n. 4616 = TS 2596, a fragment of a local oenochoe and H 11 NW CXLI, the pointed bottom of an amphora.
- 90: H 11 NW CXXXVIII, i.n. 4516 = TS 2515, Sūkās VII, 31, 32 no. 120 pl. 8.120. The following finds also appeared in



Fig. 94. H 11 NW. The four-sided, stone-lined pit as seen from the south-east. Layer 13.

following layer, 11, there occurred a certain number of stones that may have tumbled down from one of the side walls. A side sherd from a white glass bottle with black decoration (92) (*Pl. 34.86*, level 19.06) and a button seal of steatite (93) (*Pl. 34.87*, level 19.12) were referred to this layer. A miniature jug

- layer 12: H 11 NW CXXII, the pointed bottom of an amphora; H 11 NW CXXIII, i.n. 5297, seven sherds of Iron Age amphorae; H 11 NW CXXV, i.n. 5437 = TS 3470, Sūkās VII, 40 fig. 14.207, 45 no. 207 pl. 12.207; H 11 NW CXXVI, i.n. 4585 = TS 2574, a fragment of a iron implement; H 11 NW CXXVII, i.n. 5300 = TS 3371, the pointed bottom of a local Iron Age amphora; H 11 NW CXXXI, i.n. 4586 = TS 2575, Sūkās II, 65 ad no. 267 and H 11 NW CLI and CLIII, i.n. 4553 = TS 2547, the upper part of Cypriote (?) jug.
- 91: H 11 NW CXXX, i.n. 4599 = TS 2587.
- 92: H 11 NW CXIV, i.n. 6190/1 = TS 4091; i.n. 6190/2 = TS 4092, Sūkās VII, 100 no. 640 pl. 29.640. Also from layer 11: H 11 NW CXVII, i.n. 5304 = TS 3374; i.n. 6191 = TS 4093, a side sherd of a Little Master cup; H 11 NW CXVIII, i.n. 4582 = TS 2571, Sūkās II, 65 ad no. 267.
- 93: H 11 NW CXVI, i.n. 6192 = TS 4094, Sūkās VII, 85 no. 523 pl. 26.523.

with flat base (94) (*Pl. 34.88*, level 19.17; fig. 117) and a pestle of limestone (95) (*Pl. 34.89*) were found in 10. In layer 9, fig. 96, a scaraboid of glass (96) (*Pl. 34.90*, level 19.36) and a further miniature jug (97) (*Pl. 34.91*, level 19.26) came to light. Layer 8 yielded the bottom of a pointed amphora and further Iron Age sherds (98) (*Pl. 34.92*). Four almost completely preserved storage amphorae were found in layer 7 (99) (*Pls. 34.93* and *34.94*), but no finds appeared in the next three layers inside the pit. It was sealed by a pebble floor in layer 3, to which we shall return in the next chapter. Some objects were found in the side walls of the pit, or in their immediate vicinity. Although of little importance in themselves, they do provide support for the date of construction of the pit suggested in the following, because none of them postdate the 6th century B.C. (100).

The level of the ground surrounding the rectangular pit seems originally to have been ca. 19.30–19.40. Interestingly the corresponding F period surface north of Complex IX was nearly one m higher than this. It appears that a poorly preserved wall orientated south-south-east/north-north-west (levels 19.45, 19.54 and 20.30) north of the pit constituted the remains of a terrace wall between the open area between rooms 12 and 19 in Complex IX and the area to its north.

It seems that the ground level around the pit rose gradually during the course of period F. The excavators observed a stratigraphy that seemed to correspond to that of the pit. Parts of the floor in layer 8 were encountered at level ca. 19.38. Spots of greyish-white clay and charcoal were furthermore noted at the south-east angle of the open area. Two finds were associated with this layer: a bronze needle (101) (*Pl. 33.95*) and an arrowhead of bronze (102) (*Pl. 33.96*, level 19.28). The following finds occurred on the floor in the next stratum, 7: the pointed bottom of an amphora (103) (*Pl. 33.97*) and fragments of East Greek and local Iron Age vases (104) (*Pl. 33.98*, level 19.57). The floor associated with layer 6 was described as “lime-mixed”. It was reached at level 19.64. Twenty-four local Iron Age

potsherds were found on it (105) (*Pl. 33.99*, level 19.66) whereas the following finds were located in it: the pointed bottoms of two Phoenician amphorae (106) (*Pls. 33.100* and *33.101*, level 19.65) and two further bottoms of Phoenician amphorae found

- 94: H 11 NW CX, i.n. 8707 = TS 4867, Sūkās VII, 28 fig. 10.116, 31–32 no. 116 pl. 8.116. Two handle fragments of local Iron Age amphorae were also found in stratum 10, H 11 NW CXI, i.n. 5279.
- 95: H 11 NW CXIII, i.n. 8574.
- 96: H 11 NW XCIX, i.n. 6180 = TS 4087. The objects listed below were also found in layer 9: H 11 NW XCVII, i.n. 4570 = TS 2561, Sūkās II, 31, 35 no. 119 pl. 6.119; i.n. 5275/1; H 11 NW C, i.n. 4573 = TS 2564, Sūkās II, 63 ad no. 238; i.n. 5278/1; H 11 NW CII, i.n. 4574 = TS 3106, an iron slag; H 11 NW CIV, i.n. 8636, a fragment of an East Greek cup.
- 97: H 11 NW CI, i.n. 8647/1 = TS 4844, Sūkās VII, 28 fig. 10.115, 31–32 no. 115 pl. 8.115; i.n. 8647/2–4.
- 98: H 11 NW LXXXIII, i.n. 5159 = TS 3214, Sūkās VII, 20 fig. 6.64, 21 no. 64, 113 pl. 4.64; i.n. 5268/1–2. Also from stratum 8; H 11 NW LXXXIV, i.n. 5269/1 = TS 3358, a rim and side sherd of a shallow lamp; i.n. 5270/1–3; H 11 NW XC, i.n. 5272/1–2; H 11 NW XCV, i.n. 5276/1 = TS 3359; H 11 NW LXXXVIII, i.n. 5273/1.
- 99: H 11 NW LXXIV, i.n. 5155 = TS 3099, Sūkās VII, 20 fig. 6.65, 21 no. 65, 113 pl. 5.65; i.n. 5257/1–2 and H 11 NW LXXX, i.n. 4554 = TS 2548, Sūkās VII, 21 no. 66, 113 pl. 5.66; i.n. 5156 = TS 3100, Sūkās VII, 20 fig. 6.67, 21 no. 67, 113 pl. 5.67; i.n. 5249/1 = TS 3351, Sūkās VII, 21, 22 fig. 7.75, 23 no. 75, 113 pl. 5.75.
- 100: H 11 NW CCCXXVII, i.n. 8003; H 11 NW CCCXXVIII, i.n. 8002; H 11 NW CLV, i.n. 8662; H 11 NW CLVI, i.n. 4611 = TS 2592; H 11 NW CLVII, i.n. 6254 = TS 4189, Sūkās VII, 91–92 no. 569 pl. 28.569; H 11 NW CXLVIII, i.n. 4596 = TS 2586, Sūkās II, 65 ad no. 268; H 11 NW CIL, i.n. 4596 = TS 2585; H 11 NW CXII, i.n. 4580 = TS 2570; H 11 NW CV, i.n. 4577 = TS 2567, Sūkās II, 38 ad no. 132a; H 11 NW CIX.
- 101: H 11 NW LXXXII, i.n. 4571 = TS 2562, Sūkās VII, 71 no. 388 pl. 22.388.
- 102: H 11 NW CIII, i.n. 4576 = TS 2566.
- 103: H 11 NW LXXIX, i.n. 5263 = TS 3357.
- 104: H 11 NW LXXII, i.n. 5260/1 = TS 4063, Sūkās II, 74–75, 78 no. 334 pl. 17.334.
- 105: H 11 NW LXVII, i.n. 4384/1; i.n. 4384/2.
- 106: H 11 NW LXIII, i.n. 2929 and H 11 NW LXIV, i.n. 2930/1.



Fig. 95. H 11 NW. The four-sided, stone-lined pit as seen from the south-east. Layer 12.

together with seven fragments of a hard-baked cooking-pot recorded as Hellenistic (107) (Pls. 33.102 and 33.103, level 19.64).

The dating of the rectangular pit is relatively straightforward. The latest find unearthed inside it was the Megarian sherd, Pl. 34.76, which probably dates from the 2nd century B.C. This was found near the bottom of the pit, indicating that it remained open till the end of period F. This is of great interest since there can be no doubt that its construction went back to the very beginning of period F. Indeed it is clear that the open area between rooms 12 and 20 in the north front of Complex IX owed its existence to the presence of the pit. A fourth century B.C. date is furthermore supported by the date of the large storage amphorae found inside the pit: Pls. 34.77, 34.78, 34.82, 34.83, 34.93 and 34.94. The possible function of the pit is discussed in the final chapter.

107: H 11 NW LXV, i.n. 2931; i.n. 2933; and H 11 NW LXVI, i.n. 2932.



Fig. 96. H 11 NW. The four-sided, stone-lined pit as seen from the west.

G 10 NE/SE, G 11 NW/SW/NE/SE, G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE, the northernmost part of H 11 NW/NE, H 12 NW/SW/NE/SE

No clearly definable buildings from period F were preserved in the area immediately north and east of Complex IX and interpretation of the structures found here is most difficult. It is uncertain whether these represent the remains of houses rather than other types of structure such as terrace walls. It seems clear, however, that there were two separate architectural units. The first was located north of room 12 in Complex IX. It consisted of a massively built wall orientated west-north-west/east-south-east (level 20.02), which had a length of nearly 6 m. Side walls running south were found at both ends of the massive wall. Their lengths are unknown, but it seems clear that they did not reach the north front of Complex IX. The second architectural unit was located east of the first, opposite the four-sided, stone-lined pit in H 11 NW and "room" 19 in Complex IX. Like the first unit it seems to consist of three walls at right angles to one another. The more important wall was again orientated west-north-

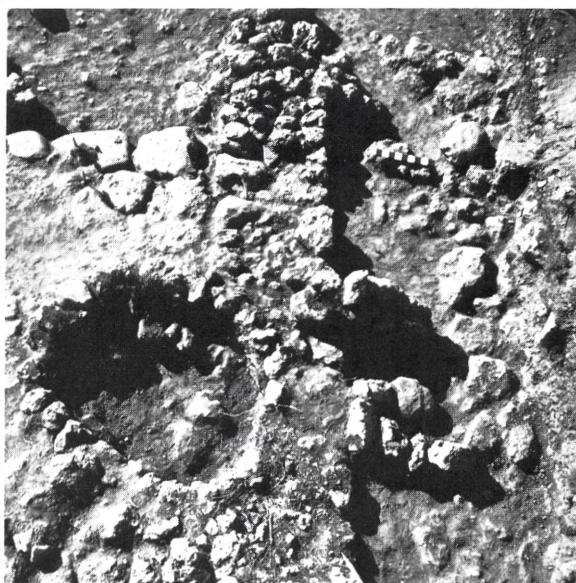


Fig. 97. The pit Pl 33.104 as seen from the east.

west/east-south-east. It was well preserved and ca. 7.80 m long (levels 20.20, 20.49, and 20.44). Here the two side walls were situated north of the wall. Whereas this architectural unit may conceivably represent the southern part of a building, the same conclusion cannot apply to the first one in view of its position in relation to the north front of Complex IX. In this case, at least, the structure probably represents a terrace system.

Each of the two architectural units was associated with an oval, stone-lined pit. The first (108) (*Pl. 33.104*; fig. 97) was located north of the first unit on the boundary between G 10 NE and G 11 NW. It measured ca. 1.30 m × 1.00 m inside and it was orientated north-north-east/south-south-west. The top levels of the stones encircling the opening were 20.42 and 20.15. Its bottom level was ca. 19.03. There was a “floor” of pebbles at the bottom on which lay three or four ashlar. Relatively few finds occurred inside the pit: an almost completely preserved jug, dated to the 8th or 7th century B.C. (109) (*Pl. 33.105*), a bottom fragment of an East Greek jug (110) (*Pl. 33.106*, level 19.91), eight potsherds from the 7th to the 6th century B.C.

including side and bottom fragments of a further East Greek jug (111) (*Pl. 33.107*), a pin or thin rod of bronze (112) (*Pl. 33.108*), a number of Iron Age sherds including Cypriote imports, and a whetstone (113) (*Pl. 33.109*).

The second oval pit (114) (*Pl. 33.110*; fig. 98) was located immediately south of the second architectural unit. Its internal dimensions were almost identical to those of the first pit: ca. 1.20 m × 1.00 m. The top level of the stones surrounding the opening was ca. 20.35 and the bottom level was ca. 18.69. The “floor” of the pit was covered with pebbles. It seems that the digging of this pit caused some disturbance to the earth immediately below it. In this area some Bronze Age potsherds said to come from a pit were found (115) (*Pl. 33.111*).

Ten layers were distinguished inside the pit, Pl. 33.110. The lowest 10, was described as consisting of darkish earth, more clayey than the following layer 9 that was brown to yellowish, clayey earth.

108: G 11 NW CXIII.

109: G 11 NW CCXCII, i.n. 6723 = TS 4540, Sūkās VII, 30 fig. 11.124, 31–32 no. 124, 116 pl. 8.124.

110: G 11 NW XCV, i.n. 689/1 = TS 849, Sūkās II, 52–53, 63 no. 248, 96 pl. 13.248 and i.n. 689/2 = TS 850.

111: G 11 NW LXXIII, i.n. 1165/1 = TS 1210, Sūkās II, 50, 52, 60 no. 191, 96 pl. 11.191.

112: G 11 NW CXII, i.n. 723/1 = TS 871.

113: G 11 NW CXIII, i.n. 1181/1; i.n. 1181/2; i.n. 1181/3 = TS 1224, Sūkās II, 72 ad no. 323; i.n. 1184/4 = TS 1225; i.n. 1181/5; i.n. 1182/1 = TS 1226, Sūkās VII, 106 no. 687 pl. 31.687; i.n. 1183/1 = TS 1227; i.n. 1184/1 = TS 1228; i.n. 1184/2; i.n. 1184/3; i.n. 1184/4; i.n. 1185/1 = TS 1229; i.n. 1185/2 = TS 1230, Sūkās VII, 38 fig. 13.177, 39, 41 no. 177 pl. 11.177; i.n. 1185/3 = TS 1231, Sūkās VII, 50 no. 246 pl. 15.246.

114: G 11 SW CXXVI, i.n. 450/1–5 = TS 560, Sūkās VII, 53–54 no. 278 pl. 17.278; i.n. 1186/1–2; i.n. 1187/1, cf. SCE IV 2, fig. 67.23; i.n. 1187/2; i.n. 1188/1; i.n. 1188/2 = TS 1232; i.n. 1188/3 = TS 1233, Sūkās VII, 106 no. 688 pl. 31.688; i.n. 1190/1–6, of which 2 = TS 1234; i.n. 1191/1 = TS 1235; i.n. 1191/2 = TS 1236; i.n. 1192/1–6, of which 2 = TS 1237 and 4 = TS 1238; i.n. 1193/1–2, of which 2 = TS 1240.

115: G 11 SW CLVIII, i.n. 886/1–2 and 886/6 = TS 949, Sūkās VII, 7 no. 9, 8 fig. 1.9, 111; i.n. 886/3–4; i.n. 887/1–3.

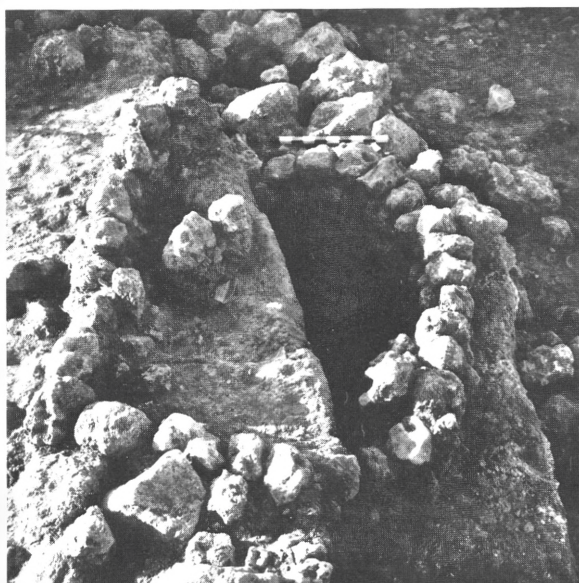


Fig. 98. The pit Pl. 33.110 as seen from the north.

Layers 8 and 7 were not described in detail, 6 was an earth fill whereas 5 was white and had a fine, powdery consistence. Layer 4 consisted of loose, sandy earth and 3 was an ash layer. Layer 2 consisted of finely grained, light brownish earth and 1 was a further ash layer. A few finds appeared above layer 1, but still inside the pit: the pointed bottom of an amphora of coarse, red, gritty clay, the bottom of an Iron Age fruit-stand of red, gritty clay, a rim and neck fragment of a pot with flat offset rim

116: G 11 SW XCVI, i.n. 1176/1; i.n. 1177/1 = TS 1217.

117: G 11 SE LXXXIV, i.n. 618/1 = TS 813.

118: G 10 NE XVII.

119: Cf. supra chapter III note 53.

120: G 10 NE XXVII, i.n. 6600 = TS 4415. Weight 1) 0.55 g and 2) 0.42 g. This and the following find were referred to stratum 3 at the time of excavation but the levels indicate that they probably belong here.

121: G 10 NE XXVIII, i.n. 8194.

122: G 10 SE XX, i.n. 6582 = TS 4394. On the obverse indistinct traces of a head were preserved and on the reverse a galley with unrecognizable details. Weight 1) 3.08 g and 2) 3.00 g.

and a rim and neck fragment of a local Iron Age lekythos (116) (*Pl. 33.112*, level 20.03), and a loom weight of terracotta (117) (*Pl. 33.113*).

G 12 seems to have been more or less untouched by building activities in period F. H 12 was not excavated to the same depth as G 11, G 12 and H 11 and this explains why the eastern limits of Complex IX in the first phase of the building's history were not identified. However, two walls, apparently unconnected with Complex IX, may go back to the period with which we are concerned here. Both were orientated west-north-west/east-south-east. One was located in the northern half of H 12 NW/SE (levels 20.42, 20.51, 20.35, 20.52 and 20.47). This wall could be followed eastwards up to the baulk between H 12 and H 13. It seems likely that it continued eastwards and reached the F period structures in H 13 in the north-east sector of the tall. The second wall was located in the north-western angle of H 12 NW (levels 20.33, 20.54 and 20.48) from where it ran in a west-north-west direction, passing through the north-east angle of H 11 NE and entering G 11 SE.

Turning now to the stratigraphy connected with the architectural horizon described above, it should be borne in mind that here the excavators were quite near the actual surface of the mound and that Medieval and later disturbances as well as soil erosion had contributed to blur the picture to some extent. It was not possible to observe a detailed stratigraphy everywhere and this explains why documentation for the layers was somewhat uneven.

It has previously been suggested that two sub-phases may be distinguished inside layer 4 in G 10 NE and SE. The lowest seemed to belong to period G 1 and was dealt with in the last chapter. The upper corresponded to a floor at level ca. 20.00. A fire-damaged oven stood on this (118) (*Pl. 33.114*, level 20.02). There was evidence of stone robbing here (119) (*Pl. 33.115–116*). The following finds can be referred to this horizon: a corroded bronze coin (120) (*Pl. 33.117*, level 19.98), a small, worn piece of carnelian (121) (*Pl. 33.118*, level 19.98), a Phoenician silver coin (122) (*Pl. 33.119*, level 20.02) and a

fragment of an alabaster bowl (123). (*Pl. 33.120*, level 19.99).

No less than three corresponding strata were identified in G 11 NW and SW: 6 to 4. Layer 6 was apparently little more than fill deposited on top of the ruined architecture from period G. The finds in this stratum were seemingly all residual (124). The two architectural units belonged to the next layer, 5. A fragment of a bronze pin lying on top of the ruined north wall of Complex VIII (125) (*Pl. 33.121*, level 20.16) was the only precisely located find in G 11 NW. There was evidence of stone robbing in this sector (126) (*Pl. 33.122*, level 19.78). Areas of floor were encountered in several places at levels 20.12, 20.18 and 20.19. The layer contained bones of ox, sheep, goat and pig as well as mollusc remains (127). Layer 4 corresponded to a new and slightly higher habitation surface. The following finds were associated with it: a concentration of sherds, ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period, found together with five fragments of bone and two lamp fragments (128) (*Pl. 33.123*, level 20.32), a rim fragment of a storage amphora (129) (*Pl. 33.124*), shoulder sherds of a Phoenician amphora which lay on the floor (130) (*Pl. 33.125*, level 20.21), a fragment of an iron ring (131) (*Pl. 33.126*, level 20.26), and a bronze needle (132) (*Pl. 33.127*). In this layer bones of ox, sheep and goat were found together with some mollusc fragments (133).

A corresponding layer, 4, appeared in the narrow strip of H 11 NW between the open area in the north front of Complex IX containing the four-sided, stone-lined pit and G 11 SW. Two separate floor levels were recognized here: one at level 20.04, the other at 20.14. The following objects were found in layer 4: a cylindrical spindle whorl (134) (*Pl. 33.128*) and a bronze amulet in the shape of a Tanit sign (135) (*Pl. 33.129*; fig. 118). A fragment of an Arab (?) blue glass bracelet (136) (*Pl. 33.130*) was no doubt intrusive.

In G 11 NE the corresponding layer was designated 3, and there a Hellenistic unguentarium (137) (*Pl. 33.131*, level 20.25, fig. 119) was found. In G 11

SE the same horizon was represented by three strata: 7 to 5. Layer 7 was an eastwards continua-

- 123: G 10 SE XXI, i.n. 6583 = TS 4395, Sūkās VII, 106 no. 690 pl. 31.690.
- 124: G 11 NW LXXII, i.n. 623/1 = TS 818; i.n. 623/2 = TS 819, G 11 NW LXXV, i.n. 1163/1 = TS 1192, Sūkās II, 64 ad no. 250; i.n. 1163/2.
- 125: G 11 NW CXI, i.n. 724.
- 126: See *supra* chapter V note 3.
- 127: The find comprised two radius fragments, the carpal bone and three lower ends of the metatarsus of an ox; one premolar, molars, the upper end of the radius, three lower ends of the humerus, fragments of the tibia and of the metatarsus of a sheep; the left mandible of a young pig; fragments of the metacarpus of a goat; three conch fragments, a *fusus glycerinis* sp. and the curved shell of a *gryphaea*.
- 128: G 11 SW LXXIV, i.n. 1164/1 = TS 1193, Sūkās II, 46, 57 no. 151 pl. 7.151; i.n. 1164/2–6, possibly from the same vase as i.n. 1164/1; i.n. 1164/7; i.n. 1164/8 = TS 1194, Sūkās II, 63 ad no. 246; i.n. 1164/9 = TS 1195, Sūkās II, 64 ad no. 250; i.n. 1164/10 = TS 1196, i.n. 1164/11 = TS 1197; i.n. 1164/12–13; i.n. 1164/14 = TS 1198, Sūkās II, 10 ad no. 18; i.n. 1164/15–24; i.n. 1164/25 = TS 1199; i.n. 1164/26 = TS 1200, Sūkās II, 21, 43 no. 148 pl. 7.148; i.n. 1164/27–29; i.n. 1164/30 = TS 1201; i.n. 1164/31–34; i.n. 1164/35 = TS 1202, Sūkās II, 59 ad no. 170b; i.n. 1164/36 = TS 1203; i.n. 1164/37–38; i.n. 1164/39–42 = TS 1204; i.n. 1164/43; i.n. 1164/44 = TS 1205; i.n. 1164/45 = TS 1206; i.n. 1164/46 = TS 1207; i.n. 1164/47 = TS 1208; i.n. 1164/48; i.n. 1164/49 = TS 1209.
- 129: G 11 SW LXV, i.n. 1150/1, cf. Sūkās VII, 13–15 type V. This was found on a floor.
- 130: G 11 SW LXII.
- 131: G 11 SW XLVII, i.n. 1143; i.n. 2574 = TS 1990.
- 132: G 11 SW LIV, i.n. 1157/1 = TS 1188, Sūkās VII, 75 no. 431 pl. 23.431.
- 133: The find included a molar, a fragment of the symphysis of the mandible, cervical vertebra, upper end of the metatarsus, first and second toe joints, knee joint of an ox; two molars, three pelvis fragments and fragments of the metacarpus of a sheep; horn core fragment, metatarsus juv. less lower trochlea of a goat; three conch fragments and shell fragments.
- 134: H 11 NW LX, i.n. 2227/1 = TS 2185, Sūkās VII, 96–97, no. 621 pl. 29.621.
- 135: H 11 NW LXI, i.n. 2228/1 = TS 2186, Sūkās VII, 80–81 no. 502, 119 pl. 24.502. This was found on a floor.
- 136: H 11 NW LXII, i.n. 2685/1 = TS 2422.
- 137: G 11 NE CCLXXXII, i.n. 6590 = TS 4403.

tion of 6 in G 11 SW and just as this represented debris accumulated on top of the ruined architecture from period G. The excavators noted the presence of a floor in layer 6, so some activity must have taken place nevertheless. Three finds, all obviously residual (138), lay on the floor in layer 6: a rim fragment of an East Greek kylix (139) (*Pl. 33.132*, level 20.17), a side sherd of a Cypriot Iron Age pot (White Painted IV (?)) (140) (*Pl. 33.133*, level 20.15), the stem of an East Greek kylix (141) (*Pl. 33.134*, level ca. 20.14) and a sheep's tooth and snailshell, found inside a large jar (142) (*Pl. 33.135*, level 20.16). Layer 6 corresponded to 5 in G 11 SW and layer 5 was identical to 4 in G 11 SW. The following objects were found on the floor in this layer: a rim sherd of a bowl (143) (*Pl. 33.136*, level 20.29) and four iron fragments, perhaps from a spear point (144) (*Pl. 33.137*, level ca. 20.25–20.29). Apart from these only one object came to light in

this stratum: the plinth of a terracotta figurine of which only the feet were preserved (145) (*Pl. 33.138*, level 20.25).

At the north-east angle of H 11 NE, i.e. the triangular area bounded on the north by G 11 SE, on the east by H 12 NW and on the south by Complex IX, the corresponding horizon was represented by layer 5. A floor associated with this stratum was encountered at level ca. 20.20.

G 12 was – as previously mentioned – apparently left more or less untouched by the building activities of period F and this probably explains why no specific stratum connected with this horizon could be singled out. It seems that layer 3 covered both periods F and E. We shall return to this in the next chapter. The stratigraphy of the adjoining G 13 NW/SW in Sūkās North-east suggests that a separate F period layer may originally have existed in G 12 after all. In G 13 NW/SW an F period layer was encountered at level ca. 20.62 to the north-west and at level ca. 20.58 near the south-western angle of G 13 SW (146). A few areas of floor preserved in G 12 may represent the remains of a corresponding layer: a patch of red earth containing charcoal was thus found at level 20.65 in G 12 NE (147) (*Pl. 33.139*) and on this there lay a considerable number of potsherds and other finds ranging in date from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age (148) (*Pl. 33.140*, level 20.67). In G 12 SE part of a plaster floor (?) containing charcoal was preserved at level 20.68 (149) (*Pl. 33.141*). On this stood an irregular limestone block with flat under side, but hollowed out upper side (150) (*Pl. 33.142*, level 20.68).

The two lowest layers excavated in H 12 were 7 and 6. Layer 7 was described as a clayey surface containing many sherds and small stones in the eastern part of H 12. It was reached at level 20.26 near the centre of the boundary between H 12 SW/NW, and at level 20.16 at the south-west angle of H 12 SW.

Layer 6 was likewise described as a clayey surface containing numerous sherds. It was encountered at level 20.58 near the north-east angle of H 12 NE and at 20.59 near the north-east angle of H 12 SE. The corresponding level near the centre of the south

138: Cf. the following finds, which came from the fill G 11 SE CII, i.n. 471/1 = TS 595, Sūkās II, 55, 66 no. 288, 96 pl. 15.288; G 11 SE XCVIII, i.n. 1175/1 = TS 1213, Sūkās II, 54–55, 65 no. 267, 67 fig. d. 267 pl. 14.267; i.n. 1175/2 = TS 1214; i.n. 1175/3 = TS 1215; i.n. 1175/4 = TS 1216 and G 11 SE XC, i.n. 693/1 = TS 853.

139: G 11 SE LXXXVII, i.n. 695/1 = TS 855, “from level 7”.

140: G 11 SE LXXXVI, i.n. 616/1 = TS 811, “from level 7”.

141: G 11 SE LXXXV, i.n. 1170/1 = TS 1115, Sūkās II, 35 ad no. 118. “From level 7”.

142: G 11 SE LXXXIX, i.n. 692.

143: G 11 SE LXXXIII, i.n. 619/1 = TS 814, Sūkās VII, 37, 39 no. 170 pl. 11.170.

144: G 11 SE LXXXI, i.n. 1172 = TS 1212.

145: G 11 SE LXXXII, i.n. 620/1 = TS 815, Sūkās VII, 89–90 no. 559 pl. 27.559.

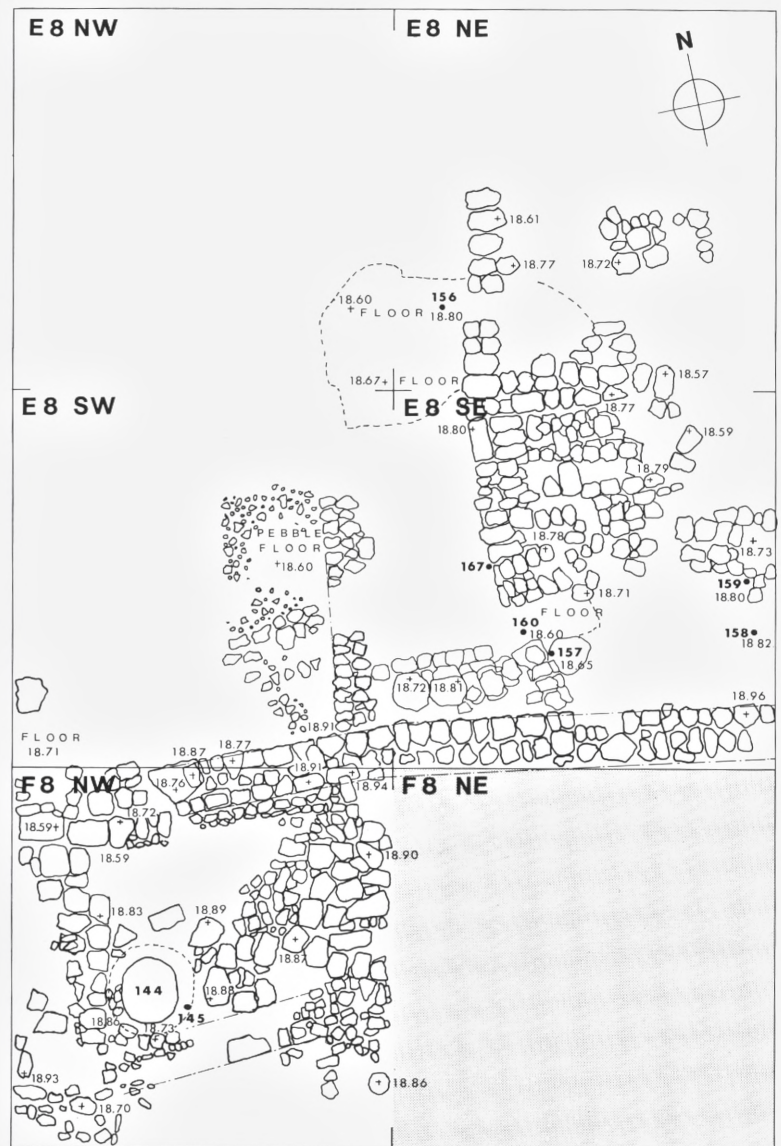
146: Sūkās I, Pl. 1, Section E-e.

147: G 12 NE XXXIX and XLI.

148: G 12 NE XLII, i.n. 6848 = TS 4581, Sūkās VII, 88–89, 90 no. 549 pl. 27.549; i.n. 8365 = TS 4719; i.n. 8387/1 = TS 4735, Sūkās VII, 7 no. 3, 8 fig. 1.3 pl. 1.3; i.n. 8387/2–13; i.n. 8390; i.n. 8392, cf. Sūkās VII, 7 no. 3; i.n. 8453; i.n. 8462; i.n. 8616; i.n. 8678; i.n. 8690; i.n. 8695/1–20; i.n. 8695/21 = TS 4862; i.n. 8699; i.n. 8703; i.n. 8704.

149: G 12 SE LXVI.

150: G 12 SE LXIV, i.n. 8479 = TS 4768, Sūkās VII, 108 no. 703 pl. 32.703.



Pl. 35. 1:100.

balk was ca. 20.43 and ca. 20.30 near the centre of the west balk. The only precisely located find was a small, flat, bronze ring (151) (*Pl. 33.143*).

With regard to the chronology of the horizon described above, although many of the finds appear to be residual, a number of objects – Pls. 33.119, 33.123, 33.129 and 33.131 – makes it clear that it should be dated to period F.

F 8 NW and E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE

The F period horizon represents a clear break with the past in this sector, just as it did elsewhere on the mound. Two subphases can be recognized and each was connected with a separate layer, Pls. 35–36.

151: H 11 SE XVIII, i.n. 7115.



Fig. 99. F 8 NW as seen from the south.

fragment of a black-glazed plate with a stamped lily dating from the 4th century B.C. or the Hellenistic Age were associated with this (152) (*Pl. 35.144*). According to E. Fugmann, the chief architect of the expedition, the pavement was limited to the south by a wall running east-north-east/west-south-west in the southern half of the quadrant, approximately parallel to that further north; but only a few stones were actually preserved of the southern wall.

As previously explained, layer 5 was that associated with this horizon. This was encountered at level ca. 19.00 near the south-east angle of the quadrant, and it sloped slightly down towards the north. At the north-western angle of the quadrant the corresponding level was ca. 18.69. A find comprising half of a large mortar of limestone and fourteen potsherds including a side sherd of a Cypriote White Painted II or III (?) vase came from fill, which also contained bones of ox and sheep (153) (*Pl. 35.145*).

The next layer in F 8 NW, 4, represented a renewal of the stone pavement (levels 18.90 and 18.94), *Pl. 36*. It is at times difficult, though, to make a clear distinction between the two pavements, but the paving stones utilized in the second

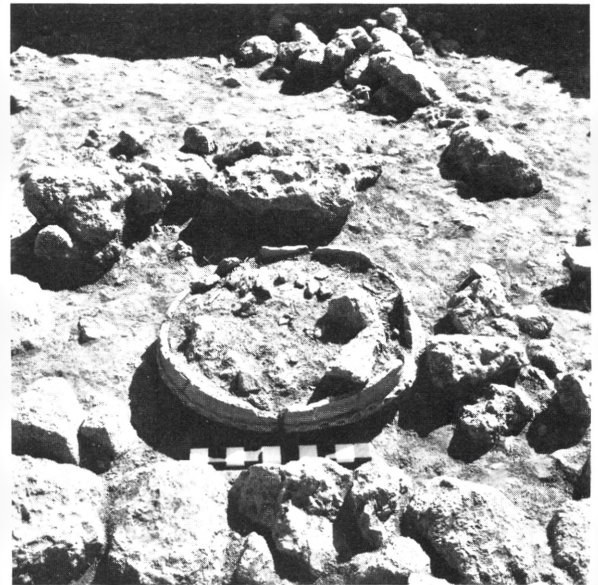


Fig. 100. F 8 NW. The basin *Pl. 18.45* reused as oven, as seen from the west.

phase were somewhat smaller than those of the preceding stratum. The reused basin from period G, *Pl. 18.45*, was by now sealed by a large flagstone (level 19.04) and another flagstone of similar size was situated at a slightly higher level (19.15) east of this. Apparently the massive wall running east-north-east/west-south-west at the boundary between F 8 NW and E 8 had by now ceased to function, or rather it had been replaced by another, less thick wall immediately to its south (levels 18.91 and 18.99). A wall running north-north-west/south-south-east (levels 18.86 and 18.90) at a right angle to the latter was encountered in the western half of the quadrant. A side sherd of an East Greek kylix (154) (*Pl. 36.146*) and a fragment of an Iron Age vase (155) (*Pl. 36.147*) were located either in or on these walls.

152: F 8 NW XIX, i.n. 1811/1; i.n. 1811/2-3, cf. supra chapter IV note 65.

153: F 8 NW XVIII bis, i.n. 1903 = TS 1901.

154: F 8 NW XXVI, i.n. 4486 = TS 2975.

154: F 8 NW XL, i.n. 1914.

155: F 8 NW XVI, i.n. 1901.

Layer 4 was reached at level ca. 19.19 at the south-east angle of the quadrant and at ca. 19.20 further north. The corresponding level at the west baulk was ca. 18.88. Hardly any finds occurred in connection with the stone pavement, but 12 sherds ranging in date from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age and a game-piece of sandstone were found in charcoal-mixed fill (156) (*Pl. 36.148*, level 18.78). At the southern edge of the floor a number of potsherds and a fragment of a thick bronze pin came to light (157) (*Pl. 36.149*, level 19.01 and *Pl. 36.150*, level 18.95). The most interesting finds

- 156: F 8 NW XX, i.n. 1813; i.n. 1904 = TS 1902, Sūkās VII, 107 no. 696 pl. 32.696. The find also included the centrotarsal bone with metatarsus, the lower end of a metatarsus and two molars of an ox; a fragment of a femur of a sheep.
- 157: F 8 NW IX and XI, i.n. 2095/1 = TS 2069.
- 158: A) F 8 NW XXXVIII, i.n. 2407 = TS 2401, P. J. Riis, AAS 10 1960, 121–123, fig. 12. Other fragments of the same vase were found in E 8 SW layer 4 and in F 8 NW layers 2–3. A few sherds were furthermore found in F 8 NW stratum 6. B) F 8 NW XXXVIII, i.n. 2418 = TS 2403. Other fragments of this were unearthed in E 8 SW layer 4 and in F 8 NW layers 2, 3 and 5.
- 159: A) F 8 NW XXXVIII, i.n. 2411 = TS 2402 and i.n. 2414 = TS 2402. Further fragments of this were unearthed in layer 4 in E 8 SW and in layers 2, 3 and 6 in F 8 NW. B) F 8 NW XXXVIII, i.n. 2419/1–11 = TS 2404. Other fragments of this were found in layers 3 and 5 in F 8 NW.
- 160: F 8 NW XXXVIII, i.n. 2402/1–8 = TS 585. Further fragments of this were found in layer 4 in E 8 SW and in layers 3 and 5 in F 8 NW, Sūkās VII, 48 fig. 16.280, 53–54 no. 280, 115, 117 pl. 17.280.
- 161: F 8 NW XXXVIII, i.n. 2426–2429, of which 2417/1 = TS 2405.
- 162: F 8 NW XXXVIII, i.n. 2431/1–17 = TS 2406, Sūkās VII, 24 fig. 8.83, 25 no. 83. Other fragments of this were brought to light in layers 2–7 in F 8 NW. The sherds from stratum 7 were found “between stones in the southern wall”.
- 163: F 8 NW XIV, i.n. 1900 comprising further fragments of the pilgrim-bottle TS 2401 mentioned in note 158.
- 164: F 8 NW XV, i.n. 1809/1–5 = TS 1772.
- 165: F 8 NW XII, i.n. 2431/1–17 = TS 2406, Sūkās VII, 24 fig. 8.83, 25 no. 83. Other sherds from this were found in layers 3 to 7 in F 8 NW. The sherds from layer 7 were excavated “between stones in the southern wall”; i.n. 2432/1 = TS 2407, Sūkās VII, 11, 12. fig. 3.34, 13 no. 34; i.n. 2433.



Fig. 101. E 8 SW/SE and F 8 NW as seen from the west.

appeared in the north-western angle of the quadrant, where a number of almost completely restorable Cypriote and local Iron Age vases were found: four Cypriote Pilgrim bottles, two of which were classified as White Painted II Ware (158) and two as Bichrome II Ware (159) – or as local imitations of these – the upper part of a painted Iron Age krater (160), the rounded bottom of a local jar with a slight, circular projection underneath, i.e. a rudimentary disk base (161), and a pear-shaped jar with broad mouth, thickened rim, vertical handle from the rim downwards and slight, circular projection underneath the bottom, i.e. a rudimentary disk base (162) (*Pl. 36.151*). Further sherds from the same and other Cypriote vases were found too (163) (*Pl. 36.152*, level 18.69 and *Pl. 36.153*); while fragments of yet another Cypriote Bichrome II vase (164) (*Pl. 36.154*, level 18.69) as well as sherds from at least two Iron Age storage amphorae (165) (*Pl. 36.155*, level 18.83) were unearthed in the immediate vicinity.

The dating of layers 5 and 4 in F 8 NW is hampered by the circumstance that much of the

material, e.g. the impressive number of Cypriote vases, appears to be dislocated from its original position. The abundance of Cypriote vases is enigmatic. Perhaps the F period builders (or the Crusaders?) chanced upon a rich deposit of vases from periods H and G. An F period date for layer 5 is, however, supported not only by the potsherd from the 4th century or the Hellenistic period associated with the reused basin, Pl. 18.45, but also by the chronology of the lower strata in the quadrant.

Moving on to E 8, Pl. 35, the building of the circuit wall in the Crusader period caused the destruction of the F and E period strata in the larger part of E 8 NW and in the northern part of E 8 NE, and E 8 SW and SE were not spared Medieval disturbance either. With this in mind it is understandable that the F period remains in E 8 were poorly preserved.

It does, however, seem possible to detect two subphases in this area. The most substantial architectural feature associated with the first of these was found in the north-east part of E 8 SE, extending northwards into E 8 NE and eastwards into the unexcavated E 9. It seems to have been the south-western corner of the building that was excavated. For the sake of clarity, this is assumed in the following. Its west wall ran roughly north-south (levels 18.61, 18.77 and 18.80) and was preserved for a length of ca. 5.5 m. The southern part of the wall was apparently more solidly built than the stretch in E 8 NE, which consisted mainly of a single row of large boulders. A compact stone fill was located east of the southern half of this structure. The fill was limited to the north by a wall orientated east-west on the boundary between E 8 NE and SE; this met the west wall of the building at a right angle, and seems to have stopped before reaching the east baulk of the square. To the south, the stone fill probably stopped at another wall orientated east-west, the south wall of the building (?). However, the picture is blurred at this point by the construction of a large, circular, Medieval silo. West of the remains described above, in E 8 SW, was a wall roughly orientated north-south. It was

located immediately west of the boundary between E 8 SE and SE and was met to the south by a large wall running east-west, which now separated F 8 NW from E 8.

The layer associated with this horizon was 5, which was encountered at level 18.60 ca. three m south of the north-east angle of E 8 NE. At the centre of E 8 a substantial area of the floor belonging to the layer was preserved at levels 18.60 and 18.67, and another was located at the south-west angle of E 8 SW at level 18.71. Two finds were in the floor in this stratum: a mortar and a pestle of basalt (166) (*Pl. 35.156*, level 18.80) and a rim sherd of a cooking-pot (167) (*Pl. 35.157*, level 18.65); a bead of rock crystal (168) (*Pl. 35.158*, level 18.82) and a potsherd with incised herring-bone pattern (169) (*Pl. 35.159*, level 18.80) were found lying on the floor. A side sherd of a Cypriote White Painted VI vase (170) (*Pl. 35.160*, level 18.60) was excavated on a partly burnt floor containing ashes, and the caput femori of an ox was also found in the layer.

The second subphase, Pl. 36, saw some changes in the architecture of E 8. The building dating from the first subphase, whose south-west corner was located in E 8 NE and SE, can no longer have been standing. Its northern part was by now sealed by a floor at level 18.80.

Two new walls, clearly related to each other, were constructed in E 8 SW. The first ran north-south (level 18.80) in the westernmost part of the

166: E 8 NE XXX, i.n. 358/1 = TS 400, Sūkās VII, 98 fig. 22.651, 101 no. 651 and i.n. 358/2 = TS 401, Sūkās VII, 98 fig. 22.662, 103 no. 662. This was found in the floor.

167: E 8 SE XLIII, i.n. 632/1 = TS 719. This was found in the floor.

168: E 8 SE XLI, i.n. 396/1 = TS 486, Sūkās VII, 77, 79 no. 473 pl. 24.473; i.n. 397/1-2 = TS 487-488, Sūkās VII, 51-52 no. 262, 117 pl. 16.262. These objects were found on the floor.

169: E 8 SE XLII, i.n. 631/1 = TS 718, Sūkās VII, 50 no. 249 pl. 15.249. This was located on the floor.

170: E 8 SE XLVII, i.n. 391/1-3 = TS 479-481. These sherds were found on a partially burnt floor including an ash layer.

quadrant, being preserved for at length of ca. 2.5 m. Four ashlar blocks (level 18.77) were found standing immediately east of this. The rest of the structure had probably been removed by stone robbers with the exception of the second wall, located east of the first (level 18.89). It was only preserved for a length of ca. 1.5 m but may have extended further east originally. Although the two walls were separated from each other by a distance of ca. 1.20 m it seems that they belonged together. The fragmentary state of preservation precludes any interpretation of the function of this arrangement.

Layer 4 in E 8 was reached at level 18.74, ca. three m south of the north-east angle of E 8 NE, and at ca. 18.85 near the centre of the boundary between E 8 NW and E 8 SW. Substantial areas of earth floors were preserved in four places: A) near the centre of E 8 (level 18.77–18.80). Part of a basalt quern and a large number of potsherds were found in the associated fill (171) (*Pl. 36.161*, level 18.80). The find included sherds from the Roman period too but they are of limited relevance to the dating of the layer as the circuit wall of the Crusaders cut

171: E 8 NW XXVI, i.n. 201/1 = TS 242; i.n. 368/1 = TS 428, Sūkās VII, 11 no. 27 pl. 2.27; i.n. 368/2 = TS 429, Sūkās VII, 53, 55 no. 296 pl. 18.296; i.n. 368/3 = TS 430, Sūkās VII, 43 no. 200 pl. 12.200; i.n. 368/4 = TS 431; i.n. 368/5 = TS 432; i.n. 368/6 = TS 433; i.n. 368/7 = TS 434; i.n. 369/1 = TS 435, Sūkās VII, 53, 54 no. 287 pl. 18.287; i.n. 369/2 = TS 436; i.n. 369/3 = TS 437; i.n. 369/4 = TS 438; i.n. 369/5 = TS 439; i.n. 369/6 = TS 440; i.n. 369/7 = TS 441.

172: E 8 NE XVIII, i.n. 113/1 = TS 137, Sūkās VII, 51 no. 254 pl. 15.254; i.n. 114/1 = TS 138, Sūkās VII, 43 no. 198 pl. 12.198; i.n. 114/2 = TS 139, Sūkās VII, 43, 45 no. 212 pl. 13.212; i.n. 114/3 = TS 140.

173: E 8 SW XXXIV, i.n. 172/1 = TS 209, Sūkās VII, 38 fig. 13.183, 41 no. 183 pl. 12.183. This was found in the floor.

174: E 8 SE XXXIV, i.n. 173/1 = TS 210, Sūkās VII, 40 fig. 14.204, 43 no. 204 pl. 12.204; i.n. 173/2–10; i.n. 470/1–4 = TS 585, cf. supra note 160 and TS 594 from the same vase as TS 2403 mentioned in notes 158; i.n. 470/5–13 = TS 586–TS 594 from the same vases as the ones mentioned supra in note 158 and 160.

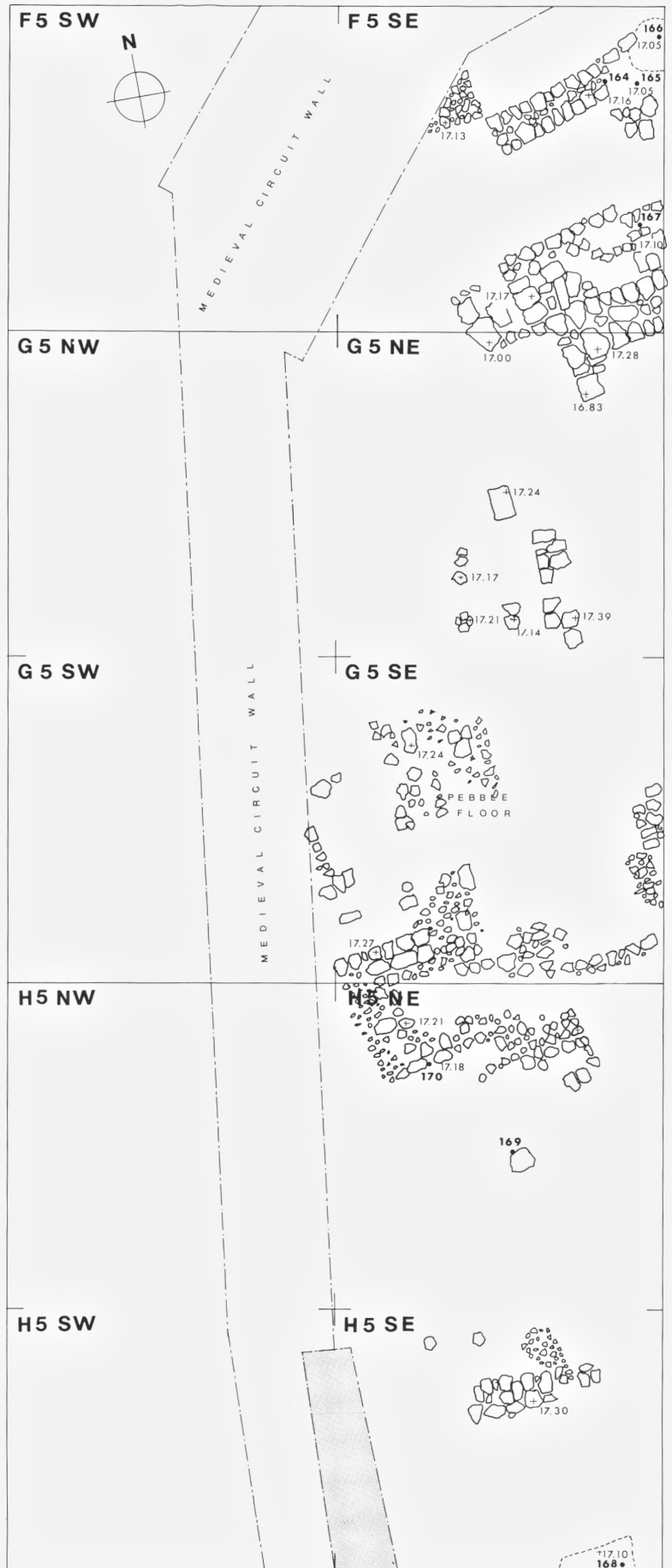
through the northern part of the floor. B) near the south-east angle of E 8 NE at level 18.71. Some Iron Age sherds were associated with this area (172) (*Pl. 36.162*). C) at the south-east angle of E 8 SW and the south-west angle of E 8 SE at level 18.89. D: at the south-west angle of E 8 SW at level 18.87. A deep bowl, preserved complete, was apparently found in situ, partly buried in the floor. It has been compared to a Late Bronze Age bowl from Rās Šamra (173) (*Pl. 36.163*, level 18.84). A well-preserved Early Iron Age goblet on a stemmed foot and further sherds from the Cypriote vases found in layer 5 were also found together with this bowl (174).

The dating of the two layers in E 8 presents problems because nearly all the finds were apparently residual. The only exceptions were the sherds from the Roman period, *Pl. 36.161*, found on a floor. However, as mentioned, these are probably useless for dating purposes as the floor was disturbed in the Medieval period. In view of the fact that the stratigraphy of E 8 was a northwards extension of that in F 8 NW, it seems more than likely that layers 5 and 4 in E 8 should be referred to period F. Nevertheless the chronology of the layers in this sector of the tall rests on extremely tenuous evidence.

F 5 SW/NE/SE, G 5 NE/SE, H 5 NE/SE

The Medieval circuit wall and the associated buildings had damaged this sector to an even greater extent than they had E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE and F 8 NW. A military trench, probably from World War I, running along the inner side of the Crusaders' wall, had also disrupted the ancient stratigraphy. As a consequence it is hardly possible to speak of a separate F period stratum in the area concerned, but some traces of an older architectural horizon were preserved below the Medieval structures, *Pl. 37*.

Two parallel structures orientated east-north-east/west-south-west were found in F 5 SE. The northernmost of these was a wall having a width of



Pl. 37. 1:100.

ca. 0.55 m and a length of ca. 2.50 m. The foot of an East Greek kylix was found in fill in this (175) (*Pl. 37.164*). East of this was a floor on which were found pot sherds dating from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period (176) (*Pl. 37.165*, level 17.05). Seven amphora fragments came from fill (177) (*Pl. 37.166*, level 17.05). The southernmost of the two structures was of much larger size than the first. It was located at the south-east angle of the quadrant and seems to have consisted of a wall built of large field stones, north of this was a rectangular stone pavement (levels 17.10, 17.17). A Cypriote jug of Plain White VI ware came to light below this pavement (178) (*Pl. 37.167*). A conflagration layer was found at the south-east angle of the quadrant at level 17.18, thus presumably on top of the above-mentioned structure, indicating that the horizon may have ended in a conflagration.

Hardly any remains of a corresponding horizon were preserved in G 5. At the south-west angle of G 5 SE traces were found of at least one, but possibly several walls running east-north-east/west-south-west (level 17.27) and a pebble floor (level 17.24). The area had been greatly disturbed by a wall postdating the Roman period, however, and it seems impossible to determine the original plan of the F period structures here.

175: F 5 NE XXI, i.n. 431/1 = TS 522, Sūkās II 35 ad no. 118.
 176: F 5 SE VI, i.n. 901, cf. C. L. Woolley, JHS 58 1938, 149 fig. 26.1; i.n. 902/1 = TS 960; i.n. 902/2, cf. SCE IV 2 fig. 67.25; i.n. 902/3; i.n. 966/1-4 = TS 997; i.n. 969/1-4 = TS 1000.

177: F 5 SE X, i.n. 903/1, cf. C. L. Woolley, JHS 58 1938, 149 fig. 26.1; i.n. 903/2.

178: F 5 SE XVI, i.n. 906 = TS 962, cf. SCE IV 2 fig. 62.6 and R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 4 fig. 7.

179: H 5 SE XLVI, i.n. 1204/1 = TS 1250; i.n. 1205/1 = TS 1251; i.n. 1205/2-4; i.n. 1216/1, cf. SCE IV 2 fig. 57.23 and 63.10; i.n. 1216/2; i.n. 1216/3 = TS 1260.

180: H 5 NE XLV, i.n. 221/1 = TS 267, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1051.

181: H 5 NE XXXVII, i.n. 997/1 = TS 1013; i.n. 997/2, cf. R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 31 no. 173 pl. 36.173; i.n. 997/3, cf. SCE IV 2 fig. 69.3; i.n. 997/4, cf. R. W. Hamilton, QDAP 4 1935, 4-5 note 1 fig. 6.

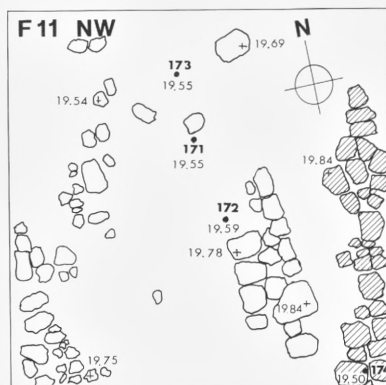
The only structures in H 5 that can be referred to period F are an east-north-east/west-south-west wall in the north-western angle of H 5 NE and another, having the same orientation, in H 5 SE. The following objects originated from the seemingly undisturbed area of the quadrants: a heap of potsherds dating from the Iron Age to the 4th century B.C. (179) (*Pl. 37.168*, level 17.10), a silver drachma of Alexander the Great's type (180) (*Pl. 37.169*), and five potsherds ranging in date from the Iron Age to the 4th century B.C. (181) (*Pl. 37.170*, level 17.18).

The chronology of the horizon rests on the dating of the items on Pls. 37.165, 37.167, 37.168, 37.169 and 37.170. They indicate a date within period F.

F 11 NW

An F period layer seems to follow directly upon the Late Bronze Age layer in F 11 NW. It is not clear whether the layers from the intermediate periods were cleared away by the F period builders or if they vanished for other reasons, such as erosion. The sector had furthermore been disturbed by the digging of a military trench just like that in F-G-H 5 and probably contemporary with it. Hence it is hardly surprising that the architectural remains were scanty, Pl. 38.

The best preserved structure was a ca. 2.6 m long wall of large dimensions running north-north-west/south-south-east in the south-eastern part of the quadrant. East of this, along the east baulk, was a



Pl. 38. 1:100.

line of stones that had a similar, but not identical, orientation. Section 7, in the east baulk, indicates that a massive wall with a width of ca. 1.40 m entered the quadrant from the east, but no remains which might be associated with it can be discerned in F 11 NW.

A number of finds came from floors in layer 2: fragments of a small clay bottle (182) (*Pl. 38.171*, level 19.55) and a spindle-whorl made of the round end of a thigh bone (183) (*Pl. 38.172*, level 19.59). Other finds came from fill: a silver tetradrachma struck by Lysimachos of Thrace (184) (*Pl. 38.173*, level 19.55) and, finally, a large number of sherds dating from the Early Bronze Age to the Roman period (185) (*Pl. 38.174*, level 19.50).

The latest finds were the coin *Pl. 38.173* from the Hellenistic period and the sherds *Pl. 38.174*, which according to the records included Roman potsherds. Both these finds came from fill indicating only a *terminus ante quem* for the floor. On this basis we can only conclude that layer 2 may date from period F, although it could be later.

G 7 SE, G 8 SW/SE

As was the case elsewhere on the tall, the F period horizon in this sector marked a new departure, *Pls. 39–41*.

A wall orientated north-north-west/south-south-east (levels 18.61 and 18.81) was now built in G 7 SE, *Pl. 39*, *fig. 102*. The threshold of a door with a small, rectangular socket-hole (level 18.68) still remained in situ in the southern half. To the north, immediately before reaching the north baulk of the quadrant, the wall turned westwards. The building of which it was part must therefore have been located in the unexcavated area west and south of G 7 SE.

A number of objects was located below the north-north-west/south-south-east wall: a side sherd of a Cypriote Bichrome IV Ware pot and a side sherd of a Cypriote pilgrim bottle of White Painted IV Ware (186) (*Pl. 39.175*, level 18.42 and *Pl. 39.176*), seven-

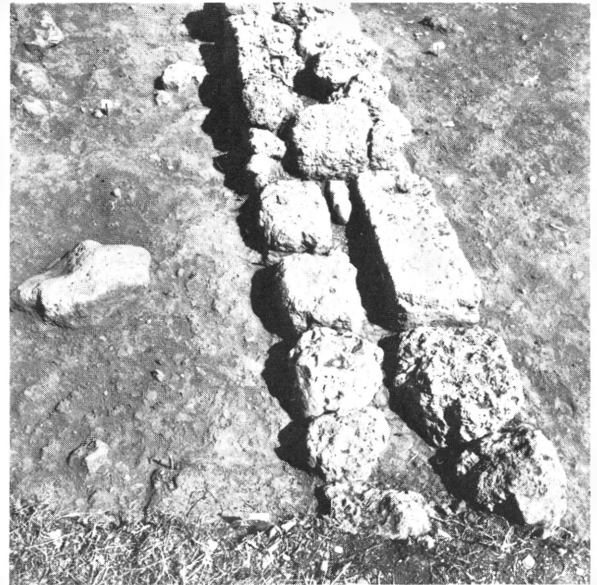


Fig. 102. G 7 SE as seen from the south.

teen sherds including a fragment of an East Greek vase, and a side sherd of a Cypriote White Painted vase (187). A rim sherd of a Cypriote Bichrome IV Ware pot was unearthed below the threshold stone (188) and other fragments of local, Cypriote and East Greek sherds were found in “grooves between the first foundation course and the lower wall course.” The latest datable item was a Cypriote White Painted IV or rather V(?) Ware sherd, i.e.

182: F 11 NW II, i.n. 235/1 = TS 277, *Sūkās VII*, 35 no. 150 pl. 10.150.

183: F 11 NW V, i.n. 543/1 = TS 685.

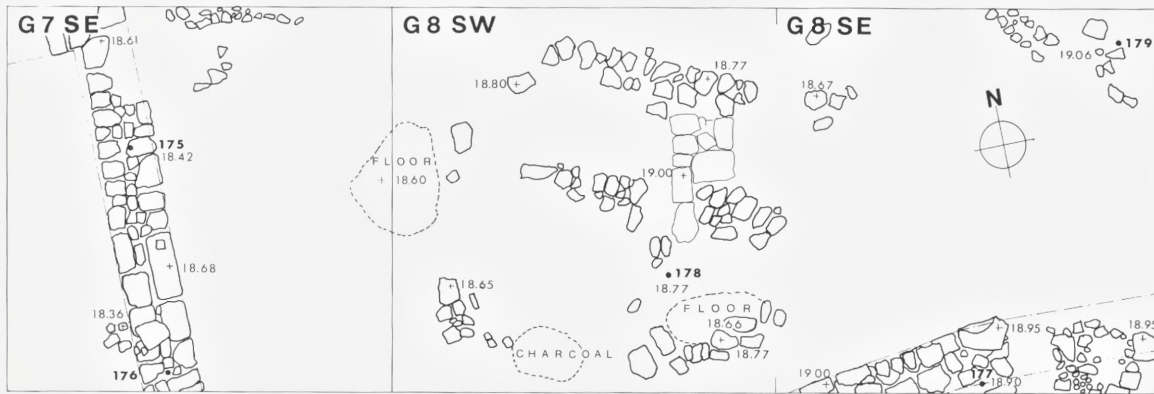
184: F 11 NW X, i.n. 222/1 = TS 268. Weight 14.32 g, cf. *SNG Danish National Museum II*, Thrace pl. 22.1095–1102.

185: F 11 NW XII, i.n. 667/1 = TS 753, *Sūkās VII*, 43, 45 no. 206 pl. 12.206; i.n. 667/2.

186: G 7 SE XXV, i.n. 2083/1 = TS 2057 and G 7 SE XXIX, i.n. 1970.

187: G 7 SE XXIV, i.n. 2498/1 = TS 1800, *Sūkās II*, 63 ad no. 241; i.n. 2498/2.

188: G 7 SE, i.n. 2499/1; i.n. 2499/2, a rim fragment of a Cypriote Bichrome IV vase.



Pl. 39. 1:100.

from the period ca. 750–475 B.C. (189).

In the area east of G 7 SE the most substantial architectural feature was a wall running east-north-east/west-south-west in the southernmost part of G 8 SE (levels 19.00, 18.95, 19.16, 19.18 and 19.28). It continued eastwards into the unexcavated G 9 SW and southwards into the likewise unexcavated H 8 NW/NE. This was probably the north wall of a complex extending south and south-east of G 8. Two Iron Age sherds occurred in the fill of the wall in G 8 SE (190) (*Pl. 39.177*, level 18.90).

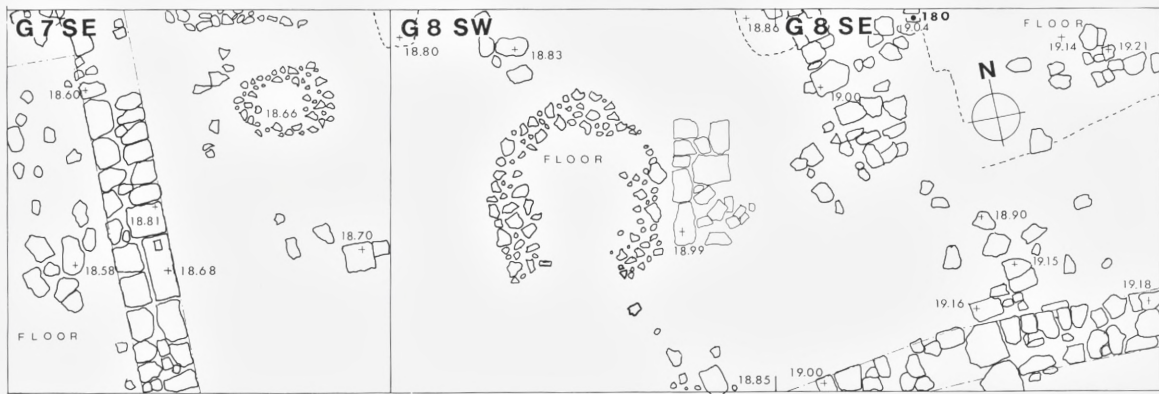
Apparently the remaining area of G 7 SE, G 8 SW and SE was not included in the building to which belonged the north-north-west/south-south-east wall in G 7 SE, nor in the complex whose north wall was excavated in G 8 SE. Although the area was not covered by buildings, three subphases may be distinguished, each corresponding to a separate stratum. At first it apparently lay in ruins and the

remains of G period walls, notably a stretch of a north-south wall in G 8 SW, must have protruded slightly above the ground. Two short parallel walls running west-north-west/east-south-east (level 18.77) were found north and south of the area. In the second subphase they were sealed by a pebble floor. In the third subphase some building activity took place: a short north-north-west/south-south-east wall, ca. 0.45 m thick, was built in the southernmost half of G 8 SW (level 19.09). As excavated it had a length of ca. 1.40 m. To the south it probably met the westwards continuation of the east-north-east/west-south-west wall in the southernmost part of G 8 SE, mentioned above. An oval oven was found standing on the boundary between G 8 SW and G 8 SE (level 18.97) with charcoal scattered around it. West and north of the oven lay quite a number of stones. Perhaps they were the remains of a structure surrounding the oven, but building activity in period E caused so much disturbance in the area that we cannot be sure of this.

Three layers were associated with this horizon: 6 to 4. In all there was a considerable downwards slope from east to west. Layer 6, Pl. 39, was encountered at level 19.07 at the south-east angle of G 8 SE. The level dropped to ca. 18.70 at the south-east angle of G 8 SW and to 18.63 at the south-east angle of G 7 SE. A fragment of a floor (level 18.60) was preserved on the boundary between G 7 SE and G 8 SW. A concentration of charcoal was unearthed

189: G 7 SE XXII, i.n. 1060/1–2 = TS 2037, *Sūkās II*, 34 ad no. 107; i.n. 2497/1; i.n. 2497/2. This find also included an incisor, a fragment of the femur, two lower trochleas of the metatarsus or metacarpus of an ox, an M 3 fragment, a mandible fragment, the central section and fragments of the lower epiphysis of a tibia, and a pelvis fragment of a sheep; G 7 SE XXIII, i.n. 2500/1, White Painted IV or V (?); i.n. 2500/2.

190: G 8 SE LI, i.n. 1091/1–2.



Pl. 41. 1:100.

at the south-west angle of G 8 SW and another area of floor was found near the south-east angle of the quadrant (level 18.66). Two fragments of a steatite bowl (191) (*Pl. 39.178*) lay on this. Yet another area of floor was preserved at level 19.06 at the north-east angle of G 8 SE and on it were a side sherd of an East Greek vase as well as a fragmentary spearhead of iron (192) (*Pl. 39.179*).

Layer 5, Pl. 40, was reached at level 19.22 near the south-east angle of G 8 SE. The corresponding level at the south-east angle of G 8 SW was 18.90 and ca. 18.70 at the south-west angle of G 7 SE. An area of floor was located west of the north-north-west/south-south-east wall in G 7 SE, i.e. inside the building, at level 18.58. A pebble floor was preserved east of the wall at level 18.66. The excavators came across a large area of a pebble floor in G 8 SW that obviously corresponded to that in G 7 SE. Other parts of the floor were located in the northern half of the quadrant and at the north-east angle of G 8 SE, where a grind-stone was unearthed (193) (*Pl. 40.180*).

Finally, layer 4, Pl. 41, was met at level 19.32 at the south-east angle of G 8 SE. The corresponding level at the south-east angle of G 8 SW was 19.10. In G 7 SE a small area of floor was found at level 18.75 near the centre of the east baulk. Other parts of the floor were preserved elsewhere in the quadrant at the same level. At the south-west angle of G 8 SW was a small portion of a floor containing ashes and on it lay a fragment of a sea-worn

pothandle (194) (*Pl. 41.181*, level 18.85). Further isolated areas of floor were encountered throughout the quadrant (levels 18.92, 18.87, 18.93 and 18.96). In G 8 SE an area of floor was unearthed at the north-east angle of the quadrant at level 19.24 and on it lay a number of potsherds of which the latest was the bottom of a black-glazed flask with concave disk base dating from the Hellenistic period (?) (195) (*Pl. 41.182*, level 19.21). Ninety-two fragments of baked clay and one fragment of a clay floor blackened by fire were excavated in connection with the oven mentioned above (196) (*Pl. 41.183*).

The dating of these layers is hampered by the fact that a large number of the finds appears to be residual. Nevertheless, as potsherds of Cypriote White Painted IV or V (?) Ware were included among the material found below the north-north-west/south-south-east wall in G 7 SE, it seems safe to assume that period G is a *terminus post quem* for the horizon. One of the finds in layer 4, Pl. 41.182, was

191: G 8 SW LVI, i.n. 597/1 = TS 789, Sūkās VII, 106 no. 692 pl. 31.692.

192: G 8 SE LIII, i.n. 1092/1; i.n. 1092/2 = TS 1104.

193: G 8 SE XLVII, i.n. 646/1 = TS 727.

194: G 8 SW XXXVII, i.n. 1085.

195: G 8 SE XXX, i.n. 496/1 = TS 628, Sūkās II, 76, 79 no. 350, 97 pl. 17.350; i.n. 1081/1; i.n. 1081/2.

196: G 8 SE XXXII, i.n. 1082.



Pl. 42. 1:100.

dated to the Hellenistic Age, and this is entirely consistent with the dating of the layer suggested above, in view of the fact that period F on Tall Sūkās ended around 140 B.C.

J 8 SE

The F period horizon in J 8 corresponded to the upper part of layer 5, Pl. 42.

It is not possible to associate any architectural features with the horizon under consideration apart from the remains of two consecutive floors. One can be discerned between levels ca. 17.40 and 17.25 on the sections in the east and south baulks and the other between levels ca. 17.50 and 17.65.

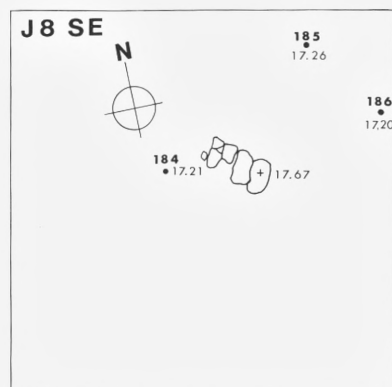
The following finds can be associated with this horizon: a fragment of the bottom of a black-glazed vase dated in the records to the Hellenistic period (197) (*Pl. 42.184*, level 17.21), a conical spindle whorl of steatite (198) (*Pl. 42.185*, level 17.26), and a bronze fragment (199) (*Pl. 42.186*, level 17.20).

The finds were apparently all connected with the lower floor level and no precisely located finds can be associated with the upper one. Pl. 42.184 may

suggest an F period date for the horizon, but as it is hardly possible to determine the date of the vase more precisely on the basis of the information available, an E period date cannot be ruled out entirely.

L 8 SE

In L 8 SE two walls meeting at a right angle were uncovered, Pl. 43, fig. 103. Evidently they constituted the corner of a building of which the larger part must have been situated in the unexcavated areas north and south-west of the quadrant. One of the two walls in question ran east-north-east/west-south-west, the other west-north-west/east-south-east. Their top levels lay at ca. 18.00 to 18.04, and it seems that the building to which they belonged continued to stand relatively unchanged through-

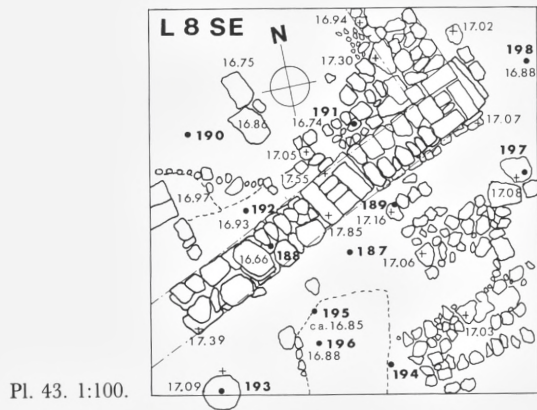


Pl. 40. 1:100.

197: J 8 SE XXXV, i.n. 5001/1 = TS 2427. This was found on a conflagration layer.

198: J 8 SE XXVII, i.n. 2335/1 = TS 2288, Sūkās VII, 96–97 no. 609 pl. 29.609. This was found on a stone surface.

199: J 8 SE XXX, i.n. 2699. From fill.



hout the F and E periods. The technique employed in the building of the walls is of considerable interest. The walls, which were otherwise constructed of the usual field and sea stones, were strengthened at two points by pillars of ashlar work. Similar reinforcements were encountered elsewhere on the tall and are, as is well known, considered the hallmark of a special kind of Phoenician architecture (200). Returning to L 8 SE it can be noted that one of the pillars was placed at the corner of the building and the other in the east-north-east/west-south-west wall. Incidentally a rim and side sherd of an East Greek krater and a fragment of a Fikellura vase were found in fill near this pillar (201) (*Pl. 43.187*), while a semi-globular spindle whorl (202) (*Pl. 43.188*, level 16.66) and a rim sherd of a Cypriote White Painted III vase (203) (*Pl. 43.189*, level 16.60) were found below the wall and in its vicinity.

The first habitation level of the building was layer 6. This was encountered at level 16.84 near the centre of the east baulk and at level ca. 17.00 at the south-western angle of the quadrant. Inside the building areas of two consecutive floors were preserved, one at level 16.93, the other at 16.97. A thin bronze needle lay on one of these (204) (*Pl. 43.190*) and two objects were found in fill inside the room: a conical spindle whorl of steatite (205) (*Pl. 43.191*, level 16.74) and a fragment of a round clay object with a hole pierced through it (206) (*Pl. 43.192*, level 16.93). Outside the building was a pebble pave-



Fig. 103. L 8 SE as seen from the south-east.

ment (levels 17.16, 17.08, 17.06 and 17.03) on which lay two sherds of an amphora of Classical type (207) (*Pl. 43.193*, level 17.09). A conical spindle whorl of steatite (208) (*Pl. 43.194*), a turtle of

200: Cf. Sūkās I, 107–108 note 390; E. Stern, *The Excavations at Tell Mevorach and the Late Phoenician Elements in the Architecture of Palestine*, BASOR 225 1977, 17–27; J. Elayi, *Remarques sur un type de mur phénicien*, RiStFe 8 1980, 165–180; J. Elayi, *Studies in Phoenician Geography during the Persian Period*, JNES 41 1982, 83–110, especially p. 84 note 4.

201: L 8 SE LIII, i.n. 4036/1 = TS 2723, Sūkās II, 65 ad no. 267; i.n. 4036/2 = TS 2690, Sūkās II, 81, 82 no. 372 pl. 18.372.

202: L 8 SE LII, i.n. 2310 = TS 2262, Sūkās VII, 96–97 no. 604 pl. 29.604.

203: L 8 SE LVIII, i.n. 5028/1 = TS 2444.

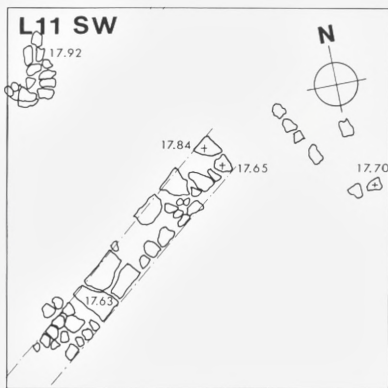
204: L 8 SE XLV, i.n. 5026.

205: L 8 SE XLIX, i.n. 2294/1 = TS 2246, Sūkās VII, 96–97 no. 615 pl. 29.615.

206: L 8 SE XLVIII, i.n. 4024 = TS 2706, Sūkās VII, 99 no. 630 pl. 29.630.

207: L 8 SE XLI, i.n. 4007/1–3, cf. SCE IV 2 fig. 63.10.

208: L 8 SE XXXV, i.n. 2273/1 = TS 2227, Sūkās VII, 96–97 no. 607 pl. 29.607.



Pl. 44. 1:100.

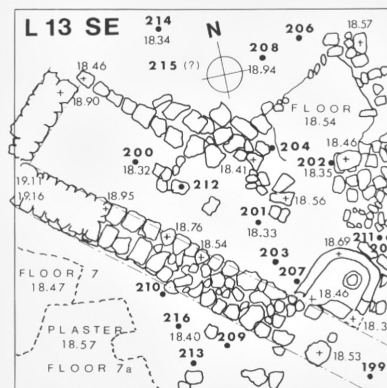
limestone (209) (*Pl. 43.195*, level ca. 16.85), a fragment of a bone blade (210) (*Pl. 43.196*, level 16.88), a lump of iron (211) (*Pl. 43.197*, level 17.08), and a fragment of a bronze needle (212) (*Pl. 43.198*, level 16.88) were all found in the fill.

The dating of layer 6 is furnished by *Pl. 43.187*, which gives period G 1 as the *terminus post quem* for the building, and by the latest finds connected with the floors, *Pls. 43.193* and possibly *43.195*, which seem to date from period F.

L 11 SW

The most substantial architectural remains in L 11 SW (213) were the walls of a building from the E period, to which we shall return in the next chapter. However, beneath this building lay the top of an north-north-east/south-south-west wall that clearly belonged to an earlier phase, *Pl. 44*.

The excavation of the quadrant came to an end before any layers connected with this pre-E horizon



Pl. 45. 1:100.

were reached and no finds were associated with it. Consequently the date of the wall cannot be ascertained. It would hardly be surprising, however, if it belonged to period F.

L 13 SE

The oldest architectural horizon reached by the excavators in L 13 SE (214) is shown on *Pl. 45*.

A wall orientated west-north-west/east-south-east (levels 19.16, 19.11, 18.95, 18.76, 18.54 and 18.53) runs through the square, *figs. 104–106*. It was especially well preserved towards the west, whereas many of the stones in its eastern part were missing. Its excavated length was ca. 4.5 m but it was probably longer originally, continuing into the unexcavated areas to the east and west. Towards the west a ca. 1.5 m long stretch of wall jutted out northwards from it. At the south-east angle of the quadrant stood a limestone basin, *fig. 107*, considered by the excavators to have been used possibly in connection with grape pressing. The basin was located against the west-north-west/east-south-east wall. The “floor” of the basin lay at level 18.46, the top of the rim at level 18.69. The presence of the stone basin makes it clear that the building associated with the west-north-west/east-south-east wall extended north of L 13 SE. There is a possibility, though, that the wall in question was an internal partition and that the area to its south was also included in the same complex. A fragment of an

209: L 8 SE XXXIII, i.n. 2258/1 = TS 2211.

210: L 8 SE XXXIV, i.n. 5021/1 = TS 2443, *Sūkās VII*, 95 no. 595 pl. 29.595.

211: L 8 SE XXXVIII.

212: L 8 SE XLII, i.n. 5023.

213: The excavation of L 11 SW was mentioned by P. J. Riis, *AAS 10 1960*, 117, 120, 121 and in *AAS 15 1965*, 58.

214: The excavation of L 13 SE was mentioned by P. J. Riis, *AAS 10 1960*, 117 and 120.

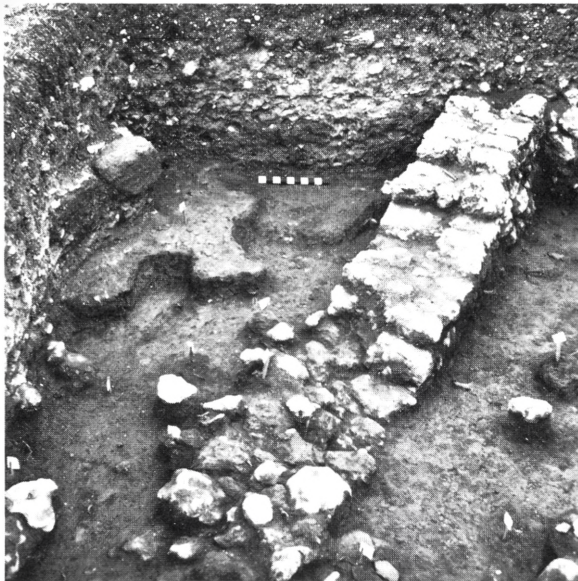


Fig. 104. L 13 SE as seen from the east.

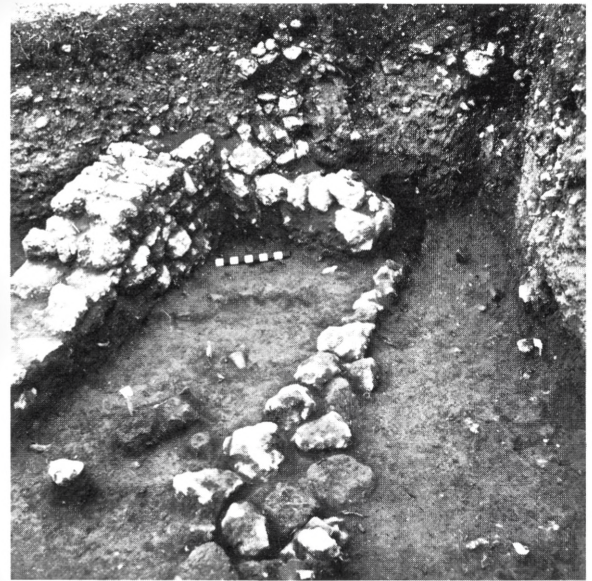


Fig. 105. L 13 SE as seen from the east.

iron nail was found in the wall east of the basin (215) (*Pl. 45.199*). Returning to the room containing the stone basin, a line of stones running west-north-west/east-south-east was found north of the south wall. It started to the west as a single row of stones but two other, somewhat irregular rows were added towards the east. Were these stones the remains of a proper wall or did they merely mark an internal room division?

The layer associated with this horizon was 7. This corresponded to two separate floor levels, 7 and 7a, for which there was evidence inside the room with the limestone basin as well as south of it. Floor 7 was found at level 18.47 and floor 7a at 18.57 at the south-west angle of the quadrant. In this area the excavators encountered a thick, local conflagration layer, 7a, containing black ashes, and above this was lime-mixed earth. Traces of a conflagration layer were also seen elsewhere in L 13 SE, especially inside the room with the basin, and a floor of burnt clay was situated between the south wall of the room and the line of stones parallel with it. A section of a floor that seemed to correspond to floor 7a was preserved at level 18.54 in the north-

east angle of the quadrant.

Two bronze needles (216) (*Pl. 45.200*, level 18.32 and *Pl. 45. 201*, level 18.33) and a bronze ring (217) (*Pl. 45.202*, level 18.35) were the only finds lying on floor 7. Two further finds came from one or the other floor: a well preserved bowl of a type dating from the Persian period (218) (*Pl. 45.203*; fig. 120) and a fragment of an iron nail (219) (*Pl. 45.204*). Many objects came from the fill: a small, black-glazed Hellenistic bowl (220) (*Pl. 45.205*; fig. 121), the larger part of a Hellenistic unguentarium (221) (*Pl. 45.206*; fig. 122), a rim and side sherd of an

215: L 13 SE LXXXIX, i.n. 5252 = TS 3354.

216: L 13 SE LXXX, i.n. 5102 and LXXXIV, i.n. 5104/1 = TS 2493.

217: L 13 SE LXXXV, i.n. 5105 = TS 2476, Sūkās VII, 76 no. 444 pl. 24.444.

218: L 13 SE LXXXIII, i.n. 2390/1 = TS 2339, Sūkās VII, 39, 41 no. 180 pl. 11.180; i.n. 4140/1; i.n. 5786.

219: L 13 SE LXXXVI, i.n. 5107/1 = TS 2477, Sūkās VII, 74 no. 429 pl. 23.429.

220: L 13 SE LIX, i.n. 2350/1 = TS 2302.

221: L 13 SE LXIII, i.n. 2349/1 = TS 2301.

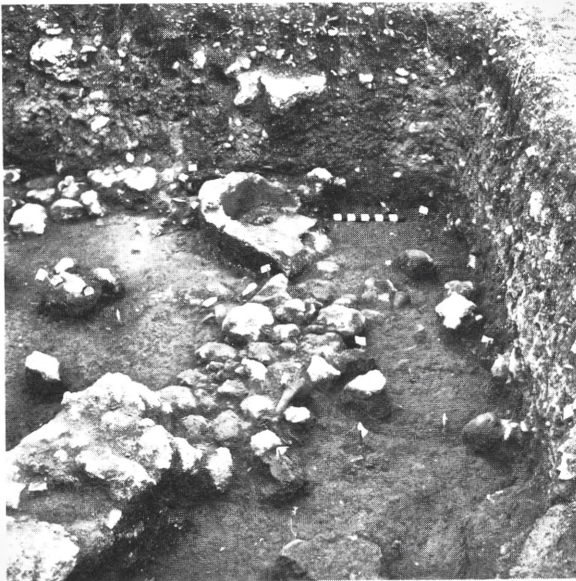


Fig. 106. L 13 SE as seen from the west.

Attic, black-glazed bowl (222) (*Pl. 45.207*), a bronze coin from Arados dating from the 3rd or 2nd century B.C. (223) (*Pl. 45.208*, level 18.94), a bronze needle (224) (*Pl. 45.209*), a bronze fragment perhaps from a pin or a fibula (225) (*Pl. 45.210*), the bottom of a pot with flat base (226) (*Pl. 45.211*), a fragment of an iron spatula (227) (*Pl. 45.212*), a bronze needle with an eye (228) (*Pl. 45.213*), a

- 222: L 13 SE LXXVII, i.n. 5100/1 = TS 2474.
 223: L 13 SE LXXVIII, i.n. 2357/1 = TS 2309. Weight 3.95 g.
 Cf. SNG Danish National Museum VII, Phoenicia pl. 1.26–29.
 224: L 13 SE LXIV, i.n. 5093/1 = TS 2492.
 225: L 13 SE LXVII, i.n. 5095/1 = TS 2491.
 226: L 13 SE LXXIII, i.n. 4138 = TS 2771, *Sūkās VII*, 59–60 no. 329 pl. 19.329.
 227: L 13 SE LXXIV, i.n. 5098/1 = TS 2473.
 228: L 13 SE LXXXI, i.n. 5103/1 = TS 2475, *Sūkās VII*, 71 no. 389 pl. 22.389.
 229: L 13 SE LXXXVII, i.n. 5106/1 = TS 2490, *Sūkās VII*, 74–75 no. 430 pl. 23.430.
 230: L 13 SE LXXXVIII, i.n. 5251 = TS 3353, *Sūkās VII*, 95 no. 593 pl. 29.593.
 231: L 13 SE LXXXVI.

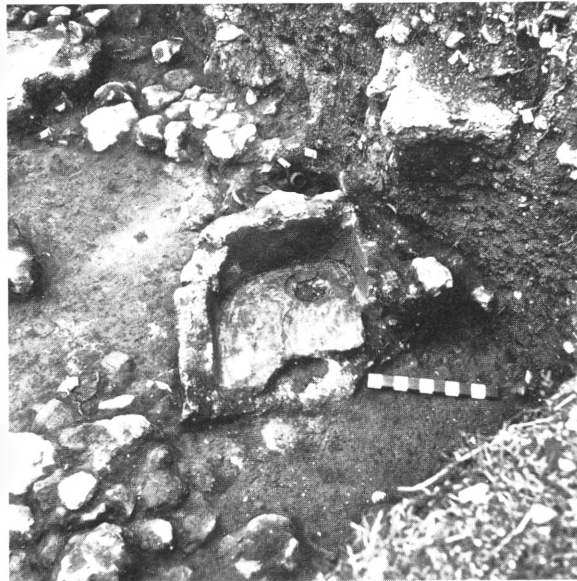


Fig. 107. Stone basin as seen from the south-west.

bronze nail with a round, flat head (229) (*Pl. 45.214*, level 18.34) and an oblong, flat bone blade with pointed ends (230) (*Pl. 45.215*). A large lump of charcoal was also found in the fill (231) (*Pl. 45.216*); unfortunately it was unsuitable for Carbon-14 analysis.

All the precisely datable finds thus came from fill and were not directly associated with the two floors. The objects on Pls. 45.203, 45.205 and 45.206 date from the fourth century B.C. or the Hellenistic Age. The level at which the Arados coin Pl. 45.208 was found makes it likely that it belonged to floor 7. If correct, then the floor may be referred to the third century B.C. A conflagration seems to have separated floor 7 from 7a. In view of the fact that none of the finds postdated period F, there is no reason to assume that floor 7a should postdate this period.

P 11 NW

In P 11 NW construction of the Medieval circuit wall had all but completely obliterated evidence from period F, Pl. 46. The only architectural feature that perhaps dated back to the F period horizon was



Fig. 108 a-b.
Pl. 33.11. 1:1.



Fig. 109. Pl. 33.19. 1:3.



Fig. 110. Pl. 33.26. 1:4.

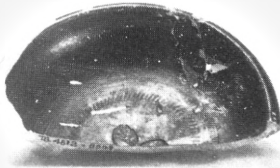


Fig. 111. Pl. 33.28. 1:3.



Fig. 112. Pl. 33.31. 1:4.



Fig. 113. Pl. 33.65. 1:2.



Fig. 114. Pl. 33.66. 1:1.



Fig. 116. Pl. 34.77. 1:10.



Fig. 117. Pl. 34.88. 1:2.



Fig. 118.
Pl. 33.129. 1:2.



Fig. 119. Pl. 33.131. 1:3.

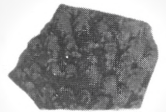


Fig. 115. Pl. 34.76. 1:2.



Fig. 120. Pl. 45.203. 1:3.

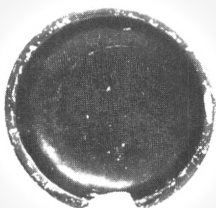


Fig. 121. Pl. 45.205. 1:3.



Fig. 122. Pl. 45.206. 1:2.

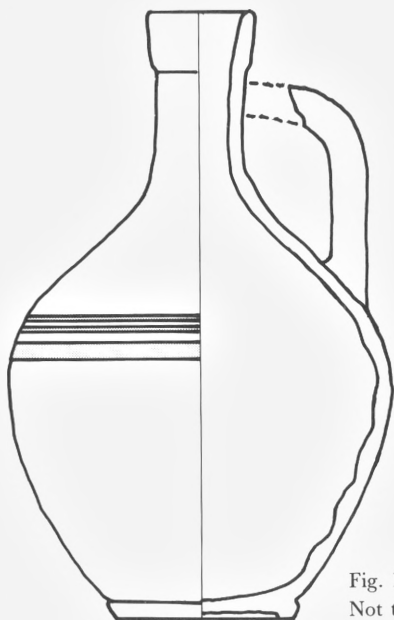
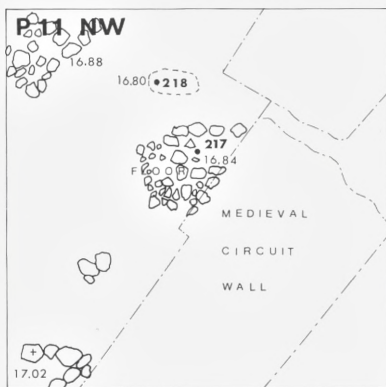
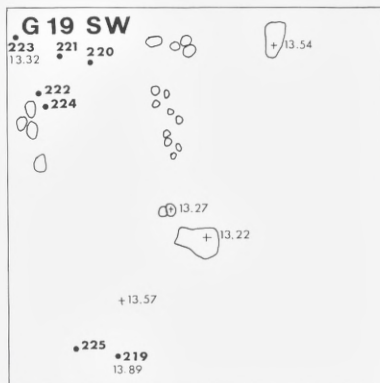


Fig. 123. Pl. 47.222.
Not to scale.



Pl. 46. 1:100.



Pl. 47. 1:100.

a small fragment of pebble floor (level ca. 16.80) near the centre of the quadrant. A dump of local, Iron Age potsherds, including side sherds and handle fragments of amphorae of 7th to 5th century B.C. types, was found on this floor (232) (*Pl. 46.217*, level 16.84). Another concentration of similar sherds was unearthed on a further area of floor immediately north of the first one (233) (*Pl. 46.218*, level 16.80). The floor was associated with layer 6, but had been so badly contaminated by Medieval activities that it can hardly be considered to represent a true F period stratum.

G 19 SW

G 19 SW was located at the eastern foot of the tall and is only included here for the sake of completeness. The excavation did not progress beyond the four uppermost layers, and this means that knowledge of the stratigraphy in this area is sketchy. The dominant architectural feature, a Medieval or later terrace wall in the western half of the quadrant, had furthermore much disturbed the strata (234), Pl. 47.

Layer 4 was described as a floor layer but hardly any architectural remains were associated with it. The finds in the layer were all found either directly below the terrace wall or in its immediate vicinity, and we cannot be sure that they were in situ: a

fragment of a bronze ring (235) (*Pl. 47.219*, level 13.89), a fragment of a bronze fibula (236) (*Pl. 47.220*) a fragment of a bronze spatula (237) (*Pl. 47.221*), an almost completely preserved jug (238) (*Pl. 47.222*; fig. 123), fragments of a storage jar (239) (*Pl. 47.223*, level 13.32), and fragments of two bronze nails (240) (*Pls. 47.224* and *47.225*).

An F period date for layer 4 is suggested partly by the jug Pl. 47.222, which has parallels at Al-Mīna Level III, and partly by the fact that the next layer, 3, appears to belong to the E period.

232: P 11 NW XCII, i.n. 4361/1–4, i.n. 5122/1 = TS 2496.

233: P 11 NW XCIII, i.n. 4362/1–6, cf. SCE IV 2 fig. 69.3.

234: The excavation of G 19 SW was mentioned by P. J. Riis in AAS 10 1960, 117 and in AAS 11 1961, 134 as well as Sūkās I, 11 note 9. A late date for the wall seems assured by the finding of a Byzantine (?) bronze coin below it: G 19 SW XVII, i.n. 6112 = TS 4042. Weight 1.97 g. The coin was referred to layer 4.

235: G 19 SW XVIII, i.n. 4746 = TS 3137, Sūkās VII, 76 no. 445 pl. 24.445.

236: G 19 SW XIX, i.n. 4745 = TS 3136.

237: G 19 SW XX, i.n. 4744 = TS 3135.

238: G 19 SW XXII, i.n. 4552/1 = TS 2546, cf. C. L. Woolley, *The Excavations at Al Mīna, Suedia, I*, JHS 58 1938, 27 fig. 11.

239: G 19 SW XXIII.

240: G 19 SW XXV, i.n. 4748 = TS 3139 and G 19 SW XXVI, i.n. 4747 = TS 3138.

VIII: Period E. The Late Hellenistic Building Phase

Pls. 48–55

Period E constituted the final phase in the history of the ancient town on Tall Sūkās. After the earthquake that seems to have put an end to period F, the damaged buildings were restored and the architectural remains associated with period E testify to a large measure of continuity between the two periods. Layers from the period with which we are concerned here no doubt occurred originally in the same sectors of the tall as those from the preceding building phase. However, in certain areas, notably E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE and F 8 NW, F-G-H 5 and P 11 NW/SW, they had been more or less eliminated by Medieval activities. The material is presented in the same way as in the preceding chapter.

Complex IX

Complex IX was rebuilt with a few alterations that are mentioned in the following. Here we only note that by now the east wall of "room" 19 in H 12 NW/SW can be identified; in all likelihood it was the east wall of the building as a whole. It is highly probable that the eastern limit of Complex IX was located in the same place already in the first phase of the building's history, but there is no verification for this as excavation of H 12 ceased before reaching this level. As we shall see, two separate subphases can be distinguished in the final period of existence of Complex IX.

At the beginning of the first subphase in room 12, Pl. 48, fig. 124, the original east wall was demolished and replaced by a new structure, mostly built of

standard-size ashlar blocks. The bottom level of the wall lay at ca. 19.40. The replacing of the east wall must be seen in connection with a reconstruction of all three walls of the open area in the north front of Complex IX between rooms 12 and 19. Perhaps this was necessary because this part of the building could have suffered more earthquake damage at the end of period F than the rest of the complex. The easternmost part of the north wall of room 12 was apparently also rebuilt at the same time and a doorway was made in this wall. Its threshold consisted of a large flagstone (level 20.04) and on this the pivot-stone (level 20.17) was found in situ, fig. 125.

A number of finds occurred below or immediately west of the new east wall of the room and in the easternmost part of its north wall, the latest being a Macedonian silver drachma of Alexander the Great's type dating from ca. 250 to 200 B.C. (1) (*Pl.*

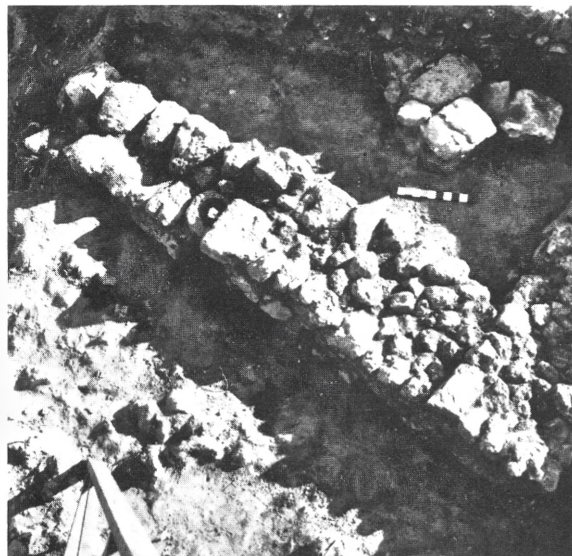
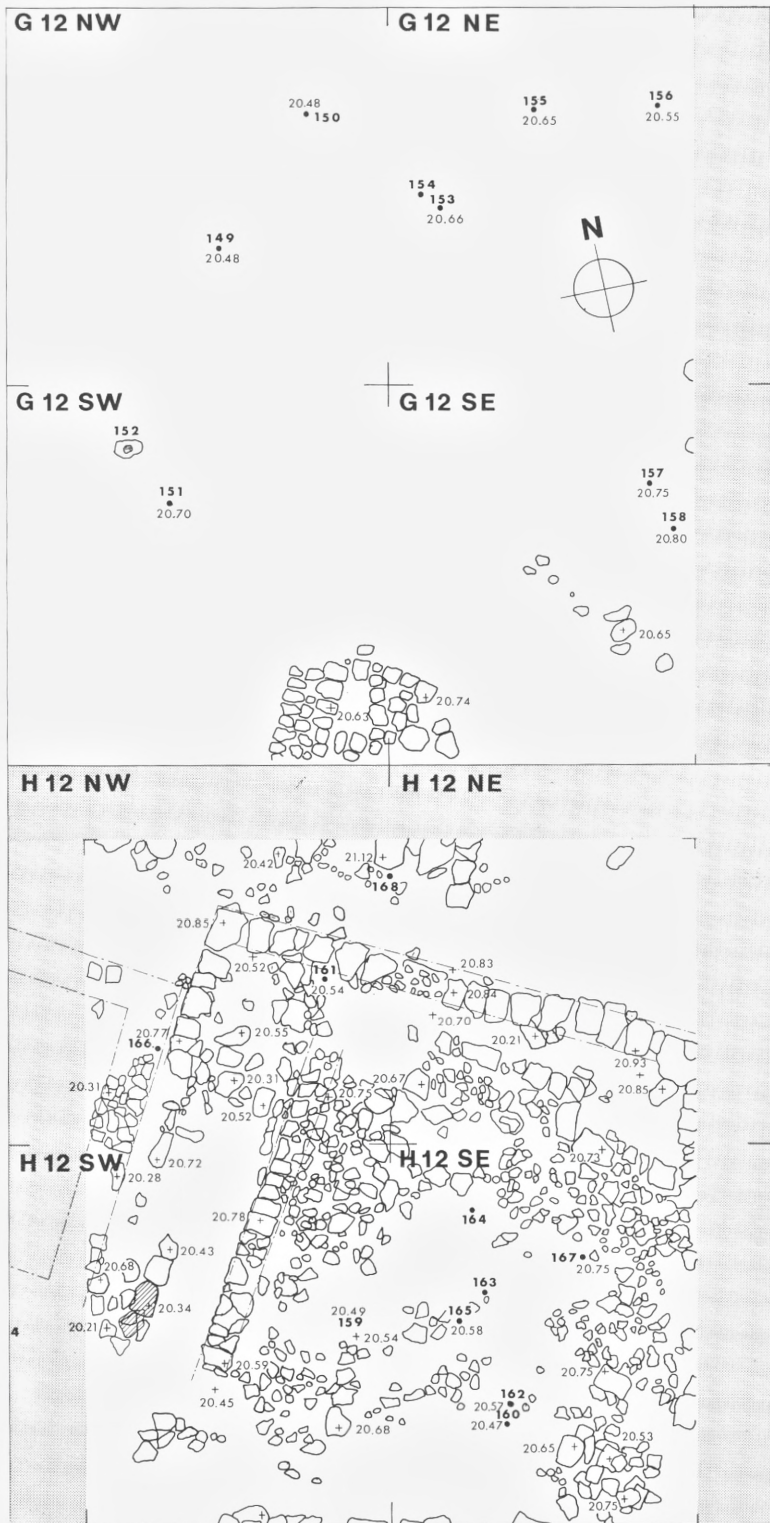


Fig. 124. Complex IX. Room 12 as seen from the north.

1: G 11 SW XXVIII, i.n. 206/1 = TS 248. Weight 4.29 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 28.1091–1107.



Pl. 48. 1:100.



Fig. 125. Complex IX. Pivot stone in situ in the north wall of room 12.

48.1) and a Phoenician silver coin struck in Arados between 400 and 350 B.C. (2) (*Pl. 48.2*).

Returning to room 12 proper we note that a large boulder (level 19.91), surrounded by smaller stones, was found near its centre. The excavators interpreted this arrangement as possibly a fireplace (3). There is no record, however, of ashes, traces of fire or the like found with it.

In the second subphase, Pl. 49, which corresponded to layers 3 to 2, the door in the north wall was eliminated and the circular stone at the centre of the room was likewise no longer in use. A new transversal wall running north-north-east/south-south-west, fig. 126, now subdivided room 12 into two small rectangular rooms: room 21 to the west, measuring ca. 1.90 × 3.90 m internally, and room 22 to the east, measuring ca. 3.90 × 3.70 m. It is difficult to determine the exact width of both rooms because the south wall was very poorly preserved. With respect to chronology it is of considerable interest that a Phoenician bronze coin from Arados, dated 116–110 B.C., was unearthed directly below the transversal wall between rooms 21 and 22 (4) (*Pl. 49.3*, level 19.70, fig. 142)

Layers 5 and 4 were associated with the first subphase. Stratum 5 lay at level ca. 19.77 near the



Fig. 126. Complex IX. Room 21 as seen from the west.

centre of the baulk between G 10 SE and H 10 NE. The finds in this layer were as follows: an indeterminate iron fragment, perhaps from a tool (5) (*Pl. 48.4*), a corroded ancient bronze coin of uncertain origin (6) (*Pl. 48.5*, level ca. 19.78), and a side sherd of a globular aryballos of light blue glass with inlaid straight and wavy stripes in opaque yellow (7) (*Pl. 48.6*, level 19.93), as well as a net sinker of lead (8) (*Pl. 48.7*, level 19.75). Layer 4 was reached at level ca. 19.90 near the centre of the baulk between G 10 SE and H 10 NE. The following finds appeared

- 2: G 11 SW CVII, i.n. 423/1 = TS 515. Weight 10.24 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum VII, Phoenicia pl. 1.10–13.
- 3: Cf. E. Fugmann in AAS 13 1963, 222–223.
- 4: H 10 NE XLII, i.n. 6666 = TS 4483. Weight 1) 3.90 g and 2) 3.75 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum VII, Phoenicia pl. 1.42.
- 5: G 10 SE XXXIII, i.n. 8175 = TS 4649.
- 6: H 10 NE LX, i.n. 6701 = TS 4518.
- 7: H 10 SE LXIII, i.n. 8142.
- 8: H 11 NW LXX, i.n. 4567 = TS 2558, Sūkās VII, 75 no. 438 pl. 24.438.

here: a fragment of a netting bone (9) (*Pl. 48.8*, level 20.01), a small, barrel-shaped carnelian bead (10) (*Pl. 48.9*), a Hellenistic bowl with a ring foot (11) (*Pl. 48.10*, level 20.17) and a terracotta figurine of the so-called “Persian Rider” type (12) (*Pl. 48.11*).

Layer 3, which was connected with the second subphase, was encountered at level 20.11. A pebble floor was associated with this in both rooms 21 and 22. A number of fragments of amphorae of Late Classical – Early Hellenistic types (13) (*Pl. 49.12*, level 20.13) was excavated inside room 21, while a flat, rectangular whetstone of schist, damaged by fire (14) (*Pl. 49.13*, level 20.21), and a heap of potsherds dating from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period (15) (*Pl. 49.14*) were found in room 22. Layer 2 represented the collapse of the ancient building. The following finds occurred in room 22: two fragments of black-glazed bowls (16) (*Pl. 49.15*; fig. 143 and *Pl. 49.16*), a circular finger ring of silver (17) (*Pl. 49.17*) and fragments of Hellenistic vases (18) (*Pl. 49.18*). A few objects were located on top of the east wall of room 22. Most had probably been deposited at the time when the wall collapsed, but some may have come from fill inside the structure: an iron nail with a flat head (19) (*Pl. 49.19*), a few

- 9: G 10 SE LI, i.n. 8164.
- 10: H 10 NE XXX, i.n. 8145.
- 11: H 10 NE XXVII, i.n. 6607 = TS 4422.
- 12: H 10 NE I.
- 13: G 10 SE XV, i.n. 8448 = TS 4754; i.n. 8449; i.n. 8450/1–3; i.n. 8451 = TS 4755, cf. E. Gjerstad, *OpAth* 3 1960, 113–114 fig. 6.8.
- 14: H 10 NE XVI, i.n. 8147 = TS 4640.
- 15: H 11 NW XXVIII, i.n. 2885/1–2; i.n. 2886/1–2; i.n. 2887/1–7, of which 4 = TS 1892.
- 16: G 11 SW XXII, i.n. 1113/1 = TS 1133 and G 11 SW XXIII, i.n. 1112/1 = TS 1132.
- 17: H 11 NW XXXV, i.n. 2176/1 = TS 2136, *Sūkās* VII, 76 no. 442 pl. 24.442.
- 18: H 11 NW XXXII, i.n. 2890; i.n. 2891/1 = TS 1894.
- 19: H 11 NW XLVIII, i.n. 2681 = TS 2418.
- 20: H 11 NW XXXIV, i.n. 2893/1.
- 21: H 11 NW V, i.n. 2855 = TS 1879; i.n. 5258/1–2. I.n. 5258/1 was a corner fragment of a Roman tile.

potsherds dating from the 7th/6th century B.C. to the Hellenistic period (20) (*Pl. 49.20*), and a heap of potsherds dating from the Bronze Age to the Roman period (21) (*Pl. 49.21*, level 20.57).

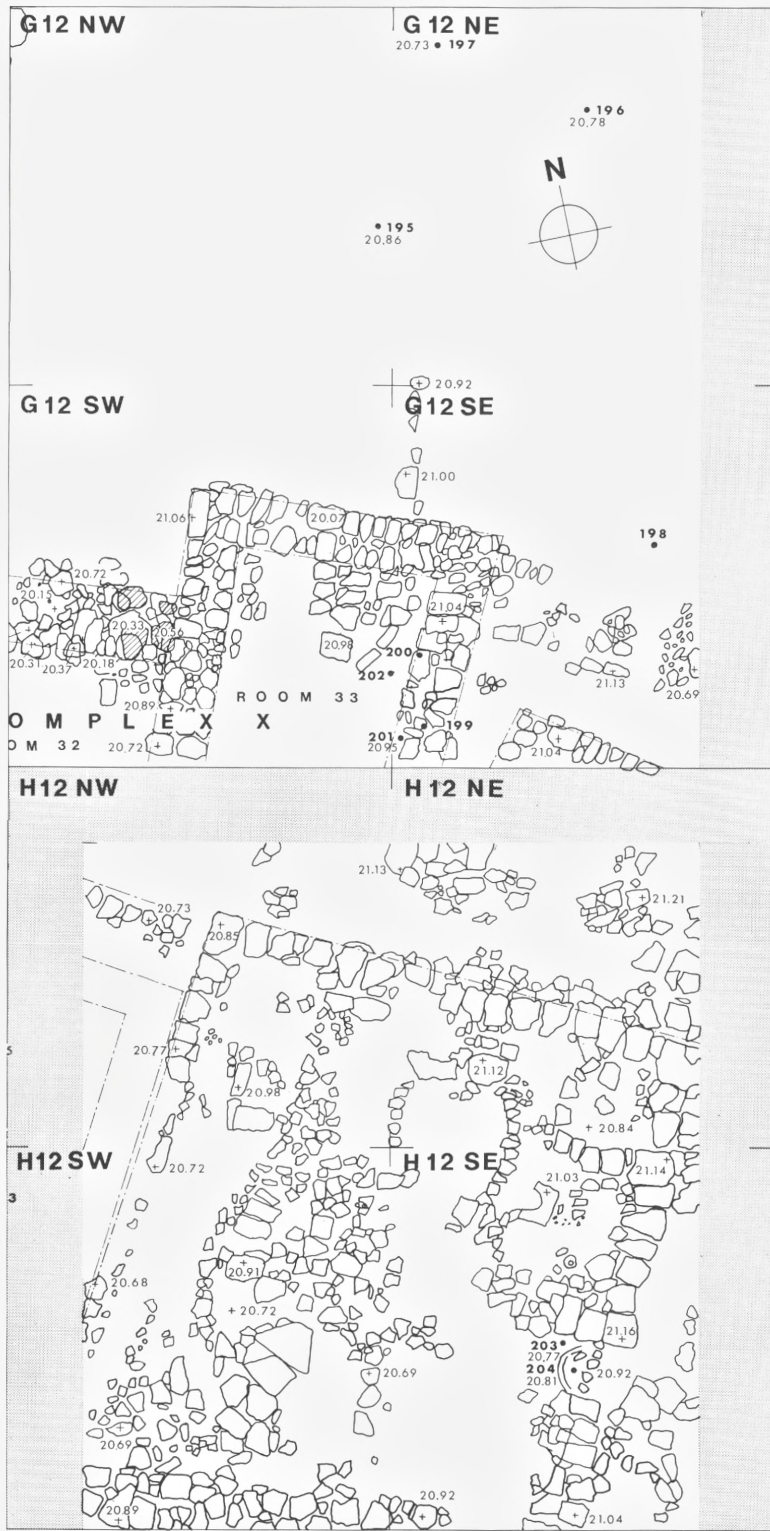
The chronology of the two subphases can be established relatively easily. The most significant find in this respect was the coin Pl. 49.3 dating from 116 to 110 B.C. This was unearthed below the transversal wall between rooms 21 and 22, which belongs to the second subphase. The latter subphase must therefore be referred to period E 1 and the first may then belong to period E 2.

The area immediately south of room 12 (and rooms 21 and 22) was likewise completely reorganized, and here too it proved possible to distinguish two subphases, Pls. 48–49.

In the first subphase, Pl. 48, two new rooms were created here: 23 and 24. Room 23, fig. 127, was a replacement of room 13 that had belonged to period F. The north and east walls of the earlier room were taken over but new west and south walls were added. The bottom level of the west wall was ca. 19.24–19.27, its top level ca. 19.83. It was mostly built of irregular field stones of different sizes, but a



Fig. 127. Complex IX. Room 23 as seen from the west.



Pl. 49. 1:100.

few ashlar blocks were incorporated. The new south wall was almost entirely constructed of ashlar masonry. The bottom level of this wall was ca. 19.26, the top level ca. 19.46. It was only preserved for a length of ca. 1.60 m and there was a ca. 1.40 m wide gap between the west wall and the western end of the south wall. There was probably a door connecting rooms 23 and 24 at this point. Room 23 did not measure more than ca. 1.90 × 3 m internally. A find of some chronological importance was embedded in the east wall of the room at the point where it joined the south wall: a Hellenistic bronze coin from Karne, struck in the years 225 to 222 B.C. (22) (*Pl. 48.22*). It is highly likely that this was deposited when the south wall of the room was erected, i.e. at the beginning of the first subphase.

The width of room 24 is unknown as its west wall lay in the unexcavated H 10 SW. But if this wall was a southwards extension of the west wall of room 23 to the north, then room 24 would have measured ca. 3.10 × 4.75 m internally.

In the second subphase, Pl. 49, the rooms described above were replaced by two new rooms; 25 and 26.

Room 25, fig. 128, followed room 23, of which only the north and east walls remained in use. Its length was ca. 4.90, the width unknown as the west wall lay in the unexcavated sector towards the west. A compact pebble floor was preserved in the northern half of room 25 (levels 19.83, 19.92 and 19.80) and another area of pebble floor was found in its south-eastern angle (levels 19.79 and 19.87). The pebble floor in the northern half of the room was subsequently renewed twice. The first renewal was encountered at levels ca. 20.05–20.10, the second at ca. 20.15–20.33.

Room 26, fig. 129, was located south of room 25, but little is known of it, because only its north-eastern angle fell within the excavated sector.

The first subphase in rooms 23 and 24 was associated with layers 7 and 6. The floor level in layer 7 was ca. 19.40 in room 23, slightly lower in room 24: 19.32–19.34. Only few finds appeared in this stratum: fragments of a Phoenician amphora

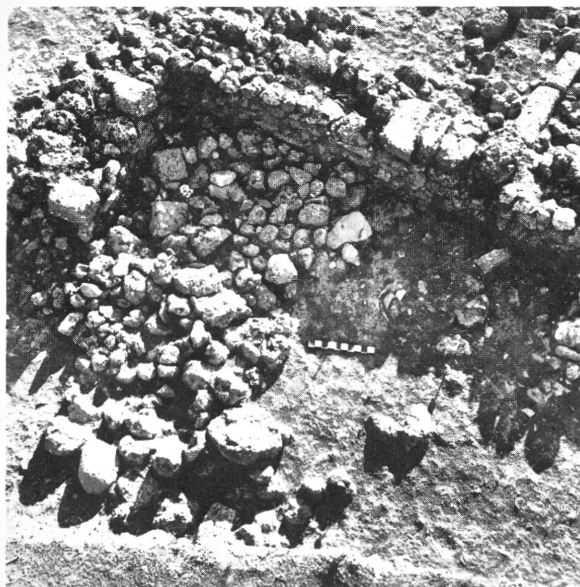


Fig. 128. Complex IX. Room 25 as seen from the west.

(23) (*Pl. 48.23*, level 19.44–19.55) and a side sherd of glass, deemed by one record supervisor to be of Medieval date (24) (*Pl. 48.24*, level 19.33), were found inside room 23. The latter was obviously intrusive. A ring-shaped terracotta bead found among the stones of the north wall of the room was also referred to layer 7 (25) (*Pl. 48.25*). Two objects occurred in room 24: the pointed bottom of a thick-walled flask (26) (*Pl. 48.26*, level 19.31) and the conical lower part of a storage amphora (27) (*Pl. 48.27*, level 19.50). In layer 6 a stone surface with sherds was encountered at level 19.61 in the south-

22: H 10 SE XXIX, i.n. 6599 = TS 4414. Weight 1) 5.69 g and 2) 5.33 g.

23: H 10 NE LII, i.n. 8406 = TS 4742, Sūkās VII, 22 fig. 7.70, 23 no. 70, 113; i.n. 8416/1–12, cf. Sūkās VII, 21–23 type VIII.2.

24: H 10 NE L, i.n. 8149.

25: H 10 NE XLVIII, i.n. 8143.

26: H 10 SE XLVII, i.n. 8577 = TS 4818, Sūkās VII, 30 fig. 11.142, 33–35 no. 142 pl. 9.142.

27: H 10 SE LI, i.n. 8407 = TS 4743, Sūkās VII, 21–23 fig. 7.77 no. 77, 113.

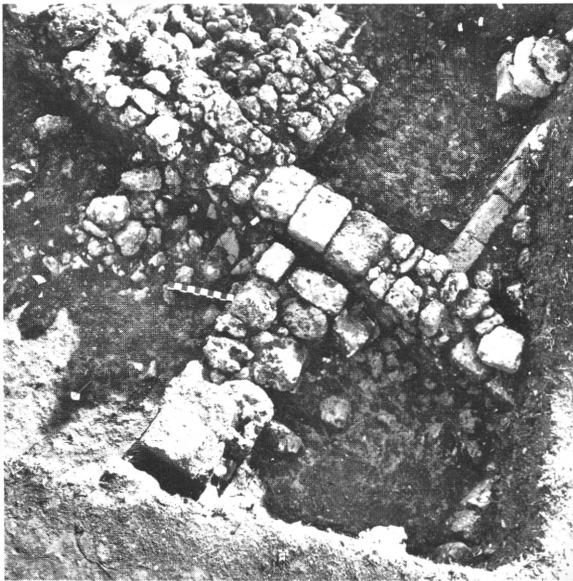


Fig. 129. Complex IX. Room 26 as seen from the west.

- 28: H 10 SE XLIV, i.n. 6683 = TS 4500. Weight 1) 4.01 g and 2) 3.46 g; H 10 SE XLV, i.n. 6684 = TS 4501. Weight 1) 4.21 g and 2) 3.76 g.
- 29: H 10 SE XXXVII, i.n. 6615 = TS 4430.
- 30: H 10 SE XLI, i.n. 8096 = TS 4614, cf. Sükās VII, 73–74 type D.
- 31: H 10 SE XXXVIII, i.n. 8099.
- 32: H 10 NE XXVI, i.n. 8102.
- 33: H 10 NE XXVIII, i.n. 6602 = TS 4417.
- 34: H 10 NE XXXII, i.n. 6612 = TS 4427. Weight 1) 7.24 g, and 2) 6.57 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1052–1063.
- 35: H 10 NE XXXIV, i.n. 8144.
- 36: H 10 SE XXXI, i.n. 8101 = TS 4616.
- 37: H 10 SE XXV, i.n. 8103 = TS 4617, Sükās VII, 73 no. 408 pl. 23.408.
- 38: H 10 SE XVII, i.n. 6555 = TS 4367.
- 39: H 10 SE XIX, i.n. 6568 = TS 4380, Sükās VII, 85 no. 526 pl. 26.526.
- 40: H 10 SE XX, i.n. 6565 = TS 4377. Weight 1) 6.26 g, and 2) 5.94 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1052–1063.
- 41: H 10 SE XII, i.n. 6540 = TS 4349. Weight 1) 5.88 g, and 2) 5.60 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1052–1063.
- 42: H 10 SE XV, i.n. 6538 = TS 4347.

hern half of room 24, but only two finds were connected with this layer: two indeterminable bronze coins (28) (*Pl. 48.28*, level 19.61 and *Pl. 48.29*, level 19.50).

The second subphase in rooms 25–26 corresponded to layers 5 to 2; 5 was reached at levels ca. 19.60–19.64 at the west baulk of H 10 NE/SE. A well preserved lamp of Late Classical or Early Hellenistic type (29) (*Pl. 49.30*, level 19.62; fig. 144) and a bronze fibula (30) (*Pl. 49.31*, level 19.62) came to light inside room 25. Only one find appeared in the corresponding stratum in room 26: a fragment of a terracotta candlestick of the so-called Crusader's Ware (31) (*Pl. 49.32*, level 19.90). This is yet another example of a Medieval intrusion, just like the glass sherd *Pl. 48.24* mentioned above. Layer 4 was encountered at levels ca. 19.78–19.79 at the west baulk of H 10 NE/SE. One of the pebble floors in the northern half of room 25 was connected with this layer. The following finds occurred in layer 4 in room 25: a small, domed spindle whorl of steatite (32) (*Pl. 49.33*), a Hellenistic unguentarium (33) (*Pl. 49.34*; fig. 145), a Hellenistic bronze coin of Alexander the Great's type (34) (*Pl. 49.35*, level 19.81), a bone awl (35) (*Pl. 49.36*) and a bottom sherd of a low, black-glazed bowl from the 4th century B.C. or the Early Hellenistic period (36) (*Pl. 49.37*, level 19.79). An elbow fibula of bronze, lodged in the east wall of room 26, was furthermore connected with this layer (37) (*Pl. 49.38*). Layer 3 lay at levels 19.95 to 19.97 at the west baulk of H 10 NE/SE. Three finds were in the southern half of room 25: an Attic lekythos on ring-foot dating from the first half of the 4th century B.C. (38) (*Pl. 49.39*), a seal with a four-squared base (39) (*Pl. 49.40*, level 20.16) and a bronze coin of Alexander the Great's type (40) (*Pl. 49.41*). In room 26 were a further bronze coin of Alexander the Great's type (41) (*Pl. 49.42*) and a side sherd of a Megarian bowl (42) (*Pl. 49.43*; fig. 146). It is doubtful, however, whether the latter was in situ because it was found in the immediate vicinity of a wall that could have been of Medieval date. A loom weight of lead, found in the east wall of the room, was referred to layer 3 by the

excavators (43) (*Pl. 49.44*). Finally, layer 2 was reached at levels 20.06 to 20.15 at the west baulk of H 10 NE/SE. This layer seems to be the debris accumulated at the time when Complex IX collapsed. A Hellenistic bronze coin (44) (*Pl. 49.45*, level 20.21), a Medieval glass fragment (45) (*Pl. 49.46*, level 20.46), an irregularly globular carnelian-onyx bead (46) (*Pl. 49.47*, level 20.21), and a Hellenistic bronze coin struck by Antiochus VII Sidetes (138–129 B.C.) (47) (*Pl. 49.48*; fig. 147) were unearthed in room 25. In room 26 were a Hellenistic bronze coin dating from 336 to 323 B.C. (48) (*Pl. 49.49*, level 20.29), a tiny bronze fragment (49) (*Pl. 49.50*, level 20.29), a Medieval bronze coin (50) (*Pl. 49.51*) and a flat finger ring of silver (51) (*Pl. 49.52*).

The dating of the two subphases has to be determined on the basis of the latest finds in them – excluding the intrusive Medieval finds, of course. The coin Pl. 49.3, which dates from the years 225 to 222 B.C., provides a convenient *terminus post quem* for the first subphase. Otherwise the latest finds in this horizon were probably those shown on Pls. 48.28 and 48.29. The latest finds connected with the second subphase were those on Pls. 49.30, 49.34, 49.35, 49.37, 49.41, 49.43, 49.45 and 49.49. On this basis it seems logical to refer the first subphase to period E 2 and the second to period E 1.

In the area east of rooms 22–26 we must also reckon with the existence of two subphases. At the beginning of the first of these, Pl. 48, the two F period rooms, 15 and 16, were combined to make a single, new room, 27, fig. 130, measuring ca. 4.30 × 3.90–4.00 m internally, Pl. 48. The area immediately to the south, i.e. room 17, may have been included somehow in the enlarged room as the eastern half of the partition wall between the two rooms was not re-erected. For reasons of clarity, however, it was decided to treat the two rooms as separate entities. Returning to the first subphase in room 27, then, we note that a large ashlar block (level 19.56) surrounded by smaller boulders lay near the centre of the room. This position suggests that it may have been the foundation for a roof-

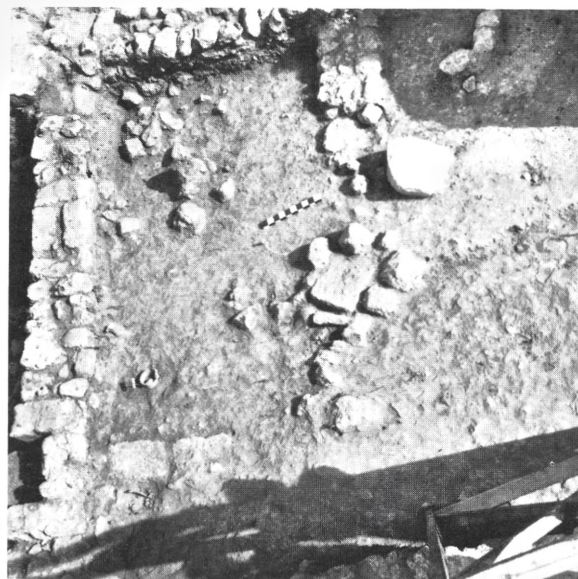


Fig. 130. Complex IX. Room 27 as seen from the west.

bearing pillar or column. It seems rather unlikely that there was a hearth in here in view of the total absence of ashes, traces of fire or the like. In the second subphase the block was replaced by a single large boulder (level 20.07) a little east of the original arrangement, Pl. 49. Otherwise the most important development in the second subphase, fig. 131, was the isolation of a small, nearly square area,

43: H 10 SE XXI, i.n. 6567 = TS 4379.

44: H 10 NE VI, i.n. 6518 = TS 4327. Weight 1) 6.73 g, and 2) 6.63 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1052–1063.

45: H 10 NE VIII, i.n. 8268.

46: H 10 NE IX, i.n. 8269.

47: H 10 SE X, i.n. 6539 = TS 4348. Weight 1) 6.97 g, and 2) 6.67 g. Cf. SNG Danish National Museum VII, Syria pl. 9.323–325.

48: H 10 SE IV, i.n. 6514 = TS 4323. Weight 1) 7.09 g, and 2) 6.87 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1052–1063.

49: H 10 SE V, i.n. 8267.

50: H 10 SE VII, i.n. 6528 = TS 4337. Weight 1) 8.22 g, and 2) 7.32 g.

51: H 10 SE XI, i.n. 8270 = TS 4686.

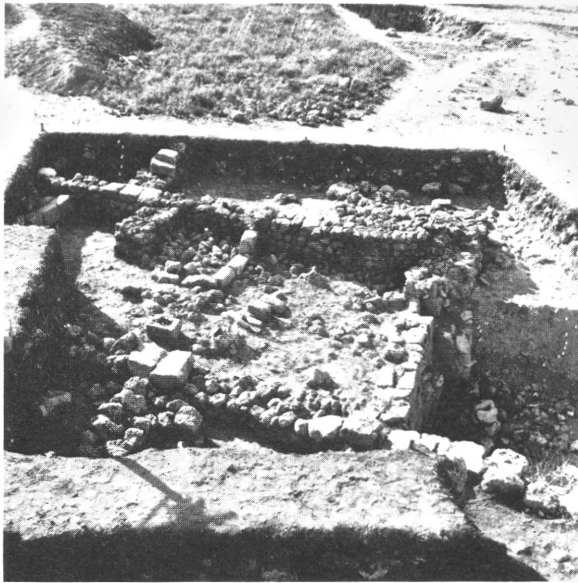


Fig. 131. Complex IX. Room 27 and 28 as seen from the east.

which will be called “room” 28, from the rest of room 27 by means of two walls built of ashlar blocks laid in a single row. The two ashlar walls constituted the north and east sides of “room” 28, while the southernmost part of the west wall of room 27 and the westernmost part of the partition wall between rooms 27 and 17 made up its west and south walls, respectively. “Room” 28 only measured ca. 1.40 × 1.30 m inside. This lack of size suggests that it was

- 52: H 11 SW CCIL, i.n. 8563 = TS 4812.
 53: H 11 SW CCXXVIII, i.n. 8077 = TS 4609.
 54: H 11 SW CCXXXV, i.n. 8044 = TS 4596, Sūkās VII, 73–74 no. 413 pl. 23.413.
 55: H 11 SW CCXXXIII, i.n. 8055 = TS 4602.
 56: H 11 SW CCXXXII, i.n. 8376 = TS 4726, Sūkās VII, 21–23 fig. 7.78 no. 78, 113; i.n. 8377 = TS 4727, Sūkās VII, 8 fig. 2.13, 9 no. 13; i.n. 8378 = TS 4728, Sūkās VII, 21–23 fig. 7.69 no. 69, 113; i.n. 8379 = TS 4729, Sūkās VII, 21–23 fig. 7.71 pl. 5.71, 113; i.n. 8380.
 57: H 11 SW CCXXX, i.n. 8375.
 58: H 11 SW CCXXXI, i.n. 6718 = TS 4535, Sūkās VII, 20 fig. 6.68, 21 no. 68 pl. 5.68; i.n. 8373 = TS 4725, Sūkās VII, 7 no. 4, 8 fig. 1.4. A few fragments of this were found in G 12 NW layer 3, cf. note 154; i.n. 8374; i.n. 8586, i.n. 8617.

more likely to have been a screened-off area of room 27 than an independent room. In the southern half of room 27, midway between the east wall of “room” 28 and the east wall of room 27, stood an ashlar block (level 19.81) containing a circular depression. The diameter of the hole was ca. 30 cm and a slender, wooden column probably stood here.

The first subphase was associated with two layers: 7 and 6. A substantial area of pebble floor, preserved at level 19.54 near the north-west angle of room 27, belonged to layer 7. The excavators referred a fragment of a lamp, which was lodged in the east wall of the room, to this layer (52) (*Pl. 48.53*). A number of finds occurred within the room proper: a bronze finger ring with a flat bezel and originally free ends twisted together (53) (*Pl. 48.54*, level 19.52), a bronze fibula (54) (*Pl. 48.55*, level 19.60), a loom weight of lead (55) (*Pl. 48.56*, level 19.60), fragments of at least two amphorae of Classical type (56) (*Pl. 48.57*, bottom level 19.48 and top level 19.64), the conical lower part of a Phoenician amphora (57) (*Pl. 48.58*, level 19.70), and a concentration of amphora sherds, including parts of an amphora of Late Bronze Age type of which joining fragments were unearthed in layer 3 in G 12 NW (58) (*Pl. 48.59*, level 19.68). The last find is of considerable interest because it indicates that the amphora *Pl. 48.59* was not in situ, strictly speaking. It must have been transported to H 11 from elsewhere to be used as floor fill. This being so, the same may well apply to the other amphorae of Classical types found in the same horizon, *Pls. 48.57* and *48.58*, and probably also to *Pls. 48.23* and *48.27* from rooms 23 and 24. All these amphora types date from the end of the fifth to the beginning of the fourth century B.C., and this implies that they must have gone out of use at the time when they were re-used as floor fill. Returning to room 27, layer 6 was probably little more than a fill layer with which no precisely located finds were associated.

The second subphase in room 27 was associated with layers 5 to 3. An interesting object was found in 5: a medicine bottle with a stamped Greek inscription: ΝΙΚΙΑC ΑΥΚΙΟC ΕΠΙΓΥΑΙ. Bot-

bles of this and related types were current in the third and second centuries B.C., and they are often found in domestic contexts (59) (*Pl. 49.60*, level 19.80; fig. 148). Other finds included a Macedonian bronze coin of Alexander the Great's type (60) (*Pl. 49.61*), a fragmentary Hellenistic bowl with matt glaze inside and outside on the rim and upper part of the side (61) (*Pl. 49.62*, level 19.98). The floor in room 27 was repaired in layer 4 and parts of the new floor were preserved at level ca. 20.00. The following objects came to light in this horizon: a fragment of a Hellenistic vase (62) (*Pl. 49.63*, level 20.10), the bottom of a Hellenistic bowl with dull, mottled, mainly reddish glaze (63) (*Pl. 49.64*, level 19.97), a concentration of amphora sherds (64) (*Pl. 49.65*, level 19.93), a bottom fragment of an Attic black-glazed bowl with stamped palmettes and roulette-circles (65) (*Pl. 49.66*), and two fragments of Hellenistic bowls with mottled glaze (66) (*Pl. 49.67*, level 19.95). In layer 3 appeared a Greek-Macedonian bronze coin of Alexander the Great's type (67) (*Pl. 49.68*, level 20.19) and a bronze coin struck by Johannes I Zimisces (A.D. 969–976) (68) (*Pl. 49.69*, level 20.32). This again documents activity in the area in the Middle Ages, as witnessed by the glass sherd and candle stick *Pls.* 48.24 and 49.32, and it seems that layer 2 in room 27 represents a phase in which a resettlement of the tall took place. A few walls from the ancient structures, which may have stood at some height, were apparently re-used and new structures added. These developments will be published in full in a subsequent volume in the *Sūkās* series dealing with the Medieval and later remains of the tall.

Before discussing the date of the layers in room 27, we should consider the closely related stratigraphy of room 17, where two subphases can be discerned. The first corresponded to layers 7 and 6, which lay at levels 19.52 and 19.70, respectively, at the north-east angle of the room. A Hellenistic bronze coin from Arados dated 336 to 323 B.C. was found in layer 6 (69) (*Pl. 48.70*, level 19.65). In the second subphase, corresponding to layers 5 to 3, a wall running west-north-west/east-south-east, built

entirely of ashlar blocks laid singly (levels 19.93 and 20.07) was constructed immediately north of the southern limit of H 10 SE. This structure is evidently a parallel to the ashlar walls of "room" 28. In a paved floor (level 20.03) associated with layer 4 lay an indeterminable Hellenistic bronze coin (70) (*Pl. 49.71* level 20.06) and a spindle whorl of steatite (71) (*Pl. 49.72*). The following finds appeared in layer 3: a loom weight made of a piece of folded lead (72) (*Pl. 49.73*), a grindstone of oval shape (73) (*Pl. 49.74*) and a Greek-Macedonian bronze coin of Alexander the Great's type (74) (*Pl. 49.75*).

- 59: H 11 SW CCXII, i.n. 6625 = TS 4441, cf. E. Sjöqvist, *Morgantina: Hellenistic Medicine Bottles*, AJA 64 1960, 78–83 and Y. Calvet, *Pharmacopée antique. Un pot à Lykion de Beyrouth in: Archéologie au Levant. Recueil à la mémoire de Roger Saidah, Collection de la Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen No. 12, Série Archéologique* 9, 1982, 281–286.
- 60: H 11 SW CCVIII, i.n. 6613 = TS 4428. Weight 1) 6.14 g and 2) 5.80 g. cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia II, Macedonia pl. 27.1052–1063.
- 61: H 11 SW CCVII, i.n. 8552/1 = TS 4809.
- 62: H 11 SW CCI, i.n. 8023.
- 63: H 11 SE CCIX, i.n. 8619. This was referred to layer 5 at the time of excavation, but the level shows that it probably belonged to 4.
- 64: H 11 NW LXXI, i.n. 5255/1.
- 65: H 10 SE XXXV, i.n. 8572.
- 66: H 10 SE XXXVI, i.n. 8573, cf. SCE IV 3 fig. 21.2–4.
- 67: H 11 SW CLXXXVIII, i.n. 6566 = TS 4378. Weight 1) 6.11 g, and 2) 5.63 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1052–1063.
- 68: H 11 SW CXC, i.n. 6576 = TS 4388. Weight 1) 6.07 g, and 2) 5.79 g.
- 69: H 10 SE XLVI, i.n. 6685 = TS 4502, Weight 1) 6.37 g, and 2) 5.62 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1051.
- 70: H 10 SE XXIV, i.n. 6595 = TS 4410. Weight 1) 3.27 g, and 2) 3.20 g.
- 71: H 10 SE XXXIII, i.n. 8100.
- 72: H 10 SE XIII, i.n. 8104 = TS 4618.
- 73: H 10 SE XIV, i.n. 6542 = TS 4351, *Sūkās* VII, 104 no. 669 pl. 30.669.
- 74: H 10 SE XVIII, i.n. 6564 = TS 4376. Weight 1) 6.60 g and 2) 5.96 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1052–1063.

It is now time to discuss the chronology of the two rooms. Unfortunately few of the finds associated with the first subphase were precisely datable. Indeed it would seem that some of them, such as the amphora Pl. 48.59, were not in situ, but had been secondarily transported to room 27 to be used as floor fill. The dating of the second subphase can be better substantiated. The medicine bottle, Pl. 49.60, found in layer 5 in room 27, is of interest in this respect. Bottles of related types with similar manufacturer's stamps are usually dated to the third and the beginning of the second century B.C. The finds shown on Pls. 49.62 and 49.64 are both red-glazed bowls. Red-glazed pottery seems to have made its first appearance in the eastern Mediterranean in the second century B.C. (75) and it was quite common in the E period horizon of Sūkās North-east (76). We can conclude that the second subphase should certainly be referred to period E, and that in all likelihood the first subphase also belongs to this period.

The information available on the fate of room 18 is rather scanty. A doorway had been opened between this and room 29 to the north but apart from this nothing much seems to have happened. Layer 7 in the room was encountered at level ca. 19.53 and here the following objects were found: the belly of a slender, ovoid bottle with flat base and remains of matt, red paint on the shoulder (77) (Pl. 48.76) and a bronze implement with a socket at one end (78) (Pl. 48.77). Some objects were located on

75: J. W. Hayes, *Late Roman Pottery*, 1972, 8–12.

76: Sūkās I, 107 no. 84, 110 nos. 101 and 105, 114 no. 116 and 118 no. 145.

77: H 11 SW CCXLIII, i.n. 8620 = TS 4836.

78: H 11 SW CCXLIV, i.n. 8583.

79: H 11 SE CCCIX, i.n. 8039 = TS 4594, Sūkās VII, 76 no. 453 pl. 24.453. Cf. note 115.

80: H 11 SE CCCXI, i.n. 6741 = TS 4558, Sūkās VII, 31–32 no. 111 pl. 7.111.

81: H 11 SE CCCXV, i.n. 6735 = TS 4552. Weight 1) 2.24 g and 2) 1.87 g.

82: H 11 SW CXC VII, i.n. 8021.

83: H 11 SW CXCI, i.n. 6579 = TS 4391.

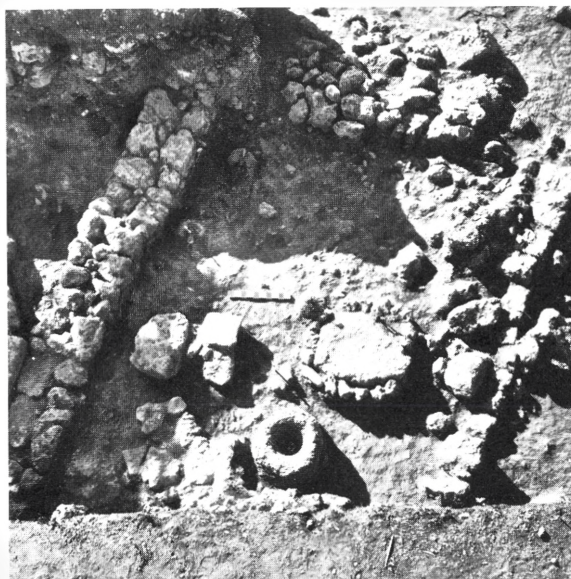


Fig. 132. Complex IX. "Room" 19 as seen from the east.

the threshold of the door mentioned above: a fragment of a silver ear-ring (79) (Pl. 48.78), a jug dated to the Early Iron Age (80) (Pl. 48.79, level 19.75), and a probably Hellenistic bronze coin with traces of a galley on the reverse (81) (Pl. 48.80). Layer 6 was encountered at level 19.73, 5 at 19.97 and 4 at level 20.17. No finds occurred in these. A fragment of a mould-made terracotta lamp (82) (Pl. 49.81, level 20.25) and a well preserved Hellenistic unguentarium (83) (Pl. 49.82 fig. 149) were found in layer 3, reached at level 20.27.

The dating of the layers in room 18 cannot be determined solely on the basis of the finds in them. It seems likely, though, that their dates were the same as those of the corresponding layers in rooms 27 and 17 to the west.

Two subphases can be distinguished in the E period horizon of "room" 19. At the beginning of the first of these, Pl. 48, fig. 132, some important architectural development took place in connection with the re-shaping of the open area in the north front of Complex IX. The west wall of "room" 19 was completely rebuilt and the same applies to the north wall, the course of which was slightly adjus-

ted. Probably the east wall of the room was rebuilt at the same time. As mentioned at the beginning of the chapter, we are now for the first time able to identify the east wall of “room” 19, corresponding to the east wall of Complex IX as a whole. It is therefore clear that “room” 19 measured ca. 3.60×6.60 m internally. A ca. 8–10 cm thick plaster floor was laid at levels 19.90–19.91 inside the room; it was only preserved at the north-east angle of the room, and it is uncertain whether it originally covered the whole area. As found, the floor covering in the rest of the room was a stone pavement.

An interesting combination of structures was found in the eastern half of H 10 NE: a large, flat oval stone (level 19.94) surrounded by smaller stones and lying a short distance east of the centre of the room. A crude receptacle of limestone was found east of this arrangement (84) (*Pl. 48.83*, level 20.06) and an east-west orientated, plastered stone platform was located more to the south-east. What was the purpose of this arrangement? At the time of excavation it was believed that the flat, oval stone was an altar and that the receptacle *Pl. 48.83* had been used for receiving libations. This interpretation, which was that of the excavator on the spot, should not be lightly set aside, although it must be admitted that there seems little concrete support for it. The finds from the appropriate layers in the room are enumerated below. None – with the possible exception of the plaque *Pl. 48.89* – seems to have religious connotations. It is furthermore surprising that there is no mention of ashes, traces of fire or the like found in connection with the arrangement, considering that an altar was normally a place where offerings were burnt – in the Greek world at any rate (85). Because of this, and in view of the apparent lack of parallels from elsewhere, it seems prudent to withhold final judgement on the interpretation of the arrangement in “room” 19. It seems legitimate to point out the close parallels to the “altar” that were encountered near the centres of room 12 and 27: in each case a large boulder was found surrounded by smaller stones. Although the arrangements are not exactly similar to that in



Fig. 133. Complex IX. “Room” 19 as seen from the east.

“room” 19 it is tempting to suggest that all fulfilled the same function in the building, perhaps as bases for columns or pillars (86).

In the second subphase the arrangement in “room” 19 had fallen into disuse, *Pl. 49*, fig. 133. As the result of later intrusions, however, the documentation for this subphase is much poorer than for the first.

The layers associated with the first subphase in “room” 19 were 6 to 4. The following finds were encountered in 6: a bronze ring (87) (*Pl. 48.84*), a

84: H 11 NE CCXXXVIII, i.n. 7263 = TS 5671, Sūkās VII, 104 no. 675 fig. 23.675. On the “altar”, see E. Fugmann and P. J. Riis in *AAS* 13 1963, 212, 222–223. Fugmann refers to the stone as “un foyer ou autel”.

85: C. G. Yavis, *Greek Altars: Origins and Typology*. Saint Louis University Studies, Monograph Series: Humanities, No. 1, 1949.

86: It should be mentioned that the director of the excavations, P. J. Riis, is inclined to regard the arrangement as a hearth rather than as the base for a column or pillar, if the cultic interpretation cannot be upheld.

87: H 11 NE CCXVIII, i.n. 8080.

fragment of a Hellenistic mould-made lamp dated late 2nd to early first century B.C. (88) (*Pl. 48.85*, level 19.90; fig. 150), a conical spindle whorl found together with two fragments of elbow fibulae of bronze (89) (*Pl. 48.86*, level 19.91), and an arrowhead of iron (90) (*Pl. 48.87*, level 19.94). Layer 5 represents a renewal of the plaster floor at level 20.06; ashes were found on it. The plaster floor was only preserved in the north-east part of the “room”, and a compact stone pavement (levels 20.05, 20.09, 20.10 and 20.16), which seems to have sealed off the “altar”, covered the rest of the room. A flat button or spindle whorl of bone (91) (*Pl. 48.88*, level 20.25) and a so-called Astarte plaque of terracotta, dated on stylistic grounds to between the 8th and the 6th century B.C. (92) (*Pl. 48.89*), were the only precisely located finds in the layer. The stone pavement in

the room was renewed in the next layer: 4 (levels 20.29, 20.34, 20.31, 20.34, 20.45 and 20.50). A small bowl with mottled black to red glaze lay among the paving stones. It was preserved in one piece and judging from its shape it seems to date from the 3rd century B.C. but if its red glaze was intentionally produced, as seems likely, then it probably dates from the 2nd century (93) (*Pl. 48.90*; fig. 151).

The second subphase corresponded to layers 3 to 2: 3 was reached at level ca. 20.50. A new stone floor seems to have been laid by now and a circular, stone-lined shaft having a depth of ca. 0.5 m. was constructed in the northern half of the room (levels of stones surrounding the opening: 20.49 and 20.58). This is an enigmatic feature. At first glance it resembles the upper part of a well, but this it cannot be as it was not dug deeper than layer 6 and did not penetrate beyond the stone floor of that stratum. The finds from layer 3 included a fragment of an Attic black-glazed bowl (94) (*Pl. 49.91*, level 20.45), a Hellenistic bronze coin postdating 225 B.C. (95) (*Pl. 49.92*, level 20.65), a rudimentary ring foot of an amphora of 4th century B.C. type (96) (*Pl. 49.93*, level 20.59), and a small bronze nail with a large, flat circular head (97) (*Pl. 49.94*, level 20.48). The bottom of a Hellenistic vase (98) (*Pl. 49.95*) and a bottom fragment of a further Hellenistic bowl with a low ring foot and red glaze on both sides (99) (*Pl. 49.96*) came to light in the fill behind the west wall of the room. The finds in layer 2 indicate that intrusion took place in Roman and Medieval times: a Hellenistic silver coin (100) (*Pl. 49.97*, level 20.68), the high conical ring-foot of a bowl or a plate (101) (*Pl. 49.98*), a sherd of a Megarian bowl (102) (*Pl. 49.99*, level 20.63), fragments of amphorae, the latest of which were of Classical type (103) (*Pl. 49.100*), a bronze arm ring (104) (*Pl. 49.101*, level 20.62), and a completely preserved small, handleless pot of reddish-brown clay, dated to the first or second century A.D. (105) (*Pl. 49.102*, level 20.59). This was probably not in situ, however, since a rim sherd of a green-glazed Mamluk bowl was found inside it. A well preserved

- 88: H 11 NE CCXXIV, i.n. 6673 = TS 4490, cf. *BM Lamps I*, 103 no. Q 173 pl. 32–33 and *Salamine VII*, 60–62 nos. 134–136 pl. 8.
 89: H 11 NE CCXXVII, i.n. 8078/1–5.
 90: H 11 SE CCXXII, i.n. 8045 = TS 4597, cf. *Hama II 3*, 123 fig. 140.
 91: H 11 NE CCV, i.n. 8084.
 92: H 11 NE CCXVII, i.n. 6644 = TS 4461, *Sūkās VII*, 89–90 no. 555 pl. 27.555.
 93: H 11 NE CXIX, i.n. 8638 = TS 4841, cf. *Salamine de Chypre VIII*, 41–45, especially 43 no. 188 fig. 28; the foot profiles are not identical, though.
 94: H 11 NE CXCV, i.n. 8654 = TS 4849.
 95: H 11 NE CXCVI, i.n. 6587 = TS 4399. Weight 1) 3.11 g, and 2) 2.36 g, cf. *SNG Danish National Museum VII*, *Phoenicia* pl. 1.25.
 96: H 11 SE CXCI, i.n. 8549, cf. E. Gjerstad, *OpAth 3* 1960, 121 fig. 16.6.
 97: H 11 SE CXCVI, i.n. 8047.
 98: H 11 NW XVII, i.n. 2866.
 99: H 11 NW XVIII, i.n. 2864/1–2 = TS 1883.
 100: H 11 NE CLXXXVII, i.n. 6548 = TS 4360. Weight 1) 10.77 g, and 2) 10.02 g.
 101: H 11 NE CLXXXIV, i.n. 8653 = TS 4848.
 102: H 11 NE CLXXXV, i.n. 6550 = TS 4362.
 103: H 11 NW IX, i.n. 2860/1 = TS 1880.
 104: H 10 SE CCLXXXVI, i.n. 8042 = TS 4595.
 105: H 11 SE CLXXVIII, i.n. 6554 = TS 4366, P. J. Riis, *AAS* 13 1963, 221 fig. 30.

jug dating from the 3rd century A.D. was unearthed immediately west of the pot Pl. 42.102 (106) (*Pl. 49.103*, level 20.68). Mention should also be made of a few objects that appeared on the outer walls of the room: a loom weight (107) (*Pl. 49.104*, level 20.63), an anchor of limestone, reused as a building stone (108) (*Pl. 49.105*, level 20.70), an iron chisel (109) (*Pl. 49.106*, level 20.57) and a sherd of a Megarian bowl (110) (*Pl. 49.107*).

The chronology of the layers in “room” 19 presents few problems. The mould-made lamp Pl. 48.85 suggests that the first subphase belonged to period E 2 while the second may be referred to period E 1 on the authority of Pl. 49.96.

The survey of Complex IX ends with the area south of “room” 19, where too it is possible to recognize two subphases. In the first of these, Pl. 48, fig. 134, room 20 from period F was subdivided into two smaller rooms: 29 and 30. The two new rooms communicated with each other via a door in the northernmost part of the dividing transversal wall. In the second subphase, Pl. 49, the transversal wall was demolished and a new room created, which corresponded to a certain extent to the original room 20, but in order to avoid confusion we shall refer to the enlarged room as 31.

The first subphase in room 29 corresponded to layers 7 to 5: 7 was encountered at level 19.70 and a plaster floor was associated with it. A new plaster floor was connected with the next layer, 6, which was reached at level 19.89. The following finds occurred here: a barrel-shaped bead of serpentine (111) (*Pl. 48.108*), a fragment of a storage amphora (112) (*Pl. 48.109*, bottom level 19.69, top level 19.96) and a loom weight of terracotta (113) (*Pl. 48.110*, level 20.00). Furthermore the excavators referred a coin struck by Baldwin II (A.D. 1228–1261) to this layer, but its level suggests that it probably belonged to one of the upper layers (114) (*Pl. 48.111*, level 20.10). In any case it must be regarded as intrusive. Layer 5 was encountered at level 20.00 and a new plaster floor, poorly preserved, was connected with it.

The layers associated with the first subphase in

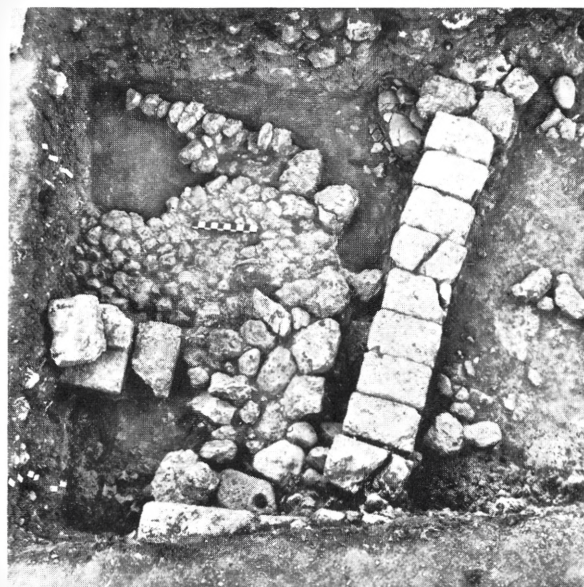


Fig. 134. Complex IX. Room 29 as seen from the east.

room 30 were designated 8 to 5: 8 was reached at level 19.60–19.62. Associated with it was a plaster floor, visible at the south baulk of H 11 SE. No doubt this was an eastern extension of the corresponding floor in room 29. A fragment of a silver ear-ring (115) (*Pl. 48.112*, level 19.64) and a three-flanged arrowhead of bronze (116) (*Pl. 48.113*, level 19.67) were found in this stratum. The next layer, 7, apparently little more than fill below 6, was encoun-

106: H 11 SW CLXXVII, i.n. 6581 = TS 4393, P. J. Riis, AAS 13 1963, 221 fig. 29.

107: H 11 NE CLXXXII.

108: H 11 SE CCLXXXVII, i.n. 8469 = TS 4764, Sūkās VII, 105-106, 123 no. 684 pl. 31.684.

109: H 11 NE CLXXIX, i.n. 6546/1 = TS 4355.

110: H 11 NW X, i.n. 2040/1-2 = TS 2017.

111: H 11 SE CCCVI, i.n. 8031.

112: H 11 SE CCXXIII, i.n. 8601.

113: H 11 SE CCCVII, i.n. 8581.

114: H 11 SE CCCVIII, i.n. 6734 = TS 4551. Weight 1) 4.19 g and 2) 3.68 g.

115: H 11 SE CCLIII, i.n. 8054 = TS 4601, Sūkās VII, 76 no. 452 pl. 24.452. It seems possible that this ear-ring and that on Pl. 48.78 belonged together as a pair.

116: H 11 SE CCLII, i.n. 8052 = TS 4600.

tered at level 19.80–19.82, and with it was associated a new plaster floor. As was the case with the floor in layer 8, this was only seen at the south baulk in H 11 SE, whereas the floor found by the excavators in the room proper was a stone pavement. The latter should probably be regarded as the base for a plaster coating, which must be assumed to have disintegrated virtually without trace. Incidentally, a limestone anchor had been reused as a paving stone (117) (*Pl. 48.114*). There was a concentration of charcoal (118) (*Pl. 48.115*) in the layer. The only find was an elbow fibula of bronze (119) (*Pl. 48.116*). The plaster floor was renewed again in layer 5, reached at level 19.99–20.00. Three finds appeared in it: a bronze fibula (120) (*Pl. 48.117*, level 19.92), a mushroom-shaped object interpreted as a bottle stopper (121) (*Pl. 48.118*) and a well preserved terracotta lamp of Iron Age type (122) (*Pl. 48.119*, level 20.10).

The second subphase, in which rooms 29 and 30 were combined to make room 31, corresponded to layers 4 to 3, whereas 2 represents the debris accumulated when the ancient building collapsed. Layer 4 was encountered at level ca. 20.13 in the western part of the room and at level 20.20–20.21 in its eastern part. Two groups of ashlar blocks were

117: H 11 SE CCXXVI, i.n. 8468 = TS 4763, Sūkās VII, 102 fig. 23.682, 105–106, 123 pl. 31.682.

118: H 11 SE CCXXI.

119: H 11 SE CCXXV, i.n. 8079 = TS 4610.

120: H 11 SE CCXV, i.n. 8046 = TS 4598, Sūkās VII, 73 no. 411 pl. 23.411.

121: H 11 SE CCIII, i.n. 8486 = TS 4774, Sūkās VII, 105 no. 681 pl. 31.681.

122: H 11 SE CCX, i.n. 6616 = TS 4431, Sūkās VII, 62 fig. 18.339, 63–65 no. 339 pl. 20.339.

123: H 11 SW CCII, i.n. 6653 = TS 4470. L.: 45 cm; W.: 29 cm; H: 22 cm. The small size makes it improbable that this is a reused sarcophagus like those from Al-Mīna and Rās Šamra, cf. Stucky, *Ras Shamra*, 16–20 pl. 17–18.

124: H 11 SE CCXCVIII, i.n. 6731 = TS 4548. Weight 1) 8.90 g and 2) 8.13 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1052–1063.

125: H 11 SE CXCIV, i.n. 8553.

126: H 11 SE CLXXVI, i.n. 6553 = TS 4365, P. J. Riis, AAS 13 1963, 221 fig. 28.

located in the eastern part of the room (levels 20.46, 20.29 and 20.37) south of the partition wall between rooms 19 and 31; their function is not clear. Possibly they were the remains of low platforms intended as supports for mortars, quernstones or the like. It is unfortunate that the easternmost part of the room remained unexcavated below the one m broad baulk between H 11 and H 12. A deep, rectangular basin of limestone stood in the westernmost part of the room (123) (*Pl. 49.120*, level 20.37). A Greek-Macedonian silver coin of Alexander the Great's type was otherwise the only find in this layer (124) (*Pl. 49.121*). Layer 3 was encountered at level ca. 20.29 in the western half of the room and at 20.33–20.39 to the east. The bottom of an Attic black-glazed bowl with three concentric roulette-stamped circles dating from the late 5th or the 4th century B.C. (125) (*Pl. 49.122*) was found here. Finally, layer 2 was reached at level 20.51 in the western half of the room and at level 20.47–20.57 further east. A well preserved amphora from the 3rd century A.D. (126) (*Pl. 49.123*, level 20.58) was unearthed in this stratum.

The dating of the two subphases of rooms 29–31 is hampered by the absence of Late Hellenistic finds inside them. Based on the chronological results obtained for the two subphases in the rest of the complex, however, we can assume that the first subphase in this area also belonged to period E 2 and the second to period E 1.

H 11 NW – the open area between rooms 12 and 19 in the north front of Complex IX

It will be recalled that the four-sided, stone-lined pit in the open area in the north front of Complex IX between rooms 12 and 19 seems to have collapsed at the close of period F, perhaps as a consequence of a severe earthquake. At the same time the three walls surrounding the open area (i.e. the east wall of room 12, the north wall of room 15 and the west wall of “room” 19) probably suffered considerable damage. This would explain why the walls in question were not merely restored, but completely



Fig. 135. Complex IX. The open area between rooms 12 and 19 as seen from the east.

rebuilt, Pl. 48, fig. 135. The pit as such was apparently not re-established. However, as the open area in the north front of Complex IX, where it had been located, was not eliminated and the area not incorporated in the reconstructed Complex IX, it seems likely that it continued to be of special significance to the inhabitants.

Extensive use was made of ashlars in the reconstruction of the three walls mentioned above. The east wall of room 12 was almost entirely built of ashlar blocks and the north wall of room 15 and the west wall of “room” 19, fig. 136, were strengthened by ashlar-built pillars.

The first floor after the reconstruction was a plaster floor in layer 5 (level 19.72), which sealed the pit. Interestingly, the floor level in the open area remained slightly lower than in the sector immediately to its north, but a large stone (level 19.84), may have served as a step leading down into the area from the north. Returning to layer 5 we note the presence of two Hellenistic black-glazed sherds (127) (Pl. 48.124) on the floor. Layer 4 in the open area in the north front of Complex IX was described as a “floor layer” and the following objects were



Fig. 136. Complex IX. The west wall of “room” 19 as seen from the west.

unearthed on the floor: a corroded, indeterminable bronze coin (128) (Pl. 48.125), a fragment of a bronze needle and fifteen potsherds ranging in date from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period (129) (Pl. 48.126). Three sherds dating from the 6th and 5th centuries B.C. to the Hellenistic Age (130) (Pl. 48.127, level 19.94) came from fill. Layer 3 was of special importance and the excavators noted that the walls of Complex IX surrounding the open area had suffered renewed earthquake damage. The south wall had collapsed towards the south and the west wall towards the east (131). This destruction seems to mark the end of the ancient habitation of Complex IX. At a later date a plaster floor was laid at level 20.47 above the remains of the south wall, but this must be viewed in connection with the

127: H 11 NW LIX, i.n. 2683/1 = TS 2419 and i.n. 2683/2 = TS 2420.

128: H 11 NW XXIX, i.n. 2169/1 = TS 2130; i.n. 2169/2 = TS 2131. Weight 1.78 g.

129: H 11 NW XXXI, i.n. 2679 and 2896.

130: H 11 NW XXXVII, i.n. 2898/1–2, of which 2 = TS 1895.

131: Cf. AAS 10 1960, 120–121 and Sūkās I, 108 note 391, 124.

limited resettlement of the tall that took place in the Medieval period (to be the subject of a future volume in the Sūkās series). The following finds were associated with layer 3: a fragment of an iron needle (132) (*Pl. 49.128*, level 20.20), three sherds of red-glazed Hellenistic bowls (133) (*Pl. 49.129*, level 20.01), a rim and side sherd of a Hellenistic black-glazed bowl (134) (*Pl. 49.130*, level 20.01), two further fragments of Hellenistic red-glazed bowls (135) (*Pl. 49.131*, level 20.01; fig. 152), three fragments of Hellenistic black-glazed bowls (136) (*Pl. 49.132*), a rim fragment of a Hellenistic red-glazed bowl (137) (*Pl. 49.133*, level 20.00), a bronze weight, a bronze pin and nine potsherds including more fragments of the bowl Pl 49.131 (138) (*Pl. 49.134*, level ca. 19.97), and eleven potsherds ranging in date from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period (139) (*pl. 49.135*, level 19.94).

The chronology of the layers in the open area in the north front of Complex IX rests on the following argumentation: in the preceding chapter it appeared that the four-sided, stone-lined pit seems to have collapsed at the very end of period F. Layer 5, which sealed it, must therefore necessarily belong to period E. Layer 3 included several examples of Hellenistic red-glazed pottery, Pls. 49.129, 49.131 and 49.133, which appears to have been a hallmark of period E at Sūkās. The earthquake in layer 3 must then have been that which put an end to the Hellenistic settlement of the tall.

132: H 11 NW XIX, i.n. 2677.

133: H 11 NW XXI, i.n. 2878/1 = TS 1889; i.n. 2878/2 = TS 1891.

134: H 11 NW XXII, i.n. 2879/1 = TS 1891; i.n. 2879/2 = TS 1890.

135: H 11 NW XXIII, i.n. 2880/1–2 = TS 1891.

136: H 11 NW XXIV, i.n. 2882/1–2, the latter belonging to TS 1891.

137: H 11 NW XXVI, i.n. 2881 = TS 3001.

138: H 11 NW XXX, i.n. 2678/1 = TS 2398, Sūkās VII, 75 no. 436 pl. 23.436; i.n. 2678/2 = TS 2399; i.n. 2889/1–9 = TS 1891, cf. supra notes 135–136; i.n. 2889/10.

139: H 11 NW XXXVI, i.n. 2894.

G 10 NE/SE, G 11 NW/SW/NE/SE, G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE

the northern part of H 11 NW,

H 12 NW/SW/NE/SE

The area north and east of Complex IX also underwent changes in period E and here two separate building phases can be distinguished, just as in Complex IX, Pls. 48–49.

The first subphase, Pl. 48, was characterized by a large degree of continuity with the preceding horizon. The two architectural units described in the preceding chapter continued to exist but the easternmost one was modified slightly. The orientation of the west-north-west/east-south-east wall was adjusted so that it ran parallel to the new north wall of “room” 19 in Complex IX. The two oval, stone-lined pits associated with the two architectural units in the preceding phase had by now fallen into disuse. The top of the pit located in G 11 SW/SE was sealed by a plaster conduit of unknown function.

The situation in G 12 NW/SW/NE/SE seems to have remained relatively unchanged. At the centre of the south baulk were the scanty remains of a structure which had otherwise been completely obliterated by building activities in the second and final subphase.

In H 12 two “sets” of walls were uncovered, fig. 137. Both consisted of two walls: one orientated west-north-west/east-south-east and the other orientated north-north-east/south-south-west. The two walls joined each other at a right angle. The outer “set” consisted only of a single line of field stones. A stretch orientated west-north-west/east-south-east lay at levels 20.85, 20.84 and 20.93 and a stretch running north-north-east/south-south-west at levels 20.77 and 20.72. These two walls were so thin that it seems unlikely that they ever carried a heavy superstructure, and therefore they were hardly the outer walls of a building. They must rather be regarded as walls delimiting an area in which stood a building. The second “set” of walls in H 12 was probably the remains of the building. The two walls of the second “set” were located a short distance

south of the first one. Again one wall was orientated west-north-west/east-south-east (level 20.73) and the other north-north-east/south-south-west (levels 20.75, 20.78 and 20.59).

It seems best to discuss the layers connected with this subphase already at this point and to return to the architectural developments later.

The first subphase corresponded to layer 3 in G 10 NE/SE and G 11 NW/SW. A piriform Hellenistic unguentarium was unearthed in this stratum in G 10 SE (140) (*Pl. 48.136*, level 20.05; fig. 153). A small, depressed, globular Iron Age (?) bowl with flat base appeared in layer 3 in G 11 NW (141) (*Pl. 48.137*, level 20.20). The finds were slightly more numerous in G 11 SW. In the floor was a number of sherds ranging in date from the 7th century to the Hellenistic Age (142) (*Pl. 48.138*, level 20.34), while a corroded Phoenician bronze coin struck in Arados (?) in the 2nd century B.C. was found on the floor (143) (*Pl. 48.139*, level 20.38). In the northernmost part of H 11 NW, i.e. between the open area in the north front of Complex IX and G 11 SW, layer 3 was represented by a pebble spread at level 20.37. A bronze coin, struck in 157–156 or 156–155 B.C., was found on this (144) (*Pl. 48.140*). Other finds in the area included a bottom fragment of a Hellenistic plate (145) (*Pl. 48.141*) and a fragment of a Hellenistic lamp (146) (*Pl. 48.142*). The corresponding horizon was represented by layer 2 in G 11 NE where the following finds occurred: a spindle-shaped, nearly biconical carnelian pendant (147) (*Pl. 48.143*, level 20.30), a fragmentary unguentarium (148) (*Pl. 48.144*, level 20.35) and a bronze coin from Macedonia dated around 300 B.C. (149) (*Pl. 48.145*). The corresponding stratum in G 11 SE was designated 4. A few sherds dating from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period were found in the floor in this quadrant together with a shoulder sherd of a Hellenistic lamp (150) (*Pl. 48.146*). A large number of potsherds including fragments of several storage amphorae of Late Classical types as well as potsherds from the Medieval period was unearthed on the floor (151) (*Pl. 48.147*, level 20.41). At the north-east angle of H 11 NE, i.e. the triangular area



Fig. 137. H 12 NW/SW as seen from the south-west.

- 140: G 10 SE XXV, i.n. 6598 = TS 4413.
 141: G 11 NW XXXIII, i.n. 1129/1 = TS 1795.
 142: G 11 SW L, i.n. 1141/1 = TS 1158, Sūkās II, 71–71 no. 323, 95 pl. 16.323; i.n. 1141/2–4 = TS 1170, Sūkās II, 48, 57 no. 150 pl. 7.150; i.n. 1141/5 = TS 1171, Sūkās II, 34 ad no. 107; i.n. 1141/6; i.n. 1141/7 = TS 1172, Sūkās II, 41 ad no. 137.
 143: G 11 SW XXXV, i.n. 207/1 = TS 249. Weight 3.81 g.
 144: H 11 NW XIV, i.n. 2034/1 = TS 2011. Weight 10.54 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum VII, Phoenicia pl. 5.165–166.
 145: H 11 NW XLIX, i.n. 2221/1 = TS 2179.
 146: H 11 NW LVII, i.n. 2684/1 = TS 2421.
 147: G 11 NE CCLXXX, i.n. 6781.
 148: G 11 NE CCLXXIX, i.n. 6563 = TS 4375.
 149: G 11 NE CCLXXVIII, i.n. 6522 = TS 4331. Weight 1) 3.59 g and 2) 3.20 g.
 150: G 11 SE LXXX, i.n. 1173/1 = TS 816.
 151: G 11 SE LIX, i.n. 674/1 = TS 830; i.n. 1152/1 = TS 1182; i.n. 1152/2–6; i.n. 1152/7 = TS 1183; i.n. 1152/8 = TS 1184; i.n. 1152/9; i.n. 1152/10 = TS 1185; i.n. 1152/11, “side sherd of Arabic bowl, on interior dark brown glaze.”; i.n. 1153/1; i.n. 1333 = TS 1430, Sūkās VII, 14 fig. 4.47, 15 no. 47, 112 pl. 3.47; i.n. 1134 = TS 1431, Sūkās VII, 18 fig. 5.56, 19–20, no. 56, 112 pl. 4.56; i.n. 1335/1 = TS 1432; i.n. 1335/2 = TS 1432 bis, Sūkās VII, 14 fig. 4.50, 15 no. 50, 112; i.n. 1336/1 = TS 1433; i.n. 1337 = TS 1434, Sūkās VII, 22 fig. 7.79, 23 no. 79, 113; i.n. 1338; i.n. 1339/1–2; i.n. 1340/1 = TS 1435, Sūkās VII, 102 fig. 23.701, 107 no. 701.

bordered to the north by G 11 SE, the east by H 12 NW and the south by the north front of Complex IX, the corresponding horizon was represented by layer 4, in which was found a Phoenician bronze coin struck in Marathos in 157 B.C. (152) (*Pl. 48.148*, level 20.40). It lay immediately north of the new north wall of "room" 19 in Complex IX. In G 12 the corresponding horizon was represented by layer 3. Here the following finds came to light: a domed spindle whorl of steatite (153) (*Pl. 48.149*, level 20.48), a large number of sherds including a fragmentary Phoenician storage amphora of Late Bronze Age type (154) (*Pl. 48.150*, level 20.48); a

- 152: H 11 NE CIC, i.n. 6596 = TS 4411. Weight 1) 3.49 g and 2) 3.10 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum VII, Phoenicia pl. 5.167.
- 153: G 12 NW XLIV, i.n. 6825.
- 154: G 12 NW XXX, i.n. 8373 = TS 4725, Sūkās VII, 7 no. 4, 8 fig. 1.4. Further sherds of this vessel were found in layer 7 in H 11 NW, cf. supra note 58; i.n. 8385, i.n. 8391.
- 155: G 12 SW XLIII, i.n. 8676 = TS 4858.
- 156: G 12 SW XXXII, i.n. 8702.
- 157: G 12 NE XXVII.
- 158: G 12 NE XXVI, i.n. 8110 = TS 4626, Sūkās VII, 7, 9 no. 14, 10 fig. 2.14; i.n. 8368/1 = TS 4722, Sūkās VII, 14 fig. 4.54, 19 no. 54, 112; i.n. 8455 = TS 4756, Sūkās VII, 7 no. 10, 8 fig. 1.10; i.n. 8456; i.n. 8457.
- 159: G 12 NE XXV.
- 160: G 12 NE XXIV, i.n. 6850.
- 161: G 12 SE XXIII, i.n. 6577 = TS 4389, Sūkās VII, 67, 69 no. 372 pl. 22.372.
- 162: G 12 SE XXI, i.n. 6570 = TS 4383.
- 163: H 12 XVII, i.n. 7097 = TS 5545, Sūkās VII, 28 fig. 10.122, 31–32 no. 122 pl. 8.122.
- 164: H 12 XVI, i.n. 7096 = TS 5544, Sūkās VII, 34 fig. 12.158, 36 no. 158 pl. 10.158.
- 165: H 12 XV, i.n. 7071 = TS 5528, Sūkās II, 89 fig. f. 424, 90 no. 424, 91 fig. g.424 a, 94 pl. 19.424.
- 166: H 12 XIV, i.n. 7092 = TS 5541, Sūkās VII, 74 no. 414 pl. 23.414.
- 167: H 12 XIII, i.n. 7085 = TS 5539, Sūkās VII, 62 fig. 18.341, 65 no. 341 pl. 20.341.
- 168: H 12 XII, i.n. 7083 = TS 5538, Sūkās VII, 28 fig. 10.123, 31–32 no. 123 pl. 8.123 and H 12 XI, i.n. 7082 = TS 5537, Sūkās VII, 28 fig. 10.117, 31, 32 no. 117 pl. 8.117.
- 169: H 12 X, i.n. 7074 = TS 5530. Weight 5.04 g.
- 170: H 12 VIII, i.n. 7077 = TS 5533.
- 171: H 12 VII, i.n. 7070.

one cm thick layer of red-black-brownish ashes was associated with this find. In G 12 SW the ring foot of an Attic vase (or an imitation of an Attic vase) (155) (*Pl. 48.151*, level 20.70) and a fragment of a loaf-shaped grind-stone of basalt (156) (*Pl. 48.152*) came to light. The following finds appeared in G 12 NE: a concentration of charcoal (157) (*Pl. 48.153*, level 20.66), fragments of amphorae of Late Bronze Age and Classical type (158) (*Pl. 48.154*), yet another concentration of charcoal (159) (*Pl. 48.155*, level 20.65), and a carnelian bead (160) (*Pl. 48.156*, level 20.55). An arrowhead of bronze (161) (*Pl. 48.157*, level 20.75) and a spindle whorl of steatite (162) (*Pl. 48.158*, level 20.80) were found in G 12 SE. The corresponding layers in H 12 were designated 5 and 4. Both were characterized as floor layers with many potsherds and pebbles. A flat-based jug, which has been compared to Middle Bronze Age specimens (163) (*Pl. 48.159*, level 20.49), and a bag-shaped jug of Early Iron Age type (164) (*Pl. 48.160*, level 20.47) were unearthed in layer 5. A number of interesting objects occurred in layer 4: a spindle whorl of terracotta with a Greek inscription naming its owner (165) (*Pl. 48.161*, level 20.54), a fragment of a bronze fibula (166) (*Pl. 48.162*, level 20.57), a fragment of a terracotta lamp (167) (*Pl. 48.163*), two small juglets (168) (*Pls. 48.164* and *48.165*, level 20.58), a bronze coin corroded beyond recognition (169) (*Pl. 48.166*), a well preserved Hellenistic black-glazed bowl (170) (*Pl. 48.167*, level 20.75; fig. 154), and a further corroded bronze coin (171) (*Pl. 48.168*).

A number of important changes took place in the second subphase in the sector with which we are now concerned, Pl. 49. The westernmost of the two architectural units had been overbuilt by a wall orientated north-north-east/south-south-west (levels 20.63 and 20.72) of impressive size. A circular oven (level 20.25) was situated immediately west of this structure. The easternmost of the two architectural units may have continued in use, but its eastern half had been cut through by an east-west orientated wall of large size (levels 20.57, 20.33, 20.37 and 20.56). This was part of an enigmatic

Fig. 138. Complex X. Room 33.



building, fig. 138, erected in front of “room” 19 in Complex IX and the building in H 12. For reasons of clarity the new building is termed Complex X, although its relationship to the surrounding architecture remains uncertain. The westernmost room in Complex X is called room 32. The wall orientated east-west, mentioned above, constituted its north wall. Its south wall (levels 20.65, 20.74 and 20.73) ran immediately north of the north wall of “room” 19 in Complex IX. The west wall of room 32, located in G 11 SE, ran north-north-east/south-south-west (level 20.77). Room 32 had an irregular, trapezoidal shape; a paving stone (?) (level 20.50) was found in situ in the north-west angle. The room was entered through the adjoining room 33 to the east. This was apparently more or less square, and its north, east and west walls were well preserved. No traces were found of its south wall, but this is probably explained by the fact that it occupied the place of the one m broad baulk left standing between G 12 and H 12. Room 33 was apparently entered through a corridor from the east. Some remains were preserved of other walls from the same complex east of room 33. They suggest that Complex X extended further eastwards, although it is difficult to reconstruct the plan of the original building from them. It should be recalled that we are now dealing with an area directly below the

surface-layer of the mound that had suffered most from Medieval and later disturbances. Hence it is not surprising that documentation is somewhat fragmentary, and it seems hardly possible to account satisfactorily for each and every wall in this horizon. As a consequence the architectural descriptions are briefer than elsewhere in this volume.

The layer associated with the second subphase was 2 in G 10 NE/SE and G 11 NW/SW. A Phoenician bronze coin from Berytos, struck in the 2nd century B.C., was found on the floor in G 10 NE (172) (*Pl. 49.169*, level 20.60). Further finds from here included a black-glazed potsherd with an impressed palmette motive (173) (*Pl. 49.170*, level 20.29), fragments of at least six storage amphorae of Classical types (174) (*Pl. 49.171*), a spindle whorl of steatite (175) (*Pl. 49.172*, level 20.20) and a Macedonian bronze coin of Alexander the Great’s type

172: G 10 NE V, i.n. 6517 = TS 4326. Weight 1) 1.76 g and 2) 1.64 g.

173: G 10 NE VI, i.n. 6529 = TS 4338.

174: G 10 NE IX, i.n. 8452; i.n. 8459; i.n. 8517; i.n. 8530; i.n. 8532; i.n. 8561, i.n. 8652/1-4; i.n. 8655/1-3.

175: G 10 NE XII, i.n. 6557 = TS 4369.

(176) (*Pl. 49.173*). A grind-stone of basalt (177) (*Pl. 49.174*, level 20.08) and a spindle whorl of steatite (178) (*Pl. 49.175*, level 20.44) were unearthed in G 10 SE. A number of finds occurred in the floor in G 11 NW: four Hellenistic potsherds (179) (*Pl. 49.176*,

- 176: G 10 NE XIII, i.n. 6558 = TS 4370. Weight 1) 8.73 g and 2) 7.85 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 27.1052–1063.
- 177: G 10 SE XXIV, i.n. 6592/1 = TS 4405, Sūkās VII, 109 no. 710 pl. 32.710 and i.n. 6592/2 = TS 4406.
- 178: G 10 SE XI, i.n. 6556 = TS 4368.
- 179: G 11 NW XVII, i.n. 1116.
- 180: G 11 NW XV, i.n. 1118/1 = TS 1135; i.n. 1118/2 = TS 1136.
- 181: G 11 NW XIV, i.n. 1119/1–2.
- 182: G 11 NW XVI, i.n. 1117.
- 183: G 11 NW IV, i.n. 1105/1 = TS 1126.
- 184: G 11 SW I:
 1) i.n. 166/1 = TS 194. Weight 16.18 g.
 2) i.n. 166/2 = TS 195. Weight 16.46 g.
 3) i.n. 166/2 = TS 196. Weight 16.40 g.
 4) i.n. 166/4 = TS 197. Weight 1) ca. 4 g and 2) 3.38 g.
 5) i.n. 166/5 = TS 198. Weight 1) ca. 4 g and 2) 3.78 g.
 6) i.n. 166/6 = TS 199. Weight 1) 16.7 g and 2) 15.80 g.
 7) i.n. 166/7 = TS 200. Weight 1) 16.6 g and 2) 15.47 g.
 8) i.n. 166/8 = TS 201. Weight 1) 16.8 g and 2) 15.83 g.
 9) i.n. 166/9 = TS 202. Weight 1) 17 g and 2) 16.19 g.
 10) i.n. 166/10 = TS 203. Weight 1) 16.9 g and 2) 16.86 g. Cf. H. Seyrig in AAS 8/9 1958/1959, 125–126 fig. 7. A–B and IGCH, 1528–1529 no. 1528. The coins were found inside a small pot: i.n. 469/2 = TS 584. A Cypriote Iron Age sherd was furthermore associated with this find: i.n. 469/1 = TS 583.
- 185: G 11 SW IX, i.n. 1100.
- 186: G 11 SW XXI, i.n. 1114/1–2 = TS 1329.
- 187: G 11 SW XXVII, i.n. 171/1 = TS 208, P. J. Riis, AAS 8/9 1958/1959, 126 note 1 and fig. 8.
- 188: G 11 SW XVIII, i.n. 216/1 = TS 258. Weight 4.30 g.
- 189: G 11 SW XI, i.n. 1109/1–3 = TS 1129, cf. C. L. Woolley, JHS 58 1938, 151 fig. 13; i.n. 1109/4 and 6 = TS 1747, Sūkās VII, 21, 23 no. 73, 113 pl. 5.73; i.n. 1109/5 = TS 1130; i.n. 1109/7 = TS 1130 and i.n. 1109/8.
- 190: G 11 SW III, i.n. 167/1 = TS 204. Weight 16.86 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum II, Macedonia pl. 20.803.
- 191: G 11 SW II, i.n. 1106/1 = TS 1127, Sūkās VII, 34 fig. 12.164, 39 no. 164 pl. 11.164.
- 192: G 11 SW LI, i.n. 676/1–2 = TS 832–833.

level 20.40), six further Hellenistic sherds including a bottom fragment of a red-glazed fish bowl (180) (*Pl. 49.177*), and five other fragments of Hellenistic vases including the bottom of yet another red-glazed bowl (181) (*Pl. 49.178*, level 20.45). Further finds comprised twenty-one potsherds, some of Hellenistic date (182) (*Pl. 49.179*, level 20.40), and other fragments of Hellenistic pottery including a side and bottom fragment of a black-glazed fish plate (183) (*Pl. 49.180*, level 20.45; fig. 155). The most interesting find in layer 2 in G 11 SW was a treasure hoard of 10 silver coins. It consisted of three tetradrachmae struck at Arados between 259 and 243–242 B.C., two tetradrachmae struck by Lysimachos before 281 B.C. in Lampsacus and Amphipolis, respectively, one tetradrachma struck by Antiochos I in Seleucia on the Tigris, and another struck by Antiochos II in Antioch, a tetradrachma struck by Antigonos, and two drachmae of Alexander the Great's type. These coins had been buried in a small pot immediately north of the north-east corner of room 22, outside Complex IX (184) (*Pl. 49.181*, level 20.50); fig. 156). The latest of the coins predates 243/242 B.C. This date is somewhat surprising because there can be little doubt that the layer as such belonged to the final Hellenistic settlement phase of the tell. Thirty-seven further sherds dating from the sixth century B.C. to the Hellenistic Age were found as fill in the floor in layer 2 (185) (*Pl. 49.182*, level 20.50), whereas two fragments of an iron sickle (186) (*Pl. 49.183*, level 20.40) were found on the floor. Other finds in layer 2 included a fragmentary Hellenistic terracotta group portraying two Erotes (187) (*Pl. 49.184*; fig. 157), a corroded Hellenistic bronze coin (188) (*Pl. 49.185*, level 20.47), twenty-four potsherds ranging in date from the 5th century B.C. to the Hellenistic Age (189) (*Pl. 49.186*) a silver tetradrachma of Alexander the Great's type (190) (*Pl. 49.187*, level 20.48), eight sherds dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period (191) (*Pl. 49.188*, level 20.50), and two joining bronze arm rings for a child (192) (*Pl. 49.189*). A heap of pottery fragments including Hellenistic specimens was allegedly found

on a floor but seems in reality to have lain on top of a wall orientated north-north-east/south-south-west (193) (*Pl. 49.190*). Bones of ox, sheep, pig and gazelle were represented in the stratum (194). The corresponding layer in G 11 SE was 3 in which several areas of floor were preserved. Fragments of a number of vases dating from the 6th century B.C. to the Hellenistic period, including a rim sherd of a red-glazed bowl (195) (*Pl. 49.191*, level 20.32) were included as fill in the floor. The finds enumerated below appeared on the floor: a large number of bones of ox, sheep and pig and a dump of potsherds ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period (196) (*Pl. 49.192*, level 20.56), and other sherds dating from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period (197) (*Pl. 49.193*, level 20.55). The same horizon was represented by layers 3 and 2 in the north-east angle of H 11 NE. Only one precisely located find appeared here: a limestone statuette of a sphinx, apparently a Cypriote import piece dating from the 6th century B.C. It had been reused in the south wall of room 32 (198) (*Pl.*

49.194). In G 12 the final Hellenistic horizon was represented by layer 2. An indeterminable bronze coin (199) (*Pl. 49.195*, level 20.86) was found in G 12 NW. A concentration of charcoal (200) (*Pl. 49.196*, level 20.78) and a bead of blue frit (201) (*Pl. 49.197*, level 20.73) were encountered in G 12 NE. A bronze nail (202) (*Pl. 49.198*), was found in the eastern part of G 12 SE. A number of finds was unearthed inside Complex X but most apparently lay on the east wall of room 33, so it is uncertain whether they were in situ: a concentration of charcoal (203) (*Pl. 49.199*), five fragments of a Hellenistic bowl with mottled reddish glaze and a drill-socket of steatite (204) (*Pl. 49.200*), a Hellenistic bronze coin from Arados (?) (205) (*Pl. 49.201*, level 20.95) and a fragment of a bronze fibula (206) (*Pl. 49.202*). Before leaving G 12 mention should be made of a refuse pit, or rather a pottery dump, located in the north-western part of G 12 NW (207). The presence of this pit was only revealed by its contents, consisting of H, G and F period objects, the most significant being an almost com-

193: G 11 SW XII, i.n. 1108/1 = TS 1128; i.n. 1108/2–5.

194: The find included two fragments of the metatarsus, the first and the second toe joints of an ox; the front tooth, lower end of a humerus, ulna, a pelvis fragment, lower end of a tibia of a sheep; a fragment of the juv. radius of a pig; the lower end of the tibia of a gazelle; two conch fragments, and two fluted dentalia.

195: G 11 SE LXXIX, i.n. 1161/1.

196: G 11 SE XLV, i.n. 1135/1–13. The bones included fragments of the tibia, astragalus, calcaneus and centrotarsus of an ox; a premolar, two molars, mandible fragment, two atlas fragments, the lower end of a humerus, pelvis fragment, lower trochlea of metatarsus or metacarpus, first toe joint of a sheep, and the central section of a pull. radius of a pig.

197: G 11 SE XLIII, i.n. 1137/1 = TS 1163; i.n. 1137/2–4; i.n. 1137/5 = TS 1164, Sūkās II, 30, 34–35 no. 109 pl. 5.109;

i.n. 1137/6 = TS 1165.

198: H 11 NE CLXXXVI, i.n. 6549 = TS 4361, Sūkās VII, 91–93 no. 581 pl. 28.581.

199: G 12 NW VI, i.n. 6521 = TS 4330. Weight 1) 2.11 g and 2) 1.99 g.

200: G 12 NE V.

201: G 12 NE III, i.n. 6520 = TS 4329.

202: G 12 SE XIV, i.n. 6839.

203: G 12 SE XII.

204: G 12 SE XI, i.n. 8705/1–5; i.n. 8705/6 = TS 4865, Sūkās VII, 98 fig. 22.645, 101–102 no. 645 pl. 30.645.

205: G 12 SE X, i.n. 6526 = TS 4335. Weight 1) 3.21 g and 2) 3.06 g, cf. SNG Danish National Museum VII, Phoenicia pl. 1.36–44.

206: G 12 SE IX, i.n. 6838 = TS 4579.

207: Cf. *infra* p. 18.

pletely preserved Attic Cassel cup (208). The date at which the pit was dug cannot be determined with complete certainty. The latest ancient object inside it belonged to period F or E, but one well-preserved pot found at the bottom (209) has been dated to the Medieval period, and hence the whole dump should be referred to that period. The corresponding horizon in H 12 was apparently represented by layer 3. A nondescript Greek or Roman bronze coin (210) (*Pl. 49.203*, level 20.77) and ten potsherds dating

208: Finds from "layer 9" in the dump: G 12 NW CXI, i.n. 8521 = TS 4794, Sūkās VII, 63, 65 no. 348 pl. 20.348; G 12 NW CXII, i.n. 8670 = TS 4853, Sūkās VII, 26 fig. 9.105, 29 no. 105; G 12 NW CIX, i.n. 8548 = TS 4808, cf. E. Gjerstad, *OpAth 3 1960*, 117–118 fig. 10.5; G 12 NW CVII, i.n. 8366 = TS 4720, Sūkās VII, 14 fig. 4.48, 15 no. 48, 112; i.n. 8677; i.n. 8698/1–5 = TS 4864, Sūkās VII, 26 fig. 9.90, 27 no. 90 pl. 6.90; i.n. 8698/6–7. Finds from "layer 7": G 12 NW XCVI, i.n. 8546; i.n. 8547/1–2; i.n. 8667/1 = TS 4852; i.n. 8667/2–8, cf. E. Gjerstad, *OpAth 3 1960*, 113–14 fig. 6.2; i.n. 8667/9–11, cf. E. Gjerstad, *OpAth 3 1960*, 120–121 fig. 15.4; i.n. 8657/12–14; i.n. 8680, cf. E. Gjerstad, *OpAth 3 1960*, 113–114 fig. 6.8–9; i.n. 8692, cf. E. Gjerstad, *OpAth 3 1960*, 120–121 fig. 15.6–7; G 12 NW XCV, i.n. 8367 = TS 4721, Sūkās VII, 34 fig. 12.159, 36 no. 159 pl. 10.159; G 12 NW XCIV, i.n. 8664 = TS 4851, Sūkās VII, 34 fig. 12.157, 36 no. 157 pl. 10.157; G 12 NW XCIII, i.n. 6688 = TS 4505, P. J. Riis, *AAS 13 1963*, 220, fig. 26. From "layer 6": G 12 NW XCI, i.n. 6688 = TS 4405, which joins G 12 NW XCIII; G 12 NW XC, i.n. 6681 = TS 4498; G 12 NW LXXXIX, i.n. 6680 = TS 4497, Sūkās VII, 92–93 no. 585 pl. 28.585; G 12 NW LXXXV, i.n. 8524 = TS 4796; G 12 NW LXXXIV, i.n. 8523; G 12 NW LXXXII, i.n. 8675 = TS 4857; G 12 NW LXXXI, i.n. 6823. From "layer 5": G 12 NW LXX, i.n. 8522 = TS 4795, Sūkās VII, 40 fig. 14.209, 45 no. 209 pl. 13.209. From "layer 3": G 12 NW XXXIV, i.n. 8673 = TS 4856.

209: G 12 NW CIV, i.n. 8520 = TS 4793.

210: H 12 IX.

211: H 12 VI, i.n. 7233.

212: The excavators noted the presence of Byzantine and Medieval material in this layer – thus also indicating later intrusions.

213: An exception occurred in layer 2 in E 8 NW. The find E 8 NW XXXVII, i.n. 628 and 629, comprised a number of potsherds ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the Hellenistic period: but this was found "north of the city wall".

from the Iron Age to the Roman period (211) (*Pl. 49.204*, level 20.81) were found in it. The presence of Roman potsherds shows that there was some intrusion here after the end of the Hellenistic Age (212).

The chronology of the two subphases in the area north and east of Complex IX can be established with some certainty, disregarding, of course, the Medieval intrusion that apparently occurred relatively frequently. The first subphase is dated by the following finds: Pls. 48.136, 48.138, 48.139, 48.140, 48.141, 48.142, 48.144, 48.145, 48.148 and 48.167. These indicate that this horizon should be referred to period E 2. Consequently it may be assumed that the second subphase dates from period E 1, and this is fully supported by the finds associated with it: Pls. 49.169, 49.170, 49.173, 49.176, 49.177, 49.178, 49.179, 49.180, 49.181, 49.182, 49.184, 49.186, 49.187, 49.188, 49.190, 49.191, 49.192, 49.193, 49.200 and 49.201.

F 8 NW and E 8 NW/SW/NE/SE

The activities involved in the construction of the Medieval circuit wall and the buildings associated with it apparently obliterated all traces of an E period horizon in this sector. The extent to which the area underwent alterations is documented by the fact that hardly a single object of E period date occurred among the finds from the three uppermost strata (213).

F 5 SW/NE/SE, G 5 NE/SE, H 5 NE/SE and F 11 NW

The situation in these two areas was exactly the same as in E 8 NW/SW/SE and F 8 NW. Again an almost complete absence of evidence concerning period E is notable.

G 7 SE and G 8 SW/SE

An E period horizon was somewhat better documented in G 7 SE and G 8 SW/SE, although this sector had probably not escaped later disturbances, Pl. 50.

(224) (*Pl. 51.214*, level 17.90), and a corroded iron fragment (225) (*Pl. 51.215*).

The chronology of this layer depends on the coin *Pl. 51.210*, which indicates that the layer either belonged to the very end of period F or to period E.

L 8 SE

The architectural situation in L 8 SE, *Pl. 52*, seems to have remained relatively unchanged from the previous period.

Two layers were associated with the Late Hellenistic building phase, 5 and 4: 5 was encountered at level ca. 17.47–17.31 at the east baulk of the quadrant. At the south-eastern angle of the quadrant, i.e. outside the building, an area of floor containing ashes was encountered at level 17.17. Inside the building was a pebble floor at levels ca. 17.12, 17.02 and 17.10. In this area the layer was characterized as an ash layer. A number of finds occurred in the fill: an iron nail (226) (*Pl. 52.216*), a highly corroded bronze fragment (227) (*Pl. 52.217*, level 17.00), a fragment of an iron bar and of a bronze pin (228) (*Pl. 52.218*, level 17.02), and a bronze ring of circular section (229) (*Pl. 52.219*, level 17.40). Many not precisely located finds are furthermore known to have come from the room. The majority of these were potsherds dating from the Iron Age to the Hellenistic period, but a few Arab Medieval objects were included too (230). A biconical spindle whorl was lodged in the east wall of the room (231) (*Pl. 52.220*, level 17.30–17.40). One find came to light outside the room: an elbow fibula of bronze (232) (*Pl. 52.221*, level 17.10). Layer 4 was reached at level ca. 17.50 at the south baulk of the quadrant and at 17.72 at its north-east angle. A new stone pavement had been laid at level 17.56 outside the building and a small section of what may have been a corresponding floor was preserved inside the building at the same level. All the precisely located finds were unearthed in fill on the stone pavement outside the building: an indeterminable bronze coin (233) (*Pl. 52.222*), a fragment of a bronze fibula (234) (*Pl. 52.223*, level 17.67), a highly corroded

piece of iron (235) (*Pl. 52.224*), a quern stone (236) (*Pl. 52.225*, level 17.46), a fragmentary globular bead of rock crystal (237) (*Pl. 52.226*, level 17.49), and a silver ring of circular section (238) (*Pl. 52.227*, level 17.50). Some not precisely located objects were also found in the same region. These included

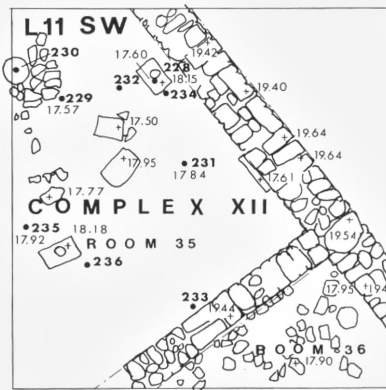
- 225: J 8 SE XXII, i.n. 2696.
 226: L 8 SE XXIV, i.n. 5016.
 227: L 8 SE XXV, i.n. 5017.
 228: L 8 SE XXVI, i.n. 5015; i.n. 5018.
 229: L 8 SE XXVII, i.n. 2233/1 = TS 2191.
 230: L 8 SE XXXIII, i.n. 2219 = TS 2177, Sūkās VII, 78–79, no. 479 pl. 24.479; i.n. 2220 = TS 2178; i.n. 2961/1; i.n. 2962/1–17, of which 2 = TS 2634; i.n. 2964; i.n. 2970/1–4; i.n. 2971/1–9, of which 4 = TS 2680; i.n. 2972/1–4; i.n. 2973/1–87, of which 1 = TS 2644, Sūkās II, 81, 83 no. 385, 91 fig. g.385 pl. 19.385, 12 = TS 2681, 69 = TS 2841, Sūkās II, 21 ad no. 68, 72 = TS 2645, Sūkās II, 52–53, 61 no. 212, 95–96 pl. 11.212, 73 = TS 2646, Sūkās II, 41–43 no. 143, 96 pl. 7.143, 75 = TS 2646; i.n. 2974/1–2; i.n. 2978/1–48, of which 8 = TS 2839; i.n. 2979/1; i.n. 2985/1–10; i.n. 2986; i.n. 2988/1; i.n. 2989/1–75, of which 10 = TS 2657 and 12 = TS 2658, Sūkās II, 35 ad no. 111; i.n. 2990/1–3; i.n. 2997/1–6; i.n. 2999/1–38, of which 2 = TS 2695 and 18 = TS 2674; i.n. 4010/1–4; i.n. 4016/1–5, of which 1 = TS 2693, 2 = TS 2694, Sūkās II, 40 ad no. 136 a; i.n. 4018/1–3; i.n. 4019/1–31, of which 5 = TS 2699, 18 = TS 2700, Sūkās II, 34 ad no. 106 and 31 = TS 2701; i.n. 4022/1–3; i.n. 4023/1–19, of which 1 = TS 2703, 2 = TS 2704, 5 = TS 2705 and 6 = TS 2718; i.n. 4403 = TS 2895; i.n. 5020/1–5, of which 1 = TS 2442, Sūkās II, 74–75, 78 no. 343 pl. 17.343.
 231: L 8 SE XXVIII, i.n. 2234/1 = TS 2192, Sūkās VII, 96–97 no. 618 pl. 29.618. A few local Iron Age and Greek potsherds were found in fill inside the wall in layer 5; i.n. 4025/1–3; i.n. 4026/1–9, of which 5 = TS 2707; i.n. 4029/1–31, of which 1 = TS 2708, 2 = TS 2709 and 12 = TS 2710.
 232: L 8 SE XXX, i.n. 2235 = TS 2193, Sūkās VII, 73 no. 403 pl. 23.403.
 233: L 8 SE XIV, i.n. 2183/1 = TS 2142. Weight 1.40 g.
 234: L 8 SE XV, i.n. 2184/1 = TS 2143.
 235: L 8 SE XVI, i.n. 5015.
 236: L 8 SE XVIII.
 237: L 8 SE XX, i.n. 2188/1 = TS 2147.
 238: L 8 SE XXI, i.n. 2189/1 = TS 2148, Sūkās VII, 76 no. 443 pl. 24.443.

fragments of Late Hellenistic vases (239).

Unfortunately the chronology of this horizon cannot be determined with certainty. The precisely located finds are of little or no chronological value. The not precisely located finds included much Hellenistic material, but the presence of a few Arab objects does, however, indicate that some intrusion had taken place.

L 11 SW

Part of an E period building was laid free in this quadrant: Complex XII, Pl. 53, figs. 139–140. This was an entirely new structure, not simply a reconstruction of the F period architecture in the area. The limited size of the area excavated precludes a



Pl. 53. 1:100.

239: L 8 SE XXII, i.n. 2388/1 = TS 2337; i.n. 2957/1–33, of which 25 = TS 2632; i.n. 2958/1–9; i.n. 2959; i.n. 2960/1–3, i.n. 2965/1–2, of which 2 = TS 2636; i.n. 2966/1–4, of which 2 = TS 2637; i.n. 2967/1–47, of which 14 = TS 2638, Sūkās II, 41–43 no. 140, 96 pl. 7.140, 22 = TS 2639, Sūkās II, 63 ad no. 241, 46 = TS 2640; i.n. 2977/1–4, of which 4 = TS 2649; i.n. 2980/1–4; i.n. 2981/1–3; i.n. 2982/1–32, of which 2 = TS 2650, 3 = TS 2651, Sūkās II, 35 ad no. 111, 7 = TS 2842, Sūkās II, 22 no. 79 pl. 3.79; 11 = TS 2652, Sūkās II, 50, 59 no. 169 pl. 9.169, 13 = TS 2653, Sūkās II, 33, 36 ad no. 128c, 39 fig. c.128 c.3; i.n. 4000/1; i.n. 4001/1–2; i.n. 4003/1–13, of which 13 = TS 2676; i.n. 4004/1–3, of which 1 = TS 2677, Sūkās II, 74–75, 78 no. 345, 97 pl. 17.345. This find occurred “in a pocket” inside the room; i.n. 4005/1–3, of which 2 = TS 2840; i.n. 4008; i.n. 4012/1–40, of which 1 = TS 2682, 6 = TS 2683, 8 = TS 2684, 10 = TS 2686, 14 = TS 2685, 17 = TS 2687, Sūkās II, 68 ad no. 297, 19 = TS 2688, Sūkās II, 64 ad no. 250, 21 = TS 2689, 23 = TS 2690, Sūkās II, 81–82 no. 372 pl. 18.372; i.n. 4013/1–6, of which 4 = TS 2691; i.n. 4014/1–4; i.n. 4015/1–11, of which 11 = TS 2692, Sūkās II, 52, 60 no. 194, 96 pl. 11.194; i.n. 4017/1–8, of which 5 = TS 2696, 6 = TS 2697 and 7 = TS 2698; i.n. 4020/1–4; i.n. 4021/1 = TS 2702; i.n. 4033/1–9; i.n. 4034/1–66, of which 2 = TS 2714, Sūkās II, 88 no. 419 pl. 19.419, 4 = TS 2715, 18 = TS 2716, 20 = TS 2717, 32 = TS 2719, 47–48 = TS 2720 and 65 = TS 2721, Sūkās II, 7, 9 no. 9, 92 pl. 1.9.

240: Cf. supra p. 142.

241: L 11 SW, i.n. 4308/1–2.

242: L 11 SW CXII, i.n. 7008 = TS 5512. Weight 1.4 g.

clear conception of the complex as a whole. A wall orientated north-west/south-east seems to constitute the east wall of the building. Two rooms were located south-west of this: room 35 to the north and room 36 to the south. The two rooms were at first connected with each other via a well preserved doorway, fig. 141. The level of the door threshold was 17.73. Complex XII was built using the typical Phoenician building technique, earlier discussed elsewhere on the tell (240).

Complex XII seems to have remained relatively unchanged throughout the Late Hellenistic period, although the doorway mentioned above was blocked at some time. The building may even have been reused in Medieval times, and it is very difficult indeed to make a distinction between the ancient and the later horizons as the overwhelming majority of finds – even from the uppermost layers – continued to be of ancient date. Later material made its first appearance among the not precisely located finds from layer 7 (241); it was therefore decided to limit the present presentation to layers 9 and 8, which doubtless belong to the period concerned here.

Layer 9 was that associated with the first habitation phase of Complex XII. The floor in this layer was encountered at level 17.60 at the north-west angle of the quadrant, in room 35. The corresponding floor level was ca. 17.67–17.70 in room 36. Returning to room 35, a Hellenistic bronze coin of the first century B.C. was found on the floor (242)



Fig. 139. Complex XII. Room 35 as seen from the north-west.

(*Pl.* 53.228, level 17.60) and an elbow fibula of bronze was found in fill (243) (*Pl.* 53.229, level 17.57). Layer 8 was reached at level 18.06 at the north-west angle of the quadrant. A new stone floor had by now been laid in room 35 (level 17.90). Two ashlar blocks (level 18.15 and 18.18) containing a shallow depression lay on the floor. They were of a type met elsewhere at Sūkās and it seems likely that they once carried wooden posts or columns. A new stone floor had also been laid in room 36 and reddish, clayey earth was deposited on it. A storage amphora was found in situ, partly dug into layer 9 and supported by stones, at the north-west angle of the quadrant, inside room 35; a Hellenistic unguentarium and a rim sherd of a Hellenistic bowl, fig. 158, were found inside the amphora (244) (*Pl.* 53.230, top level ca. 18.20, bottom level ca. 17.60). A conical loom weight of terracotta (245) (*Pl.* 53.231, level 17.84) and an elbow fibula of bronze (246) (*Pl.* 53.232) were unearthed on the floor in room 35. Further finds in the room included the bottom of a Hellenistic black-glazed bowl (247) (*Pl.* 53.233), a bronze ring (248) (*Pl.* 53.234), an iron slag (249) (*Pl.* 53.235, level 17.92), and a ring-shaped bead of



Fig. 140. Complex XII. Door between rooms 35 and 36 as seen from the south-east.

white glass (250) (*Pl.* 53.236).

Layer 9 is dated by the coin *Pl.* 53.228 from the first century B.C. Hellenistic material also occurred in layer 8: *Pls.* 53.230 and 53.233.

L 13 SE

The situation in L 13 SE is familiar: traces of an E period horizon were certainly found but the archi-

- 243: L 11 SW CIII, i.n. 2383/1 = TS 2333, Sūkās VII, 73 no. 409 pl. 23.409.
 244: L 11 SW XCII, i.n. 4315 = TS 2847, Sūkās VII, 21, 23 no. 76 pl. 5.76; i.n. 4354 = TS 2857; i.n. 4410. The rim sherd of a Hellenistic bowl was apparently found in fill inside the amphora *Pl.* 53.230; L 11 SW CIX, i.n. 4356/1 = TS 2860. The amphora was referred to layer 7 at the time of excavation, but this seems highly unlikely because the section in the east baulk clearly shows that it was walled off by the floor of that layer.
 245: L 11 SW XCV, i.n. 2352/1 = TS 2304.
 246: L 11 SW XCVI, i.n. 2351/1 = TS 2303, Sūkās VII, 73 no. 407 pl. 23.407.
 247: L 11 SW C, i.n. 5055/1 = TS 2457.
 248: L 11 SW CIV, i.n. 2384/1 = TS 2334. From fill.
 249: L 11 SW CV, i.n. 4349.
 250: L 11 SW CVI, i.n. 2385/1 = TS 2335.

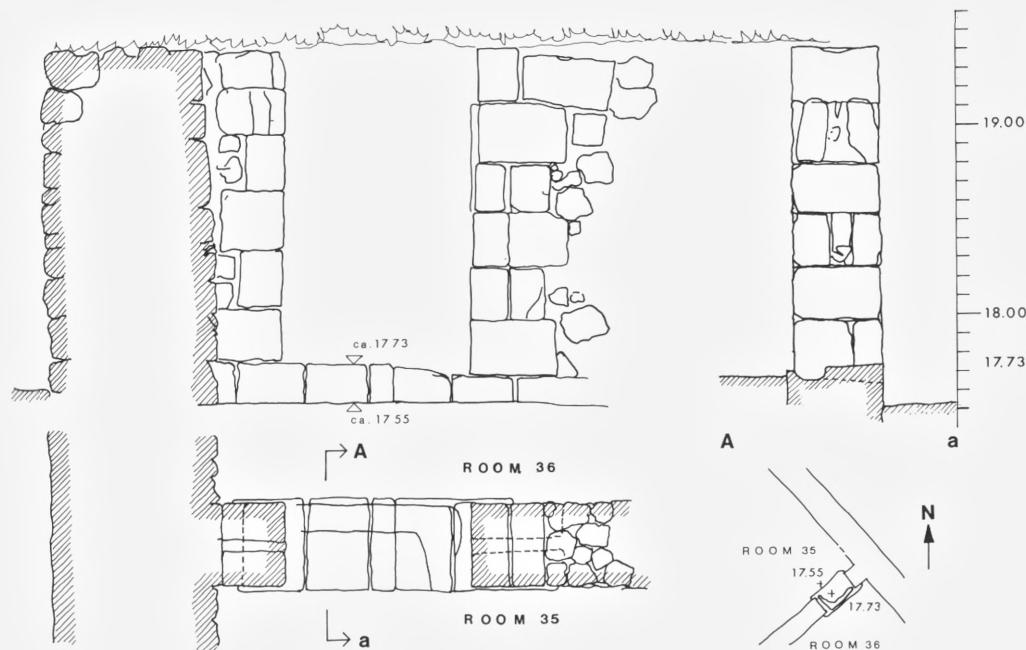


Fig. 141. The door between rooms 35 and 36.

tectural remains had been so thoroughly disturbed by later activities (251) that it is extremely difficult to assess the Late Hellenistic architecture in the area, Pl. 54.

At the north-east angle of the quadrant there was a compact stone pavement of triangular shape (levels 19.03 and 18.86). This sealed off part of the F period complex formerly standing here. A corre-

sponding stone pavement, on which there was charcoal, (level 19.10) was located west of the first pavement in the northern part of the sector (252) (Pl. 54.237). A short section of a wall orientated west-north-west/east-south-east (level 19.12), built of ashlar blocks, was found at the south-western angle of the quadrant.

The layer associated with this horizon was 6, encountered at levels 19.08–19.02 at the west baulk of the quadrant. The finds listed below were in fill below or in the stone floors: a bronze ring of circular section (253) (Pl. 54.238, level 18.89), a bronze pin (254) (Pl. 54.239), two semi-globular spindle whorls of steatite (255) (Pls. 54.240 and 54.241), another conical spindle whorl of steatite (256) (Pl. 54.242), and the bottom of a Late Hellenistic bowl with ring-foot and brownish glaze (257) (Pl. 54.243, level 18.54). A fragment of an iron implement (258) (Pl. 54.244, level 18.96) was found on the stone pavement while a fragment of a bronze pin (259) (Pl. 54.245) was located on “stones of a ruined wall” – obviously that in the F period building. The rest of the finds came from fill: a loom weight of terracotta (260) (Pl. 54.246, level 19.22), a fragment of a

251: Two intrusive, late finds occurred in this layer: a rim sherd of a Mamluk bowl, L 13 SE XXXIX, i.n. 2213/1 = TS 2170, and a fragment of a Medieval bone disc: L 13 SE XLVII, i.n. 2252/1 = TS 2204. Both were associated with Medieval structures.

252: L 13 SE XLI.

253: L 13 SE XLIX, i.n. 2253/1 = TS 2205.

254: L 13 SE LIII, i.n. 5091.

255: L 13 SE LVI, i.n. 2324/1 = TS 2276 and L 13 SE LVIII, i.n. 2325/1 = TS 2277.

256: L 13 SE LXI, i.n. 2347/1 = TS 2299.

257: L 13 SE LXXII, i.n. 5097.

258: L 13 SE XLVI, i.n. 5090/1 = TS 2487.

259: L 13 SE LXV, i.n. 5094.

260: L 13 SE XXXVII, i.n. 2212/1 = TS 2169.



Fig. 142 a-b. Pl. 49.3. 1:1.

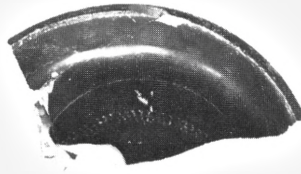


Fig. 143. Pl. 49.15. 1:3.



Fig. 144. Pl. 49.30. 1:3.



Fig. 145. Pl. 49.34. 1:3.

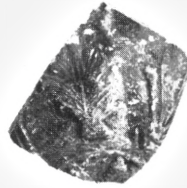


Fig. 146. Pl. 49.43. 1:2.



Fig. 147 a-b. Pl. 49.48. 1:1.

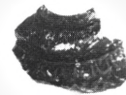


Fig. 150. Pl. 48.85. 1:2.



Fig. 148. Pl. 49.60. 1:1.

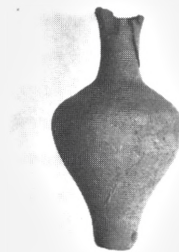


Fig. 149. Pl. 49.82. 1:3.



Fig. 151. Pl. 48.90. 1:2.

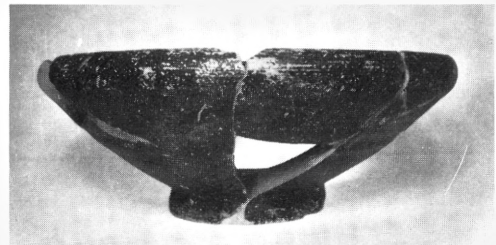


Fig. 152. Pl. 49.131. 1:4.



Fig. 153. Pl. 48.136. 1:2.

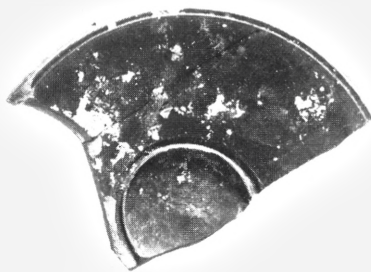


Fig. 155. Pl. 49.180. 1:3.



Fig. 157. Pl. 49.184. 1:2.



Fig. 154. Pl. 48.167. 1:3.

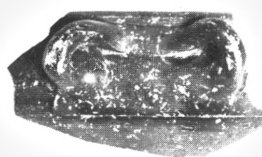
Fig. 158. Cf. chapter VIII
note 244. 1:2.

Fig. 159. Pl. 54.247. 1:1.

Hellenistic red-glazed bowl (261) (*Pl. 54.247*; fig. 159), a side sherd of a Greek black-glazed vase

261: L 13 SE XXXVIII, i.n. 5087/1 = TS 2470.

262: L 13 SE XL, i.n. 5088/1 = TS 2471, Sūkās II, 81, 83 no. 382 pl. 19.382.

263: L 13 SE XLIII, i.n. 2214/1 = TS 2171.

264: L 13 SE XLIV, i.n. 2250/1 = TS 2202.

265: L 13 SE XLVIII, i.n. 4123/1-2 = TS 2766; i.n. 4123/3.

266: L 13 SE LI, i.n. 4125/1-3 = TS 2767, Sūkās II, 85, 87 no. 410 pl. 20.410; i.n. 4125/4.

267: L 13 SE LIV, i.n. 2323/1 = TS 2275, Sūkās VII, 99-100 no. 636 pl. 29.636.

268: L 13 SE LVII, i.n. 4127 = TS 2768.

269: L 13 SE LXII, i.n. 2348/1 = TS 2300, Sūkās VII, 73 no. 406 pl. 23.406.

270: L 13 SE LXVIII, i.n. 5096/1 = TS 2486, Sūkās VII, 71 no. 384 pl. 22.384.

(262) (*Pl. 54.248*, level 19.10), a semi-globular spindle whorl of steatite (263) (*Pl. 54.249*, level 19.05), the spout of a Hellenistic terracotta lamp (264) (*Pl. 54.250*, level 18.87), three Late Hellenistic potsherds including fragments of a red-glazed bowl (265) (*Pl. 54.251*, level 18.96), further Hellenistic fragments and a sherd of an undecorated column crater (266) (*Pl. 54.252*, level 18.72), a side sherd of a Phoenician amphoriskos of black glass (267) (*Pl. 54.253*, level 18.64), a small Hellenistic bottle (268) (*Pl. 54.254*), an elbow fibula of bronze (269) (*Pl. 54.255*) and two fragments of an iron knife (270) (*Pl. 54.256*, level 18.57).

An E period date for this horizon is indicated by the finds Pls. 54.243, 54.250, 54.251, 54.252 and 54.254.



Fig. 156 a-t. Pl. 49.181. 1:1.

IX: Period D. The Late Roman Period

The mound was not reoccupied by the Romans and the few objects of Roman date found in the Western and Southern Sectors of the tall, mentioned incidentally, probably indicate nothing more than that the site was occasionally visited after it was abandoned (1). This is only to be expected as the Roman

coastal road from Laodicea to Paltos bypassed the tall a short distance to the east; furthermore the remains of Roman mosaics and oil-presses north of the mound, fig. 2, show that a Roman rural settlement, perhaps a villa, was located somewhere north of the abandoned town site (2).

1: Cf. supra chapter IV note 80; chapter VII notes 171 and 185 and chapter VIII notes 21, 105, 106, 126 and 211. To these should be added a very limited number of finds from layers above those published here: two bronze coins from the 4th century A.D.: H 11 NW LIII, i.n. 2217/1 = TS 2175 and H 12 I, i.n. 7009 = TS 5513; a fragment of an oblong cover tile: G 5 NE i.n. 165/6 = TS 192, and a mosaic fragment: G 12 i.n. 8490 = TS 4776. The last two finds could, of course, indicate that there was a Roman building on the tall after all. However

both came from the very surface or top layer and, as they were totally isolated from building remains, it seems best to regard them as included in the fill brought to the mound after the Roman period.

2: Topographical observations on the course of this road, as well as the Roman tombs and sarcophagi, will be published in full in a forthcoming volume of the Publications of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia.

X: Summary and Conclusions

It is now time to discuss the findings at Tall Sūkās on the background of the archaeology of the Syro-Lebanese coastal region. The conclusions presented in the present chapter are, of course, primarily based on evidence from the Western and Southern sectors of the tall, and they are intended to supplement the concluding chapters of Sūkās I and the other volumes in the Sūkās series, to which reference should be made throughout. Furthermore, when estimating the size of the settlement areas on the plateau of Sūkās in the different periods, it should be recalled that the ancient shape of the mound was greatly altered by activities in the Middle Ages and later times, and that the upper plateau had been reduced in size (1).

Periods K and J. The Middle and Late Bronze Ages

Middle Bronze Age activities seem to have been quite extensive in the Western sector of Tall Sūkās and layers from that period were encountered near the northern edge of the plateau, in F 11 NW, Pl. 8, as well as in G 11 and G 12 closer to the centre of the mound, Pls. 1–3 and 6 (2). The most remarkable relic from the period was the collective grave in G 11 SW, previously the subject of a separate publication by H. Thrane in Sūkās IV. The scanty

building remains associated with the burials should probably be interpreted as those of a private house; it is well known that it was a widespread custom to place burials inside the settlement area in the North Syrian/Lebanese coastal region in the Middle Bronze Age (3). The period seemed to come to an end in a conflagration in G 11 and G 12, but it is not clear whether the fire was the cause or merely the consequence of the destruction.

The admittedly tenuous evidence could suggest that the devastation resulted in a reduction in the size of the occupied area because there was no evidence of a Late Bronze Age I stratum in F 11 NW near the northern edge of the plateau, although the period was probably represented in G 11 SW and G 12 where the continuity was not interrupted for long – if at all. Be that as it may, the Late Bronze Age II settlement certainly included F 11 NW, Pl. 8. Activity was also documented in F 8 NW, Pl. 7, as well as in G 11 SW and G 12, Pls. 4–6. Finds from the period occurred *ex situ* in the excavated sectors throughout the mound and this indicates that it was probably more or less completely covered in buildings by now (4). The structures partly unearthed in G 11 SW and G 12 were probably private dwellings – as was indeed previously suggested for the easternmost parts of Complexes I and II, located in G 13 in Sūkās North-east (5).

We must turn to Rās Šamra in order to get an impression of what the settlement at Sūkās was like – although naturally it was on a smaller scale. The residential areas of Rās Šamra were characterized by narrow, tortuous streets following the contours of the terrain and not a grid system, fig. 160, while a study of its domestic architecture by J. Courtois shows that the buildings were not of one, clearly defined type, although many houses shared com-

1: Cf. Sūkās I, 10–11.

2: For the sake of completeness it should be mentioned that Middle and Late Bronze Age sherds were furthermore picked up in the surface layer south-east of G 19 at the eastern foot of the tall.

3: Sūkās IV, 49–50.

4: The more important of these finds were published in Sūkās II and Sūkās VII.

5: Sūkās I, 38.

mon features such as a courtyard surrounded by rooms (6). Moreover the individual houses showed great variation in size, the smallest being only ca. 50 m² and the largest 400 m² or more. The Late Bronze Age building remains recently excavated at Ras el Basīt, Tyre and Sarepta are either too fragmentary or as yet insufficiently published to throw new light on the architecture of Sūkās. The sequence unearthed at these sites does, however, in certain respects seem to correspond to that at Sūkās (7). The results obtained at Ras Ibn Hānī are not helpful in this respect, because the buildings found there were of a palatial character, making direct comparisons between the two sites difficult (8).

The presence of quernstones and bones of oxen and sheep among the finds hints at the diet of the Middle and Late Bronze Age inhabitants of Sūkās.

Little additional evidence was brought to light in Sūkās West concerning the end of the Late Bronze Age. An ash layer noted as marking the destruction of the buildings in G 12 was no doubt a westwards extension of a conflagration layer in G 13 in Sūkās North-east; this lends weight to the theory of a major conflagration as the cause of, or accompaniment to the destruction of the Late Bronze Age town, as has been suggested with reference to an invasion by the “Sea Peoples” during the reign of Ramesses III about 1275–1265 B.C. (9). At all

- 6: J.-C. Courtois, *L'Architecture domestique à Ugarit au Bronze Récent*, Ugarit-Forschungen 11 1979, 105–134. Cf. also O. Callot, *Une maison à Ougarit, Étude d'architecture domestique*. Ras Shamra – Ougarit. 1. Éditions Recherche sur les civilisations, mémoire no. 28, 1983. Recent summaries of the Rās Sāmra remains can be found in: R. North, *Ugarit Grid, Strata and Find-Localizations*, ZDPV 89 1973, 113–160; J.-C. Courtois, *Ugarit Grid, Strata, and Find-Localizations – A Re-assessment*, ZDPV 90 1974, 97–114; G. Saadé, *Ougarit and J.-C. Courtois in Supplément au Dictionnaire de la Bible*, fascicule 52, 1979, 1126–1295. It has become generally accepted that Tall Sūkās belonged to the Ugaritic sphere of culture, see P. J. Riis, *AAS* 11 1961, 137 fig. 6 and Sūkās I, 128; P. J. Riis in: *Acts of the International Symposium “The Mycenaean in the Eastern Mediterranean”*, Nicosia 27th March – 2nd April 1972, 1973, 204; G. Saadé, *Ougarit*, 59 note 55; G. Saadé, *A la recherche des villes et des villages du Royaume Ougaritien*, *AAS* 29/30 1979/1980, 215–229.
- 7: Rās el Bašīt; cf. P. J. Riis, *MB* 8 1982, 252 note 27; to the literature cited there can now be added G. Saadé, *Ougarit*, 58 note 47 and J. Elayi, *JNES* 41 1982, 106–107 note 190. Tyre: Bikai, *Pottery*. Sarepta: Pritchard, *Recovering Sarepta, and Sarepta*. – It is interesting to observe that the fully developed Late Bronze Age strata at the three sites were preceded by burials, although of a somewhat later date than the Middle Bronze Age collective tomb at Sūkās. Cf. P. Courbin, *Rapport sur la 5ème campagne de fouille à Ras el Bassit*, *AAS* 26 1976, 63–69, especially p. 64 and P. Courbin, *Rapport sur la sixième campagne de fouille (1976) à Ras el Bassit (Syrie)*, *AAS* 27/28 1977/1978, 29–40, especially p. 30–31; Bikai, *Pottery*, 6, 64–65; Sarepta 42–47, 502–510.
- 8: Rās Ibn Hānī; P. J. Riis, *MB* 8 1982, 251 note 25, 252; to the

literature cited there may now be added G. Saadé, *Ougarit*, 58 note 48; A. Bounni, *Un deuxième palais ougaritique à Ras Ibn Hani* in: *La Syrie au Bronze Récent*, Éditions Recherche sur les civilisations, mémoire no. 15, 1982, 23–27; J. Lagarce, *Ras Ibn Hani au Bronze Récent. Problèmes et Perspectives*, op. cit., 29–36; A. Bounni, *Ras Ibn Hani au Bronze Récent* in: *Archéologie au Levant. Recueil à la mémoire de Roger Saidah*, Collection de la Maison de l'Orient Méditerranée No. 12, Série Archéologique 9, 1982, 147–154; J. Elayi, *JNES* 41 1982, 106 note 189; L. Badre, *Les peuples de la Mer à Ibn Hani?* in: *Atti del I congresso Internazionale di Studi Fenici e Punic*, Roma 5–10 Novembre 1979, I–III, Collezione di Studi Fenici 16, 1983, 203–209 and J. Lagarce, *Rapports de Ras Ibn Hani avec la Phénicie et la Méditerranée orientale à l'Âge du fer*, op. cit., 223–226.

- 9: Sūkās I, 24 note 41; 126. The question concerning the “Sea Peoples” has been discussed frequently in recent years and only a few later studies are cited here: N. K. Sanders, *The Sea Peoples. Warriors of the ancient Mediterranean*, 1978; W. Helck, *Die Beziehungen Ägyptens und Vorderasiens zur Ägäis bis ins 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. Erträge der Forschung* Band 120, 1979, 132–144; Kenyon, *Archaeology*, 207, 212–215, 225, 227, 229 and 317; F. Schachermeyer, *Die Levante im Zeitalter der Wanderungen vom 13. bis zum 11. Jahrhundert v. Chr. Die Ägäische Frühzeit V, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-Historische Klasse. Sitzungsberichte*, 387. Band, 1981; Dothan, *The Philistines*; N. K. Sanders, *North and South at the End of the Mycenaean Age: Aspects of an Old Problem*, *OJA* 2 1983, 43–68; L. Badre in: *Atti del I congresso Internazionale di Studi Fenici e Punic*, Roma 5–10 Novembre 1979, I–III, Collezione di Studi Fenici 16, 1983, 203–209.

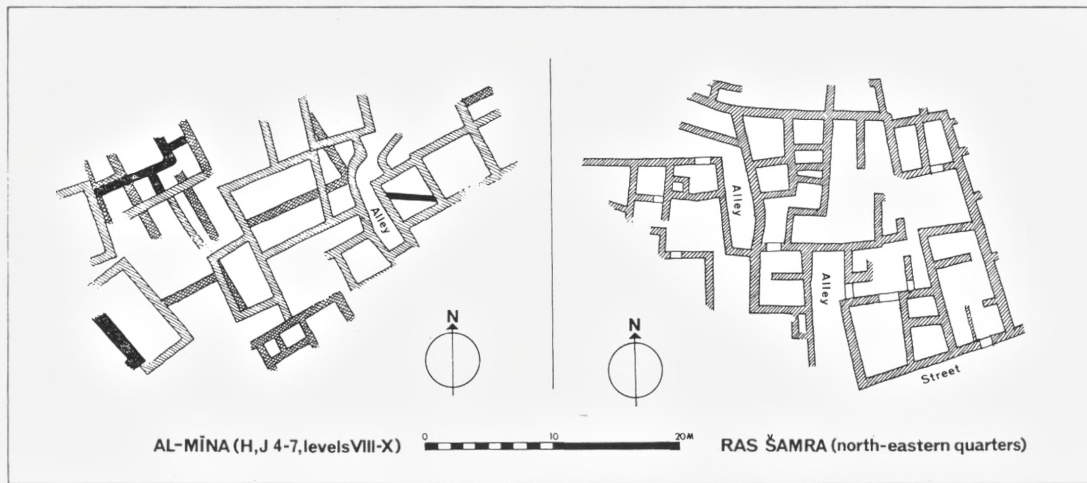


Fig. 160. Plans of habitations in Al-Mīna and Rās Šamra.

events it is certain that the devastation of Sūkās did not have the disastrous consequences witnessed elsewhere, e.g. in Rās Šamra, which lay desolate for centuries afterwards (10). As several of the Bronze Age buildings at Sūkās were later rebuilt – at least in part – it seems reasonable to assume that some of the inhabitants had survived. Furthermore it is not without interest that one Mycenaean LH III C

sherd was found in the excavation, regrettably not in situ (11).

Period H. The Iron Age

Evidence of activity in the first part of the Iron Age was documented in E 8 and F 8 NW, Pl. 14, as well as in G 11 and G 12, where the buildings associated with the H 2 horizon, Complexes I, V and VI, Pls. 9 and 13, were all seemingly private dwellings. This has previously been suggested for Complex I (12), and the finds connected with the three buildings support this conclusion; it seems unlikely that the complexes had a public function and nothing suggests that they were cult buildings either.

The Iron Age domestic architecture of the Levant was recently the subject of a useful study by F. Braemer (13), who reviewed most of the available evidence and proposed a new typology for the houses (14). Braemer attempts to take the whole material into account instead of concentrating on one or two selected house types, and this approach is an improvement on earlier studies (15). Unfortunately, the poor state of preservation of the Sūkās material, where hardly any complete house plan was uncovered, makes any attempt to determine the house types somewhat problematic. Nevertheless

10: An overview of the destruction of Syro-Palestinian sites at the end of the Late Bronze Age is given by H. Müller-Karpe, *Jahresbericht des Instituts für Vorgeschichte der Universität Frankfurt A.M.*, 1976, 57–77. Tall Sūkās is mentioned p. 62–63.

11: Cf. supra chapter III note 84.

12: Sūkās I, 38.

13: Braemer, *L'architecture*.

14: Braemer, *L'architecture*, 39–108.

15: Braemer, *L'architecture*, 1–14 gives an up to date survey of the most important studies; to the literature cited there can now be added V. Fritz, *The Israelite "Conquest" in the Light of Recent Excavations at Khirbet el-Meshâsh, BASOR 241 1981, 61–73*. It should be noted that Braemer's study only concerns houses sufficiently well preserved to enable him to determine their types. The building remains unearthed at Rās el Bašīt, Tall Sūkās, Tyre and Sarepta are not discussed, and these sites are not listed in the catalogue, Braemer, *L'architecture*, 160–291.

much speaks in favour of considering Complex V as belonging to Braemer's type I a, defined as: houses composed of a rectangular room with an adjoining room on its short side (16). The presence of room 3 in the complex may indicate that this structure is a variant of the type. Other variants with more or less similar ground plans were included by Braemer under the type in question: building 200-2 (a), rooms 200 a and 208 a in Hazor A stratum IX A and dwelling unit F at Catal Hüyük Area I, square V 13, level 4 (17). The value of these comparisons is limited, however, because the type is so simple that it may occur at almost any period of time and anywhere. Another factor to be kept in mind is mentioned by Braemer: "Les différentes formes de plans définies ne constituent pas toujours la totalité des édifices étudiés. Elles ne sont parfois qu'un noyau autour duquel sont venues s'agglomérer d'autres pièces, ou simplement une partie de plan de maison complexes..." (18). It is interesting to note that according to Braemer's conclusions (19), houses of type I A were of marginal importance in Palestine but quite common at Catal Hüyük in Southern Turkey. However, documentation from North Syria and Lebanon is so poor that comparisons between these areas and Palestine have little value for the time being.

The transition between period H 2 and H 1 in Sūkās West was marked by a partial destruction of Complex V, and it has been suggested that the devastation was caused by the Assyrian invasion of the Syrian coast around 850 B.C. (20). The town – including Complex V – was rebuilt and life seems to have continued relatively unchanged for a while. In addition to the sectors mentioned above, there is now evidence from G 7 SE, Pl. 16. A major architectural development took place on the central part of the mound probably before the end of the 8th century B.C.: Complex VI, Pl. 11, was constructed on top of Complex V. There is no reason to think that this was the result of yet another violent destruction of the tall, for which otherwise there is no evidence either in Sūkās West and South, or in Sūkās North-east. This is a local development, and

Complex VI appears to have been a conglomerate of walls reused from Complex V combined with new structures. It is therefore hardly feasible to attempt to fit the building into Braemer's typology, not least since the portion excavated was probably only part of a larger complex extending east and south. A further indication of the makeshift character of the building may lie in its apparent disintegration in the final phase of period H 1, Pl. 12. Otherwise the most important development in the final Iron Age period was the extension southwards of a storage area comprising stone-lined pits in G 10 NE and G 11 NW, Pls. 10–12. A rather similar pit was found in the H period horizon in Sūkās North-east (21), and reference should also be made to two stone circles of the same date excavated in G 13 SE (22). Such pits are, of course, a common feature on Iron Age sites in Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. They have no chronological significance, though, as similar pits occur much earlier – as well as later – than this (23). It is of interest that two different types of pit were in use in Sūkās: one type had sides constructed of closely packed stones, e.g. Pls. 11.22 and 12.33, and the other a perimeter built of large, flat stone slabs set side by side, e.g. Pls. 12.32 and

16: Braemer, *L'architecture*, 44–47.

17: Hazor: cf. Yadin, *Hazor*, 145 fig. 34, 146; Braemer, *L'architecture*, 44, 45 fig. 12 g, 224. Another example from Hazor is cited with hesitation by Braemer: *Hazor Area A, stratum IX B, building 200-2 (b) rooms 217b, 202b and 203b*, Yadin, *Hazor*, 144 fig. 33, 145 and Braemer, *L'architecture*, 44, 45 fig. 12f, 233; Braemer refers to this house as building 202d. *Catal Hüyük: Plain of Antioch II*, 8 pl. 25 and 38 F; Braemer, *L'architecture*, 44, 45 fig. 12.i, 206.

18: Braemer, *L'architecture*, 41.

19: Braemer, *L'architecture*, 157.

20: Sūkās I, 126.

21: Sūkās I, 37 and 39.

22: Sūkās I, 23–24.

23: Cf. P. J. Riis, *AAS* 13 1963, 214. Pits of various types were, for instance, found in the Iron Age strata at sites like Beer Sheba, Tell Beit Mirsim, Bethel, Gibeon, Tell Masos, Megiddo, Tell Mevorakh, Lachish, Tell Ta'anat and Tyre, and many more sites might be cited in this connection.

12.34 (24). The existence of two separate types may indicate that two different commodities were stored here, and in this respect it may be of importance that charred olives were found near the pit of the second type, Pl. 12.32.

The finding of the storage area throws an interesting sidelight on something that was certainly an important factor in the economy of ancient Sukas: agriculture. Unfortunately little is known about the relationship between the settlement and the surrounding land, and evidence from Sūkās West and South is so tenuous that it would be unwise to draw far-reaching conclusions from it. Olives were no doubt a source of food and oil and it is hardly surprising that grain was included in the diet, as evidenced by the occurrence of quernstones and grindstones; the bones of oxen, sheep and goats should not be forgotten either. Finally, we note that molluscs and fish were caught and no doubt eaten as documented by the finding of shells and fish bones, although it must be noted that in this as well as in the following periods actual fish bones only constitute a very small part of the recorded bones. – All of this is very much to be expected (25), but even so worthy of mention to supplement the evidence concerning the external relations and trade of Iron Age Sūkās, which has been amply published elsewhere (26).

24: This type is apparently less common than the other at Sūkās and elsewhere; a parallel was found at Arad, cf. S. Yeivin, *Temples that were not*, *Eretz-Israel* 11 1973, 163–175, 28*.

25: Cf. Pritchard, *Recovering Sarepta*, 88; conditions were apparently exactly the same as those at Sūkās.

26: Sūkās I, Sūkās II and Sūkās VII. The Cypriote finds, which constituted the larger part of the imports in period H, will shortly be published in the Sūkās series.

27: Sūkās I, 126.

28: Sūkās I, 126.

29: Sūkās I, 40. Some continuity is implied by the following statements: Sūkās I, 40: “The southern and western walls of Complex I remained in use”; Sūkās I, 41: “The circular pit of Complex IV continued to exist”; Sūkās I, 45: “the hearth was still in use in the H 1–Period, and there is reason to believe that the G 3 builders were well aware of its existence.”

Period H ended with a disaster in Sūkās North-east (27), and evidence was brought to light at certain points in Sūkās West suggesting that destruction had also taken place here, and that it had been caused by a conflagration. This was the case in E 8, where charcoal and ashes were found on floors from period H 1; charcoal also occurred at one spot in G 12 SE. It has been argued that the catastrophe at the end of period H 1 was caused by yet another Assyrian campaign to Phoenicia, that of Assarhadon in 677 or 671 B.C. (28).

Period G 3. The First Greek Building Phase

The town that arose from the ashes in period G 3 was laid out very differently from the Iron Age town, indicating how complete had been the destruction this time. Complex VIII, Pl. 17, on the central part of the mound was thus an entirely new building and not simply a reconstruction of Complex VI. The building partly excavated in F 8 NW, Pl. 18, must likewise have been a new structure because its orientation differed from that of the underlying H period walls. However, the new building horizon did not constitute a complete break with the past everywhere. For one thing Complex I in G 12, Pl. 17, was rebuilt and for another we note that the south wall of Complex VIII follows more or less closely the line of the south wall of its predecessor: Complex VI. Limited continuity between periods G and H was also evidenced in Sūkās North-east despite the fact that “the greater part of the area in question has provided abundant evidence of a complete break in tradition between the earlier remains and those of Period G” (29). In making comparisons between conditions in Sūkās North-east and Sūkās West and South, it should of course be kept in mind that the former area was largely a sanctuary, whereas the finds associated with the building remains on the central part of the mound as well as in F 8 NW and P 11 NW, Pl. 22, indicate that this was an area of houses. The structures excavated in sectors F-G-H 5, Pl. 19, G 7 SE, Pl. 20

and J 8 SE, Pl. 21, cannot be interpreted because of their poor state of preservation.

The plan of only one of the new buildings, Complex VIII, Pl. 17, was sufficiently well documented to enable us to compare it with contemporary architecture elsewhere. However, an attempt to fit the complex into the house typology established by F. Braemer is hampered by the fact that we do not know for certain whether the two stone blocks in the northern half of room 9 carried a pillar or not. If not, then the building belongs to Braemer's type II A 3, defined as "Maisons composées d'un espace rectangulaire bordé de pièces sur deux de ses côtés... Les séparations intérieures sont constituées par des murs pleins" (30). Parallels to the plan have been found in Beth Shemesh and Tall Bait Mirsim (31). If there was a pillar, as seems most likely, then Complex VIII can be classified under Braemer's type II B 1, where "les pièces sont disposées sur une longueur et une largeur de l'espace rectangulaire... Maisons à piliers" (32). It is unfortunate that substantial and cohesive architecture

contemporary to period G 3 at Tall Sūkās has hardly been excavated, or at any rate published, from other sites in the North Syrian/Lebanese littoral area (33) with the exception of Al Mina (34). Unfortunately the buildings unearthed in Levels VI-V at the last site, which were in part contemporary with period G 3 at Sūkās, were poorly preserved (35). The imported Cypriote pottery was more abundant in G 7 SE and P 11 NW than in the other sectors of Sūkās West and South. This may be fortuitous, but it is reasonable to consider another possible interpretation: did the architectural remains in the two areas belong to the dwellings of resident Cypriotes? It may be significant that both quadrants are located at the periphery of the tall. It would not be surprising to find the local population living on the central part of the mound and aliens on the sea side. Would this also apply to the Greeks, who also lived at Sūkās by then? (36). Complex VIII, at any rate, can hardly have been in Greek hands judging from the limited number of Greek sherds associated with it.

30: Braemer, *L'architecture*, 55 and 58.

31: Beth Shemesh, House 252. Ain Shems, 68; Braemer, *L'architecture*, 58 note 39, 59 fig. 18a, 200. Tell Beit Mirsim, SE Quadrant square 13, rooms 12–15. TBM pl. 3; Braemer, *L'architecture*, 58–59 fig. 18b, 191.

32: Braemer, *L'architecture*, 60–61.

33: Finds from the period in question occurred at Rās Ibn Hānī, but apparently unconnected with cohesive architectural remains, cf. the literature cited supra note 8. Some finds seem to go back to the 6th century B.C. at Rās Sāmra and Mīnat al-Baida, but the architectural remains are referred to the Greco-Persian period by the excavators, cf. P. J. Riis, MB 8 1982, 252 note 26, and Stucky, Ras Shamra. Architectural remains were certainly found at Rās el Basīt in layers contemporary with period G 3 at Tall Sūkās, but the information published in the preliminary report is not sufficient to enable us to make detailed comparisons between the architecture of Tall Sūkās and of that site; cf. the literature cited supra note 8. Moving further south we note that the final Iron Age layer at Tyre, Stratum I, has been dated to ca. 700 B.C., cf. Bikai, *Pottery*, 67–68. At Sarepta stratum C in Sounding Y was dated between ca. 850/825 B.C. and 650 (?) B.C., whereas the next stratum, B, was referred to the 6th century (?) – the 5th century (?) by W. P. Anderson in Sarepta, 586–613. It is suggested p. 608 that

there may have been an occupational gap between substratum C 1 and substratum B 2. A survey of the sites in the rest of Phoenicia is given by J. Elayi, JNES 41 1982, 83–110.

34: The basic literature concerning Al Mina is cited by P. J. Riis, MB 8 1982, 244–249. The dating of the Iron Age levels at this site has been the subject of some controversy. It is outside the scope of the present volume to discuss this problem at length, but it may be useful to mention the two main points of view. According to J. Boardman, GO², 39–46, Level 7 came to a close around 700 B.C.: after a short break in the history of the site followed Levels 6 and 5, the later ending around 600 B.C. These dates were challenged by E. Gjerstad on the basis of the securely located Cypriote finds from the levels. He dates Level 7 between 640 and 600 B.C. and Levels 6–5 to ca. 600–570 B.C., cf. E. Gjerstad, Acta Arch 45 1974, 107–123. Recently, in GO², 269 note 26, Boardman described Gjerstad's dates as "not acceptable", but he has published no counter-arguments.

35: Cf. Braemer, *L'architecture*, 170: "Les plans des niveaux X à V ... ne permettent pas de reconstituer des édifices cohérents."

36: As indicated by the presence of a spindle whorl of local clay with a Greek inscription naming its owner, Pl. 48.161, cf. A. J. Graham, *The Colonial Expansion of Greece in: CAH² III* 3, 83–162, especially p. 93 note 29.

The iron sickle, Pl. 17.19, as well as the grindstones of basalt illustrate the continued importance of agriculture, and bones of oxen, sheep, goats and in one case deer (or gazelle) provide supplementary information on the diet of the townspeople. An interest in sea food is moreover revealed by the presence of a fish-hook, Pl. 17.69, as well as by fish bones, a fragment of a tortoise shell and mollusc remains.

The end of period G 3 was accompanied by a violent conflagration in the sectors located near the borders of the tall: F-G-H 5 and P 11 NW. Complex VIII seems to have survived relatively intact, although some charcoal in the northern half of room 10 may indicate that a fire had occurred here too. An area of floor containing red ashes found in G 12 may mean the same thing. Can it be a coincidence that a three-flanged arrowhead, Pl. 19.62, was unearthed in the conflagration layer in G 5 SE and that a similar arrowhead, Pl. 22.98, as well as an iron spearhead, Pl. 22.100, were found in P 11 NW? These finds suggest that the tall was destroyed by military action. P. J. Riis has indeed previously proposed that period G 3 was brought to an end as the result of the Egyptian offensive in 588 B.C. (37). It is entirely consistent with this hypothesis that these three finds appeared in sectors on the periphery of the tall which would, of course, be more

37: Sūkās I, 58–59, 126. Regrettably the attackers cannot be identified on the basis of the three-flanged, socketed type to which the two arrowheads belong, since it seems to have been widespread in the Near East, cf. Alt-Paphos I, 9–15. The type in question will be discussed by P. J. Riis in a forthcoming publication of the Iron Age finds from Hama.

38: Cf. supra p. 81–83.

39: The number of precisely located Greek sherds from Sūkās North-east was approximately three times higher in period G 2 than it was in period G 3, and this ratio also applies to the Western and Southern sectors. Of course, if we wished to make a more reliable evaluation of the Greek imports to Sūkās it would be necessary to take into consideration all the Greek sherds, not just those which happened to be in situ. For an overall view of the import pattern of the non-Attic ceramics, see Sūkās II, 90–99. The conclusions drawn there are in perfect harmony with the observations made supra.

exposed to hostile action than the central area, at least in the early phases of an attack.

Period G 2. The Second Greek Building Phase

The town that arose in period G 2 on the ruins of its predecessor did not constitute a new departure, fig. 161. On the contrary it is rather the continuity between the two phases which is conspicuous. Complex VIII on the central part of the mound was thus restored, Pl. 23, and the same is true of the building in F 8 NW, Pl. 24, and P 11 NW, Pl. 29. Although evidence is less clear from the remaining sectors, it seems reasonable to assume that conditions were more or less similar there: in F-G-H 5, Pl. 25, G 7, Pl. 26, J 8 SE, Pl. 27, and L 8 SE, Pl. 28. The G 2 period builders were, however, not merely engaged in the reconstruction of the damaged structures. In G 12, for instance, a new set of walls was erected, Pl. 23. In view of their size it seems unlikely that they should be interpreted as the remains of a private house like those previously existing in G 12. They should rather be considered in connection with the architecture of Sūkās North-east as they appear to have been built against the temenos wall in G–J 13 (38), fig. 54.

Bearing in mind the continuity between the first and second Greek building phases it seems superfluous to repeat the comments on the architecture given above.

It is not without interest that the number of Greek sherds found in the G 2 period layers was substantially higher than the corresponding figure from the G 3 period horizon in Sūkās West and South. East Greek vases continued to constitute the majority, but an Athenian element begins to make itself felt. These developments are not surprising, however, as precisely the same situation appeared in Sūkās North-east (39). The number of Cypriote imports continued to be fairly high and – as was the case in period G 3 – it seems that the Cypriote and Greek imports were still more abundant in the sectors located on the periphery of the tall than in the central area.

The subsistence economy does not appear to differ from that of the preceding phase, as shown by the iron sickle, Pl. 26.57, the net sinker (?) of lead, Pl. 27.85, and bones of oxen, sheep, goats and fish.

Evidence concerning the end of period G 2 was scanty in Sūkās West and South. A “stone carpet” with red-burnt clay was observed in G 11 SW but, as we have seen, this might well belong to the following building phase. However, a burnt clay floor found in Complex VIII in G 11 SE is definitely associated with the phase in question. Charcoal occurred “on” layer 7 in Area B, and layer 4 in Area C was described as containing spots of charcoal. Moreover the presence of charcoal was documented elsewhere. Ashes were also found on a floor in G 5 SE, but perhaps they originated from a nearby oven rather than from a conflagration. A major conflagration was well documented in the North-eastern sector of Sūkās where it was evident “from the blackish layer partly covering the north-eastern angle of the temple, from the many patches of charcoal and ashes all over the sanctuary ... that one more conflagration (had) devastated the area” (40). The finding of a spearhead, Pl. 26.79, lends some support to the hypothesis put forward by P. J. Riis that period G 2 was brought to an end by military action (41).

Period G 1. The Third Greek Building Phase

Although Sūkās continued to be inhabited for some time after the disaster it did not regain its former position in contrast to developments following upon the earlier destructions in the history of the tall.

The impression conveyed by a review of the remains from period G 1 in Sūkās West and South is one of “decline and even decay” (42). Concrete evidence for a continued habitation of the mound was only found in the central parts of the tall, Pl. 30, and in the sectors G 7 SE and G 8 SW/SE, Pl. 31, and L 8 SE, Pl. 32. Hardly any new construction work was begun and, if our interpretation of Complex VIII is correct, the main concern of the survivors must have been to restore what was

possible of the ruined buildings. They seem not to have been adverse to digging up and reusing stones from earlier walls (43).

Of course, the paucity of stratified material from the rest of the tall does not in itself prove that these areas were depopulated. It must be remembered that a small number of finds dating from period G 1 occurred *ex situ* in later contexts throughout the mound. Moreover, some burials from the second half of the 6th century B.C. were excavated in the Greco-Phoenician Cemetery at the South Harbour (44).

Judging from the animal bones found in the G 1 period stratum of Sūkās West and South, the diet seems to have remained the same as in the previous periods except for the fact that the pig was represented for the first time (45).

It has been suggested that period G 1 came to an end as a consequence of military action, perhaps in 498 B.C. (46). Evidence from the Western and Southern sector is entirely consistent with this hypothesis. A 15 cm thick conflagration layer was found in L 8 SE, and a floor inside the rebuilt Complex VIII – at least in G 11 SE – was an unbroken clayey surface showing many traces of fire.

Period F. The Neo-Phoenician Building Phase

The tall was subsequently reoccupied and the finds associated with the earliest phase in the history of the new town show that this event took place in the late 5th or early 4th century B.C. This is in harmony with the results obtained in Sūkās North-east; after sifting the archaeological and historical

40: Sūkās I, 86.

41: Sūkās I, 86–87.

42: Sūkās I, 90.

43: See *supra* chapter VI notes 8, 25 and 28.

44: Sūkās VI, 9–32.

45: Pig bones were already encountered in the H 2 horizon in the North-eastern sector, Sūkās I, 28.

46: Sūkās I, 90–91, 127.



Fig. 161. Sukas West and South, period G 2.

evidence, P. J. Riis suggested that the new town was founded around 380 B.C. (47). The evidence thus suggests that there may have been an occupational gap for slightly more than a hundred years in the history of the site although it is, of course, possible that a small settlement existed somewhere on the unexcavated part of the mound or in its vicinity; the presence of a number of fifth century tombs in the Greco-Phoenician cemetery referred to above certainly indicates that the Sūkās area was not totally depopulated (48). At all events it can be seen that there is no continuity between the architecture of period G and the remains of period F. On the contrary, the new settlers seem in general to have had little respect for the earlier structures, which they must have come across constantly. A case in point is provided by Complex IX, Pl. 33. In order to create a level terrace for this building, the strata of periods H and G – which must have lain here – were all but obliterated (49). One possible exception to this elimination policy is apparently represented by the four-sided, stone-lined pit in H 11 NW – again provided that our interpretation of the situation is correct. We shall return to this question shortly.

There can be little doubt that the new Sūkās extended over the entire mound plateau (50), fig. 162. The town plan cannot be reconstructed, though, as many of the excavation trenches were of limited extent and lay isolated from one another. Little evidence is thus available on the street system, and we have no idea whether the town was surrounded by a defence wall or not (51). It seems quite clear, however, that the new Sūkās was not laid out in accordance with a rigid, “Hippodamian” grid plan with exactly fixed orientations (52) although an attempt may have been made at some sort of a regular planning within the separate quarters of the town: in the north-eastern and highest part of the mound most of the structures lay on a north-north-east/south-south-west axis. The structures in the north-western area of the tall were orientated differently, north-north-west/south-south-east, while east-north-east/west-south-west

seems to have prevailed on the southern half of the mound.

Considering Sūkās from a Greek angle it may seem surprising that a town founded at the beginning of the fourth century B.C. did not have a “Hippodamian” plan. Here we must remember, though, that the new settlers were Phoenicians rather than Greeks and this puts the matter in a somewhat different perspective (53). The little we know about the plans of more or less contemporary, newly-founded cities in the Syro-Lebanese littoral region suggests that Sūkās was not unique in this respect. Level IV at Al-Mīna is normally dated between ca. 520 and 430 B.C. and it therefore

47: Sūkās I, 123–125.

48: Sūkās VI, 30–32 and 65 fig. 221.

49: The scanty remains of an H period horizon, including part of a circular, stone-lined pit, were preserved immediately below the floor of room 13, cf. supra p. 28–29.

50: Cf. also Sūkās I, 92–125 pl. VI.

51: An impressive Hellenistic defense system has recently been excavated at Ras Ibn Hānī, cf. P. Leriche, *La fouille des fortifications de la ville Hellénistique d’Ibn Hanni-Bilan provisoire* 1981, in: *Archéologie au Levant. Recueil à la mémoire de Roger Saidah*, Collection de la Maison de l’Orient Méditerranéen No. 12, Série Archéologique, 9, 1982, 271–279.

52: Orthogonal town planning in the Classical world has been the subject of much study; here we shall limit ourselves to referring to the following monographs: F. Castagnoli, *Orthogonal Town Planning in Antiquity*, 1971; J. B. Ward-Perkins, *Cities of Ancient Greece and Italy: Planning in Classical Antiquity*, 1974; A. W. Lawrence, *Greek Architecture*, 1983, 332–361. The principle of the rectangular town-plan was not unknown in the Orient, though, cf. A. Kriesis, *Greek Town Building*, 1965, 62–63 and P. Lampl, *Cities and Planning in the Ancient Near East*, date of issue not stated.

53: Sūkās I, 124–126; J. Elayi, *JNES* 41 1982, 105. Elayi’s claim – that only one Aradian coin was found at Sūkās – is based on a misunderstanding. On the contrary, coins from Arados were well represented in the finds, underlining the close relations which no doubt existed between Tall Sūkās and its more powerful neighbour to the south. A forthcoming volume of the Sūkās series will include publication of all the coins found by the Danish Expedition – not only those which happened to be in situ. A statistical treatment of this material can only be attempted when all the finds have been made public.

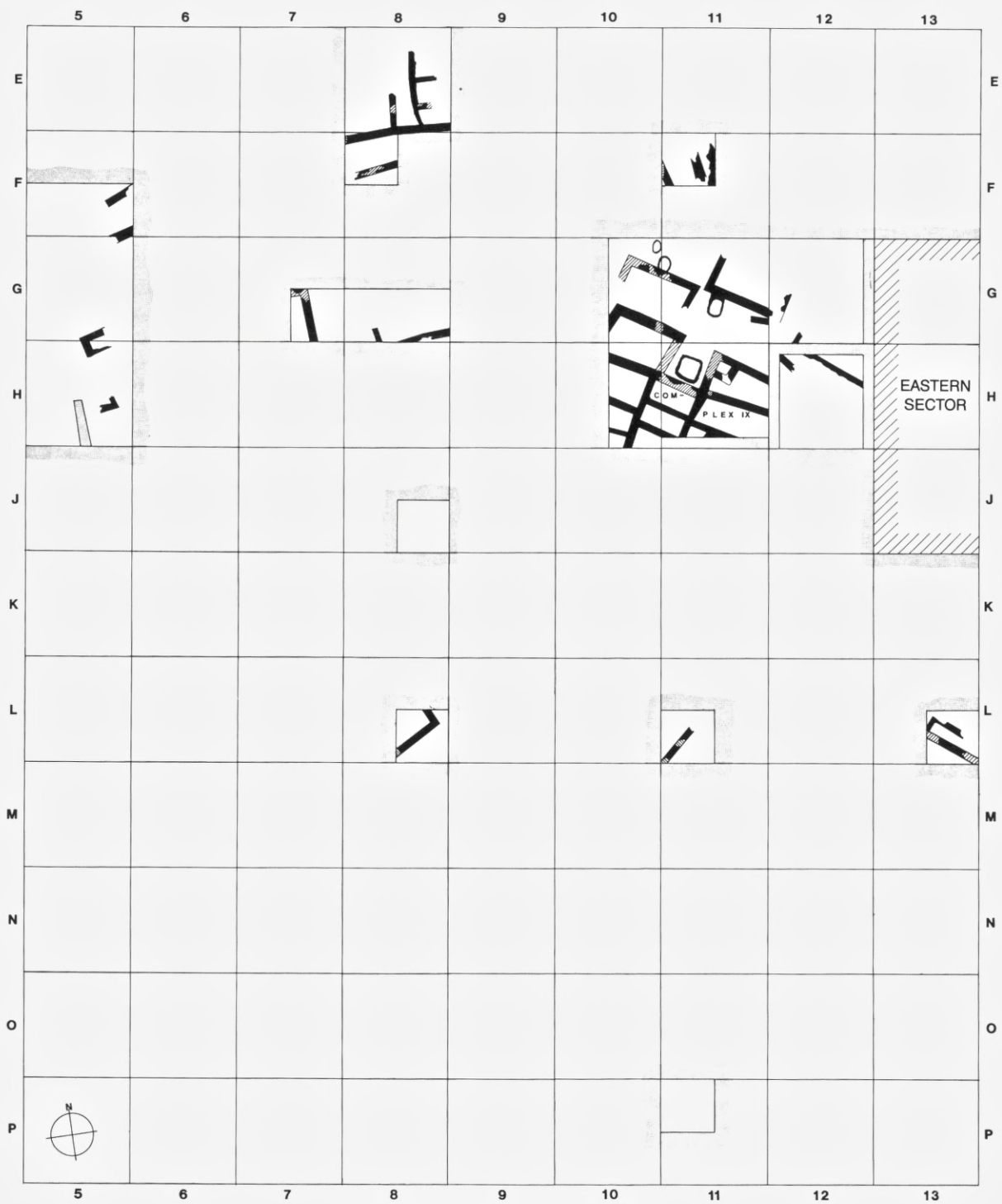


Fig. 162. Sukas West and South, period F.

predates period F at Tall Sūkās. According to the excavator, C. L. Woolley, Level IV was a newly founded town, since there was a brief hiatus in the sequences between Levels V and IV. It seems that the town of Level IV was not laid out according to a rigid grid system, although it certainly consisted of isolated, more or less rectangular insulae. The Post-Ugaritic town at Rās Šamra was apparently refounded at approximately the same time as Al-Mīna, but too little of it has been excavated to make it possible to determine what its plan was like (54). There seems to be a significant contrast with the later, Hellenistic town foundations in the same area, such as Antioch, Apamea and Laodicea, to mention but a few (55) where a “Hippodamian” grid system seems to have been the rule.

Of the individual buildings excavated in Western and Southern Sūkās, only Complex IX was sufficiently uncovered to give an idea of its overall plan, Pl. 33. Even so, a substantial part of the building, perhaps half or more, extended outside the limits of the excavation to the south and south-west. Everything points to the conclusion that Complex IX was a private house, as a survey of the probable function of the rooms will make clear; the presence of plastered floors in the original rooms 13 and 14 indicates that these had a more representative function than the others. Room 17 was a bathroom, at least in the earliest phase of the building's history. Both rooms 15 and 16 contained a pot-stand, in one case associated with sherds of the amphora that had originally stood on it; this suggests that the two rooms were used for storage purposes. We should not think in terms of a merchant's stock, but rather of a small depot for household use. A grape press seems to have stood in “room” 19 and the two ovens in room 20 show that bread was baked here; it may well have been a kitchen. The open area in the north front of the complex, between rooms 12 and 19, containing the four-sided, stone-lined pit, does not seem to have been part of the complex as such because it was only accessible from the north, i.e. from outside the building.

It is difficult to compare Complex IX with contemporary architecture elsewhere because of the lack of contemporary comparanda from the Syro-Lebanese littoral region. While it is true that a number of recent excavations have added to our knowledge of the Persian period and Hellenistic sites in the area (56), the number of places where cohesive architectural remains have been uncovered and subsequently published remains restricted (57). The best parallels are provided by Al-Mīna and Rās Šamra.

- 54: One might also mention Oumm el-'Amed in this connection. Although the site yielded a limited number of finds from the 7th century B.C. onwards, the town as such was hardly constructed before the end of the 4th century or the beginning of the third century B.C., and the plan was not “Hippodamian”, cf. M. Dunand & R. Duru, *Oumm el-'Amed, Une ville de l'époque Hellénistique aux échelles de Tyr*, 1962 and J. Elayi, *JNES* 41, 1982, 96 note 109. On the scanty documentation for town planning practices in Syria and Palestine in the Persian period see Stern, *Material Culture*, 47–49 and E. Frézouls, *Observation sur l'urbanisme dans l'Orient Syrien*, *AAS* 21 1971, 231–243. Cf. also P. J. Riis in *MB* 8 1982, 245–246.
- 55: Cf. the overall view given by J. B. Ward-Perkins, *Cities of Ancient Greece and Italy: Planning in Classical Antiquity*, 1974, 18–19; the catalogue p. 114–117 contains bibliographical information about the following cities in southern Turkey and Syria: Antioch, Apamea, Beroia, Damascus, Dura-Europos and Laodikaeia. F. E. Peters, *City Planning in Greco-Roman Syria: Some New Considerations*, *Damascener Mitteilungen* 1 1983, 269–277.
- 56: Cf. the useful survey of the localities given by J. Elayi, *JNES* 41 1981, 83–110 and Stern, *Material Culture*.
- 57: At *Rās al-Baṣīt* layers from the Persian Period and the Hellenistic age have been identified, and P. Courbin mentioned the finding of a Hellenistic street bordered by buildings and a Hellenistic house, cf. P. Courbin, *Ras el Bassit. Rapport sur la campagne de 1972*, *AAS* 23 1973, 25–28, especially p. 26 and P. Courbin, *Rapport sur la 4me campagne de fouilles (1974) à Ras el Bassit*, *AAS* 25 1975, 59–71, especially p. 59. A Hellenistic town founded probably in the second half of the 3rd century B.C. has been partly excavated at *Rās Ibn Hānī*, but the preliminary reports do not allow us to make significant comparisons with Tall Sūkās; P. Leriche in: *Archéologie au Levant. Recueil à la mémoire de Roger Saidah*, *Collection de la Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen* No. 12, *Série Archéologique*, 9, 1982, 276 speaks of

L. Woolley referred Level II at Al-Mīna to the time between ca. 375 and 300 B.C. (58), making it more or less contemporary with the beginning of period F at Sūkās. Level III had ended in a major conflagration that caused the destruction of a large part of the town. Many of the old walls were repaired, however, and the Level II town did not therefore constitute a new departure. The houses in level II were generally built as rectangular insulae, each apparently a separate unit (59). A certain general similarity is obvious between Complex IX at Sūkās and the insulae in Level II at Al-Mīna (60), fig. 163, although the resemblance lies mainly in the fact that both represent insulae subdivided into rectangular rooms. The Post-Ugaritic settlement remains at Rās Šamra have recently been published by R. A. Stucky (61), who dates the sequence there between ca. 500 and 250 B.C., which makes it partly contemporaneous with period F at Sūkās. Within this time span Stucky

identified six Pre-Roman building phases in each of which new rooms were added to a core of pre-existing structures. The final complex (62) was thus the result of continuous growth, not of once and for all planning. Stucky isolated two separate house types at Rās Šamra: one is described as a “langgezogenes Gebäude mit einem grossen, rechteckigen und einem oder zwei seitlich anschliessenden, mehr oder weniger quadratischen Räumen” (63). This room sequence was not encountered in the excavated parts of Sūkās. Stucky’s second type, only represented by a single building, has a certain resemblance to the Palestinian “Four-Room House” (64), but again we cannot compare it to the F period architecture at Tall Sūkās.

Considering the open area between rooms 12 and 19 in the north front of Complex IX, Pls. 33–34, it is difficult to find close parallels to the four-sided, stone-lined pit elsewhere. Of course, this is not a favissa as it was not associated with a sanctuary

“demeures luxueuses à épais sols de béton blanc et murs bien appareillés revêtus d’enduit peint...” In R. J. Braidwood’s sounding at *Ṭabbāt al Ḥammām* two rectangular rooms were uncovered which were contemporary with Level III at Al Mīna, cf. R. J. Braidwood, Report on Two Sondages on the Coast of Syria, South of Tartous, Syria 21 1940, 183–208, especially p. 188–190. Later excavations have confirmed the presence of a sequence ranging from the Iron Age to the Byzantine period, cf. M. Dunand & N. Saliby, A la recherche de Simyra, AAS 7 1957, 7–8; P. J. Riis in MB 8 1982, 251 note 24 and J. Elayi, JNES 41 1982, 90 note 46 and 47. Layers corresponding in date to the F period horizon have been encountered at *Tell Kazel*, cf. M. Dunand & N. Saliby, AAS 7, 1957, 3–14, M. Dunand & S. Bounni & N. Saliby, Fouilles de Tell Kazel – Rapport préliminaire. AAS 14 1964, 8–16 and J. Elayi, JNES 41 1982, 90 note 41. At *Tell ‘Arqa* layers 8 A and 8 B were dated to the first half of the 2nd century B.C. but the architectural remains connected with them “ne dessinent pour l’instant aucun plan cohérent.” Cf. J.-P. Thalmann, Tell ‘Arqa (Liban Nord) Campagnes I–III (1972–1974), Syria 55 1978, 1–152, especially

p. 50–70 and J. Elayi, JNES 41 1982, 91–92 notes 57–59. Habitation layers of the same date have hardly been published from the major Phoenician centres: Byblos, Berythos, Sidon and Tyre. The building remains found in Stratum B at sounding Y at Sarepta from the 6th to the 5th century B.C. (?) and in Stratum A from the 4th century B.C. (?) and later were too disturbed to throw new light on the architecture of Sūkās, cf. Sarepta, 608–613 pl. 11–12.

58: See supra note 34 and C. L. Woolley, JHS 1938, 26. Cf. BM Lamps I, 231–232.

59: A comparison between Sūkās and Al-Mīna is made difficult if one accepts Woolley’s theory that the great majority of the buildings were offices and warehouses rather than private dwellings, cf. C. L. Woolley, JHS 58 1938, 13. The plan of a building is naturally determined by its function.

60: C. L. Woolley, JHS 58 1938, 133–136.

61: Stucky, Ras Shamra.

62: Stucky, Ras Shamra pl. 2.

63: Stucky, Ras Shamra, 13. The type is exemplified by buildings I, II, IV and V, pl. 51–52.

64: Stucky, Ras Shamra, 15.

(65) but rather with a private house. Nevertheless, in Kition on Cyprus a favissa has been excavated in connection with a private dwelling, but this cannot be considered a valid parallel as the finds inside the favissa came from a demolished sanctuary (66). The pit in H 11 NW appears to be a special case demanding a special explanation. It is therefore tentatively suggested that the reason why the F period builders treated the pit and its immediate surroundings with special reverence may have been the accidental finding of the well preserved column crater, Pls. 30.16 and 34.12, from period G 1 at the time of the building of Complex IX (67). Possible parallels in the Greek world may lie in the fairly numerous cases where remains from earlier periods, accidentally found by later generations, became objects of worship. It is even possible that the F period pit was the successor of a “sacrificial pit”

65: Comparisons are thus meaningless with the favissae excavated in Phoenician sanctuaries, e.g., at Amrīt, cf. M. Dunand, *Les sculptures de la favissa du temple d’Amrīt*, *BMusBeyr* 7 1944/1945, 99–107; M. Dunand, *Les sculptures de la favissa du temple d’Amrīt*, *BMusBeyr* 8 1946/1948, 81–107 and *Sūkās VII*, 45. Cf. also the favissa at Kharayeb, M. H. Chehab, *Les terres cuites de Kharayeb*, *BMusBeyr* 10 1951/1952 and *BMusBeyr* 11 1953/1954; B. Kaoukabani, *Rapport préliminaire sur les fouilles de Kharayeb, 1969–1970*, *BMusBeyr* 26 1973, 41–59 and at Sarepta, Pritchard, *Recovering Sarepta*, 131–148.

66: SCE III 21–24.

67: The four-sided pit was discussed in detail in chapters VI and VII.

68: In the Greek world hero cults were sometimes associated with the finding of burials from earlier periods, cf. e.g. J. N. Coldstream, *Hero-cults in the age of Homer*, *JHS* 96 1976, 8–17 and G. V. Lalonde, *A Hero Shrine in the Athenian Agora*, *Hesperia* 49 1980, 97–105. Had the builders in period G chanced upon a Middle Bronze Age collective grave in H 11 NW like the one in G 11 SW a few metres to the north?

69: *Sūkās I*, 108 note 391, 124 and 127.

70: Period E 2 is represented by the remains associated with the first subphase of the E period horizon.

71: *Sūkās I*, 108 note 391, 124 and 127.

72: The E 1 period is represented by the remains connected with the second subphase of the E period horizon.

from period G (68). Be that as it may, the majority of the finds in the F period pit dated back to the very beginning of this period – but the pit must have continued to play a role in life on *Sūkās* because it remained open until the end of period F.

The finds of a sickle, Pl. 33.33, and of a net sinker, Pl. 33.17, indicate that agriculture and fishing continued to serve a purpose for the inhabitants of new *Sūkās*. The animal bones found in the F period horizon in *Sūkās* West and South cover much the same spectrum as those from the previous periods: bones of oxen, sheep and goats constitute the majority, but those of pigs – which made their first appearance in period G 1 – are also represented in some quantity.

Period F apparently came to an end as the result of an earthquake, which has been identified as that which took place in 140 B.C. (69). It seems likely that the collapse of the four-sided, stone-lined pit in H 11 NW was caused by this and that the buildings were also damaged to a greater or lesser extent.

Period E. The Late Hellenistic Building Phase

There is clear continuity between the architecture of periods F and E 2 on the tall (70). Complex IX was thus restored, the portions of the building that had suffered most damage being demolished and rebuilt. In other areas, notably G 7 SE and G 8 SW/SE, Pl. 50, L 11 SW, Pl. 53 and possibly L 13 SE, Pl. 54, destruction had apparently been so extensive that it was necessary to replace the earlier buildings by entirely new structures.

Period E 2 seems to have ended in another earthquake, probably that which occurred in 117 B.C. (71). However, the town was rebuilt once more in period E 1 (72) which, as it turned out, constituted the final ancient settlement phase of the tall.

The E period horizon suffered greatly from the later intrusions and building activities, especially at the periphery of the mound. The surviving evidence does not, however, suggest that this was a period of decline. The coin hoard, Pl. 49.181, found in G 11 SW must have been buried in this period although

the coins were of a slightly earlier date. The fact that the hoard was not recovered by its owner may well be explained by one or other of the two earthquakes that took place in period E.

Any attempt to relate the architecture of Sūkās to contemporary Late Hellenistic remains elsewhere in the Syro-Lebanese littoral area is hampered by the well known paucity of surviving monuments from this period. The best documentation may well be provided by the Danish excavations at Ḥama in inland Syria, shortly to be published in full by G. Ploug (73). Ḥama was resettled around the middle of the second century B.C. after having remained virtually uninhabited since the destruction of the Iron Age town by the Assyrians in 720 B.C. Although it would be premature to attempt to make a detailed comparison between the E period architecture of Sūkās and the corresponding horizon at Ḥama, there is certainly great similarity between the architectural remains at the two sites (74).

The osteological spectrum does not differ much from the previous periods; bones of oxen, sheep and gazelle were represented among the finds, while the absence of those of goats may be fortuitous since the material is somewhat scanty. It may also be a coincidence that no evidence was found for direct participation of the townspeople in agricultural activities. Neither sickles nor quernstones were included among the finds from the Eastern and Southern sectors, and the two grindstones, Pls. 48.152 and Pl. 49.174, may well have been used for other purposes than the grinding of grain. Continuing marine involvement is, however, indicated by the presence of net sinkers, Pl. 48.7 and possibly Pl. 55.258, as well as by a netting bone, Pl. 48.8, and two anchors reused as paving stones, Pls. 48.114

and 49.105. We must, of course, assume that these anchors had originally functioned as such in a period predating the Late Hellenistic.

Tall Sūkās was finally abandoned in the first century B.C. and it has been suggested that this happened as the result of yet another earthquake that took place in 68 B.C. (75). It is easy to understand why the inhabitants would have been tempted to forsake the site after having seen the town thrice destroyed within a relatively short period of time. Nevertheless there is also the possibility that the desertion of Sūkās was no isolated phenomenon but part of a general trend in which some settlements in the area were given up in favour of the town centres founded in the Hellenistic period. This question is, however, best discussed in connection with the forthcoming publication of the results of the Carlsberg Expedition's topographical investigations on the Gabala plain.

Period D. The Late Roman Period

Although the Romans certainly visited Tall Sūkās occasionally, and there probably existed a small rural settlement north of the site, they did not choose to live on the mound itself. Limited resettlement did not take place until the Medieval period.

73: G. Ploug, *Hama III 1* (to be published shortly).

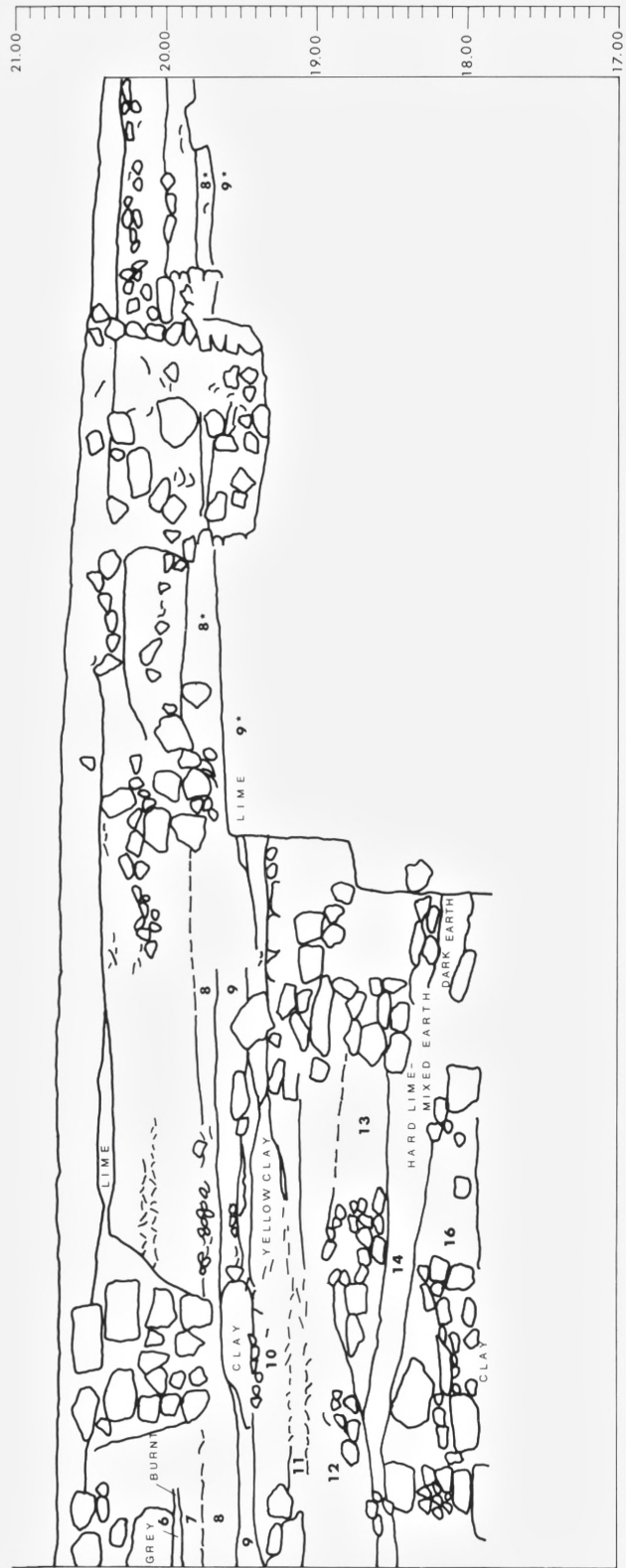
74: I am indebted to G. Ploug for the observation that Complex IX at Tall Sūkās was so similar to the architecture of Ḥama in period D, that it would have been no surprise had it been excavated at that site.

75: Sūkās I, 108 note 391, 124 and 127.

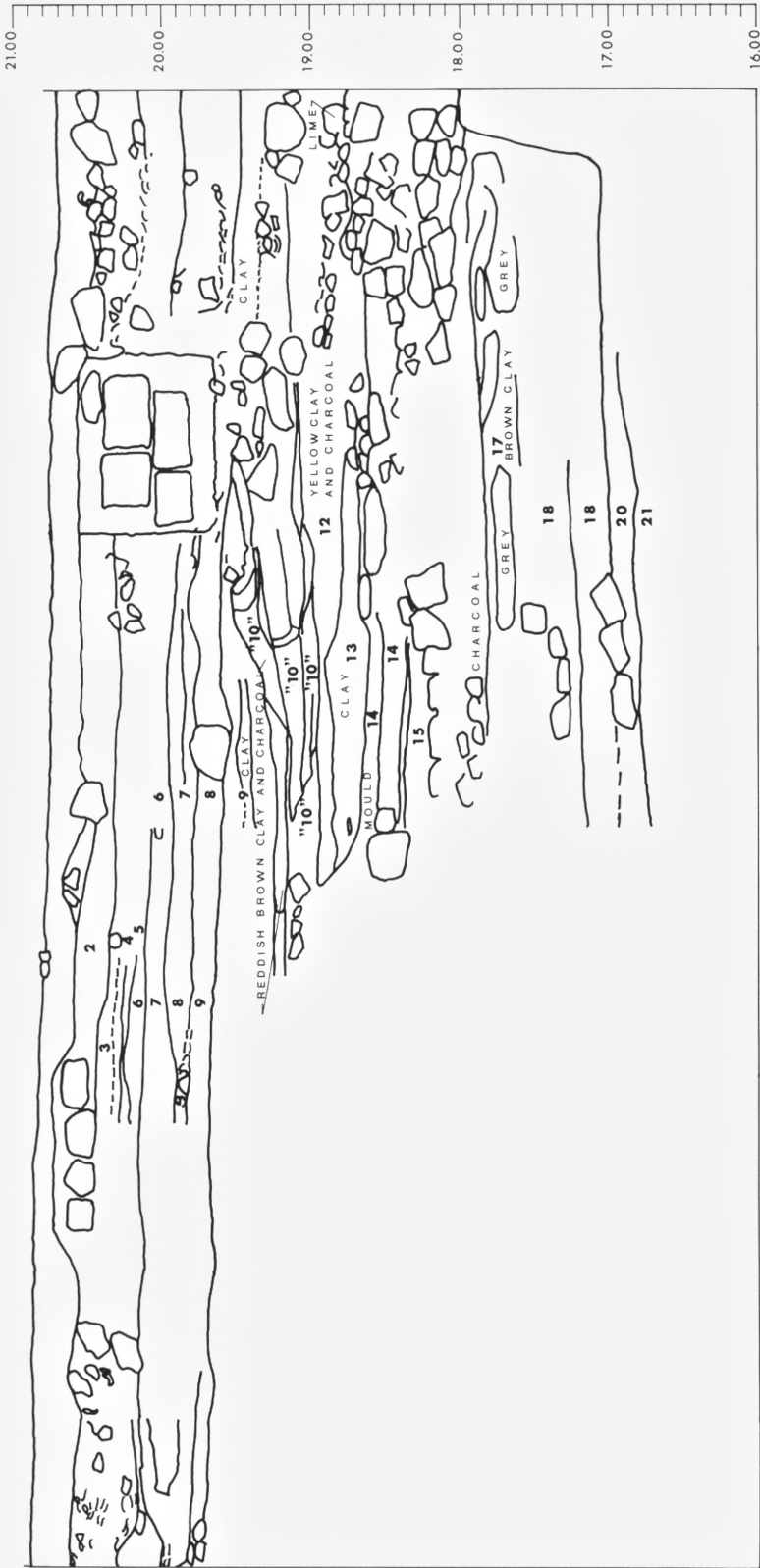
Sections 1-11



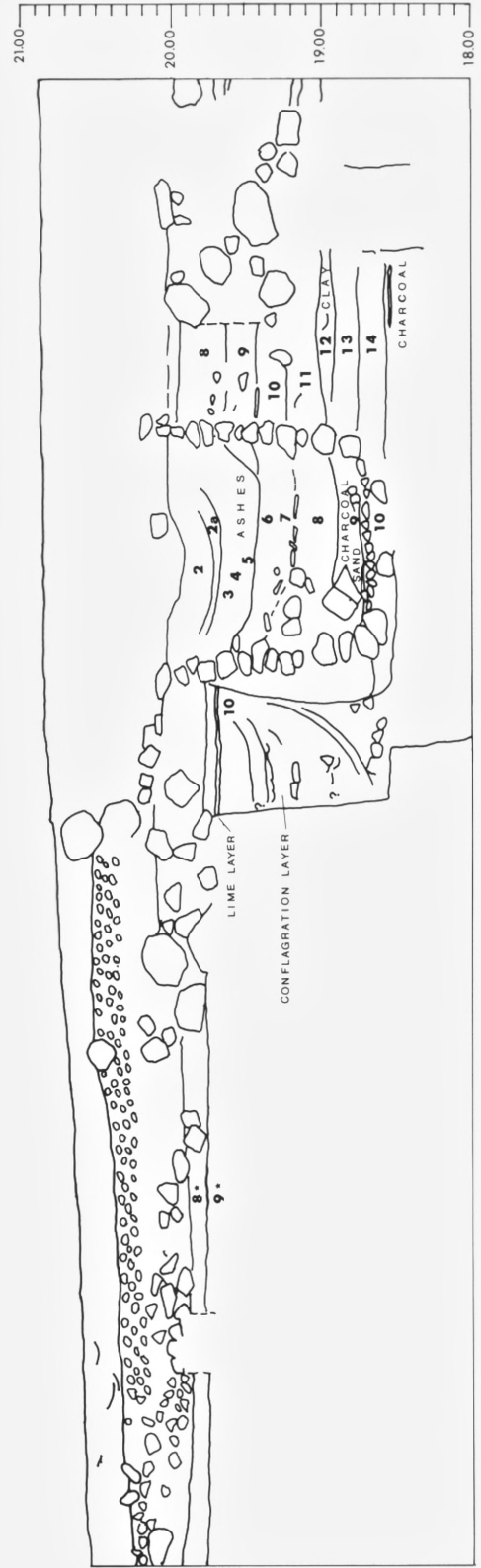
Section 1. G 11 SW. Detail of west baulk as seen from the east. 1:50.



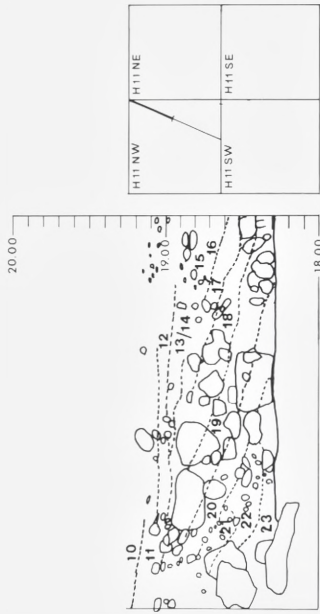
Section 2. G 11 SW/NW. West baulk as seen from the east. The rendering of the upper layers (1 to 7) is incomplete. 1:50.



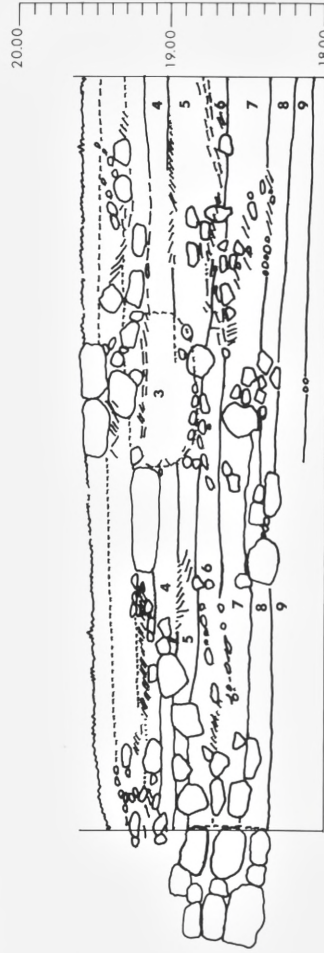
Section 3. G 11 SE/SW. South baulk as seen from the north. The rendering of the upper layers (1 to 7) is incomplete. 1:50.



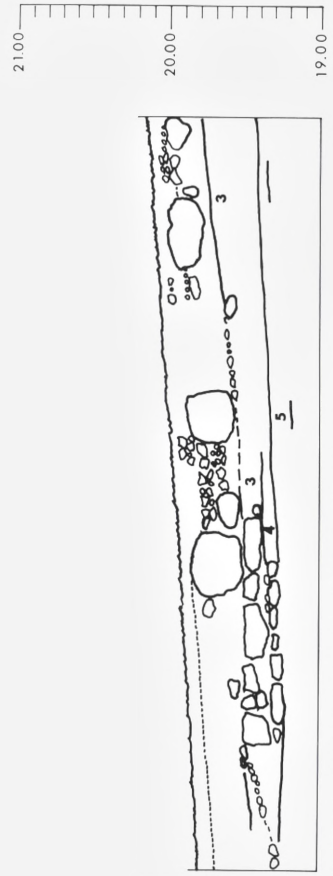
Section 4. G 11 NE/SE. East baulk as seen from the west. The rendering of the upper layers (1 to 7) is incomplete. 1:50.



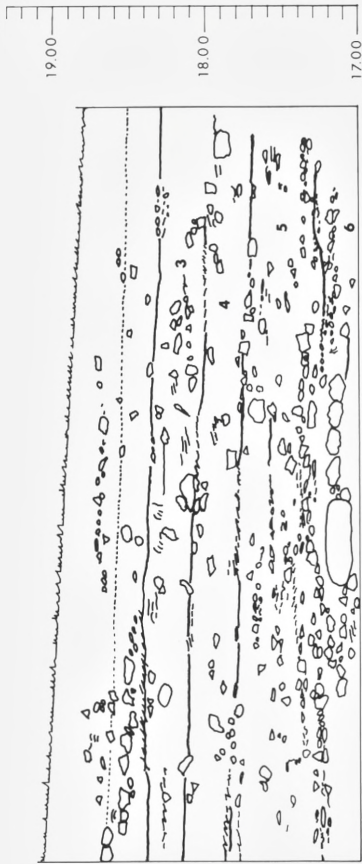
Section 5. H 11 NW. North-north-east/south-south-west baulk as seen from the west. Detail. 1:50.



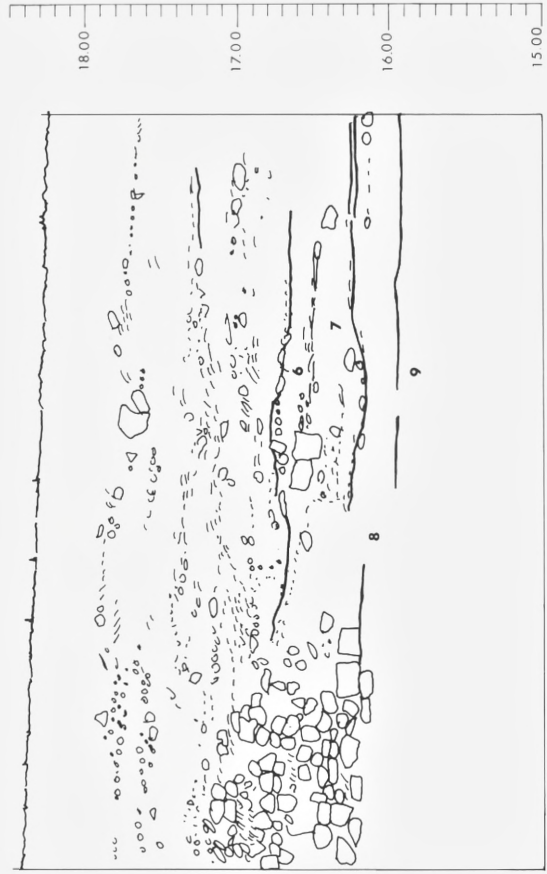
Section 6. F 8 NW. East baulk as seen from the west. 1:50.



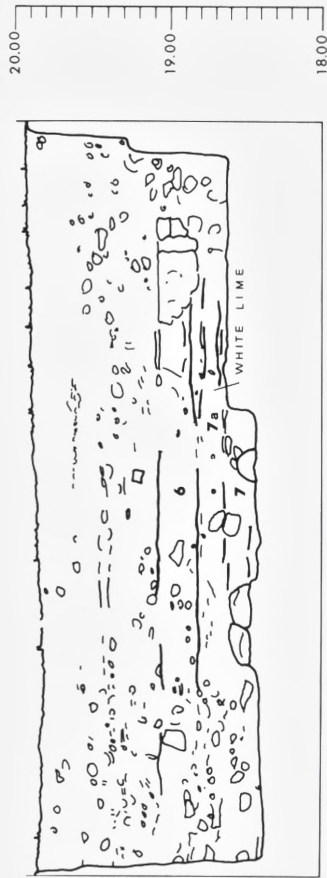
Section 7. F 11 NW. East baulk as seen from the west. 1:50.



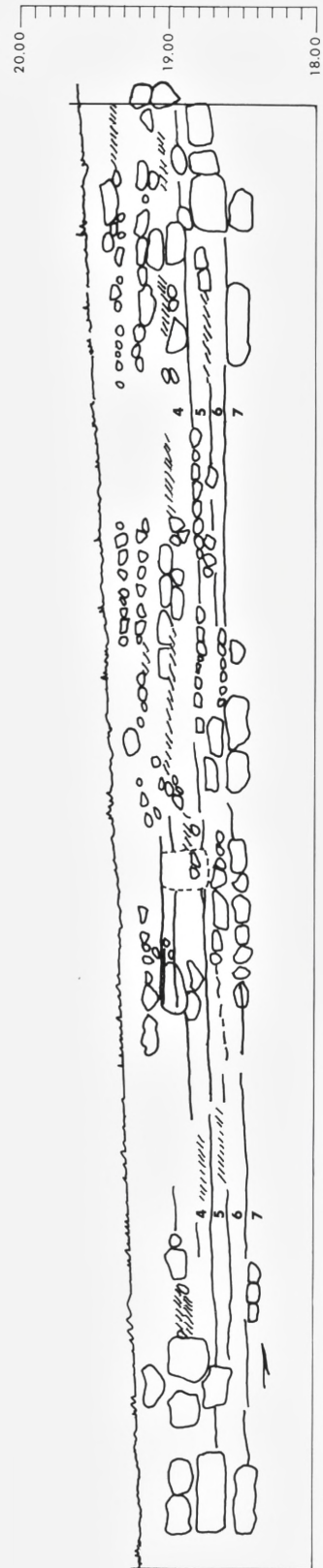
Section 8. J 8 SE. South baulk as seen from the north. 1:50.



Section 9. P 11 NW. East baulk as seen from the west. 1:50.



Section 10. L 13 SE. South baulk as seen from the north. 1:50.



Section 11. E 8 NE/SE. East baulk as seen from the west. 1:50.

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