

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CARLSBERG EXPEDITION TO PHOENICIA 12

SŪKĀS X

The Bronze and Early Iron Age Remains
at the Southern Harbour

By P.J. RIIS, JØRGEN JENSEN,
MARIE-LOUISE BUHL & BENEDIKT OTZEN



Historisk-filosofiske Skrifter 17

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

Commissioner: Munksgaard · Copenhagen 1996

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Synopsis

In 1960 the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia excavated at the southern harbour of Sūkās the large pottery deposits of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages presented in this volume. At first it was supposed that they were parts of a cremation cemetery preceding the Graeco-Phoenician graves published in Sūkās VI. However, a meticulous perusal of the evidence has shown that the deposits are the remains of an open air sanctuary dedicated to the same principal deity, probably Melqart, as that worshipped in the harbour sanctuary of the 6th-1st centuries B.C., also published in Sūkās VI, and that two fire-places in layers of the Early Bronze Age may have been the sacrificial hearths of the original sanctuary.

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Contents

I. Introduction	5
<i>P.J. Riis</i>	
II. Report of the Excavation at the Southern Harbour of Sūkās August 27th – November 9th 1960	11
<i>Jørgen Jensen</i>	
III. The Objects of Pottery and Other Materials	25
<i>Marie-Louise Buhl</i>	
IV. The Inscription SH 79.....	62
<i>Benedikt Otzen</i>	

List of Plates

in envelope at the end of the volume

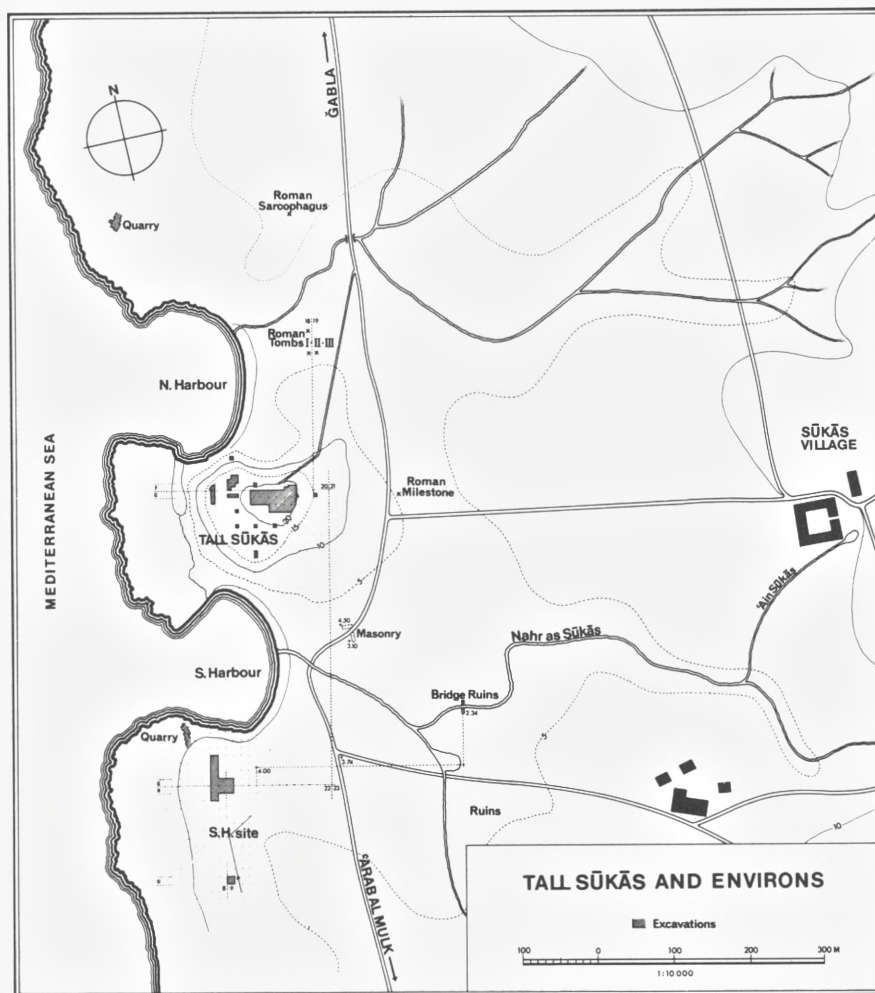
- Pl. I. Excavations 1960. Mīna Sūkās (Southern Harbour). Sections A-a and B-b. 1:25.
- Pls. II-V. Excavations 1960. Mīna Sūkās (Southern Harbour). Plan of the Pottery Deposits of Periods J-H (II north-western sector, III north-eastern sector, IV south-western sector and V south-eastern sector). 1:20.

I. Introduction

As already mentioned in the third preliminary report of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia¹ and in the publication of the Graeco-Phoenician cemetery and sanctuary at Mīna Sūkās, the southern harbour (figs. 1-2),² there was under the sanctuary and the graves considerable

remains datable to the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages (Sūkās periods J-H) as well as some material indicating an activity on the site in the Early Bronze Age (Sūkās period L), perhaps even earlier (Sūkās periods N-M) (pl. I). At first we supposed that the Late Bronze and Ear-

Fig. 1. Map of the Sūkās region.
1:10000.



1: AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 134, 140-141.

2: Sūkās VI, Copenhagen 1979, 5-8.

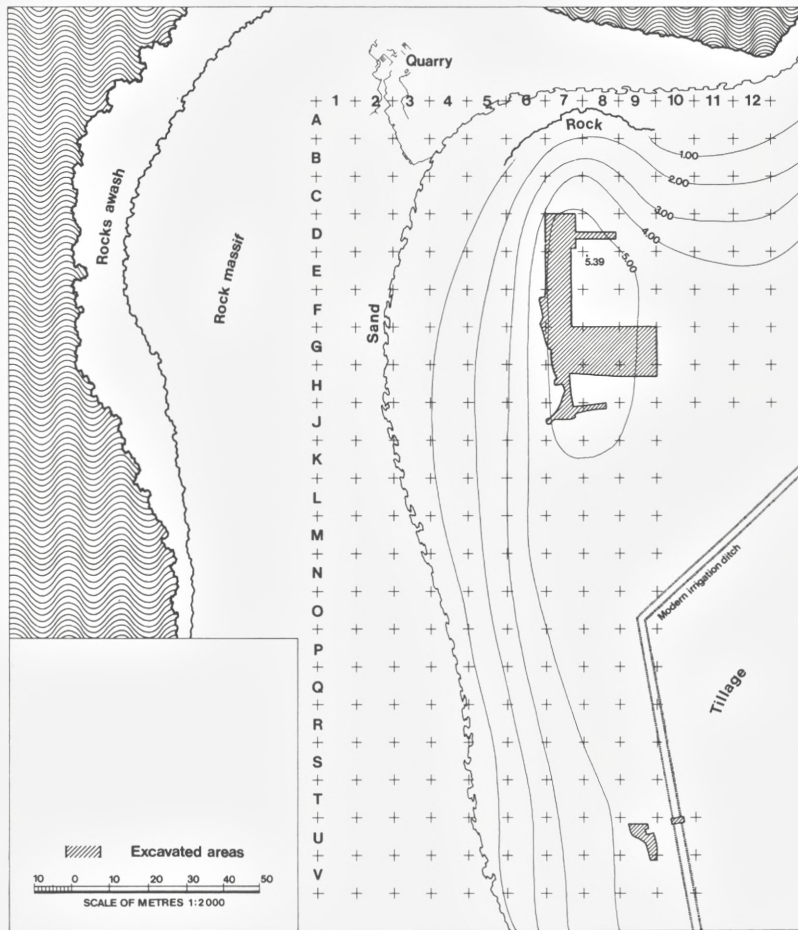


Fig. 2. Plan of the excavation area at the southern harbour. 1:2000.

ly Iron Age remains, pottery deposits of the 14th to the 9th or 8th centuries B.C. (pls. II-V), were parts of a cremation cemetery preceding the Graeco-Phoenician graves,³ and later the finds at the airport of 'Ammān seemed to confirm somehow this view;⁴ but a renewed, meticulous perusal of the evidence from the southern harbour, which is more akin to what we learn from finds in Cyprus, has convinced us

that we have to do with an open air sanctuary dedicated to the same principal deity as that worshipped in the harbour sanctuary of the 6th-1st centuries B.C. The pottery deposits very much resemble those excavated at Athienou, votive offerings in an open courtyard attached to a copper-producing establishment of the 14th and 13th centuries B.C.⁵ A closer parallel is presented by a rural cult place of the Iron

3: AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 140.

4: Biblical Archaeologist 46 1983, 223-229.

5: T. Dothan & A. Ben-Tor, Excavations at Athienou 1971-1972, Jerusalem 1974.

Age, discovered in the neighbourhood of Sol-oi,⁶ which seems to have had its background in the Bronze Age tradition, to judge from a sanctuary at Hagios Iakobos⁷ and the well-known clay model from Bounous.⁸ The absence of bones, which we explained as an effect of the environment, is now easier understood by comparison with the Cypriote finds.

The repertoire of our material consists predominantly of small vessels, amphoriskoi, jugs and bowls which apparently often had contained liquids or sometimes burnt material, e.g. lentils and other seeds, furthermore so-called "fruitstands" or rather incense-burners as indicated by the traces of fire, a so-called "wall-bracket", probably also an incense burner, and lamps, as well as large amphorae, usually broken, incomplete and made brittle from fire. A small number of objects, remains of bull-vases and figurines, a bull and a human being, apparently male, together with the incense-burners, the vases containing liquids, probably wine or oil, the charred vegetables and the sea-shells, help us to identify the god of the sanctuary. Nothing speaks against the idea that he was Melqart, the chthonic deity worshipped in the later sanctuary⁹ and not only corresponding to the Babylonian Nergal, but in Cyprus even assimilated with Poseidon.¹⁰ Unfortunately, the inscription on the amphora SH 79 does not bring us nearer to a final determination of the cult.

No doubt, the centre of the later sanctuary was the Altar Enclosure with the baetylic stone representing the deity in the middle (fig. 3).¹¹

We may suppose that the baetyl was no invention of the builders of the said enclosure; most likely it was an heirloom from an older cult place, and it cannot be precluded that it originally stood next to the Early Bronze Age fire-places found in layers 3 and 5 of the sounding in sector G 7, i.e. 1-1.5 m deeper. In that case the fire-places were primitive sacrificial hearths, and the baetyl must first have been moved from layer 5 to layer 3 and later to a place level with the pottery deposits, i.e. on layer 2, the old surface which could be traced under the entire field of deposits. At that level there were in the sounding no remains of a fireplace; so, the burnt sacrifices must have been made elsewhere. When we considered the pottery deposits' possible relations to the 'Ammān airport finds, Mr. Ingolf Thuesen, M.A., pointed out that the ashlar blocks 1-7 in sectors G 8 and 9¹² might have been the only remainders of a central structure like that in 'Ammān. However, a structure to which the blocks could belong is not necessarily to be imagined as a small temple, a predecessor of the naiskos dated to Sūkās period G¹³. As stated by the excavator, Mr. Jørgen Jensen, the blocks were found lying without any order, i.e. not in situ. K 3 lay immediately on top of the deposited Late Bronze or Early Iron Age Pottery, the others in the very level of the pottery deposits, and they cannot with certainty be referred to the Graeco-Phoenician burials. If the baetyl was transferred to layer 2, there would be need of some sort of sacrificial place instead of the hearths; so, the possibility exists that the blocks were used for a built altar like that of Ba'al in

6: Proceedings of the 7th British Museum Classical Colloquium, London 1989, 68-83.

7: Swedish Cyprus Expedition I, Lund 1934, 355-370 pl. 13, H.T. Bossert, *Altsyrien*, Tübingen 1951, 2 no. 11 pl. 4.

8: *Syria* 13 1932, 346-348 pls. 70-71, *Archaeologica* 88 1938, 118-125 pls. 7-8, Bossert, *op.cit.* 7 nos. 97-99 pls. 36-37.

9: Sūkās VI, 65-68.

10: *Studia Phoenicia* V, Louvain 1987, 397.

11: Sūkās VI, 45-47 no. 24 fig. 143.

12: Sūkās VI pl. II.

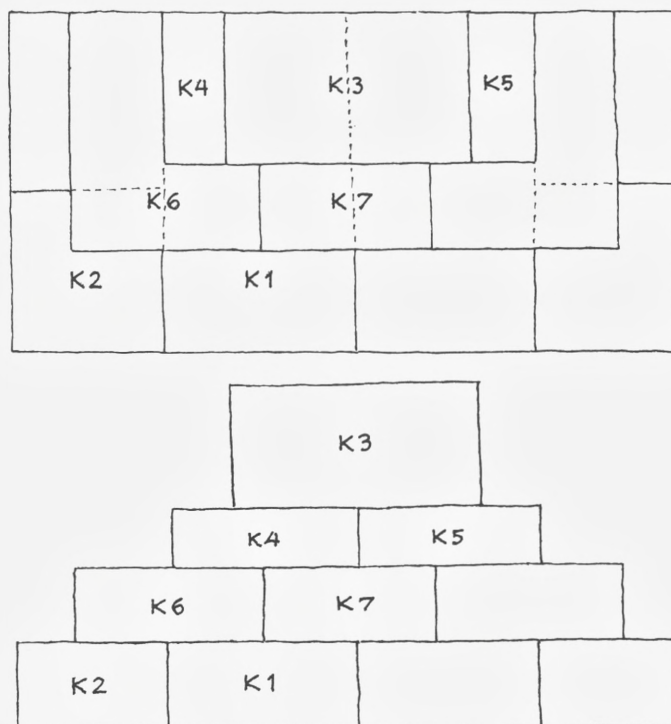
13: Sūkās VI, 64-65 fig. 219.

Rās Šamra – Ugarit¹⁴ or perhaps, on account of the blocks' varying heights, like that of Myrtou in Cyprus,¹⁵ both of the Late Bronze Age. Considering a reconstruction founded upon the measures of the individual blocks preserved, I would, after all, prefer that of a "Würfelaltar" or rather a "Stufenaltar", resembling some at Petra.¹⁶ Such an altar (fig. 4), which may have stood in the eastern part of sector G 7, was probably demolished in the 6th century B.C. when the new sanctuary in G 7 was built.

The Bronze and Early Iron Age remains were found in the weeks August 27th to November 9th 1960. The measuring and survey-

ing of the architectural and more important minor finds in the western sectors were at first done by the Director of the Expedition himself, P.J. Riis; but from August 31st Mr. Jørgen Jensen, archaeological assistant, now Deputy Keeper in the National Museum of Denmark, who had been in charge of the eastern parts, took over the whole excavation at the southern harbour. His report is published in Chapter II. The objects of pottery and other materials are dealt with in Chapter III, by Dr. Marie-Louise Buhl, former Keeper of Near-Eastern and Classical Antiquities in the National Museum, and Professor Benedikt Otzen, University of Århus,

Fig. 4. Tentative reconstruction of an altar with the ashlar blocks K 1-7. 1:20. Drawn by P.J. Riis.



14: H. Klengel, *Geschichte und Kultur Altsyriens*², Leipzig 1979, 88 fig. 35.

15: BCH 94 1970, 299 fig. 170, Acts of the International Archaeological Symposium "The Mycenaeans in the

Eastern Mediterranean", Nicosia 1973, 227-231 pl. 28.6-8.

16: K. Galling, *Der Altar in den Kulturen des alten Orients*, Berlin 1924, 62-63 pls. 11.3-4 and 7-9, 12.10-11.

has written a note on the inscription of the amphora SH 79, Chapter IV. To them all, the Director of the Expedition tenders his sincere thanks, as well as to the members of the Committee for the Carlsberg Expeditions to Syria: Mr. Peder Mortensen, Director of the Prehistoric Museum at Moesgård (chairman), Pro-

fessor Olaf Olsen, Director General of Antiquities, Professor Eduard Nielsen and Mr. Ingolf Thuesen, University of Copenhagen, and to Misses Kristina Winther Jacobsen and Alexandra Nilsson, who made the profile drawings and plans published in this volume.

II. Report of the Excavation at the Southern Harbour of Sūkās

August 27th-November 9th 1960

By soundings on the foreland south of Mīna Sūkās, the southern harbour, there appeared in August 1960 some architectural remains of a sanctuary dating from the 6th-2nd centuries B.C.¹ After the excavation of these remains two trial trenches towards the east were put at work at the end of the month, in the following named the northern and the southern. In the northern one assemblages of pottery vessels appeared on August 28th, and, when later on the excavation area was extended, they proved to mark the western limit of the field of deposits mentioned below.

In the months of August, September, October and the first part of November excavation work went on in the sectors D 7, E 7, F 7, G 7, H

7, J 7, G 8, G 9 and H 9. The field of deposits was uncovered in the sectors G 8, G 9 and H 9 North. As a measuring system a grid-pattern of 10 by 10 m large square sectors had been laid out at either side of a north-south-going base line between the sectors of the 8-range and the 9-range, staked out on August 28th (see above p. 6 fig. 2).² The levelling zero was fixed at 5.39 m above sea-level, the plane of sight being 1.45 m above zero. This holds good of all work plans and drawings, which have been numbered with Arabic numerals, 1, 2, etc. For a numbering of the objects found in the sectors Roman numerals have been used, but such numbers were also employed for collective finds appearing in the sectors.

I. Secondary Graves

A description of the secondary graves is here omitted, as the Graeco-Phoenician burials were published 1979 in Sūkās VI.³

II. Secondarily Deposited Ashlar Blocks

In the sectors G 8 and G 9 seven ashlar blocks were uncovered, numbered K 1-7 (figs. 5-9). They seem to have been placed without any order. They occurred at the same level as the

Late Bronze and Early Iron Age deposits and in one case, K 3, resting directly upon these (figs. 8-9). It was not possible to state if they were deposited upon a recent surface after sand drift,

1: See now Publications of the Carlsberg Expedition to Phoenicia 7: P.J. Riis, Sūkās VI, Copenhagen 1979, 33-68.

2: See Sūkās VI, 7 fig. 2.

3: Op.cit. 9-32.

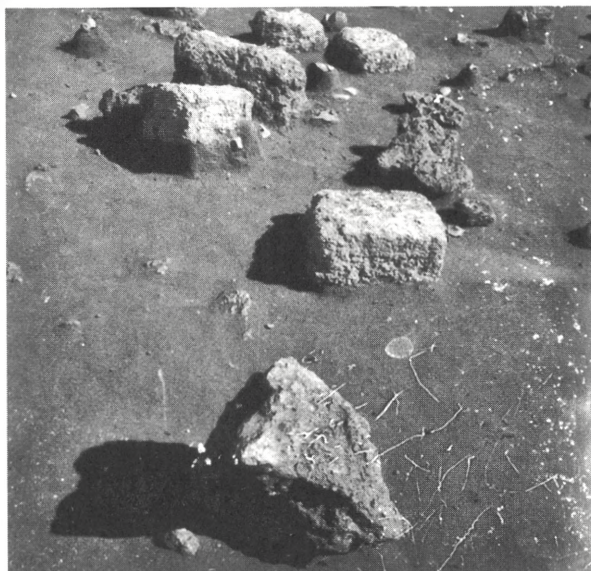


Fig. 5. The ashlar blocks K 1-5 seen from the south-west.

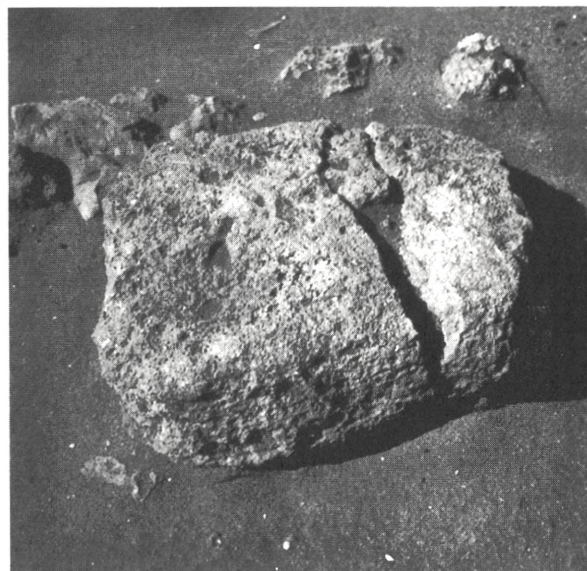


Fig. 6. The ashlar block K 6 seen from the east.

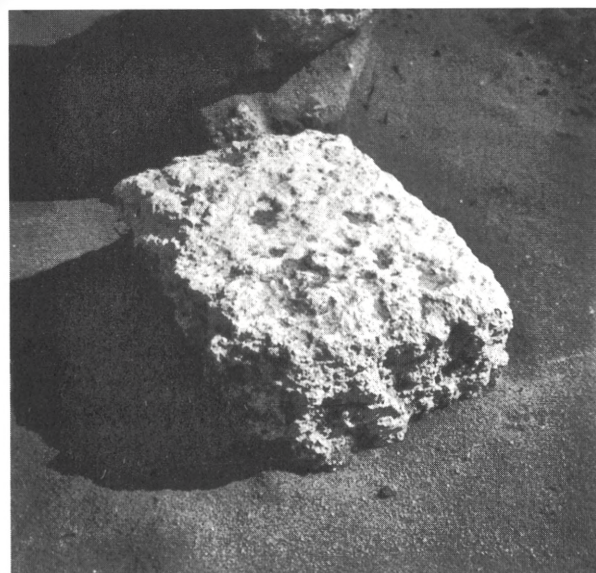


Fig. 7. The ashlar block K 7 seen from the west.



Fig. 8. The field of deposits in sectors G 8-9 seen from the east, to the left the assemblages F, E and J, to the right the ashlar blocks K 1-5.

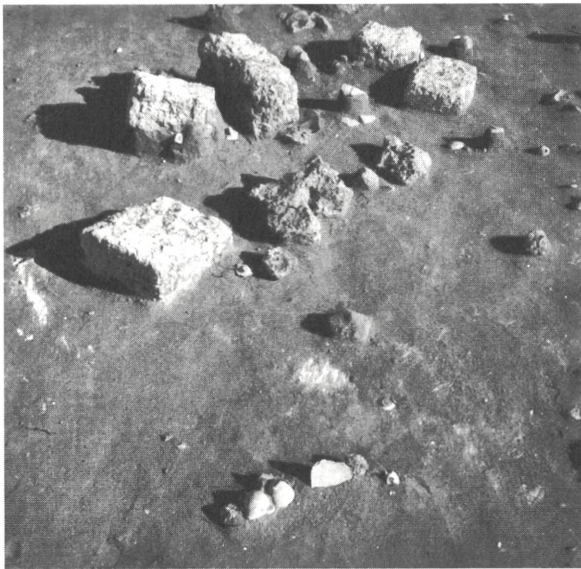


Fig. 9. Assemblage J and the ashlar blocks K 1-5 seen from the south.

or if they were put down by digging, or if they have sunk into the sand. However, a sand drift

seemed unlikely as the eastern parts of the field of deposits did not appear to have been exposed. Nor is it possible to decide from where the ashlar blocks have come, if they belong to the remains of destroyed buildings to the west, or if they originate from the quarries observed at the northern side of the foreland.⁴

The measures of the blocks are the following:

K 1 height 0.23 m, length 0.50 m, width 0.45 m
 K 2 height 0.23 m, length 0.43 m, width 0.40 m
 K 3 height 0.33 m, length 0.65 m, width 0.40 m
 K 4 height 0.15 m, length 0.53 m, width 0.38 m
 K 5 height 0.16 m, length 0.43 m, width 0.40 m
 K 6 height 0.20 m, length 0.63 m, width 0.50 m
 K 7 height 0.18 m, length 0.45 m, width 0.33 m

As there was no case of undisturbed graves under the ashlar blocks and no sherds later than the Early Iron Age, it seems evident that the blocks were not deposited in connection with the burials.⁵

III. The Late Bronze and Early Iron Age Field of Deposits

The excavation in the sectors G 9 and G 8 made it clear that the primary installations there were a series of deposits dating from the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age (fig. 8); but already at this point it must be discussed if we have to do with interments, and it should be emphasized that a final answer is impossible before an exact dating of the entire material and a subsequent understanding of the period's religious customs. It is to be stated that in

no case proof was provided for interpreting these deposits of small vessels as sepulchral. On very rare occasions during the excavation remnants of human bones appeared, but never as the contents of one of the said vessels of Late Bronze or Early Iron Age date.⁶

So, a definition of the character of these pottery assemblages seems difficult; but it is also dependent upon the determination of the different vessel types. Grosso modo two groups of

4: Op.cit. 6-7 figs. 1-2, 34 figs. 95-96.

5: In Sūkās VI, 20 and 13-14 it was suggested that the blocks K 1-6 were parts of a boundary wall, a kenotaph or a constructed monument belonging to one of the Graeco-Phoenician graves, whereas K 7 was possibly a

sepulchral cippus. Another explanation was attempted above Chapter I, 7 and 9 fig. 4.

6: A paragraph on the bones found in G 9 SE is here omitted, as they were correctly ascribed to the Graeco-Phoenician burial Sūkās VI, 29 no. 31.

shapes may be distinguished: 1) the smaller vessels including small bowls, “fruit stands”, amphoriskoi and juglets, 2) the larger vessels including amphorae deposited in a broken state. In several cases the smaller vessels seem to have contained liquids, which could be seen from the cementing of the sand in the vessels. Two kinds of sand were found, the loose and that cemented together, the limit between the latter and the former often indicated by a horizontal surface corresponding to the position of the vessel in the surrounding sand; we may then with certainty speak of liquid contents. Other vessels, few however, contained burnt organic material. This holds particularly true of the vessels CCCXI (see Chapter III, Class VI A: 3661) and CCXCVI (Class III B: 3555/1) with burnt minor fruits, probably lentils and other small seeds; but only very seldom such contents occurred in the vessels. In other, more numerous vases there were among the grains of sand quite small amounts of charred material, in one vessel rarely more than some twenty particles. None of these could be determined as carbonized fruits; but it is equally certain that they were no burnt bones. Accordingly it seems indisputable that the pottery deposits served a cultic purpose and that group 1 could not be defined as sepulchral.

It is without any doubt that the vessels in all cases were buried in the sand. Different deposit levels could not be ascertained; but within the assemblages the placing of the individual vessels could vary vertically up to 0.30 m. Also the occurring of stones at several assemblages is a sign of digging. In several cases the stones seem to have been placed on top of the assemblage after the filling-in of the pit, as the stone often lay at a higher level than the vessels.

As to group 2, the larger vessels, they were in

most cases big amphorae with a pointed bottom and with the largest diameter at the upper part of the belly. It is important that the entire excavation did not produce any complete specimen of this type of vessel, and that these larger jars always appeared as made brittle by fire, often with the bottom as the most brittle part. It is true that also other vessels presented such features, but rarely more than a few within a group, and it is here mostly the so-called “fruit stands” that have traces of open fire. It might seem, therefore, that with the group of large vessels we approach the category of cinerary urns, if we are at all allowed to speak of urn graves. In not a few cases there was around the vessels remains of charcoal and other carbonized organic material, but only where special conditions of preservation manifested themselves, e.g. under the Graeco-Phoenician grave uncovered on September 22nd,⁷ where the clay contributed to preserve, and similarly in the deposit CCCCLXVI (see below, assemblage M), where a bowl placed upside down over a stone had helped to protect the charred material. This leads to the question of preservation of bones. As already mentioned no remains of burnt bones were found in connection with the early pottery deposits, and on the whole bones seem to have been preserved only with particular protection. Also the Graeco-Phoenician graves had been severely damaged by the percolation of humic acid and in addition possibly salt water; the bones could thereby get a character resembling that of burnt bones.⁸

Looking at the plan of the excavated part of the field of deposits (pl. II 1-4) we realize that the pottery concentrations were most intense in sectors G 9 Southeast and H 9 Northeast, where they seem to mark a central area, the deposits thinning out radially from there. Towards

7: Sūkās VI, 27-28 no. 30.

8: Some remarks on the Graeco-Phoenician burials nos. 32 and 27 are here omitted, see Sūkās VI, 29 and 22.

the north and the west it is easier to distinguish the individual deposits than towards the east. Where the concentrations are closer, a distinction can only be made after a determination of the accessories of a single deposit.

Such single deposits may be exemplified by the following enumeration, A-O.

A. CCCCL (3328/1-10), G 9 SE (fig. 10). Two fragmentary "fruit stands" (Class XIII B: 3328/1-2), the bottom of a flat open bowl

(Class XI A: 3328/3), side and bottom of a small bowl with detached rim (Class XII A 2: 3328/4), handle and side fragment of a juglet (Class V C: 3328/5), bottom and handle of a small biconical pot (Class VIII B 2: 3328/6), a flat clay disk with rounded side (3328/7), and an ovoid stone with a mark of boring at one end, presumably part of a drilling apparatus (3328/8). Around the deposit there were four stones of head-size, twenty small snail shells

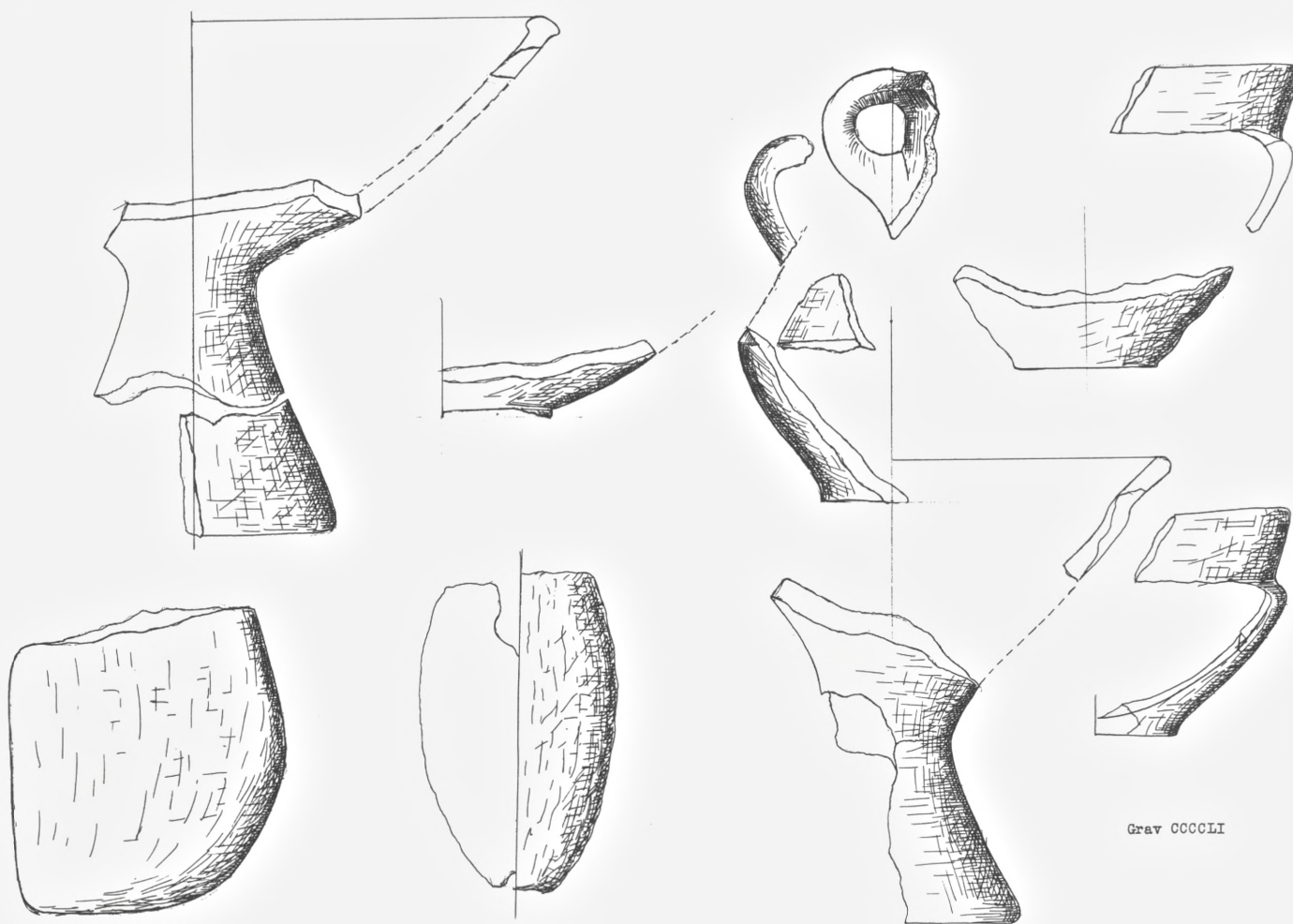


Fig. 10. Vessel types from assemblage A. 1:2. Drawn by J. Jensen.

(3328/9) and a series of indefinite sherds (3328/10).

B. CCCXXXIII (3137/1) + CCCXXVIII (3329/1) + CCCXXIX (3165/1), G 9 NE. Oinochoe (Class VI A: 3329/1), small biconical pot (Class VIII C 2: 3165/1), and sherds of a large amphora (Class II B 1:3137/1).

C. CCCCLXXXVIII (3394/1) + CCCCLXXXVII (3792/1-3) + CCCXC (3783/1) + CCCXCI (3806/1-2), G 9 NE. "Fruit stand" (Class XIII A 4: 3792/2), juglet (Class VI A: 3783/1), side of vessel with handle (Class XII F 2: 3806/1), small shell of a murex (3792/3) and several smaller sherds (Class XIII C 2: 3394/1, Imp. III A: 3792/1, and trumpet-shaped neck of vase: 3806/2).

D. CCCCLXV (3625/1-26), H 9 NW. Juglet (Class VI A: 3625/1), "fruit stand" (Class XIII C 4: 3625/2), handle of large amphora (Class II B 1: 3625/3), and, on top of the deposit, a big stone.

E. CCCCLXXXIII (3171/1), G 9 SE (fig. 8). Large amphora (Class II: 3171/1) and one smaller vessel, the deposit having been disturbed by a secondary burial.⁹

F. CCCCLXXX (3187/1-9, 3198/1), G 9 NE/SE (fig. 8). Amphoriskos (Class III B: 3198/1), juglet (3187/1), bottom sherd with ring foot (3187/2), and sidesherds (3187/3-9).

G. CCCCLXXXIX (no no.), G 9 NE, small assemblage of vessels (no no.).

H. CCCXCIII (3780), G 9 NW. Sherds of amphora (Class II: 3780).

J. CCCCLXXXVI (3767/1, 3782/1-2), G 9 SW (figs. 8-9). Two small vases (Class I C: 3782/2, Class VII B 1: 3767/1) and an amphoriskos (Class III B: 3782/1).

K.-N. The assemblage in the southeastern angle of the excavated part of H 9 provides also some evidence. It obviously consisted of several deposits, at least two, probably four, and seems

to be a good starting-point for an examination of the character of the deposits.

K. CCCXXI (3657/1) + CCCXXXII (6184/1 = SH 100) + CCCXXXVIII (3648/1) + CCCXXXIX (3642/1) + CCCXLV (3570/1), H 9 NE. Two small amphorae (Class III B: 3657/1, Class III E: 3648/1), two oinochoai (Class VI A: 6184/1 = SH 100, 3570/1) and a bowl with foot (Class XIII A 4: 3642/1).

L. CCCXXXIII (3600/1) + CCCXXXIV (3658/1) + CCCXXXV (3595/1) + CCCXXXVI (3599/1) + CCCXXXVII (3176/1-6) + CCCXLII (3641/1) + CCCXLIII (3626/1) + CCCXLIV (3580/1) + CCCXLVI (6155 = SH 87) + CCCXLVII (3572/1), H 9 NE (fig. 11). Amphora (Class II: 3600/1), amphoriskoi (Class III B: 3572/1), jugs (Class VI A: 3641/1, Class VI C: 6155 = SH 87, Class VII D: 3176/4, Class VIII B 1: 3580/1), "dipper" (Class IX A: 3658), bowl on foot (Class XIII A 4: 3176/3),

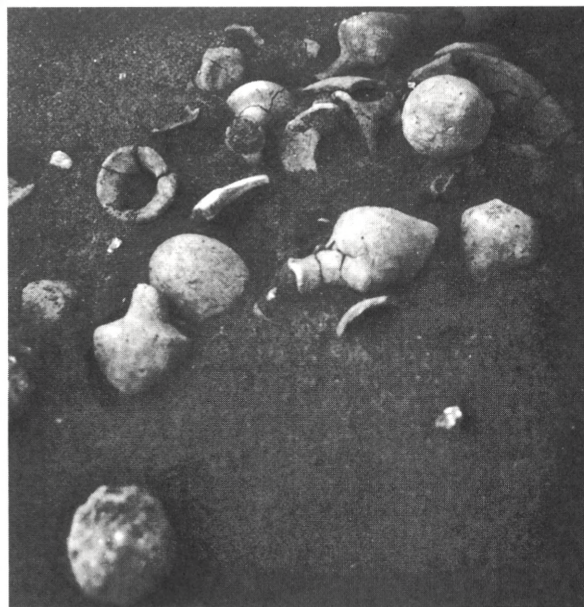


Fig. 11. Assemblage L seen from the west.

9: The Graeco-Phoenician grave Sūkās VI, 23 no. 28.

and the bottom of a vessel (Class XV C: 3176/2).

M. CCCXL (3654/1) + CCCXLI (6159 = SH 91) + CCCCLXVI (3554, 3563, 3568, 3582, 3584, 3586, 3588, 3593, 3607, 3610, 3638, 3640, 3672, 3680, 3708, 3725, 3726, 3741, 3757, 3795, 6258 = SH 113), H 9 NE (figs. 12-14). Jar (Class I B 2: 3726/8), amphora (Class II A: 3741/1), amphoriskoi (Class III B: 3757/1, 3726/1, 3582/1, Class III E: 3554/1), crater (Class IV A: 3640/1), oinochoai (Class VI A: 3654/1, 6159 = SH 91), jugs or oinochoai (Class VII B 1: 3672/1, Class VII B 2: 3638/1, 3726/1, Class VII C 1: 3725/8), mugs (Class VIII C 2: 3725/10, Class VIII E: 3586/1), "dippers" (Class IX A: 6258 = SH 113, Class IX B: 3726/3), bowls (Class XI D: 3726/6, Class F 2: 3584/1), "fruit stands" (Class XIII A 4: 3554/4, 3563/1, 3568/3, 3568/5, 3607/1, 3708/1, 3725/7, 3741/9, Class XIII B 2: 3741/11, Class C 4: 3568/1-2, 3568/4, 3741/2-3, 3741/6), bowls or "fruit stands" (Class XIV A: 3554/3, 3568/6, 3568/8-9, 3741/12, Class XIV C: 3568/7, 3726/11, 3741/10), and bottoms of vessels Class XV A: 3725/6, Class XV B: 3725/1, 3725/4-5, 3726/2, Class XV C: 3554/5, 3725/5).

N. CCCXVIII (3644/1) + CCCXLVIII (3618/1) + CCCXLIX (3567/1) + CCCCLXX (3637/1, 3483/1) + CCCCLXXI (3438/1, 3446, 3670) + CCCCLXXIII (3559/1) + CCCXCIX (3621/1), H 9 NE¹⁰. Sherds of a large amphora (Class II: 3446), amphoriskoi (Class III B: 3438/1, 3567/1, 3621/1, 3637/1, 3670/1), oinochoai (Class VI A: 3783/1, Class VI B: 3618/1), bowl (Class XII B 1: 3559/1) and bottom of vessel (Class XV A: 3644/1).

A counting of the shapes represented in the assemblages K-N gave the following result:

1) At least 18 "fruit stands" of varying shape (Classes XIII A 4, B 2, C 4, XIV A and C:

3554/3-4, 3563/1, 3568/1-9, 3607/1, 3708/1, 3725/7, 3741/2-3, 6, 9-12). Four rim profiles are represented. Seven or eight of the specimens were made brittle by fire.

2) 4 large amphorae, all of them fragmentary and made brittle by fire (e.g. Class II A: 3741/1) (fig. 12). As mentioned above it seems that in several cases the deposit had been grouped around a jar of this shape. A similar jar was regarded as the leading type in layer V at Tall Abū Ḥawām, and apparently the shape played the same role in the excavated part of the field of deposits at the southern harbour of Sūkās, as a further development of the type cannot be observed within the material found there.

3) One smaller jar, a handled vessel (Class IV A: 3640/1). Pots of this type are apparently not represented elsewhere in the field of deposits. The vessel was made brittle by fire and may have served the same purpose as the above-mentioned amphorae.

4) One urn with cylindrical neck (Class I D 2) (fig. 13). Vessels of this kind are very rare within the assemblages, apparently occurring only in G 9 and H 9. The vessel was not damaged by fire.

5) 6 biconical jugs with handles (Class VIII B 1) and a few sherds from vessels of the same type. Such vases belong to the most commonly used in the deposits, and not seldom they have a little content of burnt organic material.

6) 14 amphoriskoi with pointed bottom (Class III B). This shape, which offers many small variations, belongs equally to the most frequent within the field of deposits.

7) 5 juglets with handles (e.g. Class VII B 1: 3672/1), a shape also represented with different varieties, several of them provided with a trefoil mouth (Class VI).

8) 6 juglets with handles (e.g. Class VII B 2:

10: CCCCLXXVII must be omitted here as it was part of a Graeco-Phoenician burial, Sūkās VI, 29 no. 34.

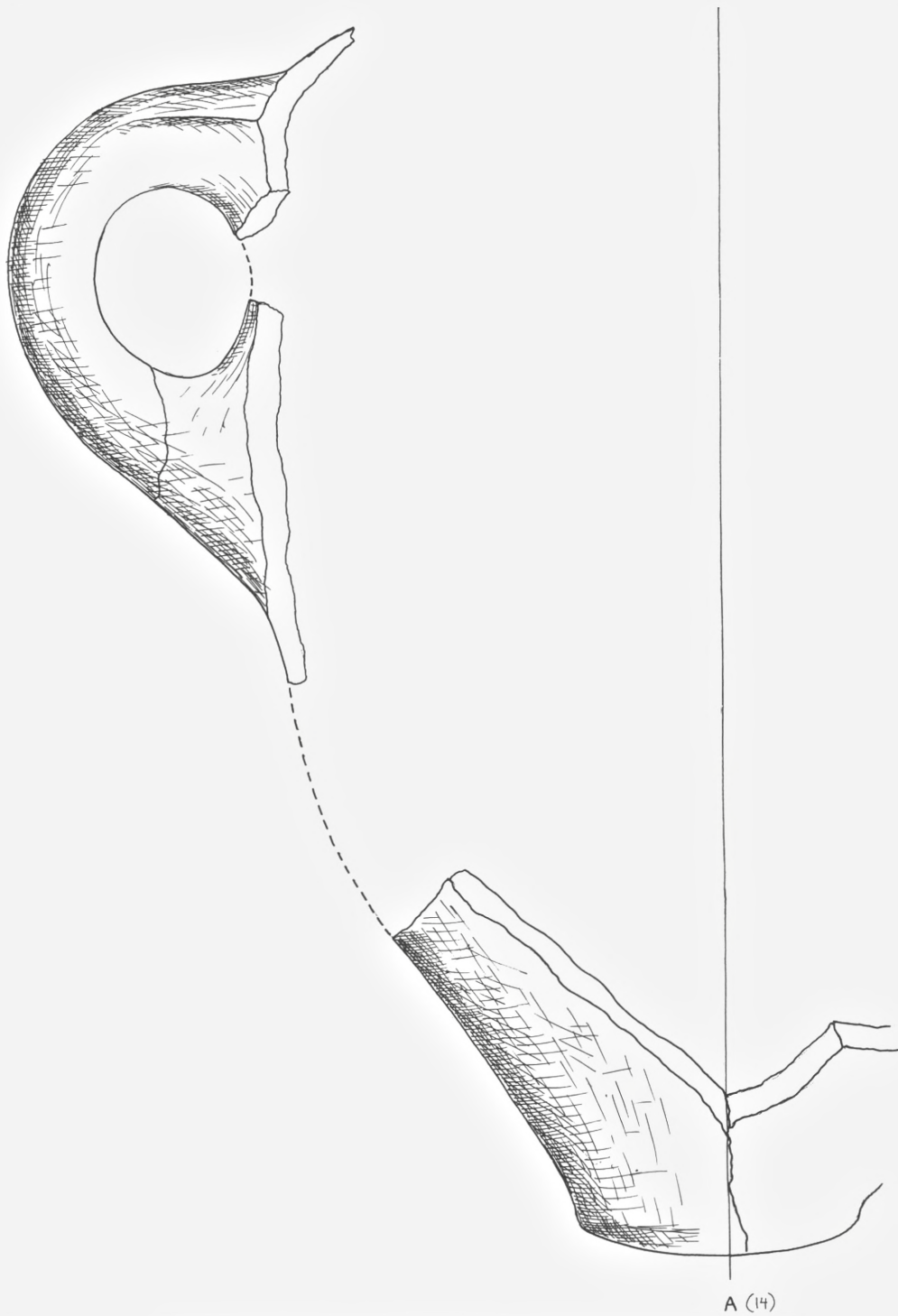


Fig. 12. Amphora from assemblage M. 1:2. Drawn by J. Jensen.

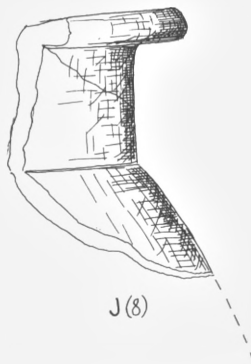


Fig. 13. Fragment of jar from assemblage M. 1:2 Drawn by J. Jensen.

3726/1). This shape is very close to the preceding one and is represented by several specimens throughout the field of deposits.

9) 6 bowls with detached rim and two handles (e.g. Class XII F 2: 3584/1). Vessels of this shape, often fragmentary, are rare in complete state within the field of deposits.

10) 14 smaller, flat bowls (e.g. Class XI B: 3726/6, Class XI F 2: 3584/1), several of them made brittle by fire.

11) 3 fragments of lamps (Class XVII), if not rims of “fruit stands” (Class XIV), all of them with the rim faintly detached.

12) One juglet with handle and pointed bottom (Class VI). This shape is close to the so-called “shaved dipper”. In the entire field of deposits only this specimen occurred.

13) One “shaved dipper” (Class IX A: 6258 = SH 113). This typical Late Bronze Age shape is represented by several specimens in the field of deposits.

14) One jug with tall neck (Class V C) (fig. 14), deposited in a fragmentary state. The vessel had not been made brittle by fire.

15) One bowl with detached rim (Classes

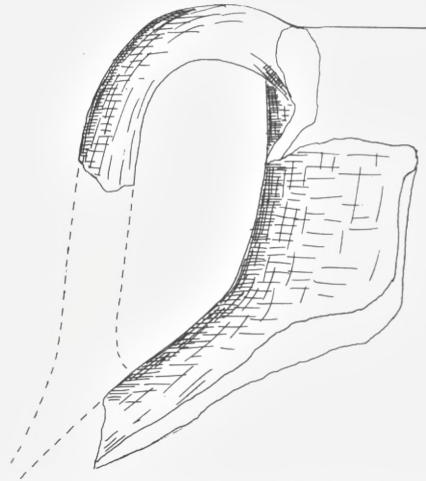


Fig. 14. Fragment of jug from assemblage M. 1:2. Drawn by J. Jensen.

XII A 2, B 2, C 2 or F 2 e.g. 3584/1), a shape very frequently appearing in the field of deposits.

This enumeration seems in all essentials to cover the contents of the assemblages K-N; a remainder of half a score of vessels is represented by the indeterminable sherds turned up contemporaneously. If the larger vessels made brittle by fire are regarded as the primary part of the deposits, the here undertaken division of the material seems to indicate that the group of assemblages probably consisted of at least four deposits (K, L, M and N), perhaps five or six. It appears as certain – to judge from their great number – that the so-called “fruit stands” always accompany the jar; the same holds also good of the amphoriskoi, and it is confirmed by the finds outside the assemblage. Nevertheless, it is impossible to state how the other shapes were distributed, for with exception of the said three shapes one cannot tell what actually belonged to a typical deposit. Nor is it possible to delimitate the individual depos-

its from one another when they occurred packed together as in the assemblages K-N.

O. A depositing of the same character seems to have taken place in G 9 SE immediately to the stone range of a Graeco-Phoenician burial.¹¹ This assemblage, LXXXVII (6143 = SH 79, 3266/1-5, 3281/1-4) + XLIX (3315/1) + L (no no.) + XXXIX (6075 = SH 49) (fig. 15), included a jar with an inscription on the handle (Class II B 1: 6143 = SH 79), and it is therefore important to define its relation to the other pots. Around and over the jar a series of vessels were discovered: some bowls or “fruit stands” (Class XIV A: 3266/1-2, 3315/1 and no no.), bottom and side of a smaller open bowl (Class XI A 3: 3281/1), and an amphoriskos with pointed bottom and containing burnt organic material (Class III B: 6075 = SH 49). It seems certain that at least these vessels have been deposited together with the jar, the primary piece of the assemblage, an amphora made brittle by fire, of the same type as the above-mentioned one in Tall Abū Ḥawām V. The vessels have apparently been put down near a stone, ca. 0.30 m large, which was uncovered in the same level as the pots. To judge from the circumstances of the find the deposit does not differ from the others in the area. So it, too, is datable to the Late Bronze Age or the Early Iron Age (for the inscription see Chapter IV).

P. Another deposit of importance comprises the numbers XXVI (3362, 3368/1-4, 6205 = SH 128) + CCLVIII (no no.) + CCCXLII (6205 = SH 128) + CCIX (3668/1-8) + CCCLXIV (3632/1), G 9 SW/SE-H 9 NW/NE. A wall bracket appeared here in fragments numbered XXVI and CCCXLII (Class XVIII: 6205 = SH 128) and may indicate the extension of the deposit, for it was found as two disconnected pieces. Similar objects are not rare in the Levant;

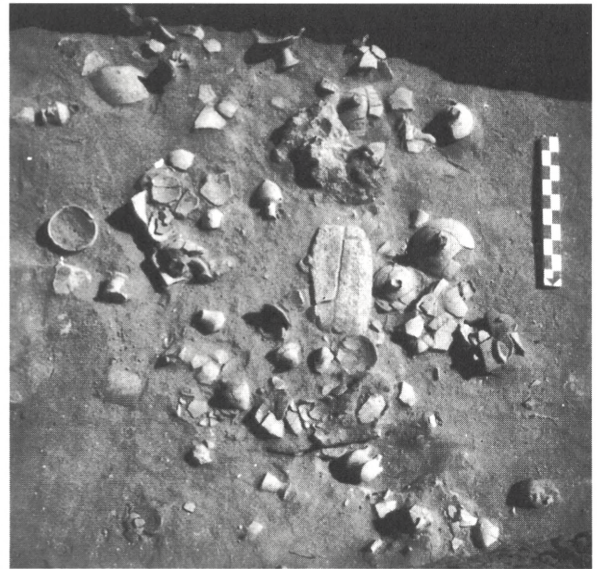


Fig. 15. Assemblages Q and O seen from the north.

examples may be quoted from Rās Šamra and Tall Abū Ḥawām.¹² The specimen has a wavy-line decoration, which is also the case with the others. The depositing seems determined by the occurrence of a large amphora of the above-mentioned type (Class II A: 3368/1-4) and a number of juglets with handles (e.g. Class VI A: 3632/1). Moreover the find comprised some bowls (Class XI A 3: 3668/1, Class XI B 1: 3362/2, Class XI F 2: 3362/1).

Q. LVI (6040 = SH 20, 3703/1-12) + CCCXLIX (3125/1) + CCCCL (3172/1, 3186/1-9) + CLXI (6058 = SH 36) + LXIV (3295/1) + LIX (3316/1) + CXLIV (6110 = SH 71) + CLXV (6095 = SH 57) + XLVIII (6060 = SH 38), G 9 SE (fig. 15). In addition to the bull vase (Class XIX A: 6040/1 = SH 20) the assemblage may have comprised an amphoriskos (Class III:

12: Ugaritica II, Paris 1949, 212-213 fig. 88, QDAP 4 1935, 37 no. 228.

6095 = SH 57), oinochoai (Class VI A: 3125/1, 6058 = SH 36), another juglet (Class VII: 3172/1), a mug (Class VIII B 1: 6060 = SH 38), bowls or “fruit stands” (Class XIII A 1: 6110 = SH 71, Class XIII A 4: 3316/1, Class XV: 3295/1).

The following objects are of importance with regard to the problem of dating the field of deposits:

Lamps (Class XVII). They constitute a comparatively large group, but broadly spoken there is only one type with tiny variations. All specimens are so-called saucer lamps, mostly with flat bottom. All of them have a faintly detached rim, flattened and outwards bent; but in no case this rim becomes a large collar as the one characteristic later on. Most distinct is the rim on a lamp from locus CCXCVIII (Class XVII B: 3591/1), which also in other respects corresponds to one from Tall Abū Ḥawām.¹³ Apparently there was no one which allows a rather advanced date, even if the features in some cases point down in time. The following pieces may be enumerated: CCLXXIX (Class XVII A: 3646/1), CCLII (Class XVII A: 3233/2), CCXII (Class XVII D: 3175/1), CCXCVIII (Class XVII B: 3591/1), CXXXVI (Class XVII B: 3643/1, Class XVII D: 3643/2), CXXXV (Class XVII A: 6097 = SH 59), CLXXXVIII (Class XVII: 3327), CXC VII (Class XVII: 3388), and one in CCCCLXXVI (Class XVII: 3412 or 3724/35). Only that from CCLXXIX seems to have been made brittle by fire.

Bull Vases (Class XIX A). Of such vases a complete example and the heads of two others were found in the field of deposits: LVI (6040/1 = SH 20, CCCXLI (6207 = SH 107) and CCCCLXXVIII (3788/1). LVI probably belongs to the following collective deposit: but

it seems impossible to refer the two heads to any definite deposit.

Stirrup-jars (Imp. II B). This shape was represented by at least four apparently imported examples: CCXLIII (6137 = SH 78), CCLII (3233/1), CCLXIV (3422/2-3) and one found immediately under LXVII (3724/48).¹⁴ To these may be added sherds found in H 9 N, ca. 0.40 m under the recent surface (3724/40), and others (see Chapter III, Imp. II).

Bowls with wish-bone handle (Imp. III A-B). Cypriote fragments turned up in the same level as the deposits (Imp. III A: 3242/1, 3724/17, 9064/1). Others came from loci CXCIX (Imp. III B: 3401/1), CCCCLXXXVIII (Imp. III A: 3792/1) and CCCCX (Imp. III A: 3132/1).

Figurines. The hind part of a Mycenaean bull figurine was found at CCVII (Imp. II F: 3371). A fragment of a locally made figurine turned up in H 9 NE in the same level as the deposits (Class XIX C: 6410 = SH 122).

“*Shaved dippers*” were discovered at loci CCCXCII (Class IX A: 3168/1), CCCCLXVI (Class IX A: 6258 = SH 113, Class IX B: 3726/3), CCCXX (Class IX A: 3633/1) and CCCCLXXXII (Class IX B: 3790/1).

Pyxides (Imp. II A). As local imitations of Mycenaean pyxides two pieces must be mentioned: CCCCLXXXIV (3766/1) and CCCCLIX (3441/1).

Without pretending to have dealt exhaustively with the question of dating we may state that the field of deposits chronologically seems to cover a rather limited span of time, and this impression is enhanced by the uniformity of the pottery. If a rough parallel must be drawn, the deposits appear to belong to essentially the same general period as stratum V at Tall Abū Ḥawām. Although a slight chronological differ-

13: QDAP 4 1935, 45 no. 279.

14: The stirrup-jar SH 78 was in Sūkās II, Copenhagen 1973, 8 by Miss G. Ploug compared with one from

Beth-Shan, BSA 62 1967, 127-128 pls. 28-29, whereas P.J. Riis, AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 140 note 2 referred to AJA 42 1938, 549-550 pl. 28.9, of LH III C date.

ence might be supposed between the central and the peripheral parts of the field, it is out of question that more than a few pots could be later than stratum V, e.g. some of the amphorae (see Chapter III, Class II B 1);¹⁵ but the analogies with objects in stratum V are more numerous.¹⁶

IV. *The Sounding in G 7 South*

After the removal of the architectural remains in the western part of the excavation it was decided at the end of October to undertake a sounding in G 7 S down to the rock in order to obtain an understanding of the genesis of the place.

This dig began with a partial uncovering of a layer of clay (layer 2) (fig. 16), which had been reached when the architectural remains were removed. It was ascertained that the layer had not, as first believed, been artificially added, but was an old surface, which could be traced under the entire field of deposits. Its highest point in the area laid free by the excavations in the sectors G 7-9 happened to be situated near the dividing line between G 8 and 9 at level 2.19 (0 = 5.39 m, plane of sight 1.45 m).¹⁷ From there the layer sloped distinctly towards the east, whereas it flattened more towards the west. In G 9 NW the Graeco-Phoenician burials were resting directly upon this layer; but in G 9 SE they were found about half a metre or even more over it.¹⁸ The work in the sounding lasted from October 29th to November 8th. The following strata could be distinguished:

1. A surface layer of dune sand in which both the architectural remains, the Graeco-Phoeni-

To conclude it should be pointed out that the above-mentioned difference between the central and peripheral parts also seems to reflect a change in the custom of depositing, as the more recent deposits looked much more simple, i.e. comprising fewer shapes, but still concentrated around large amphorae.

cian graves and the pottery deposits of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages appeared. It has not been possible with some certainty to indicate any real stratification within this about 1-1½ m thick layer. In places, especially in relat-

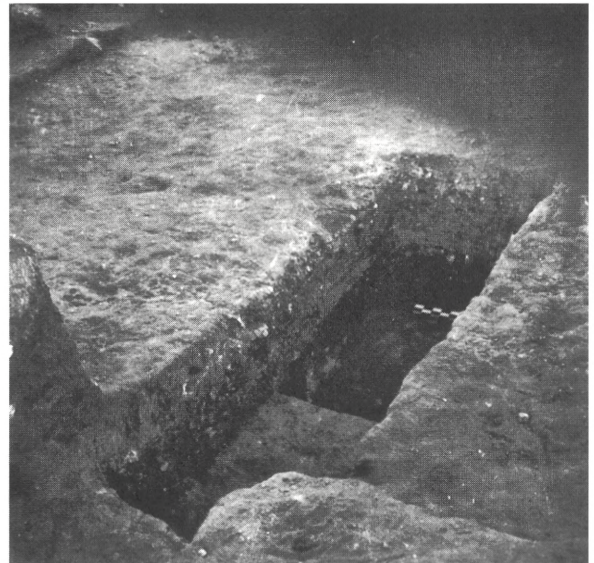


Fig. 16. Layer 2 in sector G 7 and the sounding with layers 3 and 5 seen from the north-east.

15: Also the bottom CCCCLXXXI (Class VIII B: 3226), which resembles that of a large amphora, see QDAP 4 1935, 9 fig. 13. On the chronology of Tall Abū Ḥawām, see BASOR 124 1951, 25.

16: Op.cit. 36 nos. 226 and 224, 37 nos. 228-229, 41 no.

247, 42 no. 253, 45 no. 279, 46 no. 283, 47 no. 288, 48 no. 291 and 54 no. 318.

17: See Sūkās VI pl. I: 4.65 m above sea-level.

18: Cf. Sūkās VI pl. I: burials 22 and 29.

ion to the buildings, an ancient surface level could be defined, but this was only indicated by artifacts, not geologically determined.

2. A layer of hard grey sandy clay, the layer 2 mentioned above (fig. 16), on the whole archaeologically sterile; but sometimes Graeco-Phoenician graves had been dug into it.¹⁹ The layer contained a few scattered stones, but apparently no cultural remains. How the layer came into existence is difficult to say; but its homogeneous character may suggest that it had been deposited by water, either through irrigation or through the influx of sea-waves. That it seems to be thinner towards the east and there has a greater content of sand speaks in favour of the latter explanation. The transition from this stratum to the underlying one is rather diffuse.

3. A dark greyish brown clayey culture layer, in which a few combed Early or Middle Bronze Age sherds were found (cf. Chapter III, Class XVI B). In addition a covered fire-place could be seen in the south wall of the sounding. It was marked 3 a, b, c and d; the letter *a* indicates reddish brown, archaeologically sterile sand, *b* a black clayey burnt layer, *c* a dark reddish brown clayey sand layer, and *d* a grey clayey sand layer. In the stratum also several small concentrations of lime could be seen.

4. A dark brown culture layer, also containing a few combed Early Bronze Age sherds (e.g. Class XVI B: 3464/1).

5. A reddish brown sand layer, in general archaeologically sterile (fig. 16). However, a fire-place was uncovered in the south wall and at the temporary bottom of the sounding, about 0.20 m below the upper border of the stratum (figs. 17-18). It consisted of stones of hand-size and compact remains of burnt material, as well as the jaw bone of an indefinite small animal and a few snail shells. At some places in the layer, otherwise looking very homogeneous, rather diffuse lime concentrations occurred.

6. A reddish brown greasy, very clayey layer, corresponding to layer 84 in Tall Sūkās, the deepest one.²⁰ The layer contained scattered stones and a few potsherds, among them several combed ones of Bronze Age date; but one had a wash of brown colour and might be regarded as Chalkolithic or at least of the Early Bronze Age (Class XVI C: 6295/1). Moreover a few, almost solitary bone splinters occurred in the layer, also two bronze fragments, possibly of a ring, and a mace-head of stone (Chapter III, Metal B and D: 3763/1, Stone B: 3162/1).

The rock appeared at level 506, i.e. 1.78 m above sea-level²¹ (figs. 19-20).

19: E.g. Sūkās VI, 16-17 no. 20 pl. 1.

20: See Sūkās III, Copenhagen 1974, 6: top levels 4.44-4.74 m above sea-level.

21: That is about 2 1/2 m lower than at Tall Sūkās, see Sūkās III, 6: 4.00-4.32 m above sea-level.

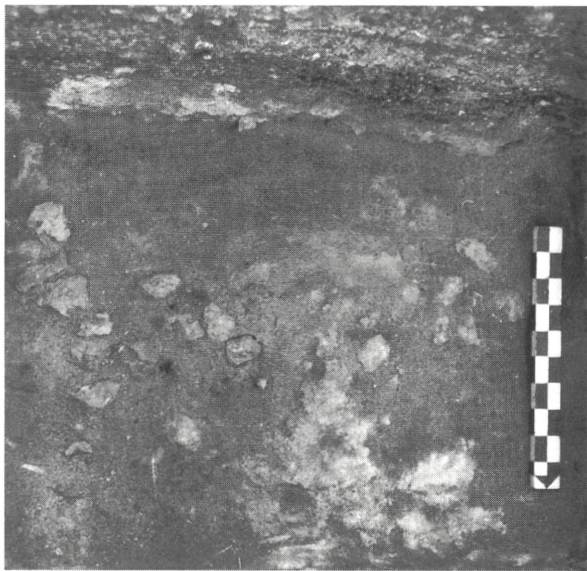


Fig. 17. Layer 5 in the sounding with the fire-place seen from the north.

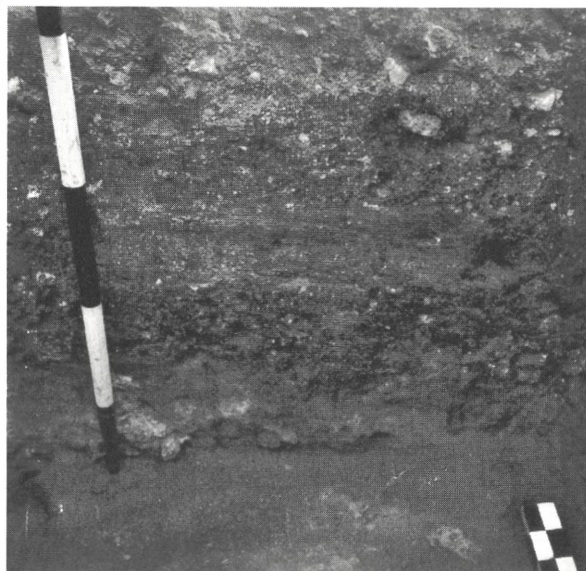


Fig. 18. The south wall of the sounding and layer 5 seen from the north.



Fig. 19. The west wall of the sounding and the rock seen from the east.

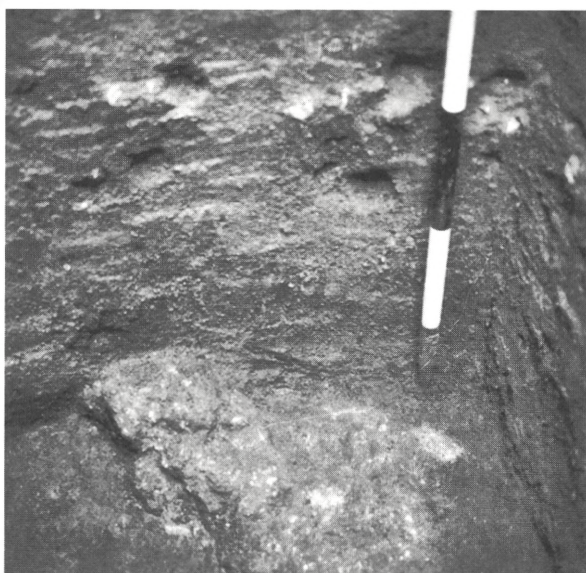


Fig. 20. The east wall of the sounding and the rock seen from the west.

III. The Objects of Pottery and Other Materials

As already mentioned by P.J. Riis in *Sūkās VI*, 8 the number of items which was ceded to the Danish National Museum by the Syrian Directorate General of Antiquities comprises no pieces from the excavation at the South Harbour. Furthermore only a limited quantity of objects from the lower levels of this site had been described, photographed, and drawn in the expedition house at Ġabla; but most of the material was sent to Damascus where Jørgen Jensen M.A., now Deputy Keeper in the Danish National Museum, and Ida Haugsted M.A., described and made drawings of the finds. Accordingly the present author has not herself seen and examined the majority of the finds in question, later kept in boxes in Syria and not accessible. So, the dating and classification have entirely been worked out on the basis of the information and drawings furnished by these two collaborators. The manuscript of the present chapter was finished Autumn 1993, and the literature coming later to the author's knowledge has not been taken into consideration.

The pottery has been divided into two main groups, one called "local" which word does not mean that we have found potter's workshops, neither on the tall nor at the harbour; but most of the material seems to have been made somewhere on the same coast within the sphere of domination or influence of Ugarit. The other and smaller group consists of imported pottery; it may contain some imitations by Phoenician potters, often difficult to single out safely, since no analysis of the clay could be made due to the existing circumstances. The examples enumerated below are given in the order of sectors, and within the individual sector in the order of loci.

Before we discuss the purpose of the accumulations of pottery found during the excavations at the Southern Harbour of *Sūkās*, it will be worth while to summarize the dates

obtained when treating the Classes of *local* pottery into which the objects have been included.

In *Class I* the remainders of jars have been compared with shapes from Rās Šamra of the periods called Ugarit Récent 2 (1450-1365) or 3 (1365-1200 (1150)) (Ugaritica VII, 221); only the neck fragments in Class I D may be younger, datable to the Iron Age.

Among the fragments of amphorae in *Class II A* all the rudimentary disk bases with only one exception are similar to those found on the tall and related to Canaanite commercial jars of the Late Bronze II A and B (1400-1200). In Class II B 1 the material has the same profiles as amphorae between 850 and 800 found at Tyre. The most interesting find is the handle of a jar made brittle by fire (G9SE LXXXVII) and with remains of an inscription (see Chapter IV). According to the excavation journal, the amphora was probably part of a deposit near a later north-south going stone-built tomb. Class II B 3 contains amphorae of a type known from the tall and at Tyre Str. 17 (1600 to after 1425/1415) (Bikai, Pottery pl. 49,1-10).

The amphoriskoi of *Class III* of which several were blackened by fire and one still containing small carbonized grains and bones (H9NE CCXCVI) seem to be something special for the excavation at the South Harbour, and as we shall mention later they probably served as containers of offerings or the like.

Fragments of craters in *Class IV* came either from the LB II Period or derive from types of the Period I-II in the Ĥamā cemeteries (1175/50-900).

Class V contains jugs to be compared with those from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 or 3, but they are not met with during the excavations on Tall *Sūkās*. When I state this, we must, however, not forget that with exception of the deep sounding the latter excavations were mostly concentrated in the upper layers, and that we have only limited knowledge of the local ware. One type in *Class VB* was also represented at Tall Ābū Ĥawām Str. 5 (c. 1300). In *Class VD* there is a neck fragment which may have belonged to a jug of a shape known among finds from Ĥamā E (800-725).

Most of the oinochoai in *Class VI* have been compared with material from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 3; one or two may be earlier, of the Ugarit Récent 2 Period. The type was not represented on the tall.

Class VII should be dated in the same way as *V* and *VI*. On the tall there was one vase which had the shape of a mug; but it was different from those at the South Harbour (*Sūkās VII*, 34 fig. XII 161,36).

Those of *Class VIII* are related to vases from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 or 3. They are also akin to the ves-

sels which Ruth Amiran calls biconical jugs and which are common throughout the Late Bronze Age in Palestine (Amiran, *Pottery*, 150 pl. 47).

In *Class IX* there are flasks, so-called dippers. They all seem to belong to Ugarit Récent 2.

As to *Class X*, only one fragment of a goblet neck was found at the South Harbour; it belongs to the Early Iron Period. On the tall, one with a different profile was dated to the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age I (Sükās VII, 40 fig. XIV. 204, 43).

Among the flat bowls in *Class XI* there are two which may go back to the Middle Bronze Age (H9NE CXXXVII (XIA1) and H9NE DI (XIA2)), all the others, also those with bobbin handles have relatives among the finds from Rās Šamra, dated by the excavators to Ugarit Récent 2 or 3. In *Class XIA3* there are three bowls which show traces of fire, G9SE CXV, CLXXV, and H9NE CCCCXLV.

A large number of deep bowls is placed in *Class XII*. They are all related to material from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 or 3 with the exception of G9NW CCXVII in XII B 3 which may go back to the Middle Bronze Age (Ugarit Moyen 2-3), and probably the fragmentary spouted bowl in XIIIH should be of that period too.

The largest number of vases were “fruit-stands” in *Class XIII*. They have been compared with material from Rās Šamra of the Period Ugarit Récent 2 or 3. In XIII A2 H9NE XLIV is blackened by fire, so is G9SE CLVI in A3, H9NE (9098/7) in A4 and G9SE XCVI in D1.

The fragments of rims in *Class XIV* have all been compared with profiles of pottery from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 or 3, G9SE (3266/2) in A is blackened by fire.

Among the bases in *Class XV* there are a few dated to Ugarit Moyen 2 or 3, e.g. the ring feet in A G9SE CCCCXVIII and CCCCXLVII, H9 N, 40 cm below surface and I 7 south of east ditch; the disc bases in XVB G9SE CXVI, CXL and CCV are also more or less like those at Rās Šamra, dated to Ugarit Moyen 2. The flat bottoms in XV C G9SE CLXVII, CCCXXXVII, and H9NE CCCII may be of that date too. Most of the others have been compared with material from Ugarit Récent 2 or 3. A bottom fragment, apparently of a jug, in XV A G9SE CXCIV, H9NE CCCXVIII and H9NE supplements to grave ceramic have feet similar to those of jars from Ḥamā of the Iron Age. In XV C J8N is dated to Ugarit Récent 1, but G8NE around CCCCLIX and H9NE CCCCLXVI are of the Early Iron Age. The fragment G9NE CCCCLXIX is similar to a carinated bowl of the LB/EI Period.

In 1960 Mr. Jørgen Jensen made a small sounding to the rock in G7 (Sükās VI, 7), and this has given important information on the chronology of the site. However, the oldest potsherd in *Class XVI* is not from the sounding. It is G9SE CIII, a fragment of so-called relief ware, which should be dated to the end of the 6th millennium BC. XVI B compri-

ses “Incised Ware”, and the first and second sherd in this group seems to belong to the Early Bronze Age III while the third is of the Early Bronze Age I Period. XVI C; the oldest piece in the sounding goes back to the Chalcolithic.

The lamps in *Class XVII* are all like those of the Late Bronze II B Period with the exception of the fragment G9SE CCXII, which may belong to the Iron Age. In *Class XVII A* G9SE CXC, H9 CCLXXIX, in *Class XVII C* G7SE CC-CCLXIII and in D H9NE CXXXVI, CCCCLXIII and 3388 all show traces of fire.

The wall bracket H9NE (6205 = SH128) of *Class XVIII* is like some fragments on the tall of Ugarit Récent 2 Period. According to registrar’s description there are no traces of fire on this piece.

All the bull-shaped vessels in *Class XIX* belong to Ugarit Récent 3. The only figure representing a human being is so fragmentary that we cannot decide the sex.

We now proceed to *importations*.

The sherds in *Importation Class I* have been compared with material from Ḥamā I-IV = Ḥamā F2-E1, and it was already mentioned in Sükās VII that not only Tall Sükās had strong increase of ceramic material related to the Ḥamā pottery, particularly in the 9th century when the North coast from Ḡabal al-‘Aqra to Tall‘Arqa, north of Tripoli belonged to the king of Ḥamat (Sükās VII, 124).

The pyxides in *Class II A* have been considered to be imitations of Mycenaean material from LH III C1 (1230-1125). The stirrup-jars of *Class II B* refer to shapes of LH III C 1-2 (1230-1100), and they all seem to have been of the same types as SH 78 from CCXLIII. The date attributed to the crater fragment G9N (3223/i) in *Class II C* may be LH III C 1 (1230-1125). G9NW CCXXIV in II D looks like an imitation of a vase foot of the Period LH II B – LH III A 2 (c. 1400-1300). The upper part of a vase H9NE (9098/5) in II E may also be an imitation of the LH III C 1 Period (c. 1200-c.1125) or C 2 (c. 1125-1100). *Class II F* contains the hind leg of a bull G9SE CCVII of Period LH III B 1-2 (1300-1200).

The material in *Class III A* is partly the milk bowls of the Cypriote White Slip II Ware (c. 1400-1190), partly related pieces, probably imitations.

In *Class III B* most of the material seems to belong to the Base Ring II Ware corresponding to LH III B – III C 1 (1350-1150).

Very few pieces of metal (A-D) were unearthed at the South Harbour in the layers treated above, and they seem to have little significance.

Among the stone artifacts G7S from the sounding level 6 there is a mace-head of ovoid shape apparently of Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age date.

Summing up we can state that the heavy bulk of pottery found at the South Harbour in 1960

mainly belongs to the Late Bronze II A-B Period, and that the repertoire of vessels, the amphoriskoi of Class III, the jugs of Class V, the oinochoai of Class VI, the mugs of Class VIII, the flasks of Class IX, the bowls of Classes XI and XII and the fruit-stands of Class XIII, seems to indicate a special purpose of depositions. The few finds of only small bones leave it out of question that we have to do with a real cemetery with inhumations or cremation burials. In spite of what was written in the preliminary report¹ there are no certain instances of human bones in connection with the pottery deposits – the few fragments and the teeth occurring seem to have sunk from the overlying Graeco-Phoenician graves; but small burnt bones, probably of animals, were found with the rimsherd G9SE CLXX (3319/1) in Class XIVA, in the amphoriskoi G9SE (6106 = SH 68) in Class III B there were also burnt bones, and together with the burnt bones in the amphoriskoi H9NE CCXCVI (3555/1) from Class III B, in H9NE CCXCVII (3683/1) from Class III C and in the oinochoe H9NE CCCXI (3661) from Class VI A there were burnt lintels and other charred remains of fruit, etc. This may be due to the fact that edible offerings first were burnt and then put into small bowls or jugs to be protected. Another way of protecting the offerings was to place them under vessels turned upside down; especially bowls and fruit-stands were used in that way. No doubt the offerings also included wine and oil in some of the vessels. It should also be mentioned that several vessels and even stones found with pottery show traces of fire. It looks as if the site was actually used for offerings to a god. We know from the later history of the South Harbour that in sectors D-J 7 there was a sanctuary

where probably ʿAstart and Melqart were worshipped.²

As mentioned above a limited amount of pottery dates from the time before the Late Bronze II A-B, and there is also some Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, i.a. from inland Syria. The offering place has existed from about 1450 to 800 B.C.; but the earliest pottery shows that people came to the site already in the Neolithic Period, and the sounding in G7 gave finds from the Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age. After about 800 there seems to have been a time when the beach at the South Harbour did not serve as a cult place until 525 B.C., when the new sanctuary was constructed,³ but, as pointed out in Chapter I, there may have been a built altar in the eastern part of sector G7.

In May 1993 I went to Cyprus to study the parallels to the cult place at the South Harbour.⁴ Especially the finds from Soloi attracted my attention, although the open air sanctuary there is much later than that at Sūkās and dated to the 5th century B.C. It is situated southwest of the ancient city of Soloi and was discovered in 1969; Dr. M.C. Loulloupis has published a short preliminary report of the excavation and the finds.⁵ During the troubles between Turks and Cypriots in the early seventies the site was completely destroyed, and it now belongs to the Turkish sector. The Acting Director of the Cyprus Museum, Dr. D. Christou, who had taken part in the excavation, told me that nothing has been left to present a fair idea of the place; so I gave up paying it a visit. The objects, however, are kept in the basement of the Cyprus Museum, and I am most grateful to Dr. Christou and his colleague Dr. Paulos Flourentzos for having let me study the material. It consists of thymiateria, amphorai, amphoris-

1: AASyr 11/12 1961/2, 140.

2: Sūkās VI, 68; *Studia Phoenicia* VIII, Louvain 1988, 116, cf. 432-433 and 437-438.

3: Sūkās VI, 64-65.

4: I heartily thank the Danish Palestine Exploration Fund for a grant to make this visit possible.

5: *Proc. of the 7th Brit. Mus. Class. Coll.* 1988, London 1989, 68-83.

koi, jugs, bowls, strainers, lamps, bull figures, animal bones and seeds, but no imports. Although there was no example of thymiateria at the South Harbour of Sūkās, the “fruit-stands” found may in many cases have been used as incense-burners.

Among the other important Iron Age open air sanctuaries in Cyprus that at Meniko Litharkes in the Nicosia district should be mentioned. Here excavations were carried out in 1952 and 1953,⁶ and for the first time a ram-horned Ba‘al Hammōn representation was found in a Cypriote sanctuary together with examples of his attribute, the thymiaterion. Professor V. Karageorghis points out that it clearly shows the Phoenician character of the local cult; but there were also terracottas representing bulls so that perhaps two gods were worshipped at Meniko.⁷ The Meniko ram-horned deity has counterparts among the Cypriote limestone figures from Lindos, now in the Danish National Museum.⁸ According to Dr. P. Bordreuil, Ba‘al Hammōn may originally have been the god of Mount Amanus on the Asian Mainland.⁹ At Meniko only one object was foreign, an East Greek pyxis.¹⁰

Heaps of pottery very similar to those at the South Harbour cult place of Sūkās were excavated in 1971-1972 on the Late Bronze Age site of Athienou in the centre of Cyprus.¹¹ Whereas only one fragmentary wall-bracket was found in the Sūkās sanctuary, three were discovered at

Athienou.¹² As already mentioned elsewhere these objects could have two functions, as incense-burners and as lamps;¹³ at Athienou they show traces of soot. The votive pottery found in stratum III, of the late 16th to the end of the 13th century B.C., especially in the court-yard of the discovered building, was “the largest concentration of such vessels ever found at one site in Cyprus”.¹⁴ In addition to the Cypriote there were also Mycenaean and Minoan types of pottery as well as minor objects from Egypt and Western Asia.¹⁵ The flasks, so-called dippers with shaven surfaces, may originally have come from the mainland.¹⁶ With the heaps of votive vessels some copper objects and small nodules of copper appeared, indicating that the metal was worked in the building. Pit 543 yielded the brow and horns of a bull, and this recalls the large number of bucrania found in the temples of Enkomi and Kition, where they seem to have had a religious significance;¹⁷ moreover, a limestone basin decorated with a bull’s head was discovered in stratum I,¹⁸ and a cultic chariot model with a male person leading two bulls found at Athienou at the beginning of this century has been held to have come from the sanctuary site just mentioned.¹⁹ That a bull deity there was put into connection with metal working is paralleled by similar finds at Enkomi and Kition.²⁰ Finally the find of a “snake-house” may indicate that the cult had a chthonic character.²¹

6: V. Karageorghis, *Two Cypriote Sanctuaries of the End of the Cypro-Achaic Period*, Rome 1977, 17-45.

7: *Op.cit.* 71 fig. 1.

8: P.J. Riis, Mette Moltesen & Pia Guldager, *Catalogue of Ancient Sculptures*, The National Museum of Denmark I, Copenhagen 1989, 80.

9: *Géographie Historique au Proche-Orient*, Paris 1988, 310-311.

10: Karageorghis, *op.cit.* 40.

11: T. Dothan & A Ben-Tor, *Excavations at Athienou 1971-1972*, Jerusalem 1974; *Qedem* 16, Jerusalem 1983.

12: *Qedem* 16 1983, 53-54 fig. 16. 2-4, pl. 18. 3.

13: Sūkās VII, 64-66; see also A. Caubet, *Pseudo-Lamps au*

Proche Orient Ancien, Travaux de la Maison de L'Orient, Lyon 1987, 40.

14: *Qedem* 16 1983, 139.

15: *Op.cit.* 46-52, 118-125 pl. 38.

16: Sūkās VII, 30 nos. 144 and 147, 33-34; *Qedem* 16 1983, 69 fig. 25, pl. 23. 1.

17: *Qedem* 16 1983, 141.

18: *Op.cit.* 129-131 fig. 60.

19: *Syria* 46 1969, 268-276 pl. 21; Dothan & Ben-Tor, *Excavations etc.* 1974, no. 1.

20: *Qedem* 16 1983, 140.

21: *Op. cit.* 53-54 fig. 16, pl. 18. 3.

Local Pottery

I. Jar (fig. 21)

A. Ring base.

Example: H9NE CCCXXIV (3635/1).

The diameter of base 4.5 cm and at carinated shoulder 8.5 cm. Red clay, black core. Upper part missing. The profile of lower part from above shoulder reminds of one of a vase from Rās Šamra dated by the excavators to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 189 fig. 76.4).

B. Disk base.

1. Ovoid belly.

Example: G7N (3490/3).

The diameter of base 3.6 cm. Pale brown clay. This piece of which only the lower part of belly and base has been preserved may have belonged to a jar dated to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 189 fig. 76.8).

2. Biconical belly.

Examples: G9SE LXIII (3269/1), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3726/8), SH (information lost) (3762/1).

The diameter of base varies from 3.5 to 4.1 cm. Buff clay. These lower parts of jars are very like shapes of jars from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 or 3 (Ugaritica II, 173 fig. 68.4 (Ugarit Récent 2), 179 fig. 71.4 (Ugarit Récent 3), 173 fig. 68.3 (Ugarit Récent 2)).

C. Flat bottom.

Example: G9NE CCCXCXVI (3782/2)

The diameter of bottom 4.5 cm. Yellowish gritty clay. This lower part of jar is related to a type from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 1 or 2 (Ugaritica II, 187 fig. 75.19).

D. No bottom preserved.

1. Concave neck.

Examples: G8NE around CCCCLIX (3441/3), G9SE east ditch CXXXII (3366/2), SH northern east trench LIII (3714/3).

The drawings of rims are reconstructed, so the diameter may not be exact. The drawing indicates about 8.0 cm. If mentioned the clay is buff. The nearest parallels to these should be found at Ḥamā in the cremation cemeteries of the Iron Age (Hama II 3, 47 fig. 23 (Period I-II), 48 fig. 24 (Period I-II)).

2. Cylindrical neck.

Examples: G9CCCCLVII (3372/3), G9SE sand under grave A (3207/7).

According to the reconstructed drawing the rim of G9SE CCCCLVII should be about 9.8 cm. Colour of clay not mentioned. Both sherds have a profile which is like that of a find from Baisān of the Iron Age (James, Iron Age, 60-61, 153, 201 fig. 18.13 (1075-918 BC)).

II. Amphora (figs. 11 and 21)

A: Rudimentary disk base.

Examples: G9SE LXVII in corner of stone-setting south of grave A (3219/1), XCVIII (3280/1), CXIX east of stone setting A 2 (3715/1), G9NW CCXXVII (3147/2), G9SE CCCIV (3330/1), CCCXX (3153/2), CCCXXV (3195/1), CCCXXXV (3204/1), G9NE CCCXCIV (3768/1), G9NE same level as Late Bronze Age pottery (3193/1), G/H9 northeast trench (3496/1), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3741/1), H9NE grave layer (3598/4), H9NE same level as Late Bronze Age pottery (3556/1), J7 south east ditch south of north square (3696/5), U10 drain (3500/1),? CCC...? (illegible).

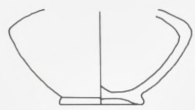
The diameter of base varies from 4.0 to 8.5 cm. The clay described is mostly reddish or brown in some cases black in core. Most of the pieces are related to types found on the tall. Traces of fire were found on G9SE LXVII, and the interior of U10 (3500/1) was blackened by fire. G9SE LXVII, XCVIII have been mentioned and U10 (3500/1) published in Sūkās VI and dated to the Late Bronze Age (Sūkās VI, 29, 28, 59-61 fig. 205). Except G9SE CCCXX which may be of the Early Iron Age (Sūkās VII 11-12 fig. III. 31), all the others should actually be compared with LB II B material from the tall (Sūkās VII, 10 fig. II).

B. No bottom preserved.

1. Side slightly curved and off-set shoulder with vertical handle on side, vertical rim.

Examples: E7 XXXII (3711/1), G8NE (9035/2), G9SE LXXXVII (6143/1 = SH 79), CCCXV (3190/1), CCCXXXIII (3137/1), CCCXXXIX (3205/1), G9SE sand under grave A (3207/3), H9NE CCLXXXII (3676/1), H9NW CCCCLXV (3625/3).

The estimated diameter of off-set shoulder may be between 28.0 and 30.0 cm. The colour of the clay, if indicated, varies from pale reddish to reddish buff. E7 XXXII has already been mentioned by P.J. Riis and considered to



I A 3635/1



I B 1 3490/3



I B 2 3726/8



I C 3787/2



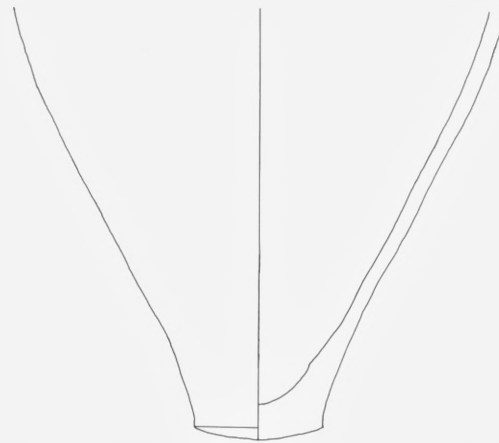
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I D 2 3207/7



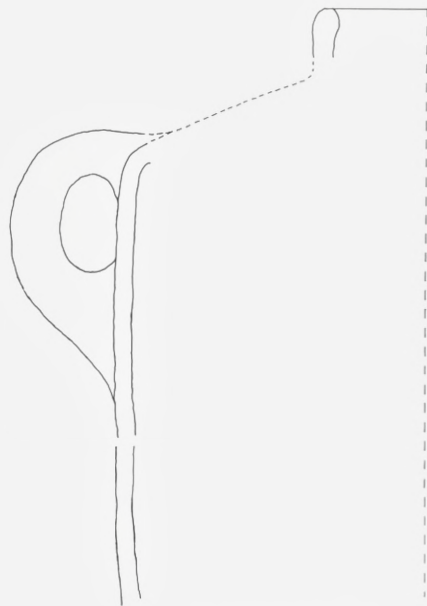
II B 2 3181/3



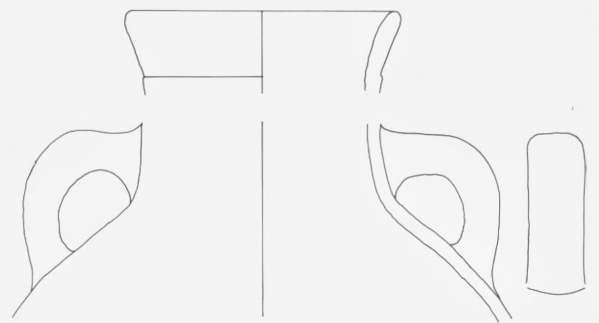
II A 3715/1



II B 1 9035/2



II B 1 6143/1 SH 79



II B 3 3254/1



II B 4 3768/3



II B 5 3207/5

Fig. 21. Local pottery. Classes I-II. 1:4.

be of the LB/EI Period. I may suggest a date for that piece about 850 BC like an amphora from Tyre (Bikai, Pottery, pl. 26.18.). G8NE and G9SE LXXXVII with necks of the same shape like the one from Tyre of Str. 8-9 should be dated 850-800 B.C. (Bikai, Pottery, pl. 21.11). G9SE LXXXVII has an incised inscription on the shoulder (see Chapter IV) and was published in the preliminary report (AASyr 11 1961, 141 fig. 13). All the other amphorae fragments mentioned in this class should also be compared with material from Tyre and dated to the same period as mentioned above (Bikai, Pottery, pl. 21.1).

2. Side and shoulder, vertical handle on shoulder.

Example G9N same level as graves (3181/3).

Colour of clay reddish buff. Although so little is left I might suggest that it has belonged to an amphora of the LB II A-B Period like one from the tall (Sūkās VII, 10 fig. 11.22).

3. Curved shoulder, concave neck, vertical handle from neck to shoulder.

Example: G9SE CLXXIV (3254/1).

The diameter of the rim 14.5 cm. Yellowish buff clay with traces of a white slip. It is a typical LB II amphora. On the tall a similar upper part was found (Sūkās VII, 6, 8 fig. 1.6).

The rim- and neck fragments G9SE CCCCLV (3383/4) of brown clay and the two fragments from G9SE around grave A level 225-230 (3359/1) should belong to the same class. Their diameters should be estimated between 12.1 and 14.0 cm. Also the shoulder fragment with horizontal ridge H9NE same level as LB grave (9083/1) and the rim and neck fragment G9S below S baulk (3250/3) should be placed under Class II B 3. Only the clay of the latter pieces has been described, respectively dark red in core black and fine pale red.

4. Concave shoulder and vertical thickened rim with horizontal groove.

Example G9NE CCCXCIV (3768/3).

The diameter of the rim? Brown clay with black core. This type of rim was widely used. It was also present in the upper 5th level of Baisān (James, Iron Age, fig. 64.2.12 (825-800 B.C.)).

5. Off-set tall vertical neck.

Example: G9SE sand under grave A.

Diameter? Buff clay. This fragment may have belonged

to a two-handed jar of the Late Bronze Age like one from Al-Jib in Jordan (J. Pritchard, The Bronze Age Cemetery at Gibeon, Philadelphia 1963, 85 fig. 8.29).

III. Amphoriskos (fig. 22)

A. Rudimentary disk base.

Examples: G9SE LXX (3705/3), CXX (6042 = SH 22), CLXXXVII (3327/1), CXCIII (3203/1), SH (information lost) (3762/2-3).

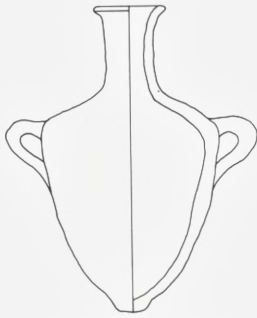
The estimated diameter of the rim of G9SE CXX 3.8 cm, height 16.0 cm. Buff to reddish yellowish clay if mentioned.

B. Pointed or nipple-shaped bottom.

Examples: G8NE CCCCLXXI (3438/1) G9SE XXXVIII (6065 = SH 43), XXXIX (6075 = SH 49), XLVII (6051 = SH 29), LXI (3325/1), LXV (northern east ditch by N wall) (3244/1), LXXVII (6104 = SH 66), C (3263/2), CXII (6018 = SH 13), CXXII (6063 = SH 41), CLXIX (6077 = SH 50), CLXXXIV (6105 = SH 67), CLXXXVIII (3296/1), CXCVI (6106 = SH 68), CCI (3341/1), CCVI (3290/1), G9NW CCXXVII (3326/1), CCXXX (3323/1), G9SE CCLV (3259/1), CCCCIV (3150/1), CCCCX (3132/2), CCCCXI (3194/2), G9NE CCCCLVIII (3121/2), G9SE CCCL, G9NE CCCCLXXX (3198/1), CCCCLXXX? (3198/1?), CCCCLXXXIV (3766/2), G9SW CCCCLXXXVI (3782/1), G9NW CCCXCIV (3201/1), G9N same level as graves (3181/2), G9-10SW LII (6014/1 = SH 9), H9NE CXXXVI-II (3619/1), CCLXXVII (3628/1), CCXC (3630/1), CCXCVI (3555/1), CCXCVIII (3591/3), CCCVII (3605/1), CCCVII (3605/1?), CCCXIII (3608/1), CCCXIX (3669/1-15), CCCXXV (3624/1), CCCXXVIII (3666/1), CCCXXX (3657/1), CCCXXXIV (3658/1), CCCXXXVI (3599/1), CCCXLIII (3626/1), CCCXLVII (3572/1), CCCXLIX (3567/1), CCCL (3645/1), CCCLII (3565/1), CCCLXI (6154 = SH 86), CCCLXII (3557/1), CCCLXVI (3757/1), CCCCLXVI (3726/7) CCCCLXVI (3582/1), CCCCLXX (3637/1), CCCCLXXI (3670/1), CCCXCIX (3621/1), D (3158/1), H9NE west of stones (3679/2), SH? (3758/3).

The diameter of the rim varies from 2.7 to about 4.5 cm, width above upper part of handles from 5.5 to 10.0 cm and height from 8.5 to 14.0 cm of the most complete amphoriskoi. The colour of the clay varies from buff to reddish and yellowish, G9SE XXXIX is blackened by fire in a few places. G9SE CCLV was blackened inside, and so was H9NE CCXCVI, and the same vase contained cereal. H9NE CCXCVIII was also blackened inside.

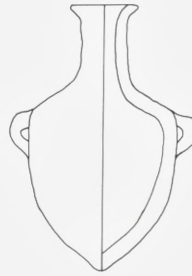
It is characteristic for this class that in some cases one



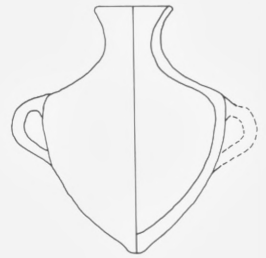
III A 6042 SH 22



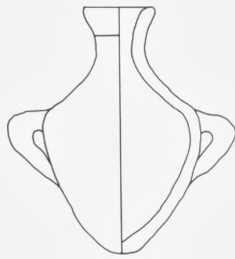
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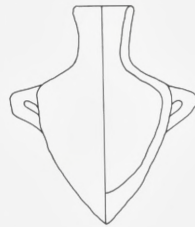
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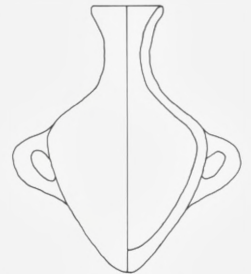
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III B 3198/1



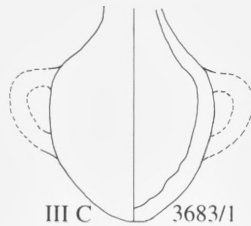
III B 3608/1



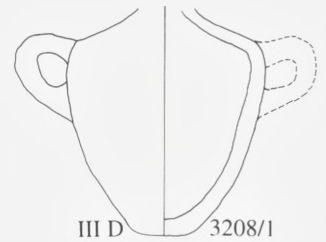
III B 3782/1



III B 3201/1



III C 3683/1



III D 3208/1

Fig. 22. Local pottery. Class III. 1:4.

side is rounded, the other one is nipple-shaped: G8NE CCCLXXI, G9SE XXXIX, G9SE CLXXXIV, G9SE CCLV, G9NE CCCCLXXX, H9NE CCXCVI, H9NE CCCVII just to mention some of the most pronounced.

C. Rounded bottom.

Example: H9NE CCXCVII (3683/1).

Estimated width above handles 7.5 cm. Brownish red clay.

D. Flat bottom.

Example: G9SE CLX (3208/1).

Estimated width above handles 9.5 cm. Buff clay.

E. No bottom preserved.

Examples: G9SE CCIV (3249/2), G9SE between stone-setting and N-S going row of stones (3212/1), G9SE under clay in west of archaic grave A (level 285.30) (3209/9), H9NE CCCIX (3443/2), H9NE CCCXXXVIII (3648/1), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3554/1).

The diameter of rims of necks when preserved vary from 3.7 to 4.0 cm, and the diameters of shoulders if preserved vary between 8.5 and 10.0 cm. If described the clay is either buff or reddish.

The amphoriskoi derive from the “Canaanite” jars of the Bronze Age. Only one amphoriskos was found on the tall, and it was compared with G9SE CXII (6018 = SH 13), G9SE CXX (6042 = SH 22), G9SE XLVII (6051 = SH 29), G9SE CXII (6063), G9SE XXXVIII (6065 = SH 43), G9SE XXXIX (6075 = SH 49), G9SE CLXIX (6077 = SH 50), G9SE LXXVII (6104 = SH 66), G9SE CLXXXIV (6105 = SH 67), G9SE CXCVI (6106 = SH 68), H9NE CCCLXI (6154 = SH 86). This means that this only find should belong to Class III B (Sūkās VII, 9.15 pl. 1.15). It was found in a layer belonging to either Period J or H and was compared with jars from Lachish of the Late Bronze Age. The differences in shape do not seem to be due to differences in age. No amphoriskoi were found at Rās Šamra, so at the present moment for parallels we only have the material collected by Ruth Amiran, the pieces from the LB II being the closest (Amiran, Pottery, 144, pl. 44, 249 pl. 83, 250).

IV. Crater (fig. 23)

No bottom preserved.

A. Vertical handle.

Examples: G9SE CCCCLV (3383/2), H9NE CCCLXIII (3553/5), CCCCLXVI (3640/1) (?), H9NW (9069/1).

The diameters are uncertain for the first two, for the two latter pieces reconstructed about 22.0 cm. The colour of the clay varies from red with dark core to grey and brown. G9SE CCCCLV resembles in profile a crater with horizontal handles from the cremation cemeteries at Ḥamā Period I (Hama II 3, 58 fig. 57) while H9NE CCCCLXVI and H9NW with furrow around necks are very like finds from Rās Šamra and Lachish of the LB II Period (Ugaritica II, 176 fig. 70.12 (Ugarit Récent 2); Amiran, Pottery, 164.9 (LB II B)). H9NE CCCCLXVI has probably had handles like the others.

B. Horizontal handle, carinated belly.

Example: H9NE CCCIX (3443/1).

The diameter at the carination according to the reconstruction 13.5 cm. Red gritty clay.

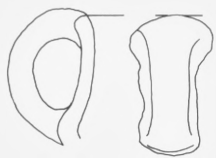
The profile should be compared with that of the crater with horizontal handles from the cremation cemeteries at Ḥamā mentioned above (see IV A).

C. No handle preserved.

Examples: G9SE CCCXXI (3173/4), H9NE CCCXXII (3636/1) H9NE supplements to grave ceramics, H9NE same level as LB age ceramics supplements, H9NW (9026/3), South Harbour A12 (11011 = SH 131) (11012 = SH 132).

The diameters of rim according to the reconstructions of the three pieces first mentioned vary from 16.0 cm to 26.0 cm. The colour of the clay varies from buff to light orange and yellowish grey; H9NE has to be singled out because of the buff gritty clay, the outer side is covered with thin bluish or black slip. Perhaps the piece is blackened by fire.

SH 131-132 have been mentioned by P.J. Riis already and compared with profiles of jars from Ḥamā F2 and 1 (1175/50 – 1075/50 and 1075/50 – 925 B.C. (Sūkās VI, 9 note 17 and 30 note 19); but there is also a profile of a crater from Hazor of the LB II B Period, which should be taken into consideration (Amiran, Pottery 164 pl. 50.11). G9SE CCCXXI should be dated in the same way. H9NE CCCXXII, H9NE supplement and H9NE same level of LB Age have profiles similar to those of craters of the Early Iron Age (= Ḥamā Period I-II) found on the tall (Sūkās VII, 48 fig. XVI. 280 and 281, 53)



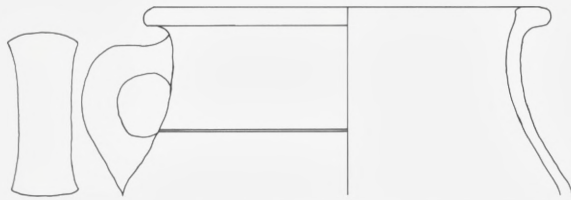
IV A 3383/2



IV A 3553/5



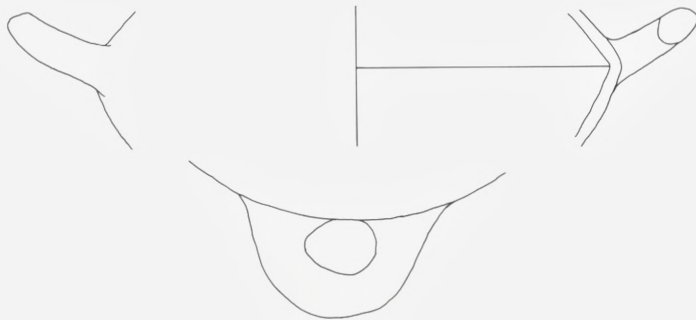
IV A 3640/1



IV A 9069/1



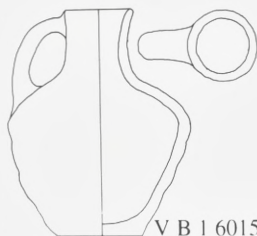
IV C 3636/1



IV B 3443/1



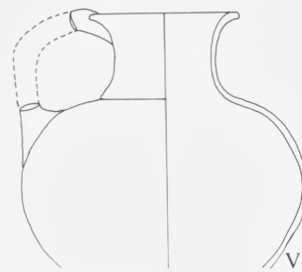
V A 3356/1



V B 1 6015 SH 10



V B 2 3662/1



V C 3442/1

V D 3491/1

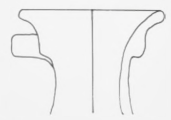


Fig. 23. Local Pottery. Classes IV-V. 1:4.

V. Jug (fig. 23)

(For the term “jug” see Hama II 3, 60 XII and Sūkās IV, 41.)

A. Disk base.

Example: G9NW CCXIII (3356/1).

The height is 7.5 cm, the diameter of rim 3.2 cm. Red gritty clay.

The little jug with squat belly is very similar to one from Rās Šamra and dated by the excavators to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 196, fig. 80.22).

B. Flat bottom.

1. Ovoid belly.

Examples: G9SE LXXVI (6015 = SH 10), H9NE CCXXXVI (6153 = SH 85).

The height is about 12.0 cm for both pieces, the diameter about 3.5 cm. The colour of the clay reddish or yellowish. The handle on both begins below the rim. Also they have a counterpart of the LB Period from Rās Šamra (Ugaritica II, 200 fig. 82.37 (Ugarit Récent 2)) and from Tall Ābū Ḥawām Str. 5 (QDAP 4 1935, 37.229).

2. Biconical belly.

Example: H9NE CCCXXVII (3662/1).

The height is 10 cm. Reddish buff clay. It is related to mugs from Rās Šamra of the LB Period (Ugaritica II, 191 fig. 77.5).

C. No bottom preserved.

Examples: G8NE CCLXV (3442/1), CCLXVI (3424/1).

The diameter of rim of G8NE CCLXV is 7.8 cm. Only the colour of the clay of this jug was indicated: Reddish brown. It should be compared with one from Rās Šamra of the end of the LB Period (Ugaritica II, 275 fig. 118.12 (Ugarit Récent 3)). Only part of neck and side with rim of G8 CCLXVI has been preserved, it may be related to G9SE LXXVI in VB1 (see above).

D. Neither bottom nor belly preserved, narrow off-set concave splaying rim.

Example G7N (3491/1).

The diameter of mouth 7.5 cm. The colour of clay light red. This fragment seems to have belonged to a jug with pear-shaped body and rounded bottom of the type known from Ḥamā Period E (Hama II 3, 62 fig. 70). The colour of the clay is characteristic for the pottery of that period. The shape has not been represented on the tall.

VI. Oinochoe, i.e. jug with trefoil mouth (fig. 24)

A. Disk base.

Examples: G9SE LXXII (6041 = SH 21), CXI (6016/1 = SH 11), CXIII (6019 = SH 14), CXXVI (6073 = SH 47), CLXI (6058 = SH 36), CCI (3217/1), CCCLXXVI (6185 = SH 101), CCCLXXX (3235/1), CCCCXII (3140/1), CCCCXIX (3148/1), G9NE CCCCXXVIII (3329/1) CCCCXXXI (3334/1), CCCCXLIX (3125/1), CCCCXC (3783/1), H9NE XLV (6053 = SH 31), LXXII (6055 = SH 33) CCCI (3631/1), CCCIV (3681/1?), CCCIV (3681/1), CCCXI (3661/1), CCCXXXII (6184 = SH 100), CCCXL (3654/1), CCCXLI (6159/1 = SH 91), CCCXLII (3641/1), CCCXLV (3570/1), CCCLXIV (3632/1), CCCLXV (6182 = SH 98), H9NW CCCCLXV (3625/1).

The height varies from 8.0 to 13.0 cm. The clay either reddish, yellowish or buff. Most of the material should be compared with vases from Rās Šamra dated by the excavators to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 189 fig. 76,9, 179 fig. 71.8, 12 fig. 76.9, fig. 77.14, 201 fig. 82.3 and 5), but H9NE CCCI may be of Ugarit Récent 2 being compared with a jug with furrow between neck and shoulder (Ugaritica II; 203 fig. 84.9).

B. Flat bottom.

Examples: G9SE CXVII (6102 = SH 64), CXXIII (6017 = SH 12), H9NE XLIII (6061 = SH 39), CCXXXV (6160 = SH 92), CCLXXXVI (6157 = SH 89), CCCXLVIII (3618/1), CCCCXLIV (3612/1), SH? (3755/1).

The height varies from 12.0 to 15.0 cm. The clay either reddish buff or yellowish. Also these vases are related to those found at Rās Šamra and dated to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 275 fig. 118).

C. Rudimentary disk base.

Example: H9NE CCCXLVI (6155 = SH 87).

Height 11.6 cm. Reddish brownish clay.

It is related to G9SE CLXI on disk base and belongs probably to the Ugarit Récent 3 Period.

D. No bottom preserved.

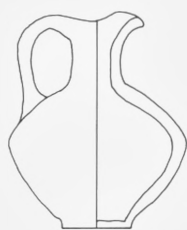
Example: G9SE CCCCXX (3153/1).

The diameter of the mouth 7.3 cm. Reddish buff clay.

The neck left with mouth is rather long. It may be dated like an oinochoe from Rās Šamra to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 275 fig. 118).



VI A 3235/1



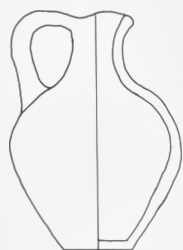
VI A 6058 SH 36



VI A 6073 SH 47



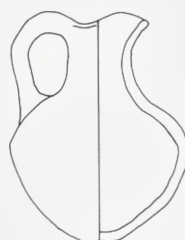
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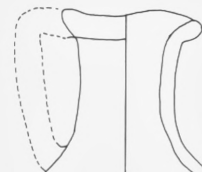
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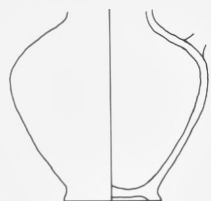
VI B 6160 SH 92



VI C 6155 SH 87



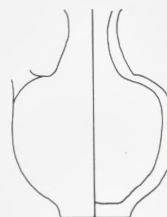
VI D 3153/1



VII A 3430/1



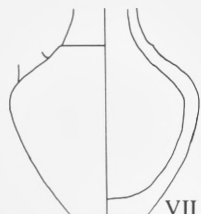
VII B 1 6045 SH 25



VII B 1 3146/3



VII B 2 3228/1



VII C 3755/2



VII C 2 3337/1



VII D 3556/2

Fig. 24. Local pottery. Classes VI-VII. 1:4.

VII. Jug or oinochoe (figs. 13 and 24)

No rim preserved.

A. Ring base.

Example: G8NW CCLXVII (3430/1).

The diameter of base 5.0 cm. Fine greyish clay.

This type with ovoid body and handle from shoulder occurs at Rās Šamra in Period Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 183 fig. 73.12).

B. Disk base.

1. Ovoid belly.

Examples: G9SE LIV (6645 = SH 25), CLVIII (6052 = SH 30), CXCIV (3397/1), CCCLXXXII (3142/1), CCCCVIII (3146/1), CCCCVII (3136/1), CCCCVIII (3133/1), CCCCXXXIV (3339/1), G9SW CCCCLXXXVI (3767/1), G9SE under grave A, eastern end (3309/1). H9NE/NW CCLXXX (3660/1), CCCCLXVI (3672/1).

The diameter of base varies from 2.5 to 5.0 cm. Red, buff or yellowish clay. There is a groove on transition from shoulder to neck on G9SE LIV, CXCIV, CCCLXXXII, CCCCVII, CCCCVIII, CCCCLXXXVI. Most of them like those in Class V-VI should belong to the period called Ugarit Récent 3 by the excavators at Rās Šamra.

2. Carinated belly.

Examples: G9NW CCXXIII (3228/1), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3628/1), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3726/1).

The diameter of base varies from 3.5 to 4.0 cm. Buff or reddish buff clay. G9NW CCXXIII has already been mentioned by P.J. Riis and dated to LB or EI Period. I would compare the piece with one from Rās Šamra dated Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 275 fig. 118.11), and H9NE CCCCLXVI should also be of that period.

C. Flat bottom.

1. Ovoid belly.

Examples: G9SE XLII (6059 = SH 37), CVI (6046/1 = SH 26), G-H9N XXI (3683/5), H9NE CCCXXIX (3614/1), CCCCLXVI (3725/1), SH? (3755/2).

The diameter of bottom varies from 3.0 to 4.3 cm. Red buff or yellowish clay. There is a groove on transition from shoulder to neck on G9SE CVI and on SH? G9SE XLII is related to a piece from Rās Šamra of the Ugarit Récent 2 Period (Ugaritica II, 275 fig. 118.7) while the others may belong to the Ugarit Récent 3 Period (Ugaritica II, 275 fig. 118.2.17.19).

2. Biconical belly.

Example: G9SE CCCCXXXVIII (3337/1).

The diameter of bottom 3.5 cm. Buff clay.

This vase is rather like an oinochoe from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 277 fig. 119.3).

D. No bottom preserved.

Examples: G9SE east ditch CXXXII (3366/1), G9NE CC-CXXXVII (3176/4), H9NE same level as LB ceramics (3556/2).

The diameter on transition from neck to shoulder indicated by a groove varies from 4.5 to 8.0 cm. Only those from G9 have a description of the clay which would be buff. G9SE CXXXII has a profile which reminds of one on a jug from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 275 fig. 118.9). G9NE CCCCXXXVII is of a type which resembles one from tomb 25 at Rās Šamra and dated to Ugarit Récent ou début de 2 (Ugaritica II, 161 fig. 62.17). H9NE may belong to Period Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 205 fig. 84.4 or 9).

VIII. Mug (fig. 25)

A. Ring base.

Examples: G9SE XCV (3270/1), CCCCXI (3194/1).

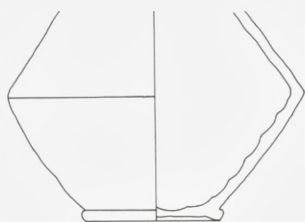
The diameter of bases 7.5 cm. Colour of clay, only indicated in the description of G9SE XCV, is grey. The profiles of both resemble that of a mug from Rās Šamra by the excavators dated to Ugarit Récent 2 or 3 (Ugaritica II, 188 fig. 76.4; see also AASyr 29-30 1979/1980, 107 no. 1, pl. 4 fig. 7; this mug is dated to the 14th – 13 th cent. B.C.).

B. Disk base.

1. Carination at lower part of belly.

Examples: G9SE XLVIII (6060 = SH 38), LVIII (6064 = SH 42), CV (3349/1), CVIII (6093 = SH 55), CX (6043/1 = SH 23), CLIX (6057 = SH 35), CLXXII (6078 = SH 51), CLXXXVI (6094 = SH 56), CCLIV (6127 = SH 75), CCXIV (3353/1), CCCLXXVIII (3130/1), CCCLXXXI (3226/1), CCCCXXVI (3138/1), H9NE LX (6056/1 = SH 34), CCXCV (3551/1), CCCV (3590/1), CCCXVI (3578/1), CC-CXXXV (3595/1), CCCXLIV (3580/1), CCCL (6156 = SH 88), CCCCLXXII (3682/1), SH? (3758/1), SH? (3758/2).

The height varies from about 8.0 to 12.0 cm, the diameter from 5.0 to 8.0 cm. The colour of the clay varies from reddish buff to yellowish. The mugs are related to finds of the LB Period from Rās Šamra (Ugaritica II, 185 fig. 74.21 (Ugarit Récent 2); 201 fig. 82.1-2 (Ugarit Récent 3)).



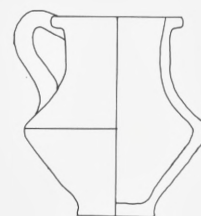
VIII A 3270/1



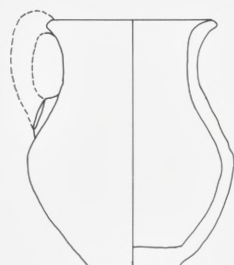
VIII B 1 6064 SH 42



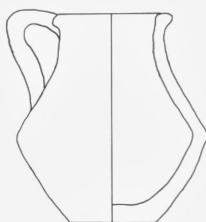
VIII B 1 6043/1 SH 23



VIII B 1 3682/1



VIII B 2 3789/1



VIII C 1 3603/1



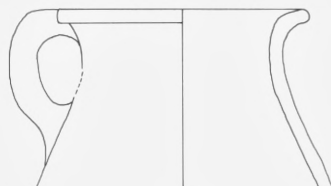
VIII C 2 3165/1



VIII D 1 3675/1



VIII D 2 3346/1



VIII E 3586/1



IX B 3714/2



IX B 3806/2



IX B 3279/1



IX B 9067/1



IX B 9098/1



X 3505/4

Fig. 25. Local pottery. Classes VIII-X. 1:4.

2. Carination at middle of belly.

Examples: G9SE CXXVIII (3378/1), G9NE CCCCLXXIX (3789/1).

The height varies from 10.0 to 13.0 cm, diameter at carination from 10.0 to 11.0 cm. The colour of clay red and buff. G9SE CXXVIII is related to one from a tomb at Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2, and G9NE CCCCLXXIX may be of Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 191 fig. 77.5, 197 fig. 80.17).

C. Flat bottom.

1. Carination at lower part of belly.

Examples: G9SE XCVII (6044 = SH 24), CIX (3256/1), CXIV east of stones by grave A (3117/1), CLX (6074 = SH 48), CLXXVII (6088 = SH 53), CCCIII (3138/1), CCCCXI-II (3382/1), H9NE CCXCIX (3616/1), CCCXXX (3604/1), CCCLIII (3602/1), CCCLIX (3603/1), SH? (3747/1).

The height varies from 8.9 to 12.5 cm, the diameter at carination from 8.0 to 11.0 cm. The colour of clay reddish, buff to yellowish. Also these vases like those in Class VIII B 1 should be dated on the basis of finds from Rās Šamra to Ugarit Récent 2-3.

2. Carination at middle of belly.

Examples: G9NE CCCCXIX (3165/1), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3725/10).

The diameter of base varies from 3.0 to 4.5 cm, the colour from buff to brown clay. G9NE CCCCXIX is similar to one from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 3 and H9NE CCCLXI to another probably belonging to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 179 fig. 71.11, 189 fig. 76.4).

D. Convex bottom.

1. More or less off-set shoulder.

Examples: G9SE LIII (3714/1), CXVII (6099/1 = SH 61), H9NE CCCLXI (3675/1).

Buff or yellowish clay. The diameter at shoulder varies from 8.0 to 10.5 cm. They are all more or less related to a vase from Rās Šamra of the Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 201 fig. 82.19).

2. Rounded shoulder.

Example: G9SE CIX (3346/1).

The diameter at shoulder 10.0 cm. Buff clay. The closest parallel is the above mentioned vase from Rās Šamra (see VIII D1).

E. No bottom preserved.

Examples: G9SE CLXXXI (3347/2), CCCCX (3132/3), CCCCLXXXIV (3766/3), G9SE between stone-setting and N-S going row of stones (3212/5), G9SE (3213/1), H9NE around CCCII (3622/1), CCCCLXVI (3586/1).

For those of which the clay has been described the colour is either buff or red. No doubt these fragments should be dated like the others in Class VIII to the end of the LB Period (i.e. either Ugarit Récent 2 or 3).

IX. Flask (so-called “dipper”) (fig. 25)

A. Pointed bottom.

Examples: G9SE CLXXI (3381/1), G9NW CCCCLII (3192/1), G9NE CCCXCII (3168/1), CCCXCVI (3787/1), G9SE under clay in west end of archaic grave A (level 285.30) (3209/6), G9 supplements (3354/1), H9NE CCCXX (3633/1), CCCXXXIV (3658), CCCXLIII (3613/1), CCCCLXVI (6258 = SH 113).

The height of complete flask H9NE CCCCLXVI 18.0 cm, the diameter of rim 4.0 cm. The clay is either buff or yellowish. G9 supplements have shaved surfaces. The complete flask is almost identical with one from Rās Šamra of the period Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 279 fig. 120.20).

B. No bottom preserved.

Examples: G9SE northern east trench LIII (3714/2), G9NE CCCCLXXXII (3790/1), CCCXCI (3806/2), G9SE CCCCLVII (3372/5), G9SE under baulk (3119/3), G9NE (3279/1), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3726/3), H9NE supplements to grave ceramics (9098/1), H9N 40 cm below surface.

The diameter of rims varies from 3.0 to 4.5 cm. The clay is in most cases buff, in one case red, in another grey, in a third yellowish. G9NE CCCCLXXXII has a profile very like H9NE CCCCLXVI, 13 in IX A, while G9SE CCCCLVII, G9NE CCCXCI, G9SE under baulk, H9NE CCCCLXVI, H9N 40 cm below surface all are like the upper part of one from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 141 fig. 52.19). The neck, G9SE LIII, reminds of one dated Ugarit Récent 2 or début 3 (Ugaritica II, 205 fig. 113.14). H9NE supplements has a profile similar to one dated Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica VII, 286, 287 fig. 31.5). The neck with thick rim may originate from a flask with sloping shoulders like one from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 205 fig. 84.2). There were also “dippers” on Tall Sūkās but fragmented, and one goes back to the MBA II B-C, another is of the LB II A-B, some may descend to LB-EI Age (Sūkās VII 30, pl. IX 141. 142. 144. 33-34).

X. Goblet (fig. 25)

Example F7N (3505/4).

Diameter of rim 7.7 cm. Hard-baked light grey clay. Only part of neck with rim preserved, but its profile reminds of that of a goblet from Ḥamā Periods I-II (Hama II 3, 65 fig. 80).

XI. Flat Bowl (fig. 27)

A. Disk base. No Handle.

1. Side upwards curved.

Examples: G9SE under stone setting A2 (3385/1), H9NE CXXXVII (3629/1).

The height of G9SE 4.5 cm. of H9NE XXXVII (reconstructed) 9.0 cm, diameter of rims 16.5 cm and 20.0 cm (reconstructed). Red gritty clay. They both have similarities with bowls from Rās Šamra. The former should be compared with one from Ugarit Récent 2, and the latter may be related to a bowl dated to Ugarit Moyen 2 (Ugaritica II, 273. 17 and 9).

2. Side slightly convex, nearly straight.

Examples: G9SE XXIX (3344/1), H9NE CCXCII (3653/1), H9NE DI (3656/1).

The height varies from 4.0 to 5.5 cm, the diameter of rim from 12.0 to 15.0 cm. The colour of the clay is buff, but it is not indicated for H9NE CCXCII. G9SE XXIX is of the LB Period according to two similar bowls from Rās Šamra (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.16 and 20 (Ugarit Récent 3, Ugarit Récent 2)), also H9NE CCXCII should be compared with one from Rās Šamra of the LB Period (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.20 (Ugarit Récent 2)), while H9NE DI seems to be older, being very like one from the MB Period (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.15 (Ugarit Moyen 2 or début 3)).

3. Side convex with more or less everted rim.

Examples: G9SE at LXXXVII (3281/1), CXV (6071 = SH 45), CLXXV (3395/1), CCIII under west end of grave A (3318/1), H9NE LVII (6062 = SH 40), CCIX (3668/1), H9NW CCXXXI (6128 = SH 76), H9NE CCXXXIII (6174 = SH 95), CCCXXIII (6181 = SH 97), CCCCXLV (3597/1).

The height varies from 3.5 to 8.0 cm, diameter of rim from 13.0 to 22.0 cm. In most cases the clay is reddish, some are either brown, buff or yellowish. G9SE CXV has inside partly covered with soot, G9SE CLXXV is blackened on interior, and H9NE CCCCXLV bears traces of fire inside. The nearest parallels to G9SE at LXXXVII, G9SE CLXXV and H9NE CCIX are two bowls from Rās Šamra

dated by the excavators to Ugarit Récent 2 and 3 (Ugaritica II, 273.13 and 16), G9SE CCIII, H9NE LVII, H9NW CCXXXI, H9NE CCCXXIII and CCCCXLV should all be dated to the latest part of the LB II Period (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.27.16.18 (Ugarit Récent 3)).

B. Flat bottom. No handle.

1. Side upwards curved.

Example: H9NE / G9SE XXVI (3362/2).

The height reconstructed 6.0 cm, the diameter of rim 16.0 cm. Buff gritty clay. It is related to a bowl from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 ou début de 3 (Ugaritica II, 151 fig. 57.10).

2. Side straight.

Example: G9 CXXX northeast of stone setting (3699/1).

The height 5.0 cm, the diameter of rim 14.0 cm. Red clay. Resembles most of all a bowl from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.5).

3. Side convex with more or less everted rim.

Examples: G9SE CCCCXVIII (3200/3), CCCCXVIII (3200/5), G-H9N, northern east ditch (3683/2). H9NE CCX (3655/1).

The height, reconstructed, varies from 4.2 to 6.0 cm, the diameter from 14.0 to 20.5 cm. Reddish or buff clay. Except G-H9N which resembles one dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.16) the others are more like a bowl dated to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.18).

C. Ring-foot. Bobbin handle.

Example: H9NE CCCXXII (6183 = SH 99).

The height 4.5 cm, the diameter 12.0 cm. Yellowish clay. On one side blackened by fire. It is like a bowl on flat base from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 201 fig. 82.10).

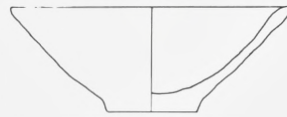
D. No bottom preserved. Bobbin handle.

Examples: G9SE CLXVIII (3342/1), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3726/6).

The reconstructed diameter varies from 15.5 to 16.0 cm. Red and buff clay. Both probably belong to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.17.26).



XI A 1 3385/1



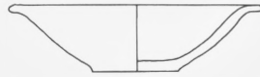
XI A 2 3344/1



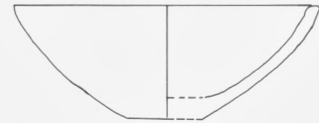
XI A 2 3656/1



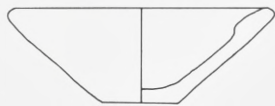
XI A 3 3318/1



XI A 3 6062 SH 40



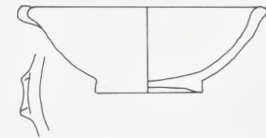
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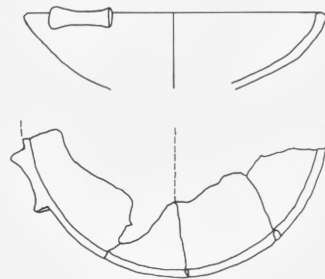
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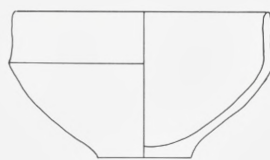
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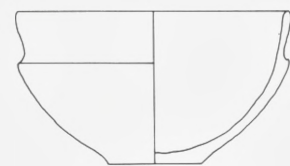
XI C 6183 SH 99



XI D 3342/1



XII A 1 3376/1



XII A 1 6107 SH 69



XII A 2 3180/1



XII B 1 3559/1

XII B 2 6047 SH 27



Fig. 27. Local pottery. Classes XI-XII B 2. 1:4.

XII. Deep bowl (figs. 27-29)

A. Disk base. No handle.

1. Off-set more or less vertical rim.

Examples: G9SE XLVI (6072/1 = SH 46), CXXV (3376/1), CLXXVI (6107 = SH 69), G9NW south of grave B (3298/1), H9NE CCLXXXVII (3664/1), SH CCCC..? (3737/2).

The height of the bowls varies from 7.0 to 8.0 cm. The drawings of G9NW south of grave B and SH CCCC... are reconstructions, the diameter varies from 12.0 to 14.5 cm. If indicated the clay is either yellowish, reddish or brown. They should all be compared with a bowl from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 145 fig. 54.4) and with another from 'Arab al-Mulk (E. Oldenburg and J. Rohweder, Excavations, 74 no. 385 fig. 61.385, compared with Hazor I, pl. 89.6 (LB II)).

2. Off-set everted rim.

Examples: G9SE CCCLXXIX (3180/1), CCCCXXXII (3183/1).

The height 7.0 and 6.5 cm, the diameter 14.0 and 15.0 cm. The clay of G9SE CCCLXXIX is described as brown. Both bowls are like one from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 177 fig. 71.5).

B. Flat bottom. No handles.

1. Off-set more or less vertical rim.

Example: H9NE CCCCLXXIII (3559/1).

The height 7.7 cm, the diameter of rim 13.5 cm. Red clay. This bowl should be compared with one from Rās Šamra dated to the end of Ugarit Récent 2 or 3 (Ugaritica II, 145 fig. 54.4).

2. Off-set everted rim.

Examples: G9SE CII (6047 = SH 27), CLXV (6095 = SH 57), G9SW same level as graves (3162/3).

The height varies from 6.2 to 6.5 cm, the diameter of rim from 13.0 to 14.0 cm. Reddish or yellowish clay, for G9SW no colour indicated. They are all very much like one from Minat al-Baiḍa near Rās Šamra of the LB II Period (Ugaritica II, 141 fig. 52.26 (Ugarit Récent 2)) and like another from 'Arab al-Mulk of the LB II (E. Oldenburg and J. Rohweder, Excavations 74 no. 381 fig. 61.381).

3. Convex side with concave rim.

Example: G9NW CCXVII (3215/1).

The height 6.8 cm, the diameter of the rim 14.0 cm (reconstruction). This piece reminds of a bowl from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Moyen 2 or début de 3 (Ugaritica II, 247 fig. 104.17); but the type with "S"-shaped profile which also occurs in the cremation cemeteries at Ḥamā, Period II, was already represented in Ḥamā G and existed still in Ḥamā E (Hama II 3, 69 fig. 89).

C. No bottom preserved. No handles.

1. Off-set more or less vertical rim.

Examples: G9SE LXI (3325/2), CLXXXII (3196/3), CLXXXII (3196/4), CLXXXIII (3210/1), CLXXXV (3261/1), G9SE in sand beneath stone setting A 2 (3292/4), G9SE under clay in west end of archaic grave A (level 285.30) (3209/13), G9SE sand under grave A (3207/6), G9SE between stone-setting and N-S going row of stones (3212/2) and (3212/3), G9SE south of stone setting (3351/2), H9NE CCXCIV (3577/2).

For dimensions, colour and date compare Class XII A 1 and B 1.

2. Off-set everted rim.

Examples: G8SE (9055/2), G9SE around LII (3284/5), LXX (3705/7), CIV (3253/2), CIX (3346/2), CC (3289/1), CCCCXVIII (3200/6, 3200/7), CCCCXX (3153/4, 3153/5), CCCCL (3186/1), G9SE under baulk (3119/5), G9SE between stone-setting and N-S going row of stones (3288/5), G9SE under clay in west end of archaic grave A (level 285.30) (3209/11), G9SE south of grave CLV, but in same level (3239/1), G9SW above ancient surface (9081/2), G-H9 northern east ditch (3721/13), H9NE CCXCIV (3577/3), CCXCVIII (3591/2), CCCLXVII (3601/1), CCCLXVI 3 (3610/1), H9NE same level as LB graves (9071/1), H9NE (9024/1).

With a few exceptions the profiles, dimensions of rim and colour of clay should be compared with those in Class XII A 2 and B 2, for instance G9SW above ancient surface and a vase from Rās Šamra resemble each other. The colour of clay is red in both cases (Ugaritica II, 259 fig. 110.26 (probablement Ugarit Récent 2)). The fragment GH9 is interesting because it may originate from a bowl on high splaying foot dated to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 269 fig. 115.2).

3. Convex side with concave rim.

Examples: G9SE (9094/4), G9SE sand under grave A (3207/1), H9NW (9026/1).



XII B 3 3215/1



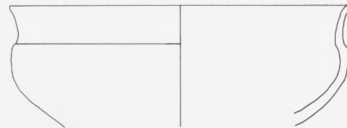
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XII C 1 3577/2



XII C 2 9055/2



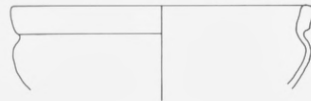
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XII C 2 3153/5



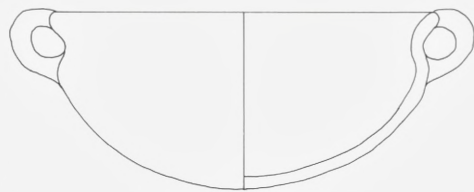
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XII C 2 3577/3



XII C 3 9094/4



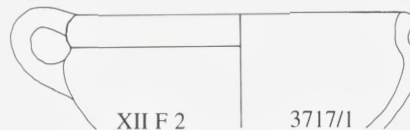
XII D 6092 SH 54



XII F 1 3307/1



XII E 3589/1



XII F 2 3717/1



XII F 2 3363/1

Fig. 28. Local pottery. Class XII B 3-XII F 2. 1:4.



XII F 3 3344/2



XII F 3 3753/3



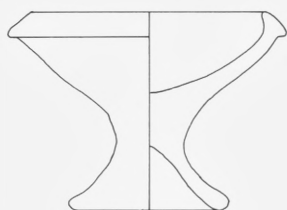
XII G 3218/2



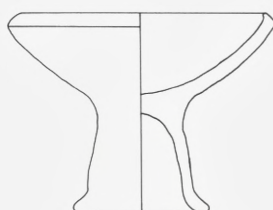
XII G 9073/1



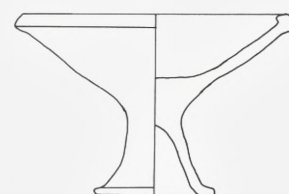
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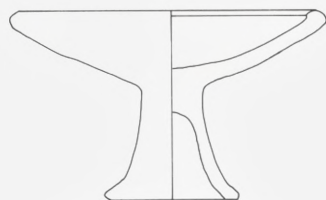
XIII A 1 6110 SH 71



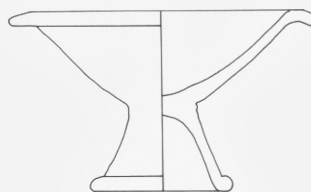
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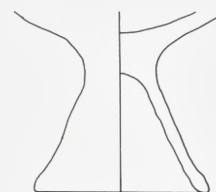
XIII A 2 3206/1



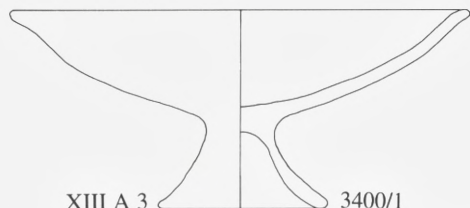
XIII A 2 6054/1 SH 32



XIII A 3 6101/1 SH 63



XIII A 4 3275/1



XIII A 3 3400/1



XIII A 4 3231/1

XIII A 4 3193/4



Fig. 29. Local pottery. Classes XII F 3-XIII A. 1:4.

The diameter of rim varies from 14.5 to 20.0 cm. The clay is either red or buff. The rim and shoulder of G9SE is very like that of a deep bowl on thick foot from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 179 fig. 71.14). G9SE sand under grave A may belong to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 163 fig. 63.7, 177 fig. 70.6) and H9NW has a rim and shoulder very like those on a vase dated Ugarit Moyen 2 ou début de 3 (Ugaritica II, 185 fig. 74.2).

D. Rounded base. Two vertical handles.

Example: G9SE CLXIV (6092 = SH 54).

The height 9.7 cm, the diameter 20.5 cm. It is exactly like a bowl from Rās Šamra dated Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 207 fig. 85.7).

E. Flat bottom. Vertical handle.

Examples: G9SE around grave A level 225-230 (3380/2)?, H9NE CCCVIII (3589/1).

The height (reconstructed) varies from 8.0 to 8.5 cm, the diameter of rim from 15.0 to 18.0 cm. Colour of H9NE CCCVIII reddish buff clay. G9SE around grave A is very similar to a two-handled vase from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 177 fig. 70.2), and H9NE CC-CVIII may be from the end of the LB II Period (Ugaritica II, 201 fig. 82.20 (Ugarit Récent 3)).

F. No bottom preserved. Vertical handle.

1. Off-set more or less vertical rim.

Examples: G8NE (9035/1), G8W (9029/1), G9SE XXXVI-II (3307/1), XLI (3321/3), CLXVII (3218/3), CCCCLIV (3139/5), G9SE (3241/2), G9NE (3357/1), H9NE CCC-CLXVII (3680/1), H9NE supplements to grave ceramics (9098/4).

The diameter of rims reconstructed. The clay is reddish, buff or brown when at all mentioned. G8NE and G9SE CLXVII, G9NE and G9SE may originate from a bowl dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 177 fig. 70.2), and so should G8W, G9SE XXXVIII and XLI (Ugaritica II, 207 fig. 85.14), while G9SE CCCCLIV, H9NE CCCCLXVII and H9NE supplements are more like the profile of a bowl without handles from a deposit of pottery of the LB II Period north of the library at Rās Šamra (Ugaritica II, 191 fig. 77.1, Ugarit Récent 2).

2. More or less off-set everted rim.

Examples: G9SE LXXV north (3717/1), CLXXIII (3243/1), CXCIV (3380/3), G9NW CCXVI ((3363/1), G9SE CCCXIII (3382/2), CCCXVIII (3200/4), CCC-

CLIV (3139/6), G9NE CCCCXCI (3806/1), H9NE / G9SE XXVI (3362/1)), H9NE CCXCIV (3577/1), CCCLXVI (3649/1), CCCCLIII (3613/2), CCCCLXVI and CCC-CLXVII (3584/1 and 3231), H9NE (9088/1).

The drawings of the bowls are all more or less reconstructed, but the average diameter of the rim may vary between 16.0 and 18.0 cm. The colour of the clay, if indicated, is buff, brownish and red. With exception of G9NW CCXVI which is related to a bowl dated to Ugarit Récent 3 at Rās Šamra, they should be compared with another of the Ugarit Récent 2 Period (Ugaritica II, 201 fig. 82.20 and 9).

3. Convex side with more or less concave rim.

Examples: G9SE XXIX (3344/2), LXX (3705/6), CCC-CXVI (3206/3), CCCCLV (3383/3), CCCCLXXXV (3753/3), G9NW around grave (9070/1), G9SE (3241/1), G9-H9N northern east ditch (3683/4), H9NE west of stones (3679/3), H9NE (9063/3).

Most of the pieces are side fragments, and others are reconstructed showing both sides; therefore I shall indicate no dimensions. If the colour of the clay is indicated, it is either buff or reddish buff or dark red. All the pieces have profiles very like those on bowls from Rās Šamra of the Ugarit Récent 2 or 3 Period (Ugaritica II, 172 fig. 68.20, 201 fig. 82.20, 207 fig. 85.14).

G. No bottom preserved. Bobbin handle.

Examples: G9SE CLXVII (3218/2), G9SW above ancient surface (9073/1), G9NW (9093/2).

The diameter of rim of G9SW (9073/1) ca. 8.0 cm. Brown or buff colour. They should all be compared with a bowl from Rās Šamra dated Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 200 fig. 82.14).

H. No bottom preserved. Tubular spout.

Example: H9NE (9063/5).

The end of the spout on the rim is missing. No indication of colour. The piece may be similar to one fragmented jug from Dépôt 43 at Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Moyen 2 ou début 3 (Ugaritica II, 247 fig. 104.6). There are other shapes of these so-called feeding bottles at Rās Šamra (see for instance Ugaritica II, 161 fig. 62.23 (Ugarit Récent 2)).

XIII. "Fruit-stand", i.e. bowl on high foot (figs. 29-30)

A. Tall splaying foot.

1. Side of bowl upwards curved with thickened rim.

Examples: G9SE CI and CXIV (6110 = SH 71), CXXXI (6650/1 = SH 28), CLXVI (6096 = SH 58), CLXXVIII (6103/1 = SH 65), ad CCCLXXXV (3754/1), H9NE CCXXXVI (3561/1).

The height varies from 10.0 to 11.0 cm, the diameter from 11.5 to 14.50 cm. The colour of the clay is either yellowish, reddish or reddish-brown. They are all very like a "fruit-stand" from Rās Šamra of the Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 269 fig. 115.6).

2. Side of bowl slightly convex, nearly straight.

Examples: G9SE CCCXVI (3206/1), H9NE XLIV (6054/1 = SH 32).

The height 9.5 and 10.0 cm, the diameter of rim 15.0 and 16.0 cm. The colour of clay buff and reddish-brown, H9NE XLIV is blackened by fire here and there. They are both related to one from Rās Šamra of the Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 269 fig. 115.1).

3. Side of bowl convex with everted rim.

Examples: G9SE CLVI (6101/1 = SH 63), XCIX (3400/1).

The height 9.0 and 10.5 cm, the diameter of rim 15.5 and 24.0 cm. The colour of the clay reddish, yellowish and red. Inside G9SE CLVI remains of soot. G9SE CLVI is exactly like one from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 269 fig. 115.5) and XCIX of the same date but more like another one (Ugaritica II, 271 fig. 116.7).

4. No bowl or rim preserved.

Examples: G8SE (9040/5), G8NW 40 cm under surface (9054/1), LIX (3316/1), LXIII (3707/1), LXX (3705/2), CIII (3275/1), CIV (3253/1), G9SE CVII (3348/1), CXXXIV (3246/1), clay around grave CLV (3370/3), CX-CII (3220/1), G9NE CCCXXXVII (3176/3), G9SE CCCCLIV (3139/1), CCCCLIV (3139/2), CCCCLXVII (3231/1), G9NE CCCCLXXXVII (3792/2), G9SE around grave A, level 225-230 (3359/3), G9SE (3302/1), G9SW same level as graves (3162/4), G9SE under baulk (3119/4), G9NE same level as Late Bronze Age pottery (3193/4), G-H9 northern east ditch (3721/12), H9NE CCLXXXIV (3650/1), H9NE CCLXXXIX (6158 = SH 90), CCCXXXIX (3642/1), CCCCLXVI (3568/3), CCCCLXVI

(3725/7), CCCCLXVI (3568/5), CCCCLXVI (3607/1), CCCCLXVI 16 (3708/1), CCCCLXVI 17 (3563/1), CCCCLXVI (3741/9), CCCCLXVI (3554/4), H9NE supplements to grave ceramics (9098/7), H9NE supplements to grave ceramics (9098/8), H9N just above sherd level (9099/1).

The clay has the same variety of colour as in the preceding groups. H9NE (9098/7) at top blackened by fire. The main type of splaying foot has a folded edge (Ugaritica II, 269 fig. 115.5, 271 fig. 116.1 (Ugarit Récent 2)), and a few others have a simple splaying foot which may go down to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 269 fig. 115.7).

B. Tall conical foot.

1. Side of bowl convex with everted rim.

Example: G9SE under stone settings southern row (3299/1).

The height 13.0 cm, the diameter of rim 21.5 cm (reconstruction). Brown clay. The nearest parallel is a "fruit-stand" from Rās Šamra published by J.-C. Courtois and dated Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica VII, 266 fig. 22.9).

2. No bowl or rim preserved.

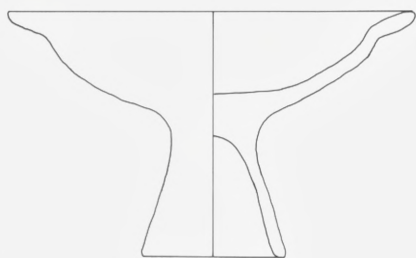
Examples: G9SE CI (3360), CCCXXI (3173/1), CCCCLXXXV (3753/1), G9SW same level as graves (3162/6), G9NE same level of Late Bronze Age pottery (3193/3), G9SE in sand beneath stone settings A 2 (3292/3), G9SE between stone setting and N-S going row of stones, H9NE CCXCI (3663/1), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3741/11).

The height of preserved feet varies from 4.5 to 10.5 cm. If the colour of the clay is indicated, it is buff, brown or dark red. G9SE CCCXXI and CCCCLXXXV have feet similar to one from Rās Šamra of Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 269 fig. 115.15), while G9SW same level as graves and H9NE CCXCI have smaller feet and should be compared with one dated to Ugarit Récent 2 or beginning of 3 (Ugaritica II, 269 fig. 115.3).

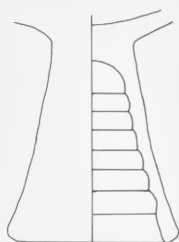
C. Low conical foot. No bowl preserved.

Example: E7 northern part (3805/2).

The height of foot 3.0 cm. Red clay. It resembles a foot from Rās Šamra dated Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 271 fig. 116.11).



XIII B 1 3299/1



XIII B 2 3360



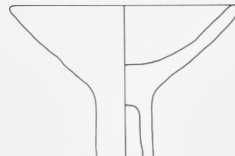
XIII B 2 3193/3



XIII C 1 3805/2



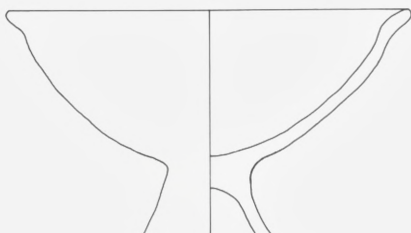
XIII D 1 3336/1



XIII D 2 3152/1



XIII D 4 3705/5



XIII D 3 6098 SH 60



XIV A 3218/6



XIV A 3209/3



XIV B

3184/1



XIV C

3216/1

XIV C 3209/9



Fig. 30. Local pottery. Classes XIII B-XIV. 1:4.

D. Only upper part of foot with bowl or part of bowl preserved.

1. Side of bowl upwards curved with thickened rim.

Examples: G9SE XLIX (3315/1), XCVI (6100 = SH 62), ad CXXIV (3374/1), CXXIX (3369/1), CCCCXXXVII (3336/1), CCCCXXXVII (3336/2), G9SE sand under grave A (3207/2), H9NW CCLIII (3611/1), H9NE CCLXXXVIII (3587/1), H9NE (9078/2).

The diameter of rim varies from 12.5 to 14.5 cm. The colour of clay, if indicated, yellowish, buff and brown. Inside G9SE XCVI is slightly blackened by fire, in one place remains of green colour. They should all belong to the Ugarit Récent 2 like XIII A 1.

2. Side of bowl slightly convex, nearly straight.

Examples: E7 XXXV (6108/1 = SH 70), G8NE ad CCC-CLXXVI (3412/1), G9SE CCCCLXXVII (3152/1), G9NE CCCLXXXVIII (3394/1).

The diameter of rim varies from 12.0 to 14.0 cm. The colour of the clay indicated reddish or buff. E7 XXXV was already mentioned by P.J. Riis (Sūkās VI, 9 note 17). They should all be compared with material from Rās Šamra of the Ugarit Récent 2 or 3 (Ugaritica II, 269 fig. 115.4, 7, 271 fig. 116.12).

3. Side of bowl convex with everted rim.

Examples: G9SE L (6098 = SH 60), H9NE CCCCXVI (3674/1).

The diameter of rim of the former 21.0 cm, the latter 15.0 cm. Reddish or buff clay. They are both like "fruit-stands" from Rās Šamra dated Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 271 fig. 116.7 and 169 fig. 115.5).

4. No rim preserved.

Examples: G9SE near XXXVIII (3285/1), LXX (3705/5), CXCI (3197/1), CXCVIII (3402/1), CCIV (3249/1), CCC-CXI (3194/3), CCCCXX (3153/3), CCCCXXI (3173/3), CCCCXCVIII (3164/2), G9SW same level as graves (3162/2), G9N same level as graves (3181/4), H9NE CCLXXXIV (3647/1), CCXCIII (3667/1), CCCXIV (3594/1), CCCLIV (3574/1), CCCLVIII (3623/1), H9NW CCCCLXV (3625/2), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3568/1), CCC-CLXVI (3568/2), CCCCLXVI (3568/4), CCCCLXVI (3741/2), CCCCLXVI (3741/3), CCCCLXVI (3741/6), H9NE (9025/1).

Too little has been preserved of the "fruit-stands" in this group to enable us to find parallels. It should be noticed

that G9SE CXCI has already been mentioned by P.J. Riis (Sūkās VI, 28). The pieces are no doubt of the same period as the others in Class XIII dated to the Ugarit Récent 2 and in a few cases Ugarit Récent 3.

XIV. Rim sherds of bowls or "fruit-stands" (fig. 30)

A. Side upwards curved, eventually with thickened rim.

Examples: G9SE CLXVII (3218/6), CLXVIII (3342/2), CLXX (3319/1), CCCCXXI (3173/5), CCCCXXXVII (3336/3), CCCCLIV (3139/4), G9SW CCCCXCVIII (3164/3), G9SE under clay in west end of archaic grave A, level 285.30 (3209/3), (3209/4), (3209/14), G9SE between stone-setting and N-S going row of stones (3212/6), G9S below S Baulk (3250/2), G9SE east ditch west of stone-setting LXXXVII (3266/1), (3266/2), G9SE in sand beneath stone setting A 2 (3292/2), G9SE (3241/5), G9SE (9094/3), G9NW (9093/1), H9NE CCXCIV (3577/4), CCCCLXVI (3568/6), CCCCLXVI (3568/8), CCCCLXVI (3568/9), CCCCLXVI (3741/12), CCCCLXVI (3554/3), H9NE west of stones (3679/4), H9NE (9027/2), (SH...? 3455/1?).

Since most of the drawings in this group are reconstructions I shall not give any dimensions. Colour of clay, if indicated at all, as in the other groups. G9SE east ditch (3266/2) is blackened on interior. G9SE CLXVII and G9SE CCCCXXI should be compared with H9NE CXXXVII in Class XI A 1 and with H9NE DI in Class XI A 2, and G9SE CLXX, G9SE CCCCLIV and G9SE (3209/3), (3209/14), G9SE (3241/5) and H9NE CCCCLXVI have the same profiles as G9SE CLXVIII in Class XI D. H9NE is similar to G9SE XXIX in Class XI A 2. All the others have a thickened rim which is dominating among the fruit-stands in Class XIII A 1.

B. Side slightly convex nearly straight.

Examples: G8NE around CCCCLIX (3441/5), G9SE around LII (3284/2), G9SE at CLXXIV and in same level as (3389/1), CXCV (3380/1), G9NW CCXXV (3123/1), G9SE CCCCXXII (3184/1), G9SE under clay in west end of archaic grave A (level 285.30) (3209/1), G9SE under grave A, eastern end (level 285.30) (3309/2).

These rimsherds should be compared with those of bowls in Class XI A 2 and with those of "fruit-stands" in Class XIII A 2. Consequently they should be of the same date.

C. Side convex with more or less everted rim.

Examples: G8NE around CCCCLIX (3441/4), G9SE near XXXVIII (3285/2 and 3285/3), G9SE around LII

(3284/3), CXXX north east of stone-setting (3699/2), CXXXIII (3216/1), CLXX (3319/2), G9SE at and in same level as CLXXIV (3389/3), CLXXXI (3347/1), CLXXXII (3196/1), CLXXXII (3196/1), CLXXXV (3261/2), G9NE CCVI (3290/2), G9NW CCXVII (3215/2), G9NE CCXXVI (3182/1), G9SE CCCXXI (3173/6), CCCCLIV (3139/3), G9SE under clay in west end of archaic grave A (level 285.30) (3209/9), G9SE under baulk (3119/1), G9SE sand under grave A (3207/4), G9SE around grave A (level 225-230) (3359/2), G9SE under clay in west end of archaic grave A (level 285.30) (3209/10), G9SE in sand beneath stone-setting A 2 (3292/1), G9SE between stone-setting and N-S going row of stones (3212/4), G9SE between stone-setting and N-S going row of stones (3212/7), G9SE between stone-setting and N-S going row of stones (3212/9), G9SE between stone-setting and N-S going row of stones (3288/2), G9SE sand under grave A (3207/8), G9NW around grave (9670/3), G9SE under baulk (3119/6), G9SW same level as graves (3162/7), H9NE CXXXVIII (3619/2), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3568/7), CCCCLXVI (3726/11), CCCCLXVI (3741/10), H9NE west of stones (3679/1), H9NE (9088/3), H9NE supplements to grave ceramics (9098/15), H9NE (9024/3), H9NW (9069/4), H9N 40 cm below surface (9084/4), H9N just above sherd level (9099/3).

The profiles of these rimsherds are very much like those on bowls in Class XI A 3 and should therefore belong to the same time.

XV. Bottoms of jars, amphorae, jugs, oinochoai, mugs, flat or deep bowls (fig. 31)

A. Ring base.

Examples: G9SE CLXXXV (3261/4), CXCIV (3380/5), G9NW CCXX (3144/3), G9SE CCCCXVIII (3200/2), G9NE CCCCLXVII (3255/1), G9SE CCCCLXXXV (3753/2), G9NE same level as Late Bronze Age pottery (3193/2), G9S under S-baulk (3260/1), H9NE CCCVI (3639/1), CCCXII (3634/1), CCCXVIII (3644/1), CCCCLXVI (3725/6), H9NE supplements to grave ceramics (9098/9), H9N 40 cm below surface (9084/3), J7 south of east ditch, south of north sector (3696/4).

The diameter of the foot varies from 3.0 to 12.0 cm. The description of the clay missing for most of these fragments. The bottom G9SE CLXXXV is completely like a one-handle bowl from Rās Šamra dated Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 201 fig. 82.9). G9SE CXCIV may have belonged to a jug similar to one from the tall and compared with jugs from Ḥamā Period I-II (Sūkās VII, 28 fig. X. 106-107, 31). G9NW CCXX is very much like a jug from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 275 fig. 118.20).

Probably G9SE CCCCXVIII and CCCCLVII originate from jars related to two from Rās Šamra belonging to "Ugarit à la fin de Moyen 2 ou de début de 3" (Ugaritica II, 247 fig. 104). Also G9SE CCCCLXXXV which may be the lower part of a bowl should be considered from that period (Ugaritica II, 235 fig. 108.11).

Perhaps G9NE same level as LB pottery belongs to a krater of the Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 207 fig. 85.16).

G9S under baulk resembles the foot of a bowl dated "Ugarit Moyen 2 ou du début de 3" (Ugaritica II, 249 fig. 105.28).

Among the feet found in sector H9, H9NE CCCVI, CCCXII, CCCCLXVI, H9N 40 cm below surface and J7 should go back to the Middle Bronze Age (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.12 (Ugarit Moyen 2 ou 3), 185 fig. 74.29 (Ugarit Moyen 2), 247 fig. 104.19 (Ugarit Moyen 2 ou début 3), 255 fig. 108.11).

H9NE CCCXVIII and H9NE supplements to grave ceramics have feet similar to those of jars from Ḥamā (Hama II 3, 48-49 fig. 26 (Period I-II), 47-48 fig. 24 (Period I-II)).



Fig. 26. Local pottery. Class IX A. 6258 = SH 113. "Dipper" with pointed bottom. 1:2.



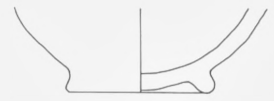
XV A 3261/4



XV A 3380/5



XV A 3644/1



XV A 9098/9



XV B 3553/1



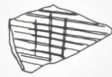
XV B 3144/3



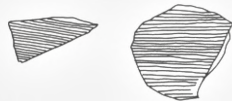
XV C 3441/2



XVI A 3275/2



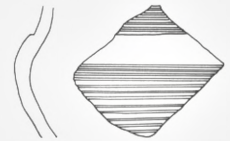
XVI B 1 3464/1



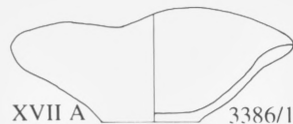
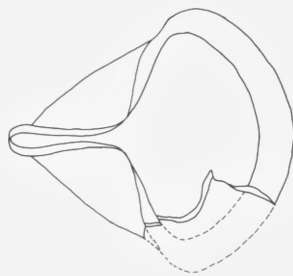
XVI B 2 3464/1



XVI B 3 3464/1



XVI B 1 9049/1



XVII A 3386/1



XVII A 3646/1

XVII A 6097 SH 59

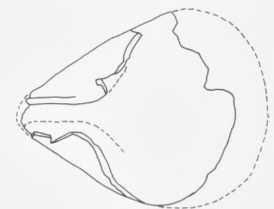


Fig. 31. Local pottery. Classes XV-XVII A. 1:4.

B. Disk base.

Examples: G9SE LXX (3705/4), (3705/8), CXVI (3264/1), CXVIII east of grave A 2 (3719/1), CXL (3291/1), G9SW CXLII (3724/44), G9SW CLII (3317/1), G9SE north of CLV in same level as graves (9091/1), CLXVII (3218/1), (3218/9), G9SE CCV (3274/1), CCXI (3364/1), G9NW CCXIX (3350/1), G9SE CCCXVI (3206/2), CCCXXI (3173/2), CCCCL (3186/2), (3186/3), CCCCLVII (3372/2), G9SE (3241/6), G9SE east of grave (3398/1), G9SE under clay in west end of archaic grave A1 (level 285.30) (3209/2), (3209/7), (3209/12), H9NE CCLXXXV (3652/1), around CCCII (3622/3), CCCXV (3576/1), CCCLVII (3677/1-2), CCCLXIII (3553/1), CCCCLXVI (3726/2), CCCCLXVI (3725/4), CCCCLXVI (3726/5), CCCCLXVI (3725/1), H9NW (9069/3).

The diameter of basis varies from 4.0 to 8.0 cm. They should all be compared with bottoms of pottery from Rās Šamra. G9SE LXX (3705/4 and 3705/8), CXVIII, G9SW CLII, G9SE north of CLV, CLXVII, G9NW CCXIX, G9SE east of grave, G9SE under clay (3209/12), H9NE CCCCLXVI are similar to the bottom of one bowl dated Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.18). G9SE CXVI, CXL are more like one dated to Ugarit Moyen 2 (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.9). G9SW CXLII was already mentioned by P.J. Riis (Sūkās VI, 61 note 185); this bottom together with G9SE CCCCL, G9SE (3241/6) and G9SE under clay (3209/2) may belong to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.16). Other bottoms like G9SE CLXVII, CCXI, CCCXXVI, CCCXXI, G9SE CCCCLVII, H9NE CCLXXXV and CCCCLXVI should be compared with a bottom of a bowl dated to Ugarit Récent 1 or 2 (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.25). The bottom G9SE CCV seems to have belonged to a deep bowl similar to one dated Ugarit Moyen 2 (Ugaritica II, 245 fig. 103 C). The sides on this fragment are different either being convex (left) or concave (right), which gives the bottom a look of either being flat or on disk base. G9SE CCCCL has a bottom like that of a bowl dated Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 273 fig. 117.17). The nearest parallel to G9SE under clay (3209/7) is a two-handled bowl dated Ugarit Récent 3 (Ugaritica II, 201 fig. 82.20). Like G9SE CCV the left side is convex and the right side concave near bottom. This piece reminds of the lower part of a deep bowl dated Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 201 fig. 82.11). H9NE CCCXV and CCCLXIII may also be from deep bowls like one dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 191 fig. 77.6). The thick-bottomed fragment H9NE CCCLVII is probably from a jar like one dated “probably Ugarit Récent” (Ugaritica II, 189 fig. 76.3). Perhaps H9NE CCCCLXVI (3726/2) is the lower part of a jug similar to H9NE / NW CCLXXX in Class B 1 dated to the end of the LB II Period. H9NE CCCCLXVI (3725/4) is rather like the bot-

tom of a bowl dated “probably Ugarit Récent 3” (Ugaritica II, 259 fig. 110.16), while H9NW seems to belong to a jar of Ugarit Récent 2 or 3 (Ugaritica II, 207.11-12).

C. Flat Bottom.

Examples: G8NE around CCCCLIX (3441/2), G9SE CLXVII (3218/7), CCXXVI (3120/1), G9NW CCXXIX (3361/1), G9NE CCCXXXVII (3176/2), G9SE CCCXVII (3335/1), CCCCLVI (3118/1), G9NE CCCCLXIX (3185/1), H9NE CCCII (3673/1), H9NE CCCCLXVI (3554/5), CCCCLXVI (3725/5), J8N southern east ditch (3694/1).

The diameter of bases varies from 2.2 to 8.8 cm. Colour of clay, if indicated, varies from yellowish buff to reddish or reddish brown. G8NE around CCCCLIX and H9NE CCCCLXVI are very like bottoms found on the tall and dated to EI (Sūkās I, 24, 35 fig. 10a No. 13, Sūkās VII 58.325). G9SE CLXVII and H9NE CCCII may have belonged to bowls like one from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Moyen 2 (Ugaritica II, 239 fig. 100.4). The bottoms G9NW CCXXVI and H9NE CCCCLXVI more look like jars from Rās Šamra dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 204 fig. 84.13). The large bottom (reconstruction) seems to originate from a deep bowl resembling that of one from Rās Šamra of the Ugarit Récent 3 Period (Ugaritica II, 179 fig. 71.14). G9NE CCCXXXVII is a reconstruction, the left side is convex, the right almost straight. It may belong to a vase like the one found at Rās Šamra and dated to Ugarit Moyen 2 (Ugaritica II, 201 fig. 82.25). G9SE CCCXXXVII has a bottom very like that of an amphora dated to Ugarit Récent 2 (Ugaritica II, 173 fig. 68.25). The large bottom of G9SE CCCCLVI has a profile similar to that of a deep bowl dated “Ugarit Récent 2 ou début de 3” (Ugaritica II, 151 fig. 57.10). Perhaps G9NE CCCCLXIX has belonged to a carinated bowl like the one found on the tall of the LB / EI Period (Sūkās I, 32, 35 fig. 10e No. 45). The left side of H9NE CCCII is straight, the right one slightly convex, it very much resembles the bottom of a deep bowl from Rās Šamra and dated to “Ugarit Récent 2 ou début de 3” (Ugaritica II, 175 fig. 69.12). J8N has a bottom very similar to that of an oinochoe dated Ugarit Récent 1 (Ugaritica II, 277 fig. 119.7).

XVI. Sidesherds (figs. 31 and 33)

A. Relief ware.

Example: G9SE CIII (3275/2).

Dimensions 1.5 x 2.5 cm. Buff clay.

This piece should be compared with sherds from niveau IV at Rās Šamra (Ugaritica IV, 278-279 pl. 8.5, 324-325 pl. 7.1), “Spätes Neolithikum” = Sūkās N¹⁻² c. 5050 BC. See Sūkās III, 70-83.



Fig. 33. Local pottery. Class XVI C. 6295/1 = SH 126. Sidsherd. Red slip ware. 1:1.

B. Incised ware.

Examples: G7S sounding layer 4 (3464/1: 3 sherds), G8NE (9049/1).

No dimensions indicated for these from G7S sounding. G8NE height 7.0 cm, width 7.5 cm, thickness 0.6 cm. The three from G7 are all red porous clay. The one from G8 of brown clay with small white particles. The first from G7 should be compared with one from Rās Šamra dated Ugarit du Bronze Ancien 3 (Ugaritica IV, 430 fig. 20). The second sherd with combed and incised decoration may be of the same period (Ugaritica VI, 50 fig. 2.3), called "cooking pot ware". The decoration of the third is the same on a seal from Ḥamā L3A and on a jar from K 8-9 (Hama I, 186, 231.8, 252.11). This sherd should be dated to EB I (Ugaritica IV, 338 fig. 9 G, fig. 41 C). G8NE is a side- and shoulder sherd with combed decoration in zones, belongs to "Ugarit du Bronze Ancien 3" (Ugaritica IV, 430 fig. 20); cp. also Sūkās IX, 45, 50, 51, 59 fig. 51:7, 58:3.

C. Red slip ware.

Examples: G7S sounding level 6 (6295/1 = SH 126).

Dimensions: 2.4 x 3.4 cm, thickness 1.3 cm. Light yellowish, in the core grey clay, dark pink to buff slip. According to the description it belongs to a ware represented at Ḥamā L 3-2, Chalcolithicum (Hama I, 186, Hama II 1, 17 fig. 13); cp. also Sūkās IX, 10, 48, 59.

XVII. Lamps (figs. 31-32)

The development of the North Syrian clay lamps was summarized when the finds of lamps from the tall were published (Sūkās VII, 61-68).

A. Disk base.

Examples: G9SE CXC (3386/1), G9NW CCXV (3358/1), CCLII (3233/2), H9NE CXXXV (6097 = SH 59), CCLXXIX (3646/1), CCCLXIII (3553/2).

The diameter of base varies from 4.0 to 5.0 cm. The colour, if indicated, is buff or red. G9SE CXC is in the interior blackened by fire, and the spout and inner side of H9NE CCLXXIX is blackened too. The date of Class A seems to be the LB II B Period (Amiran, Pottery, pl. 59.20) or even at the very end of the LB II Period (compare with one from Rās Šamra, Ugaritica II, 267 fig. 114.12).

B. Rounded base.

Examples: H9NE CXXXVI (3643/1), H9NE CCXCVIII (3591/1).

The diameter of base varies from 3.0 to 3.5 cm. The colour of the clay is reddish buff. They seem to belong to LB II B Period (Amiran, Pottery, pl. 59), compare also with one from Rās Šamra (Ugaritica II, 267 fig. 114.11 (Ugarit Récent 2 ou 3)).

C. Flat base.

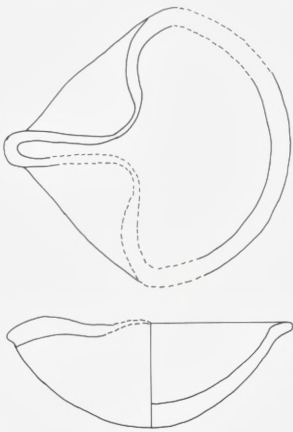
Examples: G7SE CCCCLXIII (3155/2), G9NW CCXX (3144/2), G9SE CCCCXXXVI (3155/1).

The diameter varies from 5.0 to 5.5 cm. Only the colour of G7SE CCCCLXIII was indicated, being reddish brown. The spout was blackened by fire. They are probably also from the LB II B Period.

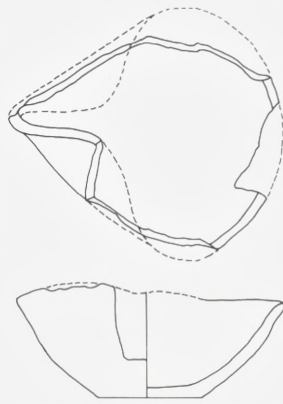
D. Fragments.

Examples: G9SE CLXVII (3218/5), CCXII (3175/1), G9SE in sand beneath stone setting A 2 (3292/5), H9NE CXXXVI (3643/2), CCCLXIII (3553/3), (3553/11), information lost (3388).

Since restored, it is difficult to give dimensions. The clay, if indicated, is buff, reddish or brown. H9NE CXXXVI, CCCLXIII and (3388) are blackened by fire. Very little has to be said about the date of these fragmented lamps. May be G9SE CCXII is either very late in the LB II Period, or it is of the Iron Age (Ugaritica II, 267 fig. 114.12 (Ugarit Récent 2 ou 3); Amiran, Pottery, pl. 100.7 (Iron I)).



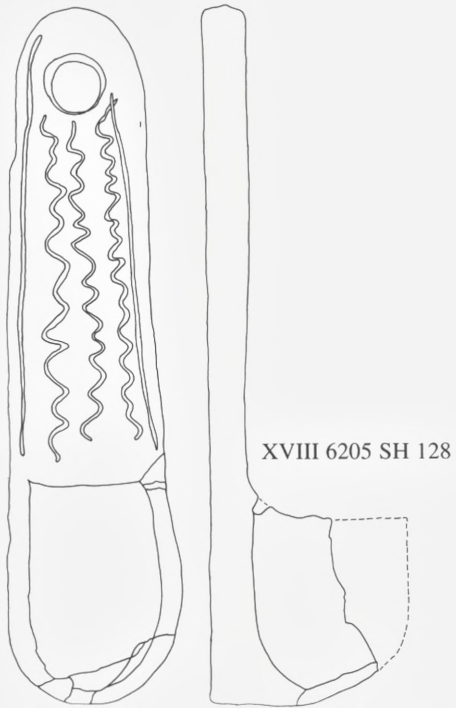
XVII B 3591/1



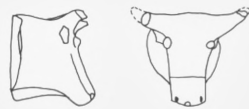
XVII C 3455/2



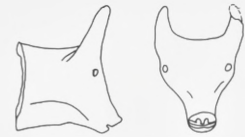
XVII D 3175/1



XVIII 6205 SH 128



XIX A 2 3788/1



XIX A 3 6207 SH 107



XIX B 1 3184/2



XIX B 2 3462/1

Fig. 32. Local pottery. Classes XVII B-XIX. 1:4.

XVIII. Wall-bracket (fig. 32)

Examples: H9NE XXVI and CCCCXLII (6205 = SH 128).

The dimensions: length 36.0 cm, width 9.0 cm.

11 fragments of wall-brackets were found on Tall Sūkās, but 6205 = SH 128 is the only one represented at the South Harbour. The nearest parallel from the tall are two fragments, also with three vertical wavy lines below the suspension hole (Sūkās VII, 64 no. 356, 65-66 (Ugarit Récent 2)).

The type was very popular in the Levant and Cyprus in the Late Bronze Age. They were destined to hang on a wall, and the horseshoe-shaped lower part probably contained some combustible matter, perhaps incense; they seem to have had a religious function (A. Caubet, *Pseudo-Lampes au Proche Orient Ancien*, see *Les Lampes de Terre cuite en Méditerranée*, Table ronde du CNRS tenue à Lyon du 7 au 11 décembre 1981, Lyon 1981, 40-41, cf. RDAC 1974, 126-130).

XIX. Zoomorphic vessels and figurines (figs. 32, 34 and 35)

A. Bull-shaped vessels.

Examples: G9SE LVI (6040/1 = SH 20), G9NE CCC-CLXXVIII (3788/1), H9NE CCCCXLI (6207 = SH 107).

Dimensions of G9SE LVI (6040/1 = SH 20): length 16.5 cm, width 5.5 cm, height 12.8 cm. Reddish, yellowish or

buff clay. G9SE LVI (6040/1 = SH 20) is the most complete, of the others only the heads are left. Similar complete vases were not found on the tall, only a head may have belonged to such vessels (Sūkās VII, 91 note 571); but in tomb 1 from Period Ugarit Récent 3 at Rās Šamra a bull askos was placed, completely like 6040 = SH 20, and a head of a bull also from one askos appeared in another tomb of the same date (Ugaritica II, 161 fig. 62.22, 181 fig. 72.12). In this connection it should be mentioned that a bull's head like a mask adorned the upper part of a wall bracket of the Period Ugarit Récent 3, placed in tomb LVIII at Rās Šamra (Ugaritica II, 183 fig. 73.1).

B. Fragments of bull figurines.

Examples: G7S CCCCLIII (3462/1), G9SE CCCXXII (3184/2).

Dimensions of 3462/1: height 4.5 cm, width 3.5 cm; of 3184/2: height 3.5 cm, width 2.0 cm.

3462/1 may be the body of a bull of which head and legs (only indicated by two supports) are missing, the right upper corner may indicate the tail. The figure very much resembles that of a bull from Ḥamā Period K 8 (Hama II 1, 35 fig. 37, see also Sūkās VII, 91 pl. XXVIII. 569 compared with finds from Ḥamā K 6 and K 5). 3184/2 may be a leg of an animal, perhaps that of a bull askos (see 6040/1 = SH 20).



Fig. 34. Local pottery. Class XIX A. 6040/1 = SH 20. Bull-shaped vessel. 1:2.



Fig. 35. Local pottery. Class XIX C. 6410 = SH 122. Human figurine. 1:1.

C. *Human figurine.*

Example: H9NE (6410 = SH 122).

Dimensions: height 4.6 cm, width 2.8 cm.

The piece may represent the lower part of the body of which only one leg is preserved, but it is impossible to give the fragment a date judging from the remains.

Importations

I. Central Syrian (figs. 36-37)

A. *Painted ware.*

1. Ovoid body and base ring.

Example: G9SE CXXI (3211/1).

Dimensions: Estimated height 27.0 cm, diameter of body estimated 25.0 cm.

Ovoid body, ring base, greatest diameter above middle of body, neck not separated from body. Reddish clay. Matt painted decoration: on shoulder three horizontal stripes, on transition to neck one horizontal stripe with part of hanging stripes. Similar jars were found in the cemeteries at Ḥamā in Periods I and II (1175/50 – 900) (Hama II 3, 48 fig. 25, 86 Da1δ, 90Da2ε, 96, 98, 103 nos. 5, 83 and 84).

2. Sidesherd.

Examples: G9SE (6412 = SH 123), 9094/6.

Dimensions: 6412 = SH 123 2.5 x 3.8 cm, of 9094/6 5.0 x 4.5 cm.

Brownish clay. On the exterior of 6412 is a brownish slip with decoration in matt brownish paint: part of field with oblique stripes, to the right limited by a thicker vertical line parallel with another one. The decoration does not

help us to give the piece a closer date (Hama II 3, 101.56, Periods I-IV; see also Sūkās VII, 114 fig. D Periods F1 – E).

B. *Unpainted ware.*

Rimsherd with horizontal handle.

Example: G-H9 northern east ditch (3721/3).

Dimensions: height 2.7 cm, width 1.5 cm. Very fine yellowish clay. The handle has the shape of a horse shoe. The sherd has no doubt belonged to a deep bowl of a type from Ḥamā Period III (900-800) (Ḥamā II 3, 69 fig. 90, XXVIII 2).

II. Mycenaean or imitations of Mycenaean (figs. 37-38)

A. *Pyxis.*

Rounded bottom, slightly concave, offset side, offset concave shoulder and two horizontal handles on shoulder carination.

Examples: G7SE CCCCLXIII (3455/1), G8NE around CCCLIX (3441/1), G9SE CCCCLXXXIV (3766/1).

Height of G7SE CCCCLXIII 6.2 cm. Diameter of shoulder carination varies from 8.0 to 9.5 cm. If indicated red-



Fig. 36. Importations. Class I A 2. 6412 = SH 123. Central Syrian sidesherd. 1:1.

dish clay. The types are imitations of imported Mycenaean pyxides, which got very popular in the Near East. The imitations both on the coast and in Palestine are not so elegant as those made by the Mycenaean craftsmen, for instance the necks and rims are not so elaborated and developed as on the original Mycenaean prototypes (Ugaritica VII, 343 fig. 52.5-6). Such pieces were not found on the tall, and at Rās Šamra the shapes are not quite the same as at the South Harbour (Ugaritica II, 183 fig. 73.2-3.7 (Ugarit Récent 2 ou 3)). In Palestine the pyxides continued to be made during most of the Iron Age until Iron II C (Amiran, Pottery, 186). The most complete, G7SE CCCCLXIII, is very like one from Ain Shems Str. III = Iron I (1200-1000) (E. Grant & G.E. Wright, Ain Shems Excavations IV, Haverford 1938, pl. 59.21; Amiran, Pottery, 284-285 pl. 96.10). G8NE around CCCCLIX (Sūkās VI, 14) should be compared with types from Furumark's Analysis (Furumark II, 44 fig. 12.88, LH III C 1 (1230-1125)). The piece G9SE CCCCLXXXIV is very like one from grave 1 at Ain Shems (E. Grant, Beth Shemesh, Haverford Pa 1929, 163 above to the left, 189 no. 508, 198; BSA 62 1967, 145, pl. 36 d 3; for the date see Furumark I, 59: LH III A 2 + local LB-EI BRW, WSW and Philistine Ware, 127, the latest scarab is from the time of Rameses III; Amiran, Pottery, 124-125, pl. 57.1).

B. Stirrup-jar, i.e. false-necked vase.

Examples: G8NE CCLXIV (3422/2), (3422/3), G8NE supplements (3409/3), G8NE (9039/1), G9NE CCXLIII (6137 = SH 78), G9NW CCLII (3233/1), G9SW UNDER LXVII (3724/48), G9 supplements (3387/2), H9NE beneath the bowl LVII (3596/1), H9N above pottery levels (9087/1-4), (9087/5), H9N 40 cm under surface (3724/40), H9NE supplements, same level as LB ceramics (3562/1).

Most of the material consists of sherds, so only the more complete specimens can give us satisfying dimensions, for instance 6137 = SH 78 height 10.5 cm, diameter of body 9.5 cm, 3233/1 height 9.2 cm, diameter of body 7.8 cm. Common for all the sherds is that they are of very fine yellowish green clay. On some pieces are remains of dark matt, in some cases lustrous paint. 6137 = SH 78 is the best preserved, and other fragments seem to be of the same age as the former such as G8NE CCLXIV, G9NW CCXLII, G9NW CCLII and H9 LVII, which can be compared with one from the LM III B 2 = LH III C 1 Period (1230-1125) (AJA 42, 1938, 549-550 pl. 28.9), see also Furumark II, 31 fig. 6:176 and 177, LH III C 1-2 (1230-1100), 85 fig. 23 below in the middle, from LH III C 1 (1230-1125).

C. Part of bowl or crater with horizontal handle.

Example: G9N (3223/1).

Dimensions: height?, diameter 18.0 cm. Fine yellowish clay.

Although this piece is highly fragmented we are able to compare its shape with that of a crater of LH III C 1 (c. 1230-1125) (Furumark II, 49 fig. 14.285).

D. Lower part of "amphora" with splaying base provided with bevelled edge.

Example: G9NW CCXXIV (3161/1). Brown clay.

Dimensions: width of base 5.5 cm.

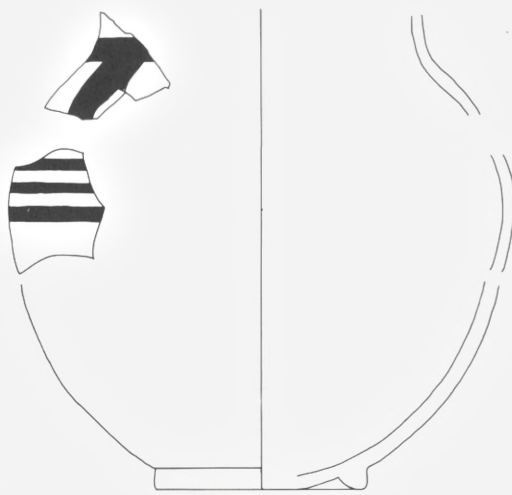
The shape should be compared with Furumark's types dated to LH II B – III A 1 (1450-1300 B.C.) and LH III A 2 (Furumark II, 22, fig. 3.16 and 23 (LH II B – III A 1, 23 fig. 4.151)).

E. Upper part of "jar" with bevelled rim and concave neck and shoulder.

Example: H9NE supplements to grave ceramics (9098/5).

Diameter of neck 6.5 cm. Fine light brown clay.

This fragment may be an imitation of a Mycenaean jar (Ugaritica II, 161 fig. 62.13, 185 fig. 74.1, 191 fig. 77.2, 206 fig. 85.13; Furumark II, 23 fig. 4.38 (LH III C 1 e (c. 1200-1125), 37 fig. 9.60 (LH III C 2 (c. 1125-1100))).



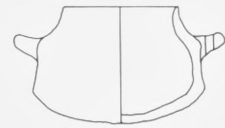
I A 1 3211/1



I A 2 9094/6



I B 3721/3



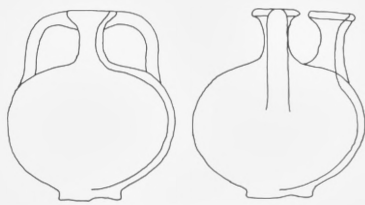
II A 1 3455/1



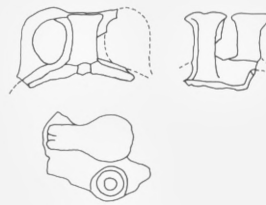
II A 2 3441/1



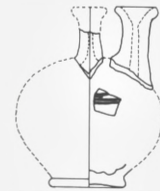
II A 3 3766/1



II B 1 6137 SH 78



II B 2 3596/1



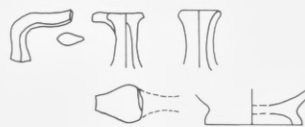
II B 3 3233/1



II B 3 3724/48



II B 5 3387/2



II B 1 9087/1-4



II B 2 9087/5



II B 4 3724/40

II B 4 3422/2-3



II B 5 3409/3



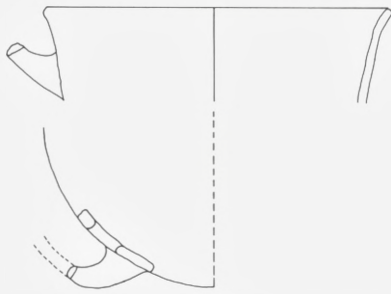
II B 5 9039/1



II B 5 3562/1



Fig. 37. Importations. Classes I-II B. 1:4.



II C 3223/1



II D 3161/1



II E 9098/5



II F 3371/1



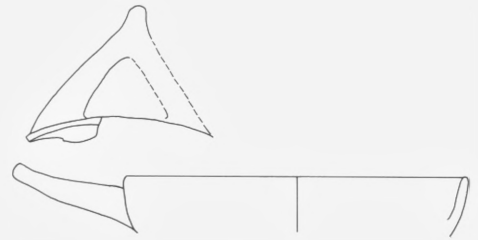
III A 3724/18



III A 3409/1



III A 3409/2



III A 3132/1



III A 3792/1



III A 3359/4



III A 3724/16



III A 9061/2



III A 3724/17



III A 3242/1



III A 3803/2



III A 3221/1

III A 3135/1



III A 3119/2



III A 9064/1



III A 3724/19



III A 3135/2



Fig. 38. Importations. Classes II C-III A. 3135/2. 1:4.

F. *Fragment of animal figurine.*

Example: G9SE CCVII (3371/1).

Dimensions: height 6.5 cm. Yellowish buff, rather fine clay.

Although only the hind part with tail and one leg has been preserved and there are no traces of painted decoration I judge that the piece should be compared with a figurine dated to Myc. III B / LH III B Period (Ugaritica VII, 351 and 353 fig. 55.9).

III. Cypriote or imitations of Cypriote (figs. 38-39)

A. *White Slip Ware and related.*

Examples: G8NE north-eastern corner (3724/18), supplements below northern wall (3409/1), (3409/2), G9SE CC-CX (3132/1), G9NE CCCCLXXXVII (3792/1), G9SE around grave A, level 225-230 (3359/4), G9SE south of grave CLV, same level as Late Bronze Age pottery (3724/16), G9NW near and same level as grave (3724/17):3 sherds, G9SW above ancient surface (9061/2), G9NW at grave B (3242/1), G9NE (3803/2), G9N (3221/1), (3135/1), G9SE under baulk (3119/2), G9NW around grave (9064/1) G9SW same level as Late Bronze Age pottery (3724/19), G9N (3135/2), (3135/3), (3306/1), (3306/2), G9 supplements (3308/1), (3354/2), (3387/1), (3310/1).

Only the reconstructed diameters c. 18 cm of the rims of G9SE CCCCX and of G9SE (9061/2) can be given. G9NE CCCCLXXXVII, G9SE under baulk (3119/2), and G9SE around grave A level 225-230 (3359/4) are wish-bone handles of milk bowls made of rather coarse clay, all the other fragments of bowls, of which some have black painted decoration, seem to belong to the White Slip Ware II (1425/15 – 1190) imported from Cyprus. G8NE north-eastern corner (3724/10), G9NW near and same level as grave (3724/17), G9NW (3724/17?), G9NW at grave B (3242/1), G9SW same level as LB pottery (3724/19), G9N (3135/2), G9 supplements (3308/1), (3310/1) and perhaps G9N (3221/1) have ladder motifs (Ugaritica VII, 282-283). G9SW above ancient surface is a bowl of this category, but late (SCE IV 1 C fig. 88.3). A similar fragment was found at Tyre (Bikai, Pottery pl. 43.25 str. 15 (1375/1360 – 1200), pl. 43 B). G9N (3306/2) with a black line along the rim is also of the WS II ware (SCE IV 1 C fig. 76.4), but late (1320/00 – 1190).

The wish bone handle fragments have either a painted, a knobbed or a projecting notched terminal; but this difference does not indicate a difference in time, the projecting terminal occurring as well in the LB I Period as in the LB II Period (Amiran, Pottery, 175 pl. 53; see also Ugaritica II, 281 fig. 121).

B. *Base Ring Ware and related.*

Examples: H7 under wall (3528/1), G8SE (9033/1), G8E supplements (3403/1), G8SW below floor (9053/3), G9NE CXLVII (9068/1), G9SE CXCIX (3401/1), G9 supplements (3308/2), G9SW above ancient surface (9081/3), G-H9 northern east ditch (3721/4), H9N above pottery level (9087/6).

The reconstructed diameter of the rim of G9SW above ancient surface is 10.5 cm and that of G-H9 northern east ditch is 18.0 cm. The colour of the clay is either reddish to tile reddish or gryish. H7N belongs no doubt to the Base Ring II (SCE IV 1 C fig. 53.6). The wish bone handles G8SE (9033/1) and G9 supplements (3308/2) may be of Base Ring Ware II (Ugaritica VII, 288-289.14-16), while G8E supplements (3403/1) and G9SE CXCIX may rather originate from White Slip bowls. The upper parts of two bowls from respectively G-H9 northern east ditch and H9N above pottery level belong to Base Ring II wares (SCE IV 1 C fig. 62.3). There were also found two of this type at Tyre (Bikai, Pottery, pl. 42.3 and 7).

Copper and Bronze (fig. 40)

A. *Pin.*

Examples G9SE XCI (3724/4), G9SE LXXXVIII (3724/41).

Length of 3724/4 7.5 cm, of 3724/41 0.9 cm.

The end of 3724/4 is bent in order to make an eye. In the Iron Age the pins are usually pierced to make a needle (Hama II 3, 134 fig. 173), so we may say that our pin should probably be dated before that period. 3724/41 is only a fragment and it is impossible to date it.

B. *Hook.*

Examples: G7S layer 6 (3763/1), G9SE LXXI (3724/5).

Length of 3724/5 2.5 cm, of 3763/1 1.0 cm. 3724/5 may also be a broken needle (cp. Sūkās VII, 70.393.72 (Period J)). 3763/1 seems to be a fragment, perhaps of an ear-ring (cp. Sūkās VII, 76.453 pl. 24 (from Period F)).

C. *Ring.*

Example: G9SW CCLXXXVI (3724/15).

Diameter 4.5 cm, round section thickness 0.3 cm.

If it is an arm ring, it must have been for a child (Sūkās VII, 76.445 (Period G)).

D. *Indefinite Implement.*

Example: G7S layer 6 (3763/1).

Length 2.5 cm (four-squared in section).



III A 3135/3



III A 3306/1



III A 3306/2



III A 3308/1



III A 3354/2



III A 3387/1



III A 3310/1



III B 9033/1



III B 3308/2



III B 3528/1



III B 3403/1

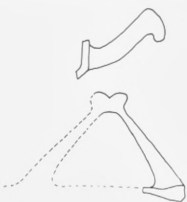


III B 9053/3

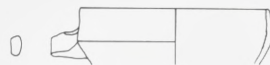


III B 9068/1

III B 3401/1



III B 9081/3



III B 3721/4



III B 9087/6



Fig. 39. Importations. Class III A, 3135/2, and III B. 1:4.

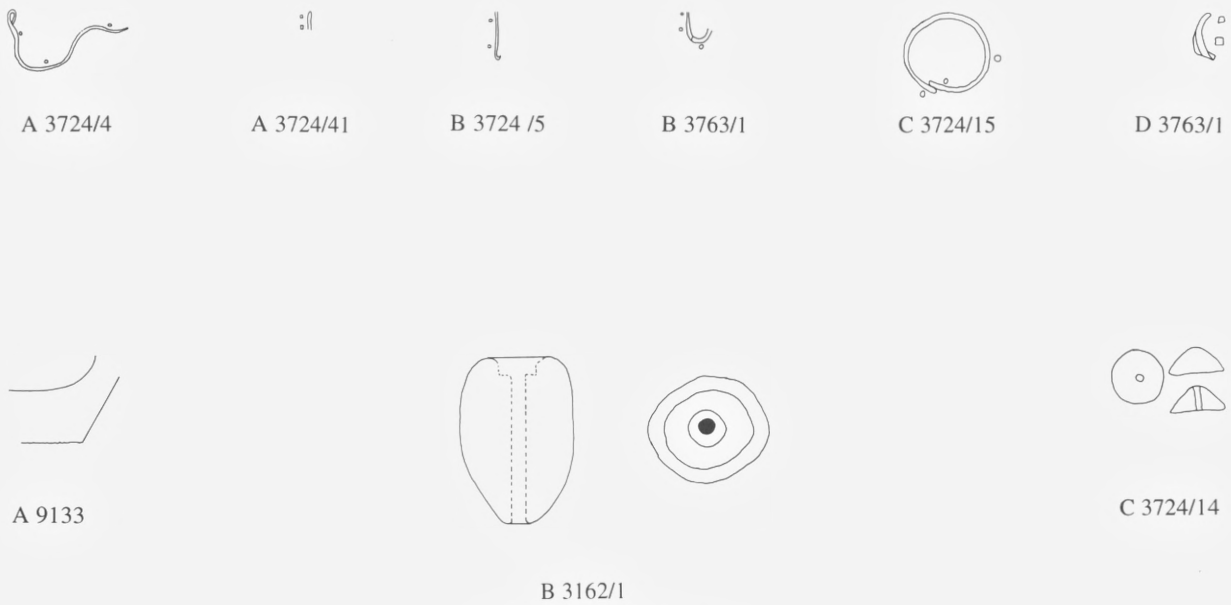


Fig. 40. Metal and Stone. 1:4.

Bent and one part covering the other. The piece should be compared with a ring from the cremation cemetery at Ḥamā of Period II, but round in section (Hama II 3, 126 fig. 148 C).

Stone (fig. 40)

A. Fragment of basalt bowl with flat bottom.

Example: SH surface (9133).

Dimensions: height 5.0 cm, width 7.0 cm, length 12.0 cm.

This fragment may be dated Early Bronze Age being compared with a bowl from Ḥamā (Hama II 1, 58 fig. 64.3 J 145 (layer J6)).

B. Mace-head?

Example: G7S sounding level 6 (3162/1).

The length 9.0 cm, greatest width 6.0 cm.

The stone is ovoid and pierced longitudinally (unfortunately the material of 3162/1 has not been mentioned in the preliminary description). Similar pieces of polished lime stone were found at Ḥamā in the Bronze Age levels K-H, but none of them has the widened opening at one end as ours (Hama II 1, 46 fig. 54.6 B 21 (Period K1), 69 fig. 85.3 E 268 (Period J 5), 74 fig. 93.3 E 137 (Period J 3), 77 fig. 98.3 A 220 (Period J 2), 80 fig. 103.3 A 232 (J 1), 89 fig. 109.3 A 187 (H 5)).

C. Conical spindle-whorl of greenish stone, slightly domed.

Example: H9NW CCXLII (3724/14).

Dimensions: height 1.3 cm, diameter 2.8 cm.

It is not possible to date this piece precisely.

IV. The Inscription SH 79 (figs. 41-43)

The inscription consists of eight or ten signs that are fairly legible, even if simple scratches in the material must be taken into consideration. Some of the letters (3-4-8-13) seem somewhat bigger than the others. This could mean that we have a palimpsest before us (Riis's suggestion).

Most of the legible characters resemble Phoenician or Aramaic letters as they are known from inscriptions from the 9th-8th century B.C.: 3 (*'ayin*), 5 (*qof*), 6 (*mem*), 8 (*shin*), and 13 (*gimel*). See the drawing p. 64 and the chart p. 65 and compare with e.g. J. Naveh, *The Development of the Aramaic Script*, Jerusalem 1970, Fig. 1, and J.C.L. Gibson, *Textbook of Syrian Semitic Inscriptions*, III, Oxford 1982, p. 180.

Others are enigmatic: 4 (part of *mem*, or conspicuous *kaf*?), 7 (vertical stroke under *mem*), 9 and 12 (*taw*-like small letters), 10 (*taw*?), and 11 (*resh*?). Some of them have a certain resemblance to peculiar letters, conjectured to be Proto-Arabic, found among the Aramaic graffiti in Hama (see Hama II 2, København 1990, pp. 301-304). Traces of letters at both ends of the inscription (1-2 and 14) can hardly be identified.

The inscription cannot be read. The tentative reading by Professor Løkkegaard (AASyr XI-XII (1961-62), p. 141) is, I am afraid, based upon too many dubious identifications of letters. Neither the four bigger letters taken together, nor the smaller ones alone seem to make sense as a name of a person or of a deity.

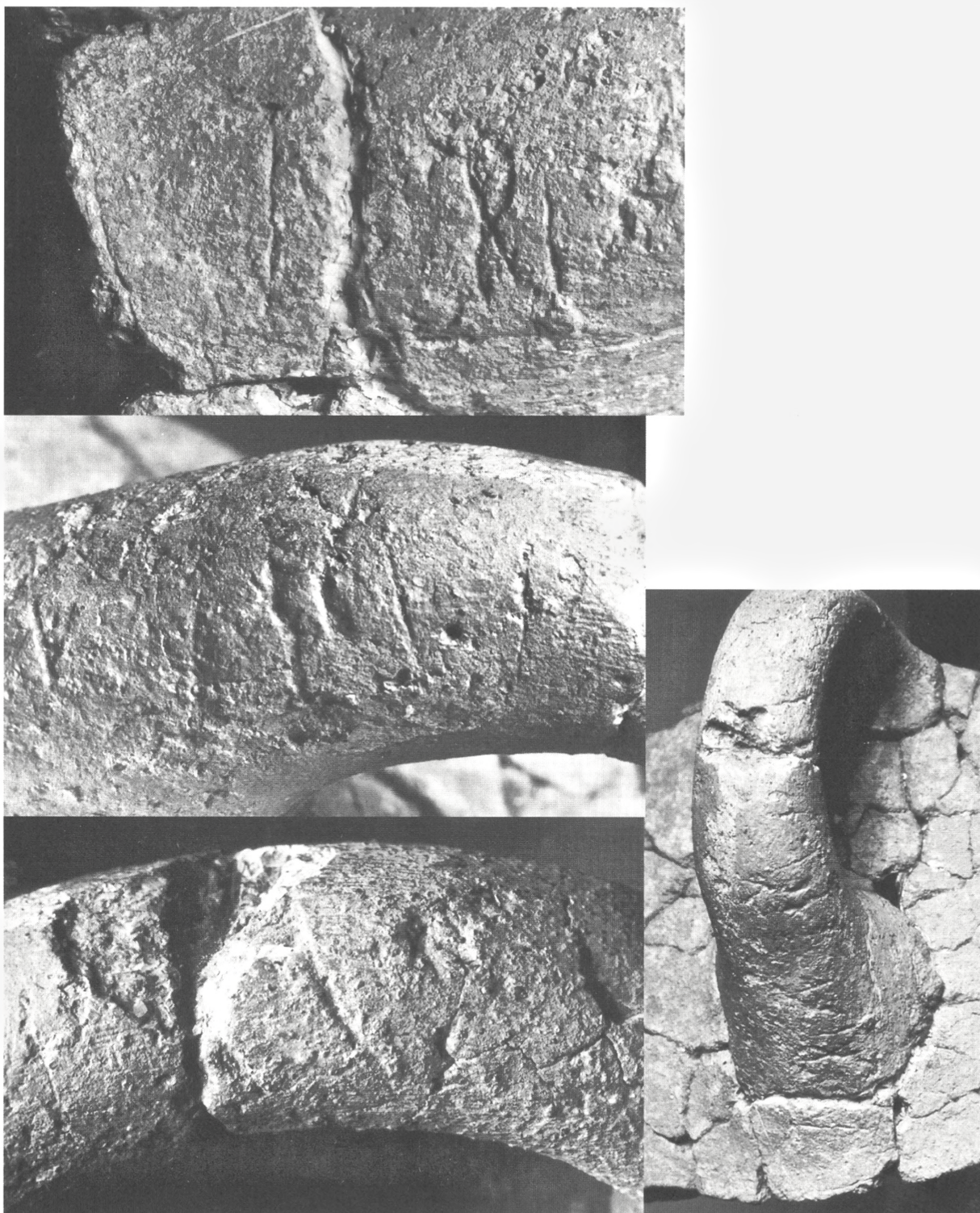


Fig. 41. Scratched inscription on handle of amphora SH 79.



Fig. 42. Scratched inscription on handle of amphora SH 79. 1:2. Drawn by P.J. Riis.

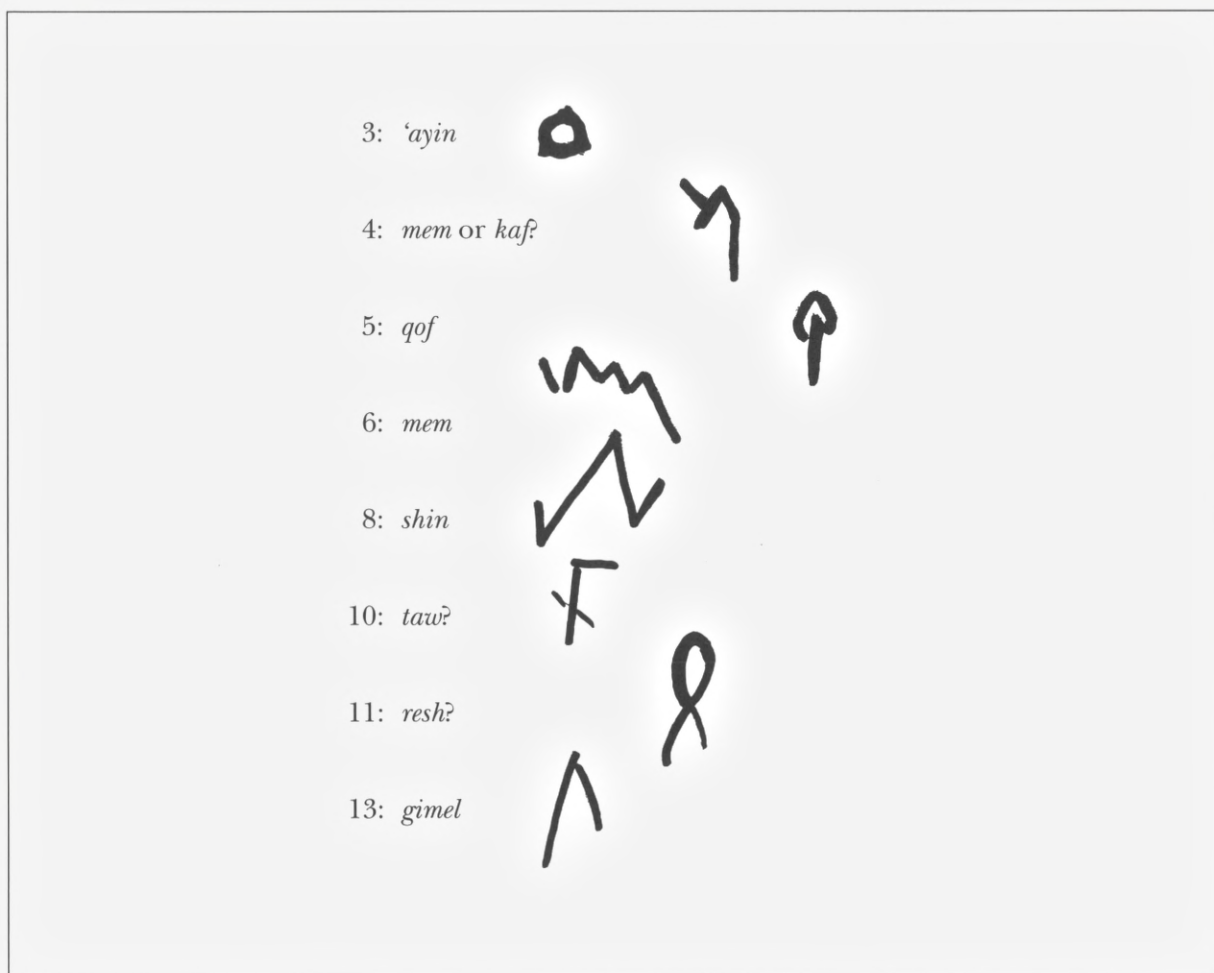
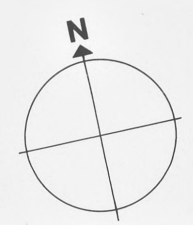
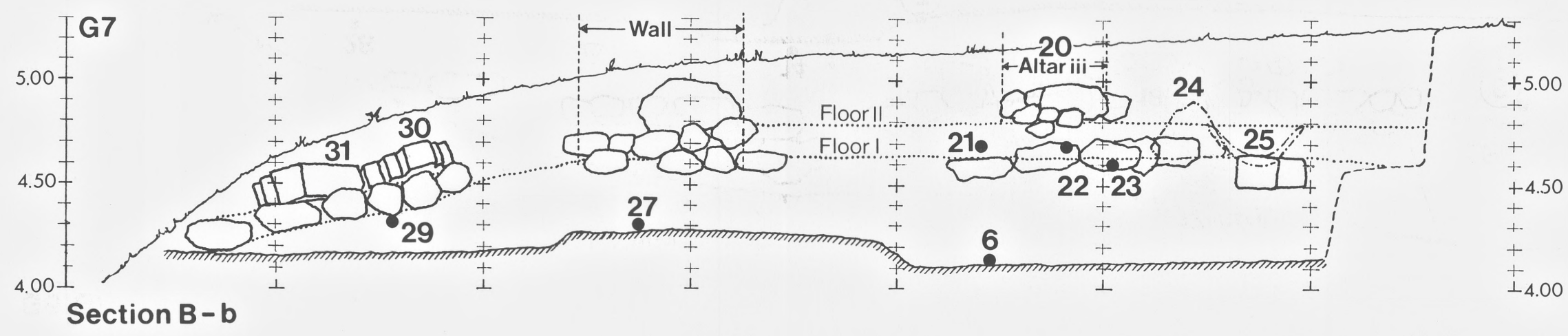
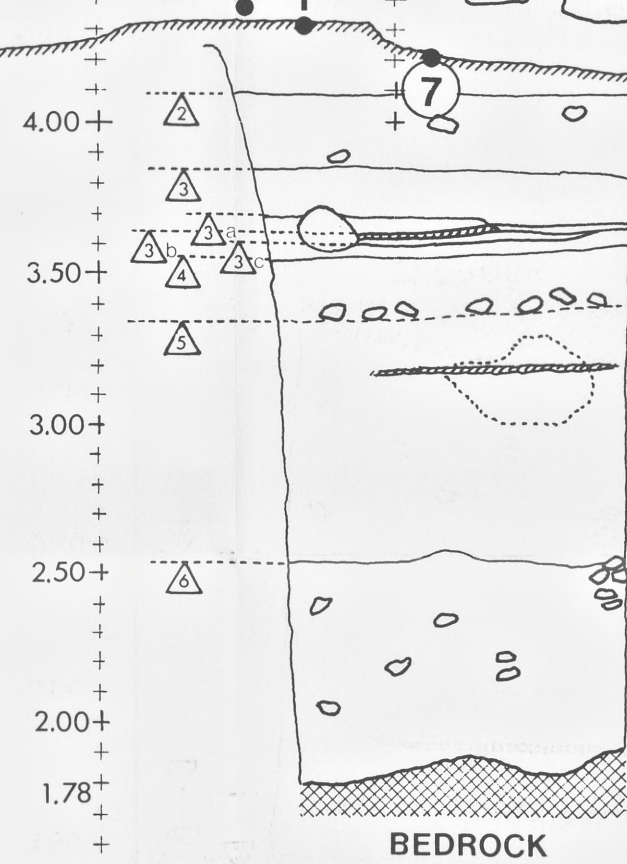
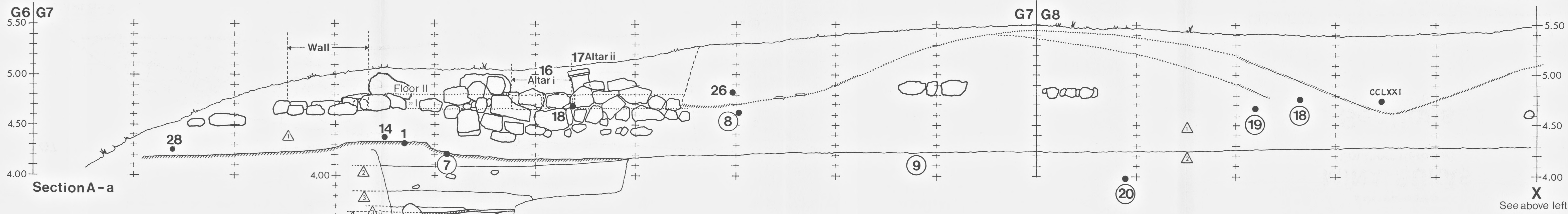
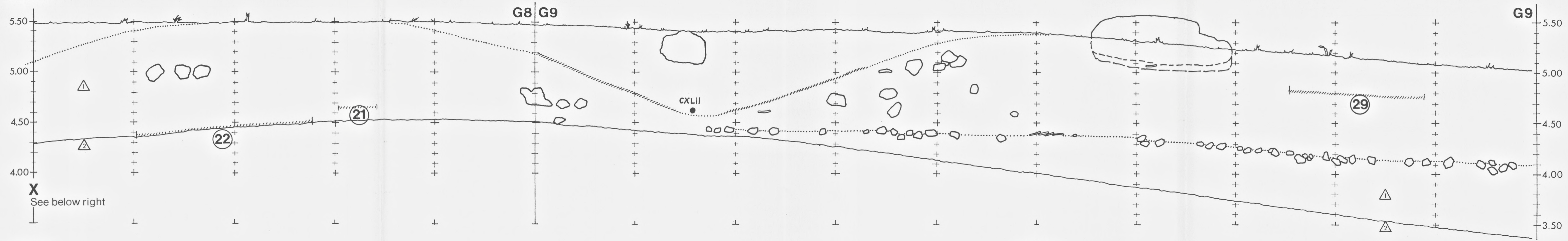


Fig. 43. Letters nos. 3-6, 8, 10, 11 and 13 in the scratched inscription on handle of amphora SH 79. Drawn by B. Otzen.

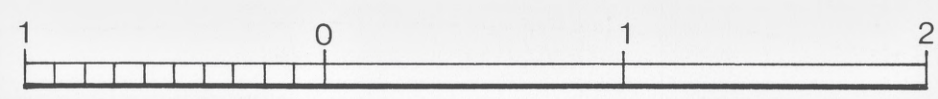
Submitted to the Academy November 1994
Published February 1996



Excavations 1960
MĪNA SŪKĀS
 (Southern Harbour)

Sections
 A-a and B-b

○ Remains of burial



SCALE OF METRES 1:25

a

+

b

+

c

+

d

+

e

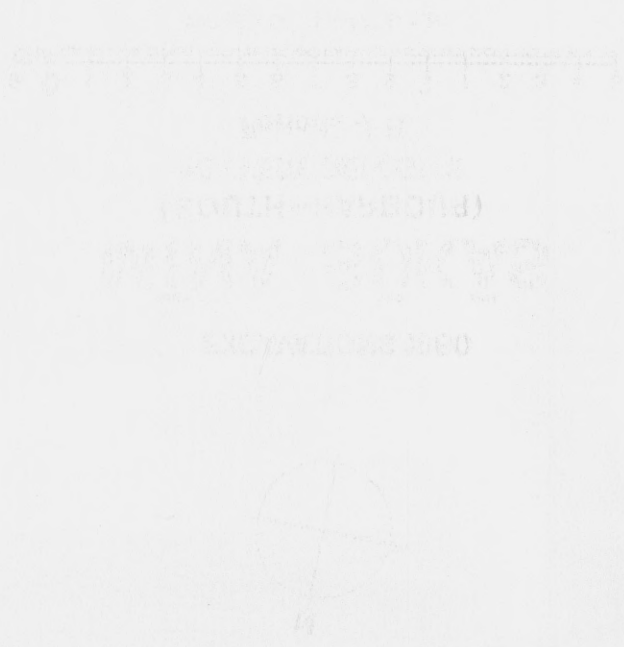
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f

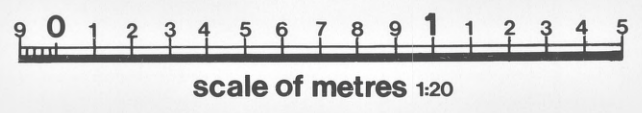
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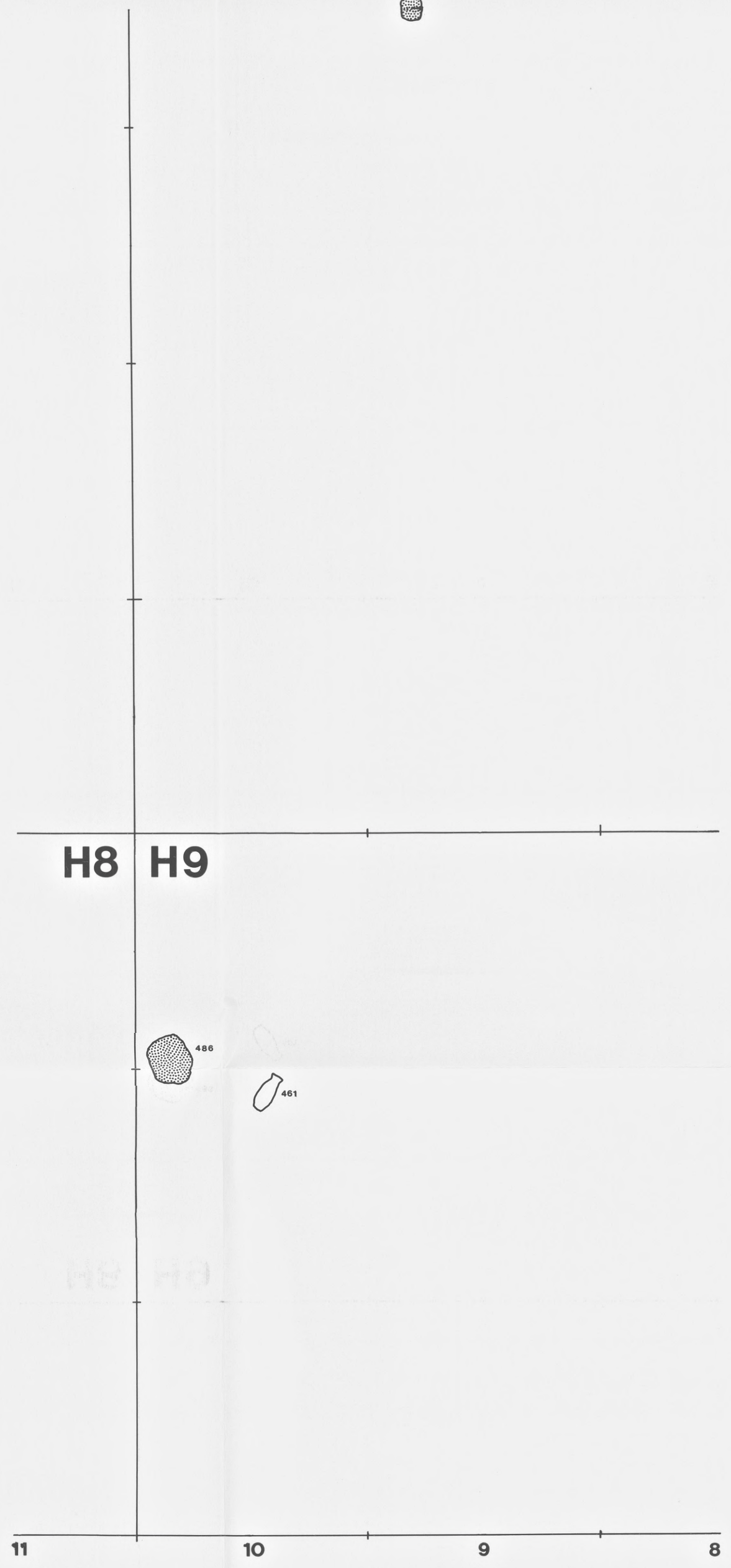


EXCAVATIONS 1960
MĪNA SŪKĀS
(SOUTH-HARBOUR)
POTTERY DEPOSITS
Periods J-H



Faint mirrored text from the reverse side of the page, including the words 'EXCAVATIONS' and 'POTTERY DEPOSITS'.

FOR PRACTICAL REASONS ARABIC NUMERALS HAVE ON THIS PLAN BEEN USED TO INDICATE THE LOCI FOR WHICH THE TEXT USES ROMAN NUMERALS THE SMALLER NUMBERS INDICATE THE ALTITUDE ABOVE SEA LEVEL IN CENTIMETRES





8

7

6

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