

IV. Dora/Dor

Introduction:

Dor and the boundary between Judaea and Syria-Phoenice

Dor or Dora, near the modern site of Tantura, lies on a headland off the coast between Mount Carmel and Caesarea, more than 11 km south of Tel Megadim and more than 9 km south of 'Atlit.

The site was occupied at least from the 13 c. BC and was an important city in the biblical period.¹ It has been suggested that it appears as dependent on Athens in the Athenian Tribute Lists,² but the town is mentioned as early as around 500 BC by Hecataeus.³ In the 4 c. Ps.-Scylax calls it 'a city of the Sidonians'.⁴ A connection with Sidon is apparent also from the inscription of Eshmun'azar king of Sidon, of uncertain date.⁵ In the Hellenistic period it was a strongly defended site, as shown by the excavations of the past decades. It was therefore regularly the focus of fierce battles between Ptolemies and Seleucids. It withstood an attack by Antiochus III and his army in 219 BC⁶ and played a role in the struggle between Tryphon and Antiochus VII Sidetes in 139/138 BC.⁷ Direct evidence of this are lead sling bullets, found near the site and other ballistic projectiles.⁸ Like Caesarea, Dor was controlled by Zoilus at the beginning of the reign of Alexander Jannaeus, who eventually brought it under his control.⁹ Hasmonaean rule lasted until 63 BC, when Pompey attached Dor to Syria.¹⁰

In the early 40s, when some young Greeks in Dora placed a statue of Claudius in the synagogue there, it still was within the province of Syria, for Agrippa I complained to the legate of Syria, Publius Petronius, rather than handling the affair

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- 1 See select bibliography.
 - 2 Schürer II 119, n. 178; M. Stern, *Greek and Latin Authors on Jews and Judaism* III, 1984, 12. The claim has not been generally accepted.
 - 3 Cited by Stephanus Byz. (ed. Meineke) s. v. Δῶρος, 254-6: Δῶρος, πόλις Φοινίκης, Ἑκαταῖος Ἀσίᾳ μετὰ δὲ ἡ πάλαι Δῶρος, νῦν δὲ Δῶρα καλεῖται.
 - 4 Ps.-Scylax apud C. Müller ed., *Geographi Graeci Minores* 1, 1855, 104 p. 79; Stern (n. 2), 10 no. 558: Δῶρος πόλις Σιδωνίων.
 - 5 The sarcophagus of Eshmun'azar of Sidon claims that the Persian king gave him Dor and Joppa, 'the mighty lands of Dagon, which are in the plain of Sharon': CIS 2, 1881, 14, = G. A. Cooke, *A Textbook of North-Semitic Inscriptions*, 1903, no. 5; Donner – Röllig, *KAI*, no. 14, l.20.
 - 6 Polybius 5,66.
 - 7 1 Macc. 15,10 ff.; Josephus, *Ant.* 13,223 ff.
 - 8 Below nos. 2137, 2138.
 - 9 Josephus, *Ant.* 13,224 ff.
 - 10 Josephus, *BJ* 1,156; *Ant.* 14,76. The *Tabula Peutingeriana* gives the distance from Caesarea as 8 miles, Eusebius, *On.* 78,8; 136,16 gives it as 9.

himself. The latter sent a centurion with written instructions to the leaders of the community (Δωριτῶν τοῖς πρώτοις), ordering them to hand over the perpetrators.¹¹ In his letter Petronius observes that the Jews could follow their traditional customs – which is not surprising – but also that they had equal status in the community, as stipulated in an imperial edict.¹² Besides the fact that it still was in the province of Syria at that stage, several points may be learned from this event: Dor at the time was a mixed town with city status and enough Jews to maintain a building for their synagogue. Early in the war of 66-70, Cestius Gallus held Jews as hostages in Dora, ‘a city of Phoenice’.¹³

All this in itself does not mean that Dor belonged to Syria also in the second century AD, for the other Palestinian cities mentioned by Josephus as having been transferred by Pompey to Syria were eventually included in the province of Judaea.

In this connection something more needs to be said about the boundary between Syria and Judaea/Palaestina. Pliny says that Caesarea was the ‘boundary of Palestine’,¹⁴ but what is ‘Palaestina’ in Pliny? In his time it was not yet the name of a province. Indeed it is clearly a geographical notion, not an administrative unit. It is a subdivision of Syria, like ‘Judaea’, ‘Coele’, ‘Phoenice’ and ‘Damascena’ etc.¹⁵ It must be observed that (a) for Pliny Phoenice is not an administrative term, which it became only in the reign of Septimius Severus; (b) Dor is only ‘the memory of a town’,¹⁶ so it was irrelevant for Pliny to what province it belonged. It may be safely concluded that Pliny does not provide information about the provincial boundary in these passages. We should add that his statement that Dor and Sycaminum are mere memories of cities is contradicted by Josephus’ description here discussed. Dor is still mentioned as a ‘small town inhabited by Phoenicians’ by Claudius Iolaus of uncertain date, but probably writing in the late first century AD.¹⁷

11 Josephus, Ant. 19,300-310.

12 Josephus, Ant. 19,306: Ἰουδαίους τοῖς ἰδίους ἔθεσι χρῆσθαι, ἔτι μέντοι γε καὶ συμπολιτεύεσθαι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν.

13 Josephus, Vita 31: τὰ δὲ Δῶρα πόλις ... τῆς Φοινίκης.

14 Plin., NH 5,69: *Caesarea ... finis Palaestines*.

15 Cf. NH 5,68: Arabia, Idumaea. Note further that Pliny describes Scythopolis and Pella (5,74) as belonging to the *Syriae Decapolitana regio*, while we know that these cities definitely belonged to the province of Judaea in the second century. For Pella: Eusebius, On. 14,19. The Decapolis was some sort of an administrative unit in the Flavian period: B. Isaac, ZPE 44, 1981, 67-74 = id., Near East, 313-21. It obviously ceased to be one after all of the constituent cities had been attributed to the three provinces of Syria, Arabia and Judaea.

16 Plin., NH 5,75: *Hinc redeundum est ad oram atque Phoenicen. fuit oppidum Crocodilon, est flumen; memoria urbium Dorum, Sycaminum*.

17 μετὰ Καισάρειαν Δῶρα κέται βραχεῖα πολίχνη, Φοινίκων αὐτὴν οἰκούντων. Cited by Stephanus Byz. s. v. Δῶρος, 254-6 (ed. Meineke); cf. Stern (n. 2) 1, 1984, 534.

The traditional boundary between Judaea and Syria-Phoenicia was Mt. Carmel. Josephus assigns Mt. Carmel to Tyre while asserting that, in the past, it belonged to Galilee.¹⁸ According to Eusebius Mt. Carmel separated Phoenice and Palaestina.¹⁹ In that period 'Phoenice' was an administrative term. The *Itinerarium Burdigalense* is more precise and explicitly marks the border between the provinces of Syria Phoenice and Palaestina at Certha, 8 miles south of Sicaminos (Shikmona) and an equal distance north of Caesarea.²⁰ Certha is now often identified with Tel Megadim.²¹ Another suggestion is the site of 'Atlit.²² In any case, wherever Mutatio Certha was, it was well north of Dor. The sixth-century lists of Georgius Cyprius and Hierocles also assign Dora to Palaestina I.²³

It may therefore be concluded that the boundary between Judaea and Syria shifted at some stage. Until 66 Caesarea was in Judaea, Dor in Syria. There is no good evidence locating Dor in the province of Syria after the organization of the province of Judaea in 70. Since it is attested as belonging to Palaestina later, it is quite likely that it belonged to Judaea in the second century.²⁴ The boundary presumably was at Certha, between Dor and Sicaminum (Shikmona) as afterwards.²⁵ To phrase it in other terms: the provincial boundary first coincided with that of the

18 Josephus, BJ 3,35: The western frontiers of Galilee are the outlying territory of Ptolemais and Κάριμηλος, τὸ πάλαι μὲν Γαιλιαίων, νῦν δὲ Τυρίων ὄρος.

19 Eusebius, On. 118,8-9.

20 *Itinerarium Burdigalense* 584,8-585,4 (ed. Cuntz, 94; ed. Geyer - Cuntz, CCL 175, 12): *ibi est mons Carmelus, ibi Helias sacrificium faciebat. mutatio Certha ... milia viii. fines Syriae Finices et Palaestinae. civitas Caesarea Palaestina id est Judaea milia viii.*

21 A. Ronen - Y. Olami, 'Atlit Map, 1978, 9*: Site no. 56, M.R. 1454.2366, T. Saar ('T. Megadim'); M. Broshi, *Qadmoniot* 2, 1969, 124ff. (Hebr.). In the past it was often identified with Kh. Dastri, M.R. 1450.2350, which is about half-way between the two places, but here the only ancient remains are those of a crusader fort. Cf. Ronen - Olami, site no. 87, 50-2; M. Benvenisti, *The Crusaders in the Holy Land*, 1970, 178: brief description.

22 F.-M. Abel, *RB* 11, 1914, 581. C. N. Johns, *QDAP* 3, 1934, 151, found Roman pottery and imperial coins of the 4 and 5 c.

23 Georgius Cyprius 1000 (ed. Gelzer).

24 Ptolemy excludes Dor from Palaestina/Judaea and includes it in the list of places on the Phoenician coast (5,14,3 ed. Müller). According to MacAdam this does not affect the evidence regarding administrative arrangements. See: H. I. MacAdam, *Strabo, Pliny the Elder and Ptolemy of Alexandria. Three Views of Ancient Arabia and its Peoples*, in T. Fahd ed., *L'Arabie préislamique et son environnement historique et culturel*, 1989, 289-320, esp. 303. This is not the approach of Stern in his commentary on Ptolemy, *Stern* (n. 2) II, 1980, 163f. no. 337a. It is definitely true, as Stern says, that there are contemporary elements in Ptolemy's lists.

25 It should be considered whether this has consequences for the interpretation of the inscription published by D. Gera - H. M. Cotton, *A Dedication from Dor to a Governor of Syria*, *IEJ* 41, 1991, 258-66, esp. 261 (cf. *AE* 1991, 1576) = no. 2122 below. For Sycaminum, see the relevant entry below p. 871f.

city territories of Caesarea and Dor and thereafter with that of Dor and Ptolemais-Acco.

For the sake of clarity we should note that there is a long-standing tradition to describe the coastal cities of Palestine as 'Phoenician' or 'in Phoenicia'. Thus Josephus describes 'Caesarea as situated in Phoenicia, between Dor and Ioppe'.²⁶ This clearly had historical reasons: Sidon and Tyre had colonists in many of those places: Dor itself belonged to the Sidonian sphere of influence for some time.²⁷ Dor and Ascalon are mentioned as cities of the Tyrians in the fourth-century *Periplus* of Pseudo-Scylax.²⁸ At Dor some Phoenician inscriptions have been found.²⁹ Potsherds from Apollonia (Arsuf) incised with Phoenician characters seem to date to the fifth or fourth century BC.³⁰ Thus far the pre-Hellenistic evidence. For the Hellenistic period the city of Jaffa is relevant since it is associated with a Phoenician presence in literary sources.³¹ A little farther south a Sidonian settlement is attested on a Seleucid inscription from Jamnia-on-the-Sea, dated 163 BC.³² Farther inland Sidonian settlements have been recorded at Shechem (Sikhem, Nablus) and Maresha (Marisa).³³ In the specific case of Dor it may also be noted that the town was under Sidonian control in the Persian period, according to sources of that period (Hecataeus, Ps.-Scylax). Hence a tradition may have developed in the Hellenistic period attributing the foundation to Sidonians.

As already mentioned, Pliny the Elder mentions Dor among cities of which 'only the memory exists'.³⁴ This probably is relevant not for Pliny's own time but may be so for that of his source, which presumably dates to the late Hellenistic period, a possibility reinforced by his use of the name 'Dorus', which was not common

26 Josephus, *Ant.* 15,333: κείται ... ἡ πόλις ἐν τῇ Φοινίκη κατὰ τὸν εἰς Αἴγυπτον παράπλου, Ἰόππης μεταξὺ καὶ Δώρων. Note the present tense. For Josephus' use of the terms, cf. *Ant.* 16,280: governors of Syria who (285) were presently in Phoenice.

27 See above for the sarcophagus of Eshmun'azar.

28 Pseudo-Scylax in *Geographi graeci minores* (ed. Müller), 1,79; *Stern* (n. 2) III, 1984, 8ff. no. 558.

29 B. Delavault – A. Lemaire, *Les inscriptions phéniciennes de Palestine*, *RSF* 7, 1979, 18, no. 39; J. Naveh, *Unpublished Phoenician Inscriptions from Palestine*, *IEJ* 37, 1987, 25-30 at 26 no. 2.

30 S. Izre'el, *Three Phoenician Inscriptions on Clay Vessels*, in I. Roll – O. Tal eds., *Apollonia-Arsuf*, 1999, 197-204 and no. 2139 below.

31 Strabo 1,2,35; Plin., *NH* 5,69; Philo of Byblos apud Stephanus Byz., s. v. *Ιόπη* = *Stern* (n. 2), II, 1980, 143f. no. 327; Dionysius Periegetes, *Orbis Descriptio* 2,910-912 = *Stern* (n. 2) III, 1984, 32, no. 563 (first half of the first century).

32 B. Isaac, *A Seleucid Inscription from Jamnia-on-the-Sea*, *IEJ* 41, 1991, 132-44 = Isaac, *Near East*, 3-20.

33 Isaac (n. 32), 16f.

34 Plin., *NH* 5,75: *fuit oppidum Crocodilon, est flumen; memoria urbium Dorum, Sycaminum, promunturium Carmelum ...* Cf. the introduction to *Sycamina* in this volume.

in the Roman period.³⁵ This leaves us with the question whether Pliny's statement was correct for an earlier period and, if so, when. As already mentioned, Josephus refers to Dor as an existing settlement in the 40's and 60's of the first century. 'Dora' appears on the Peutinger Table; that is not a dated reference but shows at least that it was a significant station along the coast-road in the Roman period. It is mentioned on a papyrus of the early second century.³⁶ However, Jerome too reports it to have been deserted.³⁷ It is not mentioned in the *Itinerarium Antonini* or in the *Itinerarium Burdigalense*. This combination of literary sources has been taken to indicate that the settlement declined drastically from the first century onward. Yet, we have to be cautious. Pliny's assertion cannot be right for his own time, as already indicated, so the only statements to be taken seriously are those of Jerome, not explicitly confirmed by Eusebius or by any other contemporary source. Indeed, there is ample evidence to show that we must be cautious. The town issued coins using a calendar based on the date of its separation from Jewish territory by Pompey in 63 BC.³⁸ The mint was active in the first and second centuries, although it ceased to operate relatively early, in AD 212.³⁹ On its coins it is described as ἱερὰ ἄσυλος αὐτόνομος ναυαρχίς. The Roman period is well represented in the excavations on the site.⁴⁰ While there is a theater of the second-third century⁴¹ and a large public building, perhaps the bouleuterion, a bath and temples,⁴² the fourth century indeed seem to be meagre.⁴³ The underwater surveys of the harbors have produced finds from the Herodian period through the mid-seventh century exceeding those recorded from earlier periods.⁴⁴ Furthermore, the epigraphical material, mostly in

35 As mentioned above, Hecataeus uses this form and the fourth-century Periplus attributed to Scylax calls the town: Δῶρος πόλις Σιδωνίων.

36 P. Oxy 1380,94.

37 Jerome, in his translation of Eusebius, *Onomasticon* (ed. Klostermann), 79,8-9: *haec est Dora in nono miliario Caesareae Palaestinae pergentibus Tyrum, nunc deserta*. In Eusebius' text, 78,10, this is missing. See also 130,22; 136,16: Ναφεθδῶρ ... Σ' ἐν τη παραλία Δῶρα. αὕτη ἐστὶν ἀπὸ θ' σημείων Καισαρείας. Here Dor is used as an existing point of reference. See also Hieronymus, ep. 108 (CSEL 55, 313): *mirata ruinas Dor, urbis quondam potentissimae*. 139,19-20: *Dor autem est oppidum iam desertum*. For disagreement: D. Barag, *The Dated Jewish Inscription from Binyamina reconsidered*, *Atiqot* 25, 1994, 179ff. and L. Di Segni, *The Date of the Binyamina Inscription and the Question of Byzantine Dora*, *ibid.*, 183-6. These two publications are discussed in the commentary to no. 2080 in the present volume.

38 Meimar, *Chron. Systems* 117 f.; *RPC II* 295.

39 A. Kindler – A. Stein, *A Bibliography of the City Coinage of Palestine, from the 2nd Century BC to the 3rd Century AD*, 1987, 104-11. Y. Meshorer, *City-Coins of Eretz-Israel and the Decapolis in the Roman Period*, 1985, 16; Schürer II, 120 n.185.

40 NEAEHL 5, 2008, 1701f.

41 NEAEHL 1, 1993, 363ff.

42 NEAEHL 5, 2008, 1701f. and bibliography on 1702f.

43 There are some coins of the Tetrarchy and one from around the mid-4 c.

44 NEAEHL 1, 1993, 371.

Greek, indicates normal urban life in the Roman period. There is a dedication for the well-being of Trajan and for Antoninus Pius. The council and people of the city are responsible for a dedication. Also, the governor Gargilius Antiquus is honored with a statue, probably in the reign of Hadrian. Roman citizens are attested in the city.⁴⁵

The town certainly was a functioning one in Late Antiquity. It is mentioned in two lists of the sixth century.⁴⁶ A Byzantine church that has been excavated continued to function well into the Islamic period.⁴⁷ The town served as a bishopric in the Byzantine period: bishops are attested for the years 449, 518 and 553.⁴⁸ We should note that the bishop attested for 449 was serving there only a few decades after Jerome describes the town as deserted. A bishop Akakios is mentioned as builder in an inscription on a mosaic. Other objects too indicate the existence of an active religious life in Late Antiquity and economic activity, such as two balances.⁴⁹

A Jewish community is attested during the reign of Agrippa I, when, as described above, some young Greeks in Dora placed a statue of Claudius in the synagogue. Thereafter there is no evidence for the presence of Jews in the town.

Select bibliography: Stern, Dor; id., Dor, Ruler of the Seas. Nineteen Years of Excavations at the Israelite-Phoenician Harbor town on the Carmel Coast, 2000; id., Excavations at Dor. Figurines, cult objects and amulets. 1980-2000 seasons, with contributions by: A. Erlich – R. Rosenthal-Heginbottom – C. Herrmann, 2010; id. et al., NEAEHL 1, 1993, 357-72; 5, 2008, 1701f.; TIR 113. For a full online bibliography: http://www.arts.cornell.edu/jrz3/Tel_Dor_Bibliography.htm (viewed: 10th May 2001).

BI

45 Below nos. 2120, 2121, 2124.

46 Hierocles, *Synecdemus* 718,2; Georgius Cyprius 1000 (ed. Gelzer).

47 Cf. NEAEHL 1, 1993, 367f.; 5, 2008, 1701f.

48 M. Le Quien, *Oriens Christianus* 3, 1740 (repr. 1958), 574-80. Cyrillus of Scythopolis, *vita Euthymii* (ed. Schwartz) 66,17 mentions Φίδος ἐπίσκοπος ... πόλεως Δώρων, referring to 482.

49 Below nos. 2120, 2117, 2144 f.

Inscriptions

2115. Bronze object with Greek inscription, 4-6 c. CE

Oblong bronze object, scalloped rectangular base with hole, remains of lattice-work and grapevines in center, band on both sides with menorah on left and lulav right. Greek inscription in band on each side, on left reading bottom up, on right reading from top down. Cursive *epsilon* and w-shaped *omega*, *alpha* with straight inclined cross-bar, lunate *sigma*, *upsilon* with stem; small apices. (ed. pr.)

Meas.: h 40, w 15, th 1 cm; letters 2.5 cm (ed. pr.).

Findspot: North bay of 'Atlit.

Pres. loc.: IAA.

(left side) [..]ΕΡΣΩΤΗΡΙΑΣ[--]

(right side) [--]ΣΥΚΑΜΙΝΩ[.]

[ὕπ]ἔρ σωτηρίας [--] Συκαμίνω[ν]

For the salvation of ... of Sycamina.

Comm.: This object was found 1985-6 in an underwater survey in the north bay of 'Atlit, about 10 km south of Haifa. It was discovered together with other objects in what was apparently a post-7 c. shipwreck close to shore. It seems to have recorded a dedication in a synagogue in Sycamina, where a Jewish community is well-documented for the 4-6 c. CE (see ed. pr.). Ullmann makes a good case for *Συκαμίνων* representing the name of the town, not its inhabitants. The inscription on the left side was followed by the name of a person, whereas the missing portion on the right side may have contained a title of the same person.

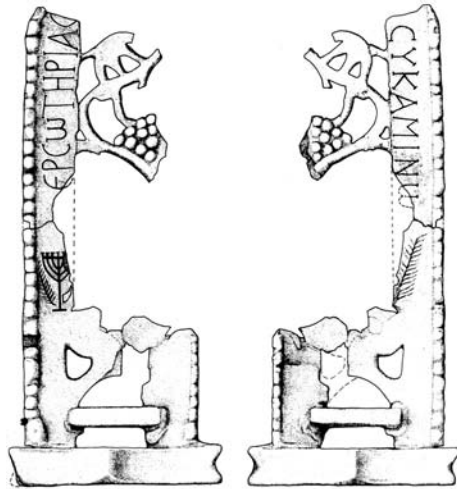


fig. 2115

Bibl.: L. Ullmann - E. Galili, SCI 13, 1994, 116-22 at 121 (ed. pr.). – SEG 44, 1368; BE 1995, 631; E. Galili - J. Sharvit, ESI 19, 1999, 96-101 (= HA 107, 138-44 [Hebr.]); J. Moralee, For Salvation's Sake, 2004, 179 no. 368.

Photo: Ullmann - Galili, SCI 13, 1994, 121 fig. 1.

JJP

2116. Mosaic in a church, 6 c. AD

Mosaic floor pavement; the inscription is written in a tabula ansata, black letters on white ground.

Findspot: Dor, in the basilica (Ovadiah, Corpus 50f. no. 38).

ΕΠΙΤΟΥΑΓΙΩΤΑ[--]
ΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥΑΚΑΚ[--]

App. crit.: l.1 ἀγιωτά[του
καὶ κτλ.] – if the line is to be
extended.

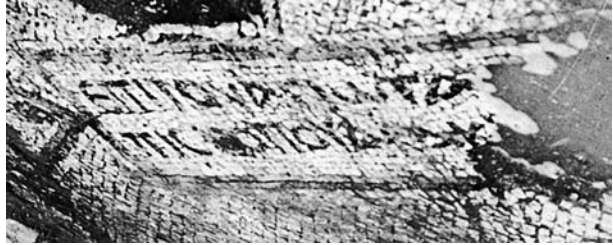


fig. 2116

ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀγιωτά[του
ἐ]πισκόπου Ἀκακ[ίου]

Under the most holy bishop Acacius.

Comm.: The date is given on archaeological grounds. Bishop Acacius is otherwise unknown, but his name is typical for a Christian of Late Antiquity (although it has been used by pagans, too; cf. in general Robert 1938, 161; 1963, 243 n. 2, 270). The inscription indicates that the floor was paved in his time and by his authority. The line breaks without any regard to word- (or syllable-) division.

Bibl.: J. Leibovitch, CNI 5, 1954, 22f. (ed. pr.). – J. Leibovitch, CNI 4, 1953, 29; M. Avi-Yonah, Actes du V^e congrès international d'archéologie chrétienne, 1957, 122; Ovadiah, MPI 54 no. 72; SEG 37, 1478; C. Dauphin, Cathedra 29, 1983, 42 (Hebr.). – Cf. L. Robert, Études épigraphiques et philologiques, 1938; id., Noms indigènes dans l'Asie mineure gréco-romaine, 1963.

Photo: Ovadiah, MPI, pl. XLII 600d.

WE/WA

2117. A reliquary from Golgotha with inscription

The inscription is above a cavity in a granite column; the cavity held the stone from Golgotha; the holes of the nails with which the reliquary was attached are still visible; the reliquary, originally made of metal (?) had the form of a cross, the stone was in its middle; at each end of the reliquary's cross arms there is another cross in the stone.

Findspot: Dor, in the vicinity of the basilica (Ovadiah, Corpus 50f. no. 38) and thought to belong originally to the church.

Pres. loc.: Israel Museum, Jerusalem, IAA inv. no. 1952-1153.

(cross) ΤΟΥΑΓΙΟΥ†
 ΓΟΛΓΟΘΑ
 ΛΙΘΟΣ

App. crit.: l.1 ἅγιον *Tsafir*.

τοῦ ἁγίου | Γολγοθᾶ | λίθος

Of the holy Calvary a stone.

Comm.: A similar relic was found in Samaria, SEG 8, 134: λίθος ἐκ τοῦ ἀγίου Κρανίου. In both cases, Golgotha is ἅγιος; cf. Cyril of Jerusalem, Cat. 1,1: ἐν τῷ παναγίῳ τούτῳ Γολγοθᾶ; 5,10: ἐν τῷ ἁγίῳ τούτῳ Γολγοθᾶ; etc.; Hesych, Commentarius brevis on ps. 3,5: ὄρος γὰρ ἅγιον τῷ κυρίῳ ὁ Γολγοθᾶς, ὡς ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡ σωτηρία τοῦ κόσμου πραχθεῖσα. – Another reference to Golgotha is to be



fig. 2117.1

found in Caesarea, no. 1149; see there for relics from the place. Sivan, Palestine 29: “Dor’s church harboured a chip of the rock of Golgotha ... The excessive importance early accorded to Jerusalemite relics, especially of the true cross, contributed to a share of a fantasy of the universality of Christianity even when the overwhelming majority of the citizens of the empire were still polytheists.” It seems, though, as if this inscription dates to a time in which the overwhelming majority of the empire was already Christian.

† ΤΟΥΑΓΙΟΥ†
 ΓΟΛΓΟΘΑ
 ΛΙΘΟΣ

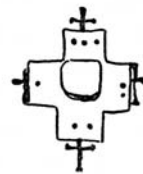


fig. 2117.2

Bibl.: J. Leibovitch, CNI 5, 1954, 22f. (ed. pr.). – BE 1955, 231, 246; B. Bagatti, The Church from the Gentiles in Palestine, 1956, 255f. fig. 128; M. Avi-Yonah, in: Actes du V^e congrès international d’archéologie chrétienne, 1957, 122; BE 1958, 483; BE 1963, 286; Bagatti, Galilea 110f. (dr.); id., Il Golgota e la Croce, 1978, 50, 53 (dr.); C. Dauphin, Cathedra 29, 1983, 42 (Hebr.); Meimaris, Sacred Names 152 no. 803; Y. Tsafir, in: Actes XI^e congrès international d’archéologie chrétienne II, 1989, 1742f.; Stern, Dor, 6f. fig. 1,5; ph. 1,12; Bagatti, Galilee 91 fig. 42.

Photo: IAA; Bagatti, Galilea 110 fig. 78 (dr.).

WA

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2118. A donor inscription

Colored mosaic with geometric patterns: alternating rows with circles and ovals; the inscription is set in a tabula ansata.

Findspot: Zarafend (Bir el-Malik – north of Moshav Ha-Bonim). A. Siegelmann excavated a small chapel with an apse at its eastern end.

Ovadiah: “One of them (scil. the mosaic pavements) has a Greek inscription in a tabula ansata mentioning a dedicator named Johannes”.

Bibl.: M. Prausnitz, HA 17, 1966, 17 (Hebr.); Ovadiah, Corpus Suppl. II 259f. no. 78; Kuhnen, Nordwest-Palästina 90; Ovadiah, MPI 142 no. 248; C. Dauphin, La Palestine byzantine, 1998, 696.

WA

2119. An invocation in Greek, 4-7 c. AD

Bronze, perhaps part of a bracelet (no measures are given), perhaps broken at the upper left rim.

Findspot: Said to be from Dor.
Pres. loc.: IAA inv. no. 1999-4354.

[-]
BOH
ΘΙΕΛΠΙ
ΔΙΩ

[κ(ύρι)ε] | βoή|θι 'Ελπι|δίω

Lord, help Elpidius.

Comm.: l.1: Reconstruction *exempli gratia*. The formula and the name point to a date in Late Antiquity (cf. for the name the lead seal no. 1779).

Bibl.: Unpublished.

Photo: IAA.



fig. 2119

WA

2120. Fragment of an opisthographic Greek inscription

Fragment of a marble tablet, with an inscription on both sides. The right side of inscription (a) and the left side of (b) is preserved.

Meas.: h 14.5, w 11.2 cm;
letters 2.4-1.3 cm.

Findspot: Dor, Area C of the excavation of E. Stern; reg. no. 4061.
Pres. loc.: Dor, Center of Nautical and Regional Archaeology, Kibbutz Nahsholim.
Autopsy: September 1999; 10 March 2010.



fig. 2120.1 (a)

(a) [--]ΜΟΝ[.]
[--]ΟΡΟΣ
[--]ΑΝΟΥ
[--]ΒΑΣΤΟΥ
[--]ΔΑΚΙΚΟΥ
[--]

(b) [--]
ΑΤΤ[--]
ΠΟΝ[--]
ΗΒΟ[--]
ΟΔΗ [--]

App. crit.: (a) l.1 [Ἀγαθῆι Τύχηι. "Ἐτ]ους
Gera - Cotton.

(a) [Ἵπὲρ δια]μον(ῆς) |
[Αὐτοκράτ]ορος | [Νέρουα
Τραι]ανού | [Καίσαρος Σε]βαστοῦ |
[Γερμανικοῦ] Δακικοῦ | [--]
(b) [--] | Ἄττ[--ιον] | Πον[--] |
ἡ βο[υλή καὶ] | ὁ δῆ[μος --]

(a) *On behalf of the permanence of
Imperator Nerva Traianus Caesar
Augustus Germanicus Dacicus ...*
(b) *The council and the people honor
Att... Pon...*

Comm.: (a) The name of Trajan in the
genitive needs a word from which it



fig. 2120.2 (b)

is depending. Since the emperor is mentioned with all his names and victory titles we cannot assume that it depends on a phrase like [Ἔ]τους as in the ed. pr. It is more likely that a formula like Ὑπὲρ διαμονῆς stood before the name of the emperor. If the name and titles of Trajan are correctly reconstructed then the inscription is to be dated between the end of 102 AD after the first Dacian war and ca. 114, since the name Ἄριστος = Optimus cannot be integrated at the beginning of l.4. Therefore it is unlikely that the title Parthicus is missing.

(b) The council and the people of Dor honored a Roman citizen, whose name is only partly preserved. There are various possibilities for the nomen gentile, but for the cognomen only a few: Pontanus, Pontinus and Pontianus, which is the most likely.

Bibl.: D. Gera - H. Cotton, in: Stern, Dor, 501f. no. 1A-B (ph.) (ed. pr.) – SEG 45, 1947; J. Klop-penborg Verbin, JJS 51, 2000, 271ff.

Photo: WA.

WE

2121. A shrine or temple dedicated to Antoninus Pius, 138-161 AD

Slab of sandstone, with a tabula ansata (preserved only on the right side). The first line is indecipherable; two or three lines are missing below. A similar block at the left side seems to be missing, too. Lunate *sigma*.

Meas.: h 27, w 39 (inscribed area: 30), d 32 cm; letters 3-4 cm.

Findspot: Dor (Tanturah).

Pres. loc.: Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem, inv. no. I-5587. Autopsy: 14 March 2010.

[--][+][--]
 [--]ΙΛΙΩΙΑΔΡΙΑ
 [--]ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ
 [--]ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙΕΥΣΕ
 [--]ΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΣΖΑΔΙΙ
 [--][+][--]

[--][+][--] Τ(ίτω) Α]ίλιω
 Ἀδρια|[νϜ] Ἄντωνίν|[ω]
 Σεβαστῶ Εὐσε|[βῆ]
 Ἰσίδωρος ΖΑΔΙΙ[--[+][--]

... to Titus Aelius
 Hadrianus Antoninus
 Augustus Pius, Isidorus
 Zadi... (dedicated this ...).



fig. 2121

Comm.: A dedication to the emperor Antoninus Pius; on the left side there was another block, on which only a few letters were written; the imperial titles are not given; the inscription belonged probably to a shrine or a small temple dedicated to Antoninus Pius. l.5: no pertinent name in Ilan, Lexicon I – but Isidorus is in any case pagan. Wuthnow, Semitische Menschnamen 49 knows Zaddikou.

Bibl.: Unpublished.

Photo: IAA.

WA/WE

2122. Fragment of an inscription on a round base for a statue of the governor Gargilius Antiquus

Circular base of limestone with a torus; the top is damaged in front, the bottom is lost. Part of the inscription is missing in the first two lines and in ll.5-6. Two dowel holes on the surface where the statue was fixed.

Meas.: h 75, ø 73 cm; inscribed space h 34.2, w 64; letters 5.5-4.3 cm.

Findspot: Found “during the Israeli War of Independence by the East Gate of the ancient city of Dor”; “rediscovered at the same spot in 1978” (Gera - Cotton 1995). Pres. loc.: Center of Nautical and Regional Archaeology at Nahsholim, Dor. Autopsy: December 2005; 10 March 2010.

Μ[--]ΠΙΛΙΟΥ
ΥΙΟΝ[--]ΣΙΛΟΥΑΝΟΝΚ
ΚΟΡΗΔΙΟΝΓΑΛΛΟΝΓΑΡΓΙΛΙΟΝ
ΑΝΤΕΙΧΟΥΟΝΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΝ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ[--]ΗΓ[--]
ΕΠΑ[--]
[--]

App. crit.: l.2 [Σιλ]ουανόν *ed. pr.*; l.6
ἐπ[αρχείας Συρίας?] *ed. pr.*

Μ(ἄρκον) Πιάκκιον Πιο]πλίου |
υἰόν [--] Σιλουανόν Κ(οίντον) |
Κορήδιον Γάλλον | Γαργίλιον |
Ἄντειχουον πρεσβευτήν | Σεβαστοῦ
[ἀντιστράτ]ηγ[ον] | ἐπα[ρχείας Συρίας Παλαιστῆνας?] [--]



fig. 2122

(Someone) ... honored Marcus Paccius son of Publius ... Silvanus Quintus Core dius Gallus Gargilius Antiquus, imperial governor with praetorian rank of the province Syria Palaestina.

Comm.: An unknown person or perhaps the city of Dor honored the governor Gargilius Antiquus with a statue. The senator was a polyonymous, a characteristic feature in the 2 c. AD. The name can be reconstructed as *M(arcus) [Paccius] Publi filius [-?] Silvanus Q(uintus) Core dius Gallus Gargilius Antiquus*. The first editors of the inscription assumed, that Dor was the southernmost city of Syria and took him to be governor of that province. But it is much more likely that Dor belonged to the province Judaea/Syria Palaestina (see Dąbrowa 199), and that the honorand was governor of Judaea (cf. introduction to Dor).

A senator called Gargilius Antiquus was governor of Arabia probably at the end of Trajan's and the beginning of Hadrian's reign (AE 1973, 551); the same senator is attested as consul suffectus in May 119 AD (AE 1979, 62; cf. CIL 6, 2384 = 32526 = J. Scheid, *Commentarii fratrum Arvalium*, 1998, 206), and as proconsul of Asia ca. 134/135 (IGR 4, 848). This Gargilius Antiquus (cos. 119) could have followed Cossonius Gallus (no. 1227) as governor of Judaea, ca. 123/5 (cf. Dąbrowa), but he could not have obtained the governorship of Syria, which was reserved for senior consulars, before 128 AD or later (i.e. at least ten years after the consulate). However, Pobliscus Marcellus, consul in 120, is attested in Syria in March 129 (W. Eck - A. Pangerl, *Chiron* 36, 2006, 221ff.), and his governorship there had started at the latest in summer 128, and continued till 134/5 AD. In other words, there was no room in Syria for Gargilius Antiquus of the inscription from Dor till 134/5, when he is attested in Asia. The proconsulate in Asia was normally the last position in a senatorial career.

It is not clear how Gargilius Antiquus was related to other senatorial Gargilii Antiqui, but he belongs without doubt to the Gargilii Antiqui, who hailed from Africa, like M. Paccius Silvanus Core dius Gallus L. Pullaienus Gargilius Antiquus (consul around 161/162, honored in Thugga, CIL 8, 26579), who could have been his son.

Bibl.: D. Gera - H. Cotton, *Qadmoniot* 22,1-2, 1989, 42 (Hebr.) (ed. pr.). – SEG 37, 1477; AE 1991, 1576; D. Gera - H. Cotton, *IEJ* 41, 1991, 258ff.; SEG 41, 1547; AE 1995, 1568; SEG 45, 1946; D. Gera - H. Cotton, in: *Stern, Dor*, 497-500; E. Dąbrowa in: A. Bursche - M. Mielczarek - W. Nowakowski eds., *Nunc de Suebis dicendum est*, 1995, 99ff; AE 1997, 1546; BE 1998, 513. – For the senatorial family of the Gargilii Antiqui, cf. *PIR* 2nd ed. G 79ff.; G. Alföldy, *Chiron* 8, 1978, 365ff.

Photo: WE.

WE

2123. Greek funerary inscription for Mucius Clemens, between 50 and 70 AD (?)

Marble tablet broken into five joining pieces, the right-hand side is missing.

Meas.: h 35, w ca. 34 cm; letters l.1-9: 2; l.10: 1.5 cm.

Findspot: Found February 1966 in Bir el-Malik between Dor and 'Atlit. The archaeological context is not clear; for a possible connection with tombs excavated there in 1967 see Kuhnen note 337.

Pres. loc.: Israel Museum, Jerusalem, inv. no. 3919.

[--]ΤΩΙΜΟΥΚΙΩΙΜΑΡΚ[--]
 [--]ΗΜΕΝΤΙΕΠΑΡΧΩΙΣΤ[--]
 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΜΕΓΑΛΟΥΑΓΡΙΠ[--]
 ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΕΠΑΡΧ[--]
 ΕΠΑΡΧΩΙΣΠΕΙΡΗΣΠΡΩΤΗ[--]
 ΔΙΑΝΗΣΙΠΠΙΚΗΣ (hedera) Β[--]
 ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ[--]
 ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΥΣΕ[--]
 ΣΙΜΩΝΙΔΗΣΚΑΙΖ[--]
 ΥΙΟΙΤΩΙΕΑΥΤΩΝ[--]
 ΧΑ[--]



fig. 2123

App. crit.: 1.2 σπ[είρης τοῦ] *Avi-Yonah*; σπ[είρης no. τοῦ] *BE*; σπ[είρης --] *AE*; στ[ρατεύματος] *Martin, Schwartz*; στ[ρατεύματος πεζικοῦ] *Kokkinos*; στ[ρατοῦ τοῦ] *Schwartz*; στ[ρατευμάτων] *Gracey*; 1.3 [ἐπι] *Avi-Yonah*; [βοηθῶι] *AE, Devijver, Kokkinos*; 1.4 ἐπάρχ[ου --] *AE*; ἐπάρχ[ου Αἰγύπτου] *Avi-Yonah, Schwartz*; 11.5-6 πρώτη[ς ?Λεπι]|διανῆς *Avi-Yonah*; πρώτη[ς -- Λεπι]|διανῆς *AE*; πρώτη[ς Γαλλῶν Λεπι]|διανῆς *Schwartz*; πρώτη[ς τῆς Λεπι]|διανῆς *Schwartz*; πρώτη[ς ? Ἡρω]|διανῆς *Kokkinos, Brenk - Canali de Rossi*; 1.10 χα[ίρει] *Avi-Yonah and most authors*; χα[ριστήριον] *Martin*.

[Τί]τωι Μουκίωι Μάρκ[ου υἱῶι -- | Κλ]ήμεντι, ἐπάρχωι στ[ρατοῦ τοῦ] | βασιλέωι
 μεγάλου Ἀγρίπ[πα , βοηθῶι?] | Τιβερίου Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐπάρχ[ου --?], | ἐπάρχωι
 σπειρης πρώτη[ς Λεπι]|διανῆς ἰππικῆς, β[οηθῶι?] | Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου [ου --] |
 ἐπιτρόπου Σε[βαστοῦ --?] | Σιμωνίδης καὶ Ζ[--] | υἱοὶ τῶ ἑαυτῶν [πατρὶ μνήμης] |
 χά[ριν]

For Titus Mucius Clemens, son of ... , prefect of the army of the Great King Agrippa, assistant of the prefect Tiberius (Iulius) Alexander, prefect of the first mounted cohort called Lepidiana, assistant of Tiberius Claudius ... imperial procurator, Simonides and Z... for their father to remember him.

Comm.: Due to its fragmentary state, the interpretation of Titus Mucius Clemens' funerary inscription has been the subject of fierce and intensive debate and received a plethora of different interpretations, which cannot be surveyed here. Most of the inscription is taken by Clemens' *cursus honorum*, but scholars are divided as to whether his career is given in an ascending or a descending order; nor is there an agreement about Clemens' role in the Jewish affairs in the period between Claudius and Vespasian. The latter depends both on the order of the career in the inscription as well as on the restoration of the lost right-hand part. Scholars paid not enough attention to the width of the stone, which due to the centering of the only word written in the last line can be calculated with great precision. Many attempts at

restoration overlooked this point and assumed far too long a space. The interpretation given here is based on two premises: 1) the *cursus honorum* is in a descending order, and 2) this is a funerary text. The last two lines should be reconstructed in this way: υἱὸι τῶν ἑαυτῶν [πατρὶ μνήμης] | χά[ριν].

The addressee of this funerary inscription is an otherwise unknown Roman citizen of equestrian rank, called Titus Mucius Clemens. He began his career, probably as an *adiutor* (= βοηθός; if the restoration above is correct), at an unknown place and time, under a Tib. Claudius [--], *procurator Augusti*, whose cognomen cannot be restored. This man is not likely to be identified with Felix, brother of notorious Pallas, the imperial freedman who served under Claudius and Nero, since the latter's nomen gentile was probably, as we know from reliable sources, Antonius.

Later on Titus Mucius Clemens became commander of a mounted auxiliary unit, a *cohort I Lepidiana equitata*. The [*Lepi*]diana in the unit's title, should never have been doubted; the name of the cohort fits perfectly the space between πρώτη[ς] in l.5 and διανῆς at the beginning of l.6, and is attested many times from the Flavian period (CIL 3, 12251 = ILS 2590; CIL 16, 26, 45, 58; RMD IV 235, 241; V 337, 356, 364; RGZM 8, 11, 23; AE 2004, 1256; 2006, 1862; W. Eck - A. Pangerl, *Chiron* 39, 2009, 514, 519, 530ff.) – which cannot be used as an argument against its existence already under Claudius; most names of auxiliary units are attested only from the second half of the first century onward; thus no need to restore, or rather invent, a name like [*Hero*]diana, hitherto unattested.

Later on Clemens saw service (perhaps once more as an *adiutor*) under Tib. (Iulius) Alexander, whose distinguished Jewish origin did not stand in the way of his successful career under the Claudians (Claudius and Nero) and his meteoric rise under the Flavians: born in Alexandria, he entered the equestrian career, became epistrategos of the Thebais in 42, then *praefectus* (probably not *procurator*) of Judaea in 46-48, financial procurator Syriae under Nero, and governor of Egypt (*praefectus Aegypti*) from 66 onward. His support was crucial for Vespasian's acclamation as emperor; he played an important role during the siege of Jerusalem in 69, and ended his career as Vespasian's *praefectus praetorio*. Mucius Clemens may have served under him during the siege of Jerusalem in 69, but this is merely a conjecture.

Clemens concluded his career as prefect in king Agrippa II's army, probably during the final phase of the Jewish war.

It has been suggested that Clemens himself was a Jew, but the name of the son, mentioned in this inscription, Simonides, can be no proof for that; nor does the Necropolis, between Dor and 'Atlit, near which the inscription was found, resemble a Jewish Necropolis. Nevertheless, the possibility that the tablet was once attached to a Jewish grave cannot be dismissed offhand (see Kuhnen n. 338: "Die Form der Grabinschrift entspricht der von Verschlussplatten nichtjüdischer Schiebestollengräber, wie sie am Bassusgrab in Jericho, in Nablus oder in Sidon vorliegen; doch ist nicht mit Sicherheit auszuschließen, dass die Platte einst an dem rechteckigen

Kammergrab mit der einzelnen Trograblege befestigt war”). The question of his ethnic origin must in any case remain open. If Clemens was a Jew, one could invoke the name of his contemporary, Flavius Josephus, and his commander, Tiberius Iulius Alexander, as similar examples of Jews in the service of the Empire.

Bibl.: M. Avi-Yonah, IEJ 16, 1966, 258ff. (ph.) (ed. pr.). – AE 1967, 525; BE 1970, 633; Devijver, PME M 68; W. Eck, RE Suppl. XV, 1978, 89 s.v. Claudius; F. Bruce, Journal for the Study of the New Testament 1, 1978, 33ff.; Pflaum, Carrières Suppl. 130ff.; A. Martin, ZPE 52, 1983, 203ff.; BE 1984, 508; S. Schwartz, ZPE 56, 1984, 240ff.; id, ZPE 58, 1985, 296; A. Martin, ZPE 60, 1985, 275f.; SEG 33, 1266; Kuhnen, Nordwest-Palästina 65; N. Kokkinos, Latomus 49, 1990, 126ff.; SEG 40, 1449; Boffo, Iscrizioni 257ff.; D. Saddington, ANRW II 26, 1996, 2426ff. n. 51; S. Llewellyn, New documents illustrating Early Christianity 8, 1998, 152ff.; SEG 47, 1982; F. Brenk - S. Canali de Rossi, Biblica 82, 2001, 410ff. (not reliable); SEG 51, 2020.

Photo: IAA.

WE

2124. Fragment of an opisthographic inscription, early imperial times

Small piece of marble; the left edge is preserved in (a), the right edge in (b); otherwise broken.

Meas.: h 9.6, w 11.1 cm; letters (a) 1.8-4.4 cm; (b) 4.6 cm.

Findspot: Dor, Area D1, locus 5515; reg. no. 54607.

(a) [--]Ω·OPATIA

[--]Ω

(b) Λ̄·KO[--]

++[--]

App. crit.: (a) an interpunct after the first letter; if *Horatia* indicates the Roman tribus, the preceding letter could be the end of a Roman nomen gentile (the first editors think of [υι]ϕ; *omega* seems possible, but then it must have been much larger than the other letters; a larger *omicron*, perhaps(?); (b) a bar above the *lambda* to indicate the abbreviation, *lambda* is followed by an interpunct and the beginning of a Roman name.



fig. 2124.1 (a)

(a) [--]Ω Ὀρατία | [--]Ω

(b) Λ(ούχι..) Κο[--] | ++[--]

- (a) ...*ius Horatia* ...
 (b) *L(ucius) Co...*

Comm.: The stone was found in a Hellenistic and early Roman context, but at least the letters of (a) seem to be later than those of (b). (a) The tribus rather than a name. (b) Many gentilia are possible, e.g. Cornelius, Cocceius.

Bibl.: D. Gera - H. Cotton, in: Stern, Dor, 502 no. 3 a-b fig. 15,3a-b (ph.) (ed. pr.). – SEG 45, 1949.

Photo: Gera - Cotton, 502 fig. 15,3 a+b.



fig. 2124.2 (b)

WA

2125. Fragment of a Hellenistic inscription

Fragment of blue-white marble, broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Meas.: h 9, w 16.3, d 2 cm; letters 2.5 cm.

Pres. loc.: Dor, Center of Nautical and Regional Archaeology, Kibbutz Nahsholim. Autopsy: 10 March 2010.

ΦΙΛΟΙ [-]
 ΕΥΕΡΓΕ [-]

App. crit.: l.1f. φίλον [καί] | εὐεργέ[την]
ed. pr.; this would lead us to an honorary dedication roughly 20 cm wide, which is improbable – and with φίλον a tip of the second bar of the *nu* should be visible, too, some compositum, therefore, e.g. φιλόκ[τιστην, φιλορ[ώμαιον, etc.



fig. 2125

φιλοΙ[-] | εὐεργέ[τη --]

... *friend of* ... *benefactor* ...

Comm.: The letters, especially *phi* and *omicron*, indicate a date in the late Hellenistic period. l.2 is probably the last line, because the free space after l.2 is larger than the distance between l.1 and 2.

Bibl.: D. Gera - H. Cotton, in: Stern, Dor, 502 no. 2 fig. 15,2 (ph.) (ed. pr.). – SEG 45, 1948; J. Roth, in: L. de Bloise ed., *Impact of empire: The impact of the Roman Army (200 BC - AD 476)*, 2007, 409ff. – Cf. Further references in: Boffo, *Iscrizioni* 257.

Photo: WA.

WA

2126. Fragment with Greek letters, early imperial period (?)

Three small pieces of marble; lower margin preserved.

Meas.: h 13.6, w 14.1 cm; letters 7.6 cm.

Findspot: Dor, Area D, locus 5847; reg. no. 58161.

[--]HKA[--]

App. crit.: [Ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος] was tentatively suggested by the *ed. pr.*; the size of the letters and the existence of the lower margin could support this (the letters are a bit early for [θήκη] καὶ [--]).

Comm.: Cf. no. 2120 for the formula ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος in imperial Dor; if we accept this restoration in the last line, the inscription very probably represents the type τὸν δεῖνα ... (ἐτίμησεν) ... ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος.



fig. 2126

Bibl.: D. Gera - H. Cotton, in: Stern, Dor, 503 no. 5 fig. 15,5 (ph.) (ed. pr.). – HA 74/75, 1980, 12-5 (Hebr.); SEG 45, 1950.

Photo: Gera - Cotton, 503 fig. 15,5.

WA

2127. Fragment with inscription, Late Hellenistic/Early Roman period

Marble, upper(?) edge preserved.

Meas.: h 6.4, w 7, d 2.6 cm; letters 1-2.4 cm.

Findspot: Dor, Area C0, locus 421, phase 2; reg. no. 4314.

Pres. loc.: Dor, Center of Nautical and Regional Archaeology, Kibbutz Nahsholim. Autopsy: 10 March 2010.

[--]IONΦ[--]

Comm.: It is possible that we are not facing the first, but the last line of the inscription; in this case, we should read [--]ΦNOI[--], but this is difficult to interpret. If we take this to be the first line, we have most probably parts of a name followed by a father's name, [--]τοϋ Φ[--].

Bibl.: D. Gera - H. Cotton, in: Stern, Dor, 503 no. 6 fig. 15,6 (ph.) (ed. pr.). – SEG 45, 1950.

Photo: WA.



fig. 2127

WA

2128. Fragment of marble plaque with inscription, 3-7 c. AD

Marble, broken on all sides.

Meas.: h 7.3, w 8.6 cm; letters 4.7 cm.

Findspot: Dor, Area F (Roman temple), locus 8247; reg. no. 82111.

[--]+[--]
[--]Ω[--]



Bibl.: D. Gera - H. Cotton, in: Stern, Dor, 502 no. 4 fig. 15,4 (ph.) (ed. pr.). – SEG 45, 1950.

Photo: Gera - Cotton, 502 fig. 15,4.

fig. 2128

WA

2129. Fragment with Greek letters

Meas.: h 5.8, w 6, d 2.3 cm.

Findspot: Dor, Area B1, locus 7126; reg. no. 71267.

[--]ΠΩ[--]



Bibl.: D. Gera - H. Cotton, in: Stern, Dor, 502 no. 7 fig. 15,7 (ph.) (ed. pr.) – SEG 45, 1950.

Photo: Gera - Cotton, 503 fig. 15,7.

fig. 2129

WA

2130. Fragment of a Greek inscription, imperial period

Slab of marble, broken on all sides.
Meas.: h 7.4, w 5.7, d 3 cm; letters 2.5 cm.

Findspot: Dor, Area B, unit I 31; reg. no. 2044.
Pres. loc.: Dor, Center of Nautical and Regional Archaeology, Kibbutz Nahsholim. Autopsy: 10 March 2010.

[--]++[--]
[--]ΠΕ[--]

App. crit.: l.1 perhaps *eta* or *iota* and *tau*, *tau* and *iota*, etc.

Bibl.: D. Gera - H. Cotton, in: Stern, Dor, 503 no. 8 fig. 15,8 (ph.) (ed. pr.) – HA 74/75, 1980, 12-5 (Hebr.); SEG 45, 1950.

Photo: WA.



fig. 2130

WA

2131. Stone with a single Greek letter

Marble, right edge preserved, but broken on the other sides.
Meas.: h 10, w 14, d 2.1 cm; letters 3.3 cm.

Findspot: Dor, Area C.

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Pres. loc.: Dor, Center of Nautical and Regional Archaeology, Kibbutz Nahsholim. Autopsy: 10 March 2010.

B



Comm.: Nothing seems to be missing.

Bibl.: D. Gera - H. Cotton, in: Stern, Dor, 503 no. 9 fig. 15,9 (ph.) (ed. pr.). – SEG 45, 1950.

Photo: WA.

fig. 2131

WA

2132. Hellenistic lead weight from Tyre, 115/4 BCE

A square lead weight, with a loop at its top. One of the flat sides has raised borders and a square raised frame in its center. A design, consisting of semicircles with dots within and vertical lines separating them, runs between this inner frame and the borders. Within the frame, in the center, there is a club placed vertically. An inscription in two lines runs on the left and right of the club. The reverse side has a network pattern, with a sign of Tanit in the center of the field. *Alpha* has a broken middle bar; *omicron* is small and placed under the horizontal bar of the *gamma*.

Meas.: h 5, w 5 cm.

Findspot: Dor, excavations.

A Γ O

L B I

Ἄγο(ραῖον?) | (Ἔτους) βι'



fig. 2132.1

Of the agora (?). Year 12.

Comm.: The weight belongs to a known series of weights from Tyre, dated by the year 12 of the city's autonomy (126 BCE). Four denominations came to light so far; all of them have network reverses with the sign of Tanit in the center.

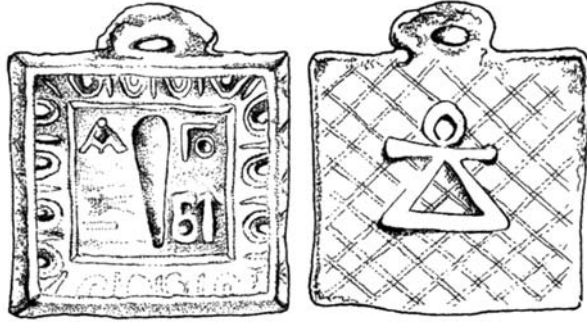


fig. 2132.2

The largest denomination weighs ca. 450 gm and equals a local *mina* (Qedar 1983 no. 5073). The second denomination weighs ca. 220 gm, i.e. half of the local *mina*. (Qedar 1983 no. 5074). The third denomination, to which our weight belongs, equals a quarter of the local *mina*, *τέταρτον*. (Qedar 1983 no. 5075). The fourth denomination is one eighth, *ὄγδοον* (Vincent, no. 10). The weights of the third denomination are known in more than one specimen (Elayi - Elayi, nos. 397-400, with bibliography). One more specimen known to the editor is in the collection of D. Hendin, Nyack, USA.

Weights of Tyre from the 2 c. BCE have been found in several other Palestinian sites, mostly in the coastal region: Ashdod (Dothan - Freedman), Ascalon (Vincent), Gezer (Macalister).

Bibl.: E. Stern, *Qadmoniot* 124, 2002, 108-12 (Hebr.) (ed. pr.). – For weights of Tyre etc., see B. Lifshitz, *ZDPV* 92, 1976, 168ff. – Cf. H. Vincent, *RB* 12, 1903, 606-11; R. Macalister, *PEQ* 40, 1908, 108-16; 272ff.; M. Dothan - D. Freedman, *Atiqot* 7, 1967; S. Qedar, *Gewichte aus drei Jahrtausenden II* (MünzZentrum Köln, Auktion 37, 1979); id., *Gewichte aus drei Jahrtausenden IV* (MünzZentrum Köln, Auktion 49, 1983); J. Elayi - A. Elayi, *Recherches sur les poids phéniciens*, 1997, nos. 392-395, 397-402.

Photo: E. Stern, *Qadmoniot* 124, 2002, 108 (ph. and dr.); M. Stern, *Qadmoniot* 124, 2002, 108 (ph. and dr.).

AKS

2133. Hellenistic lead weight from underwater survey at 'Atlit, 118/7 BCE

A square lead weight, with extension at its bottom. One side has raised borders sloping towards the inner square. There is a large oval protrusion, of unclear nature, at the center of the square. An inscription of three lines runs in the field: one line above the protrusion, another to the right of it, and the third to the left and right. Both *alphas* have broken cross bars. The reverse side shows a square in relief, with a large oval protrusion in the centre. The field is criss-crossed by four sym-

metrically placed straight lines, thus forming a 'Union Jack' design. This side has borders sloping outwards.

Meas.: h 7.8, w 8, th 0.9 cm; wt 504 gm (square of the reverse: 6.5x6.5 cm).

Findspot: Underwater survey in the northern bay of 'Atlit.

Pres. loc.: IAA inv. no. 2000-1063. Autopsy: 2007.

ΛΕΦΡ

⊥

Α Α

(Ἔτους) εΦρ' | ⊥ | Α Α

Year 195. ⊥(?). Α(?) Α (one mina?).



fig. 2133.1

Comm.: Various artifacts, apparently belonging to the same wreck, were found on the bottom of the sea, ca. 50 to 350 m offshore, in the northern bay of 'Atlit, at water depth of 1-4 m. Among these artifacts there are four inscribed lead weights (see nos. 2134, 2135, 2136). Three weights are dated, all by the Seleucid era of 312 BCE. The item under discussion bears the earliest date, year 195, equal to 118/7 BCE.

The meaning of the sign ⊥, resembling T turned 90 degrees clockwise, is unclear. The weight (mass) of the item is 504 gm but, as the object is somewhat worn, its original mass might have been higher and close to the mass of the Seleucid mina of ca. 550 gm. Consequently, the *alpha* on the right of the third line might have been intended as a digit 'one', meaning 'one mina'.



fig. 2133.2 rev.

Bibl.: E. Galili - D. Syon - G. Finkielsztejn - V. Susman - G. Stiebel, *Atiqot* (forthcoming), no. 6 (ed. pr.).

Photo: IAA.

AKS

2134. Hellenistic lead weight from underwater survey in 'Atlit, 116/5 BCE

A square lead weight, with a protrusion at its lower edge. One side has raised borders and an inscription in two lines. The reverse side is blank. *Zeta* is written retrograde.

Meas.: h 5.9, w 6.1, th 0.7 cm; wt 244.4 gm.

Findspot: Underwater survey in the northern bay of 'Atlit.
Pres. loc.: IAA inv. no. 2000-1066.

LZQP
(monogram) ∟

(Ἔτους) ΖΨΡ | (monogram) (ἡμιμναῖον)

Year 197. Half of a mina.



fig. 2134

Comm.: Year 197 by the Seleucid era equals 116/5 BCE. The meaning of the monogram in the lower left is unclear. What can be clearly discerned, are two long vertical bars and the letter A (with broken bar) in the lower field in between. Other lines may represent Γ, or T, or Π, as well as N written retrograde. The monogram possibly involved the name of the official responsible for the manufacture of the weight. For the place of finding see comment on no. 2133.

Bibl.: E. Galili - D. Syon - G. Finkielsztein - V. Susman - G. Stiebel, *Atiqot* (forthcoming), no. 4 (ed. pr.).

Photo: IAA.

AKS

2135. Hellenistic lead weight from underwater survey in 'Atlit, 109/8 BCE

A square lead weight. One side has raised borders, slopping towards the flat inner square. There is an *ovolo* decoration on all four inner sides of these slopping borders. The lower left side of the field is occupied by an image of the prow of a galley. A (palm?) branch rises from behind the stem and stretches diagonally in the direction of the upper right corner. One line of the inscription runs above the prow, to the left and right of the branch. An additional sign is found at the lower right corner. In between, on the right, there are two rounded lines which do not seem to represent letters.

The reverse side is decorated with a 'Union Jack' design (worn), similar to the reverse of no. 2133. Another similarity with the reverse of no. 2133 are the outwards-sloping borders.

Meas.: h 6.2, w 6.0, th 0.8 cm; wt 239.2 gm (reverse square: 5.2x5 cm).

Findspot: Underwater survey at the northern bay of 'Atlit.
Pres. loc.: IAA inv. no. 2000-1065. Autopsy: 2002.

ΛΔ Σ
 Ζ

(Ἔτους) δσ' |
 (ἡμιμναῖον)

Comm.: Year 204 by the Seleucid era equals 109/8 BCE. The similarities between nos.

2133, 2134, 2135 (the general form, the decoration of the reverse, the weight system) appear to point to the same city as the place of manufacture of all three items (ed. pr.). For the findspot, see comment on no. 2133.

Bibl.: E. Galili - D. Syon - G. Finkielsztein - V. Susman - G. Stiebel, *Atiqot* (forthcoming), no. 2 (ed. pr.).

Photo: IAA.



fig. 2135.1



fig. 2135.2 rev.

AKS

2136. Undated lead weight from underwater survey in 'Atlit, 2 c. BCE (?)

A lead weight of somewhat irregular square shape. One side is blank. The other side bears a large letter, or monogram.

Meas.: h 6.2, w 6.3, th 0.8-1.0 cm; wt 318.8 gm.

Findspot: Underwater survey in the northern bay of 'Atlit.

Pres. loc.: IAA inv. no. 2000-1067.

N(?)

Comm.: It is unclear whether the sign was meant as the letter N, or as a monogram. The diagonal bar of *nu* joins the right vertical bar at its middle, not at its lower end. There seems to be another, horizontal line at this lower end, protruding right.

The weight (mass) of the item does not fit the weighing system of three other weights (nos. 2133, 2134, 2135) found in the same area. The tentative dating given here is based on the assumption that our item is, nevertheless, roughly contemporary with these weights, i.e. belongs to the end of 2 c. BCE. The ed. pr. suggests that it may have originated in a locality different from the place of manufacture of nos. 2133, 2134, 2135.



fig. 2136

Bibl.: E. Galili - D. Syon - G. Finkielsztein - V. Susman - G. Stiebel, *Atiqot* (forthcoming) no. 5 (ed. pr.).

Photo: IAA.

AKS

2137. A sling bullet with Greek inscription, 2 c. BC

Sling bullet made of lead; inscribed on both sides.

Meas.: w 3.9, ø 1.4-1.9 cm; wt ca. 60 gm.

Findspot: About 100 m north-east of Tel Dor, on the bottom of an empty fish-pond. The bullet was found together with three others, one of them unadorned, the other two decorated with a winged thunderbolt.

Pres. loc.: Dor, Center of Nautical and Regional Archaeology, Kibbutz Nahsholim. Autopsy: 10 March 2010.

(a) ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟ
ΝΙΚΗ

(b) τ (bird) Ε
ΔΩΠΡΟΥ
ΓΕΥΣΑΙ



fig. 2137.1 (a)

App. crit.: (b) ΠΡΟΣΕΥΣΑΙ *Schlesinger*; γεῦσαι *Isaac* apud SEG 32; Διδῶς | Δωρίτου | γεῦσαι *Fischer*; the text printed is *Gera's*, but see comm.

(a) Τρύφωνο(ς) | νίκη

(b) τ (Dor), (ἔτους) ε' | Δω(ριτῶν) π(όλεως). ῥοῦ | γεῦσαι



fig. 2137.2 (a)

(a) *Tryphon's victory.*

(b) *Dor, year 5, of the city of the Dorites. Taste sumak!*

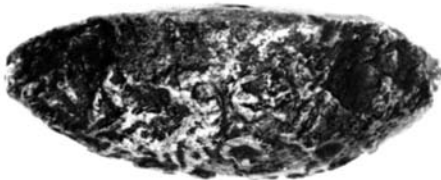


fig. 2137.3 (b) upper part



fig. 2137.4 (b) upper part

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fig. 2137.5 (b) lower part



fig. 2137.6 (b) lower part

Comm.: (a) Schlesinger identified this Tryphon with the Seleucid pretender Di-
odotos Tryphon, who was besieged by Antiochus VII in Dor and fled from there
(1 Macc 15,11-37; Jos., AJ 13,223). On the general historical background, see Will
404ff.; Schürer II 119f. (further lit. is cited by Fischer; Meischner on a portrait).
Tryphon had broken with the use of the Seleucid era and had introduced an era of
his own; Gera's text would give us the only known instance of his year 5, i.e. 138/7
(neither 1 Macc nor Jos. allow a precise dating of Antiochus' siege of Dor; Berlin
connects stamped jar handles from Dor with (ἔτους) β' with the reign of Tryphon).
Inscriptions like these are common on sling bullets.

(b) in contrast to Schlesinger's reading, *γῆῶσαι* is certainly right – cf. no. 2092
(Crocodilopolis), but even though Gera's text is printed, it is not sure that it is more
convincing than Fischer's (the museum has mounted the bullet so as to show only side
(a)). Both versions are fraught with difficulties: a) the *dalet* doubles the name of the polis;
no year 5 of Tryphon is attested; there is no reason for the polis to be named on the
lead – and it seems that the mention of sumak, a kind of spice, can only be understood
with a severe dose of irony; b) Fischer connected the mention of a Zeus Dorites with
Tryphon's former name Diodotos – an argument which was rightly rejected by Sève
(BE 1993). But there must have been a Baal of Dor, and if one is willing to accept the
mention of the polis in Gera's version, one should have no problems with a god of the
city – and the thunderbolts on the other sling bullets refer to (some kind of) Zeus, too.

Bibl.: D. Schlesinger Qadmoniot 15, 1982, 116 (Hebr.) (ed. pr.). – SEG 32, 1500; E. Will, *Histoire
politique du monde hellénistique* II, 1982; D. Gera, IEJ 35, 1985, 153f., 163; id., Qadmoniot 18,
1985, 54f. (Hebr.); SEG 35, 1535; BE 1987, 125; D. Schlesinger, in: M. Fischer - B. Dashti eds.,
Yavne Yam and its Surroundings, 1991, 66 (Hebr.); Th. Fischer, ZPE 93, 1992, 29f.; SEG 42, 1417;
BE 1993, 117; M. Milman Baron, SCI 13, 1994, 157f.; D. Gera, in: Stern, Dor, 491ff.; A. Berlin,
Biblical Archaeologist 60, 1997, 30; O. Tal, *The Archaeology of Hellenistic Palestine*, 2006, 320
(Hebr.). – Cf. J. Meischner, MDAI(I) 51, 2001, 273ff.

Photo: D. Gera, IEJ 35, 1985, pls. 19 A-C, figs. 1,1-3 (dr.).

WA

2138. Ballistic projectiles with Greek numbers, Hellenistic

Round stones made of local kurkar, limestone from Mt. Carmel, and basalt, used as
projectiles. At least nine of them have numerals on them; the numerals in (b) retain
traces of red paint.

Meas.: see below.

Findspot: The excavators found a total of 217 stone balls; about 125 of them were found in the Area B, a short distance south and south-east of the Hellenistic gate (Shatzman 1995, 68 fig. 1); another 20 were found north of the gate, close to the Hellenistic wall; some were stray finds; ten were found in the harbor. No precise findspot is recorded for the letter-bearing stones (cf. Shatzman 1995, 59 n. 29), but the letters are Hellenistic.

Pres. loc.: Dor, Center of Nautical and Regional Archaeology, Kibbutz Nahsholim. Autopsy: 10 March 2010.

- (a) IE
- (b) IH
- (c) KB
- (d) KΔ
- (e) Λ
- (f) M
- (g) M
- (h) IA
- (i) K



fig. 2138.1 (typ a)



fig. 2138.2 (typ b)

- (a) ιε'
- (b) ιη'
- (c) κβ'
- (d) κδ'
- (e) λ'
- (f) μ'
- (g) μ'
- (h) ια'
- (i) κ'



fig. 2138.3 (typ c)



fig. 2138.4 (typ f and g)

- (a) 15; (b) 18; (c) 22; (d) 24; (e) 30; (f) 40;
- (g) 40; (h) 11; (i) 20.



fig. 2138.5 (typ h)



fig. 2138.6 (typ i)

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Comm.: Shatzman 1995 showed that the numerals were meant to indicate the weight of the stones in minas; the table can be found on his p. 60f. (a), for instance, weighed 6.54 kg, i.e. 14,4 minas; the weights are not always that exact; the balls (f) and (g) should weigh 40 minas each, i.e. 17.44 kg, but (f) weighs only 16.8 kg, i.e. 38,55 minas. Cf. Shatzman 1995, 64f. on the consequences for the defence of Dor, the type of stone-throwers, etc. – but he cautions us, too: some of the stones might have had their origin with a besieging army. – For a similar stone from Caesarea, see no. 1800.

Bibl.: Unpublished (h, i); E. Stern, Qadmoniot 20, 1987, 66ff. (a-g) (ed. pr.). – SEG 41, 1548; I. Shatzman, Qadmoniot 24, 1991, 94ff. (ph.); E. Stern - A. Gilboa - I. Sharon, IEJ 42, 1992, 42f. (ph.); SEG 42, 1418; I. Shatzman, SCI 14, 1995, 52ff. fig. 1-6.

Photo: WA.

WA

2139. Phoenician graffito on a fragment of an Attic bowl, 5-4 c. BCE

Fragment of an attic bowl incised on its interior after firing with four letters of mixed Phoenician lapidary script with some cursive forms mixed in (see graffito from Abidos, Donner - Röllig, KAI no. 49).

Meas.: h 1.8, w 8, d ca. 4 cm; letters 0.6-0.8 cm.

Findspot: Tel Dor in the Tanturah-excavation 1924.

Pres. loc.: Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem, inv. no. P-3013. Autopsy: 14 March 2010 (WA).

לבדל

App. crit.: לבינו or נראל ed. pr.

Translit.: lbdl

To or of Bd 'l.



fig. 2139

Comm.: The letters are carelessly incised and difficult to decipher.

The last letter is definitely *lamed*.

The third letter is not an *alef* because in Phoenician the *alef* leans left, whereas both of the diagonal hastae here ascend to the right and do not descend, so that the letter can either be a *dalet* or a *resh*. The second letter may be a small *vav*, maybe an open *bet* (though in the Phoenician script and its Punic successor this letter never opened). The first letter may also be a *lamed*, whose horizontal hasta extends to the right, or maybe a *nun*. The *lamed* is likely in a dedication, as it denotes owner-

ship. Perhaps the reading is *lbdl* (לבדל) – a short version of *lbd'l* (לְבַדְאֵל), an attested Phoenician name, meaning “in the hand of El”. The *alef* in this name was omitted.

Bibl.: J. Garstang, BBSAJ 4, 1924, 35-47 at 42 no. 4, pl. III 2 (ed. pr.).

Photo: WA.

HM

2140. Medicine bottle with inscription, Herodian

Bi-conical medicine bottle with a reddish-brown slip on the upper body. The inscription was incised after firing.

Findspot: Dor.

Pres. loc.: IAA inv. no. 1993-2188.

ΑΛΥΠΟΥ

App. crit.: ἀλύπου? *Smith*.

Ἀλύπου

(Property) of *Alypus*.

Comm.: Hershkovitz 2009, 271: “The shape ... and its pinkish fabric attest to its having been imported during the Hellenistic period ... In Judaea it has been found only in Herodian contexts”. This is most likely an owner’s inscription, even though *Smith* alerted us to the existence of the herb ἄλυπον, *Plin.* n. h. 27,22; *Diosc. Mat. Med.* 4,178. –

The owner is not necessarily the pharmacist who sold this vessel and/or its content (although the name would be quite apt for a pharmacist); see Ἀλύπιος in no. 1515.

Bibl.: E. Stern, *Qadmoniot* 14, 1981, 110 (Hebr.) (ed. pr.). – M. Hershkovitz, *IEJ* 36, 1986, 47, 50; *SEG* 42, 1419; R. *Smith*, *JHS* 112, 1992, 166 n. 38; R. Rosenthal-Heginbottom, in: *Jewish Quarter Excavations II* 304 fig. 6,23 (ph.); M. Hershkovitz, in: D. Jacobson - N. Kokkinos eds., *Herod and Augustus*, 2009, 270f., 483 fig. 4.

Photo: IAA.



fig. 2140

WA

2141. Fragment of a great marble basin with inscription, 5-7 c. AD

“Fragment du bord d’une grande vasque avec quelques caractères grecs d’époque byzantine – marbre” (Dussaud).

Meas.: h 8, w 18 cm.

Findspot: Zarafend.

Pres. loc.: Museum of Louvre, Paris, inv. no. AO 1222.

[--]ΔAN+[--]

App. crit.: The bar of the *alpha* is broken in such a way that one can think about two ligatured letters (*alpha* and *upsilon*?), the last letter is possibly a *mu*.



fig. 2141

Comm.: Note the general similarity to no. 2023.

Bibl.: Dussaud, Louvre 81f. no. 112 (ed. pr.). - Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, AMSL 11, 1885, 170 no. 19.

Photo: Courtesy of Museum of Louvre, Paris.

WA

2142. A gem with a Chnubis inscription, 2-4 c. AD

Amulet of green jasper, incised on both sides. Obv.: serpent with lion’s head with seven double-rays radiating from the head, i.e. Chnubis; rev.: inscription (counter-clockwise around the SSS, three parallel, horizontal waves, i.e. snakes, with a fourth bar representing a snake, crossing them vertically).

Findspot: Dor: “In Area D 3 we found a large industrial installation with several large kilns (or vats?) and many small drainage channels. No slag or other wastes have yet been found, ... making it difficult to determine its specific use. In the same area we found an amulet” (Stern - Sharon 32).

SSS
XNOYMIΣ

App. crit.: “meaningless pseudo-Phoenician” *ed. pr.*, corr. Bohak, Kotansky.

Χνούμις

Chnumis.



fig. 2142.1 (rev.)

Comm.: This is a gem of the type “5 gestreckt” of the Chnubis-gems, Michel 261f.; 167: “Die Chnoubisschlange ist in der Regel im Profil nach links gerichtet, doch gibt es auch hier Ausnahmen, insbesondere bei der Gruppe der gestreckten Chnoubisdarstellungen.” Almost identical gems are in Michel, *Magische Gemmen* 195 no. 305; 200f. no. 314f. The seven rays are symbols of the seven planets. – Chnumis is one of the (orthographic) variants of Chnubis (perhaps it is even the older form, changed to Chnubis, because this gave the number 1332=3x444, see Michel 166 n. 852; 167 n. 853); cf. no. 1696 on Chnubis.



fig. 2142.2 (obv.)

Bibl.: E. Stern - L. Sharon, HA 101/2, 1995, 55 fig. 59 (Hebr.) (ed. pr.). – E. Stern - L. Sharon, IEJ 45, 1995, 32 fig. 5; G. Bohak, IEJ 47, 1997, 255f.; R. Kotansky, *ibid.*, 257ff.; SEG 47, 1984.

Photo: Stern - Sharon, HA, 55 fig. 59.

WA

2143. A large balance with Greek inscriptions

The inscriptions made out of punched letters are on the four-faced short side of the lever.

Findspot: Dor (Tanturah) bay, survey by K. Raveh and S. Kingsley in 1990.

Pres. loc.: Dor, Center of Nautical and Regional Archaeology, Kibbutz Nahsholim. Autopsy: 10 March 2010.

(a) (cross) ΙΣΧΣΒΟΗΘΙΣΟΝ
ΓΕΙΩΡΓΙΟΥΩΙΣΟΙΟΝΟΣ

(b) (cross) ΣΩΤΙΡΙΧΟΥΧΑΛΛΑ
ΚΑΙΑΡΤΕΜΟΝΟΣ

(c) (byzantine cross) ΙΣΧΣΚ Ο ΘΕ Γ Ε Ψ Ρ



fig. 2143.1 (a)

App. crit.: (a) l.2 some kind of patronymic; *de la Presle* speculated about Ἰσίωνος; (b) Σωτήρ Ἰ(ησοῦ) Χ(ριστέ), βο(ήθησον) Χαλα(...) καὶ Ἀρτέμωνος *de la Presle*, corr. *Feissel* (BE); (c) the first two abbreviations are indicated by a bar above the letters.

(a) Ἰ(ησοῦ)ς Χ(ριστὸ)ς βοήθισον | Γειωργίου ΩΙΣΟΙΟΝΟΣ

(b) Σωτιρίχου ΧΑΛΛΑ | καὶ Ἀρτέμωνος

(c) Ἰ(ησοῦ)ς Χ(ριστὸ)ς κ(αὶ) ὁ Θε(ὸς) γ(εννηθεὶς), ἐ(λεήσον) Ψ(--)
Ρ(--)

- (a) *Jesus Christ, give help to Georgius, son of...*
- (b) *(Property) of Sotirichus CHALA and of Artemon.*
- (c) *Jesus Christ and begotten God, have mercy (on Ps. R.?).*

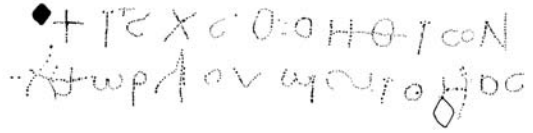


fig. 2143.2 (a)



fig. 2143.3 (b)



fig. 2143.4 (b)



fig. 2143.5 (c)



fig. 2143.6 (c)

Comm.: Invocations of God and the saints are common on scales – if only to guarantee their correct working; cf. Stutzinger 320ff.

(a) de la Presle believes that the different inscriptions indicate different owners of the balance.

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(b) on names beginning with Chala see Pape, WGE s.v., Bechtel, Personennamen 502 (Χαλακίας) and Preisigke, NB 471 (five names from Egypt); cf. Χαμα, SEG 8, 106 (Samaria). Feissel (BE) believes that Chala(--) could be the beginning of a patronymic, and Wuthnow, Semitische Menschennamen 119 has Χαλαφατος and Χαλαφάνης.

(c) Jesus Christ is, of course, the begotten God, as the symbolon of Nikaia puts it: γεννηθέντα, οὐ ποιηθέντα; Cyrill of Jerusalem, cat. 4,7: τὸν ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ θεὸν γεννηθέντα; ΨP=Psates of Rhion? de la Presle, cf. no. 2144.

Bibl.: A. de la Presle, RB 100, 1993, 585f. no. 1 a-c (dr., ph.) (ed. pr.). – SEG 43, 1050a-c; BE 1994, 641. – Cf. D. Stutzinger, in: E. Dassmann ed., Tesseræ, 1991, 304ff.

Photo: de la Presle, pl. V fig. 1 (ph. and dr.); WA; de la Presle, pl.V fig. 1 (ph. and dr.).

WA

2144. A small steel balance with Greek inscription

The inscription is on the small side of the lever.

Meas.: length of inscription ca. 7 cm; letters ca. 1 cm.

Findspot: In the sea, in the vicinity of Dor.



fig. 2144.1

(cross) ΨΑΤΗΣΠΙΟΥ (cross)

Ψάτης Ἰίου

Psates of Rhion or: son of Rhion/Rhius.

Comm.: Names of owners are common on balances, see the catalogue by Stutzinger. – Psates is a well known Egyptian

fig. 2144.2

name, see Preisigke, NB s.v.; Foraboschi 344; but Ἰίου presents difficulties, as de la Presle noticed: it is no known personal name, and most similar names existing (Ἰοῖος, cited by Bechtel, Personennamen, s.v. from Phokis in the 6 c. BC, or Ἰραῖος, Ἰραῖος, Ἰροῖος from Syria, Sartre 232) furnish no convincing explanation; the word Ἰίον designates the well-known promontory at the entrance to the gulf of Corinth, and perhaps its name was applied to other promontories, too (a genitive of the place? Blass - Debrunner - Rehkopf § 186,1, is not really convincing). There is noth-

ing to be learned from the enigmatic graffito PIOY in the house of Peter at Capharnaum (Testa 60 no. 48) – but perhaps from Wuthnow, *Semitische Menschennamen* 98, who has $\text{Pt}\alpha$ (drawn from Preisigke, NB, s.v.).

Bibl.: A. de la Presle, RB 100, 1993, 581f. no. 2 (ed. pr.). – BE 1994, 641; SEG 43, 1051. – Cf. E. Testa, *Cafarnao* IV, 1972; M. Sartre, *Bostra*, 1985; D. Stutzinger, in: E. Dassmann ed., *Tesserae*, 1991, 320ff.

Photo: de la Presle, pl. V fig. 2 (ph. and dr.).

WA

2145. A game counter with inscription, 1 c. BC-1 c. AD

A circular token made of bone; obv.: three towers; rev.: inscription. In l.2: *rho* as third letter makes sense, but the letter looks rather like a minuscule *beta*.

Meas.: \varnothing 7.5 cm; letters ca. 1 cm.

Findspot: Dor, Area F.

VII
BAPIΣ
Z

VII | βαπις | ζ'

Seven. Tower (or: Boat?). Seven.

Comm.: Date according to Alföldi-Rosenbaum 1976, 206, who argues from a collection of several hundred Egyptian examples: "I have now come to the conclusion that all the tesserae belonging to the group with numerals ranging from I to XV and with reliefs on the obverses belong to the period between about 45 BC and AD 68. This does, of course, not mean that they did not continue to be in use for another century or two." Cf. 208 on the range of find spots, including Beirut and Syria. Comparable buildings can be easily found on her counters, e.g. pl. 18 no. 12; 78 (with the number VII); 21 no. 31. The structure of the inscribed side is always similar: Latin numeral – a Greek word – a Greek numeral (cf. e.g. a newer example,



fig. 2145.1 (rev.)



fig. 2145.2 (obv.)

SEG 50, 1506 [Rhodos]: XV | Κάνωπος | ιε'; Lamer 2014: "Die Doppelbezeichnung der Ziffern mag nur dazu gedient haben, den unter Griechen wohnenden Römern das Spielen eines griechischen Spiels etwas zu erleichtern."). The buildings shown on these tesserae are always – according to Alföldi-Rosenbaum – connected with Alexandria. Usually, the inscription provides the key, and the same inscription on different tesserae can be used to show how a design is getting more and more abstract: starting from identifiable buildings and ending with a rather abstract design – which retains only the idea of towers, gateways, windows and a rudimentary perspective.

Although Herodotus knows βᾶρις, it is not a Greek word and entered the Greek language quite late (Will) – with different meanings and different origins: coming from Egypt, it meant "a flat-bottomed boat, used in Egypt" (LSJ s.v.); but the image on the counter makes the second meaning of βᾶρις, the origin of which is still debated, much more likely: "large house, tower"; cf. Steph. Byz. p. 159,8: λέγεται βᾶρις ἡ οἰκία, ὡς Ποσειδίππος; Ammon. adf. voc. diff. p. 24 (96) Nickau: βᾶρις μὲν ἐστὶν Αἰγύπτιον πλοῖον, λέγεται δὲ καὶ ἡ οἰκία, ὡς ὑπὸ Φιλίππου (Ποσειδίππου Valckenaer; F *149 Austin - Bastianini; SH 707); unfortunately, Lloyd-Jones - Parsons conclude "*voce[m] nec comico Posidippo ... nec epigrammatistae volenter tribuamus*" – thereby diminishing the connection of this fragment with Egypt. This kind of βᾶρις is called a "chateau" by Will, but can refer to a fortress, too, which might accord well with the image on this token; cf. e.g. Neh 2,8 (LXX): τὰς πύλας τῆς βάρεως. On βάρεις as parts of different settlements, Schuler 71ff. But the problem is not resolved with such an identification: It is difficult to find a significant βᾶρις in Alexandria (nor is a βᾶρις mentioned on the other tokens of this series – but perhaps there was a famous tower in Alexandria; other tokens refer only to a city-gate with πύλη, others refer to buildings with ἡμικύκλια, πτερὰ, βωμοί, i.e. are not using any very precise designation). – Compare, too, E. Alföldi-Rosenbaum 1983. – For a similar token, see no. 1799.

Bibl.: E. Stern - L. Sharon, IEJ 45, 1995, 36 (ed. pr.). – E. Stern - L. Sharon, ESI 14, 1995, 66; – Cf. H. Lamer, RE XIII 2, 1927, 2013ff.; E. Alföldi-Rosenbaum, Chiron 6, 1976, 205ff.; E. Alföldi-Rosenbaum, in: Alessandria e il mondo ellenistico-romano. Studi in onore di Achille Adriani, 1983, 378ff.; H. Lloyd-Jones - P. Parsons, Supplementum Hellenisticum, 1983; E. Will, Syria 64, 1987, 253ff.; Ch. Schuler, Ländliche Siedlungen und Gemeinden im hellenistischen und römischen Kleinasien, 1998.

Photo: Stern - Sharon, IEJ 45, 1995, 36 fig. 9.

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