

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN JERUSALEM

BULLETIN No. 4

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INTRODUCTION.—The Issue of this Bulletin has been delayed by the loss of some manuscript in the post. It contains as its chief feature an account of the history and a preliminary sectional examination of the ancient site of Dora, which lies just north of the village of Tanturah. A new survey of the area has been completed, and a general description of the visible ruins will accompany its publication. Of the various sites now examined by the School in Palestine, this one seems to afford the best prospects as a training ground for the School's students, alike from its healthy situation, its accessibility and its preservation, in addition to its special historical and archaeological interest. The area has accordingly been rented for a number of years (at a very reasonable figure) and so far as funds permit, regular courses of practical instruction in the Methods of Excavation will be given there each Spring by the Director and his colleagues.

We publish also a preliminary note on our work at Tell Harbaj—the probable site of Harosheth—which really occupied most of our time and attention last Spring. Unfortunately the site proved to be dangerous to health; three of our own staff (including the Assistant Director and two students), as well as an alarming number of workmen were down with malaria at various times, and the Director found it necessary to suspend work. This was a great misfortune. The discoveries fulfilled all our anticipations, and the excavations had just attained the level of the previous external soundings. Meanwhile we publish a summary of the archaeological results and a detailed account of an important cave-tomb on the adjoining hill slope.

TANTURAH (DORA). PART I.—HISTORICAL NOTES

With Plate I

In examining the history of the ancient port of Dora we are faced at the outset with a problem which must affect the whole of our survey. Is this site identical with the Dor mentioned in the *Old Testament*? Hitherto, it would seem, most authorities have taken this equation for granted. 'Bethshan, Taanach, Megiddo, Dor. These formed a strategical line of fortresses on the one great avenue across Country, yet that line did not run north but south of Carmel. Megiddo and Taanach backed by Bethshan were not in line with Acre or Haifa but with Dor, the present Tanturah, a few miles to the north of Caesarea. Nothing could be clearer than this. The break across Palestine which Esdraelon affords is a break into Sharon, and not into the Plain of Acre.' Such is the conclusion reached by Sir George Adam Smith (*Hist. Geog.*, pp. 389-390). To us, however, who have had an opportunity of studying closely and repeatedly all the districts mentioned in the above passage, who have, in fact, examined every hill and valley along the S.W. ridge of Esdraelon, and have followed two of the routes that traverse it as far as the sea, there appears to be no physical reason in favour of the conclusion quoted, which seems to be based largely upon the hitherto unchallenged identification of the Biblical Dor with the Classical Dora

at Tantura. On the other hand, the Plain of Esdraelon belongs, in our view, politically, commercially, and geographically, to Galilee and the Plain of Acre. The line of hills that links Gilboa with Carmel constitutes in fact an east and west frontier which divides Palestine into two separate parts, and excavation is already revealing certain cultural differences which distinguished these two areas in early times. Commercially, the Plain of Esdraelon and the lowlands of Galilee provided the only approach to the sea which was possible for the merchants of the Hauran. The main caravan routes diverged at Semakh and passed thence, as they do to-day, either by the Wady Abellin or by the Kishon defile into the Plain of Acre, access from one to other being preserved by the easy passage from Nazareth to Seffurieh and by the ancient chariot road which leads from Sheikh Abreik to Tell El Harbaj.

That this and no other is the correct reading of the situation is confirmed by both Biblical and Egyptian Records. It is from Harosheth, a site somewhere within the Plain of Acre, if not Harbaj itself, that Sisera comes to the assistance of Ta'anach and Megiddo; just as it is the king of northern Kadesh who rallies the cities of Galilee and Esdraelon against Thothmes III and prepares to resist the invader on the line of hills which these two fortresses defended. No such historical situations link Esdraelon with Sharon.

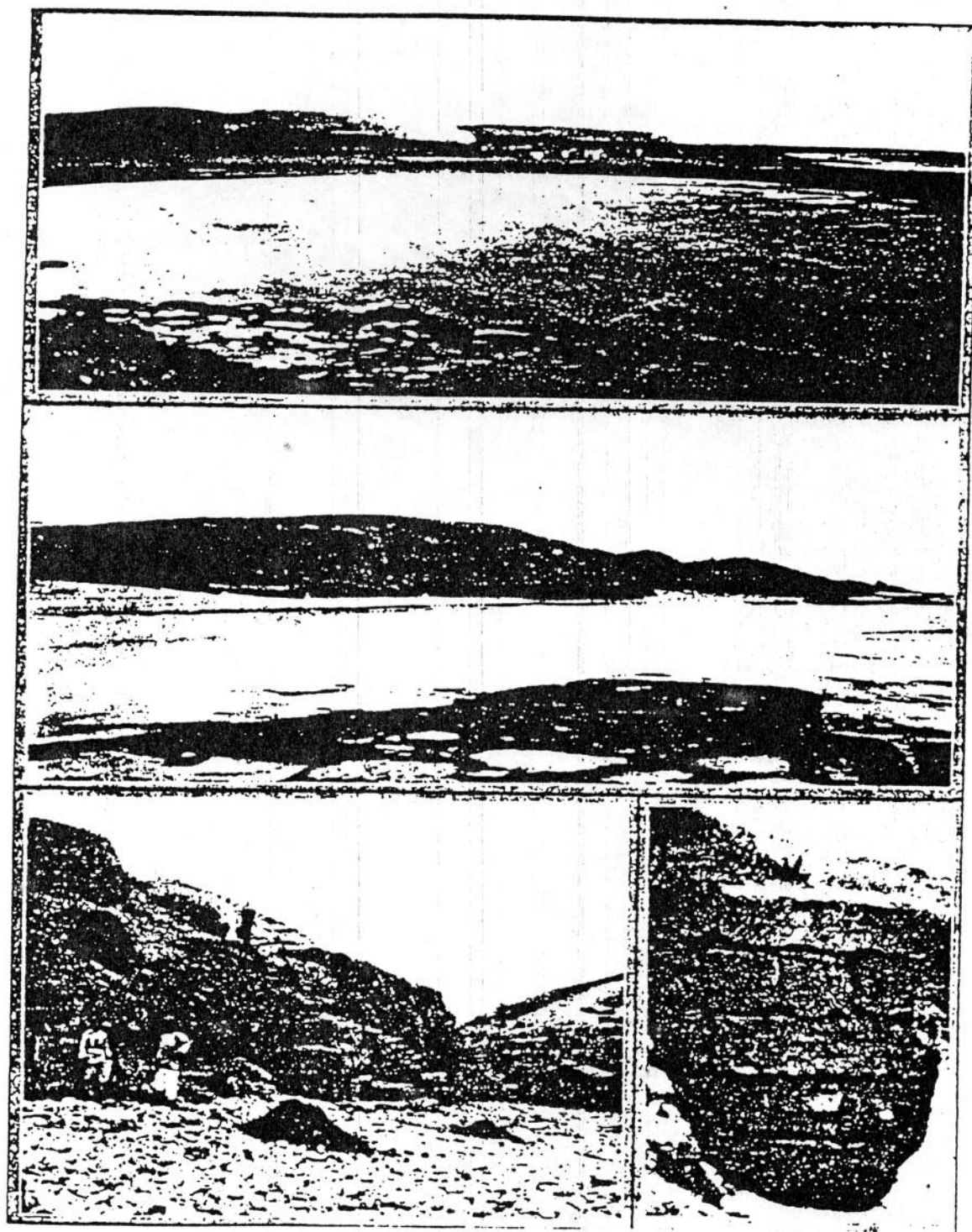
If we turn to consider the position of Dora (Tanturah), we find that it has no place in this picture. Firstly, it lies outside the Carmel-Gilboa frontier; secondly, it is far away from the main Egyptian trade-routes which led by the Wady Arah and the Plain of Dothan into Sharon and Philistia; thirdly, it is a port, and this is the factor which must be emphasised. Apart from Ascalon and Gaza, which belonged to a people who were at once sailors and landmen, the sea-ports of Palestine play no part in Biblical history. Neither Joppa nor Accho is heard of in the conquests of Joshua, nor do they join in any warfare either for or against Israel. The obvious explanation of this is that those who inhabited them were interested not in the land but in the sea. In the time of Solomon Accho was in the hands of King Hiram, as probably was Joppa, and this was the natural fate of both. Possibly they were in origin Phoenician colonies. In any event, their chief interest and their best hope of survival lay in a benevolent neutrality, and as they lay far off from the main centres of friction the task of preserving it was probably not a heavy one. But if this were true of Joppa and Accho, it is probable that it was true of Dora also, and we shall have to take this into account in our examination of the Biblical references.

(1). The first Biblical reference to Dor is in Joshua 11, 2, in connection with the peoples assembled by Jabin of Hazor against Israel. He sent to 'the kings of Shimron and Achshaph and to the kings who were on the north in the hill country, and in the Arabah south of Cinneroth and in the Shephelah and in Naphoth-Dor on the west.' The list of kings smitten by Joshua in this campaign (Joshua 12) includes the following:—Madon, Hazor, Shimron-meron, Achshaph, Taanach, Megiddo, Kedesh (near Taanach), Jokneam in Carmel, Dor in Naphoth-Dor, Gaiim in Gilgal and Tirzah.

In both passages we see that Dor is carefully distinguished by the additional title Naphoth or Naphath, as if there were another Dor known to the writer and not to be confused with this one. As regards location Naphath-Dor seems to be a town and, perhaps, a region situated in or near the Shephelah of Israel, that is the range of hills between the southern point of Carmel and Gilboa. The order of kings in the second list may be slightly confused, since Kedesh should properly be named between Taanach and Megiddo, but it is at least significant that we find Naphoth-Dor in close company with the group of Esdraelon fortresses.

(2). In Joshua 17, 11-13, we have a list of cities assigned to Manasseh 'in Issachar and in Asher.' This list reads, 'Bethshan, Ibleam, Dor, Endor, Taanach, Megiddo,' and ends with an obscure reference to Naphath and the number three, which it has been suggested with reason is probably a marginal gloss originally referring to Dor (the third city on the list) and indicating that it is Naphath-Dor which is intended. Here, then, once more we not only find the mysterious Naphath as apparently designating this particular Dor, but we find Dor in a context which limits us severely to the plain of Esdraelon. The reference to Asher certainly seems to imply a coastal situation for the town, but it looks suspiciously like an insertion due to the compiler's ignorance of any Dor in Esdraelon. In the list of towns assigned to Asher (Judges 1, 31 ff.) LXX, actually inserts a Dor between Accho and Zidon. Those who would read Sor = Tyre (with one inferior Greek MS.) must explain, firstly, how the easier reading became transformed into the more difficult, and, secondly, why the Hebrew texts do not read Tyre or some equivalent name in its place. It is noteworthy that LXX agrees with the Hebrew text in assigning a second and distinct Dor to Manasseh, as we shall see below.

(3). In Judges 1, 27 and 28 we are told that Manasseh failed to dispossess Bethshan, Taanach,



TANTURAH (DORA): VIEWS OF THE SITE AND WALLS

1. Modern Village and Port, as seen from the ancient site to the N.
2. El Burj, the site of Dora, showing Cut II, viewed from N.W.
3. Sea Wall and Gate - Hellenistic Period
4. Detail of 'Tyrian' masonry.

Dor, Ibleam and Megiddo. Here, once more we find Dor associated with Bethshan, Ibleam, Taanach and Megiddo, three of them cities of Esdraelon and the fourth in the valley of Jezreel. What is the significance of this group of stubbornly defended towns? A glance at the map should leave us in no doubt of the answer. All of these cities but Bethshan were strategic fortresses posted on the main roads which crossed the Gilboa-Carmel frontier from north to south, and Bethshan itself performed the equally important duty of guarding the vulnerable eastern flank of the Plain. The chief passes across the Shephelah of Israel were three in number. The easternmost ran from Jenin by the Ascent of Gur; about a mile up the pass Ibleam (Belameh) guarded the junction of the roads to Samaria and into Sharon. The next in order westwards was the famous Wadi Arah, defended by Megiddo (Tell Mutassellim); but between these the hills fall away into valleys which necessitated the presence of an intermediate fortress at Taanach (Tell Taanuk). Still further west another, but somewhat rougher, route enters the hills under the steep slopes of Tell Abu Shusheh* and finally the old Acre-Subbarin-Ludd road diverges from Wadi Milh (itself an easy pass to the sea) at the very gates of Jokneam of Carmel (Tell Keinun). In every case, it will be observed, the fortress is placed at the northern mouth of the pass: and while this chain of towns held out the frontier was secure. It is in this context and amongst these towns that we repeatedly find Dor or Naphath-Dor. Surely it can be no mere coincidence that the dominating site of Abu-Shusheh, the ancient name of which is otherwise unknown, fulfils all the conditions indicated for the site of Dor. But these considerations do not stand alone. The position of the coastal Dor is due not to the configuration of the hills behind it, but to the simple fact that the rocks at this point are perfectly adapted to form a harbour. In any other coast but that of Palestine this reason would probably never be considered, but we are dealing here with a seaboard which is practically harbourless. In the long stretch from El Arish to Acre there are only two points suited by nature to form a port: one of them is Tanturah, the other is Athlit. Of these Tanturah is certainly the superior, for the rocky islets which lie just off the shore form, with the promontory on which the old town stood, an admirably protected haven for the small shallow-draught vessels of those days.

It is true that the hills of the Shephelah behind Tanturah open out below Zimmarin to allow an easy route from the coastal plain to Jokneam or Abu-Shusheh. But the importance of such a route for Tanturah must have been commercial, for the city lay far too distant from the mouth of this pass to have been strategically useful in barring it in any direction. Anyone, in fact, who visits the site will notice at once its remarkable aloofness. Separated even from the main coast road by the ridge of rocks which at this point runs parallel to the sea, and at a distance of only half a mile, it displays no interest in the traffic which passes just out of sight on its way to Haifa or the Plain of Sharon, and its inhabitants to-day admit that they have practically no dealings with the colonists of Zimmarin, although their fields must in most cases be in contact, and the latter is the local administrative centre. That there should have been any political connection between this denizen of the sea and the inland fortresses beyond the foothills of Carmel is surely inconceivable, and the little we know of the coastal conditions in early times serves only to confirm us in this view. We have seen that in Solomon's time Acre and possibly Jaffa were in the hands of Hiram, and later history will show us that Dora itself was normally a possession of Phoenicia. It is scarcely likely then that Solomon either possessed or desired to possess a spot so remote for him, and so desirable for Hiram, as Tanturah, and when we read (I. Kings 4, 11) that one of his victualling officers had charge of all the district of Naphath Dor we shall have no hesitation in assigning this name to the Naphath Dor of Esdraelon and its territory to the plateau of Belad Er Ruhah which lies immediately above Tell Abu Shusheh. It is also noteworthy that if 'Naphath' is to be understood as meaning 'Heights,' the usual *Old Testament* translation, these heights or rolling hills cannot refer in any case to Carmel, the name of which was far too familiar to the Israelites; it must, therefore, designate the whole or a part of the Israelite Shephelah, and this would be an appropriate designation while agreeing with our present hypothesis.

To sum up, the combined evidence of the Biblical records and of historical and geographical considerations makes it necessary for us to dissociate the Dor of Joshua and Judges from the Dora of later times. Naphath Dor is as distinct from Dora as Hammoth Dor or En-Dor from either. It must have been a frontier fortress of Esdraelon which fell early into decay though the name of its territory survived at least into the ninth century. By this time, however, the maritime city of Dora was becoming famous for reasons with which we shall have to deal shortly, while the older and, no doubt, once greater town at Abu-Shusheh became only a memory and fruitful source of confusion for the scribe.

* This was one of the routes employed by Lord Allenby for his cavalry. Napoleon made use of the Ludd-Acre road. The Wadi Arah has always been the chief line of communication.

Having considered the Biblical references we may confine ourselves henceforward to the maritime town which now bears the name of Tanturah. Its history, thus restricted in date, begins for us with the story of Wenamon, the luckless Egyptian traveller who sailed from the Delta to Byblos about 1100 B.C., and put in at Dora during the course of his voyage. The city at that time was in the hands of a people called the Zakkara, and from subsequent notices we gather that they were of an active seafaring disposition, possessed a fleet of their own, and were strong enough to demand the surrender of a refugee from the prince of Byblos himself. Thus at the very outset we find, as we should expect, that the story of Dora is a story of the sea. These Zakkara were themselves invaders from the isles of Greece or beyond. They came with the Philistines in the great invasion of 1190 B.C., when a combined force of foreign sea-rovers, foiled in their attack on Egypt, settled along the Palestine coast from Carmel to Gaza. How long the Zakkara remained strictly independent we have no means of knowing. But ports are not like inland fortresses. The common interests of commerce, the common profits and perils of the sea, forge imperceptibly between them a bond at once more close and less obnoxious than that of undisguised vassalage and the burden of land taxation. With Tyre predominant along the coast, it is scarcely likely that Dora long retained an unchecked liberty of action; but if Tyre became the master it remained always the market, and in any event an alliance of some kind was essential for self-protection.

There follows a long gap in the city's history but when we pick up the threads of it in the fourth century B.C., we find the same relations prevailing. The Eshmunazar inscription has been variously ascribed to this and the succeeding century, but the testimony of the *Periplus of Scylax* written as internal evidence about 350 B.C. shows that already at that date the town belonged to the Sidonians, and must refer the inscription to the period of Persian domination. Eshmunazar, second king of that name in Sidon, states: 'Furthermore, the Lord of Kings gave to us Dor and Joppa, the glorious lands of Dagon which are in the field of Sharon.' No mention is made of Acre but as Scylax calls both it and Ascalon cities of the Tyrians, while he assigns Dor and an unknown Aradus (? Haifa) to Sidon, it is clear that the Persian monarch distributed the Palestine harbours impartially amongst the Phoenicians. Maybe that in so doing he was merely confirming them in possession of towns which they had already acquired or founded.

Once more there is an interval of silence, but when we reach the period of the Seleucid wars Dora appears once more. In 219/18 B.C. it was in the hands of Nicolaus, the lieutenant of Ptolemy IV, and triumphantly defied the assaults of Antiochus III who conducted an abortive siege till bad weather made further operations impossible. It is interesting to notice that although Antiochus had just captured the naval arsenals of Acre which included 40 vessels, half of which were decked ships of war, he was even thus unable to prevent Nicolaus from provisioning the beleaguered city from the sea. We gain from this failure on the part of a determined and by no means mediocre commander the real difficulty which the ancients experienced in the reduction of maritime cities. It was in fact a task which no general would have attempted without the help of a powerful fleet.

The next known incident in the city's history illustrates the same lesson. In 137/8 B.C. Trypho the usurper fled to Dor and was closely besieged there by Antiochus Sidetes (VII). Though a large force encompassed the city by land and a fleet joined in the attack from the sea, he had no difficulty at the last in making his escape by water; and the siege, fortunately for Dora, was raised when the news became known.

Thirty years later (104 B.C.), and for how long before this we do not know, the town was in the hands of one Zoilus, who made himself tyrant of Dora and Strato's Tower (the later Caesarea). Zoilus was obviously a prince of some importance for he had no hesitation in assisting Acre (Ptolemais) in its fight with Alexander Jannaeus. In the end he lost Strato's Tower, but whether Dora shared its fate is doubtful for it is not included by Josephus in his list of Phoenician cities held by Alexander at the close of his career. Possibly, however, it was wholly or partially destroyed by the conqueror, for when Pompey in 63 B.C. restored certain captured or demolished cities of Palestine to their old inhabitants, Dor appears in the catalogue with Gaza, Joppa, and Strato's Tower. It was incorporated henceforth in the Roman province of Syria and its 'autonomous' coins are dated from this year. From 36 B.C. till Antony's defeat at Actium in 31 B.C., this city may have been nominally in the hands of Cleopatra, but on the arrival of Augustus in the East it reverted to Syria, and geographers of the first century, A.D. describe it without comment as Phoenician. The creation by Herod of a great artificial harbour at Caesarea might have been expected to reduce the small neighbouring port to insignificance, and the evidence of Pliny (c. 70 A.D.) who describes it as a mere memory, and of Strabo (c. 25 A.D.), who omits all

mention of it, certainly appears to confirm the supposition. Yet from Antoninus Pius (64 A.D.) to Elagabalus (222 A.D.) the city was of sufficient size and importance to issue its own autonomous coinage, while in 66 A.D. it was used by Cestius as a convenient prison for his Jewish hostages and can, therefore, hardly have been altogether in the state of decay which Pliny and Strabo both suggest. Until more archaeological evidence is available this puzzling contradiction must remain unsolved, but we may suspect that, for all its fair show, Dora was gradually dwindling to the status of a hamlet. Certainly by the time of Jerome (c. 370 A.D.) it had fallen temporarily into ruins, though it recovered sufficiently by the fifth century to have a bishop of its own and does not seem to have suffered final destruction until the Arabs swept away the last vestiges of Byzantine civilisation. It is typical of the history of this town that even at the close of its life it is still described by Stephanus Byzantinus (sixth century A.D.) as a 'City of Phoenicia.' This was its inevitable fate, a fate dictated by the nature of the Syrian coast and the physical configuration of its hinterland. The fortunes of Dora lay upon the sea.

TANTURAH. PART II.—ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

With Plates II, III

The two sections (see Pl. II, Figs. 1 and 2), which were cut in the north and south slopes of the city mound respectively cannot, of course, be expected to give us exhaustive information as to the history of the town. Especially is this true where purely negative evidence is concerned and our conclusions must, therefore, for the moment remain general and to that extent indefinite.

Nevertheless the broad line of our city's career can be described with some attempt at precision and will be found to accord well with what we have gleaned briefly from our historical survey.

The site was inhabited in the fourteenth century B.C. (towards the close of the late Bronze Age) and its culture at this date was similar to that of the other Canaanite cities which have so far been examined. It is typified in the first instance by the presence of the now familiar 'wish-bone handle' and 'base ring' Cypriot wares and the black slip vases with red parallel brush strokes which are contemporary with them both in Cyprus and Palestine. The primitive comb-faced pottery which was found at Ascalon in this context re-appears at Dora and may be ascribed to the native inhabitants. We can no longer place this type exclusively in the middle or Early Bronze Ages.

At the other end of the scale we find the Cypriot pilgrim bottles which seem to have become popular at Ascalon after the Philistine invasion. Perhaps it is an accident that they have not been yet found at Dora at this later period. The clay of these Bronze Age vases is as usual of the local red or buff varieties; the baking is indifferent and the sections show quantities of gritty particles. Such painted fragments as we have discovered show a simple monochrome ornament of one or several parallel bands in black, brown or red on the natural surface of the vase. The curious greenish clay observed at Ascalon and elsewhere occurs at Dora also and must be referred to some special Palestinian locality as it appears to be a native product and not an import. One or two pieces of painted ware exhibit an unusual orange tint with a semi-lustrous appearance: these show a distinct resemblance to some of the Late Bronze Cypriot pots and may, perhaps, have come from overseas. A few fragments of native manufacture were covered all over with an opaque white wash, a form of decoration perhaps intended to receive a painted pattern, though so far no trace of such have been found on any of them. (Dr. Fisher found a fine painted vase at Beisan which seems to belong to this class.)

The vase-shapes of this period displayed no uncommon features. We find the usual chocolate-coloured cooking pots, 'milk jugs' with a single vertical loop handle, and open bowls or saucers the rims of which are either un moulded or with a raised flange running round the interior. The base usually employed was of the ring type. In the case of one large vessel it was made separately and attached to the pot while wet by means of a number of jagged incisions stabbed all over the point of junction. The lamps were of the pinched-spout type of the Middle Period.

The evidence detailed above is derived from our lowest steps and more particularly from steps F and G of Cut I. (Step G formed the lowest level on the exterior of the mound and disappeared later as the slope of the rock rose from the beach.) The pottery of step E of the

FIG. 2

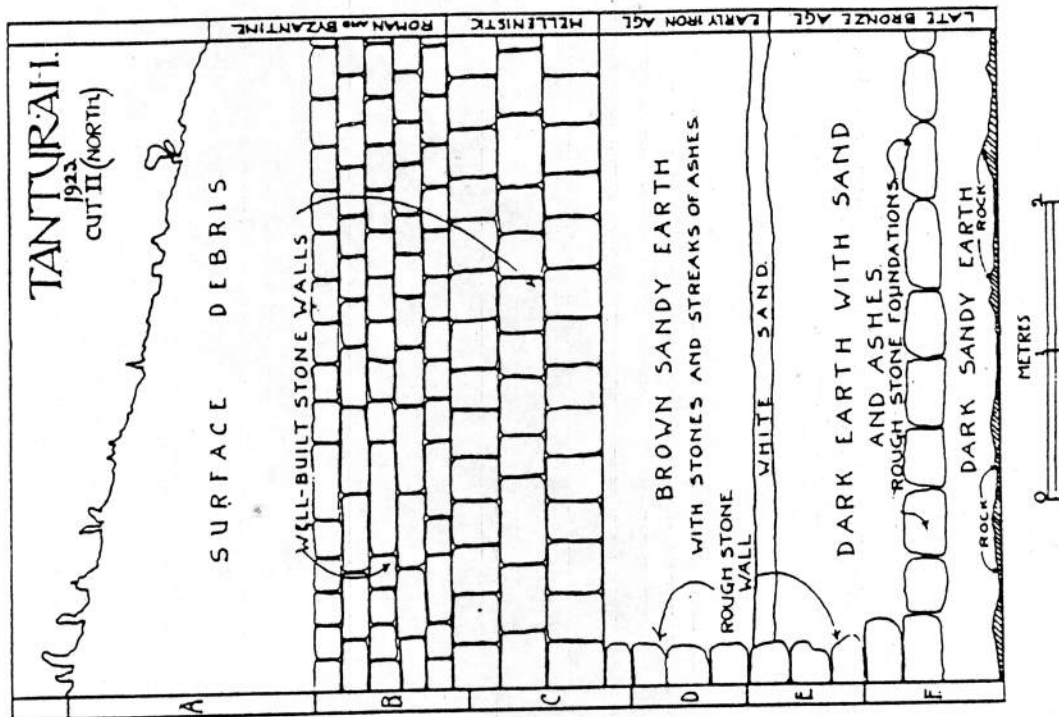
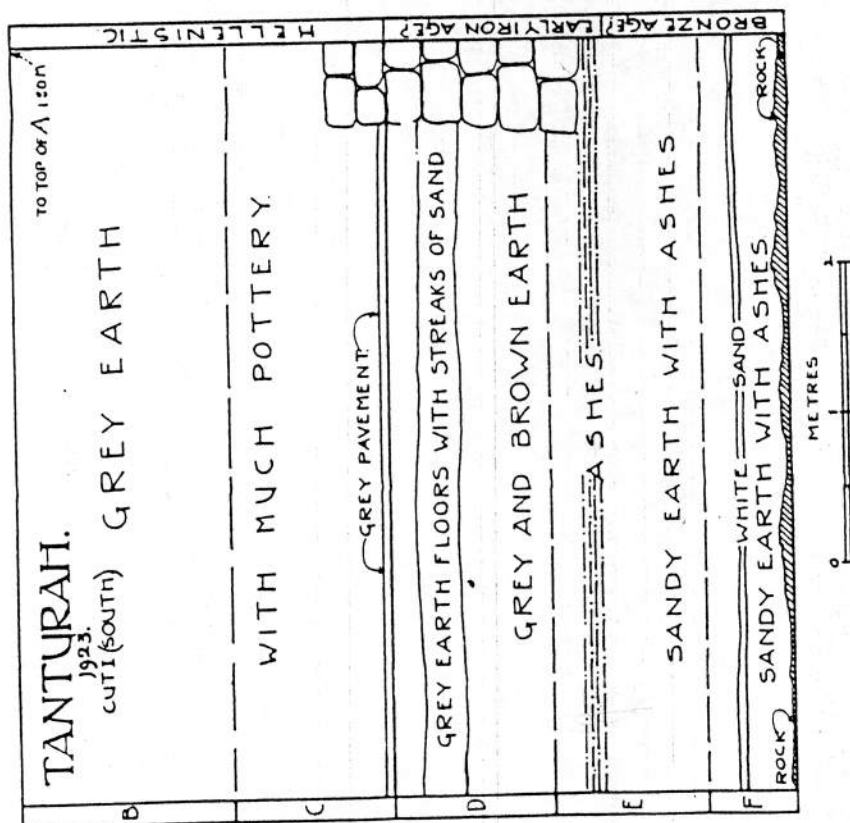


FIG. 1



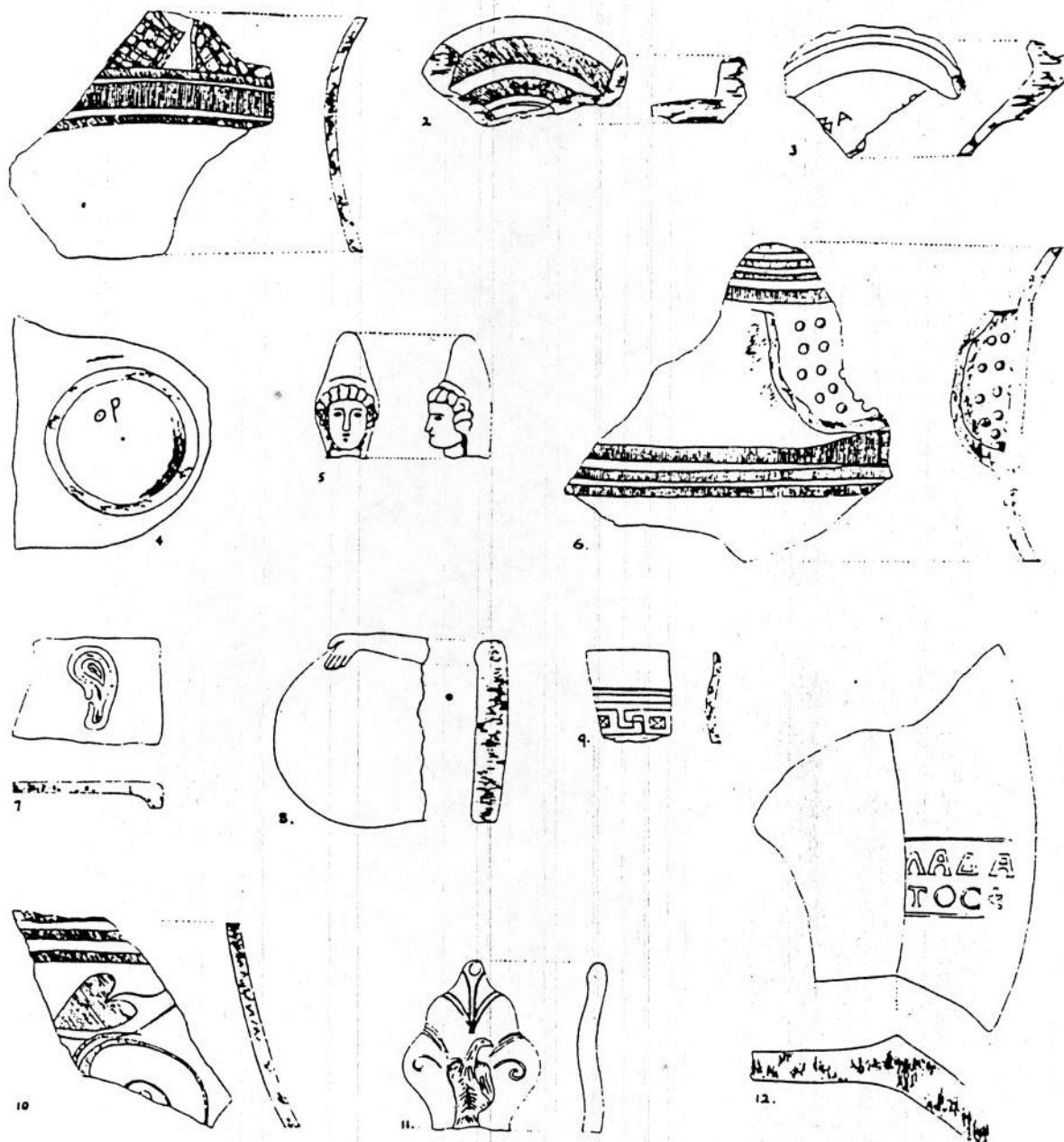
TANTURAH

Figs. 1, 2. Sections cut in El Burj, 1923

same Cut showed a mixture of Bronze and Iron Age wares and cannot, therefore, be relied upon for either period. The reason for this mixture will be easily discovered from our diagram (Fig. 1) which was prepared quite independently of the ceramic evidence. At a point about 20 cm. from the top of the step a layer of ashes was found to underlie the well-built stone (outer) wall of a house. This wall belonged, as the pottery found beside it showed clearly, to the Early Iron Age period of the city's history, the fragments found in the layer of ashes belonged to the same date, while those below still include the wishbone and base ring wares and the old monochrome types of painted ornament. One such painted fragment in E is of doubtful date. It is well-baked grey clay covered on the outside with a brown pigment and decorated on the inside with alternate belts and cross-hatching of the same colour. To the Bronze Age must probably be attributed a grey fragment with herring-bone incisions, since similar pieces were found in an undeniable Bronze Age context at Ascalon. With the entry of the Iron Age, however, we begin to find fragments of pebble-burnished vases displaying the fine over-all polish which is characteristic of the earlier part of this period and (with less certainty) the pointed piriform juglet of local clay, of which no specimens had been found at a lower level. The most characteristic Iron Age vase of all, the amphora with flat sloping shoulder ending in a sharp metallic angle, appeared also for the first time in this step. In step D above it it becomes far the commonest type of pot and would seem to have been made (and broken) in large quantities. Perhaps the most striking difference between the Bronze and Iron Age wares lies in the superior baking of the latter. Fragments of this period can be detected without fail merely by the metallic clink which is emitted when they are rubbed or rapped together. It is true that certain of the commoner vases are still suggestive of the Bronze Age pottery but the vast majority show a marked advance in manufacture. The art of the painter exhibits a similar improvement. Two colours (black and red) are now employed, notably on a vessel furnished with a strainer-spout where cross-hatched lozenges of black are spaced between parallel belts of red and black. (Pl. III, No. 1.) It is important in this connection to notice that so far no fragments of characteristic Philistine pottery have been found at Dora. This may, of course, be accidental but it is certainly significant that the fragment alluded to above while forming part of a vase which further south would be recognised at once as typically Philistine should exhibit a style of decoration which has never so far been found (at this date) within the limits of Philistia. It is certainly very tempting to see in this fact a close connection with the historical advent of the Zakkara. These invaders were probably of the same northern origin as the Philistines who accompanied them and might be expected therefore to make use of the same types of jar. This would be especially true of the vase with the strainer-spout for whatever the liquid was which required this strainer it was clearly introduced by the Philistine confederacy. Beyond the question of form, however, we need not expect to find an absolute identity between the art of the two peoples. The pattern on the Dora vase is as different from the Philistines as are those on the Cypriot wares of this period, yet few would deny the close family resemblance between all three when contrasted with the Bronze Age culture which in each case was annihilated by their arrival.

It is satisfactory to be able to record this discovery of a Zakkara vase—single though it be—for in other respects there is nothing to distinguish the culture of Dora at this date from that of any other Iron Age site in Palestine. The 'pinched spout' lamp continues; the typical amphorae are very numerous; and with these we pass almost imperceptibly into the Hellenistic Age (from 400 B.C.). Dora at this time was, as we have seen, in the hands of the Sidonians and an interesting illustration of the fact is given by the discovery of a fragment of black varnished Greek ware with the name of its Phoenician owner roughly scratched on the base. The inscription appears to read (Pl. III, No. 2) 'Belonging to Yabin,' but it is difficult to be sure how far the sharp point of the instrument slipped in the formation of the letters. The presence of Greeks in the town is similarly shown by an inscribed fragment (Pl. III, No. 3), and the number of 'Rhodian' amphorae found at this level (C and B) seem to tell the same story. Two terra-cotta plaques also discovered in these steps deserve a passing mention. On one (Pl. III, No. 7) is a human ear moulded in low-relief; and on the other (Pl. III, No. 8), which is broken, a human fore-arm is represented attached to, and presumably holding, a rounded object, possibly a tombstone. It is possible that both are votive offerings, either to supplicate, or to render thanks for a cure.

The Hellenistic period is represented largely by black varnished vases with palmettes and other designs stamped mechanically in the wet clay. They may be dated as posterior to 350 B.C. and seem to survive to Roman times. To an uncertain point in this period belongs the fragment of a large red jar-rim stamped in two lines ΛΑΔΑΤΟC (Pl. III, No. 12). The great colonnade

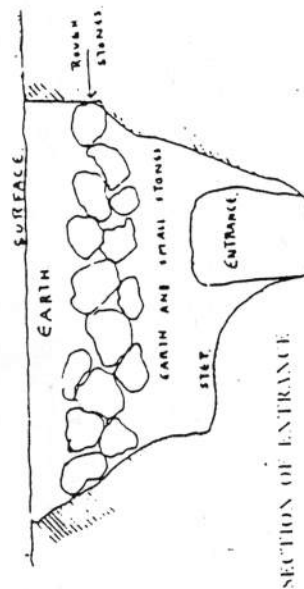
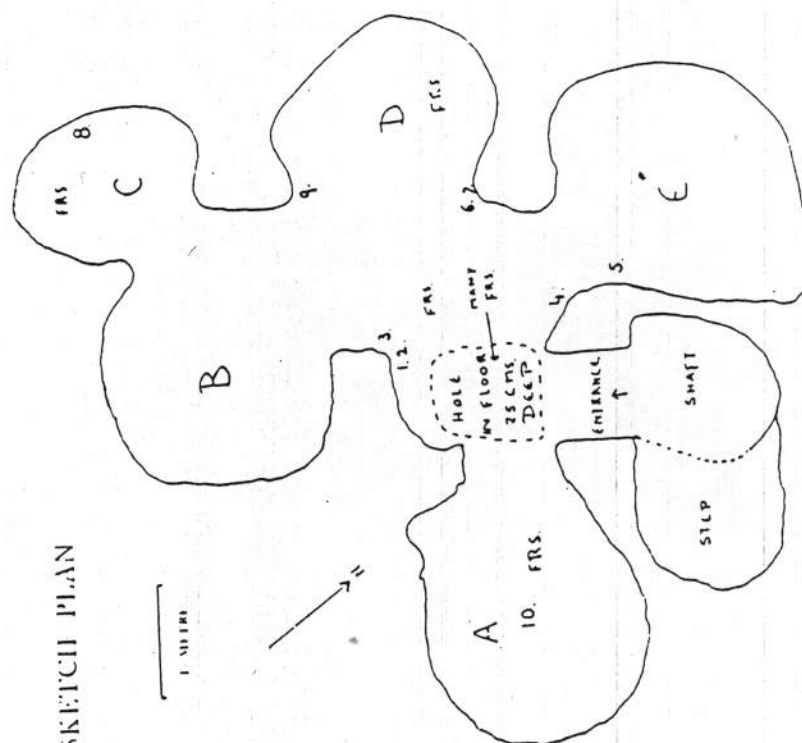


TANTURAH (DORA) 1923: FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY CHIEFLY FROM CUT I.

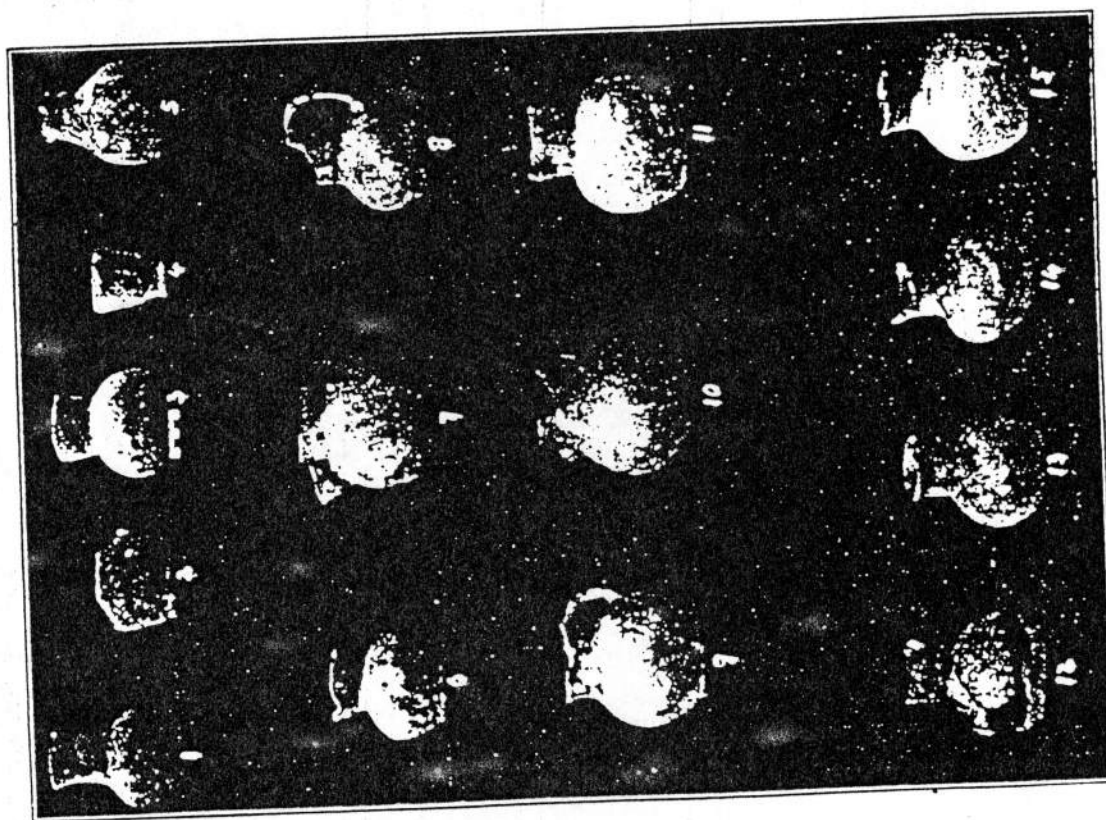
SCALE ABOUT 2:5

No. 1: D.1. No. 2: II, B.2. No. 3: C.2. No. 4: B.2. No. 5: B.2. No. 6: D.1. No. 7: I, B.2. No. 8: C.2.
 No. 9 (Stamped, Hellenistic), Surface. No. 10 (Br. on light creamy clay): I, C.2. No. 11. Hellenistic Lamp handle (red): Sea-Gate.
 No. 12. Propylaea.

SKETCH PLAN



HARRY. Sketch plan of cave-tomb No. 4.



HARRY. Tomb-group of early pottery.

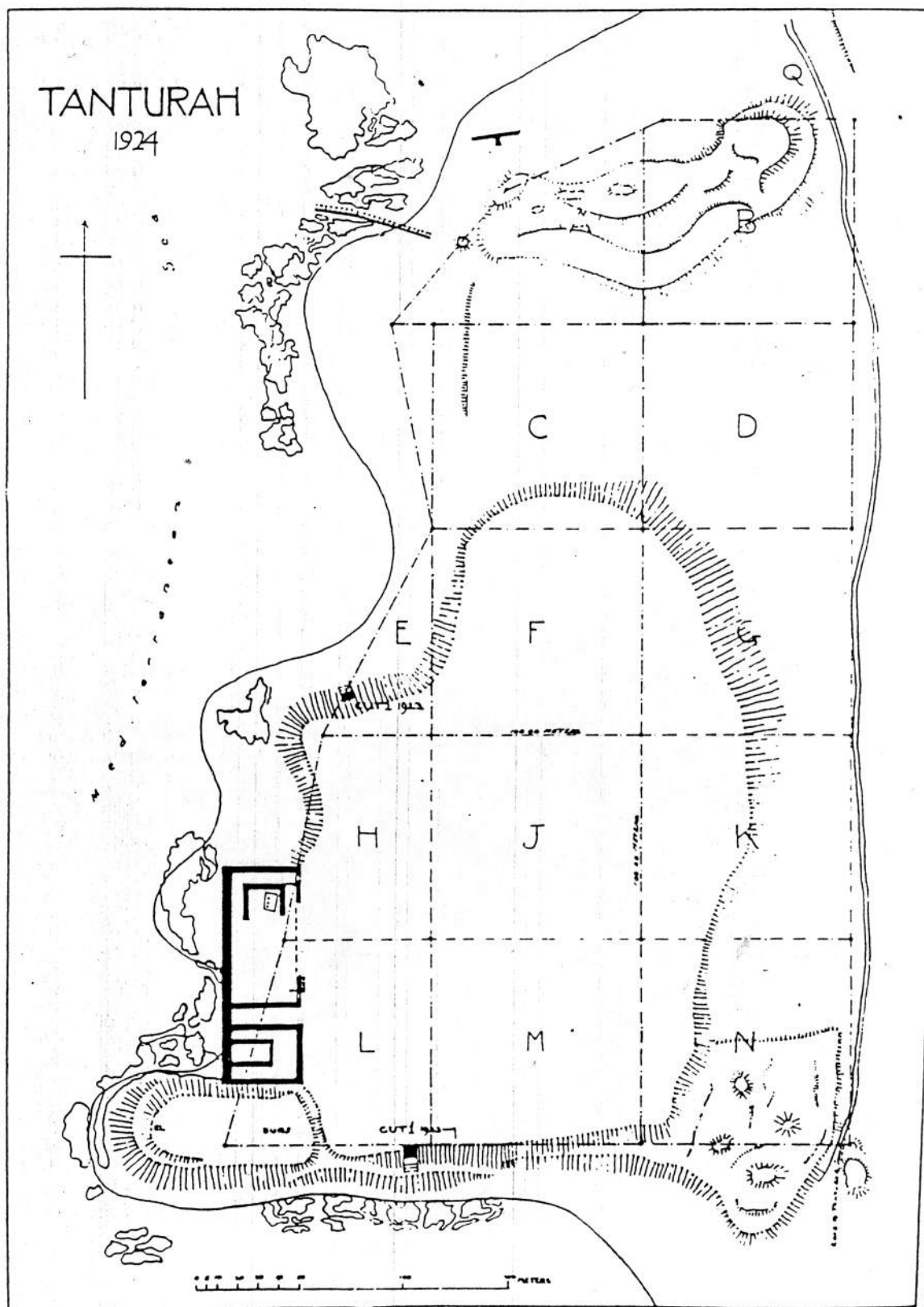
HARRY, 1923. GROUP OF PRIMITIVE POTTERY FROM CAVE-TOMB NO. 4, EXCAVATED 1923.

on the west front of the city and the well-built stone walls found in Cut II may also be ascribed to Hellenistic times and it may not be rash to conjecture that the former of these owes its construction to the tyrant Zoilus.

Curiously, few traces of the Roman occupation have so far been found, though Byzantine wares are well represented in the surface deposits. It is too early as yet to say why this should be so but it is undoubtedly odd in view of the evidence given by Pliny and Strabo (see Part I, above) and may indicate that there was some foundation for the apparent error into which these writers fell. This, however, is a point which can only be cleared up by further excavation, and speculation at this stage would be useless.

Briefly summarised, the archaeological evidence entirely confirms the historical. The earlier periods of the city's life can only be conjectured but as it is probable that her purple fisheries were of considerable antiquity we may suppose that in the Bronze Age she was already trading with Tyre and Sidon. The arrival (in 1190 B.C.) of newcomers from overseas seems to be corroborated and their connection with the Philistines is certainly suggested by the finds. From the archaeological point of view this is, of course, the most interesting period of all and it is to be hoped that future explorations will release a flood of fresh and important material. Commercially, on the other hand, the Hellenistic era which followed marked clearly the zenith of the town's prosperity. It was then that the great propylaea with its Ionic columns must have been built and the large and deep deposits of black-varnished wares show how long and thoroughly Dora must have imbibed the influence of Greek civilisation. The liberation of the city by Pompey in 63 B.C. brought it once more into prominence but there again, as we have observed, our information is far from complete and we must be content to wait for new disclosures.

Perhaps the thing which strikes us most in considering the history of this place is the astonishing contrast between its site and its fortunes. For Dora can have little attraction for the sailor and its tiny haven and the half-sheltered coves which lie to the north of it are hardly deserving of the name of harbours. Moreover, it serves no apparent purpose of commerce apart from the purple-fishery which we have already mentioned. Shut off from Esdraelon by some twelve miles of barren and almost uninhabited hills, distant by many more miles from the nearest important ancient city in the Plains either of Acre or of Sharon, separated from Carmel even in the days of the Crusaders by a jungle of thick cypresses which gave little pleasure to the traveller, its position must have been that of a secluded back-water in the busy life of Canaan. No great highroad passed beneath its gates; and if no ancient conqueror molested its peace, no caravan of merchants increased its profits. It is, indeed, hard to conceive how a town so situated could endure for a century, yet not only did it endure but it flourished, not for one but for many centuries; there was a day when it ranked with Ascalon, Caesarea and Acre and the opulent Greek cities of Transjordan, when it issued its own coins and boasted that it was Holy and Autonomous, that it possessed the rights of sanctuary and had been accorded special privileges on the sea. In that last word lies the clue to the mystery, but even thus the secret is not fully explained. It lies as much in the nature of the Palestine coastline and in the unusual scarcity of sheltered havens along it. Compared with the inhospitality of Ascalon or Gaza the port of Dora is a paradise for small vessels, and it was to this fact that it largely owed its ancient greatness.



TANTURAH (DORA): PLAN OF THE SITE AND KEY TO PLOTS

The coins found in the course of the work, unfortunately, do not throw new light upon the origin or nature of the cult; but by their dates and positions they do contribute to determine the phases of local development. It has been mentioned that a gateway (near the mark W2 in the plan) led from the city to the north front of the temple. The causeway at the depth of the threshold was easy to trace, and just over its surface (belonging, therefore, to a subsequent epoch) was found a hoard of bronze coins. Though thickly patinated, these may be recognized as of third century character; thus the reverse type, 'S.P.Q.R. within a wreath supported by an eagle' occurs only on coins of Caesarea Samariae under Severus Alexander (A.D. 222-235). This hoard then gives one limit to the period of the causeway, but not a date that can be approximated. The isolated dated coins found at various depths are more helpful. The earliest was a coin of Dor, Year 1 (B.C. 64-63) found at the level of Course 4 of the eastern wall, where, as has been said, the filling was apparently homogeneous. On the side of the causeway opposite the main door a coin of Septimius Severus (A.D. 193-211) was found as low as the eighth course; but here, as the plan shows, the causeway seems to have been kept open long after the space between the eastern wall and the temenos abutting on the city had been filled: the retaining wall protecting the causeway from debris and the hoard of later date found so near the road-level are confirmatory.

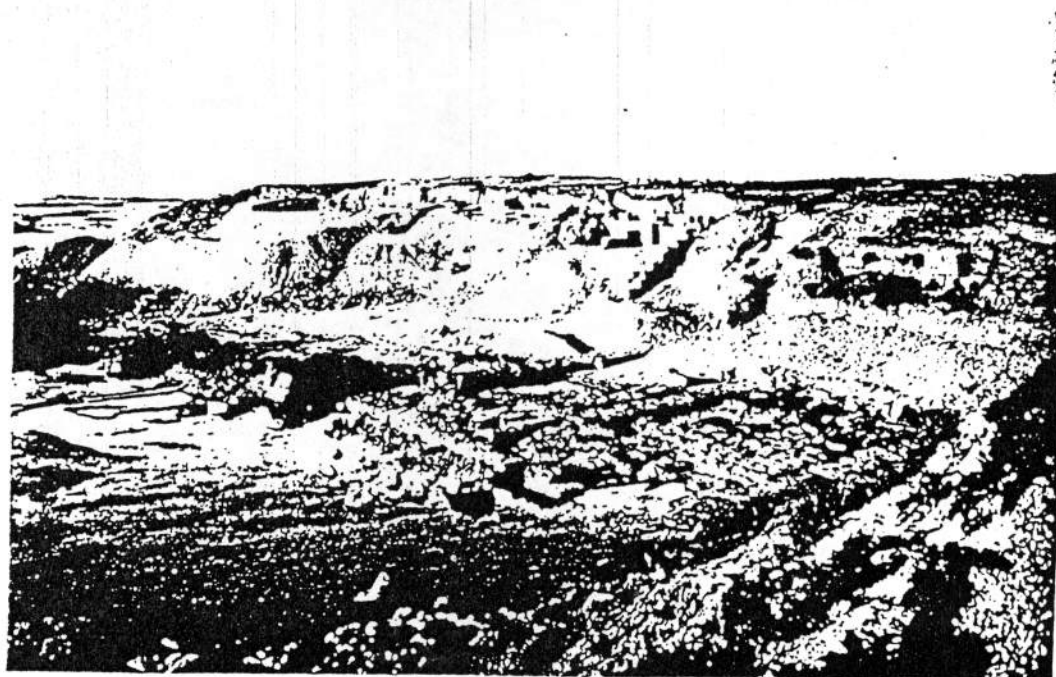
The great difference of levels containing similar deposits was, indeed, one of the most obstinate perplexities which the daily progress of work presented. It was solved finally by the discovery of a great stairway leading from the original level of the causeway, but from the southern doorway, up over the town rubbish to the higher level of the temple platform. It then became clear that the temple had remained in use and without much alteration from the time when originally it stood high above the road level, while the prosperous city rose little by little to the east of the temenos enclosure, until finally it was level with the platform. About this date the doorways, no longer useful and almost dangerous, were filled up with masonry, and a new level of occupation was created. The filling, where it was not gradual accumulation, was homogeneous and contemporary.

There is another detail of the temenos doorway of considerable interest, shown clearly in Mr. Horsfield's Elevation of the North Gate in Pl. III. This is the 'joggled' flat arch which covered the gate. Hitherto, one of the earliest examples known of this type of construction seems to be that over the Golden Gate of Diocletian in his palace at Spalato (A.D. 284-305). In Trans-Jordan at Amman there are flat arches with disguised joggles in the theatre which looks like first century work, and the same comment applies to several occurrences at Jerash, which may, however, be even earlier. It is more reasonable then to suppose that the gateway represents a reconstruction or rebuilding of early Roman times, rather than original work of Hellenistic days corresponding to the construction of the temple itself. This and numerous other problems can only be solved by further excavation on the site.

PLATE IV

B.S.A. J., Bulletin No. 16

(a)



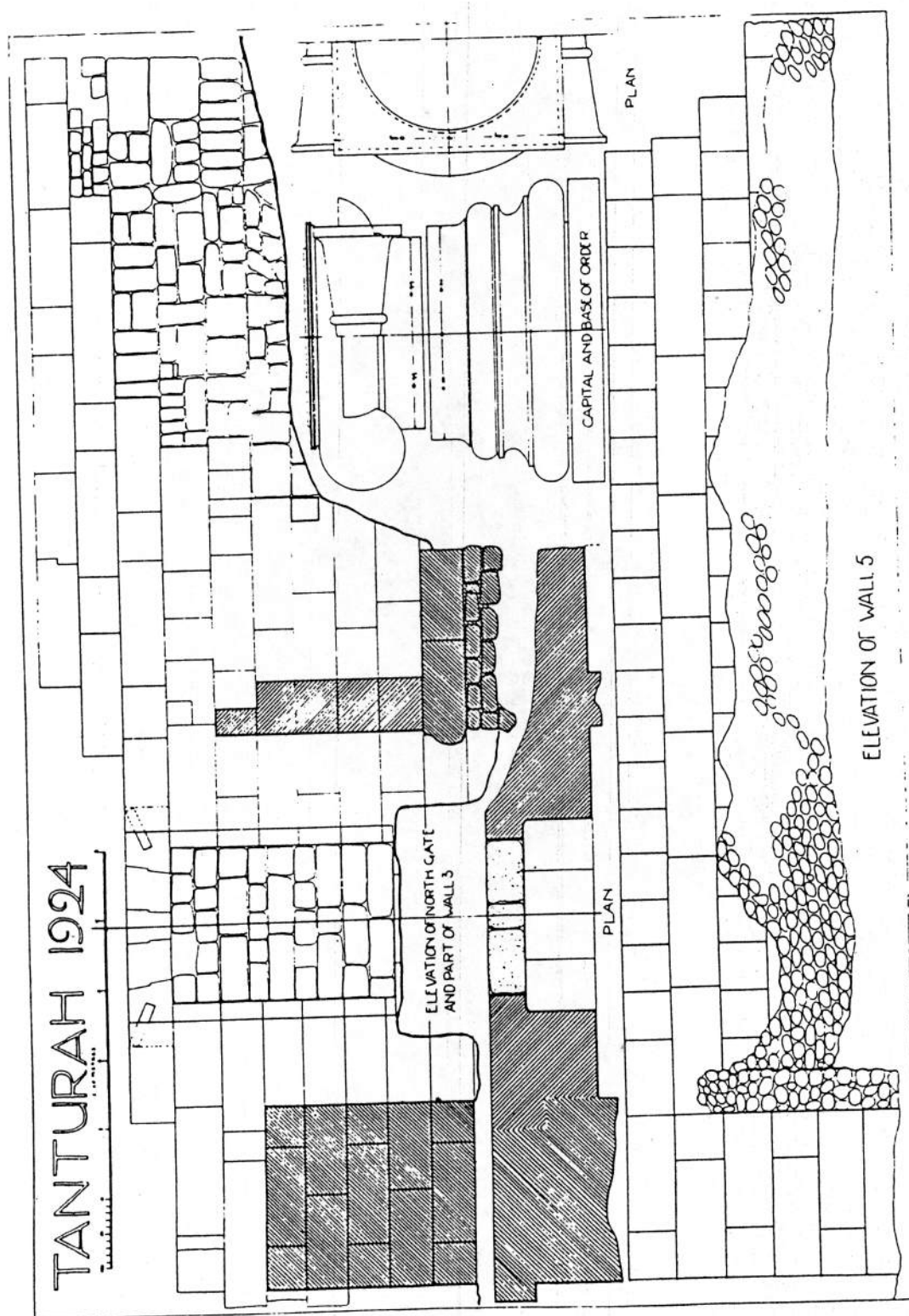
(b)

TANTURAH (DORA): VIEWS OF THE EXCAVATIONS, 1924

(a) IONIC TEMPLE OVERLOOKING THE SEA

(b) GENERAL VIEW FROM EL BURJ

PLATE III

B.S.A.J., Bulletin No. 6

TANTURAH (IDORA) : DETAILS AND ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES, 1924

TANTURAH (DORA). PART III.—THE SITE

(Continued from Bulletin No. 4)

With Plate I

We are now able to give a plan of the historical site of Dora, which has been selected as the School's training ground for practical work. Survey and plan have been done by Mr. Horsfield. The whole area is about 500 m. from N. to S., and about 300 m. from E. to W.; but there are considerable traces of antiquity outside this area that remain to be examined. For convenience of reference and registration the area has been divided into Plots of 100 m. square, as shown upon the Plan, each marked with a sequence letter A, B, C . . . N. With the help of these, several special features may be readily indicated. The main track of modern times, by the side of which are several columns, passes N. and S. by the east side of the area, skirting the edges of the plots B, D, G, K, N. It now links Tanturah, which is beyond the bay to the south, with Kefr Lam and other villages to the north. In the north-western corner, Plot A, are traces of harbour works, which have, however, been so damaged by inroads of the sea that it is doubtful whether we shall be able to ascertain their origin and character. The whole of the western face (E, H, L) has suffered to a considerable extent from the same cause. It is partly for this reason that we decided to commence our excavation in Plots H and L; for the sea had already disclosed traces of massive buildings which it continually threatens to destroy, while at the same time offering an admirable place for dumps upon the shore. In the extreme S.W. of this site (Plot L) a small promontory juts out into the sea, protected by its rocky foundations. This seems to have been a sort of keep in mediaeval times. At any rate, some stout crusading masonry is still to be seen and a tall Turkish signalling tower, which has fallen within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, long formed a prominent feature on the spot, and to this fact it owes the name El Burj.

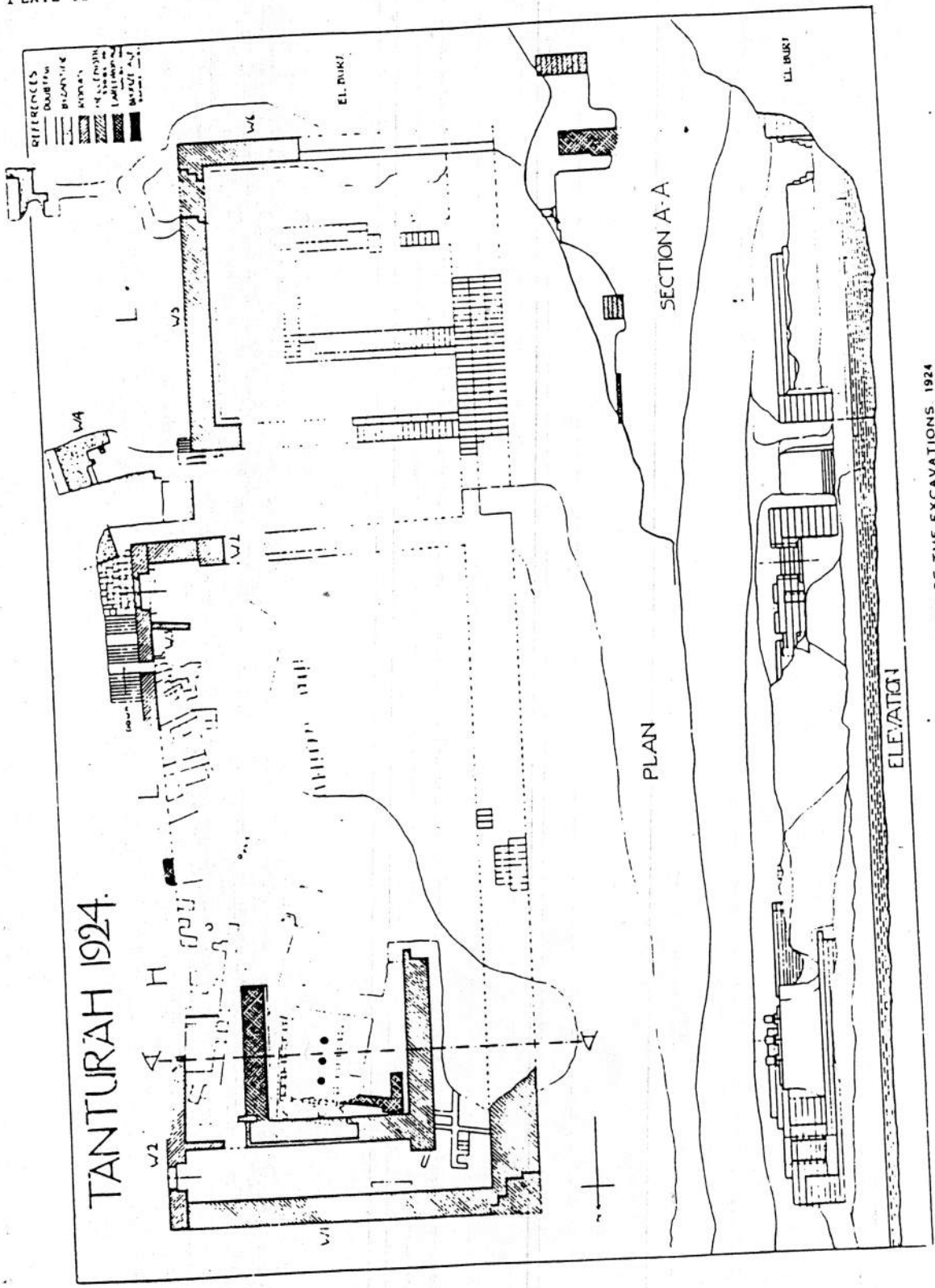
A smaller Tell, only about three hundred metres from N. to S., detaches itself readily in the plan as a separate feature, occupying as a central line Plots F, J, M, and half of the adjoining Plots on either hand. This may prove to indicate the area of the late Phoenician or Hellenistic city, the massive walls of which have been laid bare on the coast by the sea and by our clearances this year. Apart from that, there is little superficial indication of the antiquity or history of the site. A few drums of columns rising in the fields, some capitals (Ionic character) and bases ranged as a wall near the coast, innumerable potsherds in the soil (as on all the Tells of Palestine) are all the obvious traces: these are supplemented by small objects found occasionally by the cultivators and by local stories of uncertain accuracy. The visible masonry upon the shore (mentioned in BULLETIN 4) is the most tangible witness. We have also confirmed the result of our first examination, by a widening of Cut 1, that there is evidence in the stratification of occupation and development more or less continuous from the Late Bronze Age till Byzantine times, with particularly instructive fragments of the Early Iron Age to be studied. The greatest depth of deposit pertains, however, to the Hellenistic occupation, and our work this season has been largely among the remains of this Period. The main lines of the buildings examined are shown in black on the plans of Plots H and L, while the details are faithfully reproduced in Mr. Horsfield's Plans and Elevations, Plates II and IV.

PART IV.—EXCAVATIONS, 1924

The primary object of our digging having been instruction, and our resources having been strictly limited, a rapid development of the ancient city is not to be anticipated. Nor can an answer be given as yet to numerous questions arising from our work. Nevertheless, the chief buildings in Plot H and some of the main features in Plot L did disclose themselves in a satisfactory and instructive manner, as a result of following up methodically a predetermined plan of operations.

With so small a party it was not practicable to divide up the various duties of camp and field separately and in rotation among the several members of the expedition, as would clearly

PLATE II



TANTURAH (DORA) BLOCK PLAN OF THE EXCAVATIONS. 1924

EXCAVATIONS AT TANTURAH, 1924

(Continued from Bulletin No. 6 with references to Plates I, II, III)

V.—THE POTTERY

It is to be regretted that no site yet excavated in Palestine has provided much information with regard to the Hellenistic period. The principal excavations, Lachish, Gezer, Ain Shems, Tell Sandahannah, Samaria, even where they yield abundance of Hellenistic pottery (as in the case of the two last named), do not reveal a system of undisturbed strata such as would enable us to follow the developments which took place between the fourth century B.C. and Roman times. Tanturah is, unfortunately, no exception to this rule, as far as concerns the areas 'H' and 'L,' excavated in 1924. The pottery is fragmentary in the extreme, unbroken pieces being almost unknown, and only in a few instances can any stratification be perceived. These may be summarised as follows:

A. In H, at course 2 down the main wall W2, floor level of a room. Immediately above this floor-level the pottery was mainly ribbed (though not all of the late Roman or Byzantine type) and included some cooking-pot wares and a rough drab ware bowl with flat base and inturned rim (diameter 8 cm.), a fragment of opaque glass and a piece of wall plaster with the exposed side coloured red. Under the floor were large quantities of plain red and buff fragments, mainly from large jars, some of which were of the elongated form, imitating the Rhodian, which (though not unknown even in the fifth century, see *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XXXIX, p. 181), 'did not come into fashion until about 300 B.C.' (Walters, *Hist. Anc. Pottery*, I, p. 155). With these were three fragments of black varnished ware, ring-bases, of which two are of light red ware (one showing traces of stamped palmette ornament, the other having the underside left in the natural colour of the clay) and the third is of grey ware; also two ribbed fragments, of which one may well be an early specimen, having six shallow ridges to 5 cm., and inclining to the saw-tooth form, (cf. Macalister, *Gezer*, II, p. 207) and the other merely shows two or three ridges, on the surface, subtending a plain jar-handle. A piece of wall-plaster (yellow) was also found.

From these data there is no more precise conclusion to be drawn than that this floor was laid down at some time after 300 B.C., and remained uncovered until a period when plain pottery had been succeeded in common use by the ribbed variety, i.e., probably not before the beginning of our era. In this connexion it may be worth pointing out that this floor lies at about the level of the aedicule, between it and the main wall W2.

B. In H, the level of the North Gate threshold, at course 8, and the subjacent strata afford some indications of date:—

(i) This threshold level, westward of the gate, consists of a very distinct layer of reddish sandstone gravel, a few inches deep, which apparently formed the surface of a way between the wall 'W1' and the peristyle wall. At about ten metres from the gate the capital and drums of a fallen Ionic column were only separated from this level by a foot or so of debris, in which were fragments of ribbed pottery of the sharply serrated (Roman?) variety and a hoard of coins,¹ together with fragments of glass. The remainder of the surface was littered with sherds of various periods, and fragments of roof tiles which were especially numerous immediately S.W. of the gateway. In the gravel itself was imbedded the top of a Rhodian jar handle, measuring 8 cm. from the exterior angle to the junction with the neck, and bearing a stamp (33 mm. by 17 mm.) but no visible legend.

(ii) In the 'Gateway pit North,' immediately N.W. of the gateway and adjoining 'W1,' a level of black earth mixed with yellow sand and shells was found. In the intervening space were numerous fragments of pottery, including some decorated pieces, all of which appear to be of the Early Iron Age, 'Middle Palestinian' type. One of these is from a small bowl characteristic of the Philistine pottery of Ascalon (*P.E.F.Q.S.*, April, 1923, Plate II (12) and p. 71), of drab clay

1. This hoard includes coins of Alexander Severus (222-235 A.D.), which suggests the third century of our Era as the period of destruction. (See BULLETIN No. 6, p. 73.)

with cream slip, two purple bands round the rim and a wavy line below. Another fragment of a carinated bowl with a minute groove at the shoulder is of greyish ware, with a plain red (wash) surface.

(iii) Below the last-mentioned layer (courses 9 and 10, to the bottom of W₁) are more plain pieces of the same period, a fragment of drab ware with light red surface decorated with a band of three lines of darker red, and a piece of red ware with slight signs of pebble-burnishing. With these were two markedly different fragments, one the inturned rim of a bowl or plate covered with lustrous black varnish, the other of undulating ribbed ware of a presumably early type (seven ridges to 5 cm.).

(iv) Below the foundation level of W₁ (course 10) the sherds in the soil immediately above the rock were all plain, and of a ware differing materially from that in the level above, being coarser, more full of white grits and generally black or brown in the middle of the section, and fired red only at the extreme surface.

WARES REPRESENTED

I. EARLY IRON AGE WARES, i.e., those characteristic of the Early Palestinian or Middle Palestinian (pre-Hellenistic) periods.

(a) *Decorated.* Mention has already been made of the 'Philistine' bowl and the lentoid flask fragments found in H (courses¹ 9 and 10). Another fragment of Philistine character was an open jar-spout with a strainer, of light red ware with dark red bands along the top rim of the spout—(*P.E.F.Q.S.*, April, 1923, p. 72 and Pl. II, 15) found outside (East of) the North Gate (course 3).

Two other lentoid flasks were found in H (course 9 and third metre below platform level, respectively), and another in L, T₅ (sub-wall course 1-3). The first is undecorated, of drab clay burning red; the second, of greyish ware with buff surface, has six concentric circles, orange, on one side; the third, of red ware with buff surface, has six circles in red paint. It has been noted that this form is rarely found in the Hellenistic period (*Gezer*, II, p. 216, cf. p. 199, and see Bliss and Dickie, *Exc. in Jerusalem*, 1894-7, p. 263).

In L, about 5 metres down, a fragment has its inner side red burnished, the exterior covered with white slip, a red band round the rim, and a red line below. At the same level a fragment of buff ware shows traces of a red band and black lines. At a slightly higher level a jar-rim (12 cm. diameter) of red ware with burnished surface has bands of black round the rim and neck.

In H (course 9) was the neck and upper part of a bottle of yellowish buff ware, of a common Cypriote Iron Age form, with black line decoration, concentric circles on the shoulder and a wavy band round the neck (Vincent, *Canaan*, p. 349, fig. 247).

(b) *Burnished.* Besides the burnished fragments above-mentioned, examples of ordinary Palestinian pebble-burnishing occur in the lower strata of L. In H (course 4) fragments of a flat-bottomed bowl or dish (diameter 30 cm.), of dark red ware showing white grits, has the interior covered with red wash, burnished at the sides. In H (course 5-7) a fragment of buff ware with brown and black wash shows irregular burnishing. With these may be compared a dish or baking-tray from Cut I (B₁ upper), 30 cm. diameter, of brown ware pebble-burnished in horizontal lines both inside and out. Pattern-burnishing was the common method of decorating such vessels in the Early Iron Age, but is rarely found in the Hellenistic period. (Bliss and Macalister, *Exc. Pal.*, pp. 81 f., 105).

(c) *Plain* pieces of this period perhaps include two trefoil-mouthed, single-handled jugs with base-rings, of gritty grey ware burning red on the surface, one plain, the other having a buff slip on the exterior surface. One, unbroken, stands 25 cm. high, with base diameter 7.5 cm. These, and fragments of another like them, occur in the lowest strata of L, about 6 metres down.

1. The expression 'course,' used to define a particular level, signifies the level of a course of masonry in the main wall, W₁, reckoning from the topmost course standing in H, downwards. The threshold of the North Gate, is at the bottom of course 8. Note that owing to the slope of the ground westward the reckoning by courses does not by itself indicate the distance of objects below the ground-level.

Other plain fragments in L are:

(a) Two attachments broken off jars, in the form of Y-shaped fillers, but without any orifice at the bottom. One of these was attached to the jar at the rim, the other is free-standing. These attachments, without the orifice, are found at Gezer in the 'Late Fourth Semitic' strata (Gezer, II, p. 186), i.e., in strata of the period immediately preceding the Hellenistic, which we now call Early Iron Age II.

(b) The neck of a single-handled water-decanter (brown ware, dark red wash), resembling, except for a groove round the rim, those found in the tombs (other than tomb I) at Ain Shems (P.E.F. Ann., 1912-13, p. 66), and

(c) The neck of a bulging bottle of light red ware with roughish surface, having one handle attached below the rim (cf. Samaria, I, p. 291, fig. 167, 7 and 8).

A few sherds of coarse, gritty ware are found in H, immediately under the west of the summit platform, among remains of mud brick; and (at course 10), in the angle of W2 and the small retaining wall, immediately below a layer of much later wares, which include a large number of ribbed fragments.

In areas H and L about twelve 'Canaanite' lamps were found of the flat-bottomed form with pinched-in spout and (except in two instances) a sharp angle at the junction of the rim with the body (P.E.F. Ann., 1912-13, Pls. XXV, 7, 8, XXXIII, 1; Samaria, I, p. 293, fig. 171, p. 317). One, without a rim (from the lowest stratum of L) is of roughish red ware; the remainder are of good drab ware, and may belong to the Hellenistic period, as lamps of this form are found in the Chatby cemetery and other Hellenistic cemeteries of Alexandria (Breccia, *Necr. di Sciatti*, p. 76, Pl. LVII, 128-9, and cf. Gezer, III, Pl. CLXXXVII, 12).

In these areas no examples have yet occurred of the Jewish form on a high base (P.E.F. Ann., 1912-13, pp. 58-65, Pl. XXXIII, 4), though one was found in Cut 1 (B1 lower—C1 upper).

II. BLACK VARNISHED AND GLAZED WARES:

(a) Attic red-figure ware is represented in H and L only by seven fragments. The majority seem to belong to the end of the fifth century. From L (second metre) comes the neck of a crater of brownish varnish with the common laurel leaf decoration (cf. *Fouilles de Delphes*, V (Perdrizet), pp. 168 ff., fig. 710, 710b; *Brit. Mus. Vase Cat.*, IV, pp. 27 ff.; Tillyard, *The Hope Vases*, Pls. 23 to 27). Many vases of this type have accessory decoration in white, and this is found on a small fragment from H (course 2). These, with a fragment of careless style from H (courses 5-6) bring us down to the beginning of the fourth century. In this category ought, perhaps, to be included a fragment (from L, course 4) of a jug varnished black to brownish-red below, having the upper part painted with red criss-cross lines on the natural (pink) colour of the clay. For examples of reticulated ornament see Furtwängler, *Aegina*, p. 463, fig. 392, Breccia, op. cit., p. 62, no. 158 and Pl. LII (100), Watzinger, *Holzarkophage*, p. 9, fig. 19, and Pagenstecher, *Sieglin Expedn.*, II, Part 3, pp. 185-6, Pl. XI (3).

(b) Fragments of small vases entirely covered with black varnish are exceedingly common. Of these a considerable number are doubtless imported from Attica and must be dated to the fifth century or the first half of the fourth. They can be recognised by the pink clay and lustrous varnish; a characteristic of many of the earlier specimens is the careful treatment of the underside of the foot, left in the natural colour of the clay and often decorated with one or more concentric circles in black or red (see Wiegand-Schrader, *Priene*, p. 395, *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, XXXIX, p. 181). In some cases reserved bands of light red mark the transition from the R.F. technique to the undecorated varnished ware, which is characterised by forms imitating metal and which (carrying on an older tradition) held sway throughout the fourth century, first in Athens and later in other centres of manufacture. (F. Courby, *Vases grecs à reliefs*, pp. 174, 178.) In the form of the handles, the horse-shoe horizontal handle of the earlier period seems gradually to be superseded by the 'spurred' handle, set on vertically and having the thumb piece flush with the rim of the vase. This form occurs in Boeotia, perhaps before 350 B.C. (Ure, *Black Glaze Pottery from Rhitsona*, Pl. XII); and appears to become common in the second half of the fourth century (*ibid.*, p. 23, Pl. XVII, cf. Pls. XV, XVI). It is found frequently in the Chatby cemetery (Breccia, op. cit., Pl. LIV) and elsewhere, in the late fourth and third centuries (see *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 172, figs. 716, 717, 722; Watzinger, *Ath. Mitt.*, XXVI, p. 77). At Tanturah the spurred handles are represented by three specimens of inferior black glaze and two of red glaze or wash.

(c) Black varnished ware with stamped ornament is of common occurrence, intersecting circles and palmettes forming the principal elements of decoration. Specimens thus ornamented are not unknown in the fifth and even sixth century B.C. (Courby, *op. cit.*, p. 176), and at Tanturah the stamped decoration is sometimes combined with the reserved bands and other characteristics of the Attic imports of c. 400 B.C. (so also at Pergamum, Conze, *Kleinfunde*, p. 16, and in Thrace, Necropole d'Eleonte, *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, XXXIX, pp. 135 ff.). In at least one case (boundary of H and L, under surface) the Attic technique in the treatment of the foot is found upon a black-varnished fragment of drab clay. The vogue of this stamped pottery, rising in Greece with the decline of the R.F. technique (Orsi, *Mon. Ant.*, XIV (1904), col. 912 ff. and cf., Ure, *op. cit.*, p. 33, and *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 165), continues, at any rate, in Asia Minor through the fourth and third centuries (Priene, pp. 395 ff. (Zahn); Conze, *Pergamon*, I, p. 269). It is common in the Abusir cemetery (Watzinger, *Holzark*, p. 10) and at Alexandria (Breccia, *op. cit.*, pp. 68 f., nos. 183-188, pp. 71 ff., nos. 196-200 and 207, Pagenstecher-Sieglin, *op. cit.*, pp. 20, 29 (fig. 35) and 240). Before the end of the fourth century Attica had been superseded by other centres of manufacture and the lustrous black stamped ware is not necessarily Attic (Courby, *op. cit.*, p. 178). As far as concerns the areas excavated at Tanturah, the stamped pottery does not reach the same degree of degeneration as the undecorated ware, upon which an inferior black glaze, or wash, takes the place of the Greek varnish.

(d) Of black ware with Painted Decoration only a few fragments were found :

(i) In H (W. slope, course 9), a vase of pink clay, the interior covered with red wash, the exterior with dull black glaze; a band of ivy running round the shoulder has the leaves painted yellowish pink, the stalk indicated by incised lines showing the pink clay. Above (at the angle of the neck) and below run two small grooves. This arrangement is precisely paralleled in a cantharus from Athens (Watz., *Ath. Mitt.*, XXVI, p. 69 (no. 4), Pl. IV), dating from about 300 B.C., one of the series from the Western slope of the Acropolis, the majority of which are of inferior glaze (Watz., *op. cit.*, p. 84). Vases of this type have been found in many widely distant places, including Alexandria (cf. *Arch. Anz.*, 1902, coll. 157-8, and Pagenstecher-Sieglin, *op. cit.*, p. 27 (fig. 34, 24), and p. 54, for examples of incised lines used to represent the stalks of wreaths); the evidence, however, seems on the whole to indicate an Attic origin (Courby, *op. cit.*, pp. 186 ff.).

(ii) In L, a plate, diameter 21 cm., of pink clay, plain on the under-side, the interior of dull black glaze, with a conventional wreath in thin white paint.

(iii) A fragment of a bowl or plate of drab ware, with lustreless black glaze (like the preceding) inside and out, has traces of painted decoration (a row of white dots joined by an incised line).¹

With these may be grouped :—

(iv) From Cut 1 (B1 upper), the neck and shoulder of an oenochoe or cantharus of light red ware, the interior covered with reddish-brown glaze, the exterior with lustrous black varnish (not of the best quality); the body fluted, the neck decorated with a conventional wreath in opaque light red paint.

Vases with this form of decoration are common in the Chatby cemetery (Breccia, *op. cit.*, pp. 50 f. and 64 f., Pls. XLIX, L and LIII), the majority of them retaining traces of the gilding which covered the paint of the wreath. They are probably imported from Athens (Courby, *op. cit.*, pp. 187, 194). Two more fragments in Cut 1 (B2 upper) show traces of pink and white paint respectively.

(e) *Later Black-glaze Wares.* From the evidence of the painted vases dating from the beginning of the third century, it appears that the lustrous varnish of the previous centuries was giving way to an inferior glaze. The continuance of this process is very noticeable in the undecorated fragments. As at Samaria, so here, the pink clay of the imported vases gives way to drab or grey wares and the lustrous varnish to a dull glaze or wash. Many of the later pieces are mottled reddish or brown, some are uniformly of a dirty brown colour. In a number of instances the black wash does not cover the whole vase, sometimes the whole, more often a part of the exterior of a bowl or plate is left plain (cf. *Samaria*, I, p. 299, fig. 174, 48-50, and Breccia, *op. cit.*, p. 61, no. 152). Occasionally the part so left has a smooth, almost soapy, surface, due apparently to the use of a thin colourless glaze.

1. Pottery decorated with white paint on black has been found at Sparta in Hellenistic burials dated by Wace and Dickinson to the second century B.C. or even later (*B.S.A.*, XIII, pp. 167 f.), but in view of the reburials in the tombs in question, conclusions as to the absolute dating of the objects found seem somewhat precarious.

To sum up, the formula 'importation, imitation, degeneration' fairly describes the history of those wares in Palestine for the two or three centuries following 400 B.C.

III. RED GLAZED WARES. These have a more complicated history in the Hellenistic period than the black, nor is it easy, in the absence of stratified sites, to distinguish the characteristics of various periods or places of origin, until we come to the imported Arretine pottery of the first century B.C. In our areas H and L, two varieties are very commonly found, especially (but not exclusively) in the higher levels: (i) fine buff clay with a good red glaze, lighter and less coralline than the Arretine and inferior to it, in that the red surface shows a marked tendency to become detached from the ware, peeling off in small patches or flakes and exposing the natural colour of the clay. This is, doubtless, the same pottery as that which at Samaria was 'in use during the second century, B.C. if not earlier' (*Sam.*, I, p. 304). The common forms are much the same in both sites, platters (one of 26 cm. diameter) predominating. Of these some have stamped patterns like the above-mentioned black glazed ware, II(c). Exceptional forms are the rim of a trefoil mouthed jug (oenochoe?) with a flat handle, and the neck and shoulder of a jug or bottle with a double handle (cf. Pagenstecher-Sieglin, op. cit., fig. 161, 42); (ii) a duller glaze or wash resembling in everything but colour the surface of the late black wares, II(e). In one instance (H, course 4-5) a large platter with black interior has the under-side of brownish red, and the same is found on the interior of some black-glazed bowls, perhaps denoting the period of transition from black to red (Pagenstecher-Sieglin, op. cit., p. 143, and fig. 150). Less common is (iii) a darker red slip or glaze, not inclined to peel off, through which, in several instances, appear traces of the wheel in the form of fine parallel lines, bearing a deceptive resemblance to the burnished patterns of the Early Iron Age. (iv) Three or four fragments of imported Arretine ware (of the first century B.C.) were also noted.

As the presence of red ware is too frequently regarded as an indication of late date, it is worth while pointing out that in the Chatby cemetery (late fourth and early third century B.C.) are found examples of stamped and other vases resembling the black varnished ware in clay, form and fabric, but having a more or less lustrous red surface (sometimes of orange or yellowish shade) (Breccia, op. cit., p. 68, nos. 185, 186, and pp. 74 ff., nos. 210-221). Examples of red ware of about the same date are also found in Greece (Watz., *Ath. Mitt.*, XXVI, pp. 73, 81, 85; and cf. *Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 172, fig. 716). Note also the red-surfaced fluted cantharus from Samaria (*Sam.*, I, p. 14, fig. 29). Red and black stamped wares are found together at Pergamum, which may be imported Attic but are more probably local pottery carrying on the same technique (Conze, *Perg.*, I, p. 269, and Beiblatt 35). The example of red ware there illustrated bears a striking resemblance to the pieces from Tanturah of our class (i), with red glaze flaking off. At Pergamum these can hardly be later than the early Attalid period, well before the close of the third century, though the evidence perhaps scarcely warrants the statement that by the middle of that century the black varnish had been entirely superseded by red glaze (Courby, op. cit., p. 177), as the inferior black-surface wares can hardly have disappeared so early. At Sparta, indeed, if the dating suggested in *B.S.A.*, XIII, p. 167, be accepted, the black-glazed ware continues far into the first century B.C. The evidence, however, is not conclusive, and there appears to be no solid reason to doubt the received opinion that, in Asia Minor and elsewhere, the change in fashion from black surface to red took place not later than the second half of the third century (Watz., *Ath. Mitt.*, XXVI, p. 2; Dragendorff, *Bonner Jahrb.*, XCVI, pp. 34 ff.; CI, p. 143). This seems to be in full accord with the evidence from Pergamum (*Perg.*, I, p. 266; *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXVII, 1912, pp. 328 ff., and p. 245) with which that from Priene is in agreement (*Priene*, p. 397), as is also that from Alexandria (Pagenstecher-Sieglin, op. cit., p. 144). Nor does the evidence from Samaria, though inconclusive, seem to demand a later period for this movement (*Sam.*, I, p. 304).¹

Asia Minor was, undoubtedly, a centre of manufacture of the various red glaze wares which preceded the Arretine (Courby, op. cit., p. 261; G. and A. Korte, *Gordion*, in *Jahrb. Ergänzungsheft*, V, p. 195; Dragendorff, *Bonner Jahrb.*, CI, pp. 140 ff.), and in the neighbourhood of Pergamum *terra sigillata* was still manufactured in the first and second centuries of the Christian era (Loeschcke, *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXVII, 1912, pp. 344 ff.), but further investigation is required to decide whether the Palestinian wares are imported thence or from some other centre (such as

1. In the 'Report on the Excavation of the Eastern Hill of Jerusalem' in *P.E.F.Q.S.* January, 1925, p. 21, the inferior black and brown wares (a specimen of the latter decorated with white paint, Plate VII, fig. 20) are attributed to the 'Maccabean' period (? latter half of second century). The evidence for this late dating is not stated. For the style of decoration, cf. the Hadra Vases of 267-244 B.C. (Pagenstecher, *Amer. Journ. Arch.* XIII, 1909, Plates IX, X).

Alexandria, as to which see Pagenstecher-Sieglin, *op. cit.*, pp. 100 ff., 143 ff.) or are mainly of local manufacture. In any case it seems not improbable that, whereas the black ware degenerates from brilliant varnish to inferior glaze, the tendency of red-surface wares is in the opposite sense.

IV. DECORATION IN RELIEF. Bowls decorated with patterns or figures in relief, so common on some other Hellenistic sites, are represented in our areas only by small fragments. None of them is of the lustrous glazed ware characteristic of the so-called Megarian bowls.

(i) From the west of H (course 9) come two fragments of a bowl of grey ware thinly covered inside and out with dull black glaze or slip, closing inwards slightly at the rim. This is the common shape of bowls from Delos (Courby, *op. cit.*, p. 365 and fig. 47 (2)). Under the plain rim (18 mm. deep) runs a band of meander pattern (10 mm.) (Courby, p. 379, fig. 76 (4)). Below this the exterior of the bowl is covered with a pattern of imbricated leaves, a common motive in this series of bowls (Courby, p. 375, Pl. XIII, 24). The interior is, of course, undecorated. This combination of motives is found on a fragment from Egypt in the Herold collection (Pagenstecher-Sieglin, *op. cit.*, p. 68, fig. 80 (a)).

(ii) From I. comes a bowl of the same form, 12 cm. diameter, of drab ware with dark red glaze. Under the lip (17 mm. deep) is a band of leaf pattern.

The difference in colour between these two fragments is not inconsistent with their being imported from Delos, nor is it any indication as to their relative dates (Courby, pp. 368 f.). This widely-exported class of bowls began to be manufactured about 250 B.C. and may have continued in use as late as 30 B.C. (Courby, p. 397).

(iii) From H (course 9), a fragment of a bowl (13 cm. diameter) of yellow ware, with brick-red lustreless glaze or slip, inside and out, showing faint parallel striations like the marks of the wheel. The lip is slightly everted, a form which characterises the Pergamene as well as the Megarian bowls (Courby, p. 404). Below the plain rim, 18 cm. deep, is a band or frieze of the flower pattern seen on the bowls from Samaria (*Sam.*, II, Pl. 72b). On the side of the bowl part of a dolphin can be distinguished.

This piece, akin to Pergamene or Arretine ware, is of doubtful origin, a number of local fabrics of relief bowls being known to have existed (Courby, pp. 413 ff.). Its date is not earlier than the second century.

(iv) From the surface of H, fragment of a bowl of grey ware covered with lustrous black glaze inside and out, having on the exterior a moulded figure of Eros (c. 45 mm. high) within a sort of niche, below which appears the top of an acanthus leaf. A few pieces of such ware are already known, which may come from Asia Minor or possibly from Alexandria (Courby, pp. 489 ff., Pl. IX, g, h, i).

(v) From west of H (course 12), fragment of a straight-sided bowl or dish (diameter c. 26 cm.) of imported Arretine ware. The side (31 mm. high) has mouldings at top and bottom, and between them a figure of Eros. Another fragment, of approximately the same dimensions, from near by, shows no figure.

V. PAINTED DECORATION ON LIGHT GROUND. Owing to the absence of stratification we have no means of dating the score or so of fragments of the Hellenistic period decorated with bands of colour on a light ground. Bottles with painted band decoration occur at Delphi, in a tomb dated to about 400 B.C. (*Fouilles de Delphes*, V, p. 166, fig. 698), and, in the more elongated form (lacrymatoria) at Rhitsona, in the third century (Ure, *op. cit.*, p. 22): they are found in Egypt in a late Ptolemaic or early Roman tomb (Grenfell, Hunt and Hogarth, *Fayûm Towns*, pp. 57, 59), at Priene (Wiegand-Schrader, *Priene*, p. 426, no. 102), and at Samaria, where it would seem that this form of decoration may have continued into the second century B.C. (*v. Sam.*, I, pp. 301 ff.).

At Tantarrah we find only two fragments of this type of vase thus decorated: (i) drab ware, smooth cream surface, round the shoulder a red band between two brown.

(ii) Drab ware with red bands round the neck (the rest missing).

To these we might add (iii) (from H, course 7) a bottle neck of good buff ware with poor brownish red glaze, round the rim, and trickling down the neck (cf. late third-century pieces from Pergamum, *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXVII, 1912, p. 329), and (iv) (from H, course 8) a funnel-shaped neck of thick red ware with traces of a handle below which run dark red and black lines.

A fragment with base-ring of grey ware burning red, with a light surface, has a purple band running round the upper part of the base. This may be akin to the stamnos decorated with dark red bands, from the Chatby cemetery (Breccia, *op. cit.*, p. 83, no. 242, Pl. LVIII (130)). Another base of coarser red ware (possibly not Hellenistic) has bands of thin black wash, producing a brownish purple effect.

More noteworthy is a number of fragments (from Trench 3, courses 5 and 6) belonging to a jug or oenochoe of compact creamy ware with a smooth surface resembling glaze (but no slip), of ovoid form with a ring base. The neck and handle are missing, but the former was doubtless long and narrow. The decoration is in lustreless black pigment, turning brown, and consists of three bands round the body, a rudely indicated wreath round the base of the neck and, probably, a black streak up the outer side of the handle. The rounded outline and absence of slip distinguish this piece from the usual type of 'lagyni' (see G. Leroux, *Lagynus*). In form it resembles the jug from Panticapaeum, decorated in white paint (wreath) on a red surface, illustrated in *Bonner Jahrb.*, CI, p. 146 (fig. 12), and the examples from Alexandria, Melos and South Italy, illustrated in Pagenstecher-Sieglin, *op. cit.*, figs. 36-39 (cf. pp. 30 ff., 52).

The remaining fragments in these areas are from vases or bowls of which the shape remains uncertain. The decoration, in the form of horizontal bands or rings, carries on in the Hellenistic period the tradition of late Palestinian ornament (see Gezer, II, pp. 208 f.), and at present it is only by a comparison of wares that the two periods can be distinguished. It seems, therefore, not unreasonable to assume that in Palestine this simple form of decoration continues uninterrupted from one period to the other, and perhaps on into Roman Imperial times, as in Egypt (Grenfell, *Fayûm Towns*, pp. 59, 61, Pls. XIa, XIVa). On the subject generally, see Pottier, *Mon. Piot.*, XX, 1912, p. 163, pp. 178 f. The smooth surface, perhaps covered with colourless glaze, is fairly common in the Hellenistic fragments. The schemes of decoration are as follows: (a) creamy drab ware with red bands alternating with bands of black lines on the natural clay, (b) bowl of buff ware with broad red bands at rim and interior, the latter edged with a black line, (c) drab wares, red lines or bands (several examples), (d) buff and drab wares with black, brown or orange bands, (e) red ware with brownish bands, (f) light red common ware with darker exterior surface and black and white bands, (g) white surface with purple band and black lines (the last two examples possibly Palestinian), (h) light brown fragments with red or orange bands. Reticulated ornament is represented by a small fragment of very thin grey ware with a smooth red surface having on one side (the interior) a criss-cross pattern of darker red lines forming squares of about 2 mm., and a fragment of reddish ware with smooth exterior surface on which black and red lines cross.

VI. THE UNDECORATED WARES which, of course, form the bulk of the pottery in our areas, call for little remark, owing to their extremely fragmentary condition and to the absence of stratification in this part of the site. Something must, however, be said of the principal forms and wares.

(i) *Jars* fall into two groups: (a) those which carry on the Palestinian tradition and have a hollow below the shoulder and the greatest diameter low down (cf. Gezer, II, p. 213). These are of red, brown or drab clay, often with white grits. (b) Elongated jars with more or less pointed bottoms, including examples of Rhodian amphorae of smooth buff ware, and other jars of good red ware with the same sort of prolongation at the bottom (said to be later than 300 B.C., Walters, *Hist. Anc. Pot.*, I, p. 155). Others of similar wares, though pointed, have not this prolongation; examples are found which terminate in a button-foot (cf. Breccia, *op. cit.*, pp. 90 f.; Orsi, *Mon. Ant. Linc.*, XIV, col. 796, fig. 15; col. 861, fig. 69), and in one fragment of light red ware, the pointed jar bottom projects through a ring. The rims of such jars as have not merely plain necks are as a rule solid, and triangular in section. Of three stamped Rhodian handles, one (in H, course 8, already mentioned) is illegible, the others bear (each in two lines) the legends ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΑΜΙ[ΑΝΑ]ΚΤΟΣ ΔΑΛΙ[ΟΤ] and ΕΠΙΡΑΤΟΦΑΝΕΤΣ ΠΑ[Ν]ΑΜΟΤ. The name of Aratophanes is known from Tell Sandannah and elsewhere (*Exc. Pal.*, p. 132), but here the initial A seems to be omitted. Both names have been found in Alexandria (Pagenstecher-Sieglin, *op. cit.*, p. 158 (74), and p. 164 (213)). An exceptional form of handle is set stirrup-wise on the shoulder of a jar, near the small turned-back rim (which is 9 cm. in diameter). Towards the rim the handle stands 11 cm. above the shoulder. The ware is light red, with white grits and a light smooth surface. A large jar in the Brit. Mus., from Egypt, has handles of the same shape. A large double handle of ware resembling Rhodian, or somewhat rougher, is from H (course 5 6).

(ii) *Cooking-pots* are, next to various forms of jars, the commonest form of undecorated pottery. For the form see Samaria, I, fig. 176, and cf. Grenfell . . . , *Fayûm Towns*,

Pl. XIa, XII (Ptolemaic period). There is some variety in the shape of the necks, some being more upright and others approaching the horizontal. The dark red, somewhat rough, and very brittle ware is characteristic; it is sometimes used for other forms (e.g., the neck and handle of a jug from the staircase in L). Cooking-pots are, of course, often ribbed. A pot or bowl of ordinary plain red ware with a horizontal rim recalls the shape of the square-shouldered cooking-pot, shown in *Samaria*, I, fig. 176 (3a).

(iii) Fragments of *amphorae* and single handled *jugs* were found, among which may be mentioned an amphora of red ware, drab surface, with grooved handles, like that in *Samaria*, I, p. 300, fig. 177 (9a), and a jug, of grey ware with dark red surface somewhat stouter but more refined than cooking-pot ware, with the handle attached to the rim (cf. *Gezer*, III, Pl. CLXXXI, 1(a)). A number of fragmentary base-rings were found on the site, from vessels of considerable size, jars, *amphorae*, etc.

(iv) Slender long-necked *bottles* (*lacrymatoria*), already mentioned in connexion with painted ware, are also found of plain ware, sometimes with a highly polished or glazed surface. For the form see *Samaria*, I, p. 301, fig. 178. At Jerusalem this shape is said to occur in association with 'Jewish' lamps, cooking-pots and lentoid flasks (Bliss and Dickie, *Exc. Jer.*, p. 261 f., Pl. XXV, 11). One fragment of good buff ware has a shorter stem and more pronounced base-ring.

Another form of small long-necked bottle has no base-ring, and increases in size towards the bottom. Bottles of this sort, somewhat resembling glass vessels, are found in a Roman grave at Priene and may date to about the beginning of our era (*Priene*, pp. 279, and 427, figs. 290 and 545).

(v) Among other small forms we may note a globular jug of very thin brittle grey ware with dark red surface, and with straight neck (6 cm. diameter) and one strap handle. Also a cup of rough drab ware with flat base and inturned rim (8 cm. diameter), saucers of plain open form, and one of buff ware 23 mm. high on a ring base (30 mm. diameter), with rim diameter of 73 mm. Another, with a double or flanged rim of 73 mm. diameter and a flat base (27 mm.), of drab ware burning red, may be a lid or stopper, as may a miniature pot 38 mm. high with rim diameter 33 mm. Among other fragments to be noted are lids with button handles (cf. Breccia, op. cit., Pl. LVIII, 131), examples of the double handle and twisted handle (cf. *Samaria*, I, p. 303, fig. 183, 21a, and *Gezer*, III, Pl. CLXXVIII, 3); as also the trefoil-mouth (7 cm. across) from a jug of thin red ware with drab surface.

(vi) A fragment which is unusual both in shape and fabric is the out-turned rim of a bowl (?) (diameter 23 cm.), having an upright flange with incised hatchings on its outer edge; the handle is broken off from the rim. The ware is grey, with a smooth black surface (slip) like *bucchero*.

(vii) The principal wares have already been noted in describing the forms. They range from compact creamy buff and light red, with smooth or glazed surface, to rough grey, brown, red or drab wares containing black or white grits. Intermediate are the common red and buff jars, etc., with clay which gives a metallic chink when struck, and the brittle cooking-pot ware already mentioned. These wares are, as might be expected, uniformly hard-baked and resistant to the action of water. The few fragments of very thin ware like that of the little globular jug above-mentioned, form a class apart. With regard to undecorated pottery generally, it may be well to bear in mind that the change from Hellenistic to typically 'Roman' forms does not occur, in Egypt, till the first century of our era (Grenfell . . ., *Fayûm Towns*, p. 58).

VII. RIBBED POTTERY, together with fragments of roof-tiles, covered practically the whole surface of our areas, as is so commonly the case in Palestinian sites. Its occasional appearance at even the lowest levels has already been noted. The bulk of the surface layer must, no doubt, be assigned to the Roman and Byzantine periods, and no materials exist for an exact dating or classification. It must, however, not be forgotten that ribbed ware appears in Palestine in the Persian period, the types having a saw-tooth or gently undulating section being, as a rule, earlier than the sharp-edged, close-ribbed forms (see *Gezer*, II, p. 207). So also in Egypt ribbing is found in the Ptolemaic period (Grenfell . . ., *Fayûm Towns*, p. 58). The widest interval from ridge to ridge (apart from exceptional pieces) appears to be about one centimetre. We may note a roughly-made jug (15.5 cm. high, rim diameter 3.5 cm.) of drab ware with traces of red wash, having a single handle and button-foot. The ribbing shows 14 ridges to 10 centimetres.

VIII. FAIENCE. A few fragments of green and yellow glazed ware occur in H and L. They are possibly Arab, but since they do not occur only near the surface (one is from H, course 5-6) it is as well to observe that the light green glaze, carrying on the Egyptian tradition, was in use in

Alexandria in the third century B.C. (Courby, *op. cit.*, pp. 523, 527; Breccia, *op. cit.*, p. 80, and cf. *Samaria*, I, p. 326 ff., *B.M. Cat. Roman Pottery*, Pagenstecher-Sieglin, *op. cit.*, pp. 118 ff.).

Perhaps, also, of Egyptian origin are one or two fragments of frit which appear to have been covered with blue glaze. A piece of similar material is white, speckled with light green.

IX. LAMPS. The presence of lamps of Canaanite (or 'Phoenician') form has already been alluded to. These are only a few of the lamps which, in a more or less fragmentary condition, are found all over areas H and L. The greater number represent the common forms of Greek, Hellenistic and Roman lamps found on other sites of the same period, such as *Samaria* and Delos. Finds from the latter site have been analysed by W. Deonna in *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, XXXII, pp. 133 ff.

(i) The earliest form is the deep, wheel-made, 'Greek' lamp of which a specimen covered with black glaze with angular shoulder, of the type illustrated in *Samaria*, I, p. 318 (B.I. 1a) comes from H, course 2-3. One of drab ware with red wash or glaze from East of the North Gate is of the type illustrated in *Samaria*, I, p. 319, fig. 189, II, 2a; another of the same fabric is from H (course 5-6). A black varnished fragment occurs near the surface of L. This deep form with black glaze or varnish is found at Delphi, c. 400 B.C. (*Fouilles de Delphes*, V, pp. 163, 184 f.) and at Alexandria, c. 300 B.C., together with red-glazed examples (Breccia, *op. cit.*, pp. 76 ff., Pl. LVII). In one instance in the Chatby cemetery the nozzle widens out and has a bow-shaped end.

(ii) Circular wheel-made lamps of similar or somewhat flatter shape which have the nozzle ending in a bow (*Brit. Mus. Cat. Lamps*, Pl. XL, form 43) are fairly common. They are of good drab or reddish ware without glaze or varnish. One nozzle has a rough branch pattern incised upon it. These may be dated to the third century B.C. and the first half of the second. The contemporary wheel-made lamp with a long spout terminating in a circular nozzle (see *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, XXXII, pp. 143 ff.) has not been noted in our areas. Both these forms, however, are developed in the moulded lamps, which supersede the turned lamps about the middle of the second century B.C.

(iii) Moulded lamps with bowed nozzles persist into Roman times (*B.M. Cat.*, no. 506; and see Pl. XL, form 49). Specimens with incised decoration, resembling that of the later wheel-made sort, are presumably early (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, XXXII, p. 146). One such, of grey ware with black slip with a lotus (?) leaf on the nozzle is from the W. of H (lowest level).

(iv) More common are the long-spouted lamps often with a palmette or other moulded pattern on the nozzle, and sometimes with an ear-shaped attachment at the side (*B.M. Cat.*, Pl. XL, 44, and no. 309; *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, XXXII, p. 146, fig. 10). One long-spouted fragment of grey ware with dark grey smooth surface, bearing traces of decoration on the body, resembles types illustrated in *Samaria*, I, p. 321, fig. 194, II, 1a, and in *Gezer*, III, Pl. CLXXXIII, 16.

(v) In the first century B.C. Hellenistic lamps are superseded by the Roman form with a volute on either side of the nozzle (Walters, *Hist. Anc. Pot.*, II, p. 400), which continue into the following century (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, XXXII, p. 169, fig. 34). We may, therefore, attribute to about the beginning of our era the lamps of this form found at Tanturah. Among them is one from the upper level of H, with two volute nozzles, decoration of figures on the body and a triangular handle with palmette ornament (Walters, *op. cit.*, Pl. LXIII). A similar handle with tree palmette and volute ornament was found near by. Both these examples are of reddish-drab ware with traces of brown glaze. From H (top metre) is a red ware handle of like shape, moulded in a manner which suggests crumpled linen. This may be somewhat earlier than the preceding (see *Samaria*, I, p. 320, fig. 191, I, 1a; see p. 76; *Gezer*, Pl. CLXXXIII, 9, 21; *Exc. Pal.*, Pl. 63, 5).

A lamp of dark grey ware, with a decoration of radiating lines on the body and a stamp Δ on the base, appears to have had volutes on the (broken) nozzle.

To the first century A.D. may also, perhaps, be attributed a multiple-spouted circular lamp of grey ware with black surface, the nozzles projecting outwards (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, XXXII, p. 173, fig. 42).

(vi) The later Roman period is only represented by one lamp, though it is possible that some of the unrecognisable fragments found are contemporary with it. Of drab ware with red slip, it is of round form with a short nozzle, having an egg pattern running round the top and a sunk centre (broken). It may be of the second century A.D. No lamps of the Byzantine or later periods were observed.