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which were found to have been robbed in antiquity, were excavated. Cave A, the northernmost one, consists of two burial chambers, one behind the other. The entrance is from the eastern wall and near the door in the northern wall are two hewn cists, one of them covered with a stone lid. A short narrow path leads to the second chamber, which consists of a large hewn cist with a small repository adjacent to it, six *kokhim* arranged in two storeys, three in each storey, along the western wall, and another two *kokhim* along the southern wall, as well as signs of two additional *kokhim* in preparation. The second tomb is a shaft tomb. A staircase consisting of seven steps leads down to the burial chambers. The northern chamber consists of two *arcosolia*. The southern chamber is 70 cm. lower than the shaft floor-level and was found bare of burial furniture. Another two burial caves (D, E) have a common courtyard. Cave D is a long cave with *kokhim* on each side. At the deepest point there is a podium; on it are another four *kokhim* and two repositories. From the nearest *kokh* to the entrance is a hole to cave E, which has only one large unfinished shelf.

The finds in the *kokhim* and on the floor-level of the caves are dated to the second-third centuries C.E.

(Communicated by Nurit Feig)

Tel Dor, 1982*

The third season of excavations at Tel Dor was conducted in July and August 1982. It was directed by E. Stern on behalf of the Institute of Archaeology, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and the Israel Exploration Society, in cooperation with L. Schiffman of New York University, H.P. Goldfried of the State University of California, Sacramento, and H.N. Richardson with a privately organized group of volunteers. Also on the staff were I. Sharon and S. Yankelevitch (field supervisors), D. Chen (architect); J. Berg (surveyor); Ayelet Gilboa and Bracha Guzik-Zilberstein (registrars); Orna Cohen, Peggy Day, E. Frank, Dina Kaufman and Margaret Remeta

(area supervisors and assistants); Doris Balsmeyer and Lauren Strober (draftsmen); Iris Kritsman (restorer); R. Yonkers (palaeontologist); Z. Radovan (photographer); K. Raveh and S. Dahan (administration).

The two main aims of the 1982 season were to deepen parts of the three areas excavated in 1980-1981 in order to enlarge the exposure of the Persian and Iron Age strata, and to enlarge the existing areas so as to enhance our knowledge of the Hellenistic town plan (Fig. 1).

The Iron Age. Remains of this period (mainly fortifications) are now known in all three areas. A trial trench on the slope of the mound in Area C confirmed the sequence of fortifications found in Area B in 1981. The mud-brick wall encountered there previously was found to be more than 2.5 m. thick here; it therefore must be a city-wall. Further excavations in Area B revealed the massive remains of an Iron Age gatehouse underneath the Persian and Hellenistic gates. It is built of cyclopean limestone boulders, measuring some 1.5 × 1 m., which must have been brought for this purpose from Mt. Carmel. Our knowledge of this structure is rather fragmentary, due to the later gate structures superimposed upon it, but from the exposed remains it is clear that the gatehouse projected inwards from the town wall to a depth of 14-15 m.; its width was probably 15 m. or more and its walls were at least 2 m. thick. The gatehouse is smaller than the six-room gatehouses at Hazor and Gezer, but fits perfectly the dimensions of the average four-room gatehouse, as in Stratum IVA at Megiddo.

Adjoining these fortifications two Iron Age occupation phases have so far been identified, but no structure is complete enough to allow a coherent architectural interpretation. The general impression is that this eastern part of the mound contains large buildings and open spaces, i.e. it is a public, rather than residential quarter. One striking small find of this period is an Assyrian cylinder-seal.

The Persian period. Some points concerning this period were clarified further. We have identified the threshold of the gateway in the Persian fortification, complete with the gate socket. Contrary to our expectations, it is not directly

* Cf. *IEJ* 32 (1982) pp. 107-117.

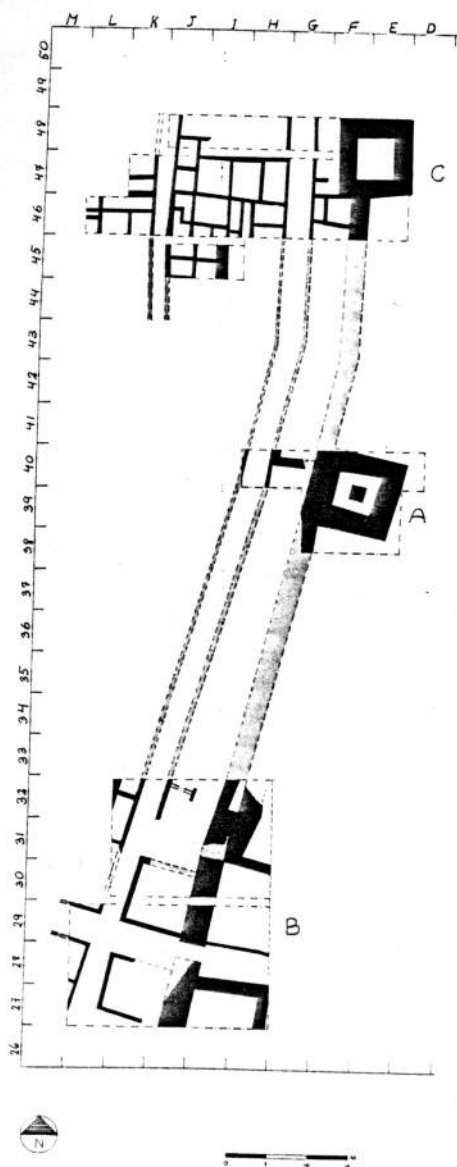


Fig. 1. Tel Dor, remains of Hellenistic period.

the south; it was found under the southern gate tower of the Hellenistic city-wall.

As we suspected in 1981, the orthogonal town plan of Dor probably originates in this period. In both Areas A and C the Hellenistic street directly succeeds a Persian one, and the outer wall of the residential insulae adjoining it is also Persian in

origin. If this is the case, then the orthogonal town plan here may be as old as any found in the West.

A shallow pit dug outside the town wall in Area C and subsequently disturbed by the building of a Roman pipe contained fragments of at least five figurines (Pl. 15:C) and a concentration of red-figured sherds. Unlike the favissa found in 1980, this pit yielded figurines of predominantly 'western' style.

The transition between the Persian and Hellenistic periods. In 1981 we established the existence of a pre-fortification Hellenistic phase. In order to elucidate further this transitional period, we excavated outside and under the Hellenistic fortifications in Area C. Since there was no subsequent building here, the walls of this phase, built above the remains of the Persian city-wall, are preserved to a height of some 2 m. The town appears to have been unfortified at this stage, except for the thickening of the house walls adjacent to the slope of the mound.

To our surprise, we found that the fill inside these rooms, at least in the lower part, is not Hellenistic but purely Persian. It now appears that the Persian fortifications went out of use before the end of the Persian period, to be replaced by this post-fortification phase. It is not clear at present whether there is a single transitional stage, beginning towards the end of the Persian period (first half of the fourth century B.C.E.?) and ending between 285 and 220, when the massive Hellenistic fortification was built, or whether there are two separate stages, late Persian and early Hellenistic. Phoenician influence appears to be as strong in this period as in the previous one, and a Phoenician ostrakon found in Area C may date from this phase.

The Hellenistic and later periods. The previous seasons revealed a Hellenistic street, running parallel to the town wall and perpendicular to the main street leading up from the gate, and parts of residential insulae west of this street. A major step towards establishing the town plan was finding the next street and for this reason Area C was enlarged to the west (Pl. 15:B). This area was found to be badly disturbed by late stone robbing and for the most part the lines of the walls were traced by robber trenches. The street, however,

located, and it is indeed parallel to that found previously. It was found to have been reused and covered continuously from the early Hellenistic to the Roman periods. The width of the insula in Area C was thus established as 15 m. and parts of the next insula to the west were uncovered. Further elucidation of the town plan will require exposure of the width of this western insula, determination of the intersection of this second insula with the main street in Area B, and the establishing of the length of an insula.

(Communicated by Ephraim Stern and
Ilan Sharon)

Area, Ancient Harbour Excavation Project, 1982

From 22 May to 2 July 1982 underwater and land excavations were conducted in the harbour of Caesarea Maritima. The international consortium, which operates under the aegis of the Center for Maritime Studies of the University of California and the Department of Antiquities and Museums, has been working in the harbour of Caesarea since 1980. A. Raban serves as director. L. Hohlfelder, J.P. Oleson and R. Lindley are co-directors. This third season of excavation was generously supported by the University of California Development Corporation, the University of Hawaii, the University of Colorado, the University of Victoria and numerous private donors. 160 volunteers from Israel, the United States, Canada, Australia and Sweden assisted in the excavations. During the first season of excavation in 1980, the quay walls along the inner face of the northern breakwater and a possible wave-damming wall along the seaward side of the structure were explored. In 1981, features in the bay of the harbour were examined and found to be natural reefs, and excavation was begun in the access channel to Herod's harbour to determine its original dimensions and design. Two concrete foundations for towers to the north of the harbour entrance (mentioned by Josephus: *Ant.* 15, 338; *War* 1, 413) were cleared, drawn, and soundings were made on the line 300 m. north of the harbour, behind a Hellenistic quay wall. During 1981, a team of architects also began mapping the har-

bour and drawing the areas which had been excavated.

The 1982 season had four main objectives: continued excavation in the harbour entrance, clearing of the north-western terminus of the northern breakwater to determine its design and construction, expanded excavation on the shoreline north of the harbour, behind the Hellenistic quay wall, and continuation of the mapping and drawing of all ancient and medieval harbour structures in the water and on land.

Excavation in the harbour entrance (*Area D*) was continued in 1982 with the goal of determining the original width and depth of the channel and the design of the terminations of the northern and southern breakwaters. A north-south trench 6 m. long was laid out in the channel 6 m. below sea-level, adjacent to large *kurkar* blocks (5.5 × 1 × 1.25 m.) tumbled from the end of the northern breakwater. The sand fill in the channel, containing sea-worn sherds of various dates and intrusive modern material, was removed by airlifts, exposing a sloping stratum of concrete and *kurkar* rubble washed off the southern breakwater. The lowest level of rubble, about 10 m. below sea-level, incorporated a rich deposit of pottery dating from the early Roman-Byzantine periods. Beneath the rubble, an irregular stratum of clay with lenses of sand, 10.5–11 m. below sea-level, rested directly on virgin sand, and contained numerous pottery vessels from the early first century C.E., including a Herodian lamp, stamped Arretine ware and Italian volute lamps. Clearly this stratum can be associated with the earliest period of the harbour's use. Well preserved pieces of rope, fragments of worked wood and an intact wooden sheave-block were also recovered, along with a bronze aryballos, bronze spikes, and lead sheeting and net weights.

A second trench 2 m. wide was laid out from the south end of the first, extending west up the sloping face of the rubble spill. The rubble was removed in steps down to about 10 m. below sea-level for a distance of 15 m., in an attempt to find the western face. Unfortunately, no structural remains were encountered, so further excavation will be required to determine the width of the harbour entrance.

Approximately 20 m. north-east of Area D, excavation was carried out around the north-western tip of the northern breakwater at a point