



A Phoenician / Hellenistic Sanctuary at Horbat Turit (Kh. et-Tantur)

Walid Atrash, Gabriel Mazor & Hanaa Aboud

With contributions by Adi Erlich and Gerald Finkielsztein

Introduction

About 4 km east of Acre, situated over a high commanding hill¹ overlooking the Bay of Haifa in the west and Rosh Haniqra in the north, substantive ruins of a monumental podium were discovered (**figs. 1–2**) and excavated in August 2011². The site called Turon de Saladin, mentioned in relation to the siege of Acre (1189–1191), was identified in the Atlas of Israel (1956 Map 5 / 1) with Tel Keisan³. According to Frankel⁴ its identification should be reconsidered⁵. As Hadia – Kh. El-'Aidadiya (map ref. 164 257) should be identified with Tel Keisan, Turon de Saladin must be the hill north of the Acre-Zefat road on which Kh. et-Tantur (Tell el-Tantur; Djebel Tantur) is situated⁶.

The Excavations

The excavations conducted on the summit of the hill revealed the remains of a square structure (24.20 × 24.20 m) on a north south axis (**fig. 3**). The relatively well preserved central part of it represents a podium (W103, 10.40 × 10.40 m) that was constructed of large local

1 The hill rises 88 m above sea level.

2 Following damages inflicted at the site by mechanical equipment a salvage excavation was conducted at the site (Permit No. A-6255, map ref. 1631 2582) by Hanaa Aboud on behalf of the Israel Antiquities Authority with the assistance of Dany Syon (metal-detector), Avner Hilman (field director), Rivka Mashaive, M. Kahan and Tania Meltzen (surveyors and plan drawing), Anastasia Shapiro (GPS), Hagit Rosen-Tahan (pottery drawing) Tania Meltzen (architectural elements drawings), Lena Liuman (metal cleaning), Clara Amit (photography), Adi Erlich (figurine identification), Yaron Bibas (photography), Walid Atrash (scientific assistance) and Ez al-din Hasan (administrator). Prior to the excavations a survey was conducted in the area (2006) by Yoav Lerer, in which quarries were recorded over the lower slopes of the hill.

3 FRANKEL ET AL. 2001, 11, site 17.

4 FRANKEL 1988, 271–272.

5 For Turon Rex writes »Turon – Casal voisin d'Acre mentionné en 1175 dans en acte de Baudoin roi de Jérusalem. Peut-être Tell el Kisan« (REY 1883, 500 note 2) ; for Hadia he writes »Hadia casal tres rapproché d'Acre, possède par Roland Anselme... il doit être identifié avec le village El A'iadeh« (REY 1883, 483 note 8).

6 The site was marked as Djebel Tantur (Ruines de la Redoute Detroye) in the map prepared in 1870 by two intelligence officers for the French General Staff (MIEULET – DERRIEN 1870), see GUÉRIN 1874 and CONDER – KITCHENER 1882, 353, PEF Map V, L. g. 8–15.

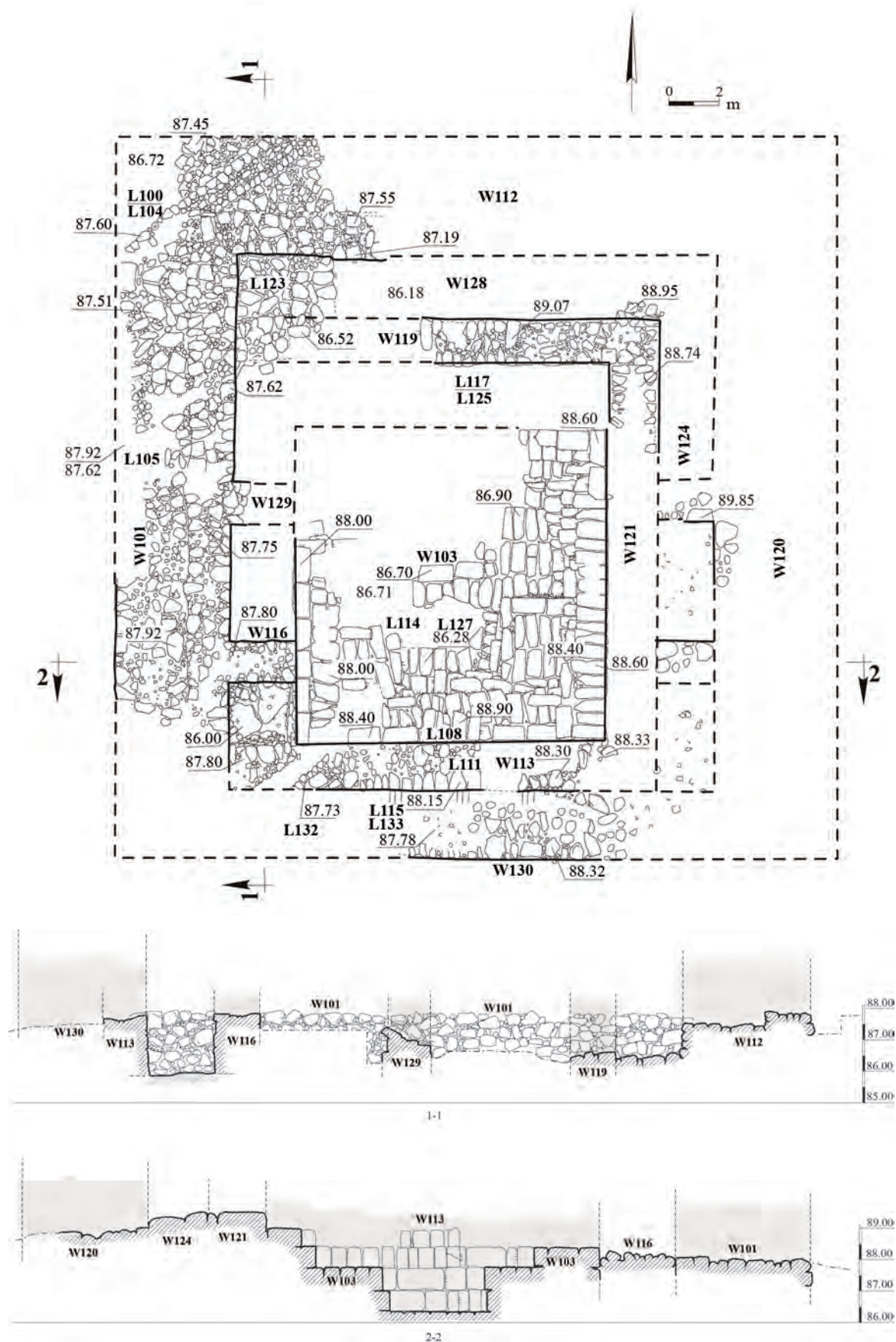


Fig. 1 : Plan and section.



Fig. 2 : The site, view from the north.

limestone ashlar blocks (1.2 m long, 0.5 m wide, 0.6 m high) founded over the leveled bed rock (**fig. 4**). Seven courses of the podium were preserved, laid in alternating courses of headers and stretchers, constructed in compartments of various sizes. The well carved stones, some of which had chiseled margins were most probably quarried from the lower slope of the hill where remains of quarries were observed in a survey conducted prior to the excavations⁷. The masonry constructed podium was already partly dismantled in earlier times, it was better preserved in its eastern and southern parts and was partly robbed in the north and at its centre. The podium was surrounded by several walls, W113 and W130 in the south, W116, W129 and W101 in the west, W119, W128 and W112 in the north and W121, W124 and W120 in the east (Plan 1, Sections 1–1, 2–2). All of these walls were revealed in foundation layers of small stones laid over the leveled rock, and although varied in the number of walls on different sides of the podium they all mounted to the same combined measures constructing a perfect square structure. Ashlar blocks that were most probably constructed over the foundation layers of those surrounding walls were all robbed, presumably already in ancient time. Wall 116 and W129 in the west, W128 in the north and W124 in the east were built in several uneven compartments separated by dividing wall sections (**fig. 5**), 1.40 m wide that were constructed of small stones and seems to have served superstructure masonry walls constructed in the same compartment method that was preserved in the central podium of the compound. It is possible that the podium was encircled by a 1.6–1.8 m wide corridor over its southern, eastern and northern sides creating a temenos enclosed by a peribolos.

Scattered over the podium fragments of various limestone architectural members were found. Those included a semi-round pilaster base, fragments of semi-round fluted pilaster column drums, a semi-round Doric pilaster capital, cornices and fragments of square bases or pedestals. All of those architectural members were dated to the 2nd century BCE (see Mazor, below).

7 LERER 2006, site 6.



Fig. 3: View of the excavations.



Fig. 4: View of the podium.



Fig. 5: Section of the surrounding corridor.

The excavations of the structure yielded pottery of two periods (see Hanaa Aboud, below) which came from stratified floors or critical loci, the first dated to the 4th century BCE and the second to the 2nd century BCE. Some loci contained pottery of either the early (fill loci – L114. L117. L132. L133) or later (occupation layers loci – L104. L105. L111. L125. L134) period, others of both (disturbed loci – L100. L108. L115. L127). All of the above listed loci originate from various parts of the structure and cannot define different stages in its construction.

Few metal items that were found in some of those loci included an arrow head (L117), a ring and a bell (L100) and part of an earring (L125). They all seem to date to the Hellenistic period (see Mazor and Atrash, below) and so did also a clay figurine head (see Erlich, below).

A survey conducted in the area of the site and its surroundings prior to the excavations⁸ revealed, among other items related to the presence of Napoleon's troops at the site, also 85 coins of the 8th–9th centuries CE (not included in the current report). The majority of them (59) were of the 12th century CE. Various metal items including uniform buttons were also found in the survey and related to Napoleon's troops⁹.

Discussion

The elevated podium, erected on the summit of the hill overlooking the Acre bay and the plain that spreads to the east, carried a monumental structure. Pottery finds distinguished two main usage periods, the earlier dated to the 4th century BCE and the later of the 2nd century BCE. The structure consisted of a square podium (10.40 × 10.40 m) constructed from limestone

⁸ Permit 1559, see BERMAN 1999.

⁹ BERMAN 1999.

masonry that was over 4.2 m high and carried an elevated structure of unclear nature that was not preserved. It was encircled by a 2m wide perimeter wall that presumably created a temenos (24.20 × 24.20 m) with the main structure at the centre that seems to have been encircled by a 1.6–1.8 m wide corridor over three sides (south, east and north). Its central superstructure, altar or temple, was so it seems approached from the north. It was most probably adorned during the 2th century BCE by semi-round fluted pilasters crowned by Doric capitals and a plain entablature. The scarce pottery from the early Roman period might indicate that the complex ceased to function at the end of the Hellenistic period and most probably deteriorated and was partly dismantled sometime later on.

The next occupation stage of the hill (named ›Redoute Detroye‹ after a staff officer of the French army engineers killed in a counterattack outside the walls of Acre) consists of a military outpost held by a battalion of the French army of Napoleon during the siege of Acre¹⁰. A survey conducted over the hill and its surroundings yielded a considerable amount of coins and military related items consistent in date with Napoleon's siege of Acre. During the First World War the site was occupied by a unit of the Ottoman army that dug trenches around the hill and further damaged the podium remains mainly at its corners.

As no remains of the monumental superstructure were preserved apart from its masonry constructed elevated podium, its encircling corridor and temenos wall preserved at its foundation levels and some architectural members indicating a pilaster décor of the Doric order, the reconstruction of the complex architecture and its *raison d'être* as probably being a temple site remain hypothetical.

Along the Phoenician coast a few sites revealed structures that were identified in the past as Phoenician / Hellenistic sanctuaries, as for instance Ma'abed, Kharayeb, Oumm el-'Amed, Eshmun temple near Sidon, Ptolemais and Tyre¹¹. Their majority might have significant bearings either in structure and décor or in date and function on the structure revealed at Horbat Turit, its date and its possible identification as a Phoenician / Hellenistic sanctuary (see below).

At the site of Ma'abed, south of Tartus (Syria), an almost square compound (ca. 47 × 49 m) was identified as ›Le Temple d'Amrith‹ dedicated to Melqart-Eshmun of Tyre and dated to the 4th century BCE¹². Amrit was one of the wealthiest cities in the dominion of Arwad. Its territory was crossed by two streams, one, Nahr Amrit flows near the main temple and the other, Nahr al-Kuble near the secondary temple¹³. At the site a large court, cut in rock-surface and surrounded by colonnaded porticoes was revealed. It housed a well preserved cube-shaped cella at its centre, the monumental foundation platform of which was constructed from masonry blocks built in compartments of alternating headers and stretchers.

A rectangular structure (11.5 × 17.5 m) was revealed at Kharayeb, located north-east of Baalbek¹⁴. Its walls were built from masonry blocks laid in alternating compartments of headers and stretcher. North-east of the assumed temple, presumably dedicated to Astarte-Isis, a favissa was revealed with c. one thousand figurines of various sizes and types.

Ummel-'Amed was a Hellenistic city in the region of Tyre, located on a coastal promontory between Tyre and Ptolemais¹⁵. The site includes two temene, the Temple of Milk'Ashtarte and

10 BERMAN 1999.

11 A multi-structured temenos was revealed at Mount Mispé Yamim, in which a rectangle shaped temple was identified (FRANKEL 1997, 46–53). It was dated to the Persian period (4th century BCE) and seems to have existed as late as the 2th century BCE (TAL 2006, 50–52). Further south, another structure at Makmish / Tel Michal was identified as a temple and dated to the Persian period ; it appears to have functioned until the 2nd or 1st centuries BCE (AVIGAD 1992; HERZOG et al. 1989, 110–112. 133; TAL 2006, 62–63).

12 DUNAND – SALIBY 1985, pls. 61. 63.

13 AL MAQDISSI – BENECH 2009, 209–211.

14 CHÉHAB 1951–1954, pl. 2.

15 DUNAND – DURU 1962, pl. 22,1–4; KAMLAH 2008, 125–164.



the East Temple, both of which were founded during the 4th to 3rd centuries BCE and fell out of use at the annexation of Phoenicia by the Romans in the 1st century BCE. Both temples are basically similar in plan¹⁶ and they were constructed over artificial terraced podia at their centre and surrounded by porticoes and rooms. The well preserved remains were adorned by a Doric order that resembles the architectural members found in the excavations of Horbat Turit.

The excavations near Sidon¹⁷ revealed the remains of a temple dedicated to Eshmun, the Phoenician god of healing and renewal of life¹⁸. As the main divinity of Sidon Eshmun was endowed with celestial and cosmic attributes. The sanctuary consists of an esplanade and a great court. During the Persian period an ashlar podium (50 × 70 m, 22 m high) was constructed from bossed limestone blocks laid in ashlar compartments of alternating headers and stretchers. Architectural members that were found scattered around indicated that the walls of the temple built around 500 BCE were adorned by a cornice of Egyptian profile, while its columns and entablature were of the Ionic order. The altar of Eshmun (2.15 × 2.26 m) stood over a similar ashlar podium against a retaining wall. It was framed by decorative reliefs depicting deities and chariots surrounding Apollo playing a kitara and Dionysos leading his thiasos in dance and music.

In 2013 Leila Badre, head of the Archaeological Museum of the American University of Beirut re-uncovered a huge structure in Tyre that was first excavated 40 years earlier by Lebanon's director of antiquities Emir Maurice Chéhab¹⁹. The entire structure, of which no plan was so far published apart from a single photo, was built of large limestone masonry, constructed in compartments of alternating headers and stretchers. Its central elevated part consists of a large altar and a court in front of it, the walls of which were decorated by an Egyptian gorges cornice. It was thus encircled by a corridor and surrounding temenos walls. The excavator identified it as a Phoenician temple dedicated to Melqart. Although no pottery or coins were revealed in the renewed excavations as the site was previously excavated and cleared and the revealed finds were regrettably lost, Leila Badre dates it in the preliminary newsletter to the 6th–5th centuries BCE and notes that it resembles the Phoenician temple at Amrit in Syria.

The above mentioned complexes considered to be Phoenician/Hellenistic temples revealed in the Phoenician domain display a wide variety of structures both in plan and dimensions. Some of them have a central cube-shaped altar at the centre of a rectangular or square podium surrounded by a temenos wall or related to a spring. In few others, as for instance both temples at Umm el-'Amed, rectangular sanctuaries were preserved constructed over a podium at the centre of the temenos, part of which was surrounded by a porticus. In spite of the variety of structures all of these sanctuaries share two major architectural phenomena. They were all built over elevated podia which in every case were constructed from limestone ashlar blocks laid in alternating compartments of headers and stretchers²⁰. A research of ashlar construction techniques at Tel Dor analyzed the variety of construction pattern and their dating at various sites both in Palestine and Phoenicia²¹. According to Sharon the technique of compartment building in alternating courses of headers and stretchers had its first appearance in the 4th century BCE wall of Athens and should therefore be considered a

16 DUNAND – DURU 1962, pl. 90 figs. 15 and 17.

17 STUCKY 2005, 160 fig. 97.

18 STUCKY 2005, 214 fig. A20.

19 BOSSON 2013. In his report the author notes that the site was first excavated forty years earlier by Emir Maurice Chéhab with no references, records or finds left in the Antiquities Department archives.

20 TAL 2006, 33–37 fig. 1.15, 3–4.

21 SHARON 1987, fig. 1 table 1; for Ptolemais see DOTHAN 1976, 71–74.

Hellenistic pattern presumably originating from Greece²². The construction of elevated podia, though later related to Roman construction methods, mainly of temples, has its origin in the Hellenistic period as well.

In some cases (Temple of Milk' Astarte at Oumm el-'Amed, the temple of Eshmun near Sidon and Turit) Hellenistic orders (Doric or Ionic) adorned the temples, presumably at their later stages. Two temples (the temple of Eshmun near Sidon and the temple at Tyre) had their walls adorned by an Egyptian gorges cornice. At the temple of Eshmun granite thrones were found adorned by sphinxes and lions, while the altar was placed against a retaining wall framed by decorative reliefs portraying Apollo and various Greek deities on one register and a Dionysian scene on the other. A study of both temples at Oumm el-'Amed analyzed the nature of the hybrid art and the Hellenistic acculturation as reflected in temple sites throughout the Phoenician realm²³. The study attested to the firm incorporation of local Phoenician and Hellenistic cultural aspects, both in architecture and in votive sculpture, into a newly created hybrid style.

Phoenician / Hellenistic acculturation is also reflected in the varied assemblage of Greek and oriental deities that were worshiped in temples of the Phoenician realm, Milk' Ashtrate, Apollo and Dionysos in Oumm el-'Amed and Melqart, Heracles-Melqart, Melqart-Eshmun of Tyre and Eshmun-Astarte at the temple of Eshmun near Sidon²⁴, Melqart in Tyre²⁵ and Zeus at Ptolemais²⁶. A 2nd century BCE inscription revealed at Kfar Yassif, a village located 9 km north-east of Ptolemais, mentions the dedicators – Diodoros (the son) of Neoptolemos and (his wife) Philista – Greek colonists (of Ptolemais?) and the dedicated, the oriental deities, Hadad and Atragatis, the gods who listen to prayers²⁷. The epithet ΕΠΗΚΟΟΙΣ, usually applied to oriental gods, was attached in the Aegean isles, according to Avi-Yonah, to the healing or savior gods, Asklepios and his subordinates, as well as to Apollo and Heracles. Avi-Yonah points to the absence of syncretism as the Greek and oriental gods keep their identity. He then presents the cults of Ptolemais as reflected over its coins: Sarapis (presented as a bearded male crowned by a kalathos, the usual head-dress of Hadad as Jupiter Heliopolitanus), Zeus (holding ears of corn, the symbol of Hadad or Baal of Tarsus on Persian coins), Tyche (seated on a rock, identified as Atargatis), Artemis (connected with Atargatis, the main female deity of Ptolemais that represented the force of water), Nemesis (an epiphany of Atargatis), Aphrodite-Astarte, Asklepios (one of the gods listening to prayers, in common with Hadad and Atragatis), Hermes (represented by the caduceus, the third god of the Heliopolitan triad with Hadad and Atargatis). Avi-Yonah points out how the «oriental gods still commanded the allegiance of the newly-settled Greeks and Macedonians²⁸.

Conclusions

The remains revealed on the summit of the small hill at Horbat Turit represent a structure, presumably a cube-shaped altar or temple that was built over an elevated podium and was surrounded by a temenos wall. The construction of the foundation podium in compartments of alternating headers and stretchers courses seems to indicate a Greek building technique of the 4th century BCE that finds close references in almost all the construction of Phoenician / Hellenistic sanctuaries throughout the Phoenician realm, the majority of which were built over well-constructed podia of the same pattern. Some of those temples were adorned

22 SCRANTON – THOMPSON 1943.

23 NITSCHKE 2011.

24 BONNET 1988; BONNET 1992, 167–172.

25 BOSSON 2013.

26 APPLEBAUM 1986; LANDAU 1961.

27 AVI-YONAH 1959.

28 AVI-YONAH 1959, 10–12; see also SEYRIG 1962; PRICE 1991, 554; FRIEDHEIM 2000, 89–100.



during the Hellenistic period (2nd century BCE) by Greek architectural orders that resemble the semi-round pilasters of the Doric order, like the architectural members revealed at the site of Horbat Turit. The pottery assemblage points to a 4th and 2nd centuries BCE occupation of the site, during which a monumental complex, presumably a temple, was constructed at the site and which ceased to function sometime prior to the Roman conquest of the region. The assumed temple finds its close parallels in various sanctuaries that were excavated in Phoenicia and attributed to oriental and Greek deities worshiped by the Phoenicians since the first migrations of Greek and Macedonians colonists to the region and most probably even earlier. It would be rather reasonable to identify the structure revealed at the site of Horbat Turit as a probable Phoenician / Hellenistic sanctuary that might have been connected to Ptolemais. As for the deity that might have been worshiped at the temple, any assumption would be hypothetical. The ring that was found at the site depicts a male, presumably bearded figure sitting on an elevated throne, his right hand raised in gesture of adoration or holding an unidentified object. In front of him stands a club. The scene seems to imitate the reverse depicted in the coinage of Alexander the Great from various cities of Phoenicia, in which Zeus or Heracles are seated on a throne. The scene of the ring may represent either Heracles-Melqart or Zeus and it might or might not indicate the deity that was worshiped both at Horbat Turit and Ptolemais.

Architectural Elements from Horbat Turit

by Gabriel Mazor

The excavations at Horbat Turit revealed fifteen architectural elements, two of which are complete, while the others compose an assemblage of various fragments of different sizes. Found at random they were all scattered in accumulation soil and not in situ. They were made from a relatively soft sandstone (Kurkar – Eolianite) that was plastered with carved white stucco. Apart from three elements categorized as varia the main ensemble of architectural elements, composed of pilasters (bases, shaft sections and capital) and entablature (cornices), represents a rather homogenous assemblage of the Doric order.

Square bases/pedestals

Four fragments (**fig. 6, 1–4**), three of which might be sections of square bases with no plinth and the fourth a possible pedestal fragment were found as well. The first (**fig. 6, 1**) is a corner fragment, 0/24/0/23 m and 0/16 m high. It includes a torus, a fillet and a section of the scotia, like the second (**fig. 6, 2**) that is 0.18 m high²⁹. The third (**fig. 6, 3**) is 0.22 m high and has a torus with a beveled profile and a vertical graded section³⁰. The fourth (**fig. 6, 4**), 0.18 m high, is quite broken, though it might be a base molding of a pedestal with a plinth and an inverted cyma reversa.

A section of a round 0.24 m high un-regular torus-shaped fragment is part of an unidentified element.

Semi-round pilaster base

A well preserved semi-round pilaster base (with no plinth) with a section of the column shaft (**fig. 7, 1**; 0.33 m high, 0.50 m lower diameter, 0.38 m shaft diameter). The base of the Greek-Attic type has a lower and upper torus, separated by a semi-round scotia and two fillets. An upper fillet separates the base from the shaft section that has an anchoring socket at its upper surface. The shaft is decorated by eleven stucco semi-round flutes with a tongue at the

29 See the base from Samaria, FISCHER – TAL 2003, 21–24 fig. 1, 3.

30 See the base from Jason's Tomb in Jerusalem, FISCHER – TAL 2003, 21–24 fig. 1, 4.

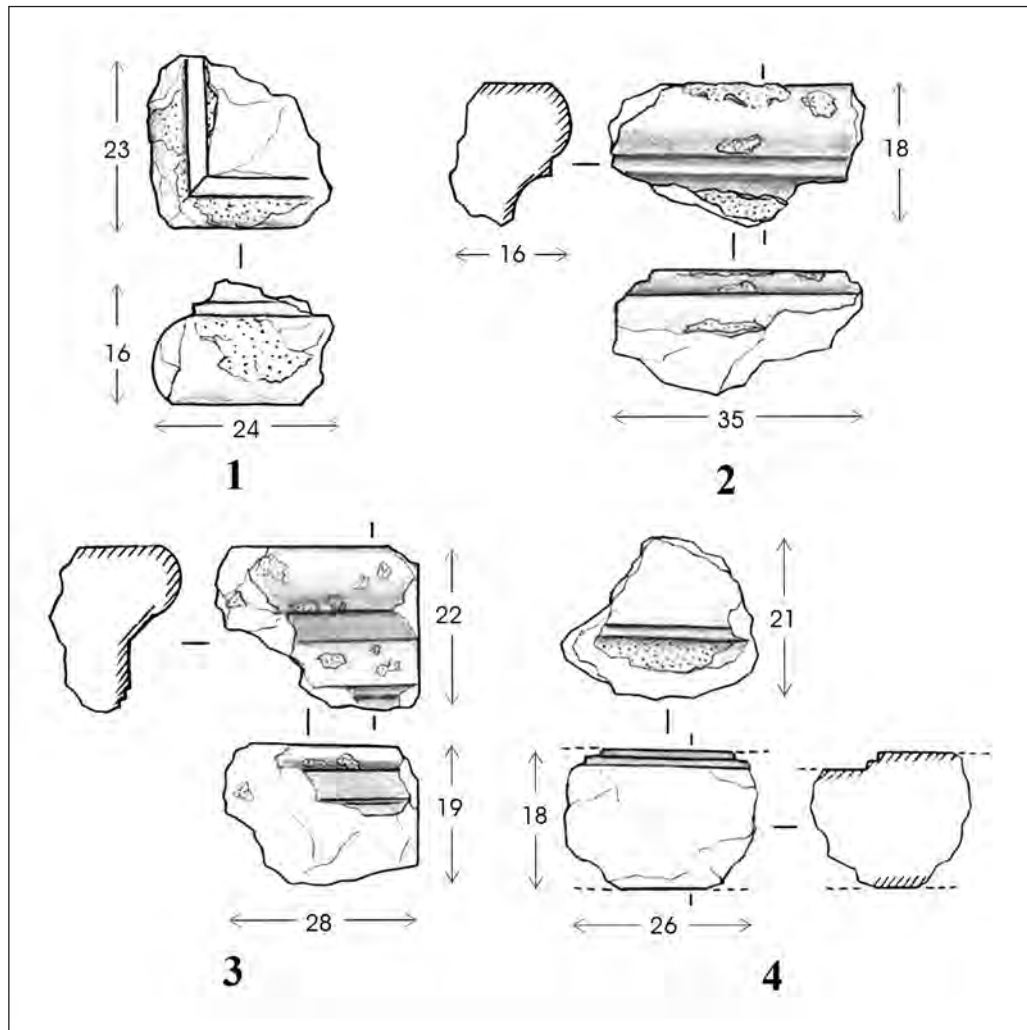


Fig. 6: Architectural elements: Square pilaster bases and pedestal fragments.

bottom, the flutes are separated by a square fillet. The base of the Greek-Attic form³¹ developed in Greece in the 5th century BCE and spread throughout the Greek and Hellenistic world³². A Greek characteristic of the bases is the positioning of the upper torus in relation to the upper fillet of the scotia on the same vertical line, thus differing it from the Roman form of the Attic-type base³³. That type of base represents the common base in the east since the Hellenistic period and throughout the Roman and Byzantine periods and it is commonly found in almost every Hellenistic site in the region³⁴.

Semi-column fluted pilaster drums

A section of a complete semi-column fluted pilaster drum (**fig. 7, 2**), broken sections of two others (**fig. 7, 3–4**) and a small fragment (**fig. 7, 5**) are all parts of fluted semi-column pilaster drums, 0.35-0.38 m in diameter that range between 0.38-0.54 m in height. They have the same type of semi-round concave flutes separated by square fillets molded in white stucco, and presumably all had the same number of flutes (11 flutes in half a circle).

31 AMY – GROSS 1979, 123 note 76.

32 MERITT 1969, 195 figs. 21–22 ; FOERSTER 1995, 99–103 figs. 172–173.

33 SHOE 1965, 301; MERITT 1969, 191.

34 PELEG-BARKAT 2007, 56.

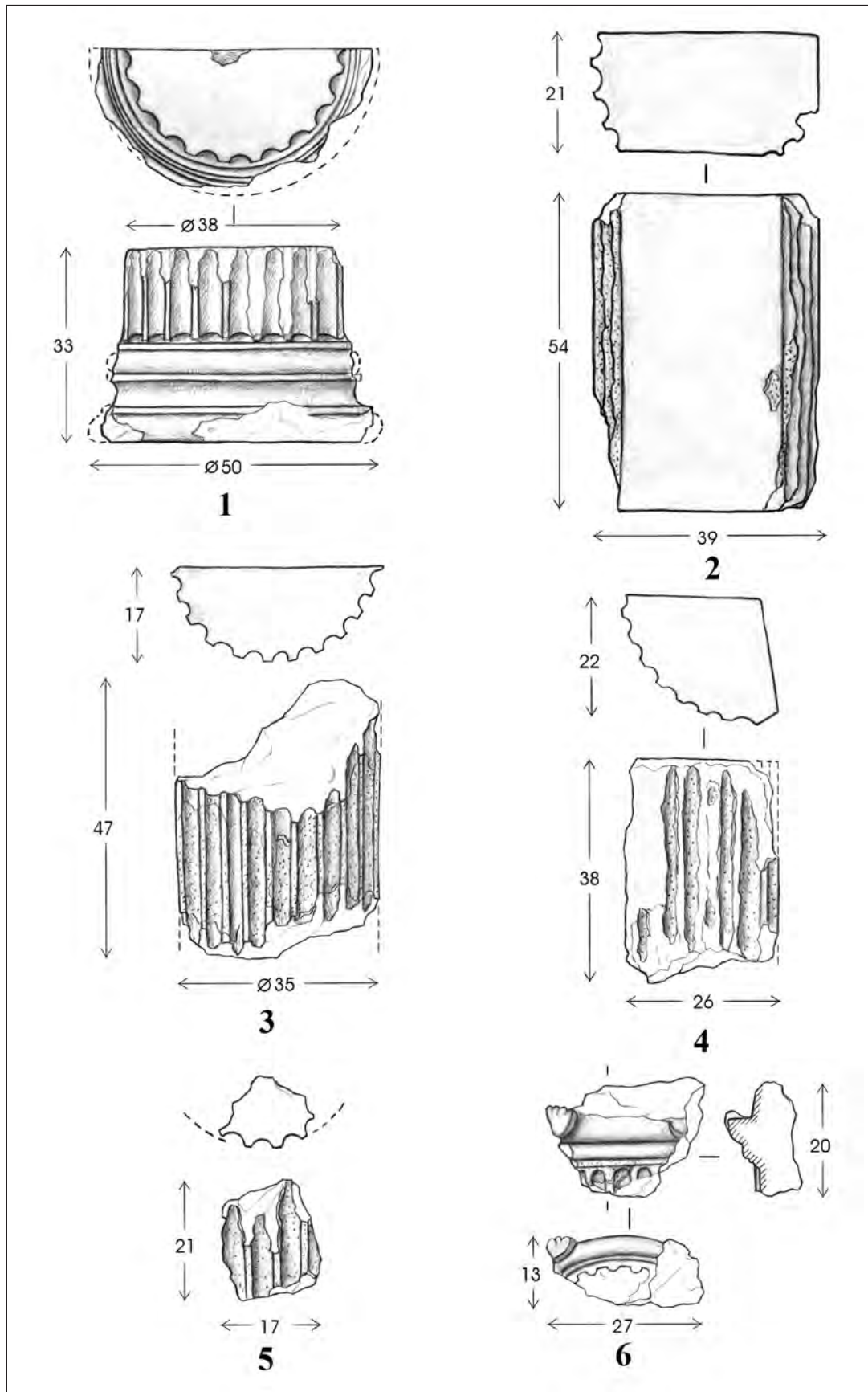


Fig. 7: Architectural elements:
1. Pilaster fluted base; 2-5. Pilaster fluted column drums; 6. Fluted column capital fragment.

Decorating column shafts by stucco flutes covered the connections between drums, and the method was quite essential when column drums were carved in soft crumbling sandstone³⁵. Apart from its constructional effect it also emphasized the verticality of the column shaft and granted the column a deep perspective light and shade effect and to the entire façade an increased perspective of stage scenery. Influenced by its decorative effect flutes were even carved in hard limestone and marble monolith column shafts. *Vitruvius* (III.14) refers to flutes channels and fillets design as well as their number (24). Peleg-Barkat states that during the 4th and 3rd centuries BCE the number of 24 flutes was standardized in Attica and Asia Minor³⁶, while in Greece it was kept to 20³⁷ and in Syria and Egypt presumably 24³⁸. In Herod's kingdom, so it seems, no standard was kept as in Jericho and Masada 20 flutes for a column shaft were found³⁹, while in Jerusalem there were 24⁴⁰.

The phenomenon of decorating complete or upper part semi-column pilasters with flutes appears for the first time in the 3rd century BCE necropolis of Shatby and that of Moustapha Pasha in Alexandria presented in various tombs façades⁴¹. Semi-column pilasters were carved in the rock imitating decorative half Doric columns, the upper part of which was fluted. Lyttelton states that it is difficult to date the first appearance of the pilaster as a mere decorative element with no structural importance. Doric pilasters decorated the cella wall of the 5th century BCE temple at Delos, while in the late 4th century BCE Corinthian antae decorated an unidentified building near the Asclepieion at Athens. Doric and Corinthian semi-columns fluted pilasters appeared in the necropoleis at Shatby and Mustapha Pasha in Alexandria in well dated tombs of the 3rd century BCE⁴². Since then the phenomenon was adopted and widely spread in the Hellenistic architecture of the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE. The invention of pilasters was according to Lyttelton an important component of baroque façades, as »pilasters represent a complete divorce between structure and appearance and mean that the visual composition of a façade can be built without any limitations imposed by the necessity to combine structure and decoration«⁴³.

Semi-column pilaster Pseudo-Doric capital

A small fragment, 0.27 m wide, 0.20 m high, of a semi-column pilaster capital was found (fig. 7, 6). The fragment consists of graded necking rigs and a quarter round echinus, to which a small piece of an unidentified section (possibly a rosette) was added. The abacus was cut by a square ledge. At the lower part the upper ends of four flutes separated by square fillets were preserved. The damaged, partly preserved element seems to be a fragment of a Pseudo-Doric semi-round pilaster capital⁴⁴. Pseudo Doric capitals with rosettes of a similar type were found in Samaria⁴⁵ and Jerusalem⁴⁶, both of them presumably dated to the Hellenistic period.

35 FISHER ET AL. 2008, 140 fig. 18; PELEG – ROZENBERG 2008, 487–489.

36 PELEG-BARKAT 2007, 140–142; PELEG-BARKAT 2013, 253–254 note 18.

37 ROUX 1961, 334–335.

38 GORDON 1979, 99.

39 FOERSTER 1995, fig. 286.

40 AVIGAD 1983, figs. 178–181.

41 LYTTTELTON 1974, 41–45.

42 MCKENZIE 2007, 80–83.

43 LYTTTELTON 1974, 41. See also MCKENZIE 1993.

44 FISCHER – TAL 2003, 24–25.

45 REISNER ET AL. 1924, fig. 118.1.

46 PELEG-BARKAT 2007, fig. 172.



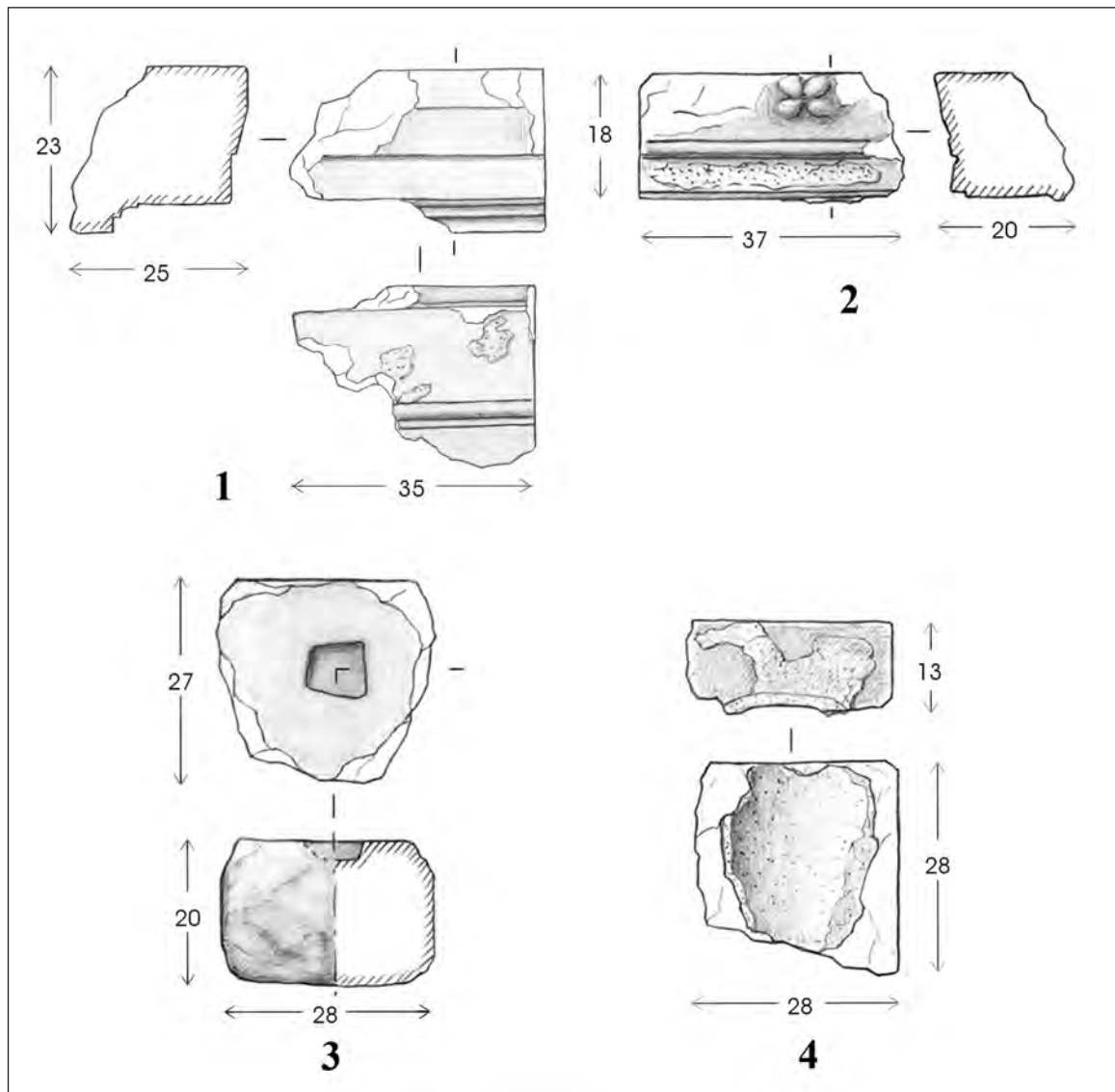


Fig. 8: Architectural elements: 1–2. Cornice fragments; 3–4. Wall blocks.

Cornices

Two elements (**fig. 8, 1–2**) are most probably fragments of cornices of a similar type and height with small variations that might serve the entablature of different parts of the monument. The first (**fig. 8, 1**) seems to be complete in its height (0.23 m) and includes a vertical and beveled fillet, the undersurface is not divided by dentils and ends with a cavetto between fillet stripes. The second (**fig. 8, 2**), preserved at its upper part, has a beveled fillet decorated by a four-leafed stucco rosette and a plain astragal. The undersurface has no dentils' division⁴⁷.

Varia

An unidentified block (**fig. 8, 3**; 0.27 x 0.28 m, 0.20 m high) has a straight face and a square anchoring socket. It seems to have been inserted halfway into a wall.

Another block (**fig. 8, 4**; 0.28 x 0.13 m, 0.28 m high) has two straight sides creating a corner and an inner semi-round face that might have been a masonry block of a wall niche.

⁴⁷ See the Hasmonean cornices from Jericho, PELEG – ROZENBERG 2008, 491–494 ill. 658–662.

Conclusions

The entire assemblage that seems to be rather homogenous in order, style and materials is quite fragmentary and lacks clear indicative and therefore dateable elements. Yet, its types of flutes and number, the assumed Doric order of the column, the plain simple cornices and the white stucco work point to a Hellenistic dating. During the Hellenistic period the architectural choice of preference in the region was the Doric order, commonly used by Phoenicians, Greeks or Edomites⁴⁸. Architectural décor of the Hellenistic period was rather simple and appears to have been influenced mainly by Alexandria on one hand and Asia Minor on the other. Architectural orders applied in the decorative manner like semi-column fluted pilasters were found in various tombs, palaces, villas and temples in the region. To sum, a temple or cultic centre would be the most probable origin of the architectural assemblage at Horvat Turit.

The Pottery from Horbat Turit

by Hanaa Aboud

Introduction

The pottery found in Horbat Turit is dated to the Persian and Hellenistic periods apart from two cooking pot fragments, one dated to the Iron Age and the other to the Roman period, and some flints dated to the Neolithic Pre Pottery Age, collected from the neighbouring surface.

The ceramic vessels will be described chronologically, from open to closed vessels.

The Catalogue

The Iron Age (1)

1 Cooking pot

Locus 104; basket 1023

Light red-brown, many white inclusions

Open cooking pot with elongated rim, triangular in section and with a prominent ridge at its base⁴⁹. At Dor, the parallels originate from a 10th–8th centuries BCE context⁵⁰.



The Persian Period (2–14)

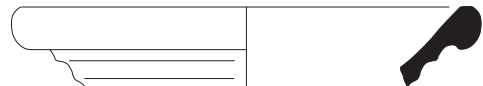
In the excavations at Horbat Turit various fragments of vessels from the Persian period came to light, they included bowls, mortaria, jugs, jars and a figurine head.

Mortaria (2–5)

2 Mortarium

Locus 108; basket 1016-1

Very light brown, various large black and white inclusions



48 PELEG-BARKAT 2007, 56.

49 GILBOA 1995, 8, Type CP 6a–c, fig. 1.1, 18–20.

50 GILBOA 1995, 14, Phase 10 in Area A.



3 Mortarium

Locus 100; basket 1026-2

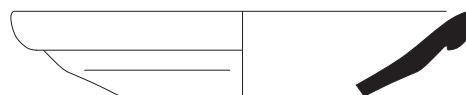
Pink. Surface: white yellowish. Various large white and black inclusions.



4 Mortarium

Locus 100; basket 1000-2

Reddish yellow with light whitish yellow core. Surface: yellow. Few white and black inclusions.



5 Mortarium

Locus 132; basket 1078

Light whitish yellow. Few black inclusions.



The mortaria are made of reddish brown clay in various hues; the rim is everted, the walls are thick and sometimes ribbed externally (2–3), and the base is a high ring foot (5)⁵¹. Mortaria with a ring foot are known only from Israel, dated to the 5th and 4th centuries BCE⁵².

Storage jars (6–11)

6 Storage jar

Locus 100; basket 1026-1

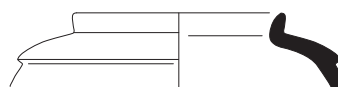
Light orange with few small black and various large white inclusions.



7 Storage jar

Locus 127; basket 1064

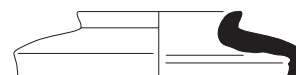
Very light orange with few small black and white inclusions.



8 Storage jar

Locus 117; basket 1037

Yellowish brown with few very small black and white inclusions.



9 Storage jar

Locus 133; basket 1082

Very light yellowish brown with very small black inclusions.



10 Storage jar

Locus 114; basket 1020

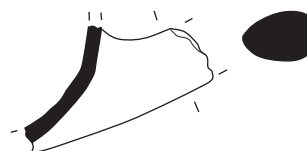
Very pale brown. Surface: light yellow. Small white inclusions.



11 Basket handle

Locus 100; basket 1026-3

Orange-brown with many various large white inclusions. Surface: very light pink-brown.



Storage jars are made of yellowish brown clay in various hues with few very small black inclusions. Popular on coastal sites these Phoenician jars are neckless with a straight shoulder

51 SMITHLINE 2009, 136–138 fig. 4.3.

52 SMITHLINE 2009, 140 fig. 4.3, 9–12; SEGAL ET AL. 2006, 5* fig. 7, 4–12. See also SAPIN 1998 and VILLING 2006.

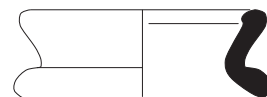
and an everted or nearly straight rim. Parallels from Horbat 'Uza⁵³, Dor⁵⁴ and Tel Ya'oz⁵⁵ are dated to the 5th and 4th centuries BCE. Clay accretions from the shaping and attaching of the handle are a common feature and visible on the basket handle (11).

Ring stand (12)

12 Ring stand

Locus 100; basket 1005-1

Very light yellowish-brown with many various large white inclusions.



The low ring stand comprises a lower, slightly wider section, separated from the everted upper section by a sharp carination. Persian period ring stands at Dor are higher and have different profiles⁵⁶.

Attic ware (13–14)

13 Ring foot of bowl

Locus 127; basket 1071-1

Light red-brown well levigated. Black gloss on both sides of the vessel.



14 Base of lekythos

Locus 115; basket 1021-2

Light brown with few white inclusions. Black gloss on both sides of the vessel.



Imports comprise two ring foot fragments of bowls of different shapes (13)⁵⁷ and the foot of a lekythos (14)⁵⁸. The bowls are covered with a glossy black glaze and the lekythos with a glossy dark brown glaze.

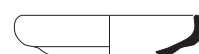
The Hellenistic Period (15–32)

Table ware (15–20)

15 Echinus bowl

Locus 115; basket 1021-1

Very light reddish brown. Int. and upper rim: red slip.



16 Echinus bowl

Locus 111; basket 1033

Very light orange with very small white inclusions. Int.: remains of red slip.



17 Carinated bowl

Locus 105; basket 1018-1



53 SMITHLINE 2009, 138–140 fig. 4.4.

54 STERN 1995, 61–62 fig. 2.8. See also HUMBERT 1991.

55 SEGAL ET AL. 2006, 8*–9* fig. 9, 1–10.

56 STERN 1995, 68 fig. 2.15, 3.

57 SPARKES – TALCOTT 1970, 128, see fig. 8, 757 for a one-handler; fig. 8, 782 for an outturned rim bowl; fig. 8, 829 for an incurving rim bowl.

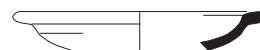
58 SEGAL ET AL. 2006, 16* fig. 12, 9.

Light brown-orange with few white inclusions. Int. and ext.: red slip.

18 Carinated bowl

Locus 127; basket 1071-2

Very light brown with white inclusions. Int. and upper ext.: black slip.



19 Folded rim bowl

Locus 100; basket 1000

Light brown-orange with white inclusions. Int. and upper ext.: red slip.



20 Ring foot of fish plate

Locus 100; basket 1000-3

Light pinkish brown with white inclusions. Int.: red slip.



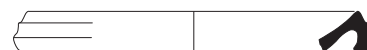
Bowls and plates of different shapes and origin comprise the standard table vessels in Hellenistic times. The two echinus bowls (**15–16**) are present in every ceramic assemblage in the Levant⁵⁹; in Athens they made their first appearance in the 4th century BCE⁶⁰. The small and medium-sized vessels are red-slipped on the inside of the bowl and the upper exterior. The two carinated bowls with an outward flaring rim (**17–18**) of Dor Type BL 7c are common at the site only in the 2nd century BCE⁶¹, **17** is red-slipped, **18** black-slipped. The bowl **19**, red-slipped internally and on the upper exterior, has a flat rim folded inward. Bowls of this type are flat and shallow and are found in assemblages dated to the 2nd century BCE⁶². The ring foot of a red-slipped fish-plate (**20**) with a central depression is attributed to the 3rd–2nd centuries BCE⁶³.

Mortaria (21–22)

21 Mortarium

Locus 134; basket 1077

Light brown red with many small white inclusions.



22 Mortarium

Locus 104; basket 1067

Orange brown with many black and white inclusions of different sizes.



The vessel **21** has a wide profiled, drooping rim. The profiled rim is a 2nd century BCE feature found at Dor and Yokne'am⁶⁴. The mortarium type with rolled rim **22** is the continuation

59 SMITHLINE 2009, 142–143 fig. 4.6, 1–6; BERLIN – STONE 2016, 134. 136–137 figs. 9.6, 6–8 ; 9.10, 12–14; 9.12, 1–5.

60 SPARKES – TALCOTT 1970, 131.

61 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 291 fig. 6.2, 14–19.

62 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 292–293 Type BL 5a, fig. 6.4, 1–9; BERLIN – STONE 2016, figs. 9.4, 11; 9.12, 6.

63 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 292 fig. 6.3, 22–27; SMITHLINE 2009, 142 fig. 4.6, 11; BERLIN – STONE 2016, fig. 9.4, 6–7.

64 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 296 Type BL 18c, fig. 6.10, 11–12; AVISSAR 1996, 51 fig. X.2, 3.

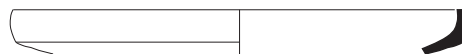
of the mortaria of the Persian period, in Hellenistic contexts they occur at Dor⁶⁵, Yokne‘am⁶⁶ and ‘Akko⁶⁷.

Cooking vessels (23–25)

23 Baking dish

Locus 100; basket 1004

Red with white inclusions of different sizes, some of them very large and also micaceous inclusions.



24 Casserole

Locus 100; basket 1026-4

Brown red with gray core and large and small white inclusions.



25 Casserole

Locus 108; basket 1016-2

Red brown with white inclusions.



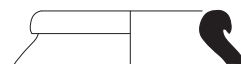
Three cooking vessels have been found at Horbat Turit, an imported baking dish⁶⁸ (23) and two casseroles (24–25). The pan (23) has a simple rim, straight walls and a flat base. Remains of burnishing are visible on the vessel's interior. The casserole (24) has an everted ledge rim with a lid-seat, it was popular in the 2nd century BCE⁶⁹. The second casserole (25) with a nearly flat ledge rim with a lid-seat on the inner edge and two ridges on the exterior belongs to the type with nearly straight walls⁷⁰.

Phoenician storage jars (26)

26 Storage jar

Locus 108; basket 1034

Light brown orange with few dark brown inclusions.



The shape, common on the Phoenician coast, is characterized by a thick rounded rim and a baggy body⁷¹.

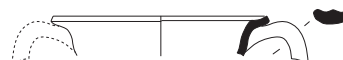
Table amphora (27)

27 Table amphora

Locus 108; basket 1038-1

Very light orange pinkish with white inclusions.

Surface: light brown yellowish.



65 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 295 fig. 6.9, 1–7, Type BL 14b.

66 AVISSAR 1996, 51 fig. X.2, 4–5.

67 BERLIN – STONE 2016, 145 figs. 9–2, 17; 9.7, 4.

68 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 300 fig. 6.63a, 18; BERLIN – STONE 2016, 144–145 fig. 9.2, 10.

69 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 299, Type CP 5, fig. 6.20; SMITHLINE 2009, 144–145 fig. 4.7, 9. Compare also the angled-rim casseroles from ‘Akko, BERLIN – STONE 2016, fig. 9.2, 5–7.

70 See i. e. GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, fig. 6.20, 6; BERLIN – STONE 2006, fig. 9.2, 8.

71 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 311 fig. 6.35; AVSHALOM-GORNI – GETZOV 2002, 78 fig. 5.2, 1; BERLIN – STONE 2016, 146 fig. 9.3, 2–6.

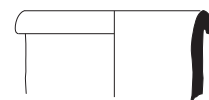
The amphora has a ledge rim with a lid-seat and two double-grooved strap handles starting under the rim⁷².

Transport amphoras (28–32)

28 Imported Amphora

Locus 100; basket 1005-2

Brown red with gray core and few mica and white inclusions.



29 Imported Amphora

Locus 108; basket 1038-3

Brown red with few mica and white inclusions.



30 Imported Amphora

Locus 108; basket 1038-2

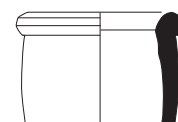
Brown red with gray core and few mica and white inclusions.



31 Rhodian Amphora

Locus 125; basket 1063

Pink light brown with small white inclusions.



32 Pamphylian amphora

Locus 100; basket 1000-1



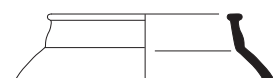
The neck fragments of five imported amphoras came to light. The common feature of three amphoras with mica inclusions (28–30) is the vertical or slightly everted high neck with an externally rounded undercut rim, their origin is unknown⁷³. The other two (31–32) are imports from Rhodes and Pamphylia, the latter is discussed by G. Finkiejsztejn (see below).

The Roman Period (33)

33 Cooking pot

Locus 108; basket 1016-3

Orange brown with various large white inclusions.



The wide-mouthed globular cooking pot has a nearly straight neck with an externally rounded rim. Similar cooking pots are the most common shape in the latest occupation phase at Dor, the late 2nd – early 3rd centuries CE⁷⁴.

In addition, an oval flint sickle blade dated to the Pre-Pottery Neolithic period came to light⁷⁵.

72 For a similar neck shape see an amphora with painted decoration from Dor, GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, fig. 6.33, 10.

73 ARIEL 1990, 86–87 pl. 2, 9. See also the neck profile of an amphora defined as Rhodian from ‘Akko, BERLIN – STONE 2016, fig. 9.3, 9.

74 GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995, 322. 324–325 fig. 6.49, 14.

75 GETZOV ET AL. 2009, 148 fig. 35, 14.

Conclusion

The damage to the podium was so extensive that the ceramics were mostly scattered on the surface. The amount of pottery was rather meagre as the floor of the building has not survived. The fragments collected from the site excavations came mainly from locus 100, others from surface loci. The main pottery assemblage is attributed to the Persian period (4th century BCE) and to the Hellenistic period (2nd century BCE). Additional coincidental finds of no relevance are from the Iron Age (1) and another to the Roman period (33) along with a few flints of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic period.

A Hellenistic Pamphylian Stamp from a Hitherto Unknown Die from Horbat Turit

by Gerald Finkielsztein

One stamp attributed to Pamphylia (southern Turkey) was found on the surface of the site (fig. 9; see Aboud above, no. 32). The association of the two names was hitherto unknown in the corpus of these stamps⁷⁶, therefore this is a new die.

Rectangular stamp

ΕΧΡΑΣ[ίω]
ΔΩΣΙ[θ...]



Fig. 9 : Pamphylian stamped amphora handle.

The use of the digamma (Ϝ) in the Hellenistic period is a feature of the Pamphylian epigraphy. The physical features of both the fragment (rim + handle) and the stamp (script + organization of the inscription) are typical of the amphoras attributed to Pamphylia on the basis of the onomastic.

The stamp itself does not appear in the corpus of Brixhe. The first name is known on funerary stelae and on stamps (14 with two names, 1 alone⁷⁷), in various forms of the nominative and the genitive. The ending -ίω is dialectal, corresponding to the common Greek -ίον. The second name could be a variant of the name Δωσίθ[εος] and is known on three dies with another name⁷⁸. The names could refer to an eponym (yearly magistrate) and a fabricant (managing the workshop), as is the case for stamps of other classes of amphoras.

76 BRIXHE 2012. My thanks to Prof. Claude Brixhe for early information, before the publication of his book.

77 BRIXHE 2012, 406, index.

78 BRIXHE 2012, 405, index.

Pamphylian stamped handles, amphora fragments and amphoras were previously found in Israel: Akko, Gezer, Maresha, and Nessana⁷⁹.

V. Grace suggested that Pamphylian amphoras were not stamped »before about the second quarter of the first century BCE; although the possibility [of earlier stamping of the Pamphylian amphoras] is not excluded«⁸⁰. This assumption was based on the fact that the few dated contexts that produced Pamphylian stamps also included 1st century BCE material. The context of Nessana gives a date around the end of the 2nd – beginning of the 1st centuries BCE for the type of Pamphylian amphora similar to the examples from Maresha. The latter confirm an earlier dating, at least in the last but one decade of the 2nd century BCE, although three (not so) late Rhodian amphora stamps found by Macalister⁸¹ raise a very slight doubt since they cannot be interpreted as evidence for a significant settlement after 108 / 107 BCE⁸². So is the case for the context of Gezer where, although the bulk of the Rhodian amphora stamps can be dated before ca. 125 BCE, at least two examples may be dated in the end of the second-first quarter of the 1st century BCE⁸³. C. Brixhe, commenting on rubbings of Pamphylian stamps from Israel that G. Finkielsztein provided him with, noted that the names on Pamphylian amphora stamps are very similar, in all respect, to the majority of the funerary inscriptions from Aspendos, dated in the 2nd – 1st centuries BCE. Therefore, considering the large quantity of eponyms (leading yearly magistrates) and fabricants, he considers that V. Grace's chronology is both too late and too narrow⁸⁴.

Date: second quarter of the 2nd to end of 1st centuries BCE.

Terracotta Figurine from Horbat Turit

by Adi Erlich

The fragment of a terracotta figurine was found at Horbat Turit, in locus L104, on the north-west corner of the podium. The figurine is made of light reddish clay with some grits, and is moldmade at the front and plain at the back. The surface of the figurine is worn and smeared at the sides, and attests to a poor workmanship and to a use of an old-generation mould (figs. 10–11)⁸⁵.

The fragment depicts a woman's head. The worn surface does not allow a detailed description of the face, but the straight nose and prominent chin are still visible. The gender of the head is detected by the headdress and coiffure. A high band-like headdress is crowning the head, probably a diadem (the Greek *stephane*). Some grooves on the top of the head hint at a melon coiffure, a typical women's hairdo in the Hellenistic period⁸⁶.

79 Akko: Courthouse Site excavations: FINKIELSZTEJN forthcoming 1.; – Gezer: MACALISTER 1912, 356 no. 175. 364; – Maresha: MACALISTER 1901, 134–135 no. 237 = IAA storerooms Reg.-No. PAM P 1771; ARIEL – FINKIELSZTEJN 2003, 146 Pa 1; FINKIELSZTEJN forthcoming 2; – Nessana: GRACE 1962, 126–127.

80 GRACE 1973, 192–195.

81 MACALISTER 1901, 36–37 no. 80 = IAA storerooms Reg. No. PAM P 1781. 142–143 no. 304 = IAA storerooms Reg. No. PAM P 702. 396 no. 321, not retrieved.

82 For the date of the abandonment of the site see FINKIELSZTEJN 1998, 33–38 and *passim*.

83 MACALISTER 1912, 353 no. 34 (see GRACE 1962, 113). 357 no. 208 (see GRACE – SAVVATIANOU-PÉTROPOULAKOU 1970, 309 E 23).

84 Email dated November 8, 2002; see now BRIXHE 2012, 23–25.

85 Production of moldmade terracottas involves sometimes the creation of a mould from a figurine, a figurine from a mould, and so on. The older generations are smaller and more blurred.

86 THOMPSON 1963, 38–39.



Fig. 10–11 : Front and side view of the figurine.

According to the technique, style and iconography the head should be dated to the Hellenistic period. Women's head are common in Hellenistic sites in the region. Heads with melon coiffure were revealed at Tel Dor⁸⁷, Samaria⁸⁸ and Tel Beth She'an⁸⁹. A woman's head crowned with diadem was found at Tel Dor⁹⁰ and Samaria⁹¹. Such heads are often part of women figurines, standing in different compositions. A diadem is typical of Aphrodite but not limited to her image, and therefore we cannot determine if the figure is divine or mortal.

The figurine could have been an isolated item brought to the assumed shrine like the bell and jewelry found on the podium, but more likely it might be a reminiscent of a nearby favissa which was not found. Favissae with terracottas are known from Hellenistic Phoenicia, such as the shrine at Kharayeb near Tyre⁹² and assemblages of figurines from Akko⁹³.

87 ERlich 2010, 123. 173 no. 16.

88 REISNER ET AL. 1924, pl. 76 fig. e; CROWFOOT ET AL. 1957, pl. 12, 5.

89 ERlich 2006, 621 no. 18.1.

90 ERlich 2010, 124. 174 no. 22.

91 REISNER ET AL. 1924, pl. 76 figs. i–j; CROWFOOT ET AL. 1957, pl. 12, 2.

92 CHÉHAB 1951–1954.

93 ERlich 2009, 43–47.

Metal Objects of Horbat Turit

by Walid Atrash and Gabriel Mazor

The excavations yielded a few metal objects that included an arrowhead, a ring, a small bell and part of an earring, all of which were presumably related to the Hellenistic structure, along with a uniform button, a coin and a nail of later periods.

1 Arrowhead –bronze (L117, B1036; **fig. 12**)

L. 51.23 mm, W. 19.34 mm, 10.81 mm thick, weight 18.71 g.

Technique: casting.

Perfect condition.

Arrowhead with wide pointed wings and a central pronounced spine on both sides that ends with a bulge. It has a long tanged and a thick point.



Fig. 12 : Arrow head (M 1 : 1).

According to O. Tal that type of arrowheads finds its origins in Greece even before the Hellenistic period⁹⁴. Ca. 100 of them were found in Phoenician Acre, dated to the Hellenistic period⁹⁵. They were also found at Shiqmona⁹⁶, Mt. Gerizim⁹⁷ and Tel Michal⁹⁸, Gezer⁹⁹, Bet Zur¹⁰⁰ and in the citadel at Jerusalem¹⁰¹, all dated to the Hellenistic period.

2 Finger-ring – bronze (L100, B1003; **fig. 13**)

L. 19.52 mm, W. 11.88 mm, 2.93 mm thick, ring dm. 19.70 mm.

Technique: engraving.

Perfect condition.

Male dressed figure, presumably bearded, seated on a throne turned to the left, head crowned or wearing an unidentified object that might be a lion skin. The left feat is covered by a garment, the right naked, wearing shoes. The right hand is raised in a gesture of adoration or blessing or holding an unclear object, the left holds a worn long object that might have been a scepter. The throne rests on a built podium or rock formation. In front of the figure in the left field there is a club.



Fig. 13 : Finger-ring (M 2 : 1).

The posture most certainly is an indication that a deity is depicted. Silver coins of Acre dated to the 2nd century BCE portray Zeus seated on a throne turning left with Nike in his right hand and a scepter in his left¹⁰².

94 TAL 2006, 321–322.

95 DOTHAN 1976, 73.

96 ELGAVISH 1974, 52 fig. 62, 153–156.

97 MAGEN 2000, 118.

98 HERZOG ET AL. 1989, 269 fig. 25.1, 15.

99 DEVER 1974, 368–369. 372; GITIN 1990, pl. 215, 31–33. 38–39.

100 SELLERS 1968, 84 pl. 43b.1.

101 SIVAN – SOLAR 1994, 174.

102 HOUGHTON 1983, nos. 778–784; HOUGHTON – SPAER 1998, nos. 1150–1155; PRICE 1991.

Coins with similar depictions were also attributed to the reign of Demetrius II (130–125 BCE) and to Cleopatra Thea¹⁰³. Coins of Alexander from Lampsacus, Pergamum, Erythrae, Cos, as well as Aradus and Tyre in the Phoenician region depict Zeus seated on a throne in the same posture with a club in the left hand¹⁰⁴. The scene might therefore depict Zeus or Heracles-Melqart, both of which were worshiped at Ptolemais¹⁰⁵ and elsewhere in Phoenicia during the Hellenistic period¹⁰⁶.

3 Bell – bronze (L125, B1047; **fig. 14**)

Dm. 21.03 mm.

Technique: casting.

Two semi-hemispherical parts with a very thin wall. The upper part has the remains of a hinge, the lower has a 1.5 cm long slot with 0.6 cm round holes on both its sides.



Fig. 14: Bell (M 1 : 1).

4 Jewellery – Silver? (L125, B1047; **fig. 15**)

L. 12.17 mm, ball dm. 6.88 mm.

Technique: casting.

A cast ball with a small attached ring presumably part of an earring or necklace.



Fig. 15 : Jewellery (M 2 : 1).

5 Horseshoe nail – iron (L125, B1063)

L. 40.63 mm, W. 5.36 mm, head D. 17.9 mm

A regular horseshoe nail, many of which were found at the site in the past. They most probably belonged to a mounted regiment of Napoleon's army that was stationed at the site during the siege of Acre¹⁰⁷.

6 Musket bullets – iron (L100, B1002. L104, B1029)

Dm. 16.34, weight 24.33 g;

Dm. 13.49 mm (4.72 mm projection), weight 15.06 g.;

Dm. 15.95 mm, weight 23.44 g.

Three regular musket bullets of various size and weight of which several were found at the site in the past, most probably ammunition of one of Napoleon's regiments stationed at the site during the siege of Acre¹⁰⁸.

7 Button – bronze (L100, B1001; **fig. 16**)

Dm. 17.21 mm

Technique: casting.

A uniform button of Napoleon army, passe-partout button type¹⁰⁹.



Fig. 16 :
Uniform button
(M 1 : 1).

103 HOUGHTON 1983, nos. 801–802. 804. 806; HOUGHTON – SPAER 1998, 2264. 2471–2473.

104 PRICE 1991, 2. 554 Aradus 3344A, Tyre 3562.

105 AVI-YONAH 1959, 1–12 ; APPLEBAUM 1986.

106 BONNET 1997; BONNET 1998.

107 BERMAN 1999, 54.

108 BERMAN 1999.

109 BERMAN 1999, pl. 1 fig. A.

Bibliography

- AL MAQDISSI – BENECH 2009 M. Al Maqdissi – C. Benech, The Spatial Organization of the Phoenician City of Amrit, *Archéosciences Suppl.* 33, 2009, 209–211
- AMY – GROSS 1979 R. Amy – P. Gross, La Maison carée Nîmes, *Gallia Suppl.* 38 (Paris 1979)
- APPLEBAUM 1986 S. Applebaum, Excavations at the Post Office Site at Acre, in: M. Yedaya (ed.), *Antiquities of Western Galilee* (Tel Aviv 1986) 261–265 (Hebrew)
- ARIEL 1990 D. T. Ariel, Excavations at the City of David 1978–1985 Directed by Yigal Shiloh II. Imported Stamped Amphora Handles, Coins, Worked Bone and Ivory, and Glass, *Qedem* 30 (Jerusalem 1990)
- ARIEL – FINKIELSZTEJN 2003 D. T. Ariel – G. Finkielsztejn, Stamps and Imported Amphoras, in: A. Kloner, Maresha Excavations Final Report 1. Subterranean Complexes 21, 44, 70, *IAA Report* 17 (Jerusalem 2003) 137–151
- AVIGAD 1983 N. Avigad, *Discovering Jerusalem* (Nashville 1983)
- AVIGAD 1993 N. Avigad, Makmish, in: *NEAHL* 3, 1993, 932–934
- AVISSAR 1996 M. Avissar, The Medieval Pottery, in: A. Ben-Tor – M. Avissar – Y. Portugali, *Yoque'am* 1. The Late Periods, *Qedem Reports* 3 (Jerusalem 1996) 48–59
- AVI-YONAH 1959 M. Avi-Yonah, Syrian Gods at Ptolemais-Acco, *IEJ* 9, 1959, 1–12
- AVSHALOM-GORNI – GETZOV 2002 D. Avshalom-Gorni – N. Getzov, Phoenicians and Jews: a Ceramic Case-Study, in: A. M. Berlin – A. Overman (eds.), *The First Jewish Revolt. Archaeology, History and Ideology* (London 2002) 74–83
- BERLIN – STONE 2016 A. M. Berlin – P. J. Stone, The Hellenistic and Early Roman Pottery, in: M. Hartal – D. Syon – E. Stern – A. Tatcher, *'Akko* 2. The 1991–1998 Excavations. The Early Period, *IAA Report* 60 (Jerusalem 2016) 133–202
- BERMAN 1999 A. Berman, The Detroye Outpost: An Outpost on the Siege Perimeter of Acre, in: A. Shmuelevitz (ed.), *Napoleon and the French in Egypt and the Holy Land 1798–1801, Articles Presented at the 2nd International Congress of Napoleonic Studies Israel July 4–11, 1999* (Istanbul 1999) 51–58
- BONNET 1988 C. Bonnet, Melqart, cultes et mythes de l'Héraclès Tyrien en Méditerranée, *Studia Phoenicia* 8 (Leuven 1988)
- BONNET 1992 C. Bonnet, Héraclès en Orient: interprétations syncrétismes, in: C. Bonnet – C. Jourdain-Annequin (eds.), *Héraclès d'une rive à l'autre de la méditerranée bilas et Perspectives, Actes de la Table Ronde de Roma 15–16 Septembre 1989* (Bruxelles 1992) 167–172
- BONNET 1997 C. Bonnet, s.v. Melqart, *LIMC* VIII.1 (1997) 830–834
- BOSSON 2013 A. Bosson, A Phoenician Temple Buried in the Archives. <http://www.nature.com/nmiddleeast/2013/131002/full/nmiddleeast.2013.170.html>
- BRIXHE 2012 C. Brixhe, Timbres amphoriques de Pamphylie, *Etudes Alexandrines* 23, *AmphorAlex* 2 (Alexandria 2012)
- CHÉHAB 1951–1954 M. H. Chéhab, Les terres cuites de Kharayeb, *BMB* 10–11, 1951–1954
- CONDER – KITCHENER 1882 C. R. Conder – H. H. Kitchenner, *The Survey of Western Palestine. Memoirs of Topography, Orography, Hydrography and Archaeology* 2 (London 1882)
- CROWFOOT ET AL. 1957 J. W. Crowfoot – G. M. Crowfoot – K. M. Kenyon, *Samaria-Sebaste* 3. The Objects from Samaria (London 1957)
- DEVER 1974 W. G. Dever, *Gezer* 2. Report of the 1967–1970 Seasons in Fields I and II (Jerusalem 1974)

- DOTHAN 1976 M. Dothan, The Fortifications of Ptolemais, *Qadmoniot* 9.2–3 (34–35), 1976, 71–74 (Hebrew)
- DUNAND – DURU 1962 M. Dunand – R. Duru, Oumm el-'Amed: une ville de l'époque hellénistique aux échelles de Tyr (Paris 1962)
- DUNAND – SALIBY 1985 M. Dunand – N. Saliby, Le temple d'Amrith dans la Pérée d'Aradus (Paris 1985)
- ELGAVISH 1974 J. Elgavish, Shiqmona 2. The Hellenistic Period Stratum H 1963–1970 (Haifa 1974) (Hebrew)
- ERLICH 2006 A. Erlich, Hellenistic and Byzantine Terracotta Figurines, in: A. Mazar (ed.), Excavations at Tel Beth-Shean 1989–1996, 1. The Beth-Shean Valley Archaeological Project 1 (Jerusalem 2006) 616–625
- ERLICH 2009 A. Erlich, The Art of Hellenistic Palestine, *BARIntSer* 2010 (Oxford 2009)
- ERLICH 2010 A. Erlich, Figurines, Sculpture and Minor Art of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods, in: E. Stern, Excavations at Dor, Figurines, Cult Object and Amulets, 1980–2000 Seasons (Jerusalem 2010) 117–212
- FINKIELSZTEJN 1998 G. Finkielsztejn, More Evidence on John Hyrcanus I's Conquests: Lead Weight and Amphora Stamps, *BAIAS* 16, 1998, 33–63
- FINKIELSZTEJN forthcoming 1 G. Finkielsztejn, 'Akko 4. The 1991–1998 Excavations: The Stamped Amphora Handles, *IAA Report* (Jerusalem)
- FINKIELSZTEJN forthcoming 2 G. Finkielsztejn, Amphoras and Amphora Stamps (Seasons 1989–2000). Maresha Excavations Final Report Directed by Amos Kloner, *IAA Report* (Jerusalem)
- FISCHER – TAL 2003 M. Fischer – O. Tal. Architectural Decoration in Ancient Israel in Hellenistic Times. Some Aspects of Hellenization, *ZDPV* 119, 2003, 19–37
- FISCHER ET AL. 2008 M. Fischer – I. Roll – O. Tal, Persian and Hellenistic Remains at Tel Ya'oz, *TelAvivJA* 35, 2008, 123–163
- FOERSTER 1995 G. Foerster, Masada. The Yigael Yadin Excavations 1963–1965. Final Reports 5. Art and Architecture (Jerusalem 1995)
- FRANKEL 1988 R. Frankel, Topographical Notes on the Territory of Acre in the Crusader Period, *IEJ* 38, 1988, 249–272
- FRANKEL 1997 R. Frankel, The Sanctuary from the Persian Period at Mount Mizpe Yamim, *Qadmoniot* 113, 1997, 46–53 (Hebrew)
- FRANKEL ET AL. 2001 R. Frankel – N. Getzov – M. Aviam – A. Degani, Settlement Dynamics and Regional Diversity in Ancient Upper Galilee. Archaeological Survey of Upper Galilee, *IAA Report* 14 (Jerusalem 2001)
- FRIEDHEIM 2000 E. Friedheim, The Syrian Pagan Cults of Ptolemais-Acco during the Hellenistic and Roman Period, in: Jerusalem and Eretz Israel – Arie Kindler Volume (Ramat Gan and Tel Aviv 2000) 89–100 (Hebrew, English Abstract p. 104*)
- GETZOV ET AL. 2009 N. Getzov – O. Barzilai – G. Dosseur – A. Eirikh-Rose – I. Ktalav – O. Marder – N. Marom – I. Milevski, Nahal Betzet II and Ard el Samra: Two Late Prehistoric Sites and Settlement Patterns in the Akko Plain, *Journal of the Israel Prehistoric Society* 39, 2009, 81–158
- GILBOA 1995 A. Gilboa, The Typology and Chronology of the Iron Age Pottery and the Chronology of the Iron Ages Assemblages, in: E. Stern, Excavations at Dor, Final Report IB. Areas A and C: The Finds, *Qedem Reports* 2 (Jerusalem 1995) 1–50
- GITIN 1990 S. Gitin, Gezer III: A Ceramic Typology of the Late Iron II, Persian and Hellenistic Periods at Tel Gezer (Jerusalem 1990)
- GORDON 1979 R. Gordon, Late Hellenistic Wall Decoration of Tel Anafa, MA Thesis Submitted to the University of Missouri (Ann Arbor MI 1979)



- GRACE 1962 V. R. Grace, Stamped Handles of Commercial Amphoras, in: H. D. Colt, Excavations at Nessana (Auja Hafir, Palestine) 1 (London 1962) 106–130
- GRACE 1973 V. R. Grace, Imports from Pamphylia, *BCH Suppl.* 1, 1973, 83–208
- GRACE – SAVVATIANOU-
PÉTROPOULAKOU 1970 V. R. Grace – M. Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou, Les timbres amphoriques, in: P. Bruneau, L'îlot de la maison des comédiens, *Délos* 27 (Paris 1970) 277–382
- GUÉRIN 1974 M. V. Guérin, Description géographique, historique et archéologique de Palestine 2 (Paris 1874)
- GUZ-ZILBERSTEIN 1995 B. Guz-Zilberstein, The Typology of the Hellenistic Coarse Ware and Selected Loci of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods, in: E. Stern, Excavations at Dor, Final Report 1 B. Areas A and C. The Finds, Qedem Reports 2 (Jerusalem 1995) 289–434
- HERZOG ET AL. 1989 Z. Herzog – G. Rapp Jr. – O. Negbi, Excavations at Tel Michal, Israel (Minneapolis 1989)
- HOUGHTON 1983 A. Houghton, Coins of the Seleucid Empire from the Collection of Arthur Houghton, Ancient Coins in North American Collections 4 (New York 1983)
- HOUGHTON – SPAER 1998 A. Houghton – A. Spaer, *SNG Israel* 1. The Arnold Spaer Collection of Seleucid Coins (London 1998)
- HUMBERT 1991 J.-B. Humbert, Essai de classification des amphores dites à anses de panier, *RB* 98, 1991, 574–590
- KAMLAH 2008 J. Kamlah, Die Bedeutung der phönizischen Temple von Umm el-Amed für die Religionsgeschichte der Levante in vorhellenistischer Zeit, in: M. Witte – J. F. Diehl (eds.), *Israeliten und Phönizier. Ihre Beziehungen im Spiegel der Archäologie und der Literatur des Alten Testaments und seiner Umwelt* (Fribourg/Göttingen 2008) 125–164
- LANDAU 1961 Y. H. Landau, A Greek Inscription from Acre, *IEJ* 11, 1961, 118–126
- LERER 2006 Y. Lerer, Development Survey of Judeida-Macher Southern Residence. Unpublished Internal IAA Report (Jerusalem 2006) (Hebrew)
- LYTTELTON 1974 M. Lyttelton, Baroque Architecture in Classical Antiquity (London 1974)
- MACALISTER 1901 R. A. S. Macalister, Amphora Handles with Greek Stamps from Tell Sandahannah, *PEFQS* 33, 1901, 25–43. 124–144. 394–397
- MACALISTER 1912 R. A. S. Macalister, The Excavations of Gezer 1–3 (London 1912)
- MAGEN 2000 Y. Magen, Mt. Gerizim – A Temple City, *Qadmoniot* 33.2 (120), 2000, 74–118 (Hebrew)
- MCKENZIE 1993 J. McKenzie, Alexandria and the Origins of Baroque Architecture, in: *Alexandria and Alexandrianism. Papers Delivered at a Symposium Organized by the J. Paul Getty Museum and Held at the Museum, April 22–25 1993* (Malibu CA 1996) 109–125
- MCKENZIE 2007 J. McKenzie, The Architecture of Alexandria and Egypt c. 300 BC to AD 700 (New Haven 2007)
- MERITT 1969 L. S. Meritt, The Geographical Distribution of Greek and Roman Ionic Bases, *Hesperia* 38, 1969, 186–204
- MIEULET – DERRIEN 1870 M. M. Mieulet – M. F. Derrien, Levés en Galilée, faisant suite à la carte du Liban de l'État-Major Français (Paris 1870)
- NITSCHKE 2011 J. L. Nitschke, 'Hybrid' Art, Hellenism and the Study of Acculturation in the Hellenistic East: The Case of Umm El-'Amed in Phoenicia, in: A. Kouremenos – S. Chandrasekaran – R. Rossi (eds.), *From Pella to Gandhara. Hybridisation and Identity in the Art and Architecture of the Hellenistic East*, *BARIntSer* 2221 (Oxford 2011) 87–104

- PELEG – ROZENBERG 2008 O. Peleg – S. Rozenberg, Stuccowork in the Herodian Palaces, in: S. Rozenberg, Hasmonean and Herodian Palaces at Jericho. Final Report of the 1973–1987 Excavations 4. The Decoration of Herod's Third Palace at Jericho (Jerusalem 2008) 475–522
- PELEG-BARKAT 2007 O. Peleg-Barkat, The Herodian Architectural Decoration in Light of the Finds from the Temple Mound Excavations, Ph.D. Thesis. The Hebrew University (Jerusalem 2007) (Hebrew)
- PELEG-BARKAT 2013 O. Peleg-Barkat, The Architectural Decoration from the Hasmonean and Herodian Palaces at Jericho and Cypros, in: R. Bar-Nathan – Y. Gärtner, The Hasmonean and Herodian Palaces at Jericho. Final Report of the 1973–1987 Excavations (Jerusalem 2013) 235–269
- PRICE 1991 M. J. Price, The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus. A British Museum Catalogue 2 (London 1991)
- REISNER ET AL. 1924 G. A. Reisner – C. S. Fisher – D. G. Lyon, Harvard Excavations at Samaria 1908–1910 (Cambridge MA 1924)
- REY 1883 E. B. Rey, Les colonies Franques de Syrie aux XII et XIII siècles (Paris 1883)
- ROUX 1961 G. Roux, L'architecture de l'Argolide aux IV et III siècles avant J.-C. (Paris 1961)
- SAPIN 1998 J. Sapin, Mortaria. Un lot inédit de Tell Keisan. Essai d'interprétation fonctionnelle, *Transeuphratène* 16, 1998, 87–120
- SCRANTON – THOMPSON 1943 R. I. Scranton – H. A. Thompson, Stoas and City Walls on the Pnyx, *Hesperia* 12, 1943, 272–283
- SEGAL ET AL. 2006 O. Segal – R. Kletter – I. Ziffer, A Persian-Period Building from Tel Ya'oz (Tell Ghaza), *Atiqot* 52, 2006, 1*–24* (Hebrew, English Summary p. 203)
- SELLERS 1968 O. R. Sellers, The 1957 Excavations at Beth Zur, *AASOR* 38 (Cambridge MA 1968)
- SEYRIG 1962 H. Seyrig, Antiquités Syriennes. Divinities de Ptolémaïs, *Syria* 39, 1962, 193–211
- SHARON 1987 I. Sharon, Phoenician and Greek Ashlar Construction Techniques at Tel Dor, Israel, *BASOR* 267, 1987, 21–42
- SHOE 1965 L. Shoe, Etruscan and Republican Roman Mouldings (Rome 1965)
- SIVAN – SOLAR 1994 R. Sivan – G. Solar, Excavations in the Jerusalem Citadel 1980–1988, in: H. Geva (ed.), *Ancient Jerusalem Revealed* (Jerusalem 1994) 168–176
- SMITHLINE 2009 H. Smithline, Horbat 'Uza: The 1991 Excavations 1. The Early Periods, *IAA Report* 41 (Jerusalem 2009)
- SPARKES – TALCOTT 1970 B. A. Sparkes – L. Talcott, Black and Plain Pottery of the 6th, 5th and 4th Centuries B.C., *Agora* 12 (Princeton 1970)
- STERN 1995 E. Stern, Local Pottery of the Persian Period, in: E. Stern, Excavations at Dor, Final Report 1 B. Areas A and C. The Finds, *Qedem Reports* 2 (Jerusalem 1995) 51–92
- STUCKY 2005 R. A. Stucky, Das Eschmun-Heiligtum von Sidon. Architektur und Inschriften (Basel 2005)
- TAL 2006 O. Tal, The Archaeology of Hellenistic Palestine. Between Tradition and Renewal (Jerusalem 2006) (Hebrew)
- THOMPSON 1963 D. B. Thompson, Troy, Supplementary Monograph 3. The Terracotta Figurines of the Hellenistic Period (Princeton 1963)
- VILLING 2006 A. Villing, Drab Bowls for Apollo. The Mortaria of Naukratis and Exchange in the Archaic Eastern Mediterranean, in: A. Villing – U. Schlotzhauer (eds.), *Naukratis. Greek Diversity in Egypt. Studies on East Greek Pottery and Exchange in the Eastern Mediterranean*, British Museum Research Publication 162 (London 2006) 31–46

