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GLAZED POTTERY *by* NICHOLAS TOLL *with* TECHNOLOGI-  
CAL NOTES *by* F. R. MATSON. 1943.

FINAL REPORT IV, PART II. THE TEXTILES *by* R. PFISTER  
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Inv. SER 276

THE  
Excavations at Dura-Europos

CONDUCTED BY  
YALE UNIVERSITY AND THE FRENCH ACADEMY  
OF INSCRIPTIONS AND LETTERS

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OF THE NINTH SEASON OF WORK  
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EDITED BY  
M. I. Rostovtzeff  
A. R. Bellinger, F. E. Brown, and C. B. Welles

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PART II  
The Necropolis  
N. P. Toll

NEW HAVEN · YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS  
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## INTRODUCTION

*General Description*

THE Necropolis of Dura is situated close to the western wall of the city, on a barren, stony plateau stretching from the northern wadi to the southern, and expanding even beyond the latter (Pl. I). It covers a space of about a kilometer in length, varying from 350 to 500 meters in breadth. There are about 950 catacombs scattered all over this space in a most desultory way, not to mention individual graves. There must be in addition about a hundred catacombs that have been buried under the earth from the excavations made in the town. The graves are denser closest to the wall and become more dispersed the further they lie from the city.

The Necropolis kept growing during the centuries, extending its dwellings of the dead along the principal roads, always further away from the city. It is to be presumed that the banks of the wadi had also been used for catacombs, but in the course of two millennia the edges have been washed away many times by the winter rains. The area occupied by the Necropolis is separated from the desert by a low earthen wall (Pl. I) with an entrance, still visible, protected on the side of the Necropolis by another very short wall. These must have been built by the Persian army during the siege of Dura to protect the Persian camp against possible sorties of the enemy at night and from the soil of the Necropolis, which was considered impure.<sup>1</sup> A similar protective wall was also built around Hatra.<sup>2</sup>

At the present time individual graves are clearly visible on the surface of the earth, marked either by low tumuli, flattened by wind and rain, by remnants of round or square stone walls used formerly as supports of the tumulus, or by sharp cavities caused by entrances to catacombs that have caved in. The undulation of the surface becomes particularly clear after a rain, when the difference of structure and color between the stony, rosy soil of the desert and the greyish tumuli is apparent. Many of these tumuli have been cut through by trenches that the French legionaries dug in 1922 while attempting to excavate the Necropolis.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Remains of other walls at Dura farther out in the desert are not adequately explained and complicate the problem of the one under discussion.

<sup>2</sup> W. Andrae, *Hatra*, Leipzig, 1908-12, Vol. II, Pl. I.

<sup>3</sup> See the general description of the Dura Necropolis by F. Cumont, *Fouilles de Doura*

Though the stone walls supporting the tumuli are in many cases discernible without any excavation, they are often hidden under the present surface of the desert. The exact ratio between square and round tumuli could not be established without investigating all the tumuli of the Necropolis. So far as the walls are visible, round and square tumuli are approximately equal in number. Most of the tombs have only a plain tumulus without any walls. The purpose of the walls, square or round, was to define the size and shape of the tumulus formed by the calcareous loam accumulating during the hewing of the catacomb.

The walls are never high, and their circumference, as well as the size of the tumulus, is in direct proportion to the cubic capacity of the catacomb. The best preserved tumulus, which surmounts Tomb 36 (Pl. XXXI, 2), shows no attempt at any architectural embellishment of its top; it is convex, but was probably conical in its original shape. The walls are made of irregular stones set in plaster mortar.

In addition to the predominant type of underground catacomb burials marked by tumuli, there are recorded eight foundations or remains of funeral towers of that common type which is to be met all over the middle Euphrates. The temple in the Necropolis can hardly be considered as belonging to it or having any relation to any burial ritual.<sup>4</sup>

The barren plateau is formed by several horizontal layers of sedimentary formation. The upper layer, from 80 to 150 cm. deep, is of pinkish siliceous limestone ( $\text{CaCO}_3$  plus grains  $\text{SiO}_2$ ), covered with a layer, 20-30 cm. deep, of sand with small stones of irregular form, resulting from the crumbling, under the influence of winds and rain, of the lower limestone layer. Under this hard stone surface lies a softer stratum of calcareous loam and gypsum from 4 to 5 meters thick. Still deeper we find layers of crystalline gypsum. The stratum of calcareous loam, sometimes harder and sometimes softer, is an exceedingly favorable material for cutting out burial chambers.

Tombs marked on the surface of the earth by tumuli and easily accessible have been systematically plundered, presumably during all the time the town existed, but especially during the siege of Dura by the Persians. Through the open entrances the catacombs, gradually filled up with sand and mud, were damaged by rains, and collapsed in part or completely.

*Europos* (1922-1923). Paris, Geuthner, 1926, "La Nécropole," p. 273. Of several catacombs excavated by Col. Renard the plans of three have been published, see: Cumont, Pls. CI, CII, CIII.

<sup>4</sup> *Rep. VII-VIII*, pp. 310-316.

When, during the season of 1934, Tombs 2, 3 and 4 were excavated in the north-western corner of the Necropolis, the catacombs proved to be completely filled with earth, and the stone slabs protecting the entrances were broken. Bones and potsherds had been thrown out of the loculi and were scattered about the floor of the central chamber, mixed and covered with sand. The same condition was observed when other open catacombs, only partly filled with sand, were cleaned. The process of excavating such plundered tombs filled with earth was a rather thankless task. The few remains of objects pertaining to burials were all mixed and broken. An almost complete absence of inscriptions made it impossible to date these monuments.

Our attention was therefore concentrated on a low mound (about 4 meters high) of debris and rubbish which lay exactly opposite the Main Gate, starting at a distance of 70 meters from it and expanding toward the west in a stretched irregular form, 230 meters in length and about 160 meters in breadth in its widest eastern part. The supposition that it might cover part of the Necropolis and might have thus protected some of the tombs from being plundered was proved true by excavations of the 1934-37 seasons. Part of the mound was removed and, among the 52 catacombs disclosed under the surface thus cleared, two were found intact and several only partially disturbed by robbers.

The mound of debris at its highest part is about 4 m. above the ancient level of the plateau in the area of Tombs 6, 22, 27, 40 (Pl. II), and slopes gradually to the present level of the desert. Wind and rain have altered the original limits of the mound and have slightly expanded them to the north, where at present the mound is lower but more widely spread. The demarcation line in the north probably ran between Tomb 55 and Tomb 16, so that Tombs 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 31, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 were not completely protected by the accumulation of earth and debris and may have been still in use and accessible at a time when other catacombs had already been covered.

The rubbish forming the mound is dust and sand, alternating with layers of ash and cinders, as well as great quantities of potsherd and pieces of plaster. The stratiform structure is proof of its gradual growth. The rubbish, ash, and cinders that were carried out of Dura's baths accumulated here during scores of years. Large masses of charcoal and cinders may have been formed in Roman times by burial fires; the sherds of pottery found amidst the debris do not testify to any great antiquity. The stratigraphic analysis of the material in layers 50 cm. thick does not give

any better results or any new data. The type of pottery is not different from that usually found in the upper layers of excavations made in the town itself. Taking into consideration the stability and invariability of the common types of Dura's pottery, it is not to be expected that these potsherds would enable us to date the origins of the deposits in which they were found.

Coins found in considerable numbers in the thick of the mound belong to the times of Seleucus I down to Gordian III, but their chronological relationship does not correspond to the depth of the layers. Since the earth was brought from the city, it is easy to understand how coins of earlier periods found their place in relatively recent layers of the mound. Later on the regularity of the formation of the layers was disturbed by numerous burials in graves made in the mound, some of which went so deep as to reach the original level of the desert. The numismatic material that was discovered gives no clue to the chronology of these formations.

Of the coins found in the tombs lying under the central part of the mound, the most recent was a bronze coin of Trajan in Tomb 40, placed approximately in the center of the mound, under a layer of rubbish 4 meters thick. This coin, dated 116-17, proves that about the year 120 A.D. the tombs were still accessible and were not yet covered with rubbish. All the other identifiable coins coming from the catacombs belong to earlier periods. It would be safer to place the formation of this accumulation of rubbish at an even later date, that of the establishment of the Roman power over the city in the year 165 A.D. This conjecture is partly confirmed by the discovery on the level of the ancient ground and particularly on the steps of Tomb Tower 3 of ossuaries containing cremated bones—a type of burial probably introduced by the Roman soldiers. The formation of this mound can probably be explained by measures taken by the Romans for the purpose of clearing the town when they occupied it, or by citizens engaged in the restoration of the city after the earthquake in 160 A.D.

#### *Single Burials*

During all the time of the formation of the mound of debris, as well as after it had been completed, this part of the Necropolis was used for single burials. This soft, light soil was much easier to use than the rest of the stony Necropolis surface, for digging the graves of slaves or paupers whom it would have been much too expensive to bury in loculi bought in the usual catacombs. All over the excavated territory numerous single

burials were discovered belonging to the poorest type without any accompanying belongings. These single graves had been placed in the layers of the mound at different periods of its formation, which is clearly proved by the outlines of the ditches which break the regularity of the mound's layers. This can be plainly seen on certain vertical cuts of the trenches. Some of the ditches were deep enough to reach the hard stone surface, others were not deeper than 1-1½ m. It would appear that before the formation of the mound, but at a time when this part of the Necropolis was neglected, single tombs were placed in the catacombs' dromoi. In the dromos of Tomb 7 a man's skeleton was found covered with stones, above which stood half of a storage jar filled with bones of a child. In the dromos of Tomb 24 a similar burial of a child in a storage jar was discovered. In the tumulus above Tomb 6 a later burial was found containing a man's skeleton.

Sometimes these modest graves were merely covered with sherds of big jars (tomb at the northern corner of trench I, Pl. XXVI, 2) or surrounded by stones (tomb at the northern wall of trench I, between Tomb 7 and Tomb 13, Pl. XXVI, 1). At best the body was placed in an old clay trough sarcophagus, taken out of some abandoned catacomb. Two such sarcophagi were found at the depth of half a meter, at the southern wall of trench I, and a third at the entrance of Tomb 51 (Pl. XXVII, 3).

In addition to these more or less regular types of burial belonging probably to the poorest section of the population, numerous heaps of bones and skulls were found in the layers of the mound. The largest heap lay at the depth of 80 cm. from the present surface of the mound, above the entrance of Tomb 19, where 33 rotted skulls with remains of other bones were found in a pit 70 × 120 cm. large. In this case one can hardly call it a burial. The bones and skulls must have been taken out of some catacomb during one of its periodical cleanings and restorations, and then buried in a mound of debris to give place to new occupants of the catacomb.

#### *Cremation of the Dead*

The custom of cremating the dead was evidently little known and must have reached Dura probably with the Roman legions. Only three c. w. jars containing cremated bones were discovered in all the excavated area. Two of them were found between the stones of the first step of Tower Tomb D, in its north-western corner. Both have the shape usual to Dura c. w. pottery, that of a broad jar with one handle. One of them was covered by a c. w. bowl standing with its bottom down (Pl. XLIV, 2, 3). The third

ossuary was found at a distance of 1.40 m. to the north of the tumulus's round wall belonging to Tomb 55, at the level of the original ground. It also is an ordinary c. w. jar, H. 24 cm., D. 29 cm., made of reddish clay, covered with a light greenish gray slip (No. K-595).

#### *Burials in the City*

Single burials are met not only in the Necropolis but also in the city. Two half decomposed skeletons, lying one beside the other, were discovered under the floor of one of the rooms of the big house D1. The grave was located at a level of 30 cm. below the floor. The neighboring wall was built after the burial had taken place. Such burials under living places, so common in Babylonia, and particularly in Seleucia, are quite exceptional in Dura. Some of them belong undoubtedly to the period which followed the destruction of the town. Four burials were discovered in the cement floor of the Temple of Zeus Dolichenus, X7-1, standing near the palace of the Dux (Pl. XXVI. 3, 4). Two of the graves had the aspect of narrow hollows 40 cm. deep, made in the floor and covered by clay bricks. One of them contained the skeleton of a woman lying on her right side, the other, a man's skeleton, also lying on his side. In the two other cases the skeletons lay on their backs directly on a plaster floor. They were covered with an elongated heap of earth and big baked bricks forming a double sloped roof over them. All four burials were oriented to the west. No ceramics nor other objects were to be seen about them. Such burials could have been made only after the temple had been abandoned and ruined. This type of burial is well known to us in Mesopotamia.<sup>5</sup>

A well preserved skeleton was discovered in an additional brick wall built within the city as support to the city's walls, between Towers 25 and 26. In this case we probably have to do with the burial of a warrior who perished during the siege of the city. A group of twelve single tombs forming a small necropolis was found inside the Citadel, in the vicinity of its north-western wall, above the potter's kiln on the slope of the mound. The northern part of the Citadel fell with the cliff upon which it stood, long before Dura's existence came to an end. The abandoned inner part of the Citadel thus found itself, so to speak, outside of the city's walls, and

<sup>5</sup> W. Andrae and H. Lenzen, *Die Partherstadt Assur*. Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichung der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft No. 57, Leipzig, 1933. Pl. 47, Nos. 13895, 13905. O. Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*. Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichung der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft, XLVII, Leipzig, 1926, 91 u. 92, No. 231, p. 194.

must have served as a burial place during some period preceding the conquest of the town by the Persians.

Two burials in c. w. sarcophagi were found in close proximity to the city wall. The first was located inside Tower 10, in its south-eastern corner (Pl. XXVIII, 1). At a depth of 60 cm. below the probable level of the tower's floor a contracted skeleton was found, lying on its right side, covered by a tortoise-shaped sarcophagus of a typically Mesopotamian form.<sup>6</sup> This type of burial when complete, as met in numerous cases in Baghuz (Erzi), consists of two identical sarcophagi, in one of which the skeleton is placed, whereas the second serves as lid. In Tower 10 the skeleton lay simply on the earth. The pottery which usually accompanies this type of burial was missing. This was the most archaic form of burial found at Dura, but it had undoubtedly taken place after the tower was built.

The sarcophagus of the second burial of this type was discovered at the foot of the wall, between Towers 4 and 5. The wall makes an angle here and it was here that the slipper-shaped short sarcophagus had been placed (Pl. XXVIII, 2). It was filled with earth containing some fragments of completely decomposed bones.

#### *Catacombs*

The predominant type of burial monument used at Dura is the catacomb.

A narrow stairway of 7 to 12 steps leads down; the door is cut out in the calcareous layer and has the shape of either a rectangle or an arch. The catacomb itself presents one central chamber sometimes with a pillar in the center. In the walls of the chamber narrow, deep loculi are cut, usually calculated for the size of one coffin, but having sometimes enough room for two. This type of underground burial monument is so common all over Syria and Palestine that Schreiber's conjecture that all catacombs containing loculi have a special Syro-Phoenician origin must be right,<sup>7</sup> although Watzinger contradicts Schreiber and asserts that the origin of the "Loculus Grab" must be looked for in Egypt.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> W. Andrae and H. Lenzen, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, Pl. 44, Nos. 14722, 15633, 15754. O. Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*, Pls. 63, 64.

<sup>7</sup> Th. Schreiber, *Expedition Ernst Sieglin. I. Die Nekropolen von Kom esch Schukâfa*. I. Noshi, *The Arts in Ptolemaic Egypt*, Oxford, 1937, p. 20.

<sup>8</sup> T. Wiegand, *Palmyra*; C. Watzinger, *Zur Geschichte des Grabturms*, Berlin, 1932, pp. 79-80.

The Egyptian subterranean tombs of the Hellenistic period are reviewed in the book



Dura's tombs, in their architectural features, definitely belong to the Syrian and not to the Mesopotamian sphere.

The shape of the catacomb, its size, the number of its loculi and the form of their entrances, the breadth and height of the benches all vary, as a result of the architectural changes in the types of catacomb which took place during the five hundred years of the existence of Dura's Necropolis. With the one exception of Tomb 47, on whose wall stands a cut-out date ZMT (36 A.D.), that can probably be accepted as that of the erection of the catacomb itself, no other inscriptions whatever are to be seen in all the excavated catacombs and no accurate date could be assigned to them. In only a few cases are direct indications found of the consecutive order in which the tombs were built. The oldest part of the Necropolis, situated opposite to the Main Gate, is so overcrowded with catacombs that tombs often touch each other. There is often no room for the loculi and they remain unfinished because in the process of hewing them out the constructor encountered an earlier catacomb (Pl. II). Sometimes the erection of a new tomb caused a partial destruction of a neighboring one. In other cases the tumulus of a new tomb was found closing the entrance of another more ancient catacomb.

Putting all these facts together, a relative chronology for certain catacombs may be obtained. Taking into consideration the great similarity existing between different tombs, nearly identical in size and form, which build up groups of monuments of very much the same age, this relative chronology can be expanded from separate catacombs to whole groups of them. A provisional, tentative scheme can thus be obtained, showing how the underground structure of Dura's Necropolis changed in the course of centuries. On the whole, ten distinctly different groups of catacombs can be traced, each of them including more or less similar edifices. It is probable that the appearance of a new type did not cause the disappearance of the preceding one, and different groups overlapped each other chronologically and coexisted.

Coins that were sometimes, although very seldom, found in the tombs, could not always be accepted as fixing their age. A catacomb could be

of I. Noshy, *The Arts in Ptolemaic Egypt*. The Palestinian material is summarized by C. Watzinger in *Denkmäler Palästinas*, Vol. II, Leipzig, 1935. No general survey of the innumerable Syrian tombs of Hellenistic times has yet been published. The catacombs on the island Kharg, near Bushire on the Persian Gulf, were probably built by Syrian prisoners. E. Herzfeld, *Archaeological History of Iran*, London, 1935, pp. 103, 104. Pls. XVIII, XIX.

used as a burial place for a century or even for several centuries; its inhabitants changed; their bones were thrown out to give place to newcomers, and with the change of inhabitants the objects accompanying their burials also changed. Consequently, the coins could intimate only dates of the articles found in the catacomb or, at the best, give chronological indications as to the date of the last burial for which the catacomb had been used. Moreover, it may be surmised that the coins found in the tombs could be much older than the date of the burial. The dead could very well be provided for their last journey with coins that were already out of circulation.

#### *Group I*

(Tombs 10, 29, 48, 58)

(All the plans are on the scale: 1:100)

The simplest form of an underground burial monument is a long, narrow chamber dug out directly under the upper stone surface of the desert plateau and calculated to hold only one body. A stairway slightly wider than usual leads down from the level of the ground to the entrance of the tomb, usually closed from the outside by a vertical stone slab. (Tombs 10, 29, 48 and 58, the closely neighboring Tomb 31 and the grave under the Tower Tomb D; see Pls. III, XX and XXV.)

There are no direct indications as to the accurate chronological place this type of burial, designated as Group I, occupies. But the following facts seem to indicate that this group must be older than Groups III and IV: the dromos of Tomb 10 has been cut by the stairway of Tomb 11 and blocked up by stones covered with a coat of plaster (Pls. IX, XXIX, 2) and the entrance of Tomb 29 must have been obstructed by the tumulus of Tomb 9 (Pl. II).

All the tombs of Group I had been plundered in antiquity and contained no objects, with the exception of Tomb 29.

#### *Group II*

(Tombs 5, 8, 17, 19)

Catacombs classified as Group II have the aspect of small underground chambers with flat ceilings and two or three benches—*klinai*—60 to 80 cm. high, along the walls. They could accommodate two or three burials.

(Tombs 5, 8, 17, 19, Pl. III.) Tomb 19 possesses, in addition to the first simple form, a supplementary loculus at its further end.

The short and steep dromos of this group does not have more than two or three steps and looks more like a pit.

For comparative chronology there is a convincing illustration in Tomb 8, whose corner has been cut off by the later construction of Tomb 7 and the resulting opening closed by stones and plaster (Pl. XXIX, 1). The corresponding loculi of Tomb 7 have never been completed for lack of space. (Pl. XV.)

As additional indication of the antiquity of this group we have remains of pottery of the early type found in the plundered Tomb 17 where, between the benches, a big broken amphora was found (Pl. XLII), and what is still more important, a silver coin of Lysimachus.

The small subterranean chamber with *klinai* along its three walls was known in Phoenicia and Palestine as early as the beginning of the first millennium B.C.<sup>9</sup> Dura had probably adopted it as the nearest Syrian parallel to the Macedonian *kline* tomb. Very soon, however, probably at the beginning of the second century B.C., it was transformed into a loculus tomb in accordance with the general trend in the development of Syrian and Palestinian funeral architecture.

### Group III

(Tombs 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 30, 43, 45, 49, 52, 54, 57)

Specimens of Group III are most numerous among the tombs that have been discovered. It also gives more indications as to its relationship to the other groups. Its chronological place may be more accurately defined than those of Groups I and II. Moreover, the group itself may be subdivided into sections A and B, whose sequence is defined by the comparison of Tomb 15 with Tomb 14.

The shape of the catacombs of Group III is that of a quadrangle, usually irregular, and widening at its further end. The length of the side walls is nearly the same or slightly shorter than that of the wall facing the entrance. The tendency guiding the structure of catacombs of Group III is based on one general rule: the number of loculi enclosed in the wall facing the entrance tends to become the same as that placed in each of the side walls—from four to five loculi in each wall, whereas the wall on the

<sup>9</sup> C. Watzinger, *Denkmäler Palästinas*, Vol. I. Leipzig, 1933. Pl. 12, Fig. 29, p. 104.

side of the entrance has only two loculi, one on each side of the door. Hence the trapezoid shape of the central chamber.

The characteristic peculiarities of this group are the rectangular shapes of the entrance door and of the apertures of the loculi, as well as the flat ceilings of both the loculi and of the central chamber.

The next distinctive marks are the height and breadth of the benches, particularly perceptible in Group III A (Tombs 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 30, Pls. IV, V, VI). The height of the benches reaches 80 cm. and the breadth 1 m., the entrance door opens either directly above a bench (Tombs 12, 15, 16, 54), or has one intermediate step (Tombs 18, 49). The height of the bench tends to make a second step lower than the bench and it sometimes occupies all the length of the space between the side benches (Tomb 15, Pl. IV, Tombs 16 and 18, Pl. V). The general aspect of the central chamber is very much like that of Group II, with the difference that the walls are pierced by loculi.

The benches of Group III B are narrower and lower. This is practically the only distinction between Group III B and Group III A.

Another characteristic of Group III is the insignificant and inadequate thickness of the walls separating the loculi: they vary from 15 to 25 cm. and in some cases are only 10 cm. This has caused the majority of the partitions to crumble. Group III is, moreover, characterized by a more or less significant slope of the floor and of the benches going from the entrance door to the further end of the tomb, as well as by the variety and irregularity of the loculi's heights.

Tomb 57 (Pl. VI) stands quite apart from the other tombs of Group III: it has a very irregular shape and, for this group, an unusual number of loculi. Benches are absent, but the loculi keep their rectangular shape.

The greatest help to the chronological definition of this group is to be found in the numerous cases of intersections and vicinities with catacombs of later formation (Pl. II).

The catacomb of Tomb 45 (Pl. VII) belongs undoubtedly to an earlier period than that of Tomb 44 (Group VII), as well as that of Tomb 46 (Group IV), because both the latter, being adjacent to Tomb 45, could not be developed on the lines of their primary plans: all the right half of Tomb 44 has not been cut out and there was no room for five of the loculi belonging to Tomb 46 (Pls. II, XVIII).

Tomb 49 was already in existence when Tomb 44 (Group VII) was built. The dromos of the first was used for the latter; one had but to dig out a step in the opposite direction of the first staircase and close the en-

trance of the older tomb with a slab fixed with plaster, blocking thus completely the entrance of Tomb 49 (Pl. II).

Tomb 7 (Group VI) is of a later construction than Tomb 9 (Pl. XV). Workers, when excavating it, struck against one of the loculi of Tomb 9 and closed the opening between the two loculi with stones laid on plaster mortar.

Lastly, when the catacomb of Tomb 13 (Group IV, Pl. IX) was being built, two loculi of Tomb 15 (Pl. IV) had to be filled up with stones for the sake of building the staircase of Tomb 13. When the loculi of Tomb 13 were being built, they encountered the loculi of catacomb 13 B, belonging to Group III, which has not been completely excavated. The gaps that occurred were filled with stones and covered with plaster on the side of Tomb 13, which undoubtedly was the later of the two.

This evidence establishes the fact that the catacombs of Group III are more ancient than those of Groups IV, VI and VII (see table, p. 23). Unfortunately, there are no similar proofs to establish the chronological relationship of Group III to Group II.

Most of the catacombs of Group III had been plundered and have reached us in a badly ruined state, filled with earth and only with sporadic and very insufficient bits of burial furniture.

#### *Group IV*

(Tombs 2, 3, 9, 11, 13, 24, 31, 37, 46)

Like Group III, the tombs of Group IV are noticeable on the surface of the earth by a low, round mound formed by the calcareous loam thrown out of the catacombs at the time of their construction.

The most regular examples of this group, such as Tombs 24 and 37 (Pl. X), have a rectangular plan, very nearly approaching that of a regular square. On each side of the entrance two loculi have been cut out, the side walls have five each, and five or six more have been placed in the wall facing the entrance.

Tomb 9 may be placed between groups III and IV. The benches of Tomb 9 (Pl. IV) are 20 cm. high and 30-40 cm. wide. At the same time this tomb shows a disposition to adopt rounded ceilings in the loculi. Loculi I, II, III, XIV, and XV have slightly rounded ceilings, although not the regular barrel vaulted ones. The rest of the loculi ceilings are flat. This tomb of intermediate plan is placed in Group IV, mainly because of its vaulted loculi.

Tomb 11, carelessly built, has an irregular shape, because the right wall of the central chamber, being of hard sandstone, could not be used for hewing out loculi. The peculiarity of this tomb is a plastered dromos, in complete disaccord with the carelessness of the work of the rest of the tomb's interior (Pl. IX).

Tomb 13 (Pl. IX), which in the process of its building struck against catacombs 15 and 13 B, also remained unfinished. For lack of space on the left side of the entrance the loculus has been omitted and the loculi in the left wall have been shortened. It proved necessary to take into consideration the existence of the two older catacombs and this compromise damaged the regularity of the plan.

Tomb 46 (Pl. XI) is noticeable amidst the catacombs of this group through its size and correspondingly greater number of loculi. The breadth of its central chamber is a little greater than its length. The loculi of its further end were just indicated, but never completed, because Tomb 45 was already in existence at the back of Tomb 46.

The characteristics of this group are: the simplicity of the plan, semi-circular vaulted loculi, narrow (30 to 40 cm.) and low (20 to 30 cm.) benches along the walls. The entrance door is at a much higher level than the floor and a staircase of three or four steps inside of the central chamber leads from it to the floor. The ceiling is highest at the entrance, lowering gradually toward the opposite end. It is nearly semicircular at the entrance and nearly flat, with but a slight curve, at the opposite end. Running along the side walls there is an approximately horizontal cornice, protruding 5 to 8 cm., from which the vault of the ceiling starts.

As has already been made clear when the chronological place of Group III was discussed, the intersection of Tombs 15 and 13 proves that Group IV must be of a later date. Moreover, Tomb 46 was built after Tomb 45, and Tomb 31 probably after Tomb 52. This gives sufficient proof that Group IV belongs to a later period than Group III.

The chronological relationship of Group IV to the other groups cannot be established, because there is not a single case where the catacombs belonging to this group have interfered with those of a later construction. Groups V, VI and VII, characterized principally by their sizes and the shapes of their central chambers, have the same semicircular, vaulted loculi. Group IV probably coexisted with Groups V, VI and VII, being only a more modest type of burial monument of the same epoch.

Numerous objects pertaining to burials that were discovered in Tombs 11 and 24 were in no way different from those belonging to Group V. The

coin of Antiochus I (280–261 B.C.) found in Tomb 24 is by itself not sufficient to prove the greater age of this type of catacomb. Group IV originated probably in the first century B.C., but burials could certainly have been carried on in some of the catacombs up to the times when part of the Necropolis was covered with rubbish coming from the city. This supposition is confirmed by the fact that not all of the catacombs have been plundered. Tombs 2 and 3 (Pl. VIII), placed on the periphery of the Necropolis, are probably of a later date, because of their location. Group IV seems to have been the most stabilized type, extending from the first century B.C. to the third A.D. without undergoing any considerable architectural changes.

#### *Group V*

(Tombs 6, 27, 36, 55)

The characteristic feature of this group lies in the plan of its central chamber. It has a pier protruding from the middle of the back wall, serving to support the ceiling and containing either an additional burial chamber, as in Tombs 6 and 27 (Pls. XII, XIII), or loculi, as in Tombs 36 and 55 (Pls. XIII, XIV). The central chamber is considerably larger and its breadth surpasses its length a little, Tomb 36 being the only one to have an elongated shape. The loculi have always a semicircular vaulted shape. The catacombs of this group are not those of the common type and must have belonged to representatives of a well-to-do class. They are not as uniform as those of other groups, each having its own peculiarity. The largest and best built of them, with the most complex plan, is Tomb 6 (Pl. XII). It differs from others in having, instead of the usual loculi, small burial chambers hewn out in its walls (15 altogether), communicating by doors with the central chamber. A burial chamber inside the pier is slightly larger than the others. It seems to occupy an important position in the catacomb. The front of the pier, facing the entrance door, had been coated with plaster (Pl. XXX, 1), and had an architectural decoration in the shape of an aediculum placed on a high socle. Along the walls there is a bench with two steps. The ceiling rises in the direction of the entrance where it has nearly the shape of a gable. On the surface of the earth a big tumulus covers the catacomb and is surrounded by a low circular wall, about 50 cm. high.

The plan of Tomb 6 recalls, in the arrangement of its interior, Tomb

VI of Assur built in brick,<sup>10</sup> with the difference that its pillar, containing an interior chamber, is separated from the back wall and the passages between the pillar and the side walls are very narrow.

Tomb 27 (Pl. XIII) is approximately of the same type with the difference that instead of chambers it has the usual loculi along its walls and, moreover, its execution is much inferior to that of Tomb 6.

The largest of the catacombs is Tomb 55 with its 31 loculi, a big massive pier plastered on its front, with an attempt, that proved not very successful, at an architectural framing, and enclosing one loculus of the usual size (Pls. XIV, XXX, 2).

Tomb 36 (Pl. XIII) distinguishes itself from the preceding Tombs 6 and 55 by a square wall, instead of a circular one, surrounding its tumulus. This wall has protruding parts at its corners as well as in the middle of its sides (Pl. XXXI, 2). This square tumulus is absolutely identical with that of Tomb 7.

It is difficult to assign to Group V its accurate chronological place in our scheme. Not one of the tombs of this group has happened to interfere with its neighbors. Tomb 6 has not been plundered and in one of its loculi a coin of Domitian was found. Part of the objects pertaining to burials were also intact in Tomb 36 and amongst them was a silver coin of Orodes II (51–38 B.C.). Numerous remains of broken glass and sherds of glazed pottery found in Tomb 55, which had been looted and whose ceiling had partly crumbled, seem to indicate that these catacombs had been used during a long period.

#### *Group VI*

(Tombs 7, 22, 23, 41, 51, 56)

Large catacombs belonging to this group are built on an approximately rectangular plan, the ends, in this case, being wider than the sides. The distribution of the loculi follows the general rule: the wall facing the entrance door contains one more loculus than do the side walls. On each side of the door there are from three to four loculi. The big size of these catacombs is only possible thanks to the support of a pillar standing in the middle of the central chamber. The front of the pillar is either flat or has an architectural decoration, consisting of an engaged column in the middle and two pilasters at the corners (Tombs 7, 23, 51, Pls. XV–XVII, XXIX, 3). This architectural ornamentation is, in its essence, similar to

<sup>10</sup> W. Andrae and H. Lenzen, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, p. 100, Pl. 52.

that of the outer walls of the burial tower of the middle Euphrates. The door is usually placed at a very high level and a staircase leads from it to the inside of the chamber. The ceiling above the door is gable-shaped with a top only slightly rounded; it slopes gradually down in the direction of the back and side walls. The loculi are all exclusively of a semi-circular shape. The bench is of normal breadth, but very low. The tumulus of Tomb 7 (Pl. XV) is surrounded by a square wall with protruding parts at its corners and in the middle of its walls, similar to those of Tomb 36 (Pl. XXXI, 2). This makes it probable that the distance in time between those two groups could not have been very great.

To bring precision to the chronological definition of this group, it is important to note that the dromos of Tomb 41 was partly obstructed by the square wall supporting the tumulus of Tomb 40 (Group VIII). Tomb 51 was in existence before Tomb 50 was built (Group VIII), which is proved by the fact that there was no space left for the loculi of the further end of the latter (Pls. II, XVII). Two attempts to cut out loculi were blocked by those of Tomb 51. Amidst burial furnishings of Tomb 23 four silver coins of Orodes II (51-38 B.C.) were found.

#### *Group VII*

(Tombs 35, 42, 44)

Catacombs belonging to Group VII have the same plan as those of Group V, with the single difference that the pier adjacent to the back wall is smaller and cannot contain a burial chamber. The front of the pier of the unfinished Tomb 44 has the same architectural ornamentation as those of Group VI. In the catacombs of Tombs 35 and 42 (Pl. XVIII) the loculi have a semicircular vaulted shape, but in Tomb 44 sharply pointed, gable-shaped loculi may be observed, alternating with semicircular vaulted ones, a typical occurrence in Dura's later catacombs. This peculiarity makes it probable that Tomb 44 is one of the later specimens of this group.

Catacombs 35, 42 and 44 are crowned on the surface with the usual circular tumulus. There is nothing to enable us to establish the relative chronology of this group as compared to Groups V and VI. It can only be affirmed that the unsymmetrical Tomb 44 (Pl. XVIII) is more recent than Tomb 45, which belongs to Group III, and that it had not been finished because of lack of space. It is also more recent than Tomb 49 whose dromos was destroyed by the construction of Tomb 44.

#### *Group VIII*

(Tombs 28, 32, 39, 40, 47, 50)

Catacombs belonging to Group VIII are not large. Their lengthy central chamber widens slightly at its further end and their side walls have usually one additional loculus as compared with the back wall. One loculus is on each side of the entrance. These catacombs are characterized by the variety of shapes of their loculi. One or two facing the entrance door have pointed, gable-shaped ceilings, whereas in the rest of the loculi the ceilings are vaulted. These gable-shaped loculi are further distinguishable from the others by a step at their entrance, their floor being higher than that of the others. Moreover, their entrance is framed between two small pilasters, from 5 to 8 cm. thick, joined at the top by a lintel. Most of the catacombs of this group have a round tumulus, but that of Tomb 40 (Pl. XIX) is surrounded by a square wall. Chronologically Group VIII is more recent than Group VI. Tomb 40 is of a later construction than Tomb 41, for the wall of its tumulus has closed the entrance of Tomb 41 (Pl. II).

This group is the only one that can be specifically dated because of an inscription incised on the right wall of Tomb 47, running ZMT μῆνος, which stands for 36 A.D. (Pl. XXXI, 1). It is very probable that this date corresponds to the time of the erection of the catacomb. This is the only fixed chronological point in all our system.

The coin of Trajan (116-117 A.D.), found in Tomb 40, proves either that this catacomb was built later than Tomb 47, or that catacombs were used for consecutive burials and that the date at which the coin was deposited in the tomb could have been as much as a whole century after the tomb was built.

Tomb 39 (Pl. XX) must have been finished shortly before the pile of the city's rubbish began accumulating above it. It was completely free of bones and seems never to have been used.

Tomb 50 (Pl. XI) is the only one which does not fit in with Group VIII proper. A regular alternation of pointed, gable-shaped ceilings in the loculi with the semicircular ones compels us to place it in the last centuries of the existence of Dura's Necropolis. It was undoubtedly built later than Tomb 51 because the loculi of its further end have not been hewn out, the space needed for them being already occupied by Tomb 51. Its plan is not regular. It is similar to several of those catacombs which have been partly excavated by the legionaries of Colonel Renard. It is

situated on the periphery of the mound of debris that covers the excavated part of the Necropolis, and it serves as a link between this group of catacombs and those of the more recent part of the Necropolis.

*Group IX*

(Tombs 33, 53)

Tombs 33 and 53 (Pl. XXI) had to be classified as an independent group, characterized by broader loculi in their side walls, this being practically their only distinctive feature. Tomb 33 has a broader central chamber, whereas Tomb 53 has it rather extended in length. All the loculi are of the regular semicircular shape. There are no indications as to where this group ought to be placed chronologically, but more spacious loculi are often met in later types of catacombs, so that a later period ought to be assigned to this group.

The groups of tombs previously described give a picture of the gradual evolution of the underground funeral architecture of Dura's Necropolis up to the year 150 A.D. The next and last century of its existence (150-250) brings no significant changes, but several additional groups could probably be identified. Access was found to 14 of these later catacombs, scattered all over the Necropolis: they were either not completely filled up with sand or had been partly excavated by the French legionaries. In addition, three catacombs situated on the periphery of the Necropolis, opposite to Tower 23, were excavated in 1934 (Tombs 2, 3, 4).

These later tombs either repeat the types already mentioned or present slight changes in the shape of the central chamber, such as increased length.<sup>11</sup> This is illustrated by Catacomb VI, half filled with earth and situated to the west of Tomb 4. It has nine loculi along its side wall and only three in the back wall. The fourth pair of loculi, counting from the entrance, has a double breadth. All the loculi have pointed, gable-shaped ceilings except these two broader ones, whose ceilings are semicircular. A peculiarity that had not been met previously is that some of the loculi have been given a double length. The broad loculi at the further end of Tomb VI had additional narrow ones, extending in the same direction.

The same elongated shape of the central chamber is to be seen in Tombs XI and XII. A specific feature of Tomb IX consists of a semicircular arch that divides its long central chamber in equal halves and rests on piers projecting from 35 to 40 cm. from its side walls.

<sup>11</sup> Cumont, *Fouilles*, Pl. CII.

These observations cannot give even a general idea of the development of the funeral architecture in the second and third centuries after Christ. The complete clearing of almost a thousand tombs would have required many years of excavating activities, but it would have been the only way to learn the whole history of the development of Dura's city of the dead.

*Tomb 4*

(Pls. XXII, XXXII)

Tomb 4, excavated in 1934, is situated at the furthest limit of the Necropolis, opposite to Tower 23. It is exactly for this reason that it had been chosen, having been presumed to be one of the latest in the gradual growth of the Necropolis. The conditions in which it was found are there to testify that it must have been built shortly before the fall of the city. Its dromos and stairs, carefully plastered, show no traces of wear. Inside of the central chamber the last loculi had not yet been completed and the plastering of its walls had not been finished. There was even some plaster prepared for the coating of the walls left lying on the floor (see Pl. XXII). These facts give the means of dating this catacomb in the last years of Dura's existence: 255-256.

It presents all the peculiarities of the last stage of Dura's catacombs: alternation of broad and narrow loculi with semicircular and gable-shaped ceilings, as well as loculi of double length. As a distinctive feature of this particular catacomb we may note, first, that it is the only one that would have been completely plastered and, second, that instead of the usual slab closing the entrance, it possessed a stone door, opening in and fastened from the inside by a special bolt that could be pulled by passing the hand through an opening made in the left door jamb.

*Burial Customs*

The catacomb, being a type of collective burial place, could belong either to a large family or to some small social group of professional, ethnic or religious character. It is quite possible that Dura's catacombs belonged to private undertakers who sold or rented separate loculi as was done at Palmyra. This supposition is partly confirmed by a practice that was not very much in conformity with the ideas of eternal rest and that consisted in periodical cleaning of the loculi of bones which were either thrown out into a loculus specially allocated to that purpose (Tomb 24).

or completely removed from the tomb and buried somewhere in the vicinity of the catacomb. The loculi thus emptied were ready to receive new coffins. More pious owners of catacombs, when cleaning the place for a new burial, used to move the bones to the further end of the loculi, as is clearly seen in the burial of Tomb 6.

The ideal way of burying was probably based on the presumption that the loculus, after the coffin had been placed inside, would be closed up with stones and plastered. But in reality sealed loculi were a great exception. This circumstance confirms the conjecture that relatives of the dead, present at their funeral, were not admitted to the inside of the catacomb. The grave-diggers alone accompanied the coffin down to the last place of its rest. With the prevailing system of unclosed loculi, containing dead bodies in different stages of decomposition, even a short stay of relatives in the catacomb must have been impossible. This is confirmed by the careless way coffins were handled inside of the catacombs, some of them only half moved into a loculus, some standing on the benches or simply on the ground, behind the central pillar, as in Tomb 23. This inaccessibility of the catacombs to visitors explains the complete absence of any decoration, paintings or inscriptions in their interiors. The body was usually placed in a coffin, which up to the middle of the second century after Christ must have been exclusively a wooden one, because not a single fragment of a clay sarcophagus has been discovered in the tombs buried under the mound of debris. It is only in the later catacombs, belonging probably to the third century and situated on the boundaries of the Necropolis that clay trough sarcophagi make their appearance. The body had to be placed in the loculus with its head towards the entrance, as we may judge by the usual position of the skeletons. But as coffins were all of the same shape and both their ends were of the same breadth, the grave-diggers could easily make mistakes, the more so as turning round with the coffin was not always an easy matter in the small space.

There are no indications that religious services of any kind were performed in the catacombs. Small altars placed in the central chamber, so typical of catacombs of the same epoch in the necropolis at Erzi, are not to be seen in Dura. After the burial the catacomb was closed either by a door, as in Tomb 4, or by stone slabs, as in the rest of the catacombs, and all the dromos was covered with earth. Without the pressure of the earth, the slab closing the door could not have kept its vertical position. This did not prove to be a sufficient protection against night robbers, who usually broke the upper part of the slab closing the entrance and thus got access

to the inside of the tomb. Different catacombs have been plundered to different degrees. When the body was placed in its loculus, the grave-diggers undoubtedly did not lose the opportunity of stealing the golden leaves and other small jewelry adorning the dead, leaving intact other, larger objects of less value (Tombs 22, 23, 35, 36). Robbers who periodically visited the catacombs caused more important destruction, dragged coffins and objects out to the floor of the central chamber, sometimes neglecting the pottery (Tombs 11, 33, 37, 40). In the worst cases a picture of complete devastation is to be observed: remains of bones are mixed up with potsherds and there is an almost complete absence of objects or ornaments made of metal.

The high temperature prevailing in the catacombs all year round, the moisture and the rain water penetrating through the dromos, produced conditions very unfavorable for the preservation of things placed in the catacombs. The skeletons were usually found in a state of such decay that the bones fell to dust at the slightest contact. The boards of the coffins that had fallen to pieces had clearly kept their shapes, but were actually in the state of a dark brown powder that could not resist the slightest touch. Other objects made of wood, such as wooden cups and boxes, sometimes kept their shape, sustained by a thin sheet of varnish that had covered them, but they also fell to pieces at the first attempt to lift them. Textiles had completely perished. Bronze and silver had deteriorated through oxidation, because of an abundance of acids and salts contained in the soil.

The material available is not sufficient to establish a complete inventory of the funeral furnishing originally accompanying the body placed in the tomb, because the majority of the catacombs found had been plundered. However, the few that have been discovered intact or not completely plundered make possible a certain enumeration of the objects generally used as burial furnishing. It is possible to follow traces of the old custom of surrounding the body in the grave with objects pertaining to everyday life. Big storage jars, probably filled with water, were placed in the corners of the central chamber. Glazed and c. w. pottery with some remains of food were sometimes found, placed on the benches. It is worth noticing that among the ceramics it is the green glazed ware that is predominant, that being the kind of pottery most highly considered. In two cases the custom of purposely breaking glass and pottery after the funeral is to be observed. A basket full of glass bottles had been smashed on the bench of Tomb 24 and a green glazed vase had been deliberately broken before Loculus XIII in Tomb 36.

The choice of personal objects placed in the coffin depended on the sex of the deceased. There were seldom any objects accompanying men's skeletons. Iron arrow-heads found in Tomb 24 make it possible to presume that bows and arrows were sometimes deposited with the deceased, but unfortunately none was preserved, as in the case of the Parthian tomb in Erzi.<sup>12</sup>

The furnishing of women's burials is much richer. Small specimens of green glazed pottery, which are found in great numbers in such burials, probably contained ointments and perfumes. Small glass containers must have served the same purpose. Bronze mirrors in wooden frames, bronze spatulae, small bells, bracelets, rings, ear-rings and a great quantity of beads form the inevitable accompaniment of a woman's burial. Delicate golden leaves seem to have been an indispensable attribute of all burials, forming probably a sort of burial crown. Thin oval golden plates, with two perforations each, covered the eyes and the mouth. Burials of children are equally rich in ornaments.

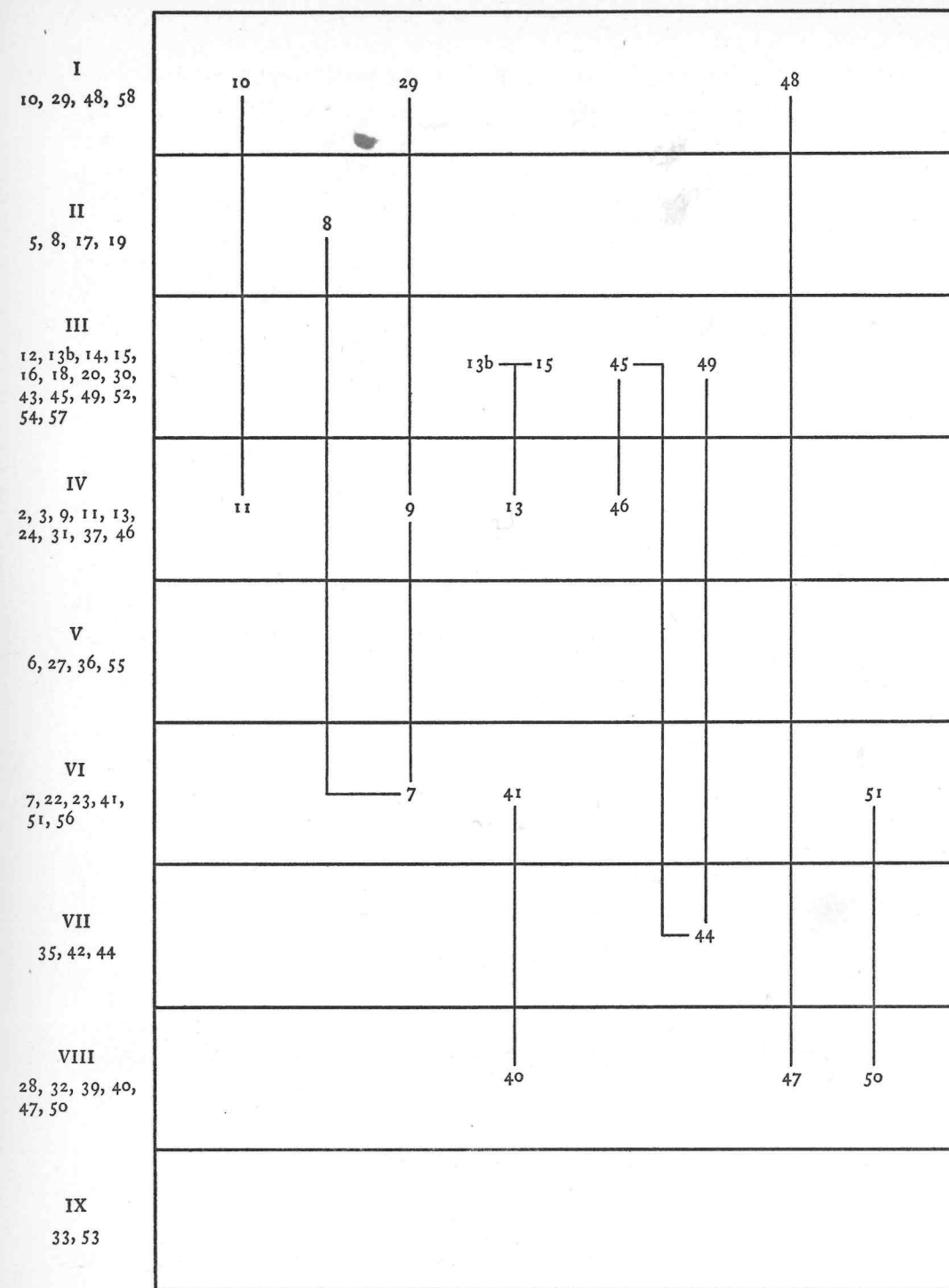
Silver coins are sometimes found about the place of the human pelvis, having been probably placed in a purse attached to a vanished belt. It seems most probable that the deceased was provided for his last journey with coin that was already out of use.

These objects, belonging to burials, varied in proportion to the wealth of the deceased, but it must be recognized that there was no great difference amongst them and the majority of the excavated tombs belonged to the middle class of the city. The burial furniture contained the citizen's ordinary adornments and toilet objects of his everyday life and use, with the exception of the golden leaves which were a special funeral ornament.

No objects of religious significance have been found in the catacombs, with the single exception of a terracotta figurine of Hermes found in Tomb 24.<sup>13</sup> A nearly complete absence of any inscriptions, names or dates is also a very characteristic feature. The only exceptions are Tombs 47 and 4.

<sup>12</sup> F. E. Brown, "A Recently Discovered Compound Bow," *Annales de l'Institut Kondakov*, IX, 1937, pp. 1-10.

<sup>13</sup> C. Hopkins, "Archaeological Notes. The Season 1934-35 at Dura." *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. XXXIX (1935), p. 298, Fig. 5.



Relative Chronology of Tombs



## DESCRIPTIONS OF TOMBS AND FINDS

IN the following description of separate tombs they have been numbered in the order in which they were excavated. All plans are on the scale of 1 : 100; reproductions of the small objects and jewelry found in the tombs are approximately on the scale of 1 : 2; reproductions of pottery mostly on the scale of 1 : 4, except the larger specimens like storage jars. All objects now at Yale are indicated by the Museum accession number, preceded by the year. Other objects have the number which they bore in the yearly excavation catalogues, each volume being indicated by a letter.

## Tomb 1

Tomb 1 is situated near the Main Gate (Pl. I). It was excavated by Comte Du Mesnil du Buisson in 1933-1934. The ceiling had fallen and the interior of the tomb was filled with earth and stones. The tumulus has a low circular wall. Very few objects were found, but the excavations were not finished.

## Finds.

- 1) G-769. Three bronze coins and a fragment of bronze chain.
- 2) G-764. Small green glazed pitcher.
- 3) 1934.557 b (Yale). Glass bottle, H. 7.9 cm., D. 4.2 cm.

## Tomb 2

Tomb 2 occupies the place in the middle of the Necropolis opposite Tower 19 (Pl. I). On the surface it was marked by a square wall enclosing the tumulus. The tomb belongs to Group IV; it has a medium central chamber with vaulted loculi. The entrance and a part of the ceiling had collapsed and the interior is filled with sand. The tomb apparently was plundered since no objects have been found except the glazed sarcophagus, which was broken in pieces scattered all around the tomb.

## Finds.

1938.5682 (Yale). Fragments of green glazed sarcophagus (Pl. XXXIII, Fig. 5). Porous and fragile body, yellowish gray in color, traces of straw. Thick green and greenish blue glaze on both sides of the walls.<sup>1</sup> Thickness of the walls 3-4 cm., rim 6.5 cm., H. ca. 46 cm.

<sup>1</sup> Analysis of the glaze in N. Toll, *The Green Glazed Pottery, Final Report IV, Part I, Fasc. 1, p. 4.*

The walls of the sarcophagus are decorated with moulded and applied half columns. By calculating from the space between columns, the shape and decoration can be almost exactly reconstructed from the fragments (Fig. 5). It has a bathtub form with four columns on each lateral side and one on each curved end. These are slender with 6-8 grooves, the capitals of simple form with rather large abacus. The columns were moulded on supporting strips of clay and fixed to the walls, not reaching the rim. Between them are bas-relief heads or masks, moulded in special form and fixed to the walls. They are flat and not clear in details (Pl. XXXIII). The rim has three round edges projecting outwards. The thickness of the walls is not uniform. On one end of the sarcophagus the glaze runs in streaks, indicating that it was poured over the walls.

The two halves of the fragmentary cover have been reassembled, with only a few fragments missing (Pl. XXXIII). Yellowish gray porous and coarse body, blue glaze discolored to an olive green color, in very bad state of preservation, partly flaking. The under surface is unglazed and bears the traces or imprints of straw mat. The upper part is 96 cm. long and 53 cm. wide; the lower half, 96 cm. long and 52 cm. wide. Thickness 1.8-2.8 cm. Total length of 192 cm. The original dimensions must be about 192-194 cm. long, 52-54 cm. wide, and 46 cm. high.

The upper half has a moulded relief mask and two raised stripes with chevron pattern; the second half is decorated only by two similar chevron stripes; around the cover run two grooves. The cover was slightly convex, the central part being about 8 cm. higher.

## Tomb 3

Tomb 3 in the NW corner of the Necropolis is one of the tombs farthest from the center (Pl. I). It was marked by a small tumulus about 8 m. in diameter and ca. 0.70 m. high. The situation on the periphery implies a late date, but by its architectural features Tomb 3 belongs to Group IV. The central chamber is relatively small, of irregular plan with a width of 2.70 m. and 3.10 m. and length of 3.50 m. It has 16 barrel vaulted loculi<sup>2</sup> (Pl. VIII). The tomb is carelessly cut, but in good state of preservation. The door was found open and the interior full of sand. Displaced and broken sarcophagi prove that the tomb was plundered.

<sup>2</sup> The term "vaulted" is used to indicate the shape of the ceiling, but all loculi are cut and not built.

Finds.

In the central chamber were found scattered human bones and nine skulls, fragments of a storage jar, glass bottles, the upper part of a green glazed vase with three handles, a bronze tube 8 cm. long and 1.8 cm. in diameter. In the middle of the tomb lay half of a broken clay sarcophagus, 1.76 m. long, 0.49 m. wide, and 0.46 m. high (Pl. XXVII, 1, Fig. 3).

In Loc. I<sup>3</sup> were found 52 small iron tacks.

In Loc. XII a broken clay sarcophagus. The fragments of a third have been scattered all around the tomb.

#### Tomb 4

To the SE of Tomb 3 another tomb (Pl. I) was excavated under a tumulus ca. 12 m. in diameter. This Tomb 4 is one of the latest chronologically (Pl. XXII). The stairway 1.07 m. wide, with 13 steps was well cut and coated with plaster. The plaster did not show any traces of wearing (Pl. XXXII, 1). The doorway was built of two stone doorjambs with a stone lintel. The door, now broken in three pieces, formerly was one solid stone slab, 1.42 m. by 0.75 m. It swung on a heel resting on an iron socket. The door opened inwards, but it could be closed from the outside through a special hole around the left doorjamb by the interior bolt. When the hole was sealed with plaster the tomb became inaccessible (Pl. XXII). The central chamber has an irregular plan, being 3 m. wide at the entrance and 4.10 m. at the end, the side walls measuring 4.10 m. and 3.75 m. The bench around the walls was of varying height. Fourteen loculi were planned but the last one was left unfinished. The loculi are of various sizes; the single ones have a triangular ceiling, the double a barrel vaulted. Two double loculi, VII and VIII, opposite the entrance were extended in length, Loculus VII bifurcated into two additional loculi, and Loculus VIII continued as a single loculus. The interior walls as well as stairway and ceiling were carefully plastered (Pl. XXXII, 2), except the NE corner around the unfinished loculus. A heap of plaster was left on the floor. Plaster from the ceiling had flaked off, but on the walls it is in fair condition. On the cornice above Loculus IV was discovered a graffito MAΘBAΛAT, and on the wall between Loculi VII and VIII another one AYΦHAIOC KOYC (Fig. 1). Unworn steps and unfinished loculi prove that Tomb 4 was built shortly before the fall of Dura.

<sup>3</sup> Counting of the loculi begins from the left of the entrance clockwise.

Tomb 4 was found open and completely filled with sand; it was plundered in ancient times.

Finds.

In the central chamber were found: a broken clay sarcophagus 0.45 m. wide and 0.36 m. high (Pl. XXVII, 2, Fig. 3); fragments of a second

MAΘBAΛAT

AYΦHAIOC  
KOYC

Fig. 1

identical sarcophagus; fragments of two storage jars; c. w. pitcher (Fig. 20).

In Loculus I was found the second half of the first sarcophagus.

In Loculus XIII, three square bricks 30 cm. x 30 cm. and 3.5 cm. thick.

Apparently Tomb 4 was used for only two or three burials before it was abandoned.

#### Tomb 5

Tomb 5 (Pl. II) was discovered during the investigation of the northern side of the foundation of Tower D under the mound of debris opposite the Main Gate. It belongs to Group II and consists of a small underground chamber with a bench along three walls (Pl. III). The tomb was cut very close to the original surface, and consequently has a very shallow stairway with traces of a few steps. The dimensions of the tomb are only 2.40 m. by 2.50 m.; total height 1.70 m.; width of the bench 0.65 m., 0.70 m., 0.80 m. Tomb 5 was found closed with a stone slab; part of the stone ceiling had fallen down. With the exception of a few rotted human bones no objects were found inside the tomb.

#### Tomb 6

Tomb 6 (Pl. II) was the first large catacomb discovered under the mound of debris and it is the best built tomb among those excavated (Pls.

XII, XXX, 1, Fig. 2). The central chamber is 7.50 m. wide and the lateral walls are 5 m. long. The bench is two-stepped, from 0.25 to 0.45 m. wide, and 0.30–0.35 m. high. The pointed ceiling, gradually rising to the entrance, is placed 1.10 m. above the level of the floor. A stairway with four steps connects the entrance with the floor of the central chamber. A decorated buttress projects from the back wall ca. 2 m. The front of the buttress is 2.40 m. wide. It was coated with plaster, and bears an architectural decoration consisting of a projecting base, 0.55 m. high, two corner

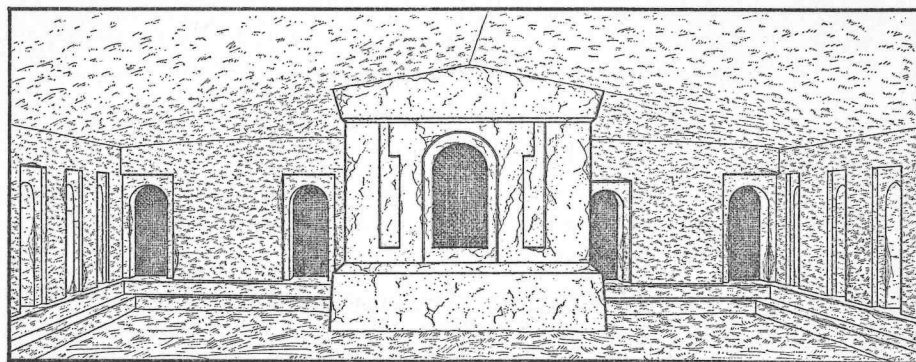


Fig. 2

pilasters, and an arched door framed by two narrow pilasters and a lintel with extending ends. A simple projecting cornice connects the buttress with the ceiling. The sides of the buttress are flat except the base, which continued for some distance from the front. A small funeral chamber, 1.60 m. by 2.10 m., is hewn inside the buttress; the partition between the chamber (Loc. VIII) and the adjacent loculi was partly crumbled, leaving two small holes in each corner of Loc. VIII. Tomb 6 has altogether fifteen loculi symmetrically arranged: two loculi on each side of the entrance and buttress and three in each lateral wall. Instead of single narrow loculi, Tomb 6 is provided with small chambers of more or less uniform size, 1.20–1.40 m. wide and 1.75–1.90 m. long, but only 1.05–1.15 m. high. They are connected with the central room by arched doors 0.45–0.50 m. wide, cut in the rectangular recess. The floor of the loculi has a trough along the back wall.

The general appearance is of a well planned and carefully executed subterranean structure with few irregularities. The tumulus of Tomb 6 is round, supported by a wall ca. 0.50 m. high and 10.70 m. in diameter.

Tomb 6 is relatively well preserved, except for the ceiling in Loc. VIII,

and is not pillaged. It was found closed with a stone slab and covered by four meters of earth. Loc. III was found still sealed by stones set in plaster, and Loc. VIII closed by a stone slab.

#### Finds.

Central chamber, two storage jars found to the left of the entrance, broken.

Loc. I (Pl. XXXIV). Several rotted bones from a single burial without a coffin, with the head toward the entrance.

- 1) Storage jar, near the entrance.
- 2) Steatite button 1938.5176 (Yale). H. 0.8 cm., D. 1.55 cm.
- 3) Fragments of two silver earrings 1938.5176 (Yale).

Loc. II (Pl. XXXIV). The floor was covered with a thin layer of earth with remains of a few decomposed bones.

- 1) Small c. w. bowl 1938.5282 (Yale), light pinkish gray body, medium texture, crudely made, H. 3.5 cm., D. 9.3 cm., found near the entrance (Fig. 40).
- 2) Silver earring, type *D* (Fig. 51) 1938.5210 (Yale), H. 3 cm., W. 2.9 cm., Th. 1.3 cm.
- 3) Silver earring with a glass inset, type *A* (Fig. 51) 1938.5210 (Yale) W. 2.3 cm., damaged.

Loc. III (Pl. XXXIV). Entrance blocked by stone wall set in plaster mortar; inside, remnants of wooden coffin, measuring 1.80 m. by 0.44 m., with four thin bronze corners. Decomposed skeleton of a man with head toward the entrance, bones in the original position and not disturbed, but cranium broken by the boards of the coffin's cover, arms on the breast, the right higher than the left.

- 1) Alabastron 1938.5264 (Yale), H. 16.2 cm., D. 5 cm., exterior irregularly cut, found in the right hand (Fig. 47).
- 2) Iron finger ring 1938.5208 (Yale), D. 3 cm., found on the first finger of the left hand.
- 3) Small circular carnelian bead 1938.5223 (Yale), D. 0.8 cm., L. 0.8 cm.

Under the coffin in the earth were found the following objects which belong to the previous burial:

- 4) Fragment of a bronze pin 1938.5220 (Yale), L. 6.4 cm.
- 5) Gold leaf for covering the lips 1938.5237 (Yale), L. 6 cm., W. 2.4 cm.
- 6) Gold leaves for covering the eyes 1938.5236 (Yale), L. 11.8 cm.

Loc. IV (Pl. XXXV). Completely rotted wooden coffin ca. 1.80 m. long and 0.45 m. wide with the skeleton of a woman, the skull broken, probably by fallen boards. On the step before the entrance were lying a green glazed vase and alabastron. Beside this last burial, on each side of the coffin remnants of two more skeletons are indicated by two heaps of bones, the main skeleton belonging to the third and last occupant.

- 1) Alabastron G-2037, H. 19 cm.
- 2) Green glazed vase 1935.517 (Yale), bluish green glaze, light yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 17.2 cm., D. 15.1 cm., complete.
- 3) C. w. bowl 1938.5281 (Yale), light yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 5.3 cm., D. 12.8 cm., complete, found among bones near the left wall (Fig. 38).
- 4) Fragments of bottle, found on the breast (not reproduced).
- 5) Fragments of thin silver bowls, completely oxidized, found under the right arm (not reproduced).
- 6) Bronze pin 1938.2973 (Yale), L. 24.2 cm., broken in two pieces, found on the breast, under the right arm.
- 7) Two fragments of bronze needle or pin, L. 11 cm., found alongside the above mentioned (not reproduced).
- 8) Rectangular bronze mirror 1938.5225 (Yale), L. 4.5 cm., W. 3.9 cm., found on the left shoulder.
- 9) Bronze twisted wire bracelet 1938.5207 (Yale), D. 6.5 cm., damaged, found on the left wrist.
- 10) Silver earring with two heads, type C (Fig. 51) 1938.5181 (Yale), H. 3 cm., W. 2.8 cm., damaged.
- 11) As above, H. 2.65 cm., W. 2.9 cm., complete.
- 12) Fragment of wooden carved figurine 1938.5233 (Yale), L. 4.5 cm., found on the breast.
- 13-24) Twelve silver rings 1938.5226-5227 (Yale), found on both sides of the skull, near the temples, six on the left and six on the right.
- 25) Small bronze conical bell 1938.5231 (Yale), damaged during transportation, found near the waist.
- 26) Bronze barrel bead 1938.5231 (Yale), L. 1.1 cm., D. 0.9 cm.
- 27) Fragment of iron finger ring 1938.5221 (Yale).
- 28) Three fragments of heavily corroded iron object 1938.5218 (Yale), found near the left hip.

29-36) Eight irregular flat amber beads 1938.5211 (Yale), found near the neck, four to the right and four to the left.

37) Fragment of very thin gold leaf 1938.5252 (Yale).

Loc. V (Pl. XXXIV). In the middle of the loculus remnants of bones of one skeleton, with head toward entrance, traces of wooden coffin; along the left wall remains of the skeleton of a child in small wooden coffin, 1 m. long and 0.35 m. wide.

1-3) Three fragments of very thin gold leaf 1938.5235 (Yale), found on the waist of child's skeleton.

4, 5) Two small bronze rings 1938.5169 (Yale), D. 1.5 cm., 1.35 cm.

6) Chalcedony pendant 1938.5169 (Yale), H. 2.5 cm., W. 1.5 cm., Th. 1.15 cm.

Loc. VI. In the middle, disintegrated and displaced bones of a skeleton; by the left wall, remains of another skeleton. In the right corner near the entrance was a storage jar. No other finds.

Loc. VII. Displaced bones of one skeleton, with head toward entrance. No objects.

Loc. VIII (Pl. XXXVI). The central loculus, VIII, was found blocked by a stone slab fixed with plaster. Part of the ceiling had disintegrated and fallen down smashing the wooden coffin and considerably damaging the burial. Only one skeleton of a woman with the head toward the entrance occupied the loculus. The thin layer of plaster formerly coating the triangular side of the coffin's cover was found unbroken, but the wood had disappeared; the dimensions of the triangle are: 10 cm. high and 25 cm. wide.

1) C. w. storage jar, H. 78 cm., complete, was found lying across the entrance.

2) Alabaster jar 1938.5290 (Yale), broken, with some fragments missing; two vertically perforated female masks served probably for attaching a handle. H. approximately 15 cm., D. 13.1 cm., rim 12 cm., Th. 0.6 cm. (Fig. 46).

3) Circular bronze mirror 1938.5157 (Yale), D. 6 cm., broken.

4) Fragment of silver pendant or earring 1938.5164 (Yale), L. 4.5 cm.

5) Small silver earring, type A (Fig. 51) 1938.5172 (Yale), H. 2 cm., W. 1.6 cm., glass inset missing.

6) Fragment of silver ring 1938.5180 (Yale), W. 1.85 cm.

- 7) Silver earring, type *E* (Fig. 51) 1938.5164 (Yale), L. 3.2 cm., corroded and damaged, glass inset missing.
- 8) Six silver rings from a chain 1938.5168 (Yale), D. of rings 1.2-1.25 cm.
- 9) Silver ring 1938.5180 (Yale), H. 1.6 cm., W. 1.8 cm.
- 10) Two small silver rings, probably belonging to the chain 8, 1938.5172 (Yale), D. 1.2 cm.
- 11) Two silver links 1938.5172 (Yale), L. 4 cm.
- 12) Two silver fragments 1938.5172 (Yale).
- 13) Iron object.
- 14) Steatite convex conical button 1938.5166 (Yale), H. 0.95 cm., D. 1.65 cm.
- 15) Steatite pendant in the shape of a bird 1938.5166 (Yale), L. 1.82 cm., H. 1.75 cm., Th. 0.8 cm.
- 16) Bicone bead, violet glass 1938.5166 (Yale), D. 1.25 cm., L. 1.02 cm.
- 17) Silver ring 1938.5172 (Yale), D. 1.4 cm.
- 18) Five fragments of silver rings 1938.5172 (Yale).
- 19) Three fragments of silver earring, type *B* (Fig. 51) 1938.5172 (Yale).
- 20) Fourteen thin gold leaves of three blade shape.
- 21) Five thin gold leaves of two blade shape.
- 22) Twelve thin gold leaves of three blade shape, smaller size.
- 23) Two thin gold leaves of irregular shape.
- 24) Fragment of iron finger ring (not reproduced).
- 25) Ten garnet irregular oblate beads (not reproduced).
- 26) Seventeen carnelian barrel beads (not reproduced).
- 27) Sixteen glass barrel beads (not reproduced).

Loc. IX. Only a few remains of disintegrated bones were found in this loculus.

Loc. X (Pl. XXXIV). Remnants of a badly preserved skeleton in a wooden coffin, with the legs toward the entrance.

- 1) Red glazed bowl 1938.5298 (Yale), light buff body, red glaze on both sides; on the bottom stamped inscription EPMAIOY H. 5.3 cm., D. 12.1-12.25 cm., Th. 0.3 cm., broken, repaired, glaze on the bottom damaged (Fig. 7).
- 2) Two bronze bells 1938.5216 (Yale), H. 2.5 cm., D. 1.4 cm., corroded.

Loc. XI. Remnants of one skeleton, lying with the head toward the entrance; no other objects.

Loc. XII. One skeleton with the head toward the entrance.

- 1) Fragment of a c. w. bowl 1938.5300 (Yale), light pinkish gray body, medium texture, H. 6.5 cm., D. 12.4 cm., Th. 0.3-0.6 cm. (Fig. 36).

Loc. XIII (Pl. XXXVII). In the middle of the loculus were found the remains of one skeleton lying with head toward the entrance, and traces of a wooden coffin. Near both ends of the coffin were found two triangular sheets of thin plaster from the two sides of the coffin's lid. These formerly coated the boards which had now disintegrated, but the plaster had preserved its shape and dimensions: 35 cm. high and 35 cm. wide. In the left corner near the entrance a heap of bones and two skulls were found; the first skeleton was therefore the third and last burial.

- 1) Silver coin of Domitian, found between the legs near pelvis.
- 2) Green glazed pitcher 1935.533 (Yale), light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 10.4 cm., D. 7.8 cm., complete, glaze discolored, yellowish gray now but originally green.
- 3) C. w. bottle 1938.5257 (Yale), reddish body, light pinkish slip, fine texture. H. 14.5 cm., D. 5.5 cm., Th. 0.3 cm. (Fig. 21).
- 4) Seven fragments from two silver earrings, type *A* (Fig. 51) 1938.5233 (Yale).
- 5) Fragment of bronze circular mirror 1938.5229 (Yale), D. 4.5 cm.
- 6) Bronze conical bell 1938.5229 (Yale), H. 2.8 cm., corroded.
- 7) Bronze conical bell 1938.5229 (Yale), H. 2.4 cm., corroded.
- 8) Bronze buckle 1938.5215 (Yale), L. 3.05 cm., W. 2.7 cm., broken in two.
- 9) Bronze spatula 1938.5229 (Yale), broken in three pieces, heavily corroded.

Loc. XIV (Pl. XXXVII). One skeleton in a completely rotted coffin in the middle of the loculus, with head toward entrance. Four thin bronze corners near the angles of the coffin. Along the left wall a heap of bones which had been put aside to give place to a new burial.

- 1) Green glazed pitcher 1935.532 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, light grayish body, fine texture, H. 10.5 cm., D. 6.15 cm., complete, glaze faded on one side to a yellowish gray color.

- 2) Black glazed pitcher 1935.531 (Yale), brownish black glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 9.2 cm., D. 6.3 cm., complete.
- 3) Lower part of glass goblet G-1157, greenish glass, H. 10 cm., in present state, found to the left of the skull.
- 4) Fragment of glass bottle, found among the bones in the left corner (not reproduced).
- 5) Bronze circular mirror 1938.5228 (Yale), D. 4.1 cm.

Loc. XV (Pl. XXXVII). A skeleton placed with head toward entrance was in good condition except for the broken skull, but the coffin was completely rotted. The imprint of the coffin was quite clear and measured 0.40 by 1.86 m. Four bronze corners had fallen from one end. Near the end of the coffin a heap of discarded bones and a skull from a previous burial.

- 1) Green glazed pitcher 1935.539 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 13 cm., D. 6 cm., handle missing, glaze discolored and flaking. Found to left of pelvis.
- 2) C. w. pitcher 1938.5277 (Yale), light reddish gray body, light yellowish slip, medium texture, H. 10.5 cm., D. 7.9 cm., complete. Found in the heap of bones of the earlier burial (Fig. 16).
- 3) C. w. bottle 1938.5267 (Yale), light grayish body, fine texture, H. 11.2 cm., D. 5.8 cm., Th. 0.4 cm., complete. Found among the bones of the earlier burial (Fig. 28).
- 4) Two silver twisted bracelets 1938.5165 (Yale), a) H. 4.7 cm., W. 4.8 cm., b) H. 4.7 cm., W. 4.6 cm., complete. Found under the pelvis.
- 5) Three fragments of silver rings 1938.5165 (Yale).
- 6) Bronze miniature bowl or cover 1938.5209 (Yale), H. 1 cm., D. 5.1 cm., very thin, complete but corroded. Found on the right side of the chest.
- 7) Four small bronze bells 1938.5230 (Yale), a) H. 1 cm., D. 0.9 cm., b) H. 0.9 cm., D. 1 cm., c) H. 1.4 cm., D. 0.9 cm., d) H. 1.4 cm., D. 0.9 cm., damaged. Found among the bones of the earlier burial.
- 8) Seven silver rings 1938.5212 (Yale), W. 1.7-2 cm. Found among the bones of the earlier burial.
- 9) Silver finger ring 1938.5217 (Yale), W. 2.5 cm., damaged. Found near the left arm.
- 10) Bone incised plaque in the schematized shape of a human face 1938.5222 (Yale), H. 3.7 cm., W. 3 cm., Th. 0.35 cm.

- 11) Thin gold leaves for covering the eyes 1938.5179 (Yale), L. 13 cm. Found on the skull.
- 12) Thin gold leaf for covering the mouth 1938.5179 (Yale), L. 7.5 cm., W. 3.3 cm. Found in the same place.

After the cleaning of the loculi, the earth was sifted and several small objects were found which belong to some undetermined loculus of Tomb 6 (Pl. XXXIV).

- 1) Bone plano-convex button 1938.5171 (Yale), D. 2.3 cm., Th. 0.65 cm.
- 2) Three silver rings.
- 3) Six fragments of silver rings.
- 4) Bronze tubular bead, L. 1.05 cm., D. 0.6 cm.
- 5) Circular glass bead, L. 0.55 cm., D. 0.65 cm.
- 6) Small bronze ring.

#### Tomb 7

Because of the central pillar, Tomb 7 belongs to Group VI. It has a rather large central chamber with 31 loculi; the wall opposite the entrance measured 5.90 m.; the distance from entrance to back wall was 5.20 m. (Pls. XV, XXIX, 1, see below, p. 38). The bench running around the walls is wide and low; all loculi have semicircular openings; three corner loculi are doubled, but the fourth corner was not used because of the hardness of the rock descending in this particular place below the general level. The entrance, with semicircular upper part, was placed high, and three steps connect the entrance with the elevated platform between the door and central pillar; the last was decorated on the side facing the entrance with an engaged column between two corner pilasters. The ceiling is slightly convex, gradually descending from the entrance. Tomb 7 is connected with adjoining Tombs 8 and 9 (see above, pp. 10, 12). The square tumulus was supported by a low wall with projecting corners and buttresses in the middle of the sides; the buttress above the entrance has a recess diminishing the pressure of the earth on the arch of the entrance. The tumulus was only partially excavated.

In spite of the fact that the entrance was closed by a stone, and the dromos was used for an additional later burial, Tomb 7 was pillaged by robbers, who could get access from Tomb 9, breaking the thin partition wall separating the two connecting loculi of Tombs 7 and 9. Consequently

the inside of Tomb 7 was found in complete disorder. Coffins with bones had been dragged from loculi, and the floor of the central chamber was covered with scattered bones and broken pottery. Apparently the pillagers were hunting for jewelry and gold leaves, and were not particularly interested in the glass and pottery which were left mostly broken in the tomb. The majority of objects that remained were found in the central chamber; a few exceptions were in the loculi, either left there or thrown back.

Finds (Pl. XXXVIII).

- 1) Green glazed vase 1938.4836 (Yale), green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 31 cm., D. 22 cm., complete.
- 2) Green glazed vase 1935.521 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, yellowish body, medium texture, H. 38.3 cm., D. 24 cm., broken.
- 3) Green glazed vase H-572, dark green glaze, H. 31 cm., complete.
- 4) Green glazed pitcher 1935.536 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 11.5 cm., D. 8.2 cm., Th. 0.4-0.6 cm., broken, incomplete, glaze discolored.
- 5) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1935.546 (Yale), light greenish blue glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 8.9 cm., D. 4 cm., complete, glaze faded to a light greenish color.
- 6) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1935.547 (Yale), bluish green glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 8.6 cm., D. 3.9 cm., complete, glaze discolored. Found in Loc. XXII.
- 7) Green glazed cylindrical jar H-579, green glaze, H. 9 cm., D. 4.7 cm., complete, glaze faded to a bluish gray color.
- 8) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1935.542 (Yale), green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 9.9 cm., D. 5.9 cm., complete. Found in Loc. XXIV.
- 9) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1938.4766 (Yale), dark green glaze, inside light bluish gray glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 14.5 cm., D. 10.7 cm., Th. 0.4-0.6 cm., broken, incomplete. (Not reproduced.)
- 10) Green glazed globular jar 1935.540 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, inside light grayish glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 9.9 cm., D. 10 cm., complete, glaze partly discolored.
- 11) C. w. bottle 1938.5258 (Yale), yellowish gray body, fine texture, neck painted black, H. 11.2 cm., D. 5 cm., Th. 0.3 cm., broken (Fig. 22).

- 12) C. w. bowl 1938.5288 (Yale), grayish body, light yellowish slip, coarse texture, H. 5.25 cm., D. 18.8 cm., broken (Fig. 42).
  - 13) Fragments of two storage jars (not reproduced).
  - 14) Glass bottle with narrow, long neck and wide lip H-585, white glass, H. 19.5 cm., broken.
  - 15) Small glass bottle H-587, thin iridescent glass, H. 8.3 cm., broken.
  - 16) Small glass bottle H-588, thin bluish glass, H. 6.5 cm. (in present state), upper part missing.
  - 17) Small glass bottle H-586, thin greenish glass, H. 8.9 cm., complete.
  - 18) Glass bottle H-584, greenish glass, H. 9.8 cm., Th. 0.15 cm., broken. Found in Loc. III.
  - 19) Fragment of glass bottle H-589 (not reproduced).
  - 20) Fragment of glass bottle H-590, thick greenish glass (not reproduced).
  - 21-24) Four necks of glass bottles (not reproduced).
- A few objects collected in the tomb represent the scanty remnants of the original contents left after the plundering. These all bear the same accession number, 1938.5163 (Yale).
- 25) Iron knife blade, L. 8.2 cm., two fragments.
  - 26) Iron buckle, L. 4.2 cm., W. 3.7 cm., corroded, fragmentary.
  - 27) Iron finger ring, W. 2.5 cm., damaged and corroded.
  - 28) Four silver rings, D. 2-2.2 cm.
  - 29) Three fragments of silver rings, D. 1.6-1.8 cm.
  - 30) Two bronze rings, D. 2.1 cm.
  - 31) Two fragments of bronze bracelet.
  - 32) Fragment of bronze bell with iron clapper, L. 2.5 cm.
  - 33) Fragment of silver finger ring.
  - 34) Two fragments of bronze spatula, L. 9.6 cm. and 5.6 cm.
  - 35) Two light blue faïence beads of melon shape, D. 1.3 cm. and 1.5 cm.
  - 36) Small shell.
  - 37) Steatite plano-convex button, H. 0.77 cm., D. 2.1 cm.
  - 38) Circular glass bead, L. 0.6 cm., D. 0.73 cm.
  - 39) Fragment of bronze tweezers (not reproduced).
  - 40) Fragment of thin bronze corner plate from coffin (not reproduced).
  - 41) Two fragments of large iron nails (not reproduced).

## Tomb 8

The small Tomb 8 belongs to Group II. Two corners of a small chamber are irregularly cut; the third was cut off by the adjacent Tomb 7 (see above, p. 10). A continuous bench occupies three sides of the chamber. Three steps descend from the low door (Pl. III). The tomb was closed by the stone slab, but robbed. The first time it was entered during the construction of Tomb 7; the aperture connecting Tombs 7 and 8 was then blocked by a rubble wall and plaster. The partition was broken by the pillagers during the devastation of Tomb 7, and Tomb 8 was visited a second time (Pl. XXIX, 1). As a result of the two pillagings very few objects were left in the tomb. The skeletons were thrown on the floor and disintegrated. Probably three burials occupied the whole space.

## Finds (Pl. XXXIX).

- 1) C. w. jug 1938.5293 (Yale), light grayish body, coarse texture, H. 23.5 cm., D. 18.8 cm., Th. 0.7 cm., complete (Fig. 13).
- 2) C. w. bowl 1938.5271 (Yale), pinkish body, medium texture, H. 7 cm., D. 13.4 cm., Th. 0.4 cm., complete (Fig. 35).
- 3) Small bronze jar 1938.5248 (Yale), H. 4.3 cm., very thin corroded bronze, found complete but broken during transportation.
- 4) Fragment of silver earring with two heads, type C (Fig. 51) (not reproduced).
- 5) Fragment of bronze ring (not reproduced).

## Tomb 9

Tomb 9 belongs to Group IV. The central chamber of irregular plan, with maximum width 3 m.; the side walls are 2.65 m. long. It has 15 loculi with concave ceiling. The bench is relatively low (Pl. IV). The tomb was found open and half filled with sand. It was connected through Loc. XI with Tomb 7, which was built later; the tombs were separated by a partition of stones and plaster, but this wall was broken by the intruder. Inside of the tomb were found a few broken bones, two iron nails, a fragment of an iron chisel and an iron ring.

## Tomb 10

Tomb 10 is a single loculus grave of Group I. The shallow dromos was cut through by the stairway of Tomb 11 (Pls. III, IX, XXIX, 2) and evidently was built before Tomb 11. The tomb was found open and com-

pletely filled with sand. The remnants of two adult skeletons indicate that the tomb was used twice. No small object was left.

## Tomb 11

Tomb 11 presents a rather irregularly built catacomb (Pl. IX). The right wall was too hard for the cutting of loculi, and was only roughly shaped. The wall opposite the entrance runs in a concave line; only the left wall is straight. The maximum length is 3.10 m. Tomb 11 has only twelve loculi, the ceilings of which are flat or slightly concave. A peculiarity of the tomb is the absence of a raised bench. The concave ceiling of the central chamber descends gradually toward the back. The entrance is placed considerably above the floor of the tombs with three steps descending from the door; the last step is worn out. The dromos of Tomb 11 crossed the stairway of Tomb 10, which was blocked by two walls, and the side walls of the dromos were plastered. The entrance was closed with two stone slabs and protected from the penetration of sand. The burials evidently were searched during the last sepulture, some coffins having been pulled half out of the loculi. The last coffin was placed alongside the right wall because all the loculi had been already occupied, and it was the only burial with golden leaves not taken away.

## Finds.

Loc. I. Bronze circular mirror 1938.5196 (Yale), D. 5.1 cm., Th. 0.2 cm., oxidized (Pl. XL).

Loc. II. Remnants of a skeleton in a wooden coffin.

Loc. III. Remnants of a skeleton in a wooden coffin.

- 1) Green glazed vase with plain double handles H-710, bluish green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 27 cm., complete (Pl. XXXIX).
- 2) Fragments of basket (not reproduced).

Loc. IV. Remnants of bones and wooden boards. Bronze circular mirror 1938.5196 (Yale), D. 6 cm., complete, broken during transportation (Pl. XL).

Loc. V. Remnants of bones and wooden coffin.

Loc. VI. Skeleton in a wooden coffin.

C. w. bottle 1938.5268 (Yale), pinkish gray body, medium texture, H. 14.3 cm., D. 8.5 cm., Th. 0.4-0.5 cm., broken, incomplete. Painted Palmyrene inscription on the shoulders: "Que soit affermi (?)"



Gaddâ (ou Garâ), fils de [ . . . ], ô Bêl et 'Arsoû" according to Du Mesnil du Buisson's reading<sup>4</sup> (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 26).

Loc. VII. Remnants of bones and wooden boards.

Loc. VIII. Remnants of bones and wooden boards.

C. w. bowl 1938.5291 (Yale), light reddish body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 5.8 cm., D. 22.5 cm., broken (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 43).

Loc. IX. Remnants of bones and wooden boards.

Loc. X. Remnants of bones and wooden boards.

Loc. XI (Pl. XXXIX). Remnants of skeleton.

- 1) Green glazed vase with ring handles 1938.4833 (Yale), bluish green glaze, inside light gray glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 29 cm., D. 22 cm., complete, glaze partly discolored.
- 2) C. w. jar 1938.5292 (Yale), pinkish gray body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 25.8 cm., D. 26.3 cm., Th. 0.7-0.8 cm., complete (Fig. 8).
- 3) C. w. bowl 1938.5285 (Yale), light reddish body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 6.9 cm., D. 25 cm., broken (Fig. 44).
- 4) Fragments of basket (not reproduced).

Along the right wall remnants of wooden coffin with skeleton. Near the skull fifteen golden leaves, 1938.5255 (Yale) (Pl. XL).

After the sifting, several small objects were found which could not be attributed to particular loculi.

- 1) C. w. miniature pot 1938.5297 (Yale), light grayish body, fine texture, H. 3.2 cm., D. 3.6 cm., broken (Pl. XXI X, Fig. 10).

Small objects (Pl. XL).

- 2) Steatite plano-convex button 1938.5196 (Yale), H. 1 cm., D. 2.25 cm.
- 3) Iron ring 1938.5196 (Yale), D. 2.5 cm.
- 4) Small bronze ring 1938.5196 (Yale), D. 1.7 cm.
- 5) Bronze plano-convex disk 1938.5196 (Yale).
- 6) Fragment of silver earring 1938.5196 (Yale).
- 7) Fragment of carved bone 1938.5196 (Yale), L. 2.25 cm.

<sup>4</sup> Comte Du Mesnil du Buisson, *Inventaire des inscriptions palmyréniennes de Doura-Europos*, Paris, 1939, p. 4.

- 8-12) Five glass drop pendants 1938.5196 (Yale), L. 1.5-1.7 cm.
- 13) Blue glass plano-convex inset from earring 1938.5196 (Yale), D. 1.1 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
- 14) Violet glass plano-convex inset 1938.5196 (Yale), D. 1 cm., Th. 0.25 cm.
- 15) Fragment of silver earring 1938.5196 (Yale).
- 16) Silver pendant or earring 1938.5196 (Yale), W. 1.9 cm.

Beads: 1938.5199 (Yale) (Pl. XL).

- 17) Amethyst truncated bicone bead, L. 0.8 cm., D. 1.1 cm.
- 18) Carnelian long barrel bead, L. 0.9 cm., D. 0.7 cm.
- 19) Amethyst truncated bicone bead.
- 20-21) Two convex bicone glass beads.
- 22) Circular glass bead.
- 23) Oval glass bead.
- 24-30) Seven circular glass beads.
- 31-32) Two cylindrical beads, shell (?).
- 33) Circular glass bead.
- 34) Cylindrical coral bead, L. 0.7 cm.
- 35) Circular glass bead.
- 36) Irregular oblate garnet bead, L. 0.55 cm., D. 0.7 cm.
- 37-40) Four long barrel beads, with tube inside, glass, L. 0.9 cm., D. 0.35 cm.

#### Tomb 12

Tomb 12, with small central chamber and high bench, belongs to Group III. It has only twelve loculi; the left wall could have contained two more (Pl. IV). The upper part of the stone slab closing the entrance had been broken off and the tomb was full of earth. Except for a few fragments of human bones and c. w. sherds nothing was left in the tomb. The sherds could easily have come from the surface with the earth and debris, and hardly belong to the original burials.

#### Tomb 13

The irregularity of Tomb 13 is the result of lack of space for normal extension (Pl. IX). The dromos partly destroyed Tomb 15, and Loc. IV-VI of Tomb 13 had to be adjusted to the already existing adjacent Tomb 13 B, and the intrusive loculi of the latter walled off. The first two loculi are not of full size. Because of the low, narrow bench, which was

Gaddâ (ou Garâ), fils de [ . . . ], ô Bêl et 'Arsoû" according to Du Mesnil du Buisson's reading<sup>4</sup> (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 26).

Loc. VII. Remnants of bones and wooden boards.

Loc. VIII. Remnants of bones and wooden boards.

C. w. bowl 1938.5291 (Yale), light reddish body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 5.8 cm., D. 22.5 cm., broken (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 43).

Loc. IX. Remnants of bones and wooden boards.

Loc. X. Remnants of bones and wooden boards.

Loc. XI (Pl. XXXIX). Remnants of skeleton.

- 1) Green glazed vase with ring handles 1938.4833 (Yale), bluish green glaze, inside light gray glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 29 cm., D. 22 cm., complete, glaze partly discolored.
- 2) C. w. jar 1938.5292 (Yale), pinkish gray body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 25.8 cm., D. 26.3 cm., Th. 0.7-0.8 cm., complete (Fig. 8).
- 3) C. w. bowl 1938.5285 (Yale), light reddish body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 6.9 cm., D. 25 cm., broken (Fig. 44).
- 4) Fragments of basket (not reproduced).

Along the right wall remnants of wooden coffin with skeleton. Near the skull fifteen golden leaves, 1938.5255 (Yale) (Pl. XL).

After the sifting, several small objects were found which could not be attributed to particular loculi.

- 1) C. w. miniature pot 1938.5297 (Yale), light grayish body, fine texture, H. 3.2 cm., D. 3.6 cm., broken (Pl. XXIX, Fig. 10).

Small objects (Pl. XL).

- 2) Steatite plano-convex button 1938.5196 (Yale), H. 1 cm., D. 2.25 cm.
- 3) Iron ring 1938.5196 (Yale), D. 2.5 cm.
- 4) Small bronze ring 1938.5196 (Yale), D. 1.7 cm.
- 5) Bronze plano-convex disk 1938.5196 (Yale).
- 6) Fragment of silver earring 1938.5196 (Yale).
- 7) Fragment of carved bone 1938.5196 (Yale), L. 2.25 cm.

<sup>4</sup> Comte Du Mesnil du Buisson, *Inventaire des inscriptions palmyréniennes de Doura-Europos*, Paris, 1939, p. 4.

- 8-12) Five glass drop pendants 1938.5196 (Yale), L. 1.5-1.7 cm.
- 13) Blue glass plano-convex inset from earring 1938.5196 (Yale), D. 1.1 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.
- 14) Violet glass plano-convex inset 1938.5196 (Yale), D. 1 cm., Th. 0.25 cm.
- 15) Fragment of silver earring 1938.5196 (Yale).
- 16) Silver pendant or earring 1938.5196 (Yale), W. 1.9 cm.

Beads: 1938.5199 (Yale) (Pl. XL).

- 17) Amethyst truncated bicone bead, L. 0.8 cm., D. 1.1 cm.
- 18) Carnelian long barrel bead, L. 0.9 cm., D. 0.7 cm.
- 19) Amethyst truncated bicone bead.
- 20-21) Two convex bicone glass beads.
- 22) Circular glass bead.
- 23) Oval glass bead.
- 24-30) Seven circular glass beads.
- 31-32) Two cylindrical beads, shell (?).
- 33) Circular glass bead.
- 34) Cylindrical coral bead, L. 0.7 cm.
- 35) Circular glass bead.
- 36) Irregular oblate garnet bead, L. 0.55 cm., D. 0.7 cm.
- 37-40) Four long barrel beads, with tube inside, glass, L. 0.9 cm., D. 0.35 cm.

#### Tomb 12

Tomb 12, with small central chamber and high bench, belongs to Group III. It has only twelve loculi; the left wall could have contained two more (Pl. IV). The upper part of the stone slab closing the entrance had been broken off and the tomb was full of earth. Except for a few fragments of human bones and c. w. sherds nothing was left in the tomb. The sherds could easily have come from the surface with the earth and debris, and hardly belong to the original burials.

#### Tomb 13

The irregularity of Tomb 13 is the result of lack of space for normal extension (Pl. IX). The dromos partly destroyed Tomb 15, and Loc. IV-VI of Tomb 13 had to be adjusted to the already existing adjacent Tomb 13 B, and the intrusive loculi of the latter walled off. The first two loculi are not of full size. Because of the low, narrow bench, which was

omitted on one side, and of the vaulted ceilings of the loculi, Tomb 13 must be included in Group IV. The tomb was found open and completely filled with sand. Three loculi were formerly closed with rubble wall and plaster, but these had been demolished by intruders. The tomb had been robbed, but Loc. IV yielded several bottles and glazed jars in a good state of preservation. Probably the burial in Loc. IV was made after the devastation of Tomb 13 and shortly before the tomb was covered by the dump.

#### Finds.

##### Loc. IV (Pl. XLI).

- 1) Green glazed vase 1935.509 (Yale), green glaze, yellowish body, medium texture, H. 37.5 cm., D. 22 cm., neck damaged and repaired with plaster.
- 2) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1935.543 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 10.7 cm., D. 6 cm., complete, glaze faded to a light green color.
- 3) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1935.544 (Yale), dark green glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 9.7 cm., D. 5.1 cm., complete, glaze faded to a bluish gray color.
- 4) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1935.545 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 10.1 cm., D. 4.3 cm., complete, glaze discolored.
- 5) Lower part of glass bottle H-727, thin glass, H. in present state 9.2 cm., upper part broken; in original state the bottle was ca. 14 cm. high, with wide lips, ca. 4.5 cm.
- 6) Glass bottle, H. 10.4 cm., thin glass, complete.
- 7) Glass bottle H-728, H. 10.6 cm., thin glass, complete.
- 8) Glass bottle H-729, H. 10.4 cm., complete.
- 9) Glass bottle H-730, H. 10.5 cm., thin glass, damaged.
- 10) Glass bottle H-731, H. 10 cm., thin glass, damaged.
- 11) Small glass bottle H-732, H. 4.7 cm., complete.
- 12) Neck from glass bottle, thin glass (not reproduced).
- 13) Glass bottle H-726, H. 12.7 cm., thin glass, complete.
- 14) Glass bottle H-725, H. 11.2 cm., thick greenish glass, broken.

##### Small objects 1938.5197 (Yale).

- 15) Fragment of iron finger ring.
- 16) Fragment of iron finger ring.
- 17) Fragment of iron finger ring.
- 18) Tubular bronze bead, L. 0.75 cm., D. 0.95 cm.

- 19) Bronze ring, D. 2.7 cm., complete.
- 20) Fragment of bronze spatula, L. 10.5 cm.
- 21) Fragment of bone cylindrical box, H. 2.5 cm., D. 3 cm.
- 22) Gold leaf, L. 7.8 cm.
- 23) Truncated bicone amethyst bead, L. 0.9 cm., D. 1.45 cm.
- 24) Fragment of amber bead.
- 25) Bronze bicone bead, L. 1.1 cm., D. 0.85 cm.
- 26) Plano-convex eye glass bead, D. 0.8 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
- 27) Tabular white glass bead.
- 28-34) Seven circular and oblate glass beads.
- 35) Oblate quartz (?) bead.
- 36) Bicone faience bead, L. 0.5 cm., D. 0.7 cm.
- 37, 38) Two irregular oblate carnelian beads.

#### Tomb 14

Tomb 14 is a typical representative of Group III. The small and irregular central chamber with wide benches is provided with thirteen loculi; II and VI are of unusual shape and size, widening as they recede (Pl. VI). The upper part of the entrance had collapsed and the tomb was completely filled with earth. The few objects found on the floor indicate that Tomb 14 was pillaged and abandoned.

#### Finds.

- 1) Green glazed conical jar H-749, green glaze, H. 14 cm., lip damaged, glaze faded to a light bluish green color (not reproduced).
- 2) Fragment of green glazed cylindrical jar 1938.4764 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 6.7 cm. (in present state), D. 4 cm., Th. 0.4-0.6 cm., upper part missing, glaze faded to a light greenish color (not reproduced).
- 3) Neck of c. w. bottle (not reproduced).

#### Tomb 15

Tomb 15 was probably built before Tomb 14, although both belong to Group III (Pl. IV). There is an additional step between the bench and the floor of the central chamber. The right wall was not fully used and has only two loculi. The total number of loculi is twelve; VIII and IX are filled with stones to support the stairway of Tomb 13 which obviously

was built later than Tomb 15. The tomb was robbed and abandoned, the very few finds probably belonging to the secondary occupation.

Finds.

- 1) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1935.541 (Yale), green glaze, inside light grayish blue glaze, yellowish body, light yellowish slip, H. 12.6 cm., D. 7.7 cm., complete (not reproduced).
- 2) Fragment of bowl, gray body, burnished, D. 14.5 cm. (Fig. 31).
- 3) Fragment of bronze mirror (not reproduced).
- 4) Bronze lock catch 1938.2443 (Yale), L. 5.7 cm. (not reproduced).
- 5) Six gold leaves 1938.5253 (Yale) (not reproduced).

Tomb 16

Tomb 16 belongs to Group III, it has sixteen loculi in regular arrangement (Pl. V). The partitions in the right wall had collapsed. The tomb was formerly closed by two stone slabs, but the upper one was removed by robbers. Through the hole some earth had penetrated and covered the floor about 0.50 m. deep. The burials had been robbed, and only a few objects were left in the central chamber.

Finds (Pl. XLII).

- 1) Green glazed vase 1935.523 (Yale), bluish green glaze, inside yellowish gray glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 21 cm., D. 17.8 cm., broken.
- 2) Small c. w. jar 1938.5260 (Yale), light grayish body, medium texture, H. 4.6 cm., D. 5.9 cm., complete (Fig. 11).
- 3) C. w. bottle 1938.5274 (Yale), light grayish body, medium texture, H. 10.5 cm. (in present state), D. 6.1 cm., Th. 0.4 cm., neck missing (Fig. 23).
- 4) C. w. storage jar, H. 69 cm., complete.
- 5) Nine gold leaves 1938.4502 (Yale).
- 6) Silver finger ring H-720.
- 7) Two fragments of bronze spatula H-720.
- 8) Rectangular faceted bronze bead H-720.
- 9) Long barrel glass bead H-720.
- 10) Irregular bone bead H-720.
- 11) Fragment of bone pin H-720.
- 12) Carnelian truncated bicone bead H-720.
- 13) Carnelian ellipsoid bead H-720.

- 14) Carnelian long barrel bead H-720.
- 15) Oblate carnelian bead H-720.
- 16) Irregular oblate carnelian bead H-720.
- 17) Long truncated bicone glass bead H-720.
- 18) Long barrel glass bead H-720.
- 19-26) Eight oblate and circular glass beads H-720.
- 27) Bicone glass bead H-720.
- 28) Fragments of painted plaster from coffin (not reproduced).

Tomb 17

Small Tomb 17 of Group II has only two lateral benches (Pl. III). The right wall is irregularly cut, and the ceiling not flat. The tomb is 2.10 m. long, 1.90 m. wide, with a narrow bench 0.30 m., along the back wall connecting the two lateral benches. The tomb was found open and completely filled with sand, with the stone slab lying in the dromos. It had evidently been robbed; nothing was left on the benches, but in the narrow space between them scattered bones and sherds of an amphora and fragments of other pottery were found. All the fragments were left in the tomb and the vessels could be restored. The most important discovery was a silver coin of Lysimachus. The burial, formerly occupying one of the benches, was pulled down by the robbers not particularly interested in the pottery.

Finds (Pl. XLII).

- 1) Silver coin of Lysimachus (not reproduced).
- 2) C. w. jug 1938.5287 (Yale), light reddish body, pinkish gray slip, medium texture, H. 19.7 cm., D. 15.6 cm., Th. 0.5 cm., broken, restored (Fig. 14).
- 3) C. w. fusiform bottle 1938.5265 (Yale), pinkish body, light pinkish slip, medium texture, H. 18.1 cm., D. 4.5 cm., complete (Fig. 29).
- 4) Small c. w. pitcher 1938.5262 (Yale), light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 6.7 cm., D. 5.1 cm., complete (Fig. 15).
- 5) C. w. bowl 1938.5280 (Yale), reddish body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 6 cm., D. 13.1 cm., Th. 0.3 cm., broken, restored (Fig. 34).
- 6) Amphora 1938.5299 (Yale), pinkish red body, medium texture, traces of white wash, H. 88 cm., D. 33.2 cm., Th. 0.5-1 cm., oval stamp on one handle, obliterated, probably representing a mask of Silenos, broken, restored.

was built later than Tomb 15. The tomb was robbed and abandoned, the very few finds probably belonging to the secondary occupation.

Finds.

- 1) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1935.541 (Yale), green glaze, inside light grayish blue glaze, yellowish body, light yellowish slip, H. 12.6 cm., D. 7.7 cm., complete (not reproduced).
- 2) Fragment of bowl, gray body, burnished, D. 14.5 cm. (Fig. 31).
- 3) Fragment of bronze mirror (not reproduced).
- 4) Bronze lock catch 1938.2443 (Yale), L. 5.7 cm. (not reproduced).
- 5) Six gold leaves 1938.5253 (Yale) (not reproduced).

Tomb 16

Tomb 16 belongs to Group III, it has sixteen loculi in regular arrangement (Pl. V). The partitions in the right wall had collapsed. The tomb was formerly closed by two stone slabs, but the upper one was removed by robbers. Through the hole some earth had penetrated and covered the floor about 0.50 m. deep. The burials had been robbed, and only a few objects were left in the central chamber.

Finds (Pl. XLII).

- 1) Green glazed vase 1935.523 (Yale), bluish green glaze, inside yellowish gray glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 21 cm., D. 17.8 cm., broken.
- 2) Small c. w. jar 1938.5260 (Yale), light grayish body, medium texture, H. 4.6 cm., D. 5.9 cm., complete (Fig. 11).
- 3) C. w. bottle 1938.5274 (Yale), light grayish body, medium texture, H. 10.5 cm. (in present state), D. 6.1 cm., Th. 0.4 cm., neck missing (Fig. 23).
- 4) C. w. storage jar, H. 69 cm., complete.
- 5) Nine gold leaves 1938.4502 (Yale).
- 6) Silver finger ring H-720.
- 7) Two fragments of bronze spatula H-720.
- 8) Rectangular faceted bronze bead H-720.
- 9) Long barrel glass bead H-720.
- 10) Irregular bone bead H-720.
- 11) Fragment of bone pin H-720.
- 12) Carnelian truncated bicone bead H-720.
- 13) Carnelian ellipsoid bead H-720.

- 14) Carnelian long barrel bead H-720.
- 15) Oblate carnelian bead H-720.
- 16) Irregular oblate carnelian bead H-720.
- 17) Long truncated bicone glass bead H-720.
- 18) Long barrel glass bead H-720.
- 19-26) Eight oblate and circular glass beads H-720.
- 27) Bicone glass bead H-720.
- 28) Fragments of painted plaster from coffin (not reproduced).

Tomb 17

Small Tomb 17 of Group II has only two lateral benches (Pl. III). The right wall is irregularly cut, and the ceiling not flat. The tomb is 2.10 m. long, 1.90 m. wide, with a narrow bench 0.30 m., along the back wall connecting the two lateral benches. The tomb was found open and completely filled with sand, with the stone slab lying in the dromos. It had evidently been robbed; nothing was left on the benches, but in the narrow space between them scattered bones and sherds of an amphora and fragments of other pottery were found. All the fragments were left in the tomb and the vessels could be restored. The most important discovery was a silver coin of Lysimachus. The burial, formerly occupying one of the benches, was pulled down by the robbers not particularly interested in the pottery.

Finds (Pl. XLII).

- 1) Silver coin of Lysimachus (not reproduced).
- 2) C. w. jug 1938.5287 (Yale), light reddish body, pinkish gray slip, medium texture, H. 19.7 cm., D. 15.6 cm., Th. 0.5 cm., broken, restored (Fig. 14).
- 3) C. w. fusiform bottle 1938.5265 (Yale), pinkish body, light pinkish slip, medium texture, H. 18.1 cm., D. 4.5 cm., complete (Fig. 29).
- 4) Small c. w. pitcher 1938.5262 (Yale), light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 6.7 cm., D. 5.1 cm., complete (Fig. 15).
- 5) C. w. bowl 1938.5280 (Yale), reddish body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 6 cm., D. 13.1 cm., Th. 0.3 cm., broken, restored (Fig. 34).
- 6) Amphora 1938.5299 (Yale), pinkish red body, medium texture, traces of white wash, H. 88 cm., D. 33.2 cm., Th. 0.5-1 cm., oval stamp on one handle, obliterated, probably representing a mask of Silenos, broken, restored.

## Tomb 18

Tomb 18 is a typical representative of Group III. It has fourteen loculi, one in the left wall being omitted (Pl. V). The dimensions of the central chamber are 2.90 by 3.20 m. Although the tomb was closed with a stone slab and free from sand, it was found empty, except Loc. II, which contained eight skulls and mixed fragments of bones. Probably the tomb was cleaned and all the remnants put in Loc. II to make place for new occupants.

## Tomb 19

Tomb 19 is very similar to Tomb 17 of Group II, but the introduction of a loculus in the back wall is an innovation (Pl. III). It was found open and full of sand, without any remnants of the original burials.

## Tomb 20

Tomb 20 belongs to Group III. Two loculi in the right wall are omitted; otherwise the plan is quite ordinary, with twelve loculi instead of fourteen. Loc. IX is of double width (Pl. VI). The tomb was open and filled with earth and sand.

## Tomb 21

Part of the ceiling had collapsed and filled up the central chamber. Because of the critical condition of the remaining stones in the ceiling, the excavation was not continued, and was limited to the cleaning of two loculi in the left wall, which was the more accessible. It was clear that the tomb had been pillaged or abandoned. Exact measurement was impossible, and the approximate plan on Plate II is insufficient for definition of the group to which the tomb belonged. The central chamber could not have been so large without any central supporting pillar, but the interior was covered with fallen rocks. The loculi have semicircular openings.

## Tomb 22

Tomb 22 of Group VI consists of a large (4.85 m. by 5.50 m.) central chamber, well planned, with twenty-eight loculi (Pl. XVI). The central pillar has a base and simple cornice, but the front is free from architectural decoration. The four-stepped staircase reaches the base of the central pillar. The benches are low, ca. 0.15 m., and 0.35-0.50 m. wide. The tomb was closed with a stone slab, but most of the loculi had not been

occupied. In Loc. II, VII, VIII, XXIV were found remnants of bones and traces of wooden coffins disturbed by searching. In the front of Loc. VIII a stone slab, formerly closing the loculus, was lying on the floor. The bones in Loc. VI and XXVII were not displaced, but the burials had been robbed. Only one burial, in Loc. IX, was intact.

Finds (Pl. XL).

Loc. III. Two silver rings 1938.5155 (Yale), D. 1.9-2 cm.

Loc. IX. Skeleton of a woman with feet toward the entrance; wooden boards.

- 1) Two silver bracelets 1938.5159 (Yale). a) W. 5.9 cm., H. 5.3 cm., Th. 0.8 cm. b) W. 5.7 cm., H. 5.3 cm., Th. 0.8 cm. Complete, found near the ankles.
- 2) Bronze bracelet 1938.2317 A (Yale), D. 6.3 cm., W. 0.7 cm., complete.
- 3) Fragments of bronze circular mirror 1938.5162 (Yale).
- 4) Two silver earrings, type *E* (Fig. 51) 1938.5162 (Yale).
- 5) Two small silver rings 1938.5162 (Yale), D. 2 cm.
- 6) Sixty-four silver pendants from necklace 1938.5162 (Yale), L. 1.3 cm., oxidized.
- 7) Thirty-two gold leaves of three common types 1938.5234 (Yale). Found near cranium.

Loc. XXIII. Two silver rings 1938.5170 (Yale), D. 1.9 cm.

In front of Loc. VII was found a plaster coating from the triangular side of the coffin's lid, 21 cm. high and 35 cm. at the base. The wood had disappeared but the plaster preserved the exact shape and dimensions.

## Tomb 23

A certain similarity in the plan of Tombs 22 and 23 as well as the condition in which both tombs were found indicate a close chronological relation. The central chamber, 5.30 m. by 5.60 m., is of almost regular rectangular plan (Pl. XVI). The central pillar, in addition to the base and cornice, is decorated on the front by two pilasters and one engaged column (Pl. XXIX, 3). Thirty-three narrow loculi are arranged symmetrically; the semicircular arches of uniform height are very regular. The door is located under the ceiling with three steps leading down. Benches are ca. 0.12-0.15 m. high. The general appearance is of good planning and correct hewing. To the left of the door above and between

the first and second loculi, a geometrical sign 0.25 m. large is incised on the wall (Pl. XVI).

The tomb was in excellent condition, the door was closed with a stone slab, and the floor free from sand. Fourteen loculi were not occupied at all, the burials in Loc. II, III, V, XXIV, XXIX, XXXI, XXXII were pillaged and the bones in disorder, only the burials in Loc. XI, XV, XXVII, XXVIII yielded objects. Behind the central pillar a wooden coffin was standing on the floor with the remnants of a skeleton in an almost completely disintegrated condition.

#### Finds.

Loc. I. Empty.

Loc. II. Remains of wooden coffin, half pulled out, displaced bones with legs toward entrance.

Loc. III. Remains of wooden coffin, protruding ca. 0.50 m. out. Width of the coffin 0.42 m. Fragments of plaster from triangular side of the lid. Bones with head toward entrance.

Loc. IV. Empty.

Loc. V. Remnants of a coffin with relatively better preserved skeleton of a woman, head outwards.

Loc. VI. Remnants of rotted skeleton and wooden boards, head inwards. The burials in Loc. VI and VII have been damaged by the collapse of the partition between these two loculi.

Loc. VII. Remnants of bones.

Loc. VIII. Empty.

Loc. IX. Remnants of skeleton and wooden boards, head inwards.

Loc. X. Empty.

Loc. XI (Pl. XLIII). Remnants of skeleton and wooden boards, head outwards, pottery and beads.

- 1) Green glazed vase 1935.507 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, inside light grayish glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 30.5 cm., D. 18 cm., Th. 0.4-0.6 cm., broken, glaze partly faded to a silver gray color.
- 2) Green glazed small jar 1935.590 (Yale), bluish green glaze, inside light grayish glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 6.2 cm., D. 6.4 cm., complete, glaze faded to an olive green.

- 3) Green glazed small jar 1935.549 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 6.3 cm., D. 6.6 cm., complete, glaze faded to a light bluish gray color.
- 4) Bronze circular mirror 1938.5198 (Yale), D. 5 cm.
- 5) Plano-convex bone button 1938.5198 (Yale), H. 0.7 cm., D. 2.05 cm.
- 6) Plano-convex bone button 1938.5198 (Yale), H. 0.8 cm., D. 2.2 cm. (not reproduced).
- 7) Plano-convex bone button 1938.5198 (Yale), H. 0.75 cm., D. 1.8 cm. (not reproduced).
- 8) Long barrel glass bead 1938.5198 (Yale), yellow with blue zones, L. 2.65 cm., D. 1.15 cm.
- 9) Long barrel glass bead 1938.5198 (Yale), white with orange zones, L. 2.5 cm., D. 1.2 cm., damaged.
- 10) Oval tabular glass bead 1938.5198 (Yale), L. 1.05 cm., W. 1.2 cm., Th. 0.6 cm.
- 11) Barrel glass bead 1938.5198 (Yale), white zone.
- 12) Reddish brown stone 1938.5198 (Yale).
- 13) Faceted rectangular glass bead 1938.5198 (Yale).

Loc. XII. Empty.

Loc. XIII. Empty.

Loc. XIV. Empty.

Loc. XV (Pl. XLIII). Remnants of a skeleton with the head outwards; in front of the entrance, traces of a basket.

- 1) Glass bottle, H-789, bluish glass, broken.
- 2) Glass bottle, H-788, greenish glass, H. 9.7 cm.
- 3) C. w. jar 1938.5279 (Yale), reddish body, medium texture, H. 6.4 cm., D. 7.9 cm., complete (Fig. 9).
- 4) Bronze spatula.
- 5) Bronze mirror 1938.5161 (Yale), L. 5.3 cm., W. 4.1 cm., corroded.
- 6) Bronze bell 1938.5161 (Yale), H. 2.1 cm., D. 1.35 cm., complete.
- 7) Bronze bell 1938.5161 (Yale), H. 2 cm., damaged.
- 8) Bronze bell 1938.5161 (Yale), H. 2.6 cm., D. 1.5 cm., complete.
- 9-14) Six silver rings 1938.5161 (Yale), D. 1.7-2.2 cm.
- 15) Crescent pendant 1938.4289 (Yale), green glass, L. 1.6 cm.

- 16) Hexagonal faceted carnelian bead, truncated bicone, 1938.4436 (Yale), L. 0.94 cm., D. 1.14 cm.
- 17) Gadrooned faïence pendant, blue glazed.
- 18) Gadrooned faïence pendant, incomplete.
- 19) Phallus pendant, blue glazed, damaged.
- 20) Gadrooned faïence pendant, 1938.4289 (Yale), blue glazed, complete.
- 21) Truncated bicone amethyst bead, L. 0.58 cm., D. 1.14 cm.
- 22) Circular glass bead 1938.4436 (Yale), L. 0.92 cm., D. 0.96 cm.
- 23) Small circular glass bead.
- 24) Chalcedony inset 1938.4436 (Yale), L. 1.56 cm., W. 1.24 cm., Th. 0.7 cm.
- 25) Barrel bead 1938.4436 (Yale), blue and white glass, L. 1.16 cm., D. 1.32 cm.
- 26) Irregular barrel carnelian bead 1938.4436 (Yale), L. 1 cm., D. 0.66 cm.
- 27) Long barrel glass bead 1938.4436 (Yale), L. 1.28 cm., D. 0.72 cm.
- 28) Lenticular carnelian bead 1938.4436 (Yale), L. 0.36 cm., D. 0.82 cm.
- 29-40) Twelve disk beads, orange glass, 1938.4436 (Yale), D. 0.52 cm.

Loc. XVI. Empty.

Loc. XVII. Empty.

Loc. XVIII. Empty.

Loc. XIX. Empty.

Loc. XX. Wooden coffin half dragged out, remnants of skeleton with head outwards.

Loc. XXI. Empty.

Loc. XXII. Empty.

Loc. XXIII. Remnants of bones mixed with earth.

Loc. XXIV. Traces of wooden coffin half dragged out, remnants of skeleton with head outwards, in end of the loculus, two skulls.

Loc. XXV. Traces of wooden coffin and fragments of plaster, remnants of bones.

Loc. XXVI. Traces of wooden coffin.

Loc. XXVII (Pl. XLIII). Remnants of wooden coffin protruding ca. 0.60 m. from the loculus. Skeleton with head outwards, on the chin a corroded oval bronze plate.

- 1) Green glazed pitcher 1935.534 (Yale), green glaze, inside grayish green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 11.5 cm., D. 6.7 cm., broken, glaze partly discolored.
- 2) Bronze spherical rattle, corroded.
- 3) Phallus pendant 1938.4289 (Yale), green glazed, incomplete, L. 1.5 cm.
- 4) Phallus pendant 1938.4289 (Yale), blue glazed, complete, L. 1.8 cm.
- 5) Gadrooned pendant 1938.4289 (Yale), blue glazed, complete, L. 2.2 cm.
- 6) Grape pendant 1938.4289 (Yale), blue glazed, L. 1.9 cm.
- 7) Melon bead 1938.4289 (Yale), blue glazed, D. 1.2 cm., L. 0.84 cm.
- 8) Melon bead 1938.4289 (Yale), blue glazed, D. 1.1 cm., L. 0.75 cm.
- 9) Fragment of bronze finger ring.
- 10) Barrel bead 1938.4289 (Yale), light blue glass, L. 1.15 cm., D. 0.95 cm., damaged.

Loc. XXVIII (Pl. XLIII). Remnants of skeleton and wooden coffin, head outwards.

- 1) Green glazed vase 1935.510 (Yale), light bluish glaze, same glaze inside, light grayish body, medium texture, H. 28.2 cm., D. 22.7 cm., Th. 0.4-0.6 cm., broken.
- 2) Green glazed pilgrim flask 1935.525 (Yale), bluish green glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 12.3 cm., D. 9.5 cm., W. 5 cm., complete, glaze partly discolored and flaking.
- 3-14) Twelve silver rings 1938.4436 (Yale), D. 1.9-2.1 cm., fragmentary.
- 15) Bronze buckle.
- 16) Truncated bicone amethyst bead 1938.4436 (Yale), L. 0.49 cm., D. 0.72 cm.
- 17-18) Two circular carnelian beads.

Loc. XXIX. Traces of wooden coffin and a few bones.

Loc. XXX. Empty.

Loc. XXXI. Remnants of wooden coffin, skeleton with head outwards.



Loc. XXXII. Remnants of wooden coffin, skeleton with head outwards. Three silver coins of Orodes II.

Loc. XXXIII. Traces of wooden coffin and a few bones. One silver coin of Orodes II.

#### Tomb 24

Tomb 24 belongs to Group IV, and has all the characteristic features of this group. The central chamber is of irregular shape, with entrance wall 3.30 m., lateral walls 3.40 m. and 3.25 m., back wall 3.90 m. (Pl. X). It contains twenty loculi, three of them, III, VIII, XIV, of double width. Three steps connect the high placed entrance with the floor. A simple round tumulus covers the surface.

The tomb was found closed and in the dromos was placed a secondary burial of a child in a broken storage jar. Two loculi, X and XIX, were still closed with stones and plaster. Comparatively abundant funeral furnishing and the general conditions indicate that Tomb 24 was not pilaged and is the best preserved tomb among those excavated. It was apparently used for many generations and Loc. XIV served as a deposit for the bones and remnants of funeral dowry removed from other loculi to give place for a new burial. Various mixed objects found in Loc. XIV might be more than a century earlier than the burials in the loculi. However, the coin of Antiochus I (280-261 B.C.) is of too early date to be considered exact chronological evidence. All the burials repose in wooden coffins, and each occupied loculus contains more or less preserved wooden planks.

#### Finds.

Loc. I. Remnants of a skeleton with the head toward the entrance.

Loc. II (Pl. XLV). Skeleton with the head toward the entrance.

- 1) Bronze bracelet 1938.5174 (Yale), D. 6.4 cm.
- 2) Bronze gazelle pendant with bells, originally four bells, 1938.5174 (Yale), H. of gazelle without chain and bell 3.3 cm.
- 3) Fragment of bronze spatula 1938.5174 (Yale).
- 4) Bronze spatula 1938.5174 (Yale).
- 5-7) Three bronze hemispherical bells 1938.5174 (Yale), probably belong to the gazelle pendant.
- 8) Bronze mirror 1938.5174 (Yale), L. 6.6 cm., W. 5.2 cm.
- 9) Bronze conical bell 1938.5174 (Yale), L. 4 cm., damaged.

- 10-14) Five silver rings 1938.5194 (Yale), D. 1.8-2 cm.
- 15-17) Three bronze conical bells 1938.5194 (Yale), H. 1.9, 1.6, 1.9 cm.
- 18) Gadrooned pendant 1938.5206 (Yale), blue glazed, H. 2.1 cm., eye broken off.
- 19) Gadrooned pendant 1938.5206 (Yale), blue glazed, H. 2.1 cm.
- 20) Toggle bead 1938.5206 (Yale), blue glazed, L. 2 cm.
- 21) Scarab pendant 1938.5206 (Yale), blue glazed, L. 1.05 cm., W. 0.75 cm., Th. 0.7 cm.
- 22) Fragment of gadrooned pendant 1938.5206 (Yale), blue glazed.
- 23) Segmented glass bead.
- 24) Truncated bicone glass bead.
- 25) Fragment of silver ring 1938.5194 (Yale), H. 1.8 cm., W. 2.3 cm.
- 26) Cylindrical glass bead 1938.5244 (Yale).
- 27) Glass drop pendant 1938.5206 (Yale), L. 1.5 cm.
- 28) Cylindrical glass bead 1938.5244 (Yale), L. 0.95 cm.
- 29) Cigar bead 1938.5244 (Yale), yellow glass, L. 2.2 cm., D. 0.5 cm.
- 30) Long barrel glass bead 1938.5206 (Yale), green and white zones, L. 2.45 cm., D. 0.9 cm.
- 31) Tubular glass bead 1938.5244 (Yale), green, L. 1.55 cm.
- 32) Long barrel glass bead.
- 33) Drop pendant 1938.5206 (Yale), glass, L. 1.2 cm.
- 34) Cylindrical glass bead 1938.5244 (Yale), L. 0.85 cm.
- 35) Tabular glass bead 1938.5206 (Yale), W. 0.8 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
- 36) Cylindrical glass bead 1938.5244 (Yale), violet glass with white zones, L. 1.1 cm., D. 1 cm.
- 37) Cylindrical glass bead 1938.5244 (Yale), violet glass with white zone, L. 1.1 cm., D. 0.7 cm.
- 38) Quartz drop pendant 1938.5206 (Yale), L. 1.15 cm., W. 0.67 cm.
- 39) Amethyst truncated bicone bead 1938.5243 (Yale), L. 0.65 cm., D. 0.9 cm.
- 40) Amethyst truncated bicone bead 1938.5243 (Yale), L. 0.75 cm., D. 1.05 cm.
- 41) Amethyst truncated bicone bead 1938.5243 (Yale), L. 0.7 cm., D. 1.05 cm.

- 42) Glass drop pendant 1938.5206 (Yale), red, L. 1.15 cm., D. 0.65 cm.  
 43-55) Thirteen carnelian beads 1938.5243 (Yale), circular, oblate, bicone, and long barrel.  
 56-58) Three tabular glass beads 1938.5206 (Yale), rectangular with rounded edges, W. 0.7-0.85 cm., Th. 0.3-0.4 cm.  
 59) Glass barrel bead 1938.5244 (Yale), L. 0.95 cm., D. 0.55 cm.  
 60-67) Eight irregular oblate and circular garnet beads 1938.5243 (Yale), D. 0.70-1.2 cm.  
 68-75) Eight melon beads 1938.5206 (Yale), blue glazed, D. 1-1.3 cm.

Loc. III. Empty.

Loc. IV (Pl. XLIV). Remnant of skeleton with head toward entrance. Before loculus, on the bench, a basket turned upside down and two green glazed vases. Under the basket, a pile of glass bottles, 22-24 pieces, most of them broken. Evidently the basket full of glass bottles had been smashed against the bench.

- 1) Green glazed vase H-797, green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 36 cm., Th. 0.5-0.7 cm., complete.
- 2) Green glazed vase H-798, green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 17 cm., D. 15.2 cm.
- 3) Glass bottle H-815, thick greenish glass, H. 14 cm., broken.
- 4) Glass bottle H-816, thick greenish glass, H. 14.4 cm., broken.
- 5) Glass bottle H-817, greenish glass, H. 14 cm., broken.
- 6) Glass bottle H-819, thick greenish glass, H. 15 cm., broken.
- 7) Glass bottle H-820, thick greenish glass, H. 16.3 cm., broken.
- 8) Glass bottle H-802, thin bluish glass, H. 15.2 cm., complete.
- 9) Glass bottle, thin bluish glass, H. 14.1 cm., complete.
- 10) Lacrimarium, H-804, bluish green glass, H. 15.7 cm., complete.
- 11) Glass bottle H-855, thin bluish glass, D. 8.6 cm., neck missing.
- 12) Small glass bottle H-821, moulded in the shape of a date, thin yellow glass, H. 8.5 cm., broken, incomplete.
- 13) Glass bottle, thin bluish glass, neck missing.
- 14) Glass bottle, greenish glass, H. ca. 12.4 cm., broken, fragmentary.
- 15) Glass bottle, thin bluish glass with white stripes, H. 12.5 cm., broken.

- 16) Glass bottle, thin bluish glass, broken.  
 Fragments and necks of eight glass bottles of similar shapes (not reproduced).  
 17) Phallus pendant, blue glazed.  
 18) Melon bead, blue glazed.  
 19-21) Three carnelian standard circular beads (not reproduced).

Loc. V. Skeleton with head toward entrance, eight iron corner plates from coffin, two iron rings with brace, no small objects.

Loc. VI. Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. VII (Pl. XLIV). Skeleton with head toward entrance, near the skull three glazed vessels.

- 1) Green glazed cylindrical jar H-810, dark green glaze, yellowish body, medium texture, H. 9.5 cm., D. 4.4 cm., complete.
- 2) Green glazed pitcher 1938.4801 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, well made, H. 12.6 cm., D. 6 cm.
- 3) Green glazed pitcher 1935.537 (Yale), neck missing.

Loc. VIII. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. IX. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. X. Entrance was closed by a wall made of stone and plaster mortar, inside a skeleton with head toward entrance, no small objects.

Loc. XI (Pl. XLIV). Skeleton with head toward entrance, at the front of the entrance, a c. w. bowl was standing on the bench.

- 1) C. w. bowl H-828, D. 13.5 cm., complete.
- 2) Bronze finger ring, glass or stone inset missing.

Loc. XII. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. XIII (Pl. XLV). Skeleton with head toward entrance, on the bench a c. w. bowl, H-827, D. 14.7 cm.

Loc. XIV (Pl. XLVI). The floor of the loculus was covered with a 15-20 cm. thick layer of soft dust intermixed with disintegrated bones, sherds of glass and pottery, beads and other small objects. Apparently the loculus was first used for a regular burial, and later transformed into a kind of store room for discarded bones removed from other loculi. The accumulation of various objects in Loc. XIV seems to belong to different dates; however some of them may represent the original inventory of an early burial.

- 1) Bronze coin of Antiochus I (280-261 B.C.) (not reproduced).

- 2) Terracotta figurine of Hermes 1938.4965 (Yale), reddish body, fine texture, traces of white wash, probably originally painted, H. 30.1 cm. Was found broken into pieces; three fragments are missing.
- 3) Green glazed spherical jar H-811, bluish green glaze, H. 6 cm., complete.
- 4) Green glazed small jug with two handles 1935.529 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 8.1 cm., D. 7.7 cm., complete, glaze partly faded to a light grayish green color.
- 5) C. w. bottle H-813, yellowish gray body, fine texture, H. 12.3 cm., complete.
- 6) C. w. bottle 1938.5273 (Yale), light pinkish gray body, neck painted red, medium texture, vertical paring, H. 12.8 cm. (in present state), D. 6.2 cm., neck missing (Fig. 24).
- 7) C. w. bottle 1938.5259 (Yale), pinkish body, red glazed neck, fine texture, H. 9.4 cm., D. 5.3 cm., complete (Fig. 27).
- 8) Small glass bowl H-806 (Yale), blotched glass, green, white and yellow spots fused in violet red transparent glass, H. 4.3 cm., D. 9.7 cm., Th. 0.2 cm., broken, few fragments missing.
- 9) Fragment of small moulded bottle H-807 (Yale), ivory white, opaque, thin glass, H. 4.8 cm. (in present state), broken, neck missing.
- 10) Glass bottle H-809, thin yellowish glass, H. 8.7 cm., complete.
- 11) Small glass bottle with vertical ribs H-808 (Yale), thin yellowish glass, H. 6.7 cm., complete.
- 12) Bone pyxis, H. 5 cm., broken.
- 13-14) Two silver bracelets 1938.5191 (Yale), H. 4 cm., W. 3.9 cm.; H. 3.7 cm., W. 4 cm.
- 15) Bronze conical bell 1938.5191 (Yale), H. 2.6 cm., D. 2 cm.
- 16) Bronze conical bell 1938.5191 (Yale), H. 3 cm., D. 2.1 cm.
- 17) Two bronze square plates 1938.5191 (Yale), 2 x 2 cm., Th. 0.05 cm.
- 18) Bronze strap crossing 1938.5191 (Yale), W. 2.1 cm., Th. 1.5 cm.
- 19) Bronze spherical bell, damaged.
- 20-27) Eight silver rings 1938.5191 (Yale), D. 1.9-2.1 cm.
- 28) Small bronze bell 1938.5191 (Yale), H. 1.4 cm.
- 29) Small bronze bell 1938.5191 (Yale), H. 1.4 cm., incomplete.

- 30) Silver finger ring.
- 31) Silver finger ring with glass inset 1938.5191 (Yale), H. 1.5 cm.
- 32) Gold leaf.
- 33) Bronze circular mirror 1938.5191 (Yale), D. 4 cm., complete.
- 34) Fragment of bronze finger ring 1938.5191 (Yale).
- 35) Small silver ring 1938.5191 (Yale), D. 1.5 cm.
- 36) Small silver ring 1938.5191 (Yale), D. 1.6 cm.
- 37) Fragment of wooden comb, W. 4.2 cm.
- 38) Fragment of wooden comb, W. 4 cm.
- 39) Triangular bone plate.
- 40) Decorated bone plate.
- 41) Bone plate representing human head, W. 3.5 cm.
- 42) Triangular bone plate.
- 43-49) Seven three-edged iron arrow heads, L. 3.8-4.5 cm.
- 50) Notched iron arrow head, L. 8 cm.
- 51) Fragment of iron knife, L. 10 cm.
- 52, 53) Two iron rings, D. 6.5 cm.
- 54) Bronze tube, L. 7 cm.

## Beads: 1938.5173 (Yale).

- 55) Fragment of cylindrical agate (?) bead, L. 2.1 cm., D. 1.65 cm.
- 56) Steatite plano-convex button, D. 1.9 cm., Th. 0.65 cm.
- 57) Black glass conical button, D. 2.1 cm., Th. 0.8 cm.
- 58) Steatite conical button.
- 59) Steatite conical button, D. 1.7 cm., Th. 0.65 cm.
- 60) Glass oval plano-convex bead, L. 2.35 cm., W. 1.4 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.
- 61) Agate oblate fluted bead, L. 0.9 cm., D. 1.35 cm.
- 62) Glass long cylindrical bead, L. 1.6 cm., D. 0.95 cm.
- 63) Glass barrel bead, brown with white zone, L. 1.3 cm., D. 0.7 cm.
- 64) Glass long barrel bead, green, L. 2.3 cm., D. 0.8 cm.
- 65) Bronze die bead, L. 1.15 cm., Th. 0.35 cm.
- 66) Truncated bicone carnelian bead.
- 67) Agate barrel bead, L. 1.35 cm., D. 0.7 cm.
- 68) Bicone amethyst bead, L. 1 cm., D. 1.3 cm.
- 69) Blue glazed arm pendant, L. 2.1 cm.
- 70) Blue glazed gadrooned pendant, L. 2.1 cm., D. 0.95 cm.
- 71) Blue glazed altar pendant, L. 1.3 cm., W. 0.9 cm., Th. 0.7 cm.
- 72) Circular glass bead.

- 73) Collared green glass bead, L. 1.15 cm., D. 0.7 cm.  
 74) Bronze die bead, L. 0.9 cm., Th. 0.3 cm.  
 75) Glass inset, violet pinkish glass, plano-convex, D. 1.3 cm., Th. 0.55 cm.  
 76) Grape pendant, blue glazed, L. 1.65 cm., W. 1.05 cm., Th. 0.6 cm.  
 77) Scarab pendant, blue glazed, L. 1.1 cm., W. 0.7 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.  
 78) Amethyst hexagonal barrel bead, L. 0.95 cm., D. 0.7 cm.  
 79) Glass long barrel bead, L. 1.3 cm., D. 0.6 cm.

Loc. XV (Pl. XLV). Skeleton with head toward entrance, in the front of the entrance a broken green glazed vase.

- 1) Green glazed vase 1938.4823 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 32.2 cm., D. 22.5 cm., Th. 0.8 cm., broken, glaze on one side decomposed and discolored.  
 2) Bronze circular mirror (not reproduced).  
 3) Fragment of bronze spatula (not reproduced).  
 4) Eleven silver rings 1938.4434 (Yale), D. 1.8-2.2 cm.  
 5) Glass circular bead 1938.4434 (Yale), L. 1.26 cm., D. 1.28 cm.  
 6) Glass circular bead 1938.4434 (Yale), L. 1.20 cm., D. 1.26 cm.  
 7) Glass circular bead 1938.4434 (Yale), L. 1.12 cm., D. 1.19 cm.  
 8) Glass circular bead 1938.4434 (Yale), L. 1.18 cm., D. 1.19 cm.  
 9) Glass long barrel bead 1938.4434 (Yale), yellow and orange opaque glass, L. 1.74 cm., D. 0.74 cm.  
 10) Glass long barrel bead 1938.4434 (Yale), orange opaque glass, L. 2.22 cm., D. 0.88 cm.  
 11) Truncated bicone carnelian bead.  
 12) Stone barrel bead 1938.4434 (Yale), brown stone, L. 1.28 cm., D. 0.92 cm.  
 13) Bronze long barrel bead, L. 2.4 cm.  
 14) Glass long barrel bead 1938.4434 (Yale), L. 2.06 cm., D. 0.96 cm.  
 15) Blue glazed scarab bead 1938.4288 (Yale), L. 1.1 cm., Th. 0.65 cm.  
 16) Blue glazed uraeus pendant 1938.4288 (Yale), L. 1.62 cm.  
 17) Blue glazed Horus pendant 1938.4288 (Yale), L. 2 cm., damaged.

Loc. XVI (Pl. XLV). Skeleton with head toward entrance.

- 1) Gold leaf from mouth, L. 6.2 cm.

- 2) Small modelled bottle H-823, light blue opaque glass, yellow spots from weathering, H. 7.9 cm., complete.  
 3) Fragment of c. w. bowl (not reproduced).

Loc. XVII (Pl. XLV). Skeleton with head toward entrance.

- 1) C. w. bottle, yellowish gray body, H. 16.5 cm., complete.  
 2) Fragments of glass bottle (not reproduced).

Loc. XVIII. Empty.

Loc. XIX (Pl. XLV). Loculus was blocked with stones and plaster mortar; it contained one male skeleton with head toward entrance.

- 1) Gold leaf, L. 7.8 cm., was found covering the mouth.

Loc. XX. Skeleton with the head toward entrance, no small objects.

#### Tomb 25

Tomb 25 was found in a ruined condition, the ceiling having fallen in. Removal of the large stones would have required more time and work than was available, and the tomb was left unexcavated.

#### Tomb 26

The ceiling of Tomb 26 had partly collapsed, and the tomb was never finished. Seven loculi were started before the whole work was abandoned (Pl. II). However, this unfinished and abandoned tomb was used for two burials of children in broken storage jars.

Finds.

In Loc. I were found fragments of a storage jar, a bronze ring and five circular glass beads.

In Loc. II, fragments of a storage jar and small c. w. bowl I-48, pinkish gray body, H. 4.6 cm., D. 13.2 cm., complete (Fig. 37).

#### Tomb 27

Tomb 27 of Group V is not as regular as the other tombs of the same group. It has twenty-three loculi of irregular length, Loc. X is of double width, and Loc. XII, in the pillar, is considerably bigger, and similar to the buttress loculus in Tomb 6. Loc. XX is connected with unfinished Tomb 26 (Pl. XIII). The tomb was found open, thoroughly pillaged, and full of earth which had gradually penetrated through the open entrance. Fragments of broken pottery were collected in the central chamber, but nothing was left in the loculi.

## Finds (Pl. XLVII).

- 1) Storage jar, reddish body, H. 75 cm.
- 2) Storage jar, reddish body, H. 88 cm.
- 3) Storage jar, reddish body, H. 82 cm.
- 4) Storage jar, reddish body, H. 81 cm. (not reproduced).
- 5) Fragment of storage jar of same shape (not reproduced).
- 6) Fragment of storage jar of same shape (not reproduced).
- 7) Upper part of green glazed vase I-698, blue glaze, inside same glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, D. 19.6 cm., rim 11.6 cm., neck 9 cm., Th. 0.6-0.7 cm., broken, bottom missing, glaze faded to a light bluish color.
- 8) Fragment of silver twisted bracelet, D. 3.9 cm.
- 9) Thick bronze ring, D. 2.5 cm.
- 10) Plano-convex steatite button, D. 2.5 cm.
- 11) Fragment of bone die or die bead, W. 0.95 cm.
- 12) Carnelian truncated bicone bead, D. 0.8 cm.

## Tomb 28

Tomb 28 belongs to Group VIII; it has a typical elongated central chamber, 3.70 m. long and 3.35 m. wide at the back wall, and 2.90 m. at the entrance wall. Sixteen loculi are symmetrically placed with corner loculi of double width. Most of the loculi have semicircular ceilings, but some show a tendency toward triangular apertures (Pl. XIX). The concave ceiling is only 1.80 m. high. In the left wall of the dromos near the door is a special recess for the door slab when it was open. The tomb, found open and filled with earth, had obviously been plundered, but for some reason part of the booty and the bronze lamp were left in the tomb. Scattered bones and broken skulls in the central chamber testify to the devastation.

## Finds (Pl. XLVIII).

- 1) Green glazed cylindrical jar I-303, green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 9.3 cm., D. 4.0 cm., complete, glaze faded to a light grayish color. Found in Loc. XVI.
- 2) Bronze bell, H. 3.4 cm.
- 3) Bronze lamp I-281, H. 4.4 cm., L. 14.7 cm., decorated part of handle missing. Found in the central chamber to the left near entrance.
- 4) Fragment of bronze rectangular mirror (not reproduced).

- 5-15) Eleven silver earrings with glass insets, type A (Fig. 51), H. 2.7-2.9 cm., W. 2.2-2.4 cm. Found in one heap under a stone in front of Loc. IV, probably collected and forgotten by robbers.
- 16) Gold leaf, L. 5.4 cm. Found in Loc. VII.
- 17) Gold leaf, L. 5.8 cm. Found in Loc. VIII.
- 18) Gold leaf, L. 6.6 cm. Found in central chamber.
- 19) Fragment of silver ring.
- 20) Bronze pendant.

## Beads.

- 21) Amethyst truncated bicone bead, D. 1.3 cm., L. 1 cm.
- 22) Amethyst truncated bicone bead, D. 1.2 cm., L. 0.9 cm.
- 23) Amethyst truncated bicone bead, D. 1.4 cm., L. 1.1 cm.
- 24) Carnelian irregular oblate bead, D. 1 cm.
- 25) Carnelian irregular oblate bead, D. 1.2 cm.
- 26) Jet pentagonal pendant, L. 2.2 cm., Th. 0.7 cm.
- 27) Garnet oblate bead, D. 1.15 cm.
- 28) Garnet irregular circular bead, D. 1 cm.
- 29) Garnet irregular oblate bead, D. 0.9 cm.
- 30) Shell barrel bead, D. 0.9 cm., L. 1.2 cm.
- 31) Circular bead, black varnish, very light white soft core, D. 1 cm.
- 32) Blue glazed melon bead, wide perforation, D. 1.05 cm.
- 33) Bronze long bicone bead, D. 1 cm., L. 1.5 cm.
- 34) Terracotta figurine of horseman 1938.4920 (Yale), buff body, medium texture, H. 15.4 cm., W. 10.3 cm., Th. 4.2 cm. Found broken, head of the horse and some fragments are missing.

In Loc. XV were found fragments of two glass bottles (not reproduced).

## Tomb 29

The single Tomb 29, although it was found closed, had apparently been robbed through the hole which was made from Tomb 26 during the attempt to hew the loculus (Pl. II). Inside were found the disintegrated skeletons of a woman and child. Only a dozen scattered beads were left inside.

## Finds (Pl. XLVIII).

- 1) Plano-convex inset of green glass, D. 0.7 cm.
- 2) Fragment of green glass bar, L. 3 cm.
- 3) Silver ring, D. 1.6 cm.

- 4) Oval, plano-convex cabochon, transparent green hard stone (?), L. 2.1 cm., W. 1.6 cm., H. 0.9 cm.
- 5) Steatite, septagonal truncated pyramid, H. 1 cm., D. 1.3 cm.
- 6, 7) Two small lapis lazuli circular beads, D. 0.35 cm.
- 8) Oblate glass bead, D. 1.2 cm.
- 9) Blue glazed gadrooned bead, D. 1.4 cm.
- 10) Horned collared bead, yellow glass, D. 1.8 cm., damaged.
- 11) Tabular circular bead, bluish glass, D. 1.7 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.
- 12) Long truncated bicone bead, green opaque stone, D. 1 cm., L. 1.5 cm.
- 13) Glass bicone bead, D. 0.7 cm.

## Tomb 30

Tomb 30 was discovered during the excavation of the Persian ramp between Towers 14 and 15 (Pl. I). As far as it could be investigated, it belongs to Group III; the loculi are rectangular, and were closed with stone slabs. The ceiling collapsed and crushed even the partitions between loculi, only two loculi on both sides of entrance being undamaged. Since the technical problem of removing the large stones could not be solved in the time and with the equipment available, only two accessible loculi were cleaned.

## Finds (Pl. XLVII).

- 1) C. w. bowl 1938.5276 (Yale), light reddish body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 9.9 cm., D. 13.3 cm., Th. 0.5-0.6 cm., broken, two fragments missing (Fig. 30).
- 2) C. w. bowl 1938.5275 (Yale), light reddish body, light yellowish gray slip, medium texture, H. 8.5 cm., D. 13.7 cm., Th. 0.4-0.6 cm. broken (Fig. 32).
- 3) Miniature clay pot, yellowish body badly fired, H. 4.7 cm., D. 4.8 cm., Th. 0.3-0.4 cm., lip missing (Fig. 12).
- 4) Glass striated drop pendant 1938.5247 (Yale), L. 1.25 cm. (in present state), the upper part is missing.
- 5) Silver pendant with engraved decoration 1938.5247 (Yale), L. 2.25 cm., W. 1.35 cm., Th. 0.1 cm.
- 6) Silver flat ring 1938.5247 (Yale), D. 1.8 cm., damaged.
- 7) Fragment of silver earring, type *D* (Fig. 51) (not reproduced).

## Beads 1938.5242 (Yale).

- 8) Carnelian circular bead, D. 0.55 cm., L. 0.5 cm.

- 9) Carnelian truncated bicone bead, D. 0.75 cm., L. 0.4 cm.
- 10-19) Ten carnelian circular beads, D. 0.7 cm., L. 0.55 cm.
- 20) Carnelian convex bicone, D. 0.8 cm., L. 0.45 cm.
- 21) Carnelian truncated bicone, D. 0.75 cm., L. 0.4 cm.
- 22) Carnelian truncated bicone, D. 0.6 cm., L. 0.45 cm.
- 23) Carnelian truncated bicone, irregular, D. 0.65 cm., L. 0.4 cm.
- 24) Carnelian truncated bicone, D. 0.65 cm., L. 0.4 cm.
- 25-31) Seven carnelian barrel beads, D. 0.6 cm., L. 0.75 cm.
- 32) Glass oblate bead, D. 0.5 cm., L. 0.35 cm.
- 33) Glass barrel bead, D. 0.55 cm., L. 0.5 cm.
- 34-40) Seven glass oblate beads.
- 41) Glass oblate bead, D. 0.75 cm., L. 0.5 cm.
- 42) Glass irregular oblate bead, D. 0.75 cm., L. 0.45 cm.
- 43) Glass barrel bead, D. 0.8 cm., L. 0.7 cm.
- 44) Gilded glass oblate bead, D. 0.7 cm., L. 0.55 cm.
- 45) Green glass barrel bead, D. 0.8 cm., L. 0.75 cm.
- 46) Blue glazed concave cylindrical bead, D. 0.65 cm., L. 0.55 cm.
- 47-49) Three blue glazed concave cylindrical beads.
- 50-61) Twelve glass mulberry beads, D. 0.5 cm., L. 0.4 cm.
- 62) Blue glazed granulated bead, D. 0.65 cm., L. 0.5 cm.
- 63) Blue glazed circular gadrooned bead, D. 0.5 cm., L. 0.4 cm.
- 64) Glass gadrooned bead, D. 0.5 cm., L. 0.4 cm.

## Tomb 31

Small Tomb 31, with fifteen loculi, belongs to Group IV. It is situated at the periphery of the mound and was not protected by the layers of debris (Pl. II). The tomb was pillaged, the entrance open and the interior full of earth. Some odd remnants of funeral furniture were scattered on the floor of the central chamber. Nothing was found in the loculi.

## Finds (Pl. XLIX).

- 1) Green glazed vase I-604, green glaze, grayish body, medium texture, H. 32 cm., D. 24 cm., Th. 0.6-0.7 cm., broken, incomplete, glaze faded to a light bluish green color.
- 2) Upper part of green glazed vase, dark green glaze, greenish gray body, medium texture, neck 12.5 cm., Th. 0.6-0.7 cm. As no other fragments of the vase were found it was probably not among the original contents of the tomb and may have slipped in with the earth from the surface.

- 3) Small glass bottle I-364, H. 9 cm.
- 4) Glass bottle I-363, with a human face on each side, blown in a mould, H. 6.5 cm., complete.
- 5) Carnelian faceted cornerless bead, D. 0.62 cm., L. 0.96 cm.
- 6) Two fragments of gold leaves (not reproduced).
- 7) Fragment of jasper gem (not reproduced).
- 8) Fragment of agate barrel bead (not reproduced).
- 9) Fragments of glass bottle (not reproduced).
- 10) Bronze coin of Commodus.

## Tomb 32

Tomb 32 belongs to Group VIII. The round tumulus is supported by a low circular wall coated with plaster. The upper part of the entrance was broken, and one of the two stones which closed the door was removed. The tomb was full of earth and evidently plundered. Few objects were left in Loc. IX, XV, and XVI, where they probably belong, but several were found on the floor of the central chamber.

## Finds (Pl. XLIX).

## Loc. IX.

- 1) Gold leaf for eyes 1938.5160 (Yale), L. 4.1 cm.
- 2) Gold leaf for eyes 1938.5160 (Yale), L. 4 cm.
- 3) Jet faceted cornerless bead 1938.5160 (Yale), L. 1.55 cm., W. 1.2 cm.
- 4) Gold oblate bead, made of two thin hemispheres, 1938.5178 (Yale), D. 0.85 cm., L. 0.7 cm.
- 5) Blue glazed oval plano-convex bead 1938.5160 (Yale), L. 1.7 cm., W. 1.57 cm., Th. 0.95 cm.

## Loc. XV.

- 1) Alabastron I-603, H. 15.2 cm., badly made, and surface damaged.
- 2) Gold leaf for mouth 1938.5178 (Yale), L. 7 cm., W. 2.7 cm.
- 3) Small bronze bell, damaged (not reproduced).

## Loc. XVI.

- 1) Alabastron 1938.5263 (Yale), H. 14.2 cm., D. 6 cm., complete (Fig. 48).
- 2) Fragments of glass bottle (not reproduced).
- 3) Fragment of small glass lacrimarium (not reproduced).

## Central chamber.

- 1) Green glazed vase I-605, blue glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 28 cm., Th. 0.5-0.8 cm., broken, incomplete, glaze faded to a grayish blue color.
  - 2) Bronze hook, probably part of latch, 1938.5156 (Yale), L. 3.65 cm.
  - 3) Bronze lock fastening 1938.5156 (Yale), L. 3.9 cm.
  - 4) Bronze ring 1938.5156 (Yale), D. 2.2 cm.
  - 5) Bronze ring 1938.5156 (Yale), D. 2.3 cm.
  - 6-8) Three bronze tacks 1938.5156 (Yale).
  - 9) Circular carnelian bead 1938.5178 (Yale), D. 1.2 cm., L. 0.97 cm.
  - 10) Oblate carnelian bead 1938.5178 (Yale), D. 0.92 cm., L. 0.7 cm.
  - 11) Coral bead 1938.5160 (Yale), D. 0.55 cm., L. 1.05 cm.
  - 12) Fragment of carved bone pin 1938.5160 (Yale), L. 3.7 cm.
- Small fragments of glass bottles.

## Tomb 33

Tomb 33 of Group IX has thirteen loculi, two on each side of the door, and two in the middle of the lateral walls with a wider entrance. Three corner loculi are wider, although the entrances are of normal width. The central chamber, 2.80 m. by 3.70 m., has an almost regular trapezoid plan (Pl. XXI). The benches are ca. 0.30 m. high and 0.30-0.35 m. wide. The tomb was closed by a stone and the joints were filled with plaster mortar. Although there was no evidence of pillaging, most of the loculi did not contain any objects. Only Loc. VI, XI and XII yielded some jewelry.

## Finds (Pl. L).

Loc. I. Skeleton with head toward entrance, at the end of the loculus a heap of bones, fragments of pelvis and broken skull from another skeleton.

Loc. II. Skeleton of a child with head inwards, no traces of coffin.

Loc. III. Remnants of two skeletons, one male and one female; traces of wooden boards.

Loc. IV. Skeleton of a woman with head toward entrance, to the right the skeleton of a small child.

Loc. V. Skeleton of a woman with head inwards; under a second skeleton of a man, wooden boards.

Loc. VI. Two skeletons, one on the top of another, the lower of a woman, the upper of a man; wooden boards.

- 1) Bronze finger ring with two engraved cornucopiae and palmette I-591.
- 2) Fragment of bronze finger ring.
- 3) Bronze irregular bead, damaged by oxidation.

Loc. VII. Empty.

Loc. VIII. Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. IX. Remnants of skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. X. Remnants of skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. XI. Skeleton of a woman with head toward entrance, to the right the skeleton of a small child; in the farther end of loculus a heap of rotted bones, wooden boards around the woman's burial and no traces of wood near the child's skeleton.

- 1) Six small silver rings I-589, three on each side of child's skull.
- 2) Silver ring, D. 1.7 cm.
- 3) Silver ring with two eyes, D. 1.7 cm.
- 4) Bronze conical bell, H. 2.4 cm., found near the pelvis of a child.
- 5) Bronze convex conical bell, H. 2.3 cm., flattened, found near the pelvis of a child.

Beads I-590.

- 6) Long barrel bead, green glass with yellow stripes, D. 1 cm., L. 3.4 cm.
- 7, 8) Two cylindrical glass beads.
- 9) Irregular oblate glass bead.
- 10-12) Three small irregular amethyst beads.
- 13-16) Four irregular oblate carnelian beads.
- 17-23) Seven irregular oblate quartz beads.
- 24, 25) Two irregular garnet beads.

All beads were found near the neck of the child's skeleton.

Loc. XII. Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance.

- 1) Circular glass bead.
- 2) Convex bicone glass bead.
- 3) Oblate glass bead.

- 4) Cylindrical glass bead.
- 5) Long barrel shell bead.
- 6) Long barrel shell bead.

Loc. XIII. Empty.

In the central chamber were found:

- 1) Fragment of corroded iron ring.
- 2) Fragment of corroded finger ring.
- 3) Plano-convex steatite button with bronze wire in the perforation, D. 1.2 cm., H. 1 cm.

#### Tomb 34

Tomb 34 was only started, a well built dromos leading to a small cavity. The hard stone prevented the normal extension of the catacomb. The work was abandoned, and the cavity never used for burial (Pl. II).

#### Tomb 35

Tomb 35, with relatively small buttress helping to support the ceiling, belongs to Group VII (Pl. XVIII). It has twenty-three loculi, three of them of double width. Loculi along the left wall are of very irregular length, affected probably by the presence of an undiscovered adjacent tomb. The door is placed very high, and a stairway with six steps descends to the floor of the central chamber. The plan is slightly asymmetrical; the left wall with six loculi is 4 m. long, the right wall with five loculi is 3.80 m. long. The door is reinforced by two stone door jambs. The tomb was found closed with a stone slab and free from sand. Half of the loculi were not occupied at all; in the rest the burials were not accompanied by any objects or have been robbed; only in Loc. XIII were found some specimens of pottery and personal adornment.

Finds (Pl. L).

Loc. I-IV. Empty.

Loc. V. Skeleton of a man with head toward entrance, wooden boards, coffin protruding from relatively short loculus.

Loc. VI. Skeleton of a man with head inwards, wooden boards.

Loc. VII-X. Empty.

Loc. XI. Skeleton of a man with head toward entrance, wooden boards.



Loc. XII. Skeleton of a woman with head toward entrance, wooden boards.

Loc. XIII. Skeleton of a woman with head inwards, wooden boards; on the knees was a basket with pottery.

- 1) Foot of black glazed cantharus I-598, reddish body, fine texture, D. 5.4 cm., H. 2.8 cm. The broken surface was filed up and made flat and the foot was transformed into a small bowl.
- 2) C. w. bottle I-601, pinkish gray body, fine texture, H. 12.5 cm. (in present state), upper part of neck is missing.
- 3) C. w. pitcher I-600, reddish body, H. 11.2 cm. (in present state), neck and handle missing.
- 4) Circular bronze mirror, D. 5.3 cm., Th. 0.2 cm.
- 5) Thin bronze bowl or cover, D. 4.5 cm., H. 2.5 cm.
- 6) Iron key finger ring, corroded.
- 7) Bronze elbow fibula, incomplete.
- 8) Bronze buckle.
- 9) Bronze conical bell. H. 2.5 cm.
- 10) Bronze bell, flattened.
- 11) Small bronze bell, damaged.
- 12) Drop pendant, grayish green stone (?), L. 2.8 cm.
- 13-15) Three pieces of concretion (Goethite), used as pendants with traces of bronze wire.
- 16) Plano-convex glass inset, greenish glass, D. 1.05 cm., Th. 0.55 cm.
- 17) Chalcedony pentagonal barrel bead, L. 1.3 cm.
- 18) Blue glazed gadrooned pendant, incomplete.
- 19) Blue glazed gadrooned pendant, complete.
- 20) Blue glazed hand pendant.
- 21) Turtle pendant or Egyptian heart amulet, green opaque glass.
- 22) Long barrel bead, brown glass with white spots.
- 23) Circular bead, green glass.
- 24, 25) Two circular glass beads.

Loc. XIV. Skeleton with head inwards; wooden boards.

Loc. XV. Empty.

Loc. XVI. Skeleton of old woman with head toward entrance; no traces of coffin.

Loc. XVII. Skeleton with head toward entrance; wooden boards.

Loc. XVIII. Skeleton with head inwards; wooden boards.

Loc. XIX. Scattered remains of skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. XX-XXIII. Empty.

#### Tomb 36

Well built and well preserved, Tomb 36 belongs to Group V (Pl. XIII). The narrow buttress projecting from the back wall is used to contain one single loculus. The plan of the central chamber is very irregular, the left wall, 5.10 m. long, is not straight but slightly concave, the right wall is of the same length, but the back wall, interrupted by the buttress, makes a zigzag; consequently the right side of the buttress is 3.25 m. long and the left only 2.70 m. The tomb contains twenty-nine loculi; the six corner loculi have inside recesses which double their width. The bench is low and broad. The buttress has a narrow, low base and simple cornice on the front. The highly placed door is connected with the central chamber by three steps. The left wall of the dromos has a recess for the door slab. The square tumulus is supported by a plastered wall with projecting corners and buttresses in the middle of the side walls (Pl. XXXI, 2). Tomb 36 was found closed and in good condition, but the scarcity of pottery and funeral objects indicates that probably most burials had been robbed. Loc. II, III, IV, XII and XIII contained some jewelry and had probably escaped, but most of the others had no objects. Some chronological evidence could be deduced from the presence of a silver coin of Orodes II in Loc. XVII and from the complete absence of glass.

#### Finds.

Loc. I. Empty.

Loc. II (Pl. LI). Remnants of displaced skeleton with head inwards.

- 1) Silver earring, type *B* (Fig. 51) 1938.5167 (Yale), H. 2.8 cm., incomplete.
- 2) Silver earring of same type 1938.5167 (Yale), H. 2.8 cm., complete.
- 3-6) Four small silver earrings type *A* (Fig. 51) 1938.5167 (Yale), H. 1.95-2.05 cm., W. 1.4-1.6 cm.

Loc. III (Pl. LI). Skeleton of a woman with head toward entrance.

- 1) Bronze spatula I-594, L. 10.1 cm.
- 2) Silver earring type *A* (Fig. 51) I-594, glass inset missing.
- 3) Silver earring type *A* (Fig. 51) I-594, damaged, inset missing.
- 4) Bronze bell I-594, damaged and flattened.

- 5) Plano-convex eye bead I-594, white and green glass.  
6, 7) Two violet glass insets I-594, probably belong to earrings.

Beads I-594 (Pl. LI).

- 8) Carnelian truncated bicone bead.  
9) Carnelian circular bead.  
10) Blue glass circular bead.  
11-13) Three irregular oblate glass beads.  
14-19) Six mulberry glass beads.  
20) Triple segmented glass bead.  
21-23) Three double segmented glass beads.  
24, 25) Two circular glass beads.  
26) Barrel glass bead.

Loc. IV (Pl. LI). Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance.

- 1) Silver earring type *D* (Fig. 51) fragmentary.  
2) Small silver earring with glass inset, type *A* (Fig. 51).  
3) Fragment of complicated silver earring with glass inset.

Loc. V. Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. VI. Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. VII. Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. VIII. Skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. IX. Skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. X. Skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. XI. Skeleton of a child with head toward entrance.

Loc. XII (Pl. LI). Skeleton of a child with head inwards, traces of wooden boards from coffin.

- 1-5) Five miniature silver rings.  
6-16) Eleven collared barrel beads, violet glass.  
17, 18) Two truncated long bicone beads, glass.  
19-23) Five disk beads, opaque green glass.  
24-41) Eighteen circular glass beads (only six are reproduced).  
42-62) Twenty-one barrel glass beads (only six are reproduced).  
63, 64) Two cylindrical hematite beads.  
65) Cylindrical glass bead.  
66, 67) Two cylindrical glass beads with white zones.

Loc. XIII (Pl. LI). Skeleton with head toward entrance; traces of

wooden boards; on the bench in the front of the loculus, scattered sherds of deliberately broken vase 1938.4829.

- 1) Green glazed vase 1938.4829 (Yale), green glaze, inside light grayish glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 27.1 cm., D. 17.8 cm., Th. 0.6-0.8 cm., broken.  
2-6) Five silver earrings, type *A* (Fig. 51) damaged and oxidized.  
7) Bicone bead, green glass.  
8) Plano-convex inset from earring, violet glass.

Loc. XIV. Remnants of skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. XV. Skeleton with head toward entrance, traces of wooden boards.

Loc. XVI. Skeleton with head toward entrance, traces of wooden boards.

Loc. XVII. Skeleton with head toward entrance.  
Silver coin of Orodes II.

Loc. XVIII (Pl. LI). Skeleton with head toward entrance. Green glazed vase 1938.4827 (Yale), bluish green glaze, inside light greenish gray glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 27.3 cm., D. 19 cm., complete, glaze partly faded to a light brownish color.

Loc. XIX. Empty.

Loc. XX. Empty.

Loc. XXI. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. XXII. Skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. XXIII-XXVI. Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. XXVII. Skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. XXVIII. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. XXIX. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

### Tomb 37

Tomb 37 of Group IV has nineteen loculi; four corner loculi are widened by an interior recess. The architectural features are very like the other tombs of Group IV (Pl. X). The tomb was closed with a stone slab 0.63 by 1.15 m., and 0.09-0.12 m. thick. The burials do not show any

traces of pillaging, but the funeral objects are extremely scant. Bones are damaged by time and decay; there are traces of wooden boards in most of the occupied loculi.

Finds (Pl. LI).

Loc. I. Empty.

Loc. II. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. III. Empty.

Loc. IV. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. V. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. VI. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Small green glazed spherical jar I-699, green glaze, H. 5.6 cm., D. 6 cm., complete, glaze faded to a light grayish color.

Loc. VII. Empty.

Loc. VIII. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. IX. Skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. X. Skeleton with head inwards.

Two iron arrow heads found on the bench.

Loc. XI. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. XII. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. XIII. Empty.

Loc. XIV. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. XV. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. XVI. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Two silver rings.

Loc. XVII. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

C. w. jar with cover I-700, pinkish gray body, H. 11 cm., D. 12.6 cm., complete.

Loc. XVIII. Empty.

Loc. XIX. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Two bronze rings.

Tomb 38

Tomb 38 was found collapsed and has not been excavated.

Tomb 39

Tomb 39 belongs to Group VIII. All loculi except Loc. XI, opposite the entrance, are of barrel vault shape; Loc. XI has a pointed ceiling and is decorated by a simplified form of aedicula (Pl. XX). The two loculi on each side of the entrance are of double width, the four corner loculi are widened by interior recesses. There are twenty loculi altogether. The walls are very neatly hewn and well preserved due to the harder geological stratum. Before cutting, the entrances of the loculi were carefully measured and outlined by black painted lines (Pl. XX). The entrances are 0.48 m. wide, and the partition 0.29 m. thick. Although the tomb was left open, it was not filled with earth, only the part around the door being covered by a heap of earth. The tomb was found absolutely empty and probably was never occupied, being abandoned very soon after the construction. This suggests that the time of building was very close to the abandoning of this part of the Necropolis around 160 A.D.

Tomb 40

Tomb 40 of Group VIII has a small elongated central chamber with sixteen symmetrically arranged loculi. Four corner loculi are enlarged by interior recesses. Two loculi opposite the entrance have pointed ceilings with floor elevated ca. 0.30 m. above the level of the other loculi; a slightly projecting podium shows that these two are of somewhat more importance than the other loculi. The tomb is well planned and neatly cut. The width of the loculi is uniform, 0.47 m., and the partitions 0.28-0.29 m. thick. In the left wall of the dromos a special recess for the door slab is hewn, and the walls are plastered. The tumulus is surrounded with a square wall with one step; above the entrance the wall recedes ca. 0.50 m. (Pl. XIX). The interior condition of Tomb 40 presents a curious example of unquestionably pillaged tombs nevertheless yielding rather rich material. The upper part of the stone slab was broken to make access for the robbers, but afterwards the stone was replaced and the dromos filled with earth. All the bones were displaced and found in complete disorder. The rubble wall formerly closing Loc. XIII was pulled off in one piece and was lying on the floor of the central chamber. Loc. VI, which was also closed with a stone and plaster wall, was pillaged through the breach made from Loc. V. Most of the objects were found on the benches and in the central chamber, and their attribution to the particular loculi is anything but certain. Evidently the robbers were interested ex-

clusively in gold leaves; the broken skulls and traces of searching and digging around the skulls witness the peculiar behavior of the intruders. Even the small silver objects and jewels did not attract their attention. Pottery and glass were completely neglected. The bronze coin of Trajan, 116-117 A.D., was found in a glazed jar in Loc. VI; it gives a quite possible date for the burial.

#### Finds.

Loc. I (Pl. LII). Displaced bones of one skeleton; a broken skull was found on the bench. Two vases were lying before the loculus; probably they belonged to Loc. I as the two next loculi did not have any objects. All the other objects were found inside the loculus but in complete disorder.

- 1) Green glazed vase 1938.4843 (Yale), dark green glaze, greenish gray body, medium texture, H. 35.2 cm., D. 23.2 cm., Th. 0.7-0.8 cm., complete.
- 2) Green glazed vase 1938.4807 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, inside greenish gray glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 18.6 cm., D. 14.8 cm., rim damaged, glaze partly discolored.
- 3) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1938.4772 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 9.4 cm., D. 3.5 cm., complete.
- 4) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1938.4769 (Yale), bluish green glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 8.4 cm., D. 3.7 cm., complete.
- 5) Green glazed globular jar 1938.4779 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 5.4 cm., D. 6.1 cm., complete.
- 6) Green glazed small jug with two handles 1938.4789 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 7.7 cm., D. 8 cm., complete, glaze faded to a light greenish gray color.
- 7) Glass bottle with two handles I-883, H. 6.4 cm., thin yellowish glass, complete.

#### Small objects 1938.5213 (Yale).

- 8) Bronze handle with ring, L. 11.2 cm.
- 9) Two fragments of broken rectangular mirror (not reproduced).
- 10) Silver ring, D. 1.6 cm.
- 11) Silver ring.
- 12) Seven fragments of silver rings (not reproduced).
- 13) Three fragments of bronze spatula, L. 10.9 cm.
- 14) Bronze spatula, L. 12.3 cm., bent, complete.

- 15) Silver crescent pendant, L. 2 cm.
- 16) Silver finger ring, setting damaged.

#### Beads, 1938.5238 (Yale).

- 17) Truncated bicone amethyst, D. 1.3 cm., L. 0.9 cm.
  - 18) Truncated bicone amethyst, D. 1.2 cm., L. 0.95 cm.
  - 19) Irregular amethyst, D. 0.95 cm., L. 0.65 cm.
  - 20) Truncated bicone amethyst, D. 1.05 cm., L. 0.65 cm.
  - 21) Truncated bicone amethyst, D. 1 cm., L. 0.55 cm.
  - 22) Truncated bicone amethyst, D. 0.9 cm., L. 0.6 cm.
  - 23) Truncated bicone amethyst, D. 0.85 cm., L. 0.35 cm.
  - 24) Truncated bicone amethyst, D. 0.75 cm., L. 0.45 cm.
  - 25-31) Seven oblate and circular garnet beads.
  - 32) Truncated bicone carnelian, D. 1.2 cm., L. 1 cm.
  - 33) Truncated bicone carnelian, D. 1.1 cm., L. 0.9 cm.
  - 34) Truncated bicone carnelian, D. 0.75 cm., L. 0.3 cm.
  - 35) Circular glass, D. 0.9 cm.
  - 36) Short bicone glass, D. 0.85 cm., L. 0.5 cm.
  - 37) Oblate glass, D. 0.8 cm., L. 0.6 cm.
  - 38, 39) Two circular bronze beads, 1938.5239 (Yale), D. 0.9 cm.
  - 40) Segmented glass bead 1938.5214 (Yale), L. 0.75 cm.
  - 41) Blue glazed melon bead 1938.5238 (Yale), D. 1.15 cm., L. 0.8 cm.
  - 42-45) Four irregular oblate glass beads 1938.5214 (Yale).
  - 46-47) Two blue glazed polygonal beads 1938.5238 (Yale), D. 0.95 cm., L. 0.8 cm.
  - 48) Blue glazed polygonal bead 1938.5238 (Yale), D. 1.05 cm., L. 0.75 cm.
  - 49-61) Thirteen irregular plano-convex eye beads 1938.5214 (Yale), green and gold glass, D. 0.85 cm., Th. 0.3 cm. (only nine are reproduced).
- 1938.5239 (Yale).
- 62-74) Thirteen square elliptical twisted beads, glass, W. 0.45 cm., L. 0.7 cm.
  - 75) Bronze rectangular, W. 0.75 cm., L. 0.95 cm.
  - 76) Long truncated bicone glass bead, D. 0.55 cm., L. 0.85 cm.
  - 77) Long barrel glass bead, D. 0.5 cm., L. 1.7 cm.
  - 78) Irregular cylindrical shell bead.

1938.5214 (Yale).

- 79) Glass drop pendant, L. 1.8 cm.
- 80) Glass drop pendant, L. 1.9 cm.
- 81) Glass bird pendant, H. 1.1 cm., Th. 0.6 cm.
- 82) Glass bird pendant, H. 0.95 cm., Th. 0.55 cm.
- 83) Glass bird pendant, H. 0.85 cm., Th. 0.6 cm.
- 84) Glass bird pendant, H. 0.75 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.

Loc. II. Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance, wooden boards from coffin.

Loc. III. Scattered bones and wooden boards.

Loc. IV (Pl. LII). Displaced bones of one skeleton with head toward entrance.

- 1) Fragments of a glass bottle (not reproduced).
- 2-10) Nine silver rings (only four are reproduced).

Beads:

- 11) Two fragments of blue glazed melon bead (not reproduced).
- 12) Long barrel glass bead.
- 13, 14) Two oblate glass beads.
- 15) Long bicone glass bead.
- 16) Barrel glass bead.
- 17) Ellipsoid glass bead with white zone.
- 18) Round tabular glass bead.
- 19) Barrel glass bead.
- 20) Irregular glass bead.
- 21) Cylindrical green glass bead.
- 22) Square faceted bead, blue glass with yellow and white zones.
- 23) Long irregular barrel glass bead.
- 24) Carnelian drop pendant.
- 25-27) Three small carnelian barrel beads.
- 28) Circular carnelian bead.
- 29-31) Three irregular oblate garnet beads.

Loc. V (Pl. LII). Remnants of skeleton, bones displaced and crushed by a broken wall separating Loc. V and VI.

- 1) Green glazed globular jar 1938.4777 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 7.8 cm., D. 9.4 cm., complete.
- 2) Bronze bell.

- 3) Blue glazed melon bead 1938.5177 (Yale), D. 1.75 cm., L. 1.3 cm.
- 4) Carnelian barrel bead 1938.5177 (Yale), D. 0.8 cm., L. 1 cm.

Loc. VI. Loculus was blocked by a stone and plaster wall. Robbers left this wall undamaged but broke the wide hole in the partition from Loc. V. Bones of a woman's skeleton were displaced and covered with the fallen partition. The glass bottles were found around the pelvis, beads and rings near the skull. The coin of Trajan (116-117 A.D.) was found inside the globular jar 1938.4778.

Pottery (Pl. LIII).

- 1) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1938.4765 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish body, medium texture, H. 9.5 cm., D. 4.4 cm., complete glaze partly faded to an olive green color.
- 2) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1938.4768 (Yale), bluish green glaze, inside light grayish glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 9.7 cm., D. 4.5 cm., complete, glaze discolored on one side.
- 3) Green glazed globular jar 1938.4778 (Yale), bluish green glaze, inside same glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 5.8 cm., D. 6.3 cm., Th. 0.4-0.6 cm., broken glaze discolored and flaking.

Glass (Pl. LII).

- 4) Glass bottle I-885, thin transparent glass, H. 10.1 cm.
  - 5) Glass bottle I-884, thin yellowish glass, H. 10.7 cm.
  - 6) Glass bottle I-890, greenish glass, H. 14.7 cm.
  - 7) Glass bottle I-891, bluish glass, H. 14.5 cm.
  - 8) Glass bottle I-887, greenish glass, H. 16.2 cm.
  - 9) Glass bottle I-889, thick iridescent glass, H. 17 cm.
- Fragments of six bottles (not reproduced).

Small objects 1938.5192 (Yale) (Pl. LIII).

- 10) Bronze conical bell, H. 2.3 cm., D. 1.5 cm.
- 11) Bronze conical bell, H. 2.7 cm., D. 1.4 cm.
- 12) Bronze conical bell, H. 2 cm., D. 1.3 cm., damaged.
- 13, 14) Two silver rings, D. 2.2 cm.
- 15, 16) Two silver rings with drop, H. 2.4, 2.2 cm.
- 17) Fragment of iron finger ring (not reproduced).
- 18) Faïence "Bes" pendant, blue and yellow glaze, H. 1.4 cm., W. 0.65 cm.

- 19) Silver granulated cylindrical bead, oxidized, D. 0.95 cm., L. 0.9 cm.

Beads 1938.5241 (Yale) (Pl. LIII).

- 20) Long barrel bead, orange glass, D. 0.9 cm., L. 2.6 cm., incomplete.  
 21) Blue glazed melon bead, D. 0.95 cm., L. 0.7 cm., worn, large perforation.  
 22-24) Three blue glazed melon beads, D. 1 cm., L. 0.85 cm.

Beads 1938.5245 (Yale) (Pl. LIII).

- 25) Tabular glass bead, W. 0.85 cm., L. 1.25 cm., Th. 0.25 cm.  
 26) Tabular glass bead, W. 1 cm., L. 1.1 cm., Th. 0.5 cm.  
 27) Tabular glass bead, W. 0.7 cm., L. 1.1 cm., Th. 0.32 cm.  
 28-33) Six plano-convex eye beads, yellow and green glass.

Beads 1938:5241 (Yale) (Pl. LIII).

- 34) Cylindrical glass bead, 0.8 cm., L. 0.9 cm.  
 35-42) Eight oblate and circular glass beads.

Beads 1938.5240 (Yale) (Pl. LIII).

- 43-44) Two carnelian barrel beads.  
 45-48) Four irregular carnelian beads.  
 49) Amethyst truncated bicone bead, D. 1.1 cm., L. 0.65 cm.  
 50) Amethyst truncated bicone bead, D. 1.05 cm., L. 0.6 cm.  
 51) Amethyst truncated bicone bead, D. 1 cm., L. 0.75 cm.

Loc. VII (Pl. LIII). Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance; two cylindrical jars found on the bench in the front of the loculus.

- 1) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1938.4763 (Yale), green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 10.8 cm., D. 5.8 cm., complete.  
 2) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1938.4774 (Yale), bluish green glaze, yellowish body, coarse texture, H. 12.9 cm., D. 8.6 cm., complete.

Loc. VIII. Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. IX (Pl. LIII). Disintegrated skeleton with head toward entrance; fragments of wooden boards from coffin with eight bronze corners, about 5 cm. wide, 7.5-8 cm. long on side and ca. 0.1 cm. thick. In the front of the loculus were found three broken vases and a glass bottle; their attribution to Loc. IX is not absolutely certain.

- 1) Green glazed vase I-869, green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 33.4 cm., D. 24.9 cm., Th. 0.6-0.7 cm., broken, glaze discolored and flaking.  
 2) Green glazed vase 1938.4824 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 32.6 cm., D. 23.3 cm., Th. 0.7-0.8 cm., broken, foot incomplete, glaze partly faded to a light bluish color.  
 3) Green glazed vase 1938.4825 (Yale), green glaze, inside grayish glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 29.5 cm., D. 23.1 cm., Th. 0.8-0.9 cm., broken, one side discolored.  
 4) Glass bottle I-888, thick greenish glass, H. 11.2 cm., complete.

Loc. X. Remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance; fragments of glass bottles (not reproduced).

Loc. XI. Skeleton with head toward entrance; in the front of the loculus several fragments of glass bottles.

Loc. XII. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. XIII (Pl. LIV). Originally blocked by a rubble wall made of stone and plaster; this wall was removed in one piece. The bones were displaced.

- 1) Green glazed globular jar I-918, green glaze, H. 6.4 cm., complete, glaze flaking.  
 2) Bronze rectangular mirror 1938.5190 (Yale), 5.2 x 5.7 cm., complete.  
 3) Bronze gazelle pendant 1938.5190 (Yale), two twisted wires on which the bells hung; two other wires are missing, H. 3.7 cm.  
 4-7) Four bronze conical bells 1938.5190 (Yale), H. 1.6-2 cm., probably belong to the above mentioned pendant.

Beads 1938.5190 (Yale) (Pl. LIV).

- 8) Agate barrel bead, D. 0.75 cm., L. 0.85 cm.  
 9) Amethyst truncated bicone head, D. 1.1 cm., L. 0.65 cm.  
 10) Amethyst truncated bicone bead, D. 1.25 cm., L. 0.9 cm.  
 11, 12) Two circular garnet beads, D. 1.05, 1.1 cm.  
 13, 14) Two blue glazed melon beads, D. 1.1 cm.  
 15, 16) Two small wooden bowls could not be saved; the wood had completely disappeared; a thin coat of varnish preserved the original shape of the vessels but was too thin and friable to be lifted (not reproduced).

Loc. XIV (Pl. LIV). Remnants of bones of much disintegrated skeleton with head toward entrance. Glazed pitcher and fragments of glass bottle were found before the entrance; the small objects were found inside the loculus.

- 1) Green glazed pitcher 1938.4795 (Yale), green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 11.5 cm., D. 8.4 cm., Th. 0.3-0.5 cm., broken, incomplete, glaze flaking.

Small objects 1938.5158 (Yale) (Pl. LIV).

- 2) Bronze rectangular mirror, 4.6 x 5.4 cm.
- 3) Bronze spatula, L. 13 cm., complete.
- 4) Fragment of blue glazed gadrooned pendant, D. 1.05 cm., L. (in present state) 1.9 cm.
- 5) Fragment of blue glazed gadrooned pendant, D. 1.1 cm., L. 2.25 cm. (in present state).
- 6) Fragment of blue glazed melon bead, D. 1.9 cm., L. 1.7 cm.
- 7) Fragment of blue glazed melon bead, D. 1.85 cm., L. 1.5 cm.
- 8) Green glazed phallus pendant, L. 2 cm., incomplete.

Loc. XV. Skeleton with head inwards.

Loc. XVI (Pl. LIV). Skeleton of a child alongside the left wall, with head toward entrance; the other side of the double loculus was not occupied. On the bench in the front of the loculus were found a glazed pitcher and a broken glass bottle.

- 1) Green glazed pitcher 1938.4800 (Yale), dark green glaze, light grayish body, medium texture, H. 11.3 cm., D. 6.25 cm., complete, glaze on one side discolored.
- 2) Glass bottle I-886, H. 15.1 cm.
- 3, 4) Two silver bracelets 1938.2395, 2396 (Yale), W. 3.9, 4 cm. Found on the wrists of both hands.

Small objects 1938.5154 (Yale) (Pl. LIV).

- 5) Bronze hemispherical bell.
- 6) Fragment of corroded chain mail.
- 7) Plano-convex steatite button, D. 1.75 cm., H. 0.55 cm.
- 8) Rectangular steatite bead with engraved animal, L. 2.15 cm., W. 1.65 cm., Th. 1 cm.
- 9) Fragment of long barrel bead, opaque orange glass.
- 10) Rectangular faceted bead with cut corners, glass, L. 1.3 cm., W. 0.9 cm.

- 11) Bronze conical bell, H. 1.75 cm., D. 1.2 cm.
- 12) Bronze conical bell, H. 1.65 cm., D. 1.15 cm.
- 13) Bronze conical bell, H. 2 cm., D. 1.4 cm.
- 14) Faceted rectangular, cut corner bead, white soft stone (?), L. 1.8 cm., W. 1.6 cm., Th. 0.85 cm.
- 15) Jet pentagonal bead, L. 2.1 cm., H. 1.4 cm., Th. 0.95 cm.
- 16) Chalcedony pendant, L. 2.05 cm., D. 1.3 cm.
- 17) Hematite pendant, L. 1.63 cm., D. 0.85 cm.
- 18) Steatite barrel bead, D. 1.3 cm., L. 1.75 cm.
- 19) Steatite rectangular bead, L. 1.5 cm., W. 1.1 cm., Th. 0.55 cm.

On the floor of the central chamber were found the following objects, which could not be related to any particular loculus, 1938.5153 (Yale) (Pl. LIV).

- 1) Bronze conical bell (not reproduced).
- 2) Bone plaque with schematized representation of human face, W. 3.65 cm., Th. 0.4 cm.
- 3) Bone engraved counter with cross and four circles, D. 2.6 cm., Th. 0.45 cm.
- 4) Bone counter with six incised sectors, D. 2.8 cm., Th. 0.35 cm.
- 5) Fragment of bone pyxis.
- 6) Shell.

#### Tomb 41

Tomb 41 of Group VI has a large trapezoid central chamber with pillar in the middle, and thirty-four loculi, the corner loculi widened by interior recesses. Both lateral walls are slightly convex. The central pillar is undecorated and in bad state of preservation, with broken corners. Four steps connect the door with the floor; the left door jamb is reinforced by a cut stone slab. The absence of benches is remarkable. (Pl. XVII.)

The tomb was found open and the floor covered with a layer of sand 0.30-0.50 m. thick. The traces of excavations, especially at the entrance of loculi, are still quite visible; the tomb probably was pillaged and abandoned; after a certain time the accumulated layer of sand was disturbed again by an attempt to search the loculi; finally the tomb was buried under the mound of debris and became inaccessible. Only a few objects were found in the central chamber; the bones are mixed and in a very bad state of preservation.

## Finds (Pl. LV).

- 1) Green glazed vase I-914, dark olive green glaze, greenish gray body, medium texture, H. 32 cm., D. 21.1 cm., Th. 0.5-0.6 cm., broken.
- 2, 3) Two broken storage jars (not reproduced).
- 4) Glass bottle, complete, found in Loc. XXXIII.
- 5) Fragments of four or five glass bottles (not reproduced).
- 6) Bronze circular mirror, D. 5 cm., broken.
- 7) Bronze conical bell, H. 3.3 cm.
- 8) Bronze conical bell, H. 2.5 cm.
- 9) Fragment of hemispherical bronze bell (not reproduced).
- 10, 11) Two small silver rings (stuck together).
- 12) Bronze finger ring.
- 13) Fragment of silver earring.
- 14) Shell (not reproduced, the same species as on Pl. LIV).

## Beads.

- 15) Amethyst truncated bicone.
- 16) Garnet irregular oblate.
- 17-28) Twelve oblate beads of very soft and light white material.
- 29) Amethyst truncated bicone.

Several fragments of thin plaster with traces of black and red paint from coffins (Pl. LVIII, scale 1:2).

## Tomb 42

Tomb 42 was found in a critical state, the stone ceiling collapsed and only a layer of earth supporting the vault. The interior was full of stones, and before the cleaning the remaining part of the ceiling would have to be broken and demolished. All this was too risky for average Arabian workers. Consequently the tomb was not cleaned of the stones, and the measurements are therefore not absolutely exact. According to the plan, Tomb 42 belongs to Group VII (Pl. II), but several things indicate that originally it was a typical small tomb of Group III with flat ceilings in the loculi. It was rebuilt and enlarged to the left; the pier projecting from the back wall was partly hewn, partly built of stone and plaster mortar; the original entrance probably was toward Tomb 43. The new entrance in the rebuilt tomb was not cut but built of two stone door jambs and an arch composed of small stones with plaster. The upper part of this arch was damaged by the collapsed ceiling. The tomb is connected by holes

with Tombs 43 and 44, the communication with Tomb 43 being blocked by a stone partition which was later broken by robbers.

## Tomb 43

The adjoining Tomb 43 belongs to Group III; it was found in half-ruined condition with collapsed entrance and partly filled with stones from the ceiling and sand from the open door. Evidently the tomb was visited several times through the broken door and by means of the underground communication from Tomb 42. Unexpectedly wide loculi indicate the possibility of certain alterations to an old tomb; the loculus opposite the entrance probably is a result of the removal of a collapsed partition formerly dividing this loculus into two regular single loculi (Pl. II). The left side of the tomb remains unfinished, hard rock preventing the full development of the central chamber, and the original plan was revised because of the unexpected obstacle; the left side of the entrance wall was slightly expanded, making the entrance deviate from the central axis and allowing space for a double loculus. No objects were found in Tomb 43.

## Tomb 44

Tomb 44 was originally intended to be built on the regular plan of Group VII, but the already existing and unsuspected Tomb 45 forced the builder to reduce the original plan and prevented the normal extension of the central chamber to the right. The pier was left unfinished and the right wall of the central chamber joins the front side of the pier, which bears the usual decoration of an engaged column between two corner pilasters, but with the right pilaster eliminated by the right wall. The central chamber acquired an irregular plan with eleven loculi only (Pl. XVIII). Two corner loculi are enlarged by the interior recesses, and Loc. XI is only half of normal length. The alternating arched and pointed loculi present a certain innovation from the regular type of Group VII. The narrow bench was left unfinished along the right wall. The stairs in the central chamber are omitted and replaced by three steps in the entrance. The dromos with recess was built over the dromos to Tomb 49, completely blocking access to this obviously earlier tomb; the upper steps are reinforced by plaster coating. Tomb 44 was found open and thoroughly pillaged. Except for one glazed vase no object was left inside the tomb.



## Finds.

Green glazed vase K-359, dark green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, well made, H. 35.2 cm., D. 23.2 cm., Th. 0.6-0.8 cm., complete (Pl. LVII). Found in central chamber.

## Tomb 45

Tomb 45 is a typical example of Group III B. Sixteen loculi, irregularly hewn, extend from the small asymmetrical central chamber (Pl. VII). The partitions were too thin to last and most of them collapsed. Although the tomb was closed with a stone slab, it was found empty and abandoned.

## Tomb 46

The unusually large dimensions of Tomb 46, as well as its careful construction and regular plan, set this tomb apart from the others of Group IV. Of twenty-five loculi intended, five were only marked out, their full extension being prevented by the already existing Tomb 45. The central chamber has an almost regular rectangular plan, 4 x 5.30 m. (Pl. XI). Four steps descend from the door; the door jambs are made of two cut stones; an arched wall of stone set in plaster mortar closes the upper part of the entrance. Near the entrance the ceiling had partly collapsed and was replaced by the plaster filling. The tomb was formerly closed by a stone slab, but the upper part of this stone was broken by pillagers. Sand had washed inside, covering the floor of the tomb to a depth of ca. 0.30 m. Tomb 46 was robbed, and the decomposed bones scattered, but several specimens of glazed pottery and glass bottles were found, mostly in the central chamber.

## Finds (Pl. LVI).

- 1) Green glazed vase K-400 with narrow neck, dark green glaze, inside greenish gray glaze, grayish body, coarse texture, H. 32 cm., D. 20.8 cm., Th. 0.6-0.7 cm., broken, glaze partly faded to yellowish green color.
- 2) Fragment of green glazed vase 1938.4846 (Yale), green glaze, grayish body, medium texture, D. 24.2 cm., Th. 0.6 cm., bottom missing, glaze discolored.
- 3) Small green glazed vase 1938.4808 (Yale), dark green glaze, inside same glaze, gray body, coarse texture, H. 19.5 cm., D. 14.9 cm., complete, glaze discolored and flaking.

- 4) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-401, dark green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 13.6 cm., D. 8.2 cm., Th. 0.7-1 cm., broken.
- 5) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-402, green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 10.9 cm., D. 7.0 cm., Th. 0.5-0.7 cm., broken.
- 6) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-406, dark green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 9 cm., D. 5.6 cm., Th. 0.5-0.6 cm., complete.
- 7) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-403, green glaze, inside same glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 9.3 cm., D. 5.7 cm., Th. 0.7-0.9 cm., complete.
- 8) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-408, dark green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 9.3 cm., D. 5.6 cm., Th. 0.5-0.8 cm., broken.
- 9) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-407, light bluish glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 9 cm., D. 5.4 cm., broken, glaze discolored.
- 10) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-404, green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 9 cm., D. 4.5 cm., Th. 0.5-0.6 cm., complete, glaze faded to a light blue color.
- 11) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-405, bluish green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 9.3 cm., D. 3.9 cm., Th. 0.5-0.7 cm., complete, glaze faded to a bluish gray color.
- 12) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-409, green glaze, gray body, coarse texture, H. 10.4 cm., D. 5 cm., Th. 0.8-0.9 cm., fragmentary (not reproduced).
- 13) Fragments of two c. w. storage jars (not reproduced).
- 14) C. w. pottery stamp with seven petal rosette, D. 2.7 cm.
- 15) C. w. bowl 1938.5286 (Yale), pinkish gray body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 5.5 cm., D. 24.9 cm., Th. 0.6 cm., broken (Fig. 45).
- 16) C. w. bowl 1938.5283 (Yale), light yellowish gray body, coarse texture, H. 3.7 cm., D. 12.8 cm., Th. 0.4-0.5 cm., rim damaged (Fig. 41).
- 17) C. w. pitcher 1938.5278 (Yale), light grayish body, light yellowish slip, medium texture, H. 10.3 cm., D. 7.9 cm., complete (Fig. 17).
- 18) C. w. pitcher 1938.5261 (Yale), yellowish body, light grayish

slip, medium texture, very soft body, H. 7.7 cm., D. 6 cm., Th. 0.4 cm., damaged, lip missing (Fig. 18).

- 19) Glass bottle K-416, H. 9.7 cm.
- 20) Glass bottle K-415, thick greenish glass, H. 8 cm., found in Loc. XIII.
- 21) Glass bottle K-414, thin glass, H. 13.7 cm.
- 22) Iron arrow head, L. 4.1 cm.

Beads, 1938.4465 (Yale) (Pl. LVI).

- 23) Shell barrel bead, D. 1.28 cm., L. 1.74 cm.
- 24) Glass irregular long barrel bead, D. 1.12 cm., L. 2.26 cm.
- 25) Circular carnelian bead, D. 0.61 cm.
- 26) Glass circular bead, D. 1.3 cm.
- 27) Glass circular bead, D. 1.1 cm.
- 28) Blue glazed melon bead, D. 1.2 cm.
- 29) Twenty gold leaves (not reproduced).

#### Tomb 47

Tomb 47 is a small and very well cut tomb of Group VIII. The elongated central chamber is built in trapezoid plan (Pl. XX). It has only sixteen loculi, all barrel vaulted except two opposite the entrance which are of triangular shape with slightly elevated floors. The bench is correspondingly higher before these two. Four corner loculi are doubled in width by the interior recess. Only one step descends from the door, but two more steps are cut in the entrance. The dromos, with a recess in the left wall, crossed the ancient single Tomb 48. On the right wall above Loc. XII and XIII an incised inscription announces the year ZMT (35-36 A.D.) (Pl. XXXI, 1). MHNOC was left unspecified and the inscription unfinished. Tomb 47 was found open and pillaged; two loculi formerly had been blocked by the rubble wall, but both walls were broken by the robbers. The connection with Tomb 46 probably was made accidentally during the hewing of one of the tombs. Only scattered remnants of the original furnishings, and broken pottery were found inside the central chamber.

Finds (Pl. LV).

- 1) Green glazed vase K-360, greenish blue glaze, inside grayish glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 28.6 cm., D. 20.4 cm., Th. 0.7-0.8 cm., broken.
- 2) Green glazed vase 1938.4809 (Yale), dark green glaze, inside

- grayish glaze, yellowish gray body, coarse texture, H. 19.3 cm., D. 13.8 cm., broken, incomplete, glaze discolored and decomposed.
- 3) Upper part of green glazed vase K-322, dark green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, D. 15.8 cm., glaze discolored.
  - 4) Green glazed pitcher 1938.4796 (Yale), green glaze, yellowish body, fine texture, H. 11.1 cm., D. 6.2 cm., complete, glaze faded to a light greenish gray color.
  - 5) Fragment of green glazed cylindrical jar (not reproduced).
  - 6) Bottom part of glass bottle.
  - 7) Glass bottle, H. 14.5 cm., broken, incomplete.
  - 8) Fragments and necks of ca. twelve glass bottles (not reproduced).
  - 9) Bronze handle, H. 2.8 cm.
  - 10) Silver ring.
  - 11) Fragment of silver ring.
  - 12) One half of large circular bronze mirror, bent and broken, D. 13.5 cm., Th. 0.15 cm.
  - 13) Two fragments of bronze bar with disc, L. 15.2 cm.
  - 14) Glass bicone bead, D. 0.94 cm., L. 1.82 cm. (not reproduced).

#### Tomb 48

A single Tomb 48, crossed by the dromos of Tomb 47 (Pl. XX), was found closed with a stone slab. The interior of the narrow cave was filled with earth; a few remnants of bones without any objects are all that was left.

#### Tomb 49

Tomb 49 belongs to Group III; the wide benches and the narrow space between them indicate the earlier type of Group III. The floor of the central chamber is 0.40 m. lower than the bench. The central chamber, of trapezoid plan, has one corner cut off with one small loculus extending from it (Pl. IV). Loc. VII, opposite the entrance, was of double width because of the interior recess; the bench in front of it is 0.10 m. lower. Two loculi on each side of the door are also doubled by recesses. The entrance to Tomb 49 was found closed and completely blocked by the dromos of Tomb 44 (Pl. II, XVIII). However, the tomb was robbed through the passage made by the pillagers of Tomb 50 (Pl. II). The loculi have been despoiled and the bones thrown on the floor of the central

chamber. Most of the scattered remnants of personal adornment and a few specimens of pottery were collected there, though in Loc. IV two bracelets and a mirror were left.

Finds (Pl. LVII).

- 1) Green glazed vase 1938.4826 (Yale), greenish blue glaze, inside light grayish glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 28.5 cm., D. 17.5 cm., Th. 0.6-0.7 cm., complete, glaze discolored and flaking.
- 2) C. w. pitcher 1938.5272 (Yale), light reddish body, light yellowish slip, medium texture, H. 11.1 cm., D. 7.15 cm., complete, found in Loc. VII (Fig. 19).
- 3) C. w. shallow bowl 1938.5284 (Yale), reddish gray body, medium texture, H. 2.2 cm., D. 10.5 cm., complete (Fig. 39).
- 4) Fragments of alabaster cylindrical jar, 1938.5294 (Yale), H. 8.4 cm. (in present state), D. 3.9 cm., upper part missing (Fig. 50).
- 5) Fragment of alabastron 1938.5296 (Yale), alabaster, H. 9.9 cm. (in present state), D. 3.3 cm.
- 6) Four fragments of alabastron 1938.5295 (Yale), alabaster, D. 4.4 cm., Th. 0.3-0.4 cm. (Fig. 49).
- 7) Bronze circular mirror K-451, D. 5.4 cm., found in Loc. IV.
- 8) Bronze bracelet K-444, plain wire, D. 5.1 cm., found in Loc. XII.
- 9) Bronze bracelet with ram's head 1938.2310 (Yale), D. 5.9 cm., worn, found in Loc. IV.
- 10) Bronze bracelet with ram's head K-442, D. 6.6 cm., in fair condition.
- 11) Fragment of bronze bracelet wound around with double copper wire 1938.2315 (Yale), D. 5.8 cm., found in Loc. XII.
- 12) Silver bracelet with spiral incision imitating twisted wire, K-446, D. 4 cm., found in Loc. IV.
- 13) Bronze plain wire bracelet 1938.2317 (Yale), D. 4.4 cm.
- 14) Fragment of circular bronze mirror (not reproduced).
- 15) Fragment of glass pendant with bronze wire, colored glass in chevron pattern, L. 4.5 cm.
- 16) Shell long barrel bead, L. 2.5 cm.
- 17) Steatite plano-convex button.
- 18) Silver conical tube, L. 1.9 cm.
- 19) Silver earring, type *E* (Fig. 51), H. 1.7 cm.

- 20) Fragment of silver earring, type *E* (Fig. 51) (not reproduced).
- 21-29) Nine gold leaves 1938.5254 (Yale) (only three reproduced).

Beads.

- 30-34) Five silver tubular beads.
- 35, 36) Two garnet irregular oblate beads.
- 37) Quartz bicone bead.
- 38) Glass truncated bicone bead.
- 39) Glass circular bead.
- 40) Colored glass oblate bead.
- 41) Glass bicone bead.
- 42-45) Four amethyst truncated bicone beads.
- 46-49) Four colored glass oblate eye beads, one incomplete (only two are reproduced).
- 50) Glass oblate disc bead.
- 51-58) Thirty-eight carnelian barrel beads (only seven are reproduced).

Tomb 50

Badly preserved and carelessly built Tomb 50 belongs to Group VIII. The central chamber is of irregular shape with convex left wall. The alternate loculi have barrel vaulted and gabled ceilings. The loculi in the back wall could not be hewn because the space was already occupied by Tomb 51 (Pl. XI). The ceiling is almost flat at the back wall and gabled at the side toward the entrance. Tomb 50 is connected by the two mines with neighboring Tombs 49 and 52. It was found open and half filled with earth, the only remaining object being a glazed cylindrical jar.

Finds (Pl. LVIII).

Green glazed cylindrical jar K-491, dark green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, H. 8.8 cm., D. 4.9 cm., Th. 0.6-0.8 cm., complete, glaze faded to a light bluish color.

Tomb 51

Tomb 51 of Group VI, with the central pillar decorated in the usual way, was found open and half filled with earth. The cleaning of the tomb was not finished, and the plan on Pl. XVII is approximate. The tomb was well made, but had suffered from time, half of the pillar having collapsed

and several partitions between loculi having disintegrated. The central chamber is almost a regular square, and the loculi are well cut with regular arches. A later burial in a c. w. sarcophagus (Pl. XXVII, 3) was found to the right of the dromos.

#### Tomb 52

Tomb 52 (Pl. II), which was not completely excavated, was found open and half filled with earth, a disintegrated calcareous layer of the ceiling having fallen down. All the loculi have flat ceilings and their height is not even. Most of the separating walls had collapsed. Tomb 52 presents a slightly larger version of Group III. Robbers had broken passages communicating with Tombs 31 and 50 (Pl. II).

#### Tomb 53

Tomb 53, very regularly hewn, belongs to Group IX. The lateral loculi, as well as the two loculi near the entrance, are of double width. Loc. II and XI have interior recesses. The four loculi in the back wall are of normal size (Pl. XXI). There are no benches. The upper part of the stone formerly closing the entrance was broken and sand covered the floor of the central chamber to a depth of 0.70 m. The tomb was thoroughly pillaged. The sherds found inside may have belonged to the burials or may have come in with the earth from the surface.

#### Finds.

- 1) Fragment of bottom of green glazed vase (not reproduced).
- 2) Fragment of small green glazed pitcher (not reproduced).
- 3) Fragment of glass bottle with rectangular body (not reproduced).
- 4) Two fragments of silver earring (not reproduced).

#### Tomb 54

Tomb 54 belongs to Group III, with the unusual addition of a short loculus above the level of the benches. It was found closed by a wall and containing mixed bones of two skeletons; probably it was destined as a depot for discarded burials. The original dromos was shortened by a stone wall (Pl. VII). The tomb was found closed by two flat stones, but pillaged. On both lateral benches were traces of coffins and remnants of skeletons. Two loculi had formerly been closed by stone slabs found in the central chamber. There were traces of wooden boards in every loculus.

#### Finds (Pl. LVIII).

Loc. I. Remnants of a man's skeleton with head inwards. In the corner, in the front of Loc. I, a c. w. storage jar, H. 85.5 cm., complete.

Loc. II. Remnants of a skeleton.

Loc. III. Skeleton of a child; at the end of loculus a heap of bones.

- 1) Silver earring, type *E* (Fig. 51).
- 2) Bronze circular mirror, damaged.
- 3) Bronze spatula, L. 16.8 cm., complete.

Loc. IV. Skeleton of a man with head inwards; remnants of coffin.

Loc. V. Traces of a wooden coffin projecting (or half pulled) out of loculus; remnants of skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. VI. Same as in Loc. V.

Loc. VII. Remnants of mixed bones; fragments of gold leaves (not reproduced).

Loc. VIII. Skeleton with head toward entrance.

Loc. IX. Skeleton with head inwards.

- 1) Bronze circular mirror, D. 12.6 cm., damaged.
- 2, 3) Two silver earrings, type *D* (Fig. 51).

Loc. X-XIII. Empty.

Loc. XIV. Remnants of skeleton with head inwards, wooden boards. C. w. storage jar, H. 83 cm., complete.

Loc. XV. Empty.

Loc. XVI. Mixed bones of two skeletons; loculus was found closed.

On the left bench was found a c. w. hemispherical bowl 1938.5270 (Yale), pinkish body, light grayish slip, medium texture, H. 7.6 cm., D. 13.6 cm., Th. 0.5-0.6 cm., complete (Fig. 33).

#### Tomb 55

Tomb 55 is exceptionally large, containing thirty-one loculi. It belongs to Group V, with a wide buttress projecting forward from the back wall (Pl. XIV). The plastered front of the buttress was pierced by the entrance to the normal sized loculus (Pl. XXX, 2). Loc. XVI was closed by a stone slab fixed with plaster, the lower part broken by robbers. Loc. IV is enlarged by an interior recess, and Loc. XIX is slightly wider,

with a supplementary niche in the right wall. All the other loculi are of normal size. The central chamber is rather irregular, with lateral walls measuring 6.70 m. and 7.10 m.; the entrance wall 8.25 m. long. The entrance door is placed very high, with six steps leading down. The exterior side of the entrance is framed by two stone door jambs and the arch is plastered, and so is the dromos. The round tumulus is supported by large stones somewhat irregularly arranged around the tumulus but not joined by mortar. The tomb was open and a layer of sand, 0.30-0.50 m. thick, had accumulated on the floor of the central chamber. Part of the disintegrated ceiling, especially in the left corner, had crumbled down, demolishing the partitions between loculi. All of them were found empty, the remnants of bones and broken pottery being strewn in the central chamber, buried under the fallen stones and the sand.

The considerable differences in the shapes of green glazed vases found in the tomb make it impossible to assign them all to the same date. Probably the remnants of two successive occupations, separated by a century or more, were left in the tomb. The robbers mixed up the pottery, and the ensuing collapse of the ceiling completed the destruction of the funeral furnishing.

#### Finds (Pl. LIX).

- 1) Green glazed vase with flat ring handles 1938.4832 (Yale), bluish green glaze, inside light grayish glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 25.4 cm., D. 20.2 cm., Th. 0.6-0.8 cm., found broken near the entrance.
- 2) Green glazed vase 1938.4834 (Yale), bluish green glaze, inside light bluish glaze, yellowish body, medium texture, H. 24.8 cm., D. 19.5 cm., Th. 0.6-0.8 cm., found broken in the left far corner.
- 3) Green glazed vase K-574, bluish green glaze, inside light gray glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 31.5 cm., D. 19.8 cm., Th. 0.5-0.7 cm., asymmetrical, broken, rim damaged.
- 4) Green glazed vase K-573, dark green glaze, greenish gray body, coarse texture, H. 23 cm., D. 17 cm., broken, glaze discolored.

#### (Pl. LX):

- 5) Green glazed vase K-572, green glaze, grayish body, medium texture, H. 31.8 cm., D. 20.8 cm., Th. 0.5-0.8 cm., broken.
- 6) Upper part of green glazed vase K-578, bluish green glaze, yellowish gray body, medium texture, broken.
- 7) Upper part of green glazed vase K-577, dark green glaze, green-

ish gray body, medium texture, D. 23.5 cm., Th. 0.7-0.8 cm., broken, found to the right of the entrance.

#### (Pl. LIX):

- 8) Green glazed pitcher K-583, green glaze, inside bluish gray glaze, yellowish body, fine texture, H. 11.3 cm., D. 6.4 cm., Th. 0.3-0.5 cm., broken, glaze faded to an olive green color.
- 9) Green glazed pitcher K-584, bluish green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 11.4 cm. (in present state), D. 6.7 cm., broken, neck damaged, found in the far right corner.
- 10) Green glazed globular jar 1938.4780 (Yale), green glaze, inside light greenish gray glaze, yellowish body, medium texture, H. 8.1 cm., D. 9.5 cm., complete, glaze flaking.
- 11) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-582, greenish blue glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 9.9 cm., D. 3.7 cm., complete, found in the far left corner.
- 12) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-581, greenish blue glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 8.5 cm., D. 4.1 cm., Th. 0.5-0.6 cm., complete, found in far left corner.
- 13) Green glazed cylindrical jar K-580, green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 9.4 cm., D. 5 cm., complete, glaze faded to a yellowish green color.
- 14) Green glazed cylindrical jar 1938.4761 (Yale), dark bluish green glaze, light yellowish body, fine texture, H. 12.3 cm., D. 8 cm., Th. 0.6-0.7 cm., complete, glaze faded to an olive green color, found in the far left corner.
- 15) Glazed pilgrim flask 1938.4804 (Yale), yellowish white glaze, pinkish gray body, medium texture, H. 15.9 cm., W. 12.8 cm., Th. 3.3 cm., broken, one handle missing, found in the far right corner.

#### (Pl. LX):

- 16) C. w. storage jar, reddish body, inside coated with bitumen, H. 73.6 cm., D. 25 cm., Th. 1-1.5 cm., broken.
- 17) C. w. bottle 1938.5269 (Yale), pinkish body, light pinkish slip, upper part of the neck painted brown, medium texture, H. 16.2 cm., D. 7.8 cm., Th. 0.3-0.5 cm., broken, found in far right corner. (Fig. 25.)
- 18) C. w. miniature pot K-588, light yellowish body, H. 3 cm., D. 3.6 cm.

- 19) C. w. miniature pot K-587, light yellowish body, H. 4.1 cm., D. 4.4 cm., Th. 0.4-0.6 cm.  
 20) Fragment of alabaster jar 1938.5681 (Yale), H. 4.9 cm. (in present state), C. 3.7 cm., upper part missing.  
 21) Glass bottle K-590, thick bluish glass, H. 15.6 cm., broken.  
 22) Small glass lacrimarium K-593, H. 9.7 cm., complete.  
 23) Glass bottle with two handles K-591, transparent glass, blue handles, H. 10.4 cm., iridescent, complete.  
 24) Glass lacrimarium K-592, H. 16 cm., complete.

Fragment of c. w. bottle, fragments of glass bottle, fragments of bronze corners from coffin, iron ring, two fragments of bronze bell, fragment of bronze spatula, fragment of glazed melon bead, found in the central chamber (none are reproduced).

Near the circular wall surrounding the tumulus was found an ossuary in the shape of a c. w. pot K-595, reddish body, H. 26 cm., D. 30 cm., with remnants of burned bones.

#### Tomb 56

Tomb 56 belongs to Group VI (Pl. II); it has twenty-eight loculi. The central pillar has no decoration on the side facing the entrance. The tomb was found open and half full of sand; the burials had been robbed.

#### Tomb 57

Tomb 57 was included in Group III only on account of the flat ceilings of the loculi. The plan of the tomb is very irregular and the size extraordinary for the tombs of Group III (Pl. VI). The back wall is concave and joins the right wall at a very broad angle. It accommodates twenty-four loculi, an unusually large number. The absence of benches is also not typical of Group III. The tomb was found open and the floor covered with 0.50-0.70 m. of earth. No finds were recorded and the tomb was probably abandoned after pillaging.

#### Tomb 58

Tomb 58 is a single loculus tomb, discovered, during the cleaning of Tomb 31, through Loc. III, connected with the more ancient Tomb 58, which was hewn higher than the loculi of Tomb 31. Tomb 58 was filled with sand and did not yield any remnants of original burial.

## ANALYTICAL INVENTORY

### 1. Unglazed Sarcophagi

COMMON ware unglazed trough sarcophagi were found only in Tombs 3 and 4, both tombs located on the periphery of the Necropolis and apparently of late date. The complete absence of clay sarcophagi in the group of tombs under the mound of debris signifies that they were introduced relatively late, probably at the end of the second century A.D. The shift from the wooden coffin to the clay sarcophagus is one of the many evidences of the new wave of Mesopotamian influence. The same type of sarcophagus occurs at Seleucia-on-the-Tigris in the second level (43-118 A.D.),<sup>1</sup> more than a century earlier than at Dura. In Mesopotamia, the trough sarcophagus has a long tradition and goes back to Assyrian times, according to Andrae.<sup>2</sup> It was largely used in Babylon during the Parthian period.<sup>3</sup>

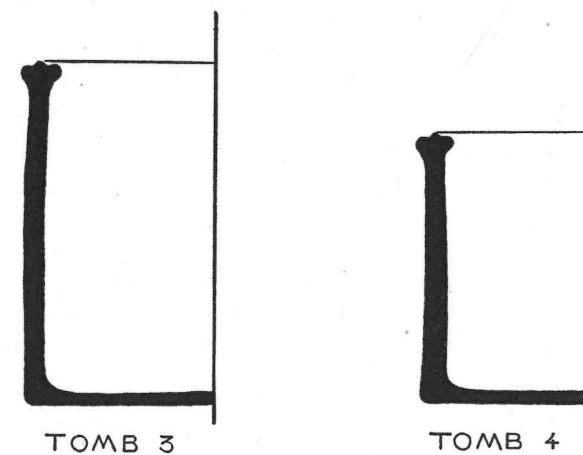


Fig. 3

The bottom is flat, and the walls almost vertical, of varying height (one 0.36, another 0.46 meters). The side walls run parallel and the ends are rounded. The best preserved (Pl. XXVII, 1, 2, Fig. 3) measures 1.76 m. in length. The edges widen slightly and have two grooves on the top, but

<sup>1</sup> L. Waterman, *Second Preliminary Report upon the Excavations at Tel Umar, Iraq*, Ann Arbor, 1933, p. 48, Pl. XVI, 2.

<sup>2</sup> Andrae, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, p. 93. <sup>3</sup> Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*.

none of the excavated sarcophagi is decorated. The body is extremely coarse and sandy.

Although not a single fragment of a clay sarcophagus was found inside the tombs before the Main Gate, three burials in c. w. sarcophagi were discovered in the mound itself. None of them is deeper than 0.50 m. below the surface of the mound and, in consequence, they are all in a bad state of preservation and extremely fragile. They have no lids, and each contains the remains of one skeleton. The best preserved one was found near the stairway to Tomb 51 (Pl. XXVII, 3). Two others were found already broken, probably borrowed from abandoned catacombs and reused by some of the poorest citizens of Dura. Evidently they were produced at Dura, since the fragility of the clay would not permit a long transportation.

Two more c. w. sarcophagi were found in the town (see p. 7), one of the archaic Mesopotamian tortoise type in Tower 10.<sup>4</sup> It has an oval shape with an oval ring foot (Pl. XXVIII, 1), the total length being 1.04 m., the width 0.60 m., the height 0.54 m. The body is of brick red, coarse, and 1.5–2 cm. thick. The type is very well known in Mesopotamia from the second millennium,<sup>5</sup> but continued to be used up to early Hellenistic times. Several identical sarcophagi were found in the Necropolis of Baghuz and Assur.<sup>6</sup>

The second is more curious. It has the shape of a rudimentary slipper sarcophagus (Pl. XXVIII, 2, and Fig. 4). The flat bottom measures 1.22 m. in length, and 0.795 m. in width; the almost vertical back wall is 0.62 m. high, the oval aperture 0.745 m. long. The edge is 5 cm. wide, with a rim turned outwards, while a strip of clay with an oval impression runs around, rising toward the back, where both ends of the strip are bent downwards. On each lateral side is fixed a moon-shaped handle, with three masks molded in high relief nearby. In the front wall near the bottom is bored a small aperture. The body is greenish gray and very coarse. Apparently the sarcophagus was reused, since it was broken and the missing part of the rim was mended with plaster.

This is an unusual type; only one distant parallel can be reported in a glazed specimen published by Andrae.<sup>7</sup> The date is not certain, and the burial contains no objects but a few disintegrated bones. It probably be-

<sup>4</sup> *Rep. IV*, p. 6, where the tower is given the old number 13.

<sup>5</sup> Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*, p. 205.

<sup>6</sup> Andrae, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, p. 92, Pl. 44.

<sup>7</sup> Andrae, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, Pl. 43, n. 20714.

longs to Hellenistic or early Parthian times, since the masks are well modeled.

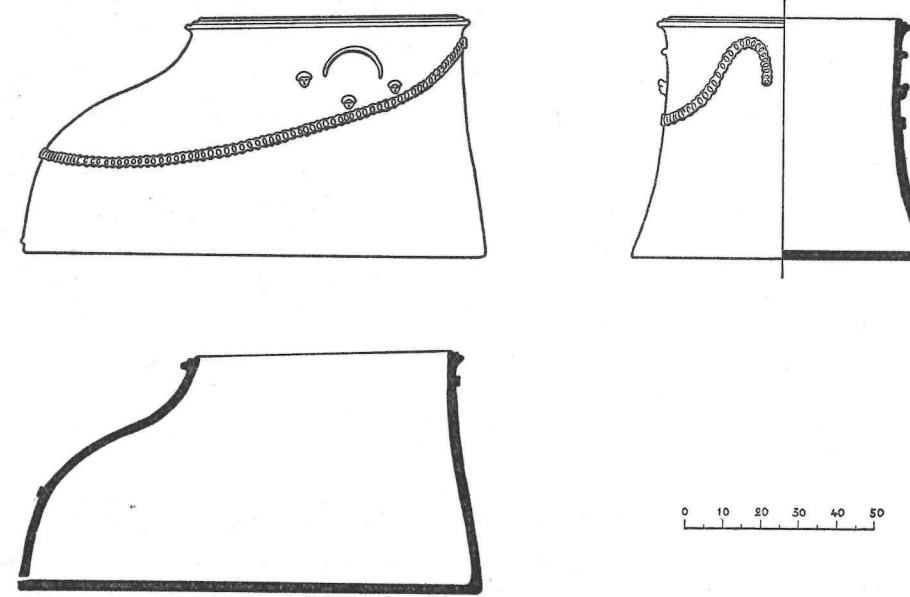
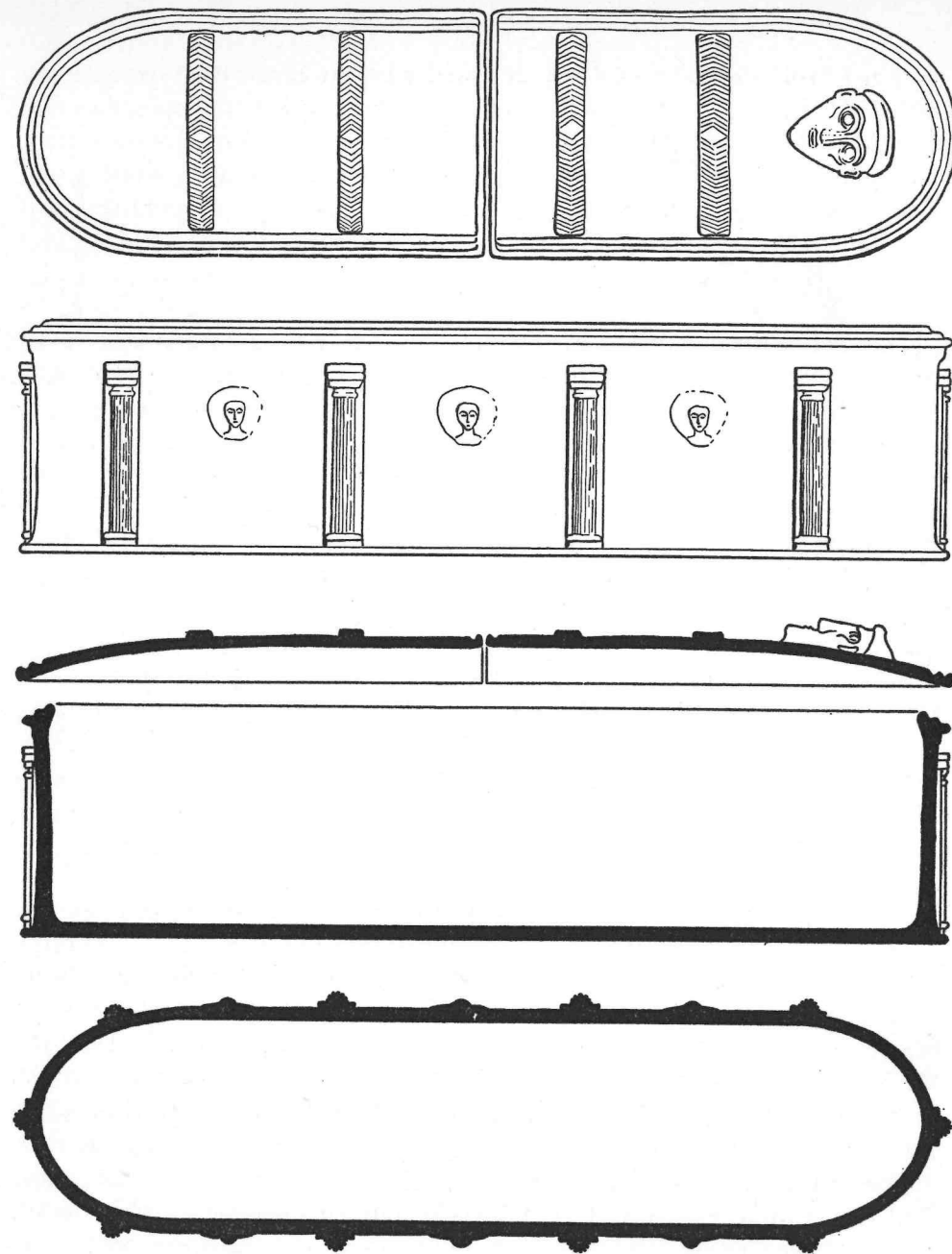


Fig. 4

## 2. Glazed Sarcophagus

A more luxurious specimen, a glazed sarcophagus, was discovered in Tomb 2 (see Pl. XXXIII, Fig. 5, pp. 24, 25). It was found broken, its fragments scattered all around the tomb. Most of them were so small, and the glaze so much destroyed, that complete reconstruction would require too much time, and in any case the sarcophagus could not bear transportation. The glaze is very thick, flaking off easily. The trough shape is like that of the c. w. sarcophagi, but the walls are decorated with molded columns and bas-relief heads, and the cover bears a large molded head and chevron bands. The decoration of the cover relates this to the anthropoid sarcophagi, while the columns are typical of Hellenistic Mesopotamian art, and have many parallels on other published examples, particularly the unglazed sarcophagus No. 20908 from Assur.<sup>8</sup> In Seleucia-on-the-Tigris glazed coffins were found in level III (140 B.C.—

<sup>8</sup> Andrae, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, Pl. 45 a. G. Furlani, "Sarcophagi Partici di Kakzu," *Iraq*, I, p. 90 (published by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq).



0 10 20 30 40 50 cm.

Fig. 5

Reconstruction of Sarcophagus from Tomb 2

43 A.D.),<sup>9</sup> therefore earlier than the unglazed. At Dura the type appears after 160 A.D., as no glazed sarcophagi were found in the tombs in the mound of debris, and it probably belongs to the end of the second century A.D. Apparently this sarcophagus was not unique in the Dura Necropolis. The cover of a second one, found by Colonel Renard, was published by Cumont.<sup>10</sup>

### 3. Wooden Coffins

In most of the excavated tombs, not completely devastated, were more or less visible remnants of wooden coffins, but it could not be positively stated that all the burials were in wooden coffins. Some of the children's corpses apparently were merely wrapped in a cloth, but the only kind of sarcophagus used in the catacombs under the mound of debris was the wooden coffin, no trace or fragment of a clay sarcophagus being found in that part of the Necropolis. Wooden boards had almost completely rotted away, so that restoration was impossible. None of the fragments has been examined microscopically for exact determination of the kind of wood. In many cases only the imprint of the bottom of the coffin in the earth makes it possible to recover the exact dimensions and to be sure that the coffin had no legs, but rested directly on the soil. The size is more or less standard for the adult corpses, being 1.80-1.86 m. long. The child's coffin in Tomb 6, Loc. V, was only 1.10 m. long. The width for the adults is between 0.40 and 0.48 m., that for the child only 0.35 m. No evidence for the height is preserved, but the wooden coffins found at Baghuz measure between 0.30 and 0.45 m. in height.

The coffin appears to have been a simple case made of wooden boards, 0.8-1.8 cm. thick, all the joints fastened with wooden pegs. Bronze angles, of which there would be ordinarily eight to each coffin, have been found in Tombs 6, 7, 24, 40, 55. They are made of a thin sheet of metal, about 5 cm. wide, and 15-20 cm. long. They were apparently fixed on each corner, top and bottom, to reinforce the weak butt joint. The large iron rings found in Tomb 24 probably served as handles, but they were not a regular but a rather exceptional fixture. In some cases the exterior surface of the coffin was covered with a layer of plaster 0.1-0.5 cm. thick and was painted (Pl. LVIII). This coat of plaster helps considerably to establish the shape of the lid of the coffin, which has the appearance of a gabled roof. In three cases, in Tomb 6, Loc. VIII and XIII, and espe-

<sup>9</sup> L. Waterman, *Second Preliminary Report*.

<sup>10</sup> Cumont, *Fouilles*, Pl. CXVIII, 4, pp. 277, 472.



cially in Tomb 22, during the disintegration of the boards the side parts of the lids fell apart as one piece, and while the wood disappeared completely later, the plaster layer remains unbroken on the floor of the tomb. It bears the exact imprint of the wooden boards, and preserves the dimensions of the triangular side of the lid. In Tomb 6, Loc. VIII, only the upper part covering two boards was preserved. The base of the triangle is 25 cm., and the height 10 cm. (Fig. 6A). If the full width of the coffin was 35 cm., the height should be 14 cm. It makes the lids rather low pitched, with a ratio of 2:5. In Loc. XIII of the same Tomb 6 the triangle is 35 cm. in height and 35 cm. at the base; the ratio 1:1 makes a high pitched lid. The best preserved triangular side of the coffin, in Tomb 22, is 21 cm. high and 35 cm. wide, giving the ratio of 3:5 (Fig. 6B).

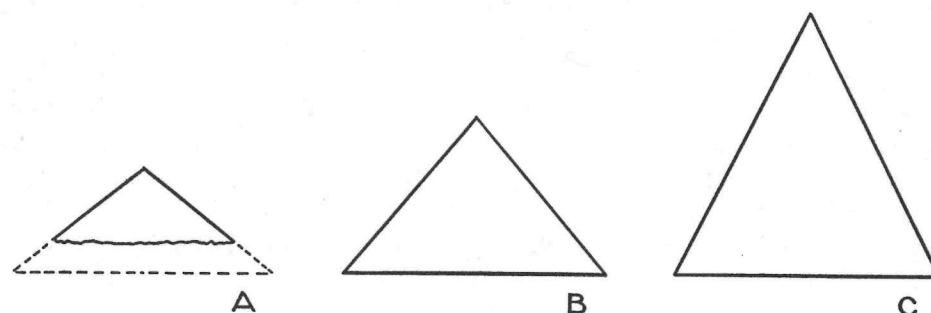


Fig. 6

Probably these triangular sides and the sloping parts were fixed on a low frame which made up the total width to the 40-45 cm. which was the width of the coffin itself. In Tombs 41 and 16 a few fragments were found of a plaster coating which preserved the original painting (Pl. LVIII). The colors are brownish red and black, the design a geometrical wave pattern or a schematized laurel wreath with triangular leaves, both decorations running in horizontal stripes. In most cases the thin coat of plaster and paint could not resist the warping and decaying of the wooden boards, and disintegrated into small white particles.

The shape and the decoration of the coffins are clearly Hellenistic. They are modest and less elaborately decorated than the Greek sarcophagi which were found in Abusir,<sup>11</sup> or in Kerch (Crimea), Taman and Olbia. No evidence of acroteria was preserved at Dura.

<sup>11</sup> C. Watzinger, "Griechische Holzarkophagen aus der Zeit Alexanders des Grossen, Ausgrabungen der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft in Abusir," *Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichung der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft*, VI, Leipzig, 1905.

It is impossible to ascertain the exact earliest date for the Dura coffins. Apparently this Hellenistic type was introduced by the Greek colonists and remained in use until the end of the second century A.D., when the Mesopotamian clay sarcophagi began to replace it.

#### 4. Glazed Pottery

##### A. Green Glazed Ware

Green glazed pottery leads in quantity and variety. In Parthian times this was practically the only available kind of decorative pottery. The variation in shape and decoration is especially remarkable in the group of vases. The specimens found in the Necropolis differ considerably from those coming from the city, which probably belong to the latest period of the occupation of Dura. The evolution of the vases provides chronological evidence,<sup>12</sup> and it may be assumed that burials containing the same type of glazed vases are not far apart chronologically. Similar types of vases occur in several tombs, indicating certain chronological relations.

Vases of type I-A<sup>13</sup> were found in Tombs 11, 55

Vases of type I-B-1 were found in Tombs 24, 27, 40

Vases of type I-B-2 were found in Tombs 11, 16, 23, 36, 49, 55

Vases of type I-B-3 were found in Tombs 23, 55

Vases of type I-B-4 were found in Tombs 24, 32

Vases of type I-B-5 were found in Tombs 7, 31, 40, 46, 47

Vases of type I-B-6 were found in Tombs 7, 13, 31, 41, 44, 55

Vases of type I-D were found in Tombs 6, 24, 40, 46, 47, 55

The vases were probably not placed in the coffin, but on the bench before the loculus. In wider loculi, they stood beside the body or the coffin. In Tomb 36 the green glazed vase was deliberately crushed against the bench in front of Loc. XIII. The small vessels—cylindrical jars, globular jars and pitchers—probably contained some kind of ointment or perfumed oil. They have been ordinarily found in women's burials, inside the coffins on the chest. The complete absence of glazed bowls and platters should be mentioned.

##### B. Red Glazed Ware and Black Glazed Ware

The so-called "Megarian" red glazed bowl from Loc. X in Tomb 6 is the unique representative of the red glazed pottery (Pl. XXXIV, Fig. 7).

<sup>12</sup> N. Toll, *Green Glazed Pottery, Final Report IV*, Part I, Fasc. 1.

<sup>13</sup> N. Toll, *Green Glazed Pottery*.

It has a hemispherical body with a slightly flaring concave rim. Its decoration of grape leaves is rather irregularly stamped, partly overlapping two concentric raised rings on the bottom. Across these rings a stamped inscription is clearly visible and reads EPMAIOY. The potter's name Ermaios is common.<sup>14</sup> The shape and decoration of this bowl point to a

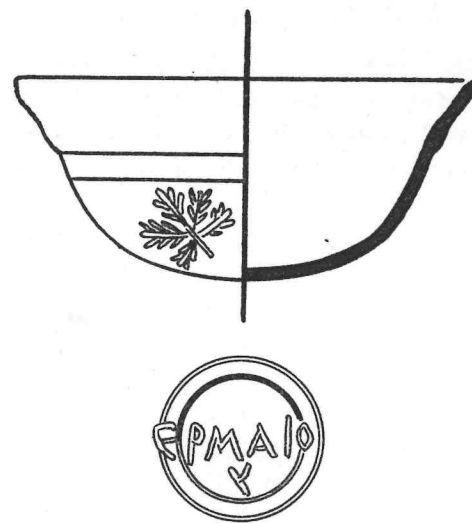


Fig. 7

Syrian origin.<sup>15</sup> The Syrian group is the least known, and of an uncertain date, probably of the second century B.C. The burials in Tomb 6 are approximately dated by the silver coin of Domitian (81-96), but the bowl is certainly earlier than the first century A.D.

The broken foot of a black glazed cantharus from Tomb 35, Loc. XIII (Pl. L) is useless for dating. The foot had been smoothed and flattened and transformed into a small bowl, which could have happened at any time.

<sup>14</sup> E. M. Pridik, *Inventory-catalogue of the Stamps on Handles of Amphorae, and on Bricks, of the Hermitage Collection*, Petrograd, 1917 (in Russian), Nos. 616, 617, p. 26. J. H. Iliffe, "Sigillata Wares in the Near East," *The Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine*, Vol. VI (1938-39), p. 34.

<sup>15</sup> P. V. C. Baur, "Megarian Bowls in the R. D. Stoddard Collection of Greek and Italian Vases in Yale University," *AJA*, Vol. XLV, 1941, p. 243.

## 5. Common Ware Pottery

## A. Amphora

Tomb 17, one of the earliest at Dura, and dated by the silver coin of Lysimachus, yielded a good Greek amphora. It was broken, but all the fragments have been recovered (Pl. XLII). It has a long cylindrical neck with a rounded lip, corresponding more or less to the Knidian type.<sup>16</sup> The handles are round in section and they join the neck lower than the Rhodian and Knidian handles. The shoulders are broad and slightly convex, with characteristic angular transition from the shoulder to the body. The shape does not correspond exactly to any known type of Greek amphorae, but very few have been published, and our knowledge of the development of the amphorae is very scant.<sup>17</sup> It is nearer to the Knidian shape, with the angle between the body and the shoulders, and with curved handles, but the short ringed foot, typical of a Knidian amphora, is replaced by a plain long ending. The stamped seal (Pl. XLII) on one of the handles does not help to clarify the origin and the date of the amphora. The seal is oval, 2 cm. long, and 1.25 cm. wide, with one-third obliterated, which makes the reading very doubtful. It might be explained as the representation of a mask of Silenus with the upper part damaged. No similar stamps have yet been published. A less plausible explanation as an eagle and fish of the type of coins from Istrus, adopted by the Pontic amphorae,<sup>18</sup> can hardly be accepted.

## B. Storage Jars

Storage jars occur frequently, but not invariably. In Tomb 6 there were five of them, and six in Tomb 27; in Tombs 7, 16, 41, 44, 54, 55 one or two. However, there was none in the unpillaged Tomb 24. All of them are of the same early shape, with a concave short neck and a double lip. The body widens gradually and reaches the maximum diameter in its lower half. The shape is different from those of the late storage jars, which are characterized by the absence of the neck.<sup>19</sup> The interior was always coated with bitumen.

<sup>16</sup> V. Grace, "Stamped Amphora Handles Found in 1931-1932," *Hesperia*, Vol. III, 1934, Pl. II, Fig. 6.

<sup>17</sup> See bibliography in M. I. Rostovtzeff, *The Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World*, Oxford, 1941, Vol. III, pp. 1486 and 1504.

<sup>18</sup> B. N. Grakov, *Ancient Greek Pottery Stamps with the Names of Astynomoi* (in Russian), Moskva, 1929, Pl. 16, Fig. 7.

<sup>19</sup> Cumont, *Fouilles*, Pl. CXXIII, 5.

In the large loculi of Tomb 6 they were standing in the corner near the entrance. In other cases, when the loculi were of a regular size, the jars were found in the corner of the central chamber, near the entrance. Their probable function was to hold the lustral water for the purification of the souls.<sup>20</sup> Many broken storage jars were dug out in the layers of debris covering the excavated part of the Necropolis. They were used generally as sarcophagi for small children.

### C. Jars

Only one large jar was found, which was in Tomb 11 (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 8). It was of a common shape, and traces of decomposed grains indi-

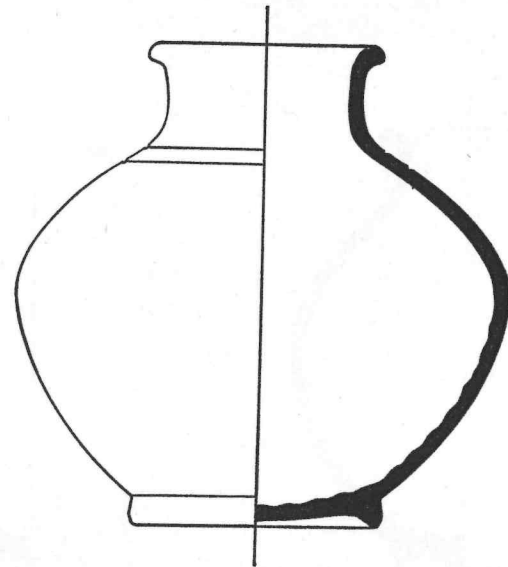


Fig. 8

cate that it had contained food. Smaller jars are also very rare; one was found in Tomb 23 (Pl. XLIII, Fig. 9) and one in Tomb 37 (Pl. LI).

More frequent are the miniature pots found in Tombs 11 (Fig. 10), 16 (Fig. 11), 30 (Fig. 12), 55. They are characterized by a yellowish soft body. They could be used as cosmetic pots<sup>21</sup> or as a votive substitute for regular pottery. They occur in the early Tomb 30.

<sup>20</sup> D. M. Robinson, *Necrolynthia, Excavations at Olynthus*, XI, Baltimore, 1942, p. 184.

<sup>21</sup> N. C. Debevoise, *Parthian Pottery from Seleucia on the Tigris, University of Michigan Studies, Humanistic Series*, XXXII (1934), figs. 40-43, 47, 48, 51.

### D. Jugs

Jugs with one handle have been found only in Tombs 8 (Pl. XXXIX, Fig. 13) and 17 (Pl. XLII, Fig. 14), both of an early date. Similar jugs are very numerous in the Necropolis at Baghuz (Erzi).

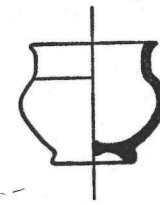


Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

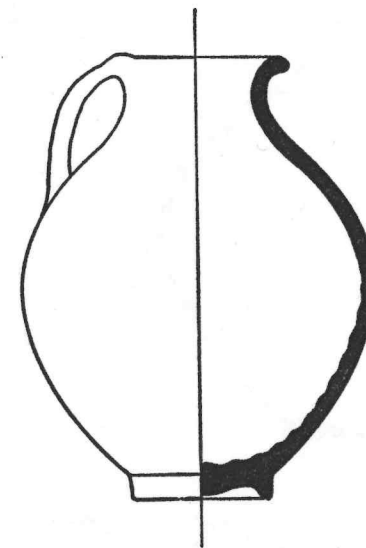


Fig. 13

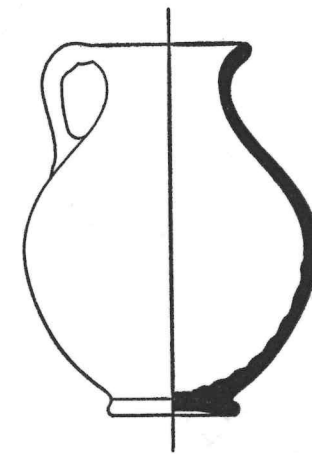


Fig. 14

### E. Small Jugs with One Handle, or Pitchers

The earliest specimen comes from Tomb 17; it has a pear-shaped body with a flaring neck and a small handle closely attached to the neck (Pl. XLII, Fig. 15). The two jugs from Tombs 6 (Pl. XXXVII, Fig. 16) and 46 (Pl. LVI, Figs. 17, 18), with long flaring neck, simple lip and ring foot, belong to the same type.

The pitcher from Tomb 49 (Pl. LVII, Fig. 19) has the rather peculiar

feature of a horn on each side of the handle, and the foot is divided into three segments.

The pitcher found in Tomb 4 (Fig. 20) belongs to a very numerous group of jugs of later date, which are common at Dura.

#### F. Bottles

Eleven common ware bottles were found in Tombs 6, 7, 11, 16, 24, 35, 55. They have a long cylindrical or slightly flaring neck and an egg-shaped body, which varies from very slender (No. 1938.5257 from Tomb 6, Loc. XIII, Pl. XXXVII, Fig. 21) to rather bulbous (No. 1938.5259 from Tomb 24, Loc. XIV, Pl. XLVI, Fig. 27). This change in the form of the body apparently does not reflect a chronological development; both shapes have been found in the same loculus, XIV of Tomb 24 (Pl. XLVI), which, however, contained a rather heterogeneous inventory (see p. 55). Buff or reddish fine clay suggests a foreign origin. This type of pottery was widely spread in the eastern Mediterranean area, similar bottles having been found in levels I-III at Seleucia-on-the-Tigris<sup>22</sup> and in the Necropolis of Baghuz, as well as in the numerous late Hellenistic and Roman tombs in Syria and Palestine. A bottle of the shape of No. 1938.5269 (from Tomb 55, Pl. LX, Fig. 25) was found in a Roman tomb at Priene.<sup>23</sup> They have been found in tombs alongside glass bottles, but the latter probably gradually displaced the clay bottles. That they were still in use at the end of the first century A.D. is shown by the finds in Tomb 6.

#### G. Fusiform Bottle

A slender bottle No. 1938.5265 (Tomb 17, Pl. XLII, Fig. 29), a fusiform unguentarium, according to Thompson's classification, can be approximately dated by the coin of Lysimachus. The type appears as early as the fourth century B.C., but continued to exist probably until Roman times.<sup>24</sup> Similar bottles were found in Jerash,<sup>25</sup> and in the Seleucid level at Babylon.<sup>26</sup> Some specimens were found in Antioch. In the Necropolis of Dura it occurs only once, in Tomb 17, which is early.

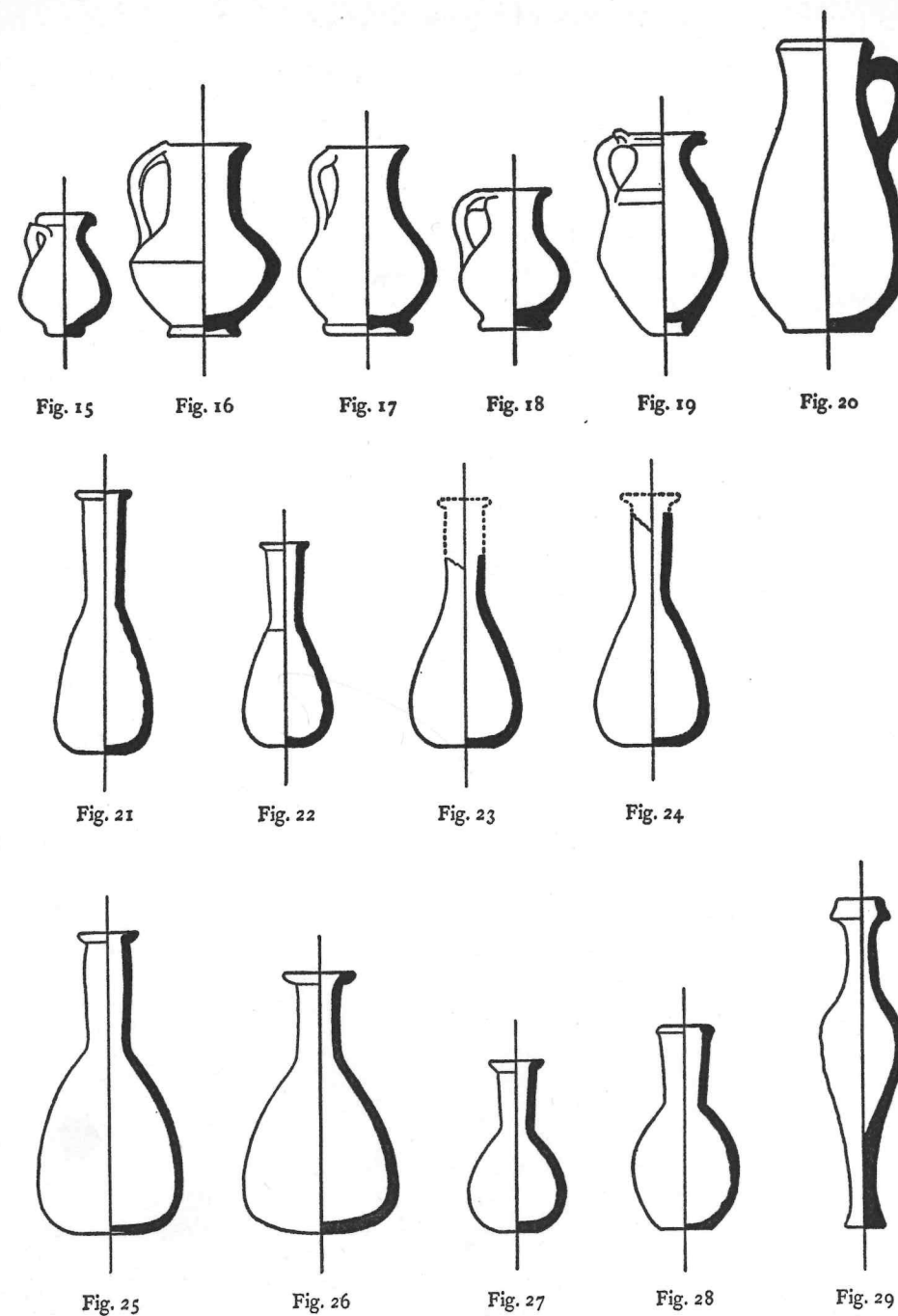
<sup>22</sup> N. C. Debevoise, *Parthian Pottery*, XXXII (1934), Fig. 74.

<sup>23</sup> T. Wiegand, H. Schrader, *Priene*, Berlin, 1904, p. 279, Fig. 290, c.

<sup>24</sup> H. A. Thompson, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery," *Hesperia*, Vol. III, 1934, p. 472.

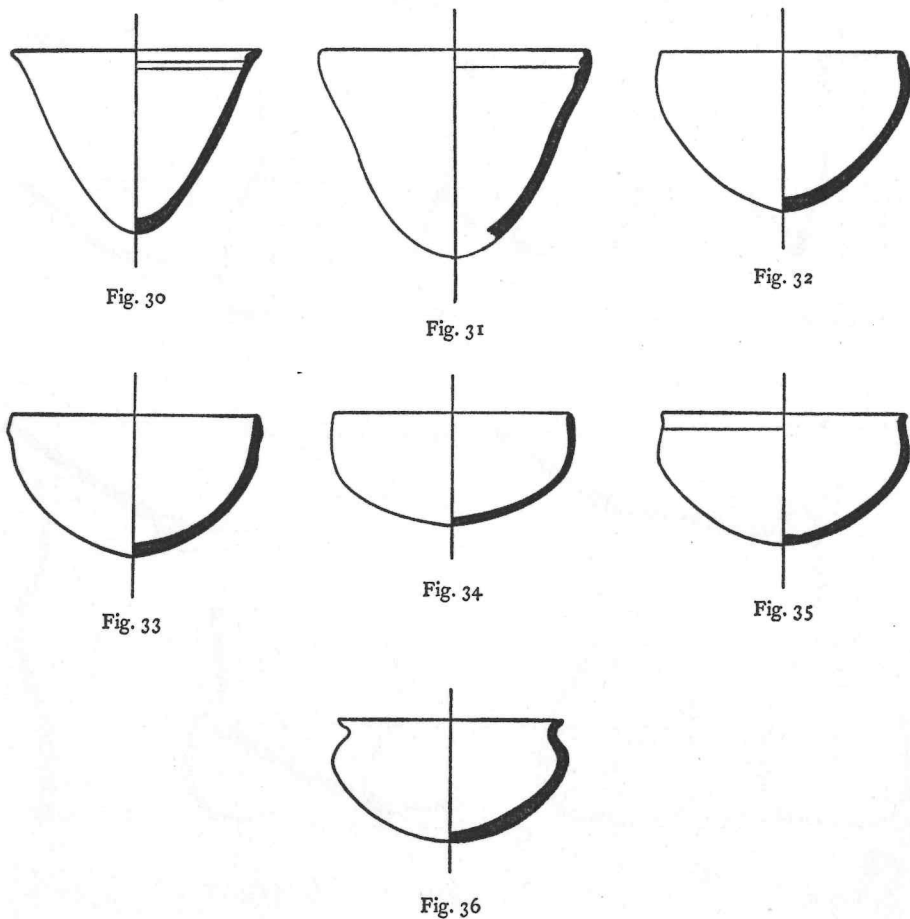
<sup>25</sup> C. H. Kraeling, *Gerasa, City of the Decapolis*, New Haven, 1938, p. 553, Fig. 32.

<sup>26</sup> O. Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*, p. 37, Fig. 47.



## H. Round Bottomed Bowls

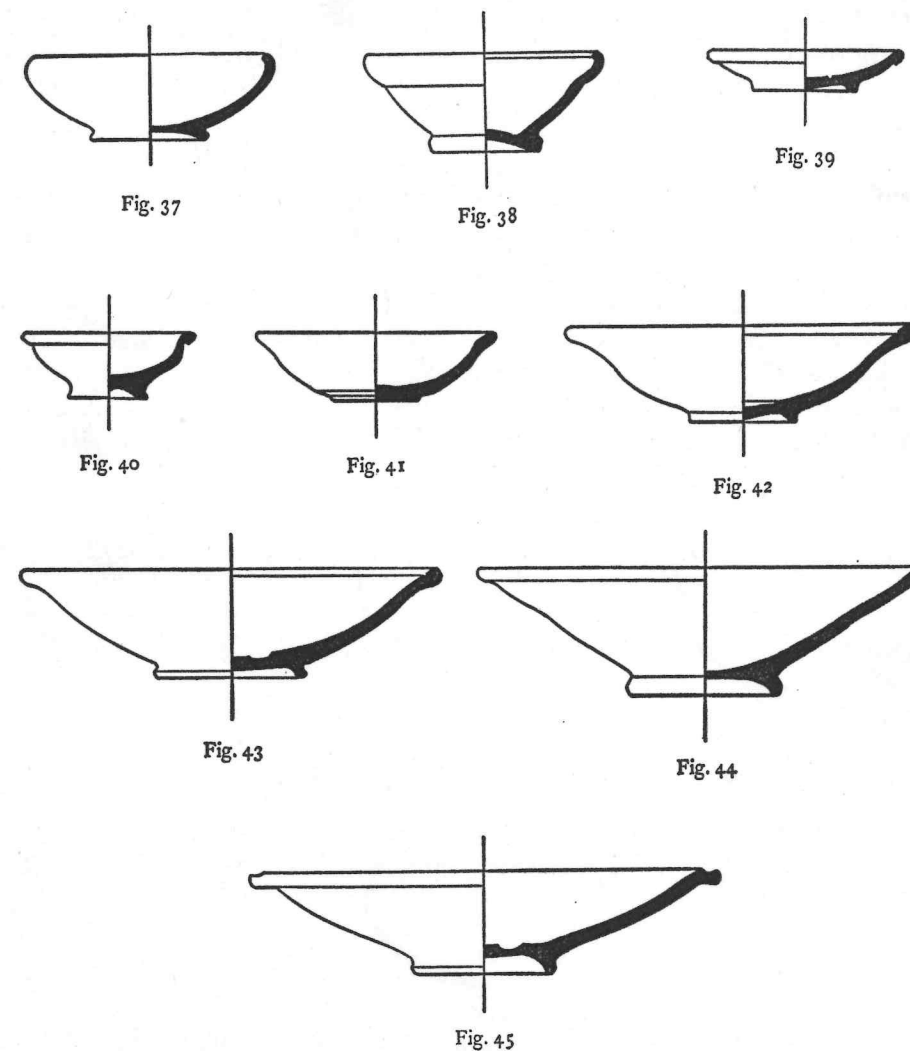
Bowls with rounded bottom occur only in the tombs of Group II or Group III (Tombs 8, 15, 17, 30, 54). They may be subdivided according to the shape of the body: with a convex conical body (Pls. XLVII, Figs. 30, 31), and with a hemispherical body (Pls. XXXIX, XLII, XLVII, LVIII, Figs. 32-36). Bowls Nos. 1938.5275, 1938.5276 from Tomb 30 are analogous to the bowls, Figs. 5 and 6, from Seleucia-on-the-Tigris, both from the third level (141 B.C.-43 A.D.). Bowl No. 1938.5280 from Tomb 17 (Pl. XLII, Fig. 34) can be dated by the coin of Lysimachus. Several bowls with a rounded bottom have been found in the Necropolis of Baghuz. A fragment, No. 1938.5300, from Tomb 6 has a slightly different profile with a clearly defined neck (Fig. 36).



## I. Bowls with Ring Foot

Small bowls of various shapes were found in Tombs 6, 26, 46, 49 (Figs. 37-40). They could not be exactly dated and are common among Dura c. w. pottery in general.

Bowls of a larger diameter were found in Tombs 7, 11, 46 (Figs. 42-45). They have a convex body with lip slightly bent outwards and with simple ring foot. A dark stain inside indicates that they contained some kind of food. These bowls have been often found together with green



glazed pottery, but they have never been replaced by glazed bowls and dishes, so numerous in the town. Not a single sample of glazed bowls has been discovered in the tombs.

### 6. *Terracotta Figurines*

Only two figurines were found in the tombs, one representing a horseman (Tomb 28, Pl. XLVIII), the other Hermes (Tomb 24, Pl. XLVI). Both will be described in detail in the catalogue of figurines from Dura.

The horseman belongs to the so-called "Syro-Parthian" group,<sup>27</sup> which is quite distinct among the innumerable Hellenistic figurines representing horsemen. The riders of this group preserve a certain ethnographical character. Their dress is rather more Scythian than Parthian, with a short kaftan and open breast. Long hair and short beards are peculiarly Scythic. The horses are very small, and the legs of the riders almost touch the ground. A certain stylistic evolution of this type of terracottas requires the lapse of some time. The earliest specimen, probably of the first century B.C., from the Ashmolean Museum,<sup>28</sup> was published by Rostovtzeff. The two horsemen from Berlin are probably later.<sup>29</sup> They are the best and the least schematized. A fourth, also from the Berlin Museum already wears his hair dressed in the Parthian way.<sup>30</sup> A terracotta from the Louvre<sup>31</sup> belongs to the hybrid type with flying Roman sagium.

The face of the figurine from Tomb 28 is round and beardless, the hair dress has two ornamental volutes on the top, losing its original character. The mold is simplified in detail and has a certain lack of expressiveness. Tentatively it could be dated not later than the first century A.D. A second figurine of a horseman, more rigid in style, was found in the town.<sup>32</sup>

The figurine of Hermes<sup>33</sup> in the likeness of a child with emblems of

<sup>27</sup> M. I. Rostovtzeff, "The Parthian Shot," *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. XLVII, 1943, p. 184.

<sup>28</sup> M. I. Rostovtzeff, *Iranians and Greeks in South Russia*, Oxford, 1922, Pl. I, 1, 2.

<sup>29</sup> F. Sarre, *Die Kunst des Alten Persien*, Berlin, 1923, Fig. 54. E. Herzfeld, *Am Tor von Asien*, Berlin, 1920, p. 34, Pl. XX.

<sup>30</sup> M. I. Rostovtzeff, *Rep. II*, p. 199, Pl. XXIV, 3.

<sup>31</sup> M. I. Rostovtzeff, *Rep. II*, Pl. XXV, 1.

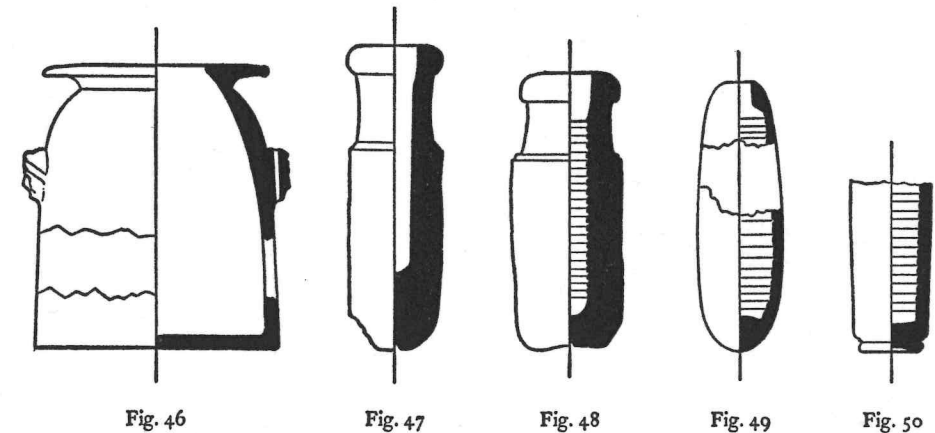
<sup>32</sup> M. I. Rostovtzeff, "Dura and the Problem of Parthian Art," *Yale Classical Studies*, Vol. V, 1935, Fig. 6.

<sup>33</sup> C. Hopkins, "The Season 1934-35 at Dura," *AJA*, Vol. XXXIX, 1935, p. 298.

abundance, is remarkable for the fine modeling of the body, but the folds of the mantle are affected by the schematization. It has two characteristic features, the crown of leaves and a high base. No parallels have been published; hypothetically the Hermes from Dura might be related to some workshop of Asia Minor of late Hellenistic times.

### 7. *Alabaster Vessels*

Relatively few alabaster vessels have been found in the Necropolis. The best specimen is the jar No. 1938.5290 from Tomb 6, Loc. VIII (Pl. XXXVI, Fig. 46), on which two relief female heads supporting the miss-



ing handle suggest Parthian times, though the general shape is earlier. A similar jar was found at Susa in the Achaemenid level.<sup>34</sup> Several are known in the museums of Istanbul and Alexandria.<sup>35</sup> The jar was found broken and restored; the recorded height is approximate, but the proportions are the same as on one replica in the hands of an antique dealer at Damascus.

Three alabastra from Tombs 6 and 32 (Pls. XXXIV, XXXV, XLIX, Figs. 47, 48) with a cylindrical neck and a rounded bottom are roughly cut and often irregular in shape. They are quite different from the ala-

<sup>34</sup> J. De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse, Recherches Archéologiques*, Paris, 1900, Vol. I, p. 93, Fig. 137.

<sup>35</sup> C. C. Edgar, *Greek Vases, Catalogue Général des Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée du Caire*, 1911, No. 26, 259, Pl. XX.

bastra of Persian times,<sup>86</sup> also from the specimen found in Asshur<sup>87</sup> with wide lip and shorter neck.

Two fragments from Tomb 49 (Pl. LVII, Fig. 49) of ellipsoid form are without neck. The third fragment (Fig. 50) from the same tomb is similar in its shape to the green glazed cylindrical jars.

### 8. Glass

Glass bottles found in the Necropolis are distributed among various tombs very unevenly. Only fourteen tombs yielded glass bottles. They are particularly numerous in Tombs 7, 24, 40, 47, 55; in others they appear in relatively small quantity, from two to six. However, in most, glass is absent, which cannot be accidental, especially if the tomb is in a relatively good state of preservation, as for instance, Tombs 11, 17, 36. It would be unreasonable to expect to find a complete bottle in a ruined or devastated tomb, but the absence even of splinters is significant. If the date of the second half of the first century B.C. for the introduction of blown glass into Syria is correct,<sup>88</sup> the presence or absence of glass may be considered as a chronological terminus dividing the Dura tombs into two groups.

A detailed description will be presented in the catalogue of Dura glass prepared by Professor Paul V. C. Baur. The following summary does not pretend to discuss the problem in full.

Most of the glass vessels are either tearbottles or unguentaria, small vessels of a variety of shapes. In undisturbed burials the bottles are ordinarily found on the chest or near to it. In the case of Tomb 24, where the bottles have been found deliberately broken, they could hardly be used as perfume bottles, and the definition unguentaria is doubtful. Most of the bottles are of cheap ware with greenish or bluish glass, with noticeable air bubbles. The shapes and workmanship are simple.

- A. The simplest form is a narrow drop bottle of small size, made of thin glass (Nos. H-586, H-587, H-588, Pl. XXXVIII; I-364, Pl. XLIX; K-416, Pl. LVI; K-593, Pl. LX).

<sup>86</sup> O. Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*, p. 28, Fig. 31.

<sup>87</sup> W. Andrae, H. Lenzen, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, p. 92, Pl. 44.

<sup>88</sup> A. Kisa, *Das Glass im Altertume*, Leipzig, 1908, p. 295. D. B. Harden, *Roman Glass from Karanis found by the University of Michigan Archaeological Expedition in Egypt, 1924-29*, Ann Arbor, 1936, p. 39.

- B. Thicker and longer bottles, sometimes with tool marks or constriction at the middle of their height (H-804, Pl. XLIV; H-789, Pl. XLIII; K-592, Pl. LX).
- C. Slightly wider than type B, with a triangular body (H-788, Pl. XLIII).
- D. A very peculiar type of tearbottle with an extremely long neck, very broad horizontal lip, and small bulbous body. It is made of thin glass susceptible to milky weathering (H-585, Pl. XXXVIII; I-890, Pl. LII; K-590, Pl. LX).
- E. Bottles with long neck and squat rounded body, made of thick glass (H-584, Pl. XXXVIII; I-888, Pl. LIII; H-725, Pl. XLI; K-415, Pl. LVI).
- F. Bottles with triangular or rounded body and long neck, made of thick greenish glass (H-815, H-816, H-817, H-819, H-820, Pl. XLIV).
- G. Bottles with bulbous body and long neck, the bottom flat or slightly concave, made of thin glass (I-885, I-887, Pl. LII; ten bottles from Tomb 13, Pl. XLI).
- H. Bottles with rounded body and medium neck, which is equal to the height of the body, made of thin glass (H-802, H-805, Pl. XLIV; and several fragments from the same Tomb 24).

These are the most common shapes. Only a few specimens deviate slightly from one or another type. The forms coincide with the common types of Syrian glass.

A few exceptional pieces should be added to complete the repertory of the glassware from the excavated part of the Necropolis.

1) The lower part of the goblet found in Tomb 6 presents an unexpected type with a conical body and flaring foot (Pl. XXXVII).

2) A small bottle with raised ribs found in Tomb 24, Loc. XIV (Pl. XLVI).<sup>89</sup>

3) A small date flask (H-821, Pl. XLIV) of molded yellow glass of a type well known and ordinarily assigned to the first and second centuries A.D.

4) An almost globular flask with two handles from Tomb 40, Loc. I (Pl. LII), and 5) a small slender vase with long neck from Tomb 55 (Pl. LX) are the only two glass vessels with handles.

6) A small bottle with two relief human faces, blown in bipartite

<sup>89</sup> D. B. Harden, *Roman Glass from Karanis*, No. 544, Pl. XVII.

mold, found in Tomb 31 (Pl. XLIX), belongs to a well known type, which was in use from the first to the third centuries.<sup>40</sup>

7) Three specimens of so-called "Sydonian"<sup>41</sup> molded in the form of flasks of opaque white and blue glass found in Tomb 24, Loc. XIV, XVI (Pls. XLV, XLVI), and in Tomb 40 belong probably to the first century A.D.

8) Finally the small mosaic glass bowl from Tomb 24, Loc. XIV (Pl. XLVI), with decoration of drops and dots may be dated, according to Eisen,<sup>42</sup> in the first century A.D. This bowl and the "Sydonian" flasks probably are the earliest samples found in the Necropolis.

#### 9. Bronze Vessels

Metal vessels are not frequent; one complete miniature jar of very thin bronze was found in Tomb 8 (Pl. XXXIX), two small bowls or covers come from Tomb 6, Loc. XV, and Tomb 35 (Pls. XXXVII, L), both of very thin corroded bronze. The bronze lamp found in the earth in Tomb 28 (Pl. XLVIII) apparently was left by the intruders, as it was found near the entrance about 0.50 m. above the floor. This single Roman lamp does not break the rule of the complete absence of lamps among the original mortuary gifts.

Small fragments of a silver vessel found in Tomb 6, Loc. IV, are so badly corroded that it is impossible to judge about the dimension and shape.

#### 10. Gold Leaves

Leaves are the only objects made of gold among the mortuary gifts. As the most valuable objects they at once attracted the cupidity of robbers, and consequently very few were left in place. The gold leaves found in the tombs belong to two different groups. The first comprises the leaves destined to cover the mouth and the eyes of the deceased, the second served as decoration, probably in the form of crown or band or diadem around the head.

The leaves for covering the mouth are thin gold plates of oval shape

<sup>40</sup> One flask of the same shape, with XP monogram molded on the bottom, was found at Karanis, D. B. Harden, *Roman Glass from Karanis*, No. 629, Pl. XVIII, p. 214. Several have been published by G. A. Eisen, *Glass*, New York, 1927.

<sup>41</sup> G. A. Eisen, *Glass*, Vol. I, pp. 233, 247, 252.

<sup>42</sup> G. A. Eisen, *Glass*, Vol. I, p. 192. R. Zahn, *Sammlung Baurat Schiller*, Berlin, No. 183.

with a hole perforated at each end for the string which held the leaf in place. The surface is flat and devoid of all decoration or modeling. They have ordinarily been found near the skull or among the bones of the skull; in one case, in Tomb 23, Loc. XXVII, the bronze substitute retained its original position, adhering to the chin and teeth. The use of these leaves was rather common but not indispensable; in Tomb 6 only two burials yielded them, and in Tomb 24 four examples were found. The eye plates occur in pairs connected by the narrow strip of gold and having the shape of spectacles (Pls. XXXIV, XXXVII), or as separate oval or lancet leaves for each eye. The eye leaves appear ordinarily together with mouth plates (Tombs 6, 32, Pls. XXXIV, XXXVII, XLIX), but the latter are more frequent and not necessarily in combination with eye plates (Tombs 13, 23, 24, 28). The gold mouth plates appear in very early burials<sup>43</sup> and are reintroduced in Parthian times,<sup>44</sup> as are golden masks.

The second group consists of leaves, considerably thinner than the mouth plates, which have a trilobe or bilobe shape, with straight edges. The bilobe type is practically a half of the full trilobe leaf (Pl. XXXVI). The straight radiating lines impressed on thin sheets of gold are still visible on some leaves. They were produced in two sizes. Though the leaves are so thin that they could hardly be arranged without some support, no traces of wire or other means of fixing them were found in the tombs. As they are not perforated, they could only be fixed by adhesive of some sort to the ribbon forming some kind of diadem. In tombs that were not pillaged, they were found mostly around the cranium. The maximum in one grave was thirty-two (Tomb 6, Loc. VIII; Tomb 22, Loc. IX). If they had been arranged in a single line, they must have overlapped.

The custom of providing the deceased with golden crowns is very well known, especially in Hellenistic times. Numerous examples found in

<sup>43</sup> Thin gold sheets found in Grave 1850 in Ur are described by Woolley as frontlets, C. L. Woolley, "Excavations at Ur, 1931-32," *The Museum Journal* published by the University Museum, Philadelphia, Vol. XXIII, 3, Pl. XXX, p. 211; C. L. Woolley, *Ur Excavations, The Royal Cemetery*, Vol. II, Pl. 147. Among the gold plates found in Enkomi at Cyprus some are definitely mouth plates, A. S. Murray, *Excavations in Cyprus*, 1900, Pl. VI, Fig. 528; F. H. Marshall, *Catalogue of the Jewellery, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the Department of Antiquities*, British Museum, 1911, Pl. II; F. Poulsen, "Zur Zeitbestimmung der Enkomifunde," *Jahrbuch der Kaiserlich Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts*, Vol. XXVI, 1911; C. Watzinger, *Denkmäler Palästinas*, Leipzig, 1933, Vol. I, p. 75; E. H. Minns, *Scythians and Greeks*, Fig. 339.

<sup>44</sup> W. Andrae, H. Lenzen, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, Pl. 47a.



South Russia<sup>45</sup> are made of thicker golden leaves fastened to wire, and represent an attempt to imitate the real wreath. The Dura leaves are too schematized to permit us to guess what plant they were supposed to imitate.

#### II. Bracelets

Bracelets belong exclusively to the women's and children's burials. The number of bronze and silver is almost equal, though some silver alloy is of such poor quality that it is subjected to the same kind of oxidation as the bronze. Compared to the bracelets found in the town, these are more modest and simple.

The simplest type, No. 1938.2317 and K-444 from Tomb 49 (Pl. LVII), represents a plain round wire slightly thicker in the middle, with overlapping ends twisted around each other in a spiral. This kind of lock with a limited possibility of expansion or contraction is a predominant type in the bracelets of the Necropolis.<sup>46</sup>

A pair of silver bracelets from Tomb 40, Loc. XVI (Pl. LIV) are considerably thicker in the middle part, with a diamond profile; the side edges are sharp, but the exterior and interior edges are slightly flattened, probably due to prolonged wearing.

More numerous are the bracelets of twisted wire. A silver bracelet K-446 from Tomb 49 (Pl. LVII) is made of round wire, incised to imitate the triple twisted wire, but both tapered ends are plain. A pair of silver bracelets No. 1938.5165 from Tomb 6, Loc. XV (Pl. XXXVII), slightly thicker than the above mentioned, are of the same technique. The silver bracelets No. 1938.5191 from Tomb 24, Loc. XIV (Pl. XLVI) also represent an imitation of twisted wire.

The bronze specimens of this type are made of two or three twisted round wires (Tombs 6, Loc. IV and 27, Pl. XXXV). Fragment No. 1938.2315A from Tomb 49 (Pl. LVII) consists of a round wire wound around bronze or copper wire. Three fragments of a similar bracelet, No. 1938.5174, from Tomb 24, Loc. II are made of an iron and bronze wire wound around another wire.

All the above mentioned bracelets have the same kind of ends, overlapped and twisted round one another.<sup>47</sup> Only one example, No. 1938.

<sup>45</sup> E. H. Minns, *Scythians and Greeks*, p. 388.

<sup>46</sup> F. H. Marshall, *Catalogue of Jewellery*, Nos. 2809, 2828. E. Herzfeld, *Iran in the Ancient East*, London, 1941, Fig. 264, p. 148, published the ancient prototype from Tepe Giyan and Kish.

<sup>47</sup> B. Segall, *Katalog der Goldschmiede-Arbeiten, Museum Benaki*, Athens, 1938, No. 198, noticed that this kind of lock is "ziemlich häufig" for the third century A.D.

5174, from Tomb 24, Loc. II (Pl. XLV) has a hinge. The bracelet is made of a round bronze wire with incised decorations, consisting of segments and crosshatched lines.

The third group, ending in rams' heads, belongs to an ancient oriental tradition.<sup>48</sup> Achaemenid bracelets, derived from the Assyrian type, are generally decorated by lions', bulls', or rams' heads, and especially with goats' or antelopes' heads.<sup>49</sup> They are more elaborate, with well expressed Achaemenid stylization. Their descendants from Dura are more modest and more standardized.<sup>50</sup>

The best preserved bracelet, No. K-442 from Tomb 49 (Pl. LVII), decorated with rams' heads, with a round ring segmented and incised with crosshatched lines and zones, has several parallels not so well preserved found in the Necropolis of Dura and in the Necropolis of Baghuz. The almost identical No. 1938.2310 from the same tomb (Pl. LVII) is flattened by long wearing, and the shape of the head is not as distinct. It looks more like a snake's head, but observation of different stages of wear of similar bracelets indicates that the original shape was the same ram's head, only flattened and rubbed off. On the most worn heads, on the silver bracelets No. 1938.5159 from Tomb 22, Loc. IX (Pl. XL) only two lines marking the flattened horns are preserved. The incised decoration of the rings of the bracelet is as much standardized as the heads. The parts nearest to the head are beaded, deeply incised segments alternating with cylindrical crosshatched parts, and the long incised triangles ornamented with dotted wavy lines descend on the exterior of the ring. A similar arrangement of the decoration occurs on a pair of silver bracelets from Cyprus.<sup>51</sup>

The bronze bracelet No. 1938.2317A from Tomb 22, Loc. IX (Pl. XL) represents a flat ring decorated at the ends by schematized and very worn heads, in this case probably serpents' heads; but the modeling is very indistinct at present.<sup>52</sup>

<sup>48</sup> G. Pudelko, "Altpersische Armbaender," *Archiv für Orientforschung*, Vol. IX, Berlin, 1933-34, pp. 85-88.

<sup>49</sup> O. M. Dalton, *The Treasure of the Oxus*, London, British Museum, 1926, Nos. 132, 133.

<sup>50</sup> The Ionian derivatives from Cyprus (Marshall, *Catalogue of Jewellery*, British Museum No. 1985, Pl. XXXIX, about 400 B.C.) are also less strongly expressed and softer.

<sup>51</sup> Marshall, *Catalogue of Jewellery*, No. 607, Pl. V.

<sup>52</sup> David M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthus, Part X, Metal and Minor Miscellaneous Finds*, Baltimore, 1941, Pl. XII, p. 68.

## 12. Earrings

The most common kind of ornament accompanying women's burials at Dura is a small silver ring (less often bronze) with slightly thicker middle and the ends wound around one another. In several examples, from Tombs 6, Loc. IV; 40, Loc. IV, the middle part has the shape of a round bead made of silver wire. The rings appear generally in pairs and from two to twelve in number. In the best preserved burials the rings were found six on each side of the head. The shape is simple and old,<sup>53</sup> but the function is not quite clear. They could be used as the simplest type of earring, but in some burials (Tomb 6, Loc. VIII) these have been found together with more complicated pairs of earrings. A number as large as twelve hardly could be used for two ears. More probably the small rings were designed to hold the locks of hair or for some decoration of the coiffure. Although the Palmyrene jewelry is not identical with that of Dura, some evidence of similar women's decorations can be extracted from funeral sculpture.<sup>54</sup>

The standard type of silver earring proper is made of round silver wire with tapered ends, bent in the form of a ring, and soldered to a round plate with indented setting holding a plano-convex cabochon of blue or violet glass. The ring on both sides of the setting is wound with a thin twisted silver wire, appearing like two elongated beads; the lock consists of a simple hook and loop (Fig. 51 A). These rings occur in two sizes: one ca. 3 cm. in diameter, the smaller size ca. 2 cm. in diameter. The type is very common at Dura, and very frequent also in the Necropolis of Baghuz.

The more complicated types of earrings may be divided into two groups: the first (Fig. 51 B) has the shape of a woman's head, the peculiar stylized hair arranged in a double row of knobs. Instead of the neck there are two or three segments soldered to a triple twisted wire bent upwards and terminating in a hook passing through a loop attached to the back of the head. The head is made of very thin silver, and the interior is filled with wax or tar. All the samples found are heavily corroded, and the features of the face look schematized and flat. This type obviously derived from the early Hellenistic earrings with the head of a Maenad<sup>55</sup>

<sup>53</sup> W. Andrae, H. Lenzen, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, Pl. 47, d., f. Oscar Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*, Pl. 74. F. H. Marshall, *Catalogue of Jewellery*, Pl. III, No. 373.

<sup>54</sup> J. B. Chabot, *Choix d'inscriptions de Palmyre*, Paris, 1922, Pl. XXIX.

<sup>55</sup> F. H. Marshall, *Catalogue of Jewellery*, Pl. XXXI, Nos. 1684-1685, 1699-1700, 1706-1707.

which were very popular and became a confluent of the general trend of Parthian art to use the human face and bust for purely decorative purposes. Some transitional examples between the early Hellenistic and Dura earrings have been published by Miss Segall.<sup>56</sup>

A pair of similar but exceptionally large silver earrings (ca. 5 cm.) have been found in Tomb E 9, III in the Necropolis at Baghuz (Pl. LXI, 1). The style is the same, but to the back of the head were attached plated

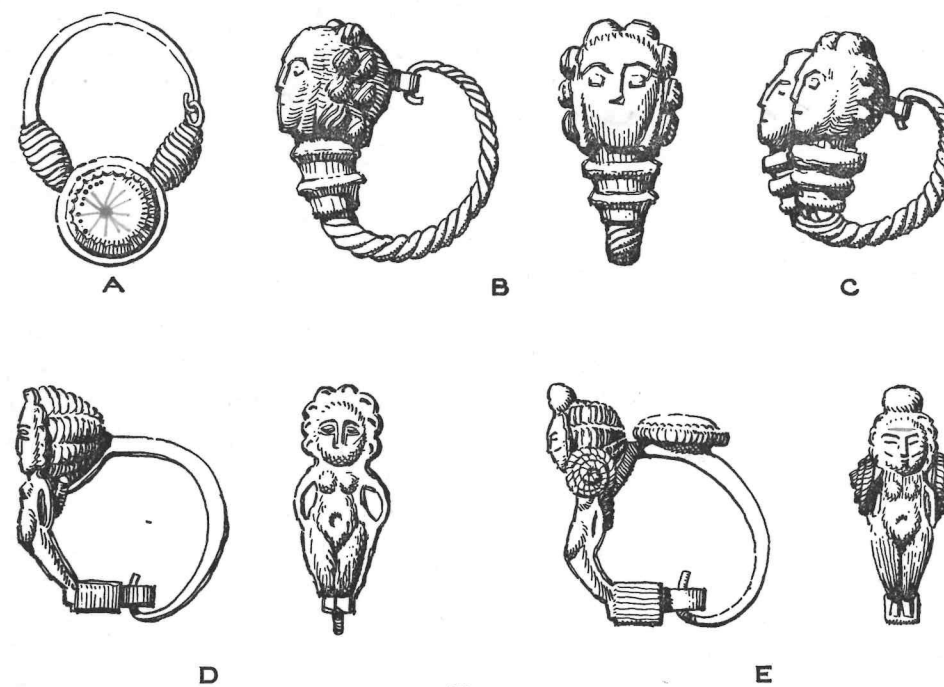


Fig. 51

chains which probably were suspended from the headdress or diadem to ease the heavy weight of the earrings. The further complication of this type of earring in Dura consists merely of doubling the heads (Tomb 6, Loc. IV, Fig. 51 C).

The presence of earrings of type C in Tomb 8 implies a relatively early date in the second or third century B.C. for this type, but the same earrings

<sup>56</sup> B. Segall, *Katalog der Goldschmiede-Arbeiten*, No. 123, assigned by the author to the first to second centuries A.D. See also K. Hadaczek, *Der Ohrschmuck der Griechen und Etrusker*, Wien, 1903, p. 49. L. Pollak, *Klassisch-antike Goldschmiedearbeiten in Besitze A. J. von Nelidow*, Leipzig, 1903, Nos. 45-48.

occur in later tombs, of the first century A.D. (Tomb 6), proving the stability of the type.

The other type (Fig. 51 *D, E*) represents a nude female figure with exaggeratedly large head. Earrings of this type are more frequent in the Necropolis (Tombs 6, 22, 30, 36, 49, 54). They are extremely fragile, and the metal is almost completely oxidized, preventing any successful attempt at cleaning. They occur in two sizes. The larger size appears in two variants, one with glass or stone inset (*E*), and the other without (*D*). The figure is made from a very thin sheet of metal, probably hammered in the mold. The relatively flat relief is accentuated by incised lines. To the face is soldered a little melon bowl, representing a head, with hammered segments and incised curves schematically indicating the exaggerated coiffure. In some specimens an additional knob is fixed at the top of the head. The legs are bent backwards and soldered to a rectangular solid piece of silver with a loop on the back. A silver wire attached to the back of the head and turned downward is terminated by a hook joining the loop. A second wire is soldered crosswise on the back of the head, both ends being wound in spirals attached to the head, representing two exaggerated earrings (Fig. 51 *E*).

A pair of well preserved similar silver earrings were found in Baghuz Tomb S 28 (Pl. LXI, 2). They are five centimeters high and considerably larger than the Dura type. The silver is exceptionally well preserved, and the technique and style are well exhibited. Instead of two spiral wires, they have red glass insets on both sides of the head. Behind the head is another oval glass, fixed into a silver setting with a loop at the end. The holes on the breast probably are a result of long wearing.

The peculiar style and proportions of the woman's figure point to the Mesopotamian canon. The head is enormous, with large eyes, the body relatively small, with rudimentary legs and arms, reduced to a single wire soldered to the hips, which are exaggerated in width. An additional decoration, consisting of a glass or stone inset attached to the main wire behind the head, appears on some examples (Fig. 51 *E*).

This type represents a local Mesopotamian derivative of the early Hellenistic group with a figure of a nude woman or Eros.<sup>57</sup> The style, however, is completely different and absolutely free from all Hellenistic

<sup>57</sup> K. Hadaczek, *Der Ohrschmuck der Griechen und Etrusker*, p. 51. F. H. Marshall, *Catalogue of Jewellery*, Nos. 1710, 1714, 1715. B. Segall, *Katalog der Goldschmiedearbeiten*, Nos. 75, 76. L. Pollak, *Klassisch-antike Goldschmiedearbeiten in Besitze A. J. von Nelidow*, Leipzig, 1903, Nos. 75, 308.

reminiscent. It seems from the chronological evidence that the type was rather constant at Dura, being in use from the third century B.C. to the first century A.D., and probably later (Tombs 30 and 6, Loc. VIII). Similar earrings were found in Tomb 159 (second level, 43-118 A.D.) in Seleucia-on-the-Tigris.<sup>58</sup>

### 13. Bronze Gazelle Pendants

Only two bronze gazelle pendants have been found, one coming from Tomb 24, Loc. II (Pl. XLV), another from Tomb 40, Loc. XIII (Pl. LIV). Several identical gazelles have been collected during the excavation in the town,<sup>59</sup> and several have been found in the Necropolis of Baghuz. Neither of those from the Necropolis is completely preserved, but combining the evidence from Dura and Baghuz, the pendant can be restored sufficiently. The main part is a cast bronze figurine of a gazelle standing on a square base. On its back is a small loop through which passes a bronze suspension wire. In some cases the loop is replaced by a perforation in the gazelle's body. The square base has four holes to each of which was attached a link of twisted wire chain supporting four small bells. The figure of the animal varies slightly from those relatively finely modeled to the more simplified types. No conclusive evidence about the way of wearing these pendants has yet been found. They may have been suspended from necklaces or used like earrings. In any case, both examples come from women's burials. The presence of the bells suggests an apotropaic meaning. The frequency of these amulets in the town and in Baghuz indicates their common use.

The shape of the animal, if not identical, is very similar to the bronze figures of gazelles from Luristan.<sup>60</sup>

### 14. Bronze Bells

Small bronze bells are found in the women's burials, the most frequent position in undisturbed loculi being near the waist. However, no evidence was preserved as to how they were suspended. The predominant part of the bells have a conical shape; they are made of thin bronze with an iron

<sup>58</sup> L. Waterman, *Second Preliminary Report*, Pl. XXI, 2. A. U. Pope, *A Survey of Persian Art*, Vol. IV, Pl. 139.

<sup>59</sup> *Rep. V*, Pl. XXIII, 1.

<sup>60</sup> F. Hančar, "Kaukasus-Luristan," *Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua*, IX, Helsinki, 1934, Fig. 40. E. Herzfeld, *Iran in the Ancient East*, London, 1941, Pl. XXXI.

clapper. Two bells, one from Tomb 28 (Pl. XLVIII) and another from Tomb 40, Loc. V (Pl. LII), have a slightly concave profile. Small hemispherical bells belong to the above-mentioned gazelle pendants or could be used independently, like the conical bells.

In spite of the small dimension and fragility, several bells were found in the town, thus indicating their daily use in Dura.<sup>61</sup> Their apotropaic meaning is well known.<sup>62</sup>

#### 15. *Finger Rings*

The modest character of burials at Dura is best reflected by the types of finger rings. Most common are those of iron. The state of preservation of iron rings generally is very poor, but the shape is more or less definable. A plain hoop expands in an oval bezel with rounded shoulders, originally holding an oval stone or glass inset. The shape is typical of the late Hellenistic and early Roman period.<sup>63</sup> A heavily corroded key ring was found in Tomb 35 (Pl. L).

Bronze rings are better preserved. Most of them have the simplest shape, with shoulders sloping inwards, and all of them formerly had stone or glass insets.<sup>64</sup> Only one exception, found in Tomb 33, Loc. VI (Pl. L), has a flat oval bezel with an engraved design representing two cornucopiae with a palmette between.

The few specimens of silver rings do not differ in shape from the bronze. One preserved the glass inset in a straight-shouldered bezel (Tomb 24, Loc. XIV, Pl. XLVI). A plain, thin, convex ring found in the earlier Tomb 30 (Pl. XLVII) is only one exception from the common type.

#### 16. *Bronze Mirrors*

The bronze mirrors, generally damaged by oxidation and deprived of their silver coating, are of two types. The first is rectangular, the second round. Both are made of sheets of bronze, ca. 0.1–0.15 cm. thick. Seven rectangular mirrors were found in Tombs 6, Loc. IV; 23, Loc. XV; 24, Loc. II; 28; 40, Loc. I; 40, Loc. XIII; 40, Loc. XIV. A rectangular

<sup>61</sup> Walter Andrae, Hanz Lenzen, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, Pl. 46 f.

<sup>62</sup> F. Cabrol and H. Leclercq, *Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie*, Vol. III, p. 1958 "clochette."

<sup>63</sup> F. H. Marshall, *Catalogue of the Finger Rings, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman, in the Departments of Antiquities*, British Museum, London, 1907, C-XXVI and E-XVII.

<sup>64</sup> F. H. Marshall, *Catalogue of Finger Rings*, C-XXV.

mirror, in almost perfect condition, found at Baghuz (Pl. L) shows exactly the original arrangement of the mirrors from the Dura Necropolis. The bronze plate is coated with silver, which still preserves a certain reflecting quality, and was fixed in a wooden rectangular box with a sliding cover, protecting the polished surface.

The circular mirrors are more numerous, fifteen specimens having been found. Originally they were protected by a round frame, analogous to the complete one from Baghuz (Pl. L). The wooden frame was turned on the lathe with a circular inset into which the mirror was fixed with some adhesive. The cover has the same dimension and shape, and was connected with the frame by the stud. The cover was painted with a pink four-petaled flower.<sup>65</sup>

Two larger mirrors from Tombs 47 and 54 (Pls. LV, LVIII) are reinforced with a raised border or flange.

Both types, rectangular and circular, were found in the same tombs—6, 23, 24—and must be considered contemporary.

#### 17. *Bronze Spatulae*

Small bronze spatulae, used probably for cosmetic ointment, very often accompanied the women's mortuary gifts, though only three out of fourteen found are complete. The flat blade is short except on one spatula from Tomb 54 (Pl. LVIII) which has a long blade with concave edges.<sup>66</sup> The shape of the blade is slightly varied: it may be oval (Tomb 40, Loc. XIV, Pl. LIV), or narrowing toward the end (Tomb 36, Loc. III, Pl. LI), or with concave edges (Tombs 23, Loc. XV; 24, Loc. II, Pls. XLIII, XLV). The end of the shaft is rounded. The concave edged spatulae are probably of earlier type; they occur in the necropolis of Olynthus.<sup>67</sup> The spatulae of Roman times generally have a long blade with straight or convex edges.<sup>68</sup> Of this type, of which large numbers have been found in the town, the tombs produced no specimens.

<sup>65</sup> Similar wooden frames were found in Egypt. F. Petrie, *Objects of Daily Use*, London, 1927, Pl. XXIX.

<sup>66</sup> Gisela M. A. Richter, *Greek, Etruscan and Roman Bronzes*, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 1925, No. 1757.

<sup>67</sup> David M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthus, Part X, Metal and Minor Miscellaneous Finds*, Pl. CXII, p. 352.

<sup>68</sup> K. Woelcke, *Ein bronzenes Schmink-Kaestchen aus römischen Skelettgrab*, Germania, Vol. XV, 1931, p. 36.

18. *Miscellaneous Bronze Objects*

The uniformity of mortuary gifts from time to time was interrupted by some odd objects.

A very long bronze pin (24.2 cm.) was found in Tomb 6, Loc. IV (Pl. XXXV) placed on the chest of the dead woman. The exact definition of the object is not quite clear; probably it was a spindle. The thicker end is almost square in section, and is incised with segments and zones. The other end is thinner and almost round in section.

Two square bronze buckles with concave sides have been found in Tombs 6, Loc. XIII and 23, Loc. XXVIII (Pls. XXXVII, XLIII). A bronze buckle was found in Tomb 35 (Pl. L), of horse-shoe shape with the ends now bent close together, and the straight cross-bar missing which was formerly fixed in the two perforated ends of the buckle.

A bronze from the deposit in Tomb 24, Loc. XIV (Pl. XLVI) has the form of a hollow cross with four short tubular arms. Its presence in the tomb is rather unexpected, as it is ordinarily considered part of a harness as a carrier of crossed straps. The shape is typical of the nomadic culture of South Russia and Siberia.<sup>69</sup>

A fragment of an archaic fibula of the "elbow" type<sup>70</sup> was found in Tomb 35 (Pl. L). Three specimens of the same type found in the town throw doubt upon the early dating (eighth to seventh century B.C.) of the "elbow" fibulae.<sup>71</sup>

A bronze clasp of cruciform shape with hinge and bronze hook, apparently belonging to a part of a lock, was found in Tomb 32 (Pl. XLIX) together with three decorative studs with large circular heads.

A solid bronze shaft with a ring at one end and the other end broken might possibly be the handle of a knife (Tomb 40, Loc. I, Pl. LII). In Tomb 47 (Pl. LV) was found the small bronze handle of a jug and a long rod, with a perforated end, passed through a small bronze disc.

<sup>69</sup> O. Janse, "Tubes et boutons cruciformes trouvés en Eurasie," *The Museum of Far Eastern Antiquity*, Vol. IV, Stockholm, 1932. O. Janse, "L'Empire des steppes," *Revue des arts asiatiques*, Vol. IX, 1935, Pl. V, Figs. 1-3.

<sup>70</sup> Chr. Blinkenberg, *Fibules grecques et orientales*, *Historisk-Filologiske Meddelelser*, Vol. 13, København, 1926, group XIII, p. 232, Figs. 289, 290.

<sup>71</sup> Two similar fibulae have been found in Babylon in the grave No. 139, dated by Reuther from the tenth to sixth century B.C. Reuther, *Babylon*, p. 24, Fig. 24, pp. 218, 228, Pl. 74. Petrie, *Objects of Daily Use*, Pl. XVIII, 5.

19. *Steatite Buttons*

Perforated plano-convex or plano-conical buttons occur ordinarily one at a time. The total number of specimens found is 11 (Tombs 6, Loc. I; 6, Loc. VIII; 7; 11; 24, Loc. XIV; 27; 33; 40, Loc. XVI; 49). The true function of these buttons is still enigmatic. They occur mostly in the women's burials, but they could hardly be used as beads. The button from Tomb 33 still has a corroded bronze nail passing through the perforation; probably the button was fixed to something. They are not large enough for spindle whorls, and the perforation is too small for a shaft. They are very common in Hellenistic and Roman times, throughout Egypt and Syria.

20. *Beads and Pendants*

The quantity of beads found in the Necropolis is considerable. Only a few burials, however, presented the full assortment of beads and pendants originally united in one or two strings or necklaces (Tombs 24, Loc. II; 30; 33, Loc. XI; 36, Loc. XII; 40, Loc. I, IV, VI). The others are random remnants from pillaged tombs.

The chief feature of necklaces from undisturbed burials is the striking variety of shapes and materials. Apparently the leading idea in the arrangement of the beads in the necklaces was a scheme of alternation of beads of various colors. A representation of a necklace is preserved on the portrait of Baribonnaea from the Temple Zeus Theos.<sup>72</sup> Only one necklace, from Tomb 22, Loc. III, was made of 64 uniform silver pendants closely arranged on a string, and still sticking one to another by oxidation. This is the only modest parallel to the symmetrical arrangement of the pendants on the Palmyrene busts.<sup>73</sup>

The statistical distribution (see p. 129) of the standard beads, according to material and shape, although it cannot pretend to be complete or exact, because in most of the burials only occasional specimens have been left by the robbers, still is indicative of the predominance of certain shapes and materials. Most numerous, of course, are the glass beads. The second is the carnelian group, and the third, blue glazed faïence beads and pendants; then come garnet and amethyst. The choice of material is very characteristic of Mesopotamian beads<sup>74</sup> in general, and of the Hel-

<sup>72</sup> *Rep. VII-VIII*, frontispiece.

<sup>73</sup> J. B. Chabot, *Choix d'inscriptions de Palmyre*, Paris, 1922, Pl. XXX, 1.

<sup>74</sup> O. Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*, p. 18.

lenistic Near East in particular. The forms are partly the old traditional, and partly typical of late Hellenistic and Roman times. Among the glass beads the most numerous are the circular and oblate; most of them are made of plain, now weathered glass, very seldom decorated with spots, eyes, and zones of colored glass. Barrel and cylindrical beads obviously imitate agate by the colored zones. Very long barrels are made of yellow and orange opaque glass, with zones and irregular stripes of different colors. Some of the bicone beads, colored with manganese, evidently imitate amethyst. The tubular cane beads of green transparent glass are very rare. Most of these standard types are very similar to the Egyptian glass. Plano-convex beads with raised eyes on the convex side are numerous, but only in Tombs 40 and 49. Collared beads have been found in Tomb 36, Loc. XII, and a few segmented ones in Tombs 24, Loc. II, 36, Loc. III, 40, Loc. I. Thirteen square ellipsoid, slightly twisted beads have been found in Tomb 40, Loc. I. Small mulberry beads were found only in Tombs 30 and 36, Loc. III.

Glass pendants are of the simple drop shape<sup>75</sup> with pointed top (Tomb 24, Loc. II and Tomb 30, the last of stratified glass), or of a convex conical shape with rounded top and pointed end (Tombs 11, 40, Loc. I). Four small glass pendants in the shape of a bird<sup>76</sup> have been found in Tomb 40, Loc. I.

The faïence beads and pendants made of white powdered quartz and coated with blue glaze are typically Egyptian both in material and shape, and probably have been imported from an Egyptian factory. The most current type of faïence bead is a gadrooned or fluted "melon" bead, one of the oldest shapes.<sup>77</sup> Some of these beads show evidence of long wearing, the surface being rubbed off and perforation considerably enlarged. The other shapes are relatively rare: one bicone from Tomb 13 and three faceted polygonal beads from Tomb 40, Loc. I. Tomb 30 yielded some unusual forms: four cylindrical concave and one granulated.

Faïence pendants display a typical collection of phylactic amulets, very

<sup>75</sup> H. C. Beck, "Classification and Nomenclature of Beads and Pendants," *Archaeologia*, Vol. LXXVII, Oxford, 1928, Fig. 20, B.2.a. O. Reuther, *Die Innenstadt von Babylon*, pp. 168, 171, 193.

<sup>76</sup> O. Reuther, *ibid.*, p. 171, Pl. 48.

<sup>77</sup> O. Reuther, *ibid.*, pp. 166, 172, 194. R. C. Thompson and R. W. Hutchinson, "The Excavations on the Temple of Nabû at Nineveh," *Archaeologia*, Vol. LXXIX, Oxford, 1929, pp. 103-148.

well known in Hellenistic and Roman times in Egypt. Some of them, like Horus, Bes, uraeus, scarab, are reminiscent of earlier Egyptian forms, the others are Hellenistic and Roman: arm, altar, phallus.<sup>78</sup> The predominant type is a gadrooned pendant<sup>79</sup> (12), with phallus next (5), and the others represented by a few samples. It is no accident that the pendants representing uraeus, Horus, and scarab<sup>80</sup> occur in the same Loc. XV of Tomb 24. A small figure of Bes from Tomb 40, Loc. VI, light blue with yellow dots, belongs to the Roman period according to Petrie.<sup>81</sup> A similar assortment of faïence pendants were found at Seleucia-on-the-Tigris and in Bishezard.<sup>82</sup>

Among the stone beads the most frequently used material is carnelian (133 beads). It had been a favorite stone for beads in Mesopotamia since the third millennium.<sup>83</sup> The shapes are more variegated than in the other groups of stone beads. The most frequent are barrel beads, then circular, oblate and truncated bicone. Only one drop pendant made of carnelian was found in Tomb 40, Loc. IV.

Garnet beads (49) occur only in circular and oblate forms, in many cases not very regularly cut. The size varied from small to medium.

Amethyst was used mostly for truncated bicone beads (34), a typical form for amethyst beads in Egypt. In Mesopotamia the amethyst beads appear relatively late, in the Hellenistic and Roman period. The only exception is one hexagonal barrel bead from Tomb 24, Loc. XIV.

Colorless quartz beads are not numerous (8), mostly irregular oblate or truncated bicone in shape.

Agate beads, mostly of barrel or cylindrical shape, are not very frequent (6).

Only two small spherical lapis lazuli beads have been found, in Tomb 29. Lapis lazuli was extremely rare at this time.

Large steatite beads, in a rectangular form, all come from Tomb 40, Loc. XVI. One, decorated with an engraved figure of an animal, closely

<sup>78</sup> F. Petrie, *Amulets*, London, 1914, Pl. I, 16.

<sup>79</sup> H. C. Beck, *op. cit.*, Fig. 21, B.3.a. L. Waterman, *Second Preliminary Report*, Pl. XIX.

<sup>80</sup> F. Petrie, *Amulets*, London, 1914, Pl. XXXI.

<sup>81</sup> F. Petrie, *Amulets*, London, 1914, Pl. XXXIII, p. 40.

<sup>82</sup> Sir Aurel Stein, "An Archaeological Tour in the Ancient Persis," *Iraq*, Vol. III, 2, Pl. XXIX, Figs. 5-12.

<sup>83</sup> C. L. Woolley, *Ur Excavations, The Royal Cemetery*, 1934, p. 369. Carnelian beads are very numerous in all Babylonian strata, O. Reuther, *Babylon*, p. 18.

resembles the bead published by Beck.<sup>84</sup> Steatite pendants in the shape of a bird from Tomb 6, Loc. VIII, as well as glass birds from Tomb 40, Loc. I, are like those from Babylonian graves from the second millennium.<sup>85</sup>

Jet pentagonal pendants, used apparently as the center piece of a necklace, have been found in Tombs 28 and 40, Loc. XVI. The shape is archaic, and known from Ur,<sup>86</sup> Babylon,<sup>87</sup> and from Parthian tombs at Assur.<sup>88</sup>

Tomb 6, Loc. IV yielded eight large irregular flat amber beads. Barrel and cylindrical beads made of shell occur in isolated specimens. Two irregular red coral beads, only perforated and left unworked, have been found in Tomb 11, Loc. XI and in Tomb 32.

Bronze beads, circular, barrel, or truncated bicone, rectangular, and square tubular, imitating dice, occur infrequently and total eleven specimens.

Silver beads are rare, five flat silver rings used as beads have been found in Tomb 49, and one granulated cylindrical silver bead in Tomb 40, Loc. VI. The sixty-four silver pendants formerly arranged in one necklace found in Tomb 22, Loc. III make an exceptional case of uniform and symmetrical arrangement. A silver pendant, in the shape of a leaf, with incised schematical decoration representing a tree was found in Tomb 30.

A single golden bead of a circular shape, composed of two hollow hemispherical bowls, from Tomb 32, Loc. IX, is the sole piece of gold jewelry (except the golden leaves) found in the Dura Necropolis.

Three pieces of goethite, a hydrous oxide of iron, which were once pieces of an icicle-shape mass, were probably used as apotropaic amulets, in spite of the rough shape and heavy weight. The trace of bronze wire, by means of which they were suspended, was still visible.

<sup>84</sup> H. C. Beck, *op. cit.*, Fig. 40, classified by Beck as Hittite; the date 600-400 B.C. is mystifying.

<sup>85</sup> O. Reuther, *Babylon*, Pl. 48, pp. 168, 172.

<sup>86</sup> C. L. Woolley, *Ur Excavations, The Royal Cemetery*, 1934, Fig. 79, p. 372, generally of agate.

<sup>87</sup> O. Reuther, *Babylon*, Pl. 58, Fig. 6, p. 192, from agate.

<sup>88</sup> W. Andrae, H. Lenzen, *Die Partherstadt Assur*, Pl. 47 d, p. 97.

	Amethyst	Garnet	Agate	Chalcedony	Carnelian	Quartz	Lapis lazuli	Haematite	Steatite	Jet	Amber	Coral	Shell	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Glass	Faience
Circular		$\frac{4}{22}$			$\frac{9}{24}$		$\frac{1}{2}$									$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{17}{68}$	
Oblate		$\frac{9}{27}$			$\frac{7}{18}$	$\frac{1}{7}$								$\frac{1}{1}$			$\frac{7}{32}$	
Ellipsoid					$\frac{1}{1}$												$\frac{2}{2}$	
Barrel			$\frac{4}{4}$		$\frac{10}{71}$				$\frac{1}{1}$				$\frac{4}{5}$			$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{11}{49}$	
Long barrel																	$\frac{13}{19}$	
Cylinder			$\frac{1}{1}$					$\frac{1}{2}$					$\frac{2}{5}$		$\frac{1}{5}$		$\frac{12}{15}$	
Disc																	$\frac{2}{17}$	
Bicone	$\frac{13}{34}$				$\frac{8}{17}$	$\frac{1}{1}$										$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{10}{12}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
Tubular																	$\frac{3}{5}$	
Plano convex																	$\frac{4}{24}$	
Tabular																	$\frac{2}{5}$	
Collared																	$\frac{2}{12}$	
Segmented																	$\frac{3}{6}$	
Rectangular									$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{1}$						$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	
Faceted					$\frac{1}{1}$													$\frac{1}{3}$
Granulated															$\frac{1}{1}$		$\frac{2}{17}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
Gadrooned, fluted																		$\frac{13}{28}$
Irregular											$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{2}{2}$				$\frac{1}{1}$		
Various	$\frac{1}{1}$		$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$												$\frac{2}{17}$	$\frac{2}{5}$
Total quantity	35	49	6	1	133	8	2	2	4	1	9	2	10	1	6	11	303	38

Comparative Distribution of Standard Beads According to Material and Shape.  
(The upper figure indicates number of burials, the lower indicates the total quantity of beads of each type.)

	Chalcedony	Carnelian	Quartz	Haematite	Steatite	Jet	Silver	Glass	Faience
Truncated convex cone	$\frac{2}{2}$			$\frac{1}{1}$					
Drop a		$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$		$\frac{1}{1}$			$\frac{2}{4}$	
Drop b								$\frac{2}{7}$	
Pentagonal					$\frac{2}{2}$				
Gadrooned									$\frac{6}{12}$
Crescent									$\frac{1}{1}$
Grape									$\frac{2}{2}$
Altar									$\frac{1}{1}$
Arm									$\frac{2}{2}$
Phallus									$\frac{4}{5}$
Turtle (?)									$\frac{1}{1}$
Bird					$\frac{1}{1}$			$\frac{1}{4}$	
Scarab									$\frac{3}{3}$
Horus									$\frac{1}{1}$
Bes									$\frac{1}{1}$
Uraeus									$\frac{1}{1}$
Segmented							$\frac{1}{64}$		
Various							$\frac{2}{2}$		
Total	2	1	1	1	2	2	66	15	30

Comparative Distribution of Pendants According to Material and Shape.  
(The upper figure indicates number of burials, the lower indicates the total quantity of pendants of each type.)

### 21. Bone Objects

Contact with the earth was less destructive for bone objects than for the bones of the skeleton, and several fragments of various articles have been recovered. Cylindrical boxes or pyxes occur in three burials (Tombs 13; 24, Loc. XIV; and 40). The type is very common, several fragments

having been found in the town and in the Necropolis of Baghuz. Bone pins, so numerous in the town, are represented only by two fragments from Tombs 11 and 16. Three plano-convex buttons from Tomb 23, Loc. XI are of the same shape and probably of the same nature as the steatite buttons. Flat bone plaques representing in a very schematized way a human face occur in Tombs 6, Loc. XV; 24, Loc. XIV; and 40. The flat bone triangular plaque with incised rings, found among the discarded objects in Loc. XIV of Tomb 24, probably is part of an incrustated decoration, the wooden support of which disappeared completely.

### 22. Wooden Objects

Wood in general could not resist the humidity and the temperature, and in most cases perished altogether. In Tomb 40, Loc. XIII, the two small wooden bowls could be observed shortly after discovery, the shape being kept only by the thin layer of the varnish. The wood itself disappeared entirely, and the film of varnish was too brittle and too thin to resist any touch. Judging by several wooden bowls and jars found in the catacombs of Baghuz in excellent condition, they may have been covered with red varnish inside and black varnish outside. Fragments of two wooden combs have been found in Tomb 24, Loc. XIV (Pl. XLVI).



## CHRONOLOGY

WITH the fall of Dura in 256 A.D. the normal functioning of the Necropolis came to an end. This date must be accepted as the terminus ante quem for all burials, while the foundation of the town at the end of the fourth century B.C. establishes the terminus post quem. For the tombs under the mound of debris before the Main Gate, which are the main subject of investigation, the year 160 A.D. may be hypothetically proposed as the date after which this part of the Necropolis ceased to be accessible because of the protective layer of the dump (see above, p. 4). The mound apparently accumulated gradually, and slowly expanded in all directions, spreading further under the influence of wind and rain in the course of the centuries. It was to be anticipated that the central and highest part of the mound, covering Tombs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 54, 58, to which the date 160 could be applied, was accumulated earlier than the periphery. The slopes descend gradually and disappear into the present level of the desert, and probably some of the tombs, such as Tomb 3, covered now by 0.50-0.75 meters of sand, were still accessible at the time of the Persian occupation of Dura. All these tombs on the northern periphery of the mound were found pillaged. Tomb 31 was still accessible at the end of the second century, since it yields the bronze coin of Commodus (177-192).

The exact dating of the burials and catacombs is hindered by the absence of epigraphical material, and the difficulty is complicated by the custom of replacing old burials by more recent ones, and the general reusing of the old catacombs. In the plundered catacombs the remaining objects might belong to different periods.

Most of the tombs were completely plundered in ancient times (see p. 21). Only a few have been found intact, and several, although pillaged, still yielded some material for the determination of the date.

Some chronological indications are supplied by the variation of the shapes of the green glazed pottery, particularly vases, which underwent a certain evolution from the first century B.C. to the third century A.D.<sup>1</sup> The type of subterranean construction can be used with certain reservations for dating the burials. Very often, however, the finds belong to the latest period of occupation and the catacombs themselves might be a century earlier.

<sup>1</sup> *Final Report IV*, Part I, Fasc. 1.

The indications of the numismatic material, though scarce, have to be accepted as the main evidence for the date, but still with some doubt. The discrepancy between the issue of the coin and the date of burial may be measured in decades or in a century, as in the case of Tomb 24 exhibiting a coin of Antiochus I with a profusion of blown glass. Although the numismatic evidence is not absolutely reliable, it still remains the main substructure of the chronological classification.

The coins mentioned below have been found in the burials by myself or under close supervision, and the possibility of smuggling by a too enthusiastic worker of a heterogeneous numismatic material may be excluded.

Altogether ten coins have been found:

1. Silver coin of Lysimachus, 305-281 B.C., in Tomb 17.
2. Bronze coin of Antiochus I, 280-261 B.C., in Tomb 24, Loc. XIV.
3. Silver coin of Orodes II, 51-38 B.C., in Tomb 23, Loc. XXXII.
4. Silver coin of Orodes II, 51-38 B.C., in Tomb 23, Loc. XXXII.
5. Silver coin of Orodes II, 51-38 B.C., in Tomb 23, Loc. XXXII.
6. Silver coin of Orodes II, 51-38 B.C., in Tomb 23, Loc. XXXIII.
7. Silver coin of Orodes II, 51-38 B.C., in Tomb 36, Loc. XVII.
8. Silver coin of Domitian, 81-96 A.D., in Tomb 6, Loc. XIII.
9. Bronze coin of Trajan, 116-117 A.D., in Tomb 40, Loc. VI.
10. Bronze coin of Commodus, 177-192 A.D., in Tomb 31.

Numbers 1, 2, 10 have been found in the mixed or displaced burials, number 9 in a jar, and numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 in situ near the pelvis. None have been found near the skull, which indicates that the custom of placing a coin in the mouth of the defunct was not practiced.

### *Group I*

There is no material for the absolute dating of Group I since all of its tombs had been plundered, but it is certainly earlier than Group IV (above, p. 9). It is put first because it is the simplest form.

### *Group II*

Tomb 17 is the earliest dated tomb found in the Dura Necropolis. The burial was pillaged, but the grave was never reoccupied. The date indicated by the presence of the coin of Lysimachus is not contradicted by the other finds. The pottery is not datable with absolute certitude, and except for the amphora the shapes are common and of long use. The

amphora, unhappily, cannot be compared with any of the already known types. The imprint on the handles is damaged and has not been identified. The fusiform unguentaria, according to Thompson (see above, p. 106, note 24), continue from the fourth century B.C. to Roman times. The general aspect of the pottery, however, postulates an earlier date. The amphora and the unguentaria are both unique in the Necropolis; the jug appears only in Tomb 8, which belongs to the same architectural Group II. The hemispherical bowls occur only in the catacombs of Groups II and III (Tombs 8, 15, 17, 30, 54). The absence of glass and green glazed pottery may be considered as an argument for an early date.

Group II of small tombs built for two or three occupants with *kline* is certainly earlier than Group VI. That is the only evidence for the relative chronology for Tomb 17 (see above, p. 10). Considering the coin of Lysimachus as a main evidence for dating, the beginning of the third century B.C. may be hypothetically accepted as the date for Tomb 17 and others of Group II.

#### *Group III*

All the tombs of Group III have been pillaged or abandoned, except Tomb 30, which has not been completely excavated. The few objects found in the catacombs of Group III might belong to the primary or to the later occupation. In general, the evidence for an absolute chronology is inadequate. The c. w. bowls with a round bottom found in Tombs 30, 15, and 24 belong, probably, to an earlier date, and indicate a chronological connection between Groups II and III. The tombs of Group III are rather numerous in this excavated part of the Necropolis, and probably were the predominant type of sepulchre during a long period. The relative chronology proves that Group III was earlier than Groups IV and VII.

#### *Group IV*

For the burial in a tomb of Group IV more evidence was preserved. Tomb 24 was found intact, and Tombs 11 and 37 in a good state of preservation. Group IV probably enjoyed the longest period of use. Certain tombs on the periphery of the Necropolis were still built according to the pattern of the earlier ones of Group IV. The evidence of relative chronology is not conclusive, but Group IV is certainly later than Groups I, II, and III.

The coin of Antiochus I (281-261 B.C.) from Tomb 24 can hardly be accepted as positive evidence for an exact date, as the other finds did not confirm an attribution to the third century B.C. The presence of large quantities of blown bottles in Loc. IV indicates that the tomb was still in use in the first century A.D. or in the beginning of the second century A.D. A mosaic bowl and two Sidonian molded bottles might belong to the end of the first century B.C. Green glazed vases are represented by two quite different types. One, with twisted handles, probably is earlier than the other. The catacomb was probably used from the first century B.C. to the end of the first century A.D. Remnants of the earlier burials were dumped in Loc. XIV to clear the place for the new occupants, Loc. IV being the latest.

Tomb 11 apparently was filled up in a relatively short time, and did not preserve any trace of a secondary occupation. The inventory includes two glazed vases which could be tentatively dated to the first century B.C. The complete absence of glass in this tomb postulates an earlier date than for Tomb 24. A tentative date for the tomb could be the end of the second and the beginning of the first century B.C.

The finds in Tomb 37 are extremely scanty and do not help to clarify the dating. Iron arrow heads occur only in Tombs 24, 37, 46, all of them of the same architectural group.

Tomb 46, with several green glazed jars and vases of the late type, and some glass bottles, was probably used as late as the second century A.D.

The coin of Commodus in Tomb 31 indicates a quite probable date for the burials.

Tomb 13 was found completely pillaged, except Loc. IV, containing several glass bottles. Probably it was reoccupied after plundering, and abandoned shortly before it ceased to be accessible and was covered by the dump.

In summarizing the evidence of the finds in the tombs of Group IV, it should be remarked that the objects belong mostly to the later occupation, but as an architectural group it exists from the second century B.C. almost up to 250 A.D.

#### *Groups V, VI, and VII*

The chronological relation between Groups V, VI, and VII could not be established, none of the tombs of these groups having been overlapped by the others. Group VI is later than Groups II and IV, and earlier than

VIII; Group VII is later than Group III. The possibility that Groups V, VI, and VII are contemporaneous is not excluded. All of them express a certain architectural ambition in plan and size; however, the funeral furniture does not show any luxury or richness, and preserves the same modest character as Dura burials in general.

#### *Group V*

In Tomb 36 several loculi have been found undisturbed, but the objects are not very numerous. Two green glazed vases are of an early type, similar to the vase found in Tomb 11. The absence of glass bottles could not be accidental. As the date indicated by the presence of a coin of Orodus II (51-38 B.C.) may be accepted as possible, the time for the building of Tomb 36 would be the first century B.C.

Tomb 6 shows at least three generations of occupation, so that the latest burial might be half a century later than the construction of the catacomb. From the architectural point of view, it is certainly the best tomb excavated. It was found intact, but jewelry and pottery did not differ from the average inventory. The silver coin of Domitian (81-96) obliges us to date the burials to the end of the first century A.D., though the tombs themselves might have been built at the end of the first century B.C., or at the beginning of the first century A.D. The glass is scanty, and the pottery mostly common in shape.

Tomb 55 was plundered, and remnants of broken pottery were scattered in the central chamber. The green glazed vases belong to two distinctive types and indicate two periods of occupation: the first, probably, of the first century B.C., and the second of the first, or beginning of the second century A.D.

#### *Group VI*

Six catacombs of Group VI are rather poor in funeral objects. Three of them, 41, 51, 56, have been plundered. Tomb 7, although probably ransacked, yielded some pottery and glass. Tombs 22 and 23 have been found closed and free from earth, but most of the burials in these tombs were accompanied by no objects or were cleared out at the time of the last funeral.

Tomb 23 is the most important for dating, because of four silver coins of Orodus II. The exact correlation of time indicated by the coins should be accepted as the date of Tomb 23, but the presence of glass in Loc.

XXVII indicates a later date of occupation. The early type of the green glazed vases refers rather to the first than to the second century A.D.

Tomb 22 was thoroughly cleared of objects before the last burial in Loc. IX, or else the objects were originally very few. The absence of glass probably indicates the first century B.C. or the beginning of the first century A.D., but the scarcity of the finds makes the dating not very certain.

The shape of the three glazed vases and several broken glass bottles collected in the pillaged Tomb 7 suggests the late first century or the beginning of the second century A.D. as a probable date for the last occupation. A few objects left in Tomb 41, particularly a broken glazed vase and fragments of glass bottles, connect the inventory of Tomb 41 with that of Tomb 7, probably of the same date.

#### *Group VII*

The evidence of the material found in the tombs of Group VII is utterly insufficient for dating. In Tomb 35 only one loculus, XIII, contains objects, but no glazed pottery and no glass. Other loculi probably have been robbed, although the tomb was closed. In Tomb 44 only one vase was left, which may belong to the first or to the second century A.D.

#### *Group VIII*

Group VIII includes Tomb 47, which has the date 36 A.D. inscribed on its right wall, the only instance of an inscribed date. Obviously the inscription should be contemporaneous with the time of hewing the catacomb. Since it covers the space above three loculi, and could not be associated with any particular burial, it evidently belongs to the catacomb as a whole. No evidence exists for reestablishing the chronological interrelation inside of Group VIII. Tomb 47 is not necessarily the earliest one, but it is safe to accept the first century A.D. as the initial date for the whole group.

Four tombs, although violated, yielded some material, especially Tomb 40. Two of the tombs, 39 and 50, were found empty. Tomb 39 probably was never occupied. Soon after it was built, it was covered by the layers of the dump. A bronze coin of Trajan found in Tomb 40 is a probable indication for dating the other burials in the same tomb. The probable date for the occupation of Tombs 28, 32, 40, and 47 must extend from the first to the middle of the second century A.D. Similar green

glazed vases from Tombs 40 and 47 show a chronological relation. Glass bottles are very frequent in Tomb 40, and several fragments have been found in Tomb 47. Tombs 28 and 32 have been plundered, and the remaining objects do not supply additional evidence for the dating.

#### Group IX

Two tombs, 33 and 53, which form Group IX, probably belong to the first or second century A.D. Tomb 33 was found closed, but the inventory is rather poor and conventional. Tomb 53 was filled up with earth, and the few fragments of pottery and glass could equally well belong to the plundered burials or to the dump, gradually penetrating inside through the open door.

#### Group X

Tomb 4 shows clearly that it was not much used, as only a few loculi were occupied, which allows us to suppose that it was constructed not far from the time of the fall of Dura.

The following tentative table attempts to summarize the chronological evidence, taking into consideration the relative chronology of the buildings and the data indicated by the coins and objects found in the tombs.

Group	Tombs NN	Relation to other groups	Probable building date	Particular tombs essential for dating	Coins	Early occupation	Late occupation
I	10, 29, 48, 58	Earlier than IV	?			?	?
II	5, 8, 17, 19	Earlier than VI	III B.C.	8 17	Lysimachus	III B.C. III B.C.	
III	12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 30, 43, 45, 49, 52, 54, 57	Earlier than IV, VII	II-I B.C.	16 30 49 54		II B.C. ? II B.C.	I B.C.-I A.D. I B.C.-I A.D. ?
IV	2, 3, 9, 11, 13, 24, 31, 37, 46	Earlier than VI	I B.C.- III A.D.	3 11 13 24 31 37 46	Antiochus I, 230-261  Commodus	III A.D. I B.C.  I B.C.  I B.C. ?	II A.D. I A.D. End of II II A.D.
V	6, 27, 36, 55		I B.C.	6 36 55	Domitian Orodes II	? I B.C. I B.C.	I A.D. I-II A.D.
VI	7, 22, 23, 41, 51, 56	Earlier than VIII	I B.C.	7 22 23 41	Orodes II	I-II A.D. I B.C.-I A.D. I B.C. I-II A.D.	?
VII	35, 42, 44		?	44			I-II A.D.
VIII	28, 32, 39, 40, 47, 50		I A.D.  36 A.D.	28 32 40 47	Trajan	I-II A.D. I-II A.D. II A.D. I A.D.	
IX	33, 53		I-II A.D.				
X	4		Close to 256			Close to 256	

Chronological Table

## TOWER TOMBS

SEVERAL remnants of funeral buildings, which we propose to call tower tombs, have been discovered, usually in a state of complete ruin, the stepped foundation alone preserved under the heap of broken stones and sand. They are not numerous, compared with the quantity of underground catacomb-burials.

A group of three towers, A, B, and C, occupied a conspicuous position midway on a straight line running from the Main Gate to the Triumphal Arch (ca. 850 m. from the Main Gate), obviously near the ancient route to Antioch, which is now invisible (Pl. I). All three towers have the same orientation, probably facing the road. A fourth, which has not been excavated, probably is hidden under a high tumulus 100 m. southeast on the same route (Pl. I). The general tendency to make the towers more spectacular and not to build them too close to the city walls, preferably on the top of mountains or hills, may be observed in other cases on the Middle Euphrates. As the plateau west of the City was completely bare of any elevated points, the most natural solution was to place the towers on the main road at a certain distance from the walls. The general centrifugal trend of expansion is not applicable in the case of the tower tombs. A second natural place for them would be the cliffs of the river, but among several small tumuli along the river none is big enough to be identified as a possible ruined tower, and it is probable that the original ridge of the plateau was washed out by the river, as it was in the case of the citadel.

Two foundations, those of Towers F and D, lying just opposite the Main Gate, are closest to the town (Pl. I). Tower E probably faced another road, leading in the direction of Palmyra. The last recorded tower, G, is located ca. 600 m. south from the southwest corner of the city walls. That makes the number of discovered towers eight. Probably a few more are still undetected among the tumuli or under the mound of debris.

Tower A was discovered and excavated by Cumont in 1922.<sup>1</sup> Comte du Mesnil du Buisson continued the excavation in November of 1933. The tower tombs B and C were excavated in 1937. Tower D was discovered in the first attempt at investigation of the mound of debris in 1934, and

<sup>1</sup> Cumont, *Fouilles*, p. 273 f., pl. C, 3.

Tower F in 1936. Towers E and G, of which only the foundations have been preserved, were probably excavated by Cumont in 1922-1923.

Of Tower A (Pls. XXIII, LXII, 1) there remains only the stepped foundation or stylobate, and a small part of the central pillar. The plaster coating had mostly fallen off; only the lower steps are still covered with plaster. The structure is built of irregular stones, set in plaster mortar, laid in regular horizontal layers ca. 0.45-0.50 m. thick. The stepped base is almost square, 10.70 m. by 10.90 m., which probably corresponds to ca. 20 Ionic ells on each side; it was three meters high with five steps. On the southeast and northwest sides five exterior loculi are built in two rows: two loculi in the lower row and three in the upper one. On the southwest and northeast sides there are five loculi: four in the lower row and one above in the middle. All the loculi have pointed ceilings. After the introduction of the coffin, the aperture of the loculus was blocked and plastered flush with the steps. The lower loculi in the southeast side were still half blocked (Pl. LXII), the upper part being broken by the pilager. The exterior surface of the stylobate is now flattened and worn, but it still preserves enough evidence for the reconstruction of the position and dimensions of the original five steps. Above the stepped base can be seen a trace of a stairway one meter wide, winding around the central pillar. The door was in the southeast wall, ca. 0.65 m. wide. Obviously the general plan of the tower was the same as in those of Baghuz (see below, p. 147). As to the exterior appearance of the tower above the stylobate, certain evidence is preserved on the southeast side. A small fragment of the plastered corner of the eastern pilaster is still in situ, and indicates the original dimension as ca. 1.05 m. (two ells) for the width of the pilaster. To the right of the door, the beginning of a plastered half column is still visible. The same evidence determines the position of the second column, to the left of the door. These three distinct points, and the door, help to restore the façade of the tower which must have had four engaged columns between the two corner pilasters, with the width of 8.60 m. (ca. 16 ells) (Pl. XXIII). As the other better preserved towers on the middle Euphrates have absolutely identical architectural decoration on all four sides, Tower A should have the same arrangement on all sides. A further reconstruction of A has been tentatively made, taking into consideration the evidence yielded by Tower C (see below, p. 142).

Tower tomb B was found in an even more ruined condition. The gen-

eral plan is the same as in Tower A.<sup>2</sup> No trace of the exterior decoration has been preserved.

An exceptional piece of luck accompanied the excavation of Tomb C. The stylobate was found ruined, only the remainders of two steps and two lower loculi on the southwest side indicating the original plan of the tower, but the northeast wall was found almost undamaged, lying face down (Pl. LXIII). Evidently the tower collapsed suddenly, and one wall fell down as one solid block, only the upper part crushing into pieces from the shock and one major horizontal crack breaking the wall into two parts, but 11.50 m. of the wall being preserved for observation (Pl. XXIV). In the space between the fallen wall and the rock of the plateau is a layer of sand and small stones, ca. 0.30 m. deep; the distance is not sufficient to undermine the whole surface of the wall. Only one way was left for investigation, namely to remove several horizontal sections of the structure in order to get access to part of the wall (Pl. LXIII, 2). With the help of six sections, and by removing the sand under the wall except under the corner pilasters, almost the whole surface could be touched and measured. The corner pilasters were left with the natural support to prevent further cracking and sagging of the wall. The tower was built of irregular stone with a plaster mortar, in the usual way, with horizontal sections 0.45–0.47 m. thick. The surface was covered with a coat of plaster which, except for the obvious cracking, was found still in an excellent condition.

Concerning the exterior decoration, this collapsed tower yielded more evidence than any of the similar monuments still standing. The stylobate was 8.60–8.70 m. wide (Pl. XXIV). From the difference in dimensions of the base and the walls of the tower, and the size of the first step, still preserved, the shape of the original stylobate could be easily calculated. It was a five-stepped pyramid. The disposition of the loculi was probably the same as in Tower A, but only a trace of two loculi is preserved. The lowest part of the fallen wall has disintegrated, but it could hardly be of considerable height, probably one section ca. 0.47 m. high. The preserved part of the columns, 5.80 m. high, are too long relatively to the diameter of the columns, averaging 0.58 m., to permit considerable extension of the height of the columns. This missing part of the wall is the only undeterminable point in the reconstruction of the first story. Further up, to the height of 11.50 m., all the dimensions are clear, and the reconstruction could be made without any hypothetical additions. The position of

<sup>2</sup> The plans and dimensions are now not available.

the door is not certain, but quite possibly it was on the southeast side, looking toward the Main Gate, as it was in Tower A. The parallelism of the axis of Towers A, B, and C implies the same orientation of the doors.

The arrangement of the loculi in the southwest side was probably the same as in the northwest and southeast sides of Tower A, but they are rather widely spaced, and too close to the corners, which did not leave enough space for the four loculi on the two other sides. The whole dimension of the stylobate was probably inadequate for the number of the loculi. The area of the stepped base was too small. Probably this was the primary organic reason for the collapse of Tower C. The foundation was considerably weakened by the quantity of the loculi with inadequate spacing. But the sudden collapse of the whole wall could not be explained without the action of an external force, disrupting the critically balanced structure. The most natural explanation would be an earthquake.

The exterior decoration of Tower C is typical of a funeral tower on the Middle Euphrates, the main difference being the number of columns. Tower C has three engaged columns between two corner pilasters, 1.03 m. wide, projecting 0.24–0.26 m. The diameters of the columns, measured through section I, which is not the maximum diameter, are: 0.57, 0.58, 0.575 m., projecting ca. 0.24 m. Intercolumnar spacing is not regular: 0.52, 0.56, 0.54, 0.56 m. The total width of the façade is 5.95 m. Measuring of the columns through section II, under the capitals (Pl. XXIV), shows reduction of the diameter to 0.51, 0.51, 0.50 m., projecting 0.21–0.23 m. Intercolumnia are 0.52, 0.62, 0.64, 0.62 m. A characteristic feature of the Dura and Baghuz tower tombs is the almost equal dimension of columns and intercolumnar space, and a more or less standardized diameter of the columns. So, with the enlargement of the dimension of the tower, additional columns are introduced, to avoid larger spacing or diameter. The total length of a column was probably ca. 6 m. Although the diameter was not strictly uniform, in the average it was probably 0.58–0.59 m. at the base and ca. 0.50 m. under the capitals. The columns are rather slender, with the approximate ratio of 1:10; the ratio of the columns of the tower of Abu Gelal (Baghuz) (Pl. LXV, 2) is 1:6 (see below, p. 147). Capitals were probably of a very simple form. Under the abacus, projecting 0.10 m., and 0.14–0.16 m. high, the surface of the column is irregular, indicating the probable position of the plaster echinus, molded around the column, the traces of which are still visible on the column of the tower of Abu Gelal at Baghuz (Pl. LXV, 2). The cornice is very simple, reduced to a simple corona, projecting 0.10 m. and

0.14–0.16 m. high. The space between the abacus and the cornice is ca. 0.20 m.

Above the cornice the wall bears seven vertical grooves (Pl. XXIV) 1.65–1.66 m. high, 0.14 m. deep, and 0.11–0.12 m. wide. Higher up three false windows, 1.55–1.56 m. high and 0.66–0.69 m. wide, break the surface of the wall. The window has two recesses, the first being 0.20 m. deep, the second, in the middle of the first, is 0.22 m. wide, 1.15–1.16 m. high, and 0.18–0.22 m. deep. Two narrow grooves, 0.9 m. wide and 0.15 m. deep, bridged above the middle, are cut vertically between the windows. The wall above this window was broken, and further reconstruction of the upper part of the tower would be hazardous. We might expect a second horizontal division or simplified cornice above the window. The general scheme consists of vertical divisions deeply cut and casting black shadows which contrast with the flat white surface of the wall, combined with the horizontal division made by the row of the windows and corona, separating the towers into stories, which have no bearing whatsoever on the arrangement of the interior space, which was a continuous stairway around the central pillar. The winding stairs are preserved to a different extent in the towers of Baghuz and Qaim (see below, p. 147). Tower C did not yield any evidence for the crowning of the structure.

The stepped base of Tower Tomb D near Tomb 6 (Pl. II, Pl. XXV [Tower D is marked on the plan as T. IV]) was obviously ruined before being covered by the dump from the city. Most of the plaster coating had fallen off, and no stone from the upper part of the tower could be discovered around the base. The stylobate measured 6.60 m. to 6.80 m. It has only four steps, with a total height of 2 m. (Pl. LXIV, 1). In the northern wall was an entrance leading to a small chamber, 1.30 x 2.95 m., covered with a corbeled vault. Four apertures are left in the vaulting, as if blocks of wood had been inserted at the time of building. The funeral chamber was completely filled up with sand and small stones. No trace of superstructure has been preserved. Under the base of the tower was discovered a small single loculus grave, filled with sand and blocked by the masonry of the stylobate. This abandoned grave has no connection with the central chamber, and obviously was built before the tower. In the search for subterranean tombs, a tunnel was cut from Tomb 5 under Tower D, deeper than the single tombs mentioned above, and nothing was found but the solid gypsum layer. The reconstruction of Plate XXV was made on the evidence of the façade of Tower C and towers from Baghuz. Tower D

could be related only to Tower Erzi at Baghuz (Pl. LXV, 3, 4), which also has a small central chamber in the middle of the foundation.<sup>8</sup>

Tower D was in an advanced state of disintegration and was abandoned before it was buried under the dump. Two c. w. jars full of burned human bones had been hidden in the holes between the stones in the north-west corner (Pl. LXIV, 2, 3). The urns were buried, evidently when the tower was half covered with sand. If the proposed date of the mound of debris is correct, the tower must have been in a ruined state before 160 A.D.

Of Tower E (Pl. I) only the first two steps of the foundation were preserved. Four loculi belonging to the lower row cut the foundation, and probably several more were built in the upper part of the stylobate. The remaining part of the foundation is not sufficient for further definition of the number and position of the loculi.

Tower F (Pls. I, II) is in a similar condition, only two steps being left, under the present level of the desert. Nothing above the surface marks the presence of the tower, and its existence was discovered during the excavation of the stairway to Tomb 42. This peculiar tower has no exterior loculi in the preserved part of the stylobate. The square base is only 4.50 m. wide, but it could not be a tumulus, as its position did not correspond to any adjoining underground tomb.

The remains of Tower Tomb G, far to the south of the city, are badly preserved, and repeat the features and condition of Tower E. No special examination was undertaken, and it was probably excavated by the soldiers of Colonel Renard.

Towers A, B, C, D have no connection with any underground burials, as is proved by careful search for an entrance and undermining of the towers.

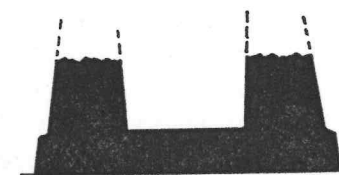


Fig. 52

The round structure built between Tomb 16 and Tomb 21 (Pl. LXII, 2) is an enigmatic funeral monument (Fig. 52). It was preserved to the

<sup>8</sup> None of the original drawings, plans, and measurements of the towers of Baghuz are accessible to me at the present time.

height of 1.60 m.,<sup>4</sup> being about 4 meters in diameter, with slightly inclined inward walls. The original height and shape could not be guessed, as no similar, better preserved monuments have been found around Dura. It was built of irregular stone, with plaster mortar, and plastered outside. The lower part is approximately 1 m. high and solid, the upper part has the shape of a circular wall. The interior space is too small for a coffin or a body. This round tower has no connection with any underground burials, and the tunnel pierced from Tomb 16 proves that it was built on solid ground. The evidence is inadequate for any hypothetical ideas on the original shape and purpose of this structure, though its situation in the center of the thickly occupied part of the Necropolis postulates its funereal character.

Several tower tombs similar to those built at Dura are still extant in the Middle Euphrates region, most of them in very poor condition. Miss Gertrude Bell recorded one near Neshabah on the left bank of the Euphrates, west from Dibseh.<sup>5</sup> According to her short account, the tower contains a winding stair. The exterior walls are severely damaged by the weather. Her photograph, which is not very clear, discloses a trace of three engaged columns in the first story; the second is still extant, but even less can be seen of it than of the first. One exterior loculus is mentioned by Miss Bell, but the photograph shows what is probably a second.

The numerous towers around Halebieh belong to a later, more developed, type. Of the tower tomb near Tabus, northwest from Deir ez-Zor, described by Herzfeld,<sup>6</sup> only the lower part of the north wall is visible now. It has two engaged columns and corner pilasters. A few steps of a winding staircase are preserved, but in the middle of the central pillar is introduced one interior loculus. The stylobate is covered with stones and sand, so that the existence of exterior loculi could not be established without excavation.

Five tower tombs rise along the ridge of the cliff on the left side of the Euphrates valley. The site is called Baghuz after the name of a widely dispersed settlement opposite Abu Kemal. This group has been investigated and measured by the members of the Dura Expedition, but the plans and drawings are not available now. Beginning from the north,

<sup>4</sup> The original drawings and measurements have been lost, and all the dimensions are only approximate.

<sup>5</sup> G. L. Bell, *Amurath to Amurath*, London, 1911, Fig. 28, p. 49.

<sup>6</sup> F. Sarre and E. Herzfeld, *Archaeologische Reise im Euphrat und Tigris Gebiet*, Vol. I, Berlin, 1911, Fig. 76, p. 170.

the towers are known under local names: (1) Abu Zimbel (Pl. LXV, 1), (2) unnamed ruined tower to the south of Abu Zimbel, (3) Abu Gelal<sup>7</sup> (Pl. LXV, 2), (4) Erzi (Pl. LXV, 3, 4), (5) Shaq el Hamam. It seems that the locations follow the chronological sequence, the northern towers being older than the southern. Of the first three, Abu Gelal is the best preserved, especially its northern wall. It has two engaged columns between corner pilasters (Pl. LXV, 2). The door leading to the winding staircase is not in the intercolumnar space, but because of the thickness of the exterior wall it was moved to the left, cutting out part of the column. Above the cornice three narrow recesses are still visible, an architectural detail connecting Tower Abu Gelal with Tower C of Dura. The stepped base is much dilapidated. The number of loculi is reduced to one on each side. The winding stairs are well preserved up to the second floor, and continue still higher around the gradually diminishing central pillar. The proportion of the columns implies the Doric order under the Parthian mask.

Tower Abu Zimbel (Pl. LXV, 1) is in a more ruined state, but two columns are still visible. The plan and exterior architectural decoration are similar to that of the foregoing.

Tower Erzi (Pl. LXV, 3, 4) has the same exterior features, with two columns and corner pilasters, the door cutting part of the adjacent column. Only two flights of winding stairs are preserved. The upper parts of the columns are ruined. The essential difference consists in the replacement of the exterior loculi by one small vaulted chamber in the middle of the base, the entrance being cut through the steps of the southern façade.

Tower Shaq el Hamam is considerably larger. The exterior is in a very poor state of preservation, but a large vaulted room inside the tower is still in excellent condition. The loculi are built in the solid walls of the chamber, and under the bench covered by the arch. Little of the winding staircase is preserved. The replacing of the solid masonry of the stylobate by the large vaulted chamber is an innovation, developed fully in the towers of Halebieh, and shows the last stage of the development.

Approximately twenty kilometers farther southeast, on the Main Road from Aleppo to Bagdad, near the village called Qaim, a ruined tower tomb crowns a small hill, probably indicating the existence of an ancient necropolis near by. The tower is in a very ruined condition, the stepped

<sup>7</sup> Which is named "Irzi" by Miss Bell. G. Bell, *Amurath to Amurath*, Figs. 47, 48, p. 83.



base damaged and covered with fallen stones, preventing any observation of the number and position of the exterior loculi. The northern wall, relatively the best preserved, bears traces of two engaged columns, ca. 0.50 m. in diameter, separated 0.60 m. from each other. The third column is not visible any more, but the location of the door and the width of the tower postulate a third column and two corner pilasters. The winding staircase is preserved to the height of four flights, the central pillar rising considerably higher. The peculiarity of the tower of Qaim is that two additional loculi are inserted in the eastern and southern walls above the stylobate.

The common features of all the above-mentioned tower tombs are: square plan, stepped foundation with exterior loculi, winding stairs inside the tower. Exterior decoration consisting of two to four engaged columns with corner pilasters is quite discernible, but the decoration of the upper part of the tower is problematic and has been preserved only in Tower C at Dura. These characteristic elements of Middle Euphratian towers permit us to segregate them into one special group from the innumerable funeral monuments of the Near East. None of the towers discussed bears any chronological evidence. The burials in the stylobate have been plundered a long time ago, and the absence of epigraphical material makes the dating a matter of speculation.

The towers of Dura bring certain clarifications determining the date *ante quem* for the whole group as 250 A.D., and for Tower D, buried under the debris, probably even earlier than 160 A.D. If Tower C collapsed during the earthquake of 160 A.D., it must have been built before this date.

At least two tower tombs in the Western Necropolis of Palmyra, numbers 2 and 4 in the list of C. Watzinger and K. Wulzinger,<sup>8</sup> have a plan identical with that of the Dura towers: exterior loculi in stylobate and winding stairs inside. Both occupy an elevated position on the hills and are the furthest from the city.<sup>9</sup> The conspicuous placing of these towers on the outskirts of the Necropolis induced Watzinger to consider them as the latest in the development of Palmyrene funeral architecture, but dated towers of Palmyra of the third century A.D. are a logical continuation of the typical tomb towers of the first century A.D. with interior arrangement of loculi in many stories. The general trend observed in the development of the funeral towers at Halebieh (III-IV A.D.) and at

<sup>8</sup> Th. Wiegand, *Palmyra, Ergebnisse der Expeditionen von 1902 und 1917*, Berlin, 1932, p. 46.

<sup>9</sup> Th. Wiegand, *Palmyra*, Pl. 25.

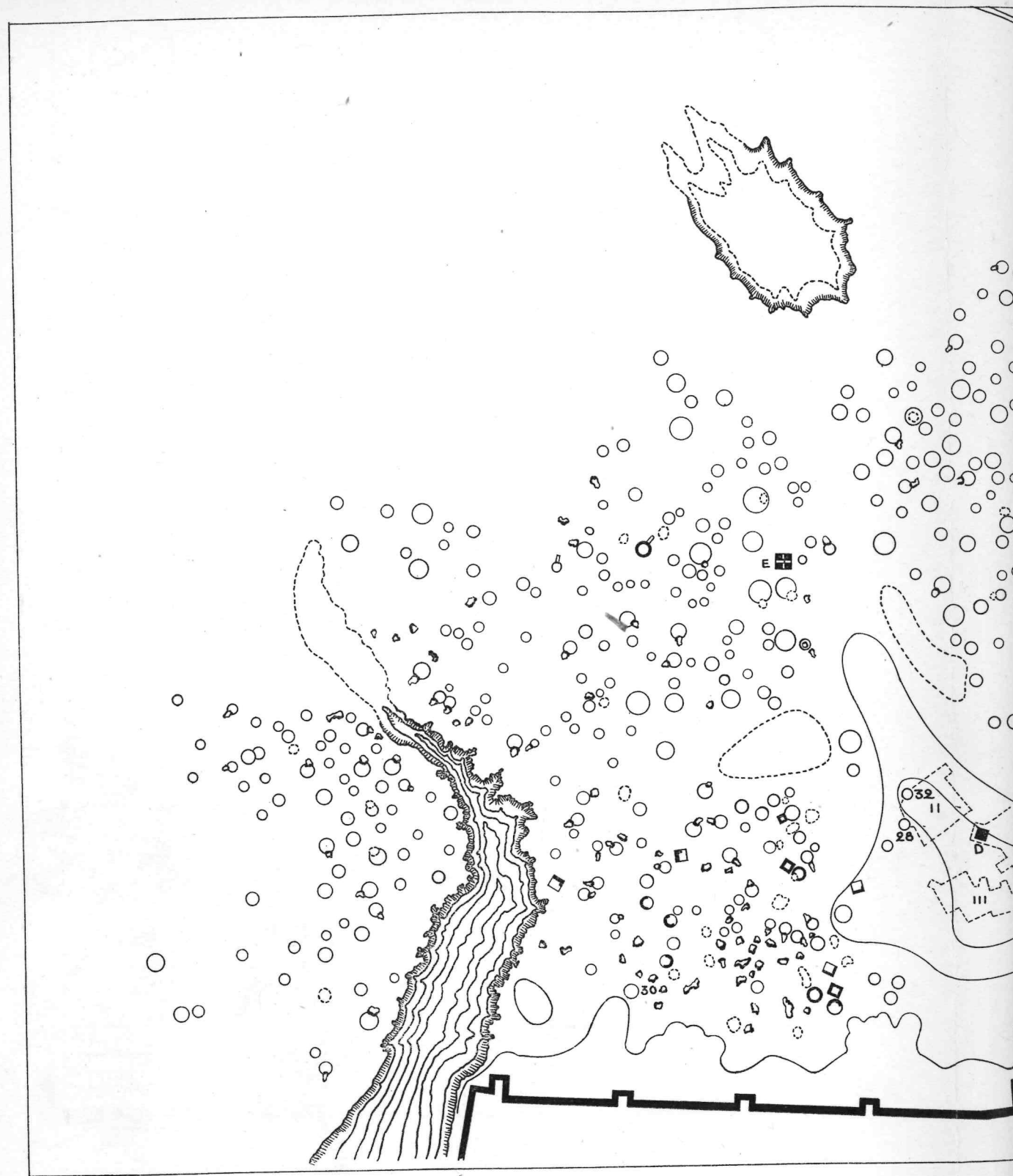
Erzi was toward the extensive use of the interior space for funeral chambers. It would be illogical to expect the highly developed Palmyrene architecture to turn back to primitive rudimentary towers with central staircases and burials in the stylobate. The main argument of Watzinger for late dating (after Aurelian), because of the location on the periphery with supposed development of the Necropolis from the city to the exterior, is not applicable to the towers. The location of the towers dated by inscriptions<sup>10</sup> shows quite clearly that the direction of the development of the earlier towers was not centrifugal but gradually moving toward the city. This trend is especially clear in the early period of the first century. Tower 7 of Athenathan, the earliest dated tower (9 B.C.) is situated near the road to Damascus and is the most remote, except Towers 2-6. Tower 21, dated by inscriptions 8-9 and 24-25 A.D., is considerably closer to the city. Tower 65 (33 A.D.) occupied the central place in the main group at the foot of the hill. Tower 44, dated 44 A.D., is closer to the walls, and Tower 66 A (67 A.D.) is nearer to the town than Tower 65. Tower 55 of Jamlichu, dated 83 A.D., is in the same main group, but slightly farther than Towers 65 and 66 A. Tower 13 of Elahbel (103 A.D.) is not very far from Tower 7. The first four dated towers gradually approach the city wall. The position of the dated towers of the second half of the first century A.D. probably was affected by the lack of suitable space, and some of those of the main group, e.g., Towers 63 and 51, follow the opposite direction, but in a restricted area. A more careful comparison of the architectural features of the Palmyrene towers would probably produce a clear idea about the gradual expansion of the Necropolis, but this expansion did not regularly proceed from the center to the periphery. The whole group of tower tombs built from irregular stones set in mortar, which was considered by Watzinger as the latest and worst offspring of Palmyrene funeral architecture, probably represents the earliest stage, but the systematic study and surveying of the Palmyrene towers are still to be undertaken.

The Tower of Athenathan (Watzinger No. 7),<sup>11</sup> the earliest dated tower of Palmyra (9 B.C.), preserved four stories connected by interior stairs. The side walls of the narrow chambers are pierced by interior loculi. The exterior appearance is not quite clear, and the tower is not yet built from large cut stones; it has an interior arrangement related more to the late Palmyrene tower tombs than to the Dura type. The next dated

<sup>10</sup> Th. Wiegand, *Palmyra*, p. 77, Pl. 25.

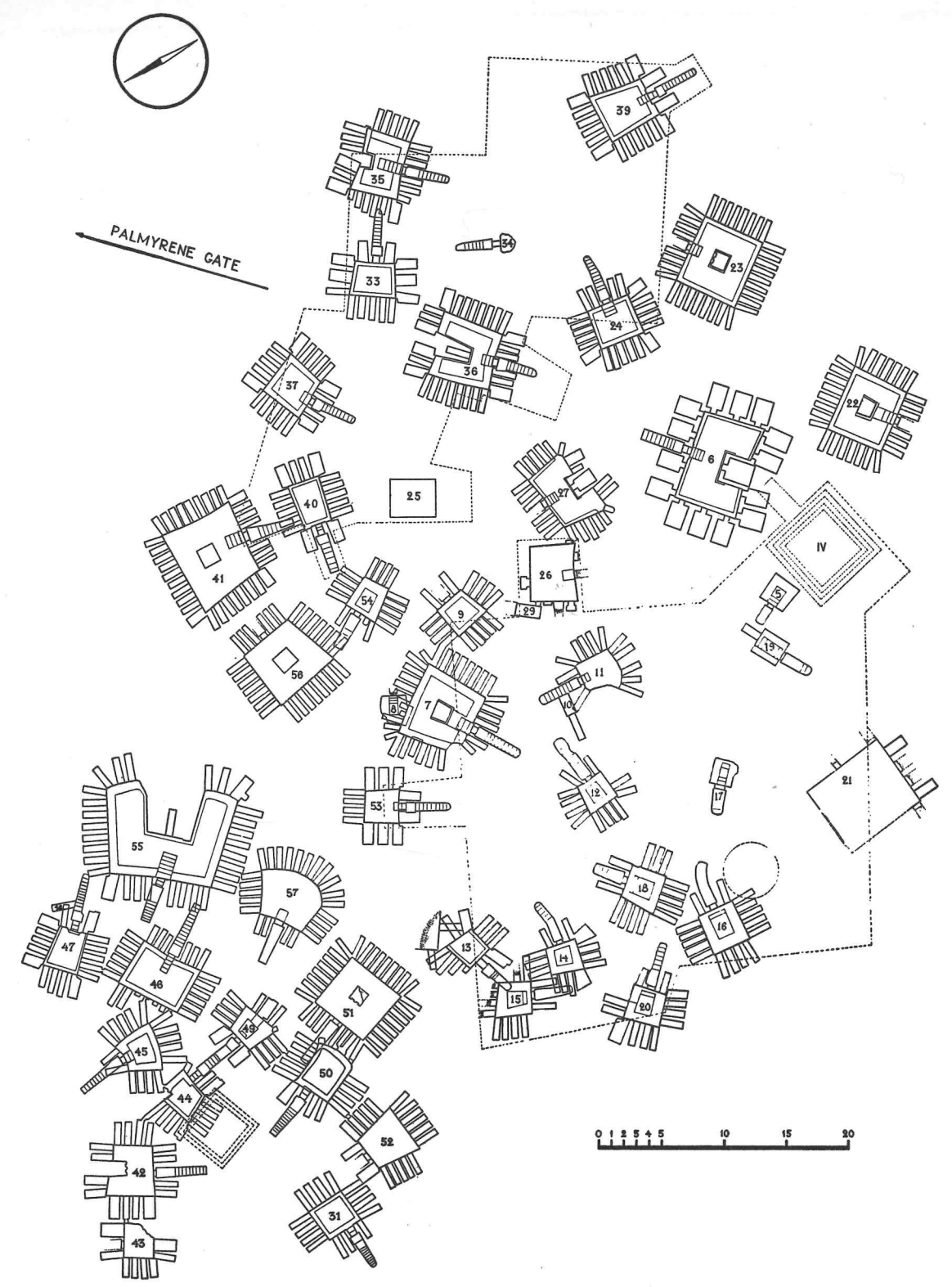
<sup>11</sup> J. B. Chabot, *Choix d'inscriptions de Palmyra*, Paris, 1922, Pl. X, 3, pp. 87 f.

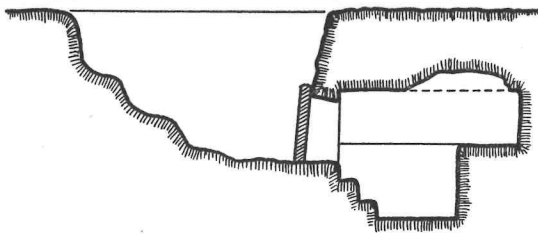
Tower 21 (8-9 A.D.) is built from cut stones. A transition from "blockage" or rubble wall technique to cut stone occurs probably at the end of the first century B.C. or in the beginning of the first century A.D. In Tower 7 the stones are large and laid in regular courses which anticipate the future development. None of the earlier towers with winding stairs and exterior loculi yielded any positive evidence for dating. If they belong to the earliest stage of development, a certain period of time should be allowed before the new transitional type like Tower 7 came into use. We do not know the exact number of primitive towers; five or six are extant now, a quantity not adequate for a long period of existence for the type. Hypothetically the middle of the first century B.C. might be proposed as the initial period for the towers with exterior loculi at Palmyra. At Dura the similar towers may belong to the same date, but, as no further development could be observed in construction at Dura, the period of use may be extended to the beginning of the first century A.D.



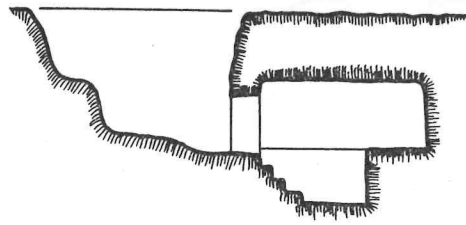
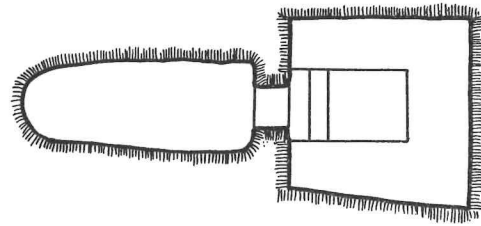


GENERAL PLAN OF THE NECROPOLIS

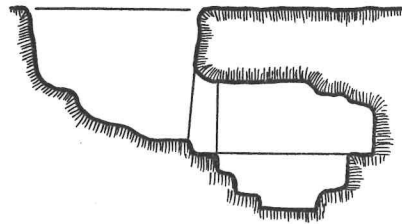
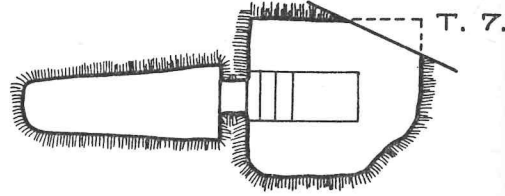




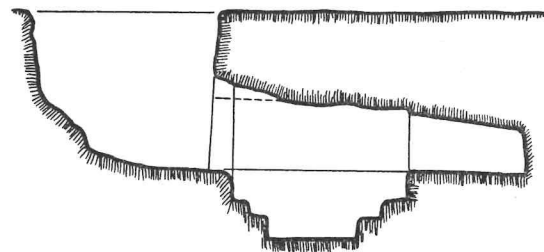
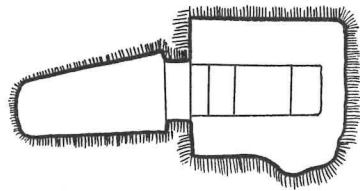
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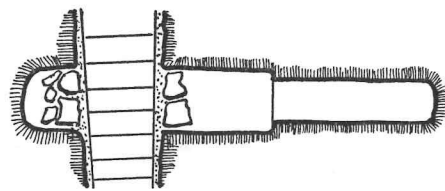
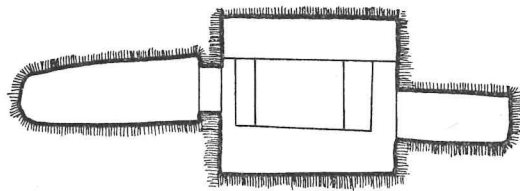
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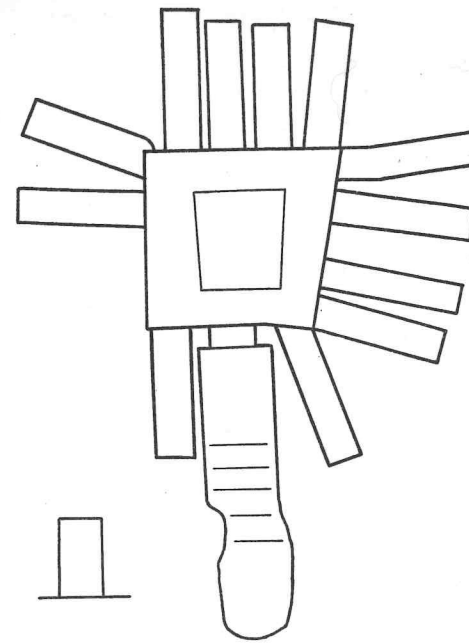
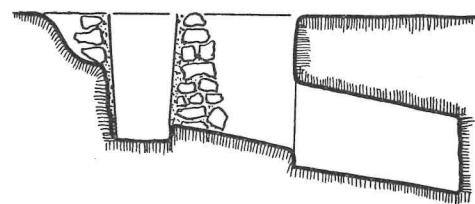
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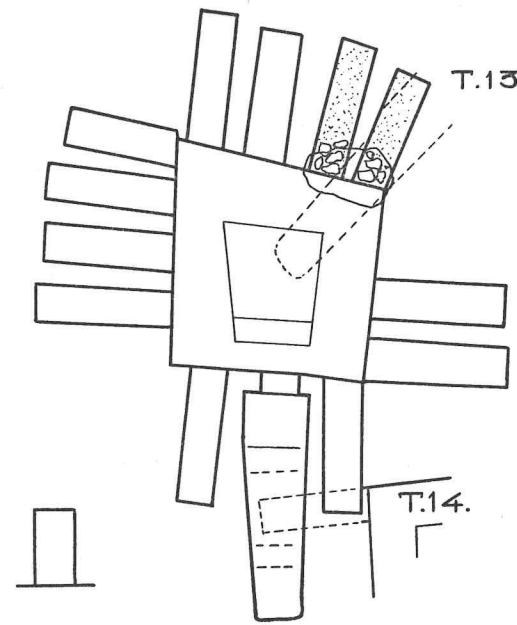
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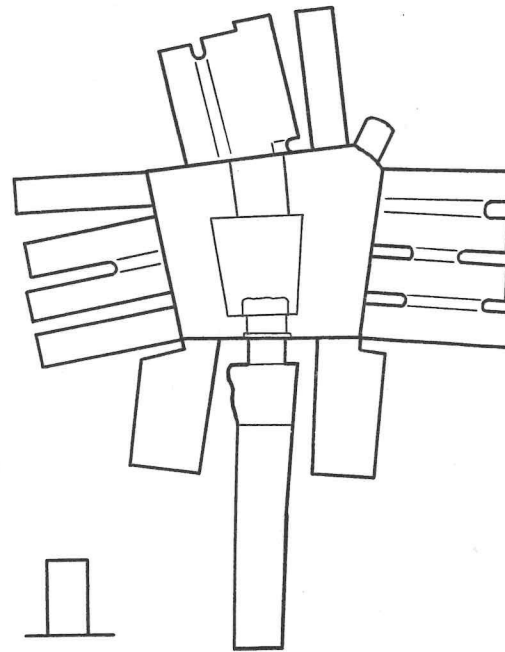
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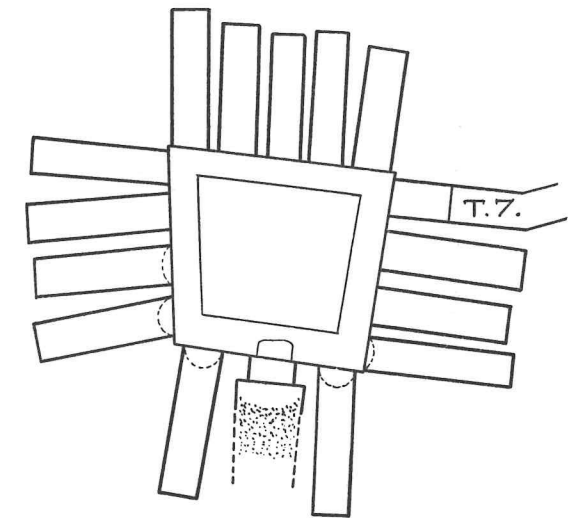
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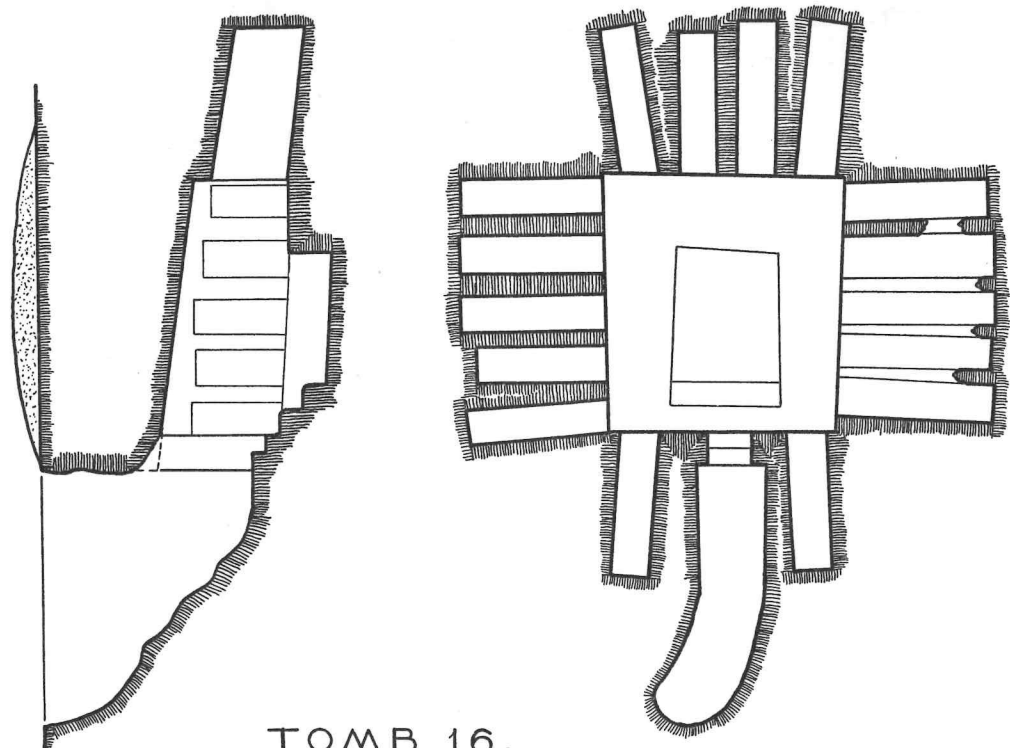
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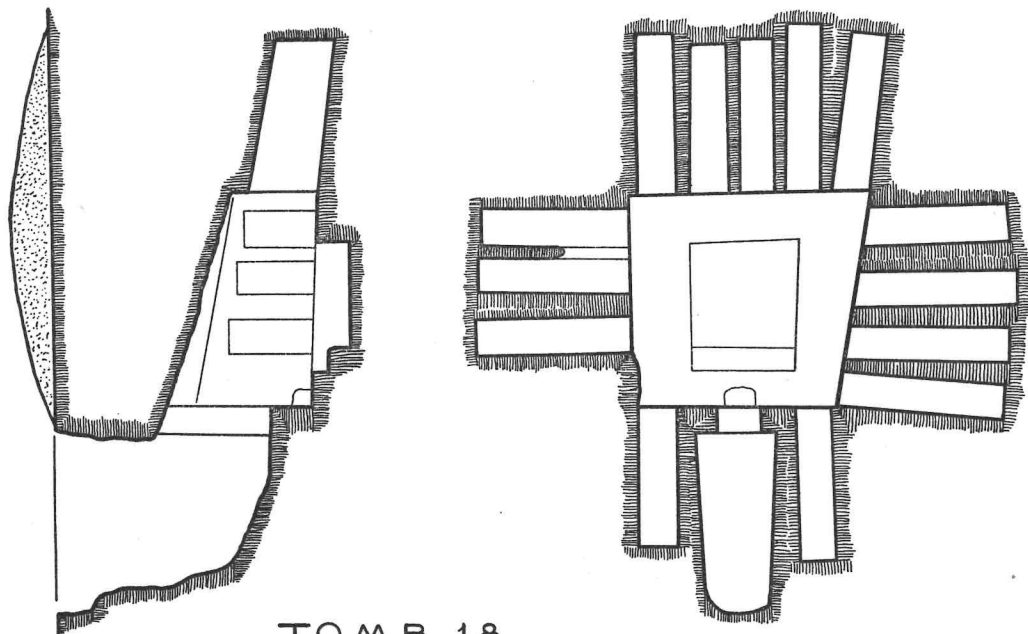
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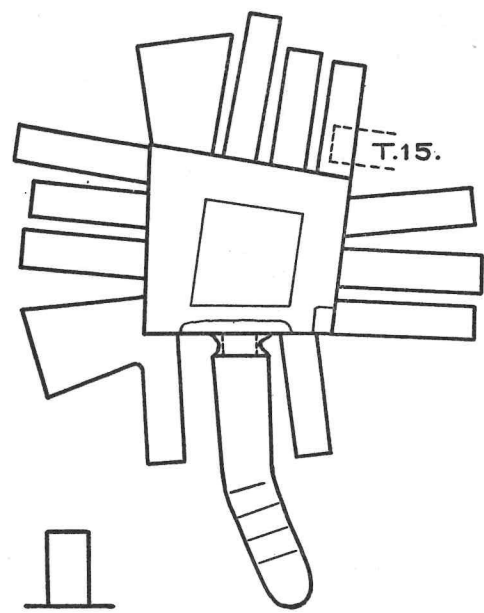
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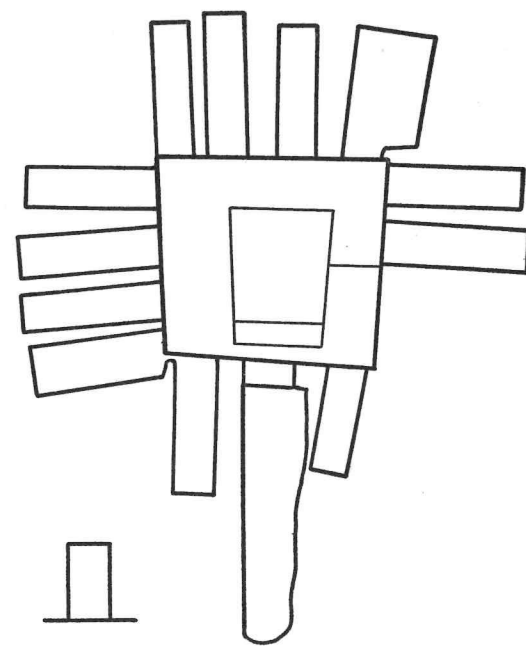
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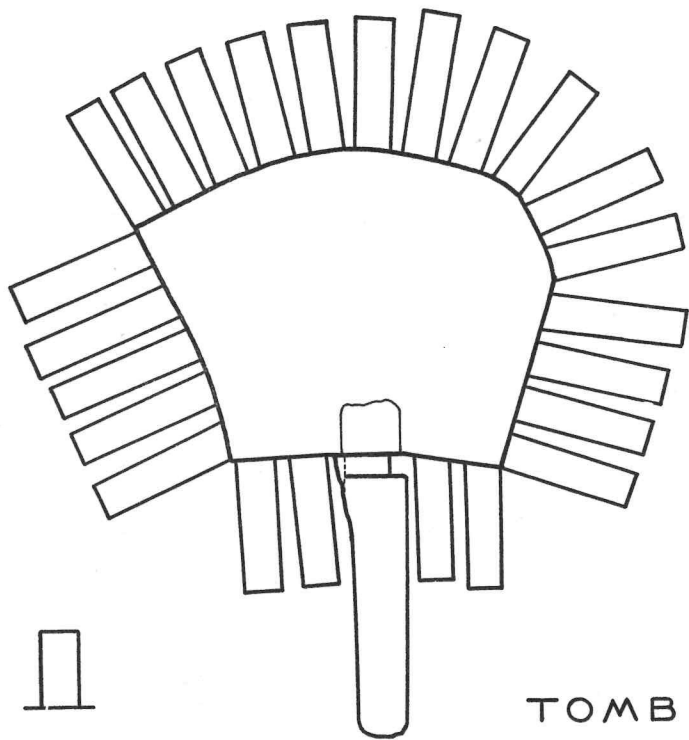
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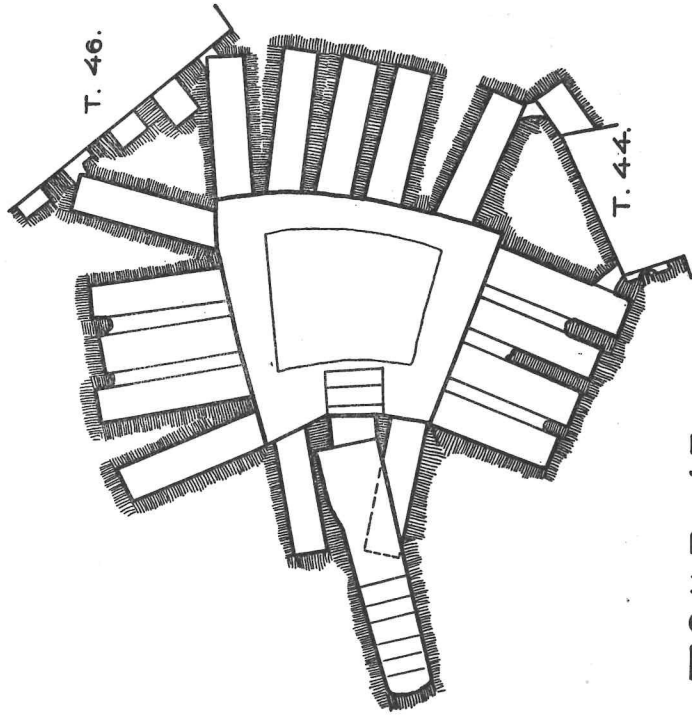
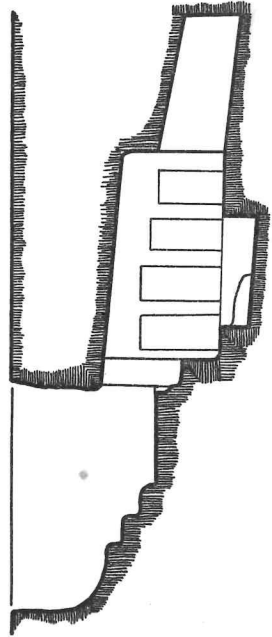
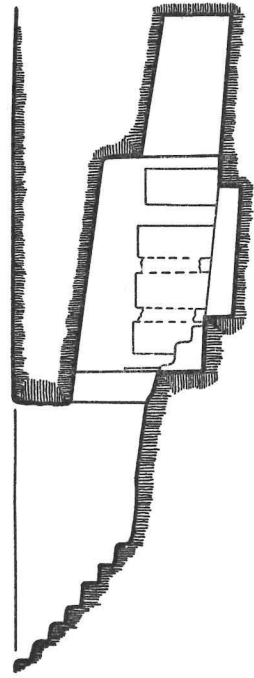
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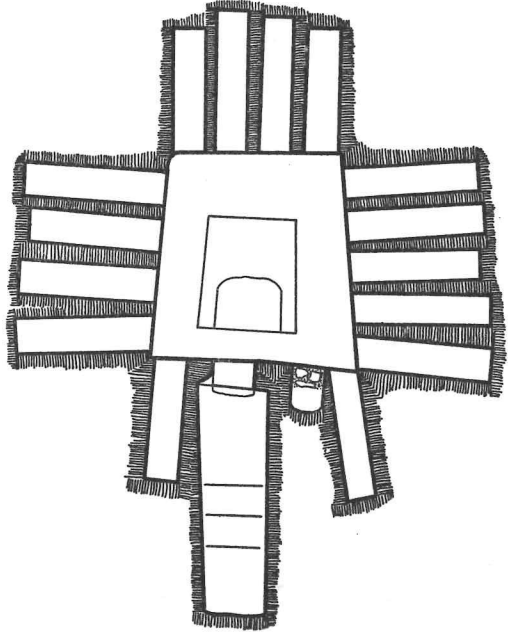
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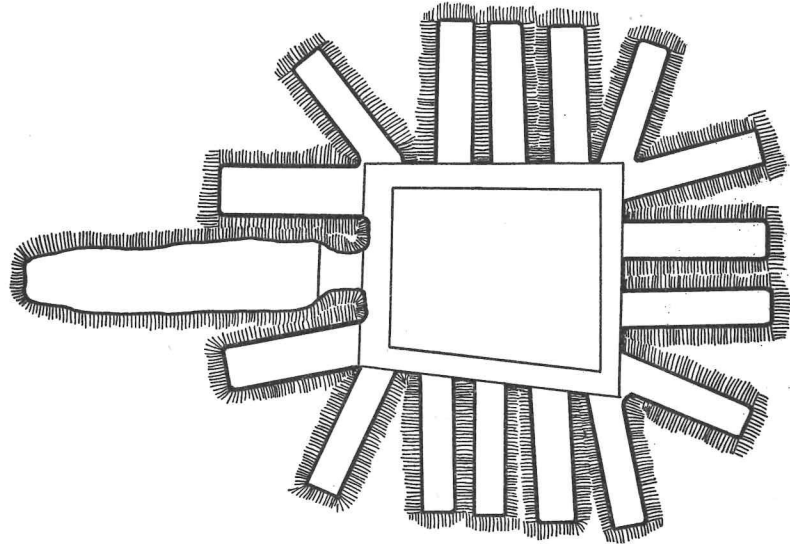
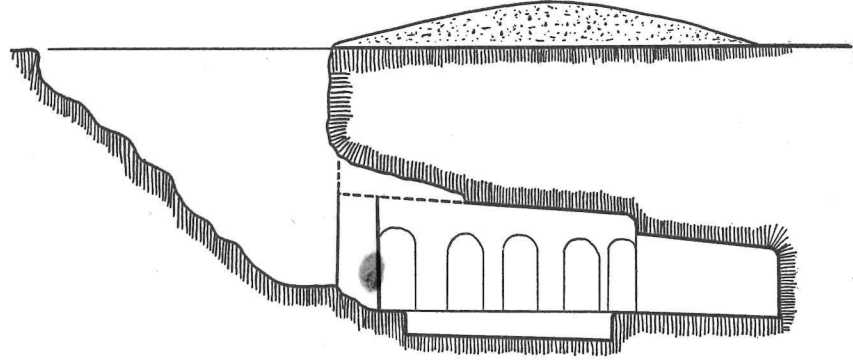
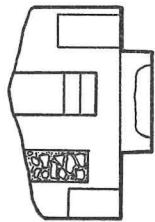
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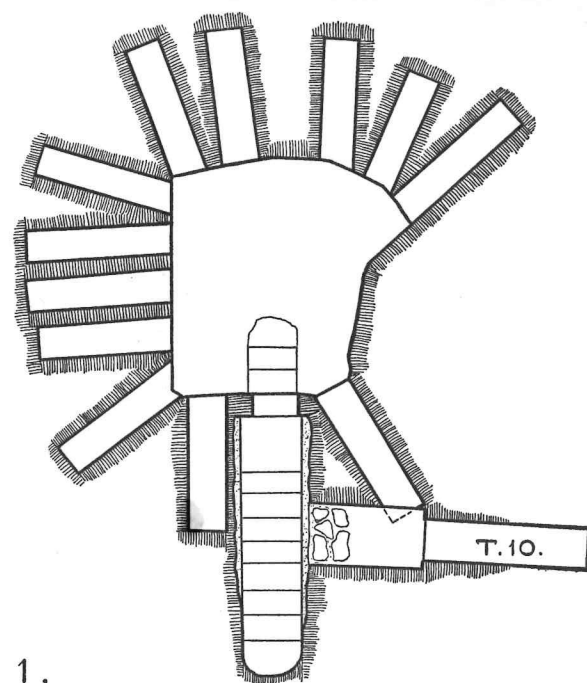
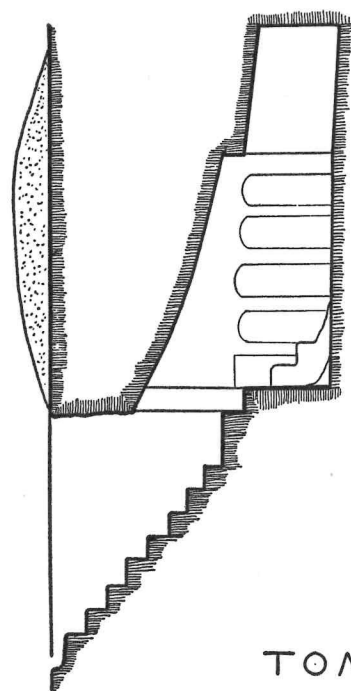
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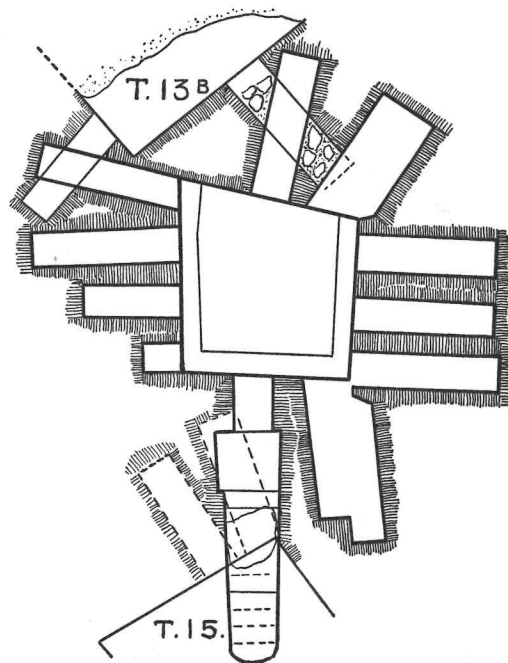
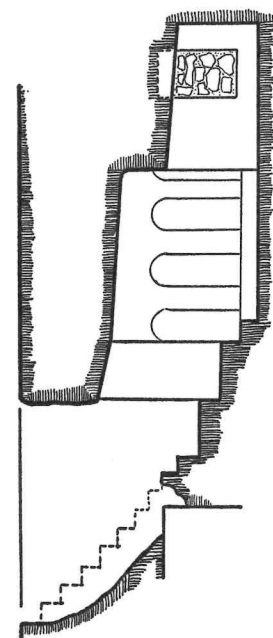
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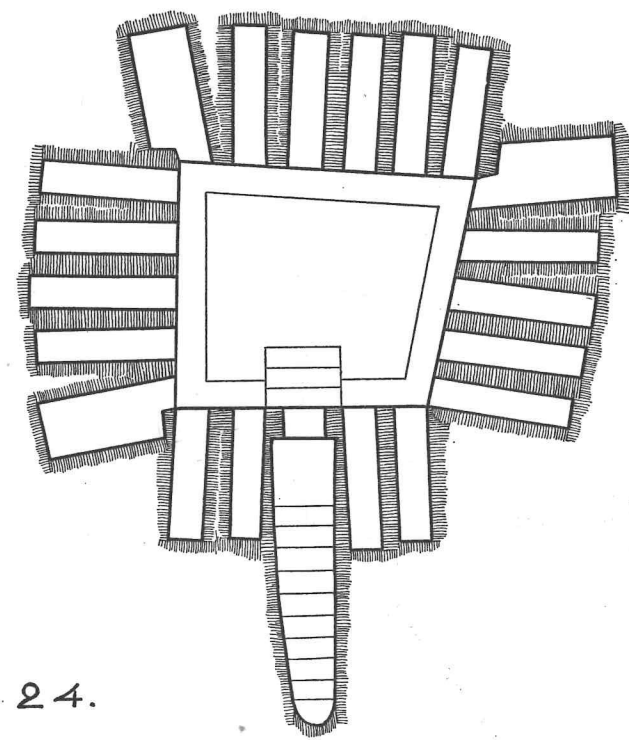
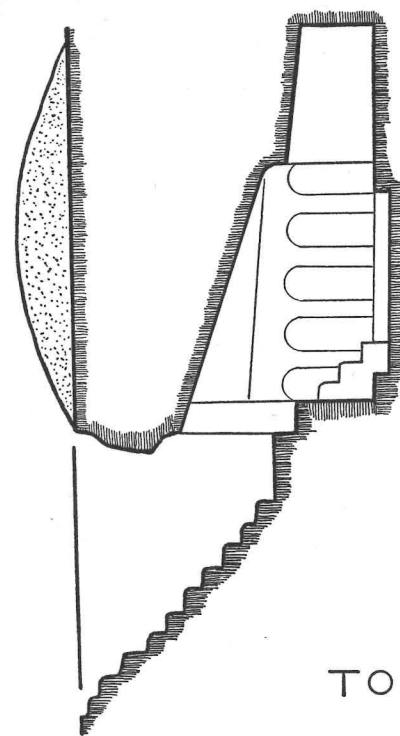
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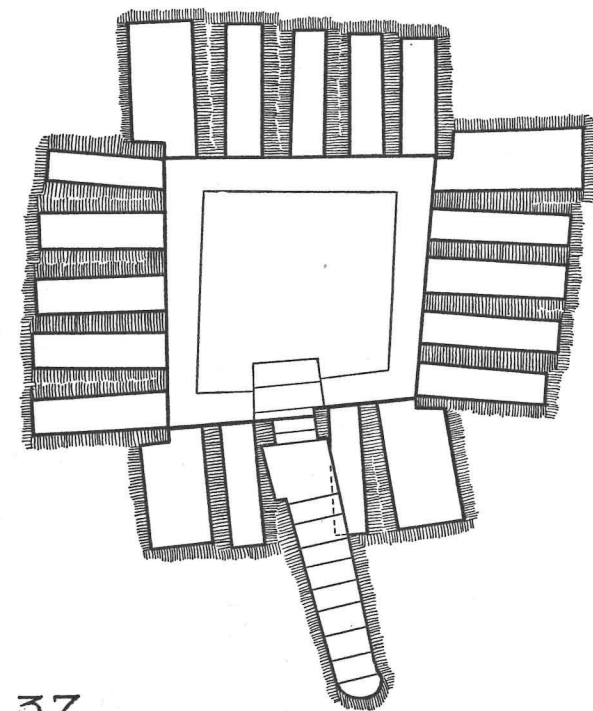
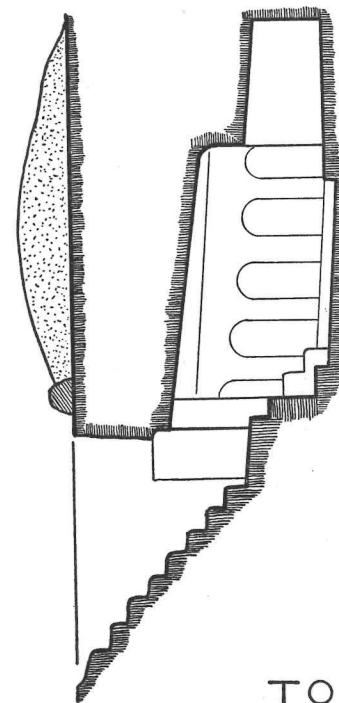
TOMB 11.



TOMB 13.

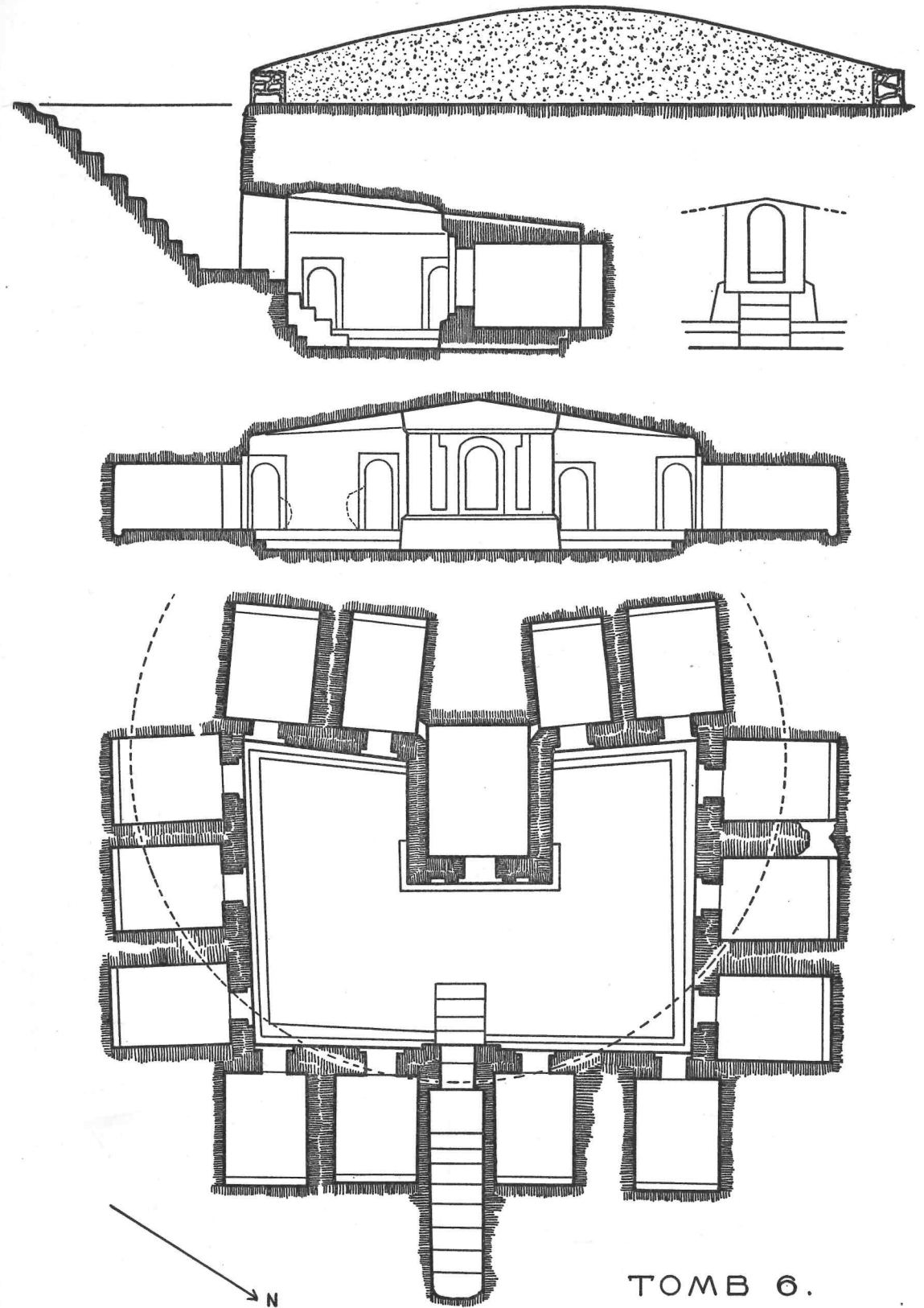
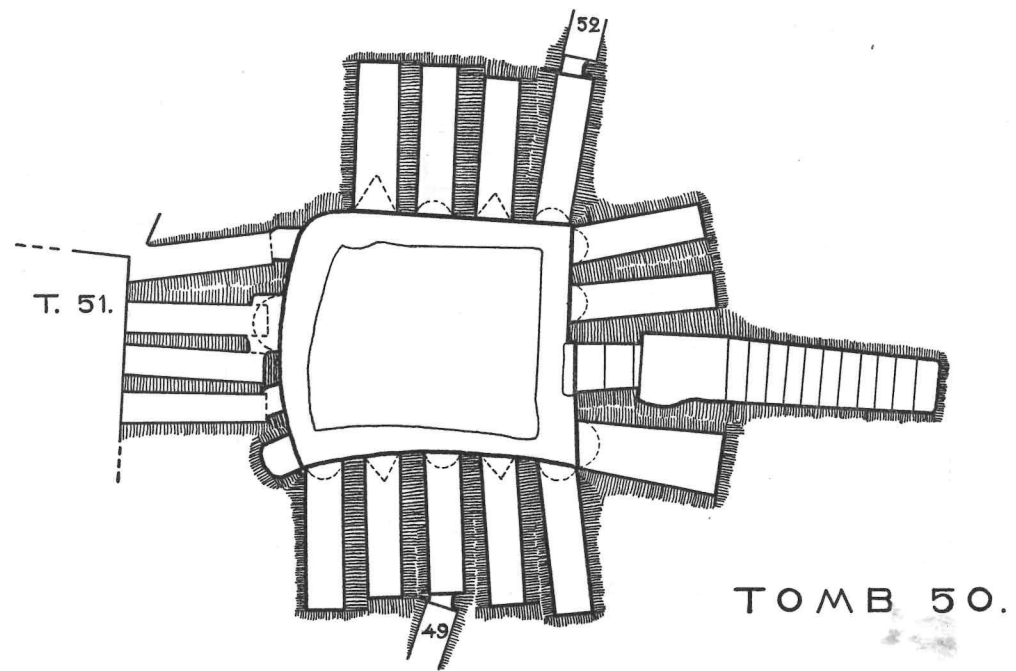
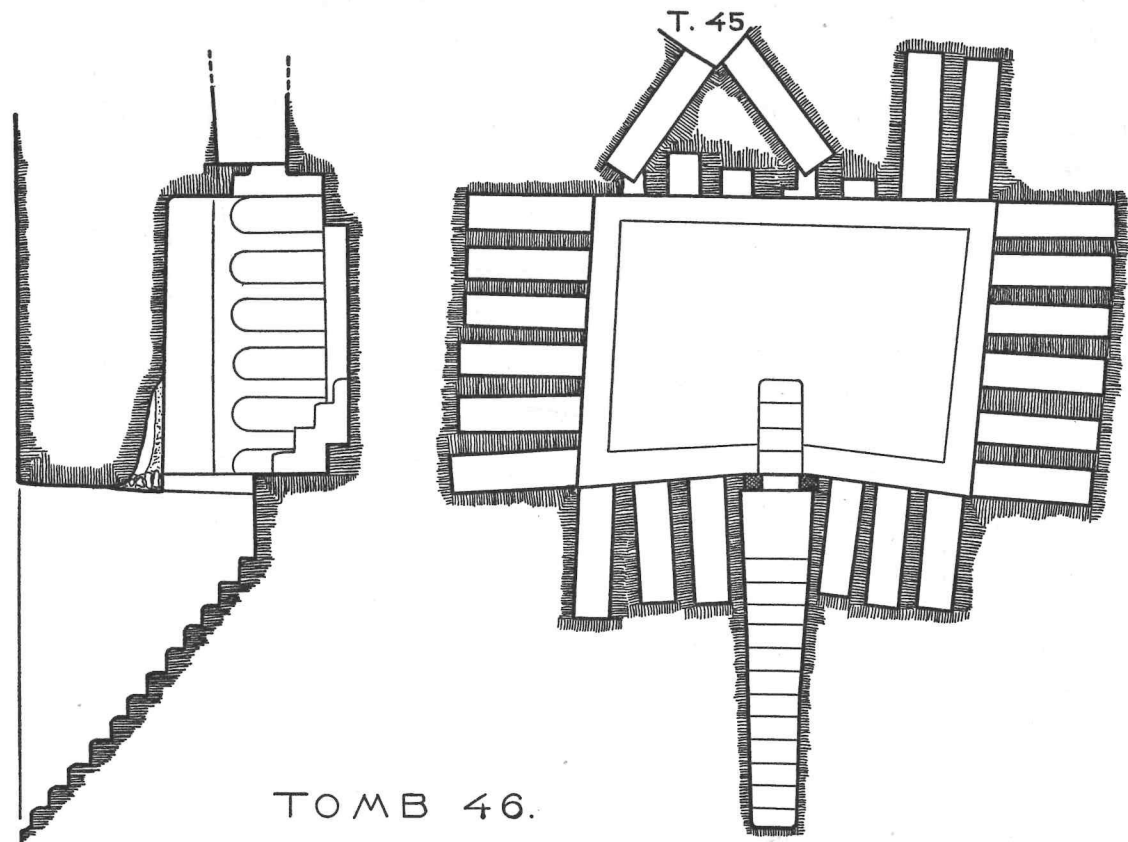


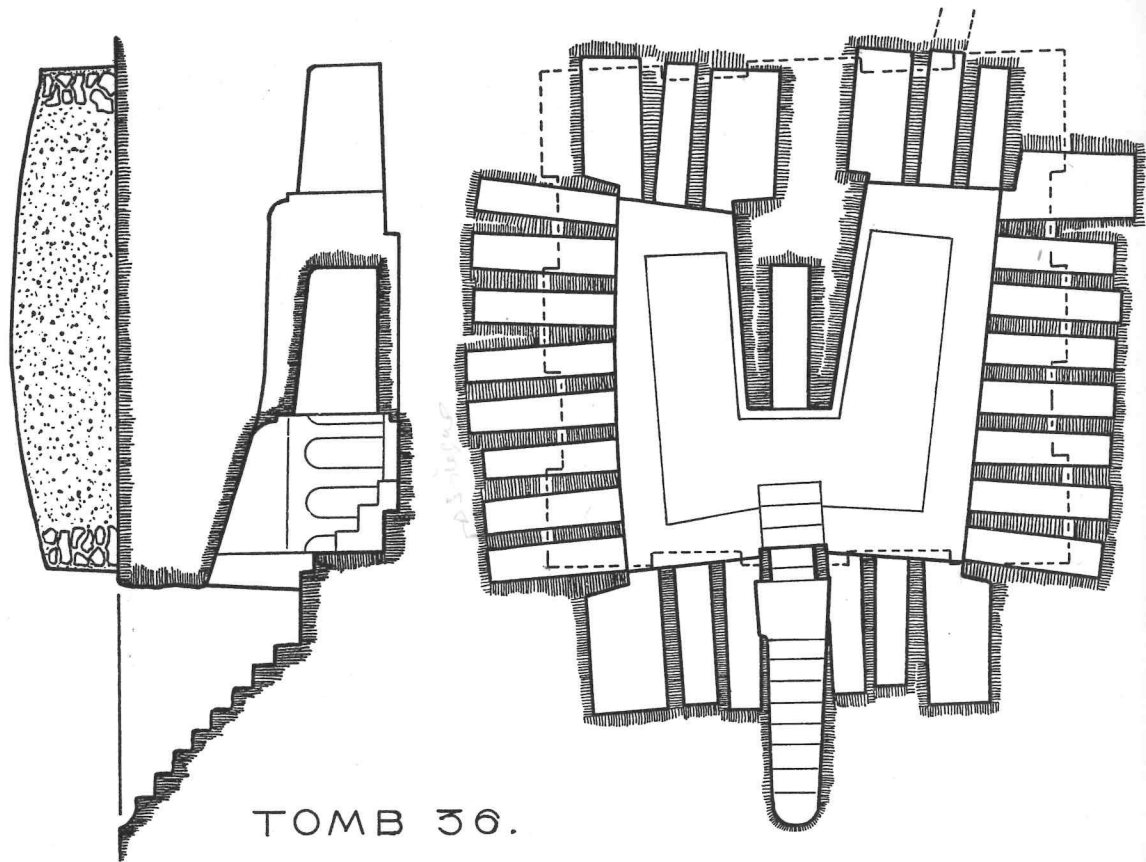
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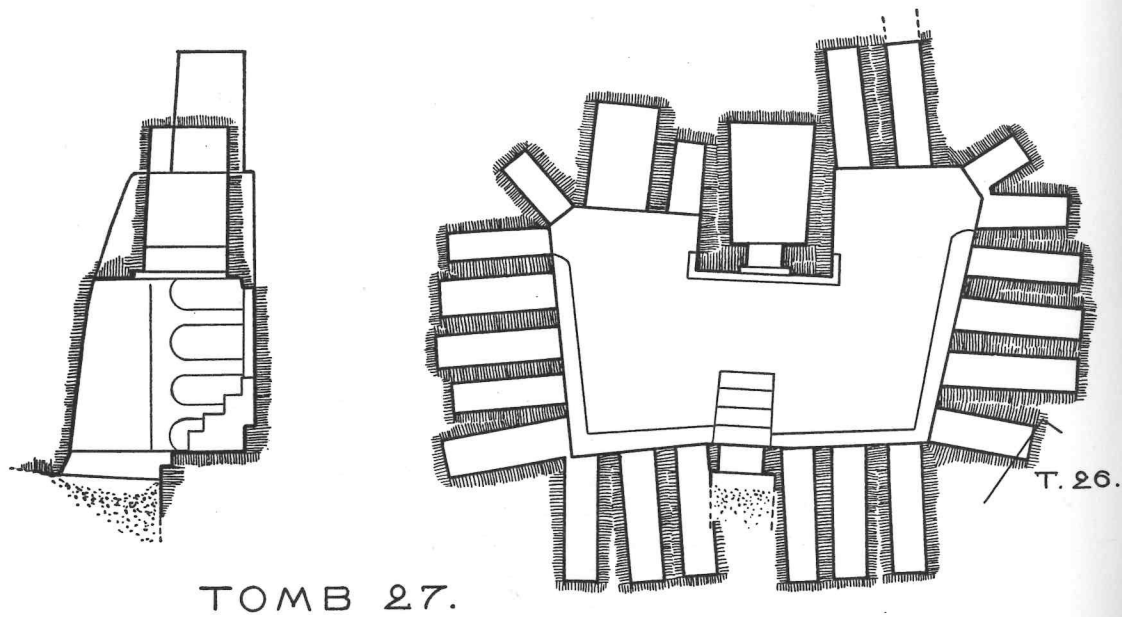
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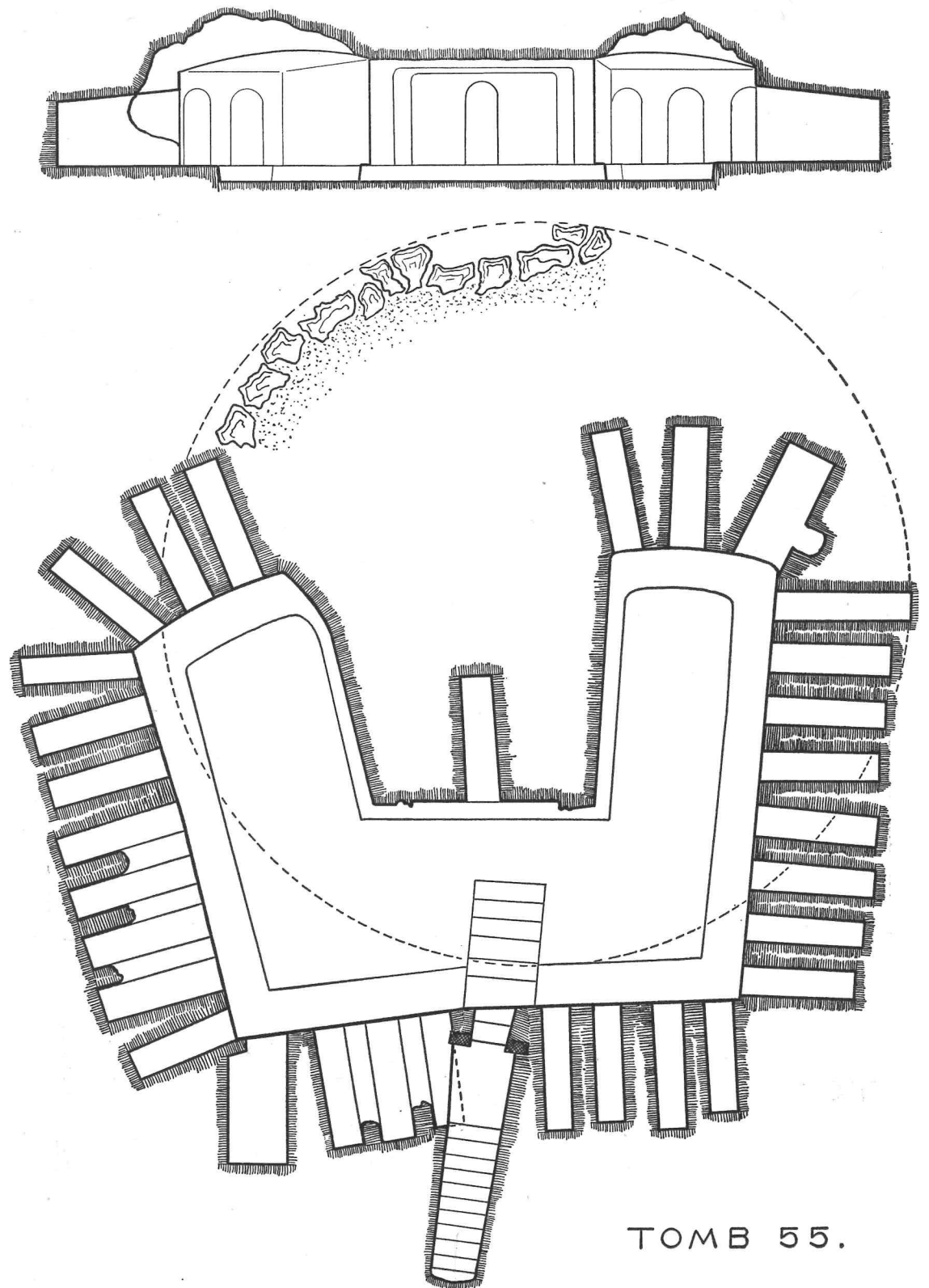




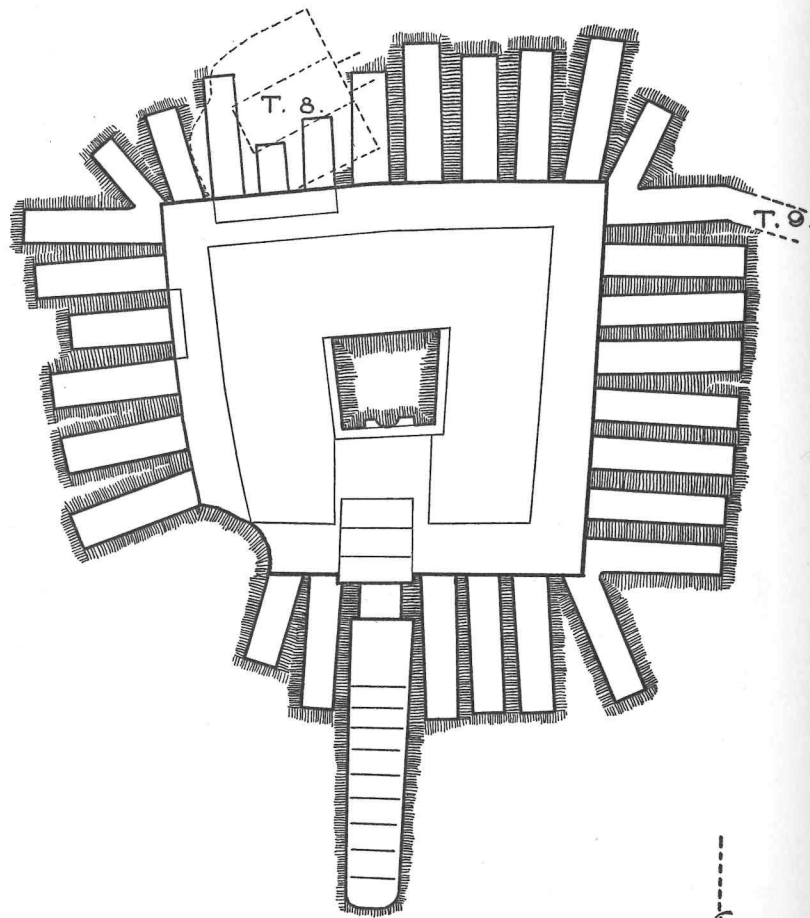
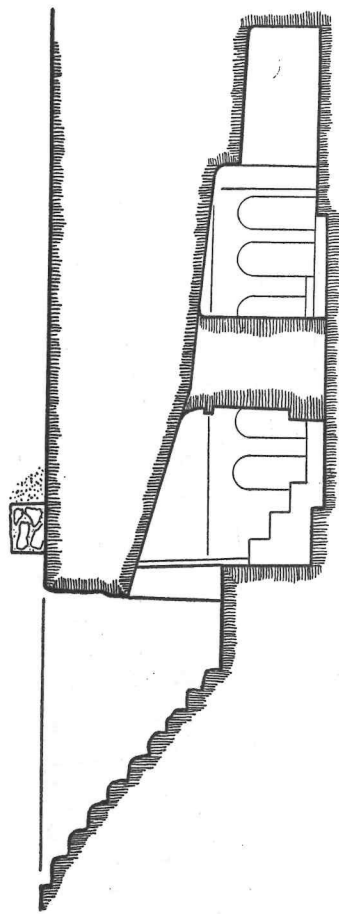
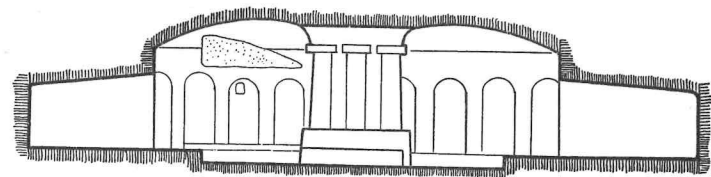
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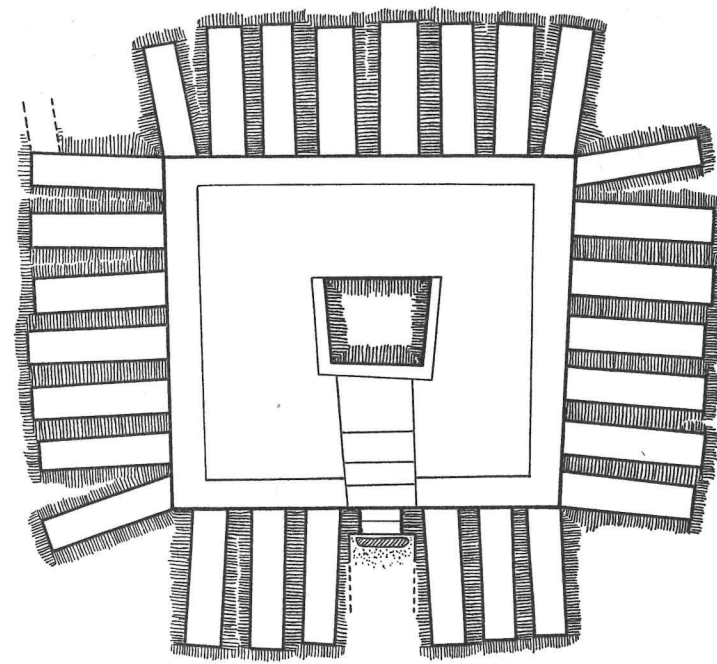
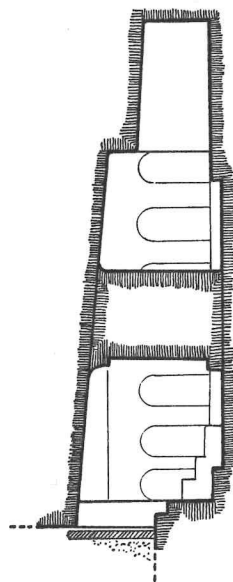
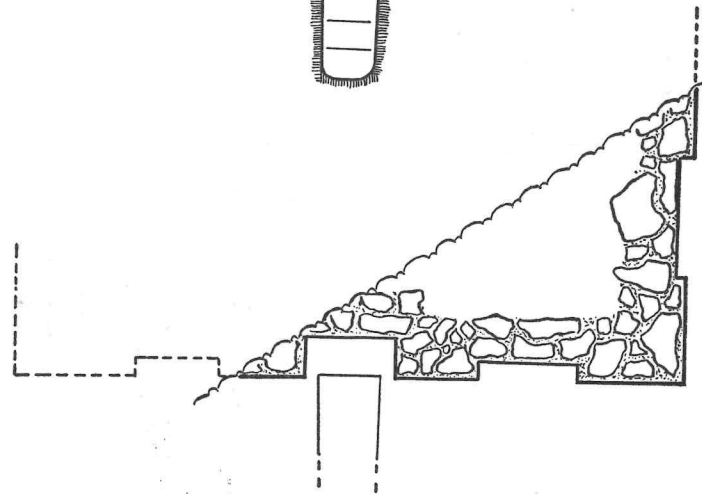
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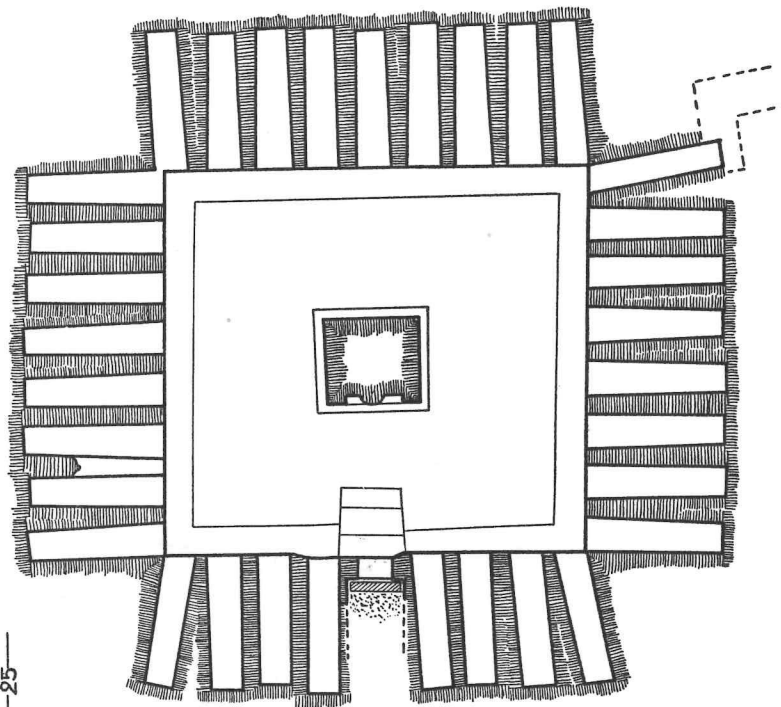
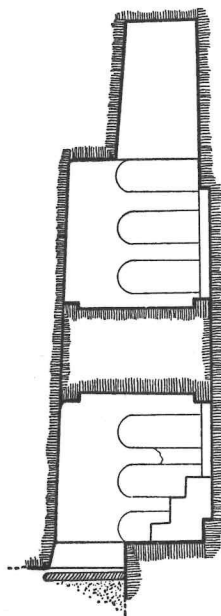
TOMB 55.



TOMB 7.



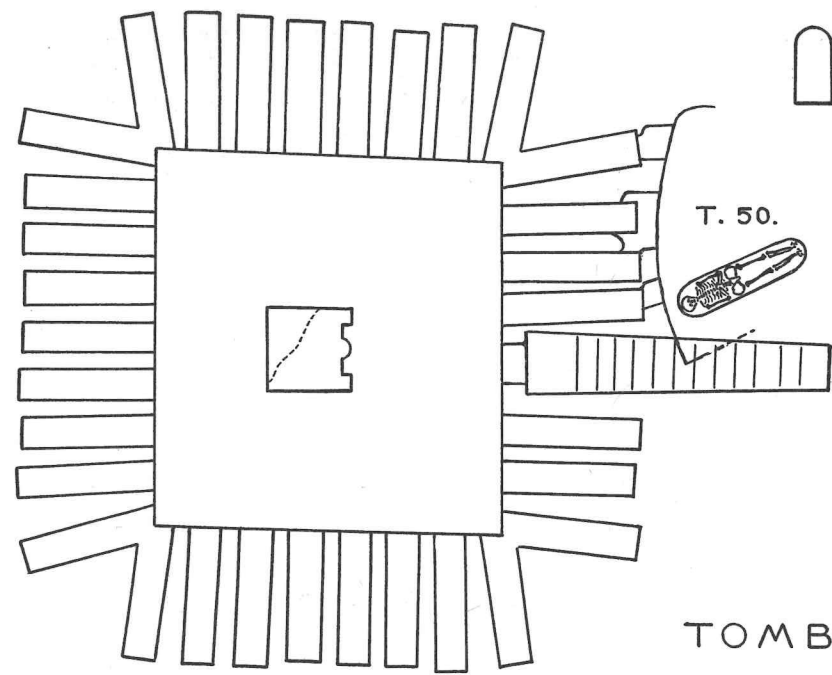
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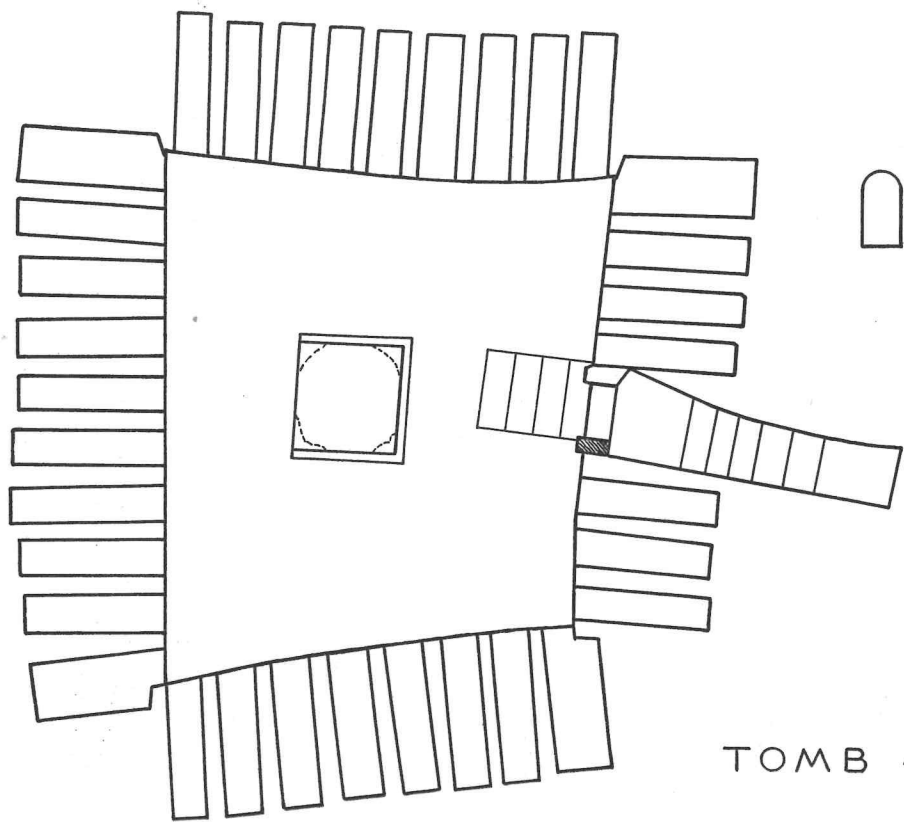
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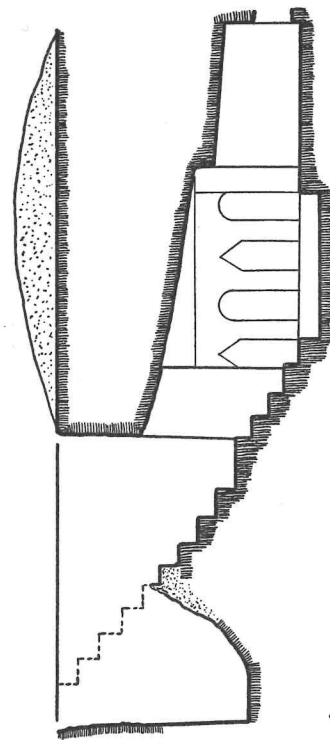
—25—



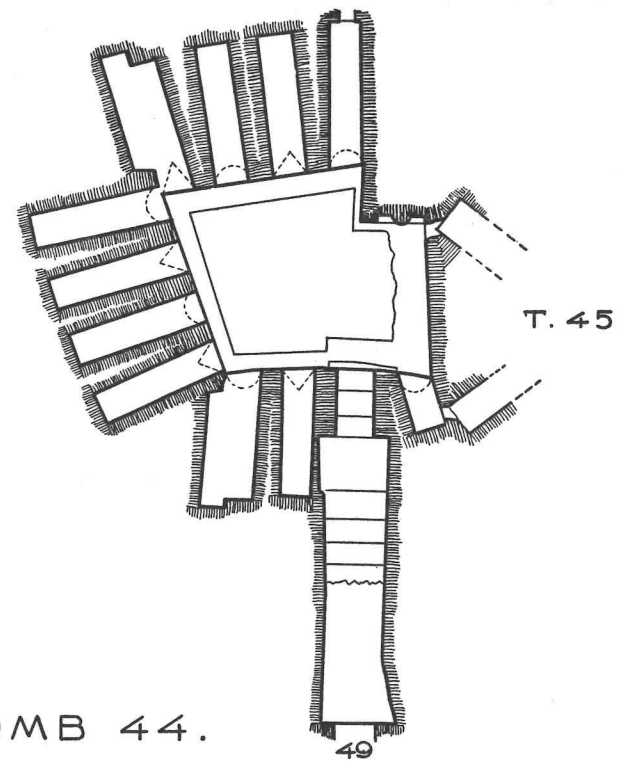
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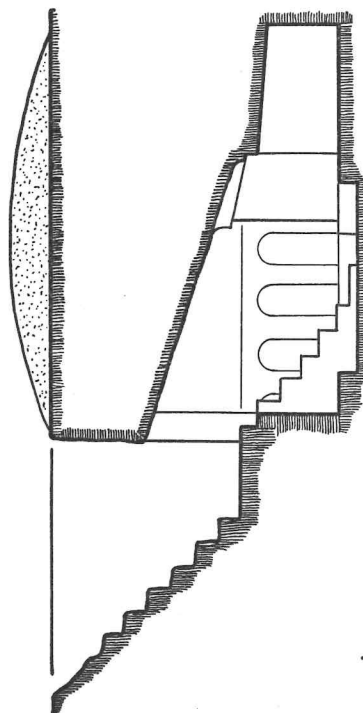
TOMB 41.



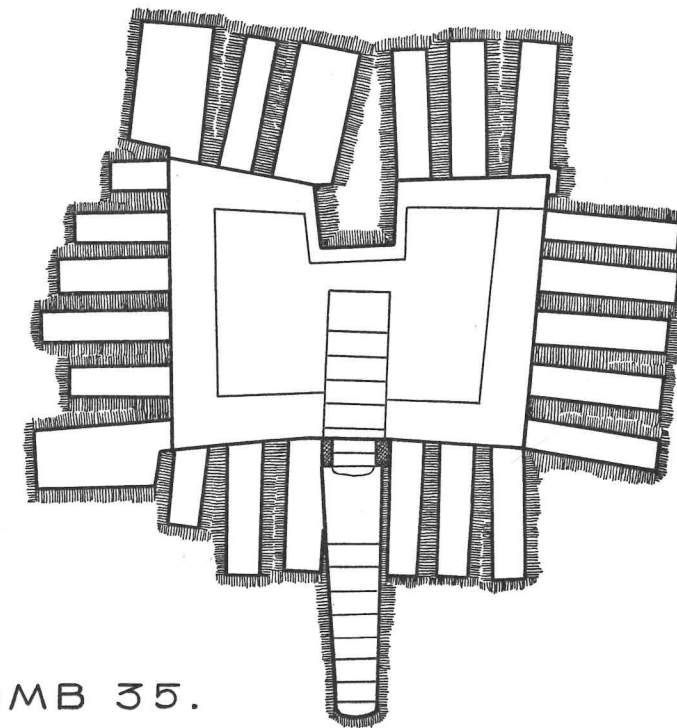
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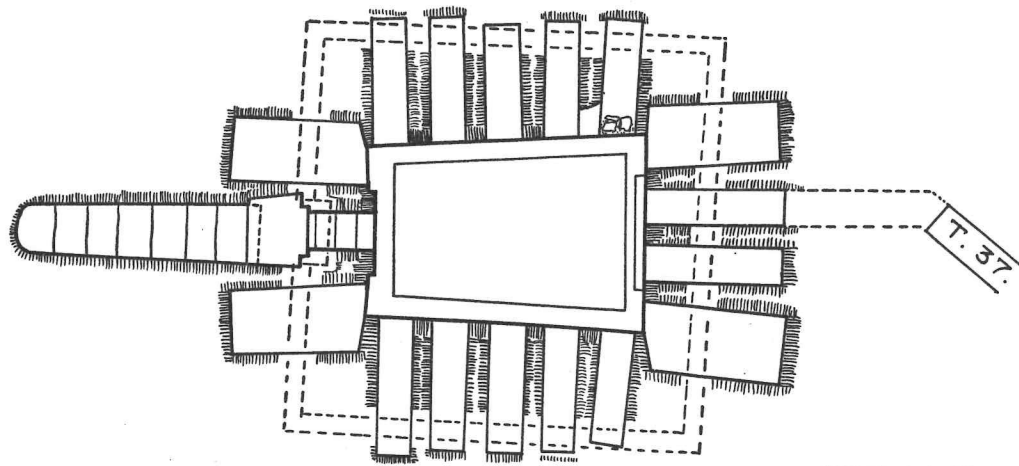
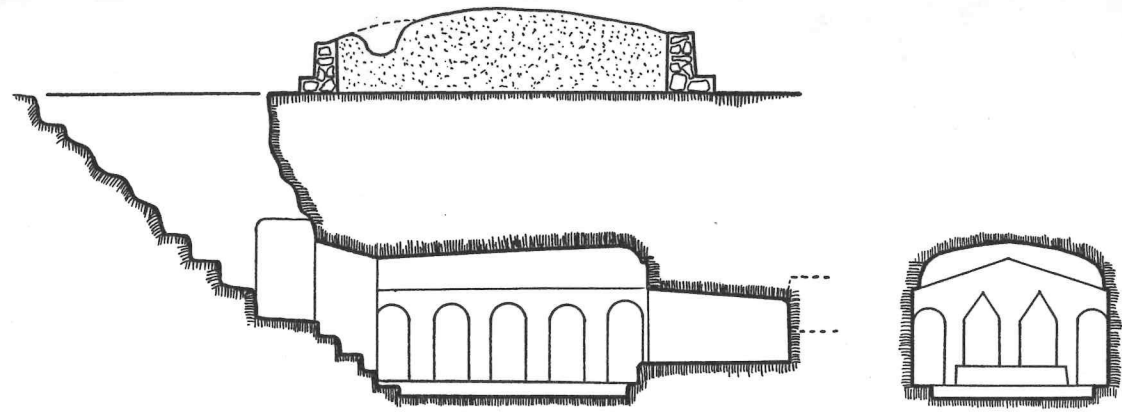


49

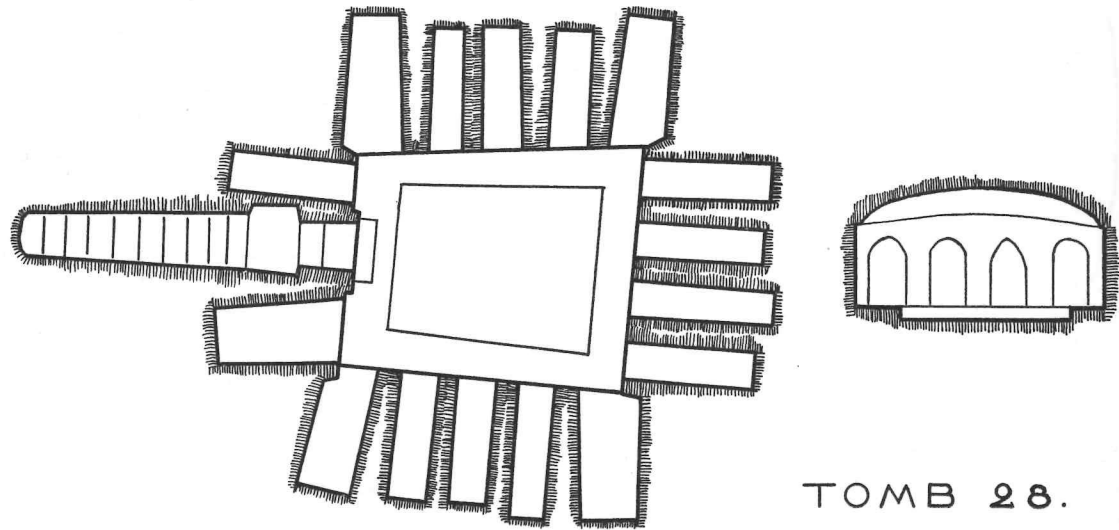


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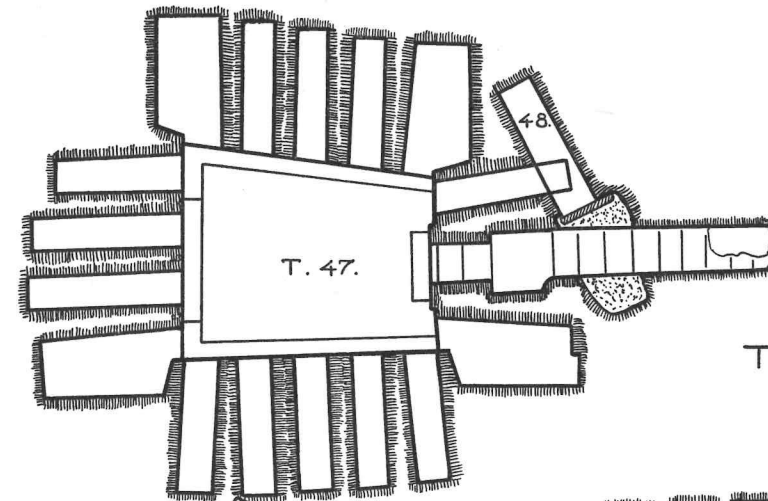
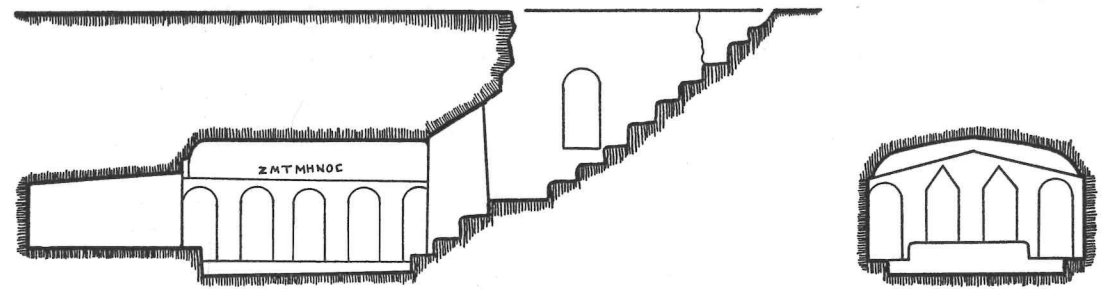




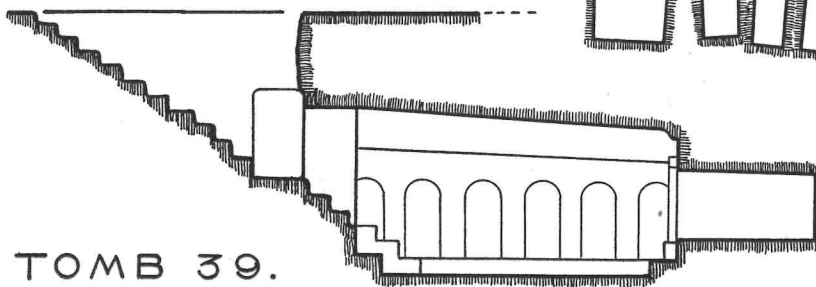
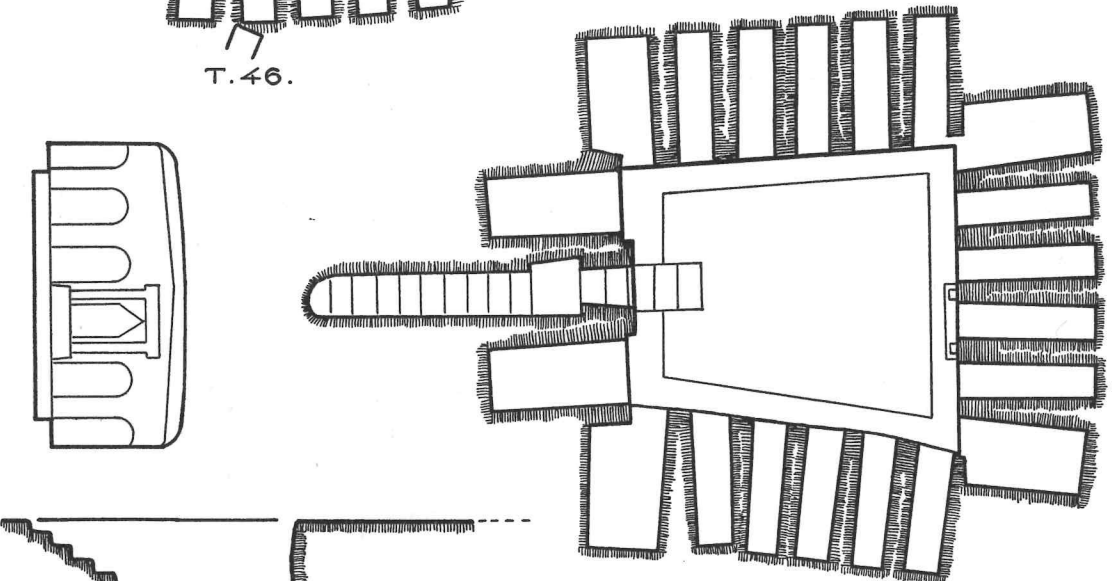
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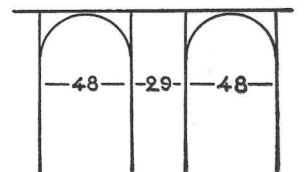
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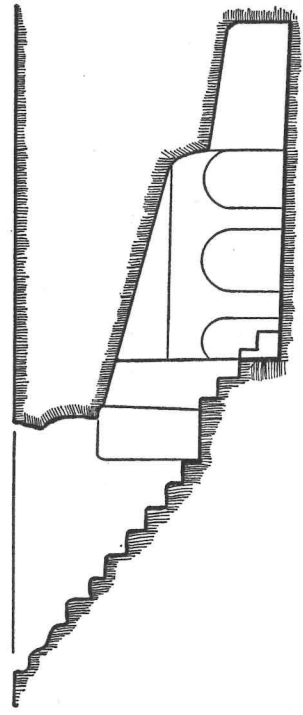


TOMB 47, 48.

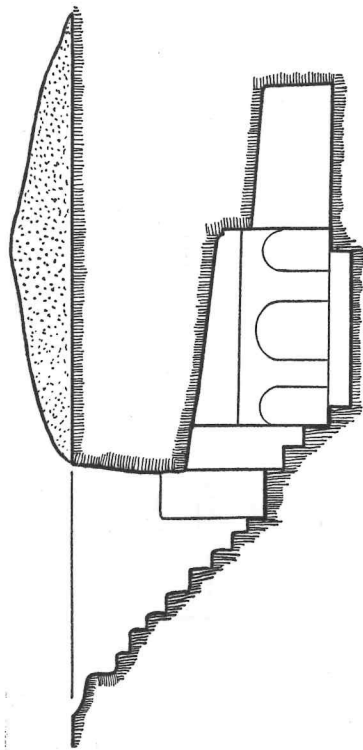
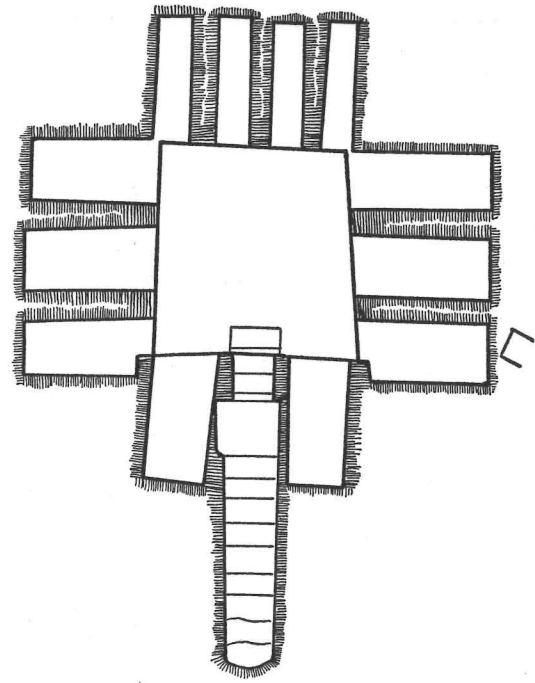


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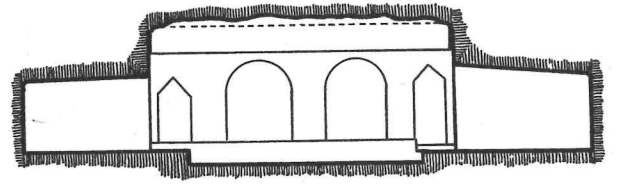
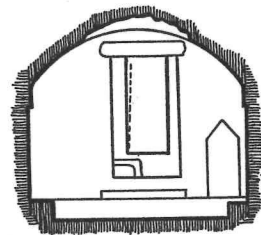
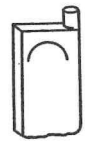
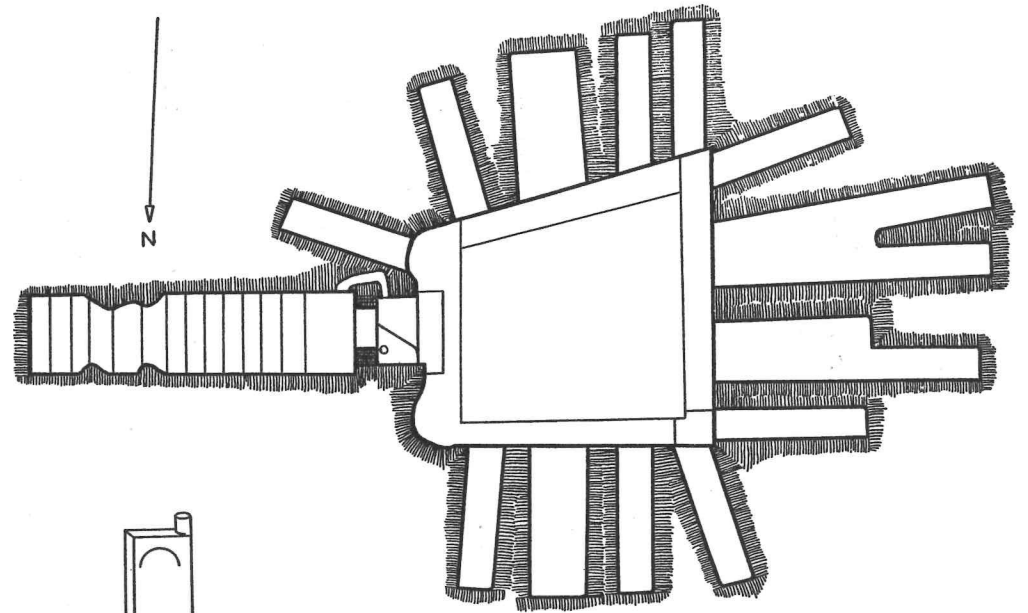
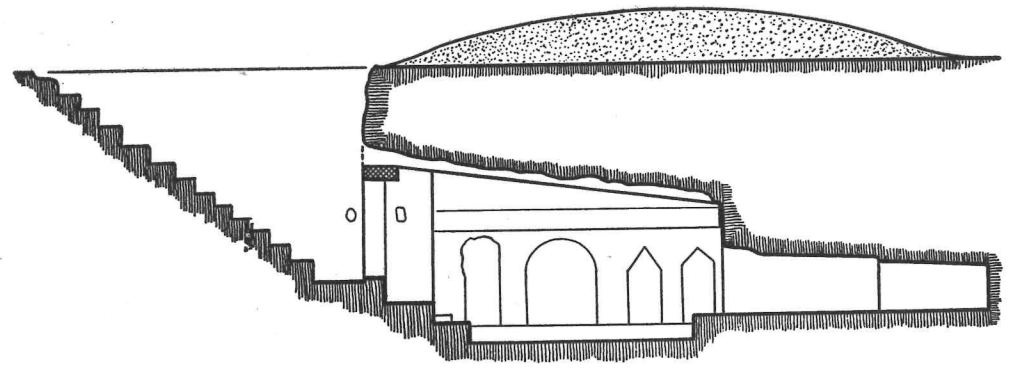
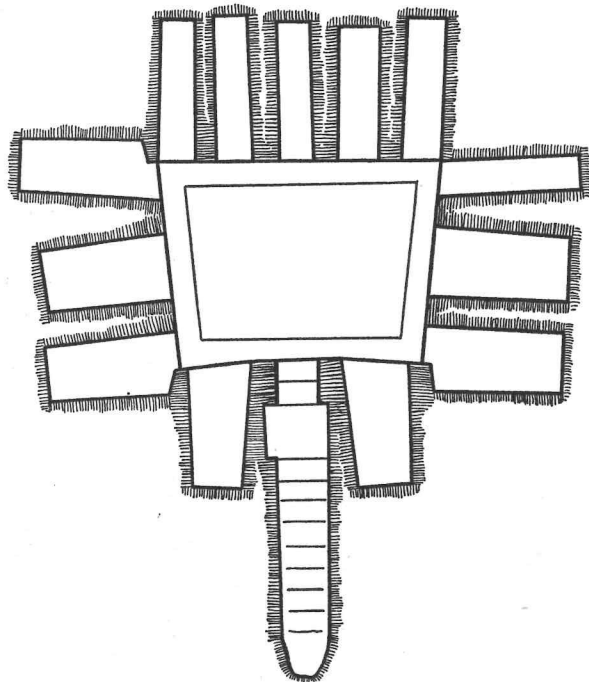




TOMB 53.

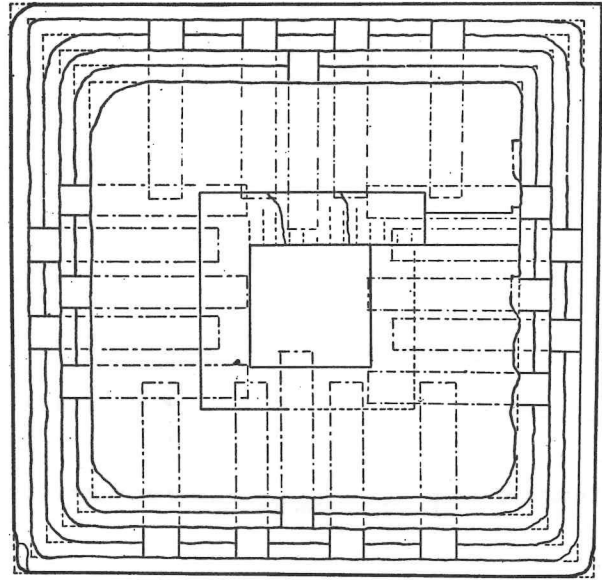


TOMB 33.

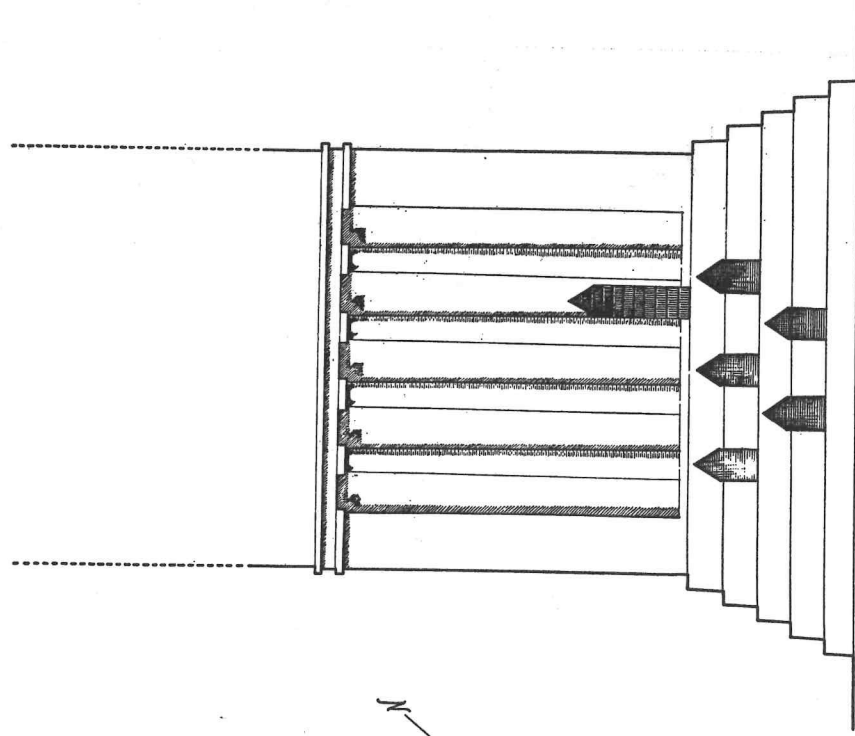
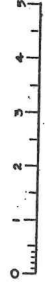


TOMB 4.

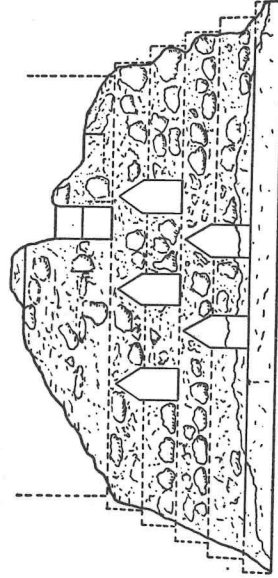
TOWER TOMB A



PLAN

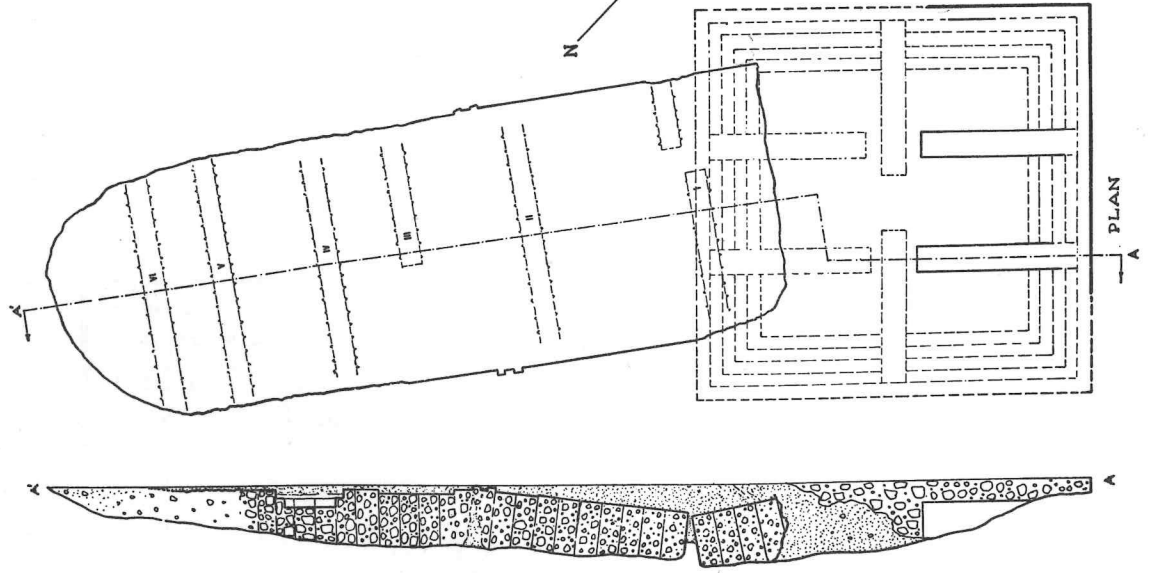


RESTORATION

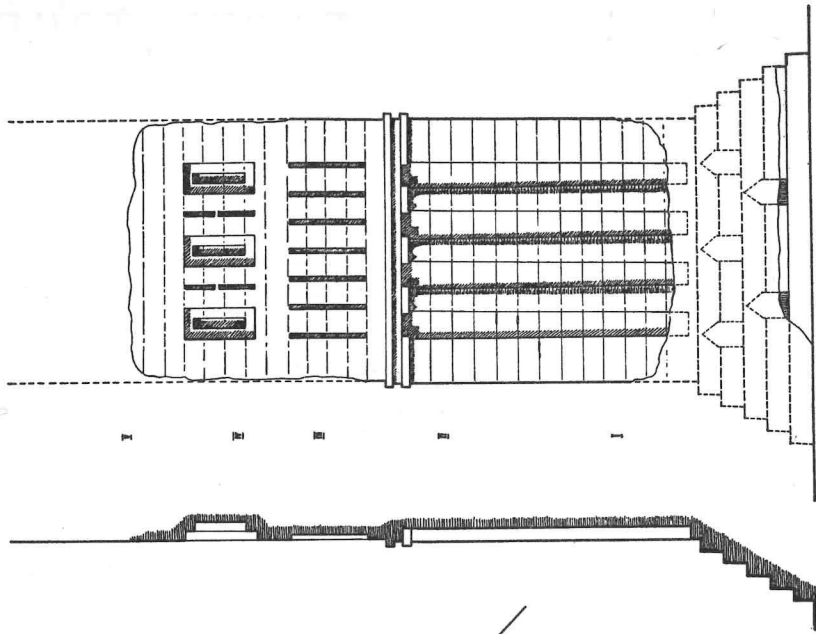


ACTUAL STATE

TOWER TOMB C



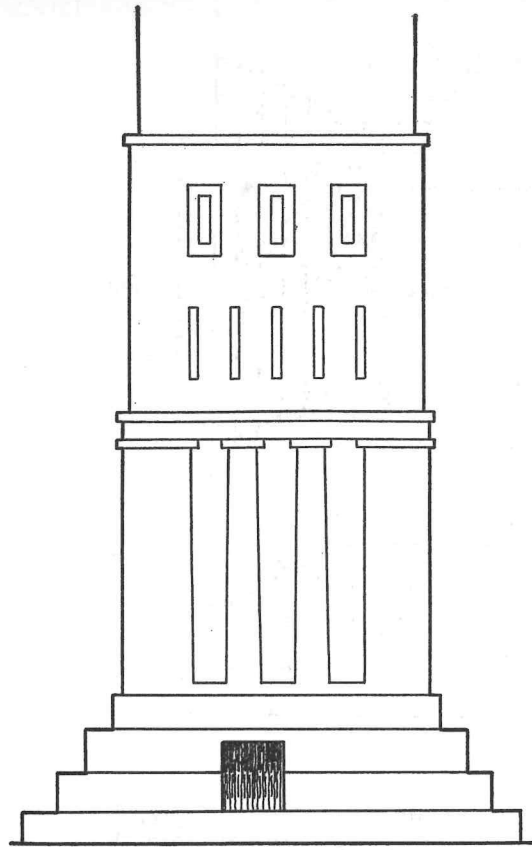
PLAN



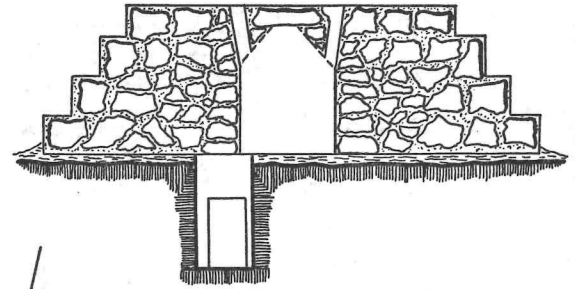
NORTHEAST ELEVATION

SECTION

# TOWER TOMB D

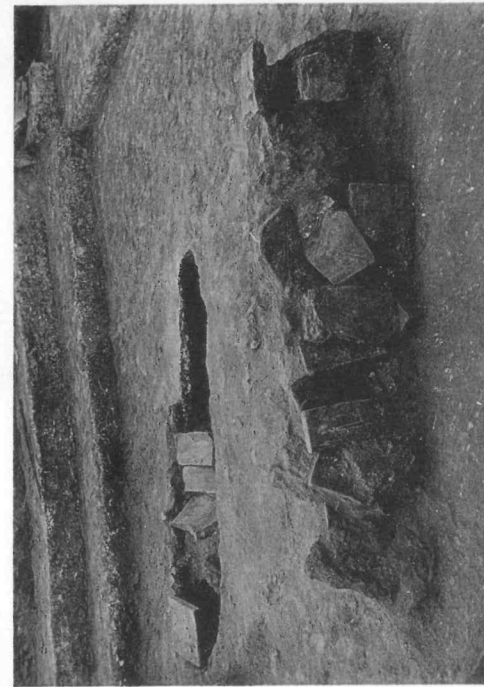
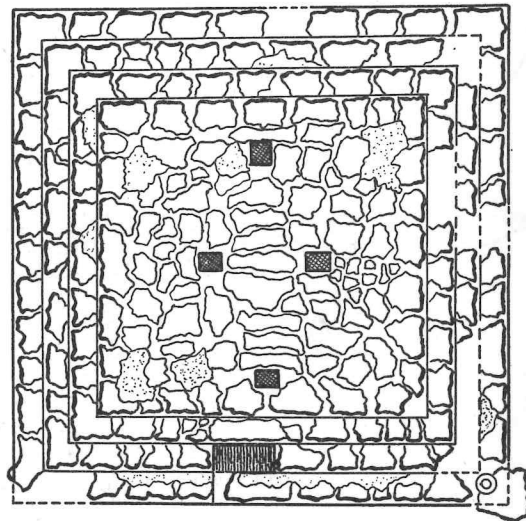
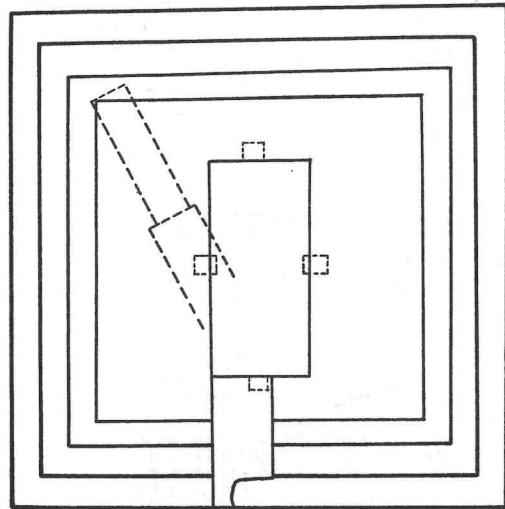
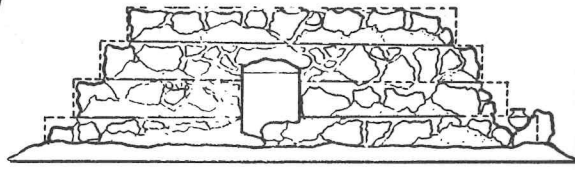


RESTORATION

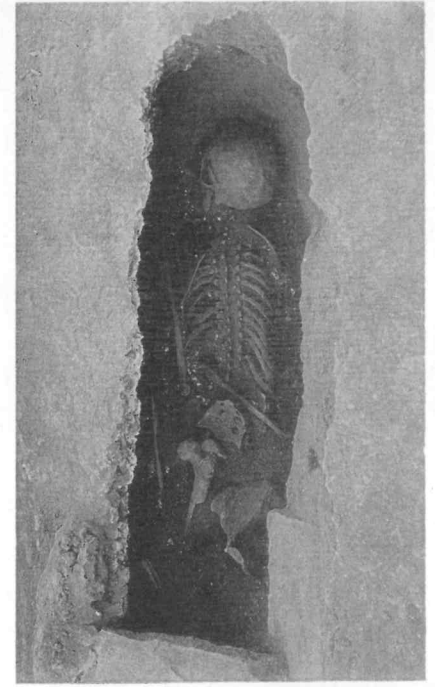


SECTION

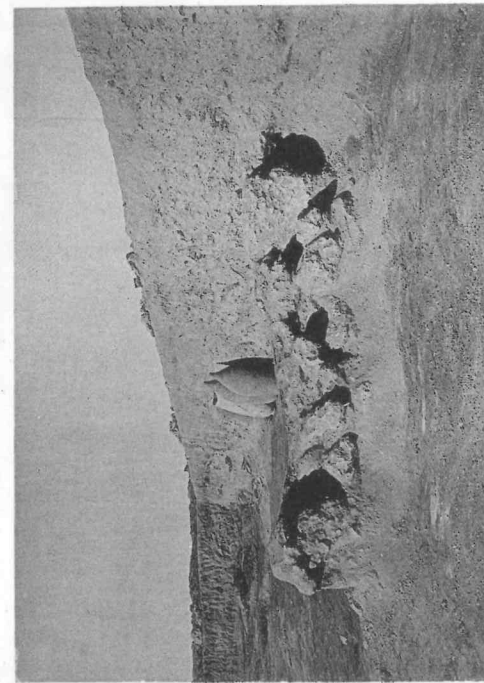
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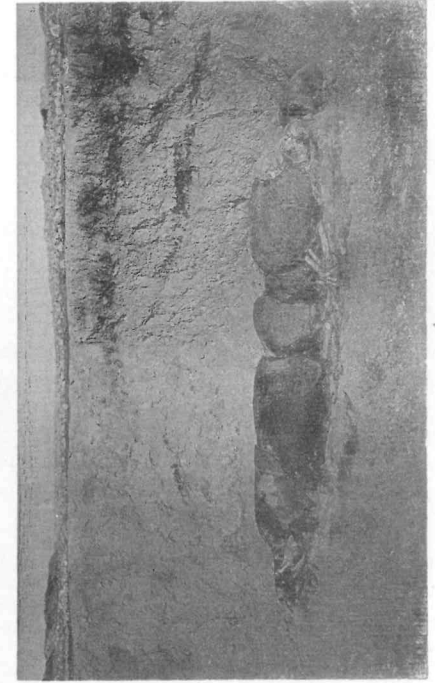
3



4



1



2

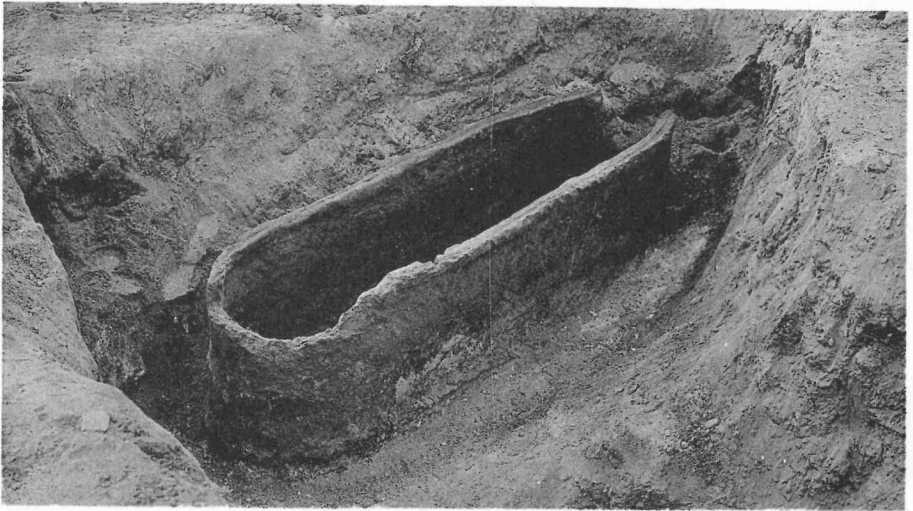




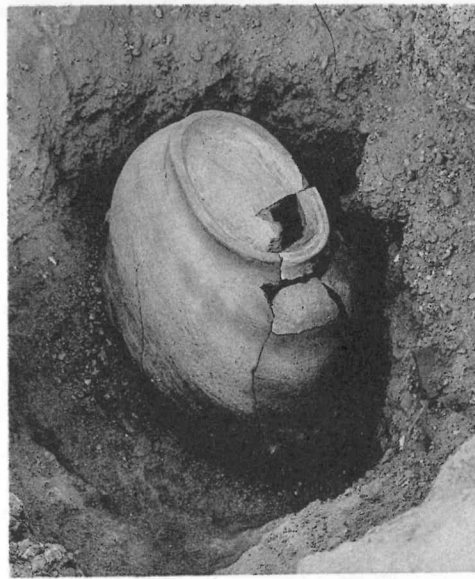
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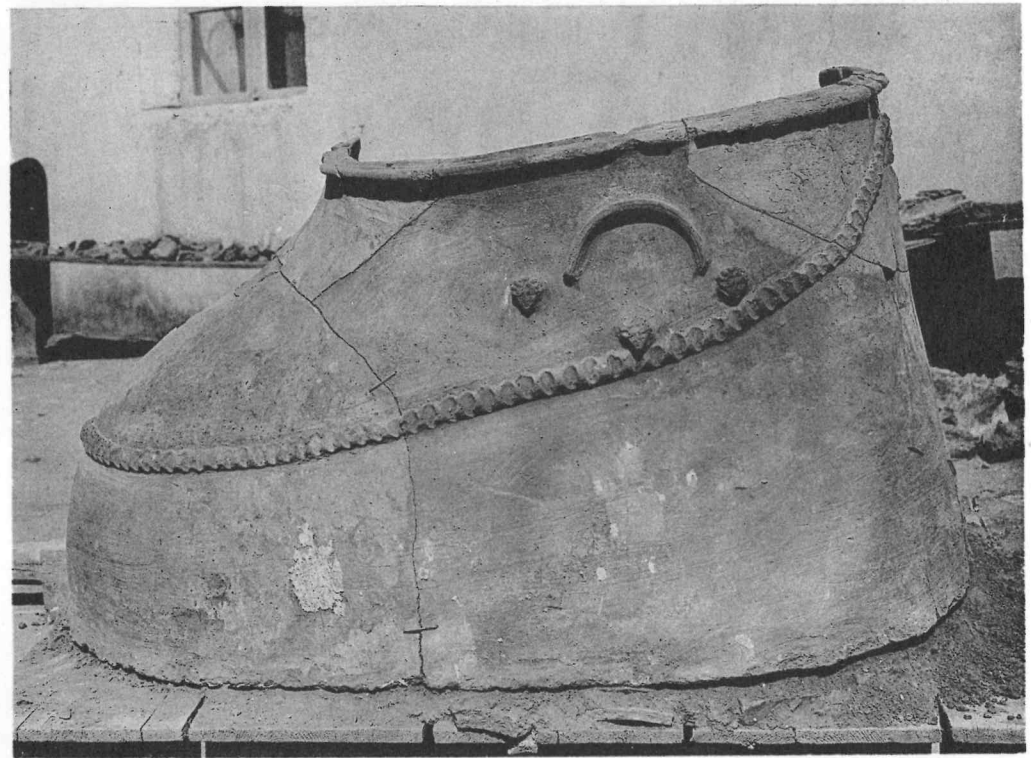
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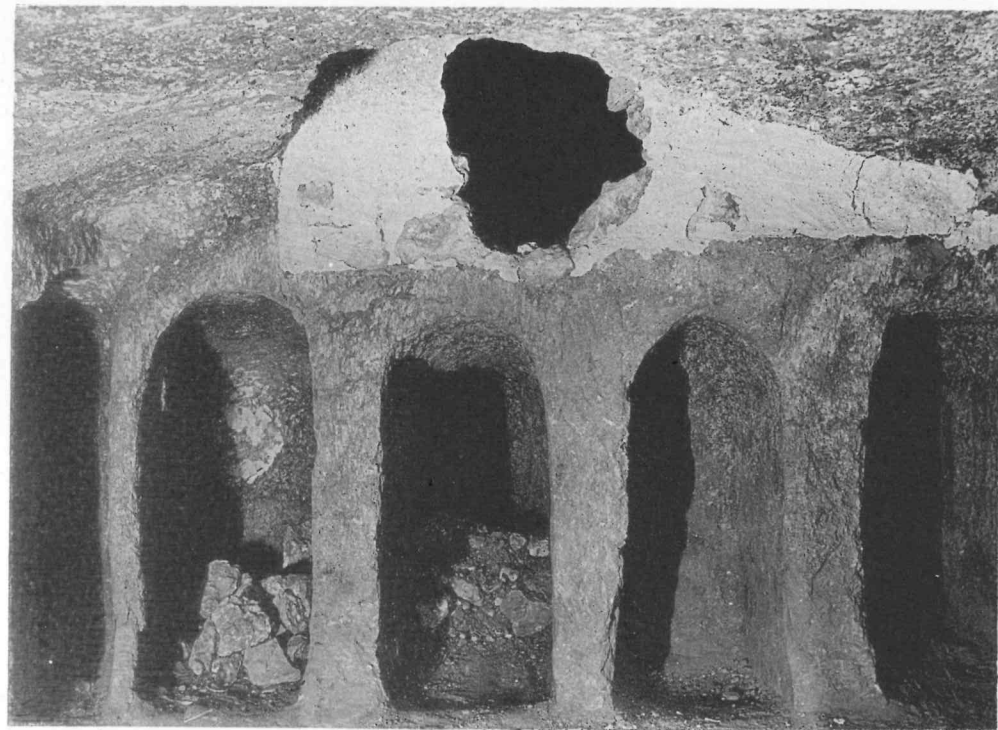
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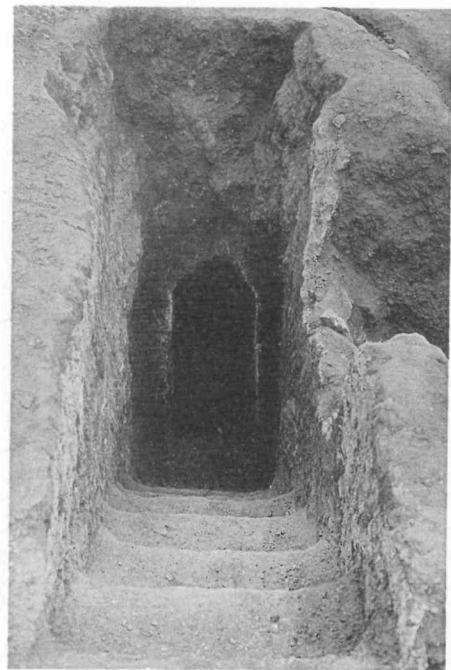
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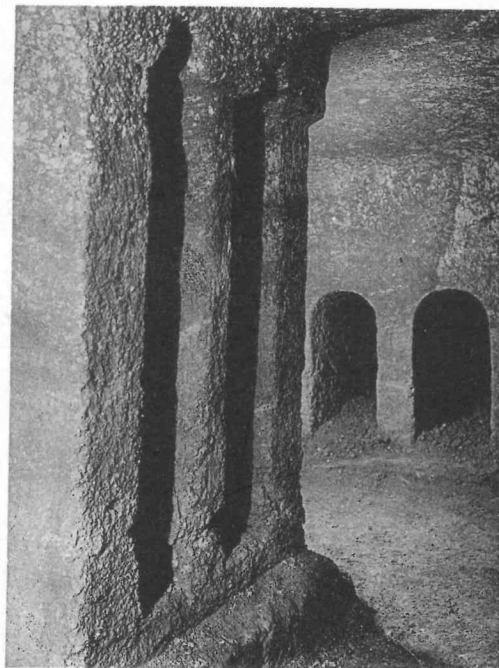
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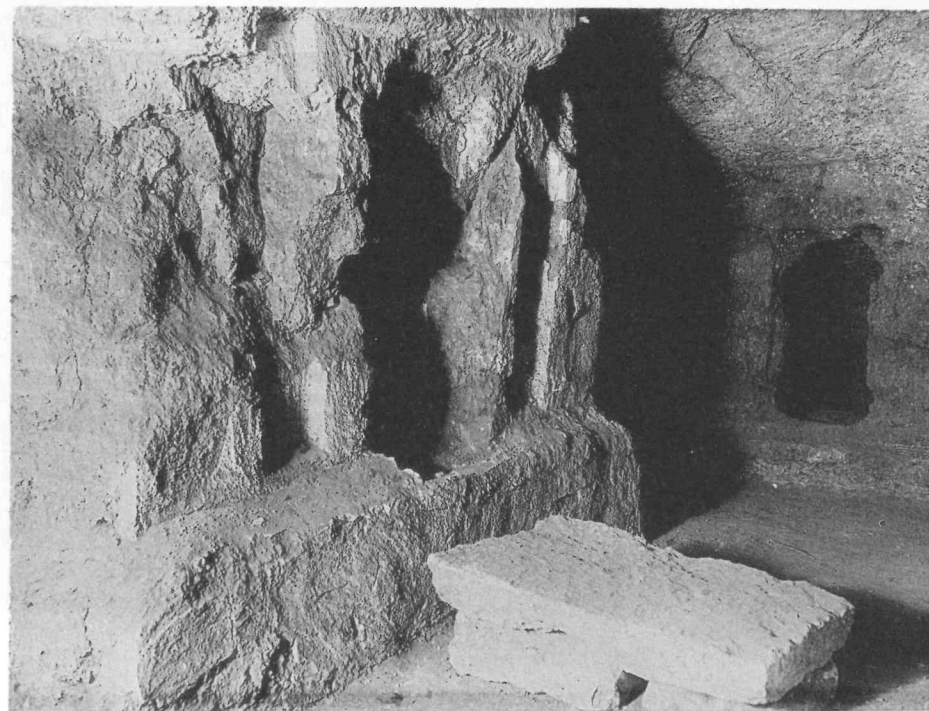
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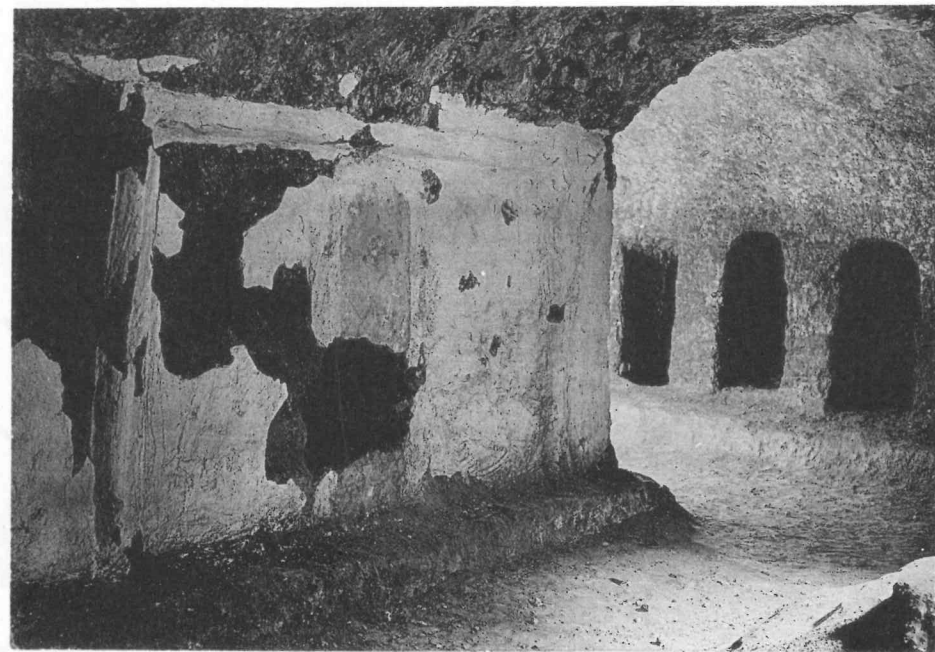
2



3



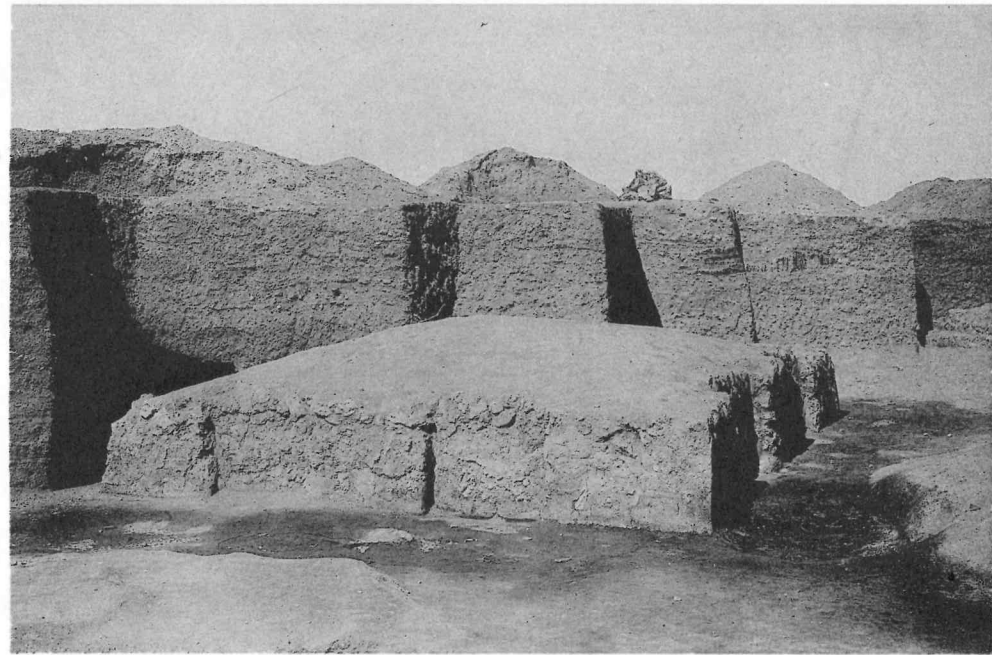
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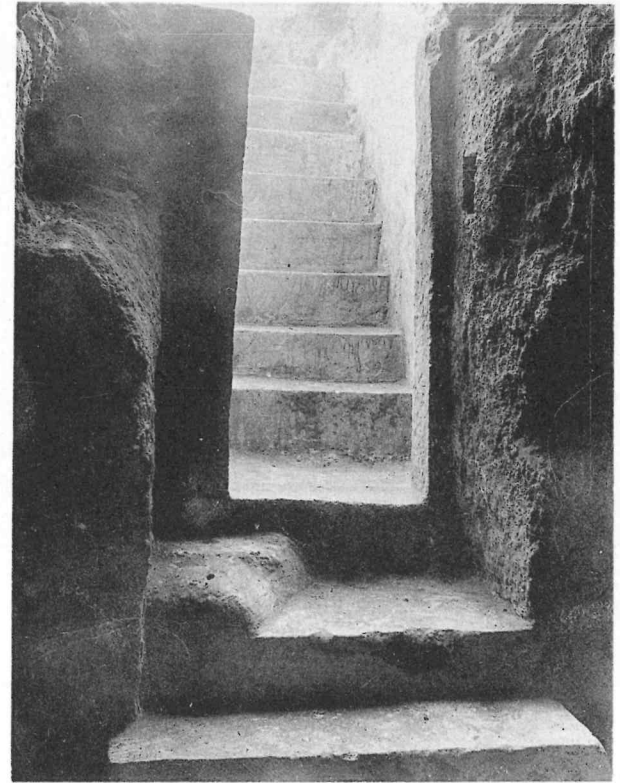
2



I



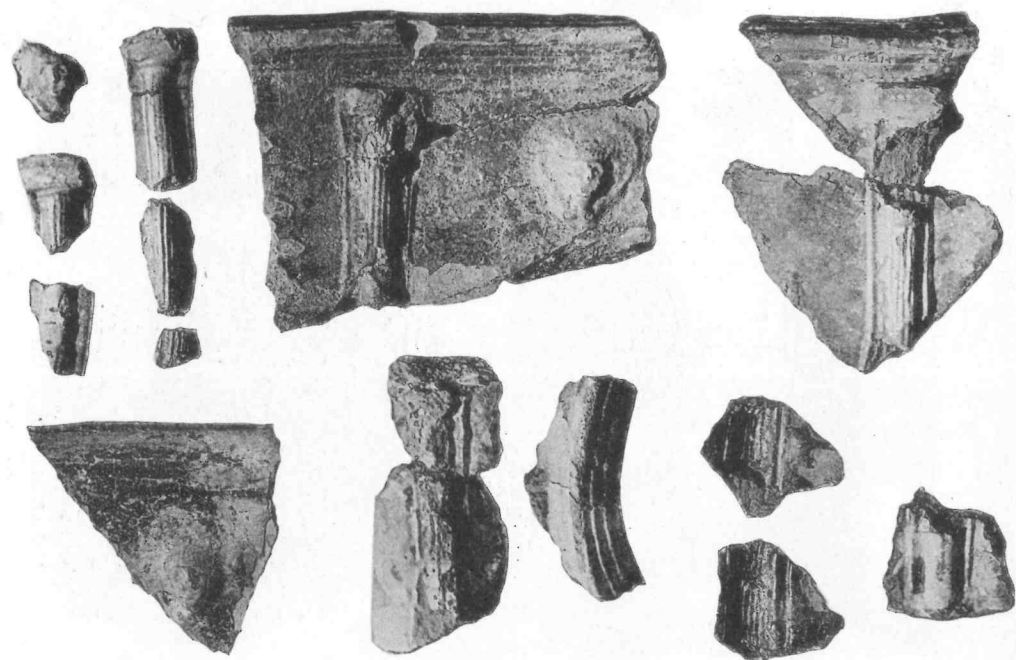
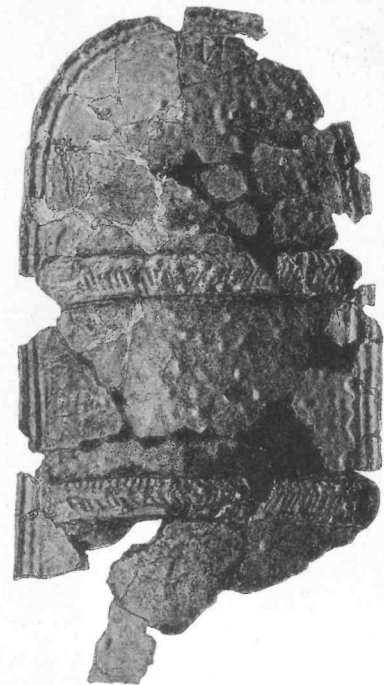
2



I



2



TOMB 6 — I



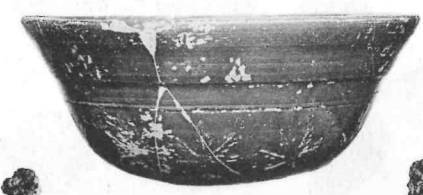
TOMB 6 — II



TOMB 6 — III



TOMB 6 — V



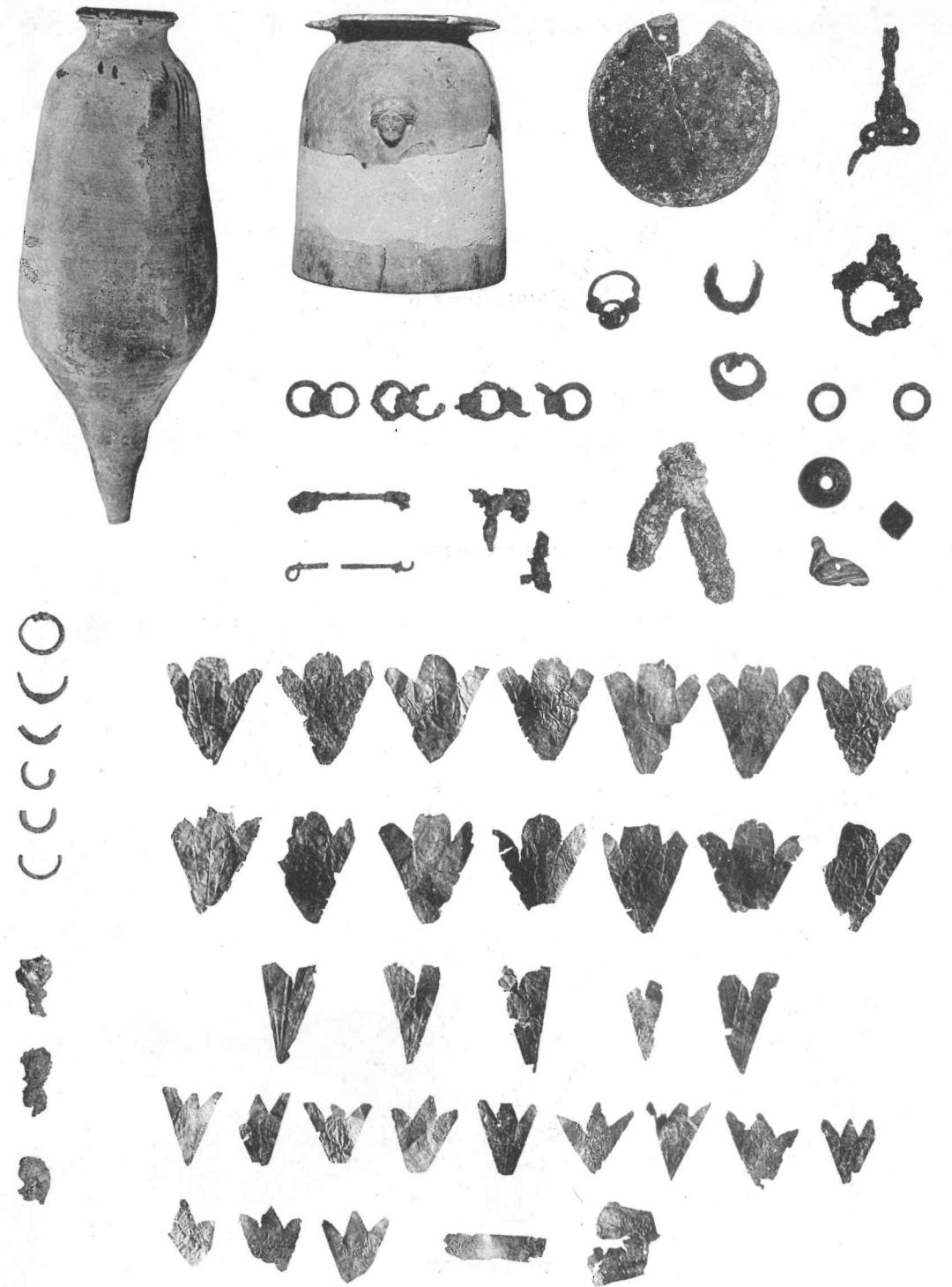
TOMB 6



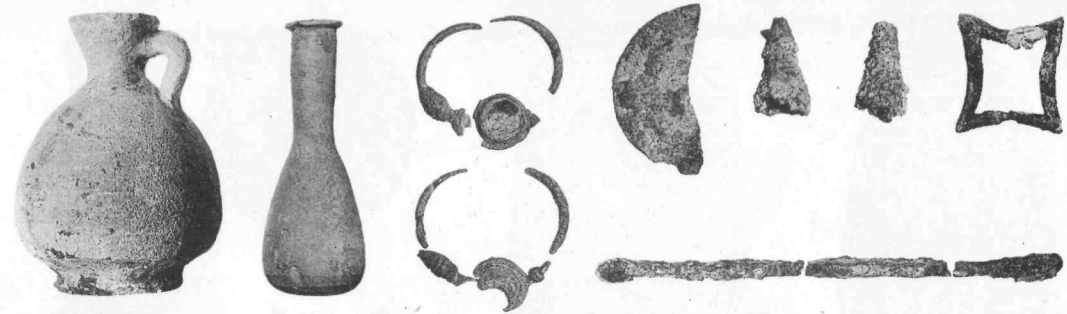
TOMB 6 — X



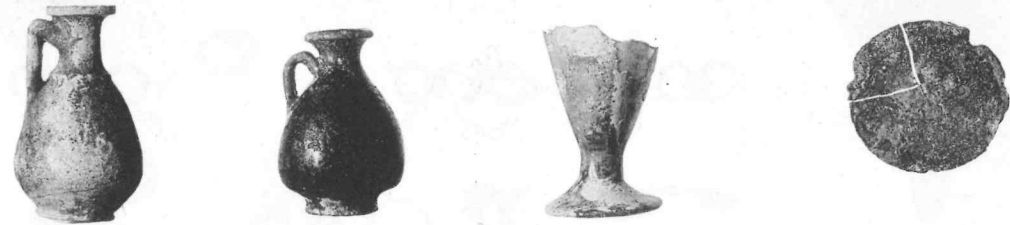
TOMB 6 — IV



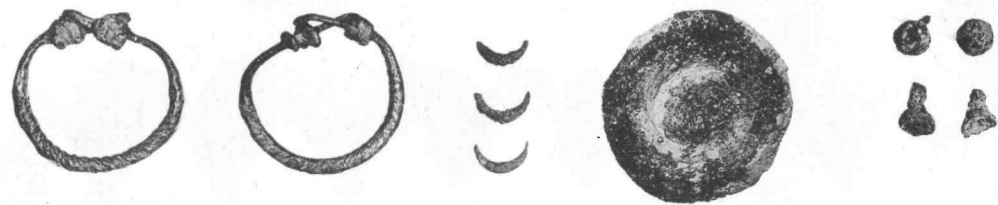
TOMB 6 — VIII



TOMB 6 — XIII



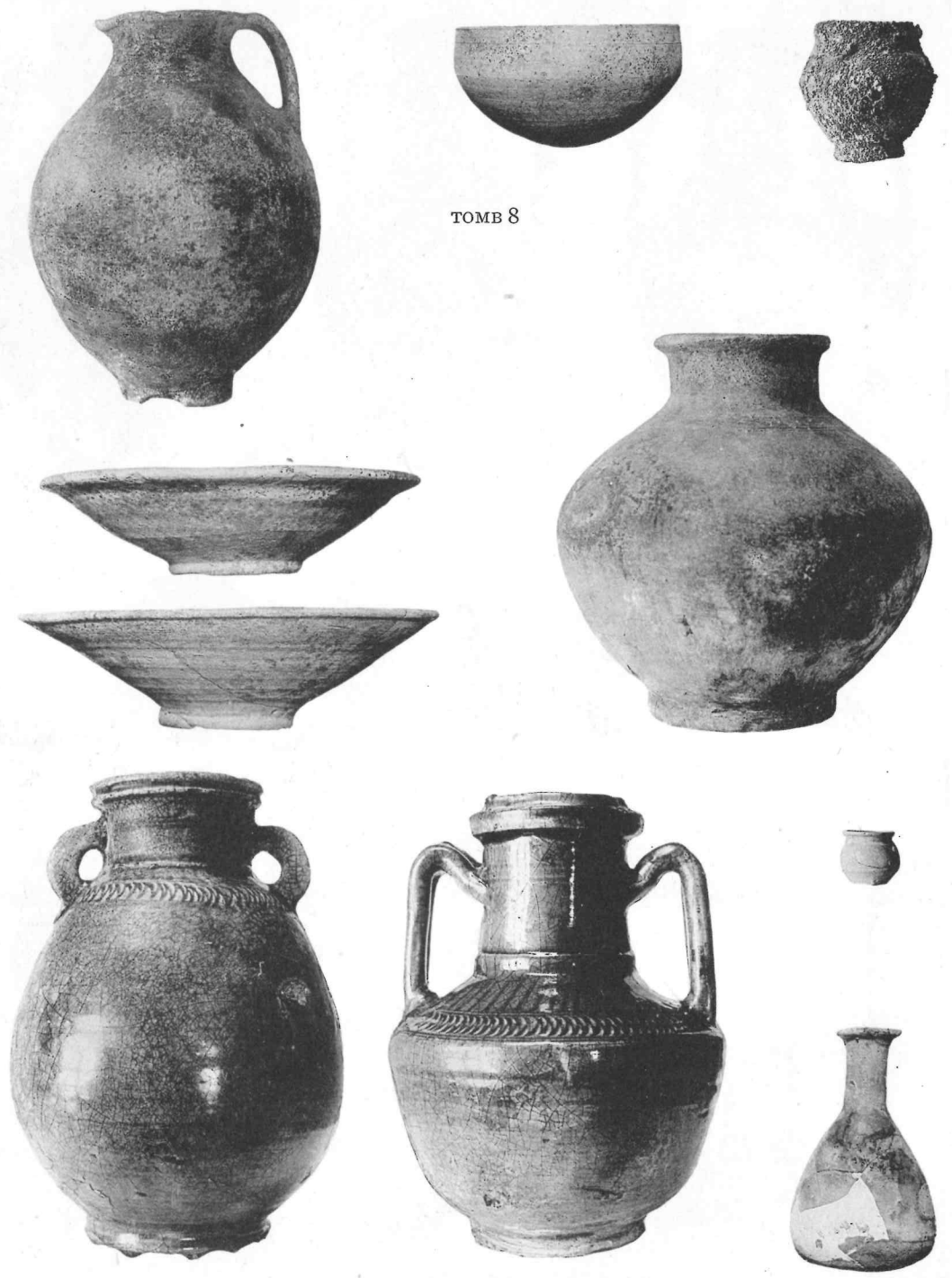
TOMB 6 — XIV



TOMB 6 — XV

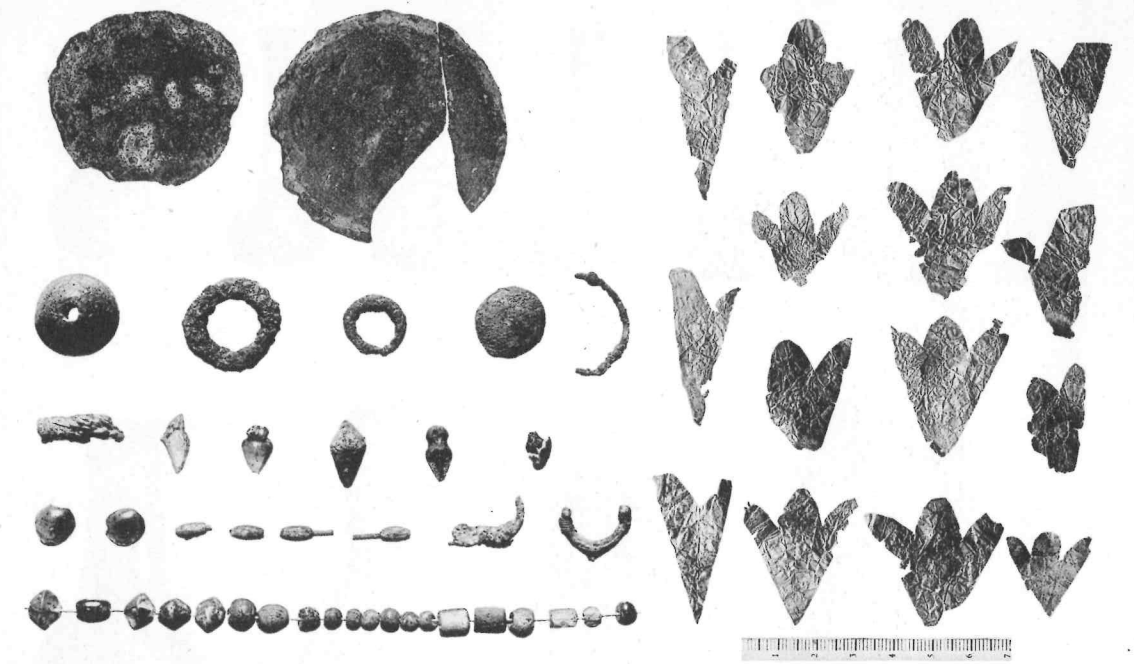


TOMB 7



TOMB 8

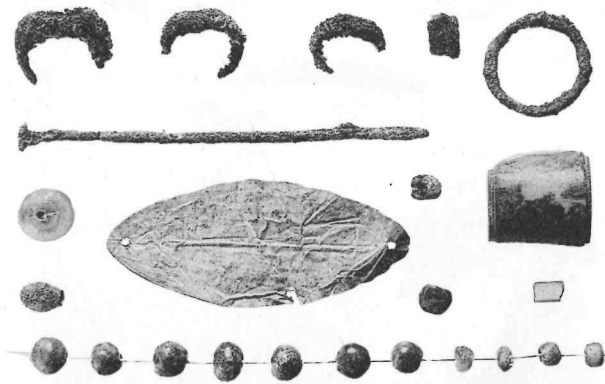
TOMB 11



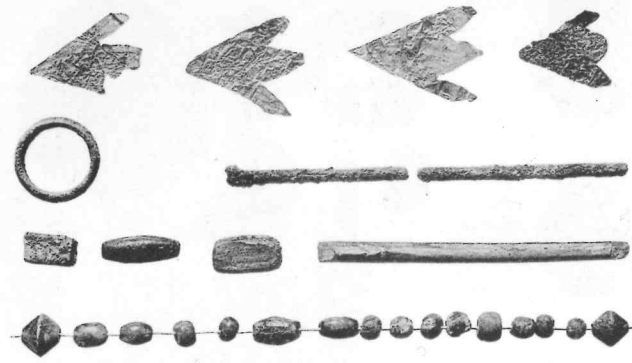
TOMB 11



TOMB 22



TOMB 13

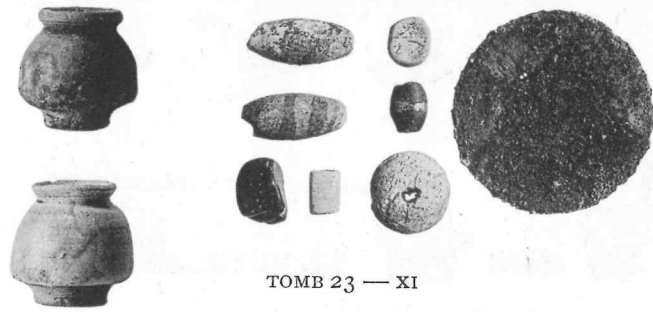


TOMB 16

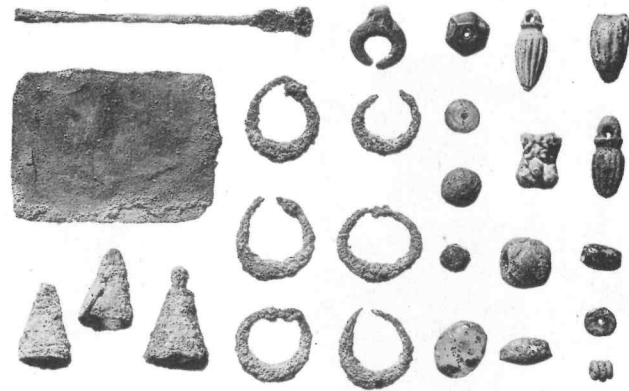


TOMB 17

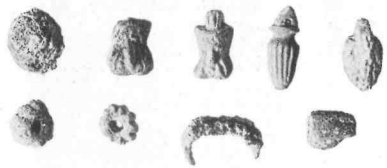




TOMB 23 — XI



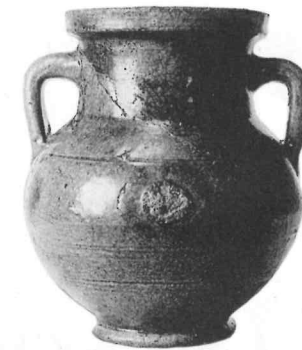
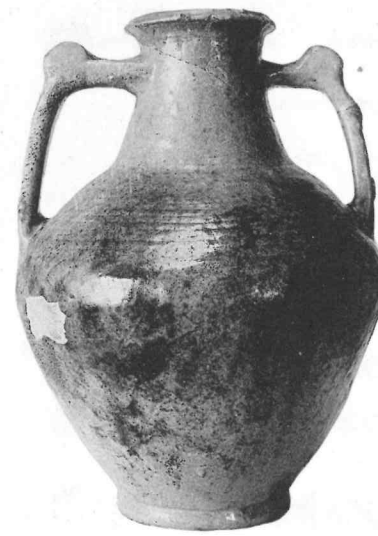
TOMB 23 — XV



TOMB 23 — XXVII



TOMB 23 — XXVIII



TOMB 24 — IV



TOMB 24 — VII



TOMB 24 — XI



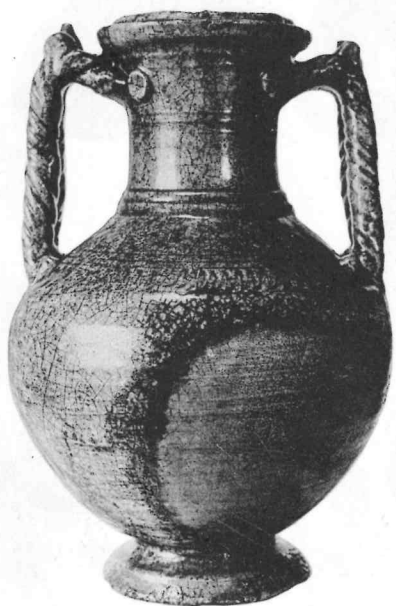
TOMB 24 — II



TOMB 24 — XIII



TOMB 24 — XV



TOMB 24 — XVI



TOMB 24 — XVII



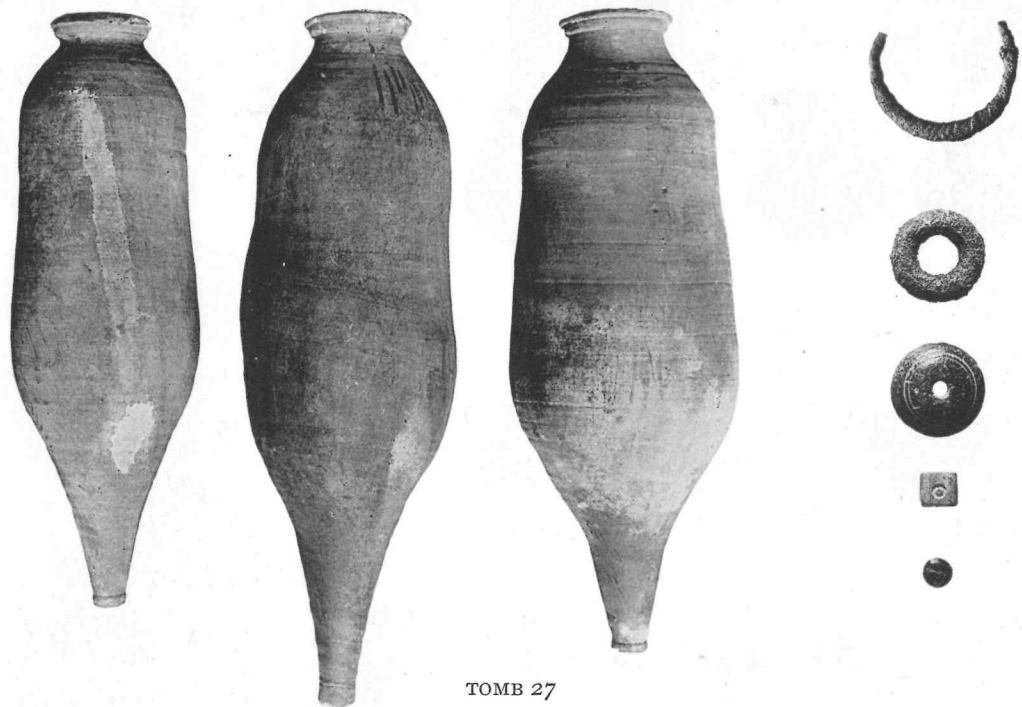
TOMB 24 — XIX



*La pisside*



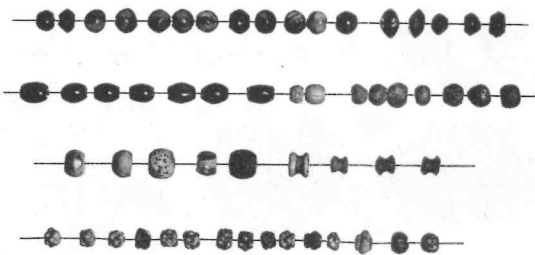
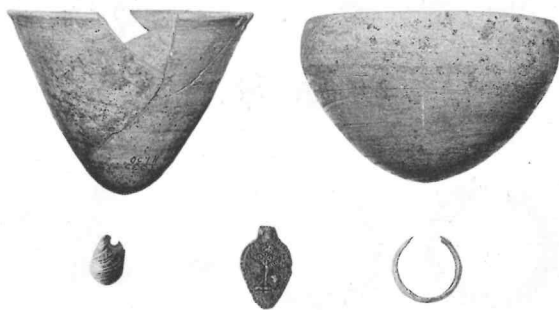
TOMB 24 — XIV



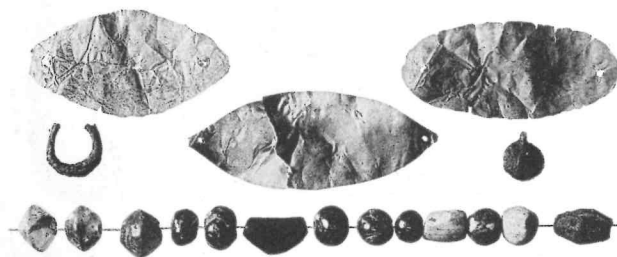
TOMB 27



TOMB 27



TOMB 30



TOMB 28



TOMB 29



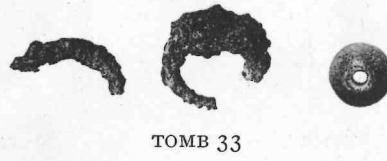
TOMB 31



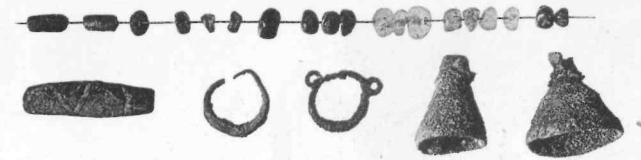
TOMB 32



TOMB 33 — VI



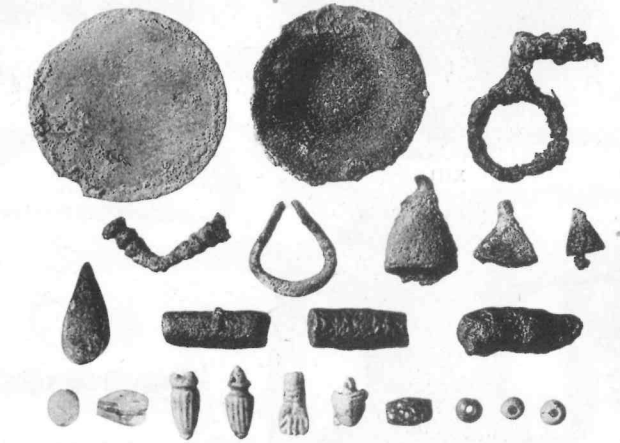
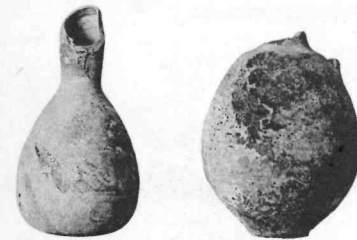
TOMB 33



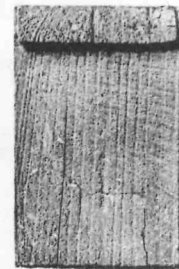
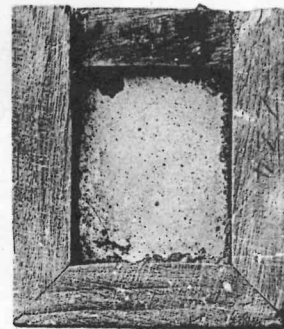
TOMB 33 — XI



TOMB 33 — XII



TOMB 35 — XIII



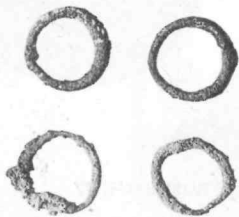
MIRRORS FROM BAGHUZ



XIII



XVIII



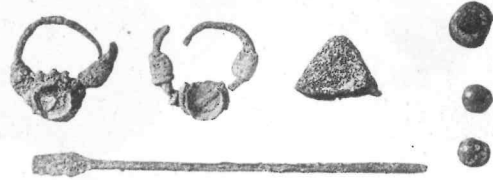
TOMB 37



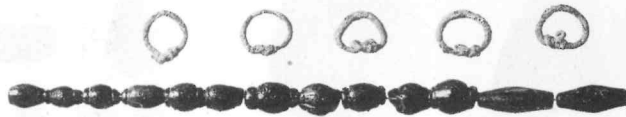
TOMB 36 — II



TOMB 36 — IV



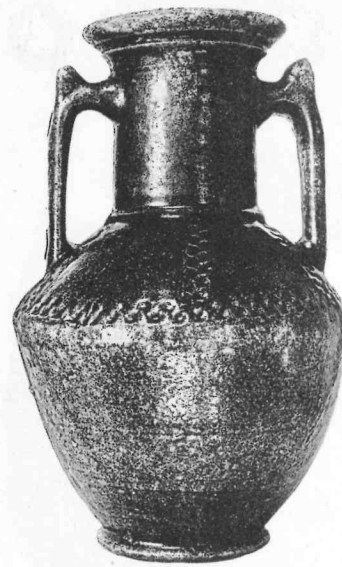
TOMB 36 — III



TOMB 36 — XII



TOMB 36 — XIII



TOMB 40 — I

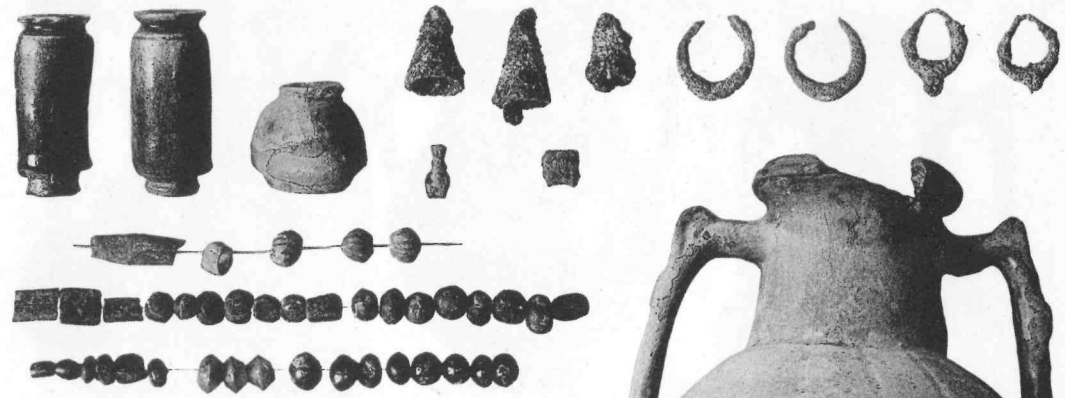


TOMB 40 — IV



TOMB 40 — V

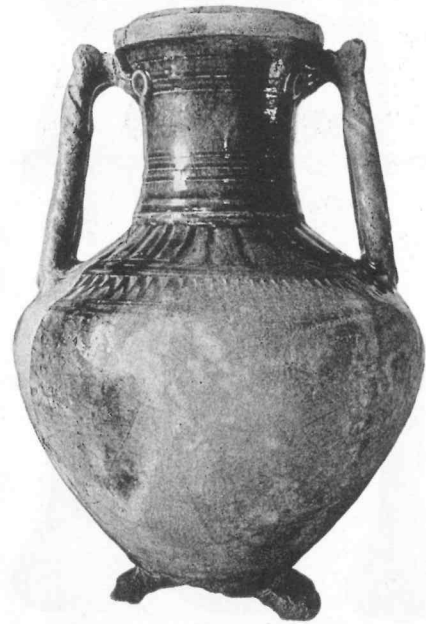
TOMB 40 — VI



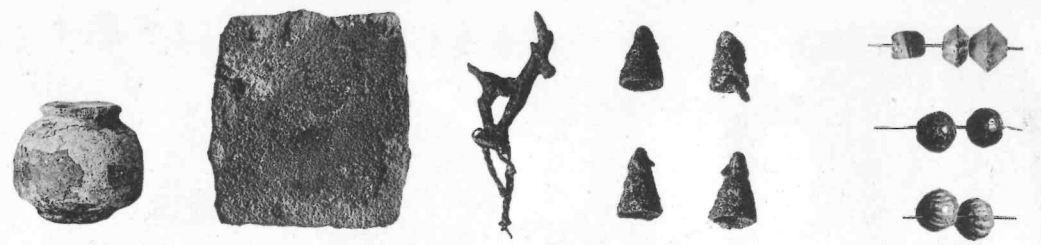
TOMB 40 — VI



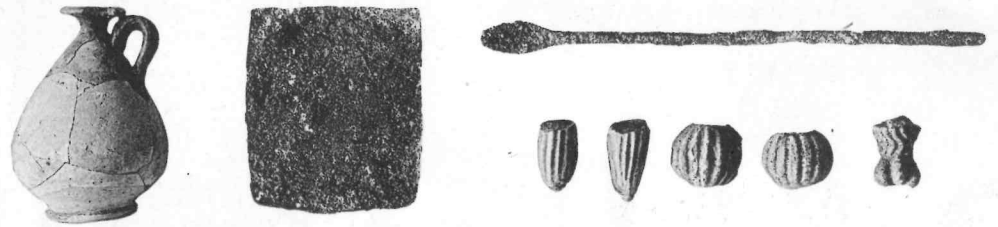
TOMB 40 — VII



TOMB 40 — IX



TOMB 40 — XIII



TOMB 40 — XIV



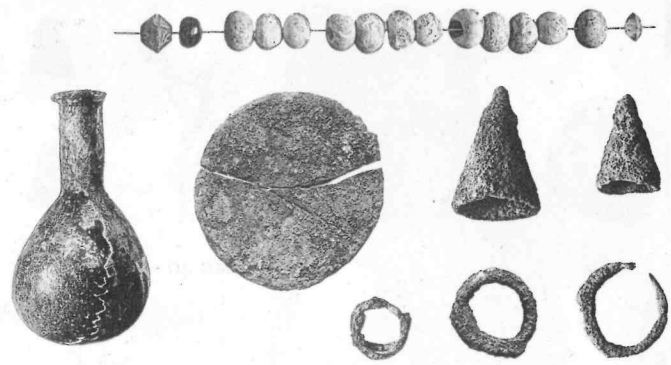
TOMB 40 — XVI



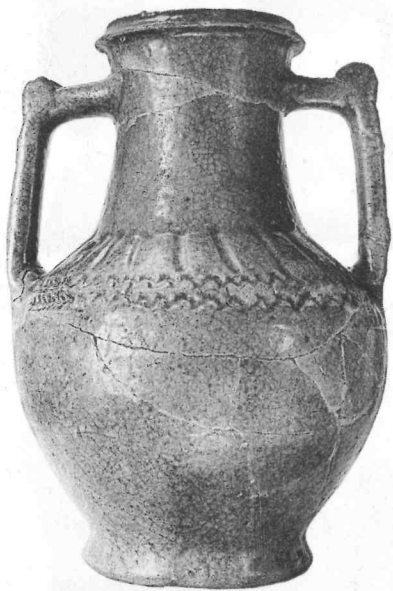
TOMB 40



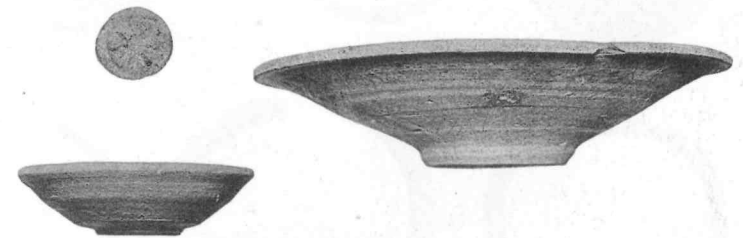
TOMB 41



TOMB 41



TOMB 47



TOMB 46



TOMB 44



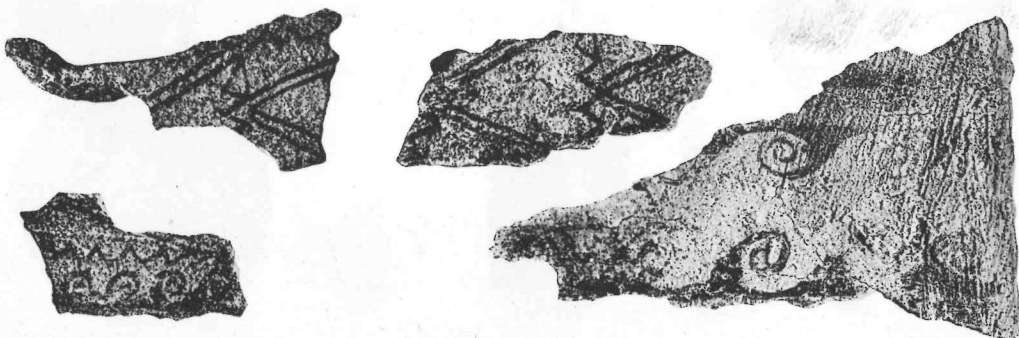
TOMB 49



TOMB 50

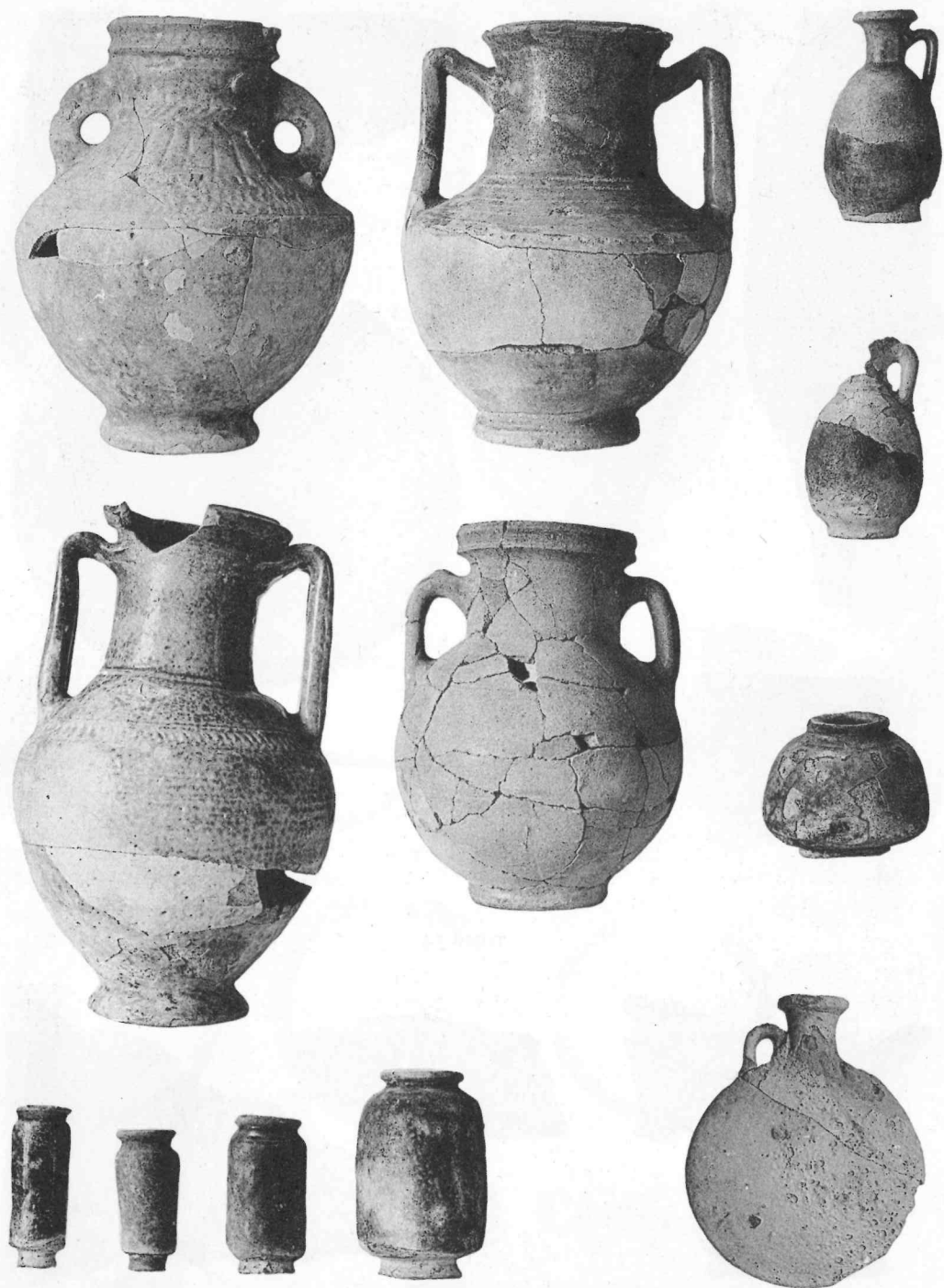


TOMB 54



TOMB 41

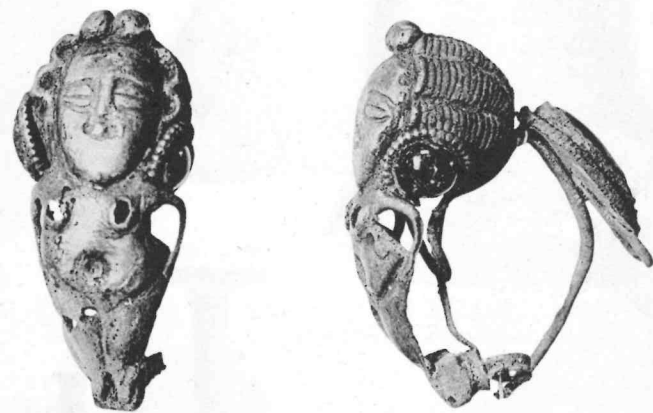
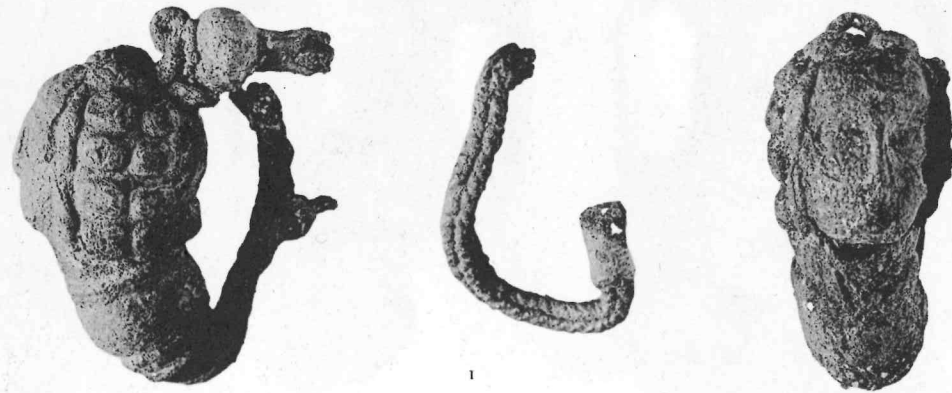




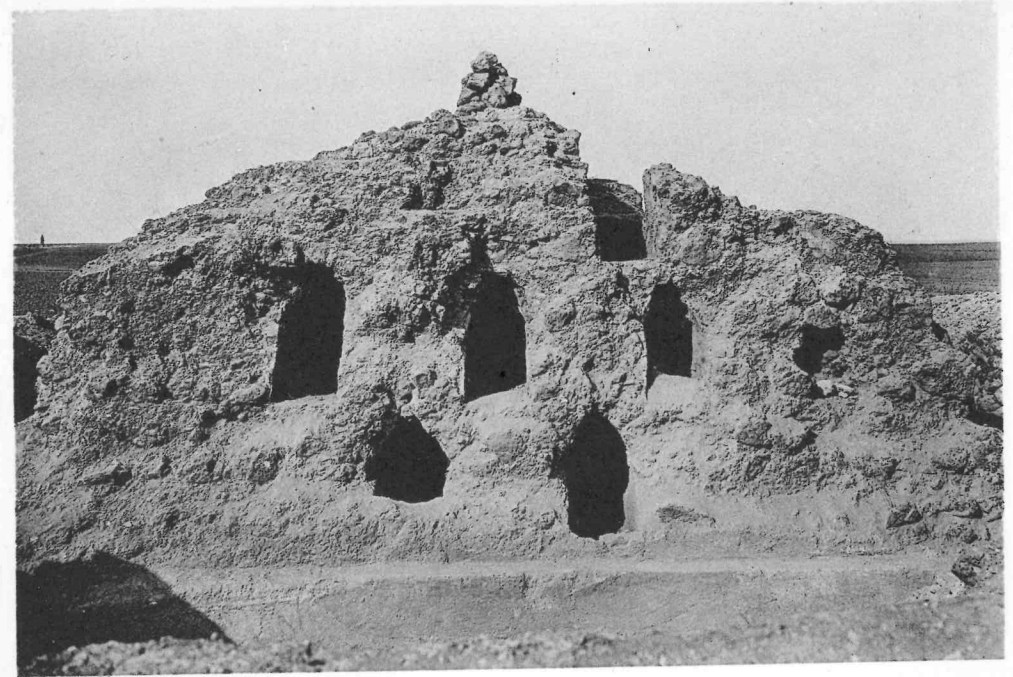
TOMB 55



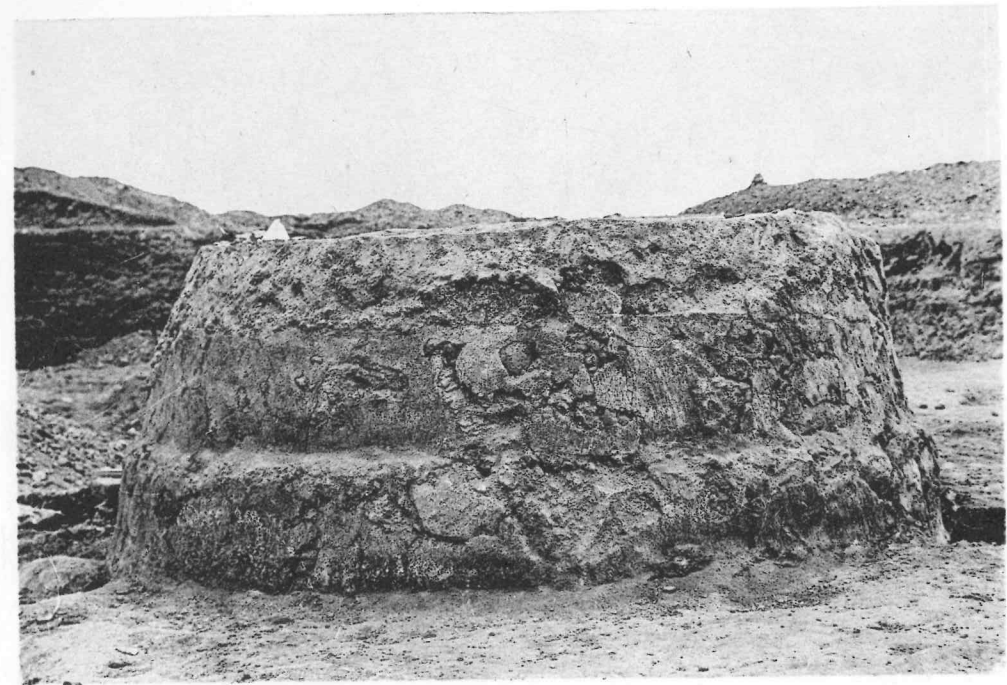
TOMB 55



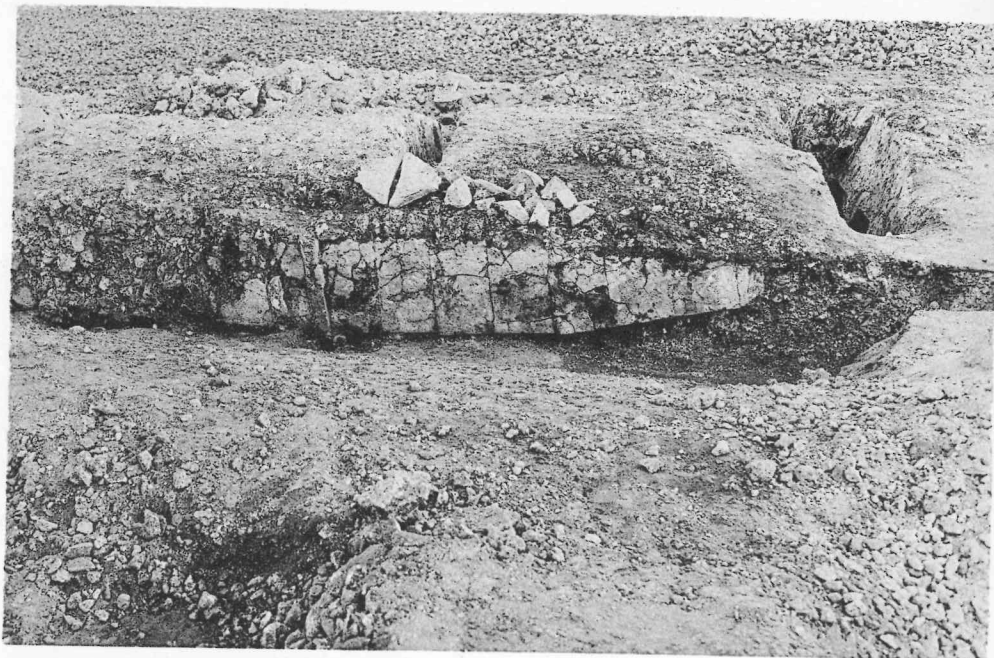
EARRINGS FROM BAGHUZ



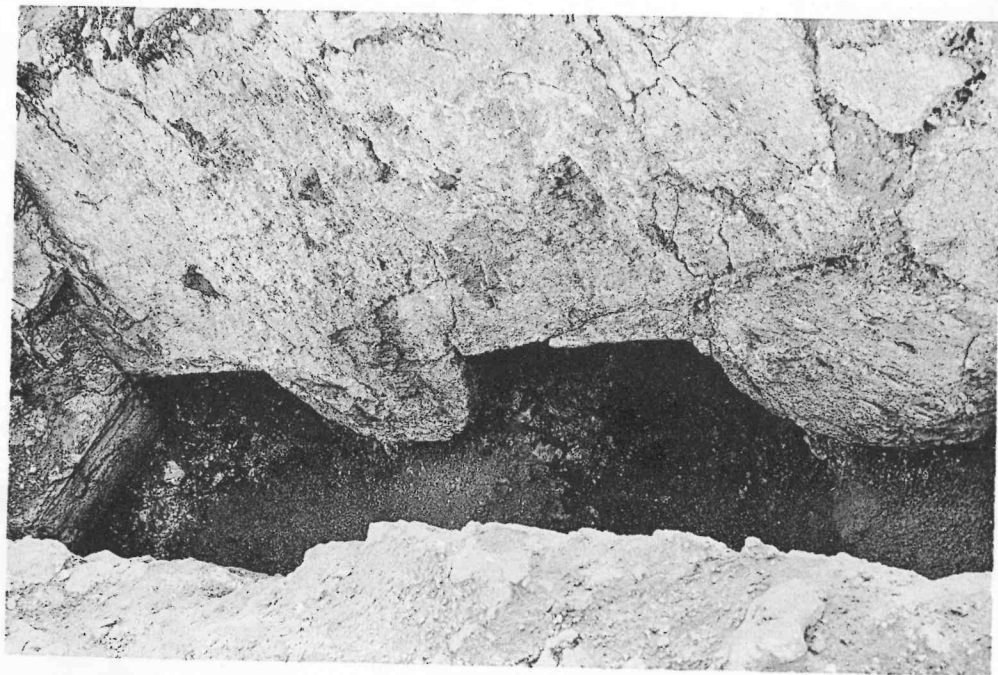
1



2



1



2



1



2



3



1



2



3



4