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EUROPOS. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HEIR OF KARKEMISH  
DURING THE HELLENISTIC, ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PERIODS ON THE BASIS OF THE  
RESULTS OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND TURCO-ITALIAN EXCAVATIONS

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## INTRODUCTION

The present work is a collection and study of the archaeological data regarding the Classical city that inherited the site of ancient Karkemish on the Euphrates. This city was doubtfully identified and unreachable to researchers before 2011 and can now be called Europos and could regain a place in the archaeology of the Near East in the Classical period.

The study of Europos is of course connected with the one of its Hittite predecessor and this work was possible thanks to the results of the Turco-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Karkemish. The new joint project was conceived in 2006 and involves the Universities of Bologna, Istanbul and Gaziantep; it is directed by N. Marchetti with H. Peker as deputy director. Excavations begun in 2011 when a permit was granted by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism after the demining of the site had been completed.<sup>1</sup> The site of Karkemish lies in fact at the border between modern Turkey and Syria, with the northern 55 of the total 90 hectares of the ancient settlement falling into Turkish territory. The border was established in 1923 along the railway line that crosses here the river, encircles the first belt of ramparts of the site on the southern side and reaches the modern city of Karkamış, established in 1961. The remaining part falls into the Syrian municipality of Jerabis, and with the Arabic name Jerablus and its several variants the site was known at the time of the first digs at Karkemish. This portion of the site could not therefore be archaeologically explored by the new expedition, especially after the escalation of the Syrian armed conflict since 2011. The site was used as a military base by the forces of the French Mandate

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<sup>1</sup> An exhaustive account of the recent history of the site, of the aims and multidisciplinary approaches and of the several institutions involved and supporting the Turco-Italian joint project at Karkemish is given by N. Marchetti in Marchetti (ed.) 2014: 21-43.

after the First World War and its northern portion remained in use to the Turkish Armed Forces after the birth of the Republic of Turkey. Two posts have been created: one at the entrance of the military area, which embraces the whole archaeological site preventing access to unauthorized civilians and one on the mound located on the northern fringe of the site, at the right shore of the River Euphrates, serving once as acropolis of the ancient settlement. Of course the installment of these and other smaller military buildings has interfered with the site morphology and archaeological heritage, dramatically and irreparably in the case of the acropolis. The impossibility for the scientific community to access Karkemish and Europos heritage was also due before 2011 by the presence, as anticipated, of mines. The Turkish-Syrian border had in fact been mined around 1956 and the site was almost entirely involved in the process.

The excavations started in 2011, but before this, the works of the expedition consisted in the study of all the available material on the previous researches at Karkemish,<sup>2</sup> mainly represented by the British Museum Expeditions that had taken place at the end of the 19th and in the first decades of the 20th century.<sup>3</sup> The present work is therefore a sum of the past and present researches and has been conducted in the archives as well as on the field.

The first chapter deals with the knowledge that was held of Europos before the ongoing excavations. If the ancient name never disappeared from the pages of history and historical research, and if the site on the Euphrates near the settlement of Jerablus was recognized as an archaeological field since the 18th century, the match between the site and Karkemish was only clarified at the end of the 19th century, and the match between Karkemish and Europos was suggested in the same period, but lacking any archaeological proof, always remained a subject of debate. The first section of the chapter presents the ancient literary sources mentioning Europos, that could be now revalued at the light of the present knowledge, and the accounts of the first travelers

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2 The collection of archival documents and archaeological finds from the past digs has been conducted in museums and research institutions by the director of the Turco-Italian joint project with the aid of the members of the expedition. The written documents, mostly handwritten by the British scholars, were first reproduced in photograph and then transcribed and edited by G. Benati, G. Scazzosi, R. Trojanis, S. Bernardoni and E. Mariani (the notebooks: see Benati 2014) and by the writer (the reports and the letters).

3 The original documents are now held by the Middle-East Department Archive and by the Prints and Drawing Department of the British Museum (see §1.2). Access was granted by the Keeper Jonathan N. Tubb and thanks to his and his colleagues kind help and support. All the excerpts from the texts and all the archival images are reproduced here by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

who visited the site in the modern period and laid the foundations to the birth of historical geography of a territory still basically unknown at the time.

The itinerary proceeds with a resume of the history of archaeological exploration of Karkemish. Understanding the stages and contingent circumstances of those digs, especially the ones conducted by the teams of D. G. Hogarth and C. L. Woolley in the years 1911–1914 and 1920, was fundamental in the process of discernment of the large amount of documents produced by the expeditions and now held in the British Museum archives. As it seems to be a recurring fate of this site on a border, the old excavations at Karkemish were often conducted under time and political pressure, and were abruptly interrupted more than once.<sup>4</sup> Documents, data and finds were lost, an announced volume on the Classical city never appeared, and the informations on the facies of the Classical city once covering the Iron Age levels, remained therefore to be extracted from the pages of the unpublished reports, or to be searched among the old photographs of the works in progress. The only other available knowledge on Europos before the new digs was its historical context, which is resumed here without hope of exhaustiveness, but with special remarks on some gaps that have been noticed on few specific events. Some are destined to remain unsolved, but others could be tentatively and partially filled at the light of the new data on Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Europos.

The second chapter presents the results of the British Museum and of the Turco-Italian Expeditions in the form of archaeological reports. Both data assemblages are limited to the evidences of the Classical and Late Antique periods and for the largest part have not been made public before. The research work regarding the current excavations has been conducted on the base of the unrefined stratigraphical reports, of the photographic and topographic documentation and on the results of the pottery studies conducted by the researchers of the team. In addition, personal communications and collaboration with the members of the expedition have been a precious source regarding the excavations that were not conducted personally by the writer, which are the largest part. Given that the excavations of the Turco-Italian Expedition often resumed works in areas of the site previously excavated by the British Expedition, when a spatial match exists, the effort has been made to present the data from the old digs in the same form of archaeological report, to attempt an overall reconstruction of the archaeological deposits and structures. The reports follow the alphabetical

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<sup>4</sup> As explained by Woolley in the Preface to the third published volume of *Carchemish*: Woolley - Barnett 1952.

order of the labels given to the new areas and are structured with a topographical introduction, a first section dedicated to the history and results of the previous digs, and sections presenting the main phases of occupation observed in the area. These resume the stratigraphy and list the material evidence that could be related to each phase of occupation. Every report is then provided with topographic and photographic illustrations.<sup>5</sup>

The final chapter of the present work is a reconstruction of the Classical city of Europos as emerging from the interpretation of the old and new digs, from the study of its material culture, and as made possible by the comparison with the archaeological data and material culture of the coeval sites of ancient Syria and Near East.

The urban layout of Classical Europos remains partially readable on the surface in the Inner Town, that was the only portion of the ancient site that continued to be settled in a urban form, while the so-called Outer Town was the suburb. A large artery crosses the city north-south from the South Gate to the agora/forum and acropolis and is crossed by other streets forming an orthogonal grid. The agora/forum grew in the space once constituting the so-called Lower Palace Area of Karkemish. The main north-south axis retraced as well the path of an already existing street, and this should be the case also for the east-west street connecting the West Gate with the Lower Palace and the access to the Euphrates. The overall partition of the urban space on the base of orthogonal axes, with a public area, a housing district and fortified control points, was probably planned when the Seleucid colony was established around 300 BC. The Romans that inherited the city in the last decades of the 1st century BC, and were probably at first mostly military forces, maintained this simple and rational partition. Roman Europos remained a minor center and had lost its centrality as a main crossing point of the river, as the principal east-west trade routes connecting the East with the Mediterranean had shifted north, through Seleucia/Zeugma, and south, through Hierapolis. Nonetheless, the Roman military settlement grew into a city, where during the 2nd-3rd century a large effort was made in the monumentalization of the public spaces. Roman Europos, as well as the other cities of the province, received a Colonnaded Street, a monumental forum, a temple on the acropolis, a theater. Other facilities had been probably constructed since the establishment of the settlement, such as water supply systems of which we have a glimpse in the portion of

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5 The majority of the plans and graphic reconstruction presented in this work have been designed by the author. The photographs of excavation and small finds are copyleft of the Turco-Italian Expedition at Karkemish and have been selected and graphically refined by the author.

an aqueduct entering the city through the West Gate. Outside the city we have notion of three necropolis: the southern and western one were located along the main roads as distinctive of Roman custom, while the northern necropolis was located on the hill of modern Eminlik, commonly known as Yunus, and was in use since the Iron Age.

Other features of the Classical city are more difficult to date, such as the Roman baths discovered during the British digs of which we only have a plan and some photographs, and other remain open problems, such as the presence of a fortified belt around the acropolis and around the entire city. The Byzantine city is elusive as well, especially regarding its public and monumental features. The literary sources testify that the city of Europolis continued to live and its defenses, water systems and public spaces were actually restored and improved by imperial will in the 6th century, but the current excavations could not verify the truthfulness of the accounts and the reports of the old digs were not specific enough to sort this matter. By means of the old and new excavations, on the contrary, the Byzantine city of Europolis emerges as regards its domestic architecture and, in glimmers, its religious buildings.

A large contribution to the understanding of the Classical city is given by its material culture. The second part of the third chapter presents in fact the finds from the old and current excavations sorted by classes. The movable finds from the first Karkemish excavations reached mainly the Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, the Istanbul Archaeological Museums and the British Museum, and few pieces are now in the Gaziantep Archaeological Museum, the Ashmolean Museum, the Louvre, the Vatican Museums and the Sadbirk Hanım Museum in Istanbul.<sup>6</sup> Some objects in the museums, even if out of context, could be clearly related to Classical Europolis rather than Karkemish. Regarding especially the sculptures and inscriptions, the British Excavations had the largest role in the creation of the collection of the objects presented in the catalogues, but almost all of those pieces are now lost. With the objective of reconstructing as much as possible of the Classical city, a large part of the study of its material culture has been conducted for the lost objects solely on the base of their photographs. Three inscribed monuments were considered lost and were instead re-discovered during the modern dig of the British Excavation House inside the site. Among these was the inscription that revealed to be of outstanding importance for the history of the Classical city, because it bears the name of Europolis.

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<sup>6</sup> On museum collections see: Marchetti (ed.) 2014: 25-31.

As well as the sculptures and inscriptions, a large number of the terracotta figurines presented in the catalogue survive only in the archival photographs, but several pieces were also retrieved during the current digs. The remaining catalogues present the glass vessels, objects and bracelets, the metal objects, the bone objects and other datable small finds. These are mainly based on the finds from the current excavations and, except for the glass bracelets, do not present the totality of the objects retrieved since 2011, but a selection that was inevitable to make in the space of the present work. The selection has been made on the base of the state of preservation of the objects and on the possibility of determining a chronology, whether it was by means of stylistic features or in relation with the context of discovery. The exhaustive study of the small finds requires a set of expertise specific for each class of objects and each period, the catalogues presented here must therefore be considered as a first step on the study, certainly requiring improvement and further consideration. The purpose of the present review of the small finds from Europos is in fact to offer a comprehensive picture of the material culture of the Classical city in its several declinations. The sculptures and inscriptions restored an image of public effort and civic community that could not be expected, the inscriptions and the terracotta figurines testify of a religious habit in which the traditional “official” pantheon coexisted with local Syrian and Commagenian cults. The coins and the pottery show the same range of circulation of people and ideas, mainly oriented towards Northern Syria and the Mediterranean coast. The glass, metal, bone and other objects show the existence of a diversified community, in which a wealthier class had access to imports and luxury goods.

CHAPTER 1  
KARKEMISH AND EUROPOS BEFORE  
THE ONGOING EXCAVATIONS

This chapter deals with the studies that have represented the premise for the modern archaeological research of both Karkemish and Europos. Archaeological and epigraphical evidence has made today almost certain the identification of the Classical city with its Hittite ancestor. This process was however a long one, and was primarily dealt with, by the scientific community of the 18th century, with the analysis of the literary sources and the survey of the territory. In a framework of only partial knowledge of the history of this region revolving around the course of the Euphrates River, the archaeological excavations of the 19th and 20th century begun to shed light, regardless their names, on the cities and cultures that had come here in succession. It must be acknowledged that this process has determined for the site of Karkemish an imbalance in the attention accorded to the Hittite city, to the detriment of the Classical one. Also for this reason today, a study of Classical Europos is intrinsically dependent on the researches devoted to Karkemish, and on the history of those researches. The following sections are based on bibliographical sources and retrace the history of studies to the present date, following an itinerary that is mainly chronological and touches several research fields.

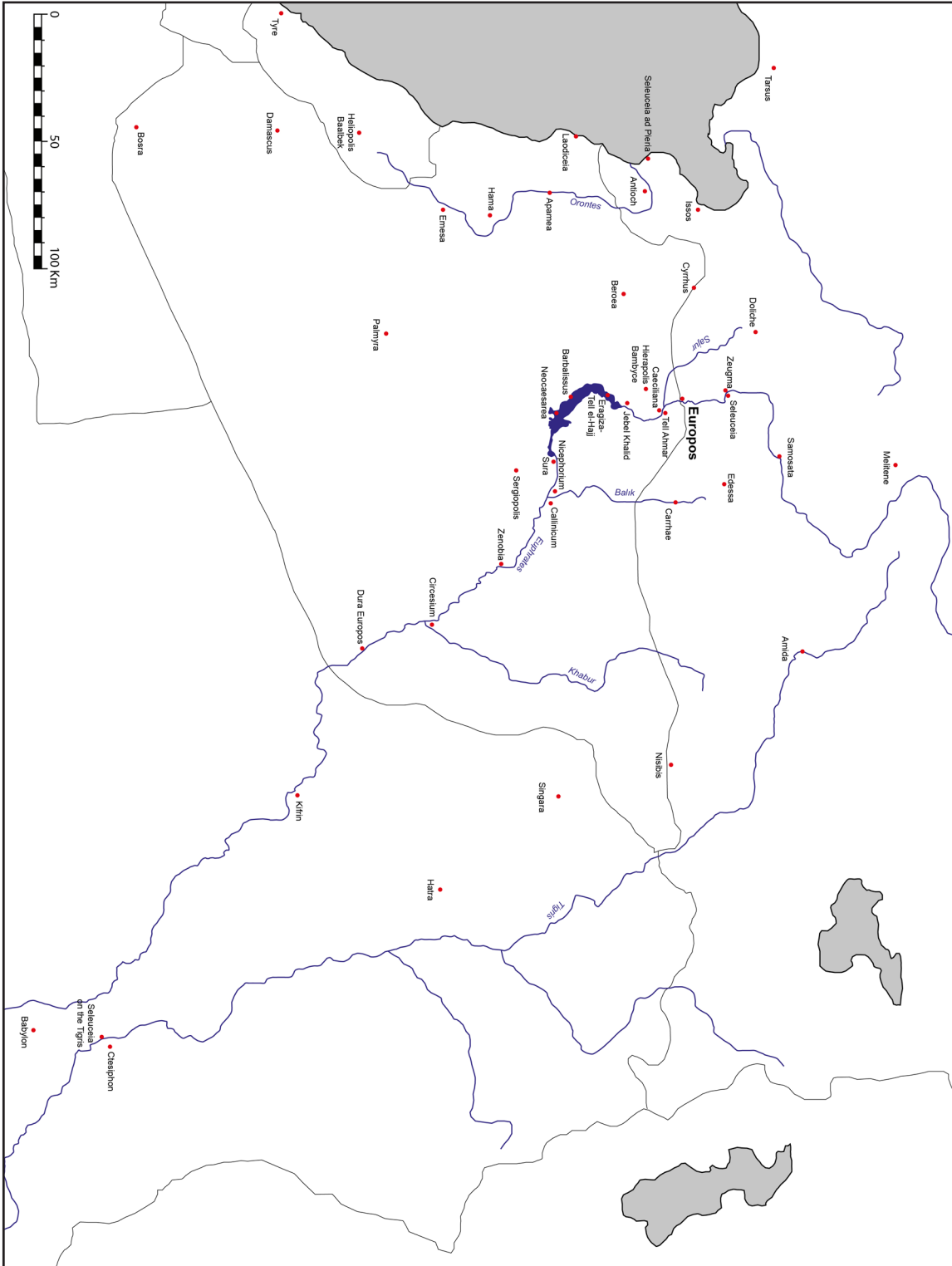


Fig. 1.1 - Map of the Near East in the Classical period with the main places mentioned in the text.



## 1.1 The ancient name: a *status quaestionis*

### 1.1.1 *Europos in the literary sources*

“Its scale is astonishingly great considering that there is perhaps no mention of it in Roman or Byzantine history. This is not the place to discuss its identity. I will only say that I still disbelieve the usual identification of it with Europus or Oropus”

This is how D. G. Hogarth, first director of the British Museum Expedition at Karkemish, exposed his initial considerations in one of his monthly reports to the Museum,<sup>7</sup> about the Classical city superimposed to the Hittite Karkemish that had started emerging in the digs. Hogarth’s position was one of the several existing on the matter of the identification on the ground of the Classical city called Europos by some ancient authors. Before the beginning of the excavations at Karkemish in 1911, even a final proof for the identification of the pre-Classical site was still awaited.

One century later, history as outlined by literary sources and archaeological research, accounts of a site occupied since the Neolithic period. In the Bronze Age, the center known as Karkemish was one of the major cities in the Hittite Empire since its conquer by Suppiluliuma I and later, in the Iron Age, it had continued its life as an independent Neo-Hittite kingdom. In 717 BC the city was conquered by Sargon II of Assyria, who left his strong print in the architectonic and artistic urban layout. The last it was known of Karkemish was mentioned in the Bible (Jer. 46:2; 2 Chr. 35:20; Isa. 10:9), with the great defeat of Pharaoh Necho of Egypt and the Assyrian army by Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon, that took place around 605 BC.

When the history of Karkemish ended, the site fell into the territory of Achaemenid dominion. After the defeat of the empire by Alexander the Great, it was re-founded in 300 BC by his diadocus Seleucus I Nicator as Europos. It was one of the frontier posts set along the Euphrates River to control the border and the trade routes crossing it. As Europos, the city continued to live under the Roman and Byzantine empires; it became a modest settlement and stone quarry in the first centuries of Islamic Age and was probably abandoned around the 10th century AD.

Until the end of 19th century, the existence of both Karkemish and Europos was known by scholars, but neither of those had been identified on the ground, nor the fact

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<sup>7</sup> Hogarth’s report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127-176).

that the two centers were actually the same had been acknowledged. Classical sources<sup>8</sup> referring to Europos span from the 1st to the 7th century AD and are mainly itinerary or geographic texts, the contents of which helped to place the city in Northern Syria, but none of which appeared clear enough to undoubtedly identify it with the imposing set of ruins scattered on and around the tell north of the settlement of Syrian Jarabulus (the Turkish municipality of Karkamış was established only in 1961).

A famous paragraph in Appian's Syrian section of Roman History (App. *Syr.* 57) recalls the many colonies founded by Seleucus I in his dominions and the origin of their names. Sixteen cities were called Antioch after his father, others were named after himself, his mother, his wives, his victories and Alexander, and to the others he gave Greek or Macedonian names. At this point Appian lists examples of the latter placed in "Syria and among the barbarous regions of upper Asia" and the eighth name is one Ὀρωπός. This is one of the forms that the toponym takes in written texts<sup>9</sup> and the testimony of Appian is mainly important for the precise attribution of the foundation (re-foundation, in this case) to Seleucus I Nicator, which grants us a date range between 300 BC (the traditional date for the foundation of the cities of the Tetrapolis)<sup>10</sup> and the death of the ruler in 281 BC. It is not, on the other hand, a great help in the location of the city, because the historian do not seem to follow an itinerary order in the mention of the cities.

Pliny the Elder (*Nat. Hist.* V.87) mentions the regions, ethnicities and cities of Syria, especially the ones of the right bank of the Euphrates proceeding downstream. Europos, Latinized as Eurōpus, comes after the twin cities of Seleucia on the Euphrates (erroneously called Antioch) i.e. Zeugma, and Apameia on the opposite bank. But the passage of Pliny is considered here obscure and probably corrupted:<sup>11</sup> "*at in syria oppida europum, thapsacum quondam, nunc amphipolis*" and created also hypothesis about the correspondence of Europos with the city of Thapsacus, still unlocated.<sup>12</sup>

8 For a review of pre-Classical sources mentioning Karkemish, see: Archi *et al.* 1993: 237-239 and the contributions by M. G. Biga, G. Marchesi and M. Zecchi in Marchetti (ed.) 2014.

9 Some scholars however do not accept the equivalence Europos-Oropos. See a summary of the matter in Cohen 2006: 185-187.

10 Sartre 2001: 118, 124-126.

11 Jones 1971: 244.

12 Thapsakos, latinized by Pliny as Thapsacus, is mentioned in Xenophon's *Anabasis* (I.4.11, 19), in Arrian's *Anabasis of Alexander* (II.13.1, III.7.3), by Eratosthenes (in Strabo II.1.21-39) and in the Bible, as Tiphsaḥ. It was a major crossing during the Persian period and probably before, but it remains one of the debated points of historical geography of ancient Syria. See: Gawlikowski 1996.

Lucian, native of the near Samosata, mentions Εὐρώπος in three passages of his *How to Write History* as the place of a victory of Lucio Vero in his campaign against the Parthians of AD 163–165 (*Hist. Conscr.* 20), as one of the cities, together with his birthplace Samosata, erroneously placed in Mesopotamia instead of Syria by an ignorant writer (*Hist. Conscr.* 24) and referring again (*Hist. Conscr.* 28) to the important and fierce battle that took place there, but that is unfortunately otherwise unknown to us. The commentaries about Lucian are not all concordant in the identification of this Europos with the descendant of Karkemish, the alternative being the other Syrian city of the same name: the southern Europos which ancient Semitic name Dura resurfaced in Roman epoch,<sup>13</sup> but the description of the territory around the city in the text seems more pertinent with the first one.<sup>14</sup>

Ptolemy is one of the sources that aides restricting the range of possible locations of the site, placing Εὐρώπος in the list of the cities of Cyrrestice along the Euphrates between Ourima<sup>15</sup> and Eragiza<sup>16</sup> and particularly the one after Zeugma and before one Kaikilia proceeding downstream. Some uncertainties persist in this case because of the unestablished exact position of the latter, that is usually placed at the confluence with the Sajur on the opposite side of Tell Ahmar or at Qalaat Najim, south of the confluence.<sup>17</sup>

The other itinerary that is always considered in modern studies about historical geography of Northern Syria is the Peutinger Table, which is also the ancient source that created most debate, uncertainties and attempts to give coherence to probable errors present for this portion of territory. The *itinerarium pictum* depicts a route along the right bank of the Euphrates (XI, 2–3) with a sequence of *stationes* that does not differ substantially from the one of Ptolemy. Important urban centers are indicated there with the symbol of two houses, and this is how Zeugma for instance is represented and named (Fig. 1.2). To the south, at a distance indicated as of XXIII miles (around 35,5 km), the same symbol of city is present, but its name is not written.

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13 This was for instance the belief of Dura-Europos first systematic digs supervisor, Franz Cumont: Cumont 1926: LII.

14 Corcella 2002: 88–90.

15 Antiochia ad Euphratem/Arulis, now Horum Höyük, see Grainger 1990: 138.

16 Bridel – Stucky 1980: 349–353.

17 For a review of the traditional and newly proposed identifications of Kaikilia/Caeciliana/Celciliana see Egea Vivancos 2007.

Proceeding downstream, one city Ceciliana is named, this time with no symbol, and it is said to be distant XVI miles (around 23,5 km) from the previous waypoint. At the light of our present knowledge, it is therefore sound to identify the unnamed city with Europos and accept some inexactitude in the ancient measurements or transcription, but the distances indicated in the map need further analysis. The distance between Europos and Caeciliana, the Kaikilia of Ptolemy, would have been a useful indication if the second site was identified with certainty. In the case of the identification with Tell Ahmar, the distance between Europos and Caeciliana could be correct, while the distance of 24 miles between Europos and Zeugma has been interpreted as an error of the copier, not infrequent circumstance in the Table, together with the distance between Zeugma and Hierapolis (Bambyce, today Manbij), again indicated in 24 miles. Hogarth tried to emend the text proposing to correct these distances in 14 and 34 miles respectively,<sup>18</sup> but his theory was based on the wrong identification of Zeugma with Birecik and therefore would not solve the problem. Also the distance between Caeciliana and Hierapolis is incoherent, and a similar emendation has been proposed and is generally accepted.<sup>19</sup> We must therefore acknowledge a degree of unreliability in the Table for the distances indicated in this sector, but not necessarily in the sequence of the urban centers, that confirms that these cities named by Ptolemy were still alive in the 4th century AD.

One later testimony gives another hint about the duration and evolution of the city, that also in the Late Antique period must have been considered at least a strategic emplacement. This is Procopius of Caesarea, that conveyed in his *Persian War* the conflicts between Justinian and the Sasanians in the first half of the 6th century AD. He narrates that in 542 Chosroes came in “the land of the Commagene which they call Euphratesia” in his way to Jerusalem, and sent envoys to Belisarius who had set camp at Εὐρωπὸς and had persuaded the other generals to leave Hierapolis and gather the army there, to show the enemy that the Romans had full control of their territory and of the river crossing (*Pers.* 2.20.1–2.21.5). In his panegyric *On Buildings*, Procopius accounted instead of the building activities of Justinian in the empire. Here (*De Aed.* II.9.10) the author gives a list of the cities at the border of Euphratesia where the emperor made the same refurbishments made at Sergiopolis (Al Resafa): the fifth name is Europos and the previously mentioned interventions concern the strengthening of

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18 Hogarth 1914: 20–21.

19 Dilleman 1962: 180.



Jarābīs, while at the time of Hogarth's investigations, the Arab population used one name and the Turkish one another, that are transcribed respectively as Jerabis and Jerablus.<sup>21</sup> The two transcribed forms Djerabis and Djerablus are also reported (see further, §1.1.2), to render the initial affricate postalveolar  $\text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{ʒ}$ , but the transcriptions used in the texts also included forms with an initial Y. Especially the last forms were considered as direct derivations of the Greek Ἱεράπολις, by the scholars believing on the identification of Jerablus with the “sacred city” of Syria, rather than with Europos. This misinterpretation had his base mainly in the Peshitta, the Syriac version of the Old Testament, which translated Karkemish with Mabbog (the real Syrian Hierapolis, lately Bambyce and Manbij) and led to this false etymology.<sup>22</sup>

The contracted forms are instead more clearly derived from the Greek Εὐρώπῶς, while the stress in the Latin transcription Európus prevented the loss of the vowel in the intermediate syllable and gave the second forms. The first syllable was instead consonantized.<sup>23</sup> Nonetheless, even if the sum of the sources and studies just mentioned cannot be considered conclusive for the identification of Europos, the general tendency in recent studies is to accept the one proposed here. Some doubts have been raised after the excavations at Jebel Khalid, a site approximately 50 km south of Karkemish, where the river flows into the Lake Assad. This site was discovered and explored<sup>24</sup> in the period 1986–1996 and revealed an important Hellenistic settlement that some scholars have proposed as an alternative to Karkemish for the location of Europos.<sup>25</sup> The position of Jebel Khalid however hardly fits the ancient itineraries such as Ptolemy's, and the fact that the settlement had no continuity in Roman and Byzantine periods is in contrast with the later mentions of Europos, such as the one of Procopius.

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21 Hogarth 1909: 166.

22 Gossens 1943: 23.

23 Gonzales Blanco 1998: 88.

24 Clarke 2002.

25 Gaborit - Leriche 1998: 196.

### 1.1.2 *Europos in the records of travelers from the 18th to 20th century*

The first mention of the site in the western literature of the modern era is the one by Henry Maundrell. The Oxford academic was chaplain to the Levant Company in Syria and in the third edition of his *Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem at Easter A.D. 1697*, appeared in 1714, added a report about a journey he had made in 1699 from Aleppo along the Euphrates.<sup>26</sup> After visiting *Bambych* he reached the Euphrates at the confluence with the Sajur and proceeded upstream to Jerabolus. The site is described as semicircular, of the length of 2.250 paces, with a northeastern acropolis and “well built” city gates. Maundrell writes of large pillars, capitols and sculpted pieces on one hand of the acropolis top (certainly the ruins of the Roman temple, see §3.2.1), walls in the lower site and the remains of a stone bridge that emerged when the waters of the river were low, described to him by a local. Maundrell calls the ruins Jerabolus, and though not stated in the text, he probably believed that the site could be the ancient Hierapolis.

Another British clergyman and enlightened traveler visited and described the ruins after Maundrell: Richard Pococke. The bishop reached the site on August 24th 1737, giving account for it in his *Description of the East* of 1745. The locality is in this case called Jerabees and therefore linked with the Gerrahe of Tolomeus and the Syrian deity of the same name Jerabolus. The site is described as a rectangle of half a mile for a quarter of mile, enclosed by high ramparts with stone remains, three gates on the north, south and west sides and imposing ruins on the acropolis.<sup>27</sup>

Alexander Drummond, British Consul at Aleppo, published in 1769 *Travels through different cities of Germany, Italy, Greece, and several parts of Asia, as far as the banks of the Euphrates: in a series of letters. Containing, an account of what is most remarkable in their present state, as well as in their monuments of antiquity*.<sup>28</sup> It was an edition of the letters he had sent to his brother during his travels in the Eastern Mediterranean and Syria, to the Euphrates Region. He describes a well-fortified city, with walls still standing in some trait (which is an interesting note, given the fact that today only

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26 Maundrell, H. 1714, *A Journey From Aleppo to Jerusalem at Easter A.D. 1697. The Third Edition, to Which Is Now Added An Account of the Author's Journey to the Banks of the Euphrates at Beer, and to the Country of Mesopotamia*, 1714, Oxford, printed at the Theater: 152-153.

27 Pococke, R. 1745, *A Description of the East, and Some Other Countries*, London, printed for the author, by W. Bowyer. v. 2: 164.

28 London, W. Strahan for the author, 1754.

the earth ramparts remain), as well as for some traits of the acropolis enceinte. In a survey of the site he found part of a trabeation with Greek inscription of which he left a drawing (Fig. 1.3). The same inscription was later re-discovered by Hogarth (CE Photo Album 2, fol. 32, n. 729) and lastly in the dig of the British Expedition House in 2014 (KH.14.O.1326: Inscriptions Cat. no. 11). Drummond follows Maundrell's diction of Jerabolus and reflects on the resemblance of the modern toponym with the ancient Hierapolis.

The first "scientific" survey of the Euphrates valley was conducted by Francis R. Chesney in 1835 and had economic rather than historic research grounds. The British Colonel wanted in fact to test the navigability of the river, in order to open a new overland route to India. His expedition produced the first accurate cartographic documents of the waterways of the region, published in 1850 with a monumental recollection of historical and geographical knowledge for the region of Western Asia in two volumes.<sup>29</sup>

In the same years were published in Berlin the maps of Asia Minor and the Near East by Heinrich Kiepert, where the same knowledge was condensed and several identifications of sites were proposed. In the edition of 1858 of Kiepert's map of Asia Citerior for the Atlas Antiquus, the label "Europus" appears in the location of Karkemish.<sup>30</sup>

To one successor of Drummond, the British Consul at Aleppo since 1856: James H. Skene, is due the credit for the identification of Karkemish, according to E. Wallis Budge, Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities of the British Museum from 1894 to 1924. Wallis Budge, reviewing his own travels to Mesopotamia<sup>31</sup> and the positions of his predecessors on the location of Karkemish, attributes Skene's opinion to his deep knowledge of Assyrian, Egyptian and Biblical records and suggests that his view had at one point convinced George Smith. In 1876 assyriologist George

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29 Chesney, F. R. 1850: *The Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Carried on by Order of the British Government in the Years 1835, 1836, and 1837; Preceded by Geographical and Historical Notices of the Regions Situated Between the Rivers Nile and Indus*, London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. Reprinted in 1969, New York, Greenwood Press. The actual account of the exploration was probably planned to take place in the following volumes three and four, that never appeared. The sector of the Euphrates River including Karkemish is the one of Plan II.

30 Asia Citerior. Auctore Henrico Kiepert Berolinensi. Kraatz, L. lith. Berlin D. Reimer 1858. (to accompany) Atlas Antiquus. Eight Maps of the Ancient World for Schools and Colleges, by Dr. Heinrich Kiepert M.R. Acad. Berlin. Williams and Norgate, London and Edinburgh. Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1859. Searchable online on David Rumsey Map Collection Website at <https://www.davidrumsey.com>.

31 Wallis Budge, E. A. T., 1920: *By Nile and Tigris. A Narrative of Journeys in Egypt and Mesopotamia on Behalf of the British Museum Between the Years 1886 and 1913*, London, John Murray: 396.





Fig. 1.3 - Drawing of an architectural fragment with Greek inscription seen at Karkemish by Alexander Drummond (1769: 204, Fig. 14).

Smith explored the site, drew and transcribed some monuments from the surface, among which nine were of the Classical period, and is commonly considered as the first to correctly identify it with Karkemish, even if his proposal was not unanimously accepted.

Karkemish was in fact variously identified with Circesium, Membij, Birecik or Jerablus and still fluctuant as well was the modern name of the latter city. In the first half of the 19th century in fact, other scholars adopted for the village the form Yerabolus, that probably led to the persistence of the erroneous association of the site with the Greek Hierapolis, misconception that in some cases lasted until Hogarth's digs.

At the end of 1877 the British Museum entrusted the Consul Patrick Henderson to open excavations in the site suggested by Smith. Digs were conducted from the end of 1878 to 1881 by various operators, but resulted mostly in the discovery of some monuments that were shipped to London, rather than in a concrete understanding of the nature of the site (see further §1.2.1). A new and a detailed map of the site was nonetheless produced, by the General H. C. Chermiside.

Eduard Sachau visited the site along his route from Aleppo to the south during Henderson's excavations. He gave account of his visit in his *Reise in Syrien und Mesopotamien* and briefly described the city layout and some of the monuments unearthed by the diggers.<sup>32</sup> He presented the place as "Djerâbîs oder Djerâbulus", showing no doubts in identifying it with Europos and the "biblical" Karkemish.

32 Sachau, E. 1883: *Reise in Syrien und Mesopotamien*, Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus: 167-169.

Max Von Oppenheim published in 1899 *Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf durch den Haurän, die Syrische Wüste und Mesopotamien*, a synthesis of the knowledge of historical geography and archeology acquired by German scholars at the end of the 19th century, with maps by Richard Kiepert.<sup>33</sup> Here, among the proposed identifications of sites along the Euphrates, the name Europos appears in correspondence of Karkemish.<sup>34</sup>

Before Hogarth's survey of 1908, that brought him to choose Karkemish as the most promising site to launch a new archeological expedition of the British Museum, Victor Chapot published *La Frontière de l'Euphrate de Pompée à conquête arabe*. Chapot mentioned the village of "Djerabous ou Djerabis" identifying it with the Europos of the literary sources, the waypoint following Zeugma in the north-south itinerary along the right bank of the river. He attached a schematic plan of the site, mentioned Henderson's excavation and the presence of a Byzantine city with military vocation, fortified by Justinian. The scholar analyzed the hypothesis of his predecessors and pointed out the presence of large column bases and architectural remains. He described the site with its citadel and the ring of ramparts that opens on the side towards the Euphrates and in correspondence with the southern and western gates.

At the beginning of 1909 the site was visited by Gertrude Bell and described in *Amurath to Amurath* of 1911. Bell mentioned the presence of Roman and Byzantine ruins on the acropolis: columns and moldings, wall foundations and paved courts and the colonnaded street stretching to the southern gate. That same year appeared in the Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology an article by Hogarth titled *Carchemish and its Neighbourhood*. This was an account of his survey of 1908 and the written work where he first expressed his opinion on the identification of the site. If there was no doubt at that point about its correspondence with Karkemish, about the Classical city Hogarth wrote "I incline to place Europus at the Sajur mouth, and discredit its identification with Jerablus".<sup>35</sup> His position was based on the distances signaled in the Peutinger Table and on Procopius, considering the expression for Europos: τὸ χωρίον, ὃ πρὸς ποταμῷ ἔστιν, as implying that this was the port or riverain settlement of Hierapolis, to which Jerablus is too distant. The Itinerarium Egeriae was also recalled as proof of the fact that the main ancient road between Hierapolis and

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33 Son of Heinrich, who also updated and published later editions of his maps.

34 Von Hoppenheim, M. 1899. *Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf durch den Haurän, die Syrische Wüste und Mesopotamien*. Berlin, D. Reimer (E. Vohsen):

35 Hogarth 1909: 169.

Edessa crossed the river at the Sajur mouth. Furthermore, Hogarth believed that the sound of the initial J in Jerablus could not have evolved from the ancient Europos. If the site he had visited was not Hierapolis nor Europos, the only alternative in ancient authors was a passage of Ammianus Marcellinus (*Res Gestae* XIV.8) listing the cities of Euphratensis and placing one *Vetere Nino* between Hierapolis and Samosata, but this was rather the ancient name of Hierapolis. Hogarth final consideration was in fact that “the lack of an alternative is the main, indeed to my mind, the only, argument in favour of its identification with Europos”.

The British Museum Expedition at Karkemish was launched in 1911 and was interrupted in 1914 by the outbreak of WWI, to be resumed briefly in 1919–1920.

In the first volume of this excavation, edited by the Trustees of the British Museum in 1914, Hogarth discussed the phases of the process of identification of the site with Karkemish, examined again the etymology of both the original and the Graeco-Roman names of the city and how they influenced the modern toponym. Hogarth had abandoned his initial reluctance and had come to the conclusion that the Classical city was indeed Europos (called by him Europus), name probably given by Macedonian colons possibly also for the assonance with the ancient Karkemish, lately corrupted in an hypothetical Aghropos.<sup>36</sup>

Franz Cumont, lately Director of Dura Europos excavation, published in 1917 *Études Syriennes*, a synthesis of the archeological and geographical results of a voyage started in 1907 in the, at the time, largely unknown Northern Syria. He mentioned Europos only relating to its distance from Zeugma as indicated by the Peutinger Table and after, in the step by step account of the travel, he mentioned the village of Djerablus and the citadel of Karkemish,<sup>37</sup> but did not add any crucial information, because of the already-released First Report of the British excavations.

Later, the site is mentioned in the work of René Dussaud, synthesis of all the previous researches on the Middle Euphrates: *Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et médiévale* published in 1927. Resting on Ptolemy's list of sites, the scholar indicated Europos, as well as Chapot did, as the descendant of Karkemish and to be placed at Djerabis (p. 140).

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<sup>36</sup> Hogarth 1914: 25.

<sup>37</sup> Cumont 1917: 287.

Shortly after, Antoine Poidebard realized an aerial survey along the Upper Euphrates valley: *La trace de Rome dans le désert de Syrie: le limes de Trajan à la conquête arabe; recherches aériennes (1925-1932)*.

After the Second World War, it was opened the season of the construction of dams along the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, that were destined to submerge many archaeological sites. The first one was the Tabqa Dam, followed by the one of Teshrin, that conditioned a territory upstream of the lake Assad up to the Turkish border, and again the Birecik Dam, that partially submerged Zeugma, and the Karkemish Dam.<sup>38</sup> Many rescue excavations and survey expeditions were launched, a great impulse to the studies that led to the edition of many regional catalogues and to the discovery of some new sites (see further §1.2.3).

## 1.2 History of Karkemish–Europos excavations

### 1.2.1 *The 1878-1881 excavations by Consul Henderson*

Jumping back to the end of the 19th century, we have already mentioned the first digs launched by the British Museum and conducted by Patrick Henderson between 1878 and 1881. The reports of these excavation prove how the main goal of the enterprise was the recovery of sculptures and inscriptions rather than the understanding of the site. Nonetheless, in the process of clearing the many slabs emerging from the ground, the diggers discovered part of the Great Staircase and the annexed Long Wall of Sculptures. Many small soundings and a tunnel were opened on the acropolis mound to understand its formation and the exploration of the surrounding area led to the first extensive description of the main features of the site by William St. Chad Boscawen and the first topographically accurate plan by Lieutenant General H. C. Chermiside.<sup>39</sup>

Following Smith's description and identification of the ruins as "Grand site, [...] site of Karchemish",<sup>40</sup> at the end of 1877 the Trustees of the British Museum contacted

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38 In Turkey the long-term development Project for Southeastern Anatolia (Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi, GAP) is still ongoing and further dams are programmed or under construction.

39 Boscawen's report of 1880 (BM Middle-East Department archive). Chermiside's plan of the "Supposed site of Carchemish, locally called Jerabulus" was attached to Henderson's report of August 7, 1879 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Original Papers, Fol. 103) and has been published by Hogarth in the first volume of Carchemish Report (Hogarth 1914: 11).

40 Hogarth 1914: 6.



Fig. 1.4 - Limestone Roman funerary stele cut from an inscribed altar, as sketched by Dickson in the report of July 19, 1881 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Original Papers H42, no. 5).

Patrick Henderson, Skene's successor at the British Consulate at Aleppo, with two main tasks: providing a funerary monument for George Smith in the Aleppo Christian cemetery and leading digs on that promising field of ruins.<sup>41</sup> A firman for one year excavation was granted by the Porte in September 1878, thanks to Layard's intercession, and Henderson reached Karkemish in January 1879, where Rassam had briefly started works in his absence,<sup>42</sup> followed by Captain Lovett Cameron. Digs started in two spots: the northwestern peak of the acropolis was partially tunneled to verify its artificial formation and another squad cleared the soil around the slabs previously sketched by Smith, and in doing so brought to light part of the Great Staircase. The project was to ship all the movable monuments down the river to

41 As in Henderson's response of December 7, 1877 from Benghazi (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/14/1).

42 Henderson's letter of December 9, 1878 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/14/7). Nonetheless Henderson was not happy of Layard's "interference" in sending Rassam to Karkemish: "I would most respectfully point out that it will be highly inconvenient for both Mr. Rassam and myself to be excavating at the same time at the same place and it will in all probability give rise to unpleasantness which I would wish to avoid." Report of May 10, 1879 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/14/35). And again in March 1880: "I think is well to tell you frankly that I will not permit him to interfere in any way even if he brings authority from the Trustees." (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Original Papers H/26).

Bassorah (Basra) without raising Turkish authorities suspicion or interest,<sup>43</sup> but some were instead moved to Alexandretta (Iskenderun) through Aleppo. Chermiside was invited at Karkemish by Henderson to prepare an estimate of the probable extent of the researches to be undertaken and of the costs of digs and stone transportation.<sup>44</sup> Boscawen visited the site in January 1880 and was strongly impressed by the relevance of the remains. He also seemed doubtful about Henderson's custom of sewing stone inscriptions to ease their transportation and suggested to make at least accurate copies before partitioning them, but didn't express the same hesitation about cutting the crouching lion relief at the east foot of the Staircase (B.33) unearthed while he was on the site;<sup>45</sup> enterprise that included the opening of a trench going east toward the Euphrates but that was lately abandoned, leaving the orthostat in situ. The large relieved slab, still standing on its original pedestal, remained there at the bottom of the T-shaped trench. The trench and sculptures were among the things seen by Hogarth at his first visit of the site and the locals could still remember that it had been "dug by a 'pasha' thirty years ago".<sup>46</sup> An extended report of the findings with plans and drawings was then compiled by Boscawen and sent to the Museum.<sup>47</sup> Excavation works were carried out during winter and spring and suspended from April to October, due to the heat in the region. Henderson was absent for most of the time because of his diplomatic duties, but succeeded in purchasing the site from its land owner. In 1881 the reports are signed by a Mr. James Dickson who discovered more fragments of sculpted monuments of which he enclosed sketches, but no information whatsoever about the exact place of discovery or the work strategy and progress, that continued under his supervision in June and July. Among the sketches of the monuments, some of which discovered before, there are the leading slab of the Long Wall of Sculpture with the Storm god and his consort (B.38a), two fragmentary reliefs of offerers (B.35c and d) and many inscribed fragments (for instance AA A.1b\*, already drawn by Boscawen), together with the Roman military funerary stele cut from a limestone

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43 Henderson recommended to cipher all telegrams concerning the matter in the letter of February 7, 1879 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/14/20).

44 Henderson's letter of April 20, 1880 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/14/25).

45 Cfr. Boscawen's letter of January 1880 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 48a) and the following one sent in March (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 48b).

46 Hogarth 1909: 170.

47 Boscawen report of 1880 (BM Middle-East Department archive).

inscribed funerary tower that Hogarth reproduced in a partial view photograph in the first volume of Carchemish Excavation (A.5b) and that is there sketched by pencil (Fig. 1.4). It is a relief inscribed in an aedicule with three registers: the upper encloses the legionary eagle with spread wings, in the central one there is a banquet scene, and in the lower register is a knight on a running horse. The stele is among the few sculpted testimonies of Classical Europos that survived until today and it is now held by the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations at Ankara (inv. 10961: Sculptures Cat. no. 19).

After the summer of 1881 no detailed information is available about the end of the excavations: some monuments arrived in London, but the Trustees didn't engage Henderson in further work, following his opinion that the cost of the enterprise would have not been repaid by the discoveries.

The only published results of Henderson's excavations are in an article written with Boscawen's contribution for the weekly newspaper *The Graphic* of December 11, 1881, while other works on the monuments and inscriptions are listed by Hogarth (Hogarth 1914: 12).

### 1.2.2 *The British Museum excavations of 1911-1914 and 1920*

At the beginning of the new century, in the climate of renewed interest for the still obscure Hittite culture and of the archaeological competition among European nations in the Near East, the British Museum engaged David George Hogarth in a survey with the perspective of finding new sites suitable for excavations. The Director of the museum Edward Maunde Thompson had made the names of Jerablus, Marad (modern Tell as-Sadoum, Iraq) and Malatia (modern Malatya in Turkey, the ancient Melitene, but the site to be surveyed should have probably been the near Arslantepe). Hogarth wrote instead, in his travel report of June 1908, that the ruins at Jerablus were unparalleled, and no visit to the other two sites had been necessary. He had noticed, on the other hand, the sites of Til Beşhar and Tell Ahmar. Furthermore, Hogarth had visited Hierapolis-Bambyce where he copied Latin and Greek inscriptions and Tell el-Ghranim (Tell Amarna). Reading his first impression of the site, that he describes as a land of imposing Roman ruins, where the Hittite city was completely buried and therefore allegedly intact, one can appreciate the difference that the following excavations made in the landscape of Karkemish, where basically only the line of the colonnaded street can now be read on the surface, while all the other Classical remains are vanished. Describing Henderson's trench at the foot of the acropolis

mound, Hogarth stated for instance that “The plinth, on which this relief rests [one of the orthostats of the Long Wall of Sculptures left in situ by Henderson], is about 7 feet [around 2.15 m] below the foot of the foundation of a Roman structure near by.” Therefore the surface level in all the Lower Palace Area before the 1911–1914 excavation was at least 5 meters<sup>48</sup> higher than today and crossed by “Roman structures” that are now gone. Following Hogarth’s advice, already in June 1908 the Trustees of the British Museum contacted the Ministry of Public Instruction at Constantinople to obtain a Firman for renewing excavation at Karkemish. At the same time Hogarth was in contact with Osman Hamdi Bey, founder of the Istanbul Archaeology Museums, that approved the proposal, but could not speed up the process and died in 1910 before a permission was granted. Finally, at the end of March 1910, Frederic George Kenyon, Director of the British Museum was informed that the Sublime Porte had issued the Irade for Mr. Hogarth’s excavations at Jerablus for two years. The expedition took another year to be prepared and digs started on March 13th 1911 with Hogarth as director, Reginald Campbell Thompson and Thomas Edward Lawrence as assistants and Gregorios Antoniou as foreman. Thompson had already worked at Nineveh and in Sudan, while the newly graduated Lawrence had traveled through the Middle East in 1909 in order to gather material for his dissertation on Crusaders castles,<sup>49</sup> and had his first excavation experience at Karkemish. The 20th of April Hogarth had already left the site, leaving Thompson in charge. The digs had started with a trench in what was then called “the Palace”<sup>50</sup> driven along the Long Wall of Sculptures and the courtyard of the Temple of the Storm god that reached a level 5 meters from the surface. At a level identified with “2.5 metres from the surface, a series of seven large clay vats or ovens, each about 1 metre in diameter, with a pipe running into each (Graeco-Roman period?)”<sup>51</sup> had previously emerged. The acropolis had instead been tested in three spots: the first two areas in the southern half, the northernmost being

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48 This data is frequently recalled in 1911 and 1912 reports by Hogarth, Thompson and Woolley. The latter defines it as ranging from 15 to 20 feet (4.5–6 m).

49 See Braune 2010. Lawrence’s dissertation “*The Influence of the Crusades on European Military Architecture to the End of the Twelfth Century*” was published posthumously in 1936 with the title *Crusaders Castles* by the Golden Cockerel Press in two volumes called *The Thesis* and *The Letters*. The latest reedition is by The Folio Society in 2010.

50 So defined for instance in the second of Thompson’s reports: May 12, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 122).

51 From Thompson’s report of May 3rd, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 114–117).



a 16 x 7 m area where the platform of the Roman temple started to emerge. Woolley in the third volume reports that the exploration of the mound gave negative results in terms of Hittite buildings, but proved interesting for the reconstruction of the chronology and stratigraphy of the deposits.<sup>52</sup> The temple is here described as “large and imposing”, dated “to the late second or third century” and “probably dedicated to the Sun god, executed in the style of the Baalbec temples but in a softer and coarser limestone” and it was preserved only for a single course of masonry of large blocks 60 cm high. The southern trench in the southern half of the mound had been opened by Henderson, reached a level with prehistoric graves and was already abandoned while Hogarth was on the site. The third area was instead in the northern peak of the acropolis, with an extension of 28 x 5 m, that in time became a 50 x 50 m square, and here the stamped brick emerged, bearing the cuneiform formula “Palace of Sargon, king of nations, king of Assyria” that led to the initial conjecture that the mudbrick building brought to light, probably the Temple of Kubaba, was instead the so-called Sargon’s Fort.<sup>53</sup>

The 6 m wide trench south of the Staircase was then gradually enlarged and prolonged for over 20 m and a transverse cut towards west was opened for 25 m. This eventually led to the extensive excavation of the Storm god religious compound. Furthermore, Hogarth had programmed 15 trenches of 10 x 3 m to be opened towards the lower city along the south-western profile of the mound. From the first reports and Woolley’s words, it appears clear the experimental nature of these first digs, opened in various spots to verify Hogarth’s impression about Karkemish promising heritage. The scholar did not in fact appear satisfied and after the first month, only paid brief visits to the excavation in the following years. The field report for the excavations carried out from the 20th of April to July 4th is in fact signed by Thompson and Lawrence<sup>54</sup> and deals with the burials and buildings on the acropolis, from the accurate analysis of the stratigraphy of which, a preliminary historical reconstruction was proposed, with the trenches of the lower town, in one of which the remains of a Byzantine church were discovered, with the pottery collected from all the areas, that was studied and classified by Lawrence and with a first exploration of the necropolis across the so-called Mill Stream, where three Roman-Byzantine hypogea were found.

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52 Woolley - Barnett 1952: 207.

53 *Ibidem*: 211.

54 BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d.

Moreover, the scholars had recovered and photographed sculptures and inscriptions from the villages surrounding Jerablus and had visited the site of Tell Ahmar. The first excavation season ended the 4th of July, and during the winter of 1911 the direction passed to Charles Leonard Woolley, Assistant Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum since 1905, who had worked closely with Hogarth, Keeper of the Museum since 1909. He was in Egypt at the time and therefore sent Lawrence in advance to arrange the forthcoming spring campaign. The two met in March 1912 at Aleppo and excavations were carried out from March 18th to June 20th. Lawrence's preliminary tasks included the construction of an expedition house within the site. The construction was completed in April and as Woolley says "Besides the necessary living-rooms we have a tool-room, dark room for photography, and a large museum for storing antiquities; all objects found last season have been brought down from the room in the village where they had been stored, and we are now working over these and photographing such as may be necessary for publication."<sup>55</sup> In the spring season of 1912 the digs consisted in the enlargement of the previous year excavations and in the opening of new areas. One of these was the Water Gate, which Hittite phase was brought to light entirely for the southern half, while the northern had been completely destroyed by later buildings that are not clearly defined. A "Roman wall" for instance, is said to have reused in its structure some plain and sculpted slabs of the gate. The same spring an agreement was made with the German engineers engaged in the construction of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway<sup>56</sup> at the border of the site, to entrust them with the removal of the dump stones from the digs. At the end of this season, the results were judged by Woolley as "eminently satisfactory": the digs on the acropolis were considered finished for the season and the works had been focused in the newly named Lower Palace Area, according to a plan having in view the complete excavation of this part of the city.<sup>57</sup> During the summer Woolley returned to England, while Lawrence remained in the Near East between Jerablus and the Lebanon. The autumn season started on October 10th and ended the 24th of November. Woolley's project for the season was

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55 Woolley's report of May 30th, 1912 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 483-491). On the British Excavation House at Karkemish see further §3.3.10 and Di Cristina 2014 and 2015.

56 The Berlin-Baghdad railway project was launched in 1903 and works lasted until 1940, but were not completed at the outbreak of World War I and before the complete change of the geopolitical balances that followed in the Near East. It was in fact intended to provide the German Empire with access to the Persian Gulf, then in the territory of the Ottoman Empire.

57 Woolley's report of April 30th, 1912 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 348-355).

to reach the floor level of the Sargon's fort on the Acropolis and to test by trenches the lower area to spot the limits of the buildings and plan the total area to be excavated in extension.<sup>58</sup> By the end of 1912, Woolley reports that all the complex of the Storm god temple had been brought to light, the Sargon's fort was outlined up to the level of the top of the walls and two more areas were opened: the North Gate and the South Gate, but excavations there were just of a preliminary nature.<sup>59</sup> The same works were continued in 1913, starting from March 4th. Lawrence was entrusted with the works on the South Gate, where the Roman building of the same function is among the ones better covered by photographic documentation preceding its removal. Woolley reports that "The Roman gateway was found to be standing to a height of three or four courses of masonry, the central part well preserved, the front and sides much ruined, so that the connection of the gate towers with the city walls could not be traced. The gateway was simple in plan, two solidly-built towers with guard chambers flanking a somewhat narrow entrance; the ground plan is shown on Plate ---."<sup>60</sup> But unfortunately no graphic or photographic attachments were present in the folder collected by the museum. Woolley was meanwhile occupied with the excavation in the Lower Palace Area, where a new sector 100 m long and 30 m wide from the Great Staircase to the Water Gate was cleared but "failed to produce a single early wall of any length; everywhere Roman ruins were found underlying the earlier levels".<sup>61</sup> A more remunerative field was then opened following the alignment of some sculpted slabs emerged in the preceding years, south of the Temple of the Storm god: this proved to be the complex of the King's Gate and annexed Herald's Wall. Moreover, works started on May 20th upon the Yunus cemetery, resting on the hill across the Mill Stream north of the site. On the south face of the hill, the "Roman" chamber-tombs had already been excavated by Thompson, while on the flat top of the hill some Greek cist graves are reported to have been found; these, together with the modern Arab ones, had compromised many of the previous Hittite burials and many others had been plundered. Nonetheless the digs recovered some untouched graves that compared with the ones found on the acropolis, the ones outside the West Gate and the necropolis

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58 Woolley's letter of October 9th, 1912 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 449-452).

59 Woolley's report, undated, of the end of 1912 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 510-513).

60 Woolley's report of March 31st, 1913 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 21-30).

61 Woolley's report of April 30th, 1913 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 31-43).

of Deve Höyük allowed Woolley to propose some chronological and cultural considerations upon the matter.<sup>62</sup> Deve Höyük is a village west of Karkemish, near the Sajur river, where the British had dug and purchased objects for some days in February, discovering a cemetery of the 6th–5th cent. BC.<sup>63</sup> The Spring season ended in the first days of June and works were resumed the 4th of October for the Autumn season, that ended on December 3rd. This, defined “the most successful month’s work that has yet been done upon this site”,<sup>64</sup> included the renewal of works on the southern peak of the acropolis, where between and around the foundations of the Roman temple, tombs of the Early Bronze Age were found, together with the fortifications on the river side of the hill slope. Works also continued in the Lower Palace Area at the King’s Gate, with the Processional Entry and Royal Buttress, where “the inner and outer walls of the Roman forum cut diagonally across the site, the SW angle of the building coming just inside the gateway itself”,<sup>65</sup> but a large number of sculpted orthostats, statues and inscriptions was retrieved nonetheless. The series of reliefs with the procession was in fact almost entirely reconstructed and the lions base with the statue of the god Atrisuhas (B.25) and inscribed stela (A.16 c I) were found. Woolley and Lawrence left Jerablus on December 29th 1913 and reached Jaffa to meet Capt. Stewart Newcombe and join the expedition of the Royal Engineers cartographic team in southern Palestine. The archaeologists were recruited by the Palestine Exploration Fund that provided a scientific smokescreen to the intelligence operation of mapping the Wilderness of Zin. They obtained permission to bring Dahoum, one of Karkemish workmen, as assistant photographer and spent January and February 1914 in the Negev.<sup>66</sup> In 1914 excavation works started on March 20th with some delay, due to the fact that the first dig permit had expired. One group was engaged in the prosecution of works in the Lower Palace Area between the Water Gate and the Herald’s Wall, while another gang finished the excavation of the northern fortification of the Inner Town that had been intercepted at the end of the preceding season, and then moved to the South

62 Woolley’s report of May 31st, 1913 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/17, 69–80).

63 Woolley’s report of March 4th, 1913 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/17, 8–15). For Woolley’s and Lawrence’s expedition at Deve Höyük see: Moorey 1980.

64 Woolley’s report of October 31st, 1913 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/17, 116–144).

65 *Ibidem*.

66 The results of the six weeks survey were published by Woolley and Lawrence as the third Annual of the Palestine Exploration Fund for 1914/15, re-edited in 1939 by Jonathan Cape and again in 2003. The original plans, photographs and letters are held by the Palestine Exploration Fund Archive.

Gate.<sup>67</sup> Here the western side of the structure remained to be excavated and the eastern jamb of the Roman gate was still superimposed to the ancient one. Later, works prosecuted on the West Gate were the walls were said to be preserved for around 3.5 m high and the total depth of the ground to be removed was around 14 m.<sup>68</sup> During the last month of the season, the remains of the so-called Hilani were found east of the Herald's Wall, and the Long Wall was restored, putting back in place the fallen orthostats and filling the gaps in the wall with brick masonry. Those from that series and all the other sculpted pieces were used to be "restored" by filling the holes and cracks in the stone surface with mud, to improve their appearance, especially in view of the photographic documenting.<sup>69</sup> The British left the site the 5th of June. Soon after, the 28th, the fuse was lit that brought Europe to the Great War, to which Britain joined against Germany the 4th of August 1914. In September, when it was clear that excavations could not be resumed for the next year, the British Museum asked for a Turkish special commissioner to be appointed to control the site, together with guardians and gendarmes, and store the movable pieces in a secure place. Fouad Bey was entrusted by the government, while the men chosen by the archaeologists were Haj Wahid, Hamoudi el-Khoja, Dahoum, Khalil Jader and Abdul Salam, who were foremen during excavations. This arrangement worked up until 1916, but the British control over the site and its monuments did not last as long as the war, and at the end of 1919 many damages had to be acknowledged by Woolley when he returned to Jerablus. He travelled with Philip Langstaffe Ord Guy, who he had chosen as a photographer to replace Lawrence,<sup>70</sup> through Beirut in December and reached the site at the end of the month. Here he started working under the permission of General Henri Gouraud, commander of the French Army of the Levant, because French troops had established a military outpost on the site and occupied the Excavation House. The first month of the new campaign, January 1920, was devoted to the restoration of some sculptures, the remake of plans and papers lost during the war and the copying of inscriptions, including the Classical pottery stamps and graffiti, while field work

67 Woolley's report of April 1st, 1914 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/17, 290-293).

68 Woolley's report of May 1st, 1914 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/17, 312-319).

69 Woolley's report of May 31st, 1914 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/17, 323-349)

70 Guy's archaeological career started at Karkemish and developed at Tell el-Amarna where he assisted Woolley as well, but fully accomplished in the Holy Land, where he was director of the University of Chicago Megiddo Expedition from 1927 to 1934 and where he spent his entire life. See: Green, J.D.M. 2009. Archaeology and Politics in the Holy Land: the Life and Career of P.L.O. Guy: *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 141/3: 167-187.

consisted in the exploration of the artificial cave on the north side of the acropolis, of a Roman monumental column found in the southern Outer Town and on a survey in the site of Tell Ahmar.<sup>71</sup> In March works continued upon the South Gate, where the Roman structures were definitively removed, the River Wall and the North Wall, where Roman baths were brought to light, and started upon the Outer Town fortified line, exposing the Outer West Gate and part of the connected walls. In April the political situation became unstable again, but digs continued and the most part of the outer defenses were unearthed, with the exception for instance of the Outer South Gate that rested under modern buildings. Profiting of the temporary anarchy, Woolley also dug in parcels of land not included in the excavation permit and discovered some domestic buildings of the Outer Town (houses A, B, C and D). The digs in the Inner Town's defences continued at the West Gate and the Northwestern fort, where the so-called Gold Tomb with its rich gravegoods was discovered, under the floor of a room.<sup>72</sup> But the spring season of 1920 ended abruptly when the tensions between the French troops and the Turks raised again in April and the excavation party was forced to return to England "as quickly as possible".<sup>73</sup> In July the French army was defeated and left Karkemish as well, the military installments built on the site were then occupied by the Turkish. In Autumn Woolley and Guy were in the East again, working at Beirut, and could monitor the situation at Jerablus through the letters of Hamoudi, who was in the village. In November the Kemalist troops were in control of the site, but assured Woolley to have caused no damage to the monuments.<sup>74</sup>

In the following years 1921-1926, when the boundary between the dawning Turkey of Kemal Ataturk and the French Syria of the Mandate was established right across the site of Karkemish, Woolley did not stop caring about the site and its finds, and tried in several occasions to prevent and avoid lootings, dialoguing with the Kemalist troops or authorities and to move as much artifacts as possible south of the border, where they were supposed to be safer. Nonetheless the monuments, sculptures and inscriptions

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71 Woolley's report of January 1st, 1920 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 70/1-70/7).

72 Woolley's report of May 1st, 1920 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 90/2-70/7).

73 Woolley's letter to Kenyon from the British Consulate at Beirut of April 19th, 1920 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 87).

74 Woolley's letter to Kenyon from the British Consulate at Beirut of November 7th, 1920 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 116).

left in the site suffered irreparable damage: some were deliberately smashed and many went lost.

### 1.2.3 *After the British Museum excavations*

As previously recalled, public access to the site was restricted since the establishment of the Turkish Military base on the acropolis, after the Turkish war of independence, and further archaeological researches were prevented by the mining of the lower city, carried on in the 1950's. During this period, the scientific community could only rely on the results of the British excavations and access the monuments that from the site had reached the museums. Being those archaeological results and material testimonies almost exclusively concerning the ancient Karkemish, the studies devoted to Classical Europolis were inevitably reduced to reviews of older testimonies and mentions of the site in works of general nature.

As mentioned before, many rescue excavations and survey expeditions were launched in the Euphrates valley following the projected dams along the river. These resulted in a deep knowledge of the territory surrounding Europolis: its geomorphology, evolution, history of settlement and archaeological mapping. Works of high scientific relevance have been published by an international scientific community that in Turkey and Syria, facing an endangered heritage, appeared to have found a real unity and cooperation.

A study of Gaziantep province had been conducted by Italian archaeologists in the early 1970s and though focused on the survey of the pre-Classical settlements, included a chapter on the routes of the Classical period and a section on Classical toponymy.<sup>75</sup>

A geomorphological survey in the area of North Syria that was to be submerged by the Tigris Dam was conducted in conjunction with a campaign of prehistoric archaeological exploration, in the Raqqa-Deir ez Zor and Jerablus-Qara Qozaq areas, by a French team directed by P. Sanlaville in the early 1980s.<sup>76</sup>

The Tigris-Euphrates Archaeological Reconnaissance Project, with G. Algaze of the University of Chicago, focused on the sector including Karkemish in 1989. The survey covered the area up to 400 m elevation along the river basin, from Halfeti in the north to Karkemish, but could not include, of course, the site itself. The results were a geomorphological assessment of the area, also based on the preceding study

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<sup>75</sup> Archi *et al.* 1971: Chapter 3 and p. 116.

<sup>76</sup> Sanlaville - Besançon 1981; Sanlaville 1985.

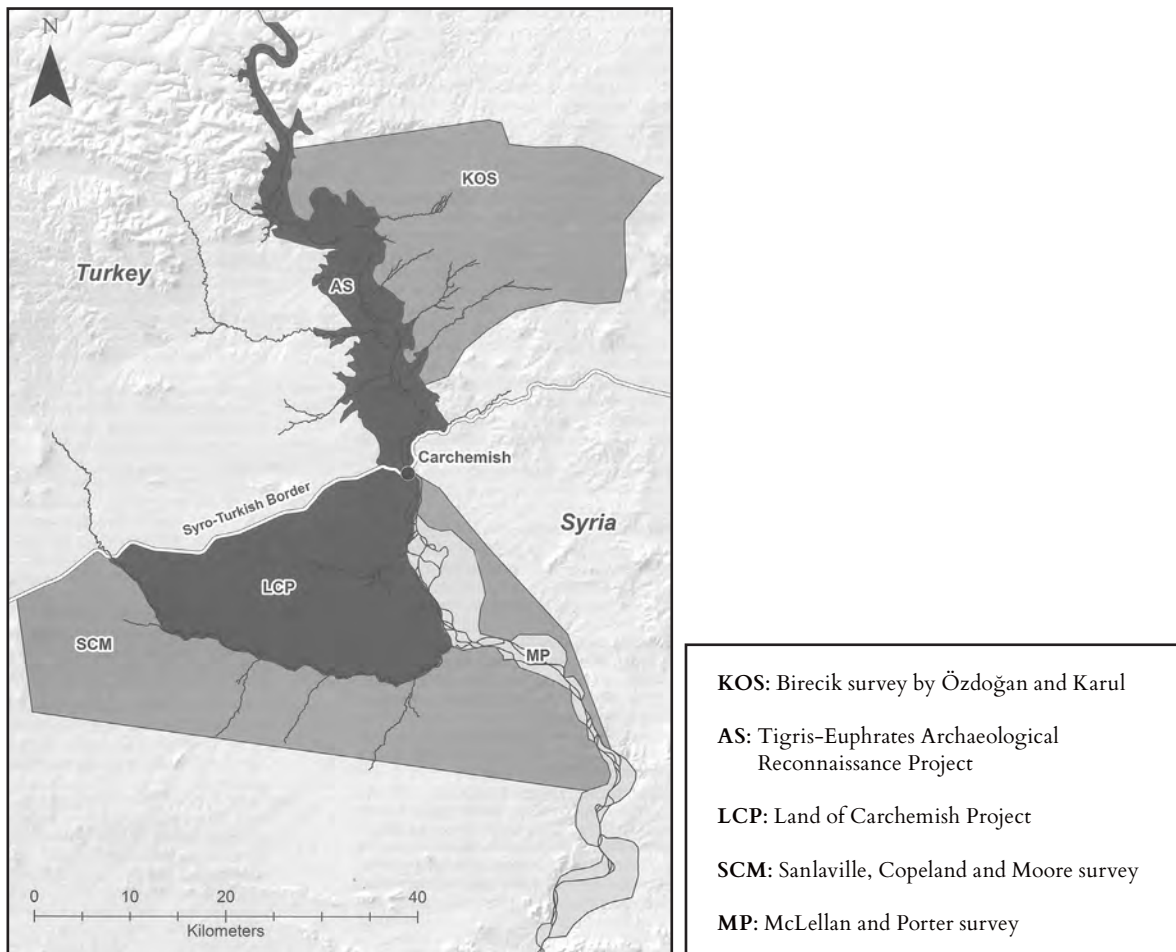


Fig. 1.5 - Map of the territories surrounding Karkemish-Europos covered in the survey projects mentioned in the text (after Wilkinson *et al.* 2016: 40, Fig. 4.1).

by Sanlaville, and on the mapping of over a hundred archaeological sites or evidences spanning over thirteen phases of settlement.<sup>77</sup> Periods 11 to 13 covered the Hellenistic to Medieval settlements and for the Hellenistic and Roman period 25 sites were recognized. The process was noticed of the shifting of regional power from the area of Karkemish (leading in the Iron Age) to the one of Seleucia and Apamea (Zeugma and its twin settlement across the river), with smaller surrounding settlements, villas or farmsteads, that appeared to shift location between the Hellenistic/Early Roman to

<sup>77</sup> Algaze *et al.* 1994: 8.



the Late Roman/Byzantine periods and a substantial increase of the occupation in the latter, with 42 sites.<sup>78</sup>

The Land of Carchemish Project of the Durham University, directed by T. Wilkinson and E. Peltenburg, conducted its researches between 2006 and 2010 and had therefore the possibility, precluded to the Turco-Italian Expedition by the Syrian conflict, to investigate the 40 ha of the Outer Town of Karkemish now resting within Syria, by means of survey and examination of the remains previously excavated by the British Museum Expedition. The project also intended to provide a regional context for the city of Karkemish in terms of settlement dynamics and landscape evolution.<sup>79</sup> The territory embraced by the project included a reassessment of areas previously investigated and relied on published works, such as Sanlaville's, Algaze's and a Turkish survey in the Birecik district to the east of the Euphrates,<sup>80</sup> but especially a new survey of the triangular area between the Sajur and Euphrates rivers and the modern Syrian border, also by means of remote sensing data. As for the Classical period, the Land of Carchemish Project confirms the already mentioned settlement dynamics, registering a significant increase of the testimonies of landscape infrastructures (road networks and water systems), agricultural exploitation of the land and archaeological testimonies (rock cut tombs and streets) for the whole era and also a peak of settlement and land occupation for the Late Roman/Byzantine period. Also, in the published volume collecting the results of the project, a chapter by P. Newson is devoted specifically to Karkemish and its region in Hellenistic to Islamic periods.<sup>81</sup>

Other researches have been focused on the testimonies of the Classical and later periods in the same region of the Middle Euphrates. One survey of the Roman and Late Antique settlements in the Upper Syrian Euphrates was conducted in 1999-2001 by A. Egea Vivancos<sup>82</sup> of the University of Murcia, as an addition to the excavations of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Syria. The survey mainly focused on the rock cut funerary or monastic emplacements on both sides of the Euphrates River (the Byzantine region of Euphratenses and Osrhoene) from Jerablus to Qalaat Najim, and

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78 Algaze *et al.* 1994: 19-22.

79 Wilkinson *et al.* 2016: 1-5.

80 The territory north of Karkemish: Özdoğan - Karul 2002.

81 Wilkinson *et al.* 2016: Chapter 9: 184-202.

82 Egea Vivancos 2005.

west to Mambij. Again, the modern Turkish–Syrian frontier imposed the northern limit of the research and the actual site of Europos had to be excluded together with its northern territory.

Several works of synthesis especially focused in the Middle Euphrates region, “*zone de contacts et d’échanges*”, have resulted from the last centuries and modern researches, since the colloquium of Strasbourg of 1977.<sup>83</sup> The discipline of historical geography especially, seems to have found in the Euphrates region an unlimited field of research, as already recognized by P. Leriche in a contribution on the same theme<sup>84</sup> in the proceedings of the colloquium of Bordeaux of 1994. A tradition that had been opened ten years before with the round table of Valbonne<sup>85</sup> and has one latest assessment in the synthesis and atlas *Géographie historique du Moyen-Euphrate de la conquête d’Alexandre à l’Islam* by J. Gaborit.<sup>86</sup>

### 1.3 The historical context of Europos from Alexander to the advent of Islam

The history of the descendant of Karkemish, other than the partial information and momentary lights shred by the ancient literary sources, is rather obscure and could only be written, before the new excavations, as reflected by the history of the territory and settlements around it.

Alexander’s victory at Issos in 333 BC consigned Syria to him, the same way that the battle of Ipsos in 301 BC consigned it to his diadochus Seleucos I Nicator. To hold his new territory, the dynast adopted the strategy of founding and re-founding settlements, especially in the areas of major relevance such as the Mediterranean coast, the Orontes River and the Euphrates River, a policy that was continued by his successors and lasted to the end of the third century BC.<sup>87</sup> Controlling the Euphrates and its crossings also meant controlling the trade routes between the Mediterranean and Mesopotamia, which explains the Seleucid foundations for instance of Seleukeia-

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83 Margueron 1980.

84 Gaborit - Leriche 1999: 167.

85 See the introduction by P. Roesch in Gatier *et al.* 1989: 3-4.

86 Gaborit 2012.

87 Cohen 2006: 25-26.

Zeugma, Europos, Dura Europos, and the occupation of existing settlements such as Thapsacus and Hierapolis.<sup>88</sup> But later, when the Mesopotamian territories were lost to the Parthians in 140 BC, the river also became the boundary between two empires and gained as such further strategic and military relevance.<sup>89</sup> Seleucid dissolution had already begun due to economic collapse, feuds for the succession and the insurgence of local powers, when Rome first entered the stage, defeating at Magnesia in 189 BC an Antiochus III instigated by Hannibal.<sup>90</sup> Roman conquest of Syria actually begun with general Lucius Licinius Lucullus in the northern kingdoms: the Armenia of Tigrane and the Pontus of Mithridates, and became unavoidable when Pompey was invested in 66 BC with the military command of the entire East.<sup>91</sup> What remained of Seleucid Syria became a Roman province in 64 BC (Fig. 1.6). In the aftermath of Roman civil wars, when Augustus could inaugurate his *Pax*, the Upper Syrian Euphrates was a frontier territory,<sup>92</sup> and the process of “romanization”, aimed at controlling all new territories of the empire, was accomplished here with the monumentalization of the major cities, but also with the establishment of military presence.<sup>93</sup>

The peculiarity of the territory in which Europos falls, makes it a good candidate for an analysis of Roman history especially focused on the military and administrative angle. In the course of the present research, this topic has turned out to be one where some new hypothesis could be made on the base of the archaeological evidence. Imperial legions moved throughout the eastern territories and changed throughout the centuries, Europos has never been explicitly mentioned in ancient literature or modern research as a legionary base, but it certainly hosted military presence of some sort and at some time. Possibly, the silence or vagueness of the sources can be filled for some specific events, now that some evidence has been found of the presence of at least

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88 Grainger 1990: 24, 54.

89 Sartre 1989: 42.

90 Ball 2000: 10.

91 The command was instituted with the *lex Manilia* that established the recall of the three commanders in the East (Lucullus in Pontus, Manius Acilius Glabrio in Bithynia and Quintus Marcius Rex in Cilicia) and gave Pompey the control of all their legions. Rey-Coquais 1978: 44-45.

92 Frontier not only against the Parthians, but with some autonomous, at times belligerent or client kingdoms. The kingdom of Commagene to the north had his capital at Samosata and the kingdom of Osrhoene, on the other side of the river, whit capital at Edessa.

93 Rey-Coquais 1989: 47-49.

one legion, or detachment of that legion, inside the city (see § 3.1.5 and Inscriptions Cat. nos. 14–17).

In 4 BC Josephus reports three legions in Syria (*AJ* XVII.10.1; 9; *BJ* II.3.1) that we could reasonably identify by means of other sources with the Legio III Gallica, VI Ferrata and X Fretensis.<sup>94</sup> The latter was encamped at Cyrrhus in AD 18, as we learn from Tacitus (*Ann.* II.56), while VI Ferrata could have been at Apamea<sup>95</sup> or Raphanea.<sup>96</sup> Josephus places instead the XII Fulminata at Raphanea in AD 66–69 and Tacitus is again our source for placing one garrison at Zeugma in AD 49 (*Ann.* XII.12).

In AD 54 the threat represented by Parthian king Vologaeses and his brother Tiridates pressed Rome to send general Cn. Domitio Corbulo to take care of the matter.<sup>97</sup> He gathered the Syrian legions and added Legio IV Scythica from Moesia.<sup>98</sup> Corbulo's campaigns in Armenia covered the years 58–60 AD and the preparation also included the creation of a series of fortified posts along the Pontic–Cappadocian frontier and ended with the installation of Tigrane to the throne and the appointment of Corbulo as new governor of Syria, now counting five legions: III Gallica, IV Scythica, VI Ferrata, X Fretensis and XII Fulminata (*Tac. Ann.* XIV.26).<sup>99</sup>

We have no clear account of the position of Syrian forces until AD 62, when Tiridates restarted threatening the new Armenian ruler and Corbulo sent IV Scythica and XII Fulminata at his support, led by Caesennius Paeto who took independent command in Cappadocia with the addition of V Macedonica, on its way from Moesia. Corbulo “*interim reliquas legiones pro ripa Euphratis locat, tumultuariam provincialium manum armat, hostiles ingressus praesidiis intercipit. Et quia egena aquarum regio est, castella fontibus imposita; quosdam rivos congestu arenae abdidit*” (*Tac. Ann.* XV.3). These legions engaged in the construction of forts and defensive measures on the Euphrates must have been III Gallica, VI Ferrata and X Fretensis. Paetus was defeated

94 Le Bohec 2000: for III Gallica see Dabrowa: 309–315; for X Fretensis, Dabrowa: 317–325. For VI Ferrata, Cotton: 351–357.

95 Parker 1928: 128.

96 Keppie 1986: 413.

97 Bennett 2006: 83.

98 Tacitus (*Ann.* XIII.35) says Germany, but the original location of Legio IV has been generally accepted, as for instance in Ritterling 1925: 1559.

99 Cfr. Keppie 1986: 415.

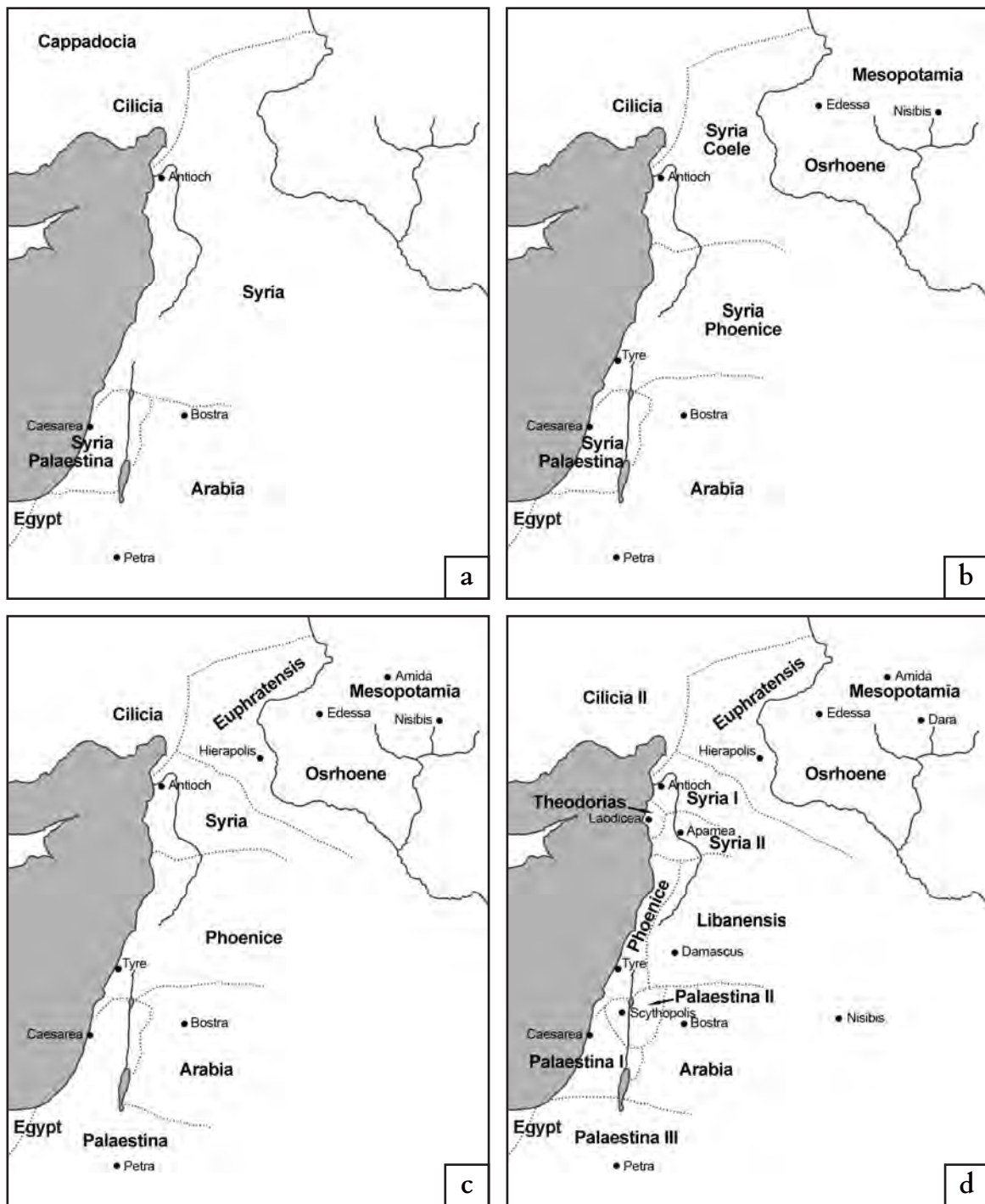


Fig. 1.6 - The provinces of Syria during the Roman period. a: under Hadrian (117-138); b: under Septimius Severus (193-211); c: under Constantius II (337-361); d: under Justinian (527-565) (after Butcher 2003: figs. 22-24).

and Corbulo resumed direct command of all eastern legions, sending back what was left of IV Scythica and XII Fulminata to Syria (we don't know stationed where) and took the offensive with the remaining three and the addition of X Macedonica and XV Apollinaris, coming from Pannonia (Tac. Ann. XV.25).<sup>100</sup> Eventually in AD 63 Vologaeses accepted Nero's request to be the one to crown Tiridates on the Armenian Throne and this compromise of an Arsacid ruler as vassal of Rome granted a temporary peace at the Euphrates border.<sup>101</sup> The location of the legions in the years 63–66 is unknown, but even the ones summoned from the West after Paeto's defeat must have remained in Syria.<sup>102</sup> Legio III Gallica, for instance, was for a period (AD 64–65) in Armenia, involved in the construction of a *castellum*, as suggested by the inscriptions from Kasserik (CIL III, 6741–6743 = ILS 232).<sup>103</sup> In AD 63 Corbulo was replaced as legatus of Syria by C. Cestius Gallus, while maintained the imperium for Galatia–Cappadocia until AD 67.<sup>104</sup> Legio XV Apollinaris was moved before AD 66 to Alexandria in Egypt (Joseph. BJ. 3.1.8). For the Jewish revolt of AD 66 Syrian forces, starting with Legio XII Fulminata, were moved to Jerusalem with the governor C. Cestius Gallus. The legion was considered weak and sent back, but ambushed and defeated at the Beith–Horon Pass.<sup>105</sup> After this, Gallus was replaced by Nero with T. Flavius Vespasianus, the later emperor. Vespasian conducted his campaign with legions V, X and XV; Legio X Fretensis reached the troops from a camp in northern Euphrates where it must have stationed in the preceding three years. This camp is still not located (Joseph., BJ VII.1.3 [17]) and could have been the important crossing at Zeugma,<sup>106</sup> but also the one at Europos. The XII had been sent back to Raphanea, but fought in the final stages of the war and regained respect, and sided Vespasian when he proclaimed himself emperor. After the revolt, in AD 70, Legio X Fretensis became the permanent garrison in Jerusalem. To reinforce the eastern defense line on

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100 Keppie 1986: 416.

101 Butcher 2003: 41.

102 Keppie 1986: 416.

103 Bru 2015: 453.

104 Bennett 2006: 86.

105 And as further shame for the disgraced legion, the eagle of XII Fulminata was captured.

106 Speidel 1998: 167.

the Euphrates, one new legion was therefore sent: XVI Flavia Firma.<sup>107</sup> This, together with XII Fulminata, became the permanent garrison of the newly reformed Province of Galatia-Cappadocia. The XII took camp at Melitene (Malatya) (Joseph., *BJ* VII.1.3 [18]) and its old base at Raphanaea was reused by III Gallica, while XVI Flavia was placed at Satala.<sup>108</sup>

In AD 72 the Roman army faced instead Antiochus IV Epiphanes, last king of Commagene, that Vespasian deposed, re-annexing his kingdom to Syria.<sup>109</sup> The army involved included Legio VI Ferrata, which Josephus (*BJ*. VII.7.1) says to be coming from a base on the Upper Euphrates that is usually identified with Zeugma, but again could as well be Europos. Its permanent station later became Samosata. Epigraphic evidence from Aini,<sup>110</sup> between Zeugma and Samosata, reports in AD 73 hydraulic constructions made by two legions, one of which is almost certainly III Gallica. The two legions in Upper Euphrates in this period should therefore be VI Ferrata at Samosata<sup>111</sup> and III possibly at Zeugma. In the same year Ala Flavia Agrippiana was stationed at Tille,<sup>112</sup> while at Eragiza (Tell el-Haji) were the Cohors II Pia Fidelis and the Cohors I Thracum Milliaria.<sup>113</sup> Also Legio IV Scythica must be dragged into the picture: this Legio, founded by Mark Antony, was firstly stationed in Moesia; in AD 56/57 was brought by Corbulo, together with III Gallica and VI Ferrata, in Armenia against the Parthians (Tac., *Ann.* XIII.35) and after a victory it was defeated in AD 61 while under the command of Caesennius Paetus, with XII Fulminata, and stationed probably at Zeugma.<sup>114</sup> The proof for the placing of the Legio IV at Zeugma comes from epigraphic testimonies: if sources mentioning individual soldiers of the legio have been found in many places of the empire, including Dura-Europos and Italy, stamped tiles from Zeugma bear no other name than the one of the VI and, on the contrary, no

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107 Born in AD 70 and composed of soldiers of the former Legio XVI Gallica.

108 Bennet 2002: 301-312. Mitford 1980: 1186-1187.

109 And thus establishing an uninterrupted boundary against Parthians along the Euphrates, that opened the possibility to create an eastern defensive system. See: Dabrowa 1986: 99.

110 AE 1903: 255-256; AE 1981: 851; IGLSyr I, 65-66; ILS 8903.

111 But see Dabrowa 1986: 100.

112 Crow – French 1980: 905.

113 Bridel – Stucky 1980: 351.

114 Speidel 1998: 166.

tiles stamped with the name of IV Scythica have been found outside of Zeugma.<sup>115</sup> AD 73 is also the probable first year of a rather unknown campaign of the new governor of Syria M. Ulpius Traianus, father of the later emperor, against the Parthian king. The short conflict was recalled by two inscriptions<sup>116</sup> as *bellum commagenicum*, ended with a peace and procured to the legatus the honor of triumph.<sup>117</sup> Under the same legatus in AD 75,<sup>118</sup> the road from Palmyra to Sura was inaugurated,<sup>119</sup> ratifying the integration of the Semitic city in the Roman province.

Flavian policy of control and expansion towards the East continued and was enhanced by Trajan. Our written sources for the second century<sup>120</sup> are less punctual than for the previous one and sometimes the military units involved are not retraceable, as for instance for the annexation of the Nabatean kingdom in the new province of Arabia Petraea in AD 106.<sup>121</sup> In AD 114 Trajan annexed the Armenian kingdom and received the submission of Osroene. In AD 115 he created the Province of Mesopotamia and spent the winter in Antioch surviving the earthquake that struck the city. The following year the emperor divided his army and invaded Persia from north and south, sailing down the Euphrates from Dura Europos and capturing Babylon, Seleucia, Osroene's capital Ctesiphon and sieging Hatra. In AD 117 a Jewish insurrection spread throughout the Eastern Roman Empire causing the concentration of military forces in Judaea, but the emperor was ill and had sailed back to Italy, dying in Cilicia. The forces known to have participated in Trajan's war were enormous: seven full legions of the East, namely III Gallica, IV Scythica, VI Ferrata, XII Fulminata, XVI Flavia Firma, X Fretensis, III Cyrenaica. Plus, contingents from the Danube were summoned: legiones I Adiutrix and XV Apollinaris in full forces and vexillations from VII Claudia, XI Claudia, XIII Gemina, II Traiana Fortis, XII Primigenia,

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115 *Ibidem*: 163.

116 CIL III 14387i and AE 1942, 43.33.

117 Following Dabrowa's conclusions: Dabrowa 1994.

118 But it could be before this year.

119 AE 1933, 205.

120 Smallwood 1966. Sources for Trajan's Parthian war are Cassius Dio and the fragments of Harrian's *Parthica*. The Greek historian was governor of Cappadocia under Hadrian. The secondary sources are the *Parthica* of M. Cornelius Fronto, the *Breviarium* of Eutropius and the *Chronographia* of John Malalas.

121 Millar 1993: 93.



XXX Ulpia Victrix, I Italica and V Macedonica.<sup>122</sup> The territorial conquests of Trajan were basically abandoned by his successor Hadrian, but Rome probably maintained a passage to the Persian Gulf through Mesene and left one of the most impacting traces of its territorial management with the *Via Nova Traiana*.<sup>123</sup> Hadrian visited the eastern colonies, and in AD 132 was planning the reconstruction of Jerusalem as a Roman colony when (or as a result of which decision, according to Dio, LXIX, 12.1-2) a new Jewish uprising broke out, led by Simon bar Kokhba. Roman reaction was the concentration of military forces in Palaestina: X Fretensis, VI Ferrata, (that remained, probably based at Caparcotna/Legio/el-Lajjun, after the war and was probably replaced at Samosata by XVI Flavia Firma),<sup>124</sup> III Cyrenaica from Bostra and III Gallica from Syria; together with some other detachments. At the end of the revolt, in AD 135 Hadrian founded at Jerusalem the colony of Aelia Capitolina and changed the name of the province to Syria Palaestina.<sup>125</sup> In Syria the garrisoning had not changed substantially from the previous century: IV Scythica was stationed at Zeugma and III Gallica at Raphanea and for the age of Hadrianus we also have a diploma (CIL XVI, 106) naming several cohortes and alae that had served in Syria. The next emperor to travel to Syria, and to set Antioch as his base,<sup>126</sup> was Lucius Verus in AD 162 or 163, to respond to a new Parthian threat from Vologaeses IV, who had installed Pacorus as king of Armenia and was now invading Syria.<sup>127</sup> The emperor gathered legions from Syria and Cappadocia, but also from the West<sup>128</sup> and managed to reconquer Armenia and move further into Parthian territory, capturing Seleucia and Ctesiphon. Many battles were fought along the Euphrates, among which is the

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122 The contingents gathered at Satala in the spring of AD 114 have been calculated in 80.000 units: Bennett 1997: 195-196.

123 From Aqaba to Bostra; completed under Hadrian. Another road was possibly built by Trajan in northern Syria, in AD 112-114, from Cyrrhus towards Doliche and Melitene, in preparation for the forthcoming Mesopotamian campaign. This has been suggested by the discovery of a milestone in 2003 near Kazıklı south of Gaziantep: Beyazlar – Crowther 2008.

124 Pollard 2003: 24. But it has been recently proposed to predate the transfer of Legio VI to the 120s, as for the change of status of the province of Judaea from praetorian to consular: Cotton 2000: 352.

125 Butcher 2003: 46.

126 Setting the scenery for a shift of the axe of power to the East of the empire, and the premise for a double emperor and capital. Ball 2000: 17; Millar 1993: 104-106.

127 Millar 1993: 111.

128 For a list of the forces gathered in Armenia see Mitford 1980: 1204. Among the eastern legions there was probably III Gallica with the commander C. Avidius Cassius, later legatus of Syria.

one accounted by Lucian of Samosata (*Hist.* 20, 24, 28) in three different passages of the “*How to write history*” and that is seemingly to be placed at Europos.<sup>129</sup> In AD 165 Dura Europos passed under Roman rule and auxiliary units and legionary detachments began to be stationed there. The following decades did not register any major event, with the exception of the self-proclamation of Avidius Cassius, native of Cyrrhus and legatus of Syria, as Emperor in AD 175 and the repetition of the same event in AD 193 with the legatus Pescennius Niger.

The exact location of garrisons and even their presence in the Upper and Middle Euphrates region for the third century AD is rather obscure. During Septimius Severus<sup>130</sup> first Parthian campaign, that ended with the creation of the new Province of Osrhoene in AD 195, probably limited to the territory within the Khabur River, the legions and auxiliary regiments involved are unknown. One of the literary sources which enlightens the period after AD 194 is again Cassius Dio, who tells that some garrison still remained in the territory when Osroeni and Adiabeni revolted and laid siege to Nisibis, probably since the previous Parthian War of AD 165 (75.1.2), but does not tell which. Vexillationes from the XVI Flavia Firma from Samosata and IV Scythica from Zeugma have been proposed.<sup>131</sup> We also don't know which forces remained in the new province and which were employed in the second Parthian campaign that Severus launched in 197 AD, but in this case we have one epigraphic evidence for a vexillatio of IV Scythica building a fort at Eski Hissar, northwest of Edessa.<sup>132</sup> Before 197 AD, to avoid concentration of military powers, Severus divided the province in Syria Phoenice to the south, with Legio III Gallica, and Syria Coele to the north, with XVI Flavia Firma and IV Scythica and had created three new legions: the I, II and III Parthica. The location of Legio I is unknown, but it is possible that it was garrisoned in Osrhoene itself. At the end of the 4th century at any rate, the *Notitia Dignitatum* informs us that the garrisons of that province counted nine units of equites at Rasin and the Legio IV Parthica at Circesium.<sup>133</sup> Some years after their creation, the I and III Parthica are in the new Province of Mesopotamia, administered

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129 Corcella 2002. See above § 1.1.1.

130 Who in c. AD 180 had been sent to Syria as legatus of the Legio IV Scythica at Zeugma.

131 Kennedy 1987: 57.

132 Wagner 1983:112-113.

133 Ross 2001: 54.

by a praefectus of equestrian order, and the II is in Italy.<sup>134</sup> The base of the Legio I Parthica is considered to be Singara and Rhesaina has been proposed for the III, but arguably one of the legions should have stayed at Nisibis, given the prominence that the center had in the region and for Severus campaigns<sup>135</sup> and being the capital of the province. In AD 198 and AD 199 Severus moved further, captured Ctesiphon and attempted the same with Hatra. The third century saw the progressive gaining of importance of the East towards the entire empire, as proven also by the origins of several emperors.<sup>136</sup> Severus policy toward the strengthening of the Euphrates frontier was continued by Caracalla, with the annexation in AD 215 of Osroene and the establishment of a colony at Edessa. The status of colony was granted under Caracalla to several more cities, among which Antioch, Palmyra,<sup>137</sup> and cities of Osroene.<sup>138</sup> The same happened under Elagabalus for cities in Syria Phoenice and Petra, and lastly under Philip The Arab with his re-foundation of Shaba as Philippopolis and Dura, Damascus and Flavia Neapolis.<sup>139</sup> The third century also saw the rise of a new enemy: the Sassanians.<sup>140</sup> In AD 224 Ardashir, founder of the dynasty, defeated Artabanus and in AD 230 invaded Mesopotamia. The Sassanians were confronted by Severus Alexander, but in AD 250 Shapur I murdered Chosroes of Armenia and conquered his land. In AD 252 the Sassanian army defeated the Romans at Barbalissus and invaded Syria, ravaging the territories along its way and reaching and sacking Antioch, that was reconquered together with the province by Valerian after five years. The Sassanian destruction had a great impact on Syrian cities, that has been archaeologically proved for instance at Zeugma,<sup>141</sup> caused new military units to be called in Syria, as in the

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134RE 12, cols. 1308-1309 s.v. "Legio".

135 Kennedy 1987: 61.

136 Millar 1993: 142 ff. The brief reign of Macrinus (AD 218-218) for instance, was entirely spent in the East, with Antioch as his "residence". There he was defeated by his successor Elagabalus, native of Emesa.

137 In the case of Palmyra it could have been already granted under Severus. Millar 1993: 143.

138 The territory across the Euphrates was divided between Osroene and Mesopotamia and the cities of Edessa, Carrhae, Reshaia, Singara and Nisibis received the status of *colonia*.

139 See: Millar 1990: 7-58.

140 For the ancient sources see: Dodgeon – Lieu 1991.

141 Elton 2013: 377.

case of Apamea<sup>142</sup> and had permanent consequences like the abandonment of Dura Europos.<sup>143</sup> In AD 260 the Roman army was defeated again at Edessa, and the emperor was captured. In AD 262 Odenatus managed to re-establish the previous order and in AD 272 also Palmyra was under Roman rule.

In the fourth century, with the tetrarchic system, the new territorial division of “dioceses” and geographical subdivision of the empire in four zones of influence, the role of Antioch as an imperial residence was formalized into that of capital.<sup>144</sup> After the end of Dio’s and Josephus’ historical accounts, we also have for this crucial period a new eastern voice in Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea.<sup>145</sup> The Persian front remained stable until AD 296. The new Sassanian attack was repulsed by Galerius, joined by Diocletian, in AD 298 and ended with a new sack of Ctesiphon, the recapture of Nisibis and especially the establishment of the new frontier at the Upper Tigris River. Galerius resided almost permanently at Antioch during his reign in the East (AD 305–311), confirming the trend of growing influence of the East in the Roman Empire. This trend can also be testified by Diocletian’s programme of fortification of the eastern frontier and related movement of military forces, which is testified by various sources, as for instance Ammianus Marcellinus for Circesium on the Euphrates (Ammianus XXIII, 5, 1–2). Except from this and other isolated mentions, the history of the boundary line along the Middle Euphrates remains otherwise unknown for the whole fourth century.<sup>146</sup> For the end of the century we have instead the source of the *Notitia Dignitatum*, listing all military units and their stations, and we find two legions of Syria Coele in two new stations: Legio XVI Flavia Firma had moved from Samosata to Sura, Legio IV Scythica from Zeugma to Oresa, on the road to Palmyra and III Gallica was at Danaba, between Palmyra and Damascus. Legio X Fretensis had already left Jerusalem for Aila in the Gulf of Aqaba and Legio I Illyricorum was at Palmyra (*Not. Dign., Or. XXXIII, 23, 28, 30, 31*).<sup>147</sup> Diocletian’s programme for Syria is also

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142 Three funerary tombstones found here and dated to AD 252 belong to auxiliary units from Pannonia: Ala I Ulpia Contariorum and Ala I Flavia Britannica. Balty – Van Rengen 1993: 14–15.

143 James 1985.

144 Millar 1993: 175.

145 See: Barnes 1981.

146 Millar 1993: 181.

147 For a discussion of all military units and their locations under Diocletian see: Lightfoot 1982: 8 ff.

well testified by the Strata Diocletiana and its long series of milestones.<sup>148</sup> Constantine early years were focused on the Danube, but in AD 333 he intervened through his Caesar Constantius against Sapor II, who was claiming again the Armenian kingdom. Narses, brother of Sapor II, was defeated and killed by Constantius and the Persians negotiated a peace. To organize eastern forces Constantine also appointed a Comes Orientis. The death of Constantine in AD 337 gave Sapor the opportunity for a new attack in AD 338 and Nisibis was sieged, and again in AD 346, but no major conquest was gained by neither part. A Sassanian victorious attempt was instead the siege of Amida (Diyarbakir) in AD 359 and by the end of Constantius' reign in 361 the Persians had re-established the Tigris as the border between the two empires. The same year, the new emperor Julian launched what was intended to be the final war against Persia. From Antioch, the army reached Carrhae and proceeded down the Euphrates, then into southern Mesopotamia retracing the steps of Alexander the Great, but Julian died in one of Persian skirmish. His successor Jovian had to negotiate a peace in AD 363 to ensure the return of the army and ceded all the territories beyond the Tigris, comprised Nisibis, and part of Armenia.<sup>149</sup> In the final decades of the fourth century, Roman policy towards the eastern frontier was to keep a fragile stability, menaced this time by the Huns more than the Persians, and it was carried out by granting financial aids to the Persians themselves to ensure the protection of Caucasian passes.

The death of Theodosius in 395 marked the almost complete division of the administration of Constantinople from the one of Rome and it is one of the dates usually adopted for the beginning of the Byzantine period, also characterized by the definitive success of Christianity. Possibly Europos is the city mentioned as having a Nestorian bishop, David, at the time of the Council of Chalcedon (AD 451).<sup>150</sup> In Syria, the Early Byzantine was a period of relative peace and prosperity that lasted until the rise of Justin I in 518. A second period, from 518 to the Muslim conquest of Syria in 634 under the emperor Heraclius (610–641), was instead a time of economic crisis, war and instability.<sup>151</sup> The sixth century was dominated by the two great opposed figures of Justinian and Chosroes I. Already started by his uncle Iustin, Justinian pursued

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148 See: Mouterde 1930.

149 Ball 2000: 25.

150 See: Gams 1873: 437; Hogarth 1914: 20 and Ricci 2014.

151 Tate 1992: 97.

a policy of reconquest of territories that had been lost to the Sassanians in the fifth century. A first war of AD 527–532 saw the defeat of the Roman army with the general Belisarius at Callinicum, and ended with the “Perpetual Peace”, that only lasted a few years.<sup>152</sup> A second war (AD 540–561) started in fact with the Sassanian invasion of Syria: Apamea surrendered, Antioch and Beroea were sieged and sacked. Belisarius had been recalled for this war, but dismissed after the loss of Nisibis. Both empires were exhausted when they signed a “Fifty-Year Peace” in AD 561. Nonetheless, after the death of Justinian in AD 565, a new invasion of Syria was launched in AD 571 and of Armenia in AD 575 and a new peace followed. Chosroes died in AD 579.<sup>153</sup> War in the Middle East between the two empires continued in the seventh century (AD 602–628) with Chosroes II Parviz, who managed to reinstate the ancient borders of the Achaemenid Empire and menaced to capture Constantinople itself, where the usurper Phocas was deposed in AD 610 and replaced by Heraclius. After the fall of Jerusalem in AD 614, the Byzantine emperor had declared the Holy War and invaded Iranian territories, obtaining a peace with the son of Chosroes and the restitution of the lost territories. Despite Heraclius victories, the century wars and crisis and the dogmatic disputes had exhausted Syrian population and had distanced it from the despotic power of Constantinople; when the new power: the army of the Caliphate, invaded Syria in AD 634, its conquest was therefore fast and inevitable.<sup>154</sup>

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152 The principal epigraphic testimony of this treaty was found in Hierapolis.

153 Ball 2000: 26–27.

154 Tate 1989: 115.

## CHAPTER 2

### THE BRITISH AND THE TURCO-ITALIAN EXCAVATIONS: A COMBINED ANALYSIS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE ON EUROPOS

In this chapter the excavations of the Turco-Italian Expedition at Karkemish are analyzed regarding the post-Iron Age evidences, i.e. the phases of occupation that can be related to Europos. The current digs are presented following the alphabetical order of the labels given to the excavation areas (from Area A to Area V) during the 2011-2017 campaigns (Fig. 2.1). Each area is also put in relation with the fields of excavation of the British Museum Expedition of the years 1911-1914 and 1920. In the several cases where the areas of the current excavations correspond to the ones of the old digs, the latter are rediscussed from the perspective of the study of the Classical city. This research has been conducted on the edited volumes of Karkemish Excavations and on the archival holdings at the British Museum, especially the monthly reports and the photographs.

The digs in the single areas are presented in the form of a synthetic excavation report, where the stratigraphic sequence has been put in relation with the material culture to establish a sequence of occupation.<sup>155</sup> The latter is therefore divided in phases and, when necessary, sub-phases, that are sequenced from the latest to the earlier one and linked to chronological ranges. Those are in most of the cases broadly defined as Islamic, Byzantine, Roman, Hellenistic and when possible further specified with reference to an absolute chronology. Differences in the precision of a chronological determination of the sequence in the single areas are due to the different stages of the ongoing studies by the researchers of the Turco-Italian Expedition. The areas that are in course of publication (Area G) or at an advanced level of study (Area C) provided the model for a stratigraphic sequence:

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<sup>155</sup> The study has been conducted on the base of the excavation journals and reports compiled by the area supervisors, who are mentioned in note.

Relative Date		Absolute Date
Islamic	Early Abbasid	8th-10th century AD
Byzantine	Late Antique/Byzantine	4th - 7th century AD
Roman	Imperial Roman	1st - 3rd century AD
	Early Roman	1st century BC - 1st century AD
Hellenistic	Late Hellenistic	mid 2nd - 1st century BC
	Early Hellenistic	3rd - mid 2nd century BC
Iron Age	Iron Age IV-Achaemenid	5th - 4th century BC
	Iron Age III	7th - 6th century BC

The paragraphs related to the single phases of occupation deal with the stratigraphic sequence in the area. This is described following the terminology adopted within the methodology of excavation of the Turco-Italian Expedition, which is based on the definition of stratigraphic units. The stratigraphic units, also defined as layers or loci, are categorized according to their functional interpretation and identified with capital letters:

- B. = Bench : any kind of seat or installation located in open or closed spaces.
- D. = Drain : an open or closed, structured channel or pipe that carries off water, sewage etc.
- F. = Fill : any accumulated deposit, artificial or natural, and any filling of cuts.
- G. = Grave : any type of deposition. The letter indicates the whole funerary assemblage, composed for instance of a pit, its filling, skeletal remains, funerary urn, grave goods, etc.
- H. = Hearth : any open fire installation. Generally associated to circular, free-standing, unstructured fire place.
- K. = Kiln : medium or large structure for burning, baking or drying, especially one for firing pottery or baking bricks.
- L. = Locus : any inner or outer floor. It also identifies a single room or circumscribed space.
- P. = Pit : any result of the intentional action of cutting (for instance pits or channels) or removing material (for instance spoliating a structure).
- T. = Tannur : the typical Near Eastern oven for cooking food.



W. = Wall : any structure, regardless its masonry (dressed stone, mudbrick, etc.), shape (wall, fence, basement, etc.) and architectonic function (foundation, superstructure, partitioning wall, etc.).

Every letter is followed by a number (for instance L.1111, W.1112, F.1113) that univocally identifies the stratigraphic unit within the site, regardless the area and year of excavation, and has been attributed during fieldwork in progressive order, starting in 2011.

To each material locus, one or a sequence of so-called bucket number is also associated for the collection of finds. Items representing the material culture are divided in the three categories of pottery, objects and samples. Pottery from each locus is collected under the bucket number and lately processed attributing a progressive number to the single selected sherd or complete shape, using the following abbreviations: site code (KH. for Karkemish, YU. for Yunus necropolis), year, pottery find (P.), bucket number, sherd number (e.g. KH.12.P.500/1). Small finds are collected during excavation with indication of the bucket of provenience and a progressive letter and are lately processed and registered with a new univocal object (O.) code in the form site-year-object number (e.g. YU.14.O.100). The same procedure is followed for the collection of samples for paleobotanical, archaeozoological, anthropological or archaeometric studies, which are lately registered with a sample (S.) code.

For each area of the current excavations, as said, the stratigraphic sequence is presented with the main structural or occupation evidences related to each phase emerged from the old or new digs. In addition, the pottery collection and small finds relative to each phase are briefly accounted and the latter are listed with references to the cataloged objects of Chapter 4.

Each paragraph also contains a graphic overview of the excavations, with documents from the British Museum archive and phase-by-phase plans<sup>156</sup> and photographs of the current digs.

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<sup>156</sup> The plans have been drawn by the writer, except if otherwise stated. The topographers of the Expedition are indicated in that case as: G.L. (Giampaolo Luglio), S.B. (Silvia Bernardoni), R.T. (Raffaele Trojanis), K.F. (Kevin Ferrari), C.T. (Christian Tassinari) and M.V. (Marco Valeri).



Fig. 2.1 - Plan of the sites of Karkemish and Yunus with the 2011-2017 excavation areas mentioned in the text (based on the plan by G.L).

## 2.1 Area A

The area includes some of the main features previously excavated by the British Expedition and still preserved on the surface: the so-called Great Staircase that was the monumental path leading to the acropolis and the Temple of the Storm god at its foot on the west side. The temple eastern enceinte was decorated with an alternation of black and white (basalt and limestone) orthostats facing east: the Long Wall of Sculptures, that depicted a procession leading itself to the staircase and the acropolis.

In 2011 the works in Area A were basically limited to the clearance of the previously excavated structures.<sup>157</sup> Under the topsoil the layer called F.21 was interpreted as a levelling and preparation of late date. This covered a pebbles and stones layer, interpreted as a “*vespaio*” and called F.24 and F.25, which covered a large east-west Roman wall that was called W.23 and rests on a concrete foundation. This was built right above the previous structures of the Storm god Temple (Fig. 2.2). The eastern section of the same wall originally run over the southern corner of Temple of the Storm god shrine and was therefore completely removed by the British diggers and only photographs of it remain (Fig. 2.3 a): “The whole of the Temple Courtyard, lying to the West of the Lower Palace Area, has already been cleared, with the exception of some thirty tons of Roman concrete overlying the altar, which I must remove later by dynamite. [...] All the good stones from these chamber walls had been removed by Roman builders and only their foundations remained; many of the upper stones were found in the Roman ruins on the higher level.”<sup>158</sup>

This wall W.23, actually paired by another one parallel to it at a distance of 5 m on the southern side, belongs to the Roman forum of which it constituted the northern side. This is possible to say on the basis of the topographic plan of the area, by comparison with the position and altitude of the still standing walls of the southern side (W.2746 and W.1378 in Area C), their masonry and the type of limestone employed.

This area corresponds then to one of the first to be discovered at Karkemish and to which a great importance was given during the British excavations. Hogarth resumed in 1911 digs in the trenches excavated by Henderson in the area of the Great Staircase and decided to open a new one south of the approach to the stairs, in order to find the floor level of the stair foot. The area that was explored before his departure from the site

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<sup>157</sup> Works in 2011 were conducted under the supervision of L. Guerri.

<sup>158</sup> Woolley’s report of March 31st, 1913 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 21-30).

was a long north–south trench of about 20 m, as large as the Staircase, i.e. around 10 m. He did not find what he calls “later structures”, but the soil was full of broken basalt and limestone fragments, many of which sculpted and inscribed.<sup>159</sup> Hogarth also describes a “belt of pebbles” covering the entire area with a thickness of about 5 cm. This layer was about 2 m “below the lowest visible course of late walls in the vicinity”. The late walls should have been the northern walls of the forum, that as said were much more preserved than what appears today, and the “pebble belt” could have been an earlier floor, preceding the monumentalization of the forum. A summary of the pottery from these layer is also provided by Hogarth: “In the superficial stratum above the pebble belt a little pottery of the latest Imperial Age, as well as sherds of subsequent periods down to Mediaeval Arab, had occurred; but from the pebble belt downwards hardly a sherd was found till a level about equal to that of the second step of the Stair was reached, and then what came to light was not early but, to all appearances, of very late Hellenistic or even early Roman period”.

From these notions it is perhaps possible to reconstruct a tentative stratification of the area corresponding to the northern side of the forum square. A first paving of the area with a simple pebble floor could have been realized in the early years after the Roman conquest of Europolis, sealing the previous Hellenistic phase when the area showed no traces of buildings (none are reported by Hogarth) and should therefore have been an open area as well, possibly the agora, with no stone paving. The sealing of the area must have occurred after a period of abandonment, possibly a gap between the Hellenistic and Roman occupations of which there are no other traces, because the pebble floor covered “a thick mass of almost absolutely empty sand, apparently wind-blown and accumulated during a long period of desolation.” Also, the ground level of Hellenistic Europolis had not increased much above the one of the latest Iron Age phase, but grew considerably before the construction of the monumental forum (2 m, apparently) and possibly in the occasion of its construction itself, when all the area must have been brought to a higher level.

What remains to be explained is how it was possible that after the removal of the pebble floor, but before the level containing Hellenistic pottery was reached by the British diggers, part of the sculptures of the Long Wall were already surfacing: “Before we had got through the sand–stratum the tops of stones in position began to show in the Western part”. The abandonment stratum would in fact be more easily placed after

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<sup>159</sup> Hogarth’s report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle–East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127–176).

the abandonment of Karkemish and before the Hellenistic conquest, but the presence of Hellenistic pottery below that, would not be explicable. This apparent stratigraphical contradiction seems to be cleared by Hogarth himself in the last pages of his report for 1911, when he sums the results of the works and seems to correct the information given before, about the presence of Hellenistic pottery just above the Iron Age floor: “After this [Assyrian conquest] there is a gap. No signs of Achaemenid occupation have yet been observed. Late Hellenistic pottery and terra cottas begin to appear about one metre above the Hittite floor-level, in the lower town [...]. Above such remains both in the lower town and on the Acropolis, as can reasonably be referred to the 1st century B.C., lies a thick belt of wind-blown sand, sparsely mixed with various debris, among which sherds of Roman Imperial period occur rarely. Above this again we find remains of a large and Important town of massive masonry, [...]”<sup>160</sup>

The 2012 excavation in Area A were focused in two sectors: the one called Area A East covered the Great Staircase and the remains of the so-called Royal Gatehouse, while in Area A West,<sup>161</sup> the western and southern limits of the Storm god Temple enceinte were reached, before opening some deep soundings in specific sectors of the complex.<sup>162</sup>

From the preliminary operations conducted in 2011 in the entire area and from the excavation in area A East of 2012, that is not reported here because the post-Iron Age stratigraphy had already been removed during the British digs, a large number of small finds of mixed date has been collected. Some of those can be related to the later phases of Europos even in the loss of their context of provenance. Among the 73 objects of 2011, four coins (KH.11.O.124, 125, 342 and 343) came from the levels F.21 and F.24 and a terracotta figurine (KH.11.O.317: Figurines Cat. no. 14) from F.25. Among the objects from A East 2012, two glass bracelets were included (KH.12.O.88 and 239: Bracelets Cat. nos. 92 and 9). Among the coins only one could be identified as a Seleucid coin of the 2nd century BC.<sup>163</sup>

The Area A West 2012 was a square of 10 x 10 m oriented north-south, its northern limit was the previously mentioned W.23 and to the south side it included a stone platform that was partially visible on the surface and which northern retaining wall was

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160 Hogarth's report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127-176).

161 The digs in Area A West 2012 were supervised by L. Cuccui.

162 Marchetti 2014: 233-234.

163 Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat. no. 12.

named W.615. The excavation can be here resumed in the superimposition of four main phases of use: from the Hellenistic to the Islamic age.

### 2.1.1 *Phase 1: Byzantine/Islamic*

This latest phase was attested by a building of uncertain nature, of which only two walls and a floor were retrieved and were preserved in a much ruined condition. By comparison with other similar buildings and the occupational dynamics known on the site, this should have been a house. These remains were set south of the Roman wall W.23 and north of the mentioned structure probably connected to it. The two small north-south walls pertaining to this phase were tagged W.604 and W.608, they probably enclosed a room that was called L.607 and that was covered by a fill containing many burnt traces: F.606 (Figs. 2.4, 2.5). The walls were made of irregular stone masonry in small blocks and W.604 was leaning in its southern end above the ashlar of W.615 of the Roman platform. East of the wall W.604 the fill was labeled F.620 and was a deeply mixed and disturbed accumulation. West of W.608 the ground was higher and the related fill F.609 had the same nature. The entire area was covered by some layers characterized by an incoherent texture, stone and gravel inclusions and a large number of mixed materials. These fills: F.600, F.601 and F.602, as well as F.620 and F.609, were probably partially composed of the dump soil of the British excavation in the area of the temple, besides archaeological strata. The floor of the Islamic phase building L.607 covered F.624 and F.625; these covered F.626, all levels to be interpreted as destruction and abandonment of previous structures. The chronological definition of this phase on the base of the pottery assemblages is not ascertained: the uppermost strata contained, as said, mixed date materials; the pottery from the dismantlement of the walls W.604 and W.608 was mostly Hellenistic in one case and mostly Byzantine in the other. L.607 contained no pottery sherds and the same for F.605 and F.606 above it, that could have dated at least the abandonment and destruction of the building (the space enclosed by the walls was very narrow). The assemblage from the layer west of the building: F.609, was mostly Byzantine, but its counterpart on the eastern side, F.620, contained a pottery assemblage spanning from the Iron Age to the Islamic Period and included one Roman Provincial coin minted in Hierapolis under Trajan (KH.12.O.114) as well as one Umayyad coin of AD 714-717 (KH.12.O.118).<sup>164</sup> Islamic glass bracelets were also retrieved, from superficial levels both in Area A West and in Area A East.

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<sup>164</sup> Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat nos. 22 and 115.

Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 0 (Surface and Topsoil):

Surface	-	- basalt vessel	KH.12.O.632	
F.601	KH.12.P.101	a: terracotta pipe b: terracotta pipe c: glass bracelet d: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.32 KH.12.O.28 KH.12.O.30 KH.12.O.31	Bracelets Cat. no. 2 Bracelets Cat. no. 57
F.602	KH.12.P.102	a: glass bracelet b: glass bracelet c: glass bracelet e: bronze bracelet f: iron nail h: glass vessel	KH.12.O.27 KH.12.O.38 KH.12.O.37 KH.12.O.48 KH.12.O.68 KH.12.O.54	Bracelets Cat. no. 88 Bracelets Cat. no. 4 Bracelets Cat. no. 3

Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 1 (Byzantine/Islamic):

F.620	KH.12.P.109	a: coin b: coin f: glass vessel g: coin h: coin i: iron nail l: iron nail m: glass vessel n: glass vessel	KH.12.O.117 KH.12.O.116 KH.12.O.122 KH.12.O.114 KH.12.O.118 KH.12.O.111 KH.12.O.112 KH.12.O.121 KH.12.O.120	Glass Obj. Cat. no. 10
	KH.12.P.110	b: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.119	Bracelets Cat. no. 194
F.638	KH.12.P.119	a: iron blade	KH.12.O.232	

2.1.2 *Phase 2a-b: Byzantine*

This phase was again characterized by the presence of a probable building of a small scale, the nature of which is impossible to determine due to the fact that only its outer face rested inside the excavation limits, and multiple floors of a probable open area, that could be stratigraphically divided in more than one sub-phase. The latest features of this phase, that can be labeled as Phase 2b, were a series of strata revealed under the structures of the later phase. Under L.604 were the already mentioned F.624 and F.625: a cluster of stones, both covering F.626, composed of brownish-red soil. This covered on the western side a layer composed of a prevalence of stone chippings and rubble with many

tile fragments tagged F.627, that covered one similar fill tagged F.628 and on the eastern side a fill with many burnt traces: F.631. The excavation of F.626 and F.631 exposed a drain and two pits. Just north of the Roman platform a drain was in fact brought to light and called D.629. It was made of limestone squared blocks in one row constituting the sides, and run almost parallel to the northern wall W.615 and the fill where it was cut covered its foundation. The drain was cut on the west side by a roughly quadrangular pit: P.637, filled by F.638, to be linked instead with the later Phase 1. North of the drain, the layer F.626 covered as said F.631, that covered a beaten earth and pebbles floor called L.632 (Figs. 2.6, 2.7). This as well was cut by two more pits: P.633, filled by F.635 and P.634, filled by F.636. To the west, the mentioned fill F.628, probably another abandonment level, covered a wall parallel to W.615 at a distance of about 2.50 m north to it and called W.639. This can be ascribed to an earlier sub-phase to be called Phase 2a and was preserved for a length of around 4.00 m: it was cut by the slope on the western side. The area between W.615, or better its foundation called W.623 and W.639, was filled by F.643 that covered a pebble and gravel floor called L.640 to be associated with the wall W.639 (Figs. 2.8, 2.9). The floor was cut by a pit belonging to Phase 2b: P.642, filled by F.641, that also cut the wall. The pebble floor L.640 pertained as said to an open area, probably a street. The street had been constructed over a layer labeled F.645, made of larger pebbles and mixed soil, serving as leveling and preparation. This was spotted mostly on the eastern side, where the natural slope of the ground had required such foundation. On the western side L.640 covered instead a clayish earth level: F.646.

It must be said that also in this case the assemblages from this apparently linear stratification are not always coherent and the proposed label of Byzantine Phase is given partially on the basis of these assemblages, but also on the basis of the relations between the other structures and phases recognized in the area. The strata covering the structures of Phase 2b, namely F.626, F.627, F.628 and F.631 all contained Byzantine pottery assemblages. The floor L.632 could not be directly dated because it contained no pottery. L.640 covered the remains of the probably already dismantled and buried structure that has been defined as a Roman basement, but its pottery assemblage counted Byzantine pottery sherds mixed with Hellenistic fragments of the 3rd-1st century BC. More homogeneous was the assemblage from the layers below: F.646, counting fragments of North-Syrian Amphorae and Brittle Ware and dated between the 6th and the 8th century AD. The other layer below the street: F.645 contained instead some fragments dating back to the 3rd-1st centuries BC. The objects as well do not help in a chronolog-



ical definition of the levels: two coins from the street and from the pit cutting it were too worn to be identified. The three pits mentioned, that cut the drain and the pebble floor, all contained assemblages spanning from the Roman to the Byzantine period.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 2 (Byzantine):

F.628	KH.12.P.112	a: limestone mortar b: limestone mortar	KH.12.O.195 KH.12.O.196	
	KH.12.P.114	a: stone bead b: glass vessel	KH.12.O.171 KH.12.O.198	
L.640	KH.12.P.122	a: coin c: bronze pin	KH.12.O.235 KH.12.O.238	
F.641	KH.12.P.120	a: glass handle	KH.12.O.205	Glass Obj. Cat. no. 11
	KH.12.P.126	a: glass nail	KH.12.O.268	
	KH.12.P.128	a: glass vessel b: coin c: glass vessel	KH.12.O.288 KH.12.O.283 KH.12.O.311	
F.643	KH.12.P.121	a: iron blade	KH.12.O.231	

#### 2.1.3 Phase 3: Roman

The Roman phase of use in Area A West is represented by the large platform already mentioned. This was L.603: a rectangular basement of 14.5 x 7.5 m oriented east-west, made of large limestone ashlar resting on a foundation of roughly cut stones filled with concrete, called W.623. The summit of the structure was covered by the layers F.600, F.601 and F.602, already mentioned, very disturbed and stratigraphically considered as a topsoil, but part of the structure already emerged on the surface before excavation (Figs. 2.10, 2.11). The perimeter walls of L.603 were joined by a grid of inner walls in the same masonry and the spaces between the walls were filled by more layers of stones and concrete. The retaining walls were called: W.615 the northern one running east-west, W.613 the eastern one (this was the short side of the structure), W.614 the southern wall, preserved only in three blocks, while the western side was preserved only at the

foundation level, where the masonry took the names of W.618 and W.623. The two inner walls that joined the structure in its inner space running north-south were instead W.617 in the eastern side and W.618 at the centre, while the western one was not preserved. This structure as well as all the others belonging to the Roman monumental phase were partially dismantled in the later phases, but remained visible on the surface and clearly determined in this sector of the site the orientation of the later buildings of Phases 2 and 1. Further proof is the fact that the floors of these buildings were at a lower level than the top of L.603 and W.23: these could also have been used as the base of mudbrick walls that were not retrieved in Area A West, but are well attested in other areas of the site.

The date proposed for this massive structure relies on architectural and topographical analysis but also on the data provided by the partial excavation of the fills enclosed by the stone cage and the excavation of its collapsed parts that preceded the removal of the structure. The platform and its foundations had in fact to be entirely removed to allow the prosecution of the archaeological investigations of the earlier phases that they covered. In particular, one of the main streets leading to the sacred area of the Storm god Temple was supposed to have crossed the area, but the excavation revealed that its mantle had been completely removed before the Roman platform was built. The latter was mapped before the removal and was reconstructed in an archaeologically empty area of the site, southeast of the Watergate. The platform was labelled L.603 because a probable floor of the same name was identified in its eastern portion. The stone blocks where in fact here carefully dressed and smoothed and could have represented the floor level. Where this level of stone blocks was not preserved, in the western side, the fills recognized during the excavation of the inner structure of the platform were labelled F.610, F.611 and F.612. F.610 was mainly composed of stone fragments and contained many pottery sherds, F.611 and F.612 were similar to it and the latter covered the foundation with irregular stone blocks. A trench was also dug along the southern side (that was not included in the excavation area) to allow the complete documenting of the structure. The fill was constituted here of the collapse of the foundation, tagged F.621.

The pottery from the levels covering the foundations was mixed, but spanning from the Roman to the Byzantine age, while the one from the collapsed foundation was mostly Hellenistic, with some Roman specimens. When the foundation W.623 was removed, it showed a ceramic assemblage of mixed date counting specimens of Iron Age II, Iron Age I and Hellenistic date, but the latest fragments were of Roman sigillata. It

has been proposed here to date this structure to the Roman Imperial period and to put it in relation with the forum: the structure was in fact exactly aligned with the northern walls of the forum and though its foundations were not made with the same technique, the floor level of the platform was at the same level of the one supposed for the forum. The structure was partially dismantled for reusing the building materials probably already in the Byzantine period and this would explain why the fills excavated where the stone floor was missing contained Byzantine pottery, but its construction can be dated to the Roman period also on the base of the pottery from the foundation, which later sherds were of Roman age.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 3 (Roman)

F.621	KH.12.P.108	a: bronze bracelet	KH.12.O.113
	KH.12.P.168	a: basalt sculpture fragment b: basalt mortar	KH.12.O.563 KH.12.O.540

#### 2.1.4 *Phase 4a-b: Hellenistic*

The wall W.639 of Byzantine Phase 2a had been built over two earlier walls following the same line: W.644 and W.651 that rested mostly covered by the northern excavation limit and were separated by a probable threshold called L.652, that could also have been a narrow street oriented north-south. The floor in phase with these walls was L.654, made of beaten earth and pebbles (Figs. 2.12, 2.13). W.644 that was as said cut by P.642, was found again east of the pit and of the excavation limit, for a short trait. In this point this wall was exactly built over another stone wall: W.663. The two were separated only by a thin soil level. South of the remains of these walls was found a portion of a circular furnace with stone masonry structure: W.657. The walls W.644 and W.651 and the floor L.654 pertain to the later Hellenistic Phase labeled 4b, in which the area must have been occupied by houses or others small-scale compounds, a vocation inherited by the previous phase. The preparation for the floor: F.659 covered F.660, a layer containing mostly Hellenistic pottery of the 3rd-1st century BC and extended over almost the entire area, but was largely perturbed near its eastern and western limits. F.660 covered a layer with burnt traces: F.661. All these layers pertained probably to a destruction phase that covered another street level: L.662, that we can link to an Hellenistic Phase 4a together

with the already mentioned wall W.663. The street L.662 as well as the later one was cut by the foundation of the Roman structure W.623 and was preserved only in a small area. In the northern limit of the area, as well, another beaten earth and pebbles paving was brought to light south of the Roman foundation W.622 (the foundation of the inner northern wall of the forum, parallel to W.23). This was called L.665 and showed burnt traces, together with some entire pottery shapes. It was covered by two layers tagged F.655 and F.656. This paving pertained to the same phase of W.644, L.654 and W.651, i.e. the one here defined as Hellenistic 4b (Figs. 2.14–2.16). The area occupied by the Roman basement L.603 and its foundation W.623 was also dug after the removal of the structure and its reassembly in an archaeologically empty area, and showed to have cut other structures of the Hellenistic period. These were a stone wall called W.680 running east-west, south of the basement, and an associated floor called L.693, north of the wall. These structures were only spotted in a narrow east-west trench and it is impossible to establish if they were connected with the ones that we have related with Hellenistic Phase 4a or 4b on the northern sector, because the deep foundation W.623 had cut all stratigraphic relation and had reached Iron Age levels, as well as noticed in the case of the wall of the forum W.23 directly set upon the floor of the Storm god Temple.

The pottery assemblages from the levels here discussed showed a coherent horizon of Hellenistic date, while the small finds from the same layers, or at least the ones to which a date could be attributed, such as the clay figurines, belonged mostly to the Iron Age.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 4 (Hellenistic)

F.645	KH.12.P.123	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: glass bracelet c: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.265 KH.12.O.261 KH.12.O.374	Bracelets Cat. no. 94
F.646	KH.12.P.124	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.275	
F.650	KH.12.P.127	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.316	
F.656	KH.12.P.136 KH.12.P.138	a: iron nail a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.429 KH.12.O.380	
F.661	KH.12.P.137	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.363	



Fig. 2.2 - General plan of Area A.

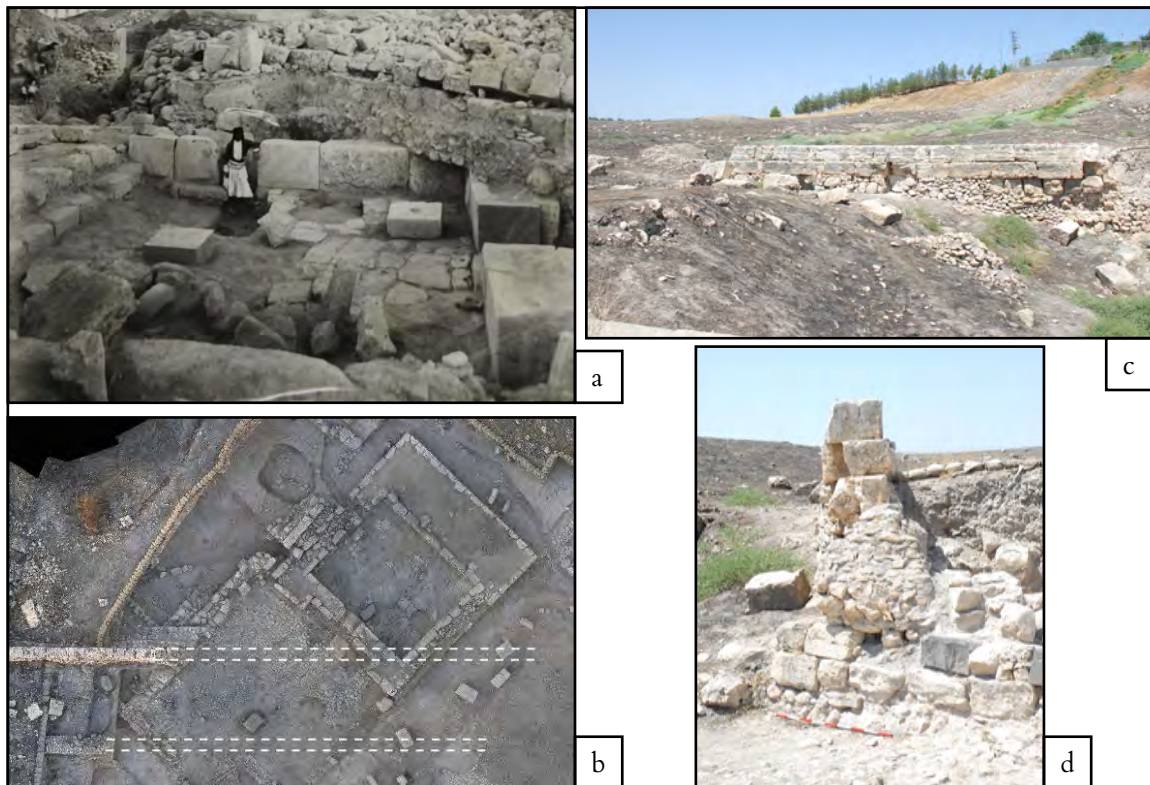


Fig. 2.3 a-d - The northern walls of the Roman forum W.23 and W.622 once running over the Temple of the Storm god (CE Photo Album 1, fol. 58, no. 124 and Woolley - Barnett 1952: Pl. 35a) and partially removed during 1912 digs.

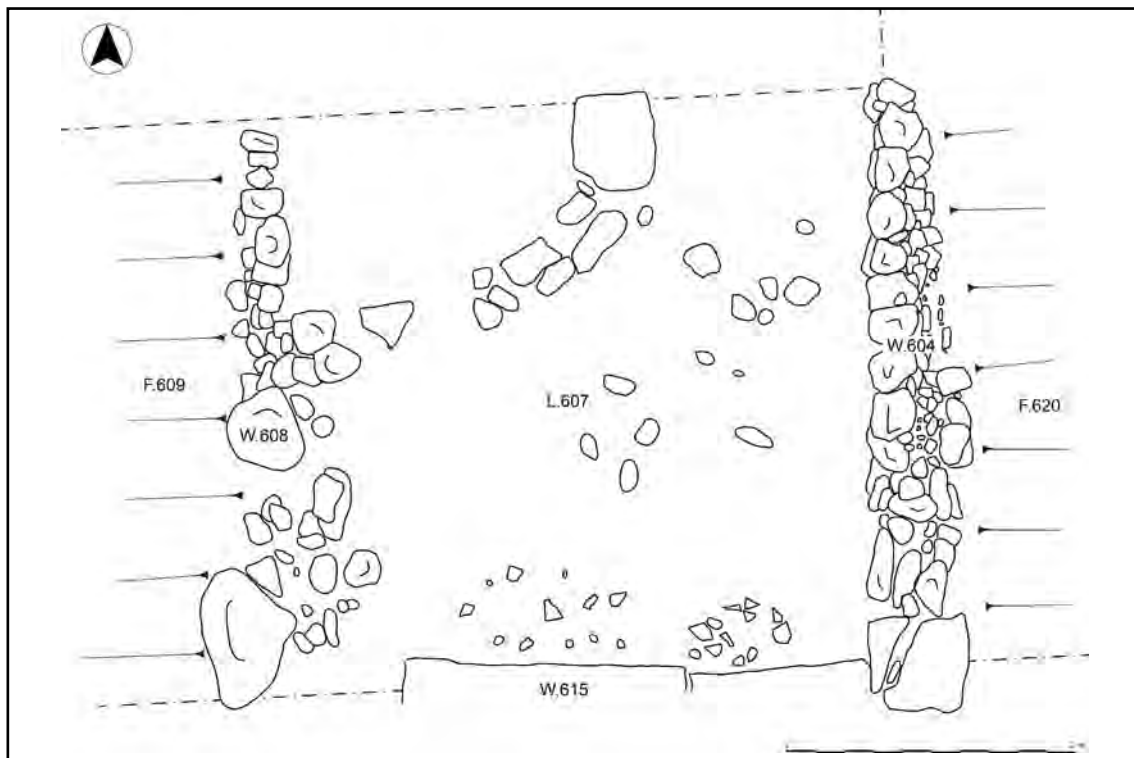


Fig. 2.4 - Plan of Islamic Phase 1 in area A West 2012.



Fig. 2.5 - General view of L.607 and the walls of Islamic Phase 1. From south.



Fig. 2.6 - Plan of Byzantine Phase 2b in area A West 2012.



Fig. 2.7 - General view of the drain D.629 and beaten earth floor L.632 of Phase 2b. From southeast.

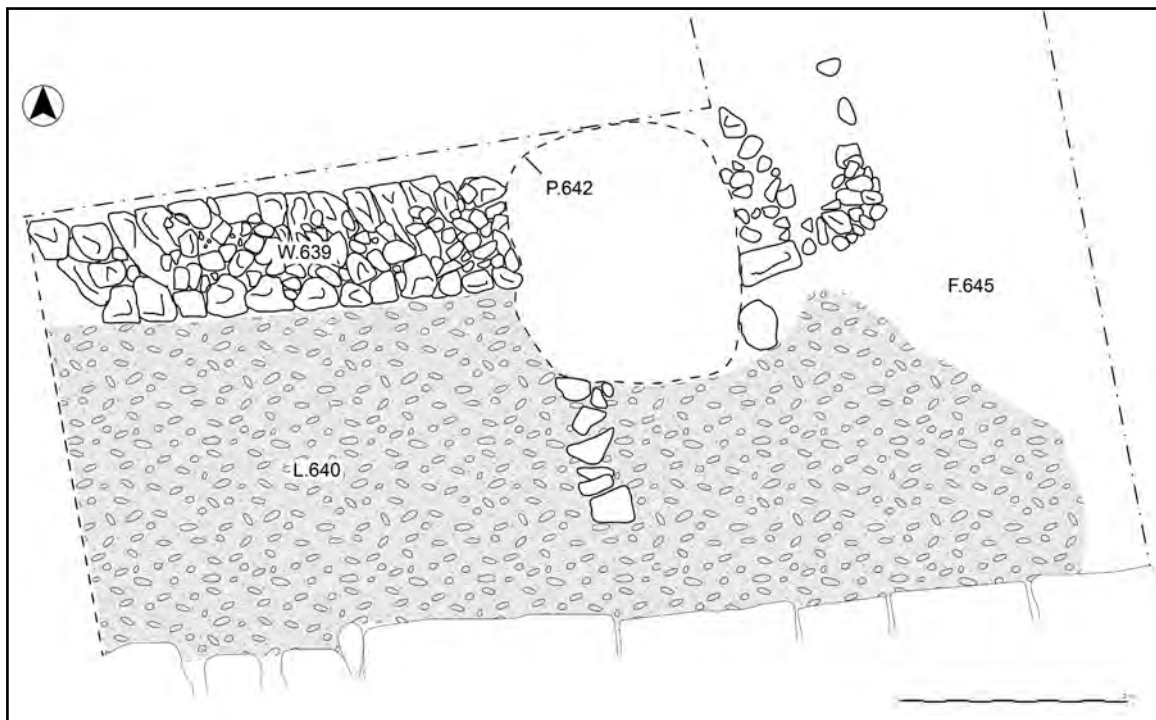


Fig. 2.8 - Plan of Byzantine Phase 2a in area A West 2012.



Fig. 2.9 - General view of the pebble floor L.640 and wall W.639 of Phase 2a. From southeast.





Fig. 2.10 - Plan of the basement of Roman Phase 3 in area A West 2012.



Fig. 2.11 a-c - The basement of Roman Phase 3 in relation with the northern walls of the forum, from northeast and from west.

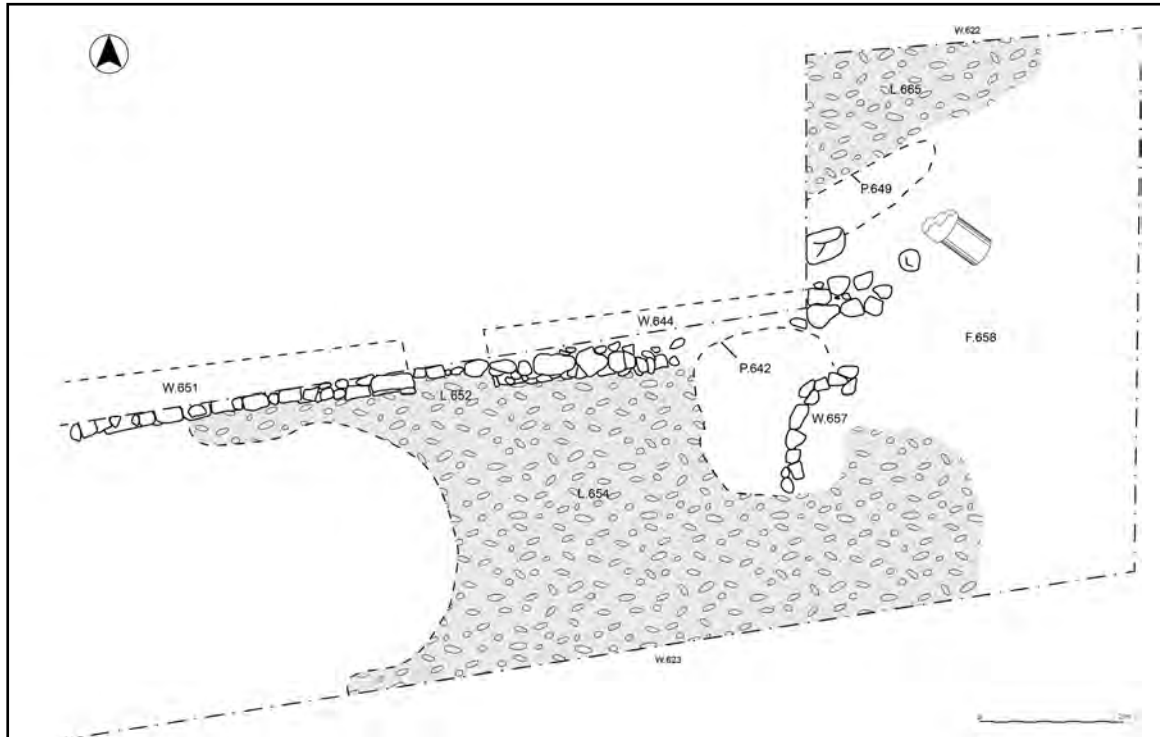


Fig. 2.12 - Plan of Hellenistic Phase 4a in area A West 2012.

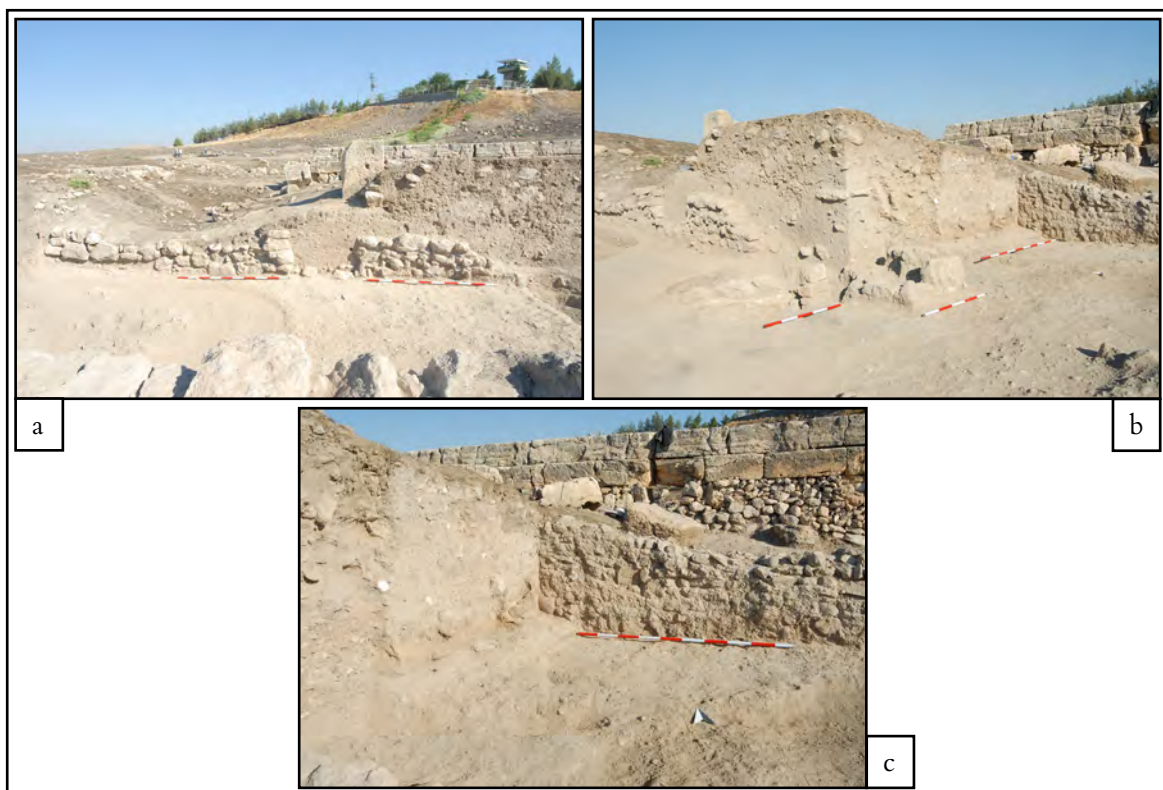


Fig. 2.13 a-c - General views of the structures and floors of Phase 4a. From south and southeast.

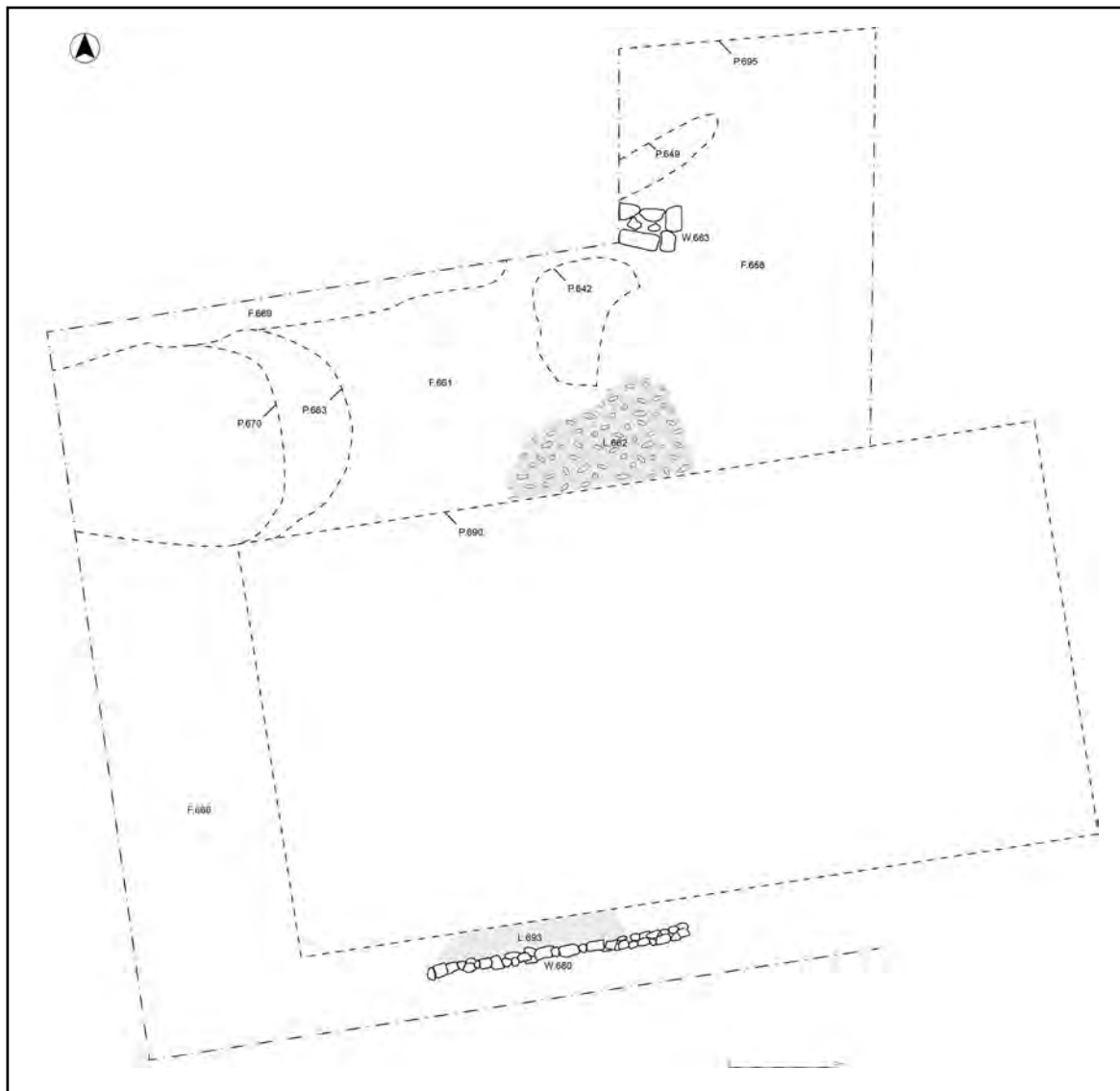


Fig. 2.14 - Plan of Hellenistic Phase 4b in Area A West 2012.



Figs. 2.15 - 2.16 - Detailed view of wall W.663 of Hellenistic Phase 4a and of the wall W.680. From west.

## 2.2 Area B

This area, set in the southeastern sector of the Lower Palace Area, includes the remains of the temple, probably dedicated to the goddess Nikarawa<sup>165</sup> and improperly called “Hilani” by the British Expedition scholars. It was excavated during the 2011 and 2012 campaigns of the current expedition.<sup>166</sup> The new excavations re-laid bare the plan of the building, preserved only to the foundations and with part of the stone floor, together with the concrete Roman foundations that run south to it and had cut the building.<sup>167</sup> These are considered by the British excavators as part of the walls of the forum, and are in fact aligned with the twin walls preserved in Area C.

Digs in the area of the temple were conducted during April–May 1914 and remained limited in extension because of the unforeseen interruption for the outbreak of the Great War. The unpublished reports only record the discovery of the building and the retrieval of sculpted pieces from the foundations of the later structures.<sup>168</sup> In this case the documents from the archive are less specific than the published report and the photographs of the excavation in progress do not include the later structures before their removal. In the report,<sup>169</sup> when describing the excavation in the area between the Lower Palace and the Water Gate, Woolley states that east of the last preserved orthostat of the Herald’s Wall, the eastern walls of the Roman forum were encountered and “the ground had been heavily denuded, and it had in addition been honeycombed by rubbish-pits of Greek, Roman, and Arab date; a deep Greek drain ran across the area against the north-west corner of the ‘Hilani’, and a Greek tile-lined circular pit had been sunk into the ground a little to the west of it; and lastly there had been deliberate excavation either for building-stones or for treasure. As a result of all this, we laid bare disconnected fragments of mud-brick walls or the rubble cores of walls whose facing-stones had been carried off, or had to deduce walls from the patches of pavements or floors that happened to survive. Only one building could be traced in its entirety; this was the ‘Hilani.’” This building too showed evidences of the later phases of the city: one wall of unspecified date crossed

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165 For a discussion about the temple chronology, iconography and titularity see Marchetti 2017.

166 The digs were supervised by A. Bonomo.

167 Marchetti 2013: 351–352.

168 Woolley’s report of May 31st, 1914 (BM Middle-East Department Archive : CE 32/17, 323–349).

169 Woolley – Barnett 1952: 177–181.

the walls and cut the floor. This is said to have a drum of a Hellenistic column incorporated in its masonry and must have therefore been of later date. It is also hypothesized by the scholar that the same walls of the Hilani had been reused in the new building. South of the Hilani, at a distance of 1.4 m, the British diggers encountered instead the concrete foundation of the southern side of the forum and “stone fragments of all sorts had been piled here as if for ballast” and from the dismantlement of that, several pieces were collected that originally pertained to the temple.

The Area B of the new excavation was delimited in 2011 to cover the space of the temple and its surroundings (Fig. 2.17), where the surface deposits were all of recent date and consisted also in part of the dump soil of the previous digs, piled in high heaps especially south of the compound and still partially visible. They had therefore no stratigraphic reliability, but some archaeological materials were nonetheless retrieved from its excavation. When the area was cleaned, several coins were retrieved: 7 from the surface of the Hilani, 5 from the British excavation dump soil. Among those coins<sup>170</sup> three belong to the Seleucid coinage of Demetrius II (146–138 BC), Alexander II Zabinas (128–122 BC) and of an uncertain dynast of the 2nd century BC (KH.11.O.38, 107, 218); two are Roman Provincial Coins of the time of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) and of an uncertain issuer of the 2nd–3rd century AD (KH.11.O.220 and 109); one is an uncertain Late Roman coin of the 4th–5th century AD (KH.11.O.237) and five were too worn to be identified.

The superficial layer covering the eastern wall of the building (W.116) was named F.119 and here another coin was retrieved. F.120 was the superficial layer south of the building and south of a deep east–west trench dug by the British along the southern wall that marked the southern limit of the old excavation. There, another coin was found. This was the area previously untouched by the British, where the 2011 excavation revealed two main phases of occupation ascribable to the Classical period. The extension of the area in 2012 towards east produced another coin from a superficial layer: an uncertain Islamic coin<sup>171</sup> (KH.12.O.14). Among the other small finds from superficial layers a large number of Iron Age and Achaemenid clay figurines was retrieved and some basalt tools and vessels (tripods, bowls, grinding stones and pestles) and textile tools (stone and clay spindle wares and loom weights) of uncertain date, but probably of Iron Age as well.

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170 Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat. nos. 2, 3, 9, 29, 56, 104, 155–159.

171 *Ibidem*: cat. no. 130.

## Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 0: Topsoil and Surface

British dump south of Hilani	-	- coin	KH.11.O.104
		- coin	KH.11.O.107
		- coin	KH.11.O.108
		- coin	KH.11.O.218
		- coin	KH.11.O.237
		- figurine	KH.11.O.179
		- figurine	KH.11.O.180
		- stone vessel	KH.11.O.140
		- stone vessel	KH.11.O.185
		- stone pestle	KH.11.O.156
- bronze fragment	KH.11.O.114		
Surface above the Hilani	-	- coin	KH.11.O.74
		- coin	KH.11.O.506
		- coin	KH.11.O.507
		- coin	KH.11.O.512
		- coin	KH.11.O.513
		- coin	KH.11.O.514
		- coin	KH.11.O.526
		- stone vessel	KH.11.O.183
		- stone spindle whorl	KH.11.O.2
		- stone spindle whorl	KH.11.O.515
		- bronze buckle	KH.11.O.68
		- bronze ring	KH.11.O.73
		- bronze fragment	KH.11.O.72
		- statue fragment	KH.11.O.454
- inscription fragment	KH.11.O.30		
F.119	KH.11.P.311	a: coin	KH.11.O.176
		b: stone vessel	KH.11.O.181
		c: stone grinder	KH.11.O.613
F.120	KH.12.P.312	e: coin	KH.11.O.220
F.125	KH.11.P.316	a: stone vessel	KH.11.O.230
		KH.11.P.317	a: figurine (Iron Age)
		b: pestle	KH.11.O.240
		c: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.11.O.601
		d: pestle	KH.11.O.239
		e: stone polisher	KH.11.O.608
F.801	KH.11.P.319	a: loom weight	KH.11.O.594
		b: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.11.O.595
		c: stone polisher	KH.11.O.598
		d: stone vessel	KH.11.O.603
F.801	KH.12.P.303	a: coin	KH.12.O.14

### 2.2.1 *Phase 1: Roman*

The layer F.120 covered in fact another deposit called F.125 from which the heads of three concrete wall foundations oriented north-south emerged. These Roman foundations (W.116, W.134 and W.137 from west to east) were joined to the north by an east-west branch called W.136 and had their southern prosecution outside the excavation limit (Figs. 2.18-2.19). The grid of these foundations continued originally above the remains of the temple and was removed here by the British diggers (Fig. 2.20), but some traces of it are still visible on the ground, as in the case for instance of the western sector of the foundation W.110, parallel to W.136 to the north of it. Above the concrete foundations, only four partially preserved limestone ashlar remain on top of W.136 and W.137 (Fig. 2.21). These were probably still foundation structure, rather than above-ground wall, by comparison with the near walls of the Roman forum, which foundations are composed of two courses of dressed limestone blocks on top of a concrete lower stratum. None of the floors associated with this network of walls was preserved and all the layers excavated between the foundations were of previous date and had been cut by them. At the northern end of W.116 (where it has been cut during the previous digs to expose the Hilani) the fragment of a basalt relief was found embedded in the foundation, as the several sculptures that were retrieved during the British digs. The head of the Roman foundation was almost surfacing in the southwestern corner of the area, where the few blocks of the relative upper structure are preserved. It is therefore probable that these structures have been already exposed in the past and completely spoliated to the level of the stone blocks foundation, a circumstance that did not occur for the walls of the forum west of the area. This is probably because of the smaller scale of the structures in Area B, much easier to move and reuse. The absence of fills and floors related to the Roman phase prevents a date for the structural phase if not in relation with the earlier Phase 2.

### 2.2.2 *Phase 2: Hellenistic*

The already mentioned deposit F.125 covered two similar layers: F.127 and F.128 east and west of W.116 respectively. F.127 covered itself two layers: F.131 and F.135 west and east of W.134 while F.128 covered F.130 west of W.116. In the eastern space (between W.134, W.136 and W.137), F.135 covered F.145. This was a collapse layer with pottery fragments in place, and covered L.153: a floor dated to Iron Age II and connected with a small mudbrick installation of rounded shape that was found in the southwestern corner: W.144. This was constituted by a single row of bricks, contained many burnt

traces and was as well cut by W.134 (Fig. 2.22). In the upper layer F.145 a circular pit was also cut: P.158, which filling F.156 contained two Hellenistic female clay figurines (KH.11.O.432 and KH.11.O.433: Figurines Cat. nos. 16 and 17).

In the western squared space, F.131 covered F.141 which covered F.147. In this layer another circular pit was cut: P.146, filled by F.148.

Another sector of the area preserving the original stratigraphy was an elongated space oriented north-south west of the Hilani and which eastern limit was constituted by the face of the foundation W.116. In the western trench a superimposition of floors and fillings was found under F.130: the most recent were the layer F.139 covering floor L.166 that was dated to the late Iron Age; under these there were F.140 covering L.169 and F.170 covering L.175, dated to the Late Bronze Age, and the most ancient L.178 of Middle Bronze Age II.

The pottery collected in the fillings pertains to an Hellenistic/Roman horizon spanning from the 3rd century BC to the 1st century AD that well accords with a dating of the forum to the Roman Imperial age. The foundations, as said, could not be otherwise dated because no diagnostic materials were collected from the structures themselves. The small finds from the levels of Phase 2 are largely mixed and for the most part ascribable to the earliest ages (for instance the several Iron Age clay figurines) or of undefinable date. The pit cutting the Iron Age levels in the eastern square between W.134, W.136 and W.137, for instance, rendered the two mentioned Hellenistic figurines, but also a fragment of a glass bead and a bronze rod, possibly a pin, that can be dated only in relation with their context.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 2: Hellenistic

F.127	KH.11.P.322	a: figurine (Iron Age) c: stone tripod	KH.11.O.318 KH.11.O.324
F.128	KH.11.P.320	a: stone tripod	KH.11.O.448
F.130	KH.11.P.325	a: stone vessel	KH.11.O.611
F.135	KH.11.P.327	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: stone tripod	KH.11.O.321 KH.11.O.313



F.139	KH.11.P.329	a: bronze pin b: pestle	KH.11.O.389 KH.11.O.597	
F.140	KH.11.P.331	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: figurine (Iron Age) c: stone vessel d: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.11.O.356 KH.11.O.360 KH.11.O.361 KH.11.O.359	
	KH.11.P.342	a: pestle	KH.11.O.403	
F.141	KH.11.P.334	a: bead b: pestle	KH.11.O.407 KH.11.O.618	
F.148	KH.11.P.339	a: faience bead	KH.11.O.421	
F.149	KH.11.P.337	a: amber bead b: bone needle c: faience ornament	KH.11.O.580 KH.11.O.581 KH.11.O.585	
F.156	KH.11.P.348	a: figurine b: glass bead c: figurine d: bronze pin	KH.11.O.432 KH.11.O.422 KH.11.O.433 KH.11.O.443	Figurines Cat. no. 16 Figurines Cat. no. 17

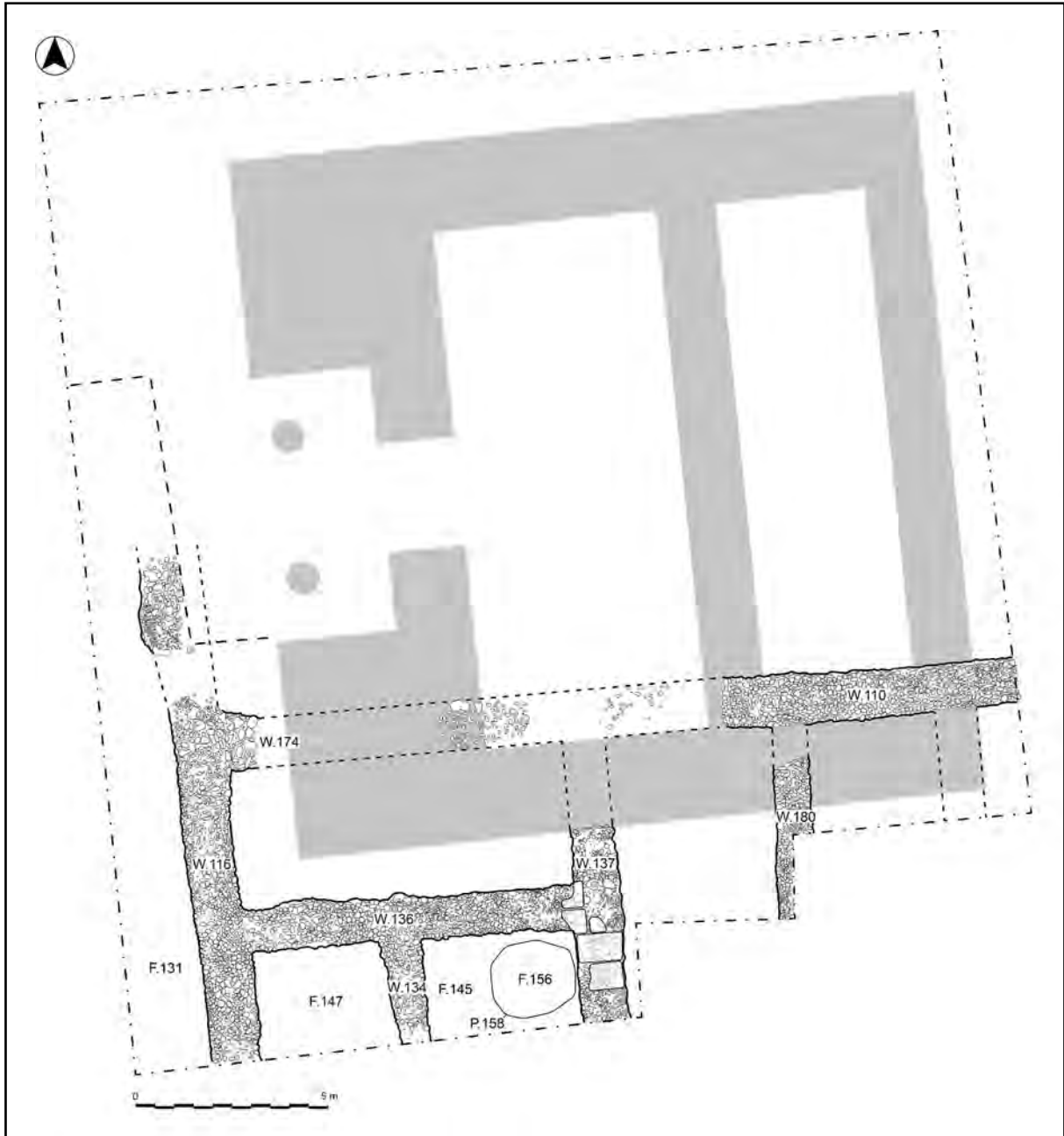


Fig. 2.17 - Plan of Area B with the Roman foundations. In gray is the so-called Hilani of Iron Age.



Fig. 2.18 - General view of the Roman foundations preserved south of the Hilani. From southwest.



Fig. 2.19 - General view of the Roman foundations preserved south of the Hilani. From west.



Fig. 2.20 - British trench on the western front of the Hilani newly exposed in 2011 excavation. To the right side is the Roman foundation W.116 and in the background the east-west branch W.136. At the bottom of the trench are the remains of the foundation W.110 once crossing the temple and removed during the old digs. From north.



Fig. 2.21 - Southeastern corner of the area with the Roman foundations W.136 and W.137. Here the lower row of a stone ashlar masonry is preserved. From northeast.



Fig. 2.22 - Space enclosed by the Roman foundations W.134, W.136 and W.137 with the Hellenistic pit P.158. From east.

### 2.3 Area C

The Area C is the largest field of excavation of the Turco-Italian Expedition project. It has been excavated in every season without interruption since 2011, it has been extended over the years and subdivided in various sectors: C North, C East, C South, C South South. The area embraces the large space south of the Herald's Wall, spanning west to the King's Gate that gave access to the Lower Palace Area and east to the Hilani. The largest part of the area had not been previously explored by the British Expedition and revealed the plan of the palace of the ruler Katuwa, son of Suhi II, that was built around 900 BC, and the Iron Age II pebbled street running along the Processional Entry.<sup>172</sup>

The 2011 excavation has already been published by the area supervisors<sup>173</sup> and comprised the compounds known as the King's Gate and Processional Entry, crossed then by a modern street for military use that basically retraced the ancient path leading to the Lower Palace Area and crossing it southeast-northwest towards the Water Gate.<sup>174</sup> The area had partially been excavated by the British Expedition and it revealed to have corresponded to the southwestern corner of the Roman forum. Both the inner and outer walls of the colonnaded square had been found, and the latter had constituted the excavation limit. Some sculpted orthostats of the Herald's Wall had been discovered already in 1911 and 1912, but it is in the second report for spring 1913<sup>175</sup> that Woolley announces the discovery of the new buildings that were named, from that moment on, King's Gate and Herald's Wall. In this occasion the scholar does not mention the presence of any later structure, and in the report for the following month he only states that "great mounds" were present on the Lower Palace Area, between the southern side of the Temple Court and the King's Gate and that the latter had been "wholly cleared".<sup>176</sup> When in autumn works were continued on the eastern side of the King's Gate, the report states that "the inner and outer walls of the Roman forum cut diagonally across the site, the SW angle of the building coming just inside the gateway itself, and their heavy concrete foundations have done much to ruin the earlier buildings. On the other hand a

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172 Marchetti 2013: 352-353.

173 Adamo - Cappuccino 2013.

174 This military road has been closed to military vehicles in 2015 to preserve the remains in the Lower Palace Area and serves now as one of the paths of the Karkemish Archaeological Park.

175 Woolley's report of April 30th, 1913 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 31-43).

176 Woolley's report of May 31st, 1913 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 69-80).

number of Hittite sculptures found by the Roman buildings were incorporated by them in their new foundations, or merely thrown aside [...].”<sup>177</sup> The lack of detail in the report prevents any consideration about the Roman structures and the stratigraphy connected to them is lost, but at least for the topography of the area a great contribution is given by the plan that Woolley published in his chapter about the King’s Gate,<sup>178</sup> where, uncommonly, the Roman walls are sketched in their superimposition to the Iron Age building. The inner walls of the forum are also shown in two photographs (proposed again here: Figs. 2.27–2.28) before they were removed.

### 2.3.1 *Area C (C East and C West) 2011*

The archaeological stratigraphy revealed here two main phases of occupation following the Iron Age: a Roman wall pertaining to the forum complex and Islamic buildings of a small scale that reused materials from the previous buildings. The upper strata identified in the two sectors, labeled C East and C West, were due to natural deposits and erosions of recent times that had almost completely obliterated the remains already dug in the last century, as well as the unexcavated ones. The area tagged C West in 2011 has been extended further west and south in the following years and being separated from the proper Area C by the mentioned military road, it has been given the new name of Area S.

#### 2.3.1.1 *Phase 1: Islamic*

This phase was represented in the eastern sector of Area C 2011 (Fig. 2.24) by stone walls pertaining to at least two different buildings. The superficial layer was here F.254, that covered W.256 and W.258, that were north–south oriented and probably originally part of the same wall. They were made of reused stone blocks roughly cut and of uneven dimension, mortared with mud. These were parallel to a thinner wall, preserved only to the foundation, called W.286, that was joined to the east–west branch W.287 forming a corner. These walls had a slightly different stone masonry of small blocks and W.286 could also have been an inner partitioning wall rather than the limit of a building. The latter walls both continued outside the excavation limit and the space that they enclosed could only be investigated for a small fraction and revealed no associated floor. The area

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<sup>177</sup> Woolley’s report of October 31st, 1913 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/17, 116–127).

<sup>178</sup> Woolley – Barnett 1952: 200 and Pl. 43b.

also showed several pits belonging to a possibly later phase of use: P.202, P.284 (filled by F.299) and P.294. The superficial layer covering the remains of the walls was called as said F.254 and contained some marble architectural remains probably belonging to the Classical age buildings. After the removal of the Islamic Phase walls, the layer brought to light was named F.259. In a small extension of the area to the north, the superficial layer was named F.263. The date proposed for those structures remains hypothetical and it is mostly based on the comparison with other known structures of Islamic age lately found on the site, for instance in Area G. This is because no sealed deposits were associated with the structures. The pits cutting the fills above the structures contained all mixed materials, the latest ones dating to Islamic Age as well.

The western portion of the area, corresponding to the King's Gate, did not show traces of Islamic buildings, that if present had already been removed by the previous diggers (Fig. 2.25). The pottery retrieved from the superficial and Islamic levels in 2011 excavation was highly heterogeneous and counting few Islamic specimens, several were instead the tile and brick fragments and the fragments of Roman wares such as terra sigillata. The objects retrieved were heterogeneous as well: other than several sculpted and inscribed fragments of the ancient Karkemish, nine coins were collected, two of which are respectively a Roman Provincial Coin of the 1st-2nd century AD and a Roman Provincial Coin of the reign of Trajan Decius (AD 249-251) from the mint of Rhaesaena,<sup>179</sup> one fragment of a Hellenistic terracotta figurine (Figurines Cat. no. 15), one tronco-pyramidal loom weight, a bronze rod, possibly a hairpin, a bronze stud and stone tools.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 0 (Surface and Topsoil)

North of King's Gate	- basalt relief fragment	KH.11.O.268	
	- basalt relief fragment	KH.11.O.310	
East of King's Gate	- figurine	KH.11.O.161	Figurines Cat. no. 15
	- basalt relief fragment	KH.11.O.162	
	- basalt relief fragment	KH.11.O.269	
South of King's Gate	- stone vessel	KH.11.O.312	
West of King's Gate	- basalt relief fragment	KH.11.O.435	
	- basalt relief fragment	KH.11.O.436	
Near Herald's Wall	- basalt tool	KH.11.O.93	
Military road	- basalt vessel	KH.11.O.157	

<sup>179</sup> Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat. nos. 31 and 47.

Topsoil Area C	- basalt relief fragment	KH.11.O.101
	- basalt sculpture fragment	KH.11.O.173
	- basalt relief fragment	KH.11.O.401

### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 1 (Islamic)

F.254	KH.11.P.442	a: basalt grinder stone b: basalt relief fragment c: bronze stud d: coin	KH.11.O.47 KH.11.O.75 KH.11.O.69 KH.11.O.64
	KH.11.P.447	a: coin b: bronze rod	KH.11.O.147 KH.11.O.146
F.259	KH.11.P.446	d: coin f: coin g: coin h: figurine (Iron Age) i: coin l: coin m: amber bead r: coin	KH.11.O.106 KH.11.O.113 KH.11.O.117 KH.11.O.319 KH.11.O.131 KH.11.O.111 KH.11.O.315 KH.11.O.128
	KH.11.P.449	a: loom weight	KH.11.O.602
F.299	KH.11.P.464	a: iron arrowhead	KH.11.O.394

#### 2.3.1.2 *Phase 2: Roman*

This phase was represented, as said, by the scant remains of the wall constituting the western enclosure of the forum and already erased during the British excavation. The foundation had been set directly upon the structures of the King's Gate. The new digs only allowed to retrace the alignment of the structure, but the archaeological evidence connected to it had already been removed. The wall was labeled W.1670 and it was exactly oriented north-south (Fig. 2.26). Where the foundation had been completely removed, it had left visible remains in an alignment of pebbles and white mortar. As noticed in Area A, the foundations of the Roman forum were set directly on top of the solid stone floors of the latest Iron Age structures and were deeper where these previous structures were not present to guarantee a stable platform. One example of this method was preserved above the limestone threshold L.260 that connected two rooms of the



western King's Gate and was still sealed by F.255. This was a part of the foundation of W.1670 that had not been removed and contained in fact several fragments of the sculptures of the King's Gate. In Area C East a small portion of the room L.283 was covered by a mudbrick collapse named F.273, which also contained an intrusive fragment of a black monochrome glass bracelet (KH.11.O.344, Bracelets Cat. no. 36), a typology which production in the East begins in the 3rd century AD.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 2 (Roman)

F.255	KH.11.P.443	a: basalt statue fragment	KH.11.O.46
		b: basalt inscription fragment	KH.11.O.43
		c: basalt inscription fragment	KH.11.O.102
		d: basalt sculpture fragment	KH.11.O.99
	KH.11.P.448	a: basalt sculpture fragment	KH.11.O.154
		b: basalt vessel	KH.11.O.153
		c: basalt sculpture fragment	KH.11.O.311

#### 2.3.2 Area C 2012-2016

During the excavation seasons 2012-2017 Area C was gradually enlarged northwards, eastwards and southwards reaching an extension of about 2000 m<sup>2</sup>. The area has been nominally divided in sub-areas,<sup>180</sup> but forms an uninterrupted surface mainly occupied by an Iron Age palatial compound, a complex that had not been previously touched by the British excavations. The complex stratigraphy of the area is now under study by the team of the field supervisors and a first periodization has been achieved (Fig. 2.23). This is composed of 11 phases dating from the Iron Age I when an "Early Palace" was constructed, followed by the Palace of Katuwa in Iron Age II and the Palace of Sargon II in the Iron Age III (phase 9a-9c) and reaching the Early Islamic period of the 8th-10th century AD (phase 1).

After the Iron Age, the Roman forum was established here, and its southern walls running east-west are today the most imposing structures in the area. They cross diagonally several rooms of the palatial compound (which always had an overall north-

<sup>180</sup> The one identified as Area C South has been excavated since 2013 with the supervision of S. Pizzimenti; Area C East was supervised in 2012-2016 by F. Zaina. Another sector lately included in area C South (former Area C South South) was excavated in 2014 with the supervision of G. Giacosa and in 2015 with the supervision of the writer.

east-southwest orientation) and determined the topography of the area for the ages to come. After the Roman Imperial phase, in fact, the other one with a relevant structural evidence is the Islamic phase, with houses built reusing architectural materials and entire sections of the walls of the forum. The surface of the area and the uppermost strata were also scattered with architectonic elements of the monumental phase, but none was in primary deposition and no building could be reconstructed. The same happens for the several small finds certainly coming from Hellenistic, Roman or Late Antique contexts, but recovered in the fills of the several channels and pits marking the earliest Islamic occupation of the area at the end of the 8th century AD. The topsoil in Area C was partially constituted, especially on the eastern side, by the artificial accumulation of the dump soil of the British excavations (Phase 0).

#### 2.3.2.1 Phases 1-4 (Islamic, 8th - 10th century AD)

The earlier Islamic Phase 4 consisted in channels crossing the whole area with a southwest-northeast direction, that probably correspond to spoliation trenches, but also seem all converging towards the river and therefore were probably also used to move the

Date	Phase	Type of context
Woolley's excavation (20th cent. AD)	0	Excavation dump
Middle-Late Islamic (11th-19th cent. AD)	NOT ATTESTED	
Early Islamic (8th-10th cent. AD)	1a-b	Domestic buildings
	2a-b	Domestic buildings
	3	Open area
	4a-b	Open area
Byzantine (4th-7th cent. AD)	NOT ATTESTED	
Roman (1st cent BC- 3rd cent. AD)	5	Monumental Forum
	6	Domestic building
Hellenistic (4th-1st cent. BC)	7	Domestic building
	NOT ATTESTED	
Persian (6th-5th cent. BC)	8a-c	Production area
Iron Age III - (7th cent. BC)	9a-c	Palatial compound (Sargon II)
Iron Age II - (9th-8th cent. BC)	10a-b	Palatial compound (Katuwa)
Iron Age I - (10th cent. BC)	11	Palace

Fig. 2.23 - Phases of occupation in Area C (after Ferrari, Pizzimenti, Zaina, "2000 Years of Transformation and Continuity at Karkemish as seen from Area C" BANE 2005).

stones collected (Fig. 2.29). The channels often branched off and rejoined and had a sort of structure at the sides made of aligned larger blocks and slabs, while the fills were composed of smaller stone materials, pebbles, gravel and sparse larger stone elements. This phase preceded the main Islamic structural evidences. Also Phase 3 is mainly characterized by digging operations, this time in the form of circular pits scattered all over the area and reaching the Iron Age floors (Fig. 2.30). Some of those were possibly opened again in search of building materials, but were mostly used as rubbish pits. Some walls are also connected to this phase, but no complete building can be reconstructed. Several compounds forming an extended domestic quarter are instead ascribable to Phase 2 (Figs. 2.31–2.33). The single units of the compounds are difficult to establish, but all evidences share some common traits. The walls may slightly variate in terms of dimensions or orientation, but the overall masonry is of stone blocks of irregular shape and size kept together with mud, all collected from ancient buildings. Larger and squared blocks often mark the corners of the walls or the door jambs, and above the foundations and a lower structure made of this masonry, the upper part of the walls was probably made of mudbricks. The floors were mostly of beaten earth and smaller structures were often added inside the rooms to partition them or to create small installations. These houses reused as said a large number of building materials from the previous phases and in the case of the two southern walls of the Roman forum, they reused entire sectors without removing the stone blocks, but using those as a base for new walls. The Roman walls determined in fact the orientation of the new buildings. The rooms were often long and narrow and very variable in size and position inside the single units. One house of Phase 2 that possibly defines a single unit (Fig. 2.33) was located in the eastern sector of the area, between the walls of the forum W.1378 and W.2746 and extended south of the latter. The house was centered around a squared courtyard: L.3545 with small rooms opened on the eastern and southern sides of it: L.3544, L.3533, L.3531 and L.3530. The latter gave access to the south, across the wall W.2746, to a second room, L.3529 and possibly to a further court: L.3532. Further south, in a sector excavated in 2015, one portion of a circular stone structure was exposed, that could represent an enclosure for herds: W.5614. The buildings of Phase 2 were often reused, in their foundations or main walls, to set the later houses of Islamic Phase 1. One house in particular has been documented in 2014 in the southwestern sector of the area and showed a plan comparable with the Islamic house detected on the surface north of Area M. The house of Area C followed the orientation of the Roman walls but was not connected with them, it reused

instead two east-west wall of Phase 2: W. 3390 and W.3387 and two north-south walls: W.3388 and W.3907 as the main framework. The plan (Fig. 2.34) was essentially composed of one rectangular room on the northern side and three elongated rooms perpendicular to it on the southern side. To the west, two smaller squared rooms were present. It was not possible in this case to locate the passages from one room to the other and therefore to establish the internal paths, but in some rooms installations, fireplaces and one basalt grindstone were present, that suggest that several spaces were designated for food production and storage. The structures of Islamic Phase 1 were almost or already surfacing in several sectors of the area, as noticed in the central quarter of the site, west of the Colonnaded Street. In some cases instead, those had been covered by the spoils and dump of the previous digs (Fig. 2.35), labeled Phase 0 as well as the surface and topsoil in all the excavation areas.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 0 (Surface, British dump and Topsoil)

F.900	KH.12.P.400	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: figurine (Iron Age) c: basalt tripod d: basalt grinder e: basalt fragment f: basalt fragment g: basalt statue fragment	KH.12.O.6 KH.12.O.24 KH.12.O.5 KH.12.O.78 KH.12.O.76 KH.12.O.366 KH.12.O.661
	KH.12.P.401	a: terracotta spindle whorl b: glass bead	KH.12.O.10 KH.12.O.58

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phases 1-4 (Islamic)

F.914	KH.12.P.417	a: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.173	Bracelets Cat. no. 8
F.915	KH.12.P.413	b: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.58	Bracelets Cat. no. 6
F.923	KH.12.P.412	a: coin b: iron fragment c: coin d: coin	KH.12.O.60 KH.12.O.66 KH.12.O.59 KH.12.O.61	

	KH.12.P.418	a: basalt fragment b: clay loom weight	KH.12.O.160 KH.12.O.168	
F.1368	KH.12.P.488	a: bone statuette b: basalt bowl c: spindle whorl	KH.12.O.542 KH.12.O.529 KH.12.O.528	Bone Obj. Cat. no. 1
F.1338	KH.13.P.240	a: glass fragment	KH.13.O.1156	
	KH.13.P.257	a: limestone tripod b: iron chisel c: iron nail	KH.13.O.897 KH.13.O.1037 KH.13.O.837	
F.3567	KH.14.P.126	a: limestone statuette b: glass bracelet c: glass bracelet d: glass bracelet g: bronze arrowhead h: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.14.O.240 KH.14.O.248 KH.14.O.237 KH.14.O.243 KH.14.O.338 KH.14.O.336	Sculptures Cat. no. 13 Bracelets Cat. no. 218 Bracelets Cat. no. 106 Bracelets Cat. no. 202

### 2.3.2.2 Phases 5–6 (Roman, 1st century BC – 3rd century AD)

These two phases are connected with the Roman conquest of the Hellenistic city and the later monumentalization of the forum. The earlier Roman evidences of Phase 6 are really scant and only constituted of some layers (F.2131, F.2132, F.2141) which pottery assemblages determined the chronological affiliation, but no structural evidence was recognized. The small portion of a pebble floor was recognized in 2014 north of the inner wall W.1378 in the eastern sector of the area. This floor was L.5105 and was made of beaten earth and dark and white river pebbles (Figs. 2.36–2.37). One tannur, T.5111, was associated with the floor on the eastern side, but every other stratigraphical connection was lost because the floor was cut on the northern side by the Islamic channel P.1336 and by further pits and channels on the other sides. The level of the floor corresponded with the concrete foundation of the wall of the forum, i.e. about 1.5 m below the later Roman level and the pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavation of L.5105 dated between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD.

The following Roman Phase 5, instead, is the better preserved and documented in terms of architectural evidence, but the walls of the forum still have no associated fills from which the pottery assemblage could restrict the date, already proposed by the British scholars, to the 3rd century. The trench realized to put in place the concrete foundation for the walls, where identified, has a very narrow margin and no dating materials

have ever been retrieved from it. The foundation itself has not been dismantled during the new digs in any portion. It has a variable depth and texture, because it was made with stone materials partially retrieved from its trench, and comprises sculpted stones (Fig. 2.36), such as the basalt orthostat retrieved in 2017 in Area C North at the northern side of the foundation of W.1378 (KH.17.O.370). The deepest traits are located at the eastern portions of the walls, where the concrete mass reaches a height of 120 cm, while the thinner concrete foundation is the one of W.2746, set upon the stone paved street L.2949 of the Iron Age, in the western side of the area, where the concrete is about 20 cm high. Above this foundation, two courses of dressed limestone ashlar are set, that pertain as well to the underground structure of the walls. The masonry for the lower row counts one bonding block of an almost squared module (about 90 x 90 cm) and 50 cm high, constituting the whole width of the wall, and two blocks of half the module (90 x 45 x 50 cm) set as headers bonding blocks, that is with the long side perpendicular to the axis of the wall. This sequence of three ashlar was respected along most part of the preserved wall W.2746, while in the inner wall W.1378 the smaller blocks prevail. The second course is instead constituted of all bonding blocks: ashlar of the same height (around 50 cm) and width (around 90 cm) occupying the entire width of the wall but with variable length of 90 or more cm, intended to cover at least two of the ashlar below. Quarry marks are incised in some of the blocks of the second course (Fig. 2.39): one is marked with a round capital Θ, another with an A and a third block shows both signs (or it could be a Θ preceded by an undetermined sign). The third course is preserved in some traits, and its base marked the above ground level. This row is composed of limestone blocks with a base molding of a triple band, that possibly comprised further sculpted elements, but it is now very worn (Fig. 2.40).

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phases 5–6 (Roman)

F.2131	KH.13.P.274	a: bronze fragment b: stone loom weight	KH.13.O.1043 KH.13.O.1090
F.2132	KH.13.P.273	a: coin b: figurine (Iron Age) c: glass fragment d: iron nail	KH.13.O.1003 KH.13.O.1133 KH.13.O.1313 KH.13.O.1316
F.2141	KH.13.P.286	a: iron nail d: stone bead	KH.13.O.1084 KH.13.O.1139

### 2.3.2.3 Phase 7 (*Hellenistic 3rd-2nd century BC*)

This phase has left as well only scant and isolated traces in Area C (Fig. 2.41). It is defined by a series of circular pits containing Hellenistic pottery, but almost no small finds, and some structural evidence, especially in the easternmost sector of the area. Some pits were recognized in 2013: P.3225–F.3224, P.2179–F.2180, P.3204–F.3203, P.3218–F.3217, P.2186–F.2185 (only the latter contained objects). Other circular pits were grouped in correspondence of the central court of the Palace (corresponding to Area C South) with the black and white chessboard pebble mosaic L.4649, that was in fact cut in several spots by those same pits at the bottom of which the previous floor of the court: L.2744, made of limestone slabs, was exposed.<sup>181</sup> To these pits (P.4254, P.3956, P.3963, P.4220, P.4222, P.3984, P.4740) some portions of north-south oriented walls were also associated (W.3964, W.3968 and W.3998) and this area also corresponds with the central trait of the southern wall of the Roman forum, that had in fact cut the Hellenistic wall.

In 2015 in Area C East two more walls and an associated floor were excavated, in an area outside (south of) the Roman forum and therefore probably also outside the Hellenistic agora. The floor was L.5648 and was cut on the eastern and southwestern sides by Islamic pits and channels. In the northwestern corner, instead, two short portions of mudbrick walls were preserved: W.5650 with a northwest-southeast direction and W.5649 perpendicular to it on the northeast and possibly defining a passage between two rooms (Fig. 2.42). The walls had a width of 50 cm and were preserved with an elevation of about 30 cm. The floor was made of beaten earth with pebbles, that had a higher concentration in the corner between the walls. From the floor one coin was retrieved, too worn to be identified. The floor was covered by a thin level of fragmented mudbricks and clay: F.5647 to be identified with the collapse of the walls and an ashy soil level labeled F.5646 above this, that contained several objects among which another coin, an unidentifiable Roman Provincial Coin.<sup>182</sup> A similar stratigraphic sequence was recognized in 2016 in the extension of the area towards east with F.6504, a clayish layer corresponding to F.5647 covering L.6505, a beaten earth floor probably pertaining to an open area and recognized in several spots, but extensively disturbed by the later evidences in the area. The floor covered a fill still ascribable to the Hellenistic horizon: F.6515.

<sup>181</sup> Marchetti 2016: 367–368 and 380, Fig. 13.

<sup>182</sup> Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat. no. 54.

## Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 7 (Hellenistic)

F.2185	KH.13.P.290	a: basalt pestle b: basalt pedestal c: glass bead e: iron nail f: bronze fragment g: stone loom weight h: iron spearhead	KH.13.O.1120 KH.13.O.1131 KH.13.O.1129 KH.13.O.1118 KH.13.O.1116 KH.13.O.1126 KH.13.O.1117	
F.4603	KH.14.P.707	a: figurine b: bronze plaque	KH.14.O.979 KH.14.O.1235	Figurines Cat. no. 13
F.5646	KH.15.P.132	a: basalt grinder b: coin c: glass bracelet e: bronze ring f: basalt tripod g: bronze ring	KH.15.O.363 KH.15.O.233 KH.15.O.250 KH.15.O.258 KH.15.O.305 KH.15.O.326	Bracelets Cat. no. 124 Metal Obj. Cat. no. 9 Metal Obj. Cat. no. 10
L.5648	KH.15.P.137	a: coin	KH.15.O.259	
F.6515	KH.16.P.6	a: basalt bowl b: iron nail c: iron needle d: basalt bowl e: glass bead	KH.16.O.25 KH.16.O.24 KH.16.O.19 KH.16.O.63 KH.16.O.62	

2.3.3 *Area C North 2017*

The excavation in this area<sup>183</sup> is analyzed as a separate section, because given its location it regarded several features of the Classical city. Under this name fall three separate sectors of the southeastern angle of the Roman forum. Here, in fact, the straight line of the southern wall W.2746 is broken, and the foundations of a rectangular structure protruding towards south are present (Fig. 2.43). The eastern side of the foundation only partially emerges on ground surface and was not excavated or cleared, but its presence is certain from aerial view. The southern side preserves a first row of dressed large blocks in continuity with W.2746, and though it lies 2 m south of it its structure, it is the same masonry and was named W.8145. The western and northern sides preserve only the concrete foundations, named W.8135 and W.8137 and the latter rests on the same line of the northern wall W.1378, but the two walls were not connected, and the quadran-

<sup>183</sup>Excavations were supervised by V. Gallerani and J. Monastero.



gular structure was only joined to the southern wall. This foundations pertained to a building measuring 16.5 x 12.5 m, which function can not be determined, but that was architecturally connected with the forum. Excavation here was limited to the north-western sector enclosed by the foundations (3.7 x 5.0 m) and revealed 4 phases of occupation. The Islamic phase consisted in a stone piling or collapse: F.8122 and one large pit: P.8132-F.8133, but no structural evidence. A Byzantine phase (Fig. 2.44) was instead represented by one east-west wall: W.8124, joined to a similar wall forming an angle towards south: W.8134 and enclosing a room with a beaten earth floor: L.8179. At the north side of W.8124 a separate smaller wall was attached: W.8139 that contained the threshold giving access to another room: L.8163, which contained a productive installation with a semicircular mudbrick oven against the wall: H.8178, facing a pavement of river pebbles in a hard clay mortar: L.8176, that was delimited to the south by a single line of small limestone blocks: W.8177. These structures had been set against the earlier foundations of the building of the forum. The upper structure must have been therefore already dismantled at this time and some of the blocks reused for the new walls. The pavement of the Roman building, as well, had been completely spoliated, the new floors are in fact set at a lower level than the one of the Roman forum. Below the Roman foundations, instead, the Hellenistic occupation brought to light here shew the features of an open area: L.9308 and the cuts of a narrow drain oriented southwest-northeast: D.9309, and of a circular pit: P.9306; while in the southwestern corner a squared installation made of stone: I.9301, with a wide cavity in the middle has been retrieved. The earlier phase before the Hellenistic occupation was here dated to the Iron Age II.

In another sector located north of the northern wall of the forum W.1378, further structures that have been dated to the Hellenistic Phase have been brought to light. These are two branches of stone walls (W.8186 and the thinner W.8194) following the cardinal directions and preserved for a length of about 3.0 m. The two are joined to form the southwestern corner of a room that is otherwise completely lost due to the several cuts of the following phases. The beaten earth floor of the room was partially preserved and named L.8911. Another portion of a wall in the same masonry of W.8186 was located west of it and named W.8198. Part of an associated beaten earth floor was brought to light on the north side: L.9326. The wall runs 1 m north of W.1378 and a pit excavated in this spot: P.9327-F.9328 revealed the deepest level of the foundation of the forum, that had been set here on top of a collapsed basalt orthostat with winged griffins (KH.17.O.370), originally pertaining to the series of the Herald's Wall.

The three walls brought to light in 2017 were possibly part of a Hellenistic building partially exposed in 2014. This building had no floor preserved and can only be dated in relation with the preceding and following structural phases. This is in fact oriented as the cardinal points, while the structures of the Iron Age connected with the palace of Area C are generally oriented northeast-southwest. The layers of collapse related to the building contained nonetheless a majority of Hellenistic pottery, even if this sector is badly disturbed by later actions and the stratigraphic reliability of the excavation is therefore limited. West of W.8198 in fact, runs a north-south wall in the same masonry: W.5112 that is joined to the east side by three more walls. The southern one: W.5124, is parallel to W.8198 and with the north-south structure probably encloses the already mentioned L.9326, a narrow room of approximately 3.0 x 1.5 m. North of W.5124 at a distance of 3.2 m, and connected to W.5122, is W.5128, preserved for a short trait, that forms a central room of the building. At the northern end of W.5122 and forming a corner with it, is instead the wall W.5147, enclosing a northern room 2.0 m wide. None of the eastern walls of the building had been found in 2014, but it can be supposed that they rested originally along the same axis of W.8194, 5.0 m distant from W.5122, the western limit.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phases 1-4 (Islamic)

F.8102	KH.17.P.102	a: glass bead b: stone bead	KH.17.O.20 KH.17.O.21	
F.8113	KH.17.P.107	a: stone pestle b: basalt grinder c: glass bracelet d: glass bracelet e: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.17.O.18 KH.17.O.85 KH.17.O.59 KH.17.O.60 KH.17.O.34	Bracelets Cat. no. 130 Bracelets Cat. no. 51
F.8121	KH.17.P.109	a: stone bead b: stone spindle whorl d: bone pin e: iron spatula	KH.17.O.40 KH.17.O.62 KH.17.O.101 KH.17.O.188	
F.8131	KH.17.P.119	a: figurine b: figurine (Iron Age) c: stone bowl	KH.17.O.108 KH.17.O.113 KH.17.O.138	Figurines Cat. no. 25
F.9314	KH.17.P.154	a: coin	KH.17.O.333	
F.9337	KH.17.P.170	a: coin	KH.17.O.853	

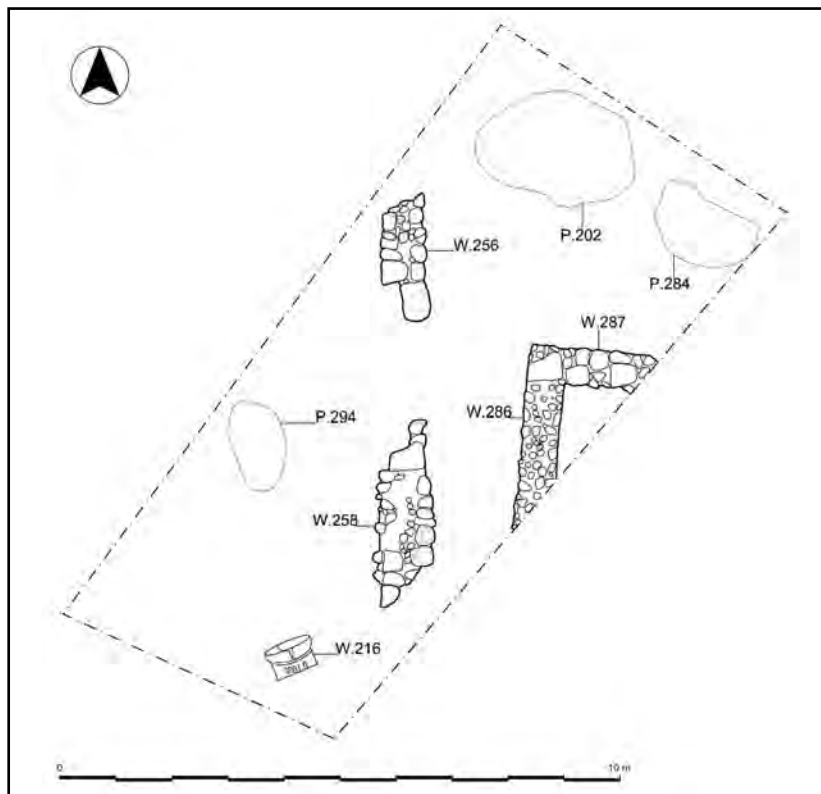


Fig. 2.24 - Plan of Area C East 2011 with the walls of Islamic Phase 1.



Fig. 2.25 - Area C 2011: in the foreground is the western sector with the remains of the western wall of the Roman forum W.1670, in the background is the eastern sector with the southern wall of the forum: W.2746 partially surfacing.

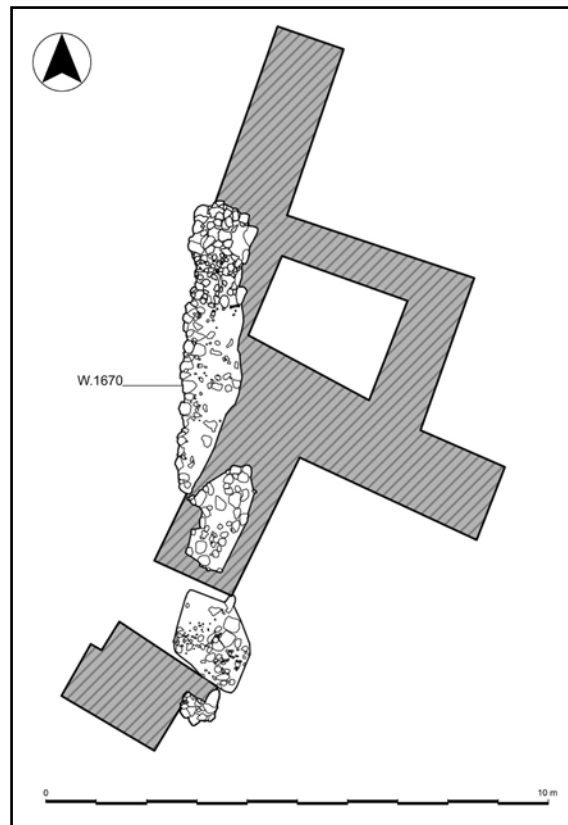


Fig. 2.26 - Plan of Area C West 2011 (lately Area S) with the remains of the foundation of the western wall of the Roman forum W.1670.



Fig. 2.27 - Gate inner chamber of the King's Gate, from east. In the background the inner western wall of the forum W.1670 is visible. (CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 68, no. 152 and Woolley - Barnett 1952: Pl. 46b).



Fig. 2.28 - Gate inner chamber of the King's Gate, from northwest. In the background the inner southern wall of the forum W.1670 is visible. (CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 70, no. 158 and Woolley - Barnett 1952: Pl. 46a).

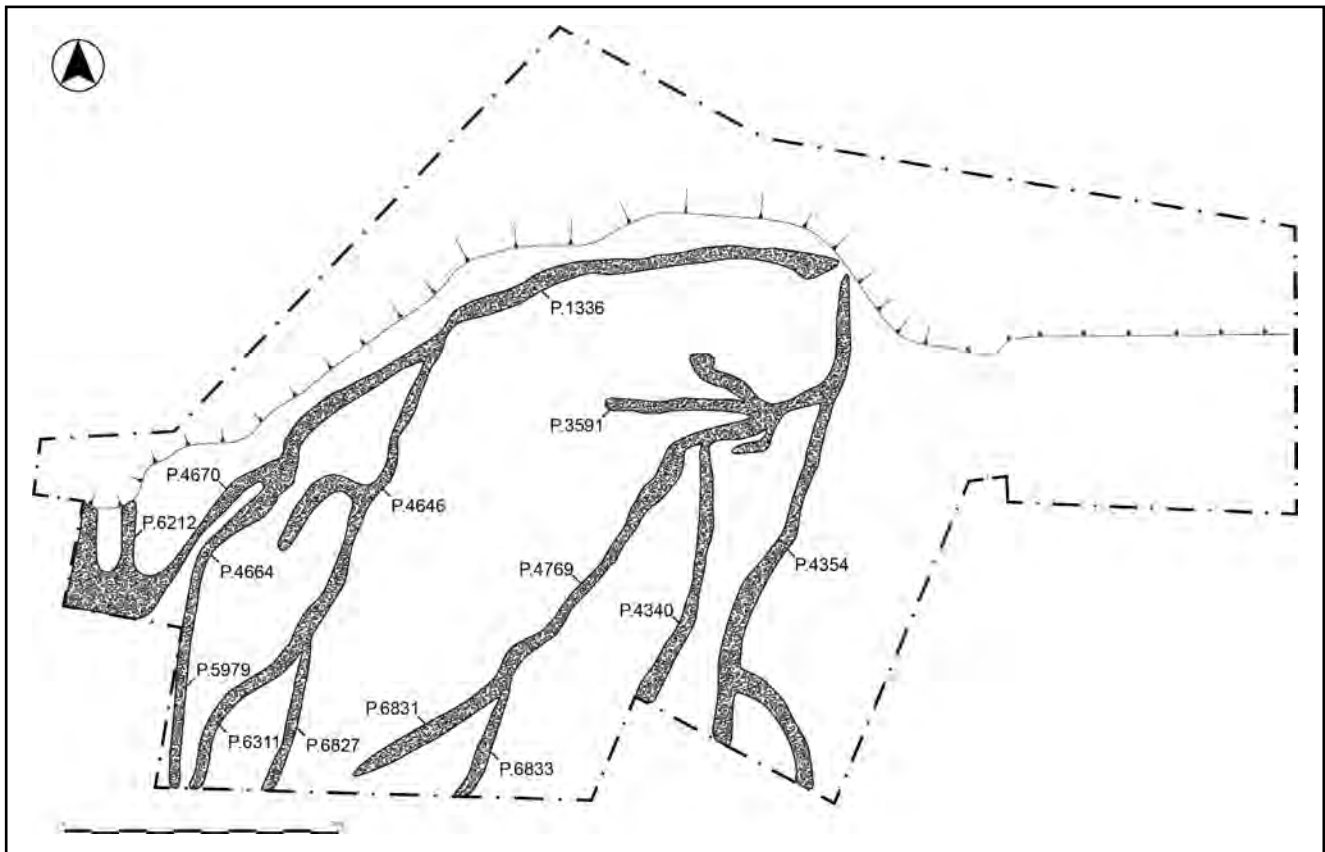


Fig. 2.29 - Plan of Area C 2012-2017 with the channels of Islamic Phase 4.



Fig. 2.30 - The space between the walls of the Roman forum in area C East 2014, with the Iron Age III levels cut by the pits and channels of Islamic Phases 4 and 3. From northeast.



Fig. 2.31 - Plan of Area C 2012-2017 with the domestic quarter of Islamic Phase 2.



Fig. 2.32 - Structures of Islamic Phase 2 reusing the wall W.2746 of the Roman forum, excavated in Area C South 2013, from southwest.



Fig. 2.33 - The Islamic house of Phase 2 excavated in Area C East 2014, from southeast. In red are the southern walls of the Roman forum.

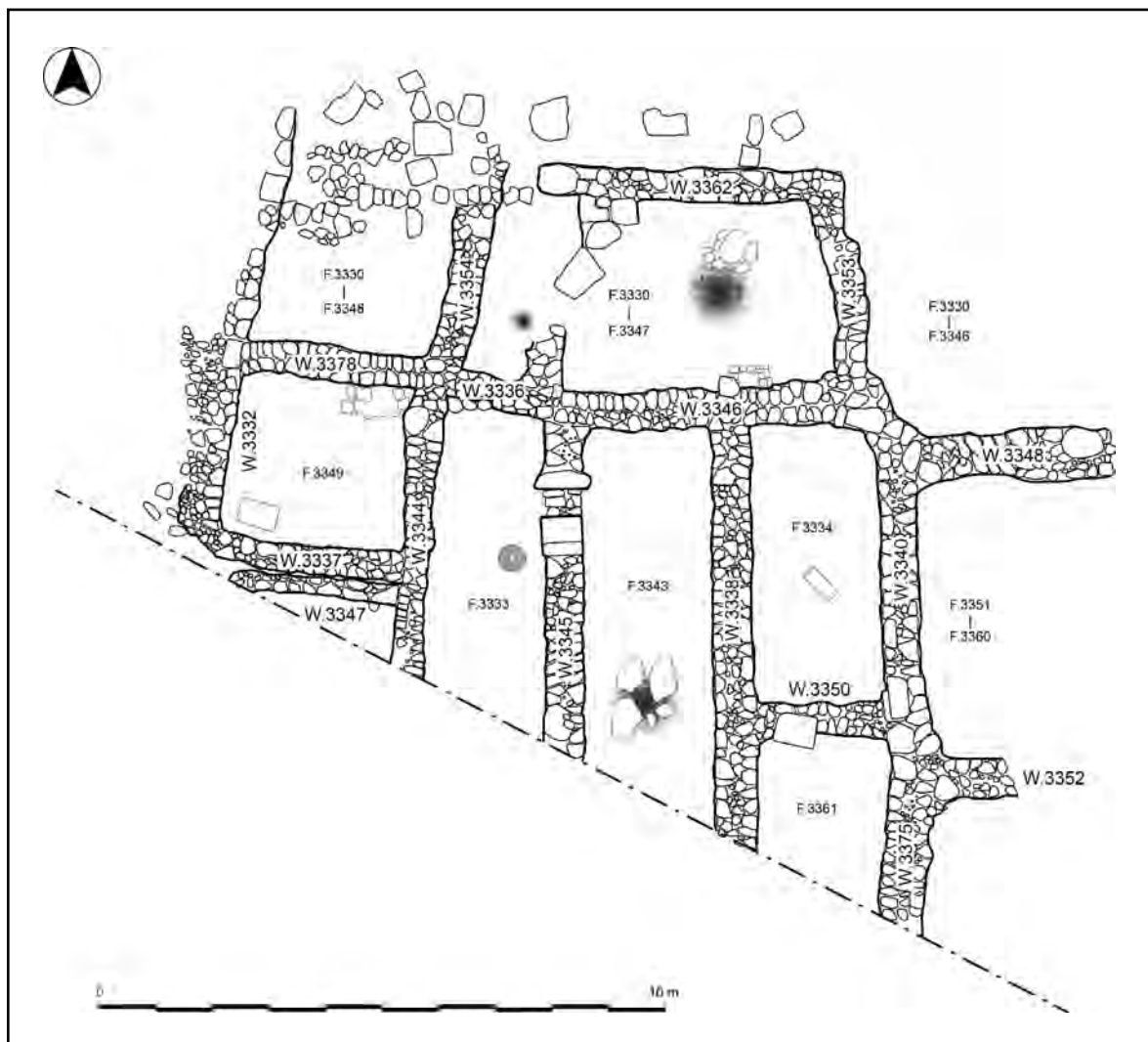


Fig. 2.34 - Plan of the Islamic house of Phase 1 excavated in Area C South 2014.



Fig. 2.35 - Superficial evidences in Area C East 2014: in the background the walls W.3502 and W.3504 of Islamic Phase 1 and in the foreground sparse architectural elements of mixed date (one Roman column fragment and one Hittite column base) in the fill F.3506, discarded during the British excavations.



Fig. 2.36 - Plan of the walls W.1378 and W.2746 of Roman Phase 6 and location of the floor L.5105 of Roman Phase 5.



Fig. 2.37 - The pebble floor L.5105 of Roman Phase 5 with the associated tannur T.5111. From north.



Fig. 2.38 - Architectural blocks incorporated in the concrete foundation of W.1378, from north.





Fig. 2.39 a-b - Quarry marks engraved in the blocks of the foundation of W.2746. From south, in the westernmost portion and from north in the trait right east of it.



Fig. 2.40 - Northern side of W.2746 showing the ashlar masonry and the molded blocks of the first course of elevation.



Fig. 2.41 - Plan of the evidences of Hellenistic Phase 7.



Fig. 2.42 - The beaten earth and pebble floor L.5648 of Hellenistic Phase 7 with the associated mudbrick walls W.5649 and W.5650. Area C East 2015. From southeast.



Fig. 2.43 - Foundations of the building at the southeastern corner of the Roman forum in Area C North 2017.

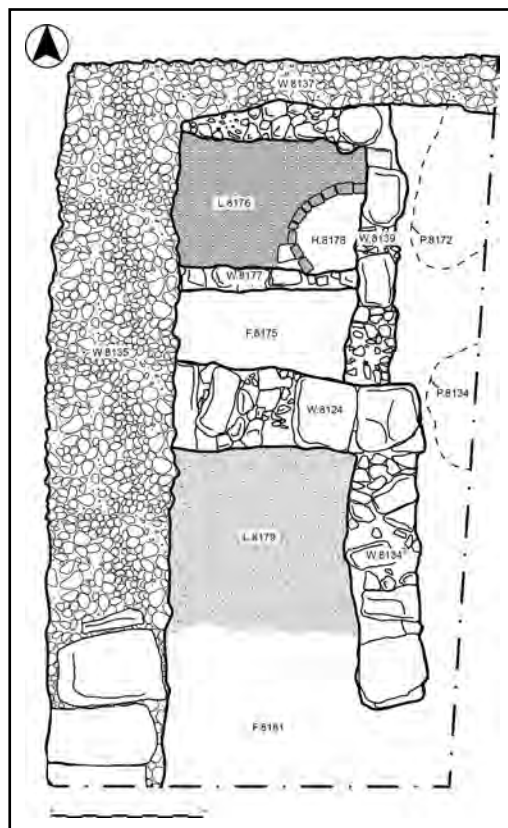


Fig. 2.44 - Byzantine Phase in Area C North 2017.

## 2.4 Area Co. St.

Under the name Co. St. are grouped two separate soundings opened in 2014<sup>184</sup> in crucial spots of the Colonnaded Street, the wide arterial road crossing north-south the Inner Town from the South Gate to the Lower Palace Area and that, already existing in the previous stages of the city, was given its monumental shape in Classical Europolis. Defining when this occurred was one of the main tasks of the excavation.

The first sounding: Co. St. 1, was opened 60 m north of the South Gate on the eastern side of the Colonnaded Street, where a long trench had been dug during the British excavations along the wall of the street. The sounding consisted in the clearing of a surfacing structure at the northern end of the British trench and of a small portion of the aligned stones surfacing on the western limit of the trench, 17 m south of the structure. The sounding called Co. St. 2 was opened in correspondence of the crossroad of the Colonnaded Street with the principal east-west large artery. The focus of the dig was in particular the northwestern corner of the intersection, where the stone blocks pertaining to the western portico of the street and the column line basement were already surfacing.

### 2.4.1 *Sounding Co. St. 1*

The surfacing structure north of the British trench was interpreted after the excavation as a fountain (Figs. 2.45-2.46). It was constituted of a stone masonry enclosure of rectangular shape of 2.4 x 2.0 m. The northern wall of the enclosure was W.4583, it comprised a large architectural fragment of 50 x 50 x 90 cm that marked the centre of the wall (Fig. 2.46), but the structure actually formed an angle towards north with another small portion of a wall: W.4590. The eastern wall was W.4585, it was joined to the northern one and probably also to the southern wall W.4584, that was though very badly preserved at its eastern end. This was in fact only preserved at the lower course of masonry. At the centre of this wall, between two stone blocks, run the drain for the outflow of the water, named D.4589 (Fig. 2.48). The space between the stones was 25 cm wide and a pipe was not preserved, except for a metal plate probably pertaining to it found at the bottom of the drain. The joint between the southern and western wall W.4586 was instead preserved. The western and eastern walls also showed two symmetrical piers at the southern end, protruding respect the southern wall. The walls

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<sup>184</sup> The digs were supervised by N. Brugnellini.

were 60 cm wide and preserved at an average height of 40 cm. They were composed of rectangular limestone dressed blocks and smaller irregular blocks with a clay and gravel mortar. The superficial filling of the structure was named F.4588 and was mainly constituted by earth and the collapsed stones of the walls. Under this, a floor was brought to light and named L.4591. This was composed of a very compact layer of clay and gravel and was the bottom of the basin, which hydraulic coating or stone paving was not preserved. South of the structure a wide and deep pit, named P.4587, was present, possibly dug to rob the metal pipe of the fountain.

The small area that was cleared further south of the fountain exposed a trait of the water drain running at the side of the Colonnaded Street and probably connected also with the fountain, that was not excavated though. Here an alignment of limestone slabs of 100 x 75 cm was brought to light and on top of those one circular slab with central holes: a manhole cover, was partially exposed (Figs. 2.49–2.50). The topsoil was here labeled F.4580. After its removal a clayish soil layer was exposed: F.4581, which contained various inclusions and many flat and round roof tile fragments. This layer, probably the collapse of the roofed part of the portico, covered a layer mainly composed of pebbles and gravel: F.4582 that was probably the preparatory level of the roadway and was around 20 cm thick and quite compact. The exact chronological relation between the fountain and the Colonnaded Street could not be cleared due to the limited area of the soundings. Structurally, the fountain rested near the wall of the eastern portico, inside the roadway. Given the coarse masonry of the fountain it is probable that this was added in one later phase of use of the street, probably in the Byzantine period, but its presence testifies that the water infrastructures of the city were still functioning in this period, and where actually implemented. Only one object was retrieved from the excavation, a bronze coin from the fill inside the fountain F.4588 (KH.14.O.1295). This was unfortunately too worn to be identified.<sup>185</sup>

#### 2.4.2 *Sounding Co. St. 2*

The area was firstly set as an east-west oriented rectangle of 7.0 x 3.0 m, and then restricted to a trench (Trench A) with the same orientation, at the northern limit of the first (Fig. 2.51). The topsoil was here named F.4550 and covered a sandy layer: F.4555. The surfacing wall structures were called: W.4551 the western wall, W.4552 a large limestone block joined to the first wall on the east side, W.4553 a small stone blocks wall,

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<sup>185</sup> Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat. no. 248.

north-south oriented, leaned to the limestone block, and W.4554 the eastern wall (once sustaining the colonnade). The fill F.4555 contained a large amount of tile fragments and therefore was interpreted as the collapse of roof structures, but it was not a sealed stratum because it also contained some modern object fragments. In Trench A this layer overlaid F.4556, composed of sandy soil with many pebble stones and containing again many roof tile fragments. The latter covered L.4557, a layer that has been interpreted as the preparation for the paving of the portico, spoliated in the following ages. This preparation covered the foundation pit of the western wall W.4551, the filling of which, F.4561, contained some pottery sherds that could be collected (Fig. 2.53). The soil covering and around the structure of W.4551 was labeled F.4558. The removal of the floor preparation L.4557 exposed a roughly circular pit: P.4560 filled by F.4559 in the western side of the trench. The western limit of the pit cut the foundation of W.4554 (Fig. 2.52). On the western side of W.4551 the foundation trench of the wall was exposed and named P.4562, filled by F.4561. Another pit was visible on the northern excavation limit and called P.4565. Its fill F.4564 contained many pottery and roof tile fragments other than some limestone block fragments with chisel marks. F.4566 was a sandy soil layer in the western side of the trench, cut by P.4560. This layer covered another beaten earth floor: L.4567.

### Catalogue of the small finds

Surface	-	a: bronze applique	KH.14.O.316	
F.4550	KH.14.P.1020	a: glass bracelet b: bronze plaque c: coin d: iron ring (tool) g: coin	KH.14.O.1095 KH.14.O.1120 KH.14.O.1116 KH.14.O.1117 KH.14.O.1128	Bracelets Cat. no. 30
F.4555	KH.14.P.1021	c: coin	KH.14.O.1116	
F.4557	KH.14.P.1023	a: bronze earring b: coin c: coin d: spindle whorl	KH.14.O.1107 KH.14.O.1113 KH.14.O.1124 KH.14.O.1192	
F.4561	KH.14.P.1027	a: iron nail	KH.14.O.1114	
F.4564	KH.14.P.10	a: stone vessel	KH.14.O.1190	

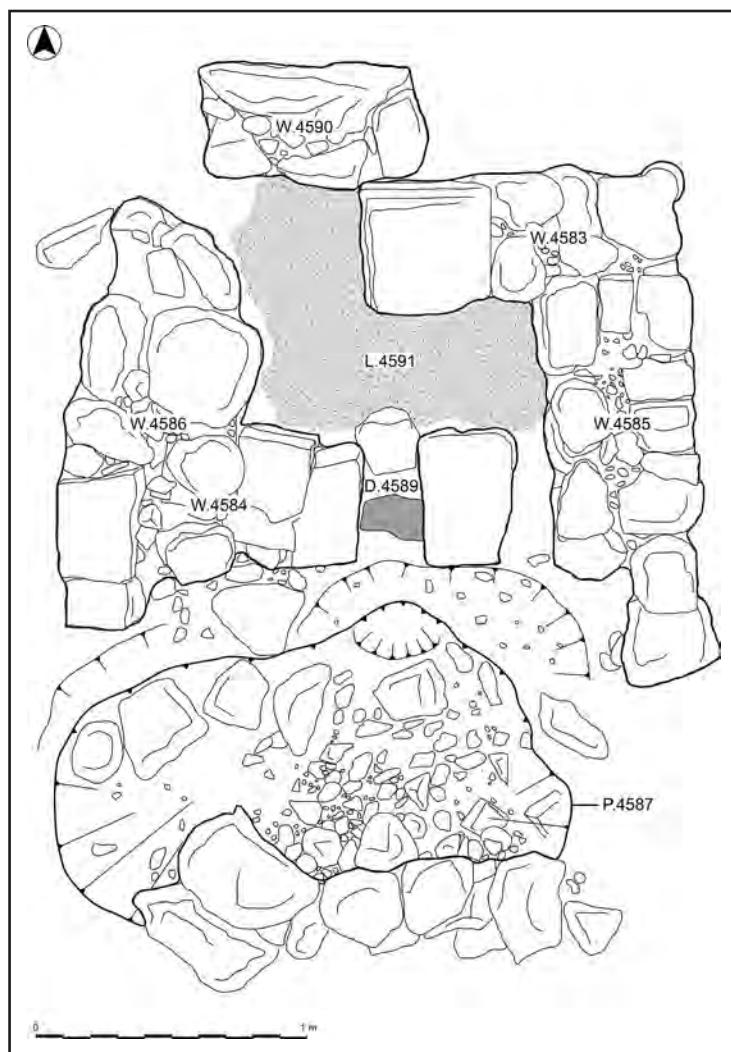


Fig. 2.45 - Plan of the fountain in Area Co. St. 1.



Fig. 2.46 - General view of the trench of the British digs along the Colonnaded Street. In the foreground, at the northern end of the trench, is the fountain in Area Co. St. 1. From north.



Fig. 2.47 - The reused stone, a column shaft, in the northern wall W.4583. From south.



Fig. 2.48 - The channel D.4589 through the southern wall W.4584 with remains of a metal plate. From south.



Fig. 2.49 - The sounding south of Area Co. St. 1 at the western side of the British trench. From west.





Fig. 2.50 - Orthophoto of the water channel south of Area Co. St. 1.



Fig. 2.51 - Location of Area Co. St. 2 with the two deeper soundings.



Fig. 2.52 - Western limit of the northern sounding with the foundation of wall W.4554.



Fig. 2.53 - Eastern limit of the northern sounding with the foundation of wall W.4551.



Fig. 2.54 - The southern sounding with the foundation of wall W.4551 and the projecting base W.4552. In the background, the small wall W.4553 added in the Byzantine or Islamic phase. From southeast.

## 2.5 Area D

This area corresponds to the southern gate of the Inner Town, already excavated by the British Expedition, and the areas surrounding it, especially towards the inside of the gate (Fig. 2.55). Other than being today one of the most impressive remains of the Iron Age Karkemish, this area was also one of the most accurately described as regards stratigraphy and the presence of later structures, by the British Expedition. Works begun in the South Gate in November of 1912 with a superficial cleaning of what appeared than as a hollow in the line of the rampart,<sup>186</sup> but proper excavations were carried on starting from March 1913 under the supervision of Lawrence, while Woolley was working in the Lower Palace Area. The original gate had been dismantled up to the first course of masonry to construct new gateways in the Hellenistic first, and later in Roman Europe. Those had sealed the Iron Age structures and their collapse had then almost filled the gap between the western and eastern ramparts (Figs. 2.56–2.57). Woolley reports that “The Roman gateway was found to be standing to a height of three or four courses of masonry, the central part well preserved, the front and sides much ruined, so that the connection of the gate towers with the city walls could not be traced. The gateway was simple in plan, two solidly-built towers with guard chambers flanking a somewhat narrow entrance [...]”<sup>187</sup> A plan of the Roman gate was also attached to the report, but it has not been retrieved in the British Museum archive. The excavation continued in 1914 when the western tower of the Roman gate was removed and in his account of April works, Woolley briefly reports that “A certain amount of work yet remains to be done, as the eastern jamb of the Roman gate must be removed in order to lay the Hittite gate bare.”<sup>188</sup> One month later, in the last report before the war,<sup>189</sup> the South Gate is not mentioned, but digs were not finished, because they were resumed after the First World War in the brief season of 1920: “Work began on the South Gate and on the River Wall. In a fortnight the South Gate was cleared of the Roman ruins which still hid a large part of it, and a complete plan could be made of this very important and well-preserved

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186 Woolley’s report, undated, of the end of 1912 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 510–513).

187 Woolley’s report of March 31st, 1913 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 21–30).

188 Woolley’s Report of May 1st 1914 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/17, 312–319).

189 Woolley’s Report of May 31st 1914 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/17, 323–349).

monument.”<sup>190</sup> If the details about the late structures are scant in the reports, the related photographic documenting is in this case uncommonly accurate (surely thanks to Lawrence, who was in charge of the digs in the South Gate and also the official photographer of the expedition) to the point that a reconstruction of one of the Roman towers is possible also as regards the inner masonry, with a certain grade of accuracy (Figs. 2.62–2.66). Among the several photographs of the various stages of the dig, it appears in fact that a sequence of three views was obtained rotating the camera from inside the western tower, and several other photographs were taken from the street level outside the gate from north: the inner city (Figs. 2.58–2.59) and south (Figs. 2.60–2.61). Furthermore, the state of preservation of later structures sealing the Iron Age South Gate and their reciprocal relations were explained in some detail in the edited volume about the town defences, and it seems useful to report here the entire paragraph:

“The west side of the gate was much less well preserved than the east. The Roman gate-tower and the actual roadway of the Roman period rest on a solid platform of masonry consisting in part of the foundations of the earlier (Hellenistic) gate, in part of the ruins of the same laid or tumbled in as extra foundations. Large blocks of soft white chalk and old Hittite orthostats were set side by side and tier above tier, the whole mass going down some 60 cm. below the road level of the Hittite entry, and, in front of the western Hittite gate-tower, below the lowest level of the old foundations. To make this platform first the Hellenistic and later the Roman second-century builders had pulled up virtually all the Hittite work that came in their path: of the double re-entrant angle of the original structure only one stone remained in place. The three piers were well preserved except in so far as a drain, made of rough stones and cement, had ploughed right across them at foundation level near their outer ends: the south-west outer corner of the gate-tower retained, besides its foundations, one orthostat and three blocks of its lower ashlar course and the rubble masonry beyond, but the front face of the tower could only show half a dozen stones of the foundation course, and thereafter was destroyed by or disappeared beneath the chalk blocks of the Greek gate. The brickwork stood to a fair height on the back wall of the inner recess, where it served as support to a wall of Roman concrete, but in the outer recess it had been wholly demolished, and its place below the

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190 Woolley’s Report of April 1st 1920 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 90/2/1).

Roman wall was taken by a tumbled medley of Greek column-drums and building blocks. Of the south (outer) pier the south face beyond the first two stones has been destroyed together with the salient angles of the tower; most of its filling remains; in the area once occupied by the inner (older Hittite) buttress-tower there are three channelled blocks of hard limestone which at first sight look like water channels, but they are not in line, and appear to be only old wheel-rutted paving-slabs re-used either by the Late Hittite remodellers of the gateway (if this packing is of that date), or, more probably, by the classical builders.”<sup>191</sup>

### 2.5.1 *Area D 2011*

In this first year of excavation the remains of the gate were newly cleaned and a new excavation area was opened on the northeastern corner of the gate, towards the inner city. Here, three main phases of occupation were detected before reaching the Iron Age III levels. The two phases with extensive structural evidence were the Islamic and Hellenistic one, while the Roman phase was preserved only in a small portion of one floor. The existence of a Byzantine phase is not considered here, because if some materials were present in some of the several pits discovered in the area, they could be intrusive and do not indicate, at any rate, the existence of a structural phase.

#### 2.5.1.1 *Phase 1: Islamic*

The superficial layer was called F.343 and consisted mainly in the artificial deposits of the last century excavations. It rendered in fact some mixed pottery and objects. The ground on the area had a strong slope from north to south and from east to west, due in large part to the old excavations, as well as a wide east-west trench cutting the southern part of the new area, where the wall of the Gate W.301 had been exposed. All the later structures were therefore only preserved in the northern part of the area. F.343 covered F.344, a collapse layer that contained many flat roof tiles (*embrices*) and plaster fragments. In the western side of the area this covered a roughly quadrangular pit: P.345, filled by F.346 composed of a soft soil with many pottery fragments and bones. F.344 also covered another layer: F.348, compact and mainly composed of clayish soil. These layers covered the structures of an Islamic building labeled Building 1 (Fig. 2.67).

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<sup>191</sup> Woolley - Barnett 1952: 89.

This was located in the northern sector and extended beyond the excavation limit, only a portion of it has been therefore investigated. The main structures were three walls enclosing a room: W.370 and W.349 aligned north-south and W.350 joining them on the southern side (Figs. 2.68-2.69). The western wall W.370 (which collapse to the west side was F.369) actually prolonged south of W.350, and west of W.350 run another wall preserved only to the foundation, aligned with W.350 but slightly south of it, named W.375. Another east-west wall probably existed south of it, but only a thin layer of its foundation remained south of the pit and was of uncertain attribution. In the southern corner formed by W.370 and W.350 another wall was located, that run exactly diagonal with them. This was named W.385. All the structures were preserved only to the foundation, except for a single row of large and flat squared blocks on W.370, that probably was part of the above-ground masonry. No floors pertaining to the Building 1 were therefore retrieved. These foundations had a width of about 1.0 m and were cut at different levels. They were made of irregular stone blocks and pebbles of various sizes, alternated with some squared ashlar, all probably removed from previous structures and mortared with mud. The wall W.385, in fact, would hardly be pertaining to the same building and it could rather have been part of a previous building, spoliated during the construction of the other structures, but the lack of any connected floors or levels precludes its dating. The dating of Building 1, as well, is given only *post quem* by the latest materials retrieved from the fills related with its destruction, like F.371 (inside the room between W.370, W.350 and W.349) and F.394 (that was covered by the mentioned collapse F.369, west of W.370 and W.385) which contained Islamic pottery. This Islamic Phase can also be tentatively subdivided in a sub-phase 1a represented by the several pits and a large drain cutting the earlier levels, that were exposed at the level of the foundations of the building (that would be sub-phase 1b) or below them, and that contained Islamic materials as well. The drain was D.360, it crossed the area from the northeastern corner toward southwest and its filling F.351 contained many stones fragments, gravel and incoherent soil. The pits were P.378, filled by F.388 and P.387, filled by F.384, both containing many stones and gravel as well, and located east of W.349. The pits contained a large amount of Byzantine pottery fragments as well.

## Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 0 (Topsoil and Surface)

F.343	KH.11.P.103	a: stone vessel b: coin c: spindle whorl d: spindle whorl e: stone vessel f: spindle whorl	KH.11.O.41 KH.11.O.40 KH.11.O.44 KH.11.O.97 KH.11.O.95 KH.11.O.96
	KH.11.P.104	a: grinding stone c: architectural fragment d: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.11.O.103 KH.11.O.94 KH.11.O.243
F.344	KH.11.P.105	a: coin	KH.11.O.121
		b: coin	KH.11.O.134
		c: coin	KH.11.O.119
		d: coin	KH.11.O.133
		e: coin	KH.11.O.132
		f: coin	KH.11.O.123
		g: coin	KH.11.O.118
		h: coin	KH.11.O.115
		i: coin	KH.11.O.127
		l: bronze object	KH.11.O.129
		m: coin	KH.11.O.130
o: coin	KH.11.O.122		
r: coin	KH.11.O.120		
t: spindle whorl	KH.11.O.100		
u: fibula	KH.11.O.112		
v: coin	KH.11.O.116		
z: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.11.O.138		
aa: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.11.O.141		
	KH.11.P.108	a: coin b: coin c: coin	KH.11.O.149 KH.11.O.148 KH.11.O.145
	KH.11.P.198	c: coin	KH.11.O.144
Surface	NE of South Gate W of South Gate	- figurine (Iron Age) - basalt sculpture fragment	KH.11.O.212 KH.11.O.420

## Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 1a-b: Islamic

F.347	KH.11.P.107	a: arrowhead b: counterweight	KH.11.O.110 KH.11.O.229
F.351	KH.11.P.110	a: coin b: coin d: iron nail	KH.11.O.74 KH.11.O.175 KH.11.O.219
F.368	KH.11.P.119	b: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.11.O.291
F.371	KH.11.P.122	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.11.O.615
F.384	KH.13.P.423	a: basalt weight	KH.13.O.454
	KH.13.P.425	a: glass vessel b: figurine (Iron Age) c: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.13.O.394 KH.13.O.367 KH.13.O.362
F.388	KH.11.P.130	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.11.O.415

2.5.1.2 *Phase 2: Roman*

As said, this phase of use of the area is only attested by one floor, cut on the north and west sides by the Islamic walls W.350 and W.385 and to the east side by the Islamic drain D.360 that crossed the entire area (Fig. 2.70). This was L.377, a compact beaten earth floor on which surface a complete jar was lying, together with fragments of other vessels, all ascribable to the Roman period, that were removed with the fill F.376 (Figs. 2.71-2.72).

## Catalogue of the small finds from phase 2: Roman

F.376	KH.11.P.124	b: glass vessel	KH.11.O.398
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### 2.5.1.3 *Phase 3a-b: Hellenistic*

This phase is represented by two mudbrick buildings unearthed in the eastern sector of the area, where the Islamic structures were not present, and probably originally extended also beneath them. The later building of phase 3b was Building 2 (Fig. 2.75): its most well preserved structures were two mudbrick walls running east-west (but slightly diverging from one another) and called W.352 the southern and W.353 the northern one. The two walls were connected on the east side, just at the excavation limit, by a north-south wall: W.361, that also contained a passage: L.362, on the northern pier of which a limestone hinge-stone was found in place. A fourth mudbrick wall: W.365, was located on the west side, but this was in a bad state of preservation because it was cut by the later pit P.387 and channel P.360 (Fig. 2.76). The walls were preserved in three of four rows of elevation, but were partially cut during excavation. They were set directly on the ground with a shallow trench of foundation and their masonry was of squared mudbricks measuring 40 x 40 x 15 cm mortared with mud, aligned in running bond. The space enclosed by W.352, W.353 and W.361 was found filled by the mudbrick collapse of the structures: F.357 and contained some entire pottery shapes (Fig. 2.77). This layer covered a thin ashy soil level that was named F.358, pertaining to the earliest phase of abandon or destruction of the building, and its removal exposed the beaten earth floor of the room: L.359. This was only preserved in the southeastern corner of the room, because it was cut for the rest by P.360 and P.387. The filling north of W.353 was F.355. This covered another beaten earth floor: L.364 in phase with Building 2 and probably pertaining to an open area.

This building of Phase 3b was preceded by another one, again ascribable to the Hellenistic horizon but in an earlier stage. This Phase 3b was only represented by one wall and the fills connected with its collapse (Fig. 2.78). The wall was named W.380, it run east-west in the same position of the later W.353 and was cut to the west by the foundations of the Islamic walls, and to the east by a pit located in a small sector along the eastern excavation limit: P.396. The wall was also cut diagonally by P.360, but only to the depth of the mudbrick structure. This wall had in fact a deep and solid foundation made of two courses of squared limestone blocks and pebbles, which northern face was exposed along the side of the pit P.378, that reached here its bottom and had only partially cut the wall, but not its foundation (Fig. 2.79). South of the wall a small portion of the related floor was preserved: it was named L.383 and was made of compact silty beaten earth (Fig. 2.80). The floor that probably existed on the other side, north of the

wall, was not identified due to the many later interferences. The southern part of the area, also very disturbed, showed a narrow channel, possibly a drain cut in the ground that was named D.391. This run northeast-southwest and was filled by small stones and sand: F.392. It contained also few sherds of Hellenistic pottery and should therefore be related with another intermediate Hellenistic phase, later than W.380 but preceding the construction of Building 2, that had sealed it.

In the northwestern sector, once the fills pertaining to the Islamic phase were excavated, two layers were reached: F.398 and F.502. Both were interpreted as abandonment layers accumulated over the Iron Age pebble paving L.503 that was lately spotted in other sectors of the area. This was the latest Iron Age evidence and constituted probably the prosecution of the road north to the gate.

While the pottery retrieved from the fills of the Hellenistic Phase was abundant and comprised several complete specimens, the small finds were completely absent in 2011 and very few in 2013, when some operations in the area were completed.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 3: Hellenistic

F.392	KH.13.P.405	a: stone vessel	KH.13.O.459	
	KH.13.P.407	a: stone vessel b: glass vessel	KH.13.O.56 KH.13.O.47	
F.399	KH.13.P.421	a: figurine	KH.13.O.1338	Figurines Cat. no. 22
	KH.13.P.429	a: figurine (Iron Age) c: loom weight	KH.13.O.606 KH.13.O.579	
	KH.13.P.446	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.13.O.575	

#### 2.5.2 *Area D 2013*

The excavation in the area was not carried on in 2012 and was resumed in 2013. In the area north of the gate the level of Iron Age III was reached and L.503 was exposed extensively. As regards the post-Iron Age phases, some excavations and controls were carried on in the area of the gate itself and Hellenistic and Roman evidences were

brought to light, especially in the southwestern sector, where the British digs had been rushed in the Twenties due the political instability.

In the southwestern pier of the gate (now named W.300), in fact, a water conduit had already been recognized by Woolley and was now named D.308. This cut north-south the solid structure of the gate and its original structure is partially preserved (Figs. 2.73–2.74). The vertical walls of the conduit were built up with concrete where empty spaces were intercepted, and otherwise cut in the basement of the projecting walls removing the stones encountered (some of them were lately put back in place by the British diggers). The cover was apparently made of concrete as well, possibly alternated with stone slabs from the previous structures (some slabs are now lying on top of the channel, but they could be simply collapsed). In the southern wall W.304 the structure could be carefully explored and its filling F.546 was excavated. The channel is here 63 cm wide and the maximum preserved height of the concrete wall is of 82 cm, its thickness is 40 cm. In the recesses between the projecting walls it had been completely removed, but the prosecution of the channel was also intercepted in the course of the new digs in a trench opened along the northern face of the northwestern pier of the gate. Here the superficial fills F.510, F.511 and F.512 were due in part to soil wash-out and accumulation after the old digs, but rendered some Iron Age materials such as arrowheads and clay figurines. The layers below were F.522 and L.523: a beaten earth and crushed limestone floor pertaining to the last phase of use of the gate. This floor was cut in correspondence with the missing slab of the wall W.300 by a diagonal cut turning westward, but a small portion of the concrete walls of the drain was still present east of the pit. The cut could therefore be the result of the removal of the other portions of the drain during the previous digs, and at any rate does not seem connected with the drain. The lower fill of the drain F.529, was anyhow preserved and contained a sandy soil with pebbles and many pottery sherds that coherently dated to the Roman period, as well as it was attested in F.546 from the southern trait.

In the southwestern pier of the gate, west of the water channel, the remains of the western tower of the Hellenistic gate, excavated but not removed by the British diggers, were brought back to light. The plan of the tower remains impossible to establish, but it probably had the same quadrangular shape of the Roman one. The remains consist in a platform of eleven limestone slabs set side by side in two lines in the higher level preserved and two lower levels of similar stones south of it, probably serving as foundation for the walls, of which no traces remain. The intermediate level of the foundation,

on the east side, preserves the wheel-rutted paving slabs described by Woolley and the lower level is the one cut by the Roman water conduit and corresponds with the higher preserved course of the Iron Age walls.

Another sounding was lately opened to the south, to verify Woolley's hypothesis about the presence of a ramp in the paved street outside the gate, to fill the difference in height between the outer street and the one crossing the gate. Here the stone paving L.2214 was brought to light and was only covered by a soil level: F.2207, containing mixed materials, probably disturbed by the old digs operations. The objects from this layer included two bronze coins (KH.13.O.1017 and KH.13.O.1040), while another one was retrieved during the superficial cleaning of W.301, the northeastern pier of the gate (KH.13.O.14). The first is a Byzantine coin of the 6th century, the second is a Roman Imperial Coin of Constantine, from the mint of Antioch, of AD 315-316; the third is again a RIC of Constantine from the mint of Antioch, of the series *Gloria Exercitus* (AD 335-337).<sup>192</sup>

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<sup>192</sup> Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat. nos. 114, 69 and 81.

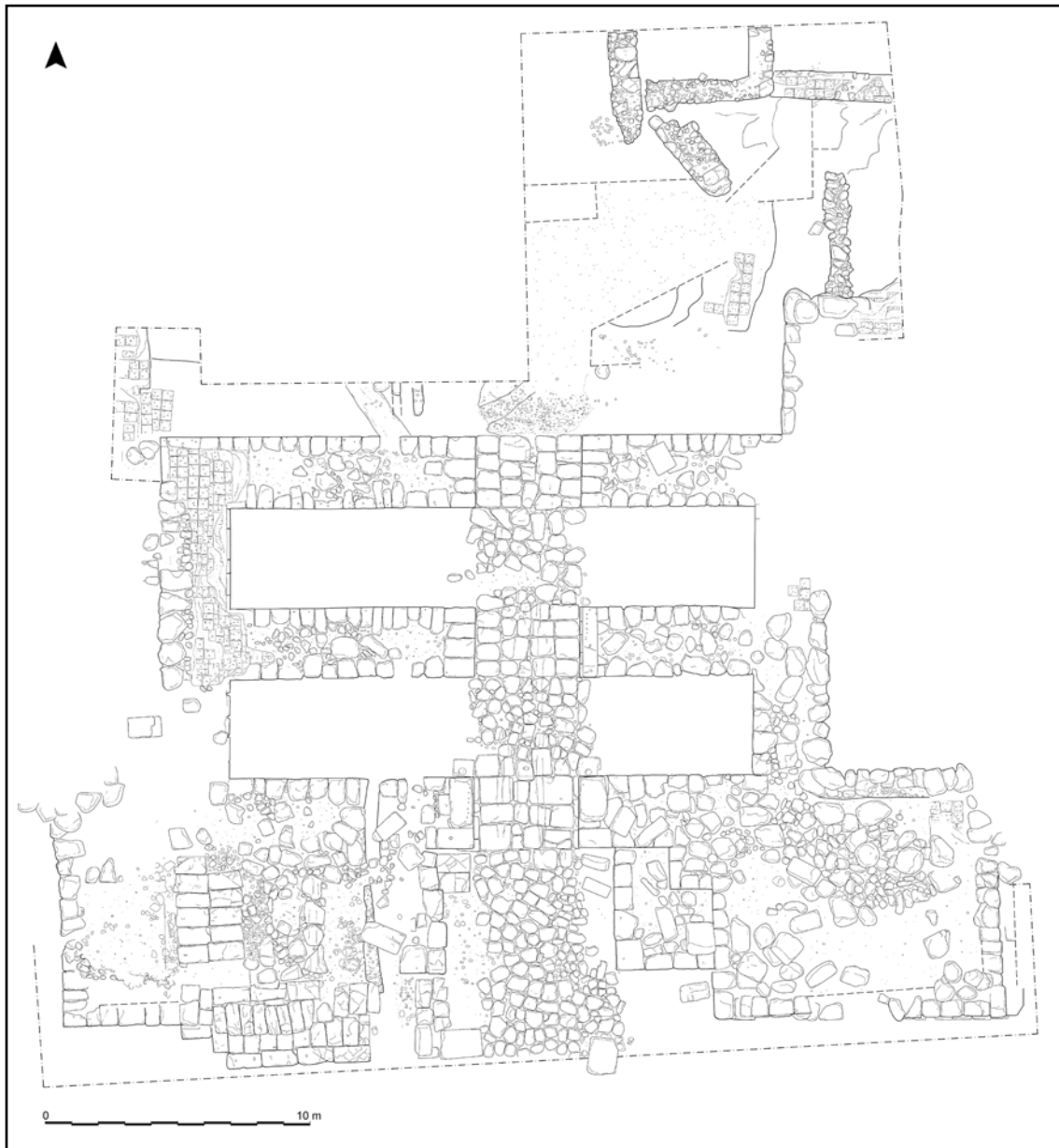


Fig. 2.55 - Plan of Area D: the South Gate, after the 2011 and 2013 excavations of the Turco-Italian Expedition (graphics: G.L.).



Figs. 2.56 - 2.57 - The area of the South Gate in 1912 before the British digs (CE Photo Album 2, Fol. 94, No. 917, Neg. 083692) and the same view in 2013 after the Turco-Italian digs, from the western rampart.



Figs. 2.58 - 2.59 - The western and the eastern towers of the Roman South Gate from northeast and from northwest, looking towards the outer city (CE Photo Album 2, Fol. 94, No. 920, Neg. 083695 and CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 256, No. 540, Neg. 033507).



Figs. 2.60 - 2.61 - The Roman South Gate from southwest and from southeast, looking towards the entrance to the city (CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 256, No. 539, Neg. 033506 and Fol. 269, No. 573, Neg. 033540).



Fig. 2.62 - Roman gate: western wall of the eastern tower from north (CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 258, No. 543, Neg. 033510).



Fig. 2.63 - Roman gate: southern wall of the eastern tower from south, notice the statue of the lion in the front: B.27b (CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 270, No. 575, Neg. 033542).



Fig. 2.64 - Roman gate: inner view of the western tower, from west (CE Photo Album 2, Fol. 94, No. 919, Neg. 083614).



Fig. 2.65 - Roman gate: inner view of the south-western corner of the western tower, from northeast (CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 268, No. 571, Neg. 033538).



Fig. 2.66 - Roman gate: inner view of the western tower, from northeast (CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 260, No. 549, Neg. 5033516).

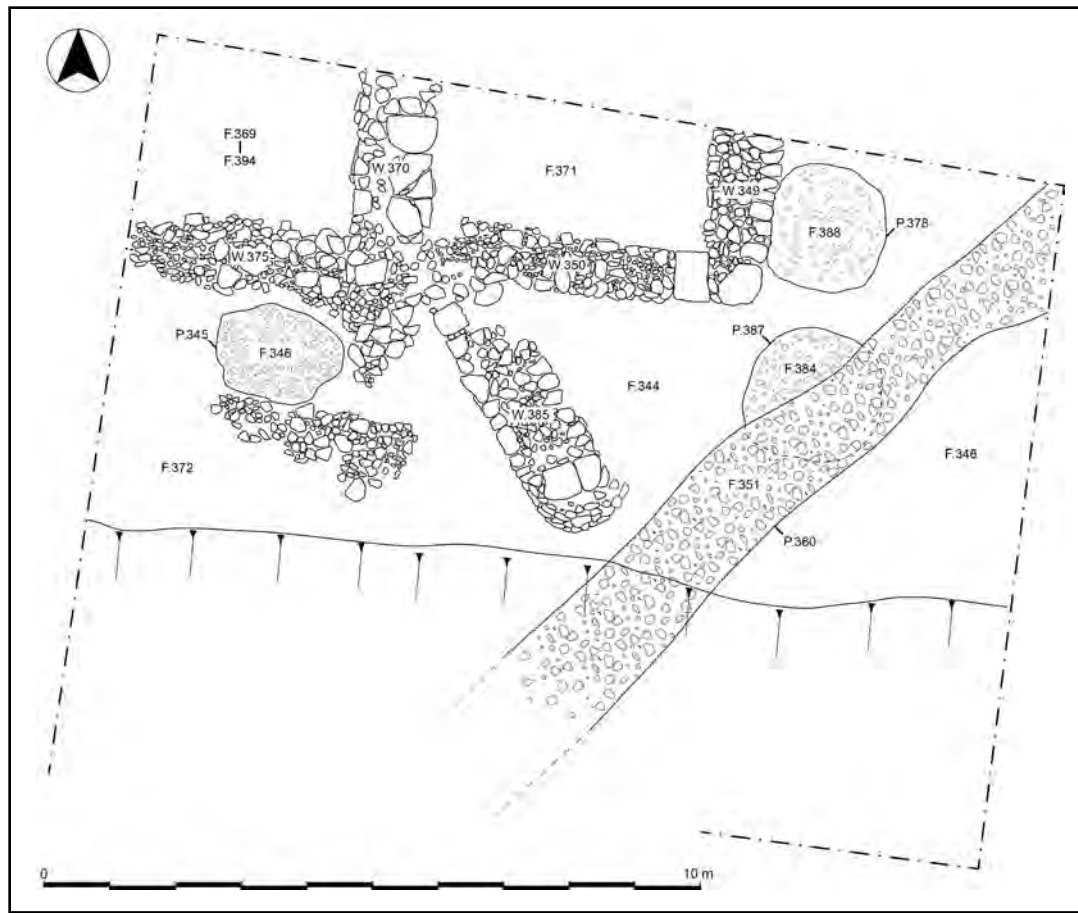


Fig. 2.67 - Plan of Islamic Phase 1a-b.



Fig. 2.68 - W.349 and W.350 of Building 1, Islamic Phase. From west.

Fig. 2.69 - W.350 and W.370 of Building 1, Islamic Phase. From east.





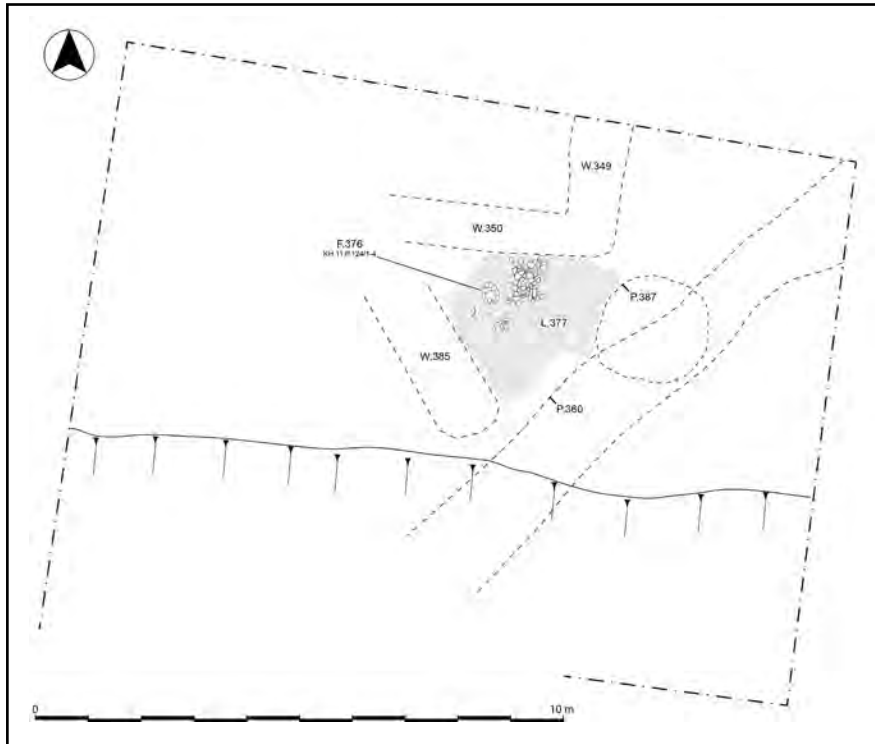


Fig. 2.70 - Plan of Phase 2: Roman.



Fig. 2.71 - L.377 of the Roman Phase 2 covered by F.376 with pottery fragments. From southwest.



Fig. 2.72 - Pottery assemblage from F.376: KH.11.P.124, covering the floor of Roman Phase 2.



Fig. 2.73 - Orthophoto of the western side of the South Gate with the Iron Age walls cut by the Roman water channel. The letters indicate the traits showed in detail in the photographs below.

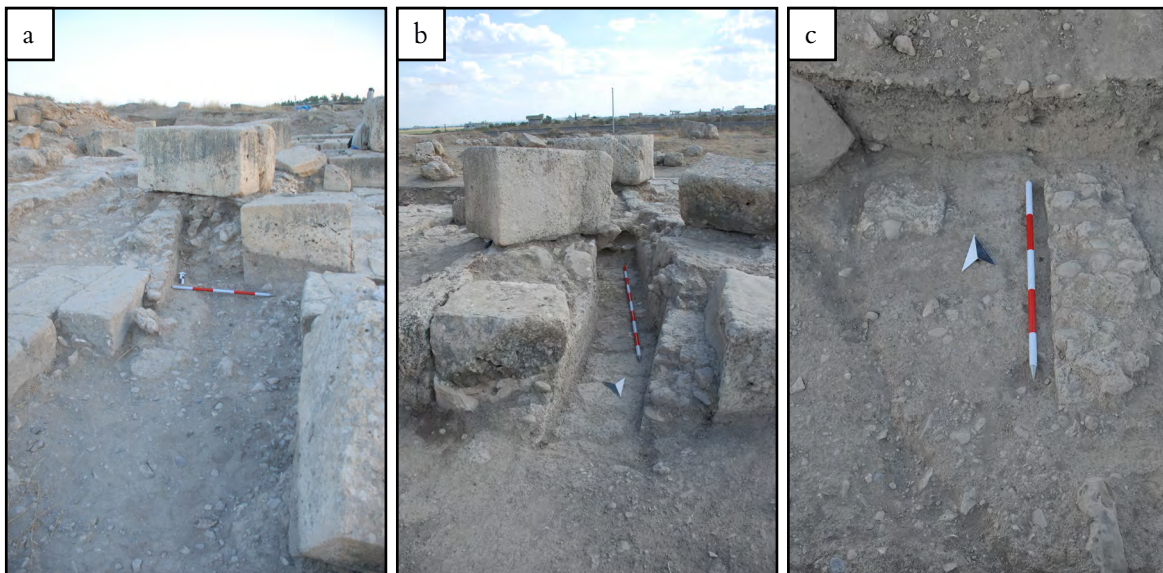


Fig. 2.74 a-c - The Roman water channel D.308 in detail. Trait a from south, trait b from north and trait c from south.

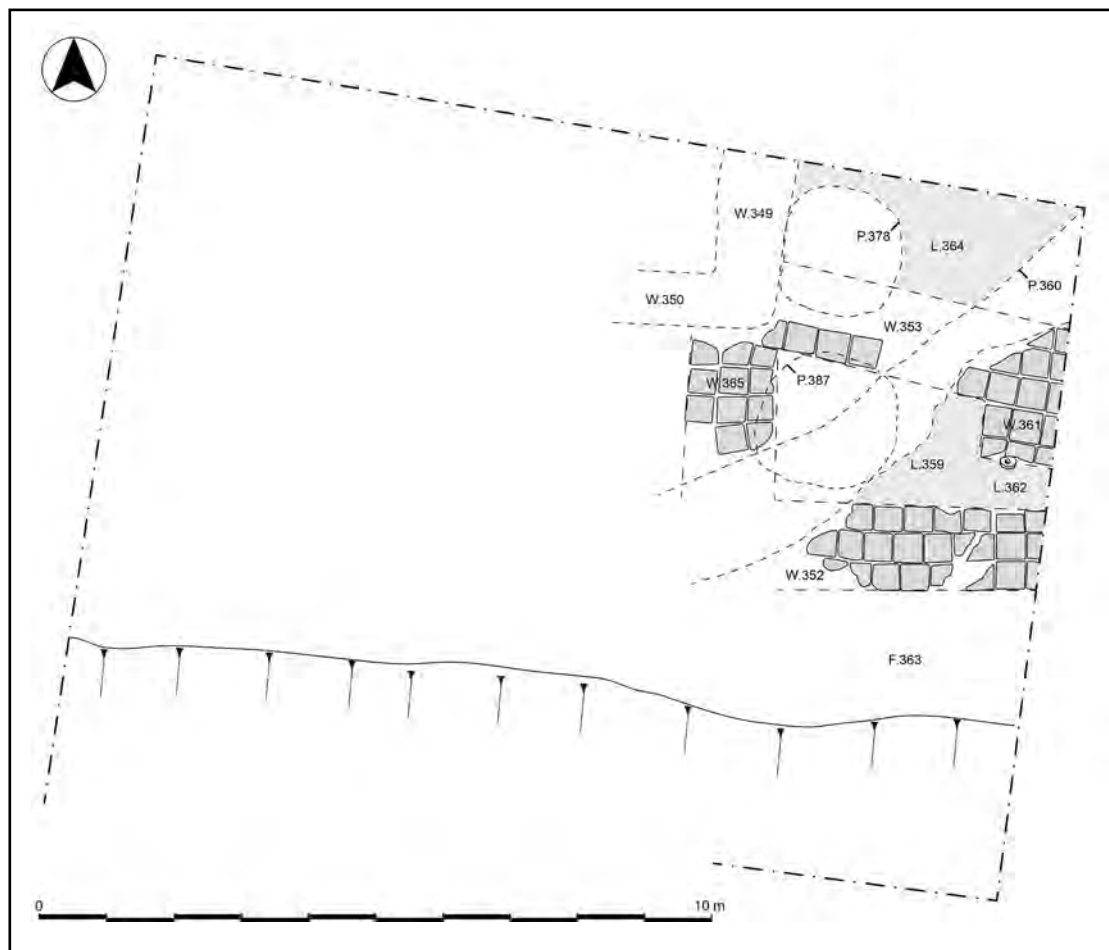


Fig. 2.75 - Plan of the Building 2 of Phase 3b: Late Hellenistic.



Fig. 2.76 - The mudbrick walls W.352, W.353 and W.365 and the beaten earth floor L.359 of Building 2 with the channel P.360 cutting them. From east.



Fig. 2.77 - The collapse F.357 inside Building 2 with pottery fragments in place. From northeast.

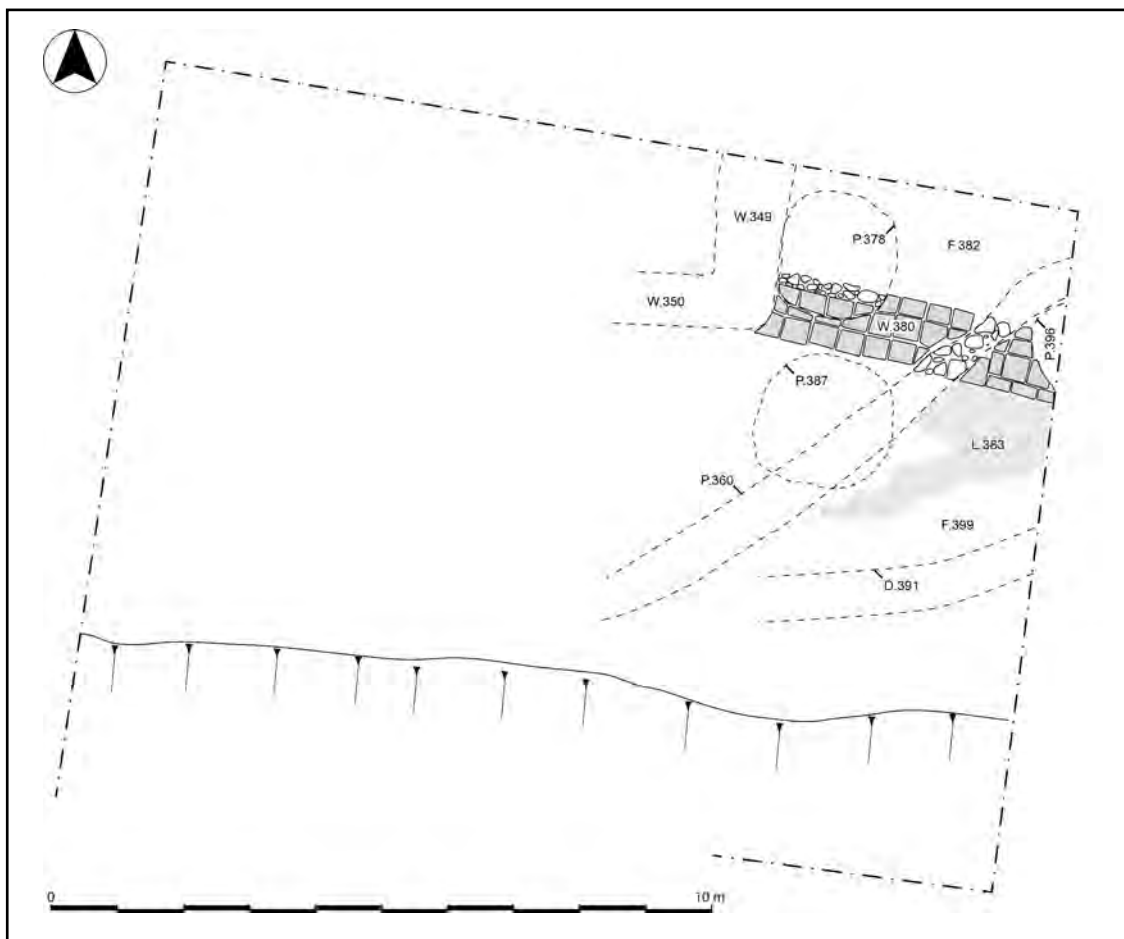


Fig. 2.78 - Plan of the Building 3 of Phase 3a: Early Hellenistic.



Fig. 2.79 - The mudbrick wall W.380 of Building 3 of Early Hellenistic Phase 3a with its stone foundation. From south.

Fig. 2.80 - L.383 south of W.380 of Building 3 of Early Hellenistic Phase 3a. From southwest.



## 2.6 Area G

Excavation in Area G were conducted in 2012, 2013 and 2014<sup>193</sup> and are in course of publication.<sup>194</sup> The area lies 65 m northwest of the Storm god Temple (Area A) and 15 m from the foot of the Acropolis. The opening of this area, and its selected location were determined to understand the urban layout in this relevant juncture between the Lower Palace Area and the Acropolis and the absence of monumental structures permitted to investigate the complete chronological sequence of this sector of the Inner Town. The area is approximately 12 m long and 7 m large and in its southern sector a 3.3 x 3.3 m sounding was cut down until the natural limestone bedrock was reached. The area was not previously investigated by the British digs, but rests in the vicinity of two of the 3x10 m trenches opened in 1911 under Thompson and Lawrence supervision, namely trenches S and R, of which no record other than their position in the map of the site is available.<sup>195</sup> The excavation of Area G revealed an almost uninterrupted sequence of occupation from the Middle Bronze Age I to the Early Islamic period and remains of a modern (1920's) military building on the surface, and can be resumed in 18 phases of occupation. Above the Iron Age III levels a gap was observed, with no structural evidence related to the Achaemenid period (550 - 330 BC) and occupation reprises with the Hellenistic, Roman and Islamic phases (Phases 5-2). A Byzantine phase was not attested in terms of structural evidence, but several materials were collected from the later levels.

### 2.6.1 *Phase 2: Islamic*

This phase is characterized by the presence of a domestic building that occupied a large part of the area and extended beyond its limits. The building faced an open area, possibly a street, and knew two main structural phases (Figs. 2.81-2.82). The open area, located to the west of the building, was constituted of the pebble floor L.1024. This was covered by F.1029, a thick clay deposit mixed with architectural materials. The walls of the house were all approximately 50 cm thick; they were made in a roughly-cut stone blocks masonry and included several limestone and basalt stones clearly identi-

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193 The digs were supervised by C. Cappuccino in 2012 and 2013, and by F. Zaina in 2014.

194 Zaina (ed.) 2019. The excavation of Area G concerning the post-Iron Age levels are here presented mainly on the basis of the related chapter (Chapter 4) in the same volume, by the writer and K. Ferrari.

195 Plan attached to Thompson's and Lawrence's report of April 20 - July 4, 1911 (BM, Middle East Department Archive, CE 41d).

able as reuses from older buildings. W.1013 running southwest-northeast represented the western limit of the building. A second wall: W.1005, was aligned to this and run south of it. The wall W.1014 joined the two walls defining the northeastern (L.1028) and the northwestern (L.1041) rooms of the house, both provided with a beaten earth floor (Fig. 2.83). East of W.1005 two more rooms were enclosed by a third wall running in the same direction: W.1003 and W.1004, aligned with W.1014. The room L.1032, south of W.1004, was almost entirely included in the excavation area and was the largest of the complex, while the northern one: L.1037 was only exposed in a small fraction south of the excavation limit. The beaten earth floor of L.1032 was only preserved at the northern corner of the room, while the remaining surface was covered by the three overlaying deposits: F.1033, F.1039 and F.1040. The first covered F.1039, a collapse layer extended through the entire southern part of the area. The lowermost layer, F.1040, was composed by many stone fragments and gravel; it extended over the whole excavated portion of the room, including the floor L.1032. Poorly preserved was also the beaten earth flooring of L.1037. A passage connecting the rooms L.1041 and L.1032 was found to the southeast along W.1005, close to the southern limit of the area. This was constituted by a large limestone slab and a basalt basin reused as doorjambs and had been later closed with a rubble stone masonry. A fifth room (L.1038) was located east of W.1003 close to the southeastern limit of the area. The later modifications to the plan of the building included the removal of the space once occupied by the northeastern room L.1028, that became part of the new pebbled road called L.1021 and the addition of partitioning walls (W.1025 and W.1035) inside L.1032 (Fig. 2.84). The floors were raised and the new smaller spaces were L.1026, L.1087 and L.1034. The passage in W.1005 between L.1041 and previous L.1032 was instead closed with irregular stone blocks, thus changing the circulation of this sector of the house (Fig. 2.85) and another wall: W.1020, was added in the easternmost room creating L.1011 to the north and L.1027 to the south. Also in the northern room a new beaten earth flooring: L.1030, was laid right upon L.1037 from Phase 2a and it was covered by a clayish deposit named F.1015. Both rooms L.1026 and L.1087 were covered by a thin layer with some collapsed stone and associated materials (F.1022). The uppermost deposits in the area covered the collapsed structures (F.1008, F. 1009, F.1017, F.1018 and F.1019) of the house and were named F.1006 and F.1007, while the topsoil was here recorded as F.1000 and F.1002.

The majority of small finds from Phase 2 includes coins, fragments of glass bracelets and other types of ornaments, the latter mostly datable to the Islamic age. Among the

coins, one surface find from 2013 excavation is a serrated Seleucid coin of the 2nd century BC of uncertain attribution (KH.13.O.887), 4 are Roman Provincial Coins<sup>196</sup> of Caracalla (AD 211–217), of the 2nd–3rd century, or of uncertain attribution (KH.12.O.17, KH.13.O.348, KH.12.O.1 and 2 respectively) and one is an uncertain Islamic coin (KH.12.O.3). The collapse and abandonment fills inside the house rendered a large amount of glass bracelet fragments and some objects of previous date, such as Iron Age figurines, one Roman Provincial Coin of the 1st–2nd century and one possibly of the age of Caracalla (KH.12.O.237 and 165).<sup>197</sup>

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phases 0 – 1 (Modern and Topsoil)

Surface	-	- figurine - coin - coin	KH.12.O.450 KH.13.O.348 KH.13.O.887	Figurines Cat. no. 18
F.1000	KH.12.P.500	a: coin b: glass bracelet c: glass bracelet d: coin e: coin	KH.12.O.3 KH.12.O.12 KH.12.O.11 KH.12.O.1 KH.12.O.2	Bracelets Cat. no. 55 Bracelets Cat. no. 54
	KH.12.P.501	a: basalt tripod b: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.25 KH.12.O.26	Bracelets Cat. no. 56
F.1002	KH.12.P.502	a: iron pin b: glass bracelet c: coin d: bronze ring e: figurine (Iron Age) f: coin g: glass bracelet h: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.16 KH.12.O.29 KH.12.O.17 KH.12.O.13 KH.12.O.40 KH.12.O.34 KH.12.O.42 KH.12.O.52	Bracelets Cat. no. 1  Bracelets Cat. no. 135 Bracelets Cat. no. 139

<sup>196</sup> Erol Özdizbay in press: cat. nos. 23, 26, 60, 62.

<sup>197</sup> *Ibidem*: cat. nos. 35, 24.

## Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 2 (Islamic)

F.1006	KH.12.P.503	b: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.51	Bracelets Cat. no. 5
		c: glass bead	KH.12.O.84	
		d: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.89	Bracelets Cat. no. 143
		e: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.81	Bracelets Cat. no. 59
		f: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.95	Bracelets Cat. no. 144
		g: bronze ring	KH.12.O.141	
		h: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.132	Bracelets Cat. no. 7
		F.1007	KH.12.P.504	a: glass bracelet
b: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.45			Bracelets Cat. no. 138
c: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.39			Bracelets Cat. no. 134
d: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.36			Bracelets Cat. no. 58
e: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.44			Bracelets Cat. no. 137
f: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.49			Bracelets Cat. no. 89
F.1008	KH.12.P.509	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.150	
		b: bronze fragment	KH.12.O.193	
F.1015	KH.12.P.507	a: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.87	Bracelets Cat. no. 174
		b: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.85	Bracelets Cat. no. 90
		c: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.86	Bracelets Cat. no. 91
		d: basalt vessel	KH.12.O.79	
		e: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.148	Bracelets Cat. no. 146
		f: coin	KH.12.O.237	
		g: basalt vessel	KH.12.O.339	
		h: bronze ring	KH.12.O.144	
		i: basalt bowl	KH.12.O.338	
L.1021	KH.12.P.508	a: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.82	Bracelets Cat. no. 141
		b: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.83	Bracelets Cat. no. 142
		c: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.136	Bracelets Cat. no. 60
		d: glass ring	KH.12.O.127	Glass Obj. Cat. no. 28
F.1022	KH.12.P.510	a: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.133	Bracelets Cat. no. 145
		b: glass bead	KH.12.O.128	
		c: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.126	Bracelets Cat. no. 93
		d: coin	KH.12.O.165	
F.1023	KH.12.P.511	a: bone ring	KH.12.O.131	
F.1024	KH.12.P.514	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.156	
F.1029	KH.12.P.513	a: glass ring	KH.12.O.147	Glass Obj. Cat. no. 29
		b: bronze pin	KH.12.O.143	



	KH.12.P.517	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.164	
F.1031	KH.12.P.516	a: iron buckle	KH.12.O.197	
F.1040	KH.12.P.523	a: bone ring	KH.12.O.234	Bone Obj. Cat. no. 8

### 2.6.2 *Phase 3: Roman*

The excavation in Area G provided no structural remains and poorly preserved associated deposits dating to the Imperial Roman period (Phase 3). This evidence is in line with the general trend from other areas at Karkemish where the Islamic occupation has strongly interfered with the earlier stratigraphy, but should not lead to the conclusion of a gap in the continuity of occupation of the area, as proved especially by the small finds retrieved in the only remaining level associated with Phase 3.

Phase 3 is in fact characterized by a thick deposit: F.1044 covering the entire area and composed of clayish soil with many inclusions of stones, pebbles and scattered architectural materials (Fig. 2.86). The layer was heavily disturbed by later Islamic activities connected to the construction of the domestic building of Phase 2.

Regarding pottery finds, F.1044 provided mostly fine wares, while a few fragments of cooking pots, amphorae and pithoi represent the Kitchen Ware and Preservation Ware repertoire. Eastern Sigillata A is represented only by Hayes' Form 22, Hellenistic fine ware is present with several specimens, while Brittle Ware is absent. Despite the rather poor assemblage from Phase 3, a chronological attribution can be given between the Augustan and Tiberian periods, even though a later 1st century AD chronology can not be excluded.

Materials from F.1044 include twelve coins (KH.12.O.215-220 and 222-227), mostly too worn to be identified, among which one Roman Provincial Coin from Antioch dating to the 1st-2nd century AD,<sup>198</sup> a bronze lamina (KH.12.O.221), one engraved pin fragment made of bone and part of a Hellenistic figurine representing the head of a bird (Figurines Cat. no. 37).

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<sup>198</sup> Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat. no. 59.

### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 3 (Roman)

F.1044	KH.12.P.524	a: coin	KH.12.O.218	
		b: coin	KH.12.O.225	
		c: bone pin	KH.12.O.242	
		d: coin	KH.12.O.217	
		e: bronze lamina	KH.12.O.221	
		f: coin	KH.12.O.215	
		g: coin	KH.12.O.226	
		h: coin	KH.12.O.223	
		i: coin	KH.12.O.219	
		l: coin	KH.12.O.224	
		m: coin	KH.12.O.227	
		n: coin	KH.12.O.222	
		o: coin	KH.12.O.216	
		p: coin	KH.12.O.220	
		r: figurine	KH.12.O.252	Figurines Cat. no. 37

#### 2.6.3 Phases 4-5: Hellenistic

The archaeological evidence dating to the Hellenistic period (3rd-1st centuries BC) can be divided into two main phases. The largest portion of the area showed the features of an open space, marking a break with the previous period (Iron Age III) that comprised instead small scale buildings (Figs. 2.87-2.88).

After the latest Iron Age structural phase (L.1065), the area was newly occupied during the earliest Hellenistic period, with a large open space made of a hard beaten earth floor named L.1058 (Fig. 2.89). The floor was covered by two overlaying layers extending through the entire area, with associated materials possibly connected to metallurgic productive activities and installations, that have not been identified. The uppermost layer: F.1056, was characterized by a hard clayish soil, while the lowest: F.1057, covering L.1058, was mostly composed by a soft sandy soil. Traces of burnt soil, abundant animal bones and metal slags are attested from both layers without a definite clustering. Two pits cut the floor as well as the latest Iron Age level and are associated to this phase: one had circular shape (P.1089), was filled by a soft clayish soil (F.1088) and could be tentatively interpreted as a rubbish pit, while the other one was a long cut (P.1090) located along the northeastern limit of the area, filled with a soft incoherent stratification of different deposits (F.1091) and materials from different periods. This may be interpreted as a looting pit. L.1058 was associated with W.1053, a stone masonry wall with mud mortar located at the northwestern corner of the area (Fig. 2.90). This was made of roughly cut limestone blocks, it was about 0.7 m large and preserved to a height of two courses,

approximately 0.5 m. The short portion of the structure that was brought to light was 3.2 m long and run north-south. During phase 4 (Fig. 2.91) some minor modifications were carried out over the entire area. A new beaten earth floor: L.1051, was made upon the previous one and two small stone walls, approximately parallel to each other, were built upon W.1053. These walls are W.1052 (5.4 m long and 0.5 m large) and W.1036 (7.3 m long and 1.0 m large) (Fig. 2.92); both were preserved to a height of around 0.3 m. W.1036 was characterized by three rows of roughly squared limestone blocks, while W.1052 was made of a single row of stones. As for the previous phase, these walls may belong to small scale buildings facing an open area. In addition, five new pits were cut through the entire open area and are associated to L.1051 (Fig. 2.93). All of them are of circular shape (P.1042, P.1045, P.1047, P.1049 and P.1054), approximately 30 to 40 cm deep and filled with soft clay layers, ashes and small stones (respectively F.1043, F.1046, F.1048, F.1050 and F.1055). L.1051 and the walls W.1052 and W.1036 were covered by a sequence of two thin deposits: F.1061, a sand deposit and F.1064, characterized by a grayish sand.

The pottery assemblages from phases 4 and 5 count a prevalence of fine wares. In the earliest phase also lamps are represented by the type with globular and bowl-shaped wall, usually characteristic of the Early Hellenistic period and coeval imported Rhodian amphorae are also attested with some fragments, including one handle with rectangular impression reading [...]OY (name of the eponym) and the month APT[AM]I[T]I[OY]. In phase 4 imported Eastern Sigillata appears with various shapes, Simple Ware is attested, together with two fragments of unguentaria and one fragment of a lamp with angular profile, rayed shoulders and nozzle with relief of an amphora. This assemblage indicates a dating for the phase from the second half of the 2nd century BC.

Small finds excavated from the Hellenistic phases include four coins, three figurines, bronze and stone objects. From L.1058 an iron spear head was retrieved (KH.12.O.296). Materials from layers F.1056 and F.1057 include two coins (KH.12.O.284 and KH.12.O.285, both unidentified), two zoomorphic figurines of the Iron Age (KH.12.O.286 and KH.12.O.293) and a glass bowl (KH.12.O.301). From F.1061 come a bronze pin (KH.12.O.308), an arrowhead (KH.12.O.310), a fine clay figurine representing a crouched draped woman holding a basket (KH.12.O.340: Figurines Cat. no. 10) and two coins (KH.12.O.297 and KH.12.O.309) the first of which<sup>199</sup> is a Seleucid coin of Antiochus VIII (121-96 BC) from the mint of Antioch. A stone polishing tool

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<sup>199</sup> Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat. no. 7.

was found in F.1064 (KH.12.O.364). A Roman Provincial coin (KH.12.O.229) and an Iron Age zoomorphic figurine (KH.12.O.246) were found in the fill F.1043 of P.1042 associated with L.1051 from phase 4.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phases 4 - 5 (Hellenistic)

F.1043	KH.12.P.523	b: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.246	
F.1056	KH.12.P.534	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.286	
F.1057	KH.12.P.536	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: coin c: glass bowl	KH.12.O.293 KH.12.O.285 KH.12.O.301	Glass Obj. Cat. no. 13
	KH.12.P.537	a: coin	KH.12.O.284	
F.1058	KH.12.P.541	a: iron spear head	KH.12.O.296	
F.1061	KH.12.P.538	a: coin b: bronze arrowhead c: figurine	KH.12.O.309 KH.12.O.310 KH.12.O.340	Figurines Cat. no. 10
	KH.12.P.539	a: coin b: bronze pin	KH.12.O.297 KH.12.O.308	
F.1063	KH.12.P.543	a: figurine	KH.12.O.367	Figurines Cat. no. 23
F.1064	KH.12.P.544	a: stone polisher	KH.12.O.364	
F.1075	KH.12.P.558	a: figurine b: figurine c: figurine d: spear head e: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.415 KH.12.O.413 KH.12.O.420 KH.12.O.410 KH.12.O.631	Figurines Cat. no. 8 Figurines Cat. no. 29 Figurines Cat. no. 28



Fig. 2.81 - Plan of Area G with the earliest house of Islamic Phase 2. (Graphics: M.V.)



Fig. 2.82 - Plan of Area G with the house of Islamic Phase 2 in its latest form. (Graphics: M.V.)



Fig. 2.83 - General view of the western room L.1041 of the Islamic house, enclosed by the walls W.1013, W.1014 and W.1005. From northwest.



Fig. 2.84 - General view of the southern room L.1032 of the Islamic house, with the additional walls W.1025 and W.1035 dividing it in three spaces: L.1026, L.1034 and L.1087. From southwest.



Fig. 2.85 - Detailed view of the door on wall W.1005 of the earliest Islamic phase of the house, after its defunctionalization. From east.





Fig. 2.88 - General view of floor L.1058 and walls W.1036 and W.1052 of Hellenistic Phase 4. From southeast.



Fig. 2.89 - Detailed view of the texture of floor L.1058 of Hellenistic Phase 4, made of beaten earth, gravel and pebbles. From southwest.



Fig. 2.90 - Detailed view of walls W.1052 (in the foreground) and W.1052 of Hellenistic Phase 4. From west.



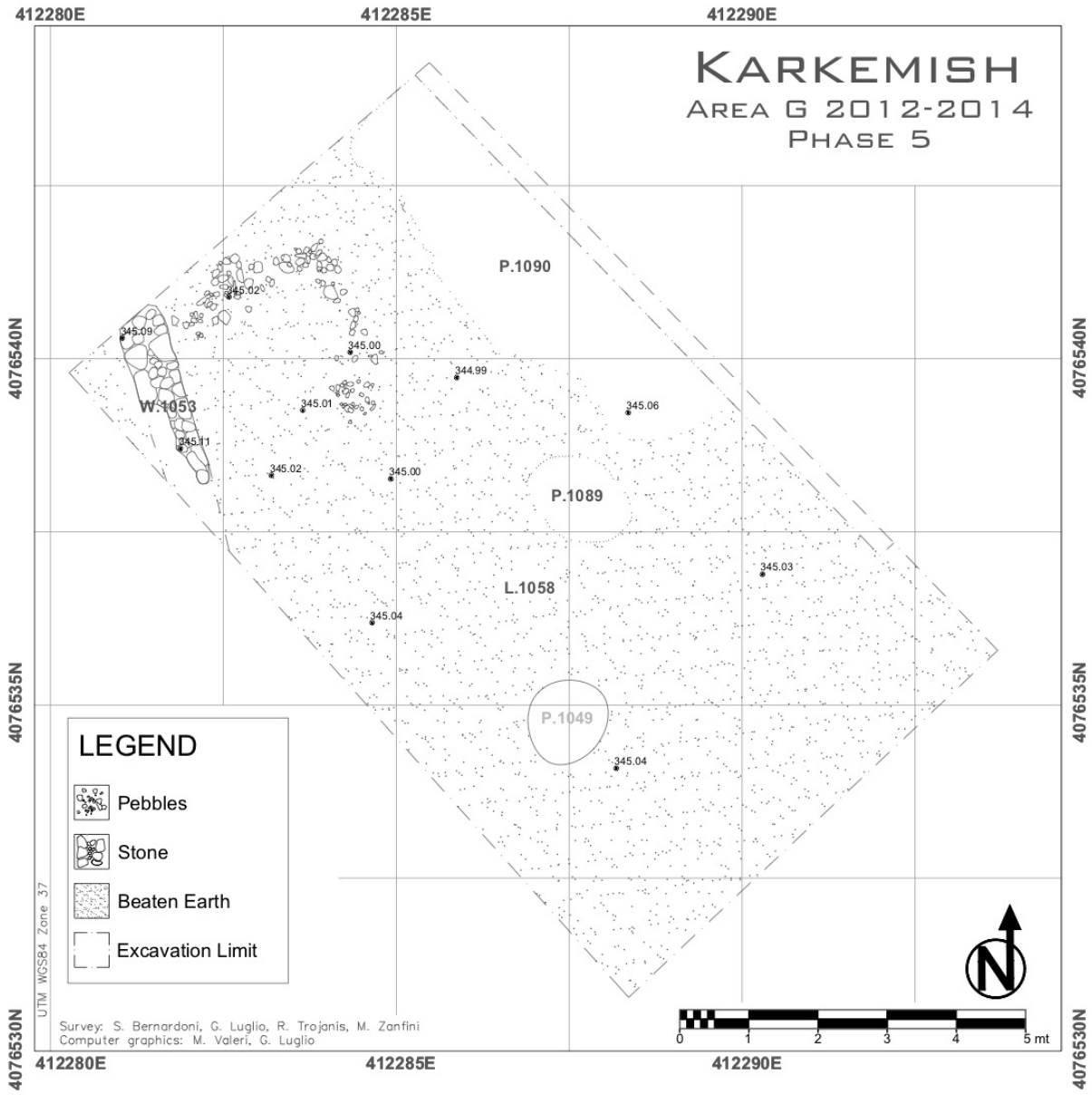


Fig. 2.91 - Plan of Area G with the structures of Hellenistic Phase 5. (Graphics: M.V.)



Fig. 2.92 - Detailed view of wall W.1053 of Hellenistic Phase 5. From north.

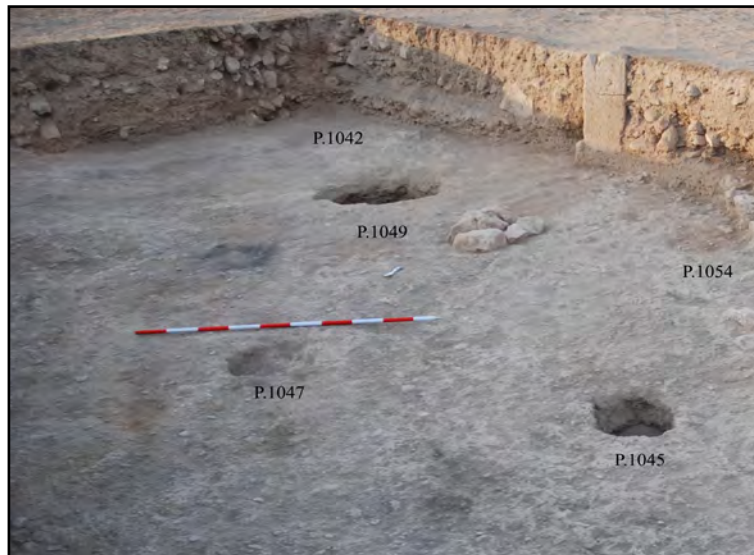


Fig. 2.93 - General view of the floor L.1051 and the pits cutting it. Hellenistic Phase 5. From northwest.

## 2.7 Area H

This area corresponds to the so-called Water Gate: the approach to the city from the Euphrates River, located at the eastern foot of the acropolis and corresponding to the eastern end of the Lower Palace Area in the British excavations. The area was in fact already investigated during the previous digs and the remains of the gate had been exposed. Before the first excavation, the northern tower of the Iron Age gate was covered by a thick layer of debris fallen from the acropolis slope, while the southern side was surfacing, and the ancient floor level was only few cm below the surface. This does not mean that later structures were never built above the Hittite ones, but as Woolley explains, Roman structures existed, but had been destroyed on the southern side by the erosive action of the river. On the northern side on the other hand, British diggers reached the bedrock at the foot of the acropolis, and of the east end of the Iron Age gate only a mass of rubble core remained, while west of it “heavy Roman foundations set below the Hittite ground level had destroyed the last vestige of the older work”.<sup>200</sup> The Water Gate as could be reconstructed, was constituted of three pairs of fronted buttresses joined to the city walls and between them run a stepped road connecting the lower outer level with the floor level of the Lower Palace Area. The back walls of the recesses between the buttresses and the central buttresses were decorated with relieved orthostats. Before this structural phase, an earlier gate had existed, which plan and chronology was not clearly defined during the first digs.

The mentioned Roman structures obliterating the northern half of the gate are defined by the scholar as a Late Roman house that had taken place outside the eastern city wall (the course of the river had in fact shifted to the east, leaving a stripe of dry land where once run the shore) and a Roman foundation that had entirely removed the front of the western (inner) tower of the north side. The latter was also put in the final plan of the Water Gate.<sup>201</sup> The information on evidence of Classical Europolis is therefore scant in the published volumes. The unpublished records of the excavations in the area are not detailed as well. A trench had already been driven through the area in 1881 during Henderson’s digs to move sculptures to the river bench, probably cutting the post-Iron Age structures and the existence of a gate here was therefore already known in 1911. Proper excavations in the area were carried out in 1912 and were unsatisfactory at first: “no

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<sup>200</sup> Woolley 1921: 103-104.

<sup>201</sup> *Ibidem*: 108 and Pl. 16.

signs of walling could be found; many of the stones seemed to be of Roman date, and most of the pottery found was also Roman”.<sup>202</sup> In the same report Woolley states that “at a much later period a rough retaining wall composed of fragments of Roman masonry had been built on the river side [...] perhaps to form a new quay at a time when the river had already receded for some distance”. We can therefore assume that after the Roman period further interventions were made upon the eastern approach to the city, to keep the land safe from inundation, and that an approach itself still existed. Regarding the photographic documents on the excavation of the Water Gate, only one photograph in the museum archive shows the works in progress,<sup>203</sup> viewed from the acropolis, but does not include any later structure.

The new digs in Area H started in 2012<sup>204</sup> with the clearance of the already exposed gate and its restoring (Fig. 2.94).<sup>205</sup> To the north, the massive Roman foundation is still present and was named W.1103 (Fig. 2.95). To the south of the gate it was a deep pit: P.1122–F.1119, also of Roman date, which cut away earlier structures. The topsoil was here F.1100, the layer to the west of the Roman foundation was F.1104, which covered F.1115. Some later (probably Islamic) pits were encountered in the same sector: P.1106–F.1107, P.1110–F.1113 and P.1111–F.1112. The Roman wall W.1103 that at the time of the British digs rested for the most part covered by the slope of the acropolis, is now cut, as well as the latter, by a modern street serving the military base and could be exposed for a length of 3.6 m (Fig. 2.96). It is a large structure apparently oriented north-south, with a slight angle to west, made of limestone dressed blocks of variable size. The southern end of the wall has a width of 5 m and the larger blocks measure 130 x 70 x 50 cm.

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202 Woolley’s report for 1912, undated (BM Middle–East Department archive: CE 32/16, 44–60).

203 BM Middle–East Department archive: CE Photo Album 1, fol. 255, no. 536. The following photograph in the album: no. 537, is labelled as “Water Gate 1913” but actually mainly pictures the Lower Palace Area with the western walls of the Roman forum.

204 Digs in the area were supervised by A. Bonomo.

205 Marchetti 2014: 237–238.

Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 1 (Islamic/Modern) and Phase 2 (Roman)

F.1100	KH.12.P.600	a: stone weight b: basalt tripod	KH.12.O.243 KH.12.O.248	
	KH.12.P.602	a: iron blade b: iron nail c: stone pestle d: iron nail e: stone tool f: figurine (Iron Age) g: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.12.O.258 KH.12.O.259 KH.12.O.264 KH.12.O.256 KH.12.O.266 KH.12.O.276 KH.12.O.290	
	KH.12.P.604	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: stone weight c: glass lamp	KH.12.O.274 KH.12.O.295 KH.12.O.287	Glass Obj. Cat. no. 12
	KH.12.P.613	a: iron nail b: iron nail d: iron nail	KH.12.O.299 KH.12.O.298 KH.12.O.313	
	KH.12.P.628	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: coin	KH.12.O.414 KH.12.O.439	
F.1102	KH.12.P.603	a: basalt tripod b: stone vessel c: stone pestle	KH.12.O.263 KH.12.O.267 KH.12.O.272	
F.1112	KH.12.P.609	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: stone vessel	KH.12.O.289 KH.12.O.294	
F.1119	KH.12.P.613	c: stone polisher e: glass bracelet	KH.12.O.304 KH.12.O.300	Bracelets Cat. no.

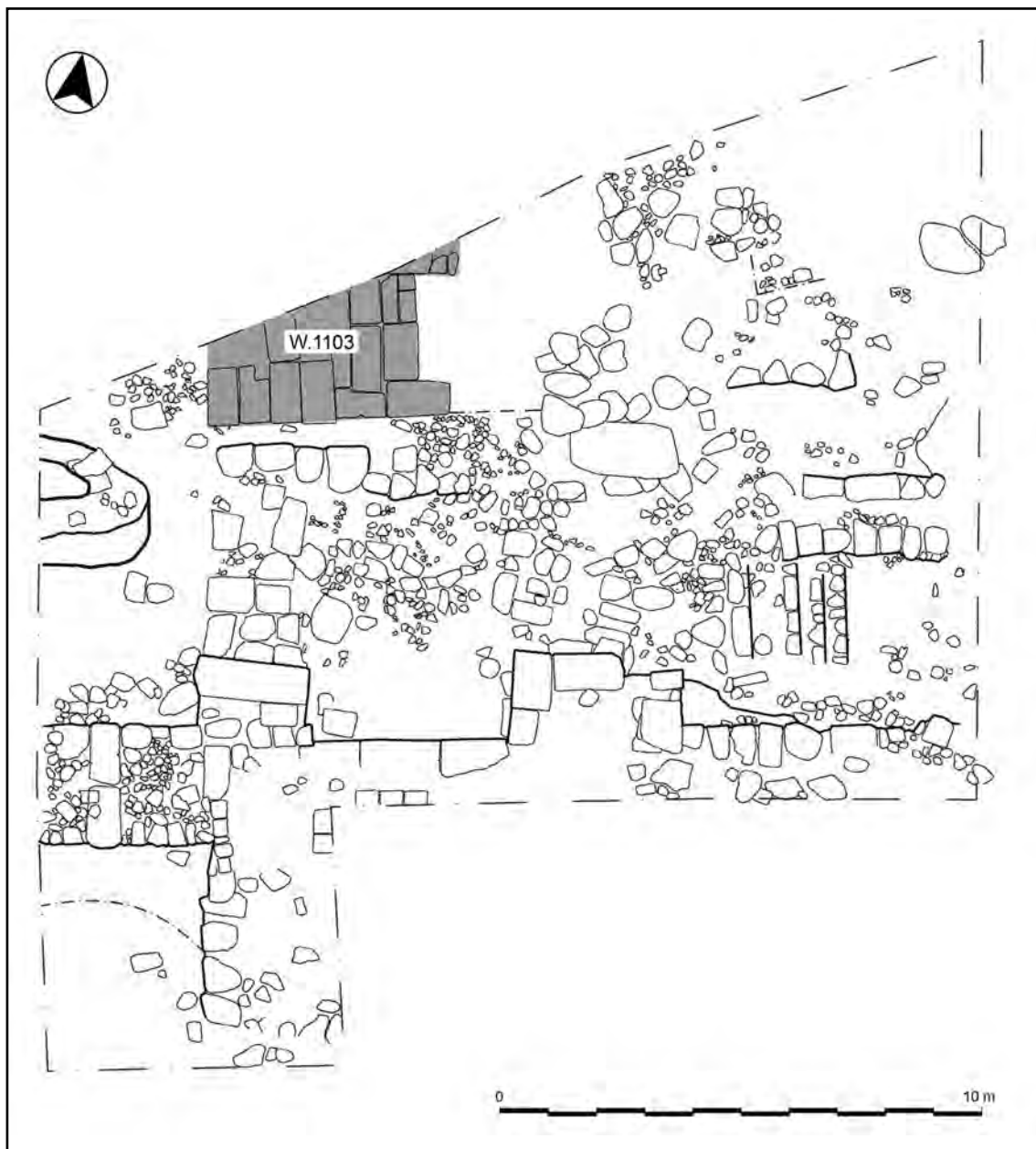


Fig. 2.94 - Plan of Area H 2012. In grey is the Roman wall W.1103. (Based on graphics by S.B. and R.T.).



Fig. 2.95 a-b - The Roman wall W.1103 from northeast and from north.



Fig. 2.96 - The military road that cut the slope of the acropolis and the prevents excavation of the possible further remains of the Roman structure on the northern side of the gate.

## 2.8 Area M

The Area M has been opened in 2014 in an area that had received the nickname of “cemetery of the steles”, because of the many Iron Age tombstones surfacing on the ground. It was therefore reasonable to think that the area was an *intra moenia* necropolis of the Iron Age, while the digs proved it to be instead a large housing complex of the Byzantine and probably Islamic period that had reused the Iron Age steles. The uniqueness of such well preserved example of Late Antique architecture among the areas of Karkemish new digs led to the decision of exposing the complex in extension instead of removing it to uncover the phases that had preceded it.

The area had not been investigated during the previous digs, it is located in the central sector of the Inner Town, 80 m west of the Colonnaded Street and just north of one of the main east-west axes connected to it. The aerial images of the area show that its position corresponds to the central part of what should be the large courtyard or enclosed area of an Islamic house (Fig. 2.97), but no excavation has been conducted on the walls surfacing on the ground around Area M; this interpretation is therefore based on the fact that the ones surfacing are usually the most recent structures and on the comparison of the plan of that house with other known Islamic houses on the site. The stratigraphy of Area M can be grouped in three phases: Roman Imperial, Late Antique/ Byzantine and Islamic. The earliest phase has not been brought to light, but it is implied by the fact that the previously mentioned house was built with architectural pieces of a previous building and that in the fillings below one of the mosaic floors, smaller tiles of a previous mosaic are present. The Islamic phase is instead represented by the large spoliation trenches that were encountered in 2014 in the eastern half of the area and cut part of the Byzantine complex. Given a substantial division of the area in two halves, the westernmost of which was excavated in 2017, the eastern part will be here described only regarding the structures not clearly connected with the house, while the latter will be analyzed as a complex in the following paragraph.<sup>206</sup>

### 2.8.1 Phase 1: Islamic

The first sector excavated in 2014 was a 12 x 6 m area oriented east-west (Fig. 2.98). The ground surface was almost plain, with a slight incline from west to east. The floors of the Byzantine complex were almost surfacing, with only about 20 cm of soil on

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<sup>206</sup> Digs were conducted in 2014 by C. Cappuccino and N. Brugnetini and in 2017 by the writer.



the western side. The thin topsoil was named F.4500 and included roof tiles and white mosaic tiles. This covered the stone floor L.4501 of Phase 2 and in the western sector a layer called F.4503, which covered a large area paved with a mosaic of large cubic white tiles: L.4504. F.4505 was a layer east of the mosaic floor, interpreted as the collapse of the covering structures because of the high percentage of roof tiles contained in it. The two floors L.4501 and L.4504 were connected by a small stone block wall called W.4512 and pertain to the following phase. F.4506 was another fill interpreted as a collapse, it was dug in the northwestern corner of the area. This included many mosaic tiles that were sampled as KH.14.S.231. Also the second room of the house: L.4509 was covered by this layer. East of the mosaic floors, the whole area showed pits and spoliation trenches. The superficial layers covering the cuts were here labeled F.4521 and F.5422. The largest trench is P.4526 (Fig. 2.99), oriented east-west and turning north on its western end, where the eastern wall of the second room L.4509 should have been and in its eastern end. The cut is 9.1 m long and 1.5 m wide and was filled by F.4525 which contained several stone blocks, architectural fragments and mosaic fragments in a mixed soil. At its bottom some limestone blocks are preserved that probably pertained to Phase 3, because the wall W.4511 of the house, exposed in its cross section by the same trench, appears to have foundations of a different masonry and level than those blocks (Fig. 2.100). North of the trench a layer was exposed: F.4527, which shows no horizontal stratigraphy and is a mix of earth, stone blocks, stone fragments and crushed limestone, possibly the result of an artificial piling to raise the level of the ground. This level rests for the most part outside the excavation limits and its interpretation is therefore uncertain. One large moulded block, probably an entablature, still remains on the northern end of the spoliation trench outside the excavation area (Fig. 2.117e) and proves that the building that was robbed here, pertaining to the Late Antique or the Roman Imperial phase, was probably a rich residential unit provided with architectural decorations. The trench P.4526 was also cut in its turn by a circular pit: P.4548, with deep vertical walls, similar to others located in several spots in the area. One is P.4540 north of the stone floor L.4501 that cut its preparation L.4520. This thick layer is made of crushed limestone and gravel (Fig. 2.101). The shallow pit P.4540 is cut at its time by a circular small pit: P.4515. Another large spoliation trench was located at the center of the area with a north-south direction and crossed the southern side of P.4526. This was P.4536, filled with F.4537, and was much wider than P.4526 but did not reach the same depth. It should have cut a north-south wall on its east side, while to the west, the bottom of the trench had cut the same limestone gravel level L.4520. Therefore the looters here must have removed the

stone slabs of the floor and did not dig deeper. The fill F.4537 contained also some large blocks that were probably too heavy or damaged to be removed.

In 2017 the western extension of Area M covered three rooms of the Byzantine house and here as well some later actions were observed, that are ascribable to a phase of use of the area later than the abandonment and collapse of the house. The first extension of the western limit described an area of 3 x 6 m. The soil accumulation above the house floors here increased further with an east-west direction. The topsoil was named F.8900 and an Iron Age clay figurine was here retrieved. The first archaeologically relevant level was F.8901: a layer containing several fragments of roof tiles that covered almost the entire area. This covered a compact clayish level, L.8902, that probably represented the ground level in the Islamic Phase, but was not associated with structural remains. This covered in fact all the preserved walls, and their collapses, of the house. The same level was later encountered in the further extension of the area towards north and west (L.8921). From the excavation of the two levels, an iron nail and a clay figurine of the Iron Age were retrieved. The ground level was cut by a circular pit: P.8912, filled by F.8910, which also cuts the mosaic L.4509 at the center of the room. The bottom of the pit was not reached and its fill contained many stone blocks and fragments of different size, but especially a large limestone molded base, measuring 120 x 75 x 60 cm, that could have been among the reused blocks of the Late Antique house and at any rate seems to belong to a (previous) building of a larger scale and different manufacture (Fig. 2.117d). Another pit was present in the northwestern corner of the extended area: P.8922, which fill F.8923 contained ashy soil and especially two Iron Age funerary towers with upper crenelation, that emerged on the surface before excavation, and were lately reassembled and repositioned outside the excavation area (Fig. 102 a-b).

All the pits and trenches in Area M contained mixed materials of various date, in terms of pottery assemblages and the few small finds. The five coins retrieved during the 2014 excavation all dated to the 4th or 5th century. The two coins from the spoliation trench were one Roman Imperial Coin of Constantine II (AD 337-339) minted at Cyzicus and one uncertain Late Roman. The coin from F.4521 was a Roman Imperial Coin of Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II, of AD 400 from the mint of Antioch, while the two from F.4522 were Roman Imperial Coins of Constantine I (AD 307-337), one of an uncertain mint, with the figure of Sol Invictus, and one from Nicomedia of the series *Gloria Exercitus*.<sup>207</sup>

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<sup>207</sup> Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat. nos. 74, 101, 86, 72, 71.

### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 0 (Surface and Topsoil)

Surface	-	- figurine (Iron Age)	KH.17.O.234	Bracelets Cat. no. 212
	-	- glass bracelet	KH.17.O.754	
F.8900	KH.17.P.700	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.17.O.246	

### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 1 (Islamic)

F.4521	KH.14.P.1003	a: coin b: iron nail	KH.14.O.1122 KH.14.O.1167	
F.4522	KH.14.P.1004	a: coin b: coin	KH.14.O.1155 KH.14.O.1161	
F.4525	KH.14.P.1007	a: coin b: coin	KH.14.O.951 KH.14.O.952	
F.4537	KH.14.P.1013	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: bronze fragment	KH.14.O.929 KH.14.O.948	
L.8902	KH.17.P.702	a: iron nail	KH.17.O.843	
L.8921	KH.17.P.714	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.17.O.364	
F.8901	KH.17.P.701	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: figurine (Iron Age) c: glass bracelet	KH.17.O.253 KH.17.O.249 KH.17.O.285	Bracelets Cat. no. 52
F.8907	KH.17.P.705	a: glass vessel b: glass vessel	KH.17.O.281 KH.17.O.282	
F.8910	KH.17.P.708	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.17.O.760	

#### 2.8.2 Phase 2: Late Antique/Byzantine

In the eastern part of the area, excavated in 2014, the structures probably in phase with the house to the west, but which direct connection has been cut by the spoliation trenches, are a compact surface of squared shape of 2.5 x 2.5 m named L.4530 and an east-west wall south of it named W.4532 (Fig. 2.103). The surface, probably a prepara-

tion for a mosaic or stone floor, is composed of clay, pebbles and stone chippings and it is bordered to the east and west by two alignments of limestone slabs of irregular shape, but with a flat surface at the same level of the preparation, possibly constituting the solid platform for two small walls. The preparation L.4530 was covered by F.4529, a sandy-clayey level extended also above the fill of the trench P.4526 and therefore well later than the floor. South of the platform run an east-west wall: W.4532, which was removed for the most part, except for three aligned blocks. Those are large limestone dressed stones reused in the wall, but originally pertaining to other structures and are all different in style and measures. The easternmost is for instance a rectangular block with molded base. South of this wall no floors were retrieved with certainty, but a flat fragmented stone of irregular shape was named L.4534 and is probably what remains of a floor level or preparation. The layer excavated there contained further architectural elements, among which a fragment of the shaft of a limestone column (Fig. 2.104) and a large molded block that possibly was among the pieces reused in the wall W.4532 (Fig. 2.117f).

In the area excavated in 2017 (Fig. 2.105) as said, the ruined structures of the house were covered by an Islamic ground level in the western half, where the ground was higher, and were almost surfacing in correspondence of the stone floor L.4501 and the mosaic L.4504. The Phase 2 here described, is actually to be divided in two sub-phases: one corresponding to the phase of use of the house and one, later, to its abandonment and collapse. Only the latter can be actually dated on the base of the pottery retrieved, but only the thin layers right above the floors appeared to have not been disturbed by the later activities on the area, and those contained a very limited number of pottery fragments. The house itself can only be dated *ante quem* by its destruction and *post quem* by the mentioned traces of a previous building, some materials of which have been reused in the wall masonry or stockpiled to create the base for the new mosaic floors, and those appear to be datable to the 1st-3rd century AD.

The previously mentioned L.4501 is a flagstone paving of large rectangular limestone slabs, measuring an average 120 x 65 x 15 cm, found in the southern central part of the area in 2014, exposed further south in 2017 for a total extension of 2.4 x 4.0 m, but still extending beyond the excavation limit. The floor is probably pertaining to an open area, a courtyard or rather a private alley connecting the entrance to the house with the public east-west street running 15 m south. It is unknown if L.4501 originally extended farther east or was always composed of just two lines of slabs, but it surely extended

farther north above its limestone gravel preparation L.4520. West of this paved entrance or alley, a small wall preserved to the foundation runs north–south, already identified in 2014 excavation and exposed further south in 2017. This was named W.4512 and only some undressed limestone blocks of the foundation are preserved, while the upper structure has been entirely spoliated (Fig. 2.106). Farther north, the foundation of W.4512 covered a slightly unaligned foundation: W.4517, that is also covered by the floor of the room and must therefore pertain to a previous phase of the building. On top of the mosaic, near the wall, the base of a small quadrangular installation was preserved: B.8932, made of stone fragments mortared with clay. It is difficult to define the nature or purpose of the base, but it certainly had no structural function, because it rested above the mosaic with no foundation.

The space paved with the large–tile mosaic L.4504 was enclosed by the small wall W.4512 to the east, W.4511 to the north and W.8913 and W.8933 to the west side. The southern limit of the room was not reached in the 2017 excavation and the partial surface excavated measures 4.2 x 5.8 m (Fig. 2.107). This was probably an open courtyard leading to the northern and western rooms. The floor was originally covered by F.4523=F.8929, a thin soil level of accumulation preceding the collapses of the wall and roof structures, named F.4503=F.8930. Near the wall W.4513 and perpendicular to it one long stone slab surfaces: B.8919, at a distance of 2 m from W.4511, forming a sort of hall leading to the western room. The mosaic paving of L.4504 is in a very good state of preservation, with only some tiles missing and showing one case of antique restoration of a small hole with two flat limestone fragments. The tiles are set in a 10 cm thick layer of pink clayish and granular mortar, named L.4516 and visible along the eastern end of the room in correspondence with W.4517. Only one circular area south of B.8919 shows a depression where the mortar bed of the mosaic was dissolved, possibly due to a long exposure to water percolation or the collapse of an underground layer. The fill covering this depression was named F.4510 and was as well composed of clayish soil and contained of course several loose mosaic tiles.

The access to the western room was as said through the passage defined by W.4511 and B.8919. This room as well was not entirely exposed, because its western wall was not reached, but the surface brought to light measures 2.1 x 3.3 m (Fig. 2.108). The northern wall is W.4511, the southern one is W.8903 and the eastern one is W.8913. This latter is 65 cm wide, slightly inclined to the west and the corner between W.8903 and W.8913 is marked by a large basalt block with one diagonal cut, certainly a reused

piece, possibly a fragment of an Iron Age funerary tower. The rest of the wall is made of rectangular smaller blocks and it is preserved only to the foundation, at the same level of the mosaic floor L.4504, except for one larger block to the north possibly marking the threshold, that is 60 cm wide. The southern wall W.8903 was only exposed on its northern side, it is as well only preserved to the foundation that is made of unsquared blocks and included squared tiles in its upper structure, that were retrieved from its collapse inside the room: F.8904 (Fig. 2.109). The rest of the room was covered by F.8908: corresponding to the collapse of the other walls. After the abandonment of the house and before the collapse of the upper structures, the paving of the room was entirely removed and no traces of it were left to identify its nature. The preparation for this floor was named L.8915 and it is composed of a very compact layer of clay. The removal of the floor and the nature of its preparation makes it unlikely that it was a mosaic paving and a baked tiles or stone slabs floor seems more probable. Other than the removal of the floor, a large circular pit of the diameter of 120 cm was dug near the southern wall: P.8916. This was probably not aimed at retrieving building materials and was possibly a rubbish pit, because its fill F.8917 contained a rich friable soil with some charcoal and ash spots and several pottery fragments, among which some were complete shapes (Fig. 2.110). The bottom of the pit was not reached during excavation and its nature remains hypothetical.

The only room of the house that was exposed in its entire surface is the northern one: L.4509=L.8911 (Fig. 2.111). This is a rectangular space of 7.1 x 4.2 m oriented east-west and paved with a mosaic of small (1 cm) tiles with a black geometric decoration on a white ground. The walls enclosing the room are W.8935 to the north, W.8936 to the east, W.4511 to the south and W.8934 to the west side. The southern wall was already partially exposed during 2014 excavation and as well as W.8913 it is only preserved to the foundation, at the same level of the outer mosaic floor L.4504. The northern wall remains for the most part outside the excavation limit and it was probably entirely removed because at the edge of the mosaic a soil level with many stone fragments is present. Only one 140 cm long slab is in place near the northwestern corner of the room and it is flanked by a squared block probably marking the eastern jamb of a wide threshold leading to another room to the north (Fig. 2.112). A similar slab is present on the eastern side, projecting inside the room at the center of the wall and measuring 120 x 58 cm. The upper surface of the slab is 10 cm higher than the mosaic floor and therefore it is possible that if this was a threshold too, the eastern room was at a higher level as well as the room

or courtyard L.4504. If there was no passage here, the slab could instead represent the base for an installation or pilaster, creating two symmetrical niches at the eastern end of the room. This will probably never be cleared, because the eastern wall of the room was most probably entirely removed through the trench P.4526 that was not exposed further north in 2017 and which western side constituted the excavation limit (Fig. 2.113). The fact that the eastern wall of the room L.4509 was here is made probable by the spoliation trench itself and by the presence of W.8936. The position of the western wall W.8934 was instead ascertained by the retrieval of its angle with W.4511, where the two walls join and are preserved at a height of 70 cm. The rest of the stone masonry was probably spoliated as well, because where the mosaic and its preparation end with a straight line, no stones are present but a clayish soil mixed with stone fragments. The southern wall W.4511 is preserved at variable height, with some spots below the level of the mosaic floor. Its foundation is 60 cm deep below this level, as shown by the cut of the trench P.4526. It is 65 cm wide and comprises a 160 cm wide stepped threshold connecting the room or courtyard L.4504 with the room L.4509. The two floors have in fact a different height, with the first one 20 cm higher. The difference in height was filled by three long slabs: two of them paired and projecting outside the room at the level of L.4509 and one of a double length in line with the wall and carved with a low step and a squared socket near the center, to hold the door hinge (Fig. 2.114). Before excavation, the room was filled by soil levels containing extremely heterogeneous materials: F.8924 covered F.8925 which covered F.8906. All these layers contained a very high percentage of roof tiles (especially the first), stone block fragments among which a column base (Fig. 2.117c) and large and small mosaic tiles and large fragments of mosaic still embedded in its mortar (especially F.8906). The presence of fragments of pavement of the same type of the one of the room L.4509 at a high level must lead to the conclusion that after the collapse of the roofs and walls of the house, several further activities were carried on in the area that mixed the soil at a certain depth. Those were in part trenches and pits dug intentionally in search of building materials, but it also must be pointed out that this area of the site was exploited for agriculture until the beginning of the British excavations. In the lower interface of F.8906, just above the mosaic, only few small pottery sherds were retrieved and several iron fragments and nails. Some fragments of Byzantine brittle ware set the abandonment or destruction of the house around the 4th-5th century AD. Near the western end of the room a north-south water drain is present, passing through the wall W.4511 by means of a carved stone and forming there a right angle towards

west inside the structure of the wall and reaching the opposite northern wall W.8935 in correspondence of the western pier of the supposed threshold. Along the floor, the drain D.8928 is made of small rectangular stone blocks of 12 x 30 cm and the inner channel is 16 cm wide. It was not possible in 2017 to dig the fill of the drain and its depth and incline were not therefore established. The channel possibly had a stone cover as well, but none remained in place. It was certainly visible on the floor, because the stone blocks constituting its sides are at the same level or slightly higher than the mosaic around it. In the western half of the room, next to the drain, the already mentioned circular pit P.8912 is present (Fig. 2.115). This is exactly centered with the longitudinal axis of the room, it is almost aligned with P.8916 cutting the floor L.8915 of the western room and has the same diameter of this. It is therefore probable that both pits were dug when the perimeter walls of the rooms were still partially discernible above ground and in the same period. The fills of the two pits were nonetheless different, with F.8910 of the northern one containing a high percentage of stone fragments and mosaic tiles. The mosaic of the room L.4509 is as said still preserved in several spots, especially in the eastern sector where it was first discovered in 2014. In correspondence with the room entrance instead, the mosaic is completely disappeared, showing its preparatory layers. The lower surface for the floor was named L.8920 and it is made of pebbles and roof tile fragments set vertically in a loamy compound (Fig. 2.116). Above this a light gray fine mortar was laid to hold the mosaic tiles. This latter has now lost adherence and compactness in several spots and the mosaic was therefore in urgent need of consolidation, that was executed at the end of 2017 excavation. The large hole of the mosaic floor at the eastern side of the threshold was certainly due to the collapse of the wall above the mosaic and especially of the heavy funerary stone KH.17.O.440 (Sculptures Cat. no. 22) still lying *in situ* as it was found at the center of the room and originally serving as the eastern jamb of the threshold. In the same wall W.4511 a limestone capital was also reused and was found among the stones of the collapse. This is a Greek Ionic capital carved in a soft chalky yellowish limestone that appears as commonly used at Europolis in Byzantine and Islamic sculpture and architecture and probably in the Roman Imperial age for current and economic works. The capital has an abacus with a dented motif between a fillet and an astragal, symmetric volutes with quadruple baltheus and plane echinus. It is 50 cm high, the fronts are 50 cm and the sides 48 cm wide. The column below was possibly fluted, as faint traces of its carving are preserved at the base of the capital, which has a diameter of 35 cm and a squared socket is carved at its center. The



capital is one of the several architectural fragments probably pertaining to unknown buildings of Phase 3, reused in the house of Phase 2 and retrieved during excavations in collapse layers or in spoliations of Phase 1 (Fig. 2.117).

The mosaic L.4509 is as said composed of white tiles with a geometric carpet of black tiles. The geometric decoration consists in a frame two-tiles thick enclosing a diamond motif made of single-tile lines with smaller black diamonds enclosed. The inner diamonds have white single-tile center and four pairs of simple flowers at the sides (Fig. 2.118). The motif was hard to recognize, because several parts of the mosaic are ruined, and where the tiles are better preserved, it is because the surface is covered by a thin calcium carbonate layer, that was possibly an intentional plaster cover meant to protect the floor. The room decoration actually appears to be composed of two different carpets with the same motif, the western of which probably ended in correspondence of the drain and the other one impossible to define in its western end, because of the large central gap already indicated. The white borders of the room and the central white space between the two carpets are made with mosaic tiles running diagonal, while the carpets have tiles with the same orientation of the room. The double black frame seems to disappear at the southeastern corner of the western carpet and some other incongruence in the decorative pattern has been noticed. These are probably due to antique restorations of the floor, made with similar tiles of exclusively white color.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Phase 2 (Late Antique/Byzantine)

F.8904	KH.17.P.703	a: glass base b: clay bullet	KH.17.O.284 KH.17.O.421	
F.8906	KH.17.P.704	a: glass handle b: iron nail c: iron nail d: iron nail e: iron nail	KH.17.O.316 KH.17.O.828 KH.17.O.849 KH.17.O.841 KH.17.O.842	
	KH.17.P.713	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.17.O.381 KH.17.O.365	
	KH.17.P.715	a: iron nail b: iron nail c: funerary stone d: iron nail	KH.17.O.814 KH.17.O.825 KH.17.O.440 KH.17.O.797	Sculptures Cat. no. 22

F.8914	KH.17.P.710	a: glass base b: iron nail c: glass stem	KH.17.O.317 KH.17.O.844 KH.17.O.411
F.8917	KH.17.P.711	a: iron nail	KH.17.O.832
L.8921	KH.17.P.714	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.17.O.364
F.8924	KH.17.P.717	a: figurine (Iron Age) b: basalt weight	KH.17.O.770 KH.17.O.784
F.8926	KH.17.P.720	a: indet. iron tool	KH.17.O.800
F.8929	KH.17.P.722	a: iron nail b: iron nail c: iron nail d: glass base	KH.17.O.795 KH.17.O.799 KH.17.O.802 KH.17.O.777
F.8930	KH.17.P.723	a: flint blade	KH.17.O.763



Fig. 2.97 - Location of Area M 2014 within the Roman street grid and the surfacing walls of the Islamic houses.

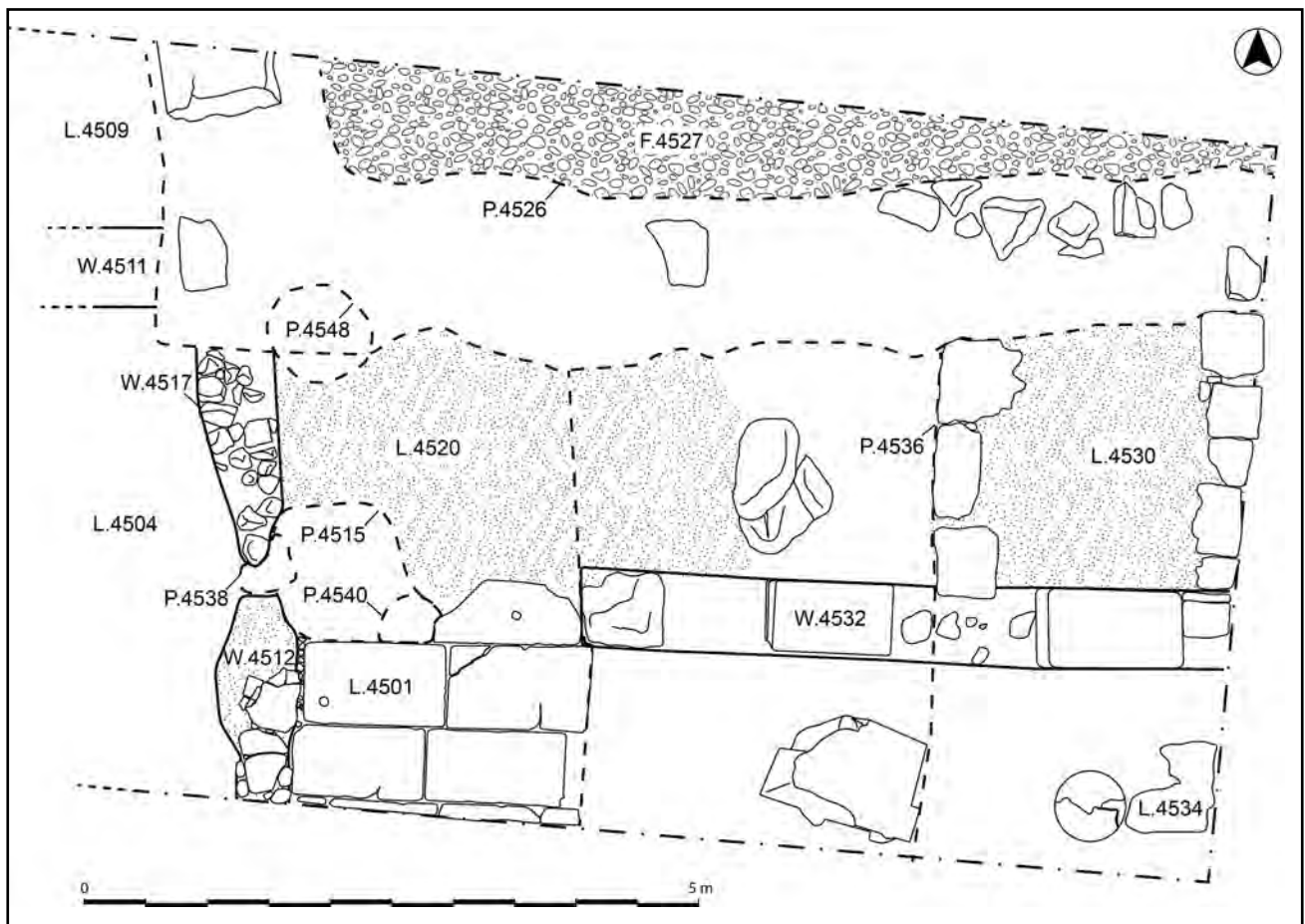


Fig. 2.98 - Plan of Area M 2014, Late Antique Phase 2. Cuts pertaining to Islamic Phase 1 are indicated with dashed line.



Fig. 2.99 - Spoliation trench P.4526 in 2014 excavation, Islamic Phase 1. From east.



Fig. 2.100 - Western trait of the spoliation trench P.4526 that exposes the stratigraphy below the wall W.4511 and mosaic L.4509 of the Late Antique house. From east. Notice the architectural fragments re-used in the masonry of the wall and the limestone slab at the bottom of the trench, pertaining to Phase 3.



Fig. 2.101 - The preparation layer L.4520 for the stone paving L.4501 of Phase 2. Between the stone slabs is the circular pit P.4540 cutting the quadrangular pit P.4515. In the foreground L.4520 is cut by the east-west trench P.4526 and by the circular pit P.4548. All pits pertain to Phase 1. From north.

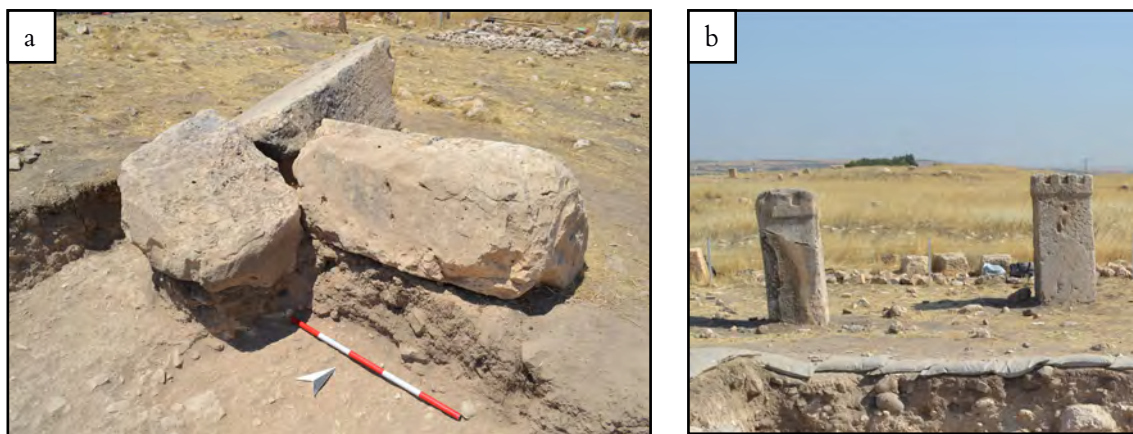


Fig. 2.102 a-b - The fragments of two Iron Age funerary towers inside the pit P.8922 in the northwestern corner of Area M 2017, lately reassembled outside the area. From southeast.



Fig. 2.103 - The preparation layer L.4530 for a floor of Phase 2 that has been removed. In the background are two of the remaining blocks of the east-west wall W.4532. From north.



Fig. 2.104 - Possible floor L.4534 in the southeastern corner of Area M 2014. From east.

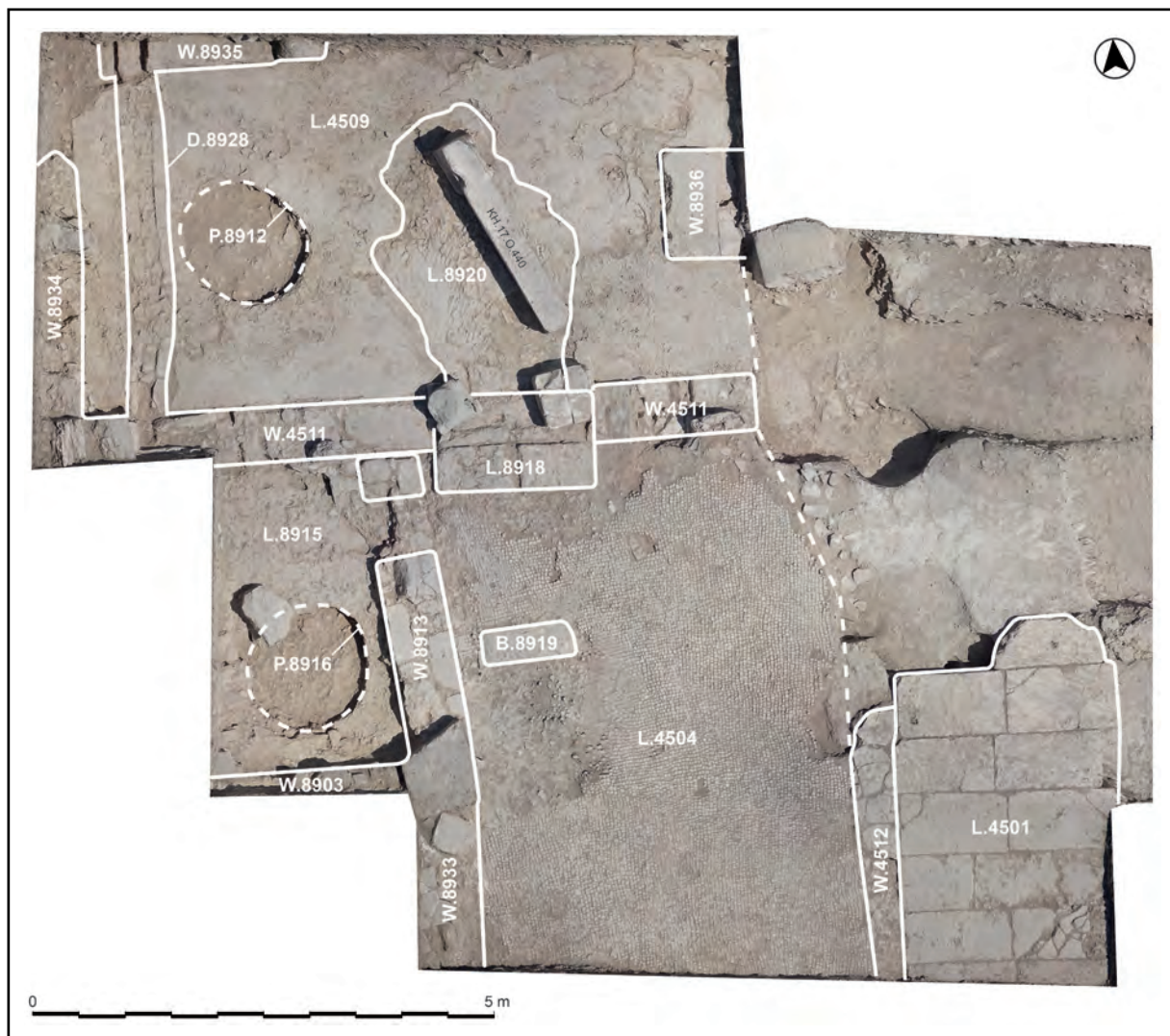


Fig. 2.105 - Orthophoto of Area M 2017, Late Antique Phase 2. Cuts pertaining to Islamic Phase 1 are indicated with dashed line.



Fig. 2.106 - The flagstone paving L.4501 and the north-south wall W.4512 of Phase 2 in 2017 excavation. From west.



Fig. 2.107 - Mosaic floor L.4504 of Phase 2. From east.



Fig. 2.108 - General view of the western room of the house: L.8915, after excavation. From northeast.



Fig. 2.109 - F.8904: collapse of the southern wall W.8903 inside the western room of the house. To the left is the wall W.8913. From north.



Fig. 2.110 - The pit P.8916 with its fill F.8917 of Phase 1, inside the room L.8915. From southeast.



Fig. 2.111 - General view of the northern room of the house: L.4511, after excavation. From east.



Fig. 2.112 - Detail of the northern wall W.8935 of the northern room and probable threshold leading to a further room. From south.





Fig. 2.113 - Detail of the eastern wall W.8936 of the northern room and probable threshold leading to a further room or base for an architectural element or installation. In the background is the trench P.4526, not excavated further north in 2017, through which the eastern wall was spoliated. From west.



Fig. 2.114 - The threshold L.8918, entrance to the room L.4511 from the courtyard L.4504. From north.



Fig. 2.115 - The western wall W.8934 of the northern room, the drain D.8928 and the pit P.8912. Notice the prosecution of the channel realized inside the masonry of the southern wall W.4511. From northeast.

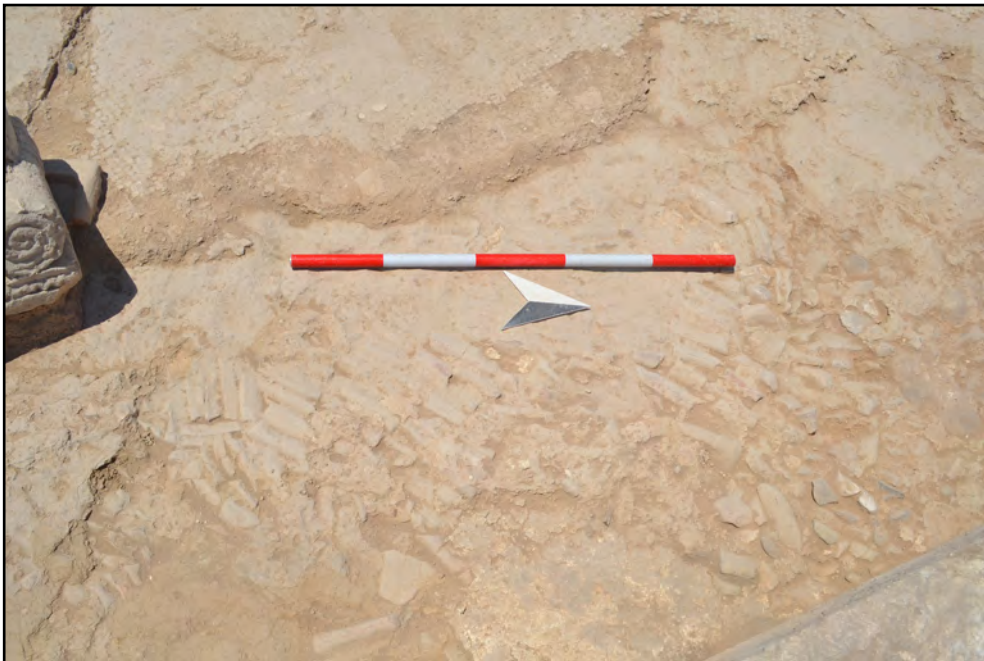


Fig. 2.117 - Detail of the lower preparatory layer for the mosaic L.4511 made with roof tile fragments and pebbles: L.8920. From east.



Fig. 2.117 a-f - The Ionic capital and other architectural fragments retrieved during 2014-2017 excavations.

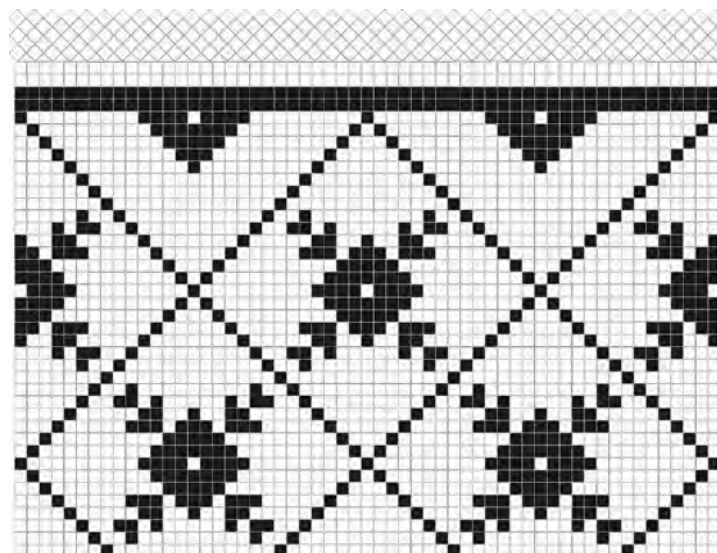


Fig. 2.118 - Schematic reconstruction of the decorative pattern of the mosaic L.4511.

## 2.9 Area N

This area encloses the ruins of the West Gate of the Inner Town. The British digs in the area were carried out in 1920, but specific notes about them are almost absent in the reports on the progress of works held by the British Museum archives. Photographs are few too, and do not add any detail to the informations provided by Woolley in the second published volume. When the scholar first excavated here, where the ring line of the ramparts had a discontinuity, he found out that the hollow did not correspond to the ancient passage between the towers of the Hittite gate, but with the northern tower itself, which structure was ruined to the foundations together with the corresponding retaining wall against the rampart. Therefore only the southern structures could be explored, but again with great difficulty, because a massive mudbrick wall had been built above them, after the destruction of the gate, to close again the defensive line. The cut of the sloping ruins on either side of the mound allowed the British diggers to laid bare the few remaining elements of the original gate (which had two construction phases) and also let them understand the composition and building technique of the city walls and ramparts. Woolley's description of the stratification in this cross section includes a layer interpreted as the destruction of Roman structures: "Then comes a stratum which, close to the blocking-wall, contains fair-sized blocks of soft limestone and bricks, sometimes complete, often but slightly broken, and, as it thins off farther from the wall, is almost entirely composed of ashes and burnt stuff; in this talus occur numerous potsherds and tiles of Roman date."<sup>208</sup> Therefore it appears that in the Classical period the gate was still one of the main entrances to the city, and Woolley suggests that upon the flat top of the blocking wall a guarding post was built in later times to control the western entrance to the city, in the absence of a proper gate. The lack or scarcity of building materials pertaining to this period found in the excavation of the gate led in fact to the hypothesis that no new structured gate was ever built upon the Hittite one and that the Romans (or Hellenistic settlers that preceded them) only opened a new breach on the enceinte razing to the ground the remains of the northern tower and chambers, leaving no clear paving traces.<sup>209</sup> This is the still existing passage through the western side of the ramparts.

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208 Woolley 1921: 74.

209 *Ibidem*: 80.

But the British excavation brought to light another interesting structure of the Classical city: a concrete water channel that, being set at a lowest level, was not ruined and must have been of later date than the blocking wall. Woolley believed that the Roman drain was built tunneling the imposing mass of the blocking wall that had closed the gate and street after the Assyrian conquest of the site.

The new excavations in Area N were conducted in the seasons of 2013 and 2014<sup>210</sup> and focused on the clearing of the Hittite gate as excavated by the British Expedition, with the opening of some targeted soundings to obtain a detailed phasing of the area (Fig. 2.119).<sup>211</sup> The area enclosed therefore only the southern part of the rampart, while the Roman gate and street, if existing and if some remains were preserved after the first digs, should lay north of it. The Roman water conduit, that was not removed by the British diggers, was re-brought to light and studied. Excavation begun on the western side of the rampart, i.e. towards the outer side. The drain was here only covered by a thin soil layer deriving from the erosion of the rampart hill after the abandonment of the previous excavations. The foundation trench of the drain was called P.2680. It cut early layers as well as the blocking wall that had closed the gate and street, called W.2628. The careful excavation and stratigraphic analysis allowed to clarify the procedure adopted for the construction of the water channel. Woolley stated that it had been put in place by tunneling through the mass of the mudbrick wall rather than opening a deep trench from above it, but the new digs opened for a more specific interpretation. On the west side of the wall W.2680 in fact, the tunneling was quite clear: its cut P.2680 showed a series of later fillings (F.2685, F.2695, F.2696 and F.2694) of a different composition and texture than the mudbrick mass. On the eastern side instead, where the mudbrick wall was called W.2628 and has a massive foundation of large unsquared stones in 2 rows called W.2655, the channel seems to run under the foundation and the space between the drain structure and the stones, filled with earth, is just about 20 cm, therefore not large enough to have permitted the construction of the drain. The rocks of the foundation above the drain are also not perfectly aligned and slightly higher than the rest (and were therefore labeled W.2626 during excavation), a detail that could lead to the conclusion that during the tunneling operation on this spot, the stone mass was

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<sup>210</sup> Excavations in Area N were conducted under the supervision of S. Mantellini.

<sup>211</sup> See Marchetti 2016: 366.

intercepted and probably collapsed, was then removed to allow the construction of the water conduit and later put back in place.

The drain, labeled D.2600 on the western side and D.2637 on the eastern side of the blocking wall, has a rectangular cross section with vaulted ceiling. The walls are made of concrete with small limestone blocks and pebbles and the inside lining system presents a coarse hydraulic mortar layer with black and brown gravel in a gray compound. For the purposes of the excavation the western sector was considered in three segments:

D.2600a was the westernmost part (Fig. 2.120), here the structure collapsed in ancient times and could not be followed further to the west. The shoulder of the arch from the bottom is here 80 cm high and the overall height of the channel is 125 cm on the inside and 140 cm on the outside. Its width is 60 cm on the inside and 140 cm on the outside. The inner plaster coating was here preserved on the bottom and was 33 cm high on the side walls. Here the calcium carbonate deposit and plaster from the vault were sampled (KH.13.S.267-280).

D.2600b was the central part, where the channel lose its straight direction and curves southwards with an angle of about  $35^\circ$  in order to avoid the still standing eastern stone pier of the Hittite northern tower W.2602, that was instead used to strengthen the structure by lining it right against the flat and solid pier. The western pier of the same tower must have been collapsed before, or removed at the time of the excavation of the trench for the construction of the channel, because the water conduit reprises here the same alignment it had further east. The structure was found here almost entirely preserved except for a small size hole on the vault that was not large enough to allow the excavation of the inner filling.

D.2600c was the portion at the east end of the northern tower of the gate, at the point where it crosses the blocking mudbrick wall of the enceinte (Fig. 2.121). The conduit is here 53 cm wide at the bottom and 65 cm wide at the shoulder of the vault. The height at this point is 35 cm, while the arch has a radius of 31 cm, for a total height of 66 cm. Given the presence here of a large hole on the top of the vault, the fillings inside the drain could be excavated to explore the inner features of the structure (Fig. 2.122). The uppermost filling was called F.2621 and resulted from the erosion and partial collapse of the concrete structure of the vault. Below this was the filling F.2622 made of brown-grayish earth that had filled the channel for a height of about 70 cm.

South of it and apparently running in the same direction, a short trait of another water drain, that Woolley associates with the closure of the Hittite gate and should have run along the original roadway (Woolley 1921: 73 and Pl. 10a), was also found and called D.2636, filled by F.2632. It is made of 3 slabs for the sides and ceiling, while only a layer of small stones, pebbles and chippings was found at the bottom. This could have been a preparation for a stone slabs paving. The water conduit rests under the mudbrick wall W.2684. The proper channel is 80 cm high and 40 cm wide and no waterproof coating was found inside of it. F.2625 was the filling covering the drain on the southern side, while the one inside the channel was called F.2632.

The Roman drain crossed the mudbrick blocking wall and was exposed, as said, also on the east side of it (that is toward the inner city) and called D.2637 (Fig. 2.123). On this side the structure is undamaged by later levels. The conduit runs here on a straight east-west line that should have led to a now lost water reservoir for distribution. A small sounding of 2.7 m east-west x 1.9 m north-south was opened in 2014, 9.30 m east of the excavation area to follow the channel further (Fig. 2.124). Here the uppermost layer F.4906 was made of the dump of Woolley's excavation and covered a light brown, soft layer with many pottery fragments, stones and pebbles: F.4907. The vault of the conduit was reached at a depth of -75 cm from the surface and was intact in the western half of the sounding, but absent in the resting part, where the channel chamber was filled with earth.

During the excavation in Area N a trench was opened around 180 m southeast of the gate, in an area that shows a roughly rectangular scattered stones perimeter and a slightly lower ground surface (Fig. 2.125) and was therefore hypothetically interpreted before excavation as a water reservoir related to the Roman or to the earlier water supply system, as to be expected and often present just outside or inside the point of entrance of an aqueduct into a settlement.

The trench had a north-south orientation, it was 18 m long and 0.7 m wide. Three major layers were identified (Fig. 2.126): F.2661 was a light texture silty soil with an increasing thickness towards the center of the depression from 40 to 80 cm c.; its origin was probably the dissolution and slip of the mudbrick or earth mass of the rampart. This covered F.2662: another silty sediment with an increased sandy composition and gravel or limestone pebbles lenses and a thickness of about 40-50 cm. This horizon too originated from the dissolution of the rampart, but the deposit occurred in an underwater environment. Here some small finds were retrieved: a stone tool and an iron ring

(KH.13.O.1113 and KH.13.O.1041). The lower level was labeled L.2663 and was constituted of a river pebbles horizontal layer containing many pottery sherds.

Later the trench was prolonged for 2.3 m towards north and reached a depth of 1.5 m. L.2663 covered F.2670, a loamy soft layer, greenish-gray in color, containing carbonates, chippings and pottery, especially at its bottom and top. This was interpreted as the probable preparation for the floor L.2663. The lowest layer reached was F.2671 composed of compacted loamy clay of dark gray color with carbonates inclusions, chippings and some pottery sherds of Roman date.

It was later impossible to deepen the research and the partial excavation of the trench did not offer any conclusive data on the nature of the anomaly present in that area of the site, but the absence of any structure or hydraulic coating remains at the reached level makes it impossible to establish if what is visible from the ground surface was once an installment for water collection.

No small finds clearly ascribable to the post-Iron Age phases of the city were retrieved from the excavations in Area N, and the fills inside the water conduit contained no objects. Only one coin was found on the surface of the area: KH.13.O.349. It was a coin of the Abbasid period of the 8th-9th century AD.<sup>212</sup>

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<sup>212</sup> Erol-Özdizbay in press: cat. no. 121.





Fig. 2.119 - Plan of Area N (West Gate) with, in gray, the water conduit of the Roman Phase.

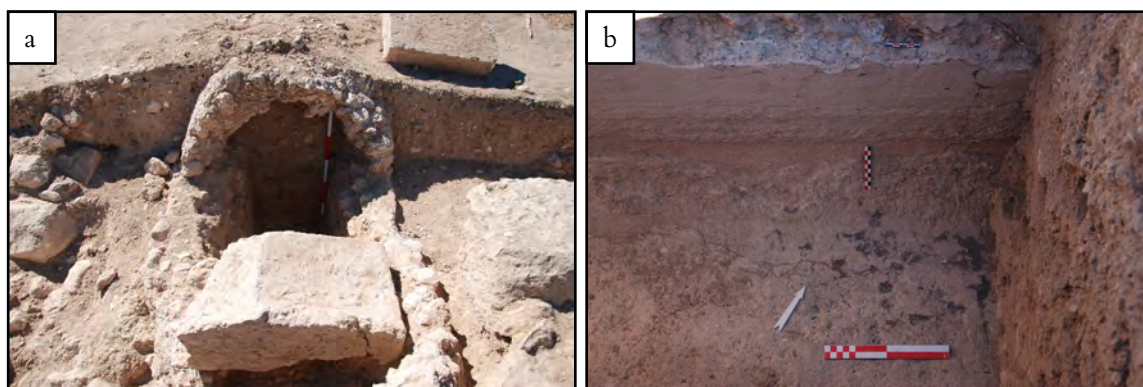


Fig. 2.120 a-b - The trait D.2600a after excavation, from southeast, and detail of the inner plaster coating and calcium carbonate deposit.



Fig. 2.121 - The Roman drain D.2600 in its eastern trait (D.2600c) on the left, and the Hittite drain D.2636 on the right, on the western side of the blocking wall and the rampart. From southwest.



Fig. 2.122 - Detail of the Roman drain D.2600 in its western trait (D.2600c) where it was collapsed, with the inner plaster coating and calcium carbonate deposit. From southwest.



Fig. 2.123 - The Roman drain D.2637 on the trait east of the gate, towards the inner town. From south.

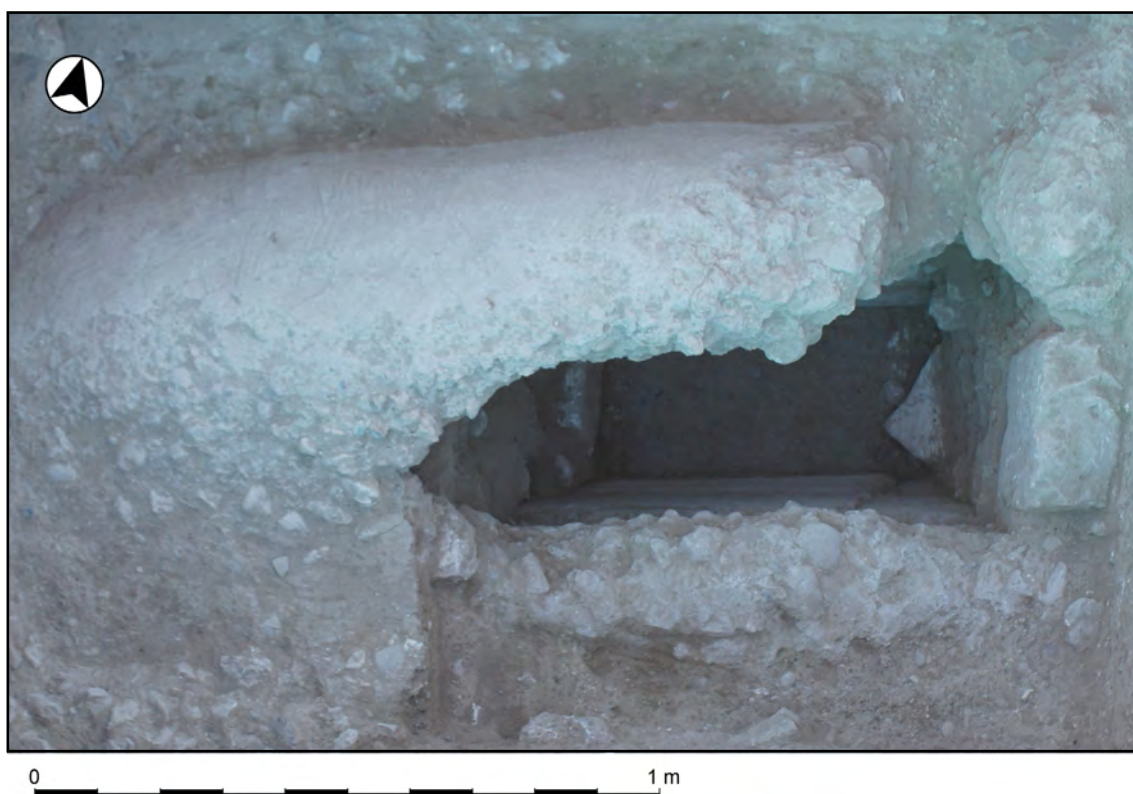


Fig. 2.124 - Orthophoto of the prosecution of the Roman drain D.2637 in a sounding east of Area N, towards the inner town.



Fig. 2.125 - Location of the ground anomaly and of the trench of the hypothetical water reservoir.  
From west.



Fig. 2.126 a-b - Horizontal stratigraphy in the trench of the hypothetical water reservoir.

## 2.10 Area V

Area V was opened in 2016 in the southeastern sector of the Inner Town. It is located 120 m east of the Colonnaded Street, 60 m north of the southern rampart and 130 m west of the River Wall, in a fringe of the eastern site that appeared untouched by the (natural or artificial) undulation of the ground with parallel valleys and ridges descending towards the river, that characterizes this sector of the city. The sequence of occupation and urban layout in this sector remained almost completely unknown, surfacing structures are in fact rare and no previous digs had been carried on here in the course of the British Expedition. The ground surface is here declining from west to east and the area was nearly plane, at an elevation of 347 m a.s.l.<sup>213</sup> The area excavated in 2016 measures approximately 15 x 20 m and was extended in specific sectors during the 2017 campaign.<sup>214</sup> The sequence of occupation brought to light here can be resumed in two main structural phases: an Iron Age III compound or domestic district characterized by mudbrick architecture, exposed on the eastern half of the area and probably abandoned after a fire, and an Hellenistic building of similar scale, characterized by stone blocks masonry, that was built on top of the earlier one, often using the existing walls as a base for setting its foundations (Fig. 2.127). The latest phase documented in the area lacked instead of structural evidence and was represented by a series of wide channels crossing the area east-west, with a V-section and reaching a depth well below the floors of the Iron Age III compound. Those channels were probably cut during the Islamic Phase of the city (8th-10th century AD) or later, and were filled almost exclusively by stone fragments; they appear to have a direction and incline towards the river, similarly to the several channels documented in Area C and inscribed there in the Islamic Phases 4 (see § 2.3.2.1).

### 2.10.1 *Phase 1: Islamic*

The topsoil in the area was labeled F.7200 and F.7225 for the eastern part, it was a 10 cm thick level of soil that covered a lower stratigraphy mainly composed of stone fills

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213 The Lower Palace Area ground surface has now reached a level of 342 m a.s.l., but should have been more or less at this same level before excavations.

214 Excavations in Area V were supervised by the writer.

and collapses. The heads of the fills of the Islamic channels emerged in fact just below this layer, as well as the stone walls and related collapses of the Hellenistic house.

The two main east-west channels in the area are P.7230, filled by F.7228 to the north and P.7232, filled by F.7233 along the central sector. A smaller channel with the same orientation: P.722-F.7221 was partially excavated in the southwestern sector of the area. These channels were not probably aimed at retrieving building materials, because they cross the stone structures of the Hellenistic complex but did not turn to follow their line and also they were filled, as said, by a large amount of stone materials, some of which were also large and well-cut architectural blocks. The lowest levels of the filling of the trenches P.7230 and P.7232, on the other hand, are constituted almost exclusively of river pebbles, smaller stones, gravel and sand, and show calcium carbonate incrustations typical of water flows. One possible interpretation is therefore that the channels were originally cut to ease the transportation of building materials collected most probably from the Colonnaded Street and other large-scale structures of the western half of the site. When this operation ended, the channels began to be filled by the natural actions of water flows and small materials deposits, given their inclination. The upper fills of the channels appear instead to be artificial and are probably due to the need of leveling the ground for further different exploitation. Other than the mentioned channels, several other cuts characterized the area: one circular pit was located near the northwestern corner and named P.7214, filled by F.7215, a north-south narrow channel: P.7235 crossed the area east of the Hellenistic house, was filled by F.7236 mainly composed of river pebbles and was cut by the mentioned east-west channels.

The material collected from the excavation of the superficial and Islamic levels are of course of heterogeneous type and date. The Islamic pottery was actually rare, from the surfaces as well as inside the channels, with a high percentage of Hellenistic age sherds and especially Iron Age pottery. The same tendency is confirmed by the small finds. Several were the stone tools and vessels (basalt tripods, bowls, pestles, grinding stones) which date is relatively impossible to define, but most striking was the abundance of Iron Age clay figurines from the fills of the channels, with 137 specimens collected and a likewise amount of small fragments. This lead to the hypothesis that near the area and probably west of it (given the direction of the channels) an Iron Age complex for the production or reception of figurines was present.

### 2.10.2 Phase 2: Hellenistic

The stone building brought to light in the western half of the area was cut by the excavation limits on every side except the eastern one, that represents the front of the building facing a street (Fig. 2.127–2.129). The walls are aligned with the cardinal directions with a slight angle to the east in the case of the northernmost walls. Those are the ones that were proven to be set on top of the previous Iron Age walls, which had in fact an angle to the east as well. The north–south walls of the facade were named W.7201 and W.7207. The northern end of the first reaches a height of 1 m and partially emerged on surface before excavation. The space between the two walls constituted the entrance to the building and the threshold L.7226 was marked by a pair of small pilasters that constituted the door jambs. The entrance is further highlighted by two pilasters or bollards placed against the outer walls, on the side of the street, at a symmetrical distance of 2.15 m from the threshold (Figs. 2.130–2.131). The inner space of the house counted three rooms inside the excavation area, a fourth one included for a small portion, and a fifth one only suggested by the presence of another north–south wall. The east–west walls delimiting these spaces are, from south to north: W.7223, W.7219 and W.7209. The last two are joined at their western end with two north–south walls: W.7217 and W.7216. The walls W.7201 and W.7207 have a thickness of 75–80 cm and have foundations and a base of undressed and irregularly cut blocks, while the upper structure was in unbaked bricks, none of which was preserved. The remaining walls have a thickness of approximately 60 cm and are made of smaller and irregular stone blocks. The northernmost wall W.7209, instead, had a lower base of about 40 cm and part of the upper structure is preserved, in bad condition, with two rows of unbaked bricks of a rectangular module of 60 x 30 cm (Fig. 2.132). The central room was actually possibly composed of a corridor, in correspondence with the entrance, and a small squared room, given that W.7201 turns west with a short branch, collapsed for the most part. This and the southernmost room were filled by superimposed levels corresponding to the collapses of the roofs and walls structures (F.7202, F.7210, F.7222, F.7224) and upper levels of mainly small stones and pebbles, probably due to natural deposition from the higher ground on the west side (F.7206). The southern room was also crossed by an east–west channel: P.7220–F.7224, which cut the wall W.7201 and the fill inside the room, composed of clayish soil and mudbrick fragments and named F.7222 (Fig. 2.133). In these two rooms no structured floors were discovered: the fill of the central room F.7206 contained in fact several pottery sherds and tile fragments that could have pertained to the floor instead of the roof, it

was excavated to a level lower than the base of the walls, but its bottom was not reached (Figs. 2.134–2.135). The northern room instead, was covered by an upper level of large stone fragments: F.7203, but the fills inside the room: F.7218 and F.7227 were mainly composed of clayish soil given by the destruction of the mudbrick structures. The latter covered a beaten earth floor that was named L.7251 (Fig. 2.136). In 2017 this part of Area V was extended towards north in search of the closing wall of the room, that was not found. The extension exposed a mudbrick installation inside the room: B.8613, that could have been an inner partitioning wall but was cut, as well as the floor, by P.7214, a circular pit containing ashy soil, cut at its time by a deep channel running north–south and ending here: P.7212, filled by pebbles and stones: F.8602. This gave the opportunity to expose a lower floor in the northern half of the room: L.8615 that pertained to the Iron Age phase, as well as two mudbrick walls: W.7291 and W.8616 on top of the razed structures which, the foundations of W.7216 and W.7207 respectively had been established. The same superimposition of stone walls on top of mudbrick walls was noticed in the eastern half of the area, with two isolated walls oriented north–south and preserved for short traits: W.7234 and W.7266. Those belonged probably to Hellenistic structures as well, placed on the opposite side of the north–south street, but no further hypothesis can be made. The street level of the Hellenistic phase was in fact not preserved, due to the several pits and channels in the area, and its existence is only postulated on the base of the presence of a previous Iron Age street and of the architectural layout of the eastern walls of the house.

The floors of the house, as said, were not reached except in the northern room, and none of the fills inside the rooms was sealed. The pottery assemblage from the sealed fills and wall collapses inside the northern room constituted a quite coherent horizon of the Early Hellenistic period, from the mid-3rd to the mid-2nd century BC. Contrary to the pottery assemblages, no small finds were collected from the excavation of the fills inside the rooms that are clearly datable to the Hellenistic age. Several were again the Iron Age figurines and the stone tools and vessels.





Fig. 2.127 - General view of Area V with the domestic quarter of the Iron Age and, in the background, the Hellenistic house. From northeast.

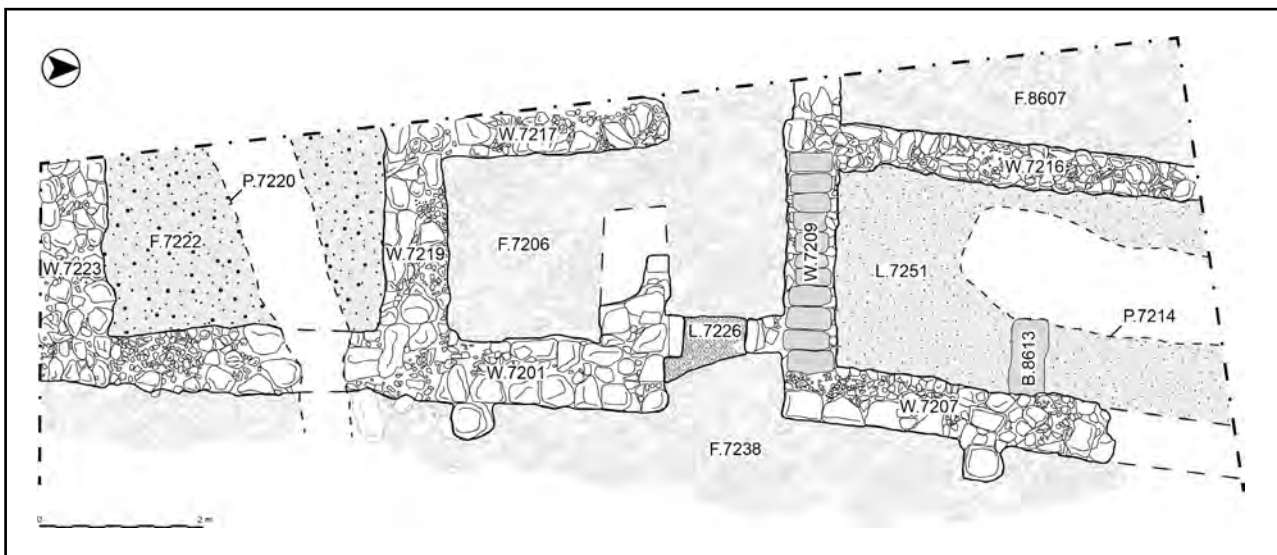


Fig. 2.128 - Plan of the house of Hellenistic Phase 2 in the western part of Area V.



Fig. 2.129 - General view of the Hellenistic house, from south.



Fig. 2.130 - The front of the house with the entrance between the walls W.7201 and W.7207 and the two symmetric pillars towards the street. From east.



Fig. 2.131 - The entrance between the walls W.7201 and W.7207 with the threshold L. 7226. From east.



Fig. 2.132 - The stone and mudbrick wall W.7209. From south.



Fig. 2.133 - The southern room between walls W.7223, W.7201 and W.7219, with the fill F.7222 cut by the channel P.7220. From south.

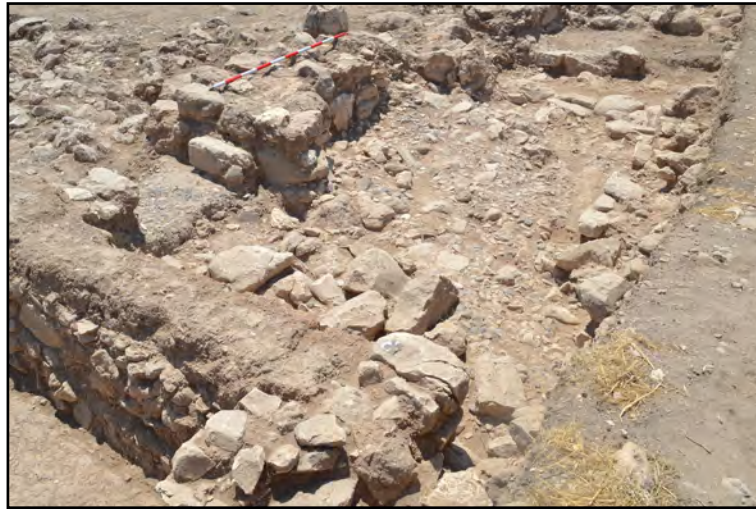


Fig. 2.134 - The central room between walls W.7209, W.7201, W.7219 and W.7217, with the fill F.7206. From northwest.



Fig. 2.135 - The central room between walls W.7209, W.7201, W.7219 and W.7217, with the fill F.7206. From west.



Fig. 2.136 - The northern room between walls W.7207, W.7209 and W.72176, with the beaten earth floor L.7251 cut by the Islamic pit P.7214. From northeast.

## 2.11 Other Areas

Among the several new excavations opened in the years 2011–2017 by the Turco-Italian Expedition at Karkemish, some will be briefly presented here, that showed some traces or particular finds related to the Classical and later periods.

### 2.11.1 *Area P West*

With the label of Area P are identified several digs opened during the current excavations on the sector of the North Wall and North-West Fort of the Inner Town, already excavated by the British Expedition.<sup>215</sup> Area P West in particular, was excavated in 2014 and 2016–2017<sup>216</sup> to the north of the modern asphalt road entering the site and corresponds with the area of the fort: the section labeled as Section G in the published reports. This is also where the “Gold Tomb” of Late Bronze Age II<sup>217</sup> was found during the previous digs (the spot has not been exactly located yet) and especially the Roman baths mentioned in the unpublished reports of the expedition and reported in photographs and one plan. The baths were probably completely dismantled during the old digs, or possibly some remains are preserved outside the current excavation limits, because no traces were found during recent excavation (see § 3.2.3). The section of the walls labeled Section F was the one joining the fort to the east side and Woolley reports here the discovery of Roman stamped tiles, probably related with the fortifications present along the same line of the Hittite walls: “The outer wall ran on for 12.50 metres and then broke away; there were still foundations carrying on its line, but these were of a very different character and the pottery embedded in them (including stamped tiles) showed them to be of Roman date.”<sup>218</sup> It is possible that part of these stamped tiles were brought by the scholars in the Excavation House, where two of them (KH.14.O.477 and KH.14.O.4798: Inscription Cat. nos. 14 and 17) were re-discovered during the 2013–2014 digs in Area L (for the British Excavation House see § 3.3.10). Also, two more stamped tiles were found during the 2014 excavations in Area P and their stamps belong to the Roman legion responsible for the construction of the northern fortifications, or

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<sup>215</sup> Woolley 1921: 58–69, pls. 5–9.

<sup>216</sup> Digs were supervised in 2014 by L. Cuccui and in 2016–2017 by M. Cavriani.

<sup>217</sup> See Marchetti 2016: 365.

<sup>218</sup> Woolley 1921: 63.

of a military building located there (see § 3.1.5 for the discussion about the defensive systems in Classical Europolis). These objects (KH.14.O.916 and KH.14.O.917: Inscription Cat. nos. 15 and 16) were found in the fill F.4148 of a cut labeled P.4147. The area had been previously dug and the superficial layer containing also modern material was just above structures of the Hittite fort. The fill F.4148 was covered by this layer and contained several stone fragments and material spanning from the Roman to the Islamic age, it was therefore possibly part of the soil dump of the previous digs.

#### Catalogue of the small finds from Area P

F.4148	KH.14.P.619	a: stamped tile	KH.14.O.916	Inscriptions Cat. no. 15
		b: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.14.O.915	
		c: stamped tile	KH.14.O.917	Inscriptions Cat. no. 16
		d: basalt pestle	KH.14.O.844	
		e: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.14.O.830	
		f: iron peg	KH.14.O.1284	
		g: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.14.O.836	
		h: terracotta pipe	KH.14.O.384	

#### 2.11.2 *Area R*

This small area of 4 x 3 m is located approximately 50 m southwest of Area M, in the residential area of the Inner Town of Roman, Byzantine and Islamic Europolis. The dig was conducted in 2014<sup>219</sup> and was aimed at defining the nature and investigating the structure of a well, which opening was partially surfacing and had been located by chance in the previous years. The well resulted to be located inside a squared space, probably a courtyard, delimited by walls made of irregularly cut and reused stones and mudbricks (Fig. 2.137). It should have been a small open court inside an Islamic house, with a well for private use. The well was actually preexisting and was kept in use with the addition of a wellhead: I.5400, on top of the older opening, to raise its level. The stone used for this purpose was one of the funerary/offertory slabs already described (§ 2.11.2) and probably in use during the Iron Age. The slab is made of limestone, measures 110 x 130 x 25 cm and originally presented the common three cup-like holes on one side of the upper surface, inscribed in a rectangular shallow, and a central rectangular socket that was here enlarged and pierced with a circular hole to serve the purpose.

<sup>219</sup> Works were supervised by the writer.

For the same reason, four squared small sockets (7 x 7 x 5 cm each) were carved at the four corners of the same upper face, probably to hold an upper structure of wooden poles covering the well. The central opening is of irregular shape, approximately 70 cm wide, and shows at the sides some scrapes left by the rubbing of ropes. When found, this wellhead was plugged with a large stone, probably by purpose, and the removal of the latter shew the inner structure of the well. Below the limestone table, another stone was visible, limestone as well, and probably was part of the original structure; this has a thickness of 70 cm and was named I.5405. The opening in this slab is of circular shape, and the inner structure of the well is squared. The vertical shaft has a structure made of elongated limestone blocks, named W.5406. The well is 12.5 m deep, and its lower structure was cut in the limestone bedrock, creating a chamber slightly larger than the upper shaft and of irregular shape. Only at this depth an earth fill was present; the cut was named P.5407 and the fill F.5408. The fill was not excavated and further digs to define the total depth and structure of the well were impossible.

No small finds were retrieved during excavation and the few pottery sherds collected from the superficial soil covering the structures were, of course, of mixed but mainly Islamic date.

The well, by the comparison of its masonry and shape with other wells excavated in the site, is certainly later than the Iron Age and therefore ascribable to the Classical Europolis. It was kept or put back in use during the Islamic phase of the city, with the addition of the upper wellhead.

### 2.11.3 *Area S*

This area represents an extension of the one named Area C West in the first years of the ongoing excavations. The old area included the structures of the King's Gate already exposed during the British digs, while Area S was opened in 2015 west of those, in a previously unexcavated sector.<sup>220</sup> The area is located just west of the Roman forum in proximity of its southwestern angle (Fig. 2.138). The uppermost layers here were constituted of a thin soil level and of the collapsed structure of an Islamic house. This phase covered an earlier Islamic phase characterized by a large channel and several pits which contained some large architectural blocks certainly removed from the forum. No structures connected to the monumental Roman phase were uncovered though. Two short

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<sup>220</sup> Excavations in Area S are supervised since 2015 by G. Giacosa.

traits of stone walls with squared pillars were instead located: W.6075 and doubtfully associated with a Hellenistic phase of use. From the fill of the Islamic pit one coin was retrieved: KH.15.O.161, that was too worn to be identified.

### Catalogue of the small finds from Area S

F.6001	KH.15.P.501	a: terracotta pipe	KH.15.O.7	Bracelets Cat. no. 46	
		b: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.15.O.52		
		c: glass bracelet	KH.15.O.13		
		d: stone vessel	KH.15.O.12		
		e: terracotta pipe	KH.15.O.20		
		f: glass bracelet	KH.15.O.24		Bracelets Cat. no. 167
		g: basalt bowl	KH.15.O.39		
		i: pestle	KH.15.O.44		
		l: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.15.O.43		
		m: iron nail	KH.15.O.38		
		n: basalt bowl	KH.15.O.36		
		o: game board	KH.15.O.49		
q: bronze ring	KH.15.O.50				
r: glass bracelet	KH.15.O.53	Bracelets Cat. no. 191			
	KH.15.P.504	a: glass bracelet	KH.15.O.16	Bracelets Cat. no. 47	
		b: counterweight	KH.15.O.21		
	KH.15.P.507	a: glass bracelet	KH.15.O.64	Bracelets Cat. no. 115	
		b: glass bracelet	KH.15.O.62		Bracelets Cat. no. 168
		c: glass bead	KH.15.O.66		
		d: glass bracelet	KH.15.O.71	Bracelets Cat. no. 203	
		e: basalt bowl	KH.15.O.72		
		f: game board	KH.15.O.76		
F.8210	KH.17.P.207	a: figurine (Iron Age)	KH.17.O.33	Bracelets Cat. no. 34	
		b: glass bracelet	KH.17.O.38		
		c: iron arrowhead	KH.17.O.187	Figurines Cat. no. 30	
		d: figurine	KH.17.O.54		
F.8211	KH.17.P.208	a: glass bracelet	KH.17.O.61	Bracelets Cat. no. 35	
F.8225	KH.17.P.215	a: terracotta pipe	KH.17.O.82	Bracelets Cat. no. 131	
		b: basalt tripod	KH.17.O.137		
		c: terracotta pipe	KH.17.O.81		
		d: glass bracelet	KH.17.O.94		
		e: terracotta pipe	KH.17.O.98		
	KH.17.P.299	a: glass bracelet	KH.17.O.310	Bracelets Cat. no. 227	
b: limestone table		KH.17.O.321			
F.8230	KH.17.P.218	a: glass bracelet	KH.17.O.104	Bracelets Cat. no. 211	
F.8233	KH.17.P.219	a: iron nail	KH.17.O.190	Figurines Cat. no. 26	
		b: iron nail	KH.17.O.822		
		c: figurine	KH.17.O.116		



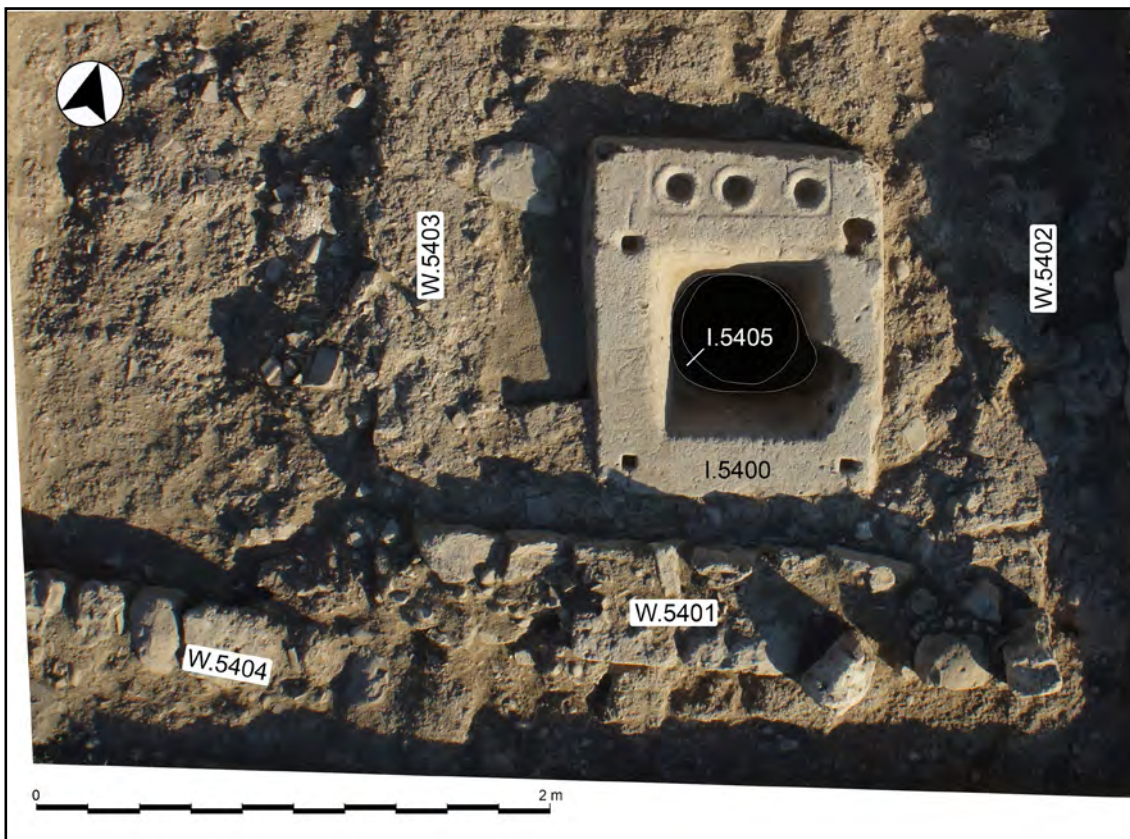


Fig. 2.137 - Orthophoto of Area R with the Islamic wellhead I.5400 on top of the original one: I.5405, on the well of Classical period.

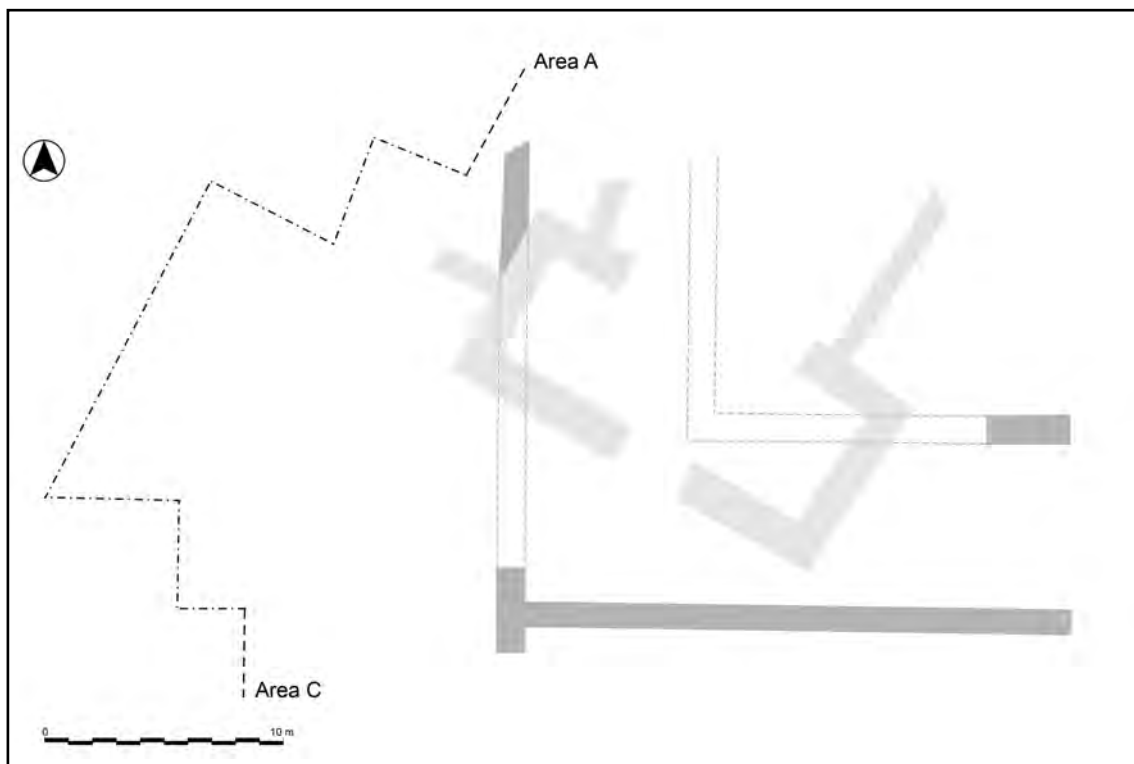


Fig. 2.138 - Schematic plan of the location of Area S in relation to the earliest structures of the King's Gate (light gray) and the Roman forum (gray).

## 2.12 Yunus

Yunus is the informal name of the low hill located north of the site, actually called Eminlik, about 300 m from the northern access to the city and across a minor tributary stream of the Euphrates, the Cütlük Su, called Mill Stream by the British excavators.

This was the site of the northern necropolis of Karkemish in the Iron Age and continued to be in the following phases of Classical Europolis. The excavation of the Turco-Italian Expedition here have been of both planned and rescue nature, because the hill still hosts the modern cemetery of Karkamış. The vast majority of the tombs brought to light are Iron Age incinerations, constituted of a circular pit cut in the surfacing limestone bedrock, where a vase used as cinerary urn was placed, covered with a large basin and surrounded by the grave goods. In two occasions different graves were discovered, that are instead comparable with others known in the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine sites of the region, and though pillaged in the past or disturbed by the modern activities on the site, are certainly later than the Iron Age.

### 2.12.1 Area 1

In 2013 the area excavated in the Yunus cemetery was named Area 1.<sup>221</sup> This was approximately squared on three sides and of irregular shape on the fourth (Fig. 2.139) and aimed at clearing the ground of ancient burials before it could be used by the modern community. In the western sector of the area the topsoil F.1700 covered a layer named F.1702, that covered the ancient ground level: F.1704. Here a series of 11 graves<sup>222</sup> was found that do not share the features of the Iron Age graves commonly known in the Yunus cemetery and though all plundered in the past, they could be ascribed to the following ages. The majority of these graves were constituted of roughly rectangular pits cut in the ground and covered by limestone capstones (Figs. 2.140-2.141). They were cut on an almost plane surface composed of clayish hard soil with a high percentage of stone chippings and gravel in the central and southern part of the area, and in the surfacing solid bedrock in the northern part. Inside the pits no skeletal remains were found intact; the fills were constituted of mixed soil containing pottery sherds, few scattered

<sup>221</sup> Works were conducted under the supervision of A. Bonomo.

<sup>222</sup> The pits visible in the final orthophotograph of the area are actually 13, but the two easternmost graves were not recorded in the documents of the dig nor put in the final plan. The grave G.1723 was instead signaled in the final plan but no informations are available about it other than the related bucket number YU.13.P.18.

and mixed objects and what was left after the pillaging of the graves. The majority of the graves were originally covered with rectangular limestone slabs as a lid and the chamber was possibly reinforced on the head side with one vertical slab. The capstones, originally three or four laid side by side across the cavity, were found moved, broken or missing. All the graves were roughly east-west oriented, but with variable angles and with no apparent framework, except for some couple of graves parallel to each other at a short distance. Two graves were apparently simple pits in the ground with no capstones. The pits had an average size at the bottom of 180 x 50 cm, usually had vertical walls, and reached an average 200 x 100 cm at the top, where a larger socket was cut to hold the stone slabs (Fig. 2.142). The socket was therefore well wider than the grave chamber, but only slightly longer. The graves and the identity of the deceased were apparently not signaled with headstones or other grave marks. One possibility is that as all the graves were robbed in search of grave goods and have been left to us with no clear knowledge of their presence, the same happened to the headstones, probably removed for reuse in the past. The simple nature of the graves indicates nonetheless poor burials and the absence of headstones could also be associated with the low social status of the owners.

#### G.1707 (Fig. 2.143)

This grave originally had three or more covering slabs (part of it rested outside the western excavation limit) none of which was found intact and only a small part remained of the central one, the one that was removed by robbers to uncover the pit. This grave had a different orientation than the others, being almost exactly northeast-southwest, but we don't know where the head was placed. The total preserved length of the stonecap was 177 cm and the slabs, nearly similar, had an average dimension of 105 x 55 cm. The cut of the pit had a neat profile, broader on the upper part for the placing of the stones and vertical in the lower part. The depth from the surface was of 85 cm. It was not possible to excavate the tomb entirely and therefore only a partial measure of the chamber can be provided: 140 cm on the socket and 60 cm at the bottom. Of the entombed only few fragmentary bones were found (YU.13.S.33) scattered in the fill, and a fragmentary jug (YU.13.P.10/1) was present inside the grave, but other than this no grave goods were left, if any was present at the time of the deposition. The soil inside the urn was sampled and though registered as ashy soil it contained uncremated and very fragmented bones (YU.13.S.15).

**G.1733**

The grave (Fig. 2.144) was covered by three aligned limestone slabs as capstones, the central one of which was broken on one side by pillagers. The total length of the stone cover was 187 x 100 cm and the three slabs had similar dimensions of 100 x 55 cm. The tomb was 31 cm deep, east-west oriented with a small angle to the north, exactly parallel to G.1746 at a distance of 40 cm. The pit P.1740 was nearly rectangular and wider in the upper part that hosted the stones, vertical and accurately cut in the lower chamber, that measured 124 x 47 cm (that was not the total length, because the fill under the eastern stone was not dug). In the mixed filling only few bone fragments were found and collected (YU.13.S.41).

**G.1734**

The pit of the grave: P.1745 rested for the most part outside the excavation limit and only one stone of the covering was found, but not in its original horizontal position and fragmented. The surface of the cut showed a different orientation than the other tombs and an elongated rounded shape. It is then possible that this was an earlier tomb of the Iron Age, lately cut by the graves under examination. One Iron Age clay figurine was retrieved in the upper filling (YU.13.O.48).

**G.1735**

This grave (Fig. 2.145) was covered by two elongated and uneven rectangular slabs (163 x 45 and 185 x 65 cm) and the fragments of a third, probably broken by pillagers, were lying on the eastern side. The stones were horizontal and seemingly still in place and the juncture between them had been sealed with small stones and gravel. The cut: P.1753, was filled by F.1754, composed of earth and stones. The cut had an almost circular profile (upper diameter of 168 cm) in the only part of the tomb where it was traced (under the eastern stone) and narrowed toward the bottom, with a rounded cross section turning vertical in the lower part. The diameter at the bottom was 63 cm and the depth from the surface 109 cm. Two soil samples were collected (YU.13.S.24 and YU.13.S.18) and from the latter, some plaster fragments and a bronze fragment were retrieved (YU.13.O.20).

**G.1747**

This grave (Fig. 2.146) was covered by three aligned horizontal limestone slabs, the central one broken with a half missing, and a fourth slab was in vertical position on the western side. The total length of the cover and vertical stone was 223 cm. The larger complete slab measured 103 x 61 cm. The pit and its stonecap were east-west oriented, with a narrow angle to the north. During the excavation only two stones were removed and this exposed a rectangular cut: wider and irregular in the upper level. This was the socket to place the stonecap. The lower part of the chamber had vertical walls and measured 150 x 55 cm; the depth from the surface was of 110 cm. The cut: P.1755, was filled by F.1756 made of earth and stones. There a bronze fragment and a silver lamina were retrieved (YU.13.O.27 and YU.13.O.57).

**G.1748**

This grave rested partially outside the excavation limit but the portion that was recovered presented the common cover of stone slabs. The slab that was excavated measured 90 x 60 cm and was at one end of the grave, the central slab remained partially buried and was 89 cm long. The grave had been robbed and its pit: P.1757, was found filled with earth and stones: F.1758. The visible cut was 105 cm wide in its upper socket, 43 cm at the bottom, and had vertical walls; its depth from the surface was 115 cm. In the mixed filling, one Iron Age clay figurine fragment was retrieved (YU.13.O.61). The orientation of the grave was retraceable as east-west but with an angle of 20° to the south and was identical to the one of G.1749, set at a distance of 90 cm on the same line.

**G.1749**

This grave was, as said, oriented as G.1748 and was as well only partially included inside the excavation area. Of the two visible slabs of the original stonecap the eastern one, broken in two and collapsed inside the pit, measured 100 x 50 cm and the other, inside the earth wall, was 110 cm long. The visible cut of the grave was as wide to hold the slabs (105 cm) in its upper socket, 51 cm at the bottom, and had vertical walls. Its depth was 84 cm. No objects or samples were collected.

**G.1752**

This grave (Fig. 2.147) was right north of G.1750 and was originally covered by four uneven and elongated rectangular slabs. After the pillaging, only two of them remained in place, a third was fragmented, while the one between them was missing. The stone cover as well as the pit was roughly oriented est-west, with an angle of 30° to the south. It measured 208 x 130 cm. The cut P.1762 was rectangular with rounded corners and measured 180 x 53 cm. It had vertical walls and was 112 cm deep. It was filled by F.1763 (YU.13.P.41) and F.1764 (YU.13.P.42) that didn't contain any object and from which no soil samples were collected.

**G.1750**

This grave (Fig. 2.147) was placed south of G.1752, parallel and almost in contact with that. The stone cover of the chamber was originally made of at least three stones, but only the western one remained in place after the pillaging. The central slab was broken and sloped toward the inside of the grave, while the eastern one was broken and a circular cut was present on one side, that was possibly made by robbers to penetrate the chamber. More stone fragments between the two graves could have pertained to a fourth slab of G.1750 or to the three still present. The entire retraceable stonecap measured 197 x 110 cm and the stones had similar dimensions of around 110 x 60 cm. The cut was named P.1759, and the relative filling F.1760. The total depth of the grave was 103 cm. The pit measured 170 x 60 cm under the socket for the slabs, had a rectangular shape with rounded corners and irregularly vertical walls. No objects or samples were collected and no further information is available about the excavation of this tomb.

**G.1781**

The grave (Fig. 2.148) was the northernmost of the area and G.1785 was parallel to it. It was cut in the bedrock and had a precise rectangular shape. The chamber had no stone slabs cover when excavated and measured 180 x 60 cm. Its depth from the surface was of 100 cm. The grave was east-west oriented with a slight angle to the south. Given the absence of the wider socket in the upper cut that has been noticed for the southern graves, it is possible that no stone slabs were ever present as a stonecap, or that a lid was placed directly above the surface with no socket. The fill inside the pit: F.1782 contained pottery of mixed date, fragments of Iron Age II and III were abundant, but the latest fragments dated to the 6th century AD.

**G.1785**

This grave (Fig. 2.148) was at a distance of 170 cm south of the previously described G.1781 and was parallel to it. The pit was as well precisely cut in the bedrock as an elongated rectangle of 190 x 75 cm with a depth of 80 cm. As in the northern tomb, no socket for the stonecap of the chamber was present. Also in this case the pottery from the pit was of mixed data with the latest specimens ascribable to the 6th century AD.

**G.1918**

This grave was placed in the southern part of the area, east of the tombs G.1733 and G.1747. The tomb was identified on the surface but not excavated. Its upper layer presented five large stone slab fragments, three on the southern and two on the northern side, that could have been a stone revetment of the chamber, or the result of the breaking of the stonecap slabs by robbers. The profile of the cut was partially visible on the surface; it had an irregular elongated shape with rounded ends and measured around 200 x 100 cm. The grave was east-west oriented, with an angle of 16° to the South. This tomb was therefore oriented with an opposite declination than the others around it, that all had an angle to the north, and was instead aligned like the northernmost graves G.1781 and G.1785.

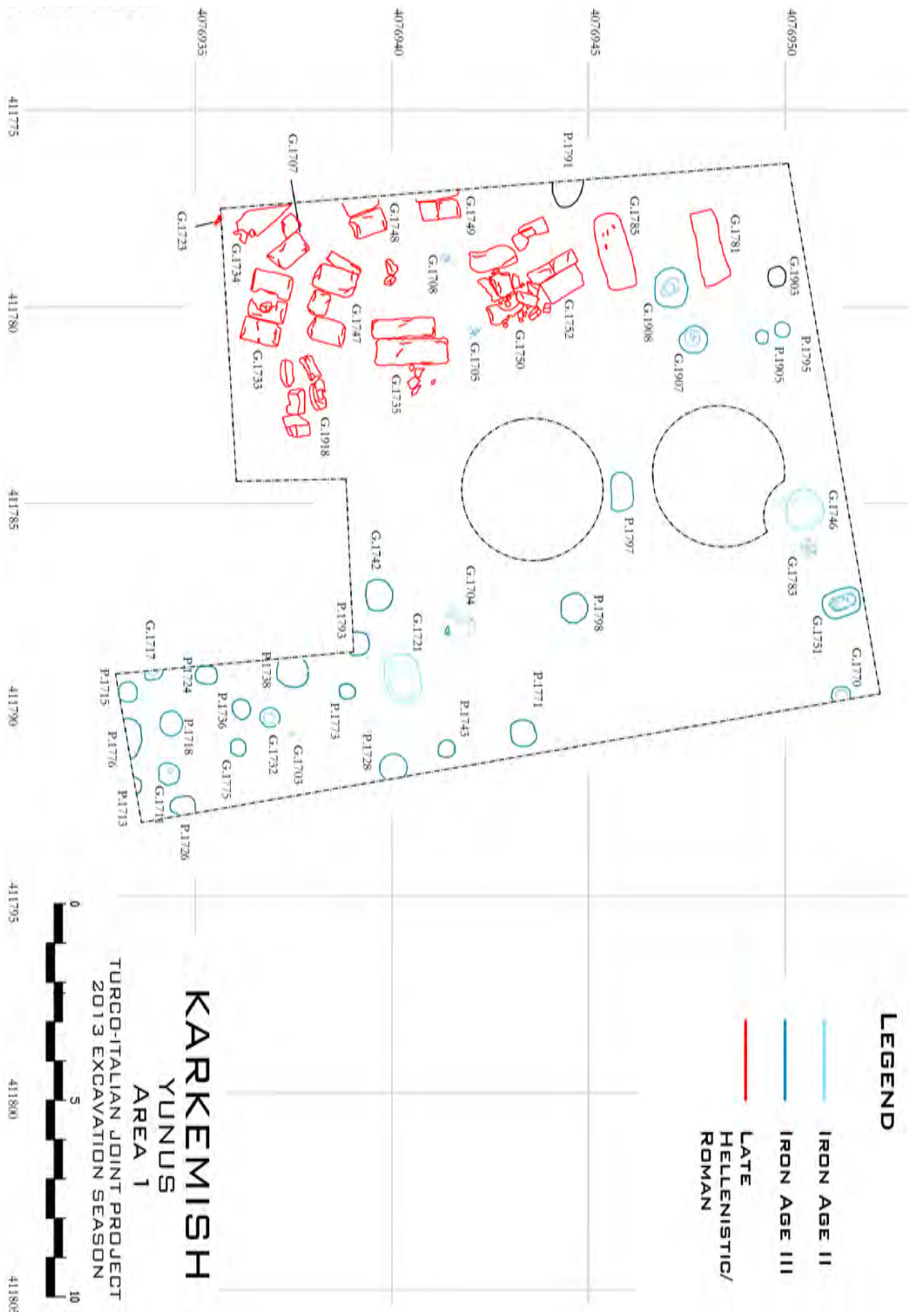


Fig. 2.139 - Final plan of Area 1 2013. In red are the post-Iron Age graves. (Graphics: K.F.).



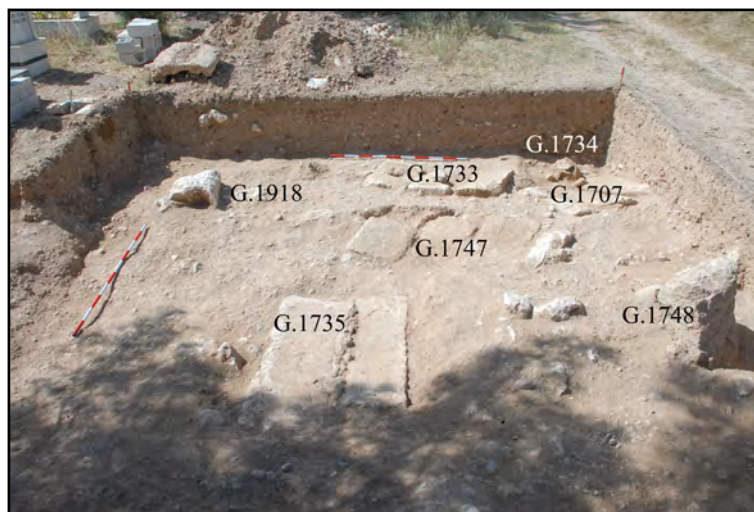


Fig. 2.140 - The south-west corner of Area 1 before the excavation of the graves. From north.



Fig. 2.141 - The south-west corner of Area 1 before the excavation of the graves. From west.



Fig. 2.142 - The western side of Area 1 after the excavation of the graves. From southeast.



Fig. 2.143 - G.1707.



Fig. 2.144 - G.1733.



Fig. 2.145 - G.1735.



Fig. 2.146 - G.1747.



Fig. 2.147 - G.1752 and G. 1750.



Fig. 2.148 - G.1781 and G. 1785.

### 2.11.2 Area 2, Sounding A

The area was located northeast of Area 1 (Fig. 2.149). It measured 4 x 4 m and, as well as the Sounding B, it was opened because one of the streets leading to the forthcoming Karkemish Archaeological Park was established to cross that field, and a prior knowledge of the existing archaeological evidence was due.<sup>223</sup>

On the surface a fragmentary limestone “table of offering” emerged, of the type described by Woolley.<sup>224</sup> The piece was given the table number 14.YU.1. It was set vertically in the ground (Fig. 2.150), with the flat and worked surface that should be on the upper side toward northwest, with three aligned small cup-like holes towards the lower side and the squared larger hollow, possibly a socket, at the center. This also had four incised straight grooves at the center of each side of the squared hole, a smaller circular hole on its lower left corner, and an oval hollow at the top right corner of the stone. The excavation revealed that the stone was still *in situ*, placed upon a platform of limestone small sized slabs: W.4028. It had therefore lost its function as an offertory table, but it had been re-used in the same funerary context as gravestone for a later tomb that was not identified with certainty. The grave G.4023 was in close proximity with the stone but had a different orientation and the stones W.4028 could have instead been part of the cover of a grave cut by G.4043. The limited area and the impossibility to extend it farther, did not allow to clarify the stratigraphic relation of the stone with the surrounding elements. Other than this, 7 pit graves emerged, plus two recognized on the walls of the area but not excavated. Four of these contained almost complete articulated skeletal remains. Three rectangular pits with rounded ends and nearly straight sides, of a quite irregular shape, were located parallel to each other at a short distance, along the southwestern limit of the area. Another tomb was located in the northwestern corner, in close proximity of the offering table but not aligned with it, but rested for the most part outside the excavation limits. Another tomb was located east of the three, but had a slightly different angle. The three tombs were oriented southwest-northeast and presented some variations in the structure: in one case a ring of limestone chippings of a medium size and irregular shape emerged along the border of the pit; those were set

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<sup>223</sup> Works were conducted in 2014 under the supervision of N. Brugnattini.

<sup>224</sup> Woolley 1921: 94. The stone was similar in particular to the type F in Fig. 27. These stones have not exact comparisons in other Iron Age sites of the region and only their relation with funerary contexts appears to be an established fact. Similar stones actually exist in Roman necropoleis in Africa or Crete, with the function of mensa for libation. A study dedicated to Karkemish offering tables and other gravestone elements is under preparation by B. Bolognani.

vertically in the ground to delimit the grave or used as partial internal revetment of the pit. Larger, regular and partially dressed slabs, were found inside one of the pits and were the original capstones of the grave, collapsed inside it. No elements to mark the graves on the surface were recognized, but given the constant frequentation of the place and the robberies occurred overall the cemetery, it is possible that existing head stones were removed in the past, rather than absent. Well preserved was the grave in the northeastern corner, with a more structured stone blocks chamber inside the pit.

The topsoil in the area was tagged F.4000 and the layer below, F.4001, was the first archaeological stratum composed of clayish uncoherent soil. This contained mixed materials among which seven of fragmentary Iron Age figurines and some stone tools.

The layer F.4013, covered by F.4001, was composed of clayish soil with many inclusions of limestone chippings and gravel. It was the level in which the tombs were cut.

#### **G.4011**

The fill of the pit: F.4007, was composed of clayish mixed soil with some stone fragments inclusions and a basalt fragment. Some 30 cm below the surface where the grave was cut (F.4013), inside the fill of the pit, several limestone blocks and slabs emerged and were labeled W.4010. They pertained to the upper stonecap covering the tomb, but they were collapsed inside the pit and/or moved in the past (Fig. 2.151). The skeleton at the bottom of the pit was nonetheless still articulated (Fig. 2.152). We must therefore presume that the tomb had not been robbed in the past, or that if it was, the robbers didn't reach the lower fillings of the grave. The pit was slightly trapezoidal, larger at the side of the head, with rounded ends and straight sides. It measured 195 x 75 cm at the top; the bottom of the chamber was at a depth of 75 cm and measured 175 x 44 cm.

The skeleton belonged to an adult in his young age, complete and fully articulated: all the bones were in anatomical position. The individual was placed in extended position on the back side, with the legs fully extended. However, the right side of the body was tilted to the right. The left side was therefore higher, mostly the upper bones of the right arm. The right leg was slightly tilted down at the pelvis and femoral head. The right arm was extended at the elbow, but the hand was twisted and placed on the right pelvic area, while the left arm was flexed at the elbow and the left hand was put on the right side of the pelvic area, but under the right hand. The feet were tilted towards the right side, with the tips touching each other. The skull could not be excavated, because it rested below one of the stones originally composing the internal structure of the grave,

that collapsed inside it. On the southern wall of the pit, instead, one slab remained in the probable original position at the side of the body. The individual was buried without cultural items, unless they were only around the head.

At the end of the feet, part of another skeleton was found:

#### **G.4036**

The skeleton belonged to a fully adult male individual laying below the one of G.4011 (Fig. 2.153). It was in secondary burial, originally placed in the chamber of G.4011 and reduced to make room for it, which was buried later. Therefore the bones had been collected, mostly the long ones, and placed beside each other, at the distal part of the grave pit.

#### **G.4017**

The grave (Fig. 2.154) was the one placed east of the others with a slightly different orientation. The cut measured 105 x 30 cm and was 16 cm deep. The pit did not reach the depth of the other tombs, but on the base of the materials collected from the pit, it should have not been much later than the others. The cut of the pit P.4015 was covered with irregular limestone blocks that probably served as capstones or grave marker: W.4004. F.4016 was the fill of the pit. The burial chamber was oriented north-west-southeast, only slightly larger and longer than the body; it had a rectangular shape with rounded corners. The entombed was of young age, the skeleton articulated, lying on the right side with the legs slightly flexed and the head was to the northwest, turned to the right (southwest), while the position of the arms could not be retraced. Some grave goods were retrieved during excavation (Fig. 2.155). At the height of the lower mandible or neck there was a necklace or a dress decoration made of six thin bronze disks (YU.14.O.13), some of which fused with fabric remains. Around the shoulders there were scattered glass paste beads (YU.14.O.10, YU.14.O.78) of various colors: surely a necklace.

YU.14.O.78: F.4016; YU.14.P.13/a: Five glass paste beads. Three are bigger and brownish; thickness: 0.5 cm; diameter: 0.7; perforation diameter: 0.2 cm. Two beads are smaller and greenish; thickness: 0.4 cm; diameter: 0.5 cm; perforation diameter: 0.1 cm.

YU.14.O.10: G.4017; YU.14.P.14/a: 32 beads and pendants pertaining to a necklace. They consist in 1 discoidal bead of light blue glass paste with two holes, 8 spherical beads of brownish glass paste, 3 cylindrical beads of pink glass paste, 15 cylindrical beads of

white glass paste, 4 cylindrical beads of green glass paste, 3 cylindrical beads of blue glass paste. The entombed was positioned supine, but with the upper part of the body turned to the left (south) as well as the head. The arms were along the sides, with the hands joined in front of the waist.

YU.14.O.10: G.4017; YU.14.P.14/b: Four (of the original 6, two broke during the extraction) bronze disks with remains of fabric.

#### **G.4014**

It was the northernmost grave (Fig. 2.156), east-west oriented, located along the northern excavation limit. The tomb was recognized on the surface because of an accumulation of stone chippings: W.4002, that covered the cut of the burial chamber: P.4012. The pit was nearly rectangular with rounded edges and irregular long sides with vertical walls. It measured 145 x 45 cm. It was the grave of a child or young adult. The skeleton was complete and fully articulated, with bones in anatomical position. The individual was placed in extended position on the back side, but tilted to the right, especially in the upper part of the body. The legs were nearly parallel and slightly flexed, especially the right one that laid on its outer side. The feet touched each other, but were disarticulated and their original position could not be traced. The arms were along the body, because of the tilt of the torso the left one emerged and the right one remained under the body. The left arm was bent at the elbow toward the front of the body and the hand was at the height of the pelvic area, extended with the palm down, on top of the right hand. The skull was lying on its right side, that is towards south.

The tomb G.4014 covered two more burials: G.4018 that was located to the west and G.4019, to the east of the later one.

#### **G.4018**

It was the burial of an individual of young age (Fig. 2.157), articulated, that had been deposited on top of flat limestone slabs, two of which remained in the original position. This grave had been cut in its lower part by G.4014, only the upper half of the skeleton of G.4018 was in fact preserved. The pit was only slightly larger than the body: 35 cm, especially at the side of the head and to the stone floor of the pit did not correspond any treatment of the walls. The pit was east-west oriented with a slight angle to the south and the body had been deposited on the right side, with the head turned to the right (towards south) and the arms (only one preserved) to the side and bent upwards with the

hands in front of the head. The body had been deposited with a necklace (YU.14.O.11) of glass paste beads that were found scattered around the skull (Fig. 2.158).

#### **G.4019**

The grave G.4014 had cut another earlier grave east of G.4018, that was labeled G.4019 and should have had a similar east-west orientation of the other graves. This contained few skeletal remains, some belonging to the lower limbs of the individual and some burnt bone fragments.

#### **G.4031**

In the southwestern corner of the area. The grave was east-west oriented. The cut was named P.4008 and its fill F.4009. It was probably robbed in the past, because the fill contained pottery sherds of mixed date and scattered bones (Fig. 2.159). On the surface it measured 130 x 71 cm, but the tomb rested for the most part outside the excavation limit. It reached a depth of 60 cm. Only the lower limbs of an individual were preserved: one leg and foot, partially flexed and resting on the right side. The entombed must therefore have been deposited in a similar position of the others in the area: east-west oriented with the head on the west side and facing south.

#### **G.4023 + G.4804**

This tomb had a different technique and was cut in F.4001, the upper level just below the surface (Fig. 2.160). It has been in fact robbed in the past, as proved by the capstone originally covering the pit and found collapsed on one side of it. The vertical walls of the pit had been riveted with stone: the short end with a flat limestone slab set vertically, and the sides (only the southern one was included in the excavation area) with a single row of smaller and squared blocks set side by side and kept together with mud. The stone structure was labeled W.4020 and the fill of the grave F.4021. The excavation rendered bone fragments and part of the grave goods (Fig. 2.161), consisting of 28 fragments of glass bracelet (YU.14.O.23) pertaining to 5 or 6 units and 41 glass paste and stone spherical beads pertaining to one or more necklaces (YU.14.O.24). On the base of those finds it is plausible that the part of the tomb included in the excavation limits hosted the upper part of the body. Lately, in a lower level of the fill inside the structure: F.4802, the fragments of a skull and teeth were found. Those were collected and sampled under a new grave number: G.4804, but it is most likely that the two burials were in fact the same. In this fill an iron ring (YU.14.O.30) and a glass paste bead (YU.14.O.74) were found.

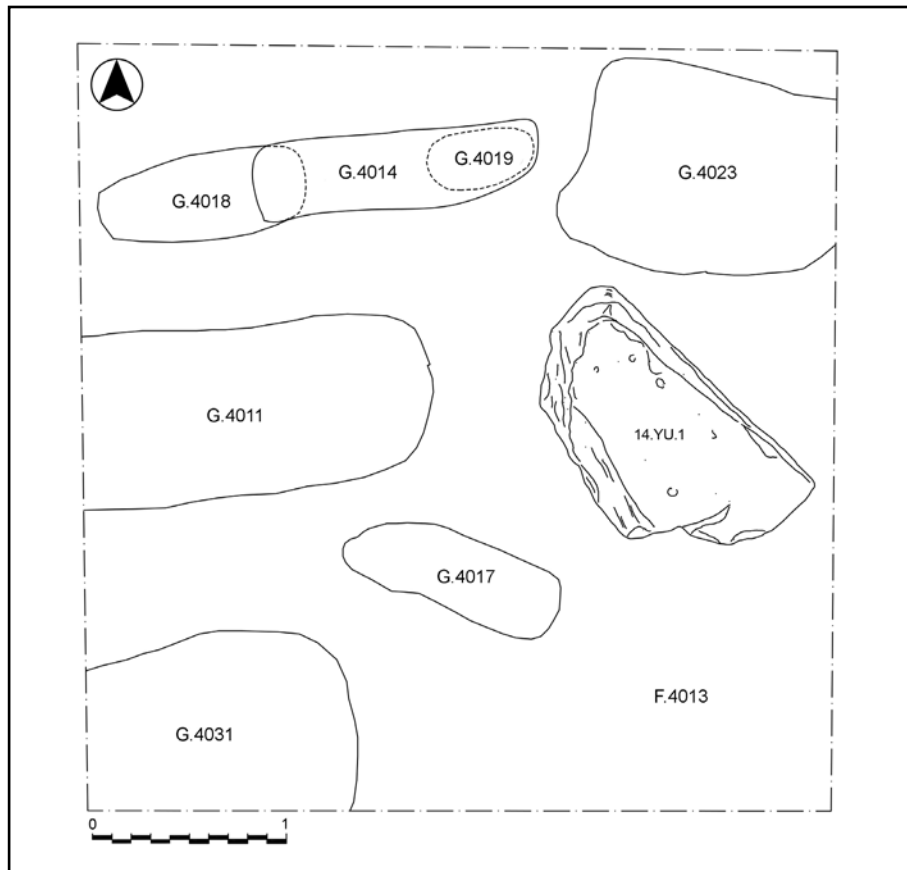


Fig. 2.149 - Schematic plan of Area 2, Sounding A with location of the graves.



Fig. 2.150 a-b - The offering table 14.YU.1 after excavation, with the stone fragments interpreted as its platform W.4028.





Fig. 2.151 - G.4011 before excavation.



Fig. 2.152 - G.4011 after excavation.



Fig. 2.153 - G.4036.



Fig. 2.154 - G.4017.

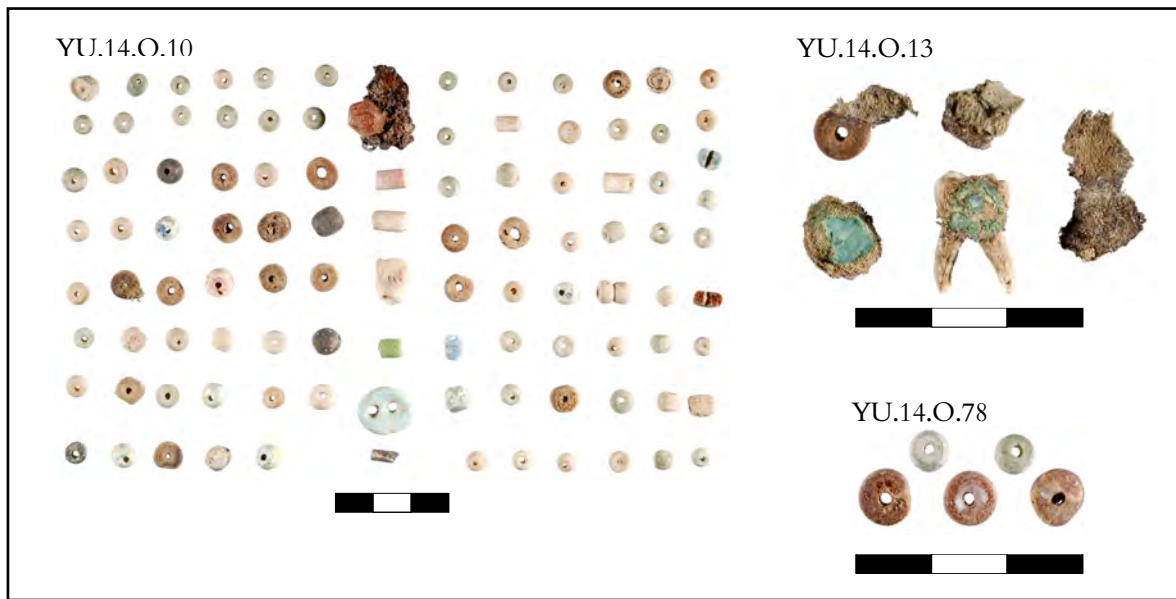


Fig. 2.155 - Grave goods from G.4017.



Fig. 2.156 - G.4014.



Fig. 2.157 - G.4018.

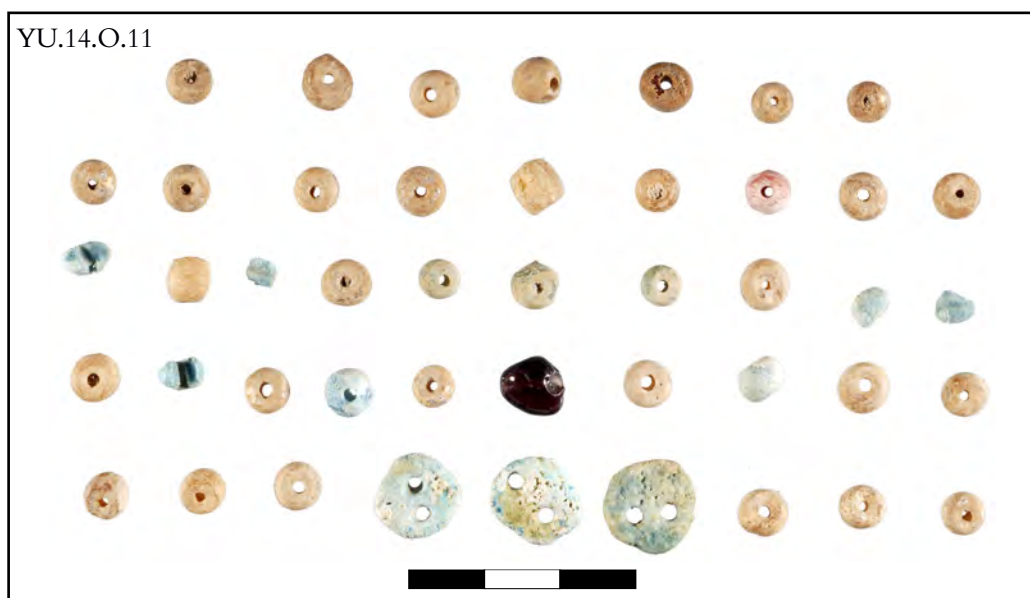


Fig. 2.158 - Grave goods from G.4018.



Fig. 2.159 - G.4031.



Fig. 2.160 - G.4023.

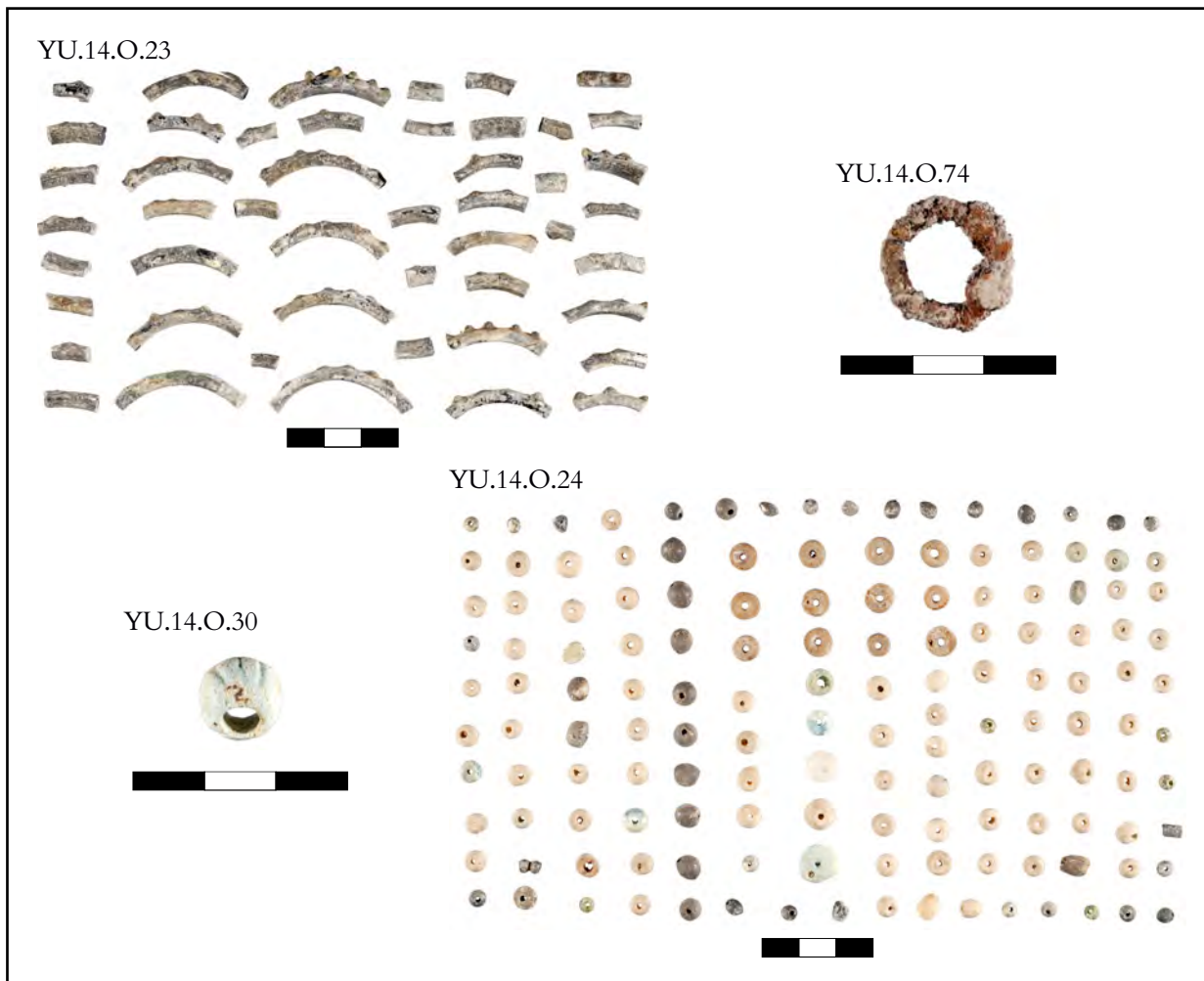


Fig. 2.161 - Grave goods from G.4023.

### 2.12.3 *Area 2, Sounding B*

A second trial pit was opened in 2014 south of the first one on the path of the forthcoming street.<sup>225</sup> The area was a rectangle measuring 4 x 2 m oriented north-south (Fig. 2.162). Here, three more graves of late (post-Iron Age) date were found: G.4032 was an incineration burial. The topsoil was named F.4030 and it covered the cinerary urn, just below the surface. It also covered the upper stone structures of two more graves: G.4047 and G.4048, and the level where these were cut: F.4043. A larger structure was present on the southern half of the area: W.4041. It was constituted of stone blocks and slabs of partially regular shape, apparently forming two sides of an enclosure or the internal revetment of a large burial chamber. The possible grave had been anyway robbed in the past and the structure had been devastated and collapsed. It was therefore established not to dig the chamber, which cut was tagged as P.4044. Its fills were F.4042 (west of the structure) and F.4803 (to the east). The first also contained fragments of an Iron Age funerary basin.

#### **G.4032**

The cinerary urn and offerings (Figs. 2.163-2.165) had been set as the filling of the circular cut labeled P.4033. The urn (YU.14.P.30/4) was placed above three bowls (YU.14.P.30/3; /6; /7) in the pit and a circle of mixed, irregular stones constituted the bottom of the pit.

#### **G.4047**

The grave was located around the center of the area, east-west oriented with a small angle to the north. The cut of the pit: P.4048, was covered by large stone slabs of irregular shape and position: W.4040, probably to be interpreted as the stonecap of the tomb, but deeply perturbed by later actions and partially collapsed inside the pit (Fig. 2.166). The stones were, at least partially, re-used from previous structures, as proved by a fragment of basalt stele carved with a circular motif. The earth fill of the grave was tagged F.4045. The entombed had been deposited with the head towards the west (Fig. 2.167). During the excavation for the grave a large limestone block had been encountered at the bottom of the pit, at the western end, and it had been cut as well to host the head of the individual in a semicircular niche. The pit was complete, and almost complete was the skeleton of an adult individual, in anatomical position and in an adequate state of

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<sup>225</sup> Works were conducted under the supervision of N. Brugnettoni.

preservation, except for the skull that had been compromised by roots. The individual laid supine, but slightly tilted on his right side, so that the left arm resulted on top of the body and the right one was only partially retraced below it. Both arms were along the body, the left one bent at the elbow with the lower part fallen on the left side of the pelvic bones. The right arm was seemingly straight and was found in position, especially its upper part. The original position of the hands was not retraceable. The left leg was straight and lying on its back, while the right one was flexed at the knee and resting on its outer side, so that the feet were originally joined. The right foot probably rested below the left leg, but none was in position at the time of the excavation. The excavation of the fill did not render any object, except an indeterminate iron fragment (Fig. 2.168), possibly a nail (YU.14.O.72), found near the neck bones of the skeleton.

#### **G.4800**

The northernmost burial was G.4800 (Fig. 2.169). It was east-west oriented, with a light angle to the north. The upper level of the grave was again characterized by an accumulation of broken and disturbed stone blocks (W.4039). The cut of the pit: P.4801 had vertical walls, straight sides and rounded end. One quarter of the grave was outside the western excavation limit, and measured 140 x 35 cm at the bottom of the pit, that was 35 cm below the surface where the grave was cut. The cross section of the cut was visible on the western excavation limit, as well as a limestone flat slabs placed horizontally to cover the grave still in its original position. The earth fill of the grave was labelled F.4046. The skeleton was only excavated from the waist down and was fully articulated: all the bones were in anatomical position and in a very good state of preservation. As in the other graves the body had been deposited with the head to the west.

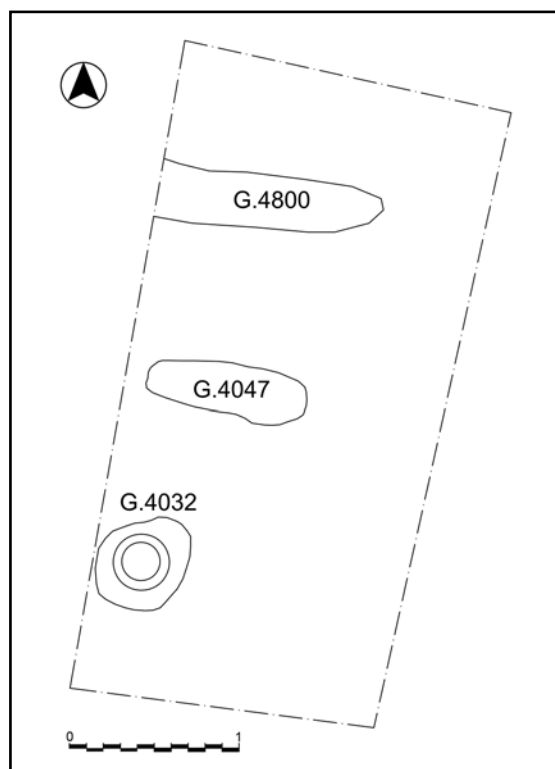


Fig. 2.162 - Schematic plan of Area 2, Sounding B with location of the graves.



Fig. 2.163 - G.4032.



Fig. 2.164 - KH.14.P.30/4.



Fig. 2.165 - KH.14.P.30/3, /6, /7.



Fig. 2.166 - W.4040 covering G.4047.



Fig. 2.167 - G.4047.



Fig. 2.168 - Grave goods from G.4047.



Fig. 2.169 - G.4800.



## CHAPTER 3

# EUROPOS IN THE LIGHT OF PAST AND PRESENT EXCAVATIONS

### 3.1 Topographic overview

The most evident characteristic of the urban setting and spatial definition of Classical Europos appears to be continuity, both as respects its illustrious predecessor: Karkemish, both throughout its long existence as the new Graeco-Roman city. Of course, what we have of Karkemish and Europos are only partial views, especially lacking in the understanding of the housing districts and the land management outside the city, but a wide-range layout of the site in its diachronic development is now an established element.

The actual progress in the study of Europos archaeological evidence, by means of both the British Expedition accounts and the new stratigraphic and topographic data, allow us to verify a persistence in the destination of the main features and spaces of the city and of strategic points and primary paths. Mostly assured is the overall plan of the Classical city, even if a determination of the evolution of this plan in chronological terms is still vague and would be possible only through extensive excavations of the settlement.

This layout was certainly more evident one century ago, before the major activities that took place inside the site, with the construction of French and then Turkish military buildings and roads; and outside it, with the creation of the Berlin-Baghdad railway, the Turkish-Syrian border, the urban expansion of modern Karkamış and Jerablus and the hydrologic mutations consequent to the construction of the Birecik and Karkamış dams upstream to the site. Furthermore, the Classical city suffered the consequences of not constituting the main research point of the British Museum Expedition at Karkemish, and even the loss of some of the data and materials that had

been retrieved. The ongoing Turco-Italian Expedition at Karkemish takes advantage of the modern documenting methodologies and technologies for the study of ancient landscape and could therefore regain some of the data that seemed lost and engage, also outside the limits of excavation areas, in a deeper survey of the Inner Town.



Fig. 3.1 - Orthophoto of the site based on the Digital Terrain Model. The data collection can only be realized within the Turkish boundary, corresponding to the railway, and the southwestern Outer Town remains therefore partially excluded.

### 3.1.1 *The urban layout*

Reading the accounts left by the first travelers and scholars who visited the site, it appears that their attention was mainly captured exactly by the features establishing the focal points of the Classical city: the acropolis, the three openings towards the Euphrates to the east, opposite to it to the west and opposite to the acropolis to the south, and the Colonnaded Street connecting those last. If we consider Europos as a chronological unity, this is in fact the broader partition of the urban space that can be described and the same is true for Karkemish as well. One major tool in the understanding of the Europos urban plan is the ortophotograph of the site (Fig. 3.1) and its Digital Elevation Model which accuracy has been implemented year by year since 2011.

The Classical Europos was probably always smaller than the Neo-Assyrian Karkemish, limited within the Inner Town ramparts and acropolis, and occupying a surface of about 35 ha. It is a small town if compared to other Hellenistic cities like Damascus, which Greek implantation has been calculated in 135 ha, or especially the cities of the Tetrapolis: Apamea (250 ha), Antioch (150 ha), Laodicea (225 ha);<sup>226</sup> but comparable with other Seleucid foundations like Dura Europos (52 ha) or Jebel Khalid (30 ha).<sup>227</sup> The city, or better its inhabited land, grew in the Imperial Roman period re-occupying part of the so-called Outer Town of Karkemish and probably maintained a similar extension throughout the Late Antique and Byzantine times, while contracted again to (part of) the Inner Town after the Arab conquest.

This assumption is based on some evident factors: first is the archaeologically proved existence of a Classical (Hellenistic and Roman) age gate superimposed to the Iron Age one of the Inner South Gate, which grants a southern limit, while the river Euphrates and its tributary north of the acropolis grant two more natural boundaries. Plus, we have knowledge of the principal necropolis around the city, at least for the Roman period. Second is the fact that while a Classical urban planning grid is still readable on the ground in some sectors of the Inner Town, this is not the case for the land between the inner and outer ramparts, where even in the spaces still untouched by the expansion of the modern Jerablus, that is to say the central western sector, no such traces are detectable and even less outside that second line. Further proof of ab-

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<sup>226</sup> Will 1989: 228.

<sup>227</sup> Clarke 2002: viii.

sence is given by the results of the survey and surface materials collection made in that same space by the Land of Carchemish Project: the majority of pottery and small finds belonged there to an Iron Age horizon, while the Classical age ones were limited in number and suggested a low density ground occupation of the suburban type.<sup>228</sup>

The space within the walls was tripartite in terms of function: sacred–public, defensive and residential. The acropolis to the north–east appears to have shifted function throughout the ages: we lack any archaeological information about its use in the Hellenistic phase, but the nature of the Seleucid colony, born to control the eastern boundary and trade routes, lets presume that this high place facing the ford on the river was chosen as guarding post and probably hosted military or defensive structures. It is not possible to know if other than those structures, other buildings of the sacred or public type commonly placed in Greek acropolis were present. The eastern peak of the acropolis in the Roman age was instead a sacred space, it hosted in fact the temple excavated by the British Expedition, while its northern peak possibly maintained a defensive function, but this is again a supposition. In the Byzantine city, instead, the temple was destroyed (on purpose or for natural causes) and small-scale private buildings were apparently constructed at his place; the northern peak was the place of another housing district for which we have archaeological documenting. At least one sacred building: a church, is documented for Byzantine Europos too, but was placed at the centre of the lower town, while a second, highly hypothetical as for its nature, was placed in the suburb (see § 3.3.10).

The same northeastern quarter of the rough circle defined by the Iron Age ramparts hosted, at the foot of the acropolis mound, Karkemish palatial and temple area. This was organized with several buildings: the Storm god sanctuary, Katuwa’s Palace, the “Hilani”, around an open area connecting also the approach from the river with the Great Staircase giving access to the acropolis (Fig. 3.2). This is the space that became the agora/forum of the Classical city, substantially maintaining the same function of urban “public” core and central node in the road system, as its southwestern corner was also the natural crossing between the east–west and north–south vectors.

The remaining land on the west and south of the acropolis and agora was the residential and productive space, partitioned by an orthogonal grid of primary and secondary streets. Some public buildings must have also taken place in this third space: we know about the Roman baths in the proximity of the northern wall and the presence

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<sup>228</sup> Wilkinson *et al.*: 162.

of a theatre was suggested by Woolley in the same area. The funerary spaces were set in the surroundings of the city, with the hill of Yunus, to the north, preserving the function it had in the Iron Age (and still in the present) and two more necropolis around the main streets outside the city, to the south and to the west.

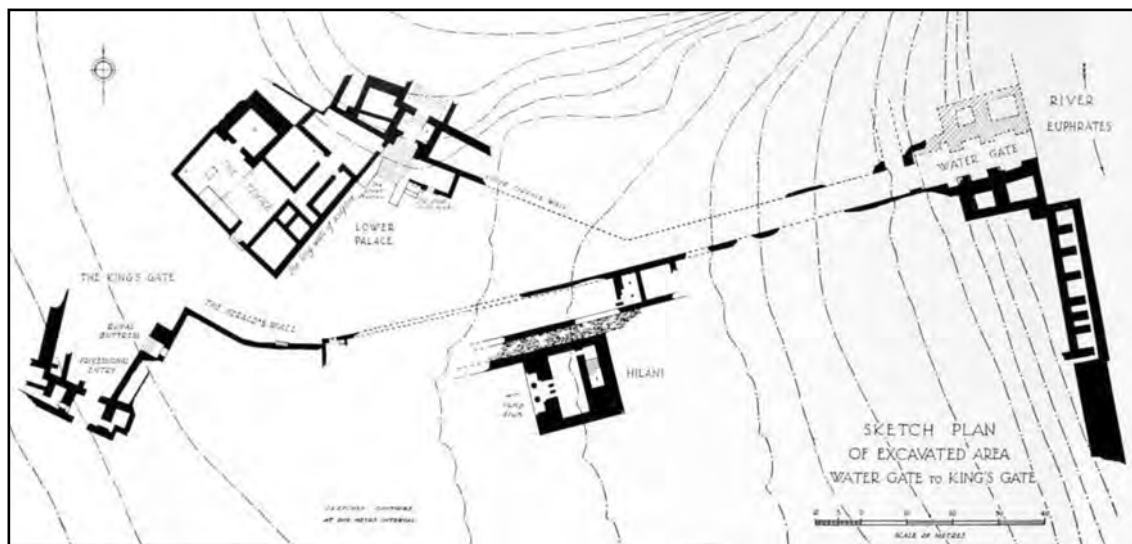


Fig. 3.2 - The palatial and temple area excavated by the British Expedition south of the acropolis (after Woolley - Barnett 1952: Pl. 41a).

### 3.1.2 *The road system*

The orthogonal grid of streets defining the *insulae* of the Inner Town was oriented as the cardinal points: *secundum caelum*, and had its main axis in the Colonnaded Street connecting the agora with the South Gate. What we know of this urban frame is only due to the analysis of aerial images and is basically limited to the central and southern lots of the settlement, we cannot therefore exclude a different partition and orientation of the remaining quarters. The tracing of a urban orthogonal grid, known as the Hippodamian plan, has been considered in the new colonies of Syria

as one of the main tools of the Seleucid colonization.<sup>229</sup> Applied in the new capital as well as in the minor centres, it was a pragmatic solution rather than an instrument for planning the embellishment or monumentalization of the city. On this basis, and in the lack of archaeological proof, we must assume that Europos received his orthogonal pattern already in the Hellenistic period, even if there is no way of saying how far the city extended at the foot of the acropolis and if the greed we perceive was the same of this first one. The Hellenistic greed normally focused in one or more main axes and we know that the Europos Greek colons had one already traced since the (at least) Neo-Assyrian period, that would have later become the Roman Colonnaded Street. It is therefore quite probable that this was the, or one of the, main north-south axes, while the natural choice for its east-west counterpart would have been the already traced path entering the city from the West Gate and reaching the Water Gate; similarly to what the Greek military engineers established at Dura Europos, with the main east-west axis connecting the Palmyra Gate with the river-port.<sup>230</sup> The urban grid counted there 68 lots of 70.4 x 35.2 m, eight of which were destined for the agora. Hellenistic streets were usually narrow, paved only with beaten earth and pebbles or stone chippings and this is most probably the case at Europos too. Even less can be presumed for the development of the open land on the west side of the city. This *chora* must have been exploited for agriculture and pastoralism, but the juridical partition and organization of this land remains unknown; a lack of knowledge that is shared by all the settlements and land of Seleucid Syria,<sup>231</sup> fact that complicates and endangers even a hypothetical or analogy-based reflection. A Hellenistic land division has been reported by mean of ground traces for the regions surrounding Damascus, Aleppo and Homs.<sup>232</sup> Part of the land surrounding Europos must have been administrated by the city ministries or military authorities and part must have been divided among privates, by purchase or as donation for veterans: the *dora*. In the case of Damascus the land for the new settlement was divided in north-south oriented rectangular lots of around 96 x 144 m, on a module of 2 x 3 units of 48 m (counting from the street central axes) and the same unit has been recognized in the Hellenistic urban partition

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229 Burns 2017: 29, with references to Sauvaget pioneering works on Syrian colonies.

230 Will 1989: 225-226.

231 Sartre 1989: 39.

232 Dodinet *et al.*: 340.

inside the city. A similar partition of urban lots has been identified for Beroea, the Hellenistic Aleppo, on the base of a unit of 45 m and with 3 or 5 m large streets,<sup>233</sup> with rectangular blocks of two houses. Also at Seleucia on the Tigris the Greek urban grid consisted in lots of 144 m of length. The Hellenistic urban grid has also been deduced for Apamea, with lots of 107 x 54 m, Laodicea (112 x 57 m), Antioch (112 x 58 m).<sup>234</sup>

Back to the *chora*, at Damascus another grid is attested on the western territory, composed of squared lots of around 708 m side, i.e. 20 Roman actus. This is then the centuriation of the Roman settlement land, that did not influence or modify the already existing urban rectangular grid. The same exact situation is reported for Homs, where a land partition of rectangular lots of 96 x 144 m is the same that was applied for the urban planning, while a 708-709 m centuriation is readable on the eastern side of the territory, but not inside the settlement.<sup>235</sup> We have not such information for the land of Roman Europos, but we have proof that the urban grid readable on the ground was the one still used in the Late Roman and Byzantine period (as the excavation of a house in Area M has proved, see § 2.8.2). The 340 m long Colonnaded Street of Europos is the central axis of this grid; it retraced an ancient path and received its monumental look probably in the late 2nd or 3rd century AD, when the fascination with long paved avenues flanked by porticoes spread from the metropolis of Antioch towards the eastern empire, becoming one of the most typical features of the Syrian cities like Apamea, Damascus, Palmyra. The last known phase of the street: the one surfacing on the ground, was 7 m wide, with 3,5 m porticoes on both sides, for a total width of around 20 m that included solid ashlar basements for the outer walls and inner colonnades. The known east-west streets crossing the main axis were narrower and placed at intervals of about 60 m. The soundings opened in the recent years to clarify the chronology and technique of the street did not help substantially, especially regarding the first matter (see § 2.4). In the Co.St.2 Area, the dig at the northwestern pier of the crossing with a secondary street revealed the level of preparation for the probable stone slabs paving (completely plundered in and after the Islamic period) where a coin of the 4th century was retrieved. The layer marked there the last untouched of the probably several phases of refurbishment of the street,

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233 Sauvaget 1941: 49.

234 Cohen 2006: 96, with references.

235 Dodinet *et al.*: 346.

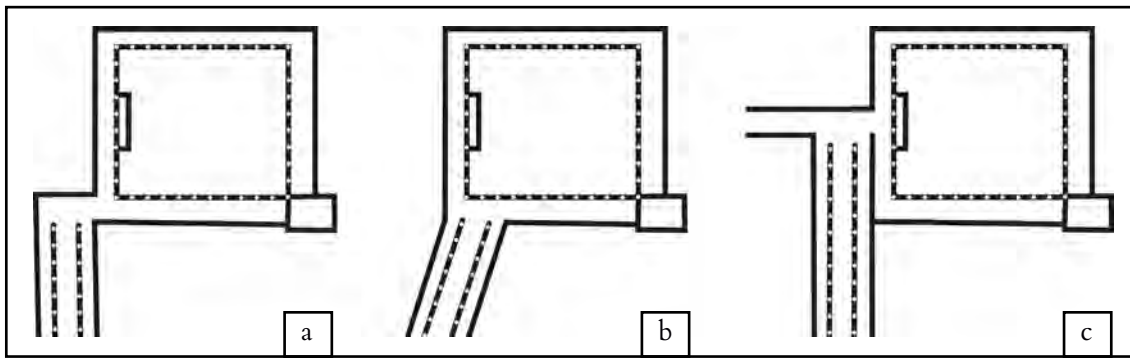


Fig. 3.3 a-c - Three hypothesis, as explained in the text, of the solution adopted in the monumental phase for the junction between the Colonnaded Street and the forum.

but this was probably not the last phase of use. The small fountain brought to light in the first sounding of the street (Co.St.1) was in fact not earlier than the Byzantine period, as proved by the materials retrieved during excavation and by the masonry of the structure itself; but also in this case an associated floor for the street was not preserved. Before the monumentalization of the street, that is to say in Hellenistic and Early Roman Europos, we have no archaeological data to determine its layout, because none of the soundings reached those levels. In the monumental phase the main crossing of the Colonnaded Street with the east-west streets was marked by further architectural elements. Already visible on the surface and excavated for the west side, two stone piers are protruding inwards the street and were probably the bases for an arch. On the southern side of the crossroad, similar foundations are not visible, but in the absence of excavations in those points, it is not possible to exclude their presence at a lower level. In the latter case, the structure above the foundations could also be that of a tetrapylon. Another point that could not be cleared through excavation is the connection between the Colonnaded Street and the forum. The square and the street probably received their monumental layout in the same period and as part of the same architectural programme. Superficial traces of the street disappear just a few meters south of the southwestern corner of the walls of the forum, but are limited to four blocks of the westernmost wall, while all the others end several meters south of the forum. Prolonging the line of the surfacing walls as a straight north-south line, it appears that the eastern wall of the street exactly reached the outer southwestern corner of the forum, leaving the street out of the squared space. In this case (Fig. 3.3a) it is possible that the juncture between the porticoes was obtained through an additional



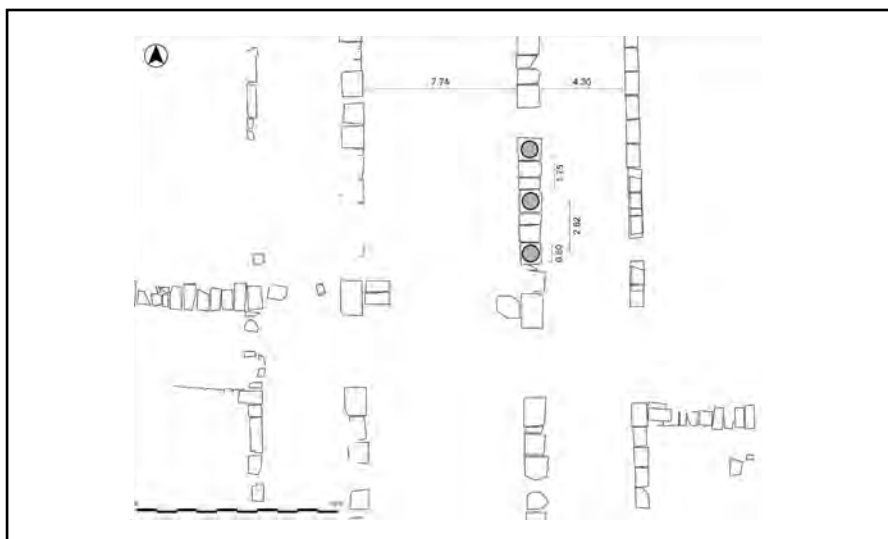


Fig. 3.4 - Plan of the surfacing walls of the Colonnaded Street with hypothetical restitution of the columns.

structure, that could have been similar and willingly specular to the protruding structure preserved in foundation on the southeastern corner of the forum (Area C North 2017, see § 2.3.3). A second hypothesis is suggested by the street corresponding to the Colonnaded Street in the Iron Age (Fig. 3.3b). This has been exposed in its final trait where it entered the so-called Lower Palace Area and here it shows a change of direction from its north-south line (as suggested by the position of the Iron Age South Gate) with a degree towards east. It is therefore possible that also the Roman street adopted the same solution to meet the square of the forum. A third hypothesis (Fig. 3.3c), which lacks any archaeological backing, is based instead on the analysis of aerial images and superficial evidences. On the west side of the forum in fact, the line of an east-west street is visible, that if prolonged eastwards would meet the square at its centre. The north-south Colonnaded Street could therefore have met this street instead of reaching directly the forum and the monumental entrance would have been on the west side of the square. On that same position incidentally, the plan published by Woolley of the Roman foundations crossing the King's Gate poses a portion of a structure protruding toward the inside of the square (Woolley - Barnett 1952: Pl. 43b). None of the actual columns of the street, nor their trabeation, are preserved; only two bases remain (diam. 85 cm), one near the northern end of the street and one, probably re-placed by the British diggers, on the eastern wall that was the limit of the trench

opened near the southern end (see § 2.4.1). The walls still surfacing (Fig. 3.4) are composed of limestone blocks of slightly variable dimensions, in some traits with two courses above ground, but there is no exact indication of the original floor level and if what emerges today was still part of the foundations or of the elevation. In the case of the walls of the forum, for instance, we know that above a concrete foundation, two courses of stone blocks preceded the elevation, indicated there by a course of molded blocks. The blocks of the rear walls of the street have an average measure of 120 x 60 x 60 cm, while the ones sustaining the colonnade are more variable in size, from a squared module of 100 x 100 x 60 cm to smaller blocks of 50 x 100 x 60 cm and are set as headers and stretches. In the best preserved trait, around the crossing with the east-west axis at the medium point of the street, the headers and stretches seems to follow a regular sequence of one squared and two half-size blocks, but this regularity seems to be lost in the southern trait, where on the other hand even the blocks are more irregular. The columns apparently stood directly on the wall serving as stylobate, without plinth, or at least none has been found. For this reason the intercolumnium is impossible to measure, other than presuming that the squared blocks were the ones sustaining the columns. This would give a plausible distance between each column center of approximately 2.5 m and intercolumnium of 1.7 m. At Apamea the intercolumnium was 1.9 m, with columns of 90 cm. The Severian colonnaded street of Laodicea had an average interax of 3.35 m, similar to the one at Damascus.<sup>236</sup> Other features of the Colonnaded Street of Europos are not preserved, but largely plausible, by comparison with the several Syrian examples. These are for instance the paving of the carriage way, most probably made of irregular or squared stone slabs, and the roofing of the porticoes, most probably present and covered with tiles, as several fragments were retrieved in the fills of both soundings of 2014.

The Colonnaded Street, as well as the other major axes and public buildings, should have been, relying on Procopius, among the city elements renovated by Justinian, but as said we have no archaeological proof of this. In the Islamic period we have instead some proof of the fact that this space too was occupied and partially reshaped with the addition of stone rubble walls (as seen in the sounding Co.St. 2), and possibly used as the souk of the new settlement, as best documented for instance at Apamea and Seleucia and commonly considered the evolution of large roofed avenues of the Classical period in the Medieval era.<sup>237</sup>

<sup>236</sup> Bejor 1999: 50-51.

<sup>237</sup> Balty 1969: 42; Sauvaget 1934: 100 and Bejor 1999: 108 with other examples and references.

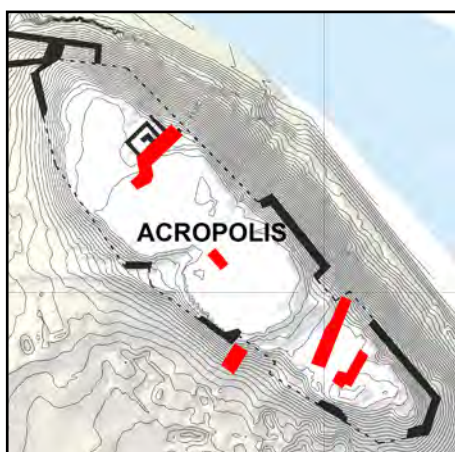


Fig. 3.5 - Topographic plan of the acropolis with the British trenches relocated on the base of the published plans: Woolley 1914: Pl. 3 and Woolley - Barnett 1952: 205, Fig. 82.

### 3.1.3 *The acropolis*

The tell serving as acropolis of Europos is a steep and elongated mound to the northeast of the Inner Town. It has a northwest-southeast orientation, with its northern slope right on the Euphrates shore and just south of the confluence of the so-called Mill Stream, today Cütluk Su, into the river. The side of the mound watching the settlement has a slightly gentler slope and the top was originally flattened, around 320 m long, with two peaks separated by a shallow hollow. The original morphology of the archaeological deposit was described by the British diggers, but it has been now extensively altered by the implantation of the military base on top of the hill. The construction comported an overall razing of the uppermost level, the creation of terraces and the opening of a driveway leading to the center of the hill from the western side.

The base has remained in use by the Turkish Army since the first installation in the 1920s, preventing archaeological investigations on the acropolis after the British Expedition. Permission for new excavation has been granted in 2017 on the northern end of the mound, but the Area AA opened there showed no traces of the rich post-Iron Age stratigraphy described for the previous digs, all erased.

The top of the acropolis mound, when seen by Hogarth, was then characterized by two different deposits and a hollow space between them, which led the scholar in 1911 to open several trenches on both peaks. The southeastern peak was tested to try and determine the supposed presence of an “Upper Palace”, given the fact that

the already discovered Great Staircase seemed to lead to that summit.<sup>238</sup> One of the first digs (tagged D) was opened on the eastern side of the Great Staircase, but was “abandoned because of the too great number and size of the fallen blocks and pieces of concrete Roman foundations met with.”<sup>239</sup> The main trenches on the southern peak were named B and C and were opened by Hogarth, but works were mainly conducted under Thompson’s supervision in spring 1911 (Fig. 3.5).<sup>240</sup> At a depth of 1.6 m from the surface, the remains appeared of what Thompson interpreted as a “Hellenistic temple platform and foundation”, that was indeed the Roman temple of the acropolis, discussed below. The extension of the acropolis top in the Classical period is impossible to define today, and the area that could have hosted the temple results from the modern topographical survey of approximately 258 x 60 m. On a higher level of approximation, the area of the platform could have possibly been a 60 x 40 m square. The massive Roman platform and its concrete foundations on the eastern peak had cut all previous stratigraphy for a depth of 3.5 m, and before this the top of the mound had been leveled, thus resulting in a “disappointing experience” for the British diggers and especially Hogarth, who had “small hopes of any great success”.<sup>241</sup>

Also the northern part of the mound is reported to have had a multi-phase Classical stratigraphy that consisted in a large Byzantine quarter on the upper layers and previous buildings of the Roman or Hellenistic age, that are not exactly defined in Thompson’s report for 1911, who only lists some of the finds related to the depth where they were retrieved: “1. Top of a lamp: with beast in relief. 4 metres, i.e. contour<sup>242</sup> 33.50; 2. “Samian” ware, 4 m. down (33.50): and 32 contour (about); 3. Aryballos of red clay, 4 inches. About 3.50 c. and fragment of lamp; 4. Fragment of drinking cup, “Samian” stamped XAPIΣ: 1 metre; 5. “Roman” tiles – fragments 3 m. down to 3 ½; 6. 33 contour, regular flooring of baked tiles. On contour 34.40 a layer 4 tiles deep in mortar

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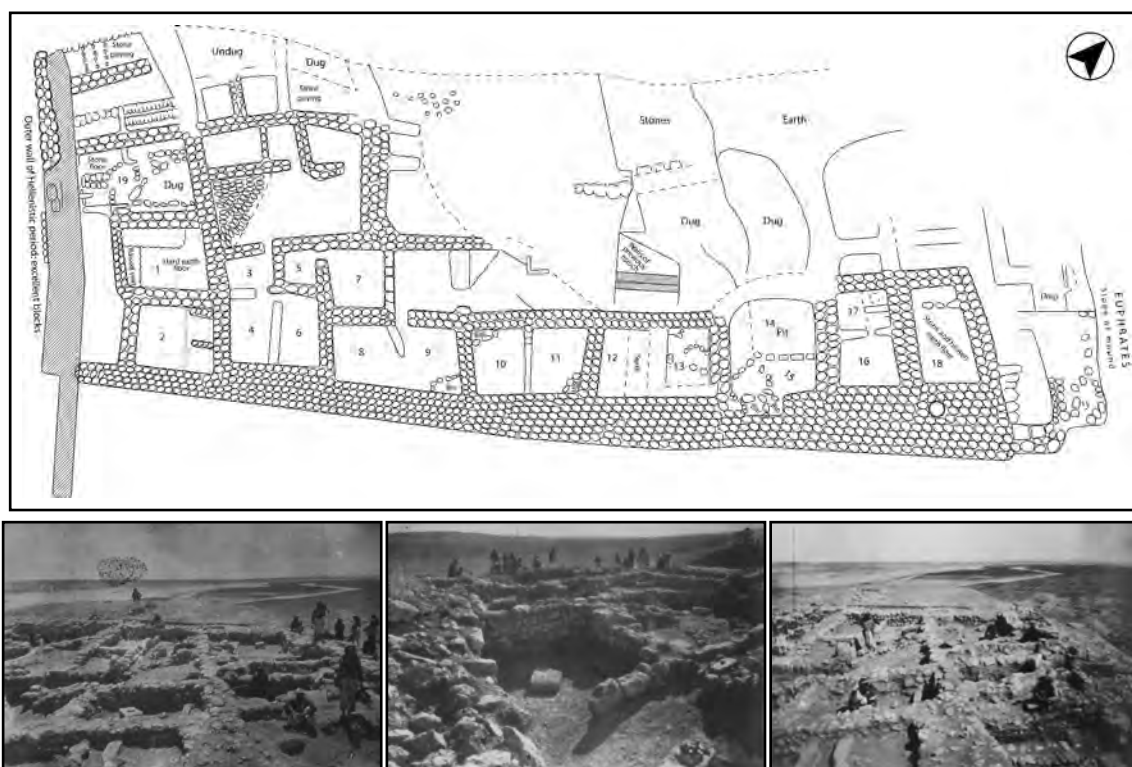
238 Woolley - Barnett 1952: 205 and Fig. 82.

239 Hogarth’s report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127-176) reported in Woolley - Barnett 1952: 206.

240 All the following observations and references are based on Thompson’s and Lawrence’s report of April-July 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d).

241 Woolley - Barnett 1952: 206.

242 Thompson’s method for documenting the stratigraphy of the mound reckoning contours above water level is explained by Woolley in Woolley - Barnett 1952: 206, note 1 and 209, Fig. 84.



Figs. 3.6-3.9 - Plan of the Byzantine buildings on the northern peak of the acropolis, on the base of the plan drawn by Thompson, and photographs of the digs, attached to Thompson - Lawrence report for April-July 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d). The original plan was not provided with a metric reference.

across pit: size 0.301 x 0.300; 7. “Samian”, stamped with ΧΕΡΔΟΣ, 3 m. down”.<sup>243</sup> The following reports never clarified the presence of structures and Woolley later resumed the stratigraphy of the North Cut only as “Part of the Hittite building have been laid bare and are found to consist of mud brick walls destroyed down to quite a low level by the Hellenistic building that next occupied the site”.<sup>244</sup> What is defined as the Byzantine residential district, instead, seems to have attracted Thompson’s interest, because even if no description is provided in his report, several photographs of the works in progress and one final plan of the phase have been attached. The plan (Fig. 3.6) unfortunately lacks a metric reference or an exact positioning within the acropolis northern area, but it presumably occupies part of the northern trench. The

<sup>243</sup> Thompson - Lawrence report for April-July 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d, fol. 53).

<sup>244</sup> Woolley’s report of April 30th, 1912 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 339-347).

plan and photographs (Figs. 3.7–3.9) testify of an articulated compound of one or more units (no openings in the perimeter walls are indicated) composed of small irregular rooms, squared or rectangular, with internal partitions of mudbricks or benches. The masonry of the walls is of irregular and roughly shaped stone blocks that probably included a mudbrick elevation; the general orientation is northeast–southwest. A larger wall apparently enclosed the whole eastern side, while to the south the limit seems to be a wall defined as “outer wall of the Hellenistic period”, made of “excellent blocks”. The floors are apparently made of beaten earth, and inside the rooms several productive installations and tools were found still in place, such as wheat bins of semicircular shape at the corners and stone grinders and pestles. The scale, masonry and style of the compound is very similar to the ones discovered in large number in the modern excavations in the lower town, such as the several houses of Area C or the one of Area G (§ 2.3.2.1 and 2.6.1). These have been dated to the Early Islamic phase, and even if the uppermost strata of the Lower Town are highly disturbed, the pottery assemblages do not leave much space for predating this chronology. There is also no real ground to put in doubt the date proposed by Thompson and confirmed by Hogarth (who read the report and included elsewhere handwritten notes with corrections or clarifications). We can therefore merely observe a strict resemblance between the cases, which is not however difficult to accept, dealing with a simple type of architecture that is not subjected to substantial evolution through the ages.

#### 3.1.4 *The agora/forum*

The public square of Europos is the complex that suffered the most for the British excavations. To the almost complete removal of the structures (Figs. 3.10–3.11), it must be added in this case the pooriness of photographic documenting and written descriptions, or at least the poor number of documents that reached the British Museum in the historic climate of turmoils that repeatedly affected the expedition.

For the Hellenistic period even the position of the agora must be considered a speculation, even if the crossing between the main axes at the foot of the acropolis seems the best candidate. The imposing structures and foundations that were erected in the Imperial Roman period are probably in this case the main responsible for a knowledge gap that, after all, is a common feature in the Syrian Hellenistic colonies which



Figs. 3.10-3.11 - The Lower Palace Area of Karkemish seen from the acropolis (north) in 1912 and 1914 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 2, Fol. 298, nos. 636 and 635, negs. 33820 and 33819). In the right foreground in both images is the Great Staircase, already excavated in 1881, but the area has for the rest changed completely: the walls on the first view are the foundations of the Roman forum and annexed buildings, after their removal the Long Wall of Sculpture (to the right) the Hilani and Herald's Wall (opposite to the stairs) were discovered and restored.

had continuity of life in the following ages. The only archaeologically documented example for the layout of the Hellenistic public square is the agora of Dura Europos: a market place, very simple in plan, with *stoai* on three sides.<sup>245</sup>

The past and recent excavations seems to prove, on the other hand, that the square for this period was smaller than the Roman Imperial forum discussed below. Remains of Hellenistic structures referable to small-scale buildings, possibly houses, where in fact discovered in Area A and Area C, inside the perimeter lately traced for the Roman forum. Productive installations, as well, were found by the British diggers. Thompson's final report for his works in 1911 contains a somewhat difficult to reconstruct description of the stratigraphy of the digs in the "Lower Palace", that as we have seen corresponds to the area of the agora. He reports the discovery of a series of furnaces (Fig. 3.12) and writes "The Hellenist level (on which these are based) is 2.50 m. down with its base 2.65. It represents the contour 15. This about 2.10 above the Hittite roadway<sup>246</sup> which is on contour 12.90." The furnaces are described as follows "[Furnace] No. 1. Inside this was a piece of blue glass with a few ashes above. The bottom of it was almost entirely broken out, but the edges of this bottom appear occasionally. The particular interest in this pot is the hole and pipe (which is diameter 7 c.). Greatest height left 55 c. Inside diameter 1.03. Rim approx. 1.60 below surface. Average depth

<sup>245</sup> Will 1989: 229.

<sup>246</sup> The "Hittite roadway" should be the street flanked by the Long Wall of Sculptures and leading to the Great Staircase.

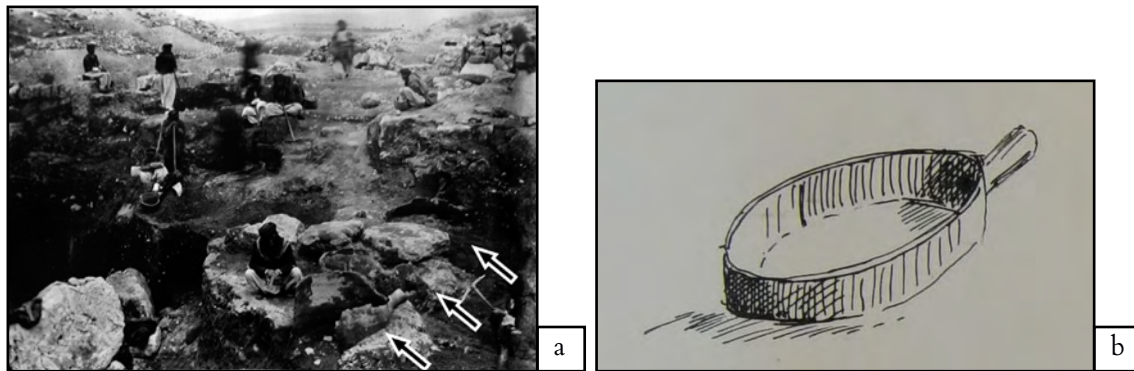


Fig. 3.12 a-b - Photograph and sketch by Thompson of the furnaces in the area of the agora/forum, attached to his report for April-July 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d, fols. 65-66).

of pot 0.28; No. 2. From the bottom of this came a lamp-top in red ware. Pegasus in relief. As a rule the pots were embedded in earth, but one (as in the plan attached to the report [Fig. 3.13]) is in a pebble paving.” From the same level it is reported the discovery of some objects: “Terra-cotta figurines, a lamp perfect except for lost handle, a poor lamp, a heavy pear-shaped stone, 2 ½ inches, a bronze ring (14 m.c.), 2 broken bronze spatula (15 m.c.), inscribed pot-bottom, Samian ware (15 m.c.)”.<sup>247</sup> It is of course difficult to discuss these objects solely on the base of this list, but the mention of terracotta figurines and stamped Terra Sigillata can at least indicate that the level (or levels) could date from the Hellenistic to the Early Imperial period, prior to the monumental phase of the forum.

The overall plan of the monumental square of the Roman period is easily retraceable, because some traits of the perimeter foundations are preserved, and the others were put in plan by the British diggers. All the columns, architectonic elements, or the buildings connected to the forum are instead lost, and the comparison between two photographs from the archive is more eloquent about the present impossibility of perceiving its elaborate plan and stratigraphy, than it is helpful in the attempt of reconstructing it (Figs. 3.10-3.11). What the photographs show is also that most part of the destruction had occurred before the first digs and the new excavations could prove that the forum, as well as the Colonnaded Street, had been used as stone quarry from the beginning of the Early Islamic period, for the construction of new houses and for the movement of stones towards the river, through the “channels” crossing the

<sup>247</sup> Thompson - Lawrence Report for April-July 1911 (CE 41d, fol. 65).



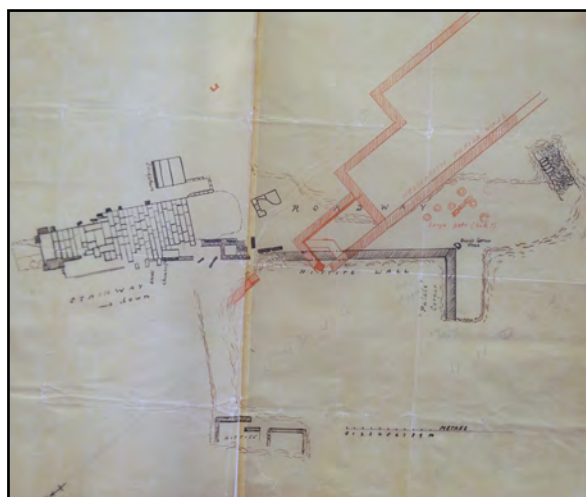


Fig. 3.13 - Plan of the Great Staircase and Long Wall of Sculpture realized by Thompson in 1911. The walls in red correspond to the east walls of the Roman forum, completely removed in the same year, and the circles correspond to the probably Hellenistic furnaces (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE32/15, 196-199).

whole area and in which a large amount of architectural pieces were newly found. As said, the British digs were mainly focused in the area corresponding to the Roman forum since Henderson's expedition, but the removal of structures was not total. The foundations of what should be the southern closing wall and colonnade of the square in the Roman Imperial period are preserved and were exposed during the current excavations (Area C). A short trait of the walls of the opposite side is still preserved west of the Storm god Temple (Area A) and the western and eastern sides had been previously excavated but left some traces (Area S) or were traced in plans of the area by the British scholars. The eastern side, in particular, would be completely lost today, if it had not been sketched in the already mentioned plan by Thompson in 1911 (Fig. 3.13). The southern walls of the forum (W.2746 and W.1378) run straight and parallel to each other, but this does not seem the case for the walls of the eastern side, which are also the most clearly visible in the 1912 photograph. The plan by Thompson seems in fact partially contradicted by the photograph, because if it is true that the eastern-most wall had a non-linear structure and formed various corners, it also appears that this was actually a further wall joined to the eastern one of two parallel walls. The same photograph also shows large foundations of the same type as the ones of the forum running east of the square, with an east-west orientation. Some further concrete foundations are still preserved at present at the foot of the acropolis and could be the

remains of those walls, but they have not been excavated yet and it is not possible to give a definition of the building. On the opposite side, in line with the southern walls of the forum, concrete foundations of a smaller size have been excavated in 2011 south of the Hilani (Area B). Also in this case, it is impossible to say to what building they could have pertained, because they have been excavated only in a limited sector and only two stones of the proper walls are preserved, but their date to the Roman phase and their orientation let presume that this was part of a further building possibly facing the square, or at any rate, part of the monumental “public” sector of the city. Of the western side of the square we have only partial informations as well, but here the British digs only removed the southern half of the perimeter, while the northern portion of the foundations and their junction with the northern structures is possibly still preserved under the surface. The inner (east) wall of this side of the square was not a straight structure. It presented an angle towards the inside of the square, that has been drawn by Woolley in the published plan of the King’s Gate with the superimposed Roman structures.<sup>248</sup> This could have been, as proposed in the discussion on the Colonnaded Street, the foundation for a structure marking the entrance to the forum. In Woolley’s description of the Herald’s Wall, another monument is mentioned that was probably connected to the forum. This was “a small octagonal building whose concrete foundations, like those of the walls, went down almost to Hittite floor-level.”<sup>249</sup> This structure is not mentioned elsewhere or more clearly described, it was apparently between the two north–south walls of the eastern side of the forum, the side that was completely erased. Around this spot was probably retrieved the relief of the cuirassed Iuppiter (Sculptures. Cat. no. 2). Among the other pieces of the collection of Europos sculptures, none is explicitly indicated as coming from the forum, while for some of the inscriptions this information was provided either in the reports or in the edition of Jalabert and Mouterde (see the introduction to § 3.3.4). The octagonal stone with dedication to Apollo (Inscr. cat. no. 1) was found around the northeastern corner or eastern side of the forum, the altar with dedication to Iuppiter Optimus Maximus (Inscr. cat. no. 2) is indicated generically as from the forum, the large dedicatory inscription of the *proedrus* (Inscr. cat. no. 3), that was found with fragments of a marble statue, came from the northern side, the inscription of Alexander from between the

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248 Woolley – Barnett 1952: 200 and Pl. 43b.

249 *Ibidem*: 187.

western walls (but probably did not originally pertain to the forum, see Inscr. cat. no. 4), the inscribed entablature attesting one donation (Inscr. cat. no. 5) and the other of a similar type (Inscr. cat. no. 6) came from the northern side (or had fallen from the acropolis). The new digs could add what is probably the most important piece of the collection (Inscr. cat. no. 7), to gain a glimpse of the monumentality of the forum and of the effort displaced by private citizens and public authority in adding prestige to the city. The majority of the inscriptions can be dated (unfortunately only on paleographic grounds) to the 2nd–3rd century or later, but seem to confirm the date proposed for the beginning of the monumental phase of the forum. The monumental forum, which initial project probably only consisted in the tracing of the square with porticoes on four sides, must have had in fact several additions in the following ages, one of which was also discovered during the new digs. The rectangular platform oriented east–west that was cleaned in 2012 in Area A (§ 2.1.3) has foundations realized in a different technique than the walls of the forum and was probably added in a second moment, but its orientation and position in the northwestern angle of the square prove that the structure was connected to it. With no elements of the elevation preserved, it is highly difficult to interpret the structure, but on the basis its dimensions, the platform could have hosted a small temple or altar and the fact that the octagonal stone with dedication to Apollo came from the same area is certainly evocative and appealing.

The Byzantine phase of the forum is more evanescent than other areas of the city: no information can be collected from the reports of the British digs, and the current excavations, limited to the previously untouched western and southern fringes of the square, found no structural remains ascribable to the phase. It appears that, if substantial modifications had been brought to the square, it is today impossible to establish. The only structures preserved of a later phase are in fact the houses of the Early Islamic period, which floor level was often lower than the one of the Roman forum.

### 3.1.5 *City gates and defensive system*

The presence of a fortified belt with stone walls in the Classical city that followed Karkemish was apparently evident to the travelers and first visitors of the site, who described large masses of collapsed stones along the line of the ramparts around the Inner

Town. The fate of the site in the last century must have reshaped its over-ground appearance more than expected, because today no evident accumulation of stone blocks or architectonic fragments is present on top of the ramparts or at their base. The British digs, in the attempt of defining the exact perimeter of the Iron Age fortifications, actually encountered several structures of the same function, and commonly labeled them as “Roman” or “Late”, but almost never provided evidential indications for their dating. In the new digs, when the same attempt was dedicated to the chronological and stratigraphic definition of the formation of the ramparts (for instance in Area P West and Area N) no evidence for stone walls or post-Iron Age structures has been detected. Different is the situation regarding the city gates, where both the British and the current digs (Area H, Area N and Area D) testified the presence of Hellenistic and later structures of various sorts, that will be further discussed.

At Seleucia/Zeugma, the presence of a Hellenistic fort is presumed for its mention by Strabo (IX.7) and its location is supposed on the hill of Belks Tepe, which served as acropolis, but it has not been archaeologically proved.<sup>250</sup> For Europos we also lack a mention in ancient sources, but the probability of a Hellenistic fort on the acropolis is otherwise exactly the same. The presence of fortified citadels in Hellenistic colonies is known in fact for several cases, and Hellenistic defenses are usually characterized by a solid stone masonry, ashlar or polygonal. Commonly mentioned are the cities of the Tetrapolis<sup>251</sup> and also Cyrrhus,<sup>252</sup> Dura-Europos,<sup>253</sup> Jebel Khalid.<sup>254</sup> In the case of Europos the long life of the city in the following centuries, the British digs on the acropolis and the impossibility of conducting further excavation on that part of the site<sup>255</sup> are all contributing factors to leave the problem unsolved. On the other hand, the citadel was fortified already in the Iron Age and the Macedonian colons that reached the site in the 3rd century BC to control the river crossing and the new

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250 Kennedy 1998: 37.

251 For Apamea: Balty 1969: 33-34, for Laodicea: Sauvaget 1934

252 Abdul Massih 2009.

253 The Hellenistic fortifications of Dura Europos have been dated to the 3rd century BC by the Yale project and postdated to the 2nd century BC by the Franco-Syrian excavators. For references see Cohen 2006: 158-159 and 166, note 28.

254 Connor - Clarke 1997: 151-163.

255 Which as said hosts now the main buildings of the Turkish Military base.

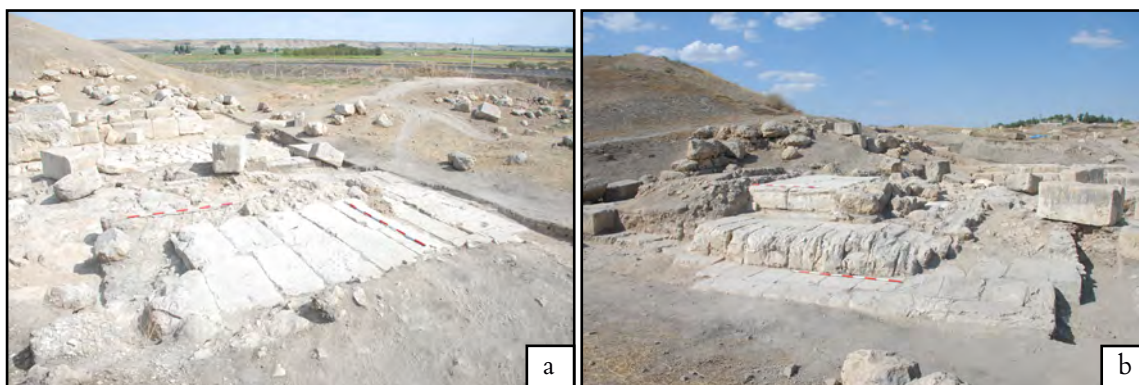


Fig. 3.14 a-b - Remains of Hellenistic foundations in the South Gate (Area D).

Seleucid territory, should have found part of the ancient walls still standing, or at least their stone foundations to reuse.

Regarding the lower city, the presence of an Hellenistic fortification is as well never been archaeologically attested, but again Karkemish was a fortified city and if Europos should have needed circuit walls for the lower town, their lines would have been already traced. Fortified cities with solid ashlar or polygonal walls are probably the most common picture of a typical Euphrates fortress colony, such as Samosata, Zenobia or Dura Europos, but again Zeugma seems to prove that this was not a rule. The rescue excavations of 2000 found no evidence of fortification and on the contrary suggested a later date also for the surfacing wall sections that should constitute the fortification of the citadel.<sup>256</sup> On the other hand, Hellenistic ramparts of unbaked bricks on stone foundations are known at Palmyre, and those would be impossible to date without excavation.<sup>257</sup> As for the gates, Hellenistic Europos was surely accessible from the same three sides (west, south and the river) that Karkemish was, but archaeological proof for the existence of new structures built in that period only exist for the South Gate. As previously seen (§ 2.5), the southwestern pier of the Iron Age gate, thanks to the fact that was only partially excavated during the British Expedition, preserves some later remains. The structure here ascribable to the Hellenistic age is a portion of a quadrangular platform of limestone ashlar, that should have been the foundation for a gate tower and was spared by the last century digs, but also by the Roman builders

<sup>256</sup> Aylward (ed.) 2013: 15.

<sup>257</sup> Gawlikowski 1974: 231-242.

who had reused it instead of dismantling it, as the reports of the digs testify for the other Hellenistic foundations in the area. The platform (Fig. 3.14) is preserved with an L shape of 7 x 8 m, it is made of blocks of the local chalky limestone measuring 120 x 60 x 50 cm in three rows, alternatively set on the wider or thinner face, end to end with a north-south or east-west orientation always avoiding coincidence of joins. If the structure was, as seems plausible, the southwestern corner of a western tower, the preserved solid built walls would have a width of 2.5 (north-south wall) and 3.0 m (east-west wall). The measures of the blocks and their masonry are very similar to the ones of the North-West Tower at Jebel Khalid, especially in Tr. 1, that was there the angle of a horseshoe-shaped tower of 18 x 14.5 m,<sup>258</sup> but the complete Europos structure was possibly similar to the Main Gate of the same site, composed of two squared towers of approximately 16.5 m sides, standing 12 m apart from each others and with specular spur-walls creating a passage 4.60 m wide.<sup>259</sup> Presuming for Europos South Gate an entry-way in line with the Iron Age street and knowing the location of the outer corner of one tower, each could have not been larger than 11.5 m (or thinner if spur-walls were present), with an entry way approximately 4 m wide (as it was in the Iron Age). Also, if defensive walls were present and retraced the line of the existing ramparts, the two towers connected to those would have been projecting forward (south: outside the city) to their line. Those dimensions are well comparable with other known Hellenistic forward-projecting gate towers, like the ones at Assos<sup>260</sup> (8 x 12 m with a 4 m wide gateway).

Roman fortifications in Syria have been considered as direct descendants of the Hellenistic ones, in the sense that they commonly retraced their paths, and also adopted similar techniques and solutions, resulting in a remarkably uniform character of the fortifications of the main cities.<sup>261</sup> Cases of new circuits created ad hoc, even where older walls were present, are also known for instance at Apamea, where new walls have been set in the 1st century AD and Hellenistic remains have been found under the theater.<sup>262</sup> This results in the majority of cases in the impossibility of knowing

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258 Clarke 2002: 3-7.

259 *Ibidem*: 20.

260 Winter 1971: 227.

261 The theory was first formulated by Sauvaget as part of a reflection on Eastern Hellenistic urbanism on the basis of the cases of Laodicea and Aleppo: Sauvaget 1935. See: Leriche 1986: 41 and 45 with references.

262 Mertens 1969: 68-71.

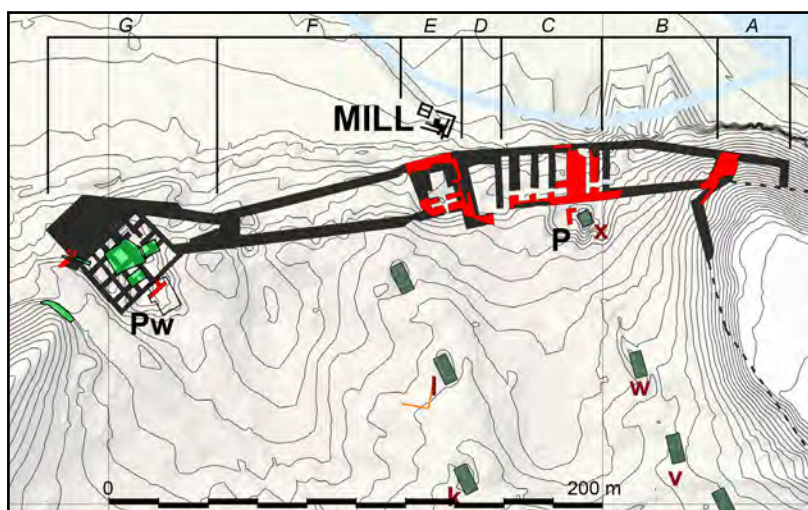


Fig. 3.15 - Plan of the North Wall of the Inner Town based on Woolley 1921: pls. 6-7, georeferenced on the new plan of the site. P, P West and Mill are the new excavation areas, in red are the still surfacing structures and the italic letters above indicate the sections of the walls as mentioned in the text.

Hellenistic ramparts other than for their supposed itinerary, while the only remaining structures are Roman or Byzantine.<sup>263</sup> For the Roman and Late Antique period, the presence or a fortified belt retracing and reusing the Iron Age walls of the Inner Town is testified for some traits by the British excavations. In particular, following Woolley's order for the report on the excavations, several remains were encountered in the North Wall (Fig. 3.15). In the section identified as B, a long section of small rubble foundations was exposed for a length of approximately 12 m along the line of the innermost (southern) of the paired walls constituting the fortifications. These foundations took the place of the original mudbrick wall and "they are very superficial, and the remains of pottery built into their mud mortar show them to be of late classical date: they only concern us in so far as they have destroyed the older work."<sup>264</sup> Proceeding west, section C is characterized by the presence of an artificial cave, which structure has been surveyed during the current campaigns, and that should have remained in use during the Classical period. "It would appear, however, that at one time it [the mouth of the cave] was blocked, wholly or in part, by a masonry wall; at present it is fully exposed and is 13.50 metres wide. The cave is some 2.80 m. high. The roof is of

<sup>263</sup> Gawlikowski 1986: 51.

<sup>264</sup> Woolley 1921: 58-59.

pudding-stone, the walls and floor of the underlying limestone. The roof is quite flat; the walls, which are artificially cut, run in straight lines drawing together somewhat towards the back of the cave. The floor is flat in the centre with a very slight upward gradient inland, and at the sides is stepped up and from the steps carried in a sharp slope to about half-way up the height of the walls. The cave was open and in use till late Roman times. [...] Behind the inner town wall three vertical shafts cut in the rock give access to the cave. The outermost of these measures 2.00 m. x 1.50 m. across, and was found to be stopped by two large and well-cut blocks of limestone 2.35 m. x 1.00 m. x 0.40 m. and 2.30 m. x 0.75 m. x 0.70 m. respectively”.<sup>265</sup> Sections E and F, east of the North-West Fort, were the ones seemingly providing the strongest evidence for the presence of a Roman or Late Roman defensive structure. Section E is the so-called Mill Tower: an intramural structure connecting the outer and inner walls and east of it another wall trait was “unquestionably put down as late”, but especially to the west side, over the original southern mudbrick wall “ran the stone foundations of a fairly heavy skew wall which though of early material is probably a Roman structure, linking up the Roman town wall with the Hittite tower, still exposed and in use.”<sup>266</sup> In section F, again, the Hittite mudbrick wall ruins, forming there a low mound, had been reused to set the foundations of Roman walls. Also, section F is where Woolley believed to have found a Roman theater: “In the middle of section F the low mound of the inner wall gave place to a hollow: there we suspected a gateway, the more so as several large Hittite blocks were visible on the surface; and this point was therefore dug more thoroughly than the preceding stretch. Digging, however, produced only the ruins of a Roman building (perhaps the proscenium of a small theatre lying against the wall) whose foundations projecting north to the line of the outer wall went down below the Hittite level”. There is no way today to verify if it was a theater indeed: the British digs have been here newly covered by earth deposits and no superficial traces are visible in the area other than scattered stone fragments. Furthermore, the common practice in the previous digs was to remove post-Iron Age structures any time it was possible and therefore the effort of opening new soundings here in search of the theater would probably not be rewarding. The following section G is the squared fort connecting the northern walls with the earthen ramparts and its remains are currently being searched in Area P West (see § 2.11.1). East of it the Roman wall was apparently

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265 Woolley 1921: 60.

266 *Ibidem*.



still present and stamped tiles were found, which would well fit among the remains of Roman military architecture. Regarding the earth ramparts, which at the time of the British digs still reached in some traits a 20 m height, it is rather difficult to imagine that a Roman stone wall enclosing the whole western and southern sides of the city would have left no traces. Some traces of Roman or later structures have been testified by the previous excavator for instance on the rampart of the West Gate, while in the case of the South Gate, Roman houses have been described as built right against the ancient fortifications and in the case of the Water Gate, Roman houses were found outside the line of the walls. It is therefore probable that, similarly to Zeugma, Roman Europos was never enclosed by an uninterrupted wall circuit and that scattered outposts or military installations were sufficient for controlling the city, the river ford and the main north-south route, with a fortress possibly located at the northern side of the city. The streets and military installations along their route, not an uninterrupted fortified line, are after all what constituted the Roman Euphrates limes.<sup>267</sup>

Similarly to what has been resumed for the Hellenistic period, the presence of a proper Roman gate can only be assured for the South Gate, but contrary to the first, no traces remain today of the Roman structure, that was completely removed during the British digs. On the other hand, this is one of the Classical structures more exhaustively described and photographed by the Oxford scholars (see § 2.5). The gate was similar in plan to the one we have reconstructed hypothetically for the Hellenistic phase: two squared towers with spur-walls projecting towards the north-south street and leaving a narrow passage between them. What is not provided by those documents, on the other hand, is a clear definition of the measures of the gate, that can not be deduced with accuracy even by the photographs, but only in relation with the figures standing at the side of the towers in some of the pictures. The general impression is of a structure smaller than the preceding, which probably had the function of controlling the movements and trades along the route, rather than proper defensive purpose. A strong fortified gate would have after all be scarcely useful, in the absence of fortifications around it. A similar structure could have been present on the West Gate as well, where Woolley's analysis of the rampart stratification attest the presence of architectonic remains and layers of the Roman period (see § 2.9). In this case the remains of the Iron Age gate could have not been reused as foundations for new buildings and on the contrary, the passage once intentionally closed must have

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<sup>267</sup> Dabrowa 1986: in particular: 98; Mitford 1980: 1184-1185.

been reopened by the new colons razing to the ground the remains of the northern tower and chambers, while a small scale military outpost could have been built upon the high ground of the ruins of the southern tower. Regarding the eastern access to the city, the Water Gate (see § 2.9), the only attested Roman structure which could be related to defensive architecture is the 5 m wide wall portion or platform on the north side of the gate, but other than the massiveness of the structure, nothing can be observed. The presence of further remains on the outer side of the gate, that Woolley interpreted as Roman houses, on the other hand, makes it probable that also in this case a defensive structure was probably present, but intended to guard the river crossing and not included in a closed wall circuit.

For the Late Roman and Byzantine Europos, the absence on the ground of any remain of fortifications is probably the proof that they never existed, despite what Procopius (see § 1.1.1) testifies about the activities of Justinian that possibly, in the case of Europos, could have been limited to the system for water supply and adornment of the city and did not concern the strengthening of the defenses. The other possibility is only that alleged Byzantine walls had been built on the remaining structures of the previous ages, like in the documented cases at Apamea,<sup>268</sup> Barbalissos,<sup>269</sup> Cyrrhus,<sup>270</sup> Dibsī Faraj,<sup>271</sup> and have been completely dismantled after the AD 636 Arab Conquest. But watching any image of the other fortress city constructed by Justinian, such as Sergiopolis-Resafa or Zenobia-Halabieh, one must admit that either the case of Europos Byzantine walls presents one of the most systematic cases of medieval spoliation in history, or that fortifications comparable to the others built by Justinian, never existed at Europos. One case where Woolley attested the presence of a “much later period” retaining wall reusing Roman architectural materials is on the Water Gate. This was probably not a military defensive structure though, but part of a new embankment system, created east of the old one (the Iron Age River Wall) after the river course had shifted.

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268 Leriche 1989: 269.

269 Ulbert 1989: 284.

270 Abdul Massih 2009: 294.

271 Harper 1977: 457-458.



Fig. 3.16 - Map of the site included in Hogarth's report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127-176).

### 3.1.6 *Funerary spaces*

Data concerning places dedicated to the deceased at Europos are, as in all other cases, scattered and partial. One place archaeologically ascertained as a necropolis is the hill of Yunus, north of the site across the tributary of the Euphrates known in the British reports as Mill Stream, which is now called Cütluk Su. Here the current excavations have recovered some groups of tombs described in detail in the dedicated chapter (§ 2.12), which are difficult to date but are certainly pertaining to the Roman or Byzantine city. But Yunus was not the only place around Europos where funerary installments have been retrieved, and many informations are contained about the matter in the archival material.

Already Hogarth in 1911, surveying Europos and its surroundings, was able to conclude that “There is an ancient Necropolis West and South West of the City and on the farther side of the tributary stream. Such tombs, as are obvious now, seem to be of Roman date.”<sup>272</sup> Remains of these necropolis were therefore at least partially surfacing and easily identifiable. The watercolor plan of the site attached to the same report (Fig. 3.16) is also the only one including the location of some of those remains, because it is substantially aimed at capturing the state of the site as it was before excavations, rather than reporting the new discoveries.

### *The Southern Necropolis*

Along the street leading southward from the South Gate of the Inner Town, in an area that corresponds to the junction with the Outer Town surrounding wall that had still not been recognized on the ground, a series of dots on the western side of the route are labeled as “basis”, “sarcophagus” and “tombs”. This must be the exact location of the otherwise unknown Southern Necropolis of Europos. What was in 1911 all “cultivated land” has now been reached by the expansion of the Syrian city of Jerablus, and if any trace of the necropolis survived, it is now impossible to reach.<sup>273</sup>

The southern suburb of the city was also the location of another probably funerary installment, this time reported by Woolley in great detail.<sup>274</sup> This was an isolated column discovered in 1920 and interpreted as a “Roman triumphal column”. The remains were never placed in a map of the site, but are reported as located about 1 km south of the South Gate<sup>275</sup> and 500 m from the river. This location does not correspond with the Southern Necropolis of Europos, which was only about 360 m from the South Gate, and is also about 500 m east of the ancient route to Caeciliana.<sup>276</sup> The interest of Woolley had been captured by the presence of a small tell, that was an area of around 15 x 5 m with an elevation of 40 cm in a plowed field. Here there was a su-

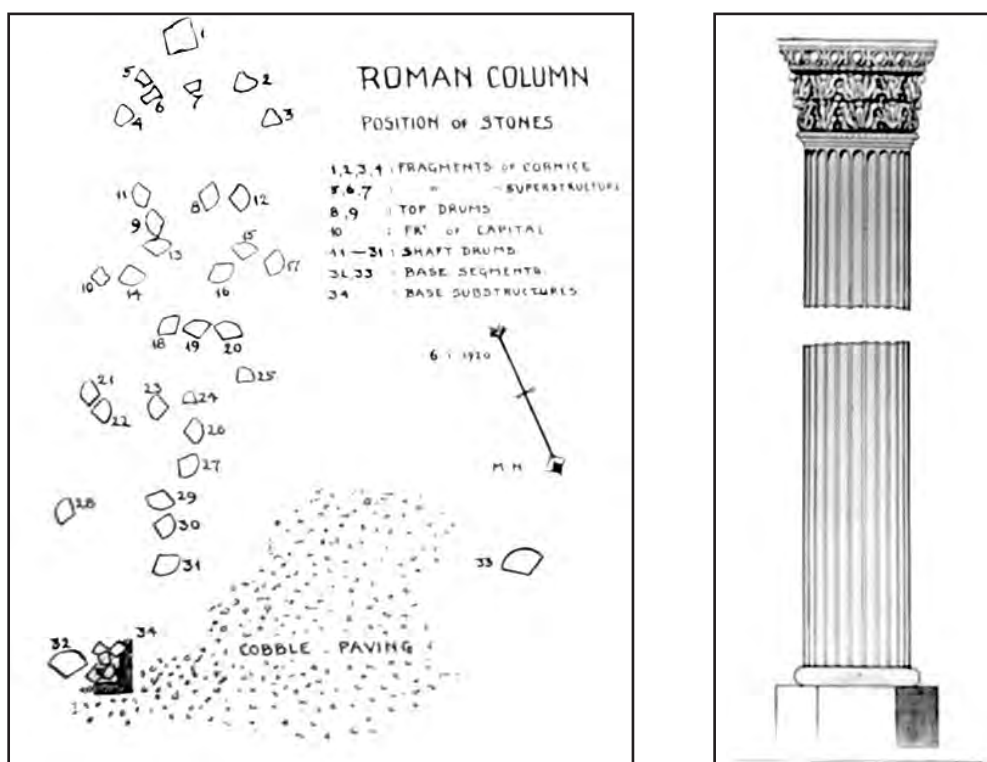
272 Hogarth’s report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle–East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127–176).

273 The 2009–2010 Outer Town survey by the LCP does not report for this area any traces of structures related to a post-Iron Age necropolis, nor could confirm the possible presence at this junction of the actual outer South Gate, which Woolley doubtly placed further West. Cfr. Wilkinson *et al.* 2016: 155–156 and Fig. 8.18.

274 Woolley’s report of February 1st, 1920 (BM Middle–East Department archive: CE 32/16, 70/1–70/7).

275 It is not specified if the Inner or Outer Town South Gate, but given the fact that the Outer Town Gate was never identified with certainty, it is very well probable that Woolley ment the Inner Town gate.

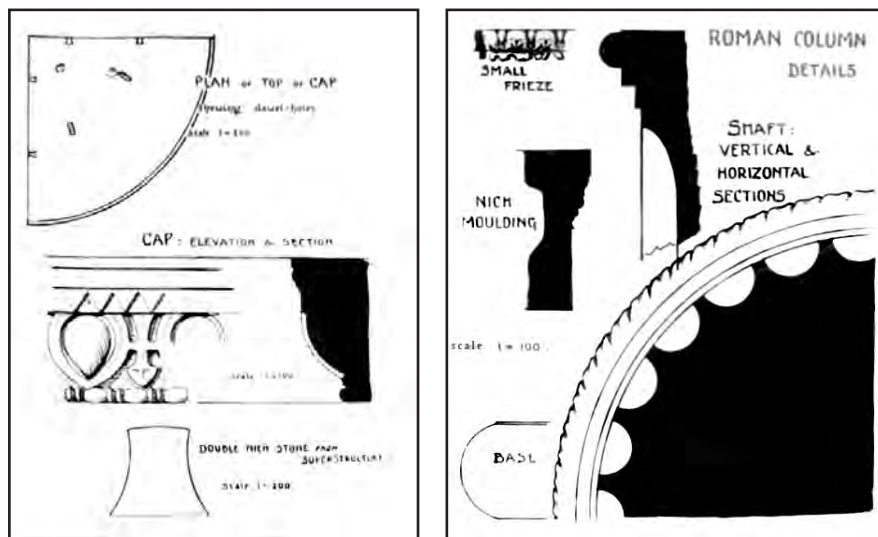
276 For a discussion about the ancient routes on the western side of the Euphrates in the trait between Zeugma and Hierapolis see: Gonzales Blanco 1998: 208–2012.



Figs. 3.17-3.18 - Drawings attached to Woolley's report of February 1st, 1920 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 70/1-70/7): the position of the remains showing the collapse dynamic from south to north and a reconstruction of the column on its octagonal plinth.

perforated concentration of stone fragments that were supposedly Hittite stones reused in a later period: "several large stones shewed on the surface, and one of these bore an egg-and-anchor-fluke ornament. The stones were of a hard finely-grained shelly limestone common in the Hittite period and not often employed by the Romans, but there was no reason to suppose that they had been re-used". The first assumption was therefore soon proved wrong, but another scientific interest raised, because Woolley thought that the ruins could have pertained to a small temple and hoped that such building could have contained inscriptions that could have revealed the name of the post-Iron Age city. The dig only took one day because the depth of soil was very limited. No inscription was found in what resulted to be a different structure, but the report for the discovery is for once very detailed:

"Just NW. of the mound lay a patch of ground still sodden from the rains of ten days before, while all around was dry; here a rough pavement of cobble-stones and gravel



Figs. 3.19-3.20 - Drawings attached to Woolley's report of February 1st, 1920 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 70/1-70/7) with details of the moldings, shaft and upper niched structure with molded springers (not to scale).

was found only some 0.20 m. below the surface; generally the blocks were resting on a stratum of hard soil representing a former surface-level, and the top soil was only deep enough to cover them by a few centimetres. The stones lay for the most part along a line running more or less N. by S. At the S. end were found fragments of the capital and of the cornice, together with three blocks belonging apparently to the super structure and pieces of small-scale decorative stone-work perhaps also connected with the same. The greater part of the line was represented by drum-segments. Each drum had been made up of three segmental blocks fastened together by iron cramps; one of these was found & measured 0.12 in length by 9.95 m. in width at the end of the splays. At the N. end were found two segments of the moulded base and remains of the substructure. The column had stood close to the pavement already mentioned. The level of this was stepped down as it came nearer to the base (possibly to act as foundation for a more pretentious paving) and ran so up to the podium. Of that only the foundations & core were found. A rough subsurface wall of heavy concrete and tile courses enclosed a space filled up with large hammer-dressed blocks tumbled into place and held firm with cement and tightly-rammed stone chippings. The superstructure had wholly disappeared, but two stones giving each one angle of an octagon suggested that the podium was eight-sided; the rough dressing of these stones and the fact that each had a square rim 0.09 m. high



Figs. 3.21-3.22 - Photographs attached to Woolley's report of February 1st, 1920 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 2, Fol. 168, nos 1169 and 1168).

with a projection of 0,07 m. running along the base suggested further that they were a frame-work intended to be concealed by a marble veneer. A stray fragment of a thin marble slab was picked up close by, together with a large number of big white marble tesserae. The column rested on a plain cushion base with a semi-circular moulding. The shaft was deeply canellated, the canellations being semi-circular in plan, 0.107 m. deep, & separated by reeding 0.05 m. wide. The average diameter of the shaft was 2 m. Owing to the battered state of the existing drums it was difficult to measure them with exactness, but an ascertained difference of 0.065 m. in the radii (figures were 0,90 m.; 0,92; 0,95; 0,945; 0,96; 0,965 m.) shews that there was an entasis of at least 0,13 m. The drums were of an average thickness of 0,55 m.; by ordinary rules the height of a column having a diameter of 2m. should be some 16 m.; in that case our column originally possessed 90 drum-segments, where there were actually found only 21, giving a height of about 3,05 m. which is out of all proportion to the massiveness of the shaft; the height, if it did not attain 16 m., must have been far greater than is suggested by the extant remains. Owing to the shallowness of the surface soil and to the proximity of the village, whose inhabitants may well have found the scarcely-buried stone-heap a convenient quarry, it is only natural that many of the drums should have been broken up and carried away. Of the three stones of the cornice only one was found intact together with small fragments of a second: of the three base-stones one had disappeared as had one of the three topmost drums; it is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that at least half, if not two-thirds of the original shaft have gone likewise; some too may have rolled away beyond the limits

of our excavations and be still buried on the site. The capital of the column was of the Corinthian order, judging from the scanty remains of it found, though analogy might suggest a composite type. It was built up out of two drums, giving it a height of just over a metre, with an increase of 0,54 m. in diameter at the top. It was distinguished from the shaft by a simple fluted moulding. Above the capital was a square cornice. The abacus, which was cut in the same block, bore a very deeply cut egg-and-anchor fluke pattern above a bead course; the edge of the cornice proper had a plain S moulding above a dog's-tooth fret. Three stones found were difficult to explain. One of these was a block 0.58 m. high having two concave faces separated by a convex; the other two had a single concave face of the same curve as the last but distinguished from it by a band of moulding. The only suggestion I can make which tallies with measurements & with the fact that all these were found close to the fragment of the cap & beyond the pieces of the capital is that they formed part of the superstructure which crowned the whole monument. This would have been cruciform in plan with on its four sides niches rather more than semicircular in depth and domed above, the springers of the domes being marked off from the vertical sides by the moulding already mentioned. A fragment of small and delicate moulding and open tracery unearthed in the same spot may possibly have come from the canopy of such a niche. The core of the superstructure was solid and presumably served as pedestal for the statue which was the *raison d'être* of the column".

A careful drawn documenting was also produced and some photographs were taken (Figs. 3.17-3.22). An isolated column in northern Syria would be most probably marking an underground hypogeum. Columns were more often paired and surmounted by an entablature,<sup>277</sup> but at least one example is known in the tomb of Tiberius Claudius Sosander at Beshindlaya of AD 134,<sup>278</sup> of a single monolith pilaster associated to the rock-cut temenos with decorated facade that enclosed the hypogeum.<sup>279</sup> All known examples of this northern Syrian type of tombs date between the mid-1st and the 3rd century AD. Another example is instead from Lebanon, in the Corinthian column of Iaat, near Baalbek.<sup>280</sup> There is no certainty, of course, in the interpretation of the column as gravemark for a hypogeum, nor it is clear the nature of the upper element and canopy, which finds no parallels in the known funerary columns.

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277 Sartre in Dentzer - Orthmann 1989: 432; Ball 2000: 363.

278 AE 2, 1903: 60.

279 Burns 1999: 78.

280 Van Ess 2008.



*The Yunus Necropolis*

After the mention of the Yunus modern cemetery as the necropolis on the farther side of the tributary stream, Hogarth in the same report mentions the discovery of the legionary tombstone (Sculptures Cat. no. 19) and writes: "Incised Hittite Inscription of three lines on a stone which has been cut in half and reused for a Romano-Syrian stela, showing the defunct reclining on a bed under a pediment and a spread eagle - a familiar local type - Limestone, lying in the modern graveyard on the West beyond the tributary near the track to Birijik."<sup>281</sup> Excavations there started after Hogarth had left and Thompson had resumed the direction of works in his absence, in July 1911. The first tombs excavated were defined as Hellenistic cist graves: "We started the tomb-digging two days ago across the millstream, and cleared one already open, and found the opening of another, with a probable third. The second one we cleared yesterday. The finds (lamps, pottery, bones) point to the period being Hellenistic: the tombs themselves are cut in the crumbling limestone, and contain two or three cists which are partitioned off against the walls. Water has got inside the tombs from the watercourse which flows above".<sup>282</sup> It is not exactly clear where to locate these tombs, if on the flat top of Yunus hill, where other examples of cist tombs are known today, or on the slope of the stream that runs between Yunus and Karkemish, because the mention of a stream that runs above, is honestly confusing. Possibly, these are the same graves described in the final report for the season and if this is the case, the graves were rock-cut hypogea rather than simple pit-graves containing cists and they were probably Imperial Roman or Byzantine rather than Hellenistic. "These [Hellenistic burials] came from a necropolis across the little millstream. Here on a somewhat steep slope on a little rise were distinct indications of a burial ground: indeed, one of the tombs had been laid bare by accident two or three years before; showing a cave in the limestone outcrop. Above ran a water-channel the length of the slope: and above this, still holding to the old burial ground, was the modern Arab cemetery". We began work on this obvious tomb, and also at the same time started testing along the slope at the same level. Hogarth had pointed out to us a rectangular shaft in the rock, now filled with earth, and we set men on this also".<sup>283</sup> Thompson's description is again partially

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281 Hogarth's report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127-176).

282 Thompson's report of July 5th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 186-188).

283 Thompson's - Lawrence report for April-July 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d).

misleading for the definition of the tomb type, but here sketches of the tomb plans are included, that seem to clarify the matter.

#### *Grave No. 1*

This was a squared chamber with three niches and no measures are provided, except for the height of the space, where “a man can stand upright”. The tomb was found pillaged, by a breach practiced on the eastern vault, while the original entrance was still untouched and constituted of a dromos on the southern side. From the drawing we can assume three arcosolia were placed at the sides of the chamber and probably the “cists” were cut in the rock. A synthetic list of the materials retrieved is also provided:

“In E. cist coarse pottery and burnt brick near top, a few bones and two lamps.

In N. grave 2 lamps and bones.

In W. 5 lamps, and one broken and bones”

#### *Grave No. 2*

No description of the tomb is provided, but the plan indicates a slightly different type of hypogeum, with a rectangular chamber containing two sarcophagi along the eastern side and, probably, a smaller vaulted chamber in the front recess. The entrance was through a corridor in line with the western wall, where no niches apparently existed. The height of the whole space is not provided, but Thompson indicates that a man couldn't stand upright and that the height from the bottom of the eastern cist was 1.70 m. This also informs us of the fact that the actual pits were cut at

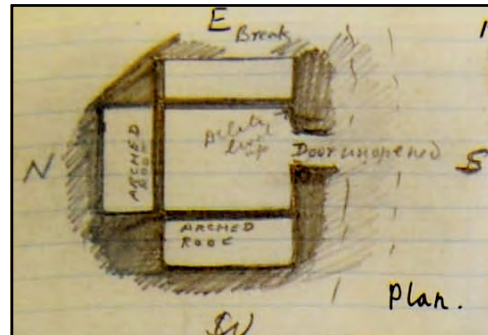


Fig. 3.23 - Plan for Grave 1 attached to Thompson - Lawrence report (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d). The labels are “Break”, “Arched roof”, “Door unopened” and one unreadable.

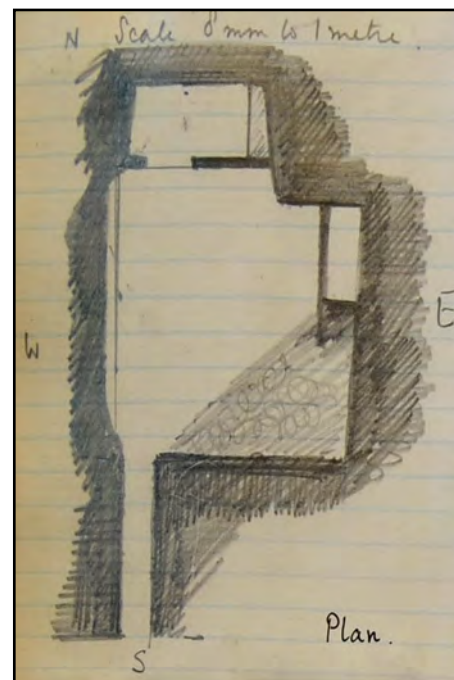


Fig. 3.24 - Plan for Grave 2 attached to Thompson - Lawrence report (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d). Not to scale.

least partially below the floor level. The hypogeum was in this case only partially excavated, because this one too had been previously pillaged and probably causing more damage than in the other cases, given the fact that bones were found in the fill of the main chamber at short distance from the entrance. No bones were instead found in either northern or eastern grave and the only finds reported are two aryballois sketched on the report.

### *Grave No. 3*

This grave was of a different type. The entrance was apparently a vertical shaft cut in the rock, with holes practiced on the western and eastern walls to help the descent. It is said that at a depth of 3.7 m the shaft was filled with water. At a depth of 1.8 m it gave access to a “cavern” opened on the North wall, the plan of which remains unknown. The certainty that this structure was a tomb derives from the scant materials found inside the chamber and synthetically listed as: “Remains of bronzes from coffin. Skull to N.W. and bones from shaft. A skull in the N. cavern”. A photograph of the shaft was also included, but it is in bad conditions and hardly comprehensible: it appears that the vertical shaft had been exposed by the collapse of the stone mass of the slope on the southern side, revealing its northern section and the entrance to the chamber.

The interpretation of Thompson’s graves as funerary chambers cut in the limestone bedrock is derived by the discovery in 2012 of a hypogeum of the same type located as well in the northern slope of the Cütük Su tributary, other than of course, by the widespread presence of such structures along the Upper and Middle Euphrates region.

### *Hypogeum G.1200*

The tomb was already known and had been previously plundered through a hole opened on the vault of the central arcosolium. At present it is used as water reservoir by the local farmers and water from the underneath spring filled it for some 30 cm.

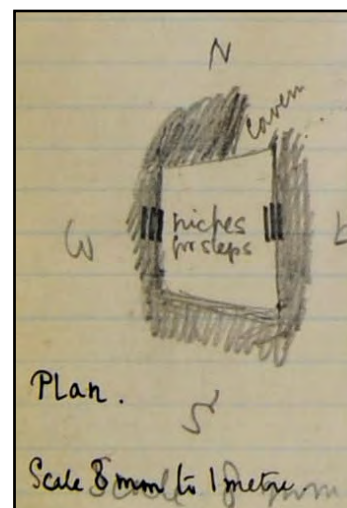


Fig. 3.25 - Plan for Grave 3 attached to Thompson - Lawrence report (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d). The labels are “Cavern” and “Niches for steps”. Not to scale.

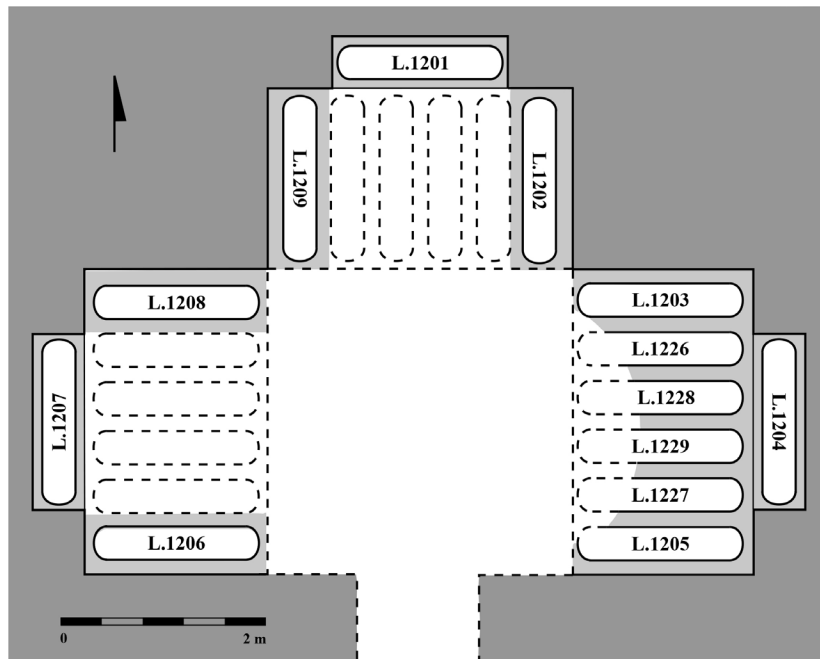


Fig. 3.26 - Schematic plan of G.1200. The reconstruction and metric reference could only be based on the photographs and data reported in the dig journal.

The structure was originally cut in the rock and must have been accessible from an opening and/or a dromos leading to the inner chamber. Half of the structure, on the side of the entrance, had collapsed in the past and the works for the construction of the modern street passing just south of the tomb have exposed the remaining parts to the outside. The tomb had a Greek-cross plan and a recess shaped as a sarcophagus with rounded corners was cut in the rock under the arcosolia at the bottom of each arm of the cross, and two more recesses were cut at each side of it. In front of the eastern arcosolium six parallel graves, possibly later additions, were cut on the ground level. The other sides could have been similarly shaped, but no further investigation was possible due to land ownership problems. For the same reason the floor level of the



Fig. 3.27 - Lamp YU.12.P.1/1 from L.1201.



Fig. 3.28 - Detail of the plaster coating preserved on the wall of L.1205.

chamber was never reached, a topographic survey of the structure was not realized and only a schematic plan can be provided (Fig. 3.26).

The first niche to be cleared from mud was the northern one, called L.1201; on the vault it was still visible the hole from which the robbers had entered. The two vaulted niches at its sides were L.1209 and L.1202. Inside the recess were found a complete terracotta lamp (Fig. 3.27) and some bones (YU.12.P.1/1 and YU.12.S.1). In the eastern recess the collapse fill was F.1212. This had filled the six graves and the one at the bottom. This was composed of mud and limestone fragments. Inside the second pit at the southern side: L.1203, the same fill contained also fragments of the plaster coating that originally probably covered the whole surface of the grave (Fig. 3.28). These were sampled, as well as some bones (YU.12.S.6 and YU.12.S.5).

Inside the grave L.1204 at the bottom of the eastern crossarm, the fill F.1213 contained large stone fragments probably pertaining to its cover, collapsed inside. Under these, on a level approximate to the grave floor, some bones and more plaster fragments were recovered and a second lamp (YU.12.P.3/1, Fig. 3.29).

The southern grave of the eastern wing, L.1205 was only partially preserved and presented the same structure as the others. Also in this case, from its fill F.1214, fragments plaster were recovered and sampled. Those apparently preserved traces of red paint. This burial was the only one possibly untouched by pillagers, because under the collapsed fill, the cranium and jaw and some long bones were preserved. The head was placed on the eastern end of the grave, but one femur was nearby and against the opposite end of the grave, a concentration of ashy soil and burnt bones was found. It is therefore possible that this was a multiple burial or a reduction. Near the bottom of the grave, another terracotta lamp was recovered (YU.12.P.5/1, Fig. 3.30), while pottery shreds were found only in the upper level. The adjacent grave L.1227 was excavated after this and its fill F.1215 contained few pottery shreds and bone fragments. The



Fig. 3.29 - Lamp  
YU.12.P.3/1 from  
L.1204.



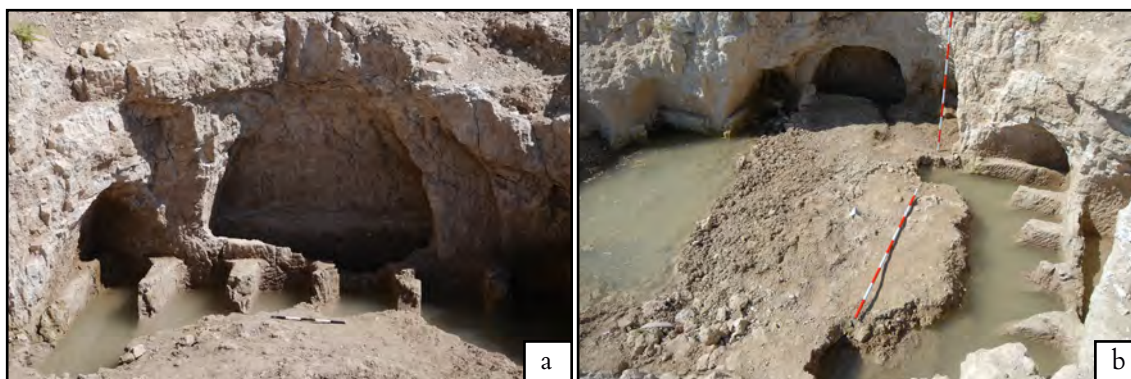
Fig. 3.30 - Lamp  
YU.12.P.5/1 from  
L.1214.

remaining three graves were then found: L.1228 with a fill called F.1216 contained a roof tile placed horizontally at the bottom of its east end and some bone fragments, while L.1229 filled by F.1217 only some bone fragments.

The grave G.1220 was similar to the three excavated in 1911, albeit more articulated in plan, and it is one of the many rock-cut tombs that constitute the most typical manifestation of ancient human impact on the landscape in the region of Upper and Middle Euphrates, along both its right and left banks. Here the limestone outcrops of the river cliffs, of their tributaries and of the surrounding hills, have been among the objects of several survey projects which mapped all existing remains of ancient settlements. The most complete work about these caves, tombs, monasteries, churches, civil complexes and existing Classical remains in the region is the one resulting from the 1999–2001 survey of A. Egea Vivancos within the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Syria.<sup>284</sup> The surveyed area comprised the Euphrates valley between the Turkish-Syrian border and the Sajur River. Karkemish could not be comprised in the survey and the northern tombs remained therefore unknown.<sup>285</sup> To the north-east of Jerablus more caves are indicated and known by the locals, but could not be surveyed as well and the first complex analyzed is the one of Tell Amarna, 8 km south of Jerablus. In this upper surveyed zone, including the eastern territory across the river, in a range

<sup>284</sup> Egea Vivancos 2005.

<sup>285</sup> *Ibidem*: 225–226.



Figs. 3.31 a-b - The hypogeum G.1220 with a detail of the eastern recess, from west, and a view of the entire chamber after the partial excavation, from south.

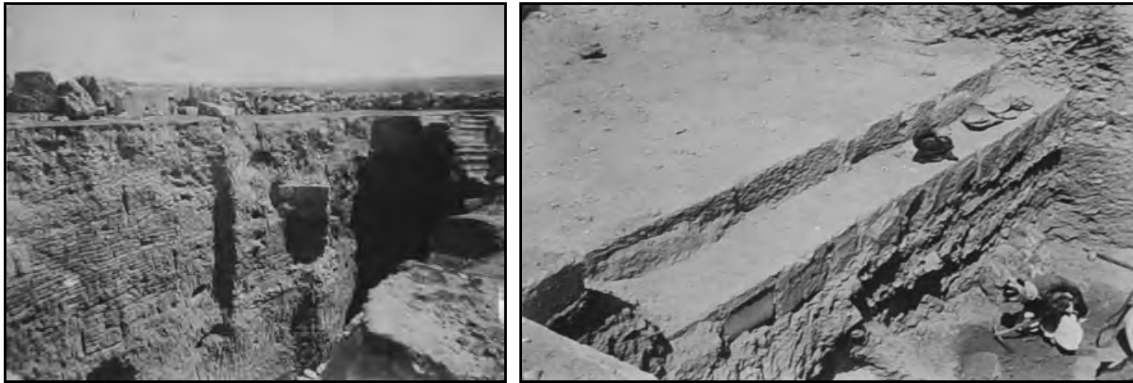
of countless variability of plan and inner features of the caves, several Greek-cross plan hypogea were encountered, some of which presented a comparable distribution of the inner graves. The Greek-cross plan resulted in fact the most diffused architecture (type 2 in Egea Vivancos classification) and the Greek-cross with three sarcophagi at the end of the arms and further pits added before them is the second most common type (3 in Egea Vivancos classification). Its diffusion spreads in all Roman East with examples in Jordan and Judaea and in Syria in the regions of Aleppo, Masyaf<sup>286</sup> and at Palmyra,<sup>287</sup> but was particularly common in southern Commagene, as ascertained by the survey by R. Ergeç for the sites and surroundings of Doliche and Zeugma. In the necropolis of Zeugma,<sup>288</sup> in particular, five hypogea, in a better state of preservation than G.1200, give an idea of what its original appearance should have been. Another example is instead in the Priest Necropolis of Dülük Baba Tepesi.<sup>289</sup> Characteristic of this typology is also a wide chronological span: if the tombs from Zeugma and Aleppo pertain to the 2nd century AD, the ones in Jordan date to the 7th century AD. The lamps from G.1220 confirm not only the long persistence of the type but also the practice of a long use and possibly re-use of the same cave throughout several generations.

<sup>286</sup> *Ibidem*: 543-546, with references.

<sup>287</sup> Gawlikowsky 1970: 123.

<sup>288</sup> Ergeç 2003: nos. K81, Abb. 79; K82 and K83, Abbs. 80-81, Taf. 44; K84, Abb. 82; K87, Abb. 85, Taf. 46.

<sup>289</sup> *Ibidem*: K77, Abb. 75.



Figs. 3.32-3.33 - The foundations of the “platform” for the Roman temple on the acropolis (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 2, Fol. 148, no. 1101; Fol. 102, no. 944).

## 3.2 Architecture

### 3.2.1 *Religious buildings*

For Hellenistic and Roman Europos a variety of cults and forms of worships is testified by the sculptures, inscriptions and figurines, but the only religious building we have direct notion of is the temple of the acropolis. This temple too, unfortunately, is archaeologically testified only through the photographs and reports of the British Expedition and one fragment of its architectural decoration still present at the foot of the mound. All the other remains have been previously excavated and are lost, and the impossibility of opening new excavations on the acropolis prevents from retrieving further data.

The temple stood as said on the eastern peak of the acropolis, certainly visible from the river from some distance, and from the entire Inner town. When seen by the first travelers of the site, it is described as completely collapsed, with some stones emerging from the ground. When the first digs were realized, the only parts of the temple that were found in place were its foundations and the platform that should have constituted its base. The platform (Figs. 3.32-3.33) is described as composed of two rows of limestone blocks for a height of 1.20 m resting on a concrete foundation. The structures were oriented north-south, they reached 3.9 m of depth from the floor of the platform and had destroyed all previous structures. There were almost no standing traces left of the building and many architectonic fragments were found instead at the foot of the hill. When Hogarth described the southern slope of the mound, east of the Great Staircase, reported that “Many mouldings, ceiling slabs, drums and other





Fig. 3.34 - Fragments of the architectural decoration of the acropolis temple. In the center: ceiling block with relief of Athena (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 2, Fol. 162, no. 1146; Fol. 158, no. 1135; Fol. 36, no. 740; Fol. 92, no. 122; Fol. 1018).

architectural members of the large Romano-Syrian building, which has stood on the summit, were found. These are in a limestone of better quality than that used by the Hittites, who seem to have quarried no farther afield than the site itself. The style of most of what we found is of the 3rd century A.D., and the scale of e.g. the ceiling-slabs, bears witness to a building of considerable size and importance”<sup>290</sup> (Fig. 3.34). The ruins of the temple gave Thompson the same impression: “As the ruins both on the S. side of the mound and in the Euphrates itself show, it was a magnificent structure of carved limestone: destroyed purposely by iconoclasts who cast its ruins down the moundside until they lay three metres thick.” The most detailed account of the structures uncovered on the eastern side of the acropolis is offered in the third volume of Carchemish Excavations and the definition given by Hogarth of the temple as “Romano-Syrian” is clarified by Woolley in its comparison with the “Ba’albec temples”.<sup>291</sup> In the same text (note no. 2) Woolley interprets the condition of the remains as they were found and confirms that the destruction of the temple, after a first collapse probably due to an earthquake, must have been perpetrated on purpose, because the walls as excavated were found to be all razed to a uniform level and some blocks had been dug out from their concrete foundation. For the reason of

<sup>290</sup> Hogarth’s report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127-176)

<sup>291</sup> Woolley - Barnett 1952: 207.

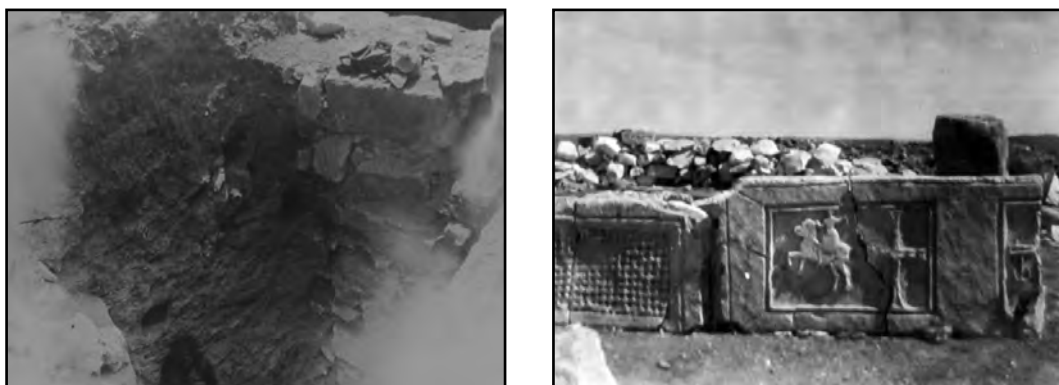
the deliberate destruction the scholar explains it as a plundering for building material, rather than for religious motives. The resemblance observed by the British scholar in the style of the architectural decoration of the fragments from Europos temple with the ones from Heliopolis, could also be the reason of his otherwise non-clarified attribution of the temple to “the Sun god”.<sup>292</sup> What remains difficult to understand is if the platform constituted the base or podium of the temple, or if this was the paving for a court at the center of which the temple stood. A court, in the sense of *temenos*, is in fact to be expected to have enclosed the temple, as normally attested for Syrian sanctuaries.<sup>293</sup> As for the technique employed for the foundations, the lower concrete structure reached a thickness of 5 m; it had been set as a *greed*, with much wider foundation trenches into which formworks of wooden planks had been set to pour the concrete. This technique appears as similar to the one applied for the walls of the forum, but on a bigger scale: in the latter, the concrete seems to have been poured directly in the foundation trench, which was only slightly wider than the wall itself. It is nonetheless probable that a wood formwork had been created in this case too, because in one trait of the wall where the lower stratigraphy was partially intact, a 15 cm trench was visible in section. The concrete structure though, is possibly too ruined there to show the marks of the planks that Woolley reports that were evident in the foundations of the temple (note no. 3).

The access to Europos acropolis could reasonably have more or less retraced the path of Karkemish Great Staircase, with a similar stepped rise that leded at the center of the mound. If this was the case, a visitor of the temple, once reached the hilltop, would have had it on his right side. The absence of any notion other than the north-south orientation of its platform, opens for speculation about the orientation of the temple. If this faced east as common, i.e. the Euphrates, the visitor would have reached the back of the temple first, and a path encircling the (probable) podium on the southern, northern, or both sides is to be imagined. If instead the constructors of the temple would have favored a direct view of the temple from the lower town and from the entrance of the acropolis, rather than the common architectural standard, the temple would have faced west or northwest. Cases of a western facade are not unknown in

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292 Hogarth had seen the ruins of Europos temple while on the site, and could have determined Woolley’s opinion. Hogarth could have in fact visited Baalbek sanctuary in person before 1911 and that same year he wrote the relative *vox* in the 11th edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

293 Dentzer - Orthmann 1989: 297.



Figs. 3.35-3.36 - The only testimonies of the church found during the British excavations (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d Fol. 171; Photo Album 2, Fol. 152, no. 1116).

Syria, one example for all being the enceinte and temple of Bel at Palmyra. For the titular deity and for the structure of the temple we can only rely, as said, on Hogart's and Woolley's testimonies, while even the scale of the temple remains only defined as of a "considerable size".

In the Europolis of Byzantine period the "Sun" temple of the acropolis was as said probably collapsed, even if it is impossible to give a temporal pinpoint for the event, and the acropolis itself was apparently no more a space elected as focus for worship, because the Christian buildings we have notion of, were placed on the lower part of the city.

Thompson in one of his provisional reports of the Spring 1911 gives the notice of the opening of a series of 3 x 10 m trenches at the southwestern foot of the acropolis: "[the pits] have been dug to depth varying from 5.30 metres to less, and I believe (provisionally), shew three distinct strata: (1) Byzantine, about ½-1 metre down: (2) Hellenistic, about 2 metres down: (3) Hittite-Assyrian, in a stratum something 60 cm. broad, 3.40 to 3.80 m." In one of these Thompson reports the discovery, in a lapidary list, of "a Byzantine Church (?) wall foundation, and limestone relief of St. George (?)".<sup>294</sup> The only photograph of the church during excavation is attached to the final report of Thompson's works, with the caption "Pit D. Church wall" (Fig. 3.35). This allow us to locate the church in the map, attached to the same report, where the series of trenches were reported with their tags and the same plan georeferenced on the new map of the site gives the location on the ground. Here neither the aerial image,

<sup>294</sup> Thompson's report of May 31, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 177-182).

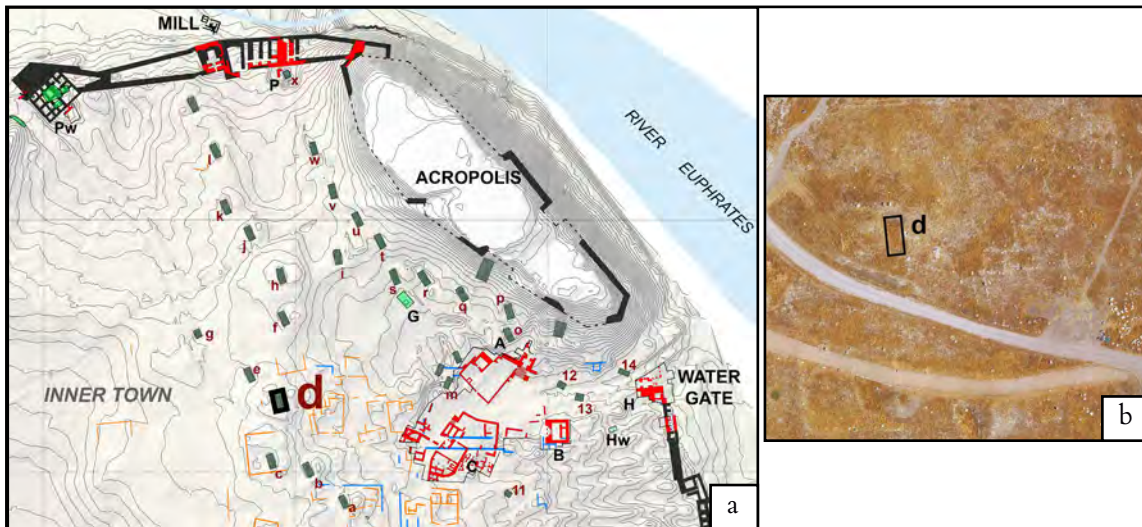


Fig. 3.37 a-b - Location of the Byzantine church in Trench D of the 1911 British excavations.

nor a survey of the area, showed surfacing structures unequivocally attributable to a Christian building (Fig. 3.37) and only the opening of new digs could disclose more information. For now, one can only state that the building technique appears from the photograph as a stone masonry of irregularly cut stone blocks, probably made of reused fragments. As for the architectural decoration of the church, a second photograph (Fig. 3.36) shows the fragments of a limestone carved pluteo with motives inscribed in rectangular plane frames with moulded borders. The negative was printed mirrored, as appears from the pluteo to the right, including two squares, the second of which (broken) encloses a christogram of which only one branch is complete and surmounts an  $\Omega$ , were the A should be. The same panel encloses a square with a rider with military dress on a rearing horse, seen on profile (most probably the one interpreted by Thomson as a portrait of St. George) and a large Latin cross with widened ends. In the other pluteo the same frame encloses a decorative motive with trellis pattern (but only a portion of the stone is visible). The iconography of the warrior saint appears as one of the earliest, where George is depicted as holding a sword instead of a spear and the dragon has not yet been included in the picture.<sup>295</sup> On the other hand, other subjects were represented in early Christian iconography as warriors on horseback, as for instance Theodore of Amasea: St. Theodore Teron, who also was depicted

<sup>295</sup> Walter 1995: 298-299.



Figs. 3.38-3.39 - Photographs with the caption "Roman drain on Kalaat top" (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 268, no. 570) and similar terracotta pipes (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 2, Fol. 48, no. 772).

as dragon-slayer as early as the 10th century.<sup>296</sup> The two saints are in fact represented together, as Christian *dioskouroi*, in the cave churches of Cappadocia.<sup>297</sup> In Cappadocia, after iconoclasm, George became particularly favored as protector of soldiers and his iconography as a warrior became established.

Other than the church at the foot of the acropolis, it is possible that another Christian building was placed in the suburb of the Byzantine city around the 6th century AD. This was the building of provenience of the mosaic found during the British digs near the train station under construction (thoroughly discussed below: § 3.3.10). Of this hypothetical building, though, nothing can be said regarding its architecture.

### 3.2.2 *Water supply systems*

The plain surrounding Karkemish on the western and southern sides (now mostly in Syrian territory) preserves the traces of water management systems dating back to the Iron Age at least, in the forms of canals, channels, qanats and cisterns. Those features are often difficult to date, but an accurate survey conducted within the Land of Carchemish Project resulted in a map of the evidences and estimated dates, with several hydraulic structures ascribed to the Hellenistic to Islamic periods.<sup>298</sup> One canal

<sup>296</sup> *Ibidem*: 309.

<sup>297</sup> *Idem* 2003: 125.

<sup>298</sup> Wilkinson *et al.* 2016: 94-98 and in particular Fig. 5.23 and Table 5.8.

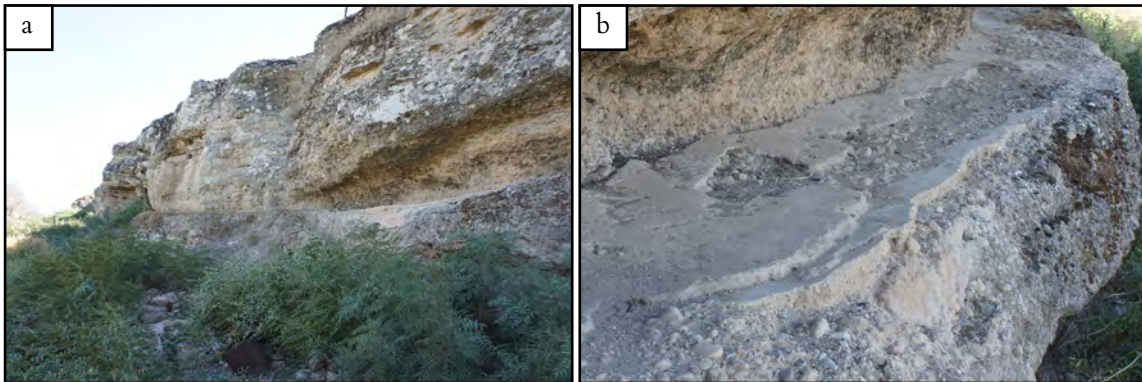


Fig. 3.40 a-b - The Rock-cut water channel on the eastern foot of the acropolis, from northeast, and detail of the calcium carbonate stratified deposit on its bed, from southeast.

had been observed already in 1879 during Henderson's digs and had been drawn in the plan of the site by Chermiside.<sup>299</sup> This channel took water near the mouth of the tributary running north of the site, the so-called Mill Stream, and encircled the eastern foot of the acropolis, proceeding south parallel to the River Wall. It turned slightly west south of the corner between the southern rampart and wall, reaching the height of the plain south of the site, to which provided irrigation. This is most likely the same channel that has been retraced further south in the recent survey (labeled C1) that followed the Euphrates course and served also the settlement of Jerablus Tahtani. The channel has been newly surveyed in its northern trait (Turkish territory) by the Turco-Italian Expedition. It was still partially preserved around the citadel mound, where it is cut in the stone terrace (Fig. 3.40) and sometimes structured in small stone blocks. This is probably the sign that the original (Neo-Hittite?) channel was kept in use throughout the ages, or brought back to use during the Late Antique period, as many other water systems of the area that were functioning and used up to the French colonial period. Properly serving the Inner Town of Karkemish-Europos, were instead other distinctive structures. The archaeological testimonies of water supply systems at Karkemish consist in two dwells excavated in the palatial compound, one in the area of the cave in the Northern Wall and the trait of a structured water channel crossing the West Gate of the Inner Town. A comparison with what we know of the same systems for the Classical Europos gives a strong image of continuity, at least in the

<sup>299</sup> Henderson's report of August 7th, 1897 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Original Papers 4/247, 103)

spatial sense, even if we lack a complete picture of both the Iron Age and the Classical period. A notion of the water systems for Hellenistic Europos is completely absent, except from some scattered elements mentioned in the British excavation reports, but water providing systems in the form of underground aqueducts and ceramic conduits are known in the Hellenistic cities<sup>300</sup> and were possibly present at Europos as forerunners of the known Roman structures. Ceramic conduits are reported in the British reports in connection with Hellenistic levels for instance in the acropolis excavations, but nothing can be extrapolated other than their (obvious) existence. Some other portion of conduits, of the same small-scale and probably private use, were found during the new digs. These structures show variability in the technique and purpose (small stone blocks structure for the short trait identified in Area A, simple channel cut in the ground for those in area C South South, C North and D, see § 2.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3 and 2.5).

For the Roman and Late Antique period we have instead some isolated structures that were certainly part of a urban system, that appears to have retraced the one of the previous ages. The elements we can recollect are in fact the concrete water channel in the West Gate running parallel to the earlier one (Area N: § 2.9) and the artificially shaped cave on the Northern Wall, that possibly served as a water cistern, given the presence of vertical shafts on its roof. And however, a water source and reliable providing system would have been necessary in that part of the city, where the Roman baths were present and possibly the theatre. We have no notion of post-Iron Age structures in the Lower Palace Area, but some water-related structures have been discovered along the Colonnaded Street (§ 2.4.1), and one dwell that functioned for a long period in Area R (§ 2.11.2). Regarding the water channel of the West Gate, this was probably part of a Roman aqueduct that made there its entrance to the city. The source for this aqueduct was probably the Mill Stream, which crosses the plain west of the site with an east-west orientation. The water course is now nothing more than a stream, but it had a bigger flow rate in antiquity and its paleochannel is well visible in the satellite images, while its spring is not clearly located. It is as well impossible to determine if the aqueduct intercepted the same spring of the river or if it collected water further downstream: the altitude of the aqueduct entering the city is 346 m a.m.s.l. and the plain rises gently towards west, with the stream running below this

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300 The earliest archaeological testimonies are of course the ones from the Near East (for instance the Sennacherib project for Ninive), while for the Greek world it could be mentioned the aqueduct of Pergamon constructed under Eumenes II (197-159 BC). See Wikander 2000: 40-46.

level only in the final 1.38 km of its course (at a point 780 m as the crow flies from the West Gate). The origin of the aqueduct though, was probably as near to the spring as possible, in order to provide clear drinkable water. The only trait of the aqueduct that can be perceived outside the western limit of Area N is a low ridge 70 m long with a light angle towards southwest, that should be the buried concrete channel or what remains of a substructure to raise the level of the water channel and provide it with the needed inclination.

The construction of aqueducts in the provincial territories of the Roman Empire has been one of the features of the process of romanization, as well as streets and the concepts of urban planning and land division. The creation of these features, but aqueducts in particular, requires a deep knowledge of the territory, even more than technical and engineering knowledge. A similar knowledge is required today for the study of these artefacts and in the case of Europos aqueduct the autopsy of the outer land is prevented, as known, by the modern division of the territory between Turkey and Syria. The data in our possession (provided in § 2.9) only allow to tentatively calculate the inclination and flow rate of the short trait brought to light, being aware that the results can not be considered valid for the whole structure.

Hydraulic analysis of aqueducts is in fact useful to compare different structures and allows in some cases to estimate the population of a city and its level of wealth. The analysis is based on some variables, the first of which would be the Total Length of the aqueduct:  $L$ . In this case we only have:

$L_p$  : Partial Length, the length of the excavated trait = 52.255 m

But our ignorance of the source of the water and of the total path of the aqueduct prevents us to examine, for instance, its factor of prolongation, that is to say the ratio between the real length of the aqueduct on the ground and the linear distance between its source and end. This gives notion of the asperities and obstacles of the ground and of the engineering solutions that were adopted to avoid or solve those.

Another physical quantity that must be taken in consideration is, of course, the difference in elevation, or head loss, between the source and the end, which can be referred in this case to the partial sector, with “a” being the westernmost measurable point (upstream), that was measured at 347.429 m a.s.l. and “b” the easternmost (downstream), at 347.320 m a.s.l.:

$$H_a - H_b = \Delta H \ 0.109 \text{ m} = \sin\theta$$



With these variable, the bed slope  $S_0$  can be calculated, as a factor between the head loss and the length:

$$S_0 = \Delta H / L = 0.109 / 52.225 = 0.0020$$

Which in percentage would be a slope of 0.2% or 2‰.

And with a unity at the numerator:

$$S_0 = L / \Delta H = 1 / 479,128$$

That is to say that the chute drops of 1 m every 479 m of its path.

One important data is then the Hydraulic Capacity: the amount of water that can pass through a structure. For this we need to add the physical quantities of:

P, which is the wetted perimeter of the cross section of the water flow inside the channel. The discharge can not be measured as a cross section of the channel, as channels were never filled to capacity. Without knowing the effective flow depth (d), we can assume that this corresponded to the height of the calcium carbonate deposit:

$$d = 33 \text{ cm.}$$

$$P = 1,86 \text{ m}$$

A is the cross sectional area of flow, again supposing a flow depth of 33 cm:

$$A = 0,198 \text{ m}^2$$

This would give the Hydraulic Radius: the ratio of the channel cross-sectional area of the flow to its wetted perimeter.

$$R = A / P = 0.106$$

Then it must be supposed a Roughness Coefficient (C). This depends from the material of the water conduit and Manning's Roughness Coefficient (n) is usually adopted, which for a concrete channel would be 0.015.

V is the mean velocity of flow, that can be calculated with Manning's formula and it is expressed in m/s

$$V = 1/n \cdot R^{2/3} \cdot S_0^{1/2} = 0.654 \text{ m/s}$$

Q is the flow rate or discharge, expressed in m<sup>3</sup>/s

$$Q = A \cdot V = 0.129 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \text{ equivalent to } 129 \text{ l/s}$$

These data, even if only valid for the short trait of the channel that could be explored, seem to be in line with the average of the Roman aqueducts for which the same data have been provided,<sup>301</sup> always taking in consideration the fact that the main datum usually deduced is the high variability of the solutions adopted in different Roman hydraulic structures, and also within different traits of the same structure.

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301 Cfr. for instance Chanson 2000: 113, Tab. 1.

### 3.2.3 Roman baths

As already anticipated (§ 2.11.1 and 3.1.5) the 1920 excavation of the North-West Fort of the Inner Town, connecting the defensive northern walls with the western ramparts, exposed a large portion of a bath building. The exact location of the compound could in theory be deduced by Woolley's description of the fort and should have been in correspondence of its chamber E, where "virtually none of the brickwork remained, since the ruins lay very near the surface and the foundations of the Roman bath building rested actually on the floor of the Hittite rooms, and almost everything above floor level had been destroyed by the classical builders."<sup>302</sup> The poor condition of the fort has been confirmed by the present digs in the same area, where the accuracy of Woolley's plan description hardly matches the remaining archaeological evidence, and the exact location of the balnea can therefore still only be linked to the old plan of the fort. The building was obviously removed in order to prosecute the digs, but apparently attracted Woolley's attention more than several other Classical remains,<sup>303</sup> because this is one of the few cases where a plan was drawn and reached the British Museum archives, as well as two photographs (Figs. 3.41 and 3.42). The photographs testify of an outer wall of small roughly-cut stone blocks masonry, and inner walls made of limestone ashlar of a larger size, preserved for one course of elevation. The only visible inner structure is an octagonal basin or fountain, made of rubble stone with some remains of a stone slabs revetment, still to be excavated and filled by collapsed fragments, among which roof tiles seem to be recognizable. Near the basin runs a terracotta pipe that must have provided water for, or collected it from, the basin, covered by stone slabs and connected to it through a quadrangular block with circular vertical hole. The plan of the building (Fig. 3.43) shows that this room with octagonal basin was a central space of approximately 7.5 x 6.0 m and was possibly open at the center, with columns on the west side sustaining a covered porch. The access to the building was on the east side, through an entrance between two columns, that led to a sequence of three rectangular rooms of increasing size, about 3, 4, 5 m large and all 8 m long. The third of these rooms led to the central court, which was then

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302 Woolley 1921: 68.

303 One can possibly relate this circumstance with the fact that Woolley's last digging field before Karkemish had been in Southern Italy, in the Roman *thermae* of Teanum Sidicinum, as the scholar recalls in his "archaeologic biography" *Spadework, Adventures in Archaeology*: Woolley 1953.



Figs. 3.41-3.42 - The Roman baths in the area of the Northern Wall (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 282, nos. 599-600).

opened to the east towards a small room with a wide entrance with a central column and a circular basin at the bottom. The court was also opened to the north through a narrow passage leading to a rectangular room, with a niche to the bottom hosting what could be interpreted as an elongated basin with rounded ends, and a smaller circular basin on the opposite side. The plan also shows a portion of the water system connecting the octagonal basin (as in the photograph) with the two basins of the northern room. On the northern side, two more spaces were present but in the plan no entrance is shown to put them in communication with the preceding ones. These are an installation with thick walls connected to the western wall of the compound, a corridor and a room with a flight of stairs on the east side giving access to a large basin with circular exedra on the bottom. The compound also extended further east with at least two more spaces, of which only the southern walls were apparently preserved or brought to light.

Several Roman baths have been excavated in Syria, the most known are the buildings of Apamea, Dura Europos and Antioch. One characteristic that has been noticed in Roman baths of the eastern province is the general absence of the palestra, the open courtyard for exercise. Another peculiar tendency that developed from the third century onwards, is the reduction and shift of purpose for the frigidaria, once large-sized rooms with cold pools, that gradually became small spaces with shared function of apodyterium and social gathering and entertainment space. The presence of this central space also creates a relation between some of the smaller buildings in the large

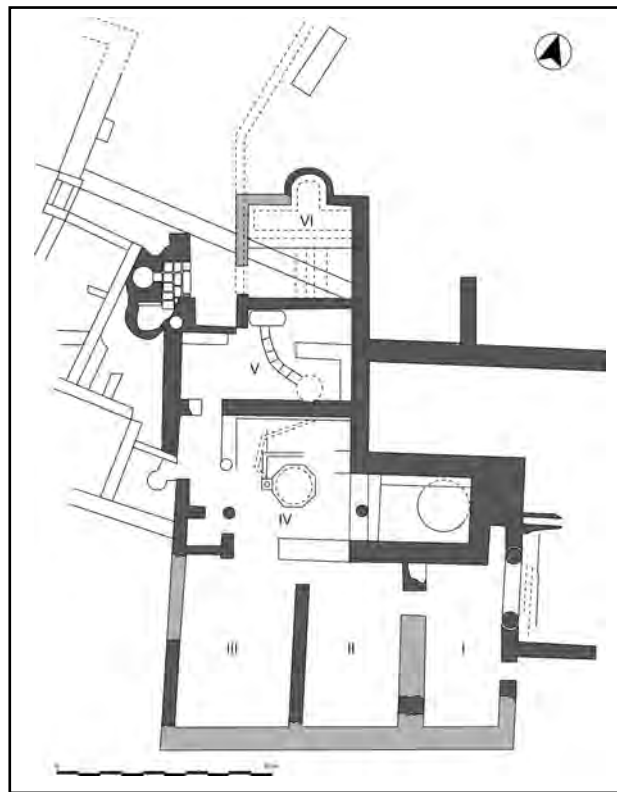


Fig. 3.43 – Reproduction of the plan of the Roman baths in the Photographic Album. The room numbers are provided in the original (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 275, no. 584).

cities of Antioch or Dura Europos with some small-scale baths that have been found in Northern Syrian and Cilician minor centers. Here the center of the building often hosts a large room that gives access to the heated rooms on one side and to the cold ones on the other.<sup>304</sup> This room gradually develops in a basilical hall with apsidal back wall, and higher ceiling emerging from the mass of the building and had determined the definition of these Late-Roman and Byzantine baths as “hall-type”. Antioch<sup>305</sup> counted unnumbered baths<sup>306</sup> of different scale, from the larger ones of the imperial type and resulting from imperial munificence, such as the Bath C,<sup>307</sup> to the small-scale

304 Yegül 2010: 178.

305 Fischer 1934: 4-31; Yegül 2000.

306 John Malalas scattered in his chronicles mentions of twelve public baths, plus eighteen neighborhood baths that must have existed in connection with the metropolis tribes, as recalled by Libanius (Lib. Or. II.245), but the total was definitely higher, and also some suburban baths are archaeologically known. See Yegül 2000: 148-149.

307 Excavated by the Princeton Expedition of the 1930s. For bibliographic references about the excavations of baths see: Saliou 2004: 289.

neighborhood baths (Bath E, 4th century) that correspond to the provincial late-imperial typology described above. At Apamea five public buildings are known. The Agrippa's baths<sup>308</sup> and the North-East baths,<sup>309</sup> both built after the earthquake of AD 115, enlarged in the following centuries and of a monumental character and three smaller buildings, inedited, interpreted as for a use limited to the neighborhood and dated as well to the 2nd century.<sup>310</sup> Dura Europos counts four known public baths, excavated but only partially published.<sup>311</sup> The "Parthian" baths of the late 2nd century, of stone masonry, and three brick-masonry buildings: C3, E3 and M7 of the 3rd century.<sup>312</sup> Those are characterized by the same sequence of rooms creating a circuit: frigidarium, tepidarium and three aligned rooms with vaulted ceilings, some articulated with apses. Small-scale baths seem to prevail in the entire Roman East, as in the case of the buildings in some of the Dead Cities of Northern Syria, that are now considered as an homogeneous group that developed without interruption from the 2nd to the 8th century.<sup>313</sup> This second type, considered local, has been recognized in the region of the Limestone Massif in Apamene, where the baths are characterized by the repetition of an identical room sequence, water systems and building techniques. Among those are the baths at Serjilla,<sup>314</sup> of the end of the 5th century, where the sequence is respected but with the addition of three small rooms, and where the main rectangular room, used for public reunions, is larger than in the other complexes. Less standardized seem to be the baths of the Limestone Massif in the region surrounding Antioch. Here, five complexes are known: two at Babisqa (but only the so-called Small Baths are of ascertained interpretation),<sup>315</sup> at Dana, at Guwaniye and at the already mentioned Brad.<sup>316</sup> These last baths have been constructed in two phases in the

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308 Khoury 2014.

309 Paridaens – Vannesse 2014: 335-360.

310 Vannesse 2015: 102.

311 Bellinger *et al.* 1936: 49-63; 84-104.

312 Their construction has been linked with the instalment in AD 211 of the military garrison in the northern block of the city, which brought an overall "romanization" of the urban layout.

313 Charpentier 1992: 224.

314 Tchalenko 1953: 26, pl. XIX.2, XX.2, CXL.35; Charpentier 1994: 113-142.

315 The first building at Babisqa is considered as Roman bath in Tchalenko 1953: 26-27, pl. XIX.3, XX.3, CXXXIV.23 and Yegül 2010: 193; but discussed in Charpentier 1995: 230.

316 For details and bibliography on the four sites see: Charpentier 1995: 229.

mid-4th and final 5th century and are composed of two blocks of rooms forming an angle. A Roman bath of the 3rd century AD was excavated at Zeugma by the team of the Gaziantep Museum.<sup>317</sup> The complex counts *thermae* and a *gymnasium* and was probably connected with a military camp near to it.

This brief summary serves to provide a context for the baths of Europos, in search of a possible chronological definition, that was not proposed by Woolley. The function of the rooms is easy to interpret from the plan, of course with a degree of doubt, as a sequence of rooms I, II and III (following Woolley's sequence of numbers) with a shared function of hall and social meeting space; the open court: IV, should have been the atrium leading to the *frigidarium*, that could be the small room to the east and to the *apodyterium* or *tepidarium*: V, with what could be a *latrina*. The warm rooms are clearly the ones to the north, with the western installation being the *prae-furnium* and the room with apse: VI, the *caldarium*. The plan and scale of this compound resemble the ones of the proto-Byzantine baths of Apamene, but the complex is definitely not as standardized as those, and also lacks the large "basilical hall" that defines this type of baths. The Bath C of Antioch of the 3rd century, for instance, had an octagonal *frigidarium*/entrance hall with a central pool of the same shape, but the complex, similarly to the one of Zeugma, is much bigger and articulated in plan than the small compound of Europos (even if the latter is not known in its total extension). The scale is in fact comparable with the smaller baths A and B of Antioch, the small baths of Antiochene and the three mentioned baths of Dura Europos. The Europos Roman baths seem to be ascribable to this group and could therefore be dated to the 3rd century. The proximity of this complex with the Northern Wall and the probable military installations still existing in the Roman period at the North-West Fort, also suggest a further speculation about a possible "military euergetism" that, similarly to Zeugma, resulted in the construction of baths for the urban community, but with a connection or preferential access to the (probably large in number) Roman military population allocated in the city.

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317 The complex has been destroyed by the Birecik dam dike; the excavation and architecture were summarily published (Ergeç - Önal 1998), while more consideration has been tributed to its mosaics. See for instance Ergeç 2007: 56-64.



Fig. 3.44 - Location of the Roman theatre on the basis of Woolley's description. The hypothetical building represented has a cavea of 40 m in diameter.

#### 3.2.4 *Roman theatre*

The presence of buildings for entertainment in Greek and especially Roman Europos is not archaeologically attested but highly probable. As anticipated, the only suggestion about the discovery of one of such buildings: a theatre, is given by Woolley in the description of the northern fortifications west of the acropolis: “In the middle of section F the low mound of the inner wall gave place to a hollow: there we suspected a gateway, the more so as several large Hittite blocks were visible on the surface; and this point was therefore dug more thoroughly than the preceding stretch. Digging, however, produced only the ruins of a Roman building (perhaps the proscenium of a small theatre lying against the wall) whose foundations projecting north to the line of the outer wall went down below the Hittite level”.<sup>318</sup> On the basis of this description it appears that the theatre could use the natural slope of the ground in this area, probably increased by the ruined mudbrick structures of the Hittite walls, for the cavea and if the proscenium was lying against the older wall it means that it had a rough east-west

<sup>318</sup> Woolley 1921: 60.

orientation and the cavea would have faced south-south-east, towards the acropolis and the center of the city (Fig. 3.44). How large could a “small theatre” be, is difficult to define, but this is the only information we have on the possible theatre of Europos. At Zeugma, for instance, a theatre 60 m large with a diameter of the cavea of 55 m, facing northwest, was found on the western side of the presumed agora and the small size of the building lead to the supposition that also a bigger one could have existed in the city,<sup>319</sup> which is probably not the case at Europos.

About the possible period for the creation of this building, it must be said that in Syria the theatre appears as mainly a Roman institution, contrary to what testified for Asia Minor where it becomes popular since the 3rd century BC, and with an “Eastern model” of theatre that finds its root in the Herodian buildings<sup>320</sup> of Late-Republican inspiration, to be regarded as one of the features of the filo-Roman policy of the client king of Judaea.<sup>321</sup> The Roman theatres of Syria archaeologically or epigraphically attested are the ones of the tetrapolis and at Cyrrhus, Gabala, Damascus (not located), Zeugma, Palmyra and Dura Europos and several more are the examples in Southern Syria.

A theatre leaning against the ramparts of the city is the one of Laodicea<sup>322</sup> (North Theatre of the 2nd century AD, cavea of 124 m in diameter), and one on a slope near the acropolis, as well in eccentric position, is the Great Theatre of Apamea<sup>323</sup> (with an Hellenistic predecessor and reaching a diameter of 139 m). Again partially resting on a natural slope is the theatre of Cyrrhus<sup>324</sup> (and again one of the largest of Syria, with 115 m in diameter), while smaller buildings are those of Palmyra: diam. 92 m, Gabala: 90 m, Bosra: 88.3 m, Philippopolis: 40 m and also small theatres of 20 m of diameter

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319 Kennedy 1998: 37.

320 Flavius Josephus assigns to Herod the construction of two amphitheatres and two theatres in Jerusalem and Caesarea, one theatre in Samaria-Sebaste, one in Sidon and one in Damascus (*Ant. Jud.* 15.8; 15.9.6; *Bell. Jud.* 1.21.8; 1.21.11).

321 Frézouls 1961: 55–57 and 1989: 385.

322 Where the Theodosian walls actually followed the construction of the theatre and incorporated its *scenae frons*. Şimşek 2017: 5, 17 with further references and 32, Fig. 13.

323 Finlayson 2012, also providing an appendix with the measures for the buildings mentioned below.

324 Excavated by the French expedition led by E. Frézouls between 1952 and 1993. The building has been newly published on the basis of the previous excavations and of the researches of the Lebanese-Syrian expedition in Abdul Massih 2012.



are known in Southern Syria.<sup>325</sup> The “small theatre” of Europos could have ranged in those last mentioned examples (40–20 m) and possibly in the same date range of the 3rd century AD or later, that is common for theatres of Syria. It must be finally recalled that the information provided by Woolley also opens for the possibility that the building was an odeon, usually smaller, rather than a theatre.

### 3.2.5 *Houses*

Domestic architecture at Europos was based throughout the ages on the use of local soft limestone for the foundation and base of the walls and unbaked brick masonry for the elevations. The unbaked brick was also largely employed for internal partitions and installations, for the ease of its production and use. This was the case in the Iron Age for the houses excavated by the British Expedition and it is the same building technique still in use in the local villages today. The unbaked bricks produced in the Hellenistic period (the only ones of which several examples were retrieved) are clearly distinguishable from the ones of the previous ages especially for their fabric: coarse and with a high percentage of mineral and vegetal inclusions and also gravel and crushed pottery. Also their color is commonly reddish or ocher, rather than grayish or greenish. In the Classical period the roofs, at least in some parts, were covered with baked roof tiles, tegulae and imbrices, that were found in variable percentages in all the areas of the current excavations where domestic architecture was intercepted, and were also among the building materials reused in the Early Islamic houses, as fragments were often present in the collapses of those later buildings. In the foundations and bases of the walls, the stone materials were often of reuse in the Classical period too, as basalt also occurred in a minor percentage and was apparently not quarried anymore in the Classical period, because it is not found in any public or private building or sculpture as newly cut. The structures were normally mortared with mud or mud with stone gravel, but proper cement is not attested in private architecture. The rubble masonry of the walls, that in some cases assumes a quite regular layout, is commonly alternated with larger stones covering the whole width of the wall, especially in the door jambs; and thresholds as well are often stone elements. Other than the local soft limestone, river pebbles were largely used for a variety of purposes: to fill the

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325 Frézouls 1989: 399–400.

holes in the rubble masonry structures and especially in the floors, while for public buildings large and medium pebbles are the highest percentage of aggregates in the concretes. The widespread use of pebbles is of course explained with the availability of the material from the riverbed. The floors of the domestic buildings excavated during the current digs are usually simple beaten earth, variably strengthened with pebbles, gravel, sand, lime or crushed limestone. The simplest (and less durable, therefore not always recognizable during excavation) beaten earth floors appear to be the ones of the scant remains of Hellenistic domestic architecture encountered for instance in Areas A, C, D, G, and in the Hellenistic house of Area V (§ 2.1.4, 2.3.3, 2.5.1.3, 2.6.3 and 2.10.2), but the corresponding open courts and productive spaces were commonly paved with pebbles, gravel or crushed stones. The same non-durable floors are used in all the Early Islamic buildings documented in large number in the current digs. One possibility is that those floors, at least in some rooms, were covered with perishable features, such as carpets or wooden decks (but the use of wood was knowingly limited in the area, due to its poor availability). The limited portions and the poor preservation of the Hellenistic buildings brought to light, makes it difficult though to draw any certain conclusion or delineate any general model for the domestic architecture of this first period of the city, not to mention the possibility of discussing the plans of those buildings.

Domestic architecture of the Early Roman period remains even more obscure, as no structures pertaining to this phase have been retrieved, while the excavation of Area M provided a partial plan of a Late Antique/Byzantine house that can be taken as an example for the analysis of several features. If the technique employed in the construction of the walls, and also their average size, appears to be in continuity with the earlier and following periods: with stone foundations and sockets and a widespread reuse of materials; the flooring techniques are completely different. The Byzantine house of Area M (§ 2.8.2) shows in fact a widespread use of stone, in the form of the large limestone slabs of the possible vestibulum, of the large-size squared tiles of the mosaic in the possible open hall and of the geometric mosaic in the northern room, and also crushed limestone floors (or preparation for floors) are attested in the eastern sector of the area. About mosaic floors, it is worth noticing that mosaic tiles or fragments of mosaic have been collected from all the new excavation areas and also from the surface of the site. Of course, out of context, those fragments do not provide elements for dating, but testify of a widespread use of mosaic floors in the Roman and Byzantine pe-

riod. One feature that was not documented with certainty at Europos by the current digs, but is probably to be expected, is the use of baked floor tiles. Some squared tiles were in fact retrieved in the fills covering the southwestern room of the Byzantine house (where the floor had been completely spoliated), but there is no certainty about their original use. Another absence that can be noticed, even in the insufficiency of our data, is the one of marbles and other valuable stones, never attested in architecture and with only one attestation for architectural decoration: the small column retrieved during the British digs (Sculptures Cat. no. 24) and one for sculpture: Woolley's note that the inscription mentioning the *proedr* (Inscriptions Cat. no. 3) was found near the fragments of a marble statue. This paucity of marbles, as well as the overall situation just resumed, does not actually make of Europos an isolated case. An extremely limited use of marbles has been in fact noticed for instance at Zeugma, a certainly wealthier and larger city.<sup>326</sup>

### 3.3 Material culture

The following section collects the material culture from Europos excavations, both the British and the ongoing ones. The first two paragraphs are devoted to the pottery and the coins and are presented as remarks, because are based on previously published or soon to be published works by scholars involved with the current Turco-Italian project at Karkemish. The following paragraphs are instead in the form of catalogues, and propose an original study of the pieces sorted by class. The catalogues present the pieces individually, but in the attempt of gaining a general and comprehensive glimpse of the production, culture and cultural references in Classical and Late Antique Europos.

#### 3.3.1 *Brief remarks on the pottery assemblages*

The study of pottery of the Classical and Early Islamic periods in the Near East must be considered as still in progress, especially regarding the transitional and therefore pivotal moments between the Hellenistic and Early Roman dominations and the

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<sup>326</sup> Aylward (ed.) 2013: 13.

equivalent passage from the Byzantine to Islamic power.<sup>327</sup> Exceptions are constituted by characteristic and distinguishable wares such as the Brittle Ware<sup>328</sup> or fine wares, and by sites that can be regarded as guide fossils for their established chronology, such as Jebel Khalid for the 3rd to 1st century BC Hellenistic hegemony<sup>329</sup> and Zeugma for the Roman period with the pinpoint of the Persian sack of 252/253 AD.<sup>330</sup>

The excavations of the Turco-Italian Expedition at Karkemish are as well still in progress, and if the pre-Classical pottery has received a due priority in the process of treatment and study which has already resulted in some published works,<sup>331</sup> the study of the large amount of pottery from the Classical to Islamic periods is in general at an earlier stage of development. Nonetheless, some contributions have been or are in course of publication regarding specific assemblages, such as the ones from Area G<sup>332</sup> or the materials from the British excavations now at the Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilizations.

The materials now at the Ankara Museum of Civilizations have been considered in the two macro-classes of Hellenistic and Roman assemblages and the Byzantine and Islamic assemblages.<sup>333</sup> The pieces, that reached the museum around the mid-1930s from the site, have no certain provenience regarding the area of context, but have been generically inventoried as coming from Jerablus. No photographs of those same object had been found among the documents of the British Expedition.<sup>334</sup> The overall characteristics, shapes and fabrics are in line with the tendencies observed in the assemblages from the new digs. The Hellenistic specimens count 18 sherds and 2 complete shapes, The Roman pottery counts 20 sherds and 4 complete shapes and the Byzantine and Islamic specimens count 10 fragments. Simple wares of the first macro period are for the most part characterized by a fine fabric, often with light-brownish slip. Kitchen Ware is generally of a brownish fabric and Preservation Ware is of a

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327 Newson 2016: 190 and Newson 2014.

328 Especially Voaker 2011.

329 Jackson - Tidmarsh 2011.

330 Aylward (ed.) 2013: 8-9 and *ibidem* Kenrik 2013.

331 Adamo - Cappuccino 2014; Pizzimenti - Zaina 2016; Giacosa - Zaina in press.

332 Which have been studied by K. Ferrari and will be published in Zaina (ed.) 2018: Chapter 4.

333 Gallerani *et al.* 2017: 6-9 with references for the comparanda.

334 Marchetti (ed.) 2014: 30-31.

coarse, gritty fabric. For the Hellenistic period, fine wares are represented by bowls with bichrome decoration that are common also at Zeugma, Jindaros or Jebel Khalid. Again paralleled at Zeugma is a jug with bifid rim and flat bottom. For the Roman period, Eastern Sigillata and Brittle Ware are attested and allow to determine an horizon of the 1st–3rd century AD. Preservation wares appear mostly with a coarse fabric of light-brown to grayish color. Surface decorations of open shapes include barbotine or spiral applications. Some pieces at Ankara were lamp fragments of the 4th to 2nd century BC, of types known in the Levant, but also of the Late Hellenistic–Early Roman period. For the later period one lamp has a characteristic decoration with geometric, vegetal, wavy, dotted and rosette motifs. Byzantine pottery dates to the 6th–7th century with storage jars and Brittle Ware. The surface treatments include red slips and applied decorations.

Regarding the assemblages collected during the 2011–2017 excavations, the choice has been made to analyze first the specimens coming from well preserved contexts, to start tracing some tendencies that can be regarded as general for the site.<sup>335</sup> This has revealed that the Hellenistic cluster, contrary to what noticed for the structural and architectural points of view, is the better represented. Hellenistic Simple Ware is the better preserved class and counts local productions but also imports from the West. Fine Wares have in general clear, buff colored fabrics with small and few mineral inclusions. They show high firing and among the surface treatments, white and brownish slips prevail in the Table Ware and black and red slips reveal the imports. The local Fine Ware also shows red or brown painting, sometimes in the form of bands along the rim. Other decorations include internal mouldings framed by grooves, ridges or ovoli. Fragments of West Slope, Eastern Sigillata A, Northern Coastal Fine Ware have been found, that cover the whole time frame of the Hellenistic period (3rd to 1st century BC). The lamps retrieved cover the same chronology, with specimens with rounded nozzle, big central hole and no lug, and later lamps of clear pale brown fabrics, with or without slip, with grooves and impressions of flowers, leaves, radii, columns, kantharoi and amphorae. Among Preservation Wares, some stamped Rhodian amphora handles have been retrieved.

As already noticed in the second chapter, despite the consistency of its architectural evidence, the Roman phase of Europos barely emerges with sealed or undisturbed layers from the new excavations. The large majority of pottery sherds clearly datable to

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<sup>335</sup> See the chapter by V. Gallerani in Di Cristina *et al.* 2017: 141–148.

the Roman period came in fact from rubbish pits and spoliation trenches of later date, containing all sorts of materials. The main period attested from the few assemblages from reliable contexts, ranges from the end of the 1st century BC to the mid-2nd century AD: what can be labeled as Early Roman period of occupation. This pottery shows a strong influence from the Hellenistic tradition, with several shared features. This is particularly evident from the Local Common Ware and the few identified fragments of Kitchen Ware. Fine Ware is the best represented class, with local productions and imports of, especially, Eastern Sigillata A, only attested in open shapes such as hemispherical bowls with grooved decoration. One typical feature, as attested also in the Ankara collection, is the Brittle Ware, appearing in the 2nd century AD.

The Byzantine period too, emerges from the new digs with large assemblages, but only few of them are from reliable sealed contexts (including Area M, where the layers covering the floors of the house were far from undisturbed). For this period the best preserved class is the Simple Ware, followed by Kitchen and Preservation Wares. The fabrics are generally of buff or reddish color, with few and small inclusions and the surfaces are refined with a pale or red-orange slip. Late Roman C (form 3) is attested with several sherds, some of which show a Roman cross or Christogram on the inner side of the tub and have been dated to the 5th-6th century. Lid-cups are also attested and show a finger-impression decoration along the outer rim (6th-7th century). Less clearly definite in terms of chronology are several large bowl, basins and jars, that continue to exist since the previous periods. Kitchen Ware is under-represented, with only few specimens of Byzantine Brittle Ware characterized by a straight, bifid rim, no superficial treatment, low firing and coarser fabric than its Roman predecessor. Preservation Wares are again well represented, for instance with North Syrian Amphoras of type 1, marking the transition between Byzantine and Omayyad period.

One context that has been analyzed in great detail is Area G, where all the Classical and Late Antique phases of occupation of Europos were represented, even if not always in the form of sealed strata.<sup>336</sup>

For the Hellenistic phases assemblages (for which the homogeneity of fabrics makes a chronological sub-phase division still difficult) the Simple Ware was the most represented class. This, for the earliest period corresponding to Phase A of Jebel Khalid) was constituted among the open shapes by bowls with curved rim, with vertical rim, small dishes or saucers, and among the closed shapes by one fragment of a neckless jar and

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336 K. Ferrari in Zaina (ed.) 2018: Chapter 4.

one jar with grooved rim. More Early Hellenistic markers have been found, including unguentaria, lamps (the type with globular and bowl-shaped wall) and imported amphorae (with Rhodian stamped handles). The Late Hellenistic period in Area G shew a larger variety of shapes of Fine Wares, which was again the most represented class. The imports also shew a significant increase, and the introduction of Eastern Sigillata, attested in the Hellenistic Near East from the second half of the 2nd century BC. The overall assemblages find wide similarities with the ones of Phase B of Jebel Khalid and deposit A from Zeugma.<sup>337</sup>

In Area G the Roman and Byzantine phases are characterized almost exclusively by fragments found out of context in layers of the later phases. The disturbed level that was instead properly related with the Roman occupation provided mostly Fine Wares, while Kitchen and Preservation Wares were represented by some fragments of cooking pots, amphorae and pithoi. Eastern Sigillata A was present with various forms of bowls, but the most popular Fine Ware was still the local Hellenistic type. In Area G the early Brittle Ware was not attested (it appears at Zeugma since the late 1st century AD, while at Europos in general it is quite popular from the Middle Imperial Roman period: 3rd century AD). The later phases, from the 3rd to the 7th century AD, were represented in Area G only by sherds from Islamic contexts, but resulted however very important for proving the existence of these phases that were not attested stratigraphically. Among those there were specimens of Phocian Red Slip Ware, Byzantine Brittle Ware and Northern Syrian amphorae and the probably related lids.

The published results of the survey of the Outer Town by the Land of Carchemish Project<sup>338</sup> are useful in completing the picture for the suburban territory of Europos. The collection transects were all located in the southern area of the Outer Town within the second wall line of the Iron Age, which was not kept in use in the Classical period and defines for us the theoretical limit of what can be considered the suburban territory. The large majority of materials collected there pertained to the Roman horizon, while the Hellenistic specimens were few as well as the Islamic ones. The overall Classical and Late Antique assemblage was characterized by a different fabric than the one in use before the 3rd century BC, of a gritty hard texture with few chaff inclusions and a sandwich ware in orange/pale brown with yellow slip or dark core and darker surface. The most common among the clearly identifiable wares were the

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<sup>337</sup> Kenrick 2013: 8–9.

<sup>338</sup> Wilkinson *et al.* 2016. See in particular: 139, 145,

Roman Brittle Ware, the Roman Phocaeen and Phocaeen Red Slip. The material collection also counted Roman and Byzantine roof tile fragments and mosaic tesserae.

As we have seen, these assemblages appear for some aspects absolutely coherent with what resulted from the excavations in the Inner Town, with a noticeable difference though, represented by the fact that, if in the digs the well preserved assemblages were often the Hellenistic ones, the surface collection in the Outer Town shew a large prevalence of the Roman horizon. This discrepancy must be explained, once again, with the deep disturbances caused in the Inner Town by the installation of the Islamic settlement, that was evidently limited to the area within the first ring of the Iron Age walls.

### 3.3.2 *Brief remarks on the numismatic finds*

The finding of coins was never mentioned in the reports of the British Expedition, nor any exemplar was photographed or reached the museums among the materials from Karkemish. This is in complete countertrend with what attested by the current excavations, where coins were retrieved in large number, and can only be explained with the loss of the records and the materials from the previous digs.

The Turco-Italian Expedition at Karkemish could start its works, as mentioned, only after the mine-clearing of the site had been accomplished by the Turkish authorities and for further safety, the opening of every new excavation area throughout the years was always preceded by additional and deeper controls. For this reason, a large part of the coins retrieved during the new digs are actually superficial finds, unfortunately out of context, but they nonetheless contribute with the stratified finds to define a picture of the circulation of currencies from the Achaemenid to the Islamic period.<sup>339</sup>

The study of coins from Europos has been accomplished by A. Erol-Özdizbay of the Istanbul University and the complete catalogue of 2011-2017 coins is now in course of being issued.<sup>340</sup> Out of 252 coins retrieved and analyzed, 108 were too worn to be identified with certainty. The remaining collection is composed of 17 coins of the Hellenistic period, 49 Roman Provincial Coins, 43 Roman Imperial Coins, 6 Byz-

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339 With the addition of some interesting modern coins, such as Ottoman Empire coins, one 3 Kreuzer of the Holy Roman Empire of 1967 of Leopold I of Austria and some Kurush of the new-born Republic of Turkey.

340 Erol-Özdizbay in press.



antine coins and 24 Islamic coins (of the Umayyad, Abbasid and Ayubbid dynasties: 8th to 15th centuries).

The Hellenistic coins do not date before the 2nd century BC; they include issues of the Seleucid kings Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175–164 BC), Demetrius II (146–138 BC), Antiochus VII Euergetes (138–129), Alexander II Zabinas (128–122 BC), Antiochus VIII (125–121 BC with Cleopatra Thea and alone 121–96 BC). These are all bronze coins and all minted at Antioch; some could not be identified with certainty, but have serrated sides that makes them identifiable as Seleucid coins of the later period. One came from the Nabatean kingdom, under Aretas IV or Malichus II (9 BC – AD 70). The Roman Provincial Coins came from Syria: Antioch, Laodicea, Seleucia Pieria, Zeugma, Hierapolis, Heliopolis, and other provinces: Thrace (Philippopolis), Cilicia (Aegeae), Mesopotamia (Carrhae, Edessa, Rhesaena), Judaea (including one issue of the Year Two: AD 67/8, of the First Judaic Revolt). The Roman Imperial coins include one sestertius in orichalcum of Claudius (AD 41–54) and coins from the mints of Antioch, Cyzicus and Nicomedia. The Roman coins in general range from the principates of Claudius and Nero, to several specimens issued under Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Caracalla and Elagabalus, a majority of coins of the Constantinian dynasty and up to Theodosius. The Byzantine coins from Antioch and especially Constantinople include one pentanummio of Justinian I, several follis issued under Justin II, Heraclius, and other uncertain emperors up to the 6th century.

The coins from the mint of Zeugma are one of the reign of Antoninus Pius (138–161) and one of Philip the Arab (247–249) and both depict on the reverse the typical tetrastyle “temple on the hill” above Belkis Tepe. Curiously, the issuing of coins from Zeugma exactly covered the period between these two emperors.<sup>341</sup>

Five coins were minted at Hierapolis Bambyce, the earliest one of the reign of Trajan bearing the Greek legend “Syrian Goddess of Hierapolis”, and the latest of Philip I or II showing the goddess seated on a lion and holding a scepter.

Similarly, some of the coins from Antioch depict the Antiochian Tyche sitting on a rock with the turreted crown and the Orontes River at her feet, but the Tyche is also depicted in the coin from Laodicea of the reign of Antoninus Pius, while the probably Trajanic coin from Seleucia Pieria shows on the reverse another temple representation: in this case the tetrastyle shrine of Zeus Kasios with a pyramidal roof surmounted by the eagle and the sacred stone inside.

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<sup>341</sup> Butcher in Kennedy 1998: 233–236.

For the two coins of Heliopolis Baalbek it was not possible to determine the issuing emperor by the obverse, but the city became a Roman colony under Septimius Severus and issued coins intermittently only for a short period of about sixty years. The last known coins were minted under Valerian and Gallienus (253–260).<sup>342</sup>

The coin from Carrhae shows the crescent with the star, probably as a reference to the Moon cult temple in the city, and should date to the reigns of Caracalla or Elagabalus. Three of the four coins from Edessa were issued under Caracalla, Macrinus, and Elagabalus, while the earliest one shows the two busts of Septimius Severus and the client king Abgar VIII.

Among the coins of Constantinus and his successors, eight are of the series *Gloria Exercitus* and represent two soldiers with spear and shield and one or two *vexilla* between them; one is of the series *Gloria Romanorum*, with Victory holding a trophy on the shoulder and dragging a captive. One bears the legend *Iovi Conservatori* and the figure of Jupiter standing with the sceptre and the globe surmounted by Victory, with the eagle holding a wreath. Another coin has on the reverse the legend *Soli Invicto Comiti* and the depiction of Sol standing with one raised hand and the globe in the other. Two coins are of the series “*Fel. Temp. Reparatio*”: the restoration of the joyful times, with *Virtus* spearing a barbarian horseman.

On the Byzantine coins the Christian cross is always present on the reverse and in one of the latest coins, an *anonymus follis* of the 11th century, the bust of Christ with radiate crown has replaced the one of the emperor, and the legend on the reverse reads “*Jesus Christ King of Kings*”.

As seen, the majority of the coins found at Europos date to the second half of the 2nd and 3rd century AD and are mostly local issues, from Syria and Mesopotamia. This is exactly in line with the general trend observed in the other cities of the region, where for instance Parthian coinage is absent, even along the Euphrates, leading to the hypothesis that it was deliberately excluded from the Roman empire, as well as, possibly, Roman coins from other provinces were excluded from Syria and changed into local currency at the borders.<sup>343</sup> As for the period, the Severian age and especially the reign of Elagabalus, has been defined as the apogee of the local issues of the Eastern Empire, with more than 80 mints active in the territory and producing a large amount of issues, that by the age of Severus Alexander was reduced to less than

<sup>342</sup> Butcher 2009: 71.

<sup>343</sup> Butcher in Kennedy 1998: 236.

a half and to about 25 issuing cities by the age of Philip, with the only new creation of the mint of Philippopolis.<sup>344</sup> At the age of the Tetrarchy only the mint of Antioch remained active and with the creation of the new eastern capital, the mint of Constantinople became the principal atelier of the East and of the empire.

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344 Augé in Dentzer - Orthmann 1989: 173.

### 3.3.3 *Catalogue of the sculptures*

The catalogue here presented gathers the sculptures and reliefs from Karkemish: the ones from the British Expedition and the pieces retrieved during current excavations. Of the first nucleus of objects, in most cases, only the photographs of the objects now survive and often no measures, findspot or other informations have been recorded in the notebooks and reports. When such indications were provided, they are reported here and when the photograph of the object included a metric reference, this has been used to provide the dimensions reported here. Some of these objects, as known, are now part of the three collections of the British Museum, The Istanbul Archaeological Museum and the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations at Ankara. Those pieces are therefore indicated as coming from the British excavation and their current location and inventory number is provided as well. The second nucleus is composed of the objects found during the current excavations and in that case the inventory number, area and context of the find are provided. The loss of context of the majority of sculpted pieces prevented a sorting of this catalogue based on their function, which in many cases remains suspended or unknown. Also a sorting referred to the dating of the pieces would have been aleatory or arbitrary in several cases. For these reasons the choice has been made to organize the pieces on the base of their subjects first, and of their function only when this was expressed by the object itself:

- Statues and reliefs of deities
- Statuettes and busts with human figures
- Sculptures of animals
- Funerary reliefs
- Architectonic reliefs and sculptures
- Miscellaneous objects

Among each of these categories, the objects are sorted as follows:

- Objects from the 1911-1920 excavations preserved only in photographs
- Objects from the 1911-1920 excavations collected by museums
- Objects from the 2011-2017 excavations

These classifications are at any rate only given for convenience and the numbering inside the catalogue is therefore continuous.

1. **Statuette of Aphrodite**  
**BM Excavations**

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 40,  
 No. 752, Neg. 039162.

Current Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 26.8; w.17.8

Preservation: Incomplete. Head,  
 left arm and lower legs missing,  
 otherwise well preserved.

Description: Judging by the measures  
 and the photograph, this piece is  
 most probably a stone statuette,  
 rather than a clay one, but a degree  
 of uncertainty is nonetheless present.

The figure is naked to the waist,  
 with a drapery or himation draped

loosely around her hips and right arm, fallen from the shoulder. The preserved arm is flexed and the hand holds what should be a water jug, that also served as pedestal, in horizontal position, probably in the act of pouring water. The figure is standing, with the left knee bending onwards and the weight on the right leg. This figure proposes the theme of the Aphrodite bathing in a posture that resembles the type of the Aphrodite of Arles attributed to Praxiteles.<sup>345</sup> In the figurines of Aphrodite of the same type the goddess usually leans with the elbow over the pillar and crossed legs. Another possible type is the Aphrodite Pontia-Euploia,<sup>346</sup> reproduced in many statues and statuettes of Hellenistic and Roman period with several variations in the position and attributes, so that the identification of the prototype is still discussed.<sup>347</sup> The type actually does not have the veil folded around the arm, and in the majority of the copies holds the vase-pillar on the other side of the body, but one copy in



<sup>345</sup> LIMC II: 63-64. Furtwängler 1893: 547.

<sup>346</sup> LIMC II: 69-70.

<sup>347</sup> Gersht 1995: 155 for a discussion of the type and further references.

Venice is a good analogy for the soft treatment of the body and for the position of the hand on the vase handle.<sup>348</sup>

Similar: Gingras – Aylward 2013 no. TC1; Gersht 1995: Figs. 9-12.

## 2. Relief of Jupiter as a “Storm-god”

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 39,  
No. 748, Neg. 039158.

Current Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 89.0; w. 50.0

Preservation: The relief is in bad condition. The right side and upper corner are preserved, but the left and lower part are broke, The surface too is badly worn and most part of the sculpted detail is lost.

Description: The photograph in the archive is labeled as “Roman relief from Forum”.

The form of the support for the relief is unclear, the cornice on the left and upper sided lets presume that the stone was a stele, but an altar with one figure for each side is another likely possibility, as similar specimens are known in the Roman East (from Baalbek, Beshwāt, Antioch, for instance).<sup>349</sup> The *Europos* relief shows a standing male figure turned of three-quarters at his right, dressed with a short-leeved cuirass and short military skirt. A folded robe over the left shoulder should indicate a cloak fastened at the neck. On the neckline a rounded denteled motif represents the leather fringes of the cuirass, and similar elements appear on the left arm too. The man stands with his weight on the right leg, the profile of the body forming a sinuous line. The right arm is raised at the height of the shoulder and the lower arm is raised too, forming two right angles. The hand holds the scepter with



<sup>348</sup> Venice, Archaeological Museum, 2596. Becatti 1971: 30 and Tav. XXXII, no. 55.

<sup>349</sup> See the references to those works in Kropp 2010.

double thunder, depicted vertically and of large size: it reaches the upper cornice of the relief. The left arm is lost, but an accurate observation of the left cornice shows the possible mark left by the hand, and a further help is given by the notoriety of the iconography. The arm was apparently lowered and bent upwards at the elbow, with the hand holding the handle of an axe. Another common attribute is the short sword or dagger that the figure shows here fastened at his left side. The face is badly damaged and the only remaining element is a mass of curled hair executed with drill, it also appears that the god was represented as a young beardless man.

Similar: The posture of Europos relief is the one of the “smiting god”, shared by Roman depictions with the earlier iconography of the Storm-god and surely derived from this.<sup>350</sup> Jupiter in his syncretic forms of Iuppiter Optimus Maximus Heliopolitanus and IOM Dolichenus was popular among the Roman Imperial army and the present iconography had a precedent at Karkemish itself, in the leading slab of the Long Wall of Sculpture with the Storm-god with his consort (B.38). Iuppiter Dolichenus is usually standing on a bull and we can not exclude that this was the case too. The most striking element of this portrait is the fact that the vast majority of Jupiter Dolichenus representations (and “smiting god” precedents from the Iron Age) are turned to the right-hand side of the stele, opposite to this, or depicted frontally, in the case of Jupiter Heliopolitanus. Exceptions exist, and possibly one existed already in the same site, in another limestone relief from Karkemish, B.51*b*, in which Woolley saw a male facing left and “grasping a spear (?) with a ribbed blade [sic]”<sup>351</sup> in what is most probably another representation of the double-thunderbolt scepter. The common iconographies of Jupiter Dolichenus and Jupiter Heliopolitanus shared some specific elements: they are among the representations of a Iuppiter with a short-leaved tunic and cuirass with leather fringes, typical of Hellenistic and Roman rulers and soldiers. The anatomic cuirass of Greek origin was adopted in the Hellenistic Near East to represent Oriental gods at the moment of their

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350 The term Storm-god is here preferred for its general and non-ethnic value, to the several ethnic-related corresponding theonyms such as Hittite Tarhunta, Hurrian Teshub, Akkadian Hadad.

351 Woolley - Barnett 1952: 188. The relief belongs to a series of uncertain pertinence retrieved during the excavation in the area of the Herald's Wall, where the two walls of the Roman forum had cut its foundations as well as a small octagonal building otherwise unknown. The reliefs were found in this disturbed stratigraphy and the Jupiter slab apparently comes from there too. It curiously shares the same features of the slabs B.50 and B.51*a*, namely the broad plane frame, the type of stone and apparently the overall dimensions (but all stelae are fragmentary).

inclusion in the pantheon.<sup>352</sup> A further recurring element is the presence of animals: couple of bull acolytes for the god of Heliopolis and a bull on the back of which the Doliche god stands. The comparison just made between the two manifestations of Jupiter serves to underline the fact that this portrait can not be exactly listed among the representations of Jupiter Dolichenus: it lacks the tiara, long hair and beard (Cfr. CCID 363, 365, 371, 386, 428), nor among those of Jupiter Heliopolitanus (beardless, but usually has a *kalathos* headgear, holds the whip of a charioteer and is depicted frontally), but rather appears as a synchresis of the types. After all, cults of the Storm-god are known in several other eastern cities surrounding Europs, such as Beroea/Aleppo, Hierapolis and Damascus, with several variations in posture and attributes.<sup>353</sup> A similar stone is in Blömer 2014: Museum of Damascus no. 33056. The interpretation of the relief as a Iuppiter Dolichenus would also grant a limited range of date for the relief, because this cult spread fast from its Commagenian birthplace in the Roman Empire, with the first epigraphic attestation dating to 125/126 AD<sup>354</sup> and with the same rapidity disappeared after the mid-3rd century, probably as a consequence of the destruction of its main sanctuary at Doliche by the Sassanians.<sup>355</sup>

### 3. Relief of Herakles

#### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 41, No. 754, Neg. 039164; Album 2, Fol. 41, No. 755, Neg. 039165.

Current Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: Unknown.

Preservation: Fragmentary. The stele was broken in two pieces and reassembled. The lower piece was broken and missing parts on the lower and upper left corners and the upper piece was broken in correspondence on the lower left corner and left molding

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352 Will 1955: 255–271. According to this view is M. P. Speidel (Speidel 1978: 39), but the cuirasse has also been considered a sign of the military character of the god added in Roman art.

353 Bunnens 2004: 65.

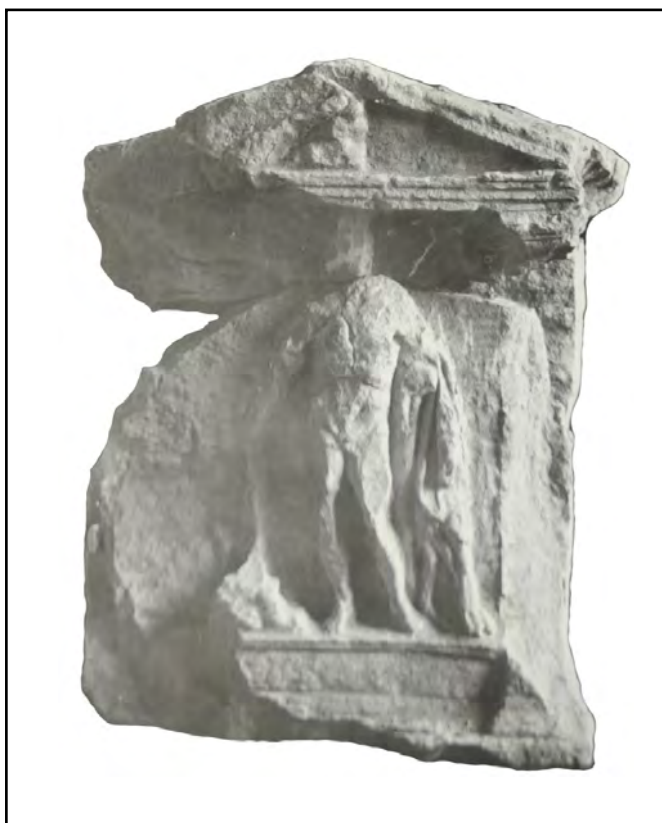
354 From a temple in Lambaesis, Numidia: CIL VIII, 2680.

355 Speidel 1978: 75.



of the pediment. All the surfaces were quite worn, chipped and broken.

Description: The relief depicts a nude Herakles as a statuary type inside an aedicule. The aedicule is composed of a low base that supports a moulded plinth and two protruding squared bases (only part of the right one preserved) that should have held two columns or pilasters. Those supported a triangular pediment with corner acroteria with palmette and a central element in relief, that appears like the club leaned on a rock. The



head of the Herakles inside the niche touches the architrave of the pediment. The statue is standing, frontal, nude and albeit the lack of detail of the photograph, it is easily identifiable by the attributes of the *leontè* and the club. The god must have been bearded, with the head slightly turned to the left, as a copy of the Chiaramonti Herakles type.<sup>356</sup> He has his weight on the right leg, the left leg is slightly flexed and foot is drawn back and pointing towards the side. The right arm is stretched, far from the side of the body and rests on the handle of the club (broken), apparently resting on a stone mass. The left arm is along the body and bent toward the viewer, from the forearm pends the lionskin (the paws are clearly visible). The type knew probably had its prototype in the 4th century BC and was largely diffused in the Roman Empire. One local variant has been defined in Palmyra and Hatra.<sup>357</sup>

<sup>356</sup> LIMC IV (1988): 752-753. Cfr. especially no. 462 for the position of the left leg. Two almost identical depictions are in two terracotta reliefs from Rome now held in the NY Carlsberg Glyptotek (inv. 1929) and in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna (inv. 1895).

<sup>357</sup> Downey 1969: 83-96.

4. **Deity with  
star-shaped crown  
KH.13.O.280**

Current location: Türkyurdu  
(Gaziantep), Karkemish Ex-  
pedition Dig House.

SU: F.1512;

Bucket: KH.13.P.703/cx

Context: Area L.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: h. 9.5; w. 14.5;  
th. 12.0

Preservation: Fragmentary.



The sculpted block is broken on every side and only the head of the figure is preserved. The basalt used is of the rough type and the surface is therefore badly worn.

Description: The type of monument to which this relief pertained is hard to define.

The head appears as inserted in a niche with triangular top. One possible structure would therefore be a pediment relief. The figure is in high-relief on a plane surface and the possible pediment is framed by a plane squared cornice. The head is turned of three-quarters to the right and the long and voluminous hair is surmounted by a star-shaped crown. The hair appears as curled and rendered with non-geometrical locks; it covers the ears and emerges from the crown on the forehead with, apparently, a central partitioning. The features are too worn to be analyzed, but are proportionate and delicate. The oval is round and the neck is thin.

Similar: The star-shaped crown, or a head with star-shaped crown can be attributed or accompanying figures in the Graeco-Roman Near East to a large number of gods to which cosmic (solar) qualities have been related. The solar symbolism is actually one distinctive trait of oriental cults when assimilated in the Roman religion. Mithras, the god of Emesa, the gods of Palmyra, Iuppiter Dolichenus, Serapis and, of course Helios and Sol Invictus are examples of deities often accompanied by the figure of the sun or representing the sun themselves. The isolation of the head here preserved prevents any further definition of the iconography and a generic date for the sculpture to the Roman Imperial period is given on the base of the comparison with the many coeval representations.

**5. Rough human figure**  
**BM Excavations**

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 42, No. 756, Neg. 039166

Material: Limestone

Dimensions: h. 18.3; w. 10.6

Preservation: Fragmentary. Head, left arm and lower legs missing. Broken in two pieces and reassembled.

Description: The relief is now lost and there is no information about its findspot. This piece could be a sketch relief rather than a sculpture in the round and seems worked in the soft chalky limestone often found in the site and used especially in later ages. It

represents a human figure seen frontally with short bust, legs slightly apart and short right arm holding or leaning on a squared object. The features of the face are not preserved and neither is the surface of the body, that could be covered by a dress or naked and preserves two V-shaped cuts at the height of the pelvis and neckline.

Similar: The roughness of the figure makes it a probable unfinished work or at any rate not the work of professional workmanship. For this reason proposing parallels or a date would be impossible.



**6. Female statuette**  
**BM Excavations**

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 42, No. 756, Neg. 039166.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 14.5; w.6.5

Preservation: Fragmentary. The statuette is broken at the head and reassembled. The body is only preserved to the chest. The hair and shoulders are chipped, the remaining surfaces are well preserved.

Description: The statuette is now lost and no informations exist about its findspot. The sculpture represents a female figure standing, apparently naked, with the head slightly turned to the right. The overall rendering of the body is very simplified, with a large head and disproportionately narrow shoulders and bust. The arms were probably along the body, the breasts are small and geometrical. The neck is long and presents the “Venus rings” rendered with one incised line. The face is asymmetrical and highly simplified: only the eyebrow arch and nose are rendered



in relief, softly round and elongated the first and squared, straight and long the second. The eyes are only delineated on their contour and are large and almond-shaped. The mouth was apparently not rendered. The face is framed by the hair, which style is impossible to determine due to the fractures of the stone. The only preserved trait is on the left ear, covered, and appears like a plane rounded mass that could also represent a short veil or cap, that did not reached the shoulders. The sculpture appears as the low quality product of a local manufacture. It could be an object of devotion for a private context, comparable for symbolism and function to the terracotta figurines of Hellenistic and Roman periods. Some elements as the naked body, the “Venus rings” and the turned head recall the typical attributes of Venus, that are typical signs of female beauty as well.

Similar: The only comparable pieces appear to be a group of stone statuettes from Hama (Ploug *et al.* 1969 nos. Y9, Fig. 32 no. 13 and 6B186, Fig. 33 no. 1), none of which is complete and particularly similar, but share the simple rendering of the features and the body and head proportions. Those statuettes come from Islamic levels, but for the piece from Europos a date to the Byzantine period is more appropriate, but could not be further specified, as common for local productions.

## 7. Female bust

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 42, No. 756, Neg. 039166.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 11.0; w.6.5

Preservation: Complete. The statuette was broken at the head and reassembled. The surface is well preserved except for a break in correspondence of the mouth and chin and other minor fractures.

Description: The statuette is now lost and no informations exist about its findspot. The sculpture represents a female figure, but only the head is conformed, while the bust or body is constituted of a troncopiramidal unsculpted block with polished surface.

The constitutes more than one third of the statuette and represents a female with veiled head. The preserved features are highly schematic and asymmetrical, with long almond-shaped eyes and a long straight and rectangular nose. The edges defined by the eyebrows and nose are sharp. The veil is a thick and round polished surface covering most of the forehead and ears and falling diagonally at the sides of the face and neck, which is almost absent.

Similar: See above, Cat. no. 6. This figure is even most schematic, lacking any definition of the body.



## 8. Male (?) head

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 40, no. 749, Neg. 039159.

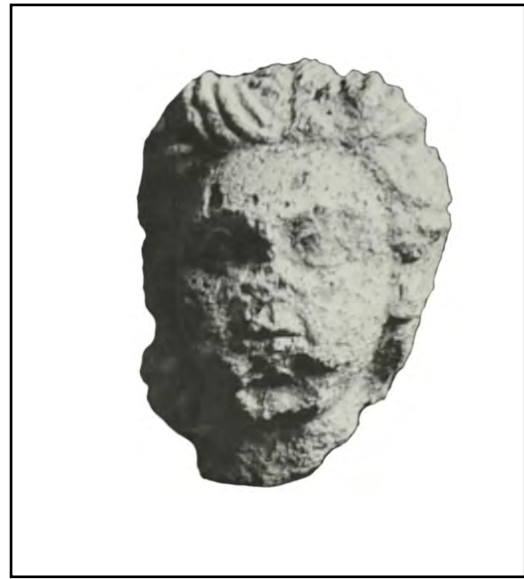
Current location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone (?)

Dimensions: Unknown.

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the head is preserved, broken at the neck. The surface is badly weathered, the hair and eyes yes are chipped and the nose and chin are broken.

Description: The lack of detail provided by the photograph, the absence of a metric reference and the bad condition of the sculpted piece do not allow many considerations. Even the identification of the material is uncertain: limestone has been proposed on statistical grounds, but basalt could not be ruled out.



The lack of detail of the photograph also suggest a small dimension. The head could pertain to a relief, a statue or a bust. It is also difficult to define the gender of the portrait: the hairstyle could easily apply to a female figure, but the ruined surface around the mouth and chin seems to bear traces of mustache and beard. The eyes are full opened, and rendered with thick eyelids, the eyebrow line is lightly rounded. The gaze appears upturned and pathetic. The forehead is plain and the cheeks are slim. What remains of the mouth is a short horizontal cut, the features of the lips are undefinable. The hair is the only trait that could provide hints on the definition of the type: it is rendered with long defined locks, voluminous, wild and turned backwards, covering the top of the ears and reaching the neck. This type of hairstyle resembles the one usually attributed to satyrs and fauns and it is also the typical trait of Gauls, associated with mustache. Another possibility is to associate this sculpture to Hellenistic portraiture, where such treatment of the hair is also attested.

Similar: One portrait of Antiochus VI, a probable Roman copy now in Rome (Terme Museum, inv. 1248), shows similar hair and possibly comparable features (Smith 1988: Cat. no. 33, Pl. 26 nos. 3-5). This is described as having an explicit Dionysiac iconography, as in the treatment of the hair, like a satyr's, and therefore associated with Antiochus VI Dionysos (145-142 BC). Another possible comparison for

the hair is in fact in a head of a youthful satyr from Antioch now in the Hatay Archaeological Museum, inv. 1220 (Vermeule 2000: 97, Fig. 9).

## 9. Male Head

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 94, no. 915,  
Neg.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone (?)

Dimensions: Unknown.

Preservation: Fragmentary. The head is broken at the neck and possibly along the left side. The nose and mouth are broken and the whole surface is badly worn.

Description: The state of preservation of the piece do not consent any consideration about the style or quality of the manufacturing.

The stone used is not determined with certainty, the alveolate surface could be basalt, but limestone has been proposed on the base of probability. The shape of the stone under the neck, if it is not due to casual fragmentation, could represent the joint to insert the head on a bust or statue. The only discernible feature is the hair, that appears short and straight, probably indicating a male figure.

Similar: The head is too undefined to propose any reasonable comparison.



## 10. Female (?) head

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 40, No. 750, Neg. 039160; Album 2, Fol. 40, No. 751, Neg. 039161.

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum, inv. 2776.**

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 10.7; w. 7.6; th. 10.4

**Preservation:** The head is complete and well preserved, except for a small piece missing from the chin, a fracture along the nose and a scrape of the surface of the left cheekbone.

**Description:** Small limestone head possibly pertaining to a statuette or more probably part of a funerary relief of a domestic cult. The cut behind the head possibly suggests that the head pertained to an *imago clipeata* in high relief, and therefore possibly to the tondo on a sarcophagus. The cut here is in fact diagonal and straight, a small protuberance breaks the rounded line of the back of the head in an unnatural angle and the neck, seen in profile, results thicker than

expected. The modelling of the face is quite asymmetric and the features are rudely sculpted and undetailed. The eyes – the right one lower than the left- are large, with no line marking the iris and the eyelids are thick and deep. The line of the eyebrows is lightly rounded but deeply carved with a sharp edge, that continues its line down at the sides of the nose, thin and triangular. the mouth is large and horizontal, with straight lips marked by deep cuts, especially the upper one. The face is thin and oval, with slightly sunken cheeks and faint diagonal wrinkles from the sides of the nose to the corners of the mouth. The forehead is plain and framed by the hair with a round line. The ears are small and carved in detail. The hair is rendered as a compact and tidy, almost geometric, frame of small snail-like curls. A bandeau composed of three stripes leaves a double line of curls above the forehead and runs on the temples with a wave and then down behind the nape. Despite the asymmetry and sharpness of the carving, the head has an overall balance and proportion. The style of the hair and the presence of the hairband recalls the Hellenistic portraits.





Similar: Among Hellenistic royal portraits, the hairstyle resembles a simplified version of the “Cyrene Apion” of the British Museum (inv. 1383).

## 11. Portrait bust of a woman

### BM Excavations

Current location: **London, British Museum,**  
**inv. 1913,1022.2.**

Material: Terracotta.

Dimensions: h. 25.4; w. 18.3

Preservation: The bust is complete and well preserved.

Description: Terracotta memorial bust of a woman depicted as Venus. The hair is arranged in a Classical coiffure centrally parted with soft waves in two twisted locks drawn back over the ears but exposing the lobes and are gathered on the nape in a plait. The curls are naturally rendered and don't have the strict geometry of the

portraits of empresses. The head is slightly turned to the left and the neck forms two very faint wrinkles. The forehead is plain and triangularly shaped by the hair. The eyes are small and slightly downturned, partially asymmetrical. The pupil is large and concave, in a feature that has been recognized, as well as the pronounced deep tearduct, as typical of Eastern statuary before it appeared in Rome. The eyebrows are thin and round, slightly protruding, and form a continue line with the dorsal lines of the nose. This is thin at the top, quite irregular, and large at the tip, with soft nostrils. The mouth is small and straight. The cheeks are plain and the oval is round. The woman wears a chiton taken up over both shoulders with circular pins and forming a triangular neckline. Roman Imperial, late 2nd - 3rd century AD.



**12. Portrait bust of a young boy**  
**BM Excavations**

Current location: **London, British Museum, inv. 1913,1022.1.**

Material: Terracotta.

Dimensions: h. 22.8; w. 15.2

Preservation: The bust is complete and well preserved.

Description: Terracotta memorial portrait bust of a boy depicted as Cupid. The head is turned to the right and the young age of the boy is rendered through the proportions of the features and the full cheeks and neck. The hair is rendered in triangular soft locks of a natural style.

The forefront is plane and rectangular, the eyebrows are strongly marked: long, thin and curve over the eyes, asymmetrical for the turn of the face, and with a large carved pupil. The nose is childish, short and triangular, the mouth is slightly open and set right below the nose. The chin is round and parted, the neck and cheeks are fat. The boy is dressed with a robe covering the left shoulder and fastened with a circular pin over the right shoulder, the fabric is folded with naturally rendered creases. The bust is probably part of a funerary monument and is modeled in a style ascribable to the 2nd or 3rd century AD.





### 13. Male head

**KH.14.O.240**

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

SU: F.3567; Bucket: KH.14.P.126/a

Context: Area C East. Fill of an Islamic channel.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 8.2; w. 5.0; th. 5.8

Preservation: Fragmentary. The left side of the head is broken, but the face is almost entirely preserved in good condition. Traces of red paint are present on the left side of the neck.

Description: Bearded male head probably pertaining to an herm or statuette as common in funerary contexts, as donaries in temples and shrines, or also in private contexts such as household shrines. The lower base of the neck is flat, suggesting that the piece could have been self-standing or to be inserted as part of a statuette. The face is proportioned and carefully chiseled: the eyes are large with swollen eyelids, which upper line continues in the profile of the long triangular nose, flattened at the bridge and tip. On the forehead and at the side of the eyes wrinkles are rendered with faint incised line, suggesting the mature age of the figure. The mouth is straight with full lips. The ear (only on the preserved right side) is covered by the beard that forms an uninterrupted line with the hair on the forehead, framing the face. The beard and hair are full and curled, rendered with short triangular cuts. The curled hair is

only detailed on the top of the forehead, while it is plane on the back of the head. The neck is strong and smooth.

Similar: Calza dated a statue of a robed man from Siracusa to the late 3rd century AD. The two heads share the features that determined the dating: the continuous line between nose and eyebrows, the short and dense beard treated in a conventional manner, the hair rendered as a compact mass (Calza 1972: 129, no. 39, Tav XXIX, no. 77).

#### 14. Male head

##### KH.16.O.339

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

SU: F.6822; Bucket: KH.16.P.329/b

Context: Area C South. Fill of an Islamic channel.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 11.8; w. 9.4; th. 10.0

Preservation: Nearly complete. Broken on the lower left side of the neck.

Description: Head of a limestone male small statue, probably pertaining to a statuette or herm, used in the same contexts listed for no. 13. The carving is rough and unpolished, the facial features are sharp, geometrical and simple, rendered with deep incisions and lacking any detail. The hair, beard and back of the figure are not carved but only drafted. The overall shape of the face is large and low, with low forehead and no cheekbones, almost flat by profile. The eyes are almond-shaped and uneven, the nose is large and straight, chipped on the bridge. The mouth is a small horizontal cut under the nose. The ears are faint. The male is bearded, the short beard is suggested by an incised line along the cheeks and under the nose and protrudes over the jaws and triangular chin, while its lower end on the neck is not indicated.



**15. Eagle sculpture**  
**BM Excavations**

CE Photo Album: Report 41d, photo no. 17.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: Unknown. The proportion with a man in the photograph defines a range around 30-50 cm of height.

Preservation: Other than being now completely lost, the sculpture was already headless in 1912 when it was found, and the surface appeared badly eroded.

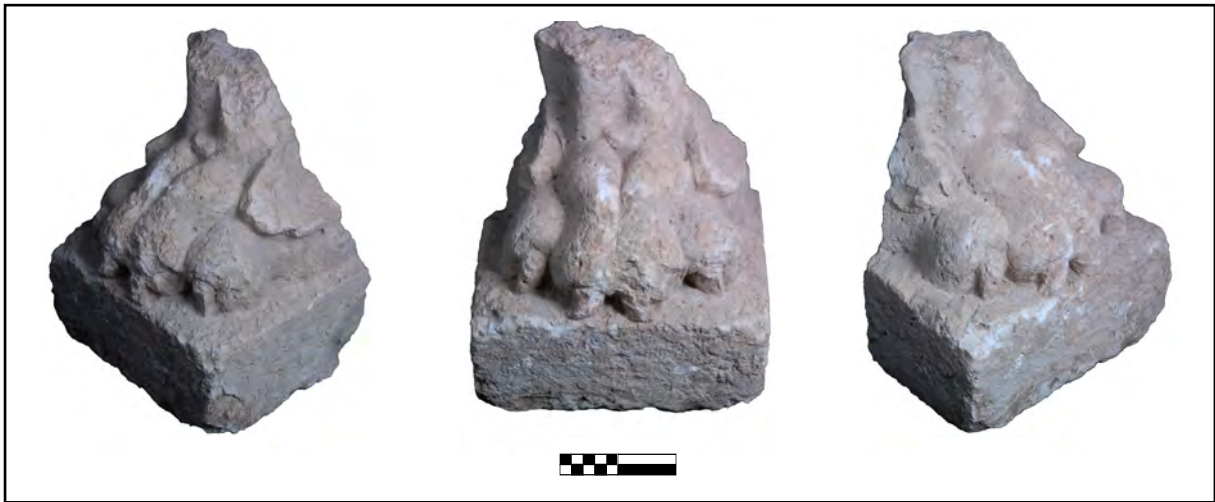


Description: The sculpture is now lost. It represented one of the few examples of carvings in basalt from the Karkemish of Classical antiquity. It was found by Thompson during his fieldwork in 1911, it is listed in his report among the Greek finds retrieved during the excavation on the acropolis and in the 32 trenches opened around it.<sup>358</sup> It is therefore possible that the eagle had been offered in the temple on the eastern end of the mound, as it would be normal, but there is no certainty about it. The sculpture stands on a low quadrangular base with rounded (or damaged) corners, it was standing frontally with folded wings. The overall rendering appears schematic, but this is a character that appears proper of the sculptures of eagles, and it could also be due to the lack of detail in the photograph. The monument could have been a votive offer but also part of a funerary one.

Similar: The sculpture from Europos resembles the eagles of Commagenian regal tombs of Nemrut Dag and the eagle, as a reference to Zeus, is common in various forms and media throughout the Graeco-Roman world. Especially in the eastern territories it is one of the attributes or symbolic references to Iuppiter Dolichenus, who received a particular devotion among the military. Three eagles come from the temple district at Dura Europos among the votive offers to the god (CCID nos. 37 a, b and c) and one from Doliche itself (CCID no. 635). Similar eagles are part of funerary monuments, especially those for men, with several exemplars from Zeugma (Wagner 1976 nos. 157, 167, 173-175), one of probable Northern Syrian

<sup>358</sup> Thompson - Lawrence Report of April 1911 (BM Middle East Department Archive, CE 41d, Fol. 7).

origin, now in the Mersin Museum (inv. no. 00.21.1).<sup>359</sup> Two eagles in basalt are kept in the Archaeological Museum of Gaziantep (inv. nos. 3907 and 753) and, even if very damaged, result as comparable works.<sup>360</sup> One eagle in basalt of a very similar workmanship has been catalogued by Blömer (Blömer 2014: 251, no. B I 14, Taf. 62.2). The sculpture is of unknown provenience in Kyrrestice and was in Aleppo when Hogarth saw it (Hogarth 1909: 184, Pl. 42.3) and it is classified as a local work of Roman Imperial age, of the 2nd or 3rd century AD. This appears as a definition very well applicable to the eagle from Europos as well.



## 16. Animal paw

**KH.11.O.445**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: -

Context: Surface on the military road track south of Area C South.

Material: Limestone

Dimensions: h. 30.2; w. 25.0; th. 20.0

<sup>359</sup> Lafli 2017: 163-164.

<sup>360</sup> They are unpublished but catalogued by Blömer and dated to the 2nd-3rd century AD: Blömer 2014: 252 nos. B I 15 and B I 16.

Preservation: Fragmentary. The fragment is preserved on the lower and front part, but broken at the top and on the back. The preserved part is in good condition, with minor superficial scratches or broken edges.

Description: Foreleg paw on a low squared plane base. It should have pertained to a statue that could have been connected with a large variety of other sculptures and monuments and it could belong to more than one real or mythological beast, probably a lion, a sphinx or a griffin. Because of this great variety and the long history of the iconography, it is rather difficult to precise the type of monument this fragment could have pertained. Its attribution to Europos, rather than Assyrian or Imperial Hittite Karkemish is due to the fabric of the sculpture rather than the style. The rendering of the tendons, muscles, nails of the paw is quite accurate and finds a strict resemblance for instance in one of the several lion sculptures from Sardis dated to the 5th century BC, but also in one sphinx that was part of a conformed throne leg (Hanfmann - Ramage 1978 no. 25 Figs. 92-101 and no. 239 Figs. 416-418). The form of the base, limited to the paw, reveals however a precise position of the animal, and the same goes for the preserved part of the ankle, seemingly raised. If it was a complete beast it should have been crouched with the other leg raised, or walking with the other leg advanced or raised. The shape of the base nonetheless, makes it probable that the paw belonged to a furniture sculpted leg rather than an animal sculpture, but certainty is impossible on the matter.

Similar: Examples of paws on identical bases in Greek and Roman tables and thrones are several (Richter 1926: Figs. 357-358 from Delphi; Figs. 491-492 from the Roman theatre at Sparta; Fig. 574 in Istanbul, Fig. 577 in Naples, and are also examples of the permanence of the type from Classical Greek to Late Imperial periods).

## 17. Lion sculpture

**KH.13.O.1030**

Current location: Karkemish, British Expedition House, in situ.

SU: F.3567; Bucket: KH.14.P.126/a

Context: Area L.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 40.0; l. 72.1. ; th. 27.5



Preservation: The body of the lion is preserved except for the face and legs. The sculpted surface is very worn, especially on the right side.

Description: Limestone statue of a standing lion. The body is compact and squared and the legs were sculpted in relief rather than in the round. The mane covered the neck and reached the shoulders, it has no volume as compared to the body and it is rendered with curved triangular locks with a central incised line, varying but with a geometric impression. The curve of the thigh of the hind limb and of the rear are still visible, but the worn surface prevents from saying if musculature was rendered in relief or if the overall figure was schematic as it appears today. Two bulges on top of the mane possibly were the ears of the animal, while the base of the tail is visible on the back and probably curved to the right. It also appears that the right hind leg was advanced and it is therefore possible that the lion was represented pacing rather than standing still. About the function of the statue, only speculation is possible: lions are common in Hellenistic and Roman art in several contexts, media and types. In sculpture, lions can be isolated figures on the round, groups, especially in association with Cybele, Mithras, Artemis, or reliefs. The most common use of isolated lions is in the funerary context.<sup>361</sup> In this case however, lions are usually associated with a prey, as a symbol of the power of death, but there is no way of knowing if this piece was grasping a prey with the forepaw. Especially in eastern art, lions were also a symbol of regality and power and were therefore also common in several ar-

<sup>361</sup> Toynbee 1973: 65-68. A distinction has been noticed for Greece between seated lions, accompanying stelai of the Archaic period; and recumbent and walking lions, more typical of monuments of the Classical period. See Hanfmann - Ramage 1978: 23 with previous bibliography.



chitectonic complexes in altars, acroteria, spouts and, of course, guardian of gates.<sup>362</sup> The only data available in this case is the dimension of the sculpture, rather small, that would suggest a private commission, and the quality of the stone used, a soft chalky limestone, that would point to the same direction.

Similar: The overall conformation of the body, with the head only slightly higher than the upper back, resembles the Late Hittite lions, such as the Gate lions from Hama,<sup>363</sup> or the several walking lions at Karkemish, rather than Hellenistic or Roman lions. The same observation can be valid for the rendering of the mane, far from the voluminous and wild manes of, for instance, the several lions from Sardis.<sup>364</sup> In addition, the lack of the face prevents any further stylistic analysis. Despite this considerations, it is probable that the sculpture is a local manufacture from a private commissioner of Hellenistic or Roman epoch, which would explain the overall simplicity of the modelling, but also the clear reminiscences of Hittite models.<sup>365</sup>

## 18. Child relief

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol.

88, No. 892, Neg. 083939.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Terracotta.

Dimensions: Unknown.

Preservation: Fragmentary. The relief is only preserved in the upper part of the human figure it represents. It is broken under the chest and a fragment is



<sup>362</sup> Hanfmann - Ramage 1978: 21.

<sup>363</sup> Riis - Buhl 1990.

<sup>364</sup> For instance Richter 1954: 5, no. 6, pl. 9.

<sup>365</sup> See for instance the basalt lions of Hellenistic and Roman southern Syria in Meynersen 2010: 440-441.

missing of the upper left corner of the frame enclosing the figure. The preserved parts appear as quite worn.

Description: Terracotta relief with the figure of a young boy or child enclosed in a narrow rectangular niche framed by a thick border with a decoration that resembles an architectonic setting with tortile columns or vegetal elements. Leaf-like or scale-like elements appear engraved also in the bottom of the aedicule behind the head of the figure. The body of the youth is not shaped inside the niche, which is just as large as the shoulders and only the large hands emerge in front of the chest, with fingers closed and showing the back. The dress could be a tunic, and it is only rendered with a round line around the neck and a vertical double line at the center. The face is round and the features are large and exasperated, especially the eyes, almond-shaped, with thick lids and eyebrows. The forefront is low and the hair is geometrical and simplified, only defined with vertical short strokes. The young age of the depicted is suggested by the proportion of the head with the body and of the large eyes, that nonetheless could represent a stylistic element. The probable funerary context of the work, which is difficult to reconstruct solely from the image and without metric reference, is suggested by its iconography: funerary reliefs of youths often depict the deceased in the same manner and position, holding objects in the hands that are here not distinguishable, but by comparison could be a dove or a rotulus. The first is usually held in the right hand and the second in the left one; in this case it could be both. The style of the work also suggests a late date, possibly the 4th century AD or later.

Similar: the features are similar in Sadurska – Bounni 1994 no. 11, fig. 215.

## 19. Military Relief

### Stele

#### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 41, no. 754, neg. 039164; Album 2, fol. 41, no. 755, neg. 039165.

Current location: **Ankara, Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, inv. 10961.**

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 97.0; w. 74.0; th. 24.0

Preservation: The stele is broken in various places along the edges, it is crossed by an horizontal fracture on the right side and broken in correspondence of both upper corners. The entire surface is weathered and has lost the details of the carving.

Description: The funerary stele was carved on a shaft obtained by sectioning an Iron Age funerary tower, as revealed by the left side of the stone, preserving the upper crenelation



and part of a Luwian hieroglyphic inscription. It was in fact discovered in 1881 and published as such in Hogarth 1914, Pl. A5*b*. In his report of May 1911, Hogarth also indicates that the piece was discovered across the tributary river that borders the site and along the road leading North to Birejik.<sup>366</sup> The depiction combines three of the most common phonographic features that determine the typologies for Roman military tombstones: the legionary eagle, the banqueter and the mounted rider. The latter is especially common in Germania and Britannia. The motif probably originates from Greek and Italian prototypes, but was adopted in the 1st century AD and became typical of military tombstones in the Rhineland region.<sup>367</sup> The motif spread from there, first in Britain and lately in every other province where military with German origin were stationed, uniquely used for military tombstones. The panel with mounted rider is here badly preserved, the horse was facing right

<sup>366</sup> Hogarth's report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127-176).

<sup>367</sup> Anderson 1984: 28.

with the forelegs raised, and the horseman apparently had his right arm raised, but it could also be the cloak inflated by the wind, as common in the iconography, and there is no way of understanding if he was holding a weapon. The banquet scene is divided by the lower one by a plane band in relief and depicts the deceased, draped from the waist down, reclined on a cushioned *kline*, supporting himself on the left elbow and with the right arm along the body. Before the *kline* appears to be a small three-legged table and at the sides there are two standing figures, draped as well. The upper register holds a triangular pediment defined by a plane frame, while the corners of the stone at its side appear plane, but could have been incised with rosettes, other decorative elements, or the letters D(is) M(anibus). Inside the pediment the legionary eagle is depicted frontally, with the head turned to its right side, spread wings filling entirely the triangular sides of the pediment and open legs with the claws grasping the lower frame. In funerary context the eagle represents the soul of the deceased, but in the case of military tombs it sums with the symbol of strength. The commemorative inscription should have taken place below the figurative panels. Because the lower panel appears cut at the base, where the legs of the horse should have been, we must suppose that the monument was originally made of two slabs, one on top of the other, or that the original stone, already cut for the use as a funerary stele, was reused and cut again, possibly in a Late Antique or Islamic structure as commonly attested at Karkemish.

Similar: the schematic style of the depictions and the iconographies selected make this funerary monument a perfect match with the 3rd century stelae from Apamea (Balty – Van Rengen 1993). Cases of a double figurative panel are known, but commonly host the rider in the upper space and horse groomer holding the horses in the lower one, to improve the idea of wealthy of the deceased, able to afford servants. The co-existence of these two iconographies has not been observed in other published stelae from Syria, that are however characterized by a rich variety in the combination of the single elements of a rather limited figurative vocabulary. The eagle (but facing left) is for instance in the pediment of the stele of Aurelius Tato (Balty – Van Rengen 1993: 39, Pl. 16) and in several funerary reliefs from Zeugma (Wagner 1976: nos. 157, 167, 173-175). From Zeugma again, eagles are also represented alone (Kennedy 1998: 93, 95, nos. 3 and 5). A similar horse is in the one of Aurelius Mucatralis (Balty – Van Rengen 1993: 51, Pl. 25), while the banquet scene (with no figures at the sides) in the one of Valerius Appianus (Balty – Van Rengen 1993: 35, Pl. 13).



**20. Funerary/architectonic male head**

**BM Excavations**

CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 94, no. 914, No Neg.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: Unknown.

Preservation: Fragmentary. The stone is broken on one side and in the lower part, intact on the upper molding and probably on the upper right side. The overall surface shows some strains but the relief is well preserved.

**21. Funerary/architectonic male head**

**BM Excavations**

Current location: **London, British Museum, inv. 117912.**

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 31.0; w. 29.0; th. 8.5

Preservation: Fragmentary. The stone is broken on each side except for part of the upper and left sides. The molding and the surface are extensively weathered, as well as the figure in relief, especially ruined on the nose, mouth and right side of the face, but overall well readable.

Description: The two pieces, showing a different position of the head below the molding, most probably pertained nonetheless to the same decorative programme and could therefore be analyzed together. The photograph from the archive has the caption “Head from Acropolis temple” and the stone is now lost. The second piece is instead now held in the Ankara Museum, but was not portrayed or mentioned in the records of the British Expedition. The two portraits are very similar and apparent differences are probably also due to the different state of preservation. The lost piece was very well preserved, with signs of chisel in short diagonal strokes still distinguishable on the surface at the side of the head. The iconography of the portraits recalls late 3rd or 4th century sculpture. The oval is wide and flattened, the eyelids are thick and the eyes large. The cheekbones are prominent and round. The hair is rendered as a compact mass of snail-shell curls, with a waving line over the short forehead. The ears are large and slightly sticking out. The beard is short and rendered in the same manner of the hair, the mustache has straight thin locks. The schematic style of the sculpture would be well coherent with a locally produced funerary panel sealing a wall individual grave, but the mentioned caption indicating that the first piece was found in the ruins of the Roman temple of the acropolis and the upper moldings, lead instead to interpret the sculptures as part of the architectonic decoration of the public building. The small size of the second stone, that supposedly matched the one of the first, indicates that the slab was possibly part of a secondary small structure (an altar, for instance) or at any rate that the stones were not positioned at a considerable height in the primary building. If pertaining to the temple, the heads could represent generic figures connected to the cult, such as priests, but the lack of the body or any attribute makes it presume that they were intended to be easily identifiable for their features and therefore there is also the possibility that these are portraits of the emperor (but additional symbols and attributes could have been sculpted as separated elements in the lost parts of the decoration).

Similar: One statue of Maxentius from Ostia share strict similarities (Calza 1972: 191, no. 107, Tav. LXV, no. 215), it is nonetheless unlikely that the reliefs are portrait of this emperor, who had his base in Italy and no bonds with Syrian territories, other than his origins. The large and round face also resembles the features of one head of Hadrian from Crete, now in the Louvre (De Kersauson 1996: 124, no. 51; the type is the *Panzer-Paludamentumbüste* Baiae ascribed to AD 130). In this case the

hair is rendered differently, as well as the shape of its line on the forehead. The head from the British excavations also resembles one head of Herakles in a sarcophagus from Laodicea ad Mare, in which curled garlands are surmounted by heads of divinities (Østergaard (ed.) 1996: 150, no. 65, inv.856 NY Carlsberg Glyptotek). Two similar figures, busts in that case, are the two brothers of an altar in the Musei Vaticani (Kleiner 1987: 258–259, pl. LXV no. 116) that share the same dimension of the present slabs and could be enlightening in the process of reconstructing the monument to which the Europs faces belonged, in the event that the caption of the photograph was not correct.

## 22. Funerary stele

**KH.17.O.440**

Current location: Karkemish, Area M,  
in situ.

SU: F.8906; Bucket 715/c

Context: Area M, reused in the wall of  
the Byzantine house.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 235.0; w. 51.0; th. 44.0

Preservation: Nearly complete. The relief is badly worn and the inscription, if existed, is not preserved. The head is very ruined, broken in the upper half and no features are readable.

Description: Limestone funerary stele with the bust of a robed man sculpted in relief. The stone is a long parallelepiped, smoothed on every side. The upper 50 cm had thickened borders on the sides, of which the right one has been chiseled on the back and front edges, probably in the circumstance of the reuse in the masonry of



the wall. The front is plane as well and the upper 60 cm are engraved to the form of a male bust. The shoulders are as large as the stone and the sides of the head are framed by the thickened borders, the only part in relief, that created a vaulted niche enclosing the bust. On the shoulders the vertical folds of a robe are distinguishable, and a V-shaped neckline. Of the face only the profile remains with part of the ears, but the upper half and outer surfaces are lost. The identification as a male figure is due to the type of robe and the absence of the profile of a female hair. For the shape of the stone, the fact that it is smoothed on all sides and its moldings on the upper part, it is possible that the monument was a headstone or an isolated stele, rather than the closing slab of a loculus as in the case of several of the reliefs from Palmyra, with which nonetheless the faint features of this sculpture seem to be comparable.

Similar: The shape of the monument finds parallels in many Imperial Roman examples of the 2nd–3rd century AD, but the loss of details prevents a clear determination. The robe is rendered quite schematically and this trait, other than the overall shape of the figure, finds a parallel in the statues and reliefs from Zeugma (one example in Kennedy 1998: 102–103, no. 23), or in one stele in the National Museum of Damascus, inv. no. 89860. Probably among the closest parallel for the type of stele are two monuments on display in the Municipal Garden of Mambij, from Hierapolis (Egea Vivancos 2005: 364 = Blömer 2014 no. B II 7 and JM no. 16, Figs. 269–270 and 365, JM no. 18, Fig. 272). The first piece is carved in basalt and represents a mother and her two children, but with its measures of 258 x 62 x 40 it is clearly a very similar monument. The second stele, of limestone, is cut under the bust, but the figure is inscribed in the same vaulted niche with a frame in relief and the beardless togate man holds a *rotulus* in the right hand against the chest. More examples are in the funerary steles of Kyrrestice and Commagene catalogued by Blömer (2014) as Type 2.<sup>368</sup>

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<sup>368</sup> Blömer 2014: 95–96 and Taf 19.3.



## 23. Sundial

### BM Excavations

Album 2, fol. 44, no. 761, Neg. 0391171.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 32.1; w. 24.8

Preservation: Complete, broken at the upper corners, the gnomon is lost. Otherwise well preserved.

Description: Hemispherical sundial<sup>369</sup>

with a molded base with double

cyma recta. This type of sundial corresponds to the one described by Vitruvius as *hemicyclium excavatum ex quadrato ad enclimaque succisum*<sup>370</sup> that was designed by Berosus Chaldaeus, a Babylonian astronomer active at Cos about 270 BC.<sup>371</sup> Sundials started in fact to be produced in Hellenistic age and hemispherical types were common throughout Greece and the Roman Empire. In the eastern territories some examples come from Ephesus, Pergamon, Syria and Egypt. Here eleven radial lines indicate the hours and the three engraved circumferences constitute the day lines. Several sundials are also inscribed to indicate hours or months, and in some cases the base is inscribed too, with the name of the donor or a dedication. In this case the surface is completely uninscribed, there are therefore no means of dating this piece, especially being the most common type of sundial.

Similar: For the same reason stated above, many parallels could be recalled of this piece, but few if only the Syrian and Levantine territories are considered. Among the pieces of Gibbs' catalogue, those sundials mostly belong to the same typology, but with a different architecture of the monument, except one from Cypros (no. 3048). Several pieces coming from other regions, from Melos (no. 3043) and further West, up to Italy, are instead exactly comparable, for instance some unepigraph



<sup>369</sup> Of course for a proper classification of the piece further evaluations would be necessary, such as the calculation of the decline of the concave surface and of the latitude for which the stone was cut to be used, but those are impossible from a photograph.

<sup>370</sup> Vitr. *De Arch.* 9.8.

<sup>371</sup> Gibbs 1976: 60.

sundials from Pompeii (nos. 1026G, 1027G, 3072G). A date *post quem* can therefore only be tentatively assigned to this piece to the 2nd century AD.

#### 24. Small column

##### BM Excavations

Current location: **Ankara, Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, inv. 10227.**

Material: Marble.

Dimensions: h. 79.5; w. 8.0; th. 8.0

Preservation: Complete, the surface is almost intact.

Description: Small marble column carved in one piece with the base, capital and abacus. The base is squared and plain, the shaft is plane, with a double plane convex molding at the base and it is divided from the capital with a carved line. The capital is incised without relief; it is of simplified Corinthian style, with a lower register with ovals with double shell between acanthus leaves on the higher register, supporting the abacus, squared and plane, at the four corners. The piece should pertain to the architectonic decoration of a Byzantine building, possibly the church discovered in 1912 of which no notion remains.

Similar: Niewöhner 2007: 218, Taf. 13 no. 121.



### 3.3.4 *Catalogue of the inscriptions*

The catalogue here presented collects the inscriptions from Europos sorted on the basis of their context of provenance, intended in broad terms, which is mainly the agora/forum or the acropolis. The largest part of the inscribed stones was found during the British excavations and their findspot is usually generic, when mentioned at all. Some of the Greek and Roman inscriptions had been brought to the Expedition House (Area L, see § 3.3.10) and three of them remained there until they were rediscovered during 2013–2014 excavation. Seven inscriptions were published by Jalabert and Mouterde in 1929, in the first volume of the corpus of *Inscriptions Grecques et Latines de la Syrie* collecting the documents from Commagene and Cyrrestice.<sup>372</sup> The site is there indicated as "Gérahîs = Europos". The edition was made not on the basis of an autoptical analysis of the stones, but through written copies that had been taken in 1919 by a military chaplain of the French army in Cilicia: P. J. Gransault. The chaplain had also collected photographs of some of the inscriptions that Woolley had left, probably, in the Expedition House. Those were also accompanied by short notes about the stones and their provenance, that became today essential, for some monument, in the otherwise complete absence of such information in the documents of the expedition. Woolley's notes are therefore always reported in the present catalogue. The note of Jalabert and Mouterde on their source for the edition also explains some misinterpretations of otherwise quite discernible characters. Most part of the inscribed pieces are now lost and preserved only in the photographs of the British Museum archive, as said, but the probably most important piece of the corpus: the octagonal stone KH.14.O.1080 (Cat. no. 1) has been newly found, and was newly edited by Alice Bencivenni.<sup>373</sup>

The catalogue is not aimed at providing an exhaustive epigraphic or paleographic analysis of the works, but at observing the pieces from an archaeological perspective, attempting a reconstruction of their function and original identity: their place in the monumental, cultural and artistic framework of Classical Europos. Nonetheless, for previously unedited pieces, a tentative reading is proposed, aware that in most of the cases this would be liable of revise and improvement.

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<sup>372</sup> Quoted here as IGLSyr I.

<sup>373</sup> Bencivenni 2018.

*Inscriptions From The Forum***1. Dedicatory inscription****BM Excavations**

CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 90, no. 898, No Neg.; Album 2, fol. 90, no. 899, Neg. 083941; Album 2, fol. 90, no. 900, No Neg.

**KH.14.O.1080**

Current Location: Karkemish, British Excavation House, in situ.

SU: B.3762; Bucket: KH.14.P.333/m

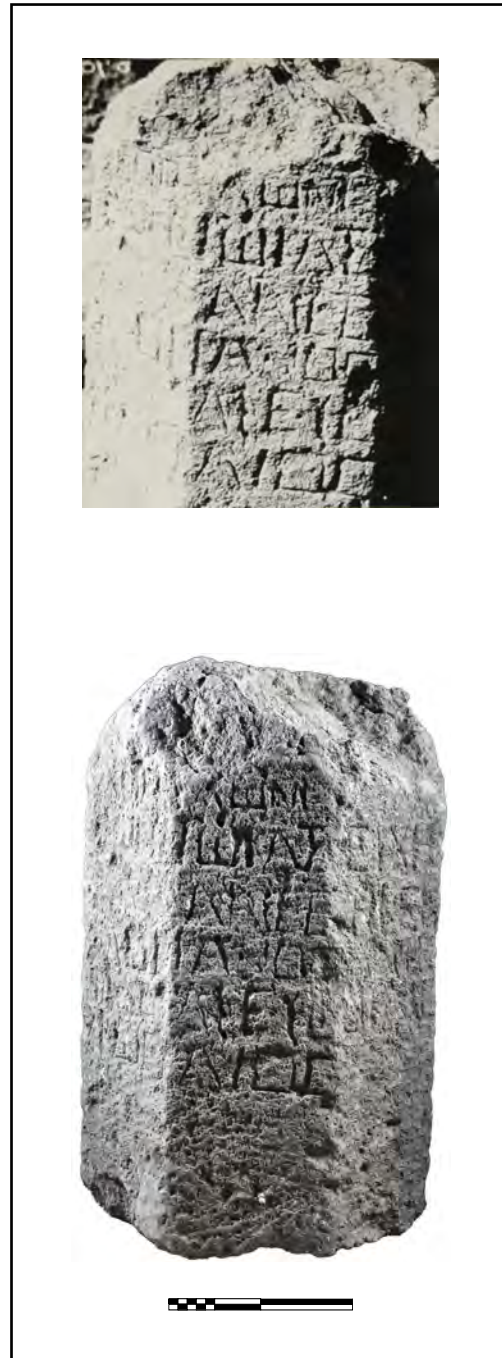
Context: Area L. Original context Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 69.0; diam. 46.0; each face w. 18.0

Preservation: Nearly complete. The upper part of the stone is partially broken, the surface is well preserved but the inscription is not always readable, especially in the upper part.

Description: The note by Woolley reported by Jalabert and Mouterde indicates the findspot as "Top level on E side of [Storm god] Temple courtyard",<sup>374</sup> which corresponds to the northern side or north-eastern corner of the forum. The stone should have been discovered in 1911 or 1912, was brought to the Expedition House and photographed in its courtyard several times; it was then rediscovered in 2014 inside the room behind the living-room: L. 3765, used as a kitchen, or re-purposed as it by the Turkish military. The stone was packed, together with others from



<sup>374</sup> This note also describes the stone as "Hexagonal limestone shaft", while the piece is actually octagonal.

the site, as the filling of a bench against one side of the room: B.3762. Being the inscription a dedication to Apollo, the stone should have been the base for a votive offer, or more probably a *donarium* itself dedicated in the forum. Octagonal or hexagonal inscribed stones or inscribed bases are known in several examples, such as two bases for honorary statues from Perta<sup>375</sup> and two from Synnada<sup>376</sup> in Phrygia, dated 150–250 AD. The badly preserved upper end of the stone do not allow to verify the possible presence of a socket for a statue or other ex-voto. The importance of the stone for Europos history is given by the latter line, where the citizen who offers it defines himself as coming from (probably) Ilios and Europos.

Inscription: **IGLSyr I, 133; Bencivenni 2018.**

- 1 Ἀπόλωνι | [. . 4–5 . .]-  
 χ ϖ κυρ ίϖ κατ' | εὐχῆ-  
 ν μ ε (?) | ἀνέθηκεν  
 . Ο . | PAN . . | . AP . | .?  
 5 Ἴ(?)νλιεὺς | ὁ καὶ Ἐ-  
 υ ρωπιαῖος | vacat

The style of the characters, with square lunate sigma and square omega, suggests a date of monument to the Roman Imperial period, after the 3rd century AD.<sup>377</sup> The reading of the *ethnicon* Europaïos had already been proposed by Jalabert and Mouterde, who applied the same reading to integrate another inscription from Karkemish: no. IGLSyr I, 135, which is now lost (no. 12). Unexpectedly, the edition of this text was never recalled, in the long debate about the name of Classical Karkemish, as an argument in favor to the identification with Europos. This can not be considered as a final proof, because it is possible that the citizen "of Ilios and Europos" offered this monument in a third city, but it is certainly more probable that the dedication was made in the adoptive country of the offerer.<sup>378</sup>

375 One of Flavius Archelaus found at Küçük Boruk (Yenikuyu): MAMA XI: 273, no. 306; one for Sosandrus from Koçaş: MAMA XI: 274, no. 307.

376 Synnada (Şuhut): MAMA IV: nos. 52 and 63.

377 Cfr. McLean 2002: 41.

378 For examples of dedications with a double *ethnicon* that were found in the place attested by the text see: Bencivenni 2018: 124.

## 2. Inscribed bomos

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 32, No. 728, Neg. 039139; Album 2, Fol. 32, No. 731, Neg. 039142.

### KH.13.O.1292

Current Location: Karkemish, British Excavation House, in situ.

SU: Surface.

Context: Area L. Original context: Roman forum.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 82.0; w. 43.0; th. 45.0

Preservation: Nearly complete. The stone is complete, except for some minor broken pieces at the edges, but badly weathered. This was the condition when the stone was first found and it is now further deteriorated. The inscribed face presents some large holes due to the low quality of the stone employed and present since the moment of the incision, while further damage makes it now almost unreadable. The photograph of 1912 is slightly more clear.

Description: The bomos is labeled in the archive as coming from the forum, it was rediscovered during the 2013 dig of the British Excavation House among a series of sculpted large stones reused outside the northwestern side of the house to create an enclosed space along the perimeter wall, and it is preserved in situ. The stone has a lower base with splay face molding and an apparently empty squared frame; the body hosts the inscription, limited to one face, and the crown is similar to the base, but with a triangular crenelation of three elements per face. The upper squared side has a squared socket (5 x 5 cm) at the center, indicating that the bomos served as a base for an additional offering. Regardless the text, the shape and style of the base is common in Greek and Roman funerary, dedicatory and votive inscriptions.

Inscription: Unpublished and today almost unreadable. The text is in Latin. The ductus and style of the letters appear often hesitant, with uneven spaces between letters and lines and a general tendency to tilt the vertical lines to the right. The almost “rustic” paleography does not include particular stylistic elements, except for the open loop of the P and the M and N with central strokes touching the base line. These “archaisms” re-appear in the Early Imperial Roman period, from the 1st-2nd century. The text can not be read and interpreted as a whole without a high level of uncertainty and integration and will not therefore be proposed here, but the first line and some readable letters



could lead to some considerations about the monument. The first two lines are actually quite certain:

1 I O M [ . ? ]  
 P R O S A L I M P

The position of the three letters of the invocation to Iuppiter Optimus Maximus to the left of the line instead of the center, lets presume that one or two more letters could identify further the divinity as for instance D(olichenus) or H(eliopolitanus), similarly to what has been discussed in the case of the relief with cuirassed Jupiter (Sculp. Cat. no. 2). The second line defines the inscription as an invocation for the *salus* of the emperor, to which must follow the name of the probable Roman citizen offering the arula with a statue, statuette or other offer. Of this name only some letters are distinguishable that could render a *L(ucius) Paulus Sesi(us)* or *Sesi(anus)* or *Sosi(us)/Sosi(anus)*, but with high uncertainty. The last two lines count few readable letters or numbers but it is not possible to suggest any complete word. The style of the stone, the fact that it is dedicated to IOM, the devotion tributed to the emperor,

and the fact itself that it is in Latin rather than Greek, opens for the hypothesis that the donor was a military, that would have identified himself, after the name, with his military rank and affiliation (a consideration partially suggested also by the possible presence of LEGI in the penultimate line).

### 3. Dedicatory inscription

#### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 88, no. 897, No Neg.

Current Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 32.4; w. 54.8

Preservation: Fragmentary. Of the large stone only the lower part is preserved, with a minor broken piece on the lower right corner, while the upper part and possibly the left are missing. The inscription is preserved in the two final lines, complete the last, partially missing but mostly readable the one before. The piece is now lost.

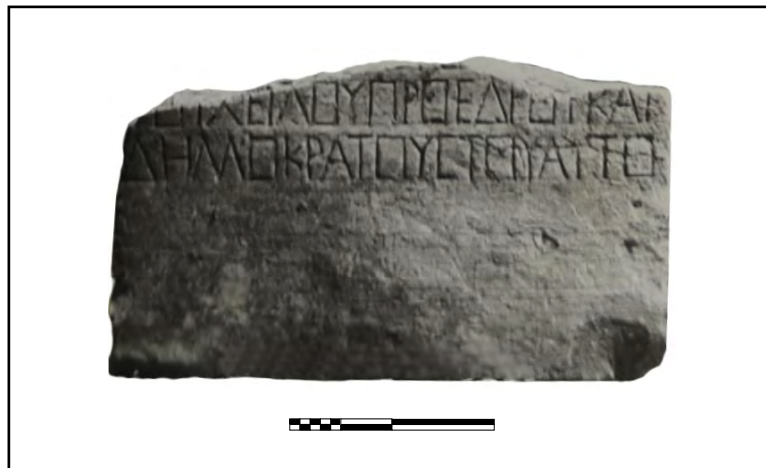
Description: The monument is reported as coming from “High up on S.W. part of [Storm god] Temple courtyard”, which would correspond to the northern side of the Roman forum. Interestingly, the stone was found together “with fragments of mouldings of a marble statue”. The monument bearing the inscription was apparently, judging by the photograph, a stele rather than a squared block able to support a statue and therefore, if the two works were related they must have been set side by side. Otherwise, it is possible that the fragments of the statue pertained to another donary and that this inscription was a dedication itself or celebrated the offering of another monument.

Inscription: **IGLSyr I, 136**

1 <Φ>ιλεί<δ>ου(?) προέδρου καὶ  
Δημοκ<ρ>άτους τοῦ αὐτο[ῦ — —]

It must be said that also in this case the reading of Jalabert and Mouterde must have been hindered by the apograph, because the first three letters do not appear of doubt-able interpretation from the photograph. The first can not be a Φ, but rather a Θ or Ο and the third is certainly a X. This would make the integration of the <δ> unneces-





sary. None of the other letters are doubt, except the second omicron of προέδρου that could be a Θ, but this must be an error of the inscriber. A clear error of the copyist was instead in line 2 the lack of the P in Δημοκ<ρ>άτους, clearly visible in the photograph and correctly (but unnecessarily) integrated in the edition. Also, for the general spacing of the letters, there is no reason to think that the right side of the lines was not complete. The inscription is well executed, the lines are regular and evenly spaced, and the letters are consistently modulated to occupy the entire space of the line. After the last line, which was quite certainly the end of the inscription, further incised lines show the probable preparatory scheme executed by the lapicide. The translation of the text presents some problems, but the mention of the citizenry and of a proedrus are nonetheless interesting. The *proedria* was the honor of a seat in the first rows of the audience in a theater, granted to chief magistrates or distinguished citizens. It was also the presidency at the city council and in the assemblies of the people. As an honorary office it is not necessary related with the existence of a theatre in the city, but certainly does not exclude the possibility.

The inscription is important as it grants the notion of a city council sitting at Europos and the concept of a high-rank citizen dedicating something in the public square of the city, intended probably as a donation for the whole citizenry and for the prestige of the city itself. As already noticed, the paleographic style with square letters and lunate square sigma suggest a Roman Imperial date, possibly the 3rd century.

#### 4. Funerary stele

##### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 88, no. 895,

No Neg.

Current Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 35.8; w. 32.8

Preservation: Fragmentary. The stone appears broken on each side, except possibly the left one, that could preserve the initial letters of each line. The fragment of a possible moulding or sculpted part are visible at the top. The piece is now lost.



Description: The inscribed stone is indicated as “From disturbed soil, inner and outer West walls of “Forum”, near processional entry (1913)”, which would correspond to the southwestern corner of the square and area C East 2011 and lately S in the new digs, where remains of the foundation of the forum wall were in fact discovered. The monument to which the inscription belonged is rather hard to define. It appears that its outer surface was convex, suggesting possibly a small cippo, but its curve does not seem regular and therefore it could be the case of a monument sculpted in the round, but further speculation is impossible.

Inscription: IGLSyr I, 139 = w/ IGLSyr II p.381 + III p.682

[d(iis) m(anibus). Alex]-  
 1 ander, [eques(?) alae]  
 Fl(aviae) Agrip(pianae), [vixit annis]  
 XI[— —].

The first edition of the inscription was completely far from the present one and interpreted the piece as a boundary stone indicating the R(ipa) FL(uvii) of the Euphrates at a distance of AGRI P(edes) XI. The edition was in fact revised in the *corrigenda* of the second volume and partially again in the third, resulting in the text reported here. One factor that could have influenced this interpretation could be the misled idea that the Processional Entry of Karkemish was its access from the river, as explained in the

critical apparatus, instead of the entry to the King's Gate. The presence of a funerary stone in the forum is unlikely as well, and two other possible scenarios are opened: one explanation would be that the funerary monument had been reused by the Byzantine or Islamic builders, as commonly attested at Karkemish (cfr. no. 7) and in other sites as well<sup>379</sup>. The second possibility would be a third different interpretation of the inscription as an offering or ex-voto made in the forum by Alexander, who could still have identified himself for his military position among the ranks of Ala Flavia Agrippiana. The presence of the numeral, if a numeral and not part of a word it is, would anyway tend toward the first and easier explanation. If we accept the present reading of the inscription, we obtain an element for the reconstruction of the military history of Roman Europos. An Ala Flavia Agrippiana is represented in fact in a large number of stamped bricks from Tille, North of Samosata, where a Roman bath house above Hellenistic remains was found, probably connected with a military building, and four more probable towers on the surroundings.<sup>380</sup> The garrison stamp appears in the form of AL FL AUG. Four forms of the name of this ala are attested in other epigraphic sources: Ala I Agrippiana, Ala Agrippiana Miniata, Ala Flavia Agrippiana and Ala II Flavia Agrippiana.<sup>381</sup> The Ala Agrippiana also appears in one Trajan diploma of AD 129 (AE 2002, 1747 = RMD V 372).

The "local" style of the inscription do not allow to propose a dating of the work on epigraphic grounds and the loss of context prevents it as well. The content of the text, on the other hand, surely place the piece in the period of life of Europos under Roman rule.

## 5. Inscribed entablature

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 33, no. 730, Neg. 039141; Album 2, fol.144, no. 1087,

No Neg.

Current location: Unknown.

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<sup>379</sup> One case for all would be the Tower XV at Apamea that reused several legionary funerary monuments of the 2nd and 3rd century, see: Balty - Van Rengen 1992: 9-10.

<sup>380</sup> Crow - French 1980.

<sup>381</sup> IGRR IV.1213 = ILS 8853; IGRR 111.1140; AE 1933.211; AE 1960.245; AE 1967. 287; ILS 2503; ILS 2704; ILS 2724; CIL XII.2231; CIL XVI.69, a. 122 l. 17. For a detailed account of the inscriptions below see: Crow - French 1980: 905.



Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 29.6; w. 58.7

Preservation: Fragmentary. The block was entire on its lower side but broken at the sides and upper right corner. The surfaces and inscription were well preserved.

Description: The inscription is now lost. This is the only inscribed piece which discovery was reported in the records of the British excavation, namely by Hogarth during the first year of work. It was apparently in the dump soil discharged by Henderson behind the lions slab on the East side of the Great Staircase: "In the rubbish behind the great slab, however, were found [...] and the only Greek inscription which was discovered while I directed the work – a piece of architrave in well worked limestone bearing the letters ICAPFY. It can hardly be of earlier date than the 3rd. century A.D."<sup>382</sup> The entablature certainly pertained to a public monument of small size, possibly an altar or other type of donary. It could have been in the forum, but it is also possible that the block had fallen, as many others, from the eastern side of the acropolis, where the temple once stood. The inscribed face of the block was molded with a triple plane fascia of increasing height from bottom to top, which upper band bore the inscription and, seemingly, an upper fillet.

Inscription: Unpublished. The letters are clearly readable from the photograph and the integration proposed here of the very partial text is only hypothetical, but possible also in relation with the type of stone support hosting it.

## 1 ICAPFY

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<sup>382</sup> Hogarth's report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127-176).

[ε]ἰς ἀργυ[ρίου]

The mention of “silver” in a large inscription in a public context (whether it was the forum or the acropolis temple) can probably be integrated as the sum of money bestowed by a donor to offer a new monument or public works in the city. The piece is therefore important because it renders the idea of a community with a wealthier class able and wishing to donate for the improvement or embellishment of the city. The style of the carving of letters and their spacing is in fact very accurate and refined, and regardless the content of the text reveals a demanding committance and a skilled lapicide.

## 6. Inscribed entablature

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 33, no. 730, Neg. 039141; Album 2, fol.144, no. 1087, No Neg.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 56.6; w. 88.4

Preservation: Fragmentary. The architectonic block is broken on the lower left corner and the entire surface is worn and chipped. The band bearing the inscription appears as intentionally erased after the three letters preserved. The abrasion could have occurred intentionally to cancel the text or in the event of a reuse of the stone in a later period. The work is now lost.

Description: The block is molded with three plane bands of which the upper one, higher and in higher relief, is the one bearing the inscription. Above this there is a cyma recta. The large dimension of the block lets presume that it belonged to a public monument and the inscription must have been its dedication.

Inscription: Unpublished



The inscription run probably on a single line. The Greek text is impossible to integrate. The paleographic style with non-square omicron, evident angled stressing and incised serifs makes the inscription comparable with the two fragments of no. 11, but the upper molding reveals that they are parts of different pieces.

## 7. Dedicatory (?) inscription

### KH.15.O.461

Current location: Karkemish, West of Area C, in situ.

SU: W.6208; Bucket KH.15.P.711/a

Context: Area C South South. Reused in a wall of a building of Islamic period.

Material: Limestone.

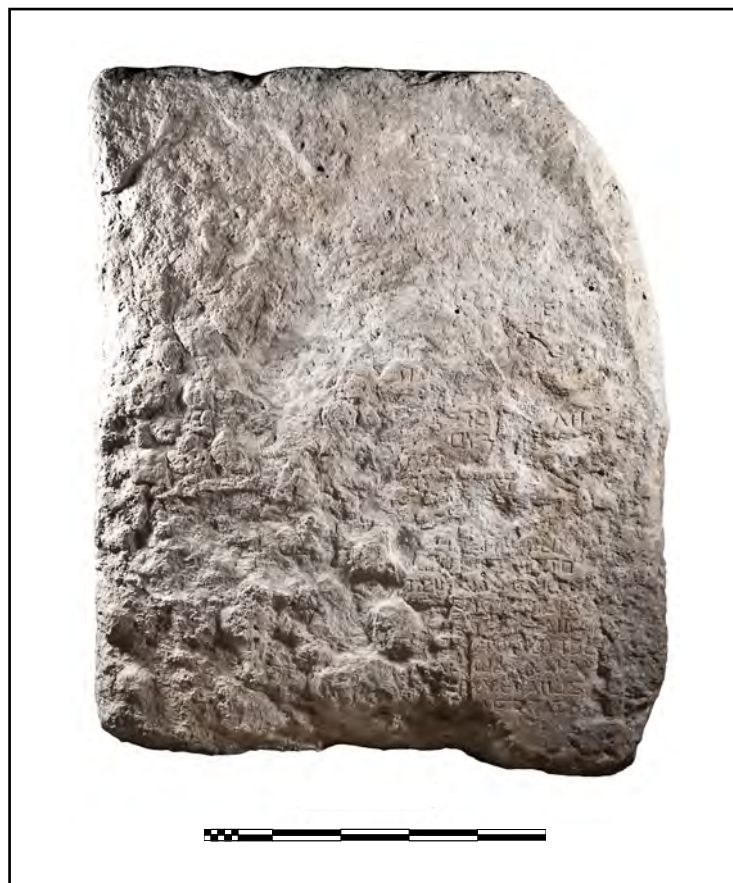
Dimensions: h. 100.0; w. 80.0; th. 50.0

Preservation: Nearly complete. The inscribed stone is almost complete in shape, with a portion missing of the upper right corner, but all surfaces are badly eroded and the inscription is now lost for the most part. Some separate spots preserve few letters, and a larger area preserves fragment of nine lines of which the last, on the lower right corner, was the last line of the text.

Description: The large slab had been reused in an Early Islamic wall but probably came from the nearby area of the Roman forum, precisely from its southwestern corner. The text, judging by the large surface and the small size of the letters, was a long one,

and had probably a “public” content. The stone, also, shows on the sides the sockets for metal braces and was therefore assembled as part of a larger monument.

Inscription: Unpublished. Projecting the height and spacing of the 9 preserved lines it results that the complete text could have been approximately 30 lines. The ductus is quite regular, with evenly spaced lines and letters. The letters are rendered with simple strokes and the incision is not refined, the angled stressing are visible in some case and the letters are squared. In this case providing a transcription or interpretation of the text results impossible.



*Inscriptions From The Acropolis***8. Funerary stele****BM Excavations**

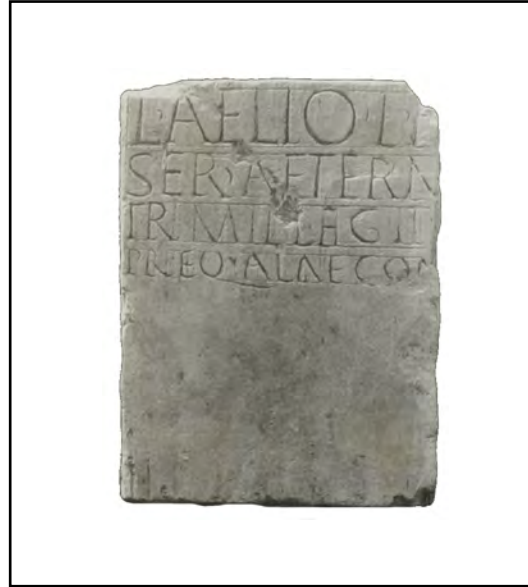
CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 34, no. 733, Neg. 039144; Album 2, fol. 34, no. 734, Neg. 039145.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: Unknown.

Preservation: Nearly complete. The stone appears intact except for the upper corners. The surface is well preserved and the inscription clearly readable. Only the end (right side) of each line appears partially abraded.



Description: The stele is now lost. In the edition by Jalabert and Mouterde the location of provenience indicated by Woolley is reported as from the north end of the Kalaat. Of course the presence on the acropolis of a funerary stele of a Roman soldier lets presume that this was found in a secondary deposition, probably reused in a later wall, even if the condition of the work was very good. Presumably, the stele had been moved there from the northern necropolis of Yunus, or from a space devoted to military ranks near the first, which would be the findspot of the other funerary stele with no inscription, but sculpted surface preserved (Sculptures Cat. no. 20).

Inscription: **IGLSyr I, 137**

- 1 L(ucio) Aelio L(ucii) f(ilio)  
 Ser(gia) Aetern[o]  
 tr(ibuno) mil(itum) l(e)g(ionis) I<I>[I Gal(licae)](?),  
 pr(aefecto) eq(uitum) al(a)e Com(magenorum).



The stele was dated by Jalabert and Mouterde, after the style of the characters, to the second half of the 1st or early 2nd century AD. Once again the copier had made a mistake, omitting the second E in AETERNO of the second line, clearly visible in the photograph, and forcing the editors to an unnecessary integration (which has been removed here). The third and fourth lines contain the identification of the defunct through its military ranks, a short *cursus honorum*: Lucius Aelius had been tribune in a legio and then the commander of one of the *alae*, cavalry units, constituting the auxiliary forces of the Roman army. To hold those offices he must have been of equestrian rank. The last characters of every line are partially abraded and difficult to read, as said, and gave in fact rise to some possible alternative readings in the edition of the text. The drawing copy of the inscription presented an I T at the end of the third line, which would prospect an integration as Legio I Traiana, that “n'existe pas”. The proposed emendation was then as Legio III Gallica, that was in fact known to have served in Commagene and Cyrrhестice in the first period of Roman domination over Syria. The photograph of the inscription confirms that the T is probably to be ruled out (every line of the text is strongly marked by a lower and upper continuous incision that could be misleading, but the upper horizontal trait is well marked in the T of the second line, while here it is not as well). The numeral appears though complete as a II, but the space for a third trait of a III existed (and it would correspond with the right end of the N in the previous line). After the name of the legio it came the one of the cavalry unit of which Lucius was commander, but also in this case the last letter could be an N or a M. From the photograph actually the N seems more probable, but Jalabert and Mouterde could only rely on the drawing, where this last letter is barely hinted. The reading COM brought therefore to the integration with Commagenorum. An Ala Commagenorum is in Vespasianus edict of AD 83 (ILS 1996) granting the *civitas* to equites and *pedites* from seven different *alae*, *tribus* and *cohortes*. The *dipticus aeneus* was recovered in Egypt. Another dedication to Trajan, from the Ala Commagenorum Antoniniana comes from Noricum, dated AD 104 (AE 2003, 1319). Several funerary stones from Noricum (CIL III, 14368; AE 2008, 1012; AE 1992, 1322; ILLPRON 0877; CIL III.5224; CIL III.5091) also mention the Ala Commagenorum and a *decurio* of the same unit named Publio Aelio Benivolus from Moesia Inferior is known for a dedication to Iuppiter Dolichenus (AE 2008, 1187).

The indication of the tribus Sergia refers to a Roman citizenship and it is shared by Lucius Aelius with a Λεύκιος Σάλβιος Λευκίου of a bilingual Latin and Greek inscription (AE 1966: 478) from Side (Selimiye) in Pamphylia, who served in the Cohors Apula. The peculiarity has been noticed of a full Roman citizen serving in an auxiliary regiment in the East in the edition of that inscription,<sup>383</sup> and this would be a second example, but probably easier to understand given the high rank of Lucius Aelius.

Another inscription mentioning the tribus Sergia is from Bostra, reused in a modern building (IGLSyr XIII.2, 9507a). The tombstone commemorates a Sempronia Luci Filia, wife of Quintus Cassius Pudens of tribus Sergia.

The integration as Ala Commagenorum is as said completely plausible, but also another possibility could be mentioned. If we read CON instead of COM it could in fact be the Ala Contariorum, also plausible. The contus was a long lance inherited by Achaemenid cataphracts and several alae of contarii are known, the most famous being the Ala I Ulpia Contariorum of the military diploma (CIL XVI, 76) of Trajan from Pannonia Superior. The Ala Ulpia Contariorum and Ala Contariorum are also attested at Apamea,<sup>384</sup> where the Legio II Parthica was present in the 3rd century. The stele from Europos was dated to the 1st-2nd century, but otherwise it could be possible to read the legion of Lucio Aelio as the Legio II, and the ala he commanded as the Ala Contariorum.

## 9. Votary inscription

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 88, no. 896, No Neg.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 10.3; w. 16.9

Preservation: Fragmentary. The monument of which the inscription constituted the base is completely lost. The base is instead almost complete, except for the lower right corner, but broken in two fragments and reassembled.

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<sup>383</sup> Saddington 2002: 879.

<sup>384</sup> Balty - Van Rengen 1992: 46-50, Pls. 20-24.



Description: The inscription is now lost. It was reported as coming from the south end of the Kalaat in a level of debris connected with the Roman temple. The inscribed base should have served as a support for an offering. The base preserves only a fragment on its upper side, of what could have been a decorated moulding or part of the object itself, which in that case would have been executed in one piece with its support.

Inscription: **IGLSyr I, 134**

- 1 Οὐλ(πιος) Σ[α]βῖνος ἰπε[ύς] {ἰππεύς}  
 τῶ <π>ειθα[νῶ]  
 Σαλαδηνῶ [θεῶ {Διῖ?}(?)]  
 ἔ<θ>ηκεν εἰκό[να(?)].

Given the epithet of the god as "the one who allows himself to be persuaded", it is possible to imagine, as proposed already by Jalabert and Mouterde, that the object supported by the small base was a relief with one or two ears, as a hope for the god to listen and fulfill the requested wish. The ear(s) could also have been in the form of a small sculpture in the round, as terracotta, stone or bronze examples are known for instance at Delos, where they are dedicated to Isis.<sup>385</sup> The *eikon* mentioned in the

<sup>385</sup> Haken 1955: 170–172. Anatomical votives of eyes and ears dedicated to the "god who sees and listen", rather than as prayer for healing diseases were common in Egyptian tradition especially in connection with Serapis. In Greek tradition Serapis was identified with Helios, maintaining also the attributed quality of complete view, See: Stambaugh 2015: 79–81. Notice that the Roman temple of Europos was possibly a temple of Sol.

text could also have been a statuette of the god or of one of its symbolic representations. Who this deity with the epithet Σαλαδηνός was, remains unclear. Jalabert and Mouterde proposed that it could be Zeus and that the epithet referred to the place of origin of the cult, which toponym would recall other sites in Asia Minor. The presence of this gift from a devotee in relation with the acropolis temple is of course well expected, and the identification of the god as Zeus-Iupiter is well plausible as well, since this should be the titular divinity of the acropolis temple of Europos.

The Ulpio Sabino of Europos dedication could be related with another of the same name who dedicated a long inscription in an octagonal limestone shaft with squared base at Cyrrhus (IGLSyr I, 153, F,8). Another tombstone from Cyrrhus, dated to the 3rd century, commemorates a Sabino, native of Moesia (IGLSyr I 150 = CIL III 195). He was centurio of Legio VII Claudia. The name was apparently common in those western regions; two more Ulpio Sabino are in fact commemorated in tombstones from Dacia, one, decurio of colonia Aurelia Apulum (CIL III, 7726 = AE 2000, 1249) and another who died at young age (CIL III, 1390). Another was in the 3rd century AD, commentarius consularis of Legio I Adiutrix Pia Fidelis, and his tombstone was in Pannonia (Tituli Aquincenses, 305a-b). Two more dedications from Pannonia are CIL III, 11008 and CIL III, 3407. The first of those Ulpus Sabinus was again a soldier of Legio I Adiutrix..

## 10. “Proskynema” inscription

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, fol. 35, no. 736, Neg. 039147

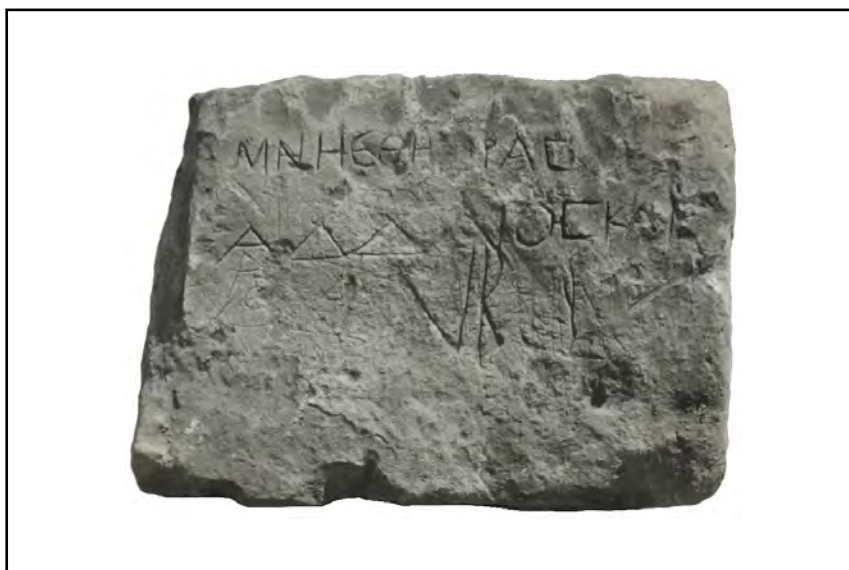
Current location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: Unknown.

Preservation: The stone where the text was inscribed appears from the photograph as a building stone or slab of which three sides are complete and the left one is partially broken. The primary text, the one edited, is well readable, but several other letters and symbols were present around it and are not well discernible.

Description: The stone is now lost. It was reported by Woolley in the edition by Jalabert and Mouterde as coming from the “North end of Kala’at”. The northern peak of the mound does not correspond with the location of the Roman temple, but the text of



the inscription makes it probable that this came nonetheless from the sacred area. The nature of the inscription, a graffito left probably by a devotee, also opens for the possibility that the stone was part of the masonry of the temple, temenos or of an annexed building.

Inscription: **IGLSyr I, 138**

1      μνη<σθ>ῆ Ἰὰς(?)  
          αἰδῶος {Ιασ|αἰδῶος; Ιασ|αἰδῶ<ην>ος;} καὶ  
          υρυ

The text was as said a graffito, of the type known as *proskynema*, which was left by pilgrims on the walls of temples to register their passage. Proskynemata are known in Egypt, written in Greek, Demotic and other languages, in some variations of the formula “the proskynema of X (the devotee) was written in the presence of Y (the god)” to replace through the writing the physical presence of the devotee.<sup>386</sup> In this case the definition must be taken in its broader term, because the proper noun is not present, but as Jalaberte and Mouterde noticed, the form used here: Μνησθῆ, “so that he could be remembered”, bears the same meaning and reprises the correspondent semitic formula of proskynemata. The inscription is on the whole highly obscure and ungrammatical, as common for graffiti, but the following words should indicate

<sup>386</sup> Geraci 1971: 16-17.

the name of the devotee. In this case this seems preceded by the ethnikon recalling a Ionian origin, but one notation must be made: the first letter of the second word was interpreted by the editors reading the drawn copy as a I, but from the photograph there is no doubt that it was a P, even if the curve trait is very small. Furthermore, it appears that a vertical trait is present before the P, that could give a ἰρῶς, Ionic/Aeolic for ἰερῶς. This is just a possibility and would present further difficulties, of course, in the interpretation of the following words.

*Unknown findspot*

**11. Inscribed entablature**

**BM Excavations**

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 34, No. 735, Neg. 039146 + Album 2, Fol. 32, No. 729, Neg. 039140

**KH.14.O.1326**

Current location: Unknown + Karkemish, British Expedition House, in situ.

SU: against W.3715

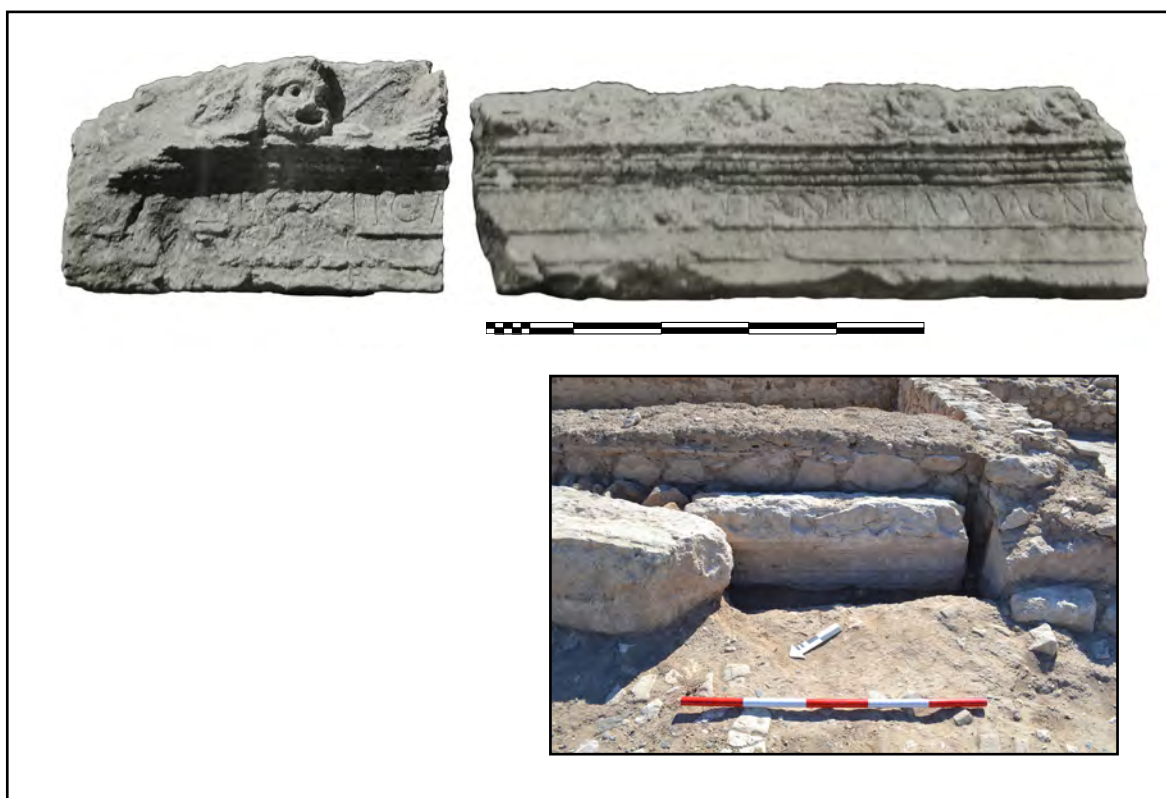
Context: Area L

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 46; w. 77 (second block)

Preservation: Two fragments of the same entablature were found, not joining. Both pieces were in a bad state of preservation: broken on each side (safe, possibly, the right side of the first block) and quite weathered on the surface. The upper molding is badly ruined and the inscribed band is mainly lost in the first block and abraded in the first half of the second block. The first block is now lost, the second one was rediscovered in the British Expedition house and is now in a worst state of preservation.

Description: Part of entablature with sculpted cornice and inscribed frieze. The cornice was sculpted with theatre masks (only one preserved) and, seemingly, palmettes. The stone used is the very soft and chalky local limestone, subject to superficial exfoliation and fracture. The dimension of the entablature (the two blocks together reached a length of about 2 m, but possibly more blocks existed). The second block was not actually found after 1911, but it must have been on the ground long before, because it had been drawn by Drummond in 1769 (204 fig. 14, see § 1.1.2 and Fig. 1.3). The



front of the blocks is sculpted with an architrave of three horizontal flat bands of increasing height, the upper and wider of which bears the text. Upon those runs a molding with astragal, a decorated cable (the type of motif is indistinguishable) and cavetto. The quality of the sculpture and inscription are very high, and together with their scale, they suggest that the entablature was possibly pertaining to a public building. The theater theme of the frieze is not of course a conclusive element, because masks were adopted as a purely decorative subject in several contexts, but it could surely well fit in the architectural decorative program of a building for spectacles, such as the theater which most surely existed at Europos (§ 3.2.4).

Inscription: Unpublished

1      [?] Ο Υ Π Ε Λ [?] ἐπανγυιλάμενο[v] [?]

The text was not among the ones published by Jalabert and Mouterde, but part of the inscription is readable from the photographs of the works (and still today in the retrieved fragment). This runs on one single line and we lack the beginning and the end. The paleographic style of the characters with round lunate sigma and round E

and O, seems to place this inscription slightly earlier than the ones already seen, where the same letters were square, possibly in the first period of the Roman occupation. The first part of the text could not be interpreted, but the second fragment contains an almost entire word that refers to something that was “offered” or “promised”, probably the building itself.

## 12. Dedicatory inscription

### BM Excavations

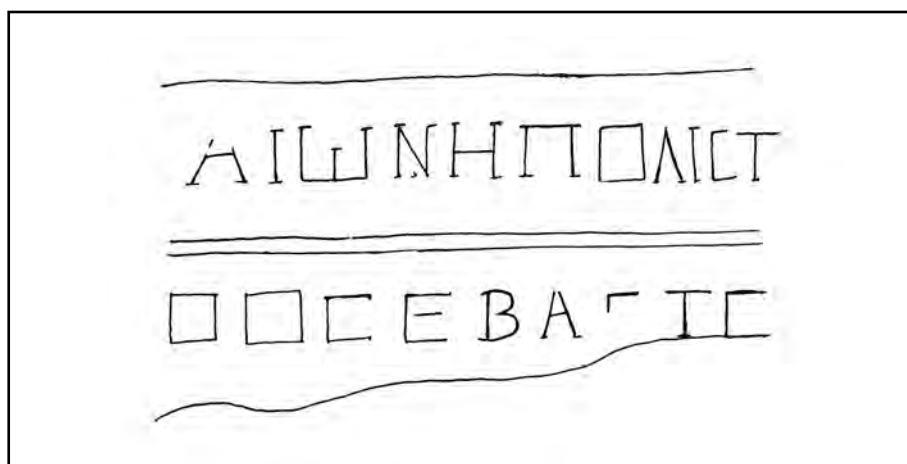
Current location: Unknown.

Material: Unknown.

Dimensions: Unknown.

Preservation: Unknown.

Description: Nothing is known about this monument published by Jalabert and Mouterde, other than its provenience from Karkemish. The stone is lost and it is not among the pieces reproduced in the photographic albums at the British Museum. Some consideration could be nonetheless made on the base of the apograph. The two lines of the text appear to be separated by a double incised line or a molding and the straight line drawn on top of the first, lets presume that this was the upper side of the stone and first line of the inscription. The absence of vertical borders in the drawing lets instead presume that the chaplain intended the stone as fragmentary on both sides. These characteristics could be proper of an entablature or similar support, with a text extending in length and large, well-spaced characters, as they appear to be in the copy (but it must be recalled that no measures are provided).





## Inscription: IGLSyr I, 135

1        [— — Εὐρωπ]αίων ἡ πόλις τ— —  
           [— — Καίσαρ]ο<ς> Σεβ[α]το[ῦ — —].

The reading appears mostly clear and the text was strongly integrated in the edition. The first words of both lines are the more substantially integrated and the choice of [EYPOΠ]AIΩN was clearly determined by the comparison with IGLSyr I, 133 (no. 1) and shows the favor of the authors for the identification of Karkemish with Europos, but can not be considered epigraphical proof on the matter. The use of the term *Sebastos* was introduced in the Greek-speaking East as a translation of the honorific title *Augustus* in the 1st century. Therefore one possibility is that this was a dedicatory inscription commemorating the construction of a building (or structure) for the emperor. It could be interpreted as “The city of Europos [offered this monument in honor of ?] the augustus”. Even from the aplograph it can be added that the paleography of the text with squared letters is proper of Imperial age inscriptions, after the 3rd century AD.

**13. Inscribed fragment****KH.13.O.922**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: Surface, outer side of W.1518

Context: Area L

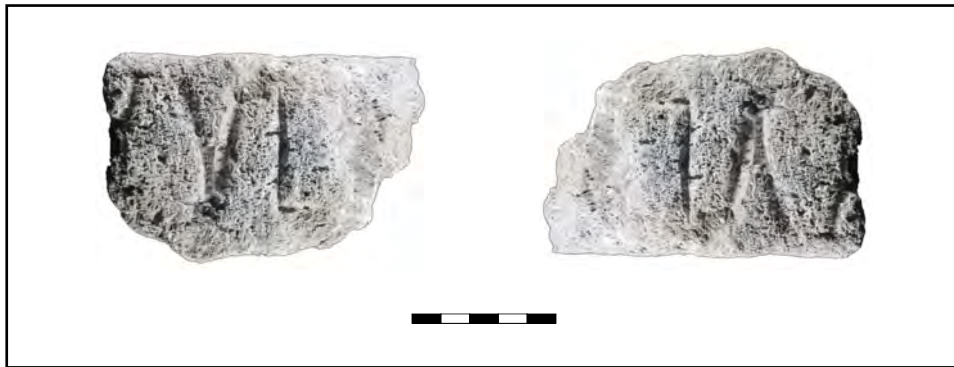
Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: h. 6.5; w. 10.8; th. 6.9

Preservation: Fragmentary. The stone fragment is badly weathered, it preserves one corner with two limited areas of the plane surfaces, one bearing the inscription.

Description: The small stone fragment could have pertained to any kind of monument, probably of a medium-scale, such as a stele, sarcophagus, altar or base. The only available information is that, given the presence of a corner, this should have been the top or the bottom of the inscribed support.

Inscription: Unpublished.



VVL?

OAA?

The few preserved letters (or numerals?) do not allow to propose any reconstruction of the text, it is not even possible to define if it was a Greek or Latin inscription or the direction of the reading. At any rate, the plane side of the stone indicates that this was the initial or final line of the inscription which, given the dimension of the text, was not intended to be read by a far distance or height.

### *Stamped Tiles*

#### 14. KH.14.O.477

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.3745; Bucket KH.14.P.318/ap

Context: Area L

Dimensions: h. 7.4; w. 15.2; th. 2.1

Stamp dimensions: h. 2.5; w. 6.5



**15. KH.14.O.916**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),

Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.4148; Bucket KH.14.P.619/a

Context: Area P West

Dimensions: h. 15.6; w. 11.6; th. 2.1

Stamp dimensions: h. 2.6; w. 6.5

**16. KH.14.O.917**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),

Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.4148; Bucket KH.14.P.619/c

Context: Area P West

Dimensions: h. 13.2; w. 6.8; th. 2.6

Stamp dimensions: h. 2.0; w. 3.7

**17. KH.14.O.498**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),

Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.3745; Bucket KH.14.P.318/ak

Context: Area L

Dimensions: h. 10.1; w. 8.5; th. 2.4

Stamp dimensions: h. 2.2; w. 3.9



The first two impressions, nos. 14 and 15, seem to bear the same letters, but are not made by the same stamp: the first letter appears like a V in the first (or A if it is turned) and more similar to a X (numeral ten) in the second. The comparison of those two with no. 16 seems to justify the interpretation with an A, which in this case would give, at least for those two stamps, a reading ALP. Another possibility is to compare no. 15 with the fourth stamp, no. 17. This is in fact the most easy to read and interpret, and could constitute a key to read the other stamps:

[LX] F R [E]

Its deciphering, apparently very difficult or hypothetical, is made clear by the comparison with the many existing stamps of the Legio X Fretensis, found especially in Israel. Moreover, Istanbul Archaeological Museums holds a small nucleus of miscellaneous objects which provenance from Karkemish is uncertain, but probable. These are for instance oil lamps, small vases, metal fragments and three fragments of stamped tiles. The tiles bear three very different versions of stamps of the X Legio, with an unequivocal and easy reading. One is the circular stamp with the galiera and wild boar<sup>387</sup> and two are of the rectangular type. The tiles have not unfortunately been photographed in detail nor measured, but one of the stamps, even if its provenance from Karkemish is not ascertained, was fundamental in finding a first lead to interpret the stamp in question. The type corresponds to Barag type IIf2, IIf3 and IIf4 (Barag 1967: 258–260; fig. 4 nos. 24–27 and fig. 5 nos. 1–4) that are characterized by a unique rendering of the letter F, with slanted cross-strokes, that make the letter easily confused with a P. Other characteristic features of the stamp are the border in relief, the positioning of the X over the L and the fact that in many of the known exemplars some or all the letters are reversed. A fortunate discovery was made in the outskirts of Jerusalem in 1992<sup>388</sup> in a salvage excavation that uncovered an industrial area of the X Legion with kilns for pottery, bricks and tiles.<sup>389</sup> Also in this case among the various types of stamp discovered, one (fig. 12) was the rectangular one with LXFRE. Also in this case the reading is retrograde, like

387 Usually considered the earlier of the series and belonging to the period from the transfer of the legion to Jerusalem to the end of the 1st century AD (CIL XIII, 6: VI–VII).

388 New salvage excavations were carried out in 2009 and are reported by B. Storch in *Hadashot Arkeheologiyot Excavations and Surveys in Israel* 130 (2018) available online at [http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report\\_Detail\\_Eng.aspx?id=25383](http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/Report_Detail_Eng.aspx?id=25383), also containing a complete bibliography of the previous excavations.

389 Arubas – Goldfus 1995.

in the exemplar from the Istanbul Museum deposit, and the similarity is so striking that the impressions could easily have been made with the same stamp.<sup>390</sup>

Legio X Fretensis could be a good candidate for Europos, especially because of the uncertainties about its location before it was stationed at Cesarea Maritima. Wagner suggested that Legio X was based at Zeugma since AD 18 and up to its call at Jerusalem for the Judaic Revolt of AD 66. The written testimonies of Tacitus and Josephus that have already been recalled, nonetheless, are far from clear on the matter and above all, no record of the presence of this legio has been found at Zeugma among the large amount of tiles and inscriptions unearthed there.<sup>391</sup>

If the first three stamps of the catalogue are not further versions of the Legio X stamp, and no. 16 probably is, other possibilities must be taken under consideration. In the case of no. 17, the possible reading of the stamp is as said ALP, but also ALB can not be ruled out. For those letters however, no comparisons in tile stamps have been found.

To this catalogue of inscriptions from Europos one more could be added as a further element regarding the Roman city. It is an inscription from Tiberias in a tabula ansata, it was first published by Avi Yonah<sup>392</sup> and in **AE 1948, 146**.

[ ]OMPEIVS  
[ ]VLLVS | LEG  
[ ]I EER DOM  
[ ]VPROPO

[--- P]ompeius / [--- T]ullus(?) |(centurio) leg(ionis) / [--- V]I <f>er(ratae) dom(o)  
/ [--- E]upropo

The centurion of Legio VI Ferrata, whose name has been integrated in Pompeius Catullus, was probably native of Europos, if the reading is correct. The inscription has

<sup>390</sup> Barag was the opinion that the stamps used at the manufacture at Givat Ram were made of wood (Barag 1967: 253), while at Binyanei Ha'uma two complete pottery stamps were discovered (Arubas – Goldfus 1995: 104 and fig. 15). Even if they were used for the decoration and marking of pottery, it is easy to think that similar stamps were used for tiles.

<sup>391</sup> Hartmann – Speidel 2013: 388–389.

<sup>392</sup> Avi Yonah 1946: 91 no. 7.

been dated to the second half of the 2nd century AD. The place of birth has been nonetheless variously interpreted.<sup>393</sup> The inscription was found reused in the town wall of Hammei-Tiberias, where one Roman legionary camp is known. Legio VI Ferrata was transferred from Syria to Arabia<sup>394</sup> and then Judaea, right before or as a consequence of the Bar Kokhba revolt of AD 132–135. The location of its base, briefly used by the Legio II Traiana in the preceding years, was known, and was confirmed by excavations and prospections that were finally carried out since 2013.<sup>395</sup> It is located in the “Great Plain”, along the road from Scythopolis to Cesarea Maritima, near the village of Kefar ‘Othnay/Caparcotna,<sup>396</sup> in the site called Legio/el-Lajjun, just south of Tell Megiddo. The site included therefore since the 2nd century AD a settlement (Kefar ‘Othnay), a legionary base (Legio) and a fort. The base itself evolved probably in the 4th century in a second civilian settlement when Legio VI was moved again in Transjordan and, lately, Egypt. The town was given the name Maximianopolis.<sup>397</sup> Vexillationes of Legio VI Ferrata have left traces, in the form of inscriptions or buildings, in several sites of Judaea.<sup>398</sup> The location of the legio in Syria remains unknown, but the cities of Zeugma and Raphanea have been proposed;<sup>399</sup> could Europos be another candidate?

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393 It is Europos in Isaac 1992: 434.

394 Cotton 2000: 353.

395 Tepper *et al.* 2016.

396 The Jewish toponym always prevailed and was transliterated to Greek, as appears in Ptolemy (*Geog.* V.16.4) and in Latin.

397 Tepper *et al.* 2016: 95.

398 For a complete list and related references see: Tepper *et al.* 2016: 99–100.

399 Keppie 1986: 413.

### 3.3.5 *Catalogue of the terracotta figurines*

The present catalogue includes the figurines from the past and current excavations that can be dated to the Classical period. Of the 38 specimens here presented, 14 were retrieved during the British excavations and bear no information on the context or place of discovery. A small number of those reached the museums, but the majority is now lost and the photographs from the archives of the expedition are the only preserved documents of their existence. The figurines were photographed in groups that in some cases appear incoherent or inexplicable, but in other cases reveal a previous sorting on the base, possibly, of the findspot, style, subject or dating. The group photos usually contain a metric reference, on the base of which the single objects have been here measured and scaled. Some specimens were instead pictured alone and without metric reference and nothing could be therefore done to retrieve that datum.

When figurines have lost their context and it is therefore impossible to determine their date and function in relation with their provenience, some tentative are usually made in literature to sort them on other grounds, such as iconography, style, fabric, quality and, obviously, by comparison. This is indeed the case of the large majority of figurines from Europos. Other than the specimens collected during the British Expedition, of the 24 figurines and fragments from the ongoing excavations only 10 came in fact from sealed and datable contexts, while the majority: 14 specimens, were superficial finds or among the mixed materials from Islamic pits.

For the figurines from the current excavations, the object number is provided and the area and stratigraphic unit of provenience, as a reference to the related paragraph of chapter 2. Also a generic indication on the clay fabric is provided, regarding its color<sup>400</sup> and type, but it was not possible yet to establish the existence of a “local” clay and production, nor to realize chemical or microscopical analysis and compare the figurine fabrics with the pottery production. The major catalogues of Classical terracotta figurines have been consulted for comparisons, the ones of the museum collections and the catalogues of figurines from sites of Asia Minor and the Near East. The published corpora from sites of the East are limited in number and have all been considered. In particular the figurines from Jebel Khalid (Jackson 2006), Dura Europos (Downey 2003), Seleucia on the Tigris (Van Ingen 1939 and Menegazzi 2014), Babylon (Klengel-Brandt - Cholidis 2006). For Zeugma, unfortunately, a complete

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400 References to color are given according to the Munsell Soil Color Charts, 1994 revised edition.

catalogue has not yet been published, but the interim catalogue of 24 specimens from the rescue excavations in 2000 (Gingras – Aylward 2013) has been examined.

The criteria to date some figurines to the Roman Imperial period have been indicated as, for instance, the accuracy of the seam between two molds, that is often improvised and careless, or the repetitive use of worn molds.<sup>401</sup>

The discussion about the function of terracotta figurines has not given univocal opinions yet. A first and reliable element to sort the possible functions or symbolic value of these object is usually the context of discovery. When found in sanctuaries, figurines are considered as donaries to the gods in search of, or to express gratitude for a favor. Figurines representing doves and other animals, for instance, have been found in several children burials and they have been therefore related to religious purposes, but with playthings as well.<sup>402</sup> Among religious contexts, dove figurines are often collected in sanctuaries of Aphrodite, being the dove the most common emblem of the goddess.<sup>403</sup> Another common context of discovery is, as anticipated, the funerary one: figurines were placed inside the graves together with other valuable or familiar objects and the large number of discoveries allow to verify as they are especially associated with depositions of females and children. A third context is the domestic one and in this case the debate about their function is still opened. Figurines in houses have been interpreted as merely decorative objects,<sup>404</sup> as associated with cult and devotion, as toys, or as apotropaic objects.<sup>405</sup> If they had a religious function also in profane contexts such as inside the houses, the matter is if they were seen as votaries or as cult statues. Figurines can in fact be offered in domestic cult, as recently proved by the discovery of two groups of figurines in two overlapped domestic shrines inside a house at Samos. The earlier deposit was dated to the 1st century AD and it had been sealed by a later structure containing figurines, dated between the second half of the

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401 For instance in the agorà of Thessalonica in a Hellenistic tavern, with fragments of four figurines: Zografou, E. In Muller *et al.* 2015: 242 and fig. 14.

402 On the matter of association of animal figurines and children graves see the contributions of Selekou, M.; Tolun, V.; Kozanli, C. all in In Muller *et al.* 2015: 361, 379, 385-392.

403 Higgins 1954: nos. 183-186.

404 See on the matter: Harward, V. J. 1982, *Greek Domestic Sculpture and the Origins of Private Art*, PhD dissertation, Brown University.

405 Muller *et al.* 2015: 13-14.



1st century AD and the first half of the 2nd century AD.<sup>406</sup> The features and style of those figurines nearly resemble the ones of many of the figurines from Europos (for instance nos. 2, 6, 11, 15 in the catalogue) that could therefore be regarded as of Early Imperial age. The majority of the figurines in the present catalogue is nonetheless very similar in style to the corpus from Jebel Kalid, which suggests instead a dating to the Hellenistic period. As in the just mentioned cases, also, the figurines from the current digs do not seem related to sacred compounds (as none has been documented in the Lower Town) and most surely are not in relation with funerary contexts; they could be then regarded as coming from the third type of context: the domestic one, or at any rate as objects pertaining to the “private” and “domestic” sphere.

Among the figurines of Europos, female heads wearing a simple veil or a cloak are apparently more common than in the major collections from the eastern sites. At Jebel Khalid, only six specimens belong to this type and its origin has been linked with an Anatolian origin, rather than an eastern one.<sup>407</sup> In the same corpus nonetheless, the type represents a minority as respects heads wearing *stephane* or diadems.

Other than heads of “simple” females or children, that are a large percentage among the finds from the current digs, the figurines from the British excavations (where probably only the best specimens were collected and documented) reveal a rich variety of types, that include divine representations, worshipers, musicians, horse riders, animals. The trend is reaffirmed by the new finds, even if several fragments could not be properly classified.

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406 Kosma 2015: 282-283.

407 Jackson 2006: 45.

**1. Nude lovers kissing**  
**BM Excavations**

CE Photo Album: Album 1, Fol. 248, No. 518,  
 Neg. 033485.

Current location: Unknown.

Dimensions: h. 30.2; w. 16.3

Preservation: Complete. The figurine was broken in several fragments at the base but was reassembled and no parts are missing. The surface appears well preserved.

Description: Complete mold figurine on high rounded and unworked base with two nude lovers (male figure on the left, female on the right) standing and depicted frontally. The figures both have the weight on the left leg and the right leg is slightly flex. They embrace each other with one arm (the female's arm is around the male's hip, and the man's hand is on the female's shoulder), while the other, towards the outer side, is flexed to the elbow and the hands symmetrically hold a draped veil that forms an arch framing the heads of the figures, while the lower laps of the veil widen on both sides behind their thighs. The heads are in profile, turned to each other and joined in a kiss. The bodies are rounded and smooth, while the heads are detailed with large opened eyes, nose and ears. The turned necks and the hair are rendered coarsely with deep incisions. The hair of the male is geometrically curled while the female has straight hair pulled back behind the hear.

Similar: No exact parallels have been found for the type: couples kissing, identified with Eros and Psyche, Adonis and Aphrodite, Isis and Serapis are represented in several oscilla from Tarsus: Besques 1971 nos. D 2469, E/D 2470, D 2471, including some striking similarities. The veil as a frame for the head of the figurine is used for representations of winged females: Besques 1971 nos. E/D 2377-2379; and D 2380; Van Ingen 1939 no. 844; Fourrier – Queyrel 1998, no. 968 and in particular for Aphrodites: Besques 1963, nos. MYR39 ff. Leyenaar-Plaisier 1979 nos. 674-86. The figurine can be dated to the 1st century BC - 1st century AD.



## 2. Hermes (?) with star-shaped wreath

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 43, No. 757, Neg. 039167.

Current location: Unknown.

Dimensions: h. 15.0; w. 6.4

Preservation: Nearly complete. The head has been glued and the upper corner of the front side is missing, showing the inside of the back mold. The surface appears quite worn and lacking detail.

Description: Double-molded figurine, the back part appearing behind the missing piece of the front one. The figure is standing frontally on a low base. The head is crowned with a star-shaped wreath with five large triangular, probably ivy, leaves. The figure wears apparently a short chiton with a double border at the lower rim, long under the knee and with a V-shaped asymmetric neck. This could as well be the lace securing the cloak that is partially visible behind the arms. The right arm appears in the photograph as bent in across the body, towards the left side and the left one as bent along the side. It is more probable instead, by comparison with other exemplars, that the thick border across the waist represents a fold of the robe, and that the right arm is along the side, while the left one holds the object. This is a vertical tubular object with large rounded head that could be a caduceus, broken at the top, or a sistrum, which upper end covers the left shoulder. The face is very worn and do not allow to distinguish the style of the feature, nor if the figure is a male or woman. The figure could represent Hermes, child Dionysus or Eros on the base of the leaves wreath, but these divinities are commonly represented naked or only dressed from the waist-down. Tyche or Menades could appear dressed, crowned with leaves in a similar pose, holding a cornucopia or other objects, as well as Ariadne with a tyrsus. The dionisian leaved-crown can be attributed to all deities except Athena and Zeus and has been consistently found as an attribute of figurines created for instance at Tarsus.<sup>408</sup> The identification with Hermes remains nonethe-



<sup>408</sup> Ferrazzoli, A. F. in Muller *et al.* 2015: 402; Besques 1972: 270.

less the most probable, relying also on the known Syrian syncretism of Mercury as a solar divinity in the form of Mercury Heliopolitanus.<sup>409</sup>

Similar: Downey 2003 no. 57, Besques 1976 nos. E/D2302, E/D2304, Tyche with chiton and belt: Besques 1976 no. 2312. D/2724 and D/2737 from Tarsus, with the round face associated with the Late Hellenistic style. Also Burr Thompson 1963, no. 4A, a dressed Hermes with caduceus from Troy in the style of late 1st to early 2nd century AD.

### 3. Female with star-shaped wreath BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5395.**

Dimensions: h. 10.0; w. 6.1

Preservation: Fragmentary. The upper part of the body is preserved to the chest, with half of the right arm and the shoulder of the left one. One edge of the wreath is broken and the back is chipped.

Description: Double-molded figurine of a female with star-shaped wreath wearing an himation draped on the left shoulder and falling diagonally to the right upper arm, leaving the shoulder uncovered. The head is slightly turned to the left and upturned.

The wreath is large and made of five leaf-shaped edges, divided and parted at the center with straight incisions. The hair emerges from the crown with soft curls parted at the center and frames the triangular forefront. The features are delicate, the eyes are almond-shaped with thick lids, the nose is slightly large and the tip is flattened by erosion. The mouth



<sup>409</sup> Seyrig 1971: 362.

is attached under the nose, small and heart-shaped with full lips. The chin is large and round, defected by the mold at one side of the mouth. The female wears round earrings. Contrary to the face, the body appears poorly shaped: the neck and chest are wide and the shoulders are very narrow and sloping.

Similar: The rendering of the star-shaped wreath is exactly as in Gingras – Aylward 2013 no. TC14, Fig. 13, where also the upturned face could be confronted, but the features are there too worn and the wreath smaller. The figurine can be dated to the 1st-2nd century AD.

#### 4. Head with star-shaped wreath

##### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 43,  
No. 757, Neg. 039167.

Current location: Unknown.

Dimensions: h. 5.9; w. 5.3

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the head is preserved to the neck, with a worn surface and undefinable features.

Description: Double-molded figurine of a head with star-shaped wreath, possibly a female due to the long neck with two wrinkles, a feature of female portraits. The crown is made of five leaf-shaped edges of even length, divided and parted at the center by straight incised lines. Also the line of the hair under the crown is marked by an incision. Nothing more can be said about the face, that by the undetailed photograph could be interpreted as the back of the head with knotted hair, if the neck was not marked by the wrinkles. This possibility can not be excluded anyway: it would be unusual and unjustified to have portrayed the back of a figurine instead of the front, unless the latter was broken.

Similar: Gingras – Aylward 2013 no. TC14, Fig. 13.



## 5. Female worshiper

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 43, No. 757, Neg. 039167

Current location: Body: Unknown; Head: **Istanbul Archaeological Museum inv. 5396.**

Dimensions: h. 17.7; w. 6.0

Head dimensions: h. 5.4; w. 3.7

Preservation: Once complete, broken and glued under the left shoulder. The head is the only part now preserved.

Description: Figurine of a draped woman in the typical gesture of the worshiper offerer or priestess. The figure stands frontally, dressed with a long chiton and himation pulled across the body and over the left shoulder, with an end falling under the arm. The right arm is raised with the hand on the chest while the left is along the body, bent at the elbow to bear the fold of the mantle, and the hand holds a circular object, probably a fruit. The long dress covers the feet and it is rendered with vertical and dense parallel incisions; its lower rim is high and constitutes the base of the figurine. The folds of the mantle are roughly rendered with deeper and geometric incisions. The neck of the figure is large and quite out of proportion with the small head. Hair is visible under the stephane in a band framing the forehead and it is rendered by mould with short irregular traits. The head-dress is high and large and reaches the level of the ears, its profile behind the head is triangular with a flat tip, rather than spoon-shaped. The forehead is high, the eyes are large, almond-shaped and downturned at the corners; rendered with incisions on eyelids and hollow center. The nose is



large, round and flattened at the tip. The mouth is right under the nose, small and horizontal. The chin is round and receding.

Similar: Jackson 2006 no. 12. Same dress and position of Van Ingen no. 174 in a rougher style. The base of the figurine is the same of Jackson 2006 no. 268. The dress and posture are common and exemplified for instance in Klengel-Brandt – Cholidis 2006 nos. 1217, 1219, Taf. 47 and Besques 1971: Pl. 129 d and f, D.617 and D.618.

## 6. Female worshiper BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5400.**

Dimensions: h. 3.6; w. 3.6

Preservation: Fragmentary. The figure is broken at the height of the waist, the arms are preserved to the elbow. The surfaces are not too worn, but the details of the cast are faint, probably due to a worn mold.

Description: Double-molded figurine of small size, representing a woman or youth with veiled head. The seam of the two casts has been polished, but is visible along the line of veil and left arm. The figure wears an himation pulled across both shoulders that leaves the left forearm and creates an almost straight neckline. Below this a chiton is draped with parallel thin folds, slightly diagonal. The left arm was detached from the body, raised, probably bent at the elbow holding an object. The position of the right arm is difficult to determine, it could have been along the body or behind it. Above the himation, behind the shoulders, fall the edges of a plain veil that partially cover the hair. The head is small but proportionate, slightly turned to the left. The features, even if faint, appear delicate and well-spaced. The softness and roundness of the cheeks are proper of a young woman or possibly a youth, given the absence of breasts. The eyes were large and the nose round and upturned. The hair emerging under the veil is parted at the center in diagonal soft locks. The neck is short.

Similar: The features are almost identical to Gingras – Aylward 2013 no. TC13, Fig. 12, with a different coiffure.



## 7. Musician playing lute

### BM Excavations

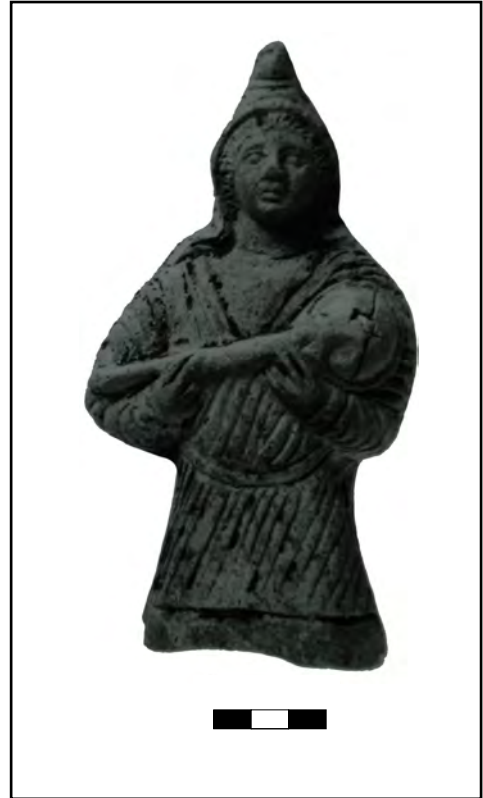
CE Photo Album: Album 1, Fol. 150, No. 376, Neg. 032360.

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum, inv. 5388.**

Dimensions: h. 13.5; w. 7.5

Preservation: Complete. The surface is intact except for some dark stains and a small fracture crossing the soundboard of the instrument.

Description: Double-molded figurine of a musician. The back is slightly convex, smoothed but unworked and presents a protruding rounded element at the height of the neck. The seaming between the two cast has been polished. The male figure is standing, dressed with a cloak with long sleeves loosely fastened with a belt below the belly. The dress has a deep V-neckline and it is covered above the shoulders by a cloak with pointed cap with the rim folded outwards on the head and the slack tip slightly bent forward with two creases. The folds of the drapery are rendered with deep almost parallel and diagonal incision from the waist-down and an horizontal groove indicates the hemline of the dress which also serves as the base of the figurine. The feet are not represented under the vest, but given the fact that the body is rather disproportional with large chest and head and short legs, it is possible that the figure was aimed at representing only the upper part of the legs. The man's arms are bend in front of the chest and both hands are seen from the back holding an object with long tubular handle and rounded end, most probably the musical instrument with circular sound box called pandura, a type of lute. This is rendered with a plane handle and a circular body with a thick rim and faint circular hollows on the surface. The hands touch the strings with two fingers. The man has large neck and rounded face with childish features. The eyes are round and diagonal with downturned edges, the nose (the tip is worn as the rest of the profile) is short and large, the mouth is set right below the nose with full





heart-shaped lips, the chin is round and small. The hair is visible under the cloak and frames the whole head covering the ears. It is rendered with short diagonal incisions over the forehead and small V-shaped incisions at the sides. All the features are rendered in detail, as well as the hands, but the dress appears less accurate.

Similar: The base and diagonal rendering of the drape is similar in Jackson 2006 no. 267 and the caped head to nos. 84–86 with facial features similar to nos. 35 and 84, while the hand holding the sound box of the lute is the same in no. 304; For the interpretation as a musician also Van Ingen 1939 nos. 549, 559, 561, 566. The instrument has the same shape and it is held in the same way as Klengel-Brandt – Cholidis 2006 nos. 1946, 1949, 1949. Very similar is also Klengel-Brandt – Cholidis 2006 no. 1979. The figurine can be considered of a Late Hellenistic style.

## 8. Fragment of musician playing trigonon

**KH.12.O.415**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.1075; Bucket: KH.12.P.558/a

Context: Area G. Fill of a Hellenistic pit cutting the latest Iron Age levels.

Material: Munsell 5YR 7/8, reddish yellow. Medium-fine clay, very micaceous, some white inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 7.4; w. 5.5; th. 1.0

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the right part of the body is preserved, from the chest to the waist, with the hands and most part of the instrument. The surface is well preserved.

Description: Plaque figurine of a musician dressed with chiton and himation. The back is flat and plane, with some hollows of the clay. The figure is standing, the chiton is draped with thin and dense folds, the waist is tightened by a himation or



a thick belt crossed at the front with thin folds. The hands hold the triangular harp called trigonon before the left part of body, with the upper end, broken, at the height of the shoulder. The left hand is horizontal and the right one emerges from below the instrument with a very slim wrist and it is turned upright. The fingers are spread over the strings except for the two ring fingers, that are bent. Frequent type in the Late Hellenistic Age usually related with religious rituals.

Similar: For the position of the hands on the instrument see: Besques 1971: Pl. 93a, no. D430, less detailed in style. Kharayeb, nos. 285-297, pl. XLI, i. On the base of the context of retrieval and comparanda, the figurine can be dated to the Late Hellenistic period (2nd-1st century BC).

## 9. Cult attendant

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 43, No. 757,  
Neg. 039167.

Current location: Unknown.

Dimensions: h. 7.2; w. 3.2

Preservation: Nearly complete. The figurine is complete except below the knees of the figure and probably the object held in the left hand is broken. The photographs does not show the details, but the surface appears as in good condition.

Description: The young boy or girl stands frontally, with the head tilted to the left. He wears a belted tunic with V-shaped neck, with short sleeves and long to the knee. The belt is made of a double rope, the rim rim at the neck is thick and the draping of the vest is dense and vertical, but not geometrical and rigid. the right arm, bent at the elbow, hold an object difficult to define, possibly broken. It could be a situla, which would make the figure an attendant of the cult of Isis. The left arm is along the body, the shoulder slightly higher than the right one, and the hand holds a semicircular object with double border that could be the handle of some sort of container. The object could also be a horseshoe, that would be rather difficult to explain. The face is short and



round, the features are young-looking: the eyes as well as the mouth are large, the latter seems right below the nose. The chin is round.

Similar: one comparison for the dress is in Török 1995, no. 157. The dress is also the one of Besques 1971: Pl. 77b, no. D352 which is an *hydriophore* with the vase above the head. the features are instead similar to Besques 1967: Pl. 209, no.d, inv. LY 1547.

## 10. Crouching cult attendant

### KH.12.O.340

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.1061; Bucket: KH.12.P.538/c

Context: Area G. Hellenistic age layer above a floor. Associated with a coin of 121-96 BC.

Material: Munsell 7.5YR 8/4, yellowish-pink. Medium-fine clay, traces of yellowish slip.

Preservation: Complete

Dimensions: h.8.6; w.5.6; th.3.1

Description: Figurine of a woman or young boy on a low moulded plinth. Only the front of the figure is modelled, while the back is only smoothed and has a circular vent.

The figure is dressed with himation, has a veiled head and is crouching with the right leg on the ground and left knee raised. The figure holds on the left side a box-shaped object with thick rounded corners. The himation only covers the upper part of the arms and the right elbow is bent in front of the body, while the left one is above the object. Only the left foot is visible below it. The head is slightly tilted to the right and cov-



ered with a veil falling behind the ears. The hair is curled and frames the forehead; it is rendered with parallel curled incised lines. The face features are not preserved except for the large right eye and soft chick. The box that the figure holds strictly resembles the ones held by the figurines of acolytes of the Goddess common in Cypriote coroplastic<sup>410</sup> and the pose of the figure is the one of the “temple boys”, cult attendants as well.

Similar: The crouching pose is widely common for figurines of children called the “temple boys” and interpreted as attendants of the cult. These are usually naked and mostly leaning on the left hand, contrary to this figurine, and are considered a type of Eastern Mediterranean (possibly Cypriote) origin.<sup>411</sup> Merker 2000 nos. C228-231; Leyenaar-Plaisier no. 187. On the base of the context of retrieval and comparanda, the figurine can be dated to the Late Hellenistic period (1st century BC).

## 11. Female head

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 43, No. 757, Neg. 039167.

Current location: Unknown.

Dimensions: h. 3.1; w. 2.5

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the head is preserved, broken under the chin. The right part of the neck and the nose are missing. The photographs does not show the details, but the surface appears quite damaged.

Description: The head is possibly pertaining to a female worshiper. It seemingly has a Knidian coiffure, with hair parted at the center and falling with soft waves over the ears, and apparently wears round earrings. The forehead is triangular, the eyes are large and round, with thick eyelids, deep under the arched browridge. The lower lip is full. On the neck the “rings of Venus” are clearly marked.

Similar: Burr Thompson 1963, no 76; Rumshfield 2006 nos. 1-9.



<sup>410</sup> Fourrier – Queyrel 1998: 519-522.

<sup>411</sup> On the crouching boy figurines see: Hadzisteliou Price 1969.

## 12. Female head

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 86, No. 890,  
Neg. 083937; Album 2, Fol. 86, No. 891,  
Neg. 083938.

Current location: Unknown.

Dimensions: Unknown.

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the head of the figurine is preserved with a small part of the neck, slightly more preserved on the back. The surface and details appear very well preserved.

Description: Head of a double-molded female figurine. The head is rich of details and carefully executed. The hair are parted at the center and rendered with parallel locks of small curls or thin braids, that fall adhering to the head and widen at the back of the neck. The geometrical rendering suggests that it could be a wig rather than real hair. The locks leave the ears uncovered and large oval earrings hang from these, made of a border and a central part. The oval is thin and elongated, the forefront is very low and the eyes are difficult to define by the photograph. The cheeks are plane, the nose is long, straight and slim, with a triangular tip and delicate nostrils. The mouth is large and full, the chin is rounded. The neck is soft and full, apparently marked by a wrinkle.

Similar: No comparisons have been found for this head.



## 13. Female head wearing veil

### KH.14.O.979

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karke-  
mish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.4603; Bucket: KH.14.P.707/a

Context: Area C South. Fill of a Hellenistic pit  
cutting the pebble mosaic floor of the Iron  
Age Palace courtyard.

Material: Munsell 5YR 7/6, yellowish pink. Me-  
dium-fine clay, several small white inclusions.



Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the head is preserved with part of the bust. The surface is partially encrusted but the features are not worn. One fracture is present on the right above the forehead, but could be a defect of the mold or an incision before firing.

Dimensions: h. 5.2; w. 2.9; th. 3.6

Description: The shape of the face is narrow and oval, with a low round forehead and a large retract chin. The eyes are disproportionately large and distant, almond-shaped and uneven. The lids are incised and thick, especially the lower left one. The nose is large and flat (or flattened by corruption of the surface) and very low over the upper lip. The mouth too is marked decisively and right under the nose. It is small and geometric, with a glimpse of a smile. The hair is parted at the center, partially indistinguishable, possibly due to a defective mold, rudely rendered with a deep line marking its border and short diagonal slashes. From the top of the head the hair is covered with a plain veil that falls vertical behind the ears and neck and the border of which disappears at the height of the shoulders. The chin and neck, seemingly harmonic from a frontal view, appear thick if seen on profile. No traces of dress are preserved, but a peplos should be supposed, and its hem on the neckline often faints (see for instance Merker 2000, no. C29).

Similar: For the archaic features a comparison is in Klengel Brandt Cholidis 2006 no. 4097. On the base of the context of retrieval and comparanda the figurine can be dated to the Early Hellenistic period (3rd-2nd century BC).

#### 14. Female head wearing a cloak

**KH.11.O.317**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.25; Bucket: KH.11.P.208/a

Context: Area A. Modern superficial deposit.

Material: Munsell 7.5YR 7/4, brownish-pink. Medium-fine micaceous clay.

Dimensions: h. 4.6; w. 3.1; th. 2.7

Preservation: Fragmentary. The head is preserved to the neck on the front and to the left shoulder on the back.



Description: Double molded figurine of a cloaked female, possibly a worshipper. The line of the seam between the two molds is visible on the fold of the cloak. The back of the head is not worked and presents some imperfections such as hollows and creases. The features of the face are faint, possibly due to a worn mold. The edge of the cloak is turned in a large and thick fold over the hair and ears and falls vertically at the sides of the neck. Only a thin line of locks emerges under the fold over the forehead. The oval is round and the features are delicate, the forehead is wide and round, the eyes are large, marked by full eyelids that form a light hollow under the lower lids. The nose, chipped, is small and defined by a gentle line. The mouth is set directly below the nose and has full short lips. The chin is round and slightly prominent, the curve of the neck under the chin is not deeply pronounced.

Similar: The features are similar in Ruscheid 2006 no. 37 taf. 9.1 and Önal 2018: taf. 9, no. 3, with different headdress. Similar features and a veiled head in Besques 1963: Pl. 128 d, Bordeaux 36. The figurine can approximately be dated to the 1st-2nd century AD.

## 15. Female head wearing veil

**KH.11.O.161**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: Surface.

Context: Area C.

Material: Munsell 5YR 8/3, pink. Fine clay with rare white inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 3.4; w. 2.4; th. 2.8

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the head is preserved but limited to the back mold and the borders of the front one, all the features are lost.

Description: Double molded figurine of a veiled female. The veil is plane and falls vertically at the sides and on the back of the head, unmodelled. It is high on the top of the head, possibly covering a stephane. The hair is visible under the veil and frames a nearly rectangular forehead. The headdress is parted at the center, with locks rendered with strong radial incisions.



Similar: The render of the hair is almost identical to Klengel-Brandt – Cholidis 2006 no. 1423. Also Leyenaar-Plaisier 1979, no. 1131.

**16. Female head wearing stephane  
KH.11.O.432**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.156; Bucket: KH.11.P.348/a

Context: Area B. Fill of a Hellenistic pit  
cutting an Iron Age III floor.

Material: Munsell 7.5YR 7/4, brown-  
ish-pink. Medium-fine clay, very  
micaceous.

Dimensions: h. 6.4; w. 4.9; th. 2.7

Preservation: Fragmentary. The head is  
preserved on both sides of the mould  
with the neck and part of the shoulders.  
All the surfaces are badly worn and the  
features almost completely vanished.



Description: Bust of a probable female figurine wearing stephane and veil. The seam of the front and back molds is visible as an uninterrupted line along the profile of the figure. The stephane is high and rounded over the ears and a probable veil falls over the shoulders. The profile of the figure is flattened in the front mould, where the nose and chin are almost vanished and the neck is un conventionally thick, while the back of the head is spoon-shaped with a high convexity. The facial features are almost completely lost and nothing can be said about the style and rendering.

Similar: comparisons can be made with almost any figurine wearing stephane, for instance Jackson 2006 no. 4.

**17. Female/child head  
KH.11.O.433**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.156; Bucket: KH.11.P.348/c

Context: Area B. Fill of a Hellenistic pit cutting an Iron Age III floor.



Material: Munsell 5YR 7/6, reddish pale-brown.

Medium-fine clay, some white inclusions, some mica.

Dimensions: h. 3.5; w. 2.7; th. 2.1

Preservation: Only the head is preserved with some fractures. Broken under the chin.

Description: Head of a figurine wearing plane stephane. The fracture under the chin and the ruined surface around the mouth do not allow to exclude the presence of a beard, and consequently the figurine interpretation as a female remains largely hypothetical. The stephane is in fact an attribute of male figurines as well. The headdress is in this case plane except for a line corresponding to the juncture of the mould sides. The back of the head is undetailed and only slightly convex. The face is round with rough features rendered with deep incisions, especially the small contracted eyes, downturned at the sides. The nose is short, large and triangular, eroded at the tip. The forehead is M-shaped by the line of the tripartite hair, rendered with short parallel incisions.

Similar: Jackson 2006 no. 56 (similar features but different hairstyle). Jackson 2006 nos. 12 and 14 have the same plane stephane and rendering of the hair, but the rendering of the features is there rougher.



## 18. Female/child head

**KH.12.O.450**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karke-mish Expedition Dig House.

SU: Surface.

Context: Area G.

Material: Munsell 5YR 7/6, pinkish light-brown.

Fine clay, slightly micaceous, rare large white inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 3.6; w. 3.7; th. 2.0



Preservation: Fragmentary, only the head is preserved with a very worn surface and broken at the top left corner. Of the back only a small portion remains.

Description: Double molded figurine of a young child or female with stephane. The seam of the two molds was not refined and results in a thick border. The very worn features, possibly due to an old mold, are almost leveled. The face is very round and wide, with fleshy cheeks that could suggest the young age of the figure. The stephane is plane and wide, its profile is very high on top of the head and round on the back. The forehead appears as a thin line below the headdress and it is not clear if curled hair were visible at its top, because between the forehead and the stephane a slight swell is present, that could have been curled locks, a diadem, or a decoration of the stephane. The nose, mouth and chin are almost completely vanished, of the eyes only a faint rounded hollow remains under the ridge of the eyebrows. The side view does not enlighten many more details, other than an unnatural thickness of the neck, that could be due to a poor style, but could also indicate a cloth or veil tightly folded around the whole head.

Similar: Heads of young children that share the same shape of the oval are Van Ingen 1939 nos. 1269 and 1280, Pl. LXX nos. 508-509. The very worn features do not allow a proper stylistic comparison, but nude children wearing wreaths, interpreted as erotes, are common, as in Van Ingen 1939 nos. 814 and 815, Pl. LII nos. 372-373.

## 19. Child bust

**KH.16.O.626**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.7752; Bucket: KH.16.P.385/a

Context: Area C South. Islamic phase layer.

Material: Munsell 10YR 8/3, pale yellowish brown. Medium-fine clay with abundant fine mica, small grey and black inclusions. Yellowish slip.



Preservation: Fragmentary. The head is preserved but the surface is worn and abraded in correspondence of the forehead. The bust is preserved, with some chippings, to the height of the chest.

Dimensions: h. 8.2; w. 3.7; th. 5.9

Description: Single-mold figurine with the head of a child. The head is simingly worked apart from the body and joined later. Only the features of the oval have some kind of detail and the junction between the two parts is evident and has not been refined, as well as the body, that is not completely shaped nor refined. It is therefore probable that the work is a non-finished, or a discarded piece. The ruined surface and consequent loss of detail for the facial and hair features prevents a stylistic definition of the character, but the soft and rounded shape of the oval and the wideness of eyes and nose are hints for the interpretation as a youth or child. The comparison with other heads with similar hairstyle profile also reminds to children with curled hair under the ears and having a rectangular ornament on top of the head (that would be here lost or never applied) with three beads dangling on the forehead.

Similar: Same hairstyle of Leyenaar-Plaisier 1979 no. 995 and Klengel-Brandt - Cholidis 2006 no. 3845.

## 20. Female (?) torso

**KH.17.O.126**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.8126; Bucket: KH.17.P.112/b

Context: Area C North. Islamic Phase.

Material: Munsell 7.5YR 8/2, pinkish white. Medium-fine clay, slightly micaceous with several white and grey small inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 4.7; w. 6.0; th. 1.9



**Preservation:** Fragmentary. Both sides of the figurine are preserved from the head down to the shoulders and chest. The top of the head is broken. The surface is well preserved and the faint features are probably due to a worn mold or badly-executed cast rather than to a poor preservation.

**Description:** Double-molded figurine of a human head and chest. The seam between the molds has not been polished and clay dregs of the front cast have been folded on the back one. Fingerprints are visible on the inner side. The back cast is flattened and only smoothed by hand and shows some imperfections. The features of the figure are so faint that are almost undecipherable: only the rim of a high-necked garment is visible other than the oval of the face. The figure wears a veil or cloak that covers the hair and widens behind the shoulders. The face bears no features: where the nose should be a wide portion of the surface is slightly prominent, as well as the whole lower half of the face, that seen on profile could resemble a beard and mustache. Also the body is rather unusual: the shoulders are very large compared to the head and the surface is wavy, possibly indicating female breasts. For all the described characteristics it is possible that the figurine was an unfinished work, discarded after firing, or at any rate a poorly executed cast.

**Similar:** the absence of features only allows comparisons for the dress, that is of the simplest type. The overall shape is similar to Jackson 2006 no. 49, where it is suggested that the odd width of the shoulders could derive from the fact that one or both arms were extended and raised, to carry an object, perhaps, or to adjust the cloak over the head.<sup>412</sup>

## 21. Male (?) head

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 43, No. 757,  
Neg. 039167.

Current location: Unknown.

**Preservation:** Fragmentary. Only the head is preserved.

**Dimensions:** h. 3.5; w. 2.6

**Description:** The quality of the photograph does not allow much more than speculation, but the



<sup>412</sup>Jackson 2006: 44.

elaborate headdress is nonetheless detectable and could give some indication. The break under the mouth suggests as well the presence of a rectangular beard. The head is crowned with a large wreath with radiating modelling and below that it seems possible to recognize at least one line of curled hair. The same features are present in herms of the “Alcámenes type” found at Troy and pertaining to the late 1st century BC. The headdress could nonetheless apply to a female head.

Similar: The interpretation as a male bearded head mostly relies on parallels, such as the head of Dionysus in the Istanbul Museum: Hasselin Rous 2015: no. 88, Inv. 1135 rendered in an archaistic style and dated to the 2nd/1st century BC. Also Besques 1972: nos. D1427, with prominent moustaches that could be possibly be perceived in the BM photograph, and D1428 from Smyrne. Also Burr Thompson 1963 no. 300.

## 22. Fragment of drapery and pillar

**KH.13.O.1338**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.399; Bucket: KH.14.P.421/a

Context: Area D. Fill of a Hellenistic drain.

Material: Munsell 5YR 7/6, pinkish/yellowish light-brown. Fine clay, slightly micaceous, some white inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 7.5; w. 4.5; th. 2.8

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the lower left part of the figurine is preserved and limited to the front cast of the mold.

Description: Fragment of the front cast of a double-molded figurine, or of a plaque-figurine, hollow on the back. The preserved part is rather difficult to interpret, but it should represent the lower part of a draped left leg with the foot emerging under the dress and resting of a squared element made of two horizontal bands. At the left of the leg is a vertical element, thicker than the figure and marked by horizontal lines. The figurine rests on a low smooth base with rounded profile. Two possible iconographies are the most prob-



able: Tarsus and Delos produced similar molded figurines called *arule* (small altars) with single figures between two columns. In this case the left foot emerges from the himation and rests on a low step. The iconography is also common for figurines of draped females leaning on pilasters that cover several centuries.<sup>413</sup> The fragment could as well pertain to a seated figure, a type that again finds many parallels and variations all over the Hellenized world. These figures are interpreted as *hierodulai* (sacred prostitutes) but seated figures are also often seated goddesses or *kourotrophi* (mothers holding babies). In this case the vertical element at the left side of the leg would be the leg of the throne or chair where the figure is seated and the foot would be resting on a low pedestal, another common feature.

Similar: Besques 1967 no. 280, Burr Thompson 1963 no. 295, Besques 1963 no. MYRINA939; Van Ingen 1939 Pl. XVII no. 117 (246).

### 23. Fragment of drapery

#### KH.12.O.367

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karke-mish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.1063; Bucket: KH.12.P.543/a

Context: Area G. Fill covering Early Hellenistic floor.

Material: Munsell 5YR 5/8, brownish-red. Medium-fine clay, slightly micaceous, with rare small white inclusions.

Preservation: Fragmentary, only the lower part of the figurine is preserved and broken on the lower left corner.

Dimensions: h. 7.7; w. 3.5; th. 0.3

Description: Lower part of a figurine dressed with chiton and himation. The folds of the dress are rendered with thin incisions maintaining a certain variability and realistic tridimensional rendering, even in the overall simple stile. The grooves of the upper part of the dress are diagonal from the left hip down, while below these the skirt falls vertically.



<sup>413</sup> Besques 1963: 102-103, Pl. 121.

Similar: Jackson 2006 nos. 263, 264, 266 strictly resemble the type and rendering of the drape. Also Klengel-Brandt – Cholidis 2006 nos. 1226, 1231a, 1243.

#### 24. Fragment of drapery and arm

**KH.11.O.215**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: South of Hilani (in Woolley's trench to the south, between W.106 and W.136 and East of W.106).

Context: Area B. Out of context.

Material: Munsell 5YR 7/4 pink. Frequent grey and white inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 5.4; w. 4.8; th. 1.6

Preservation: Fragmentary, only the left part of the body is partially preserved with the left forearm and knee.

Description: Fragment of a draped figure dressed with himation and seemingly holding or leaning over a basket (or column?)–shaped object with the left hand, seen by back. The forearm is nude and the dress falls swiftly over the body, and stretches over the left knee that is slightly bent, possibly in the act of pacing. The folds of the dress are quite faint, soft and quite realistic.

Similar: Jackson 2006



#### 25. Fragment of draped leg

**KH.17.O.108**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.8131; Bucket: KH.17.P.119/a

Context: Area C North. Fill of Byzantine phase.

Material: Munsell 5YR 8/2, pinkish white. Fine clay with some white small inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 6.9; w. 2.8; th. 0.9



Preservation: Fragmentary, only part of the right leg is preserved from the waist to the knee. The surface is well preserved.

Description: Fragment of the front cast of a double-molded figurine of a draped woman. From the preserved portion, it appears that the figure was naked to the waist up, with a garment folded around the waist and covering the legs. The preserved right leg is slightly flexed and turning left, the weight of the body should therefore have been on the left leg. The naked torso with the dress lowered to the waist is commonly a feature of bathing Aphrodites, or of female deities in general. The lack of weight on the leg and the raised hip also suggest the S-shaped posture usually found in figures resting on a pillar at one side, but only speculation is possible, given the small portion preserved. The rendering of the thin garment that stretches under the knee is quite natural and accurate: the folds are rendered with light non-geometric incisions.

Similar: an example of the type of the Aphrodite *Anadiomene* is in Besques 1971, Pl 156 c, no. D852, with a drape of comparable style.

Date: 1st century AD,

## 26. Fragment of base with legs (?)

**KH.17.O.116**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.8233; Bucket: KH.17.P.219/c

Context: Area S. Fill of Islamic pit.

Material: Munsell 5YR 8/3, light-pink. Fine clay with some white small inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 3.3; w. 4.4; th. 2.4

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only part of the base is preserved in two joining fragments of the front and back casts, with a small portion of the figure.

Description. Fragment of a double-molded figurine with hollow core. The seam of the molds has been smoothed and fingerprints are impressed on the back of the casts. The base is smoothed and low, rounded on the front part, flattened on the back. The only preserved portion of the figure could be interpreted as the lower





right leg of a human, with no depiction of the foot, and the base of a vertical tubular object at its right side, detached from the body. At the opposite edge is possibly a part of the left leg. If this interpretation is correct, the figurine should have been a standing figure holding a scepter, spear or similar attributes, but other possibilities should not be ruled out.

Similar: the fragment is too small to propose any comparisons,

## 27. Horse and rider

### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album  
2, Fol. 43, No. 757, Neg.  
039167.

Current location:  
Unknown.

Preservation: Fragmentary. The base and one side are almost complete but the upper part with the body of the rider and head of the horse is missing.

Dimensions: h. 6.6; w. 7.7

Description: Double-molded figurine of a

child riding a horse. The horse is of small size, possibly a pony; it paces to the right with hind legs and right foreleg at the ground and left foreleg raised. The hoofs, rendered with incisions, rest on a low and plane plinth that constitutes the base of the figurine. The tail hair is full, raised and wavy, rendered with strong incised lines. The horse neck shows a probable rein crossing it. Only the right foot of the rider is preserved and appears as wearing a shoe. The shape and position of the leg suggest a short limb, probably belonging to a child.

Similar: Jackson 2006 no. 159 is almost identical.



**28. Fragment of horse and rider**  
**KH.12.O.420**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
 Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.1075; Bucket: KH.12.P.558/c

Context: Area G. Fill of a Hellenistic pit cutting  
 the latest Iron Age levels.

Material: Munsell 7.5YR 8/6, reddish yellow.  
 Medium-fine clay, micaceous, some white  
 and black inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 6.2; w. 4.0; th. 0.4

Preservation: Fragmentary, only the left fore-  
 leg of the horse is complete, with parts of  
 the abdomen and chest and right ankle and  
 foot of the rider. The surface is well pre-  
 served but the faint details reveal a probably  
 worn mold.

Description: Fragment of the front cast of a double-molded figurine of a child riding  
 a horse. The fragment preserves the left foreleg of the horse, short, straight and with  
 hoof resting on a ground indicated by a horizontal line. The leg of the rider is short,  
 therefore probably belonging to a child, and the foot is apparently fitted with a shoe.  
 The horse belly apparently wears a cinth, part of a saddle, as shown by two lines  
 crossing it under the rider's foot.

Similar: The fragment is very similar to no. 27 of the present catalogue.



**29. Fragment of child rider**  
**KH.12.O.413**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karke-  
 mish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.1075; Bucket: KH.12.P.558/b

Context: Area G. Fill of a Hellenistic pit cutting  
 the latest Iron Age levels.



Material: Munsell 5YR 5/8, brownish-red. Medium-fine clay, slightly micaceous, with rare small white inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 5.0; w. 3.4; th. 2.0

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the torso and head of the boy rider are preserved. The surface is badly worn.

Description: Double-molded figurine of a boy riding a horse. The back of the cast is not worked and the seam between the molds has been smoothed. The boy wears a thick wreath and appears naked, with a soft belly and faint navel, that suggest a child age, except for a diagonal band crossing diagonally the chest from the right shoulder to the left hip and probably representing the shoulder strap for a quiver or a fold of the cloak, that is partially preserved behind the rider. The cloak appears inflated and moved in curls. The body of the child is three-quarters turned to the front and the right chubby arm is along the side, possibly holding the horse rein. The boy could also be riding another animal, for instance a lion, as seen in a very similar example from Troy of the Early first century BC.. The fragment could also well pertain to a molded group very similar to no. 30 of the present catalogue.

Similar: Burr Thompson 1963 no. 282; Jackson 2006 nos. 162, 163.

### 30. Fragment of child rider

#### KH.17.O.54

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.8210; Bucket: KH.17.P.207/d

Context: Area S. Fill of Islamic channel.

Material: Munsell 5YR 8/4, brownish-pink. Medium-fine micaceous clay. Rare medium-size white inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 5.4; w. 5.0; th. 1.1

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only part of the body of the rider is preserved, from the right shoulder to the knee



and with part of the cloak and of the horse mane. The object held by the figure is broken at the lower edge. The surface is well preserved.

Description: Front cast of a double molded figurine of a boy riding a horse. The inner face of the plaque shows the impressions left by the fingers pressing the clay on the mold. The figure of the rider is identified as a boy for the proportions of the body and by comparison with the well-known type. The body is seen in three-quarters, straddling the horse facing right. The body is naked and slim, the chest is crossed by two incised diagonal lines representing a shoulder strap or the. A cloak must have been fastened at the neck and flows behind the right arm. The same hand is closed, leaning on the side of the thigh and holds an object kept lifted by the speed of the race. The object could be a bag, which would identify the boy as a young Hermes. The bag is flat and rounded, with incised lined rendering the folds of the fabric.

Similar: among the large variety of gestures, dresses and attributes of the child riders, no comparison has been found for the object held by this example.

### *Astarte Plaques*

These single open-molded figurines of standing females, commonly referred to as “Astarte plaques”, are known in the Near Eastern world since the 3rd millennium BC.<sup>414</sup> Syrian Astarte plaques have received special attention by P. J. Riis, whose typology is still considered generally valid<sup>415</sup> and has been adopted here. The scholar divided the types in two main categories: A, the naked types and B, the dressed ones. The second type counts nine sub-types (B I-IX) according to the gesture of the arms and the style of the hair, and has been associated with Persian productions and artistic influence, with the earliest specimens dating to the beginning of the 5th century BC. The Bronze Age and Iron Age figurines, included the Astarte plaques, from the British excavations at Karkemish now held by museums are the subject of a comprehensive study by B. Bolognani,<sup>416</sup> and will not therefore be repropose

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414 Moorey 2002: 203.

415 Riis 1949. See Jackson 2006: 78 and note no. 171 for further references and typologies.

416 The Bronze Age and Iron Age figurines from the current excavations have been the subject of B. Bolognani's PhD dissertation *The Iron Age Figurines from Karkemish and the Coroplastic Art of the Syro-Anatolian Region*,

here. Figurines from Karkemish current excavations ascribable to this types have nonetheless been included in the present catalogue. These, except possibly for the head (no. 31), all pertain to Riis' dressed (B) type and specimens of this type have been found in several Syrian sites in contexts of the Hellenistic period. One strong argument in favor of a continuity of the Astarte plaques in Hellenistic Syria has been made with the figurines from Jebel Khalid, because the city did not have an Achaemenid phase and the plaques were retrieved in sealed contexts of the earliest Hellenistic phase, i.e. from the mid-3rd to the mid-2nd century BC.<sup>417</sup> The Astarte plaques from Europos find strict resemblance with the ones from Jebel Khalid.

### 31. "Astarte" plaque

#### KH.13.O.1203

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.2400; Bucket: KH.13.P.680/a

Context: Area H. Superficial fill.

Material: Munsell 7.5YR 8/2, pinkish white. Medium-fine clay, slightly micaceous.

Dimensions: h. 3.5; w. 3.7; th. 2.2

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the upper part of the plaque is preserved, up to the neck of the figure. Nose and chin are worn.

Description: single-molded figurine of the Astarte plaque type. The oval of the face is long and thin, the chin is rounded. The forehead is very low. A strong line in relief marks the eyebrow and eyes; the first joins in a V shape at the center and the eyes are large, almond-shaped and slightly asymmetrical. The nose is worn and the mouth is narrow, with flat lips. The hair is arranged in two short braids looped behind the ears. Over the forehead the hair is not defined, possibly covered by a plain veil that falls behind the ears and also corresponds with the upper profile of the plaque.




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and the Astarte plaques and Persian riders in the museums will be presented in her forthcoming contribution *The British Museum Excavations At Karkemish: Catalogue Of The Clay Figurines In The British Museum*.

<sup>417</sup>Jackson 2006: 4, 79.

Similar: The loss of the body gives obviously no means for a definition in Riis' typology, but the "U-shaped face with a large nose placed immediately over the faintly curved mouth" is attributed to types A II and III and B I-V. The figurine in Plate XVI, no. 7 has similar features and is a naked A III example. The headdress and braids are instead similar in Van Buren 1930, Pl. 5, Fig. 25, naked as well and with hands joined under the breast. Also Klengel-Brandt - Cholidis 2006, Taf. no. 663. This type has no comparison at Jebel Kalid and it is probably earlier (550-500 BC).

### 32. "Astarte" plaque

**KH.15.O.646**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.6213; Bucket: KH.13.P.708/a

Context: Area C South South. Fill of Islamic  
pit.

Material: Munsell 5YR 6/6, brownish-pink.  
Medium-fine clay with abundant fine mica  
and white and dark inclusions. Traces of red  
paint.

Dimensions: h. 2.9; w. 3.2; th. 1.7

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the lower part of the plaque is preserved from the  
knees down.

Description: Single-molded figurine of the Astarte plaque type. The back of the  
plaque is smoothed and folds below the feet of the figure. The shape of the plaque  
is trapezoidal and slightly asymmetrical. On the front, in low relief, the feet of the  
figure appear as unshaped and the folds of a long cloth reaching the ankles are ver-  
tical and geometric, with a plane band at the centre. A fold of the clay on the left  
side was tentatively corrected by hand and the overall impression of the cast on the  
mold appears shifted and unaccurate. The back has a red slip and the dress on the  
front preserves traces of red paint.

Similar: Jackson 2006 no. 101.



### 33. "Astarte plaque"

**KH.16.O.186**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.6732; Bucket: KH.13.P.214/b

Context: Area C South. Fill of Islamic pit.

Material: Munsell 5YR 7/4, brownish-pink.

Medium-coarse clay with abundant medium-size inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 7.8; w. 4.4; th. 2.1

Preservation: Fragmentary. The most part of the plaque is preserved, from the chin of the figure down to the ankles. The surface of the lower part is worn and the figure relief is faint.

Description: Single-molded figurine of the “Astarte plaque” type with dressed female holding a flower. The figure, in low relief, is standing frontally with the right arm along the side and the left arm bent at the elbow in front of the chest, with the hand seen by the back side, closed around an object that partially covers the breast and it is almost completely faint. Only by comparison is possible to identify it with a bunch of three flowers or a three-lobed flower. The dress is long-sleeved, with an indented or beading decoration along the borders. The dress also shows a very faint vertical fold or decoration along the central longitudinal line of the skirt. Another faint line at the base of the neck could indicate the presence of a necklace.

Similar: Jackson 2006 nos. 102-104.

### 34. “Astarte” plaque

**KH.17.O.161**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.8059; Bucket: KH.17.P.55/a

Context: Area C East. Fill of Islamic channel.



Material: Munsell 5YR 8/4, pink. Medium-fine clay, slightly micaceous, with rare white small inclusions. White slip.

Dimensions: h. 5.5; w. 3.1; th. 1.4

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the lower half of the plaque is preserved, with the legs of the figure.

Description: Single-moulded plaque with a standing female figure. The plaque is smoothed on the back and slightly convex. The preserved part has a trapezoidal shape with rounded lower edges and it is folded forward below the feet. On the front view the plane surface below the feet is asymmetrical. The feet are the most relieved element and their tip is rounded, they are undetailed and bear no indication of the presence of shoes. The figure wears a long tunic reaching the feet, rendered in low relief with parallel, geometric, slightly curved folds.

Similar: Jackson 2006 no. 101.

### 35. Rooster

#### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 1, Fol. 150, No. 376, Neg. 032360.

Current location: Unknown.

Dimensions: h. 6.3; w. 7.6

Preservation: Complete. Surface well readable.

Description: The figurine was probably modelled on both sides, as commonly bird figurines are,<sup>418</sup> of which the BM photograph shows the right one. The figure stands on a low pedestal where the short leg is modeled in relief under the wing with a prominent thigh and a foot not discernible by the picture. The comb and wattle are large and apparently smooth, while the tail shows incised lines for the plumage, represented with geometrical but keen detail. The beak is large and triangular, with the junction to the cheek marked by a band in relief and a similar band marks the base of the tail. The eye is not discernible by the photograph.



<sup>418</sup>Jackson 2006: 175.



Similar: Burr Thompson 1963 no. 288 shows a strict resemblance but was modeled only on one side as part of a group scene. Jackson 2006 nos. 329–332, 352; Downey 2003, no. 159; Van Ingen nos. 1547–1555. The figurine is possibly Late Hellenistic and the type has probable derivation from Graeco-Egyptian examples.

### 36. Dove

#### BM Excavations

CE Photo Album: Album 1, Fol. 150, No.

376, Neg. 032360

Current location: Unknown.

Dimensions: h. 3.7; w. 7.4

Preservation: Complete. Surface apparently well preserved.

Description: The figurine was probably double-molded. It has no base and represents a dove on the round, with closed wings and tail and with a slightly upturned head with large triangular beak. The photograph does not show the detail of the surface. The base of the beak and the end of the tail were marked with an incised line and the wings were in low relief. Two diagonal parallel lines, but it is not clear whether painted or incised, are present on the back and side of the head.

Similar: The piece looks almost identical to Gingras – Aylward 2013 no.1 TC18; Leyenaar-Plaisier 1979 nos. 1440 and 1441. Other similar examples are Burn and Higgins 2001, 2409, 2410, 2856; Grandjouan 1961, no. 846.



### 37. Bird

#### KH.12.O.252

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.1044; Bucket: KH.11.P.524/r

Context: Area G. Level of Roman Phase, disturbed by later activities.

Material: Munsell 5YR 6/6, reddish-brown.  
Coarse clay, many grey inclusions.

Dimensions: h. 3.2; w. 3.0; th. 1.8



Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the head is preserved for the left side, to the neck, and broken on the right cheek. A round hole, possibly a vent, is present there. The surface has lost detail or was possibly only painted.

Description: Fragment of a double-molded figurine of a bird, probably a dove. The seal between the molds has been smoothed by tool. The beak is large, conical and flat on the lower side, but broken on one side.

Similar: The absence of detail does not open for much comparanda. The overall shape is quite different from the previous piece.

### 38. Fragment of an animal (?)

**KH.12.O.207**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.946; Bucket: KH.12.P.423/b

Context: Area C. Modern debris covering  
previously excavated structures.

Material: Munsell 5YR 7/6, brownish-pink.  
Medium-fine clay with abundant fine  
mica. Dark-red buff.

Dimensions: h. 3.9; w. 4.6; th. 2.0

Preservation: Fragmentary, the piece is broken on several sides but the preserved surface is buff with minor scrapes.

Description: Fragment of a double-molded figurine of difficult identification. The two sides of the mold are perfectly specular (the present view shows one of the sides). The identification as the head of an animal here proposed must be considered highly doubtful and open for re-evaluation. If it was an animal head indeed, the rounded element at the center, bulging and pierced at the center, would be the eye, while the ears would be the elongated and bent elements on top of it. The broken pointed element at the side of the eye, is possibly the lower lip of an animal with open mouth (a horse?).

Similar: The difficult identification of the fragment has not been guided by the retrieval of any similar piece and for the same reason no valid comparanda can be provided.



### 3.3.6 *Catalogue of the metal objects*

The present catalogue collects the metal objects from the British Museum excavations and from the current excavations. Contrary to the sculptures and inscriptions, in the photographic albums of the previous digs, no metal object of the Classical period has been photographed alone and with metric reference. Only three photographs reproduce miscellaneous objects that the label defines as “Roman bronzes”. Of those objects, only one (Cat. no. 1) has been identified among the objects from Karkemish now held in the museums, while the others must be considered lost. Given the impossibility of accurately examine, measure and define those objects, the three photographs have been reproduced here, but the objects are included in the catalogue with a separate numbering and only a list is provided. In the museums, on the contrary, some metal objects or fragments are present, that were not photographed. Those, despite the lack of context, could be dated to the Classical and Late Antique period, or at any rate are certainly later than the Iron Age and therefore can be related to the material culture of Europos rather than Karkemish. The catalogue also includes a selection of miscellaneous metal objects from the current digs, selection that was based on the state of preservation and identifiability of the objects, and again on the possibility of assigning a date later than the Iron Age, when this was not granted by the context of retrieval. Metal objects from the current excavations are often in a bad state of preservation and in most of the cases are so fragmentary that nothing can be reasonably hypothesized about their original shape. Several iron tools have instead been found, such as nails, but the choice has been made to exclude them from this catalogue, even when coming from context of the Classical and Late Antique period, because their existence and widespread use is an ascertained fact in any ancient settlement and their display could not add any substantial information on Classical Europos. Some ornaments: finger-rings, have instead been selected and are presented here, among the better preserved and already restored, because contrary to beads and pendants could be approximately dated regardless the date of the context.

**I. Miscellaneous objects****BM Excavations**

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 51, No. 782, Neg. 039192.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Iron, Bronze, Copper alloy (?)

Dimensions: Unknown.

Description: **I.1:** indeterminate; **I.2:** small nail (?); **I.3:** circular stud or applique; **I.4:** lamp filler = Cat. no. 1; **I.5-6:** appliques; **I.7:** small decorative nail; **I.8:** applique or pendant, apparently shaped as a chicken or bird; **I.9-10:** finger rings; **I.11:** indeterminate, possibly fragment of a hinge strap; **I.12:** ring fragment; **I.13-18:** bracelets.

**II. Miscellaneous objects****BM Excavations**

CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 51, No. 782, Neg. 039193; Album 2, Fol. 52, No. 784, Neg. 039194.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Iron, Bronze, Copper alloy (?)

Dimensions: Unknown.

Description: **II.1:** boss (*umbo*) of a shield (?); **II.2:** undetermined, plate with jagged edges; **II.3:** knife blade (?); **II.4:** hair pin; **II.5:** circular stud or applique; **II.6:** arrowhead; **II.7:** carpenter bench dog or staple; **II.8:** indeterminate tool; **II.9:** pin or nail fragment; **II.10:** indeterminate; **II.11:** indeterminate; **II.12:** base or foot for a wooden rod? circular with a wave decoration at the edge of one side and circular recess; **II.13:** indeterminate; **II.14:** small nail; **II.15:** fragment of finger ring; **II.16:** bracelet; **II.17:** needle head with eye; **II.18-22:** rods, needles, or pin fragments; **II.23:** indeterminate; **II.24-25:** bracelet fragments; **II.26-29:** rings.

**III. Miscellaneous objects****BM Excavations**

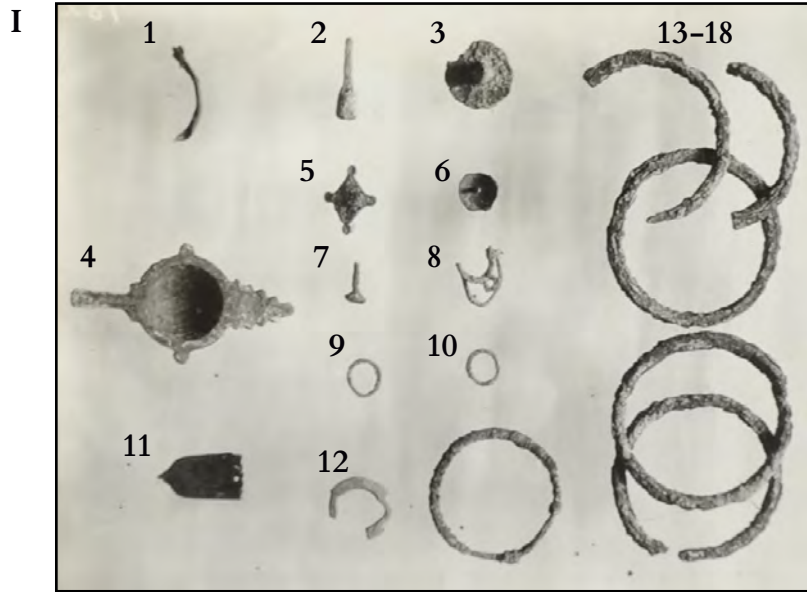
CE Photo Album: Album 2, Fol. 52, No. 784, Neg. 039194.

Current location: Unknown.

Material: Iron, Bronze, Copper alloy (?)

Dimensions: Unknown.

Description: **III.1:** indeterminate; **III.2:** double-spiked loop, possibly a staple, hinge or suspension hook; **III.3-4:** hinge straps or chest fasteners; **III.5:** indeterminate; **III.6-7:** circular studs; **III.8:** lamp; **III.9:** Furniture applique of triangular shape with five edges and jagged profile; **III.10:** large stud (?) of conical shape with wavy surface; **III.11:** lamp filler = Cat. no. 1.



1. **Lamp filler**

**BM Excavations**

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum, inv. no: 4780.**

Material: Bronze/copper alloy.

Dimensions: l. 11.3; w. 6.1 diam. 4.0

Preservation: Complete.

Description: Lamp filler or ointment pot with

hemispheric body on low ring foot. The spout is straight, with semicircular cross section and has two decorative protruding corners at the joint with the body. On the opposite side the handle is plane, of triangular shape and with jagged rim. The artifact, as well as no. III.8, can be dated to the Byzantine or Late Byzantine period.



2. **Statue fragment**

**BM Excavations**

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum, inv. no: 4781.**

Material: Bronze.

Dimensions: l. 9.5; th. 3.0

Preservation: Fragmentary.

Description: Fragment of a bronze human statue or relief: slightly bend finger of a hand, possibly the index finger, with nail. By the dimensions of the finger the original statue must have been life-size or slightly larger.



3. **Statue fragment**

**BM Excavations**

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum, inv. no: 4782.**

Material: Bronze.

Dimensions: l. 7.5; th. 3.2

Preservation: Fragmentary.

Description: Fragment of a bronze human statue or relief: ending part of hand or foot finger, probably a thumb, with nail. By the dimensions of the finger the original statue must have been larger than life-size.



#### 4. Lamp lid

##### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum,**  
**inv. no: 4812.**

Material: Bronze/copper alloy.

Dimensions: h. 5.2; w. 3.2; th. 3.2

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the zoomorphic grip of the lid is preserved.

Description: Circular bronze lamp-lid with a grip in the form of a standing eagle with folded wings; the tail of the bird is curled down and pierced at the bottom to act as a hinge-piece. One similar piece, in the form of a duck, is at the British Museum: 1975,0501.7, and is dated to the 1st-2nd century AD (Bailey 1996: Q3739).



#### 5. Spoon

##### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum,**  
**inv. no: 4813.**

Material: Bronze/copper alloy.

Dimensions: l. 6.9; diam. 1.8

Preservation: Nearly complete, broken at the end of the handle.

Description: Spoon of the type known as a cochlear, with hemispherical bowl and thin handle of circular cross section, slightly curved. Roman period.



#### 6. Ring

##### KH.14.O.1125

Current location: **Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.**

SU: F.4733; Bucket: KH.14.P.1118/a

Context: Area C South East.

Material: Copper alloy.

Dimensions: diam. 1.8; th. 0.4



Preservation: Nearly complete. The hoop is broken. Surface partially altered.

Description: Bronze or copper alloy finger ring of the “Brancaster” type with raised square bezel (1.5 x 1.2 x 0.3 cm). The hoop has a semicircular cross section and raised shoulders. Engraved on the bezel is an indeterminable subject or monogram. Some similar rings are at the British Museum: no. 1857,0630.1, of 4th-5th century AD (Marshall 1968, no. 1207). No. AF.509, a signet-ring with monogram. 5th-6th century AD (Dalton 1912, no. 154).

## 7. Ring

**KH.14.O.1158**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: Surface.

Context: Outer Town.

Material: Copper alloy.

Dimensions: diam. 2.6; th. 0.1

Preservation: Complete. Perfectly preserved.

Description: Copper alloy finger ring with flat oval bezel (2.6 x 0.8 x 0.2 cm) and flat hoop. The bezel has an engraved design of five punched-dots around the oval. Roman, 2nd-5th century AD.



## 8. Ring

**KH.15.O.350**

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

SU: F.5990; Bucket: KH.15.P.440/b

Context: Area C South. Hellenistic (?) age deposit above Iron Age III floor.

Material: Copper alloy.

Dimensions: diam. 1.7; th. 0.5

Preservation: Complete. The surface is partially altered.

Description: Copper alloy finger ring with flattened oval bezel and loop with semicircular cross section. The bezel (1.8 x 1.1) is engraved with a female figure standing, on left profile. The





engrave is difficult to read, but the figure appears to be winged, dressed with a long draped tunic fastened at the chest and at the belt and pacing. The arm or arms are bent at the front and hold an undefinable object, possibly a cornucopia. In this case the figure could be identified as Tyche/Fortuna. Hellenistic/Early Roman. One similar ring is at the British Museum: no. 1917,0501.146 (Marshall 1968, no. 146), dated to the 1st century BC–2nd century AD.

## 9. Ring

**KH.15.O.258**

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

SU: F.25646; Bucket: KH.15.P.132/d

Context: Area C East. Ashy layer above Hellenistic floor.

Material: Copper alloy.

Dimensions: diam. 1.7; th. 0.8

Preservation: Complete. The hoop is broken and the surface is quite altered.

Description: Copper alloy finger ring with circular cabochon (diam. 0.5) of pale turquoise, translucent glass. The hoop is plane, with semicircular cross section, thicker and wider around the setting. The ring can be dated to the Roman or Byzantine period.



## 10. Ring

**KH.15.O.326**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.5646; Bucket: KH.15.P.132/f

Context: Area C East. Ashy layer above Hellenistic floor.

Material: Copper alloy.

Dimensions: diam. 1.9; th. 0.3

Preservation: Complete. The metal surface is partially encrusted and the glass gem is badly tarnished.

Description: Copper alloy finger ring with circular cabochon (diam. 0.6) of white, opaque glass. The set for the cabochon is circular, with four hooks. The hoop is plane, with semicircular flattened cross section. The ring can be dated from the Late Ro-



man to the Early Islamic period. One similar example in the Metropolitan Museum: 40.170.202 is dated to the 9th–11th century (Jenkins–Madina – Keene 1983, no. 1a, p. 16, ill. fig. 1a).

## 11. Ring

**KH.15.O.133**

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

SU: L.5607; Bucket: KH.15.P.512/a

Context: Area C East. Floor of Islamic building.

Material: Copper alloy.

Dimensions: diam. 1.7; th. 0.4

Preservation: Complete. The metal is well preserved and the setting is only superficially matted.

Description: Copper alloy finger ring with circular cabochon (diam. 0.5) of dark red color; probably made of glass. The set for the cabochon is circular, with four triangular flaps to hold the setting. The hoop is plane, with semicircular flattened cross section. The ring can be dated from the Late Roman to the Early Islamic period. See no. 10.



## 12. Ring

**KH.15.O.101**

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

SU: L.5607; Bucket: KH.15.P.110/a

Context: Area C East. Floor of Islamic building.

Material: Silver (?)

Dimensions: diam. 1.8; th. 0.3

Preservation: The metal is well preserved and the surface of the setting has a white incrustation and it is slightly pitted.

Description: Silver finger ring with a cabochon of the shape of an elongated octagon (1.3 x 1.0 cm). The setting is of intense blue color and is probably made of opaque glass. The set is a plate fold around it in the same shape, with a decoration of triple beads running around the edge. The hoop is thin and plane, with semicircular cross section. The ring is probably to be dated to the Early Islamic period.



### 3.3.7 *Catalogue of the glass objects*

This section presents a catalogue of the glass and vitreous objects, ornaments and vessels from the British and from the current excavations, except for glass bracelets that are treated separately. The glass finds from the old digs that reached the museums are all complete vessels and are now preserved for the largest part at the Istanbul Archaeological Museum, while only one specimen is in the British Museum collection. From the 2011–2017 excavations several fragments of glass vessels and containers have been retrieved, some joining fragments, but no complete specimen. Other than vessels, the most represented glass objects from the current digs are ornaments: glass or glass paste beads, pendants and finger rings. One nearly complete object of the type usually considered as cosmetic applier or textile tool<sup>419</sup> was also retrieved. These are called “stirring rods” or “Kohl rods” or “dipping rods” and can have several different terminations in the form of loop, knob, spoon, bird. They are generally dated to the Early Imperial Roman period, between the 1st and the 3rd century AD.<sup>420</sup> Several are the stemmed goblet fragments retrieved, especially bases (only some of which presented in the catalogue). The bases are characterized by a looped hollow ring foot and solid or hollow stems. They are widespread in the Mediterranean and Near East, in Late Roman/Byzantine contexts known as beakers, and in the Ummayyad period and later as goblets. Among the fragments of walls and rims, few are the ones clearly connectible with one or the other shape, with the exception of closed forms like unguentaria and bottles. Very few are the examples of decorated vessels, which count few small fragments of ribbed walls (probably from casted bowls) common in Syria since the 1st century BC, one bowl fragment with linear cut decoration along the circumference (also common in the Roman period and possibly earlier) but no other types of cut, incised decorations, colored patches or polychrome glass. The objects chosen for this catalogue are a selection of the well preserved or most representatives for the different classes. For the datable finds, such as the glass vessels in the museums, date ranges are proposed on the base of comparanda, or on the base of the context date for the objects from closed dated contexts of the new excavations. Considering the very fragmentary state of the glass finds, the dating is liable of inaccuracy, especially for some bases and rims of long living types.

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419 Arveiller-Dulon – Nenna 2011: 330 with discussion and references.

420 Meyer 1988: 188.

The study of glass finds from Karkemish and Europos is at an early stage of development: the objects have been filed and photographed, but a selection of the diagnostic fragments has not been accomplished yet, nor the latter have been drawn and analyzed. For the purpose of the present research, the catalog has been developed on the base of the available data set and photographic material and the study is consciously provisional and incomplete.

The vessels from the British digs all range between the 1st and 4th century AD, i.e. the Roman Imperial period, and are specimens of the common forms widespread in the Eastern and Western Mediterranean, with several comparanda from Egypt and Syria. Those types are much less represented in the collection from the new digs, where later objects of the Byzantine and Islamic periods prevail.

After the vessel and container fragments, a selection has been made of the glass ornaments. The glass finger rings are presented here and the glass bracelets have been cataloged apart, because of the large number of the specimens retrieved and because, thanks to the published studies, they constitute a corpus that can be fully analyzed in terms of manufacture technique, typology and dating. The five glass rings presented here are all monochrome and plane, with no twisting or other decoration. They appear to have been realized with the same techniques in use for the bracelets: the rod or the gob methods, and when some indicators of the technique used could be found, this is reported in the description. The rings can not be dated with accuracy, but they safely can all be ascribed to the Late Roman to Islamic periods. On the contrary, the glass or glass paste beads and pendants from the new digs have not been included in this catalog, because in the large amount of the specimens retrieved, none came from sealed datable context related to the Classical and Late Antique periods and none of the finds from mixed-date or non-sealed contexts could be sorted with certainty as of Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine or Islamic age.

The photographs are presented in scale 1 : 1 or 1 : 2. All the measures are expressed in cm and report the maximum height, width or thickness of the fragments. The diameter is provided only when it was measurable.

## 1. Toilet bottle - Unguentarium

### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum,**

**inv. no: 1590.**

Material: Transparent glass; blown.

Dimensions: h. 12.3; diam. 2.4

Form: Isings 8/28a

Preservation: Complete. Surface well preserved with small stains and dark patches.

Description: Bottle with pear-shaped body, half of the total height.

The rim is folded out and flattened. The neck is tubular with a constriction at the bottom. The base is plain, with slight concavity. 1st-2nd century AD.

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 144, no. 24 (from Beirut); Hayes 1975:

71, no. 233 (from Jerusalem); Antonaras 2012: 215, no. 328 (said to have been found near Aleppo).



## 2. Toilet bottle - Unguentarium

### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum,**

**inv. no: 1593.**

Material: Translucent dark glass; blown.

Dimensions: h. 8.8; diam. 1.9

Form: Isings 28b

Preservation: Complete. Surface badly weathered with brown and white diffused patches.

Description: Bottle with conical body, less than half of the total body, asymmetrical and unevenly shaped. Rim outsplayed horizontally, folded up and in. Narrow and long tubular neck with a minimal constriction at the bottom. The wall curves in at the bottom, the base is flat. Coarse fabric. 1st-2nd century AD.

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 135, no. 220, 136, no. 221 and 134, no. 218.



### 3. Toilet bottle - Unguentarium

#### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum,**

**inv. no: 1594**

Material: Transparent light-colored glass; blown.

Dimensions: h. 11.0; diam. 1.15

Form: Isings 82A(1)

Preservation: Complete. Surface weathered with dark and white stains.

Description: Toilet bottle with waisted conical body, one fourth of total height, composed of two globular sections of decreasing diameter separated by a ring of constriction. The lower body is rounded at the bottom. Rim missing. Cylindrical neck. Plane base. Late 1st-3rd century AD.

Similar: Similar but not identical to Whitehouse 1997: 148, no. 250 and 149, no. 252.



### 4. Toilet bottle - Unguentarium

#### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum,**

**inv. no: 1595.**

Material: Translucent dark glass; blown.

Dimensions: h. 8.2; diam. 2.1

Form: Isings 28b

Preservation: Complete. The surface is affected by diffuse white iridescence and stains.

Description: Toilet bottle with conical body of the half of total height. The rim is folded out, up and in, with round lip. Tall cylindrical neck with two constrictions at the juncture with the body and at one third of its height. Body round at the bottom, flat base. 1st-3rd century AD

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 132, no. 212; 135, no. 219 (from Luxor); 141, no. 235; Hayes 1975: 139, no. 574.



## 5. Toilet bottle - Unguentarium

### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum,**

**inv. no: 1596.**

Material: Translucent glass; blown.

Dimensions: h. 6.9; diam. 1.9

Form: Isings 8/27

Preservation: Complete. Surface extensively covered with white and dark iridescent weathering.

Description: Toilet bottle with tubular body of three quarters of the total height, that splays gradually and curves in at the bottom. Short and large neck, tubular, with constriction at the base. Rim folded up and in and flattened. The whole profile is slightly asymmetrical and uneven, the rim is not straight.

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 134: no. 217 (with longer neck); 138, no. 227 (with different rim); 142, no. 236 (with longer neck).



## 6. Toilet bottle - Unguentarium

### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum,**

**inv. no: 1597.**

Material: Translucent glass; blown.

Dimensions: h. 8.8; diam. 3.1

Form: Isings 102a

Preservation: Complete. Badly weathered surface, pitted.

Description: Cylindrical (slightly uneven) bottle with rounded shoulder. Narrow and short neck, slightly conical, with wide rim folded in out and vaguely convex. Flat base. 3rd-4th century AD.

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 176, nos. 308 (higher body) and 309 (longer neck). Several examples from the eastern Mediterranean: Hayes 1975: 66, no. 200 (AD 150-250) with further comparanda.



## 7. Toilet bottle - Unguentarium

### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum,**

**inv. no: 1598.**

Material: Translucent light-colored glass; blown.

Dimensions: h. 9.1; diam. 3.0

Form: Isings 102a

Preservation: Complete. Badly weathered surface, with white and dark stains.

Description: Cylindrical (slightly uneven) bottle with rounded shoulder. Short biconical neck with central constriction. Wide rim folded in out and flattened, conspicuously inclined. Flat base.

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 176, nos. 308 (higher body) and 309 (longer neck). Several examples from the eastern Mediterranean: Hayes 1975: 66, no. 200 (AD 150-250) with further comparanda.



## 8. Toilet bottle - Unguentarium

### BM Excavations

Current location: **London, British Museum, inv. no.**

**116349.**

Material: Transparent glass, pale green.

Dimensions: h. 9.6; diam. 6.9

Form: Isings 6

Preservation: Complete. Some iridescent and light brown stains.

Description: Spherical body, two thirds of total height. Rim outspread and folded up and in. Short cylindrical neck with tooled constriction at the bottom. Base with a ring of 8 pinched toes. 1st-3rd century AD.

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 124, nos. 192 and 194 (without toes, 1st century AD) without toes, from Egypt); Hayes 1975: 66, no.199 (from Cyprus); 157, no. 649; Antonaras 2012: 210, no. 312 (1st AD).





**9. Glass vessel with grape pattern  
(wall and rim)**

**KH.11.O.414**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: P.30; Bucket: KH.11.P.218/a

Context: Area A. Superficial layer of mixed  
date.

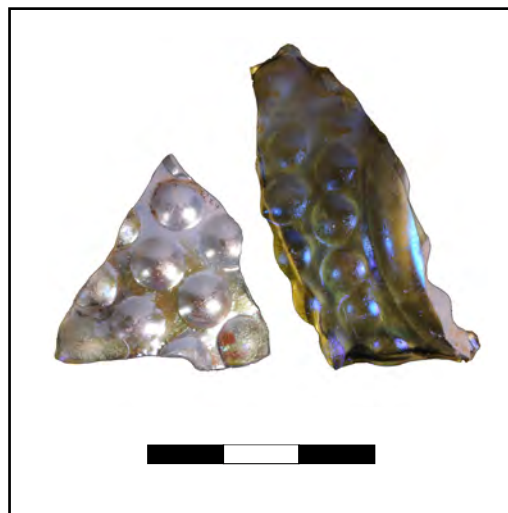
Material: Olive green transparent glass.  
Mold blown.

Dimensions: h. 1.9; w. 4.6; th. 0.3

Preservation: Fragmentary. Two non-joining fragments. One of the fragments preserves part of the rim. The surface is well preserved but with superficial iridescent decay.

Description: The shape of the vessel is difficult to reconstruct. The vertical walls suggest a goblet or beaker. The mold decoration of the outer surface is made of lines of hemispherical bosses, all identical in size and shape. The rim has a lower tooled band and a round profile. On the base of the comparanda, the vessel could be an example of flask shaped like a bunch of grape, of a type produced in the Eastern Mediterranean and including several examples from Syria. If this was the case, the band interpreted as the rim would be instead a collar at the junction between body and neck.

Similar: Very similar to Whitehouse 2001: 126, no. 631 (dated 3rd century AD). Here several more examples are listed. Stern 1995: 191, no. 120. and ff.



**10. Glass vessel (neck and rim)**

**KH.12.O.120**

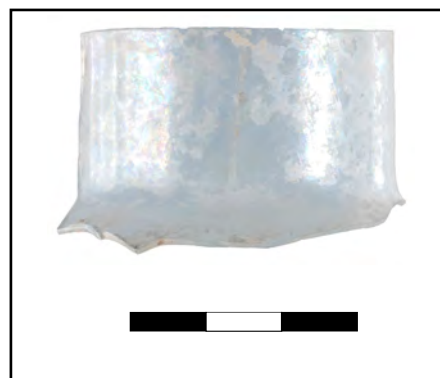
Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.620; Bucket: KH.12.P.109/n

Context: Area A West. Fill of Byzantine/Islamic  
phase with mixed materials.

Material: Transparent glass. Blown.

Dimensions: h. 3.0; th. 0.2; diam. 4.1



Preservation: Fragmentary. Only part of the neck is preserved. The surface is partially tarnished and iridescent.

Description: Neck of a bottle or closed shape. The neck is cylindrical and the rim is vertical.

Similar: Whitehouse 2001: 123, no. 627 (globular bottle of the 5th-6th century AD).

## 11. Handle

### KH.12.O.205

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.641; Bucket: KH.12.P.120/a

Context: Area A West. Byzantine phase. Filling of a pit containing mostly Late Roman and Byzantine materials.

Material: Transparent pale green-blue glass.

Dimensions: h. 6.0; th. 1.8

Preservation: Fragmentary. The handle is complete with small fragments of the rim it was pulled from (th. 0.1 cm). The surface is intact only on the lower portion, but for the most part covered by opalescent white and dark brown patches.

Description: Vertical tubular handle pulled up, out and down from the rim. It has a curve upraised profile and it widens at the lower hand where it was applied to the wall of the vessel.

Similar: Stern 1995: 191, no. 120. and ff; 261, no 180



## 12. Oil lamp fragment (?)

### KH.12.O.287

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.1100; Bucket: KH.12.P.604/c

Context: Area H. Superficial layer containing mixed date objects.

Material: Transparent whitish glass. Mold-Blown.



Dimensions: l. 6.1; w. 2.8; h. 2.0

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the nozzle is preserved. The surface is almost intact.

Description: Nozzle of a glass oil lamp. The outer surface is decorated with wavy lines giving a wrinkled surface. The lower side has a constriction at the base of the nozzle. The upper side is partially broken. 1st-3rd century AD. The wrinkled surface is very similar to the ones of Date shaped bottles, very common mold-blown vessels of the 1st century AD. Other than this observation, the shape of the fragment is very difficult to interpret and the definition as a lamp is only provisional.

Similar: Whitehouse 2001: 47-48, nos 519-521.

### 13. Bowl (rim and wall)

**KH.12.O.301**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),

Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.1057; Bucket: KH.12.P.536/c

Context: Area G. Fill covering Hellenistic phase floor.

Material: Transparent pale blue-greenish glass.  
Blown and wheel-cut.

Dimensions: h. 5.1; w. 9.7; diam. 16.0; th. 0.3

Preservation: Fragmentary. The fragment preserves part of the rim and body. The surface is well preserved but has some pitted areas and opalescent stains.

Description: The rim is thickened at the transition from body to rim and vertical at the edge. Its base of the rim is decorated with three parallel and equidistant wheel-cut grooves. The fragment pertains to a cup or bowl. 1st-2nd century AD.

Similar: Grossmann 2013: 231, no. G37.



### 14. Toilet bottle (neck)

**KH.13.O.1315**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.2092; Bucket: KH.13.P.254/b

Context: Area C East. Islamic phase, fill of a pit.

Material: Translucent light bluish-white. Blown



Dimensions: h. 6.9; diam. 3.6

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the neck and rim are preserved with the junction of the body. The surface is well preserved with some pale incrustations.

Description: The neck is long, tubular, with constriction at the base. The rim is out-splayed with edge folded in and flattened, slightly irregular on the lower side. The body was probably conical or pear-shaped.

Similar: Cat. nos. 1 and 4; Whitehouse 1997: 135, no. 219; 144, no. 24; Hayes 1975: 71, no. 233; Antonaras 2012: 215, no. 328; 218, no. 336.

### 15. Goblet (foot)

**KH.14.O.496**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.4247; Bucket: KH.14.P.729/c

Context: Area C South South. The fill covered the pits and channels of the earliest Islamic phase. It was the preparatory levelling for the houses of the latest phase.

Material: Dark brown translucent glass. Blown.

Dimensions: h. 1.7; diam. 4.2; th. 0.5

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the foot is preserved with the junction of the stem. The surface is badly altered with white incrustations.

Description: The stem is thick and hollow, quite bend. The foot is flaring, conical, with a soft curve from the stem and a slightly convex profile. Its edge is round and thick, and curves down. 4th century AD or later.

Similar: Grossmann 2013: 239, no. G59; Isings 1957, form 111. Meyer 1988, Fig. 8 nos. aa-cc.



### 16. Goblet (foot)

**KH.14.O.739**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.4289; Bucket: KH.14.P.742/b



Context: Area C South South. Byzantine phase. Level of accretion cut by the Islamic phase spoliation trenches and pits.

Material: Olive-green transparent glass. Blown.

Dimensions: h. 3.2; diam. 5.5; th. 0.2

Preservation: fragmentary. Only the base is preserved with the stem and the bottom of the body. The surface is well preserved with some minor opalescent alteration and dark patches.

Description: The preserved bottom is conical and wide. The stem is very short and cylindrical; the junction with the body and foot is curve. The foot is high and flaring, conical. Its base is thick and round and folded inwards. Late Byzantine or Early Umayyad.

Similar: Grossmann 2013: 239, no. G59; Isings 1957, form 111. Meyer 1988, Fig. 8 nos. aa-cc.

#### 17. Toilet bottle (neck)

**KH.14.O.772**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.2108; Bucket: KH.14.P.142/d

Context: Area C East. Layer between the floors L.4304 and L.2103 of Islamic Phase 4b and 4a. It contained mixed date materials.

Material: Transparent pale blue-greenish glass. Blown.

Dimensions: h. 3.5; diam. 2.5

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the neck is preserved with the rim and the junction to the body. The surface is badly altered with extended brown patches and incrustations.

Description: The neck is short and slightly conical. The rim is outsplayed with a thick round edge, partially irregular. The very small portion of the body preserved at the base of the neck is strongly outsplayed, suggesting a globular or ovoid shape. 1st century AD onwards.

Similar: Antonaras 2002: 210, no. 311.



**18. Bottle (neck)****KH.14.O.908**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.4641; Bucket: KH.1.P.719/e

Context: Area C South. Fill of a pit of Islamic phase containing several materials of mixed date.

Material: Transparent brownish-green glass. Blown.

Dimensions: h. 3.5 ; diam. 6.2 ; th. 0.2

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the neck is preserved to the rim and with part of the shoulder. The surface is badly altered with opalescent stains, dark and brown patches. The original color is almost undetectable.

Description: The neck is short and cylindrical, quite irregular. The rim is vertical with rounded edge and uneven. The shoulder is horizontal, with curves describing right angles between the neck and the body. The latter appears to have been of cylindrical shape.

Similar:

**19. Reeded handle****KH.15.O.67**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.5601; Bucket: KH.15.P.107/m

Context: Area C East. Superficial layer.

Material: Transparent turquoise glass.

Dimensions: h. 4.1; w. 2.4; th. 0.7

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only one handle is preserved, broken at the top. The surface is extensively altered with opalescent and dark brown stains.

Description: The handle has an inverted L profile, it was attached to the shoulder, pulled up with an S shape, then out and in forming an horizontal grip with hanging loop, and up again (the fracture does not allow to understand the complete shape). The handle is large, with three grooves forming four thick ribs. The handle



is of a known type usually attached to cups (Isings form 39) and known with a triangular or curve shape, but characterized by the horizontal grip, often stamped with the name of glass maker. In this case the vessel was probably different, judging by the preserved juncture at the base, which would suggest an horizontal or conical shoulder.

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 91-93 and 100, no. 146B as an handle with round profile attached to a vessel that was not the common skyphos-like cup; Grossmann 2013: 243, no. G74 (for the ribbing).

## 20. Jar (neck and rim)

**KH.15.O.336**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.5940; Bucket: KH.15.P.399/a

Context: Area C South. Fill of a pit of Islamic phase containing mixed date materials.

Material: Transparent greenish glass. Blown.

Dimensions: h. 3.8; w. 3.7; th. 0.2

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the neck is preserved, broken at the base and the rim has a small fragment missing. The surface is extensively altered with opalescent areas and encrusted patches.

Description: The neck is slightly conical and uneven. The rim is flaring, funnel-shaped and with thin rounded border. It has a pourer of semicircular shape. The neck could pertain to a bottle or jar, or to an unguentarium of Isings form 6.

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 125, no 195; 196, no. 343.



## 21. Toilet bottle (neck and rim)

**KH.16.O.452**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.6786; Bucket: KH.16.P.356/a

Context: Area C South. Level ascribable to the Hellenistic or Iron Age IV (Achaemenid) phase.



Material: Transparent turquoise glass. Blown.

Dimensions: h. 6.9; diam. 4.4 ; th. 0.4

Preservation: Fragmentary. The rim and neck are preserved to the junction with the body. The surface is well preserved, it shows some bubbles and isolated iridescent stains.

Description: The rim is low, slightly outplayed and conical; the neck is short, conical and probably constituted a single line with a globular or drop-shaped body, round at the bottom.

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 134: no. 217; 138, no. 227; 142, no. 236.

## 22. Cone lamp/beaker (bottom)

**KH.16.O.615**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.6935; Bucket: KH.16.P.939/a

Context: Area S. Fill of a rubbish pit of possibly Hellenistic/Early Roman Phase.

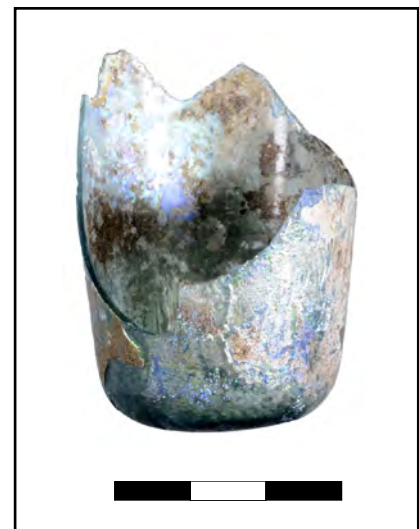
Material: Transparent greenish light-blue glass. Blown.

Dimensions: h. 4.7; diam. 3.3; th. 0.1

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the bottom of the vessel is preserved.

Description: The base is narrow and flat, the lower part of the body is round and then raises with almost vertical walls. The base could pertain to a cone vessel, of the type that has been identified as lamps and also as beakers (Isings form 106d). Lamps to be placed in hanging polycandela exist since the Roman period with a long currency. This could also be the bottom of a balsamarium with tubular body, or of a conical bottle like Antonaras 2012: 189, no. 271 (3rd-4th century AD from the Eastern Mediterranean).

Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 137, no. 223 (Isings form 8, 1st-2nd century AD); 196, no. 343; 213, ff, nos. 366-370.



## 23. Handle

**KH.17.O.186**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.



SU: F.8149; Bucket: KH.17.P.122/a

Context: Area C North, Sector 1. Fill of a large spoliation trench of Islamic phase.

Material: Translucent dark-brown, almost black glass. The surface shows several bubbles, weathering and white incrustations.

Dimensions: l. 4.9; diam. 0.6

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the lower part of the handle is preserved.

Description: Tubular handle, with circular profile. It was applied at the base of the shoulder and pulled up with a round curve (the preserved part).

Similar: The simple shape and fragmentation of the handle do not offer a solid ground for comparisons.



#### 24. Jar (neck and rim)

**KH.17.O.243**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.8188; Bucket: KH.17.P.141/a

Context: Area C North, Herald's Wall Sector. Fill of a rubbish pit of Islamic phase containing several glass vessel fragments.

Material: Transparent dark-brown glass. Blown

Dimensions: h. 5.7; diam. 9.0; th. 0.4

Preservation: Fragmentary. The rim is preserved with parts of the neck. The surface is completely tarnished and covered with a white incrustation.

Description: The rim is wide, everted and almost flat. The neck is short, large and cylindrical. The small portion of a diagonal shoulder preserved suggests a pear-shaped or globular body for the vessel, probably a bottle or a jar.

Similar: Antonaras 2002: 227, no. 335 (only the shape of the lip, from Syria).



**25. Ribbed hemispherical bowl  
(base and wall)**

**KH.17.O.414**

Current location: Türkyurdu  
(Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition  
Dig House.

SU: F.8190; Bucket: KH.17.P.142/c

Context: Area C North.

Material: Transparent light-turquoise  
glass. Mold blown.

Dimensions: h. 2.9; w. 6.0; th. 0.4

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the base and a limited part of the wall are preserved.

The surface is rather well preserved, but the glass shows several bubbles and pitting.  
Description: Fragment of an hemispherical bowl with ribbed decoration on the outer surface. The base is concave, with depression in the center and concentric raised circles, the outermost of which constitute a ring foot. The ribbing of the wall is fine and dense, the wall is shallow and raises almost vertical on the upper half.

Similar: Hayes 1975: 47, no. 82; Antonaras 2012: 55, no. 19.



**26. Globular bottle (upper part)**

**KH.17.O.779**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep),  
Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.9418; Bucket: KH.17.P.1045/a

Context: Area AA.

Material: Transparent light blueish-green  
glass. Blown.

Dimensions: h. 3.3; diam. 1.7 (neck); th.  
0.16

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only the rim (broken), neck and shoulder are preserved.

The surface is almost intact on the outside, but extensively covered with brown incrustation on the inside.



Description: The rim is outplayed, with flattened lip. The neck is short and cylindrical, slightly asymmetrical at the junction with the shoulder, which forms a round line. The preserved part of the body suggests a spherical shape. 1st–4th century AD  
 Similar: Whitehouse 1997: 124, no. 193 (1st century AD, Isings form 6).

## 27. Stirring rod

**KH.13.O.15**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.2400; Bucket: KH.13.P.601/a

Context: Area H. Topsoil.

Material: Transparent deep turquoise glass.

Dimensions: h. 7.0; w. 1.8; th. 0.4

Preservation: Nearly complete. The upper part is intact, with some minor superficial alteration. The rod is broken at the lower end.

Description: The rod has a circular cross section and a very neat and straight profile. The upper end of the rod, where the loop begins, is enriched with a thin ring. The loop is perfectly circular, with the end of the curved rod attached to its base.

Similar: All the example proposed here are made with a twisted rod. Arveiller-Dulong – Nenna 2011: 331, nos. 536–539; Meyer 1988, 186, Fig. 5N; Antonaras 2012: 185, no. 266 (reputedly from Syria).



## 28. Ring

**KH.12.O.127**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: L.1021; Bucket: KH.12.P.508/d

Context: Area G. Pebble floor of Islamic Phase.

Material: Translucent dark-red glass. Gob.

Dimensions: diam. 1.2; th. 0.4

Preservation: Complete. Well preserved surface with minor iridescent stains.



Description: Complete glass ring with semicircular cross section, thicker on one side.

**29. Ring**

**KH.12.O.147**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.1029; Bucket: KH.12.P.513/a

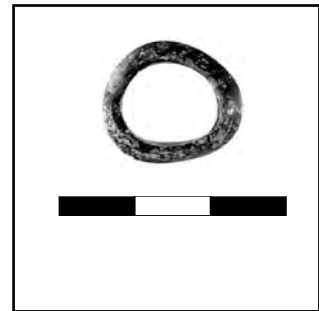
Context: Area G. Collapse inside room of Islamic house.

Material: Translucent black glass. Gob (?)

Dimensions: diam. 1.2; th. 0.3

Preservation: Complete. Surface partially tarnished and encrusted.

Description: Complete glass ring with semicircular cross section. The overall shape is slightly irregular.



**30. Ring**

**KH.13.O.559**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.2055; Bucket: KH.13.P.230/c

Context: Area C East.

Material: Translucent pale green glass. Rod (?)

Dimensions: diam. 1.6; th. 0.4

Preservation: Fragmentary. Less than half missing. The surface is tarnished with extensive staining that covers the original color.

Description: Two third of a glass ring with circular cross section. The glass presents stripes that suggest the use of the rod method.



**31. Ring**

**KH.14.O.106**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.3501; Bucket: KH.14.P.111/b

Context: Area C East.

Material: Translucent turquoise glass. Gob.



Dimensions: diam. 1.2; th. 0.4

Preservation: Complete. The surface is completely covered by a thick white scale.

Description: Complete glass ring with semicircular cross section. The overall shape is quite regular.

### 32. Ring

**KH.14.O.819**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.4403; Bucket: KH.14.P.902/b

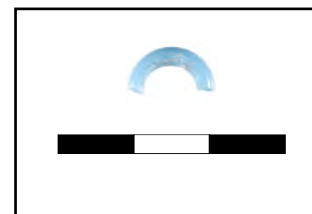
Context: Area A North.

Material: Translucent light blue glass. Gob.

Dimensions: diam. 1.0; th. 0.4

Preservation: Fragmentary. Only half of the ring is preserved. Its surface is perfectly preserved.

Description: Fragment of a small ring with semicircular cross section.



### 33. Ring

**KH.15.O.378**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.6223; Bucket: KH.15.P.715/b

Context: Area C South South.

Material: Translucent goldish-yellow glass. Rod.

Dimensions: diam. 1.5; th. 0.4

Preservation: Fragmentary. Two thirds of the ring are preserved. The glass shows some bubbles; the surface is well preserved with very limited iridescent stains.

Description: Fragment of a ring with circular cross section. One side is flattened and one of the broken ends is narrowed, probably in correspondence with the seal of the two ends of the glass rod.



### 3.3.8 *Catalogue of the glass bracelets*

From 2011–2017 excavations at Karkemish 283 fragments of glass bracelets were retrieved. 255 specimens came from the site and only 28 from the necropolis of Yunus. Most interestingly, those all pertained to the grave goods of one single tomb (G.4023, YU.14.O.23: cat. no. 221). Only 10 fragments came from the surface, while all the others are from stratified contexts. It must be noticed, nonetheless, that the abundance of this type of finds from all the surfaces and upper layers of the site often brought the excavators to operate an involuntary selection of the specimens to be collected, mostly based on the size of the fragment and/or its typology and preservation. This consideration should not demise the statistical liability of the data proposed, it should highlight instead how widespread these objects were in Classical and Islamic Karkemish (and/or how easily they broke and were discarded?), as after all it is acknowledged in the majority of studies on glass bracelets.<sup>421</sup> The overall scarcity of sealed contexts or safe chronology for the later levels at Karkemish results in the necessity (and opportunity) of considering all the glass bracelets from the site as a corpus, avoiding a preliminary exclusion of the specimens anchored to Islamic contexts, but trying to define an initial typological subdivision and then verify the eventual presence of chrono-typologic clusters.

Glass bracelets were inexpensive and easy to manufacture, they became widespread in the Eastern Mediterranean, especially the Levant, starting from the 3rd century AD, but Hellenistic and earlier Roman productions are known as well.<sup>422</sup> Early Roman centers in the eastern Empire specialized in the production of bracelets are not many,<sup>423</sup> while better known is the Roman glassware.<sup>424</sup> Byzantine and Islamic glass bracelets are ubiquitous in the East and have been studied and published accordingly. If regional and local production have been presented, a general synthesis is however still missing, together with a commonly accepted classification or chrono-ty-

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421 Zanon 2013: 193.

422 The best known and rather isolated early production of glass bracelets is the one of the La Tène period of the 3rd–1st centuries BC, but glass jewelry was in use in Celtic Northern Europe since the Bronze Age. In the Eastern Mediterranean, Rhodes is one of the most studied centers of glass production since the Hellenistic period. See: Spaer 1988: 51.

423 One renowned early glass industry was based at Jerusalem, dated thanks to the sealed destruction levels resulted from the first Jewish Revolt of 66–70 AD.

424 For a discussion on the development of Roman glass industry see: Lightfoot 2003; Korfmann 1966; Drauschke – Keller (eds) 2010.

pology.<sup>425</sup> Byzantine glass manufactures have been hypothesized at Sardis, Amorium, Sagalassos and have been found at Tyana/Kermishar. Those published materials have contributed to create a wide base of data.<sup>426</sup> Islamic productions became common in the Byzantine East following the Seljuk expansion, and are characterized by the introduction of new types and new methods of production. Some corpora from datable context have been published<sup>427</sup> and many local styles are now distinguishable. Some centers of production are also known, such as Hebron and Damascus.<sup>428</sup>

The typological subdivisions usually proposed for this class of materials are based mainly on the technique of production and on decoration. Referring here specifically to the class of glass bracelets, the archaeometric analysis of the finds, when presented, contributes now to a deeper understanding of the production technology and sources of materials, but it is not yet able to provide chronological frames or liable notions on the circulation of materials and fashions.<sup>429</sup> Karkemish bracelets were not subjected to archaeometric analysis and their study is therefore based on the commonly used macroscopic analysis, classification and comparison. One main subdivision is usually based on the two known techniques of production. The first technique results in the typology of the “seamed bracelets”, alternatively classified as “rod bracelets”.<sup>430</sup> Those were created starting from a glass cane which was bent and closed providing heat. At the point of closure of the bracelet the two ends of the rod were usually overlapped, resulting in a seam thicker than the body of the rod. This detail makes the typology easy to recognize, but not in the case of non-twisted fragments, that could as well have been produced with the second technique, or in the cases where a second heating was applied to the object to correct the imperfection. The seamed bracelets can be further divided on the base of the color and for being either twisted or non-twisted. The initial rod, in fact, could be rotated along its axes and different colors could be added winding threads around it, before the bangle was sealed. Twisted bracelets are always

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425 For the Levant and for Syria, the typology and tentative chronology of Maud Spaer are commonly referred to: Spaer 1988 and Spaer 1992.

426 For the mentioned sites see: Lafi 2009.

427 A rich bibliography in Spaer 1992: 45.

428 Spaer 1992; Shindo 1996; Boulogne 2008.

429 Mostly because of the rarity of the analysis and poor availability of their results, that could grant in the future crossed comparisons of the data. The potential of chemical and physical analysis are nonetheless undeniable.

430 The following synthetic description of the techniques of production of glass bracelets is based on Spaer 1998 and Gill 2002, that also provide the two slightly different methods of classifications that have been followed in the catalogue.

made from a cane, because they cannot be produced by the other technique. This latter provides the category of the “seamless bracelets”, otherwise called “gob bracelets”. A small portion of melted glass was picked from the furnace and pierced with a metal stick. While still melt it was rotated around the stick and gradually expanded until the desired diameter. The bracelets produced with this method always have a D-shaped cross section, with a flattened inner surface, rather than a circular one, that is necessarily the result of the seaming technique. Also seamed bracelets could be flattened, nonetheless, in the cases of second heating. The seamless bracelets can as well be subdivided on the base of color, as further decoration could be applied by adding drops or stripes of molten glass in different colors. Color and decoration than, after the production technique, are the other main features of classification for bracelets: other than the already mentioned twisting, decorations of the surface were mainly executed by tooling the bracelet without adding glass, by stamp, or applying dots or trails of additional glass. The translucency of the glass is another characteristic usually considered: transparent glasses, even if strongly heated to resemble black matter, were used for the body of the bangle, while applied decorations were usually made of opaque glass.

The following catalogue includes all the glass bracelets from Karkemish and Yunus, sorted by broad typologies. Of every object the inventory number is provided, together with the finding area, locus and bucket. The object number is also accompanied by the reference to the plate of illustration, and serves as a reference to the chapter on the stratigraphy of the area, where objects are sorted on the base of the locus of provenience and where assemblages and chronologies are discussed. The catalogue also provides the measures of the fragment in centimeters, indicated as h. and w. or d.. Those refer to the height and width of the cross section, or to its diameter if this is circular. If the internal diameter of the bracelet is re-traceable from the fragment, its measure is indicated as Diam. A description of the main features of the object is provided, with a focus on the shape of the cross section, decoration, color and state of preservation. The codes provided between parenthesis are referred to the typologies elaborated by M. Spaer (1998 and 2002) and M. A. V. Gill (2002), summarized below, and served to define the broad categories in which the objects have been divided. The descriptions and classification of the fragments have been realized mainly on the base of the previous filing and photographs of the objects and are therefore to be considered liable to reconsideration and with no ambition of exhaustiveness, especially in the case of badly altered surfaces, when even the colors



of the bracelets are sometimes uncertain. This catalogue has to be considered as a first step in the study of the corpus and it is naturally subject to inaccuracies. Possible comparisons and a tentative dating of the objects are proposed in the discussion.

First Typology	Second Typology
<p>Type A: monochrome, undecorated  Type A1: circular section (seamed)  Type A2: semicircular section  A2a: rounded  A2b: flattened at the top  Type A3: flat section  Type A4: evenly pointed section  A4a: slightly pointed  A4b: sharply pointed/triangular  Type A5: obliquely pointed section  A5a: slightly pointed  A5b: sharply pointed/triangular  A5c: almost round  Type B: monochrome, tooled or molded  B1 sparse vertical ribbing (seamed or seamless)  B2 dense vertical ribbing (seamed or seamless)  B2a – B2d  B3 dense diagonal ribbing (seamless)  B3a – B3d  B4 horizontal ribbing (seamed)  B4a – B4c  B5 rounded protuberances (seamless)  B5a – B5d  B6: stamped motifs (seamless)  B7: crosshatch motif  Type C: spirally twisted, round section (seamed)  Type C1: monochrome  C1a: dense twist  C1b: loose twist  Type C2: polychrome, single trails on a base  C2a: one colored trail  C2b: more colored trails  Type C3: polychrome, symmetrically fused trails  (usually broad central trail, narrow borders)  Type C4: polychrome, asymmetrically fused trails  C4a – C4b  Type C5: polychrome, inside trails  C5a – C5b  Type D: polychrome, decorated but not twisted (seamless)  Types D1 – D4</p> <p>Patterns of decoration:  a: specks  b: prunts  c: eyes  d: patches  e: trails</p>	<p>Type 1: seamed  1a: round section  1b: semicircular section  1c: flattened section  1d: triangular section  1d1: narrow base  1d2: wide base  1e: rectangular section  Type 2: seamless  Type 3: spirally twisted (seamed)  3a: monochrome  3a1: triangular section  3a2: round section  3b: polychrome  Type 4: silver tread (seamed)  Type 5: painted  Type 6: applied colored glass (seamless)  6a: raised spheres  6b: egg-shaped elements  6c: central bands  6d: marble motif  Type 7: patched (seamless)  Type 8: tooled monochrome  8a: blade  8b: roller  8c: stamp</p>

## Type 1: Monochrome plane bracelets (A – 1 / 2)

### Turquoise glass

1. **KH.12.O.29** (Pl. I.2)  
Area: G  
SU: F.1002  
Bucket: KH.12.P.502/c  
Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.6; Diam. 4.9  
Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with rounded triangular section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.  
Type: A4b – 1d1/2
2. **KH.12.O.30** (Pl. I.3)  
Area: A West  
SU: F.601  
Bucket: KH.12.P.101/c  
Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.6; Diam. 4.2  
Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with asymmetrical triangular section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.  
Type: A4b – 1d1/2
3. **KH.12.O.37** (Pl. I.4)  
Area: A West  
SU: F.602  
Bucket: KH.12.P.102/c  
Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.7; Diam. 4.3  
Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with asymmetrical triangular section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.  
Type: A5b – 1d/2
4. **KH.12.O.38** (Pl. I.5)  
Area: A West  
SU: F.602  
Bucket: KH.12.P.102/b  
Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.6; Diam. 3.4  
Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with asymmetrical triangular section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.  
Type: A5b – 1d/2
5. **KH.12.O.51** (Pl. I.6)  
Area: G  
SU: F.1006  
Bucket: KH.12.P.503/b  
Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.6; Diam. 3.6  
Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with asymmetrical triangular section. Translucent glass, one side completely tarnished. The shape and cross section are highly irregular.  
Type: A5b – 1d/2
6. **KH.12.O.63** (Pl. I.7)  
Area: C  
SU: F.915  
Bucket: KH.12.P.413/b  
Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.4; Diam. 3.5  
Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with rounded triangular section. Translucent glass, almost unaltered surface.  
Type: A2/A4a/A5a – 1b/2
7. **KH.12.O.132** (Pl. I.8)  
Area: G  
SU: F.1006  
Bucket: KH.12.P.503/h  
Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.7; Diam. 6.3  
Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with even triangular section. Translucent glass, surface lightly tarnished.  
Type: A4b – 1d/2
8. **KH.12.O.173** (Pl. I.9)  
Area: C West  
SU: F.914

Bucket: KH.12.P.417/a

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.5; Diam. 5.4

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with rounded triangular section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: A2/A4a/A5a – 1b/2

**9. KH.12.O.239** (Pl. I.10)

Area: A East

SU: F.760

Bucket: KH.12.P.201/a

Dimensions: h. 0.4; w. 0.5; Diam. 5.2

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with rounded triangular section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: A4b – 1d1/2

**10. KH.12.O.396** (Pl. I.11)

Area: C East

SU: F.990

Bucket: KH.12.P.453/e

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.5; Diam. 4.1

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with rounded triangular section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: A5a – 1b/2

**11. KH.12.O.399** (Pl. I.12)

Area: C

SU: F.964

Bucket: KH.12.P.435/a

Dimensions: h. 0.8; w. 0.8; Diam. 5.2

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, surface extensively tarnished.

Type: A5b – 1d/2

**12. KH.13.O.369** (Pl. I.13)

Area: C East

SU: F.2018

Bucket: KH.12.P.208/b

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.4; Diam. 3.4

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, surface extensively tarnished.

Type: A5b – 1d/2

**13. KH.13.O.566** (Pl. I.15)

Area: C East

SU: F.2044

Bucket: KH.13.P.222/i

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.5; Diam. 3.7

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, surface almost intact but chipped.

Type: A5b – 1d/2

**14. KH.13.O.817** (Pl. I.16)

Area: C East

SU: F.2087

Bucket: KH.13.P.252/d

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.6; Diam. 3.6

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, surface completely tarnished.

Type: A5b – 1d/2

**15. KH.13.O.818** (Pl. I.17)

Area: C South

SU: F.2731

Bucket: KH.13.P.928/a

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.5; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, surface slightly tarnished.

Type: A2a – 1d/2

**16. KH.13.O.820** (Pl. I.18)

Area: C South

SU: F.2723

Bucket: KH.13.P.916/a

Dimensions: h. 0.4; w. 0.6; Diam. 5.0

Description: Two joining fragments of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, surface partially tarnished.

Type: A2a – 1d/2

17. **KH.13.O.1127** (Pl. I.20)

Area: C East

SU: F.2092

Bucket: KH.13.P.289/b

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.4; Diam. 4.2

Description: Fragment of a monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: A2a – 1a/2

18. **KH.13.O.1288** (Pl. I.21)

Area: H

SU: F.3116

Bucket: KH.13.P.1211/a

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.5; Diam. 6.1

Description: Two joining fragments of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, almost intact surface.

Type: A2a – 1d/2

19. **KH.14.O.85** (Pl. II.2)

Area: C East

SU: F.3500

Bucket: KH.14.P.100/i

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.7; Diam. 3.4

Description: Two fragments of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with semicircular flattened section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface. Along the sides deep stripes are present.

Type: A2b – 1c/2

20. **KH.14.O.160** (Pl. II.4)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/r

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.6; Diam. 3.3

Description: Two fragments of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: A5b – 1d/2

21. **KH.14.O.166** (Pl. II.5)

Area: C East

SU: F.3527

Bucket: KH.14.P.114/a

Dimensions: h. 0.4; w. 0.4; Diam. 3.4

Description: Two fragments of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: A5b – 1d/2

22. **KH.14.O.171** (Pl. II.7)

Area: C East

SU: F.3527

Bucket: KH.14.P.114/a

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.5; Diam. 5.7

Description: Two fragments of a monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with semicircular flattened section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface. Two streaks run along the outer circumference.

Type: A5b – 1d/2

23. **KH.14.O.218** (Pl. II.9)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.109/c

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.5; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.

Type: A5b – 1d/2

24. **KH.14.O.226** (Pl. II.10)

Area: C East

SU: F.3534

Bucket: KH.14.P.113/a

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.5; Diam. 4.1

Description: Fragment of a monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, minimally tarnished surface.

Type: A5b – 1d1/2

25. **KH.14.O.252** (Pl. II.12)

Area: C South

SU: F.3383

Bucket: KH.14.P.500/d

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.4; Diam. 5.4

Description: Fragment of a monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, surface extensively tarnished.  
Type: A2a – 1b/2

**26. KH.14.O.253** (Pl. II.13)

Area: C South

SU: F.3383

Bucket: KH.14.P.500/c

Dimensions: h. 0.9; w. 0.4; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a monochrome dark-turquoise glass bracelet with rounded triangular section. Translucent glass, surface partially tarnished.

Type: A4b – 1d2/2

**27. KH.14.O.369** (Pl. II.15)

Area: C East

SU: F.3582

Bucket: KH.14.P.132/a

Dimensions: h. 0.3; w. 0.7

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with almost squared section. Translucent glass, surface extensively tarnished.  
Type: A2a – 1d/2

**28. KH.14.O.771** (Pl. II.16)

Area: C East

SU: L.2103

Bucket: KH.14.P.139/a

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.4; Diam. 3.0

Description: Two fragments of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.  
Type: A2a – 1d/2

**29. KH.14.O.984** (Pl. II.17)

Area: C South-East

SU: F.4716

Bucket: KH.14.P.1112/d

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.4; Diam. 4.3

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet with rounded triangular section. Translucent glass, surface partially tarnished.  
Type: A2a – 1d1/2

**30. KH.14.O.1095** (Pl. II.18)

Area: Co. St. 2

SU: F.4550

Bucket: KH.14.P.1029/a

Dimensions: h. 0.8; w. 0.5; Diam. 3.5

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise bracelet of translucent glass, with irregular triangular section. The surface presents badly tarnished wide spots.

Type: A2a – 1d/2

**31. KH.15.O.120** (Pl. II.22)

Area: S

SU: F.6009

Bucket: KH.15.P.517/c

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.5; Diam. 4.3

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise bracelet of translucent glass, with flattened semicircular section. The surface presents some tarnished spots.

Type: A2b – 1c

**32. KH.15.O.171** (Pl. III.3)

Area: C East

SU: F.5615

Bucket: KH.15.P.114/e

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.3; Diam. 4.4

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise bracelet of translucent glass, with round section. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: A1 – 1a/2

**33. KH.15.O.451** (Pl. III.4)

Area: C South-South

SU: F.6211

Bucket: KH.15.P.707/d

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.4; Diam. 3.5

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise bracelet of translucent glass, with triangular section. The surface is extensively tarnished.  
Type: A5b – 1d1/2

**34. KH.17.O.38** (Pl. III.6)

Area: S  
SU: F.8210  
Bucket: KH.17.P.207/b  
Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.4; Diam. 7.2  
Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise bracelet of translucent glass, with semi-circular section. The surface is slightly tarnished.  
Type: A2a – 1b/2

### Black glass

**36. KH.11.O.344** (Pl. I.1)

Area: C  
SU: F.273  
Bucket: KH.11.P.461/a  
Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.7; Diam. 4.7  
Description: Fragment of monochrome black glass bracelet. Pointed section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.  
Type: A4b – 1d1/2

**37. KH.13.O.497** (Pl. I.14)

Area: C East  
SU: F.2044  
Bucket: KH.13.P.222/b  
Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.4; Diam. 6.5  
Description: Fragment of monochrome black glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.  
Type: A2a – 1b/2

**38. KH.13.O.864** (Pl. I.19)

Area: L  
SU: Surface

**35. KH.17.O.61** (Pl. III.8)

Area: S  
SU: F.8211  
Bucket: KH.17.P.208/a  
Dimensions: h. 0.3; w. 0.6; Diam. 4.2  
Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise bracelet of translucent glass, with semicircular section. The surface is extensively tarnished.  
Type: A2a – 1b/2

Bucket: -

Dimensions: h. 1.1.; w. 0.8; Diam. 4.1  
Description: Fragment of monochrome black glass bracelet with round section. Translucent glass, slightly tarnished surface.  
Type: A1 – 1a/2

**39. KH.14.O.83** (Pl. II.1)

Area: C South  
SU: Surface  
Bucket: -  
Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.5; Diam. 4.1  
Description: Fragment of monochrome black glass bracelet with round section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface. The point of juncture and seaming of the two ends is preserved.  
Type: a1 – 1a

**40. KH.14.O.108** (Pl. II.3)

Area: C East  
SU: F.3501  
Bucket: KH.14.P.109/d  
Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.4; Diam. 5.4

Description: Fragment of monochrome black or dark-blue glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, minimally tarnished surface.

Type: A2a – 1b/2

**41. KH.14.O.167** (Pl. II.6)

Area: C East

SU: F.3527

Bucket: KH.14.P.114/a

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.5; Diam. 4.2

Description: Fragment of monochrome dark-brown glass bracelet with round section. Translucent glass, minimally tarnished surface.

Type: A1 – 1a/2

**42. KH.14.O.182** (Pl. II.8)

Area: C East

SU: F.3525

Bucket: KH.14.P.113/a

Dimensions: h. 0.8; w. 0.7; Diam. 5.5

Description: Fragment of monochrome black glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: A5b – 1d1/2

**43. KH.14.O.245** (Pl. II.11)

Area: C East

SU: F.3534

Bucket: KH.14.P.115/a

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.5; Diam. 4.1

Description: Fragment of monochrome black or dark-brown glass bracelet with round section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.

Type: A1 – 1a

**44. KH.14.O.367** (Pl. II.14)

Area: C South

SU: F.3931

Bucket: KH.14.P.530/c

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.4; Diam. 6.5

Description: Fragment of monochrome (?) black glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, almost completely tarnished surface.

Type: A4b – 1b/2

**45. KH.15.O.3** (Pl. II.19)

Area: S

SU: F.6003

Bucket: KH.15.P.502/a

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.5; Diam. 4.1

Description: Fragment of a monochrome black glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: A2a – 1b/2

**46. KH.15.O.13** (Pl. II.20)

Area: S

SU: F.6001

Bucket: KH.15.P.501/c

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.4; Diam. 4.8

Description: Fragment of a monochrome black glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: A2a – 1b/2

**47. KH.15.O.16** (Pl. II.21)

Area: S

SU: F.

Bucket: KH.15.P.

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.6; Diam. 5.4

Description: Fragment of a monochrome black glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, slightly tarnished surface.

Type: A2a – 1b/2

**48. KH.15.O.160** (Pl. III.1)

Area: S

SU: F.6011

Bucket: KH.15.P.523/a

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.7; Diam. 6.3

Description: Fragment of a monochrome black glass bracelet with sharp triangular section. Translucent glass, unaltered surface.

Type: A5b – 1d2

**49. KH.15.O.165** (Pl. III.2)

Area: C East

SU: F.5615

Bucket: KH.15.P.114/a

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.8; Diam. 4.8

Description: Fragment of a monochrome black glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface. The point of juncture and seaming of the two ends is preserved.

Type: A2a – 1b

50. **KH.16.O.292** (Pl. III.5)

Area: C South

SU: F.6821

Bucket: KH.16.P.309/a

Dimensions: h. 1.0.; w. 0.6; Diam. 7.1

Description: Fragment of a monochrome black glass bracelet with semicircular section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface. The point of juncture and seaming of the two ends is preserved.

Type: A2a – 1b

## Type 2: Monochrome, tooled bracelets (B – 8)

52. **KH.17.O.285** (Pl. III.9)

Area: M

SU: F.8901

Bucket: KH.17.P.701/c

Dimensions: h. 0.6.; w. 1.3

Description: Fragment of a monochrome black glass bracelet with flattened section. The outer surface presents three ribs along the circumference, the central one is wider and thicker. Translucent glass, surface almost unaltered.

Type: B4b – 8a

51. **KH.17.O.60** (Pl. III.7)

Area: C North

SU: F.8113

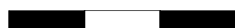
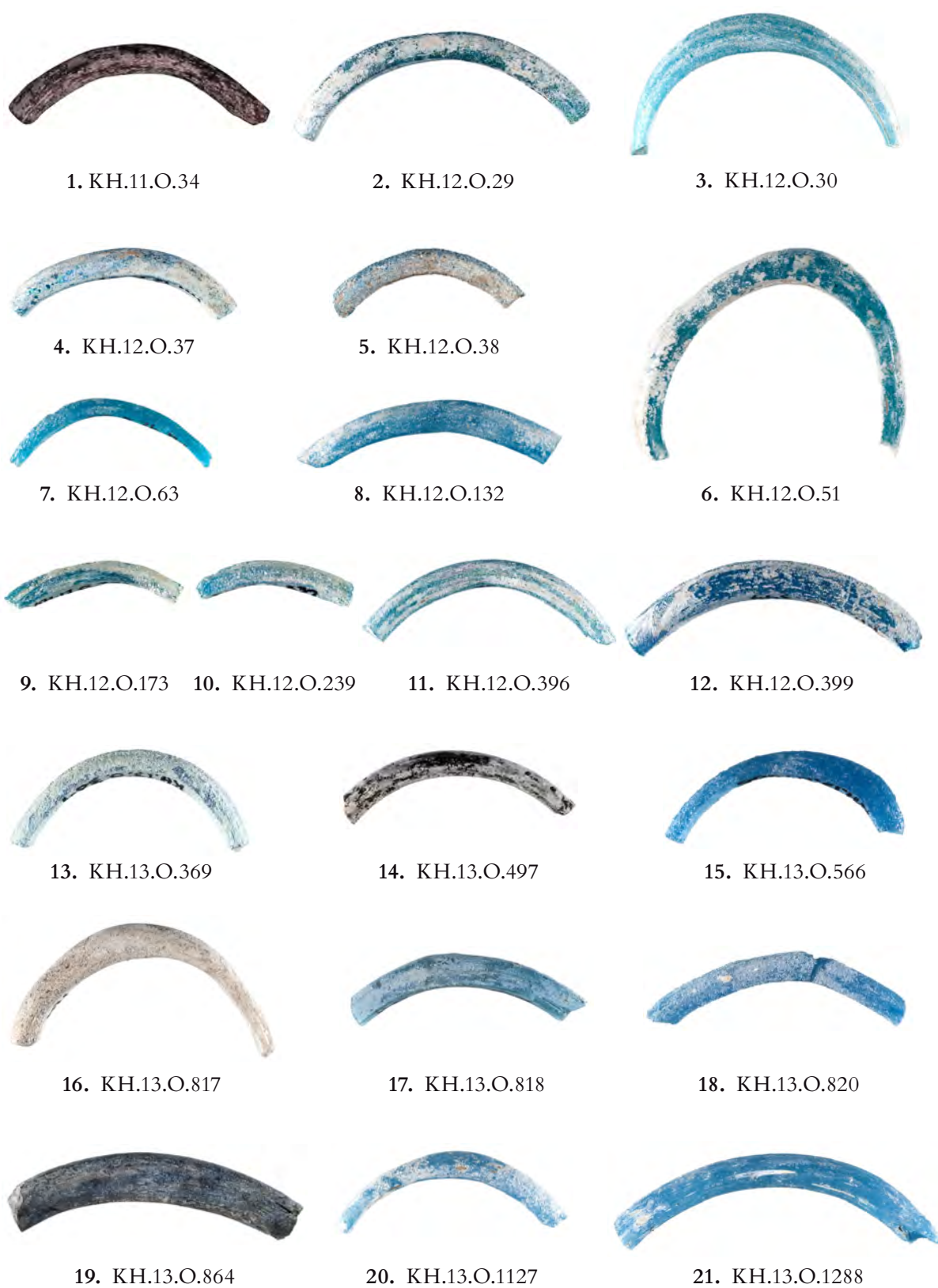
Bucket: KH.17.P.106/d

Dimensions: h. 1.0.; w. 1.0; Diam. 8.6

Description: Fragment of a monochrome black glass bracelet with triangular section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.

Type: A4b – 1d1/2





Pl. I - Monochrome plane bracelets.



1. KH.14.O.83



2. KH.14.O.85



3. KH.14.O.108



4. KH.14.O.160



5. KH.14.O.166



6. KH.14.O.167



7. KH.14.O.171



8. KH.14.O.182



9. KH.14.O.218



10. KH.14.O.226



11. KH.14.O.245



12. KH.14.O.252



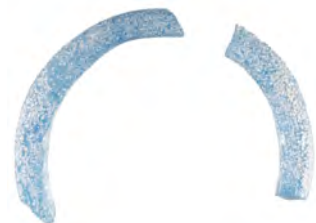
13. KH.14.O.253



14. KH.14.O.367



15. KH.14.O.369



16. KH.14.O.771



17. KH.14.O.984



18. KH.14.O.1095



19. KH.15.O.3



20. KH.15.O.13



21. KH.15.O.16



22. KH.15.O.120



Pl. II - Monochrome plane bracelets.



1. KH.15.O.160



2. KH.15.O.165



3. KH.15.O.171



4. KH.15.O.451



5. KH.16.O.292



6. KH.17.O.38



7. KH.17.O.60



8. KH.17.O.61



9. KH.17.O.85



Pl. III - Monochrome plane bracelets - Monochrome tooled bracelet.

### Type 3: Twisted bracelets (C – 3)

#### Monochrome (C1 – 3a)

**53. KH.11.O.135** (Pl. IV.1)

Area: Northern Colonnaded Street

SU: Surface

Bucket: -

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 6.7

Description: Fragment of monochrome bracelet of turquoise glass. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C1a – 3A2

**54. KH.12.O.11** (Pl. IV.2)

Area: G

SU: F. 1000

Bucket: KH.12.P.500/c

Dimensions: d. 0.5; Diam. 6.5

Description: Fragment of monochrome bracelet of black glass. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: C1b – 3A2

**55. KH.12.O.12** (Pl. IV.3)

Area: G

SU: F.1000

Bucket: KH.12.P.500/b

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 7.5

Description: Fragment of monochrome bracelet of probable black glass. Twisted in dense spiral, with round section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.

Type: C1a – 3A2

**56. KH.12.O.26** (Pl. IV.4)

Area: G

SU: F.1000

Bucket: KH.12.P.501/b

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 7.8

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C1b – 3A2

**57. KH.12.O.31** (Pl. IV.5)

Area: A West

SU: F.601

Bucket: KH.12.P.101/d

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 7.6

Description: Fragment of monochrome bracelet of black glass. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, well preserved surface.

Type: C1a – 3A2

**58. KH.12.O.36** (Pl. IV.6)

Area: G

SU: F.1007

Bucket: KH.12.P.504/d

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 6.9

Description: Fragment of a loosely twisted glass bracelet. The extreme tarnish of the surface doesn't allow a safe definition of the color or colors. It could be a dark blue or dark brown trail with a white thinner trail at its peak, resulting in a deeply waved loose twist.

Type: C1b/c2b – 3a2/3b

**59. KH.12.O.81** (Pl. IV.7)

Area: G

SU: F.1006

Bucket: KH.12.P.503/e

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 6.3

Description: Fragment of a monochrome bracelet of black glass. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C1b – 3A2

**60. KH.12.O.136** (Pl. IV.8)

Area: G  
 SU: F.1021  
 Bucket: KH.12.P.508/c  
 Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.2  
 Description: Fragment of monochrome bracelet of dark-blue, looking black glass. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, marginally tarnished surface.  
 Type: C1b - 3A2

**61. KH.12.O.300** (Pl. IV.9)

Area: H  
 SU: F.1119  
 Bucket: KH.12.P.6013/e  
 Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 8.5  
 Description: Fragment of monochrome green glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Opaque glass, badly tarnished and encrusted surface.  
 Type: C1b - 3A2

**62. KH.13.O.314** (Pl. IV.10)

Area: Colonnaded Street  
 SU: Surface  
 Bucket: -  
 Dimensions: d. 0.5; Diam. 7.5  
 Description: Fragment of monochrome bracelet of dark-blue, looking black glass. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.  
 Type: C1b - 3A2

**63. KH.13.O.360** (Pl. IV.11)

Area: L  
 SU: F.1512  
 Bucket: KH.13.P.705/y  
 Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 4.5  
 Description: Fragment of monochrome green glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, badly tarnished surface.  
 Type: C1a - 3A2

**64. KH.13.O.475** (Pl. IV.12)

Area: C East  
 SU: F.2048  
 Bucket: KH.13.P.227/a  
 Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 8.5  
 Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.  
 Type: C1a - 3a2

**65. KH.13.O.489** (Pl. IV.13)

Area: C East  
 SU: F.2040  
 Bucket: KH.13.P.220/a  
 Dimensions: d. 0.4; Diam. 5.4  
 Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.  
 Type: C1a - 3a2

**66. KH.13.O.607** (Pl. IV.14)

Area:  
 SU: F.2712  
 Bucket: KH.13.P.906/b  
 Dimensions: d. 0.7  
 Description: Fragment of monochrome bracelet of black glass. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.  
 Type: C1b - 3a2

**67. KH.13.O.807** (Pl. IV.15)

Area: C East  
 SU: F.2087  
 Bucket: KH.13.P.252/a  
 Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 6.5  
 Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.  
 Type: C1a - 3a2

**68. KH.13.O.929** (Pl. IV.16)

Area: C South

SU: F.2739

Bucket: KH.13.P.932/b

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 6.7

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a2

**69. KH.13.O.1097** (Pl. IV.17)

Area: C East

SU: F.2117

Bucket: KH.13.P.267/a

Dimensions: d. 0.8

Description: Fragment of monochrome dark-turquoise-greenish glass bracelet. Loosely spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a1

**70. KH.13.O.1205** (Pl. IV.18)

Area: C East

SU: F.2192

Bucket: KH.13.P.300/b

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 7.4

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Loosely spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a1

**71. KH.13.O.1206** (Pl. IV.19)

Area: C East

SU: F.2190

Bucket: KH.13.P.309/a

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 7.3

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: C1a - 3a2

**72. KH.14.O.235** (Pl. III.20)

Area: C East

SU: F.3500

Bucket: KH.14.P.100/o

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 7.1

Description: Two fragments of a monochrome bracelet of black translucent glass. Densely spirally twisted with round section. Slightly tarnished surface.

Type: C1a - 3a2

**73. KH.14.O.242** (Pl. V.1)

Area: C East

SU: F.2092

Bucket: KH.14.P.121/b

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 7.7

Description: Fragment of a monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a2

**74. KH.14.O.753** (Pl. V.2)

Area: C East

SU: F.2092

Bucket: KH.14.P.166/b

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.1

Description: Fragment of monochrome blue glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a2

**75. KH.14.O.981** (Pl. V.3)

Area: C South-East

SU: F.4748

Bucket: KH.14.P.1113/b

Dimensions: d. 0.7

Description: Fragment of monochrome blue glass bracelet. Spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C1a - 3a2

**76. KH.14.O.982** (Pl. V.4)

Area: C South-East

SU: F.4749

Bucket: KH.14.P.1115/d

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 6.6

Description: Fragment of monochrome light-turquoise/greenish glass bracelet. Loosely spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a2

**77. KH.14.O.983** (Pl. V.5)

Area: C South-East

SU: F.4716

Bucket: KH.14.P.1112/a

Dimensions: d. 0.9; Diam. 7.2

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Loosely spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a2

**78. KH.15.O.109** (Pl. V.6)

Area: S

SU: F.6015

Bucket: KH.15.P.512/a

Dimensions: d. 0.7

Description: Very small fragment of a light blue glass paste bracelet (too small to calculate the diameter).

Type: C1a - 3a2

**79. KH.15.O.112** (Pl. V.7)

Area: S

SU: F.6009

Bucket: KH.15.P.508/n

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 7.4

Description: Fragment of monochrome bracelet of black glass. Very densely spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.

Type: C1a - 3a2

**80. KH.15.O.169** (Pl. V.8)

Area: C East

SU: F.5618

Bucket: KH.15.P.116/b

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 7.6

Description: Fragment of monochrome bracelet of black glass. Very densely spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.

Type: C1a - 3a2

**81. KH.15.O.187** (Pl. V.9)

Area: C East

SU: F.5631

Bucket: KH.15.P.123/b

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 6.9

Description: Fragment of monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Loosely spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a2

**82. KH.15.O.204** (Pl. V.10)

Area: C East

SU: F.5631

Bucket: KH.15.P.123/f

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.4

Description: Fragment of monochrome light-green glass bracelet. Loosely spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a2

**83. KH.15.O.528** (Pl. V.11)

Area: C East

SU: F.5640

Bucket: KH.15.P.127/b

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 5.2

Description: Three joining fragments of a monochrome dark-turquoise glass bracelet. Loosely and unevenly spirally twisted with round section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a2

**84. KH.16.O.190** (Pl. V.12)

Area: C South

SU: F.6834

Bucket: KH.16.P.312/b

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 6.5

Description: Fragment of a monochrome turquoise glass bracelet. Loosely twisted with round section. Translucent glass, extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a1

**85. KH.16.O.291** (Pl. V.13)

Area: C South

SU: F.6820

Bucket: KH.16.P.217/b

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a monochrome dark-turquoise glass bracelet. Densely twisted with round section. Translucent glass, partially tarnished surface.

Type: C1a - 3a

**86. KH.17.O.8** (Pl. V.14)

Area: C East

SU: F.6694

Bucket: KH.17.P.1/e

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.1

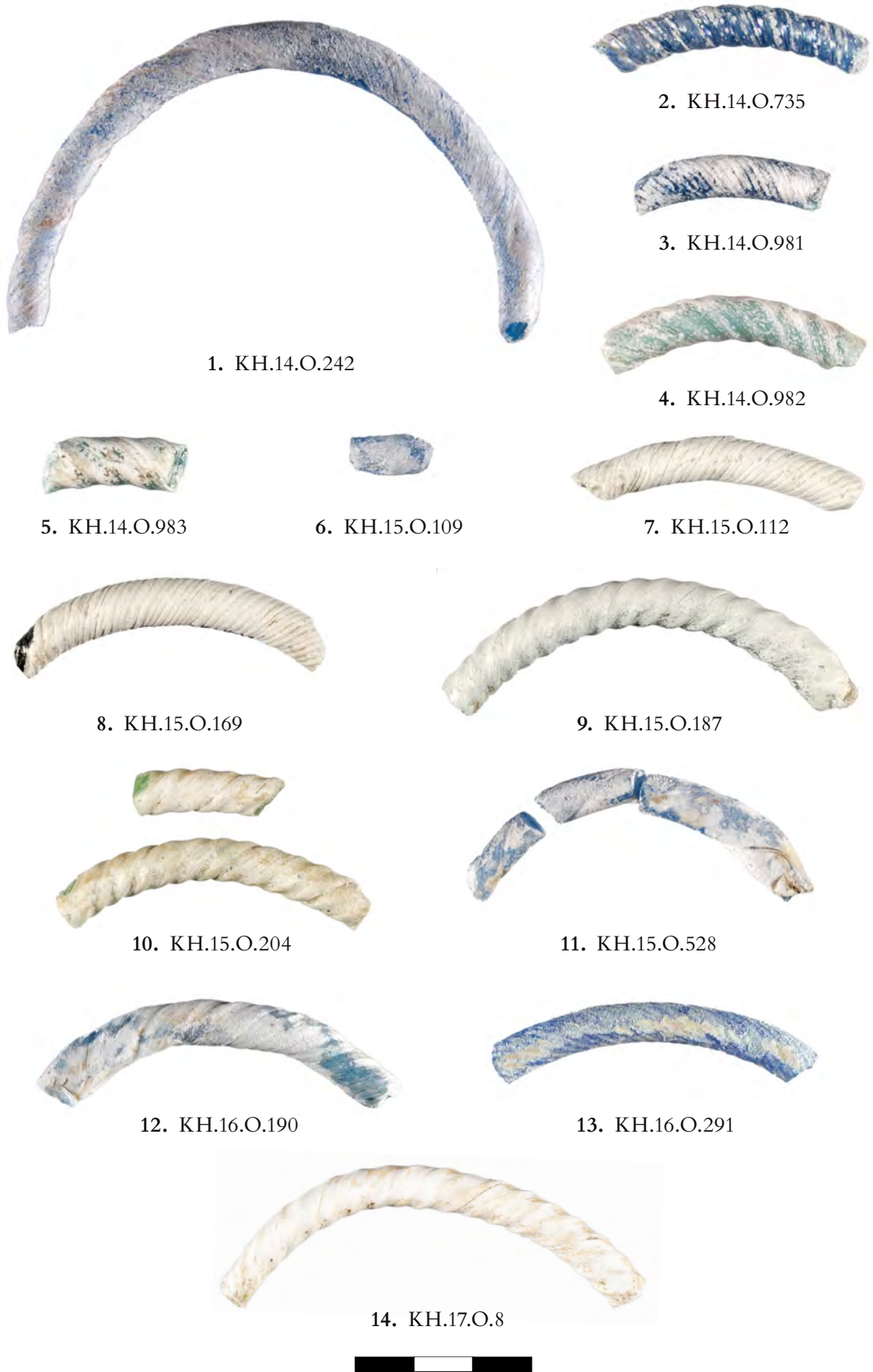
Description: Fragment of a monochrome pale-green glass bracelet. Loosely twisted with round section. Translucent glass, completely tarnished surface.

Type: C1b - 3a1





Pl. IV - Monochrome twisted bracelets.



Pl. V - Monochrome twisted bracelets.

## Twisted Polychrome (C2-C5 - 3b)

### 87. KH.11.O.413 (Pl. VI.1)

Area: Inner Town

SU: Surface

Bucket: -

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 7.5

Description: Two fragments of a polychrome glass bracelet, spirally twisted with round section. The body is made of black glass forming a wide trail, alternated with red, white and green narrow trails in opaque glass. Surface minimally tarnished.

Type: C4b - 3b

### 88. KH.12.O.27 (Pl. VI.2)

Area: A West

SU: F.602

Bucket: KH.12.P.102/a

Dimensions: d. 0.4; Diam. 4.5

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The trails form bands of equal width made of black translucent and white opaque glass. Badly worn surface.

Type: C3 - 3b

### 89. KH.12.O.49 (Pl. VI.3)

Area: G

SU: F.1007

Bucket: KH.12.P.504/f

Dimensions: d. 0.6

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent black glass forming wide bands, regularly alternated with two thin trails fused together in opaque white glass. Extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C4a - 3b

### 90. KH.12.O.85 (Pl. VI.4)

Area: G

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507/b

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 6.5

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent black glass forming wide bands of variable width, alternated with a thinner trail in opaque white glass. The completely tarnished surface makes it difficult to assure the presence of the white trail. The shape of the bracelet is quite irregular.

Type: C4a - 3b

### 91. KH.12.O.86 (Pl. VI.5)

Area: G

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507/c

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The trails form bands of equal width made of black translucent and white or pale yellowish opaque glass. Lightly tarnished surface.

Type: C4a - 3b

### 92. KH.12.O.88 (Pl. VI.6)

Area: A East

SU: F.735

Bucket: KH.12.P.205/b

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 6.5

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent black glass forming thin bands, alternated with thinner trails in white and red opaque glass. Surface extensively tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3b

### 93. KH.12.O.126 (Pl. VI.7)

Area: G

SU: F.1022

Bucket: KH.12.P.510/c

Dimensions: d. 0.5; Diam. 3.7

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The trails form large bands of light-blue translucent glass evenly alternated with thinner white opaque glass. Lightly tarnished surface.

Type: C4a - 3b

**94. KH.12.O.261** (Pl. VI.8)

Area: A West

SU: F.645

Bucket: KH.12.P.123/b

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 5.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The main trails are dark-blue, alternated with a thin trail in white opaque glass. The surface is badly tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**95. KH.12.O.452** (Pl. VI.9)

Area: C

SU: F.1392

Bucket: KH.12.P.463/a

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.6

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of dark-blue glass forming the main trails, alternated with three thin trail in white opaque glass and one dark-red trail. The surface is badly tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3b

**96. KH.12.O.509** (Pl. VII.1)

Area: Colonnaded Street

SU: Surface

Bucket: -

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 5.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The wider trail is of light-gray or transparent glass, bordered by a narrower trail of white opaque glass bordered by two dark-red opaque trails. The alternation is very regular and the twisting produces a waved

effect with a varying section. The surface minimally tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**97. KH.13.O.1100** (Pl. VII.2)

Area: C East

SU: F.2092

Bucket: KH.13.P.289/a

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 7.3

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent black glass forming wide bands of variable width, alternated with a regular sequence of thinner trails: one dark-red, bordered in white and one white bordered in dark-red, all opaque. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3b

**98. KH.13.O.1243** (Pl. VII.3)

Area: C East

SU: F.2092

Bucket: KH.13.P.315/a

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent black glass, twisted with thin trails of white glass regularly spaced. A very dense twisting is alternated with a looser one. The surface is well preserved.

Type: C4a - 3b

**99. KH.14.O.69** (Pl. VII.4)

Area: C South

SU: F.3331

Bucket: KH.14.P.207/b

Dimensions: d. 0.5; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent turquoise glass forming wide bands, loosely twisted and regularly alternated with one thinner trail opaque yellow glass. Extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C3 - 3b

**100. KH.14.O.137** (Pl. VII.5)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/l

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent black glass forming wide uneven bands, alternated with a fixed sequence of two thin trails fused together in opaque white glass, and three single lines of opaque glass of an undefinable color and one in white. Extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C4a - 3b

**101. KH.14.O.158** (Pl. VII.6)

Area: C East

SU: F.2084

Bucket: KH.14.P.110/c

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent black glass forming wide bands, regularly alternated with bands of the same width in opaque yellow glass. Extensively tarnished surface.

Type: C3 - 3b

**102. KH.14.O.169** (Pl. VII.7)

Area: C East

SU: F.3524

Bucket: KH.14.P.112/a

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a regular sequence of one white, one yellow, one white and one dark-red trail, all in opaque glass and unevenly spaced. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3b

**103. KH.14.O.183** (Pl. VII.8)

Area: C East

SU: F.3525

Bucket: KH.14.P.113/a

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a regular sequence of one white, one yellow, one white and one dark-red trail, all in opaque glass and unevenly spaced. The surface is completely tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3b

**104. KH.14.O.219** (Pl. VII.9)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/s

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, wider, alternated with single thin trails of other opaque colors: dark-red, white and an undetermined color, possibly grey. The surfaces are perfectly preserved.

Type: C2b -3b

**105. KH.14.O.234** (Pl. VII.10)

Area: C East

SU: F.3539

Bucket: KH.14.P.119/a

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent black glass forming wide bands, alternated with one band of variable width in opaque yellow glass. The twist is quite irregular. Completely tarnished surface.

Type: C4a -3b

**106. KH.14.O.237** (Pl. VII.11)

Area: C East

SU: F.3567

Bucket: KH.14.P.126/c

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 6.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, wider, alternated with a regular sequence of two double thin trails of white opaque, one thin trail of translucent turquoise and one double thin trail of opaque dark-red glass. The spacing of trails is quite regular. The surface are partially tarnished, especially over the black glass.

Type: C2b - 3a2

**107. KH.14.O.337** (Pl. VII.12)

Area: C East

SU: F.3572

Bucket: KH.14.P.129/c

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 6.2

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, wider, alternated with a regular sequence of one yellow, two light-green and one dark-red trail, all in opaque glass and unevenly spaced. The surface is completely tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3a2

**108. KH.14.O.379** (Pl. VII.13)

Area: C East

SU: F.3567

Bucket: KH.14.P.138/a

Dimensions: d. 1.0; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The main trails are black, alternated with three thin trail in white opaque glass and one dark-red/brown trail. The surface is badly tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3b

**109. KH.14.O.576** (Pl. VII.14)

Area: C South

SU: F.4249

Bucket: KH.14.P.730/a

Dimensions: d. 0.5; Diam. 5.7

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The main trails

are black, translucent, alternated with a narrower trail in white opaque glass bordered and crossed by narrower dark-red trails. The surface is badly tarnished, especially over the black glass.

Type: C4b - 3b

**110. KH.14.O.823** (Pl. VII.15)

Area: C South

SU: F.4290

Bucket: KH.14.P.745/a

Dimensions: d. 0.7

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The main trail is black, alternated with a regularly spaced sequence of three thin trail in white opaque glass and one dark-red trail. The surface partially tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3b

**111. KH.14.O.980** (Pl. VII.16)

Area: C South-East

SU: F.4749

Bucket: KH.14.P.1115/a

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 6.5

Description: Two joining fragments of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The main trail is black, translucent, alternated with an irregularly spaced sequence of three narrower trails in white opaque glass and one dark-red trail. The surface is badly tarnished, especially over the black glass.

Type: C2b - 3b

**112. KH.14.O.985** (Pl. VII.17)

Area: C South-East

SU: F.4748

Bucket: KH.14.P.1113/d

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the additional stripes are yellow and dark-red opaque glass. The stripes have all the same width and are alternated

in a regular sequence. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**113. KH.14.O.1171** (Pl. VII.18)

Area: C East

SU: F.2108

Bucket: KH.14.P.142/a

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the additional stripes are yellow and green opaque glass, thinner than the black ones. The stripes have variable width and are alternated in a regular sequence of two colored stripes alternated with a black stripe each. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**114. KH.15.O.15** (Pl. VII.19)

Area: S

SU: F.6006

Bucket: KH.15.P.505/a

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the additional stripes are yellow and white opaque glass, thinner than the black ones. The stripes have variable width and are alternated in a regular sequence of two yellow and two white stripes. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3b

**115. KH.15.O.64** (Pl. VII.20)

Area: S

SU: F.6001

Bucket: KH.15.P.507/a

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 4.6

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the additional trails are made of pale-yellow opaque glass, all grouped together to form a wide band. The two

colors are evenly spaced, The twisting is very loose. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: C4a - 3b

**116. KH.15.O.119** (Pl. VII.21)

Area: S

SU: F.6009

Bucket: KH.15.P.517/d

Dimensions: d. 0.5; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of turquoise translucent glass forming wide bands, regularly alternated with thinner green stripes of translucent glass. The surface is slightly tarnished.

Type: C4a - 3b

**117. KH.15.O.166** (Pl. VIII.1)

Area: C East

SU: F.5615

Bucket: KH.15.P.121/b

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a sequence of dark-red, yellow, green and white trails. The spacing of trails is quite regular. The surface is completely tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**118. KH.15.O.167** (Pl. VIII.2)

Area: C East

SU: F.5615

Bucket: KH.15.P.121/b

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.3

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a sequence of dark-red, yellow, green and white trails. The spacing of trails is regular. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**119. KH.15.O.168** (Pl. VIII.3)

Area: C East

SU: L.5607

Bucket: KH.15.P.113/i

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a sequence of dark-red, green, white and yellow trails. The spacing of trails is regular. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**120. KH.15.O.174** (Pl. VIII.4)

Area: C East

SU: L.5607

Bucket: KH.15.P.113/a

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 6.9

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a sequence of dark-red, yellow, white and green trails. The spacing of trails is regular. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**121. KH.15.O.175** (Pl. VIII.5)

Area: C South

SU: F.5844

Bucket: KH.15.P.332/a

Dimensions: d. 0.8; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a sequence of dark-red, white, yellow, and thinner double white trails, all in opaque glass. The spacing of trails is regular. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**122. KH.15.O.199** (Pl. VIII.6)

Area: C East

SU: F.5631

Bucket: KH.15.P.123/l

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a sequence of dark-red and two white thinner trails, all in opaque glass. The spacing of trails is regular but the twisting is uneven and creates a section of varying diameter. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**123. KH.15.O.236** (Pl. VIII.7)

Area: C East

SU: F.5634

Bucket: KH.15.P.128/a

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a regular sequence of one dark-red, one white and two yellow thinner trails, all in opaque glass. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**124. KH.15.O.250** (Pl. VIII.8)

Area: C East

SU: F.5646

Bucket: KH.15.P.132/c

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 4.1

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent black glass forming wide bands, alternated with one thinner band in opaque white glass. The twist is quite regular. Completely tarnished surface.

Type: C4a - 3b

**125. KH.15.O.274** (Pl. VIII.9)

Area: C East

SU: F.5631

Bucket: KH.15.P.124/h

Dimensions: d. 0.9; Diam. 6.0



Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with thinner white trails of opaque white glass. The spacing of the trails and the twisting are irregular. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**126. KH.15.O.342** (Pl. VIII.10)

Area: C South-South

SU: F.6211

Bucket: KH.15.P.707/b

Dimensions: d. 0.4; Diam. 4.2

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the additional trails are made of pale-yellow opaque glass, all grouped together to form a wide band. The two colors are evenly spaced, The twisting is very loose. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: C4a - 3b

**127. KH.15.O.452** (Pl. VIII.11)

Area: C South-South

SU: F.6222

Bucket: KH.15.P.714/b

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a sequence of thinner trails with one yellow and two white opaque glass. The spacing of the trails is quite irregular. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**128. KH.16.O.37** (Pl. VIII.12)

Area: C South

SU: F.6811

Bucket: KH.16.P.303/a

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is

made of olive-green transparent glass forming the main wide trails, with a dark translucent thin trail around it. The black trail possibly contains a silver or golden trail. The spacing of the trails is regular. The surface is almost unaltered.

Type: C3 - 3b

**129. KH.16.O.54** (Pl. VIII.13)

Area: C South

SU: F.6800

Bucket: KH.16.P.300/e

Dimensions: d. 0.7; Diam. 7.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with a regular sequence of one dark-red, one white and two yellow thinner trails, all in opaque glass. The spacing of the additional trails is uneven. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C3 - 3b

**130. KH.17.O.59** (Pl. VIII.14)

Area: C North

SU: F.8113

Bucket: KH.17.P.106/c

Dimensions: d. 0.5; Diam. 4.9

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent dark-turquoise glass forming wide bands, alternated with one thinner band in opaque white glass of variable width. The twist is loose and quite regular. Completely tarnished surface.

Type: C4a - 3b

**131. KH.17.O.94** (Pl. VIII.15)

Area: S

SU: F.8225

Bucket: KH.17.P.215/d

Dimensions: d. 0.65; Diam. 6.1

Description: Fragment of a polychrome spirally twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming

the main trails, alternated with a regular sequence of one dark-red and two yellow thinner trails, all in opaque glass. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3b

**132. KH.17.O.122 (Pl. VIII.16)**

Area: C East

SU: F.8048

Bucket: KH.17.P.33/a

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 5.2

Description: Fragment of a spirally twisted polychrome glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of translucent dark-turquoise glass forming wide bands, alternated with one thinner band in opaque white glass. The twist is loose and regular. Slightly tarnished surface.

Type: C4a - 3b

**133. KH.17.O.176 (Pl. VIII.17)**

Area: C East

SU: F.6592

Bucket: KH.17.P.31/b

Dimensions: d. 0.6; Diam. 7.3

Description: Fragment of a polychrome spirally twisted glass bracelet with round section. The body is made of black translucent glass forming the main trails, alternated with an irregularly spaced sequence of one dark-red, one green and one yellow thinner trails, all in opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: C2b - 3b



1. KH.11.O.413



2. KH.12.O.27



3. KH.12.O.49



4. KH.12.O.85



5. KH.12.O.86



6. KH.12.O.88



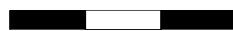
7. KH.12.O.126



8. KH.12.O.261



9. KH.12.O.452





1. KH.12.O.509



2. KH.13.O.1100



3. KH.13.O.1243



4. KH.14.O.69



4. KH.14.O.137



6. KH.14.O.158



7. KH.14.O.169



8. KH.14.O.183



9. KH.14.O.219



10. KH.14.O.234



11. KH.14.O.237



12. KH.14.O.337



13. KH.14.O.379



14. KH.14.O.576



15. KH.14.O.823



16. KH.14.O.980



17. KH.14.O.985



18. KH.14.O.1171



19. KH.15.O.15

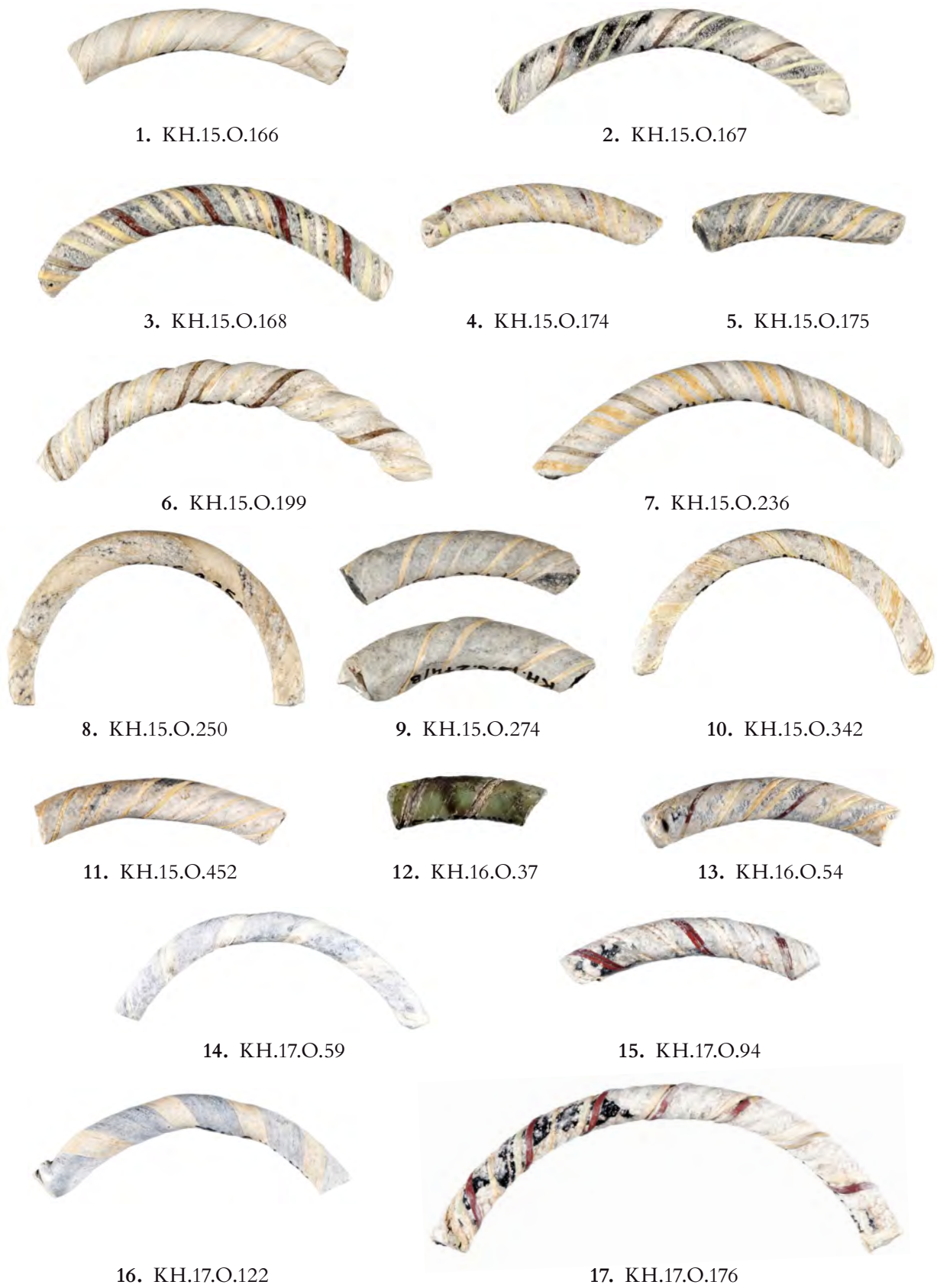


20. KH.15.O.64



21. KH.15.O.119





Pl. VIII - Polychrome twisted bracelets.

#### Type 4: Polychrome bracelets with applied ornamentation (D – 6-7)

**134. KH.12.O.39** (Pl. IX.1)

Area: G  
 SU: F.1007  
 Bucket: KH.12.P.504/c  
 Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.5; Diam. 6.5  
 Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent brown glass with a dorsal trail of green and yellow opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with monochrome yellow patches. Surface minimally tarnished.  
 Type: D3(2)d+e – 6c

**135. KH.12.O.42** (Pl. IX.2)

Area: G  
 SU: F.1002  
 Bucket: KH.12.P.502/g  
 Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 1.0; Diam. 5.2  
 Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent black or dark-blue glass with strong horizontal streaks; a monochromatic dorsal trail of orange opaque glass is applied. Surface extensively tarnished. The seam of the dorsal trail is preserved.  
 Type: D4(1) – 6c

**136. KH.12.O.43** (Pl. IX.3)

Area: G  
 SU: F.1007  
 Bucket: KH.12.P.504/a  
 Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.7; Diam. 4.8  
 Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent black glass with a monochromatic dorsal trail of white opaque glass. Surface partially tarnished.  
 Type: D4(1) – 6c

**137. KH.12.O.44** (Pl. IX.4)

Area: G  
 SU: F.1007

Bucket: KH.12.P.504/e

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.8; Diam. 6.6  
 Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent black glass with a monochromatic dorsal trail of possibly orange opaque glass. Surface completely tarnished.  
 Type: D4(1) – 6c

**138. KH.12.O.45** (Pl. IX.5)

Area: G  
 SU: F.1007  
 Bucket: KH.12.P.504/b  
 Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.8; Diam. 5.0  
 Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent dark blue glass with a dorsal trail of turquoise and white probably translucent glass. The sides are also decorated with monochrome yellow patches. Surface completely tarnished and encrusted.  
 Type: D3(2)d+e – 6c

**139. KH.12.O.52** (Pl. IX.6)

Area: G  
 SU: F.1002  
 Bucket: KH.12.P.502/h  
 Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.6; Diam. 4.5  
 Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of opaque brown glass on one side and opaque yellow glass (possibly with green veining) on the other. The applied dorsal trail is made of yellow and green opaque glass. The yellow side is also decorated with monochrome red patches in relief. Surface minimally tarnished. The seam of the dorsal trail is preserved.  
 Type: D3(2)d+e – 6c

**140. KH.12.O.69** (Pl. IX.7)

Area: C  
 SU: F.915

Bucket: KH.12.P.413/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.8; Diam. 7.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is of translucent turquoise glass with a monochromatic dorsal trail of white/pale yellow opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with polychrome dark-red and yellow opaque patches. Surface completely tarnished.

Type: D4(1)d+e - 6c+7

**141. KH.12.O.82** (Pl. IX.8)

Area: G

SU: F.1021

Bucket: KH.12.P.508/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.5; Diam. 6.2

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent green glass with a dorsal trail of orange and yellow opaque glass. Surface badly tarnished.

Type: D3(2)e - 6c

**142. KH.12.O.83** (Pl. IX.9)

Area: G

SU: F.1021

Bucket: KH.12.P.508/b

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.6; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent turquoise glass with a dorsal thick trail of red and yellow opaque glass. Surface badly tarnished.

Type: D4(2)e - 6c

**143. KH.12.O.89** (Pl. IX.10)

Area: G

SU: F.1006

Bucket: KH.12.P.503/d

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.5; Diam. 4.4

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent dark-turquoise glass with

a dorsal thick trail of orange and yellow opaque glass. Surface partially tarnished.

Type: D3(2)e - 6c

**144. KH.12.O.95** (Pl. IX.11)

Area: G

SU: F.1006

Bucket: KH.12.P.503/f

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.7; Diam. 5.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of opaque dark yellow glass with an applied dorsal trail of light yellow and green opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with polychrome red, orange and green patches and monochrome black patches. Surface minimally tarnished on one side and mostly tarnished on the other.

Type: D3(2)d+e - 6c

**145. KH.12.O.133** (Pl. IX.12)

Area: G

SU: F.1022

Bucket: KH.12.P.510/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.6; Diam. 5.4

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of opaque white glass with an applied dorsal trail of pale yellow and green opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with monochrome orange patches. Surface minimally tarnished. The seam of the dorsal trail is preserved.

Type: D4(2)d+e - 6c

**146. KH.12.O.148** (Pl. IX.13)

Area: G

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507/e

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.7; Diam. 7.2

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent turquoise glass with an applied dorsal trail of black and white opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with polychrome red

and yellow patches. Surface minimally tarnished. The seam of the dorsal trail is preserved.

Type: D3(2)d+e - 6c

**147. KH.12.O.331** (Pl. IX.14)

Area: C east

SU: F.990

Bucket: KH.12.P.443/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.7; Diam. 7.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is of opaque green and brown glass with a monochromatic dorsal trail of white/pale yellow opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with polychrome dark-red and yellow opaque patches. Surface completely tarnished.

Type: D4(1)d+e - 6c+7

**148. KH.12.O.377** (Pl. IX.15)

Area: C East

SU: F.1301

Bucket: KH.12.P.450/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.8; Diam. 6.2

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent blue glass with strong horizontal streaks and an applied twisted dorsal trail of red, yellow and green opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with long patches with white and violet transverse stripes and monochromatic smaller yellow and green patches, all in opaque glass. Surface badly tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(b)e+f - 6c+6d+7

**149. KH.12.O.397** (Pl. IX.16)

Area: C

SU: F.964

Bucket: KH.12.P.435/b

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.7; Diam. 7.6

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent pale-green glass with strong horizontal streaks and an applied very loosely twisted dorsal trail of white and dark red

opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with long patches with white and dark transverse stripes and monochromatic smaller green patches, all in opaque glass. Surface slightly tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(b)e+f - 6c+6d+7

**150. KH.13.O.82** (Pl. IX.17)

Area: C East

SU: F.2000

Bucket: KH.12.P.201/a

Dimensions: h. 1.1; w. 0.5; Diam. 7.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with round triangular section. The body is of translucent black glass with a thick dorsal trail of white and brown opaque glass. Surface partially tarnished.

Type: D3(2)e - 6c

**151. KH.13.O.365** (Pl. IX.18)

Area: C East

SU: F.2025

Bucket: KH.13.P.217/a

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.7; Diam. 6.9

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent dark-brown glass with a monochrome dorsal trail of white opaque glass. Surface extensively tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(a)e - 6c

**152. KH.13.O.554** (Pl. IX.19)

Area: C East

SU: F.2044

Bucket: KH.13.P.222/g

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.6; Diam. 6.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with rounded triangular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is decorated with polychrome patches with red-yellow-red transverse bands. Over the patches runs a monochrome dorsal trail of orange opaque glass. Streaks are visible along the sides. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(e)d - 6c+7

**153. KH.13.O.557** (Pl. IX.20)

Area: C East

SU: F.2039

Bucket: KH.13.P.221/f

Dimensions: h. 0.8; w. 0.6

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with trilobed triangular section. The body is made of brown translucent and yellow opaque glass and the outer side is decorated with two dorsal twisted trails of black and white glass, surmounted by a central (apparently) monochrome trail of translucent turquoise glass. The surface is extensively tarnished, especially above the turquoise trail.

Type: D3(2)(e)(b)e - 6c

**154. KH.13.O.810** (Pl. IX.21)

Area: C South

SU: F.2722

Bucket: KH.13.P.915/a

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.9; Diam. 7.7

Description: Fragment of polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is made of white or grey opaque glass and the outer surface is decorated with a large band running along the circumference, made of thin diagonal black and white stripes. On the dorsal line a loosely twisted polychrome trail is applied, made of yellow and turquoise glass. All the colors and translucency of the glass are hard to define, due to the extensively tarnished condition.

Type: D3(2)(d)(b) - 6c

**155. KH.13.O.868** (Pl. IX.22)

Area: C East

SU: F.2082

Bucket: KH.13.P.243/b

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.9; Diam. 7.6

Description: Fragment of polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is made of translucent turquoise glass and the outer surface is decorated with a large band running along the circumference, made of thin diagonal black and white opaque stripes. The

sides are also decorated with opaque green patches. On the dorsal line a loosely twisted polychrome trail is applied, made of yellow and red opaque glass. The surface is slightly tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(d)(a)d - 6c+7

**156. KH.13.O.939** (Pl. IX.23)

Area: C South

SU: F.2739

Bucket: KH.13.P.932/a

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.6

Description: Fragment of polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is made of translucent turquoise-greenish glass and a thin dorsal trail is applied, made of densely twisted black and white opaque glass. The surface is badly chipped and most part of the dorsal trail is missing.

Type: D3(2)d - 6c

**157. KH.14.O.72** (Pl. X.1)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/m

Dimensions: h. 0.9; w. 1.4; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The inner surface is of translucent black glass and one side is decorated with a marble-like polychrome striated motif in orange and yellow opaque glass. The other side has a yellow stripe along the circumference. Both motifs also have monochrome translucent turquoise-green patches above, irregularly spaced. The surface is almost intact, except for the turquoise-green patches, strongly tarnished.

Type: D1(2)d/D4(1)d - 6d+7

**158. KH.14.O.82** (Pl. X.2)

Area: C East

SU: F.3500

Bucket: KH.14.P.100/h

Dimensions: h. 0.9; w. 1.2; Diam. 4.5



Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of translucent black glass and one side is decorated with applied monochrome patches in white, orange, blue and green opaque, overlapping each other. The surface is tarnished and makes the identification of the colors uncertain.  
Type: D4(3)d - 7

**159. KH.14.O.84** (Pl. X.3)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/d

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.5; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent dark-turquoise glass with a dorsal trail of monochrome white opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D3(1)(d) - 6c

**160. KH.14.O.90** (Pl. X.4)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/b

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 1.0; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular pointed section. The body is made of translucent black glass and the outer surface is made of dark-red opaque glass, transversally crossed by V-shaped green and yellow lines. Along the dorsal line runs a monochrome trail in opaque glass. The surface almost unaltered.

Type: D3(1)(d)d - 6c+7

**161. KH.14.O.164** (Pl. X.5)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.116/a

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.7; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular pointed section. The body is of green opaque glass with a monochrome

dorsal trail of white/pale yellow opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with polychrome orange and yellow opaque patches. Surface completely tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(d) - 6c+7

**162. KH.14.O.165** (Pl. X.6)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.114/a

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.7; Diam. 10.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is made of light-green translucent glass that forms two trails along the sides. The outer surface is decorated with polychrome patches of orange-yellow-orange opaque glass. Along the outer side runs a polychrome twisted dorsal trail of white and red glass. The definition of the colors and translucency of the glasses are uncertain due to the extensively tarnished surface.

Type: D3(2)(d)(b)d - 6c+7

**163. KH.14.O.168** (Pl. X.7)

Area: C East

SU: F.3524

Bucket: KH.14.P.112/c

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.7; Diam. 9.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular pointed section. The body is of translucent turquoise glass with a monochrome dorsal trail of white opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with polychrome orange and yellow striped patches made of opaque glass. The surface is slightly tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(d)d - 6c+7

**164. KH.14.O.493** (Pl. X.8)

Area: C South

SU: F.3935

Bucket: KH.14.P.131/d

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.7; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is

made of opaque green glass and the sides are decorated with polychrome orange and yellow opaque patches. Along the circumference a dorsal twisted trail of black and white opaque glass is applied. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D4(3)d - 7

**165. KH.14.O.1170** (Pl. X.9)

Area: C East

SU: F.2108

Bucket: KH.14.P.142/b

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.7; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of turquoise translucent glass with an applied twisted dorsal trail of black and white opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with monochrome orange patches. Surface extensively tarnished.

Type: D4(2)d+e - 6c

**166. KH.15.O.2** (Pl. X.10)

Area: C East

SU: F.5600

Bucket: KH.15.P.100/a

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.6; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent turquoise in the inner surface, decorated with elongated polychrome patches with blending orange, yellow and light-green opaque glass. Along the dorsal line runs a light-green monochrome trail. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: D2d - 6c+7

**167. KH.15.O.24** (Pl. X.11)

Area: S

SU: F.6001

Bucket: KH.15.P.501/f

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.7; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of turquoise translucent glass with an

applied dorsal trail of black glass. Surface extensively tarnished.

Type: D4(2)e - 6c

**168. KH.15.O.62** (Pl. X.12)

Area: S

SU: F.6001

Bucket: KH.15.P.507/b

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 1.2; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The inner side is made of black translucent glass, the outer surface is dark-green translucent and a dorsal monochrome orange trail is applied. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D4(2)e - 6c

**169. KH.15.O.108** (Pl. X.13)

Area: S

SU: F.6009

Bucket: KH.15.P.508/o

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 1.0; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is made of translucent black glass and one side is decorated with a marble-like polychrome striated band in orange and yellow opaque glass. Along the dorsal line a monochrome turquoise trail is applied. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(d) - 6c+6d

**170. KH.15.O.153** (Pl. X.14)

Area: C East

SU: F.5615

Bucket: KH.15.P.114/b

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.6; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is made of turquoise translucent glass and along the outer surface runs an applied dorsal trail of black glass. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(d) - 6c

**171. KH.15.O.203** (Pl. X.15)

Area: C East

SU: L.5624

Bucket: KH.15.P.120/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.7; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of green opaque glass decorated with polychrome patches with blending orange, yellow and green. Along the outer surface a twisted dorsal trail of green and yellow opaque glass is applied. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(d)d+e - 6c+7

**172. KH.15.O.212** (Pl. X.16)

Area: C South

SU: F.5860

Bucket: KH.15.P.348/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 1.3; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of black translucent glass decorated with monochrome green and orange patches. Along the outer surface a twisted dorsal trail of black and white opaque glass is applied. The surface is slightly tarnished.

Type: D3(2)(d)d+e - 6c+7

**173. KH.16.O.197** (Pl. X.17)

Area: C East

SU: F.6585

Bucket: KH.16.P.40/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.8; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of translucent dark-turquoise glass with white long stripes and yellow opaque patches. On the dorsal line a monochrome orange trail is applied. The surface is slightly tarnished, especially above the translucent glasses.

Type: D4(3)d+e - 6c+7



Pl. IX - Polychrome bracelets with applied ornamentation.



1. KH.14.O.72



2. KH.14.O.82



3. KH.14.O.84



4. KH.14.O.90



5. KH.14.O.164



6. KH.14.O.165



7. KH.14.O.168



8. KH.14.O.493



9. KH.14.O.1170



10. KH.15.O.2



11. KH.15.O.24



12. KH.15.O.62



13. KH.15.O.108



14. KH.15.O.153



15. KH.15.O.203



16. KH.15.O.212



17. KH.16.O.197



### Patches and fused trails

**174. KH.12.O.87** (Pl. XI.1)

Area: G

SU: F.1015

Bucket: KH.12.P.507/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.6; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is of translucent turquoise glass with a decoration of polychrome dark-red and yellow opaque patches. Surface partially tarnished.

Type: D4(3)d - 7

**175. KH.12.O.384** (Pl. XI.2)

Area: C East

SU: F.1303

Bucket: KH.12.P.450/d

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.8; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular section. The body is of translucent black glass, decorated with polychrome red and yellow and monochrome green patches. Surface extensively tarnished.

Type: D1d - 7

**176. KH.13.O.1032** (Pl. XI.3)

Area: A East

SU: F.1919

Bucket: KH.12.P.124/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.6; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular section. The body is of translucent black glass mixed with thin dark-red lines running along the circumference. The surface is intact. The point of juncture and seaming of the two ends is preserved.

Type: D1(1)(e) - 1a

**177. KH.14.O.55** (Pl. XI.4)

Area: C South

SU: F.3331

Bucket: KH.14.P.202/a

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 1.4; Diam. 4.0

Description: Two fragments of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of translucent black glass and the sides are decorated with alternated monochrome turquoise and polychrome striated patches in orange, yellow and white. The patches are also crossed by a thin orange line that runs along the side. All the applied colors are in opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D1(1)(a)d/D4(2)(b)d - 6d+7

**178. KH.14.O.67** (Pl. XI.5)

Area: C South

SU: F.3351

Bucket: KH.14.P.211/a

Dimensions: h. 1.2; w. 1.0; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of translucent black glass and one side is decorated with one marble-like polychrome striated patch in orange and yellow opaque glass. The patches are also crossed by a thin orange line that runs along the side. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D1(1)(a)d/D4(2)(b)d - 6d+7

**179. KH.14.O.87** (Pl. XI.6)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/o

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.5; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is made of green opaque glass and the outer surface is decorated with opaque orange patches. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: D1d - 7

**180. KH.14.O.157** (Pl. XI.7)

Area: C East

SU: F.3538

Bucket: KH.14.P.117/a

Dimensions: h. 1.1; w. 1.7; Diam. 9.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The inner surface is of translucent black glass and one side is decorated with a marble-like polychrome striated motif in orange and yellow opaque glass. The other side is black, crossed by colored lines running along the circumference. Both sides also have monochrome opaque turquoise and green patches above. The surface is almost intact.

Type: D4(3)d - 6d+7

**181. KH.14.O.161** (Pl. XI.8)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/s

Dimensions: h. 0.8; w. 0.9; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of translucent black glass and the sides are decorated with alternated monochrome patches of orange opaque glass. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: D4(1) - 7

**182. KH.14.O.180** (Pl. XI.9)

Area: C South

SU: F.3331

Bucket: KH.14.P.207/e

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 1.1; Diam. 9.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with flattened semicircular section. The body is of opaque brown and orange glass and the outer side is decorated with parallel thin bands running along the circumference. These are monochrome black and twisted yellow and purple. The surface is slightly tarnished.

Type: D1(2)e - 6c

**183. KH.14.O.215** (Pl. XII.1)

Area: L

SU: F.3725

Bucket: KH.14.P.309/a

Dimensions: h. 0.9; w. 0.8; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of translucent black glass and one side is decorated with a marble-like polychrome striated band in orange and yellow opaque glass. The other side is black. The surface is extensively tarnished, especially above the side decoration.

Type: D4(5)e - 6d

**184. KH.14.O.236** (Pl. XII.2)

Area: C East

SU: F.3500

Bucket: KH.14.P.100/p

Dimensions: h. 1.2; w. 1.0; Diam. 7.0

Description: Two fragments of a polychrome glass bracelet with a triangular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side are decorated with a sequence of overlapped orange, yellow and turquoise patches made of opaque glass. The surface is extensively tarnished, especially on the black glass.

Type: D4(3)d - 7

**185. KH.14.O.577** (Pl. XII.3)

Area: C East

SU: F.3582

Bucket: KH.14.P.131/d

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 1.0; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The inner side is made of translucent black glass and the body is made of opaque orange and yellow glass, blend together and forming a motive of thin transversal waving lines (orange on yellow ground). The sides are also decorated with opaque green patches. The surface is well preserved.

Type: D4(3)d - 7

**186. KH.14.O.843** (Pl. XII.4)

Area: C south

SU: F.4271

Bucket: KH.14.P.786/c

Dimensions: h. 0.9; w. 0.5; Diam. 8.0

Description: Complete polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section in three fragments. The body is of opaque black glass and along the sides runs a line of yellow opaque glass. The outer side is also decorated with an alternation of monochrome orange and turquoise patches and polychrome patches with black and white transversal striping, all in opaque glass. The surface is well preserved, with limited tarnished areas.

Type: D4(5)d - 7

**187. KH.14.O.1049** (Pl. XII.5)

Area: C West

SU: F.5170

Bucket: KH.14.P.800/c

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 1.0; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The surface is tarnished and makes the definition of colors uncertain. The body is made of a light and translucent, possibly white glass, blend with a dark, possibly brown glass. The two colors form stripes along the circumference. The outer side is also decorated with monochrome patches in white and yellow opaque glass.

Type: D4(3)d - 7

**188. KH.14.O.1065** (Pl. XII.8)

Area: C West

SU: F.5190

Bucket: KH.14.P.806/b

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 1.0; Diam. 8.0

Description: Two joining fragments of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made green glass and the dorsal line is decorated with a waving line in opaque glass of uncertain color, possibly brown. The surface is completely tarnished.

Type: D4(3)d - 7

**189. KH.14.O.1177** (Pl. XII.6)

Area: C East

SU: F.3567

Bucket: KH.14.P.137/c

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.4; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The surface is tarnished and makes the definition of colors uncertain. The body is made of black translucent glass and the dorsal line is decorated with extensive monochrome patches of an undefined color, possibly red or brown. Above those there are also elongated patches in white opaque glass. The section and shape of the bracelet are irregular and a protruding (broken) element is present. This makes the definition of the object uncertain as well, it could be the handle of a glass vessel or an applied decoration of prunts.

Type: D4(1)b+d - 7

**190. KH.14.O.1189** (Pl. XII.7)

Area: C East

SU: F.3567

Bucket: KH.14.P.137/a

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.8; Diam. 10.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with pointed triangular section. The body is of translucent black in the inner surface, while the outer part is made of a blend of yellow and red opaque glass. The sides are also decorated with a close sequence of monochrome patches made of turquoise translucent glass. The surface, especially the one of translucent glasses, is partially tarnished.

Type: D4(3)d - 7

**191. KH.15.O.53** (Pl. XII.9)

Area: S

SU: F.6001

Bucket: KH.15.P.501/r

Dimensions: h. 0.8; w. 0.7; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of black, dark-green, orange and yellow glass blend together and forming stripes along the circumference. The sides have dark-red patches applied. The surface is slightly tarnished.



Type: D4(2)d - 7

**192. KH.15.O.157 (Pl. XII.10)**

Area: C East

SU: L.5607

Bucket: KH.15.P.104/k

Dimensions: h. 0.9; w. 0.0; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is made of dark-brown or black translucent glass and the outer side is decorated with a sequence of opaque white patches. The surface is extensively tarnished.

Type: D1(1)d - 7

**193. KH.16.O.192 (Pl. XII.11)**

Area: C South

SU: F.6834

Bucket: KH.16.P.312/a

Dimensions: h. 0.7; w. 0.9; Diam. 10.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of translucent black glass and one side is decorated with a marble-like polychrome striated band in orange and yellow opaque glass. The surface is slightly tarnished, especially above the black glass.

Type: D4(3)e - 6d



1. KH.12.O.87



2. KH.12.O.384



3. KH.13.O.1032



4. KH.14.O.55



5. KH.14.O.67



6. KH.14.O.87



7. KH.14.O.157



8. KH.14.O.161



9. KH.14.O.180



Pl. XI - Polychrome bracelets with applied ornamentation: patches and fused trails.



1. KH.14.O.215



2. KH.14.O.236



3. KH.14.O.577



4. KH.14.O.843



5. KH.14.O.1049



6. KH.14.O.1177



7. KH.14.O.1189



8. KH.14.O.1065



9. KH.15.O.53



10. KH.15.O.157



11. KH.16.O.192



Pl. XII - Polychrome bracelets with applied ornamentation: patches and fused trails.

## Surface coating

### 194. KH.12.O.119 (Pl. XIII.1)

Area: A West

SU: F.620

Bucket: KH.12.P.110/b

Dimensions: h. 1.5; w. 0.7; Diam. 9.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of wide translucent turquoise and thin yellow-green-yellow opaque diagonal patches. The surface is partially tarnished, especially on the turquoise and black glass.

Type: D4(1)d - 7

### 195. KH.13.O.460 (Pl. XIII.2)

Area: C East

SU: F.2010

Bucket: KH.13.P.206/a

Dimensions: h. 0.4; w. 0.9

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of black opaque glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of light-blue and yellow thin diagonal patches. The surface is perfectly preserved.

Type: D4(1)d - 7

### 196. KH.13.O.461 (Pl. XIII.3)

Area: C East

SU: F.2009

Bucket: KH.13.205/a

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 1.1

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with irregular triangular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of light-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with thin yellow and larger turquoise diagonal patches. Streaks are visible along the sides. The surface is slightly tarnished.

Type: D4(3)d - 7

### 197. KH.14.O.68 (Pl. XIII.4)

Area: C East

SU: F.3500

Bucket: KH.14.P.100/b

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 1.5; Diam. 7.0

Description: Four fragments of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The inner side is made of translucent black glass while the sides have a red opaque base with a V-shaped decoration of thin waving lines in turquoise and brown opaque glass resembling leaves. The surface is only partially tarnished.

Type: D4(2)(b)d - 6d+7

### 198. KH.14.O.88 (Pl. XIII.5)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/c

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.8; Diam. 3.5

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with flattened semicircular section. The body is of translucent black glass and along the sides run two thin lines in white glass. The outer side is coated with greenish-turquoise glass. The surface is slightly tarnished.

Type: D1(d)(e)(a) - 6c

### 199. KH.14.O.159 (Pl. XIII.6)

Area: C South

SU: F.3364

Bucket: KH.14.P.216/b

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 1.1

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a triangular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with translucent turquoise and opaque yellow diagonal thin bands. The surface is almost unaltered.

Type: D4(2)d - 7

**200. KH.14.O.220** (Pl. XIII.7)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/u

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 1.1

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a triangular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with white opaque diagonal bands leaf-shaped. The surface is slightly tarnished.

Type: D4(5)d - 7

**201. KH.14.O.221** (Pl. XIII.8)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/t

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 1.3

Description: Two fragments of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of translucent turquoise and yellow-red-yellow opaque diagonal patches. The surface is partially tarnished, especially on the turquoise patches.

Type: D1(1)d - 7

**202. KH.14.O.243** (Pl. XIII.9)

Area: C East

SU: F.3567

Bucket: KH.14.P.126/d

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 1.1; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of translucent turquoise bands alternated with two thin diagonal lines. All patches are made of opaque glass. The surface is unaltered except for the black and the turquoise elements.

Type: D1(1)d - 7

**203. KH.15.O.71** (Pl. XIII.10)

Area: S

SU: F.6001

Bucket: KH.15.P.507/d

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.0; Diam. 4.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with opaque yellow patches. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D1(2)d - 7

**204. KH.15.O.106** (Pl. XIII.11)

Area: C East

SU: L.5607

Bucket: KH.15.P.104/e

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.0; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of opaque green and yellow thin diagonal lines. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D1(2)d - 7

**205. KH.15.O.110** (Pl. XIII.12)

Area: C East

SU: L.5607

Bucket: KH.15.P.104/c

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.0; Diam. 6.0

Description: Seven fragments of possibly two identical polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular flattened section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of opaque green, turquoise and white patches alternated with thinner yellow lines of various shape. The surface is slightly tarnished.

Type: D1(2)d - 7

**206. KH.15.O.205** (Pl. XIII.13)

Area: C East

SU: F.5631

Bucket: KH.15.P.125/a

Dimensions: h. 0.9; w. 1.4; Diam. 5.9

Description: Two fragments of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular irregular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of translucent green and opaque curved bands, and opaque yellow thinner lines, irregularly alternated and spaced. The surface is partially tarnished over the black glass. One fragment has a rounded end and must have been one of the end of an open bracelet.

Type: D1(1)d - 7

**207. KH.16.O.34** (Pl. XIII.14)

Area: C South

SU: F.6800

Bucket: KH.16.P.300/a

Dimensions: h. 1.1; w. 0.6; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of translucent turquoise and opaque yellow thin diagonal lines. The surface is partially tarnished, especially over the black and the turquoise elements.

Type: D1(2)d - 7

**208. KH.16.O.41** (Pl. XIII.15)

Area: C South

SU: F.6805

Bucket: KH.16.P.301/b

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.0; Diam. 4.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of two opaque yellow and one opaque white diagonal lines. The

surface is partially tarnished, especially over the black glass.

Type: D2(2)d - 7

**209. KH.16.O.91** (Pl. XIII.16)

Area: C South

SU: F.6819

Bucket: KH.16.P.307/a

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.0; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of long diagonal lines in yellow and green opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished, especially over the black glass.

Type: D2(2)d - 7

**210. KH.16.O.102** (Pl. XIII.17)

Area: C South

SU: F.6819

Bucket: KH.16.P.307/b

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular flattened section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of long diagonal lines in yellow and green opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished, especially over the black glass.

Type: D2(2)d - 7

**211. KH.17.O.104** (Pl. XIII.18)

Area: S

SU: F.8230

Bucket: KH.17.P.218/a

Dimensions: h. 1.0; w. 0.7

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a nearly rectangular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and the outer side is of dark-red opaque glass. The red surface is decorated with a sequence of al-

mond-shaped patches constituted of concentric lines in red, yellow, black, white, black, white.

The surface is almost unaltered.

Type: D1(2)d - 7

**212. KH.17.O.754 (Pl. XIII.19)**

Area: M

SU: Surface

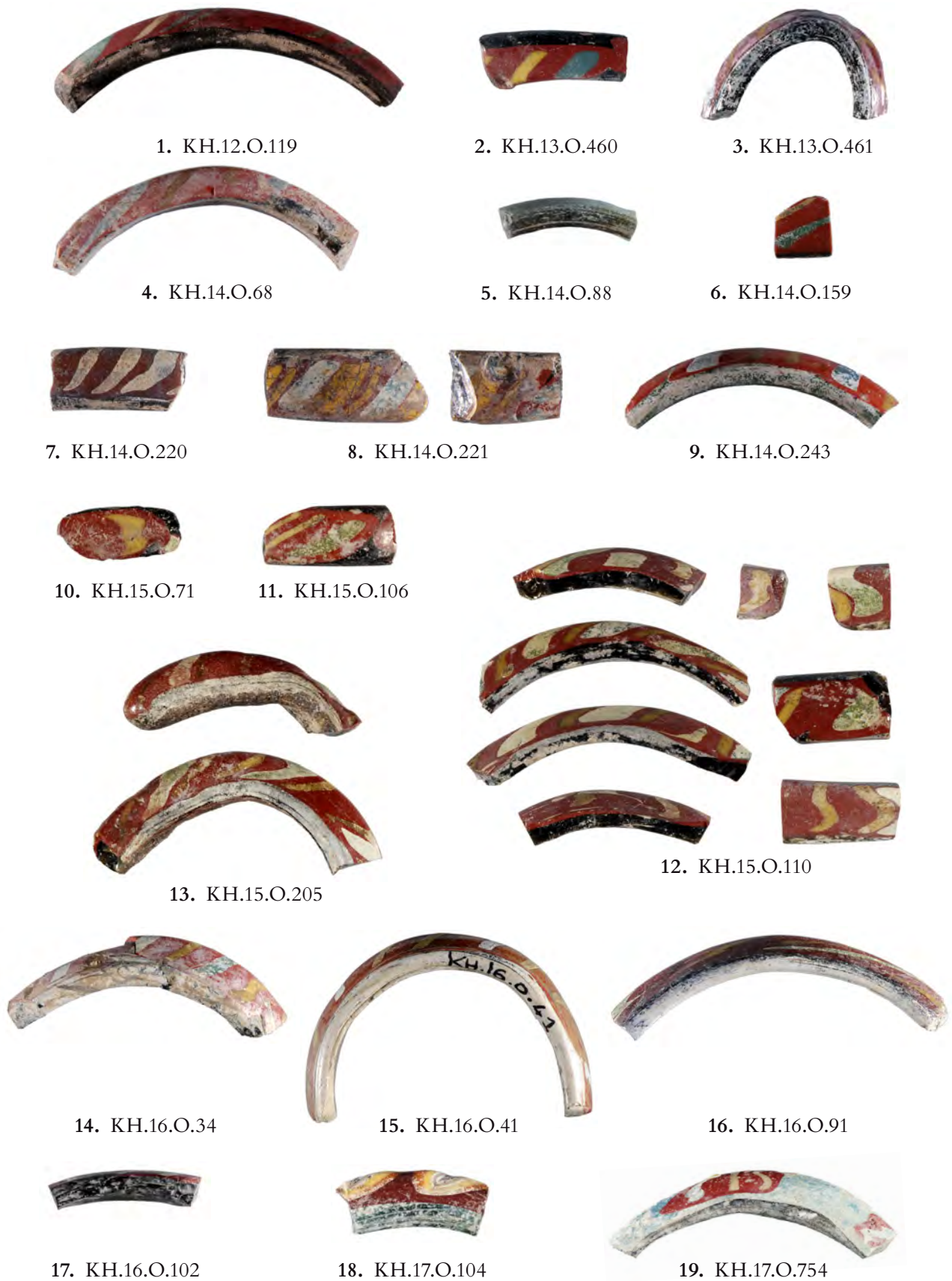
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Dimensions: h. 0.8; w. 0.8

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular section. The body is made of translucent black glass and the outer side is in opaque turquoise glass. This has a decoration with elongated patches in dark-red with inner transversal waves in turquoise and yellow.

The surface is partially tarnished, especially on the turquoise glass.

Type: D1(1)d - 7



Pl. XIII - Polychrome bracelets with applied ornamentation: surface coating.

## Prunts

### 213. KH.12.O.170 (Pl. XIV.1)

Area: Lower Palace

SU: Surface

Bucket: -

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.8; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular section. The body is of opaque green and along the dorsal line runs a wave in red and yellow opaque glass. Over the colored wave there is also a line of applied rounded specks in the same colors, some in low relief, two very protruding. The surface is well preserved.

Type: D1(1)a+e - 6c

### 214. KH.12.O.344 (Pl. XIV.2)

Area: C

SU: F.1300

Bucket: KH.12.P.448/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.4; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular flattened section. The body is of brown glass and along the dorsal line rounded specks in high relief are applied, in green glass. The surface is completely tarnished and doesn't allow a certain definition of the colors and glass translucency.

Type: D1(2)a - 6a/b

### 215. KH.13.O.318 (Pl. XIV.3)

Area: C East

SU: F.2011

Bucket: KH.13.P.214/b

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.6; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is of black translucent and opaque dark-red glass, the sides are decorated with white opaque patches. Along the dorsal line rounded specks in high relief are applied, in yellow opaque glass. The surface is minimally tarnished.

Type: D1(1)b+d - 6a+7

### 216. KH.14.O.217 (Pl. XIV.4)

Area: C East

SU: F.3501

Bucket: KH.14.P.103/r

Dimensions: h. 0.5; w. 0.6; Diam. 7.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is of greenish-turquoise translucent glass and along the dorsal line two rounded specks in low relief are applied, in yellow opaque glass. The surface is highly tarnished.

Type: D1(1)b - 6a

### 217. KH.14.O.246 (Pl. XIV.5)

Area: C East

SU: F.3500

Bucket: KH.14.P.100/n

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.7; Diam. 7.0

Description: Two fragments of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is of black translucent glass and along the dorsal line rounded specks in high relief are applied, in greenish opaque glass. The surface is minimally tarnished.

Type: D1(2)a - 6a

### 218. KH.14.O.248 (Pl. XIV.6)

Area: C East

SU: F.3567

Bucket: KH.14.P.126/b

Dimensions: h. 0.6; w. 0.5; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular section. The body is of black translucent glass and along the dorsal line rounded specks in high relief, made of white opaque glass, are applied in a close sequence. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D1(2)a - 6a



**219. KH.14.O.250** (Pl. XIV.7)

Area: C East

SU: F.3568

Bucket: KH.14.P.127/a

Dimensions: h. 0.4; w. 0.5; Diam. 4.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and along the dorsal line rounded specks in high relief, made of greenish turquoise opaque glass, are applied in a close sequence. Along the sides thin streaks are visible. The surface is almost intact.

Type: D1(2)a - 6a

**220. KH.15.O.114** (Pl. XIV.8)

Area: C East

SU: L.5607

Bucket: KH.15.P.104/d

Dimensions: h. 0.4; w. 0.5; Diam. 4.0

Description: Three fragments of a polychrome glass bracelet with a semicircular section. The body is of black translucent glass and along the dorsal line rounded specks in high relief are applied, in greenish opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D1(2)a - 6a

**221. YU.14.O.23** (Pl. XIV.9)

Area: 2 Sounding A

SU: G.4023

Bucket: YU.14.P.21/b

Dimensions: h. 0.4; w. 0.5; Diam. 5.3

Description: Twenty-eight fragments pertaining to at least 5 identical polychrome glass bracelets with a semicircular section. In every fragment the body is of black translucent glass and the dorsal line is decorated with a sequence of rounded prunts in white opaque glass. The prunts are almost flat or highly relieved depending on the fragment. The surfaces are badly tarnished and encrusted or almost unaltered, depending on the fragment.

Type: D1(1)a - 6a



1. KH.12.O.170



2. KH.12.O.344



3. KH.13.O.318



4. KH.14.O.217



5. KH.14.O.246



6. KH.14.O.248



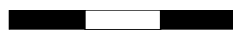
7. KH.14.O.250



8. KH.15.O.114



9. YU.14.O.23



Pl. XIV - Polychrome bracelets with applied ornamentation: prunts.

## Waves

### 222. KH.12.O.636 (Pl. XV.1)

Area: Inner Town

SU: Surface

Bucket: -

Dimensions: h. 0.8; w. 0.8; Diam. 9.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular section. The body is of transparent glass, the outer side is decorated with a polychrome pattern with transversal white and purple stripes. Over the pattern, along the dorsal line, runs a green wave. All the decorations are in opaque glass. Surface minimally tarnished.

Type: D1(1)(b)d - 6c

### 223. KH.13.O.91 (Pl. XV.2)

Area: C East

SU: F.2010

Bucket: KH.13.P.206/a

Dimensions: h. 0.8; w. 0.8; Diam. 6.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular section. The body is of reddish brown translucent glass and along the dorsal line runs a wave in green and yellow opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D1(1)(b)d - 6c

### 224. KH.15.O.23 (Pl. XV.3)

Area: S

SU: F.6006

Bucket: KH.15.P.505/a

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 1.1; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and along the outer surface runs a wave decoration made of orange opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D4(2)e - 6c

### 225. KH.15.O.152 (Pl. XV.4)

Area: S

SU: F.6009

Bucket: KH.15.P.521/c

Dimensions: h. 0.9; w. 0.0; Diam. 8.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular section. The body is made of dark-brown translucent glass and the outer surface is decorated with thin transverse yellow lines. Above these runs a wave decoration made of orange opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D1(e)e - 6c

### 226. KH.15.O.251 (Pl. XV.5)

Area: C East

SU: F.5631

Bucket: KH.15.P.124/g

Dimensions: h. 0.0; w. 0.6; Diam. 5.0

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with semicircular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and along the outer surface runs a wave decoration made of yellow and orange opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D1(1)(b)e - 6c

### 227. KH.17.O.310 (Pl. XV.6)

Area: S

SU: F.8225

Bucket: KH.17.P.299/a

Dimensions: h. 1.1; w. 0.9

Description: Fragment of a polychrome glass bracelet with triangular section. The body is made of black translucent glass and along the outer surface runs a wave decoration made of green and orange opaque glass. The surface is partially tarnished.

Type: D4(3)(e)(2)(b)e - 6c



1. KH.12.O.636



2. KH.13.O.91



3. KH.15.O.23



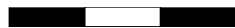
4. KH.15.O.152



5. KH.15.O.251



6. KH.17.O.310



Pl. XV - Polychrome bracelets with applied ornamentation: waves.

### Discussion

A large percentage of the bracelets from Karkemish can be surely related with the Islamic settlement that took the place of the Classical city after the Arab conquest. The specimens most easily datable to the Islamic period are the ones with applied surface coating of polychrome waves and patches, i.e. the type 4, equivalent to types D and 6-7 in Spaer's and Gill's typologies (nos. 134-212). The predominant color in the bracelets from Karkemish with surface coating (nos. 119-212) is definitely red, with black for the inner core and yellow, white and green for the additional surface decoration, with only two examples of a turquoise base (nos. 198 and 212). These are probably the latest finds, as this type is an Ottoman period production that had precedents in the Early Islamic period but not before. A wide variety of colors is instead attested for the types with dorsal trail, fused trails and waves (nos. 134-173, 174-193 and 222-227). While in bracelets from other sites one or few colors can be considered as prevalent, in the core or in the applied elements, in this case black and turquoise are possibly more diffused as base color, but green, orange, yellow and brown are present too, while in the applied elements the variety is too large to define predominant colors. These bracelets too are all ascribable to the Islamic age, from the Mamluk period on. Among the bracelets with applied prunts instead, while the polychrome ones are certainly Islamic (nos. 213, 215, 216), the monochrome specimens are probably Early Islamic or Byzantine productions. One piece that is most probably Byzantine or Late Roman is the monochrome black bracelet with horizontal ribs: no. 52. Among the twisted bracelets, the polychrome ones (nos. 87-133) are variably dated from the Late Roman to the Islamic period,<sup>431</sup> while the monochrome specimens (nos. 53-86), especially the ones with dense twisting, are datable to the Late Roman and Byzantine periods (but could be later as well).<sup>432</sup> The twisted bracelet from Karkemish show a large prevalence of turquoise and black, with only few specimens of a green color and only one example of transparent grayish glass: no. 96 and one of transparent green glass: no. 128. Regarding the additional trails in twisted specimens, the most common pattern is with thin dark-red, white and yellow trails. The monochrome plane bracelets show instead a wide prevalence of turquoise glass (nos. 1-35) and black glass is the only other color attested (nos. 36-51). Those simple bracelets have a long currency,

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431 Spaer 2001, no. 467; Gill 2002, nos. 449-467; Canav 1985, nos. 154-156; Lauwers *et al.* 2010, Fig. 2.7.

432 Spaer 2001, nos. 462-465; Gill 2002, nos. 423-448; Lauwers *et al.* 2010, Fig. 2.6.

beginning in the Roman period. The seamless specimens with circular or semicircular section are usually regarded as Roman-Byzantine productions, while the seamed bracelets with pointed section are more probably Islamic.<sup>433</sup>

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<sup>433</sup> Spaer 2001, nos. 438-441; Gill 2002, nos. 544-562; Lauwers *et al.* 2010, Fig. 2.1 and 2.4.

### 3.3.9 *Bones and other selected objects*

#### 1. Male figure

**KH.12.O.542**

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

SU: F.1368; Bucket: KH.12.P.488/a

Context: Area C East.

Material: Bone.

Dimensions: h. 5.7; w. 0.9; th. 1.1

Preservation: Fragmentary. The body of the figure is broken on the left side from the shoulder down and at the bottom. Eyes, eyebrows and hair painted in red/brown.

Description: Male figurine carved in bone of a beardless youth dressed with a long draped robe. The head is round and slightly tilted to the right, the features are carved with simple incisions in the case of the nose, long and triangular (chipped at the bridge and tip) and of the sharp chin and lips, placed right below the nose. Also the ears are carved, large and high on the temples. The eyes are instead painted (eyelids and pupil) with rough strokes, large, geometrical, sagging and uneven, attached to the nose sides. The eyebrows, painted as well, are high on the forehead, wide and round. The hair is rendered with parallel incisions going backwards from the forehead and behind the ears, with grooves enhanced by paint. The neck is large and fat. The body, preserved roughly up to the height of the thighs, is cylindrical, lacking the curve of the shoulders and hips. The right arm is along the body, bent with the hand emerging from the folds of the robe in front of the abdomen. The hand is seen from the back and very large, with the fingers wrapped around the folds of the robe. The drape is rendered as well with stylized grooves: vertical on the sleeve, horizontal from the waist-down and diagonal on the chest.

Similar: the posture is the one of the standing draped young or Ephebus. It is known in different copies, versions and production materials. No comparisons have been found among bone statuettes, but a similar overall structure and features have been found in a terracotta figurine from a tomb of a child in Parion in Mysia, dated to



the Augustean period.<sup>434</sup> More exemplars are in Besques 1963, MYRINA nos. 979, 1025.

## 2. Pestle

### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum, inv. no: 4846.**

Material: Marble.

Dimensions: l. 11.0; h. 9.0; th. 6.5

Preservation: Complete.

Description: Marble pestle in the form of a bent human thumb; L-shaped with a broad rounded edge on the long side; the shorter side is provided with anatomical detail rendered as parallel incisions along the line of the thumb, ending in a slightly upward turning nail; probably a pestle for grinding paints, dyes or cosmetics. One very similar pestle is held by the British Museum: inv. no. 1896,0201.135 from Cyprus: Kourion, Site B, Tomb 72 and is dated to 50 BC-AD 300 (Murray - Walters 1900: 82, Tomb 72, no. 5). The object can be generically dated to the Roman period.



## 3. Spoon

### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum, inv. no: 4846.**

Material: Bone.

Dimensions: h. 9.1; diam. 3.0

Preservation: Nearly complete. Only the tip of the handle is broken.

Description: Spoon of the type known as a cochlear, with hemispherical bowl and thin handle of circular cross section. The inner side of the bowl is engraved with circular concentric lines, near the rim and around the bottom. Roman to Early Islamic period.



<sup>434</sup> Kozanlı, C. 2015: Trois tombes d'enfants de la nécropole de Parion, in Muller – Lafi 2015: 385-398, Fig. 8.



#### 4. Spoon

##### BM Excavations

Current location: **Istanbul, Archaeological Museum,**

**inv. no: 4847.**

Material: Bone.

Dimensions: h. 9.1; diam. 3.0

Preservation: Complete.

Description: Spoon of the type known as a cochlear, with hemispherical bowl and thin handle of circular cross section, slightly curved. Roman to Early Islamic period. One identical spoon is at the Metropolitan Museum: 74.51.5198, dated to the 1st century AD (Myres 1914, no. 5960).



#### 5. Ostrakon: game piece

##### KH.15.O.551

Current location: **Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.**

SU: F.6245; Bucket: KH.15.P. 728/a

Context: Area C South South. Fill of a water drain containing mixed date materials.

Material: Pottery.

Dimensions: w. 2.7; h. 2.2; th. 0.5

Preservation: Complete. The object is perfectly preserved; some chippings of the red slip are probably ancient.

Description: Pottery fragment with smoothed sides and nearly rectangular shape, with the signs "A -" incised on one side. The fragment was re-used as an ostrakon, probably as a game piece. Hellenistic-Roman period (2nd century BC- 2nd century AD).

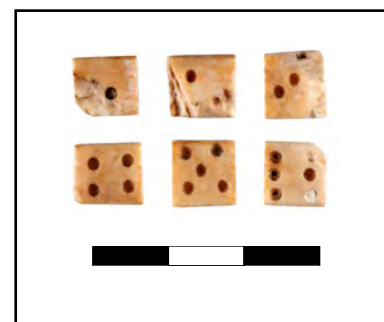


#### 6. Game dice

##### KH.12.O.526

Current location: **Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.**

SU: F.781; Bucket: KH.12.P.208/d



Context: Area A East.

Material: Bone.

Dimensions: h. 0.8; w. 0.9; th. 0.8

Preservation: Complete. One of the corners is broken and two of the faces are slightly damaged, but the object is overall well preserved.

Description: Bone dice with circular incision referring to the numbers. The dots are all identical but are roughly aligned and distributed within the space.

Similar: Olbrycht 2017: 168, no. 15, Abb. 16. Farbtaf. 13.8. Dimensions of about 1 cm, bone dice with circular concentric incisions. In the numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6 the dots are tangent; Charles 2013, no. B36; Saint Clair 2003 no. 615 fig. 46h; Deschler-Erb 1998 no. 872.

## 7. Hair-pin

**KH.15.O.569**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.6235; Bucket: KH.15.P.723/a

Context: Area C South South. Fill of a Byzantine/ Islamic channel.

Material: Bone.

Dimensions: l. 4.9; th. 0.7.

Preservation: Fragmentary. The pin is composed of two joining fragments. The upper head is complete, with minor breaks, but the lower part of the body is broken.

Description: Bone hair-pin with circular section. The surface of the shank is carefully polished, the engravings of the head show tool marks. The head is shaped with a double pointed element with diagonal incisions. Beneath this is a plane ring, a spheric element and two more incised reels. Objects of this type can be dated from the Iron Age to the Islamic period. In this case, by the context of discovery, the hair-pin could be Byzantine or Early Islamic. One parallel is in Charles 2003: 283, no. B6, referring to the object as Crummy 1979, Type 7.



8. **Ring****KH.12.O.234**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.1040; Bucket: KH.12.P.521/a

Context: Area G. Deposit layer above floor of Islamic house.

Material: Bone.

Dimensions: diam. 2.1; th. 0.6

Preservation: Nearly complete. One small fragment missing.

Description: Bone finger ring with circular cross section. The surface is carefully polished. Objects of this type are common since the Iron Age. This item and the following ones (nos. 8-10) can be dated to the Byzantine or Early Islamic period on the base of their context of discovery. Similar examples are in Olbrycht 2017: 175, no. 38, Abb. 39; Bíró *et al.* 2012: nos. 42-43.

9. **Ring****KH.13.O.1225**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.2740; Bucket: KH.13.P.931/a

Context: Area C South.

Material: Bone.

Dimensions: diam. 1.5; th. 0.5

Preservation: Complete. Broken in two joining halves.

Description: Bone finger ring with circular cross section flattened on the inner circumference. The surface is carefully polished. See no. 7.

10. **Ring****KH.16.O.251**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.6861; Bucket: KH.16.P.323/e

Context: Area C South.



Material: Bone.

Dimensions: diam. 1.4; th. 0.6

Preservation: Complete. One side shows some holes and imperfections due to the employed bone piece.

Description: Bone finger ring with nearly hexagonal cross section, rounded on the outer circumference. The surface is polished but imperfections of the material emerge. See no. 7.

## 11. Ring

**KH.16.O.391**

Current location: Türkyurdu (Gaziantep), Karkemish Expedition Dig House.

SU: F.6861; Bucket: KH.16.P.323/f

Context: Area C South.

Material: Bone.

Dimensions: diam. 1.4; th. 0.35

Preservation: Complete. Broken in two joining halves.

Description: Bone finger ring with nearly squared cross section. The shape is slightly irregular and the surfaces are not refined, but partially polished by use. See no. 7.



### 3.3.10 *The Byzantine mosaic of the British Expedition House (Area L)*

The British Expedition House was built by Lawrence and Woolley at the beginning of 1912 season of excavation at Karkemish. It was built inside the site, in the southwestern sector of the Inner Town, and its ruins, with the tag of Area L, were brought to light during the current excavations.<sup>435</sup> The ruins of the building were only partially surfacing in 2011, but the existence of this house inside the Inner Town of Karkemish was already known, thanks to its mentioning in Lawrence's letters and Woolley's published works.<sup>436</sup>

The house was designed according to the customs of local architecture, with a large courtyard and one-floor rooms on three sides of it: a living-room, bedrooms and services on the rear side, storerooms and laboratories on the other two. The fourth side was constituted of low walls with a large opening that was the gateway to the entire complex. The side wings were prolonged in 1913 to add more storing spaces (Fig. 3.45).

The living-room, pictured in its interior setting in some photographs of the British Museum Expedition, is a rectangular room of 7.3 x 3.9 m; the doorway is placed at the end of the northeastern long side, while on the opposite short side a fireplace was built with reused Hittite column bases. As Woolley informs us, in February 1912, while the second season of excavation at Karkemish was under preparation and Lawrence had been sent to take care, among the rest, of the construction of the house,<sup>437</sup> also the works for the construction of the Berlin-Baghdad Railway were in progress and German engineers were digging just at the border of the site, near the modern Syrian-Turkish boundary limit. During the digs for setting the train tracks, some workmen informed the British archaeologists that a large ancient mosaic had been found. No record exists about the exact place of discovery, the only sources at hand being Woolley's writings, where however it is stated in one case that the mosaic was found by the villagers of Jerablus in a field near the site:

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435 A limited sounding was opened in 2012 under the supervision of C. Cappuccino, the excavation of the whole building was carried out in 2013 and 2014 under the supervision of the writer.

436 Anecdotes about the construction of the house and the life within its walls are told by T. E. Lawrence in his letters from Karkemish. See for instance the letters of 1913 to his mother, to D. G. Hogarth, to C. F. Bell in Brown 2005: 49, 50, 53, 56. More data are given by Woolley, see: Woolley 1920: 148, 150 and Woolley 1953: 63-64.

437 Woolley's letter of March 31st, 1912 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 332-33).



[..] The villagers informed us that in a field three-quarters of a mile away they had come on a decorated pavement: we went to the spot and found that they had in fact unearthed a large piece of a fine mosaic floor [..]<sup>438</sup>

In another passage the scholar specifies, on the other hand, that the mosaic surfaced during the construction works of the train station at Jerablus. In this case a more punctual location would be possible, because the place of the station is known (it now lies in Turkish territory and serves the modern city of Karkamiş).

[..] And when the railway employees digging the foundations of the station found a large and very fine Roman mosaic we lifted it [..]<sup>439</sup>

The coincidental circumstance that gave the mosaic a chance to be preserved after its discovery was the simultaneity of the construction works at the Expedition House and for the railway and Woolley's decision to remove the find and place it as the floor of the living-room in the new house. Given the fact that the house was built in March–April 1912, the discovery of the mosaic has to be set in the same lapse of time.

The information given by Woolley is more specific about the technique used for the removal of the mosaic: canvas were glued to the tiles that in this way were detached from the original mortar, the canvas were then rolled on poles and re-laid over a new concrete layer inside the room, the walls of which were probably already in place. The scholar does not mention any reduction of the mosaic carpet, but archival photographs of the floor during its excavation verify that the carpet was cut at least longitudinally, removing the ornamental bands on the sides. It is not possible, however, to assert if other reductions were executed on the short sides, because the photographs do not picture the upper part of the original floor. At the time when the archaeologists resided in the Expedition House, the mosaic of the living-room was covered with rugs and probably so was still in the winter 1919–20, when the house became an outpost for the French troops. The excavation in Area L allowed to understand the later fate of the mosaic. The floor shows at present one large gap that crosses longitudinally the central part of the room and enlarges itself around the entrance, but it is otherwise in a good preservation state. The gap, or better, the preservation of the mosaic in the other spaces, is due to the fact that in a moment probably coinciding with the Turkish troops dwelling there, a sort of benches were leaned against the walls (the two sides and the bottom wall, around the fireplace) to be used as seats or pallets. These were

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438 Woolley 1920: 148.

439 Woolley 1953: 64.



Fig. 3.46 - Graphic reconstruction of the mosaic based on the orthophoto of its current state of preservation and the archival photographs of 1912.



Fig. 3.47 a-b - Photographs of the mosaic at the time of its first discovery in 1912 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 2, fol. 44, no. 760 and Album 1, fol. 292, no. 624).



made by a filling of ancient basalt fragments and chips, kept together and covered with earth. The stone blocks were some of the inscribed and sculpted finds that the archaeologists had brought and stored in the rooms at the sides of the courtyard. The circumstances that had caused an unexpected and sudden abandonment of the house by the British had left the stones unguarded and available as a construction material, ready to use for the new dwellers of the house. The basalt fragments were thrown just over the mosaic, causing to it some small holes on the point of impact, but essentially preserving the areas that they covered, while the aisle that had been left free along the center of the room and the threshold was subjected to a complete loss of the mosaic.

The preservation state at the moment of the first discovery in 1912 must have been excellent: the photographs picturing it during the excavation<sup>440</sup> do not show any lack in the central part and allowed us to integrate the present gaps in a graphic reconstruction (Fig. 3.46). These pictures though, as said, do not grant an evaluation of the state of preservation in marginal areas and above all, they don't show the sector that in the new setting corresponds to the bottom wall, because it was still under excavation when the photographs were taken (Fig. 3.47 a-b). It is therefore impossible to know if the mosaic extended in length and if what is today the second of two figurative panels was in fact the last and was rounded (as it is most probable) or was an arc of a circle as it appears today. The comparison between the mosaic as it is today and the archival photographs allows us to verify that the geometric bands originally bordering the long sides were removed and the one that now cuts the rounded panel on the sides of the fireplace, despite the bad preservation of this portion, is supposedly one of them.

In other cases the lines and motives of the decoration appear today fragmented or remodeled, sometimes by the incongruous integration of white tiles. This would normally be explained with ancient restorations, but the comparison with photographs shows that these are restorations or modifications made during the repositioning of the mosaic in 1912, probably using original tiles from the removed parts. After the excavation, the mosaic has been cleaned and consolidated, securing edge tiles from detachment and filling the small gaps with concrete. Being this a tessellated applied over a just one-century-old substrate, there are no major issues concerning the stability of the tiles.

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440 BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 1, fol. 292, no. 624; Album 2, fol. 43. nos. 758, 759; fol. 44, no. 760.

*Iconography of the mosaic*

The mosaic, as it appears today, is a polychrome carpet with two figurative panels standing out at the center of two geometric carpets.

The first sector, at the entrance of the room (that in spite of the bad preservation of the mosaic in that spot, could be coinciding with the entrance of the original space from which the floor was removed, because of a white band marking the threshold) shows a geometric carpet of white tangent octagons with a black contour, defining blue diamonds with interior red border on the diagonals. Inside the octagons there are alternatively red or yellow squares with black border, white interior and a small four or one tessera square in the center. Outside the red or yellow squares, on the white ground of the octagons, there are four small diamonds with black border, a red tiles line and white interior. The original composition included two rows of octagons at the sides and on top of the central rectangular panel. After the mosaic was cut and repositioned, only single octagon rows remain at the sides of the panel, while at its base the row must have been single from the beginning, as it seems confirmed by a white contour band, absent on the other sides. This part of the mosaic is however badly ruined and, even where it is still preserved, its layout appears here irregular and reworked.

The second half of the carpet, dimensionally similar to the first one, consists of a rounded panel inscribed in a square (today cut on the upper part, as said) with geometric frame bands on the upper and lower part (but originally present on the four sides). The lower band is entirely retrievable thanks to archival pictures: it is composed, from left to right, of a rectangle with an ocher frame blending inward to white and containing a light blue diamond with a pink one inscribed and red triangles on the corners.

The second frame is squared, with a circle defined by a four knot band that also defines the four corners of the frame. The bands are light blue and red blending to white on an ocher ground. The third one is a white ground rectangle, similar to the first, with a dark red linear geometric element at the center and small red triangles on the long sides of the frame. The central rectangle is now lost, but contained a swastika inscribed in a spindle. The following square is rectangular, with an ocher frame and a sequence of three diamonds on white ground with dark red center blending to white, black central tile and light blue triangles in the remaining spaces. Next to it in the sequence there is a square with knots same as the second one described and lastly

a rectangle with ocher frame and two white circles with dark red border and black single tile dots forming concentric circumferences within.

The upper band, only partially preserved, is not detectable in archival images and has been most certainly realized moving the lateral bands. It consists of an irregular sequence of, from left to right: a square with knots as the ones described; a probably rectangular ocher frame with white ground, where only a geometric floret is preserved, with petals blending red to white and central black and yellow cross. Beyond the central gap in the floor, at its right end, a frame similar to the one previously described is preserved, where a second smaller light blue floret appears near the first. At the end of the sequence there is a rectangle of interlaced yellow, red and light blue bands on a black background, forming a mat.

### *The square panel*

The central rectangular panel of the lower portion measures 2.3 x 1.9 m; its frame has an inner and outer line of black tesserae while inside is brown, blending outwards to ocher and white. The inner depiction has a white background and is preserved for around one third of the surface, on the right side. At the moment of the first discovery, the figurative panel was entirely preserved: archival photographs show just some darken stains in the central part and around the upper right corner of the panel. The representation held originally at the center, along an axis of symmetry shared with the other panel and longitudinal to the room, a fruit tree with a smooth brown trunk blending lighter towards the inside. Two twigs curved downwards spring up from it and divide in three branches, ending with lanceolate leaves or blossoms. The crown holds 12 fruits of an elongated shape, identifiable as pears.<sup>441</sup> The tree trunk shows a thin black border, while the crown, with white ground, has a thick blue/black jagged line of contour that blends to light blue/gray towards the inside. While the tree trunk lays on the panel frame, at its sides there are two animals seen from the side and facing each other, which have no supporting surface. The two animals are caprids with small retroflexed horns, rendered with black contour line and ocher coat with white shades, given to render the volumes, musculature and the characteristics of the coat. Over the caprids, at the level of the three crown but not laid on it, there are two big birds, apparently of the order of anseriformes, again seen from the side, but turned

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441 The identification of the fruits is given by the observation of archival images and is therefore uncertain, because it is not supported by the evidence of the color. Woolley, for instance, interpreted the fruits as oranges. Cfr. Woolley 1920: 148.

upwards almost vertically and unrealistically. Out of the two birds, as for the caprids, only the right one is still preserved. This is rendered with black contour line except for the dark red paws; the body has a single dark red line turning pink and white towards the inside, the neck bears a collar of black tesserae blending to white, while only few black contour tesserae remain of the head.

### *The round panel*

The main field of the mosaic carpet is filled by a large rounded panel of 3.5 m of diameter, inscribed in a quadrangular area. Both of them have an ocher frame turning inward to white and bordered in black. The triangular spaces resulting between the square and the inscribed circle had two different representations (in the mosaic as reset in the living room, only the two lower corners were present and now only the left one of them is preserved, but originally they must have been four). In the left corner, on a white background, there is an anseriform bird with a branch divided in four with buds or sprouts. The bird is looking right and its body is outlined in black with light blue/gray shadow to the inside, its legs and beak are dark red. The right corner, instead, had a stylized decoration on a black background with an amphora from which spring symmetrically two branches, with large heart-shaped leaves and circular elements at the sides of the vase and at the leaves tips. The large rounded panel has a double frame with blue/gray band turning white and a dark red band inside it, both outlined with a single line of black tesserae on the outer side. The composition is symmetrically displayed along the vertical axis with vine scrolls, peopled with birds, emerging from a vase. Once again in this case, only the observation of archival images can restore completeness to the representation. The vase rises on a geometrical foot and the body is modeled with lobes ending, on the upper part, with an horizontal blended band. The neck has a slightly expanded rim rendered in perspective, on which lay the double volute-shaped handles. From the vase a vine cluster emerges with two branches rendered with triple line of black, red and gray tesserae. These become thinner in the scrolls, rendered with two lines of tesserae, alternatively black and gray or black and red, and ending at the center in a single line, from which leaves or grape bunches sprout. The leaves have half gray, half black color (a way of rendering light and shadow), the grapes are pink with a black or dark red outline. The branches are enriched with small leaves and tendrils, rendered as common with a volute and decreasing curve strokes. Right above the vase, at the sides of it, two large peacocks in

profile, only the tails of which are now preserved, were symmetrically confronted, while pecking the first two grapes. These Figures were outlined in black too, but the plumage was colorful and shaded with realistic intent, as shown by the remaining shreds of the tails with their characteristic feathers. Above the peacocks, near the circumference limits, there is another pair of facing birds, probably two anseriformes, rendered in realistic proportion with the formers. They are caught the one (on the left) in a standing posture and the other in the act of pecking a single vine grape from the end of a scroll. Those are preserved at present: the first one entirely, with other body and pink head, partially the second, with body colors altered by combustion and a pink head. The axial symmetry of the composition, accurate up to this point, seems to variate with the pair of birds that were above the two anseriformes. On the left side only, the body of a bird is preserved; this is bigger than the previous (but smaller than the peacocks) and is blue/gray turning white inward. The tail is divided in three by black tile lines and the long legs are gray. The vine scroll on the opposite side is now incomplete but enclosed, judging by archival images, a bird of the same dimensions of the two anseriformes, although turned upside down. The legs of the latter are not visible in the photograph, because were still covered at the time and they correspond, in fact, with the line where the original mosaic should have been not preserved, so much so that in the 1912 repositioning, where the lower part of the animal should be, there's only a quite irregular composition of white and colored tesserae: a rough "restoration" needed by the repositioning of the geometric band closing the carpet.

Another Figure, however, took place at the center of the composition and is now completely lost. This was a large bird that is not identifiable by the archival photograph, but that Woolley<sup>442</sup> recognizes firmly as an ibis: the animal symbol of the nearby town of Birejik, that nested on the rocks of the local fortress above the Euphrates, flew during day time down to Karkemish and was not present in any other part of Syria. How the composition was closed on the upper part is impossible to know, we might suppose, though, that another pair of small birds was placed between the remaining vine scrolls.

#### *Analysis of the iconography*

Given the absence of archaeological data regarding the building of provenance of the mosaic and the uncertainty about its original extent, the attempt of a contextual

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442 Woolley 1920: 147-150.

reconstruction might seem offhand. Under the circumstances, it is only a stylistic analysis of the artifact that could define its chronology and allow the formulation of hypotheses about its original context and about the artistic tradition to which its creators referred to.

The Europos mosaic holds in the figurative panels two of the most popular motifs of the ancient and Late Antique mosaic. These are analyzed here, first individually and then in their association and in context with the decorative elements of the entire mosaic carpet, searching for a possible decorative program and in order to place the artifact in its chronological and territorial context. The mosaic as a whole can be classified as an example of the “multiple decoration” style, that appears in Syria right before the middle of the 5th century AD and is characterized by compositions with geometric patterns setting the background, the frame and the intervals of multiple compartments holding representations of living creatures, plants, vases or additional geometric elements. The shape and dimension of these compartments vary across the same composition as a typical feature of the style,<sup>443</sup> as attested in our case by the co-presence of circular and squared shapes. Up to the 3rd century AD, in the eastern territories of the Roman Empire, mythological, cosmographic and historical themes are predominant. When a new kind of commission arises, the Christian one, these themes are abandoned and, since the late 4th century, geometric and decorative depictions start prevailing,<sup>444</sup> in association with paratactic compositions where, even if features of the inherited figurative repertoire like hunts or genre-depictions are still produced, these are now emptied of their original meaning and narrative intent. Since the middle of the 5th century onwards, further simplifications of the latter prevail: depictions of animals as free compositions in extremely stylized landscapes on large white or floret-dotted backgrounds.<sup>445</sup> The rectangular panel in the Karkemish mosaic, with two gazelles facing each other and two birds at the sides of a tree, can be ascribed to this last mentioned typological and chronological partition. The same panel would seemingly also allow us to hypothesize the provenance of this mosaic from a Christian building of around the final 5th or the early 6th century AD. Any analysis of Near Eastern mosaics depends on a series of researches opened by D. Levi and continued

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443 Donceel-Voûte 1988: 454.

444 Balty 1995: 35-39 and 73.

445 Donceel-Voûte 1988: 476-479.

through regional studies,<sup>446</sup> with collective examinations of the figurative, geometric and decorative elements<sup>447</sup> and some summary works.<sup>448</sup> Meanwhile, nonetheless, in the tradition of studies on near eastern Late Antique mosaic, one can notice the tendency to favor religious contexts against the civil or private ones. This tendency is certainly due to the higher amount of finds related to the first of these contexts, but nonetheless it could debase the accuracy of any hypothesis one can formulate in the case of mosaics out of context, such as in this case. In addition, it must be noticed that there are regions the mosaic corpora of which have been systematically collected and studied, but Turkey is not one of them. With the exception of the major sites of regions like Anatolia, Antiochene or Palmyrene, one can find just sporadic record of findings or projects in progress.<sup>449</sup>

Therefore, assuming that what we have is one portion of the mosaic flooring of a religious building, we can consider the first panel of the mosaic from Karkemish as part of the “decorative program” of a well-defined architectonic surface, and search for the *raison d’être* of the chosen figural motives in the symbolic, suggestive and didactic intents that are distinctive of Christian art. At any rate, the possibility can not be excluded that the panel in question is just the extreme simplification of the compositions with animals and stylized and repetitive landscape components, in which the tree serves as a space definer and separates the figures. These compositions are attested in secular as well as in Christian buildings.<sup>450</sup> Given the high frequency of panels with an association of animal and vegetal Figures and the almost infinite variants of this iconography, it is necessary to narrow the analysis to the singular elements of the composition: in this case we have docile animals and a fruit tree. In depictions of trees with animals at their sides, the arboreal species count mostly fruit trees such as

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446 Levi 1947. For regional studies for instance Budde 1969 for Cilicia, Balty 1977 for Syria, Piccirillo 1993 for Jordan, Ovadiah-Ovadiah 1987 for Israel.

447 For instance Ovadiah 1980.

448 Especially Balty 1995.

449 Of an announced Corpus of the Mosaics of Turkey by Uludağ University, only two volumes have been published, up to now, devoted to Xantos: M.-P. Raynaud 2009, *Corpus of the Mosaics of Turkey, Volume 1: Xanthos, Part 1: The East Basilica*. Istanbul, Uludağ University Press, and A.-M. Manière-Lévêque 2013, *Corpus of the Mosaics of Turkey, Volume 1: Xanthos, Part 2: The West Area*. Istanbul, Uludağ University Press. Of a *Corpus of the Mosaic Pavements in Turkey*, published by the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies of Toronto, three volumes by S. Campbell are available and concern Antioch (1988), Anemurium (1998) and Aphrodisias (1991).

450 Balty 1995: 81.

apple, pear, pomegranate and palm tree; the one we have in this case is most probably a pear bearing twelve fruits, that could symbolize the “tree of life” recurring in many passages of the Old Testament, particularly as a symbol of Salvation in the Apocalypse (22.2) where the tree gives twelve harvests per year. The Tree of Life, in wider terms, reminds the theme of the *paradeisos*, already widespread in pagan contexts. From the point of view of its overall composition and of the reciprocal positioning of the single elements, the mosaic can be ascribed to the category of the araldic or “antithetical compositions”<sup>451</sup> where the counterposed and specular animals are characteristically static. This staticity is further emphasized by the uniformity and compactness of the white background. To the same category can also be ascribed the two peacocks facing the vase in the round panel at Karkemish. These compositions are frequently positioned, in religious buildings, in passages and crossing points such as main entrances or those leading to the choir, the apse or the Aron containing the Torah. In Northern Syria the compositions with docile animals and landscape elements on white background became prevalent in the last third of the 5th century AD and are common not only in the large coastal centers but up to the Euphrates region, mainly in religious buildings. This was proven by some findings due in particular to the emergency operations incited by the construction of dams. In the surroundings of Karkemish, mosaics with peaceful animals are known for example at Akdeğirmen (on the road from Gaziantep to Yavuzeli), where the tree and the gazelle in the *paradeisos* are rendered similarly to the ones examined here, and at Houeidjit Halawa, on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, south of Karkemish. The mosaic of the church discovered there, pertaining to the entry of the building, is dated to 471 AD by an inscription (Fig. 3.48). Probably from the same cartoon of the latter, a panel from Al-Qassabiyah has been drawn and is now preserved<sup>452</sup> at the Khan Murad Basha Archaeological Museum of Ma‘arat al-Nu‘man (Fig. 3.49).<sup>453</sup> This appears to be the strictest comparison with the Karkemish mosaic in terms of the representation scheme (even if the graphic rendering of the tree is different and the animals portrayed are lambs instead of gazelles).

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451 Donceel-Voûte 1988: 478.

452 The museum, once renowned for its collection of Byzantine mosaics from the churches of the surrounding region, has been bombed in June 2015. The preservation of the mentioned panel is not known at present.

453 For the mosaic of Akdeğirmen: Candemir – Wagner 1978: 209-210, Pl. 79, no. 10. For the mosaic of Houeidjit Halawa: Balty 1995: 104. For the panel from Al-Qassabiyah: Shehade 1997: 31 and Bucci 2001: 91.



Mosaics with trees and animal pairs are very common in all the regions of the Near East and thanks to the fact that they come from precisely dated buildings or are dated by dedicatory inscriptions, they could help anchoring the chronology proposed for the Europos mosaic. The most numerous examples are in Jordan, where however the ones dating back to the 5th century (which are the majority in Syria and Phoenicia) are scarce in comparison with the ones pertaining to the 6th century, when the Antioch and Apamea supremacy is replaced by that of Jerusalem and the centers in Palestine and Arabia. Mosaics with peaceful animals and fruit trees are attested, in always various associations, in the Memorial of Moses on Mount Nebo (large mosaic carpet of the Diakonikon-Baptistery) of AD 530 and in the Baptistery of AD 597 at the foot of the baptismal font and also at Khirbet el-Mukhayyat, in the Church of the Holy Martyrs Lot and Procopius of AD 557 in the presbytery and in the central nave (Figs. 3.50–3.53).<sup>454</sup>

The theme is also repeated twice in the two side chapels in the Church of the Holy Apostles at Madaba, dated to AD 57, with one linear and one corner composition (Fig. 3.54 a–b). Again at Madaba, depictions on squared panels are in the Church of the Martyr Theodore, epigraphically dated to AD 562 and in the Archaeological Museum, in the so-called Mosaic of Paradise. On the other hand semicircular is the panel in the apse of the Crypt of St. Elianus (today mostly unpreserved) in the Church of the Prophet Elias of AD 595/596 (Fig. 3.55).<sup>455</sup>

The only motif possibly more common than animals and trees in Near Eastern mosaics is the one of the peopled or inhabited scrolls, held in the second panel of the Europos mosaic. This is one of the most widespread themes in mosaics all over the Roman Empire and in continuity it is predominant in Byzantine contexts. These compositions are popular and well known in Jordan and Palestine,<sup>456</sup> with the workshops of Madaba and Gaza, but largely present also in Syria. In the latter province we can follow a development, from the 4th to the 6th century, in the use of vegetal scrolls (of

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454 Memorial of Moses: Piccirillo 1993: 146. Church of the Holy Martyrs Lot and Procopius: Saller-Bagatti 1949: 39–41, 55–67 and Piccirillo 1989: 182–188.

455 For Madaba mosaics: Piccirillo 1993: 106, 128, 124–125; Piccirillo 1989: 70–75.

456 From the 6th century the motif is especially common in churches and synagogues, but also in secular structures. See the summary of the researches concerning this theme in Haclili 2009: 111.

vine or acanthus): first as a decorative motif in borders surrounding figurative panels and then most commonly as filling of large fields, especially in Christian buildings.<sup>457</sup>

This feature counts many variants with more or less symmetric compositions of the scrolls, regarding their point of origin (usually a vase for the vine branches and a bush for the acanthus ones) and for the presence or absence of figures among them (mostly mammals or birds, but also human figures or other elements). The scrolls tend later to become extremely stylized: a frame for figurative medallions. The presence of peacocks at the sides of the vase from which the branches emerge marks a further largely common variant. As regards the case of scrolls covering an entire surface, between the late 5th and the early 6th century a regional distinction seems to emerge: in northern Syria the branches and their scrolls are not subdued to strict patterns, with the exception of a not necessarily firm axial symmetry (as in the Europos case), while in Phoenicia and Arabia the alignments became orthogonal and the scrolls became perfectly circular and tangent or secant to each other, to the point of becoming, as said, simple border for the elements they enclose.<sup>458</sup> The presence of the two peacocks facing the vase connects in some way the round panel of the Karkemish mosaic with the previously analyzed square panel, prolonging the axis of central symmetry of the room and reiterating the common motif of antithetical compositions. Among the animal pairs, also, the peacocks prove to be the most popular in Christian buildings of every eastern province and particularly of northern Syria, with more than 20 occurrences.<sup>459</sup> The compositions of peopled scrolls cover mainly square or rectangular fields where the origin of the features is usually placed along the central axis, at the base of the square, as in the mosaic of the northern nave of the Church of Saint George at Mount Nebo or at the center, or at the corners with two or four points of origin (Church of the Holy Martyrs Lot and Procopius on Mount Nebo, central nave, Church 81 of Khirbat al-Samra, central nave).<sup>460</sup> Less frequent are the occurrences in semicircular panels (in churches this is mostly the case of apsis floors). Definitely uncommon is instead the case of the motif inscribed in a circular panel, as it should have been originally the

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457 Dunbabin 1999: 180; Balty 1977: 138.

458 Donceel-Voûte 1988: 461.

459 *Ibidem*: 478.

460 For the Church of Saint George (Khirbet El-Mukhayyat): Piccirillo 1986: 68. The mosaic is signed by the artists Naouma, Kiriacos and Toma and dated to AD 536. For the Church of Lot and Procopius: Piccirillo 1986: 69-70. For the church at Khirbat al-Samra: Michel 2001: 315.

one at Europos. Given the diffusion of the motif, it is not difficult to find exemplars comparable to the one in exam. In Syria, for example, one can mention the 6th century panel from Ain el-Bad<sup>461</sup> (Hama, today at the National Museum at Damascus). Here the composition takes place in a squared field, but the stylization of the central vase and of the grape issuing from it, the dominant position of the two confronted peacocks and the presence of various bird species among the scrolls, make the comparison really strict (Fig. 3.56). The already mentioned Archaeological Museum of Ma'arat al-Nu'man holds further panels similar to the one at Karkemish: one of these comes from Firkyā and is epigraphically dated to AD 511.<sup>462</sup>

A second one, dated to AD 568, comes from the Church of Saint George at Huad and was originally placed at the western end of the left nave. The composition is here again in a square field, is bordered by an entrelaced menander motif that finds a parallel in the menanders of Europos mosaic and encloses only four birds inside the scrolls at the corners of the square. The rendering of vine leaves and grapes is quite similar to the one in exam and the central position above the vase is held by a basket full of grapes (Fig. 3.57). A third mosaic comes from Tel 'Ar, again dated to the 6th century. The composition is here slightly not harmonic and the vine scrolls serve as background more than having a core role in the representation (Fig. 3.58). The birds are rendered though similarly to the ones in the mosaic in exam and some of them are oriented differently than from the ideal point of view of the panel, as they are in the upper part of the Karkemish panel, that is preserved only in archival photographs. Also the diamond frame enclosing the panel reminds to the geometric elements in Karkemish mosaic. Another example comes from the Church of Saint John the Baptist at Oum Hartaine. Here, among the vine scrolls and tendrils sprouting from a vase flanked by peacocks, also one gazelle can be seen (Fig. 3.59). Again in Syria, at Haouarté, peopled scrolls decorate the apses of the two churches of Photios (Basilica B, AD 483) and of the Archangel Michel (Basilica A, AD 487/8 or 501/2) and the adjacent Martyrion.<sup>463</sup> In Cilicia one can recall the mosaic of the church of Dag Pazari, in Lebanon the panel from the southern annex of the basilica at Khan Khaldé and the southern annexes in

461 Balty 1977: 138, no. 64; Donceel-Voûte 1988: 16-19.

462 Bucci 2001: 31, fig. a and 59-60.

463 For the mosaic of the Church of Saint George at Huad: Donceel-Voûte 1988: 138-145; Balty 1992: 27-39. For the mosaic from Tel 'Ar: Bucci 2001: 59-60. For the Church of Saint John the Baptist at Oum Hartaine: Donceel-Voûte 1988: 192-201; Balty 1977: 130-133. For the Churches at Haouarté: Canivet-Canivet 1976: 75, 83; Dunbabin 1989: 180; Donceel-Voûte 1988: 90-116.

the church at Zahrani.<sup>464</sup> All the comparisons mentioned since here pertain to 5th–6th century churches, it is not to be forgotten though, the persistence of the motif with fronting peacocks among peopled scrolls also in secular buildings: one of the most renown examples is the mosaic from Antioch, dated between AD 526 and 540, from the upper level of the House of the Bird Rinceau<sup>465</sup> and now partitioned between Baltimore, Paris, Worcester, Saint-Louis and Princeton. In all classical art displays, in fact, the vine is present as a symbol of death and rebirth connected with the dionysiac iconography and mythology, much sooner than with the Christian one (in many churches, in fact, the vine is replaced by acanthus, proving the purely decorative value of the motif of peopled scrolls, even in the distinctive places of the Christian religion). The peacock as well was symbol of immortality and renaissance already in the pagan context and it was often associated in mosaics with the theme of *paradeisos*, the same to which the iconography of fronting animals in a natural landscape can be related: the one of the square panel. None of the figurative elements of Europos mosaic could therefore be taken as proof of the pertinence of the mosaic to a Christian building. After this preliminary remark, it is useful to remind how in the Old Testament the vine is charged with ulterior meanings and represents Israel (Isaiah 5:1–4). It is therefore a symbol for Jews as well as for Christians and for the latter is also a remind to the wine of Eucharist. The vine is also a symbol of Christ: “I am the true vine, and my Father is the gardener” (John, 15:1–8). The peacock, in the Christian context, preserves the symbolic meaning of the previous centuries and is enriched of an apotropaic significance, inferable by the position often held by those representations at the entrances of the churches: they prevent the entry of evil and open at the same time the path leading to Heaven. Very often, as in the mosaic here discussed, peacocks are associated to the vase that holds the vine scrolls: this vase symbolically contains the water of life, a quality given by the immortality of peacocks, and in these cases the motif usually takes places in the most central and sacred parts of the church.

### *Selected motives*

The already mentioned mosaic from the House of the Bird Rinceau in the Syrian metropolis allows to introduce the analysis of the vases from which the vine branch-

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464 For Dag Pazari: Budde 1972: 163 and 214, fig. 262. For Khan Khaldé: Donceel-Voûte 1988: 387, fig. 373. For Zahrani: Ibidem: 431–432, figs. 430, 431.

465 Levi 1947: 366 and Pl. CLXXXI.

es emerge, set there at the corners of the composition. It is probably useful here a morphological consideration: in literature devoted to the matter are commonly used terms, especially *krater* or *kantharos*, to define the majority of mosaic vases. These terms acquired a generic meaning, often far from the specific one they have in the field of pottery studies, given also the effective difficulty to identify a specific shape in mosaic representations. In the earliest mosaics, representations of *kraters* were prevalent indeed (volute-shaped handles, large neck and rim) and well fit, as well as the *kantharos*, to symbolize dionysiac context or the banquet. Lately, globular shaped vases start prevailing, with expanded body and thinner neck (as in the *Europos* exemplar) that could likewise be defined as *amphorae*. Given the uncertainty in defining the vase typology, geometric and simplified in most of the late representations, it seemed preferable here to use the generic term of vase. Late representations moreover, are often characterized by a ribbed body, that should recall metallic vases<sup>466</sup> as well as the figurative expedient of the light reflections rendered with white tesserae. The *Europos* mosaic vase shows in fact the typical glares on the body and neck, but lacks the meander or white tiles motif that enriches in many cases the rim or shoulder of the vase. The vase here discussed rests on a high conical foot with spherical ring rendered with geometric shapes. Many similar examples exist: the panel from the southern *pastophorium* from Rayan,<sup>467</sup> the already mentioned presbytery of the Church of Saint John the Baptist at Oum Hartaine, the octagonal panel in the church of Khalde;<sup>468</sup> but a perfectly identical shape has not been found. Same can be said regarding the other figurative elements of the mosaic: even if this is easily set in its historic and geographic landscape, it is not possible to trace back one direct model, or to recognize the work of a specific mosaic school. This could be anyway incautious, even in contexts far more rich in available exemplars, where concepts like “trend”, “local style” or “influence” are usually preferred against terms like “school” or “workshop”.<sup>469</sup> For what concerns the two fronting caprids, these can be identified as Mountain or Arabian gazelles,<sup>470</sup> judging by the shape of the horns and especially by the colors of the coat: white over

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466 Avi-Yonah 1933: 80.

467 Today at Khan Mourad Basha Museum of Ma 'Arrat an Nouman. See Bucci 2013: 226, Fig. 9.

468 Balty 1995: 362, Pl. 30, no. 2.

469 *Ibidem*. 32-33.

470 Formerly widespread in Syria, Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula and today surviving only in the latter.

the belly, the rear and the cheeks; elements indicating an attempt by the mosaicists to be accurate in anatomic and zoological detail.<sup>471</sup> Gazelles are present in the mosaics of both levels of the already mentioned Basilica B of Haouarté, where the style of the animal in the lower mosaic is really similar to the one in exam, in the southern annex of the Choueifat church at Khaldé and at Rayan, with two fronting caprids at the sides of a vase,<sup>472</sup> but many more examples could be recalled.

The fruit tree at the center of the panel, as said, poses a biggest challenge as for its identification, given also the loss of the mosaic in this spot. Among fruit trees represented in Syrian mosaics, the pear tree is not common. One exemplar is known for instance at Oum Hartaine,<sup>473</sup> where the rendering of the fruits is in fact similar to the one in exam, but largely different is nonetheless the render of the foliage, that seems to be “unconventional” in the case of Europos mosaic. In Jordan, given the widespread of the *paradeisos* motif with fruit trees and animals, many examples are known in the already mentioned churches, but even in the cases where the same fruit type is encountered, the render of the tree is quite dissimilar. One case that could be compared is in the already mentioned Diakonikon-Baptistery of the Memorial of Moses on Mount Nebo.

If it is possible to recognize general tendencies, and countless declinations of these, in the figurative repertoire of Syrian mosaic of the 5th and 6th century, the same can be seen for the corresponding geometric repertoire. In the 5th century, characteristic of Eastern mosaics, among others, are the compositions with interlaced colored bands defining circles, squares, weaves. These interlaces are commonly used as continuous motif in frames enclosing central panels. From the 6th century this previous tendency is followed by a disintegration of these continuous motifs in isolated elements and the frames are fragmented in series of squares,<sup>474</sup> as in the case of the Europos mosaic. The upper panel with peopled scrolls was here bordered, precisely, with bands composed by squares with varying elements (Fig. 3.60). Two of those derived from the tradition of interlaces: the square with four knots defining a circle and the three-colored mat rectangle. The first element seems to be in the 6th century more common in Jordan

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471 M. Matthews, “Some zoological observations on Ancient Mosaics” *BullAIEMA* 12 (1989): 336.

472 Donceel-Voûte 1988: 95, Fig. 63; 96, Fig. 65; 365, Fig. 349; 267, Fig. 242.

473 Balty 1995: 130-133.

474 Donceel-Voûte 1988: 459.

and Palestine than in Syria, where it is nonetheless present in wide fields, for example in the Church of Saint George at Deir el-‘Adas, at Deir Sem’Ân, in the Basilica A at Deir es-Sleib, in the southern nave from Mezra’a el-‘Oulia, at Houad, as the frame of the already mentioned peopled scrolls panel and in Lebanon at Zahrani.<sup>475</sup> In addition to these typical features, at least one atypical element stands out and is not clearly interpreted: the square to the left of the central one, with a dark band with triangular ends, for which no exact comparison has been found. It is maybe a variation of the so-called horizontal bobbin<sup>476</sup> (Antioch, Tomb of Amerimnia) or an extreme stylization of the *tabula ansata* holding the dedication that appears in many Byzantine mosaics of the Near East. The crossed florets on white background, originally present in at least two squares of the framing bands, find many comparisons. They are present for example at Antioch in some rooms of the House of the Buffet Supper, of the Beriboned Lion, or in the House of Aion,<sup>477</sup> where the inscribed diamonds are also present. The latter, held in the left square, are also module of entire carpets in the Church of Herbet Mūqa,<sup>478</sup> and had been already used at Zeugma, together with the florets, as elements of the squares (three-dimensional there) framing the figurative panels in the Kointos Villa.<sup>479</sup> The decoration surrounding the lower panel at Karkemish, with tangent octagons with inner squares forming diamonds, is a quite common pattern (but definitely less common than the intersecting octagons variant) in frames and large fields. The pattern can be found in any room typology and remains in use for a long period.<sup>480</sup> It is used at Antioch also in the form of opus sectile (Bath F) and finds almost exact comparisons in mosaics again at Antioch in the House of the Phoenix, in Bath C<sup>481</sup> and in the southern nave of the cruciform Church of Saint Babila at Qaousiye and in other Syrian centers at Rayan, İközkuuyu, Kürdülu Kersentaş; from the Martyrion of Yukarı Söğütlü and Harap Köyü.<sup>482</sup> The latter are all sites of the north-

475 *Ibidem*: 459; 52, Fig. 27; 60; 65; 183, Fig. 157; 434, Fig. 434.

476 Balmelle *et al.* 1985: 51, Pl. 18/h; 250, Pl. 162/b.

477 For the Tomb of Amerimnia: Levi 1947: Pl. 60, d. For the House of Aion: *Ibidem*: Pls. 124–127, 136.

478 Balty *et al.* 1969: Pls. 13–15.

479 Ergeç 2007: 212.

480 Donceel-Voûte 1988: 445.

481 Levi 1947: Pl. CXXXV, a and CXIX, d.

482 Qaousiye and Rayan: Donceel-Voûte 1988: 267, fig. 242; İközkuuyu, Kürdülu Kersentaş, Yukarı Söğütlü and

ern Euphrates and therefore close to Karkemish–Europos and dated to the 5th and 6th century. Similar are also the mosaic patterns in the church of Herbet Mūqa<sup>483</sup> and, more elaborate, the one of the Great Hunt mosaic from Apamea, in one of the intercolumniation panels from Mezra'a el-'Oulia and, on the bank of the Euphrates, in the Martyrion–Basilica of Dibsi Faraj, as the framing of many of the geometric carpets.<sup>484</sup>

*Considerations on the style*

In the overall view of the Late Antique Near Eastern mosaic, that the examples here recalled helped delineate, the Europos mosaic appears to have a double nature: for some aspects it perfectly fits among this corpus, for others it seems to be far from it. The general partitioning of the surface with figurative panels on the background of or framed by geometric compositions, for instance, is a feature largely common to this tradition, as well as it is the choice of the figurative subjects inside the panels. The association of the two motifs of the quiet animals around a fruit tree and of the peopled scrolls (that appears to be a sort of intensifying reiteration of the symbology of the resurrection, if in a Christian context) is also widely attested. Unusual is, on the other hand, the setting of the peopled scrolls motif in a circular field. If we exclude the much more simple representations of vases with springs, set inside an octagon delineated by intersecting geometric motifs (present at Antioch for instance in room 5 of the House of the Buffet Supper),<sup>485</sup> the use of this motif in a centered composition seems rare. Infrequently attested is also the geometric decorative band enclosing this same round panel, even if the single elements composing it are, as seen, basically all deriving from a consolidated decorative tradition. It also seems possible to glimpse a sort of disparity in the stylistic rendering of the two panels: rather successful in the case of the round panel with peacocks and poorest in the one with gazelles, where the harmony of the composition, the reciprocal proportions and the overall symmetry appear to be more faltering and the Figures more simplified and lifeless. The same can be noticed for the more accurate rendering of the geometric elements in the frame of the upper panel, against the sometimes approximate geometry of the tangent octagons surrounding

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Harap Köyü: Candemir – Wagner 1978: figs. 7, 9, 11 and Pl. LXXXV, no. 22.

483 Balty et al. 1969: pl. III.

484 Apamea, Great Hunt mosaic: Balty 1969: pls. XIV–XV; Mezra'a el-'Oulia: Donceel-Voûte 1988: 181, fig. 154; Dibsi Faraj: Harper – Wilkinson 1975: 333–334, figs. 11–13.

485 Levi 1947: pl. CXXV.



the second (where however the remodeling occurred after the repositioning of the mosaic, as said, could have significantly interfered). In the Europos mosaic, apparently, the most classical and simple elements that the mosaic repertoire could offer have been chosen, starting with the frames of the panels with blending bands, almost rare in Syria in comparison with the two or three-strand guilloche bands. In the overall sobriety of the figurative and decorative motifs adopted, a certain skill has to be acknowledged regarding the rendering, the overall harmony of the composition and the vivid alternation of colors. Any evaluation of the style of the mosaic is however partially invalidated by its incompleteness, by the lack of iconographical context and by the rehashes that it went through. Nothing can be said, in fact, about the architectonic or liturgical context in which the mosaic was originally integrated, other than the fact that, in the case that it was a Christian building, given the dimension of the preserved portion and the probability that the original entrance coincided with the present one, the mosaic should have paved a lateral chapel or in any case an annex building at the side of a main one. The presence of Christian buildings in the Byzantine Europos suburbium would however not be surprising, given their attestation in the Inner Town.



Fig. 3.48 - Houeidjit Halawa, mosaic at the entry of the sanctuary (after Donceel-Voûte 1988: 148, fig. 121).



Fig. 3.49 - Panel from Al-Qassabiyah, Ma'arat al-Nu'man Archaeological Museum (after Bucci 2001: 91, fig. 22).

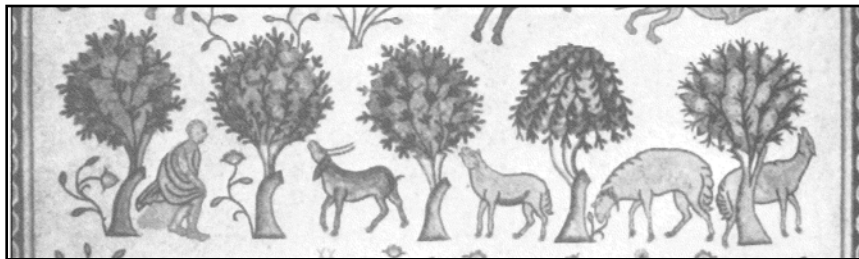


Fig. 3.50 - Mount Nebo, Memorial of Moses, Diakonikon-Baptistery, detail (after Balty 1995: 360, pl. 28).



Fig. 3.51 - Mount Nebo, Memorial of Moses, chapel of the New Baptistery (after Piccirillo 1993: 150, fig. 197).



Fig. 3.52 - Mount Nebo, Church of the Holy Martyrs Lot and Procopius, presbytery (after Piccirillo 1993: 165, fig. 214).



Fig. 3.53 - Mount Nebo, Church of the Holy Martyrs Lot and Procopius, central nave (after Piccirillo 1993: 165, fig. 213).



Fig. 3.54 a-b - Madaba, Church of the Holy Apostles, side chapels (after Piccirillo 1993: 106, figs. 92, 89).



Fig. 3.55 - Madaba, Church of the Prophet Elias, Crypt of St. Elianus (after Piccirillo 1993: 125, fig. 134).



Fig. 3.56 - Panel from Ain el-Bad, National Museum, Damascus (after Balty 1977: 139, no. 64).



Fig. 3.57 - Panel from Huad, Ma'arat al-Nu'man Archaeological Museum (after Bucci 2201: 65, fig. 9).



Fig. 3.58 - Panel from Tel 'Ar, Ma'arat al-Nu'man Archaeological Museum (after Bucci 2201: 61, fig. 2).



Fig. 3.59 - Mosaic from Oum Hartaine, Church of Saint John the Baptist, apse, detail Ma'arat al-Nu'man Archaeological Museum (after Bucci 2001: 45, fig. m).



Fig. 3.60 - Frame with geometric squares from the Europos mosaic in a straightened archive photograph.



## CONCLUSIONS

*Stat rosa pristina nomine, nomina nuda tenemus.*<sup>486</sup>

Even if the name of Europos had never been mentioned by the literary sources and even if the inscription signed by a citizen of Europos had never been found in the forum, archaeological evidence shows that the site that grew from the ruins of Karkemish in the Classical period was regarded as a key centre in the dynamics of its region. The reasons for which this site has long eluded the pages of history of the Classical Near East are various and numerous, and reflect somehow the reasons for which the site had been chosen since the Bronze Age as a perfect candidate for the control and management of the territory surrounding it. The site of Karkemish has in fact been victim in several ways of the wars and political turmoils of the modern era. The first digs were conducted in the years preceding and following the First World War, with a consequent rush in the operations and loss of records. After the war, the site became military territory, precluded to the scientific community and even artificially split between two nations. If those events affected our knowledge of Hittite Karkemish, they resulted almost fatal in the case of its Graeco-Roman successor.

The reopening of excavations at Karkemish by the Turco-Italian Joint Expedition is a great opportunity to fill the gaps and refine our knowledge of the pre-Classical city, but it is an even larger opening to start building an archaeological ground for writing the history of Europos.

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<sup>486</sup> Variation of a verse by the Benedictine monk Bernard of Morlay in Umberto Eco's *The Name of The Rose*. The meaning of the hexameter is explained by the author in the Postscript: "To the usual topos (the great of yesteryear, the once-famous cities, the lovely princesses: everything disappears into the void), Bernard adds that all these departed things leave (only, or at least) pure names behind them".

This was the aim of this work, which had no ambition of exhaustiveness in any of the aspects of which archaeological research is composed of, save for the collection and study of the testimonies of the past excavations. The synergy between the past and present archaeological work has given one result that could not be expected and that alone would be rewarding of the entire effort. During the 2012–2014 campaigns of the Turco–Italian Expedition at Karkemish, the ruins of the British Excavation House (Area L) were excavated. The purpose of this “archaeology of the modern period” was to clear a building that had been constructed by T. E. Lawrence and C. L. Woolley and where the members of the first Karkemish Expedition had lived and conducted their work, and that could have been for this reason alone an evocative feature in the forthcoming Karkemish Archaeological Park. The modern digs revealed the history of construction and use of this building, that continued after the end of the British excavations, and furthermore added thousands of pieces to the corpus of Karkemish sculptures and inscriptions: stones that had been brought in the house by the British scholars and had been left there when excavations abruptly ended, to be thrown outside the house or piled up as building materials by the following military residents. Among those stones, in 2014, an octagonal base was found, inscribed in Greek, inside a room that served as a kitchen. The stone was recognized as one previously known only in the edition of the first volume of *IGLSyr* of 1929, that had been made by Jalabert and Mouterde through a drawing, and in the photographs of 1911–1914 held in the British Museum archive, that were not clear enough to attempt a new reading. The new edition of the stone KH.14.O.1080 by A. Bencivenni (2018) confirms that the devotee who offered the dedication to Apollo in the forum of the city regarded himself as a citizen of Ilios, by birth, and of Europos, by adoption. The possibility remains that the citizen had come from the other Europos (Dura) of the Euphrates, or from another of the cities bearing the Macedonian toponym, or that the citizen coming from Europos dedicated the stone in a different city along his route, but until a strongest evidence emerges, the octagonal stone could be regarded as one major elements for the identification of the descendant of Karkemish.

One of the objectives of the present work was to re-analyze the previous digs and extrapolate as much information as possible about the Classical city from their extant records. This could have been possible regardless a direct knowledge of the site and regardless the opening of the new excavations, but only through a comparison between what was written and captured in photograph in the last century excavations and



what has started emerging from the current ones, it was possible to verify some assertions and hypothesis. In the same way, the results of the new excavations at Karkemish would have been defective for the general understanding of the Classical city, if the previously removed stratigraphy and structures were not preserved at least as written and photographic documents.

The results of the archival study can be summarized as ambivalent in terms of informational potential. On one hand, the notebooks, reports and letters: the large amount of unpublished written material that has been examined, was expected to be more exhaustive than what could be already read in the three published volumes on Karkemish excavations. On the other hand, the graphic and photographic material was much more informative than it could appear at a first browse. Regarding the data set provided by the written material, this was incomplete and scattered, with exceptions in the case of some isolated features. One example is the stratigraphy of the area between the Great Staircase and the Temple of the Storm god: this has been described in some detail and analyzed by Hogarth before he left the site in 1911, and that report<sup>487</sup> constitutes today our only document for the 5 m thick archaeological deposit of the area of the agora and forum of the Classical city, completely removed by the British diggers. In many other cases, the written reports that reached the British Museum contained only brief mentions of the discovery of structures and objects pertaining to the post-Iron Age contexts, and no analysis and interpretation of the latter. This is due to several factors: first, the British digs were overtly aimed at discovering the Hittite city, and this had to be accomplished in the briefest time possible, because of the already mentioned political situation and financial pressure encumbering the digs. Second, the periodic reports of the excavations addressed to the Director of the Museum (which constitute now the largest part of the extant documents) were not intended to be accurate interpretations of the results, but descriptive lists of the progresses, in terms of discovered monuments, cleared areas and preliminary results. Third, as already recalled, in two different occasions a part of the documents went lost and had to be produced again in view of publication,<sup>488</sup> but publishing the Classical city was not a priority as compared with the Hittite site, and the documents regarding it were probably never created again.

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487 Hogarth's report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127-176).

488 Woolley - Barnett 1952: Preface.

Exceptions exist, as in the case of the mentioned report by Hogarth, and another exceptional document is the final Report for April–July 1911 signed by R. C. Thompson and T. E. Lawrence.<sup>489</sup> The report is particularly accurate, probably because Thompson was not the Director of the excavations and felt the responsibility of proving the value of his work to both its scientific and administrative superiors, and also for his personal merit. But the provisional and final reports signed by Thomson are exceptional also because they concern works on two of the focal points of the Hittite and lately Classical city: the Lower Palace Area, that had become the agora/forum, and the acropolis, that had hosted some of the other major buildings of the ancient cities. Furthermore, the impossibility of excavating the acropolis today, adds value to the past excavation records. Regarding the most numerous excavation reports and notebooks held in the archive, i.e. the ones signed by Woolley, one must conclude that the scholar, though brilliant and forerunner for some aspects of his fieldwork methodology, and though he have had his first experiences of field archaeology in sites of the Classical period, completely focused his research at Karkemish on the pre-Classical city. Woolley's records of the building techniques, stratigraphic relations and contextualized materials are as accurate for Karkemish evidence as are brief and sometimes absent for Europos, at least in the unpublished documents.

Considering the totality of the archival and published written record of the British Expedition, not one building or monument of the Classical city has been described in as much detail to be reconstructed in plan, as it could have been the case, for instance, of the Roman South Gate, where the western tower was excavated and partially described in its masonry, but no exact measures or plan are provided. This is partially comprehensible to someone who had the chance to dig at Karkemish: the archaeological stratigraphy, especially for the Classical phases, is so compressed and compromised by Medieval activities, that reconstructing the complete features of a single floor or wall requires sometimes an act of faith. One notable (and partially inexplicable) exception is the isolated and detailed report that Woolley wrote in 1920 about the discovery of a monumental column in the southern suburb of the city.<sup>490</sup> The report covers any archaeological and architectural aspect of the monument and it is matched in the photographic album with a large number of photographs and drawings of incredible detail, otherwise only reserved to Hittite monuments. This remains an isolated case,

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489BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d.

490Woolley's report of February 1st, 1920 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/16, 70/1–70/7).

but one would hope that similar reports existed on the Classical monuments of the Inner Town.

The informative potential of the archive documents, as said, was instead unexpectedly high and manifold in the case of the graphic and photographic material. It is useful to recall here the fact that T. E. Lawrence, Hogarth's tutee at Oxford, oversaw at Karkemish the pottery and small finds, and was in charge of the photographic documenting. It is in fact reasonable to assume that all the photographs composing the two albums of the archive and the others periodically attached to the reports, were made by Lawrence and Selim Ahmed (Dahoum): the young water carrier he had instructed as his assistant. The analytical eye and manual ability of Lawrence is evident in some of the photographs of the small finds, as well as in the drawings and sketches in the notebooks signed by him. The same method and precision are manifest in the plans and reconstructive perspective drawings elaborated by Woolley for the published volumes, which pencil drafts are held in the archive.

These archive contents resulted essential for different levels of the archaeological reconstruction: the topographic perspective, the plan of some structures, the masonry and building techniques and, especially, the monuments and objects. First, the morphology and topography of the site before and during the British digs. The watercolor map of the site attached to one of the early reports of 1911,<sup>491</sup> for instance, indicates which portions of the site were cultivated at the time, where the "Late ruins" were in the higher concentration, what was visible on the ground before the digs (especially the Colonnaded Street) and where the tombs of what we have called the Southern Necropolis were located.

Another group of plans that proved to be essential (and accurate) are the ones showing the position of the paired foundations of the Roman forum along the traits where they had been intercepted and removed. The entire eastern side of the square is completely lost due to the British digs and we would not have even its position if it had not been put in a plan by Thompson.<sup>492</sup> The same can be said for the southwestern corner, that overlaid to the so-called King's Gate, and was drawn in one of the few plans presented in the published volumes that includes the Classical structures.<sup>493</sup> The Roman forum was also captured in several photographs of the Lower Palace Area. Seeing the

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491 Hogarth's report of May 29th, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 127-176): Fig. 3.16.

492 Thompson's report of June 21st, 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 196-199): Fig. 3.13.

493 Woolley - Barnett 1952: Pl. 43*b*.

area today, one would not imagine the 5 m thick deposit that was excavated, nor the impressive concrete foundations of the forum in their wholeness (the traits preserved today are just portions of the southern side). It appears though that also in the traits removed in the previous digs, the walls were only preserved with one or two courses of masonry.

For the understanding of the British digs and of *Europos*, pivotal were also two maps sketched by Thompson in 1911<sup>494</sup> that record the location of the digs on the acropolis and especially of the otherwise unidentifiable thirty 3 x 10 trenches dug on the lower city. These maps, combined with the caption of one of the photographs mentioning the “Church in trench D”<sup>495</sup> (a picture of a single wall that would have been unhelpful without caption) give the exact location of the Byzantine church of the Inner Town, hopefully still intact underground for the remaining parts.

A plan and photographs are also the only extant documents of the Roman baths near the Northern Wall, that we must assume that were completely removed to proceed with the digs. In this case the exact location on the ground is not explicit in any map, but deducible from Woolley’s description. The plan of the building restores its internal partition and the water and heating systems<sup>496</sup> and two photographs show some portions of the walls still standing during excavation, giving an idea of the building technique.

Another group of photographs of the British archive that, as anticipated, provided a welcomed additional material for the present work, is the one of sculptures, inscriptions and small finds. The movable finds were normally photographed after cleaning and with metric reference, but exception exist with pieces that were probably discarded or left near the digging area, or that for other reasons were not provided with references. Several objects were arranged in group photos on uniform background, for instance the metal objects or some figurines, seemingly in prospect of the volume on the Classical city. Unfortunately, for the largest percentage of the photographed objects, no match has been found with the lists of finds sometimes present in the

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494 Attached to Thompson’s report of June 7th 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 32/15, 186-188) and to Thompson - Lawrence final report for April-July 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d).

495 Attached to Thompson - Lawrence final report for April-July 1911 (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE 41d, Fol. 141). The only other photograph regarding the church depicts its architectural decoration removed from its context (BM Middle-East Department archive: Photo Album 2, Fol. 152, no. 1116).

496 A photograph of the plan is included in the Photographic album (BM Middle-East Department archive: CE Photo Album 1, Fol. 275, no. 584). It had been probably drawn by Woolley for the announced volume on the Classical city that never appeared.

written records, and vice-versa, some of the written descriptions are too generic to be matched with any preserved photograph. The context of discovery is therefore lost, and lost is the majority of the objects themselves, a fact that has deepened the difficulty in the analysis and dating proposed in the present work. Nonetheless, especially the sculptures and inscriptions retrieved during the British digs are not comparable in terms of informative potential, quality and number with the few exemplars from the current excavations, and if neither their photographs had reached us, our understanding of the Classical city would be lacking some pivotal fragments.

Another important aspect of the documents of the British digs that should be noticed, regarding both the notebooks and reports and the published volumes, is the vagueness in the dating of the emergences of the Classical and post-Classical period. When describing these structures or finds, in fact, the most recurring term is “Late”, which only defines the find as post-Iron Age, or in several cases the terms “Roman”, “Greek”, “Hellenist”, “Arab” are used. Sometimes different terms are used to describe the same element and only in rare cases a more specific date is provided. This makes of course difficult today to configure a diachronic arrangement of the evidences, chronologically more specific than this broad partition. It is sometimes possible, when for a given monument also images are preserved. One example that illustrates both the occurrence of different definitions and a case of more specific dating is the temple of the acropolis. Hogarth provides in the unpublished reports an analytical description of the ruins and dates the temple to the 3rd century AD or after, on the base of the style of its architectural decoration. This constituted the base for Woolley’s description of the acropolis digs in the published volume,<sup>497</sup> which also includes a description of the temple foundations and of the platform above. The same temple, platform and foundations though, had been tagged as “Hellenistic” in Thompson’s reports at the time of their discovery.

Regarding Europos as emerging from the digs of the Turco-Italian Expedition at Karkemish, that has been the topic of the second chapter in this work, some general considerations can be made.

One necessary premise, that it is useful to recall here, is that even in the excavation areas that have been considered “closed”, the study of the material evidence is not necessarily finished, being subject to always growing deepening and improvement.

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497 Woolley - Barnett 1952: 207.

The stratigraphic sequence is a fact, and as such it has been reassembled and presented in the relative chapter on the base of the excavation journals; the distinction of phases of occupation in every given area is a further level of analysis, and has been proposed here on the base of the available data on the pottery assemblages and on the comparative analysis of the building techniques, small finds and general settlement dynamics known for the site.

One general observation that can be driven is that among the phases lived by the Classical city, the Hellenistic (mid-2nd to 1st century BC) and Byzantine (5th-7th century AD) are the ones better attested in the current digs, while the core of the Roman phase (1st to 4th century AD) survives only in the vestiges of the forum, Colonnaded Street and other isolated features. This is in complete countertrend compared to what emerges from the British digs. One fact partially explains the other: the most part of the monumental structures of the Roman phase had already been removed during the first digs in the areas that has been extensively excavated by the current expedition. But the same tendency has been noticed in the previously untouched areas, such as Area G, Area V, the northern sector of Area D. In all these cases a well documented Hellenistic phase, with structural and material evidences, is followed by scant or absent remains of the Roman phase and than again by a new structural or non-structural phase ascribable to the Byzantine or Islamic horizon. The latter is actually the most well and extensively attested phase all over the newly opened excavation areas. The absence of a Roman phase in fact, must be considered as a disappearance rather than a real absence, caused by the prolonged, in-depth and extensive spoliations and reconstructions that occurred in the following ages, and that affected obviously the most easily reachable and most solidly built structures, i.e. the ones of the Roman and Late Roman periods. This is testified with clarity by the digs in Area C and Area A, where the walls of the Islamic houses were discovered to be joint to the extant foundations of the Roman forum, and the related floors were set at a lower level than the one that can be hypothesized for the same. The structural Islamic phases are in fact preceded by the search for building materials testified by the impressive channels and copious pits that basically destroyed or disturbed all the Roman stratigraphic contexts, but in many cases did not reach the Hellenistic levels. If the Roman phase of Europos does not emerge from the current digs in terms of sealed stratigraphic units, it is nonetheless ascertained through the pottery, small finds, and scattered architectural remains retrieved from the later contexts. This does not allow to define a clear

diachronic sequence for the Roman city, and to anchor some important events such as the moment, or period, of the monumentalization of the public spaces, that must remain for the moment mostly based on the testimonies of the British scholars and on the comparison with other centres of the Roman East. Or for instance the Sasanian sack of 252/253 at Zugma or 256 at Dura Europos, that left in those sites such archaeological traces of destruction to define a “before” and an “after”.<sup>498</sup>

As for the Hellenistic period, the current digs encountered in some cases more than one phases of occupation, broadly definable through the pottery assemblages as an Early Hellenistic phase, that can be ascribed to the mid-2nd - mid-1st century BC, and a later phase which end blurs into the Early Roman period. The earliest Hellenistic coins also date to the first half of the 2nd century BC. Sporadic are the Hellenistic artefacts that date before this century, and we must therefore assume that if the Seleucid colony was indeed implanted around 300 BC, as Appian’s list of foundations suggest, its archaeological traces have not emerged yet. It must also be added that the current digs mostly intercepted for the Hellenistic settlement structures that can be defined as small-scale or domestic buildings, with the notable exception of the stone blocks platform of Area D, that should constitute the remains of the Hellenistic South Gate. The Turco-Italian digs focused in fact on the central quarters of the Inner Town, where domestic architecture is the most likely to be expected. On the other hand, where the new digs touched other strategical areas of the pre-Classical city, such as the gates and defensive system, where Hellenistic remains of the same character were to be expected, the British digs had already reached the Iron Age levels. Hellenistic Europos remains therefore mostly unknown or unknowable on its topographical and architectural aspects, even relying on both the old and new digs. It instead emerges indirectly from the analysis of its material culture and the comparison with the coeval settlements of the Seleucid empire. The city was a minor centre, confined within the Inner City ramparts and probably at first only in the immediate surroundings of the acropolis, born as a strategic and military settlement. It was nonetheless probably planned since the beginning in view of its growth as a urban settlement, for which coins and pottery testify for instance the relevance of the connection with the metropolis of Antioch. This surely had a role also in the diffusion of Greek costumes, religion, and culture, which manifest for instance in the terracotta figurines. The planning of the urban settlement consisted in the definition of an orthogonal grid

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498 Aylward (ed.) 2013: 4, 9.

of streets, centered upon the north–south axis that since the previous ages connected the southern gate with the acropolis, and its east–west counterpart connecting the western gate with the Lower Palace Area, acropolis and Water Gate facing the river. This urban greed is still perceivable on the surface, it is the distinctive Hippodamian plan of the Graeco–Roman cities, but it is still impossible to establish if it was traced already for the Hellenistic colony or if dates back to the Roman period. The most evident sector is the one around the Roman Colonnaded Street, crossed by the secondary axes at intervals of approximately 60 m.

The main topographic and architectural features of Roman Europos have already been mentioned, because for the most part were brought to light (and removed) during the British digs. What had once constituted the Lower Palace Area of Karke-mish at the foot of the acropolis became the public, administrative and commercial core of the Seleucid colony: the agora, and again of the Roman city: the forum. In a period that we can place between the late 2nd and 3rd century, similarly to several other centers of the province, this received its monumental form, as a square of 65 m side length, enclosed by a probably solid wall and a roofed portico, 7.5 m wide. Of the wall and colonnade only part of the foundations remain, with a concrete lower structure and two rows of limestone ashlar, of the above–ground structure only few ashlar, marked by a moulded profile at the base. On the eastern peak of the acropolis a temple was built, disappeared today and already preserved only to the foundation at the time of the British digs. On the base of some remains of its architectural decoration this was described by Hogarth as “Romano–Syrian”, of “considerable size and importance”, dedicated to the “Sun god” and dated to the 3rd century AD. The Roman city also had a theater, which probable remains were again removed during the British digs to expose the Northern Wall of the Inner Town, at the western foot of the acropolis. During the digs in the same area, also the already mentioned Roman baths were found: a small scale building with stone walls and the common sequence of cold and hot rooms, arranged in a plan that is typical of several Northern–Syrian baths developed in the Late Imperial period. The existence of these baths also suggests for the Roman city the presence of a well engineered system for the water management. Some water supply systems of the Classical city were uncovered during the current excavations, and especially a portion of a Roman aqueduct entering the settlement through the West Gate of the Inner Town (Area N). This was an underground channel with a concrete structure with vaulted ceiling, and it could provide the city with



approximately 11.000 m<sup>3</sup> of water per day. The Roman city was, as well as the Hellenistic one, a small center, limited to the first line of the walls enclosing ancient Karke-mish, approximately 35 hectares. Contrary to what can be assumed for the Seleucid colony though, this was not a fortified city. Control of the territory and of the entry ways, and especially of the river and the border, was ensured through scattered control points and military installments. Three of these were surely located in correspondence with the main entrances (west, east and south), but only for the Roman South Gate the British digs have left enough data to grasp the structure of the building. Another military post was probably located along the Northern Wall, which was the only one of the old enceinte probably preserved also in the Roman period. The wall was spotted in several traits during the British digs, and during the new excavations in Area P some tiles with legionary stamp were found. These stamps are difficult to read, but they seem to be attributable to the Legio X Fretensis, which was present at the Syrian border before it was moved to Judaea for the revolt that broke out in 66 AD.

Roman Europos was small, as said, but provided with all the commodities that a Roman city would have. Its population was probably composed of indigenous peoples and a large percentage of military and veterans. They could have been among the main responsible for the diffusion of Roman costumes, religion and commodities. They could also have constituted the elite fringe of the citizenry, proud of its military role and also of its wealth, as it is suggested by the legionary gravestone of an anonymous citizen, who depicted himself as a horseman and as a banqueter with servants at his side (Sculptures Cat. no. 19). The presence of a class of population with high social status and wealth is indirectly testified by other sculpted and inscribed monuments discovered by the British Expedition, and by some of the artifacts retrieved during the old and new digs, many of which can be dated between the 2nd and 3rd century AD.

Some of the monumental, engineering and defensive structures of the Roman city remained in use through the centuries, or were possibly restored in the Byzantine period. The city appears to have had a further apogee in the mid-5th - mid-6th century AD, when the presence of large houses with stone and mosaic pavings is testified by the current digs (Area M), and when with every probability at least one church was built. The archaeological proofs are limited, but they seem to be in accord with the testimony of Procopius, who lists Europos among the cities where Justinian restored or added defensive walls, water systems, churches, porticoes and houses.

The Byzantine city was probably weakened by the frequent incursions and sacks of the Sassanian armies in Syria in the 6th century, and fell among the territories conquered by the armies of the Caliphate in AD 634. The city does not show signs of violent destruction and must therefore have adapted and continued to live. It was though slowly dismantled in the following centuries, when it became an Islamic settlement of a certain extent, but mainly exploited as a quarry for building materials.

Coins, pottery, glass and building stone converge in defining the economy of Classical Europos as based on local and regional productions and goods. This region can be defined in broad terms as the northern Middle Euphrates valley, stretching westward to Cyrrhus, Aleppo and Hierapolis, with Europos as the waypoint between Zeugma and the mouth of the Sajur. The movements of man and trades, in definitive the trajectory of the economy, were here focused on north-south vectors, along the river, rather than eastward across it. Architecture, for instance, was based on the use of local limestone and on extensive use of unbaked brick, as it was in the Iron Age and as it is still common in traditional buildings. Basalt appear to have been substantially abandoned as a building material or for architectural decoration, while continued to be used for productive installations and tools, but probably by means of reuse rather than quarrying new material. The practice of reuse of older stones was extensively adopted by the Roman builders in the foundations, for instance, of the forum, and continued to be so through the centuries, with Byzantine houses reusing materials of the Early Roman period and the Islamic settlement built with the spoils of all the previous phases. This has led to an almost complete destruction of the Classical city, but at the same time ensured the preservation of some important pieces, such as the long Greek inscription from the forum (KH.15.O.461: Inscriptions Cat. no. 7) or the funerary stone with relief of a togated man (KH.17.O.440: Sculptures Cat. no. 22) in the Byzantine house of Area M.

The Classical city of Europos still eludes our comprehension for several aspects, but through the reconstruction of what was discovered during the British Expeditions and was considered lost, and through the results of the current Turco-Italian Expedition at Karkemish, a vast picture could start to be drawn. The prosecution of the current digs and the further study of their finds are certainly to be hoped for, but at the present stage it can be asserted that Europos on the Euphrates, the heir of Karkemish, has regained a place in the history of Classical Near East.

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ABSA: Annual of the British School at Athens

AE: Année Épigraphique

AIEMA: Association Internationale pour l'Étude de la Mosaïque Antique

ANRW: Temporini H. and W. Haase (eds), *Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt / Rise and Decline of the Roman World. Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung*, Berlin, Boston, De Gruyter.

AS: Anatolian Studies

BAAL: Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises

BAH: Bibliothèque Archéologique et Historique

BAR: British Archaeological Reports

BEO: Bulletin d'Études Orientales

CCID: Hörig, M. and A. Schwertem, *Corpus Cultus Iovis Dolicheni*, Leiden, E.J. Brill, 1987.

CIL: Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum

CQ: The Classical Quarterly

CRAI: Comptes Rendus des séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres

DOP: Dumbarton Oaks Papers

IGLSyr: Inscriptions Grecques et Latines de la Syrie

IGRR: Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes

ILS: Dessau, H. 1892–1916. *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*

JRA: Journal of Roman Archaeology

JRS: Journal of Roman Studies

LAAA: Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology  
 LIMC: Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae  
 MAMA: Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua  
 MDOG: Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft  
 QDAP: Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine  
 RdA: Rivista di Archeologia  
 REMMM: Revue des Mondes Musulmans et de la Méditerranée  
 TAVO: Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients  
 ZPE: Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik

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