

## GAMLA 1997–2000

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*with a contribution by Nimrod Getzov*

Following an eight-year-long interval since the excavations conducted by the late Shmarya Gutmann (1976–1989), archaeological work was resumed at Gamla in 1997. The excavations were part of an overall visitor-oriented development project that also included masonry preservation, partial restoration, and sign-posted interpretive trails.<sup>1</sup>

The renewed excavations (Fig. 1) focused on several objectives: In Areas A and G, some elements that had been only partially excavated in the past were uncovered to advance the preservation of the site. Adjacent to Area B of the Hasmonean quarter, Area BA was opened in an attempt to elucidate a long-standing enigma concerning the history of the city. Area

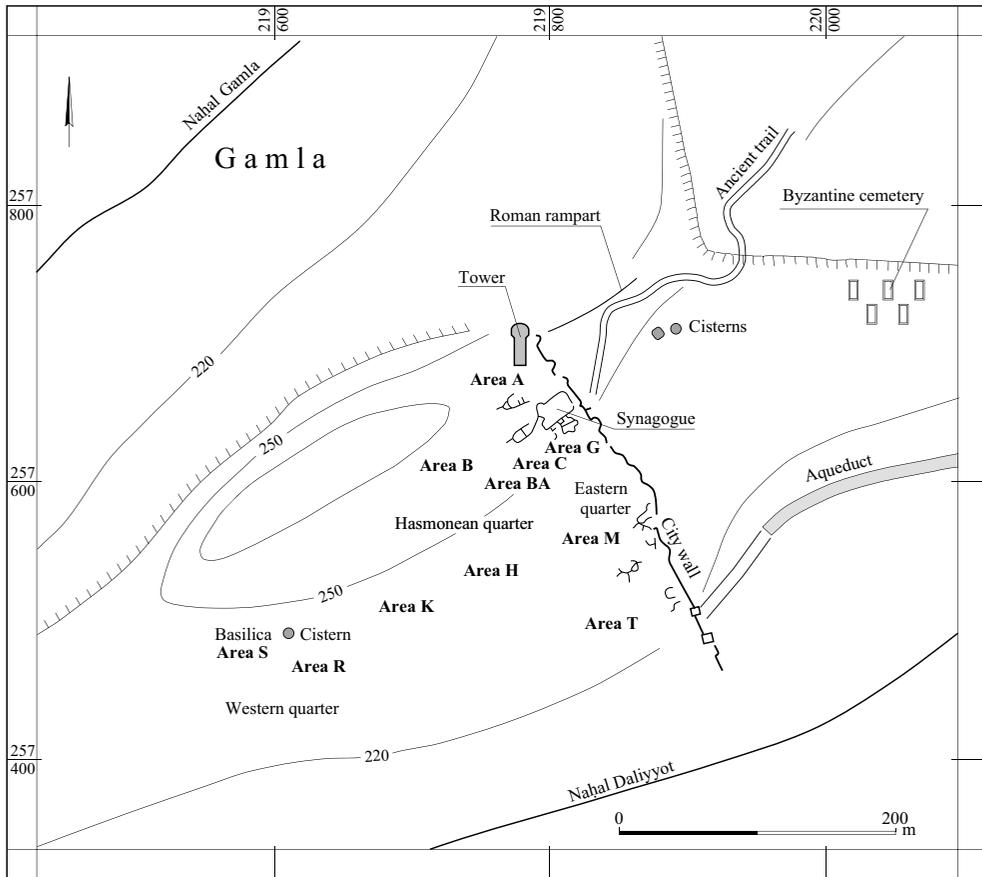


Fig. 1. Location map of excavation areas at the site.

K is a new excavation area midway between the eastern and western quarters, and Area S is an extension of previous excavations. In the latter two areas, impressive buildings were uncovered which had been identified earlier in surface surveys.

Because of the rather different nature of the areas treated below, each is dealt with here separately, including the description, finds, and discussion. The coins, however, are presented together, rather than by area. In the renewed excavations, in most cases, the locus numbering system follows that of Gutmann's excavations.

Since the results of the Gutmann excavations will be published in the foreseeable future, the finds from the present excavation are not presented here in detail. Only rare or new types of pottery not represented in the projected publication are included here. Especially noteworthy in this regard are a pottery fragment from the Chalcolithic period (Fig. 14:1) and one from the Iron Age (Fig. 14:4), two periods which have been elusive at the site. Available literature on the excavations and the finds from Gamla includes preliminary seasonal reports (Gutmann 1984:26–27; Gutmann and Wagner 1987:38–41; Gutmann et al. 1989/90:9–12; Gutmann 1993:459–463, with further bibliography; and more comprehensive summaries and treatments of various aspects by Gutmann 1979; 1981; 1985; 1994; Olami 1989; Syon 1992; 1992–3; 1995; 2001; 2004; Syon and Yavor 2001; Wagner 1987).

#### AREA A (1997–1998)

*Water Basin in Synagogue.*— During restoration work in the synagogue, the small plastered basin next to the eastern wall was temporarily reopened, cleaned, and treated for preservation (Fig. 2; Plan 1). This basin, originally excavated in the first season of 1976, was thought to be the *terminus* of a plastered water channel that entered the synagogue through the city wall and the 'study room' (L1010; Gutmann 1981:32 and plan on p. 31; 1994:101). We could now establish

that the channel continued beyond the basin. It probably led along the eastern and northern walls of the synagogue hall, and joined the channel that was excavated in the northwestern part of the exedra, and which emptied into the *miqwe* (Gutmann 1981:32). This continuation was anticipated by Ma'oz (1992:332, Fig. 1), but never substantiated until now.<sup>2</sup> Contrary to Ma'oz (1981:37; 1987:154), however, there is no evidence to connect this basin and channel with the activities and preparations for the siege, if only because the channel originates at a water cistern outside the city wall, in an area controlled by the Romans during the siege. In all probability, it was an original installation, or at most a purposely planned addition well before the siege.

*Casemate Wall.*— The main excavation in this area was carried out northeast of the synagogue hall, in the city casemate wall. The room excavated (L1052; Plan 1) is bounded by four walls and undoubtedly was part of the synagogue complex. To the north, W19 separates the synagogue complex from the passage through the city wall (L1040). The eastern wall (W19/3) is the outer wall of the synagogue complex, and served as the city wall during the revolt. On the west, W19/2 separated the room from an area that was also part of

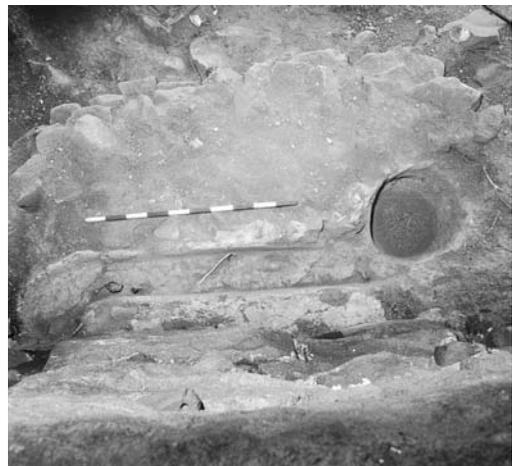
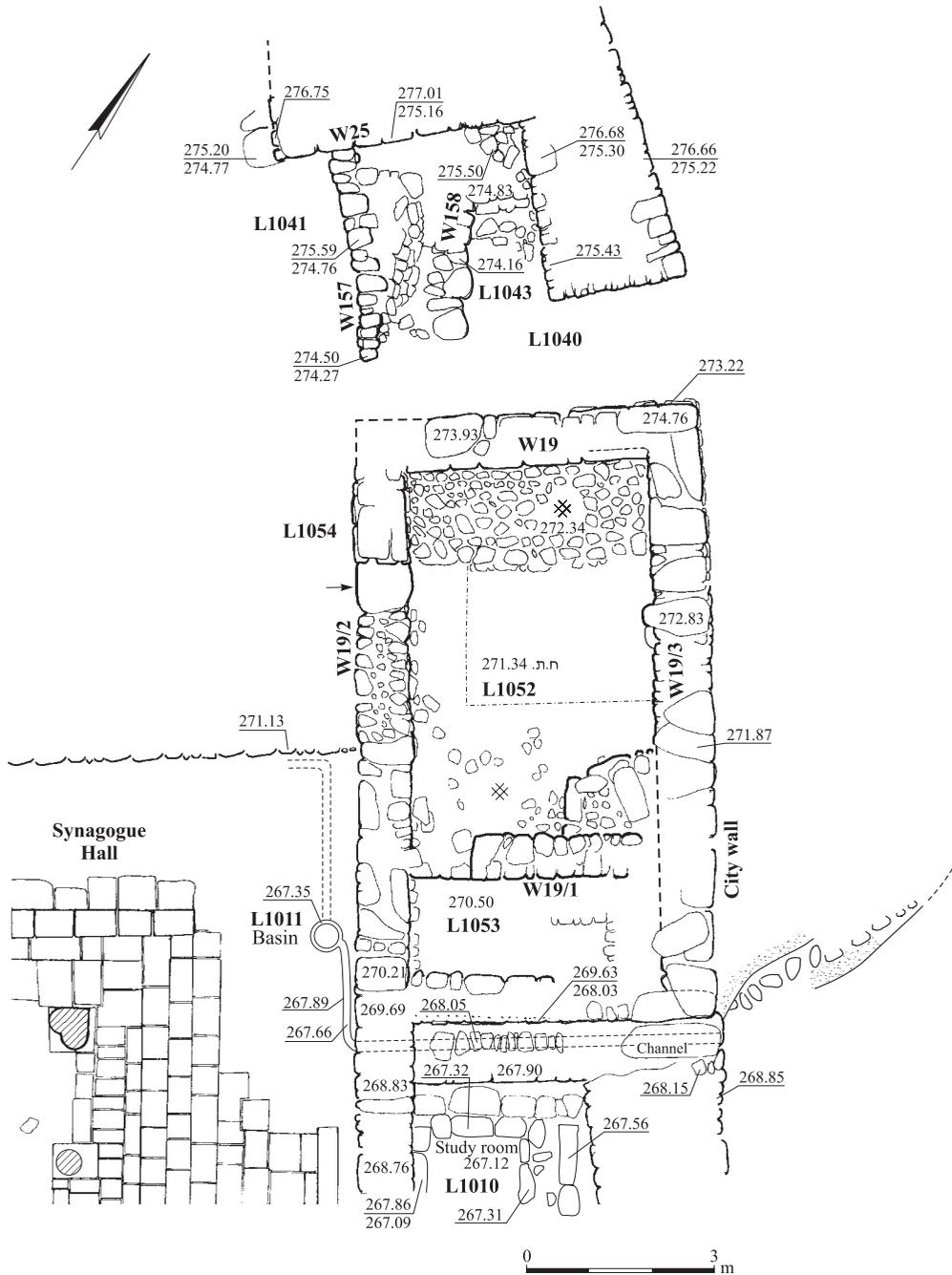


Fig. 2. Area A. The plastered basin, view from above, looking west.

the synagogue complex, but was completely destroyed. Wall 19/2 is, in fact, the continuation of the eastern wall of the synagogue hall; the entrance to L1052 was apparently on this side.

On the south side, W19/1 separates the room from a small chamber (L1053), with an opening connecting the two rooms on the west by a stone-paved sill. Locus 1053 was apparently a small



Plan 1. Area A. The recent excavations.

service area for room L1052. The construction techniques are similar to those observed at Gamla in the past: dry construction exclusively, utilizing basalt. The outer walls are constructed of well-dressed stones, while the inner walls are made up of a combination of dressed stones and small fieldstones filling the gaps.

Two occupation phases were discerned in L1052. The earlier one consisted of a hard-packed dirt floor at the level of the sill in W19/1, and slightly above the foundation courses of Walls 19/1 and 19/2. On this floor, occupying the southeastern corner, an unidentified installation was found built of large, dressed stones. This phase was dated to the early first century CE, that is, not earlier than the synagogue itself, though as in most contexts at Gamla, the non-stratified material consisted of both first century BCE and first century CE pottery. We follow here a construction date for the synagogue<sup>3</sup> (in its present form at least) in the early first century CE, slightly modifying Gutmann (1984:26) on the strength of the knife-pared lamps found beneath the floor, now dated to late in the reign of Herod.<sup>4</sup>

In the second phase, the room was filled to a height of 1.75 m. The fill was topped by a stone

paving of flat fieldstones (Fig. 3). On this floor eight ballista balls were found, ranging between 80–180 mm in diameter. The material of the fill did not contain any finds connected with the siege. This fill was apparently created in anticipation of the Roman siege, thickening the wall and possibly creating a fighting platform or guard room on it, at one of the closest points to the Roman forces. In the adjacent L1054 to the west, another seven ballista balls and an arrowhead were found.

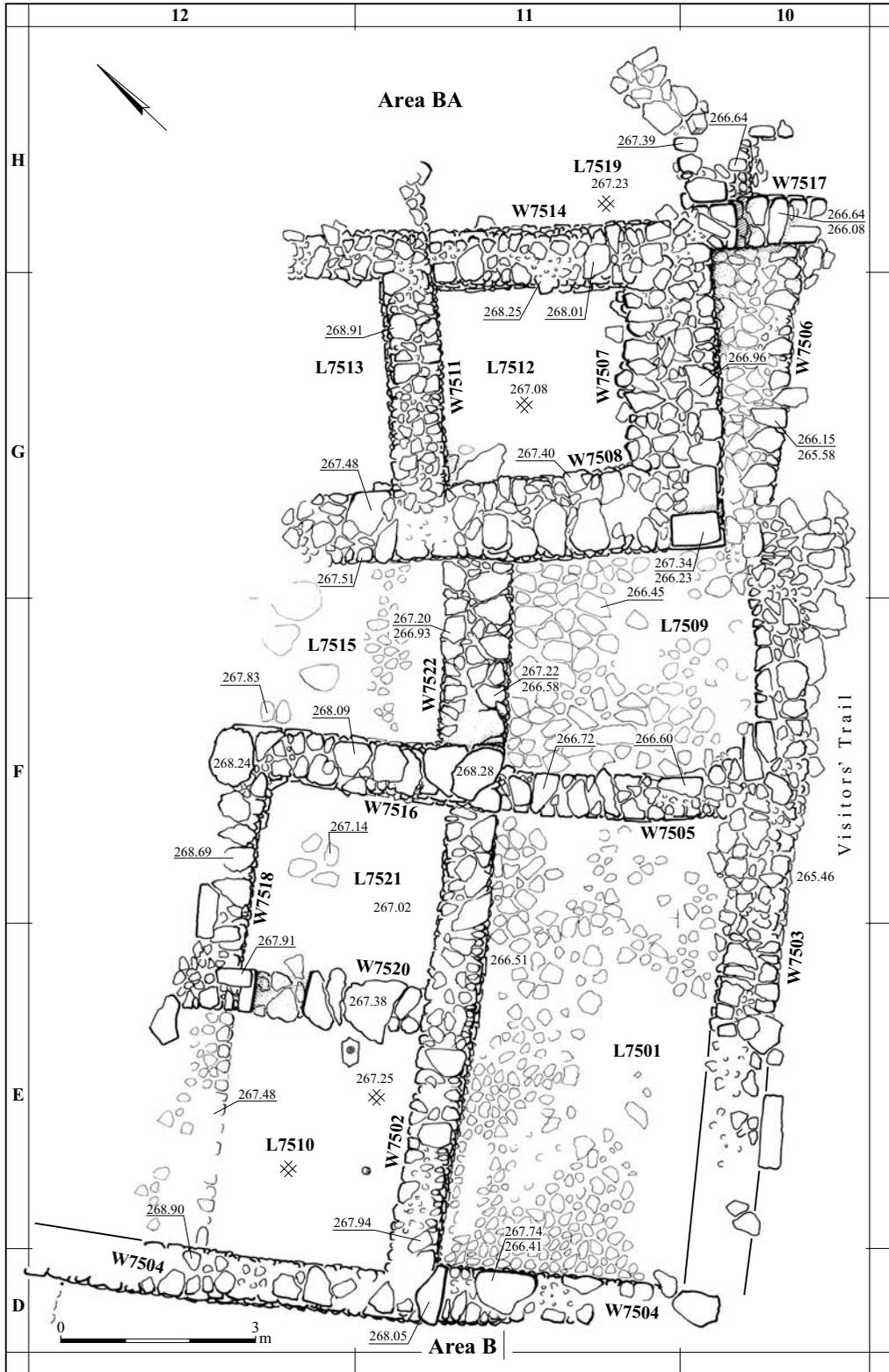
#### AREA BA (1998)

This is a new excavation area, just east of the southern part of Area B, that was excavated in 1988 (Gutmann et al. 1989/90:9–10, Figs. 5, 6). The immediate reason for opening the area was to create a continuous strip of excavation along the newly-marked-out visitors' trail, connecting Areas A and B.

*The Architecture.*— The excavated area (c. 10 × 18 m; Plan 2) forms part of a larger, rather complex building. It is bounded on the southwest by W7504, separating it from



Fig. 3. Area A. Stone floor from the period of the Revolt, looking east.



Plan 2. Area BA.

Area B (see below). On the southeast it is bounded by W7503–W7506, of which only the foundation survived in the form of a retaining wall, elevating the floor of the courtyard from the area immediately to the southeast. As no entrances were noted in these two walls, these must have been either somewhere in the northwestern wall of the building, which was not excavated, or in the southeastern wall, and were probably approached by wooden steps that did not survive. The construction is mostly of large fieldstones or partly dressed stones, with well-dressed stones set in the corners and doorjambs only. This construction is typical of the buildings in the eastern areas of the city, and especially of Area B, as opposed to the western quarters, where well-dressed stones are far more common.

Three units were identified in the building. The western unit comprises what appears to be a paved courtyard (L7501) and two adjacent rooms (L7510, L7521). The lower part of W7502, separating the courtyard from the rooms, is also a retaining wall, elevating the floors of the rooms by 0.6–0.8 m above the courtyard. The two rooms are connected through a well-built doorway in W7520, of which only the northwestern jamb survived.

The central unit comprises an extension of the courtyard (L7509), possibly connected to L7501 by an entrance through W7505, though the meager remains of this wall preclude a positive identification of a doorway. The narrow space (L7515) to the north was not completely excavated and its nature could not be ascertained; it may have been approached by wooden steps from courtyard L7509.

The eastern unit comprises room L7512, and the partially excavated rooms L7513 and L7519. The southeastern and southwestern walls of room L7512 are about one meter thick. The entrance was probably from the southeast over W7506, where possible traces of steps approaching from courtyard L7509 were discerned. The northwestern W7511 has survived to a height of c. 2 m. In the western corner of room L7512 some stones

partly engaged in the wall project inside. The southwestern W7508 shows traces of repairs.

*The Finds.*— The domestic nature of this area is attested by the quantities of storage jars and cooking pots, some found *in situ*, and by several grinding stones and mortars recovered from the various rooms. The pottery associated with the building can be dated mainly to the first century BCE, though much pottery of the Early Bronze Age was also found mixed in the fills. In addition, nine ballista balls were found, eight lying clearly on the floors of the various rooms (one in L7510, one in L7521, one in L7515 and five in L7513; Fig. 4), indicating that the building was in use during the Roman siege.

#### DISCUSSION

Area B, also called the Hasmonean quarter, was excavated in the past (Gutmann and Wagner 1987:38; Gutmann et al. 1989–90:9; Gutmann 1994:112–124), and yielded remains exclusively of the Early Bronze Age and of the first century BCE. The finds show that Area B fell into disuse very late in the first century BCE. Particularly noteworthy are the following observations:

(1) Of the otherwise ubiquitous knife-pared lamp that appears in large numbers (about 1500 nozzles) at the site, fewer than 50 examples were found here.



Fig. 4. Area BA. Ballista ball *in situ*.

(2) Of the cut and lathe-turned limestone vessels, of which some 250 pieces were found all over the site, here only 2–3 fragments were found.

(3) Based on a preliminary inspection, not a single piece of blown glass was found in this area; all glass here was mold-made.

(4) Of approximately 1750 identifiable coins from this area, only 15 postdate the Hasmonean period. Of these, at least three are surface finds, and two others are post-67 CE.

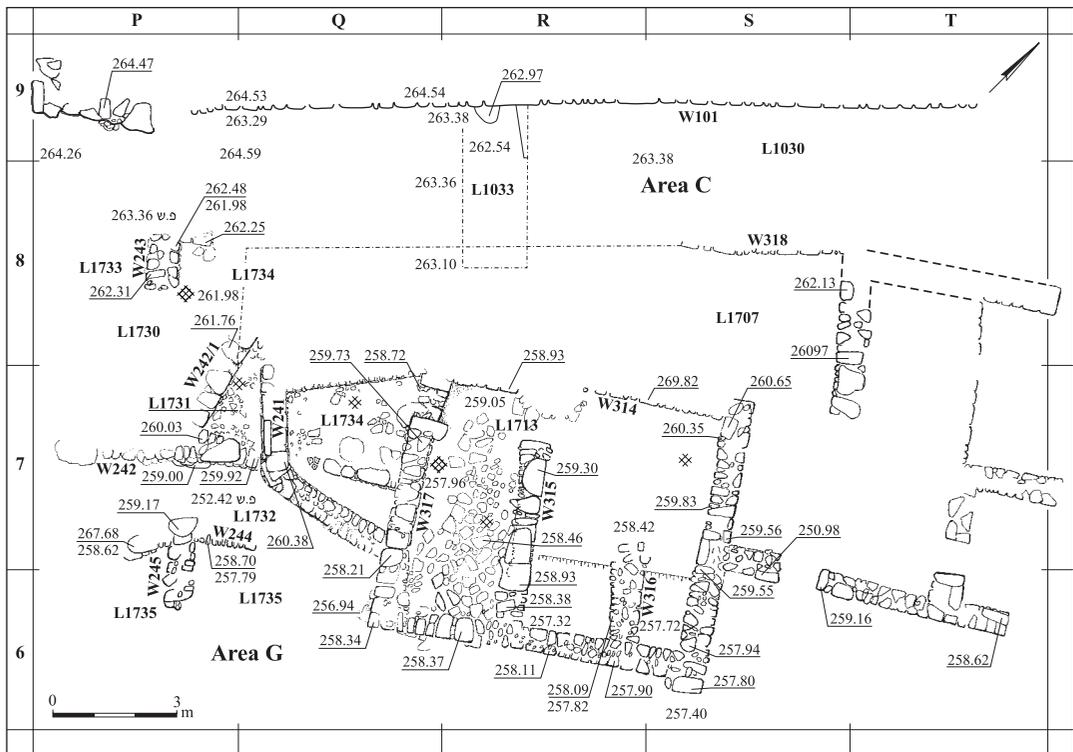
(5) As to evidence of the Revolt, of 1700-odd arrowheads found at the site, only 26 were found here, most of them on, or close to the surface; of nearly 2000 ballista balls, only 5 were found here!

Although questions concerning the causes for the abandonment of this quarter are unlikely to be completely resolved, the present excavation provided a first clue as to the boundaries of this anomalous area. The southwestern wall of

Area BA, W7504, clearly marks its boundary at this point. While the pottery found in Area BA is dated by and large to the first century BCE, some of the pottery forms continue in the early first century CE. No knife-pared lamps or stone vessels were found, but the nine ballista balls found on the floors clearly indicate that this building was in use in some way during the siege—as opposed to all that lies west of the wall.

AREA G (1998)

This area (Plan 3) is situated immediately below the synagogue. In past seasons a residential building was excavated here, as well as the main breach made in the outer wall of the building by the Romans during the siege (Gutmann 1985:65–68; 1994:111–112; Syon 2001). The present excavation was carried out in conjunction with the conservation team



Plan 3. Area G. The recent excavations.

working on the stabilization of the Area G buildings and also to enable the construction of the visitors' trail.

The steep slope in Sqs Q–S8 yielded no architectural remains, but only collapsed stones and mixed pottery. Wall 318, which had been partially uncovered in past excavations, and which serves as a retaining wall to street L1030, was cleared for a short distance to the west.

Room L1713 (Sq R7) was re-cleaned of debris, and the excavation of the northwestern corner, not fully executed in the past, was completed. The floor of the room is paved with stones, except at the northern end where the exposed chalk bedrock was cut to conform to the paved floor level. In the northwestern corner, in W317, a doorway was discovered, connecting room L1713 with room L1734 (see below). On the floor, next to the southern jamb of the doorway, an intact knife-pared lamp was found.

Room L1734 has an irregular outline and possibly served as a service room to L1713.

The floor level is c. 0.5 m higher than the floor in room L1713 and is flush with the sill of the doorway connecting the two rooms. The curved southwestern W241 of the room cuts W242, which dates to the Early Bronze Age. These early remains may have imposed constraints dictating the irregular course of W241. On the earthen floor remains of a fire, ashes, and white plaster fragments were observed. Several fragments of knife-pared lamps were found, as well as 17 ballista balls ranging from 10 to 19 cm in diameter.

Room L1731 is part of a structure dating to the Early Bronze Age. Its western wall (W242/1; Fig. 5) is constructed of large, coarsely-dressed stones. The foundation of its southern wall (W242) forms a retaining wall for the floor of the room. This wall is cut by the later W241 (see above). The room continues to the unexcavated area to the north; yet another room was apparently to the west. For the first time at Gamla, on the floor next to the western wall, one entire and several fragmentary mud bricks were



Fig. 5. Area G, L1731. On right, wall of the Roman period (W241); on left, wall of the Early Bronze Age (W242/1); note upright brick left of the sign.

found, containing large amounts of straw (Figs. 5, 6). The superstructure of these Early Bronze Age rooms was apparently constructed of such mud bricks. Several complete holemouth jars, and other fragmentary vessels of this period were found on the floor as well (see below).

A single Chalcolithic-period pottery fragment was found (see Fig. 14:1), joining a small number of various artifacts from this period found in the past in different excavation areas.

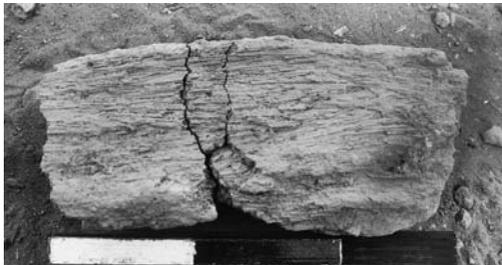


Fig. 6. Area G: mud brick (Early Bronze Age).

*Finds of the Early Bronze Age from Area G*  
Nimrod Getzov

The earliest finds discovered in the present excavation are several band-slipped potsherds considered diagnostic of the EB IB period, common in the first fortified settlements of this age, e.g., Tel Shalem (Eisenberg 1996:9) and Stratum V of the 1995 excavations at Tel Bet Yerah (Getzov 1998:20–21; forthcoming).

The majority of the finds date to EB II. The selected pottery shown in Fig. 7 belongs to two distinct groups:

*Metallic Ware Family.*— Vessels of this family are common in all EB II assemblages in northern Israel (Greenberg and Porat 1996). Notable at Gamla are carinated and incurved-rim platters (Fig. 7:1, 2; Greenberg and Porat 1996: Fig. 1:7–12; Esse 1991: Pl. 2:A–G) and a splayed-rim jar (Fig. 7:9; Greenberg and Porat 1996: Fig. 1:3, 4; Esse 1991: Pl. 2:F, G).

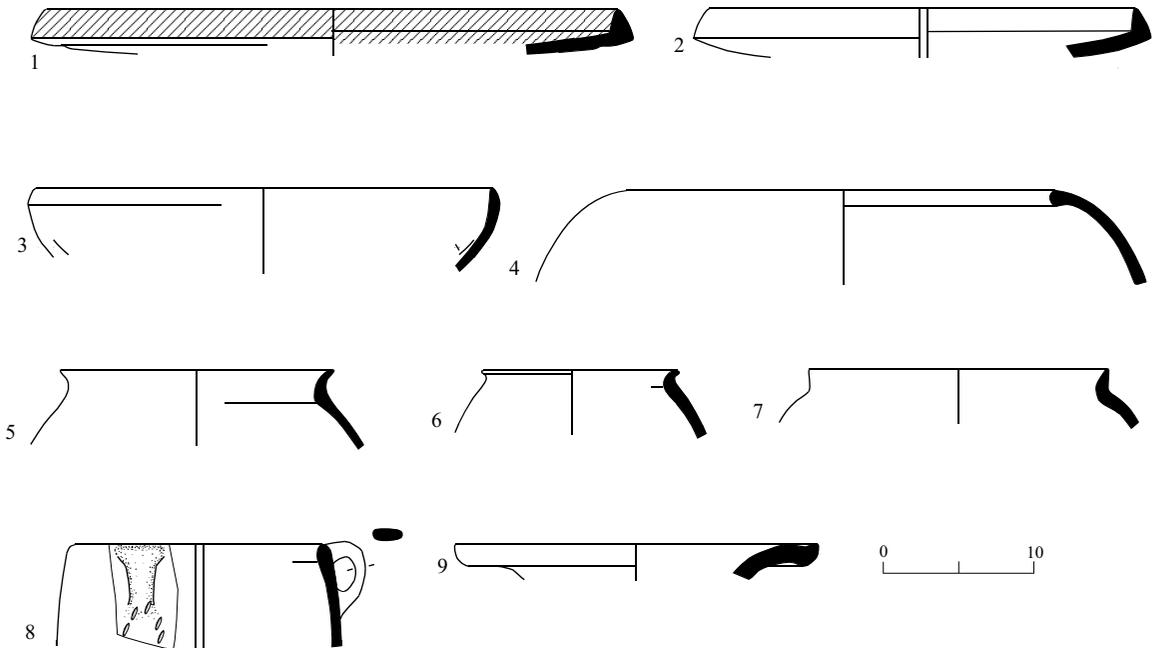


Fig. 7. Selected Early Bronze Age pottery.

◀ Fig. 7

No.	Locus	Reg. No.	Type	Description
1	1707	1015/8	Platter	Orange-brown clay, light gray narrow core, red-burnished slip, metallic firing
2	1734	1012/11	Platter	Orange-brown clay, light gray wide core, metallic firing
3	1731	1008/35	Platter	Orange-brown clay, dark brown core, much varied temper
4	1731	1008/5	Holemouth jar	Reddish brown clay, varied temper
5	1731	1613/9	Cooking pot	Reddish brown clay, gray core, calcite and other temper
6	1731	1013/26	Cooking pot	Orange-brown clay, calcite and other temper
7	1731	1008/47	Cooking pot	Brown clay, gray core, basalt and other temper
8	1707	1015/7	Jug	Brown clay, gray core, basalt and other temper
9	Sqs Q-S/8	1006/3	Jar	Orange-brown clay, dark gray core, metallic firing

*Cooking Ware.*— This category includes but a few holemouth jars (Fig. 7:4; Esse 1991: Pl. 1:J, K) and many cooking pots (Fig. 7:5–7; Greenberg 1996: Fig. 3.28:2). The ratio of pots to holemouth jars is similar to that at Dan (Greenberg 1996:102), opposite to that found at TelTe'o (Greenberg 2001:133), and considerably different from that found in Stratum IV of the 1995 excavations at Bet Yerah, where almost all the cooking ware consisted of holemouth jars and only a few fragments of cooking pots were found (Getzov, forthcoming). In addition, we noted a rounded bowl with a pointed rim (Fig. 7:3) and a wide-necked jug decorated by stick impressions (Fig. 7:8).

In the Gamla excavations no pottery dates to EB IIIA, a phase preceding the appearance of the Bet Yerah Ware, nor to EB IIIB, in which Bet Yerah Ware is common in all assemblages throughout northern Israel.

No in-depth study has yet been carried out of the Early Bronze Age material from past seasons at Gamla, but many finds and architectural remains from EB I–II are described in the preliminary reports (Gutmann 1994:44, 112). A partial examination of these finds, shown to me by D. Syon, suggests that all other excavation areas yielded pottery mainly of EB II, and a few from EB IB. So far, no pottery or other finds from the EB IA or from the EB III periods have been identified.

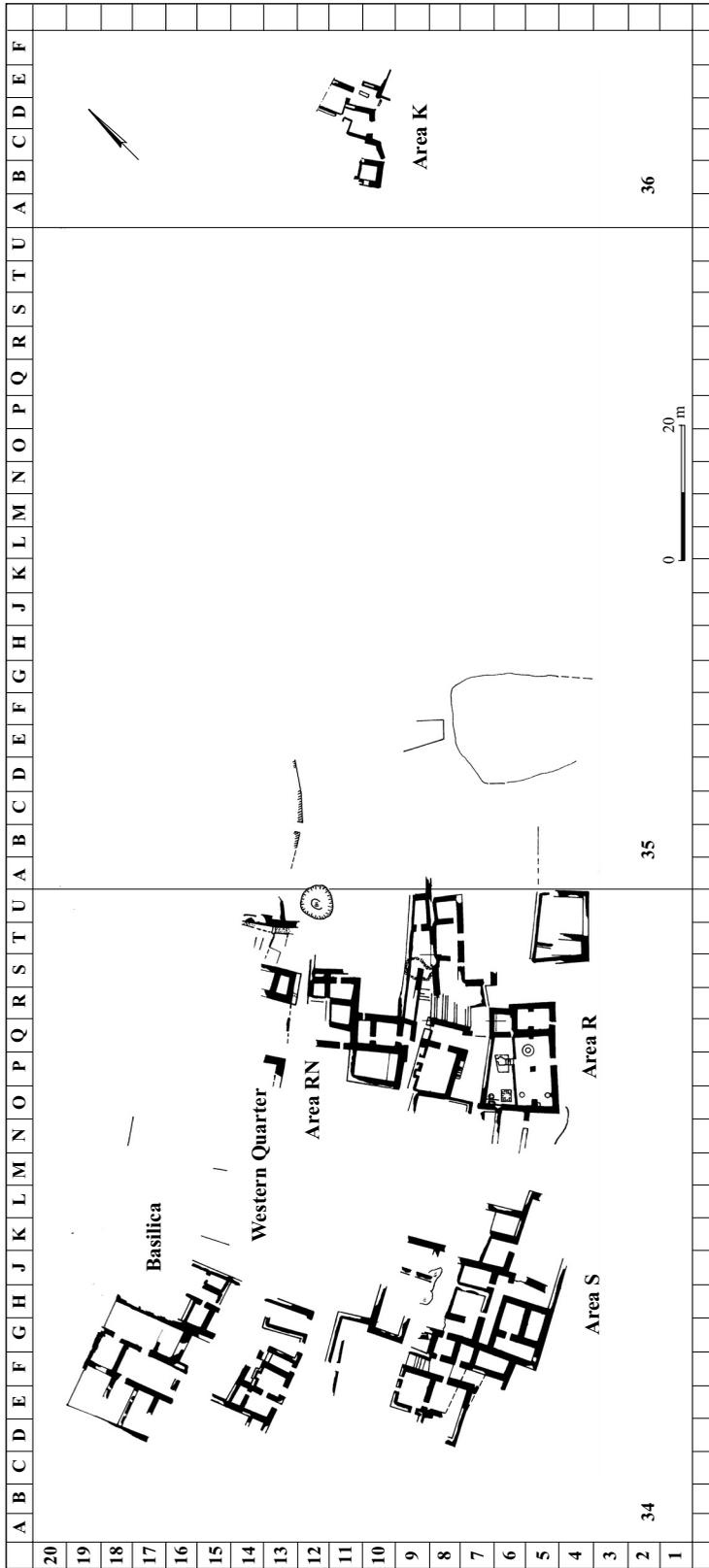
The extent of the Early Bronze Age settlement at Gamla has not been systematically determined, but it is apparently at least as large as the Second Temple period settlement (145 dunams), if not larger.

#### AREA K — THE MANSION (1997, 1999, 2000)

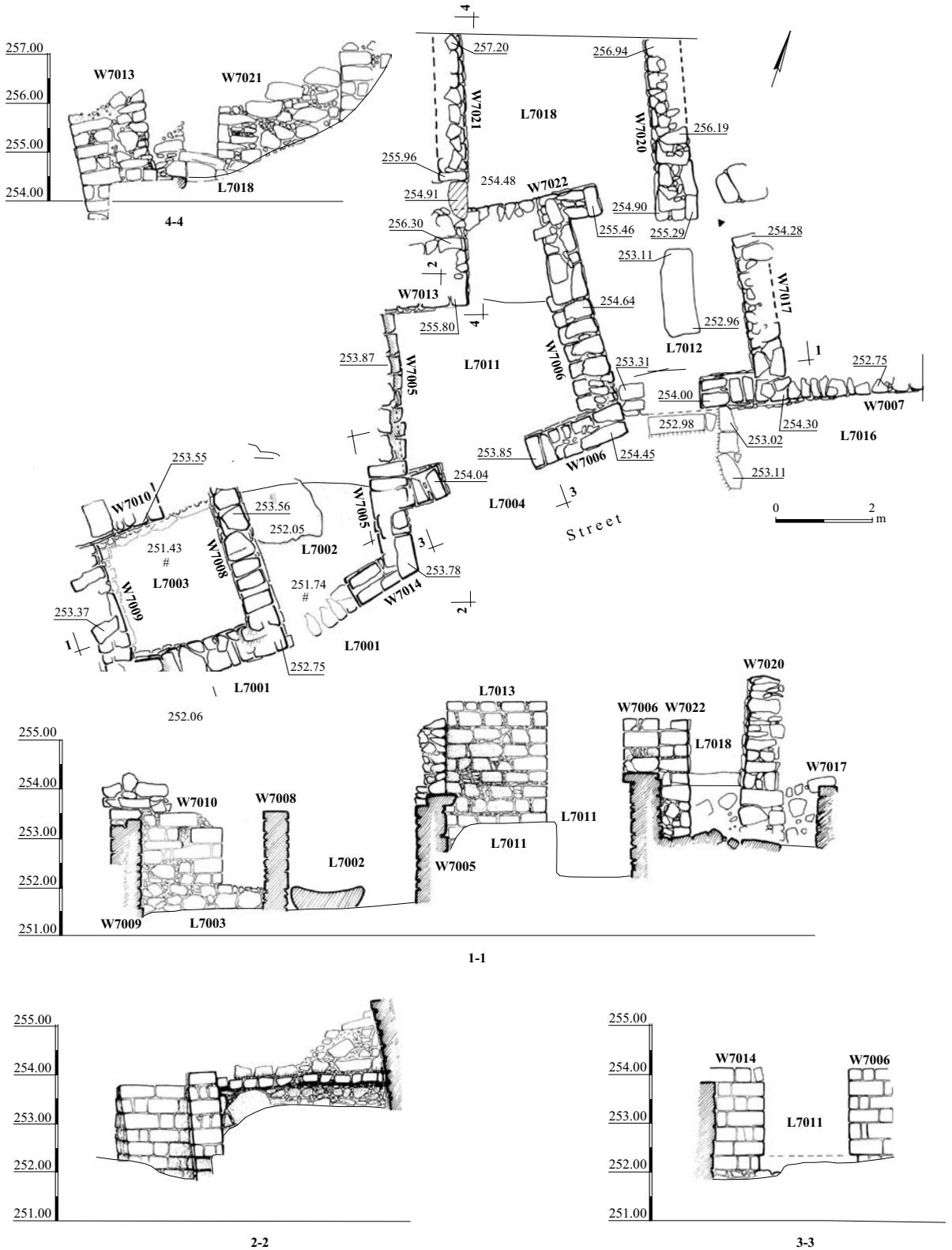
This new excavation area is midway between the eastern and western quarters (Plan 4), but the architecture and finds indicate that it is to be considered part of the western quarter. Two buildings and the space between them were excavated (Plan 5), both opening onto a street (L7001, L7004, L7016) that extends across the excavation area. This street was apparently a thoroughfare connecting various sections of Gamla along a contour line.

#### *Room L7003*

This is a square structure with all four walls surviving to a greater or lesser extent. The entrance was through a doorway in the south wall from the street. The northern W7010 is a retaining wall, indicating that initially a space was cut in the hillside, and the walls erected within it. This wall survives to a height of c. 1.8 m above the floor level, probably close to its full original height. A doorway and a small window in this wall suggest that a cellar was cut in the soft chalk bedrock behind it, as found in at least



Plan 4. The western quarter.



Plan 5. Area K. Plan and sections.

two other places at Gamla: the *miqwe* in the olive-oil press in Area R (Gutmann and Wagner 1987:40, Fig. 18; Gutmann 1994:130–133), and in room L5054 above the same press (Gutmann 1994:130 [photo]). The construction technique is the same throughout most of the city (except for Area B): medium-sized, well-squared but not-smoothed building stones, set in regular courses with no mortar, the joints filled with small stone chips. Corners and doorjambs were constructed of better-cut stones, usually closely-fitting, without the need for stone-chip filling. A thin layer of ashes was discerned close to floor level, probably from the collapsed and burned roof beams. Under the floor a tightly packed leveling fill was identified, with large quantities of Early Bronze Age and first-century-BCE pottery. Too small to have been an independent building, L7003 was apparently a room in an unexcavated building that extends to the west.

#### *The ‘Mansion’*

This building, with a highly irregular plan and unusual features, seems to have been the private

mansion of a person of means. Three rooms were excavated thus far, some incompletely (L7011 and L7018), and apparently there were several more rooms. Two rooms, L7011 and L7012, face the street, while the third, L7018, is behind and straddles both of them. The facade of the building (Fig. 8) is of the highest quality stone masonry uncovered until now at Gamla—excepting the carved architectural elements. It stretches along 8.5 m, includes two wider-than-usual entrances to the two rooms, and at its western extremity juts out from the line of the wall and makes a final turn to the west at an obtuse angle (see below). The stones are set in the wall in headers and stretchers, in perfectly straight rows of equal height. Each stone is dressed only roughly, except for the rectangular face set in the facade which is very accurately cut. The final smoothing of the stones was done after the wall was erected, so that the visual effect is that of a wall constructed of solid ashlars. On the doorjambs, corners, and the western end of the facade, the stones were smoothed on all the exposed sides. In contrast,



Fig. 8. Area K. Facade of the ‘mansion’, looking north. Note the finely-dressed stones. In the foreground is street L7016; an ashlar step leads into room L7012; in the background is room L7018.

the inner side of the wall shows a staggered stretcher construction forming a checkerboard pattern, in which the spaces are filled with fieldstones and chips (Fig. 9). The foundation of the wall is constructed of fieldstones.

*Room L7011.*— The doorway is unusually wide (1.75 m). It apparently had a sill made of a wooden beam, inserted in notches left under the jambs (Plan 5: Section 3–3). The sill was c. 0.2 m above the foundation course. The western and eastern walls, W7005 and W7006, survive to their full height, complete with the row of corbels that supported the ceiling (Plan 5: Sections 1–1, 2–2, 3–3; Fig. 9). The corbels on the two opposing sides are not at the same height: there is a difference of (on average) 0.35 m between them, indicating a roof sloping slightly to the west. Thus, the height of the room from sill to the top of the corbels is c. 1.95 m at the east, and c. 1.6 m at the west. This is marginally enough for regular human activity, so despite the rich facade, this room may have been a storage or service area.

The back (northern) W7013 of the room (Plan 5: Section 1–1) was built only at the



Fig. 9. Area K. Room 7011, looking southeast. On the right is the backside of the facade (W7006/1), showing the difference in workmanship; on the left is W7006, showing its construction technique and the corbels.

western side, leaving a 1.5 m wide passage on the east to the back room L7018. The lower part of W7013 is a retaining wall against the hill, while its upper part was free-standing. Above the line of the corbels, it was the front wall of room L7018, and of an as yet unexcavated room to the west of L7018. Thus, the roof of room L7011 served as a balcony, approached from the upper level of room L7018. On the dirt floor of room L7011 a 0.1 m thick layer of ashes was noted, probably the remains of the roof timbers that collapsed and burned.

*Courtyard L7012.*— This space is also approached from the street, through a 1.65 m wide doorway (Figs. 8, 10). In front of the doorway a large ashlar, apparently in secondary use, was laid as a step. The eastern W7017 is much damaged. The western W7006, shared with room L7011, indicates that L7012 must have been an open space: there are no corbels such as those extending into room L7011; the wall rises 1.1 m in a well-built step (Fig. 8), in line with the back wall of room L7011,



Fig. 10. Area K. Room 7012, looking south. In the center is a large basalt slab embedded in the floor; on the left is the lintel of the doorway leading to Room 7018 (found collapsed and removed).

precluding the possibility of there having been a roof, at least not one built by conventional means; no signs of burnt timbers were found here. In the dirt floor of the courtyard, which was much damaged by the stones that collapsed from the walls, a large, roughly-cut basalt slab was sunk (1.75 × 0.65 × 0.40 m deep; Fig. 10), its top surface flush with the original floor level. The slab may have served as a working surface for domestic chores. In the north end are two doorways. The one at the northeast corner leads to an as yet unexcavated space, possibly another room of the house, while the other one leads to room L7018. The doorway was topped by a large lintel, found collapsed on the ground (Fig. 10 at left, after removal).

*Room L7018.*— This is a back room in relation to L7011 and L7012, which front the street, and straddles both, laterally and vertically. The room is not yet completely excavated, so that its plan and layout are not fully understood. It apparently had two levels. The lower level was entered from L7012 at the same elevation. The higher level is preserved at the western part of L7018 and was accessed from the roof of L7011 and through a doorway in W7021. The separation into two levels may have been accomplished by means of a wooden ceiling and ladder. Although no corbels to support such a ceiling were identified, this hypothesis is suggested by heavy ash deposits in room L7018. Below the doorway in W7021, what appears to be a covered channel was identified (Plan 5: Section 4–4). In the brief 2000 season, a small part of the northwestern corner of this room was uncovered, enabling the tentative reconstruction of its plan.

*Courtyard(?) L7002.*— This space was between room L7003 on one side, and the ‘mansion’ on the other. Its northwestern wall was not found; the two walls bounding it (W7008, W7005) are very different in their construction. The western extension W7014 of the fine ‘ashlar’ facade was apparently intended to close off this space with a doorway. Under the bottom course of this

doorway in W7014, there is a niche similar to that in the doorway to room L7011, suggesting a wooden sill. A natural boulder inside the room shows signs of wear from walking over it, and its top surface is only 7 cm higher than the presumed sill in W7014. Thus, the boulder formed part of the floor. The absence of corbels on either side and of ashes suggest that this space was not roofed.

#### *The Finds*

In the street in front of the ‘mansion’ several finely dressed corbels were found, similar to corbels in the synagogue and in the ‘basilica’ (see below). In courtyard L7002, two column drums and a capital were found (total height c. 1.8 m), probably collapsed from the second story of the building. The ceramic repertoire consists of the common types found at Gamla.<sup>5</sup> In the fill, and on, or close to the floors, jars, cooking pots, jugs, and bowls typical of the first century BCE and CE were found, while under the floors was a greater proportion of first century BCE and Early Bronze Age wares. Except for the intact juglet (14:6), found in a cavity in W7013, complete jars and cooking pots were found in room L7018, possibly belonging to the upper story of this room. A small, cup-like vessel is perhaps an inkwell, though its bottom may not have been flat (Fig. 14:5). Many knife-pared lamp nozzles were found, two of which deserve comment. One is a double-nozzled gray-ware lamp (Fig. 14:10), the second of its type found at Gamla (Gutmann 1994:143, photo), and the first to be published outside Judea. The other is a fragment of a gray-ware ring lamp (Fig. 14:11), apparently second only to a similar one from a controlled excavation at Masada. Several limestone vessels (Fig. 14:12) were found in the rooms and street, as well as a rectangular basalt grinding stone, a fragment of a Pompeian grinding stone, and a fragment of a crushing basin from an olive-oil press—evidence of a fourth olive-oil press at Gamla.<sup>6</sup>

Area K is outside the main area where the battle with the Romans took place (Syon 2001), but sporadic evidence of the war were three

small ballista balls and a catapult bolt; six arrowheads may be evidence of fighting, but may have belonged to one of the residents.<sup>7</sup>

#### DISCUSSION

Though its plan is incomplete, the ‘mansion’ appears to be a three-level domestic residence. Its construction necessitated extensive cutting into the hillside, particularly for room L7018. The rather irregular plan suggests that the building had to be constructed in a given and restricted space. Despite the splendid facade, almost none of the walls are perpendicular to any other. The architectural details are in part very rich, such as the facade and column, and in part simple and ‘substandard’, such as the western face of room L7011. Unlike in other parts of the western quarter, no fragments of plaster were found here, indicating that the interior walls were at best covered with whitewashed mud plaster. Despite the presence of coins dating to the second century BCE and pottery from the first century BCE, the overwhelming evidence points to a date in the first century CE for the construction of the ‘mansion’. The majority of finds in the western quarter in general indicate that although sparsely inhabited in the first century BCE, a spurt of building activity occurred after the turn of the common era. Apparently, better economic conditions (due to income generated from the sale of olive oil?), enabled the erection of new, more opulent homes in the vacant spaces of this quarter, instead of in the crowded eastern parts.

#### AREA S—THE BASILICA (1997–2000)

The excavation focused on an area where the natural slope of the hill levels off, and the relatively flat ground held huge boulders that tumbled down from the summit. In past surveys by the authors, the remains of a large building were identified among the boulders. In previous excavations, on the slopes below (Area S), a great number of finely dressed ashlar, huge ashlar doorjambs, and a lintel

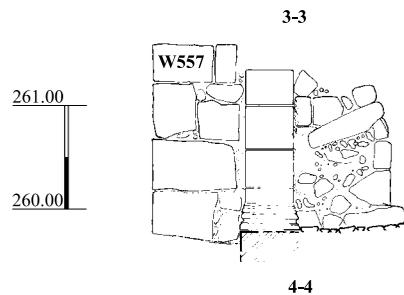
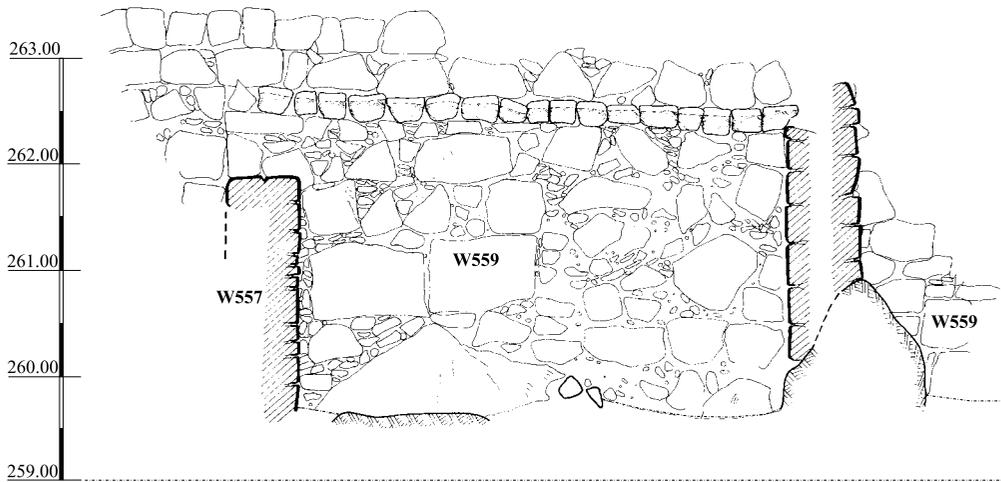
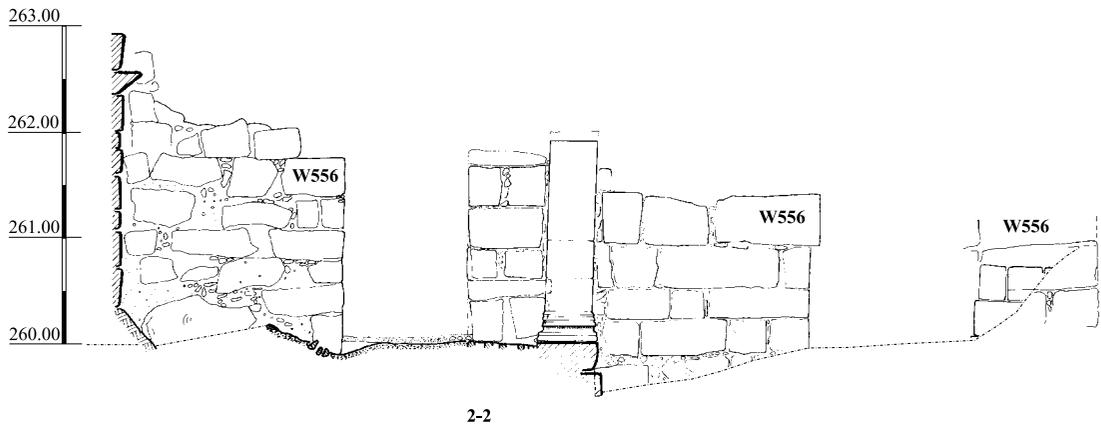
decorated with a rosette flanked by two palm trees were discovered (Gutmann 1994:125, photo). These ashlar did not fit the domestic construction excavated there and must have come from some public building. The size of the area was comparable to that of the synagogue, and the few visible building stones matched in their large size only those of the synagogue, suggesting that a public building (a second synagogue?) lay hidden here. The present excavation ties in to the northernmost rooms excavated by Gutmann in 1981 (L2052–L2054, Plan 4; Gutmann 1985:90). Gutmann did not realize at the time that room L2053 is part of the ‘basilica’ building.

#### *The Building*

The overall size of the building (Plan 6) is 16 m east–west and 15 m north–south. In comparison, the synagogue complex measures 16 × 20 m. The building is divided into three north–south aisles of unequal width. The two side aisles are each divided laterally into two or three smaller spaces. Between the central aisle and the side aisles are two wide doorways on each side.

The outer walls, on the west, north, and east (W562, W559, W551), are without openings. The entire surviving northern wall (4.5 m high in the center!), and the lower parts of the eastern and western walls are retaining walls. The upper parts of these walls were free-standing, and apparently the northern wall was also higher originally. The northern wall also has a row of corbels at 3.15 m above the floor, but only opposite the central aisle (Fig. 11, and see below). The eastern wall, as well as W557, separating the central and western aisles, seemingly continued northward, beyond the boundary of the building, perhaps to some auxiliary rooms at a higher level. Such auxiliary rooms may have existed on the other sides as well, e.g., L2051 to the east. The outer walls are constructed of large and medium, natural and roughly-squared stones, laid rather unsystematically, in very crude rows (Fig. 12, background). In two places, the northern wall rides over natural boulders that were only





Plan 6 (cont.). Area S. The basilica (Building 2100), sections.

partially cut to accommodate the contours of the walls. The southern wall survives very fragmentarily, and has not yet been cleared completely. The entrance(s) to the building must have been in this wall. The floor is not level; the northern side is higher than the southern one. In the center aisle at least, this difference

was overcome in antiquity by two steps (see below), but these cannot account for the present difference of 0.7 m in floor level, which may be due in part to ground subsidence.

*The Eastern Aisle* (L2106, L2101, L2053).— On the average 4.5 m wide, it is divided into two



Fig. 11. Area S. The central aisle of the basilica, looking north at W559. Note the corbels, the natural boulder utilized in the wall, and the step.



Fig. 12. Area S. The central and eastern aisles, looking east. Note the engaged pilaster, and the difference in construction technique of the different walls.

roughly equal spaces ( $4.5 \times 8.0$  m) by the lateral W558. Two doorways connect the northern half of L2106 and L2101 to the central aisle, and one partly preserved doorway leads to the southern half. There was apparently no communication from the southern half (L2053) to the central aisle, and an entrance through the southern wall of the building remains conjectural. The floor of room L2106 was plastered with a thick, gray plaster, many fragments of which were found. A smooth, 5 mm thick plaster covered the walls; in three places patches were preserved *in situ*, one on each of the walls, close to floor level.

*The Central Aisle (L2107, L2102, L2108).*—This is 4.7 m wide in the north, but only 3.9 m in the south. The two walls flanking it (W556, W557) are constructed of very large stones (0.8–1.0 m long and 0.3–0.5 m wide and high), well squared but not smoothed, carefully laid in closely fitting, straight courses on the side facing this aisle, and less neatly on the sides facing the eastern and western aisles. The western wall (W557) is one meter thick; while the eastern wall is 0.9 m thick. The walls are pierced by two wide doorways on either side, and there may have been another doorway on each side in the southern part that did not survive. The long aisle is divided into three vertical tiers, separated by two ashlar steps across the aisle. Of the southern step only a single stone survives *in situ*, though several ashlars nearby may be dismantled steps. The northern step, 0.3 m high, is almost complete (Figs. 12, 13) and shows clear signs of wear. Flanking each step is a pair of engaged pilasters. Of the southern pair only the carved bases remain; the northern pair survives to a height of 1.9 m (east) and 1.55 m (west); their carved capitals were found fallen next to them (Fig. 13). In the eastern pilaster two stones with coarse raised bosses are incorporated; the bosses are partly hidden in the wall—probably in secondary use. Traces of thin, white plaster were found on the pilasters.

The northernmost, highest, tier (L2107) seems to have been the focus of the building. Here the floor is partly cut into the chalk bedrock and



Fig. 13. Area S. The eastern pilaster in the central aisle; the capital lies on the step.

partly composed of densely packed stone chips, potsherds, and earth. It was plastered with a thick plaster, as attested by fragments still preserved *in situ*, especially in the northwestern corner. The row of corbels, 3.15 m above the floor in the northern wall, indicates that this space had different roofing from the rest of the building.

Except for these plain corbels set in the northern wall, an additional twelve finely-dressed corbels were found collapsed. Seven were found in L2107, probably fallen eastward from W557, and five in L2106, fallen eastward from W556. They measure  $20 \times 50 \times 80$  cm on the average. The total running length of the seven corbels found in L2107 is c. 3.5 m, which well conforms to the length of this room (the uppermost tier) at c. 4.1 m. Apparently not all the corbels were recovered. Similar finely-worked corbels were found in the ‘mansion’ in Area K (see above), and in the synagogue.

In the northern corner of L2106, an installation was discovered, constructed of both

roughly squared stones and fieldstones; its function is not clear (but see below).

*The Western Aisle* (L2109, L2110, L2201).— This is the widest aisle at 6.5 m. Its excavation is not yet complete, but it is apparently divided into three or four spaces by transverse walls.

#### *The Finds*

In general, the building yielded only meager finds which do not provide any clues regarding its original function. In the eastern aisle (L2106) traces of fire, ashes, and charred wood remains were identified. This, together with many large iron nails found on the floor, may have come from a large piece of furniture that existed here.

The building was apparently used as a refuge during the siege in 67 CE—either by

residents of Gamla looking for a safer place away from the wall, or by people fleeing from earlier fighting in Galilee, as explicitly stated by Josephus (*The Jewish War* 4.1.2 [9]). Next to the northeastern pilaster, traces of a hearth were discovered, together with a complete storage jar. These finds, certainly out of place in a public building, are evidence of contingency use. Finds in a similar context were discovered in the synagogue, where several hearths, cooking pots, jars, and lamps were found on the northern landing (Gutmann 1981:32–33), and in the public square above the olive-oil press in Area R.

Fragments of several knife-pared lamps and limestone vessels were found in the fill and debris covering the building. The fragment of a mold-made lamp (Fig. 14:9) found in L2106,

**Fig. 14 ▶**

No.	Area	Reg. No.	Type	Description	Parallel(s) and Date
1	G	112	Bowl(?)	Light to dark red	Golan. Epstein 1998. For the form cf. Pl. XV:3; for the rim decoration, cf. Pl. XXVIII:12. <b>Chalcolithic period</b>
2	S	2106/25	Pie-crust rim krater		Paphos. Hayes 1991:157, No. 20. Similar fabric, but no pie-crust rim. <b>150–125 BCE</b>
3	S	2107/26	Bowl		Tel Anafa. Berlin 1997:112–115, Pl. 34:PW304. <b>Late 1st c. BCE– Early 1st c. CE</b>
4	S	26/1	Cooking pot	Dark red, large white grits	Hazor VIII. Yadin et al. 1959: Pl. LVII. <b>Iron II</b>
5	K	1651	Inkwell(?)	Dark red	
6	K	7011/1561	‘Shihin’ juglet	Light red cooking ware	Tel Anafa. Berlin 1997:143, Pl. 49. <b>Early 1st c. CE</b>
7	S	2106/61	Jug(?)	Red	
8	K	7011/1614	Stand	Yellowish red, coarse, black grits	Dor. Guz-Zilberstein 1995:406–407, Fig. 6.53:24; Early Hellenistic Beirut. Reynolds 1997–1998:78, Fig. 187.102. <b>Early 2nd c. CE</b>
9	S	2106/98	Mold-made lamp	Gray; traces of black slip (see text)	Masada. Barag and Hershkovitz 1994:59–70, Type D. <b>Mid-1st c. CE</b>
10	K	7002/1537	Knife-pared lamp	Gray; glossy black slip (see text)	Masada. Barag and Hershkovitz 1994:56, Type C X. <b>Mid-1st c. CE</b>
11	K	7016/1015	Ring lamp	Gray; traces of black slip (see text)	Masada. Barag and Hershkovitz 1994:58, Type C XIII. <b>Mid-1st c. CE</b>
12	K	Surface/1652	Cup	Hand-cut limestone	
13	S	26/2	Inkwell(?)	Lathe-turned hard limestone	

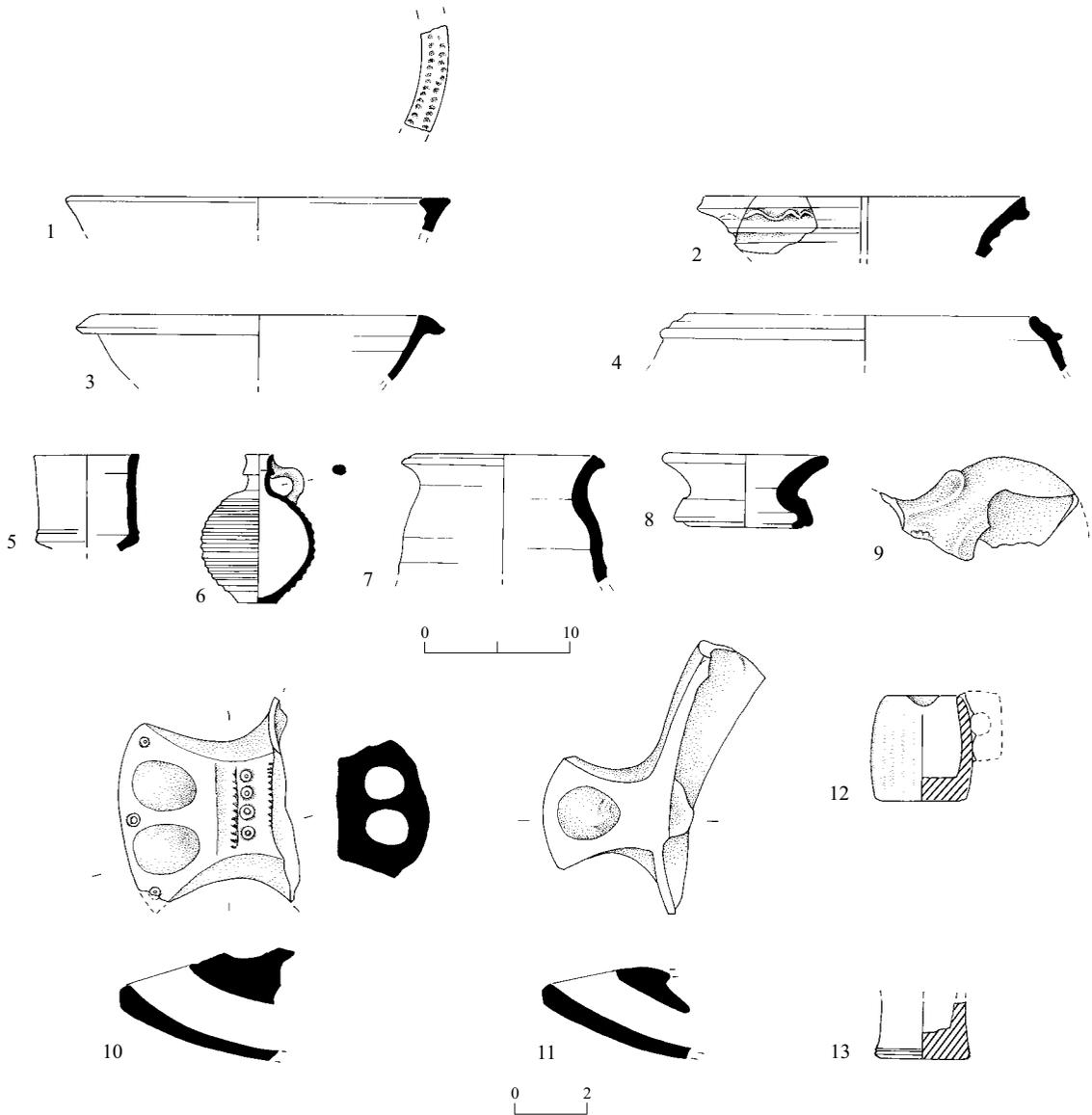


Fig. 14. Selected pottery and limestone vessels.

dated to the mid-first century CE, is the only one of its kind discovered at Gamla and possibly the only one in the north of Israel.<sup>8</sup> Noteworthy is a narrow, lathe-turned hard limestone vessel that was found in room L2107 (Fig. 14:13), which may be an inkwell.

For the first time we can also present a definite Iron Age pottery fragment (Fig. 14:4). In the past, a handful of sherds were tentatively

assigned to this period. The size, location, or significance of an Iron Age settlement at Gamla—if one indeed existed—remains at this time unclear.

Four ballista balls and three arrowheads are direct evidence of the battle. The ballista balls are small, probably representing stray shots. Area S is about 400 m from the wall, just about at the extreme range of Roman ballistae. In

Gutmann's room L2054, just southeast of the building, five arrowheads, one catapult bolt, and fragments of a human skull and jawbone were discovered in 1981.<sup>9</sup> In the central aisle, not far from the hearth, a seventh specimen of the 'Gamla' coins was found in the 2000 season (see below).

#### DISCUSSION

The size and height of the construction, the relative opulence of the central aisle and the size of the stones of its walls, the width of the doorways and of the corbels and pilasters leave no doubt as to the public character of Building 2100 (the basilica). Each of its aisles is considerably larger than any other room at Gamla, except the synagogue, and in the setting of the Golan it is most unlikely to have been a private residence, even of a very wealthy person. The wide aisles, especially the western one, necessitated very long wooden beams for the roof support, and these must have been imported. Apparently, most of the building was plastered. The main entrance was obviously in the southern wall, opening into the central aisle, and there may have been entrances to each of the side aisles. Possibly, the decorated lintel found in Area S (see above) was set above the main entrance. Although the widening of this aisle from south to north may have been unintentional, together with the two pairs of pilasters, it created an impressive effect on those approaching the raised tier at the far end, which must have been the focus of the building.

The building certainly dates to the early first century CE. It is not a synagogue, for there is no single space within suitable for the assembly of a large group of people. It is an entirely new type of religious and/or secular Jewish public building of the Second Temple period. The paucity of archaeological data on public buildings of this period on the one hand, and the wide-ranging scholarly debate on the subject on the other (see Note 3), require caution in categorizing it architecturally, assigning to it a function, and attempting to connect it with any of the

functions mentioned in the rabbinical sources. Safrai (1995:203), discussing synagogues of the Late Roman–Byzantine period, states that '...the synagogue may be defined as the true community center, encompassing nearly the entire constellation of services that existed in the Jewish community'. If so, the implication of finding a new type of building is that functional/architectural conceptions during the Second Temple period differed from those of the period of the Mishna and the Talmud (Late Roman–Byzantine period), and that there was at least one other communal function that was separate from the synagogue, which had its own architectural manifestation.

Rather than proposing a definite identification, we suggest a tentative explanation to be built upon in the future. The two walls of the central aisle, pierced by two or three wide doorways on each side, may be regarded as two rows of piers, lending the building the appearance of a Roman basilica. Thus, the northern tier of the central aisle could be likened to the *tribunal* in a basilica, which could have accommodated judiciary and public functions under the auspices of the town council, while in the side chambers transactions and meetings could be held.

The idea of a Roman-type basilica in Israel as early as the first century CE is no longer implausible after the reconsideration of the date of the basilica in Bet She'an (Foerster and Tzafrir 1992:3). As for judiciary functions, Josephus clearly refers to judges he appointed in Galilee (*The Jewish War* 2.20.5 [571]), though from the passage it is not clear where these judges held court. The New Testament (Matt. 10:17; Mark 13:9; Luke 21:12) does allude to the judicial function of flogging in the synagogue—in accordance with the findings of Safrai (1995:187–190), but the text does not explicitly state that this function had to take place only in the synagogue. We are aware of the controversial nature of the building and our interpretation of it; we hope to generate interest and motivation among the scholarly community to study the building in its setting and assess its nature and use.

## THE COINS

In addition to the excavation areas, the catalogue includes coins picked up sporadically on the surface, on the trails, and in areas where the conservation crews were working (e.g., Areas B and H). Normally, daily use was made of a metal detector, increasing considerably the number of coins recovered. An exception was the 1998 season, when the detector was used only a few times, and thus only nine coins were found.

*The Numismatic Material*

Of a total of 142 coins found, 127 were identifiable. All are bronze, except two silver coins: a *sheqel* (Cat. No. 26) and a half-*sheqel* (Cat. No. 25) of Tyre. The rest are representative of the coin finds from the excavations by Gutmann (Syon 2004:91–92). Four special coins are commented upon here:

(1) An apparently unique find in Israel, an autonomous coin of Amphipolis in Macedonia (Cat. No. 31), in a bad state of preservation, was found in the basilica in Area S. It can be dated only vaguely between 187 and 31 BCE, and its presence at Gamla may only be considered a chance find.

(2) A civic coin of Seleucia on the Tigris (Cat. No. 32) found on the surface, joins two identical coins of this mint found at Gamla in past years (Syon 2004:61–62). It is of a series that was inaugurated after the Seleucid loss of Babylonia to the Parthians in 129 BCE. Again, their presence at the site cannot be assigned to any specific event or historical process; the three were found in different areas within the city.

(3) An example of the first coins struck at Nysa-Scythopolis under Gabinius (Cat. No. 33) was found in the basilica. Altogether only three coins from this mint were found at the site.

(4) A seventh ‘Gamla’ coin (Cat. No. 127) was found in the basilica. These bronze coins were minted at Gamla during the revolt and served as propaganda effort, similar to the coins struck by

the Jerusalem administration at the same time (*TJC*:130–131; Syon 2004:54–58).

*Hasmonean Coins.*— The present catalogue reflects, for the most part, the current (and probably not final) consensus regarding the Hasmonean rulers who minted coins, as most recently published by Meshorer (*TJC*). Thus, coins in the name of Yehoḥanan are now assigned to Hyrcanus I and not to Hyrcanus II, but coins in the name of YNTN (ינתן) I still assign to Alexander Jannaeus and not to Hyrcanus II, contrary to what is tentatively suggested in *TJC*.

The beginning of Hasmonean coinage is here assigned (again, tentatively) to c. 125 BCE, assuming that the death of Demetrius II in this year could have been an opportune moment for Hyrcanus I to strike coins. In this catalogue 104 BCE is adopted as the starting year for the reign of Alexander Jannaeus, instead of the traditional 103 BCE, based on a newly interpreted papyrus from Egypt (Van’t Dack et al. 1989:118–121).

*Coins of Tyre.*— The predominance of Tyrian coins in the Galilee in the Persian through the Roman periods has been known for some time, and was partly dealt with by three scholars (Kindler 1967; Hanson 1980; Barag 1983), and now by Syon (2004). At Gamla this reaches unprecedented proportions. Coins of this city form 20 percent of the entire corpus of the approximately 6300 coins from Gamla, a percentage accurately reflected in the present catalogue as well. The small *dilepta* of the autonomous mint of Tyre (Cat. Nos. 13–21) are very similar to the Seleucid issues of the same mint and apparently are often confused with them (Syon 2004:71–75).

*The Coins by Excavation Areas.*— Except for the coins found in the Hasmonean quarter (Area B), coins at the site can seldom be used for stratigraphic analysis (but see Syon 2004:91–92). This is well illustrated by the coins of Area A. All date to the late second–early first century BCE,

though it is certain that the buildings in this area were in use up to the fall of Gamla in 67 CE.

In Area BA a single Hasmonean coin was found, and an unidentified coin, possibly a Tyrian *dilepton*, in Area G.

In Area K, 58 coins were found: 13 (23 percent) date to the first century CE, all from the ‘mansion’. In particular, the Herodian dynasty is well represented: Antipas (4 coins), Philip (2 coins) and Agrippa I (5 coins). In addition, two of the three procuratorial coins (Cat. Nos. 124, 125) were found in this area, the latest dating to 59 CE. The earliest coin, that of Antiochus IV (Cat. No. 1) was found on the surface in this area. This coin is representative of the as

yet unresolved question of the second century BCE coins found in the hundreds at the site, not accompanied by any pottery assemblages of the period (Syon 2004:97–98; Berlin, forthcoming).

Among the 36 coins found in Area S, nine (25 percent) date to the first century CE. Very similar percentages of first century CE coins apply to the two areas of the western quarter (K and S). However, when all the coins found in the western quarter over the years are considered, the percentage of first century CE coins is much smaller (7 percent). Altogether, first century CE coins add up to only 5 percent(!) of the 6335 coins found to date at the site.

## CATALOGUE

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Date	Mint	Reference
<b>Antiochus IV (175–164 BCE)</b>					
1	Traces of head r.	Traces of a galley stern		Tyre	Cf. <i>SNG Spaer</i> : 152, No. 1081
<b>Demetrius II, 1st reign (145–138 BCE)</b>					
2	Head of young king r.	Illegible. Traces of palm tree Hole centered	146–144 BCE	Tyre	Cf. <i>SNG Spaer</i> : 230, No. 1694
3	Traces of head r.	[ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ]ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Palm tree. Date O-P	143/2 BCE	Tyre	<i>SNG Spaer</i> : 232, Nos. 1723–1725
<b>Demetrius II, 2nd reign (c. 130–125 BCE)</b>					
4	Traces of head r.	Palm tree. Date 5-ΠΡ	127/6 BCE	Tyre	Cf. <i>SNG Spaer</i> : 296, No. 2237
<b>Seleucid (2nd c. BCE)</b>					
5	Traces of head r.	Traces of palm tree		Tyre	
6	Same. Hole-centered	...Λ... Traces of palm tree Hole centered		Tyre	
7	Same	Palm tree		Tyre	
8	Same	Traces of palm tree		Tyre	
9	Same	Same		Tyre	
10	Same	Same		Tyre	

<sup>1</sup> Area K surface, Reg. No. 1502, Æ, ↑, 5.33 gm, 19 mm, IAA 68439

<sup>2</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1610, Æ dilepton, ↑, 2.13 gm, 15 mm, IAA 87499

<sup>3</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1645, Æ dilepton, ↑, 2.06 gm, 13 mm, IAA 88507

<sup>4</sup> Area R surface, Reg. No. 102, Æ dilepton, ↖, 1.59 gm, 13 mm, IAA 88500

<sup>5</sup> Area A, Reg. No. 1590, L1000, Æ, ↗, 2.21 gm, 13 mm, IAA 68444

<sup>6</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 1024, L2102, Æ, 1.85 gm, 14 mm, IAA 68450

<sup>7</sup> Area K surface, Reg. No. 1506, Æ dilepton, 1.87 gm, 13 mm, IAA 84604

<sup>8</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1639, L7012, Æ dilepton, ↑, 1.69 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87516

<sup>9</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1624, L7018, Æ dilepton, ↑, 2.37 gm, 13 mm, IAA 87507

<sup>10</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1609, Æ dilepton, 1.69 gm, 12 mm, IAA 87498

## CATALOGUE (cont.)

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Date	Mint	Reference
11	Same <b>Seleucid or Autonomous (2nd c. BCE)</b>	Same(?)		Tyre	
12	Traces of head r. <b>Autonomous Tyre (Palm Tree, 125–c. 98 BCE)</b>	Traces of palm tree		Tyre	Syon 2004:356–362, Nos.1391–1983
13	Head of Melqart r. (traces)	Traces of palm tree and illegible date		Tyre	
14	Same	Palm tree		Tyre	
15	Same (traces)	Palm tree		Tyre	
16	Same	Palm tree, to l. ☞		Tyre	
17	Obliterated	Palm tree, to l. ☞		Tyre	
18	Obliterated	Palm tree		Tyre	
19	Head of Melqart r. (traces)	Palm tree		Tyre	
20	Same (traces)	Palm tree. Date ΛΔΙ, to ☞	113/2 BCE	Tyre	
21	Same	Palm tree, to r. traces of date Λ[?]	c. 116–106 BCE	Tyre	
		<b>Autonomous Tyre (Galley)</b>			
22	Head of Tyche r., veiled, wearing turreted crown	Traces of galley, below, לצר[ל]	98 BCE–84 CE	Tyre	Cf. <i>BMC Phoen.</i> :255, Nos. 252 ff.
23	Same	Galley l., above ΙΕΡΑΣ, below לצר	End of 2nd c. BCE	Tyre	Same
24	Same	Galley l, above ΙΕΡΑΣ		Tyre	Same
		<b>Autonomous Tyre (Silver)</b>			
25	Head of Melqart r.	Illegible. Traces of eagle l.	125 BCE–66 CE	Tyre	Cf. <i>BMC Phoen.</i> :250–253, Nos. 213–245

<sup>11</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1588, L7004, ⅆ, ↑, 2.19 gm, 13 mm, IAA 68467

<sup>12</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 81, L2107, ⅆ dilepton, ⚡, 1.47 gm, 13 mm, IAA 87480

<sup>13</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 1033, L2101, ⅆ, ↗, 1.43 gm, 12 mm, IAA 68446

<sup>14</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1516, ⅆ dilepton, 1.39 gm, 12 mm, IAA 84605

<sup>15</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1572, L7004, ⅆ dilepton, ↑, 1.58 gm, 13 mm, IAA 84611

<sup>16</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1547, ⅆ dilepton, ↑, 1.62 gm, 11 mm, IAA 84608

<sup>17</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1548, ⅆ dilepton, 1.68 gm, 11 mm, IAA 84609

<sup>18</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1556, L7001, ⅆ dilepton, 1.44 gm, 12 mm, IAA 84610

<sup>19</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 55, L2107, ⅆ dilepton, ↑, 1.71 gm, 13 mm, IAA 87477

<sup>20</sup> Area K surface, Reg. No. 1505, ⅆ dilepton, ↑, 2.00 gm, 12 mm, IAA 84603

<sup>21</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1637, L7012, ⅆ dilepton, ↑, 1.81 gm, 12 mm, IAA 87514

<sup>22</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1523, ⅆ, ↑, 6.25 gm, 19 mm, IAA 68442

<sup>23</sup> Area A, Reg. No. 14, L1054, ⅆ, ↑, 6.36 gm, 18 mm, IAA 84620

<sup>24</sup> Area B, Reg. No. 1, ⅆ, ⚡, 6.49 gm, 22 mm, IAA 84617

<sup>25</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1509, L7001, ⅆ didrachm, ↑, 6.14 gm, 20 mm, IAA 68451

## CATALOGUE (cont.)

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Date	Mint	Reference
26	Same	ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Eagle l. on battering ram, on l. club surmounted by monogram of Tyre, on r. palm branch, monogram X and KP; date ΡΞ. Between eagle's legs, Ϡ	34/5 CE	Tyre	Cf. <i>BMC Phoen.</i> :249, No. 205
<b>Autonomous Sidon</b>					
27	Head of Tyche r., veiled, wearing turreted crown	Astarte standing on galley, date ΛΑΛ, below, [ΣΙ]ΔΟΝΙΩΝ	81/80 BCE	Sidon	Cf. <i>BMC Phoen.</i> :164, No. 134
28	Same; to r. aphlaston, to l. B / C	ΘΕΡ/ΣΙΔΟΝΩΣ ΘΕΑΣ Galley, below, 1737	58/9 CE	Sidon	<i>BMC Phoen.</i> :171, No. 173–174
<b>Civic Issue of 'Akko-Ptolemais</b>					
29	Jugate heads of the Dioscuri r.	[ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΔΙ/ ΙΕΡΑ]C ΑCΥΛ[ΟΥ] Cornucopia. To l., monogram Η	End of 2nd c. BCE	'Akko- Ptolemais	Kadman 1961:98, No. 37; Seyrig 1962:29, Type 8
30	Same	.../ΕΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜ... Cornucopia	End of 2nd c. BCE	'Akko- Ptolemais	Same
<b>Autonomous Macedonia</b>					
31	Obliterated [Head of Artemis]	Two goats standing on hind legs, confronting each other	187–31 BCE	Amphipolis	<i>BMC Macedonia</i> : 48, Nos. 36–39; <i>SNG Dan.</i> : Macedonia Pl. 2, No. 62
<b>Babylonia, Civic Issue</b>					
32	Head of Tyche r. (traces)	Illegible. Tyche sitting l. on chair, behind her a thymiaterion	Late 2nd–1st c. BCE	Seleucia on the Tigris	Cf. <i>BMC Arabia</i> :141, No. 4
<b>Gabinus</b>					
33	Traces of head r. (Gabinus?)	[ΓΑΒΙΝΙC ΟΙ Ε]Ν ΝΥ[ΣΗΙ] Nike standing l., holding palm branch and wreath	c. 55 BCE	Bet She'an Scythopolis	<i>RPC</i> 1:668, Nos. 4825–4826; Barkay 1995:24, No. 1
<b>Roman Provincial</b>					
34	Head r.	SC in wreath, traces of countermark, very worn	1–54 CE	Antioch	Cf. <i>RPC</i> 1:625, No. 4246

<sup>26</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 40, L2201, *AR* tetradrachm, ⚮, 13.85 gm, 24 mm, IAA 87470

<sup>27</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1663, L7018, *AE*, ♂, 6.33 gm, 23 mm, IAA 88513

<sup>28</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1597, *AE*, ♂, 3.37 gm, 16 mm, IAA 87489

<sup>29</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1593, *AE*, ♂, 1.61 gm, 14 mm, IAA 68443

<sup>30</sup> Area B, Reg. No.2, *AE*, ♂, 2.44 gm, 16 mm, IAA 84618

<sup>31</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 53, L2107, *AE*, 7.36 gm, 23 mm, IAA 87475

<sup>32</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1650, *AE*, ♂, 6.37 gm, 20 mm, IAA 88509

<sup>33</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 82, L2106, *AE*, ♂, 5.99 gm, 20 mm, IAA 87481

<sup>34</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 86, L2201, *AE*, ♂, 14.03 gm, 27 mm, IAA 87482

## CATALOGUE (cont.)

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Date	Mint	Reference
<b>John Hyrcanus I (c. 125–104 BCE)</b>					
35	Inscription in wreath: .../חנההכ/הנהגד/...	Pair of cornucopia with pomegranate between the horns (traces)		Jerusalem	<i>TJC</i> 1:201–209 Type E
36	Traces of inscription in wreath	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type B
37	Inscription in wreath: יהל/ חננ הכה/הגדל וח/בר הי/הד/מ	Same		Jerusalem	Type D1–D16
38	Inscription in wreath	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type D17–D23
39	Same	Same		Jerusalem	Type D17–D23
40	Inscription in wreath: חננ/...?/.....	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type D
41	Inscription in wreath	Same		Jerusalem	
<b>Alexander Jannaeus (104–76 BCE)</b>					
42	Star of 8 rays; between the rays Hebrew inscription	[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ]Σ ΑΛΕΞΑΝ[ΔΡΟΥ] Anchor.		Jerusalem	<i>TJC</i> :209–215 Type K
43	Same	[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Α]ΛΕ[ΞΑ]ΝΔΡΟΥ Anchor.		Jerusalem	Type K
44	Same	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Anchor.		Jerusalem	Type K
45	Same	...ΑΝΔΡΟΥ... Anchor		Jerusalem	Type K
46	Same	Illegible, anchor (traces)		Jerusalem	Type K
47	Same	Same		Jerusalem	Type K
48	Same	Same		Jerusalem	Type K
49	Same	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type K
50	Same	ΒΑΣΙΛ... Anchor		Jerusalem	Type K
51	Same	...ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ... Anchor		Jerusalem	Type K
52	Same	Illegible, anchor		Jerusalem	Type K
53	Same	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Anchor		Jerusalem	Type K

<sup>35</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1532, L7011, *Æ* prutah, ⤴, 1.57 gm, 12 mm, IAA 68468

<sup>36</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 26, L2106, *Æ* prutah, ⤴, 1.54 gm, 14 mm, IAA 88515

<sup>37</sup> Area R surface, Reg. No. 103, *Æ* prutah, ⤴, 2.23 gm, 15 mm, IAA 88504

<sup>38</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1601, L7012, *Æ* prutah, ⤴, 1.55 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87493

<sup>39</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1607, *Æ* prutah, ⤴, 2.34 gm, 15 mm, IAA 87496

<sup>40</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1580, L7004, *Æ* prutah, ⤴, 1.75 gm, 13 mm, IAA 68466

<sup>41</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1585, *Æ* prutah, ⤴, 1.61 gm, 13 mm, IAA 84614

<sup>42</sup> Area R surface, Reg. No. 105, *Æ* prutah, 1.44 gm, 15 mm, IAA 88499

<sup>43</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1648, *Æ* prutah, 2.03 gm, 15 mm, IAA 88508

<sup>44</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1517, *Æ* prutah, 2.34 gm, 15 mm, IAA 68441

<sup>45</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 1044, L2101, *Æ* prutah, 2.88 gm, 16 mm, IAA 68448

<sup>46</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1519, L7003, *Æ* prutah, 2.12 gm, 15 mm, IAA 84606

<sup>47</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1546, *Æ* prutah, 1.92 gm, 14 mm, IAA 84607

<sup>48</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 113, L2108, *Æ* prutah, 1.39 gm, 12 mm, IAA 87485

<sup>49</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1623, L7018, *Æ* prutah, 3.13 gm, 16 mm, IAA 87506

<sup>50</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1617, L7012, *Æ* prutah, 3.12 gm, 16 mm, IAA 87503

<sup>51</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1638, L7012, *Æ* prutah, 1.75 gm, 15 mm, IAA 87515

<sup>52</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1602, L7016, *Æ* prutah, 1.41 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87494

<sup>53</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1606, *Æ* prutah, 3.01 gm, 16 mm, IAA 87495

## CATALOGUE (cont.)

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Date	Mint	Reference
54	Same (partly off flan)	Illegible, anchor (traces)		Jerusalem	Type K
55	Same	Same (thin anchor)		Jerusalem	Type K
56	Same (traces)	Same		Jerusalem	Type K
57	Same	Same		Jerusalem	Type K
58	Same	Same		Jerusalem	Type K
59	Same (traces)	[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ] Anchor in circle		Jerusalem	Type L
60	Star of six rays, traces of Aramaic inscription	Illegible, anchor		Jerusalem	Type L
61	Same (traces)	Obliterated		Jerusalem	Type L
62	Same (traces)	Illegible, anchor (traces)		Jerusalem	Type L
63	Same	Same		Jerusalem	Type L
64	Same (traces)	Same. Peforated due to insufficient metal to fill the blank		Jerusalem	Type L
65	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type L
66	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type L
67	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type K or L
68	Same	Obliterated		Jerusalem	Type K or L
69	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type K or L
70	Same	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type K or L
71	Same	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Anchor		Jerusalem	Type K or L
72	Same	Same		Jerusalem	Type K or L
73	Same	Same		Jerusalem	Type K or L
74	Inscription in wreath: (sic!) יהוה/נהגה ויהוה ...ה/נהגה הגדול/יהוה	Pair of cornucopia with pomegranate between the horns (traces)		Jerusalem	Type P1–P45

<sup>54</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1608, *Æ prutah*, 2.93 gm, 16 mm, IAA 87497

<sup>55</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 38, L2106, *Æ prutah*, 1.34 gm, 15 mm, IAA 87468

<sup>56</sup> Area A, Reg. No. 23/1, L1052, *Æ prutah*, 1.36 gm, 13 mm, IAA 84622

<sup>57</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1631, L7018, *Æ prutah*, 1.21 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87510

<sup>58</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1611, *Æ prutah*, 1.60 gm, 15 mm, IAA 87500

<sup>59</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1616, L7012, *Æ prutah*, 0.88 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87502

<sup>60</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1586, *Æ prutah*, 0.75 gm, 11 mm, IAA 84615

<sup>61</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1584, *Æ prutah*, 1.18 gm, 13 mm, IAA 84613

<sup>62</sup> Area A, Reg. No. 15, L1052, *Æ prutah*, 1.27 gm, 14 mm, IAA 84621

<sup>63</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 45, L2107, *Æ prutah*, 1.08 gm, 13 mm, IAA 87472

<sup>64</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 67, L2106, *Æ prutah*, 0.91 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87479

<sup>65</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1622, L7018, *Æ prutah*, 1.89 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87505

<sup>66</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1600, *Æ prutah*, 1.47 gm, 13 mm, IAA 87492

<sup>67</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1655, L7018, *Æ prutah*, 1.40 gm, 17 mm, IAA 88511

<sup>68</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 25, L2111, *Æ prutah*, 1.04 gm, 13 mm, IAA 88519

<sup>69</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1534, L7002, *Æ prutah*, 1.76 gm, 14 mm, IAA 68457

<sup>70</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1552, L7002, *Æ prutah*, 1.93 gm, 15 mm, IAA 68458

<sup>71</sup> Area A, Reg. No. 9, L1052, *Æ prutah*, 2.65 gm, 15 mm, IAA 84619

<sup>72</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 49, L2107, *Æ prutah*, 1.11 gm, 13 mm, IAA 87474

<sup>73</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 47, L2107, *Æ prutah*, 1.26 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87473

<sup>74</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1660, L7018, *Æ prutah*, 2.19 gm, 15 mm, IAA 88512

## CATALOGUE (cont.)

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Date	Mint	Reference
75	Traces of inscription in wreath	Same		Jerusalem	Type P1–P45
76	Inscription in wreath: יה.../הדר'מ	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type P
77	Traces of inscription in wreath	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type P?
78	Same	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	Type P
<b>YNTN</b>					
79	Traces of inscription in wreath: הבר...	Traces of cornucopia. Partial double strike		Jerusalem	Type S1–S32
<b>Unidentified Hasmonean (c. 125–76 BCE)</b>					
80	Inscription in wreath (traces).	Pair of cornucopia with pomegranate between the horns (traces)		Jerusalem	
81	Same (traces)	Obliterated		Jerusalem	
82	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
83	Obliterated	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
84	Inscription in wreath (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
85	Obliterated	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
86	Obliterated	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
87	Obliterated	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
88	Same	Same		Jerusalem	
89	Same (traces)	Same		Jerusalem	
90	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
91	Same (traces)	Same		Jerusalem	
92	Same	Same		Jerusalem	
93	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
94	Same	Same		Jerusalem	

<sup>75</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 56, L2106, *Æ prutah*, ↑, 1.27 gm, 13 mm, IAA 87478

<sup>76</sup> Area H surface, Reg. No. 1649, *Æ prutah*, ↑, 2.19 gm, 15 mm, IAA 88501

<sup>77</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1545, L7003, *Æ prutah*, 2.22 gm, 15 mm, IAA 68462

<sup>78</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1522, L7002, *Æ prutah*, ↓, 1.91 gm, 15 mm, IAA 68456

<sup>79</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1642, *Æ prutah*, ↗, 2.44 gm, 13 mm, IAA 88506

<sup>80</sup> Area R surface, Reg. No. 101, *Æ prutah*, 1.36 gm, 14 mm, IAA 88503

<sup>81</sup> Area R surface, Reg. No. 104, *Æ prutah*, 1.65 gm, 15 mm, IAA 88505

<sup>82</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1654, L7018, *Æ prutah*, 2.11 gm, 15 mm, IAA 88510

<sup>83</sup> Area K surface, Reg. No. 1504, *Æ prutah*, 1.42 gm, 13 mm, IAA 68440

<sup>84</sup> Area A, Reg. No. 1591, L1000, *Æ prutah*, ↑, 2.18 gm, 15 mm, IAA 68445

<sup>85</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 1045, L2101, *Æ prutah*, 1.61 gm, 13 mm, IAA 68449

<sup>86</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1521, L7002, *Æ prutah*, 2.14 gm, 13 mm, IAA 68455

<sup>87</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1533, L7003, *Æ prutah*, 1.68 gm, 13 mm, IAA 68459

<sup>88</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1573, *Æ prutah*, ↗, 2.13 gm, 14 mm, IAA 84612

<sup>89</sup> Area BA, Reg. No. 125, Sq E12, *Æ* v 1.59 gm, 14 mm, IAA 84616

<sup>90</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 104, L2106, *Æ* v, 1.64 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87483

<sup>91</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 44, L2107, *Æ prutah*, 1.80 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87471

<sup>92</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 111, L2106, *Æ prutah*, ↑, 1.01 gm, 13 mm, IAA 87484

<sup>93</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 8, L2107, *Æ prutah*, 1.22 gm, 13 mm, IAA 87466

<sup>94</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 14, L2106, *Æ prutah*, 2.34 gm, 16 mm, IAA 87467

## CATALOGUE (cont.)

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Date	Mint	Reference
95	Same (traces)	Same		Jerusalem	
96	Same	Same		Jerusalem	
97	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
98	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
99	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
100	Same	Same		Jerusalem	
101	Same (traces)	Same		Jerusalem	
102	Same (traces)	Same		Jerusalem	
103	Same (traces)	Same		Jerusalem	
104	Obliterated	Same (traces)		Jerusalem	
<b>Herod</b>					
105	Illegible, anchor	Pair of cornucopia with caduceus between the horns	37–4 BCE	Jerusalem	<i>TJC</i> : Type 59
<b>Philip (4 BCE–34 CE)</b>					
106	Head r. (traces)	Temple(?)		Paneas	<i>TJC</i> : 228–230
107	Same (traces), unclear countermark on neck	Illegible, traces of tetrastyle temple, between the columns date: L[?] (units 2, 6 or 9)	8–16 CE	Paneas	Cf. <i>TJC</i> : Type 97–101
108	Head r. (traces)	Illegible. Traces of temple Date: ΛΑΓ	29/30 CE	Paneas	<i>TJC</i> : Type 104
<b>Antipas (4 BCE–39 CE)</b>					
109	Obliterated	Inscription in wreath (traces)		Tiberias	
110	Obliterated	Same (traces)		Tiberias	
111	Illegible, palm branch Date MF(?)	Inscription in wreath: ΓΑΙΩ ΚΑΙCΑΠΙ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΩ	39 CE	Tiberias	<i>TJC</i> : Type 92
112	Same (traces)	Same (traces)		Tiberias	
113	Same (traces)	Same (traces)	30–39 CE	Tiberias	
114	Palm tree ETOY/C - ΜΓ	Inscription in wreath: ΓΑΙΩ/ ΚΑΙCΑΠ/ ΓΕΡΜΑ/ΝΙΚΩ	39 CE	Tiberias	<i>TJC</i> : Type 91

<sup>95</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1621, L7018, *Æ prutah*, 1.43 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87504

<sup>96</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1627, L7018, *Æ prutah*, ↑, 2.01 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87509

<sup>97</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1633, L7018, *Æ prutah*, 1.63 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87512

<sup>98</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1632, L7018, *Æ prutah*, 2.04 gm, 15 mm, IAA 87511

<sup>99</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1625, L7019, *Æ prutah*, 2.25 gm, 17 mm, IAA 87508

<sup>100</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1598, *Æ prutah*, 1.60 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87490

<sup>101</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1599, *Æ prutah*, ↑, 1.90 gm, 13 mm, IAA 87491

<sup>102</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1596, *Æ prutah*, 1.48 gm, 14 mm, IAA 87488

<sup>103</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1595, *Æ prutah*, 1.73 gm, 15 mm, IAA 87487

<sup>104</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1544, L7003, *Æ prutah*, 1.75 gm, 13 mm, IAA 68461

<sup>105</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 1034, L2101, *Æ prutah*, ↑, 1.47 gm, 15 mm, IAA 68447

<sup>106</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 51, L2111, *Æ*, 5.71 gm, 19 mm, IAA 88517

<sup>107</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1566, L7011, *Æ*, ↑, 5.00 gm, 20 mm, IAA 68472

<sup>108</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1510, L7001, *Æ*, ↑, 5.55 gm, 19 mm, IAA 68452

<sup>109</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 22, L2107, *Æ*, 13.74 gm, 24 mm, IAA 88516

<sup>110</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 27, L2109, *Æ*, ↑, 13.39 gm, 23 mm, IAA 88518

<sup>111</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1636, L7012, *Æ*, ↑, 6.67 gm, 20 mm, IAA 87513

<sup>112</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1612, L7016, *Æ*, 5.90 gm, 19 mm, IAA 87501

<sup>113</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1579, L7004, *Æ*, 5.67 gm, 19 mm, IAA 68465

<sup>114</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 52, L2101, *Æ*, ↑, 12.53 gm, 22 mm, IAA 88520

## CATALOGUE (cont.)

No.	Obverse	Reverse	Date	Mint	Reference
115	...APXH... Palm tree. Date: ETO/C [MΓ]	Inscription in wreath: ΓΑΙΩ/ ΚΑΙCΑΡ[Ι]/ ΓΕΡΜΑ/[ΝΙΚΩ]	39 CE	Tiberias	<i>TJC</i> : Type 91
<b>Agrippa I (37–44 CE)</b>					
116	Head of Agrippa I r.	Young Agrippa II on horseback to r. Date: LB	38 CE	Paneas	<i>TJC</i> : Type 113
117	Illegible. Head of Agrippa II l.	Illegible. Cornucopia (traces)	40/1 CE	Tiberias	<i>TJC</i> : Type 119
118	ΒΑ[CΙΛΕΩC] ΑΓΡΙΠΑ Canopy	Three ears of grain Date: L[Σ]	41/2 CE	Jerusalem	<i>TJC</i> : Type 120
119	[ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC] ΑΓΡΙΠΑ Canopy	Three ears of grain Date: LΣ	41/2 CE	Jerusalem	Same
120	ΒΑCΙΛΕΩC ΑΓΡΙΠ[Α] Canopy	Three ears of grain Date: L[Σ]	41/2 CE	Jerusalem	Same
121	ΒΑCΙ[ΛΕΩC] ΑΓΡΙΠ[Α] Canopy	Three ears of grain Date: L[Σ]	41/2 CE	Jerusalem	Same
122	[ΒΑCΙ]ΛΕΩC ΑΓ[ΡΙΠΑ] Canopy (traces)	Three ears of grain (traces)	41/2 CE	Jerusalem	Same
<b>Valerius Gratus</b>					
123	Palm branch, on both sides:ΙΟΥ-ΛΙΑ Below, date: ΛΔ(?)	Traces of inscription in wreath	17 CE	Jerusalem	<i>TJC</i> : Type 327
<b>Pontius Pilate</b>					
124	Illegible, traces of Lituus	Traces of wreath	30 CE	Jerusalem	
<b>Festus</b>					
125	Obliterated	[Λϵ ΚΑΙC]ΑΡΟC Palm branch	59 CE	Jerusalem	<i>TJC</i> : Type 345
<b>Roman Administration</b>					
126	[ΚΛ]ΑΥΔΙΟΥ [ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC] Palm branch. Date: L-ΙΓ	Inscription in wreath: TIBE/ PIAC	53 CE	Tiberias	<i>TJC</i> : Type 347
<b>Autonomous Gamla</b>					
127	לגאלת(?) Chalice	קורושלם(?)	67 CE	Gamla	Syon 2004:54–58, 336–337, Nos. 1053–1059

<sup>115</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1559, L7001, *Æ*, ↑, 13.74 gm, 22 mm, IAA 68453

<sup>116</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1644, *Æ*, ↖, 5.91 gm, 18 mm, IAA 88502

<sup>117</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1518, L7002, *Æ*, ↑, 2.55 gm, 13 mm, IAA 68454

<sup>118</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1554, L7003, *Æ prutah*, ↖, 2.97 gm, 16 mm, IAA 68463

<sup>119</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1558, L7011, *Æ prutah*, ↖, 2.60 gm, 18 mm, IAA 68470

<sup>120</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1539, L7011, *Æ prutah*, ↖, 2.73 gm, 17 mm, IAA 68469

<sup>121</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1565, L7011, *Æ prutah*, ↖, 2.18 gm, 16 mm, IAA 68471

<sup>122</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 39, L2106, *Æ prutah*, ↑, 2.26 gm, 18 mm, IAA 87469

<sup>123</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 54, L2107, *Æ prutah*, ↑, 2.58 gm, 16 mm, IAA 87476

<sup>124</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1543, L7003, *Æ prutah*, 1.95 gm, 15 mm, IAA 68460

<sup>125</sup> Area K, Reg. No. 1575, L7004, *Æ prutah*, 1.84 gm, 17 mm, IAA 68464

<sup>126</sup> Surface, Reg. No. 1594, *Æ*, ↑, 10.79 gm, 23 mm, IAA 87486

<sup>127</sup> Area S, Reg. No. 23, L2111, *Æ*, 11.96 gm, 21 mm, IAA 88514

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> The project was funded by the Israel Government Tourist Corporation with the cooperation of the Israel Nature and Parks Authority, the Golan Regional Council, and the Qazrin Local Council. The excavations were carried out on behalf of the IAA (Permit Nos. A-2745, A-2857, A-3039, A-3223). Zipke Har'el coordinated the administration and the recruiting of volunteers, mostly groups from schools, youth organizations, and pre-army training schools; in 1997 only, paid workers were also employed. We thank Yossi Yacoby (administration), Avraham Hajian, Viacheslav Pirsky and Rachel Graff (surveying and drafting), Hagit Tahan (pottery drawing), and Ella Altmak and Raya Vinitsky (metal artifact and coin cleaning).

<sup>2</sup> The function of this basin will be discussed in the final publication of the Gutmann excavations.

<sup>3</sup> We do not enter here into a lengthy discussion as to the existence or absence of pre-70 CE synagogues or their expected form and function. We are, however, firmly convinced that the building at Gamla, whether a 'synagogue' or a 'public assembly hall,' together with the adjacent *miqwe*, was a Jewish community center serving both religious and secular needs. The

literature on the subject is vast and tedious, concerned mainly with the meaning of the word 'synagogue' in the Second Temple period, as opposed to the synagogue in the Mishnaic and Talmudic periods. The most recent comprehensive (and refreshing) treatments of the subject are Binder 1999, with full bibliography, and Levine 2000.

<sup>4</sup> The most recent comprehensive and reasoned treatment of this lamp is Barag and Hershkovitz 1994:44–53, especially p. 45.

<sup>5</sup> A full ceramic report on the Gutmann excavations is in preparation by Andrea Berlin (forthcoming).

<sup>6</sup> Two olive-oil presses were excavated in Areas B and R; a third one is represented by a large crushing basin lying on the surface in the extreme western part of the city (Gutmann 1994:39, photo).

<sup>7</sup> Reports on the military finds from Gamla have been prepared by Jodi Magness (arrowheads), Andrew Holley (ballista balls), and Guy Stiebel (armor and fittings), all will appear in Syon, forthcoming.

<sup>8</sup> A fragment from Capernaum (Loffreda 1974:110, Fig. 36:12) may be of this type.

<sup>9</sup> These are the only human remains ever found at Gamla.

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