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PAOLO XELLA, JOSÉ-ÁNGEL ZAMORA (edd.), *Inscriptions phéniciennes inédites ou peu connues dans la collection de la Direction Générale des Antiquités du Liban*, Beyrouth 2018 («BAAL Hors-Série», 15). ISSN 1683-0083. 170 pp., b/w-figs.

We are pleased to welcome the publication of the fifteenth volume of the *Bulletin d'Archéologie et d'Architecture Libanaises* (BAAL) Hors-Série dedicated to the unpublished or little known Phoenician inscriptions preserved in the Collection of the Directorate General of Antiquities of Lebanon, edited by Paolo Xella and José Ángel Zamora with contributions from some of the most eminent scholars in the field.

The present volume collects a total of 31 inscriptions. The material is organised in two sections: the first one gathers together inscriptions stored in the depots (II) (pp. 13-100); the second one includes inscriptions *in situ* (III) (pp. 103-118). The first section is further divided in subsections: A. Inscriptions on metal (pp. 15-17), B. Inscriptions on stone (pp. 17-52), C. Inscriptions on pottery (pp. 53-100). False and dubious inscriptions are separately presented in an Appendix (pp. 121-126). Paleographic tables (pp. 129-133), a glossary (pp. 135-138) and bibliography (pp. 159-170) are also included. Arab index can be found at the end.

The entry for each inscription follows a standard format: initials of the author's name in capital letters, inscription number, descriptive title, place where the inscriptions were found, text, translation and commentary, drawing and photograph. Archaeological and iconographic data related to inscribed objects are analysed by Ida Oggiano.

I. In the short introduction (pp. 11-12) we are told about the publication's project, and a list of International Research Centers and authors involved in this publication is included: Maria Giulia Amadasi Guzzo, Ida Oggiano, Hélène Sader, Paolo Xella, José Angel Zamora López.

II. Inscriptions in the depots.

A. Inscriptions on metal.

A.1. Lead slingshot (H.S.). Unknown provenance (Khalde?): *mlqrtnsr / ḥ* has been explained as theophoric name related to the root *nšr* “Melqart a protégé” or as a formula involving the root *nšḥ* “Melqart a vaincu”. Comparisons and references referring to similar lead slingshot with the same inscription published in the past are added.¹ 4th-2nd centuries BC.

B. Inscriptions on stone

B.1 Limestone statue in Egyptian style (P.X./J.A.Z.). Sarepta: 1. *Pʿd/2. ny Pʿ/3. lm hq/4. dš s/5. mlm //6. ʾš ndr/7. ʿbdk/8. ʿbdḥr/9. kš/mʿ q/10. I ybrk*. 1. “A mon seign-/ 2. eur, au/ 3. dieu sai-/ 4. nt, stal/ 5. tues 2/ 6. qu’a vouées 7. ton serviteur / 8. ʿAbdḥor / 9. puisqu’il (*scil.* le dieu) a entendu (sa) vo- / 10. ix, puisse-t-il bénir”. Votive inscription.² Letters run between the legs. Close comparisons are provided by inscriptions from Umm el-ʿAmed. The epigraphy has been dated to the 3rd century BC. The common votive formula is written in first person at the beginning and shows change of person in the second part.

B.1.1 (I.O). Iconographical analysis suggests that it can be categorized with a well known Egyptianizing group of male kilt wearing statues found in the Phoenician homeland. Comparisons and archaeological data belonging to the iconographic tradition are carefully described. B.1. II. (P.X.). “Who was the ‘Holy God?’” Greek and Phoenician epigraphic sources referring to a divine figure called “Holy god of Sarepta”, also venerated elsewhere and popular until Roman times, are analysed in order to identify this deity. A local epicleris of Eshmun is supposed.

B.2. Funerary stela (H.S.). Unknown provenance. 1. *hmnšbt z/2. ʾš lbʿl šlk/3. hspr bn bʿ/4. lhš bn gry/5. bn qrtḥd/6. št*. 1. “Stèle qui (appartient) 2. à *bʿl šlk*, 3. le scribe, fils de *bʿ/4. lhš* fils de *gry*, 5-6. le Carthaginois (lit. “fils de Carthage”).³ Punic writing. The construct *bn* + geographical noun and epigraphic documents relating to Carthaginians resident in Phoenicia are analysed. Exhaustive paleographic and textual analysis recognize an archaic stage of Punic script dating from the end of the 5th to the beginning of the 3rd century BC.

B.3. Limestone stela (P.X.-J.A.Z.). Unknown provenance. The inscription reads *nʿrʾšmn rb šʿrm* “*Naʿarešmoun* ‘chef des portiers’” and can be dated to the second half of the 5th century BC. The Phoenician theophor, already known, is investigated focusing on the substantive *nʿr* “young boy”, “servant”. The authenticity of the inscription is accepted. (I.O.) Stylistic and iconographic elements allow us to recognize the “personaggio con stola” usually interpreted as a priest.⁴

B.4 Marble slab ((P.X.-J.A.Z.). Unknown provenance. 1. *ʾyt hḥ(?)nt [...]/2. hḥnt yʿr [...]/3. bn ḥmlk [...]/4. mtr bn [...]*. 1. “La ‘gratuité’ (accusative) [...]/2. La ‘gratuité’ [...]/3. fils de *ḥmlk* [...]/4. *mtr* fils de [...]”. Only the upper right-hand corner is preserved. 3rd-2nd centuries BC.

Unusual *ʾyt nota accusativi* in the beginning is explained as dependent on an implied verb. For *ḥnt* epigraphic comparisons are added (see *infra* C.16).

B.5. Marble fragment (P.X.-J.A.Z.). Byblos. 1. [...] /2. *y* [...] / 3. *-/n n š* [...] / 4. [...] / [...]. It is impossible to identify any word. 4th century BC.

1 Bordreuil 2000, p. 270.

2 Xella 2006, pp. 483-484, fig. 1.

3 At the Exhibition *Carthago. Il mito immortale* (Colosseo, Foro Romano; 27 settembre 2019-29 marzo 2020); Zamora 2019, pp. 34-35.

4 Oggiano 2014.

B.6 Alabaster amphora (M.G.A.G.). Unknown provenance. Three letters are incised below the shoulder: *šm*ʿ. An hypocoristic personal name (otherwise unknown) is supposed. Another, less likely, interpretation is to take *šm*ʿ as passive participle “écouté (par le dieu)”. 8th century BC. (I.O.) Torpedo-Jar. Conical body profile Sagona Type 7. Archaeological data concerning the production of stone amphoras are carefully summarised focusing on the Phoenician role in the trading of alabaster in the Near East. Comparisons with similar inscribed vessels are also added using a distributive analysis.⁵

B7. Fragment of marble basin (*louterion*) (H.S.). Unknown provenance. Three letters incised on the bottom: *ht š/l/š* (?). Fragmentary inscription. The final letter is only partially preserved. A larger space between the second and the third letter allows to suppose that they could be the final part of a substantive, perhaps *mn**ht* “offering, gift”, and the beginning of another word. Paleographic analysis dates the inscription to 3rd-2nd centuries BC. (I.O.) Comparisons with *louteria* from Beirut excavations are presented. Archaeological and epigraphical data suggest a religious context for the artifact.

C. Inscriptions on pottery.

C.1. Amphora fragment (M.G.A.G.). Unknown provenance. Two red painted letters. *ʔt/n*. Neopunic writing. It could be an abbreviation of an anthroponym or of a substantive that may refer to the jar’s contents. 1st century BC/1st century A.D. (I.O.) Due to its fragmentary state it is impossible to determine its exact type.

C.2. Amphora fragment (M.G.A.G.). Tell ‘Arqa. Two black painted lines below the hull. 1. *lml*(?) *k*(?) [...] / 2. *ʔb*ʔ. 1. “Appartenant au roi” [...] 2. Appartenant à *ʔb*ʔ. This name may very well be a hypocoristic formed with the substantive *ʔb*, “father”. (I.O.) Storage-jar type SJ9 (Bikai) / type 16-2 (Pedrazzi). The amphora belongs to a group of painted vessels found by J.P. Thalmann in the upper part of level 10, partially edited in the past. Reference relating to archaeological contexts are added. 7th century BC.

C.3. Amphora fragment (M.G.A.G.). Tell ‘Arqa. Two red painted lines below the hull. Incomplete inscription: 1. *-gr l*(?)*b*(?)[...] / 2. *lmlk*. (I.O.) See C.2.’

C.4. Fragmentary amphora (M.G.A.G.). Unknown provenance. Two black painted lines below the hull: 1. *yn šd* (?) *gr*ʔ / 2. *bn m*(?) *d*(?)*r*(?)*g*(?)*p h*(?) ‘(?)*k*(?)’ 1. “vin du terrain (champ) de *gr*ʔ” 2. uncertain reading, it is supposed to contain a patronymic followed by a toponym (Akko?). Cursive writing. (I.O.) Crisp-ware storage jar or “torpedo” jar. 7th-6th century B.C.

C.5-6. Inscribed sherds (H.S.); Beirut City Center Excavations (BEY 003). Letters incised before firing: n. 76471: *lrbm* [*l*?...]; n. 76471 [...] *lr* [...]. “au chef de/des” followed by a profession name or *lrbm*[*lqrt*] “appartenant à *rbm*[*lqrt*]”, “(mon) chef est (le dieu) Melqart”. 7th century BC.

C.7-8. Inscribed sherds (H.S.). Beirut City Center Excavations (BEY 003). Red painted letters (n. 76473): [*l*]*šmn*. (n. 76474): *lšmn*. To be interpreted as “pour l’huile” or “Appartenant au (dieu) Eshmoun”, written without a prosthetic aleph. Cursive writing. Second half of 5th century BC.

C.9. Amphora fragment (M.G.A.G.). Unknown provenance. Incomplete inscription. Letters have been incised before firing: *mklp* (?) [...]. Paleographic analysis dates the inscription to the 8th-7th centuries BC. The last letter is fragmentary. It is supposed that it may be considered the first element of an anthroponym containing *mkl*. Connections with the cult of *ršp mkl* at Chypre and with other epigraphic documents relating to the god Mikal are investigated. (I.O.) Upper part of an angular shoulder jar. Due to its fragmentary state it is impossible to determine its exact type.

C.10. Black glazed bowl (H.S.). Unknown provenance. Graffito. Two letters: *ʔ* ʿ. Archaizing *aleph*. Comparisons with other Phoenician graffiti on Attic pottery imported into the East are added. It could be an abbreviation of an anthroponym containing the theophoric element *ʔl* and the verb *yd*ʿ “savoir, connaître”

5 Oggianno 2010.

or *šm* “entendre, écouter”. Letters may be also read as a numerical abbreviation. (I.O.) Incurving rim bowl, close to Agora XXIX, nos. 981-982. Local product. First decades of the 3rd century BC.

C. 11 Foot of Attic bowl (H.S.). Unknown provenance. Fragmentary graffito: *š / š*. Archaic four stroke *šin* or incomplete letter (*šade*). Archaic or archaizing *šin* has been recognised as not compatible with the dating of the bowl. (I.O.) Due to its fragmentary state, it is impossible to determine its exact type (outturned or incurving rim bowl). Close to Agora XII, no. 806. Stamped palmettes close to Agora XII, no. 806. Half of 4th century BC.

C. 12 Cypriot Base-Ring bowl (H.S.). Tyre al-Bass (illegal excavations). On the bottom of the bowl two letters incised after firing: *b ?*. It could be an abbreviation of an anthroponym with the theophoric element Ba'al. (I.O.). Base Ring II bowl of Cypriot origin probably imported into Late Bronze Age Tyre and later reused in the necropolis as a lid of a cinerary urn. References to previous bibliography are added.

C.13 Inscribed shard (P.X./J.A.Z.). Tyre (?). Four black painted lines ... 1. [...] --- [...] /2. [...] *bntl* (?) [...] / 3. [...] *m* (?) *t* (?) - [...] 4. [...] - (?) - [...]. It is clearly impossible to identify any word.

C. 14. Ostrakon (P.X./J.A.Z.). Chéhab's excavations (Tyre). Five black painted lines on the convex side. 1. *dng* 1/ ?(?) *lp* 3 100 / 2. *bk* (3 + 3) + 3 fractions + 2 sous-fractions (?) 3. *'It ksp* *'sp yḥ* / 4. *d š* (?) *ml* *'tk* 3 fractions 5. 3 fractions ... (?). 1. Cire (?) 1300 / 2. récipient/mesure- *bk* 6 + 3 fractions + 2 sous-fractions (?) / 3. En plus de l'argent recueilli/ de la récolte (?) dans une seule solu- / 4. tion (?) que j'ai payé totalement (?) a(rgent ?) 3 fractions / de ton payment total (?): 5. 3 ... (?). Cursive writing. 5th-4th century BC.

C. 15. Ostrakon (P.X./J.A.Z.). Chéhab's excavations (Tyre). Four black painted lines on each side. A (concave side): 1. *bd mlkyḥw* / 2. *bn* 'bd'. *hš* / 3. *y. ksp* (10+3+3 / 4. +1) + (3 + 2)(Fractions) *ksp*. B (convex side): 1. *ššn . lḥmš* / 2. *m. lšnm . bksp* 10 (?) / *yl. 'I gt . b / š'rmk*. A. 1. Remis à Milkyehaw / 2. fils de 'Abdo, le méde- / 3-4. cin. Argent 17 et 5 (fractions) argent. B. 1. Un trentième pour cinquan- (?) / 2. *te lšnm* en/d' (?) argent 10 (?) / 3. ... en charge de la ferme près de / 4. *š'rmk*.

Letters have been thought to be inscribed in cursive writing by the same hand. Dividing dots on both sides. The inscription revolves around the payment of silver and some sort of purchased item. The difficult term *lšn* has been explained as a medicinal herb (greek *lasuna*). 5th century BC.

C. 16. Clay tessera (M.G.A.G.) Unknown provenance (Tyre ?). 1. *ḥnt* / 2. *mtm*. “Gratuité/exemption pour toujours”. The short text is analysed by comparing a group of inscribed *tesserae* already known, probably related to the tax system or to free access to certain ceremonies: *ḥnt mtm* recalls the formula *ḥnt tmt*, here interpreted as “gratuité complete”. In the light of this new inscription two different types of tax exemption can be recognised. (I.O.) On the back, dolphin leaping right above waves, lion-headed figure, egyptian cartouche (illegible). Iconographic data borrowed from monetary prototypes (Tyre) and Egyptian motifs are investigated. First third of the 3rd century BC.

III. Inscriptions *in situ*

IS.1. (P.X./J.A.Z.). Inscribed limestone block found in a wall of the Eshmun temple's podium. Bustân es-Sêh. 1. *mlk bd'štrt wbn šdq ytnmlk mlk šdnm* / 2. *bn bn mlk 'šmn'zr mlk šdnm 'yt hbt z* / 3. *bn l'ly l'šmn šr qdš*. “1. Le roi Bodashtart et son fils légitime Yatonmilk, roi des Sidoniens, 2. petit-fils du roi Eshmounazor, roi des Sidoniens, ce temple-ci 3. a bâti à son dieu Eshmoun ‘Prince Saint’”. Building inscription. The authors summarize previous research and related literature focusing on archaeological and historic data.⁶

IS.2. (P.X./J.A.Z.). Rock inscription. Originally located on the bank of the Awali river, more than three kilometers from its mouth. Now lost. 1. *[b y]rḥ zbḥ šm[š b]šnt šb' /// /// / lmlky mlk bd'štrt* / 2. *[m]lk [šd]n[m bn] b[n] mlk 'šmn'zr mlk šdnm bšdn [y]m 2.b. 'š bn* / 3. *šmm rmm 'rš ršpm wšdn šd kbn + wp'*

6 Xella – Zamora López 2005; Xella *et al.* 2005.

*mlk bd^cštrt mlk šdnm ʔyt / 4. [-?] nbl z y^ʔ - - [ʔ] šmn šr qdš bn ydll lkhnmm hmm - - ʔl (?)š šq - - (?)/5. [-?] lmb [12 lettres ca.] r/d ʔšmn w ʔyt ʔšr ʔ wšt wp^cl bnm ʔyt [-?]/ 6. [-?] bl/n - - - ʔ - - - [8 lettres ca.] m šmn wyt šryt ʔš tḥt [. . . ?] / 7. [mlk ?] ʔšmn^czr - - - ʔ /d/b (?)g m -m-b^c dmr/d [6 lettres ca.] mrbm ʔšr/d ^cb/dt / 8. ylms/w ʔš ^cbd mm l/n/m ḥš^c/q - - z^c/b/d/r [7 lettres ca.] t^ʔ [série indéterminée de signes] / 9. - ^c l [. . .] - t - - n/l - - y [. . .] ʔyt ʔš yšp/s k - [. . .] - ym yqlḥ [cassure] /10. [cassure] - ^cb/r/d (?) [. . .] bt [. . .] mm [. . .] / 11. [. . .] - - d^c (?) [. . .]. “1. Au mois de *zbḥ šm* [š dans l’an] née sept 7 de son règne, du roi Bodashtart / 2. [r] oi des [Sid]oni[ens, petit fils du] roi Eshmounazor roi des Sidoniens, [dans] ‘Sidon de la [m]èr’, / 3. Cieux élevés, Terre des Reshephs et dans ‘Sidon de la plaine’ voici que le roi Bodashtart roi des Sidoniens, a bâti et a faite ce 4. [-?] *nbl* ci (?) ... d’Eshmoun, Prince Saint à la Source Ydlal, afin qu’elles soient, les eaux (?) qui donnent à boire (?) *šq* - - (?) 5. [-?] d’Eshmoun et le lieu // l’emplacement du pilier (?). Et il a fait des travaux/ des édifices (?), le ... 6. [-et les architraves qui sont au-dessous de ... 7. du roi Eshmounazor ... près du (?)... (?) ... les eaux (?) grand(es) (?) qui ... 8. que puisse servir l’eau (?) pour 9. 10.le temple (?) l’eau 11.”.*

Text hypothetically reconstructed on the basis of archival photographs. The inscription is here transcribed and translated and the commentary is very much abbreviated, so that it is necessary to refer to previous publications for many points of detail.⁷ Particular attention is drawn to the terms *nbl* “sorte de citerne ou de canalisation”, *št* “pillier ou ‘base’”, *šryt* “architrave”, relating to the works done by the Sidonian king. A summary of the research of the ‘Epigraphic survey in the Awali river’ is presented focusing also on the chronological sequence of Bodashtart’s inscriptions. Text has been dated to the last quarter of the 6th century BC.

Appendix. False and dubious inscriptions. This appendix collects five inscriptions: DF.1 Fragmentary sundial. DF.2. Marble aedicula. DF.3. Stone plaque. DF.4. Stone block. DF.5. Stone block. DF.6. Ceramic fragment. All of them have been clearly recognized as modern-day forgeries.

In conclusion, despite the delay in publication (the book has been completed in 2009 and the last bibliographic update is dated to 2013), the volume under review constitutes a significant contribution and an important addition to the Corpus of Phoenician inscriptions in the homeland.

Add to bibliography: B1. Amadasi Guzzo 2016 (Phoenician inscription on a similar statue from Kharayeb). B2. On the construct *bn* + geographical noun see Amadasi Guzzo 2012a. B6. An inscribed alabaster amphora (with Rafi Brown, Jerusalem, 1991) should be added as a comparison, even if no conclusion can be drawn in favor of the authenticity of the Phoenician text without autopsy of the inscription itself: <https://www.christies.com/lotfinder/Lot/a-phoenician-alabaster-amphora-circa-9th-8th-century-4722427-details.aspx>. B.7. The inscription on the bottom is very peculiar, as Phoenician and Punic letters usually run on the edge of similar inscribed basins. To the bibliography cited add Coacci Polselli 1986 (Punic epigraph from Motya). C.4. For a different interpretation of *šd* see De Simone 2006, p. 82. C.5-8. A group of short inscriptions from Beirut City Center Excavations in Sader 2019, pp. 47-52. C.7-8. Schmitz 2002 (paleographic observations). IS.1. Amadasi Guzzo 2012b. Amadasi Guzzo 2017. Zamora 2016. IS.2. Amadasi Guzzo 2013, pp. 261-262, lines 2/3 translates: “re di [*šd*]n[m] nipote del re Eshmun^cazor re di *šdnm*, / (3a) che aveva costruito / in Sidone del Mare, (3) Cieli alti, Paese dei Reshep – anche in Sidone dei Campi, ecco che ha costruito e fatto il re Bod^cashtart re di *šdnm*, questo / il ...”.

7 Xella – Zamora López 2004; Xella *et al.* 2005.

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