SUPPLEMENTS TO LIBYA ANTIQUA—V

EXCAVATIONS AT SIDI KHREBISH BENGHAZI (BERENICE)

VOLUME III

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VOLUME III

PART 1: THE FINE POTTERY

by

P.M. KENRICK

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Sidi Khrebish (Berenice), general plan of excavations

Arabic Summary

Preface

This study has been undertaken within the framework of the excavations at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi, which took place between 1971 and 1975 under the auspices of the Libyan Department of Antiquities and the Society for Libyan Studies, London. I have enjoyed throughout the support of both organizations. In London thanks are due to the late Prof. Donald Strong, to Mr. Denys Haynes and to Dr. Tony Allan, successive chairmen of the Libyan Society, for their constant support and encouragement; in Benghazi, to Ess. Abdulhamid Abdussaid, Ess. Masaoud Shaglouf, Ess. Ali Salem Letrik and the staff of the Department of Antiquities for hospitality and the provision of facilities while the pottery was being catalogued, drawn and photographed.

Access to comparative material in other Libyan museums was kindly facilitated by Dr. Salaheddin Hassan, at that time Director General of Antiquities, and by Haj Breyik Attiya (Cyrene) and Ess. Omar Mahjoub (Lepcis Magna). The libraries of the Department of Antiquities at Cyrene and of the University of Benghazi were used with profit, for which my thanks go to Ess. Saleh Wanis, librarian at Cyrene, and to Prof. Ahmad Ghazal, head of the Department of Archaeology at the university. Prof. Ghazal also kindly arranged for the copying of drawings on several occasions.

Periods of study in Benghazi were enlivened by the hospitality of the British community there: especial gratitude is owed to Mr. & Mrs. Rundle Sutherland, Mr. & Mrs. Ray Maslen and Mr. & Mrs. Leon Wilkin. The hospitality of Mr. Donald Murray, British Ambassador in Tripoli, and Mrs. Murray, of Mr. & Mrs. Graham Boyce (also of the British Embassy), of Mr. & Mrs. Mike Wedderburn, and of Mr. & Mrs. Charles Hackett in Misurata contributed greatly to our comfort on several occasions when travelling to or from Benghazi.

As a member of a team, I have enjoyed fruitful discussions throughout with others engaged in the Sidi Khrebish project, including John Riley, Donald Bailey, Jennifer Price and especially John Lloyd. The report presented here is essentially the same as my doctoral thesis which was submitted to the University of Oxford in 1979: in that respect I wish to thank my successive supervisors Professor Martin Robertson and Professor Sheppard Frere for their comments and support, and my examiners Professor John Wilkes and Dr. John Hayes for saving me from a number of minor errors and ambiguities in the text. I have also benefited from correspondence and discussions with many individuals, including Prof. John Boardman, Prof. Howard Comfort, Prof. Elisabeth Ettlinger, Dr. J.R. Green, Dr. Kevin Greene, Dr. John Hayes, Dr. B.S.J. Isserlin, M. Maurice Picon, Dr. John Prag and Mr. Michael Vickers. Amongst these the constant encouragement and ready exchange of information offered by Dr. John Hayes has been outstanding. Other specific debts are acknowledged in the text.

The majority of the pottery drawings were executed by myself and my wife Sue. Other contributors were Gary Burczak, Jennifer Greenwood, Abdussalam al-Kawash, John Ravilious, Roger Stephenson and Alan Stokes. The final mounting and preparation of the drawings for publication was carried out by Bob Moyes. The photographs were taken and prepared for

publication by myself, and the reduction of all the illustrations to scale was carried out by Messrs. Adlard & Co. through the good offices of Mr. Neville Laws. Most of the final typescript was prepared with great patience and skill by Mrs. N. Finney.

Financial support has been of great importance in a work of this scale and duration. The official support of the Society for Libyan Studies has been reflected in the provision of grants for travel and maintenance, and for administrative, photographic and secretarial expenses. The work was carried on under the tenure of the Society's Libya Fellowship in 1974, and of M.A. Cotton Fellowships in 1974/5 and 1975/6. Assistance with travel fares and maintenance was also received in 1975 and 1977 from the Committee for Archaeology (Meyerstein Fund) and the Craven Committee respectively, both of Oxford University. To the institutions and individuals involved, I offer my sincere thanks.

Finally, I have enjoyed both moral and material support from my family during the long period of my involvement with Sidi Khrebish. My wife Sue, especially, has been a source of constant support throughout the project; apart from the visible contribution of many pottery drawings of a high standard, her assistance and encouragement in many less obvious ways have been a crucial factor in its successful completion.

The report which follows was completed in 1979. It has not generally been possible to take account of publications which have appeared since then, but I have included references to a few items which have come to my notice and which have an important bearing on the text.

University of Reading
March 1982

PHILIP M. KENRICK

Bibliography and Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the catalogue are as follows:

D.	diameter, usually measured at the top edge of the rim (rim, flange or max. specified where doubt may arise)
H.	height
max.	maximum
pres.	preserved
rec.	reconstructed
std.	'standard' size, for plates in Italian Sigillata (see p. 135)
R.S.	Red Slip (Ware)

References to periodicals and series follow the system adopted in the *American Journal of Archaeology* 80 (1976) 3-8. The following abbreviations are used in addition:

AnnMGR	*Annuaire du Musée Gréco-Romain, Alexandrie*
BICS	*Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies, London*
LA	*Libya Antiqua*, Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Libya
MIA	*Materialy i Issledovaniya po Arkheologii SSSR*
MittWestfalen	*Mitteilungen der Altertumskommission für Westfalen*
RCRFActa	*Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta*
Rev. Arch. Narbonnaise	*Revue Archéologique de Narbonnaise*
SLSAR	*Society for Libyan Studies, Annual Report*
SovArch	*Sovyetskaya Arkheologiya*
StCIstor	*Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche*

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I. Introduction

The circumstances which gave rise to the excavations at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi, between 1971 and 1975, and those under which they were subsequently carried out, have been described in *Berenice i*, xvii-xix and 11-14. In 1972 I was invited by the late Professor D.E. Strong to initiate the study of the finds from the excavation and to set up an appropriate recording system. It was subsequently agreed that I should undertake the study of the fine pottery, while the study of the coarse wares was entrusted to J.A. Riley. This division of labour was recommended by the volume of material involved and by the fact that from the earliest stages of the excavation the fine wares had been separated on the site from the coarse wares and separately stored. This preliminary sorting, which had taken place before either of us had commenced our studies, has largely predetermined the division of the material between us: there is some inevitable overlap in respect of the local Hellenistic tableware, much of which is of poor quality and had been separated only partially from the coarse wares by the site supervisors who carried out this sorting. On the other hand the Pompeian-Red Ware, a class of cooking vessels and hence more appropriately to be considered amongst the coarse wares, was stored with the fine wares by reason of its internal slip and is therefore included in the present study. Reference is made to Riley's study of the coarse wares, published in *Berenice ii*, where particular coincidences or relationships are evident.

Aims

The primary purpose of any study of pottery from an excavation must be to establish the chronology of the site and its structures. At Sidi Khrebish over five hundred coins were found and they have been listed by R.M. Reece in the first volume of the excavation report.[1] Rarely, however, were they closely related to the stratigraphy of the site and a very high proportion (particularly of the Ptolemaic coins) were residual in the contexts in which they were found. The burden of establishing the chronology of the site has therefore fallen squarely upon the better-known classes of fine pottery and upon the lamps, which form the subject of a report by D.M. Bailey included in the present volume. Some contribution is also made by certain classes of coarse ware and occasionally by glass vessels (studied by Jennifer Price).

The outcome of this for anyone concerned with the study of pottery *per se* is that Sidi Khrebish has little to offer by way of refining the chronology of established classes, upon which it is itself dependent. The evidence from the site does, however, contribute to our knowledge of less familiar classes which may be dated here by association in stratified contexts with better-known material. This has given rise to the second purpose of this work. Both the abundance of the fine pottery and the variety of different wares represented give to the catalogue of the material the aspect of a handbook, in which the technical characteristics of many different wares found on Mediterranean sites are described and a substantial number of forms are illustrated. The geographical position of ancient *Berenice* in relation to the trade of both the eastern and the western Mediterranean, and the peculiar factor that at almost no time in its history was the market dominated by local production, led to the importation of a wider range of fine wares than is characteristic of most

(1) *Berenice i*, 229 ff.

other sites of the period. It is hoped that those studying the pottery found on other sites both in the East and in the West, who may consult this volume for material typical of their locality, may also encounter here examples of wares less well known to them which may have been imported into their region in small quantities from further afield (e.g. Eastern Sigillata wares in the West, Italian black-glazed wares in the East).

The identification of the fine wares found at Sidi Khrebish has been assisted at various points by the analysis of clay samples from illustrated sherds, carried out by the atomic absorption technique at Oxford under Dr. R. Hedges; neutron activation analyses were also undertaken at Manchester under Dr. G.W.A. Newton (see Appendices I and II). Whilst the contribution made by the former project is substantial it is a matter for regret that such projects, now undertaken by many different laboratories using a variety of techniques, can so rarely be compared with one another directly or with confidence. The establishment of more widely applicable standards of calibration must surely be an important aim of the laboratories engaged in this work.

The third purpose of the present study is to draw from the material studied conclusions of an economic nature, inasmuch as it may indicate the trade-connexions of Berenice at any period, and similarly extend the known distribution of various classes of imported pottery. Such conclusions are necessarily restricted and very brief in comparison with the description of the material, but their value is cumulative and may be judged from the effectiveness with which the evidence available forty years ago could already be handled by M. Rostovtzeff in his *Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World* (Oxford 1941).

The Site

The description of the excavation itself, and the historical conclusions concerning the development of the ancient cities of Euhesperides and Berenice have been treated in detail by J.A. Lloyd in the first volume of the excavation report (*Berenice i*): only a brief summary is therefore given here as a background to the study of the finds. A site plan is included at the end of the volume, following the plates.

The earliest urban settlement in the Benghazi area was that of Euhesperides, a Greek foundation of the early sixth century B.C.[2] The site lies at the head of the (now dry) Sebka Ain es-Selmani, some 3 km. N.E. of the centre of modern Benghazi, and its port probably lay immediately before the city, at the head of the lagoon. Already in the fourth century B.C. the geographer Scylax described the port as distinct from the city[3] and it was probably the silting up of the lagoon which led to a gradual transfer of population to a site nearer to its mouth and beneath the centre of the modern city. This move received formal recognition in *c.* 246 B.C., at which time Cyrenaica was reunited with Egypt by the marriage of Ptolemy III to Berenice, after a period of secession under the rule of her father Magas: Berenice gave her name to the new city and fortified it.[4] After this time the city of Berenice enjoyed a continuous existence which attracted no particular attention from ancient writers. The scattered references which have come down to us are listed by Lloyd:[5] the most substantial is a record by Procopius that under Justinian the city's walls were rebuilt from their foundations, and that the emperor also ordered the construction of a bath building.[6] The evidence for the subsequent history of Berenice is exclusively archaeological and is derived principally from the excavations at Sidi Khrebish.

The site excavated by the Department of Antiquities and the Society for Libyan Studies lies

(2) *Ibid.*, 9, 18.
(3) *Periplus* 108, in C. Müller, *Geographi Graeci Minores i* (Paris 1855).
(4) Solinus 27.54.
(5) *Berenice i*, 9.
(6) *De Aedificiis* vi.2.2–13.

within a nineteenth-century Turkish cemetery close to the seafront near the centre of Benghazi.[7] It was the clearance of this cemetery by the municipality and the ancient structures thereby revealed which gave rise to the present series of excavations. The site was found to lie on the periphery of the Hellenistic and Roman city of Berenice, and the excavations revealed parts of two different defensive circuits built initially in the Hellenistic period and the mid third century A.D. respectively, a grid-plan including courtyard-houses and small industrial establishments of various periods, a late Hellenistic shrine (Building X), a large peristyle (Building L1) belonging to a monumental establishment outside the excavated area (baths?), and on the eastern part of the site a Roman complex of apparently public character (Buildings T and W) cut through by the foundations of a large and very plain Byzantine church (Building G).

None of the structures excavated can be dated by associated material before the first half of the second century B.C., although small quantities of fine pottery are attributable to the third century and five coins are attributable to the first half of that century, before the city received its name. The excavation has not, therefore, been able to throw any light upon the date at which the transfer from Euhesperides to Berenice took place, but this is not surprising in view of its peripheral position in relation to Berenice: it is likely that the heart of the settlement lay further to the south or east, and thus not unreasonable that it should not have expanded as far as Sidi Khrebish until the early second century. It is notable that apart from a single coin of the first century B.C., coins collected from the surface at Euhesperides include nothing later than 258 B.C., suggesting that the move to Berenice was already complete before the middle of the third century.[8]

Hellenistic levels of the second century B.C. were widespread, indicating that occupation of the area became systematic at that time;[9] during the course of the first century A.D. a major rebuilding programme affected the whole area, with new structures dated between the second quarter of the century and the Flavian period.[10] The subsequent prosperity of the inhabitants is indicated by the insertion of mosaic floors and other adornments into these buildings in the late second and early third centuries. This prosperity suffered a sudden and violent reverse around A.D. 250, when almost all the buildings in the area were abandoned and probably demolished, accompanying the construction of a reduced defensive circuit which crossed the centre of the excavated area. This is probably to be associated with the widespread insecurity experienced in many parts of the Roman Empire at this time, and documented locally by an inscription of A.D. 268-70 from Cyrene which records an expedition by Probus, Prefect of Egypt, to suppress the Marmaric tribes.[11]

Later occupation at Sidi Khrebish was much reduced:[12] finds attributable to the fourth and early fifth centuries were very limited and not a single coin of the fifth century was found. Levels of the sixth and seventh centuries were more substantial, but mostly connected with the construction and occupation of the church, as were the limited traces of Islamic occupation subsequent to the Arab conquest in A.D. 642-45. The extent to which Late Roman fine wares current before the Arab conquest continued subsequently in production or in use cannot be determined, but the scope of the present study is limited to those wares which fall within the tradition of Roman pottery techniques and whose origin can definitely be placed before the mid seventh century A.D. The Islamic glazed wares from Sidi Khrebish are included in J.A. Riley's report in *Berenice ii*, 371f.

(7) See *SLSAR* 4 (1972–73) 12 fig. 1 and *Berenice i*, 13 fig. 2.
(8) See *LA* 2 (1965) 91 ff.
(9) See *Berenice i*, fig. 53.
(10) *Ibid.*, fig. 54.
(11) *SEG* ix, 16, no. 9.
(12) See *Berenice i*, fig. 55.

Chronology: the deposits

As a framework for the chronology of the site and the study of the finds a list of 168 'dated deposits' was drawn up, and a provisional account of their contents and dating is included in *Berenice i*, 289-310. This list of deposits forms the basis of the present study. The number of deposits and the sheer volume of material concerned dictates the typological structure of the fine-pottery catalogue and precludes the separate illustration of groups from particular deposits. A revised list of deposits, with additions, is included as Chapter VIII of the present work, in which may be found a full list of the coins, the fine pottery and the lamps recorded in each deposit; likewise, throughout the catalogue are listed the deposits in which each form or type has been noted.

The policies adopted in the interpretation of the deposits and their contents are as follows; they have already been summarised in *Berenice i*, 289. In most cases the date adduced for any deposit is a *terminal* date, *i.e.* the date of the latest material contained in it and therefore approximately the date at which it ceased to be exposed or (in the case of superficial levels) to be in the vicinity of occupation or any activity giving rise to archaeological debris. It is rarely possible to indicate a *span* of time during which a deposit (such as a fill or tip) accumulated; this is a constant problem on (urban) sites with a long period of occupation, for after a while the soil contains so much earlier material that this continues to be strongly represented even in deposits of considerably later date. Policies in regard to this 'residual' material vary and it has sometimes been selectively omitted from published accounts (*e.g. Agora v.*, 10f., Group F). In the publication of the finds from Sidi Khrebish it was agreed by all concerned that a list of *all* the finds from each deposit should eventually be published in order that the reader may make up his own mind whether or not to accept our interpretation of what is or is not residual.

A second problem arises in the case where occasional objects within a relatively closely dated assemblage are found to be markedly later than the rest of the material; when this occurs several possibilities arise and a choice must be made between them.

(1) The presence of the object(s) may be legitimate and may compel the adoption of a later date for the whole deposit.

(2) The object(s) may be rejected as intrusive. This may be due to imprecision in recognizing the stratigraphy during excavation, or to the erroneous introduction of objects into bags or boxes by unskilled workmen on the site, or by others during the various subsequent stages of transport, storage and processing.

Again it is agreed policy in regard to Sidi Khrebish that such presumed intrusions should not be suppressed in the publication, in order that the reader may be able to judge their significance for himself.

The listed deposits do not, of course, give a comprehensive account of the stratigraphy of the site and much of the pottery listed was found in other levels. In such cases parallels are listed only according to the general area in which they were found, and for illustrated pieces a fuller description of find-context is given where this is possible.

Furthermore, not all of the fine wares found in the excavation were catalogued in detail; the quantity which was fully listed and which forms the basis of this study is probably not more than fifty per cent of the whole. It was felt, however, that almost all the stratigraphically important material had been taken into account and that the (diminishing) rewards of including the rest would not have justified the extra time and effort required for its study.

NOTES CONCERNING THE CATALOGUE

A single series of numbers in bold type with the prefix 'B' indicates the forms in the catalogue. Where a form is represented by a single example this number also denotes the object; where more than one example is listed these are distinguished by suffixes, as no. **B271.1, B271.2** etc. (referred to in the discussion under the relevant form as no. **1**, no. **2**). The number of each catalogued item is followed by a figure in parentheses with the prefix 'F' followed by a full point (= fine pottery): this is the original inventory-number that is marked on the object itself. All the fine pottery from Sidi Khrebish is in the stores of the Department of Antiquities in Benghazi, where a concordance of inventory-numbers and publication-numbers is deposited, together with a list of the original layer-numbers comprising the published deposits. Sample-numbers refer to the analyses described in Appendix I.

The extent of preservation of vessels is not specifically noted unless it materially affects their reconstruction. In most cases less than half the circumference is preserved and the diameter has been estimated by means of a rim-scale: the degree of confidence attached to such estimates is indicated by the presence or absence of a decimal point: *e.g.* 'D. 25 cm.' indicates a diameter of 25 cm. rather than of 24 or 26 cm., whereas 'D. 25.0 cm.' indicates a diameter of 25.0 cm. rather than of 24.8 or 25.2 cm.

Dates are A.D. unless otherwise specified.

Specialised terms used in the description of the objects are judged to be sufficiently familiar to the student of Hellenistic and Roman pottery not to call for a separate glossary here. Those seeking clarification should consult the glossary in *Agora v*, 5ff., the various descriptions of techniques in Hayes (1972) *passim*, and G. Webster (Ed.) *Romano-British Coarse Pottery: a Student's Guide* = Council for British Archaeology, *Research Report 6* (London, n.d.) 8-16. Particular comment is, however, appropriate upon the use made in the present study of the terms 'slip' and 'glaze'.

The former is technically the more correct term for the surface-coating of all the wares considered in this study, apart from the three fragments of lead-glazed ware (nos. **B801-803**) which share a true vitreous glaze, and it is therefore used exclusively in the descriptions of fabric in the catalogue. The technical characteristics of the fine pottery of the Classical World in general (and of *terra sigillata* in particular) have recently been excellently and lucidly described by M. Maurice Picon in his *Introduction à l'étude technique des céramiques sigillées de Lezoux* (Dijon 1973). The term 'glaze' is therefore inappropriate in this context, but is retained here in deference to tradition specifically for the term 'black-glazed ware', which is universally understood. The fact that the Hellenistic period has come to be typified by 'black-glazed' wares and the Late Roman period by 'red slip' wares is an accident of terminology and scholarship rather than an indication of any fundamental technical difference between the respective wares.

II. Catalogue: Hellenistic Fine Wares

ATTIC RED FIGURE

Some half dozen sherds decorated in the red-figure style were encountered in the course of the excavation; they pre-date the 'foundation' of Berenice but their presence is presumably related to burials or earlier settlement associated with Euhesperides. Only two sherds were large enough to permit any significant identification.

Catalogue

B1 Part of pedestal-base of *bell krater.*

— (F.288; sample 1/5) Base, D.(foot) 13 cm. Fig. 1.
Fine orange-pink clay with flaking but smooth and highly lustrous black slip on outside only, with two reserved bands.
Deposit 168.1.

From a bell krater of the mid fourth century B.C. in the Kerch style: *cf.* K. Schefold, *Untersuchungen zu den kertscher Vasen* (Berlin and Leipzig 1934) nos. 94 and 95, pl. 26.

B2 Rim of *pelike.*

— (F.737) Rim, D. 19 cm. Fig. 1.
Fine pinkish clay with good glossy black slip; upper side reserved, an ovolo painted around the rim.
Area X.
(Similar: 2 rim-frags., Deposit 1, Area W.)

Kerch style, *c.* 330–320 B.C.: *cf.* Schefold, *op.cit.* no. 336, pls. 36, 37.

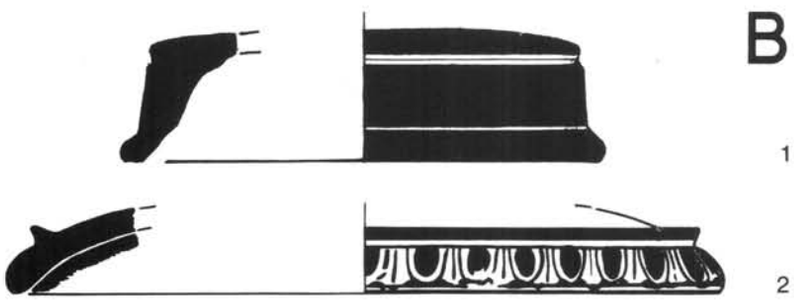


Fig. 1. Attic Red Figure. *Scale 1:2*

Imported Plain Black-Glazed Wares

The black-glazed wares found at Sidi Khrebish belong to a considerable variety of different fabrics: in the sections that follow an attempt is made to distinguish groups which share particular characteristics and where possible to identify their origins. The principal distinction, as on any site of this period, is between imported and locally manufactured wares. Fortunately at Sidi Khrebish this is easy to make, as the local ware regularly contains many flecks of lime, giving a somewhat speckled appearance, as well as less frequent dark inclusions; the fineness of the clay and the potting is also markedly inferior to that of the imported products, rendering cases of doubt very rare. Occasional local pieces of higher quality are usually still identifiable by reason of the lime.

The imported black-glazed wares are sub-divided according to their principal characteristics along similar lines to Lamboglia's classification of the black-glazed wares found in Italy (Lamboglia 1952).

Black-Glazed A Ware represents a single series of vessels with a finely granular red clay that is readily identifiable with Lamboglia's Campana A Ware, made at Naples or Ischia and distributed throughout the Western Mediterranean. This is the largest single group amongst the imported black-glazed wares at Berenice.

Black-Glazed B Ware includes all black-glazed wares with a paler clay than black-glazed A: Attic black-glazed ware, not always identifiable with confidence, is included in this group as *Black-Glazed* B^1, while other separately classified groups are *Black-Glazed* B^2 of Aegean origin, *Black-Glazed* B^3, perhaps South Italian, and *Black-Glazed* B^4 which corresponds to Lamboglia's Campana B.

Black-Glazed C Ware embraces wares fired throughout in a reducing atmosphere and hence coloured grey in the core. Here again subdivision is possible: *Black-Glazed* C^1 represents the Campana C Ware known in the West; *Black-Glazed* C^2 is a group of large platters from Asia Minor, while *Knidian Grey Ware* is another Aegean ware now separately identified.

The connexion between the decorated and plain black-glazed wares of the Hellenistic period is by no means always clear. The imported black-glazed wares with painted or applied relief decoration are therefore discussed separately following the description of the plain wares; the principal painted ware, Apulian 'Gnathia', does appear to be related to the undecorated class listed as Black-Glazed B^3 Ware.

BLACK-GLAZED A WARE

This is the principal imported black-glazed ware found in the Hellenistic levels at Sidi Khrebish, accounting for approximately 57% of those wares (940 sherds recorded; the ratio of imported to locally produced fine wares of the period being approximately 8 : 7). It is the *Campana A Ware* of Lamboglia and Morel, whose technical characteristics have been described by Morel as follows:[1]

> 'The clay is . . . reddish-maroon, chocolate or 'lie-de-vin' with a clean break (not flaky), thick-walled, hard and finely granular; the surface is slightly rough. The slip is black, sometimes tending a little towards a deep maroon or bluish, often thin: it is glossy under certain lights and sometimes 'metallic'. It often happens that the floor of the vessel and the underside of the base are deep maroon, while the exterior of the foot has a sort of fringe of the same colour.'

The ware is found throughout the western Mediterranean in contexts of the third to first centuries B.C. and is known to have been made in Italy at Naples and possibly Ischia. A fundamental preliminary study of the ware was made by Lamboglia in 1952 in his 'Classificazione preliminare della ceramica campana', in which he described the three principal Hellenistic black-glazed wares of the western Mediterranean and drew up a provisional type series of 63 forms, based mainly upon finds from Ventimiglia and from sites in France and Spain. The chronology there suggested has been refined by the subsequent influx of information from other stratified sites and not least by the discovery and excavation of several shipwrecks of the relevant period. The important factory deposit found some years ago in Naples itself remains, however, unpublished, while that of Monte Vico at Ischia is awaiting publication by Morel.[2] Publications have continued to use Lamboglia's type series, with the addition of new types and sub-types as they have been encountered: the original 63 forms have now been extended to 133, the additions being in no typological or chronological order, and involving the consultation of no less than seven different works.[3] Difficulties in the way of the student include the attribution of a single shape by different writers to different types, ostensibly in the same series: the confusion now resulting is particularly evident in the case of Form **B9** below. A new synthesis, *La céramique campanienne i, Les formes*, has been announced by Morel and is eagerly awaited.[4] Amongst the limited range of forms found at Sidi Khrebish a rational interpretation of the preceding literature is attempted.

Certain sites and publications are referred to repeatedly in the course of the discussion that follows and in order to avoid repetition they are listed below with a brief account of their significance.

(1) Morel (1963) 15.

(2) See Morel (1965c) 91 n. 1.

(3) See Morel (1968) 58 n. 1; Jehasse (1973) 105.

(4) In the long interval since these words were written, this valuable work has appeared: J.-P. Morel, *Céramique campanienne: les formes* (Rome 1981). The *Berenice* forms correspond to those in Morel's series as follows.

Berenice no.	*Morel no.*
B3.1	F1122a (*c.* 200 ± 20)
B3.2	F1121a or b (Mid or second quarter of C4 B.C.: 'pre-Campana' or Attic)
B4.1–3	F1312b or 1
B5	*cf.* F1262, F1275 (Not recorded in Campana A)
B6	F2234
B8	F2283f, g
B9	F2825
B10A	F2952–2954
B10B	F2152a
B12	F2973a, F2974a
B13	F2737a
B14	*cf.* F2645–2647

ITALY

Ventimiglia (Lamboglia 1950). This site has an important stratigraphy extending throughout the Hellenistic period and upon which much of Lamboglia's 'Classificazione prelimare' was based: the dates of the strata relevant to the present study are as follows.[5]

Level VII B:	Mid 3rd century B.C.
VII A:	End of 3rd century—beginning of 2nd
VI B:	180–100 B.C.
VI A:	100–30/20 B.C.

Cosa (Taylor 1957). An important study of five dated deposits. The only firm *terminus post quem* is the date of foundation of the colony in 273 B.C.: the dates deduced for the deposits by Miss Taylor are as follows:

Deposit A:	*c.* 225–150 B.C.
B:	170/160—*c.* 140 B.C.
C:	*c.* 167—*c.* 140 B.C.
D:	130/20–70/60 B.C.
E:	110/100—*c.* 30 B.C.

Morel suggests certain modifications of detail to these otherwise sound and useful groups.[6]

Isola di Giannutri, shipwreck (Lamboglia 1964). A deposit from which Campana A Ware was the principal cargo recovered; the wreck having come to rest on an incline it is thought that the amphoras carried must have rolled down into deeper water beyond the limits of the excavation. A group of coins is attributable to the first half of the second century B.C. and Lamboglia dates the wreck to 150/140 B.C.

CORSICA

Aléria (Jehasse 1973). Tomb groups recently published extend from the fifth century to *c.* 150 B.C. In Period II (340–259) plain black-glazed ware is extremely common, but almost all of it is of Roman or Etruscan origin, attributable to Morel's 'atelier des petites estampilles'.[7] In Period III (259—*c.* 150) this gives way abruptly to the Campana A ware of Naples/Ischia.

FRANCE

Ensérune (Mouret 1928). See Lamboglia (1952) 141: this publication is chiefly of value for its illustrations of stamped decoration on pre-Campana and Campana A wares. See also J. Jannoray, *Ensérune* (Paris 1955).

Grand Congloué (Marseille), shipwreck (Benoit 1961; Lamboglia 1961). This wreck contained a large cargo of Campana wares and amphoras of various types. The diversity in the previously

(5) *Cf.* Morel (1965a) 20.
(6) Morel (1965a) 21 f.
(7) See Morel (1969).

accepted dates of various elements of the cargo (ranging from the third to the first century B.C.) has led some to the conclusion that the deposit was formed by two superposed wrecks of different dates—a conclusion energetically rejected by the excavators but not without force. A balanced view of the arguments is given by Morel, who now dates the main body of the finds to *c.* 180 B.C.[8] As far as the Campana A ware is concerned, even if there were two wrecks the general typological coherence of those forms present in large numbers (i.e. between 31 and 2,021 examples) suggests a plausible chronological unity within this much of the material at least.

Beaucaire (Dedet *et al.* 1974). Five tombs ranging from the first quarter of the second century B.C. to the third quarter of the first, some of which contained Campana A ware. The dating depends largely upon the Campana A, sometimes with the support of coins and other objects.

Vié-Cioutat (Dedet 1974). Period II of the occupation of this *oppidum* begins in the first century B.C. after a break of three centuries; the earliest level associated with this period is dated between *c.* 60 and 30/20 B.C. on the basis of the associated Campana wares, coins and other objects.

Nages (Py 1976). This site and the nearby earlier settlement at Roque de Viou give an important stratigraphic sequence, the relevant phases of which are dated as follows.

Nages I	290–250 B.C.
Nages II early	250–175
Nages II late	175–100
Nages III early	100–70
Nages III middle	70–30
Nages III final	30–1 B.C.

The relative sequence of these phases is firmly established, but the absolute dating is dependent principally upon the pottery, with limited confirmation from coins: the finds from this site are not therefore used in establishing the date of the material from Sidi Khrebish, but certain correspondences are of interest.

La Catalane (Arcelin 1973)
Saint-Rémy (Arcelin 1975). Cemeteries in these localities, attributable principally to the first century B.C., give a useful indication of the forms current in late Campana A Ware.

NORTH AFRICA

(Morel 1965b; Morel 1968) On the basis of excavations at Hippo Regius in Algeria and of material found on various sites in Morocco Morel has defined three chronological groups with respect to the dates of introduction of different forms and of different styles of decoration in Campana A ware into North Africa, as follows.

1st group:	*c.* 250–200/180 B.C.
2nd group:	200/180–120/100 B.C.
3rd group:	120/100–50/30 B.C.

(8) Morel (1965a) 26 f.; (1974) 500.

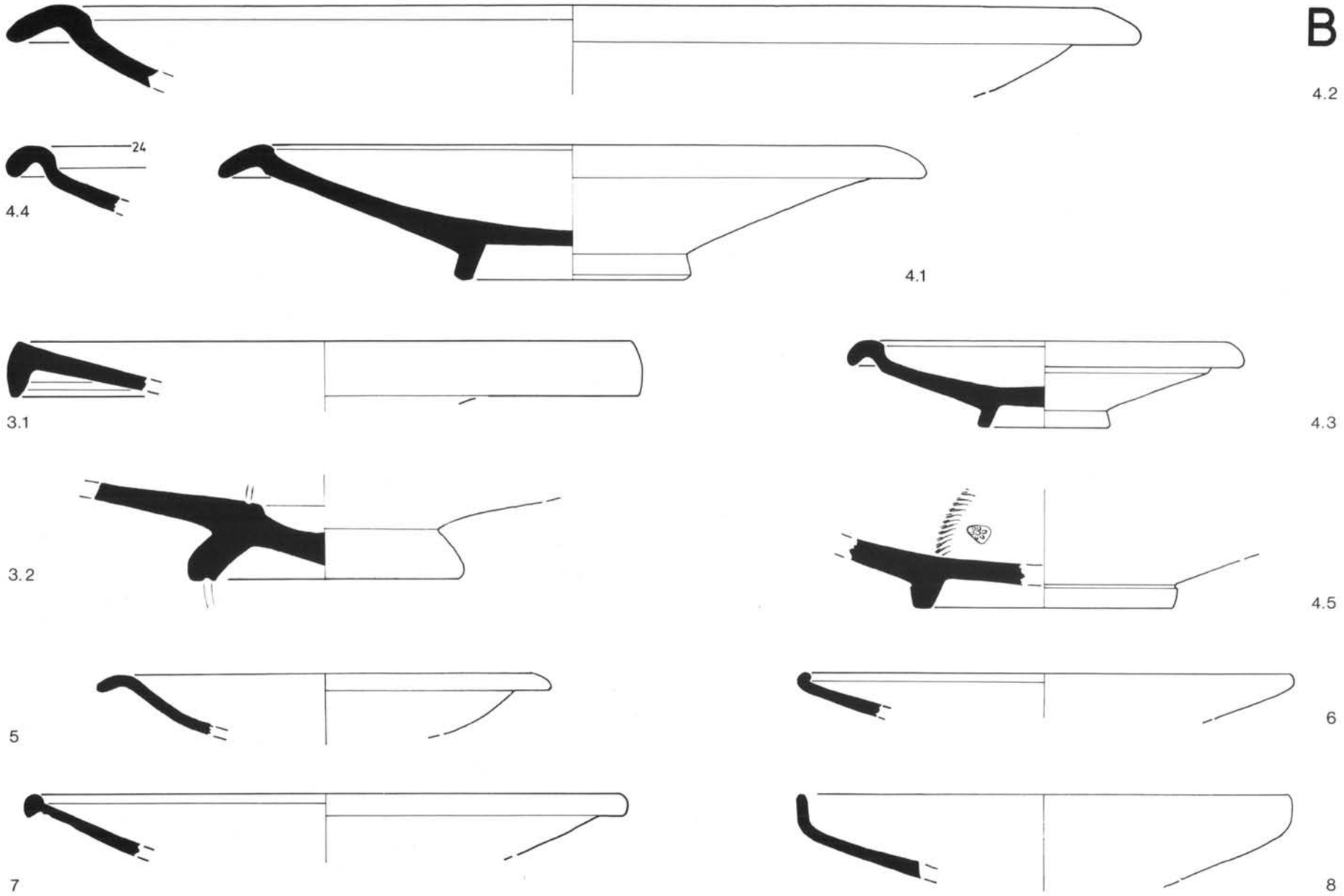


Fig. 2. Black-Glazed A Ware.

Scale 1:2

Comparison of the Campana A Ware found at Sidi Khrebish with that from other sites shows that the ware was imported into Berenice mainly in the second century B.C. Much of it is directly comparable to that found in the Grand Congloué shipwreck and barely any of it need be dated earlier: the base **B14.7** is stylistically the earliest piece and could belong to the second half of the third century B.C. The base **B3.2** may be of similar date but was not found in a significant context. It seems therefore that the ware was not imported in quantity (at least to the excavated part of Berenice) before the first quarter of the second century, and it is principally this fact combined with the coin-evidence from Building A1 which has led to the conclusion that the systematic development of the quarter excavated first took place in the first half of the second century B.C.

The range of forms found at Sidi Khrebish also indicates that the importation of Campana A had come to an end by about 100 B.C.: the late forms found in the cemeteries of La Catalane and Saint-Rémy, in the early Period II levels at Vié-Cioutat and in the Nages III middle and final phases are barely represented. The end of this trade may have been brought about by the prevailing insecurity of the region in the first quarter of the first century B.C. (see below, p. 493). The production of local fine ware probably continued to supply the need formerly satisfied by this higher-quality imported ware, and the appearance in Berenice at this time of Eastern Sigillata A, imported from Syria, may also have contributed to the disappearance of Campana A from the market.

Catalogue

B3 *Fish-plate* with hooked rim, sloping floor with central recess and heavy ring-foot.

— **B3.1** (F.788) Rim, D.(max.) 23 cm. Fig. 2.
Hard, finely granular, pink clay with highly lustrous blue-black slip.
Street between Buildings P2 and R2, fill of aqueduct.
(Similar: 2 rims, D. *c.* 26 cm., frag., Deposits 32, 33.)

— **B3.2** (F.178) Base, D.(foot) 10 cm. Fig. 2.
Hard, finely granular, pinkish clay with lustrous black slip of varying thickness and tone; surface slightly rough.
A groove around the central recess and one on the resting-surface of the foot, both reserved.
Area L.
(Similar: 2 bases, more angular and without groove around recess, Areas A, W.)

Lamboglia Form 23 (1952, 172).
This is one of the earliest forms in the Campana series, originating in the fifth century B.C. in Attic and pre-Campana wares and persisting until the early second century. It is found in third-century contexts at Ensérune and throughout the West, and 67 examples were recovered from the Grand Congloué wreck.[9] The conflict between its presence in the wreck and its total absence from Ventimiglia and Albenga, both founded *c.* 180 B.C.,[10] is one of the sources of difficulty in dating the former. The base no. **2** is attributable to the third century: this may be deduced from the heavy, convex outer face of the foot, the conical underside, and particularly from the presence of reserved grooves. The form is similar to the example from Ensérune illustrated by Lamboglia (1952, 192, upper fig.). Fragments of two other bases from Sidi Khrebish lack the grooves and share the simplified form of foot and central cup shown by the examples from the Grand

(9) Benoit (1961) 84, Form C8; Lamboglia (1961) 145.

(10) Lamboglia, *loc. cit.*

Congloué: they belong to the second century, as does the rim no. **1**, also paralleled by these examples.[11]

Morel places the form in his first group in North Africa, dated *c.* 250–200/180 B.C.[12]

B4 *Plate* with sloping floor, straight or slightly curved, horizontal convex rim joined to body by a slight offset, and flaring ring-foot. D. 13-41 cm., mostly around 18-27 cm.

— **B4.1** (F.42) D. 25.8 cm., H. 5.2 cm. Fig. 2.
Hard pinkish clay with roughly finished surfaces but lustrous blue-black slip all over; fired dull purple in centre of floor and inside foot.
Area J.
(Similar: 18 rims, 2 bases, Deposits 5, 25.1, 32(8), 33, 35, 39, 171, Areas P, R, T.)

— **B4.2** (F.181) Rim, D. 41 cm. Fig. 2.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with worn but highly lustrous blue-black slip all over except inside foot.
Area L.
(Similar: rim-frag., Area T.)

— **B4.3** (F.357) D. 14.4 cm., H. 3.1 cm. Fig. 2.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with lustrous blue-black slip all over except inside foot.
Area R.
(Similar: 4 rims, Deposits 33, 46, 138, Area R.)

— **B4.4** (F.1006) Rim, D. *c.* 24 cm. Fig. 2.
Finely granular pink clay showing turning-marks, with lustrous black slip.
Shorter variant rim.
Deposit 54.

— **B4.5** (F.1137) Base, D.(foot) 9.5 cm. Fig. 2.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with highly lustrous blue-black slip all over.
Four triangular rosette stamps on floor within a narrow band of rouletting (**X14**).
Area A.

Lamboglia Form 36 (1952, 183).

This is one of the most common forms in Campana A Ware, present in contexts of the third to first centuries B.C.: variations in the treatment of rim and foot give some indication of date, but the straightness or curvature of the body does not seem to be significant. (Thus, at Cosa the less well glazed examples, assumed to be the later, were the shallower; on the other hand the examples from the Grand Congloué were generally shallow and straight-walled while two examples from Beaucaire in a tomb dated *c.* 120–80 B.C. have curved and markedly deeper bodies.)[13] The form was found at Cosa in Deposits B, C and D, its greatest popularity being in the second half of the second century; none of the examples found there bore stamped decoration.[14] The Grand Congloué wreck yielded 568 examples of which only one (the largest) was decorated with a pattern of four impressed palmettes on the floor within a band of rouletting.[15] The form

(11) See Benoit (1961) pl. 8.1–3 and Dedet *et al.* (1974) 78, no. 14. Note also a base of similarly angular profile in Black-Glazed B^3 Ware, no. **B45.3**.

(12) Morel (1965b) 114; (1968) 59.

(13) Dedet *et al.* (1974) fig. 4.3, 4.

(14) Taylor (1957) 146, 'plate with horizontal recurving rim.'

(15) Benoit (1961) 86, Form C10; Lamboglia (1961) 149.

was also present in the Giannutri wreck[16] though the deep, rounded body of the example illustrated perhaps merits separate classification as a bowl. The floor is again undecorated. Late examples from Beaucaire in a tomb dated *c.* 120–80 B.C. have been referred to above.

The extremely widespread distribution of this form is indicated by examples from Ampurias referred to below, and by two examples found in tombs at Histria on the Black Sea.[17]

This sequence of contexts indicates that during the period of production of the form the rim, initially strongly convex and down-turned (*e.g.* at the Grand Congloué), becomes progressively broader and more horizontal. The form of the foot also undergoes an evolution which appears to be common to open forms of Campana A in general: in third- and early second-century examples the foot is of medium height, parallel-sided and oblique. In later examples the height is reduced slightly, the outer face becomes vertical or slightly convex (giving a tapering profile) and the foot is often marked off from the body of the vessel by a groove on the outside.[18] Morel places the change during the third quarter of the second century.[19]

Nos. **1** and **3** from Sidi Khrebish are similar to examples from the Grand Congloué: the rim still down-turned, the foot parallel-sided and oblique. The rim no. **2** may be contemporary or somewhat later. A plate of this form from Ampurias[20] found in a grave dated to the first half of the second century has the straight wall and oblique foot of nos. **1** and **3** with a more sharply recurved rim which links those examples with the rim-fragment no. **4**.

The base no. **5** may belong to this form or to a large example of the dish Form **B8**. The profile of the foot (low, tapering, marked off from the body by a groove) suggests a date after *c.* 150 B.C. and the presence of rouletting and stamped decoration indicate a date before the end of the century. I know of no parallel for the appearance of a six-petalled rosette in a triangular radial stamp.

Morel places the form in his second group in North Africa (200/180–120/100 B.C.).[21]

B5 Part of *small shallow dish* with curving body and down-turned rim.

— (F.277) Rim, D. 17 cm. Fig. 2.
Granular pink clay with thin, dull black slip.
Deposit 105.

A single example of this form was found at Sidi Khrebish, identified by its fabric as Campana A Ware. It does not fall obviously within the published series, but perhaps represents a simplified version of the preceding form. A dish from Luni[22] suggests a link between the two.
Probably late: first century B.C.?

B6 Part of *plate* with straight sloping floor and up-turned bead-rim.

— (F.190) Rim, D. 17.2 cm. Fig. 2.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with slightly rough surfaces and uniform metallic black slip.
Area J.
(Similar: rim, D. 24 cm., Deposit 69.)

(16) Lamboglia (1964) 247.
(17) *Histria ii*, 191, no. xxvi.16; 195, no. xxxvii.18.
(18) *E.g.* Dedet *et al.* (1974) fig. 4.4.
(19) Morel (1965a) 224 f.
(20) *Ampurias i*, 292, fig. 244.2.
(21) Morel (1965b) 114; (1968) 59.
(22) Frova (1973) 256 and pl. 54.15.

This form is omitted from Lamboglia's main series, being represented only by a precursor from Minturnae under Form 55.[23] It is, however, well attested in Campana A proper, appearing at Cosa (second half of second century, rare),[24] at Aléria (second half of third century),[25] in the Giannutri wreck,[26] at Beaucaire (unstratified)[27] and in North Africa;[28] and in related wares at Rome[29] and Rimini.[30] Further afield, there are two complete examples decorated with palmettes and rouletting from a tomb of the mid second century B.C. at Histria on the Black Sea.[31] These contexts suggest that the form belongs essentially to the second century B.C., and the form of foot and style of decoration on the examples from Aléria suggest that they too belong to the second century rather than the third.

The occurrence of plates with this form of rim in western Campana wares of the second century may be related to its appearance on broad-based plates of the same period in the eastern Mediterranean.[32]

B7 Part of shallow *plate* with sloping floor and knobbed rim.

— (F.764) Rim, D. 22 cm. Fig. 2.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with slightly rough surfaces and lustrous blue-black slip.
Area CC.

This piece cannot be paralleled from published examples of Campana A Ware, though its fabric indicates clearly that it belongs to that ware. A second-century date seems reasonable.

B8 Part of *dish* with sloping floor curving up into plain vertical rim.

— (F.193) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 2.
Hard, granular pink clay with flaky, dark grey metallic slip.
Deposit 25.2.
(Similar: 2 rims, D. 26 cm., frag., Deposit 79, Area T.)

Lamboglia Form 5 (1952, 168).
This form is distinguished from Form **B9A** only by the inclination of the floor. The form is said by Lamboglia to be one of the most common in second-century contexts (*loc.cit.*) and Morel places it in his second group in North Africa;[33] at Cosa it first appears near the middle of the second century and thereafter remains popular until *c.* 40/30 B.C.[34] The rim illustrated here represents a somewhat finer version with a more vertical rim than the examples referred to from other sites, and its relationship to them is not clear.

(23) Lamboglia (1952) 196.
(24) Taylor (1957) 146, 'plate (or saucer) with re-entrant rim.'
(25) Jehasse (1973) pl. 125, nos. 101, 523.
(26) Lamboglia (1964) 248.
(27) Dedet *et al.* (1974) 101, no. 46.
(28) Morel (1968) 59 and fig. 5.1; (1965b) 110, 114.
(29) Morel (1965a) no. 66.
(30) See Type 6 in G. Riccioni, 'Classificazione preliminare di un gruppo di ceramiche a vernice nera di Ariminum' in *I problemi della ceramica romana di Ravenna . . .*, Convegno Internazionale, 1969 (Bologna 1972) 229–239.
(31) *Histria ii*, 195, nos. xxxvii.19, 20.
(32) *Cf.* Thompson (1934) E1 (Athens); Schäfer (1968) Form C2 (Pergamon); *Samaria* 234, fig. 43.8; *Antioch* Shape 1u.
(33) Morel (1965b) 114; (1968) 59.
(34) Taylor (1957) 145, 'plate with upturned rim.'

B9 *Bowl* with conical body curving more or less sharply into plain upturned rim, sometimes approaching a carinated profile; oblique or vertical ring-foot. Two sizes:
A large, D. 19-25 cm., decorated with four palmette stamps on floor within a band of rouletting;
B small, D. 13-15 cm., decorated with a central rosette stamp on floor.

Type A

— **B9.1** (F.1055) Rim, D. 24 cm. Fig. 3.
Finely granular pink clay showing turning-marks, with highly lustrous blue-black slip.
Deposit 33.

— **B9.2** (F.192) Rim, D. 24 cm. Fig. 3.
Hard, finely granular, pinkish-red clay with rather rough surfaces and semi-lustrous blue-black slip.
Deposit 25.1.

Similar: 14 rims, Deposits 24, 25.1, 27, 32, 39, 43, 54, 60, 156, 168.1, Areas R, T.

— **B9.3** (F.884) Base, D.(foot) 6.7 cm. Fig. 3.
Finely granular pink clay with highly lustrous grey-black slip; inside of foot unslipped.
Pattern of four palmette stamps within a band of rouletting (**X6**).
Building R1, disturbed late levels above and around cistern.
(Similar: base-frag., similar form and palmette, Area L.)

— **B9.4** (F.587) Base, D.(foot) 8.4 cm. Fig. 3.
Fine pink clay with worn, semi-lustrous black slip.
Pattern of four leaf stamps within a band of rouletting (**X8**).
Deposit 61.

— **B9.5** (F.185) Base, D.(foot) 6.9 cm. Fig. 3.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with lustrous black slip, which shows finger-marks around outside of foot and extends only in drips onto underside.
Pattern of four tiny 'leaf' or 'heart' shaped stamps (**X10**).

Type B

— **B9.6** (F.1495) D. 13.0 cm., H. 5.0 cm. Fig. 3.
Hard, finely granular, pinkish-red clay with lustrous, metallic blue-black slip; finger-marks around foot, inside of foot unslipped.
Central rosette stamp (**X13**).
Unstratified.
(Similar: 5 rims, Deposits 17, 32, Area K.)

— **B9.7** (F.1012) Rim, D. 17 cm. Fig. 3.
Finely granular, pinkish-brown clay showing turning-marks, with dull black slip.
Area K.

— **B9.8** (F.346) Base, D.(foot) 4.6 cm. Fig. 3.
Hard, finely granular, pinkish-red clay with slightly rough surfaces and semi-lustrous black slip; finger-marks around foot, inside of foot unslipped.
Central rosette stamp (**X13**).
Deposit 62.
(Similar: base, unstamped, Deposit 61.)

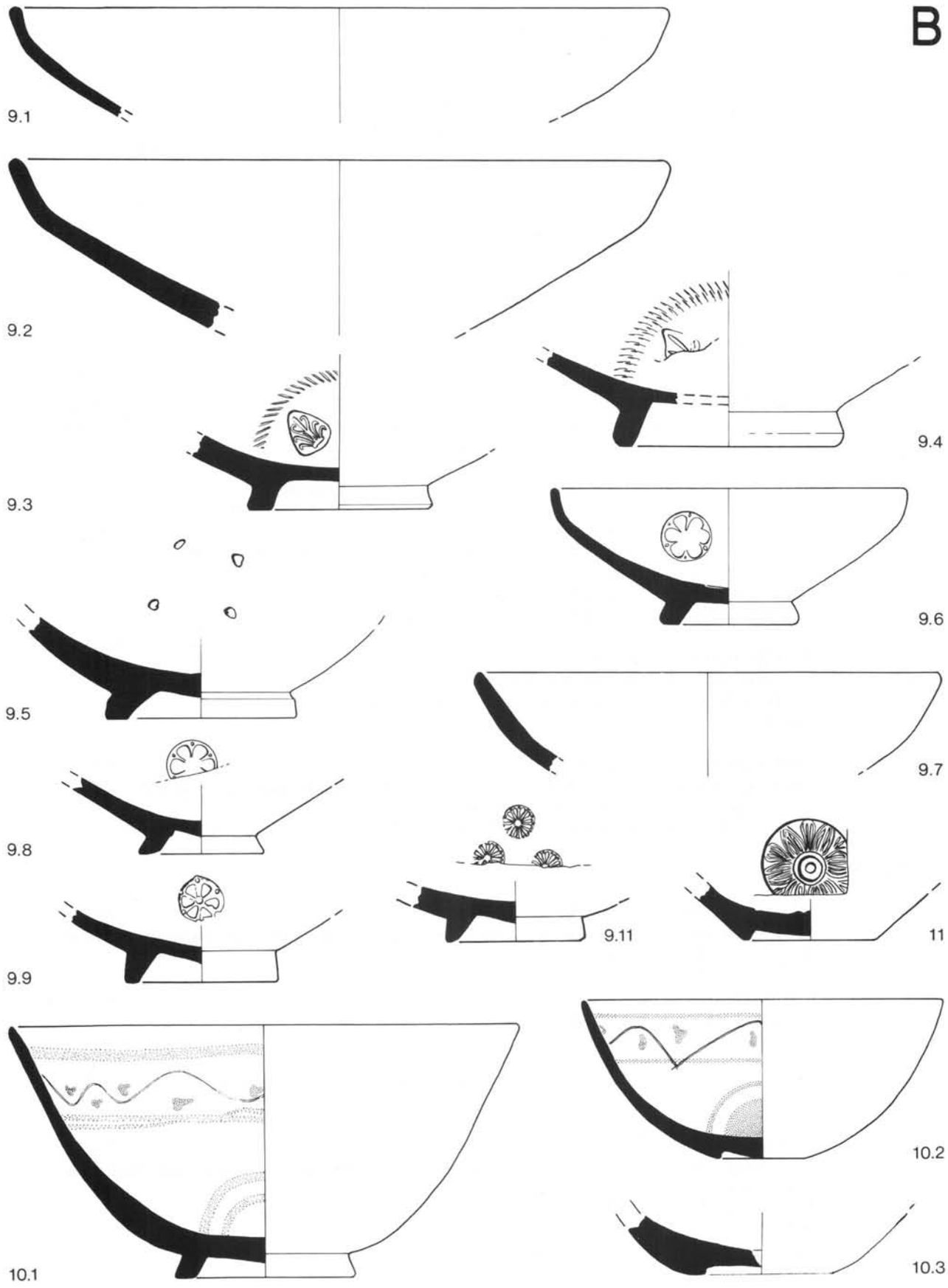


Fig. 3. Black-Glazed A Ware.

Scale 1:2

— **B9.9** (F.932) Base, D.(foot) 5.6 cm. Fig. 3.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with lustrous blue-black slip, fired chestnut in centre of floor and beneath foot (stacking).
Central rosette stamp (**X12**).
Building R, unstratified.

— **B9.10** (F.1041) Base-fragment.
Fine pinkish-brown clay with slightly rough surfaces and lustrous black slip.
Central rosette stamp (**X11**).
Deposit 32.

— **B9.11** (F.1201) Base, D.(foot) 5.1 cm. Fig. 3.
Finely granular pinkish-buff clay with lustrous black slip; inside of foot unslipped.
Pattern of four small rosette stamps (**X15**).
Area W.

Published examples of this form exemplify the confusion that has now overtaken Lamboglia's original classification, in which the only close parallel illustrated is a small bowl under Form 27 (Lamboglia 1952, 176, lowest figure, referred to in the terminology adopted by Morel and others as 27c). Both sizes are referred to as Form 27c by Morel[35] and (inexplicably) as Form 55 by Benoit;[36] Form **B9A** has been classified by Lamboglia as Form 26[37] and subsequently as Form 27B,[38] by Dedet *et al.* as Form 5/7[39] and by Py as Form 5.[40] Form **B9B** has also been classified by Lamboglia as Form 27B[41] and by Dedet *et al.* as Form 27c (following Morel).[42]

This is one of the most common second-century forms in Campana A Ware both at Sidi Khrebish and elsewhere. Morel places it at the beginning of his second group in North Africa (*c.* 200 B.C.)[43] and its appearance at Cosa is placed at a similar date.[44] An example from Ampurias has been dated to the last quarter of the third century[45] and a number of examples from Aléria have been found in contexts of *c.* 200 B.C.[46] The form was by far the best represented in the Grand Congloué wreck which yielded 2,021 examples of Form **B9A**[47] and 1,889 examples of Form **B9B**;[48] it was also common in the Giannutri wreck.[49] Examples of both sizes have also been found in second-century contexts at Beaucaire.[50] The persistence of the form into the first century is shown by its presence at Vié-Cioutat[51] and at Nages from Nages II early right through to Nages III late.[52]

The examples found at Sidi Khrebish belong mainly to the second century and are comparable to those from the Grand Congloué (*c.* 180 B.C.):[53] the rim is not yet sharply carinated and the foot is oblique. There is a marked variation in wall thickness between different examples of Form **B9A** (e.g. nos. **1** and **2**) but this is apparent also amongst other published examples and does not

(35) Morel (1969) 60–62; (1965c) 86, nos. 18, 19.
(36) Benoit (1961) 86, Forms C11 and 12.
(37) Lamboglia (1961) 146.
(38) Lamboglia (1964) 245 f.
(39) Dedet *et al.* (1974) 65 no. 2, 83 no. 19.
(40) Py (1976) 570 and fig. 6.6, 573 and fig. 8.1.
(41) Lamboglia (1961) 146; (1964) 245 f.
(42) Dedet *et al.* (1974) 83 no. 20.
(43) Morel (1965b) 114; (1968) 59.
(44) Taylor (1957) 148 f., 'Bowl with incurved rim.'
(45) *Ampurias i*, 285, fig. 232.16.
(46) Jehasse (1973) nos. 187, 212, 225, 241, 1015.
(47) Benoit (1961) 86, Form C12; Lamboglia (1961) 146, Form 26.
(48) Benoit (1961) 86, Form C11; Lamboglia (1961) 146, Form 27B.
(49) Lamboglia (1964) 245 f.: both sizes under Form 27B.
(50) Dedet *et al.* (1974) nos. 2, 19, 20.
(51) Dedet (1974) 256 and fig. 1.4.
(52) Py (1976) 570 ('Lamb. A5'), 573 ('Lamb. A5, A27b'), 575 ('Lamb. A27c'), 577 ('forme 5/7 haute ou grande 27c'), 582 ('Lamb. A5/7 haute, A27b, A27c'), 586 ('Lamb. A27c'), 588 ('Lamb. A5/7 haute, A27b'), 594 ('Lamb. A5/7 haute, A27b, A27c').
(53) Benoit (1961) pls. 9b.4–5, 10a.

appear to be chronologically significant. Form **B9B** is generally more consistent; the rim no. **7** is in a poorer fabric than usual, and is perhaps a first-century piece.

The large bases nos. **3** and **4** could possibly belong to plates of Forms **B4** or **B8**; this seems less likely in view of the infrequency of stamped decoration on Form **B4** (see above, p. 14) and of the rarity of Form **B8** at Sidi Khrebish. The base no. **9** is perhaps a slightly later example in which the outer face of the foot is more nearly vertical. No. **5** is a still later base of Type A: the outer face of the foot is almost vertical, and it is separated from the body by a groove. These characteristics appear in the third quarter of the second century and persist until the end of production (see above, p. 15). The body is more nearly hemispherical than in the other examples illustrated, and heralds the essentially first-century Form 113 defined by Morel.[54] The stamped decoration, here without the band of rouletting, evidently represents the last vestiges of the technique and suggests a date *c.* 100 B.C. At Vié-Cioutat stamped decoration on bases of this form has given way to two incised circles.[55]

The decoration of four small rosette stamps on the base no. **11** cannot be paralleled in Campana A, despite the apparent uniformity of fabric with the other pieces. It is, rather, characteristic of the Etruscan or Roman workshop defined by Morel as 'L'atelier des petites estampilles', whose activity is placed in the first half of the third century B.C.[56] Pieces from this workshop are not uncommon amongst the black-glazed wares found in Dame Kathleen Kenyon's excavations at Sabratha.[57]

B10 *Deep hemispherical bowl* with plain rim, frequently decorated on the inside in white paint: a disk and/or concentric circles on the floor and one or more narrow bands below the rim, sometimes enclosing a stylized 'ivy-scroll' composed of an incised wavy line with alternate detached ivy leaves in white paint. D. 10-18 cm. Two types of base:
A with ring-foot;
B with hollow base.

Type A

— **B10.1** (F.38) D. 17.5 cm., H. 9.2 cm. Fig. 3.
Hard, finely granular pinkish-red clay with roughly finished surfaces and lustrous blue-black slip all over.
Traces of two bands of paint on inside of rim enclosing an incised wavy line with detached painted ivy leaves; two concentric painted circles on floor. The paint itself does not survive.
Deposit 32.
(Similar: 9 bases, 5 painted, Deposits 25.1, 25.2, 32, 136, Area B.)

Type B

— **B10.2** (F.1045) D. 13.2 cm., H. 5.8 cm. Fig. 3.
Finely granular pink clay with slightly rough surfaces and highly lustrous grey-black slip.
Two bands of white paint inside rim enclosing painted ivy leaves on either side of incised arcs; a painted disk surrounded by a circle on floor.
Joining sherds from Deposits 32 and 33.

(54) Morel (1968) 58, especially fig. 5.4, from Thamusida.
(55) Dedet (1974) 259, fig. 2.23, 27.
(56) Morel (1969). For parallels to this piece *cf.* particularly Jehasse (1973) pl. 122, from Aléria.
(57) Unpublished: I was able to see this material in 1978 shortly before Dame Kathleen's death.

— **B10.3** (F.208) Base, D. of hollow 5 cm. Fig. 3.
Very worn pink clay with traces of lustrous brown to black slip.
Deposit 25.1.

Similar rims: 4 with bands and leaves as nos. **1** and **2**, Deposit 25.2, Areas B, P, T;
5 with one or two painted bands only, Deposits 31, 32, 45, Areas B, T;
2 unpainted, Deposit 39, Area B;
8 frags., Deposits 5, 32, 69, Areas A, T.

Form **B10A** is Lamboglia's Form 31 (1952, 180); the variant Form **B10B** with the hollow base appears at present to be without parallel [but see above, p.9, note 4]. The illustrated examples nos. **1** and **2** are markedly different in size, but in the absence of other complete profiles it is not possible to judge whether either form of base is particular to a certain size of bowl. The heavy base-fragment no. **3** suggests that Form **B10B** was also made in large sizes.

Form **B10A** is extremely common in Campana A Ware; Lamboglia describes it as a creation of the second century, remaining popular in the first, at which time it was widely imitated.[58] During this time the foot undergoes the characteristic evolution already described under Forms **B4** and **B9**. There is also an apparent development in the nature of the painted decoration: examples decorated as no. **1** with two bands of paint below the rim enclosing an ivy-scroll are mostly early; there may also be a painted disk or concentric circles on the floor. In later examples the decoration at the rim is reduced to one or two painted bands alone but this simpler style together with circles or a disk on the floor persists until the disappearance of the form; Morel regards the technique as typical of the late second and first centuries B.C.[59] Examples from Hippo also suggest its extension to a wider range of forms in this period.[60]

Morel places the form in his second group in North Africa;[61] at Cosa it was in use from the mid second century onwards;[62] the Grand Congloué wreck yielded 382 examples, all with painted bands on rim and floor, and the largest example decorated also with the ivy-scroll.[63] The form was also common in the slightly later Giannutri wreck, with painted decoration of varying extent.[64] First-century rims from Vié-Cioutat have a single band of paint or none at all:[65] unpainted rims of this date are virtually indistinguishable from late examples of Form **B9**.

Nos. **1** and **2** from Sidi Khrebish are attributable to the first half of the second century: no. **1** is directly paralleled at the Grand Congloué.[66] The decoration employing incised arcs seen on no. **2** appears also on a fragment from Ischia illustrated by Benoit.[67] Of the other fragments listed the bases are similar in profile to no. **1** and therefore presumably of similar date; the rims are not closely datable except to the extent that those with painted ivy-scrolls are probably also early in the series.

B11 Part of deep curving *bowl* with hollow base and a single large rosette impressed in centre of floor.

(58) Lamboglia (1952) 180 f.
(59) Morel (1965a) 112; (1965b) 115.
(60) Morel (1965b) figs. 4, 5, 19–22.
(61) Morel (1965b) 114; (1968) 59.
(62) Taylor (1957) 151, 'Rimless bowl with painted decoration.'
(63) Benoit (1961) 80 ff., Form C4.
(64) Lamboglia (1964) 247.
(65) Dedet (1974) 257, fig. 1.8–14.
(66) Benoit (1961) 81, pl. 5c.1.
(67) *Ibid.*, 82, fig. 67.

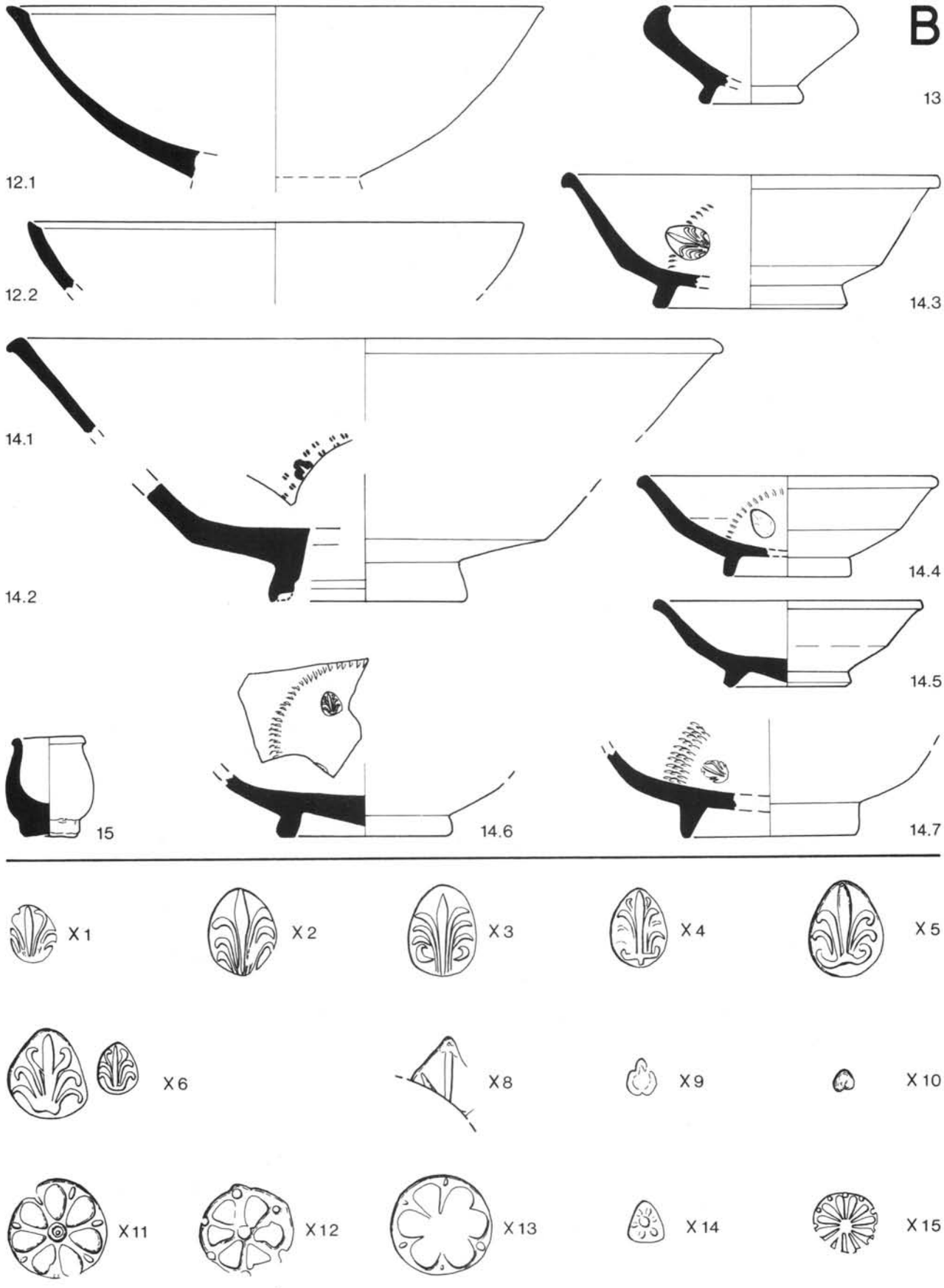


Fig. 4. Black-Glazed A Ware. Forms **B12–15**
Stamps **X1–15**

Scale 1:2
Scale 1:1

— (F.1046) Base, D. 5.0 cm. Fig. 3, pl. I.
Finely granular pinkish-brown clay with slightly rough surfaces and semi-lustrous black slip.
Central rosette stamp, D. 3.8 cm. (**X16**).
Deposit 32.

This unique piece is listed here by analogy with the preceding Form **B10B**: it appears to be part of a deep conical or hemispherical bowl (*cf.* Lamboglia 1952, 181, a conical bowl with disk-base from Ampurias, listed under Form 33). In the centre of the floor is impressed a single large rosette composed of water-leaves in intaglio around a central boss. This motif is typical of the bases of Megarian Bowls,[68] and by inference of the Hellenistic metal bowls to which they are related.[69] The present example in Campana A Ware appears to have been impressed directly from such a vessel: the fineness of the detail suggests a metal rather than a clay prototype, whose appearance is illustrated by the cast shown in plate I to the left of the piece. A date in the second century seems reasonable.

B12 Part of *open hemispherical bowl*, shallower than Form **B10**, with a plain or slightly thickened rim, chamfered on inside (and ring-foot; undecorated). D. 18-21 cm.

— **B12.1** (F.1145) Rim, D. 19.5 cm. Fig. 4.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with semi-lustrous blue-black slip.
Area A.
(Similar: 7 rims, Deposits 31, 32, 71, Areas A, B.)

— **B12.2** (F.566) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 4.
Finely granular brownish-pink clay with mottled, semi-lustrous black slip.
Deposit 60.
(Similar: rim-frag., Area R.)

Lamboglia Form 33b (1952, as example figured on p. 182).
Lamboglia (*loc.cit.*) stresses the conical appearance of the form, which is appropriate to his first example illustrated (p. 181), but not to the second nor to the majority of examples subsequently attributed to this form. Not all writers distinguish fully between this form and Form **B10**;[70] as here defined the presence of an internal chamfer at the rim is the principal distinguishing factor for Form **B12**. The form is attributed by Morel to his second group in North Africa[71] and appears at Cosa from about the mid second century onwards;[72] Taylor suggests that examples with a thickened rim as no. **1** may represent the earliest version of the form occurring on that site. The form was present in 338 examples in the Grand Congloué wreck in a broad, almost conical version with chamfered (but not thickened) rim described by Lamboglia as exclusive to the second century.[73] The example illustrated by Lamboglia under Form 33 from the Giannutri wreck[74] lacks the chamfer at the rim and is attributable to Form **B10** rather than Form **B12** as here defined.

Of the two rims illustrated from Sidi Khrebish, no. **1** is probably the earlier.

(68) *Cf.* no. **B176** and *Labraunda ii. 1*, pl. 9, no. 108.
(69) See Byvanck-Quarles van Ufford (1953) *passim*.
(70) *E.g.* Taylor (1957) 150 f., 'Rimless bowl, (a) without painted decoration'; Morel (1965b) 110.
(71) Morel (1965b) 114; (1968) 59.
(72) Taylor, *loc. cit.* (n. 70).
(73) Benoit (1961) 90, Form C14; Lamboglia (1961) 146.
(74) Lamboglia (1964) 247.

B13 *Small bowl* with conical body, heavy incurved rim and low, flaring ring-foot.

— (F.1150) D.(max.) 7.8 cm., H. 3.6 cm. Fig. 4.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with worn but lustrous blue-black slip.
Area B.

Lamboglia Form 34 (1952, 182).
There is only one example of this form in Campana A Ware from Sidi Khrebish, close to the example from Ischia figured by Lamboglia (*loc.cit.*), and to some of the 64 examples from the Grand Congloué.[75] Lamboglia has suggested an evolution from a rounded to a more angular profile[76] but this is not supported by the stratigraphic sequence from Nages.[77]

B14 *Carinated bowl* with flat or slightly sloping floor, straight sloping wall, everted rim and oblique ring-foot; stamped decoration of four palmettes within a band of rouletting on floor. D. 9.7-26 cm., mostly around 11-15 cm.

— **B14.1** (F.586) Rim, D. 26 cm. Fig. 4.
Hard pink clay with lustrous blue-black slip.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: 2 rims, D. 24 cm., Areas J, T.)

— **B14.2** (F.187) Base, D.(foot) *c.* 7 cm. Fig. 4.
Hard, finely granular pink clay, roughly finished, with lustrous black slip.
Pattern of (four?) small leaf-shaped stamps within two circles of 'rouletting' composed of pairs of dots (**X9**).
Angle of sherd difficult to judge owing to fragmentary and deformed condition of foot.
Deposit 25.2.

— **B14.3** (F.771) D. 13.8 cm., H. 4.9 cm. Fig. 4.
Granular pink clay with slightly rough surfaces showing turning-marks, and lustrous black slip all over; finger-marks around foot.
Pattern of four palmette stamps within a band of rouletting (**X2**).
Deposit 35.
(Similar: 3 bases with rouletting and stamped decoration, **X4, X5, X9**.)

— **B14.4** (F.1040) D. 11.0 cm., H. 3.8 cm. Fig. 4.
Finely granular pink clay showing fine turning-marks, with very worn lustrous black slip.
Pattern of four palmette stamps within a band of rouletting (**X7**).
Deposit 32.

— **B14.5** (F.1255) D. 9.7 cm., H. 3.2 cm. Fig. 4.
Finely granular pink clay with partial lustrous blue-black slip, extending only in drips as far as foot.
Central rosette stamp, very poorly impressed (*cf.* **X12**).
Deposit 138.

Similar: 23 rims, Deposits 8, 10, 23, 24, 32, 34, 36, 60, 63, 81, 168.1, Areas A, B, K, R, T, X.

(75) Benoit (1961) 91, pl. 11b.3.
(76) Lamboglia (1961) 149.
(77) Py (1976) 575.

— **B14.6** (F.805) Base, D.(foot) 6.4 cm. Fig. 4.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with lustrous blue-black slip, blotchy beneath.
Pattern of four palmette stamps within a band of rouletting (**X6**).
Deposit 122.

— **B14.7** (F.1439) Base, D.(foot) 6.5 cm. Fig. 4.
Finely granular pinkish-buff clay showing fine turning-marks, with lustrous blue-black slip; resting-surface of foot reserved.
Pattern of four palmette stamps within a band of rouletting (**X1**).
Deposit 12.
(Similar: base with rouletting and palmette stamps, **X3**).

This form is more characteristic of the eastern Mediterranean than of the west. It first appears in Athens towards the end of the fourth century B.C. and continues to be manufactured there until the black-glazed wares come to an end in the first century B.C.;[78] it is copied throughout the eastern Mediterranean[79] and appears in the west as Lamboglia Forms 22 and 28 in Campana A Ware. The Attic series (followed by the eastern wares) evolves from a broad bowl with a rounded transition from floor to wall into a deeper bowl with an increasingly sharp angle between wall and floor leading to a sharply carinated version in the later second century B.C.;[80] the rim, sharply everted and down-turned in the early examples,[81] becomes simpler and ceases to be separately articulated in later examples.[82]

The version appearing in Campana A shares the early part of this evolution, but then undergoes an independent development towards a broader and more rounded shape again. Early examples (some of which are probably Attic) are listed by Lamboglia under Form 22 in his 'pre-Campana' series (1952, 171); during the late third or early second century the form undergoes the same development as its Attic counterpart towards a more angular shape with a more flaring wall (Lamboglia Form 28: 1952, 177). It is this version of which 910 examples were recovered from the Grand Congloué wreck;[83] but despite its frequency in this deposit it is poorly represented elsewhere. Two rim-fragments alone were found at Cosa, in Deposit D,[84] and a single rim is illustrated from Ventimiglia, found in Level VI B.[85] The form has been recorded in Morocco, where Morel places it in his second group.[86]

The form is not represented amongst the finds from the Giannutri wreck, in which its place is taken by the related bowl described by Lamboglia as Form 8B.[87] This bowl has a similarly flat or slightly sloping floor which curves smoothly into a straight, sloping wall with a plain rim; the foot is vertical and tapering in contrast to the examples from the Grand Congloué which are uniformly oblique and parallel-sided.[88] The palmettes found on the Giannutri vessels likewise represent a degenerate stage of evolution. This form does not appear to coexist with Lamboglia Form 28 but seems to replace it and to develop directly from it. The examples attributed to the latter form by Morel include a bowl from Tangier which documents this transition:[89] the foot is tapering and the angle between wall and floor is rounded, but the wall still flares slightly towards the rim. He also illustrates a bowl from Lixus[90] which follows a separate development of the form

(78) Thompson (1934) 435 and fig. 117, middle row.
(79) *E.g.* Schäfer (1968) nos. C5–10, pl. 3; *Antioch* Shapes 40–45; *Samaria* 245, fig. 48.
(80) Thompson, *loc. cit.* (n. 78).
(81) *Ibid.*, A9.
(82) *Ibid.*, D5, E33.
(83) Benoit (1961) 90, Form C13.
(84) Taylor (1957) 147, 'Bowl with outturned rim.'
(85) Lamboglia (1950) 79, fig. 34.9.
(86) Morel (1968) 59 and fig. 4.7.
(87) Lamboglia (1964) 244.
(88) Benoit (1961) 91 pl. 11a.1–4.
(89) Morel (1968) 73 fig. 4.5.
(90) *Ibid.* fig. 4.9.

towards the broad-based dish with hanging rim adopted by the manufacturers of Campana C Ware.[91]

In contexts of the first century B.C. in the south of France Lamboglia Form 28 is absent, its place being taken entirely by bowls of Lamboglia Form 8B (described, however, as Form 28c).[92] At Vié-Cioutat a single base is probably attributable to the same form;[93] the rims attributed to the form by Dedet[94] belong to late examples of Form **B9**. In these late examples the use of palmettes on the floor has given way to pairs of incised circles.

The examples of Form **B14** from Sidi Khrebish fall almost without exception into the category of Lamboglia's original Form 28, and are closely paralleled by those from the Grand Congloué. Apart from the bases nos. **6** and **7** all the examples are sharply carinated on the outside with a straight, oblique wall and more or less strongly everted rim; the foot is generally oblique and parallel-sided and the floor is regularly decorated with four detached palmette stamps within a band of oblique rouletting. All these characteristics point to a date in the first half of the second century B.C. (The degenerate character of the decoration on no. **2** suggests a date after the middle of the century for this piece.)

No. **5**, the smallest example found, is decorated in the centre with a poorly impressed rosette rather than the usual palmette decoration: a similar example from Entremont is illustrated by Benoit.[95]

No. **7** has a high tapering foot and more rounded profile than the other examples: the high quality of the fabric, the reservation of the resting-surface and the character of the stamped decoration suggest that this piece is to be attributed to an earlier phase of the form (second half of third century or early second) rather than to the simplified version first found in the Giannutri wreck.

B15 *Ointment pot*: miniature jar with everted rim and solid disk-base.

— (F.48) D. (rim) 2.6 cm., H. 3.6 cm. Fig. 4.
Intact: smooth pink surfaces with lustrous black slip covering whole of outside except foot and extending only a little way below rim on inside.
Area A.

This form has not hitherto been recorded in Campana A Ware; the example from Sidi Khrebish appears to belong to this ware, but as it is intact it has not been possible to examine the fabric. Ointment pots have been found in large quantities at Morgantina in Sicily, and the varieties and their uses have been described in an extended note by E. Sjoqvist.[96] The vessels there discussed occurred in contexts of the third century B.C., possibly extending into the second quarter of the second;[97] no. **B15** is similar to Sjoqvist's Type 4, fig. 11.7.

STAMPED DECORATION

A first observation of general import is that all the stamps found on Campana A Ware at Sidi Khrebish bear designs *in relief* within an impressed cartouche: the earliest palmettes on pre- and proto-Campana wares appear in intaglio.[98] Palmettes are used in detached radial patterns of four

(91) Lamboglia (1952) 160, Form 19: see Form **B69**.
(92) *E.g.* at La Catalane: Arcelin (1973) 124 ff., nos. 26–29; at Saint-Rémy: Arcelin (1975) 94 ff., figs. 5.6, 8.8, 10.9, 17.4, 19.8, 21.4, 22.5.
(93) Dedet (1974) 259 fig. 2.21.
(94) *Ibid.* fig. 1.5–7.
(95) Benoit (1961) 91 pl. 11a.5.
(96) *AJA* 64 (1960) 78–83.
(97) *Ibid.*, 79.
(98) Lamboglia (1952) 204.

within a band of oblique rouletting on the floors of plates or dishes; rosettes are found singly and without rouletting in the centres of smaller or more strongly curved vessels.

The chronology of this kind of decoration has been established within broad limits. The transition from intaglio to relief, and from palmettes linked by intersecting arcs or forming tightly conjoined cruciform patterns to detached palmettes within a band of rouletting, marks the distinction between the pre-Campana of the fifth and fourth centuries and the Campana A of the third and second centuries B.C.[99] On the other hand, the use of stamped decoration does not appear to extend beyond the end of the second century;[100] in first-century contexts its place is taken by pairs of incised concentric circles.[101] Within this period various typological differences between stamps may eventually give more precise chronological information. The frame of the palmette stamp may be oval,[102] piriform[103] or frankly triangular.[104] The palmette itself exhibits many variations in the arrangement of the leaves, curving inward or outward, converging at the base or rising parallel from a basal arc etc.; the examples from Sidi Khrebish display a number of these variations and are more or less closely paralleled by those found at Ensérune[105] and the Grand Congloué.[106] It is possible that the oval frame is earlier than the piriform or triangular types, the former being more common at Ensérune where it may be associated with the grouped central patterns typical of fourth-century pre-Campana[107] and the latter being more typical of the examples from the Grand Congloué. There does not appear to be any chronological distinction between the piriform and triangular frames, both of which are characteristic of the first half of the second century B.C.

In the latter part of the second century the design of the palmettes becomes more summary and the outline of the frame itself develops into a leaf form with reduced or even no inner detail.[108] This phase is illustrated by the material from the Giannutri wreck.[109] In the final phase of this style of decoration towards the end of the second century the palmettes are reduced to tiny heart-shaped or formless indentations.[110]

The rouletting that accompanies the palmettes is composed of oblique strokes, often comparatively widely spaced; there is usually a single band, though the ends often fail to join up, producing a careless spiral effect. It ceases to be used at the same time as, or shortly before, the last of the 'palmettes' (in contrast to its refinement and independent survival in the Campana B and C wares).

Rosette stamps are found on the smaller vessels whose size or curvature makes them unsuitable for palmette decoration. They are first found on small bowls of Lamboglia Forms 24 and 25[111] at some time in the third century; they become typical of the bowl Form **B9B** in the second century and cease to be used at the same time as the disappearance of rouletting and 'palmette' stamps on larger vessels towards the end of the second century. Variations in technical quality may indicate differences of date; early examples are neatly executed, with five to eight round-ended petals radiating from a small central boss, sometimes separated from one another by fine fillets (representing stamens?) or by rows of dots.[112] By the time of the Grand Congloué

(99) *Ibid.*, 201–3.
(100) Lamboglia (1960) 303; Morel (1965c) 111.
(101) See Arcelin (1973), Dedet (1974) *passim*.
(102) *E.g.* Mouret (1928) pls. 28.6, 10, 18; 29.10.
(103) *E.g.* Benoit (1961) pl. 14b.2, 4–9, 11, 13–15.
(104) *E.g. ibid.*, pl. 14b.3, 10, 12.
(105) Mouret (1928) pls. 24–30.
(106) Benoit (1961) pl. 14b.
(107) Mouret (1928) pls. 27.9, 11; 30.21, 23; Lamboglia (1952) 202, nos. 2, 3.
(108) *E.g.* Lamboglia (1952) 203, nos. 6a, 6b.
(109) *E.g.* Lamboglia (1964) 244.
(110) *E.g.* Lamboglia (1952) 203, nos. 6c–f.
(111) Lamboglia (1952) 173, 201.
(112) *E.g.* Mouret (1928) pls. 26.5; 27.6, 8; 28 *passim*; 30.2, 7, 11, 15, 24).

wreck the designs are mostly simpler but still carefully executed;[113] the subsequent degeneration of the type is indicated by examples from the Giannutri wreck[114] and from Aléria.[115]

List of stamps

Palmettes, oval:
third or first half of second century B.C.

X1 Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B14.7**, base of carinated bowl.

X2 Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B14.3**, carinated bowl.
Cf. Mouret (1928) pls. 24.9, 28.16; Arcelin (1973) 110 and 116, no. 2; Py (1976) 578, fig. 10.7.

X3 Fig. 4, pl. I.
(F.1149) Base of carinated bowl as no. **B14.7**.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with highly lustrous blue-black slip.
Area A, unstratified.
Cf. Benoit (1961) pl. 14b.9 (piriform).

X4 Fig. 4, pl. I.
(F.1123) Base-fragment, form probably as no. **B14.3**.
Finely granular pink clay with lustrous blue-black slip.
Deposit 32.
Cf. Morel (1965c) 86, no. 17, fig. 4.4 (not close); Py (1976) 578, fig. 10.11.

Palmettes, piriform:
first half or middle of second century B.C.

X5 Fig. 4, pl. I.
(F.180) Base of carinated bowl as no. **B14.3**.
Hard, finely granular pinkish clay with slightly metallic black slip of varying thickness and tone, fired brownish in centre of floor and beneath foot; resting-surface of foot reserved.
Area L.

X6 Two examples:
— Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B9.3**, base of bowl.
— (Smaller) Fig. 4.
See no. **B14.6**, base of carinated bowl.
Cf. Morel (1965c) 86, no. 18, fig. 4.5.

X7 Indistinct: not separately illustrated.
See no. **B14.4**, carinated bowl.

Palmettes, leaf- or heart-shaped:
second half of second century B.C.

X8 Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B9.4**, base of large bowl.
Cf. Lamboglia (1964) 244 (smaller).

X9 Two examples:
— Not separately illustrated.
See no. **B14.2**, base of large carinated bowl.
— Fig. 4, pl. I.
(F.1131) Part of carinated bowl as no. **B14.3**.
Fabric as no. **B14.3**.
Building A1, unstratified.
Cf. Benoit (1961), pl. 11b.2 (Entremont); Morel (1963) 34, no. 16 (Sassari Museum); Lamboglia (1964) 244; Dedet *et al.* (1974) 65, no. 2.

X10 Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B9.5**, base of bowl.
Cf. Lamboglia (1952), 203, no. 6e (Ensérune).

Central rosettes

X11 Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B9.10**, base of bowl.
Cf. Py (1976) 578, fig. 10.17.

X12 Two examples:
— Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B9.9**, base of bowl.
— Not illustrated: poorly impressed but probably this type.
See no. **B14.5**, small carinated bowl.
Cf. Benoit (1961) pl. 14b.16.

(113) Benoit (1961) pl. 14b.16–19.
(114) Lamboglia (1964) 245.
(115) Jehasse (1973) pl. 122, no. 1015.

X13 Two examples:
— Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B9.6**, open curving bowl.
— Not separately illustrated.
See no. **B9.8**, base of similar bowl.
Cf. Py (1976) 578, fig. 10.27.

Miscellaneous

X14 Six-pointed star in triangular stamp; pattern of four within a band of rouletting. Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B4.5**, base of plate.

X15 Small rosette of twelve petals separated by dots at their outer edges; pattern of four, no rouletting. Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B9.11**, base of bowl, and the discussion thereunder.

X16 Large central rosette. Fig. 4, pl. I.
See no. **B11**, base of bowl, and the discussion thereunder.

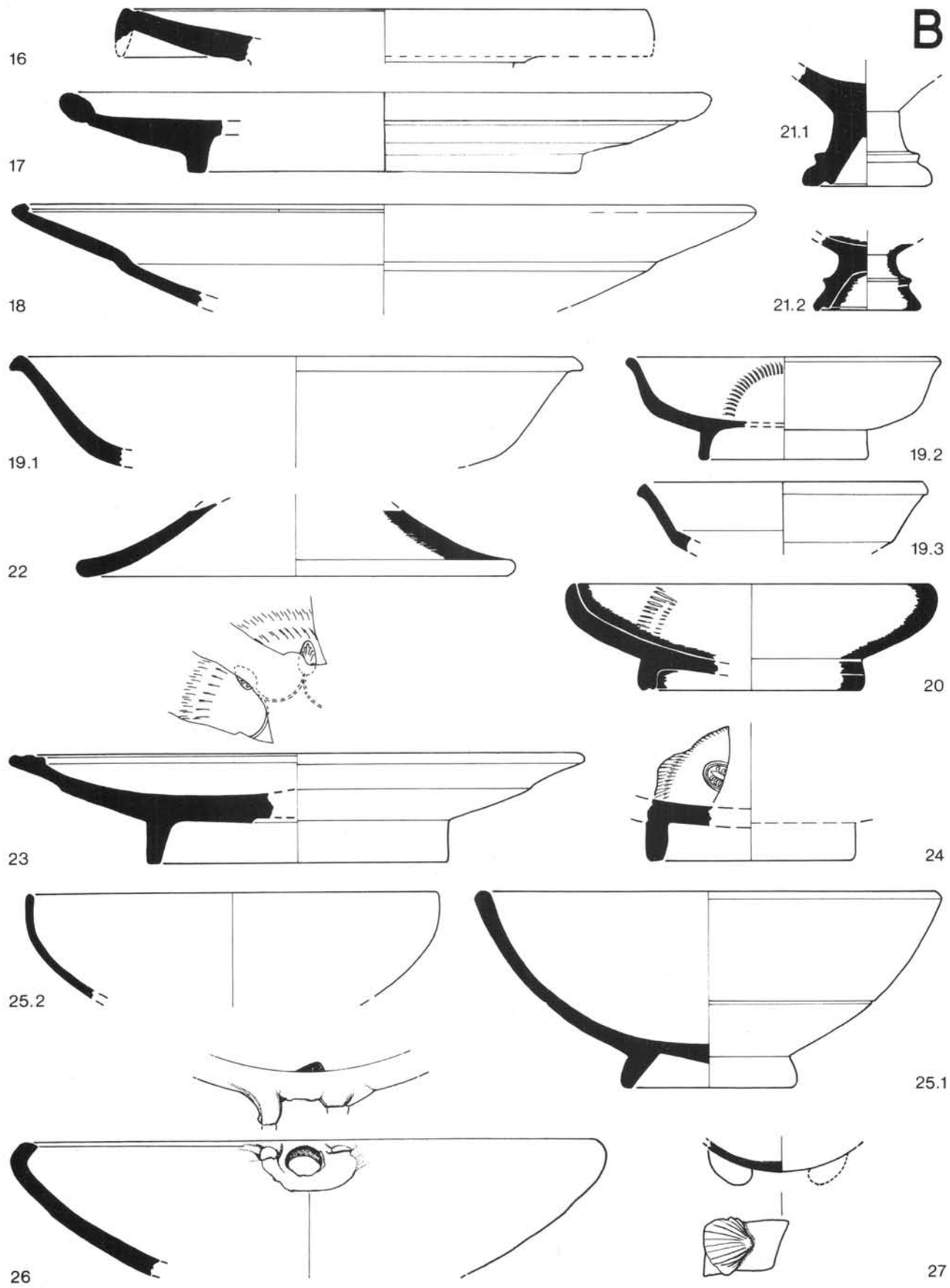


Fig. 5. Black-Glazed B^1 Ware.

Scale 1:2

BLACK-GLAZED B WARES

Vessels classed under this heading do not belong to a single ware as in the case of Black-Glazed A Ware, but rather to a group of wares related only by their appearance; by analogy with Lamboglia's classification of the Campana wares it embraces plain black-glazed wares with a paler fabric than Campana A. This may vary from cream to pinkish-buff or orange and within the range certain groups sharing similar characteristics may be distinguished: four groups, designated B^1, B^2, B^3 and B^4, are discussed separately below. Group B^1 includes Attic Black-Glazed Ware, and the few fragments of Campana B (not itself a single production) comprise Group B^4.

The identification of these groups and their individual members has been considerably assisted by the analysis of samples from many of the illustrated pieces by the Research Laboratory for Archaeology at Oxford: details of the analyses are given in Appendix I and the conclusions derived from them are incorporated into the text below. The samples received independent numbers for the purpose of analysis and these are included in each relevant catalogue entry.

BLACK-GLAZED B^1 WARE

The group is characterised by a fine, hard, orange-buff or pinkish clay, sometimes fired partly grey, breaking cleanly, with a smooth black slip, occasionally showing fine brush-marks, usually highly lustrous. The slip is sometimes grey-black and may have a pronounced metallic sheen. The slip-covering may be total or the inside of the foot may be unslipped; sometimes resting-surfaces or other narrow bands are reserved and in one case there appear to be traces of red *miltos* in a reserved groove (no. **B16**).

All of the illustrated pieces in this group were analysed, with the exception of nos. **B18, B29** and **B31**. The analyses distinguished clearly the Attic pieces and these are listed first under Forms **B16-B22**. Most of the other pieces, not always visually distinguishable from Attic, comprised a separate sub-group (Appendix I, cluster 2) of which nos. **B62.1** and **B62.2** were also members: this suggests the possibility of an Etruscan origin. In the western Mediterranean the question of what is and what is not genuinely Attic has often been side-stepped by the use of the non-committal term 'pre-Campana':[116] the study of the Sidi Khrebish material shows that such caution is still wise.

Much of the material in this group appears to be datable on stylistic grounds earlier than the period attributed to the principal Hellenistic deposits on the site. It represents, however, only a very small proportion of the total of Hellenistic fine ware found, and may represent either surviving or residual material associated with the earlier occupation of other quarters of Berenice.

Catalogue

B16 Part of *fish-plate* with sloping floor and down-turned rim.

— (F.1018, sample 1/18) Rim, D. *c.* 19 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine orange clay with smooth, lustrous black slip; a reserved band with traces of *miltos* (?) in groove on top of rim. Attic.
Building K1, Room 1, layer immediately above natural.

(116) Lamboglia (1952) 165.

Cf. Miller (1974) 234, no. 39 (Athens); Vanderpool *et al.* (1962) 35, nos. 19-22 (Koroni).
First half of third century B.C.

B17 *Plate* with flat floor, heavy rolled rim and square-cut ring-foot of large diameter.

— (F.282, sample 1/2) D. *c.* 24 cm., H. 2.9 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine pale pink clay with traces of highly lustrous black slip. Attic.
Deposit 168.1.

Cf. Thompson (1934) A70 (Athens); Vanderpool *et al.* (1962) 33, no. 12 (Koroni).
First half of third century B.C.

B18 Part of *plate* with sloping floor, stepped up half-way out, and small rim folded inwards.

— (F.1138) Rim, D. 27 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine pale pink clay with highly metallic grey-black slip. Possibly Attic (not analysed).
Area A, unstratified.

This piece appears to represent a simplification of a form derived from metal vessels found in the Athenian Agora: *cf.* Thompson (1934) D1, E22-26. The form is also found in Campana B Ware[117] and in Eastern Sigillata A (*cf.* Form **B316**) and Morel has suggested that its origin may well be Etruscan.[118]
Possibly second half of second century B.C.

B19 *Carinated bowl* with flat floor, sloping wall, everted rim and ring-foot.

— **B19.1** (F.944, sample 1/14) Rim, D. 20.8 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine orange-grey clay with lustrous black slip. Attic.
Building R2, unstratified.
(Similar: rim, D. *c.* 21 cm., Area R [sample 1/12].)

— **B19.2** (F.356, sample 1/6) D. 11.5 cm., H. 3.7 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine orange-buff clay with lustrous blue-black slip all over except for a narrow reserved groove on outside at junction of body and foot. Attic.
Band of rouletting on floor, centre missing.
Building R2, unstratified.
(Similar: 2 rims, D. 12, 16 cm., Deposit 18, Area K.)

— **B19.3** (F.283, sample 1/24) Rim, D. 10 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine brownish-buff clay, well smoothed, with lustrous and slightly metallic black slip. Not Attic.
Deposit 168.1.
(Similar: 6 rims, D. *c.* 10-18 cm., Deposits 32, 43, 60, Areas B, T.)

Nos. **1** and **2** show a fairly rounded profile typical of third-century examples (*e.g.* Thompson 1934, A9; Miller 1974, 232, nos. 25, 27); no. **3**, shown by its composition not to be Attic, is more likely to belong to the second century. See also Form **B14** in Black-Glazed A Ware.

B20 *Shallow bowl* with curving body, tapering vertical rim and ring-foot with a groove in the resting-surface.

(117) Lamboglia (1952) 147, Form 6.

(118) Morel (1974) 492–94.

— (F.1122, sample 1/22) D.(max.) 13.5 cm., H. 3.9 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine orange clay with smooth, lustrous blue-black slip; resting-surface of foot reserved, as also a narrow line on outside of foot and one at junction of body and foot. Attic.
A band of rouletting on floor, and trace of a palmette stamp at inner edge of sherd, suggesting a pattern of four at centre.
Deposit 32.

This is an unusually open version of a form otherwise present at Athens: *cf.* Miller (1974) 234, no. 32. Similarly open versions have been recorded at Samaria,[119] Alexandria[120] and Tocra.[121] *Late fourth or early third century* B.C.?

B21 Pedestal bases of cups.

— **B21.1** (F.1014, sample 1/17) D.(foot) 4.7 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine pinkish-grey clay with semi-lustrous black slip all over. Not Attic.
Building K1, Room 1.

— **B21.2** (F.906, sample 1/13) D.(foot) 3.9 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine pale orange clay with lustrous slip all over; a careless incised line in the groove immediately above the foot. Attic.
Area R, South Hellenistic Building.

Cf. Thompson (1934) A28, A29, B17; Miller (1974) pl. 30 (Athens); Vanderpool *et al.* (1962) 35, nos. 15, 35-38, pl. 20 (Koroni).

B22 Part of *low conical lid* with flaring rim.

— (F.434, sample 1/7) Rim, D. 16.0 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine orange clay with smooth and highly lustrous black slip on upper side only. Attic.
Graffito, ..]ΝΙΠΠΟΥ, scratched through slip around rim (Ch. VII, no. 1).
Area T.

B23 *Plate* with flat floor curving up to rilled rim; offset on underside, high ring-foot of large diameter, small recess in centre of underside.

— (F.559, sample 1/9). Three non-joining fragments, D. 20.8 cm., H. 4.0 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine, hard buff clay with lustrous and highly metallic grey slip. Not Attic (Etruscan??).
Pattern of (six?) palmettes on floor with linking arcs, within two narrow bands of rouletting.
Deposit 43.

Despite the non-Attic origin of this piece the closest parallel is the Attic 'saucer with furrowed rim', for which see Thompson (1934) A38 and Vanderpool *et al.* (1962) 35, no. 24. The presence of arcs linking the palmettes indicates a date no later than the first half of the third century B.C.[122]

B24 Part of *plate* with high, square-cut ring-foot.

— (F.287, sample 1/4) Base, D.(foot) 7.5 cm. Fig. 5.

(119) *Samaria*, 249, fig. 49.1.
(120) Pagenstecher (1913) 147, fig. 158.2.
(121) *Tocra ii*, 94 and fig. 42, no. 2360.
(122) Morel, *MélRome* 81 (1969) 504.

Fine orange-pink clay with smooth and highly lustrous black slip all over. Not Attic: possibly South Italian.
Part of palmette stamp on floor within a double band of rouletting (**X17**).
Deposit 168.1.

The somewhat stylized character of the palmette stamp suggests a late date, in the second century B.C.

B25 *Open hemispherical bowl* with plain rim and oblique ring-foot.

— **B25.1** (F.39, sample 1/1) D. 17.0 cm., H. 7.3 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine pinkish clay with lustrous blue-black slip; underside of foot unslipped, dark brown disk in centre of floor (stacking). Not Attic: possibly South Italian.
A shallow groove on outside of wall at mid-height.
Unstratified.

— **B25.2** (F.1104, sample 1/21) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine grey-brown clay showing some fine turning-marks on outside, with excellent, highly lustrous, blue-black slip. Not Attic (Etruscan??).
Thinner wall, more vertical rim.
Deposit 32.
(Similar: rim, D. *c.* 15 cm., Deposit 43 [sample 1/10].)

Closest to these pieces are some examples of Lamboglia Forms 27 and 33 (especially, for no. **1**, the example from Ensérune illustrated by Lamboglia, 1952, 182, under Form 33). *Cf.* Forms **B9** and **B12** in Black-Glazed A Ware.
Third century B.C.?

B26 Part of *bowl* with incurved rim, pierced for the attachment of a moulded spout (missing, form uncertain).

— (F.565, sample 1/25) Rim, D.(max.) 21.5 cm. Fig. 5.
Fine buff clay with lustrous blue-black slip. Not Attic (Etruscan??).
Deposit 60.

Bowls of this general form are represented in deposits of the second century B.C. in Athens[123] and from the fourth century onwards in Campana A Ware in the West,[124] but I know of no other example with a spout.

B27 Part of (hemispherical) *bowl* with applied shell-feet.

— (F.1010, sample 1/16) Base-sherd. Fig. 5.
Fine orange clay, finely smoothed, with lustrous blue-black slip. Not Attic (Etruscan??).
Deposit 34.

Applied shell-feet were popular in many black-glazed wares in the Hellenistic period, e.g.

at Athens: Miller (1974) 234, no. 34;
in the East: *Samos xiv*, 157, fig. 256E-G and refs. (Samos, Priene, Labraunda,

(123) *E.g.* Thompson (1934) D9.

(124) Lamboglia (1952) 175 f., Form 26.

Alexandria);
in the West: Small (1977) 169, no. 259 and refs. (Monte Irsi, Syracuse).

B28 Part of *small bowl* with incurved rim.

— **B28.1** (F.749, sample 1/11) Rim, D. 8.0 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine orange-pink clay with lustrous black slip. Not Attic (Etruscan??).
Area X.
(Similar: rim, D. 10 cm., Deposit 8.)

— **B28.2** (F.1058, sample 1/19) Rim, D. 11 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine orange clay showing turning-marks, with worn, semi-lustrous black slip. Not Attic (Etruscan??).
Deposit 18.

Cf. Lamboglia's 'pre-Campana' Forms 24 and 25 (1952, 173).
Probably third century B.C.

B29 Base of *thin-walled cup* with oblique ring-foot.

— (F.285) D.(foot) 4.2 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine, hard pink clay with good, lustrous black slip all over.
Deposit 168.1.

B30 Part of *small deep cup* with ring-foot.

— (F.1008, sample 1/15) Base, D.(foot) 3.7 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine orange clay, finely smoothed, with lustrous blue-black slip; dark brown stacking-disk inside. Not Attic (Etruscan??).
Area K.

B31 Neck of *jug* with strainer.

— (F.1032) D.(rim) 5.8 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine orange clay with lustrous soft black slip.
Deposit 32.
(Similar: rim, almost identical, Deposit 39.)

These two fragments may belong to strainer-vases of a type found at Delos: *cf. Delos xxvii*, 258, D207.

B32 Base of *closed vessel* with ring-foot.

— (F.1059, sample 1/20) D.(foot) 9 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine buff clay with dull red slip covering whole of outside. Not Attic.
Deposit 18.

Cf. Thompson (1934) A36 (oinochoe).

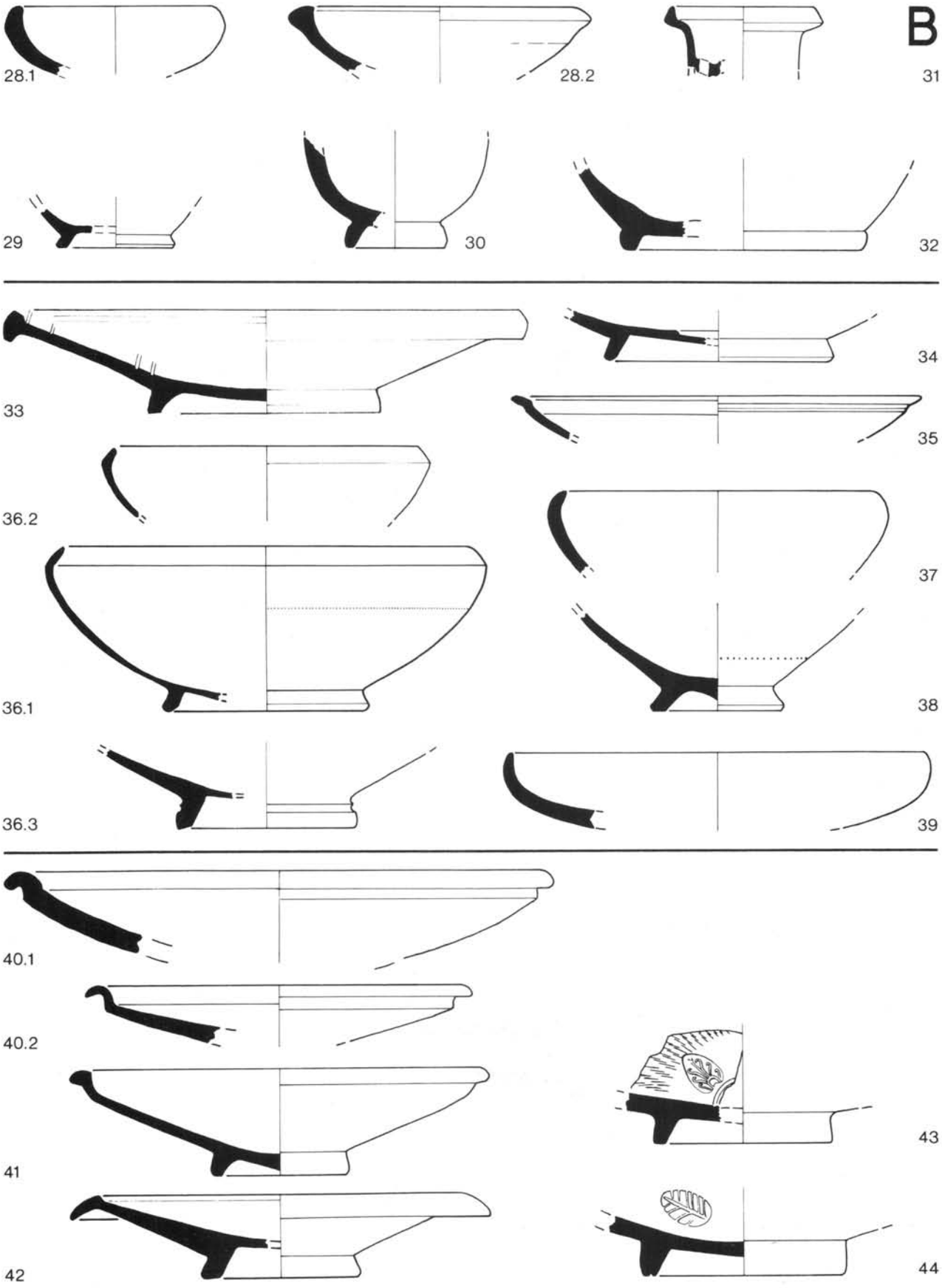


Fig. 6. Black-Glazed B^1, B^2 and B^3 Wares.

Scale 1:2

BLACK-GLAZED B^2 WARE

A small but distinctive group. The clay is fine-grained and micaceous, varying in colour from buff to orange. The slip is often partial, not extending to the foot on the outside, and is usually semi-lustrous. It may vary from black to red on different parts of a single vessel, and frequently the colours are sharply divided, indicative of stacking in the kiln. The forms, which are related to the common Hellenistic repertoire, appear markedly thin-walled in comparison to their counterparts in other wares.

This ware shows strong technical similarities in both fabric and colour to the 'Ionian' class of Megarian Bowls (see below, p. 105 ff.) and two of the pieces found at Sidi Khrebish (nos. **B33** and **B36.1**) are paralleled by published examples from Delos. The analysis of samples from both groups confirmed this similarity, indicating a strong probability that the plain forms listed here have a common origin with the 'Ionian' Bowls (see Appendix I, section (b)). It was also shown that the micaceous Black-Glazed C^2 Ware may share the same origin. (A relationship between Black-Glazed B^2 Ware and the 'samien ancien' described by Bruneau in *Delos xxvii*, 247, is not established.)

Catalogue

B33 *Plate* with sloping floor, knobbed rim and low oblique ring-foot.

— (F.189, sample 5/1) D. 19.4 cm., H. 3.8 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine hard brown clay, slightly micaceous, roughly finished and with metallic grey-black slip all over; finger-marks around foot.
Two incised and reserved grooves towards rim and two on floor above line of foot.
Deposit 25.2.

Cf. Delos xxvii, 257 and pl. 47, D181. Bruneau gives only a vertical photograph but the type appears to be similar, particularly in respect of the reserved grooves; it was common at Delos in the levels which pre-date the Mithridatic destruction of 88 B.C.

B34 Base of *fish-plate* with shallow recess in centre of floor and low, flaring ring-foot.

— (F.954, sample 5/5) D.(foot) 8.5 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine, micaceous buff clay with semi-lustrous grey-black slip which does not cover the foot and which is fired maroon in centre of floor (stacking).
Building R1, unstratified.

Possibly related to examples found at Samaria which are similarly thin-walled and show the sharp bichromy remarked upon above; *cf. Samaria*, figs. 43.1 and 54.5, 6, dated late second century B.C. Mica is not referred to in the Samaria report.

B35 Part of *small dish* with shallow curving body and flat rim.

— (F.1105, sample 5/7) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 6.
Finely granular orange clay (not obviously micaceous) with slightly rough surface and uneven, lustrous red to black slip.
Deposit 32.

(Analysis has shown that this piece does not belong here!)

B36 *Bowl* with incurved rim and low, flaring ring-foot.

— **B36.1** (F.194/209, sample 5/2) D.(max.) 16.2 cm., H. 6.0 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine, hard orange-brown clay containing much fine mica, with good slip which is lustrous blue-black on the outside of the rim but changes sharply below to a duller brick-red (indicated on drawing by a dotted line); on the inside the slip varies between red and black; underside of foot unslipped.
Deposit 25.2.
(Similar: 3 rims, 3 bases, including sample 5/4, Deposits 70, 85, Areas A, X, AA.)

— **B36.2** (F.210) Rim, D. 11 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with thick, lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 25.2.

— **B36.3** (F.1056, sample 5/6) Base, D.(foot) 6.6 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine, highly micaceous, orange-buff clay with semi-lustrous slip extending unevenly to foot, red on inside and grey-brown on outside.
Deposit 33.

The thin wall and sharply carinated exterior of the rim are prominent distinguishing features of the form in this ware. An identical example to no. **1** found at Delos has been published by Bruneau (*Delos xxvii*, 255, D167); also close is *Labraunda ii.1*, no. 352. A similar example, possibly in this ware but with two bands of rouletting on the floor, has been published from Samaria (*Samaria*, 249, fig. 49.5), and two rims, certainly in this ware, are published from Dura-Europos (Cox 1949, nos. 19 and 55).
Late second or early first century B.C.

B37 Part of *bowl* with incurved rim.

— (F.297) Rim, D. *c.* 12 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine orange clay with occasional trace of mica; red to milk-chocolate slip, lustrous on the outside but duller inside.
Deposit 168.1.

Related to the preceding but probably earlier.

B38 Part of conical or curving *bowl* with low, oblique ring-foot.

— (F.292, sample 5/8) Base, D.(foot) 4.7 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine, hard buff clay containing some fine mica, with uniform, slightly lustrous slip of a good black colour over inside and most of outside, stopping fairly evenly about 2 cm. above the foot (indicated on the drawing by a dotted line).
Deposit 168.1 (2 examples).
(Similar: base, Deposit 61.)

Related to Forms **B36** and **B37**, probably second century B.C. The analysis now suggests that this piece is likely to belong with the Black-Glazed B^4 Ware rather than here.

B39 Part of *shallow curving bowl* with plain vertical rim.

— (F.480, sample 5/3) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 6.
Granular, micaceous orange clay with semi-lustrous slip, black on inside and rim, dark red lower

down on outside.
Deposit 69.

The very open shape suggests a late second- or early first-century date.

BLACK-GLAZED B^3 WARE

Vessels in this group have a fine cream clay with surfaces usually smoothly finished but sometimes showing turning-marks on the outside, and a black slip of varying lustre, usually rather worn. The appearance of the ware is very similar to that of the 'Gnathia' ware found at Sidi Khrebish, of which it is almost certainly the undecorated counterpart.

Little plain black-glazed ware has been published from South Italian sites and this ware does not correspond to any of those which have been described in print. (For recent studies see Morel 1970, Cozzo Presepe near Metapontum; Small 1977, Monte Irsi in Basilicata.) Samples from a number of sites have, however, been analysed by Prag *et al.* (1974): detailed descriptions of fabric are not given in this publication, and for these the final report on the wide-ranging Gravina project is awaited. The analysis of samples from Sidi Khrebish has enabled useful comparisons to be made and a general correspondence cannot be doubted. (See Appendix I, section (a).) I have been able to examine some of the sherds used in Prag's project, from which it is apparent that Black-Glazed B^3 Ware corresponds to both the fabric and the forms that I have seen in his ('PSW') Group 4a (Taranto Black-Glazed Ware). It is interesting that several of the forms are similar to those found in the local black-glazed ware at Cozzo Presepe, suggesting that these represent a common South Italian tradition distinct from that followed by the Campana wares.

A further characteristic of some of the pieces in this group which confirms a connexion with Gnathia Ware is the presence of a thin pink film beneath the black slip; this is discussed further in the account of that ware below.

Catalogue

B40 *Plate* with hooked convex rim and sloping floor.

— **B40.1** (F.289, sample 3/1) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine cream clay with worn but lustrous black slip. Four narrow concentric (or spiralling) grooves incised beneath the slip on the underside.
Deposit 168.1.

— **B40.2** (F.915, sample 3/13) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 6.
Fabric as the preceding.
Building R2, unstratified.
(Similar: 4 rims, Deposits 23, 30, 60, 168.1.)

A somewhat similar form of rim occurs in the local fabric in a votive deposit of *c.* 320–270 B.C. at Cozzo Presepe: *cf.* Morel (1970) 99 and fig. 24.5.

B41 *Plate* with sloping floor, short vertical wall, convex rim and ring-foot.

— (F.1436, sample 3/19) D. 15.2 cm., H. 3.9 cm. Fig. 6.
Finely granular cream clay with worn, dull black slip.
Area P, unstratified.

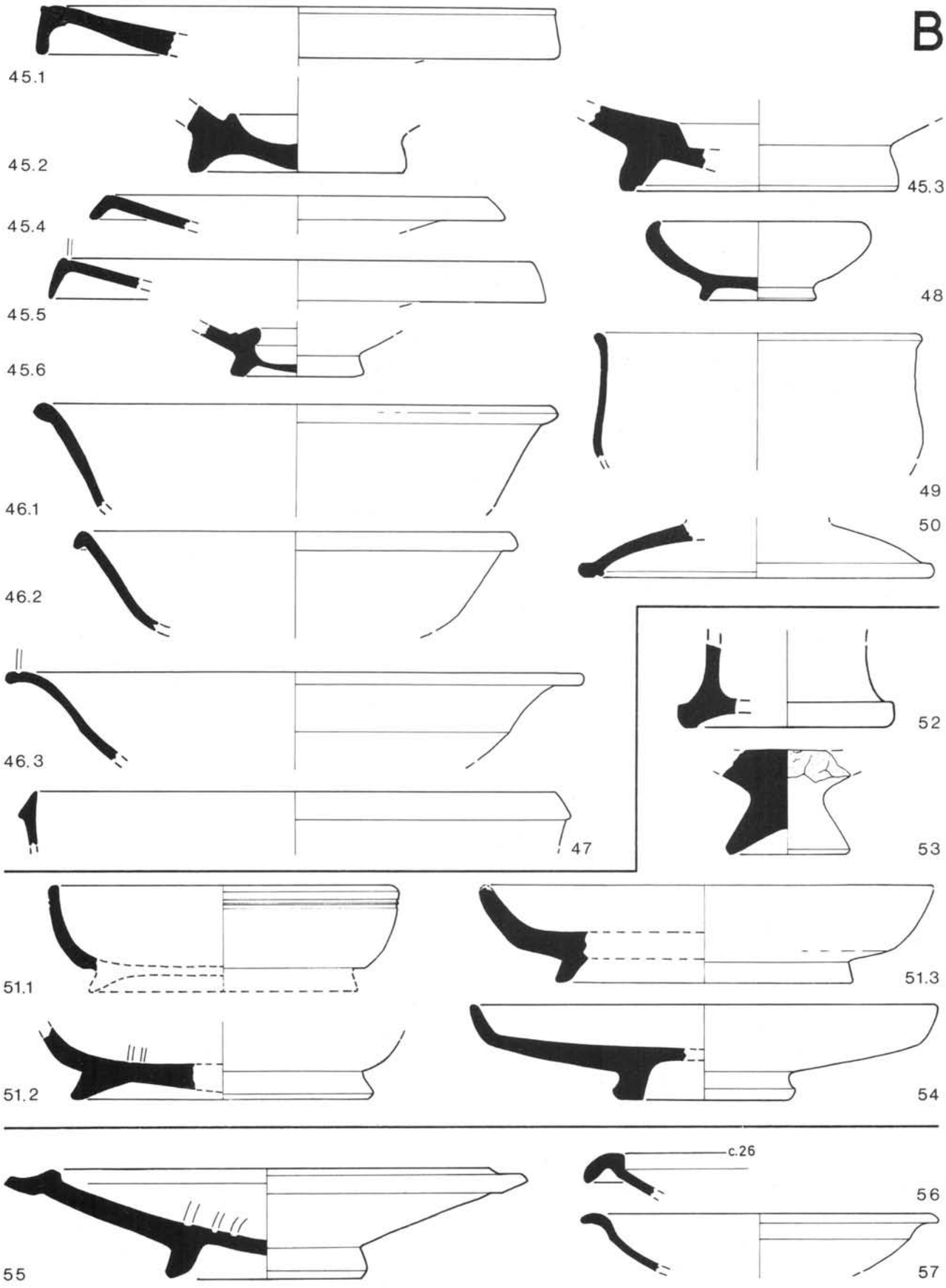


Fig. 7. Black-Glazed B^3, B^4 and miscellaneous black-glazed B wares. *Scale 1:2*

This form is also represented in the local fabric in the Cozzo Presepe deposit (Morel 1970, 99 and fig. 24.3, 6, 7) and appears in the same fabric at Monte Irsi (Small 1977, 127, no. 139). Morel (*loc.cit.*) associates it with Lamboglia Form 36 in Campana A ware (see Form **B4** in Black-Glazed A Ware) and with similar local variants found at Rome (Morel 1965a, 206): he considers a date in the first half of the third century to be 'reasonable'. Reliance upon such tentative connexions can only be slight.

B42 *Plate* with sloping floor, convex down-turned rim and oblique ring-foot.

— (F.910, sample 3/12) D. 15.2 cm., H. 3.3 cm. Fig. 6.
Fine cream clay with flaking but lustrous slip on the upper side only.
Deposit 29.

This form appears to be closer to Form **B4** in Black-Glazed A ware and appears at Sidi Khrebish also in local black-glazed ware (*cf.* no. **B118.3**). A second-century date seems reasonable.

B43 Base of *plate* with gently sloping floor and ring-foot.

— (F.1103, sample 3/18) D.(foot) *c.* 6.5 cm. Fig. 6.
Finely granular pale buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip, fired maroon in centre of floor and beneath foot (stacking).
A broad band of feather-rouletting on the floor enclosing a pattern of four detached palmette stamps; in the centre traces of two concentric grooves (**X18**).
Building A1, Room 4, unstratified.

This piece shows technical differences from most of those listed in this group, suggesting a probable difference of origin despite a similarity of chemical composition. An approximate parallel to the palmette (of doubtful value) may be seen in *Samaria*, 255 fig. 52.31. Some palmettes found on Campana B ware rise from similar basal arcs (*cf.* Lamboglia 1952, 154, nos. 1 & 3).

B44 Base of *plate or bowl* with curving floor and vertical ring-foot with a groove in the resting-surface.

— (F.1465, not analysed) D.(foot) 7.5 cm. Fig. 6.
Finely granular greenish-cream clay with traces of metallic black slip all over.
Pattern of four crude palmette stamps on the floor (**X19**).
Deposit 52.

The very stylized design of the palmette suggests a date late in the second century B.C.

B45 *Fish plate.*

— **B45.1** (F.1037, sample 3/16) Rim, D.(max.) 19 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine, hard cream clay with traces of very worn but lustrous black slip.
Deposit 39.

— **B45.2** (F.293, sample 3/2) Base, D.(foot) 7.6 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine pale buff clay with a thin, lustrous black slip, fired chestnut in central recess and beneath foot (stacking): groove around recess, resting-surface of foot and centre of underside of base all reserved.
Deposit 168.1.

— **B45.3** (F.819, sample 3/10) Base, D.(foot) 10.2 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine, hard buff clay with lustrous black slip all over.
Building R1, unstratified.

— **B45.4** (F.1009a, sample 3/14) Rim, D.(max.) 14 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine cream clay with semi-lustrous black slip.
Area K.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 19.)

— **B45.5** (F.777, sample 3/7) Rim, D.(max.) 18 cm. Fig. 7.
Fabric as no. **1**.
Deposit 23.

— **B45.6** (F.1009b, sample 3/15) Base, D.(foot) 4.8 cm. Fig. 7.
Fabric as no. **4**.
Area K.

The pieces here illustrated probably cover a considerable time-span. Nos. **1** and **2** belong to early, heavy examples of the form of the fourth or third century B.C. (*cf.* no. **B3.2** in Black-Glazed A). (The analyses have subsequently shown that no. **2** does not belong to this ware: see Appendix I, Group 3.) The base no. **3**, of more angular profile and slipped all over, is closer to the Campana A ware version found in the Grand Congloué wreck (early second century B.C.: *cf.* Benoit 1961, 87 pl. 8.1-3). The two thinner and more flaring rims nos. **4** and **5** are probably attributable to the second century, along with the idiosyncratic base no. **6**.

B46 Part of *carinated bowl* with sloping wall and everted or hooked rim.

— **B46.1** (F.896, sample 3/11) Rim, D. 19 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine cream clay showing fine turning-marks, with lustrous black slip.
Deposit 75.

— **B46.2** (F.416, sample 3/3) Rim, D. 15.5 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine cream clay with worn but lustrous black slip.
Deposit 58.

— **B46.3** (F.772, sample 3/6) Rim, D. 21 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine cream clay with lustrous grey-black slip.
Deposit 35.

This is one of the most common forms in the whole Hellenistic repertoire: *cf.* Form **B14** in Black-Glazed A Ware and Form **B19** in Black-Glazed B^1. All three of the rims listed here are probably attributable to the second century B.C. (No. **2**, visually indistinguishable from the other examples, differs in chemical composition and must have an independent origin.)

B47 Part of *deep bowl* with hooked triangular rim.

— (F.1038, sample 3/17) Rim, D.(max.) 20 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine cream clay with traces of lustrous black slip.
Deposit 39.

This rim-form is typical of decorated kraters in Gnathia Ware: *cf.* Form **B90**. There are also examples of the same form in plain black-glazed ware from Rocavecchia and Rudiae at Lecce

(*Lecce*, pl. 60.1 & 3, fabric not described) and rim-fragments were found in the votive deposit at Cozzo Presepe in the ware typical of that site (Morel 1970, 102 and fig. 24.9 & 10).
Probably third century B.C.

B48 *Small shallow bowl* with incurved rim and flaring ring-foot.

— (F.817, sample 3/9) D.(max.) 8.2 cm., H. 2.9 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine cream clay with partial worn but lustrous black slip.
Building R1, unstratified.

Cf. Forms **B13, B28** and **B59** in other black-glazed wares: probably second century B.C.

B49 Rim of *kantharos.*

— (F.290) Rim, D. 12.5 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine cream clay with lustrous blue-black slip.
Handle-scar on edge of sherd just below rim.
Deposit 168.1.
(Similar: 5 rims, D. 11-13 cm., Deposits 39, 168.1, Area B.)

Probably similar in form to the ribbed cups in Gnathia Ware: *cf.* Form **B98.**
Third or second century B.C.

B50 Part of low domed *lid* with moulded rim.

— (F.258, sample 3/4) Rim, D. 13 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine cream clay with very worn, dull black slip on upper side only.
Building T, robber trench.

BLACK-GLAZED B^4 WARE

This group is identified by a buff or pale brown clay, mostly fine, and a dull or semi-lustrous black slip, sometimes tending to grey. This is Lamboglia's Campana B ware:[125] Campana B itself embraces a variety of related productions[126] and no attempt is made to associate the Sidi Khrebish finds with any specific one. Analysis showed that the examples illustrated here are homogeneous in composition, but that they cannot be distinguished on this basis from the preceding group (see Appendix I, Group 4a). None of the sherds of Campana B found at Sidi Khrebish bear stamped decoration.

Catalogue

B51 *Broad-based bowl* with flat floor curving into steep wall with plain rim; flaring ring-foot of large diameter. Sometimes grooves on outside of rim or on floor.

— **B51.1** (F.683, sample 4/12) Rim, D. 12.8 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.
Deposit 84.
(Similar: rim, D. 12.5 cm., Area X.)

(125) Lamboglia (1952) 140.

(126) See Morel (1963) 16 f.; (1968) 60 f.

– **B51.2** (F.589, sample 4/10) Base, D.(foot) 11.0 cm. Fig. 7.
Finely granular buff clay with lustrous grey-black slip.
Deposit 61.

– **B51.3** (F.443, sample 4/7) D. *c.* 16.5 cm., H. *c.* 3.6 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine buff clay with dull black slip; inside of foot unslipped.
Surface badly flaked.
Deposit 69.

Lamboglia Form 1 (1952, 143).
The form is described by Lamboglia as typical of first-century B.C. contexts: one rim was found in Deposit B at Cosa, indicating a presence before *c.* 140 B.C. (Taylor 1957, 159), and many examples were found in the Spargi shipwreck of *c.* 120/100 B.C. (Lamboglia 1958, 162 & fig. 24). The absence of grooves at the rim (as in no. **3**) is regarded by Lamboglia as a late feature (1952, 143); no. **3**, however, also shows differences of fabric and of style which suggest a different origin from most of the pieces in this group.

B52 Base of *pyxis*.

– (F.204, sample 4/2) D.(base) 8.2 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine pale brown clay with traces of dull black slip all over.
Deposit 80.
(Similar: base, D. 8.5 cm., Deposit 46.)

Lamboglia Form 3 (1952, 145).
Lamboglia describes this form as one of the surest indicators of contexts of the first century B.C.; at Cosa it was present in Deposits C-E, *i.e.* from the mid second century into the first (Taylor 1957, 161).

B53 Part of *pedestalled stand*.

– (F.393, sample 4/6) Base, D. 4.5 cm. Fig. 7.
Finely granular pinkish-buff clay with thin but slightly metallic black slip.
Unstratified.

Lamboglia Form 4 (1952, 145), as the example illustrated from San Miguel de Sorba.

B54 *Plate* with flat floor, oblique wall, plain rim and heavy ring-foot.

– (F.820, sample 4/14) D. 17.0 cm., H. 3.5 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine buff clay with barely lustrous grey-brown slip; inside of foot unslipped.
Deposit 46.

Lamboglia Form 5 (1952, 146).
This form was very common in the Spargi wreck (see above under Form **B51**) and has also been found in the Aegean at Delos (*Delos xxvii*, 249, D64); Campana B found in this region has been erroneously characterised as 'pergaménien noir' (*ibid.*; see Morel 1974, 473 and 491).
Late second or first century B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS BLACK-GLAZED B WARES

It has not been possible to attribute the following pieces with confidence to any particular group or category. Most of them have been analysed and the results are discussed in Appendix I, Group 4b.

Catalogue

B55 *Plate* with broad moulded rim, sloping floor and oblique ring-foot.

— (F.188, sample 4/1) D. 18.8 cm., H. 3.8 cm. Fig. 7.
Finely granular brown clay with dull black slip.
Three concentric grooves on floor.
Deposit 25.1.

The shape of this piece appears to be a debased version of Lamboglia Form 6 (1952, 147, 158, 168), present in all three of the major Campana wares; its composition, however, distinguishes it from all of the other Italian material and its origin remains uncertain. Its find-context suggests a date in the late second century B.C.

B56 Part of *plate* with sloping floor and convex rim.

— (F.588, sample 4/9) Rim, D. *c.* 26 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine buff clay with good, lustrous black slip.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: rim, D. 19 cm., Deposit 23.)

This form is particularly characteristic of Campana A Ware (see Form **B4**), but is also known in other wares, *e.g.* at Cozzo Presepe (Morel 1970, 99 and fig. 24.5). The analysis suggests that the piece may be South Italian, and a date in the third century B.C. seems likely.

B57 Part of *small dish* with shallow curving body and convex everted rim.

— (F.1092, sample 4/19) Rim, D. 13 cm. Fig. 7.
Fine orange-buff clay with smooth, semi-lustrous black slip.
Deposit 32.

B58 Part of *hemispherical bowl* with plain rim.

— (F.813, sample 4/21) Rim, D. 13.5 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine buff clay with worn, semi-lustrous black slip.
Deposit 46.
(Similar: rim, D. 13.2 cm., Deposit 4.)

This piece was initially classified with the Black-Glazed B^3 Ware, but its composition indicated clearly that it did not belong there. *Cf. Samaria*, 259, fig. 53.2.

B59 *Small shallow bowl* with upturned rim and oblique ring-foot.

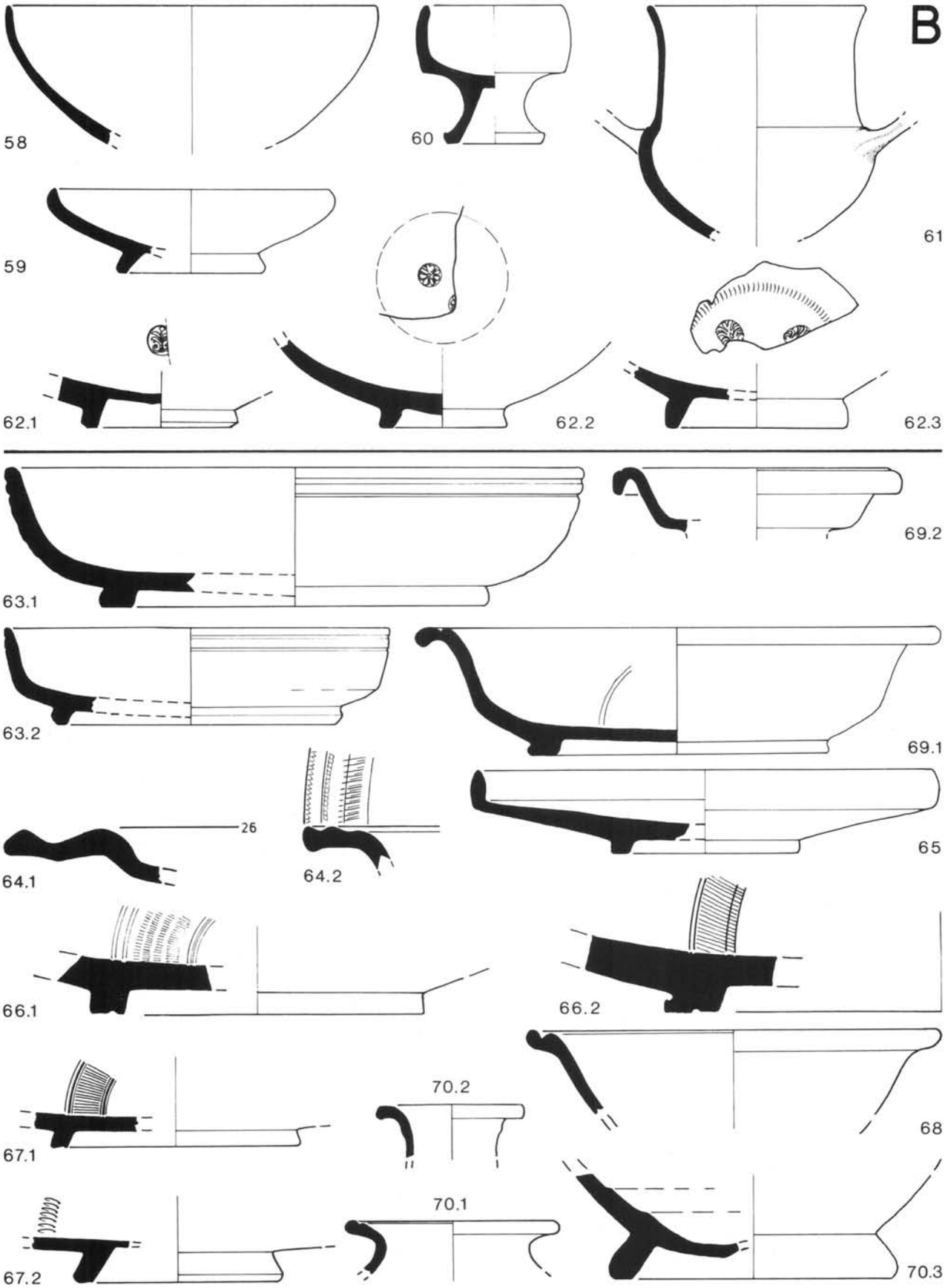


Fig. 8. Miscellaneous black-glazed B wares and Black-Glazed C[1] ware. *Scale 1:2*

— (F.1134) D. 10.4 cm., H. 3.1 cm. Fig. 8.
Finely granular pink clay with occasional dark inclusions, with semi-lustrous black slip; finger-marks around foot, inside of foot unslipped.
Deposit 17.

Cf. Forms **B13**, **B28** and **B48** in other black-glazed wares: probably second century B.C.

B60 *Small cup* with carinated cylindrical body and flaring pedestal-foot.

— (F.45) D.(rim) 5.2 cm., H. 5.0 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine grey-pink clay, smoothly finished but with fine turning-marks; dull black slip; inside of foot unslipped.
Area J.

This cup is directly paralleled, in both form and fabric, in the Cozzo Presepe deposit and by examples found in tombs nearby at Metaponto (Morel 1970, 99 and figs. 24.13, 25a-d).
Late fourth or early third century B.C.

B61 Part of *kantharos*.

— (F.983, sample 4/18) D.(rim) 8 cm. Fig. 8.
Granular buff to red clay with black to red slip which is dull where black and semi-lustrous where red.
Area R.

This is an eastern form of the first half of the third century B.C.: *cf.* Thompson (1934) A29 (Athens); Schäfer (1968) C24 (Pergamon); Technau (1929) 46, fig. 34.2 (Samos). The analysis indicates, however, that an Italian origin is likely. Fragments of this form have also been found at Euhesperides.[127]

B62 *Bases of bowls with stamped decoration.*

— **B62.1** (F.286, sample 4/4) D.(foot) 6 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip; inside of foot unslipped.
A single palmette in relief within an oval frame stamped in centre of floor (**X20**).
Deposit 168.1.

— **B62.2** (F.590, sample 4/11) D.(foot) 4.6 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine, hard, pinkish-buff clay with partial lustrous black slip.
Two small rosettes of eight petals stamped in centre of floor, probably part of a pattern of four (**X21**).
Deposit 61.

Close parallels for these stamps were not found, but their style is close to that of the Etruscan 'atelier des petites estampilles' (Morel 1969; see also no. **B9.11** in Black-Glazed A ware). The fabric of these pieces is also consistent with such an identification, which may perhaps imply an Etruscan origin for the majority of the non-Attic pieces listed under Black-Glazed B^1 Ware. (See Appendix I, cluster 2.) In the east a fragment with a pattern of five rosette stamps similar to no. **2** has been found at Tarsus (Jones 1950, 221 and fig. 128C).
First half of third century B.C.?

(127) Excavations of Prof. G.D.B. Jones in 1969: I am grateful to Prof. Jones for showing me the drawings of his material.

— **B62.3** (F.933) D.(foot) 6.6 cm. Fig. 8.
Finely granular orange clay, grey in the core, with smooth red to brown lustrous slip; inside of foot unslipped.
Pattern of four palmette stamps in intaglio on floor within a band of rouletting (**X22**).
Building R2, unstratified.

Eastern? Stamps impressed in intaglio are exclusively early in the western black-glazed wares (see above, p. 26), but in some eastern wares they persist throughout the Hellenistic period (*e.g.* at Pergamon: Schäfer 1968, 40 ff., pls. 7, 8). The quality and style suggest a date in the second century.

HELLENISTIC BLACK-GLAZED C WARES

As in the case of the Black-Glazed B wares this classification embraces a number of different wares, classed together because they have a reduced (grey) fabric and black slip. In the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean such wares account for only a very small percentage of the Hellenistic fine wares: they tend to be classed without differentiation as 'Grey Ware' and have not received close study. In the western Mediterranean, however, there is a group of such wares of some importance and widespread distribution in late Hellenistic contexts: the principal source seems to have been in Sicily and the ware has been described by Lamboglia as Campana C[128] (the term 'Campana' being used here merely for convenience and not implying a Campanian connexion). At Sidi Khrebish three main groups of 'grey wares' may be distinguished and are discussed separately below. The first of these, *Black-Glazed C*^{1}, is the western Campana C Ware: *Black-Glazed C*^{2} is an eastern ware, made somewhere in Asia Minor, which has been previously described as 'black sigillata' or 'Hellenistic bucchero'. The third group (not in fact always fired grey) is also an eastern ware of widespread distribution: I propose to name it *Knidian Grey Ware* on grounds of origin and it is discussed under that heading in the section that follows.

BLACK-GLAZED C^1 WARE

Campana C Ware: the technical characteristics have been described by Morel as follows.[129]

> 'The clay is thick, of a pale or medium grey that is often tinged, particularly in the core, with pinkish or pale brown; it breaks cleanly, is often poorly refined, appearing coarse ('buccheroid'). The slip is generally a good black, sometimes with shades of grey or green, lustrous or dull according to the light, often slightly rough to the touch, though also soapy; the slip cracks or flakes readily, revealing the grey surface of the clay; the circumference of the base is rarely slipped; the broad resting-surface of the foot is mostly (but not always) grooved.'

This ware, common from the mid second century B.C. and particularly in the first all over the western Mediterranean, gave rise to a variety of more or less localized imitations[130] but the principal sources were in Sicily. Recent publications of this ware from sites in Sicily include a late Hellenistic farm complex at Akrai[131] and kilns at Syracuse;[132] kiln debris has also been found at Morgantina.[133]

At Sidi Khrebish the earliest contexts in which the ware was found were Deposit 27 (one sherd) and Deposit 168.1 (no. **B70.2** and 22 sherds); it was relatively common in Deposit 32 and in Deposit 61 (which also overlies a Hellenistic building and contains much Hellenistic material). This confirms the pattern found elsewhere of a few sherds in the second century B.C. and the bulk of the material being attributable to the first. It is likely that the sherds found at Sidi Khrebish are of Sicilian origin, but alternatives have not been explored. Three sherds were analysed, and were shown to form a homogeneous and distinct group on their own. (See Appendix I, group 6 and cluster 8.)

Catalogue

B63 *Broad-based bowl* with flat floor, steep curving wall and plain rim with two grooves on the outside; low, heavy ring-foot of large diameter.

(128) Lamboglia (1952) 156 ff.
(129) Morel (1963) 17.
(130) Lamboglia (1952) 161.
(131) Pelagatti (1970) 447-499.
(132) Fallico (1971): poor illustrations.
(133) Pelagatti (1970) 471.

– **B63.1** (F.177) D. 21 cm., H. 5.1 cm. Fig. 8.
Granular grey clay containing small black grits, with very worn but lustrous black slip.
Deposit 72.

– **B63.2** (F.732) D. 13.5 cm., H. 3.5 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine, rather soft, grey clay with fugitive but lustrous black slip (some fine mica).
Deposit 59.
(Similar: 3 rims, D. 14–17 cm., Deposits 32, 44, Area X.)

Lamboglia Form 1 (1952, 157); *cf.* Pelagatti (1970) 473 & fig. 43f, no. 23; Morel (1965a) no. 167. An example from Argos in the Peloponnese has been published by Bruneau (1970, 507 and fig. 183, no. 188.8).
First century B.C.

B64 Part of *dish* with broad undulating rim, variously inflected and sometimes rouletted on top.

– **B64.1** (F.1219, sample 6/11) Rim, D. 36 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine, soft, flaky grey-brown clay containing some fine mica, with thick and lustrous but flaking black slip.
Building P3, disturbed level.

– **B64.2** (F.422, sample 6/4) Rim-frag., D. large (possibly *c.* 40 cm.) Fig. 8, pl. III.
Fine grey clay containing a little mica or quartz, with uniform black slip which is slightly lustrous on upper surface.
Deposit 79.

Lamboglia Form 6 (1952, 158); *cf.* also Taylor (1957) 166 f. This form appears to be uncommon outside Sicily: only Sicilian examples were known to Lamboglia and the form was uncommon at Cosa, though present in Deposits C, D and E; an example from Pompeii has been illustrated by Morel.[134] Recent publications have shown that in Sicily itself the form is well represented and shows many variations.[135] There is insufficient information at present to make chronological distinctions between the variants: the form (without rouletting) is found in both Campana A and Campana B wares[136] and the earliest datable examples (in Campana A) have been found in the Giannutri wreck of *c.* 150/140 B.C.[137] The form may have appeared in Campana C from shortly after then and certainly continued into the first century B.C. (Deposit E at Cosa, see above).

Any possibility of confusion with Black-Glazed C^2 Ware was eliminated by differences of chemical composition (see Appendix I, Group 6).

B65 *Small plate* with flat floor, plain vertical rim and low square ring-foot.

– (F.368) D. 17.0 cm., H. 3.0 cm. Fig. 8.
Very worn fine grey clay containing black grits, with traces of thick, lustrous grey-black slip.
Unstratified.
(Similar: 3 rims, D. 24–32 cm., Deposits 61, 89, Area R.)

(134) Morel (1965c) 88 and fig. 1.6, no. 28.
(135) Pelagatti (1970) 454 fig. 21a, b, 474 fig. 51a, b; Fallico (1971) 602 and fig. 26, A53–55, 621 and figs. 43, 44, D4–10, 626 and fig. 46, F6–7.
(136) Lamboglia (1952) 147, 168.
(137) Lamboglia (1964) 243.

Lamboglia Form 7 (1952, 159); *cf.* also Pelagatti (1970) 473 and figs. 43a-c, 46, 47, no. 26 (all somewhat larger). The illustrated piece is an unusually small example.

B66 *Base of large plate or dish* with a broad band of rouletting between grooves on the floor and heavy low foot with a groove in the resting-surface.

— **B66.1** (F.172, sample 6/1) D.(foot) 11.8 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine, soft brown clay containing a little mica, fired grey at the surface and with traces of lustrous black slip on top.
Deposit 72.

— **B66.2** (F.205) D.(foot) 20 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine grey clay containing tiny black grits; darker at the surface with traces of lustrous black slip on top.
Deposit 80.
(Similar: 2 base-frags., Deposits 32, 61.)

These bases may accompany rims of Forms **B64** or **B65** (diameters of up to 45 cm. are known for the latter). The possibility that no. **1** might belong to a platter in Black-Glazed C^2 Ware is eliminated by its chemical composition (see Appendix I, Group 6).

B67 *Base of small dish* with flat floor and oblique ring-foot with hollowed resting surface; rouletting on the floor.

— **B67.1** (F.1093) D.(foot) 9.0 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine grey clay with worn but lustrous black slip on upper side only.
Deposit 32.

— **B67.2** (F.821) D.(foot) 7.6 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine, hard grey clay with semi-lustrous grey-black slip all over but blotchy underneath.
Deposit 46.

Probably attributable to Lamboglia Form 17 (1952, 160).

B68 Part of *bowl* with sloping wall and everted rim, deeply grooved on top.

— (F.23) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine grey clay with worn, semi-lustrous black slip.
Deposit 73.

Lamboglia Form 18 (1952, 160).

B69 *Broad-based bowl* with flat floor, steep wall, hanging rim with a groove on top and low ring-foot of large diameter.

— **B69.1** (F.41) D. 19.1 cm., H. 4.6 cm. Fig. 8.
Granular, flaky grey clay with partial lustrous black slip covering the inside and extending to the bottom of the wall on the outside.
Unstratified.

— **B69.2** (F.591) Rim, D. 10.5 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine grey clay, slightly flaky, with worn but lustrous black slip.
Deposit 61.

Lamboglia Form 19 (1952, 160); *cf.* Pelagatti (1970) 457 fig. 26b, 475 & figs. 43g-h, no. 28. One of the most characteristic forms of the first century B.C.

B70 *Parts of closed vessels.*

– **B70.1** (F.882) Rim, D. 7.8 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine grey clay with thin, dull, black slip.
Building R1, disturbed late level above and around cistern.

– **B70.2** (F.294) Rim, D. 5.2 cm. Fig. 8.
Granular grey-brown clay with lustrous black slip.
Deposit 168.1.

– **B70.3** (F.646) Base, D.(foot) 10.5 cm. Fig. 8.
Fine, somewhat vesicular grey clay with dull black slip on the outside only.
Area X.

Closed vessels are now securely attested in Campana C ware but their forms and chronology still remain to be established. *Cf.* Pelagatti (1970) 476 & fig. 45b-c, no. 35; Fallico (1971) 602 & fig. 26, A70-71.

BLACK-GLAZED C^2 WARE

This comprises a small group of large flat platters with diameters ranging from *c.* 30-65 cm., with low ring-feet and often elaborately moulded and decorated rims. They are composed of a highly micaceous soft brown fabric, fired grey at the surface; the slip is black and does not extend as far as the foot: it is dull on the underside but smooth and highly polished on the upper surface and over the rim, with a somewhat soapy texture. Several of the heavier rims bear a repeated stamped ovolo motif on the outer edge; two small sherds show that the floor may also bear stamped motifs or bands of concentric grooves.

This is a ware found in small quantities on many sites in the Aegean and the eastern Mediterranean: published examples of or references to the ware known to me are the following.

Corinth:	Wright (1980) 147 f. and 168, nos. 31 and 34.
Samos:	Technau (1929) 48.
Ephesus:	Heberdey (1906) 175-76.
Çandarlı:	Loeschcke (1912) 398-99.
Priene:	Zahn (1904) 398, nos. 11-13.
Delos:	*Delos xxvii*, 248, D53.
Tarsus:	Jones (1950) nos. 556-557.
Antioch:	Waagé (1948) 60, GW2-3.
Samaria:	*Samaria*, 259, fig. 52.39.

Other pieces, possibly of this ware, have been found at

Athens:	*Agora v*, G46.
Olympia:	Kunze, *Olympiabericht vi* (1958) 49, fig. 28a.
Labraunda:	*Labraunda ii.1*, nos. 341-2.

The extent of penetration in the West is uncertain: a single example from the San Rocco villa at Francolise near Capua is known to me (report by Dr. M.A. Cotton, forthcoming).

The characteristics of the fabric, the frequency of the ware at Samos and the extended range of forms found there and at Ephesus (see below) suggest an origin in S.W. Asia Minor. The comparison of samples analysed with samples of Black-Glazed B^2 Ware and of the 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls shows a close correspondence between all three groups and reinforces this suspicion (see Appendix I, section (b)). A common or closely related origin is very possible. To seek a connexion with the archaic 'bucchero' of N.W. Asia Minor is misleading.

Chronology

There is as yet little dating-evidence for this ware. The black-glazed finish and the presence of palmette stamps suggest a late Hellenistic date: this is confirmed by a base sherd from Delos (above) which pre-dates the Mithridatic destruction of 88 B.C. The forms, on the other hand, are close to those of *terra sigillata* and the contexts of all the other published pieces (where given) are of the first century A.D. or later: the Corinth examples were found in a deposit which has been plausibly dated to A.D. 22/3; the one (possible) example from the Athenian Agora was in a context of the mid first century A.D.; the sherds from Çandarlı were found beneath Çandarli Ware of Tiberian date but the stratigraphy did not indicate whether they were contemporary or earlier; at Ephesus the examples illustrated by Heberdey are the only black-glazed pieces described in a group otherwise composed of *terra sigillata*. At Sidi Khrebish also the earliest contexts in which sherds of this ware were found were Tiberian (Deposits 46, 169). It seems, therefore, that the ware appeared in its homeland early in the first century B.C., becoming widespread in the Augustan period and continuing in production possibly as late as the second quarter of the first century A.D.

Catalogue

B71 Plain triangular rim, convex outer face. D. *c.* 35-60 cm.

— **B71.1** (F.746, sample 6/6) D. *c.* 40 cm. Fig. 9.
Highly micaceous, gritty, grey-brown clay with lustrous black slip on upper surface and over rim.
Deposit 44.

— **B71.2** (F.359, sample 6/3) D. 47 cm. Fig. 9, pl. III.
Clay as the preceding; thin, dull black slip, upper surface and rim polished.
Unstratified.
(Similar: 8 rims, Deposits 58, 169, Areas P, T, X.)

Cf. Jones (1950) no. 556; Heberdey (1906) 175 no. 2 (concave moulding on inner face); possibly also Kunze (*loc.cit.* above, p. 52).

B72 Triangular rim, vertical outer face with convex mouldings at top and bottom.

— (F.822, sample 6/10) D. *c.* 50 cm. Fig. 9.
Fabric as no. **B71.1**.
Deposit 46.

The rim illustrated by Technau (1929) Beil. 28.1, bottom right, is possibly this form; also that found at Çandarlı described by Loeschcke (1912, 399).

B73 Heavy moulded rim with impressed ovolo on outer edge, sometimes bordered by a 'rope-pattern' cordon on inside.

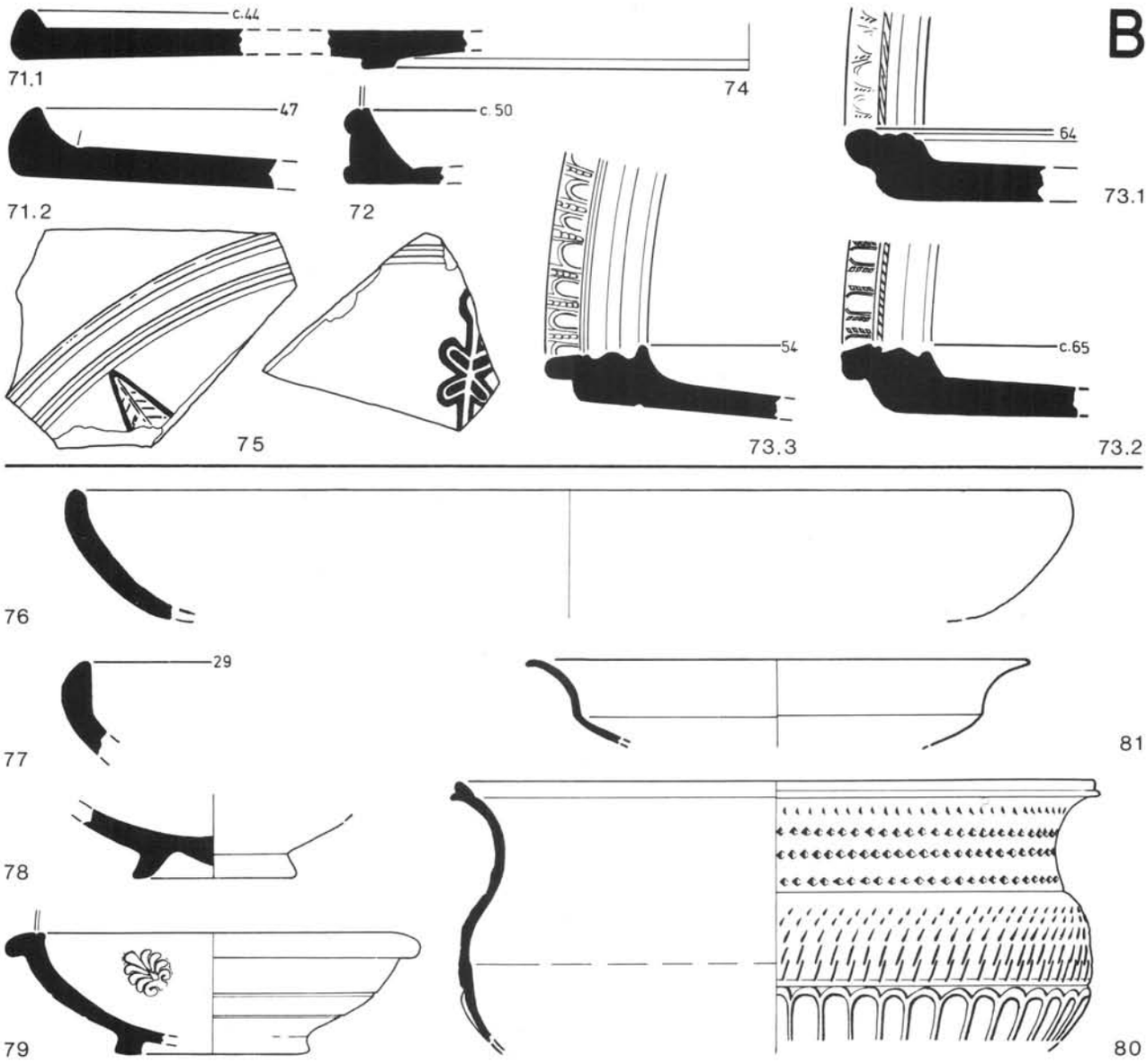


Fig. 9. Black-Glazed C^2 and miscellanous black-glazed C wares. *Scale 1:2 except for* **B75**, *1:1*.

— **B73.1** (F.747, sample 6/7) D. 64 cm. Fig. 9.
Fabric as no. **B71.1**.
Deposit 44.

— **B73.2** (F.1316, sample 6/12) D. *c.* 65 cm. Fig. 9, pl. III.
Flaky, micaceous grey clay with thick grey-black slip, lustrous on the upper side.
Area J.

— **B73.3** (F.791, sample 6/9) D. 54 cm. Fig. 9, pl. III.
Fabric as no. **B71.2**.
Deposit 140.
(Similar: 2 rim-frags., Deposit 48, Area X.)

Cf. Waagé (1948) 60 & pl. XI, GW2: 'the edge of the rim is decorated with alternating flat eggs and palm-branches' (not illustrated); Wright (1980) 147 & pl. 29, no. 31. Similar moulded rims from Samos are illustrated by Technau (1929, Beil. 28): none of these appear to bear impressed decoration.

B74 Part of floor, with low ring-foot.

— (F.787, sample 6/8) D.(foot) *c.* 23 cm. Fig. 9.
Clay as no. **B71.1**, traces of lustrous black slip on upper side.
Street between Buildings P2 and R2.
(Similar: base-frag., Deposit 67.)

Cf. Heberdey (1906) 176, no. 3. *Agora v*, G46 is a similar base, probably in this ware but not described as micaceous. A broader foot with a groove in the resting-surface is illustrated by Waagé (1948, 60 and pl. XI, GW3).

B75 Two non-joining fragments of floor decorated with concentric grooves enclosing impressed patterns (profile similar to **B74**).

— (F.1143) D.(foot) *c.* 16 cm. Fig. 9.
Clay as no. **B71.1**, lustrous black slip on upper side only.
Area A.

There is no direct parallel for the motifs illustrated here, but a considerable variety of decoration was evidently used on the floors of these platters. Wide or narrow bands of rouletting between concentric grooves are common (Technau 1929, Beil. 28; *Samaria*, 255, fig. 52.39; *Labraunda ii.1*, pl. 17, nos. 341-2; *Delos xxvii*, 248 and pl. 43, D53); impressed palmettes occur, always in intaglio (Zahn 1904, 398 and fig. 526, no. 11; *Delos xxvii*, *cit.*; *Labraunda ii.1*, *cit.*); also more exotic designs such as stylised florals (Technau 1929, Beil. 28.1, bottom left) and Isis symbols (*Samaria*, 259, fig. 52.34, 39).

Other forms. Apart from the forms found at Sidi Khrebish and the parallels already alluded to other rim forms appear in Heberdey (1906) 175, no. 1 (convex bead-rim with a groove on the outside, barely thicker than the floor of the plate) and Jones (1950) no. 557 (between **B71** and **B73**). Heberdey also describes rectangular dishes in the same ware with moulded handles (1906, 176, nos. 4-7); Technau refers to the occurrence of lids and kraters at Samos (1929, 48). (See also Form **B76** below.)

MISCELLANEOUS BLACK-GLAZED C WARES

Catalogue

B76 Part of *large dish* with curving wall and plain vertical rim.

— (F.666, sample 6/5) Rim, D. 30 cm. Fig. 9.
Soft grey clay, full of silvery mica, with partial black slip, lustrous only on inside.
Deposit 85.

The fabric of this piece is visually similar to that of Black-Glazed C^2 Ware, but the shape is so different from anything else known in that ware that the attribution did not seem to be warranted when the present classification was drawn up. However, the final results of analysis now support the inference that it does belong to Black-Glazed C^2 or a closely related ware.

B77 Part of *large conical bowl* with upturned rim.

— (F.1085) Rim, D. 29 cm. Fig. 9.
Granular grey clay with occasional black grits and semi-lustrous black slip.
Deposit 16.

Cf. Thompson (1934) D9. Second century B.C.

B78 Part of curving *bowl* with oblique ring-foot.

— (F.444) Base, D.(foot) 4.8 cm. Fig. 9.
Fine grey clay with semi-lustrous black slip.
Deposit 69.

The form of the foot suggests a connexion with Black-Glazed A ware: *cf.* no. **B9.8**. First half of second century B.C.?

B79 *Shallow bowl* with curving body, short flat rim and low, broad ring-foot; two grooves on outside of wall and one at inner edge of rim.

— (F.1126) D. 12.4 cm., H. 3.6 cm. Fig. 9.
Rather granular grey clay showing a fair amount of mica, with partial, thin, barely lustrous black slip.
Palmette stamp on floor, probably part of a pattern of four (**X23**).
Area A, unstratified.

The style and technique of the palmette (intaglio) suggest an eastern origin. An example of approximately similar form from Samos is illustrated (but not described) by Technau (1929, 45, fig. 33.4). The palmette is similar to Schäfer (1968) C32 from Pergamon, dated between the mid fourth and mid third centuries B.C.

B80 Part of *krater* with globular body and everted, bifurcated rim; multiple bands of rouletting on neck and shoulder, moulded gadroons on belly.

— (F.382) Rim, D. *c.* 19 cm. Fig. 9, pl. III.
Fine, soft grey clay, lightly burnished on outside and with an otherwise dull black slip inside and out.
Unstratified.
(Similar: rim of same form, D. *c.* 21 cm., but without rouletting and in pale grey-buff clay with worn but lustrous blue-black slip, Deposit 61.)

This piece approaches the form of Roman vessels in *terra sigillata* and is particularly close in both form and decoration to examples in Cypriot Sigillata (Hayes 1967, Form 1, now *EAA* Forms P37 and X38, 'second half of first century B.C. and first half of first century A.D.'). Also similar is a partially black-glazed rim from Tarsus (Jones 1950, no. 123) found with material of the late first/early second century A.D., and an example from Delos dated before 88 B.C. (*Delos xxvii*, 245, D39).

B81 Part of *carinated cup* with shallow, curving body and high, quarter-round flaring rim.

— (F.1237) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 9.
Fine, hard, grey-brown clay with lustrous blue-black slip.
Area J, disturbed context.

Cf. Antioch Shape 45; *Histria ii*, 191, no. xxvi.4 (early second century B.C., not close). Archaic? Classical?

KNIDIAN GREY WARE

This ware is readily distinguishable on grounds of fabric, the characteristics of which are as follows. The clay is fine and hard, mostly pure but sometimes containing fine specks of lime; the colour is variable, both between vessels and on different parts of a single vessel: it may be uniformly orange or grey, or the core may be of one colour while the surface is of the other; unslipped surfaces sometimes appear pink or purple. The potting is generally careless and the surfaces are rough to the touch; feet show typically a facetted profile due to finishing with a knife. The vessels are partially covered with a thin, dull or semi-lustrous slip (sometimes metallic) which extends over the whole of the inside and the upper part of the outside; the colour of the slip also varies from red or orange through grey to black, and a bichrome effect is often produced as a result of stacking in the kiln. Some vessels appear to be unslipped.

Only one form in this ware is of widespread distribution, the carinated bowl with twisted strap-handles listed here as Form **B82**; the parallels listed thereunder have a geographical coverage which includes the Aegean, the Black Sea, the eastern Mediterranean and westward as far as Ostia. These bowls are regularly present on sites in this region and the fabric is sufficiently distinctive for them to be picked out from local or other imported wares. Several other forms are listed below from Berenice and there are also occasional examples from elsewhere, not so easy to identify from publications (*e.g.* a skyphos from Corinth, see under Form **B83**). Hayes has referred to the bowls as 'Koan' (*e.g.* in Hayes 1971) on grounds of their frequency in the museum at Kos (pers. comm.): this is consistent with the quantity found nearby at Knidos where the fabric has been found to characterise a prolific local industry producing a full repertoire of Hellenistic shapes, being also closely similar to that of the Knidian Hellenistic lamp series:[138] the city had a long history of ceramic production including both Hellenistic and Roman lamps and Roman relief ware.[139] (The analysis of samples from Sidi Khrebish of both this ware and of Knidian relief ware confirms the possibility of a common origin for the major part of both these wares: see Appendix I, section (c).) Knidos was also an important exporter of wine and it is therefore not difficult to account for the widespread distribution of the relatively undistinguished carinated bowls, which could readily be dispersed along existing trade routes which already served other purposes. I see no reason why the carinated bowls in particular should have enjoyed such a success rather than other shapes: the applied frogs (see below) would perhaps have had a certain novelty value, but they only account for a small proportion of the known examples.

Chronology

The dating-evidence for the individual shapes listed below shows that of those represented at Sidi Khrebish Form **B82** is the earliest and the most long-lived, appearing first in the early second century B.C. and continuing in production perhaps as late as the third quarter of the first century A.D.; such evidence as there is for the other forms suggests that they belong to the first century B.C. or the early first century A.D. The technical characteristics of the ware are such that there is no sharp distinction between black-glazed and red-glazed products and it is possible that the series leads directly into the Knidian relief ware industry which was established by the Flavian period or the early second century A.D.[140] The sherd no. **B87** from a mould-made vessel suggests a link between the two.

(138) Personal observation: new excavations have been conducted at Knidos since 1967 by Prof. Iris Love, and several interim reports have appeared in *AJA*.

(139) *BMC Lamps i* (1975) 124 ff.; *Agora vii*, 4; Bailey (1973) and below, p. 327 ff.

(140) Bailey (1973) 12–15; see also below, p. 327 ff.

Catalogue

B82 *Carinated bowl* with shallow conical body, plain vertical rim, folded strap-handles and low ring-foot; sometimes stamped decoration and occasionally an applied frog in high relief on the floor.

— **B82.1** (F.446, sample 8/2) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 10.
Fine hard clay, slightly grey in the core but otherwise fired orange; slip dull and red on inside and lower part of outside, but brown-to-black on upper part of outside (stacking).
Deposit 69.

— **B82.2** (F.447, sample 8/3) Rim-fragment with handle. Fig. 10.
Fine, hard grey clay fired orange at surface on outside; thin semi-lustrous slip, black-to-red on handle and outside, grey on inside.
Deposit 69.

— **B82.3** (F.1100, sample 8/10) Base, D.(foot) 6.8 cm. Fig. 10.
Fine, hard grey clay, unslipped but fired slightly brown on outside. (Sample not taken: fabric too hard.)
Pattern of five or six 'fleur de lys' stamps on floor (**X24**).
Building A1, Room 4, clearance.

— **B82.4** (F.1125) Base, D.(foot) 6.9 cm. Fig. 10.
Fine, hard grey clay, unslipped or with thin 'self slip'.
Pattern of six 'fleur de lys' stamps on floor (**X25**).
Deposit 60.

Similar: 45 rims, 4 bases (including sample 8/7), 11 handle-frags., 27 sherds, Deposits 28, 32, 38, 40, 44, 46, 60, 61, 63, 67-69, 84, 85, 100, 106, 119, 140, 158, 171, Areas J, P, R, T, W, X.

This form is both long-lived and widely dispersed: other examples known to me are as follows. (Examples in which stamps or frogs are illustrated are suffixed 'S' or 'F' respectively.)

The Aegean region

Athens:	Holwerda (1936) no. 739.
	Thompson (1934) D17-18, E52-53.
	Agora v, F29-32 (S), G51-52, P6915 & P20456 (S, F; pl. 39, see under F29).
Corinth:	*Hesperia* 46 (1977) 79 and pl. 31, nos. 38, 39.
Siphnos:	*BSA* 44 (1949) 63, no. 16.
Delos:	*BCH* 78 (1954) 219, fig. 2.
	BCH 85 (1961) 917 and fig. 12.
	Delos xxvii, D66 (S, F), D174-5.
Chios:	*BSA* 51 (1956) 51, no. 1.
Samos:	*Samos xiv*, 162 and fig. 270 (S).
	Holwerda (1936) no. 738.
Labraunda:	*Labraunda ii.1*, nos. 339-40 (probably Knidian).
Knossos:	Hayes (1971) 256 no. 56, 258 no. 8, 265 no. 24.

The Black Sea

Histria:	*Histria ii*, 195-96, nos. xxxvii.12 and 24.
Kerch:	*CVA Poland 3, Musée Archéologique d'État*, planche unique, no. 3.

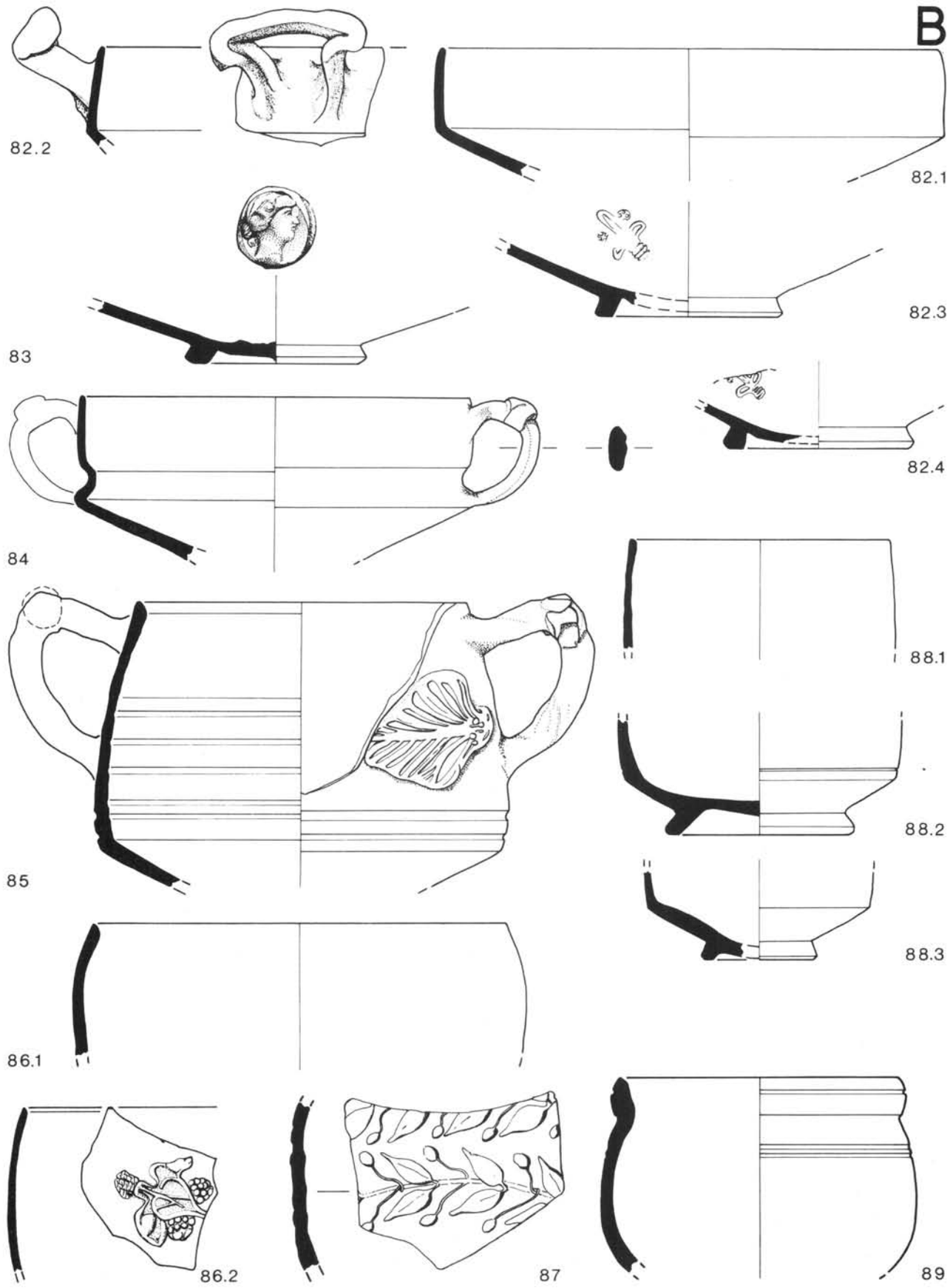


Fig. 10. Knidian Grey Ware.

Scale 1:2

Phanagoreia:	*MIA* 57 (1956) 113 fig. 3.12.
Tanais:	Shelov (1961) pl. 23.4.

The East

Paphos:	Hayes (1977a) 99 and fig. 7.6.
Tarsus:	Jones (1950) no. 81 and fig. 122A.
Antioch:	Waagé (1948) 28 f. and fig. 8.30-32 (S, F), 60 and pl. XI, GW4.
Samaria:	*Samaria*, 266, fig. 57.3-4.

The West

Ostia:	Pohl (1970) 120 and fig. 57, no. 221.
Carthage:	Hayes (1976a) 62 and fig. 6, no. XI.7; 82 and fig. 12, no. A67.

The earliest dated piece is a rim and handle fragment from a context of the early second century B.C. at Tarsus (top level of the Middle Hellenistic Unit); the Histria examples and those from Group D in the Athenian Agora belong to the mid second century and the examples from the Maison des Comédiens at Delos pre-date 88 B.C.; contexts of the first century A.D. are provided by the examples from Groups F and G in the Athenian Agora and those from Knossos. The evidence from Sidi Khrebish reflects this long history and shows, as do the other examples, no obvious evolution of the type during the period. The largest proportion of the examples found in dated contexts at Sidi Khrebish occurred in deposits of the second half of the first century A.D. (Deposits 60, 61, 67-69): these are admittedly prolific deposits but the frequency of the Knidian Grey Ware bowls is greater than that of other Hellenistic material, suggesting that they are contemporary with the deposits rather than residual. The inference that the form was still current until at least the third quarter of the first century A.D. is further supported by the presence of five or more examples in Layer II of Group G in the Athenian Agora.[141]

Stamped and applied decoration. Examples of this form bearing stamped decoration on the floor have been found at Athens, Delos, Samos and Antioch (see refs. above) as well as Sidi Khrebish. The decoration takes the form of three to six detached stamps, accompanied in one example by rouletting.[142] The stamps themselves most commonly take the form of those illustrated from Sidi Khrebish, a 'fleur de lys' with two detached 'fruits' on either side of the central petal;[143] also represented are palmettes of more orthodox form,[144] a hybrid between the two preceding types[145] and, in one case, bunches of grapes.[146] A few bowls bear in addition to stamped decoration a small moulded frog in high relief, applied between the stamps and at the same radius from the centre of the floor.[147] Bowls with stamped decoration and frogs have also been found in Prof. Love's excavations at Knidos (personal observation). A possible further link between the carinated bowls and the Knidian Hellenistic lamp series is given by a fragment of a lamp from Delos which is decorated with an applied frog.[148]

(141) *Agora v*, G51–52.
(142) Waagé (1948) fig. 8.30.
(143) *E.g. Agora v*, pl. 39, P6915; *Delos xxvii*, D66; *Samos xiv*, fig. 270; Waagé (1948) fig. 8.31.
(144) *Agora v*, pl. 39, P20456; Waagé (1948) fig. 8.32, same ware but probably a different form.
(145) *Agora v*, F29–31.
(146) Waagé (1948) fig. 8.30, not clear in photograph.
(147) *Agora v*, pl. 39, P6915 and P20456; *Delos xxvii*, D66; Waagé (1948) fig. 8.30.
(148) *Delos xxvi*, no. 4382.

The decorated examples quoted are scarcely sufficient in number to give a reliable indication of date: the earliest dated example referred to is that from the Maison des Comédiens at Delos (before 88 B.C.) and the latest is no. **B82.4** from Sidi Khrebish (Deposit 60). The style of the stamps is typical of the late second and first centuries B.C.[149] and it is possible that they were not used on the earliest products. For how long they continued in use it is not possible to judge.

B83 *Base of plate or bowl* with sloping floor and low ring-foot; an applied medallion portraying a female head in profile in centre of floor.

— (F.547, sample 8/4) Base, D.(foot) 6.1 cm., D.(medallion) 2.9 cm. Fig. 10, pl. II.
Fine hard clay, fired pink and grey, with semi-lustrous orange slip on the upper side only.
Area T.

This base may belong to a carinated bowl as Form **B82**, but the shallower angle of the floor suggests a plate. Medallions with relief decoration occur in the centres of conical bowls at Corinth in the first half of the second century B.C. (G.R. Edwards, *Corinth vii. 3*, 91 f., nos. 542, 543, 547-9); Edwards refers also to medallions on grey ware in similar contexts at Corinth, which may be Knidian. A hemispherical two-handled bowl from Corinth, found in early Roman levels, bears an applied medallion with a silenus head in the centre of the floor; the size of the medallion is comparable to that of the present example and the ware appears to be Knidian (*Hesperia* 43, 1974, 31 and pl. 8, no. 45). Somewhat larger applied motifs decorating the centres of bowls are found later in Eastern Sigillata B (*e.g.* Holwerda 1936, no. 396; *Agora v*, 87 under M31 and pl. 43, lower left).

B84 *Two-handled cup* with shallow conical body and plain vertical rim above a deep concave moulding. D 13-16 cm.

— (F.981, sample 8/8) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 10.
Finely granular, hard grey clay with occasional white flecks; thin semi-lustrous slip, grey on inside and lower part of outside (uneven towards foot), black on outside of wall (stacking).
Area R.
(Similar: 4 rims including sample 8/1, Area L, Area T, Deposit 61; also *Berenice ii*, no. **D857**, Area P.)

This is a Knidian version of a form found in black-glazed ware at Pergamon (Schäfer 1968, D32) and subsequently produced in Çandarli Ware in the Augustan period (*cf. Pergamon xi.1*, 159 and pls. 56, 67, no. 387; *Agora v*, pl. 39, P16717; Hayes, *EAA*, Form A9). There is a contemporary western version of this form with convex wall and rim, sharply restricted at mid-height (*cf.* Moevs 1973, Form XXV; *Agora v*, F26): the relationship between the two is unclear.
First century B.C.?

B85 *Deep two-handled cup* with incurving wall and chamfered rim; applied leaf decoration on the wall.

— (F.755, sample 8/6) D.(rim) 12.0 cm. Fig. 10, pl. II.
Hard, granular orange clay containing white grits with thin, dull orange slip covering most of outside and all of inside, where it appears slightly darker and metallic.
Deposit 38.

(149) *Cf.* Schäfer (1968) pl. 8, C41.

The form is related to skyphoi with applied decoration at Pergamon (Schäfer 1968, 67 f., esp. E79); the applied clay knobs on the handles are closer in form to rotelles than to flat thumb-plates. Also similar are various metal vessels of the second half of the first century B.C. (*cf.* Schäfer 1968, *loc.cit.*). *Cf.* also *Agora v*, G80, M2 (Flavian and mid first century A.D.).
Probably second half of first century B.C.

B86 *Deep bowl* with vertical wall and plain, chamfered rim, slightly incurved. Perhaps an (earlier?) variant of the preceding.

— **B86.1** (F.601, sample 8/5) Rim, D.(rim) *c.* 15 cm. Fig. 10.
Hard grey and orange clay with dull grey-black slip.
Deposit 61.

— **B86.2** (F.532) Rim frag. Fig. 10.
Fine, hard grey clay fired orange at the surface with thin, dull, orange-red slip; applied ivy motif on wall.
Building T, robber trench.

The ivy motif on no. **2** is copied from the Hellenistic relief ware of Pergamon of the late second and first centuries B.C., in which it is common (Schäfer 1968, 81 f. and pl. 34-35).

B87 Body sherd of cup with moulded bands of olive(?).

— (F.1258, sample 8/12) Fig. 10, pl. II.
Finely granular orange-grey clay containing white grits and a little fine golden mica, with pitted and worn semi-lustrous orange slip. The body of the vessel appears to have been mould-made, but is wheel-turned on the inside.
Unstratified.

From a cup of rounded profile, perhaps as Schäfer (1968) D26. Bands of laurel are found on vessels with applied decoration at Pergamon (Schäfer 1968, E87-91) and on the 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls (*cf.* no. **B161**); the motif here, with alternating pairs of leaves and fruits, is possibly intended to represent the olive, for which there are parallels in metalware (*cf.* D.E. Strong, *Greek & Roman Gold and Silver Plate*, pl. 33A, from the Casa del Menandro, Pompeii; *MonPiot* 5, 1899, pl. 17, from Boscoreale).
Augustan or first century A.D.?

B88 *Cylindrical carinated cup* with plain rim, vertical handles and flaring ring-foot.

— **B88.1** (F.1094) Rim, D. 9.5 cm. Fig. 10.
Fine, hard grey clay with thin, slightly metallic grey-brown slip. Trace of a handle-scar on edge of sherd.
Deposit 32.

— **B88.2** (F.992, sample 8/9) Base, D.(foot) 6.9 cm. Fig. 10.
Fine, hard grey clay containing occasional white specks, ?unslipped on inside, but with mottled, semi-lustrous, brown to grey slip over whole of outside.
Area R.

— **B88.3** (F.1376, sample 8/13) Base, D.(foot) 4.2 cm. Fig. 10.
Fine, hard, orange-pink clay with dull red slip on upper part of outside of wall only. Trace of handle-scar on upper edge of sherd.
Building P1, disturbed context.

Probably similar to Form **B85**: *cf. Agora v*, G80 and M2. No. **3** was shown unexpectedly by the analysis not to belong to this ware.
First century B.C. or first century A.D.

B89 Part of *globular beaker or jug* with thickened vertical rim; a groove on outside of rim and two on shoulder.

— (F.1384, sample 8/14) Rim, D.(max.) 11.4 cm. Fig. 10.
Fine, hard orange clay containing white specks with thin, slightly metallic, orange-red slip all over.
Building P2, destruction level above cistern.

Cf. Agora v, G85-86. Analysis showed this piece not to belong to this ware.
First century A.D.

STAMPED DECORATION ON IMPORTED BLACK-GLAZED WARES

For stamps **X1-16** on Black-Glazed A Ware, see above, p. 26 ff.

The stamps listed here occur on a variety of different wares and are discussed individually under the forms on which they were found.

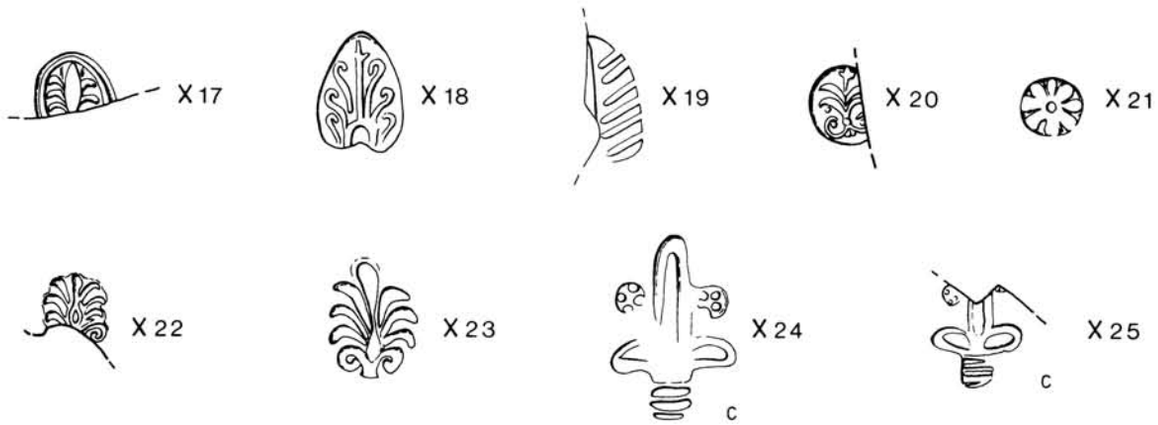


Fig. 11. Stamps on imported black-glazed wares. *Scale 1:1*

List of stamps

All are illustrated in figure 11 and plate II. The letter 'C' (= 'composite') against nos. **X24** and **X25** in figure 11 indicates that the drawing is derived from more than one fragmentary or partial impression.

X17 Stylized palmette in relief within double oval frame.
See no. **B24**, base of plate in Black-Glazed B^1 Ware.

X18 Stylized palmette in relief within heart-shaped frame.
See no. **B43**, base of plate in Black-Glazed B^3 Ware.

X19 Stylized palmette in relief within piriform frame.
See no. **B44**, base of plate in Black-Glazed B^3 Ware.

X20 Finely executed 'palmette' in relief within oval frame.
See no. **B62.1**, base of bowl in Black-Glazed B Ware (miscellaneous).

X21 Eight-petalled rosette in relief within circular frame.
See no. **B62.2**, base of bowl in Black-Glazed B Ware (miscellaneous).

X22 Palmette in intaglio.
See no. **B62.3**, base of bowl in Black-Glazed B Ware (miscellaneous).

X23 Palmette in intaglio.
See no. **B79**, bowl in Black-Glazed C Ware (miscellaneous).

X24 Large 'fleur de lys' with flanking 'fruits'.
See no. **B82.3**, base of bowl in Knidian Grey Ware.

X25 Small 'fleur de lys' with flanking 'fruits'.
See no. **B82.4**, base of bowl in Knidian Grey Ware.

Imported Black-Glazed Wares With Painted Decoration

During the Hellenistic period decoration in white paint and other colours (with or without the use of incision) was applied to a small proportion of the black-glazed ware more or less wherever plain black-glazed wares were produced. As in the case of the plain black-glazed wares, there were certain regional styles, dominated by the most successful productions in those regions and followed or imitated by lesser, more localized industries. The principal painted style in the West is known as Gnathia Ware, named after vases first found at *Egnatia* in Southern Italy. There were several flourishing industries producing similar vessels in Italy and Sicily in the Hellenistic period, but specialists now prefer to reserve the appellation 'Gnathia Ware' strictly for that made in Apulia, and principally at Taranto. At all events, it seems to have been this Apulian ware which achieved the most widespread distribution. Its period of production is thought to have been restricted to the fourth and third centuries B.C. (but see the further discussion below).

In the Aegean region the prevailing style has been characterized as 'West Slope Ware' following the study of such vessels from the west slope of the acropolis at Athens.[150] This Attic production, which persisted throughout the Hellenistic period,[151] achieved a widespread distribution throughout the Aegean region and the eastern Mediterranean, though it is less easy than in the case of Gnathia Ware to distinguish genuinely Attic pieces from other products in the same style; another source, now well studied and possibly of equal importance, was Pergamon.[152] The term 'West Slope' (W.S.) has come to be used generically to describe black-glazed wares with painted decoration in the Aegean and the East and does not refer to any specific production, except as 'Attic W.S.' or 'Pergamene W.S.'.

At Sidi Khrebish the principal black-glazed ware with painted decoration is Apulian Gnathia, which forms a coherent and readily identifiable body of material, discussed under that title below. The remainder of the material consists of mostly unrelated pieces in a variety of wares of probably Aegean or eastern origin: they are discussed individually under the single heading 'Other Wares'. Pieces of inferior quality and clearly local origin are included in the catalogue of the local Hellenistic fine ware (below, p. 86 ff.).

(150) Watzinger (1901).

(151) See Thompson (1934) 438–47; *Agora v*, F16–17.

(152) See Schäfer (1968) 45–63.

Technical characteristics

The clay is generally fine, of medium hardness, buff or cream in colour with an occasional greenish tinge; the slip is mostly a good lustrous black. The forms found mostly have heavy, moulded ring- or pedestal-feet: the inside of the foot and a zone immediately above the foot-ring are reserved and these surfaces appear pinkish. This coloration is due to a pink slip which appears to have been applied to the whole vessel before the application of the black slip: the technique has been noted amongst certain other Gnathia vessels by J.R. Green[153] and is also apparent in the undecorated Black-Glazed B^3 Ware (see above, p. 39). The colours most commonly employed for the painted decoration are white and yellow; the yellow is applied over white and on less well preserved pieces is often present only in traces: in such cases it is not always clear how much of the design was originally painted yellow and the description 'yellow/white' is used in the catalogue. A dark red (maroon, purple) is also used in more elaborate schemes, and this may on occasion be diluted over a white base to produce pink (see no. **B97**).

This ware is shown by the parallels adduced in the catalogue to be that produced in Apulia at Taranto and other centres: useful recent studies are those of Forti (1965), Webster (1968) and Green (1968, 1971, 1976a, 1976b, 1977, 1979). The analyses conducted by Prag *et al.* (1974) included various plain black-glazed wares from sites in Apulia, and one group (4c) of Gnathia from Taranto. These showed slight differences of composition between the groups, but in general the overlap between the ranges was too great for the method to be used to define the origin of individual sherds beyond their attribution to the region as a whole. Samples of Gnathia Ware from Sidi Khrebish were analysed by atomic absorption spectrometry at Oxford and some of the sherds from Prag's project (PSW groups 4a and 4c) were re-analysed by the same technique. The results are discussed in Appendix I, section (a), where it is concluded that there is a direct (if general) correspondence between the Benghazi sherds and those from Taranto. The analyses also confirmed the identity of the Gnathia from Sidi Khrebish with the class of plain black-glazed ware listed as Black-Glazed B^3 (see above, p. 39 ff.), an identity suggested by visual similarities of fabric and in particular by the presence on some pieces in that ware of the pink 'under-slip' described above.

Prag's analyses indicated, despite the overlap, a systematic difference in composition between the Taranto Gnathia that he analysed and all of his other groups.[154] I have not been able to examine the Gnathia sherds in question, but Green in his 1977 article draws attention to variations in fabric between different museum-specimens of Gnathia[155] which indicate clearly the existence of more than one variety. It may be fortuitous that the sherds analysed by Prag belonged to a group which did not correspond to any of his plain black-glazed wares.

Chronology

Most of the Gnathia hitherto studied is derived from tomb-groups and much from museum collections in which the original contexts of individual pieces are unknown. The dating of the ware has therefore been based largely upon stylistic criteria, though many more recently discovered tomb-groups from the environs of Taranto (still unpublished) have been available to Forti. The dating-evidence has been summarised by Webster,[156] who believed that the ware was

(153) Green (1977) 559 ff., category III.
(154) Prag *et al.* (1974) 184.
(155) Green (1977) 559 f.
(156) Webster (1968) 3 f.

produced between the approximate dates of 360-270 B.C.; Forti has shown that a few miniaturistic closed shapes and a two-handled cup continued to be made until towards the end of the third century.[157]

The presence of the ware in the Hellenistic levels at Sidi Khrebish has a direct bearing on the duration of the latest phase of production. The Gnathia found at Sidi Khrebish belongs almost entirely to the class of Ribbed (Late) Gnathia and the ribbing, which is executed by scoring V-shaped grooves, is typical of that found on vessels dated from *c.* 300 B.C. onwards.[158] In the absence of other evidence the material could all be dated within the first quarter of the third century; but the contexts in which it has been found suggest a considerably later date, and the ribbed cups of Form **B98** at least have been found in sufficient quantity to indicate that they are not residual. The date of the transfer between the settlements of Euhesperides and Berenice has been discussed by Lloyd in *Berenice i*, 18 f.: the coin evidence from Euhesperides suggests that the earlier site had been abandoned more or less completely before the mid third century B.C. The earliest settlement at the site of Berenice may indeed go back to the fourth century,[159] but in the present context what is significant is that within the area excavated, apart from small deposits in Area CC, there is no evidence of substantial occupation before the first half of the second century (see below, p. 419 f.). This suggests that some of the Gnathia at least—possibly not more than the ribbed cups—belongs to this period. This poses considerable problems, for it reveals a discrepancy of 50-100 years between the latest date for similar material suggested by Webster and Green (first quarter of third century) and that indicated here. Unfortunately, the evidence from Sidi Khrebish has only a statistical, rather than an absolute, force—the quantity present and the material associated with it suggest the later date, but the earlier date is not wholly impossible—and the earlier dating can be questioned but not refuted. More stratified evidence from unequivocal late-third-century contexts is needed. Forti includes a 'coppetta biansata' amongst the forms continuing at Taranto into the late third century[160] but does not describe it more specifically. Three of the forms found at Sidi Khrebish (**B90, B92, B98**) are considered by Forti to be more characteristic of Messapia than of Taranto itself: her discussion of the latest phase of Gnathia is based upon the evidence of tombs in Taranto and it is possible that the ware continued in production in Messapia after its final disappearance at Taranto. (See also the discussion under Form **B98**.)

There are close parallels between many of the pieces found at Sidi Khrebish and those found in Alexandria, and many of them also show stylistic similarities with one another. Green has observed the close relationship between the Alexandria fragments and has classed them as the Alexandria Group;[161] many of the Berenice fragments certainly belong to this group as well.

An aspect of late Gnathia which may constitute a rewarding line for future research is an apparent divergence in the use of colour. The full polychromy of the earlier vessels disappears, and while some vessels are decorated only in yellow and white (*e.g.* nos. **B91, B92, B98.1-5, B99, B101.1, B102**), others are decorated only in red and white (*e.g.* nos. **B100, B101.2**). The former appears to be generally characteristic of the pocola[162] and is the colour-scheme used by the makers of Campana A (= Black-Glazed A Ware).

Distribution

The penetration of Apulian Gnathia into the eastern Mediterranean has recently been

(157) Forti (1965) 46 ff.
(158) Green (1976a) 10 f.
(159) See *Berenice i*, 9.
(160) Forti (1965) 51.
(161) Green (1976a) 12 f.; (1976b) 97; (1977) 556 ff.; (1979).
(162) See under Form **B101**.

discussed by Green,[163] who emphasizes the very considerable quantity found at Alexandria. The finds from Sidi Khrebish show that Berenice was equally receptive to this trade, and that a single workshop (the 'Alexandria Group') was largely responsible for supplying both markets.

Catalogue

In the following entries, to save repetition, no descriptions of fabric are given and it may be assumed (unless otherwise stated) that the fabric conforms to the generalized description given above, p. 67, and that this is supported by the analyses where they were carried out.

B90 Fragments of *situlae* with deep curving body and triangular rim.

— **B90.1** (F.783, sample 10/9) Rim, D. 24 cm. Fig. 12.
Horizontal dotted spray, yellow/white.
Deposit 21.

— **B90.2** (F.1086, sample 10/17) Rim-fragment. Fig. 12.
Two horizontal white bands with yellow egg-and-dart below.
Deposit 32.

For the egg-and-dart *cf.* no. **B92** below: not enough is preserved to judge whether or not the darts are forked.

— **B90.3** (F.943, sample 10/10) Body-sherd, D. of vessel *c.* 23 cm. Fig. 12.
Horizontal and vertical ivy-frame, rosette: all yellow/white.
Building R2, unstratified.

For the ivy *cf. Lecce*, pls. 14.2, 36.5;
CVA Great Britain 1, *British Museum* 1, IVDc pl. 2.4;
CVA Italia 15, *Taranto* 1, pl. 1.6;
Sciatbi, pl. 81.277;
AnnMGR 1935-39, pls. 30.3, 46.3;
BSRAA 35 (1942) 55 ff. and frontispiece.

— **B90.4** (F.1034, sample 10/15) Body-sherd. Fig. 12.
Deposit 39.
(Frag. with similar motif, Deposit 28.)

For both motifs *cf.* Pagenstecher (1913) 23 and pl. 12.2;
CVA Italia 35, *Taranto* 3, pl. 20.3.

This is a new form of the Hellenistic period, perhaps derived from the bell-krater: Forti dates its presence in Gnathia Ware between the late fourth and the mid third century and suggests that the form is characteristic of Messapia rather than of Taranto (1965, 79-81).

B91 Part of *hemispherical footed bowl* with bead-rim; a band of painted decoration below rim, careful ribbing on lower part of body.

— (F.1083, sample 10/16) Rim, D. 25 cm. Fig. 12.
A band of floral decoration in yellow and white paint related to the rosette-and-palmette motif (Webster 1968, 25, Group RB), terminating before a painted 'handle' (*cf.* Cox 1949, nos. 26-27 and no. **B99** below); a band of white across the top of the ribbing.
Area A, unstratified.

(163) Green (1979).

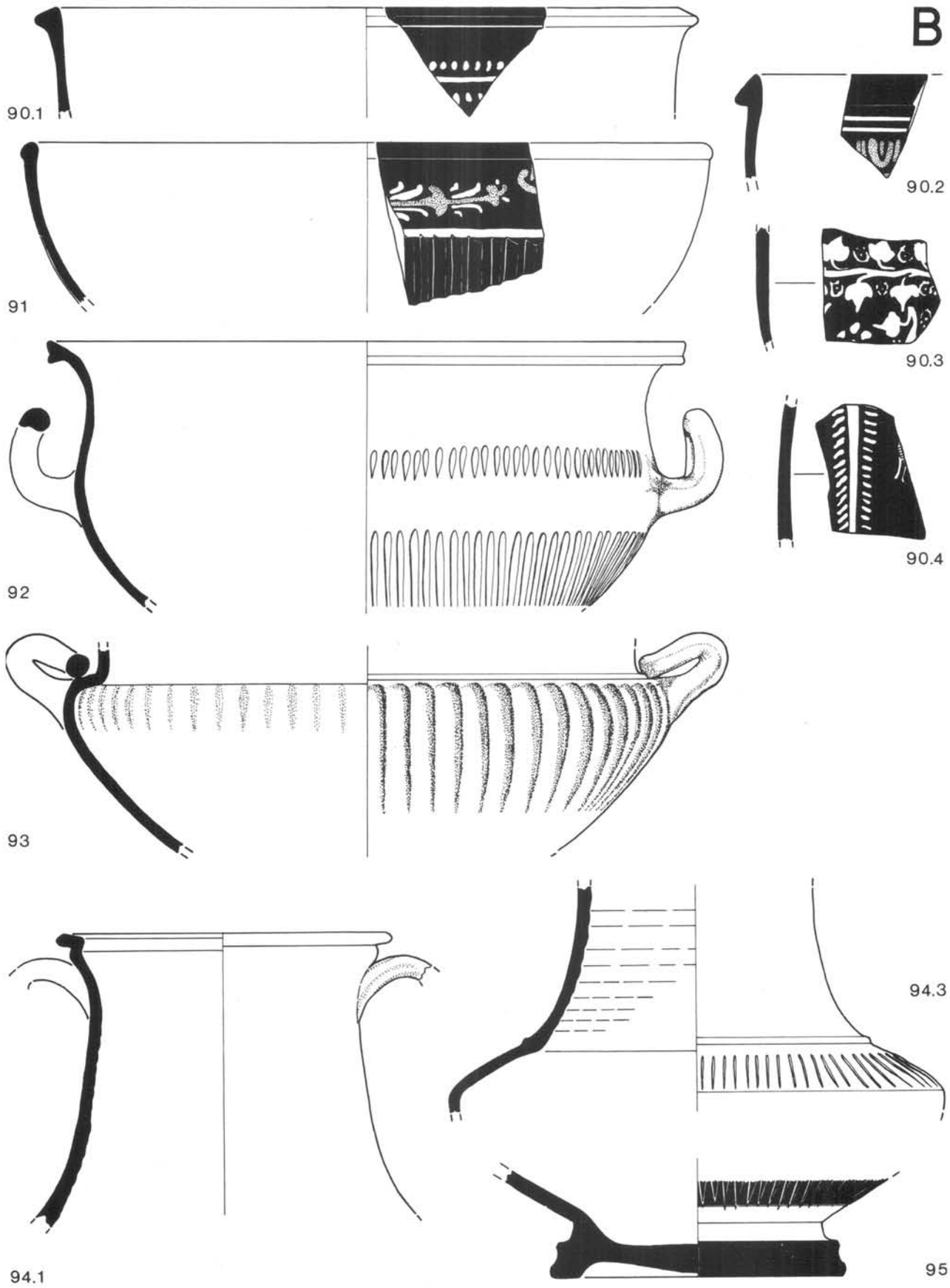


Fig. 12. Apulian Gnathia Ware.

Scale 1:2

A similar version of the floral motif occurs on a fragment of an oinochoe from Alexandria (*Sciatbi*, pl. 81.279).

For the complete form (perhaps related to the preceding) *cf.* *Lecce*, pl. 15.6; the sherds quoted from Dura Europos (Cox, *supra*) are also of this form.

B92 Part of *stemmed krater* with everted, grooved rim and horizontal handles, bent upwards; ribbing (scored grooves) on body with a band of painted decoration below the rim and a second at the level of the handles.

— (F.994, sample 10/11) Two non-joining fragments, D. 23 cm. Fig. 12, pl. III.
A band 1.0 cm. wide immediately on top of the rim is reserved and covered with a dull pink slip. Decoration on the outside in yellow paint: below the rim a band of painted ivy with dots within circles for fruit; between the handles an egg-and-dart pattern with 'trident' darts.
Area R.

For the ivy *cf.* *Lecce*, pl. 21.1, 44.2;
Forti (1965), pl. 23c;
CVA Italia 35, *Taranto* 3, pl. 22.1 (= Forti 1965, pl. 26d = Webster 1968, 31, RH.4).
For the egg-and-dart *cf.* the last mentioned and *CVA Italia* 24, *Naples* 3, pl. 54 (on foot of krater).

This form is developed during the late fourth and the first quarter of the third century B.C. (Forti 1965, 77 f.). The presence and careless quality of the ribbing indicate a date after *c.* 300 (Green 1976a, 11); a close parallel (also with the same ivy) is offered by an example with a conical foot in London (*CVA Great Britain* 1, *British Museum* 1, IVDc, pl. 1.3). Forti considers this form also to be a Messapian speciality (1965, 78; *cf.* Form **B90**).

B93 Part of ribbed *calyx-krater(?)* with horizontal handles bent back against the surface of the vessel.

— (F.1033, sample 10/14) Body-sherd, D.(max.) 22 cm. Fig. 12.
No painted decoration on the sherd as preserved; carefully moulded ribbing in high relief.
Deposit 39.

The fabric of this piece is typical of Gnathia Ware, suggesting at least a South Italian origin; the form is perhaps a calyx-krater (*cf.* M. Borda, *Ceramiche Apule*, Bergamo 1966, pl. 7) or a variant of the preceding. The high quality of the ribbing suggests a fourth-century date.

B94 Fragments of wide-mouthed *amphorae* with ribbed biconical body and vertical strap-handles ('West Slope' shape); painted decoration on the neck between the handles.

— **B94.1** (F.773, sample 10/4) Neck, rim and part of one handle, D.(rim) 12.2 cm. Fig. 12, pl. IV.
Band of yellow zig-zag with white V-inserts, two white doves facing each other across a yellow motif of circles and diminishing lines and bounded by yellow florals. A second fragment, probably from the back of the same vessel, shows a horizontal branching yellow spray.
Deposit 23.

The zig-zag pattern recurs on a bell-krater in Naples (*CVA Italia* 24, *Naples* 3, pl. 56.1 = Webster 1968, 13, NHA.1) and on a second example from Rudiae in Lecce (*Lecce* 1027, pl. 7.3 (2) = Webster 1968, 14, NHB.3). For similar florals *cf.* *CVA Italia* 24, *Naples* 3, pl. 58.5 and for the branching spray *ibid.* pl. 58.6 and *Lecce*, pl. 22.9.

Fig. 13. Apulian Gnathia Ware.

Scale 1:2

— **B94.2** (F.774, sample 10/5) Two non-joining sherds, shape as no. **1**. Pl. IV.
(a) Two white doves kissing beneath a red scarf with white details and tassels, filling ornament of white crosses;
(b) horizontal yellow spray.
Deposit 23.

A close parallel which includes the birds, the tasselled scarf and the crosses used as filling ornament is to be found on a sherd of a similar amphora from Alexandria (Pagenstecher 1913, 23 and pl. 12.2); the same motifs are also found together on the neck of an oinochoe in Taranto (*CVA Italia* 35, *Taranto* 3, pl. 22.1 = Forti, 1965, pl. 26d = Webster 1968, 31, RH.4). *Cf.* also an amphora from Monte Sannace (*NSc* 1962, 146 and fig. 141).

— **B94.3** (F.775, sample 10/6) Body-sherd, D.(max.) 18 cm. Fig. 12, pl. IV.
Part of a female mask with melon hair (yellow) and red-and-white headband; to the right, part of a red scarf with white details and a single tassel, vertical yellow spray; above, white cross as filling ornament, band of yellow ivy.
Deposit 23.

The mask is similar to an example on an oinochoe from Francavilla Fontana of the first quarter of the third century (*NSc* 1941, 116, fig. 1 = Webster 1968, 31, RH.8) and to that on a krater-fragment from Alexandria (*Sciatbi*, pl. 81.277). The particular characteristics of the scarf are reproduced on two other vessels from Alexandria (*Sciatbi*, pl. 81.279 = Webster 1968, 29, RE.5; *BSRAA* 35, 1942, 55 ff. and fp., *cf.* Webster 1968, 26 and Green 1968, 39, no. 14).

The development of this type of amphora is traced by Forti through the last quarter of the fourth century and the first quarter of the third (1965, 75-77). The fragments illustrated here all belong to the established biconical form of the third century, the variety of which is well illustrated in *Lecce*, pl. 36.

B95 Base of a large ribbed vessel with moulded foot.

— (F.1132, sample 10/20) D.(foot) 10.7 cm. Fig. 12.
Neck of foot and underside reserved but covered in dull pink slip.
Deposit 17.

Probably part of an amphora (*cf. Lecce*, pl. 36) or lebes (*ibid.*, pl. 24.10).

B96 Body-sherd of *amphora*(?) with part of neck and shoulder.

— (F.1089, sample 10/18) Body-sherd, D.(max.) *c.* 20 cm. Fig. 13, pl. III.
Fine buff clay with metallic grey-black slip.
Neck: part of the figure of a kneeling satyr(?) in buff paint with inner detail and 'hair' in brown and white (the latter perhaps originally overpainted with red).
Shoulder: wavy band of red-and-white interwoven with a narrower band of buff.
Deposit 15.

The kneeling figure shows some similarity in execution to a papposilenos on a lid attributed by Webster to the Konnakis Group (1968, 5, Ka.3 = Forti 1965, pl. 9). The red-and-white band is a common motif throughout Gnathia (*e.g.* Forti 1965, pl. 31c; *Lecce*, pls. 5, 17; Webster 1968, 32, Group RJ) but I know of no close parallel to the precise pattern found here. Analysis has shown that the composition of this piece is distinct both from the other examples of Gnathia analysed from Sidi Khrebish and from all the south Italian groups analysed by Prag. Despite its stylistic links with Gnathia, its origin seems to lie outside the region of Apulia.

Second half of fourth century B.C.?

B97 Part of *ribbed oinochoe.*

— (F.361, sample 10/2) Fragment of neck. Fig. 13, pl. III.
A band of ivy in yellow paint round the neck, with a narrow band of pink (diluted red over white) in the groove across the top of the ribbing.
Building R2.

For both form and decoration *cf. Lecce*, pl. 43.4-5, 7 from Rudiae (= Webster 1968, 28, RD.15, 16).

B98 Deep *ribbed cup* with slightly flaring vertical rim, hemispherical body, vertical ring-handles and moulded pedestal-foot. The rim, marked off by a horizontal groove, is smooth and bears painted decoration; the lower part of the body is ribbed (*i.e.* scored with vertical grooves). The whole vessel is covered with black slip apart from the inside of the foot and the outside of the stem, which are reserved and sometimes appear pinkish; apart from the rim-zone there are usually painted tongues on the lower handle-attachment and a band of dots round the circumference of the foot, both in yellow. The only colours found on the cups from Sidi Khrebish are yellow and white. D. 8-12 cm.

— **B98.1** (F.782, sample 10/8) Rim, D. 8.6 cm. Fig. 13, pl. IV.
Dove between ivy-trails, yellow/white.
Deposit 21.
(Similar decoration: rim, Area P.)

The scheme of one or two doves between naturalistic ivy-trails is very common on these cups, *cf.*
CVA Italia 24, *Naples* 3, pl. 59.6;
Lecce, pl. 21.1;
Sciatbi, pl. 82.286, 289, 292;
AnnMGR 1935-39, pl. 30.3.

— **B98.2** (F.584) Rim-fragment. Fig. 13.
Dove with slanting yellow spray.
Deposit 61.
(Similar decoration: 3 rims, Deposits 4, 39, Area B.)

Cf. Lecce, pl. 21.2 and, less close, *CVA Italia* 15, *Taranto* 1, pl. 2.2 with *Sciatbi*, pl. 82.291.

— **B98.3** (F.585) Rim, D. *c.* 12 cm. Fig. 13.
Horizontal palmette, white.
Deposit 61.

Webster (1968) 25, Group RB; *cf.* also Green (1976a) 12 and pl. 21b, no. 24 (Bonn, from Naucratis).

— **B98.4** (F.921) Rim and part of handle, D. 10 cm. Fig. 13, pl. IV.
Degenerate running floral, yellow/white.
Deposit 8.
(Similar decoration: rim, Area J.)

Cf. *Lecce*, pl. 21.3 (= Webster 1968, 30, RG.10);
Sciatbi, pl. 81.277 (krater), 278;
Pagenstecher (1913) 28 and fig. 34.20;
AnnMGR 1935-39, pls. 30.3, 46.3.

— **B98.5** (F.562) Rim, D. *c.* 12 cm. (warped). Fig. 13, pl. IV.
Horizontal dotted spray meeting in central dot, yellow/white.
Deposit 60.
(Similar decoration: 19 rims, Deposits 8, 10, 16, 22, 32, 61, 81, 138, Areas A, B, R.)

Cf. *Lecce*, pl. 21.5, 6 (= Webster 1968, 30, RG.15, 16);
Pagenstecher (1913) p. 23 and pl. 11.5, p. 28 and fig. 34.7, 18, 23;
Green (1977) 555 and fig. 5, no. 5.

— **B98.6** (F.281) Handle. Fig. 13.
White tongues on lower handle-attachment.
Deposit 168.1.
(Similar: 3 handles, Deposit 60, Area R.)

B98.7 (F.176) Base, D.(foot) 4.0 cm. Fig. 13.
Yellow dots round circumference of foot.
Deposit 72.
(Similar: 11 bases including sample 10/1, Deposits 4, 17, 18, 25.2, 63, 84, Areas B, R, T.)

— **B98.8** (F.1017, sample 10/13) Base, D.(foot) 6.1 cm. Fig. 13.
Black slip almost completely worn away round foot; traces of white dots on raised moulding.
Building K1, Room 1, layer immediately above natural.
(Similar: 2 bases, Deposit 32, Area B.)

Also: 59 ribbed body-sherds from Deposits 8, 9, 16, 18, 20, 25.1, 28, 32 (8), 33, 36, 37, 39, 46, 60, 63, 69, 72, 168.1 (23), 168.3 (sherds not found in dated deposits not included).

The typical form of this cup is reproduced by several examples at Lecce;[164] the base no. **8** belongs to an unusually large example.[165] The development of the form is discussed by Forti[166] who attributes the type most commonly represented here to the first quarter of the third century, and particularly to the region of Messapia (*cf.* Forms **B90** and **B92**). Green concurs with this dating and draws attention to the frequency of the form in Egypt;[167] he considers it to have been almost exclusive to the Alexandria Group.[168]

Ribbed cups are common in the Hellenistic levels at Sidi Khrebish to an extent which suggests that they must be contemporary with the bulk of the material from the Hellenistic deposits, *i.e.* at least of the second half of the third century B.C. if not continuing into the early second. (Their apparent frequency is slightly augmented relative to other wares by the fact that even small fragments are readily indentifiable.) This problem has already been discussed above (p. 67 f.) in the introduction to this section, and cannot at present be satisfactorily resolved. It may be relevant that whereas the tombs of the Chatby cemetery at Alexandria are dated to the late fourth or early third century B.C.,[169] the Gnathia Ware illustrated by Breccia in *Sciatbi*, pls. 81-82 was found only in the superficial levels and specifically *not* in the tombs,[170] suggesting that it may (or should?) be later.

The relative frequency of the dotted spray (as on no. **5**) is probably to be explained in terms of its employment on the backs of cups which are variously decorated on the principal face.[171]

(164) *Lecce*, pl. 21.3–7.
(165) *E.g.* as *Lecce*, pl. 21.1? *Cf.* also *Tocra ii*, 94 and fig. 42, no. 2365.
(166) Forti (1965) 73–75.
(167) Green (1976a) 12 f.; note the many Alexandrian parallels referred to above.
(168) *Id.* (1977) 556.
(169) See D.B. Thompson in *Hesperia* 21 (1952) 120 n. 16.
(170) *Sciatbi*, 28.
(171) *Cf. Sciatbi*, pl. 81.277; Green (1977) 555 and fig. 5, no. 5.

B99 *Shallow hemispherical cup* with plain vertical rim; two fine grooves on outside at lip, smooth rim-zone with painted decoration, separated by a horizontal groove from ribbed (scored) body; low, broad pedestal-foot with reserved stem.

– **B99.1** (F.966) Rim, D. 12.2 cm. Fig. 13.
Horizontal dotted spray, handle-motif, both yellow/white.
Deposit 41.

For similar handle-motifs *cf.* Cox (1949) nos. 26-27 from Dura Europos and no. **B91** above.

– **B99.2** (F.1120, sample 10/19) Base, D.(foot) 5.4 cm. Fig. 13.
Slip fired red over all but a small part of the interior. Yellow dots on foot-ring.
Deposit 32.
(Similar: base, Deposit 17.)

See *AA*, 1909, 11 and fig. 2, no. 34, an intact cup of the same form in Hamburg, without ribbing but with the same painted handle.

B100 Part of *deep hemispherical cup* with moulded ring-foot; narrow reserved zone above foot, underside of foot reserved, painted decoration on inside of cup only.

– (F.1011, sample 10/12) Base, D.(foot) 6.4 cm., D.(max.) 12.5 cm. Fig. 13.
In centre of floor traces of a central disk of white paint surrounded by a circle of red, a band of detached white ivy-leaves and two narrow bands of white and red.
Deposit 20.
(Similar form: fragment of foot, Deposit 18.)

This piece may possibly belong to a two-handled cup such as *Lecce*, pl. 19.22; none of the Lecce cups of this or similar forms are, however, recorded as being decorated on the inside. The fabric is nonetheless typical of Gnathia Ware. A similarly modest style of internal painted decoration appears on some early forms in Campana A Ware in the late third century B.C. (*cf.* Morel 1965b, 115 and figs. 7, 15).

B101 *Shallow curving bowl*, thin-walled and footless, with one or two grooves on the outside of the rim and slightly hollowed base; painted decoration on the inside only consisting of a rim-zone and a central motif.

– **B101.1** (F.43) D.16.2 cm., H. 4.5 cm. Fig. 13, pl. V.
Below the rim a scroll pattern with one band above and two below; in the centre a stylized rosette of twelve petals within two narrow bands, all in yellow/white.
Deposit 32.

– **B101.2** (F.781, sample 10/7) 5 non-joining frags., D. 15 cm. Fig. 13, pl. V.
Below the rim two narrow bands of white and red, detached white ivy leaves on either side of an incised wavy line, two narrow bands of white and red; in the centre perhaps part of a rosette(?) within two circles of red and white and triangles of dots in white (*cf.* the ivy leaves on no. **B100**, above).
Deposit 21.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 168.3.)

A deep hemispherical bowl is found in Gnathia Ware in the third century (Forti 1965, 84 f.), often also undecorated. The form represented here is a shallower version which is related to the *pocola*

found in Etruria and dated by Forti to *c.* 280–270 B.C.[172] There are two similar examples in Taranto[173] and one in Bonn;[174] all three are decorated in red and white paint only, similar to no. **2**. The motif in the centre of no. **2** is possibly a rosette as on the Bonn example. No. **1**, though of the same form, is decorated in a somewhat different style in yellow/white paint only, closer to the mainstream of late Gnathia: for the scroll pattern *cf. CVA Danemark* 7, *Copenhague* 7, pl. 275.4 (= Webster 1968, 31, RI.1); *CVA Great Britain* 1, *British Museum* 1, IVDc pl. 1.7; *Lecce*, pl. 32.5. The ivy-scroll on no. **2** relates the piece to the similar form and style of decoration found in early Campana A Ware.[175]
Perhaps mid third century B.C.

B102 Part of *small bowl* with hemispherical body, vertical wall and short convex rim with an internal ledge. A zone of painted decoration below the rim on the outside is marked off from the rest of the body by a horizontal cordon between two fine grooves.

— (F.927) Rim, D. 7.2 cm. Fig. 13.
A rosette of four petals on top of the rim, one of not more than six(?); scroll pattern below the rim, both in white.
Building R2, unstratified.

The form is unfamiliar but the fabric is typical of Gnathia Ware and the scroll pattern is similar to that on the bowl no. **B101.1** (*cf.* also the epichysis, similarly decorated, *Lecce*, pl. 52.7).

(172) See L. Forti, 'Un officina di vasi tarantini a Vulci,' *RendNap* N.S. 45 (1970) 233–265.
(173) *Ibid.*, 247 and figs. 14, 18; 249 and figs. 11, 17.
(174) Green (1976a) no. 27.
(175) *Cf.* Lamboglia (1952) 131, Form 33a; Morel (1965b) 114; Form **B10** above.

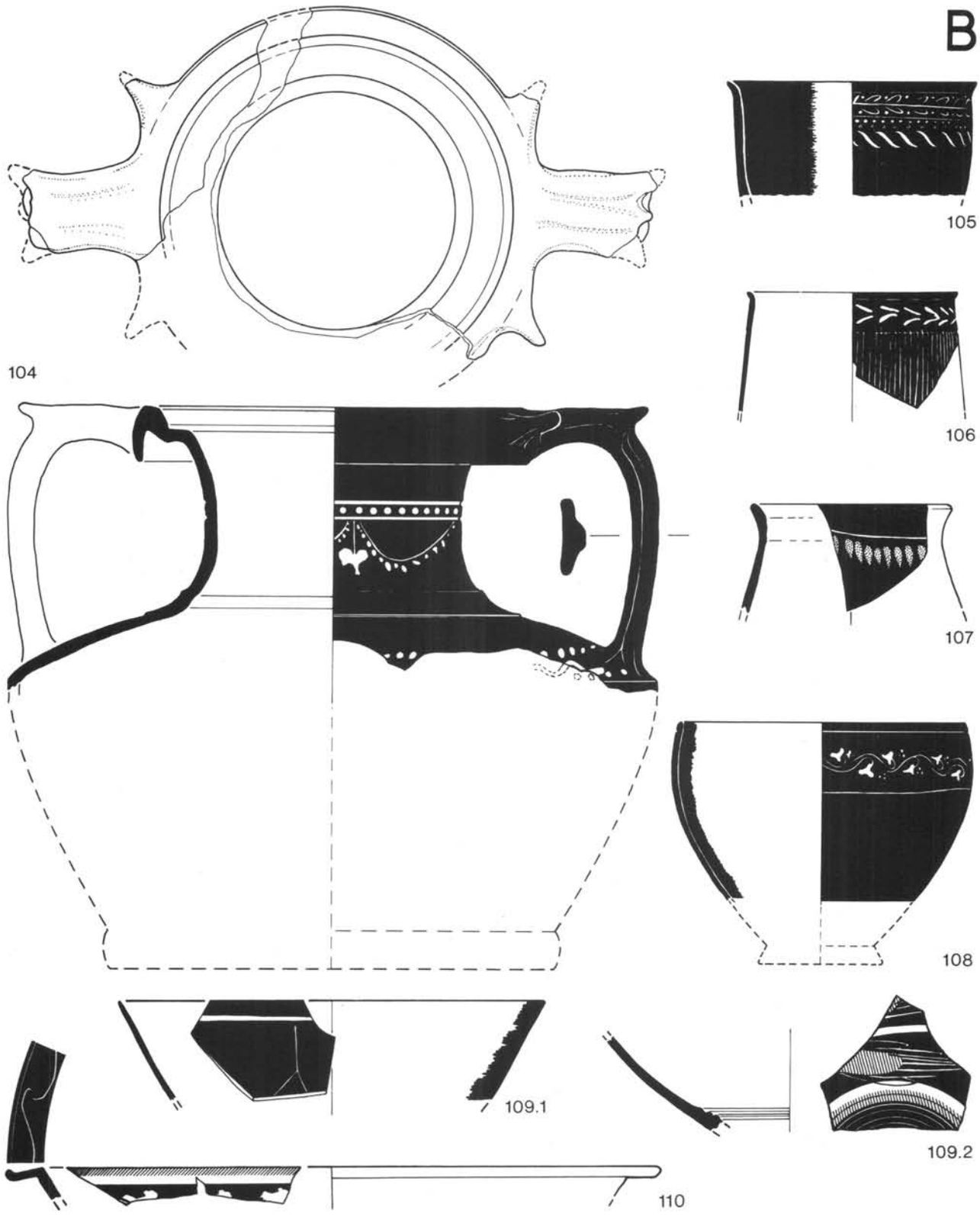


Fig. 14. Other painted black-glazed wares.

Scale 1:2

Catalogue

B103 *Deep situla* with horizontal handles, flat rim and moulded ring-foot.

— (F.4, sample 10/22) D. 23.0 cm., H. 20.7 cm. Fig. 15, pl. VI.
Fine, hard, pale grey clay, fired partly orange beneath foot; thin black slip, unevenly applied and patchy round foot (underside unslipped): on the outside the slip is black and slightly lustrous, on the inside dull purple.
Painted decoration between the handles consisting of a band of white triangles outlined with incision, bordered above and below by an incised groove, a band of white dots, a red band and a wavy white line.
Deposit 25.2.

The shape is perhaps derived from Form **B90** in Gnathia Ware (for an example of similar proportions *cf. Lecce*, pl. 12.2). Similar triangles occur on Attic West Slope Ware (Watzinger 1901, 82, no. 32) but the decoration is hardly complicated enough to require special explanation.

The analysis of this piece gave no positive indication of its origin. A ribbed cup of similar fabric and character has been found at Tocra (*Tocra ii*, 94, no. 2379).
Third or second century B.C.?

B104 Upper part of *amphora* with hooked, flaring rim, broad shoulder separated from the neck by a concave moulding and from the body by a sharp carination, and vertical strap-handles attached to the rim with flat thumb-plates and moulded horns.

— (F.3, sample 10/21) D.(rim) 14.0 cm., D.(max.) 22.8 cm. Fig. 14, pl. V.
Fine brown clay with lustrous black slip over exterior and down into neck.
On the neck a band of white dots between incised lines, below which incised pendant semicircles with white dots, separated by single white ivy leaves on vertical incised stems; at the outer edge of the shoulder a wavy line between bands of dots, also all in white.
Level overlying Building A1, Room 6 and Building K1, Room 3.

This is part of an amphora of the squat 'West Slope' shape that appears in the Hellenistic period: the lower part of the vessel is probably to be restored as conical or approximately hemispherical with a broad, low ring-foot. The proportions of the vessel are closer to those of Pergamene manufacture (Schäfer 1968, 50, D67-72) than to Attic examples (Thompson 1934, B3, B35, D25-27, E59); the strap-handles and the evident metallic inspiration of the thumb-plates also suggest Eastern rather than Attic influence. The analysis of this piece was not very informative, but it is possible that it was locally produced.
Probably second century B.C.

B105 Part of *cup* with vertical wall and everted rim.

— (F.280) Rim, D. 9 cm. Fig. 14.
Buff clay with lustrous grey-green slip.
Incised and painted decoration below the rim: incised laurel wreath with white-painted fruits between two incised lines, a band of white dots, a band of red dots and a running-S pattern in white.
Deposit 168.1.

The incised laurel wreath is reminiscent of that found on certain early Gnathia vessels (*cf.* Webster 1968, 8, Group Ke).
Probably imported: Italian?

B106 Part of *thin-walled cup* with inward-sloping wall and tiny everted rim.

— (F.942) Rim, D. 7.5 cm. Fig. 14.
Fine pale orange clay with steely, lustrous grey-black slip.
A smooth rim-zone with a laurel wreath in white paint, below which the body is 'ribbed' with fine, lightly scored, vertical grooves.
Building R2, unstratified.

Attic? Eastern? *Cf.* Schäfer (1968) no. G4 (Pergamon, late second or early first century B.C.) and *Corinth vii.3*, nos. 401, 456 (local Corinthian, *c.* 300 B.C. or first quarter of third century).

B107 Part of *two-handled mug* with inward-sloping wall and everted rim.

— (F.442) Rim, D. 7.0 cm. Fig. 14.
Fine orange clay with semi-lustrous black slip, showing turning-marks.
Below the rim a white garland with orange pointed pendants, the colour of the clay.
Deposit 69.

This form is rare in Attic West Slope Ware, but is one of the commonest in the W.S. Ware of Pergamon, to which this piece perhaps belongs: *cf.* Schäfer (1968) 49 f. and especially fig. 3.3 (for form and decoration).
Early second century B.C.

B108 Part of deep *thin-walled cup* with plain rim (and small ring-foot); a fine groove on the outside at lip.

— (F.1035) Rim, D.(rim) 10 cm. Fig. 14.
Fine, hard, orange clay with highly lustrous blue-grey slip.
An ivy scroll below the rim with white-painted leaves and fruits and incised stems, bounded above and below by incised lines (the upper one in the groove).
Deposit 39.

The form is reconstructed after two handle-less cups from Pella (*Deltion* 16, 1960, 82 and pl. 76.3, 4); rims have also been found at Pergamon (Schäfer 1968, 47, D12-19).
Probably Attic, *third century B.C.*

B109 Fragments of *conical (footless) bowls* with plain rim.

— **B109.1** (F.1054) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 14.
Fine pink clay with semi-lustrous black slip.
A narrow band of ?white paint below the rim on the inside (traces only), below which an incised polygon pattern.
Deposit 33.

— **B109.2** (F.1044) Body-sherd. Fig. 14.
Fine pink clay with partial and barely lustrous black slip.

Painted decoration on the inside of uncertain design in red and white paint with added incision (ears of corn?).
Deposit 32.

This type of bowl is found in both Aegean and Italian wares (*cf.* Form **B101** and refs. for its occurrence in Gnathia and Campana A wares, Watzinger 1901, 70, no. 7a-c and 81, nos. 30-31 for Attic W.S. Ware) and is attributable approximately to the third century B.C. The fabric and use of incision on both pieces suggest an Aegean origin. The incised polygon pattern is found on the outside of hemispherical bowls at Athens (Watzinger 1901, 70, no. 6) and at Pergamon (Schäfer 1968, 117 and pl. 51, G3; *cf.* also *ibid.*, fig. 10). For the ears-of-corn motif see Green (1979) 86 and pl. 22, figs. 11 & 12.

B110 Part of *bowl* with sloping wall and flat rim, hooked upwards at the lip.

— (F.1117) Rim, D. 23 cm. Fig. 14.
Fine buff clay with lustrous black slip.
An incised wave pattern on top of the rim, and a band each of red and white paint on the inside below which traces of an ivy-scroll(?) with leaves in white paint. All the paint has almost disappeared.
Deposit 32.

This piece is possibly related to the Gnathia bowls of Form **B101** but I know of no close parallel.

Black-Glazed Wares With Applied Relief Decoration

A small number of sherds found at Sidi Khrebish belong to black-glazed vessels which have been made on the wheel and decorated with applied motifs made separately in moulds and often copied directly from metalware. One of these (no. **B111**) belongs to the series of (mostly open) vessels made at Pergamon and recently studied in detail by Schäfer;[176] a second group (nos. **B112-114**) consists of fragments of large closed vessels with ribbed bodies, bands of white-painted ivy-decoration and moulded figure-scenes applied in relief, known as 'plaquette' vases. These vessels have never received systematic attention, though they have been alluded to as a group by Pagenstecher[177] and by Courby,[178] and have also been discussed briefly by Züchner.[179] There are three principal forms, column-krater, hydria and amphora, and Züchner mentions one example of a pelike. They have been found mostly in Alexandria, Crete and Southern Italy and form a close-knit group on grounds of both form and decoration. (The manner in which the reliefs are produced requires their origin to be deduced independently of the vases to which they are applied.) Züchner has concluded that they represent the products of a single workshop located at Taranto and operating over a relatively short period between the middle of the fourth century B.C. and the beginning of the third.[180] The identification of Taranto as the source is based upon the South Italian style of the reliefs and of the handle of an hydria in Berlin[181] and the Tarentine provenance of a krater and a body-sherd now in Heidelberg. The examples found in Crete and Alexandria are assumed to be imports. This argument possesses little force, owing principally to the shortage of well-established contexts: the stylistic argument in favour of Southern Italy stands upon its own merit and I am not qualified to express an opinion thereupon but the case in favour of Taranto seems to me unproven, if not distinctly improbable in view of the Gnathia industry flourishing there at the time in question, with which the 'plaquette' vases have none but the most tenuous links.[181a] A Tarentine origin is, however, firmly *dis*proved by the chemical composition of the fragments from Sidi Khrebish (see Appendix I, section (a), group 9a), which differs markedly from that of the known South Italian wares. Their composition is in fact most similar to that of the Megarian Bowls nos. **B179, B180, B182** and **B183**. Visually, these sherds are uniform in fabric and style with other published 'plaquette' vases and clearly belong to the same series.

The dating of the 'plaquette' vases is beset by a similar lack of study and of well-dated contexts. The close uniformity of the group argues for a relatively short period of production, though some development is visible in the form of the amphora: Züchner's opinion is that the style of the reliefs is attributable to the second half of the fourth century, while Courby favoured the late fourth century or first half of the third.[182] The only useful archaeological context is that of an hydria from Alexandria which was found in a tomb together with an inscribed Hadra vase which is probably to be dated to 261/260 B.C.[183] The presence of fragments of these vessels in the Sidi Khrebish excavation does not offer a firm chronological criterion but does suggest strongly that

(176) Schäfer (1968) 64–100.

(177) Pagenstecher (1913) 53–57.

(178) Courby (1922) 201–219.

(179) Züchner (1951) 182–192. See also now G. Andreassi, 'Una idria inedita con rilievi e la fabbrica delle "Plakettenvasen"' in A. Cambitoglou (Ed.), *Studies in honour of Arthur Dale Trendall* (Sydney 1979) 21-29. A. announces a fuller study, in press (*art. cit.*, 25, n. 2).

(180) Züchner (1951) 192 and 183 f.

(181) *Ibid.*, 188, after Neugebauer.

(181a) Andreassi (*art. cit.* in n. 179, above) criticises Züchner on similar grounds to those expressed here, and favours an Alexandrian origin on the basis of the distribution of the finds. This in turn implies a date after 332/1 B.C. for the series.

(182) Courby (1922) 215. See also the preceding note.

(183) Pagenstecher (1913) 57 and fig. 59; B.F. Cook, *Brooklyn Museum Annual* 10 (1968–69) 130 ff.

production continued during the first half of the third century. (This would not necessarily be inconsistent with the continued use of motifs originally copied from metalware at an earlier date.)

The two remaining pieces listed in the present category belong to vessels of a single form which may be described as a large cup or a small krater (**B115**). The sherds as preserved show moulded reliefs applied to a smooth black-glazed surface. The form is possibly similar to that of the Pergamene skyphoi (*cf.* **B111**), but if so these are rather larger vessels than any of that form catalogued by Schäfer: the chamfer on the inside of the lip is a marked characteristic that does not appear to be found in the Pergamene series. The fabric is also distinguished by analysis from the Pergamene piece no. **B111**, and its composition indicates the likelihood of a south Italian origin. (See Appendix I, section (a), group 9b.) The pieces are more obviously paralleled by a sherd from Alexandria which shows the internal chamfer at the lip and belongs to a vessel of similar dimensions;[184] the Alexandria fragment shows in addition a sharp carination marked by a horizontal groove on the outside, and part of a ribbed lower body. It is probable that the Sidi Khrebish pieces were of the same shape, for a trace of the carination is visible on the lower edge of no. **B115.2**. The figure on no. **B115.2**, though facing in the opposite direction, appears similar to the hunchback on the Alexandria fragment. Pagenstecher suspected a connexion between the latter and the 'plaquette' vases, but the form of the vessel bespeaks a considerably later date, immediately preceding the appearance of cups of this form with barbotine decoration on the wall and ribbed (or rouletted) underside in the second half of the first century B.C.;[185] the composition, likewise, runs counter to any such connexion.

Catalogue

B111 Part of low, broad *skyphos* with inward-sloping wall, everted rim and scar of vertical strap-handle.

— (F.745, sample 9/2) Rim, D. 14.5 cm. Fig. 15, pl. V.
Fine pink clay with even, semi-lustrous black slip (similar ware to no. **B107**).
To the left of the handle-scar part of an applied ivy-spray.
Deposit 44.
(Similar: two sherds of similar form and fabric, Deposits 4, 38.)

Pergamene: form and decoration as Schäfer (1968) E76.
Probably c. 150–75 B.C.

B112 Fragments of large ribbed *column-krater* with painted decoration on the neck.

— **B112.1** (F.1051, sample 9/7) Frag. of neck, min. ext. D. *c.* 20 cm. Fig. 15.
Fine, hard, pale grey clay with lustrous black slip on outside and partially down inside.
Part of ivy-scroll with leaves and fruits in white paint and stems incised; a line of white dots beneath.
Sand foundation trench for Building B2 outbuildings.

— **B112.2** (F.1036, sample 9/6) Frag. of shoulder, D.(max.) 26 cm. Fig. 15.
Fabric as the preceding.
Ribbed body, no painted decoration on preserved sherd.
Deposit 39.

— **B112.3** (F.713, sample 9/1) Frag. of neck, min. ext. D. *c.* 31 cm. Fig. 15.
Fabric as the preceding, slip badly flaked on the outside.

(184) Pagenstecher (1913) 86 f. and fig. 103.

(185) *Cf.* Jones (1950) 258, no. 605 and refs.

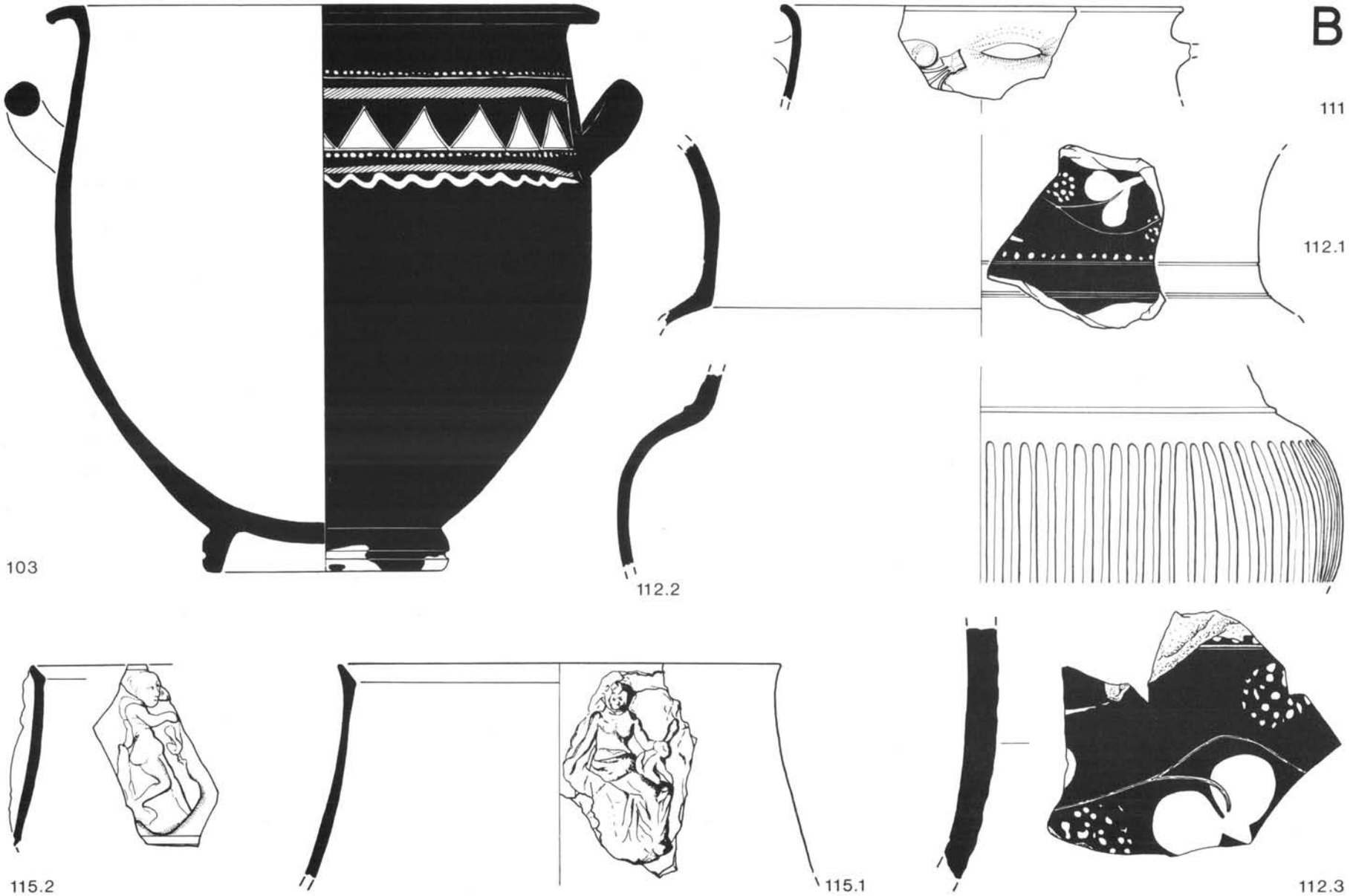


Fig. 15. Painted black-glazed ware and black-glazed wares with applied relief decoration. *Scale 1:2*

Part of ivy-scroll and upper border of white dots as on no. **1**.
Area X.

Two sizes of krater are represented by these fragments; for complete examples of the form *cf.* Courby (1922) pl. 6b and Züchner (1951) 188, fig. 19.

B113 Body-fragments of ribbed *hydria* or *amphora* with painted band at mid-height.

— (F.776, sample 9/4) Six non-joining sherds, probably of a single vessel. Pl. VI.
Fabric as no. **B112.1**.
On three sherds part of a painted ivy-scroll with white-painted leaves and fruits and incised stems, with a border of white dots above and below; on one sherd part of an applied motif, probably from a handle-attachment.
Deposit 23.

Cf. Züchner (1951) 185, fig. 14 and 190, fig. 23.

B114 Fragment of ribbed *'plaquette' vase* with part of applied relief.

— (F.763, sample 9/3) Sherd from wall, D.(ext.) *c.* 24 cm. Pl. VI.
Fabric as no. **B112.1**, slip worn and applied to outside only.
Lower RH corner of applied figure-scene showing two naked left legs.
Area CC, unstratified.

The scene represented is possibly Dionysus being supported by a satyr and kissed by a maenad. Though not to my knowledge found on other published 'plaquette' vases the scene is common on Megarian Bowls of both Attic and 'Ionian' manufacture and is also found on Tarentine terracotta altars (*cf.* Courby 1922, figs. 69.3 and 78.21; Schwabacher 1941, 185-88). Schwabacher deduced that the scene was derived from a well-known group of statuary of the late fourth or early third century B.C., probably in Athens. *Cf.* also no. **B321** in Eastern Sigillata A.

(Similar to **B112-B114**: six sherds of large ribbed vessels, four including part of ivy-scroll, from Deposits 32 (4), 39, 76.)

B115 Part of *large cup* with inward-sloping wall and vertical rim with internal chamfer.

— **B115.1** (F.1144, sample 9/8) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 15, pl. VI.
Fine, micaceous, cream to buff clay with lustrous red slip.
Applied figure-scene on wall, showing a figure seated on a rock and holding a staff in the left hand.
Area A.

— **B115.2** (F.1027, sample 9/5) Rim frag., pres. H. 6.6 cm. Fig. 15, pl. VI.
Fine cream to buff clay with semi-lustrous slip, red to black on the outside and red on the inside.
Applied figure on wall, naked man facing right (hunchback? See above, p. 83).
Deposit 106.

Local Hellenistic Fine Ware

There existed during the Hellenistic period at Berenice a local industry producing 'fine' pottery in imitation of the higher quality wares imported during the same period. The local products are slightly outnumbered by imported vessels of the same forms.

Technical characteristics

The clay is usually granular and contains many white flecks of lime (or shell?) and frequently also dark brown or black inclusions; surfaces tend to be rough. In a few of the finer pieces (which probably belong to the early history of the industry, *e.g.* nos. **B125.1, B125.4, B132.5**) some attempt has been made to levigate the clay, with the exclusion of the larger particles and the achievement of a smoother finish. It is possible that a few pieces have not been recognized as local by reason of the successful exclusion of all the major impurities. Most but by no means all of the vessels are thinly slipped: occasionally the slip covers the whole vessel, but it usually covers only the inside and upper part of the outside. There is a blurring of the distinction between fine and coarse ware, and some of the vessels are listed here only by reason of form: the designation 'tableware' would be more appropriate.[186] The colours of both clay and slip vary through all the shades imparted by different degrees of oxidization: the clay from pale brown through brick-red to grey and the slip from red to purple or black. The slip is usually dull, but may sometimes be semi-lustrous and a few hard-fired examples have a slight metallic sheen (see particularly Form **B124**). In the catalogue that follows the fabric of individual pieces is not described unless it varies in some significant characteristic from the norm described above. (For analyses of samples of this ware see Appendix I, section (e).)

Painted decoration occurs on Forms **B125, B130-132** and **B143**. The colours are fugitive but can usually be recognized; red and white are used. Patterns are mostly simple (wavy lines, dots) but the pieces **B125.4** and **125.5** suggest that there may have been an earlier and more ambitious style that is barely represented on the Sidi Khrebish site.

Chronology

The stratigraphy at Sidi Khrebish offers little possibility of subdivision in the Hellenistic period. The chronology of the relevant deposits is discussed in the introduction to Chapter VIII: these deposits are divisible roughly into the following periods.

(i) Third century B.C.: Deposits 12, 21, 22.
(ii) First half of second century B.C.: Deposits 2-9, 14, 15, 17-19, 23, 24, 27-31.
(iii) End of second century B.C. or first quarter of first: Deposits 16, 25, 32, 33.

From the number of deposits in each period it is clear that the coverage is very unequal, period

(186) The range of fabric described here corresponds to J.A. Riley's local fabrics 3, 4 and 5 in his catalogue of the coarse wares in *Berenice ii*. The most significant overlap between our respective studies concerns the following forms.

Coarse ware		*Fine ware*
Hellenistic Plain Ware 2 (nos. **D602–605**)	–	Form **B135**
Hellenistic Plain Ware 4 (nos. **D609–614**)	–	Form **B123**
Hellenistic Plain Ware 5 (nos. **D615–617**)	–	Form **B136**
Lid Type 2, no. **D766**	–	Form **B117**
D767, D768	–	Form **B118**
D769, D770	–	Form **B119**
D771, D772	–	Form **B120**

(ii) being strongly represented, period (iii) including fewer but larger deposits and period (i) being scarcely represented at all. Discussion of the dating of individual forms is therefore limited, and based to some extent on stylistic criteria. Stylistic similarities to products in other wares have, however, been pursued with caution: they may be taken seriously only when there is a reasonable probability that local potters had access to the types in question. G.R. Edwards has recently (and rightly) drawn attention to the dangers of drawing conclusions about dating from similar types in different wares when they share only a common ancestry and are not themselves directly related.[187] None the less, such comparisons do suggest that the local industry was in production well before the period to which most of the stratigraphy relates: forms for which a third-century date is suggested are nos. **B116, B121, B125.4, B125.5, B127.1, B130**. The presence on the site of demonstrable third-century pieces amongst the imported wares supports this inference.

The continuation of the industry into the early Roman period is demonstrated by the existence of three forms which occurred only in deposits of the first century A.D. or later (**B129, B134** and **B138**). Of these **B129** is unparalleled (and may therefore be in fact Hellenistic), **B134** is related to forms of the first century B.C. and first century A.D. in other wares, and **B138** is a direct copy of a form common to many classes of *terra sigillata* in the first century A.D. For convenience these are listed here with the Hellenistic series. Owing to the high proportion of residual material in most of the later deposits it is impossible to judge whether any of the truly Hellenistic forms persisted into the early Roman period, but the absence of any new forms datable later than the first century A.D. suggests that the industry came effectively to an end during that century. A few thin-walled vessels in the same fabric are catalogued with the early Roman thin-walled wares below (p. 307 ff., Fabric G, Forms **B469-473**).

Catalogue

B116 *Plate* with flat floor, low curving wall and flat rim; heavy ring-foot of large diameter, convex on the outer face and with a groove in the resting-surface. D. 15.8-20 cm.

— **B116.1** (F.807) D. 15.8 cm., H. 3.6 cm. Fig. 16.
Slipped all over.
Area R, North Hellenistic Building.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 32, Areas A, R.)

— **B116.2** (F.1106) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 16.
All existing parts slipped.
Deposit 32.
(Similar: 5 rims, Deposits 14, 32.)

This is an imitation of the Attic type of plate, represented at Sidi Khrebish by Form **B23**. *Probably third century B.C.*

B117 *Plate* with sloping floor, horizontal convex rim joined to body by offsets on inside and outside, and low oblique ring-foot (usually parallel-sided). D. 14-20 cm., mostly 17-19 cm.

— **B117.1** (F.1108, sample 7/22) D. 17.6 cm., H. 3.6 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 32.

(187) *Corinth vii.3*, 6 f.

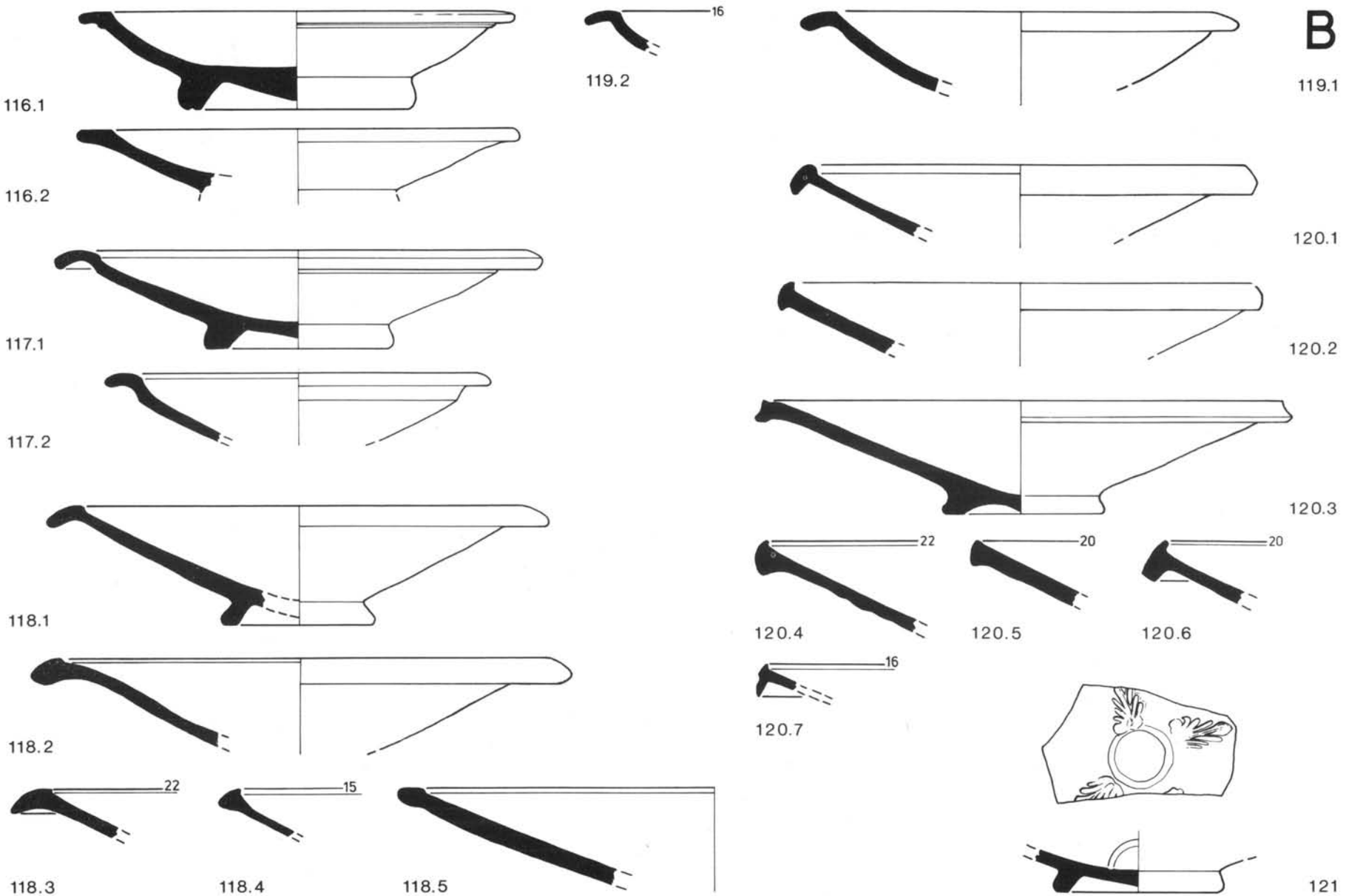


Fig. 16. Local Hellenistic fine ware.

Scale 1:2

— **B117.2** (F.1109) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 16.
Building A1, Room 6, upper level disturbed by bulldozer.

Similar: 24 rims, Deposits 5, 8, 17, 19, 23, 25.1, 29, 32, 33, 39, 46, Areas A, K, R.

See also *Berenice ii*, no. **D766**.

No. **1** is typical of most examples of the form; no. **2** is a small variant. This form is an imitation of the western type occurring in Campana A Ware (*cf.* Form **B4**): the relative frequencies of this and the preceding form on the site reflect those of the imported types from which they are derived.
Second century B.C.

B118 *Plate*, similar to the preceding but with an offset on inside of rim only. D. 15-24 cm., mostly 18-20 cm.

— **B118.1** (F.924, sample 7/17) D. 18.2 cm., H. 4.3 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 29.
(Similar: 12 rims, Deposits 12, 14, 16, 17, 25.2, 32, 39, 71, Areas A, B.)

— **B118.2** (F.219, sample 7/11) Rim, D. 19.5 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 25.1.
(Similar: 18 rims, Deposits 25.1, 25.2, 39, 44, 61, 84, 169, Areas B, R, X.)

— **B118.3** (F.594) Rim, D. 22 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: 4 rims, Deposit 25.1, Areas P, X.)

— **B118.4** (F.222) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 16.
Area J, unstratified.

— **B118.5** (F.1130) Rim, D. 23 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 32.

See also *Berenice ii*, nos. **D767, 768**.

This number embraces a range of treatments of the rim, drawing away from the prototype represented by Form **B117** towards a less strongly articulated form. This form is probably contemporary with Form **B117**, though the variant rims nos. **2—5** are represented only from the end of the second century B.C. onwards.
Second and first centuries B.C.

B119 *Dish/plate* with curving body and plain flat rim. D. 16-19 cm.

— **B119.1** (F. 296) Rim, D. 16.5 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 168.1.

— **B119.2** (F.1060) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 18.

Similar: 14 rims, Deposits 17, 18, 29, 32, 39, 61, 69, 91, 168.1, Areas A, B, T.

See also *Berenice ii*, nos. **D769, 770**.

This is a further variation of Form **B117**, though one which is also found in Campana A (*cf.* Form **B5**). Small rim-fragments may be confused with rims of Form **B116**.
Second century B.C.

B120 *Plate* with sloping floor, short triangular or hammer-head rim and low ring-foot. D. 15-23 cm., mostly 18-20 cm.

— **B120.1** (F.229) Rim, D. 19 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 25.1.
(Similar: 11 rims, Deposits 25.1, 31, 32, 61, Areas H, P, T.)

— **B120.2** (F.220, sample 7/12) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 25.1.
(Similar: 29 rims, Deposits 25.1, 25.2, 30, 31, 32, 39, 54, 55, 69, 84, 122, Areas B, K, P, T, W, X.)

— **B120.3** (F.221) D. 19.4 cm., H. 4.1 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 25.1.
(Similar: 1 rim, Area X.)

— **B120.4** (F.741) Rim, D. 22 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 46.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 39, 71, Area A.)

— **B120.5** (F.928, sample 7/18) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 30.

— **B120.6** (F.1419) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 16.
Building P2, Room 2, levels beneath Deposit 68.

— **B120.7** (F.595) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 16.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: 5 rims, Deposits 33, 171, Areas P, R, X.)

See also *Berenice ii*, nos. **D771, 772**.

This form includes a further range of rims which appear mainly to be characteristic of the later stages of local production. No. **1** provides a link between these rims and Forms **B117** and **B118**. No. **2** is unaccountably distinct in its chemical composition.
Second and first centuries B.C.

B121 *Base of plate* with low oblique ring-foot and stamped decoration on the floor.

— (F.762) D.(foot) 6.2 cm. Fig. 16.
Four palmette stamps around a central circular groove.
Deposit 10.

This piece is the only example of stamped decoration found in the local Hellenistic fine ware at Sidi Khrebish: the central grouping of the palmette stamps is an early feature, suggesting a third-century date. For discussion of the context see p. 419 f.

B122 *Fish-plate.*

— **B122.1** (F.1107) Rim, D.(max.) 24 cm. Fig. 18.
Deposit 32.

— **B122.2** (F.967) Rim, D.(max.) *c.* 30 cm. Fig. 18.
Deposit 41.

— **B122.3** (F.1079) Base, D.(foot) 8.9 cm. Fig. 18.
Deposit 32.

— **B122.4** (F.223) Base, D.(foot) 6.4 cm. Fig. 18.
Deposit 25.2.

The fish-plate is generally more common in early Hellenistic contexts than in later, and its scarcity at Sidi Khrebish where systematic occupation does not pre-date the second century B.C. is not therefore surprising. Their contexts offer no help in dating the pieces listed here, which are illustrated merely in order to document the presence of the form.

B123 *Bowl* with curving body, incurved rim and low, straight or oblique ring-foot. Bowls of this form are subdivided for convenience into the following types:
A large examples, D. 15 cm. or over;
B small examples with deep body (height about one half of diameter);
C small examples with shallow body (height about one third of diameter of less).

Type A

— **B123.1** (F.596) Rim, D.(max.) 17.5 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: 9 rims, Deposits 23, 29, 46, 48, 61, 84, Area R.)

— **B123.2** (F.1057) Rim, D.(max.) 20 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 33.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 32, Area A.)

— **B123.3** (F.1221) Rim, D.(max.) 19 cm. Fig. 17.
Area L.
(Similar: 5 rims, Deposits 32, 71, Area T.)

— **B123.4** (F.211) D.(max.) 16.4 cm., H. 7.8 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 32.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 32, 41, 69.)

— **B123.5** (F.1135) D.(max.) *c.* 15 cm., H. 5.6 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 17.

Type B

— **B123.6** (F.47) D.(max.) 7.9 cm., H. 3.9 cm. Fig. 17.
Area M.
(Similar: 17 rims, Deposits 17, 23, 127, 168.1, Areas A, R.)

— **B123.7** (F.212) D.(max.) 7.4 cm., H. 3.9 cm. Fig. 17.
Unstratified.
(Similar: 1 rim, Deposit 5.)

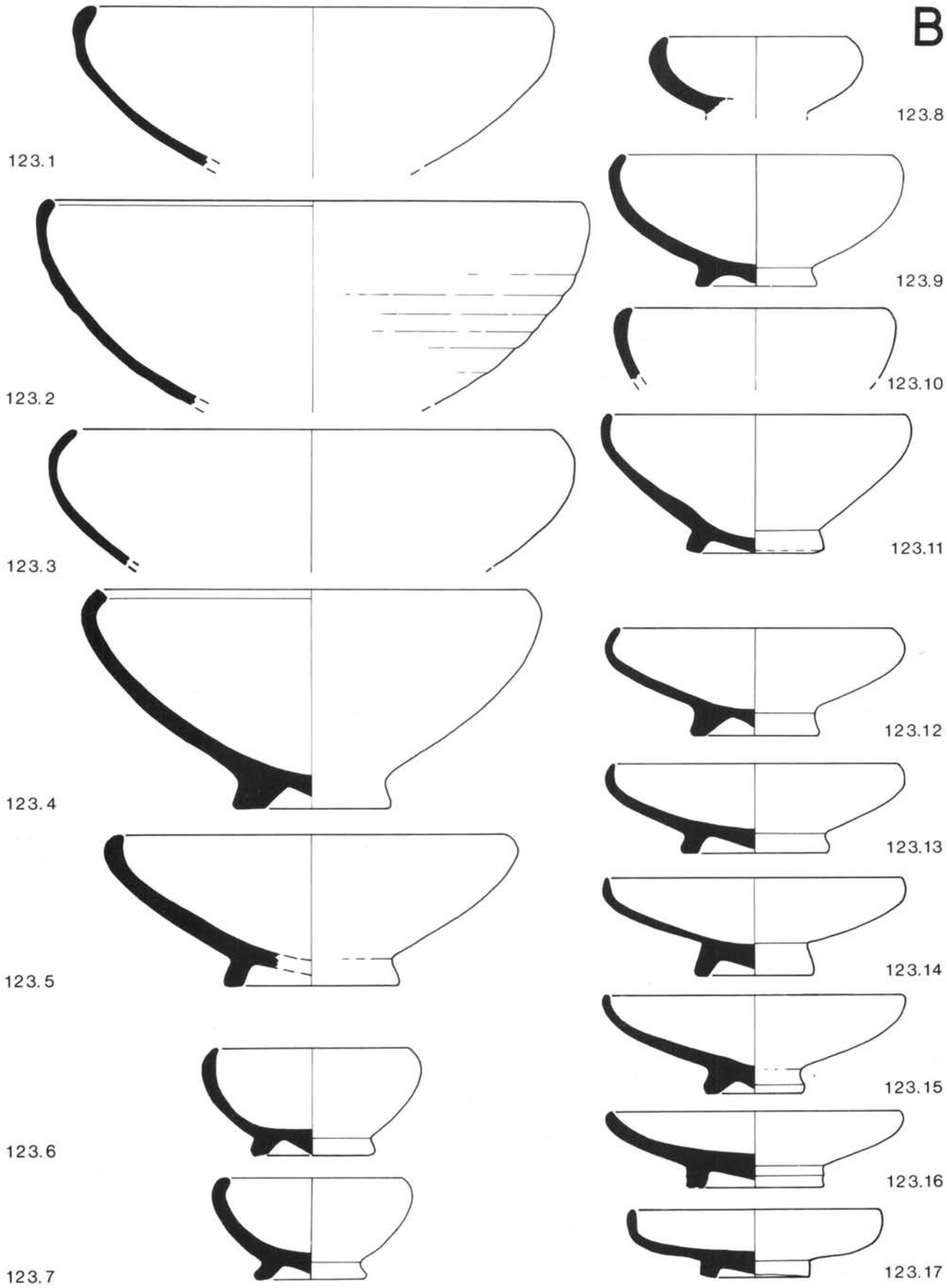


Fig. 17. Local Hellenistic fine ware.

Scale 1:2

— **B123.8** (F.1061) Rim, D.(max.) 7.8 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 18.

— **B123.9** (F.214) D.(max.) 10.8 cm., H. 4.8 cm. Fig. 17.
Building X, pit east of porch (see *Berenice i*, 72).
(Similar: 23 rims, Deposits 3, 8, 17, 19, 23, 31, 32, 38, 39, 41, 48, 69, Areas A, P, R.)

— **B123.10** (F.569) Rim, D.(max.) 10.2 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 60.
(Similar: 24 rims, Deposits 4, 8, 32, 43, 46, 54, 60, 61, 84, Areas A, B, P, R, X.)

— **B123.11** (F.228) D.(max.) 11.2 cm., H. 5.2 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 25.1.
(Similar: 20 rims, Deposits 4, 14, 17, 19, 25, 32, 41, 53, 62, 69, 84, 138, Areas P, R, X.)

Type C

— **B123.12** (F.814) D.(max.) 10.9 cm., H. 3.9 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 5.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 33, Area R.)

— **B123.13** (F.213) D.(max.) 10.8 cm., H. 3.3 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 32.
(Similar: 35 rims, Deposits 4, 5, 7, 15, 17, 23, 32, 39, 69, 105, 158, 168.1, Areas B, R, T, X.)

— **B123.14** (F.917) D.(max.) 10.9 cm., H. 3.6 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 7.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 7, 32.)

— **B123.15** (F.703) D. 11.0 cm., H. 3.6 cm. Fig. 17.
Building H, probably contemporary with Deposit 84.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 52, Area R.)

— **B123.16** (F.1133) D. 10.8 cm., H. 2.9 cm. Fig. 17.
Deposit 17.

— **B123.17** (F.553) D. 9.0 cm., H. 2.5 cm. Fig. 17.
Area T, earliest occupation.
(Similar: 1 rim, Area T.)

See also *Berenice ii*, nos. **D609-614**.

The divisions into which these bowls have been grouped are solely typological: there is no obvious chronological distinction between deeper and shallower profiles or between more and less strongly incurved rims. Nor does there seem to be any rigid division between different sizes of bowl: the total range in diameter is from 6.5 to 28 cm. but the majority of examples have diameters of *c.* 10-13 cm. Those collected under Type A represent a selection of the larger examples.

The bowl with incurved rim is one of the commonest forms in the Hellenistic repertoire of any site, and was produced throughout the period; for examples in other wares found at Sidi Khrebish *cf.* Forms **B13, B28, B36, B37, B48** and **B59**.

Third(?) to first centuries B.C.

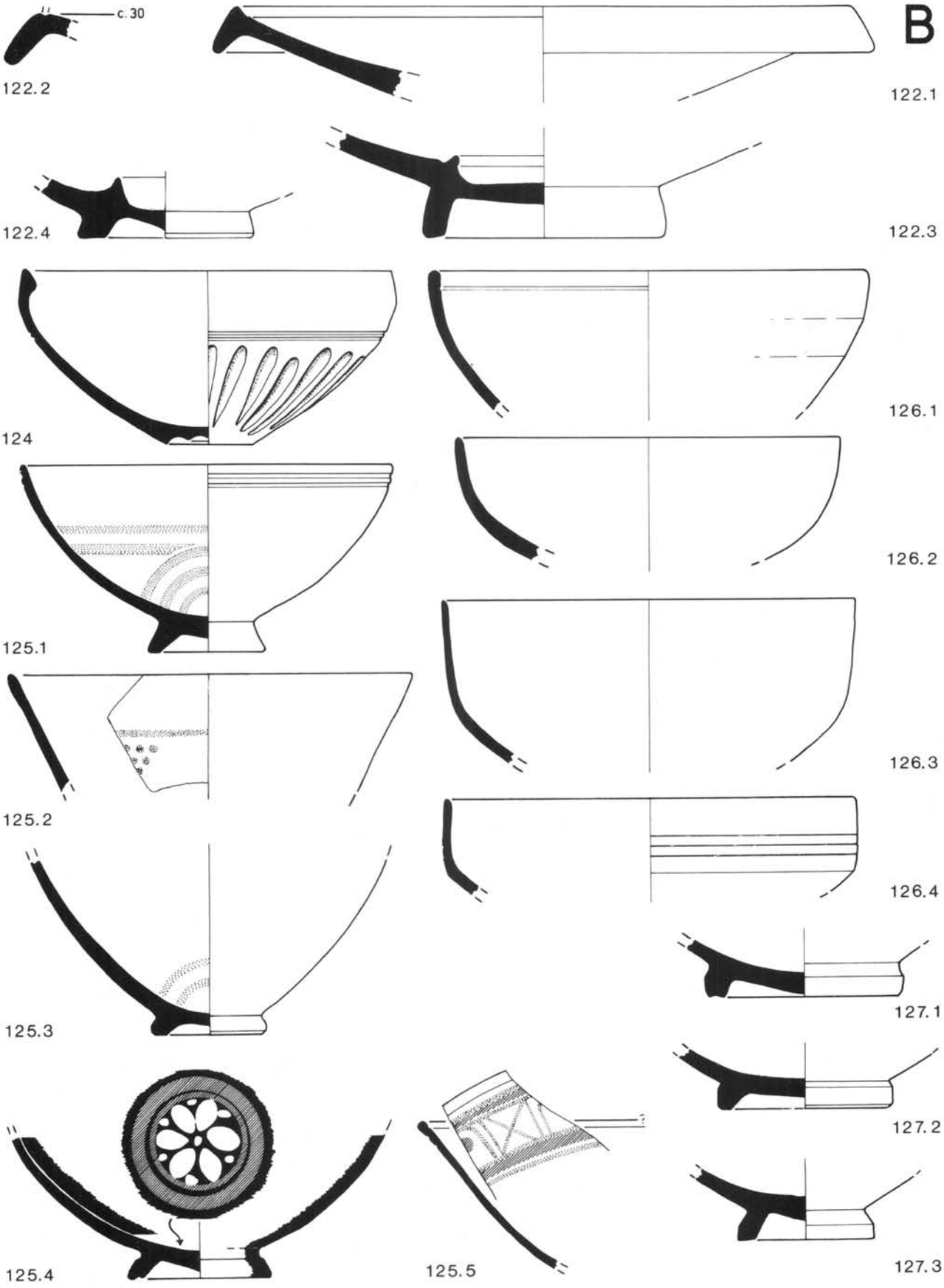


Fig. 18. Local Hellenistic fine ware.

Scale 1:2

B124 *Bowl* with conical body, incurved rim thickened on inside and stepped hollow base; two horizontal grooves below rim, widely spaced gouged fluting on body.

— (F.215) D.(rim) 13.5 cm., H. 6.3 cm. Fig. 18, pl. VI.
Deposit 66.
(Similar: 15 rims, bases or sherds, Deposits 31, 32, 41, 43, 46, 47, 71, 84, Areas B, R.)

Fragments of this form share an unusual uniformity of appearance: the clay is regularly fired hard, to a dark brown colour, and the slip, which is partial, tends to be of a purplish colour with a slight metallic sheen. The form was perhaps a speciality of one particular potter.

A parallel to this form may be found in Eastern Sigillata A in which appears a bowl of very similar profile and decoration, even to the extent that the fluting is not vertical but slopes towards the left at the bottom: *cf. Hama iii.2*, 120 ff., Form 19 and Hayes, *EAA*, Form 19, dated to the first half of the first century B.C. Examples in Eastern Sigillata A were not found at Sidi Khrebish and the connexion is unlikely to have been direct; it is possible that both were derived from contemporary metalware and that the metallic sheen on the local bowls was deliberately sought after.

Second and first centuries B.C.

B125 *Deep curving bowl* with plain rim and ring-foot; painted decoration on the inside. D. 12-18 cm.

— **B125.1** (F.761) D. 13.6 cm., H. 6.8 cm. Fig. 18, pl. VII.
Granular pink clay containing small black and white inclusions, with finely smoothed surfaces and dull red slip on inside and upper part of outside.
On the floor three concentric circles of white paint, two more at mid-height. Two fine grooves on outside at lip.
Deposit 22.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 22; body-sherd with painted bands, Deposit 39.)

— **B125.2** (F.195) Rim, D. *c.* 15 cm. Fig. 18.
Regular fabric.
A white-painted band on inside, below which a triangle of dots.
Deposit 25.1.
(Similar: 4 rims, unpainted, Deposit 25.1, Area R.)

— **B125.3** (F.225, sample 7/13) Base, D.(foot) 4.0 cm. Fig. 18.
Regular fabric.
Traces of two concentric circles of white paint on floor.
Deposit 25.2.

— **B125.4** (F.1148, sample 7/23) Base, D.(foot) 5.2 cm. Fig. 18.
Finely granular grey clay with occasional white inclusions, finely smoothed and with a semi-lustrous black slip over all except inside of foot.
Moulded ring-foot with grooved resting-surface.
In centre of floor a white rosette of six petals within two dark red concentric circles.
Area B.

— **B125.5** (F.1124) Rim-fragment. Fig. 18.
Finely granular red-brown clay containing fine white inclusions, with thin, slightly lustrous slip, grey on inside and pinkish on outside.
A fine groove on inside at lip, two on outside.

Traces of geometric painted decoration below rim on inside in red and (probably) white.
Deposit 19.

This form appears to take its inspiration from Form **B10A** in Black-Glazed A Ware, though the painted decoration is confined to bands and dots and does not include the ivy-scroll typical of the form in Black Glazed A. Such a derivation would suggest a date in the first half of the second century B.C., which would not be in conflict with the contexts of nos. **1-3**. This is in origin probably one of the earliest forms in the local Hellenistic series and the high quality and fine finish of no. **1** supports such a conclusion. The base no. **4** is also of high quality compared with the bulk of the local Hellenistic fine ware: the profile and grooved resting-surface of the foot combined with the use of two colours in more ambitious internal decoration indicate that this piece is earlier than nos. **1-3**. It represents also an earlier form than Form **B10A** in Black-Glazed A and it remains an open question from which of these the canonical type represented by nos. **1-3** is derived. The painted decoration is similar to that occurring on footless hemispherical bowls of the first half of the third century in Gnathia Ware (*cf.* Form **B101** and especially Green 1976a, pl. 25, No. 27). The rim no. **5** belongs to a more open form than the others illustrated here and may possibly belong to a local imitation of such a bowl.

B126 *Hemispherical bowl* with plain rim. Two types:
A with even curvature of wall;
B with straight wall and sharper curve below, tending towards a carination.
D. 14-18 cm.

Type A

— **B126.1** (F.684) Rim, D. *c.* 16 cm. Fig. 18.
Deposit 84.

— **B126.2** (F.923, sample 7/16) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 18.
Deposit 8.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 17.)

Type B

— **B126.3** (F.1049, sample 7/21) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 18.
Sand foundation trench for Building B2 outbuildings.
(Similar: 4 rims, Deposit 17, Areas B, T.)

— **B126.4** (F.555) Rim, D. *c.* 15 cm. Fig. 18.
Area T.

From first half of second century B.C.

B127 *Bases of bowls.*

— **B127.1** (F.1048) D.(foot) 7.2 cm. Fig. 18.
Deposit 32.

— **B127.2** (F.918) D.(foot) 6.3 cm. Fig. 18.
Building R2, unstratified.

— **B127.3** (F.919) D.(foot) 4.9 cm. Fig. 18.
Building R2, unstratified.

Though no complete profiles are restorable it is probable that these bases are attributable to bowls of the preceding or similar forms. The grooved resting-surface of no. **1** is a third-century feature (*cf.* nos. **B3.2, B20, B125.4**); nos. **2** and **3** are more typical of the second and first centuries B.C.

B128 *Carinated bowl* with flat or sloping floor, steep straight wall, everted rim and low ring-foot. D.10.5–11, 13–18 cm.

— **B128.1** (F.568) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 19.
Deposit 60.
(Similar: 1 rim, Area R.)

— **B128.2** (F.878) Rim, D. 16.8 cm. Fig. 19.
Building R1, disturbed late levels above and around cistern.

— **B128.3** (F.20) D. 16.5 cm., H. 5.6 cm. Fig. 19.
Building X, pit east of porch (see *Berenice i*, 72).
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 69, Area J.)

— **B128.4** (F.864) D. 10.4 cm., H. 3.3 cm. Fig. 19.
Building R3, robber trench.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 32, 41, 170.)

— **B128.5** (F.1047) D. 10.8 cm., H. 2.9 cm. Fig. 19.
Joining sherds from Deposits 32 and 33.

This is a form found in almost all Hellenistic fine wares: for examples from Athens and Pergamon *cf.* Thompson (1934) 435 and fig. 117, middle row, and Schäfer (1968) 35, nos. C5-10; for Campana A ware *cf.* Form **B14**. The pieces illustrated here are most similar to examples of the second century B.C. at Athens and Pergamon (Thompson 1934, D5; Schäfer 1968, C7). The earliest context in which this form was found at Sidi Khrebish was Deposit 32.
From second half of second century B.C.?

B129 *Carinated bowl* with sloping floor, flaring wall above a deep inset on the inside, thickened rim pointed on top and low oblique ring-foot. D. 17-18 cm.

— **B129.1** (F.529) Rim, D. 17.5 cm. Fig. 19.
Building T, robber trench.

— **B129.2** (F.427) Base, D.(foot) 5.2 cm. Fig. 19.
Deposit 53.

Similar: 4 rims, Deposits 43, 46, 61, 84.

This curious shape is of unknown derivation, unless it is to be seen as a late and exaggerated successor to the preceding form. The contexts in which it has been found belong exclusively to the first century A.D. (and later). *Cf. Berenice ii*, nos. **D818-826**, 'Early Roman Plain Type 2.'

B130 Part of tall *kantharos* with high flaring rim, (vertical handles) and moulded foot.

— (F.1097) D.(rim) *c.* 7.5 cm., H. as reconstructed *c.* 13 cm. Fig. 19.

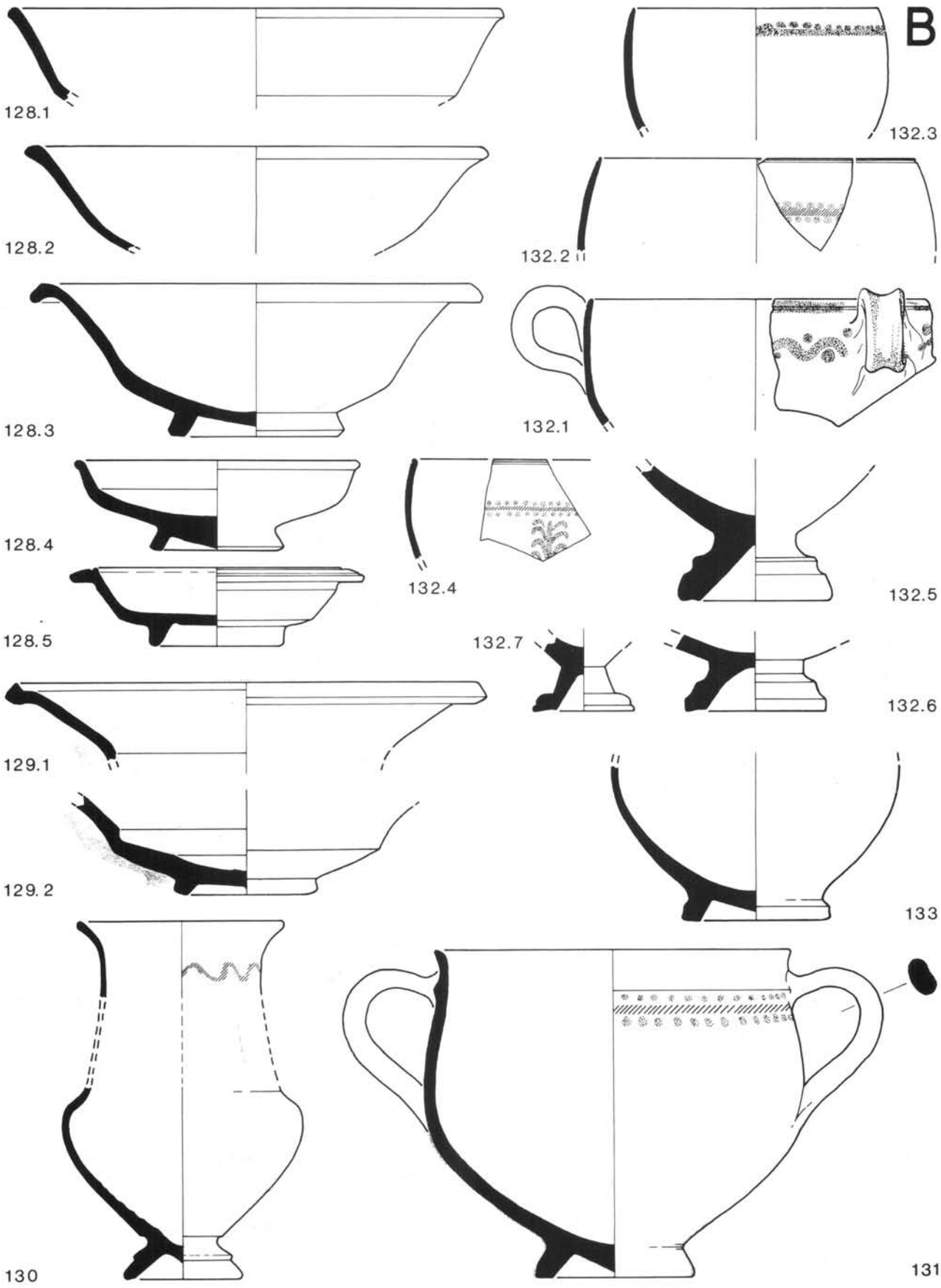


Fig. 19. Local Hellenistic fine ware.

Scale 1:2

Hard, finely granular, dark red clay with occasional flecks of lime and thin, slightly metallic pinkish-grey slip all over.
A wavy line of red paint below the rim.
Deposit 32.

This is an imitation of the Attic form represented by Thompson (1934) A29; its occurrence also at Koroni (Vanderpool *et al.* 1962, pl. 20, no. 15) and in Menon's cistern in the Athenian Agora (Miller 1974, 201 and pl. 30, no. 5) indicates a date in the first half of the third century.

B131 *Globular kantharos* with everted rim, vertical handles and low oblique ring-foot; painted decoration below the rim.

— (F.337, sample 7/25) D.(rim) 13.0 cm., H. 12.1 cm. Fig. 19.
Hard, granular, orange-red clay with dull orange-red slip carelessly applied (almost) all over.
Below the rim a horizontal band of red paint bordered above and below by bands of white dots.
Area W.

This large cup is perhaps a free imitation of the Attic kantharos represented by Thompson (1934) B21, but the resemblance is not close.

B132 *Globular cup* with plain incurved rim, vertical ring-handles and pedestal-foot(?); painted decoration below the rim. D.(rim) 8-15 cm.

— **B132.1** (F.779) Rim with handle. D.(rim) *c.* 12 cm. Fig. 19.
Fine groove on outside of lip.
White band on outside of lip, white wavy line between dots at handle-level.
Deposit 23.

— **B132.2** (F.1099) Rim, D.(rim) 11.5 cm. Fig. 19.
Fine groove on outside of lip.
Horizontal band of red paint on wall, bordered above and below by white dots.
Hellenistic level related to Building X.

— **B132.3** (F.780) Rim, D.(rim) 9.0 cm. Fig. 19.
Horizontal band of white paint below rim with a band of white dots above.
Deposit 23.

— **B132.4** (F.1420) Rim-fragment. Fig. 19.
Fine groove on outside of lip.
Narrow horizontal band of red paint on wall bordered by white dots, below which a white-painted palmette.
Building P2, Room 2, levels beneath Deposit 68.

Similar: 12 rims, two only with painted decoration, Deposits 12, 29, 32, 55, 71, 171, Areas A, P, R, W.

— **B132.5** (F.934, sample 7/19) Base, D.(foot) 5.6 cm. Fig. 19.
Finely granular orange-pink clay with occasional flecks of lime, with semi-lustrous brown to black slip all over.
Building R2, unstratified.
(Similar: base, Deposit 32.)

— **B132.6** (F.295) Base, D.(foot) 5.0 cm. Fig. 19.
Dull red slip all over.

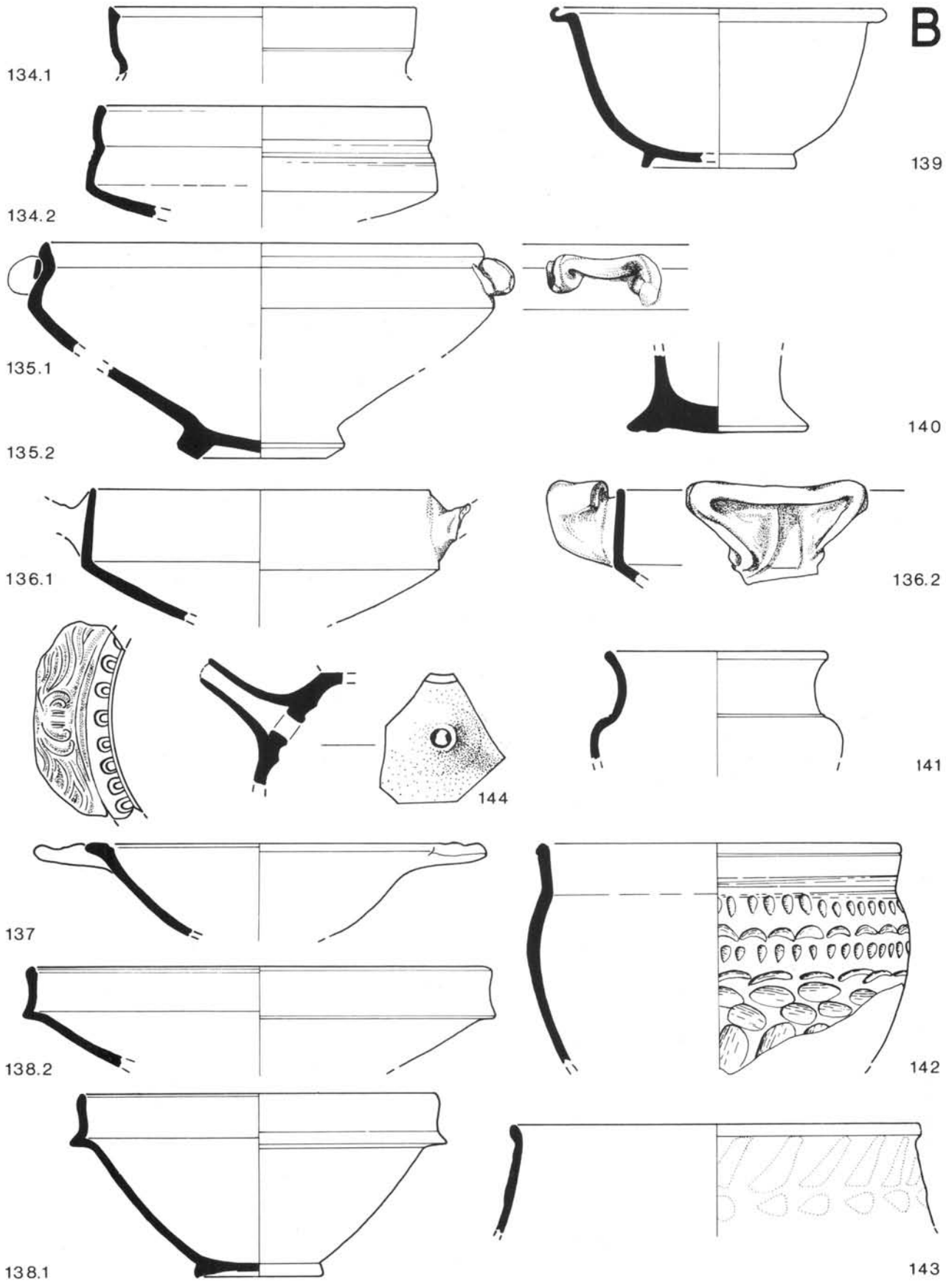


Fig. 20. Local Hellenistic fine ware.

Scale 1:2

Deposit 168.1.
(Similar: base, Deposit 32.)

— **B132.7** (F.1110) Base, D.(foot) 3.7 cm. Fig. 19.
Uneven, dull black slip on outside and resting-surface of foot.
Building A1, Room 6, upper level disturbed by bulldozer.

No complete profiles of this form are preserved: it is probable that the various pedestal-bases listed as nos. **5-7** are attributable to it, though they could also belong to kantharoi such as no. **B130**. An alternative possibility is a low ring-foot such as that illustrated here as no. **B133**.

An Attic precursor of the form is likely but hitherto unattested. The existence of a common prototype may be deduced from the presence of a similar form in a number of wares, *e.g.* in Boeotia (*Eretria ii*, no. IV.25), at Corinth (*Corinth vii.3*, nos. 378-388), at Pergamon (Schäfer 1968, D26) and at Alexandria (*Sciatbi*, pls. 51.94, 52.101). These examples have been variously dated between the last quarter of the fourth century B.C. and the first half of the second. Some of the fragments from Sidi Khrebish occur in early contexts and may belong to the late third or second century B.C.

B133 Part of *deep globular cup*(?) with moulded ring-foot.

— (F.1050) Base, D.(foot) 5.4 cm. Fig. 19.
Sand foundation trench for Building B2 outbuildings.
(Similar: base, Deposit 12.)

This is possibly part of a cup of the preceding form: examples are known from other sites with both pedestal- and ring-feet (see the references above).

B134 Part of *low, broad (two-handled) cup* with sloping floor, vertical wall restricted at mid-height and plain rim. D. 10-13 cm.

— **B134.1** (F.599) Rim, D. 11.2 cm. Fig. 20.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: 1 rim, Area X.)

— **B134.2** (F.530, sample 7/15) Rim, D.(rim) 12.0 cm. Fig. 20.
Building T, robber trench.
(Similar: 2 rims, Areas R, X.)

This is a transitional form which appears in late black-glazed wares and continues in the early *terra sigillata* of Pergamene fabric (Çandarli Ware): *cf.* Form **B84** in Knidian Grey Ware and the refs. there cited. No. **1** is similar to the rim Schäfer (1968) D32 in the 'West Slope' ware of Pergamon and no. **2** to an example in 'Gray Ware' from Athens (*Agora v*, F26) of the first century A.D. The fragments from Sidi Khrebish are probably amongst the latest products of the local industry, attributable to the first century B.C. and the first A.D.

B135 *Conical bowl* with short convex wall, moulded vertical rim and chamfered ring-foot; horizontal 'pinched bow' handles below the rim. D. 14-26 cm., mostly 16-18 cm.

— **B135.1** (F.1016) Rim, D.(rim) 16 cm. Fig. 20.
Building K1, Room 1.

— **B135.2** (F.808) Base, D.(foot) 6.0 cm. Fig. 20.
Area R, North Hellenistic Building.

Similar: 41 rims and 2 bases, Deposits 19, 29-33, 55, 68, 70, 71, 80, 82, 127, 131, 132, Areas A, B, P, R, W, X, CC.

See also *Berenice ii*, nos. **D602-605**.

This common form is a local imitation of the imported red-glazed type **B186** (*q.v.*); it is possible that some of the examples listed thereunder are also of local manufacture.
Probably likewise second century B.C.

B136 *Carinated bowl* with shallow conical body, straight vertical rim and folded strap-handles. D. 12.4–17 cm.

— **B136.1** (F.980, sample 7/20) Rim and handle-stump, D.(rim) 12.4 cm. Fig. 20.
Building R1.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 102, Area C.)

— **B136.2** (F.929) Rim-fragment with handle. Fig. 20.
Deposit 30.

See also *Berenice ii*, nos. **D615-617**.

A local imitation of Form **B82** in Knidian Grey Ware, *q.v.*

B137 Part of *open curving bowl* with thickened rim and flat moulded handles.

— (F.786) Rim, D. *c.* 12 cm. Fig. 20, pl. VI.
Impressed ovolo on top of rim, abstract decoration on handle, perhaps intended to be vegetal?
Unstratified.

B138 *Conical bowl* with vertical moulded rim and disk base: stepped underside. D. 13, 17 cm.

— **B138.1** (F.883) D.(rim) 13.0 cm., H. 6.6 cm. Fig. 20.
Deposit 127.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 46, 61, Area J.)

— **B138.2** (F.516) Rim, D. 17 cm. Fig. 20.
Deposit 119.

This is truly a Roman rather than Hellenistic form and must be one of the latest local fine-ware products. It is derived from one of the most common *terra sigillata* forms which first appears in Italian Sigillata in the last years of the first century B.C. (see Form **B208**). The earliest context in which the fragments listed here have been found is Tiberian. No. **1** represents the canonical type, no. **2** a shallower variant close to that found in the latter part of the first century A.D. in Eastern Sigillata B (Form **B351**) and in Pontic Sigillata (*Olbia*, pl. 2, Type 27).

B139 *Hemispherical bowl* with flat rim, hooked upward, and low ring-foot.

— (F.358, sample 7/14) D. 11.8 cm., H. 5.7 cm. Fig. 20.
Fine clay containing small white inclusions, fired grey-red-grey-red-grey in break; thin, dull black slip all over.
Deposit 60.

A similar hooked rim belonging to a one-handled mug is illustrated by Knipovich (*Olbia*, 53, fig. 13.1) and identified as a late Hellenistic form in Asia Minor, without further qualification; I have been unable to trace such a form elsewhere. The chemical composition of this piece indicates a different source from that of the rest of the pieces analysed in this section.

B140 Base of *pyxis*.

— (F.1098) D.(base) 6.6 cm. Fig. 20.
Deposit 32.

The form is found in the Attic black-glazed ware of the sixth to fourth centuries B.C. (*Agora xii*, nos. 921-938) and throughout the Hellenistic period in the Western Campana wares (*cf.* Form **B52** in Black-Glazed B^4 and Lamboglia 1952, 145, 158 and 166, Form 3).

B141 Part of *beaker or small jar* with cavetto rim.

— (F.531) Rim, D.(rim) 8.2 cm. Fig. 20.
Building T, robber trench.
(Similar: 1 rim, Deposit 32.)

B142 Part of *wide-mouthed jar* with plain vertical rim; a groove at lip and lightly gouged decoration on body.

— (F.216) Rim, D.(rim) 13 cm. Fig. 20, pl. VI.
Unslipped but burnished on outside and over rim.
Unstratified.

B143 Part of *wide-mouthed jar* with bead-rim; painted decoration below rim.

— (F.1052) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 20.
Traces of painted stripes below the rim, probably white.
Joining sherds from Deposits 32 and 33.

B144 Part of *feeder-vase*.

— (F.274) Body-sherd with spout. Fig. 20.
Fragment of globular vessel with tubular spout and strainer in neck.
Area R, North Hellenistic Building.
(Similar frag.: Area R.)

Megarian Bowls

This term is retained here for Hellenistic footless hemispherical bowls, made in moulds and decorated in low relief on the outside, with wheel-turned inner surfaces and rim. Its use, rejected by some as inaccurate, is none the less universally understood and avoids confusion with relief wares produced by other techniques (*e.g.* those already discussed).

Megarian Bowls are amongst the most typical products of the Hellenistic period: they first appeared in Athens around 230 B.C.[188] and were made thereafter in almost every major pottery-producing centre, continuing in at least some cases until the appearance of *terra sigillata* towards the end of the first century B.C. The first major studies of the bowls are those of Courby[189] and Thompson;[190] a useful synthesis of subsequent studies has been given by H. Comfort.[191] At the present time the subject is developing rapidly, with studies of the Attic bowls by S. Rotroff,[192] of those produced at Corinth by G.R. Edwards,[193] and of those found at Delos, formerly known as 'Delian' but for which the term 'Ionian' is now suggested, by A. Laumonier.[194] The vast majority of the fragments found at Sidi Khrebish belong to this last class; amongst the few pieces which do not, six form a group of their own of uncertain origin (nos. **B179-184**). Attic bowls are not represented.

(188) See Susan I. Rotroff, *The Athenian Agora xxii, Hellenistic Pottery: Athenian and Imported Moldmade Bowls* (Princeton 1982) 6 ff.
(189) Courby (1922) 277–437.
(190) Thompson (1934) 451–59.
(191) Comfort (1967) 7–11.
(192) *Op. cit.* in n. 188.
(193) *Corinth vii.3*, 151–87.
(194) *Delos xxxi.*

Technical characteristics

The clay is fine and micaceous, with a thin, even slip. There are considerable variations in colour due to differences in firing conditions: the clay may be fired buff, orange or grey and the slip may be red or black. The colour and lustre of the slip frequently vary on different parts of a single vessel, due either to stacking in the kiln or to uneven firing. The most common form, and the only one represented at Sidi Khrebish, is a flat-based hemispherical bowl with a plain rim, vertical or sloping slightly inward. Rim diameters vary between 11.5 and 18 cm.

Courby remarked upon the colour variations and concluded that they were without chronological significance;[195] Laumonier, on the other hand, has now shown that some workshops were more consistent than others in the colour of the vessels that they produced, and that this may therefore assist in arriving at an attribution.[196]

Origin

This class of Megarian Bowls has until recently been called 'Delian' because of their enormous frequency on the island of Delos and because Courby believed that he had identified wasters there;[197] neither argument is compelling and no suitable clay exists on the island.[198] Laumonier now proposes the term 'Ionian' (still in inverted commas),[199] suggesting a source in western Asia Minor, to be identified with that of the 'Ephesus-type' lamps, with which they share characteristics of fabric and of decoration and on which identical potters' signatures have been found.[200] Ephesus, Miletus and Knidos are 'great trading centres' regarded as candidates for the production of these wares by Laumonier: he favours Ephesus itself as at least one of the major sources,[201] though it seems to me that the arguments in favour of this are no less tenuous than those for other sites. The fact that only twenty three out of over a hundred sherds from Ephesus examined by Laumonier belonged to 'Ionian' Bowls hardly suggests that this was their home, and D.M. Bailey does not allow that most of the lamps classed as 'Ephesus-type' could have been made there.[202]

Knidos can be safely dismissed. Megarian Bowls were certainly made there and both bowls and moulds have recently been found in large quantities, but they are quite distinct from the series under discussion.[203] Miletus cannot be confirmed as a source through lack of evidence. The attribution to the region of Ionia seems in general to be confirmed by the distribution of the bowls and by their fabric. The visual similarity between the fabric of red-fired 'Ionian' Bowls and that of the finer (earlier) examples of Eastern Sigillata B is suggestive, and analyses of various samples were therefore carried out at Oxford, including both of these groups and two other micaceous Hellenistic black-glazed wares (Black-Glazed B^2 and Black-Glazed C^2: see Appendix I, section (b)). The analyses showed a close correspondence between the two plain black-glazed wares and the 'Ionian' Bowls, indicating that a common origin for all three is perfectly possible. (This does not, of course, amount to proof that they *do* have a common origin.) On the other hand, the samples of Eastern Sigillata B showed sufficiently clear differences of composition to preclude a close geological proximity between the source of this ware and that of the other three groups.

(195) Courby (1922) 368 f.
(196) *Delos xxxi, passim*: note especially 'L'atelier des Vases Gris.'
(197) Courby (1922) 392 f.
(198) *Delos xxxi*, 2 f.
(199) Laumonier (1973); *Delos xxxi*.
(200) Laumonier (1973) 254: *cf. Delos xxvi*, 54 and *BMC Lamps i* (1975) 93.
(201) *Delos xxxi*, 3.
(202) *BMC Lamps i* (1975) 90 n. 2 and pers. comm.
(203) See *TürkArkDerg* 16.2 (1967) 139 and 157, figs. 44, 45.

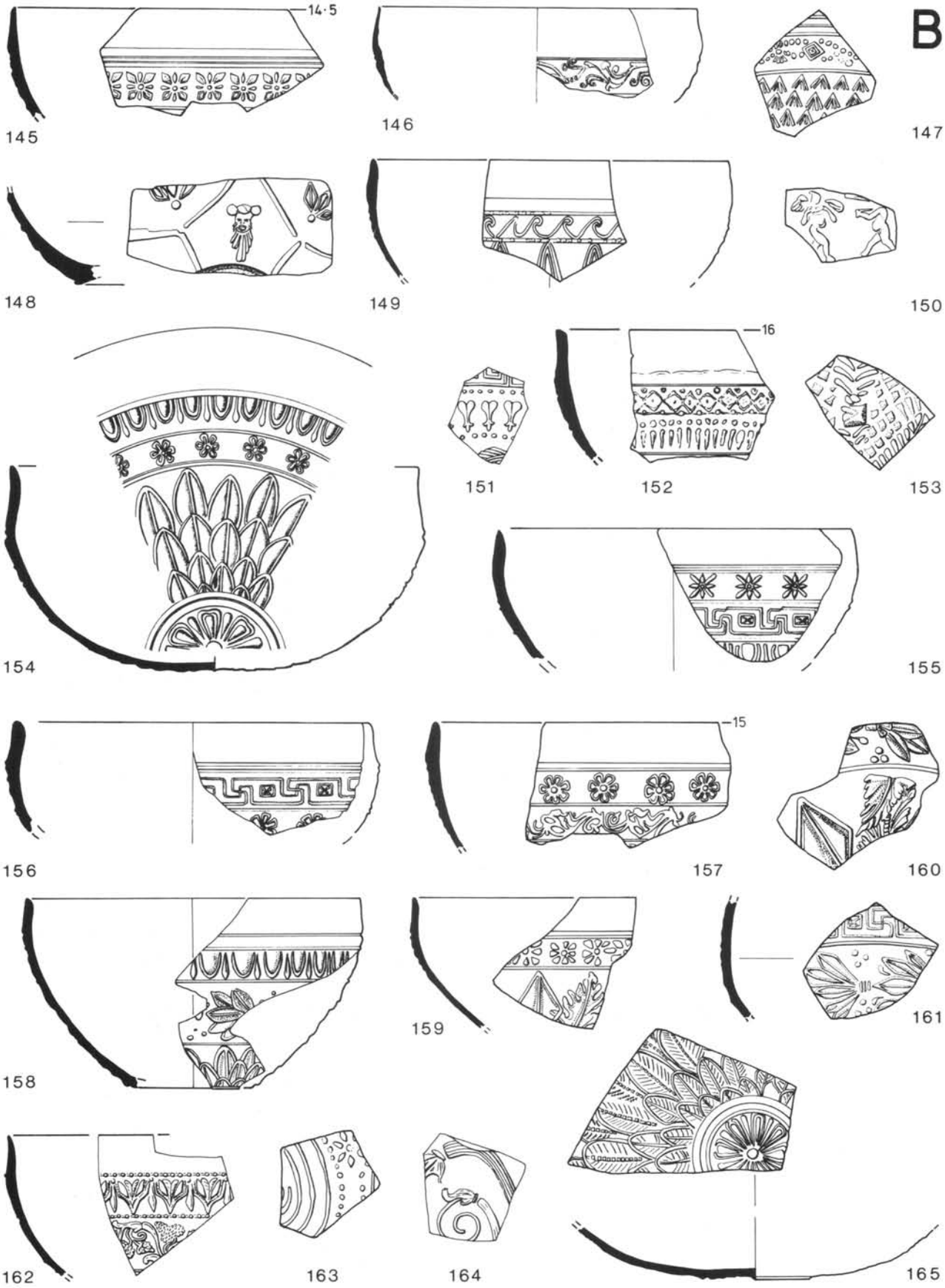


Fig. 21. 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls.

Scale 1:2

(Hayes has argued that Eastern Sigillata B may have been made at Tralles in the Meander valley.)[204]

A totally unexpected outcome of the analysis of the 'Ionian' Bowls was the resolution of the samples analysed into two overlapping but distinct groups. Unfortunately this was one of the few cases in which samples were taken from uncatalogued fragments, and it is not therefore possible to demonstrate whether this division corresponds to the output of any of the particular workshops identified by Laumonier; it suggests, however, a fruitful line for further research.

Distribution

The enormously widespread distribution of the 'Ionian' Bowls around the shores of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea is well known and calls for no elaboration here. Laumonier gives some indication of the known distribution for each of the workshops identified in *Delos xxxi*. Suffice it to say that neither the presence of 'Ionian' Bowls at Sidi Khrebish nor the proportions in which the various workshops are represented are surprising, apart from the presence of two sherds attributed to the Plagiarist, whose products are apparently rare outside Delos itself.[205] As at Alexandria and many other sites, it is the products of the Square-Monogram Potter[206] which are most strongly represented.[207]

Chronology

In view of the enormously valuable stylistic analysis which Laumonier has been able to apply to the 'Ionian' Bowls from Delos, it is the more unfortunate that the site has yielded so little useful stratigraphy which might help to establish a chronological sequence within the material. He is reduced to suggesting that the production falls between the important Delian *termini* of 166 and 69 B.C. He discounts as insignificant and unreliable the evidence adduced by Courby that a few sherds were found pre-dating the construction of the Portico of Philip *c.* 200 B.C.[208] and does not refer to sherds from beneath the sanctuaries of the Oriental Gods (end of third century) also mentioned by Courby. Apart from these questionable contexts, the earliest dated pieces now seem to be those from the Grand Congloué wreck, dated *c.* 180 B.C.[209] Within the span of production there are no objective criteria for dating. Certain stylistic generalities may hold good (better quality is likely to mean earlier; copies are necessarily later than their originals),[210] but as yet the contexts are lacking to confirm any subdivisions. The material from Sidi Khrebish has unfortunately no contribution to make in this respect.

Catalogue

The entries that follow are arranged by workshops in the order in which they are described in *Delos xxxi*. The name 'Square-Monogram Potter' is adopted for that workshop whose signature appears thus: . Laumonier refers to him by means of the monogram in his text, a device which may serve adequately in print but which is impossible to communicate orally!

The Megarian Bowls from Sidi Khrebish were originally registered before the appearance of Laumonier's work, and the policy was adopted of illustrating only the larger fragments, while a list was made of the frequency of individual motifs found on smaller sherds. (Over 250 fragments of 'Ionian' Bowls were recorded altogether.) Now, however, it is clear that there was so much interchange of motifs between workshops that a single motif on its own is rarely sufficient

(204) Hayes (1972) 9 f.
(205) *Delos xxxi*, 4, 314.
(206) For the name of this potter, see the beginning of the catalogue on this page.
(207) *Delos xxxi*, 11.
(208) Courby (1922) 397; *Delos xxxi*, 7.
(209) Benoit (1961) 99–101 and fig. 68; for the date, see above, p. 10 f.
(210) *Delos xxxi*, 11 f.

for an attribution: the list of frequencies is therefore omitted from the present catalogue, which has become a selection of all the largest and most readily identifiable fragments found in the excavation.

B145 (F.645) Rim, D. 14.5 cm. Fig. 21, pl. VII.
Buff clay, dull, worn black slip.
Rim-zone: square eight-petalled rosettes with hollow petals at the corners.
Area X.

Menemachos: *cf. Delos xxxi*, 59, motif no. 4, pls. 1-12 *passim*, *e.g.* pl. 1.1971.

B146 (F.580) Rim, D. 11.5 cm. Fig. 21, pl. VII.
Orange clay with dull orange-red slip; inner surface flaked away.
Rim-zone: small vegetal scroll.
Deposit 61.

Menemachos: *cf. Delos xxxi*, 61, motif no. 17.

B147 (F.768, sample 11/22) Body-sherd. Fig. 21, pl. VII.
Finely granular orange-brown clay (apparently without mica) with metallic brown slip; poorly moulded decoration.
Rim-zone: lozenges and rosettes linked by dotted crosses.
Body: small triangular imbrications.
Deposit 70.

Menemachos: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pls. 9.9327, 11.4564 (lozenges and dots); pl. 10.8800-8140 (imbrications). This piece was thought initially not to belong to the main 'Ionian' series because of an apparent divergence of fabric: analysis showed, however, uniformity of composition with the rest of the series.

B148 (F.583) Body-sherd with edge of base. Fig. 21, pl. VII.
Orange clay with dull slip, black on outside and maroon on inside.
Body: pentagons enclosing leaf-sprays and bearded masks.
Deposit 61.

Probably NI or related: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 15.4050 (pentagons); pl. 15.3174, 3475 (mask); pl. 17.1817 (leaf-spray). The mask also occurs on 'Ephesus-type' lamps: *cf. Delos xxvi*, nos. 2510, 2603.

B149 (F.1039) Rim, D. 13 cm. Fig. 21, pl. VII.
Orange clay with worn but lustrous grey-black slip, turning to red low down on inside.
Rim-zone: wave-pattern between beaded cordons.
Body: narrow, pointed water-leaves.
Deposit 32.

Atelier des belles méduses: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 18.868, 1068 etc. (wave pattern); pl. 18.313 (leaf); pl. 18.308 (both together?).

B150 (F.920) Body-sherd. Fig. 21, pl. VII.
Buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.
Two erotes playing syrinx and flute.
Deposit 8.

This series of figures appears to be associated particularly with *L'atelier des Vases Gris*, to which this fragment may probably be attributed despite the buff clay: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pls. 21.331, 22.6201, 23.3283.

B151 (F.1081) Body-sherd. Fig. 21, pl. VII.
Hard grey clay with semi-lustrous black slip.
Rim-zone: meander-and-square.
2nd zone: florets between bands of dots.
Calyx: top of folded leaf.
Deposit 32.

Atelier des Vases Gris: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 24.2252.

B152 (F.1307) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 21, pl. VII.
Orange-brown clay, more granular than the average, with rather rough surfaces and uneven, barely lustrous brown to black slip.
Rim-zone: lozenge-pattern.
2nd zone: pointed pendants with dots above.
Deposit 168.1.

Atelier du comique à la canne. Both motifs are strongly characteristic of this workshop: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pls. 25-28 *passim.*

B153 (F.757, sample 11/21) Body-sherd. Fig. 21, pl. VII.
Hard, dark orange-brown clay containing a little mica, with semi-lustrous dark brown slip.
Body: upright palm-leaves amidst a pattern of chequered motifs (pine-cones?).
Area CC.

Atelier du comique à la canne: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 25, upper half, for various combinations of similar motifs, and especially no. 370.

B154 (F.335) D.(rim) 14.8 cm., H. 7.4 cm. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Orange-buff clay with good lustrous slip, brick-red all over, except for outside of rim which is mottled brown-black.
Rim-zone: ovolo with long spear-point dart.
2nd zone: six-petalled rosettes.
Calyx: four tiers of water-leaves.
Base: six-petalled rosette with stamens.
Deposit 32.

Square-Monogram Potter. For the ovolo *cf. Delos xxxi*, pls. 30-47 *passim*, esp. pls. 31.388, 42.13; for the calyx of water-leaves pl. 41 *passim*, and for the basal rosette pls. 33.645, 42.13, 44.4056. The six-petalled rosettes of the second zone are rare: examples illustrated in *ibid.*, pl. 14, nos. 633, 5910-11 and 8088 are attributed tentatively (p. 67) to Menemachos, though several of the other motifs listed are also associated with the Square-Monogram Potter. A second group of fragments with six-petalled rosettes is associated tentatively with the Square-Monogram Potter (p. 210, Annexe II and pl. 17).

B155 (F.198) Rim, D. 13.5 cm. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Orange clay with lustrous slip, metallic blue-black over rim, brick-red lower down and on inside.
Rim-zone: eight-pointed stars.
2nd zone: meander-and-square.

3rd zone: ovolo.
Deposit 25.1.

Square-Monogram Potter: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 31.388.

B156 (F.199) Rim, D. 13.5 cm. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Orange clay with lustrous slip, brick-red on inside and blotchy black on outside.
Rim-zone: meander-and-square.
2nd zone: ? seven-petalled rosettes.
Deposit 25.2.

Square-Monogram Potter? *Cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 33.397. Both motifs are, however, similarly employed by Menemachos.

B157 (F.1031) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Orange clay with semi-lustrous brown-black slip on outside, dull red on inside.
Rim-zone: seven-petalled rosettes.
2nd zone: small vegetal scroll, rather indistinct.
Deposit 39.

Square-Monogram Potter: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 41.124. The scroll is typical of this potter.

B158 (F.759) D.(rim) 12.0 cm., H. 6.8 cm. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Orange clay with barely lustrous red to black slip.
Rim-zone: ovolo with spear-point dart, broad cordon above.
2nd zone: laurel sprays to left.
Calyx: three tiers of water-leaves.
Base missing.
Area CC, level predating Roman sand foundation trench (Deposit 74).

Square-Monogram Potter: for the ovolo *cf. Delos xxxi*, pls. 30-47 *passim*, especially pl. 30.1976; for the zone of laurel with the calyx of water-leaves, pl. 41.109, 302.

B159 (F.765) Rim-fragment. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Worn orange clay with thin red to black slip.
Rim-zone: square eight-petalled rosettes with all solid petals.
Body: calyx of spear-point and straight acanthus leaves.
Deposit 37.

Possibly by the Square-Monogram Potter: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 30.1976, 908 (rosette); pls. 34.384, 35.928 (calyx).

B160 (F.873) Body-sherd. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Orange clay with semi-lustrous red to brown slip.
2nd zone: laurel sprays to right.
Calyx: alternating spear-point and folded acanthus leaves.
Building R1, disturbed late levels above and around cistern.

Probably by the Square-Monogram Potter: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 30.375. Note the ringed stem of the folded leaf, which reinforces the suggested attribution to this potter (see *ibid.*, pl. 129). A vessel bearing very similar decoration but with a smooth-stemmed leaf is included by Laumonier on the periphery of the workshop of Menemachos (Annexe I, pl. 13.9301).

B161 (F.682) Body-sherd. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Grey-buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip, tending to dark brown low on outside.
Rim-zone: meander-and-square.
2nd zone: laurel sprays to left.
Deposit 84.

Probably by the Square-Monogram Potter. For the meander *cf.* no. **B155**, and for the laurel *Delos xxxi*, pl. 46.8914 ff.

B162 (F.1111) Rim-fragment. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Red clay, lustrous red slip with patches of metallic grey.
Rim-zone: Lesbian cymation between lines of dots.
2nd zone: vine-scroll.
Deposit 32.

Probably by the Square-Monogram Potter. For the cymation *cf. Delos xxxi*, pls. 30-47 *passim*, *e.g.* pl. 30.1421; for the vine-scroll pls. 34.630, 36.1224, 1283, pl. 46 *passim*.

B163 (F.769) Body-sherd. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Orange clay with dull red slip.
Body: pendant concentric semicircles, spiral rosette, seven-pointed star ('Macedonian' decoration).
Deposit 70.

Square-Monogram Potter: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 45.4305, 4328.

B164 (F.1128) Body-sherd. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Orange-red clay with semi-lustrous red slip.
Body: part of large vegetal scroll.
Deposit 32.

Square-Monogram Potter: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 35 lower half and pl. 124.1440 etc.

B165 (F.908) Base, D. 4.2 cm. Fig. 21, pl. VIII.
Orange clay with lustrous red slip.
Body: long imbricate leaves with central stems and veins.
Base: eight-petalled rosette with stamens.
Deposit 29.

Square-Monogram Potter: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pl. 41.84, 254, 244.

B166 (F.758) Rim, D. 13 cm. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Orange clay with metallic blue-black slip.
Rim-zone: seven-pointed stars (partly cut off).
Body: narrow palm leaves.
Deposit 36.

The seven-pointed star and the careless execution of this piece both indicate the work of the Plagiarist: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pls. 74-81.

B167 (F.1418) Rim-frag. and part of body. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Orange clay with dull red-brown slip, fired black on upper part of outside.
Rim-zone: Lesbian cymation.

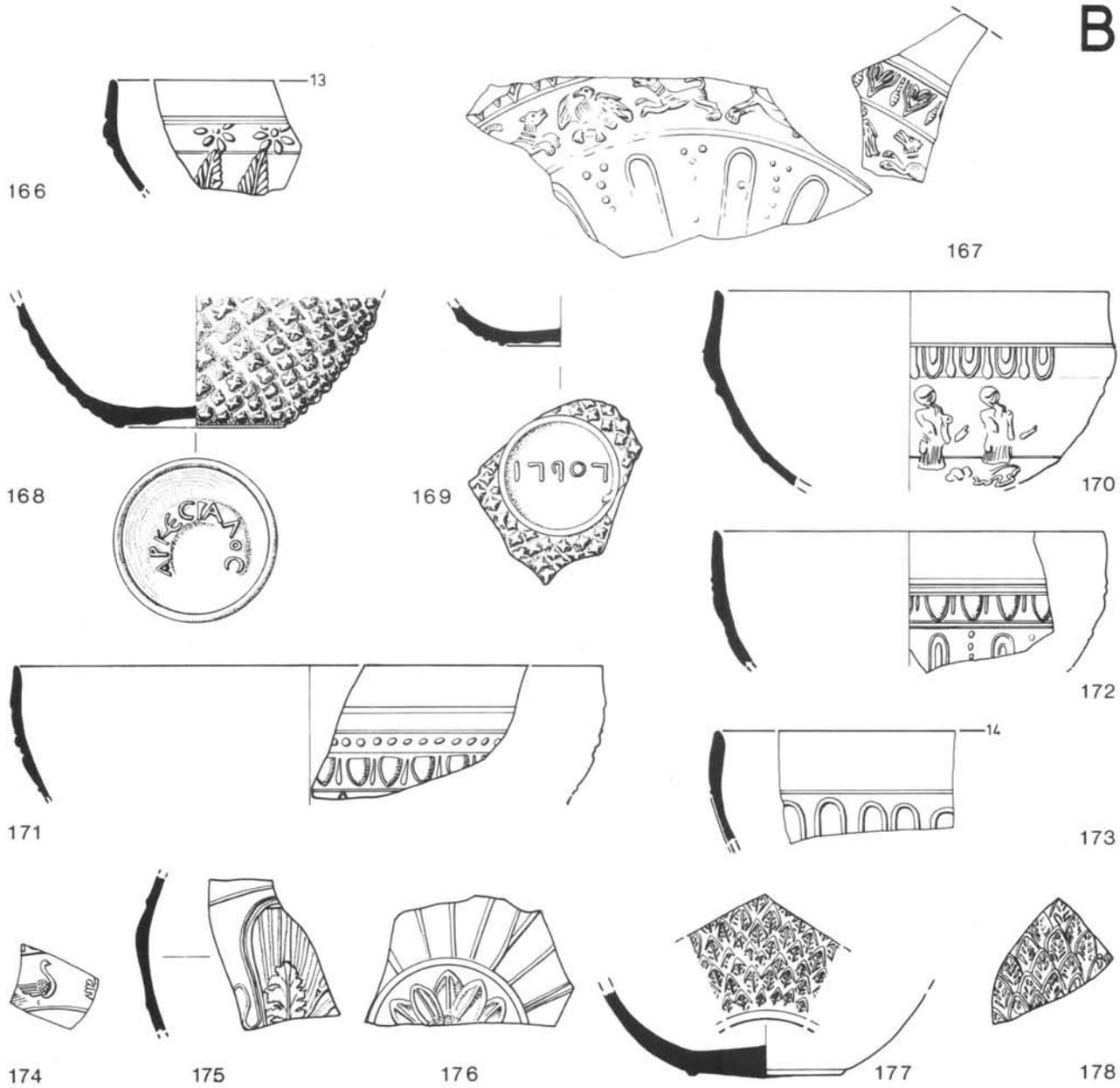


Fig. 22. 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls.

Scale 1:2

2nd zone: running dogs opposed in pairs across an eagle.
Calyx: alternating gadroons and lines of dots.
Building P2, Room 2, levels beneath Deposit 68.

Plagiarist. For the cymation *cf. Delos xxxi*, pls. 78.2217, 80.5720, 5787 ('tres spécial à cet atelier'—p. 334); for the eagle pl. 77.3473 (alternating with running dogs in one direction), pl. 78.3046 (alternating with double palmettes); for the gadroons and dots pl. 79.4577 (beneath a single rim-zone).

In view of the attribution suggested a technical characteristic of this piece is of some interest. The lower part of the decoration is rough and indistinct, in contrast to much sharper lines and smoother finish above: on close inspection it may be seen that these areas are sharply divided by a line which runs irregularly across the bottom of the second zone of decoration and the top of the gadroons. There is also on the lower part a fine raised line running diagonally across the centre of the sherd. None of these details is related to the clay or slip of the piece in question, which is well preserved, but they must derive from the condition of the mould in which it was made. The surface of the mould was evidently badly worn in the bottom, and the lines suggest that it may even have been reconstituted from broken pieces which had suffered varying degrees of deterioration.

B168 (F.362) Base, D. 5.2 cm. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Orange clay with semi-lustrous red to black slip.
Body: nodules.
Base: undecorated; raised lunate signature APKЄCIAAOC (*sic*).
Area A.

Arkesilas. Three bases, two of which preserve a pattern of imbricate leaves on the body and all of which bear an identical signature to that illustrated here, have been found in France at Vieille-Toulouse: see Laumonier in *Pallas* 14 (1967) 32 and pl. 6, nos. 33-35. For other versions of the same name *cf.* APKЄCIAA on a bowl from Melos in Berlin (inv. 4828) with ovolo and imbricate leaves (O. Benndorf, *Griechische und sizilische Vasenbilder* [1883] 117 n. 590 and K.A. Neugebauer, *Berlin . . . Vasen* [1932] 188); also APKЄCIAAOY impressed on a raised lunate stamp on a bowl from Kerch with small imbricate water-leaves (*MIA* 103, 1962, 198, fig. 1.8).

B169 (F.578) Base, D. 3.7 cm. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Orange clay with lustrous red-brown slip.
Body: nodules.
Base: undecorated; retrograde signature ΓOPΠ in raised letters.
Area X.

Gorgias: *cf. Delos xxxi*, 403 f. and pl. 95 top row, especially no. 4155.

B170 (F.196) Rim, D. 12.8 cm. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Hard orange clay containing fine white crystalline grits, the larger of which have caused flaking at the surface; lustrous, blotchy, red to grey-green slip.
Decoration generally indistinct.
Rim-zone: ovolo, rounded spear-point dart.
2nd zone: draped figures—dancing women?
Traces of vegetal calyx beneath(?).
Deposit 25.2.

The draped figures may be distantly related, through perhaps several stages of careless copying, to dancing women in the series of *Vases Gris*: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pls. 21 and 119, nos. 2562, 3260, 3284, 8250 and pls. 94 and 127, no. 9075. The fabric also suggests that this piece is peripheral to the main series.

B171 (F.907) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Orange clay with semi-lustrous slip, black on outside, red on inside.
Rim-zone: ovolo with band of dots above.
Below: tips of pointed leaves?
Deposit 29.

B172 (F.581) Rim, D. 12 cm. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Orange clay with lustrous blue-black slip on outside, dull purple on inside.
Rim-zone: ovolo with short straight dart.
Body: alternating gadroons and lines of dots.
Deposit 61.

B173 (F.1119) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Grey clay with worn, semi-lustrous black slip.
Plain gadroons on body, no rim-zone.
Deposit 32.

Cf. Delos xxxi, pl. 103.4385.

B174 (F.1129) Body-sherd. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
2nd zone: band of geese to right.
Deposit 32.

For similar birds *cf. JdI* 23 (1908) 53, no. 10; *Delos xxxi*, pl. 97.3459.

B175 (F.582) Body-sherd. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Orange clay with dull red slip.
Calyx: *nymphaea nelumbo* alternating with acanthus leaves, a small acanthus leaf at the base of each *nelumbo*.
Deposit 61.

B176 (F.754) Base-sherd. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Orange clay with dull maroon slip.
Body: long water-leaves.
Base: rosette of water-leaves.
Deposit 38.

The rosette is common to many workshops, *e.g. Delos xxxi*, pls. 8, 11, 40, 64-66, 70, 71 etc. For the calyx *cf.* pl. 33.1132 (Square-Monogram Potter).

B177 (F.1431) Base, D. 4.9 cm. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Orange clay with semi-lustrous maroon slip.
Body: small triangular imbricate leaves with raised details.
Base: undecorated, slightly bulbous.
Area P.

Difficult to make a firm attribution: *cf. Delos xxxi*, pls. 9-10 (Menemachos); pl. 65 (Heraios); pls. 106-108.

B178 (F.766) Body-sherd. Fig. 22, pl. IX.
Orange clay with dull red slip.
Small imbricate leaves with impressed central stems and veins.
Deposit 70.

Cf. Delos xxxi, pl. 93.5308.

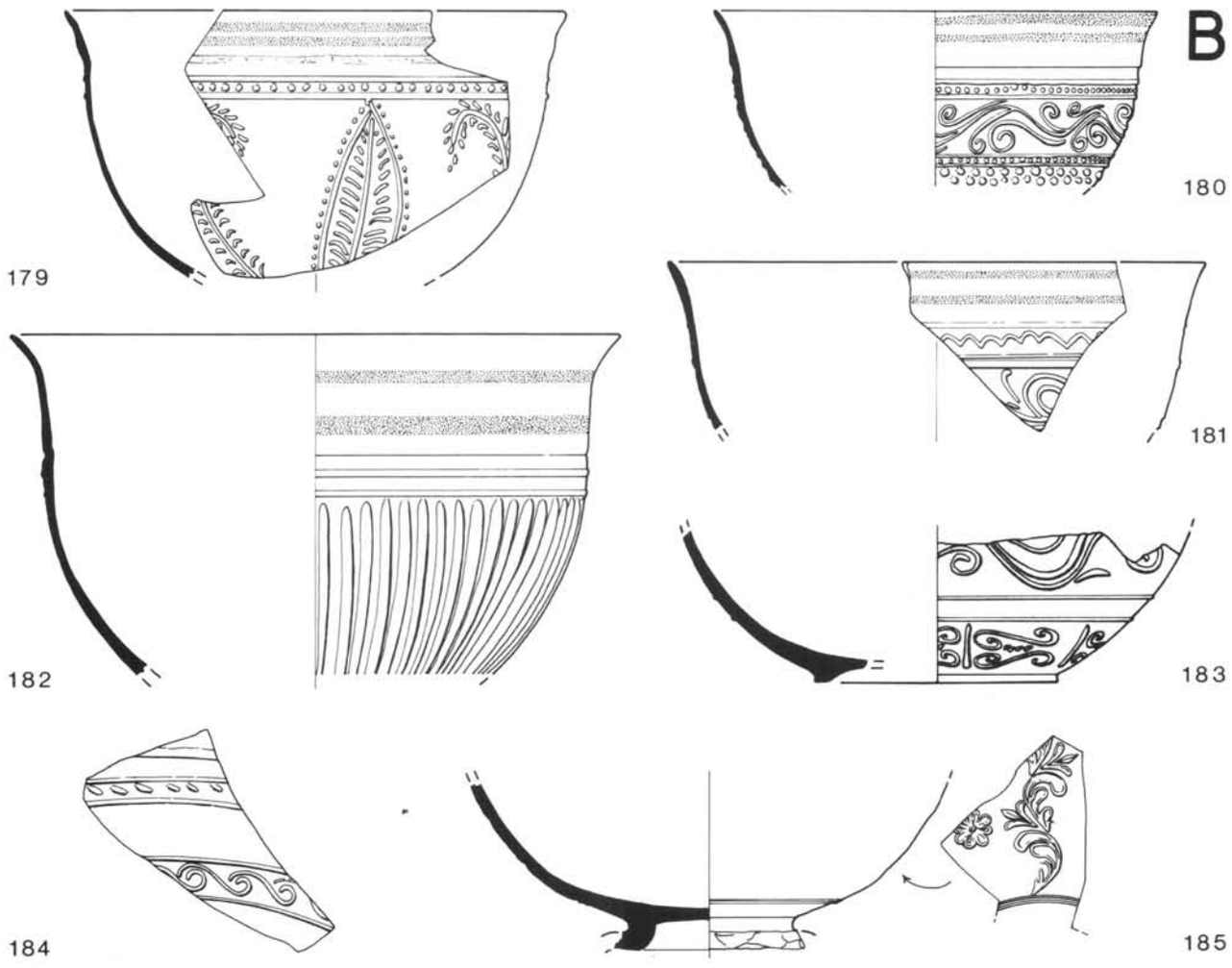


Fig. 23. Other Megarian Bowls.

Scale 1:2

OTHER WARES

Of the remainder of the Megarian Bowls from Sidi Khrebish, six pieces (nos. **B179-184**) are clearly identifiable as a group: they are very thin-walled and are made from a fine, hard, pale grey clay without mica, covered with a thin slip which varies from a dull yellow-brown to a semi-lustrous black. The form is a hemispherical bowl with everted rim (D. *c.* 12.4–17 cm.), below which there are regularly two bands of white paint on the outside; the only base found has a broad false ring-foot. The body is decorated in relief in the usual manner, but the designs are cut in the mould entirely free-hand and without the use of punches. Wheel-turned parts of the vessel show fine turning-marks and the junction between rim and body on the outside is usually marked by a slight rough offset. The designs are simple as befits the technique by which they are executed; they fall within the general range of decoration found on other bowls—vegetal calyces with alternating straight and folded leaves, continuous scrolls, S-spirals—reduced to a linearity that is almost abstract. Some slender evidence of date is provided by a sherd, probably part of the same vessel as no. **B182**, found in Deposit 14 (first half of second century B.C.) and by the contexts of nos. **B180, B181, B183** and **B184** (late second or early first century B.C.).

As to the origin of this group, the only external evidence is a possible parallel from Alexandria noted under no. **B182**. The form of the bowls is close to that of the Attic type[211] and the bands of paint may be intended to imitate the band of *miltos* frequently found below the rims of Attic bowls;[212] this suggests that the source should lie in an area of Attic rather than 'Ionian' influence. Samples from all of the pieces illustrated were analysed, which revealed an unaccountable distinction between nos. **B181, B184** and the other four pieces, which were closely united in composition. (See Appendix I, section (b), group 11b.) The analyses also showed a close correspondence between the main part of the group and the 'plaquette' vases (Forms **B112—B114**), which suggests that Crete or Alexandria should be regarded as potential sources. But more evidence will be required before any firm inference can be made.

No. **B185** is included in this section with some hesitation. It is part of a bowl or krater with a low moulded foot whose circumference has been deliberately chipped away, probably by its owner in order to restore stability after an initial breakage. The clay and slip, both fired red, are typical of the 'Ionian' Bowls, though of unusually fine finish. The presence of a foot does not necessarily disqualify the piece from membership of the 'Ionian' series: several footed forms have been found at Delos.[213] The decoration, however, shows a totally new spirit: the spaciousness of the design and the delicacy with which the motifs are executed are typical not so much of Megarian Bowls as of Augustan *terra sigillata*. Eastern Sigillata B would be the most likely candidate in terms of fabric, but vessels with relief decoration are otherwise unattested in that ware. The analysis of a clay sample from the vessel showed that its composition corresponds to that of the 'Ionian' Bowls (and not to Eastern Sigillata B). For the present the piece remains unparalleled.

Catalogue

B179 (F.1118, sample 11/29) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 23, pl. X.
Fabric as described above; two bands of white paint below rim.
Rim-zone: band of dots between cordons.

(211) *Cf.* Thompson (1934) *passim*.
(212) *Ibid.*, 454.
(213) Courby (1922) 330, fig. 62.

Body: stylized vegetal calyx of alternating straight and folded leaves.
Area A.

B180 (F.1043, sample 11/25) Rim, D. 12.4 cm. Fig. 23, pl. X.
Fabric as no. **B179**; two bands of white paint below rim.
Rim-zone: band of dots between cordons.
2nd zone: continuous scroll.
3rd zone: band of dots between cordons.
Lower part of body: pattern of larger round dots or nodules.
Deposit 32.

B181 (F.1077, sample 11/26) Rim, D. 15.0 cm. Fig. 23, pl. X.
Fabric as no. **B179**; two bands of white paint below rim.
Rim-zone: wavy line above cordon.
2nd zone: continuous scroll.
Deposit 32.

B182 (F.1082, sample 11/27) Rim, D. *c.* 17 cm. Fig. 23, pl. X.
Fabric as no. **B179**; two bands of white paint below rim.
Rim-zone: two cordons.
Body: narrow vertical ribbing/gadroons.
Building A1, fill of Room 6.
(A similar sherd, probably from the same vessel, from Deposit 14.)

A bowl of similar appearance (and perhaps origin) was found in a late Hellenistic tomb in the Ras el-Tine cemetery at Alexandria (*AnnMGR* 1940-50, 124 n. 2 and pl. 34.1).

B183 (F.197, sample 11/24) Base, D.(foot) 6.5 cm. Fig. 23, pl. X.
Fabric as no. **B179**.
Main zone: large continuous scroll.
Base-zone: below two widely spaced cordons, pairs of opposed S-spirals divided into panels by vertical lines.
Base: mostly missing, probably undecorated.
Deposit 25.1.

B184 (F.1112, sample 11/28) Body-sherd. Fig. 23, pl. X.
Fabric as no. **B179**.
Rim-zone: short oblique strokes between cordons.
2nd zone: below a plain area, running S-spirals between cordons.
Deposit 32.

B185 (F.1142, sample 11/23) Body-sherd, D.(min., neck of foot) 4.5 cm. Fig. 23, pl. VII.
Fine, hard, micaceous orange-red clay with semi-lustrous orange-red slip.
Part of a vertical vegetal scroll on body, made up of separate curling leaves and florets; to the left, an eight-petalled rosette.
Area A.

Miscellaneous Hellenistic Fine Wares

Hellenistic Red-Glazed Ware

The vessels described under this heading are made in a fabric that in other shapes in the Early Roman period might well be described as *terra sigillata* (*cf.*, for instance, Eastern Sigillata A) or in the Late Roman period as a 'red slip' ware. This inconsistency of nomenclature arises through the other wares with which it may be compared at the appropriate period: thus it is described here as 'red-glazed' ware by contrast with the 'black-glazed' wares with which it is contemporary and whose shapes, to some extent, it shares. Eastern Sigillata A is so called because of its temporal and stylistic connexions with other *terra sigillata* industries of the Early Roman period, and a Late Roman ware with the same technical characteristics might well be described as a 'red slip' ware by association with the other wares of that period. Each of these terms applied to the fabric embodies certain inaccuracies (except, perhaps 'red slip' ware) but nevertheless serves conveniently to classify it in its context, and avoids any implication of a necessary relationship between the products of different periods.

In the Hellenistic levels at Sidi Khrebish were found a small number of vessels that were regularly fired red in both body and slip and which may justifiably be described as belonging to red-glazed wares, rather than as misfired examples of black-glazed wares. They occur in a variety of fabrics and forms, insufficient to identify as particular groups or series; but apart from the possibility that some examples of Form **B186B** may be local they all appear to be imported. In some cases there are technical similarities to Eastern Sigillata A, which was already in circulation by the mid or late second century B.C.: in view of the uncertainty of attribution I have preferred to list them here rather than with that ware. Further discussion appears under the individual entries.

Catalogue

B186 *Bowl* with incurving wall and thickened or slightly everted rim; horizontal 'pinched-bow' handles below the rim. Two types:

A with shallow curving body;

B with deeper conical body and ring-foot of small diameter. D. 14–22 cm.

Type A

— **B186.1** (F.218) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 24.
Fine, soft, cream-coloured clay with dull brown or maroon slip.
Deposit 25.1.

Type B

— **B186.2** (F.987) Rim, D.(rim) 19 cm. Fig. 24.
Fine, hard buff clay showing fine turning-marks with partial, semi-lustrous maroon slip.
Area R.

— **B186.3** (F.217, sample 7/24) Base, D.(foot) 5.0 cm. Fig. 24.
Fabric as the preceding.
Deposit 25.1.

Similar: 18 rims and 7 bases, Deposits 14, 33, 25.1, 32, 33, 36, 46, Areas A, K, R, T, X. Fabric and form mostly as Type B, a few pieces with slip partially fired black.

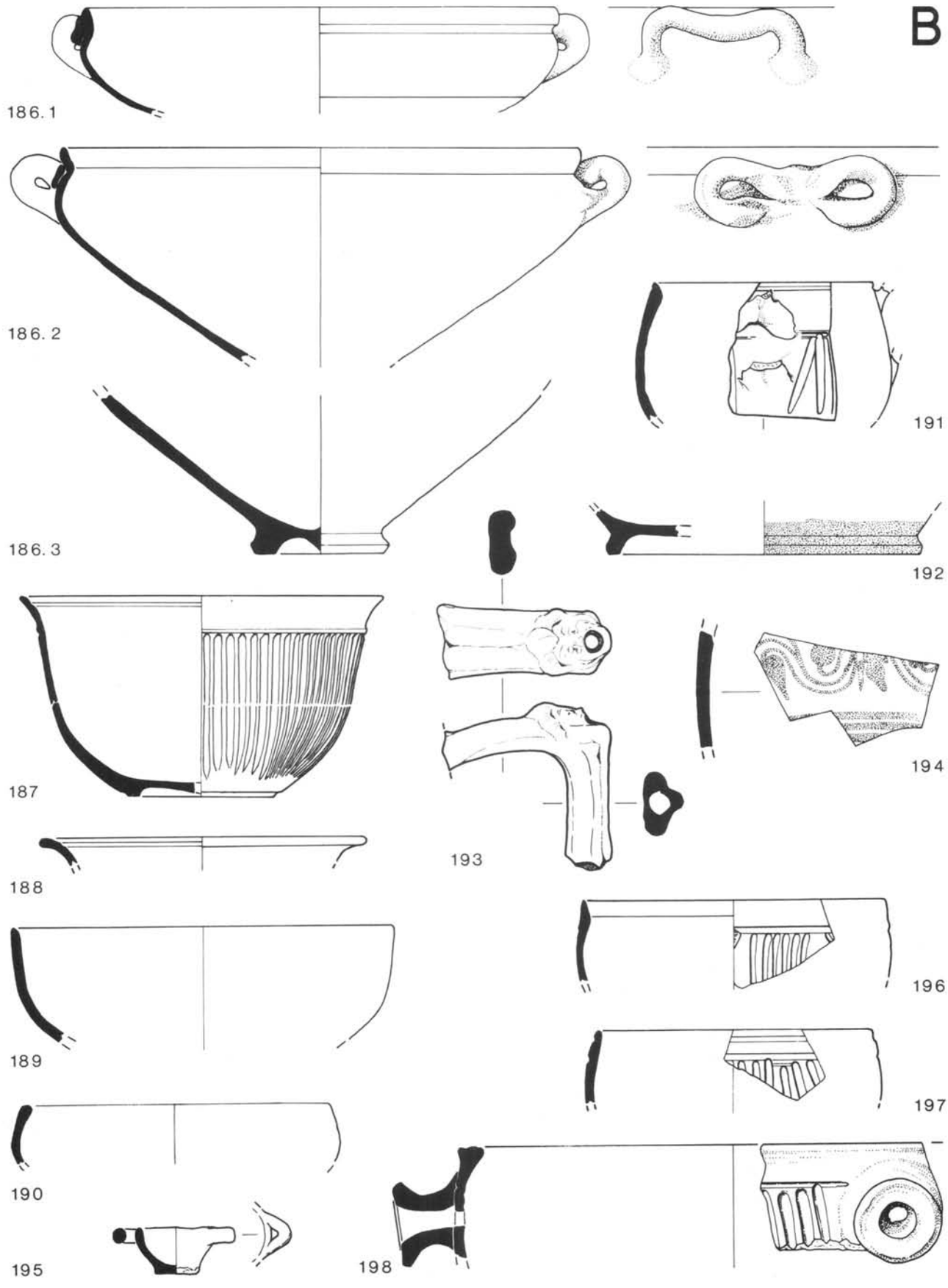


Fig. 24. Miscellaneous Hellenistic fine wares.

Scale 1:2

This form is never very common in terms of quantity, but its presence has been recorded in the Hellenistic levels of many sites, in a number of different wares: other examples known to me are as follows.

Samaria:	*Samaria*, 266, figs. 57.1, 2.
Tarsus:	Jones (1950) figs. 122, 181, no. 82.
Hama:	*Hama iii.2*, 17 ff., no. 80.
Alexandria:	Pagenstecher (1913) 146, no. 10, figs. 150c, 158.
Delos:	*Delos xxvii*, pl. 47, D173.
Siphnos:	*BSA* 44 (1949) 64, no. 17, pl. 21.22.
Corinth:	*Corinth vii.3*, 94, no. 554.

The more common version of the form is that listed here as Type B; the rim no. **1** is paralleled by an example in similar fabric from Samaria (*Samaria*, 266, fig. 57.1) and may be imported from the eastern Mediterranean. (The form is most strongly represented in the East, and this may be the prototype from which the various local versions are derived.) One or two examples in the same fabric as nos. **2** and **3** contain flecks of lime and may be local, but the form is also found in the fabric of the regular local fine ware (see Form **B135**). (The analysis of no. **3** itself shows that this piece at least is definitely *not* local: see Appendix I, section (e).)

The evidence from Sidi Khrebish shows that the form was present from the first half of the second century B.C. onwards; the parallels quoted above also belong mainly to the second century. At Corinth the local type had already gone out of use before the middle of the century (*Corinth vii.3*, *loc. cit.*).

B187 *Hemispherical bowl* with everted rim and false ring-foot; a groove on inside of the rim, vertical fluting on body.

— (F.1042) D. 13.2 cm., H. 7.4 cm. Fig. 24.
Fine cream clay with semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Two non-joining fragments, almost certainly of the same vessel: the rim unstratified, the base from Deposits 32 and 33 (joining sherds).

The clay of this piece is more granular than that of Eastern Sigillata A, to which it is otherwise similar. A somewhat similar form is found in that ware but usually with a straight, vertical rim and rounded basee (Hayes, *EAA*, Form 19, 'probably first half of the first century B.C.'; *Hama iii.2*, 120-24, Form 19); the shape is otherwise similar to that of Attic Megarian Bowls (*e.g.* Thompson 1934, D34).
Second half of second century B.C.?

B188 Flaring rim of *small bowl*, perhaps similar to the preceding; a groove on inside.

— (F.647) Rim, D. 12 cm. Fig. 24.
Fine cream clay, slightly micaceous, with lustrous orange-brown slip.
Area X.

B189 Part of *hemispherical bowl* with plain vertical rim.

— (F.1080) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 24.

Finely granular pale orange clay showing occasional very fine specks of mica, with dull orange-red slip.
Deposit 32.

Cf. Form **B126** in Local Hellenistic fine ware.
Second century B.C.

B190 Part of *small bowl* with incurving rim.

— (F.256) Rim, D.(max.) 12 cm. Fig. 24.
Same fabric as the preceding.
Deposit 81.

Related to the preceding? *Hellenistic?*

B191 Part of *globular cup* with thickened rim and vertical handle(s); a groove on outside at the lip, vertical and oblique gouged fluting on body.

— (F.445) Rim, D.(rim) *c.* 8 cm. Fig. 24.
Same fabric as the preceding.
Deposit 69.

LAGYNOI

This distinctive class of Hellenistic fine ware is barely represented at Sidi Khrebish: a total of seven fragments was recorded amongst the fine ware and one other rim-and-handle fragment is included by Riley in the coarse-ware catalogue alongside examples in coarse ware.[214] Amongst the seven fragments recorded by myself there are considerable variations in fabric; two alone preserved sufficient of their forms to be worth illustrating.

The problems surrounding the chronology and sources of lagynoi are clearly set out by Schäfer;[215] the scarcity of examples at Sidi Khrebish is surprising in view of their frequency at Alexandria.[216]

Catalogue

B192 Part of *lagynos* with broad ring-foot.

— (F.1075) Base, D.(foot) 11.5 cm. Fig. 24.
Finely granular, micaceous buff clay with thick white slip on outside only; a band of brown paint around foot.
Deposit 70.

B193 Handle of *lagynos* containing a vertical air-tube terminating in a mask moulded in relief.

— (F.1308) H. as preserved 6.3 cm. Fig. 24, pl. IV.
Rather soft pink clay with very worn lustrous white slip.
Deposit 168.1.

(214) *Berenice ii*, no. **D1110**, unstratified.
(215) Schäfer (1968) 109–13.
(216) *Ibid.*, 109 n. 48.

A similar tubular handle from Pergamon is described by Schäfer (1968, 105, 115 and pl. 45, F41: also terminating in a mask?); *cf.* also Watzinger (1901) 56 f., no. 14, a handle from Athens. The type presumably belonged to a lagynos with a very narrow neck, and improved its pouring qualities by allowing the entry of air through the handle: perhaps a trick-vase, for the air-hole could be stopped unobtrusively with the thumb while pouring.

HADRA WARE

For this ware, largely specific to Alexandria, see R.M. Cook, *Greek Painted Pottery*, 2nd edn. (London 1972) 208 f. and bibliography on p. 352 f. Two examples in Athens, possibly from Cyrene, are listed by B.F. Cook in *Inscribed Hadra Vases in the Metropolitan Museum of Art = MMA Papers 12* (New York 1966) 8 n. 3. A single sherd was found at Sidi Khrebish in a context of the third century A.D.: it is listed here in order to document the presence of the ware.

Catalogue

B194 (F.694) Body-sherd. Fig. 24.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with dull buff self-slip(?) on outside only; decoration in fugitive black paint of an ivy-scroll above three horizontal bands.
Deposit 84.

Cf. L. Guerrini, *Vasi di Hadra* (*Studi Miscellanei* 8, Rome 1964), *passim*, especially pl. 7, no. E1 (*c.* 230–220 B.C.).

MISCELLANEOUS

Catalogue

B195 *Miniature skyphos* with flat base and horizontal handles.

— (F.49) D. 3.1 cm., H. 1.7 cm. Fig. 24.
Fine, soft, pale yellow clay with traces of thin, dull black slip.
Deposit 138.

B196 Part of *cup* with curving body and vertical rim, thickened and chamfered on the inside; vertical and criss-cross(?) gouged fluting on the outside, beneath a horizontal groove.

— (F.570) Rim, D. 11 cm. Fig. 24.
Fine, hard grey clay containing occasional white flecks, with thin black wash on outside(? and inside).
Deposit 60.

Local?

B197 Part of *cup*, similar to the preceding, with vertical and oblique gouged fluting outside below two horizontal grooves.

— (F.602) Rim, D. 10 cm. Fig. 24.
Hard buff clay with thin semi-lustrous slip, black on outside and maroon on inside.
Deposit 61.

Certain small cups with incurved rim in Campana A ware bear similar vertical and criss-cross gouging (Lamboglia 1952, 174, Forms 24B, 25B).

B198 Part of *deep bowl* with curving wall, thickened incurving rim with two grooves on top, and flaring tubular spout; vertical gouged fluting on outside below a horizontal groove.

— (F.1084) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 24.
Hard, finely granular grey clay with occasional fine white flecks; rather rough surfaces, turning-marks on inside, unslipped.
Deposit 32.

This unusual shape has been identified as a container specific to the transport of *garum*: see M. Ponsich, *Recherches archéologiques à Tanger et dans sa région* (Paris 1970) 287 and fig. 71 = M. Ponsich & M. Tarradell, *Garum et industries antiques de salaison* (Paris 1965) 66, fig. 41.2, 3 (found at Cotta in association with material of the second century A.D.: the earliest phase of the site is Augustan).

B199
vacant
B200

Some of the forms in 'Brown Slip Ware' are certainly Hellenistic in date: see below, p. 303 ff.

III. Catalogue: Early Roman *Terra Sigillata*

ITALIAN SIGILLATA

Apart from African Red Slip Ware, whose importation into Berenice spans some five hundred years, this is the most prolific category of fine ware from the site (1,934 sherds recorded). The title under which it is discussed conforms with the current trend away from the more specific designation 'Arretine Ware', a trend which signifies an increasing awareness of other Italian centres of production whose products can only rarely be distinguished from those of Arezzo itself (without the aid of stamps). Italian Sigillata is the principal dating element for the deposits of the first century A.D. at Sidi Khrebish: supporting indications are sometimes provided by other finds, such as lamps, coarse pottery and glass but not, unfortunately, by the coins. The stratigraphy of the site is such that there are also no securely identified deposits which provide a physical sequence (i.e. direct superposition) within the period to which the Italian Sigillata relates. It is therefore the site that must be dated by the *terra sigillata* rather than *vice versa*, and the only contribution that the evidence can make to our knowledge of the pottery is by the extended typology that it provides, and the opportunity thereby arising to reassess the achievement of recent studies in this field. An attempt is also made to approach the problem of separating and identifying non-Arretine sigillata imported from Italy.

The vast majority of the Italian Sigillata found at Sidi Khrebish consists of 'plain' (*i.e.* wheel-made) ware which therefore forms the core of the present section and is considered first. The 72 catalogued fragments of mould-made vases with relief decoration are described subsequently and an attempt is made to relate their forms and chronology to those established for the larger plain series.

PLAIN WARE

The present point of departure for any new study of plain Italian Sigillata is C. Goudineau's account of the ware from Bolsena, which includes by way of introduction an illustrated summary of previous studies and publications.[1] Goudineau's work marks a significant advance in our understanding of the history of Italian Sigillata, particularly in the formative stages of the industry, which he has shown once and for all to have an indigenous origin and to have developed out of the black-glazed Etrusco-Campana wares during the third quarter of the first century B.C. without obvious external influence.[2] Defects of the book lie in the less adequate treatment of the latest forms (which are not extensively represented at Bolsena) and in the excessive rigour with which the development of different shapes is forced into a logical and self-contained evolution, without giving sufficient credit to outside influences or real innovation. Hence arise certain absurdities, for instance in the insistence that the tripartite rims of his Types 26 and 27 develop gradually out of the early plain, oblique rims of Types 1 and 2; this leads to confusion between Types 20 and 25 which supposedly represent the formative stage of this evolution, and some examples of Types 36, 37 and 39 which represent a renewed simplification of the complex rims towards the latest forms. For this and other points see the review by E. Ettlinger (1971).

(1) Goudineau (1968). See also now Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977)

(2) Goudineau (1968) 337 ff.

Goudineau's rigour in the definition of his type series extends also to his chronology of the Bolsena stratigraphy: the stratigraphic sequence given by the levels in the S.E. Zone is of obvious value, but the absolute dating of the individual levels is dependent upon associations which do not yield the precision attributed to them.[3] He is also led astray by the conclusion that the abandonment of the military camp at Haltern is to be dated in A.D. 16, following that of Oberhausen, an opinion expressed by Oxé in 1943.[4] Loeschcke's original conclusion that the camp was abandoned in A.D. 9 (and not reoccupied) must now be regarded as certain.[5] The differences between the pottery of the two sites should be read as a warning against the postulation of an over-precise chronology or strictly uniform distribution of types rather than as an occasion to challenge the historical evidence.[6]

The study upon which Goudineau's and all preceding work is founded is that of the Augustan sigillata from Haltern published by S. Loeschcke in 1909 (= *Haltern*). Loeschcke observed the existence of parallel types in the plate and cup series linked by a similar treatment of the rim, and thus defined four principal 'services' of which Service III was supposed to have developed from Service I and Service IV from Service II. (It is to be noted that the published accounts of the site do not offer any stratigraphic support to the distinction between the earlier and later forms.)[7] This valuable classification has, with its imperfections, dominated subsequent accounts of the ware; Goudineau has revised and reinterpreted it, creating four evolving series, A—D, of which A includes Services II and IV and B Service I, while Service III (the least satisfactory of those defined by Loeschcke) is redistributed between Series B and C. Series D is reserved for certain late forms. Unfortunately, by reason of the excessive rigour with which these series are constructed and which has already been referred to above (p. 125) some of the new associations suggested are as misleading as those they seek to replace.

CLASSIFICATION

The Italian Sigillata from Berenice is therefore classified in terms of yet another new series which attempts to introduce further order into a very complex body of material. I feel that some apology is due for yet further extending the literature, but do so in the conviction that I shall serve my readers better thus than by attempting to fit the material into some already familiar classification which cannot adequately describe it.

Loeschcke's concept of services continues to serve a useful purpose, though his original classification is insufficiently broad to describe the range of forms present in the ware, and particularly those of post-Augustan date. I have retained a similar structure in the classification proposed here, in which Loeschcke's Services I and II appear largely unchanged, also Service IV as subsequently understood.[8] Various other forms appear to be similarly linked together (at least for the purpose of study): since these do not always comprise 'services' in the manner envisaged by Loeschcke (in which each service should include a large platter, a decorated krater, large or small cups and a plate),[9] all such associations are described here as 'groups'. Groups A, B, C and D encompass Loeschcke's services I, II and IV; to these are added Group E which contains some elements of Loeschcke's Service III, and Groups F—J, in which Groups F and G contain both plates and cups and Group H consists of a range of cups only, less closely related to the other groups but largely contemporary with them. Group J is reserved for the latest forms in the series,

(3) Ettlinger (1971) 266, 269.
(4) Goudineau (1968) 310-315.
(5) Wells (1977) 132 and note 1.
(6) See also Ettlinger (1971) 269 and the further discussion below, p. 127 f.
(7) Ettlinger (1971) 265; Wells (1977) 133.
(8) *CVArr*, xxv f.
(9) *Haltern* 137.

which are related through the stamps occurring on them to decorated Late Italian Sigillata (*terra sigillata tardo-italica*): these are mostly variations upon a single type of dish.

In addition to these groups, which provide a degree of continuity through the history of the industry, certain phases may be distinguished in the manner in which their forms are rendered or decorated, which affect different groups in a similar fashion and thus provide chronological 'cross-references' between them; these phases apply to Groups B—H, all of which are to some extent contemporary. Group A and Group J lie outside the period to which these phases relate, the former preceding the groups affected and the latter succeeding their extinction. The interrelationship between Groups B—H and these phases or characteristics is shown schematically in Table I on pp. 136-137.

ORIGIN

Before proceeding to a detailed description of these groups and of the material from Sidi Khrebish, some reservations should be expressed concerning the sources from which it was imported and the validity of studying it as a single body of material. In view of the evident domination of the Italian Sigillata industry by Arezzo it has until recently been all too easy to play down or ignore the contribution of other, possibly distant, centres of production and to overlook the variations in typology or chronology for which these may be responsible. This problem has already been touched on above (p. 126). Goudineau shows his awareness of the possibility of such variations[10] but does not respond to its implications in the construction of his type series. However, in recent years factual evidence of the dispersion of sources has become available which demands careful consideration by all who are concerned with the classification of Italian Sigillata; one aspect of this has been the publication of the Oxé—Comfort catalogue of sigillata stamps (*CVArr*) with its list of centres of manufacture (Index III) and another has been the discovery of production sites at Lyon and at Pisa, at which sigillata was produced which is sometimes visually indistinguishable from that of Arezzo.[11] M. Maurice Picon and his colleagues at Lyon have succeeded in distinguishing the chemical compositions of the products of these and other centres by means of spectrographic analysis, an approach which has already demonstrated the importance and extensive distribution of non-Arretine sigillata.[12] Pozzuoli on the Bay of Naples has also been known as a location of sigillata workshops since the discovery of a dump containing both decorated and plain vases, wasters and moulds by G. di Criscio in 1873:[13] some of the decorated sherds have subsequently been illustrated,[14] which has facilitated the identification of Puteolan ware on a number of widely dispersed sites.[15]

Faced by the undeniable reality of these various sources of Italian Sigillata and of others which still remain to be discovered (note, for example, the 46 entries under 'City of Rome or Central Italy' in *CVArr*, Index III), the question then arises of the extent to which a single comprehensive typology of Italian Sigillata has any meaning, and of whether a sound chronology can be

(10) Goudineau (1968) 358 f.

(11) See A. Audin & M. Leglay, 'Découvertes archéologiques récentes à Lugdunum, métropole des Gaules', *Bull. Soc. Nat. des antiquaires de France* 1966, 102-109; A. Stenico in *I problemi della ceramica romana di Ravenna* . . . (Bologna 1972) 17.

(12) M. Picon *et al.*, 'Recherches sur les céramiques d'Ateius trouvées en Gaule', *RCRFActa* 14/15 (1972-73) 128-135; Alarcão (1975) 3 n. 2.

(13) See P.L. Bruzza, 'Scoperta di figuline in Pozzuoli', *BdI* 1875, 242-256.

(14) Dragendorff (1895) pls. 4-6, nos. 22-77; Comfort (1964). The Puteolan stamps in the Louvre have now been fully published by C. Bémont in *MélRomeAnt* 89 (1977) 169-218.

(15) Kenrick (1978) 239.

established on the basis of dated sites which may not have shared the same sources of supply.[16] The broad similarity of the Italian Sigillata found in all parts of the Mediterranean suggests that the factories did in fact produce much the same forms at much the same times, and this it would be fair to expect; but it is also only logical to suspect the existence of minor variations in both the forms and (absolute) chronology of individual centres or regions, which shold warn one against attempting to date any particular piece of unknown origin with too great a precision.[17] As far as peculiarities of form are concerned, it may eventually be possible to say that a certain shape was produced only in some centres and not in others, but this is most likely to be achieved only by the discovery and study of the actual workshops and their proven output. It is not, however, excluded that such idiosyncrasies may be identified on other sites and that the products of a particular centre may be distinguished as a group, albeit of unknown origin.

FABRIC

If such an achievement is possible, it is likely to come about primarily through the careful study of fabrics: Picon's work, mentioned above (p. 127) has shown that it is possible by the spectrographic analysis of clay samples to divide any assemblage of Italian Sigillata into groups united by similar compositions, which may in certain cases be identified with the products of known sources. It is also clear to any person handling Italian Sigillata that there is a range of variations in both the colour and texture of the clay which is readily visible to the naked eye or with the aid of a magnifying glass, and which might be related to differences of origin. These variations are, however, extremely difficult to quantify and even more difficult to communicate in print. At Sidi Khrebish the material was divided into four fabrics, dependent primarily upon the appearance of the clay, as described below. The colour notations are those of the *Munsell Soil Color Charts* (Baltimore, 1973 edn.). There was less obvious variation in the appearance of the slip, which generally presented a fine red-brown gloss of about 2.5YR 4/6, appearing marginally brighter over the pale clay of Fabric (1). The fabrics defined represent a progression from a paler to a darker colour and from a softer to a harder texture.

Fabric (1)	Pale, pinkish-buff clay (not always distinguishable from Eastern Sigillata A, *q.v.*) Munsell 5YR 7/4, 7/6, 7.5YR 6/4, 7/4, 7/6.
Fabric (2)	Pink clay. Munsell 5YR 6/4, 6/6.
Fabric (3)	Darker pink clay; good adherent slip. Munsell 5YR 5/4, 2.5YR 5/4
Fabric (4)	Similar to (3) but often a little redder; generally glossy but flaking slip which may leave a whitish film beneath. Munsell 2.5YR 6/4.

Of these, Fabrics (1) and (2) are by far the most common, while Fabric (4) appears to be mainly associated with the later forms.

(16) For this question as it affects the Augustan period see Wells (1977), and for the post-Augustan period Kenrick (1978).

(17) Note, for instance, the many unfamiliar variants amongst the material recently published from Ordona in Apulia, a region whose early Roman pottery is very poorly known (Vanderhoeven 1976).

Others have made similar attempts to classify the fabrics of Italian Sigillata, the most complicated to date being that adopted by A. Alarcão in the Conimbriga report, which has twelve sub-divisions.[18] The Sidi Khrebish classification does not enter into such detail and the only ready correspondence appears to be between Alarcão's Group B and my Fabric (4). The rewards of such classifications, however broad or detailed, appear to be disappointing: the analysis of a small number of sherds from Conimbriga by Picon showed virtually no correspondence with the groups to which they had been attributed.[19] Differences of colour at least appear to be dependent as much upon the technique of firing as on the composition of the clay (within the range of clays relevant here), and Goudineau has found at Bolsena that such characteristics may vary as much with date as with origin.[20] For further discussion of the fabrics at Sidi Khrebish, see below, p. 207 f.

Certain factors suggest that non-Arretine sources were important in the supply of Italian Sigillata to Berenice. The number of decorated sherds and of stamped pieces that can be identified as Puteolan suggests that Pozzuoli was an important contributor, and it is likely on geographical grounds that coastal centres and workshops in the south of Italy were more advantageously placed to supply the North African market than workshops sited inland or further north.[21] The absence of forms soundly attested at Berenice from the published typologies of Bolsena or more northerly sites may also suggest a Puteolan or South Italian origin. In order to form a clearer idea of the identity and number of sources involved in the supply of Italian Sigillata to Berenice, clay samples were taken from almost all of the pieces illustrated, and these were subjected to neutron activation analysis in the Chemistry Department of the University of Manchester. Sadly, this very large project failed to produce any conclusive results and did not, therefore, make any contribution to the question (see Appendix II).

In the meantime it is thought useful to provide a single comprehensive type series of the plain Italian Sigillata found at Sidi Khrebish along the lines already mentioned, in the belief that in the broad sense such an approach is still of value and in the hope that by so doing some of the particularities of individual producing centres may become apparent.

CHRONOLOGY: SITES REFERRED TO

In the absence of good, independently dated contexts at Sidi Khrebish the dating of the Italian Sigillata depends on such contexts elsewhere. The extent to which the drawing of parallels between widely separated sites is justified has already been discussed above (p. 127 f.), and the uncertainties inherent in such a proceeding must always be borne in mind. The sites and contexts to which repeated reference will be made in the discussion of chronology are as follows.

Oberaden Military camp occupied between 12 and 9 B.C..

Rödgen Military camp occupied between 10 and 8 B.C..

Haltern Military camp occupied between 12 B.C. and A.D. 9.

Mainz (von Pfeffer 1961). A small but well-preserved group of sigillata and other vessels found stacked together with two coins of 10–3 B.C.. and one of A.D. 11–14.

Vindonissa (Fellmann 1955). A small group of sigillata related to the earliest military

(18) Alarcão (1975) 3-5.

(19) *Ibid.*, 3 n.2.

(20) Goudineau (1968) 237 f. A recently published study of the stamped sigillata from Saint-Rémy by Colette Bémont (1976) goes into the question of fabric distinctions in considerable detail, but unfortunately became available too late for incorporation into the present discussion.

(21) On the commercial relations of Pozzuoli and the distribution of Puteolan Sigillata see Pucci (1977b) 12 f.

settlement and dated on stylistic grounds to the years immediately following the abandonment of Haltern ('A.D. 15/20').

Dramont D shipwreck (Joncheray 1973 and 1974). A shipwreck off the French coast containing a cargo of amphoras and mortaria; amongst the possessions of the crew were eight vessels of Italian Sigillata which are taken to confirm the mid-first-century A.D. date for the wreck suggested by the other material (amphoras, mortaria, lamps).

Corinth (Hayes 1973). A group of deposits related to modifications of the South Stoa in the first century A.D.: associated coins give a *terminus post quem* for some of the deposits of A.D. 50/54 and comparison of the finds with Pompeii and other sites suggests a date between A.D. 55 and 70.

Bolsena (1) (Goudineau 1968). Occupation levels and rubbish tips in three zones associated with a Roman house. In each zone there is a stratigraphic sequence of three main levels relevant to the study of the sigillata: the combined sequence of the material from all three zones covers most of the life of the Arretine industry, from *c.* 50 B.C. to the mid first century A.D. The phases defined by Goudineau are as follows:

I. Archaic. Levels B-3 and C-3, *c.* 80/70–30 B.C.
The terminal date is suggested by the presence of a single delphiniform lamp and a single *Warzenlampe* in contrast to many earlier Campanian lamps (p. 278 f.).

II. Early. Level B-2C, *c.* 30–15/12 B.C.
Terminus post quem given by the preceding, *terminus ante quem* derived from the sigillata, which does not include some of the latest forms found at Oberaden (p. 286).

III. Classical. Levels A-2A, B-2B, B-2B′ and B-2A.
Terminus post quem given by the preceding, *terminus ante quem* by the absence of 'late' forms, some of which are already present at Haltern; hence

B-2B 15/10 B.C.—A.D. 1/3 or 5
B-2B′ A.D. 1–5
B-2A A.D. 1/5–10/15 (p. 295 f.).

(These dates must be compressed in accordance with the abandonment of Haltern in A.D. 9, but see also p. 166 below, where it is suggested that level B-2A post-dates Haltern and may be as late as A.D. 20.)

IV. Late.Levels C-2B and C-2A.
These levels contain sigillata of *c.* 30 B.C. onwards; the date of appearance of the 'late' forms is determined by their absence in the preceding phase, and the associated lamps indicate that Level C-2B cannot have been succeeded by C-2A before *c.* A.D. 35/40 (p. 303 f.).

Bolsena (2) (Andreau 1974, esp. 317–328) Material filling two connected cisterns; the lowest filling of the larger cistern, albeit unsealed and covered by later accumulations, contained much Italian Sigillata which appears to form a coherent group of *c.* 20/1 B.C. (or A.D. 1/10? See p. 149, below).

Magdalensberg (Schindler & Scheffenegger 1977) The important study of the plain sigillata from this site appeared after the text of the present report had initially been completed. The most relevant points have been included in the course of revision, but in the time available it has not been possible to devote as much attention to this work as it deserves.

The stratigraphy at Magdalensberg is complicated by many levelling operations and the typical problems of soil movement on a sloping site (*op. cit.*, 13 ff.); few contexts are therefore uncontaminated, but on the basis of large quantities of coherent material the period which concerns the red *terra sigillata* has been divided between seven 'complexes', the latest of which are associated with the abandonment of the site around A.D. 45. Four principal sigillata fabrics are distinguished, of which the first alone (Fabric A) is considered to be 'Arretine' (*i.e.* from Arezzo itself), the others being North Italian fabrics. The finds in Fabric A are as striking for their differences from the Italian Sigillata at Sidi Khrebish as for their similarities. The list of potters' stamps shows very little overlap and the comparison between the two sites emphasizes both the regional differences in the export-patterns of particular potters, and striking typological differences between their outputs—even though so many of them are still believed to have worked in close proximity to one another at or near Arezzo.

I have avoided, on the whole, references to the northern cemeteries of Ornavasso, Locarno and Emona, despite the wealth of illustration available. These regions were evidently supplied during much of the relevant period by factories in the Po Valley whose products are related only indirectly to those imported into Berenice: no identifiable Po valley stamps have been found at Sidi Khrebish. As far as Arretine imports into this region are concerned, the market was so strongly dominated by one or two potters (*e.g. L. Gellius, M. Perennius Crescens*) that they can hardly be interpreted as representative of the Arretine industry as a whole.

STYLISTIC PHASES

As mentioned above (p. 127), certain characteristics of form and decoration are common to several of the groups to be defined, and may themselves be used as criteria for dating. (See Table I on pp. 136-137.)

Quarter-round moulding between the rim and floor of plates.
Service I plates with this characteristic were listed by Loeschcke under Type 3 at Haltern, where only examples of large diameter were found: the same form is also rare at Bolsena, where it is listed by Goudineau as Type 28, first appearing in Levels B-2B and B-2B'. Goudineau recognizes the relationship between this form and the occurrence of the moulding in Group E, represented by his Type 31, first found in Level B-2B';[22] there is also a Group G rim from Bolsena with a quarter-round moulding, no. C-2B-101. Hayes (1973) reserves his Form 11 at Corinth to plates with quarter-round mouldings, with subdivisions A—D, corresponding to Groups B (A), D (B and D) and G (C). Similar plates in Groups B and C occur in the Vindonissa deposit, both with stamps *in planta pedis*.[23] At Sidi Khrebish examples occur in Groups B, D and E; the Corinth, Vindonissa and Berenice examples belong mostly to the 'standard' size of plate, *c.* 16–18 cm. in diameter, in contrast to the larger sizes found at Bolsena and Haltern.

The earliest appearance of the quarter-round moulding is in Levels B-2B and B-2B' at Bolsena, dated by Goudineau before *c.* A.D. 5; in view of its rarity at Haltern Hayes has suggested that 'it may not have become popular until about A.D. 10'.[24] At Magdalensberg it is thought that the use of the moulding came to an end before the abandonment of the site in about A.D. 45,[25] but its

(22) Goudineau (1968) 269, 301.
(23) Fellmann (1955) 46, nos. 4 and 5.
(24) Hayes (1973) 443.
(25) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 148.

frequency at Berenice and Corinth in combination with Group D rims with applied decoration suggests that it continued to be used thereafter until the end of production of that series. (Note also its popularity on the North Italian market: *cf.* Simonett 1941, *Emona ii & iii, passim.*)

Extensive areas of rouletting on exterior surfaces

There appears to have been a period during which it was fashionable to cover large areas of vessels with fine rouletting, and which more or less coincides with the transition from Group B to Group D. The presence of this characteristic is one of the factors used to define the transitional Group C (*q.v.*). Vessels from dated contexts which belong to this group include *Haltern* Type 12, Fellmann (1955) 46, no. 8 from Vindonissa, Goudineau (1968) nos. C-2B-85 and C-2A-39 & 44 and Andreau (1974) 320, no. 69.178.35 from Bolsena, and Joncheray (1973) 276, no. 2 (=*Id.* 1974, 32, pl. IIc) from Dramont D. Similar rouletting is also found on rims of Groups E,[26] once on a plate of Group F[27] and amongst the cups of Group H.[28]

There are typological problems in defining the limits of this class of decoration, with regard to the cup *Oberaden* Type 6/*Haltern* Type 10 (*cf.* Form **B221**, below); it is perhaps the evolution of this form and the application of rouletting to the whole of its broad, convex rim which gave rise to the more general fashion. The presence of forms with extensive rouletting at Haltern and in the Vindonissa and Bolsena cistern groups, and their absence at Oberaden and Rödgen (apart from *Oberaden* Type 6) suggests that the fashion became common during the period 8 B.C.—A.D. 9. At Haltern and elsewhere the rouletting is often overlaid by applied double spirals,[29] with which motif it is closely associated. In contrast to the double spirals, extensive rouletting is rare on later forms (*e.g.* Group D) and is only occasionally found in combination with other applied motifs.[30] This suggests that the technique went out of fashion soon after the main series of applied motifs became common, perhaps about A.D. 45.

Applied double spirals

It is a familiar fact that double spirals are the earliest kind of applied decoration found on plain Italian Sigillata, and that they make their first appearance at Haltern on cups of Types 9, 12 and 15: *i.e.* before A.D. 9, but probably not long before. At first the little coils of clay were made free-hand, but a mould for their mass-production is also known.[31] Double spirals occur on their own for a considerable period before the introduction of other motifs, but then continue to be used (less frequently) alongside them until the production of the appropriate forms (Groups D—H) comes to an end. It is possible that the practice of making the spirals in moulds was introduced when this technique became common for the production of other motifs: this cannot be verified from published drawings, but should not be difficult to determine from the sherds themselves. The period during which applied double spirals appear on their own coincides very largely with the use of extensive rouletting: the introduction of the latter probably precedes that of the double spirals by a few years.

Mould-made applied motifs

A considerable range of applied motifs is found on the rims of both plates and cups in Groups D and E and sometimes also on plates of Groups F and G. They are not found in the Vindonissa or

(26) Goudineau (1968) nos. A-2A-37, C-2B-47; *CVArr*, no. 853b.

(27) Alarcão (1975) no. 157.

(28) *Haltern*, Type 11; Fellmann (1955) 46, no. 10, with *planta pedis* stamp; Goudineau (1968) nos. C-2B-118 and Types 32, 42; Hayes (1973) no. 58.

(29) *E.g. Haltern* Type 12; Hayes (1973) 444, Form 8.

(30) See nos. **B209.5, B213.1, B213.2**, also Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 53.11, 14, 16 from Magdalensberg.

(31) Stenico (1954) pl. 17.105.

Bolsena cistern groups: at Bolsena they occur only in the late levels of Zone C (C-2B and C-2A), and at Corinth they are extremely common in the South Stoa deposits.[32] Vessels with applied decoration (apart from double spirals) are associated almost exclusively with stamps *in planta pedis*,[33] and Hayes has suggested that both the motifs and the forms upon which they are found became popular no earlier than the Claudian period.[34] The latest contexts at Magdalensberg contained large quantities of vessels with applied decoration and Schindler has deduced that they were imported principally from A.D. 30 onwards.[35] A few examples are, however, attributed to Complex V (before A.D. 20/25)[36] and one to Complex IV (before A.D. 15):[37] all of these bear applied dolphins. The terminal date of Complex V is not securely determined[38] and I am inclined to regard the single example from Complex IV as intrusive. The weight of the evidence from this and other sites seems, however, to point to a date around A.D. 30 for the introduction of mould-made appliqués and of the Group D forms with which they are essentially associated.

They were still popular at the time of the destruction of Pompeii[39] but both there and in the Domitianic levels at Ostia the undecorated dishes of Group J (Goudineau 1968, Type 43) are already dominant.[40] The principal period of production was evidently during the interval A.D. 30–70.

The applied motifs found at Sidi Khrebish are listed and discussed separately on p. 200 ff.

Potter's stamps in planta pedis

An important sketch of the various frames used by the sigillata potters for their stamps is given by Oxé in *CVArr*, 575 f. Amongst the many developments outlined by Oxé the most important (by reason of being the most widespread) is the introduction of the foot-sole or *planta pedis* frame. The earliest datable stamps of the *planta pedis* type are a single fragmentary stamp from Haltern and several examples from Complex IV at Magdalensberg (dated before A.D. 14/15).[41] The type was thus introduced in A.D. 5/10. The speed with which it then became widely (or universally?) adopted is more difficult to assess. In the well-dated Mainz deposit none of the ten sigillata stamps is of this type, but in the Vindonissa deposit three of the seven stamps on plain Italian Sigillata are *in planta pedis* (all reading XANTHI): this deposit also contained a krater with a similar stamp on the interior and the same signature *in tabella ansata* amid the relief decoration on the exterior.

Goudineau has suggested that the *planta pedis* was adopted suddenly and universally by the potters of Arezzo and that it was intended as a kind of trade mark signifying 'Made in Arretium', in an attempt to identify their pottery in the market-place and thus to maintain their sales in the face of growing competition from other sources.[42] The evidence from Magdalensberg has been interpreted as indicating that the earliest *planta pedis* stamps found on that site occur on *Po Valley* fabrics, which weakens the traditional (and never well-founded) assumption that the device was invented at Arezzo.[43] The 'trade-mark' theory is in any case an inappropriate borrowing from modern attitudes, for such a mark could not be protected and was in fact adopted by many potters working in different regions just as readily as any other change of fashion. The significance of the *planta pedis* frame is adequately explained as a 'good luck' symbol.[44]

(32) See Hayes (1973) pls. 77 and 78a.
(33) Ohlenroth (1935) 241; Goudineau (1968) 304; Hayes (1973) 444.
(34) Hayes, *loc. cit.*
(35) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 153.
(36) *Ibid.*, pls. 165, 166.
(37) *Ibid.*, pl. 158.
(38) *Ibid.*, 207, 208.
(39) Ohlenroth (1935) 245; Hayes (1973) 445.
(40) See *Ostia ii*, 62; *Ostia iii*, 313 and table on p. 315; Pucci (1977b) 15 and Table VI.
(41) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 15, 296.
(42) Goudineau (1968) 353 f.
(43) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 296.
(44) Ettlinger (1971) 270.

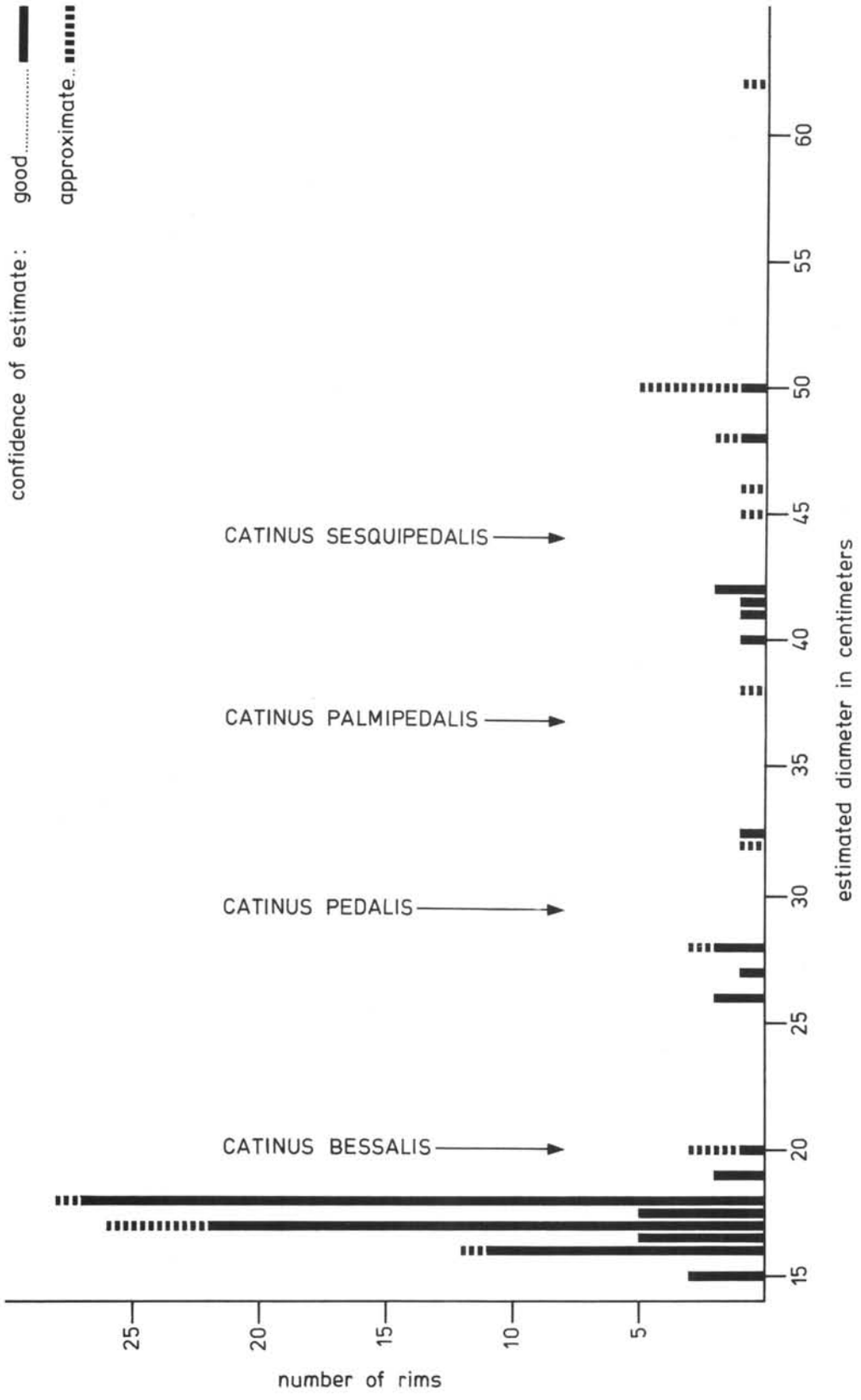


Fig. 25. Italian Sigillata plates, distribution of sizes.

The frame probably never became completely universal amongst the producers of Italian Sigillata,[45] and discussion of whether or not it did so in a single region (*e.g.* Arezzo) is purposeless until we are entirely certain of who was working there and who was not. Certainly, the frame is intimately associated with the forms of Group D, upon which rectangular stamps are rare[46] and it may therefore be assumed to have become the dominant type by about A.D. 30.

VESSEL SIZES

In his account of the sigillata from Oberaden (in C. Albrecht, *Das Römerlager in Oberaden i*, Dortmund 1938) Oxé attempted to show that plates in Italian Sigillata were made in six sizes distinguishable by their ancient names as follows.[47]

Catinus trientalis	D. 10 cm.
Catillus	D. 15–18 cm.
Catinus bessalis	D. 20 cm.
Catinus pedalis	D. 29.6 cm.
Catinus palmipedalis	D. 37 cm.
Catinus sesquipedalis	D. 44 cm.

These terms have been adopted by Goudineau and Alarcão in the Bolsena and Conimbriga reports in the description of their material in preference to numerical indications of size. The accompanying diagram (fig. 25) shows the distribution of sizes amongst the plate-rims of Groups A—G found at Sidi Khrebish. Their diameters have been determined with varying degrees of confidence, depending upon the proportion of each rim preserved: approximate estimates (accurate only to about ± 2 cm.) are shown by dotted entries, but do not alter the general picture. Diameters were generally estimated to the nearest centimetre, and half-centimetre intervals are shown only where a sufficient length of rim was preserved to yield the greater accuracy implied. The following points emerge from the diagram.

—By far the most common size of plate is the *catillus*, mostly *c.* 16–18 cm. in diameter: this is referred to in the present report as the 'standard' size. Examples with a diameter of 20 cm. are adequately explained as the upper limit of this range, rather than as a distinct size of their own (*catinus bessalis*).

—The *catinus trientalis* (D. 10 cm.) is not shown on the diagram: no plates of this size were found. This is a smaller diameter than many of the cups, and I doubt its existence in the plate series.

—The distribution of the larger sizes conspicuously fails to confirm that suggested by Oxé. There appears to have been little standardization amongst them, but there are possible concentrations around diameters of 26–28, 40–42 and 48–50 cm.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUPS AND CATALOGUE OF FORMS

Group A

Loeschcke's (*Haltern*) Service I, Goudineau's (1968) Series B.

The forms in this group, which embraces both plates and cups, are characterised by a wall of angular or curved S-profile, variously moulded on the inside, and by a hooked or 'hanging' lip.

(45) See for example the list of rectangular stamps on late forms at Magdalensberg (Schindler & Scheffenegger 1977, 304 f.) and stamps **X63, X87, X130** from Sidi Khrebish.

(46) See Hayes (1973) 442 and n. 45, above.

(47) *Cf.* Goudineau (1968) 27 f.

TABLE I. PLAIN FORMS IN ITALIAN SIGILLATA

GROUP		B	C	D	
Principal characteristics		Vertical rim, tripartite mouldings on outside, bipartite on inside.	Broader flat central rim moulding, extensive rouletting, loss of internal mouldings.	Flat vertical rim, mouldings at top and bottom, applied decoration, plain inner face.	
FORMS	Plate	**B205**	**B209**	**B213, B214**	
	Plate with ¼-round moulding	**B206**	n.3	**B215**	
	Conical cup	**B208**	**B210**	**B216**	
	Hemispherical flanged cup		**B211, B212**	**B217**	
	Other forms	**B207**			
Extensive rouletting (*c.* BC–AD 45)		→	**B209.1–3, 5** **B211.1, 2**	**B213.1, 2**	
Double spirals (*c.* AD 5–80/90)		n.1	**B209.3** **B210.1–3**	**B214.10** **(B216.1)** **B217.6**	
Mould-made applied motifs (*c.* AD 30–80/90)		n.2	**B209.5, 6**	**B213.1–12** **B214.4–9** **B215.3, 4** **B216.1–3** **B217.1–6**	

NOTES

Vessel-numbers shown in parentheses refer to examples of similar form to those illustrated in the catalogue.
Spaces left blank indicate that the form or characteristic is unattested: a line indicates that it is inappropriate to the group in question.

1. *Cf.* Goudineau (1968) no. C-2A-43 from Bolsena.
2. *Cf.* Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 53.4.
3. Examples from Vindonissa, Dramont D and Magalensberg (p. 147).
4. On Form **B218**: *CVArr* no. 853b.

ASSIFICATION OF GROUPS

E	F	G	H
Plain curving rim.	Plain (tapering) vertical rim.	Vertical rim, multiple mouldings on outside, plain on inside.	Cups with A: plain vertical rim, B: short flat rim.
B218	**B223**	**B224**	**B227–B230**
B220	n.7	n.11	
B222	n.8		
——	——		
B219, B221		**B225, B226**	
n.4 n.5	n.9	——	**B227.1, 2** **B228.7**
n.6	n.10	n.12	**B227.3** (**B228.2**) **B228.6** n.14
n.6	**B223.2**	n.13	n.15

5. On Form **B221**: see the discussion on p. 132.
6. On Form **B218**: see p. 159 and n. 78.
7. *Cf.* Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 54.18.
8. See p. 163.
9. *Cf.* Alarcão (1975) nos. 157 and 184.
10. *Cf.* Hayes (1973) nos. 13 and 14.
11. Examples from Bolsena, Knossos, Corinth (p. 164).
12. See p. 163 and n. 88.
13. See p. 163 (Ohlenroth 1935, fig. 3.7).
14. On Form **B229A**: see p. 171.
15. On Form **B228A**: Oswald & Pryce (1920) pl. 48.3, from Tharros.

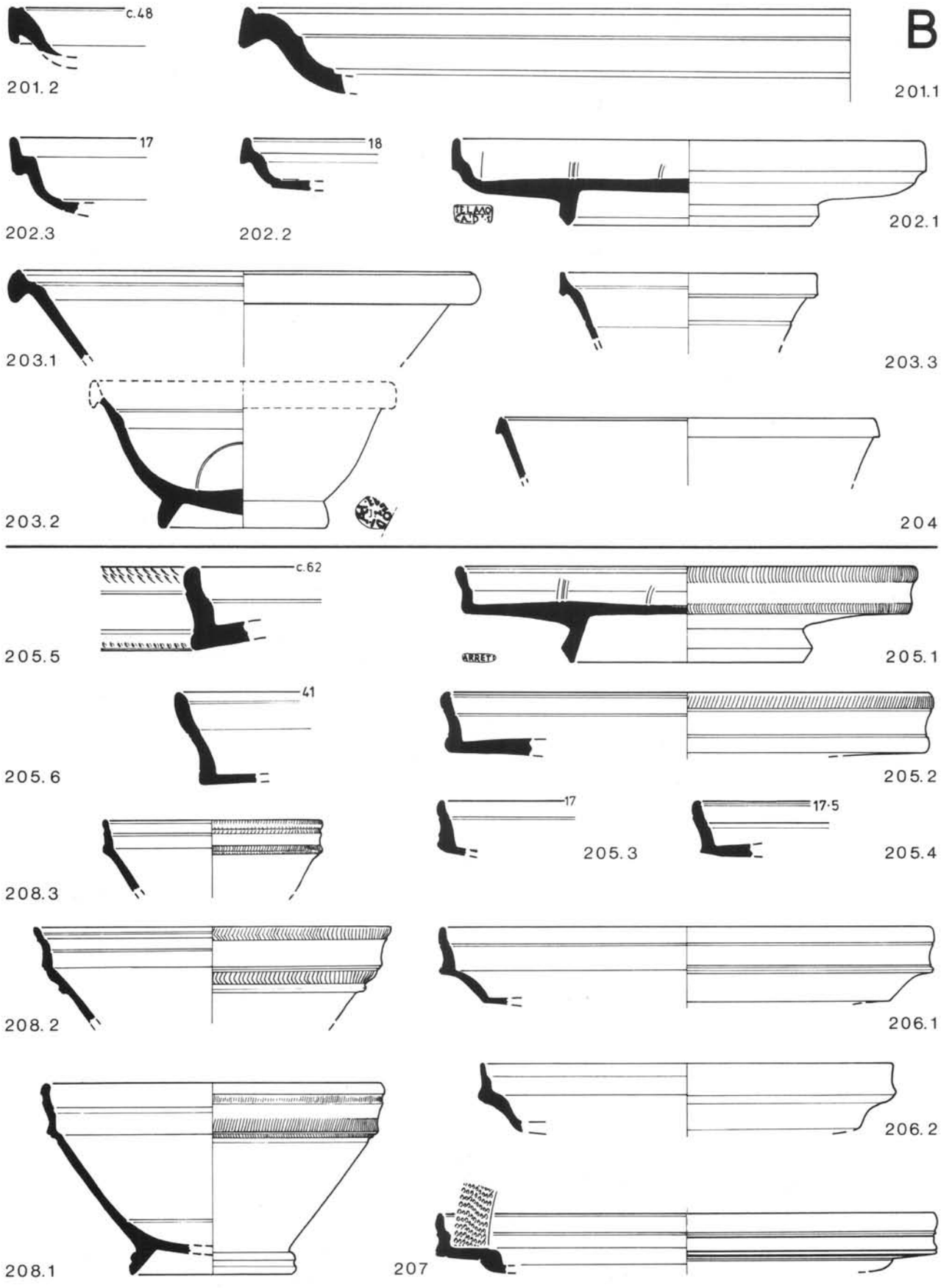


Fig. 26. Italian Sigillata, Groups A and B.

Scale 1:2

These forms are the earliest to have been produced in large volume and to have been exported outside the confines of Italy; they are thinly represented at Sidi Khrebish where only their later versions are found: a similar pattern has been encountered in other more distant parts of the Mediterranean (*e.g.* Antioch, Conimbriga).[48] At Conimbriga the importation of Italian Sigillata is not thought to have started in earnest before about 10 B.C. and this date probably marks the beginning of the large-scale maritime exportation of the ware. Plates of Group A were extensively copied in Eastern Sigillata A. (Goudineau is prepared to accept influence in the opposite direction[49] but the evolution of Group A does not require it and the chronology is insufficiently precise to demand it: see Form **B325** in Eastern Sigillata A.)

The chronology and development of the group is now well documented by the evidence from Bolsena and from Augustan sites in Switzerland and Germany, for which the reader is referred to Goudineau (1968) 261–265 and Types 6, 7, 12, 13, 15–18, 23, 24. See also now Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 77–88. The latest forms in the group probably went out of production soon after A.D. 15 (Hayes 1973, 443).

Catalogue

In the entries which follow, 'std.' signifies a plate of 'standard' size, D. 16–18 cm.: see above, p. 135.

B201 *Plate* with hanging lip: steep or vertical outer face, a narrow groove or step on top of rim, curving junction with body with bipartite mouldings on inside. Mostly large sizes.

— **B201.1** (F.279) Rim, D. *c.* 46 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Deposit 105.
(Similar: rim, fabric (4), D. 28 cm., Deposit 69;
rim, fabric (1), D. 40 cm., Deposit 168.3;
rim, fabric (2), D. *c.* 45 cm., Area P.)

— **B201.2** (F.538) Rim, D. *c.* 48 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), dark lustrous slip.
Building T, robber trench.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), std., Area P.)

Goudineau (1968) Type 15, Hayes (1973) Form 1: *from c. 12 B.C.*

B202 *Plate* with stepped vertical rim, similar to the preceding and still slightly hooked; tripartite division of wall on inside, sometimes reduced to two intersecting concave mouldings; low vertical ring-foot.

— **B202.1** (F. 354) D. 17.4 cm., H. 3.2 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip, much pocked.
Two bands of grooves on floor, central rectangular stamp, TELAMO CALIDI.S (**X58**).
Indistinct graffito beneath foot.
Deposit 171.

(Stamped bases with this foot-profile:
X67, fabric (4), CRESTI *in tabella ansata*, Deposit 61;

(48) Comfort (1948) 61 and nos. 40, 79, 80, 226; Alarcão (1975) 13.

(49) Goudineau (1968) 345 f.

X125, fabric (2), CRISPIN ? *in tabella ansata*, unstratified;
also 11 base-sherds, Deposit 61, Area T.)

– **B202.2** (F.575) Rim, D. 18.0 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Deposit 60.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), std., Deposit 46.)

– **B202.3** (F.627) Rim, D. 17 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (4), lustrous slip, flaking slightly on top of rim.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: almost identical rim, same deposit.)

Goudineau (1968) Type 17b.
These examples are probably amongst the latest products in Group A; no. **3** is a variant of uncertain classification, for which I know no parallel. The foot-profile of no. **1**, chamfered on both faces, is rare at Bolsena despite the assured *arretinitas* of Calidius Strigo (one possible example, Goudineau 1968, no. B-2B'-9); *cf.* also the stamped base no. **B234.2**.
From c. 12 B.C. (Goudineau).

B203 *Cup* with deep curving body, ring-foot and vertical hanging lip corresponding to the preceding form: flat or convex on outer face, with concave and convex mouldings on inside.

– **B203.1** (F.496) Rim, D. 16.5 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), even semi-lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.

– **B203.2** (F.500) Base, D. (foot) 6.2 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Groove on floor, central circular stamp, CN ATEI.EVHODI (**X36**).
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 2 bases, fabric (2), centres missing, Deposits 46, 61;
base, fabric (2), same stamp, Area CC.)

– **B203.3** (F.540) Rim, D. 9.5 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), bright, lustrous slip.
Building T, robber trench.

Oberaden Type 5C, *Haltern* Type 7, Goudineau (1968) Type 18, Hayes (1973) Form 14.
No. **3** is the latest of the three examples illustrated here: the thin walls and barely articulated mouldings herald the final stage of development represented by the following form.
C. 12 B.C.—A.D. 5 (Goudineau, Hayes).

B204 Part of *thin-walled cup* with steep straight wall and hooked triangular rim with a groove on top.

– (F.831) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), slip of low lustre.
Deposit 46.

Cf. Haltern Type 7, Goudineau (1968) Type 24. A late (or regional?) variant of the preceding form, *probably c. 5 B.C./A.D. 5*.

Group B

Loeschcke's (*Haltern*) Service II, part of Goudineau's (1968) Series A.

This group includes plates and conical cups, whose principal characteristic is that the rim rises more or less vertically, at a sharp angle from the floor or wall, and is articulated with a variety of fine mouldings and grooves which include bands of fine rouletting similar to milled surfaces on metalwork. The canonical structure, upon which endless variations are based, is a tripartite division of the exterior into two convex mouldings separated by a central concave band, and a bipartite division of the interior into concave-and-convex or two concave bands, separated by an offset or groove.

Goudineau has attempted to show that the complicated mouldings of Group B developed naturally out of the early forms with plain oblique rims.[50] For this he has been criticised by Ettlinger[51] who believes in his transitional Types 20 and 25 no more than I do (see above, p. 125). The rouletting and fine mouldings of this group point to the direct influence of metalwork, amongst which sufficient examples are known to demonstrate both the origin of the new style adopted by the sigillata potters and the closeness of the relationship.[52] H.-G. Simon has demonstrated the untenability of Goudineau's theory and supports Oxé's conclusion that the new style was derived from silverware and was first introduced on cups of non-Arretine origin (Pozzuoli and the Po valley, according to Oxé), not being taken up by Arretine potters until shortly before the establishment of the camp at Rödgen (10 B.C.).[53]

The structure of Group B rims is such as to allow almost endless variations in the precise number of grooves, presence and position of rouletting etc. within the bounds of each type; most of such variations are no more than that, and cannot be used to demonstrate any course of evolution, though two characteristics do seem to be of chronological significance. Vessels in which the lower convex rim-moulding is strongly developed at the expense of the upper part of the rim appear to be exclusively early in the series, being found at Oberaden (Type 7) and Rödgen (Form 5C) but not at Haltern;[54] while vessels in which rouletting appears on the central concave part of the rim (as opposed to the upper and lower convex mouldings) appear to be late and are here placed in the transitional Group C. The first appearance of Group B is dated by its presence at Oberaden and Rödgen to about 10 B.C.,[55] and this group probably represented the dominant style in sigillata production by the turn of the era (though possibly earlier at Pozzuoli: see *Rödgen*, 73). In early contexts cups regularly outnumber plates, suggesting that the style was first introduced through the former (*ibid.*).

The duration attributed to the group is in a sense arbitrary, as the transition to Group D is marked by gradual change and many variations, some of which are separately classed here as Group C. Plates with a quarter-round moulding are known in this group (*e.g. Haltern* Type 3, Form **B206** here) but are not as common as in Group D. A few examples of cups with applied double spirals on the rim still show the structure of Group B, but already weakening towards the simplification of Group D (*e.g. Haltern* Type 9); a single example from Sidi Khrebish is listed here under Group C (no. **B210.1**). The rim of a Group B plate with applied double spirals from Bolsena is illustrated by Goudineau.[56] Examples with other applied motifs are extremely rare: I know only of a rim of Form **B206** bearing an applied dolphin, from Magdalensberg.[57] This must

(50) Goudineau (1968) 252 ff.
(51) Ettlinger (1971) 268.
(52) *E.g.* U.Gehrig, *Hildesheimer Silberbefund* (Berlin 1967) figs. 21, 22, 29-31; *BMMA*, January 1965, pl. 1 and fig. 1; *Archaeologia* 101 (1967) 20 fig. 11 and pl. 4.
(53) See *Rödgen*, 72-74.
(54) *Ibid.*, 74.
(55) *Oberaden* Types 4, 7 and 8; *Rödgen* Forms 4 and 5.
(56) Goudineau (1968) no. C-2A-43.
(57) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 53.4.

be one of the latest pieces in this group, contemporary with the establishment of Group D. Overlap between the two groups is more evident in the case of large plates, in which the internal mouldings undoubtedly persisted for longer (*cf.* nos. **B213.1–4**). Stamps *in planta pedis* are not usual in Group B,[58] and its production probably started to diminish from about A.D. 20, coming finally to an end around A.D. 30/35.

Catalogue

B205 *Plate* with flat floor and vertical rim, divided externally into upper and lower convex mouldings (sometimes rouletted) flanking a central plain concave band, and internally into two bands separated by an offset or groove, the upper of which is always concave; oblique ring-foot of medium height, chamfered on the outside to form a narrow resting-surface.

– **B205.1** (F.80) D. 16.7 cm., H 3.5 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), bright, lustrous slip.
Rouletting on upper and lower rim-mouldings, two bands of grooves on floor, central stamp in ellipse, ARRETI (**X26**). Graffito beneath foot, AC? (Ch. VII, no. 2).
Building P2, Room 2, level beneath Deposit 68.

– **B205.2** (F.797) Rim, D. 18.0 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Rouletting on upper rim-moulding.
Deposit 122.
(Similar: rim, fabric (1), std., Deposit 46;
rim, fabric (1), std., Area P;
rim, fabric (2), std., Deposit 46.)

– **B205.3** (F.949) Rim, D. 17 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Deposit 48.

– **B205.4** (F.625) Rim, D. 17.5 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: rim, fabric (1), std., Deposit 61;
rim, fabric (2), std., Area R.)

– **B.205.5** (F.1000) Rim, D. *c.* 62 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), good lustrous lip.
Rouletting on upper and lower rim-mouldings.
Deposit 55.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), D. *c.* 50 cm., Area P.)

– **B205.6** (F.470) Rim, D. 41 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (4), lustrous but flaking slip. (Possibly S. Gaulish?)
Deposit 69.
(Similar: rim-frag., fabric (2), Deposit 67.)

Haltern Type 2, *Rödgen* Form 4, Goudineau (1968) Type 26, Hayes (1973) Form 4.

(58) Hayes (1973) 443.

The absence of this form at Oberaden (except for one variant, *Oberaden* Type 4) and its presence at Rödgen suggest that the plate was just beginning to be current around the time of occupation of these camps. The rims nos. **4** and **6**, with rather weak articulation, are probably late products in the group (after *c.* A.D. 20: *Rödgen*, 74); for the latter, *cf.* no.**B213.4**.
C. 10 B.C.—A.D. 25/35.

B206 *Plate* with similar rim to the preceding, joined to the floor by a quarter-round moulding.

— **B206.1** (F. 1410) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip, flaking on top of rim.
Area P.
(Similar: 3 rims, fabric (1), Deposits 48, 69, Area P;
rim, fabric (2), std., Area P.)

— **B206.2** (F.15) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (1), semi-lustrous slip.
Deposit 73.

Haltern Type 3, Goudineau (1968) Type 28, Hayes (1973) Form 11A.
Known only in large sizes at Haltern and Bolsena, this form is found in the standard size of plate at Berenice, as also at Corinth[59] and Conimbriga.[60] Two examples, attributable to Groups B and C, were found in the Vindonissa deposit[61] and an example with an applied dolphin has been found at Magdalensberg.[62]
C. A.D. 1–30/35; no. **2** is probably late, or from an inferior source.

B207 *Plate* with a similar rim to Form **B205**, separated from the floor by a broad flat step, closely rouletted on the upper side.

— (F.1355) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Building P1, robber trench.

The flat step was perhaps adopted by certain factories as an alternative to the quarter-round moulding. The present example is the only one known to me in Group B, but there are parallels in Groups D[63] and E;[64] a body-sherd of uncertain rim-form has also been found at Antioch.[65] The distribution is predominantly northern and suggests a potter specialising in that market (*e.g. L. Gellius* or the *Avillii*). Probably to be dated as the preceding form, from *c.* A.D. 1 onwards.

B208 *Conical Cup* with vertical moulded rim corresponding to Form **B205**. D. 7.8–13 cm.

— **B208.1** (F.874) D. 12.5 cm., H. 7.0 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Two bands of rouletting on rim, curving floor marked off by a groove on the inside (centre missing),

(59) Hayes (1973) no. 29.
(60) Alarcão (1975) nos. 119-122.
(61) Fellmann (1955) 46, nos. 4 and 5.
(62) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 53.4.
(63) Ohlenroth (1935) 244 fig. 3.5, 6 = nos. 14 and 20, in Kempten; Simonett (1941) Liverpool unten 46, no. 13, from Locarno; *Emona ii*, Grave 248, pl. 25.8; Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 149 f. and pl. 54.11-16, from Magdalensberg.
(64) *Archaeologia* 78 (1928) 77 fig. 6, from London.
(65) Comfort (1948) 71 and pl. 13.36, no. 115.

moulded foot.
Building R1, disturbed late levels above and around cistern.
(Similar: rim, fabric (1), Deposit 60;
stamped base with this foot profile:
X75, fabric (2), CRISP in rectangle, Area A.)

— **B208.2** (F.730) Rim, D. 13 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (1), bright lustrous slip.
Two bands of rouletting on rim.
Deposit 60.
(Similar: rim-frag., fabric (1), Area X;
rim, fabric (2), Deposit 100.)

— **B208.3** (F.816) Rim, D. 8.0 cm. Fig. 26.
Fabric (2), good lustrous lip.
Two bands of rouletting on rim.
Deposit 46.
(Similar: rim-frag. without rouletting, fabric (2), Deposit 66.)

Oberaden Type 8, *Haltern* Type 8, *Rödgen* Form 5A, Goudineau (1968) Type 27, Hayes (1973) Form 16B.

There are three alternative bases to this form and Forms **B210** and **B216** which succeed it. The floor of the cup may be curved and marked off by a groove on the inside as in no. **B208.1** (*cf. Haltern*, pl. 10. 8a, 8Aa, 8Ab) or flat, meeting the wall at a sharp angle; in the latter case the section through the floor may be either of even thickness as in nos. **B210.1** and **2** and **B216.2** or biconical as in no. **B235.1** (*cf. Haltern* pl. 10. 8b). The significance of these differences has not been explored in depth, but it seems that though flat floors occur in all periods, the curved floor may be exclusively early, and was perhaps particularly favoured at Pozzuoli. Through the kindness of M. François Baratte and of M.lle Brigitte Taillez I was able in 1977 to examine the stamped bases on plain Italian Sigillata from Pozzuoli in the Louvre (for which see Comfort 1964). This collection includes 51 bases of conical cups, of which only one had a flat floor (L. CRISPI in circle, Comfort no. 13 = Bémont 1977, no. 72–Arretine!), the rest being curved as no. **B208.1**; in addition all but six of the remainder bore a groove on the outer face of the foot (also as no. **B208.1**). None of the stamps were *in planta pedis*.

The priority of the appearance of this form with respect to the plate, Form **B205**, has been remarked upon above, p. 141.

C. 12 B.C.–A.D. 25/30

Group C

This designation is used to define a group of forms that are transitional in structure between Groups B and D: the tripartite division of the outside of the rim is less strongly articulated, with the central concave band becoming flatter and broader at the expense of the convex mouldings above and below; on some pieces the upper and lower mouldings are doubled as narrow cordons. The bipartite division of the inside of the rim also becomes weaker (nos. **B209.1, B210.1**) and then disappears (nos. **B209.2–6, B210.2–5**). The forms associated with this transitional group are the plate and the conical cup known from Group B and the hemispherical flanged cup, which now makes its first appearance. The justification for considering the last mentioned as part of this group is based more upon its subsequent history in Group D, in which the rim becomes very similar to that of the conical cup (*cf.* Forms **B216** and **B217**), than upon its (less obvious)

relationship to the other forms of Group C: in its earliest version it is an hemispherical cup with an almost plain bead-rim and a flange low on the outside of the body: the two are linked by fine rouletting covering the whole height of the wall between them, thus giving the appearance of a deep tripartite rim, distantly related to Group B (but without, of course, any corresponding mouldings on the inside).

Extensive areas of fine rouletting are closely associated with the changes of form found in this group, and on both plates and cups the rouletting is sometimes transferred from the upper and lower rim-mouldings to the expanding central band (see nos. **B209.1–3, 5**; Goudineau 1968, no. C-2B-85). These changes are also accompanied by the first appearance of applied decoration in the form of double spirals. The occurrence of other applied motifs on these forms is rare, though it is difficult in this respect to make a clear distinction between this group and Group D. At Magdalensberg and at Ventimiglia examples are attested which are decorated with applied dolphins over the rouletting,[66] and there is also an example from Magdalensberg with an applied female head.[67] It is interesting that the evidence from Magdalensberg suggests the dolphin to have been the first appliqué in use after the double spirals[68] (at least amongst the factories represented there), and that dolphins are also the only appliqués apart from double spirals to be found on Group C rims at Sidi Khrebish (see nos. **B209.5, 6**). The comparative rarity of forms in this group bearing mould-made appliqués suggests that the transition to Group D was completed soon after the introduction of the latter.

The dating of Group C may be determined from its principal characteristics, the rouletting and the applied double spirals which have already been discussed above (p. 132): these suggest that its major currency falls approximately within the period 5 B.C.—A.D. 45, which is consistent with the occurrence of both rectangular and *planta pedis* stamps. Once again, the evidence of Haltern suggests that the characteristics of this group appear on cups a few years earlier than on plates (though this could be due to the comparative rarity of the latter).

Catalogue

B209 Part of *plate* with flat floor and vertical rim; the rim is composed on the outside of a broad, flat or slightly concave band, bounded above and below by narrower convex mouldings which are sometimes double; rouletting and applied double spirals are common on the central band; the inside of the rim may show a weak bipartite division or none at all.

— **B209.1** (F.1001) Rim, D. *c.* 38 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (2), lustrous but flaking slip.
Rouletting on both central and upper mouldings.
Deposit 55.

— **B209.2** (F.539) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (3), dark, semi-lustrous flaking slip.
Rouletting on flat central band.
Building T, robber trench.

— **B209.3** (F.1405) Rim, D. 17.8 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.

(66) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 53.14, 16; Barocelli (1923) 117 and fig. 38b, Form 5; Comfort (1948) 68 and pl. 12.12, no. 53.

(67) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 53.11.

(68) *Ibid.*, 191.

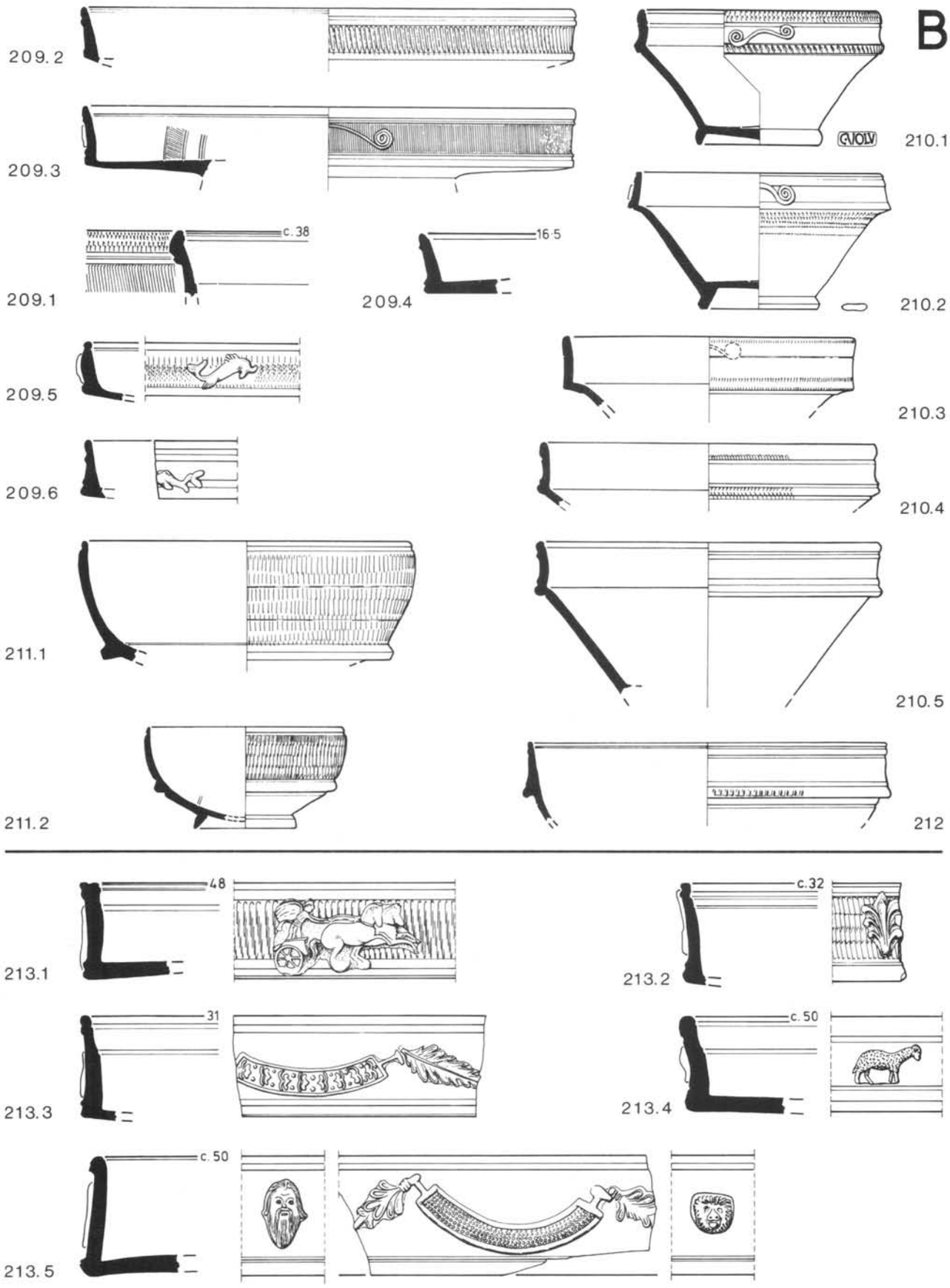


Fig. 27. Italian Sigillata, Groups C and D.

Scale 1:2

Fine rouletting on central band of rim, with a large applied double spiral (**M2**); grooves enclosing a band of fine rouletting on floor.
Building P1.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), std., rouletting but no spiral, Deposit 76.)

— **B209.4** (F.1253) Rim, D. 16.5 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip, flaking on top.
No rouletting.
Building J1, disturbed context.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), std., Area P.)

— **B209.5** (F.798) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Convex central rim-moulding, covered entirely in fine rouletting; applied dolphin (**M18**).
Deposit 122.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), std., Area P.)

— **B209.6** (F.468) Rim, D. *c.* 17 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (2), flaking semi-lustrous slip.
Central band of rim bounded by two cordons; applied dolphin (**M16**).
Deposit 69.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), std., Deposit 76.)

Hayes (1973) Form 8, some examples of Goudineau (1968) Types 36a and 39a, b; successor to Form **B205**.
Cf. examples from the following sites:

Bolsena:	Goudineau (1968) nos. C-2A-39 and 44;
Magdalensberg:	Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 55.1–6;
Ventimiglia:	Barocelli (1923) 117 and fig. 38b, Form 5 (GELLI *in pl. ped.*, two applied dolphins over rouletting);
Ampurias:	*Ampurias ii*, 64, fig. 26.2 (ATE in rectangle);
Conimbriga:	Alarcão (1975) nos. 178, 184 (here or Group F);
Antioch:	Comfort (1948) 68 and pl. 12.12, no. 53 (as Ventimiglia example, stamp missing).

The absence of this form from Haltern indicates that its appearance probably post-dates the abandonment of that site; the Mainz and Vindonissa deposits are too small for any inference to be drawn from its absence there also. The end of its modest popularity is signified by the gradual transition to Group D (see above).

The convex central moulding of no. **5** may be paralleled by Goudineau (1968) no. C-2A-39 from Bolsena and by Ohlenroth (1935) 244, fig. 3.4 = cat. nos. 4, 15, 16 in Munich and Kempten.
C. A.D. 10/15–45.

Though not represented at Sidi Khrebish, plates with a quarter-round moulding beneath the rim also occur in this group: *cf.* Fellmann (1955) 46, no. 5, stamped XANTHI *in planta pedis*, from Vindonissa, Joncheray (1973) 279, no. 5 (=*Id.*, 1974, 33, pl. IIf) with applied double spirals and stamped XANTHI *in planta pedis*, from Dramont D and several examples from Magdalensberg (Schindler & Scheffenegger 1977, pl. 53.1, 2, 9–16).

B210 *Conical cup* with flat floor, simple ring-foot and vertical moulded rim corresponding to Form **B209**; rouletting mostly on the upper and lower rim-mouldings. D. 8.8–12.5 cm.

— **B210.1** (F.946) D. 9.0 cm., H. 4.9 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (2), good lustrous lip.
Rouletting on upper and lower rim-mouldings, applied double spiral on central band (**M1**); weak division of inside of rim. Rectangular stamp, C. VOLV (**X121**).
Building R2, unstratified.
(Similar: rim-frag. with same rouletting and spiral, fabric (2), Area P;
stamped bases with this foot-profile:
X54, fabric (3), AVILI in rectangle, 2 examples, Area R/unstratified.)

— **B210.2** (F.1441) D.(max.) 9.4 cm., H. 5.0 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (1), excellent lustrous slip.
Rouletting on underside of rim, applied double spiral on central band (**M1**). Empty elliptical stamp (**X132**).
Deposit 59.

— **B210.3** (F.953) Rim, D. 10.6 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Rim almost without articulation, narrow lines of rouletting at the upper and lower edges; scar of an applied double spiral (**M1**) near the lip.
Deposit 40.

— **B210.4** (F.477) Rim, D. 12.0 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
Rouletting on upper and lower mouldings.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 4 rims, fabric (1), Deposits 59, 69, Areas R, T.)

— **B210.5** (F.476) Rim, D. 12.2 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (4), highly lustrous slip.
Double rim-mouldings, no rouletting.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), Deposit 67;
rim-frag. with part of spiral, fabric (4), Deposit 69.)

Haltern Type 9, Goudineau (1968) Types 37a and 40, Hayes (1973) Form 16C; successor to Form **B208**.
The examples illustrated here show the various simplifications which may be found as the rim structure of Group B dissolves and that of Group D becomes established: there are no hard and fast distinctions to be made. I know only two examples of this form with broad rouletting on the central band of the rim (Goudineau 1968, no. C-2B-85; Schindler & Scheffenegger 1977, pl. 31.6). The period during which the form was made is probably similar to the preceding, though its presence at Haltern indicates a slight priority in its introduction.
C. A.D. 5/10–45.

B211 *Hemispherical flanged cup* with small bead-rim and low foot; a flange on the outside, approximately at mid-height, forming the lower limit of a broad area of fine rouletting which extends downwards from the rim; sometimes double spirals applied over the rouletting.

— **B211.1** (F.502) Rim, D. 12.0 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Unstratified.

— **B211.2** (F.503) D. 7.0 cm., H. 3.6 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (1), highly lustrous slip.
Centre missing.
Deposit 69.

Similar: rim, fabric (2), D. 13 cm., Deposit 69;
7 body-sherds, fabrics (1) and (2), Deposits 43, 46, 61, 62, 63, Area P.

Haltern Type 12, Goudineau (1968) Type 38a.

Cf. also	Bolsena:	Andreau (1974) 320 and pl. 14, no. 69.178.35;
	Miturnae:	Comfort (1943) 316, no. 12, stamped CA *in planta pedis*;
	Ventimiglia:	Barocelli (1923) 119 and fig. 39d, Form 9, one stamped MAH in rectangle and one stamped ZOIL *in planta pedis*;
	Vindonissa:	Fellmann (1955) 46, no. 8, stamped SENTI in quatrefoil;
	Dramont D:	Joncheray (1973) 276, no. 2 (=*Id.* 1974, 32, pl. IIc), stamped OMA..? in rectangle;
	Corinth:	*Hesperia* 43 (1974) 31 and pl. 8, no. 46, stamped [ANT?]/HVS in rectangle;
	Antioch:	Comfort (1948) 70 f., nos. 105 and 106.

This form is common from the latest period of Haltern onwards: it is well attested in Tiberian contexts (Miturnae, Vindonissa) and is found with both rectangular and *planta pedis* stamps. The rim from the Bolsena cistern must be one of the latest pieces in its context: the assemblage is probably to be dated in the first decade A.D. rather than the last two B.C.. The presence of an example in the Dramont D shipwreck indicates that it was still in use in the mid first century A.D., though it must by then have been out of production. I know of no examples with mould-made appliqués over the rouletting.
C. A.D.5/10–35.

B212 *Hemispherical flanged cup*, with vertical rim terminating in a short rounded flange below; the mouldings at top and bottom of the rim are doubled by the addition of cordons and there is a narrow band of rouletting on the flange itself.

— (F.497) Rim, D.(rim) 13 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.

Hayes (1973) Form 21.
This example illustrates the shortening of the rim of the preceding form as it develops towards the canonical version of Group D (Form **B217**); the doubling of the rim and flange mouldings is similar to that seen on Form **B209** and no. **B210.5**. The Corinth examples are decorated with applied double spirals (Hayes 1973, nos. 64 and 65).
C. A.D. 25–50.

Group D

Loeschcke's Service IV as interpreted by Oxé (*CVArr*, xxv), part of Goudineau's (1968) Series A.

This group is characterised *par excellence* by the use of mould-made applied motifs. It was probably under the influence of this new decorative style that the rim-forms hitherto produced became plainer and flatter in order most readily to accommodate the appliqués. The forms included in this group are those inherited from Group C: the plate, with and without a quarter-round moulding beneath the rim, the conical cup and the hemispherical flanged cup. The standard rim-form is flat, vertical and parallel-sided with simple mouldings on the outside at top and bottom; the inside of the rim is plain, sometimes with a groove at the lip. In the preceding groups all sizes of plate have been considered together, but in this group the extra scope for decoration afforded by large plates (or platters) proved a special attraction, leading to a greater production of these in Group D than in preceding groups. The larger rims are sometimes also rendered with more complicated mouldings than now appear on the standard size; this does not necessarily imply a chronological disparity, but in order to avoid confusion the larger and smaller sizes of plate are catalogued under separate forms in this group. (Goudineau's failure to make this distinction leads to some confusion in the definition of his Type 39.)

Group D comprises the forms that were in most widespread use at the time of the South Stoa modifications at Corinth and which were already in full production before the abandonment of Magdalensberg.[69] It has been suggested above (p. 132 f.) that both the mould-made appliqués and the Forms of Group D came into fashion around A.D. 30 and remained popular at least until the destruction of Pompeii, by which time they were, however, beginning to be superseded by the undecorated forms of Group J.

Catalogue

B213 Part of *large plate (or 'platter')* (D.>25 cm.) with flat floor and vertical rim; the rim is flat or slightly concave on the outside, with single or double convex mouldings at top and bottom; the space between is occasionally covered with rouletting and is regularly decorated with a number of repeated or alternating applied motifs; the inner face of the rim is flat and may have a single groove at the lip or a wider concave band with grooves above and below (reminiscent of Group B).

– **B213.1** (F.716) Rim, D. 48 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (3), good lustrous slip.
Groove on top of rim, concave moulding bounded by grooves on the inside; rouletting on main outer surface, with applied winged figure driving chariot (**M47**).
Unstratified.

– **B213.2** (F.717) Rim, D. *c.* 32 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
Narrow mouldings on inside of rim; rouletting on main outer surface, with applied palmette (**M30**).
Unstratified.

– **B213.3** (F.1490) Rim, D. 31 cm. Fig. 27.
Fabric (3), good lustrous slip, flaked a little at the lip. Concave mouldings bounded by grooves on inside of rim; on the outside part of an applied festoon (**M34**) between oak leaves (**M28**).
Area L, unstratified.

– **B213.4** (F.1475) Rim, D. *c.* 50 cm. Fig. 27.

(69) Hayes (1973) 444 f., Forms 12, 23 and 24; Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pls. 54, 56-59, 67.

Fabric (2), lustrous slip, flaking on the outside.
Form close to Group B; applied sheep (**M37**).
Area S.

— **B213.5** (F.1472) Rim, D. *c.* 50 cm. (uneven) Fig. 27.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Three fragments, of which the first two join; the spacing of the motifs suggests a total of twelve for the whole circumference; those preserved are a bearded mask (**M46**), a festoon between palmettes (**M35, M32**) and a lion mask (**M39**).
Area S.

— **B213.6** (F.165) Rim, D. 26 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Part of a band of fine rouletting between grooves on the floor; two fine grooves on the central part of the rim, over which an applied vine leaf (**M26**).
Deposit 72.

— **B213.7** (F.471) Rim, D. 27 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Applied jewelled kantharos (**M25**).
Deposit 69.

— **B213.8** (F.1458) Rim, D. *c.* 28 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (4), flaking slip.
Applied boar (**M38**).
Deposit 109.
(Similar: two rims without decoration preserved, fabric (4), D. 28, 32.5 cm., Deposit 61.)

— **B213.9** (F.691) Rim, D. 41 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (4), dark, slightly flaking, lustrous slip.
Applied bust of Isis (**M40**), badly smudged.
Deposit 84.

— **B213.10** (F.1479) Rim, D. *c.* 42 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Applied acanthus-palmette (**M31**).
Area S.

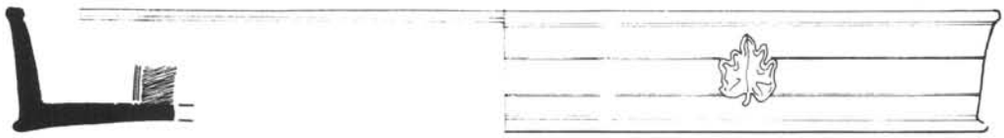
— **B213.11** (F.719) Rim, D. 42 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Applied running dog (**M36**).
Unstratified.

— **B213.12** (F.493) Rim-fragment. Fig. 28.
Fabric (3), highly lustrous slip.
Applied satyr mask (**M42**).
Deposit 69.

Goudineau (1968) Type 39 (large examples), Hayes (1973) Form 7.
The contexts are lacking which would enable one to determine whether the rims with internal mouldings listed here (nos. **1–4**) pre-date the appearance of the smaller plates with mould-made appliqués of Form **B214**. It is Hayes' opinion that this is so, and that it is through the medium of

B

213.6



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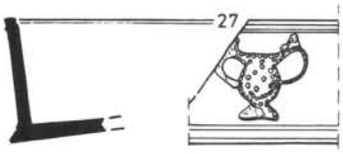

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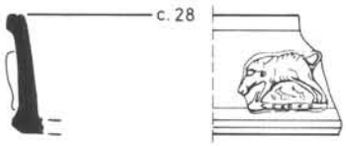

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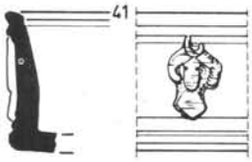

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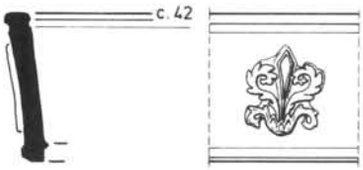

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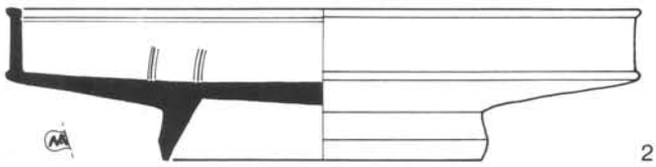

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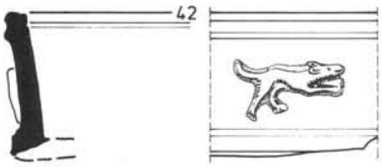

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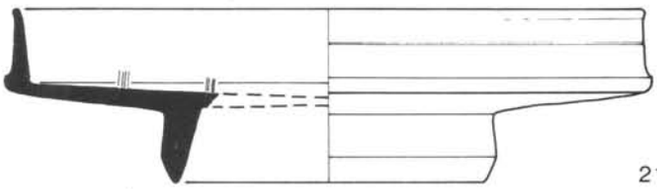

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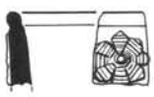
214.3

214.4



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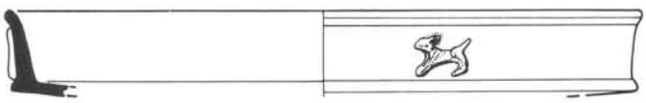

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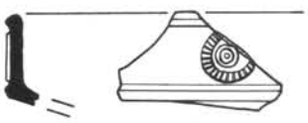

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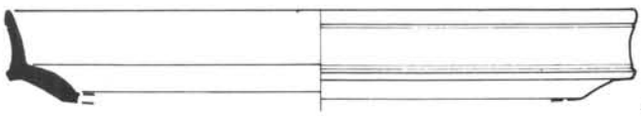

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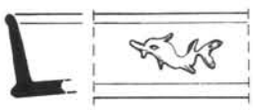

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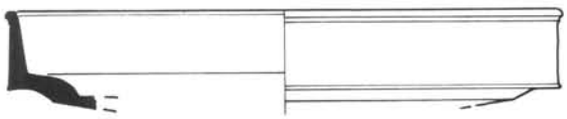

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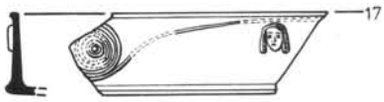

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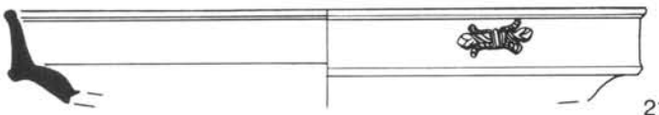
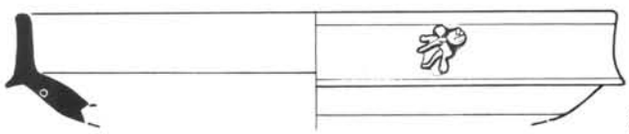


214.9

215.4



Scale 1:2

the large plates that the use of applied motifs (other than double spirals) became general in Group D.[70] It seems to me that the difference in size may itself be responsible for differences in treatment, for the larger rims lend themselves by simple virtue of their size to the creation of more complex mouldings;[71] and whether or nor there is some priority in the introduction of this form in Group D, there does not appear to be any reason to believe that it went out of production any earlier than the rest of the group. (The information available from Pompeii and from the Domitianic levels at Ostia, described in terms of Goudineau's type series, is insufficient to confirm or refute such a distinction.)[72]

Amongst the rims listed here those with internal mouldings probably belong early in the life of the form (nos. **1–4**); rouletting on the wall is probably also exclusively early, as it appears almost solely in conjunction with internal mouldings.[73]

C. A.D. 30–80/90.

B214 *Standard-size plate* with flat floor and plain vertical rim with simple mouldings at top and bottom and sometimes a groove on the inside at the lip; usually applied decoration on the outside.

— **B214.1** (F.635) D. 17.0 cm., H. 4.0 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (1), excellent lustrous slip.
About one third of rim preserved: no appliqués. Two pairs of grooves on floor, part of central stamp *in planta pedis*, M.PE...? (**X95**).
Unstratified.
(Similar: rim frag., fabric (2), Deposit 72:
3 rim-frags., various, Deposit 73;
rim, fabric (2), Deposit 76;
rim-frag. with applied double palmette (**M11**), fabric (2), Deposit 168.3;
stamped bases with this foot-profile:
X39, fabric (2), EVHODI *in planta pedis*, Area S;
X42, fabric (2), ZOILI in rectangle, unstratified;
X45, fabric (2), [C]N.ÂT.A *in planta pedis*, Deposit 76;
X55, fabric (2), AVILLI *in planta pedis*, Deposit 169;
X65, fabric (2), CREƧTI in ellipse, unstratified;
X70, fabric (3), CRESTI *in planta pedis*, Area G;
X71, fabric (1), P.CL.PR *in planta pedis*, Area R.)

— **B214.2** (F.376) D. (rim) 16.5 cm., H. 4.7 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip on inside, dull and worn outside.
Only a small section of rim preserved; two pairs of grooves on floor, centre missing.
Deposit 62.
(Similar: 11 rims, various fabrics, Deposit 61;
rim, fabric (2), Deposit 66;
13 rims, mostly fabric (2), one with applied dog (**M13**), Deposit 69;
rim, fabric (1), Deposit 76;
rim, fabric (2), Deposit 79;
rim, fabric (2), Deposit 100;
2 rims, fabrics (1) and (4), Deposit 119;

(70) Hayes (1973) 444.
(71) A similar opinion is expressed in Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 151.
(72) See Pucci (1977b) 16, Table VI; *Ostia iii*, 315.
(73) See nos. **B213.1** and **2** and Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 57.4, 5. For a single example without internal mouldings see Goudineau (1968) no. C-2B-98.

rim, fabric (1), Area P;
6 rims, fabric (2), one with applied dolphin (**M18**) and Eros (**M22**), Area P;
stamped bases with this foot-profile:
X91, fabric (2), [C.]P.P *in tabella ansata*, unstratified;
X116, fabric (2), VILLI.N *in planta pedis*, Area K;
X126, fabric (2), . .]MILIT *in planta pedis sinistri*, unstratified.)

— **B214.3** (F.85) Base, D.(foot) 9 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (4), lustrous slip.
A band of rouletting between grooves on the floor.
(Probably this form.)
Deposit 73.

— **B214.4** (F.649) Rim-fragment. Fig. 28.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Applied rosette, eight petals, barred (**M7**).
Area X.

— **B214.5** (F.150) Rim, D. *c.* 17 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Applied dog (**M14**).
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 2 rims, fabric (2), Deposit 62.)

— **B214.6** (F.90) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Stylized applied rosette (**M9**); angle of sherd uncertain: the floor should probably be horizontal.
Deposit 73.

— **B214.7** (F.626) Rim, D. 18.0 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (3), lustrous, slightly flaking slip.
Two fragments, each with an applied dolphin (**M17**); the proportion of the rim preserved would allow a maximum of four.
Deposit 61.

— **B214.8** (F.911) Rim, D. 17 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Very thin-walled; applied female mask (**M20**) beneath the centre of a large double spiral (**M2**).
Building R2, unstratified.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), same motifs, Area P;
rim, fabric (2), head only, Deposit 64.)

— **B214.9** (F.1400) Rim-fragment. Fig. 28.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Applied Eros (**M22**).
Building P1.

Goudineau (1968) Type 39c (small examples), Hayes (1973) Form 12; *cf.* also *Agora v*, G36; successor to Form **B209**.
The dating of this form has been discussed above in terms of the dating of Group D as a whole (p. 150).
C. A.D. 30–80/90.

B215 *Standard-size plate* corresponding to Form **B214** but with a quarter-round moulding beneath the rim.

— **B215.1** (F.373) Rim, D. 17 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
No applied decoration preserved.
Deposit 62.
(Similar: 4 rims, fabric (1), Deposit 69;
rim, fabric (1), Deposit 158;
4 rims, fabric (1), Area P;
rim, fabric (2), Area P;
rim, fabric (4), Deposit 69.)

— **B215.2** (F.495) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
No applied decoration preserved.
Deposit 69.

— **B215.3** (F.343) Rim, D. 17.0 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (4), badly flaking slip of low lustre.
Applied thunderbolt (?) (**M10**).
Deposit 51.
(Similar: 2 rim-frags., fabric (4), Deposits 62, 73.)

— **B215.4** (F.469) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 28.
Fabric (2), flaking lustrous slip.
Applied Eros playing pipes (**M23**).
Deposit 69.
(Similar: rim, fabric (4), Deposit 69.)

Hayes (1973) Form 11D.
The evidence available suggests that this form is contemporary with Form **B214**;[74] the degeneration of the quarter-round moulding into little more than an oblique step as on no. **4** may be a late feature or due to regional variation. (In the version adopted by the South Gaulish factories the hollow on the outside is almost immediately reduced to a flat surface: *cf.* Oswald & Pryce 1920, pl. 42.) In contrast to the incidence of this feature in Group B (*cf.* Form **B206**), in Group D it is found almost exclusively in plates of standard size: no examples of larger diameter were found at Sidi Khrebish.
C. A.D. 30–80/90.

B216 *Conical cup* with flat floor, simple ring-foot and vertical moulded rim with applied relief decoration, corresponding to Form **B214**. D. 7.5–13 cm.

— **B216.1** (F.475) Rim, D. 13.0 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (2), flaking lustrous slip.
Applied four-petalled rosette (**M3**).
Deposit 69.
(Similar: rim with applied double spiral (**M1**), fabric (1), Area P;
4 rims, fabric (2), Deposits 48, 69, 100, Area R.)

(74) *Cf.* Hayes (1973) 444. At Magdalensberg it is thought that this form was out of production before the abandonment of the site in *c.* A.D. 45 (see p. 131, n. 25), but this is not supported by evidence from elsewhere.

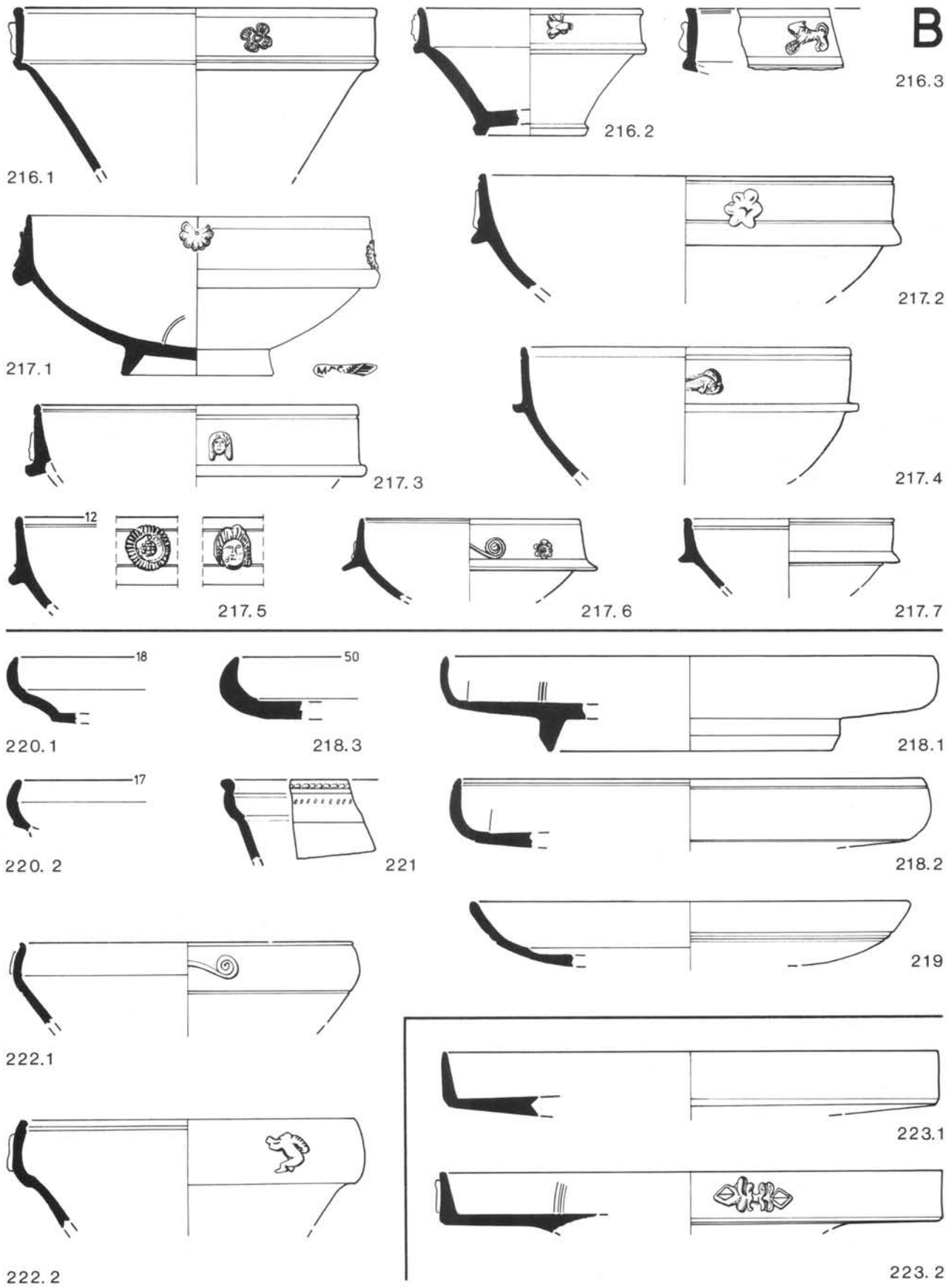


Fig. 29. Italian Sigillata, Groups D, E and F.

Scale 1:2

— **B216.2** (F.708) D.(rim) 8.2 cm., H. 4.6 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (2), lustrous but slightly mottled slip.
Applied fly (**M12**); centre of floor missing.
Area H.
(Similar: 5 rims, fabric (2), Deposits 51, 63, 144, Areas P, R;
stamped bases with this foot-profile:
X34, fabric (1), CИAT *in planta pedis*, Area J;
X37, fabric (2), [EV]HODI in rectangle, Area P;
X40, fabric (2), EV͡HOD *in planta pedis*, Deposit 69;
X61, fabric (2), CA͡MVRI *in planta pedis sinistri*, Deposit 50;
X90, fabric (2), L.NO ? *in planta pedis*, Area X;
X115, fabric (1), C.VIB in rectangle, unstratified;
X122, fabric (1), [. . .]I/[. . .]V in rectangle, Area R;
X128, fabric (2), uncertain reading in trefoil, Area W.)

— **B216.3** (F.374) Rim, D. 12 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
Applied dog (**M13**).
Deposit 62.

Goudineau (1968) Type 40c, Hayes (1973) Form 23; successor to Form **B210**. Contemporary with Form **B214**. It is remarkable that there is apparently not a single cup of this form from Magdalensberg.
C. A.D. 30–80/90.

B217 *Hemispherical flanged cup* with ring-foot; plain vertical rim, terminated below on the outside by a flange (variously rounded, pointed or hooked) and decorated with applied motifs; regularly a groove on the outside at the lip, sometimes also on the inside. D. (rim) 7.5–15 cm.

— **B217.1** (F.260) D.(rim) 12.4 cm., H. 5.7 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (1), excellent lustrous slip.
Several fragments, on three of which are applied ten-petalled rosettes (**M6**); a groove on the floor enclosing a central stamp *in planta pedis*, M.P.C. (**X93**).
Deposit 81.
(Similar: rim with same rosette, fabric (1), Area R;
stamped bases with this foot-profile:
X47, fabric (2), CN.A͡T.M͡A *in planta pedis*, unstratified;
X52, fabric (2), CN.ATE/ARN *in II plantis pedis*, Area S;
X59, fabric (1), CA͡MVRI *in planta pedis*, Area G;
X60, fabric (2), CAMV͡RI *in planta pedis*, unstratified;
X84, fabric (2), SEX.M.F. (or P?) *in planta pedis*, Deposit 72;
X92, fabric (2), C.P.P. *in planta pedis*, Area P;
X97, fabric (1), PH(IL)O *in planta pedis*, unstratified;
X102, fabric (2), L.R.PI *in planta pedis*, Area J;
X114, fabric (2), L.TITI.R[. . *in planta pedis*, Deposit 118;
X130, fabric (1), uncertain reading in rectangle, Deposit 58.)

— **B217.2** (F.89) Rim, D.(rim) 15 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Crudely moulded six-petalled rosette (**M5**).

Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), Deposit 171;
rim, fabric (4), Area X.)

— **B217.3** (F.720) Rim, D. (rim) 11.8 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (4), dark, lustrous but flaking slip.
Applied female mask (**M19**).
Unstratified.
(Similar: 2 rims, fabric (2), Deposit 32, Area P;
rim, fabric (4), Area W.)

— **B217.4** (F.168) Rim, D.(rim) 12 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Uncertain applied motif (**M15**).
Deposit 72.

— **B217.5** (F.1334) Rim, D.(rim) 12 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
Two non-joining fragments, one with applied stylized rosette (**M8**), the other with a female mask (**M21**).
Deposit 78.

— **B217.6** (F.651) Rim, D.(rim) 8.0 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (1), burnt grey, good lustrous slip.
Applied double spiral (**M1**) and small six-petalled rosette (**M4**): the spacing suggests a total of four of each.
Area X.

— **B217.7** (F.377) Rim, D.(rim) 7.5 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
No applied decoration preserved.
Deposit 62.

Goudineau (1968) Type 38b, Hayes (1973) Form 24; successor to Forms **B211** and **B212**. The evidence for the dating of this form is again principally that of Magdalensberg, Corinth and Pompeii: according to Hayes it enters late into the repertoire of Group D[75] and at Magdalensberg it is considered to be one of the latest forms represented on the site (*i.e.* introduced later than the plates of Group D).[76] The form survives the extinction of the group; in an undecorated version it continues in Group J alongside Form **B237** amongst the latest products in Italian Sigillata.[77] *C. A.D. 35/40–80/90.*

Group E

Loeschcke's (*Haltern*) Service III, Goudineau's (1968) Series C.

This group comprises forms with a simple curving profile and plain rim; it is both commonest and most readily defined in terms of the plate (*e.g. Haltern* Type 4, Goudineau 1968, Types 19 and 30) and the comparability to this form of various cups is neither so close nor so obvious as in

(75) *C.* A.D. 45/50: Hayes (1973) 449, Table 1.
(76) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 167 f. and pl. 67.
(77) See Hayes (1973) 445 and below, p. 177.

the case of the groups discussed hitherto: it is perhaps unwise to think of these forms as a group at all, though certain similarities between plates and cups are suggestive.

The life of the group is as long as that of Groups B—D, ranging from Oberaden to Corinth; within this period variations of form are small and dating therefore difficult: the evidence for individual forms is discussed below.

Catalogue

B218 *Plate* with flat floor, curving wall and plain rim; chamfered ring-foot with narrow resting-surface; sometimes a groove on the inside at the lip, sometimes an offset or concave moulding at the junction of wall and floor. The curved exterior of large examples is often lightly faceted.

— **B218.1** (F.1192) D. 18 cm., H. 3.5 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Offset at foot of wall on inside, two grooves on floor above line of foot.
Building P3, disturbed level.

— **B218.2** (F.700) Rim, D. (max.) 17.5 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (4), dark, highly lustrous slip, flaking on the outside.
Grooves inside and out at lip; offset at edge of floor on inside, corresponding groove on outside.
Deposit 62.

Similar: 3 rims, fabric (1), std., Deposit 55, Areas P, R;
6 rims, fabric (2), std., Deposits 51, 61, 69, 73, Area P.

— **B218.3** (F.1409) Rim, D. (max.) 50 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Offset at edge of floor on inside.
Area P.
(Similar: 2 rims, fabric (2), D. 26, *c.* 50 cm., Deposit 171, Area P.)

Oberaden Type 2, *Rödgen* Form 6, *Haltern* Type 4, Goudineau (1968) Types 19a, 19c and 30, Hayes (1973) Form 6.

The presence of the form at Oberaden and Rödgen shows that it was already in existence by *c.* 10 B.C. and its occurrence in conjunction with applied double spirals and other motifs shows that it continued in production alongside the forms of Group D;[78] at Magdalensberg examples with applied decoration are particularly plentiful, and their popularity in the latest period of occupation is associated with that characteristic.[79] Examples with the Late Italian signatures S.M.P. and L.R.PIS should belong to the sixties or later.[80] Chronological distinctions may be made on the basis of applied motifs, extensive rouletting etc. (rare)[81] but in the form itself there is little to go on: the presence or absence of offsets and subsidiary mouldings does not appear to be significant in this respect, but in general terms early examples are low, more open and thick in section (*e.g. Oberaden* Type 2, *Rödgen* Form 6), whereas late examples have taller, more vertical and slimmer rims (*e.g.* Hayes 1973, no. 18).[82] Thus nos. **1** and **2** may be Claudian or later and no.

(78) See Hayes (1973) no. 18; Alarcão (1975) no. 64; Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 43.

(79) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 125 f.

(80) *CVArr* no. 1059 ii, pl. 3.4, *cf. ibid.*, p. 275; *Swedish Cyprus Expedition* iv.3 (Stockholm 1956) fig. 30.2.

(81) See *CVArr* no. 853b, M.IVLIVS of Pozzuoli; Vanderhoeven (1976) no. 463, from Ordona.

(82) *Cf.* Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 127, 130.

3 Augustan (though in this case the large diameter makes the parallel less compelling). Foot-profiles undergo the evolution described by Goudineau for other plates.[83]
C. 15/10 B.C.—A.D. 60/70.

B219 Part of *shallow dish*, corresponding to Form **B218**, but with a more open rim; two grooves on outside of wall and an offset on inside at edge of floor.

— (F.472) Rim, D. 16 cm., Fig. 29.
Fabric (1), flaking lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.

A variant of the preceding form, of uncertain date: *cf. Oberaden* Type 2B; Vanderhoeven (1976) nos. 240, 242 from Ordona.

B220 *Plate* corresponding to Form **B218** with a quarter-round moulding between rim and floor.

— **B220.1** (F.1434) Rim, D. (max.) 18 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (1), slightly flaking but highly lustrous slip.
Area P.

— **B220.2** (F.960) Rim, D. (max.) 17 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (1), excellent lustrous slip.
Deposit 169.

Goudineau (1968) Type 31.
The presence of the quarter-round moulding indicates a date from *c.* A.D. 1 onwards (see above, p. 131); this form and Form **B218** are both popular on the North Italian market into the second half of the first century A.D. (*cf.* Simonett 1941, *Emona ii* and *iii, passim*). Only rims of large diameter were found at Bolsena (Goudineau 1968, nos. A-2A-37, B-2B'-46, C-2B-47).

B221 Part of *deep cup* with a convex moulding below a bead rim; rouletting on rim and upper part of moulding.

— (F.650) Rim-fragment. Fig. 29.
Fabric (1), bright lustrous slip.
Area X.

Cf. Oberaden Type 6, *Haltern* Type 10, Goudineau (1968), Type 29.

This is a difficult form to characterise in terms of both its preceding and subsequent history. Goudineau, following Loeschcke, sees in it the evolution of the hanging lip of Group A (*cf.* Form **B203**): such a derivation may be admitted but the characteristic presence of rouletting on the convex moulding suggests that it is also to be identified closely with the new interest in 'metallic' forms seen in the creation of Group B. This rouletting also casts doubt on the wisdom of associating the form with the plates listed above, which rarely carry this type of decoration.

The subsequent development of the form may be imagined to follow two divergent courses, from about A.D. 1. One is the enlargement of the convex rim, creating a cup of double curvature

(83) Goudineau (1968) 239 ff.

with a restriction at mid-height (*Haltern* Type 11): this form, which then follows an independent course apart from Group E, is listed with other cups under Group H (Form **B227**). The other course represents the continuation of the simple convex rim through the phases common to Groups B—F, of which the latest version is represented by Form **B222** below. Cups of Forms **B221** and **B222** are uncommon in contrast to the plates of Forms **B218** and **B220**, and are therefore unlikely to have constituted a 'service' with them in the eyes of their makers or purchasers. The close similarity of rim form, however, perhaps justifies their inclusion in a single group.
C. 10 B.C.—A.D. 1/10.

B222 *Conical cup* with convex incurving rim; sometimes a groove on inside or outside of lip, applied decoration on outside. D.(rim) 7–12 cm.

— **B222.1** (F.1415) Rim, D.(rim) 12 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Applied double spiral (**M1**).
Area P.

— **B222.2** (F.371) Rim, D.(rim) 12.0 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Applied figure of running Eros, very poorly moulded (**M24**).
Deposit 62.

Similar: 3 rims, fabric (2), Deposit 118, Area P.

The derivation of this form has been discussed under Form **B221**;

cf. also	Ventimiglia:	Barocelli (1923) 121 and fig. 38q, Form 12, (2 examples, both stamped ATEI in rectangle);
	Corinth:	Hayes (1973) no. 53;
	Conimbriga:	Alarcão (1975) no. 129.

The presence of applied decoration and the absence of rouletting (so typical of Form **B221**) suggest a Claudian or Neronian date for the rims illustrated here.

Group F

This group, represented by only a single form at Sidi Khrebish, comprises plates and cups with a plain vertical rim, usually slightly tapering; as with Group E, the plates are the most common and most readily identifiable members of the group.

Plates of this type are to be found amongst the latest Italian black-glazed wares (*cf.* Form **B65**), and appear to continue throughout the production of Italian Sigillata, though at no time are they particularly common.[84] For early examples *cf. Oberaden* Type 3 (= Goudineau 1968, Type 19b) and *Haltern* Type 5 (Goudineau 1968, Type 36b), and for later examples contemporary with Groups C and D *cf.* Alarcão (1975) nos. 157 and 184 (rouletting); *ibid.*, no. 161, Hayes (1973) nos. 13 and 14 (applied double spirals); Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 54.18 and no. **B223.2** below (other applied motifs).

(84) *Cf.* Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 101.

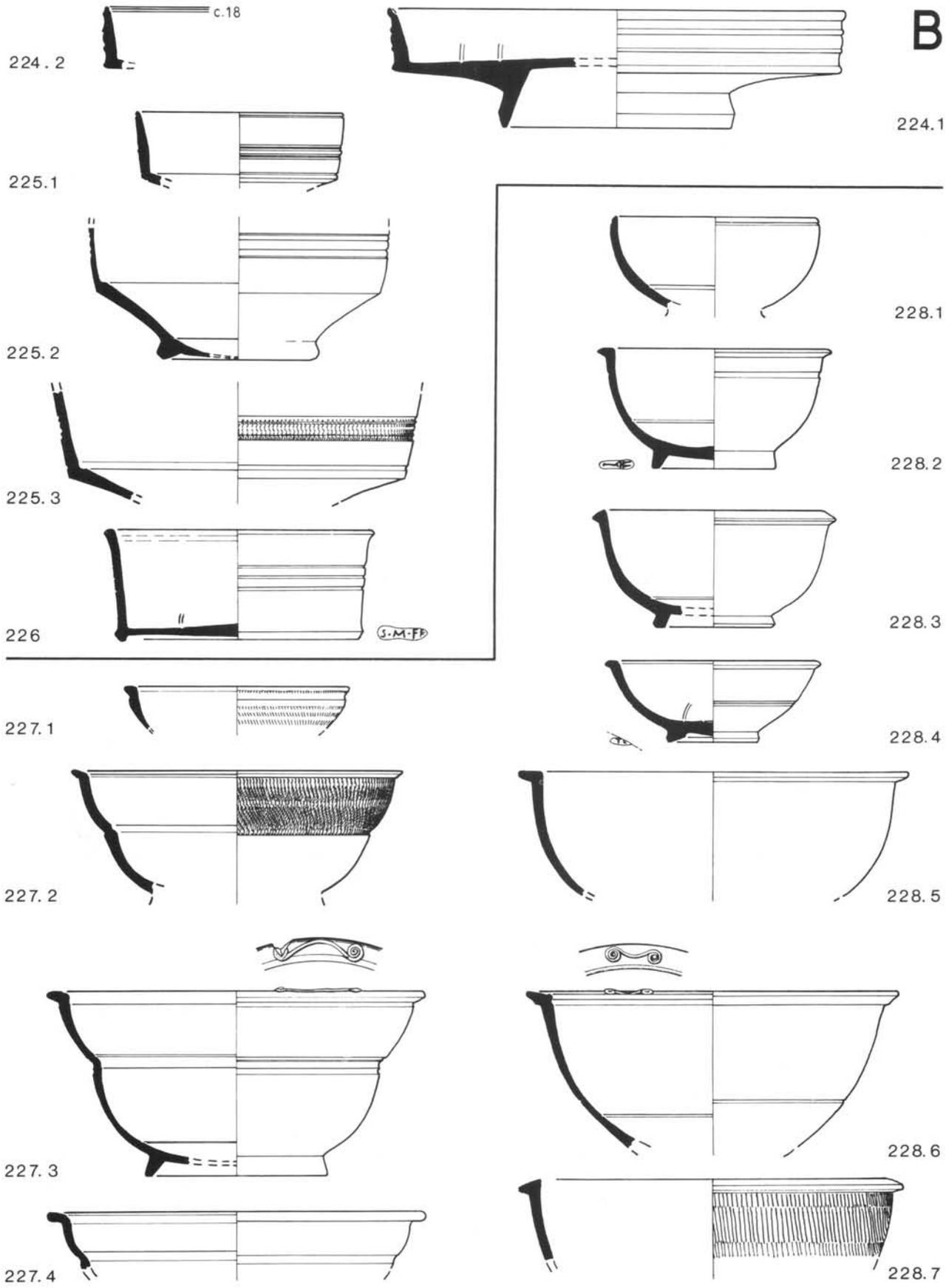


Fig. 30. Italian Sigillata, Groups G and H.

Scale 1:2

No cups are obviously attributable to this group but it is possible that the carinated cylindrical cup, Form **B229**, was created from a conical cup with a plain vertical rim, represented approximately by Fellmann (1955) 46, no. 3, from Vindonissa. *Cf.* also no. **B210.3** and Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 31.1–5.

Catalogue

B223 *Plate* with flat floor and plain, tapering vertical rim.

— **B223.1** (F.494) Rim, D. 18.0 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (4), flaking lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 2 rim-frags., fabric (2), Deposit 64, Area T;
3 rims, fabric (4), std., Deposit 61, Areas P, R.)

— **B223.2** (F.926) Rim, D. 18.2 cm. Fig. 29.
Fabric (1), slip of low lustre.
Applied double palmette (**M11**).
Building R2, clearance.

For the history of the form see the discussion above. No **1** is not readily datable; no. **2** must be later than *c.* A.D. 30.

Group G

Under this heading are gathered forms decorated with multiple mouldings on the exterior: these may take the form of equal concave mouldings flanking a convex one (as in no. **B224.2**) or more commonly of a broad convex moulding flanked by narrow cordons. Other variations also occur from time to time. The forms upon which this style of decoration is found are the plate, the carinated cylindrical cup and a flat-based pyxis.

The mouldings which characterise this group are not found at Haltern or in the small groups of the succeeding period (Mainz, Vindonissa). They do occur in the late levels at Bolsena,[85] at Magdalensberg[86] and at Corinth.[87] They are sometimes found in conjunction with double spirals[88] but the only example known to me with any other applied motif is the large plate Ohlenroth (1935) fig. 3.7, perhaps not directly comparable in view of its size. Of the forms upon which these mouldings occur the earlier version of the cup (Form **B225A**) is similar to *Haltern* Type 15 (*cf.* Form **B229A** below) which suggests that the style was introduced not long after the abandonment of Haltern. The plate shows general affinities with Groups C and D. The find-contexts listed above indicate that vessels in Group G were produced at least until the mid first century A.D., but they were never as popular as Group D and the style, which is not entirely compatible with a taste for applied decoration, probably came to an end earlier than that group.

(85) Goudineau (1968) nos. C-2B-101 and 128, C-2A-60.

(86) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pls. 55.7-17, 60.8-13, 61.13-24.

(87) Hayes (1973) nos. 26, 27, 31, 62, 63, 69.

(88) *E.g.* Simonett (1941) fig. 61.3; Goudineau (1968) no. C-2B-128; Hayes (1971) 271, fig. 18.11; *Id.* (1973) no. 62; Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pls. 55.11, 12, 14, 60.8-13.

Catalogue

B224 *Plate* with flat floor, high tapering foot and vertical rim; multiple mouldings on outside of rim, plain inside.

— **B224.1** (F.1421) D. 16.6 cm., H. 4.3 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (2), slightly rough surface, slightly flaking slip.
Two grooves on floor; tip of rim missing.
Deposit 171.
(Similar: 2 rims, fabric (4), std., Deposit 69.)

— **B224.2** (F.375) Rim, D. *c.* 18 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Broad concave-convex-concave mouldings filling the height of the rim.
Deposit 62.

Hayes (1973) Form 9. *Cf.* also *Ostia ii*, fig. 138; Hayes (1971) 265, fig. 15.9; Alarcão (1975) nos. 154 and 156 and the references cited above.
The plain inner profile of the rim shows an affinity with Groups C and D, and the rarity of moulded appliqués suggests an approximate range of A.D. 20–50/60 for the form.

A plate with a quarter-round moulding beneath the rim occurs in Group G but is not represented at Sidi Khrebish: *cf.* Goudineau (1968) no. C-2B-101, from Bolsena; Hayes (1971) 271, fig. 18.11, from Knossos; *Id.* (1973) Form 11C, no. 31, from Corinth.

B225 *Carinated cylindrical cup* with sloping floor, steep or vertical wall bearing a band of multiple mouldings on the outside, and low moulded foot. Two types:
A with vertical wall, often slightly convex, and plain rim, sometimes marked off by a groove.
B with steep straight or flaring wall and short flat rim.

Type A

— **B225.1** (F.1356) Rim, D. 7.5 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
Building P1, robber trench.

— **B225.2** (F.1426) Base, D.(foot) 5.9 cm., D.(max.) 11.0 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (1), bright lustrous slip.
Building P1, robber trench.

Probably Type B

— **B225.3** (F.1357) Body-sherd, D. at carination 12.2 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (1), semi-lustrous slip.
Building P1, robber trench.

Type A: Hayes (1973) Form 20; *cf.* Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 60.8–13.
Type B: Hayes (1973), no. 69. Common in North Italian contexts: *cf. Emona ii*, pl. 62.9; *Emona iii*, pls. 161.8, 163.18, 164.4, 199.7; Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 61.13–17, 20.

This is a variant of the more common undecorated form listed below as Form **B229**; the dates suggested for that form, combined with those discussed above for the style of Group G, suggest the following very tentative dates for Form **B225**.
Type A: *c. A.D. 10–20+*.
Type B: *c. A.D. 15/20–50/60*.

B226 *Cylindrical pyxis* with slightly everted rim, flat floor and hollow base; three grooves on outside of wall at mid-height.

— (F.19) D. 9.5 cm., H. 4.0 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip, slightly rough surfaces.
Groove on floor enclosing central stamp, S.M.F *in planta pedis* (**X82**).
Deposit 73.

This form enjoyed an extended popularity on the North Italian market from the time of Tiberius onwards, and particularly in Flavian contexts: *cf.* Simonett (1941) Graves Liverpool u. 23 (A.D. 15–30), Liverpool u. 32, 44, Cadra 14 (A.D. 40–60), Cadra 11, 12 (A.D. 60–85). The form is well represented at Magdalensberg in Claudian contexts immediately preceding the abandonment of the site:[89] in all of the Magdalensberg examples the decoration on the wall is still a careful convex moulding flanked by cordons as in Forms **B224** and **B225**. The present example may be attributed to the Neronian or Flavian period on the basis of its technical quality and the Late Italian stamp: two similar vessels from Tunisia are stamped L R P *in planta pedis*.[90]

Group H

This group unites various forms of cup which are not immediately attributable to any of the preceding groups but which share one peculiarity in common: they all appear first with a plain vertical rim, sometimes marked off by a fine groove inside or outside, and subsequently develop a short flat rim which may on occasion be decorated on top with a band of rouletting and/or applied double spirals. The dating of this development is discussed under each form individually, but seems to have taken place on each at about the same time, *c.* A.D. 15/20; the early versions continued subsequently alongside the later ones for varying periods.

Catalogue

B227 *Cup with double curvature of wall*, restricted at mid-height; oblique ring-foot. Two types of rim:
A plain vertical rim, sometimes marked off by grooves inside or out;
B flat rim, sometimes with rouletting or applied double spirals on top.
D. mostly 12–14 cm.

(89) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 154 ff., Group 5, pl. 61.18, 19, 21-24.

(90) Holwerda (1936) nos. 497, 512.

Type A

Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.

Transitional

— **B227.1** (F.634) Rim, D. 8.2 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
A deep groove on the outside below a thickened rim; rouletting on the whole of the outside.
Deposit 61.

Type B

— **B227.2** (F.1362) Rim, D. 12 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Rouletting on upper half of exterior.
Area P, robber trench.
(Similar: rim, fabric (1), Deposit 61.)

— **B227.3** (F.513) D. 13.8 cm., H. 6.7 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (1), bright lustrous slip.
Applied double spiral on top of rim; careful mouldings inside and out at mid-height.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 2 rims, fabric (1), Deposits 43, 61;
rim-frag., fabric (2), Area P.)

— **B227.4** (F.474) Rim, D. 13.8 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (1), flaking but highly lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: rim, fabric (1), Deposit 69.)

Type A: *Haltern* Type 11, Goudineau (1968) Type 32b.
Type B: Goudineau (1968) Type 42, Hayes (1973) Form 17.
The form is fully developed before the abandonment of Haltern where, however, only Type A is found; it probably developed from the cup with convex rim, *Haltern* Type 10 (see under Form **B221**, above). In the Vindonissa deposit Type A versions of both this form and Form **B229** were present, the former with a *planta pedis* stamp.[91] At Bolsena Type B rims first occur in Level B-2A[92] but are not common until the 'late' levels of Zone C.[93] Goudineau attributes a terminal date before the abandonment of Haltern to Level B-2A on the basis of the absence of precisely these forms.[94] A date for this level of *c.* A.D. 20 in line with that suggested by Hayes for the appearance of Form **B229B**[95] would not be unreasonable for this small assemblage (only 19 sherds of sigillata).

There is evidently some overlap between the two rim-types in Form **B227**, for both are found combined with extensive rouletting on the upper part of the wall: for Type A *cf. Haltern* Type 11, Fellman (1955) 46, no. 10, Alarcão (1975) nos. 138–144 and for Type B Goudineau (1968) no. C-2B-118, Hayes (1973) no. 58, Alarcão (1975) nos. 145–48 and no. **B227.2** here. No. **B227.1** is transitional. These should fall within the period during which extensive rouletting is common, *i.e.* before *c.* A.D. 45 (see above, p. 132). The application of double spirals or rouletting on top of the rim does not appear to occur in conjunction with rouletting on the wall, but is already attested

(91) Fellmann (1955) 46, nos. 10 and 3.
(92) Goudineau (1968) nos. B-2A-16, 17, 18: *Berenice* Forms **B227** or **B228** and **B229**.
(93) Goudineau (1968), nos. C-2B-118 to 120.
(94) *Ibid.*, 295.
(95) Hayes (1973) 449, Table 1, Form 22.

by A.D. 15 at Magdalensberg.[96] For examples of this version *cf.* Goudineau (1968) no. C-2B-120, Hayes (1973) no. 59 and no. **B227.3** here. The following tentative dates are suggested for this form.

Type A (always with rouletting on wall): *c. A.D. 1/5–20+.*
Type B (with rouletting on wall): *c. A.D. 15–45.*
(wall plain, rouletting or double spirals on rim): *c. A.D. 15–55.*

B228 *Hemispherical cup* with simple or moulded rim-foot and a groove on inside around centre of floor. Two types of rim, as Form **B227**. D. *c.* 7–11 and 13–14 cm.

Type A

— **B228.1** (F.499) Rim, D. 7.2 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: rim, fabric (1), Deposit 61;
rim, fabric (2), Deposit 46.)

Type B

— **B228.2** (F.631) D. 8.5 cm., H. 4.4 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (1), excellent lustrous slip.
A groove below rim on outside; anepigraphic *planta pedis* stamp (**X134**).
Deposit 61.
(Similar: rim, fabric (1), Deposit 46;
2 rims with applied double spirals, fabric (2), Deposit 40, Area P;
rim-frag., fabric (2), Deposit 61;
stamped bases:
one in same fabric as no. **2**, with same stamp, unstratified;
X133, fabric (1), anepigraphic ellipse, unstratified.)

— **B228.3** (F.632) D. 8.8 cm., H. 4.3 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Centre missing.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: rim, fabric (1), Area J;
rim, fabric (2), Area J.)

— **B228.4** (F.1235) D. 7.8 cm., H. 3.0 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip, flaking slightly over rim.
Two grooves low on outside of wall; elliptical stamp, TE[. . .(**X111**).
Unstratified.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), Deposit 100.)

— **B228.5** (F.473) Rim, D. 14.0 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (1), semi-lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 4 rims, fabric (1), Deposits 61, 69.)

— **B228.6** (F.633) Rim, D. 13.5 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip, slight facetting on outside.

(96) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 51.13.

A groove low on outside of wall, applied double spiral on top of rim.
Deposit 61.

– **B228.7** (F.152) Rim, D. 13.5 cm. Fig. 30.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Fine rouletting covering whole of exterior.
Deposit 73.

Form **B228A**, represented only by a South Gaulish version at Haltern (*Haltern* Type 13), appears first in dated contexts at Mainz and Vindonissa.[97] The marked differences between the shapes of the two sizes in these examples may suggest different origins, but in later examples there are no such typological differences. Cups are known with stamps *in planta pedis*[98] and one example from Tharros in Sardinia bears an applied motif on the wall.[99]

Examples with the flat rim of Type B are widely distributed: to those from Rome, Minturnae, Ornavasso, Ventimiglia, Tunis and Antioch discussed by Comfort[100] may be added

Ostia:	*Ostia ii*, 191 and fig. 139; *Ostia iii*, 189 and fig. 266; Pohl (1970) 80, no. 23 and figs. 53.203, 57.31;
Bolsena:	(possibly) Goudineau (1968) no. C-2B-113;
Rome:	*CVArr* no. 473c, L. CORNELIVS in rectangle; *CVArr* no. 1164.7, OCTAVIVS SALVTARIS *in pl. ped.*;
Luni:	Frova (1973) col. 316 and pl. 64.11, no. CM 413, ZOILI in trefoil;
Magdalensberg:	Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 138 f. and pl. 50.1–11, one signed by *M. Perennius Crescens in pl. ped.*;
Ordona:	Vanderhoeven (1976) nos. 414, 427–435;
Corinth:	Hayes (1973) Form 18, no. 60;
Dramont D:	Joncheray (1974) 31, pl. IIa and photos 8–11 (possibly the same signature as on the Minturnae example);
Conimbriga:	Alarcão (1975) nos. 201–204.

The evidence suggests that many of the examples are Tiberian in date. Those from Magdalensberg occur from *c.* A.D. 20 onwards and almost all of them bear rouletting and double spirals on top of the rim—a characteristic which is otherwise rare and suggests the particular preference of a single workshop (*M. Perennius Crescens?*). The latest piece is probably that from Tunis in Leiden which bears the Late Italian signature S M P *in planta pedis*;[101] this and the presence of an example in the Dramont D shipwreck show that the type was still in existence up to the middle of the first century A.D. and beyond.

The evidence of distribution and of stamps suggests that this form was primarily non-Arretine,[102] though Arretine examples are also known.[103] A further variant of Type B has been

(97) Von Pfeffer (1961) 208, fig. 1.13; Fellmann (1955) 46, no. 9.

(98) Frova (1973) col. 310 and pl. 62.13, no. CM 891, illegible, and col. 629 and pl. 159.434, no. CS 947, *Cn. Ateius Arretinus*, from Luni; no. **B228.2** here.

(99) Oswald & Pryce (1920) pl. 48.3.

(100) Comfort (1943) 316, no. 13 and (1948) 70, no. 102.

(101) Holwerda (1936) no. 517 = *CVArr* 1059aa[3].

(102) See Comfort (1948) 70. Note also the many examples in North Italian fabric at Magdalensberg (Schindler & Scheffenegger 1977, pls. 48-50) and in local 'Campanian' fabric at Pompeii (Pucci 1977b, 15, Table VI and pls. 1.5, 2.8 and 9).

(103) Pohl (1970) 80, under no. 23.

recorded in which the lip rises above the flat element of the rim, which thus becomes a tapering flange.[104]

The examples found at Sidi Khrebish belong chiefly to Type B: the rim no. **7** wih extensive rouletting on the wall is unusual for this form but may belong here. It might also belong to a flanged cup of Form **B211**, for which the flat rim would be uncharacteristic (but *cf. CVArr* no. 2503a), or possibly to Form **B227B**.

Type A: *c.A.D. 5/10–40+*.
Type B: *c.A.D. 15–60+*.

B229 *Carinated cylindrical cup* with sloping floor, steep or vertical wall and low moulded foot. Two types:
A with vertical wall, often slightly convex, and plain rim, sometimes marked off by a groove or small convex moulding;
B with steep straight or flaring wall and short flat rim.
D. 7.8–15 cm.

Type A
Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.

Type B
— **B229.1** (F.1422) Rim, D. 14.2 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), flaking lustrous slip.
Deposit 171.

— **B229.2** (F.962) D. 7.8 cm., H. 4.3 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Centre missing.
Deposit 169.

Similar: rim, fabric (1), Deposit 77;
3 rims, fabric (2), Deposits 48, 62, Area X;
stamped base, **X63**, fabric (2), CH[...in rectangle, unstratified.

— **B229.3** (F.498) Rim, D. 10.0 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Rouletting on top of rim, which is hooked upwards at outer edge.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: rim, fabric (2), Deposit 61.)

— **B229.4** (F.258) Rim, D. 10 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (1), flaking lustrous slip.
Rouletting on *under*side of rim, two fine grooves on outside of wall.
Deposit 81.

— **B229.5** (F.767) Base, D.(foot) 5.0 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.

(104) *Cf.* Simonett (1941) 56, fig. 33.2; Pohl (1970) 80, no. 22 and fig. 115.7; Joncheray (1973) 276, no. 1 (=*Id.* 1974, 31, pl. IIb); Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 166 and pl. 67.1.

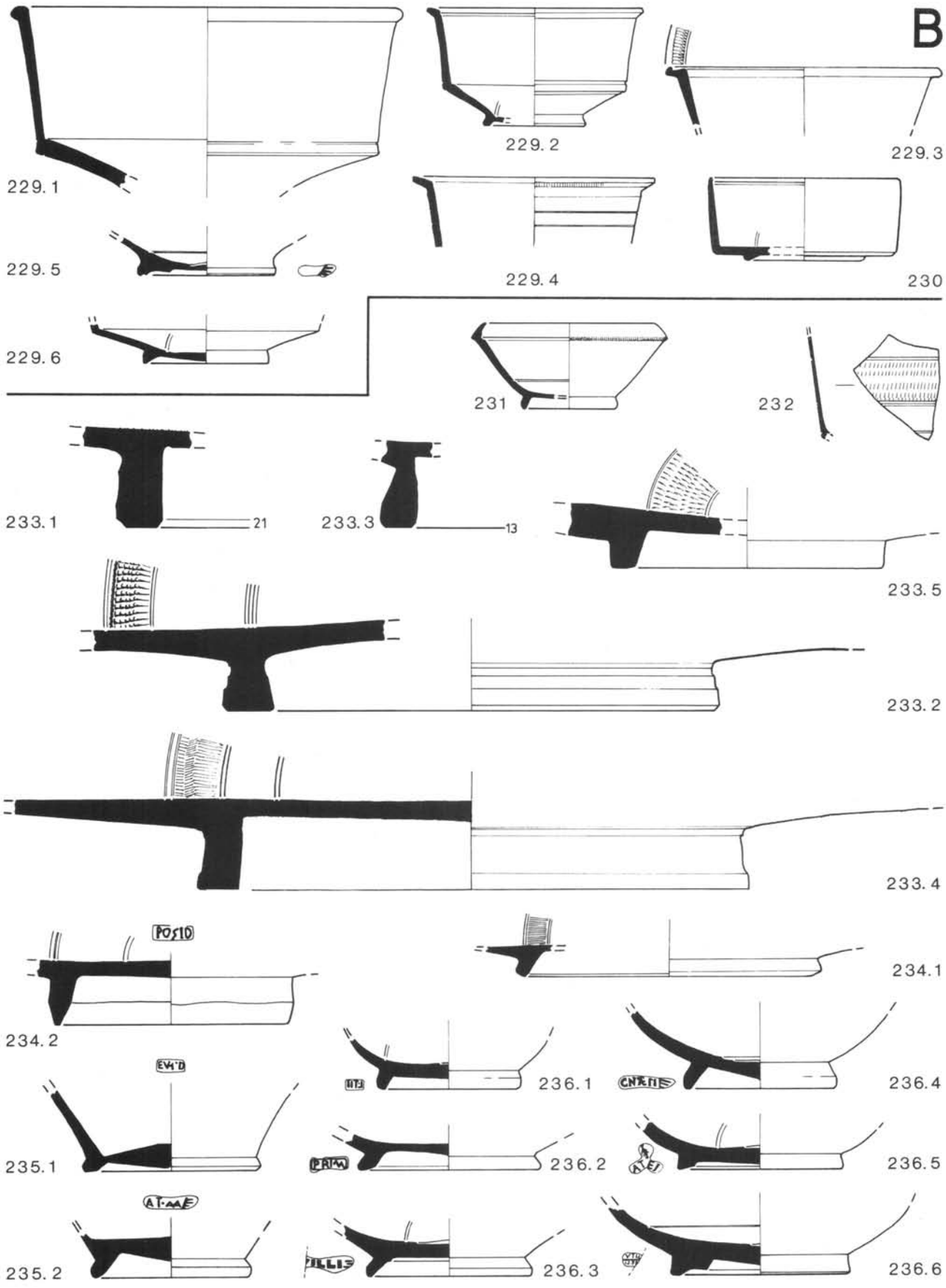


Fig. 31. Italian Sigillata, Group H and miscellaneous.

Scale 1:2

Groove on floor, empty *planta pedis* stamp (**X135**).
Deposit 70.
(Similar stamped base: **X110**, fabric (1), T.QVAD *in planta pedis*, unstratified.)

— **B229.6** (F.795) Base, D.(foot) 4.6 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Groove on floor, centre missing.
Deposit 140.
(Similar stamped bases: **X131**, fabric (1), rectangular, anepigraphic, Area P;
uncat., fabric (2), illegible rectangular stamp, Deposit 42.)

Type A: *Haltern* Type 15, Goudineau (1968) Type 41a, Hayes (1973) Form 19.
Type B: Goudineau (1968) Type 41b, Hayes (1973) Form 22.

Type A is present at Haltern, in Levels B-2B′ and possibly B-2B at Bolsena,[105] in the Bolsena cistern group[106] and in the Vindonissa deposit.[107] It was therefore in circulation by *c.* A.D. 1. The form seems to me to be neither part of the evolution of Group D (*Haltern*, p. 138) nor derived from Group E (Goudineau 1968, 273 f.). There is no close relationship to any of Groups A—D, owing to the basic difference between the conical and cylindrical shapes of cup, but the Vindonissa example suggests to me a possible early relationship with the plain vertical rims of Group F.[108] The frequency of Type A (mostly with applied double spirals below the rim) in the late levels at Bolsena indicates a life extending well into the Tiberian period.[109]

Form **B229B** was amongst the commonest shapes in the South Stoa deposits at Corinth:[110] Hayes suggests that the principal period of its popularity was *c.* A.D. 20/40–60.[111] An example was found in the Dramont D shipwreck[112] and there are many rims from Zone C at Bolsena.[113] The earliest context in which a Type B rim has been found may be level B-2A at Bolsena,[114] though the suggested date of this level is placed in doubt precisely by its presence (see above, p. 166).

The application of double spirals on the wall seems to be specific to Type A, decoration on Type B being confined to occasional rouletting (and double spirals?) on top of the rim: nos. **3** and **4** show examples of this[115] and the rim Goudineau (1968) no. C-2A-57 may also belong to this form. Examples of both types with multiple mouldings on the wall are listed separately as Form **B225**.

Type A: *c. A.D. 1–20* (?).
Type B: *c. A.D. 15/20–60.*

B230 *Cylindrical pyxis* with flat floor, low ring-foot and vertical wall. Two types:
A with plain rim marked off by a fine groove on the inside;

(105) Goudineau (1968) nos. B-2B-50, B-2B′-49 to 51: in the case of small rim-fragments there may be confusion between this form and the beaker, *ibid.*, Type 22.
(106) Andreau (1974) no. 69.178.80.
(107) Fellmann (1955) 46, no. 3.
(108) *Cf.* also *CVArr* no. 1468, C. R( ) ANDRONI (CVS) and Alarcão (1975) no. 69.
(109) See Goudineau (1968) nos. C-2B-125 to 127, C-2A-62.
(110) Hayes (1973) table on p. 434.
(111) *Ibid.*, 440 and Table 1, p. 449.
(112) Joncheray (1973) 278, no. 3 = *Id.* (1974) 33, pl. IId.
(113) Goudineau (1968) nos. C-2B-2, 109 to 112, 114 to 116, C-2A-53 to 56.
(114) *Ibid.*, no. B-2A-17.
(115) *Cf.* Pagenstecher (1913) 148 and fig. 159.20.

B with a small convex moulding at the rim and a corresponding moulding at the base of the wall, both sometimes rouletted.

Type A

— (F.501) D. 6.8 cm., H. 3.0 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Groove on floor, centre missing.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 2 rim-frags., fabric (1), Deposit 69;
base-frag, fabric (1), Area P.)

Type B

Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.

Type A: Hayes (1973) Form 25.
This form is included here because of its similarity to Form **B229A**, from which rim-fragments are not always distinguishable; it does not, however, develop the flat rim characteristic of other forms in Group H. Examples of Type A known to me are as follows.

Rome:	*CVArr* no. 630d, EPAP(H)RA in rounded rectangle; *CVArr* no. 1233, PELOPIS in rectangle; *CVArr* no. 1586m, ROSCI *in planta pedis;* *CVArr* no. 2032a, PRISCV(S)/C. TITI N(EPOTIS) in rectangle;
Ostia:	*Ostia ii*, 52 and fig. 71;
Bolsena:	Goudineau (1968) no. B-s-8;
Ordona:	Vanderhoeven (1976) no. 89, empty *planta pedis*;
Sybaris:	*NSc* 1972 Supp., 330, no. 77, CAVI *in planta pedis*;
Corinth:	Hayes (1973) no. 83, ROSCI *in planta pedis*;
'Susa Sfax' (Tunisia):	Holwerda (1936) no. 509, illegible stamp;
Mainz:	*CVArr* no. 709k, FORT/VNATI in rectangle (illustrated in Bémont 1976, 223, fig. 26c);
Saint-Rémy:	Goudineau (1971) 196, nos. 7 and 8, signed FRVCTVS and VTILIS.

Examples of Type B include

Bolsena:	Goudineau (1968) Type 33, no. B-2B-50 (*cf. Id.* 1971, 202 ff., under no. 14); Andreau (1974) 325 and pl. 14, no. 69.178.84 (and possibly no. 69.178.80);
Pozzuoli:	*CVArr* no. 1102b, PRIN(CEPS NAEVI) in rectangle;
Ordona:	Vanderhoeven (1976) no. 90, PH[.. in rectangle.

The form has been discussed by Goudineau, who is prepared to believe that all the entries in *CVArr* describing a 'cylindrical cup with low foot' refer to this rather than to the form with a hollow base (Form **B226**/ Dr. 4).[116] However, in discussing the longevity of the form he points to the presence of Late Italian signatures of *L. Rasinius Pisanus*, of which both examples cited are

(116) Goudineau (1971) 198 ff.

demonstrably on Form **B226** and not on Form **B230**:[117] the entry under *CVArr* no. 1558.135 reads 'cylindrical cup with low foot (Dr 4)'. I share Comfort's reservations as to the identity, and indeed consistency, of such entries[118] rather than Goudineau's optimism.[119]

There is little evidence from which the dating of the form may be deduced. Type A is the more common, and is found with both rectangular and *planta pedis* stamps; Bémont has deduced from the potters' names found on the form, and the other forms attested with the same names, that it is essentially contemporary with Service IV/Group D.[120] The examples of Type B from Bolsena indicate that it was in existence by about the turn of the era, and this is supported by the similarity of rim-form to the deeper carinated cup Form **B229A**. It is clearly the plain version, Type A, that remained in existence for longer. The distribution of find-spots and the signatures cited above suggest that the form is primarily non-Arretine.

Type A: *c. A.D. 1–50* (?).
Type B: *c. A.D. 1–20* (?).

Groups A—H: miscellaneous forms and bases

Catalogue

B231 *Conical cup* with plain short rim, sloping inward and joining the wall at a sharp angle, which is rouletted on the outside; curving floor with a groove at the base of the wall on the inside; simple ring-foot.

— (F.1147) D.(max.) 7.1 cm., H. 3.2 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Centre missing.
Area A.

Two cups of similar form are illustrated by Oxé/Comfort and remarked upon by Goudineau (*CVArr* no. 50a, L. ALFIVS GALLVS and no. 784a, HERMEROS; Goudineau 1971, 195 and 201); the first of these is decorated with applied double spirals on the rim, though both have rectangular stamps. The form is most probably contemporary with Group B: similar simple variants are illustrated in *CVArr* no. 2272b (FELIX VETTI in rectangle, closer to Form **B208**) and Alarcão (1975) nos. 70 and 71.

B232 Fragment of *cylindrical beaker.*

— (F.832) Body-sherd, D. *c.* 8 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (1), bright lustrous slip.
Bands of fine rouletting between grooves on wall.
Deposit 46.
(Similar: body-sherd, fabric (1), Area P.)

Oberaden Type 12B, *Rödgen* Form 9, *Haltern* Type 16, Goudineau (1968) Type 22, Hayes (1973) Form 27.

(117) *CVArr* no. 1558.135, 136 = Holwerda (1936) nos. 512, 497.
(118) *CVArr*, xxvi.
(119) Goudineau (1971) 199 n. 20.
(120) Bémont (1976) 220-224.

The form is most usefully discussed by Simon in *Rödgen*, 76. Its first appearance can be no later than 9 B.C. (Goudineau, 1968, 295, suggests before 20 B.C.) and it continues possibly into the reign of Tiberius.

B233 *Bases of large plates*, attributable to Forms **B201, B205, B209, B213, B218.**

– **B233.1** (F.82) D.(foot) 21 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (3), highly lustrous slip; upper surface gritted over line of foot, inside of foot and resting-surface unslipped.
Deposit 73.

– **B233.2** (F.1301) D.(foot) 18 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip; inside of foot unslipped.
Three grooves on floor above line of foot, a broad band of rouletting between grooves further out.
Building J2, disturbed context.

– **B233.3** (F.1358) D.(foot) 13 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip; inside of foot unslipped.
Building P1, robber trench.

– **B233.4** (F.81) D.(foot) 17 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (3), lustrous slip, inside of foot unslipped.
A broad band of rouletting between grooves on floor over outer edge of foot, two fine grooves closer to centre; centre and stamp missing.
Joining sherds from Deposits 72 and 73.

– **B233.5** (F.25) D.(foot) 10 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (4), slightly vesicular, with thick uneven red to purple slip of varying lustre, crazed in places.
A broad band of rouletting between grooves on floor inside line of foot; tip of *planta pedis* stamp (?) preserved at inner edge of sherd.
Deposit 73.

Goudineau discusses the evolution of these foot-profiles, which are difficult to classify (1968, 242 ff.). Those illustrated here represent only a selection of those found at Sidi Khrebish: their numbering is intended to correspond approximately to a chronological succession, though clearly at any one time there was much variety in production. The long-term trend is from heavy, low feet, expanding towards the resting-surface, towards slimmer, higher feet with parallel sides.

The attribution of the base no. **5** is uncertain: the fabric and the stamp suggest a date in the second half of the first century A.D. but the combination of form and decoration are unfamiliar. Perhaps it is not even Italian.

B234 *Bases of standard-size plates.*

– **B234.1** (F.756) D.(foot) 11 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Low oblique foot with a narrow groove at the inner edge of the resting-surface; a band of fine rouletting between grooves on floor.
Deposit 38.

– **B234.2** (F.630) D.(foot) 8.5 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Two grooves on floor above line of foot, and a single groove of smaller diameter enclosing a central

rectangular stamp, POSID (**X98**).
Deposit 61.

The low, oblique foot no. **1** is identifiable as an early form by reason of the rounded junction between the foot and the floor on the outside and the fine groove next to the resting-surface on the inside (Goudineau 1968, 239 f.): the closest parallel from Bolsena is the sherd (*ibid.*) no. B-2C-13, from a context with a terminal date of *c.* 15/12 B.C. (see above, p. 130).[121] The foot of no. **2** is unusual in being chamfered on both sides (but *cf.* no. **B202.2** and the bases listed thereunder).

Other stamped bases of plates are listed under nos. **B214.1** and **2**.

B235 *Bases of conical cups*, attributable to Forms **B208, B210, B216, B222**.

— **B235.1** (F.388) D.(foot) 6.5 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), highly lustrous slip.
Biconical floor section, rectangular stamp, EVHOD (**X38**).
Unstratified.
(Similar stamped bases:
X32, fabric (3), ATTEI in ellipse, unstratified;
X35, fabric (4), CNAT *in planta pedis*, Deposit 63;
X46, fabric (2), . .]A A *in planta pedis*, Area R;
X49, fabric (2), CN.AR *in planta pedis*, 2 examples, Deposit 69, unstratified;
X53, fabric (3), ATEI·O·RA in ellipse, unstratified;
X57, fabric (2), LAV.IL *in planta pedis*, unstratified;
X69, fabric (2), CRESTI *in planta pedis*, unstratified;
X79, fabric (1), HERM *in planta pedis*, Area P;
X81, fabric (2), MVRR in rectangle, unstratified;
X105, fabric (2), RVFI *in planta pedis sinistri*, Deposit 77;
X117, fabric (1), V.N *in planta pedis*, unstratified.)

— **B235.2** (F.344) D.(foot) 5.7 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (4), lustrous slip.
Variant of the preceding form; stamp, AT.AMA *in planta pedis* (**X50**).
Deposit 51.

Other stamped bases of conical cups with a flat floor-section are listed under nos. **B210.1** and **B216.2**.

B236 *Bases of cups with curving body.*
Cf. Forms **B203, B204**: deep cups with hanging lip;
B211, B212, B217: hemispherical flanged cups;
B227: cups with double curvature;
B228: hemispherical cups with plain or flat rim.

— **B236.1** (F.1342) D.(foot) 5.2 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), worn lustrous slip.
Groove on floor, rectangular stamp, L.TIT (**X112**).
Deposit 66.

(121) See also the Service I/Group A foot-profiles recorded at Magdalensberg: Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 85 and pls. 23.2, 4, 70.2, 3.

— **B236.2** (F.345) D.(foot) 6.5 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (1), highly lustrous slip.
Rectangular stamp, PRIM (**X87**).
Deposit 51.
(Similar: base, fabric (2), centre missing, Deposit 46;
X31, stamped base, fabric (2), [AT]EI *in planta pedis*, Area P.)

— **B236.3** (F.1452) D.(foot) 6.0 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Groove on floor, stamp, VILLI *in planta pedis* (**X118**).
Area G.

— **B236.4** (F.1423) D.(foot) 5.6 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Stamp, CN ATE PL *in planta pedis*, in the centre of a slight recess (**X51**).
Deposit 171.

— **B236.5** (F.1265) D.(foot) 6.0 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Groove on floor, stamp, ATEI in trefoil (**X29**).
Unstratified.
(Similar stamped base:
X68, fabric (2), CRESTI in divided circle, unstratified.)

— **B236.6** (F.973) D.(foot) 6.5 cm. Fig. 31.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Groove on floor, elliptical stamp, VTIL/IS.FE (**X123**).
Area R.
(Similar stamped base:
X77, fabric (1), FELI *in planta pedis*, Area L.)

Of these bases, no. **1** may belong to a Group A cup of Form **B203** or **B204**, or possibly to Form **B227**. Nos. **2–4** may belong to any of the forms listed above except Forms **B203** and **B204**, for which they are too open. The evolution of the feet of cups has not been studied, but within this range of forms there seems to be a progression from low, oblique feet to a higher, narrower, more vertical shape (as no. **B217.1**, under which are listed further stamped bases). The heavy moulded profiles of nos. **5** and **6** are more characteristic of the carinated cylindrical cups of Form **B229** than of cups with a curving body: hemispherical flanged cups (Form **B211**) or plain hemispherical cups (*cf.* no. **B228.4**) are a possibility.

Group J

Goudineau's (1968) Series D.

The distinction between the main period of Italian Sigillata production and the Late Italian Sigillata (*terra sigillata tardo-italica*) that succeeds it is less clear amongst the plain forms than amongst the relief ware. The characteristics which identify the late plain ware, gathered in this group, are a new and very limited range of forms, the disappearance of applied decoration, the gradual disappearance of rouletting from even the floors of dishes, and a marked degeneration in the technical quality of the vessels. The clay is frequently less well refined than before and may

contain sizable impurities: it varies between very soft and very hard, between orange-buff and maroon; the slip is often thin, dull and uneven. Surfaces are often rough, with prominent turning-marks; rims and bases are carelessly modelled.

The forms found in this group are a dish of varying depth with a flat floor and sloping walls, and late versions of the hemispherical flanged cup whose development has already been traced through Forms **B211, B212** and **B217**. Only the former is represented at Sidi Khrebish, but it is possible that fragments of the flanged cup may have been misidentified as belonging to the same form in Çandarli Ware (Form **B366**): it is not always easy to distinguish the fabrics of Late Italian Sigillata and early second-century Çandarli Ware from one another. For examples of this form from Portorecanati (near Ancona) see Mercando (1974) Tomb 183, nos. 2 and 3 (coin of A.D. 92–94), Tomb 56, no. 3 (coin of A.D. 99/100) and Tomb 115, no. 3 (coin of A.D. 103–111).

The dating of this production is still very approximate: the late dish Form **B237** first appears *c.* A.D. 40 (see below), still made in a fabric of good technical quality. This is the dominant form at Pompeii and in Domitianic levels at Ostia, where, however, vessels of earlier groups are still present (see above, p. 133); much of the Late Italian relief ware is Hadrianic (see p. 199) and the latest of the plain ware may extend as far as the mid second century A.D., though by this time its circulation was confined to Italy.

Catalogue

B237 *Dish* with flat floor, straight sloping wall, plain or slightly everted rim and ring-foot (approximately parallel-sided). D. mostly 17–21 cm., a few examples from 13 cm. upwards.

Early variants

— **B237.1** (F.1278) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 32.
Fabric (2), slightly flaking lustrous slip.
Plain rim, slightly everted, with two grooves on outside; offsets inside and out at edge of floor.
Area J, unstratified.
(Similar: rim, poor fabric (2), D. 17 cm., Area P.)

— **B237.2** (F.1416) Rim, D. 17.2 cm. Fig. 32.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Thickened chamfered rim with grooves inside and out; offset on inside at edge of floor.
Building P2, Room 2, levels beneath Deposit 68.

Main Series

— **B237.3** (F.1324) Rim, D. 21 cm. Fig. 32.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with uneven, barely lustrous red-brown slip. Everted rim, with a groove beneath on the outside; offset on inside and groove on outside at edge of floor.
Deposit 116.

— **B237.4** (F.643) Rim, D. 13.5 cm. (slightly warped). Fig. 32.
Fabric (2) showing turning-marks, lustrous slip.
Plain everted rim, a slight offset on inside at edge of floor.
Area X.

Similar rims to nos. **3–4**:

Deposit 60– 1
Deposit 61– 7
Deposit 62– 1
Deposit 69– 4
Deposit 70– 2
Deposit 73–23
Deposit 77– 1
Deposit 78– 1
Deposit 81–1
Deposit 84–3
Deposit 90–1
Deposit 93–1 (continued)

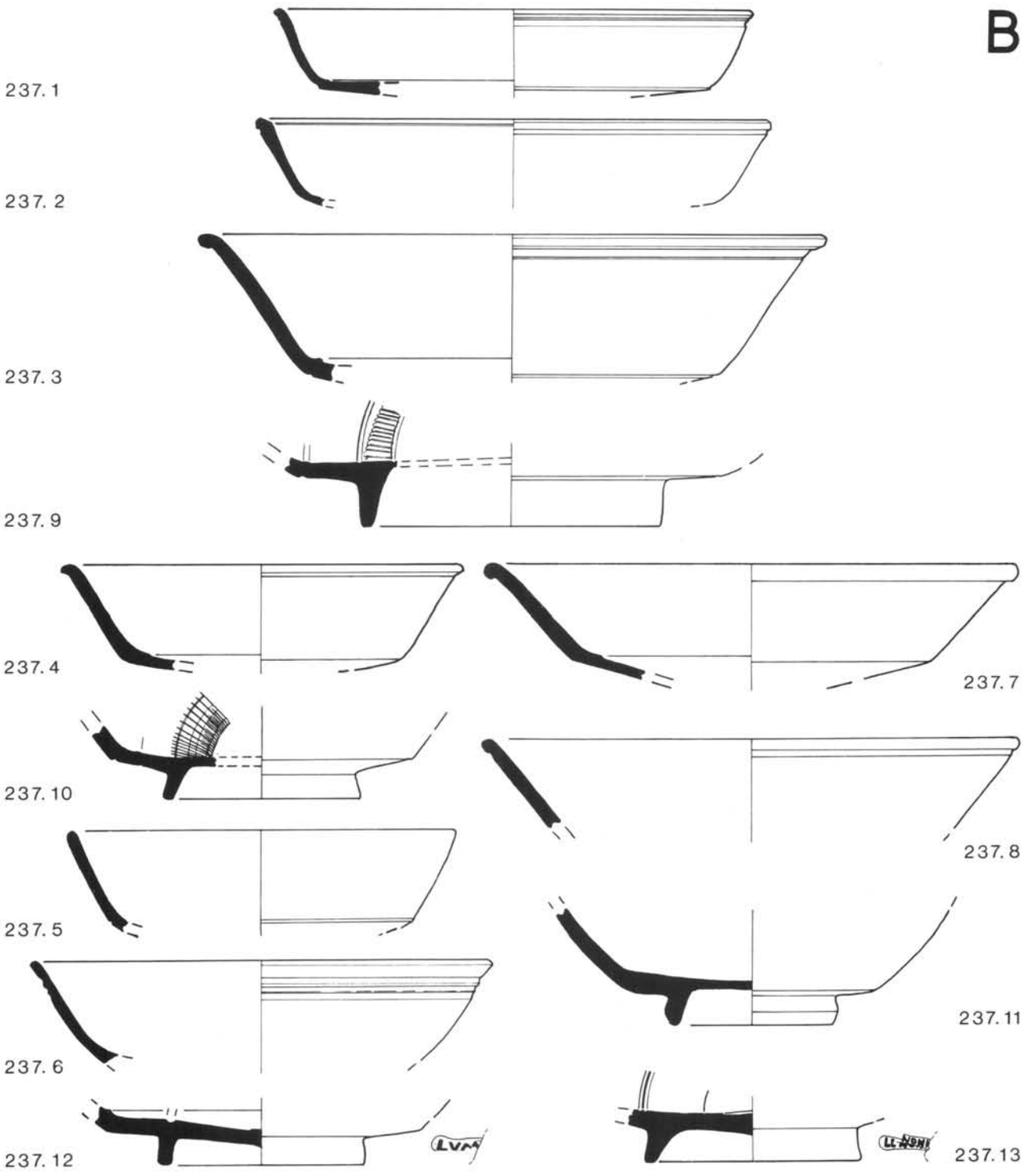


Fig. 32. Italian Sigillata, Group J.

Scale 1:2

Deposit 109–1
Deposit 116–2
Deposit 118–1
Deposit 119–2
Deposit 170–2
Area J –3
Area P –2
Area R –3
Area T –2
Area W –1
Area X –6

— **B237.5** (F.61) Rim, D. 13.0 cm. Fig. 32.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Plain rim.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim, similar fabric, D. *c.* 18 cm., Deposit 69;
rim, poor fabric with dull slip, D. 19 cm., Deposit 79.)

— **B237.6** (F.87) Rim, D. 15.5 cm. Fig. 32.
Finely granular pink clay, poorly finished and with prominent turning-marks; flaking, highly lustrous red-brown slip.
Three careless grooves below rim on outside.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 73.)

— **B237.7** (F.94) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 32.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with semi-lustrous maroon slip; inside surface well smoothed, outside rough.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 5 rims, Deposit 73.)

— **B237.8** (F.59) Rim, D. 18.0 cm. Fig. 32.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Bead-rim formed by a deep groove on the outside.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 6 rims, Deposit 73.)

Bases

— **B237.9** (F.84) D.(foot) 10 cm. Fig. 32.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
A ridge on the inside and a groove outside at edge of floor, a band of rouletting between grooves over line of foot.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: Deposit 73 –2
Deposit 156–1
Area A –1
Deposit 69 –1
Deposit 72 –1
} stamp **X102**, L.R.PI *in pl. ped.*)

— **B237.10** (F.83) D.(foot) 6.6 cm. Fig. 32.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Offset at edge of floor on inside, groove on outside; a broad band of rouletting overlapping grooves inside line of foot.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: Deposit 61 –3
Deposit 73 –9
Deposit 81 –1
Deposit 127–1
Area P –2.)

– **B237.11** (F.120) D.(foot) *c.* 5.5 cm. Fig. 32.
Soft, flaky buff clay with poor orange-red slip preserved on outside only.
Original presence of stamp uncertain.
Deposit 73.

– **B237.12** (F.57) D.(foot) 7.0 cm. Fig. 32.
Fine buff clay, blotchy semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Poorly modelled; offset at edge of floor on inside, groove over line of foot, central stamp, LVM *in planta pedis* (**X119**).
Deposit 73.
(Similar: Deposit 71 –1, part of *planta pedis* stamp;
Deposit 73 –1
Area J –1.)

– **B237.13** (F.146) D.(foot) 7.2 cm. Fig. 32.
Flaky pinkish-buff clay with slightly rough surfaces and lustrous red-brown slip.
Two grooves on floor outside line of foot, one of smaller diameter enclosing carelessly impressed stamp, L.L. NONI *in planta pedis* (**X89**).
Deposit 73.

Goudineau (1968) Types 34, 43, Hayes (1973) Form 13.
Early examples of this form occur at Magdalensberg,[122] in the Dramont D shipwreck[123] and in the South Stoa deposits at Corinth,[124] indicating a date of introduction around A.D. 40. These examples, along with nos. **1** and **2** here, are still in fine fabric; the wall is steep and short in relation to the breadth of the floor, slightly convex in profile, and is set off from the floor by a fine groove or offset, both inside and out; the floor still regularly bears a band of rouletting between grooves; the rim is variously thickened or everted, often with a flat top, and regularly marked off by fine grooves. The canonical version of the form becomes established during the Flavian period: it is represented here by nos. **3** and **4**, also by an example from a grave at Tipasa (Algeria) which may belong to the decade A.D. 60–70 and definitely pre-dates a superposed grave containing a coin of A.D. 81/82.[125] The wall is now straighter but less steep, usually with a small everted rim; the over-all proportions are deeper and the floor is of smaller diameter; the offset at the edge of the floor is less frequent and rouletting on the floor is disappearing. (The date at which rouletting is last used in this ware is difficult to determine.) The rims nos. **5–8** show some of the variations which probably belong to this period. The form probably ceased to be imported into Berenice during the first quarter of the second century A.D.: most of the examples found at Sidi Khrebish were in Deposit 73, a huge area of rubbish which accumulated over the abandoned peristyle of Building L1 between the early second and mid third centuries. These do not include the latest versions of the form, which continue in Italy itself at least until the middle of the second century, as is witnessed by the following examples found in tombs accompanied by coins.

Portorecanati:	Mercando (1974) 315, Tomb 160, no. 4 (2 coins of A.D. 85/86, 90/91);
	Ibid., 242, Tomb 56, no. 4 (coin of A.D. 99/100);
	Ibid., 206, Tomb 25, no. 3 (coin of 125–128);
Volterra:	*StEtr* 27 (1959) 265, no. 7: 4 coins, two of Trajan, one of Antoninus Pius, *c.* 140–143, one of Marcus Aurelius, *c.* 145.

(122) Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 47.1-6.
(123) Joncheray (1973) 278, no. 4 = *Id.* (1974) 33, pl. IIe.
(124) Hayes (1973) nos. 44 and 45.
(125) *Libyca*, section archéologie—épigraphie, 5 (1957) 234, no. 5 and pl. 13.3, same stamp as no. **B237.12**; *cf.* also Hayes (1973) 447.

The latest pieces are coarse in fabric and carelessly made: they bear little resemblance to *terra sigillata*.

The relationship between the Bolsena material and the history of the form outlined above is far from clear: examples were found there in both the classical and late levels.[126] This must indicate either that a version of the form was already in existence by A.D. 1/20 or that the stratigraphy in Zone B is not as sound as has been suggested: the base no. B-2B-22 is surely an intrusion. Not only is there a surprising chronological difference between the Bolsena evidence and that from elsewhere, but there are differences of detail in the form too: I know of no examples comparable to those illustrated by Goudineau on p. 272, which are decorated with bands of rouletting on the inside of the wall. It may be that this is a completely independent series, but the resemblances to the late Italian form are also close, and it is perhaps conceivable that the form had a long history of local use before its success in wider markets in the second half of the first century A.D.[127]

Relief Ware

The following section does not pretend to be an exhaustive study of the decorated Italian Sigillata from Sidi Khrebish: its purpose is to describe and illustrate the pieces as clearly as possible so that those competent to do so may make more confident attributions, and at the same time to draw attention to a few points which may be relevant to the pattern of present and future research in this field.

The contribution of stratified contexts at Sidi Khrebish towards the dating of the relief ware is minimal: one unidentifiable fragment was found in Deposit 38 (Augustan), three fragments were found in Deposit 46 (Tiberian) and two in Deposit 51 (Claudian); otherwise the largest proportion of the relief ware from dated contexts was found in deposits of the second half of the first century A.D. (Deposits 61–69). I do not therefore intend to suggest dates for individual pieces, but the style of much of the material and the characteristics of the plain sigillata with which it was associated do suggest that many pieces may well be Claudian or even later. Further limited discussion of dating may be found below in the context of relief-ware forms (p. 195 ff.).

In the catalogue which follows the sherds are listed in alphabetical order according to the workshops to which I have tentatively attributed them, followed by Pozzuoli, where workshops (other than that of *N. Naevius Hilarus*) have not yet been differentiated, and by the pieces of uncertain origin; the forms are discussed separately thereafter. It will be seen immediately from a cursory glance at the list that the products of Pozzuoli occupy a remarkably important position: out of the 57 catalogued sherds with relief decoration an attribution of some sort is proposed for 44, of which no less than 25 may be Puteolan. It is possible that the very strength of this connexion has resulted in its over-estimation—*e.g.* in cases where the evidence is slight I may have been more ready to suggest a Puteolan attribution than any other—but it is none the less real. The possibility that Pozzuoli was an important source of Italian Sigillata for Berenice has already been discussed (above, p. 129), and it is not unlikely that several of the unattributed sherds from Sidi Khrebish may also prove in time to belong to this (still) largely unstudied source. A strong connexion between Berenice and Campania is already evident both from the Hellenistic fine wares and from other aspects of the Sidi Khrebish excavation.

(126) Goudineau (1968) nos. B-2B-22 and 55, B-2B'-36 to 39, C-2B-51 to 54, 57 to 60, C-2A-2, 14, 28 to 33.

(127) Note also similar dishes, comparable in date to those at Bolsena, in the North Italian fabric B at Magdalensberg: Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 47.7-17.

Catalogue

The *Annii*

B238 (F.1004) Sherd of krater. Pl. X.
Between fabrics (1) and (2), good lustrous slip.
Lower part of relief decoration, showing the trunk and legs of a dancing satyr, facing left, with a lion-skin hanging from his left arm, and a thyrsus behind him in his right. To the right is preserved part of the thyrsus and the tip of the flying dress of a maenad facing in the opposite direction.
Deposit 55.

A larger fragment of a similar scene is illustrated by Vogt in *Festschrift für August Oxé* (Darmstadt, 1938), 32 f., figs. 1.1 and 3.13, in which a greater part of the maenad is preserved. That example and the parallels Dragendorff (1895) pl. 4.5 and Oxé (1933) pl. 53.221 share a smoother rendering of the satyr's naked body than that of the Berenice fragment: this strongly rendered musculature is closer to that of the mould-fragment Chase (1908) pl. 9.14 (= Stenico, *Liste*, no. 193, 'Anniano') in which, however, the thyrsus is different.

B239 (F.1102) Sherd of krater. Pl. X.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, showing a bearded satyr-mask beneath a band of raised dots.
Building A1, Room 4, unstratified.

Cf. Oxé (1933) pl. 8.22 (signed by *C. Annius*), 23 (signed by *Phileros C. Memmi*).

B240 (F.1270) Sherd of krater. Pl. X.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip; the upper part of the decoration is doubly impressed.
A standing woman facing left, holding a child in her arms.
Building J3, robber trench.

Cf. Chase (1908) pls. 10.86, 16.104 (= Stenico, *Liste*, nos. 202, 255, 'Annius') and *D/W*, pl. 31.444. A mould in Arezzo bears the same motif with the signature of *C. Annius* (*ibid.*, p. 146, I.1).

Ateius

B241 (F.1264) Sherd of krater. Pl. X.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip, worn over figure.
Upper part of relief decoration, of which the ovolo and the upper part of a grotesque dancing figure, facing left, are preserved.
Unstratified.

The ovolo and the figure are both to be found on a vessel of provincial *Ateius* production from Bregenz: see Oxé (1933) pls. 21 and 63, no. 96. The figure represented on the present fragment corresponds to Oxé's figure no. 5, of whom only the lower half is preserved in the centre of sherd 96c. Other examples of 'Atellan' figures noted by Oxé are all attributed to provincial *Ateius* production, and to these should be added an almost complete krater from Luni with an interior stamp of *Cn. Ateius in planta pedis* (Frova 1973, 288 and pl. 99, no. CM 527/4).

B242 (F.341) Two body-sherds of krater. Fig. 34, pl. X.
See also p. 198.

Fabric (2), uniform slip of low lustre; slight double impression.
Part of krater with curving body, flaring towards the rim. On the upper flaring part of the vessel is a band of alternating oak leaves and acorns running to the left, bounded below by a band of raised dots. The body of the vessel is occupied by a vine-scroll, also running to the left, composed of alternating vine leaves and bunches of grapes, joined by stems which are drawn freehand. The composition also includes a lizard, and a rectangular stamp reading CN. ATEI, inverted and in raised relief, at the upper right hand corner of the larger sherd (**X33**).
Deposit 51.

A similar vine-scroll has been illustrated by Oxé (1933) pl. 13.60, attributed by Stenico to *M. Perennius Bargathes* (*Liste*, no. 505); the lizard is used by *Cn. Ateius Xanthus*: *cf.* Oxé (1933) pl. 17.73, 75 and Vogt (1938) 33, fig. 1.2. The acorn-band, alternating with various types of leaf, has been attributed elsewhere to the provincial production of *Ateius* (*cf.* Oxé 1933, pl. 11.42 = Stenico, *Liste*, no. 487; Frova 1973, 291 and pl. 101, no. CM 424) but is also known from Pozzuoli (*cf.* Comfort 1964, pls. 12.5, 15.2). See also no. **B244**.

B243 (F.464) Sherd of krater. Pl. X.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, formed of a flat band of rouletting between grooves, below which is a band of raised dots; on the body is a fragment of a vine-scroll.
Deposit 69.

Perhaps similar to the preceding.

B244 (F.1337) Sherd of krater. Pl. XI.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration with a border of chevrons or bifid leaves below two grooves; the main field below is occupied by a large band of alternating acorns and oak leaves running to the left. The composition is centred upon an horizontal construction-line engraved lightly in the mould, upon which the acorns and leaves are stamped in opposing pairs, with the stems of the acorns added freehand.
Deposit 67.

The chevron-band belongs to provincial *Ateius* production, according to Oxé (*cf. Id.* 1933, pl. 13.57, 58), but is also present on a number of examples from Luni, where the products of *Ateius* account for 20 out of 31 relief fragments: see Frova (1973) 284 ff. and pls. 98.5, 99 (with interior stamp of *Cn. Ateius in pl. ped.*), 100.1, 2. For the acorn-band see the discussion above, under no. **B242**: the leaves of the present example resemble oak leaves more closely than do any of the other parallels noted.

It is notable in passing that whereas 'provincial' *Ateius* pieces found at Luni are often abnormal in fabric,[128] those listed here from Berenice differ in no way from the technical characteristics of the rest of the Italian Sigillata. This suggests that the workshop of Ateius at Pisa (of which we still have virtually no published information)[129] may in fact be the source of the 'provincial' *Ateius* ware, and that its technically inferior products ('seconds') may have enjoyed a local market as demonstrated by the finds from Luni, while high-quality pieces travelled further afield. That Pisan products were imported in considerable quantity into Gaul has already been demonstrated.[130] The publication of the material found at Pisa is eagerly awaited.

(128) Frova (1973) 283 n. 4.
(129) See Picon *et al.* (1973) 130.
(130) *Ibid., passim.*

B245 (F.1220) Sherd of krater. Fig. 34, pl. XI.
See also p. 198.
Fabric (2), lustrous but flaking slip. Impression slightly doubled around the base.
Part of krater with curving body and overhanging rim above a quarter-round moulding. The upper edge of the relief decoration is marked by a band of raised dots followed by a band of large stylized rosettes. (Contrast the similar, but smaller rosettes on the Puteolan sherds nos. **B258** and **B266–270**, below.) The principal field is empty apart from a stylized tree and the retrograde signature ATEI, executed freehand in large raised letters (**X27**). The lower edge of the decoration is filled with a crowded succession of indistinct hunting animals, amongst which can be made out a boar running to the left, followed by a dog, to the right of which are the hind-quarters of another dog facing the other way.
Deposit 57.

I have been unable to find close parallels to this piece, which is surely late (mid first century A.D.?). A similar succession of small animals occurs on a mould in Boston bearing the signature of *C. Tellius* (*D/W*, Beil. 9.80, 10.81) to which the present composition is probably similar (*i.e.* groups each of two dogs symmetrically attacking a game beast). The boar is not unlike the applied motif **M38**, and the dog facing left is closely similar to the smaller applied motif **M13**.

P. Cornelius

B246 (F.1236) Sherd of krater. Pl. XI.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
A basal calyx of overlapping water-leaves, above which is a leaf-band interrupted by a raised rectangular stamp, very indistinct but perhaps reading CORNEL (**X74**), and a band of rosettes.
Unstratified.

For the rosettes *cf.* Stenico (1956) pl. 7, no. 153, signed P. CORNELI and *Ampurias* 21 (1959) 317 ff., figs. 6 and 7, with a very similar stamp to that illustrated here. For the water-leaves, usually alternating with fusiform tendrils, *cf. Ampurias, loc. cit.* and no. **B247**, below.

B247 (F.1062) Sherd of krater. Pl. XI.
Fabric (2) with lustrous slip, badly pocked.
Part of a basal calyx of water-leaves alternating with fusiform tendrils, above which a cruciform composition of interlinked rosettes and palmettes.
Unstratified.

For the calyx *cf. Ampurias, loc. cit.* (under no. **B246**) and Oxé (1933) pl. 69, nos. 71, 308, 309.

B248 (F.976) Sherd of krater. Pl. XI.
Fabric (2) with lustrous slip, worn over the parts in relief.
Part of a rhomboid pattern of narrow palm-branches with rosettes at the interstices and broad, finely veined leaves rising from them.
Area R.

For this pattern *cf. D/W*, pl. 37.561; also (less close) Walters (1908) L156, fig. 31 and Stenico (1956) pl. 7.154 (= Stenico, *Liste*, nos. 1467, 174 and 1844, respectively).

See also nos. **B251** and **B277**.

M. Perennius Tigranus

B249 (F.986) Many non-joining fragments of krater, preserving rim and upper part of body, D. 18 cm. See also p. 195. Fig. 34, pl. XI.
Fabric (2) with excellent lustrous slip.
Part of krater with everted rim and triangular lip; a concave moulding on the inside of the lip followed by a broad convex moulding marked by offsets. On the outside the relief decoration on the body is bounded above by two grooves.
Area R.

The upper edge of the decoration consists of a band of raised dots above an ovolo; the ovolo is interrupted by the taller elements of the scene below. The main field is occupied by the well-known 'Dionysisches Opfer', discussed at length by Oxé (1933, 17–19) and the present example bears part of a raised rectangular stamp reading [M.PERE]NN/[TIGRA]NI to the left of the Priapus (**X96**): this and the ovolo indicate that the piece is attributable to Oxé's 'Meister mit den Zahnlücken' (1933, 42), renamed *Tigranus-A* by Dragendorff (*D/W*, 38 f.). It is probably the earliest piece of decorated Italian Sigillata from the Sidi Khrebish excavation, belonging to the last decade B.C.. The figures preserved on the present fragments and their parallels (from left to right on pl. XI) are as follows:

Part of curtain, kilted satyr with lowered torch: Walters (1908) L93, fig. 21; Chase (1916) pl. 23.7;

Woman decorating [altar], Priapus on column, seated satyr playing the double flute: Oxé (1933) pl. 25.116a.

B250 (F.726) Sherd of krater. Pl. XI.
Fabric (2) with worn lustrous slip.
Fragment showing a cithara suspended by ribbons from a horizontal leaf-band.
Unstratified.

The cithara appears to be that of *M. Perennius Tigranus*, seen in the hand of various figures in Brown (1968) pl. 9.25–27; hanging on its own it may belong to an erotic group such as *ibid.*, pls. 1–4, nos. 1 and 2.

M. Perennius Bargathes

B251 (F.891) Sherd of krater. Pl. XI.
Fabric (2) with good lustrous slip.
Fragment showing part of the hind-quarters of a large feline, with its tail curling up over its back.
Deposit 63.

This fragment possibly belongs to a scene of a maenad leading a panther (or panthers), used by *M. Perennius Bargathes*: *cf. D/W*, 113, Cycle XXVII.14 and pl. 25.355–362. According to Stenico (*Liste*, nos. 1249 -1253) this scene also belongs to the repertoire of *P. Cornelius*.

B252 (F.894) Sherd of krater. Pl. XI.
Fabric (1) with lustrous slip, extensively flaked around the edges of the motifs. Slight double impression.
Upper edge of relief decoration, marked by a groove and a band of seven-petalled rosettes, below which are small figures disposed apparently at random in a free field: an Eros playing the double flute and part of a lion can be made out.
Area R.

Possibly from the workshop of *M. Perennius Bargathes*: for the lion *cf.* Chase (1908) pl. 6.136 (= Stenico, *Liste*, no. 185: 'con molti dubbi attribuisco questo interessante frammento alla fase tarda della produzione perenniana') and for the rosettes Chase (1916) pls. 14–15, no. 66 and *D/W*, pl. 15.161 (both signed by *Bargathes*). The Eros figure occurs also as an appliqué and subsequently on Late Italian relief ware: see under **M23**, p. 203.

Rasinius

B253 (F.988) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (2) with good lustrous slip.
The lowest part of the body and a fragment of a short stem are preserved. On the outside is a lightly moulded calyx of acanthus leaves; the inside bears a central rectangular stamp, ISOTIMVS/RASINI (**X101**).
Area R.

For the acanthus leaf *cf.* Stenico (1960) 67, type *257*, *e.g.* on pl. 47.280.

B254 (F.1101) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (2) with good lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, with an ovolo beneath two grooves.
Area A.

Probably by *Rasinius*: *cf.* Stenico (1960) 53, type *1*, *e.g.* on pls. 20, 21, no. 108.

Pozzuoli, including the workshop of *N. Naevius Hilarus* and his associates.

(The fundamental source of comparative material for the pieces listed below is the moulds and sherds excavated at Pozzuoli in 1873 and partially illustrated by Dragendorff (1895, pls. 4–6, nos. 22–77) and Comfort (1964). This material has never been fully studied, and is certainly not *exclusively* of Puteolan manufacture.)

B255 (F.620) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Fragment showing an ovolo, beneath which is the raised signature N.N.H *in tabella ansata* (**X86**).
Deposit 61.
(Similar: small sherd with the first part of the same stamp, Area J.)

For the ovolo *cf.* the clearer examples nos. **B256** and **B257**.

B256 (F.828) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, showing an ovolo, beneath which is part of a flying duck in a fantastic vegetal composition.
Deposit 46.

For the ovolo and the vegetal elements (spiral tendril, stem, flower head) *cf.* Dragendorff (1895) pl. 6.53 and Comfort (1964) pl. 10.4 (probably parts of the same mould). For the duck *cf.* Comfort, *ibid.*, pl. 11.6, signed NAEVI.

B257 (F.825) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.

Upper edge of relief decoration: two grooves, beneath which are an ovolo and a band of raised dots.
Deposit 46.

For the ovolo *cf.* the preceding.

B258 (F.890) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Upper part of relief decoration, bounded above by a band of stylized rosettes, below which is a standing, draped, female figure facing right, with a pole over her left shoulder, from which are suspended a kid and a duck.
Deposit 63.

Rosettes of this type are strongly characteristic of Puteolan work: *cf.* Comfort (1964) pls. 6.5; 9.1, 5; 10.1; 13.2, 4, 5, 8; 16.1, 8; 17.7; 18.8. The figure may be seen more clearly on a sherd from Pozzuoli in Oxford (Brown 1968, pl. 23.99), on which a boar is preserved hanging from her right hand. This is a degenerate version of the handsome figure 'Winter' used by *Ateius*: *cf.* Oxé (1933) pl. 33.132d. A third fragment, in Bonn (Oxé 1933, pl. 15.66), unattributed by both Oxé and Stenico, bears the same figure and the same rosettes, and is surely of Puteolan origin. The figure perhaps also appears on a mould-fragment from Pozzuoli (Comfort 1964, pl. 17.7).

B259 (F.725) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip, flaked around the edges of the decoration.
Upper part of relief decoration, bounded above by a badly smudged bead-and-reel; below, a standing figure faces left with the hands clasped and resting upon one knee, [the foot resting upon a rock,] apparently contemplating a suspended ox-head. The whole is very indistinct.
Unstratified.

Both the bead-and-reel and the contemplative figure occur on a krater of similar quality from Pompeii signed by *N. Naevius Hilarus*: see Comfort (1962) 455 and pl. 101.4. For the bead-and-reel *cf.* also Oxé's drawing of a sherd from Pozzuoli signed N. NAVI HILAR (1933, pl. 70.319).

B260 (F.1263) Base of stemmed krater, D.(foot) 9.2 cm. Fig. 34, pl. XII.
See also p. 199.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Part of krater with curving body and elaborately moulded pedestal-foot, joined to the body by a short stem decorated with a cordon; no internal stamp.
The basal zone of the relief decoration is filled with large gadroons in high relief, their tips (largely obscured by the attachment of the foot) curving to the left; above the gadroons the main field, separated by a light ground-line, is filled by (probably) five naked dancing figures, of which the legs of four are preserved, as also the lower parts of four dividing elements: three columns (or altars?) and a candelabrum.
Unstratified.

I can find no close parallel to the fragmentary motifs of the main field. Gadroons of this type appear to be typical of Pozzuoli: *cf.* Dragendorff (1895) pl. 6.57 and Comfort (1964) pls. 14.6 (part of the same mould as the preceding?) and 15.3, 5.

B261 (F.618) Sherd of krater, D.(max.) 15.5 cm. Fig. 34, pl. XII.
See also p. 198.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Upper part of relief decoration with part of plain wall above, broken away at a rouletted moulding beneath the rim. The decoration is bounded above by two grooves and a pomegranate-frieze, from

which hangs suspended a satyr-mask; to the left of the mask is visible the head of a 'necklace pendant'.
Deposit 61.

The pomegranate-frieze is highly characteristic of the Puteolan workshops: *cf.* Dragendorff (1895) pl. 5.35; Comfort (1964) pls. 2.4, 7.6 (signed N.N.H). For the mask *cf.* no. **B262** below, and for the pendant *cf.* no. **B265**.

B262 (F.1442) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Upper part of relief decoration, consisting of a pomegranate-frieze below which is a row of satyr-masks enclosed by intersecting floral 'bars'.
Deposit 64.
(Similar: smaller sherd with part of the same decoration, possibly the same vessel, Area P.)

For the pomegranate frieze *cf.* no. **B261**. The mask, which also appears on no. **B261**, is close (but not identical?) to that on Dragendorff (1895) pl. 5.50 and Comfort (1964) pl. 14.1 (same mould?); it is also used by *M. Perennius Bargathes* (*cf. D/W*, pl. 19.297–301). The curious floral 'bars', here overlapping, appear to be the same as those on Comfort (1964) pls. 11.7 and 13.4. A sherd from Alexandria bears all the same motifs, and is perhaps from the same mould: *cf.* Pagenstecher (1913) 108, fig. 117b.

B263 (F.1486) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Lower edge of relief decoration, bordered by a pomegranate-frieze above which are part of a flying duck and part of an acanthus leaf.
Area L.

Probably Puteolan: for the pomegranate-frieze *cf.* no. **B261**.

B264 (F.465) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, marked by a broad convex moulding bearing rouletting and between grooves, below which is a pomegranate-frieze.
Deposit 69.

Probably Puteolan: for the pomegranate-frieze *cf.* no. **B261**.

B265 (F.722) Sherd of krater. Pl. XII.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
The upper edge of the relief decoration is marked by two grooves, below which is a pomegranate-frieze; from this hangs a vine-leaf, and below that a bunch of grapes; to the left stands a 'necklace pendant'. There are traces of further foliage below.
Unstratified.

For the pomegranate-frieze *cf.* no. **B261**. The 'necklace pendant' (are these objects really torches?), of which a trace also appears on no. **B261**, appears to be familiar to the Puteolan workshops but varies in detail between different pieces: *cf.* Comfort (1964) pl. 18.6 and (less close) Dragendorff (1895) pl. 6.66 and Oxé (1933) pl. 8.27 (but for these two note Stenico's comments under *Liste*, nos. 121, 472).

B266 (F.491) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.

Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Fragment showing a band of stylized rosettes, beneath which are a leaf-band and a band of peltas.
Deposit 69.

For the rosettes *cf.* no. **B258** and references. For the peltas *cf.* Comfort (1964) pls. 15.4, 16.1. A sherd of closely similar composition, perhaps from the same mould, has been found at Conimbriga (Alarcão 1975, pl. 15.9).

B267 (F.959) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (1), excellent lustrous slip.
A band of stylized rosettes at the upper edge of the relief decoration, below which is a pattern of superposed semicircular arcs, between the uppermost of which stand spiral tendrils; above the centre of the uppermost arc is a small floral medallion(?).
Deposit 169.

For the rosettes *cf.* no. **B258**. For the arcs, variously used, *cf.* Comfort (1964) pls. 17.1, 3, 8; 18.1, 3, 5–7. For the spiral tendrils *ibid.*, *passim*, esp. pl. 17.3 (signed NAEVI).

B268 (F.466) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (1), flaking lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, showing a band of stylized rosettes.
Deposit 69.

Cf. no. **B258**.

B269 (F.467) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (2), flaking lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, with a band of rouletting, below which is a leaf-band and then a band of stylized rosettes.
Deposit 69.

Puteolan? The rosettes are similar to those of nos. **B258** and **B266—B268** but lack the central boss.

B270 (F.1338) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, showing a band of stylized rosettes with pendant semicircular arcs beneath.
Deposit 67.

Puteolan? The rosettes differ slightly from the common type seen on nos. **B258** and **B266—268**, but the arcs appear to be the same as those on no. **B267**.

B271 (F.617) Two non-joining sherds of krater, D. 17.0 cm. Fig. 34, pl. XIII.
See also. p. 198.
Fabric (1), very worn but lustrous slip.
Part of krater with curving body, steep high rim and hanging lip; a groove on the outside of the lip, the lower half of which is rouletted; rouletting also on the mouldings immediately above the relief decoration; a concave moulding on the inside of the lip, below which is a convex moulding and an offset corresponding to the top of the relief decoration. At the upper edge of the decoration is a band of indistinct rosettes, below which is a composition of curving and branching acanthus leaves amongst which are more detached rosettes of the same type; the ground-line is obscured by 'grass' and between

the acanthus stems stand single lanceolate lobate leaves set vertically.
Deposit 61.

Puteolan? For the rosettes *cf.* Comfort (1964) pls. 7.7 (signed N.N.H) and 9.7; also the clearer example no. **B272** below. For the grass *cf. ibid.*, pl. 11.4 and for the vertical lanceolate leaves *ibid.*, pl. 16.3. The acanthus leaves are not closely paralleled but *cf. ibid.*, pl. 13.2, 5.

B272 (F.827) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, preserving a band of rosettes.
Deposit 46.

Puteolan: *cf.* no. **B271** and references.

B273 (F.888) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, showing two grooves beneath which are a band of rosettes and a band of concentric circles.
Deposit 63.

For the rosettes *cf.* Dragendorff (1895) pl. 6.75 and for the concentric circles *cf. ibid.*, pl. 6.68 and Comfort (1964) pls. 3.1 and 12.5.

B274 (F.728) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration showing a band of raised bosses, below which is a light construction-line and the tip of an acanthus (?) leaf.
Unstratified.

Probably Puteolan: for the bosses used in a band *cf.* Comfort (1964) pl. 17.4, and used individually *ibid.*, pls. 14.5 and 18.1.

B275 (F.1333) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Fragment showing part of a band of palmettes; in the absence of any turning-marks it is uncertain whether they should be aligned vertically or horizontally.
Deposit 78.

The six-leaved palmette with no central lance appears to be characteristic of Pozzuoli: *cf.* Dragendorff (1895) pls. 6.61 and 5.50 (same mould as Comfort 1964, pl. 14.1?).

B276 (F.806) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Fragment showing two lines of palmettes intersecting at right angles.
Building R1, robber trench.

Cf. no. **B275**.

B277 (F.621) Two non-joining sherds of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Fragments showing an imbricate pattern of broad, finely veined leaves.
Deposit 61.

Puteolan? *Cf.* Dragendorff (1895) pl. 6.67. The same leaves are, however, also used by *P. Cornelius*: *cf.* no. **B248.**

B278 (F.492) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (1), with rather rough finish and worn, dark lustrous slip.
Lower edge of relief decoration, preserving a band of large six-petalled flowers.
Deposit 69.

Probably Puteolan: *cf.* Comfort (1964) pl. 13.8 and possibly *ibid.*, pl. 6.1. The same flower is, however, used also by *Rasinius*: *cf.* Stenico (1960) 65, Type *195*. (Note in this connexion the activity of Rasinius at Pozzuoli: H. Comfort, 'Rasinius at Puteoli—or Cumae?' in *Archeologie en historie, opgedragen aan H. Brunsting bij zijn zeventigste verjaardag* (Bussum 1973) 271–4.)

Pieces of uncertain attribution.

B279 (F.151) Rim of krater, D. 16.5 cm. Fig. 33, pl. XIII.
See also p. 197.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Part of krater with high vertical rim bounded by multiple grooves and mouldings above, including rouletting on the outside, and by a rouletted cordon above the relief decoration below; corresponding mouldings and grooves on the inside. On the plain face of the rim is an applied comic mask (**M41**). Only a trace of the decoration on the body is preserved, consisting of a band of raised dots beneath which is an arc; perhaps part of a vegetal scroll.
Deposit 73.

B280 (F.721) Rim of krater, D. 21 cm. Fig. 33, pl. XIII.
See also p. 197.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Part of krater with curving body and high sloping rim; simple mouldings at the top and bottom of the rim with rouletting on the outside and various carelessly executed grooves on the inside. The flat central face of the rim is decorated with two horizontal grooves and an applied bearded mask (**M45**). Of the decoration on the body only the uppermost part is preserved, consisting of a band of upright palmettes, each terminating in a raised dot (slight double impression); below is the tip of a flower spike, perhaps part of a vegetal composition.
Unstratified.

B281 (F.995) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip, extensively flaked around the decoration.
Upper edge of relief decoration, bounded above by two grooves and a small ovolo; in the main field stands a winged female figure facing to the right and playing a double flute. On the left hand edge of the sherd is part of an ox-head decorated with fillets.
Unstratified.

The ovolo is similar to that on no. **B282,** and the subject-matter may be related to that of nos. **B282** and **B283.**

B282 (F.1487) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip, flaked on parts of the decoration.
Part of rim and body: on the rim is an applied bearded mask (**M44**) overlapping two grooves at the upper edge of the moulded decoration; on the body is a small ovolo, beneath which is part of a standing female figure facing to the right and playing a lyre.
Area L.

The ovolo and the subject-matter suggest that this piece may be related to the preceding; the applied mask (**M44**—*q.v.*) suggests a possible connexion with the workshop of the *Annii*.

B283 (F.892) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIII.
Fabric (2), flaking lustrous slip.
Fragment showing part of a standing winged female figure facing to the right and holding an unidentified object in her right hand.
Deposit 63.

Related to nos. **B281** and **B282**?

B284 (F.723) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIV.
Fabric (2), bright lustrous slip, flaked around the decoration.
Upper part of relief decoration, bounded above by a rouletted cordon between grooves, below which is a band of rosettes flanked by horizontally opposed palmettes, enclosed above and below by a line of beading; below the lower line is a narrow, light leaf-band. In the main field is a winged female figure (Nike?) driving a chariot to the right.
Unstratified.

For a poorer version of the same scene used by the *Annii cf.* Brown (1968) pl. 17.68 and references, p. 25.

B285 (F.488) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIV.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, consisting of a band of cross-hatched bosses beneath a rouletted cordon and a concave moulding.
Deposit 69.

Similar bosses occur in the work of *M. Perennius Bargathes* (*cf. D/W*, pl. 19.299, 300) and on a mould in the Loeb collection signed by *C. Tellius* (Chase 1908, pl. 14.366).

B286 (F.879) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIV.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip.
Fragment showing part of a crouching figure, clad only from the waist downwards and facing to the left.
Delicately moulded.
Building R1, disturbed late levels above and around cistern.

B287 (F.724) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIV.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip, flaked in parts.
Fragment showing an indistinct figure of a man striding to the right, with a lion-skin hanging at his back; he is carrying a chest (?) on his left shoulder and holds a staff or thyrsus in his right hand. To the left is part of a larger unidentified motif in very high relief.
Unstratified.

A small fragment from Ostia may show part of the same figure: see *Ostia ii*, 191 and pl. 52.706.

B288 (F.490) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIV.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Fragment showing a suspended ox-head decorated with fillets.
Finely moulded.
Deposit 69.

B289 (F.519) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIV.
Fabric (1), good lustrous slip.
Fragment showing a lotus flower surmounted by another small flower and a lanceolate leaf; at the upper edge of the fragment is a trace of an ovolo.
Deposit 119.

The lotus is primarily characteristic of the workshop of *Rasinius* (*cf.* Stenico 1960, 66, Type *231*) but the other motifs found here do not appear to be attributable to him.

B290 (F.1406) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIV.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip, flaked around edges of decoration.
Fragment showing part of a vegetal composition which includes two different acanthus leaves and two different lotus flowers.
Building R1, robber trench.

The larger lotus is not that of *Rasinius*, in which the calyx at the base of the flower is always clearly represented.

B291 (F.1300) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIV.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration, bounded above by two grooves and a large ovolo, below which are festoons hanging on either side of a 'necklace pendant'.
Area J.

This sherd shows similarities to a vessel found at Monte Iato in Sicily and thought to be of Sicilian fabric (*NSc* 1972, 649, fig. 8). Other vessels of similar style have been found at Tindari in Sicily (Lamboglia in *ArchCl* 11, 1959, 89 ff., fig. 3) and possibly at Trent Vale in Britain (Comfort 1962, 448 ff., pls. 100, 101). The two last have a different and distinctive ovolo with the appearance of a bunch of grapes: it is not clear from the illustration whether this is also true of the Monte Iato example. The clay of the Berenice example is not obviously different from that of the rest of the Italian Sigillata.

B292 (F.902) Sherd of krater. Pl. XIV.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip; doubly impressed.
Lower edge of relief decoration, showing a calyx of upright acanthus leaves alternating with lanceolate seed-heads (?), above which is a band of raised dots.
Deposit 76.

B293 (F.1240) Rim of krater, D. *c.* 16.5 cm. Fig. 34, pl. XIV.
See also p. 198.
Rather soft, fine pink clay with semi-lustrous red-brown slip, flaked around the edges of the relief decoration.
Part of krater with small curving body and high sloping rim, overhanging the body, to which it is attached by a quarter-round moulding; a slight thickening at the lip; two narrow grooves between bands of rouletting on the flat outer face of the rim, three grooves on the inside. Relief decoration on the body, set out with the aid of three light construction-lines: a band of scorpions, below which is a broader band decorated with two indistinct alternating motifs, of which the right hand example is possibly a squatting figure (man? monkey?) facing left.
Deposit 136.

This strange piece is without parallel as far as I can tell, and I can offer no suggestion as to its origin.

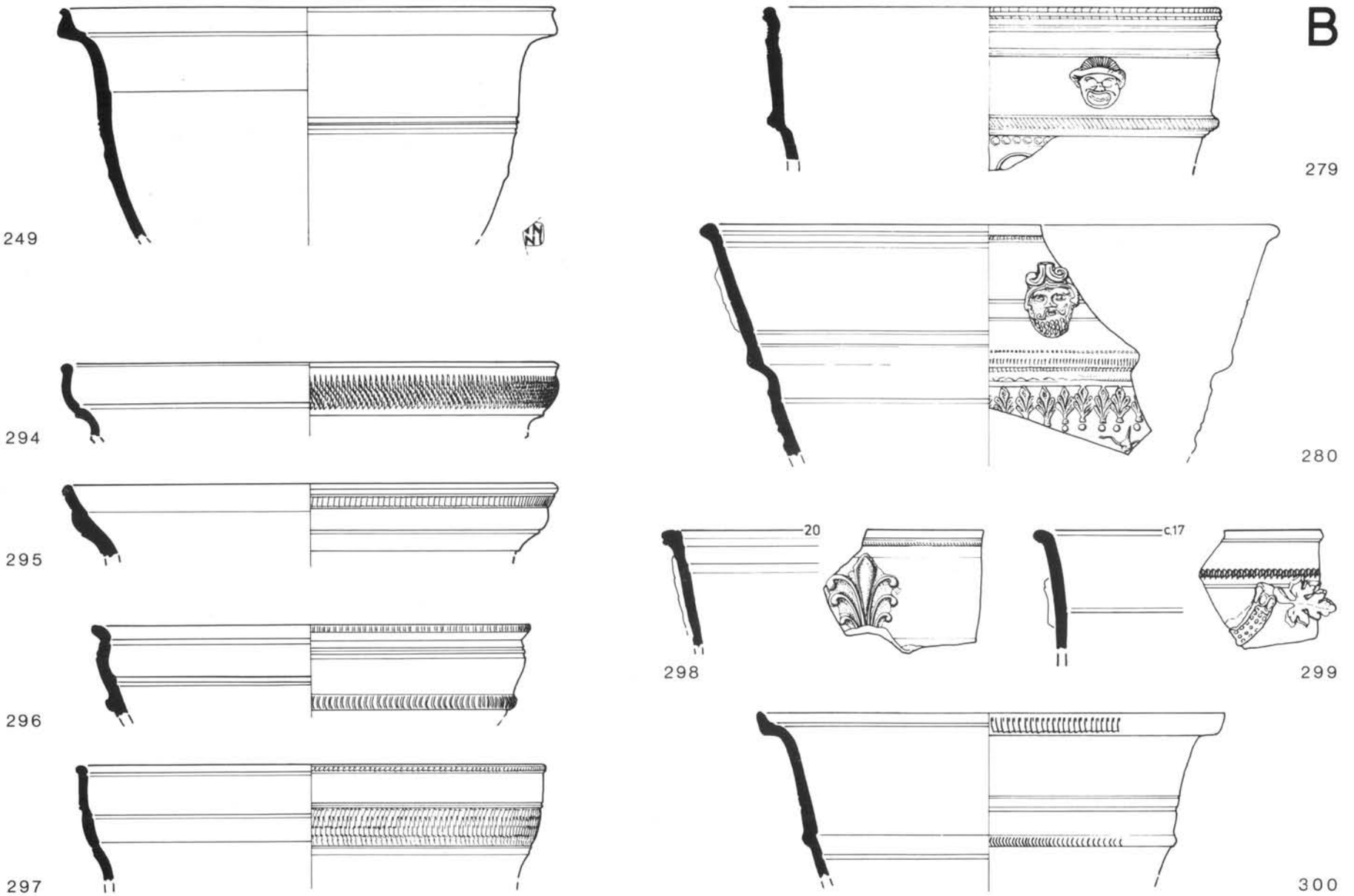


Fig. 33. Italian Sigillata, relief ware forms.

Scale 1:2

RELIEF-WARE FORMS. Figs. 33 and 34.

All but one of the fragments of decorated Italian Sigillata (of the main series) found at Sidi Khrebish are attributable to kraters with more or less curving bodies, of Dr. Forms I—VI, or more probably only Dr. Forms I—III. (Form numbers in Roman numerals prefixed by 'Dr.' refer to the typology given in *D/W*, 20 ff.) The single exception is the base of a modiolus of Dr. Form X (no. **B303**). The detailed classification within these basic forms is expressed in Dragendorff's typology by means of letter-suffixes which serve to distinguish different types of rim. This typology represented only a preliminary gesture towards classifying the forms of relief ware, and one that has not subsequently been followed up. Dragendorff drew attention to the possibility of stylistic comparison between the rims of decorated kraters and the characteristics of the 'services' identified in the plain ware by S. Loeschcke at Haltern (see p. 126). However, it can be seen both from the examples illustrated here and from other publications that the rims of decorated vessels lend themselves to far more exotic and varied treatments than are found amongst the plain forms, and that such stylistic comparisons by themselves are insufficient. The detailed study required to bring this material to order cannot be undertaken in the present context, and the account that follows is therefore confined to illustrating those forms found at Sidi Khrebish, and to making such observations as are suggested directly by them.

Catalogue

Rims of kraters

B249 Part of krater signed by *M. Perennius Tigranus*: for description see p. 185. Fig. 33.

This piece represents the earliest form in relief ware found at Sidi Khrebish: the profile corresponds to Dr. Form Ia, and is the counterpart of the Group A rims in plain ware (see p. 135 ff., Forms **B201–204**). A date in the last decade B.C. has been proposed on stylistic grounds, which is entirely in accord with the period attributed to Group A.

B294 (F.1310) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 33.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Bead-rim succeeded by a broad convex moulding with rouletting on the outside, following by a narrower plain concave moulding below; corresponding mouldings on the inside.
Deposit 168.7.

B295 (F.893) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 33.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Short sloping rim with rouletting on the outside, succeeded by plain convex and concave mouldings; the inside has a smoother profile with a single offset.
Deposit 63.

B296 (F.735) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 33.
Fabric (1), bright lustrous slip.
Short everted rim, rouletted on the outside, below which is a broad convex moulding bounded below by a rouletted cordon; two grooves on the convex moulding on the outside; a narrower concave moulding flanked by grooves on the inside.
Area X.

B297 (F.1443) Rim, D. *c.* 17 cm. Fig. 33.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.

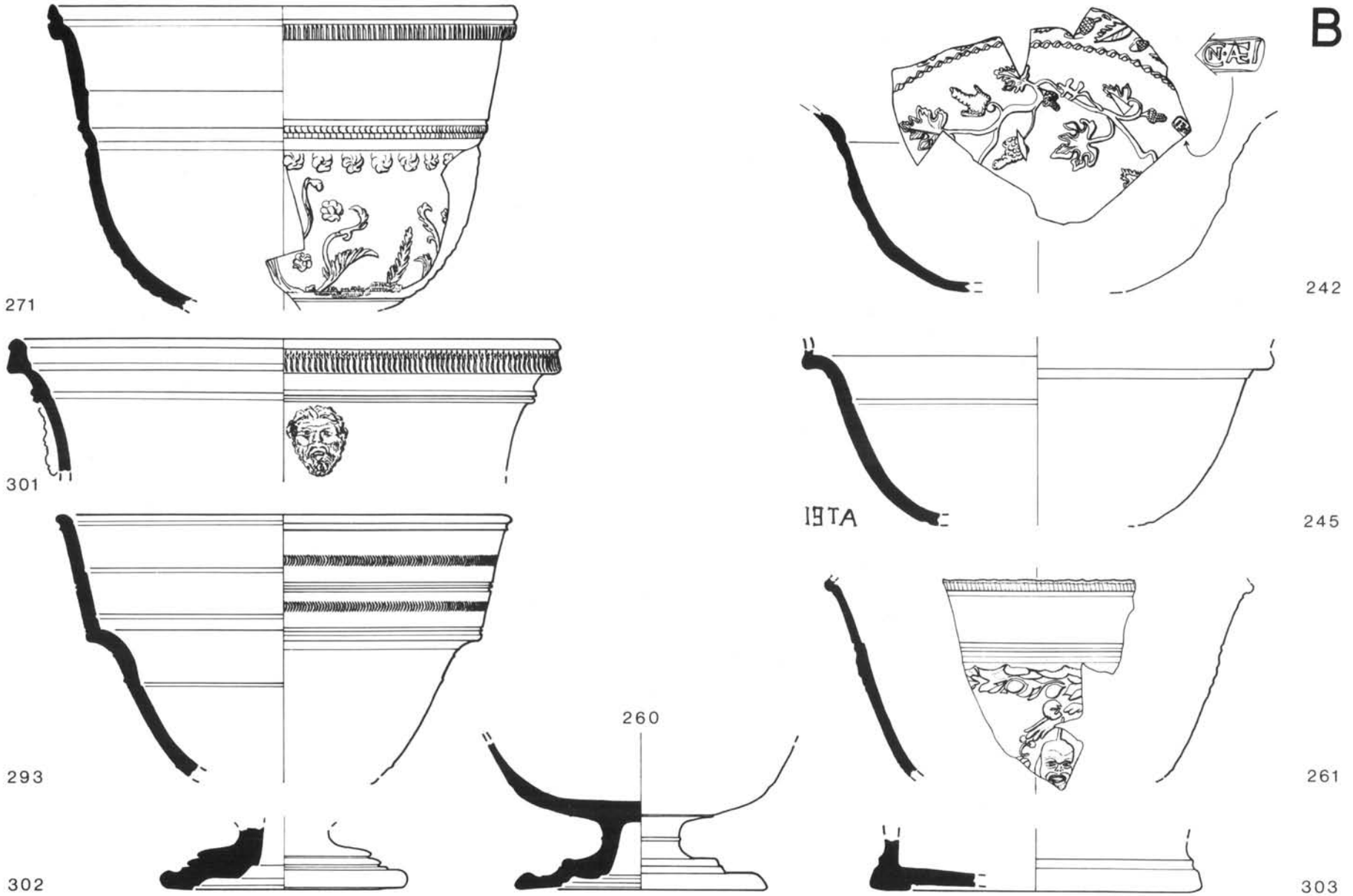


Fig. 34. Italian Sigillata, relief ware forms.

Scale 1:2

Vertical bead-rim with a narrow band of rouletting on the outside and a groove on the inside, below which is a broad, shallow convex moulding between grooves, rouletted on the outside, and a similar (plain) concave moulding; corresponding mouldings on the inside.
Deposit 64.

The four preceding rims represent some of the varieties which probably correspond stylistically and chronologically to Groups B and C in the plain ware (see p. 141 ff., Forms **B205–212**): Dragendorff's rims of Forms Ie–1, II and IIIa—c belong to the same series of baroque experiments, amongst which orderly classification is barely possible.

B279 Rim of krater with applied comic mask (**M41**): for description see p. 191. Fig. 33.

The placing of this rim in relation to the plain ware is not easy: the structure is approaching that of Group D (see p. 149 ff., Forms **B213–217**) but is not the canonical version (cf. nos. **B280, 298–300** below). On the other hand applied decoration is already present on the rim. A krater of somewhat similar profile (but without applied decoration) was found in the Vindonissa group of *c.* A.D. 15/20 (Fellmann 1955, 46, no. 1) which, if relevant, would place no. **B279** earlier than the appearance of Group D as a transitional variant. Another krater of similar profile with an applied bearded mask on the rim (**M46**) has been found at Emona: see I. Curk in *Archaeologia Iugoslavica* 14 (1973) fig. 3A, facing p. 45. See also an example signed by FELIX/L.T[ITI?] with applied rosettes on the rim, in Toronto (Hayes 1976b, no. 54). The date at which isolated applied motifs (as opposed to those serving as 'handles') first appear on the rims of relief-ware vessels is unclear, but may precede their adoption for the plain ware (excluding applied double spirals, which appear only on plain ware; see p. 132).

B280 Rim of krater with applied bearded mask (**M45**): for description see p. 191. Fig. 33.

B298 (F.718) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 33.
Fabric (1), bright lustrous slip.
Part of steep, straight rim with a square grooved moulding at the lip; rouletting on the lower edge of the lip, and an applied palmette on the flat outer face (**M29**); a concave moulding between grooves on the inside.
Unstratified.

B299 (F.1127) Rim, D. *c.* 17 cm. Fig. 33.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip, flaking over the rim.
Part of straight vertical rim with short projecting lip; a narrow band of rouletting and a groove on the outside, overlapped by an applied festoon flanked by vine leaves (**M33, M27**); a single groove at the level of the appliqués on the inside.
Building B2, associated with ovens.

B300 (F.342) Rim, D. 17 cm. Fig. 33.
Fabric (1). lustrous slip.
Part of krater with high flaring rim bearing two grooves on the outside and bounded below by a rouletted cordon on the outside with a corresponding offset and groove on the inside; stepped overhanging lip with rouletting on the outside and a concave 'seating' on the inside.
Deposit 51.

These four rims exhibit the relief-ware form that corresponds directly to the plain ware with applied decoration of Group D (see p. 149 ff., Forms **B213–217**). Both the similarity of form and the direct interchange of the applied motifs between these kraters and the large plates of Form

B213 (see below, under **M27, M33, M43, M45, M46**) shows that they must be contemporary and that the kraters represent the relief ware of around A.D. 30 onwards: for other examples see Comfort (1943) 320 and fig. 2, no. 30; *NSc* 1972, 649, fig. 8; Frova (1973) 630 and pl. 159, no. CS 937; G. Moracchini-Mazel, *Les fouilles de Mariana (Corse) 6—La nécropole d' I Ponti* (Bastia 1974) 21 ff., fig. 51 (dated '*c.* A.D. 70/75'). The material studied by Dragendorff, and upon the basis of which he estimated that Arretine relief ware came to an end *c.* A.D. 25/30, does not include this form. It should be noted that the lower rim-moulding may be placed directly above the decorated body of the vessel (*cf.* no. **B280**), or may be separated from it by a further section of plain wall (*cf.* nos. **B261, B300**).

B271 Part of krater, Puteolan (?): for description see p. 189. Fig. 34.

This piece approximates to the form of the preceding examples, but it is distinguished by the stronger articulation of the rim, which is developed into a hanging lip, reminiscent of Group A. The interior mouldings are also characteristic of Group A but the profile does not possess the flowing lines of the most typical pieces in that group (*cf.* no. **B249**). It seems likely that in the relief ware Group A forms were not entirely superseded by Groups B—D (in contrast to the plain ware), but continued to be produced alongside them, becoming eventually atrophied and assimilated to them. For a krater of similer profile attributed to the workshop of *P. Cornelius* see Alarcão (1975) pls. 1 and 14, no. 2.

B301 (F.1262) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 34.
Fabric (2), good lustrous slip, slightly flaking.
Part of high flaring rim of krater with a heavy projecting moulding at the lip, rouletted on the outer face; a large grooved cordon below the lip on the outside, with an applied bearded mask on the wall below (**M43**); concave and convex mouldings between grooves on the inside.
Unstratified.

This rim also contains elements of both Group A and Group D; the applied mask suggests a date after A.D. 30. For rim-fragments of similar profile see Goudineau (1968) no. C-2B-43 and *Ostia iii*, 185 and pl. 36.255.

B293 Part of krater: for description see p. 193. Fig. 34.

Despite the altogether different character of this piece, the high straight rim suggests an affinity with Group D and a probable date in the middle or second half of the first century A.D.

Body-sherds of kraters

B242 Sherd of krater signed by *Cn. Ateius*: for description see p. 182. Fig. 34.

Probably to be restored with a rim of Group B or C.

B245 Sherd of krater signed by *Ateius*: for description see p. 184. Fig. 34.

Probably to be restored with a Group D rim as no. **B280**. Mid first century A.D.?

B261 Sherd of krater, Puteolan: for description see p. 187. Fig. 34.

Group D, with a rim as no. **B300** and an example from Monte Iato in Sicily (*NSc* 1972, 649, fig. 8).

Bases of kraters

B260 Lower part of krater, Puteolan (?): for description see p. 187. Fig. 34.

B302 (F.916) Base, D.(foot) 9.0 cm. Fig. 34.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
Part of krater with heavy, moulded pedestal-foot, probably joined to the body by a short stem.
Building R2, unstratified.

The evolution and chronology of the various forms of krater-bases have not been studied. It seems likely that all of the krater-fragments found at Sidi Khrebish belong to vessels with pedestal-feet as Dr. Forms I-III, rather than to vessels with the broader ring-feet of Dr. Forms IV—VI.

Base of modiolus

B303 (F.1339) D. (base) *c.* 12 cm. Fig. 34.
Fabric (2) showing fine turning-marks, good lustrous slip.
Part of cylindrical modiolus with a flat base, recessed on the underside; probably decorated in relief, though none of the decoration is present on the fragment that remains.
Deposit 68.

Dr. Form X.

LATE ITALIAN RELIEF WARE

Fragments of only two vessels of Late Italian relief ware were found at Sidi Khrebish: of these the first was found in Deposit 73, an area of tips which accumulated between the early second and mid third centuries A.D., and the second was found in a late Roman surface level. The context of the former accords with the evidence from Ostia, where the ware was well represented in Level IV of the Terme del Nuotatore (Trajanic-Hadrianic) and abundant in a nearby Hadrianic-Antonine context, whilst being virtually absent from Level V (Domitianic) and from the third-century destruction levels (Levels I—III).[131]

Catalogue

B304 (F.91) Rim and two body-sherds, D. *c.* 22 cm. Fig. 35, pl. XIV.
Finely granular pink clay with semi-lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Part of bowl of Dr. Form 37 with curving body and high, slightly flaring rim, thickened at the lip.
Relief decoration on the body consisting of an ovolo beneath which is an abstract arrangement in two zones of concentric arcs, wavy lines and other motifs.
Deposit 73.

The extreme difficulty involved in classifying this ware has recently been outlined by G. Pucci (1977a). The largest single body of relevant material to have been published so far is that of the Collezione Pisani Dossi in Milan by M.P. Lavizzari Pedrazzini (1972). Of the individual motifs

(131) *Ostia iii*, 319 f.

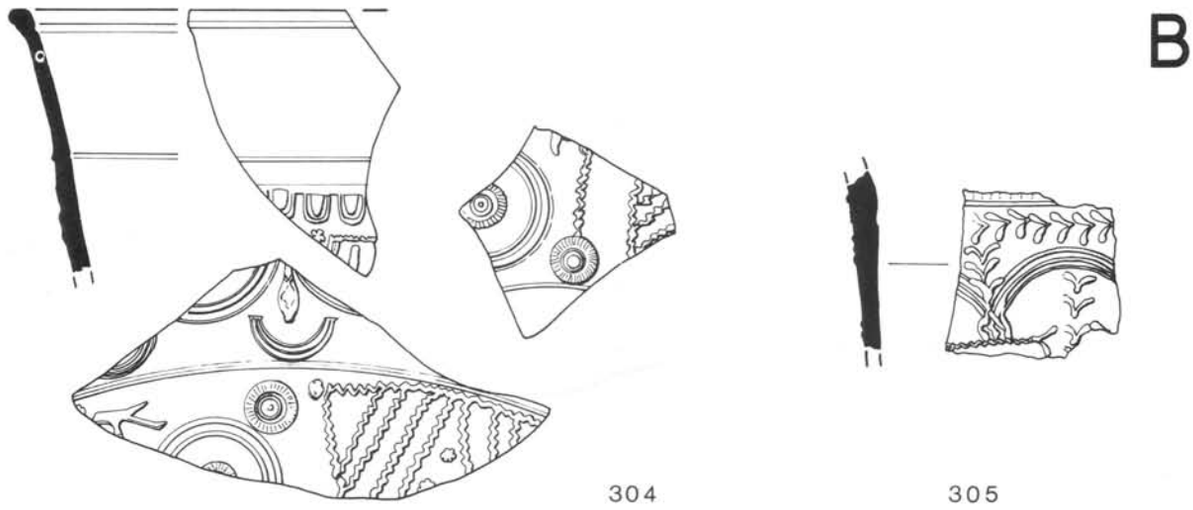


Fig. 35. Italian Sigillata, Late Italian relief ware. *Scale 1:2*

there enumerated (pp. 67–81) the following occur on the present vessel: bird, type *123a*; rosette, type *210* (?); ovolo, type *279*; pendant arcs, approximately as types *297, 303*; wavy-line panel with rosettes, type *348b*.

Pucci considers that virtually all the decorated fragments known in this ware belong to variants of the carinated bowl, Dr. Form 29 (*Ostia iii*, 317); no. **B304**, however, belongs unequivocally to Dr. Form 37.

B305 (F.1196) Sherd of bowl. Fig. 35, pl.XIV.
Fine, hard, grey-brown clay with good, lustrous red-brown slip, partly flaked on the outside.
Part of the wall of a carinated Dr. 29 bowl.
The rouletting on the rim is just visible at the upper edge of the sherd; below is a geometrical composition of horizontal and vertical bands of chevrons between intersecting triple arcs, with a horizontal wavy line terminating in a chevron below.
Building W, unstratified.

A sherd bearing exactly the same pattern has been found at Talamone in central Italy: see *NSc* 1919, 274, fig. 27. The chevrons are reminiscent of those found on vessels of the 'provincial' *Ateius* group: *cf.* no. **B244** above.

Applied Motifs

The circumstances and chronology surrounding the use of mould-made applied motifs on the rims of both plain and decorated vessels have been discussed above (pp. 132 f., 197 f.). The motifs used fall naturally into two groups according to size: a smaller group, not more than *c.* 1.7 cm. high, suitable for the rims of standard-size plates (*catilli*) and cups (nos. **M1—M24** below), and a larger group, mostly *c.* 2–3 cm. high, which are found on the deeper rims of large plates and of decorated kraters (nos. **M25—M47**). Within the larger group the same motifs are found on both plates and kraters, forming a direct link between the decorated and plain series and proving their contemporaneity. It is possible (but not demonstrable) that the larger motifs were the first to be

used in this fashion (though the applied double spirals on plain ware have an independent origin); many of the smaller and very indistinct types have probably been derived from larger versions through several stages of copying which have brought about a diminution at each stage.[132] In several cases a close similarity may be seen between applied motifs and those found amongst the decoration of mould-made vessels of a similar or earlier period (see nos. **M8, M12, M13, M21, M23, M24, M28, M29**). Conversely, many of the applied motifs themselves passed subsequently into the repertoire of Late Italian relief ware (see nos. **M8, M9, M21, M23, M31, M36, M39, M40**). Thus the use of applied decoration on plain vessels may have been an important factor in the transmission of motifs from the main series of decorated Italian Sigillata to the Late Italian series.[133]

The attribution of applied motifs to individual workshops is hazardous: relatively few have been published, and the number of examples in which the signature is preserved on the same vessel is very small indeed. Some progress has been made in the northern provinces by Ohlenroth (1935: Raetia and Germania), Gabler (1973: north west Pannonia) and by Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977, 190 ff. and pl. 85: Magdalensberg). The Italian Sigillata found in these areas is, however, dominated largely by the products of *L. Gellius* and a few others[134] (whether they were based at Arezzo or further north),[135] and does not correspond closely to that found on Mediterranean sites. (The fact that the products of *Gellius* are so well known is largely an accident of scholarship and does not itself imply an over-all dominance in the production of vessels with applied decoration.) The parallels to most of the motifs found at Sidi Khrebish are to be found in central Italy or on other Mediterranean sites; it is notable that the only correspondence with Gabler's catalogue is with a plate in Budapest bearing the signature of *Cn. Ateius* (see nos. **M10** and **M13**).

List of Motifs

Motifs found on catilli *and cups.* Plate XV.

M1 Small double spiral (not separately illustrated).
See nos. **B210.1–3, B217.6** (with **M4**), **B222.1** (all cups).

Extremely common: introduced before the main series but then continuing alongside it. Probably made at first freehand and subsequently in moulds: see above, p. 132.

M2 Large double spiral.
See nos. **B209.3, B214.8** (with **M20**, two examples) (all plates).

Found only on plates, usually with a second motif beneath the centre: *cf.* Hayes (1973) no. 36, pl. 83 and no. 42, pl. 77d, from Corinth.

M3 Rosette, four petals.
See no. **B216.1** (cup).

M4 Small rosette, six petals (not separately illustrated).
See no. **B217.6** (cup, with **M1**).

(132) See Stenico (1954) 48 f.
(133) Stenico (1959) 54 ff.
(134) See Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 154.
(135) *Ibid.*, 124 f., 196.

M5 Rosette, six petals, badly smudged (not separately illustrated).
See no. **B217.2** (cup).

M6 Rosette, ten petals, very neat (not separately illustrated).
See no. **B217.1** (cup, signed M.P.C).

M7 Rosette, eight pointed and barred petals.
See no. **B214.4** (plate).

Cf. Emona iii, pl. 65.22, plate.

M8 Large stylized rosette with dotted centre.
See no. **B217.5** (cup, with **M21**).

Cf. Hayes (1973) no. 80, pl. 78a, cup from Corinth; *QDAP* 9 (1942) 192 and pl. 43, no. 393, plate from Petra. This rosette is also found on relief ware of the main series (*cf. Ostia iii*, pl. 90.926, attributed to *C. Annius*) and on Late Italian relief were (*cf.* Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1972, pl. 21.144, type *207* and Pucci 1977a, 176 fig. 4).

M9 Stylized rosette.
See no. **B214.6** (plate).

Cf. Ostia iii, pl. 62.541, cup signed S.M.F, with **M24**; Jones (1950) no. 580, fig. 148, cup from Tarsus; Aurigemma (1958) 47, no. 3, plate signed SEX M P, with **M24**. This rosette also occurs on Late Italian relief ware (*cf.* no. **B304**). It is larger than the similar type that is so common in Puteolan relief ware (e.g. nos. **B266-268**, pl.XIII).

M10 Thunderbolt (?).
See no. **B215.3** (plate).

Cf. Alarcão (1975) no. 180, pl. 11, plate from Conimbriga; Gabler (1973) Type 30, plate in Budapest signed CN.ATE, with **M13**; *CVArr*, no. 1059ii, pl. 3.4, plate in Mainz signed S.M.P.

M11 Double palmette.
See no. **B223.2** (plate); also on rim of plate as no. **B214.1**.

M12 Fly.
See no. **B216.2** (cup).

Cf. A. Negev, *The Nabatean potter's workshop at Oboda* (Bonn 1974) no. 103, pls. 19 and 32, cup. A similar fly occurs amongst the relief decoration on a sherd of a krater from Oberwinterthur signed by *Xanthus*: see Vogt (1938) 33, fig. 1.2.

M13 Dog with curly tail, facing left.
See no. **B216.3** (cup); also on a plate as no. **B214.2**.

Cf. Stenico (1954) pl. 14.65 (type 64), mould from Arezzo; Porten Palange (1966) pl. 32.133, plate from Rome; Vanderhoeven (1976) 85 and pl. 35, no. 4, plate from Ordona; Ohlenroth (1935) 236, fig. 1.8, three plates from Kempten and Aquileia; Gabler (1973) Type 14a, plate in Budapest signed CN.ATE, with **M10**; Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) 191, 193 and pl. 85b, no. 62—common on plates at Magdalensberg, associated with stamps of *L. Gellius*. This motif occurs also on relief ware: *cf.* no. **B245** (signed ATEI) and *D/W*, Beil. 9 and 10, nos. 80 and 81 (signed by *C. Tellius*).

M14 Dog with straight tail, facing left.
See no. **B214.5** (plate).

Probably a variant of the preceding, in which the tip of the tail has been lost.

M15 Part of animal or fish?
See no. **B217.4** (cup).

Possibly part of a dolphin facing right: *cf.* **M18**.

M16 Dolphin facing left.
See no. **B209.6** (plate).

The following is perhaps a better example of the same type.

M17 Dolphin facing left.
See no. **B214.7** (plate).

Cf. Stenico (1954) pl. 14.67 (type 66), mould from Arezzo.

M18 Dolphin facing right.
See no. **B209.5** (plate); also on a plate as no. **B214.2** (with **M22**).

Cf. Ohlenroth (1935) 236, fig. 1.14, several examples; Comfort (1948) fig. 37.91, plate from Antioch.

M19 Small female mask.
See no. **B217.3** (cup).

M20 Small female mask.
See no. **B214.8** (plate, with **M2**: two examples with both motifs, a third with **M20** only).

M21 Large female mask.
See no. **B217.5** (cup, with **M8**).

Nos. **M19**—**M21** are variants of the commonest applied motif of all after the double spiral, amongst examples of which it is almost impossible to make clear distinctions. An idea of the variety found may be gauged from Ohlenroth (1935) 236, fig. 1.3–5; *D/W*, pls. 39.604–608 and 41.637, 639; Stenico (1954) types 47, 48, 50, 52–55. The hairstyle of all three of the present examples gives a rounded outline to the face without an encircling band across the forehead. For a close parallel to **M21** *cf.* Jones (1950) no. 579, fig. 148 on a cup from Tarsus.

This is a motif which is known in both the main relief ware series and in Late Italian relief ware: *e.g. D/W*, pl. 18.314 and Lavizzari Pedrazzini (1972) Types *153–157*.

M22 Seated Eros, facing right.
See no. **B214.9** (plate); also on a plate as no. **B214.2** (with **M18**).

Cf. Ohlenroth (1935) 236, fig. 1.1, plate from Kempten, Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 85b, motif no. 53 at Magdalensberg, and probably Hayes (1973) no. 76, pl. 78a, cup from Corinth.

M23 Eros facing left, playing the double flute.
See no. **B215.4** (plate).

Common: *cf.* Stenico (1954) pl. 17.112 (type 21), mould from Arezzo; Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 85b, motif no. 52 at Magdalensberg; *Agora v*, pl. 5, G36, plate from Athens; Hayes (1973) no. 74, pl. 78a, cup from Corinth; Pagenstecher (1913) 108, fig. 117d, plate from Alexandria; Jones (1950) no. 604, fig. 148, plate from Tarsus.

For the occurrence of this figure in the main relief ware series *cf.* no. **B252**, and in Late Italian relief ware Lavizzari Pedrazzini (1972) pl. 20.129 (type *86b*).

M24 Running Eros facing left. Barely recognizable.
See no. **B222.2** (cup).

Cf. Ostia iii, pl. 62.541, cup signed S.M.F, with **M9**; plate from Tripoli signed SEX M P, with **M9** (*q.v.* for ref.); *CVArr* no. 171k, pl. 2.11, plate from Sfax signed by *Cn. Ateius Plocamus*. For the original form of this motif, as used on relief ware in the *Ateius* workshops, *cf.* A. Bertino in *I problemi della ceramica romana di Ravenna . . . Atti del Convegno Internazionale . . . 1969* (Bologna 1972) 169, fig. 9, signed ZOILI, and *D/W*, pl. 35.574.

Motifs found on the rims of decorated kraters and of large plates. Plates XV–XVI.

M25 Jewelled kantharos with handle-attachments in the form of drinking birds (?—Stenico).
See no. **B213.7** (plate).

Cf. Stenico (1954) pl. 15.76 (type 78), mould from Arezzo; *Ostia ii*, pl. 52.703, plate.

M26 Vine leaf.
See no. **B213.6** (plate).

Cf. Hayes (1973) no. 40, pl. 77d, plate from Corinth.

M27 Vine leaf.
See no. **B299** (krater, leaves flanking **M33** festoon).

For the same motifs together on the rim of a plate from Luni *cf.* Frova (1973) 301 and pl. 105.12, no. CM 109; and on a plate from Kempten, Ohlenroth (1935) 236, fig. 1.30 and 244, fig. 3.7 (no. 24).

M28 Oak leaf (?).
See no. **B213.3** (plate, leaves flanking **M34** festoon).

This narrow lobate leaf resembles those occurring in acorn-bands on relief ware, mostly attributed to the 'provincial' production of *Ateius*: *cf.* nos. **B242** and **B244** above and references; also *D/W*, pl. 34.549.

M29 Large stylized palmette with broad central lance and six recurving leaves.
See no. **B298** (krater).

Cf. D/W, pl. 42.650, mould in Tübingen. The motif occurs on the relief ware of *M. Perennius Bargathes* (*ibid.*, pl. 18.266) and of *M. Perennius Saturninus* (*ibid.*, pl. 26.376, 378).

M30 Palmette, similar to the preceding but smaller.
See no. **B213.2** (plate).

Probably derived from the preceding by copying, with consequent reduction in size and loss of detail.

M31 Palmette with central lance flanked by two incurving and two recurving acanthus leaves rising from a calyx.
See no. **B213.10** (plate).

Cf. Stenico (1954) pl. 17.115 (type 86), mould from Arezzo; *CVA U.S.A.* 9, *Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York* 1, pl. 47.10, plate; *Samaria*, 343, fig. 83.23, plate.

M32 Palmette, naturalistic.
See no. **B213.5** (plate, palmettes flanking **M35** festoon, also with **M39** and **M46**).

Cf. Vanderhoeven (1976) 85 and pl. 35, no. 10, flanking **M34** festoon, plate from Ordona. A somewhat similar palmette occurs on Late Italian relief ware: *cf.* Lavizzari Pedrazzini (1972) pl. 21.146 (type *246*).

M33 Dotted festoon, poorly moulded.
See no. **B299** (krater, flanked by **M27** leaves).

See **M27** for references to both motifs.

M34 Festoon with chevron-and-dot decoration.
See no. **B213.3** (plate, flanked by **M28** leaves).

Cf. Vanderhoeven (1976) 85 and pl. 35, no. 10, flanked by **M32** palmettes, plate from Ordona.

M35 Dotted festoon with outline.
See no. **B213.5** (plate, flanked by **M32** palmettes, also with **M39** and **M46**).

M36 Dog running to the right.
See no. **B213.11** (plate).

For the same motif on Late Italian relief ware *cf.* Lavizzari Pedrazzini (1972) pl. 19.127 (type *131*).

M37 Sheep facing right.
See no. **B213.4** (plate).

M38 Boar facing left.
See no. **B213.8** (plate).

Probably derived from a hunting scene on relief ware: *cf.* no. **B245**.

M39 Lion mask.
See no. **B213.5** (plate, with **M32, M35, M46**).

Cf. Porten Palange (1966) pl. 32.132, plate in Rome; *Ostia ii*, pl. 52.724, plate; Frova (1973) 293 and pl. 101.14 (upside down), no. CM 1883 and col. 305 and pl. 106.12, no. CM 528/7, from Luni, forms uncertain (possibly both kraters—or even parts of a single vessel?); Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 85b, motif no. 65 at Magdalensberg.
This motif also occurs on Late Italian relief ware: *cf. NSc* 1919, 269, fig. 12 and *AJA* 40 (1936) 440, fig. 7.

M40 Bust of Isis or Luna, badly smudged.
See no. **B213.9** (plate).

For the same motif on Late Italian relief ware *cf.* Walters (1908) L138, pl. 9 (= C. Johns, *Arretine and samian pottery*, London 1971, pl. 3b); *NSc* 1919, 265, figs. 3 and 4; Lavizzari Pedrazzini (1972) pls. 9.34, 10.35, 36 (types *162, 163*).

M41 Comic mask with a wreath across the brows terminating in flowers (or grapes?) on either side.
See no. **B279** (krater).

Cf. Stenico (1954) pl. 13.53 (type 51), mould from Arezzo.

M42 Comic satyr-mask wearing a wreath decorated with bunches of grapes and vine leaves, with horns above.
See no. **B213.12** (plate).

Cf Stenico (1954) pl. 14.56 (type 49), mould from Arezzo; Chase (1908) pl. 19.501, rim of krater in the Loeb collection; *Id.* (1916) pl. 30.142, rim of krater (?) in Boston: Porten Palange (1966) pl. 18.92, rim of krater in Rome. Only the last mentioned has the horns, which are accompanied by a palmette rising from the top of the head.

M43 Bearded mask.
See no. **B301** (krater).

Cf. D/W, pl. 39.617, fragment of uncertain form in Tübingen; Porten Palange (1966) pl. 31.122, rim of krater in Rome; Pagenstecher (1913) 108, fig. 117f, rim of krater from Alexandria; Holwerda (1936) 30, fig. 8.449, rim of plate from Asia Minor.

M44 Bearded mask.
See no. **B282** (krater).

Possibly similar to Hayes (1973) no. 107, pl. 79b, a krater-fragment from Corinth, which also shares the same ovolo. Hayes attributes his fragment tentatively to the *Annii*: for the use in their workshops of a similar bearded mask amongst relief decoration *cf.* no. **B239** and references, p. 182.

M45 Bearded mask with curling moustache and an inverted double volute on top of the head.
See no. **B280** (krater).

Cf. Porten Palange (1966) pl. 31.124, plate in Rome; Hayes (1973) no. 37, pl. 77c, plate from Corinth. The rim of a large plate bearing this motif from Vindonissa ('Keltengraben') was exhibited in the HTL Windisch in 1975 as part of the exhibition *Das römische Legionslager von Vindonissa, Untersuchungen der Kantonsarchäologie in den Jahren 1960–1975*.

M46 Bearded mask.
See no. **B213.5** (plate, with **M32, M35, M39**).

Cf. D/W, pl. 39.591, an unusually deep rim of a large dish or bowl in Tübingen; Vanderhoeven (1976) 85 and pl. 35, no. 7, plate from Ordona; Curk in *Archaeologia Iugoslavica* 14 (1973) fig. 3A, B, facing p. 45, two examples on a krater and a plate from Emona.

The same motif occurs on a fragment of relief ware attributed by Stenico to the workshop of the *Annii* (1959, 57 and pl. 5, no. 9c).

M47 Winged figure of Nike driving a biga.
See no. **B213.1** plate.

Cf. D/W, pl. 40.623, plate in Tübingen; A. Hundt & K. Peters (Edd.), *Greifswalder Antiken* (Berlin, 1961) 98 and pl. 55, no. 444, two examples on plates in Greifswald; Schindler & Scheffenegger (1977) pl. 57.11 and pl. 85b, motif no. 51 at Magdalensberg; also Porten Palange (1966) pl. 31.130, plate in Rome, from a different mould (there being apparently only one horse, with the forelegs shown differently from the other examples).

The motif appears to derive from that used on relief ware by the *Annii*, for which see *D/W*,pl. 31.486 and Brown (1968) pl. 17.68. Note also the finer version of the same scene on no. **B284** above.

POTTERS' STAMPS

One hundred and twenty three complete or fragmentary stamps were found on sherds of Italian Sigillata at Sidi Khrebish, against a total of approximately 1,930 sherds catalogued on site and 557 included in the present report (the remainder being too small to show any distinguishing characteristics.) In all cases where the centre of a vessel was preserved a stamp was present. (Contrast Goudineau's finding at Bolsena that the majority of vessel-bases were *not* stamped.)[136] The concern most fully represented is that of the *Ateii*, attested in no less than 32 examples, a full quarter of the total (**X27—X53**). This figure includes the stamps of *Euhodus, Mahes* and *Zoilus*, but not the seven of Crestus (**X64–70**) which probably also belong to the *Ateius* group. No other potter or association of potters is represented by more than three or four stamps, apart from the

(136) Goudineau (1968) 352 n. 1 and 355.

Late Italian *L. Rasinius Pisanus* (**X102—X104**, 6 examples) and the *Avillii* (**X54—X57**, 5 examples).

The distribution of stamp-frames is as follows.

Exterior stamps		6
Interior stamps,	radial, rectangular	2
	central, rectangular	35
	tabella ansata	3
	ellipse	8
	circle	3
	trefoil	2
	planta pedis	62
	other	2
TOTAL		123

The fact that just over half of the stamps are *in planta pedis* serves to confirm the evidence of the plain-ware forms that the large majority of the Italian Sigillata from Sidi Khrebish is post-Augustan, and much of it Claudian or later. The distribution of plain-ware rims between the different groups is as follows.

Group A	14	Group F	7
Group B	26	Group G	8
Group C	21	Group H	42
Group D	113	Group J	91
Group E	23	TOTAL	345

The rims of Groups D and J (exclusively Claudian and later) account for 59 per cent of the total, and all those dated A.D. 15/20 or later amount to 71 per cent of the total. The discrepancy between the latter figure and the proportion of the stamps which are *in planta pedis* (50 per cent) shows that this stamp-frame is unlikely to have become universal until considerably after its first introduction (if ever: see above, p. 133 f.).

The origins given for individual potters are drawn from the list of centres of manufacture in *CVArr* (Index III). In the table below which shows the relative frequency of the different sources and their distribution amongst the fabrics distinguished at Sidi Khrebish, all the Late Italian stamps are grouped together regardless of suggested location (including *e.g.* **X89**, L.L.NONI, and **X119**, LVM); the figure for 'unlocated' stamps includes those for which no origin is indicated in *CVArr*, those whose reading is clear but which are not listed in *CVArr*, and all the stamps of the *Ateius* group, of which a separate breakdown by fabrics is also given.

Fig. 36. Italian Sigillata, stamps.

Scale 1:1

Origin	*Fabric* 1	2	3	4	*TOTAL*
Arezzo	8	18	3	-	29
Rome	1	-	-	-	1
Pozzuoli	11	1	-	-	12
Unlocated*	11	39	3	5	58
Late Italian		Not applied			16
Uncertain reading	1	6	-	-	7
TOTAL	32	64	6	5	123
Ateius group* (X27—X53**)	2	24	2	4	32

These figures show that fabrics (1) and (2) are by far the most common; it may be that fabrics (3) and (4) represent merely variants of these produced by different firing conditions. From the totals given for the different fabrics it may be seen that fabric (2) dominates over fabric (1) in the ratio of exactly 2 : 1, and that the stamped sherds attributed to Arezzo are similarly distributed. In the case of Pozzuoli, however, it is striking that all the pieces attributed to this origin belong to fabric (1) with the single exception of **X26** (ARRETI) which Oxé-Comfort attribute principally but not exclusively to this source.[137] This picture is to some extent confirmed by the attributions suggested for the relief ware, which are as follows.

Origin	*Fabric* 1	2	*TOTAL*	
Arezzo	2	10	12	
Pozzuoli	19	6	25	
Uncertain	12	17	29	
TOTAL	33	33	66	(No. **B293** not included)

Thus it seems that there is a clear correlation, at least in statistical terms, between a Puteolan origin and the pale colour of fabric (1). Alarcão has concluded that Puteolan ware at Conimbriga is similarly distinctive[138] and Zahn has remarked upon the general paleness of the clay of sherds from Pozzuoli in Berlin (described as 'graugelb').[139] The pale clay is not sufficiently exclusive to serve on its own for Puteolan attribution, but for sherds of a darker colour a Puteolan origin is clearly less probable. Amongst the stamped pieces of the *Ateii* the converse is true: fabric (1) is almost wholly excluded and there is a strong tendency towards darker fabrics (note the four examples of fabric (4)).

List of stamps

NOTE: Where a stamped base is referred to a profile illustrated in the main catalogue, the reference is *solely* to the profile of the base and should not be read to imply a similarity of rim-form unless explicitly stated. This applies particularly to the bases of conical cups, where a correlation between different rim and base profiles has yet to be demonstrated (see above under Form **B208**, p. 144). Only uncertain or unfamiliar stamps are illustrated in the plates.

(137) *CVArr*, p. 38.
(138) Group A1d: Alarcão (1975) 4, 9, 40, 41.
(139) Zahn (1904) 448.

X26 ARRETI in ellipse. Fig. 36.
See no. **B205.1** (plate, Group B).
CVArr, no. 132.1: not known at Arezzo, used especially by the potteries of Pozzuoli.

X27 ATEI retrograde on exterior, engraved freehand in the mould amongst the relief decoration. Fig. 36, pl. XVI.
See no. **B245** (sherd of decorated krater).
Cf. CVArr, no. 144, this version not listed. There may have been a second name on another part of the body.

X28 ATEI in rectangle. Fig. 36.
(F.1476) Centre of plate.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Graffito on underside, ΦΙΛΕΡω[. . . (Ch. VII, no. 3).
Deposit 145.
CVArr, no. 144.

X29 ATEI in trefoil, with tree. Fig. 36.
See no. **B236.5** (base of cup, curving body).
CVArr, no. 144.

X30 ATEI *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
(F.1318) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area J.
CVArr, no. 144.

X31 [AT]EI *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
(F.1335) Base of curving cup as no. **B236.2**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area P.
Cf. **X30**.

X32 ATTEI in ellipse. Fig. 36.
(F.391) Base of conical cup as no. **B235.1**.
Fabric (3), semi-lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
Cf. CVArr, no. 114.9 = 201, an example from Chiusi with similar spelling, probably for ATEI.

X33 CN.ATEI in rectangle, exterior stamp in raised letters. Fig. 36.
See no. **B242** (sherd of decorated krater).
Cf. CVArr, no. 145.33, not attested as an exterior stamp.

X34 CNAT *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
(F.1319) Base of conical cup as no. **B216.2.**
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Area J.
CVArr, no. 145, CN. ATEIVS; *cf.* also Hayes (1973) stamp no. 17.

X35 CNAT *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
(F.972) Base of conical cup as no. **B235.1**.
Fabric (4), dark lustrous slip.
Deposit 63.
CVArr. no. 145, CN. ATEIVS.

X36 CN ATEI.EVHODI in circle. Fig. 36.
Two examples: see no. **B203.2** (cup, Group A); base of the same form.
CVArr, no. 160.32a.

X37 [EV]HODI in rectangle. Fig. 36.
(F.1395) Base of conical cup as no. **B216.2**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area P.
CVArr, no. 161.40.

X38 EVHOD in rectangle. Fig. 36.
See no. **B235.1** (base of conical cup).
CVArr, no. 161.44.

X39 EVHODI *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
(F.1477) Base of plate as no. **B214.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area S.
CVArr, no. 161.8.

X40 EVHOD *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
Two examples: (F.505) Base of conical cup as no. **B216.2**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.
Centre of plate, preserving EVH[.. without ligature.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area P.
CVArr, no. 161 (16).

X41 ATEI M[. . . in rectangle (?) Fig. 36.
(F.1414) Centre of plate.
Fabric (4), slightly rough, dark lustrous slip.
Area P.
? *CVArr*, no. 168, CN. ATEIVS MAHES.

X42 ZOILI in rectangle. Fig. 36.
Two examples: (F.996) Base of plate as no. **B214.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), flaking lustrous slip.
Deposit 73.
CVArr, no. 181.126.

X43 ZOILI *in planta pedis*, with tree. Fig. 36.
Two examples: (F.628) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
Deposit 61.

Centre of plate.
Similar fabric.
Area P.

CVArr, no. 181.1. The example illustrated in *Ordona iv*, pls. 22, 35, no. 603 as a signature on a lamp is surely a misplaced illustration: *cf. Ordona v* (Vanderhoeven 1976) 89, no. 13—the same object!

X44 EVHOD/CRESTI in rectangle. Fig. 36.
(F.707) Centre of large plate.
Fabric (4), lustrous slip on the upper side only.
Area J.

CVArr, no. 182, EVHODUS + CRESTVS, previously known only from northern sites.

X45 [C]N.ATA *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
(F.903) Base of plate as no. **B214.1**.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
Deposit 76.

CVArr, no. 146.4, CN. ATEIVS A( ).

X46 ...]A A *in planta pedis*, with bird (?). Fig. 36.
(F.941) Base of conical cup as no. **B235.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area R.

CVArr. no. 146.14, CN. ATEIVS A( ). This example confirms the fidelity of Oxé's drawing.

X47 CN.ATMA *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
(F.394) Base of curving cup as no. **B217.1**.
Fabric (2), mottled semi-lustrous slip.
Unstratified.

CVArr, no. 149.12, CN ATEIVS MA( ).

X48 CN.ATMA *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
(F.1217) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), dark lustrous slip.
Area W.

Cf. **X47**.

X49 CN.AR *in planta pedis*, with two arrows. Fig. 36.
Two examples: (F.515) Base of conical cup as no. **B235.1**.
Fabric (2), semi-lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.
Ditto, unstratified.

Cf. CVArr, no. 151, CN. ATEIVS AR(RETINVS) (?) and Comfort (*art. cit.* below, under **X51**) p. 15, n. 11, an example from Athens.

X50 AT.AMA *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
See no, **B235.2** (base of conical cup).

CVArr, no. 153, CN. ATEIVS AMA(RANTVS).

X51 CN ATE PL in planta pedis. Fig. 36, pl. XVI.
See no. **B236.4** (base of curving cup).

CVArr, no. 171c, CN. ATEIVS PLOCAMVS.

The appearance of the floor of this cup suggests that the vessel was made over a rough internal mould, and that the stamp was applied by mistake before the interior had been smoothed. If this interpretation is correct, it provides an interesting insight into the process of mass-production.

For the problems surrounding the users of stamps **X45**—**X51** see the article by H. Comfort, 'Late Ateius signatures', *RCRFActa* 4 (1962) 5–25.

X52 CN.ATE/ARN in two tangent *plantae pedis*. Fig. 36, pl. XVI.
(F.1481) Base of curving cup as no. **B217.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area S.

Not listed in *CVArr*.

X53 ATEI -O- RA in ellipse. Fig. 36, pl. XVI.
(F.396) Base of curving cup as no. **B235.1**.
Fabric (3), highly lustrous slip.
Unstratified.

ATEI ORA( ) or ATEI RA( ) with a symbol in the centre?

Not listed in *CVArr*, but *cf.* two examples from Luni: Frova (1973) 325, no. 149, pls. 91.3, 4 and 92.3, 4.

X54 AVILI or AVLLI in rectangle. Fig. 36.
Two examples: (F.397) Base of conical cup as no. **B210.1**.
Fabric (3), highly lustrous slip.
Unstratified.

Ditto, Area R.

CVArr, no. 226, AVILLIVS of Arezzo.

X55 AVILLI *in planta pedis sinistri*. Fig. 36.
(F.961) Base of plate as no. **B214.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 169.

CVArr, no. 226, AVILLIVS of Arezzo.

X56 L.AVIL *in planta pedis sinistri*. Fig. 36.
(F.1457) Base of large conical cup.
Fabric (1), semi-lustrous slip.
Area G.

CVArr, no. 259, L. AVILLIVS.

X57 L.AV.IL *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36, pl. XVI.

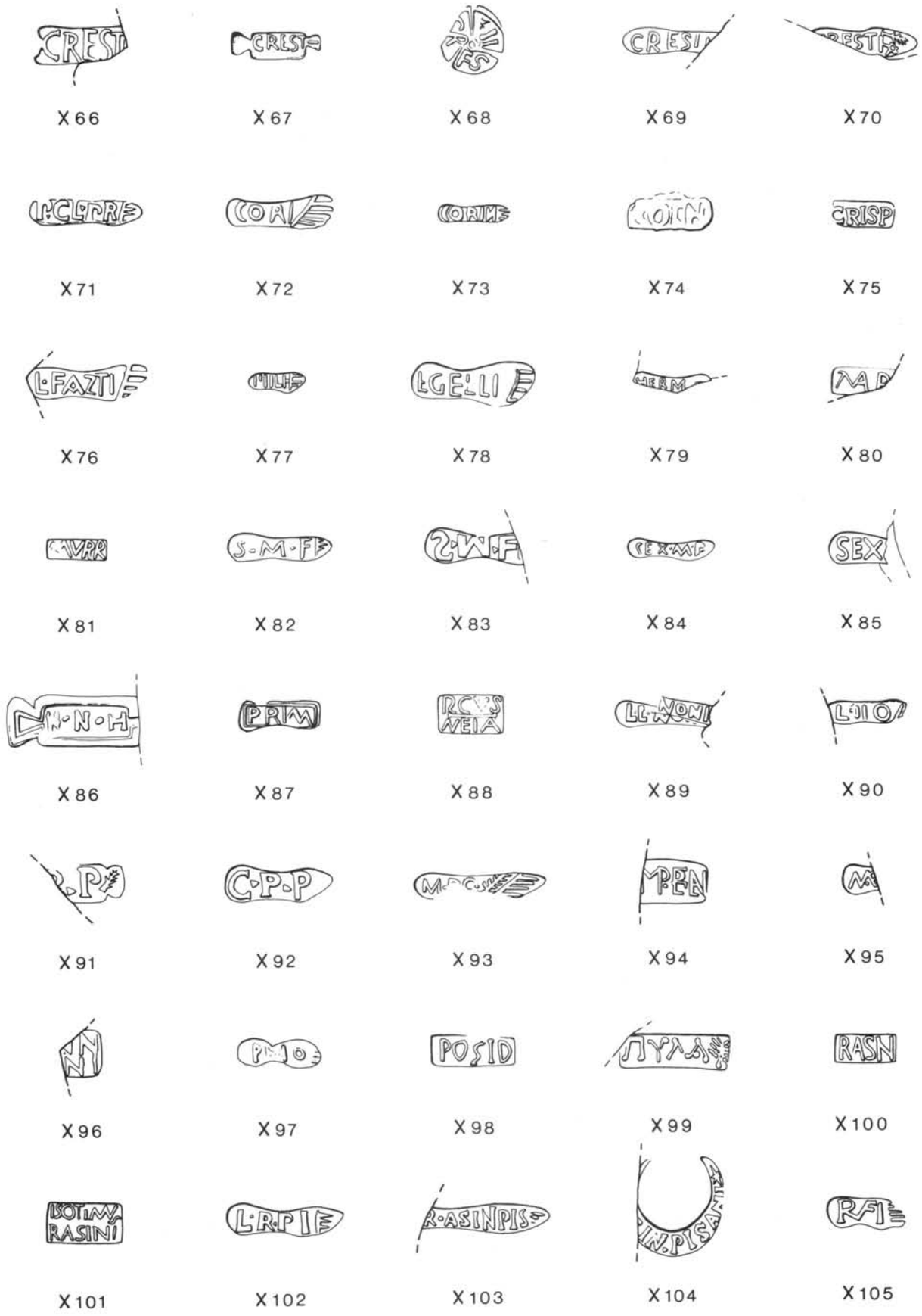


Fig. 37. Italian Sigillata, stamps.

Scale 1:1

(F.711) Base of conical cup as no. **B235.1**.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Graffito monogram on underside (Ch. VII, no. 4).
Unstratified.
? *CVArr*, no. 259, L. AVILLIVS. The initial letter is unclear and very difficult to interpret; P.AVILLIVS, *CVArr*, no. 267, is perhaps also possible.

X58 TELAMO/CALIDI.S in rectangle. Fig. 36.
See no. **B202.1** (plate, Group A).
CVArr, no. 393d, TELAMO CALIDI STRIGONIS of Arezzo.

X59 CAMVRI *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
(F.1449) Base of small curving cup as no. **B217.1**.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Area G.
CVArr, no. 397.45, CAMVRIVS of Arezzo.

X60 CAMVRI *in planta pedis*. Fig. 36.
(F.395) Base of curving cup as no. **B217.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
CVArr, no. 397.47, CAMVRIVS of Arezzo.

X61 CAMVRI *in planta pedis sinistri*. Fig. 36.
(F.1269) Base of conical cup as no. **B216.2**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Graffito on underside, MA (Ch. VII, no. 5).
Cf. CVArr, no. 397.134, CAMVRIVS of Arezzo.

X62 [CA]MVR *in planta pedis*, with tree. Fig. 36.
(F.504) Centre of plate
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.
CVArr, no. 397.60, CAMVRIVS of Arezzo.

X63 CH[. . . in rectangle. Fig. 36.
(F.1152) Base of carinated cylindrical cup as no. **B229.2**.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
Cf. CVArr, nos. 422[1], CHRE( ) and 424, CHRESI(MVS).

X64 CREST[. . in rectangle. Fig. 36.
(F.1485) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area L.
CVArr, no. 425.72, CRESTVS.

X65 CRE?TI in ellipse. Fig. 36.
(F.1230) Base of plate as no. **B214.1**.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
CVArr, no. 425, CRESTVS.

X66 CRESTI in rectangle with indented ends.
(F.644) Centre of plate. Fig. 37.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 61.
CVArr, no. 425, CRESTVS.

X67 CREST– *in tabella ansata*. Fig. 37.
(F.629) Base of plate as no. **B202.1**.
Fabric (4), highly lustrous slip.
Deposit 61.
CVArr, no. 425.14, CRESTVS.

X68 CRESTI in circle, with flower. Fig. 37.
(F.1266) Base of curving cup as no. **B236.5**.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
CVArr, no. 425, CRESTVS.

X69 CRESTI *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.390) Base of conical cup as no. **B235.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
CVArr, no. 425.4b, CRESTVS.

X70 CRESTI *in planta pedis*, with tree and sun. Fig. 37, pl. XVI.
(F.1455) Base of plate as no. **B214.1**.
Fabric (3), lustrous slip.
Area G.
CVArr, no. 425, CRESTVS.

X71 P.CL.PR *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.984) Base of plate as no. **B214.1**.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Area R.
CVArr, no.454.25, P. CLOD(IVS) PROC(VLVS?) of Arezzo.

X72 CORI *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.1231) Centre of plate.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
Cf. CVArr, no. 468′, CORI(NTHVS?), two examples from Monteleone and Lyon, frame unspecified. The fabric of the present example indicates that an identification with CORINTHVS of Pozzuoli is not unreasonable: *cf.* **X73**.

X73 CORIИ *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.1484) Centre of plate.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Area L.
CVArr, no. 469b, CORINTHVS of Pozzuoli.

X74 ÇO.N/ in rectangle, exterior stamp. Fig. 37, pl. XVI.
See no. **B246** (sherd of decorated krater).
CVArr, no. 471, (P.) CORNELIVS of Arezzo. The attribution is confirmed by the style of the decoration.

X75 CRISP in rectangle. Fig. 37.
(F.1140) Base of conical cup as no. **B208.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area A.
CVArr, no. 558n, CRISPVS, CRISPI(VS) or CRISPI(NIVS).

X76 L.FAZTI *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.507) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.
CVArr, no. 673, L. FASTIDIENVS (OPTATVS).

X77 PHILI· *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.1488) Base of curving cup as no. **B236.6**.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Area L.
CVArr, no. 684c, FELIX of Pozzuoli.

X78 L.GELLI *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.506) Centre of large plate.
Fabric (3), lustrous slip on upper side only.
Deposit 69.
CVArr, no. 737, L. GELLIVS QVADRATVS of Arezzo.

X79 HERM *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.1354) Base of conical cup as no. **B235.1**.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Area P.
CVArr, no. 783, HERM( ); *cf.* also Alarcão (1975) 41, no.245, from Conimbriga. Pozzuoli?

X80 M̂AR[.. in rectangle. Fig. 37.
(F.148) Centre of plate.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Deposit 73.
CVArr, no. 967b, MARI( ) of Pozzuoli.

For *CVArr*, no. 1033, BLASTVS MVNATI, see stamp **X154** in 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata.

X81 MVRR in rectangle. Fig. 37.
(F.1232) Base of conical cup as no. **B235.1.**
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
CVArr, no. 1040.18, (C.) MVRRIVS of Arezzo.

X82 S.M.F *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
Three examples: See no. **B226** (cylindrical pyxis, Group G).
Centre of plate, ..[M.F. only preserved.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 60.
Base of conical cup.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
(S.M.F or possibly S.M.P: *cf.* **X84**.)
Area J.
CVArr, no. 1054.30, SEX. M(VRRIVS) FES(TVS), Late Italian.

X83 ƨ.W.F *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.1491) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), flaking lustrous slip.
Area L.
CVArr, no. 1054, SEX. M(VRRIVS) FES(TVS), Late Italian; this precise type not represented.

X84 SEX.M.F (or P?) *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.167) Base of curving cup as no. **B217.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 72.
CVArr, no. 1054, SEX. M(VRRIVS) FES(TVS) or no. 1059, SEX. M(VRRIVS) P(RISCVS), Late Italian.

X85 SEX[... *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37.
(F.1483) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area L.
Cf. **X84**.

X86 N.N.H *in tabella ansata*. Fig. 37, pl. XVI.
Two examples: see no. **B255** for both (sherds of decorated kraters).
CVArr, no. 1083b, N. NAEVIVS HILAR(VS) of Pozzuoli. (The stamp is wrongly transcribed in *CVArr*, p. 283: *cf. ibid.*, pl. 7.26, 28.)

X87 PRIM in double rectangle. Fig. 37.
See no. **B236.2** (base of curving cup).
CVArr, no. 1100, PRIMVS (NAEVI) of Pozzuoli. An example with the same frame has been found at Ordona: see Vanderhoeven (1976) 95, no. 54.

X88 RCVS/NEIA in rectangle. Fig. 37, pl. XVI.
(F.478) Centre of curving cup.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Deposit 69.
NEIARCVS? Not listed in *CVArr*.

X89 L.L.NONI[.. *in planta pedis*. Fig. 37, pl. XVII.
See no. **B237.13** (base of Late Italian dish).
A workman of the Late Italian L. NONIVS FLORVS (*CVArr*, nos. 1136, 1137)? The appearance of a slave-

name on a Late Italian stamp seems to be unique, but the reading is clear. Or has the 'L.' of the *praenomen* been unintentionally duplicated by the stamp-cutter?

X90 L.IIO *in planta pedis.* Fig. 37, pl. XVII.
(F.653) Base of conical cup as no. **B216.2.**
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area X.
L.NO? *CVArr*, no. 1140, L. NONIVS PLO( )?

X91 [C.] P.P *in tabella ansata*, with tree. Fig. 37.
(F.731) Base of plate as no. **B214.2.**
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
CVArr, no. 1191.63, C. P( ) P( ), Late Italian.

X92 C.P.P *in planta pedis.* Fig. 37.
(F.1360) Base of curving cup as no. **B217.1.**
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area P.
CVArr, no. 1191.17a, C.P( ) P( ), Late Italian.

X93 M.P.C *in planta pedis*, with tree. Fig. 37.
See no. **B217.1** (hemispherical flanged cup, Group D).
CVArr, no. 1199, two examples from Rome and Spoleto.

X94 M͡P.ERE͡N in rectangle. Fig. 37.
(F.938) Centre of (conical?) cup.
Fabric (2), excellent lustrous slip.
Deposit 124.
CVArr, no. 1239, M. PERENNIVS of Arezzo; this precise type is not represented, but the complicated ligatures are typical.

X95 M͡P.PE[. . . (?) *in planta pedis.* Fig. 37, pl. XVII.
See no. **B214.1** (plate, Group D).
M. PERENNIVS? *Cf. CVArr*, no. 1239.70.

X96 [M.PERE]NN/[TIGRA]NI in rectangle, exterior stamp. Fig. 37, pl. XVII.
See no. **B249** (decorated krater).
CVArr, no. 1246.1, M. PERENNIVS TIGRANVS of Arezzo ('Der Meister mit den Zahnlücken'/'Tigranus-A').

X97 PHO *in planta pedis.* Fig. 37.
(F.398) base of curving cup as no. **B217.1.**
(Fabric (1), flaking lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
CVArr, no. 1314d, PHILO.

X98 POSID in rectangle. Fig. 37, pl. XVII.
See no. **B234.2** (base of plate).
Not listed in *CVArr*; similar stamps reading POSD have been found at Conimbriga (Alarcão 1975, 41, no. 253) and at Alexandria (*QDAP* 6, 1936, 43).

X99 ΠΥΛΑ in rectangle, with tree. Fig. 37, pl. XVII.
(F.1492) Centre of plate.
Fabric (1) showing turning-marks, brilliant but flaking slip.
Area BB.
Not listed in *CVArr* but found in Di Criscio's excavations at Pozzuoli: see *BdI* 1875, 243 and 255, no. 149 (probably this stamp), and the cognate form ΑΛΥΠ, *ibid.*, 253, no. 33 = Comfort (1964) no. 89. PYLADES of Pozzuoli.

X100 RASN in rectangle. Fig. 37.
(F.1456) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area G.
CVArr, no. 1485.20 etc., RASINIVS of Arezzo.

X101 ISOTIMVS/RASINI in rectangle. Fig. 37.
See no. **B253** (base of decorated krater, interior stamp).
CVArr, no. 1521, two examples from Rome and Fiesole, to which add Hayes (1973) stamp no. 7, from Corinth.

X102 L.R.PI *in planta pedis* Fig. 37.
Four examples: (F.166 and others) 3 bases of dishes as no. **B237.9**
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposits 69, 72, Area A.
Base of curving cup as no. **B217.1.**
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area J.
CVArr, no. 1558c, L. RASINIVS, Late Italian.

X103 [L]R.ASINPIS *in planta pedis.* Fig. 37.
(F.897) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 75.
CVArr, no. 1558D, L. RASINIVS PISANVS, Late Italian.

X104 [L.RA]SIN͡I.PISANI in crescent. Fig. 37.
(F.275) Centre of dish/plate.
Poor fabric (2), barely lustrous slip.
Deposit 81.
CVArr, no. 1558E, L. RASINIVS PISANVS, Late Italian.

X105 R͡VFI *in planta pedis sinistri.* Fig. 37.
(F.1331) Base of conical cup as no. **B235.1.**

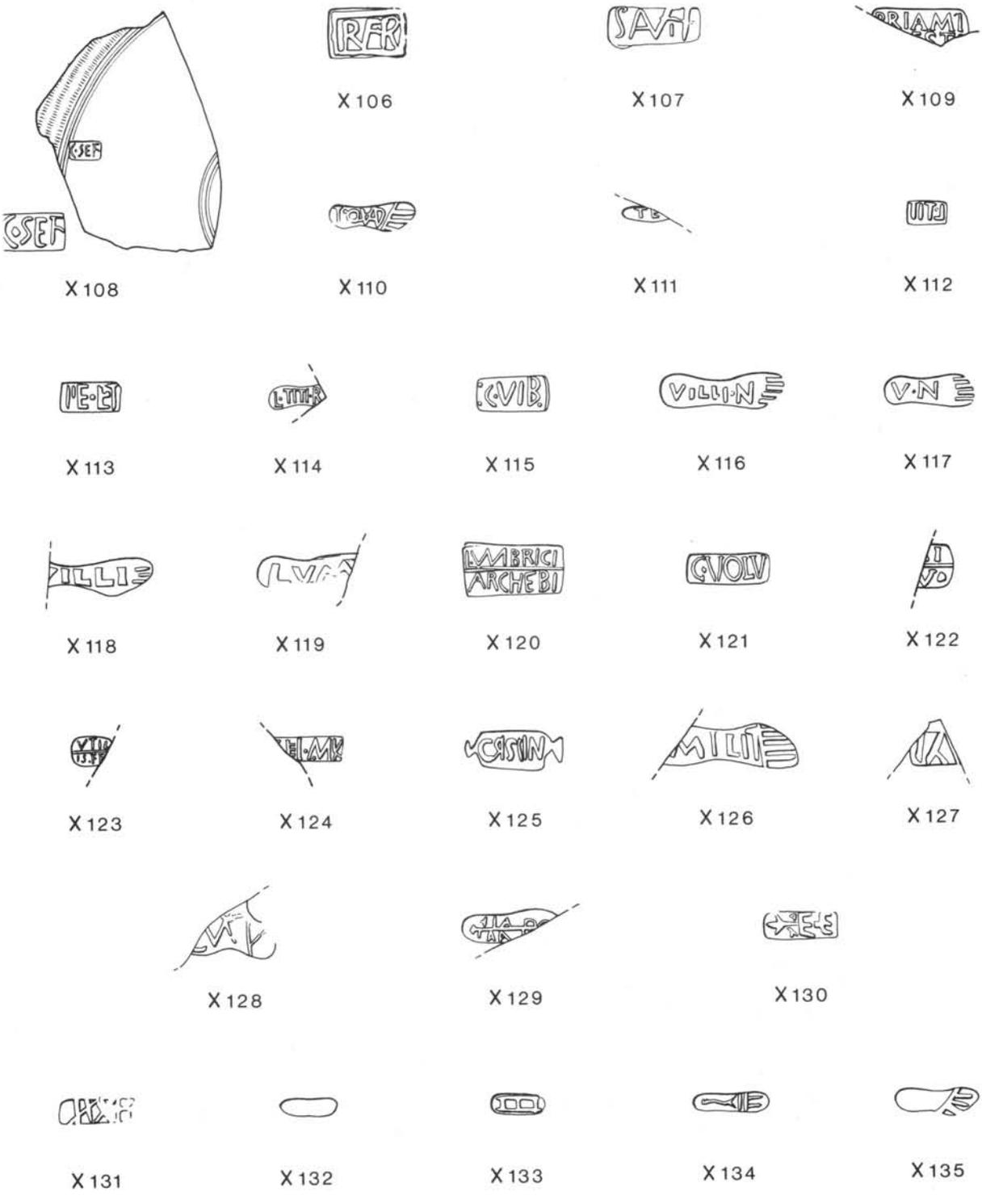


Fig. 38. Italian Sigillata, stamps.

Scale 1:1

Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Graffito on underside, ЄYΞЄ (Ch. VII, no. 6).
Deposit 77.
CVArr, no. 1595e, RVFVS.

X106 RVFR in double rectangle. Fig. 38.
(F.1345) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area P.
CVArr, no. 1599.12, T. RVFRENVS RVFIO of Arezzo.

X107 SAVFEI in rectangle. Fig. 38.
(F.829) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 46.
CVArr, no. 1676, L. SAVFEIVS GAVSA of Arezzo.

X108 C.SEPT in rectangle, radial. Fig. 38.
(F.392) Fragment of large plate.
Fabric (1), dark (burnt?) lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
CVArr, no. 1741d, C. SEPTIMIVS, 'an early Italian (Roman?) potter'.

X109 PRIAMI/[A.S]ESTI in rectangle, radial. Fig. 38.
(F.1139) Fragment of large plate.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area A.
CVArr, no. 1815, PRIAMVS A. SESTI of Arezzo.

X110 T.QVAD *in planta pedis*. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
(F.1233) Base of carinated cylindrical cup as no. **B229.5**.
Fabric (1), bright lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
Not listed in *CVArr*.

X111 TE[. . . in ellipse. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
See no. **B228.4** (hemispherical cup, Group H).
Possibly *CVArr*, no. 1930, TER( ).

X112 TIT.I in rectangle. Fig. 38.
See no. **B236.1** (base of curving cup).
CVArr, no. 2052, L. TITIVS (of Arezzo).

X113 I'E.L.T in rectangle. Fig. 38.
(F.1437) Centre of conical cup.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area P.
CVArr, no. 2100, FE(LIX?) L. TITI, a single example in Rome.

X114 L.TITI.R[. . . *in planta pedis*. Fig. 38.
(F.508) Base of curving cup as no. **B217.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 118.
Workman of L. TITIVS, not listed in *CVArr*: *cf.* nos. 2066–2139.

X115 C.VIB in rectangle with dots at the corners. Fig. 38.
(F.389) Base of conical cup as no. **B216.2**.
Fabric (1), lustrous pale orange-red slip.
Unstratified.
CVArr, no. 2295, C. VIBIENVS FAVSTVS of Arezzo.

X116 VILLI.N *in planta pedis*. Fig. 38.
(F.1019) Base of plate as no. **B214.2**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area K.
CVArr, no. 2371p, SEX. VILLIVS NATALIS of Arezzo.

X117 V.N *in planta pedis*. Fig. 38.
(F.1267) Base of conical cup as no. **B235.1**.
Fabric (1), bright lustrous slip.
Graffito on underside, ΔIONYCIAC (Ch. VII, no. 7).
Unstratified.
CVArr, no. 2371d, SEX. VILLIVS NATALIS of Arezzo.

X118 VILLI *in planta pedis*. Fig. 38.
See no. **B236.3** (base of curving cup).
CVArr, no. 2372t, SEX. VILLIVS NATALIS of Arezzo.

X119 LVM[B?] *in planta pedis*. Fig. 38.
See no. **B237.12** (base of dish, Group J).
CVArr, no. 2395, L. VMBRICIVS, 'probably of Arezzo'; Late Italian.

X120 L.VMBRICI/ARCHEBI in rectangle. Fig. 38.
(F.514) Centre of large plate.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip on the upper side only.
Deposit 69.
CVArr, no. 2424, L. VMBRICIVS ARCHEBVS of Arezzo.

X121 C.VOLV in rectangle. Fig. 38.
See no. **B210.1** (conical cup, Group C).
CVArr, no. 2469.35, C. VOLVSENVS of Arezzo.

X122 . . .]I/ . . .]V. in rectangle. Fig. 38.
(F.977) Base of conical cup as no. **B216.2**.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Area R.
Possibly *CVArr*, no. 2481, HILARVS C. VOLVSENI of Arezzo.

X123 VTIL/IS.FE in a very rounded rectangle. Fig. 38.
See no. **B236.6** (base of curving cup).
CVArr, no. 2501e, VTILIS.

Uncertain readings

X124 . .]EI.M in rectangle, with auxiliary device. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
(F.652) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), pocked but lustrous slip.
Area X.
CVArr, no. 168, CN. ATEIVS MAHES?

X125 CЯSIIN *in tabella ansata.* Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
(F.784) Base of plate as no. **B202.1**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
Possibly to be read as CRISPIN; *cf. CVArr*, no. 561, C. CRISPINIVS, probably of Arezzo.

X126 . .]MILIT *in planta pedis sinistri.* Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
(F.1151) Base of plate as no. **B214.2**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
??

X127 IA[. . . in rectangle. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
(F.1279) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), dark lustrous slip.
Area J.
??

X128 Trefoil, unintelligible characters. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
(F.1218) Base of conical cup as no. **B216.2**.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Area W.
For a similar stamp from Conimbriga *cf.* Alarcão (1975) no. 247.

X129 Unintelligible two-line stamp in ellipse. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
(F.1306) Centre of plate.
Fabric (2), lustrous slip.
Deposit 168.3.
CVArr, no. 78e, HILARVS ANNI ??

X130 Rectangular stamp, anepigraphic or reading E.E with auxiliary devices. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
(F.420) Base of curving cup as no. **B217.1**.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Deposit 58.
??

Anepigraphic stamps (A speciality of Pozzuoli?)

X131 Cross-hatched rectangle. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
(F.1425) Base of carinated cylindrical cup as no. **B229.6**.
Fabric (1), lustrous slip.
Area P.

X132 Empty ellipse (or *planta pedis*?). Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
See no. **B210.2** (conical cup, Group B).

X133 Ellipse containing a 'ladder'. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
(F.1234) Base of hemispherical cup as no. **B228.2**.
Fabric (1), excellent lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
Cf. the similar patterns on *CVArr*, nos. 2614–16 from Pozzuoli.

X134 Plant or fish *in planta pedis*. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
Two examples: see no. **B228.2** (hemispherical cup, Group H);
base of similar form and fabric, or as no. **B217.1**.
Cf. CVArr, no. 2620 from Pozzuoli.

X135 Empty *planta pedis*. Fig. 38, pl. XVII.
See no. **B229.5** (base of carinated cylindrical cup, Group H).
Cf. the preceding and *CVArr*, no. 2573 from Rome

SOUTH GAULISH SIGILLATA ('SAMIAN WARE')

Of the western provincial sigillata wares, it is not surprising that South Gaulish Sigillata alone is present at Berenice. What is, perhaps, surprising is that amongst the vast quantity of material from the Sidi Khrebish excavation there are fragments of only twelve vessels in this ware, compared with the very considerable quantities from sites even further from its source, such as Antioch.[140] A similar paucity of Gaulish Sigillata has been reported from excavations at Sabratha in Tripolitania[141] and this might therefore be taken as typical of this part of the African coastline, were it not that considerable quantities occur amongst surface finds collected by Olwen Brogan from various pre-desert sites in Tripolitania.[142]

I am most grateful to Dr. Grace Simpson for various detailed comments which have been incorporated into this section.

Catalogue

B306 Dr. Form 29, early version. Broad bowl of rounded profile with moulded decoration on the body, and rim formed of two convex mouldings with rouletting on the outside; low ring-foot.

— **B306.1** (F.619) Several non-joining body-sherds. Fig. 39, pl. XVII.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with lustrous red-brown slip.
Most of the rim is lost. Moulded decoration in two zones separated by a large cordon flanked on either side by a row of large beads. The upper zone, which is also bounded above by a row of larger beads, is occupied by a continuous scroll of bifid leaves winding between rosettes and more developed leaf-forms; the lower zone is filled by festoons of foliage suspended between bearded satyr-masks, with a floret of four petals beneath the centre of each festoon.
Deposit 61.

— **B306.2** (F.1454) Body-sherd. Fig. 39, pl. XVIII.
Fine, hard pink clay with lustrous red-brown slip, slightly crazed and flaked around the relief decoration.
Fragment showing a broad horizontal cordon flanked by rows of large beads, below which are straight gadroons.
Area G.
(Similar: sherd of the same form with similar decoration, Area S.)

The rounded profile of these vessels indicates a Tiberian date,[143] and this is also confirmed by the size of the beads and the style of the decoration. The floral scroll on no. **1** is closely similar to that on a South Gaulish bowl of similar profile in Mainz signed by VRVOED[144] and to a sherd of unknown origin in Leiden,[145] both of which are close to Italian work by *M. Perennius Bargathes*.[146] The excavations of 1968–71 at La Graufesenque by L. Balsan and A. Vernhet have produced a great variety of equally early scroll designs (unpublished). For the decoration in the lower zone of no. **1** I know of no parallel, but for figures and festoons in the lower zone compare

(140) Comfort (1948) nos. 117-228.
(141) H. Comfort in *RCRFActa* 7 (1965) 16 [also now in *AJA* 86, 1982, 483-507, esp. 489].
(142) See Comfort, *ibid.*, 17; O. Brogan in *LA* 1 (1964) 53 and *LA* 3-4 (1966-67) 141.
(143) Oswald & Pryce (1920) 67.
(144) Knorr (1919) 61, Textbild 28; *Id.* (1952) pl. 61.
(145) A. Oxé, *Frühgallische Reliefgefässe vom Rhein* (Frankfurt a. M. 1934) pl. 13.55.
(146) *Cf.* Oxé (1933) pl. 54.259; Frova (1973) pl. 98.2, 3.

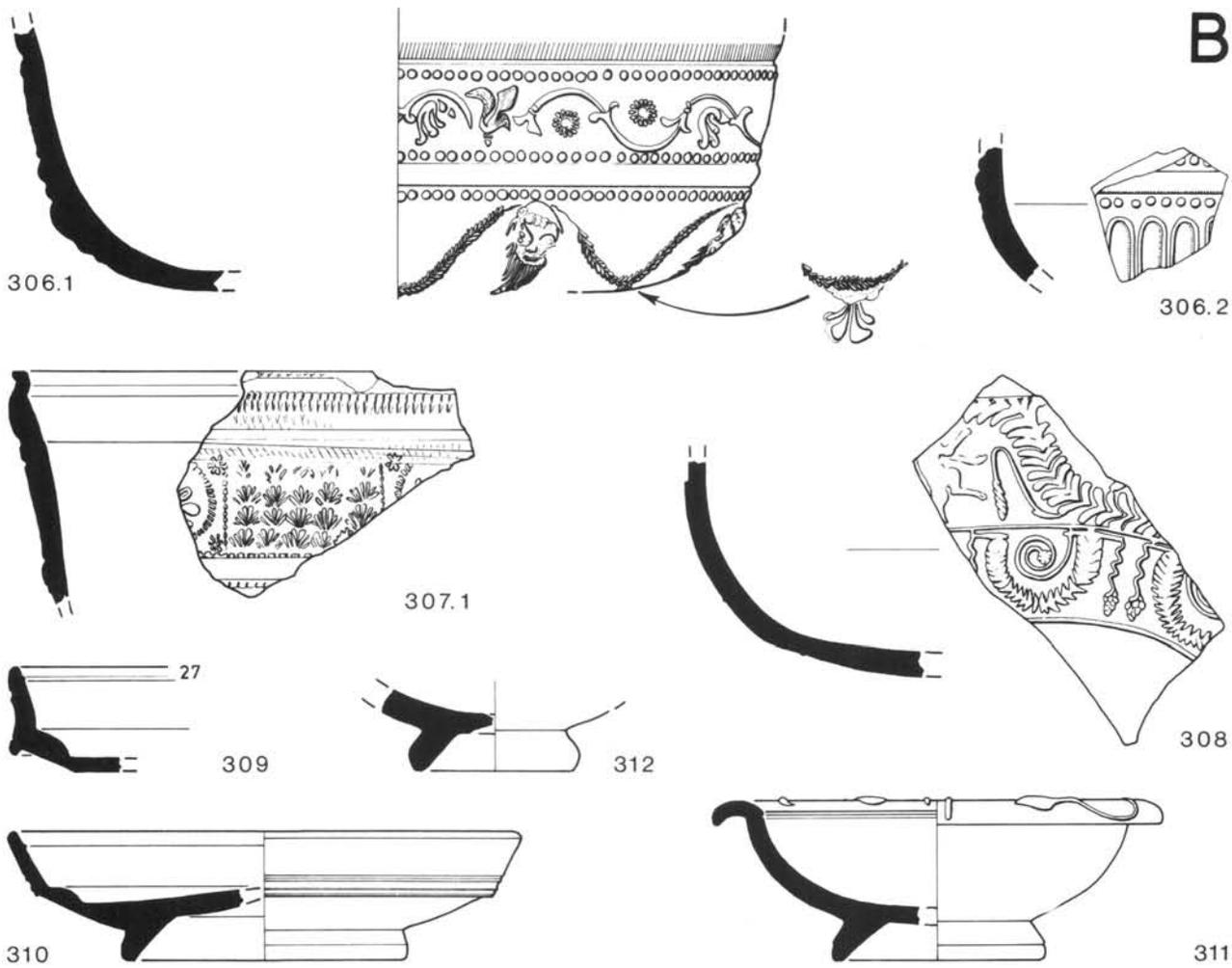


Fig. 39. South Gaulish Sigillata. *Scale 1:2*

the VITLVS-bowl from Silchester in early Lezoux ware, to which the present vessel is closely similar in style, though not in fabric.[147] The gadroons in the lower zone of no. **2** are common in early La Graufesenque ware.
Probably amongst the earliest vessels of this form: *c.* A.D. 15/25.

B307 Dr. Form 29, later version. Broad bowl similar to the preceding, but with steep, straight wall and relatively sharp carination; rim formed of two convex mouldings with rouletting on the outside, two offsets on the inside.

— **B307.1** (F.114) Rim, D. 24 cm. Fig. 39, pl. XVIII.
Fine, hard, pinkish-red clay with highly lustrous yellow slip showing fine red streaks (marbled sigillata).
The lower rouletted rim-moulding and the upper part of the moulded decoration are obscured by three overlapping and carelessly incised grooves. The upper zone of decoration is preserved, above a broad cordon flanked by carelessly indicated rows of beads which have the appearance of square teeth; the zone is divided by vertical wavy lines into alternate panels, one of which is filled with four rows of imbricate leaves and the other with a medallion which probably contains a large rosette (*cf.* Knorr 1919, pl. 61.10, OF NIGRI), flanked by small (seven-petalled?) rosettes at the four corners.
Area H.

— **B307.2** (F.727) Body-sherd. Pl. XVIII.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with excellent light red-brown lustrous slip.
Fragment showing part of the upper decorated zone, which is filled by a continuous scroll, light and sketchy because made in a worn mould, terminating in alternate buds and tiny flowers.
Unstratifed.

These two fragments belong to later phases in the development of the form. The marbled finish of no. **1** is a speciality of the South Gaulish factories, confined mainly to the reigns of Claudius and Nero;[148] the careless potting of this piece is perhaps an indication of lateness within this period. The worn character of the mould from which no. **2** was made suggests a Flavian date, when the emphasis on quantity, rather than quality, of production resulted in such a poor appearance (Dr. G. Simpson, pers. comm.).

B308 Dr. Form 37. Part of broad hemispherical bowl with plain vertical rim and moulded decoration on the body.

— (F.729) Body-sherd. Fig. 39, pl. XVIII.
Fine, hard pink clay containing tiny white inclusions, with rather worn, semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Decoration in two zones separated by a raised line. In the upper zone is a winding festoon composed of broad chevrons, in the space below which is a dancing figure of Pan (Déchelette no. 423, Hermet no. 94, Oswald no. 722) between fusiform tendrils which are attached to the festoon by curving loops. The lower zone is composed of a succession of smaller semicircular festoons terminated on either side by a bunch of grapes suspended from a wavy tendril, and each enclosing a spiral with a flower at the centre.
Unstratified.

Style of GERMANVS of La Graufesenque: *cf.* Knorr (1919) pls. 34–35, the motifs present being nos. 4, 63, 65, 67, 72. The lower zone is reproduced almost exactly on a sherd from Rottweil (R. Knorr, *Südgallische Terra-Sigillata-Gefässe von Rottweil*, Stuttgart 1912, pl. 12.26, 'style of

(147) Oswald & Pryce (1920) pl. 26.3; G. Boon in *Antj* 47 (1967) 32, no. 1.

(148) Oswald & Pryce (1920), 218 ff. and addendum to p. 219 by G. Simpson, 1966.

Germanus') and the upper zone is similar to another vessel by *Germanus* from the same site (Knorr 1952, fig. on p. ix).
C. A.D. 60–80 (Knorr).

B309 Dr. Form 15/17. Part of large plate with vertical rim joined to the floor by a quarter-round moulding on the inside and a straight chamfer on the outside; tripartite division of the exterior marked by two grooves, a single fine cordon below the lip on the inside.

— (F.624) Rim, D. 27 cm. Fig. 39.
Fine, hard, pinkish-brown clay with flaking but lustrous red-brown slip.
Non-joining sherds from Deposits 58 and 61.

Cf. Oswald & Pryce (1920) 173 ff. and pl. 42.19 (=*Hofheim* Type 4B): *Claudian.*

B310 Dr. Form 15/17. Small dish similar to the preceding, with oblique wall, plain rim, flat floor rising towards the centre and oblique ring-foot; three grooves low on the outside of the wall, a fine cordon inside at the lip; a quarter-round moulding on the inside at the junction of wall and floor.

— (F.355) D. 14.5 cm., H. 3.6 cm. Fig. 39.
Fine, hard, pink clay with thick (partly crazed) and mostly lustrous red-brown slip.
Centre (and stamp) missing.
Area R.

Cf. Oswald & Pryce (1920) 173 ff. and pl. 43.36–38: *Flavian.*

B311 Dr. Form 35. Small hemispherical bowl with broad convex rim and oblique ring-foot; a pattern of (four) barbotine leaves separated by bars on top of the rim, with a groove at the inner edge.

— (F.1496) D. 12.5 cm., H. 4.6 cm. Fig. 39.
Fine, hard, pinkish-red clay with fine white inclusions and brilliant red-brown gloss.
Centre missing.
Unstratified.

Cf. Oswald & Pryce (1920) 192 ff. and pl. 53.3, 8: *Flavian.*

B312 Base of small bowl with curving body and oblique ring-foot.

— (F.97) D. (foot) 4.8 cm. Fig. 39.
Fine, hard pink clay with fine white inclusions; brilliant dark red slip, almost vitreous in appearance.
Deposit 73.
(Similar base, Area R.)

Possibly the same form as the preceding: *Flavian?*

EASTERN SIGILLATA A

This term, proposed by K.M. Kenyon in 1957,[149] has now largely supplanted the misleading term 'Pergamene' formerly used by various writers (e.g. Waagé 1948, Jones 1950, H.S. Robinson in *Agora v*). It is used to describe a ware found throughout the Eastern Mediterranean and probably originating in the Syro-Palestinian region, whose technical characteristics are as follows.

The clay is fine and visible impurities are rare; in colour and texture it ranges from cream, hard and finely granular, to a warmer pink or orange-buff, softer and very fine. The slip ranges from a bright orange-red to a deep red-brown or maroon and is frequently only semi-lustrous or dull, though it may on occasion match the brilliance of the finest Italian Sigillata; it is often fugitive, which serves to accentuate the characteristic 'double-dipping streak' formed where the applications of slip to either side of the vessel overlap, producing a thicker coating in a stripe across the diameter (see *Agora v*, 6).

The most significant published studies of this ware up to the present have been those by Waagé of the material from Antioch[150] and by K.M. Kenyon and G.M. Crowfoot of that from Samaria:[151] of these the former has provided a rich typological classification while the latter, though embracing fewer types, has provided important chronological data. Since the appearance of the Samaria volume many excavation reports have illustrated examples of Eastern Sigillata A from a wide variety of contexts; most recently a new comprehensive study of the ware has been prepared by Dr. J.W. Hayes for inclusion in a supplementary volume of the *Enciclopedia dell' arte antica* (referred to as Hayes, *EAA*). This study, which Dr. Hayes has most generously made available to me in typescript, includes an extended bibliography for each form and draws also upon the evidence of much unpublished material known personally to Dr. Hayes: in the following catalogue, therefore, only the *Antioch*, *Samaria* and Hayes (*EAA*) form-numbers will generally be quoted, together with the dating now proposed by Hayes.

Chronology

Eastern Sigillata A was almost as common in the Early Roman levels at Sidi Khrebish as Italian Sigillata (*c.* 1,490 sherds recorded, as against *c.* 1,930 sherds of Italian Sigillata), though the total of Eastern Sigillata A includes a few sherds from Hellenistic contexts. The evidence from Sidi Khrebish has little bearing upon the question of the first appearance of the ware, over which opinions have varied between the mid second century B.C. and as late as 86 B.C.[152] The earlier date is accepted by Hayes (*EAA*) on the basis of an increasing body of evidence; the fragment of a conical bowl from Sidi Khrebish with a central relief medallion (no. **B321**) and the parallel from Corinth cited thereunder also support a mid-second-century date for the earliest examples of the ware.

The majority of the Eastern Sigillata A from Sidi Khrebish is attributable to the second half of the first century B.C. and to the span of the first century A.D.: barely any of it belongs to forms dated later than the first century A.D. by Hayes (see Forms **B338–340**). The range of forms present is extensive, but there are few potters' stamps (see below, p. 244). The five fragments with relief decoration, together with a krater recently published from Corinth and three fragments

(149) *Samaria*, 282.
(150) Waagé (1948) 18 ff., 32 ff.
(151) *Samaria*, 281 ff.
(152) See Comfort (1967) 6.

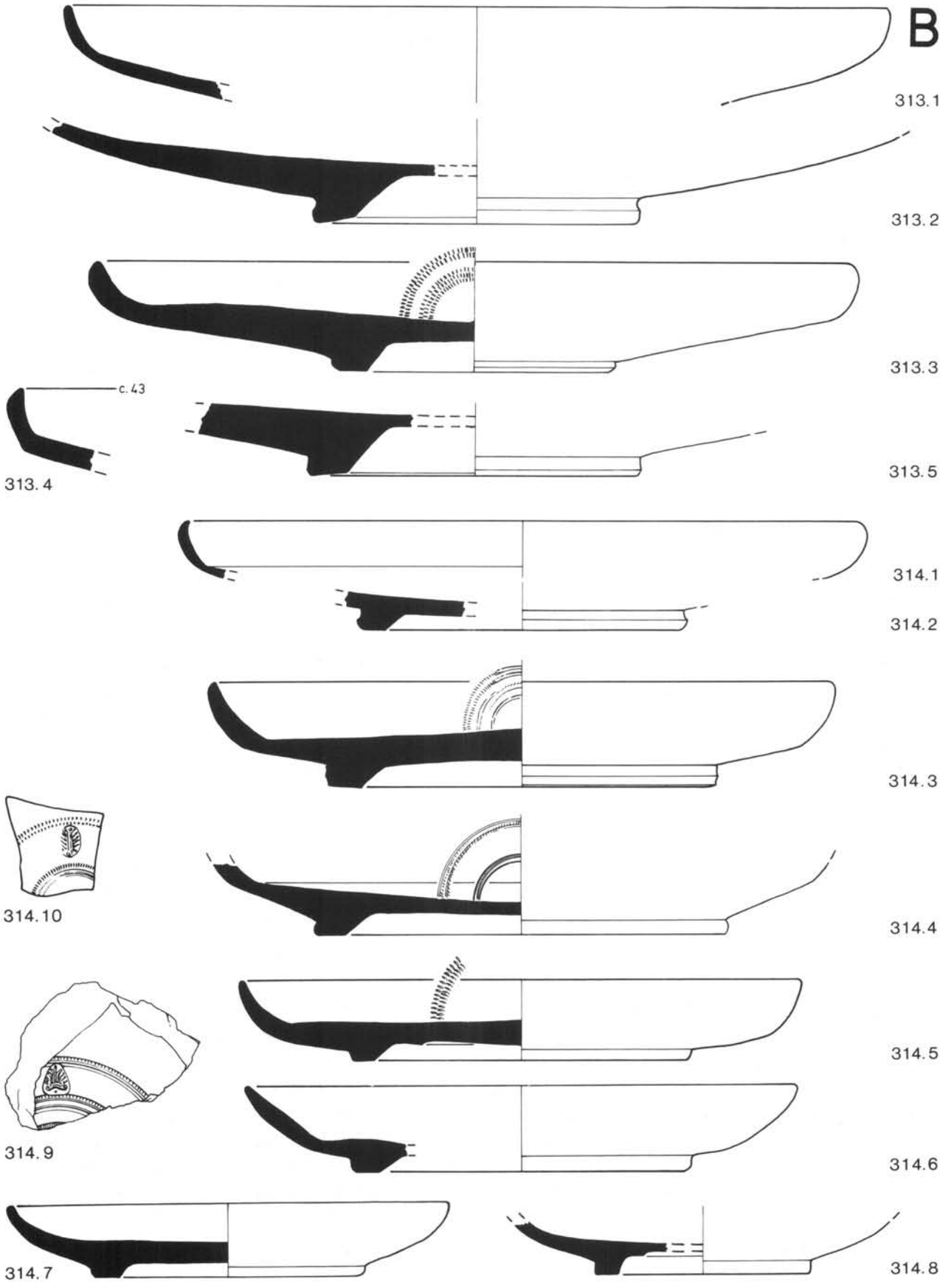


Fig. 40. Eastern Sigillata A.

Scale 1:2

from Sabratha (see Form **B341** and references), represent a notable extension of the geographical region in which Eastern Sigillata A relief ware has now been found.

The order in which the forms are listed in the catalogue follows the broadly chronological arrangement of Hayes's type series in *EAA*.

Catalogue

'Hellenistic' series

B313 *Large dish* with gently sloping floor, plain upcurving rim and heavy, low ring-foot of small diameter with a broad resting-surface; sometimes narrow bands of rouletting on the floor which may also include stamped decoration. D. *c.* 28–50 cm.

— **B313.1** (F.760) Rim, D. *c.* 30 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine cream clay with lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Area CC, level pre-dating Deposit 74.
(Similar: rim, Area K.)

— **B313.2** (F.1024) Base, D.(foot) 12 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with even, semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Area B.
(Similar: base, Deposit 44).

— **B313.3** (F.1) D.(max.) 28 cm., H. 4.0 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine, soft, cream clay with lustrous red-brown slip showing double dipping.
Two small circles of rouletting on floor.
Area R.
(Similar: 6 rims, Deposits 39, 43, 61, 109, Areas T, X.)

— **B313.4** (F.1095) Rim, D. *c.* 43 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine cream clay with lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Deposit 32.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 168.1, Area X.)

— **B313.5** (F.687) Base, D.(foot) 12.2 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine cream clay with traces of lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 84.
(Similar: 5 bases, one with three small circles of rouletting on floor, Deposits 55, 84, Areas P, R.)

Antioch Shapes 121–124; *Samaria* Form 1 (with the following); Hayes (*EAA*) Form 3.
This long-lasting form is dated by Hayes between the late second century B.C. and the end of the first century B.C.: within this range there are some broad developments but no fixed points. The deeper and more thin-walled examples seem to be generally earlier than thicker and flatter ones, and the concave moulding at the external junction of body and foot is earlier than the plain square-cut junction: thus nos. **1** and **2** are likely to be earlier than nos. **3** and **5**. Rim-fragments are almost impossible to distinguish from the following form where the diameter is uncertain or lies between *c.* 25 and 30 cm.

B314 *Dish* with flat floor, plain upcurving rim and low ring-foot of more than half the rim-diameter with a broad resting-surface; sometimes narrow bands of rouletting on the floor which may include stamped decoration. D. 14–29 cm.

— **B314.1** (F.1309) Rim, D. 25 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine cream clay with even, semi-lustrous, red-brown slip.
Deposit 168.1.

— **B314.2** (F.606) Base, D.(foot) 12.0 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine cream clay with lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Concave moulding at external junction of body and foot.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: 3 bases, one with a trace of rouletting on the floor, Deposits 61, 85, Area K.)

— **B314.3** (F.997) D. 22.8 cm., H. *c.* 4.0 cm. (uneven). Fig. 40.
Fine cream clay with uneven but lustrous dark red-brown slip; clear double-dipping streak.
Exterior of foot carelessly finished; several small circles of rouletting merging into grooves in centre of floor.
Unstratified.
(Similar: 17 rims and 13 bases, Deposits 39, 41, 46, 54, 61, 69, 84, 85, 119, Areas J, L, P, R, T, X.)

— **B314.4** (F.450) Base, D.(foot) 15.1 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with uniform, lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Convex outer face of foot; two bands of fine rouletting between grooves on floor.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 6 bases, Deposits 44, 54, 55, 168.3, Area R.)

— **B314.5** (F.833) D. 20.4 cm., H. 3.0 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine cream clay with the barest traces of slip surviving.
Stepped underside; a double circle of rouletting on floor.
Deposit 46.
(Similar: 2 rims and 4 bases, Deposits 48, 54, 61, 168.3, Areas K, T.)

— **B314.6** (F.1311) D. 20.0 cm., H. 3.2 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with uneven, lustrous red-brown slip showing double-dipping streak.
Deposit 168.7.
(Similar: 5 rims and 3 bases, Deposits 62, 69, 119, Areas J, T, X.)

— **B314.7** (F.748) D. 16.5 cm., H. 2.7 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine cream clay with uneven and very worn semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 44.

— **B314.8** (F.950) Base, D.(foot) 7.8 cm. Fig. 40.
Fine cream clay with worn but lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Stepped underside.
Deposit 48.
(Similar: 4 bases, Deposits 71, 168.7, Areas J, P.)

Stamped fragments (probably this form rather than Form **B313**)

— **B314.9** (F.712) Sherd. Fig. 40.
Fine, hard, pale pinkish-buff clay with lustrous, dark red-brown slip.
Fragment of floor inside line of foot showing a palmette stamp (**X136**) between multiple concentric bands of grooves and rouletting.
Area X.

— **B314.10** (F.1007) Sherd. Fig. 40.
Fine cream clay with lustrous dark red-brown slip showing double-dipping streak.
Fragment of floor similar to the preceding, showing a debased palmette stamp (**X137**).
Deposit 54.

34 rim-fragments are attributable to Forms **B313** and **B314** without the possibility of further differentiation.

Antioch Shapes 125, 126; *Samaria* Form 1 (with the preceding); Hayes (*EAA*) Form 4.
Hayes gives a date-range of late second century B.C. to *c.* A.D. 10/20 and subdivides the form into a Type A with thin wall and incurving rim (*Antioch* Shape 125) and a Type B of heavier build and more open curve (*Antioch* Shape 126). Of the considerable range of variations found at Sidi Khrebish and illustrated here only the rim no. **1** belongs to Type A; nos. **3–8** belong to Type B which Hayes regards as Augustan. The base no. **2** shows the characteristically early concave moulding at the external junction between body and foot which has been mentioned under Form **B313**; the stepped underside found on nos. **5** and **8** is a late Augustan characteristic which recurs on other forms in Eastern Sigillata A (*cf.* Forms **B327, B333–335**).

B315 *Bowl* with heavy ring-foot similar to the preceding, upcurving wall and plain rim.

— **B315.1** (F.1005) D. 15.6 cm., H. 5.7 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with worn, semi-lustrous red slip showing brush-marks.
Two pairs of small, carelessly executed, concentric grooves on floor.
Deposit 55.

— **B315.2** (F.607) Base, D.(foot) 8.0 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine cream clay with very worn maroon slip showing double-dipping streak.
Deposit 61.

Antioch Shape 151; *Samaria* Form 2a; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 5.
Approximately the same date-range as the preceding forms (Hayes); the two pieces illustrated here are probably Augustan.

B316 Part of *plate* with sloping floor and broad offset rim with a grooved moulding on top at the lip.

— **B316.1** (F.790) Rim, D. *c.* 24 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine cream clay with lustrous red-brown slip.
Street between Buildings P2 and R2.
(Similar: rim, D. 28 cm., no groove in moulding at lip, Deposit 32.)

— **B316.2** (F.232) Rim, D. 32 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine grey-buff fabric with lustrous dark brown slip (burnt?).
Unstratified.

Antioch Shape 137; *Samaria* Form 3; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 6.
Bases of this form are indistinguishable from those of Form **B313** if the rim is missing.
Late second century B.C.—c. 20/1 B.C. (Hayes).

B317 Part of *large plate* with gently sloping floor, short oblique wall and flat rim.

— (F.834) Rim, D. 41 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine cream clay with very worn but lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Deposit 46.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 84.)

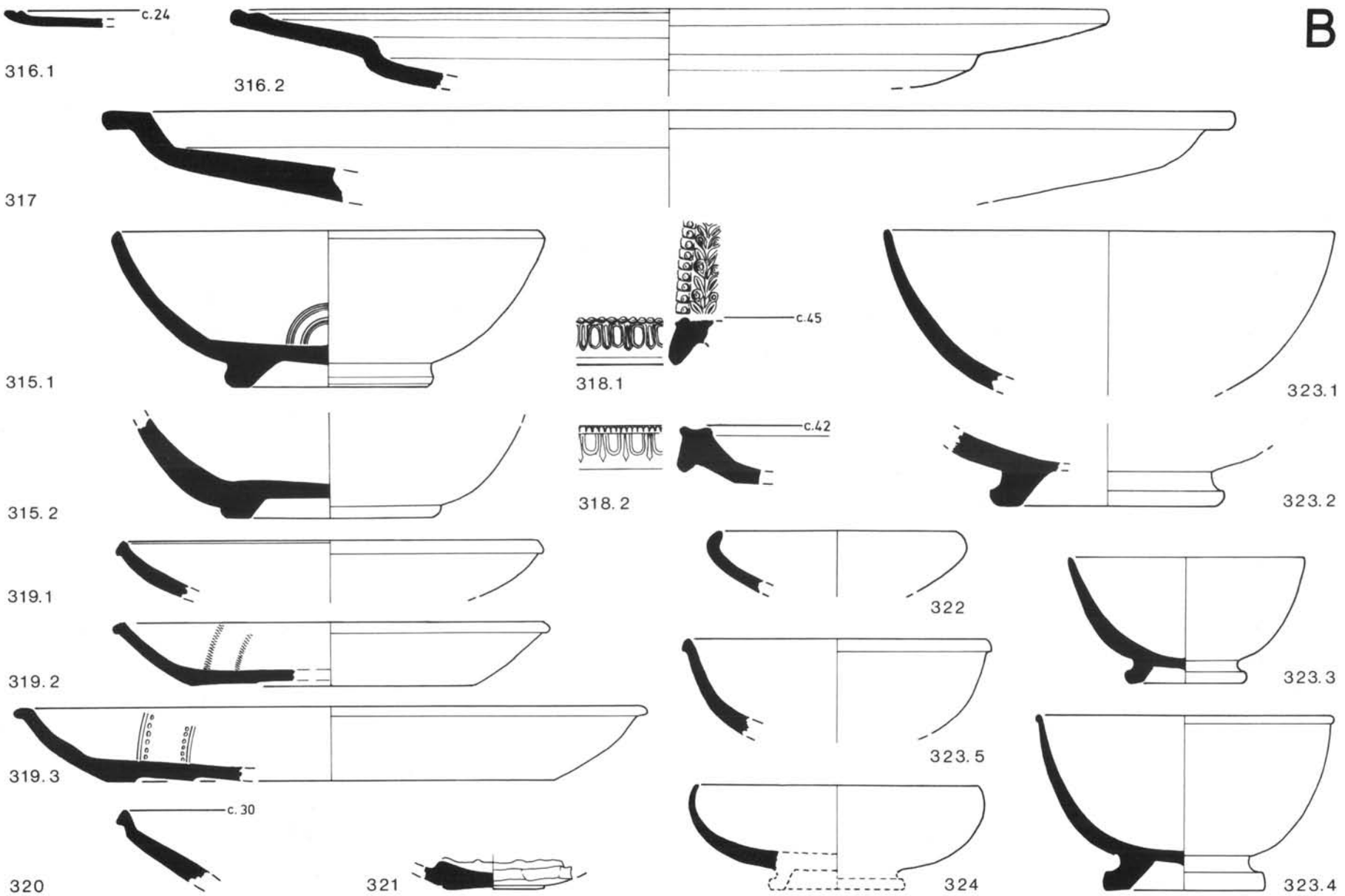


Fig. 41. Eastern Sigillata A.

Scale 1:2

Antioch Shape 105; *Samaria* Form 5; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 7.
C. 50–1 B.C. (Hayes).

B318 Part of *large plate* with short, oblique wall and hanging rim, flat on top and with a line of beading at the outer edge; an impressed ovolo on the outer face of the rim, sometimes also impressed decoration on top.

— **B318.1** (F.1404) Rim, D. *c.* 45 cm. Fig. 41, pl. XVIII.
Fine orange-buff clay containing occasional black specks, with semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Ovolo on the outer face, laurel leaves and berries on top.
Area P.

— **B318.2** (F.231) Rim, D. *c.* 42 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine buff clay with lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Ovolo on the outer face, plain on top.
Unstratified.

Antioch Shape 101; *Samaria* Form 8a; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 9.
For the ovolo on no. **1** *cf.* Waagé (1948) fig. 4.6, from Antioch and for the leaf-spray *ibid.*, fig. 4.13, 14; for the ovolo on no. **2** *cf. Samaria*, 327, fig. 78.1.
C. 50–25 B.C. (Hayes).

B319 *Flat-based dish* with stepped underside, low curving wall and bead-rim; rouletting and grooves on floor. D. 15.5—*c.* 30 cm.

— **B319.1** (F.1053) Rim, D. 15.5 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine cream clay with good and lustrous but uneven red-brown slip.
Deposit 33.

— **B319.2** (F.170) D. 16.0 cm., H. 2.4 cm. Fig. 41.
Hard cream clay with lustrous red-brown slip.
Two narrow bands of fine rouletting on floor; part of graffito on underside (Ch. VII, no. 8).
Area R, South Hellenistic Building, Room E.

— **B319.3** (F.1096) D. 23 cm., H. 2.7 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine orange-buff clay with even, semi-lustrous, orange-red slip.
Two grooves and two bands of light rouletting on floor.
Deposit 32.

Similar to nos. **2** and **3**: 6 rims and 3 bases, Deposits 39, 44, 61, 69, 73, 87, 168.3, Area T.

Antioch Shape 143; *Samaria* Form 10b & c; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 12.
C. 40 B.C.—A.D. 10 (Hayes).

B320 Part of *dish* with sloping wall and inset triangular rim.

— (F.1403) Rim, D. *c.* 30 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with lustrous red-brown slip.
Building P1, fill of sand foundation trench.

Antioch Shape 142.
There is a single example of this form from Antioch, with a flat floor and heavy foot as Forms

B314 and **B315**; the shape is therefore intermediate between Forms **B314** and **B319**, and perhaps contemporary with the latter.
Augustan?

B321 Base of *(conical) bowl* with central applied medallion on floor.

— (F.1478) Base, D. of medallion 4.5 cm. Fig. 41, pl. XVIII.
Fine, hard, pale pinkish-buff clay with lustrous, dark red-brown slip.
The fragment appears to have been intentionally broken away round the medallion.
Deposit 145.

Cf. Hayes (*EAA*) Form 16.
This fragment appears to belong to a conical bowl of a form which is common amongst Hellenistic black-glazed vessels with painted decoration (*cf.* Forms **B101, B109**). A single example is known in Eastern Sigillata A, also with painted decoration, from Corinth.[153] Amongst the bowls of this form in local ware at Corinth both painted decoration and applied relief medallions are found,[154] so the form suggested for this sherd may not be wholly improbable. The Corinth example in Eastern Sigillata A is dated before the destruction of 146 B.C.[155] and a similar date for no. **B321** seems appropriate.

The subject of the medallion is a group of three figures, Dionysus in the centre supported by a satyr on his right, and being kissed by a maenad to his left. This scene, which is probably derived from a group of statuary in Athens of the late fourth or early third century B.C., became widely familiar in Hellenistic art through its representation on both Attic and 'Ionian' Megarian bowls[156] and on terracotta altars;[157] its origin and diffusion is discussed most fully by Schwabacher.[158] The same scene occurs also in a medallion on the lid of a West-Slope Ware pyxis from Thessaloniki in Oxford.[159]

B322 Part of *small cup* with curving body and incurved rim.

— (F.549) Rim, D.(max.) 9.5 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with flaking, semi-lustrous red slip.
Area T, level preceding initial period of construction.

Possibly this ware? The shape is purely Hellenistic (*cf.* Forms **B13, B37, B48, B123**) but there are one or two other counterparts in Eastern Sigillata A: *cf.* Waagé (1948) 24, under Shape 157; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 20 (unpublished examples from Athens and Corinth).
Second or first century B.C.

B323 *Hemispherical cup* with (A) plain or (B) bead-rim and heavy moulded ring-foot, composed of concave and convex mouldings on the outside, a broad resting-surface and a sloping inner face. D. 8–16.2 cm.

(153) *Hesperia* 38 (1969) 27 f., figs. 3, 10 and pl. 3, no. 60.
(154) See *Corinth vii.3*, 90 f. and pl. 55, nos. 532–549.
(155) *Hesperia* (*cit.*, n. 153) 28; *Corinth vii.3*, 91 n. 87.
(156) *Cf.* Courby (1922) 342, fig. 69.3 and 383, fig. 78.21; Schwabacher (1941) 185-188.
(157) See D.B. Thompson in *Hesperia* 31 (1962) 259.
(158) See n. 156.
(159) No. 1976.71, probably Attic: see *AA* 1981, 549 f. and fig. 10, no. 9. I am grateful to Michael Vickers for drawing my attention to this piece.

Type A

— **B323.1** (F.548) Rim, D. 16.2 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with dull, flaking red slip.
Area T, level preceding initial period of construction.

— **B323.2** (F.838) Base, D.(foot) 8.5 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 46.

— **B323.3** (F.437) D. 8.6 cm., H. 4.6 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine cream clay with worn but lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Deposit 69.

Similar to nos. **1** and **3**: 22 rims, Deposits 46, 48, 55, 60, 68, 69, 71, 72, 76, 77, 85, 109, 136, Areas B, J, P, R, X.

Type B

— **B323.4** (F.1088) D. 10.8 cm., H. 6.4 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine cream clay with very worn but lustrous red-brown slip.
Small bead-rim.
Deposit 32.
(Similar: 8 rims, Deposits 38, 50, 69, 84, Areas J, R, X.)

— **B323.5** (F.1417) Rim, D. 11.2 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine cream clay with worn but lustrous red-brown slip.
Pronounced bead-rim.
Building P2, Room 2, levels beneath Deposit 68.

Also: 24 bases of this form, Deposits 32, 44, 46, 50, 56, 60, 69, 72, 81, 109, 132, Areas J, P, T.

Antioch Shapes 164, 165; *Samaria* Form 16; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 22.
The strongly articulated rim of no. **5** is paralleled by examples from Hama (*cf.* Johansen 1971, 114 and fig. 45, nos. 17.1, 2).
Late second century B.C.—c. A.D. 10 (Hayes); the examples from Sidi Khrebish all belong to Hayes's Form 22B, the later version of the form.

B324 Part of *shallow hemispherical cup* with tapering and slightly incurved rim.

— (F.518) Rim, D.(max.) 10.8 cm. Fig. 41.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with uneven, semi-lustrous, orange-red slip.
Deposit 119.
(Similar: rim, D.(max.) 10.4 cm., Area P.)

I can find no close parallel to this vessel, which is perhaps a variant of the preceding form; the break at the inner edge of the sherd suggests the presence of a typical moulded ring-foot as restored.
First century B.C.?

Early Roman series

B325 *Plate* with flat floor, rising slightly towards the edge, low sloping wall with convex and

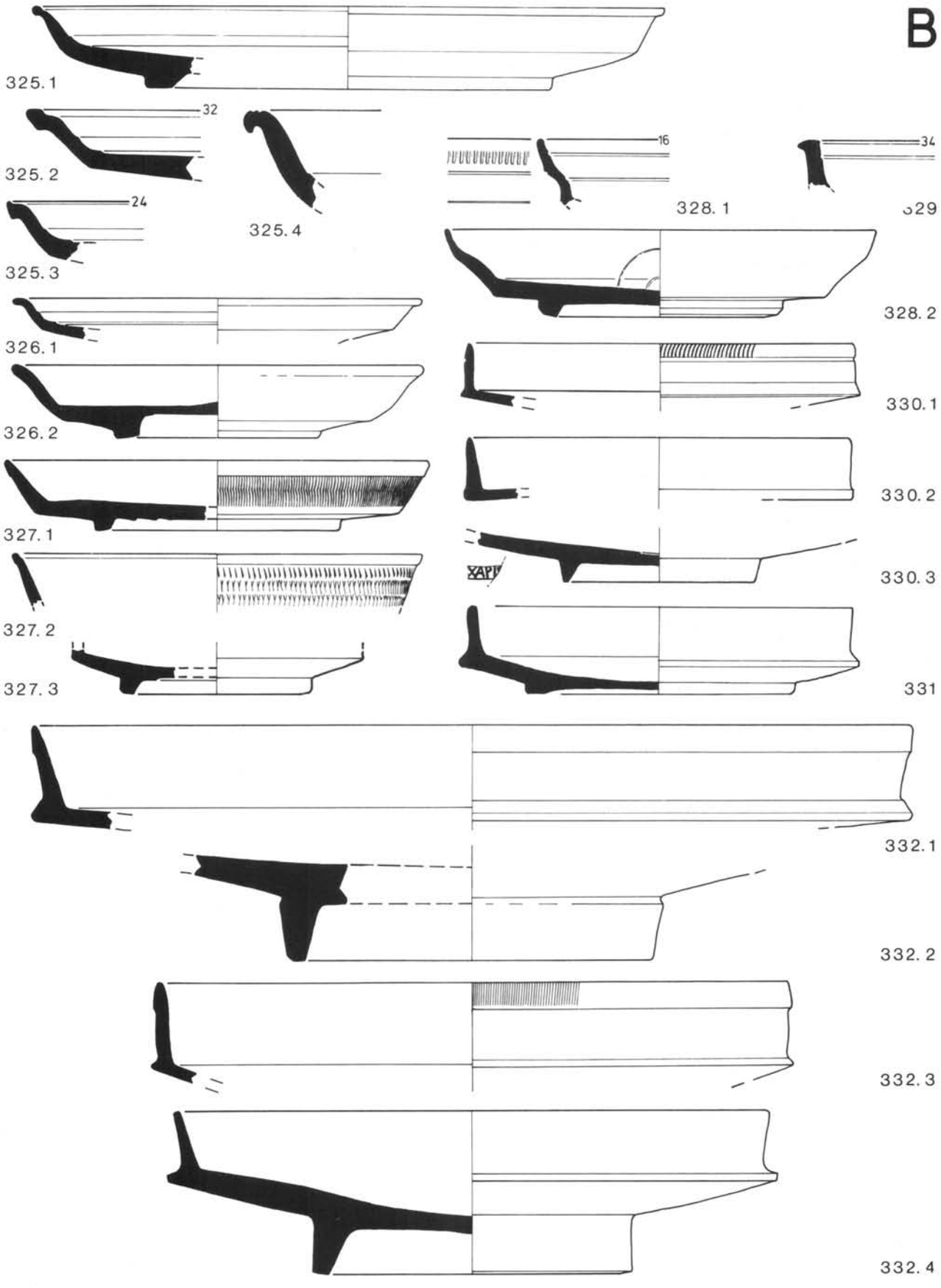


Fig. 42. Eastern Sigillata A.

Scale 1:2

concave mouldings on the inside marked by offsets, and off-set or hanging lip; low, broad ring-foot. D. 15—*c.* 32 cm.

— **B325.1** (F.990) D. 23 cm., H. 3.0 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with traces of dull red-brown slip.
Area R.
(Similar: rim-frag., Area P.)

— **B325.2** (F.432) Rim, D. *c.* 32 cm. Fig. 42.
Pale pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous red slip.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 3 rim-frags., Deposit 54, Areas T, K.)

— **B325.3** (F.571) Rim, D. 24 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with flaking but lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 60.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 46, 55.)

— **B325.4** (F.837) Rim-fragment. Fig. 42.
Fine cream clay with dull, dark red-brown slip.
Deposit 46.

Antioch Shapes 111–113; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 28.
Probably derived from Form **B201** in Italian Sigillata. No **4** may belong to a very large plate of this form or to a smaller, heavy bowl: the offset on the inside indicates its contemporaneity, if not identity, with this form.
C. 10/1 B.C.—A.D. 15/30 (Hayes).

B326 *Small dish* with flat floor, short sloping wall and plain everted rim; low square-cut ring-foot (sometimes with stepped underside). D. of all examples from Sidi Khrebish 15 cm.!

— **B326.1** (F.453) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with traces of red slip.
Deposit 69.

— **B326.2** (F.572) D. 15.0 cm., H. 2.8 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with lustrous dark red-brown slip, badly pitted all over.
Deposit 60.
(Similar: 1 section, 15.0 × 2.7 cm., Deposit 69;
5 rims, Deposits 60, 169, Areas G, X.)

Antioch Shape 116; *Samaria* Form 11; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 29.
No. **1** appears to be a transitional variant between Forms **B325** and **B326**. Hayes suggests a date-range of '*c.* 30 B.C. (?)—A.D. 20' for this form, but it seems to me unlikely to precede the appearance of Form **B325**.

B327 *Small dish* with flat floor, straight sloping wall (more sharply angular than the preceding) and small moulded rim; low square-cut ring-foot with one or more steps on the underside. Normally overlapping bands of fine rouletting on the outside of the wall. D. *c.* 14–15.5 cm.

– **B327.1** (F.1343) D. 15.5 cm., H. 2.6 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine cream clay with traces of uneven, lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Rouletting on wall, two steps on underside.
Deposit 66.
(Similar: 2 rims, both plain, Deposit 56, Area P;
2 bases, one with rouletting on wall, one plain, Deposits 46, 62.)

– **B327.2** (F.836b) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 42.
Pale pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous, dark red-brown slip.
Rouletting on wall, groove on inside at lip.
Deposit 46.

– **B327.3** (F.1254) Base, D.(foot) 7.0 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine cream clay with traces of uneven red slip.
One step preserved on underside.
Area J, unstratified.

Antioch Shapes 405, 410 (?); *Samaria* Form 12; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 30.
The base no. **3**, which shows a trace of a sharply vertical wall, may belong here (*i.e.* as *Antioch* Shape 410), or to a small carinated dish with a concave vertical wall classified by Hayes as Form 13B (= *Samaria* Form 15): in either case the date would be the same.
C. A.D. 10–50+ (Hayes).

B328 *Small dish* with flat floor, low ring-foot and sloping tripartite wall/rim, sometimes with rouletting on the outside of the upper and lower rim-mouldings; corresponding mouldings marked off by grooves on the inside. D. 15.5–17 cm.

– **B328.1** (F.1332) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with uneven and worn but lustrous red slip.
Rouletting on upper rim-moulding (lower moulding absent).
Deposit 78.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 61.)

– **B328.2** (F.454) D. 15.8 cm., H. 3.3 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine pale pinkish-buff clay with worn but lustrous red-brown slip.
No sharp divisions on wall; two fine grooves on floor, no stamp.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 3 rims and 2 body-sherds, Deposits 51, 69, Areas J, X.)

Antioch Shape 412; *Samaria* Form 13; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 33.
An imitation of Form **B205** in Italian Sigillata; no. **2** appears to be a (late?) simplified version.
C. A.D. 1–30/50 (Hayes).

B329 Part of *large dish* with vertical rim bearing simple mouldings at top (and bottom) on the outside, and with a rounded transition from wall to floor on the inside marked off by grooves.

– (F.835) Rim, D. 34 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with dull red-brown slip.
Deposit 46.

Antioch Shape 415; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 34.

Cf. the similar (but much smaller) Form **B345** in Eastern Sigillata B.
'About second quarter to mid first century A.D.' (Hayes): the context date is early in this range (*c.* A.D. 25/30).

B330 *Small dish* with flat floor, tapering ring-foot and vertical wall/rim, plain on the inside but projecting at the bottom on the outside, usually with rouletting marked off by a groove below the lip. D. 10, 14 cm.

— **B330.1** (F.349) Rim, D. *c.* 14 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine buff clay with good, semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Rouletting and groove below lip.
Deposit 62.
(Similar: rim, D. 10.0 cm., Area X.)

— **B330.2** (F.1065) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with very worn and barely lustrous red slip.
Plain lip.
Area P.

— **B330.3** (F.1029) Base, D.(foot) 7.0 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine buff clay with semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Central stamp, XAPIC in rectangle with indented ends (**X139**).
Deposit 106.
(Similar: base, centre missing, Deposit 102.)

Antioch Shape 425; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 35.
A simplified successor to Form **B328**, corresponding to the transition from Group B to Group D in Italian Sigillata. The outward slope of the floor of no. **2** is unusual.
C. A.D. 40–70 (Hayes).

B331 *Small dish* with gently sloping floor, low false ring-foot of large diameter, and plain vertical wall/rim with a flange at the bottom.

— (F.55) D.(rim) 14.1 cm., H. 3.1 cm. Fig. 42.
Soft, flaky, pinkish-buff clay with worn but lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 73; base, Area T.)

Antioch Shape 432; *Samaria* Form 14b; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 36.
Common at Pompeii: see Pucci (1977b) 19 and Table IX, 'Samaria 14'.
C. A.D. 60–100 (Hayes).

B332 *Large dish* with gently sloping floor, high tapering ring-foot and vertical wall with a flange at the bottom; rim thickened or plain. D. 20–32 cm.

— **B332.1** (F.1412) Rim, D. 32 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine orange-buff clay with semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Slightly thickened rim.
Area P.

— **B332.2** (F.351) Base, D.(foot) 13 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with worn but lustrous dark red-brown slip.

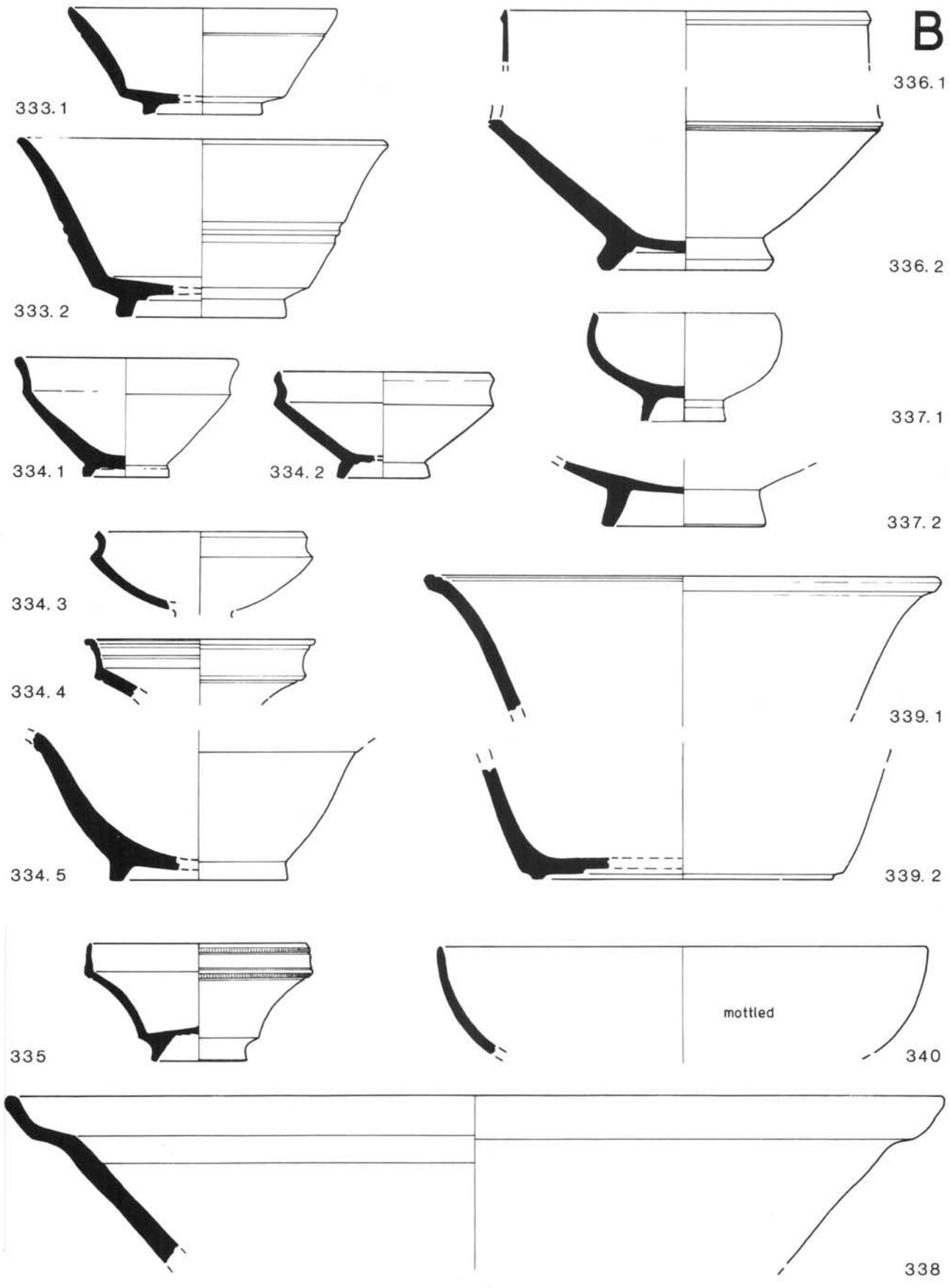


Fig. 43. Eastern Sigillata A.

Scale 1:2

Deposit 62.
(Similar: 2 bases with stepped undersides, Deposit 67, Area AA.)

— **B332.3** (F.348) Rim, D. 23 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine, soft, pinkish-buff clay with dull, worn, red-brown slip.
Thickened rim with fine rouletting on the outside.
Deposit 62.
(Similar: 3 rims, only one with rouletting, Deposits 61, 62, Area R.)

— **B332.4** (F.1493) D.(rim) 21.6 cm., H. 6.0 cm. Fig. 42.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous red slip showing double-dipping streak.
Plain rim, square-cut.
Area BB.
(Similar: 4 rims and 2 body-sherds, Deposits 66, 69, 73, Area P.)

Antioch Shape 426; *Samaria*, under Form 14; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 37.
A large counterpart of Forms **B330** and **B331**. This form was regarded as diagnostic of the deposits of the third quarter of the first century A.D., in which it was most common.
C. A.D. 60–100 (Hayes).

B333 *Conical cup* with flat floor, flaring wall, plain rim and square-cut ring-foot, sometimes with stepped underside. D. 9.8–13.5 cm.

— **B333.1** (F.1141) D. 9.8 cm., H. 3.8 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine cream clay with worn but lustrous dark red-brown slip showing double-dipping streak.
Groove on outside below rim.
Area A.
(Similar: rim, D. 10 cm., Area K.)

— **B333.2** (F.1090) D. 13.5 cm., H. 8.5 cm. Fig. 43.
Soft pinkish-buff clay with very worn, dull orange-red slip.
Two grooves on wall at mid-height; stepped underside.
Deposit 32.

Antioch Shape 446; *Samaria* Form 22; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 42.
C. 10 B.C.—A.D. 20/30 or later (Hayes).

B334 *Conical cup* with straight or slightly convex sloping wall curving smoothly into floor, square-cut ring-foot, stepped underside and concave vertical rim. D. 8–13 cm.

— **B334.1** (F.35) D. 8.2 cm., H. 4.4 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine orange-buff clay with worn but even red-brown slip.
Area P.
(Similar: section, 8.5 × 4.1 cm., Area J;
8 rims and 3 bases, Deposits 46 (4), 53, 71, 78, 100, Areas P, R.)

— **B334.2** (F.1302) D. 8.0 cm., H. 3.9 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with uneven lustrous red-brown slip.
Tapering inturned lip, suggesting the tripartite structure of the following form.
Area J.
(Similar: rim and 3 bases, Deposits 46, 168.5, Area P.)

— **B334.3** (F.267) Rim, D.(max.) 8 cm. Fig. 43.

Fine cream clay with uneven, worn red-brown slip.
Deposit 152.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposits 69, 148.)

— **B334.4** (F.456) Rim, D. 8.5 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine cream clay with worn but semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 69.

— **B334.5** (F.608) Base, D.(foot) 6.5 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine cream clay with very worn lustrous maroon slip.
Deposit 61.

Antioch Shapes 453, 455; *Samaria*, under Form 23; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 45.
The pieces illustrated show the considerable variety found within this form. No. **4**,articulated by grooves both inside and out and with a short flat rim, is particularly unusual. The base no. **5** may belong to this form or to *Antioch* Shape 457/Hayes (*EAA*) Form 46, in which the rim is stepped out by means of a flat rouletted band, of which there is perhaps a trace at the upper edge of the sherd.
C. A.D. 1/10–50/60 (Hayes), Pucci has recorded 'Samaria 23' (which embraces both this and the following form) as the commonest form in Eastern Sigillata A at Pompeii (1977b, 19 and table IX).

B335 *Conical cup* with flaring wall, vertical moulded rim, flat floor and thin, oblique ring-foot with stepped underside; tripartite division of the outside of the rim, sometimes with rouletting on the upper and lower convex mouldings; inside of rim plain or with corresponding mouldings. D. 8–13 cm.

— (F.1073) D.(max.) 8.3 cm., H. 4.3 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine cream clay with uneven, lustrous red-brown slip, mostly good but largely worn off outside of rim.
Rouletting on rim-mouldings, plain inside. (No stamp.)
Area H, unstratified.
(Similar: 18 rims and 6 bases, Deposits 46, 48, 51, 57, 62, 67, 69, 84, 168.7, Areas K, P, T.)

Antioch Shape 460; *Samaria*, under Form 23; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 47.
The counterpart of the dish Form **B238**, corresponding to cups of Forms **B208** and **B210** in Italian Sigillata.
C. A.D. 10–60/70 (Hayes). (See also under the preceding form.)

B336 *Conical cup* with straight, sloping wall, vertical rim above a small flange, curving floor and oblique ring-foot; a slight external moulding at the lip.

— **B336.1** (F.956) Rim, D. 13.5 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Building R1, unstratified.
(Similar: rim, D. *c.* 13 cm., Area AA.)

— **B336.2** (F.174) Base, D.(foot) 6.5 cm., D.(max.) 14.3 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine, soft pinkish-buff clay with lustrous red-brown slip showing double-dipping streak.
Groove on flange.
Deposit 72.
(Similar: 2 bases, Deposit 84, Area B.)

Antioch Shapes 465, 468; *Samaria* Form 24(a); Hayes (*EAA*) Form 50(A).
The counterpart of the dish Form **B332**, with the same alternatives of moulded or plain lip; it probably corresponds to the hemispherical flanged cup, Form **B217**, in Italian Sigillata rather than to the conical cup Form **B216** (note the curved floor and the convexity of *e.g. Antioch* Shape 468 and *Samaria*, 337, fig. 81.24).
Common at Pompeii: *c. A.D. 60/70–100* (Hayes).

B337 *Hemispherical cup* with curving body, thin, high ring-foot and plain incurving rim.

— **B337.1** (F.173) D.(max.) 7.2 cm., H. 3.7 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine, soft, pinkish-buff clay with lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 72.
(Similar: base of same size, Deposit 77.)

— **B337.2** (F.77) Base, D.(foot) 6.0 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine grey-brown clay with thin, dull, red-brown slip; finger-marks around foot. Burnt?
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 3 bases, Deposits 73, 170.)

Antioch Shape 670; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 51.
Common at Pompeii: see Pucci (1977b) 19 and pl. 4.18.
C. A.D. 70–120 (Hayes, *EAA* and *Id.* 1976b, 19, no. 84).

Mid-imperial series

B338 Part of *large bowl* with straight, sloping wall and plain rim set off from the wall by a flat step; a slight offset below the step on the inside.

— (F.369) Rim, D. 34 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine pinkish-buff clay showing fine turning-marks inside and out, with dull red slip.
Unstratified.

Antioch Shape 615; *Samaria* Form 4; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 54.
C. A.D. 75/80–130/150 (Hayes).

B339 *Bowl* with broad flat floor, steep flaring wall and rim with two grooves on top; ledge-foot near edge of floor, stepped underside.

— **B339.1** (F.119) Rim, D. 19 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine, soft, orange-buff clay with worn, semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 73.)

— **B339.2** (F.56) Base, D.(foot) 11.0 cm. Fig. 43.
Fine, soft buff clay with worn but lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 3 bases, Deposit 73.)

Antioch Shape 640; *Samaria* Form 7; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 60A.
C. A.D. 100–150 (Hayes).

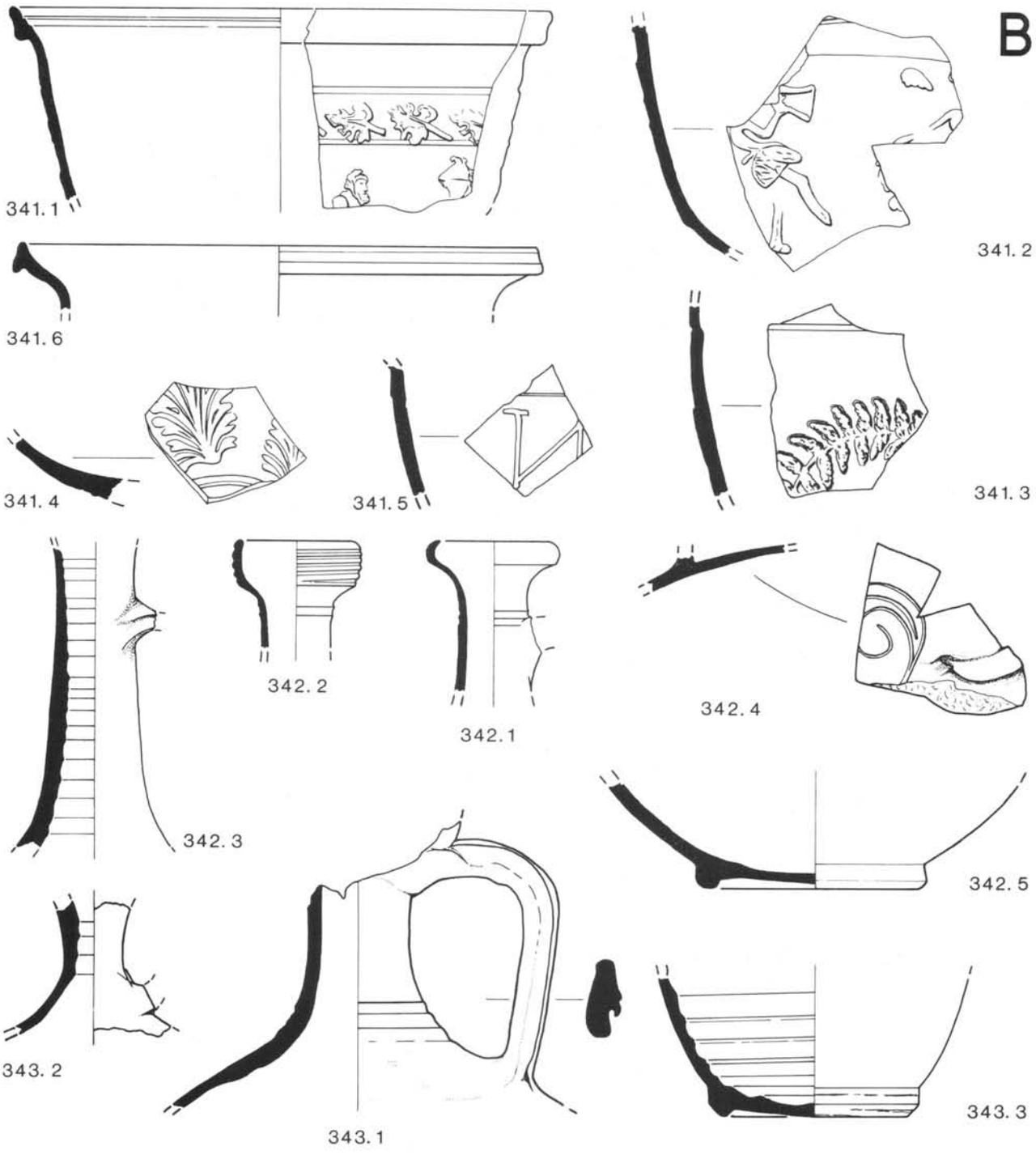


Fig. 44. Eastern Sigillata A, Forms **B341–343**
Stamps **X136–141**

Scale 1:2
Scale 1:1

Mottled series

A small group of vessels in Eastern Sigillata A has a mottled slip, reminiscent of South Gaulish marbled ware (*cf.* no. **B307.1**, above), the effect being obtained by sponging the surface of the vessel immediately after the application of the slip: see particularly Jones (1950) 183 f. and nos. 513–522, from Tarsus, and a fine flagon in Toronto (Hayes 1976b, pl. 11, no. 89). The contexts of known examples indicate that the technique belongs approximately to the period A.D. 80–120 (Hayes, *EAA*). Four fragments, probably of a single vessel, were found at Sidi Khrebish.

B340 Part of *mottled hemispherical bowl* with plain vertical rim.

— (F.79) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 43, pl. XVIII.
Fine buff clay with mottled and slightly lustrous red-brown slip; the cream surface beneath shows through the slip, particularly in a band below the rim on the outside.
Four non-joining sherds.
Deposit 73.

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 65, apparently the most common form in this series; for the dating see above. For a complete profile *cf.* Jones (1950) fig. 194, no. 513, from Tarsus; fragments have been found as far west as Ostia (*cf.* Pohl 1970, 159 and fig. 76, nos. 61-63).

Vessels with relief decoration

Six sherds from Sidi Khrebish belong to mould-made vessels with relief decoration; as far as one can judge they are all of basically the same form.

B341 Part of *decorated krater* with curving body, flaring rim and triangular hanging lip (corresponding to no. **B249** in Italian Sigillata); two grooves on inside of lip.

— **B341.1** (F.792) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 44, pl. XVIII.
Fine cream clay with pocked but even red slip of low lustre.
The uppermost zone of the relief decoration shows a band of detached vine leaves between two horizontal construction-lines, below which are the heads of two figures: that on the left is bearded and that on the right appears to be wearing a cap.
Deposit 140.

For the vine leaf *cf.* Johansen (1971) 200 and fig. 77, no. R19.

— **B341.2** (F.1411) Body-sherd. Fig. 44, pl. XVIII.
Fine cream clay with uneven, lustrous red-brown slip.
Part of body with very indistinct decoration: to the left a dancing figure in a short tunic, facing right and playing the double flute; to the right traces of another dancing figure.
Area P.

For other vessels with dancing figures *cf.* Hayes (1976b) 18 and pl. 10, no. 76 and Johansen (1971) 196 and fig. 75, no. R4.

— **B341.3** (F.1200) Body-sherd. Fig. 44, pl. XVIII.
Fine orange-buff clay with worn, semi-lustrous red slip.
Offsets inside and out at upper edge of sherd; large plain areas on body, and a large arched fern or palm branch (?).
Area W, unstratified.

— **B341.4** (F.1445) Body-sherd. Fig. 44, pl. XVIII.

Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with lustrous red slip.
Lower edge of relief decoration, showing a succession of broad, detached veined leaves.
Building AA.

The leaves are more akin to those appearing on Megarian Bowls in this ware than to anything found on kraters: *cf.* Waagé (1948) fig. 16.10, from Antioch and Cox (1949) pl. 4.73, from Dura Europos. The thickening and external ridges towards the lower edge of the sherd confirm, however, that it belongs to a footed vessel.

– **B341.5** (F.1214) Body-sherd. Fig. 44, pl. XVIII.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with barely lustrous orange-red slip.
Upper edge of relief decoration with offsets above, inside and out. On the body a large retrograde letter N in low relief.
Area W.

– **B341.6** (F.449) Rim, D.(max.) 17.5 cm. Fig. 44.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with dull red slip.
Deposit 69.

Cf. Antioch Shapes 485, 486; Johansen (1971) pp. 194–204; Hayes (*EAA*) Form 26.
Hayes distinguishes three varieties of rim, of which no. **1** belongs to his Form 26A (=*Antioch* Shape 485); the rim no. **6** perhaps belongs also to a krater in this ware, representing an additional variant to those already known. Direct dating evidence for the series is confined to a single example of Hayes (*EAA*) Form 26A from a Tiberian context at Corinth.[160] This, an unpublished fragment from Delos noted by Hayes (no. 5658), three fragments from Sabratha[161] and the pieces listed here from Berenice are the only examples known to me found outside the Syro-Palestinian region. The rim-forms occurring correspond to those of Groups A—C in Italian Sigillata (*cf.* nos. **B249, B294–297**), suggesting a predominantly Augustan–Tiberian date for the series as a whole.

Closed forms

B342 Fragments of 'lagynoid' jugs.

– **B342.1** (F.1401) Rim, D.(max.) 4.5 cm. Fig. 44.
Fine buff clay showing traces of mica, with barely lustrous red-brown slip.
Part of neck with bell-mouth and upper handle-attachment; immediately above the handle-attachment are two shallow grooves.
Area P.

– **B342.2** (F.1446) Rim, D.(max.) 4.2 cm. Fig. 44.
Pale pinkish-buff clay with lustrous orange-red slip.
Part of neck with bell-mouth; a spiral groove on the outside of the mouth and a single broad groove on the neck below.
Building AA.

– **B342.3** (F.963) Frag. of neck, preserved H. 9.9 cm. Fig. 44.
Finely granular buff clay with flaking, lustrous red slip.
Deposit 169.
(Similar: frag., Deposit 55.)

(160) *Hesperia* 46 (1977) 61, 77 f. and pl. 30, no. 33 = Wright (1980) 143, fig. 3 and pl. 28, no. 17.
(161) From the excavations of the late Dame Kathleen Kenyon; see H. Comfort, 'Signatures and decoration on Italian and Gaulish Sigillata at Sabratha,' *AJA* 86 (1982) 483-507, cat. nos. 67, 84, 94.

— **B342.4** Sherd of shoulder. Fig. 44.
Soft buff clay showing traces of mica, with lustrous red slip on the outside.
Handle-scar; spiral pattern incised through the slip.
Area X.
(Similar: sherd with incised line, Area P.)

— **B342.5** (F.161) Base, D.(foot) 7.4 cm. Fig. 44.
Fine cream clay with thin, dull, blotchy red slip on the outside; underside unslipped.
Deposit 72.
(Similar: 3 bases, Deposits 44, 55, 69.)

Cf. Hayes (*EAA*) Form 101: 'probably first century B.C. (no good dating evidence).'
For the long neck *cf.* Jones (1950) fig. 189A, from Tarsus, and *Samaria*, 340, fig. 82.1, both of which, however, have a plain flaring rim. For the incised decoration on no. **4**, *cf.* the sherds with decoration in cream paint, *Samaria*, 340, fig. 82.4–6. The clay of the fragments listed here differs slightly from the rest of the Eastern Sigillata A and sometimes shows traces of mica; Hayes alludes to a series of similar red-slipped lagynoi from Cyprus, in which the grooves around the neck above the upper handle-attachment appear to be characteristic (*e.g. CVA Belgique* 3, *Bruxelles, Musées Royaux* . . . 3, IB et IIIN, pl.2.20). The fragments from Sidi Khrebish are, however, too meagre for any confident attribution.

B343 Other fragments of jugs.

— **B343.1** (F.1317) Part of neck, shoulder and handle. Fig. 44.
Fine, hard, cream clay containing a little mica, with smooth, lustrous red-brown slip.
Part of wide-mouthed (or trefoil-mouthed?) jug with short neck flaring smoothly into a globular body; three broad grooves at base of neck; carelessly ridged strap-handle.
Area J.

— **B343.2** (F.438) Frag. of neck, preserved H. 4.3 cm. Fig. 44.
Fine cream clay with lustrous red-brown slip inside and out.
Part of small jug with short flaring neck curving smoothly into body; lower handle-attachment at base of neck.
Deposit 69.

— **B343.3** (F.704) Base, D.(foot) 7.0 cm. Fig. 44.
Fine cream clay with worn, blotchy slip, ranging from red through brown to black, on the outside only.
Part of deep jug with false ring-foot.
Area H.
(Similar: base, Deposit 73.)

No attribution is suggested for these fragments; for the fabric of no. **1** see the remarks under the preceding form.

STAMPS ON EASTERN SIGILLATA A

List of stamps

Radial patterns of five stamps on Form **B314** *etc.*—essentially Hellenistic.
These are most fully discussed in *Samaria*, 316 ff., with figs. 74, 75.

X136 Palmette in triangular frame. Fig. 44, pl. XIX.
See no. **B314.9**, frag. of dish.
Cf. Waagé (1948) fig. 4.16, 17. Carefully designed, perhaps first half of first century B.C..

X137 Debased 'palmette' in oval frame.
Fig. 44, pl. XIX.
See no. **B314.10**, frag. of dish.
Cf. Waagé (1948) fig. 5.4–10; *Samaria*, 318, fig. 74.9, 10. Probably later than the preceding, perhaps second half of first century B.C..

Central name- or motto-stamps—Roman.
These are generally attributable to the period *c.* A.D. 10–70; stamps bearing genuine names (*e.g.* MAPKOY, TITOY) are probably the earliest, whilst those bearing mottoes are later. XAPIC-stamps belong mainly to the mid first century A.D. (Hayes, *EAA*).

X138 ANΔ/POY in rectangle. Fig. 44, pl. XIX.
(F.1259) Centre of small dish with flat floor and stepped underside as on *e.g.* Forms **B327–329**.
Fine cream clay with lustrous red-brown slip.
Unstratified.
Cf. Waagé (1948) fig. 19, P414, on Shape 460 (= Form **B335**).

X139 XAPIL in rectangle with indented ends.
Fig. 44, pl. XIX.
See no. **B330.3**, base of dish.
The commonest motto occurring on Eastern Sigillata A: *cf.* Waagé (1948) figs. 19–21; Jones (1950) figs. 175-6; Johansen (1971) 107, fig. 42. This precise stamp is not otherwise attested.

X140 XA[PIC] *in planta pedis* from toes to heel.
Fig. 44, pl. XIX.
(F.383) Centre of large plate.
Fine, pale pinkish-buff clay with lustrous dark red-brown slip.
Unstratified.
Cf. the preceding, and especially Waagé (1948) fig. 21, P2065 (similar type but not from the same die).

X141 Illiterate (?) stamp *in planta pedis*.
Fig. 44, pl. XIX.
(F.1215) Centre of dish or plate.
Fine, hard, pinkish-buff clay with lustrous red-brown slip.
Area W.
Cf. Waagé (1948) fig. 19, P275 (similar).

EASTERN SIGILLATA B

As in the case of Eastern Sigillata A, the term is that proposed by K.M. Kenyon (see above, p. 223) as a substitute for the erroneous name 'Samian' ware used in *Agora v* and previous reports. It is used to describe a ware of principally Aegean distribution, whose origin is in western Asia Minor, but certainly not at Samos: Hayes argues for Tralles in the Meander valley, some 50 km. inland.[162] The ware is divisible into a finer, earlier class and a coarser, later one: these classes have been described as 'Samian B' and 'Samian A' respectively by Robinson,[163] and as Eastern Sigillata B I and B II by Hellström[164] and Hayes.[165] The latter terminology (with arabic numerals) is adopted here.

Fabric

The technical characteristics of the ware have been described by Hayes as follows.[166]

> The clay of this ware is normally orange-red, with much fine mica visible, but no other major impurities. It is sometimes compact, but more often splintery or flaky, varying greatly in hardness. A rather waxy or soapy appearance characterizes the gloss; both clay and gloss tend to be highly porous. The fabric of the two classes differs appreciably. The gloss of the best pieces of B1 is firm, and bright red in colour; on other examples it is dull, with a tendency to flake away in countless minute patches. Double-dipping streaks [see p. 223] are normally present on B1 plates and dishes; such streaks, scarcely differing in their colour from the rest of the surface, are often hard to detect, showing up merely as a faint ridge, best observed from an oblique angle. Some pieces of B1 are fired black, perhaps deliberately, while others have turned creamy-white or pale orange, almost certainly as the result of accidental burning. The mica is very noticeable in the former case, virtually invisible in the latter. B1 vessels are generally thin-walled and as smoothly finished as Arretine. In contrast, B2 ware tends to be thick and flaky, and in many cases is poorly fired and friable. Its gloss is normally a bright waxy orange-red, thickly applied, which often flakes off in large patches. Double-dipping streaks are rarely visible.
>
> Elaborate mouldings defined by very fine grooves are a constant feature of the B1 pieces; the variety of forms is enormous. In B2, on the other hand, the same relatively simple shapes are found over and over again.

The slip of the pieces found at Sidi Khrebish often shows brush-marks, particularly on B1 ware.

The visual similarity between early examples of this ware and the fabric of red-fired 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls has been discussed in Chapter II, p. 105, where the outcome of analyses undertaken to test this relationship is described. The analyses showed consistent differences of composition between the two classes (see Appendix I, section (b)); the samples of Eastern Sigillata B also showed a remarkably homogeneous composition amongst themselves, indicating that the difference in quality between B1 and B2 products is due to a degeneration in the manufacturing process rather than to any difference in the character of the clay.

No detailed classification of this ware has appeared in print, though limited quantities have been published from a number of sites; for the bibliography see *Labraunda ii.1*, 32 n. 1. Once again I am indebted to Dr. J.W. Hayes for making available to me in typescript the study of this

(162) Hayes (1972) 9 f. and in *EAA*.
(163) *Agora v*, 12.
(164) *Labraunda ii.1*, 30.
(165) Hayes (1973) 452.
(166) *Ibid.*.

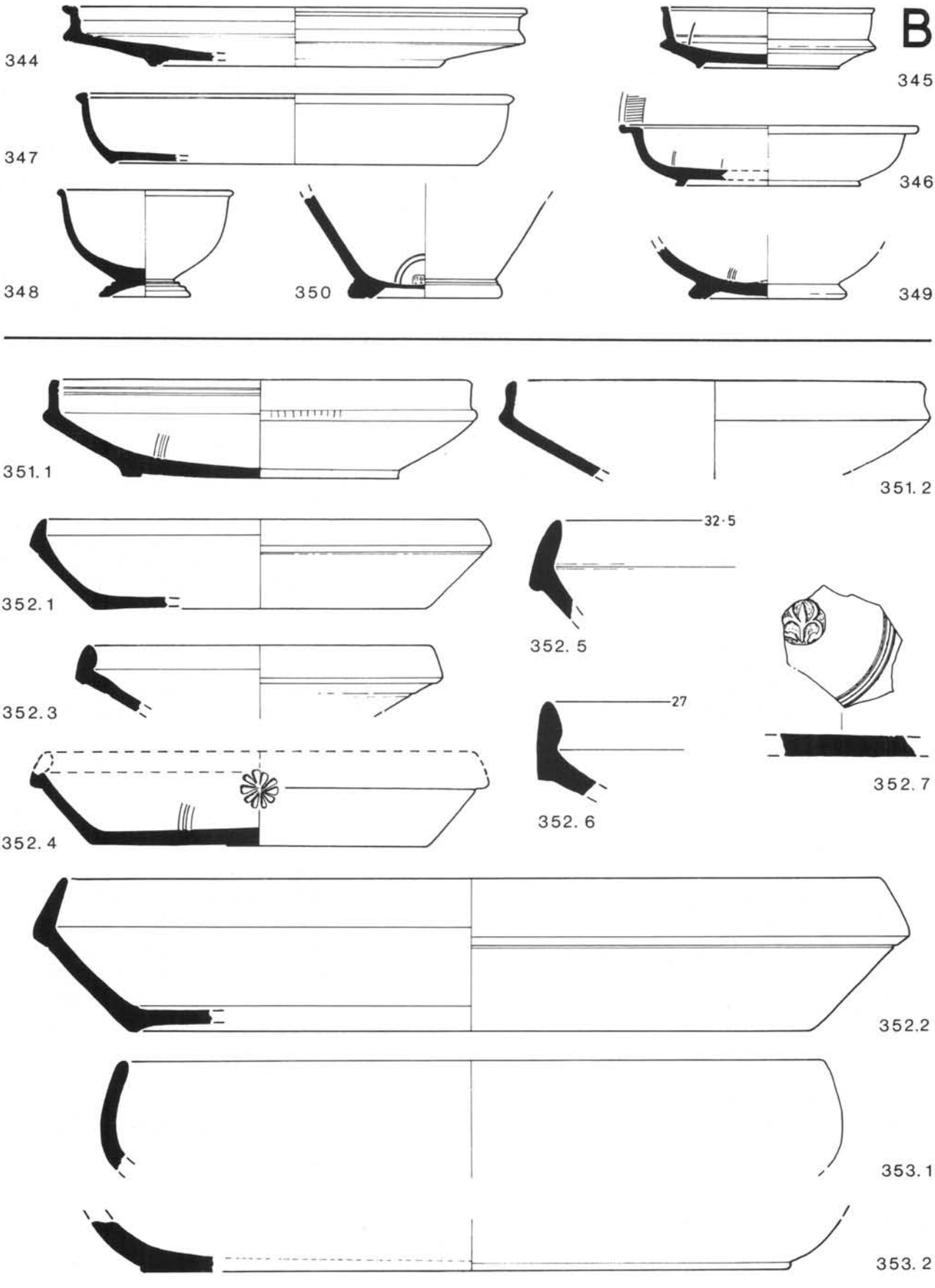


Fig. 45. Eastern Sigillata B1 and B2.

Scale 1:2

ware that he has prepared for the *Enciclopedia dell' arte antica*, to which reference is made in this section both for form-numbers and for dating. Hayes stresses the tentative nature of his study, particularly in respect of the B1 series which by its nature lends itself to innumerable minor variations. The two series are numbered separately in his typology, Forms 1–50 being reserved for Eastern Sigillata B1, and Forms 51–100 for Eastern Sigillata B2.

Chronology

It is probable that one of the founders of the Eastern Sigillata B industry was the Augustan potter *C. Sentius*, whose stamps are known both on Italian Sigillata from Arezzo and on Eastern Sigillata B,[167] and who also had a branch factory at Lyon in the West.[168] The earliest context in which the ware has been found is Group F in the Athenian Agora,[169] a deposit closed around the turn of the era, and the derivation of the earliest forms from those of Group A in Italian Sigillata also supports such a date for the beginning of the industry. Eastern Sigillata B1 belongs mainly to the first half of the first century A.D. and is comparatively rare outside the Aegean region. During the third quarter of the first century the transition takes place from B1 to B2 ware, with the introduction of certain new shapes; this transitional phase is well represented at Pompeii and in the Early Roman deposits from the South Stoa at Corinth.[170] Eastern Sigillata B2 belongs approximately to the period A.D. 75–150 and despite its inferior quality it enjoyed a much wider distribution than B1, including Crete, western Greece, Italy, Cyprus and the Black Sea.

The ware is not particularly common at Berenice: a total of 354 sherds was recorded at Sidi Khrebish, and of these only about twenty are attributable to B1 or the transitional B1/B2 ware; this is consistent with the picture of the industry described above. Over half of the illustrated examples of Eastern Sigillata B2 were found in Deposit 73, a massive deposit of second- and early-third-century material covering the ruins of Building L1.

Catalogue

Eastern Sigillata B1

B344 *Dish* with gently sloping floor, vertical rim with projecting mouldings at top and bottom and low ring-foot with grooves on the inner face; a groove at the edge of the floor on the inside, an offset half-way up the wall and two grooves on top of the rim; two grooves also beneath the lower rim-moulding on the outside.

— (F.978, sample 14/5) D. 17 cm., H. 2.2 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange-red slip showing brush-marks.
Area R.

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 7.
Cf. Holwerda (1936) no. 406, from Olbia: related to Group B in Italian Sigillata. The analysis of this piece showed its composition to differ slightly from that of the rest of the Eastern Sigillata B.
Post-Augustan, perhaps c. A.D. 25–50 (Hayes).

(167) See *CVArr*, no. 1732; also Q. Pompeius Serenus of Pozzuoli, for whom see J.R. Wrabetz in *HSCP* 81 (1977) 195-197.

(168) See *Figlina* 1 (1976) 65 ff.
(169) *Agora v*, F15.
(170) Hayes (1973) 455.

B345 *Small dish*, similar to the preceding but with simple mouldings at top and bottom of rim; grooves on inside at lip, at base of wall and at edge of floor and on outside beneath lower rim-moulding. No stamps on examples for which centre is preserved.

— (F.638, sample 14/3) D. 7.8 cm., H. 2.3 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine, hard micaceous orange clay with thick, lustrous orange slip showing brush-marks.
Unstratified.
(Similar: section, 11.0 × 2.8 cm., unstratified [sample 14/2];
section, 6.5 × 1.9 cm., fired black, Deposit 85 [sample 14/4];
3 bases, Deposit 46 (with band of fine rouletting on floor), Area P.)

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 8; *cf. Id.* (1973) no. 137.
C. mid first century A.D.. The base from Deposit 46 may belong to an earlier version of the form (*e.g.* Hayes, *EAA*, Forms 5–7), as is suggested by the presence of rouletting.

B346 *Small bowl* with flat floor, low curving wall and flat rim, rouletted on top and hooked upwards at the outer edge; low oblique ring-foot; single and double concentric grooves on floor.

— (F.485) D. 10.8 cm., H. 2.2 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with good, lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 69.

Close to Hayes (*EAA*) Form 15, a single unpublished example from Naples in Oxford (Ashmolean Museum, no. 1880.140); the Oxford example has traces of S-spirals on the rim and a central rectangular stamp, KOIP/ANOY.

B347 *Flat-based dish* with curving wall, vertical bead-rim and tiny ledge-foot at base of wall; a groove on top of the rim and a second on the inner face.

— (F.1394, sample 14/8) D. 16 cm., H. 2.6 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with highly lustrous but pitted orange-red slip showing brush-marks.
Area P.

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 17A: *cf. Olbia* Type 3.
First half of first century A.D.?

B348 *Small hemispherical cup* with bead-rim and moulded pedestal-foot.
No stamp.

— (F.461) D. 6.3 cm., H. 3.9 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine, hard, micaceous orange clay with excellent, lustrous orange-red slip showing many tiny pock-marks on the inside.
Deposit 69.

Not included in Hayes's type series and without obvious parallel. The relatively simple form, transitional in character between the B1 and B2 series, suggests a date in the third quarter of the first century A.D., which is consistent with the find-context.

B349 Part of *cup* with curving body and low, oblique ring-foot; groove on resting-surface of

foot, two grooves on floor enclosing a central rectangular stamp.

— (F.1371, sample 14/7) Base, D.(foot) 5.8 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip showing brush-marks.
Stamp, ΣΙΔ/ . . . (**X143**).
Building P1, robber trench.

Hayes, (*EAA*) Forms 23 or 24, undated.
Cf. Zahn (1904) 436 and fig. 551, no. 147, stamped ΕΠΙΓ/ΟΝΟΥ; *Olbia*, 19, pl. 1, b, stamped ΔΩ/PON.

B350 Part of *conical cup* with (vertical moulded rim) flat floor and broad, oblique ring-foot; grooves on the outside of the foot and on the resting-surface, two grooves on floor enclosing a central rectangular stamp.

— (F.636, sample 14/1) Base, D.(foot) 5.6 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine, hard, micaceous orange clay with thick, lustrous orange-red slip; clear spiral brush-marks on the inside.
Stamp, ΠΟΣΕΙ/ΔΩΝΙ/ΟΥ (**X142**).
Unstratified.

Hayes (*EAA*) Forms 30–32.
Cf. Watzinger (1901) 58, no. 15a, stamped ΩPH/OY. The form is common, and examples are known with many different stamps.

Eastern Sigillata B2

B351 *Dish* with sloping floor, vertical rim above a projecting moulding, and low, broad ring-foot.

— **B351.1** (F.276) 14.8 cm., H. 3.4 cm. Fig. 45.
Flaking, micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange slip.
Rouletting on moulding below rim, two grooves on inside of rim, two on floor; trace of central stamped motif.
Area B.
(Similar: body- and 5 base-sherds, two with traces of central (rosette?) stamps, Deposits 73, 76, Areas R, X.)

— **B351.2** (F.126) Rim, D. 15.5 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine, micaceous, orange clay with worn orange-red slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim-frag., Area K.)

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 58, later version.
Common, *cf. Agora v*, G19, J28; no. **2** is one of the latest and most degenerate examples of this form. Form **B359** represents the corresponding cup.
C. A.D. 75–125 (Hayes).

B352 *Flat-based dish* with sloping wall and incurved rim; one or more bands of grooves on floor, central stamped motif; sometimes an offset at edge of floor. Two types of rim:

A tapering triangular rim, carinated on the outside and with one or two grooves beneath the carination;
B biconvex rim with a pronounced overhang on the outside.
D. mainly 13.5–23 cm., some examples up to *c.* 37 cm.

Type A

— **B352.1** (F.63, sample 14/10) D.(max.) 17.0 cm., H. 3.3 cm. Fig. 45.
Soft, micaceous, brown clay with worn but lustrous orange-red slip showing brush-marks on the inside.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: one rim each from Deposit 43 (intrusive?) and Area P;
7 rims and 8 bases from Deposit 73.)

— **B352.2** (F.799, sample 14/18) D.(max.) 32 cm., H. 5.7 cm. Fig. 45.
Flaky, highly micaceous, orange clay with semi-lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 122.
(Similar: section, 32 × 5.7 cm., Deposit 75; rim-frag., Area J.)

Type B

— **B352.3** (F.535) Rim, D.(max.) 13.5 cm. Fig. 45.
Micaceous, orange clay with dull orange slip.
Building T, robber trench.
(Similar: section and 2 rims, Areas J, X.)

— **B352.4** (F.659, sample 14/17) Body, D.(max.) 16.8 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine, hard, micaceous orange clay with semi-lustrous orange slip.
Two grooves on floor, central rosette stamp (**X150**).
Area X.

— **B352.5** (F.16, sample 14/9) Rim, D.(max.) 32.5 cm. Fig. 45.
Flaky, micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange slip showing brush-marks on inside of rim.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 15 rims, Deposits 73, 81, 84, 85, 144, Areas H, P, X.)

— **B352.6** (F.268) Rim, D.(max.) 27 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine, micaceous, red-brown clay with worn but lustrous red slip.
Deposit 152.

— **B352.7** (F.386, sample 14/16) Base-sherd. Fig. 45.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with somewhat rough surfaces and semi-lustrous orange-red slip.
Fragment from centre of floor, showing a band of grooves enclosing a central stamped motif (**X149**).
Unstratified.

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 60.
Very common: *cf. Agora v*, G25; J.N. Coldstream, *Knossos: the sanctuary of Demeter* (London 1973) 48, 54 and fig. 17, nos. J16 and K25; Hayes (1973) no. 151, from Corinth; Mercando (1974) 305 and fig. 219a, tomb 136, no. 5 from Portorecanati near Ancona.
Mainly c. A.D. 100–150, small examples of Type A from c. A.D. 50/60 (Hayes).

B353 *Large flat-based dish* with simple convex base-moulding on the outside and plain incurving wall and rim.

— **B353.1** (F.67, sample 14/12) Rim, D.(rim) 26 cm. Fig. 45.

Fine, slightly micaceous orange clay with thick, lustrous orange slip on the inside, worn, dull and darker in colour on the outside.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim, D. 24 cm., Deposit 83.)

— **B353.2** (F.132, sample 14/13) Base, D.(base) 24 cm. Fig. 45.
Fine micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 73.

Not included in Hayes's series; these two pieces do not necessarily belong to a single form. *Probably first half of second century A.D.*.

B354 Part of *dish* with flat floor, sloping wall and down-turned flanged rim.

— (F.50) Rim-fragment. Fig. 46.
Soft, flaky, brown clay showing a little mica, with traces of orange-red slip.
Deposit 86.

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 61 (*e.g.* Hayes 1973, no. 153), late variant?
Flavian?

B355 Part of *(flat-based) dish* with sloping wall and everted rim, hooked upwards at the edge; applied lug-handles on the rim.

— (F.129) Rim, D. 17 cm. Fig. 46.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with thick, lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 73.)

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 62A: *c. A.D. 80–120.*

B356 *Flat-based dish* with ledge-foot at edge of floor, sloping wall and everted (downturned) rim.

— **B356.1** (F.1260, sample 14/6) D. 10.5 cm., H. 2.2 cm. Fig. 46.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange-red slip showing brush-marks.
Unstratified.

— **B356.2** (F.66) Rim, D. 16.5 cm. Fig. 46.
Fine, hard, orange-buff clay with lustrous orange-red slip; blackened by burning on the inside.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim, D. 10 cm., Area R.)

— **B356.3** (F.133, sample 14/14) Base, D.(foot) 12.5 cm. Fig. 46.
Flaky, micaceous, orange-grey clay with thin, lustrous orange-red slip; burnt.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 2 bases, Deposits 73, 155.)

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 63.
Cf. Agora v, G213; no. **1** is similar to *ibid.*, G24, which Hayes regards as 'probably an early variant.' The base no. **3** may belong to this form or equally to Forms **B354** or **B355**.

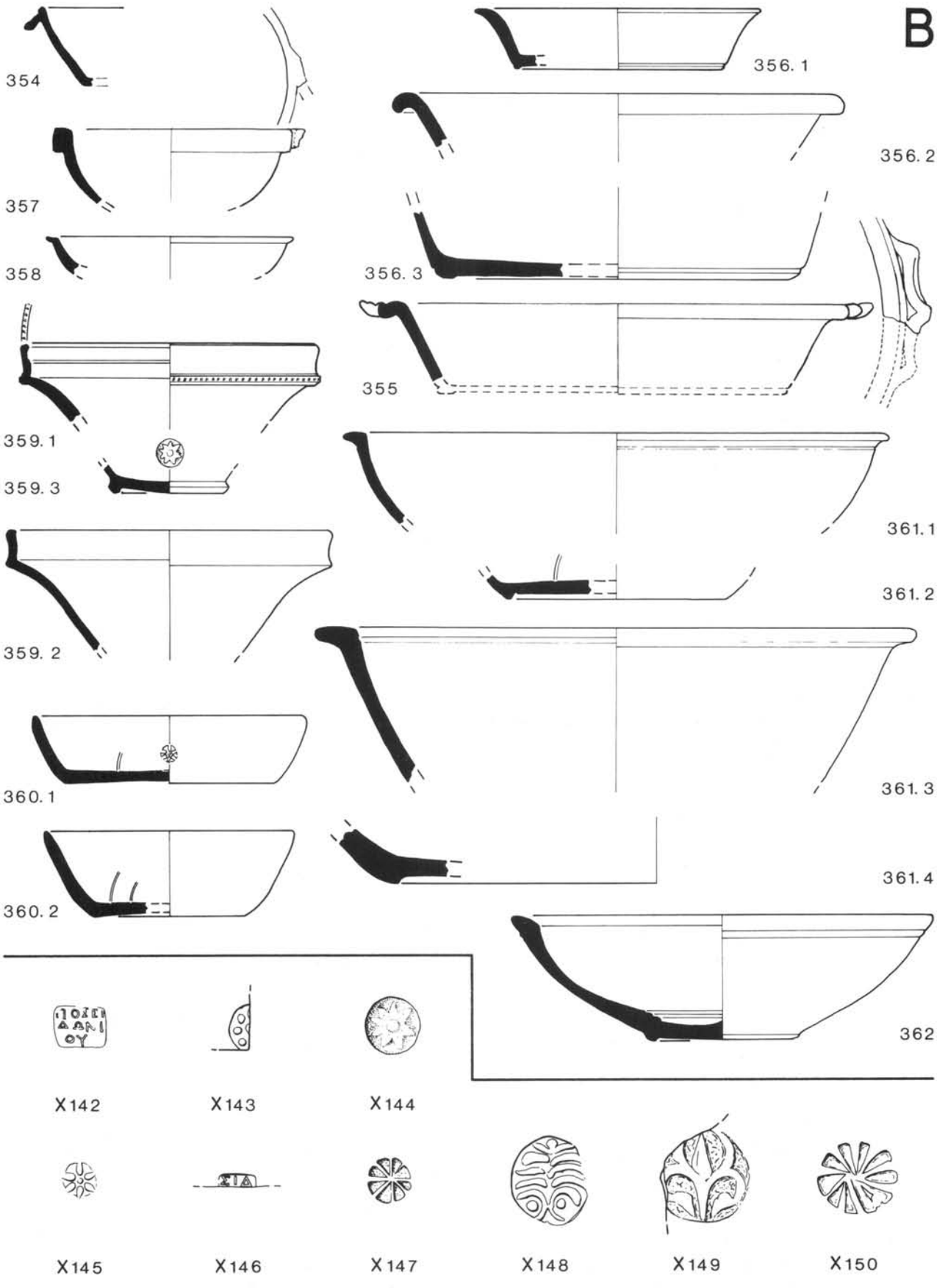


Fig. 46. Eastern Sigillata B2 forms. *Scale 1:2*
Eastern Sigillata B stamps. *Scale 1:1*

Date similar to Form **B355**, apparently *Flavian-Trajanic* (Hayes).

B357 Part of *small hemispherical cup* with square projecting rim and applied strap-handle(s).

— (F.130) Rim, D. 8.5 cm. Fig. 46.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with worn but lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 73.

Not listed by Hayes and without close parallel. The date is suggested on the basis of the fabric alone.
C. A.D. 75–150.

B358 Part of *small cup* with shallow curving wall and short flat rim, turned slightly up at the edge.

— (F.1347) Rim, D. 9 cm. Fig. 46.
Fine, hard orange clay with brilliant orange-red slip (B1/2).
Area P.

Perhaps part of a cup with double-convex wall, restricted at mid-height, as Form **B227** in Italian Sigillata; only one example is known in Eastern Sigillata B, at Damascus (no. 13169: Hayes, *EAA*, Form 67).
Third quarter of first century A.D.?

B359 *Conical cup* with flat floor, steep flaring wall, vertical moulded rim and low ring-foot; usually a stamped motif on the floor. D. 8–12 cm.

— **B359.1** (F.1296, sample 14/20) Rim, D. 11 cm. Fig. 46.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange-red slip showing brush-marks.
Building J3.

— **B359.2** (F.71) Rim, D. 12 cm. Fig. 46.
Soft, micaceous brown clay with traces of dull orange slip.
Deposit 73.

Similar: 17 rims varying in fabric and profile between nos. **1** and **2**, 10 from Deposit 73, the rest from Deposit 84, Areas J, X.

— **B359.3** (F.689) Base, D.(foot) 4.5 cm. Fig. 46.
Soft, micaceous orange clay with worn, semi-lustrous orange-red slip.
Central circular stamp with eight-pointed star (**X144**).
Deposit 84.
(Similar: base with asterisk stamp **X147**, Deposit 75;
base-frag., Deposit 73.)

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 70.
Counterpart of the dish Form **B351**, showing similar variations in quality. Common; *cf. Agora v*, M33, J29, G28; Hayes (1973) no. 148.
Mainly c. A.D. 75–125, no. **1** possibly as early as *c.* A.D. 50.

B360 *Flat-based cup* with steep, slightly convex wall and plain rim; one or two grooves on floor enclosing a central stamped motif. D. 9.2–12.4 cm.

— **B360.1** (F.1489) D. 10.0 cm., H. 2.5 cm. Fig. 46.
Poor, flaky, micaceous orange-brown clay with thick, semi-lustrous red slip.
One groove on floor, central rosette stamp (**X145**).
Deposit 73.

— **B360.2** (F.905, sample 14/19) D. 9.2 cm., H. 3.1 cm. Fig. 46.
Fine, slightly flaky, micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange-red slip.
Two grooves on floor, centre missing.
Joining sherds from Deposits 75 and 76.

Similar: 2 bases with dot-rosette stamp **X146**, Deposit 73, Area R;
8 rims and 2 bases, Deposits 73, 75, Areas P, R.

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 71.
Cf. Agora v, G29, G30; Hayes (1973) no. 155.
Absent from Pompeii;[171] 'the rosette stamps indicate a predominantly Flavian—Trajanic date' (Hayes).

B361 *Flat-based bowl* with steep convex wall and flat, tapering rim; recessed underside, groove on floor (enclosing a central stamped motif). D. 12–28 cm.

— **B361.1** (F.124) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 46.
Fine, flaky, micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposits 72, 73.)

— **B361.2** (F.164) Base, D.(base) 8.0 cm. Fig. 46.
Hard, micaceous orange clay with thick, lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 72.
(Similar: smaller base with edge of central rosette stamp, Area J.)

— **B361.3** (F.65, sample 14/11) Rim, D. 22 cm. Fig. 46.
Flaky, highly micaceous brown clay with lustrous red slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 4 rims, Deposits 79, 80, 100.)

— **B361.4** (F.904) Base, D.(recess) 19 cm. Fig. 46.
Soft, micaceous pink clay with flaking, lustrous red slip.
Deposit 76.

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 76.
Cf. Olbia Type 9; Hayes (1973) no. 154; *Ostia iii*, pls. 37.270c-d, 51.408.
Small fine examples (no. **2** and possibly no. **1**) *probably second half of first century A.D.*; larger, more common version *c. A.D. 100–150* (Hayes).

(171) Eleven examples are recorded at Pompeii by Pucci (1977b, 20, table X, under Knipowitsch (= *Olbia*) 11 and Robinson G30). Since this material is also known to Hayes, I presume that he attributes them to his earlier Form 37.

B362 Shallow curving *bowl* with thickened, flat-topped rim, sloping up towards the outer edge, and low ring-foot; two grooves on outside of rim, stepped recess in centre of floor, no stamps. D. 14–22 cm.

— (F.64) D. 15.2 cm., H. 4.6 cm. Fig. 46.
Hard, fine, micaceous orange clay with thick, lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 1 section, 18 rims and 8 bases from Deposits 69, 73 (13), 75, 84, 100, 127, Areas G, P, T, X.)

Hayes (*EAA*) Form 80.
Cf. Agora v, M31; Vanderhoeven (1976) no. 254 (Ordona).
Not found at Pompeii: *c. A.D. 80–150* (Hayes).

STAMPS ON EASTERN SIGILLATA B

Potters' names or mottoes are associated with the B1 series, and belong to the first three quarters of the first century A.D. The regular form is a one- or two-line rectangular stamp: *planta pedis* stamps are rare (*e.g.* Heberdey 1906, 170, no. 24). Stamped motifs such as rosettes, asterisks and palmettes first appear on examples of the transitional B1/B2 ware, but are typically associated with Eastern Sigillata B2. They are not found on the latest forms and Hayes places the period of their greatest currency *c.* A.D. 75–125 (*EAA*).

List of stamps

Potters' names

X142 ΠΟΣΕΙ/ΔΩΝΙ/ΟΥ in rectangle. Fig. 46, pl. XIX.
See no. **B350**, base of conical cup.
A common signature: *cf.* Iliffe in *QDAP* 6 (1936) 43, *Id.*, *QDAP* 9 (1942) 61 f., H. Comfort in *JAOS* 58 (1938) 44 and *CVArr* 1375'.
This precise line-division is recorded only at Notion (*BCH* 47, 1923, 385).

X143 ΣΙΔ/ . . . in rectangle. Fig. 46, pl. XIX.
See no. **B349**, base of curving cup.
I can find no parallel for this stamp.

Small stamped motifs on cups

X144 Eight-pointed star in circle. Fig. 46, pl. XIX.
See no. **B359.3**, base of conical cup.

X145 Rosette with six pointed petals in circle. Fig. 46, pl. XIX.
See no. **B360.1**, flat-based cup.

X146 'Dot-rosette' in circle. Fig. 46, pl. XIX.
Two examples on bases of cups of Form **B360**: one fragmentary (F.122: Deposit 73) and the other very blurred (Area R).
Cf. Agora v, G30 for both form and stamp.

X147 Eight rayed asterisk in circle. Fig. 46, pl. XIX.
Two examples: (F.688) Floor of flat-based cup with ledge-foot, D.(foot) 5.4 cm., corresponding to the dish-forms **B354–356** (*i.e.* Hayes, *EAA*, Forms 72–75).
Soft, micaceous orange clay with worn, semi-lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 84.

Base of conical cup as no. **B359.3**.
Deposit 75.
Cf. Olbia, 18 and fig. 3.13, no. 27 476 (cup, Form **B360**); *Agora v*, G19 (dish, Form **B351**).

Larger stamped motifs on dishes

X148 Stylized palmette in ellipse. Fig. 46, pl. XIX.
(F.134, sample 14/15) Sherd from centre of dish with a band of four grooves on floor and central stamp.
Soft, micaceous orange-brown clay with worn, semi-lustrous red slip.
Deposit 73.

X149 Stylized plant motif in circle. Fig. 46, pl. XIX.
See no. **B352.7**, centre of large flat-based dish.

X150 Ten-petalled rosette, formed from ten separate wedge-shaped impressions. Fig. 46, pl. XIX.
See no. **B352.4**, flat-based dish.
This pattern was created by hand on the surface of the vessel, rather than being impressed with a stamp. For a similar rosette *cf. Agora v*, G23, though it is not possible to judge from the publication whether or not that example is also 'hand-drawn'.

ÇANDARLI WARE

This is the sole Eastern Sigillata ware for which a source has actually been located. Factory dumps were excavated in 1911 by S. Loeschcke at Çandarlı (ancient Pitane) on the Aegean coast near Pergamon; an account of the material, including a series of 42 types, was published in the following year (Loeschcke 1912). Çandarli Ware is the standard Early Roman fine ware of the Pergamon region (and may, in this respect, have been made at more than one place). Loeschcke identified an earlier and a later group at Çandarlı, distinguished by technical differences in potting and firing,[172] and dated on the basis of associated finds to the Tiberian period and the second century A.D. respectively.[173] (Hayes now suggests mid to late first century for the early group). This series has subsequently been extended in both directions, by the identification of Augustan forms at Pergamon and by the recognition of a prolific late phase of the industry which extends until the end of the third century or even later, and which has been described by Hayes.[174] The history of the industry from the Augustan period onwards has recently been reassessed by Hayes in an article for the *Enciclopedia dell' arte antica*, which he has once again generously made available to me in typescript; in this article the type-numbers in common use are retained with the prefixes 'L' (= Loeschcke 1912) and 'H' (= Hayes 1972) respectively. The Augustan types are collected for the first time into a single series with the prefix 'A'.

Fabric and distribution

The technical characteristics of the ware have been described by Hayes as follows.[175]

> The distinguishing mark of the Çandarli fabric is the occasional appearance in the clay of large flakes of golden mica. The ware is otherwise often virtually identical in appearance to late pieces of Italian Sigillata, though the Çandarli products are rather thicker-walled and can be distinguished by their low heavy feet and lack of decoration. As noted by Loeschcke, two fabrics may be distinguished. The products of the first century are characterized by a fine-grained orange body with a lustrous orange or orange-red gloss, generally thicker on the inside than on the outside, and often omitted under the base. In the second century and later the ware approximates more closely to that of Italian and Gaulish Sigillata: it is almost always hard-fired, generally red-brown, maroon or even purplish in colour, with (on the inside, at any rate) a good gloss of a similar shade. The interior of these late products is normally finely smoothed and given a thick glossy surface, highly resistant to wear; the exterior, on the other hand, tends to be poorly finished, with numerous scratches from the final tooling, and its gloss coat is thin and lacking in lustre. On occasions the gloss contains quantities of fine silvery mica. Not infrequently the marks of small pad-like kiln-supports are visible on the floor or the resting-surface of the foot (see Loeschcke 1912, 355 ff., fig. 4). Decoration is kept to a minimum.

During the first century A.D. the ware was largely restricted to the northern and north-western parts of the Aegean, with limited penetration into the Black Sea; however, in the period between the mid second and the mid third centuries, following the decline of Eastern Sigillata B, it became the leading fine ware throughout the Aegean region, and common in a north–south band extending from the Black Sea to Cyrenaica. Around the mid third century it was supplanted in most of these markets by African Red Slip Ware, but it continued in circulation in the vicinity of Pergamon at least into the early fourth century.[176] The evidence from Sidi Khrebish (where 257

(172) Loeschcke (1912) 350 ff.
(173) *Ibid.*, 401 f.
(174) Hayes (1972) 316-322.
(175) *Ibid.*, 316 f.
(176) Hayes (*EAA*) and *Id.* (1972) 317 f. with maps 13 and 31.

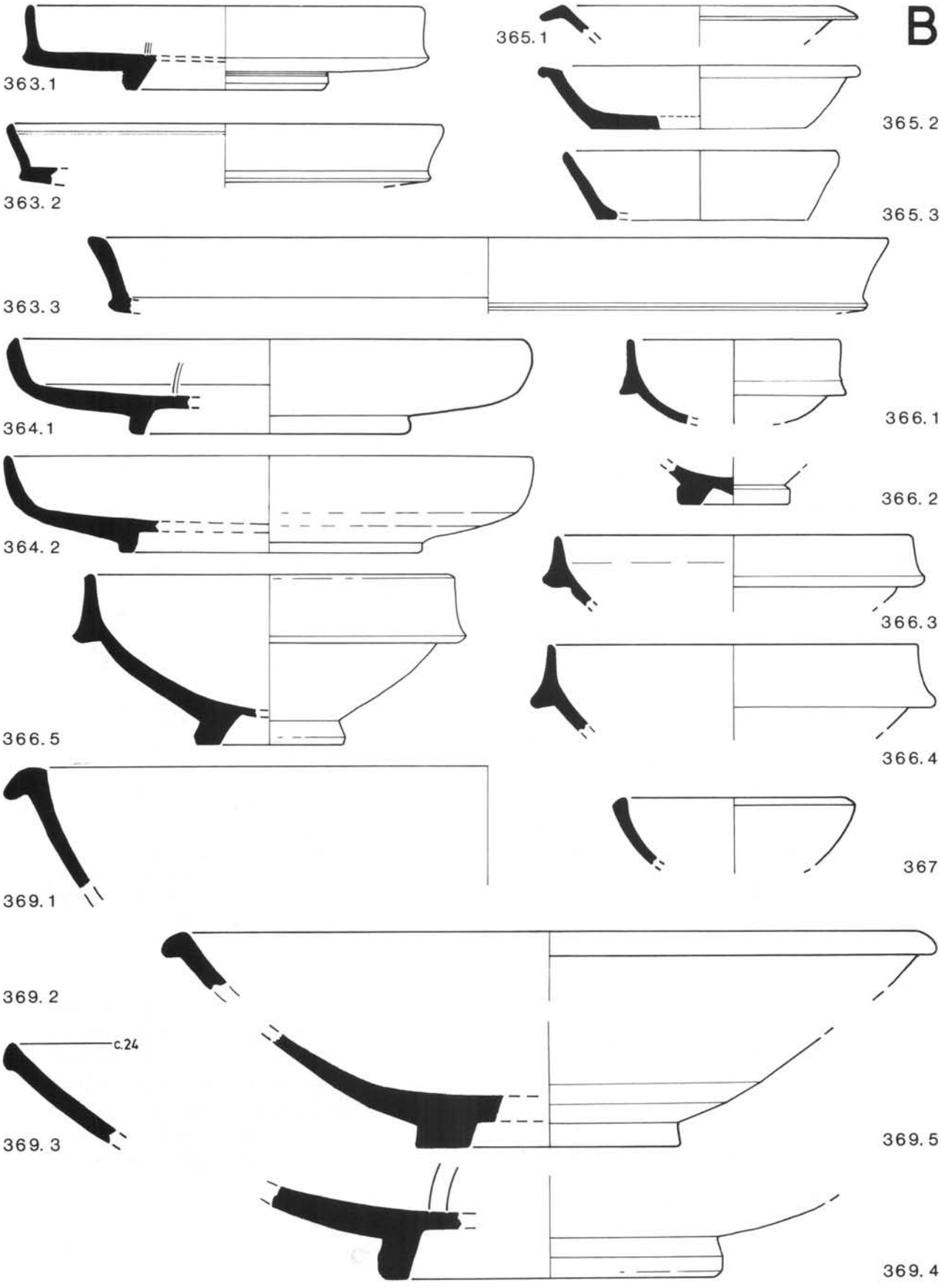


Fig. 47. Çandarli Ware.

Scale 1:2

sherds were recorded) serves to confirm this picture for Cyrenaica, including a small number of first-century pieces, and a larger quantity attributable to the second and third centuries.

Catalogue

B363 *Plate* with flat floor, plain steep or vertical rim, flanged at the bottom, and ring-foot. Early fabric.

— **B363.1** (F.1364) D.(rim) 14.5 cm., H. 3.1 cm. Fig. 47.
Finely granular orange clay containing some fine mica, with orange-red slip: smooth and lustrous on the inside, dull to semi-lustrous on the outside, some uneven blotches beneath.
Two narrow grooves on floor.
Building P2, robber trench.
(Similar: rim, D. 15 cm., Area P.)

— **B363.2** (F.486) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 47.
Granular reddish clay containing some golden mica, with pocked surfaces but otherwise smooth and lustrous red-brown slip.
Groove on inside at lip.
Deposit 69.

— **B363.3** (F.1002) Rim, D. 29 cm. Fig. 47.
Hard, finely granular, pink clay showing traces of mica, with smooth, semi-lustrous, red-brown slip.
Deposit 55.

Loeschcke (1912) Type 1; *cf.* also J. Schäfer in *AA*, 1962, 788 and fig. 1, no. 16.
Mid to late first century A.D. (Hayes, *EAA*).

B364 *Plate* with flat floor, curving wall, plain vertical rim and squarish ring-foot. Early fabric. D. 18—*c.* 23 cm.

— **B364.1** (F.1312) D.(max.) 19 cm., H. 3.5 cm. Fig. 47.
Fine, slightly splintery, orange clay with partial semi-lustrous orange slip, both containing much fine mica.
Deposit 168.7.

— **B364.2** (F.404) D. 19 cm., H. 3.5. cm. Fig. 47.
Finely granular reddish clay containing some fine silvery mica; inner surface finely smoothed, outside less so; semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 158.

Similar: 2 rims and 1 base, Deposits 69, 108, Area T.

Loeschcke (1912) Type 6; *cf.* also J. Schäfer in *AA*, 1962, 787 and fig. 1, nos. 6–8 and Hayes (1973) no. 165. Possibly the counterpart of Form **B218** in Italian Sigillata.
Date as Form **B363**.

B365 *Small flat-based dish* with sloping wall and flat rim. Early and late fabrics. D. 10–16.5+ cm.

— **B365.1** (F.123) Rim, D. 11.5 cm. Fig. 47.

Fine orange clay containing much golden mica, with dull orange-red slip.
Deposit 73.

— **B365.2** (F.154) D. 11.6 cm., H. 2.3 cm. Fig. 47.
Hard, micaceous red clay, burnished on inside but left rough on outside and beneath, with thin red slip all over.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposits 72, 79.)

— **B365.3** (F.169) D. 10 cm., H. 2.5 cm. Fig. 47.
Pink clay with traces of mica and uniform red-brown slip, smoothed to a high gloss inside and out (but possibly not on the underside). This ware?
Variant with plain rim.
Deposit 72.

Loeschcke (1912) Type 9; *cf.* also Hayes (1972) 318, fig. 63a. Found in both early and late fabrics at Çandarlı: these examples are mostly of the first half of the second century A.D. No. **1** perhaps belongs to the first century.

B366 *Hemispherical cup* with vertical flanged rim and heavy, square-cut ring-foot. D.(rim) 8–17 cm., most around 11–14 cm.

— **B366.1** (F.153) Rim, D.(rim) 8.0 cm. Fig. 47.
Fine, hard pink clay containing mica, well smoothed on inside and over rim, but with turning-marks below flange; lustrous red-brown slip on inside and upper part of outside.
Deposit 73.

— **B366.2** (F.1020) Base, D.(foot) 4.2 cm. Fig. 47.
Hard, finely granular, pink clay with lustrous red-brown slip; turning-marks on outside.
Deposit 108.

— **B366.3** (F.1297) Rim, D.(rim) 13 cm. Fig. 47.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with lustrous red-brown slip, well-smoothed on inside and over rim, rougher below flange.
Deposit 102.

Similar: 28 rims and 7 bases, Deposits 61, 72, 73, 74, 80, 84, 85, 100, 106, 108, 109, 115, 119, 151, 158, Areas J, P, X.

— **B366.4** (F.872) Rim, D.(rim) 13.5 cm. Fig. 47.
Finely granular buff clay with traces of mica; red-brown slip, lustrous inside, largely dull outside and almost completely worn off lip.
Deposit 89.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 109, Area P.)

— **B366.5** (F.37) D.(rim) 13.5 cm., H. 6.2 cm. Fig. 47.
Granular pink clay containing some mica, with thin red slip over all except inside of foot; carelessly burnished over all.
Unstratified.
(Similar: 2 rims and 4 bases, Deposits 73, 81, 119, 136, Area P.)

Loeschcke (1912) Type 19, succeeded by Hayes (1972) Form 3; *cf.* also Hayes (1972) 318, fig. 63b. This is one of the most common forms in this ware, occurring in both early and late fabrics and undergoing little change in shape. It is the counterpart of Form **B217** in Italian Sigillata, from

late examples of which rim-fragments are not always distinguishable (see under Group J, p. 177). The examples of this form listed under nos. **1–3** are almost all in the later fabric, and therefore attributable approximately to the first half of the second century A.D.; the latest version, corresponding to Hayes (1972) Form 3, is represented by no. **5**, dated between the mid second and mid third centuries A.D..

No. **4** belongs to a small class of vessels of this form with the normal slip and surface-treatment, but a pale body-clay. Such pieces may be mistaken for Eastern Sigillata A, but are in fact rare outside the Aegean region (Hayes, *EAA*; *cf. Agora v*, G13, G14). Hayes suggests a date 'about late first century A.D. to early second.'

B367 Part of *hemispherical cup* with plain rim, chamfered on the outside.

— (F.1313) Rim, D. 8.8 cm. Fig. 47.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with semi-lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 168.7.
(Similar: rim, D. *c.* 11 cm., Deposit 63.)

Loeschcke (1912) Form 20.
Early fabric: *cf.* also Hayes (1973) nos. 160, 161.
Mid to late first century A.D. (Hayes, *EAA*).

B368 *Medium* or *large dish* with flat floor, straight sloping wall, short flat rim and low, broad, square-cut foot. Late fabric. D. 19–38+ cm.

— **B368.1** (F.900) Rim, D. 21 cm. Fig. 48.
Finely granular pink clay containing fine white grits and mica, with red-brown slip, semi-lustrous and fairly smooth on inside, dull with turning-marks on outside.
Deposit 76.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 71.)

— **B368.2** (F.156) Rim, D. *c.* 26 cm. Fig. 48.
Micaceous red clay, finely smoothed inside and on top of rim, with semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 73.

— **B368.3** (F.263) Base, D.(foot) 20.0 cm. (minimum D.(rim) *c.* 38 cm.) Fig. 48.
Granular red clay with red-brown slip, finely smoothed and lustrous on inside, rougher and duller on outside.
Impress of stacking-pads visible both above and beneath foot.
Unstratified.
(Similar: 2 base-sherds, Deposits 85, 108.)

— **B368.4** (F.699) Base, D.(foot) 16 cm. Fig. 48.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with thin, blotchy and semi-lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 84.

— **B368.5** (F.36) D. 19.6 cm., H. 4.3 cm. Fig. 48.
Granular, micaceous red clay with red slip: burnished and lustrous on inside, very rough on outside.
Unstratified.
(Similar: section, 11 rims and 5 bases, Deposits 73, 84, 85, 109, 158, Areas P, X.)

— **B368.6** (F.669) Rim, D. 23 cm. Fig. 48.
Hard buff clay with worn, metallic, red-brown slip.

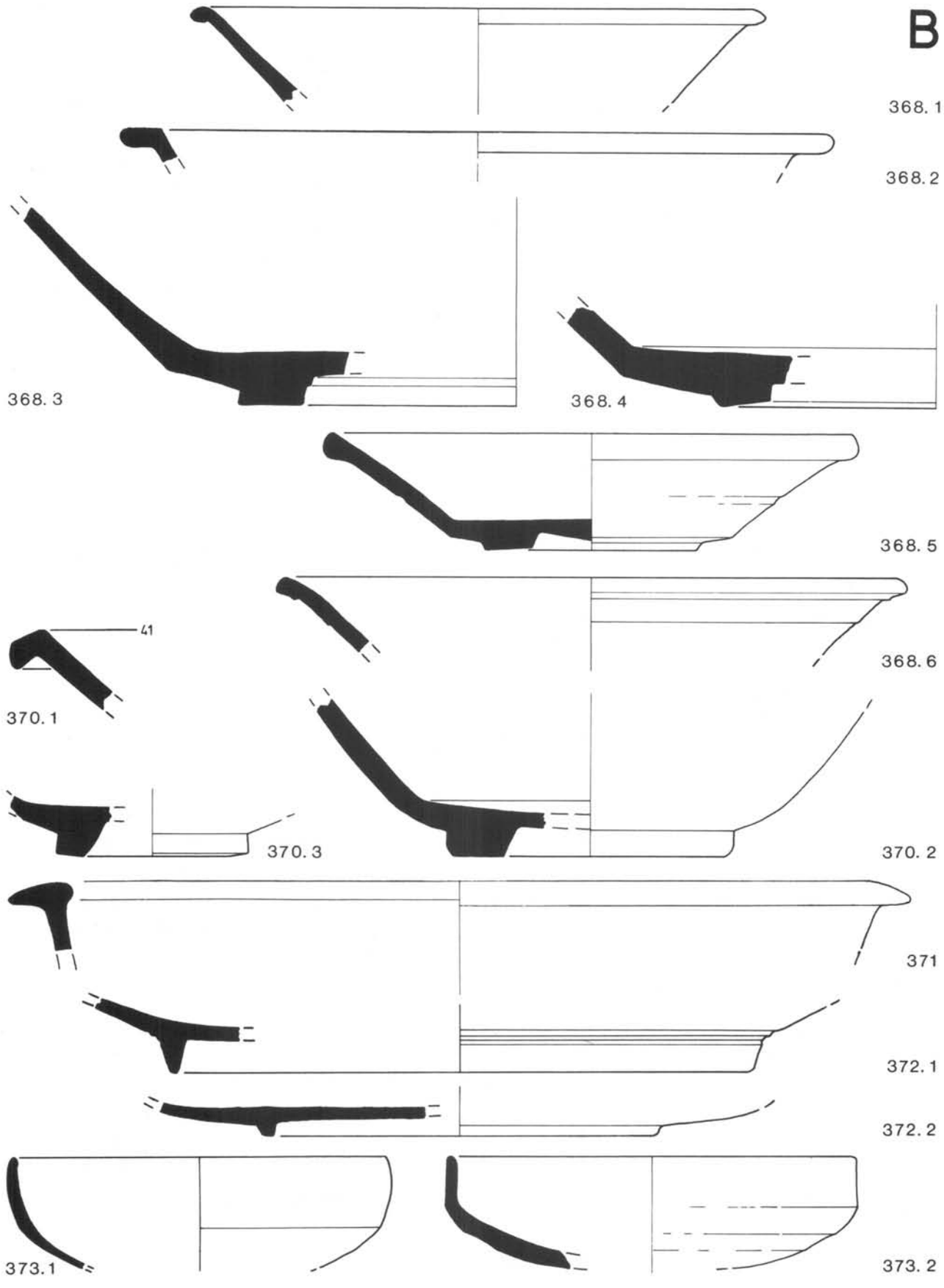


Fig. 48. Çandarli Ware.

Scale 1:2

Stepped exterior.
Deposit 85.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 85, possibly the same vessel.)

Loeschcke (1912) Type 26B, succeeded by Hayes (1972) Form 2.
Derived from Form **B237** in Italian Sigillata, from which rim-sherds are not always distinguishable. Examples in early fabric found at Çandarlı sometimes bear potters' stamps *in planta pedis* (see Loeschcke 1912, under Form 26A); the form was only found in late fabric at Sidi Khrebish. According to Hayes the largest examples belong to the first half of the second century A.D. (1972, 319 and fig. 63c), while those classified as his Form 2 are mostly *c.* 18–20 cm. in diameter: this late version, dated to the second half of the second century and early third, is represented here by nos. **5** and **6** in which the flat rim is typically reduced to a slight thickening.

Nos. **4** and **6** share (intentionally or otherwise) the pale body-clay recorded by Hayes only in the hemispherical flanged cups (*cf.* no. **B366.4**).

B369 *Large bowl* with curving body, thickened or slighty hooked rim and usually low, broad, square-cut ring-foot. D. *c.* 24–35 cm.

— **B369.1** (F.642) Rim, D. *c.* 35 cm. Fig. 47.
Finely granular pinkish-red clay containing flakes of golden mica, with semi-lustrous red-brown slip; both surfaces fairly smooth.
Area X.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 146, Area X.)

— **B369.2** (F.157) Rim, D. *c.* 28 cm. Fig. 47.
Fine red clay with traces of mica, and thin red slip, roughly burnished on the inside only.
Deposit 73.

— **B369.3** (F.660) Rim, D. *c.* 24 cm. Fig. 47.
Finely granular, micaceous, pink clay with smooth, semi-lustrous red-brown slip, flaked in parts.
Area X.

— **B369.4** (F.615) Base, D.(foot) 12.5 cm. Fig. 47.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with flaking but lustrous red-brown slip, well-smoothed on inside, slightly less so on outside and absent beneath foot.
Two grooves on floor, high moulded ring-foot.
Deposit 61.

— **B369.5** (F.262) Base, D.(foot) 9.5 cm. Fig. 47.
Granular, slightly micaceous, red clay with red-brown slip: smooth and semi-lustrous on inside, dull and rough on outside.
Unstratified.
(Similar: 3 bases, Deposit 81, Areas P, X.)

Loeschcke (1912) Type 28.
This form was found in both fabrics at Çandarlı, but only in the later fabric at Sidi Khrebish. It is not recorded by Hayes as one of the latest forms, and these pieces therefore presumably belong to the first half of the second century A.D. The foot-profile of no. **4** is early, perhaps even of the late first century.

B370 *Deep basin* with narrow, flat floor, straight oblique wall, angular downturned rim and heavy, square-cut ring-foot. Late fabric. D. 27—*c.* 41 cm.

– **B370.1** (F.408) Rim, D. *c.* 41 cm. Fig. 48.
Hard, finely granular red clay with semi-lustrous red-brown slip; inside slightly smoother than outside.
Deposit 158.
(Similar: 6 rims, Deposits 84, 109, Areas P, R, X.)

– **B370.2** (F.1440) Base, D.(foot) 10.5 cm. Fig. 48.
Hard, micaceous, pinkish-red clay with semi-lustrous red-brown slip; inside smooth, outside scored with turning marks.
Deposit 59 (intrusive).
(Similar: 3 bases, Areas P, T, X.)

– **B370.3** (F.616) Base, D.(foot) 7.0 cm. Fig. 48.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with semi-lustrous dark red-brown slip; upper surface finely smoothed, underside less so; impression of stacking-pad on floor.
Deposit 61 (intrusive).
(Similar: 3 bases, Deposit 85.)

Loeschcke (1912) Type 29, succeeded by Hayes (1972) Form 1.
The form illustrated by Loeschcke has a more curving profile than that shown by Hayes; the fragments illustrated here seem to fall between the two.
Mid second to mid third centuries A.D.

B371 Part of *deep basin* of almost cylindrical form with tapering horizontal rim which projects slightly on the inside.

– (F.155) Rim, D. *c.* 33 cm. Fig. 48.
Hard, pinkish-brown clay with traces of mica and dark brown to black slip, burnished and semi-lustrous on the inside and rim only. Burnt.
Deposit 73.

Loeschcke (1912) Form 42.
The fragments found at Çandarlı bore one or more grooves on top of the rim and sometimes combed decoration on the body; some were slipped on the inside only, as the present example, others entirely unslipped (Loeschcke 1912, 387). They were found in Levels III and V, in which the later fabric was predominant, but Loeschcke does not suggest a date for them. As far as I know, this form has not been reported elsewhere.
Second century A.D.?

B372 Part of *medium-sized* or *large dish* with flat or gently sloping floor (incurving wall, plain rim) and tapering ring-foot. Late fabric.

– **B372.1** (F.1294) Base, D.(foot) 22 cm. Fig. 48.
Soft pink clay containing much golden mica, with flaking, semi-lustrous red-brown slip; inside smooth, outside rough with turning- and knife-marks, tending towards grooves.
Deposit 102.
(Similar: 2 base-frags., Deposit 109, Area P.)

– **B372.2** (F.670) Base, D.(foot) 14 cm. Fig. 48.
Hard, finely granular pink clay containing much golden mica, with dull and slightly mottled red slip; well smoothed all over, but showing fine turning-marks on outside.
Deposit 85.
(Similar: base, Deposit 109.)

Hayes (1972) Form 4.
The very flat profile of no. **2** is unusual.
Late second and third centuries A.D.

B373 Part of *bowl* with curving wall, slightly carinated on the outside, and plain vertical rim.

— **B373.1** (F.1021) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 48.
Finely granular pink clay containing occasional white grits and mica, with dull red-brown slip; outside less smooth than inside.
Deposit 108.
(Similar: rim, D. *c.* 13 cm., Deposit 39, intrusive.)

— **B373.2** (F.92) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 48.
Granular orange clay with flaking, dull, orange-red slip; inside smooth, outside very roughly finished.
Deposit 73.

Hayes (1972) Form 5, a small counterpart of the preceding.
Only one example is cited by Hayes, from a context of around the first half of the third century A.D.; the present pieces are consistent with this.

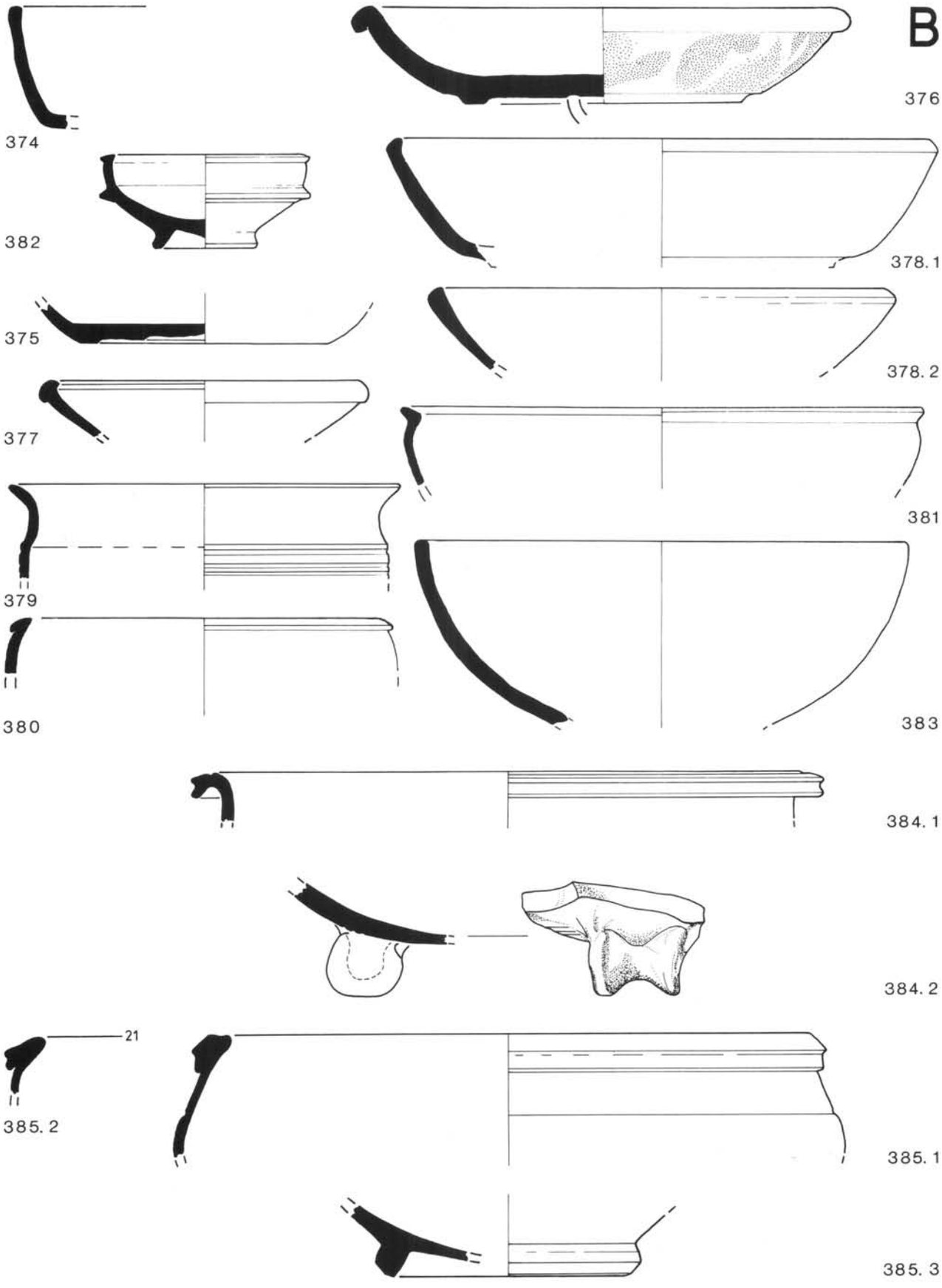


Fig. 49. Cypriot Sigillata.

Scale 1:2

CYPRIOT SIGILLATA

A preliminary study of this ware was published by Hayes in 1967, in which he drew attention to its separate identity and widespread distribution in the eastern Mediterranean; he suggested a Cypriot origin on the basis of its predominance amongst the Early Roman fine wares in that island. Subsequently, A. Negev proposed a source in the south of Israel and the appellation 'Nabatean Sigillata' on the basis of finds in that area, particularly in association with a kiln at Oboda.[177]

Hayes has now completed a more extended study of the ware, based largely upon finds from the House of Dionysos at Paphos; this includes a new type series which will appear in the final report on that site and in an article on 'Cypriot Sigillata' prepared for the supplementary volume of the *Enciclopedia dell' arte antica* already referred to. The typescript of this article has again been most generously made available to me by Dr. Hayes. In this series a single sequence of form-numbers is used, distinguished by the prefixes 'P' (= present at Paphos) or 'X' (= known only from elsewhere). Illustrations of many of these forms, with the new numbers, have recently been published by Hayes in an article on the Early Roman wares from Paphos, in which he reasserts his belief in a Cypriot origin for the ware;[178] he draws added weight to his argument from the time-span covered by the examples found at Paphos, and from the range of forms represented there.

Fabric and chronology

The fabric of Cypriot Sigillata is described by Hayes in his 1967 article as follows.[179]

> The body-clay is extremely fine-grained, of a muddy consistency, and breaks cleanly; the only visible impurities are occasional lumps of hard lime, which in the poorer pieces can be of considerable size. Vessels are given a complete coating of a thin wash of the same clay, which generally appears a shade darker than the body in colour; this, depending on the firing-temperature, has a more or less pronounced metallic lustre, a feature peculiar to this ware, distinguishing it from the other Eastern fabrics. [This metallic lustre is however, found on Pontic Sigillata (*q.v.* p. 271 ff.) which is also similar in other respects; fortunately the forms found in the respective series rarely coincide, but small sherds of the two wares may be difficult to tell apart on the basis of fabric alone.] Double-dipping streaks are generally visible on dishes, though not on other forms; finger-marks can frequently be observed around the bases of vessels. The firing of the pots is generally good and uniform for any given piece, but shows considerable variations from vessel to vessel. Well-fired examples are mostly brick-red, maroon, purplish-red or dark brown in colour, while the poorer-fired ones (common in the later phases) tend to be orange-red. Some early pieces were fired in a reducing kiln and have a metallic black or purplish-black gloss. The potting, particularly in the later phases, is rather heavy, with prominent tool-marks on the undersides of the vessels. In general, one may say that the earlier products are better finished, thinner-walled and better-fired than the later ones; a general decline in standards sets in during the second half of the first century A.D.

The finds from Paphos indicate that the ware first appeared there in the early first century B.C., though it was not widely exported before *c.* 30/20 B.C. The date at which production came to an end is uncertain, but may be around the mid second century A.D.[180]

Cypriot Sigillata is the most sparsely represented of the Early Roman *terra sigillata* wares at Sidi Khrebish (44 sherds recorded), but none the less some twelve types are present, ranging through much of the period of production. The contexts in which the ware was found on the site are consistent with the dating proposed by Hayes in *EAA*, which is quoted in the catalogue.

(177) *RBibl* 79 (1972) 381-398 and 81 (1974) 422.
(178) Hayes (1977a) 98 ff. and figs. 2-5.
(179) *Id.* (1967) 66.
(180) *Id.* (*EAA*).

Catalogue

B374 Part of *dish* with flat floor, steep curving wall and plain vertical rim.

– (F.463) Rim-fragment. Fig. 49.
Fine, hard, pinkish-brown clay with thick pinkish-brown slip, metallic on the outside.
Deposit 69.

Hayes (1967) Form 2 = (*EAA*) Form P5 or P6.
'*About early to mid first century A.D.*'

B375 Part of *small dish* with flat base and low, curving wall; stepped underside.

– (F.487) Base, D.(base) 9.0 cm. Fig. 49.
Hard, orange-red clay containing occasional large lumps of lime, with smooth, semi-lustrous red-brown slip on upper side; underside badly abraded but showing traces of the same.
Deposit 69.

Hayes (1967) Form 9 = (*EAA*) Form P10; *cf.* also *Id.* (1977a) 105, fig. 4.10.
'*Early to late first century A.D.*'

B376 *Dish* with flat floor, low curved wall and rolled rim; low foot at edge of floor, marked off from wall by a broad groove; a similar groove towards centre of underside.

– (F.144) D. 18.0 cm., H. 3.5 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine, hard, brown clay with metallic slip of the same colour; double-dipping streak; rudimentary decoration on the outside produced by smudging the slip with the fingers, to form dull, cream-coloured blobs and stripes.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 2 sections, 19.5 × 3.3, 19 × 3.3 cm., Deposit 62, Area R.)

Hayes (1967) Form 10 = (*EAA*) Form P11.
'*Second half of first and first half of second centuries A.D.*'

B377 Part of *small dish* with shallow sloping wall and knobbed rim.

– (F.753) Rim, D. *c.* 12 cm. Fig. 49.
Very fine, hard, pink clay with thin, dull slip of the same colour.
Deposit 82.

Not readily paralleled; apparently intermediate between Forms **B376** and **B378**.

B378 Part of *dish* with sloping convex wall and thickened or inturned rim.

– **B378.1** (F.1372) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine, hard pink clay with metallic pinkish-brown slip.
Building P1, robber trench.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 168.10.)

– **B378.2** (F.520) Rim, D. *c.* 17 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine brown clay with thin, barely lustrous, pinkish-brown slip.

Deposit 119.
(Similar: rim, D. 21 cm., Deposit 63.)

Hayes (1967) Form 11 = (*EAA*) Form P12.
'*Second half of first century A.D. and first half of second (mainly the latter).*'

B379 Part of *(hemispherical, footless) bowl* with inset everted rim; three horizontal grooves on outside at top of body.

— (F.545) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine orange-pink clay containing occasional large particles of lime, with lustrous orange-brown slip.
Building T, robber trench.

Hayes (*EAA*) Form P18.
'*First century B.C., probably early to late.*'

B380 Part of *bowl* with incurving wall and hooked rim.

— (F.142) Rim, D.(rim) 14 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine, hard brown clay with metallic chocolate-brown slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim, D. 13 cm., Deposit 61.)

Hayes (1967) Form 7A = (*EAA*) Form P22A.
'*Very common in late first century B.C. and early first century A.D. contexts; latest examples about mid first century A.D.*'

B381 Part of *bowl* with incurving wall and short, flat rim, sloping upwards.

— (F.143) Rim, D. 19 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine, hard brown clay with metallic brown slip.
Deposit 73.

Possibly a large variant of the preceding form: *cf.* Hayes (*EAA*) under Form P22 with Johansen (1971) 192 and figs. 72, 73, no. D7.

B382 *Small cup* with curving body and convex vertical wall with projecting mouldings at top and bottom; oblique ring-foot.

— (F.690) D. 7.6 cm., H. 3.4 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine brown clay with slightly metallic pinkish-brown slip.
Deposit 84.
(Similar: base, Deposit 84.)

Hayes (1967) Form 8 = (*EAA*) Form P28.
'*First century A.D., early to late.*'

B383 Part of *hemispherical bowl* with plain vertical rim.

— (F.106) Rim, D. *c.* 18 cm. Fig. 49.

Fine, hard pink clay with thin, slightly darker slip, metallic in parts; outside finely smoothed, turning-marks visible on inside.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim, D. 19 cm., Area X.)

Probably Hayes (*EAA*) Form P29: *cf. Id.* (1977a) 106, fig. 5.29.
'*First half of second century A.D.*.'

B384 Part of *round-bottomed krater* with high downturned rim and three astragal-shaped feet; groove on top of rim and on outer face, three grooves on underside in line with feet.

— **B384.1** (F.810) Rim, D. 23 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine, hard pinkish-brown clay with slightly darker semi-lustrous slip.
Area R.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 48.)

— **B384.2** (F.875) Base-sherd with foot. Fig. 49.
Fine, hard pink clay with thin, lustrous brown slip.
Area R.

Also: body-sherd with horizontal grooves and bands of rouletting below, Area R.

Hayes (1967) Form 1A = (*EAA*) Form P37.
For illustrated examples *cf.* A. Negev in *RBibl* 79 (1972) 383 fig. 1.1–5, 385 fig. 2.1–4 and pl. 32.1–7. The large example classified by Hayes as (1967) Form 1B is now listed separately as (*EAA*) Form X38, but differs only in the treatment of the rim.
'*Second half of first century B.C. and first half of first century A.D. (exact limits uncertain, owing to lack of well-dated examples).*'

B385 Part of *large basin/krater* with rounded body and moulded incurved rim above an inset band; heavy, chamfered ring-foot.

— **B385.1** (F.985) Rim, D.(rim) *c.* 23 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine red clay with semi-lustrous pinkish-red slip.
Area R.

— **B385.2** (F.17) Rim, D. 21.0 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine, hard brown clay with darker, slightly metallic slip.
Deposit 73.

— **B385.3** (F.1063) Base, D.(foot) 9.6 cm. Fig. 49.
Fine, hard, pinkish-brown clay with uneven, semi-lustrous, pinkish-brown slip.
Area P.

Hayes (*EAA*) Form P40; *cf. Id.* (1977a) 105–106, figs. 4 and 5.
'*Very common in groups of the first half of the second century A.D.*'

PONTIC SIGILLATA

This name is attributed to a ware or group of wares which constitute the predominant class of Early Roman *terra sigillata* around the northern and western coasts of the Black Sea. The existence of a distinct class of *terra sigillata* in South Russia was first indicated by Dragendorff in 1895, on the basis of a collection of vessels from Olbia acquired by the Kunstmuseum in Bonn;[181] these comments were amplified two years later after a visit to Odessa.[182] Since then the principal studies of the ware have been those by T.N. Knipovich of the material from Olbia, Mirmeki and Tiritaka,[183] which, however, also include some Çandarli ware.[184] Many of the known forms of Pontic Sigillata occur on these three sites, but other important sources of information are the excavations at Ilyrat,[185] Tanais[186] and in the vicinity of Kerch (ancient *Panticapaeum*);[187] the material from Olbia in Leiden[188] and the sale catalogue of the *Sammlung Vogell*, mostly collected in Olbia. The British Museum possesses a small collection of pieces from Kerch and Sebastopol (ancient *Chersonnesus*).[189] These last have enabled me to confirm the identity of fabric of the Berenice material with that from the Crimea.

The term 'Pontic Sigillata' has been proposed by C. Gasparri[190] and adopted by Hayes in an article on the ware prepared for the *Enciclopedia dell' arte antica* (superseding the term 'Pontic Ware' suggested in *Id.* 1973, 457). The question of origin is further discussed below (p. 272 f.).

Fabric and vessel-forms

The body-clay of Pontic Sigillata is fine and hard, generally of a pale orange or pinkish-brown colour, and contains occasional lumps of lime which may erupt through the surface: it is very similar in appearance to that of Cypriot Sigillata (above, p. 267), from which it may usually be distinguished by its small but regular content of fine silvery mica. It mostly breaks cleanly but is occasionally flaky, when it may be distinguished from Eastern Sigillata B by its greater hardness. The internal surfaces of open vessels are always finely smoothed, but exteriors and undersides are often finished with a knife, which gives a slightly facetted appearance and leaves many fine scratches. The slip varies in colour from orange-red to dark brown; it is usually slightly lustrous, and sometimes has a metallic sheen. It is unevenly applied (often showing finger-marks) and tends to collect in crevices where it becomes darker in colour and often crazed; it rarely covers the whole vessel, and often extends no more than half-way down the outside. (This is a characteristic shared with early Çandarli ware (above, p. 257), which may also cause difficulty in identification.)

A wide range of shapes occurs in this ware, many of them related to contemporary forms in other classes of *terra sigillata*. Most of the production is undecorated, but dishes and open bowls sometimes have one or more circular grooves or bands of coarse rouletting on the floor, together with a central impressed stamp. Name-stamps do not occur in this series (but *cf.* Holwerda 1936, no. 373, pl. 9: possibly intended to be a name); the most common device is a single or paired sandalled foot;[191] a variety of abstract or stylized designs also occurs.[192] Applied S-spirals are used on the rims of bowls in imitation of the double or 'spectacle-' spirals found on Italian

(181) Dragendorff (1895) 32-37.
(182) *Id.* (1897) 142-148.
(183) *Olbia*, Gattungen C, D, E; Knipovich (1952).
(184) Hayes (1972) 317-318 and 318, n. 1.
(185) Silantyeva (1958).
(186) Shelov (1961).
(187) Gaidukevich (1959); Melyukeva (1970).
(188) Holwerda (1936) 30-33.
(189) Mostly unpublished, but including some of Walters (1908) nos. L9-17.
(190) *Ostia ii*, 66.
(191) *E.g. Olbia*, pl. 8.9-10.
(192) *E.g. Olbia*, pl. 9.1-4; Holwerda (1936) nos. 372, 374, pl. 9.

Sigillata. (S-spirals are also characteristic of Eastern Sigillata B.)[193] The occasional use of applied rosettes is also attested (see no. **B389.1** and references); this form of decoration is not otherwise found in the Eastern Sigillata wares. But the most characteristic form of decoration on the shoulders of jugs or on the walls of cups and bowls consists of horizontal sprays or garlands of leaves executed in the barbotine technique.[194]

The origins of this technique may be traced back to the use of thinned clay to produce low relief by Greek red-figure vase-painters in the fifth century B.C. This became a regular constituent of the decoration of West Slope ware in the Hellenistic period; amongst the *terra sigillata* of the Early Roman period, it is in Pontic Sigillata that the technique is first found, and the motifs used follow directly from the Hellenistic tradition. The parentage of the Pontic skyphos, *Olbia* Type 15, clearly lies with the same form amongst the Hellenistic wares with relief decoration of Pergamon:[195] the closeness of this relationship has been stressed by Knipovich.[196] Skyphoi of the Pergamene type have been found in South Russia[197] and the dependence may be direct, but it is possible that both are derived independently from vessels in metal of the second half of the first century B.C.[198]

In the West, this style of barbotine decoration is first found (at Cosa) on two-handled thin-walled cups at about the turn of the era.[199] Earlier than these is a small group of barbotine-decorated cups from Tarsus, which occurred in the Hellenistic-Roman Unit and the Roman Fill, and are therefore datable approximately to the latter half of the first century B.C.[200] The ware of these cups is closely similar to Pontic Sigillata and the two-handled cup, the commonest and only clearly represented form, is not far from *Olbia* Type 15: it is also close to Schäfer's skyphos type A at Pergamon.[201] The style of decoration is identical in almost every respect to the South Russian examples. One of the Tarsus cups bears a form of fine rouletting or ribbing on the underside:[202] this shows a closer link with the ribbed cups of the Hellenistic period, and is perhaps an indication of relative priority; the motif has not been reported from the Pontic region. Jones was prepared to accept that the Tarsus barbotine ware 'was brought in from some other part of the Eastern Mediterranean or from South Russia':[203] a relationship with the early development of the Pontic series seems clear.

Origin and distribution

Knipovich argued for an origin in Asia Minor on the basis of close technical and stylistic similarities to the wares of that region (Pergamene relief ware, Eastern Sigillata B),[204] but this is not borne out by the evidence of distribution, for 'Pontic' Sigillata is reported extensively from sites in South Russia, and to a lesser extent also from Rumania and Bulgaria; in the Aegean, however, it is rare. A 'Pontic' origin thus seems assured, though in view of the total lack of published Early Roman pottery from the north coast of Turkey further localization is not possible. For similar reasons, it is not yet possible to be sure whether the ware comes from a single source or a multiplicity of sources. Variations in quality may be due to either chronological or geographical factors. (The finds from Sidi Khrebish, for instance, possess a general 'crispness' of outline which stands in contrast to much of the Russian material. Likewise the barbotine

(193) *Cf. Olbia*, pls. 1.1b, 4, 5; 4.1-3.
(194) *E.g. Olbia*, Types 15, 16; Holwerda (1936) nos. 350, 354, 357-360, fig. 9.
(195) *Cf.* Schäfer (1968) 68, skyphos type B, esp. no. E79, pl. 34.
(196) *Olbia*, 27 and fig. 5.
(197) *E.g.* Dragendorff (1897) 144, fig. 4.
(198) Schäfer (1968) 68.
(199) Moevs (1973) 130.
(200) Jones (1950) 188-189, 258, nos. 605-616; *cf.* Moevs (1973) 130.
(201) Schäfer (1968) 67.
(202) Jones (1950) no. 605.
(203) *Ibid.*, 190.
(204) *Olbia*, 34 ff.

decoration on some of the known jugs is of strikingly high quality compared with the somewhat pedestrian nature of most of the decoration in this technique: see below, under no. **B398**.) Some of the fine ware produced in factories recently discovered in Bulgaria near *Nicopolis ad Istrum* appears to be on the fringe of this tradition.[205]

The distribution of Pontic Sigillata beyond the confines of the Black Sea is probably wider than has hitherto been recognized. The recording of some 133 sherds of this ware at Sidi Khrebish is remarkable, but unlikely to be a special phenomenon; this figure falls between those for Çandarli ware and Cypriot Sigillata in the approximate ratios 6 : 3 : 1. About twenty sherds have also been reported from Ostia (see references below); a few pieces have been noted at Athens and Corinth by Hayes, but otherwise the ware has not been recognized, and it is not unlikely that occasional 'problem-pieces' have been omitted from published reports. Fortunately, many of the forms are sufficiently distinctive for a tentative attribution to be made on the basis of published drawings; the list of sites outside the Pontic region where Pontic Sigillata may perhaps be identifiable is as follows.

Athens:	*Agora v*, G61, H31 (Form **B387**): ware identified by Hayes (1973, 457). Also G69, H32 and probably G65 (personal observation).
Corinth:	Hayes (1973) 457, no. 168 (Form **B391**).
Smyrna (?):	Holwerda (1936) nos. 368, 371.
Tarsus:	Possibly Jones (1950) nos. 605–16; see the discussion above.
Antioch:	Possibly the stamped base Waagé (1948) fig. 2.52 (noted on p. 40 under Shape 615 but not described): note the similarity of the stamp to *Olbia*, pl. 9.2; the style of rouletting is also typical of the Pontic series: *cf. ibid.*, pl. 8.10.
Pompeii:	Possibly Pucci (1977b) pls. 5–6, nos. 26–29, recorded as Çandarli Ware. The foot-profile of no. 26 suggests Pontic Sigillata (Form **B388**) rather than Çandarli Ware (Loeschcke 1912, Type 15); the curving floor of no. 27 is likewise characteristic of the Pontic form **B386** rather than of the corresponding Çandarli form **B363**. Nos. 28 and 29 belong to a form not otherwise attested in Çandarli Ware but well represented in the Pontic series (*e.g.* Holwerda 1936, no. 370, Knopovich 1952, Type M22 and many other examples); for the *planta pedis* stamp on no. 29 *cf. Olbia*, pl. 8.9.
Ostia:	See *Ostia ii*, 66 and 205, 212, 243, pl. 13.155, 156; *Ostia iii*, 326 and 122, 168, 193, 230, 236, 244, pls. 33.226, 38.271a, 54.451a.
Portorecanati:	See under Form **B386**. Vessels of Eastern Sigillata B have also been found in this cemetery (see under Form **B352**).
Ravenna (?):	M.G. Maioli in *RCRFActa* 16 (1976) 160 and n.4 refers to the occurrence of cups as Holwerda (1936) no. 367 (= *Olbia* Type 33).

The distribution of the ware is thus widespread but relatively thin. This suggests not so much a normal trade-pattern based upon the marketing of the ware for its own sake, but rather that its distribution is to some extent fortuitous, depending upon trade-patterns which already existed for

(205) See B. Sultov in *Archeologia* 11 (Sofia, 1969.4) 12-24, esp. fig. 11.

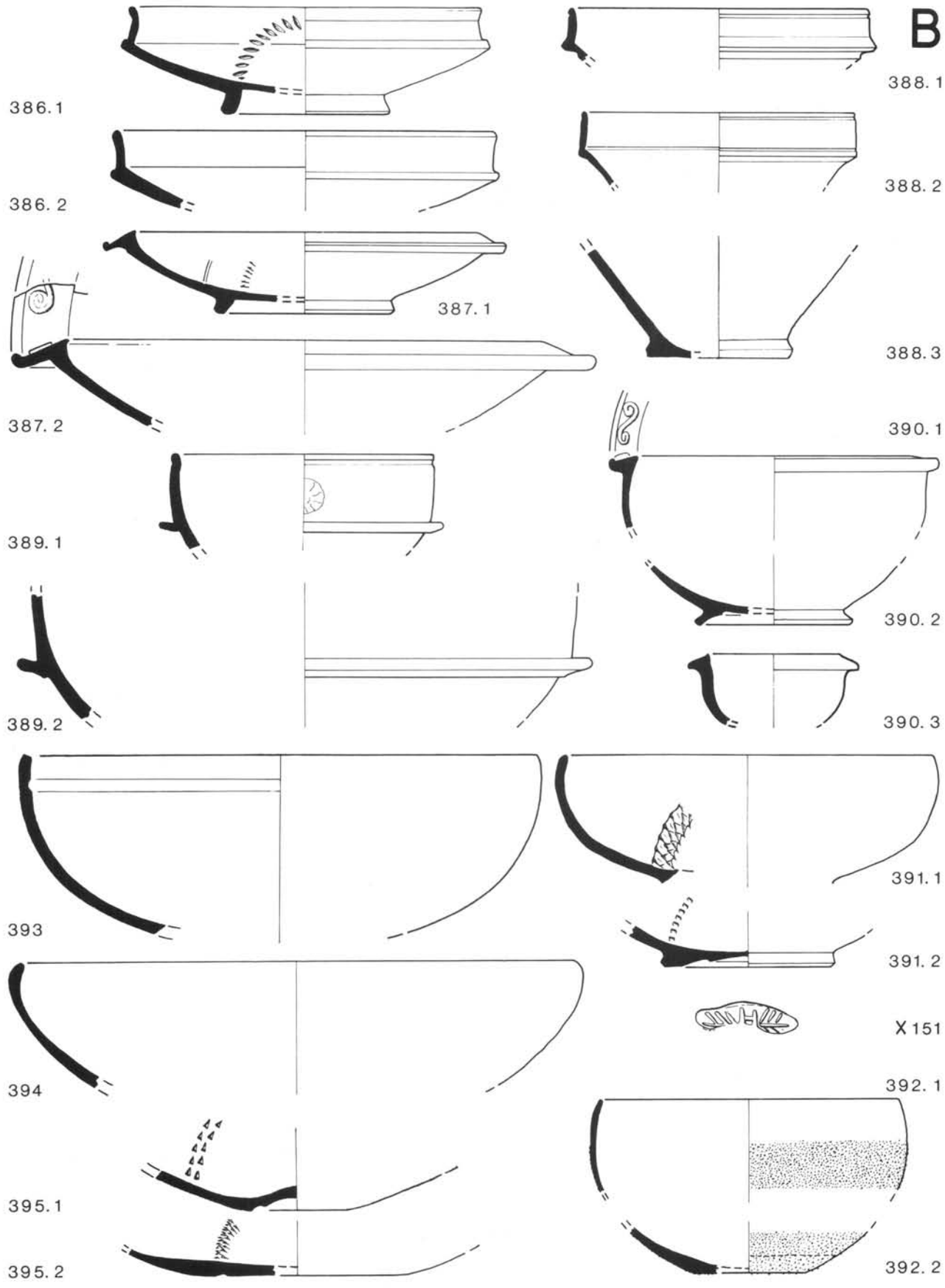


Fig. 50. Pontic Sigillata.

Scale 1:2 except for **X151**, *1:1*

other purposes, and as an adjunct to which ships calling at ports in the Black Sea might fill a corner of the hold with the local pottery, to be resold elsewhere.

Chronology

According to Knipovich, Pontic Sigillata is common on the Russian sites from the time of Augustus until the end of the second century A.D., and some dishes of *Olbia* Type 21A may continue into the third and fourth centuries. The published examples found outside the Pontic region (apart from the Tarsus pieces discussed above) are from contexts of the second half of the first century A.D. and the first half of the second. The evidence from Sidi Khrebish confirms this pattern: the ware is not present before the middle of the first century A.D., and the largest single quantity was found in Deposit 73, in which Eastern Sigillata B2 is also particularly strongly represented (dated to the period *c.* A.D. 75–150: see above, p. 247). A few pieces were found in third-century levels, but not enough to suggest that they were current at the time.

Catalogue

B386 *Dish* with shallow, curving floor, vertical, slightly concave wall above a projecting moulding, plain or bead-rim and rounded ring-foot; sometimes a groove or band of rouletting on floor (and central stamp).

— **B386.1** (F.72) D.(rim) 13.0 cm., H. 3.9 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine brown clay with metallic brown slip all over; finger-marks around the foot; the slip is also crazed and flaking in places where it has collected thickly. Band of rouletting on floor, centre missing. Deposit 73.

— **B386.2** (F.1344) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine, hard, orange clay, slightly micaceous, with partial semi-lustrous orange-red slip. Area P.

Similar: 4 rims, 3 body-sherds and one base, some belonging to rather larger examples, Deposits 73 (7), 85 (1).

Olbia Type 21 (and 21A); Hayes (*EAA*) category I.
Close to Form **B363** in Çandarli ware, from which early examples may be distinguished with difficulty. This is the most common form in Pontic Sigillata, and the most long-lived; Knipovich indicates a first appearance in the Tiberian period (*Olbia*, 29, 30) and the latest examples may persist into the third century. The sharply articulated profile of no. **1** and the fact that the slip covers the whole vessel suggest an early date, possibly Tiberian (though this would be earlier than any other dated examples outside the Pontic region): the closest parallels are *Olbia*, pl. 2.21 and Mercando (1974) 212, tomb 29.5, fig. 89.29a. No. **2** is a later piece, probably of the second half of the first century A.D. For other examples of this form *cf.*

Dragendorff (1895) 36, fig. 11 (Olbia);
Slg. Vogell, nos. 503–506;
Dacia 3–4 (1927–32) 582, no. 53, figs. 58, 60, 74 (Tyras);
Dacia 5–6 (1935–36) 344, fig. 4.1 (Barboşi);
Holwerda (1936) nos. 372–375, 433 (Olbia);
Knipovich (1952) Mirmeki types 6, 7, 11, Tiritaka types 9, 9A;
Archeologia 10 (Kiev 1957) 116, pl. 1.5 (Romashka);
Silantyeva (1958) 285 ff., figs. 1; 2.1; 3.1, 2; 5 (Ilyrat);

Gaidukevich (1959) 191, fig. 60.1 (vicinity of Kerch);
Shelov (1961) 32, 69 and pl. 22.2 (Tanais);
SovArch 1964.1, 325, figs. 1.4, 4.3 (S.W. Crimea);
MIA 127 (1965) 92, fig. 33.1, 2 (Tanais);
Histria ii, pl. 99, graves xxx.13, xxxvi.7;
Pontice 1 (1968) 271, fig. 1 (Tomi);
SovArch 1969.1, 105, figs. 9.8, 9; 11.2 (vicinity of Kerch);
Melyukeva (1970) 126, pls. 15.1–3, 5–6; 18.7, 10, 11 (Kerch);
Kunina & Sorokina (1972) 152 ff., figs. 4.47; 6.30, 46, 47, 56; 7.21, 29; 8.3; 10.23; 11.2, 6, 25 (Kerch, Kepoi);
Mercando (1974) 317, tomb 162.5, fig. 237.162a (Portorecanati);
Possibly Pucci (1977b) pl. 5.27 (Pompeii).

B387 *Shallow dish* with curving body, broad down-turned rim, hooked upwards at the outer edge, and low ring-foot; sometimes a groove or band of rouletting on floor and central stamp; sometimes applied S-spirals on rim. D. 12.4–29 cm.

— **B387.1** (F.912) D. 14.6 cm., H. 3.1 cm. Fig. 50.
Hard, fine, orange-buff clay containing some mica, well smoothed on inside but showing some turning- and knife-marks on outside, with uneven, semi-lustrous orange-red slip covering all but inside of foot.
Groove and band of rouletting on floor, centre missing.
Building R2, unstratified.

— **B387.2** (F.74) Rim, D. 21.4 cm. Fig. 50.
Fabric and finish as the preceding; slip only partial.
Part of applied S-spiral on rim.
Deposit 73.

Similar: section, 5 rims and 2 bases, Deposit 73, Area X.

Not recorded by Knipovich; Hayes (*EAA*) category III.
There are published parallels from the Athenian Agora in contexts of the late first and first half of the second centuries A.D. (*Agora v*, G61, H31), and from a tomb at Kepoi which contained a coin of Sauromates I (A.D. 93/4–123/4 : Kunina & Sorokina 1972, 165, fig. 9.24).

B388 *Conical cup* with steep, flaring wall and vertical rim with grooves at top and bottom on outside; flat base (or low ring-foot).

— **B388.1** (F.914) Rim, D.(rim) 11 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine orange clay with uneven, semi-lustrous orange slip.
Building R2, unstratified.

— **B388.2** (F.945) Rim, D.(rim) 10 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange slip, crazed and fired orange-red on outside of rim.
Building R2, unstratified.

— **B388.3** (F.139) Base, D. 5.2 cm. Fig. 50.
Hard, fine, orange-grey clay containing a little mica, with thin, partial, lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 3 bases, Deposit 73, Areas A, J.)

Knipovich (1952), Mirmeki types 4, 12, Tiritaka type 5A; Hayes (*EAA*) category V.
A form common to many classes of *terra sigillata*: cf. Forms **B208, B210, B216** in Italian Sigillata, Forms **B334** and **B335** in Eastern Sigillata A and Form **B359** in Eastern Sigillata B. Probably similar in range of date to Form **B386**; these fragments perhaps belong to the first rather than the second century. The rim-fragments could also belong to the related *Olbia* Type 24. For other examples in this ware *cf.*

Dragendorff (1895) 35, fig. 5 (Olbia);
Holwerda (1936) nos. 367, 368 (Olbia, Smyrna);
Silantyeva (1958) 286 ff., figs. 3.3, 5, 6; 6.3, 5 (Ilyrat);
Gaidukevich (1959) 198 and fig. 68.4 (vicinity of Kerch); 220 and fig. 90.3, 4(Tiritaka);
MIA 127 (1965) 91 and fig. 33.5 (Tanais);
Histria ii, 200 and pl. 99, grave xxx.14; 210 and pl. 100, grave viii.1;
Ostia ii, 212 and pl. 13.155;
Ostia iii, 168 and pl. 33.226; 230 and pl. 54.451a;
Kunina & Sorokina (1972) 158 ff., figs. 6.31, 32; 7.32, 33; 8.15 (Kerch, Kepoi);
StCIstor 24 (1973) 410 nos. 1–3, pls. 1.1, 2; 2.4, 7, 12 (Barboşi);
London, British Museum, no. 56.10–4.139 (Kerch, unpublished).
Possibly Pucci (1977b) pl. 5.26 (Pompeii).

B389 *Hemispherical cup* or *bowl* with grooved rim and rising moulded flange at mid-height on the outside.

— **B389.1** (F.138) Rim, D. 9.5 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine, hard, orange-brown clay with brown, slightly metallic slip, crazed in places where it is thick.
Crude applied rosette on wall.
Deposit 73.

— **B389.2** (F.69) Body-sherd, D.(flange) *c.* 21 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine, hard, orange clay containing a little mica, with lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 73.

Like the preceding, this is a form derived from Italian Sigillata (*cf.* Forms **B211, B212, B217**) and reproduced also in other Eastern Sigillata wares (for Eastern Sigillata A *cf. Antioch* Shapes 470, 473; for Çandarli Ware *cf.* Form **B366**). These two Pontic examples are the only ones known to me in this ware, and they are distinguished from the same form in other wares by the very different angle of the flange. The applied rosette on no. **1** is paralleled by similar rosettes on two examples of a small dish with a plain incurving rim: *cf.* Holwerda (1936) no. 371, from Smyrna, and Gaidukevich (1959) 194, fig. 64.3, from the vicinity of Kerch. Applied decoration in this technique, so much a characteristic of Italian Sigillata from the Claudian period onwards (see Group D, p. 149 ff., and the list of motifs, p. 200 ff.), is not otherwise attested in this ware or in any other class of Eastern Sigillata.
Second half of first century A.D.?

B390 *Globular cup* with short, sloping rim, hooked upwards at the outer edge, and thin, flaring ring-foot (?); sometimes applied S-spirals on rim. D. 10.4–16 cm.

— **B390.1** (F.137) Rim, D. 12 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine, slightly micaceous, orange clay with thick, lustrous orange-red slip, crazed in places.
Applied S-spiral on rim.

Deposit 73.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 73, Area T.)

— **B390.2** (F.901) Base, D.(foot) 5.8 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine orange clay with partial, semi-lustrous red slip, almost completely worn off inside.
Deposit 76.

— **B390.3** (F.1261) Rim, D. 6.2 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine orange-brown clay with partial, metallic orange-brown slip.
Late miniature variant?
Unstratified.

This form is evidently closely related to the dish Form **B387**, and is likewise barely attested on the Russian sites; possibly related are the cups *Olbia*, 33, Type 30 (ware?) and Gaidukevich (1959) 195, fig. 68.1, from the vicinity of Kerch. The latter was found in a grave dated between the second half of the first and the second century A.D., and a similar date-range may be suggested for the present pieces. The attribution of the base no. **3** to this form is probable, but not confirmed; the delicate foot-profile is repeated in *Olbia* Type 34. *Cf.* also *Agora v*, G65, probably this ware.

B391 *Curving bowl* with plain incurved rim and disk-base, hollowed and sometimes stepped beneath; sometimes rouletting on floor and central stamp. D.(max.) 11–14 cm.

— **B391.1** (F.338) Rim, D.(max.) *c.* 14 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine, hard, slightly micaceous orange clay, smoothed but with fine, deep turning-marks inside rim and on most of outside; partial, uniform, semi-lustrous orange-red slip. A broad band of deeply marked rouletting on floor.
Unstratified.

— **B391.2** (F.363) Base, D.(base) 6.4 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine, hard, slightly micaceous orange clay with partial lustrous orange slip.
Stepped underside; narrow band of 'cogged' rouletting on floor, central stamp (**X151**).
Area L.

Similar: 8 rims, Deposits 60, 73, 75, Areas A, P;
3 bases, unstepped and undecorated, Deposits 168.1 (intrusive), 61, 85.

Olbia Type 26; Hayes (*EAA*) category IV.
Cf. Hayes (1973) no. 168, from Corinth. The contexts both here and at Corinth suggest a date in the second half of the first century A.D., possibly continuing into the second.

B392 *Hemispherical bowl* with plain incurving rim and flat base; sand decoration on outside, except for a band below lip.

— **B392.1** (F.1392) Rim, D.(max.) 11.5 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine, hard, orange clay with semi-lustrous bright orange slip; finely sanded on lower part of outside.
Deposit 68.

— **B392.2** (F.1427) Base, D.(base) *c.* 4 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine pale orange clay with lustrous bright orange slip, which does not quite reach base on outside; whole of outside finely sanded.
Deposit 155.

Rare: only one other example is known to me, from a grave of the first century A.D. near Kerch: see Melyukeva (1970) 98 and pl. 15.7. Sand decoration, common on Early Roman thin-walled wares, is essentially a western characteristic, foreign to Hellenistic tradition (Moevs 1973, 137); both the form and the technique are here presumably derived from the western wares, in which case a date in the middle or second half of the first century A.D. may be suggested. (*Cf.* Mayet 1975, Form XXXV, nos. 304, 305 which are very close in form and possibly also in fabric, suggesting that the pieces illustrated here may themselves be western.)

B393 Part of *hemispherical bowl* with plain vertical rim with a broad groove on the inside. D. 16–19 cm.

— (F.76) Rim, D. 19 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine, hard orange clay containing a little mica, with partial lustrous orange slip; inside smooth, outside shows many fine turning-marks.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 73, 85.)

Possibly related to Form **B391**? Note the similar Form **B383** in Cypriot Sigillata, and a more open version, certainly Pontic, from Athens (*Agora v*, H32). The Athens sherd has two bands of rouletting on the floor.

B394 Part of *bowl* with curving body and incurved rim. D.(max.) 11–21 cm.

— (F.332) Rim, D.(max.) 21 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine, hard, orange-pink clay showing occasional specks of mica, with uneven dull brown slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 69, 158.)

Olbia Type 32.
This form is common around the Black Sea in contexts of the late first to the third centuries A.D., during which time it shows little development, but a progressive deterioration in quality.

Cf. Dragendorff (1895) 35, fig. 8 (Olbia);
Knipovich (1952) Mirmeki type 14, Tiritaka type 13;
MIA 34 (1953) 186 and fig. 36 top (Chersonnesus);
Silantyeva (1958) 287 ff., figs. 4.1; 8.3; 14.5, 6 (Ilyrat);
MIA 127 (1965) 91 and fig. 34 (Tanais);
Histria ii, 219 and pl. 101, grave xxv[1].3;
Kunina & Sorokina (1972) 163 ff., figs. 8 (with nos. 17–19); 9.26 (Kerch, Kepoi);
Oxford, Ashmolean Museum no. 1910.360 (Kerch, unpublished).

B395 Miscellaneous bases of bowls.

— **B395.1** (F.141) Base-sherd, D.(max.) 10.5 cm. Fig. 50.
Hard, micaceous buff clay with thin, lustrous orange slip on inside only.
Hollow base with central kick and stepped underside; two narrow bands of rouletting on floor.
Deposit 73.

— **B395.2** (F.1028) Base-sherd, D.(max.) 12 cm. Fig. 50.
Fine orange clay showing traces of mica, with semi-lustrous orange slip on inside only; fine turning-

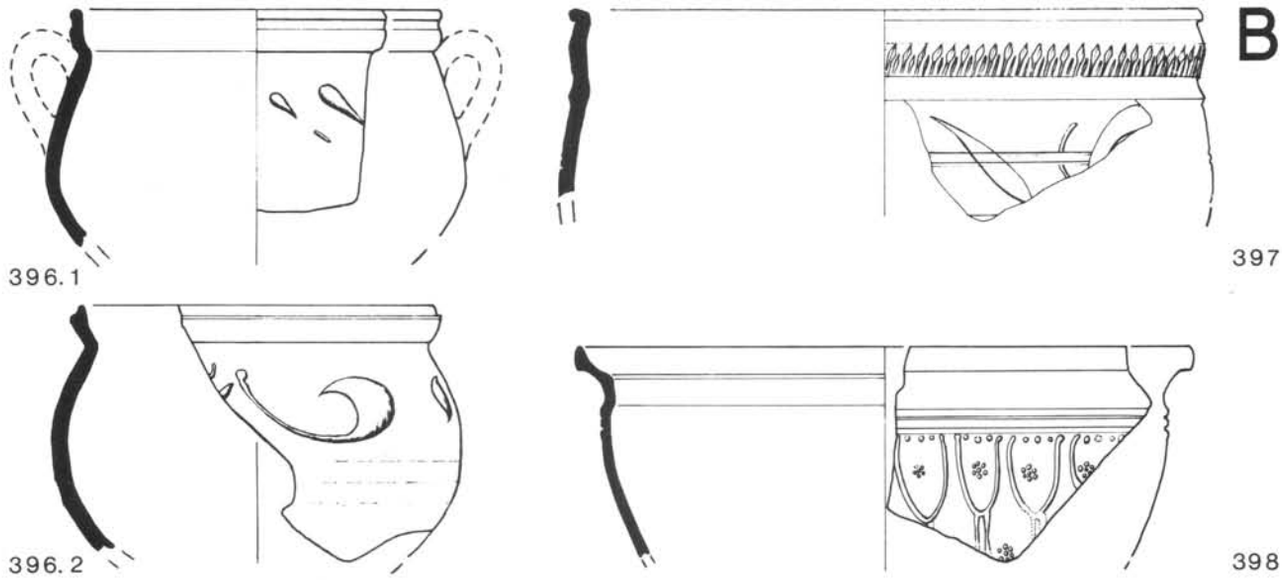


Fig. 51. Pontic Sigillata. *Scale 1:2*

marks inside and out.
Flat base with a broad groove on underside and corresponding band of rouletting on floor.
Deposit 106.

These bases cannot be readily paralleled, but probably belong to curving bowls similar to Forms **B391, B393** and **B394.**

B396 *Two-handled globular beaker* with convex vertical rim (and low ring-foot).

— **B396.1** (F.78) Rim, D. 10 cm. Fig. 51.
Fine, hard, pinkish-brown clay containing traces of mica, with lustrous orange slip on whole of outside and neck only inside.
Sherd shows handle-scars and a pattern of diagonal barbotine blobs.
Deposit 73.

— **B396.2** (F.344) Rim, D. 10.0 cm. Fig. 51.
Fine, hard, slightly micaceous, orange clay with semi-lustrous orange to dark brown slip over upper part only, inside and out; slip crazed in places.
Abstract, curling barbotine decoration on upper part of body.
Deposit 73.

Similar: 2 body-sherds, Deposits 72, 73.

Cf. Olbia Type 36.
This form does not appear until late in the Olbia series, and is placed by Knipovich in the second half of the first century A.D. onwards. The Olbia example is undecorated: several others from the Pontic region bear one or two narrow bands of rouletting on the belly (*e.g.* Knipovich 1952, Mirmeki type 16; Kunina & Sorokina 1972, 162, fig. 7.25, from Kerch). Examples with barbotine

decoration as the present pieces are rare, and show the latest phase of that style of decoration, with a few more or less abstract curls and blobs (*cf. Slg. Vogell*, no. 472; *StCIstor* 24, 1973, 413 no. 14, pl. 1.6, from Barboşi). One example has been found as far west as Ostia (*Ostia iii*, 193 and pl. 38.271a). An example from the vicinity of Kerch has simple patterns in a gouged or 'cut-glass' technique (Gaidukevich 1959, 193 and fig. 65). For other examples *cf.*

Shelov (1961) 42, 69 and pl. 29.5 (Tanais);
Archeologichni Pamyatki URSR (1962) pl. 5.8 (after p. 86) (Olbia region);
Pontice 1 (1968) 256 f. and fig. 37 centre (Neptun, Rumania);
StCIstor 22 (1971) 30, fig. 8.3 (Enisala, Dobrudja);
StCIstor 24 (1973) 527, pl. 1.2 (Cernat, Rumania).

Contexts indicate an approximate date from the mid first century A.D. onwards.

B397 Part of *footed bowl/krater* with (curving body,) vertical wall and vertical moulded rim; barbotine floral decoration on wall, rouletting on central rim-moulding.

— (F.136) Rim, D. 17 cm. Fig. 51.
Fine, hard, pinkish-red clay containing traces of mica and a few specks of lime, with thick lustrous slip: chocolate-brown and crazed where particularly thick on outside, bright red on inside.
Deposit 73.

Hayes (*EAA*) category VIII.

For other examples of this form *cf.*

Slg. Vogell, no. 474;
Histria ii, 198 and pls. 79, 99, grave xxx.10;
Pontice 1(1968) 256 and fig. 37 right (Neptun, Rumania);
Princeton no. 455 (no provenance, to be illustrated by Hayes in *EAA*).

The Histria example was found in a tomb dated to the second half of the first century A.D., and is the piece of highest quality amongst those listed. The fragment from Berenice is probably of similar date, while the Neptun and *Slg. Vogell* examples show the subsequent degeneration of the barbotine decoration and its eventual replacement by rouletting.

B398 Part of *krater* with curving body and everted, triangular rim; two grooves at top of body, barbotine decoration below.

— (F.989) Rim, D. 16.5 cm. Fig. 51, pl. XX.
Fine grey-buff clay, well smoothed, with mottled and barely lustrous brown to black slip.
Upper edge of decoration marked by a band of raised dots, below which is a 'scale-pattern' of interlinked loops, each enclosing a small dot-rosette; all executed *en barbotine*.
Area R.

The fabric of this piece differs from that of normal Pontic Sigillata, but its attribution to the ware (or at least to a branch of it) is assured by the style of the decoration. The form of the vessel, derived from Form **B249** in Italian Sigillata, is repeated at Olbia: *cf.* Holwerda (1936) no. 357 and V.F. Gaidukevich (Ed.), *Olviya, temenos i agora* (Moscow & Leningrad, 1964) 17 and fig. 13.1, though both of these examples are slightly more bulbous in the body than the Berenice piece. Dot-rosettes similar to those on the Berenice piece are present amongst stylized floral sprays on the second example referred to, but a more striking parallel to the decoration may be found amongst a related class of flagons with barbotine decoration. This class has been studied by

D.K. Hill[206] who describes six more or less complete vessels and five fragments from sites on the Black Sea, in Asia Minor, and from Athens. To these may be added an almost complete flagon from Cyprus[207] and two further fragments from the Athenian Agora.[208] Several of these flagons are decorated above the principal scenes (water-birds, grotesque dancing figures etc.) with a border composed of a band of dots, below which is a kind of ovolo composed of loops enclosing ivy-leaves;[209] dot-rosettes are used about the field as filling-ornament. This is similar to the decoration on the Berenice krater, which is paralleled exactly by a flagon from Kerch in Leningrad, where a single band of loops around the neck encloses dot-rosettes.[210] An Augustan date is proposed for the flagons by Hill, and this is consistent with the contexts of the pieces from the Athenian Agora; it is also consistent with the derivation of the form of the Berenice krater-fragment, which may therefore be ascribed tentatively to the same period.

Stamps on Pontic Sigillata

The occurrence and nature of stamps on this ware have already been alluded to above (p. 271). Only one stamped base was found at Sidi Khrebish:

X151 Double-ended herring-bone pattern in rounded rhomboid (?) frame. Fig. 50, pl. XIX.
See no. **B391.2**, base of bowl.

For stamps of this general type, *cf.* Dragendorff (1897) 146, fig. 13 centre;
Holwerda (1936) no. 372, pl. 9 (plate, Form **B386**, from Olbia);
Hayes (1973) no. 168 (bowl, Form **B391**), from Corinth.

(206) D.K. Hill, 'Roman jugs with barbotine decoration,' *Journal of the Walters Art Gallery* 9 (1946) 69-79.

(207) *JHS* 74 (1954) 175 and pl. 11b.

(208) Hayes (*EAA*).

(209) *E.g.* Hill, *art. cit.*, figs. 1-4; *JHS, loc. cit.*.

(210) Hill, *art. cit.*, fig. 5 = X. Gorbunova & I. Saverkina, *Greek and Roman antiquities in the Hermitage* (Leningrad 1975 1975) pl. 112, inv. П1908.56.

'TRIPOLITANIAN' SIGILLATA

This name is proposed with some hesitation for a class of *terra sigillata* which was common in early Roman contexts at Sidi Khrebish, and of which a type-series is here published for the first time. In terms of frequency at Sidi Khrebish, it falls behind Italian Sigillata and Eastern Sigillata A, but is still almost twice as common as the next best represented ware, Eastern Sigillata B (615 sherds recorded).

Fabric

The body-clay is finely granular, of an orange or pale orange-buff colour; it contains a small quantity of fine mica, and sometimes a few dark particles. The slip is evenly applied but varies between orange and red on different vessels, between the colour of Eastern Sigillata B and that of Italian Sigillata (but a deep red-brown is not common). It regularly covers the whole vessel, but may be patchy inside the foot; surfaces are well smoothed and the slip, though porous, usually has the high gloss of western *terra sigillata*. It is characteristically dull on the inside of the foot. Brush-marks are *never* visible, in contrast to Eastern Sigillata B with which its appearance may most readily be confused.

Vessel forms

The forms found in Tripolitanian Sigillata include a range of plates, cups and bowls, allied in style more closely to Italian Sigillata than to any of the Eastern Sigillata wares. Some fragments of closed vessels and one of a (decorated?) krater may also belong. Decoration is confined to the use of grooves and rouletting, the latter of which appears to have been used exclusively on the floors of plates and dishes, and never on the outside of walls or rims. Central stamps have been found on several forms, and may have been applied from time to time to any of the open vessels; one fragment of a large plate preserves a radial rosette-stamp. The stamps are sometimes in the form of names, in which case they are rectangular, set in one or two lines, or they may consist of decorative devices. (See below, p. 299 ff.)

Origin and distribution

The excavation at Sidi Khrebish has revealed a range of forms in this ware which is unmatched in any previous publication; indeed, the only publication to take account of such a ware is Hayes's report on the pottery from recent American excavations at Carthage, where this (or a closely related ware) has been found in small quantities and described by him as 'imitation sigillata'.[211] Otherwise, the ware is virtually untraceable in published reports: the possibility noted by Hayes of a connexion with non-Italian sigillata on Algerian sites cannot be explored for lack of detailed information.

Dr. Hayes has kindly furnished me with samples of the 'imitation sigillata' from Carthage, and these have been analysed at Oxford together with samples from Sidi Khrebish (see Appendix I, section (d)). The Sidi Khrebish samples were generally homogeneous, but a possible sub-group with a slightly different composition is composed of nos. **B417.2, B428** and the sherds bearing stamps **X156** and **X163** (out of those pieces which were analysed). The Carthage samples are similar to those from Sidi Khrebish as a whole, indicating that an identity of origin is possible (but see the discussion in Appendix I).

(211) Hayes (1976a) 75 ff.

The lack of previous recognition may of itself suggest a North African (or Libyan) origin for the ware, where published studies of early Roman pottery are virtually absent. This impression is confirmed by the evidence of museum collections; apart from Berenice, I have noted two pieces at Cyrene (see under forms **B408** and **B410**) and many examples at Tripoli and Lepcis Magna. The pieces in Tripoli come mostly from tombs discovered during engineering works in 1912 and described by S. Aurigemma in *Un sepolcreto punico-romano sotto il 'Forte della Vite' o 'Forte Nord-Ovest' in Tripoli (Libia)* (Tripoli 1958). Unfortunately it is not now possible to identify individual pieces with the entries in this report, or indeed to be entirely certain that they were found in this excavation: some of the vessels bear one or more numbers written in pencil, but these appear to be former showcase-numbers. At the time when I examined them (May 1976) a new museum inventory was being compiled, with the numbers to be marked in ink.

The examples at Lepcis Magna belong to two tomb-groups; the first of these was discovered in 1966 near Misurata (brief report in *LA* 3–4, 1966–67, 251), and includes a large quantity of pottery and lamps of the first (and possibly second) century A.D. The second tomb was discovered in January 1976 at Al Dafnia (former Garibaldi), 30 km. west of Misurata (unpublished); this group includes plates in Italian Sigillata and Eastern Sigillata A of the first century A.D.

The ware is well represented amongst the early Roman *terra sigillata* from the excavations of the late Dame Kathleen Kenyon at Sabratha in 1948-51. I had the opportunity of seeing this material in 1978 shortly before Dame Kathleen's death and noted the presence of Forms **B401, B402, B406** and **B409**. [In the course of preparing the work at Sabratha for publication, I have now noted the presence of many of the forms listed below.]

In Tunisia, apart from the Carthage material, I have noted a plate in this ware from *Thenae* in Sfax museum. Hayes has suggested that a number of vessels in the British Museum from Tharros in Sardinia may also belong to the same ware,[212] an identification upon which I prefer to reserve judgement (and which he has independently given up: pers. comm., September 1977). It is possible that the ware is, however, present in Sicily: an example of a bowl in Syracuse is noted under Form **B417**, and potters' stamps in Catania and Syracuse which may belong to this series are noted under **X152, X154** and **X158**.

The distribution of the ware, as it appears at present, is most dense within the confines of modern Libya, extending to an uncertain degree through the length of Tunisia, with possible small quantities further afield in Algeria and Sicily. The vessels found at Berenice appear to be stylistically closer to Italian Sigillata than most of those found elsewhere, and may represent (fortuitously or otherwise) the earliest phases of production. The clay is, however, unlike that of any other pottery found on the site, and I think it unlikely that the ware was produced in the vicinity. Apart from the very meagre quantity of Early Roman pottery in the museum at Cyrene (largely from recent excavations by Donald White in the Sanctuary of Demeter) there is a total lack of evidence for the distribution of the ware in other parts of Cyrenaica. I have not had an opportunity to see any of the material from the excavations by John Ward-Perkins and John Little at Tolmeita (Ptolemais: see *Libyan Studies* 11, 1979-80, 37-43). At Tripoli, on the other hand, the material from the Forte della Vite includes a variety of dishes of inferior quality in other forms, which appear to share the clay of this ware. Caution suggests that the name 'African Sigillata' would be appropriate for the ware, but in order to avoid confusion with the later African Red Slip wares which are so described in some Italian publications,[213] the more specific name 'Tripolitanian Sigillata' is here proposed. An origin in Tripolitania or southern Tunisia is not altogether unlikely. There is no obvious similarity to the clay of the later Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware (see below, p. 387 ff.).

(212) Hayes (1976a) 75.

(213) *E.g. Ostia i–iii, passim.*

Chronology

The forms found in Tripolitanian Sigillata at Berenice are mostly related to those of Groups A and B in Italian Sigillata, suggesting a predominantly Augustan–Tiberian range of date. This is confirmed by the fact that the vast majority of the forms are first found in Deposit 46, attributed on the basis of the Italian Sigillata, Eastern Sigillata A and glass fragments to A.D. 25/30. None of the forms at Sidi Khrebish are demonstrably derived from later shapes in Italian Sigillata (*e.g.* Group D), and both this and the nature of the stamps, which are mainly neat and rectangular, and which do not include a single example of the *planta pedis* frame, suggest that most of the Tripolitanian Sigillata found at Sidi Khrebish belongs to a relatively brief period, perhaps *c.* A.D. 1–40. (Forms **B399** and **B400** are possibly earlier, Form **B411** may be later.) The pieces found in the extensive Deposits 61 and 69 (attributed to the third and fourth quarters of the first century respectively) may well all be residual.

The finds from elsewhere may extend over a longer period; the pieces from Carthage are attributed by Hayes on stylistic grounds to much the same period as those from Sidi Khrebish,[214] but there are examples at both Lepcis and Tripoli which bear *planta pedis* stamps. The identification of any later phase of production is therefore likely to depend upon further evidence from Tripolitania, but preliminary observations do not suggest that it outlived the first century A.D.

Catalogue

B399 *Large plate* with flat or gently sloping floor, short oblique wall, plain rim and heavy moulded ring-foot. D. 24–35 cm.

— **B399.1** (F.839) Rim, D. 35 cm. Fig. 52.
Granular orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip.
Area J.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 32, Area P.)

— **B399.2** (F.842) Rim, D. *c.* 34 cm. Fig. 52.
Hard, finely granular orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 46.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 38, 46, Area X.)

— **B399.3** (F.612) Rim-fragment. Fig. 52.
Rather flaky, granular orange clay with thick, lustrous, pale orange-red slip.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 46, Area W.)

— **B399.4** (F.844) Base, D.(foot) 14.6 cm. Fig. 52.
Rather soft, finely granular, orange-buff clay containing a little mica, with worn but lustrous orange-red slip.
A band of fine rouletting between grooves on floor.
Deposit 46.
(Similar: 2 bases, Deposit 169, Area P.)

The base no. **4** may belong to this or a similar form.
Similar to early vessels in Italian Sigillata (*cf.* Goudineau 1968, Type 1), and to vessels of the first

(214) Hayes (1976a) 75.

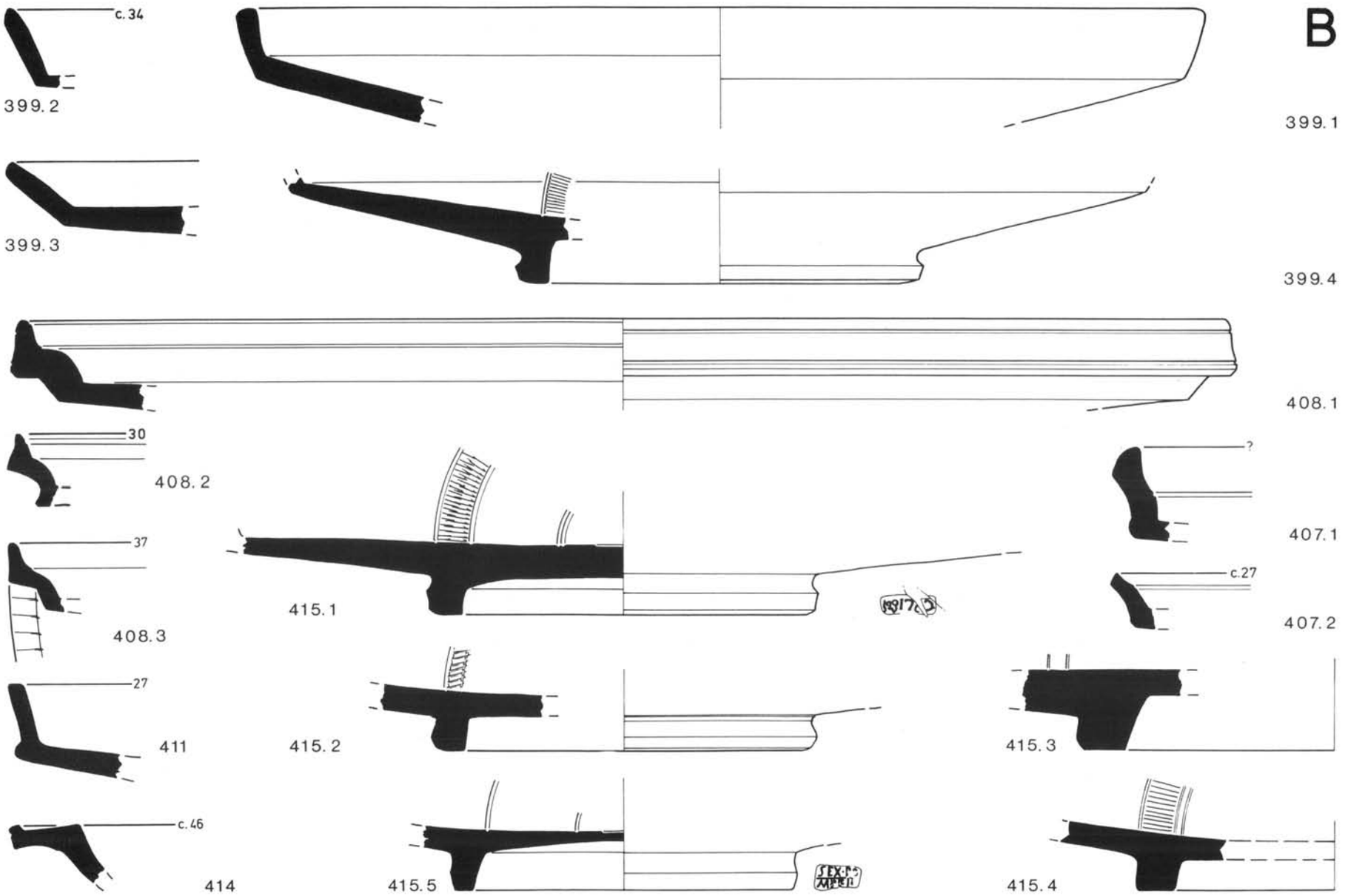


Fig. 52. 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata.

Scale 1:2

century B.C. in black-glazed Campana wares (*cf.* Lamboglia 1952, Forms B7 and C7);[215] the concave moulding at the junction of body and foot is particularly characteristic of these forms. *Second half of first century B.C. and early first century A.D.?*

B400 Part of *small plate*, similar to the preceding.

— (F.428) Rim, D. *c.* 16 cm. Fig. 53.
Hard, finely granular, orange clay containing mica, with smooth, semi-lustrous slip of a slightly darker colour. Angle difficult to judge: little of rim preserved.
Deposit 53.

Cf. Hayes (1976) 76, Form 1, no. A25, from a level of the mid (?) first century A.D. at Carthage; also a complete example in Tripoli from the Forte della Vite.
Probably of similar date to the preceding.

B401 Part of *small plate*, similar to the preceding but with offset rim.

— (F.1341) Rim, D. *c.* 17 cm. Fig. 53.
Finely granular orange clay containing a little mica, with smooth, lustrous orange-brown slip.
Deposit 68.

Present at Sabratha (see p. 284).

B402 Part of *large plate* with flat floor, short oblique wall and everted rim; vertical outer face, slightly hooked, convex and concave mouldings between offsets on inside. D. 28–30+ cm.

— (F.865) Rim, D. 28 cm. Fig. 53.
Finely granular orange clay with lustrous orange-red slip.
Building R3, robber trench.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 67, Area P.)

A copy of Form **B201** in Italian Sigillata, presumably Augustan.

B403 *Plate* with flat floor, flaring wall, steep, thickened rim and heavy, tapering ring-foot; concave and convex mouldings on inside of wall, not clearly differentiated. D. 20.6–27.1 cm. (Tripoli and Lepcis Magna).

— Tripoli, unmarked. D. 20.6 cm., H. 5.0 cm. Fig. 53.
Regular fabric; two grooves on floor, central oval stamp, ORON or DRON.
Probably Forte della Vite.

This form was not encountered at Sidi Khrebish, but there are two examples in Tripoli (unmarked) and two at Lepcis Magna from the Al Dafnia tomb (nos. 3162, 3166); it is also well represented at Carthage (*cf.* Hayes 1976a, 76, Form 3, nos. A28–30 and three examples noted in the Carthage museum) and at Sabratha (see p. 284). The second example in Tripoli bears an illegible stamp which may have been the same as that illustrated here; the two plates at Lepcis

(215) See now especially R. Lequément & B. Liou in *Italie préromaine et la Rome républicaine, mélanges offerts à Jacques Heurgon* ii, (Rome 1976) 587-603.

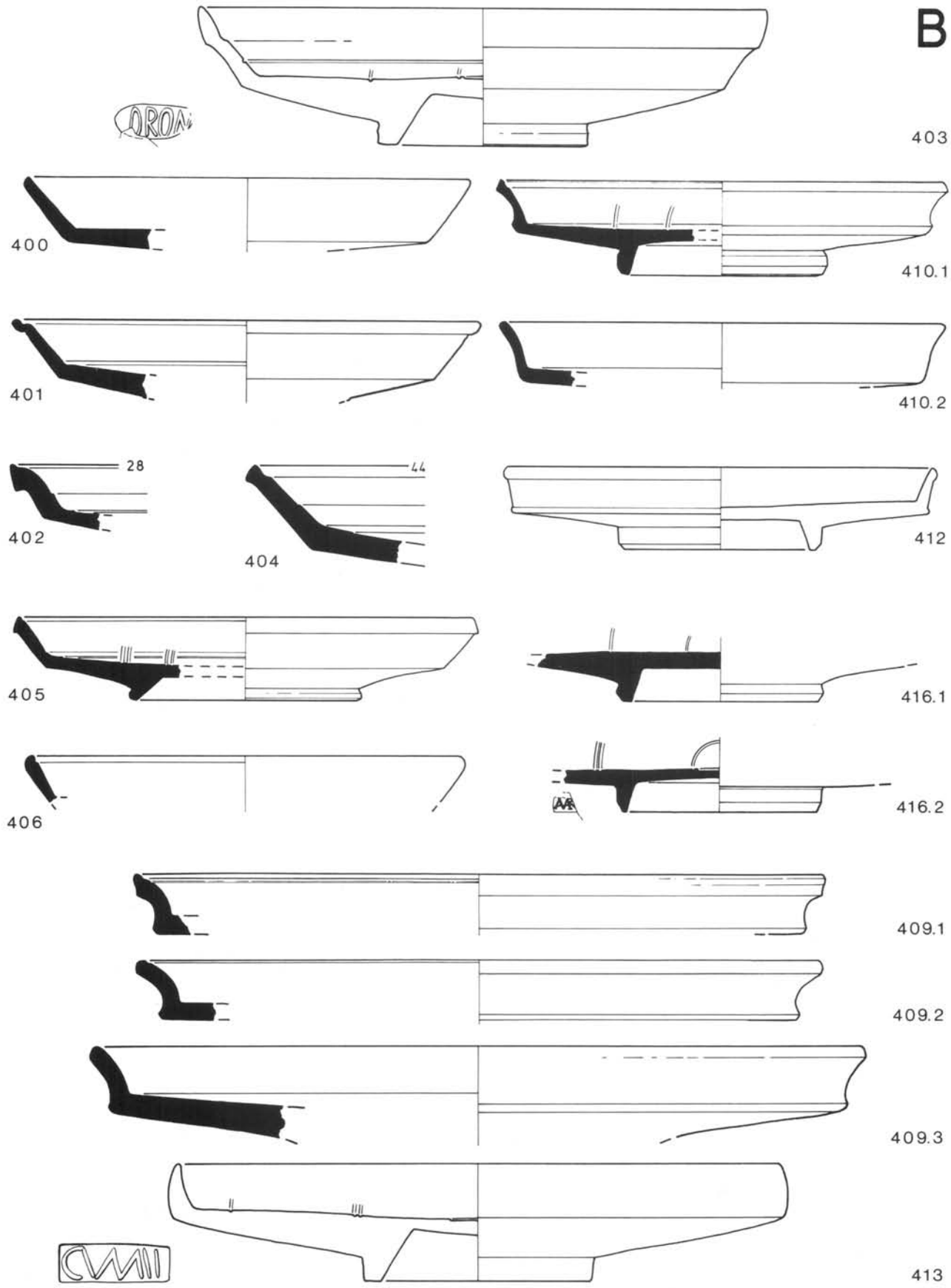


Fig. 53. 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata.

Scale 1:2
(stamps on **B403, B413** *at 1:1)*

Magna bear lightly impressed *planta pedis* stamps, on one of which the letters ..\ECA.. can be made out; Hayes records the names BARSI and VATIA at Carthage, but does not describe the forms of the stamps. Hayes suggests that the form is derived from *Haltern* Type 1 [=Form **B201**] in Italian Sigillata, of which it presumably represents a late and degenerate version in view of the *planta pedis* stamps, which are likely to be Tiberian or later.

B404 Part of *large plate* with flat floor, straight sloping wall and thickened, chamfered rim; light offsets and mouldings on inside.

— (F.742) Rim, D. 44 cm. Fig. 53.
Hard orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip.
Area X.

A simplified version of the preceding forms.

B405 *Small plate*, similar to the preceding, with flat floor, straight sloping wall, small hooked rim with a groove on the inside, and low oblique foot; concave moulding between offsets at internal junction of wall and floor.

— (F.573) D. 16.8 cm., H. 3.1 cm. Fig. 53.
Hard, finely granular, orange fabric containing a little mica, with excellent lustrous orange-red slip.
Two pairs of grooves on floor, centre missing.
Deposit 60.
(Similar foot-profile: **X167**, stamped base, cross-hatched ellipse, Area P.)

Cf. LA 6–7 (1969–70) 264 and pl. 67, nos. 41, 42a, from a level of the first century A.D. at Lepcis Magna. Related to the preceding forms, and to late versions of Group A in Italian Sigillata.

B406 Part of *small plate* with straight, sloping wall and thickened, rounded rim with a groove on the inside.

— (F.433) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 53.
Hard orange clay with lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: rim-frag., Area T.)

A complete example is preserved in Tripoli, with foot-profile as no. **B403** (unstamped, unmarked). Present also at Sabratha (see p. 284).

B407 Part of *large plate* with flat floor and steep or vertical moulded rim; outer face concave, inner face bipartite with groove between mouldings.

— **B407.1** (F.1464) Rim-fragment. Fig. 52.
Finely granular orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip, crazed in places.
Deposit 52.

— **B407.2** (F.610) Rim, D. *c.* 27 cm. Fig. 52.
Finely granular orange-buff clay containing a little fine mica and some dark particles, with lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: 3 rim-frags., Deposits 32, 46.)

Derived from Group B in Italian Sigillata: *cf.* Form **B205**.
Probably late Augustan onwards.

B408 Part of *large plate* with flat floor and short vertical rim above a pronounced quarter-round moulding.

— **B408.1** (F.840) Rim, D. 44 cm. Fig. 52.
Hard, finely granular orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip.
Grooves at top and bottom of rim on outside.
Deposit 46.

— **B408.2** (F.1238) Rim, D. 30 cm. Fig. 52.
Hard, finely granular orange clay containing a little mica, with lustrous orange-red slip, crazed on parts of the outside.
Groove on inside at lip.
Deposit 71.

— **B408.3** (F.1363) Rim, D. 37 cm. Fig. 52.
Hard, finely granular orange clay containing some fine mica, with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip.
Broad ridging or 'rouletting' on underside of rim.
Building P2, robber trench.

The grooves on the outside of no. **1** show clearly that this form is derived from *Haltern* Type 3 (= Form **B206**) in Italian Sigillata, and that it cannot therefore have appeared earlier than *c.* A.D. 1/10. An example found in Donald White's excavations at the Sanctuary of Demeter, Cyrene, will be included by the writer in a report on the Hellenistic and Roman fine wares from that site.

B409 Part of *large plate* with flat floor and vertical flaring rim; sometimes a groove on inside at lip. D. 24–31 cm.

— **B409.1** (F.609, sample 16/5) Rim, D. 25 cm. Fig. 53.
Hard, granular orange clay containing a little fine mica, with highly lustrous orange-red slip.
Groove at lip, chamfered outer face.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 46, Area P.)

— **B409.2** (F.121) Rim, D. 25 cm. Fig. 53.
Soft orange-buff clay containing a little mica, with worn but lustrous orange-red slip.
Groove at lip.
Deposit 73.

— **B409.3** (F.1064) Rim, D. 28 cm. Fig. 53.
Finely granular orange clay containing a little mica, with thick, dull, flaking orange-red slip.
Area P.

Similar: 12 rims, Deposits 46, 69, 71.

There is a complete example of this form in Tripoli (unmarked) with traces of a central circular or lunate stamp. An example at Lepcis Magna from the Misurata tomb (no. 247) bears a central rectangular stamp, BA . . TI (or BΛ[AC]TI?–see below, under Form **B427**). The form is also present at Sabratha (see p. 284).

B410 *Small plate* corresponding to the preceding, with convex ring-foot. D. 15–18 cm.

— **B410.1** (F.715, sample 16/8). D. 16.4 cm., H. 3.4 cm. Fig. 53.
Finely granular orange-buff clay containing a little fine mica, with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip.
Two grooves on floor, groove at lip; centre missing.
Area X.
(Similar: 4 rims and 2 bases, Deposit 46, Area J.)

— **B410.2** (F.843) Rim, D. 16.2 cm. Fig. 53.
Finely granular orange clay containing some fine mica, with flaking, lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 46.
(Similar: 5 rims, Deposits 46, 106, Area R.)

There is a complete example similar to no. **2** in the Cyrene museum (no. 2697, unstamped, no provenance).

B411 Part of *large plate* with gently sloping floor and plain, square-cut, vertical rim above a projecting moulding.

— (F.1424) Rim, D. 27 cm. Fig. 52.
Fine, slightly micaceous, orange-pink clay with smooth, lustrous orange slip, blackened over top of rim; turning-marks on underside.
Deposit 171.

Cf. Form **B332** in Eastern Sigillata A and Form **B363** in Candarli Ware.
After the mid first century A.D.?

B412 *Small plate*, similar to the preceding, with slight mouldings at both top and bottom of rim, and tapering ring-foot.

— Manchester Museum, no. R908. D. 15.7 cm., H. 3.0 cm. Fig. 53.
Intact: regular fabric as far as can be seen; unstamped.
Cap Bon, near Tunis.

Not recorded at Sidi Khrebish.

B413 *Plate* with flat floor, plain upcurving rim and ring-foot.

— Tripoli museum (unmarked). D.(max.) 22.4 cm., H. 4.3 cm. Fig. 53.
Intact: regular fabric.
One single groove and one pair of grooves on floor, central rectangular stamp, CV͡MII.

Aurigemma (1958) 64, no. 4.

B414 Part of *large plate* or *dish* with curving wall and broad flat rim, stepped up at edge and with a groove on outer face.

— (F.841) Rim, D. *c.* 46 cm. Fig. 52.
Hard, finely granular orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip.
Offset on underside of rim.
Deposit 46.

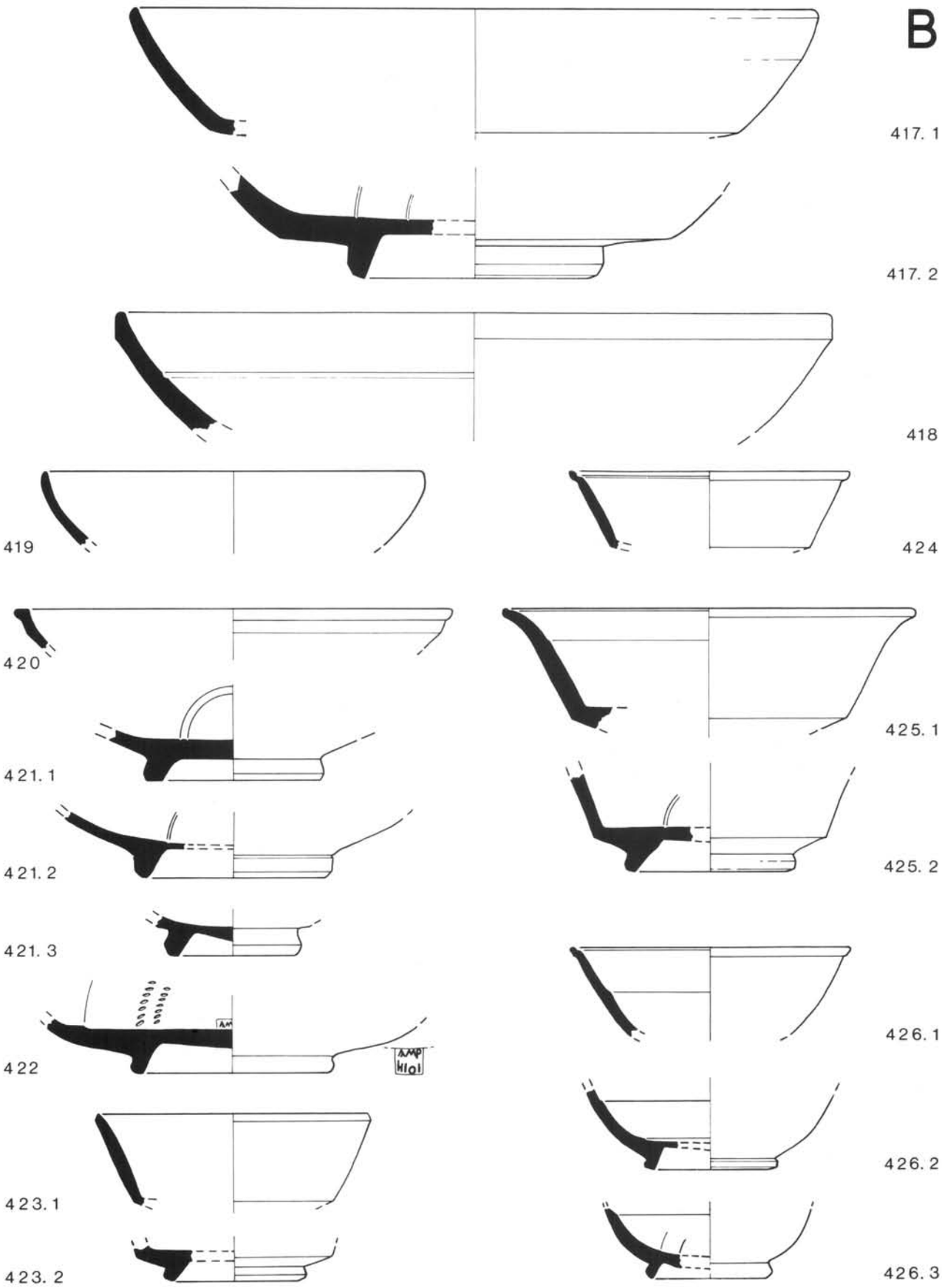


Fig. 54. 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata.

Scale 1:2

B415 Bases of *large plates.*

— **B415.1** (F.845, sample 16/11) D.(foot) 14.2 cm. Fig.52.
Finely granular orange-buff clay containing mica, with worn but lustrous orange-red slip (dull inside foot).
A broad band of rouletting between grooves above line of foot, double groove towards centre enclosing rectangular stamp, uncertain reading (**X165**).
Joining sherds from Deposits 46 and 127.
(Similar: **X164**, stamped base, L.PVLL/CARPI in rectangle, Area J;
5 bases, none including centre, Deposits 46, 56, 63, 71, 100.)

— **B415.2** (F.560) D.(foot) 14 cm. Fig. 52.
Hard, slightly micaceous, orange-brown clay with smooth, lustrous brownish slip (dull inside foot).
A band of rouletting within a groove above line of foot.
Deposit 43.
(Similar: **X163**, stamped base, ꝟRI[... in rectangle, unstratified;
2 bases, centres missing, Deposits 60, 61.)

— **B415.3** (F.1407) D.(foot) 18.5 cm. Fig. 52.
Fine orange-brown clay showing traces of mica and of lustrous orange-red slip. Burnt.
Two fine grooves outside line of foot.
Building P1, robber trench.

— **B415.4** (F.458) D.(foot) 14 cm. Fig. 52.
Soft, finely granular and slightly micaceous orange-buff clay with very worn, semi-lustrous orange slip.
A broad band of rouletting between grooves above line of foot.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: base-sherd, Deposit 61.)

— **B415.5** (F.830, sample 16/10) D.(foot) 12.6 cm. Fig. 52.
Finely granular orange-pink clay containing mica, with smooth, lustrous red-brown slip; dull drips only inside foot.
Two grooves on floor, enclosing central rectangular stamp, SEX.PO/MPE[(**X162**).
Deposit 46.

See also no. **B399.4**.

These bases show a typical range of foot-profiles, similar to that found in Italian Sigillata. A progression towards greater height and lesser mass may be postulated, with the loss of the concave moulding between body and foot on the outside, but find-contexts at Sidi Khrebish cannot confirm any chronological distinction.

B416 Bases of small plates.

— **B416.1** (F.457) D.(foot) 7.5 cm. Fig. 53.
Hard, flaky, slightly micaceous orange clay with smooth and highly lustrous red-brown slip.
Two grooves on floor, trace of central stamp on edge of sherd.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: **X168**, stamped base, tree or palm-branch, Area R;
3 bases, centres missing, Deposits 61, 64, Area T.)

— **B416.2** (F.1066, sample 16/15) D.(foot) 7.0 cm. Fig. 53.
Finely granular orange clay containing traces of mica, with smooth, lustrous orange slip (dull inside foot).
A pair of grooves on floor outside line of foot, small central groove enclosing rectangular stamp, MAR[..
(**X158**).

B417 *Carinated bowl* with flat floor, curving wall, plain rim and chamfered ring-foot. D. 21—*c.* 28 cm.

— **B417.1** (F.709) Rim, D. 25 cm. Fig. 54.
Finely granular orange-buff clay with flaking but lustrous orange-red slip.
Area X.
(Similar: 13 rims, Deposits 46, 61, 69, 72, 169, Areas P, X.)

— **B417.2** (F.459, sample 16/3) Base, D.(foot) 8.2 cm. Fig. 54.
Fine, pale orange clay containing a little mica, with lustrous orange slip.
Two grooves on floor.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 3 bases, centres missing, Deposits 48, 69.)

No. **2** is shown by the analysis to belong to a separate sub-group of the ware (see above, p. 283).

The finds at Lepcis Magna from the Al Dafnia tomb include a dish which is mid-way in its proportions between this form and Form **B399** (no. 3169, unstamped). A bowl of this form in Syracuse illustrated by Goudineau (1968, 61, no. 9) may belong to this ware.

B418 Part of *bowl* with curving body and chamfered rim.

— (F.1473) Rim, D. 26 cm. Fig. 54.
Finely granular orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip, crazed in places; outside somewhat rough, with knife-marks.
Groove on inside at mid-height.
Area S.

B419 Part of *small bowl* with curving body and plain rim.

— (F.847) Rim, D. 14 cm. Fig. 54.
Finely granular orange clay containing mica, with flaky, lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 46.
(Similar: rim, D. 13 cm., Deposit 46.)

B420 Part of *small dish* or *bowl* with curving body and short flat rim.

— (F.511) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 54.
Fine, hard orange-buff clay with lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 119.

B421 Bases of curving bowls.

— **B421.1** (F.418) D.(foot) 6.4 cm. Fig. 54.
Finely granular orange clay containing a little mica with worn but lustrous orange-red slip (dull inside foot).
Two grooves on floor, unstamped.
Deposit 58.
(Similar: 2 bases, Deposits 46, 69.)

— **B421.2** (F.750) D.(foot) 6.6 cm. Fig. 54.
Soft orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip (dull inside foot).
Groove on floor towards inner edge of sherd.
Deposit 82.

— **B421.3** (F.1280) D.(foot) 4.9 cm. Fig. 54.
Fine orange clay containing mica, with semi-lustrous orange slip, well polished on the inside.
Unstamped; graffito, APTEMIΔWRW, on inner face of foot (Ch. VII, no. 9).
Area J.

B422 Base of dish or bowl.

— (F.384, sample 16/1) D.(foot) 7.4 cm. Fig. 54.
Finely granular and slightly micaceous orange clay with worn but lustrous orange-red slip.
Offset at edge of floor, two bands of rouletting above line of foot, central rectangular stamp, AMP/HIOI (**X153**).
Unstratified.
(Similar: **X160**, stamped base, MARCI/MARI in rectangle, Deposit 69;
X161, stamped base, M.M/ARI in rectangle, Area J;
3 base-sherds, one with trace of rectangular stamp, Deposit 169, Areas P, R.)

B423 *Small cup* with flat floor, steep, straight wall, chamfered rim and oblique ring-foot. (Presence of stamps uncertain.) D. 8.5–11 cm.

— **B423.1** (F.551) Rim, D. 10.0 cm. Fig. 54.
Finely granular orange-buff clay containing a little mica, with lustrous orange slip.
Area T, level preceding initial period of construction.
(Similar: 4 rims, Deposits 44, 63, 156, Area X.)

— **B423.2** (F.439) Base, D.(foot) 5 cm. Fig. 54.
Fine, hard orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange slip, not covering inside of foot.
Deposit 69.

Counterpart to the plates Forms **B399** and **B400**. *Cf.* Hayes (1976a) 76, Form 6 and no. A37, from a context of the mid first century A.D. at Carthage.

B424 *Small cup*, similar to the preceding but with offset rim.

— (F.744) Rim, D. 10.2 cm. Fig. 54.
Finely granular orange-buff clay with lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 44.
(Similar: rim, D. *c.* 13 cm., Deposit 109.)

Cf. Form **B401**.

B425 *Cup* with flat floor, steep flaring wall, plain rim and oblique ring-foot; grooves or rouletting on floor, offset on inside of wall, groove at lip. (Presence of stamps uncertain.)

— **B425.1** (F.574) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 54.
Hard, finely granular orange clay containing a little mica, smoother inside than out, with flaking, highly lustrous dark orange slip.
Deposit 60.
(Similar: body-sherd, Area P.)

— **B425.2** (F.614) Base, D.(foot) 6.2 cm. Fig. 54.
Hard, finely granular orange clay containing a little mica, with highly lustrous orange-red slip.

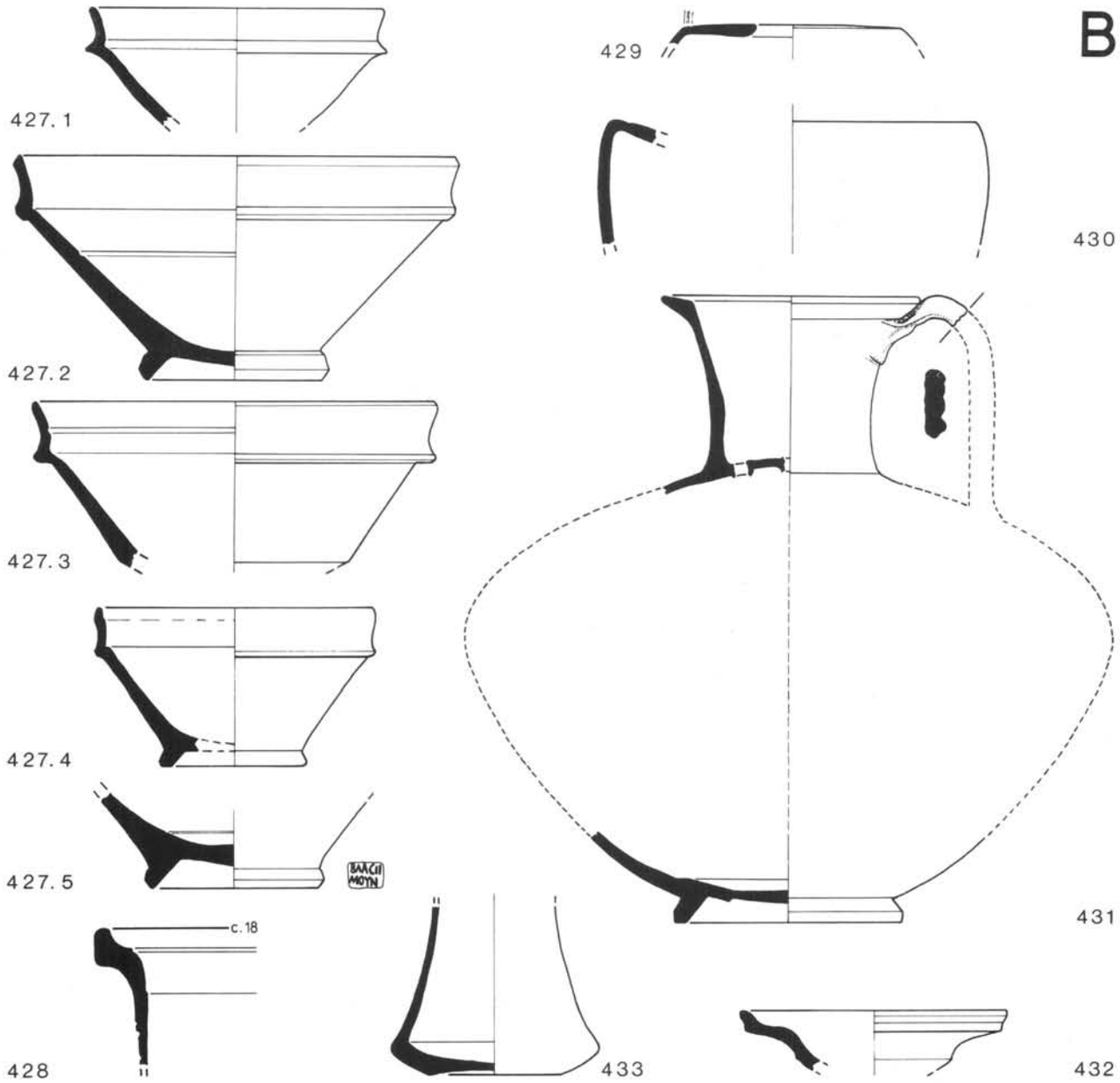


Fig. 55. 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata. *Scale 1:2*

Groove on floor, centre missing.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: base with two narrow bands of rouletting on floor, Area J.)

B426 *Small curving cup* with offset rim and small oblique ring-foot; double curvature on inside, offset at edge of floor. (Presence of stamps uncertain.)

— **B426.1** (F.429) Rim, D. 10.0 cm. Fig. 54.
Finely granular, micaceous orange clay with lustrous, darker orange slip.
Deposit 53.
(Similar: rim, D. 9.5 cm., Area R.)

— **B426.2** (F.534) Base, D.(foot) 4.9 cm. Fig. 54.
Fine, hard, micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange slip.
Building T, robber trench.
(Similar: 3 bases, centres missing, Deposits 60, 61, Area W.)

— **B426.3** (F.550) Base, D.(foot) 4.6 cm. Fig. 54.
Finely granular and slightly micaceous orange-buff clay with worn but lustrous orange slip.
Area T, level preceding initial period of construction.

Derived from Form **B203** in Italian Sigillata?
Probably Augustan.

B427 *Conical cup with moulded rim*, curving floor and oblique ring-foot; one or more grooves on inside, sometimes a central stamp. Two types of rim:
A concave flaring rim;
B vertical rim of S-profile, imitating Form **B208** in Italian Sigillata, but not sharply articulated.
Two sizes, D. 8–9 and 12–13.6 cm.

Type A

— **B427.1** (F.800) Rim, D. 9.0 cm. Fig. 55.
Hard, finely granular orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 122.
(Similar: 6 rims, Deposits 63, 64, 77, 169, Area R.)

— **B427.2** (F.993, sample 6/14) D. 13.6 cm., H. 6.9 cm. Fig. 55.
Finely granular orange clay containing traces of mica, with worn but smooth and lustrous orange-red slip (dull inside foot).
Groove on inside at mid-height, unstamped.
Area R.
(Similar: 5 rims, Deposits 46, 68, 171, Area P.)

— **B427.3** (F.846) Rim, D. 12.5 cm. Fig. 55.
Finely granular orange clay with smooth and highly lustrous dark orange-red slip.
Groove on inside of rim, carination at base of wall.
Area R.

Type B

— **B427.4** (F.441) D. 8.4 cm., H. 4.8 cm. Fig. 55.
Poor, granular orange clay containing mica, with very worn but lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: 21 rims, Deposits 46, 48, 61, 63, 69, 71, 78, 85, 109, 122, 169, Areas R, X.)

Bases

As no. **2**: **X155**, stamped base, CIN in rectangle, Area P;
6 bases, one with trace of stamp, two definitely unstamped, Deposits 46, 48, 63;
base with graffiti on wall and underside (F.1035, sample 6/19) unstamped, Area J (Ch. VII, no. 10).

As no. **4**: 4 bases, Deposits 46, 71, 122, Area T.

— **B427.5** (F.387) D.(foot) 5.5 cm. Fig. 55.
Hard, finely granular, pinkish-red clay containing a little mica, finely smoothed on inside but showing knife-marks on outside, with lustrous red-brown slip.
Groove on floor enclosing central rectangular stamp, ΒΛΑCTI/MOYN (**X154**).
Unstratified.

Two examples of Type A in Tripoli (new inv. 970, 971), each marked '27.12.13. Sterro della collina del Forte N.-O.' on outside. This form, derived from Forms **B208** and **B210** in Italian Sigillata, is also common in Eastern Sigillata A (Forms **B334, B335**), Eastern Sigillata B (Form **B359**) and Pontic Sigillata (Form **B388**). Only in Eastern Sigillata A is there a direct correspondence with the simpler rim-form of Type A (*cf.* Form **B334**), or with the carinated variant no. **3**.

The base no. **5** is in abnormal fabric, mid-way between that typical of 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata and that of Italian Sigillata, such that it could belong to either ware; the form likewise would be acceptable in either. The stamp is otherwise recorded at Pozzuoli, Cumae and possibly Catania (*CVArr*, no. 1033). The profile of the Pozzuoli example illustrated in *CVArr* is the same as that of the present piece, and furthermore Zahn noted the presence of mica and was prepared to identify it on technical grounds as Eastern Sigillata B (*i.e.* the typical fabric at Priene: Zahn 1904, 443 f.)—which in the circumstances would now support its identification as 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata. The question then arises of the relationship between these pieces (including the plate at Lepcis Magna stamped BA . . TI or BΛ[AC]TI, noted above under Form **B409**) and others signed by the *Munatii* (*CVArr*, nos. 1032–36). An obvious difference is that these are the only stamps written in Greek characters, but it is not impossible that the 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata industry was founded by one of the *Munatii*, just as the Eastern Sigillata B industry appears to have been founded by the firm of *C. Sentius* (above, p. 247). (Note that three of the eight stamps of *Munatius* recorded under *CVArr*, no. 1032 are from Tunisia.)

B428 Part of *krater* with vertical rim above a flaring quarter-round moulding; three grooves on outside of body (marking upper limit of relief decoration?), concave and convex mouldings on inside.

— (F.852, sample 16/12) Rim, D. *c.* 18 cm. Fig. 55.
Finely granular orange clay containing a little mica, with lustrous red slip; turning-marks visible.
Deposit 46.

This piece is shown by analysis to belong to a separate sub-group of the ware (see above, p. 283). Derived from rims of Group A in Italian Sigillata such as no. **B249**.
Presumably Augustan.

B429 Part of *guttus* (?) with globular body, flat top and plain central opening: two grooves at edge of top.

— (F.1091) Part of top, D. at edge 6.8 cm. Fig. 55.
Fine orange clay with lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 32.

For a guttus of appropriate form from Alexandria *cf.* Pagenstecher (1913) 141, fig. 149f.

B430 Part of *guttus* or *jug* with sharp, recessed shoulder or top.

— (F.982) Body-sherd, D.(max.) 12 cm. Fig. 55.
Finely granular orange clay containing traces of mica, with orange-red slip; smooth and lustrous on outside, dull on inside.
Area R.

B431 Part of *flagon* with globular body (?), flaring neck containing a six-hole strainer, flat rim, ribbed strap-handle and oblique ring-foot with stepped underside. (Presumably a tubular spout on body.)

— (F.899) Various non-joining fragments, D.(rim) 8 cm. D.(foot) 7 cm. Fig. 55.
Somewhat flaky, fine orange clay containing traces of mica, with semi-lustrous orange-red slip covering whole of outside, and inside of neck as far as strainer.
Deposit 76 and associated levels.

B432 Part of *flagon* (?) with narrow neck and flaring, moulded rim.

— (F.850) Rim, D. 8.2 cm. Fig. 55.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with slightly rough surfaces showing turning-marks and lustrous red-brown slip.
Deposit 48.

Or base of krater?

B433 Part of *small conical jug* with broad, hollowed base.

— (F.849) Body and base. D.(max.) 6.4 cm. Fig. 55.
Flaky orange-buff clay containing traces of mica, with traces of very worn orange-red slip.
Deposit 46.

STAMPS ON 'TRIPOLITANIAN' SIGILLATA

See the discussion above, pp. 283, 285 and examples from other sites listed under Forms **B403, B409** and **B413**. It is not possible to make any chronological distinction between the name-stamps and the device-stamps. The practice of stamping open vessels in this ware was neither rare nor universal.

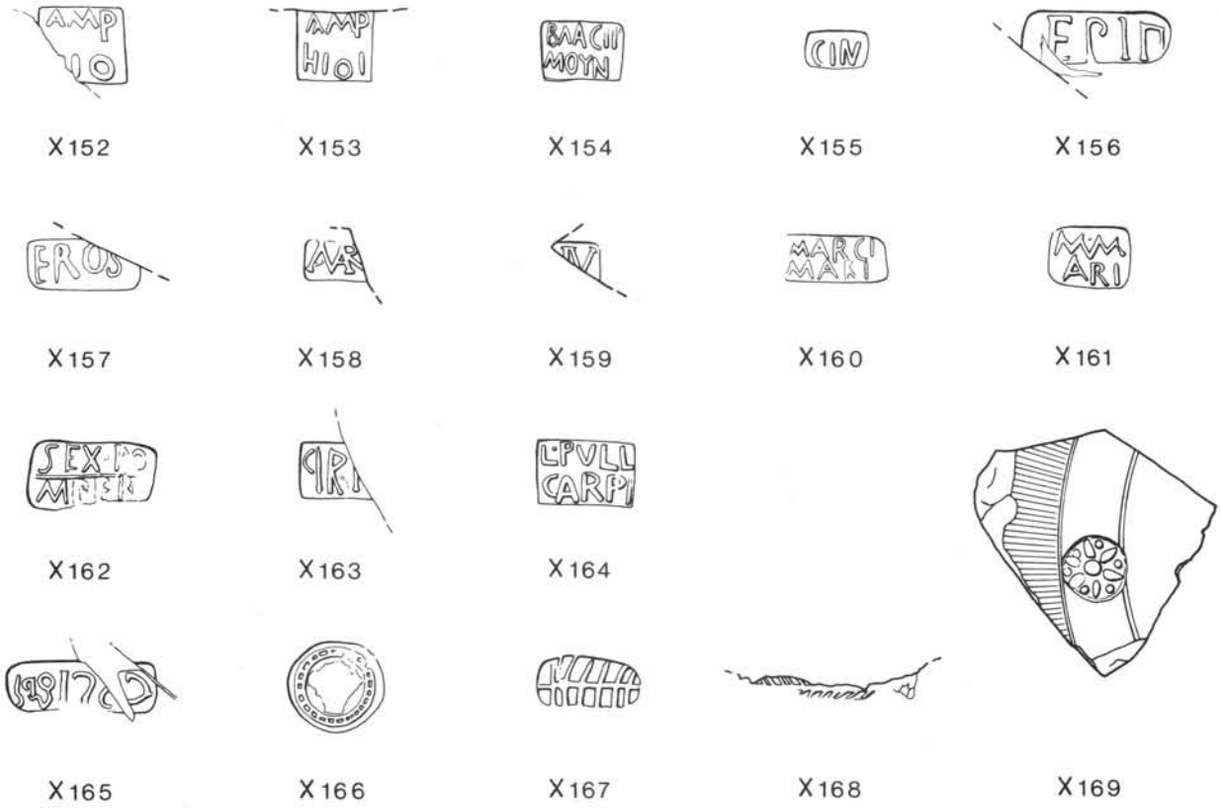


Fig. 56. 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata, stamps. *Scale 1:1*

List of stamps

Name-stamps

X152 AMP/HIO in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XIX.
(F.1461) Centre of large plate.
Finely granular buff clay containing mica, with smooth, lustrous red-brown slip on upper side and part of underside.
Deposit 109.
Cf. CVArr. no. 65: the Amphio of no. 65a (from Rome) is probably not the same as that of nos. 65b & c, from Catania and Carthage, who could well be the 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata potter represented here.

X153 AMP/HIOI in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XIX.
See no. **B422**, base of dish.
Cf. the preceding.

X154 ΒΛΑCTI/MOYN in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XIX.
See no. **B427.5**, base of conical cup.

CVArr, no. 1033, BLASTVS MUNATI: see the discussion above, p. 298.

X155 CIN in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XIX.
(F.1398, sample 16/20) Base of conical cup as no. **B427.2**.
Fine, hard orange-buff clay, well-smoothed, with lustrous orange-red slip (dull inside foot).
Area P.

X156 EPIΠ (Greek) or less probably EPID (Latin) in ellipse. Fig. 56, pl. XIX.
(F.561, sample 16/4) Centre of large, heavy plate.
Hard, finely granular orange clay containing mica, with lustrous red slip (dull on underside).
Deposit 43.

This piece belongs chemically to the sub-group noted above, p. 283.

X157 EROS in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XIX.
(F.385, sample 16/2) Centre of plate.
Finely granular, micaceous orange clay with lustrous orange-red slip.
Unstratified.

X158 MAR[. . in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XIX.
See no. **B416.2**, base of plate.
Cf. CVArr, no. 971, MARIV(S), a single example from Syracuse, perhaps this ware.

X159 . . .]IV in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XIX.
(F.979) Centre of small plate or dish.
Finely granular orange clay with lustrous orange slip (dull on underside).
Area R.
Possibly the same as the preceding.

X160 MARCI/MARI in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XX.
(F.460) Base of dish as no. **B422**.
Hard, finely granular orange clay containing mica, with lustrous orange slip (dull inside foot).
Deposit 69.

X161 M.M/ARI in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XX.
(F.696, sample 16/7) Base of dish as no. **B422**.
Hard orange-buff clay with worn but lustrous orange-red slip.
Area J.
Cf. the preceding.

X162 SEX.PO/MPEI in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XX.
See no. **B415.5**, base of large plate.

X163 ꟻRI[. . . in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XX.
(F.1229, sample 16/18) Base of large plate as no. **B415.2**.
Hard, finely granular orange-buff clay containing a little mica, with lustrous orange-red slip (dull inside foot).
Unstratified.
This piece belongs chemically to the sub-group noted above, p. 283.

X164 L.PVLL/CARPI in rectangle. Fig. 56, pl. XX.
(F.695, sample 16/6) Base of large plate as no. **B415.1**.
Fine, hard orange clay containing a little mica, with smooth, lustrous red slip.
Area J.
L. PVBLIVS CARPVS?

X165 Uncertain reading in rounded rectangle.
Fig. 56, pl. XX.
See no. **B415.1**, base of large plate.
The appearance of this stamp is unlike the typical efforts of illiterate potters to reproduce the semblance of a name, which tend to consist predominantly of straight lines. If the ware is correctly localised in North Africa, the Neo-Punic script might be suggested, reading from right to left. With this in mind, Mr. T.C. Mitchell of the British Museum has kindly suggested the following possibilities: 'ypdbrn
'ypzbrn
'ypwbrn
'None of these forms,' he reports, 'seems to be a Phoenician name, so, if one of the readings is correct, it might represent a Latin name. The examples of this that are known (*Cahiers de Byrsa* 3, 1953, 99–111) seem to use a good many vowel letters (' ' w y) to represent the Latin vowels, so from this point of view 'ypwbrn would seem the most promising, starting perhaps Aipo- or Aipu-.'

Device-stamps

X166 Uncertain motif (ox-head?) within a hatched medallion. Fig. 56, pl. XX.
(F. 1146, sample 16/17) Centre of large plate.
Hard orange-pink clay containing a little mica, with lustrous red-brown slip on upper surface only.
Area A.

X167 Cross-hatched ellipse. Fig. 56, pl. XX.
(F.1069, sample 16/16) Base of plate as no. **B405**.
Finely granular orange clay containing a little mica, with smooth, lustrous orange-brown slip (dull inside foot).
Area P.

X168 Tree or palm-branch (?). Fig. 56, pl. XX.
(F.964, sample 6/13) Base of plate as no. **B416.1**. Hard but flaky, finely granular orange clay containing mica, with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip (dull inside foot).
Deposit 169.

X169 Six-petalled rosette with dots in the interstices (radial). Fig. 56, pl. XX.
(F.793, sample 16/9) Fragment from floor of large plate with stamp between grooves, within a broad band of rouletting, all inside line of foot. Hard, finely granular orange clay with smooth, lustrous orange-red slip (dull on underside).
Deposit 140.

IV. Catalogue: Other Fine Wares of the First Three Centuries A.D.

BROWN SLIP WARE

This name is used to describe a small group of vessels (36 sherds recorded) which are characterized by a very fine, hard, pale brown clay, virtually free from impurities, and a brown to black slip which varies from thin and dull, over rather rough surfaces with fine scratches and turning-marks, to thick and lustrous on smoother surfaces. A slip of redder tone is also found occasionally. (There is possibly more than one ware represented here.)

Both the date and the origin of this ware are problematic: the forms are derived from Hellenistic and early Roman shapes, though the contexts in which the pieces were found are mostly later where they can be defined at all. The fabric is close to that of Cypriot Sigillata, though usually paler: there is, however, no correspondence between the pieces listed here and the extended range of forms in that ware now defined by Hayes (see p. 267). A class of 'Brown Glazed Ware' has been described by Jones at Tarsus,[1] but there is once again no apparent connexion with the pieces from Berenice. There are possible similarities to pieces from Hama and Hippo Regius, but no great weight is placed upon them (see under Forms **B438** and **B440**).

Examples of Forms **B434** and **B438** found at Corinth were shown to me in 1981 by Dr. Kathleen Slane, who expressed the opinion that the ware may be of Peloponnesian origin. The example of Form **B434** was found in a deposit with a *terminus ante quem* of 146 B.C.

Catalogue

B434 Part of *plate* with sloping floor, grooved rim (and ring-foot). D. 23–30 cm.

— **B434.1** (F.975) Rim, D. 30 cm. Fig. 57.
Very fine, pale brown clay containing one or two specks of lime, fairly well smoothed on upper side but showing very rough turning-marks beneath, with dull brown slip.
Area R.
(Similar: 3 rims, Areas A, X.)

— **B434.2** (F.421) Base, D.(foot) 5.3 × 5.6 cm. (uneven). Fig. 57.
Fine, hard, buff clay with uneven brown to black slip of varying thickness and lustre; careless potting.
Two careless grooves on floor.
Deposit 79.
(Similar: larger base, Area A.)

Present at Corinth before 146 B.C. (see above).

B435 Part of (carinated?) *bowl* with flaring wall and grooved rim.

(1) Jones (1950) 185 and 252 f., nos. 540-553.

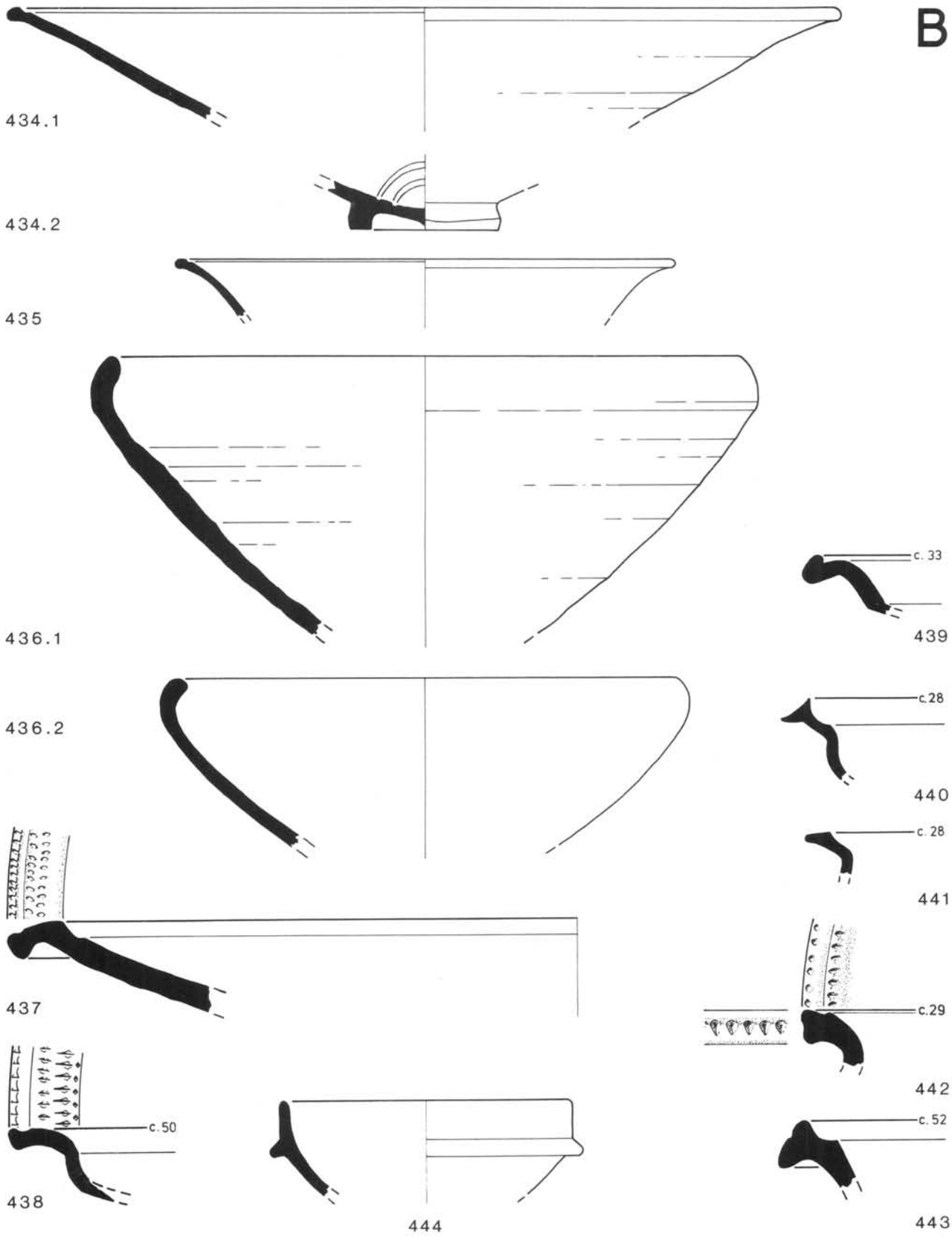


Fig. 57. Brown Slip Ware.

Scale 1:2

— (F.1114) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 57.
Very fine, hard, buff clay with partial, semi-lustrous, grey-brown slip.
Level overlying Building A1, Room 6 and Building K1, Room 3.
(Similar: rim, D. *c.* 19 cm., Area B.)

Cf. no. **B46.3** in Black-Glazed B^3 ware; *probably second century B.C.*

B436 Part of curving *bowl* with incurved rim.

— **B436.1** (F.998) Rim, D.(max.) 24 cm. Fig. 57.
Fine orange to buff clay containing occasional specks of lime or larger inclusions; turning-marks prominent on all surfaces, probably mostly finger-marks inside and sharper, finer knife-marks outside; uneven, thin, semi-lustrous brown slip.
Unstratifed.

— **B436.2** (F.1116) Rim, D.(max.) 19 cm. Fig. 57.
Fine buff clay containing a little very fine mica, with partial, dull orange-red slip; fine turning-marks inside and out.
Building A1, fill of Room 6.

Hellenistic, second or first century B.C.

B437 Part of *large plate* with sloping floor and broad, down-turned rim; groove at outer edge of rim, three narrow bands of rouletting on top, broad concave moulding on inside.

— (F.537) Rim, D. *c.* 41 cm. Fig. 57.
Very fine pale brown clay with uneven brown slip, thin and dull on underside, thick, lustrous and flaking on upper side.
Building T, robber trench.

B438 Part of *large dish* or *plate* with sloping floor, short upcurved wall and broad convex rim; groove at outer edge of rim, several bands of coarse rouletting on top.

— (F.947) Rim, D. *c.* 50 cm. Fig. 57.
Very fine pale brown clay with uneven pinkish-brown slip, lustrous on upper side, dull beneath.
Building R2, unstratified.

Present at Corinth (see above, p. 303).
The rouletting on top of the rim of this and the preceding form suggest a Roman date, though the forms are still basically Hellenistic (*cf.* Forms **B4, B117**; but also Form **B64** with rouletting similarly placed). Three large bowls from Hama are similarly decorated on the wall, and may be in the same ware (*cf.* Johansen 1971, 194, nos. D10—D12).

B439 Part of *large dish* (?) with sloping floor and raised convex rim, hooked upwards at the outer edge.

— (F.1413) Rim, D. *c.* 33 cm. Fig. 57.
Finely granular pale brown clay, rather roughly finished on outside and showing facets on inside, with blue-brown slip, lustrous in parts.
Area P.

B440 Part of *large dish* or *bowl* with upcurving wall of double curvature and triangular flanged rim.

— (F.1210) Rim, D.(max.) *c.* 28 cm. Fig. 57.
Fine, hard buff clay with dull red-brown slip on inside and over rim.
Deposit 132.

Cf. Morel (1965b) 128, no. 4, fig. 75, a rim of similar form (without the flange) from Hippo Regius, possibly in the same ware.

B441 Part of *bowl* (?) with vertical wall and everted, flat-topped rim.

— (F.1115) Rim, D. *c.* 28 cm. Fig. 57.
Very fine buff clay with worn, dull black slip.
Level overlying Building A1, Room 6 and Building K1, Room 3.

Related to the preceding?

B442 Part of *large basin/krater* with thickened, everted rim; coarse rouletting on top and outer face of rim.

— (F.483) Rim, D. *c.* 29 cm. Fig. 57.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with worn, barely lustrous, dark red slip.
Deposit 69.
(Similar: rim, D. *c.* 34 cm., as type-piece, Area X;
rim frag., no rouletting, Area T.)

B443 Part of *large dish* or *basin* with steep wall and hooked rim with a groove on the outside and a broad concave 'seating' on the inside.

— (F.1460) Rim, D. *c.* 52 cm. Fig. 57.
Fine, pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous red-brown slip on inside and top of rim only.
Deposit 109.

B444 Part of *hemispherical flanged cup* with plain vertical rim.

— (F.18) Rim, D.(rim) 10.5 cm. Fig. 57.
Fine, hard, pale brown clay with dull brown slip, thin with finger-marks on outside.
Deposit 73.

A common sigillata form, mostly of the second half of the first century A.D.: *cf.* Forms **B212, B217, B366, B389**.

EARLY ROMAN THIN-WALLED WARES

The comparatively meagre quantity of thin-walled pottery found in the early Roman levels at Sidi Khrebish (168 sherds recorded) serves to confirm the predominantly western distribution of these wares which are so typical of Italian, Spanish and southern French sites, but only thinly represented in the eastern Mediterranean (see the distribution maps in Mayet 1975, *passim*).

The systematic study of this class of pottery is still young: it is clear that there were many regional production-centres, and the study of forms must be subordinated to the clear definition of fabrics and of their sources before a sound chronology can be built up within the framework of each production. The problems and the pitfalls attending such a study have been set out with admirable clarity by Dr. Françoise Mayet,[2] whose strictures apply with equal validity to the study of many other classes of pottery. Recent publications which are of value, either in identifying wares or at least in describing in sufficient detail the material found on a particular site (hence giving a clue to region production) are as follows.

Ostia:	I. Pohl in *NSc* 1970, Supp. 1, *passim*; A. Ricci in *Ostia iii*, 341–63;
Veii:	I. Pohl in *NSc* 1973, 72 ff.;
Sutri:	G.C. Duncan in *BSR* 32 (1964) 38–88: excavation of a potter's workshop of Neronian date in which thin-walled vessels (of fairly restricted distribution) comprised part of the production;
Cosa:	Moevs (1973);
Ravenna:	Maioli (1973): evidence of local production;
Magdalensberg:	E. Schindler-Kaudelka, *Die dünnwandige Gebrauchskeramik vom Magdalensberg* (Klagenfurt 1975);
Iberian peninsula:	Mayet (1975) defines the Spanish productions and gives a very useful account of the (mainly Italian) thin-walled vessels imported into the region;
Akrai (Sicily):	Pelagatti (1970) 480–486: evidence of local production at Syracuse.

The thin-walled vessels from Sidi Khrebish belong to a diversity of productions: at least seven groups may be distinguished on grounds of fabric, and these are listed under Fabrics A—G; the final category H embraces the remaining pieces which do not fall within these groups. The fabrics of the respective groups are as follows.

A Fine, hard clay, unslipped; the colour is usually orange, pink or brown, sometimes fired darker at the surface.

B Granular pink, red or brown clay containing a little mica; unslipped.

C Hard orange-brown clay full of shiny black grits; unslipped but sometimes fired black in a sharply differentiated band on the upper part of the outside (stacking); very rough surfaces.

D Hard, finely granular clay varying through all the tones between orange, red and dark grey with somewhat rough surfaces, and a thin slip which varies through a similar range of colour, with a predominance of pinkish-grey and usually a metallic lustre.

E Buff clay containing fine black grits, with thin, dull brownish slip.

F Fine grey clay with lustrous black slip.

G Finely granular red or grey clay containing specks of lime, sometimes with a thin slip of the same colour, sometimes smoothed but unslipped.

H Miscellaneous.

(2) Mayet (1975) 3-19.

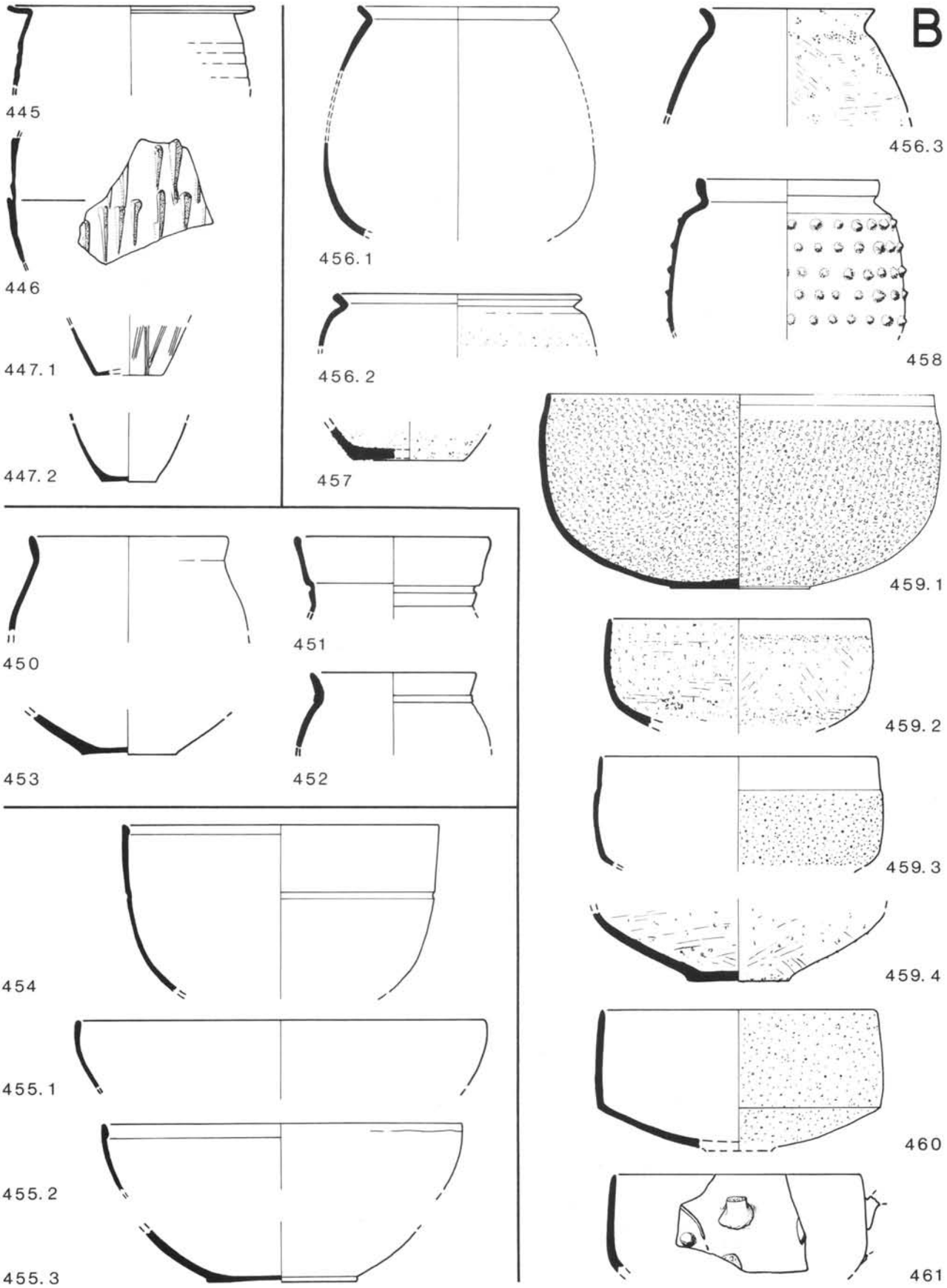


Fig. 58. Early Roman thin-walled wares, Fabrics A—D.

Scale 1:2

The possible origins of these fabrics are discussed below, following the relevant catalogue entries.

Catalogue

FABRIC A

B445 Part of *ovoid beaker* with oblique, almost horizontal rim.

— (F.1228) Rim, D. 9.0 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard, fine grey clay fired brown on outside and rim; unslipped.
Ridged body; handle-scar on edge of sherd beneath rim.
Building T, robber trench.

Cf. Mayet (1975) Form II: *probably first century B.C. or Augustan.*

B446 Part of *ovoid beaker* with 'thorn' decoration.

— (F.796) Body-sherd, D.(max.) 10 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard orange clay, fired orange-grey on outside; unslipped.
Deposit 140.
(Similar sherd: Deposit 41.)

Thorn decoration first appears in the late Republican levels at Cosa, becoming particularly popular and widely dispersed in the Tiberian period (Moevs 1973, 68–69, 154–55); this dating is confirmed by the evidence of other sites.
Probably Tiberian.

B447 Base of *small ovoid beaker* with combed decoration.

— **B447.1** (F.1361) D.(base) 2.5 cm. Fig. 58.
Fine, hard pink clay, smoothed but unslipped.
Area P, robber trench.

— **B447.2** (F.1359) D.(base) 2.0 cm. Fig. 58.
Fine, hard orange clay, smoothed but unslipped.
Building P1, robber trench.

Cf. Moevs (1973) 156 ff., nos. 259–272; *Ostia iii*, 355 ff.; Mayet (1975) 58 f. and 134 f., Form XXIV.
The form and decoration belong closely together, and appear to be most typical of the Tiberio-Claudian period. It is possible that no. **2** also bore combed decoration higher on the body. For a rim of comparable dimensions to these miniaturistic bases *cf. Ostia iii*, pl. 73.681.

B448 Part of ovoid (?) *beaker* with steep, high rim above a moulded constriction.

— Rim-fragment with handle-scar, not illustrated; shape as Form **B451**.
Fine orange clay, fired black on outside.
Deposit 76.

Probably Fabric A; for discussion see under Form **B451**.

B449 Part of *globular beaker* with everted rim above a flat cordon or 'collar'.

— Rim, D. 7.5 cm., not illustrated: shape as Form **B452**.
Fine orange clay fired black on outside.
Deposit 119.

Ware similar to the preceding, probably Fabric A; for discussion see under Form **B452**.

The evidence of the priority of this ware at Cosa and of its frequency there and at Ostia (particularly Form **B447**) strongly suggests a central Italian source for Fabric A.

FABRIC B

B450 Part of *ovoid beaker* with plain everted rim.

— (F.1366) Rim, D.(rim) 7.2 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard, slightly micaceous, orange-brown clay fired grey on outside; unslipped, rather rough surfaces.
Building P2, robber trench.

Cf. Moevs (1973) Form V, pp. 62 f., 100. This simple form is found at Cosa, mostly in Fabric A, from the early first century B.C. until the mid first century A.D.

B451 Part of ovoid (?) *beaker* with steep, high rim above a moulded constriction.

— (F.1226) Rim, D. 7.2 cm. Fig. 58.
Gritty pinkish-brown clay containing some fine mica; unslipped.
Deposit 84.

Cf. Mayet (1975) 29 ff. and 127 ff., Form III. The form is of Italian origin, but it achieved widespread popularity and was reproduced in a considerable variety of wares; it is particularly characteristic of the second half of the first century B.C.

B452 Part of *globular beaker* with everted rim above a flat cordon or 'collar'.

— (F.1225) Rim, D.(rim) 6.0 cm. Fig. 58.
Granular red clay containing a little mica; unslipped.
Deposit 85.

This form appears amongst the thin-walled wares at Cosa and Moevs suggests that its origin may be amongst these wares in the Claudian–Neronian period (1973, 237, Form LXVIII, nos. 431–433); subsequently it became extremely common and widespread amongst the coarse ware of the second century A.D. ('boccalini a collarino': *cf. Agora v*, G117; *Ostia i*, pl. 7.143 with *Ostia iii*, 360 f.; Mercando 1974, 417 and *passim*). Other thin-walled fragments of this form from Sidi Khrebish occurred in Fabrics A (no. **B449**) and G (no. **B469**); their thinness suggests a comparatively early date (*i.e.* first century A.D.), though all three were found in deposits of the third century.

B453 Part of *bowl* with flat base.

— (F.1227) Base, D.(base) 3.5 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard, finely granular pink clay containing mica, showing turning-scratches on outside; unslipped.
Deposit 119.

Probably from a hemispherical bowl such as Forms **B459** and **B475**.

Fabric B does not correspond obviously to any regional ware that has yet been defined; certain of the unslipped vessels at Cosa are recorded as containing mica (alone) but a connexion cannot be demonstrated (*cf.* Moevs 1973, nos. 33, 102, 112, 146, 160, 168, 184, 287, 432, 435, 436; also, with a red or brown slip, nos. 225, 488, 489).

FABRIC C

B454 Part of *hemispherical bowl* with high vertical rim, plain or thickened on inside; a deep groove on outside of wall.

— (F.1074) Rim, D. 11.5 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard orange clay full of shiny black grits, fired black on upper part of outside; unslipped.
Deposit 38.
(Similar: rim, D. *c.* 10 cm., Deposit 119.)

Cf. Moevs (1973) Form XXXVI, nos. 191–194, 275–279; Mayet (1975) 67 and 136 f., Form XXXIII, especially nos. 261, 263.
Mainly Augustan—Tiberian.

B455 *Shallow hemispherical bowl* with plain or internally thickened rim and disk-base. D. 10—*c.* 15 cm.

— **B455.1** (F.815) Rim, D. *c.* 15 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard, orange-brown clay containing fine black and white grits, fired black in a band on outside of rim; unslipped.
Plain rim.
Building R1, unstratified.
(Similar: rim, Area P.)

— **B455.2** (F.736) Rim, D. *c.* 13 cm. Fig. 58.
Gritty, hard orange-brown clay; unslipped.
Area X.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 69, Areas R, X.)

— **B455.3** (F.876) Base, D.(base) 5.4 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard, granular orange clay containing many black grits.
Deposit 63.

Not directly paralleled in other publications; presumably a shallow variant of the preceding.

This very distinctive fabric should not be difficult to recognize elsewhere. One of the well-represented fabrics amongst the unslipped ware at Cosa is described as a 'gritty orange clay with black and micaceous particles', but mica was not noted in Fabric C at Sidi Khrebish, and the Cosa material does not include any examples of the (presumably deliberate) bichrome effect; the

two groups may, however, be related. The quantity of the quoted fabric found at Cosa and the presence of presumably volcanic inclusions suggests an Italian (Campanian?) source; the fabric is not separately discussed by Moevs, and a list of the pieces in her catalogue which share this fabric may therefore be useful.

Unslipped pieces:	nos.	2	70	127	176	279
		7	88	131	177	282
		21	97	134	190	288
		27	104	135	204	289
		35	106	137	205	290
		40	111	138	245	441
		44	120	139	254	442
		57	125	147	278	474
		58	126			
'Metallic glaze' ware:		219	220	221	340	362

FABRIC D

B456 *Ovoid or bag-shaped beaker* with everted rim. D.(rim) 6.4–9.0 cm.

— **B456.1** (F.931) 4 non-joining frags., D.(rim) 7.4 cm. Fig. 58.
Fine, hard orange-buff clay containing small dark inclusions and with fairly rough surfaces; barely lustrous slip, orange-pink on inside, uneven brown to red on outside.
Area R.
(Similar: rim, Area J.)

— **B456.2** (F.604) Rim, D.(rim) 9.0 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard orange clay with dull red slip; traces of thin sand decoration at lower edge of sherd on outside.
Deposit 61.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 69.)

— **B456.3** (F.1284) Rim, D.(rim) 6.4 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard, finely granular, greenish-buff clay with semi-lustrous pinkish-grey slip; thin sand decoration showing brush-marks on outside.
Joining sherds from Deposits 100 and 170.

Cf. Moevs (1973) 174 f., Form XLVII, nos. 307–309; Mayet (1975) no. 193; Hayes (1973) no. 194, from Corinth.
No. **3** may have a different origin from the other pieces.
Tiberian—early Claudian (Cosa).

B457 Part of a *cup or beaker* with flat base and sand decoration inside and out.

— (F.605) Base, D.(base) 4.0 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard, granular, dark grey clay with metallic blue-black slip; sand decoration all over.
Deposit 61.

The form is typically that of a beaker (*e.g.* Moevs 1973, Forms III, IV, XV, XVI) but the presence

of sand decoration on the inside suggests a more open form. The technical characteristics indicate a Tiberian or Claudian date.

B458 Part of *globular beaker* with moulded vertical rim and barbotine decoration on body.

— (F.974) Rim, D.(rim) 6.5 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard, finely granular orange-brown clay with slightly metallic brown slip covering outside and rim. Even rows of barbotine spines on body.
Area R.

This combination of form, fabric and decoration does not appear to have been reported from elsewhere. Fragments of similar form and decoration have been found at Antioch (Waagé 1948, 42 and fig. 23.7, 8, fabric not described); *cf.* also Form **B467**.

B459 *Hemispherical bowl* with rounded body, sometimes tending towards a carinated profile, plain vertical rim and disk-base; sand decoration, generally covering all surfaces except for a narrow band on outside of rim. D. 9.5–16 cm., mostly 12–13 cm.

— **B459.1** (F.40) D.(rim) 13.6 cm., H. 7.2 cm. Fig. 58.
Thin, hard grey clay with grey metallic slip, fired dull blotchy brown on upper part of outside (stacking); sand decoration all over apart from a reserved band on outside of rim.
Area P.

— **B459.2** (F.603) Rim, D.(rim) 9.5 cm. Fig. 58.
Hard, granular red clay with metallic purple to blue-grey slip; sand decoration all over apart from a reserved band on outside of rim.
Deposit 61.

— **B459.3** (F.1374) Rim, D.(rim) 10 cm. Fig. 58.
Fine, hard, red-brown clay with metallic pinkish-brown slip; sand decoration on outside only, rim reserved.
Building P1, robber trench.

— **B459.4** (F.558) Base, D.(base) 3.8 cm. Fig. 58.
Fine, hard grey clay with uneven metallic brown slip; thinly sanded inside and out, showing brush-marks.
Area T.

Similar: 12 rims and 12 bases, Deposits 51, 61, 62, 69, 85, 119, 140, Areas J, P, R, W, X.

Cf. Moevs (1973) 176 f., Form XXXVI, nos. 316–322; Mayet (1975) 71 f., Form XXXV. The fabric of the examples from Sidi Khrebish appears to be identical to that of the Cosa pieces ('Metallic Glaze ware'), but to differ from that of the Spanish examples described by Mayet; Mayet draws attention to the recognized diversity of wares in which the form was produced. *Principally Tiberian* (Cosa); no. **3**, of more angular profile and with sand on the outside only, may be Claudian.

B460 *Deep carinated cup* with gently sloping floor, vertical wall and plain rim. (Presence of handles uncertain.)

— (F.1474) Rim, D.(rim) 10.0 cm. Fig. 58.

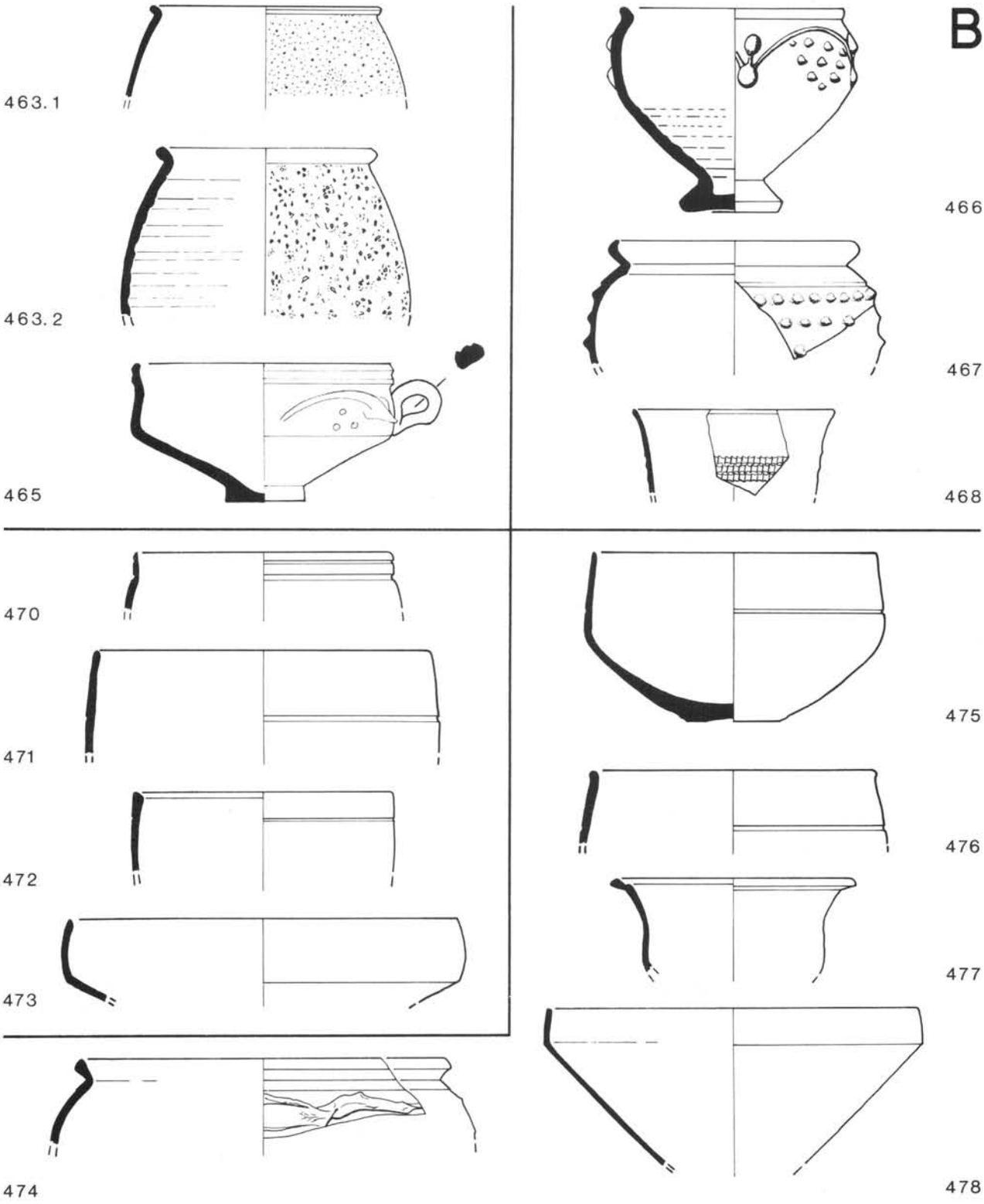


Fig. 59. Early Roman thin-walled wares, Fabrics E—G and Group H. *Scale 1:2*

Hard, finely granular orange-brown clay with thin, metallic, pinkish-grey slip; lightly sanded on whole of outside (right up to lip).
Deposit 145.

Technical similarity to examples of the preceding form may suggest a similar date; *cf.* Hayes (1971) 264 and fig. 15, nos. 20, 21, from a Claudian context at Knossos.

B461 Part of *two-handled (?) cup* with sloping floor, rounded carination, vertical wall and plain rim; barbotine decoration on wall.

— (F.481) Rim, D.(rim) 9 cm. Fig. 58.
Fine, hard orange clay with somewhat rough surfaces and slightly lustrous orange-red slip.
Part of barbotine decoration on body, composed of arched leaves and dots; stump of one vertical handle.
Deposit 69.

Cf. Moevs (1973) 180 f., Form XLII, especially no. 345; Mayet (1975) 61, Form XXVIII. *Tiberian.*

B462 Part of *(two-handled) cup* with vertical moulded rim.

— Rim-fragment, not illustrated: shape as Form **B465**.
Thin, hard red clay with metallic slip, pinkish-brown outside, red inside.
Deposit 76.

For discussion see under Form **B465**: *Claudian/Neronian.*

Fabric D clearly corresponds to the 'Metallic Glaze ware' of Moevs at Cosa, and is therefore safely to be regarded as central Italian in origin.

FABRIC E

B463 Part of *ovoid or bag-shaped beaker* with small everted rim.

— **B463.1** (F.1373) Rim, D.(rim) 8 cm. Fig. 59.
Hard greyish-buff clay with fine black inclusions and semi-lustrous grey-brown slip all over; sand decoration on outside.
Building P1, robber trench.
(Similar: rim, D. 7.5 cm., same context.)

— **B463.2** (F.53) Rim, D.(rim) 9.5 cm. Fig. 59.
Soft buff clay containing black grits with dull red-brown slip all over; sanded with black grits on outside; prominent turning-marks inside.
Deposit 73.

Cf. Form **B456** for parallels in Fabric D: *Tiberian—Claudian?*

B464 Part of *hemispherical bowl* with plain vertical rim and sand decoration.

— Rim, D. 15 cm., not illustrated: shape as no. **B459.1**.

Hard buff clay containing black grits, with slightly metallic red-brown slip.
Building P2, overlying capstones of east cistern.

B465 *Carinated cup* with shallow conical body, short vertical wall, moulded rim and narrow disk-base; 'floral' barbotine decoration on wall, at least one ribbed vertical handle.

— (F.115) D. 9.1 cm., H. 4.9 cm. Fig. 59.
Buff clay containing fine black grits, well smoothed on outside, rough with turning-marks on inside; thin, dull brown to black slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim, D. 9.0 cm., Deposit 84;
lower part of cup, Deposit 101.)

Cf. Mayet (1975) 64, Form XXXIII. This form appears to be the successor to the much more common carinated cup with plain rim exemplified here by Form **B461**. It is not particularly common in Spain, and the evidence from Cosa (Moevs 1973, Form LXI) and from Sutri (Duncan, *BSR* 32, 1964, fig. 8, Form 7) suggests that it is basically an Italian form which achieved its greatest popularity during the Claudian—Neronian period. The technical characteristics of the vessel show some affinity to the late thin-walled ware at Cosa (Moevs 1973, 245 f.) and the squat, sharply angular form suggests a Neronian date.

Fabric E is probably of Italian origin, and perhaps exclusively Claudian–Neronian in date; it is possibly a direct derivative of the industry characterized by Fabric D.

FABRIC F

B466 *Globular stemmed cup* with small everted rim and conical disk-base; barbotine decoration on upper part of body.

— (F.44) D.(rim) 7.5 cm., H. 7.1 cm. Fig. 59.
Fine, hard, pale grey clay with smooth, lustrous black slip.
Barbotine decoration consisting of linked arcs, beneath which are inverted triangles of raised dots.
Building R2, unstratified.

Both form, fabric and the style of decoration are basically characteristic of North Italian manufacture, though other published examples are generally broader in their proportions, with a simple disk-base. Closest to the present example is a cup from the Palazzette cemetery at Ravenna, predating a grave containing a coin of Antoninus Pius (Maioli 1973, 112 and fig. 47). Examples have also been found in tombs of the early second century A.D. at Portorecanati (Mercando 1974, Tombs 55.3 and 77.4, 5) and the type is common in the cemeteries of Emona (mostly unslipped: *Emona ii*, pls. 34.13, 35.1, 41.12, 63.9a, 85.6; *Emona iii*, pls. 2.11, 22.3, 27.6, 93.2 with coin of Vespasian, 99.17).
Late first or first half of second century A.D.

B467 Part of *globular beaker* with convex vertical rim and barbotine decoration on body.

— (F.510) Rim, D.(rim) 8.2 cm. Fig. 59.
Fine grey clay with dull, worn black slip.
Even rows of barbotine spines on body.

Deposit 119.
(Similar: rim, D. 8 cm., Deposit 69.)

A similar beaker was found in Group F in the Athenian Agora, a surprisingly early context (not later than A.D. 1/20: *Agora v*, F25). *Cf.* also Form **B458** in Fabric D.

B468 Part of *flaring cylindrical beaker* with plain rim and three bands of rouletting on wall.

— (F.592) Rim, D. *c.* 8 cm. Fig. 59.
Fine grey clay with worn but smooth and highly lustrous black slip.
Deposit 61.

Possibly related to Moevs (1973) 74, Form XII, no. 96 and refs., second half of first century B.C., or *Ostia iii*, 358 and pl. 62.557, from Level V (Domitianic). These examples are in a variety of unslipped wares.

It is questionable whether the pieces listed under Fabric F represent a single group at all. No. **B466** is clearly North Italian, but in view of the abundance of evidence from that region and the absence of parallels to nos. **B467** and **B468** a different origin for those two pieces seems more likely.

FABRIC G

B469 Part of *globular beaker* with everted rim above a flat cordon or 'collar'.

— Rim, D. 8.5 cm., not illustrated: shape as Form **B452**.
Black clay with white inclusions, unslipped.
Deposit 119.

See the discussion under Form **B452**: *first century A.D.?*

B470 Part of *ovoid (?) beaker* with short vertical rim marked by two grooves on outside.

— (F.1430) Rim, D.(rim) 9 cm. Fig. 59.
Fine, hard grey clay with white inclusions, unslipped.
Building P2, overlying capstones of east cistern.

Possibly related to Moevs (1973) 71, Form X (second and third quarters of first century B.C.).

B471 Part of *hemispherical bowl* with plain, slightly incurving rim and a groove on outside of wall at mid-height.

— (F.1353) Rim, D.(rim) 11.5 cm. Fig. 59.
Finely granular red clay with white inclusions, smoothed but unslipped.
Area P.
(Similar: rim-frag., Area P.)

Cf. Form **B454** and refs.

B472 Part of *small hemispherical bowl* (?) with vertical rim, thickened and chamfered on inside and with groove on outside.

— (F.1368) Rim, D. 9 cm. Fig. 59.
Hard, finely granular grey clay with white inclusions and thin, metallic blue-grey slip on outside only.
Building P2, robber trench.

Perhaps a variant of the preceding.

B473 *Part of carinated bowl* with shallow conical body, vertical incurving wall and plain rim. (Presence of handles uncertain.)

— (F. 1224) Rim, D. (max.) 14 cm. Fig. 59.
Granular red clay containing many white inclusions, with thin, blotchy, red to brown slip.
Deposit 69.

Possibly derived from the similar but larger form in Knidian Grey ware (Form **B82**).

The technical characteristics of Fabric G identify it clearly as an extension of the local Hellenistic fine-ware industry at Berenice.

GROUP H: MISCELLANEOUS

B474 Part of *globular beaker* with everted rim and barbotine decoration on body.

— (F.1428) Rim, D.(rim) 13 cm. Fig. 59, pl. XX.
Fine buff clay with semi-lustrous brown slip, slightly metallic on outside.
Rusticated barbotine arcs (?) on shoulder.
Deposit 155.

This fragment may be likened on grounds of fabric, form (as preserved) and decoration to pieces of very different origin: *cf.* Mayet (1975) 95 f. and 150 ff., Form XLII, tall goblets with restricted base made in Baetica, and Hayes (1973) no. 197, a broad cup with ring-foot from Corinth, possibly made in the region of Patras. In either case a Claudian to Flavian date is indicated.

B475 *Hemispherical bowl*, slightly carinated, with plain inward-sloping rim and flat base; a groove on wall at mid-height.

— (F.1222) 2 non-joining sherds, D.(rim) 9.8 cm. H. (reconstructed) 6.0 cm. Fig. 59.
Hard, gritty grey clay containing much quartz (?), unslipped.
Deposit 69.

Cf. Form **B454** and refs.; also Hayes (1973) no. 193, from Corinth, which may be in the same ware (dated Claudian—Neronian).

B476 Part of *hemispherical bowl*, similar to the preceding but with slightly everted lip.

— (F.1223) Rim, D.(rim) 10.0 cm. Fig. 59.
Granular red clay, vesicular, fired or burnt black on outside; unslipped.
Deposit 69.

B477 Part of small curving *cup* with flaring rim; a broad groove on inside of lip.

— (F.1393) Rim, D.(rim) 8.5 cm. Fig. 59.
Hard grey clay fired pink on outside; unslipped.
Deposit 68.

B478 Part of *conical cup* with steep, inward-sloping rim above a sharp carination.

— (F.517) Rim, D.(rim) 13 cm. Fig. 59.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with irregular, dull, red to dark brown slip on inside and upper part of outside.
Deposit 119.

This form is paralleled by examples from Labraunda with vertical ring-handles or horizontal twisted strap-handles (*Labraunda ii.1*, 38 f., nos. 293 ff.) which may be in a similar ware, though the Berenice fragment was not recorded as micaceous. The fabric described for the Labraunda piece appears to be very close to that of Knidian Grey ware, to the commonest form of which the thin-walled cups are close in shape (*cf.* Form **B82**); Hellström records similar thin-walled cups from Iasos, Miletus and the Athenian Agora (*Labraunda ii.1, loc. cit.*). There is no direct dating-evidence, but an attribution to the first century A.D. is fairly secure.

POMPEIAN-RED WARE

This ware comprises a range of flat-based dishes or platters in a rather granular fabric with a thick, dark red slip[3] on the inside and over the rim only. The ware might more appropriately be included amongst the coarse pottery by reason both of the function of the vessels (baking, and from knife-scratches on the floor, serving) and of their coarse and heavy character. However, it has received since its initial recognition in 1905[4] far more attention than most other categories of coarse ware, and therefore lends itself readily to the same kind of approach as the fine wares, amongst which it was subsequently copied (*cf.* African R.S. Ware, Forms **B673–675**). It is also a circumstance of the Sidi Khrebish excavation that sherds of this ware were from the beginning stored with the fine pottery by reason of the slip.

Two recent studies by C. Goudineau (1970) and D.P.S Peacock (1977) give between them a clear picture of our current understanding of this ware, and most of the relevant bibliography. Goudineau's article includes the publication of the Pompeian-Red ware from Bolsena, and illustrations of 43 other published examples from dated sites. The geographical distribution indicated by these examples is limited principally to the western Mediterranean and western Europe (but including Çandarlı and Miletus in Asia Minor: p. 162 n. 1). The distribution of the ware is no less extensive in the eastern Mediterranean, as may be judged from its presence on the following sites which should be added to Goudineau's list.

Carthage:	Hayes (1976a) 98 and fig. 15, no. C20.
Mahdia:	*Id.* (1973) 459 n. 93.
Sabratha:	*Samaria*, 298.
Corinth:	Hayes (1973) nos. 171–174; *Id.* (1977a) 100 n. 7; Wright (1980) 153 and 170, nos. 73, 74.
Knossos:	Hayes (1971) 253, no. 20.
Paphos:	*Id.* (1977a) 96 and fig. 1.1–3.
Antioch:	Waagé (1948) 42, under fig. 23.1–3, 7, 8.
Samaria:	*Samaria*, 298, fig. 68.10, 11 (reproduced at 1 : 6, not 1 : 3 as indicated).
Oboda:	Negev (1974) 41 and pl. 30, nos. 176–181.

The Bolsena material extends as early as *c.* 220 B.C., though no examples from elsewhere can be dated earlier than *c.* 100 B.C., which suggests that Bolsena may lie close to the original source; the period of most widespread distribution is between the mid first century B.C. and the end of the first century A.D.

The question of the homogeneity of Pompeian-Red ware and of the range of fabrics in which it was made is tackled by Peacock (1977), who describes in detail seven fabrics occurring amongst sherds of the ware found in Britain: of these Fabric 1 is that of the 'parent' ware, and is probably the commonest fabric throughout the Mediterranean; Fabric 2 may also have a Mediterranean origin, and examples have been identified at Athens. The five remaining fabrics listed by Peacock are probably original to Britain, France or Belgium, with a correspondingly limited distribution. Fabric 1 is the most important, as far as Berenice is concerned, and Peacock's description is therefore worth quoting in full.[5]

(3) Whence the name, originally coined to denote the colour of the ware and *not* its origin. It should therefore be spelled 'Pompeian-Red' in English, with a hyphen.

(4) The name is first used by E. Krüger, *Mitt Westfalen* 4 (1905) 102.

(5) Peacock (1977) 149.

Fabric 1 is hard, warm reddish-brown in colour (Munsell 2.5YR 4/6) and contains much medium-grained black sand with occasional white particles and rare flecks of biotite mica. The outside of the base and walls of bowls and platters is rough and often sooted, while the rim and interior have a thick red slip of typical Pompeian Red colour (10R 4/6–4/8). Under the microscope the field of view is dominated by abundant subrounded grains of green augite (*c.* 0.2–0.5 mm. across), with lesser quantities of colourless clinopyroxene, black iron ore, sanidine felspar, quartz and sometimes lava fragments which often display a trachytic texture. Rather rare are grains of plagioclase felspar, brown hornblende, biotite, volcanic glass and brown garnet. All are set in a brown optically anisotropic matrix of fired clay.

On the basis of the petrology Peacock suggests a Campanian origin for this fabric, possibly even to be located specifically in the neighbourhood of Pompeii and Herculaneum. He also puts forward a tentative suggestion that its production was brought to an end by the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79: this may be weakened by the evidence presented by Hayes for its continuation until the mid second century A.D.,[6] though the examples referred to by Hayes might represent residual material or survivals. The evidence of the fabrics presented by Peacock confirms Goudineau's suggestion[7] of a single original centre of production whose products were widely exported and gave rise to other local copies which subsequently followed an independent evolution (as for example in Belgium: see *Helinium* 9, 1969, 28–38).

The Pompeian-Red ware found at Sidi Khrebish belongs mostly to Peacock's Fabric 1: the original descriptions (quoted in the catalogue below) are insufficiently detailed to be certain of this in all cases and the presence of Fabric 2 is also likely (see nos. **B481.2, B482.2**). However, amongst fragments brought back to Britain for examination an attribution to Fabric 1 was confirmed in almost all cases. (I am grateful to Dr. Peacock and to Dr. John Riley for these identifications.) Vessels with an incurved rim similar to Form **B479** occur in African Red Slip ware: the heaviest of these, and the closest in appearance to those under discussion here, are distinguished by a granular red clay containing occasional specks of lime but no mica, and by generally harder and smoother surfaces (see p. 375 f., Forms **B673–675**).

On several sites shallow unslipped lids have been identified in the same fabric as the dishes;[8] the suggested connexion between the two is confirmed by their presence together amongst the equipment of the crew in the Dramont D shipwreck of the mid first century A.D.,[9] and more particularly by their association in the *Épave de la Tradelière*, dated provisionally to the turn of the era, in which dishes, found stacked together with their lids, formed part of the cargo.[10] Such unslipped lids were not classed amongst the fine wares at Sidi Khrebish, but appear in the report on the coarse wares by John Riley as Lid Type 7, found to be most common in levels of the first century A.D.[11]

The contexts in which Pompeian-Red ware was found at Sidi Khrebish indicate that it was imported from perhaps the Augustan period (two sherds in Deposit 38, seven in Deposit 46) until at least the late first century A.D. (seven sherds in Deposit 61, 19 in Deposit 69). One sherd was found in Deposit 16 and may belong as early as the first half of the first century B.C. (Note also that a lid, *Berenice ii* no. **D778**, was found in Deposit 168.1.) Its appearance in later deposits may be typically residual, though its frequency in the third-century Deposits 84 (29 sherds) and 85 (11 sherds) is somewhat surprising.

(6) Hayes (1977a) 96 f.
(7) Goudineau (1970) 183 f.
(8) *E.g.* Goudineau (1970) pls. 1-2, nos. 14 and 18 (= *Oberaden* Type 23, *Haltern*, lid to Type 75B).
(9) Joncheray (1974) 34 f. and pl. III; see also above, p. 130.
(10) Fiori & Joncheray (1975) 65 and pl. II, D-G.
(11) See *Berenice ii*, 324 f., nos. **D777-D780**.

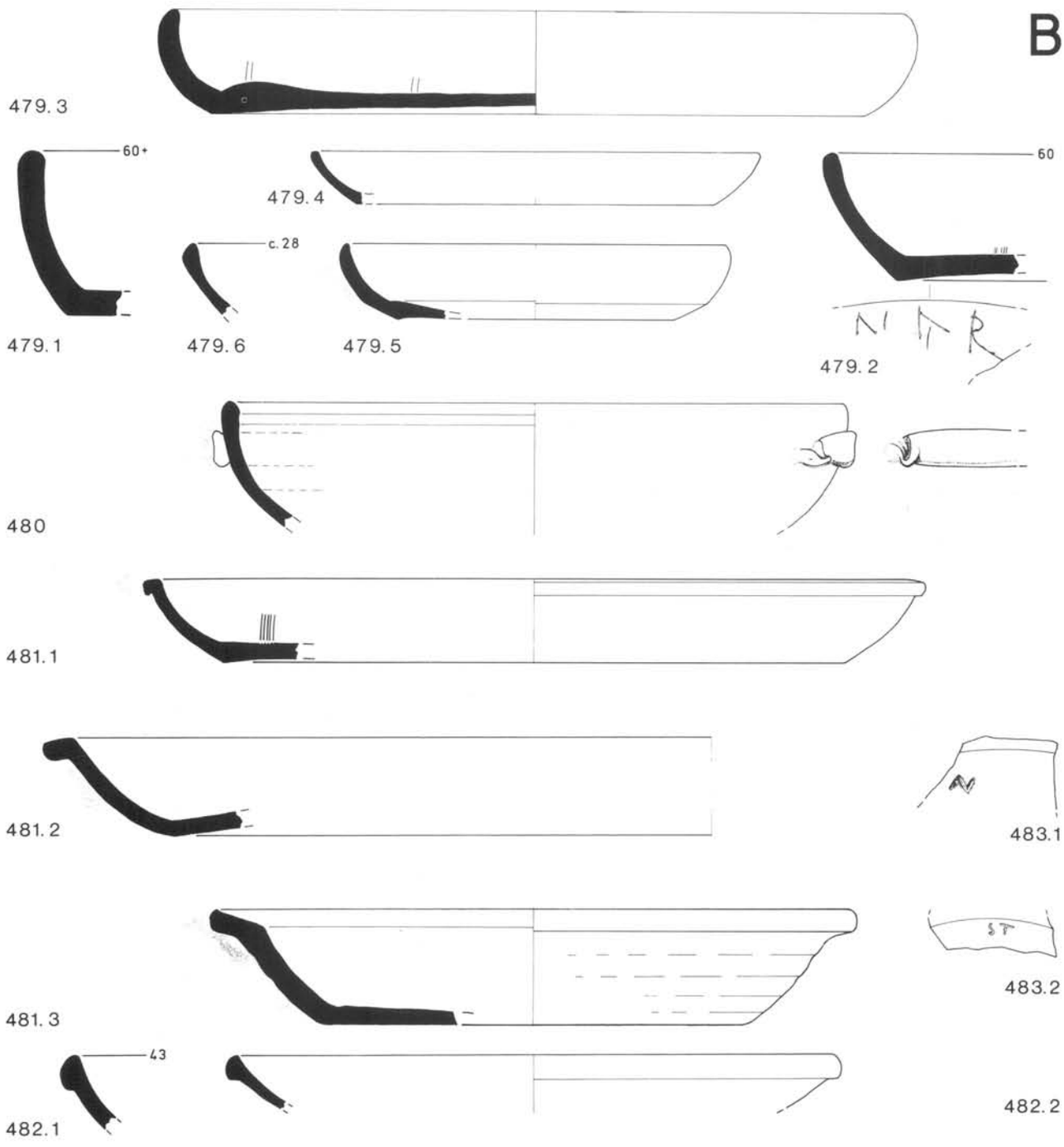


Fig. 60. Pompeian-Red Ware.

Scale 1:3

Catalogue

NOTE: The range of diameters amongst the dishes at Sidi Khrebish is from 19 cm. to over 65 cm., without obvious regard to form; there are no clear divisions between different sizes, except to the extent that out of 66 rims whose diameters are measurable 46 fall between 22 and 39 cm., while a further eight have diameters of 60 cm. or more. Ranges of diameter are not, therefore, indicated below for individual forms.

B479 *Flat-based dish* with curving wall and plain rim, variously sloping, vertical or incurved; several bands of concentric grooves on floor (at least on larger examples), sometimes an internal swelling in the thickness of the floor towards the edge, with a groove at its junction with the wall.

— **B479.1** (F.1281) D. 60++ cm., H. 8.0 cm. Fig. 60.
Thick gritty brown clay containing mica, with thick, flaking, lustrous maroon slip on inside and rim.
Rim vertical, exceptionally large example.
Deposit 102.

— **B479.2** (F.353) D. 60.0 cm., H. 6.2 cm. Fig. 60, pl. XX.
Gritty brown clay containing mica, with burnished maroon slip on inside and over rim (confirmed as Fabric 1 by J.A. Riley).
Sloping rim, flat floor, a band of fine grooves at inner edge of sherd; cursive signature, NAR[.?., incised on underside before firing.
Deposit 138.

— **B479.3** (F.278) D. 36.5 cm., H. 5.0 cm. Fig. 60.
Coarse, micaceous brown clay with burnished maroon slip on inside and over rim (= Fabric 1, confirmed from sample).
Incurved rim, floor thickened towards edge, two pairs of grooves on floor. Many knife-scratches on floor, also the graffito AΠ, incised through the slip after firing (Ch. VII, no. 11).
Parts in Deposits 105 and 106, largely complete.

— **B479.4** (F.533) D. 22 cm., H. 2.6 cm. Fig. 60.
Coarse, reddish-brown clay containing golden mica and other inclusions, unslipped and blackened on outside but with thick, lustrous maroon slip on inside (probably = Fabric 1).
Small size, sloping rim.
Building T, robber trench.

— **B479.5** (F.1462) D. 19 cm., H. 3.6 cm. Fig. 60.
Gritty brown clay containing mica, with thin dull red slip on inside and rim; blackened on outside which is rough with turning-marks.
Small variant, slight carination on outside.
Building P3, robber trench.

— **B479.6** (F.423) Rim, D. *c.* 28 cm. Fig. 60.
Barely micaceous, granular brown clay with flaking but lustrous maroon slip on inside and over rim; no external blackening.
Variant with thickened rim.
Deposit 79.

Similar: 65 rims from Deposits 46, 60, 61, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 101, 109, 119, 122, 158, Areas H, J, L, P, R, T, X.

Cf. Goudineau (1970) pls. I—III, nos. 15, 16 (Oberaden), 19 (Haltern), 28–33 (including Hofheim), variously dated between 12–8 B.C. and the beginning of the second century A.D.; also

La Tradelière:	Fiori & Joncheray (1975) 65 and pl. II D, of the turn of the era;
Samaria:	*Samaria*, 298, fig. 68.10, Augustan;
Dramont D:	Joncheray (1974) 34 and pl. IIIa, b, f, mid first century A.D.;
Corinth:	Hayes (1973) nos. 172, 173, *c.* A.D. 50–70; Wright (1980) no. 73, before A.D. 22/3;
Ostia:	*Ostia ii*, 90 and pl. 20, fig. 340, Domitianic;
Paphos:	Hayes (1977a) 96 and fig. 1.1–3, first half of second century A.D.;
Conimbriga:	Alarcão (1976) 52 and pl. 12, nos. 5–7, from disturbed levels.

For the signature on the underside of No. **2**, see the discussion under the other signed fragments, listed as Form **B483**.

The swelling in the floor of certain examples such as no. **3** has also been noted at Ostia (*Ostia ii*, 90, under B.4842), and may eventually prove to be diagnostic of a particular centre or period of production. It is repeated to a lesser degree in versions of this form produced in African R.S. ware (see Hayes 1972, Form 181 and Forms **B673–675** below).

B480 Part of *dish/bowl* similar to the preceding, with handles in the form of flat strips of clay applied to the wall and impressed with a knife at either end.

— (F.399) Rim, D. 30 cm. Fig. 60.
Coarse brown clay containing both mica and quartz, with thin, dull, red-brown slip on inside and over rim; outside blackened beneath. (Fabric 2?)
Unstratified.

Cf. Berenice ii, no. **D865** in similar fabric, unslipped but burnished inside.

B481 *Flat-based dish* with curving wall and flat rim; sometimes bands of concentric grooves on floor.

— **B481.1** (F.991) D. 38 cm., H. 4.2 cm. Fig. 60.
Coarse, gritty and micaceous grey-brown clay with lustrous and micaceous red slip on inside and over rim.
Slightly hooked rim, a band of concentric grooves on floor.
Area R.

— **B481.2** (F.179) D. *c.* 65 cm., H. 4.9 cm. Fig. 60.
Highly micaceous, coarse brown clay with deep red slip, finely burnished, on inside and over rim. (= Fabric 2?)
Deposit 103.

Similar: 19 rims, Deposits 46, 55, 69, 84, 109, Areas K, T, W, X.

— **B481.3** (F.667) D. 31.5 cm., H. 5.5 cm. Fig. 60.
Coarse brown clay barely containing any mica, roughly turned and blackened on outside, smoothed and with thin, dull red slip on inside.
Deposit 85.
(Similar: 16 rims, Deposits 84, 103, Areas P, X.)

Cf. Goudineau (1970) pls. I—III, nos. 13 (Oberaden), 17 (Haltern), 34 (= *Agora v*, G191); also

La Tradelière:	Fiori & Joncheray (1975) 65 and pl. II E;
Samaria:	*Samaria*, 298, fig. 68.11;
Corinth:	Hayes (1973) no. 171; Wright (1980) no. 74;
Ostia:	*Ostia ii*, 90 and pl. 20, fig. 342;
Conimbriga:	Alarcão (1976) 52 and pl. 12, nos. 1–4, Flavian and Trajanic contexts.

In all cases except the Athenian Agora these contexts also contained examples of Form **B479** (*q.v.*), and a similar date-range for Form **B481** is therefore likely. The dish G191 from the Athenian Agora, close to no. **3** and dated to the late first or early second century A.D., may represent a late variant of the form (in Fabric 2? Peacock 1977, 154), of which M100 would be a further variant. (*Cf.* also *Berenice ii*, Mid Roman Plain Type 7, nos. **D943–954**, first represented in Deposit 69 and very common in second- and third-century levels.)

B482 Part of *(flat-based) dish* with curving wall and rolled rim.

— **B482.1** (F.740) Rim, D. 43 cm. Fig. 60.
Gritty red clay containing some mica, with red slip on inside and over rim.
Area X.

— **B482.2** (F.880) Rim, *c.* 30 cm. Fig. 60.
Granular, highly micaceous, red-brown clay with dull red slip on inside and over rim (= Fabric 2?)
Building R1, disturbed levels above and around cistern.

Cf. Goudineau (1970) pls. I—II, nos. 1–3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 21, and L. Bernabò-Brea & M. Cavalier, *Meligunis-Lipára ii* (Palermo 1965) 9 and 259, pls. i.9, 216.1, 2, a complete example from a tomb of the second half of the first century B.C. This seems to be almost exclusively a form of the first century B.C.
(*Cf.* also *Berenice ii*, nos. **D866, D867**, one with slip, one unslipped.)

B483 Base-fragments with cursive signatures inscribed at the edge of the underside before firing.

— **B483.1** (F.1003) Base-sherd. Fig. 60, pl. XX.
Granular orange clay containing black particles and mica, with dull orange slip on upper side. (= Fabric 1?)
Signed ...]N on underside.
Deposit 55.

— **B483.2** (F.1444) Base-sherd. Fig. 60, pl. XX.
Gritty brown clay containing mica, fired black on outside and with thick, lustrous maroon slip on inside.
Signed ST on underside.
Area AA.

See also no. **B479.2**, signed NAR[.?. (a careless slip for MAR ? S.L. Wynia, pers. comm.).

Many examples of signatures on Pompeian-Red ware are now known, mostly cursive, though there are a few stamped examples from Haltern and Neuss. Those known to me are as follows.

A[. . ., stamp	Haltern: *Bodenaltertümer Westfalens* 6 (1943) 82, fig. 1b.
APLMAI, stamp	Neuss: *MittWestfalen* 2 (1901) 150.
CEL, cursive	Vindonissa: *Jahresbericht der Gesellschaft Pro Vindonissa* 1949/50, 44 and fig. 9, no. 25.
MAR, cursive	Ostia: Pohl (1970) 97 and figs. 53, 56, no. 189.
	Oboda: Negev (1974) 41 and pl. 30, no. 178.
MARI, cursive	Fürstenberg (Xanten): *BonnJbb* 114/115 (1906) 328.
D. MARI, cursive	Hofheim: E. Ritterling in *Annalen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung* 34 (1904) 78, fig. 30.
	Vindonissa: *ibid.*, 78 n. 43 (possibly this reading).
	Colchester: C.F.C. Hawkes & M.R. Hull, *Camulodunum, first report on the excavations at Colchester 1930–1939* (London 1947) 221.
DEC MAR (?), cursive	Xanten: *Mitt Westfalen* 2 (1901) 150, fig. 14 and Ritterling, *supra*.
FED MARI, stamp	Neuss: P. Filtzinger, *Novaesium v* (= *Limesforschungen* 11, Berlin 1972) 22 f., Form 39, pl. 55.10.
[FEL]IX MARI, stamp	Haltern: *Bodenaltertümer Westfalens* 6 (1943) 82, fig. 1c.
S MARI, cursive	Haltern: *ibid.*, 82, fig. 1a.
S (?), cursive	Haltern: *Haltern*, 270, fig. 39.
T[. . ., cursive	Haltern: *MittWestfalen* 3 (1903) 80, fig. 9.

There are also unpublished examples of cursive signatures from Vindonissa: see E. Ettlinger & C. Simonett, *Römische Keramik aus dem Schutthügel von Vindonissa* (Basel 1952) 73, under Form 388.

The exploration of the significance of these signatures must await the proper identification of the fabrics upon which they occur. (Are the stamped examples, for instance, confined to a single fabric, distinct from the rest?) For further work on this subject, see M. Grünewald, E. Pernicka & S.L. Wynia, 'Pompeianisch-rote Platten—Patinae,' *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 10 (1980) 259 f. and S.L. Wynia, 'Töpfersignaturen auf pompeianisch-roten Platten: quantité négligeable?' *Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek, Amersfoort* 29 (1979) 425-432. The workshop of *Marius* is clearly of overriding importance in the success of this industry and must be associated principally with the distribution of Peacock's Fabric 1.

KNIDIAN RELIEF WARE

This ware has received increasing attention in recent years and a belief in its Knidian origin no longer calls for comment. Recent studies by J.W. Hayes (1972, 411 f.) and D.M. Bailey (1973) set out the arguments and give the preceding bibliography. My own observations of both the quantity of this ware found in recent excavations at Knidos and of the occurrence there of misfired pieces serve further to confirm this belief.[12] The ware includes a range of vessels decorated in high relief, mostly made in two or more parts which are pressed into separate (plaster) moulds and subsequently joined together; the procedure is described by Bailey.[13] It is notable that this is one of the very few fine-ware industries to have intimate links with the manufacture of lamps. This is due to the assimilation of this type of pottery to lamp-making techniques (i.e. the production of closed vessels in two-part moulds), and is emphasized by the community of decorative motifs (*e.g.* krater-and-vine)[14] and the mixed form of thymiaterion/lampstand, Form **B499** below.

Fabric

The clay is hard and finely granular, usually fired in varying shades of red, orange and brown: it may contain small quantities of fine (black or) white particles and sometimes a little golden mica. The slip is thin and uneven, showing a similar range of tones between orange and brown, dull or with a slight metallic lustre. In a few cases the body is fired grey and the slip appears purplish. The resemblance between this fabric and that of the Hellenistic 'Knidian Grey Ware' is close and I have suggested above (p. 58) that the one industry may have been succeeded directly by the other.

The analysis of samples confirmed a general correspondence between the majority of the relief ware and the Knidian Grey Ware, but suggested a definite plurality of sources for the former (see Appendix I, section (c)). A sub-group distinguished by differences of composition includes nos. **B487.1, B495.1, B495.2** and **B498.1**, while no. **B499.4** was revealed as having a different composition altogether. No visual differences in fabric were detected which corresponded to those indicated by the analyses.

Distribution

The distribution of the ware is extremely widespread: Hayes gives references to examples found in 'various parts of Italy, along the Danube frontier, and in South Russia, as well as throughout the Eastern Mediterranean'.[15] The westernmost example known to me is a fragment of a cylindrical oinophoros (Form **B484** below) found at Colchester in Britain.[16] There were certainly regional imitations,[17] but the unity and distinctive character of the main Knidian series is beyond question.

(12) *Cf. AJA* 73 (1969) 218 and *TürkArkDerg* 16.2 (1967) 137. I was a member of this expedition in the 1967-1970 seasons.

(13) Bailey (1973) 12.

(14) *Ibid.*, 15 and n. 32. *Cf.* also nos. **C657, C660** and **C667** in Part 2 of the present volume.

(15) Hayes (1972) 412 and nn.; see also the distribution-map compiled by Heimberg (1976, 254 fig. 1).

(16) *AntJ* 37 (1957) 42 and pl. 13, no. 35; *AntJ* 53 (1973) 50 f. Unfortunately, this piece can no longer be found (1981).

(17) Note Bailey's references to possible non-Knidian examples, (1973) 11-15 *passim*, particularly the fine *Navigius* series from Tunisia, p. 13 and nn. 23, 24; also later local production at Pergamon: S. Türr, 'Spätrömische Reliefkeramik aus Pergamon. "Die Gladiatorenware" ' in *Pergamon, gesammelte Aufsätze = Pergamenische Forschungen i* (Berlin 1972) 208-222.

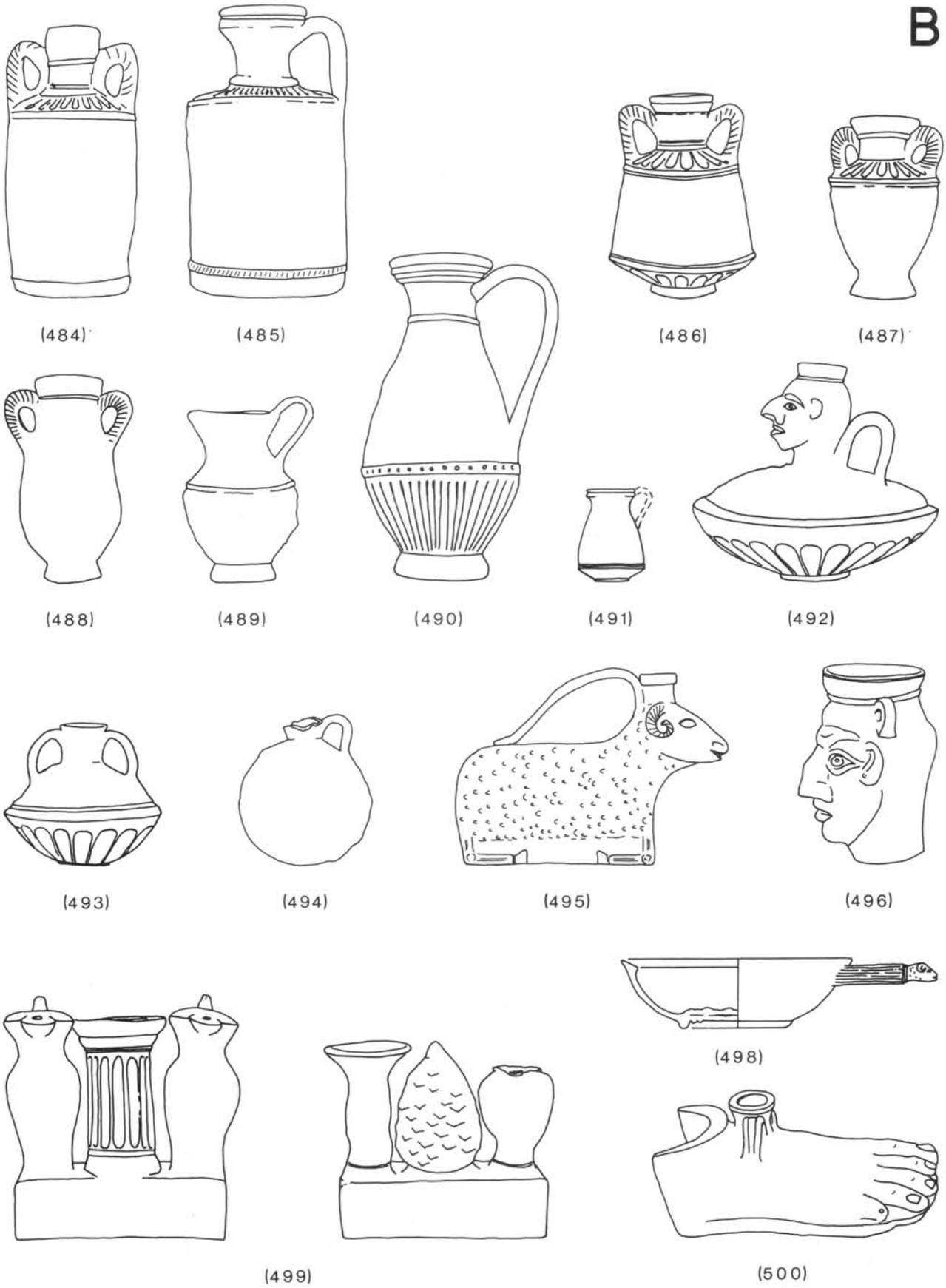


Fig. 61. Knidian relief ware, sketches of forms.

Scale c. 1:5

Chronology

The suggested chronology of this ware is as yet based largely upon stylistic criteria for lack of material from stratified contexts. Bailey suggests that the main period of production was during the second century A.D., but that it may also have extended into the late first century and the very early third, in parallel with the Knidian lamp series of the Roman period. A total of 31 sherds of Knidian relief ware was found at Sidi Khrebish (including some small fragments not listed below), of which only eleven were in stratified deposits listed in this study: seven of these were in Deposit 73. Their presence in relatively high proportion in this deposit and their virtual absence from the otherwise rich third-century deposits on the site (three sherds, Deposits 84, 109) militate strongly in favour of Bailey's suggestion that the series is attributable principally to the second century A.D. A single fragment of a jug found in Deposit 61 (third quarter of first century) may be one of the earliest datable sherds in the series, but the deposit does contain a few intrusions and the piece could be later. It is not possible to suggest any greater chronological precision for individual forms.

Vessel forms

The shapes which were produced in this ware have been discussed in isolation in much of the literature, and it is only in recent years that the unity of the series as a whole has become apparent. Ursula Heimberg has attempted to rectify this in a typology of eleven principal forms, with bibliography,[18] but her series is vitiated by the inclusion of certain forms found only in demonstrably non-Knidian ware (e.g. those occurring in the Pergamene series)[19] and by the omission of other well-substantiated forms (*e.g.* Forms **B495, B496, B498** below). In the catalogue that follows I have therefore included in a numbered series all the well-substantiated forms known to me which can be attributed with some confidence to Knidos, whether or not they are represented amongst the finds from Sidi Khrebish: a full bibliography is beyond the scope of the present study, but where the forms are included in Heimberg's typology the reader is referred to her lists. Published fragments of other forms suggest that this series is still far from complete.

As an aid to easy reference, sketches of complete examples of the forms described are shown in figure 61 at an approximately uniform scale of 1 : 5. They are numbered in parentheses to show that the sketches are not intended to refer to specific pieces.

Catalogue

NOTE: In this section the normal practice for numbering the items (see p. 5) has been modified in regard to any form represented by a single piece from Sidi Khrebish. Here only, the piece is identified by a suffix (*e.g.* no. **B484.1**) to distinguish the *individual* from the *form*, which may be more broadly defined on the basis of examples from elsewhere.

B484 *Two-handled cylindrical 'oinophoros'*: cylindrical flagon with figure-scenes on the body, fluted tongues on the shoulder and narrow moulded neck flanked by two striated handles; flat base.

Hausmann (1955) Type I (a), *e.g.* Beil. 48 = Hayes (1972) pl. 22a; Heimberg (1976) Type A; Bailey (1979) Group (c).

— **B484.1** (F.241) Shoulder frag., D. at shoulder *c.* 8 cm. Granular orange-brown clay with dull, slightly darker slip. Unstratified. Fig. 62, pl. XX.

This fragment might alternatively belong to Form **B487**.

(18) Heimberg (1976) 285 ff.

(19) See Türr, *art. cit.* (above, n. 17), especially 221 f.

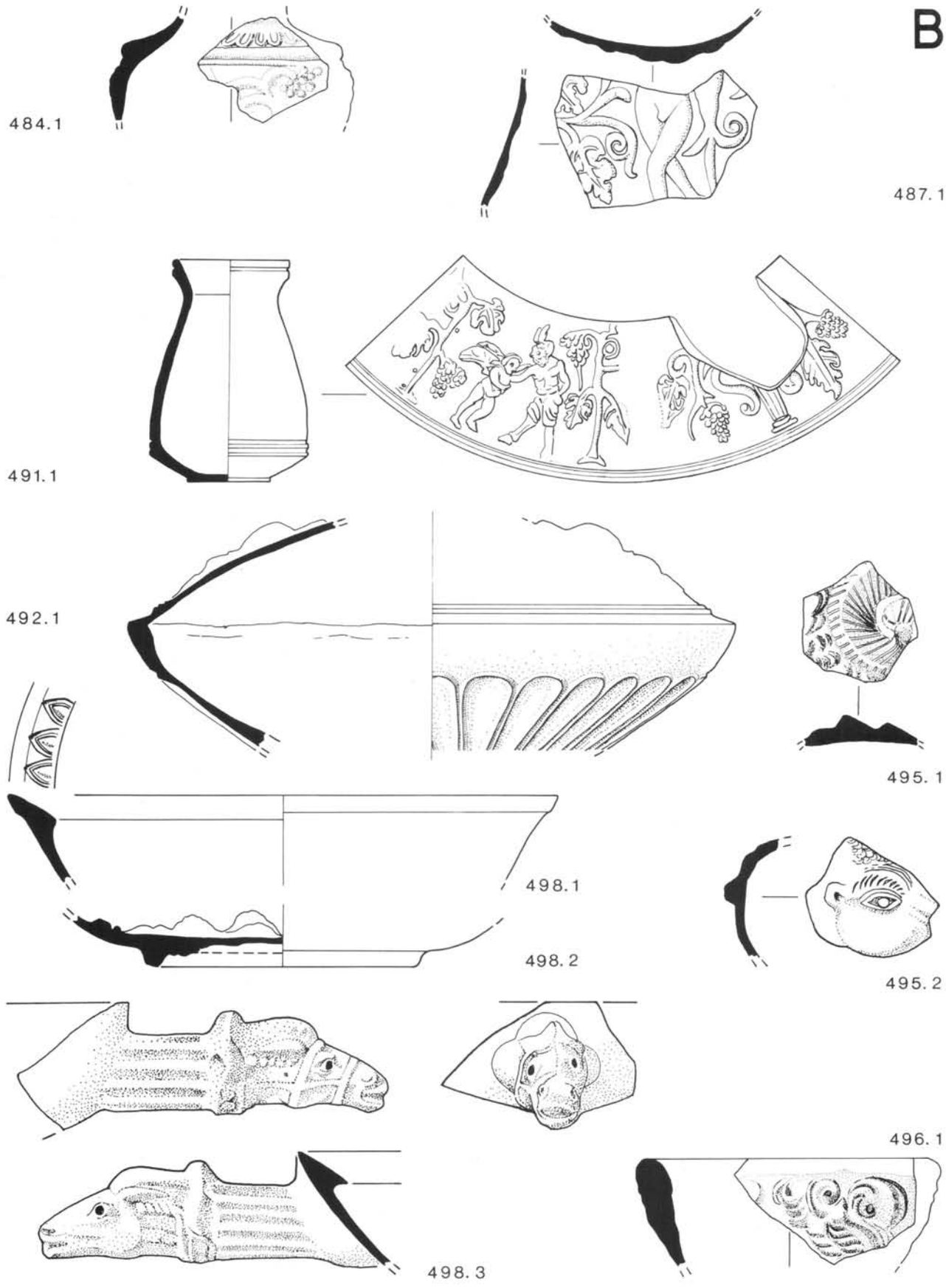


Fig. 62. Knidian relief ware, fragments from Sidi Khrebish.

Scale 1:2

B485 *One-handled cylindrical 'oinophoros'*; cylindrical flagon similar to the preceding but of broader proportions, with a single ribbed handle and often undecorated on the shoulder.

Hausmann (1955) Type I (b); Heimberg (1976) Type B.

Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.

B486 *Two-handled jug* with body in the form of a truncated cone, sharply carinated above and below; shoulder, neck and handles similar to Forms **B484** and **B487**, tongues also on underside, tapering towards base-moulding.

Hausmann (1958) 274 f., pl. 49.3, 4; Heimberg (1976) Type F.

Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.

B487 *Neck-amphoriskos*: curving body with sharply differentiated shoulder and two striated handles on either side of short neck and mouth; narrow conical base. Similar decorative scheme to Form **B484**.

Hausmann (1955) Type II; Heimberg (1976) Type D.

— **B487.1** (F.239, sample 17/6) Body-sherd. Fig. 62, pl. XX.
Fine orange-buff clay containing occasional tiny black grits, with thin, dull orange slip on outside only.
Part of standing, naked male figure with legs crossed; a vine-border to the left and an unidentified object to the right.
Unstratified.

A fragment of either this or the following form, shown by analysis to belong to a variant subgroup (see above, p. 327).

B488 *Pelike*: a rather shapeless ovoid vessel with a short broad mouth and more or less differentiated conical base; one or two striated handles. Decorated with a single scene on either side, occupying the full height of the vessel.

Hausmann (1955) Type III; Heimberg (1976) Type C; Bailey (1979) Group (d).

Not represented at Sidi Khrebish (but see no. **B487.1**).

B489 *Oinochoe* with ovoid body, broad trefoil-mouth, ribbed handle and conical base. Decoration on lower part of body: usually a large mask (*e.g.* Medusa) on front, vine-tendrils springing from krater or small mask beneath handle on back.
Hausmann, *AthMitt* 71 (1956) 108 f., Beil. 62, 63.1; *Id.* (1958) 266 ff., pls. 45, 46; Heimberg (1976) Type E; Bailey (1979) nos. (e) 2, 3.

Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.

B490 *Olpe* with tall conical body, rounded beneath, narrow neck, flaring mouth, ribbed handle and conical base; figure-decoration on upper part of body, ribbing beneath.

Heimberg (1976) 267 ff., figs. 7–11, Type G.

Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.

B491 *Small (one-handled?) jug* with everted rim, bag-shaped body and disk-base; two figure-scenes on body, bounded below by a double groove.

— **B491.1** (F.238) D.(max.) 6.6 × 6.0 cm., H. 8.2 cm. Fig. 62, pl. XXI.
Granular orange-buff clay with blotchy orange-brown slip on outside and down inside of neck.
Front: Pan with Eros, flanked by vines.
Back: vine springing from ribbed krater.
Unstratified.

The form of the vessel and the shape of the break suggest a small vertical handle on the back, close to the rim; this is perhaps a small variant of the preceding form. The British Museum possesses a fragment of similar shape and decoration from C.T. Newton's excavations at Knidos (Bailey 1979, no. (e) 1). The krater with vine-tendrils is typical of the style (Bailey 1973, 14 f.); Pan is represented amongst a Dionysiac thiasos on the olpe listed under Form **B490**, and on his own (on the opposite side to Dionysus) on the 'pilgrim-flask' listed under Form **B494**.

B492 *Lagynos* with biconical body and a single ribbed handle; neck usually in the form of a grotesque head, but the existence of examples with a plain neck cannot be excluded. Figure-scenes on upper part of body, broad fluted tongues on underside.

MonPiot 51 (1960) 73–91; Greifenhagen (1963); Bailey (1973) Group (a).

— **B492.1** (F.242, sample 17/9) Part of body, D.(max.) 22 cm. Fig. 62, pl. XXI.
Granular orange-pink clay with dull orange slip on outside.
Two fragments of upper and lower body, united by a narrow join.
Part of erotic scene above, broad fluting below.
Unstratified.

The erotic scene on this fragment appears in a more stylized version on the Berlin lagynos described by Greifenhagen (1963, especially 68, fig. 62); the carefully moulded fluting on the underside is similar to that on the same vessel and on the Cairo lagynos (*MonPiot, cit.*).

B493 *Bulbous lagynoid flagon* with short neck, two ribbed handles and disk-base; (vegetal) decoration on upper part of body, fluted tongues on lower part.

Heimberg (1976) 282 ff., figs. 16–18.

Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.

B494 Lentoid *'pilgrim-flask'* with short neck/mouth and a single handle; figure-decoration covering the whole of both sides.

Pontica 7 (1974) 320 ff., fig. 2; Heimberg (1976) Type K.

Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.

B495 *Zoomorphic askos* in the form of a couched animal, most commonly a ram or a bull, on a rectangular base; a mouth for filling is set on top of the head, with a strap-handle along the back of the animal; the mouth of the animal is pierced for pouring.

Deltion 21 (1966) *Chronika*, pl. 361e.

— **B495.1** (F.237, sample 17/5) Fragment. Fig. 62, pl. XX.
Finely granular pink clay with dull brown to black slip on outside.
Part of right horn of ram and fleece behind.
Unstratified.

— **B495.2** (F.236, sample 17/4) Fragment. Fig. 62, pl. XX.
Pale brown clay with slightly metallic slip of the same colour.
Part of right side of bull's head.
Deposit 73.

The British Museum possesses fragments of similar vessels found at Knidos by C.T. Newton (to be published by Mr. D.M. Bailey in *RCRFActa*), and many examples have also been found in recent excavations there by Dr. Iris Love. Both sherds were shown by analysis to belong to a variant sub-group (see above, p. 327).

B496 *Head-cup* with broad moulded mouth, body in the form of a human head, and two small ring-handles above the ears.

Bailey (1973) 21, Group (b).

— **B496.1** (F.235, sample 17/3) Rim, D. *c.* 9 cm. Fig. 62, pl. XXI.
Pale orange clay containing a few fine black grits, with thin, dull brown slip.
Relief-decoration up to the rim, composed of shaggy voluted curls of hair (?).
Unstratified.

This enigmatic fragment is possibly part of a head-cup, or of some other unfamiliar form: the hair appears to be animal rather than human.

B497 *Cylindrical mug* with two ribbed ring-handles; complete form and extent of decoration uncertain.

— **B497.1** (F.240) Body-sherd with handle. Fig. 63, pl. XXI.
Granular, pale orange-buff clay with semi-lustrous orange-brown slip on outside.
Edge of relief-decoration to right of handle: crudely modelled vine-border.
Deposit 84.

Cf. Hayes (1976b) no. 163, possibly part of a similar vessel.

B498 *Animal-handled patera*: dish with broad flat floor, curving wall, thickened triangular rim, hooked on the inside, ring-foot and fluted tubular handle terminating in an animal's head (most commonly a horse or ram, but a lion is also attested: Pagenstecher 1913, 214). The body is formed in an external mould in the manner of decorated *terra sigillata*, with concentric ridges and sometimes a fluted rosette inside the foot, and the walls either ribbed or smooth; on the inside is an applied medallion covering the whole of the floor, separately moulded in high relief, and above this the inner faces of wall and

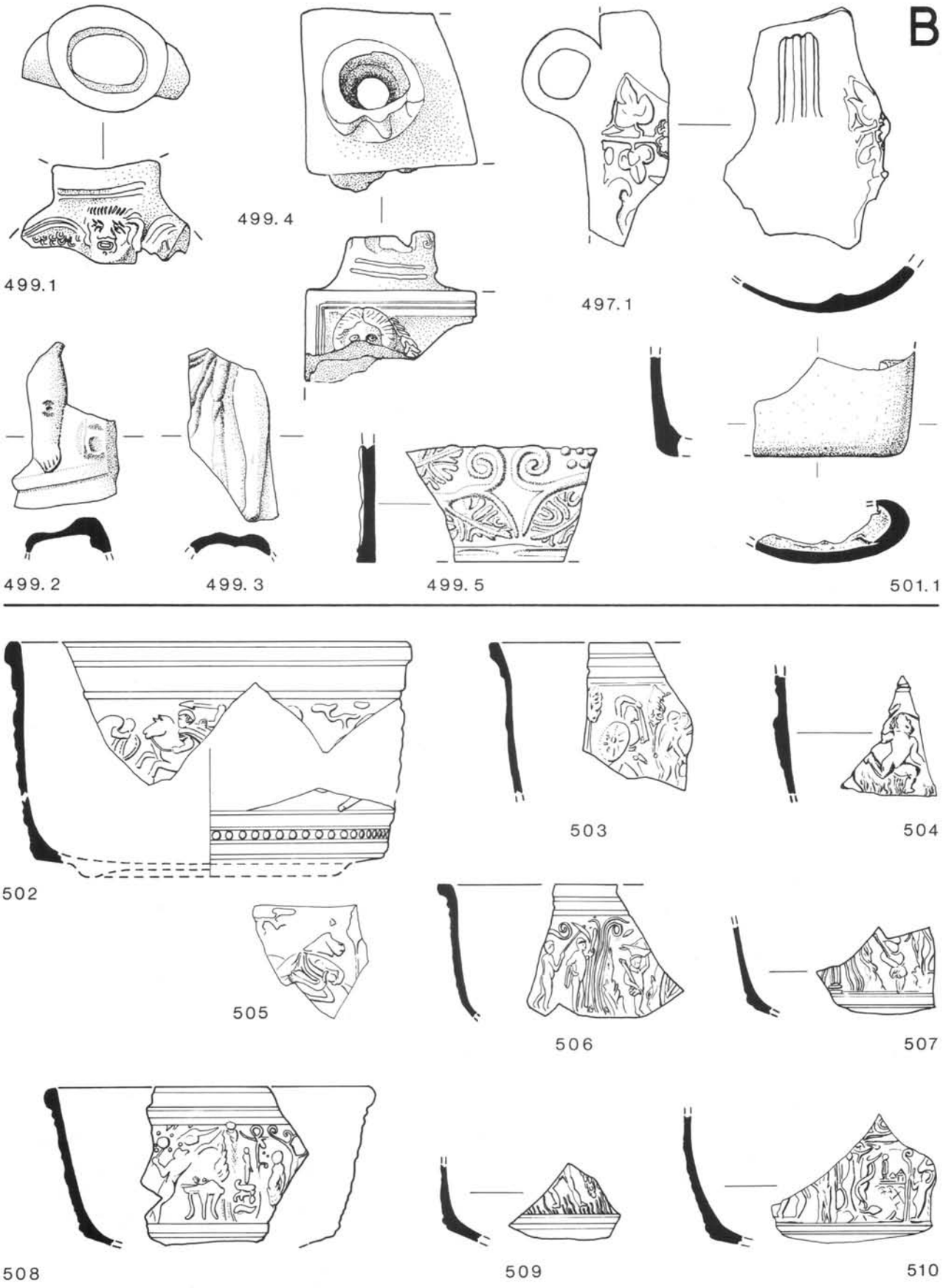


Fig. 63. Knidian relief ware, fragments from Sidi Khrebish; Corinthian relief bowls.

Scale 1:2

rim are smoothed on the wheel; the sloping inner face of the rim is sometimes decorated with impressed heart or ovolo motifs which may be impressed continuously, in groups, or singly and widely spaced. The handle is separately formed in a two-part mould and subsequently luted onto the wall of the vessel. The two parts of the base are often poorly united, with an air-space in between, into which air-holes are punched from above in order to avoid damage during firing.

— **B498.1** (F.158, sample 17/1) Rim, D. *c.* 20 cm. Fig. 62.
Hard, fine grey clay containing small white particles, fired pink at the surface; thin slip of the same colour with slight metallic lustre.
Continuous ovolo impressed on inner face.
Deposit 73.

— **B498.2** (F.785, sample 17/15) Base, D.(foot) 10.2 cm., D. (medallion) 12.0 cm. Fig. 62, pl. XXI.
Fine, hard grey clay, fired pink at the surface and very worn but with traces on both sides of a thin red slip. Medallion bounded by a flat ridge and a band of large beads, within which is preserved part of a figure of Dionysus reclining upon a dolphin (of which only the tail is preserved); the god has a thyrsus behind his left shoulder and a vine about his waist which passes over his right arm. Two small air-holes are punched through the medallion, one to the right of Dionysus's head and the other above the dolphin's tail. The underside is decorated with concentric ridges inside the foot (centre missing).
Unstratified.

— **B498.3** (F.234, sample 17/2) Handle, L. (from rim) 9.5 cm. Fig. 62, pl. XXII.
Hard orange-buff clay with grey core and some fine white particles; thin, dull orange slip.
Ribbed cylindrical shaft expanding into a collar with leaves above and beading between cordons below, from which projects a horse's head. The handle is moulded in two halves with a vertical join: the halves do not match, for the right side of the head is bridled and the left side is not! The eyes are pierced through into the interior.
Unstratified.

No. **1** was shown by analysis to belong to a variant sub-group (see above, p. 327).

This form is derived directly from examples in metalware, of which several have been found at Pompeii and Herculaneum.[20] For other examples in Knidian relief ware *cf. AA* 1909, cols. 559–569, a complete example with a ram's-head handle in Berlin, supposedly from Chieti; Breccia (1909) *passim*, many examples of bases from Alexandria, illustrating both upper and lower surfaces; *JdI* 27 (1912) 167 ff., further examples of bases from various provenances; Pagenstecher (1913) 61 ff., 194 ff., 214 and pls. 21, 39.5, bases and a horse-head handle from Alexandria; Jones (1950) nos. 700, 1049, base- and rim-fragments from Tarsus; *TürkArkDerg* 16 (1967) 137 and fig. 30 and *AJA* 73 (1969) 218 and pl. 62, fig. 20, bases from Dr. Love's excavations at Knidos (where examples were numerous).

Parallels to the fragments from Sidi Khrebish are as follows. The base no. **2** is from the same or a closely similar mould to Breccia (1909) 306 and fig. 53, no. 3 from Alexandria, of which rather less is preserved; Dionysus is now shown to be seated upon a dolphin, rather than a panther, of which at least two examples are known (Breccia 1909, 303 and fig. 52, no. 2; *JdI* 27, 1912, 169 and fig. 18). The handle no. **3** is similar to that from Alexandria illustrated by Pagenstecher (1913, 214 and pl. 39.5). Pagenstecher suggested that the eyes were pierced for the insertion of glass:

(20) See Y. Yadin, *The finds from the Bar-Kokhba period in the Cave of Letters* (Jerusalem 1963) 58-63 and pls. 17, 27.

they would have served a more immediate purpose as air-holes to relieve the pressure inside the handle during firing.

The date-range for this form is probably similar to that of Knidian relief ware as a whole; the close parallelism with metal vessels found at Pompeii and Herculaneum gives added weight to the hypothesis that the series begins in the Flavian period.

B499 *Thymiaterion or lampstand* composed of a variety of different elements which occur in endless different permutations. The basic structure consists of a hollow rectangular plinth with relief-decoration on the front and sometimes the ends; there is sometimes also a cursive inscription on the back. Upon the plinth stand three vertical supports, usually of two kinds arranged symmetrically A—B—A; these may take the form of (a) a fluted column, (b) a column with a figure on the front, usually Eros as Hypnos or Eros as Heracles, or (c) a pine-cone. On top of each of these supports may be set (a) a lamp, (b) a small cup (=incense-cup, i.e. thymiaterion) or (c), in the case of the pine-cone, sometimes nothing.

Bailey (1975) *passim*; *Agora v*, G159 and pl. 43.

— **B499.1** (F.247) Fragment. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Hard brown-grey clay with lustrous brownish-purple slip.
Upper part of support showing head and wings of Eros.
Deposit 73.

— **B499.2** (F.248) Fragment. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Granular brown clay with slightly metallic brown slip.
Lower part of support preserving left leg of Eros and (?) tip of club.
Deposit 73.

— **B499.3** (F.249) Fragment. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Part of support preserving right leg of Eros, right arm holding club and flying paw of lion-skin.
Deposit 73.

— **B499.4** (F.246, sample 17/10) Fragment. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Granular orange-buff clay with metallic orange-brown slip.
Part of left end of plinth with base of Eros-support above showing feet and tip of club; female mask on front with festoon attached to right.
Deposit 73.

— **B499.5** (F.681, sample 17/13) Fragment. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Slightly gritty orange-brown clay with thin brown slip.
Part of front of plinth, showing converging vine-tendrils.
Unstratified.

No. **4** was shown by analysis to have a composition quite distinct from all the other pieces analysed in this ware: I can offer no explanation for this surprising fact.

This form has recently been discussed by Bailey (1975) and calls for no further comment.[21] (The fragments from Sidi Khrebish referred to by Bailey on p. 70 are nos. **1, 2** and **5**.) Its

(21) Except to draw attention to another example from Herculaneum published by A.M. Bisi Ingrassia in A. Carandini (Ed.), *L'Instrumentum Domesticum di Ercolano e Pompei* . . . (Rome 1977) 98 f. and pl. 49.

inclusion here rather than in the report on the lamps is symptomatic of the close relationship between the lamp-making industry and the production of other mould-made vessels at Knidos.

Nos. **1–3** probably all belong to the Eros-as-Heracles type of support, as *e.g.* Pagenstecher (1913) pl. 39.3; no. **3** is of higher artistic quality than the other two fragments. The plinth with masks, no. **4**, is closely similar to that of the thymiaterion from Cyrene illustrated in *Agora v*, pl. 43; the tendrils on no. **5** are similar (but not identical) to those on an example in London described by Bailey (1975, 68 and pl. 26.5).

B500 Closed vessels modelled in the form of a human hand or foot, fitted with a narrow mouth with two ribbed handles. (Possibly designed specifically for votive purposes.)

See Hayes (1977a) 99 and refs.: this is the only report of such vessels.

(Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.)

B501 Fragments of uncertain form.

— **B501.1** (F.693) Fragment, W. 5.7 cm. Fig. 63.
Finely granular orange-pink clay containing some fine white particles, with traces of thin orange-red slip on outside.
Part of a mould-made but undecorated object of roughly oval cross-section.
Deposit 84.

— **B501.2** (F.693) Fragment, L. 6.2 cm. Pl. XXI.
Finely granular orange clay containing mica and quartz, with dull orange-brown slip inside and out.
Elongated moulded object or vessel with many large holes punched through it from the outside. ??
Area X.

CORINTHIAN RELIEF BOWLS

This class is limited to a series of bowls of a single basic form, a cylindrical pyxis with a flat floor and low ring-foot, with a series of figure scenes in low (and frequently indistinct) relief around the wall; the vessels were made in moulds in the manner of decorated *terra sigillata*, the entire exterior (including the foot) being formed in the mould, and the interior being smoothed on the wheel. These bowls were made at Corinth, and the fullest study to have been published is that of D.C. Spitzer (1942): the corpus prepared by F. Eichler and referred to by Spitzer and Robinson is still awaited.[22]

The typical Corinthian fabric is described by Spitzer as follows.[23]

> The clay . . . is a fine soft yellowish-buff which sometimes has a pink tinge, sometimes is greyish and harder where the firing has been overdone. The glaze is for the most part a dull red-orange, subject to frequent brownish-black blotches due to imperfect firing. On certain examples the glaze has a distinctly metallic appearance, particularly in the hollows of the moulded relief where it collects thickly. The glaze appears to have been applied evenly on the exterior by dipping, on the interior with a brush, the strokes of which are evident in the bottom as well as on the sides.

The distribution of the bowls is widespread, including Italy, North Africa and South Russia;[24] thirteen fragments were found at Sidi Khrebish. Spitzer suggests on the basis of stratified contexts at Corinth that the bowls were made between the middle of the second century A.D. and the end of the third; Hayes suggests more specifically the period *c.* A.D. 200–250.[25] The fragments from Sidi Khrebish are consistent with both sets of limits: those from datable contexts were found in Deposits 73, 100, 109 and 158.

Catalogue

All the fragments listed below belong to a single form of bowl with an almost flat floor, vertical wall, squarish moulded rim and low ring-foot, decorated with a continuous frieze of scenes in low relief around the wall, bounded above and below by mouldings. In the descriptions that follow letters in parentheses refer to the scenes illustrated by Spitzer (1942) in figs. 8 (Group II) and 16 (Group III).

Battle-scenes (Spitzer 1942, 172 ff., Group II)

B502 (F.1070) Rim and body frags., D. 15.0 cm. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Fine orange-buff clay with dull orange-red slip.
Double stepped rim-moulding; lower moulding composed of a band of raised dots between broad cordons.
The scenes preserved in the field are (from left to right) a figure falling to the right over his shield (1?), horseman charging to left with raised spear (d), background foliage (shown in association with (e) and (f)); on the lower fragment is perhaps a horse's hoof.
Deposit 109.
(Similar: base-sherd with the same mouldings below the decoration; pinkish-grey clay, thin green-grey slip, Deposit 100.)

(22) Spitzer (1942) 162 n. 1; *Agora v*, 54, under J31.
(23) Spitzer (1942) 164.
(24) Hayes (1972) 412 and refs.
(25) *Ibid.*

B503 (F.245) Rim, D. *c.* 13 cm. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Granular buff clay with dull brown to black slip.
Double stepped rim-moulding; the figures below include (from left to right) a warrior facing left with shield and raised club (part of (k)), warrior bending over to right (part of (a)); trees in background.
Deposit 73.

B504 (F.1216) Body-sherd. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Fine orange-buff clay with dull orange-red slip.
Fragment of wall, showing naked warrior brandishing sword and running to the right (f); grass below.
Area W.

B505 (F.1448) Body-sherd. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with slightly metallic red-brown slip.
Fragment of wall, showing fallen horse to right, with dead rider lying across it (c); two types of tree in background.
Deposit 158.

Ritualistic scenes (Spitzer 1942, 179 ff., Group III)

B506 (F.244) Rim-fragment. Fig. 63, pl. XXIII.
Fine brown clay with dull brown to black slip.
Single rim-moulding with cordons below. The figures preserved include (from left to right) a standing figure facing right and reaching with a stick above the head of a second figure, also facing right and holding a thyrsus (i), short standing figure facing right, supporting a basket on his head with his left hand and holding a thyrsus in his right (k); foliage and twisting tendrils between the figures.
Unstratified.

B507 (F.733) Body-sherd. Fig. 63, pl. XXIII.
Fine creamy-buff clay with thin, dull, dark brown slip.
Lower part of wall with triple cordon below, showing (from left to right) the base of a pillar (?) (g) and part of the basket-carrying figure seen on no. **B506** (k); tree-trunks and tendrils between.
Deposit 73.

B508 (F.243) Rim, D. *c.* 12 cm. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Granular, dark grey-brown clay with dull dark brown to black slip.
Single rim-moulding with two cordons below, triple cordon also at base of wall, somewhat tapering form. Very indistinct decoration, preserving parts of scenes (e) and (f); grass below, traces of foliage above.
Building H, probably contemporary with Deposit 84.

B509 (F.818) Body-sherd. Fig. 63, pl. XXIII.
Fine grey-buff clay with thin, dull brown slip.
Lower part of wall with triple cordon below, showing the legs of a naked figure moving to the left, with a knobbed club to the right (m); grass below. Very clearly delineated.
Building R1, unstratified.

B510 (F.1466) Body-sherd. Fig. 63, pl. XXII.
Fine buff clay with slightly metallic pinkish-brown slip.
Part of wall with triple cordon below. To the left are the legs and hand of a figure leaning to the right (c). Almost fully preserved in the centre is a scene containing a large rectangular altar upon which stand a small (draped?) statue and offerings (similar to (f) but with a larger altar and without the figure of a priest); to the left of the altar is a rocky background and a tree which appears to have a serpent coiled round the trunk, head downwards and towards the altar. This scene does not correspond directly to any other published examples known to me. On the edge of the sherd to the right is a small naked figure with an object above its head, part of a scene (h) in which a woman holds a

basin over the head of a youth (seen most clearly in Spitzer 1942, 188 fig. 20, upper left). Deposit 109.

Forms **B511–600**: *vacant*.

V. Catalogue: Late Roman Red Slip Wares

AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE

The name is that adopted by J.W. Hayes in his fundamental study of this ware.[1] The ware has also been described as *terra sigillata chiara* (by Lamboglia) and as Late Roman A and B wares (by Waagé). Hayes's comprehensive synthesis of previous studies eliminates the necessity of referring to them directly, and the broadness of his discussion reduces to a minimum the comments called for by the material presented here. As in all similar studies, Hayes's conclusions are subject to constant review in the light of new evidence, and a few more recent publications affect the validity of the opinions published in 1972. Note has been taken of the Ostia reports by A. Carandini,[2] the first of which appeared in time to be only partially included by Hayes, and of the publication of the Red Slip ware from Conimbriga.[3] The latter provides an important fixed point in terms of destruction levels associated with Suebian incursions in A.D. 465 and 468.[4] Of particular significance are the current excavations at Carthage which have so far contributed mainly to the chronology of the fourth to seventh centuries and given rise to publications by Hayes[5] and Carandini.[6] Hayes has also published revised opinions on the chronology of certain fifth-century forms in a separate article.[7]

African Red Slip Ware is the most prolific category of fine ware found at Sidi Khrebish (6,186 sherds recorded). This accords with its exceptionally long period of production from the late first century A.D. until beyond the middle of the seventh, but is also a testimony to its remarkable commercial success. A few examples of the earliest forms have been found at Sidi Khrebish, but in the first century the market was dominated throughout by Italian Sigillata, and in the second the African Red Slip Ware faced competition from Eastern Sigillata B, Çandarli Ware and possibly also Pontic Sigillata. From the early third century onwards it dominated the market, with lesser contributions at different times by Tripolitanian and Cypriot Red Slip Wares, meeting serious competition only in the late fifth and sixth centuries from Late Roman C. Only the fourth-century forms are poorly represented, but this is due to a relative scarcity of contexts of the period rather than to a change in patterns of trade.

The ware was produced in Tunisia at various centres, as may be judged by variations in fabric. Hayes has concentrated on typology on the grounds that there is comparatively little overlap between the forms produced at different factories; Carandini in the Ostia reports concentrates more strongly upon details of fabric. The differentiation of factories and their locations is dependent primarily upon work in Tunisia itself, and I have not therefore explored this aspect of the Sidi Khrebish material as fully as might be possible: the distribution of different forms around the Mediterranean is amply illustrated by Hayes[8] and where information from Sidi Khrebish affects this distribution significantly the point is noted in the catalogue.

The catalogue that follows is arranged in the same order as Hayes's type series. Because of the comprehensive nature of Hayes's study in respect of both descriptions of form, descriptions of

(1) Hayes (1972) 13–299.
(2) In *Ostia i, ii* and *iii*.
(3) Delgado (1975).
(4) See the comments by Hayes in *A Supplement to Late Roman Pottery* (London 1980) 482 and 514 ff. It has not been possible to take full account of this supplement in the text.
(5) Hayes (1976a).
(6) *Studi Miscellanei* 22 (1976) 45-56.
(7) Hayes (1977b), and see now Hayes (1980).
(8) Hayes (1972) maps 1–12, 19–30.

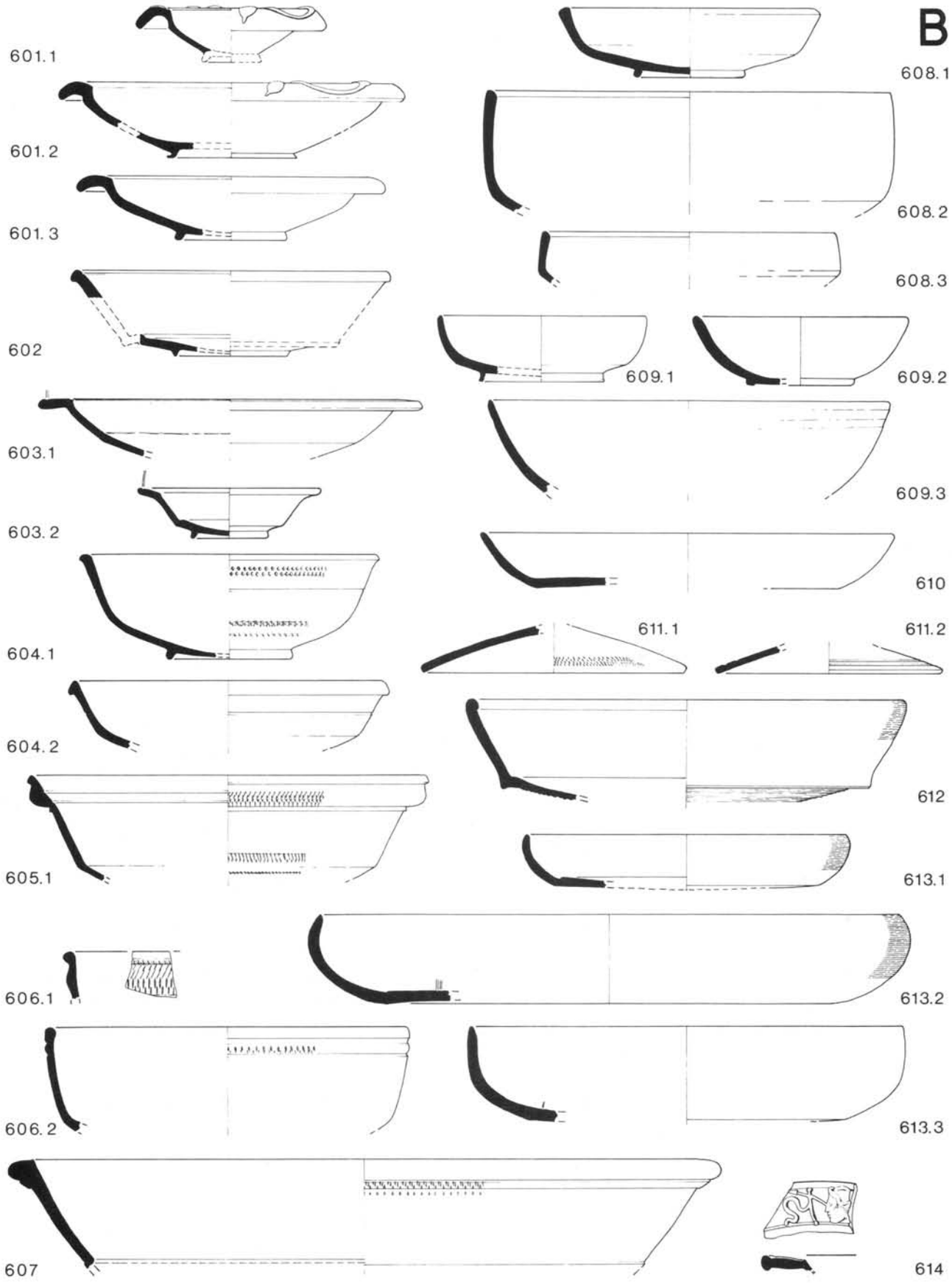


Fig. 64. African Red Slip Ware.

Scale 1:3

fabric and the illustration of variations within each form, these elements are kept to a minimum here. Descriptions of shape are abbreviated where they correspond to those defined by Hayes; likewise the examples illustrated are confined to one representative of each form or type except where they affect significantly the ranges illustrated by Hayes (which may otherwise be assumed to be present) or are particularly important to the chronology of the site. Forms not recorded by Hayes are interpolated into the catalogue at points appropriate to their chronology.

In the descriptions of fabric the colour of the slip should be understood to be the same as that of the body-clay unless otherwise stated.

MAIN SERIES

Catalogue

B601 Small shallow dish with broad convex rim and low ring-foot; sometimes barbotine leaf-decoration on rim.

Hayes Form 3: 'Type A, *c.* A.D. 60–90; Type B, *c.* 75–150; Type C, early to mid second century.'

Type A (leaves on rim, groove at inner edge)

— **B601.1** (F.107) Rim, D. 10.4 cm. Fig. 64.
Fine orange-red clay with thick lustrous slip.
Whole of rim preserved, centre missing; four leaves.
Deposit 73.

Type B (leaves on rim, no groove)

— **B601.2** (F.27) Rim- and base-sherds, D. 19.0 cm., H. (reconstructed) 4.0 cm. Fig. 64.
Hard orange clay with good lustrous slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 7 rims, Deposit 73, Area X.)

Type C (undecorated)

— **B601.3** (F.32) D. 17 cm., H. 3.5 cm. Fig. 64.
Hard orange clay, slightly rough, with lustrous slip.
Unstratified.
(Similar: 8 rims, Deposits 73, 84, 109, Areas J, P, X.)

The presence of these examples increases significantly the eastward penetration of the form as represented on Hayes (1972) maps 2 and 20, and to a lesser degree (by one example) maps 1 and 19.

B602 Carinated dish with flaring wall and internal kick at carination; bead-rim, low ring-foot.

Hayes Form 4B: 'perhaps mid second century.'

— (F.1136) Rim- and base-sherds. D. (rim) 17.5 cm. Fig. 64.
Granular orange-red clay with semi-lustrous slip.
Building B2, inside oven 2.
(Similar: rim, Area P.)

B603 Dish with flat rim, curving, slightly carinated body and low ring-foot.

Hayes Form 6: 'end of first to end of second century.'

Type A or B

— **B603.1** (F.714) Rim, D. 21 cm. Fig. 64.
Granular orange clay with thick, semi-lustrous slip.
Area X.
(Similar: 6 rims, Deposits 73, 83, 84, Areas H, X.)

Variant (Type C, as Hayes Form 6.44, from Ampurias)

— **B603.2** (F.1276) D. 10.0 cm., H. 2.8 cm. Fig. 64.
Finely granular orange clay with thick semi-lustrous slip.
Deposit 100.

B604 Bowl with steep wall curving into sloping floor, thickened or rolled rim and low ring-foot; groove at mid-height on wall.

Hayes Form 7: 'Type B, early-mid second century.'

Type B (plain interior, three bands of rouletting on wall)

— **B604.1** (F.98) D. 16.5 cm., H. 5.8 cm. Fig. 64.
Granular orange clay with thick lustrous slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 73.)

Type C (no rouletting, slightly hooked rim—not listed by Hayes)

— **B604.2** (F.1068) Rim, D. 17.5 cm. Fig. 64.
Granular orange-red clay with semi-lustrous slip.
Area P.

A date in the second half of the second century for Type C may be suggested by analogy with Hayes Forms 8 and 9. For another example *cf. RCRFActa* 11/12 (1969/70) 14, fig. 2.12, from Chiaramonte in Sicily.

B605 Carinated bowl with heavy convex moulding at rim.

Hayes Form 8: 'Type A, *c.* 80/90–160+; Type B, second half of second century.'

Type A (rouletting on rim-moulding and at carination)

— **B605.1** (F.22) Rim, D. 22.0 cm. Fig. 64.
Hard orange clay with thick, lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 10 rims, Deposits 71, 73, 79;
body-sherd, Deposit 168.9.)

Type B (plain)
Not illustrated.
2 rim-frags., Deposit 167.7.

B606 Bowl with curved body and steep rim, below which is a rouletted convex moulding between grooves.

Hayes Form 9A: '*c.* 100–160+.'

— **B606.1** (F.26) Rim-fragment. Fig. 64.
Hard orange clay with good lustrous slip.
Deposit 73.

— **B606.2** (F.99) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 64.
Fabric as the preceding.
Deposit 73.

Similar: 5 rims, Deposit 73, Areas J, R, X.

B607 Large carinated bowl with heavy knobbed rim and offsets at carination; rouletting beneath rim (and carination).

Hayes Form 10A: 'second century.'

— (F.705) Rim, D. 39.0 cm. Fig. 64.
Hard orange clay with good lustrous slip.
Building H, probably contemporary with Deposit 84.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 99, Area W.)

See the study of this form by A. Carandini in *Studi Miscellanei* 22 (1976) 45–56, who dates the version illustrated here (Type B2a) '*c.* 150–300 (and possibly later).'

B608 Bowl, more or less carinated, with straight wall, slightly thickened rim and low foot.

Hayes Form 14: 'Type A, mid second century;
Type B, second half of second century (*c.* 160–200+);
Type C, late second—early third century (?).'

Type A (wall sloping outwards)
— **B608.1** (F.710) D. 14.4 cm., H. 3.8 cm. Fig. 64.
Hard granular red clay with rather rough surfaces but thick, semi-lustrous slip (over-fired).
Area X.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 73, 82, Area X.)

Type B (more vertical wall)
— **B608.2** (F.671) Rim, D.(rim) 22.0 cm. Fig. 64.
Granular orange clay with thick, semi-lustrous, orange-pink slip.
Deposit 85.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 85, Areas P, T.)

Type C (wall sloping inwards)
— **B608.3** (F.672) Rim, D.(rim) *c.* 16 cm. Fig. 64.
Granular orange clay with thick, semi-lustrous slip.
Deposit 85.

Hayes suggests that the evolution of this form from Type A to Type C is accompanied by progressively shallower proportions: this is not evident to me, for Type B seems to be regularly deeper than either Type A or Type C.

B609 Small or medium-sized hemispherical bowl of varying proportions, with plain rim and low ring-foot.

Hayes Form 17: 'little evidence, probably second half of second century or Severan.'

— **B609.1** (F.957) D. 11.4 cm., H. 3.5 cm. Fig. 64.
Hard, granular red clay with semi-lustrous dark red slip (over-fired).
Area R.

— **B609.2** (F.1303) D. 11.8 cm., H. 3.8 cm. Fig. 64.
Finely granular orange clay with lustrous orange red slip.
Area J.

Similar: 16 rims, 3 bases, Deposits 84, 85, 101, 108, 109, 119, 152, 158, 167.2, Areas P, T, W.

— **B609.3** (F.521) Rim, D. 22 cm. Fig. 64.
Granular orange clay with lustrous orange slip.
Deposit 119.

I have not found any clear differentiation between the Types A and B proposed by Hayes. Many of the examples from Sidi Khrebish display the thick bright slip of the Severan forms and the frequency of sherds in the third-century deposits suggests a date-range of the second half of second to first half of third century for the form. The large variant no. **3** is similar to Hayes Form 17.11.

B610 Shallow dish with broad flat floor, low curving wall, plain rim (and low ring-foot of small diameter).

Hayes Form 18: 'early third century.'

— (F.1467) Rim, D. 22.5 cm. Fig. 64.
Finely granular orange clay with thick lustrous slip.
Deposit 109.
(Similar: 11 rims, 2 bases, Deposits 85, 109.)

Where rim-fragments only are preserved the form is virtually indistinguishable from Form **B620** (Hayes Form 31); a similar date-range is indicated both by this similarity and by the contexts of the examples from Sidi Khrebish.

B611 Part of plain conical lid (with central knob).

Hayes Form 22: 'date uncertain, probably early—mid second century.'

— **B611.1** (F.113) Rim, D. 14.6 cm. Fig. 64.
Fine orange-red clay with thick lustrous slip on upper side only.
Broad band of rouletting towards rim.
Deposit 73.

— **B611.2** (F.103) Rim, D. 12.5 cm. Fig. 64.
Orange clay with lustrous slip on upper side only.
Two grooves towards rim.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: rim and sherd with stump of knob, Deposit 73.)

The fact that all four of the fragments found at Sidi Khrebish were in Deposit 73 tends to confirm a second-century date for the form.

B612 Casserole with sagging floor, corrugated beneath, steep wall and internally rolled rim; outside of rim often blackened.

Hayes Form 23B: 'mid second century—early third century.'

— (F.655) Rim, D. 24 cm. Fig. 64.
Granular orange clay with dull orange-red slip, fired black on upper part of outside.
Area X.
(Similar: 11 rims, D. up to 35 cm., 9 body-sherds, Deposits 73, 81, 84, 85, 108, 119, 138, 152, 158, 172, Areas P, R, X.)

Rims of Type A were not found at Sidi Khrebish.

B613 Flat-based dish with curving wall and plain rim, slightly incurved; offset on inside at edge of floor. D. 18–37 cm.

— **B613.1** (F.31) D. (max.) 18.0 cm., H. 2.8 cm. Fig. 64.
Hard, finely granular, orange clay with slip on inside and upper part of outside: smooth and semi-lustrous on inside, dull on outside and fired black in a broad band below rim (stacking).
Unstratified.

— **B613.2** (F.525) D.(max.) 33 cm., H. 5.0 cm. Fig. 64.
Fabric as the preceding.
Two grooves on floor at inner edge of sherd.
Unstratified.

Similar: 35 rims, 8 body-sherds, Deposits 84, 85, 88, 100, 102, 108, 109, 119, 132, 139, 151, 158, Areas P, R, T.

— **B613.3** (F.11) D. 24 cm., H. 4.7 cm. Fig. 64.
Hard orange clay with smooth, thin, dull slip, slightly lustrous in patches. Dark burnt patches on interior, exterior extensively burnt.
Variant, fabric closer to Form **B615**.
Deposit 103.

A base of this form has been classified by Hayes as Form 26.2, but no example of a grooved rim such as his Form 26.1 has been found. The form is relatively common at Sidi Khrebish and at Ostia (*Ostia i*, 45, Form 9A in fabric A^2), and is now well represented at Carthage (Hayes 1976a, 85f., nos. II.2, V.5, 12, 18, XIII.2, XIV.20, the last of which resembles the variant no. **3**). The fabric suggests a connexion with the preceding form and the find-contexts at Sidi Khrebish indicate an early third-century date; at Carthage the form persists into the fourth century (Hayes, *loc. cit.*).

For versions of this form in other (coarser) fabrics see Forms **B673 – 675**.

B614 Fragment of large plate (?) with flat rim, knobbed at the outer edge and bearing applied relief-decoration on top (or possibly entirely mould-made).

— (F.1315) Rim-frag., D. 40+ cm. (very approx.) Fig. 64, pl. XXIII.
Finely granular orange-pink clay with thick, slightly lustrous slip.

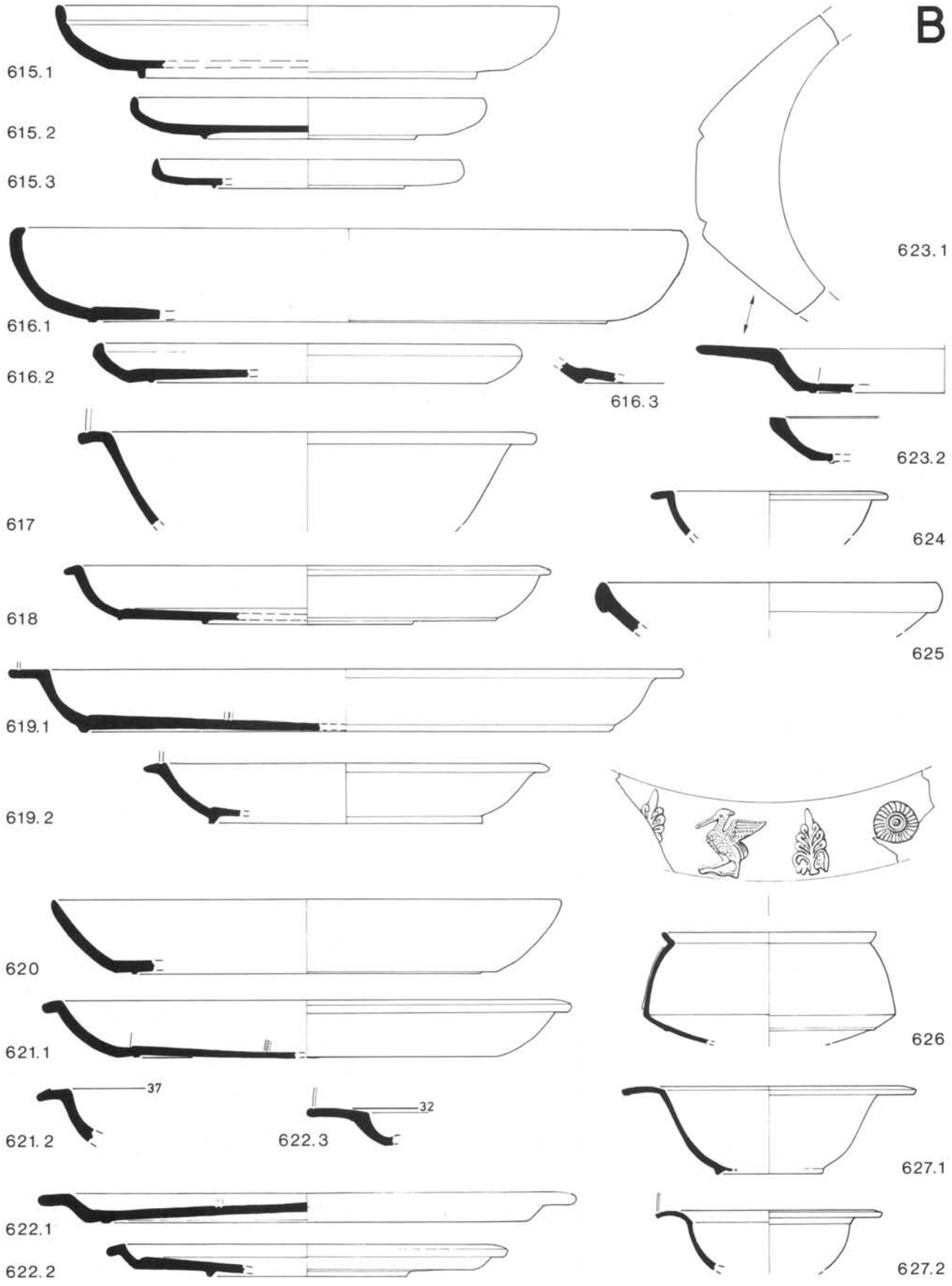


Fig. 65. African Red Slip Ware.

Scale 1:3

Mask facing left, with ribboned thyrsus (*cf. BJbb* 118, 1909, pl. 8 for clearer representations in silver).
Area J.

Hayes Form 24 or related? Plain rims of similar form in this ware have been found at Ostia (*Ostia i*, 57 and pl. 5, figs. 104, 106), also a plate in a different ware bearing the same motifs (*ibid.*, 62 and pl. 6, fig. 119). These motifs also occur along with others on fragments of rectangular trays from the Domus Aurea in Rome (*Latomus* 16, 1957, 18 ff., pls. 1–3, referred to by Hayes 1972, 49 n. 1).

B615 Dish with broad flat floor, low curving wall and plain rim; slight carination at base of wall on outside, low ring-foot of large diameter. Two types:
A medium sized, D. *c.* 22–32 cm., groove on inside of rim;
B small and shallow, D. 17, 18.9 cm., no groove.

Type A

— **B615.1** (F.675) D. 27 cm., H. 3.9 cm. Fig. 65.
Granular orange-pink clay with thin, barely lustrous slip.
Deposit 85.
(Similar: 7 rims, Deposits 84, 103, 119, Areas G, J.)

Type B

— **B615.2** (F.751) D. 18.9 cm., H. 2.3 cm. Fig. 65.
Hard, slightly gritty, orange clay with thin semi-lustrous slip.
Deposit 82.

— **B615.3** (F.1494) D. 17 cm., H. 1.6 cm. Fig. 65.
Finely granular orange-pink clay with slightly rough surfaces and semi-lustrous slip.
Area BB.

Type A corresponds to normal examples of Hayes Form 27 ('*c.* 160–220'), which were not particularly common at Sidi Khrebish. Type B may be regarded as a small variant of the same form: the fabric indicates a second-century date.

B616 Dish with broad flat floor, curving wall and sharply incurved rim; low square foot at external junction of wall and floor or occasionally placed about a centimetre in from edge; offset at base of wall on inside.

— **B616.1** (F.34) D.(max.) 37 cm., H. 5.1 cm. Fig. 65.
Hard orange clay with thin, mottled but lustrous slip.
Area R.
(Similar: 28 rims, D. 19–39 cm., Deposits 73, 82, 84, 85, 100, 103, 106, 108, 109, 139, 158, Areas R, T.)

— **B616.2** (F.2) D. 23.5 cm., H. 2.2 cm. Fig. 65.
Hard, granular orange clay with thick lustrous slip.
Deposit 73.
(Similarly shallow: 4 rims, D. 22–31 cm., Deposit 84, Areas J, P.)

— **B616.3** (F.542) Base-sherd, D.(foot) *c.* 18 cm. Fig. 65.
Fabric as the preceding.
Variant form of base.
Building T, robber trench.

This is far more common than the preceding form at Sidi Khrebish, corresponding more or less to Hayes Form 27/31. All stages of the transition between these two forms are found, both in fabric and the positioning of the foot, though the characteristics of Hayes Form 31 predominate (thick bright slip, offset at edge of floor, small square-cut foot). The form therefore appears to belong principally to the first half of the third century. Fragments, similarly dated, have also been found at Ostia (*Ostia i*, 46 and pl. 2, fig. 16).

B617 Part of deep bowl with steep curving wall and flat rim with a groove at the outer edge.

— (F.1323) Rim, D. 25 cm. Fig. 65.
Finely granular red clay with thick semi-lustrous slip.
Deposit 112.

Cf. Ostia i, 49 and pl. 3, fig. 32, similar fabric, from Level V (*c.* 230/40). Variant of Hayes Form 28?

B618 Dish with flat floor, curving wall and flat rim; low foot of small diameter; offset at base of wall on inside, flange on outside.

Hayes Form 29: 'probably early third century.'

— (F.673) D. 26.5 cm., H. 3.3 cm. Fig. 65.
Granular orange clay with thick lustrous slip.
Graffito monogram on underside next to flange (Ch. VII, no. 12).
Deposit 85.
(Similar: 16 rims, D. 24–34.5 cm., Deposits 82, 84, 85, 89, 100, 109, 113, 127, 138, Areas P, W.)

NOTE: rim-fragments cannot always be differentiated from Forms **B619** and **B621**.

The contexts of these examples confirm the dating suggested by Hayes; the form is relatively common at Sidi Khrebish.

B619 Dish with flat floor, low curving wall and flat rim, grooved at inner or outer edge; low square-cut foot at external junction of wall and floor, offset on inside.

Hayes Form 30: 'first half of third century.'

— **B619.1** (F.8) D. 37 cm., H. 3.3 cm. Fig. 65.
Granular, flaky, pinkish-brown clay with blotchy, semi-lustrous, pinkish slip; much affected by lying in cistern (?).
Variant with broad rim; two grooves on floor.
Deposit 103.
(Similar: rim, D. *c.* 40 cm., Deposit 139.)

— **B619.2** (F.230) D. 22 cm., H. 3.4 cm. Fig. 65.
Hard, granular orange clay with thick lustrous slip.
Standard version, small size.
Unstratified (frags. of possibly the same vessel in Deposit 85).
(Similar: 7 rims, D. 29–37 cm., Deposits 73, 102, 139, Area P. See note under Form **B618**.)

The well-documented presence at Sidi Khrebish of both this form and of Form **B616**, in many

examples of which the wall rises directly from the foot, suggests the existence of a workshop responsible for these variants which exported its goods particularly towards Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. It is notable that similar examples recorded by Hayes are exclusively from Tripolitania or Corfu (Hayes Forms 27.9, 11; 30, both exx.; 27/31, both exx.). (Note, however, the presence of Form **B616** at Ostia, referred to above.)

B620 Large dish with flat floor, sloping wall, plain rim and small square-cut foot set slightly in from edge of floor.

Hayes Form 31: 'early—mid third century.'

— (F.10) D. 28.0 cm., H. 4.2 cm. Fig. 65.
Hard, granular orange clay with dull slip (typical exx., thick lustrous slip).
Deposit 103.
(Similar: 281 rims, D. 19–37 cm., mostly around 27–30 cm.,

Deposits	32–1 (intrusive)	100–10	111–1	144 –3
	73–15	101–6	116–2	151 –1
	82–6	102–8	119–59	157.1–1
	83–1	103–16	125–2	158 –19
	84–5	105–3	127–1	159 –1
	85–30	106–4	129–2	160 –1
	88–1	108–24	137–1	168.8–1
	99–2	109–6	139–8	172 –1

Areas A, B, G, J, P, R, T, W, X.)

Together with Form **B632** (Hayes Form 50) this is the most prolific form in any ware on the site, reflecting the extent of the third-century levels (though it should be borne in mind that these and similar forms are large dishes and that a single broken vessel can give rise to many rim-fragments.)

B621 Large dish with flat floor, sloping wall, short flat rim and small square-cut foot set slightly in from edge of floor.

Hayes Form 32: 'early—mid third century.'

— **B621.1** (F.698) D. 29.0 cm., H. 3.0 cm. Fig. 65.
Hard, granular orange clay with thick lustrous slip.
Graffito, ΛΟΥ, on underside (Ch. VII, no. 13).
Unstratified.
(Similar: 61 rims, D. 22–37 cm.,

Deposits	84 –2	105–3	117–1	143–2
	85 –4	106–2	119–20	147–1
	100–1	107–1	122–1	152–1
	101–4	109–1	138–2	158–2
	103–2			

Areas B, G, J, P, R, T, X. See note under Form **B618**.)

— **B621.2** (F.523) Rim, D. 37 cm. Fig. 65.
Fabric as the preceding.

Variant with stepped rim (*cf.* Hayes Form 59).
Deposit 119.

B622 Plate: a shallower version of Form **B621**.

Hayes Form 33: '*c.* 200–250+.'

— **B622.1** (F.109) D. 29.2 cm., H. 1.7 cm. Fig. 65.
Granular orange-red clay with thick lustrous slip.
Two grooves on floor.
Deposit 73.

— **B622.2** (F.33) D. 22 cm., H. 1.7 cm. Fig. 65.
Fabric as the preceding.
Foot set further in, as on Forms **B610** and **B618**.
Unstratified.

Similar: 69 rims, D. 19–38 cm.,

Deposits	73–4	99 –1	106–1	119–3
	82–4	100–3	108–5	122–1
	84–4	102–2	109–3	138–2
	85–14	105–1	116–1	158–6
	87–1			

Areas J, P, T.

— **B622.3** (F.1321) Rim, D. 32 cm. Fig. 65.
Fabric as the preceding.
Variant with broad rim, grooved at outer edge.
Area J.

B623 Dish, similar to Forms **B620** and **B621** but with broad, flat, cut-out handles, bevelled away to a plain rim in between.

— **B623.1** (F.370) D. (inner edge of rim) 18 cm., H.(max.) 2.6 cm. Fig. 65.
Fabric as Forms **B618**—**B622**.
Unstratified.

— **B623.2** (F.51) Rim-fragment. Fig. 65.
Hard, granular orange clay with thin mottled slip, slightly darker.
Section of rim between handles.
Deposit 86.

Similar: 8 rims/handle frags., D. (int.) 18–21 cm., Deposits 85, 109, 119, 144, Areas P, X.

Form, fabric and find-contexts at Sidi Khrebish all suggest an early—mid third century date. This is the precursor of Hayes Forms 42 and 51.

B624 Part of small hemispherical bowl with flat rim.

— (F.663) Rim, D. 13.0 cm. Fig. 65.
Granular orange clay with thick lustrous slip.

Area X.
(Similar: 2 rim-frags., D. *c.* 13 cm., Deposit 85.)

Fabric and the presence of fragments in Deposit 85 indicate a date in the first half of the third century; this form perhaps represents a link between Form **B603** (Hayes Form 6) and Form **B627** (Hayes Form 44).

B625 Part of curving bowl with heavy rolled rim; rather thick-walled.

— (F.871) Rim, D. 19 cm. Fig. 65.
Granular orange clay with lustrous bright orange slip.
Deposit 89.

Despite its obvious resemblance to the much later Form **B658** (Hayes Form 99), both the fabric and the find-context of this unusual piece (sealed beneath a mosaic) indicate unequivocally a date in the third century.

B626 Small bowl with bulbous biconical body and everted rim; applied decoration on wall, cordon below carination.

— (F.1071) Upper part, D.(rim) 11.6 cm., D.(max.) 13.7 cm. Fig. 65, pl. XXIII.
About one third of circumference preserved.
Finely granular orange-red clay containing occasional specks of lime, with thin semi-lustrous slip on outside and rim.
Parts of four appliqués preserved, out of a probable total of eight; a large palmette was probably repeated four times, alternating with other motifs of which a pelican and a large stylized rosette are preserved.
Building P3, robber trench.

The form is close to the vessels listed by Hayes as Form 36 ('first half of third century'), particularly the Ventimiglia example; *cf.* also *NSc* 1970 Supp. III, 430, no. 303, from Sybaris. I have not found direct parallels to the motifs represented here. The context is consistent with the dating suggested by Hayes.

B627 Small hemispherical bowl with broad flat or convex rim and low foot; thin-walled.

Hayes Form 44: '*c.* 220/40 to late third century (or slightly later).'

— **B627.1** (F.937) D. 16 cm., H. 4.9 cm. Fig. 65.
Fine, splintery red clay showing turning-marks, particularly on outside, with thin semi-lustrous slip (all over).
Deposit 123.

— **B627.2** (F.1293) Rim, D. 12.4 cm. Fig. 65.
Fine pinkish-red clay with thin pimply slip.
Groove at lip.
Building J3, robber trench.

Similar: 5 rims, 1 base, Deposits 100, 108, 123, Areas P, W.

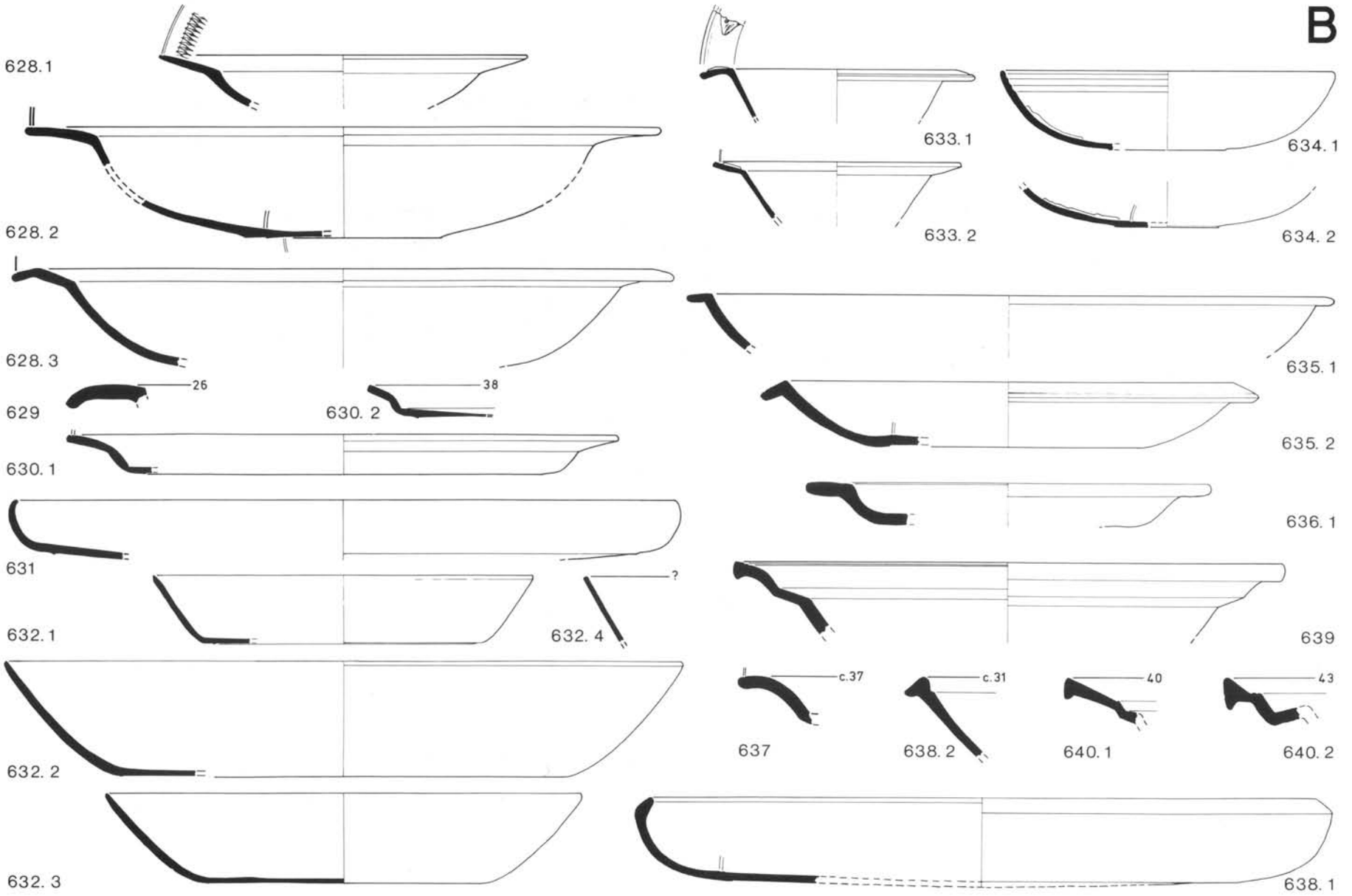


Fig. 66. African Red Slip Ware.

Scale 1:3

B628 Large bowl with curving body, broad flat rim, grooved at lip, and flat base; false foot marked off by a slight inset.

Hayes Form 45: 'Types A and B, *c.* 230/40–320 (A mostly early); Type C, early—mid fourth century.'

Type A (bands of rouletting on rim and floor)

— **B628.1** (F.1288) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 66.
Fine orange clay with thin, semi-lustrous orange-red slip.
Building J2, robber trench.
(Similar: 8 rims, 2 bases, Deposits 63, 99, 101, 119, 123, 139, 159, Area T.)

Type B (no rouletting, grooves on floor)

— **B628.2** (F.1289) Parts of rim and base, D. 34.5 cm., H. (reconstructed) 6.0 cm. Fig. 66.
Fine, hard, orange-pink clay with thin, pimply orange-red slip all over.
Two narrow grooves on floor, groove on underside.
Deposit 102.
(Similar: 5 rims, 2 bases, Deposits 108, 119, 139, Areas A, L.)

Type C (as B, but rim drooping at edge)

— **B628.3** (F.1385) Rim, D. 36 cm. Fig. 66.
Finely granular red clay, excellently smoothed but showing fine turning-marks beneath rim, with thin semi-lustrous slip all over.
Building P2, associated with other fourth-century forms.

Also: 3 body-sherds of Form **B628**, Deposits 85, 102, 108;
1 base-sherd, possibly this form, Deposit 92.

B629 Part of large bowl with broad curving rim.

Hayes Form 46: 'last quarter of third—first quarter of fourth century.'

— (F.1386) Rim, D. 26 cm. Fig. 66.
Fine, hard red clay showing fine turning-marks on underside, with thin semi-lustrous slip.
Building P2, same context as no. **B628.3**.

B630 Plate with flat floor and everted rim set off by a slight wall; minute foot beneath edge of floor.

Hayes Form 48: 'Type A, *c.* 220–270; Type B, *c.* 260–320.'

Type A (horizontal rim; bright glossy slip all over)
Not illustrated.
4 rim-frags., Deposit 119; rim-frag., Area W.

Type B (oblique rim; matt slip on inside and rim only)

— **B630.1** (F.1023) D. 30 cm., H. 2.1 cm. Fig. 66.
Hard, fine, splintery red clay with thin semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Deposit 108.

— **B630.2** (F.999) D. *c.* 38 cm., H. 1.8 cm. Fig. 66.
Fine red clay with smooth dull slip on inside and over rim.
Unstratified.

Similar: 4 rims, 1 body-sherd, Deposits 73, 101, 108, 119, Area T.

The chronological distinction drawn by Hayes between Types A and B does not seem to me to be valid. The date suggested by him for the introduction of Type A is determined by the evidence from Ostia, where a rim of Type B similar to no. **1** is also present in the same context (*Ostia i*, 58 and pl. 6, fig. 113). Type A is scarcely present at Sidi Khrebish, but Type B is the latest dated form to be found in the extensive third-century levels. The date of these levels is determined by the massive quantities of Forms **B618–622** found therein, together with smaller quantities of Form **B632**, and particularly by a coin of Gordian III (241–244) found in Deposit 101, a homogeneous cistern-group. These factors suggest that the bulk of the third-century levels are to be dated close to the middle of the century, and that Hayes Form 48B was therefore current by that time, confirming the Ostia evidence.

B631 Large dish with flat floor, curving wall, incurved rim and tiny ledge-foot.

Hayes Form 49: '*c.* 230/40–300.'

— (F.1277) D.(max.) 36.5 cm., H. 2.9 cm. (above foot). Fig. 66.
Fine, hard pink clay with thin, barely lustrous slip on inside and most of outside of wall; slightly metallic on outside.
Deposit 100.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 109, 138.)

B632 Large dish with flat floor, straight sloping wall, plain rim and tiny ledge-foot.

Hayes Form 50:	Type A,	thin fine exx.,	*c.* 230/40–325;
		later variety,	*c.* 300–360;
	Type B,		*c.* 350–400+.'

— **B632.1** (F.100) D. 20.8 cm., H. 3.7 cm. Fig. 66.
Finely granular red-brown clay with uniform lustrous slip.
Bevelled rim.
Deposit 73.

— **B632.2** (F.935) D. 37 cm., H. 6.1 cm. Fig. 66.
Hard, finely granular red clay with dull dark red slip on inside and over rim; fine brush-marks visible on inside.
Deposit 123.

— **B632.3** (F.936) D. 26 cm., H. 4.9 cm. Fig. 66.
Hard, finely granular red clay with semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim; fine brush-marks on inside, turning-marks on outside.
Deposit 123.

— **B632.4** (F.1282) Rim-fragment. Fig. 66.
Fine, hard red clay with thin dull slip on inside and over rim.
Variant with square-cut rim.
Area J, unstratified.

Similar: 212 rims,

Deposits	73–10	98 –2	101–6	105–7
	81–1 (intrusive)	99 –3	102–4	106–7
	85–2	100–23	103–5	107–1

108–17	125–1	140–1	152 –1
109–4	128–1	143–1	154 –1
119–32	129–1	146–1	158 –10
122–1	138–3	147–2	167.4–1
123–3	139–5	148–1	172 –1

Areas G, J, P, R, S, T, W, X.

This form is second only to Form **B620** (Hayes Form 31) in its frequency at Sidi Khrebish. It is a form with a long period of production within which subdivisions are subtle and to some extent intuitive (see Hayes's discussion under the form). I have found it difficult to identify such subdivisions amongst the material from Sidi Khrebish, but this may be due in part to the genuine absence of the later varieties. No. **1** is possibly one of the earliest examples of the form, as is indicated by its sharply articulated profile, bevelled rim and glossy slip. This profile is typical of most of the rims from Sidi Khrebish, though the fabric is normally similar to nos. **2** and **3**; the bevel at the rim is present in most examples. A single deposit, 123, provided five examples of a consistently later form: nos. **2** and **3** are from this deposit and show a shallower, more curving profile, but still a vestigial foot and more or less tapering rim. They are perhaps to be regarded as the transitional Type A/B (*cf.* Hayes Form 50.55); rims and bases clearly definable as Type B were not recorded. No. **4** is a lone example of a square-cut rim.

Most of the examples of this form are associated with the third-century destruction levels across the site and contribute with the other evidence to the suggestion of a date around 250 for these deposits (see above, under Form **B630**). Deposit 123 contained nine coins, the latest of which are to be dated from A.D. 330: the five examples of the form found in this deposit are consistent with the dating proposed by Hayes for later varieties of Type A.

B633 Small bowl with steep wall and flat rim, grooved at lip and sometimes bearing applied decoration.

Hayes Form 52: '*c.* 280/300 to late fourth century.'

— **B633.1** (F.812) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 66.
Fine, hard red clay with thin dull slip all over.
Part of applied fish on rim (Hayes 1972, 215, motif 1).
Area R.

— **B633.2** (F.1369) Rim, D. 13.5 cm. Fig. 66.
Fine pinkish-red clay with semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Fragment of appliqué on rim at edge of sherd.
Building P2, robber trench.

Similar: rim-fragment with hooked lip, Deposit 158.

B634 Open curving bowl with flat base and plain rim; three shallow grooves on inside of rim, applied decoration on floor.

Hayes Form 53A (sub-type 2): 'probably early fifth century'.

— **B634.1** (F.1471) D. 18 cm., H. 4.4 cm. Fig. 66, pl. XXIII.
Fine, hard, pinkish-red clay with thin dull slip on inside and upper part of outside.

Part of large applied antelope on floor.
Area S.

— **B634.2** (F.854) Part of body, D. (base) 5.6 cm. Fig. 66, pl. XXIII.
Fabric as the preceding.
Part of applied motif on floor, a seated figure (Orpheus) playing the lyre; single groove towards centre of floor.
Deposit 128.

The antelope is not recorded elsewhere, except in a presumably smaller example on Form **B633** (Hayes Form 52: see Hayes 1972, 216, under motif 13); a representation of Orpheus in a (later) more linear style occurs on an African lamp of Hayes Type II in Carthage, attributed by Salomonson to the later fifth century (*BABesch* 44, 1969, 85 and fig. 105, probably = A. Ennabli, *Lampes chrétiennes de Tunisie*, Paris 1976, no. 157).

B635 Large flat-based dish with low curving wall and short flat rim; tiny ledge-foot or hollowed underside.

Hayes Form 58: 'Types A and B, *c.* 290/300–375.'

Type A (finer fabric, slip all over)
— **B635.1** (F.1349) Rim, D. 35 cm. Fig. 66.
Fine, hard orange-red clay with thin semi-lustrous slip all over.
Building P1, unstratified.
(Similar: 3 frags., Deposit 123, 5 rims, Areas P, R.)

Type B (coarser fabric, partial slip; generally shallower than A, more downturned rim)
— **B635.2** (F.1480) D. 27 cm., H. 3.5 cm. Fig. 66.
Finely granular orange-red clay with thin, semi-lustrous red slip on inside and upper part of outside.
Area S.
(Similar: 2 frags., Deposit 123, rim, Deposit 122.)

Also: rim, apparently local fabric (much lime), Deposit 167.7.

B636 Flat-based dish similar to the preceding but shallower, with broad flat rim, stepped on top.

Hayes Form 59: 'Type A, *c.* 320–380/400; Type B, *c.* 320–420.'

Type A (with vertical gouging on wall)
Not illustrated.
5 sherds, Deposits 122, 127, Areas J, P.

Type B (plain wall)
— **B636.1** (F.299) D. 22 cm., H. 2.3 cm. Fig. 66.
Granular orange-pink clay with thin semi-lustrous slip on inside and most of outside.
Deposit 158.

Similar: 7 rims, A or B, Deposits 63, 122, 125, 172, Areas P, R.

B637 Large flat-based plate with flaring quarter-round rim; groove at lip.

Hayes Form 60: '*c.* 320 (?)–380.'

— (F.855) Rim, D. 37 cm. Fig. 66.
Granular red clay with dull slip.
Deposit 128.

B638 Large flat-based dish with curving wall and vertical or incurved rim.

Hayes Form 61: 'Type A, *c.* 325–400/420; Type B, *c.* 400–450.' Hayes now places the introduction of Type B *c.* 380/90 (1977b, 282).

Type A (incurved rim, chamfered on outside)
— **B638.1** (F.925) D.(max.) 38.0 cm., H. 4.6 cm. Fig. 66.
Finely granular orange-pink clay with dull pimply slip on inside and upper part of outside.
Area R, surface level.
(Similar: 14 rims, Deposit 122, Areas J, P, R, W.)

Type B (overhanging rim with groove on inside; more bowl-like form)
— **B638.2** (F.856) Rim-fragment. Fig. 66.
Granular orange-red clay with semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Late variant?
Deposit 128.
(Similar: rim, normal Type B, Deposit 73—intrusive.)

B639 Large bowl with curved flaring rim above a flat step; lip thickened or rolled, groove(s) on top.

Hayes Form 67: '*c.* 360–470.'

— (F.857) Rim, D. 30 cm. Fig. 66.
Granular red clay with semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Two grooves at lip.
Deposit 128.
(Similar: 13 rims, 2 body-sherds, Deposits 100, 103 (intrusive), 128, 140, 156, Areas J, P, R, W.)

B640 Large bowl similar to the preceding, with oblique hooked rim above a hollow V-shaped moulding.

Hayes Form 68: '*c.* 370–425+.'

— **B640.1** (F.866) Rim, D. 40 cm. Fig. 66.
Granular red clay with dull slip on inside and over most of rim.
Building R3, robber trench.

— **B640.2** (F.1367) Rim, D. 43 cm. Fig. 66.
Hard, finely granular red clay with thin, barely lustrous slip all over.
Building P2, robber trench.

Similar: rim-fragment, Deposit 172.

B641 Small bowl with curving body and broad flat rim, hooked at lip; two grooves on top of rim.

Hayes Form 70: 'first half of fifth century.'

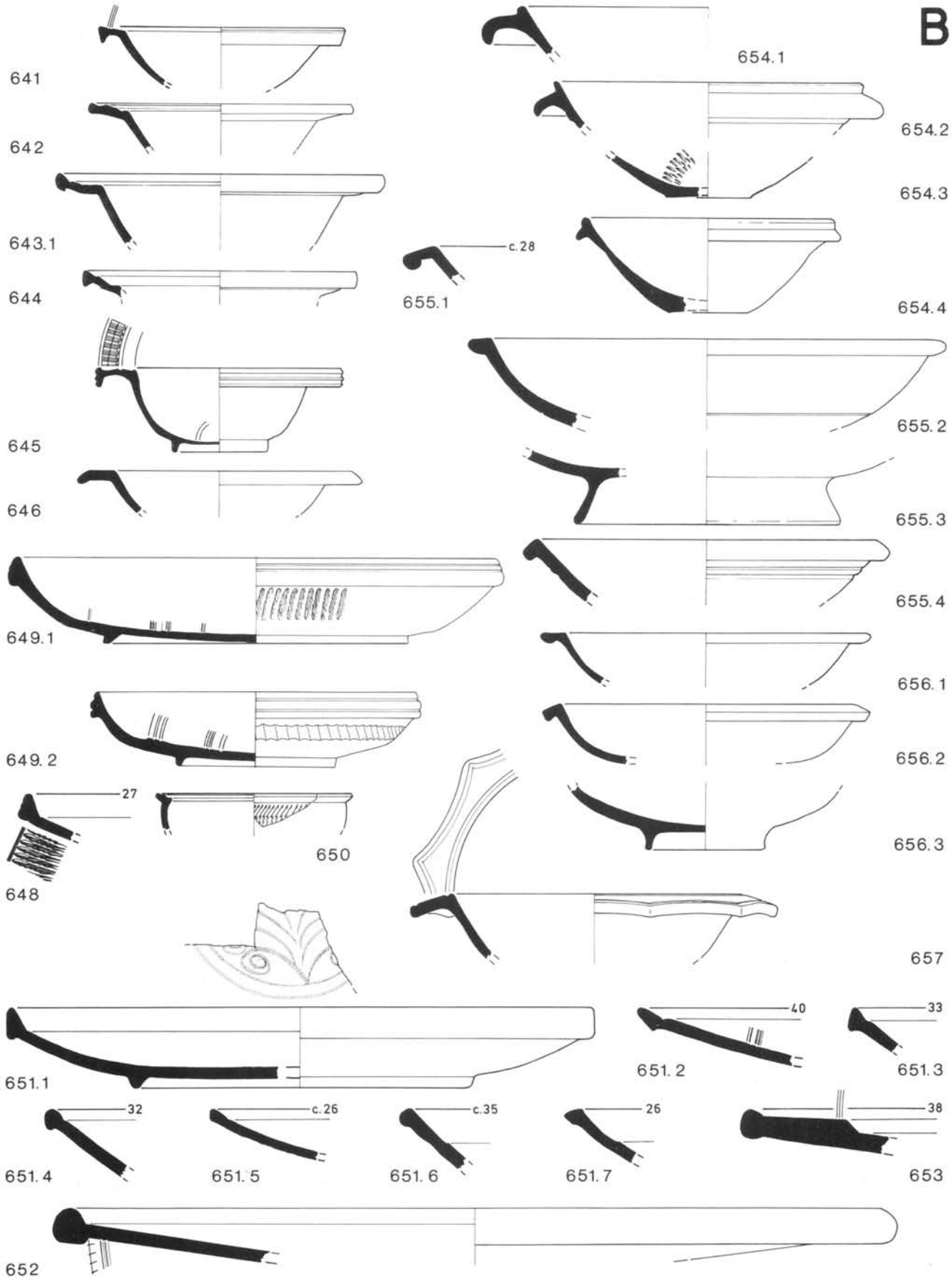


Fig. 67. African Red Slip Ware.

Scale 1:3

— (F.1246) Rim, D. 13.4 cm. Fig. 67.
Finely granular red clay with thin dull slip all over.
Deposit 138.

B642 Small bowl with steep wall and broad sloping rim, ridged on top.

Hayes Form 71B: 'early fifth century.'

— (F.952) Rim, D. 14.5 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular red clay with rather rough surfaces and thin dull slip all over.
Building R1, unstratified.

B643 Small bowl with steep wall and broad horizontal rim, hooked at lip.

Hayes Form 73: '*c.* 420–475. Type B mainly late.'

Type A (Top of rim undecorated, notches on lip)
Not illustrated.
One rim, Area R.

Type B (groove on middle of rim, plain knobbed lip)
— **B643.1** (F.858) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 67.
Finely granular pinkish-red clay with dull slip on inside and over rim.
Deposit 128.
(Similar: rim-fragment, Deposit 128.)

B644 Small bowl similar to the preceding (?) with hooked rim separated from wall by a hollow V-shaped moulding.

— (F.885) Rim, D. 15 cm. Fig. 67.
Hard, finely granular orange clay with semi-lustrous orange-red slip on inside and over rim.
Building R1, disturbed late levels above and around cistern.

Similar to the preceding forms and to Form **B640** (Hayes Form 68): presumably fifth-century.

B645 Small hemispherical bowl with broad flat rim, hanging lip and ring-foot; two broad grooves on outer face of lip.

Hayes Form 74: 'around third quarter of fifth century.'

— (F.1160) D. 13.5 cm., H. 4.7 cm. Fig. 67.
Finely granular orange-pink clay with thin lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Groove on top of rim, with rouletting on the outer part; two fine grooves on floor.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: rim-frag. without rouletting, Deposit 166.1.)

B646 Small hemispherical bowl with broad flat rim, drooping at lip.

— (F.968) Rim, D. 15.5 cm. Fig. 67.
Hard, finely granular red clay with dull slip on inside and over rim.
Street between Areas P and R, late level.

Presumably part of the same series as the preceding forms, rather than Hayes Form 78, which is in a coarser fabric with a bright slip.

B647 Dish with flat base, low curving wall and rim as Form **B643** (Hayes Form 73).

Hayes Form 76: '*c.* 425–475.'

Not illustrated.
Rim as Hayes Form 76.3, notched on top, Deposit 128; rim-frag., Deposit 135.

B648 Large plate with gently sloping floor and upright triangular rim; two grooves on outer face, feather-rouletting on underside.

Hayes Form 82: '*c.* 430–500+.'

— (F.1211) Rim, D. 27 cm. Fig. 67.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Deposit 132.

B649 Dish with flat floor, curving wall above a slight carination, projecting triangular rim and tapering ring-foot. Two grooves on outside of rim, usually feather-rouletting on wall, grooves and stamped decoration on floor.

Hayes Form 84: '*c.* 440–500.'

— **B649.1** (F.21) D.(max.) 27.0 cm., H. 4.7 cm. Figs. 67, 69, pl. XXIII.
Hard, finely granular orange-pink clay with semi-lustrous orange slip on inside and over rim.
Feather-rouletting on wall; groove at edge of floor, stamped decoration within grooves in centre (see below, p. 374).
Street between Areas P and R, late level.

— **B649.2** (F.300) D.(max.) 19.0 cm., H. 4.0 cm. Fig. 67.
Fine but flaky orange clay with thin semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Single wide band of 'rouletting' on wall; two bands of grooves on floor enclosing a central stamp (cross-monogram? Trace only at edge of sherd).
Deposit 158 and joining sherd from Area W.

Similar: 7 rims, 2 bases, Deposits 109, 132, 142, 156, 163, Area T.

B650 Part of small hemispherical bowl with flat-topped rim; two grooves or steps on rim, feather-rouletting on wall.

Hayes Form 85 (A): 'mid or second half of fifth century.'

— (F.811) Rim, D. 10.8 cm. Fig. 67.
Fine, hard red clay with thin dull slip.
Area R.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposits 63, 168.11.)

B651 Dish with shallow curving body, low tapering foot and knobbed, rolled or hooked rim; grooves, burnished patterns (or stamped decoration) on floor.

Hayes Form 87: 'Type A, second half of fifth century; Types B—C, early sixth century.'

Type A (fairly upright knobbed rim, flattened or concave on inside)

— **B651.1** (F.1205) D. 32 cm., H. 4.4 cm. Fig. 67, pl. XXIII.
Granular red clay with thin dull slip on inside and upper part of outside. The inside bears spiral burnishing around the edge, with a large burnished 'palmette' in the centre.
Area W, late level.
(Similar: 3 rims, 1 base, Deposit 167.7, Area W.)

Type B (elongated rim marked off from body by a slight offset; slightly hooked)

— **B651.2** (F.1250) Rim, D. 40 cm. Fig. 67.
Hard, granular red clay with lustrous slip on upper side only.
Triple groove on floor.
Deposit 138.

— **B651.3** (F.958) Rim, D. 33 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular orange clay with thin semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Building R1, unstratified.

— **B651.4** (F.862) Rim, D. 32 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular red clay with lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Deposit 128.

Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 142, Area W.

— **B651.5** (F.1251) Rim, D. *c.* 26 cm. Fig. 67.
Hard, granular red clay with slip on inside and over rim; spiral burnishing on inside, rough turning-marks on outside.
Deposit 138.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 172.)

Type C (further elongated variants; offset low on inside)

— **B651.6** (F.889) Rim, D. *c.* 35 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular red clay with lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Deposit 63.

— **B651.7** (F.1194) Rim, D. 27 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular red clay with thick semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim; rough turning-marks on outside.
Building P3, disturbed level.

I have experienced some difficulty in differentiating clearly between this form and Form **B663** (Hayes Form 104), and the examples listed under each form which are not illustrated are not entirely to be relied on. The barely articulated rim no. **5** shows affinities of form and of technique (spiral burnishing) with Form **B667** (Hayes Form 109); the general similarity between these two forms suggests that the gap between the periods attributed to them by Hayes may not be quite as wide as he suggests.

NOTE: On reflexion, it seems to me that the rim no. **4** is misplaced here, and properly belongs to Hayes Form 104C, dated '*c.* 550–625.' It was already the latest dated piece in Deposit 128 and this re-attribution places it even later and clearly beyond the range of that deposit (*i.e.* surface scatter, as an Islamic lamp-fragment from the same deposit). The rim of the same form from Deposit 142 is more likely to be in its proper context.

B652 Part of large plate with almost flat floor and heavy knobbed rim; rouletting and two grooves on underside next to rim.

Hayes Form 89B: 'probably mid fifth to early sixth century.'

— (F.301) Rim, D. *c.* 48 cm. Fig. 67.
Finely granular orange clay, carefully smoothed, with semi-lustrous slip on upper side and over rim.
Deposit 158.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 142.)

B653 Part of large plate with flat floor and knobbed rim; floor stepped up in a broad band towards rim, with two grooves at inner edge.

Hayes Form 90: 'Type A, late fifth to early sixth century; Type B, mainly second half of sixth century, and possibly later.'

— (F.1242) Rim, D. 38 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular red clay with barely lustrous slip on upper side and over rim.
Building J1, unstratified.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 146.)

Hayes admits that his Form 90 is 'not a very coherent form;' the rim illustrated here displays characteristics of both Types A and B. The contexts of the two fragments from Sidi Khrebish do not clarify the chronology of the form.

B654 Bowl with curving body and plain rim, below which is a (hooked) flange; low foot or flat base.

Hayes Form 91.

Type A (fine-grained ware as Form **B633**/Hayes Form 52)
Not represented at Sidi Khrebish.

Type B (coarser ware; small rim, broad flange, low foot; feather-rouletting on floor)
— **B654.1** (F.328) Rim, D.(rim) 21.0 cm. Fig. 67.
Finely granular orange clay with semi-lustrous orange-red slip on inside and over rim and flange, discoloured cream to grey on flange (firing); turning-marks on outside below flange.
Deposit 143.
(Similar: 6 rims, sherd with feather-rouletting, Deposits 102, 127, 128, 136, 139, Areas J, W.)

Type C (shorter, more rounded flange lower on wall, flat base; narrow band of rouletting on floor; outside often rough)
— **B654.2** (F.28) Rim, D.(rim) 17.0 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular orange clay with lustrous slip on inside and over flange; rough beneath.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 73, 167.7, Area J.)

— **B654.3** (F.1287) Base, D.(base) 4.6 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular red clay with dull slip on inside only; turning-marks on outside.
Narrow band of coarse rouletting on floor.
Building J2, robber trench.

Type D (small version of the preceding, with rudimentary flange)

— **B654.4** (F.1377) D.(rim) 13.8 cm., H. 5.3 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular red clay with thick dull slip on inside and over flange; roughly finished.
Deposit 172.
(Similar: 7 rims, Deposits 73, 100, 109, 146, 151, 156.)

The dating of this form has recently been reconsidered by Hayes (1977b; 1980, 516), who has now cited evidence for the existence of Type B from *c.* 380 onwards, and suggested that many of the examples of Type B listed in *Late Roman Pottery* should perhaps be dated in the first half of the fifth century. This creates something of a hiatus in the over-all history of the form which is not yet fully resolved: the dates originally suggested for the later phases are

Type C, *c.* 530–600+; Type D, *c.* 600–650.

The full range appears to be confirmed at Sidi Khrebish, where rims of Type B in Deposits 127 and 128 need be no later than the mid fifth century, and where rims of Type D occur characteristically in the latest Roman deposits on the site (Deposits 146, 151, 156).

B655 Large bowl with curving body, flat rim and high flaring foot.

Hayes Form 93: '*c.* 470–540 (Type A mostly fifth century, Type B after 500).'

Type A (fairly wide rim with thickening at lip)

— **B655.1** (F.1243) Rim, D. *c.* 28 cm. Fig. 67.
Finely granular red clay with slip all over, slightly lustrous on inside and top of rim.
Rolled at lip.
Deposit 137.
(Similar: 6 rims, normal Type A, Deposits 72 (intrusive), 138, 168.9, Areas G, P.)

Type B (shorter rim, at Sidi Khrebish not always rolled; often a groove on outside of wall)

— **B655.2** (F.1180) Rim, D. 26 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular red clay with slip all over; thick and lustrous on inside and over rim, thin and dull on outside.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: 24 rims, Deposits 131, 142 (9), 143, 146, 158, 162, Areas G, P, T, W.)

— **B655.3** (F.319) Base, D.(foot) 14.5 cm. Fig. 67.
Finely granular orange-pink clay containing occasional small brown particles, with thick lustrous orange slip on inside, dull and not reaching foot on outside.
Area G.
(Similar: 17 base-sherds, Deposits 142 (12), 143, 165, Area G.)

— **B655.4** (F.1162) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular red clay with thick lustrous slip.
Small heavy variant with two grooves on wall.
Deposit 142.

Hayes now considers that the whole series of footed bowls (amongst which this and the following are the most common forms) may begin before the middle of the fifth century (1977b, 283), and this is suggested also by the presence of the form at Conimbriga before 465/468 (Delgado 1975, 266, no. 106). The evidence from Sidi Khrebish does not affect the date of introduction of the form: as at Conimbriga Type A rims are rare; Type B is far more common and along with small versions listed under the following form is particularly characteristic of the mid-sixth-century Deposit 142. A chronological distinction between Types A and B may be doubted.

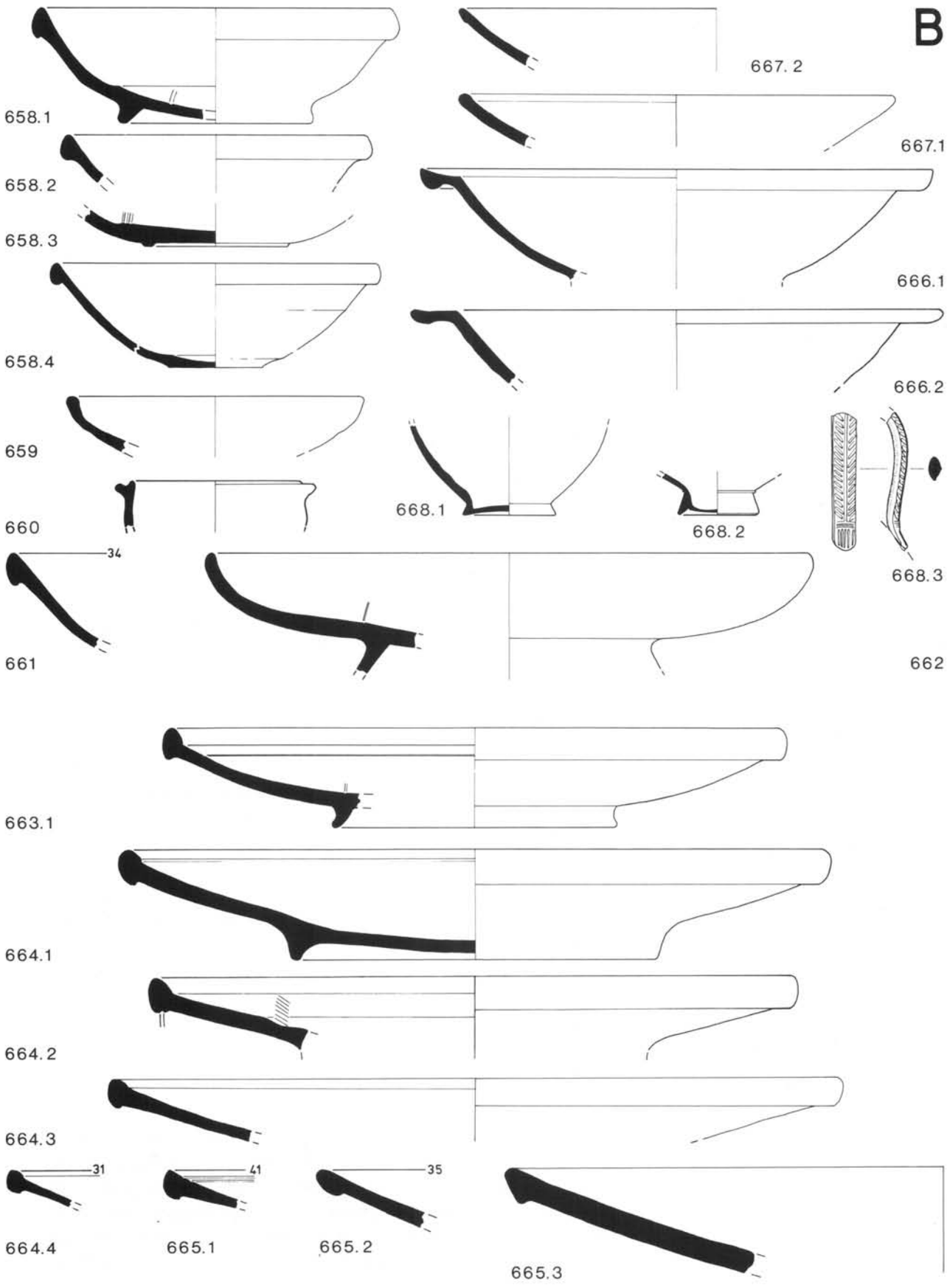


Fig. 68. African Red Slip Ware.

Scale 1:3

B656 Small bowl, as the preceding.

Hayes Form 94.

Type A

— **B656.1** (F.1326) Rim, D. 18 cm. Fig. 67.
Finely granular orange-pink clay with thick, semi-lustrous slip on inside and upper part of outside.
Deposit 146.

Type B

— **B656.2** (F.1163) Rim, D. 17.8 cm. Fig. 67.
Finely granular pinkish-red clay with thick but barely lustrous red slip on inside and over rim.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: 28 rims, Deposits 136, 138, 142 (17), 155, 158, 163, 172, Areas J, M, R.)

— **B656.3** (F.1328) Base, D.(foot) 6.5 cm. Fig. 67.
Granular red clay with grey core and thick semi-lustrous slip on inside only.
Deposit 148.
(Similar: a second example with a slight step in the floor outside the line of the foot, Deposit 148.)

This form has a similar distribution amongst the deposits at Sidi Khrebish to the preceding, and the same comments apply.

B657 Part of bowl similar to the preceding, with broad scalloped rim with two grooves on top.

Hayes Form 97: '*c.* 490–550.'

— (F.1375) Rim, D.(max.) 20 cm. Fig. 67.
Finely granular red clay with thick lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Ten-sided.
Building P1, robber trench.
(Similar: 2 rim-fragments, Deposit 162, Area P.)

See the comments under Form **B655** concerning the dating of footed bowls, which may be reinforced by the occurrence of examples of this form at Conimbriga before 465/468 (Delgado 1975, 266, 270, nos. 109, 110).

B658 Bowl with curving body, heavy rolled rim and low heavy foot (or flat base); offset at edge of floor.

Hayes Form 99: 'Type A, *c.* 510–540; Type B, *c.* 530–580; Type C, *c.* 560/80–620.'

(Type B)

— **B658.1** (F.1164) D. 20.0 cm., H. 6.2 cm. Figs. 68, 69.
Rather soft, granular red clay with thick lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Single groove on floor enclosing a central stamped palm-branch (see below, p. 374).
Deposit 142.

— **B658.2** (F.665) Rim, D. 17.5 cm. Fig. 68.
Coarse red clay with thick lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Area X, late level.

Similar: 9 rims, Types A or B, Deposits 73, 85, 140, 142, 163, 167.7;
5 bases, Deposit 100, Areas G, P, W.

— **B658.3** (F.1165) Base, D.(foot) 8.0 cm. Figs. 68, 69.
Granular red clay with thick lustrous slip on inside only.
Two grooves next to offset at edge of floor, central rosette stamp (see below, p. 374).
Deposit 142.
(Similar: base-sherd with trace of central stamp, Deposit 73.)

(Type C)

— **B658.4** (F.1378) Non-joining sherds of rim and base, D. 18 cm., H. (reconstructed) 5.8 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular red clay with very rough surfaces and showing knife-marks on outside, with thick semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Stepped floor, no stamp; flat base.
Deposit 172.
(Similar: 7 rims, Deposits 138, 139, 172, Area J.)

It is difficult to differentiate between the types into which Hayes divides this form except in the presence of complete profiles; at Sidi Khrebish the only obvious division is that between heavy, thick-walled examples as nos. **1–3** and thin-walled examples as no. **4**. In the absence of complete profiles the presence of Type A is impossible to verify. Hayes now believes that Type A may have been in existence by *c.* 500 or earlier, and rims found at Conimbriga have been attributed to levels predating the Suebian incursions of 465/468 (Delgado 1975, 266, 270, nos. 111–115; see Hayes 1980, 516). The evidence from Sidi Khrebish suggests that the form is not present before the end of the fifth century (see below, p. 421).

The flat-based example no. **4** may be compared with no. **B653.4** and probably belongs likewise to the seventh century, though the rims of similar profile from Deposits 138 and 139 are more carefully finished and could be earlier.

B659 Small dish with shallow curving body, thickened vertical rim (and high flaring ring-foot).

Hayes Form 101: 'probably mid—late sixth century.'

— (F.1459) Rim, D. 16.2 cm. Fig. 68.
Rather granular pinkish-red clay containing lime, with thick dull slip; much pitted and showing rough turning-marks.
Deposit 109.
(Similar: rim, D. 16 cm., Deposit 148.)

B660 Part of small hemispherical (footed) bowl with incurving wall and flanged rim.

— (F.1157) Rim, D.(max.) 11 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular orange-red clay with semi-lustrous orange-red slip.
Deposit 135.

Fragments of this form were classified or referred to by Hayes in 1972 under Forms 12 and 102. Hayes and Delgado have now shown independently on the basis of stratified sherds from Carthage and Conimbriga respectively, and of complete profiles from Belo and Tipasa, that the form belongs exclusively to the late series of footed bowls (Hayes 1976a, 86 f. and no. B4; Delgado 1975, 267 f. and nos. 124–126). Hayes now reserves the number 12/102 for small bowls such as

that illustrated here, and 12/110 for larger examples (*art. cit.*, nos. VII.26, XV.6, 7, B5, B6); the form is common in sixth-century contexts at Carthage, and is present at Conimbriga in levels predating the destruction of 465/468.

B661 Part of large dish with (broad shallow floor,) straight sloping wall and heavy rolled rim.

Hayes Form 103B: '*c.* 500 to third quarter of sixth century.'

— (F.1167) Rim, D. 34 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular red clay with thick semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: 4 rims, 2 body-sherds, Deposits 140, 143, 158, Areas G, T.)

B662 Large dish with shallow body, plain upcurved rim and high flaring foot; slight offset on floor marked by a groove above line of foot.

— (F.1327) Rim, D.32.5 cm. Fig. 68.
Hard, finely granular red clay with thick semi-lustrous on inside and over rim.
Deposit 146.

Not listed by Hayes but presumably related to his Form 103 (= Form **B661**) and of similar date.

B663 Large dish with shallow curved floor, heavy knobbed rim and flaring ring-foot; normally a groove on inside close to rim.

Hayes Form 104: 'Type A, *c.* 530–580; Type B, *c.* 570–600, with late variants to 625+.'

Type A (rim vertical, rising well above floor, somewhat pointed above and below)
— **B663.1** (F.1166) D. 34 cm., H. 5.6 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular red clay with thick semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Groove on floor close to rim, another above line of foot.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: 17 rims, Deposits 136, 137, 141, 142 (6), 143, 146, 159, 167.7, Areas J, W.)

Type B (less upward projection of rim)
Not illustrated.
2 rims, Area P.

See the comments under Form **B651**.
Only Type A is substantially represented at Sidi Khrebish. Hayes now places the introduction of Type A before 510/520 (pers. comm., *per* J.A. Riley). Rims of this form are alleged to have been present in the levels pre-dating 465/468 at Conimbriga (Delgado 1975, 267, 270, nos. 119–123), but the evidence from Sidi Khrebish suggests that the form is not present before the end of the fifth century (see below, p. 421).

B664 Large plate with sloping floor, squarish knobbed rim and heavy foot of medium height; floor often stepped up over line of foot.

Hayes Form 105: '*c.* 580/600–660+.'

— **B664.1** (F.365) D. 39 cm., H. 6.2 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular orange clay with thick but worn slip on upper side and over rim.
Building R2.

— **B664.2** (F.270) Rim, D. 35 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular red clay with thick lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Groove on underside of rim; slight step in floor outside line of foot, marked by a band of rouletting.
Deposit 152.

— **B664.3** (F.313) Rim, D. 38 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular orange clay with thick lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Church, sealed beneath Period 2 arch (*Berenice i*, 188).

— **B664.4** (F.1379) Rim, D. 31 cm. Fig. 68.
Hard, finely granular red clay, well-smoothed, with thick semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Deposit 172.

Similar: 2 sections, 31 rims (D. up to 48 cm.), 12 bases, Deposits 73, 109, 122, 144, 146, 147, 149, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 158, 163, 172, Areas G, P, R, T, W.

No. **3** was initially attributed to the preceding form and is so described in *Berenice i*, 188. Its ascription to this form implies a marginally later date.

B665 Part of large plate similar to the preceding but with rolled rim.

Hayes Form 106: '*c.* 600–660+.'

— **B665.1** (F.400) Rim, D. 41 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular orange clay with thick semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Two grooves on inside at lip.
Deposit 158.

— **B665.2** (F.1168) Rim, D. 35 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular red clay with thick semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Deposit 142.

— **B665.3** (F.303) Rim, D. *c.* 48 cm. Fig. 68.
Fabric as the preceding; turning-marks on underside.
Large variant.
Deposit 158.

Similar: 6 rims, Deposits 122, 160, 162, 172, Area R.

For a rim similar to no. **2** *cf.* Hayes (1976a) 54, no. VII.6, from Carthage.

B666 Part of large bowl with curving body and flat rim, heavily rolled beneath.

Hayes Form 107: '*c.* 600–650.'

— **B666.1** (F.909) Rim, D. 28 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular red clay with thin pinkish slip on inside and over rim.
Building R2, unstratified.
(Similar: 5 rims, Deposits 147, 155, 158, 172.)

— **B666.2** (F.1268) Rim, D. 29 cm. Fig. 68.
Granular pinkish-red clay containing large grains of quartz (?), very roughly finished on outside but with thick semi-lustrous slip on inside and over rim.
Variant rim without roll.
Deposit 100.

B667 Part of dish with shallow curving floor and plain rim marked off by a groove on inside.

Hayes Form 109: '*c.* 580/600—mid seventh century.'

— **B667.1** (F.320) Rim, D. 23 cm. Fig. 68.
Loose, gritty orange-brown clay containing quartz, with dull orange-red slip on both sides; surfaces worn but apparently both well-smoothed.
Area G.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 147, Areas P, W.)

— **B667.2** (F.402) Rim, D. *c.* 28 cm. Fig. 68.
Worn, granular brown clay containing a little fine quartz, with thin reddish-pink slip, burnished on inside.
Variant rim, slightly thickened on outside.
Deposit 158.

See the comments on Form **B651.5**.

B668 Fragments of closed forms.

— **B668.1** (F.105) Base, D.(base) 5.1 cm. Fig. 68.
Hard orange clay with lustrous orange-red slip on outside only.
Lower part of beaker or jug with conical base.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: another base, Deposit 73.)

— **B668.2** (F.1320) Base, D. 4.4 cm. Fig. 68.
Fine pink clay with smooth, semi-lustrous orange slip.
Part of globular jug with moulded conical base; a fine cordon at junction of base and body.
Area J.

— **B668.3** (F.1402) Handle, L. 7.6 cm. Fig. 68.
Fine orange clay with semi-lustrous slip.
Moulded strap-handle with stylized leaf-spray decoration, terminating in a 'foot'.
Building P1, robber trench.

Closed forms are rare outside Tunisia, but widely dispersed (see Hayes 1972, map 4). The base no. **1** may belong to a beaker or jug of Hayes Forms 131 ff. or 153, dated to the late first or early second century; nos. **2** and **3** belong to the series of jugs and flagons with applied decoration of the first half of the third century (Hayes Forms 171 ff.). Apart from the pieces illustrated here only eight other sherds of closed vessels in African Red Slip Ware were recorded at Sidi Khrebish.

STAMPED DECORATION

Fragments bearing stamped decoration were not particularly common at Sidi Khrebish, mainly because vessels of the appropriate period are poorly represented; the examples recorded

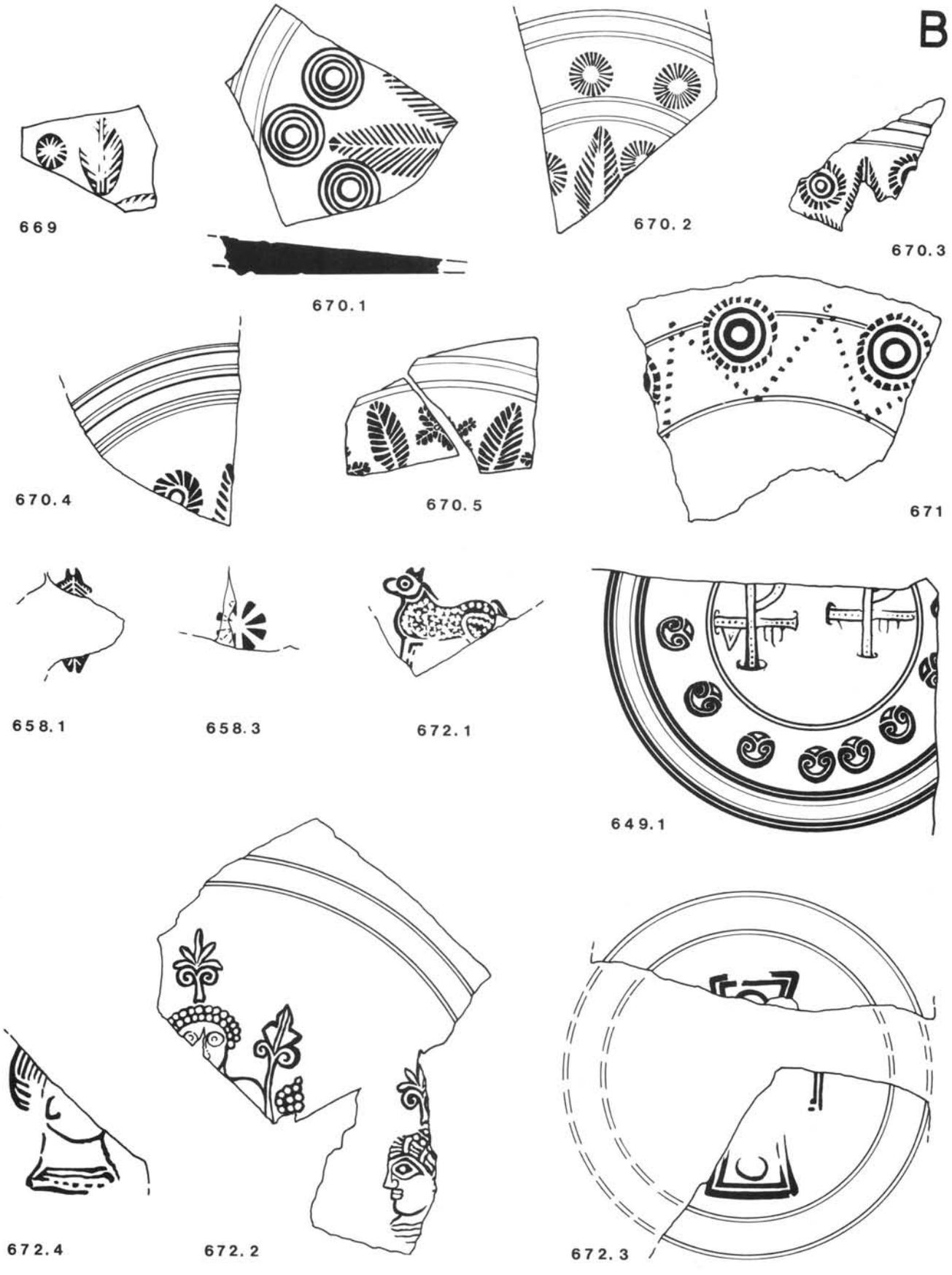


Fig. 69. African Red Slip Ware, stamped decoration. *Scale 2:3*

are listed below and illustrated in figure 69. They are arranged according to the styles delineated by Hayes (1972, 217 ff.). The dates indicated by Hayes are quoted below, with modifications resulting from more recent revision (Hayes 1977b, 282 and 1980, 516); these modifications are the earlier appearance of Style A (iii) (*c.* 380/90 rather than 410) and of Style E (i) (possibly from *c.* 460 rather than 480). The type-numbers quoted are those of Hayes.

Style A (i): *c.* 320–350.

— **B669** (F.886) Sherd from floor of dish. Fig. 69.
Granular red clay with semi-lustrous slip on upper side.
Central pattern of (five) radiating palm-branches (Type 4) alternating with small incuse-wedge rosettes (Type 44A).
Building R1, disturbed late levels above and around cistern.

Style A (ii): *c.* 350–420.

— **B670.1** (F.794) Sherd from base of bowl, Form **B639** (Hayes Form 67). Fig. 69.
Hard, granular red clay with smooth semi-lustrous slip on upper side.
Central pattern of radiating palm-branches (Type 3) surrounded by quadruple concentric circles (Type 27), bounded by a triple groove.
Deposit 140.

— **B670.2** (F.247) Sherd from base of bowl as the preceding. Fig. 69.
Finely granular pinkish-red clay with semi-lustrous slip on upper side.
Central pattern of radiating palm-branches (Type 2 or 4) alternating with incuse-wedge rosettes (Type 44B), surrounded by an outer band of the same rosettes between triple grooves.
Deposit 138.

— **B670.3** (F.1298) Sherd from base of bowl as the preceding. Fig. 69.
Fabric as the preceding.
Pattern of radiating palm-branches (Type 2 or 4) alternating with (paired?) double circles with 'whirl-fringe' (Type 35), bounded by a triple groove.
Area J.

— **B670.4** (F.1304) Sherd from base of bowl as the preceding. Fig. 69.
Fabric as the preceding.
Part of pattern of radiating palm-branches alternating with single circles with 'whirl-fringe', similar to the preceding; bounded by a quintuple groove.
Area J, unstratified.

— **B670.5** (F.803) Two sherds from base of dish. Fig. 69.
Granular orange clay with lustrous slip on upper side.
Pattern of radiating palm-branches (Type 3), alternating with small four-leaved quatrefoils (not listed by Hayes), bounded by a triple groove.
Possibly Style A (iii).
Deposit 122.

Style A (iii): *c.* 380/90–470.

— **B671** (F.1204) Sherd from floor of dish. Fig. 69, pl. XXIV.
Finely granular red clay with barely lustrous slip on upper side.
Rather crude, deeply impressed decoration in a broad band between two grooves: punched zig-zag line with large double circles with dot-fringe (*cf.* Types 31–33).
Building W, robber trench.

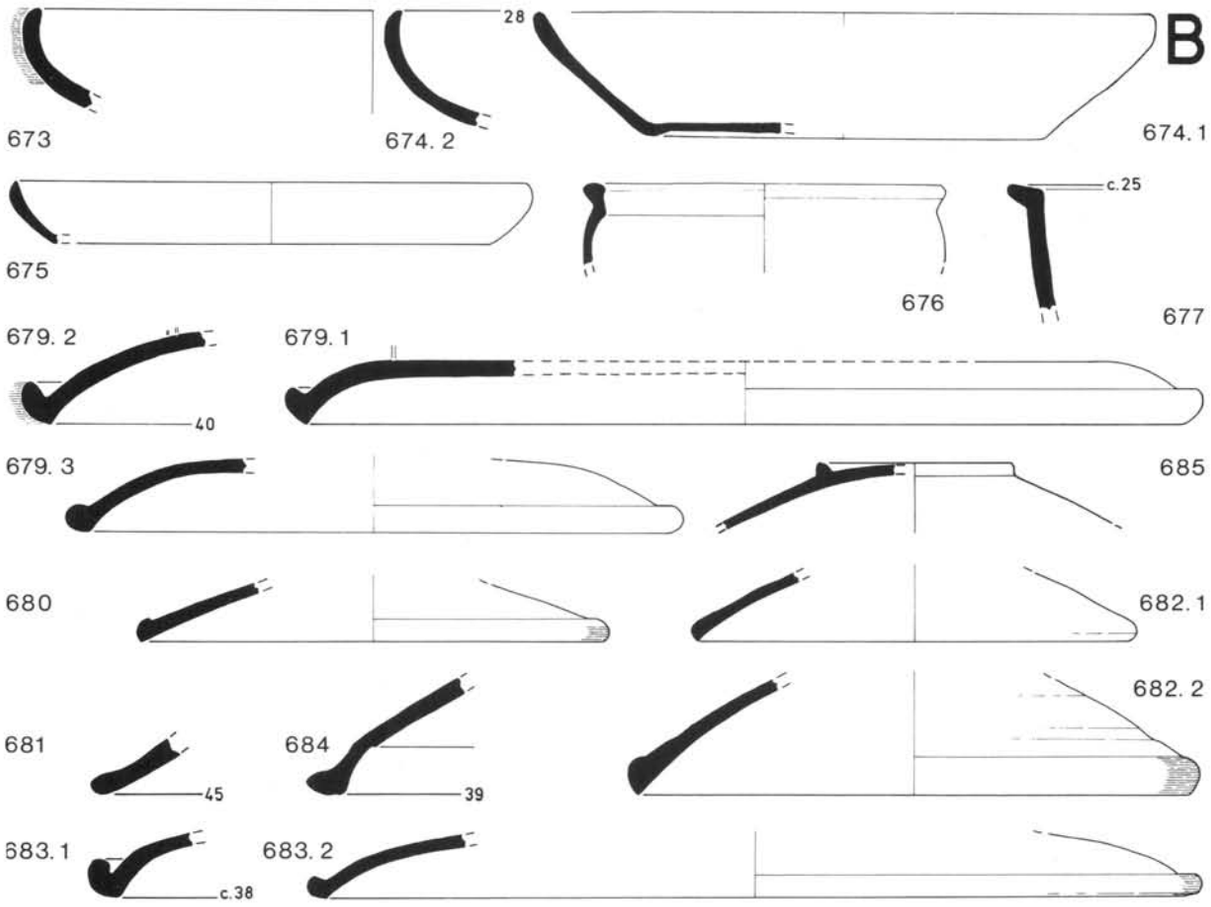


Fig. 70. African Red Slip Ware, partially slipped and unslipped series. *Scale 1:3*

Style D: *c.* 440–500+.

— **B649.1** Dish, Hayes Form 84 (see above, p. 362). Fig. 69, pl. XXIV.
Two cross-monograms in centre of floor (Type 289A) enclosed by a narrow double groove, a band of circular stamps containing pelta-motifs (not listed by Hayes but related to Type 104) and a triple groove (doubled at the edges).

Style E (i): *c.* 460–540.

— **B658.1** Bowl, Hayes Form 99B (see above, p. 367). Fig. 69.
Part of central palm-branch (*cf.* Type 17).

— **B658.3** Base of bowl, Hayes Form 99 (see above, p. 368). Fig. 69.
Central incuse-wedge rosette (*cf.* Type 44 in Style A).

Style E (ii): *c.* 530–600.

— **B672.1** (F.1432) Sherd from floor of dish or bowl. Fig. 69.
Granular red clay with thick, semi-lustrous slip on upper side.

Lamb in centre of floor (Type 171: 'about second quarter of sixth century').
Building P3.

— **B672.2** (F.1239) Base of dish with high foot, Form **B661A** (Hayes Form 104A) or similar.
Granular orange-red clay with thick lustrous slip on upper side. Fig. 69, pl. XXIV.
Central figure of Bacchus (Type 224A) with a palm-tree above his head (Type 123); to the right a female bust facing left (Type 253A: *c.* 550–580+), also surmounted by a palm-tree; all bounded by a triple groove over line of foot.
Deposit 136.

An identical composition occurs on a base-fragment in Carthage (refs. under Hayes Type 224A).

— **B672.3** (F.1169) Two fragments of dish with high foot as the preceding. Fig. 69.
Granular pink clay with thick, lustrous red-brown slip on upper side.
Jewelled cross in centre (Type 335: 'mid sixth century'), enclosed by two grooves.
Deposit 142.

— **B672.4** (F.1252) Sherd from floor of thick dish with high foot as the preceding. Fig. 69.
Granular red-brown clay with thick semi-lustrous slip on upper side.
Part of female bust facing right (Type 262), used as a subsidiary motif towards edge of floor.
Deposit 138.

PARTIALLY SLIPPED AND UNSLIPPED SERIES
(including 'African Black-Top Ware'—Hayes 1976a, 87 f.)

B673 Flat-based dish with curving wall and incurved rim as Form **B613**.

Hayes Form 181: 'second half of second century to first half of third.'

— (F.112) Rim, D.(max.) *c.* 28 cm. Fig. 70.
Coarse gritty red clay with thin red-brown slip all over, slightly lustrous with line-burnishing on inside, rough and dull on outside; fired dark brown or cream on outside in a broad band below rim.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 22 rims, 5 body-sherds, Deposits 81, 84, 85, 106, 109, 119, 128, 144, 157.1, Areas B, P, X.)

Cf. Ostia i, 45, Form 9A in fabric A (*a strisce*).
Pieces listed here are distinguished from examples of Forms **B674B** and **B675** on grounds of fabric, the shape being largely the same in all cases, and derived originally from examples in Pompeian-Red Ware (*q.v.*, Form **B479**).

B674 Flat-based dish. Two types:
A with sloping wall, plain rim and slightly hollowed underside;
B with curving wall and incurved rim as Forms **B613** and **B673**.

Type A
— **B674.1** (F.111) D. *c.* 25 cm., H. 5.0 cm. Fig. 70.
Coarse pinkish-brown clay with somewhat redder slip on inside and over rim; line-burnishing on inside.
Deposit 73.
(Similar: 5 rims, D. 19–31 cm., 4 bases, 9 body-sherds, Deposits 71, 73 (2+3+9), 84, Areas J, P.)

Type B
— **B674.2** (F.706) Rim, D.(max.) 28 cm. Fig. 70.
Granular reddish-brown clay with pinkish-brown slip on inside and over rim; line-burnishing on inside, outside dull, blackened beneath.

Building H, probably contemporary with Deposit 84.
(Similar: rim, D. 24 cm., Deposit 134.)

The shape of no. **1** correponds more or less to Hayes Form 181.1, an early variant found at Tripoli; the fabric differs somewhat from the example in Leiden described by Hayes but conforms to several examples seen by the writer in Tripoli museum. The early date of Type A relative to the 'normal' shape represented by Type B finds some confirmation in its occurrence in Deposits 71 and 73; Hayes indicates a pre-Flavian date for some of the Tripoli pieces and those from Sidi Khrebish appear to belong to the first half of the second century. Type B is presumably contemporary with Form **B673**.

B675 Part of flat-based dish with sloping wall and tapering vertical rim.

— (F.1463) D. 21 cm., H. 2.5 cm. Fig. 70.
Finely granular red clay containing much lime, unslipped but fired pale brown on outside.
Accumulation on street north of Building P3.
(Similar: base-sherd, Area P.)

This appear to be a version of Form **B673** in local fabric.

B676 Part of small casserole with convex wall and everted moulded rim.

Hayes Form 184: 'date uncertain (second or third century).'

— (F.116) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 70.
Granular red clay with red slip and line-burnishing on outside only.
Deposit 73.

B677 Part of deep casserole with steep curving wall and short flat rim.

— (F.1387) Rim-fragment, D. *c.* 25 cm. (very approx.) Fig. 70.
Finely granular red clay with thick semi-lustrous slip on outside and rim only.
Building P2.

B678 Casserole in 'black-top ware' with moulded rim, vertical wall and sagging base, ridged beneath.

Hayes Form 197: 'late second to mid third century.'

Not illustrated.
1 rim, 3 base-sherds, Deposits 66 (intrusive), 73, 156, 158.

B679–685 *Lids*. As in the series of flat-based dishes of Forms **B613** and **B673–675**, there are certain obvious variations in fabric amongst the lids that follow, which account for repetitions of shape between different forms.

B679 Curving lid with flat centre, shallow curve at edge marked off by a groove, and hooked or rolled rim. Granular orange clay with bright, often burnished, slip on upper side only; outer face of rim usually discoloured (cream or black). On a minority of examples with a redder clay the burnished slip is systematically of a maroon colour.

Hayes Form 182: 'second half of second century to first half of third.'

— **B679.1** (F.692) D. 37 cm., H. 2.6 cm. Fig. 70.
Hooked rim, shallow version.
Deposit 84.

— **B679.2** (F.253) Rim, D. 40 cm. Fig. 70.
Dull slip, fired grey over rim, not burnished.
Hooked rim, deeper version.
Deposit 101.

Similar: 30 rims, D. 23–40 cm., Deposits 73, 81, 83, 84, 85, 98, 106, 108, 109, 119, 158, Areas H, P, W, X.

— **B679.3** (F.52) Rim, D. 25.0 cm. Fig. 70.
Rolled rim.
Deposit 86.
(Similar: 18 rims, D. 25–42 cm., Deposits 82, 85, 88, 108, 109, 158, Areas P, R, X.)

The differences in colour described here have been noted in similar proportions at Ostia (*Ostia i*, 46). The contexts of the examples from Sidi Khrebish indicate principally a date in the first half of the third century.

B680 Part of conical lid with small rolled rim. Coarse reddish clay, blackened on outside of rim and with line-burnishing on top.

— (F.526) Rim, D. 18.0 cm. Fig. 70.
Deposit 119.

Cf. Hayes Form 185; the fabric is that of Form **B673**.

B681 Part of conical lid with plain flaring rim in 'black-top ware'.

— (F.1322) Rim, D. *c.* 45 cm. Fig. 70.
Granular orange clay containing black grits, unslipped but fired grey on inside and over rim.
Deposit 168.1.

A very early form in this ware? (Campanian?) The context implies a date in the late second or early first century B.C. *Cf.* Hayes (1976a) 49, no. I.3 from Carthage ('perhaps early first century A.D.'), and on the early history of lids/dishes in this ware Carandini in *Ostia ii*, 83 f.

B682 Conical lid with plain or slightly rolled rim, coming to a point, in 'black-top ware'.

— **B682.1** (F.677) Rim, D. 18.0 cm. Fig. 70.
Pale orange clay, unslipped.
Deposit 85.
(Similar: 9 rims, D. 15.5–24 cm., Deposits 84, 85, 109, 158, Areas P, W.)

— **B682.2** (F.527) Rim, D. 23 cm. Fig. 70.
Granular orange clay fired black on outside of rim, unslipped.
Deposit 119.
(Similar: 3 rims, D. 22, 30+ cm., Deposit 122, Areas G, P.)

It is striking that none of the lids in black-top ware from Sidi Khrebish possess the thickened triangular profile of Hayes Form 196, the nearest counterpart to the present form, which is well

represented among recent finds from Carthage (*cf.* Hayes 1976a, nos. V.14, 17, 19, XIV.26, 27, XVI.8). Conversely, the present form is not closely paralleled by any of the published profiles from Carthage. The find-contexts from Sidi Khrebish indicate a date in the first half of the third century.

B683 Deep or shallow domed lid with hooked or rolled rim as Form **B679**, in 'black-top ware'.

Hayes Form 195: 'date uncertain but presumably as Form 182' (= Form **B679**).

— **B683.1** (F.676) Rim, D. *c.* 38 cm. Fig. 70.
Granular orange clay fired black on outside of rim, unslipped.
Heavy hooked rim.
Deposit 85.
(Similar: rim, D. 26 cm., Deposit 108.)

— **B683.2** (F.512) Rim, D. 36.0 cm. Fig. 70.
Granular orange clay fired grey on outside of rim, unslipped.
Rolled rim.
Deposit 119.
(Similar: 11 rims, D. 22–40 cm., Deposits 85, 109, 119, Area P.)

The contexts in which this form has been found at Sidi Khrebish indicate clearly an attribution to the first half of the third century. Hayes now indicates the continuation of the form at Carthage until at least the late fourth century (1976a, 88 and nos. XIV.23–25).

B684 Part of conical lid or bowl with slightly carinated wall, marked on inside by an offset, and thick convex rim in 'black-top ware'.

— (F.1383) Rim, D. 39 cm. Fig. 70.
Granular red clay with rough surfaces, unslipped; blackened over rim and unevenly grey on other parts.
Area P.

B685 Centre of domed conical lid with low ring-flange in 'black-top ware'.

— (F.1295) D.(flange) 8 cm. Fig. 70.
Finely granular orange-pink clay, unslipped.
Deposit 102.
(Similar: part of lid with flange, hole drilled through centre after firing, Area AA.)

Cf. Hayes (1976a) 68, no. XIV.29.

'LATE ROMAN C' WARE

The name is that coined by Waagé and retained by Hayes[9] for a distinctive ware made somewhere in the north-eastern Aegean and distributed throughout the Aegean and the Eastern Mediterranean during the fifth to seventh centuries A.D.[10] One definite source has now been located at Phocaea, where wasters have been found.[11]

The fabric is uniform throughout the history of the ware, and is described by Hayes as follows.[12]

> 'The clay is a fine-grained red, not unlike that of the finer African products, but having a different range of impurities. A large number of small lime particles are frequently (but not always) present in it, producing in the case of the darker, harder-fired examples a distinctive fine-speckled appearance; mica, on the other hand, is rare—hardly ever more than a few specks—and other impurities are absent. The ware is generally hard-fired, with a brownish-red, purplish-red or maroon tint, and breaks cleanly without splintering. The red slip, which covers the whole surface, is generally no more than a fine film, which fuses with the body-clay; sometimes, however, it is more thickly applied on interiors. It is merely a refined version of the body-clay, dull or occasionally slightly metallic in appearance, with none of the gloss of the *terra sigillata* wares.
>
> 'The interior surfaces of *Late Roman C* products appear to have been carefully smoothed . . . The exteriors, below the rim, bear smoothing-marks similar to those on the insides, but in addition display numerous small scratches, apparently caused by lime particles being dragged round the surface during manufacture. This difference in surface-texture seems to me to indicate the use of moulds in the manufacturing process.' [I interpret this feature somewhat differently: scratches of this type would not occur at the interface between clay and mould, where there is no relative motion and a smooth surface is more likely, but suggest the use of a template against the surface of the revolving vessel. In this case the technical characteristics (thinness of wall, scratches on outside, offset beneath rim, different smoothing-marks on rim itself) suggest that the vessels may have been formed on the wheel inverted over an *internal* mould, the outer profile of the body being finished off by turning against a template. The same argument would apply in some cases to African Red Slip ware.] . . .
>
> '*Late Roman C* is generally hard-fired. The normal red-brown or purplish-red colour of the ware indicates a firing temperature . . . probably somewhat in excess of 1000°C. Softer pieces, with an orange or orange-red tint, occur less frequently, mostly in the earlier phases of the ware. The firing was generally even, producing a uniform colour throughout, with the exception of the outer rim-surface. This area is more often than not discoloured and subject to partial reduction, producing a sepia, black or creamy-white result, and, in severe cases, some flaking of the surface.'

The examples of the ware found at Sidi Khrebish fall within this range and the fabric of individual pieces is not therefore described in the catalogue below.

Late Roman C Ware is an important component of the fifth- and sixth-century deposits at Sidi Khrebish, in which it occurs in roughly equal proportions with contemporary forms in African Red Slip Ware. (A total of 557 sherds was recorded, which is just over twice the quantity of

(9) Hayes (1972), 323–370.
(10) See *ibid.*, maps 14-16, 32-34.
(11) See E. Langlotz in *AA* 1969, 379 f., figs. 4, 5. Hayes (1980, 525) now proposes the name *Phocaean Red Slip Ware.*
(12) Hayes (1972) 323 f.

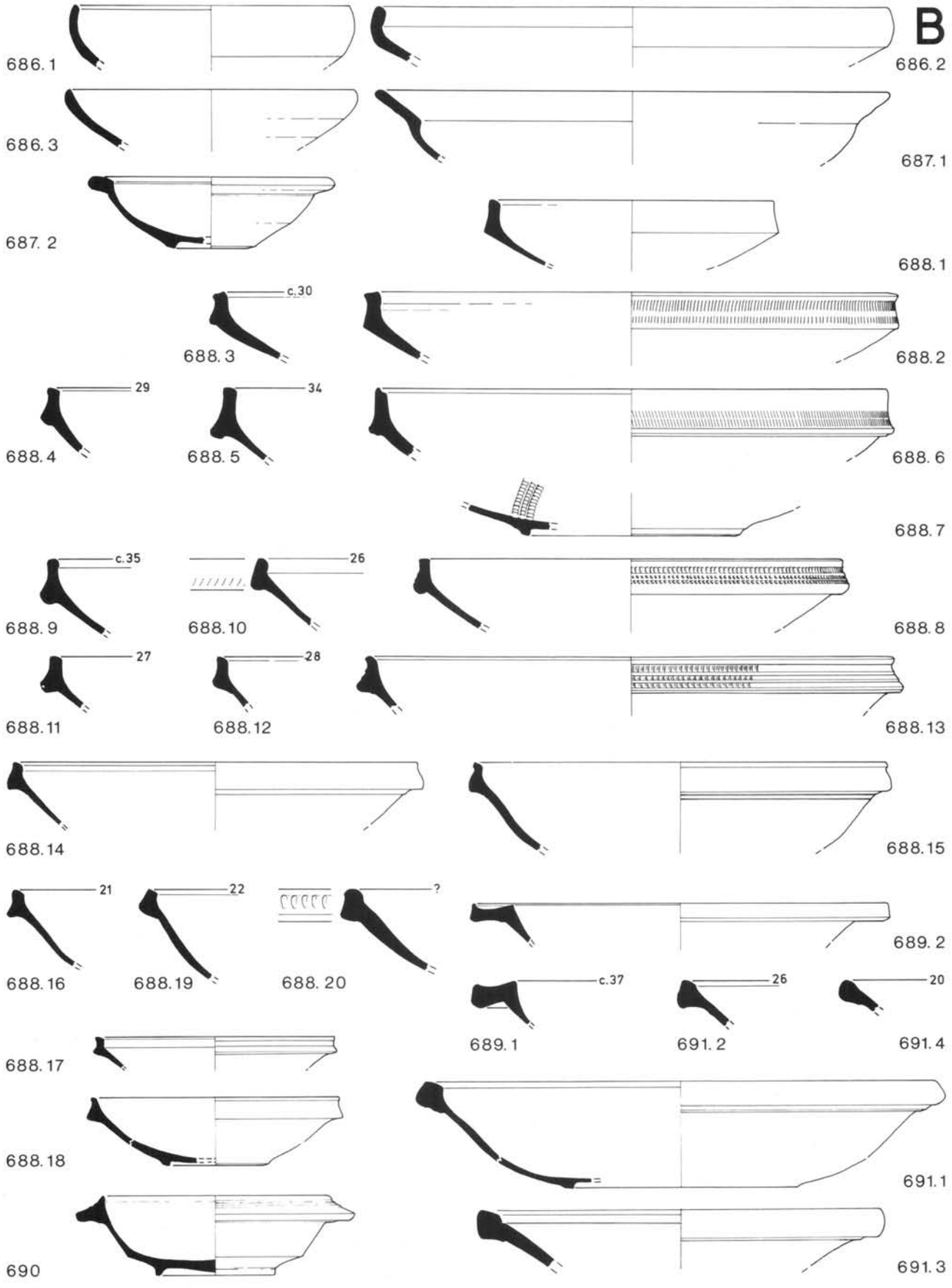


Fig. 71. Late Roman C Ware.

Scale 1:3

Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware.) Its presence is important in helping to establish the chronology of the site, but the material from Sidi Khrebish adds little to our existing knowledge of the ware, apart from one or two more stamps (see under no. **B692**).

Catalogue

B686 Part of dish or bowl with curving body and plain rim.

Hayes Form 1: 'Type A, late fourth—early fifth century;
Type D, early—third quarter of fifth century.'

Type A (fairly high incurving rim, slight carination on body)
— **B686.1** (F.970) Rim, D.(max.) 15.5 cm. Fig. 71.
Street between Buildings P and R, fill of robbed conduit for Pipe B.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposits 138, 144, Area W.)

— **B686.2** (F.1170) Rim, D.(max.) 28.5 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: 4 rims, Deposits 138, 158, Areas F, J.)

Type D (small open variant)
— **B686.3** (F.859) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 128.
(Similar: rim, Area J.)

B687 Dish or bowl with straight flat or sloping rim, curving body and low or false ring-foot.

Hayes Form 2: late fourth to mid fifth century.

Type A (large, with broad rim)
— **B687.1** (F.1292) Rim, D. 28 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 170 (intrusive).

Type B (medium-sized or small, narrower rim)
— **B687.2** (F.697) D. 13.5 cm., H. 3.7 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 144.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposits 138, 139.)

B688 Dish or bowl with curving body, vertical flanged rim and low ring-foot.

Hayes Form 3.

Type A (vertical rim marked off from wall on outside by a sharp carination)
— **B688.1** (F.1451) Rim, D. (rim) 15.5 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 163.

— **B688.2** (F.1198) Rim, D. 29 cm. Fig. 71.
Two bands of light rouletting on outside of rim, slight groove (fortuitous?) on inside.
Building W, robber trench.

Type B (tall vertical rim with slight flange beneath, top flat or concave with highest point at inner edge)
— **B688.3** (F.1209) Rim, D. *c.* 30 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 132.
(Similar: rim with one band of rouletting, Deposit 100.)

Type C (tall vertical rim with flange beneath; outer face flat or slightly concave, top convex or flattened with highest point at outer edge)

— **B688.4** (F.881) Rim, D.(rim) 29 cm. Fig. 71.
Building R1, disturbed late levels above and around cistern.
(Similar: 17 rims, Deposits 63, 138, 139, 140, 142, 146, 150, 152, 158, 163, Areas G, J, W.)

— **B688.5** (F.1158) Rim, D.(rim) 34 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 134.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 163.)

— **B688.6** (F.870) Rim, D.(rim) *c.* 28 cm. Fig. 71.
Two bands of fine rouletting.
Deposit 156.
(Similar: 2 rims, one plain, Deposit 142, Area W.)

— **B688.7** (F.312) Base, D.(foot) 12 cm. Fig. 71.
Triple band of rouletting on floor above line of foot.
Probably this form, Type A, B or C (see Hayes 1972, 346).
Deposit 132.
(Similar: base-frag., probably part of the same vessel, Deposit 131.)

Type D (heavy rolled flange)

— **B688.8** (F.1257) Rim, D.(rim) 23 cm. Fig. 71.
Three deep bands of rouletting.
Deposit 138.
(Similar: 10 rims, 6 with similar rouletting, 4 plain, Deposits 136, 142, 158, 162, Areas R, W.)

— **B688.9** (F.913) Rim, D. *c.* 35 cm. Fig. 71.
Tall plain rim, slightly rolled on inside at lip.
Building R2, unstratified.
(Similar: 4 rims, Deposits 138, 161, Area W.)

— **B688.10** (F.6) Rim, D.(max.) 26 cm. Fig. 71.
Simplified variant; one band of light rouletting.
Unstratified.
(Similar: 7 rims, Deposits 127, 134, 139, 141, 168.11, Area P.)

Type E (continuation of Type C: rim still vertical but with greater overhang; underside flat or concave, with slight offset)

— **B688.11** (F.1155) Rim, D.(rim) 27 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 134.
(Similar: 23 rims, 2 with rouletting, Deposits 134, 138, 142, 143, 146, 151, 163, Areas G, J, P, W.)

— **B688.12** (F.680) Rim, D.(rim) 28 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 129.
(Similar: 6 rims, 3 with rouletting, Deposits 63, 136, Areas R, W.)

— **B688.13** (F.678) Rim, D.(rim) *c.* 29 cm. Fig. 71.
Three bands of rouletting.
Deposit 85.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 142, Area P.)

Type F (lower rim, projecting more strongly; exterior concave or S-profile, underside broad with offset)

— **B688.14** (F.315) Rim, D.(rim) 22.0 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 157.1.
(Similar: 35 rims, 4 with two or three bands of rouletting, Deposits 137, 138, 142 (14), 143, 158, 163, 168.9, Areas G, P, W.)

— **B688.15** (F.1171) Rim, D.(rim) 22.5 cm. Fig. 71.
Two grooves on outside of wall beneath rim.
Deposit 142.

— **B688.16** (F.1173) Rim, D.(rim) 21 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 137, Area T.)

— **B688.17** (F.877) Rim, D. 13 cm. Fig. 71.
Building R1, disturbed late levels above and around cistern.

— **B688.18** (F.308) Non-joining sherds, D.(rim) 13.5 cm., H. (reconstructed) 3.7 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 158.
(Similar: 4 rims, Deposits 136, 140, 166.3, Area P.)

Type G (as Type F, with convex outer face and corresponding hollow on inside)
— **B688.19** (F.1172) Rim, D.(rim) 22 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 158, Area W.)

Variant (Type H?)
— **B688.20** (F.1176) Rim-fragment. Fig. 71.
Hard grey clay containing some lime, with thin dull slip; typical scratch-marks on outside.
Heavy squarish rim with a single band of coarse rouletting on outer face.
Deposit 142.

The subdivisions of this form and their dating are discussed by Hayes at length; the dates suggested may be summarized as follows.

Type A,	before 450;
Types B, C,	mid to late fifth century;
Type D,	late fifth century;
Type E,	late fifth century—first quarter of sixth;
Type F,	first half of sixth century;
Type G,	second quarter of sixth century;
Type H,	first half of sixth century.

It has been broadly possible to trace the stages of this form defined by Hayes, though as he says (1972, 336) the subdivisions are to a large extent arbitrary. The form is, typically, the commonest shape in Late Roman C found at Sidi Khrebish. The only deposits which are both stratigraphically related and concern directly the development of this form are those connected with the construction of the church (Deposits 129–135), succeeded by the tip levels around the church tower (Deposit 142) and against the north wall (Deposit 143): the former include examples of only Types B—E, whereas in the latter Type F dominates, with the earlier types and Types G and H also present. (See also the discussion of the dating of the church, p. 420 f. below.)

B689 Part of dish with broad flat rim, concave on top and thickened at lip.

Hayes Form 5: 'Type A, around 460–500; Type B, first half of sixth century.'

Type A (thick rim, slightly rounded underside)
— **B689.1** (F.406) Rim, D. *c.* 37 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 158.
(Similar: 2 rims, Areas P, W.)

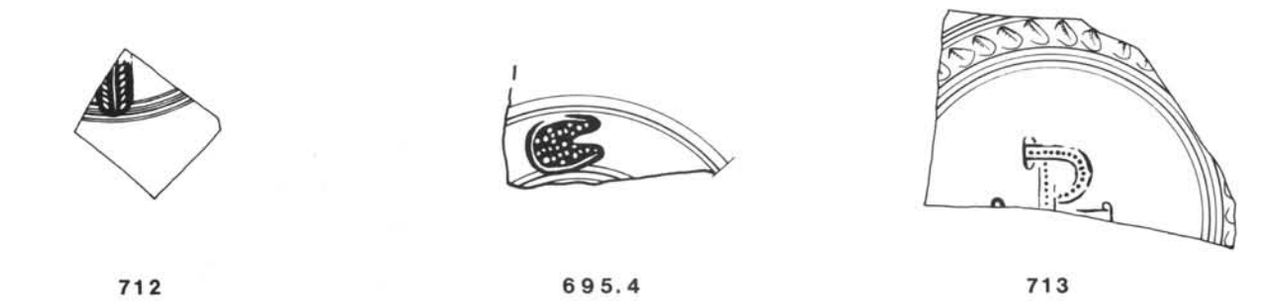


Fig. 72. Late Roman C and Tripolitanian Red Slip Wares, stamped decoration. *Scale 2:3*

Type B (thinner rim, concave on underside with offset at junction with wall)
— **B689.2** (F.479) Rim, D. 23 cm. Fig. 71.
Building T.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 146.)

The distinction in width between rims of Types A and B indicated by Hayes does not appear to be valid.

B690 Carinated bowl with broad, down-turned, tapering rim and low ring-foot; shallow grooves/ridges on rim, offset on underside at junction with wall.

Hayes Form 8: 'second half of fifth century, and possibly slightly later.'

— (F.5) D. 15.3 cm., H. 4.3 cm. Fig. 71.
Building P2, robber trench.
(Similar: 1 section, 2 rims, 1 base, Areas R, W.)

B691 Dish or bowl with curving body, heavy knobbed rim and low ring-foot.

Hayes Form 10: 'Types A and B, late sixth—early seventh century; Type C, early—mid seventh century.'

Type A (squarish rim)
— **B691.1** (F.430) Several non-joining sherds, D. 29.0 cm., H. (reconstructed) 5.8 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 147.
(Similar: 10 rims, Deposits 144, 147, 148, 155, 167.8, Areas P, R, T, W.)

— **B691.2** (F.1348) Rim, D. 26 cm. Fig. 71.
Area P.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 162.)

— **B691.3** (F.271) Rim, D. 22 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 152.

Type C (elongated rim, concave on top, slightly everted)
— **B691.4** (F.1351) Rim, D. 20 cm. Fig. 71.
Deposit 172.

Hayes indicates that the rim-form alone is not a certain guide to date, and that a flaring wall rising directly from the foot is generally a late feature; this is confirmed by the context of no. **3**, whose heavy proportions are unusual. The rim-form of no. **2**, on the other hand, is close to late examples of Form **B688** (Hayes Form 3).

B692 *Stamped fragments.*
The following stamped fragments were found at Sidi Khrebish; the type-numbers in parentheses refer to Hayes's list (1972, 350 ff.). The bodies of most forms in Late Roman C are of similar shape and it is not therefore possible to attribute any of these fragments to specific forms; they are most likely to belong to examples of Forms **B687** and **B688** (Hayes Forms 2 and 3: see Hayes 1972, 346.)

— **B692.1** (F.1396) Base-sherd. Fig. 72.
Part of 'palm-branch' (Type 1).
Area P.
Group I: '*c.* 360–450.'

— **B692.2** (F.1076) Base-sherd. Fig. 72.
Part of radial pattern of lentoid motifs with circles at either end, not listed by Hayes but perhaps a version of the 'lozenge with volutes' (Type 16).
Street between Areas P and R, late level.
Group II: '*c.* 440–490.'

— **B692.3** (F.412) Base-sherd. Fig. 72.
S-scroll (Type 19) alone in centre of floor.
Deposit 158.
Group III: '*c.* 470–580.'

— **B692.4** (F.1438) Base-sherd. Fig. 72, pl. XXIV.
Centre of floor, showing a radial pattern of six 'hares' (Type 35, close to fig. 74m).
Area P.
Group II: see no. **2**.

— **B692.5** (F.339) Base-sherd. Fig. 72.
Large lion in centre of floor, facing right (Type 37, not precisely represented).
Unstratified.
Group III: see no. **3**.

— **B692.6** (F.1175) Base-sherd. Fig. 72.
Central stamp: kantharos? (*cf.* Type 59).
Deposit 142.
Group III: see no. **3**.

— **B692.7** (F.1352) Base-sherd. Fig. 72.
Central stamp: floral motif related to kantharos? (*cf.* Type 60).
Building P2, unstratified.
Group III, 'early sixth century.'

— **B692.8** (F.322) Base-sherd. Fig. 72.
Central stamp: cross-monogram with drop-pendants (Type 67).
Deposit 143.
Group III, 'late fifth—early sixth century.'

— **B692.9** (F.1153) Base-sherd. Fig. 72.
Central stamp: cross with double outline (Type 71, as fig. 79b).
Deposit 167.7.
Group III, 'late fifth—early sixth century.'

— **B692.10** (F.1174) Base-sherd. Fig. 72.
Central stamp: cross with double outline (Type 71, as fig. 79e).
Deposit 142.
(Similar: base with same stamp, Deposit 158.)
Cf. the preceding.

— **B692.11** (F.1213) Base-sherd. Fig. 72.
Central stamp: cross with circle-motifs between arms (Type 79, as fig. 79p).
Area W.
Group III, late fifth century.

TRIPOLITANIAN RED SLIP WARE

This name has been given by Hayes to a class of pottery related to the main African Red Slip series but distinguishable from it by reason of fabric and of its own range of forms.[13] The distribution of the ware (much of it as yet unpublished) suggests a Tripolitanian or south Tunisian origin. Small quantities were found in the surface levels at Tocra 70 km. east of Benghazi[14] and the quantity found at Sidi Khrebish is consistent with this pattern: in the Late Roman levels on the site it comes third in terms of quantity after African Red Slip Ware and Late Roman C (237 sherds recorded).

The technical characteristics of the ware have been described by Hayes as follows.[15]

> 'The typical body-clay is fine-grained, generally orange, orange-red or pinkish-red, with a thin smooth slip of similar colour all over. The slip, unlike that of normal R.S. Ware, usually has a slight metallic lustre. The overall appearance is very similar to that of poorly fired *Late Roman C* Ware. Breaks are normally clean and sharp, though when poorly fired the clay tends to be flaky. Impurities in the clay are few and small: a few small brownish particles, which sometimes cause scratches on the exterior, sometimes a little fine mica, very rarely a trace of lime. Interiors are generally very carefully smoothed, while exteriors exhibit turning-marks or the like. Undersides are roughly finished, with prominent turning-marks; in some cases they bear close-set grooves. Fine brush-marks appear on the undersides of hooked rims . . . The firing is fairly regular, though small black spots are sometimes present; a yellowish tinge is not infrequent.'

The stratigraphy at Sidi Khrebish offers a limited amplification of the dating-evidence available to Hayes, and shows that production of the ware continued into the sixth century with a range of forms also absent from the material studied by Hayes. Well stratified deposits of the fourth and fifth centuries were rare on the site and often contained little pottery, so that vessels of these periods were mostly found as residual sherds in later contexts. However, African Red Slip Ware forms of the fourth and first half of the fifth centuries were only found in limited areas of the excavation even in unsealed levels, and where they did occur Tripolitanian forms of the period were found in association with them, offering some confirmation of the dating suggested. Deposits 142 and 143 offer a useful fixed point in the sixth century: neither of them is sealed, being superficial tip levels against the outer walls of the church, but the African R.S. Ware and Late Roman C found in them constitute a closely coherent chronological group with little earlier material: it is therefore likely that Tripolitanian R.S. Ware pieces found in these deposits are contemporary with them and hence were current in the first half of the sixth century.

The dish from Barrafranca in Sicily alluded to by Hayes[16] is now shown to belong to the sixth century despite the third-century coin found in the same tomb (see under Form **B702**); on the other hand the casserole no. **B693** was found in a secure context of the mid third century and appears to represent one of the earliest products in Tripolitanian R.S. Ware.

Catalogue

B693 Part of *deep casserole* with convex body, restricted mouth and short, slightly everted rim.

(13) Hayes (1972), 304–309.
(14) See *Tocra ii*, 108 ff.
(15) Hayes (1972) 304.
(16) *Ibid.*, 305.

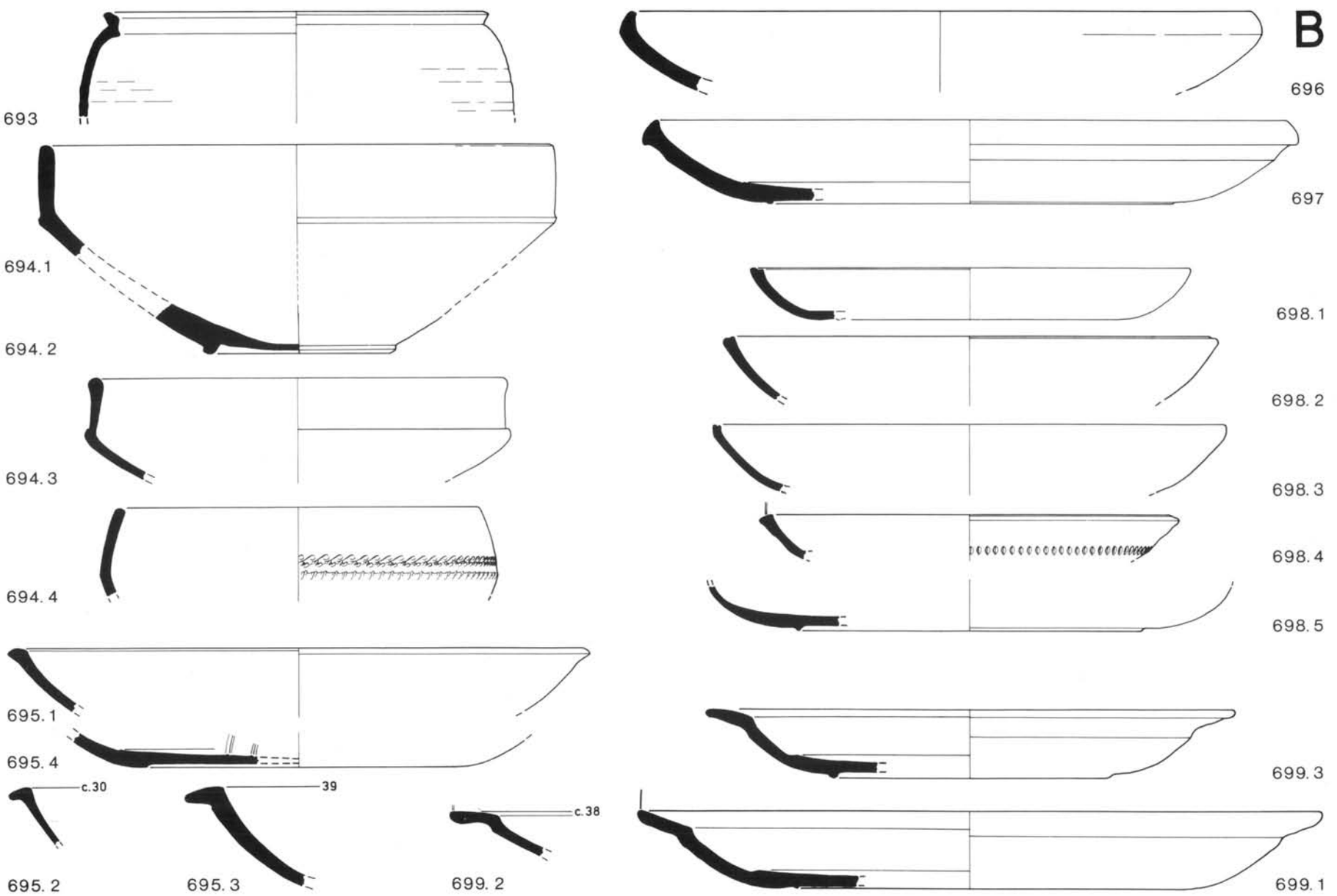


Fig. 73. Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware.

Scale 1:3

— (F.1325) Rim, D. *c.* 21 cm. Fig. 73.
Hard pink clay containing brown and white grits and a trace of mica; thin, worn self-slip.
Deposit 116.

The context of this piece indicates that it is amongst the earliest of the Tripolitanian products (mid third century). It is notable that the earliest forms in the African Red Slip series are likewise cooking vessels (Hayes 1972, 17 f.). The present piece shows some affinities with Hayes Forms 183–184 in the main African series, with which it may be contemporary.

B694 *Large carinated bowl* with conical body, plain vertical rim and low ring-foot. Varying treatment of carination and rim, sometimes overlapping bands of rouletting at carination. D. 23–28 cm.
Hayes Form 1.

— **B694.1** (F.1453) Rim, D. 28 cm. Fig. 73.
Fine, hard, pinkish-red clay containing a little mica, with thin dull slip.
Area G, upper level, probably contemporary with Deposit 142.
(Similar: 4 rims, Deposit 161, Areas G, R, W.)

— **B694.2** (F.1181) Base, D.(foot) 10.5 cm. Fig. 73.
Granular red clay with dark inclusions and thin dull slip; surface extensively flaked.
Deposit 142.

— **B694.3** (F.804) Rim, D.(rim) 23 cm. Fig. 73.
Finely granular and slightly micaceous pinkish-brown clay with thin, slightly metallic slip on outside and over rim.
Perhaps an early version.
Deposit 122.

— **B694.4** (F.1299) Rim, D.(rim) *c.* 26 cm. Fig. 73.
Hard, finely granular red clay containing fine specks of mica, with thin, dull purplish slip.
Light rouletting on outside at carination.
Area J, unstratified.

The evidence from Sidi Khrebish has little to add to Hayes's comments on the form (1972, 305), but does not support an exclusively early date: two rims were found in unsealed contexts containing other fourth-century material but the frequency of fragments from sixth-century and later contexts suggests a long history. The rims illustrated here show that the form admits of considerable variation.

B695 *Dish* with flat base, sloping wall and short flat rim. D. 27–39 cm.
Hayes Form 2.

— **B695.1** (F.860) Rim, D. 32 cm. Fig. 73.
Hard, finely granular orange clay, excellently smoothed on top and inside but showing turning-marks on outside, with thin, dull, orange-red slip all over.
Deposit 128.
(Similar: 2 rims, Area R.)

— **B695.2** (F.971) Rim, D. *c.* 30 cm. Fig. 73.
Finely granular red clay containing mica, well smoothed on inside but showing turning-marks on outside; dull red slip all over.

Street between Areas P and R, fill of robbed conduit for Pipe B.
(Similar: rim-frag., Deposit 128.)

— **B695.3** (F.1433) Rim, D. 39 cm. Fig. 73.
Granular red clay containing quartz and some fine mica, generally well smoothed, with thin dull slip.
Area P.

— **B695.4** (F.969) Rim, D. of hollow 16.5 cm. Figs. 72, 73.
Hard, finely granular red clay with traces of mica and dull red slip all over.
Stamped decoration on floor: 'hoof' motif between double grooves (see below, p. 398).
Street between Areas P and R, late level.
(Similar: 2 base-frags., Deposit 142.)

Hayes assimilates this dish to his Form 58 in African R.S. Ware (*c.* 290/300–375). The evidence from Sidi Khrebish supports this dating: two were found in Deposit 128, one of the few deposits to contain substantial quantities of fourth-century material, and a third was found in a robber trench associated with this deposit. None of the rims is from any of the major sixth-century deposits.

The base no. **4** with a hollow underside and with stamped decoration on the floor may belong to this form or to any of Forms **B696–699**. Most of the examples of these forms illustrated by Hayes have hollow bases, whereas apart from the present piece those found at Sidi Khrebish have ledge-feet; there does not appear to be any chronological distinction between the two types.
Fourth century.

B696 *Dish* with flat base, sloping wall and thickened rim, bevelled or rounded on outside, sometimes incurved.
Hayes Form 3.

— (F.311) Rim, D.(max.) 35 cm. Fig. 73.
Hard pinkish-red clay with fine brown inclusions, finely smoothed on inside but showing light turning-marks on outside; thin dull slip all over.
Deposit 132.
(Similar: 4 rim-frags., Deposits 138, 140, 142, 162.)

Similar to Hayes Form 61 in African R.S. Ware (particularly Form 61A: *c.* 325–400/420). All but one of the rims from Sidi Khrebish were found in deposits of the sixth century or later but the small size of the fragments recovered suggests that they were residual in those contexts.
Fourth or fifth century.

B697 *Dish* with flat base, low curving wall and hooked triangular rim; a slight offset at edge of floor on inside, tiny ledge-foot beneath.

— (F.340) D. 36 cm., H. 4.9 cm. Fig. 73.
Hard, finely granular red clay with few impurities, surfaces smoothly finished but extensively pitted: thin dull slip all over. Many fragments, some burnt after breakage.
Area W, late level.

The context of this piece gives no real indication of date. It is perhaps a further variant of the preceding form, similar to Hayes Form 61B in African R.S. Ware (*c.* 400–450). The ledge-foot is similar to that of earlier African R.S. forms (*e.g.* Hayes Forms 50, 58A), and its frequency at Sidi

Khrebish has been remarked on above (under Form **B695**).
Fourth or fifth century.

B698 *Dish* with flat base, sloping wall and thickened, grooved rim; tiny ledge-foot towards edge of floor (or inset base?). D. 23–33 cm.

— **B698.1** (F.1388) D. 24 cm., H. 2.9 cm. Fig. 73.
Finely granular red clay containing brown specks and some fine mica, well-smoothed and with thin dull slip.
Area P.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 137, Area P.)

— **B698.2** (F.1285) Rim, D. 27 cm. Fig. 73.
Hard, finely granular pink clay containing some fine mica, well smoothed on inside, showing fine turning-marks on outside; thin dull slip.
Deposit 100.

— **B698.3** (F.1286) Rim, D. 28 cm. Fig. 73.
Fabric as the preceding, all surfaces finely smoothed.
Deposit 100.

— **B698.4** (F.1389) Rim, D. 23 cm. Fig. 73.
Fine, hard red clay containing a little mica, well smoothed on inside but rather rougher outside, with thin dull slip.
A band of light rouletting on wall.
Area P.

— **B698.5** (F. 1274) Base, D. (foot) 19 cm. Fig. 73.
Fine, hard pink clay containing mica, with thin dull slip.
Deposit 139.

Find-contexts at Sidi Khrebish give little guidance in dating this form; it is akin to the products of the fourth and fifth centuries and there are similarities to Hayes Form 62B in African R.S. Ware (*c.* 350–425): note especially Hayes Form 62.15 with no. **3** here).

The base no. **5** probably belongs here.

B699 *Dish* with flat base, sloping wall and broad flat rim, sometimes with a groove at the lip; offset at edge of floor on inside, tiny ledge-foot beneath. D. 29–40 cm.
Hayes Form 4C.

— **B699.1** (F.1273) D. 37.5 cm., H. 4.1 cm. Fig. 73.
Hard, finely granular, pinkish-red clay containing brown specks and some mica, with thin, barely lustrous slip all over; inside well smoothed, fine turning-marks beneath slip on outside.
Deposit 139.
(Similar: rim, Area P.)

— **B699.2** (F.414) Rim, D. *c.* 38 cm. Fig. 73.
Hard, finely granular red clay with thin dull slip; surfaces finely smoothed apart from turning-marks on underside of rim.
Deposit 158.
(Similar: rim-fragment, Deposit 168.11.)

— **B699.3** (F.1212) D. 29 cm., H. 3.8 cm. Fig. 73.

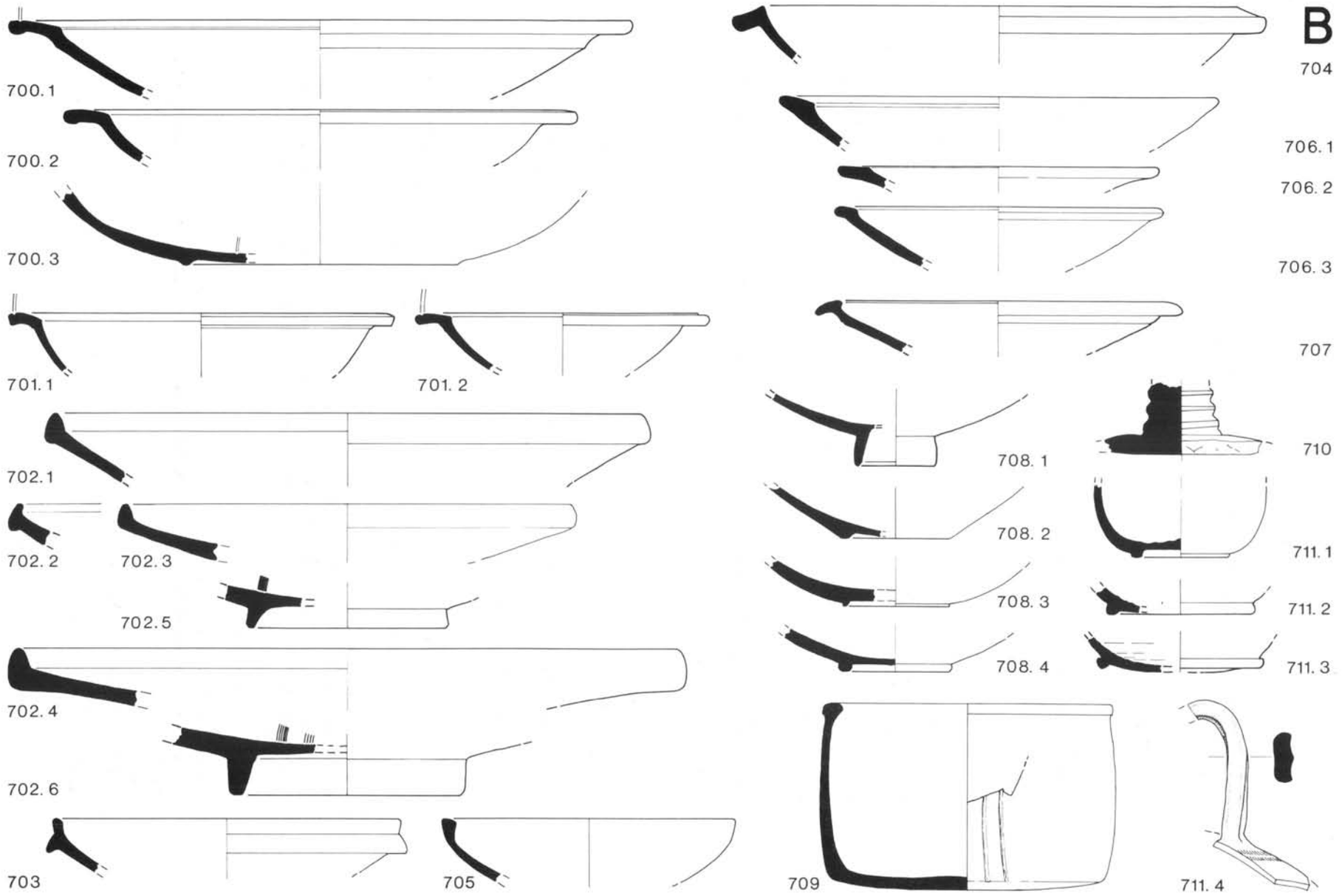


Fig. 74. Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware.

Scale 1:3

Hard, finely granular red clay containing brown specks and some fine mica, with thin dull slip; surfaces smoothed but showing knife-marks inside and out.
No groove at lip.
Area W.
(Similar: rim, Deposit 138.)

Hayes assimilates his Form 4 to the rare African R.S. Form 65: closer parallels seem to me to be afforded by Forms 69 and 76, the latter of which is 'fairly common' and therefore more likely to have been copied. Versions with a hanging lip were not found at Sidi Khrebish (but note the following form). Find-contexts were exclusively of the sixth century and later; stylistic similarities with the preceding forms and with the main African R.S. series suggest a fifth-century date.

B700 *Large bowl* with shallow curving body, ledge-foot and broad flat rim similar to the preceding but rolled at the lip. D. 28–34 cm.

— **B700.1** (F.861) Rim, D. 34 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard, finely granular red clay containing occasional traces of mica, with thin red slip all over; excellently smoothed on top but pitted and showing turning-marks beneath.
Groove at lip.
Deposit 128.
(Similar: rim-fragment, Area J.)

— **B700.2** (F.863) Rim, D. 28 cm. Fig. 74.
Finely granular red clay with dull slip all over; upper surfaces well smoothed, less so beneath.
Deposit 128.
(Similar: 2 rims, Area J.)

— **B700.3** (F.1370) Base, D.(foot) 15 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard, finely granular, pinkish-red clay containing mica and some white and brown inclusions, with thin, slightly metallic slip; surfaces carefully smoothed.
Groove on floor at inner edge of sherd.
Building P2, robber trench.
(Similar: base-sherd, Area P.)

This appears to be a deep variant of the preceding form; the base no. **3** may belong here or to a deep version of Form **B698**.
Probably fifth century.

B701 *Small bowl* corresponding to Forms **B699** and **B700**; curving body and broad flat rim with groove at lip.
Hayes Form 5.

— **B701.1** (F.1249) Rim, D. *c.* 21 cm. Fig. 74.
Splintery pinkish-red clay containing brown inclusions and some mica, with thin dull slip.
Deposit 138.

— **B701.2** (F.1283) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard, finely granular pink clay containing occasional brown inclusions, a little quartz (?) and some fine mica; thin dull slip all over; carefully smoothed surfaces showing fine turning-marks beneath the rim only.
Area J, unstratified.

Find-contexts are unhelpful; similarities to the preceding forms and particularly to Hayes Form 52 in African R.S. Ware suggest a fourth- or fifth-century date.

B702 *Large dish* with heavy upturned rim, shallow sloping floor and high, tapering ring-foot; one or more bands of fine multiple grooves on floor. Two types of rim:

A knobbed rim, rounded on underside;

B tapering vertical rim, more or less triangular.

D. 25–37 cm.

Hayes Form 8.

Type A

— **B702.1** (F.1203) Rim, D. 33 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard, finely granular red clay containing brown specks, some lime and fine mica, with thin dull slip; excellently smoothed inside and out.
Building W, robber trench.

— **B702.2** (F.307) Rim-fragment. Fig. 74.
Hard pinkish-red clay with occasional specks of lime and thin dull slip.
Deposit 158.

Similar: 7 rim-frags., Deposits 137, 142, Area W.

Type B

— **B702.3** (F.324) Rim, D. 25.0 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard, granular pink clay containing brown specks, some fine mica and occasional lumps of lime, with thin dull slip; upper side and rim finely smoothed, underside showing a slightly 'feathered' effect due to finishing with a knife.
Deposit 143.
(Similar: rim, Area T.)

— **B702.4** (F.1177) Rim, D. 37 cm. Fig. 74.
Finely granular red clay containing some fine mica, with thin dull slip all over.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: rim-fragment, Area W.)

Bases

— **B702.5** (F.1179) D.(foot) *c.* 11 cm. Fig. 74.
Fine, hard pink clay with thin dull slip all over.
A band of fine grooves on floor above line of foot.
Deposit 142.

— **B702.6** (F.1178) D.(foot) 13 cm. Fig. 74.
Finely granular red clay containing occasional dark inclusions and some fine mica, with thin dull slip all over.
Two bands of fine grooves towards centre of floor.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: base of similar size, Deposit 142.)

This form is typical of the major sixth-century deposits at Sidi Khrebish and was not found in association with earlier material. It is related to Hayes's African R.S. Form 104 (Form **B663**), with which it was regularly associated on the site. No complete profiles could be restored, but the attribution of the bases nos. **5** and **6** to this form is confirmed by a complete example from a tomb at Barrafranca in Sicily (*NSc* 1956, 167 fig. 2b: see Hayes 1972, 305 and 309): the presence of a third-century coin in this tomb cannot place in doubt the identity or the date of the piece.
First half of sixth century onwards.

B703 Part of *flanged bowl* with conical body, rounded vertical rim and tapering down-turned flange below rim.

— (F.1195) Rim, D.(rim) 19 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard, finely granular pink clay containing some brown and white inclusions and fine mica, with slightly metallic pink slip; potting uneven but surfaces well smoothed.
Area W, unstratified.

Found in a superficial level in which the latest associated material was attributable to the sixth century, this piece is probably related to the corresponding flanged bowl in African R.S. Ware, Hayes Form 91 (late fourth to mid seventh century).

B704 Part of *large bowl* with open curving body and broad flat rim, sloping downwards.

— (F.1197) Rim, D. 29 cm. Fig. 74.
Finely granular orange-pink clay containing brown inclusions and a little mica, with orange slip; polished and semi-lustrous on inside and rim, dull and extensively pitted on outside.
Area W, unstratified.
(Similar: rim, D. 29 cm., Deposit 158.)

The attribution of these two sherds to Tripolitanian R.S. Ware is not entirely certain. The form is akin (but not closely) to Hayes Form 93 in African R.S. Ware (*c.* 470–540) and both pieces share the thick, soapy internal slip characteristic of the form in that ware; but the nature of the fabric and the presence of a dull flaky slip on the outside suggest a Tripolitanian origin.

B705 Part of *bowl* with curving or conical body and thickened vertical rim.

— (F.1184) Rim, D. 16 cm. Fig. 74.
Finely granular pink clay containing fine mica, with thin dull slip, well smoothed.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: rim of more open form, D. 18 cm., Deposit 142.)

Related to Hayes Form 101 (Form **B659**) in African R.S. Ware and presumably of similar date.

B706 Part of *shallow conical bowl* with thickened rim, flat on top. D. 17.5–24 cm.

— **B706.1** (F.323) Rim, D. 24 cm. Fig. 74.
Granular red clay containing a little fine mica, with smooth semi-lustrous slip, apparently on upper side only; underside much pitted and showing fine turning-marks.
Deposit 143.
(Similar: 3 rims, Deposit 142, Areas T, W.)

— **B706.2** (F.403) Rim, D. 17.5 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard, finely granular orange clay containing some fine mica, with thin orange-red slip all over; upper surface smooth and slightly lustrous, underside showing prominent turning-marks.
Deposit 158.

— **B706.3** (F.1182) Rim, D. 17.8 cm. Fig. 74.
Fine pink clay containing a little fine mica, with barely lustrous slip.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: 2 rims, Deposit 142.)

Contexts indicate a sixth-century date for the form.

B707 Part of *shallow dish* with sloping floor and broad convex rim.

— (F.1183) Rim, D. *c.* 20 cm. Fig. 74.
Granular red clay containing dark inclusions, with dull pinkish-red slip all over; surfaces smoothed but showing fine turning-marks in places.
Deposit 142.

The shape of this piece is most closely paralleled in the local Hellenistic fine ware (Forms **B117, B118, B120**) but the ware and the context suggest that it must belong to the Tripolitanian R.S. series.
Sixth century?

B708 Bases of bowls.

— **B708.1** (F.1187) D.(foot) *c.* 4.5 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard, finely granular pink clay with occasional dark inclusions and much fine mica; external surfaces finely polished, inside worn.
High foot of small diameter.
Trace of rouletting on outside at upper edge of sherd.
Joining sherds from Deposits 132 and 142.

— **B708.2** (F.304) D.(base) 6 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard pinkish clay with some large inclusions of lime; well smoothed surface with barely lustrous slip.
Flat base, hollowed on inside.
Deposit 158.

— **B708.3** (F.1185) D.(foot) 5.8 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard, finely granular pink clay containing occasional dark inclusions and some fine mica, with thin dull slip.
Low ring-foot.
Deposit 142.

— **B708.4** (F.1186) D.(foot) 6.2 cm. Fig. 74.
Fabric as the preceding.
Low ring-foot.
Deposit 142.

These bases cannot be attributed with certainty to any particular form. Nos. **2–4** were found in sixth-century or later deposits and probably belong to one or more of Forms **B694** or **B703–707**. No. **1** is of somewhat finer quality which suggests an earlier date (fourth or fifth century) as does its context: the inside is either more worn or less well finished than the outside and the base could possibly belong to a closed vessel (though certainly a very unstable one). The fabric of no. **2** suggests that this fragment could possibly belong to Cypriot R.S. Ware.

B709 *Deep casserole* with cylindrical body, slightly sagging base and vertical rolled rim; a pair of vertical strokes marked lightly beneath the slip on either side of the body.

— (F.325) D. 15.0 cm., H. 10.3 cm. Fig. 74.
Hard pinkish-red clay containing brown inclusions, some fine mica and occasional lumps of lime; the inside shows fine turning-marks, and the outside and rim are covered with a slightly lustrous reddish

slip, being smoother, though with fine brush-marks.
Deposit 143.
(Similar: 2 rims, 5 body-sherds, Deposits 142, 143, Area R.)

The contexts indicate clearly a sixth-century date for the form, but I know of no fine-ware parallels of similar date.

B710 Knob of lid?

— (F.1188) D.(max.) of knob 4.2 cm. Fig. 74.
Granular red clay with some brown inclusions and fine mica, with thin pinkish-red slip; knife-marks around knob.
Deposit 142.

This might be part of the knob of a large lid, or part of a dish with a pedestal-foot. The sherd is broken into a roughly circular shape and the worn condition of the underside and of the edges testifies to its use after breakage as a pestle.

B711 Fragments of closed vessels.

— **B711.1** (F.1189) Base, D.(foot) 5.3 cm., D.(max.) 9.3 cm. Fig. 74.
Finely granular pink clay showing some fine mica, with thin dull slip on outside (?); turning-marks inside and out.
Deposit 142.
(Similar: base-sherd, Area W.)

— **B711.2** (F.1206) Base, D.(foot) 8 cm. Fig. 74.
Finely granular pinkish-red clay containing brown inclusions and some fine mica, with thin dull slip on outside.
Area W, late level.

— **B711.3** (F.1245) Base, D.(foot) 9.0 cm. Fig. 74.
Finely granular red clay containing brown inclusions and fine mica, roughly turned on inside, smoothed and with thin dull slip (?) on outside.
Deposit 137.

— **B711.4** (F.1190) Part of handle and body. Fig. 74.
Finely granular pink clay containing brown inclusions and some fine mica, with thin brushed slip. The shoulder of the vessel is polished smooth and there are two bands of light rouletting below the handle.
Deposit 142.

The few fragments of closed forms from Sidi Khrebish give little idea of their shapes. There seems to be a small, perhaps piriform, jug (no. **1**) and a larger globular vessel with a vertical strap-handle and with bands of rouletting on the body (nos. **2–4**). The possibility that the base no. **B708.1** might also belong to a (globular) closed vessel has been mentioned above.
These fragments were found only in sixth-century and superficial levels.

STAMPED DECORATION

Only three sherds of Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware found at Sidi Krebish bear stamped decoration, all of them fragments of dishes. They are illustrated in figure 72 on p. 384.

— **B712** (F.1450) Sherd from floor of dish. Fig. 72.
Fine, hard pinkish-red clay containing mica, with thin dull slip.
Palm-branch stamp (radial) within four fine concentric grooves.
Deposit 158.
Cf. Hayes (1972) 307 fig. 62b on variant of Hayes Form 3, from Germa (Fezzan); *LA* 3–4 (1966-67) 130, C77, pl. 32f on base-fragment similar to no. **B695.4**, from Bu Ngem.

— **B695.4** Base of dish (see above, p. 390). Fig. 72.
'Hoof' motif between double grooves.

These two pieces are related to Style A in the main African R.S. series and probably belong to the fourth century.

— **B713** (F.306) Sherd from floor of dish. Fig. 72.
Hard pink clay with thin slip, well smoothed and slightly lustrous on upper side.
Central cross-monogram within a circle of light rouletting bordered by double grooves.
Deposit 158.

The ware of this fragment might be mistaken for Late Roman C but the style of the stamp is unlike those occurring on that ware (Hayes Types 61–68) which are never dotted. A close parallel is provided by Hayes Type 289 in African R.S. Ware ('*c.* 460–520').

CYPRIOT RED SLIP WARE

Seventeen sherds of 'Cypriot Red Slip Ware' (so designated by Hayes)[17] were recorded at Sidi Khrebish in deposits of the fifth to seventh centuries A.D., a small scattering which accords with the evidence from other sites in Cyrenaica.[18] The fabric of this ware is closely similar to that of the earlier 'Cypriot Sigillata' (see above, p. 267 ff.), and small sherds are not always easy to tell apart. General differences are the frequent discolouration of dish-rims due to firing in stacks (a prominent feature of Late Roman C ware), and a poorer standard of potting: vessels tend to be thick-walled, and well smoothed on the inside but roughly finished on the outside, often showing tool-marks.

Catalogue

B714 Part of *dish* with (flat floor) straight sloping wall and plain thickened rim, bevelled on outside.

Hayes Form 1: 'late fourth century (or earlier) to about third quarter of fifth century.'

— **B714.1** (F.853) Rim, D. 29.5 cm. Fig. 75.
Fine, hard pink clay with dull red slip all over, showing finger-marks on outside of rim.
Deposit 128.
(Similar: rim-fragment, Area R.)

— **B714.2** (F.1314) Rim, D. 19 cm. Fig. 75.
Fine pinkish-brown clay with uneven, slightly metallic, red-brown slip.
Deposit 168.11.

B715 Part of *dish* with straight sloping wall of even thickness and plain rounded rim; a broad band of rouletting on wall.

— (F.1382) Rim, D. 27 cm. Fig. 75.
Fine pink clay with uneven, semi-lustrous pinkish-brown slip.
Building P2, Room 1.

Not directly attributable to any of the forms defined by Hayes, but perhaps related to the preceding.

B716 Part of *bowl* with curving body and heavy knobbed rim, projecting slightly on inside at lip.

Hayes Form 3: 'third quarter of fifth century to second quarter of sixth.'

— (F.1191) Rim, D. 18.2 cm. Fig. 75.
Fine, hard, pinkish-brown clay with incomplete dull purplish slip; black spots on rim.
Inside smoothed, with brush-marks, outside heavily ridged.
Deposit 142.

(17) Hayes (1972) 371-386. 2457, 2541, 2542.
(18) See *ibid.*, 385 and map 17; *Tocra ii*, 108 and nos.

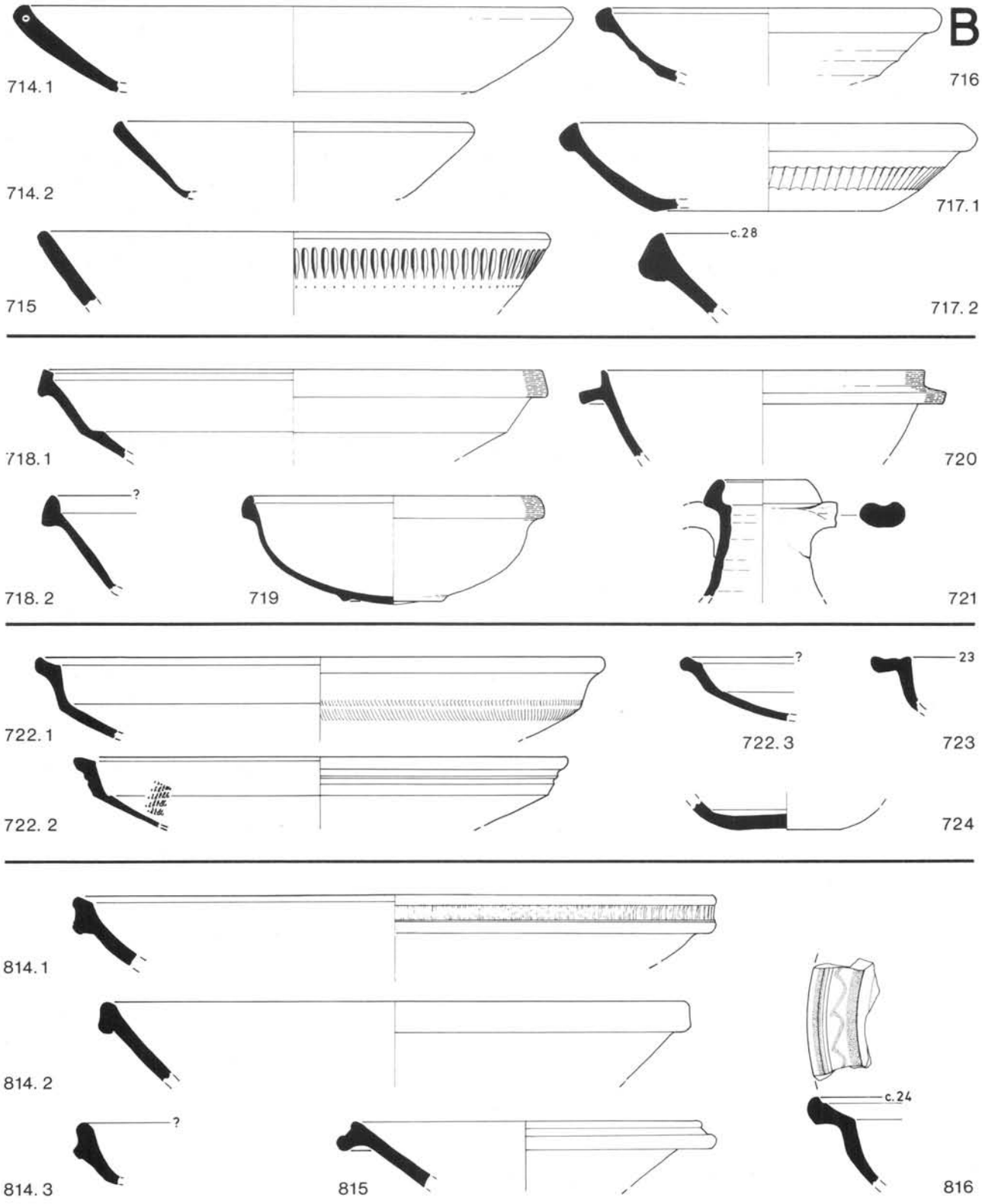


Fig. 75. Cypriot Red Slip Ware:
Coptic Red Slip Ware;
'Asia Minor light-coloured ware';
Miscellaneous Late Roman wares.

Scale 1:3

B717 *Dish* with flat base, sloping wall and heavy rolled rim.

Hayes Form 9 (A or) B: 'Type A, *c.* 550–600; Types B and C, *c.* 580/600 to end of seventh century.'

— **B717.1** (F.1435) D. 22 cm., H. 4.6 cm. Fig. 75.
Fine pinkish-brown clay with dull, uneven brown slip; tool-marks.
A single broad band of rouletting on wall.
Area P.
(Similar: rim with same rouletting on wall, in absence of base could be Type A or B, Deposit 156.)

— **B717.2** (F.1399) Rim, D. *c.* 28 cm. Fig. 75.
Fine, hard pink clay with pinkish-brown metallic slip.
Area P.

For no. **2** *cf. Antioch* Shape 935.

COPTIC RED SLIP WARE (EGYPTIAN 'A')

Hayes offers two alternative designations for this ware;[19] in the absence of his Egyptian 'B' and 'C' wares at Sidi Khrebish the term 'Coptic Red Slip Ware' is used here as the more convenient (as in the Tocra report: *Tocra ii*, 108 and nos. 2444, 2543–2545). For the fabric see Hayes (1972) 387 f. and the descriptions of the individual pieces below. Thirteen sherds were recorded at Sidi Khrebish, occurring in the latest levels on the site, and confirming the distribution shown in Hayes (1972) map 18. (Map 36 is inexplicably mean in its indicated coverage of Cyrenaica.)

Catalogue

B718 Part of *carinated dish* with curving floor, sloping wall and knobbed or slightly hooked rim; flat step on inside at carination.

— **B718.1** (F.314) Rim, D. *c.* 27 cm. Fig. 75.
Hard pinkish-buff clay containing small brown particles, occasional larger red particles and some mica; lustrous orange slip, thick and smooth on inside, thinner and somewhat rough on outside, fired dull maroon over rim.
Deposit 157.2.
(Similar: rim, D. 17 cm., Deposit 155.)

— **B718.2** (F.1380) Rim-fragment. Fig. 75.
Flaky pink clay containing a little mica, with thin, dull orange slip on outside, redder, thick and semi-lustrous on inside and rim.
Deposit 172.

Hayes Form J, type 1 or 2: *probably late sixth to seventh century.*

B719 *Hemispherical bowl* with knobbed rim, low foot and sagging floor; groove on inside of rim.

— (F.380) D. 16.0 cm., H. 5.7 cm. Fig. 75.
Finely granular pink clay containing fine black and large red particles, with thick but barely lustrous orange slip, fired brown on outside of rim; inside well-smoothed, outside shows tool-marks.
Deposit 159.
(Similar: rim, D. 16 cm., Area W.)

Hayes Form J3: *seventh century. Cf.* also *Tocra ii*, fig. 51, nos. 2543, 2544.

B720 Part of *bowl* with steep wall and plain rim; square-cut flange below rim.

— (F.1365) Rim, D.(rim) 17 cm. Fig. 75.
Flaky pink clay containing red particles and occasional flecks of mica, with thick but dull, pitted orange slip, fired dark brown over rim and flange.
Building P2, robber trench.

Hayes Form U, probably similar to the example described in Mainz (Mainz O 17540). *Sixth century?*

(19) Hayes (1972) 387-397; and now a third: *Id.* (1980) 530.

B721 Neck of *flagon* with convex incurved rim and scars of two heavy strap-handles.

— (F.1330) D.(rim, max.) 6.3 cm. Fig. 75.
Flaky pale pink clay containing black and red particles and sand, with rather rough surfaces and worn, dull, orange to red slip.
Deposit 152.

'ASIA MINOR LIGHT-COLOURED WARE'

This cumbersome periphrasis is used by Hayes to describe a distinctive ware found in small quantities in fifth-century and later contexts on sites in the Aegean area and beyond;[20] until more is known of both the character and the origin of this ware it seems wise to retain this relatively non-committal designation. (I do not subscribe to Hayes's suggestion of a Knidian source.) The fabric is described by Hayes as follows.[21]

> 'The clay is fine-textured, normally light orange or light brown (occasionally fired grey), with a thin slip of a darker shade of the same colour. In some instances traces of gold mica are visible; breaks are generally quite clean. Exteriors are smooth, sometimes showing tooling-marks, and interiors generally display fine brush-marks. Most of the profiles are angular, with sharp-cut feet, often accentuated by grooves along one or both sides; groups of sharply incised grooves are a common feature.'

Five sherds of this ware were found at Sidi Khrebish, of which only one was in a dated context, Deposit 106 (mid third century). Even this is probably to be disregarded as intrusive, as Hayes indicates a range of mid fifth to early seventh century for the ware as a whole.

Catalogue

B722 *Carinated dish* with sloping floor, short steep wall and short flat rim, sloping upwards.

— **B722.1** (F.1290) Rim, D. *c.* 30 cm. Fig. 75.
Fine, hard, pink to buff clay containing mica, with uneven, dull orange-brown slip.
Fine rouletting on wall at carination.
Building J2, robber trench.

— **B722.2** (F.1241) Rim, D. 26 cm. Fig. 75.
Fine buff clay containing some mica, with slightly metallic orange-pink slip.
Two sharply-incised grooves on outside of wall; a six-fold band of fine 'notched' rouletting on floor.
Building J1, unstratified.

— **B722.3** (F.1030) Rim-fragment. Fig. 75.
Fine, hard buff clay showing fine turning-marks, with thin, uneven brown slip, slightly lustrous on inside.
Undecorated.
Deposit 106.

Cf. Hayes (1972) 410, fig. 92.2, from a group of the third quarter of the fifth century in the Athenian Agora. The type of rouletting seen on the floor of no. **2** is particularly characteristic of this ware (*ibid.* 409, fig. 92.4, 7).

(20) Hayes (1972) 408-410; *Tocra ii*, 108 and no. 2445.

(21) Hayes (1972) 408.

B723 Part of *dish* with sloping floor curving into short steep wall and broad flat rim.

— (F.1390) Rim, D. 23 cm. Fig. 75.
Fine cream clay containing mica, with uneven, slightly metallic yellow-brown slip; fine, deep turning-marks on inside, broader tool-marks on outside.
Two rough grooves on top of rim.
Area P.

Cf. Hayes (1972) 410, fig. 92.4, from a fifth-century group in the Athenian Agora and *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 22 (1968) 211, no. 75, a more sharply carinated example from a seventh-century deposit in Istanbul.

B724 Part of *flat-based bowl* with curving body; offset at edge of floor on inside.

— (F.1391) Base. Fig. 75.
Fine buff clay containing mica, smooth but unslipped on outside, with slightly lustrous brown slip on inside showing brush-marks. Burnt.
Area P.

Forms **B725—B800**: *vacant*.

VI. Catalogue: Miscellaneous Early and Late Roman Fine Wares

The pieces listed in this section are either single representatives of unidentified classes of fine ware, or groups so poorly represented that they do not merit extended discussion.

Catalogue

LEAD-GLAZED WARE

B801 Part of *relief-decorated skyphos* with vertical rim, slightly thickened on inside.

— (F.203) Rim-fragment, D. *c.* 12 cm. Fig. 76.
Fine, hard, cream-coloured clay with blue-green glaze on outside, brownish-yellow on inside.
Part of small ovolo preserved below rim.
Area L.

This fragment probably belongs to the eastern ware which is best represented at Tarsus: *cf.* Jones (1950) 191 ff., especially nos. 635, 669, 670 (for form), and Hayes (1973) 459 f. Mr. P. Arthur kindly informs me that 'there were probably at least three workshops producing these vessels in the East and they were soon imitated (from the Augustan period) fairly faithfully in Italy and possibly Spain. Their date-range would seem to be from the second half of the first century B.C. until the middle of the first century A.D.'

B802 Part of *conical cup* with folded concave rim.

— (F.965) Rim, D. 11 cm. Fig. 76.
Fine orange-pink clay with mottled green glaze.
Building R1, Room 4, sealed beneath Deposit 169.

The form is reminiscent of cups in Italian Sigillata of the Augustan period and the first century A.D. (Forms **B208, B210, B216**); the context indicates a date in the first half of the first century A.D.

B803 Part of *bowl* with flaring rim, knobbed at lip.

— (F.366) Rim, D. *c.* 21 cm. Fig. 76.
Fine buff clay with yellow-green glaze, run into a drip on top of rim.
Deposit 103.

MISCELLANEOUS—FIRST TO THIRD CENTURIES A.D.

B804 Part of *small mould-made dish or bowl* with flat rim and relief-decoration on top.

— (F.679) Rim, D. 13 cm. Fig. 76, pl. XXIV.
Finely granular orange clay with semi-lustrous orange-red slip.
Finely executed vegetal scroll in relief on rim, bounded at lip by a groove and at inner edge by a line of beads.
Deposit 85.

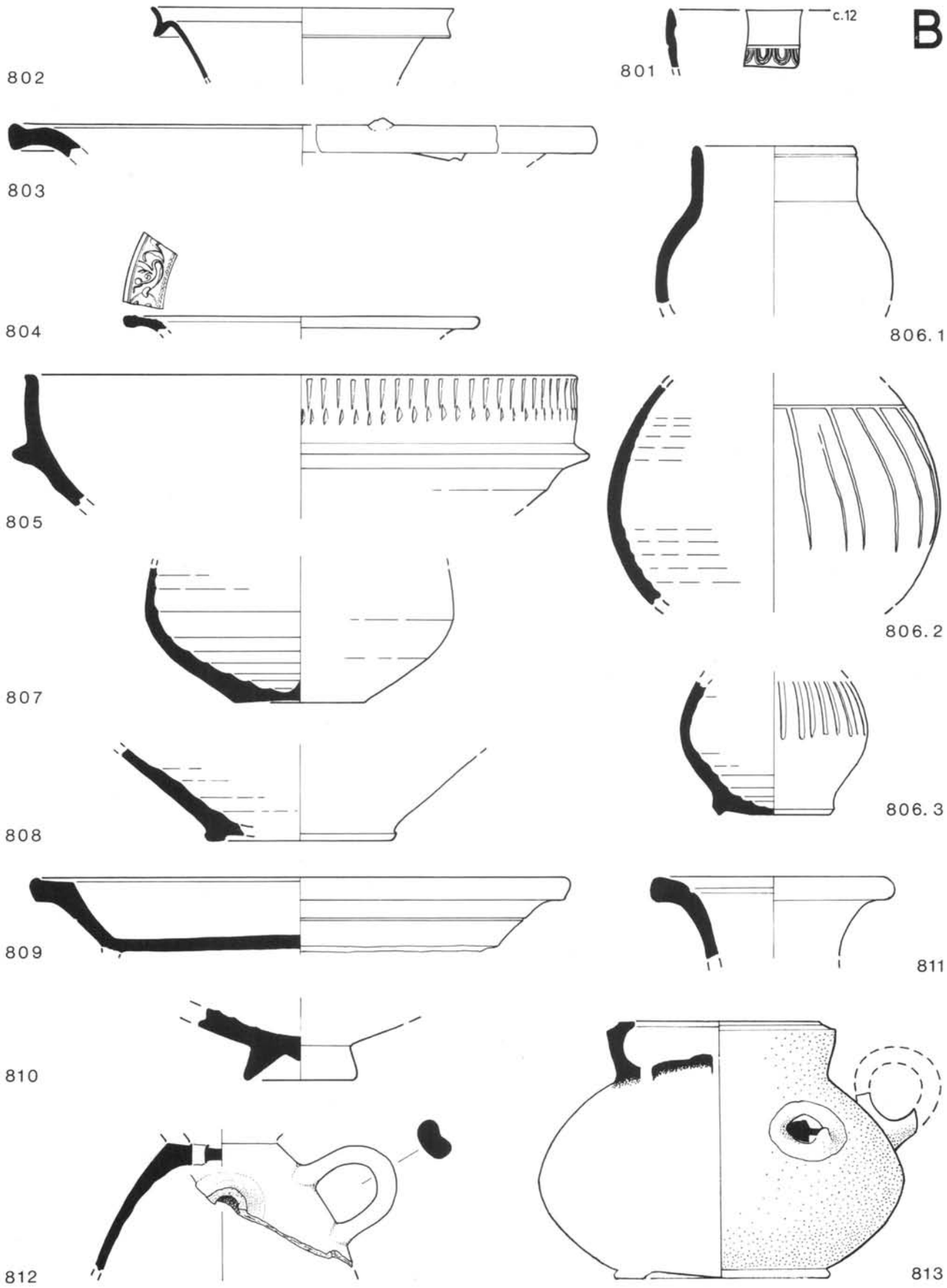


Fig. 76. Miscellaneous fine wares of the first to third centuries A.D. *Scale 1:2*

I can find no direct parallel to this fragment. The exquisite delicacy of the vegetal scroll recalls the finest Augustan metalwork (*e.g.* U. Gehrig, *Hildesheimer Silberbefund*, Berlin 1967, fig. 51 = D.E. Strong, *Greek and Roman Gold and Silver Plate*, London 1966, pl. 41B); for large clay dishes decorated in the same manner see typically *BABesch* 44 (1969) 13, fig. 15, an example in Rome.
Presumably Augustan.

B805 Part of *hemispherical bowl* with plain rim and coarse rouletting on outside above a tapering flange.

— (F.951) Rim, D. *c.* 20 cm. Fig. 76.
Finely granular buff clay with rather rough surfaces and semi-lustrous brown to black slip.
Crudely made.
Street between Areas P and R, late level.

A copy of Form **B211** in Italian Sigillata.
First half of first century A.D..

B806 *Globular jug* with plain vertical rim, groove at lip and low (or false) ring-foot; usually decorated with gouged fluting on body.

— **B806.1** (F.668) D.(rim) 5.8 cm., D.(max.) 8.6 cm. Fig. 76.
Highly micaceous grey-buff clay with semi-lustrous red to black slip on outside only. Burnt?
Undecorated.
Deposit 85.

— **B806.2** (F.1208) Body-sherd, D.(max.) 12 cm. Fig. 76.
Fine, hard cream clay with a greenish tinge and worn but semi-lustrous brown slip on outside only.
Narrow, widely-separated fluting on body, bounded above by a horizontal groove.
Deposit 42.

— **B806.3** (F.1482) Base, D.(max.) 6.8 cm., D.(foot) 4.4 cm. Fig. 76.
Fine, hard buff clay with semi-lustrous red slip on outside only, ending irregularly above foot.
Area S.

Similar: 1 rim, 19 body-sherds, 2 bases, Deposits 46, 61, 63, 69, 139, 167.2, Areas P, R, T, X.
(No handles could be attributed to this form.)

Mica is visible in the body-clay of most of these vessels, and the colour of the slip varies through shades of red, orange and brown. There is some similarity of fabric to the Late Roman class of 'Asia Minor light-coloured ware' (see p. 404). The find-contexts indicate that the form was current during the first century A.D., from the early Tiberian period onwards.

B807 Part of *globular vessel* with flat base.

— (F.851) Lower part of body, D.(max.) 11.1 cm. Fig. 76.
Hard, finely granular grey clay, fired pink at the surface, with semi-lustrous slip on outside: red on upper part, grey beneath (stacking).
Prominent turning-marks on inside.
Deposit 46.

The fabric is similar to that of Knidian Grey Ware (see p. 58), though such a form is otherwise unattested in that series.

B808 Fragments of closed (globular) vessels in a hard, slightly granular cream clay, highly polished or burnished on the outside; thin-walled, sometimes with several narrow bands of rouletting on body.

— (F.30) Base, D.(foot) *c.* 7 cm. Fig. 76.
Smooth grey clay containing traces of quartz (?), polished to an almost vitreous lustre on outside; foot unpolished, inside rough.
Deposit 73.

Also: 24 body-sherds, Deposits 47, 60, 61, 67, 75, 141, Areas P, R.

The form of these vessels is uncertain but the fabric, with its highly polished exterior, is distinctive. A single sherd of similar form and almost certainly of the same ware has been reported from Labraunda (*Labraunda ii.1*, 37 f., no. 291). A fragment of a carinated beaker from the Athenian Agora, and a cylindrical beaker reputedly from Corinth, may also be in this ware (*Agora v*, H3 and refs.). The find-contexts at Sidi Khrebish indicate that the form belongs to the first century A.D..

B809 *Flat-based dish* with straight sloping wall and flat rim, hooked upwards at lip; groove on outside of wall at mid-height; probably a ledge-foot at edge of floor.

— (F.1468) D. 19.5 cm., H. 2.7 cm. Fig. 76.
Soft, finely granular, pinkish-buff clay with worn, dull red slip; rather roughly finished.
Foot badly abraded: form uncertain.
Deposit 109.

Possibly related to Forms **B355** and **B356** in Eastern Sigillata B.

B810 Base of *bowl or beaker* (?) with curving body and high triangular ring-foot.

— (F.93) Base, D.(foot) 3.9 cm. Fig. 76.
Fine orange-grey clay containing occasional specks of mica, with dull red to brown slip; roughly finished, with prominent turning-marks on inside. Burnt.
Deposit 73.

The turning-marks on the inside suggest a closed vessel, but the presence of slip on all surfaces suggests an open form.

B811 Part of *jug* with narrow neck and flaring rim, grooved on top.

— (F.131) Rim, D. 8.5 cm. Fig. 76.
Fine, micaceous orange clay with rough surfaces and thin, dull, orange-red slip.
Deposit 73.

B812 Part of ovoid *feeder-vase* with strainer in neck, ring handle and tubular spout on body.

— (F.273) Body-sherd. Fig. 76.

Granular pinkish-brown clay containing small white inclusions, with metallic pink slip on outside only. Base of strainer, handle and stump of spout preserved.
Deposit 100.

Cf. no. **B144** in local (Hellenistic) fine ware, part of a similar vessel.

B813 *Squat globular feeder-vase* with short broad neck containing a six-hole strainer and thickened vertical rim; part of ring-handle and scar of tubular spout set 65° apart on body; false ring-foot.

— (F.233, sample 16/21) D.(max.) 12.7 cm., H. 9.5 cm. Fig. 76.
Hard, slightly micaceous orange clay, flaky and containing occasional lumps of lime, with worn, semi-lustrous orange-red slip; underside of foot unslipped.
Largely intact.
Unstratified.

Ware uncertain: at one stage this piece was tentatively attributed to 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata, but this was conclusively disproved by its chemical composition (see Appendix I, section (d)). *Cf.* an example of similar form in grey ware from Alexandria, Pagenstecher (1913) 142 and fig. 148 centre.

MISCELLANEOUS—LATE ROMAN

B814 *Dishes/bowls* with sloping wall and vertical flanged rim: various copies of Form **B688** (Hayes Form 3) in Late Roman C Ware.

— **B814.1** (F.160) Rim, D. 34 cm. Fig. 75.
Fine brown clay with thin, dull, red-brown slip; finish generally poor, with smudges and scratches made prior to firing.
A broad band of vertical strokes on outer face of rim, imitating rouletting but apparently incised individually by hand.
Building L1, robber trench.

— **B814.2** (F.1397) Rim, D. 31 cm. Fig. 75.
Soft, highly micaceous, orange-brown clay with traces of dull orange-red slip.
Building P1, clearance above cistern.

— **B814.3** (F.309) Rim-fragment. Fig. 75.
Granular orange-buff clay containing lime and mica, with dull orange-red slip; inside well-smoothed, outside rough.
Deposit 158.

No. **3** shows some of the characteristics of Çandarli Ware, and should perhaps be classified with Form **B688** in Late Roman C as an example of Type H, which displays a similar variant fabric (see Hayes 1972, 336, 369.)

B815 Part of *dish* with conical body and knobbed, down-turned flange at rim.

— (F.326) Rim, D.(max.) *c.* 20 cm. Fig. 75.
Worn, granular red clay with traces of thin cream slip all over; flange fired grey at surface.
Deposit 143.

B816 Part of *bowl* with curving body and thickened, sloping rim, grooved on top at lip; painted decoration on inside and rim.

— (F.1429) Rim, D. *c.* 24 cm. Fig. 75.
Thick, granular clay containing occasional white inclusions, showing layered colours in the break (grey—red—brown); dull pinkish-buff slip, decorated with concentric bands and a wavy line in dull black paint.
Deposit 155.

Presumably sixth or seventh century. See Hayes (1972) 412 f.

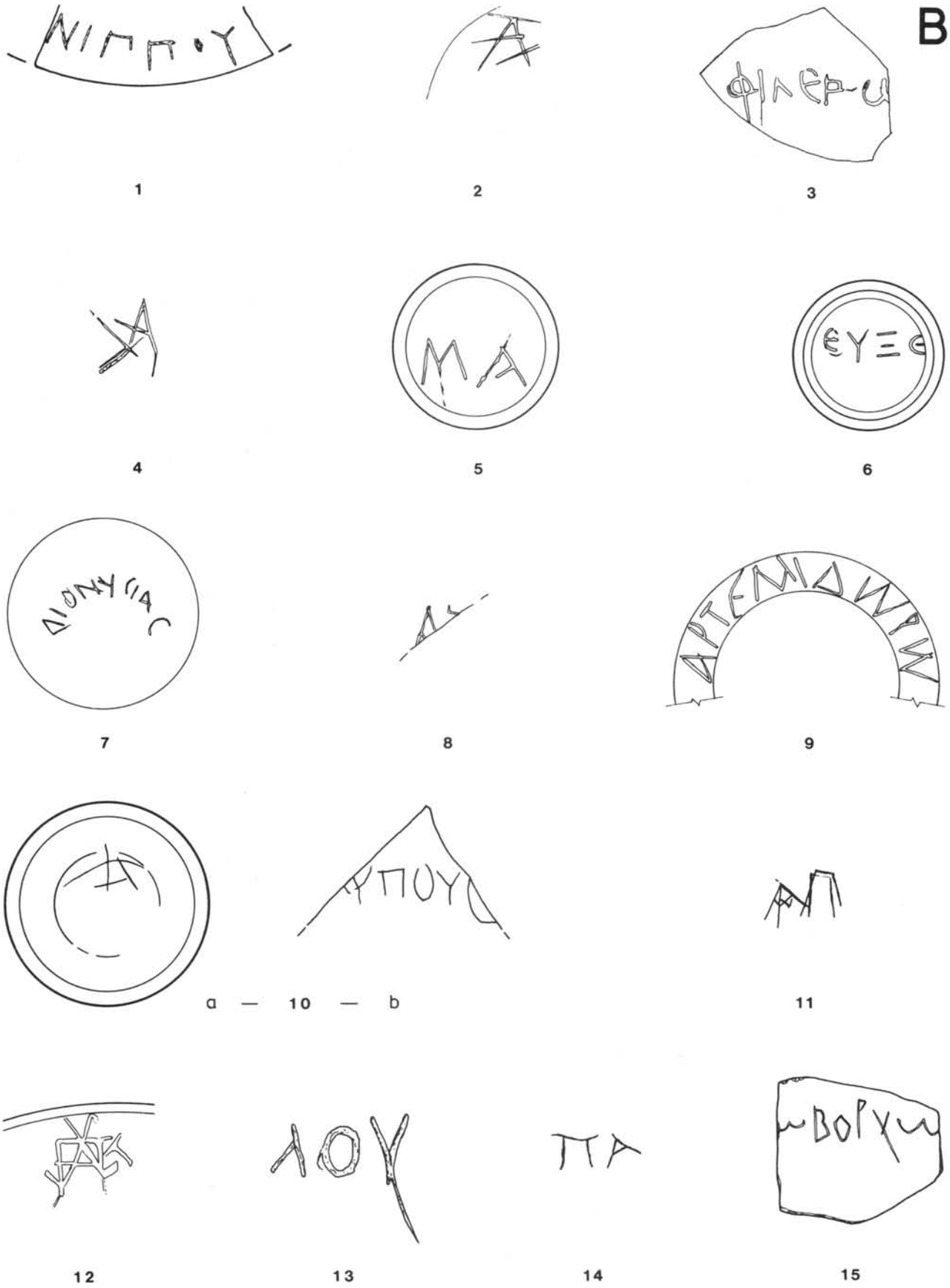


Fig. 77. Graffiti on fine wares.

Scale 2:3

VII. Graffiti on Fine Wares

Various graffiti inscribed on fine-ware vessels after firing were found at Sidi Khrebish. Mostly, these consisted of a single letter of the alphabet scratched on the underside; these were not recorded, as it was felt that the conclusions to be drawn from them would be both limited and dubious. Graffiti consisting of two or more letters are listed below and illustrated in figure 77. All except, perhaps, no. 10 may reasonably be interpreted as owners' marks.

1. On rim of lid in Black-Glazed B^1 Ware, no. **B22**,
   . .]NIΠΠOY Probably Μενιππου.

2. On underside of plate in Italian Sigillata, no. **B205.1**,
   monogram: AC? AE?

3. On underside of sherd from stamped plate in Italian Sigillata, no. **X28**,
   ΦIΛЄPω[. . .

4. On underside of stamped conical cup in Italian Sigillata, no. **X57**,
   monogram including A.

5. On underside of stamped conical cup in Italian Sigillata, no. **X61**,
   MA

6. On underside of stamped conical cup in Italian Sigillata, no. **X105**,
   ЄYΞЄ

7. On underside of stamped conical cup in Italian Sigillata, no. **X117**,
   ΔIONYCIAC

8. On underside of flat-based dish in Eastern Sigillata A, no. **B319.2**,
   AṬ[. . .

9. On inner face of foot of curving bowl in Tripolitanian Sigillata, no. **B421.3**,
   APTЄMIΔWPW

10. Base of conical cup in Tripolitanian Sigillata as no. **B427.2**,
    a) on underside: criss-cross mark
    b) on wall: . .]ΛYΠOYC[. . See pl. XXIV.

11. On floor of dish in Pompeian-Red Ware, no. **B479.3**,
    AΠ

12. On underside of dish in African Red Slip Ware, no. **B618**, next to flange,
    monogram

13. On underside of dish in African Red Slip Ware, no. **B621.1**,
ΛOY

14. On underside of sherd from a dish in African Red Slip Ware, Form **B620** or similar (F.752: Deposit 82),
ΠA

15. On underside of sherd from a dish in African Red Slip Ware, Form **B632** or similar (F.254: Deposit 101),
. .]ωBOPXω[. .

VIII. Chronology: The Dated Deposits

INTRODUCTION

The principles governing the interpretation of the deposits have been set out in Chapter I, p. 4. The basis upon which individual deposits are dated is argued under each entry in the list that follows, but certain groupings related by structural factors or by similarity of content call for more general discussion and are considered below.

THE DATING OF THE HELLENISTIC DEPOSITS (NOS. 1–33)

The unity of orientation and constructional technique amongst the Hellenistic buildings excavated at Sidi Khrebish suggests that they represent a broadly contemporary development of the city of Berenice (see *Berenice i*, 23 f., 39–41). Since their dating is dependent primarily upon the fine pottery, it seems reasonable as a starting-point to assume that the relevant deposits are contemporary unless there is positive evidence to the contrary; the very small quantity of pottery recovered from some of the deposits warns against emphasizing apparent differences based upon insufficient evidence. For the purpose of discussion, the deposits may be considered in the following groups.

(a) *Deposit 1*

This does not represent a truly stratified body of material, but it includes sherds of the fourth century B.C. found in the vicinity of a large early wall which has been deduced on structural grounds to pre-date the 'foundation' of Berenice in *c.* 246 B.C.

(b) *Deposits 11–13*

These deposits are related to the history of the Hellenistic defensive walls. Only Deposit 12 contained fine pottery and calls for comment here. This deposit is related to the construction of the Period 1 defences. The possible date of these defences was discussed at length in *Berenice i*, 51 f., and whilst no firm conclusion was reached it was there suggested that they could have formed part of the circuit ascribed to the activity of Ptolemy III and Berenice in *c.* 246 B.C. In the light of the subsequent study of the fine pottery and the lamps it now appears from the evidence of Deposit 12 that the Period 1 defences are unlikely to have been constructed before the early second century B.C.

(c) *Deposits 2–7, 9, 19*

This group of deposits consists of pits in Areas A, R and X which precede the construction of the Hellenistic buildings in those areas, and material sealed beneath a mortar floor in Building K1. No chronological distinction can be drawn between these deposits and those of the following group, and the fact that the pits typically contained lumps of mud-brick and little domestic refuse suggests that they may even have been connected with the construction of the buildings (see *Berenice i*, 36 f.). These deposits therefore constitute the prime evidence for the date of the first orthogonal layout in the area and the buildings associated with it.

No coins were found in these deposits. The fine pottery consists principally of local Hellenistic fine ware (total: 32 sherds); amongst the imported wares are nine sherds of painted black-glazed ware (mostly Gnathia), five sherds of Black-Glazed A, five of other black-glazed (B) wares and two fragments of 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls. The forms found in Black-Glazed A Ware at Sidi

Khrebish suggest that the ware was not imported in significant quantity before the first quarter of the second century B.C. (see p. 13), and of the five sherds in this group of deposits those two whose forms can be identified (both in Deposit 5) may be attributed to that period or a little later. The full date-range of the 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls has not yet been satisfactorily delineated, but it seems that they were not produced before the last decade of the third century at the earliest (see p. 107).

This meagre evidence may therefore be interpreted tentatively as indicating a date for the initial development of the area during the first half of the second century B.C. In conflict with this is a single sherd of Pergamene black-glazed relief ware from Deposit 4 which is dated *c.* 150–75 B.C. In view of the corroboration of the earlier date drawn from the following group of deposits I prefer not to lower the chronology on the basis of this single piece, but to regard it as either intrusive or incorrectly identified. (The fragment in question is a body-sherd with a handle-scar: insufficient for a wholly secure identification.)

(d) *Deposits 14, 15, 8, 29, 30*

These deposits are connected in various ways with the early occupation of or modifications to Buildings A1 and R. Of these the most significant is Deposit 15 in Room 3 of Building A1 which included a hoard of thirteen coins, all dated 221–140 B.C. (*Berenice i*, 57). The absence of coins of Ptolemy VIII (156–127 B.C.), present elsewhere in the building (*ibid.*, 58) suggests a date before the middle of the second century for the deposition of the hoard. The amphora containing the coins and the potsherds associated with it were covered by the *battuto* floor of the room, indicating that the deposit is related to the early history of the building: it is principally the evidence of this hoard which confirms the suggestion made above that the initial development of the area excavated took place before the mid second century. The seven sherds of fine pottery from the deposit are similar to those found in the deposits of the preceding group.

The fine pottery found in the other deposits of this group is likewise indistinguishable in character or date from that found in the preceding goup.

(e) *Deposits 17, 18, 27, 28, 31*

These deposits are connected with other Hellenistic structures in Areas A, B, J and R, but the stratigraphy was not sufficiently clear to judge their precise relationship with those structures: they have not therefore been included in either of the two preceding groups. Their contents (in terms of fine pottery) are, however, consistent with those groups and they appear to be attributable to the first half of the second century B.C. Deposit 31 is perhaps the sole exception: a sherd of Eastern Sigillata A may indicate a date in the first century B.C., unless it is intrusive.

(f) *Deposits 16, 25, 32, 33*

These deposits are associated with the abandonment of Buildings A1 and B1 and of a cistern in Area J whose associated structures had been destroyed by the bulldozer prior to excavation. Deposit 25 (or at least the lower levels, now listed as Deposit 25.1) is sealed, but Deposits 32 and 33 include some later material, due to the disturbance and removal of the overlying stratigraphy by the bulldozer (see *Berenice i*, 58).

Deposit 25.1 includes in a total of 49 sherds of fine ware only a single sherd of Gnathia, suggesting that by the time of its deposition this ware had finally gone out of use, in contrast to its relative frequency in the earlier deposits of groups (c), (d) and (e). The other principal difference between this deposit and the preceding groups is the higher proportion of Black-Glazed A Ware (18 sherds): this includes the late base no. **B9.5**, from which is derived the terminal date of *c.* 100 B.C. suggested for the deposit. There is no sigillata.

Deposit 33 is of similar composition, but includes a single sherd of Eastern Sigillata A (no. **B319.1**) dated *c.* 40 B.C.—A.D. 10: this may be intrusive. Several joins between sherds in this deposit and sherds in Deposit 32 suggest that they are basically contemporary. Deposit 32 includes a wide range of early and late Hellenistic fine wares: in a total of 505 sherds much is typical of the earlier deposits, but four sherds of Black-Glazed C^1 Ware and six of Knidian Grey Ware suggest an extension into the early first century B.C. The significance of the Eastern Sigillata A is difficult to assess in view of the presence of other later material, but the quantity present (28 sherds), compared with that of all other later wares (34 sherds), suggests that it does properly belong here. Apart from two sherds which should definitely be later than 40 B.C. (no. **B319.3**) and 10 B.C. (no. **B333.2**), the rest could all belong to early forms in this ware, dated by Hayes from the late second century B.C. onward. Their presence in this deposit and their absence from Deposit 25 suggests that (without prejudice to its earliest date of manufacture) Eastern Sigillata A was first imported into Berenice in significant quantity in the early first century B.C., and that it was during the first half of the first century that Buildings A1 and B1 were abandoned. Deposit 16, also related to this abandonment, includes four sherds of Eastern Sigillata A and one of Pompeian-Red Ware, this being the earliest context in which the latter ware was found on the site. The coins in Deposit 32 extend to 96 B.C., but their period of use may well have been longer (see *Berenice i*, 58 f.). It is tempting to associate the abandonment of these buildings with the disturbances that followed the death of Ptolemy Apion and which are chronicled in the 'pirate' inscription found reused in the church (*Berenice i*, 234 ff., **I3**).

(g) *Area CC: Deposits 10, 21–24*

The material found in the lower levels in Area CC calls for special comment, for despite the apparent structural uniformity of the walls found in this area with the other Hellenistic buildings, the pottery indicates strongly the presence of earlier occupation. The relationship between these deposits and the associated structures is shown by the sections illustrated in *Berenice i*, 222, figs. 42 (c) and (d).

Deposit 10 comprises the contents of a pit, layer (16) in fig. 42 (c). It contained four sherds of fine ware, one of which was the rim of a bowl, Form **B14**, in Black-Glazed A Ware: this suggests a second-century date for the pit, but points of interest are a join between two Gnathia sherds found in this deposit and in Deposit 22 respectively, and the unusual character of the mud-bricks found in the pit (*Berenice i*, 73). Deposit 22 comprises the material found in layer (14) in the same section: the stratigraphy does not appear to resolve conclusively the chronological relationship between this layer and the pit. (There was no fine pottery from layer (17)). Only three sherds of fine ware were found in this layer, one of Gnathia and two of local fine ware, but the two local pieces are both of an early form with painted decoration (**B125.1**), and the three together suggest strongly a third-century date. Deposit 24 comprises the contents of layer (11), and the four sherds of Black-Glazed A Ware that it contained place it firmly in the first half of the second century, contemporary with the principal Hellenistic construction-deposits across the site.

On the other side of the partition wall crossing Area CC, the level immediately above the natural sand has been listed as Deposit 21 (layer (11) in *Berenice i*, fig. 42 (d)). The fine ware in this deposit (ten sherds of painted black-glazed wares, one of local fine ware) indicates a third-century date, and the coarse ware is also distinct from that found in second-century contexts. The layers above ((9) and (10) in the same section) are listed together as Deposit 23: this deposit is also characterized by an abundance of painted black-glazed ware, including some Gnathia of high quality (nos. **B94.1–3**), but it also includes a fragment of a Megarian Bowl and four sherds of Black-Glazed A Ware, as well as other wares and forms typical of the second-century deposits. It

is therefore to be dated in the first half of the second century, but the quantity of earlier material (again reflected in the coarse pottery) reinforces the date suggested for Deposit 21 beneath.

If a third-century date is to be accepted for Deposits 21 and 22 some reinterpretation of the stratigraphy is necessary (see *Berenice i*, 75). It is not now possible to re-check the precise relationship between these deposits and the pit (Deposit 10) or the partition wall of Buildings CC1 and CC2, but the strength of the pottery evidence suggests that these deposits may relate to earlier occupation in the area, and may have been cut both by the pit and by the foundations of the wall.

THE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS J1 AND J2 (*Berenice i*, 104 f.) (Deposits 50, 51, 168.6, 168.7 and 170)

The evidence for the date of construction of these buildings has been strengthened since the publication of *Berenice i* by the fact that a Flavian lamp has been recorded in Deposit 168.3 and by the inclusion of Deposit 170. The effect of the former is to show that the construction of Pipes A and B, the accumulated levels into which they were set, and the first definite street metalling which preceded the construction of Buildings B2 and J1, are all to be placed in the Flavian period, tying in more closely than before with the demolition of Building X (*Berenice i*, 104, 122, 200 and fig. 43).

The evidence of Deposits 50 and 51, neither of them very prolific, indicated at least a Claudian date for the construction of Building J2, though it was suggested in *Berenice i*, 105 that it was 'in all probability' contemporary with Building J1. The evidence from Room 8 in Building J2, now included as Deposit 170, was left out of account on the grounds that it was contaminated with later material from a robber trench. These intrusions are, however, easy enough to identify and the remainder of the material suggests a date at least in the third quarter of the first century.

It therefore seems safe now to conclude that Buildings J1 and J2 *were* contemporary and that they, the two water pipes and the first proper street metalling were all constructed in the Flavian period, perhaps soon after A.D. 70 as has already been argued for Building B2 (*Berenice i*, 122).

DEPOSITS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH (*Berenice i*, 186, 191 f.)

Various deposits contribute in different ways to the determination of the date of construction of the church, and a unified assessment of their significance is called for. The relevant deposits fall into three groups:

The church:	Deposits 129, 130, 133 and 166.1.
The tower:	Deposits 131 and 132.
The buildings to the north:	Deposits 134 and 135.

The fine ware from these deposits is almost without exception meagre, and no other class of find can be sufficiently closely dated: the fullest evidence is provided by Deposits 132 and 134. However, the few diagnostic sherds are largely consistent in date.

In the first group (the church) the dating depends upon two out of a total of sixteen sherds of fine ware: a rim of Form **B645** in African R.S. Ware, dated to the third quarter of the fifth century (Deposit 166.1), and the rim no. **B688.12** in Late Roman C Ware (Deposit 129). The latter belongs fairly clearly to Hayes Form 3E which Hayes places in the last quarter of the century. The inclusion of the second group of deposits (the tower) brings more useful material into the discussion. Three rims of Form **B649** (Hayes Form 84) in African R.S. Ware should be

dated after *c.* 440 and belong to 'the commonest N. African vessel-type in the deposits of *c.* 460–475 in the Athenian Agora' (Hayes 1972, 133); a rim and a base in Late Roman C (**B688.3, 7**) belong to versions of Hayes Form 3 (B—C) which are common in the same Athenian deposits (*ibid.*, 337). A rim of Form **B655B** (Hayes Form 93B) was originally responsible for the slightly later date proposed for Deposit 131 in *Berenice i*; recently, however, Hayes has suggested that this and related forms may first appear before the middle of the fifth century (see under Form **B655**), in which case a date in the second half of the century causes no difficulty.

Thus the combined evidence from the church and the tower shows a number of vessels of the third quarter of the fifth century and one piece later than this, which can however be dated before the end of the century. There is therefore no reason from the point of view of the fine pottery why the church should not have been built as early as the last quarter of the fifth century.

The pottery from the buildings to the north includes similar forms in Late Roman C Ware (as **B688.10, 11**) and a rim of Form **B660** in African R.S. Ware, which is not well dated, but to which the same comments probably apply as to Form **B655** above. In this case it is the similarity between this pottery and that previously discussed which suggests a relationship between these structures and the actual construction of the church (*Berenice i*, 192).

How late could the construction of the church be placed? This can only be answered by examining the later deposits and noting which forms present therein do *not* occur in the construction levels; though arguments depending on the absence of specific forms from such a relatively small assemblage can only be tentative. Common forms which first appear in Deposits 142 and 143 around the church and in other sixth-century deposits on the site include Hayes Form 3F in Late Roman C Ware (**B688.14–18**) and Forms **B658, B661** and **B663A** in African R.S. Ware (Hayes Forms 99(B), 103B and 104A). The development of Hayes Form 3 in Late Roman C is difficult to define in terms of specific characteristics, and while it can be said that Type F becomes established in the first quarter of the sixth century and is standard in the second quarter (Hayes 1972, 338) it is hardly possible to narrow down the date of construction of the church on the basis of this form beyond saying that it is unlikely to be later than, say A.D. 525. Forms **B658** and **B663** in African Red Slip Ware have been attributed to contexts dated before A.D. 465/468 at Conimbriga, but this evidence is treated with reserve by Hayes, who retains a date around the end of the fifth century for their introduction. (This is still tentative: Hayes 1980, 517.) A similar date is indicated for Form **B661**. Form **B661** is not particularly common and its absence from the church construction deposits could be fortuitous; but Form **B658** and particularly Form **B663** are well represented in the sixth-century deposits and would surely have been present in the construction levels had they been current at the time.

Thus a review of all the information which can be derived from the fine pottery suggests that the construction of the church may be placed around the end of the fifth century. The stratigraphy also supports Hayes's dating of Forms **B658** and **B661** against the evidence from Conimbriga. It may seem that the evidence here is being pressed to the limit, but in the absence of more definitive criteria for dating this unusually early church the exercise seems worthwhile.

Synopsis of Dating Evidence

The following is a brief synopsis in note-form of the criteria which have been used to date the deposits of different periods at Sidi Khrebish.

Hellenistic: Difficult to date closely—see the discussion above. Construction of most buildings, first half of second century B.C., from character of Black-Glazed A Ware and coin hoard in Deposit 15 which must post-date construction of

Building A1.
Abandonment of certain buildings: late second century B.C. or early first, from coins of that date, from the possible presence of Eastern Sigillata A, and from a suggestive known period of insecurity.

Augustan: Barely represented. Possibly indicated by presence of contemporary forms in Eastern Sigillata A but absence of Italian Sigillata.

Second quarter of first century A.D.:
Italian Sigillata: Groups B and C present, no Group D; B-types in Group H.
Glass: 'Hofheim' cups and *zarte Rippenschalen.*

Mid first century A.D.:
Italian Sigillata: appearance of Group J dishes.

Third quarter of first century A.D.:
Italian Sigillata: Groups D and J well represented.
Flavian Eastern Sigillata A.
General similarity to material from Pompeii.
A little early Candarli Ware, Cypriot and Pontic Sigillata.

Last quarter of first century A.D.:
Similar to the preceding; presence of Eastern Sigillata B2.

First half of second century A.D.:
Not well represented or closely datable.
Late Eastern Sigillata B2 and typical second-century Çandarli Ware.
Occasional early forms in African Red Slip Ware.
Deposit 73 a special case: much late Italian Sigillata and all other eastern sigillata wares.

Second half of second century A.D.:
Not well represented.
Dated either by the presence of certain coarse-ware forms, or by the presence of Forms **B613, B615, B673** and **B679** in African Red Slip Ware and the absence of Form **B620** and its contemporaries.

Early third century A.D.:
African R.S. Ware: presence of Form **B620** etc.,
absence of Form **B632** etc.

Mid third century A.D.:
African R.S. Ware: Forms **B620** etc. and **B632** etc. plentifully represented.
Coins in Deposits 101, 102, 110, 112.

Fourth century A.D.:
Deposit 123 well dated by coins.

African R.S. Ware: Forms **B635, B636, B638**.
Presence of Tripolitanian R.S. Ware.

Late fifth/early sixth century A.D.:
Meagre: see the discussion above of the dating of the church.
African R.S. Ware: Forms **B645, B649, B655**.
Late Roman C Ware: Form **B688B—E** but not **F**.

First half of sixth century A.D.:
African R.S. Ware: Forms **B661, B663A, B658**; Forms **B655** and **B656** still very common.
Late Roman C Ware: Form **B688** very common, now including **B688F**.
Late forms in Tripolitanian R.S. Ware.

Seventh century A.D.:
African R.S. Ware: Forms **B654D, B664—B667**.
Late Roman C Ware: Form **B691**.
Presence of Coptic R.S. Ware.

LIST OF DATED DEPOSITS

The entry for each deposit below includes a full list of the coins, the fine pottery and the lamps found in it, and brief mention of other finds where these are relevant to its dating. The list of lamps has been provided by Donald Bailey, and catalogue numbers with the prefix '**C**' refer to his report in Part 2 of this volume. Where comments on the lamps do not refer directly to the catalogue, they have also been provided by Mr. Bailey in discussion, though the responsibility for accurate transcription has been mine. Comments on the coarse ware and the glass are derived essentially from the provisional list of deposits published in *Berenice i*, 289 ff. In the case of the former, these comments have been verified by John Riley since the publication of his report on the coarse pottery in *Berenice ii*, and designations of coarse pottery types now refer to that report. The coin list and the dates attributed to the Ptolemaic coins are derived directly from *Berenice i*, 289 ff.

Where the information given in the list of deposits below conflicts with the provisional summary published in *Berenice i* (sometimes due to the inclusion of additional layers), the earlier version is superseded. Most of the changes are trivial or involve the refinement of previously cautious date-ranges: the relationships between groups of deposits affecting the Hellenistic period and the first century A.D. have been discussed above; some of the mid-sixth-century deposits have been brought forward in accordance with the re-dating of certain late forms in African Red Slip Ware; the interpretation of Deposit 168 (the J6 section) is affected by the inclusion of a previously un-noticed Flavian lamp in Deposit 168.3; and Deposits 169–172 represent new additions to the list.

The list is composed as follows:

A form-number in bold type indicates the presence of the illustrated piece which bears that number.

A form-number in parentheses indicates the presence of a parallel to an illustrated piece.

A figure linked to a form-number by a multiplication sign indicates the number of

examples of that form found in the deposit, if there was more than one. Fragments which are less complete than the illustrated example are qualified (in the case of the fine pottery only) by

r = rim	h = handle
b = base	C2, C3 etc. = second century, third century (on basis of fabric)
s = body-sherd	

A figure preceded by a plus sign indicates the number of sherds present in any ware which have not been assigned to specific forms.

The following abbreviations are used to describe the wares included in the present study.

b.g. A	Black-Glazed A Ware
b.g. B^{1-4}	Black-Glazed B Wares
b.g. C^{1-2}	Black-Glazed C Wares
Kd. Grey	Knidian Grey Ware
Ptd. b.g.	Imported black-glazed wares with painted decoration
b.g. rel.	Black-glazed wares with applied relief decoration
Local H.	Local Hellenistic fine ware
Megarian	Megarian Bowls
H. Misc.	Miscellaneous Hellenistic fine wares
It. Sig.	Italian Sigillata
S.G. Sig.	South Gaulish Sigillata
ESA	Eastern Sigillata A
ESB	Eastern Sigillata B
Çandarlı	Çandarli Ware
Cyp. Sig.	Cypriot Sigillata
Pontic	Pontic Sigillata
Tr. Sig.	'Tripolitanian' Sigillata
Br. Slip	Brown Slip Ware
T-W	Thin-walled wares
Pomp.-Red	Pompeian-Red Ware
Kd. Rel.	Knidian Relief Ware
Cor. Bowl	Corinthian relief bowls
Af. R.S.	African Red Slip Ware
LRC	'Late Roman C' Ware
Tr. R.S.	Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware
Cyp. R.S.	Cypriot Red Slip Ware
Cpt. R.S.	Coptic Red Slip Ware
AM light	'Asia Minor light-coloured ware'
R. Misc.	Miscellaneous early and late Roman fine wares

In certain coarse ware designations, the abbreviations ER, MR and LR denote 'Early Roman', 'Middle Roman' and 'Late Roman' respectively.

DEPOSIT 1
Building AA, contents of disturbance above early wall (*Berenice i*, 35).
Not a truly stratified body of material, as small quantities of both fine and coarse wares of the first three centuries A.D. show. Suggestive, however, in their vicinity to the early feature, are the fragment of Attic red figure and seven sherds of Attic Black-Glazed Ware (b.g. B^1) with a fine glossy black slip that is markedly superior to that of other sherds of this ware found on the site: a date in the fourth century B.C. would seem to be appropriate for these pieces. Six of the plain sherds belong to a large closed vessel (which cannot be reconstructed) and the seventh is a fragment of a reeded cup.

Attic r.f.	(B2)	Pomp.-Red	+1
b.g. B^1	+7	Af. R.S.	+1

DEPOSIT 2
Contents of pit pre-dating the construction of Building A1 (*Berenice i*, 57).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 417 f.

Ptd. b.g.	+4	Local H.	+1

DEPOSIT 3
Contents of pit pre-dating the construction of Building A1 (*Berenice i*, 57).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 417 f.

Local H.	(B123.9) +2

DEPOSIT 4
Area R, contents of Pit A (*Berenice i*, 81).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 417 f.

b.g. A	+1	Local H.	(B123.10) × 2
b.g. B	(B58)		(B123.11)
Ptd. b.g.	(B98.2)		(B123.13) × 2
	(B98.7)		+4
b.g. rel.	(B111)s		

DEPOSIT 5
Area R, contents of Pit B (*Berenice i*, 81).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 417 f. The evidence of the coarse ware does not conflict with that of the fine ware apart from a handle of LR Amphora 1 which is clearly intrusive.

b.g. A	(B4.1)	Local H.	(B117)
	(B10.1)		(B123.7)
	+2		**B123.12**
Ptd. b.g.	+2		(B123.13)
			+5

DEPOSIT 6
Area R, contents of Pit C (*Berenice i*, 81).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 417 f.

b.g. B^1	+1	Megarian	+1

DEPOSIT 7
Area R, contents of Pit D (*Berenice i*, 81).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 417 f.

b.g. B	+1	Local H.	(B123.13) **B123.14** × 2

DEPOSIT 8
Area R, contents of Pit E (*Berenice i*, 81).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 418.

b.g. A	(B14) +1	Local H.	(B117) (B123.9)
b.g. B^1	(B28.1)		(B123.10)
b.g. B	+5		**B126.2**
Ptd. b.g.	**B98.4**		+6
	(B98.5) × 2 (B98) × 2s	Megarian	**B150**

DEPOSIT 9
Contents of pit pre-dating the construction of Building X (*Berenice i*, 72).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 417 f.

Ptd. b.g.	(B98)s	Lamps	(C71)
H. Misc.	+1		**C105**

DEPOSIT 10
Contents of pit pre-dating the construction of Building CC1 (*Berenice i*, 75).

Second century B.C. (possibly third?)
See the discussion above, p. 419 f.

b.g. A	(B14)	Ptd. b.g.	(B98.5) Join with Dep. 22.
b.g. B	+1	Local H.	**B121**

DEPOSIT 11
Level pre-dating the Period 1 Hellenistic defences (*Berenice i*, 50).

Hellenistic
This level contained no fine pottery but its date is suggested tentatively by a completely restorable local amphora, no. **D85**. There was also an intrusive late Roman lamp, no. **C1213**.

DEPOSIT 12
Back-fill associated with the construction of the tower of the Period 1 Hellenistic defences (*Berenice i*, 47).

Early second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 417. This date is suggested by the presence of Form **B118** and by the lamp, which should be no earlier than the late third century B.C.

b.g. A	**B14.7**	Local H.	(B133)
Local H	(B118.1)	Lamp	(C63)
	(B132)		

DEPOSIT 13
Back-fill of construction trench for the Period 2 Hellenistic defences (*Berenice i*, 48).

Not before the late second century B.C.
There was no fine pottery or lamps from this deposit, and very little coarse ware. The following forms could be identified: two rims of Hellenistic Amphora 2, a rim-fragment of Hellenistic Amphora 3 (third to first centuries B.C.) and a sherd of Hellenistic Amphora 9 or ER Amphora 4 (late second century B.C. to early second century A.D.). There was also one fragment of a Tripolitanian amphora (J.A. Riley, pers. comm., 1982).

DEPOSIT 14
Building A1, Room 7, layers below floor level (*Berenice i*, 58).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 418. A rim-fragment of a bowl, ER Plain Ware 1 (late Hellenistic/Augustan), is probably intrusive.

Coin: 549 (Ptolemaic, illegible).

b.g. A	+2	Local H.	+8
b.g. B	+1	Megarian	(B182)
Local H.	(B116.2) × 2		+1
	(B118.1)	H. Misc.	(B186.3)
	(B123.11)		

DEPOSIT 15
Building A1, Room 3, layer immediately above natural (*Berenice i*, 58).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 418.

Coins: 1218 (Carthage, 3rd–2nd century B.C.)
1235, hoard of 13 (all Soter Libya, 221–140 B.C.).

b.g. A	+1	Local H.	(B123.13)
Ptd. b.g.	**B96**		+2
	+2		

DEPOSIT 16
Building A1, Room 3, pit cut into Deposit 15 (*Berenice i*, 58).

First third of first century B.C.?
See the discussion above, p. 418 f.

Coin: 1233 (Koinon, *c.* 250 B.C.)			
b.g. A	+1	Local H.	(B118.1)
b.g. C	**B77**		+2
Ptd. b.g.	(B98.5)	ESA	+4
	+1	Pomp.-Red	+1

DEPOSIT 17
Building A2, all levels (*Berenice i*, 59).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 418.

b.g. A	(B9.6)	Local H.	(B119) × 2
	+1		**B123.5**
b.g. B	**B59**		(B123.6)
	+1		(B123.9)
Ptd. b.g.	**B95**		(B123.11)
	(B98.7)		(B123.13) × 4
	(B99.2)		**B123.16**
	+7		(B126.2)
Local H.	(B117)		(B126.3)
	(B118.1) × 2		+10

DEPOSIT 18
Building B1, lower levels (*Berenice i*, 61).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 418.

b.g. A	+2	Ptd. b.g.	(B98) × 3s
b.g. B^1	(B19.2)		(B100)
	B28.2	Local H.	**B119.2** × 2
	B32		**B123.8**
	+3		+8
Ptd. b.g.	(B98.7)	H. Misc.	+1

DEPOSIT 19
Building K1, Room 3, sealed level beneath concrete floor (*Berenice i*, 64).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 417 f.

b.g. B^3	(B45.4)	Local H.	**B125.5**
b.g. B	+1		(B135)
Local H.	(B117)		+2
	(B123.9)	Megarian	+1
	(B123.11)		

DEPOSIT 20
Building K1, contents of Kiln B (*Berenice i*, 64).

(*Third century B.C. or later*)
Both sherds are probably residual.

Ptd. b.g.	(B98)s	Ptd. b.g.	**B100**

DEPOSIT 21
Building CC1 (East), floor level and foundations (*Berenice i*, 75).

Third century B.C.?
See the discussion above, p. 419 f.

Ptd. b.g.	**B90.1**	Ptd. b.g.	+7
	B98.1	Local H.	+1
	B101.2		

DEPOSIT 22
Building CC1 (West), earth floor (*Berenice i*, 75).

Third century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 419 f.

Ptd. b.g.	(B98.5) Join with Dep. 10.
Local H.	**B125.1** × 2

DEPOSIT 23
Building CC1 (East), accumulation over floor (*Berenice i*, 75).

First half of second century B.C. (with earlier material)
See the discussion above, p. 419 f.

b.g. A	(B14)	Local H.	(B117) × 2
	+3		(B123.1)
b.g. B^3	(B40)		(B123.6)
	B45.5		(B123.9)
b.g. B	(B56)		(B123.13)
Ptd. b.g.	**B94.1**		**B132.1**
	B94.2		**B132.3**
	B94.3		+1
	+19	Megarian	+1
b.g. rel.	**B113**	H. Misc.	(B186)r + 5s

DEPOSIT 24
Building CC1 (West), demolition levels (*Berenice i*, 75).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 419 f.

b.g. A	(B9A)	b.g. A	(B14) × 3

DEPOSIT 25
Area J, fill of Hellenistic cistern (*Berenice i*, 78).

25.1 Undisturbed lower fill (described alone as Deposit 25 in *Berenice i*)

C. 100 B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 418 f.

Three coins:	1858 (N. Africa, *c.* 300–277 B.C.) 1859 (Ptolemaic, illegible) 1857 (uncertain)		
b.g. A	(B4.1) × 3r + b	Local H.	**B120.3**
	B9.2 × 2		**B123.11** × 3
	B9.5		**B125.2** × 2
	B10.3		+6
	(B10A)	Megarian	**B155**
	+9		**B183**
b.g. B	**B55**		+2
Ptd. b.g.	(B98)s	H. Misc.	**B186.1**
Local H.	(B117)		**B186.3** × 2
	B118.2 × 2	Lamps	**C69**
	(B118.3)		(C77)
	B120.1 × 2		(C78)
	B120.2 × 4		(C108)

25.2 Disturbed upper fill: similar in character, with occasional intrusions.

b.g. A	**B8**	Local H.	**B122.4**
	(B10A) × r + 3b		**B125.3**
	B14.2		+5
	+7	Megarian	**B156**
b.g. B^2	**B33**		**B170**
	B36.1		+1
	B36.2	H. Misc.	+1
Ptd. b.g.	(B98.7)	It. Sig.	+1
	B103	Lamps	**C37**
Local H.	(B118.1)		(C78)
	(B118.2) × 2		(C95)
	(B120.2)		

DEPOSIT 26
Area J, finds extracted from the base of the bulldozer section (*Berenice i*, 78).

Hellenistic

Ptd. b.g.	+1	Megarian	+1
Local H.	+2	ESA	+1
		Lamp	(C152) *intrusive*

DEPOSIT 27
Building J1, Room 9, lowest levels beneath concrete floor (*Berenice i*, 78).

Second century B.C.?

See the discussion above, p. 418.

b.g. A	(B9A)	Local H.	+2
	+1	Megarian	+1
b.g. C	+1		

DEPOSIT 28
Building J2, Room 1, Hellenistic level beneath Roman floor (*Berenice i*, 78).

Second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 418.

Kd. Grey	(B82)	Ptd. b.g.	(B90.4)
			(B98) × 2s

DEPOSIT 29
Area R, levels underlying ovens in Hellenistic Building 3 (*Berenice i*, 81).

First half of second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 418.

b.g. A	+2	Local H.	(B132.1)
b.g. B^3	**B42**		(B135)
b.g. B	+1		+4
Local H.	(B117) × 2	Megarian	**B165**
	B118.1		**B171**
	(B119)		+2
	(B123.1)		

DEPOSIT 30
Area R, Hellenistic Building 1, fill of circular well (*Berenice i*, 81).

Second century B.C.
See the discussion above, p. 418.

b.g. A	+2	Local H.	**B120.5**
b.g. B^3	(B40.2)		(B135)
b.g. B	+3		**B136.2**
Local H.	(B120.2)		+7

DEPOSIT 31
Area P, Hellenistic level (*Berenice i*, 82).

Second or early first century B.C.
The single sherd of Eastern Sigillata A requires the date to be brought down into the first century, unless it is to be regarded as intrusive.

b.g. A	(B10A)	Local H.	(B120.2)
	(B12.1)		(B123.9)
Kd. Grey	+1		(B124)
Local H.	(B120.1)		(B135) × 2

DEPOSIT 31 (continued)

Local H.	+2	H. Misc.	+1
Megarian	+2	ESA	+1

DEPOSIT 32

Building A1, levels overlying and within the building (*Berenice i*, 58).

First third of first century B.C., with later intrusions.

This deposit was not sealed. The thin scatter of early and late Roman material is typical of other parts of the site, but is not sufficient in quantity to cast doubt upon the date indicated by the vast bulk of the material. See also the discussion above, p. 418 f.

13 coins:	560	(Koinon *c.* 250 B.C.)
	514, 1000, 1274a	(Soter Libya, 221–140 B.C.)
	999, 1274b	(Ptolemy VIII, 156–146/127 B.C.)
	998	(Ptolemy X, 117–111 B.C.)
	1405	(Ptolemy Apion, 114–96 B.C.)
	996a, 996b, 1273, 1289, 1290	(Ptolemaic, illegible)

Attic r.f.	+1	Ptd. b.g.	+49
b.g. A	(B3.1)	b.g. rel.	(B112–114) × 4s
	(B4.1) × 8		+3
	(B9A) × 3	Local H.	(B116.1)
	(B9.6)		**B116.2** × 2
	B9.10		**B117.1** × 2
	B10.1 × 8		(B118.1) × 4
	B10.2		**B118.5**
	B11		(B119)
	(B12.1)		(B120.1)
	B14.4		(B120.2) × 3
	B14.9		**B122.1**
	(B14) × 4		**B122.3**
	+88		(B123.2)
b.g. B^1	(B19.3)		(B123.3)
	B20		**B123.4** × 2
	B25.2		(B123.9) × 5
	B31		(B123.10) × 4
b.g. B^2	**B35**		(B123.11) × 3
b.g. B	**B57**		**B123.13** × 7
	+15		(B123.14) × 2
b.g. C^1	(B63.2)		(B124) × 2
	(B66.2)		**B127.1**
	B67.1		(B128.4)
	+1		**B128.5**
Kd. Grey	(B82) × 2		**B130**
	B88.1		(B132) × 3r
	+3		(B132.5)
Ptd. b.g.	**B90.2**		(B132.6)
	(B98.5) × 2		(B135) × 10
	(B98.8)		**B140**
	(B98) × 8s		(B141)
	B99.2		**B143**
	B101.1		+119
	B109.2	Megarian	**B149**
	B110		**B151**

Megarian	**B154**	Tr. Sig.	**B429**
	B162		+6
	B164	Br. Slip	+2
	B173	Pomp.-Red	+1
	B174	Af. R.S.	(B620)
	B180		+19
	B181	LRC	+1
	B184	Lamps	**C33**
	+17		(C44)
H. Misc.	(B186) × 6		**C46**
	B187		**C60**
	B189		**C66**
	B198		(C68)
	+7		(C78)
Lagynos	+1		(C86)
It. Sig.	(B217.3)		**C95** × 2
ESA	**B313.4**		**C108** × 2
	(B316.1)		**C132**
	B319.3		**C142**
	B323.4		(C152)
	(B323)		**C179**
	B333.2		**C388**
	+22		(C397) × 3
ESB	+1		(C719)
Çandarlı	+1		(C774)
Tr. Sig.	(B339.1)		(C1010)
	(B407.2)		(C1184) × 2

DEPOSIT 33
Building B1, upper levels (*Berenice i*, 61).

First third of first century B.C.?
See the discussion above, p. 418 f. Several joins with Deposit 32; the single sherd of Eastern Sigillata A is probably intrusive.

b.g. A	(B3.1)	Local H.	(B123.12)
	(B4.1)		**B128.5**
	(B4.3)		(B135)
	B9.1		**B143**
	B10.2		+10
	+14	H. Misc.	(B186) × 7 frr.
b.g. B^2	**B36.3**		**B187**
b.g. B	+4	ESA	**B319.1**
Ptd. b.g.	(B98)s	Lamps	**C58**
	B109.1		**C64**
Local H.	(B117)		**C67**
	(B120.7)		(C78)
	B123.2		

DEPOSIT 34
Building K1, level overlying Kiln B (*Berenice i*, 64).

Second half of first century B.C.?
The date is indicated by two horn-handled amphora sherds of the third quarter of the first century or later (*Ostia iii*, 555–559).

DEPOSIT 34 (continued)

b.g. A	(B14)	Local H.	+1
b.g. B^1	**B27**		

DEPOSIT 35

Building CC2 (East), accumulation over floor (*Berenice i*, 75).

Second half of first century B.C.?

A rim of a coarse ware bowl (ER Plain Ware 1, late Hellenistic/Augustan) appears to be later than any of the fine ware present.

b.g. A	(B4.1)	Ptd. b.g.	+5
	B14.3	Local H.	+3
	+7	Megarian	+11
b.g. B^3	**B46.3**	H. Misc.	+4
b.g. B	+2	ESA	+3

DEPOSIT 36

Building CC2 (West), occupation and demolition levels (*Berenice i*, 75).

Augustan or later

The presence of Tripolitanian Sigillata (albeit an indeterminate sherd), suggests an Augustan or later date, and this is reinforced by the presence of a fragment of a pillar-moulded glass bowl (Isings Form 3, probably Augustan to *c.* A.D. 75).

b.g. A	(B14)	Megarian	**B166**
	+7		+2
Ptd. b.g.	(B98)s	H. Misc.	(B186)
	+1	Tr. Sig.	+1
		Br. Slip	+1

DEPOSIT 37

Area CC, dump levels overlying Deposit 36 and cut by foundation trench, Deposit 74 (*Berenice i*, 75).

Augustan?

The latest object present is a fragment of blown glass, unlikely to be pre-Augustan.

b.g. A	+3	Megarian	**B159**
Ptd. b.g.	(B98)s		+3

DEPOSIT 38

Area CC, ash dump cutting into Deposit 36 and cut by foundation trench, Deposit 74 (*Berenice i*, 75).

Augustan or later

The only form present in Italian Sigillata is a relatively early one (before *c.* 15/12 B.C.): a later indication of date is suggested by the presence of Tripolitanian Sigillata (from late Augustan?) and of **B454** in thin-walled ware (mainly Augustan–Tiberian).

b.g. A	+2	Local H.	(B123.9)
Kd. Grey	(B82)	Megarian	**B176**
	B85	It. Sig.	**B234.1**
b.g. rel.	(B111)		+1

ESA	(B323.4)	Tr. Sig.	+3
	+4	T-W	**B454**
Tr. Sig.	(B399.2)	Pomp.-Red	+2

DEPOSIT 39
Building B2, Room 4, sealed levels beneath concrete floor (*Berenice i*, 122).

Augustan?
An Augustan date is suggested by the Eastern Sigillata A combined with the absence of Italian Sigillata; this is reinforced by the presence of a handle of ER Amphora 4 amongst the coarse wares (very late first century B.C. onwards), and by a handle which could have come from a lamp of *c.* 20 B.C.—A.D. 10 (as **C46**). The date suggested by the finds is, however, of uncertain significance as the structures to which the deposit relates are firmly dated on other grounds to the Flavian period!
The single sherd of Çandarli Ware, attributable approximately to the late second or early third century, may date the insertion of the concrete floor itself.

Coin: 547 (Ptolemaic, illegible).

b.g. A	(B4.1)	Local H.	(B118.2)
	(B9.2)		(B119)
	(B10)		(B120.2)
	+9		(B120.4)
b.g. B^1	(B31)		(B123.9)
b.g. B^3	**B45.1**		(B123.13)
	B47		(B125.1)
	(B49)		+12
b.g. B	+4	Megarian	**B157**
Ptd. b.g.	**B90.4**	Lagynos	+1
	B93	ESA	(B313.3)
	(B98.2)		(B314.3) × 3b
	(B98)s		(B313/4) × 3r
	B108		(B319.2)
	+9		+3
b.g. rel.	**B112.2**	Çandarlı	(B373.1)
	(B112–4)s	Lamps	(C46)
Local H.	(B117) × 2		(C86)
	(B118.1)		(C95)

DEPOSIT 40
Area R, Hellenistic Building 1, sealed level beneath stone floor in Room F (*Berenice i*, 81).

Not before c. A.D. *15/20.*
The terminal date is indicated by the presence of Form **B228B** in Italian Sigillata.

Coin: 2013 (Ptolemy X), embedded in the floor.

Kd. Grey	(B82)s	It. Sig.	(B228.2)
Local H.	+1		+1
Megarian	+1	Cyp. Sig.	+1 (?)
It. Sig.	**B210.3**	Tr. Sig.	+2

DEPOSIT 41
Area R, external levels associated with Deposit 40 (*Berenice i*, 81).

First quarter of first century A.D.
This date is suggested by the thin-walled sherd of Form **B446**. Apart from the two fragments of Eastern Sigillata A (Augustan?) the rest of the fine pottery could be considerably earlier. The lamp-fragment is dated to the second half of the first century B.C.

b.g. A	+3	Local H.	(B123.11)
b.g. B	+1		(B124)
Ptd. b.g.	**B99.1**		(B128.4)
Local H.	**B122.2**	ESA	(B314.3)r + b
	(B123.4)	T-W	(B446)
	(B123.9) × 2	Lamp	**C43**

DEPOSIT 42
Robbing of Period 2 Hellenistic defences (*Berenice i*, 52).

Second quarter of first century A.D.
The terminal date is indicated by the presence of Form **B229B** in Italian Sigillata and of a lamp as **C168**.

b.g. B	+2	R. Misc.	**B806.2**
ESA	+5	Lamps	(C168)
It. Sig.	(B229.6)		(C812)
	+7		

DEPOSIT 43
Building X, floor levels in Rooms 1 and 2 (*Berenice i*, 72).

Not before c. *A.D. 25*
This date is suggested on the basis of Form **B227B** in Italian Sigillata and of the glass which includes a fragment of a 'Hofheim' cup (found mainly in Claudian/Neronian contexts, but possibly made a little earlier as well: examples from Tiberian contexts occur on Swiss sites—refs. in *Berenice i*, 295 under this deposit). The lamps are most likely to belong to the first half of the first century.
The one sherd of Eastern Sigillata B should be Flavian and is probably intrusive, as is certainly a fragment of a Late Roman glass hanging lamp.

Three coins:	1347, 1990	(Soter Libya)		
	1990a	(Ptolemaic, illegible)		
b.g. A		(B9A)		
b.g. B^1		(B19.3)	It. Sig.	(B227.3)
		B23		+5
		(B25.2)	ESA	(B313.3)r
b.g. B		+4		+5
Ptd. b.g.		+3	ESB	(B352.1) *intrusive*
Local H.		(B123.10)	Tr. Sig.	**B415.2**
		(B124)		**X156**
		(B129)	Lamps	(C152)
It. Sig.		(B211)		**C374**
				(C397)

DEPOSIT 44
Building X, uniform fill of well (*Berenice i*, 72).

Second quarter of first century A.D.
This date is indicated by two handles of ER Amphora 5 and by a fragment of a fine ribbed glass bowl (*zarte*

Rippenschale, c. A.D. 25–75: see *Berenice i*, 295 under this deposit for refs.) The fine pottery is not necessarily later than Augustan.

b.g. A	+1	ESA	(B313.2)
b.g. C^1	(B63.2)		(B313/4)r
b.g. C^2	**B71.1**		(B314.4) × 2b
	B73.1		**B314.7**
Kd. Grey	(B82)		(B319.2)
	+1		(B323)b
Ptd. b.g.	+1		(B342.5)
b.g. rel.	**B111**		+5
Local H.	(B118.2)	Tr. Sig.	(B423.1)
	+2		**B424**
It. Sig.	+1		+1

DEPOSIT 45
Building X, fill of Cistern 1 (*Berenice i*, 72).

First century A.D.
The lamp is of the first century A.D., but not necessarily of the first half of the century as suggested in *Berenice i*.

b.g. A	(B10)	Lamp	(C414)
	+1		

DEPOSIT 46
Building R1, Room 5, make-up levels beneath floor (*Berenice i*, 81, 132).

A.D. 25/30
This deposit contained a very large quantity of material (254 sherds of fine wares alone), and the fact that many of the sherds are large pieces of vessels which nonetheless can rarely be joined together suggests that it is composed largely of rubbish brought in from elsewhere to make up the ground level.
Many of the fine-ware forms listed below suggest a date after A.D. 10/15, and the evidence of the glass, which includes fragments of 'Hofheim' cups and a sherd of a *zarte Rippenschale*, requires a *terminus post quem* of *c.* A.D. 25 (see under Deposits 43 and 44). In a group of this size it is fair to remark that the Italian Sigillata includes only a single rim of Group C (Form **B211**), no examples of applied decoration and no forms of Group D; this suggests with some force a *terminus ante quem* of *c.* A.D. 30 for the deposit, making it probably the most closely dated assemblage from the site. The lamps are consistent with this date apart from one local piece of the second or third century A.D.; this is presumably intrusive, as are certainly two seventh-century sherds of Cypriot Red Slip Ware.

b.g. A	(B4.3)	Local H.	(B123.10) × 2
	+6		(B124)
b.g. B^4	(B52)		(B129)
	B54		(B138.1)
b.g. B	**B58**		+11
	+2	Megarian	+1
b.g. C^1	**B67.2**	H. Misc.	(B186)
b.g. C^2	**B72**		+4
Kd. Grey	(B82) × 3r + b + 3h	It. Sig.	(B202.2)
	+5		(B203.2)
Ptd. b.g.	(B98)s		**B204**
	+1		(B205.2) × 2
Local H.	(B117) × 2		**B208.3**
	(B120.4)		(B211)
	(B123.1)		(B228.1)

DEPOSIT 46 (continued)

It. Sig.	(B228.2)	Tr. Sig.	**B410.2** + 3r
	B232		**B414**
	(B236.2)		**B415.1/X165** × 2 Join with Dep. 127.
	B256		**B415.5/X162**
	B257		(B417.1) × 2
	B272		**B419** × 2
	X107		(B421.1)
	+21		(B427.2) × 2r +2b
ESA	(B314.3) × 4r		(B427.4) × 3r + b
	B314.5		**B428**
	B317		**B432**
	B323.2		**B433**
	(B323A) × 3r + 2b		+36
	(B325.3) × 2	Pomp.-Red	(B479) × 2
	B325.4		(B481.2) × 2
	(B327.1)		+3
	B327.2	Cyp. R.S.	+2 *intrusive*
	B329	R. Misc.	(B806)s
	(B334.1) × 2r + 2b		**B807**
	(B334.2)r	Lamps	(C71)
	(B335) × r + 2b		(C108)
	+50		**C135**
ESB	(B345)b		(C152) × 13
Tr. Sig.	**B399.2** × 2		(C168)
	(B399.3) × 2		**C232**
	B399.4		(C299)
	(B407.2) × 2		(C342)
	B408.1		(C397) × 10
	(B409.1)		(C428)
	(B409.2/3) × 4		(C1184) *intrusive*
	(B410.1) × r + 2b		

DEPOSIT 47
Building R2, Room 3, sealed level beneath floor (*Berenice i*, 133).

Mid first century A.D.
This date is suggested by fragments of four Italian volute lamps of the first century A.D., one of which is likely to be later than *c.* A.D. 25, and by the bronze lamp **C1267** which is dated tentatively around the middle of the century. It is supported less specifically by the fine wares and by two fragments of glass which are probably of the first half of the first century (see *Berenice i*, 295, under this deposit). A local lamp of the second or third century A.D. is presumed to be intrusive.

Coin:	2052 (Ptolemy X) NOTE: At the time when the coins were studied the coin catalogued under this number was found to be of the fourth century A.D.: a careful study of the original site records gives good reason to suspect it to have been inadvertently exchanged at some time with the coin of the description now given, catalogued as no. 2048 in Deposit 123.		
Local H.	(B124)	Lamps	(C220)
	+6		(C342)
ESA	+1		(C397) × 2
T-W	+1		(C1184) *intrusive*
R. Misc.	(B808) × 2s		**C1267**

DEPOSIT 48
Building R3, Room 3, sealed level beneath floor (*Berenice i*, 134).

Second quarter of first century A.D.
The terminal date is indicated by the presence of Forms **B216** (Group D) and **B229B** in Italian Sigillata, of lamp-fragments as **C168** and of a fragment of a glass *zarte Rippenschale* (see under Deposit 44).

b.g. B	+4	ESA	(B314.5)b
b.g. C^2	(B73.3)		**B314.8**
Ptd. b.g.	+1		(B323A) × 2r
Local H.	(B123.1)		(B335)
	(B123.9)		+12
Megarian	+1	Cyp. Sig.	(B384.1)
It. Sig.	**B205.3**	Tr. Sig.	(B417.2)
	(B206.1)		(B427.2)b
	(B216.1)		(B427.4)r
	(B229.1)		+6
	+6	Lamps	(C168) × 2
ESA	(B313/4)r		(C397) × 3

DEPOSIT 49
Building R3, Room 5, early levels (*Berenice i*, 134).

Augustan or later
(From the presence of Tripolitanian Sigillata.)

b.g. C^1	+2	Tr. Sig.	+1
Local H.	+3	Lamp	**C78**

DEPOSIT 50
Building J2, Room 1, sealed level beneath concrete floor (*Berenice i*, 105).

(*Claudian or later*)
The evidence from this deposit is meagre and the latest date is suggested by a lamp-fragment as **C217**. The evidence of other deposits suggests, however, a Flavian date for the structure to which it relates: see the discussion above, p. 420.

b.g.	+6	ESA	(B323)b
It. Sig.	**X61** (B216.2)	Tr. Sig.	+2
	+2	Lamps	(C152)
ESA	(B323.4)		(C217)

DEPOSIT 51
Building J2, Room 9, sealed level beneath concrete floor (*Berenice i*, 105).

(*Claudian or later*)
The date of Building J2 is probably Flavian, however: see above, p. 420.

It. Sig.	**B215.3**	It. Sig.	(B218.1)
	(B216.2)		**B235.2/X50**

DEPOSIT 51 (continued)

It. Sig.	**B236.2/X87**	ESA	(B328.2)
	B242/X33 Join with Dep. 170.		(B335)
			+5
	B300	T-W	(B459)
	+7	Lamps	(C397) × 2

DEPOSIT 52

Building P4, Room 4, sealed level beneath concrete floor (*Berenice i*, 146).

Tiberian or later?

The evidence from both this and the following deposit is very meagre, and can be considered together, as they are stratigraphically contemporary. None of the fine pottery need be later than Augustan, but the terminal date is supplied by a lamp fragment from this deposit which may be tentatively dated Tiberian/Claudian.

b.g. B^3	**B44**	Tr. Sig.	**B407.1**
Local H.	(B123.15)		+2
It. Sig.	+6	Pomp.-Red	+1
ESA	+3	Af. R.S.	+1 *intrusive*
		Lamps	(C397) × 2

DEPOSIT 53

Building P4, Room 5, sealed level beneath concrete floor (*Berenice i*, 146).

Tiberian or later?

See under the preceding deposit.

Two coins:	2709 (Ptolemaic, second—first century B.C.)		
	2710 (Ptolemy Apion)		
Local H.	(B123.11)	Tr. Sig.	**B400**
	B129.2		**B426.1**
It. Sig.	+5		+1
ESA	(B313/4) × 2r	Lamps	(C152)
	(B334.1)		**C285**
	+2		**C395**

DEPOSIT 54

Building K2, associated levels (*Berenice i*, 64).

Early first century A.D.?

The only sherd of Italian Sigillata was a fragment of a decorated vessel; the Eastern Sigillata A forms suggest a date not before the turn of the era.

b.g. A	**B4.4**	ESA	(B314.3) × 2r
	(B9A)		(B314.4)b
	+2		(B314.5)r
b.g. B	+1		**B314.10/X137**
Ptd. b.g.	+1		(B325.2)
Local H.	(B120.2)		+6
	(B123.10)	Tr. Sig.	+4
	+1	Pomp.-Red	(B481.1)
It. Sig.	+1	Lamp	(C95)

DEPOSIT 55
Building K2, levels overlying the building (*Berenice i*, 65).

Mid first century A.D.?
The fine pottery from this deposit is disparate in date: the latest forms recorded are Form **B209** in Italian Sigillata (from *c.* A.D. 10/15) and Form **B363** in Çandarli Ware (mid—late first century A.D.). The coarse pottery includes a handle of ER Amphora 5 which is probably to be dated from the second quarter of the first century onwards.
A sherd of African Red Slip Ware and four of LR Amphora 1 are presumably intrusions connected with the activity of the bulldozer.

Local H.	(B120.2)	ESA	(B325.3)
	(B132)r		(B342.3)s
	(B135.2)		(B342.5)
	+4		+10
It. Sig.	**B205.5**	Çandarlı	**B363.3**
	B209.1	Pontic	+1 (?)
	(B218.2)	Tr. Sig.	+3
	B238	Pomp.-Red	(B481.2)
	+8		**B483.1**
ESA	(B313.5)		+5
	(B314.4)	Af. R.S.	+1 *intrusive*
	B315.1	Lamps	(C90)
	(B323A)r		(C152)

DEPOSIT 56
Building P1, levels cut by cistern (*Berenice i*, 144).

Mid first century A.D.?
The date is indicated by three fragments of Italian volute lamps: the fine pottery is not necessarily later than Tiberian.

b.g. A	+1	Tr. Sig.	(B415.1)
It. Sig.	+1		+1
ESA	(B323)b	T-W	+1 (sanded dec.)
	(B327.1)	Lamps	(C152)
	+1		(C397) × 2

DEPOSIT 57
Bulding BB, levels dating the construction of the building (*Berenice i*, 164).

Mid first century A.D.?
This date is suggested for the fragment of a decorated krater in Italian Sigillata, no. **B245**.

b.g.	+2	ESA	(B335)
It. Sig.	**B245/X27**	Lamps	(C168)
	+3		(C397)

DEPOSIT 58
Building X, fill of Cistern 2 (*Berenice i*, 72).

Third quarter of first century A.D.
There is little fine ware from this deposit, amongst which the latest piece may be a Claudian sherd of South Gaulish

Sigillata (Form **B309**). The coarse wares, however, present a good first-century group including several amphora sherds which may be later than the middle of the century; there was one join with Deposit 59 (J.A. Riley, pers. comm., 1982). A fragment of a glass hanging lamp is intrusive.

b.g. A	+1	It. Sig.	**X130** (B217.1)
b.g. B^3	**B46.2**	S.G. Sig.	(B309)
b.g. B	+1	Tr. Sig.	**B421.1**
b.g. C^2	(B71.2)	Pomp.-Red	+1
Local H.	+1	Lamp	(C152)

DEPOSIT 59
Building X, fill of Cistern 3 (*Berenice i*, 72).

Third quarter of first century A.D.
As in the preceding deposit there was little fine ware and the date is suggested principally by the character of the coarse ware; a partially restored example of ER Amphora 1 (no. **D104**) has joining sherds from all levels in this deposit and one from the preceding. The presence of a sherd of Pontic Sigillata may suggest a date after the middle of the century, and a fragment of an Italian lamp, no. **C457**, also belongs to the middle of the century.
A sherd of late Çandarli Ware is intrusive.

b.g. C^1	**B63.2**	ESA	+2
Local H.	+1	Çandarlı	**B370.2** *intrusive*
It. Sig.	**B210.2/X132**	Pontic	+1
	(B210.4)	Lamps	**C48**
	+3		**C457**

DEPOSIT 60
Building X, demolition levels throughout the building (*Berenice i*, 72).

Third quarter of first century A.D.
The date of this deposit is determined by the presence of Group J in Italian Sigillata (Form **B237**) and of the late stamp **X82** ([S.]M.F, very common at Pompeii). A rim of Form **B391** in Pontic Sigillata is probably also one of the latest pieces present.
Three late Roman sherds are intrusive.

Two coins: 1994a (Ptolemy X)
1994b (Ptolemaic, illegible).

b.g. A	(B9A)	Local H.	**B128.1**
	B12.2		**B139**
	(B14)		+5
	+10	Megarian	+2
b.g. B^1	(B19.3)	H. Misc.	**B196**
	B26	It. Sig.	**B202.2**
b.g. B^3	(B40)		(B208.1)
b.g. B	+4		**B208.2**
b.g. C	+1		(B237.3-4)
Kd. Grey	**B82.4**		**X82**
	(B82)r + 3s		+8
Ptd. b.g.	**B98.5**	ESA	(B323A)r + b
	(B98.6)		**B325.3**
	(B98) × 5s		**B326.2** × 2
Local H.	**B123.10** × 2		+16

Pontic	(B391)	LRC	+2 *intrusive*
Tr. Sig.	**B405**	R. Misc.	(B808)s
	(B415.2)	Lamps	**C23**
	B425.1		(C59) × 2
	(B426.2)		(C95)
Pomp.-Red	(B479)		(C152)
Af. R.S.	+1 *intrusive*		(C397) × 2

DEPOSIT 61

Building X, extensive tip levels overlying Building X and pre-dating the construction of Building B2 (*Berenice i*, 72, 122).

Third quarter of first century A.D.

These levels contained massive quantities of Hellenistic and early Roman material (*e.g.* 447 sherds of fine pottery, 113 fragments of lamps). The most common forms in Italian Sigillata are plates of Group D and dishes of Group J; the presence of Form **B332** in Eastern Sigillata A (common at Pompeii) and of Form **B391** in Pontic Sigillata (probably from mid first century) combine with this evidence and with the absence of Eastern Sigillata B to suggest the date indicated.

Four sherds of second-century Çandarlı Ware, eight of late Roman wares and five fragments of lamps are presumed to be intrusive.

Two coins:	806 (Soter Libya, 221–140 B.C.)		
	804 (Augustus)		
Attic r.f.	+1	Local H.	(B129)
b.g. A	**B9.4**		**B134.1**
	(B9.8)		(B138.1)
	B14.1		+32
	+36	Megarian	**B146**
b.g. B^2	(B38)		**B148**
b.g. B^4	**B51.2**		**B172**
b.g. B	**B56**		**B175**
	B62.2		+1
	+11	H. Misc.	**B197**
b.g. C^1	(B65)		+11
	(B66.2)	It. Sig.	(B202.1) × 9b
	B69.2		**B202.3** × 2
b.g. C	**B80**		(B203.2)
	+3		**B205.4** × 2
Kd. Grey	(B82) × 5r + 2s		(B211)
	(B84) × 2		(B213.8) × 2
	B86.1		(B214.2) × 11r + 5b
	+5		**B214.7**
Ptd. b.g.	**B98.2**		(B218.1)
	B98.3		(B223.1)
	(B98.5) × 2		**B227.1**
	+1		(B227.2)
Local H.	(B118.2)		(B227.3)
	B118.3		(B228.1)
	(B119) × 2		**B228.2/X134** × 2
	(B120.1)		**B228.3**
	B120.7		(B228.5) × 2
	B123.1 × 2		**B228.6**
	(B123.10)		(B229.3)

DEPOSIT 61 (continued)

It. Sig.	**B234.2/X98**	Af. R.S.	+6 *intrusive*
	(B237.3-4) × 7	LRC	+1 *intrusive*
	(B237.10) × 3	R. Misc.	(B806) × 4s
	B255/X86		(B808) × 5s
	B261	Lamps	**C5**
	B271		**C9**
	B277		(C13)
	X43		(C18)
	X66		(C50)
	X67 (B202.1)		**C55**
	+105		(C60)
S.G. Sig.	**B306.1**		(C84) × 3
	B309		(C86)
ESA	(B313.3) × 3r		**C88**
	B314.2 × 2		(C92)
	(B314.4) × 5b		(C95)
	(B314.5)b		**C128**
	B315.2		**C136**
	(B319.2)		**C148**
	(B328.1)		(C152) × 4
	(B332.3)		**C153**
	B334.5		**C155** × 3
	+42		(C155 bis) × 2
Çandarlı	(B366.1-3) r + b *intrusive?*		**C156**
	B369.4 *intrusive?*		(C168) × 6
	B370.3 *intrusive*		**C177**
	+1		(C189)
Cyp. Sig.	(B380)		(C217) × 9
Pontic	(B391.2)		**C228**
	+3		(C235)
Tr. Sig.	**B399.3**		**C255**
	B407.2		**C328**
	B409.1		**C338**
	(B415.2)		(C342) × 4
	(B415.4)		**C373 bis**
	(B416.1)		(C397) × 38
	(B417.1)		(C410) × 3
	B425.2		(C426) × 3
	(B426.2)		**C431 bis**
	(B427.4)r		**C431 quater**
	+19		**C433**
T-W	**B456.2**		(C443) × 2
	B457		(C459)
	B459.2		(C463)
	(B459) × 2r + 2b		(C755) × 2 *intrusive*
	B468		**C814**
	+3		**C838**
Pomp.-Red	(B479) × 3		(C977) *intrusive*
	+4		(C988) *intrusive*
Kd. Rel.	+1 *intrusive?*		(C1010) *intrusive*

DEPOSIT 62
Building H, Room 5, sealed level beneath floor (*Berenice i*, 100).

Third quarter of first century A.D.
A similar range of fine pottery to the preceding deposit: many examples of Group D forms in Italian Sigillata together with one rim of Group J, Form **B332** in Eastern Sigillata A and one example of Form **B376** in Cypriot Sigillata (dated from the second half of the century). A single sherd of unslipped African 'Red Slip' Ware may be a late intrusion, or might be a genuine precursor of the main African series.

b.g. A	**B9.8**	ESA	(B327.1)b
Local H.	(B123.11)		**B330.1**
	+1		**B332.2**
Megarian	+1		**B332.3** × 2
It. Sig.	(B211)		(B335) × 2
	B214.2		+3
	(B214.5) × 2	Cyp. Sig.	(B376)
	B215.1	T-W	(B459)b
	(B215.3)	Pomp.-Red	+1
	B216.3	Af. R.S.	+1 (unslipped)
	B217.7	Lamps	(C20)
	B218.2		(C152) × 2
	B222.2		(C189)
	B224.2		(C217)
	(B229.1)		(C220)
	(B237.3-4)		(C397) × 11
	+14		(C410) × 2
ESA	(B314.6)b		**C461**

DEPOSIT 63
Building R1, fill of cistern (*Berenice i*, 132).

Last quarter of first century A.D., some later disturbance.
The major proportion of the fine pottery belongs to the first century A.D., the date suggested being indicated by vessels in Çandarli Ware and Cypriot Sigillata which should belong to the second half of the century, and by seven Italian and one Knidian lamp fragments dated to the second half or last quarter of the century and several fragments of glass of the middle of the century. There is, however, also a lesser quantity of later material including lamps, glass and fine pottery of the third to sixth centuries. (Amongst the fine pottery the ratio of datable first-century pieces to later ones is approximately 41:18.)

b.g. A	(B14)	Cyp. Sig.	(B378.2)
	+1	Tr. Sig.	(B415.1)
b.g. B	+1		(B417.1)
Kd. Grey	(B82)h		(B423.1)
Ptd. b.g.	(B98.7)		(B427.1) × 2
	(B98)s		(B427.2) × 3b
Local H.	+3		(B427.4)r
It. Sig.	(B211)		+5
	(B216.2)	T-W	**B455.3**
	B251	Pomp.-Red	+1
	B258	Af. R.S.	(B628A)
	B273		(B636)
	B283		(B650)
	B295		**B651.6**
	X35 (B235.1)		+11
	+6	LRC	(B688.4)
ESA	+7		(B688.12) × 2
Çandarlı	(B367)	R. Misc.	(B806) × 3s

DEPOSIT 63 (continued)

Lamps	**C34**	Lamps	**C458**
	(C152)		(C531)
	(C217)		**C629**
	C227		(C732)
	(C342) × 2		**C1016**

DEPOSIT 64
Building S1, Room 1, sealed level beneath mosaic (*Berenice i*, 138).

Third quarter of first century A.D.?
The fine pottery is meagre, and the latest datable piece present is a rim of a Group D plate in Italian Sigillata with applied decoration (Form **B214**). The deposit also contained fragments of three mould-blown glass vessels (Claudian/Neronian) and a fragment of colourless blown glass: the latter is not thought to have been made before *c.* A.D. 50. (See *Berenice i*, 298 under this deposit.)

Local H.	+2	It. Sig.	**B297**
It. Sig.	(B214.8)		+2
	(B223.1)	Tr. Sig.	(B416.1)
	B262		(B427.1)

DEPOSIT 65
Building S1, fill of Period 1 foundation trench beneath Deposit 64 (*Berenice i*, 138).

Third quarter of first century A.D.?
A fragment of yellow/green mould-blown glass is possibly attributable to the date suggested.

It. Sig.	+2	Pomp.-Red	+1

DEPOSIT 66
Building P1, sealed level beneath floor of peristyle (*Berenice i*, 144).

Third quarter of first century A.D.
Little fine pottery: the date suggested is determined by the presence of Form **B332** in Eastern Sigillata A and of a fragment of a Claudian/Neronian Italian volute lamp.

Local H.	**B124**	ESA	**B327.1**
It. Sig.	(B208.3)		(B332.4) × 2s
	(B214.2)	T-W	+2
	B236.1/X112	Af. R.S.	(B678)s *intrusive*
	+2	Lamps	(C60)
			(C190 bis)

DEPOSIT 67
Building P1, Room 14, sealed level beneath concrete floor (*Berenice i*, 144).

Third quarter of first century A.D.
The date of this deposit is determined, as the preceding, by the presence of Form **B332** in Eastern Sigillata A.

b.g. A	+1	Kd. Grey	(B82)r
b.g. B	+1	It. Sig.	(B205.6)
b.g. C^2	**B74**		(B210.5)

It. Sig.	**B244**	ESA	+3
	B270	Tr. Sig.	(B402)r
	+5	Pomp.-Red	+1
ESA	(B332.2)	R. Misc.	(B808)s
	(B335) × 2r		

DEPOSIT 68
Building P2, Room 2, make-up level (*Berenice i*, 146).

Second half of first century A.D.
The fine pottery, coarse pottery and fragments of three lamps are attributable to the first century, but it is difficult to be more specific; the presence of no. **B392.1** in Pontic Sigillata (?) suggests a date in the second half of the century, as does the lamp no. **C206**.

b.g.	+4	Tr. Sig.	**B401**
Kd. Grey	(B82) × 3r		(B427.2)r
Local H.	(B135)r		+1
It. Sig.	**B303**	T-W	**B477**
	+2	Pomp.-Red	(B479)r
ESA	(B323A)r	Lamps	(C168)
	+9		**C182**
Pontic	**B392.1**		**C206**
			C364

DEPOSIT 69
Building T, levelling layers associated with the construction of the building (*Berenice i*, 152).

Last quarter of first century A.D.
This was an extensive deposit containing abundant quantities of pottery. Amongst the fine wares, forms of both Groups D and J in Italian Sigillata are well represented, including an example of the Late Italian signature of L. RASINIVS PISANVS (**X102**); later first century forms of Çandarli Ware and Pontic Sigillata are also present. The deposit is distinguished from those preceding by the presence of Eastern Sigillata B, including Form **B362** which is not found at Pompeii. Amongst the other finds from this deposit are many fragments of lamps dated variously Tiberian to Flavian.
There are a few later intrusions of all kinds, probably due to the difficulty of differentiating the strata in certain parts of the building.

Four coins:	2711	(Ptolemy VIII)		
	3097, 3099	(Ptolemaic, third—first century B.C.)		
	3126	(Roman, early first century A.D.)		
Attic r.f.	+1		Ptd. b.g.	**B107**
b.g. A	(B6)			+5
	(B10) × 2r		Local H.	(B119)
	+16			(B120.2) × 2
b.g. B^2	**B39**			(B123.4)
b.g. B^4	**B51.3**			(B123.9)
b.g. B	+2			(B123.11) × 2
b.g. C	**B78**			(B123.13) × 4
	+13			(B128.3)
Kd. Grey	**B82.1**			+25
	B82.2		Megarian	+5
	(B82) × 7r + 3h + 4s		H. Misc.	**B191**
Ptd. b.g.	(B98) × 3s		It. Sig.	(B201.1)

DEPOSIT 69 (continued)

It. Sig.	**B203.1**
	B203.2/X36
	B205.6
	(B206.1)
	B209.6
	B210.4 × 3
	B210.5 × 2
	B211.2 + r
	B212
	B213.7
	B213.12
	(B214.2) × 13r
	(B215.1) × 5
	B215.2
	B215.4 × 2
	B216.1 × 2
	(B218.1-2)
	B219
	B223.1
	(B224.1) × 2
	B227.3
	B227.4 × 2
	B228.1
	B228.5 × 4
	B229.3
	B230A × 3
	(B237.3-4) × 4
	(B237.5)
	B243
	B264
	B266
	B268
	B269
	B278
	B285
	B288
	X40 (B216.2)
	X49 (B235.1)
	X62
	X76
	X78
	X88
	X102 (B237.9)
	X120
	+141
ESA	(B314.3) × 11r + b
	B314.4
	(B314.6) × 2r
	(B319.2-3) × 2r
	B323.3
	(B323A) × 5r + 6b
	(B323B)r
	B325.2
	B326.1
	(B326.2)
	B328.2 + r + s
ESA	(B332.4) × 3r
	(B334.3)
	B334.4
	(B335) × 9r
	B341.6
	(B342.5)
	B343.2
	+84
ESB	**B346**
	B348
	(B362)r
	+9
Çandarlı	**B363.2**
	(B364)
	+9
Cyp. Sig.	**B374**
	B375
Pontic	(B394)
	+5?
Tr. Sig.	**B406**
	(B409) × 6
	B415.4
	B416.1
	(B417.1)
	B417.2 × 3
	(B421.1)
	B423.2
	B427.4 + 4r
	X160 (B422)
	+19
Br. Slip	**B442**
T-W	(B455.2)
	(B456.2)
	(B459) × 2r + b
	B461
	(B467)
	B473
	B475
	B476
	+12
Pomp.-Red	(B479) × 2r
	(B481.1-2) × 2r
	+15
Af. R.S.	+16 *intrusive*
Tr. R.S.	+2 *intrusive*
R. Misc.	(B806) × 3s
Lamps	(C18) × 2
	(C20)
	(C46) × 2
	(C63)
	(C95) × 2
	C116 bis
	C126
	C130
	C137
	C138

C139
(C152) × 19
(C155)
(C168) × 6
(C177)
C180
(C189)
(C217) × 12
(C220) × 3
C239
C257
C258
C282
C340
(C342) × 5
(C397) × 59
(C410) × 3
C418 × 2
C432 bis
C440
C442
(C443)
(C445)
(C461)
(C531)
C566 *intrusive*
(C712) *intrusive*
C810
C819
(C820 ter)
C949 *intrusive*
(C1010) × 3 *intrusive*
C1156 *intrusive*
(C1184) × 3 *intrusive*
C1251

DEPOSIT 70
Area CC, dumping and levelling beneath Roman street-metalling (*Berenice i*, 75).

Last quarter of first century A.D.?
The deposit contained considerable quantities of Hellenistic fine and coarse wares, mostly in very small fragments. There were also a few larger sherds of the first century A.D. and the date suggested is determined by the presence of a sherd of Eastern Sigillata B2. A sherd of MR Cooking Ware 3 and a coarse basin rim, MR Plain Ware 3, of the later second century A.D. are probably intrusive.

b.g. A	+27	It. Sig.	**B229.5/X135**
b.g. B^2	(B36.1)		(B237.3-4) × 2
Kd. Grey	+1		+10
Ptd. b.g.	+5	ESA	+9
Local H.	(B135)r	ESB2	+1
	+8	Tr. Sig.	+1
Megarian	**B147**	Pomp.-Red	+1
	B163	Lamps	(C152)
	B178		(C155)
	+61 frr.		(C410)
H. Misc.	**B192**		

DEPOSIT 71
Building J1, Room 9, sealed level beneath concrete floor (*Berenice i*, 78, 104).

Early second century A.D.
The date of this deposit is indicated by the presence of Çandarlı Ware in its later fabric and the first appearance of early forms in African Red Slip Ware.

b.g. A	(B12.1)r	Local H.	(B124)
	+10		(B132)r
Local H.	(B118.1)		(B135) × 2r
	(B120.4)		+8
	(B123.3) × 2	Megarian	+2

DEPOSIT 71 (continued)

It. Sig.	(B237.12)
	+2
ESA	(B314.8)b
	(B323A)r
	(B334.1)b
	+8
Çandarlı	(B368.1)
Tr. Sig.	**B408.2**
	(B409) × 2
	(B415.1)
Tr. Sig.	(B427.4)r + b
	+14
T-W	+1
Pomp.-Red	+1
Af. R.S.	(B605A)r
	(B674A)b
Lamps	(C152)
	C277
	(C342)
	(C397) × 2
	C411

DEPOSIT 72
Building L1, make-up below surface of courtyard (*Berenice i*, 109).

Early second century A.D.
The fine ware includes two late stamps in Italian Sigillata (SEX.M.F and L.R.PI), Flavian and later forms in Eastern Sigillata A and Eastern Sigillata B and three sherds of second-century Çandarli Ware. A single sherd of fifth-century red slip ware is intrusive.

b.g. A/B	+4
b.g. C^1	**B63.1**
	B66.1
Ptd. b.g.	**B98.7**
	(B98)s
It. Sig.	**B213.6**
	(B214.1)
	B217.4
	B233.4 Join with Dep. 73.
	X84 (B217.1)
	X102 (B237.9)
	+10
ESA	(B323A)r + b
	B336.2
	B337.1
	B342.5
	+10
ESB2	(B361.1)
	B361.2
	+5
Çandarlı	(B365.2)
	B365.3
	(B366.1-3)r
Pontic	(B396)s
Tr. Sig.	(B417.1)
Pomp.-Red	(B479)r
	+3
Af. R.S.	(B655A)r *intrusive*
Lamps	**C8**
	(C13)
	C38
	C83
	(C168) × 4
	(C189) × 3
	(C217) × 3
	C252
	(C397) × 9
	(C459)
	(C470)
	(C531)

DEPOSIT 73
Building L1, mass of undifferentiated tip levels overlying the building (*Berenice i*, 110).

Second to mid third centuries A.D.
This deposit represents a huge spread containing enormous quantities of pottery and other objects (approximately 800 sherds of fine wares, 532 lamp fragments). The fine ware includes large quantities of Group J dishes in Italian Sigillata and many forms in other Eastern Sigillata wares which are characteristic of the late first and first half of the second centuries A.D. It also includes the largest quantity of stratified Knidian Relief Ware found on the site. The African Red Slip Ware from the deposit spans the entire period of production, but the most common forms are those of the third century A.D. (**B616–622, B632**); there is a higher proportion of early forms in this ware than is characteristic of other

third century deposits on the site (**B601, B603–606, B608A, B611, B612**). The relative proportions of the fine pottery of these periods, combined with the presence of architectural elements of the building at various levels in the deposit, suggest a continuous accumulation of rubbish throughout the period indicated. A similar impression is given by the coarse pottery and the lamps. As in all other surface levels on the site there are a few sherds of the fifth to seventh centuries A.D.

Three coins:	1242 (Tiberius)		
	1832 (Claudius)		
	1544 (Trajan)		
b.g. wares:	not listed	ESB	**B355** × 2
b.g. C[1]	**B68**		**B356.2**
It. Sig.	**B206.2**		**B356.3** × 2
	(B214.1) × 3r		**B357**
	B214.3 × 9		**B359.2** + 9r + b
	B214.5		**B360.1/X145** + 3r + b
	(B215.3)		**B361.1** × 2
	B217.2		**B361.3**
	(B218.1-2) × 2		**B362** + 7r + 6b
	B226/X82		**X146** (B360)
	B228.7		**X148**
	B233.1		+50
	B233.4 Join with Dep. 72.	Çandarlı	**B365.1**
	B233.5		**B365.2**
	(B237.3-4) × 23		**B366.1** × 5
	B237.5		(B366.5) × 2b
	B237.6 × 2		**B368.2**
	B237.7 × 6		(B368.5)r + 2b
	B237.8 × 7		**B369.2**
	B237.9 × 3		**B371**
	B237.10 × 10		**B373.2**
	B237.11		+9
	B237.12/X119 × 2	Cyp. Sig.	**B376**
	B237.13/X89		**B380**
	B279		**B381**
	B304		**B383**
	X42		**B385.2**
	X80		+4
	+49	Pontic	**B386.1** + 4r + 4s
S.G. Sig.	**B312**		**B387.2** + 4r + b
ESA	(B313/4) × 2r + 2b		**B388.3** × 2
	(B319.2-3)		**B389.1**
	B331 × 2		**B389.2**
	(B332.4)		**B390.1** × 3
	B337.2 × 3		(B391) × 4r
	B339.1 × 2		**B393** × 3
	B339.2 × 4		**B394**
	B340		**B395.1**
	(B343.3)		**B396.1** + s
	+48		**B396.2**
ESB	(B351.1) × 4b		**B397**
	B351.2		+19
	B352.1 + 7r + 8b	Tr. Sig.	**B409.2**
	B352.5 + 3r		+3
	B353.1	Br. Slip	**B444**
	B353.2		+1

DEPOSIT 73 (continued)

T-W	**B463.2**	Lamps	**C100**
	B465		(C102 bis) × 8
Pomp.-Red	(B479)r		**C144**
	+7		(C152) × 6
Kd. Rel.	**B495.2**		**C174**
	B498.1		**C175**
	B499.1		(C177) × 18
	B499.2		**C181**
	B499.3		(C189) × 11
	B499.4		**C203**
	+1		**C208**
Cor. Bowls	**B503**		**C209**
	B507		**C210**
Af. R.S.	**B601.1**		**C211**
	B601.2		**C216**
	(B601B) × 5r		(C217) × 45
	(B601C) × 2r		(C220) × 7
	(B603) × 2r		**C223**
	B604.1 × 2		**C225**
	B605.1 + 6r		**C226**
	B606.1		**C249**
	B606.2 × 2		**C272**
	(B608A)r		**C279**
	B611.1		(C293) × 2
	B611.2 × 3		**C296**
	(B612)r		**C301**
	(B616.1) × 3r		**C308**
	B616.2		**C318**
	(B619.2) × 3r		**C323**
	(B620) × 15r		**C324**
	B622.1 × 5		**C332**
	(B630B)r		(C342) × 3
	B632.1 + 10r		**C349**
	(B638B)r		**C350**
	B654.2 × 2		**C351**
	(B654D)r		**C356**
	(B658.3)		**C357**
	(B658A or B) × 2r		**C359**
	(B664) × 2b		**C360**
	B668.1 × 2		**C363**
	B673		**C365**
	B674.1 + 2r + 3b + 9s		(C371) × 4
	B676		**C373** × 2
	(B678)b		**C396**
	(B679.1-2) × 2		(C397) × 146
	+157		(C410) × 9
LRC	+6		**C411**
R. Misc.	**B808**		(C414)
	B810		**C425**
	B811		(C426) × 6
Lamps	(C13)		(C434) × 2
	C24		(C435) × 6
	(C95)		(C443) × 6
	(C98)		**C444** × 5
	(C99)		(C445)

Lamps	(C446)	Lamps	**C661** × 2
	(C450)		**C665**
	C453		**C666**
	(C459) × 2		**C668**
	C470 × 4		**C670**
	(C472)		(C672) × 9
	C473		(C673)
	C474		(C675) × 4
	C475		(C678)
	C481		**C679**
	C490		(C694)
	C493		(C712)
	C497		**C754**
	C500		(C774) × 3
	C502		**C815**
	C503		**C820**
	C511		(C820 ter) × 3
	C514		(C830)
	C515		(C833)
	(C531) × 49		**C840**
	(C533)		**C841** × 3
	(C541)		**C869**
	C573		(C879) × 5
	C631 × 2		(C880)
	C632		**C886**
	C633		(C903)
	C635		**C913**
	C636		**C926**
	C645		**C957**
	C649		(C977) × 6
	C654 × 2		**C997**
	C655		**C1001**
	C656 × 2		(C1010) × 25
	C657		(C1019)
	C658 × 2		(C1052) × 2
	C659		**C1114**
	C660		(C1184) × 8

DEPOSIT 74
Building CC3, fill of foundation trench (*Berenice i*, 127).

First half of second century A.D.
Little fine pottery: the date is indicated by the presence of Form **B366** in the later Çandarli Ware fabric.

b.g. A	+1	Candarlı	(B366.1-3)s
b.g. B	+1	Pomp.-Red	(B479)r
Megarian	+1		+1
It. Sig.	+2	Lamps	(C84)
ESA	+2		(C152)

DEPOSIT 75
Building R2, Room 1, make-up levels pre-dating the building (*Berenice i*, 81, 133).

First half of second century A.D.
A date late in the first century or early in the second is indicated by the Eastern Sigillata B in this deposit, but two local lamp fragments (**C866**; as **C879**) must belong at least to the early second century, if not a little later. A sherd of early African Red Slip Ware is also likely to belong to the second century.
A fragment from the base of a glass hanging lamp must be intrusive.

Coin: 2205 (N. Africa, 300–277 B.C.)

b.g. B^3	**B46.1**	Af. R.S.	+1 C2?
	+1	R. Misc.	(B808) × 3s
b.g. C^1	+1	Lamps	**C32**
Local H.	+3		(C177)
It. Sig.	**X103**		(C217)
	+3		**C284**
ESB	(B352.2)		(C397) × 5
	(B359.3)b		**C487**
	B360.2 + 4r Join with Dep. 76.		(C531) × 3
			(C675)
	(B362)b		**C866**
Çandarlı	+1		(C879)
Pontic	(B391)r		(C1010)
	+1		

DEPOSIT 76
Building R2, Room 6, associated with abandonment of ovens (*Berenice i*, 81, 133).

First half of second century A.D.
The date is suggested by the presence of Form **B361** in Eastern Sigillata B and Form **B368** in Çandarlı Ware. Four sherds of African Red Slip Ware appear to be in third-century fabric but could perhaps be earlier. The coarse pottery appears generally consistent with the date suggested; the lamps and glass are attributable mostly to the first century, apart from fragments of two local lamps as **C879** which must be of the second century.

b.g. A	+4	Çandarlı	**B368.1**
Ptd. b.g.	+1		+1
b.g. rel.	(B112-4)s	Pontic	**B390.2**
Megarian	+2	Tr. Sig.	**B431**
It. Sig.	(B209.3)		+4
	(B209.6)	T-W	**B448**
	(B214.1)r		**B462**
	(B214.2)r	Pomp.-Red	(B479) × 2r
	B292	Af. R.S.	+4 C3?
	X45 (B214.1)	Lamps	(C152)
ESA	(B323A)r		(C342) × 2
	+2		(C397) × 4
ESB	(B351.1)s		(C410)
	B360.2 Join with Dep. 75.		(C446)
			(C461)
	B361.4		(C879) × 2

DEPOSIT 77
Building P1, Room 11, sealed levels beneath mosaic (*Berenice i*, 144).

First quarter of second century A.D. (and early third?)
The bulk of the fine pottery need be no later than the Flavian period, the latest forms present being Form **B237** in Italian Sigillata and Form **B337** in Eastern Sigillata A; the date suggested is indicated by two rims of MR Plain Ware 1 in coarse ware and four fragments of Italian or Tunisian lamps as **C531**. A third-century sherd of African Red Slip Ware, supposedly found immediately beneath the mosaic, may date its insertion or may be intrusive, as is certainly a sherd of LR Amphora 1 (fifth to seventh centuries A.D.).

H. wares	+4	Tr. Sig.	+3
It. Sig.	(B229.1)r	T-W	+2
	(B237.3-4)	Pomp.-Red	(B479)r
	X105 (B235.1)	Af. R.S.	+1 C3
	+5	Lamps	(C152)
ESA	(B323A)r		(C220)
	(B337.1)b		(C397) × 15
	+1		(C410)
Tr. Sig.	(B427.1)r		(C531) × 4

DEPOSIT 78
Building P1, Room 12, sealed levels beneath mosaic (*Berenice i*, 144).

First quarter of second century A.D. (and early third?)
The fine pottery is similar to that in the preceding deposit; the coarse pottery includes one sherd of MR Amphora 3 (from the early second century onwards) and one rim of MR Plain Ware 1. There are again three fragments of Italian or Tunisian lamps as **C531**.
Again a second- or third-century sherd of African Red Slip Ware supposedly found immediately beneath the mosaic may date its insertion: Lloyd feels that a second century date for the mosaics is 'more likely' (*Berenice i*, 144), but the coincidence of finding a third-century sherd in both this and the preceding deposit suggests strongly to me that their presence is legitimate.

Coin: 3744 (Roman/Greek colonial, 67–24 B.C.)

H. wares	+8	T-W	+1
It. Sig.	**B217.5**	Pomp.-Red	+1
	(B237.3-4)	Af. R.S.	+1 C2/3
	B275	Lamps	(C152)
	+6		(C163)
ESA	**B328.1**		(C168)
	(B334.1)r		(C220)
	+5		(C397) × 4
Tr. Sig.	(B427.4)r		(C410)
	+2		(C531) × 3

DEPOSIT 79
Building P2, Room 1, sealed level beneath concrete floor (*Berenice i*, 146).

First half of second century A.D.?
The presence of Form **B361** in Eastern Sigillata B, of Form **B365** in the late fabric of Çandarli Ware and of three rims of Form **B605A** in African Red Slip Ware suggests a date in the first half of the second century. Two lamp fragments also belong to the second century, and two sherds as MR Cooking Ware 3 may indicate a date towards or slightly beyond the middle of the century.

b.g. A	(B8)r	It. Sig.	(B214.2)r
b.g. B	+3		(B237.5)
b.g. C^1	**B64.2**	ESA	+2

DEPOSIT 79 (continued)

ESB	(B361.3)	Pomp.-Red	**B479.6** + r
Çandarlı	(B365.2)	Af. R.S.	(B605A) × 3r
	+1	Lamps	(C397) × 3
Tr. Sig.	+1		(C531)
Br. Slip	**B434.2**		(C675)
			C944

DEPOSIT 80
Building P3, Room 7, sealed level beneath mosaic (*Berenice i*, 145).

First half of second century A.D.
The latest forms present in the fine pottery are Form **B361** in Eastern Sigillata B and Form **B366** in Çandarlı Ware (late fabric). Two fragments of local lamps (as **C879, C1010**) help to confirm the date suggested; a base signed L.M.ADIEC, no. **C406**, is attributable to the late first century or the first quarter of the second.
The coin must be explained in terms of robbing that was not isolated during excavation.

Coin: 1927 (Radiate, A.D. 275–294)

b.g. A	+1	Pomp.-Red	+1
b.g. B^4	**B52**	Lamps	**C162**
b.g. C^1	**B66.2**		**C186**
	+3		**C246**
Local H.	(B135)r		(C397) × 2
It. Sig.	+1		**C406**
ESA	+4		**C510**
ESB	(B361.3) × 2		(C531) × 3
	+2		(C879)
Çandarlı	(B366.1-3) × 2		(C1010)
	+1		

DEPOSIT 81
Building P3, fill of cistern (*Berenice i*, 145).

Second half of second century A.D.
The fine pottery contains a high proportion of early Roman wares and little African Red Slip Ware: the presence of Forms **B612, B673** and **B679** and the absence of Forms **B620–622** suggest a date in the second half of the second century, and a similar range is indicated by a late bowl-base of Form **B366** in Çandarli Ware. There are no examples of MR Amphora 7 in the large quantity of coarse pottery, which favours a second- rather than early third-century date for the deposit (contrast Deposit 84). Ten lamp fragments are attributable to the second century and two Corinthian lamps as **C732** and **C774** belong to the second half of the century or later.
A single sherd of Form **B632** in African Red Slip Ware found in the uppermost level is probably intrusive.

b.g. A	(B14)r	ESA	+2
	+2	ESB	(B352.5)r
b.g. B	+1	Çandarlı	(B366.5)b
Ptd. b.g.	(B98.5)		(B369.5)
H. Misc.	**B190**		+1
It. Sig.	**B217.1/X93**	Tr. Sig.	+1
	B229.4	Pomp.-Red	(B479) × 2r
	(B237.3-4)		+1
	(B237.10)	Af. R.S.	(B612)s
	X104		(B632)r *intrusive*
	+2		(B673)r + s
ESA	(B313/4)r		(B679.1-2)r
	(B323)b		+2

Lamps	(C410)	Lamps	(C879)
	C452		(C895)
	C667		(C977) × 3
	(C732)		(C1010) × 4
	(C774)		**C1179**
	C853		

DEPOSIT 82
Building H, fill of Cistern 2 (*Berenice i*, 100).

Early third century A.D.
The latest fine pottery forms present are Forms **B620, B622** and **B679** in African Red Slip Ware; the enormous quantity of coarse pottery in this deposit (*c.* 11,500 sherds) seems to be consistent with this date except for one body-sherd of LR Amphora 6 (fourth to seventh centuries) which is presumed to be a later intrusion.

Coin: 3813 (Commodus)

b.g. wares	+10	Lamps	(C168) × 2
Local H.	(B135)r		(C220) × 2
It. Sig.	+11		(C397) × 8
ESA	+3		(C426)
Cyp. Sig.	**B377**		(C473)
Tr. Sig.	**B421.2**		**C699**
	+2		(C712)
Af. R.S.	(B608A)		(C774)
	B615.2		(C812)
	(B616.1)r		**C875**
	(B618)		**C971**
	(B620) × 6r		(C990) × 2
	(B622) × 4		(C1010) × 7
	(B679.3)		**C1074**
	+38		(C1184)
Lamps	(C95)		

DEPOSIT 83
Building H, levels associated with squatter occupation overlying the floors of the building (*Berenice i*, 100).

Early third century A.D.
Little fine pottery: the date is suggested by Forms **B620** and **B679** in African Red Slip Ware, together with the character of the following deposit which overlies it.

Coin: 433 (Soter Libya, 221–140 B.C.)

H. wares	+2	Af. R.S.	(B603.1)r
ESA	+1		(B620)r
ESB	(B353.1)r		(B679.1-2)r
Pomp.-Red	(B479)r		+2

DEPOSIT 84
Building H, lower levels overlying the building (*Berenice i*, 100).

Early third century A.D.
Amongst the considerable quantity of fine pottery from these levels there is only one rim of Form **B632** in African Red Slip Ware, which has perhaps intruded from the upper levels; apart from this the latest and most common forms in the ware are Forms **B613, B616–622** and **B679**. The coarse pottery includes several sherds of MR Amphora 7, and the

lamps are also consistent with the date suggested except for a handle fragment, (as no. **C1217**), which is possibly of the sixth or seventh century and hence intrusive.

Nine coins:	240	(Soter Libya, 221–140 B.C.)		
	28a, 77	(Ptolemy X)		
	28b, 28c	(Ptolemy Apion)		
	1754	(Ptolemaic, illegible)		
	823	(Hellenistic, first century B.C.—first A.D.)		
	241a	(Roman Republic)		
	70	(Hadrian)		
b.g. A		+14	T-W	+1
b.g. B^4		**B51.1**	Pomp.-Red	(B479) × 12r
b.g. B		+7		(B481.1)r
b.g. C		+3		(B481.3) × 4
Kd. Grey		(B82)s		+12
Ptd. b.g.		(B98.7)	Kd. Rel.	**B497.1**
		+1		**B501.1**
Local H.		(B118.2)	Af. R.S.	(B601C)r
		(B120.2) × 4		(B603.1)s
		(B123.1)		(B609.1-2) × 2r
		(B123.10)		(B612) × 2r
		(B123.11)r		(B613) × 8r
		(B124) × 3b		(B615.1)r
		B126.1		(B616.1)r
		(B129)r		(B616.2)r
		+20		(B618) × 2r
Megarian		**B161**		(B620) × 5r
Lagynos		+1		(B621) × 2r
H. Misc.		**B194**		(B622) × 4r
It. Sig.		**B213.9**		(B632)s
		(B237.3-4) × 3		(B673)r
		+10		(B674A)r
S.G. Sig.		+1		**B679.1** + 7r
ESA		**B313.5** × 2		(B682.1) × 3
		(B314.3)r + b		+37
		(B317)r	LRC	+1 *intrusive*
		(B323B)r	Lamps	**C14**
		(B335)b		(C37)
		(B336.2)		(C46)
		+17		(C95)
ESB		(B352.5) × 4r		**C104**
		B359.3/X144		(C152)
		(B359)r		(C177)
		(B362) × 3r		(C189)
		X147 (B354–356)		(C342)
		+10		(C371)
Çandarlı		(B366.1-3) × 2r + b		(C397) × 6
		B368.4		(C473)
		(B368.5) × 5r		**C478**
		(B370.1) × 2		**C512**
		+4		**C518**
Cyp. Sig.		**B382** + b		(C531) × 3
Pontic		+2		**C539**
Tr. Sig.		+6		**C701**
T-W		**B451**		(C712)
		(B465)r		(C732) × 2

Lamps	**C749**	Lamps	**C965**
	C767		(C969)
	(C774)		(C977) × 6
	(C837)		(C988)
	(C846)		(C990)
	C855		(C1010) × 17
	(C879)		(C1052)
	C884		(C1088)
	(C888)		(C1108)
	(C895)		(C1184)
	(C898)		(C1217) *intrusive?*
	C911		

DEPOSIT 85
Building H, unsealed upper levels overlying the building (*Berenice i*, 101).

Mid third century A.D.
This deposit contained much African Red Slip Ware similar to that in the preceding deposit which lay beneath it, but also included several sherds of Forms **B628** and **B632**. The two deposits taken together suggest progressive accumulation after the abandonment of the building.

Four coins:	37, 101	(Ptolemy X)		
	74	(Vespasian)		
	116	(Lucius Verus)		
b.g. A		+5	Pomp.-Red	+6
b.g. B^2		(B36.1)r	Af. R.S.	**B608.2** × 2
b.g. C		**B76**		**B608.3**
Kd. Grey		(B82)s		(B609.1-2)r
Local H.		+5		(B610) × 2r + 2b
Megarian		+2		(B612) × 3s
Lagynos		+1		(B613) × 4r
It. Sig.		+7		**B615.1**
ESA		(B314.2)b		(B616.1) × 7
		(B314.3)r + b		**B618** × 2
		(B323A)r		**B619.2**
		+9		(B620) × 30r
ESB		(B345)		(B621) × 4r
		(B352.5) × 4r		(B622) × 14r
		+4		(B623)r
Çandarlı		(B366.1-3)r + b		(B624) × 2r
		(B368.3)		(B628)s
		(B368.5)r		(B632) × 2r + 5s
		B368.6 × 2		(B658.1-2)r
		(B370.3) × 3		(B673) × 5r
		B372.2		(B679.1-2)r
		+2		(B679.3) × 5r
Pontic		(B386)s		**B682.1** × 3
		(B391)b		**B683.1**
		(B393)r		(B683.2) r
Tr. Sig.		(B427.4)r		+156
T-W		**B452**	LRC	**B688.13**
		(B459)b		+2
Pomp.-Red		(B479) × 4r	R. Misc.	**B804**
		B481.3		**B806.1**

DEPOSIT 85 (continued)

Lamps	**C112**	Lamps	**C910**
	(C397) × 8		(C913)
	C410 × 2		(C916)
	(C435)		**C939**
	(C445)		(C962)
	C483		(C977) × 7
	(C712) × 5		**C992**
	(C732)		(C1010) × 24
	C740		**C1018**
	(C774) × 4		**C1019** × 2
	(C820 ter)		(C1021) × 3
	C833		(C1048) × 5
	(C862)		**C1076**
	(C879) × 3		(C1088) × 2
	(C892)		**C1104**
	C896		**C1139**
	(C898)		**C1261**

DEPOSIT 86
Building L3, sealed level beneath mosaic (*Berenice i*, 113).

Early third century A.D.
Little fine pottery, but all the sherds of African Red Slip Ware share the fabric typical of the date suggested. The coarse pottery is also consistent with this date.

ESB	**B354**	Af. R.S.	**B679.3**
Af. R.S.	(B621/2)r		+8
	B623.2		

DEPOSIT 87
Building L3, fill of well (*Berenice i*, 113).

Third century A.D.
The date is given by a rim of Form **B622** in African Red Slip Ware.

It. Sig.	+2	Af. R.S.	(B622)r
ESA	(B319.3)b	Lamps	(C95)
	+2		**C673**

DEPOSIT 88
Building R3, Room 5, sealed levels beneath mosaic (*Berenice i*, 134).

Early third century A.D.
The fine pottery includes many sherds of African Red Slip Ware in the fabric characteristic of the early third century: identifiable forms are listed below. The other finds are consistent with this date.

b.g. A	+2	Tr. Sig.	+3
Ptd. b.g.	+4	Af. R.S.	(B613)r
Local H.	+5		(B620)r
Megarian	+2		(B679.3)r
ESA	+2		+35
ESB	+2	Lamps	(C397) × 3

Lamps	(C531)	Lamps	(C774)
	(C712) × 2		(C961)
	C741		(C1010) × 2
	C771		(C1184) × 5
	C773		

DEPOSIT 89
Building R3, Room 6, sealed levels beneath mosaic (*Berenice i*, 134).

Early third century A.D.
Similar to the preceding deposit: the fine pottery includes ten sherds of African Red Slip Ware in early third century fabric, amongst which the only identifiable shapes are Forms **B618** and **B625**.

b.g. A	+5	Çandarlı	**B366.4**
b.g. B	+1	Tr. Sig.	+1
b.g. C[1]	(B65)r	Af. R.S.	(B618)r
Local H.	+2		**B625**
ESA	+1		+8
ESB	+1		

DEPOSIT 90
Building S1, Room 2, sealed levels beneath mosaic (*Berenice i*, 138).

Early third century A.D.
The finds from this deposit belong mainly to the first century (*cf.* Deposit 64, from beneath the mosaic in Room 1), but also include several sherds of second-century coarse ware, a Corinthian lamp of the mid second to mid third century (no. **C745**) and a sherd of African Red Slip Ware in early third-century fabric.

Coin: 3747 (Domitian)

It. Sig.	(B237.3-4)	Lamps	(C217)
	+1		(C220) × 2
ESA	+1		(C397) × 4
Tr. Sig.	+1		**C745**
Af. R.S.	+1		(C1184)
Lamps	(C168)		

DEPOSITS 91–96
Deposits relating to the construction of Building W (*Berenice i*, 158).

First or second quarter of third century A.D.
There is very little material from any of these deposits and in view of their presumed structural contemporaneity they are considered together.
Of the total of 25 sherds of fine pottery 13 are of African Red Slip Ware: twelve of these are in early third-century fabric, and one in the fine fabric that first appears in the second quarter of the century—probably the base of a bowl of Form **B628** (Deposit 92). The coarse pottery includes second-century types and one body-sherd of MR Amphora 7 (from the late second century); the lamp no. **C748** from Deposit 96, probably local but perhaps imported, is datable between the mid second and the mid third century. A coin of A.D. 190–250 was found beneath the *battuto* floor of Room 4. The evidence for an early third-century construction-date is therefore strong, and only one sherd requires it to be later than the first quarter of the century.

DEPOSIT 91
Building W, Room 2, sealed level beneath mosaic.

DEPOSIT 91 (continued)

Local H.	(B119)r	Af. R.S.	+1

DEPOSIT 92
Building W, Room 3, sealed level beneath mosaic.

b.g. B.	+1	Af. R.S.	(B628?)b
Ptd. b.g.	+1		+7
It. Sig.	+1		

DEPOSIT 93
Building W, Room 7, sealed level beneath *opus sectile* floor.

H. wares	+2	It. Sig.	(B237.3-4)
			+1

DEPOSIT 94
Building W, Room 7, sealed level beneath mosaic.

Lamp	(C397) × 2	Lamp	(C426)

DEPOSIT 95
Building W, Room 8, sealed level beneath concrete floor.

Af. R.S.	+1

DEPOSIT 96
Building W, back-fill of the construction trench for the eastern *insula* wall.

H. wares	+4	Lamps	**C641**
Af. R.S.	+3		**C748**

DEPOSIT 97
Building W, Room 1, sealed level beneath mosaic (*Berenice i*, 158).

Second quarter of third century A.D.?
Two sherds of African Red Slip Ware, one in early third-century fabric, the other as Form **B632** etc., giving the date suggested; little coarse pottery, none of it necessarily later than the second century; a second-century glass fragment and a fragment of a local lamp of the second or early third century. The pavement sealing this deposit, although structurally later than the initial construction of Building W which is dated by the preceding deposits, cannot be distinguished chronologically from them in terms of the material found beneath it.

Af. R.S.	+2	Lamp	(C1010)

DEPOSIT 98
Building W, Room 2, accumulation above mosaic (*Berenice i*, 159).

Mid third century A.D.
The higher proportion of African Red Slip Ware in the finer fabric of Form **B632** etc. suggests a date towards the

middle of the century, and marginally later than that of the preceding deposits.

Af. R.S.	(B632) × 2r + 3s (B679.1-2)	Af. R.S.	+2 early C3

DEPOSIT 99
Building J2, Room 1, level overlying concrete floor and sealed by a layer of shells (*Berenice i*, 105).

Mid third century A.D.
The date is indicated by the presence of Forms **B628** and **B632** in African Red Slip Ware.

Af. R.S.	(B607)r (B620) × 2r (B622)r	Af. R.S.	(B628A)r (B632) × 3 +17

DEPOSIT 100
Building J2, unsealed levels overlying the building (*Berenice i*, 105, 106).

Mainly mid third century A.D.
The majority of the finds tend towards the mid third century, the most common form in the fine pottery being Form **B632** in African Red Slip Ware; there are, however, in addition to the coin some nine sherds of fine ware ranging from the fourth to the seventh centuries A.D., a fragment of a glass hanging lamp and one local (terracotta) lamp of the sixth or seventh century (no. **C1229**).

Coin: 1545 (Justinian)

H. Wares	+13	Af. R.S.	(B622) × 3r
Kd. Grey	(B82)r		(B627)r + b
It. Sig.	(B208.2)r		**B631**
	(B214.2)r		(B632) × 23r
	(B216.1)r		(B639)s
	(B228.4)r		(B654D)r
	+6		(B658A or B)b
ESA	(B334.1)r		**B666.2**
	+6		+60
ESB	(B361.3)	LRC	(B688.3)
	(B362)		+1
Çandarlı	(B366.1-3)b	Tr. R.S.	**B698.2**
Pontic	+1		**B698.3**
Tr. Sig.	(B415.1)	R. Misc.	**B812**
	+1	Lamps	**C72**
T-W	**B456.3** Join with Dep. 170.		**C188**
	+2		(C217)
Pomp.-Red	+1		(C397) × 5
Cor. Bowl	(B502)b		(C531)
Af. R.S.	**B603.2**		**C543**
	(B613)r + s		**C704**
	(B616.1)r		(C774)
	(B618) ×4r		(C879)
	(B620) × 10r		**C889**
	(B621)r		(C1010) × 2
			(C1048) × 3

DEPOSIT 100 (continued)

Lamps	(C1052) × 2	Lamps	**C1123**
	(C1056) × 2		(C1184) × 5
	(C1088)		**C1229**

DEPOSIT 101
Building J3, fill of cistern (*Berenice i*, 105).

Mid third century A.D.
The fine pottery constitutes a close group of material, the majority of which was current at the time when the cistern was filled in. The presence of the coin of Gordian III (dated 241–244) offers welcome confirmation of the dating attributed to similar assemblages of pottery elsewhere on the site. See also Deposits 102, 110 and 112 and under Form **B630**.

Coin: 1725 (Gordian III)

It. Sig.	+1	Af. R.S.	(B632) × 6r
T-W	(B465)s		**B679.2**
Pomp.-Red	(B479)r		+22
Af. R.S.	(B609.1-2)	Lamps	**C528**
	(B620) × 6r		(C892)
	(B621) × 4r		**C1047**
	(B628A)r		(C1048)
	(B630B)r		(C1184)

DEPOSIT 102
Building J3, unsealed levels overlying the building (*Berenice i*, 105).

Mid third century A.D.
The fine pottery is dominated by the third-century forms of African Red Slip Ware, **B620** and **B632**; only one sherd (Form **B654B**) need be later. The coarse pottery and lamps do not extend beyond the mid third century.

Two coins: 1728 (Faustina, A.D. 141–161)
1727 (Philip II, A.D. 244–246)

H. wares	+3	Af. R.S.	(B654B)r
Local H.	(B136.1)r		**B685**
It. Sig.	+5		+36
ESA	(B330.3)b	Lamps	(C397)
	+1		**C428**
Çandarlı	**B366.3**		**C504**
Pontic	+1		(C531)
Pomp.-Red	**B479.1**		**C543**
Af. R.S.	(B613)r		(C879)
	(B619.2)r		**C988**
	(B620) × 8r		(C1056)
	(B622) × 2r		(C1127)
	B628.2		(C1128)
	(B628B)s		(C1129)
	(B632) × 4r		(C1184)

DEPOSIT 103
Building L5, fill of cistern (*Berenice i*, 117).

Mid third century A.D.
A good group of fine pottery, mostly African Red Slip Ware: the most common forms are **B620** and **B632**.

A single rim-fragment, perhaps of Form **B639**, in the same ware and a body-sherd of LR Amphora 1 (fifth to seventh centuries: out of 4,200 coarse ware sherds) must be intrusive.

H. wares	+4	Af. R.S.	(B632) × 5r
Çandarlı	+1		(B639?)r
Pomp.-Red	**B481.2**		+46
	(B481.3) × 2r	R. Misc.	**B803**
Af. R.S.	**B613.3**	Lamps	(C1010)
	(B615A) × 2r		(C1048)
	(B616.1)r		**C1109**
	B619.1		**C1128**
	B620 + 16r		**C1177**
	(B621) × 2r + 4b		(C1184) × 2

DEPOSIT 104
Building L5, fill of well (*Berenice i*, 117).

Third century A.D.
Little material: four sherds of fine ware, three of them of African Red Slip Ware in early third-century fabric; also two local lamps of the late second or first half of the third century. The coarse pottery was not studied.

Çandarlı	+1	Lamps	(C1048)
Af. R.S.	+3		**C1107**

DEPOSIT 105
Building B2, fill of cistern (*Berenice i*, 122).

Mid third century A.D.
A good group: two thirds of the fine pottery consists of African Red Slip Ware forms which were current at the time when the cistern was filled in. The other finds are consistent with the date suggested.

b.g. A	**B5**	Lamps	**C26**
b.g. C[1]	+1		**C430**
Local H.	(B123.13)r		**C697 bis**
	+1		**C762**
It. Sig.	**B201.1**		**C763**
ESA	+1		**C858**
Pomp.-Red	**B479.3** Join with Dep. 106.		(C1010) × 2
			(C1052)
Af. R.S.	(B620) × 3r		**C1056**
	(B621) × 3		**C1103**
	(B622)r		(C1147)
	(B632) × 7		**C1153**
	+8		(C1184) × 2

DEPOSIT 106
Building B2, demolition levels overlying the Building (*Berenice i*, 122).

Mid third century A.D.
The fine pottery is dominated by the African Red Slip Ware forms found in the preceding deposit, while containing also a proportion of earlier wares.

DEPOSIT 106 (continued)

b.g. A	+4	Af. R.S.	(B673)r
Kd. Grey	(B82)r		(B679.1)r
b.g. rel.	**B115.2**		+66
Local H.	+9	AM light	**B722.3**
Megarian	+5	Lamps	**C25**
It. Sig.	+4		(C70)
ESA	**B330.3/X139**		**C333**
	+6		**C347**
Çandarli	(B366.1-3)r + b		(C397) × 2
	+1		**C707**
Pontic	**B395.2**		(C774)
Tr. Sig.	(B410.2)r		(C879)
Pomp.-Red	**B479.3** Join with Dep. 105.		(C913)
	+1		**C1026**
Af. R.S.	(B616.1) × 2 Join with Dep. 108.		(C1048) × 3
	(B620) × 4r		(C1052)
	(B621) × 2r		(C1056)
	(B622)r		**C1105**
	(B632) × 7r		**C1148**
			(C1184) × 5

DEPOSIT 107

Building B3, contents of lamp kiln (*Berenice i*, 126).

Late third or early fourth century A.D.?

See the discussion by Donald Bailey in Part 2 of this volume, p. 163. The sherds of fine pottery, all of which are burnt, are not necessarily later than the mid third century.

Af. R.S.	(B621)r	Lamps	**C1096**
	(B632)r		**C1185—C1194**
	+3		

DEPOSIT 108

Building B3, associated ash pits and tip levels overlying Deposit 106 and Building B2 (*Berenice i*, 126).

Mid third century A.D.

Much fine pottery, dominated by African Red Slip Ware: the range of forms is similar to that in Deposit 101.

Local H.	+4	Af. R.S.	(B622) × 5r
It. Sig.	+5		(B627)r
ESA	+5		(B628B)r + b
Çandarli	(B364.2)b		(B628)s
	B366.2 × 2		**B630.1** + s
	(B368.3)b		(B632) × 17r
	B373.1		(B679.1-2) × 2r
Pomp.-Red	+1		(B679.3)r
Af. R.S.	(B609.1-2)r + b		(B683.1)r
	(B612)r		+115
	(B613)r	Lamps	**C59** × 2
	(B616.1) × 3r Join with Dep. 106.		(C95) × 2
			C133
	(B620) × 24r		(C342)

Lamps	(C712)	Lamps	**C1046**
	(C774)		(C1048)
	C878		(C1052)
	C879		(C1108) × 4
	C888		**C1122**
	(C1010)		**C1126**
	C1033		(C1184) × 2

DEPOSIT 109
Building P4, unsealed levels overlying the building (*Berenice i*, 146).

Mainly mid third century A.D.
This deposit contained large quantities of African Red Slip Ware and earlier fine wares: the forms of the early to mid third century are the most common. There are also a few later pieces extending to the seventh century and characteristic of the general scatter on the site. The deposit also contained many fragments of lamps of the mid second to mid third centuries. The glass consists mostly of fragments of colourless blown vessels of the second or third century, but includes three late Roman fragments.

Two coins:	2560 (Soter Libya, 221–140 B.C.)		
	2595 (Justinian)		
It. Sig.	**B213.8**	Af. R.S.	(B631) × 2r
	(B237.3-4)		(B632) × 4r
	+19		(B649)b
ESA	(B313.3)r		(B654D)r
	(B323A)r + b		**B659**
	+15		(B664)b
ESB	+4		(B673) × 7r
Çandarlı	(B366.1-3) × 3r + b		(B679.1-2) × 2r
	(B366.4)r		(B679.3) × 2r
	(B368.5) × 3r		(B682.1)r
	(B370.1)r		(B683.2) × 6r
	(B372.1)b		+247
	(B372.2)b	LRC	+1
	+8	R. Misc.	**B809**
Tr. Sig.	(B424)r	Post-Roman	+1
	(B427.4)r	Lamps	**C170**
	X152		(C217)
	+7		**C286**
Br. Slip	**B443**		(C397)
Pomp.-Red	(B479) × 2r		**C706**
	(B481.1-2) × 3r		**C709**
	+9		(C712) × 2
Kd. Rel.	+1		**C716**
Cor. Bowl	**B510**		**C718**
Af. R.S.	(B601C)r		**C728**
	(B608)b		(C732) × 2
	(B609.1-2) × 3r		(C830)
	B610 × 2 + 5r		(C833)
	(B613) × 2r		(C847)
	(B616.1) × 2r		(C848)
	(B618)r + b		**C856**
	(B620) × 6r		(C879) × 2
	(B621)		(C888)
	(B622) × 3r		(C898)
	(B623)r		(C899)

DEPOSIT 109 (continued)

Lamps	(C903) × 2	Lamps	**C1010 quater**
	(C916)		**C1021**
	(C924)		**C1030**
	C925		**C1040**
	C943		(C1048)
	(C961)		(C1052)
	C974		**C1079**
	(C977) × 7		(C1088)
	(C990) × 2		(C1184) × 3
	(C1010) × 35		**C1257**

DEPOSIT 110
Building P1, Room 7, contents of kiln (*Berenice i*, 144).

Mid third century A.D.
The coarse pottery includes sherds of MR Amphora 7 (possibly from the late second century A.D.) and other contemporary material, and the lamps are consistent with the date indicated by the coin. The fine pottery was not studied.

Coin: 3824 (Philip II, A.D. 244–249)

Lamps	(C95)	**C744**
	C263	(C879)
	(C397)	**C1099**
	(C410)	**C1119**
	(C531)	**C1120**
	C712	(C1184) × 4

In the upper levels of the same room were found the following five coins, perhaps the contents of a purse.

3789, 3812	(Hadrian)
3788	(Faustina II, A.D. 161–180)
3786	(Julia Mamaea, A.D. 222–235)
3787	(Gordian III)

DEPOSITS 111–117
Building P1, Room 1, contents of Vats 1–4 and 6–8 (*Berenice i*, 144).

Mid third century A.D.
These vats contained individually only small quantities of finds which, however, point consistently to their having been filled in at the same time. The fine pottery, mostly African Red Slip Ware, is typical of the preceding deposits and added precision is given to the date by the two coins from Vat 2 (Deposit 112). The coarse pottery and the ten lamp fragments are consistent with the same date.

DEPOSIT 111 Contents of Vat 1

Çandarlı	+1	Af. R.S.	(B632)s
Af. R.S.	(B620)r	Lamp	(C933)

DEPOSIT 112 Contents of Vat 2

Two coins:	1808 (Gordian III, A.D. 238–239)		
	1806 (Otacilia Severa, A.D. 244–249)		
Af. R.S.	**B617**	Lamp	**C1142**
	+2 early C3		

DEPOSIT 113 Contents of Vat 3

It. Sig.	+1	Af. R.S.	(B632) × 2s
Af. R.S.	(B618)r	Lamp	**C1163**

DEPOSIT 114 Contents of Vat 4

Af. R.S.	(B632)s	Lamps	**C1044**
			(C1184)

DEPOSIT 115 Contents of Vat 6

H. wares	+2	Af. R.S.	(B632) × 3s
Çandarli	(B366.1-3)r		+1 early C3

DEPOSIT 116 Contents of Vat 7

It. Sig.	**B237.3** + 2r + s	Af. R.S.	(B622)r
ESB	+1	Tr. R.S.	**B693**
Af. R.S.	(B620) × 2r	R. Misc.	+1

DEPOSIT 117 Contents of Vat 8

It. Sig.	+1	Lamps	**C1054**
Af. R.S.	(B621)r		**C1115**
	+3 C3/4		**C1116**
Lamps	**C1031**		**C1124**

DEPOSIT 118
Building T, fill of Period 2 construction trench (*Berenice i*, 153).

Mid third century A.D.?
The fine pottery includes thirteen sherds of African Red Slip Ware, none large enough to be attributed to specific forms, but including the typical early third-century fabric of Form **B620** etc. and the finer fabric of Form **B632** etc. which does not appear before the second quarter of the century. The coarse pottery falls within the first century; one fragment of a local lamp is of the second or third century (no. **C1178**).

It. Sig.	(B222)r	Lamps	**C20** × 2
	(B237.3-4)		(C95)
	X114 (B217.1)		(C152) × 3
	+1		(C168) × 2
ESA	+2		(C189)
T-W	+1		(C397)
Af. R.S.	+13		**C1178**

DEPOSIT 119
Building T, accumulation overlying the abandoned building (*Berenice i*, 153).

Mid third century A.D.

The fine pottery is dominated by the African Red Slip Ware forms typical of other deposits of the same date: the latest forms present are **B628, B630** and **B632**, all plentifully represented. The coarse pottery and the lamps are consistent with the date suggested.

H. wares	+6
Kd. Grey	(B82)b + 4s
Local H.	**B138.2**
It. Sig.	(B214.2) × 2r
	(B237.3-4) × 2
	B289
	+13
ESA	(B314.3)r
	(B314.6)b
	B324
	+14
Çandarlı	(B366.1-3)r
	(B366.5)r
	+2
Cyp. Sig.	**B378.2**
Pontic	+1?
Tr. Sig.	**B420**
	+8
T-W	**B449**
	B453
	(B454)r
	(B459)b
	B467
	B469
	B478
	+1
Pomp.-Red	(B479) × 3r
	+8
Af. R.S.	(B609.1-2) × 2r + b
	B609.3
	(B612) × 3s
	(B613) × 3r
	(B615A)r
	(B620) × 59r
	B621.2
	(B621/2) × 20r
	(B622) × 3r
	(B623) × 3s
	(B628A) × 2r + b
	(B628B)r
	(B630A) × 4r
	(B630B)r
	(B632) × 32r
	(B673) × 2r
	(B679.1-2) × 2r
Af. R.S.	**B680**
	B682.2
	B683.2 + 3r
	+326
Lamps	(C13)
	(C99)
	(C152)
	(C168) × 2
	C178
	(C217) × 2
	(C220)
	(C397) × 12
	C536
	(C677)
	C697 ter
	C710
	(C712) × 2
	(C732) × 3
	(C774) × 3
	(C812)
	C876
	(C879) × 4
	(C891)
	(C892)
	(C913) × 2
	C935
	(C938)
	C942
	C966
	C976
	(C977) × 13
	(C988) × 3
	(C992)
	(C1010) × 23
	C1014
	(C1015)
	(C1048) × 2
	C1052 × 2
	C1088
	(C1108) × 3
	(C1150)
	(C1184) × 12
	C1252
	C1253

DEPOSIT 120
Core of later Roman defensive wall (*Berenice i*, 167).

Not before second quarter of third century A.D.
A small quantity of pottery was embedded in the rubble core of the wall: the fine ware included sherds of the first to

third centuries A.D. which were not listed in detail, but the two latest pieces noted were of Forms **B632** and **B679** in African Red Slip Ware. The coarse ware is mostly attributable to the first century but includes also a few sherds of the second. One lamp fragment of the first century A.D. was noted (as **C397**).

DEPOSIT 121
Church, level sealed beneath mortar floor below Deposit 133 (*Berenice i*, 174).

Third century A.D.?
Only three sherds of fine ware, including Form **B632** or similar in African Red Slip Ware; none of the coarse ware is necessarily later than Hellenistic.

Local H.	+1	Af. R.S.	(B632?)s
ESA	+1		

DEPOSIT 122
Building R1, Room 3, late accumulation mixed with robbing (*Berenice i*, 132).

Mainly to mid fourth century A.D.
The fine pottery includes a range of wares from Hellenistic to late Roman, but apart from two seventh-century sherds the latest piece is the stamped fragment **B670.5** (from *c.* 350) and several fourth-century forms in African Red Slip Ware are represented; Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware is also present. The coarse pottery includes three sherds of LR Amphora 1 (fifth to seventh centuries). The lamps and glass are consistent with the date suggested apart from one fragment of probably post-Roman glass.

Two coins:	2002 (Ptolemy X)		
	2005 (Jewish, A.D. 14–16)		
b.g. A	**B14.6**	Af. R.S.	(B632)r
Kd. Grey	+1		(B635.2)
Ptd. b.g.	+2		(B636)r
Local H.	(B120.2)r		(B636A) × 2s
	+7		(B638A) × 2r + 2b
Megarian	+2		(B664)r
It. Sig.	**B205.2**		(B665)r
	B209.5		**B670.5**
	+4		(B682.2)
ESA	+5		+4
ESB	**B352.2**	Tr. R.S.	**B694.3**
Tr. Sig.	**B427.1**		+5
	(B427.4)r + b	Lamps	**C65**
	+3		(C152)
T-W	+1		(C342) × 2
Pomp.-Red	(B479)r		(C397) × 2
	+2		(C1010)
Af. R.S.	(B621)r		**C1010 ter**
	(B622)r		

DEPOSIT 123
Building R3, Room 4, contents of vat (*Berenice i*, 134).

Second quarter of fourth century A.D.
A very good group. The coins indicate a date shortly after A.D. 330 and of the fourteen fine-ware sherds the thirteen of African Red Slip Ware were possibly all current at the time of deposition. A local lamp-fragment belongs to the third or fourth centuries (no. **C1157**).

DEPOSIT 123 (continued)

Nine coins:	2042	(Antoninus Pius)		
	2045, 2422	(Aurelian)		
	2044	(Roman, third century A.D.)		
	2043	(Roman, A.D. 250–290)		
	2046	(Roman, A.D. 275–294)		
	2047	(Roman, late third century A.D.)		
	2048	(Urbs Roma, A.D. 330–335)		
		NOTE: This description applies to the coin presently catalogued as no. 2052: see under Deposit 47.		
	2049	(House of Constantine, A.D. 330–340)		
Cor. Bowl		+1	Af. R.S.	**B632.3** + 3
Af. R.S.		**B627.1** × 2		(B635A & B) × 5s
		(B628A)r	Lamps	**C1157**
		B632.2		(C1184)

DEPOSIT 124
Building R3, Room 4, fill of well (*Berenice i*, 134).

Fourth century A.D.
The fine pottery is too meagre to be of much use: a sherd of African Red Slip Ware probably belongs to the fourth century. The coarse pottery includes a handle of LR Amphora 6 (fourth to seventh centuries) and a rim of a jug which is later than the mid third century.

Coin: 2423 (Philip II)			
Local H.	+1	ESA	+1
It. Sig.	**X94**	Af. R.S.	+1
		Lamp	**C1050**

DEPOSIT 125
Fill of sump in street outside Building R2 (*Berenice i*, 133).

Fifth century A.D.?
Little evidence: the date is suggested tentatively by a rim of Form **B636** in African Red Slip Ware and a handle of LR Amphora 1. The rest of the coarse ware belongs mainly to the third century.

Coin: 2218 (Marcus Aurelius)			
ESA	+1	Af. R.S.	(B632)r
Pontic	+1		(B636)r
Af. R.S.	(B620) × 2r		+12

DEPOSIT 126
Building J2, Room 1, contents of pit (*Berenice i*, 106).

Fifth century A.D.
The date is suggested by an African lamp of *c.* A.D. 420–500+.

It. Sig.	+2	Lamps	(C468)
			C558

DEPOSIT 127
Building R2, Room 3, accumulation above floor (*Berenice i*, 133).

Second half of fifth century A.D.
The deposit contained pottery, lamps and glass of the first three centuries A.D., but the terminal date is suggested by a rim of Form **B688D** in Late Roman C Ware, supported by a fragment of an African lamp (no. **C562**, *c.* 420–500+) and two or three other fine-ware sherds of the fourth or fifth century.

Coin: 2055 (Magas in revolt, 277–261 B.C.)

b.g. A	+1	Af. R.S.	(B620)r
Local H.	(B123.6)		(B636A)s
	(B135)r		(B654B)s
	B138.1		+7
	+2	LRC	(B688.10)r
It. Sig.	(B237.10)		+2
	+1	Tr. R.S.	+1
ESB	(B362)r	Lamps	(C397)
Cyp. Sig.	+2		(C531) × 2
Tr. Sig.	**B415.1/X165** Join with Dep. 46.		**C562**
			C669

DEPOSIT 128
Building R3, Room 5, accumulation above mosaic (*Berenice i*, 134).

First three quarters of fifth century A.D.
Most of the fine pottery from the deposit falls within this range: the latest forms present are **B643** and **B647** in African Red Slip Ware, apart from the rim no. **B651.4** which is dated to the mid sixth century and must represent surface scatter, along with an Islamic lamp. The coarse pottery covers the time-span indicated and the deposit also contained two fifth-century lamps.

b.g. B	+2	Af. R.S.	+16
ESA	+2	LRC	**B686.3**
Af. R.S.	(B632)r		+5
	B634.2	Tr. R.S.	**B695.1**
	B637		(B695.2)
	B638.2		**B700.1**
	B639 + 2r		**B700.2**
	B643.1 + r	Cyp. R.S.	**B714.1**
	(B647)r		+2
	B651.4	Lamps	**C550**
	(B654B)r		**C626**
	(B673)r		(C1248)

DEPOSIT 129
Church, fill of well overlain by west stylobate (*Berenice i*, 174, 186).

Late fifth century A.D.
Very little fine pottery: the date is suggested by the one rim in Late Roman C Ware. See the discussion above, p. 420 f.

Coin: 3105 (Maximinus II)

ESA	+1	Af. R.S.	(B620) × 2r
LRC	**B688.12**		(B632)r
			+1

DEPOSIT 130
Church, back-fill of the construction trench for the north wall (*Berenice i*, 186).

Fifth century A.D.?
Very little evidence: a fifth-century date is suggested by the presence of Late Roman C Ware and of four body-sherds of LR Amphora 1.

Pomp.-Red	+1	LRC	+1
Af. R.S.	+2 C3–4		

DEPOSIT 131
Church, level post-dating Building W, Room 9, and pre-dating the construction of the church tower (*Berenice i*, 186).

Second half (or third quarter) of fifth century A.D.
The date is indicated by Form **B655B** in African Red Slip Ware and Form **B688.7** in Late Roman C: see the discussion above, p. 420 f.

H. wares	+2	LRC	+5
Local H.	(B135) × 2r	Tr. R.S.	+2
ESA	+2	Lamps	(C87)
Tr. Sig.	+1		**C574**
Af. R.S.	(B655B)r		(C588) × 2
	+9		**C1000**
LRC	(B688.7)		

DEPOSIT 132
Church, back-fill of the construction trench for the church tower (*Berenice i*, 186).

Second half (or third quarter) of fifth century A.D.
See the discussion above, p. 420 f. The coarse pottery includes several sherds of LR Amphora 1 and there are two fifth-century lamps.

Local H.	(B135)r	LRC	**B688.3**
	+1		**B688.7**
ESA	(B323)b		+5
	+2	Tr. R.S.	**B696**
Çandarlı	+1		**B708.1** Join with Dep. 142.
Br. Slip	**B440**		
Af. R.S.	(B613)r		+3
	B648	Lamps	**C567**
	(B649) × 3r		(C627)
	+2		

DEPOSIT 133
Church, sealed level beneath the flagstones of the narthex and overlying mortar floor (*Berenice i*, 186).

Fifth century A.D.?
Several sherds of LR Amphora 1 are present amongst the coarse wares.

Local H.	+1	Lamp	(C879)
Af. R.S.	+2 C3		

DEPOSIT 134
Levels covering the late walls north of the church and upper fill of bays (*Berenice i*, 192).

Late fifth or early sixth century A.D.
The latest fine ware forms are Hayes Forms 3D and 3E in Late Roman C Ware, accompanied by a Greek copy of a Hayes Type II African lamp.

Local H.	+1	LRC	(B688.10)
ESA	+1		**B688.11** × 4
Tr. Sig.	+1	Lamps	**C792**
Af. R.S.	(B674.2)		(C1184)
	+18		

DEPOSIT 135
Level sealed by the bay walls north of the church (*Berenice i*, 192).

Second half of fifth century A.D.?
The date is suggested by the forms present in African Red Slip Ware; the coarse pottery includes one handle of LR Amphora 2 (from the fifth century) and several body-sherds of LR Amphora 1.

Af. R.S.	(B647)r	LRC	+3
	B660	Lamp	**C774**
	+3		

DEPOSIT 136
Building J1, fill of cistern (*Berenice i*, 106).

Mid sixth century A.D.
The fine pottery includes forms of the late fifth century and the first half of the sixth: the latest pieces are a rim of Hayes Form 3F in Late Roman C Ware (as **B688.18**), and a stamped base in African Red Slip Ware, no. **B672.2**, dated to the middle of the century or later. The coarse pottery is consistent with this date.

b.g. A	(B10A)b	Af. R.S.	**B672.2**
It. Sig.	**B293**		+11
	+2	LRC	(B688.8)r
ESA	(B323A)r		(B688.12)r
	+2		(B688.18)r
Çandarlı	(B366.5)b		+4
Af. R.S.	(B654B)r	Lamps	(C303)
	(B656B)r		(C397)
	(B663A)r		

DEPOSIT 137
Building J1, amphora dump in the courtyard (*Berenice i*, 106).

First half of sixth century A.D.
The deposit is dated by the presence of Form **B663A** in African Red Slip Ware and Hayes Form 3F in Late Roman C (**B688.14, 16**). One coarse-ware rim should be later than the mid sixth century.

Pomp.-Red	+1	Af. R.S.	+5
Af. R.S.	(B620)r	LRC	(B688.14)r
	B655.1		(B688.16)r
	(B663A)		+3

DEPOSIT 137 (continued)

Tr. R.S.	(B702A)r	Tr. R.S.	**B711.3**
	(B698.1)r	Lamp	(C807)

DEPOSIT 138

Building J1, late levels overlying the building (*Berenice i*, 106).

Mid sixth century A.D.

The fine pottery includes many sherds of the late fifth century and the first half of the sixth; the latest pieces present are two rims of Hayes Form 3F in Late Roman C Ware (as **B688.14**) and a base with stamped decoration in African Red Slip Ware, no. **B672.4**, which is probably of the mid sixth century or slightly later. The lamps include four fragments of the fifth century and there are several fragments of late Roman glass.

b.g. A	(B4.3)r	Af. R.S.	**B670.2**
	B14.5		**B672.4**
Ptd. b.g.	(B98.5)r		+51
Local H.	(B123.11)r	LRC	(B686.1)r
H. Misc.	**B195**		(B686.2)r
	+7		(B687B)r
It. Sig.	+7		(B688.4)
ESA	+8		**B688.8**
Pontic	+1		(B688.9) × 2r
Tr. Sig.	+2		(B688.11) × 2r
T-W	+1		(B688.14) × 2r
Pomp.-Red	**B479.2**		+9
	+2	Tr. R.S.	(B696)r
Af. R.S.	(B612)r		(B699.3)r
	(B618)b		**B701.1**
	(B621) × 2r	Lamps	(C168)
	(B622) × 2r		(C189)
	(B631)r		(C578)
	(B632) × 3r		**C607**
	B641		**C608**
	B651.2		**C630**
	B651.5		(C776)
	(B655A) × 2r		**C830**
	(B656B) × 2r		(C1184)
	(B658.4)r		**C1264**

DEPOSIT 139

Building J2, level overlying late ovens (*Berenice i*, 106).

Mid or late sixth century A.D.

In a disparate collection of fine pottery the latest pieces are two rims as no. **B658.4** in African Red Slip Ware which are probably of the mid sixth century or later, and a small rim-fragment in Late Roman C which has been tentatively attributed to Form **B691** and which should therefore belong to the late sixth or early seventh century. There are fragments of late or post-Roman glass.

H. wares	+9	Af. R.S.	(B619.1)r
It. Sig.	+2		(B619.2) × 2r
ESA	+1		(B620) × 8r
Çandarlı	+1		(B628A)b
Tr. Sig.	+2		(B628B)r
Af. R.S.	(B613)r		(B632) × 5r
	(B616.1)r		(B654B)r

Af. R.S.	(B658.4) × 2r	Lamps	(C542)
	+54		(C627)
LRC	(B687B)r		(C745)
	(B688.4)r		(C879)
	(B688.10)r		(C977)
	(B691?)r		**C1024**
	+3		**C1029**
Tr. R.S.	**B698.5**		**C1095**
	B699.1		**C1130**
	+2		(C1184) × 2
R. Misc.	(B806)s		

DEPOSIT 140
Building R1, Room 2, accumulation above paved floor (*Berenice i*, 132).

First half of sixth century A.D.
The fine pottery ranges from Hellenistic down to Forms **B658** and **B661** in African Red Slip Ware and Hayes Form 3F in Late Roman C (**B688.18**).

H. Wares	+6	Af. R.S.	(B639)r
b.g. C^2	**B73.3**		(B658.1-2)r
Kd. Grey	(B82)r		(B661)r
It. Sig.	**B229.6**		**B670.1**
	+4		+20
ESA	**B341.1**	LRC	(B688.4)r
	+3		(B688.18)r
Tr. Sig.	**X169**	Tr. R.S.	(B696)r
	+2	Post-Roman	+1
T-W	**B446**	Lamps	**C120**
	(B459)r		(C220)
Pomp.-Red	+1		(C397) × 2
Af. R.S.	(B618)r		**C643**
	(B632)r		

DEPOSIT 141
Building S1, fill of cistern (*Berenice i*, 138).

Sixth century A.D.
Little fine pottery: an approximate date is suggested by the presence of Form **B663A** in African Red Slip Ware. The deposit also contained an imported lamp of the fifth to seventh centuries; the coarse pottery was not studied.

ESA	+1	LRC	+1
Af. R.S.	(B663A)r	R. Misc.	(B808)s
	+6 *post*-C3	Lamp	**C682 bis**
LRC	(B688.10)r		

DEPOSIT 142
Church, unsealed tip levels around the church tower, sealing its construction trench (*Berenice i*, 187).

First half of sixth century A.D.
This deposit contained very large quantities of fine pottery (359 sherds) in which the latest forms represented constitute very much the major proportion, suggesting that the deposit was formed either all at one time or at most over a few years. The date is indicated by the presence in quantity of Forms **B658** and **B663A** in African Red Slip

Ware and of Hayes Form 3F–H in Late Roman C (**B688.14–20**). The presence of a handful of later sherds hardly needs to be accounted for in view of the fact that the deposit lay close to the surface and was not sealed.
This deposit constitutes the principal evidence for the continuation of the Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware industry into the sixth century.

Coin: 3103 (Ptolemaic, third–first century B.C.)

H. wares	+4	Tr. R.S.	(B694) × 4s
It. Sig.	+4		(B695.4) × 2b
ESA	+3		(B696)r
Tr. Sig.	+4		(B702A) × 5r
Af. R.S.	+15r C3 and earlier		**B702.4**
	B645		**B702.5**
	(B649)r		**B702.6** × 2
	(B651B)r		**B705** × 2
	(B652)r		(B706.1)r
	B655.2 + 9r		**B706.3** × 3
	B655.4		**B707**
	(B655) × 12b		**B708.1** Join with Dep. 132.
	B656.2 + 17r + b		**B708.3**
	B658.1 + 3r		**B708.4**
	B658.3		(B709) × 3s
	B661		**B710**
	B663.1 + 6r + b		**B711.1**
	B665.2		**B711.4**
	B672.3		+28
	+118	Cyp. R.S.	**B716**
LRC	**B686.2**	Post-Roman	+1
	(B688.4) × 2r	Lamps	**C568**
	(B688.6)r		(C575) × 2
	(B688.8)r		(C588) × 2
	(B688.11)r		(C627)
	(B688.13) × 2r		**C785**
	(B688.14) × 14r		**C789**
	B688.15		(C793) × 4
	B688.16		**C799**
	B688.19		(C977)
	B688.20		(C1010)
	B692.6		(C1217)
	B692.10		(C1223)
	+58		**C1234**
Tr. R.S.	**B694.2**		

DEPOSIT 143
Church, tip levels against the outside of the north wall (*Berenice i*, 187).

First half of sixth century A.D.
Similar to the preceding deposit, although the fine pottery represents a smaller and more diverse group.

Local H.	+1	Af. R.S.	(B661) × 2s
ESA	+2		(B663A)r
Af. R.S.	(B621) × 2r		+10
	(B632)r	LRC	(B688.11)r
	B654.1		(B688.14)r
	(B655B)r + 2b		**B692.8**

LRC	+8	Lamps	**C779**
Tr. R.S.	**B702.3**		**C782**
	B706.1		(C793)
	B709 × 2 + 2s		**C801**
R. Misc.	**B815**		(C830)
Lamps	**C307**		**C1231**
	(C777)		

DEPOSIT 144
Building J2, Room 1, unsealed late occupation levels (*Berenice i*, 106).

Seventh century A.D.
The fine pottery includes a range of wares, down to Form **B664** in African Red Slip Ware and Form **B691** in Late Roman C. Two fragments of glass are late or post-Roman, and one sherd of fine ware is post-Roman.

H. wares	+6	LRC	(B686.1)r
It. Sig.	(B216.2)r		**B687.2**
	+2		(B691.1)r
ESA	+1		+2
ESB	(B352.5)r	Post-Roman	+1
	+3	Lamps	**C546**
Af. R.S.	(B620) × 3r		(C588)
	(B623)s		**C970**
	(B664)		(C1010)
	(B673)r + s		**C1151**
	+33		

DEPOSIT 145
Building S, period 3, associated late levels (*Berenice i*, 139).

Early to late
The fine pottery includes a wide range of material, not catalogued in detail but continuing down to the latest forms in African Red Slip Ware and five post-Roman sherds. The lamps include a fragment of a local carinated channel lamp of the sixth to seventh centuries A.D. (no. **C1216**).

H. wares	+18	Af. R.S.	(B663A) × 4
Early Roman	+40		(B666) × 2
			(B667) × 3
Also			+38
It. Sig.	**X28**	LRC	+15
ESA	**B321**	Post-Roman	+5
T-W	**B460**	Lamps	**C90**
Af. R.S.	+25r C1–3		**C159**
	(B635A)		(C177)
	(B655B)		(C397) × 4
	(B656B)		**C807**
	(B658) × 4		(C1184)
	(B661) × 2		**C1216**

DEPOSITS 146–152
Contents of late vats in Building P1, Rooms 1 and 2 (*Berenice i*, 148).

Seventh century A.D.

These vats contained larger quantities of fine pottery than the earlier group (Deposits 111–117) and are well dated by their contents: Forms **B654D** and **B664** in African Red Slip Ware and Form **B691** in Late Roman C are each represented by three or more rims. The coarse pottery, lamps and glass are also mostly late.

DEPOSIT 146 Room 1, contents of Vat 12

Çandarlı	(B369.1)r
Af. R.S.	(B632)r
	(B653)r
	(B654D)r
	(B655B)r
	B656.1
	B662
Af. R.S.	(B663A)r
	(B664)r
	+4
LRC	(B688.4)r
	(B688.11)r
	(B689B)r
	+3

DEPOSIT 147 Room 2, contents of Vat 13

b.g. A	+1
Af. R.S.	(B621)r
	(B632) × 2r
	(B664) × 2r
	(B666.1)r
Af. R.S.	(B667.1)r
	+4
LRC	**B691.1** + r
Lamps	**C1136**
	(C1236)

DEPOSIT 148 Room 2, contents of Vat 14

It. Sig.	+2
ESA	(B334.3)
	+1
Af. R.S.	(B632)r
	B656.3 × 2
Af. R.S.	(B659)r
	+12
LRC	(B691.1) × 2r
	+4
Lamp	(C1184)

DEPOSIT 149 Room 2, contents of Vat 15

ESA	+1
Çandarlı	+1
Af. R.S.	(B664) + 2r + b
	+4

DEPOSIT 150 Room 2, contents of Vat 16

Af. R.S.	+3
LRC	(B688.4)r
Lamp	(C627)

DEPOSIT 151 Room 2, contents of Vat 17

Local H.	+3
It. Sig.	+1
Çandarlı	(B366.1-3)b
Pomp.-Red	+2
Af. R.S.	(B613)r
	(B620)r
Af. R.S.	(B654D) × 2r
	(B664) × 2r + b
	+16
LRC	(B688.11)r
	+2
Tr. R.S.	+1

Lamps	(C342) **C682 ter**	Lamp	**C807 bis**

DEPOSIT 152 Room 2, contents of Vat 18

It. Sig.	+1	LRC	(B688.4)r
ESA	**B334.3**		**B691.3**
ESB	**B352.6**		+5
	+1	Cpt. R.S.	**B721**
Af. R.S.	(B609.1-2)	Lamps	(C443)
	(B612)b		(C774)
	(B621)r		(C1184) × 2
	(B632)r		(C1226)
	B664.2 + 2		(C1236)
	+13		

DEPOSIT 153
Building P1, fill of cistern (*Berenice i*, 148).

Seventh century A.D.
The cistern contained 27 more or less complete amphoras, including seven late variants of LR Amphora 1 (mid-seventh century?); there was little other coarse ware and no other finds apart from a Hellenistic lamp and some sherds of modern hand-made cooking pots which represent a recent intrusion at one end of the cistern.

Coin:	4000 (House of Constantine, A.D. 330–340)
Lamp	(C18)

DEPOSIT 154
Building P1, unsealed level overlying the cistern (*Berenice i*, 148).

Seventh century A.D.
The finds include the latest forms in African Red Slip Ware and Late Roman C and a fragment of a late Roman lamp (sixth to seventh centuries).

Coin:	1860 (Severus Alexander)		
Af. R.S.	(B632)r	Af. R.S.	+8
	(B654)r	LRC	(B691 B?)r
	(B664)r	Lamp	**C1221**

DEPOSIT 155
Building P2, unsealed levels overlying the east cistern (*Berenice i*, 146).

Seventh century A.D.
The date is indicated by Forms **B664** and **B666** in African Red Slip Ware, Form **B691** in Late Roman C Ware and Form **B718** in Coptic Red Slip Ware.

ESA	+1	Af. R.S.	(B664) × 3r + 2b
ESB	(B356.3)		(B666.1)r
Pontic	**B392.2**		+10
T-W	**B474**	LRC	(B691.1)r
Pomp.-Red	+1		+1
Af. R.S.	(B656B)r	Cpt. R.S.	(B718.1)r

DEPOSIT 155 (continued)

R. Misc.	**B816**	Lamps	**C788**
Lamps	(C531)		(C977)

DEPOSIT 156
Building R3, Room 6, accumulation above mosaic (*Berenice i*, 134).

Seventh century A.D.
The terminal date is determined by the presence of Forms **B654D** amd **B664** in African Red Slip Ware. In addition to a little Hellenistic and early Roman material the deposit also contains several fifth-century sherds, and two of post-Roman glazed pottery.

H. wares	+4	Af. R.S.	(B654D)r
b.g. A	(B9A)r		(B664)r
It. Sig.	(B237.9)		(B678)s
Tr. Sig.	(B423.1)r	LRC	**B688.6**
Pomp.-Red	+1	Cyp. R.S.	(B717.1)r
Af. R.S.	(B639) × 2s	Post-Roman	+2
	(B649)b		

DEPOSIT 157
Church, contents of cistern (*Berenice i*, 184, 187, 191).

157.1 Lower filling of silt: *fifth—sixth centuries A.D.*
This part of the fill contained much coarse pottery, consisting of amphoras and jugs similar to those from the fifth- and sixth-century levels of *Agora v*, Group M at Athens; there was little fine pottery, most of it clearly residual, but the latest piece was a rim of Hayes Form 3F in Late Roman C Ware (**B688.14**). Twenty six coarse ware sherds out of a total of *c.* 6,250 in this level might be later than the mid sixth century.

b.g. A	+1	Af. R.S.	+10
It. Sig.	+2	LRC	(B688C)r
ESA	+1		**B688.14**
Af. R.S.	(B620)r		+2
	(B673)b		

157.2 Upper rubble filling containing architectural elements: *seventh century A.D.*
The date is indicated by the only sherd of pottery found in this level.

Cpt. R.S.	**B718.1**

DEPOSIT 158
Late occupation levels within the church (*Berenice i*, 191).

Islamic
The fine pottery includes a range of all wares extending down to the seventh century A.D. and a similar range is apparent in the other finds. Some of the glass fragments (hanging lamps) may be post-Roman and there are also eight sherds of Islamic glazed wares, two Islamic wheel-made lamps and possible fragments of two others.

Eight coins: 2777 (Ptolemaic, third—first centuries B.C.)
2584 (Ptolemy X)
3068 (Augustus)
2616 (Trajan)
2598 (Roman, first—second centuries A.D.)
2782 (Late Roman, fourth century A.D.)

2776 (Phocas)
2558 (Heraclius)

H. wares	+20
Kd. Grey	(B82)r
Local H.	(B123.13)r
It. Sig.	(B215.1)r
	+21
ESA	+15
ESB	+9
Çandarlı	**B364.2**
	(B366.1-3)r
	(B368.5)r
	B370.1
	+5
Cyp. Sig.	+1
Pontic	(B394) × 2r
	+2
Tr. Sig.	+2
Pomp.-Red	(B479)r
	+5
Cor. Bowls	**B505**
	+1
Af. R.S.	(B609.1-2)r
	(B612)r + 3s
	(B613) × 4r
	(B616.1) × 3r
	(B620) × 19r
	(B621) × 2r
	(B622) × 6r
	(B632) × 10r
	(B633)r
	B636.1
	B649.2
	B652
	(B655B) × 2r
	(B656B) × 3r
	(B661)r
	(B664)r + 2b
	B665.1
	B665.3
	(B666.1)r
	B667.2
	(B678)r
	(B679.1-2) × 2r
	(B679.3)r
	(B682.1)r
	+326
LRC	(B686.2)r
	(B688.4)r
	(B688.8) × 2r
	(B688D)r
	(B688.14) × 2r
	B688.18
	(B688F) × 4r
LRC	(B688.19)r
	B689.1
	B692.3
	(B692.10)
	+32
Tr. R.S.	**B699.2**
	B702.2
	(B704)r
	B706.2
	B708.2
	B713
	+14
Cpt. R.S.	+4
R. Misc.	**B814.3**
Post-Roman	+14
Lamps	**C2**
	(C99)
	(C128)
	(C177)
	(C217)
	(C397) × 2
	(C410)
	(C531) × 3
	(C578)
	C581
	C583
	(C588)
	(C627)
	C628 bis
	(C690)
	C780
	C795
	C805
	C806
	(C820 ter)
	(C837)
	(C879) × 2
	(C892)
	(C903)
	(C913)
	C929
	C940
	(C977)
	(C1014) × 4
	C1091
	(C1184) × 3
	C1201
	C1226
	C1227
	C1243
	C1247 × 2
	C1262

DEPOSIT 159
Church, destruction level in the north aisle (*Berenice i*, 191).

Seventh century A.D.
The date is indicated by the bowl in Coptic Red Slip Ware.

Af. R.S.	(B628A)r	LRC	+2
	(B620)r	Tr. R.S.	+2
	(B663A)r	Cpt. R.S.	**B719**
	+13		

DEPOSIT 160
Level pre-dating the late buildings west of the church (*Berenice i*, 193).

Seventh century A.D.
The date is determined by the presence of Form **B665** in African Red Slip Ware. The coarse pottery comprises forms current in the fifth and sixth centuries.

H. wares	+3	Af. R.S.	+4
Af. R.S.	(B620)r	LRC	+1
	(B665)r + b	Lamp	(C591)

DEPOSIT 161
Accumulation overlying the late buildings west of the church (*Berenice i*, 194).

Islamic
The fine pottery includes seventh-century African Red Slip Ware and sherds of glazed Islamic pottery; the deposit also contained an Islamic wheel-made lamp and the handle of a second.

It. Sig.	+2	Lamps	**C777**
Tr. Sig.	+1		(C903)
Af. R.S.	(B667)s		(C977)
	+5		(C1010) × 2
LRC	(B688.9)r		**C1239**
Tr. R.S.	(B694.1)r		**C1250**
Post-Roman	+3		

DEPOSIT 162
Accumulation above floor in Room 5 of the late buildings west of the church (*Berenice i*, 193).

Islamic
The fine pottery includes the latest Roman forms and three sherds of glazed Islamic pottery; also present were two Islamic wheel-made lamps.

b.g. B	+1	LRC	(B688.8)r
Çandarlı	+1		(B691.2)r
Tr. Sig.	+1	Tr. R.S.	(B696)r
Af. R.S.	(B655B)r		+1
	(B657)r	Post-Roman	+3
	(B665)r + b	Lamps	**C1237**
	+8		**C1240**

DEPOSIT 163
Accumulation overlying the late buildings south of the church (*Berenice i*, 193).

Seventh century A.D. (or later)
The fine pottery comprises a range of all wares, both early and late; the latest piece is of Form **B664** in African Red Slip Ware.

H. wares	+3	LRC	(B688.11)r
It. Sig.	+3		(B688.14)r
ESA	+3		+8
ESB	+2	Tr. R.S.	+2
Tr. Sig.	+1	Lamps	(C177)
Pomp.-Red	+1		(C434)
Af. R.S.	(B649)r		**C541**
	(B656B)r		**C559**
	(B658.1-2)r		(C820 ter)
	(B664)r		(C977)
	+26		(C1010) × 2
LRC	**B688.1**		(C1184)
	(B688.4)r		(C1217)
	(B688.5)r		

DEPOSIT 164
Church, fill of sump (*Berenice i*, 191).

Islamic
The deposit is dated by an Islamic glass bottle of the ninth or tenth century A.D.; the fine pottery was not studied but the lamps are all substantially earlier in date (*i.e.* residual).

Lamps	(C152)	Lamps	(C410)
	(C168) × 2		(C531)
	(C217) × 2		**C646**
	C289		(C712)
	(C342)		(C820 ter)
	(C397) × 6		

DEPOSIT 165
Church, fill of sump (*Berenice i*, 191).

Islamic
The deposit contained fragments of Roman pottery, but also sherds of Islamic glazed wares, a large four-nozzled, wheel-made Islamic lamp (no. **C1244**) and many fragments of glass hanging lamps.

Af. R.S.	(B655.3)	Lamps	(C777)
	+1		(C1010)
LRC	+1		(C1048)
Post-Roman	+1		(C1184)
Lamps	(C472)		**C1244**
	(C627)		

SECTIONS

DEPOSIT 166
Church, Section C—C′ (*Berenice i*, 180, 186 and fig. 46c).

166.1 Layers 8–22: *second half of fifth century* A.D.

The date is suggested by a rim of Form **B645** in African Red Slip Ware; also, less specifically, by a Hayes Type II African lamp and by sherds of LR Amphora 1. Layers 21 and 22 yielded only coarse pottery, which might be no later than the first century A.D.

Af. R.S.	(B645)r +2	Lamp	(C588)

166.2 Layer 7 – No finds.

166.3 Layer 6: *first half of sixth century* A.D.

The date is suggested by the Late Roman C Ware; the coarse pottery includes sherds of LR Amphoras 1 and 2.

Pontic	+1	LRC	(B688.18)r
Af. R.S.	+2 C3/4		

166.4 Layers 1–4; *first half of sixth century (or later)*

Nothing from these layers indicates a later or more specific date than the *terminus post quem* of layer 6 beneath.

H. Misc.	+1	Af. R.S.	+3 C3/4
Pontic	+2	Lamp	(C690)

DEPOSIT 167
Building W, section C—C′ (*Berenice i*, 159 and fig. 45c).

167.1 (Layers 11 and 12) Fill of construction trench for the Period 2 Hellenistic defences. *Hellenistic.*

The fine pottery is barely diagnostic; the coarse pottery no more so but consistent with a Hellenistic date.

b.g. B^1	+1	Local H.	+6

167.2 (Layer 10) Construction trench for the south stylobate of Building W. *Not before the mid second century* A.D.

The date is suggested by the rim of Form **B609** in African Red Slip Ware, supported by the presence of three rims of MR Cooking Ware 1/2 (at least second century A.D.).

Local H.	+1	Af. R.S.	(B609.1-2)r
It. Sig.	+1	R. Misc.	(B806)s

167.3 (Layers 9 and 14) Material overlying the Period 2 Hellenistic defensive wall.

There is only coarse pottery from this level, and insufficient to give a clear indication of date: it might be no later than Hellenistic.

167.4 (Layers 7 and 8) Building W, accumulated earth surfaces of courtyard. *Mid third century A.D.*

The fine pottery includes a rim of Form **B632** in African Red Slip Ware and many sherds in similar fabric. The coarse pottery is consistent with the date indicated, which is also supported by the presence of a fragment of a local lamp of the mid second to mid third century.

H. wares	+2	Lamps	(C177)
It. Sig.	+1		(C1048)
Af. R.S.	(B632)r		(C1184)
	+23		

167.5 (Layer 6) Building W, demolition level. *Mid third century A.D.*

The pottery is similar to that found in the preceding level.

Af. R.S.	+8 C3/4	Lamp	**C737**

167.6 (Layer 5) Late surface. *Fifth century A.D. or later*

No fine wares or lamp fragments: the coarse pottery includes sherds of LR Amphoras 1 and 2 (fifth—seventh centuries A.D.).

167.7 (Layers 2–4) Accumulation above 167.6. *Sixth century A.D.*

The African Red Slip Ware from these layers includes several forms of the sixth century and the coarse ware includes sherds of LR Amphoras 1 and 2; one amphora sherd with close grooving and one with wavy grooving may be later than the middle of the century.

H. wares	+3	Af. R.S.	(B658.1-2)r
It. Sig.	+3		(B663A)r
Af. R.S.	(B605B) × 2r		+31
	(B635)r (imitation)	LRC	**B692.9**
	(B654C)r		+7

167.8 (Layer 1) Disturbed upper levels. *Seventh century A.D. or later*

The fine pottery includes a rim of Form **B691** in Late Roman C Ware and three sherds of later glazed wares (possibly recent). The coarse pottery includes one handle of LR Amphora 1 but is otherwise earlier. The lamp is Islamic.

It. Sig.	+1	LRC	(B691.1)r
ESA	+1	Post-Roman	+3
ESB	+1	Lamp	(C1247)
Af. R.S.	+8 C3		

DEPOSIT 168
Trench J6, street section (*Berenice i*, 61, 104, 122, 200 and fig. 43).

168.1 (Layers 52–57, 59–64) Hellenistic street levels (including Building B1 robber trench). *Late second or early first century B.C.*

There is much fine pottery from these levels, mostly reduced to very small fragments. The majority is probably attributable to the second century B.C. but the terminal date is indicated by the two dish-rims in Eastern Sigillata A and supported by the comparatively large proportion of Black-Glazed C^1 ware recorded. The coarse pottery is Hellenistic and there is a fragment of a local lamp of the third or second century B.C.
Two later sherds of fine ware and a fragment of blown glass are presumed to be intrusive.

Coin: 765 (Soter Libya, 221–140 B.C.)

Attic r.f.	**B1**	Ptd. b.g.	**B98.6**
b.g. A	(B9A) × 3r		(B98) × 23s
	(B14)r		**B105**
	+61		+7
b.g. B^1	**B17**	Local H.	**B119.1** × 2
	B19.3		(B123.6) × 9r
	B24		(B123.13) × 2r
	B29		**B132.6**
b.g. B^2	**B37**		+13
	B38 × 2	Megarian	**B152**
b.g. B^3	**B40.1** × 2		+1
	B45.2	H. Misc.	**B193**
	B49 × 4	ESA	(B313.4)r
b.g. B	**B62.1**		**B314.1**
	+42	Pontic	(B391)b *intrusive*
b.g. C^1	**B70.2**	Af. R.S.	**B681** *intrusive?*
	+22	Lamp	(C60)

168.2 (Layer 58) Fill of aqueduct. *Hellenistic?*

No fine pottery; the coarse pottery need be no later than Hellenistic and the fill also contained a fragment of a local pedestal lamp of the later third or second century B.C.

Lamp	(C59)

168.3 (Layers 44, 46, 50, 51) Dump levels pre-dating Pipes A and B. *Flavian*

The date is determined by a fragment of an Italian lamp as no. **C443**, found in layer 51. The fine pottery need be no later than *c.* A.D. 30, and the coarse pottery is attributable to the first century A.D. without further qualification. The Flavian lamp had not been reported when the provisional list of deposits was drawn up for *Berenice i*, and now necessitates the re-dating of some of the overlying strata. See the discussion above, p. 420.

b.g. A	+4	It. Sig.	**X129**
b.g. B	+1		+6
b.g. C	+4	ESA	(B314.4)b
Ptd. b.g.	(B98)s		(B314.5)b
	(B101.2)r		(B319.3)b
Local H.	+1		+6
It. Sig.	(B201.1)r	Lamps	(C426)
	(B214.1)r		(C443)

168.4 (Layer 45) Construction trench for Pipe A.

Coarse pottery only, nondescript.

168.5 (Layer 43) Construction trench for Pipe B. *(Flavian)*

The four sherds of fine pottery could all belong to the first half of the first century A.D. while the coarse pottery includes one rim of ER Amphora 11a which is datable to the middle of the century or later; but the stratigraphy shows that this layer cannot be earlier than those comprised in Deposit 168.3.

It. Sig.	+3	ESA	(B334.2)b

168.6 (Layer 42) Possible street metalling (see *Berenice i*, 104 n. 2). *(Flavian)*

The fine pottery is uninformative and the coarse pottery was not studied. Seven sherds of glass probably belong to the first century A.D. (see *Berenice i*, 309, under this deposit), but again this layer must post-date Deposit 168.3 on stratigraphic grounds.

Local H.	+3	ESA	+3

168.7 (Layer 40) Accumulation between the preceding and the first definite street metalling. *(Flavian)*

The two pieces of Çandarli Ware are dated mid to late first century, and thus support to some extent the Flavian date which is already predetermined by Deposit 168.3. The other finds are either earlier or less closely datable. See the discussion above, p. 420.

It. Sig.	**B294**	Çandarlı	**B364.1**
	+3		**B367**
ESA	**B314.6**		+1
	(B314.8)	Pomp.-Red	+1
	(B335)r	Lamp	(C418)
	+3		

168.8 (Layer 10) Robber trench, Building B2. *Third century A.D.*

Dated by the African Red Slip Ware; the coarse pottery is consistent with this.

Çandarlı	+1	Af. R.S.	(B620)r + 2s

168.9 (Layer 5) Robber trench, Building J1. *Sixth century A.D.*

Dated by Form **B655A** in African Red Slip Ware and Form **B688F** in Late Roman C. The coarse pottery does not extend beyond the third century.

Af. R.S.	(B605A)s	LRC	(B688.14)r
	(B655A)r		

168.10 (Layers 4, 9, 11–16, 27–29) Later metallings and accumulation. *First to third centuries A.D.*

There is too little material from these layers individually for a clear picture of their chronology to be drawn. Layer 4 contained third-century African Red Slip Ware and the coarse pottery from the layer is consistent with this. The coarse ware from layer 9 is similar, where fine ware is virtually lacking. Layers 11–16 might be attributable to the second century on the basis of the Çandarlı Ware, Cypriot Sigillata and sherds of MR Cooking Ware 1/2; also present in layer 16, however, were sherds of MR Amphora 7 (from the very late second or third century A.D.). Layers 27–29 contained nothing necessarily later than the first century A.D.

(4)	ESA	+1
	Af. R.S.	+11 C3
(9)	Local H.	+2
(13)	Lamp	**C1168**
(15)	Çandarlı	+1
(16)	Cyp. Sig.	(B378.1)r
	Lamp	(C397)
(28)	It. Sig.	+1

168.11 (Layers 1 and 2) Post-street accumulation. *Second half of fifth century* A.D.

The fine pottery includes several sherds of the fifth century, some datable to the second half; amongst the coarse wares LR Amphora 1 is present but third-century wares predominate. There is also a fragment of a late Roman glass beaker.

b.g. C	+1	LRC	(B688.10)r
It. Sig.	+1	Tr. R.S.	(B699.2)r
Af. R.S.	(B650)r	Cyp. R.S.	**B714.2**
	+4		

ADDITIONAL DEPOSITS

The following four deposits were not included in the provisional list published in *Berenice i*, and were not used in the interpretation of the stratigraphy. They are included here either because they throw further light upon the stratigraphy or because they constitute ceramic assemblages of intrinsic interest.

DEPOSIT 169
Building R1, Room 4, make-up level beneath floor.

A.D. 25/30?
This deposit may be regarded strictly as an extension of Deposit 46, for it comprises similar dumped material in the adjoining room. The fine ware and the lamps are similar in character to those recorded in Deposit 46, apart from two lamp fragments which have been attributed to the Claudian period and to the mid first century respectively (as nos. **C830, C459**).
A sherd of Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware is intrusive.

b.g. C^1	+1	Tr. Sig.	(B417.1)
b.g. C^2	(B71.2) × 2		(B422)
Ptd. b.g.	+2		(B426.1)
Local H.	(B118.2) × 2r		(B427.1)r
Megarian	+1		(B427.4)r
It. Sig.	**B220.2**		**X168** (B416.1)
	B229.2		+5
	B267	Pomp.-Red	+1
	X55 (B214.1)	Tr. R.S.	+1 *intrusive*
	+3	Lamps	(C152)
ESA	(B326.2)r		(C397) × 5
	B342.3		(C459)
	+3		(C830)
Tr. Sig.	(B399.4)		

DEPOSIT 170
Building J2, Room 8, level beneath thin mortar floor (?), contaminated with robber trench material.

Third quarter of first century A.D., with later intrusions
The first-century finds are readily distinguishable from the later intrusions and a date after the middle of the century is indicated by the presence of Group J rims in Italian Sigillata (Form **B237**), by the Eastern Sigillata A and by several of the lamps. See the discussion above, p. 420.

b.g. A	+5	Pomp.-Red	+1
Ptd. b.g.	+1	Af. R.S.	+3 *intrusive*
Local H.	(B128.4)r	LRC	**B687.1** *intrusive*
Megarian	+3		+1 *intrusive*
It. Sig.	(B214.2)s	Lamps	**C207**
	(B237.3-4) × 2r		(C217)
	B242 Join with Dep. 51		(C220)
	+3		(C342)
ESA	(B337.2)		(C397) × 4
	+3		(C459)
T-W	**B456.3** Join with Dep. 100		(C469)
	+3		(C533)

DEPOSIT 171
Building P3, level pre-dating Room 5.

Mid first century A.D., with intrusions.
No evidence was quoted in *Berenice i*, 145 for the original date of construction of Building P3. The present deposit may be relevant, for apart from five sherds of African Red Slip Ware of the third century A.D., the rest of the fine pottery and the lamps form a fairly coherent assemblage of the first half of the first century. The terminal date suggested above is determined by the presence of a rim of Form **B217** in Italian Sigillata, whose introduction is dated to *c.* A.D. 35/40.

b.g. A	(B4.1)	It. Sig.	**B229.1**
Kd. Grey	(B82) × 2b		**B236.4/X51**
Ptd. b.g.	+2		+1
Local H.	(B120.7)r	ESA	+3
	(B132)r	Tr. Sig.	**B411**
	+1		(B427.2)r
It. Sig.	**B202.1/X58**		+4
	(B217.2)	Af. R.S.	+5 *intrusive*
	(B218.3)	Lamps	**C262**
	B224.1		(C397) × 2

DEPOSIT 172
Building P1, late level.

Seventh century A.D./Islamic
Though it is not possible to relate this deposit directly to any of the surrounding structures, it is included here because it contains an unusual concentration of seventh century forms in fine ware together with an Islamic wheel-made lamp, indicating a definite pocket of occupation at this late date.

b.g. A	+2	Af. R.S.	(B620)r
It. Sig.	+7		(B632)r
ESA	+1		(B636)r
ESB	+3		(B640)r
Af. R.S.	(B612)r		(B651.5) × 2r

DEPOSIT 172 (continued)

Af. R.S.	**B654.4**	Af. R.S.	+10
	(B656B)r	LRC	**B691.4**
	B658.4 + 2r		+1
	B664.4 + 7r + b	Cpt. R.S.	**B718.2**
	(B665) × 2r	Lamp	(C1248)
	(B666.1)r		

IX. Conclusions

Berenice and the Trade in Mediterranean Fine Wares

One of the most striking characteristics of the fine wares found at Sidi Khrebish is their sheer variety. In the Hellenistic period, despite a vigorous local fine-ware industry, much fine pottery was being imported from Italy, both from Campania and from further south (Black-Glazed A and B^3 wares, Gnathia ware). But at the same time small quantities of plain and painted black-glazed wares were also coming from the Aegean (Black-Glazed B^1 and B^2 wares, some of Forms **B103–110**) and the ubiquitous 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls were arriving in quantity from the same region.

The first century B.C. was a time of great change, both in terms of the pattern of importation into Berenice and in terms of the wares then generally available on the market. Unfortunately this period was not well represented stratigraphically at Sidi Khrebish and the process of change is difficult to follow. The latest products of the Campanian black-glazed ware industry, now so well documented on sites in the south of France, have not been recorded at Sidi Khrebish, and their importation to Berenice presumably ceased around the end of the second century B.C. At about the same time or slightly later, Eastern Sigillata A began to be imported from Syria, the first of the fine wares to be produced systematically with a red finish. These two events may be simply the result of a general shift in marketing-patterns in the Mediterranean; but the period was one of widespread insecurity because of the activities of pirates (brought to an end by Pompey in 67 B.C.), made particularly acute at Berenice by the civic confusion which followed the death of Ptolemy Apion in 96 B.C.[1] It may be that the Eastern Sigillata A arrived from the eastern Mediterranean by a coastal route or one which was not seriously affected, whilst access to the Italian trade was temporarily disrupted.[2]

For the fine wares used at Berenice in the Augustan period there is an almost total lack of stratified evidence. The character of the Italian Sigillata found at Sidi Khrebish suggests that this ware, which came to dominate the market throughout the Mediterranean in the first century A.D., was not imported in significant quantity before the turn of the era, and probably not before the accession of Tiberius. Thereafter, however, it was the most widely used fine ware on the site until the end of the first century; it probably continued to be imported alongside similar wares from the East in the first half of the second until the quality of production became too poor to support any but a local Italian market. In the earlier part of the first century A.D. a supporting role was played by 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata; Eastern Sigillata A was also popular, fading from the scene towards the end of the century. In the latter part of the first century a new range of eastern red wares made its appearance, and though never of major importance the sigillata wares made in Asia Minor (Eastern Sigillata B, Çandarli Ware), Cyprus and even the Pontic region began to make a regular and significant contribution.

All of these wares were swept off the market at Berenice around the middle of the second century A.D. by the huge enterprise of the Tunisian red ware factories, whose products have been characterized collectively as African Red Slip Ware. Some of the Flavian products of these factories have been found at Sidi Khrebish, but the first examples from dated contexts were found in deposits of the first half of the second century (Deposits 71 and 79). Between the middle of the second century and the middle of the third they took over completely, to the almost total

(1) See *Berenice i*, 27, 234 ff.

(2) The corn supply of Rome itself was threatened: Plutarch, *Pompey*, 25.1; Cicero, *De imperio Cn. Pompei*, 12.

exclusion of other fine wares. Thereafter this ascendancy, though not so total, was never lost. In the fourth to sixth centuries Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware was imported in some quantity, and in the fifth to seventh centuries Late Roman C Ware provided serious competition. Very occasional examples of other red slip wares made in Asia Minor, Cyprus and Egypt in the fifth to seventh centuries have also been found.

Throughout the period of occupation in the area excavated, the only significant local fine ware belongs to the Hellenistic period. This industry was probably active from the third century B.C. until some time not very far into the first century A.D.; thereafter all the fine wares in use on the site were imported from beyond the confines of Cyrenaica.

The popularity of some of the wares enumerated above requires no special explanation: the commercial success of Italian Sigillata and of African Red Slip Ware are phenomena experienced throughout the Mediterranean. It is rather the lesser wares which may suggest patterns of interest in the trade of Berenice. There is, unfortunately, no site on the eastern part of the North African littoral whose pottery is known in sufficient detail for extensive comparisons to be made. Cyrenaica is geographically part of the eastern Mediterranean and was culturally part of the Greek world. It is therefore to Alexandria that one would naturally turn for comparisons, but it is only the Hellenistic pottery of that city of which any quantity has been published, and almost all of that belongs to a period earlier than that represented at Berenice.

In the earlier part of the present century there was a tendency amongst scholars to attribute an Alexandrian origin to a whole range of goods (including certain types of pottery), apparently on no firmer basis than that examples had been found there (and published amply by Pagenstecher and Breccia) and that the city was known on literary grounds to have been a thriving cultural centre. With the progress of archaeological research, other origins for many of these products have since been argued on firmer grounds, whilst the 'evidence' in favour of Alexandria itself has remained unchanged. Relations between Cyrene and Alexandria must undoubtedly have been close, and many Cyreneans are recorded at Alexandria;[3] it has been postulated that horses were imported into Egypt from Cyrenaica in the Hellenistic period.[4] Apart, however, from a single sherd of Hadra Ware (no. **B194**) there is no trace amongst the fine pottery from Sidi Khrebish of any specific connexion with Alexandria.

What we know from the literary and epigraphic record of Alexandria's trading activities appears to be more relevant. Commercial relations between Alexandria and Campania, through its port of Puteoli, were close;[5] Berenice seems also to have enjoyed close relations with Campania, and may have formed part of the same chain of communication. Indeed, in the Hellenistic period the Campanian connexion in the fine wares of Berenice was stronger than that with the Aegean. (This is not supported by the evidence of the coarse wares, which show a contrary bias at this date.) The principal imported black-glazed wares (Black-Glazed A and Gnathia) came from Italy, and inscriptions from Berenice and other parts of Cyrenaica reveal Campanian names in the first century B.C. and later.[6] In the first century A.D. this connexion was probably at its strongest, and Campanian coarse pottery, including amphoras and many other forms, was particularly common in deposits of the first half of the century.[7] There seems also to be a strong Puteolan element amongst the Italian Sigillata.

In later periods it is not possible to see such specific connexions. The presence of a wide variety of Eastern Sigillata wares reflects the geographical location of Berenice on the edge of the vast

(3) Fraser (1972) 151 f.

(4) M. Rostovtzeff, *The Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World* (Oxford 1941) 385.

(5) Fraser (1972) 156; Pucci (1977b) 21.

(6) J. Reynolds in *SLSAR* 6 (1974-75) 14, 17, *Berenice i*, 238 and F.F. Gadallah (*Ed.*), *Libya in History* (University of Libya 1968) 188.

(7) J.A. Riley in *Berenice ii*, 404-413 *passim*

Eastern Mediterranean 'pool', and the wide distribution which is now being recognized in the occurrence of these wares even further west.[8] In the late Roman period the fine wares found are precisely those one would expect from a study of the distribution-maps drawn by J.W. Hayes in *Late Roman Pottery* (1972).

A question of widespread relevance to classical sites in the Mediterranean, and not just to Berenice, is the mechanism by which certain minor wares achieved a remarkably widespread distribution beyond the area where they are regularly found in quantity. The most notable examples to which attention has been drawn in this study are Knidian Grey Ware and Pontic Sigillata. Both of these wares have been shown in Chapters II and III to have enjoyed a very wide distribution in the Mediterranean, which has not hitherto been recognized because they are rarely found anywhere in quantity. The sparsity of examples suggests that their presence is not the result of determined commercial enterprise, and yet there are too many to be explained as the casual acquisitions of individual travellers. Rather, it seems likely that these wares benefited from patterns of trade which existed primarily for other purposes. This is most obvious in the case of the Knidian Grey Ware, for Knidos was one of the major producers of wine in the Classical World and there must always have been cargoes of wine leaving Knidos by sea in every direction.[9] Fine pottery vessels take up very little space in comparison with amphoras containing liquids or other produce: the volume occupied by a single amphora could be filled by, say, twenty bowls or fifty plates, and thus a relatively small area in the hold of a ship could be used to transport a considerable quantity of pottery. This is a phenomenon which is confirmed by many of the shipwrecks that have now been examined, and as long ago as 1961 Lamboglia suggested that cargo vessels in the second and first centuries B.C. regularly supplemented their load of amphoras by filling spare corners of the hold with pottery for sale in newly conquered territories.[10] Indeed, this must have been the way in which many of the fine wares of the Hellenistic and Roman periods were distributed, for no market would have been able to absorb an entire ship-load of fine ware at one time.[11]

Interesting mixed cargoes are known to us from the Dramont D shipwreck and from the wreck of La Tradelière. The former is a wreck of the mid first century A.D., in which it was estimated that roughly two thirds of the cargo had consisted of mortaria on their way from Campania to France.[12] The wreck of La Tradelière, dated around the turn of the era, was carrying a cargo of 600–1,000 amphoras containing a variety of foodstuffs and other goods, also thin-walled cylindrical beakers in a range of sizes, stacks of Pompeian-Red dishes with lids, some ovoid two-handled flagons and a quantity of glass bowls.[13] Such mixed cargoes could have been picked up in succession at different ports of call, or all at one time at major emporia such as Puteoli. At a place such as Knidos, where the wine trade must have dominated almost everything else, it would be easy for local pottery producers to obtain access to widely dispersed markets with goods even of indifferent quality, and this must surely explain the distribution of the undistinguished Knidian Hellenistic table-ware.

The distribution of Pontic Sigillata suggests that a similar explanation is required, though in this case the principal vehicle of trade is less obvious (timber?). As far as a direct relationship

(8) See particularly the *Ostia* reports and Pucci (1977b) on Pompeii and Herculaneum.

(9) Evidence for Knidian amphoras at Sidi Khrebish was, however, sketchy. See *Berenice ii*, 128 f., Hellenistic Amphora 4.

(10) Lamboglia (1961) 145.

(11) Even the smaller cargo vessels of the Roman period had a capacity of *c.* 3,000 amphoras or 100 tons: see P. Throckmorton in G.F. Bass (Ed.), *A History of Seafaring* (London 1972) 72 f.

(12) *Cahiers d'archéologie subaquatique* 1 (1972) 11-34; 2 (1973) 9-47; 3 (1974) 21-48.

(13) Fiori & Joncheray (1975).

between Berenice and the Pontic region is concerned, it may be noted that trade between Alexandria and the Black Sea in the Hellenistic period is well attested, mainly through the intermediary of Rhodes.[14] Several Hadra vases have been found at Olbia and Kerch.

Berenice may thus be seen to fit into the pattern of Mediterranean trade in a not unexpected way. The interest of the material lies principally in the quantity available for study, which has made it possible to identify and trace even very small classes of fine ware which might not otherwise have been recognized.

Fine Pottery Studies: the Contribution of Sidi Khrebish

Much of the material described in the present volume will be familiar to students of Hellenistic and Roman pottery in the Mediterranean. The study of such a quantity of excavated material inevitably sheds new light in certain quarters, and the most important advances affecting individual wares are summarised below: fuller discussion appears in the relevant sections of the catalogue.

With regard to the Hellenistic fine wares, the most important contribution from Sidi Khrebish is the new light thrown upon the later history of Apulian Gnathia production: strong reasons are advanced for believing that the ware continued to be made for 50–100 years longer than has hitherto been suggested. A discrepancy of such magnitude can only be resolved by more positive evidence than is available here, but the question cannot now be ignored. Also amongst the Hellenistic wares certain lesser classes of black-glazed wares have been characterized for the first time (Black-Glazed B^2, B^3, C^2 and Knidian Grey wares) and for some of them source-areas have been suggested. The contribution of spectrographic analyses has been highly significant here, and has reinforced suggested connexions between Black-Glazed B^3 and Gnathia Ware, and between Black-Glazed B^2 and C^2 wares and the 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls. The presence of a small class of Megarian Bowls of unknown origin has also been noted.

In the early Roman period, the Italian Sigillata from Sidi Khrebish presents a particularly full conspectus of the post-Augustan products in this ware; it now seems increasingly pressing to identify the different sources within Italy at which the ware was made, for the stamps and the decorated fragments suggest the presence of a strong Puteolan element.

The continued importation of Italian Sigillata into Berenice in the second century A.D. appears to be clearly demonstrated, and now supports findings made many years ago by the late Dame Kathleen Kenyon at Sabratha.[15]

Amongst the other early Roman sigillata wares found at Sidi Khrebish, points of note are the paucity of South Gaulish ware, otherwise frequently found on mediterranean sites of the period, and the presence of several examples of decorated vessels in Eastern Sigillata A: these have hitherto been regarded as virtually confined to the Syro-Palestinian region. The presence and significance of Pontic Sigillata has already been referred to in this chapter. Also well represented at Sidi Khrebish is a newly recognized class of early Roman sigillata, probably of North African origin and tentatively named 'Tripolitanian': a wide range of shapes is documented by many examples, and eighteen potters' stamps are illustrated. The opportunity has also been taken to provide a new classification of the Knidian Relief Ware of the late first to third centuries A.D.

The late Roman fine wares of the Mediterranean have received recent and thorough investigation by Dr. J.W. Hayes (1972, 1980), and our knowledge of the African wares is being further advanced by the current excavations at Carthage. In this sphere Sidi Khrebish has less to

(14) Fraser (1972) 172.

(15) *RCRFActa* 1 (1958) 16–18.

contribute, the chronology of the late levels being itself entirely dependent upon the information given by these wares. The site has, however, yielded a good series of sixth-century forms in Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware, extending both the longevity of the industry and the range of forms produced beyond that described by Hayes.

NOTE: Since this volume was submitted for publication, the writer has presented two discussion papers concerning the changing patterns of fine-ware importation to Berenice. The first of these, 'Patterns of trade in fine pottery at Berenice', is to be found in Graeme Barker, John Lloyd and Joyce Reynolds (Edd.), *Cyrenaica in Antiquity* (Oxford, B.A.R. Supplementary Series, 236, 1985). The second, entitled 'Patterns of trade at Berenice: the evidence of the fine wares', is an elaboration of the same theme which was presented to the 1984 congress of the Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautores in Oxford and is due for publication in *RCRFActa* 25/26 (forthcoming).

Appendices

APPENDIX I: ANALYSES OF VARIOUS WARES BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION

INTRODUCTION

With a view to confirming the identity of the various groups of black-glazed wares found at Sidi Khrebish, and in the hope that further light might be shed on their origins, clay samples were submitted for analysis to the Research Laboratory for Archaeology at Oxford. This laboratory has pioneered such work in the past, using the technique of optical emission spectrography (OES). On this occasion, however, atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) was used, and the analyses were carried out by Miss Helen Hatcher under the direction of Dr. Robert Hedges; the statistical procedures were carried out by Dr. A.M. Pollard. The results obtained from the Hellenistic black-glazed wares encouraged the extension of the project to include certain other wares where specific questions might be answered by the analyses. I am grateful to Dr. Hedges for his willingness to undertake the project and to Miss Hatcher and Dr. Pollard for their painstaking work in its execution and in the interpretation of the results.

PROCEDURE

A description of the technique used, together with a discussion of some of the results, has been published elsewhere (Hatcher *et al.* 1980). Here, the interpretation of the complete set of analyses is discussed; the conclusions drawn have also been incorporated into the main text of the catalogue.

For the purpose of the analyses, the samples in each group were separately numbered and tables are included in each section showing the catalogue number of each piece sampled. (A catalogue number in parentheses indicates that a parallel to the illustrated piece was sampled.) The samples were numbered prior to analysis, and in certain cases where the results suggested an attribution to a different group they have been re-numbered accordingly.

The composition of each sample was characterized in terms of the proportions present of the oxides of nine major and minor elements: Aluminium, Magnesium, Iron, Titanium, Manganese, Chromium, Calcium, Sodium and Nickel. This approach has been used successfuly by the Oxford laboratory for some years and calls for no particular comment here: for previous work in this field see Prag *et al.* (1974) and J. Boardman & F. Schweizer in *BSA* 68 (1973) 267-283. The high level of discrimination which can be obtained through the combination of AAS with the statistical procedure used raised the possibility of interference from variations within the clay beds from which the pottery was made, and from the varying soil conditions to which sherds may have been subjected after burial (see Hatcher *et al.* 1980, 147). This is an aspect on which there is little information to date, and it is possible that some of the finer sub-divisions detected may be due to factors of this kind.

The project was designed as far as possible to be self-contained: *i.e.* conclusions were to be drawn by the comparison of different sherds which had been analysed at the same time and by the same process. This would avoid the uncertainty inherent in comparing the figures obtained with others obtained by a different technique. It would also avoid the thorny question of the application of 'calibration factors' to any of the figures. However, the analyses of Attic and South Italian black-glazed wares previously carried out by the same laboratory by OES were of obvious relevance (Prag *et al.* 1974); fortunately, it was possible to re-analyse some of the sherds used in that project using AAS, and these sherds are included in the results (table II, groups PSW I, 4a and 4c). For discussion of the relationship between the results obtained by the two analytical methods, see Hatcher *et al.* (1980) 142 ff.

The analyses were planned and are discussed below under the following five headings.

(a) Plain and decorated black-glazed wares: identification of sources and validation of groups. Groups 1, 3, 4, 9 and 10.

(b) Hellenistic and early Roman micaceous fine wares: comparison of compositions. Groups 5, 6, 11 and 14.

(c) Knidian Grey Ware and Knidian Relief Ware: characterization and comparison of compositions. Groups 8 and 17.

(d) 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata from Benghazi and similar sherds from Carthage: comparison of compositions. Groups 16 and 21.

(e) Local Hellenistic fine ware: validation of group and characterization. Group 7.

INTERPRETATION

The measurements obtained from the analyses have been examined and interpreted at different times by means of four different procedures. Three of these involved the use of multivariate statistics to define clusters of samples that were closely related in composition, whereas the fourth consisted of drawing a set of nine histograms for each of the groups on which the analyses were based, showing the range of values recorded for each of the nine oxides; the patterns thus created were compared visually in order to draw conclusions about the internal integrity of the groups and about the extent to which any of them could be matched with one another. This approach is exemplified in work published by the Laboratoire de Céramologie at Lyon (*e.g.* in *Archaeometry* 13, 1971, 191-208; *RCRFActa* 13, 1971, 82-88; Picon *et al.* 1973).

Each of these four approaches to the data produced slightly different results, and these differences limit the detail which can be justified in their interpretation. In the first place, the contrast between the stastical methods and the histograms drew attention to the following points.

1) The statistical methods were capable of comparing simultaneously the composition of every sample with every other, and therefore of revealing the relationships between them with far greater precision than was feasible from the histograms.

2) On the other hand, in more than one case a sample showed values that were central to its group in eight of the nine oxides, but substantially different for the ninth. In the histograms this was easy to detect and the one deviant value could be rejected as spurious; but the statistical clustering (as it was applied) was affected by this deviant value, and the sample removed from its proper cluster without the reason being apparent. There was also one sample (no. 14/3) for which one of the measurements was lacking: this sample was omitted from the statistical analysis, though it was possible to confirm its membership of its group by reference to the histograms.

Comparison of the results given by the three statistical procedures also showed significant differences between them. The principal groupings were unaffected, but depending on the procedure chosen *and* on the number of samples included in the 'run', certain 'fringe' pieces might or might not be included within a cluster, or, more importantly, they were found to be transferred from one cluster to another. This may be acceptable to the statistician, but for the archaeologist who is concerned essentially with the status of individual items it is disconcerting, to say the least. In the present case, it limits the conclusions which may be drawn to an extent which I might not have appreciated, if I had had only one interpretation to work from.

It was therefore difficult to choose the most appropriate way in which to present the results. They are given overleaf in the form of a table (table II) derived from the final clustering procedure, which was carried out as follows.

> 'Prior to [statistical] analysis, the values of the oxides of the trace elements (Mn, Cr and Ni) were replaced by their natural logarithms.
> Cluster analysis was performed using CLUSTAN 1C Release 2, implemented at the Oxford University Computing Service. The raw data was replaced by standard scores (i.e. distance from the mean in standard deviation units). Procedure CORREL was used to calculate the distance matrix, followed by hierarchic fusion using Ward's Method (procedure HIERARCHY, option 6).' (A.M. Pollard, pers. comm. See also *Id.*, 'Multivariate methods of data analysis' in R. Jones, *Greek and Cypriot pottery: a review of scientific studies*, Athens 1985.)

The level of clustering used in table II was chosen from the resulting dendrogram on archaeological rather than mathematical grounds—*i.e.* at the level at which it corresponded most closely to the results expected. This proved to be the 22-cluster level. In order to show the internal structure of the clusters defined at this level and the extent to which any of them merge at a lower level of discrimination, part of the dendrogram is reproduced in simplified form in figure 78 on page 505. At the right-hand side of table II each cluster is labelled according to its major component. There

are, inevitably, some residual groupings which are unlikely to represent 'genuine' clusters in the archaeological sense: these remain unlabelled in table II and are denoted by the label 'RES' in figure 78.

The discussion which follows is based on table II and figure 78, but takes into account information derived from the histograms and the other statistical procedures, which are not included here for reasons of space. One of these procedures is fully described in Hatcher *et al.* (1980), but this dealt only with groups 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 14.

DISCUSSION

(a) *Plain and decorated black-glazed wares: identification of sources and validation of groups (groups 1, 3, 4, 9 and 10)*

The objects of these analyses were as follows:

- to validate the groups identified by visual means, and to attribute sources where possible, with particular reference to the Attic and South Italian wares analysed by Prag *et al.* (1974);
- to investigate any correlation that might exist between the various plain and painted black-glazed wares;
- to examine the composition of the black-glazed wares with applied relief decoration with a view to establishing their origins, this being of particular interest in the case of the 'plaquette' vases.

Sherds from the project published by Prag *et al.* (1974) which were re-analysed by AAS for comparative purposes are included in table II as groups PSW 1 (Attic b.g. from the Athenian Agora), PSW 4a (Taranto b.g.) and PSW 4c (Taranto Gnathian). The analyses of groups 1, 3 and 10 and the PSW groups are discussed in Hatcher *et al.* (1980) 138-141, 142-146.

GROUP 1: Black-Glazed B^1 Ware

Sample	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1	**B25.1**	1	14	**B19.1**	11
2	**B17**	11	15	**B30**	2
3	omitted		16	**B27**	2
4	**B24**	1	17	**B21.1**	18
5	**B1** (Attic r.f.)	11	18	**B16**	11
6	**B19.2**	11	19	**B28.2**	2
7	**B22**	11	20	**B32**	15
8	omitted		21	**B25.2**	2
9	**B23**	2	22	**B20**	11
10	(B25.2)	2	23	omitted	
11	**B28.1**	2	24	**B19.3** (= sample 4/3)	10
12	(B19.1)	11	25	**B26** (= sample 4/8)	2
13	**B21.2**	11			

The majority of group 1 is divided between clusters 2 and 11, with five other strays. Cluster 11 may be confidenty identified as Attic, for it also contains the majority of PSW Group 1 but nothing else. Cluster 2 is distinct from the Attic pieces, but also from the South Italian material; the presence of samples 4/4 and 4/11 in this cluster hints at the possibility of an Etruscan origin.

Of the five strays, samples 1 and 4 fall within one of the main South Italian clusters, and samples 17, 20 and 24 are scattered without clear archaeological significance. (In Hatcher *et al.* 1980, 138, sample 17 falls within the non-Attic group here represented by cluster 2.)

TABLE II. CLUSTERING OF SAMPLES

Number of cluster	No. of group											
	PSW 1	1	PSW 4a	PSW 4c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1		1,4			9,11,12, 14,15,18	2,6,7,9, 10,12,14	8			14	5,8	
2		9,10,11,15, 16,19,21,25	15			4,11,						
3									11,13,16,17, 19-23,25			
4									15,18	13		
5			13		1,10,17,19	18						
6					6,7							
7			12,14	2,4,5, 7-11	13,16							
8								1,4,11				
9						1						
10		24										
11	1,5,9,11, 14,15	2,5-7,12, 13,14,18,22	11									
12	8,10											
13									24			
14												
15	2,4,12	20			2,3	19,21						
16					4		2-5	2,3, 5-10,12				
17							1,6					
18		17					7		12	5	2	
19									14			
20										1,4,6,8, 11,12	4	
21										2,3,7,9		
22											1,3,6,7	

BY MULTIVARIATE STATISTICS

No. of group						Major component of cluster	Number of cluster
10	11	14	16	17	21		
4,6,11, 12,14,15			12			South Italian black glaze	1
						Non-Attic black glaze (Etruscan?)	2
						Local Hellenistic fine ware	3
21					1,2,4,5		4
2,7-10, 13,17,20			3,4,18			South Italian black glaze	5
						——↑	6
1,5,19						South Italian black glaze	7
						Black glaze C[1]	8
							9
			1,2,5-11 13-17,19,20		3	'Tripolitanian' Sigillata	10
						Attic black glaze	11
		1,2,4,6-20				Eastern Sigillata B	12
				10			13
				1,4-8		Knidian	14
18		5	21				15
	1,2,4-10,14, 18,19,21-23, 28					Micaceous black glaze (Asia Minor)	16
	3,11,12,13, 15-17,20					Micaceous black glaze (Asia Minor)	17
				3,9,11,14		Knidian	18
							19
23,25				13		Knidian	20
22	26			2,12,15		Knidian	21
24	24,25,27,29					'Plaquette' vases	22

GROUP 3: Black-Glazed B^3 Ware

Sample	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1	**B40.1**	5	11	**B46.1**	1
2	**B45.2**	15	12	**B42**	1
3	**B46.2**	15	13	**B40.2**	7
4	**B50**	16	14	**B45.4**	1
5	omitted		15	**B45.6**	1
6	**B46.3**	6	16	**B45.1**	7
7	**B45.5**	6	17	**B47**	5
8	Transfer to group 4 as sample 4/21		18	**B43**	1
9	**B48**	1	19	**B41**	5
10	**B45.3**	5			

This group appears at first sight to be widely scattered, but comparison with group 10 shows that clusters 1, 5 and 7 represent significant concentrations; it may be seen from figure 78 that the two samples in cluster 6 are on the fringe of cluster 5. Comparison with the breakdown of group 3 in Hatcher *et al.* (1980) 139 and fig. 1 shows a different subdivision of these concentrations but confirms that samples 2 and 3 do not belong at all; their membership of cluster 15 suggests no positive implications for their origin.

See the further discussion under group 10.

GROUP 4: Various black-glazed B wares

Sample	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1	**B55**	9	12	**B51.1**	1
2	**B52**	1	13	omitted	
3	Transfer to group 1 as sample 1/24		14	**B54**	1
4	**B62.1**	2	15	omitted	
5	Transfer to group 5 as sample 5/8		16	omitted	
6	**B53**	1	17	omitted	
7	**B51.3**	1	18	**B61**	5
8	Transfer to group 1 as sample 1/25		19	**B57**	15
9	**B56**	1	20	omitted	
10	**B51.2**	1	21	**B58** (= sample 3/8)	15
11	**B62.2**	2			

This group contained a very mixed body of material at the time when the samples were taken. During the preparation of the report various pieces were re-classified, and are accordingly transferred for the purpose of comparison to other groups as shown above. Other pieces, of which little or nothing could be said on stylistic grounds, have been omitted from the report and are not included in the statistics.

Two groups remain:

(a) Black-Glazed B^4 ware/Campana B (nos. **B51—B54**), identified as such by means of form and fabric;
(b) miscellaneous black-glazed B wares for which no obvious attribution could be made on stylistic grounds.

Group 4a is wholly contained in cluster 1, confirming its integrity as a group, but showing that despite the central Italian origin generally supposed for the Campana B wares it cannot be distinguished spectrographically from the South Italian material of groups 3 and 10.

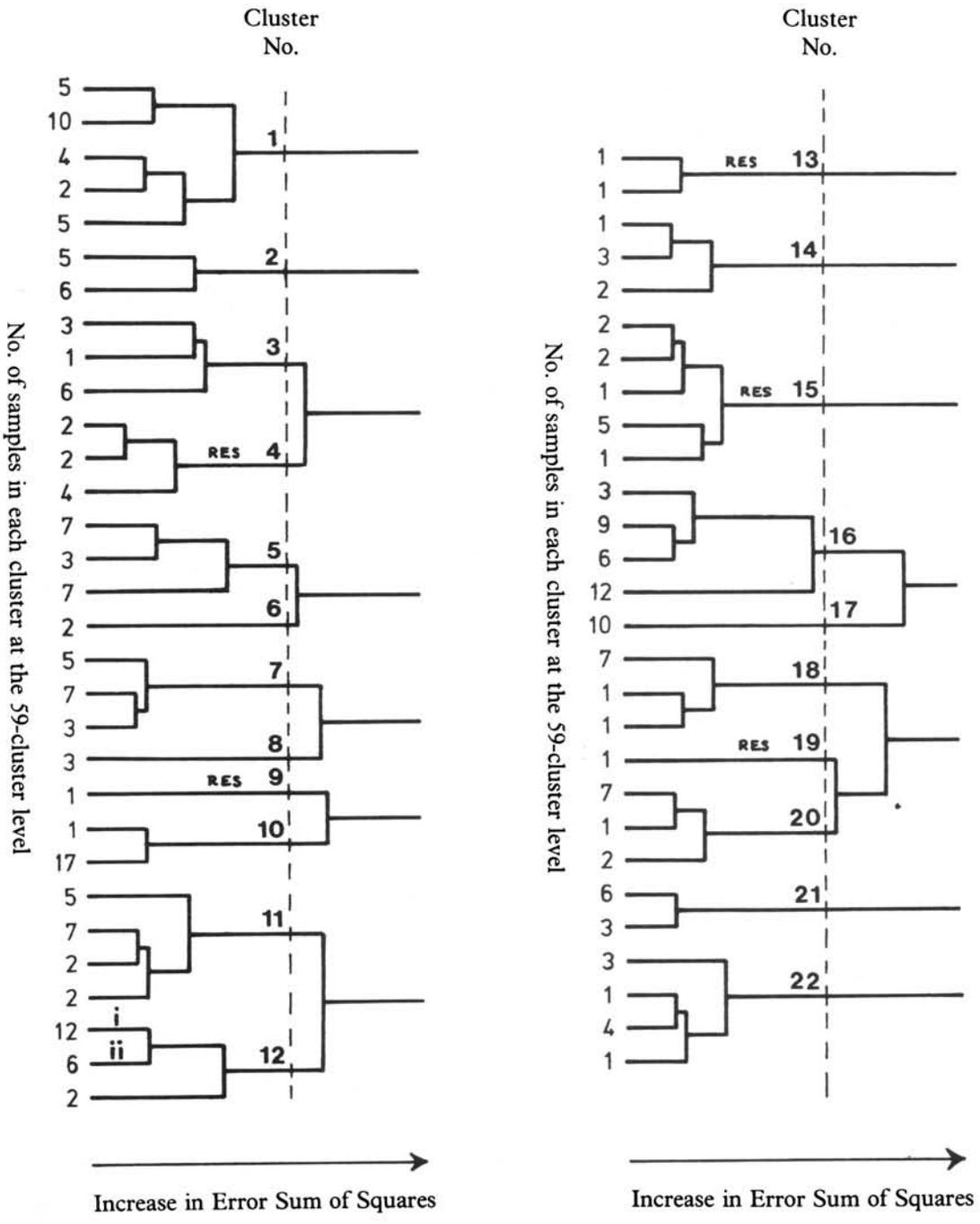


Fig. 78. Part of dendrogram obtained by Ward's Method, showing the relationships between the clusters listed in table II. 'RES' indicates residual (*i.e.* non-significant) clusters.

Of the other samples, the presence of nos. 4 and 11 in cluster 2 and the suggestion made in the catalogue that they are related to Etruscan products hints at an origin for this cluster; nos. 9 and 18 are probably South Italian, and no inferences can be drawn about nos. 1, 19 and 21.

GROUP 9: Black-glazed wares with applied relief decoration

Sample	*Cat. no.*	*Sub-group*	*Cluster*
1	**B112.3**	(a)	22
2	**B111**	(c)	18
3	**B114**	(a)	22
4	**B113**	(a)	20
5	**B115.2**	(b)	1
6	**B112.2**	(a)	22
7	**B112.1**	(a)	22
8	**B115.1**	(b)	1

These few sherds are divided on the basis of form and fabric into three sub-groups, as shown above. Group 9a consists of fragments of 'plaquette' vases, Group 9b of two fragments of large cups paralleled only by a single example from Alexandria, and Group 9c of a single fragment of a skyphos identified as made at Pergamon.

The three sub-groups were satisfactorily distinguished by the analyses, falling in clusters 22, 1 and 18 respectively; sample 4 deviates chemically, but not stylistically, from group 9a. Group 9a has been attributed by Züchner (1951) on stylistic grounds to Taranto, but a South Italian origin is clearly excluded here. Crete and Alexandria are other sources which have been suggested, but no comment can be made in this respect. The Megarian Bowls represented by samples 11/24, 25, 27 and 29 are similar in composition. A south (or, less probably, central) Italian origin is demonstrated for group 9b by its membership of cluster 1. The Pergamene origin for sample 2, the single member of group 9c, was not in doubt, and its composition is satisfactorialy distinct.

GROUP 10: Black-glazed wares with painted decoration

Sample	*Cat no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1	(B98.7)	7	14	**B93**	1
2	**B97**	5	15	**B90.4**	1
3	omitted		16	**B91** (too hard for drill: not analysed)	
4	**B94.1**	1	17	**B90.2**	5
5	**B94.2**	7	18	**B96**	15
6	**B94.3**	1	19	**B99.2**	7
7	**B101.2**	5	20	**B95**	5
8	**B98.1**	5	21	**B104**	4
9	**B90.1**	5	22	**B103**	21
10	**B90.3**	5	23	Uncatalogued sherd	20
11	**B92**	1	24	Uncatalogued sherd	22
12	**B100**	1	25	Uncatalogued sherd	20
13	**B98.8**	5			

Samples 23–25 were taken from uncatalogued body-sherds which appeared visually to share the fabric of samples 21 and 22.

The main body of this group falls in clusters 1, 5 and 7, corresponding to the principal concentrations found in group 3. However, as was the case in group 3, the three different statistical procedures which have been applied to the data have indicated three different breakdowns for this material (*cf.* Hatcher *et al.* 1980, 140). It therefore seems unsafe to impute any archaeological significance to the division of the material between clusters 1, 5 and 7, but sound to infer that

(a) between them these clusters contain a coherent body of material;
(b) comparison with PSW groups 4a and 4c shows this material to be South Italian in origin;

(c) the plain black-glazed forms listed as Black-Glazed B[3] ware are the true counterparts of the vessels with painted decoration in the Gnathia style.

The fact that at a level of clustering which suits other parts of the project the material appears confused by being over-divided, suggests that there is a wider range of subtle variations amongst the South Italian material than is typical of the other fabrics included here. Note that Prag *et al.* (1974) found it relatively easy to distinguish Attic from South Italian material, but difficult to identify separate sources amongst the latter. It may also be noted that both table II and Hatcher *et al.* (1980) 145, fig. 3 show sample PSW 4a/11 from Taranto unequivocally to be Attic: there may have been other intrusive sherds which confused the picture in that project.

Samples 18 and 21–25 were shown by all the procedures to be distinct from the rest of the South Italian material and no clear inference can be drawn about their origins (nos. 21–25 were not included in Hatcher *et al.* 1980); samples 21–25 do not, however, form a coherent group. Sample 21 could possibly be local.

(b) *Hellenistic and early Roman micaceous fine wares: comparison of compositions (groups 5, 6, 11 and 14)*

The object of the analyses carried out under this section was to compare several wares, for some of which an origin in S.W. Asia Minor could be suggested, and all of which showed visual similarities of fabric which suggested the possibility of a common origin. The dominant characteristic of these fabrics was their high mica content. The analyses served also to validate the membership of the individual groups. This section of the project is also discussed in Hatcher *et al.* (1980) 141–142 with fig. 2.

Group 11 is the largest group in this section, and forms a convenient basis for the discussion of the others. It is therefore discussed first.

GROUP 11a: 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls

Sample

1–10 Ten uncatalogued sherds with a micaceous orange clay and slip varying from red to black
11–20 Ten uncatalogued sherds with a micaceous buff clay and lustrous black slip

These samples are wholly contained in clusters 16 and 17 and are divided between them in a manner that was evident from the histograms before any statistical analysis had been undertaken. This, in my view, lends credence to the clusters defined here despite significant differences from those defined in Hatcher *et al.* (1980) 142; cluster 17 is shown in figure 78 to be very sharply delineated even at the 59-cluster level. This sub-division was unexpected, and as the samples were taken from small uncatalogued sherds it was not possible to relate it to the output of particular workshops. There is some degree of correlation between colour and classification, for nine of samples 1–10 (with partially oxidized slip) are in cluster 17 and seven of samples 11–20 (with reduced slip) are in cluster 16; but whether this signifies differences in clay source or is an effect produced by differences in firing technique it is not possible to say at this stage.

GROUP 11b: non-'Ionian' Megarian Bowls

Sample	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
21	**B153**	16	26	**B181**	21
22	**B147**	16	27	**B182**	22
23	**B185**	16	28	**B184**	16
24	**B183**	22	29	**B179**	22
25	**B180**	22			

The pieces from which samples 21 and 22 were taken are stylistically on the periphery of the 'Ionian' Bowls but showed apparent divergences of fabric. Sample 23 was taken from a highly problematic piece, visually similar in fabric to both the 'Ionian' Bowls and Eastern Sigillata B but without obvious stylistic connexions. The sherds from which samples 24–29 were taken appeared to represent a homogeneous group of unknown origin. The results of these analyses affect these problems as follows.

1) Samples 21 and 22 fall in cluster 16, which places them satisfactorily in the 'Ionian' series.
2) Sample 23 also falls in cluster 16, implying a close connexion with the 'Ionian' Bowls and showing that it definitely does not belong with the Eastern Sigillata B.
3) Samples 24, 25, 27 and 29 form a close group in cluster 22. Samples 26 and 28 differ substantially in composition and no satisfactory explanation can be offered for this, for the visual homogeneity of the group appeared to be marked. Whatever the origin of this group, it is likely to be related to that of the 'plaquette' vases which fall in the same cluster, in which case Crete or Alexandria may tentatively be suggested. (See above, under group 9.)

GROUP 5: Black-Glazed B^2 Ware

Sample	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1	**B33**	17	5	**B34**	16
2	**B36.1**	16	6	**B36.3**	17
3	**B39**	16	7	**B35**	18
4	(B36.1)	16	8	**B38** (= sample 4/5)	1

The majority of this group falls in clusters 16 and 17, confirming the possibility of a common origin for Black-Glazed B^2 Ware and the 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls. Sample 7 falls in cluster 18, the very miscellaneous content of which renders interpretation difficult, and sample 8 falls in cluster 1, which is surprising and suggests a connexion with Black-Glazed B^4/Campana B ware. (Note that this piece was at first classified with group 4 and subsequently removed from it!)

GROUP 6: Black-Glazed C^2 Ware (and Black-Glazed C^1)

Sample	*Cat no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1	**B66.1**	8	7	**B73.1**	16
2	Uncatalogued sherd of C^2	16	8	**B74**	16
3	**B71.2**	16	9	**B73.3**	16
4	**B64.2**	8	10	**B72**	16
5	**B76**	16	11	**B64.1**	8
6	**B71.1**	16	12	**B73.2**	16

Samples 1, 4 and 11 had been reclassified as Black-Glazed C^1 Ware (Campana C) before the analyses were undertaken. This distinction is verified in table II which shows these pieces as the exclusive components of cluster 8. The rest of the samples in this group all fall in cluster 16, showing that a common, or closely related, origin is possible for both Black-Glazed B^2 Ware, Black-Glazed C^2 Ware and the 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls (groups 5, 6 and 11a).

GROUP 14: Eastern Sigillata B

Sample	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1	**B350**	12.i	11	**B361.3**	12.ii
2	(B345)	12.i	12	**B353.1**	12.i
3	**B345**		13	**B353.2**	12.i
4	(B345) grey	12.ii	14	**B356.3**	12.ii
5	**B344**	15	15	**X148**	12.i
6	**B356.1**	12.ii	16	**B352.7**	12.i
7	**B349**	12.i	17	**B352.4**	12.i
8	**B347**	12.i	18	**B352.2**	12.i
9	**B352.5**	12.i	19	**B360.2**	12.ii
10	**B352.1**	12.ii	20	**B359.1**	12.i

This group is confirmed by the analyses as homogeneous and close-knit, forming the almost exclusive cluster 12. Figure 78 shows that samples 1/8 and 1/10, included with the Eastern Sigillata B at the 22-cluster level, are shed at the 26-cluster level. In Hatcher *et al.* (1980) 141 it was suggested that significant sub-division was possible within group 14: this is also revealed in figure 78 at the 50-cluster level and the members of the sub-groups are denoted above by the suffixes *i* and *ii*. However, the breakdown is again different between the two statistical analyses and no firm conclusion can be drawn. In neither case does the sub-division correspond to the two phases of production, ESB1 and ESB2. (Samples 1–3, 5, 7 and 8 belong to ESB1). No explanation can be offered for the slightly variant composition of sample 5 which has caused it to be removed to the residual cluster 15. There was no Al_2O_3 measurement for sample 14/3, which was therefore not included in the statistics; the histograms for the other eight oxides confirm its membership of the group.

The analyses distinguished sharply between group 14 and groups 5, 6 and 11; it is therefore clear that the source of Eastern Sigillata B is *not* the same as that of the 'Ionian' Megarian Bowls and the undecorated wares which may be related to them.

(c) *Knidian Grey Ware and Knidian Relief Ware: characterization and comparison of compositions (groups 8 and 17)*

The objects of analyses in this section were to validate the membership of either ware, and to show whether or not both wares were made from the same clay.

GROUP 8: Knidian Grey Ware

Sample	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1	(B84)	20	8	**B84**	20
2	**B82.1**	21	9	**B88.2**	21
3	**B82.2**	21	10	**B82.3** (Too hard for drill: not analysed)	
4	**B83**	20	11	**B82.4**	20
5	**B86.1**	18	12	**B87**	20
6	**B85**	20	13	**B88.3**	4
7	(B82.3)	21	14	**B89**	1

The main body of this group is divided between clusters 20 and 21. The position of sample 5 in cluster 18 may not exclude a Knidian (or Knidian-related) source: see the discussion of group 17 below. Samples 13 and 14 are shown to be quite distinct and are presumably not related.

GROUP 17: Knidian Relief Ware

Sample	*Cat no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1	**B498.1**	14	9	**B492.1**	18
2	**B498.3**	21	10	**B499.4**	13
3	**B496.1**	18	11	Uncatalogued sherd	18
4	**B495.2**	14	12	Uncatalogued sherd	21
5	**B495.1**	14	13	**B499.5**	20
6	**B487.1**	14	14	Uncatalogued sherd	18
7	Uncatalogued sherd	14	15	**B498.2**	21
8	Uncatalogued sherd	14			

This group is dispersed across five clusters, three of which (clusters 18, 20 and 21) also contain members of group 8. I think that it is reasonable to infer a common or closely related origins for the members of these three clusters. As in the case of the South Italian material discussed in section (a) above, it is not possible to suggest at this stage whether the membership of the individual clusters is significant and whether the sub-division reflects genuine differences of source or merely a wide range of variability within the Knidian clay. Clusters 18 and 20 at least do not differ greatly in composition: this is evident from figure 78 in which they are shown to merge at the 15-cluster level.

Six samples from group 17 comprise the exclusive cluster 14, and sample 10 is removed completely to the residual cluster 13. These pieces were not distinguished from the rest of the group by any obvious visual characteristics, and it seems that we still have much to learn about the relief wares of Knidos and related productions.

(d) *'Tripolitanian' Sigillata from Benghazi and similar sherds from Carthage: comparison of compositions (groups 16 and 21)*

An 'imitation sigillata' ware recently defined by Dr. J.W. Hayes amongst finds from Carthage appeared to have similar characteristics of form and fabric to the 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata from Sidi Khrebish described in the present report. Samples of both were analysed in order to test the possibility of a common origin.

GROUP 16: 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata

Sample	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1	**B422**	10	12	**B428**	1
2	**X157**	10	13	**X168**	10
3	**B417.2**	5	14	**B427.2**	10
4	**X156**	5	15	**B416.2**	10
5	**B409.1**	10	16	**X167**	10
6	**X164**	10	17	**X166**	10
7	**X161**	10	18	**X163**	5
8	**B410.1**	10	19	(B427.2)	10
9	**X169**	10	20	**X155**	10
10	**B415.5**	10	21	**B813**	15
11	**B415.1**	10			

This group is well defined, with all but five of the samples comprising the almost exclusive cluster 10. Of the remainder, samples 3, 4, 12 and 18 form a distinct sub-group, close in composition to the South Italian black-glazed wares and contained between clusters 1 and 5. Sample 21, falling in the residual cluster 15, shows this piece (no. **B813**) not to belong to the group at all. It had been classified tentatively with the 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata on visual grounds; as a result of the analysis it has been removed to the 'miscellaneous' section of the catalogue and its composition offers no clue to its origin.

GROUP 21: Five sherds of 'imitation sigillata' from Carthage, kindly supplied by Dr. J.W. Hayes.

Four of the five samples form a tight group in cluster 4, whose contents are otherwise either residual or local; sample 3 alone falls in cluster 10 with the 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata. However, study of the histograms shows the only serious discrepancy between the two groups to lie in the Na_2O values: I therefore consider that there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the Carthage and Benghazi sherds *could* have been made in the same place, and that some extraneous effect specific to one or other of the findspots is responsible for the difference in the Na_2O values.

(e) *Local Hellenistic fine ware: validation of group and characterization (group 7)*

GROUP 7: Local Hellenistic fine ware

Sample	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*	*Sample*	*Cat. no.*	*Cluster*
1–10	Uncatalogued sherds: not analysed		18	**B120.5**	4
11	**B118.2**	3	19	**B132.5**	3
12	**B120.2**	18	20	**B136.1**	3
13	**B125.3**	3	21	**B126.3**	3
14	**B139**	19	22	**B117.1**	3
15	**B134.2**	4	23	**B125.4**	3
16	**B126.2**	3	24	**B186.3** (misc.)	13
17	**B118.1**	3	25	**B131**	3

The core of this group is represented by its exclusive membership of cluster 3. Figure 78 shows that at the 19-cluster level clusters 3 and 4 merge, and samples 15 and 18 which are contained in the latter may therefore be regarded as on the fringe of the same group.

Sample 24 falls almost by itself in the residual cluster 13, confirming that the class of Hellenistic red-glazed ware to which it is attributed is not of local origin: other criteria suggest an origin in the eastern Mediterranean. Samples 12 and 14 are also shown by the analyses to be quite distinct in composition; for no. 12 at least, nothing was noted at the cataloguing stage to suggest this.

Part of the intention in analysing this group was to test the suspicion that the decorated black-glazed pieces sampled as nos. 10/21–25 might have been products of the same industry. For sample 10/21 (no. **B104**) the possibility remains; for the others it does not.

CONCLUDING NOTE

In the foregoing discussions I have referred to similarities and differences between the various clusters on the basis of the statistics, which take simultaneous account of the concentrations of all the oxides measured. I have not, therefore, defined these differences in terms of individual factors (*e.g.* 'higher NiO and Cr_2O_3' etc.): this would have extended the discussion to the point where the clarity of the archaeological conclusions might have been obscured. Table III overleaf lists the mean values of the oxides for the significant clusters: the figures for individual samples may be obtained on request from the author or from the Research Laboratory for Archaeology, 6 Keble Road, Oxford, OX1 3QJ, England.

It will also be apparent that there are substantial discrepancies in the finer detail between the clusters listed in table II, arrived at by Ward's Method, and those published in Hatcher *et al.* (1980) which were defined by Average-Linkage Cluster Analysis. I cannot comment on the intricacies of the mathematics, but clearly the choice of statistical procedure can have a marked effect upon the interpretation of the data; I was inclined heavily in favour of Ward's Method as it produced results closely in line with the deductions I had previously made from simple visual study of the histograms.

TABLE III. COMPOSITIONS OF SIGNIFICANT CLUSTERS

Mean percentages of oxides and standard deviations

Oxides of:		*Al*	*Mg*	*Fe*	*Ti*	*Mn*	*Cr*	*Ca*	*Na*	*Ni*
Cluster										
1	$\bar{x}$	15.94	2.74	6.25	0.95	0.088	0.010	11.80	1.14	0.012
	s	1.37	0.46	0.46	0.10	0.011	0.003	1.72	0.26	0.003
2	$\bar{x}$	16.27	2.61	7.01	1.02	0.132	0.013	8.06	1.06	0.019
	s	1.49	0.50	0.42	0.05	0.016	0.004	1.87	0.24	0.007
3	$\bar{x}$	13.55	3.60	6.20	0.90	0.087	0.013	6.65	1.00	0.006
	s	1.09	1.62	0.54	0.05	0.015	0.004	1.66	0.18	0.001
5	$\bar{x}$	13.84	2.91	5.45	0.80	0.082	0.013	12.53	1.48	0.016
	s	1.19	0.58	0.24	0.08	0.009	0.003	1.78	0.30	0.005
7	$\bar{x}$	12.35	3.21	5.19	0.70	0.075	0.015	13.79	0.80	0.018
	s	0.76	0.63	0.38	0.06	0.008	0.004	1.64	0.20	0.003
8	$\bar{x}$	11.72	1.27	5.16	0.87	0.054	0.013	10.16	0.83	0.007
	s	1.31	0.10	0.21	0.07	0.005	0.003	1.17	0.18	0.001
10	$\bar{x}$	17.46	1.74	5.45	0.76	0.104	0.010	6.83	2.27	0.006
	s	0.83	0.10	0.27	0.05	0.009	0.001	0.78	0.20	0.001
11	$\bar{x}$	16.08	4.18	8.04	1.02	0.102	0.082	5.99	0.88	0.048
	s	1.28	0.57	0.47	0.07	0.018	0.006	2.39	0.14	0.003
12	$\bar{x}$	15.91	4.15	9.24	1.03	0.106	0.043	4.57	0.97	0.057
	s	0.91	0.48	0.67	0.09	0.014	0.013	0.81	0.19	0.004
14	$\bar{x}$	17.39	6.88	8.20	1.06	0.088	0.050	1.25	0.68	0.037
	s	1.49	1.07	0.79	0.07	0.014	0.015	0.42	0.17	0.012
16	$\bar{x}$	15.76	2.79	7.03	0.81	0.097	0.033	6.97	0.96	0.023
	s	1.40	0.39	0.59	0.09	0.011	0.007	1.65	0.22	0.003
17	$\bar{x}$	16.67	3.16	8.01	0.91	0.123	0.040	8.11	0.71	0.031
	s	0.67	0.26	0.39	0.04	0.007	0.004	0.78	0.05	0.003
18	$\bar{x}$	18.71	3.02	7.59	1.12	0.088	0.030	3.04	0.75	0.019
	s	2.01	0.96	0.52	0.07	0.014	0.006	1.92	0.19	0.005
20	$\bar{x}$	21.52	3.13	8.19	1.31	0.090	0.028	2.49	1.16	0.018
	s	1.37	0.46	0.61	0.09	0.012	0.013	1.16	0.15	0.004
21	$\bar{x}$	17.71	3.54	7.06	1.07	0.055	0.032	3.21	0.88	0.022
	s	0.69	0.31	0.22	0.04	0.007	0.006	2.53	0.12	0.004
22	$\bar{x}$	20.11	2.20	7.13	1.33	0.054	0.016	2.86	1.18	0.011
	s	1.28	0.28	0.84	0.13	0.009	0.003	2.68	0.26	0.001

APPENDIX II: ANALYSES OF ITALIAN AND SOUTH GAULISH SIGILLATA BY NEUTRON ACTIVATION

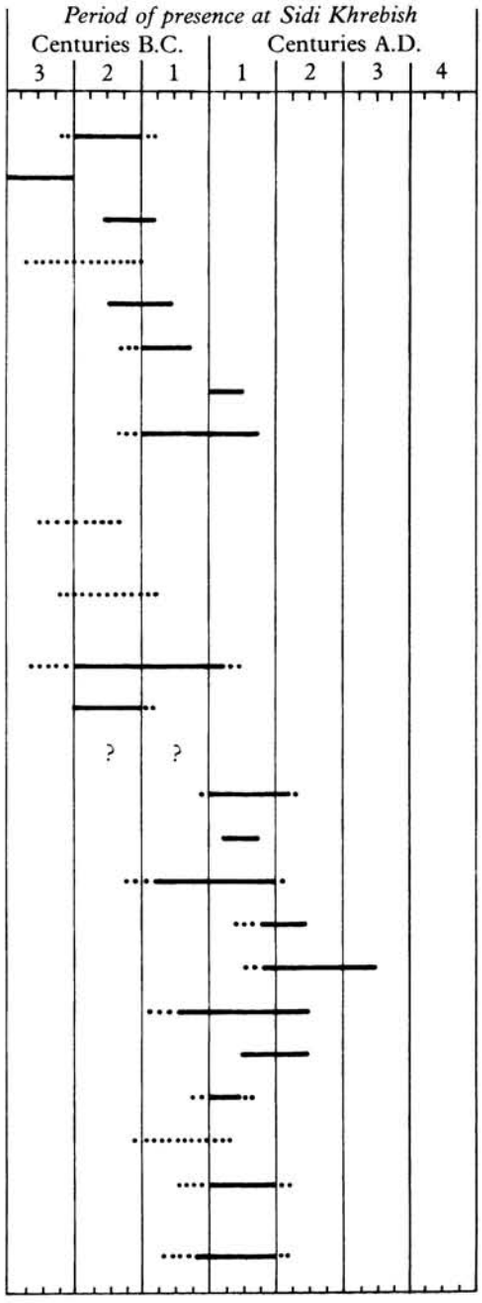
Clay samples were taken from almost all of the illustrated or stamped pieces of Italian and Gaulish Sigillata, and these were subjected to neutron activation analysis in the Department of Chemistry, Manchester University, under the supervision of Dr. G.W.A. Newton. It was hoped that the analyses would identify groups of sherds of similar composition, and that it might subsequently be possible to relate these to specific sources, either by the stamps occurring in each group or by reference to the work already carried out in this field by M. Maurice Picon and his colleagues at the Laboratoire de Cèramologie at Lyon. In the event, however, the analyses failed to distinguish any well-defined groups and the validity of those identified by statistical means was put in doubt by the occurrence of stamps of a single potter in more than one group, and in one case by the attribution to different groups of two decorated sherds which are almost certainly part of a single vessel. The reason for the failure of the project is not clear, but it does not seem likely to be connected with the method, which has been amply validated both for other wares at Manchester, and for *terra sigillata* elsewhere.

I am grateful to Dr. Newton for undertaking the project in his department, despite the disappointing outcome.

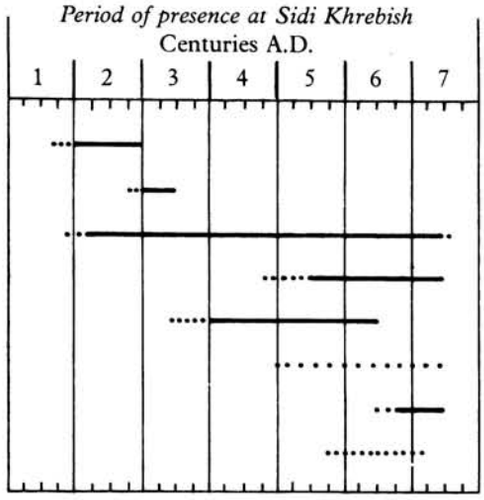
APPENDIX III: APPROXIMATE FREQUENCIES, ORIGINS AND DATES OF FINE WARES FOUND AT SIDI KHREBISH

(It should be noted that the quantities listed below refer to the number of sherds *catalogued* and not to the total number of sherds *excavated*: see p. 00).

Ware	*No. of sherds recorded*	*Origin*
Black-Glazed A	940	Ischia/Naples
Black-Glazed B^1	380	Athens (some)
Black-Glazed B^2		Ephesus region?
Black-Glazed B^3		Apulia/Taranto
Black-Glazed B^4		Central Italy?
Black-Glazed C^1	142	Sicily
Black-Glazed C^2	32	S.W. Asia Minor?
Knidian Grey	156	Knidos
Gnathia	462	Apulia/Taranto
Other painted b.g.		Athens? Pergamon? Local?
B.g. wares with applied relief dec.	19	Pergamon and elsewhere
Local Hellenistic	1453	Berenice region
Megarian Bowls: A	274	Ionia (Ephesus?)
B	7	?
Italian Sigillata	1935	Arezzo and elsewhere
S. Gaulish Sigillata	12	La Graufesenque
Eastern Sigillata A	1494	Syria
Eastern Sigillata B	354	Tralles?
Çandarli Ware	257	Çandarlı
Cypriot Sigillata	44	Cyprus
Pontic Sigillata	133	Black Sea
'Tripolitanian' Sigillata	615	Tripolitania?
Brown Slip Ware	36	Peloponnese?
Thin-walled wares	168	Mostly Italian, some local
Pompeian-Red Ware	365	Campania (and elsewhere)



Ware	*No. of sherds recorded*	*Origin*
Knidian Relief ware	31	Knidos
Corinthian r. bowls	13	Corinth
African R.S. Ware	6186	Tunisia
Late Roman C Ware	557	Phocaea (+ ?)
Tripolitanian R.S.	237	Tripolitania?
Cypriot R.S. Ware	17	Cyprus
Coptic R.S. Ware	13	Egypt
Asia Minor light-coloured ware	5	Asia Minor
Miscellaneous	194	
TOTAL	16531	



The proportions of wares in individual deposits may be recovered from the lists in Chapter VIII.

APPENDIX IV: INDEX OF STAMPS ON FINE WARES

No.	*Ware*	*Page*
X1–16	Black-Glazed A Ware	26 ff.
X17–25	Other imported black-glazed wares	65
X26–135	Italian Sigillata	206 ff.
X136–141	Eastern Sigillata A	244
X142–150	Eastern Sigillata B	255 f.
X151	Pontic Sigillata	282
X152–169	'Tripolitanian' Sigillata	299 ff.

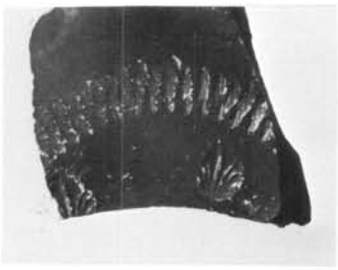
APPENDIX V: CONCORDANCE OF FINE WARES REFERRED TO IN VOLUME I

The following pieces were referred to under their inventory numbers in *Berenice i.*

Inv. No.	*Berenice i* page ref.	Catalogue No.	
F.20	72	**B128.5**	
F.80	251	**B205.1**	(Ch. VII, graffito 2)
F.170	251	**B319.2**	(Ch. VII, graffito 8)
F.173	251	**B337.1**	
F.178	251	**B3.2**	
F.214	72	**B123.9**	
F.254	252	Ch. VII, graffito 15	
F.278	251	**B479.3**	(Ch. VII, graffito 11)
F.353	253	**B479.2**	
F.354	253	**B202.1**	
F.434	252	**B22**	(Ch. VII, graffito 1)
F.673	251, 254	**B618**	(Ch. VII, graffito 12)
F.698	252	**B621.1**	(Ch. VII, graffito 13)
F.711	254	**X57**	(Ch. VII, graffito 4)
F.752	252	Ch. VII, graffito 14	
F.1267	251	**X117**	(Ch. VII, graffito 7)
F.1280	251	**B421.3**	(Ch. VII, graffito 9)
F.1305	252	Ch. VII, graffito 10	
F.1331	251	**X105**	(Ch. VII graffito 6)
F.1476	252	**X28**	(Ch. VII, graffito 3)

Inv. F1338 is referred to in H. Comfort, 'Some sigillata at Pompeii' in *Pro Arte Antiqua (Festschrift für Hedwig Kenner)* (Oesterreichisches archäologisches Institut, 1982) 48 n. 25: the catalogue no. of this piece is **B270**.

PLATES



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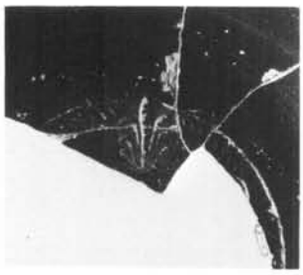


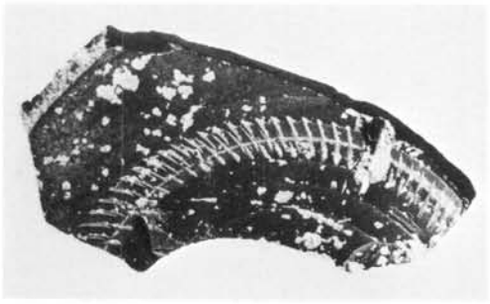
X2

X5

X3

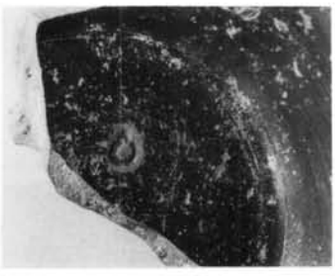
X4

X6



X8

X11



X9

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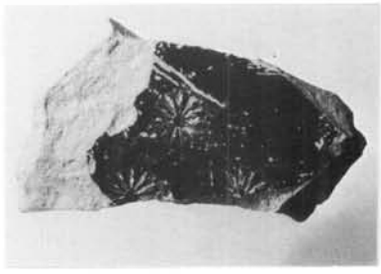
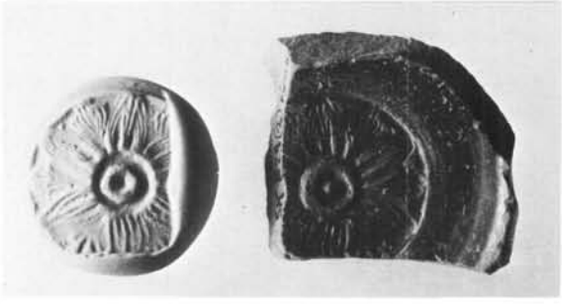


X15

X14

X13



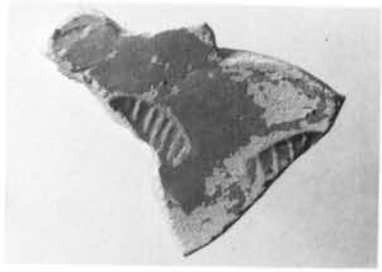
X16

PLATE I Stamped decoration on Black-Glazed A Ware

Scale c. 2:3

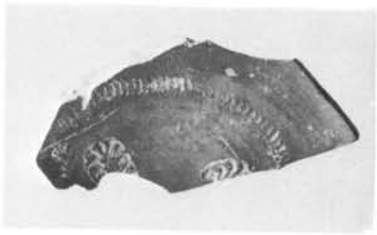
X17

X18



X19

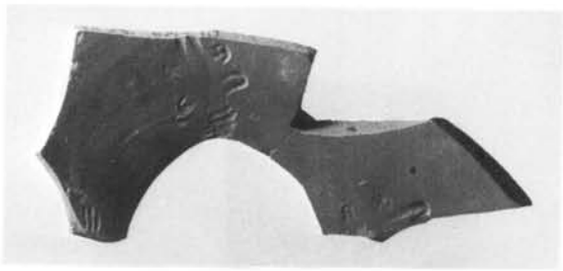
X21



X22

X23

X20



X24

X25

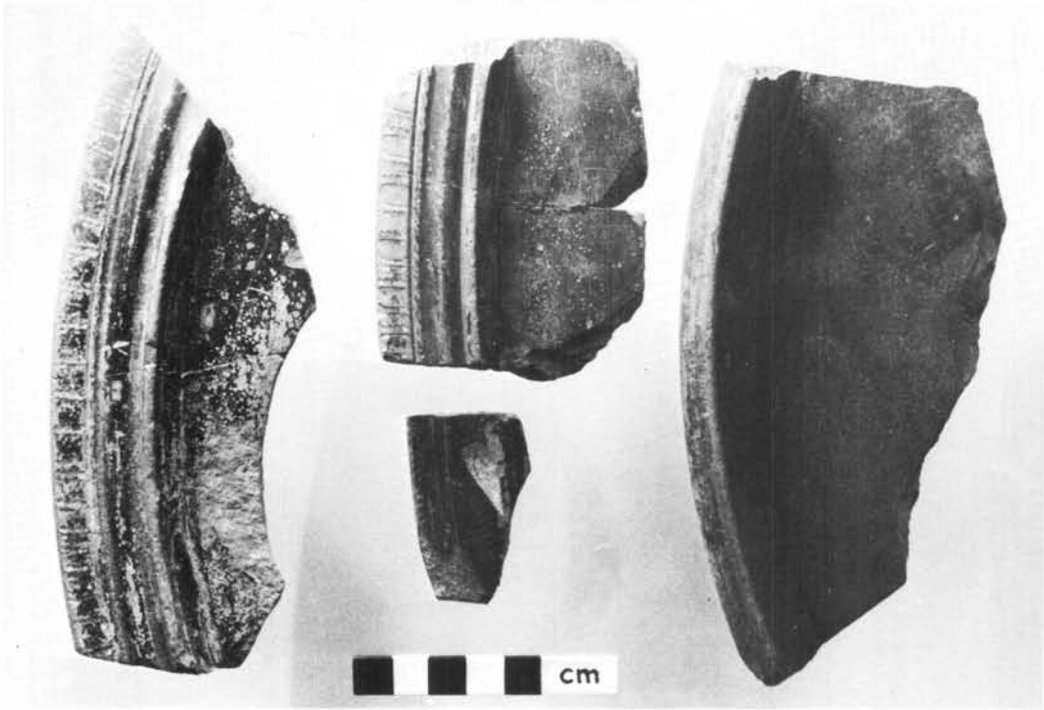
B83

B85

B87

PLATE II Stamped decoration on other black-glazed wares
Knidian Grey Ware

Scale c. 2:3
Scales as marked

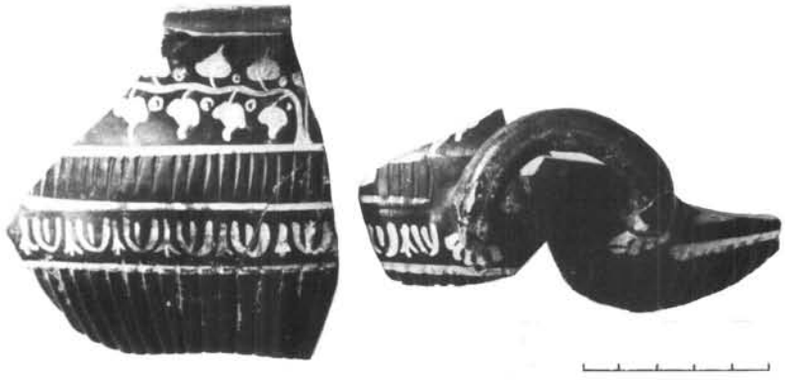


B73.3

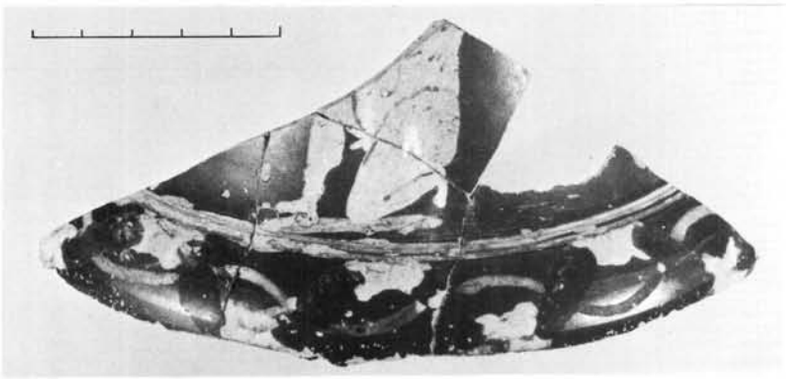
B73.2
B64.2

B71.2

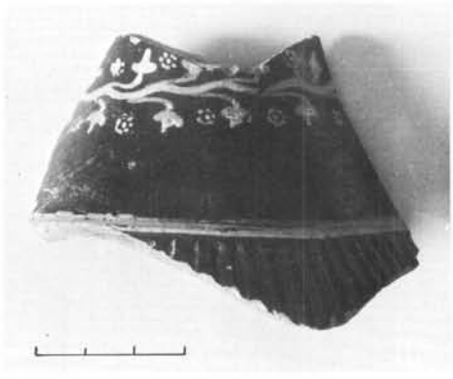
B80



B92



B96



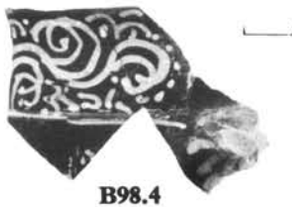
B97

PLATE III Black-Glazed C Wares
Apulian Gnathia Ware

Scales as marked

B98.5

B98.1



B98.4

B94.1

B193

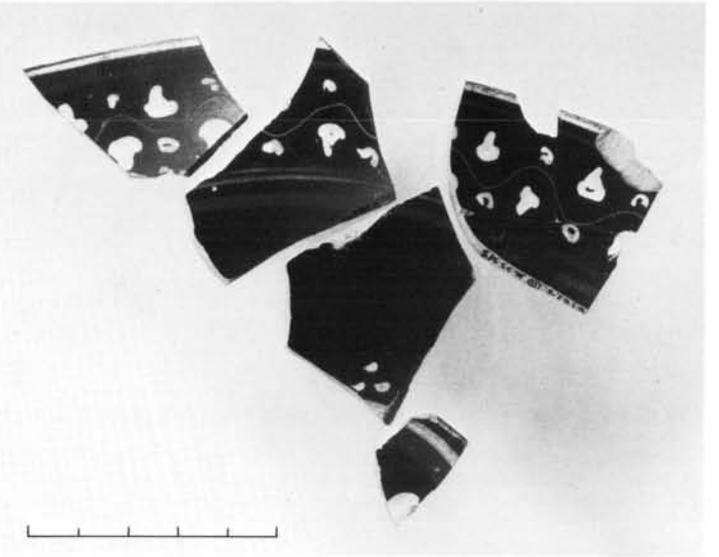
B94.3

B94.2

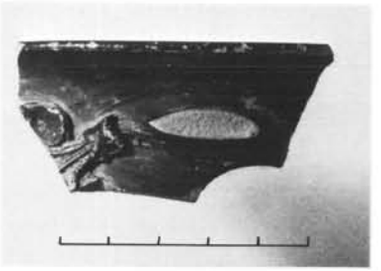
PLATE IV Apulian Gnathia Ware
Lagynos

Scales as marked

B101.1



B101.2



B111

B104

PLATE V Painted black-glazed wares
Black-glazed wares with applied relief decoration

Scales as marked

B103

B113

B114

B115.1

B115.2

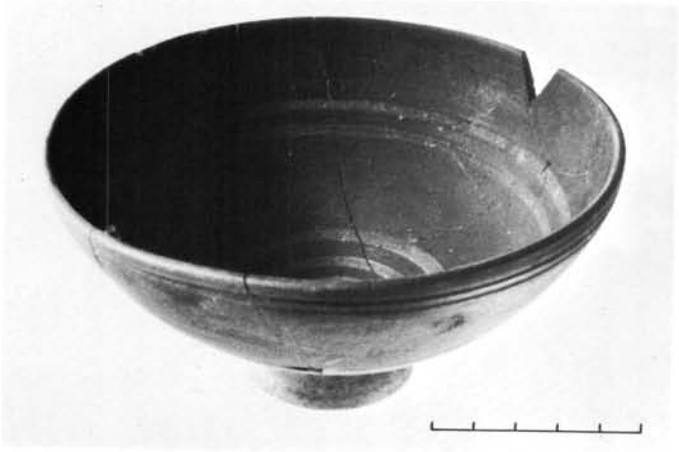
B124

B137

B142

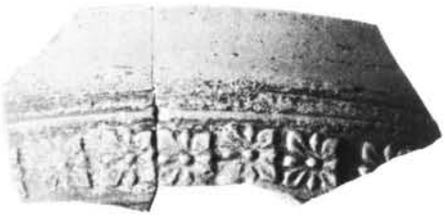
PLATE VI Painted black-glazed wares
Black-glazed wares with applied relief decoration
Local Hellenistic fine ware

Scales as marked



B125.1

B185



B145

B146

B147

B148

B150

B151

B149

B152

B153

PLATE VII Local Hellenistic fine ware
Megarian Bowls

Scale as marked
Scale 3:4

B154

B155

B156

B158

B157

B159

B160

B161

B162

B163

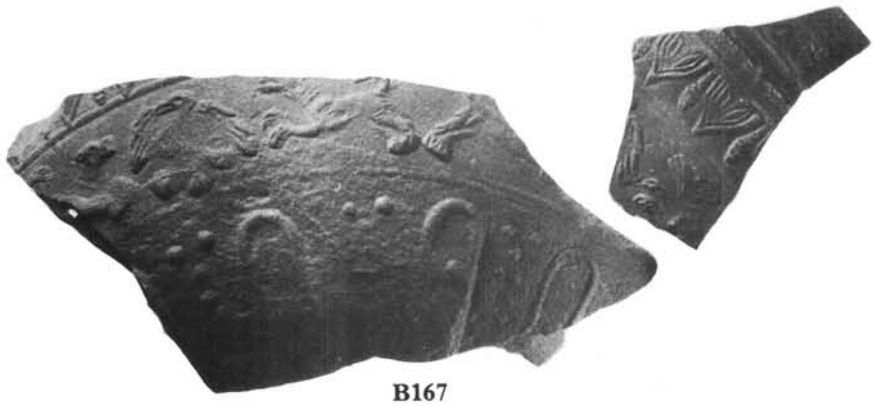
B164

B165

PLATE VIII Megarian Bowls

Scale 3:4

B166



B167

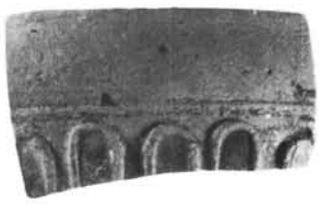
B168

B169

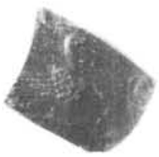
B170

B171

B172



B173



B174

B175

B176

B178

B177

PLATE IX Megarian Bowls

Scale 3:4

B182
B184

B179
B180

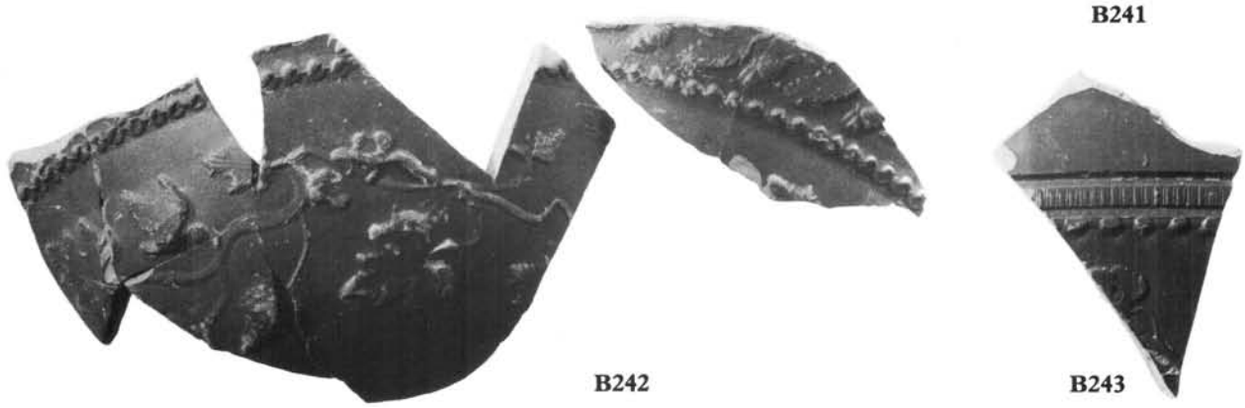
B181
B183

B238

B239

B240

B241



B242

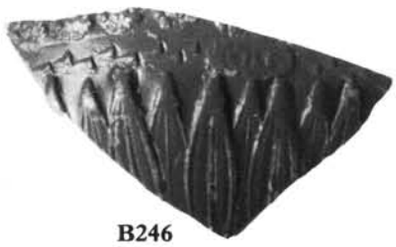
B243

PLATE X Megarian Bowls
Italian Sigillata, relief ware

Scale as marked
Scale 3:4

B244

B245



B246

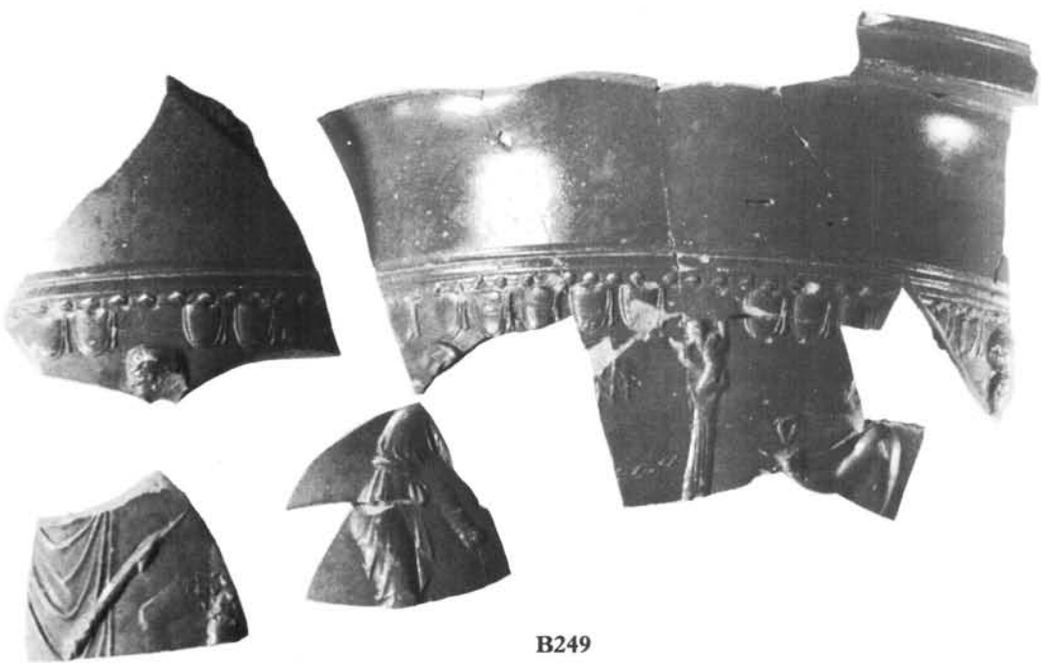
B247

B248

B250

B251

B252



B249

PLATE XI Italian Sigillata, relief ware

Scale 3:4

B253

B254

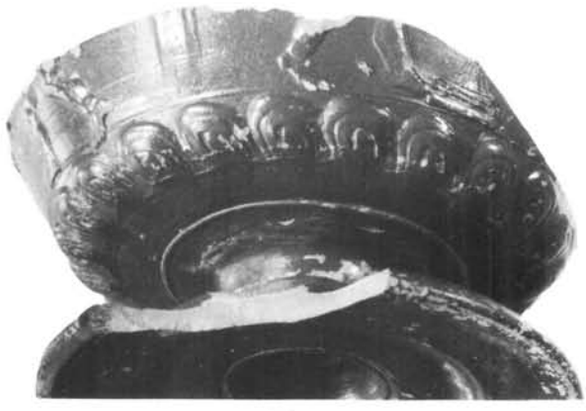
B255

B256

B257

B258

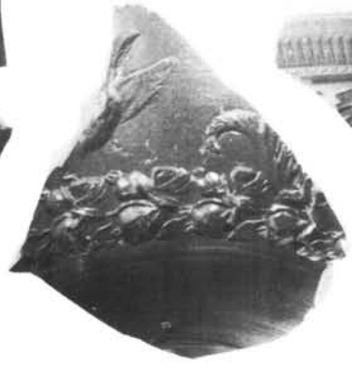
B259



B260

B261

B262



B263

B264

B265

PLATE XII Italian Sigillata, relief ware

Scale 3:4

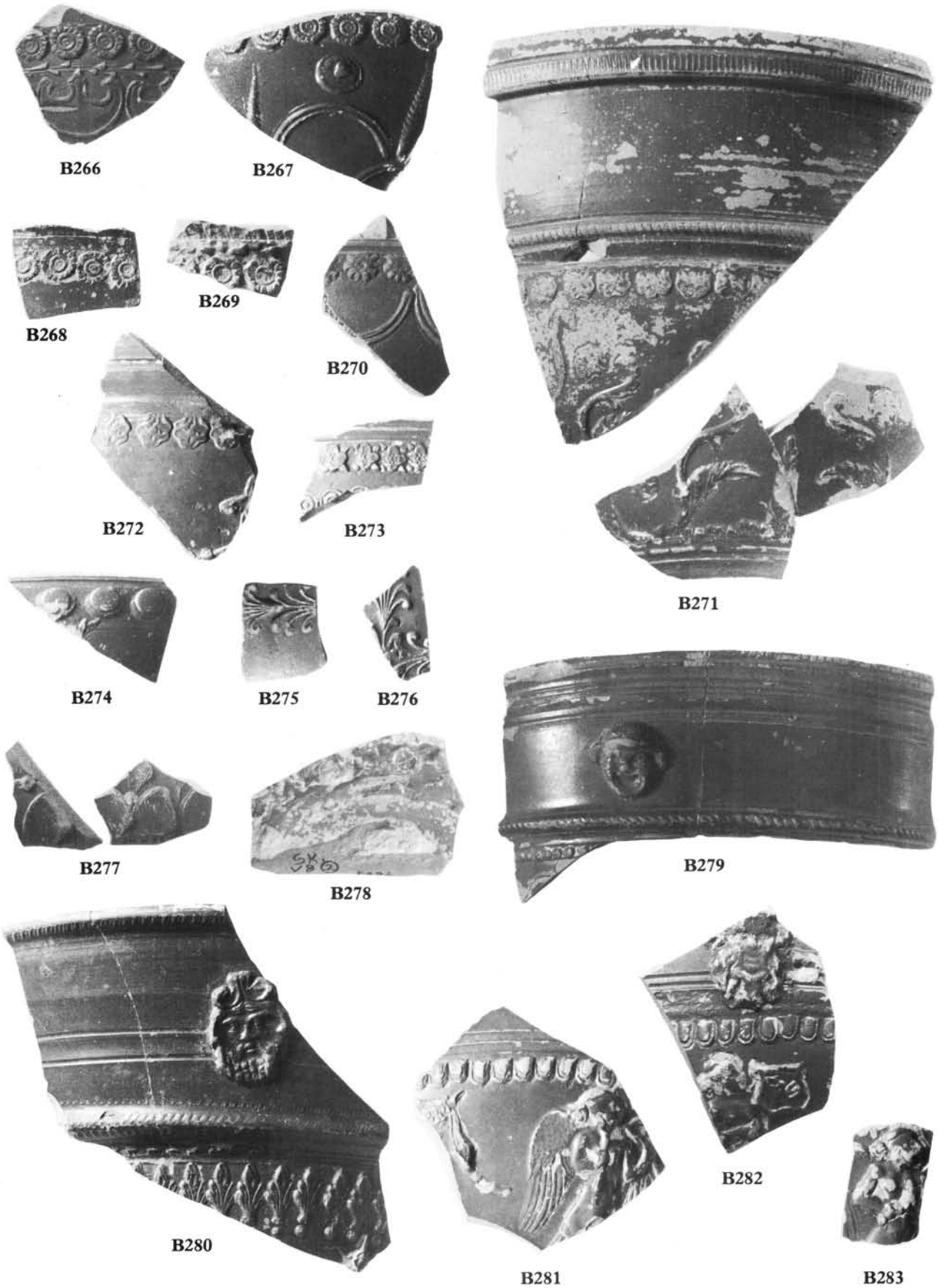


PLATE XIII Italian Sigillata, relief ware

Scale 3:4

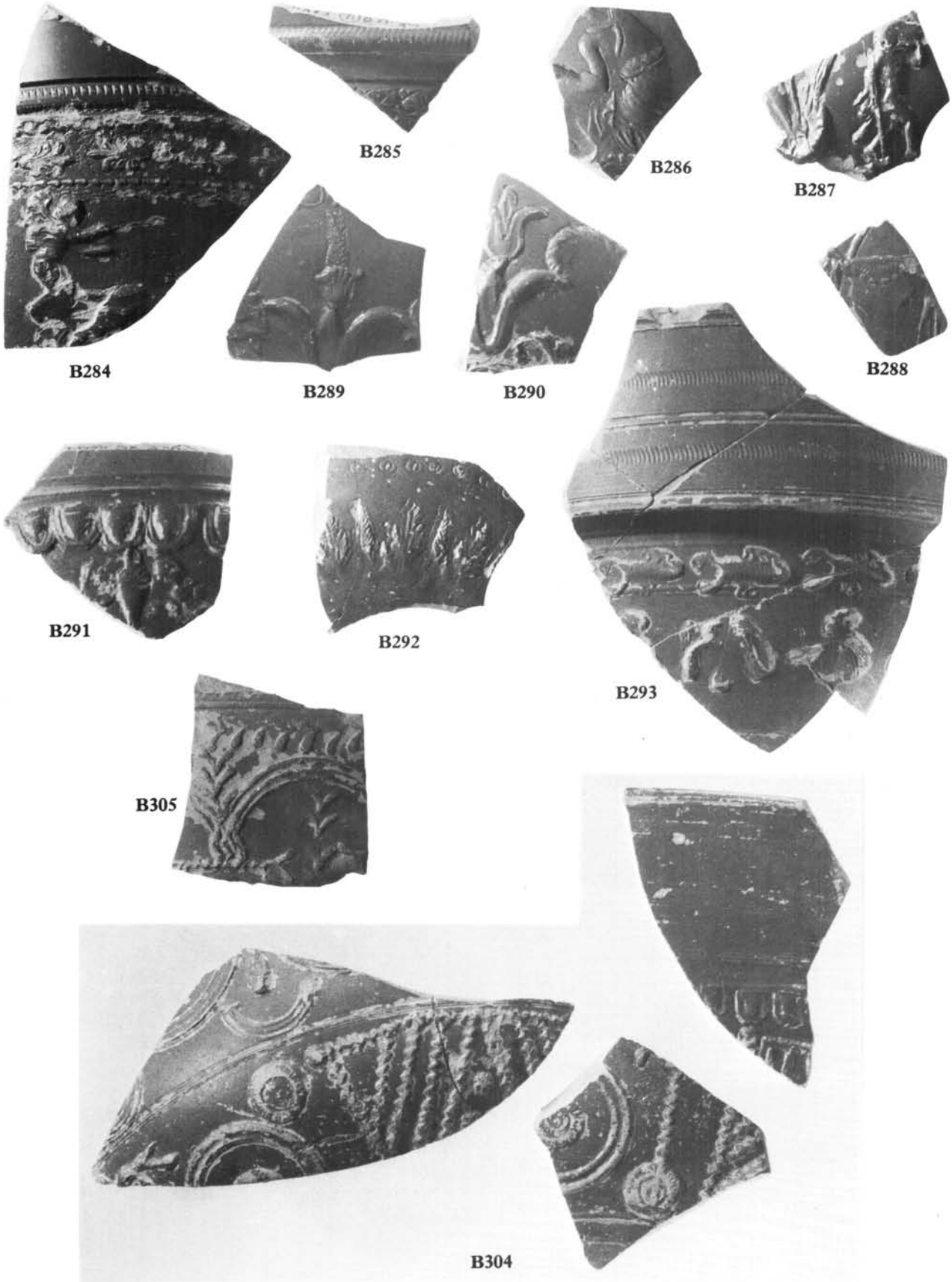


PLATE XIV Italian Sigillata, relief ware

Scale 3:4

M3

M7

M8

M9

M10

M11

M12

M13

M14

M15

M16

M17

M18

M19

M2 - M20

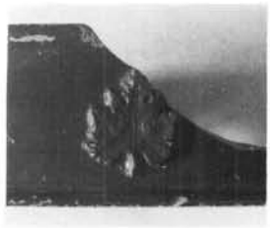
M21

M22

M23

M24

M25



M26

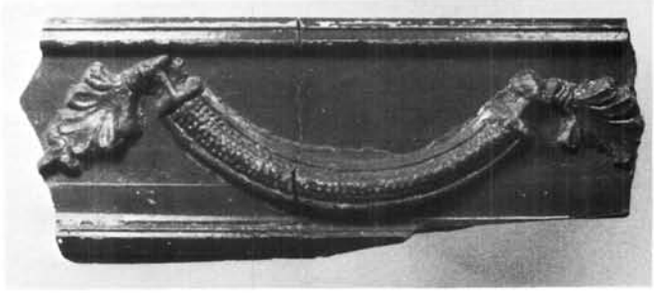
M29

M30

M32

M33 - M27

M34 - M28



M31 - M35 - M31

PLATE XV Italian Sigillata, applied motifs

Scale c. 3:4

M36

M37

M38

M39

M40

M41

M42

M43

M44

M45

M46

M47

X51

X27

X52

X53

X57

X70

X74

X86

X88

PLATE XVI Italian Sigillata, applied motifs
stamps

Scale c. 3:4
Scale 3:2

X89

X90

X95

X96

X98

X99

X110

X111

X124

X125

X126

X127

X128

X129

X130

X131

X132

X133

X134

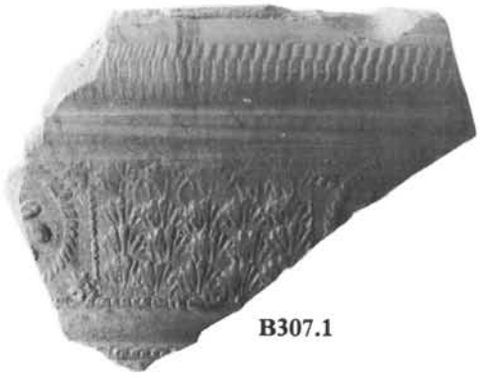
X135

B306.1

PLATE XVII Italian Sigillata, stamps
South Gaulish Sigillata

Scale 3:2
Scale as marked

B306.2



B307.1

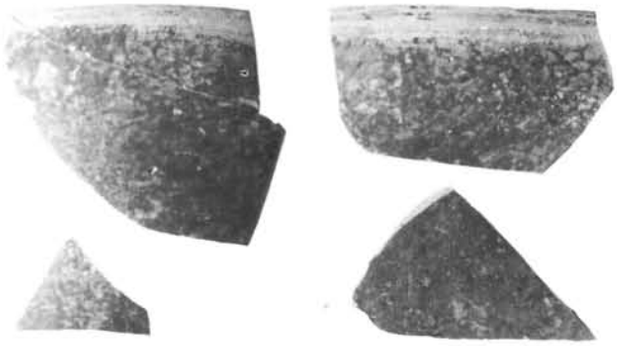
B307.2

B308

B318.1

B321

B341.1



B340

B341.2

B341.3

B341.4 B341.5

PLATE XVIII South Gaulish Sigillata
Eastern Sigillata A

Scale 3:4

X136

X137

X138

X139

X140

X141

X142

X143

X144

X145

X146

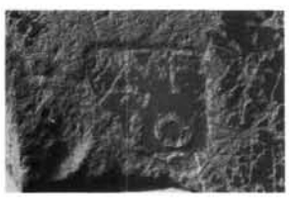
X147

X148

X149

X150

X151



X152

X153

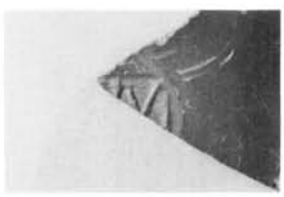
X154

X155

X156

X157

X158



X159

PLATE XIX Stamps on various sigillata wares

Scale for **X136, X137**, *3:4*
Scale for **X138–159**, *3:2*

X160

X161

X162

X163

X164

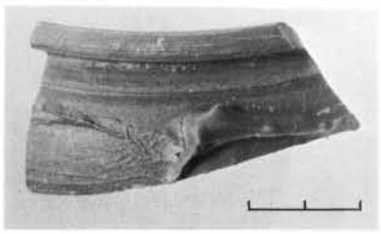
X165

X166

X167

X168

X169



B474

B398

B479.2

B483.1

B483.2

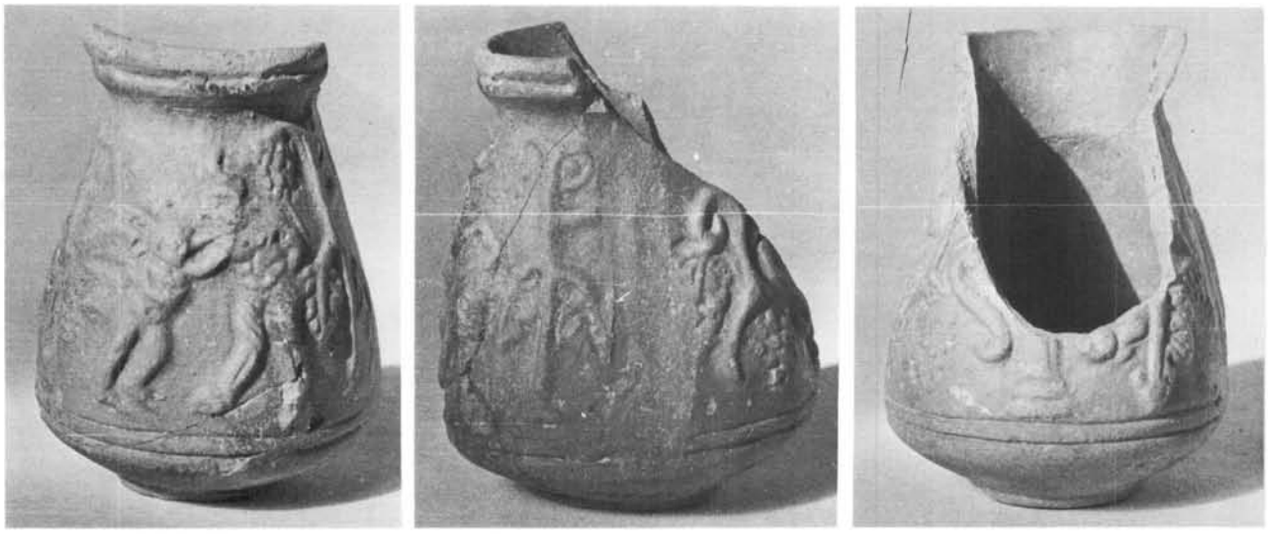
B484.1

B487.1

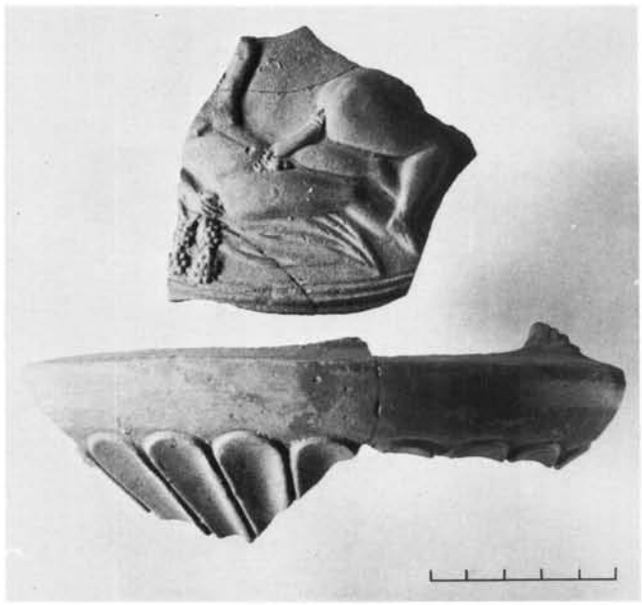
B495.1

B495.2

PLATE XX Stamps on 'Tripolitanian' Sigillata — *Scale 3:2*
Pontic Sigillata (**B398**) — *Scale as marked*
Thin-walled ware (**B474**) — *Scale as marked*
Signatures on Pompeian-Red Ware — *Scale 3:4*
Knidian relief ware — *Scale 3:4*



B491.1

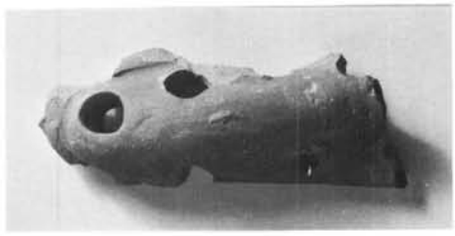


B492.1

B498.2

B496.1

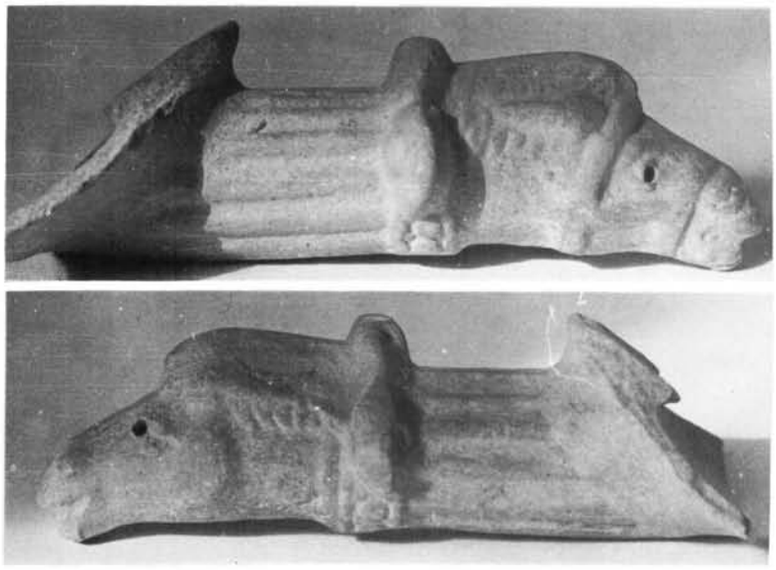
B497.1



B501.2

PLATE XXI Knidian relief ware

Scale 3:4 except where marked



B498.3

B499.1

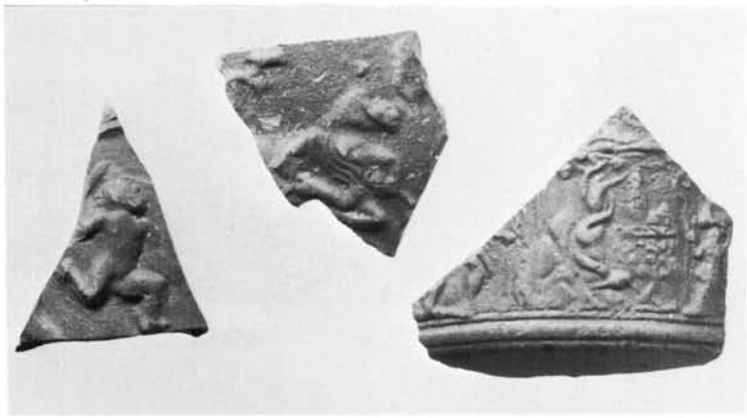
B499.2

B499.3

B502

B499.4

B499.5



B504 B505 B510

B508

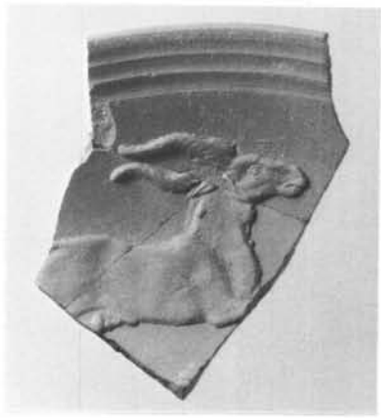
PLATE XXII Knidian relief ware
Corinthian relief bowls

Scale 3:4

B506 B503

B507 B509

B614



B634.1

B626

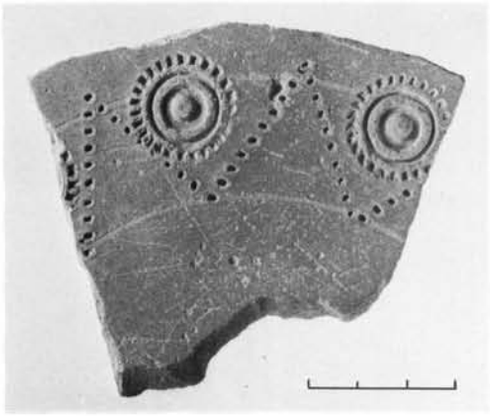
B634.2

B651.1

B649.1

PLATE XXIII Corinthian relief bowls
African Red Slip Ware

Scale as marked
Scale 2:3



B671

B692.4

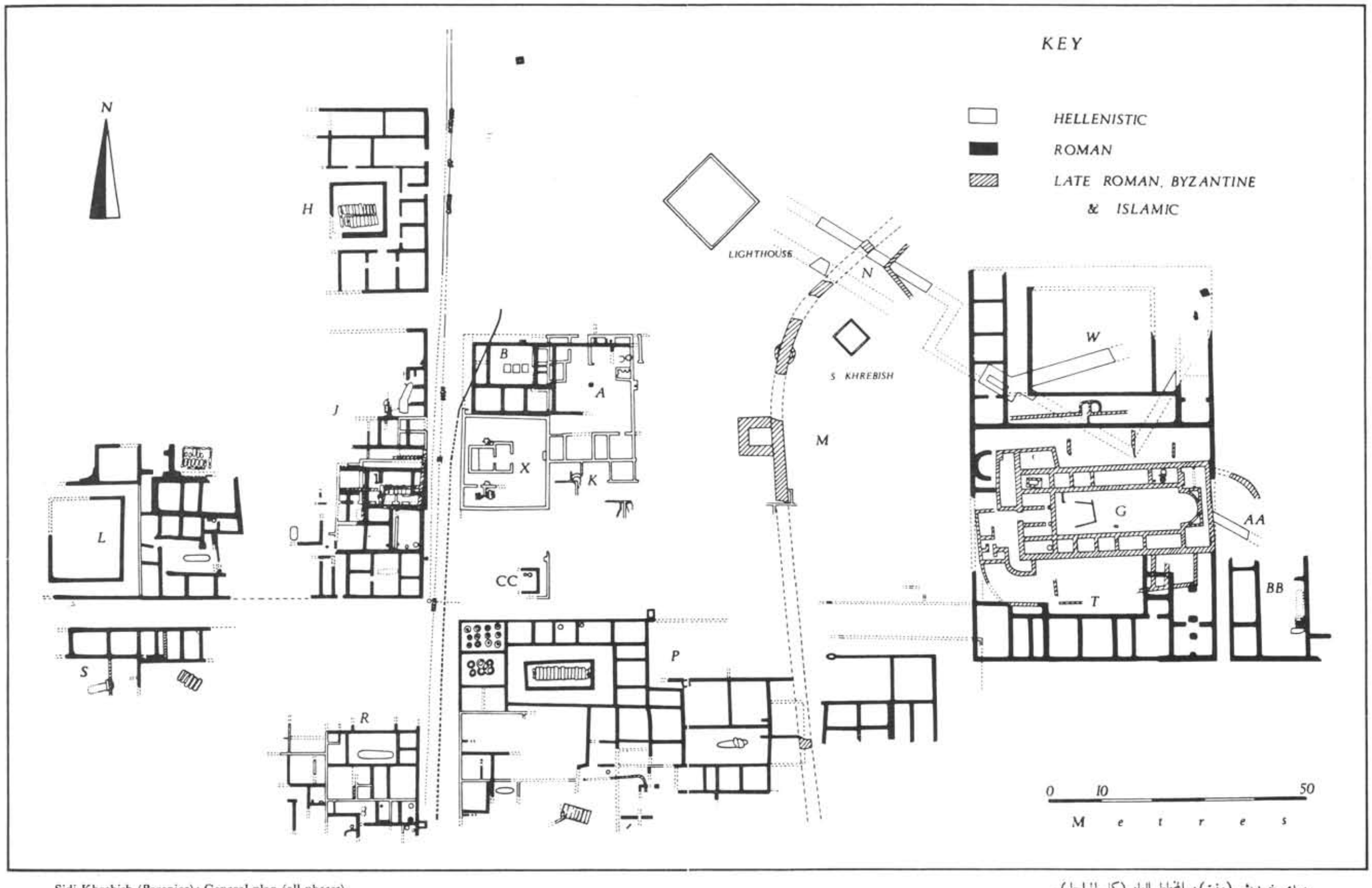
B804

B672.2

Graffito no. 10

PLATE XXIV African Red Slip Ware
Late Roman C Ware
Miscellaneous
Graffito

Scales as marked



Sidi Khrebish (Berenice): General plan (all phases).

سيدى خريبيش (برنيق): المخطط العام (كل المراحل).

اما بالنسبة لفخار كندوس فالامر مختلف حيث من الممكن تعبئه فراغات السفن التي تحمل الخمر الكندوسي بالفخار وذلك لبيعه وربما كان وصول فخار سيجيلاتا البحر الاسود هو الاخر بهذه الطريقة. واخيرا نود ان نقول بأن الفخار المصقول في العهد الروماني المتأخر بسيدى اخريبيش يشابه تماما ذلك الذى تم نشره أخيراً في حفريات ج. بوردمان J. BOARDMAN وج . هايز J.W. HAYES بتوكره كما نود ان نشير الى ان صناعة الفخار الاحمر الطرابلس قد استمر بصورة مزدهرة حتي القرن السادس الميلادى وهذا عكس ما كان معروفا قبل.

الخاتمة

لقد كشف لنا الفخار الهيليسني المصقول بسيدى اخريبيش على مدى قوة العلاقات بين المنطقة وايطاليا ومقاطعة كمبانيا أبوليا APULIA ومن المرجح ان تكون مدينة برنيقي قد لبعت دورا مهما كحلقة وصل بين الاسكندرية ومقاطعة كامبانيا عن طريق ميناءها بوتيولى PUTEOLI حيث تفيدنا المصادر المكتوبة ان هناك روابط تجارية قوية بين الاسكندرية والمقاطعة المذكورة، ولكن ما كاد القرن الثاني قبل الميلاد ان يشرف على الانتهاء حتي توقف استيراد الفخار الكمباني المصقول في الوقت الذى كان هناك نوع اخر اطلق عليه اسم السيجيلاتا الشرقية أ يأخذ طريقه الى الاسواق ولا شك تغير وتبدل متطلبات السوق له دورا في هذا الانقطاع كما ان هذا الانقطاع قد وافق فترة عدم استقرار في منطقة البحر الابيض المتوسط بسبب نشاط القراصنة وقد كانت مدينة برنيقي من اكثر المدن تضررا من هذه القرصنة حيث ادت الى فوضي واضطراب لم تنتهى الابموت بطليموس أبيون PTOLEMY APION عام ٩٧ ق . م ولهذا فمن المرجح ان السيجيلاتا الشرقية ا قد وصلت من شرق حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط بواسطة طريق ساحلى او بوسيلة اخرى بعيدا عن يد القراصنة فيما كان الاتصال بايطاليا عن طريق البحر امرا متعذرا.

ويلاحظ الدارس ان ما وجد من فخار مصقول بسيدى اخريبيش يتفق تماما مع الانتشار الواسع الذى حظيت به جميع انواع الفخار الرئيسية بحوض البحر الابيض المتوسط سوى كان هذا في العصر الروماني المتقدم او المتاخر. والجدير بالذكر ان السيجيلاتا الطرابلسية قد تمت دراستها وتحديدها هنا لاول مرة، وبالخصوص نقول ان صناعة التيرا سيجيلاتا TERRA SIGILLATA عموما بشمال افريقيا في اوائل العهد الروماني كانت في الاول مبنية على اسس نظرية غير انها ما لبثت ان تطورت وقد عثر صدفة على بعض الشقف منها غير انها لم تكن بكميات كبيرة تمكننا من دراستها دراسة وافية.

وهناك صنف آخر من السيجيلاتا وجد بسيدى اخريبيش يطلق عليه سيجيلاتا البحر السود PONTIC SIGILLATA وهو نوع فخارى آخر يعود الى العهد الروماني المبكر اشتهر بعد ظهوره في سيدى اخريبيش، وبالرغم من انه من الممكن ضمه الى مجموعات بحر ايجه والبحر الابيض المتوسط الا انه لم يعرف مصدره الاصلى تماما وذلك نظرًا لصغر الكمية المعثور عليها.

ونفس الامر ينطبق على الفخار الكنديانى الرمادى (تم تصنفية هنا أول مرة كنوع جديد من الفخار) على الرغم من انه هذين النوعين كانا مستعملين على نطاق واسع الى إنه لم يتم العثور الا على مجموعة قليلة منهما لا توصي بانها كانت للتجارة مع انها كانت سلعة مربحه جدا لو استعملت للتجارة الفردية.

والمصدر الاصلى لهذ النوع الفخارى هو مصر وربما كان عليم اسوان بالذات، وقد تم تسجيل بعض الشقف في سيدى اخريبيش وهى تعود الى آخر طبقات الحفرية.

فخار آسيا الصغرى اللامع الملون

((صور ٧٥ شكل ٧٢٢ ب - ٧٢٤ ب))

خصائصه : صنع فخار اسيا الصغرى اللامع من صلصال ناعم ذو لون برتقالى زاهى او بني زاهى ويلاحظ ويشاهد فيه احيانا بعض الاثر للمايكا الذهبية اما القشرة فهى اغمق منه قليلا ويلاحظ ان الاجزاء الخارجية ناعمة وفي بعض الاحيان تبرز لنا اثرا لادوات لصنع اما الاجزاء الداخلية فهى الاخرى تظهر لنا اثارا لفرشاة ناعمة استعملت في تكوينه، هذا ولم يحدد لحد الان تاريخ ومصدر الصنع بالضبط، حيث عثر على كميات صغيرة منه ترجع الى القرن الخامس وما تلاه من قرون بمواقع بحر ايجه وقد تم العثور على خمس شقف في سيدى اخريبيش.

فخار مصقول من اوائل واواخر العهد الروماني

((صور ٧٥، ٧٦ شكل ٨٠١ ب - ٨١٦ ب))

يتعرض هذا الفصل الى اصناف فخارية مصقولة وهى لا تتطلب دراسة دقيقة مطولة نتيجة لتبعثرها وعدم معرفة مصادرها الاصلية.

النقش على الفخار المصقول

لم يتم تسجيل اى نقش عدا نقش واحد يحمل حرفين او اكثر وهى ربما ترمز الى اسم مالك الاناء وقد افادت دراسة هذه الاحرف انها كلها احرف لاسماء اغريقية باستثناء واحدا منها الذى يحتمل ان يكون اختصاراً لاسم ليبي.

الفخار الاحمر الطرابلس

((صور ٧٢ – ٧٤ شكل ٧٩٣ ب – ٧١٣ ب))

خصائصه : صنع من صلصال صلب تتخلله حبيبات ناعمة ذات لون برتقالى واحمر برتقالى او احمر قرنفلى عليه قشرة ناعمة رقيقة بنفس اللون تعكس بعض اللمعان الخفيف وهو يكاد ان يكون خاليا من الشوائب ويلاحظ عليه هو الاخر ان الاجزاء الداخلية منه ناعمة ومصقولة بدقة بعكس الأجزاء الخارجية وتؤكد المعطيات المأخودة من طريقة التوزيع ومدى انتشار هذا النوع الفخار ان مصدر صناعته الاصلية منطقة طرابلس او الجنوب التونسي غير اننا نلاحظ عدم تداولة في سيدى اخريبيش بالصورة التي كان يتداول او يستعمل فيها C WARE (فخار ج الذى يرجع الى العصر الروماني المتأخر) وقد امتدت مدة انتاجه منذ منتصف القرن الثالث وحتي منتصف القرن السادس.

الفخار الاحمر القبرصي :

((صور ٧٥ شكل ٧١٤، ٧١٧ ب))

يشبه هذا النوع الفخارى السيجيلاتا القبرصية المبكرة ولا اختلاف يوجد فيما بينهما عدا في الالوان التي في حواشي الصحون الناتج عن وضعها في الفرن وتدني مستوى تصويره وقد تم العثور على شقف مبعثرة بسيدى اخريبيش في مجسات تعود الى القرن الخامس والسادس والسابع الميلادى.

الفخار الاحمر القبطى

((صور ٧٥ شكل ٧١٨، ٧٢١ ب))

خصائصه : صنع من صلصال قرنفلى اللون، غير مضغوط ويحتوى على جزيئات ناعمة سوداء بالاضافة الى رقائق من المايكا الذهبية اللون، وهو مغطى بقشرة باهته ذات لون يميل قليلا الى السواد وهى عادة ما تكون سميكة براقة في الاجزاء الداخلية منه بينما تبدو خشنة في الخارج، اما النهايات فهى في الغالب غير ملونة عدا البعض الملونة باللون الارجواني او لون لبني ابيض.

الفخار الاحمر في العهد الروماني المتأخر

الفخار الاحمر الافريقي

((صور من ٦٤ الى ٧٠ شكل من ٦٠١ ب الى ٦٨٥ ب))

أطلق هذا الاسم على مجموعة فخارية تم صنعها من صلصال برتقالى او احمر اللون وذو قشرة لونها هى الاخرى برتقالى او احمر بتونس في الفترة الواقعة بين العهد الفلاقي والفتح العربي في القرن السابع الميلادى، وقد شاع تداول هذا الصنف من الفخار في بلدان حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط، الى درجة انه في منطقة سيدى اخريبيش يعتبر اكثر نوع تم تسجيله لحد الان ويعد هذا النوع الفخارى سندا قويا او قاطعا في تحديد تاريخ العصر الروماني المتاخر ولمزيد من التفاصيل انظر الى الدراسة التي نشرت حديثا عام ١٩٧٢ م عن الفخار الروماني المتأخر لمؤلفه ج . و هايز J.W. HAYES .

فخار ج ٢ العصر الروماني المتاخر

((صور ٧١، ٧٢ شكل ٦٧٦ – ٦٩٢))

خصائصه : صنع من صلصال صلب ذو حبيبات ناعمة به بقع لينة من الجير اما لونه فيتأرجح بين اللون الاحمر واللون البرتقالى، وعليه قشرة رقيقة للغاية تحمل نفس اللون بها بعض اللمعان الخفيف احيانا، وقد تبين لنا في بعض القطع ان الجانب الخارجى من نهاياتها ذات لون بني او ابيض لبني من جراء الحرق وعادة ما يكون من الداخل ناعمة الملمس بعكس السطح الخارجى الذى يحمل اثارا لخدوش وغيرها.

اما فيما يتعلق بمكان وتاريخ الصناعة فقد افادتنا الدراسة بان مصدره الاصلى هو الجانب الشمالى الشرقي من بحر ايجه عند فوكايا PHOCAEA وذلك فيما بين اواخر القرن الرابع والقرن السابع الميلادى هذا ومن خلال الحفريات لاحظنا ارتفاع نسبة استعماله بسيدى اخريبيش في القرن الخامس والقرن السادس الميلاديين.

الاواني الكورنتية المنقوشة

((صورة ٦٣ شكل ٥٠٢ – ٥١٠))

ينحصر هذا النوع في الاطباق الدائرية المزينة بمناظر مختلفة محفورة تم صنعها في كورنث في النصف الاول من القرن الثالث الميلادى.

خصائصه : صنع من صلصال ناعم رقيق يميل لونه الى الاصفر الخفيف واحيانا ياخذ اللون القرنفلى او الرمادى، اما القشرة فهى ذات لون احمر برتقالى فاتحة وعليها بقع بنية سوداء اللون، وقد تم العثور على ثلاث عشرة شقفة بسيدى اخريبيش.

فخار بمومي الاحمر

((صورة ٦٠، شكل ٤٧٩ – ٤٨٣))

خصائصه: صنع من صلصال ذو لون احمر بني محتوى على الكثير من الرملة السوداء واحيانا جزيئات بيضاء وشرائح من مادة المايكا الذهبية اللون، وتتميز القشرة الخارجية من القاعدة التي يرتكز عليها الطبق بالخشونة وتراكم السخام عليها في الوقت الذى كانت فيه النهايات والاجزاء الداخلية عليها قشرة سميكة حمراء اللون قليلة اللمعان، ان هذا النوع يشابه او يطابق تماما النماذج التي عثر عليها بسيدى اخريبيش وهى اصلا من كامبانيا بايطاليا، وقد اقتصر هذا النوع على اطباق مسطحة ترتكز على قاعدة او صحون صغيرة للاكل والجدير بالذكر ان منتجات منطقة كامبانيا قد تم تقليدها واصبحت النماذج المقلدة من شمال افريقيا ومن منطقة بحر ايجة منافس كبير للنماذج الاصلية هذا وتعود فترة استيراد هذا النوع الى برنيق الى ما بين العهد الاغسطى واواخر القرن الاول الميلادى.

الفخار الكنديانى المنقوش

((صور ٦١ – ٦٣ شكل ٤٨٤ ب – ٥٠١ ب))

يتكون هذا النوع الفخارى من مجموعة من الاوعية المنقوشة بنقوش غائرة.

خصائصه : تم صنع هذا النوع من الفخار من صلصال صلب تتخلله حبيبات ناعمة وهو عادة ما يكون مسخنا او محروقا الامر الذى جعل لونه بين اللون الاحمر والبرتقالى والبني ويحتوى في بعض الاحيان على كميات صغيرة من الجزيئات الناعمة واحيانا القليل من مادة المايكا الهحبية، تغطيه قشرة رقيقة غير ناعمة ذات الوان متشابه هى اللون البرتقالى والبني خفيفة البريق، وفي بعض الحالات النادرة يكون الاناء رمادى اللون من جراء الحرق.

ولقد تم صنعه بكندوس KNIDOS بكاريا CARIA بين اواخر القرن الاول تقريبا واوائل القرن الثالث الميلادى، وتم العثور على واحد وثلاثون شقفه في سيدى اخريبيش.

فخار مصقول أخر، من القرون الثلاثة الاولى بعد الميلاد

الفخار البني :

((صورة ٥٧ شكل ٤٣٤ – ٤٤٤))

خصائصه : صنع من صلصال صلب جيد خال من الشوائب يغلب عليه اللون البني الفاتح اما القشرة فلونها بني غامق وهى رقيقة، ويلاحظ عليها بعض الخدوش وعلامات الصنع.

لقد تم الى الان تنسيب ٣٦ شقفة الى هذا النوع الفخارى غير ان اصله لا زال موضع جدل وتفيد النماذج التي وضعت تحت الدراسة ان تاريخها يرجع الى الفترة الزمنية الواقعة بين العهد الهيلينستي والعهد الروماني المبكر.

فخار رقيق البنية

((صور ٢٩ و ٢٩ شكل ٤٤٥ ب – ٤٧٨ ب))

لقد تم صنع الكثير من اوعية الشراب الرقيقة البنية في اماكن مختلفة من ايطاليا والمقاطعات الرومانية الغربية في القرن الاول واوائل القرن الثاني الميلادى وقد اسفرت الحفريات عن وجود عدد صغير من هذه الاوعية بسيدى اخريبيش تنتمى الى ثمانية طرز مختلفة على الاقل، وتمت دراسة خمسة انواع منها حيث ثبت مبدئيا انها مجلوبة من مناطق مختلفة بايطالية عدا واحدة يرجح ان تكون من صنع محلى.

سيجيلاتا البحر الاسود :

((صور ٥٠، ٥١ شكل ٣٨٦ ب – ٣٩٨ ب))

خصائصه : صنع من صلصال جيد صلب يميل الى اللون البرتقالى الخفيف او اللون القرنفلى البني ويحتوى على كتل جيريه، وهو يختلف عن السيجيلاتا القبرصية بما يحتوى عليه من مايكا فضية، ويلاحظ على الاواني المفتوحة انها مغطاة بقشرة ناعمة اما من الخارج فهى ذات قشرة خشنة بها آثر خرط قليلة اللمعان.

وقد صنع هذا الفخار في مكان غير معروف يطل على حوض البحر الاسود وانتشر استعماله في حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط على نطاق واسع الى درجة ان المجموعة التي وجدت بسيدى اخريبيش اكثر بكثير من اى مجموعة وجدت في حوض البحر الاسود نفسه وقد ارجعت فترة استيراد هذا النوع من الفخار الى السنوات الواقعة بين النصف الثاني من القرن الاول للميلاد وحتي النصف الاول من القرن الثاني الميلادى.

السيجيلاتا الطرابلسية : TRIPOLITANIA SIGILLATA

((صور ٥٢ – ٥٦ شكل ٣٩٩ ب – ٤٣٣ ب))

خصائصه : صنع هذا النوع الفخارى من صلصال حبيبي جميل ذو لون اصفر برتقالى محتويا على القليل من مادة المايكا الناعمة واحيانا به جزيئات قليلة سوداء ام القشرة فهى ناعمة ذات لون برتقالى احمر ولا أثر لفرشاة عليه بعكس السيجيلاتا الشرقية ب ويلاحظ هنا ان المجموعة التي نشرت من سيدى اخريبيش لم تنشر مثلها من اى مكان اخر بالرغم من ان مصدرها الاصلى هو منطقة طرابلس وجنوب تونس، ويبدو من المعطيات التي بين ايدينا ان فترة انتشاره كانت قصيرة نسبيا في من سنة ١ الى سنة ٤٠ م علما بأن مدة استعمالها في مكانها الاصلى كانت اطول قليلا.

فخار غاندارلى

((صور ٤٧، ٤٨ شكل ٣٦٣ ب – ٣٧٣ ب))

خصائصه : تميز هذا النوع الفخارى بكثرة شرائح المايكا الذهبية فيه، وكانت اواني هذا الفخار المصنوعة في القرن الاول من صلصال برتقالى تعلوه طبقة بنفس اللون واحيانا تميل الى الاحمرار وهى في الغالب اكثر سمكا في الداخل من الخارج ويلاحظ على قشرته الخارجية بعض الخدوش واثار خرط.

لقد تم صنع الفخار المعني في كاندارلى CANDARLI المعروفة قديما ببيتان PITANE بالقرب من بيرغامون PERGAMON في الفترة التاريخية الواقعة بين العهد الاوغسطى واوائل القرن الرابع للميلاد، وان الاشكال التي وجدت بسيدى اخريبيش تعكس مدى شعبية هذا النوع الفخارى في القرن الثاني واوائل القرن الثالث الميلادى وهى الفترة التي توافق فترة تقاربها مع السيجيلاتا الايطالية.

السيجيلاتا القبرصية :

((صور ٤٩ شكل ٣٧٤ ب – ٣٨٥ ب))

خصائصه : صنع من صلصال صلب به الكثير من الحبيبات كما توجد به بعض الاحيان كتل جيريه، وعليه قشرة رقيقة مقيمة. اما لون الصلصال والقشرة فهى في الغالب بنيه ويتراوح لونها احيانا بين الاحمر البرتقالى والبني المروني، ويشاهد على الاطباق خطوطا مزدوجة واثار اصابع حول قواعد الاوعية.

لقد صنع هذا الفخار في اغلبه في قبرص منذ اوائل القرن الاول قبل الميلاد الى حوالى منتصف القرن الثاني للميلاد، ولم يصدر بكميات كبيرة قبل سنة ٣٠ – ٤٠ ق . م وقد عثر على بعض النماذج منه بسيدى اخريبيش وان كانت قليلة الاستعمال نظرا لشيوع تداول فخار الغيرا السيجيلاتا الرومانية المبكرة بالمنطقة.

اللبني الى اللون القرنفلى او اللون الاصفر البرتقالى اما لون القشرة فهو يتراوح بين اللون الاحمر البرتقالى اللماع واللون البني الاحمر او المروفي بالرغم من انها تضاهر احيانا اكثر انواع السيجيلاتا الايطالية جودة في اللمعان الا ان هذا نادرا ما يحدث فهى في الغالب ما تكون شاحبة او ذات بريق عادى.

لقد تم انتاج هذا النوع الفخارى في عدد من المراكز بسوريا منذ منتصف القرن الثاني قبل الميلاد حتي القرن الثاني بعده، علما بانه قد تم توريده الى منطقة سيدى اخريبيش فيما بين النصف الثاني من القرن الاول قبل الميلاد الى نهاية القرن الاول للميلاد ويعتبر تداوله في غضون هذه الفترة بنفس الدرجة التي كان يتداول بها فخار السيجيلاتا الايطالية بالمنطقة.

السيجيلاتا الشرقية ب

((صور ٤٥ و ٤٦ شكل ٣٤٤ ب – ٣٦٢ ب))

خصائصها : توجد خاصيتان واضحتان في هذا النوع فني النوع الفخارى السابق نلاحظ ان لصلصال مصقول صلب ذو لون احمر برتقالى به الكثير من مادة المايكا واحيانا متشقف اما القشرة او طلاء السطح فهو احمر اللون لماع وفي بعض النماذج القليلة اسود اللون من جراء الحرق، وتكون مصبوبة في قوالب دقيقة اما بالنسبة للنسخة الاخيرة من الفخار السيجيلاتا الشرقية ب فهو اكثر سمكا واقل اتقانا في الصنع ومادته الصلصالية ذات رقائق ناعمة غالبا ولون قشرته عادة تكون حمراء برتقالية تتقشر على شكل شرائح مربعة كبيرة .

وبالرغم من ان هذا النوع من الفخار قد تمت صناعته في ترواليس TRALLES بوادى ميندر MEANDER VALLEY في اسيا الصغرى ربما تكون صناعته اصلا جلبت عن طريق الفخارين المها جرين من ارتزو AREZZO في العهد الاوغسطى، هذا ونلاحظ ان فخار السيجيلاتا الشرقية ب لم يكن واسع الانتشار في الثلاثة الارباع الاول من القرن الاول الميلادى في الوقت الذى كان فخار السيجيلاتا الشرقية ب اكثر تداولا واستعمالا وربما تعدى التاريخ المذكور الى الربع الاخير من القرن الاول والنصف الاول من القرن الثاني الميلادى، الامر الذى جعل وجود فخار السيجيلاتا الشرقية ب في سيدى اخريبيش اقل من فخار السيجيلاتا الشرقية ب.

ونلاحظ إذاما تتبعنا تطور صناعة هذا النوع الفخارى انه قد تم تحسينه وسط ايطاليا خلال السنوات التي تتوسط القرن الاول قبل الميلاد غير انه لم يتم تصديره بشكل واسع قبل حوالى عام ١٥ ق م وقد عثر على بعض القطع المبكرة في سيدى اخريبيش وهى ترجع الى التاريخ المشار اليه الا ان معظم المواد التي عثر عليها ترجع الى السنوات الوسطى من القرن الاول الميلادى وبعد ذلك التاريخ واجهت هذه الصناعة منافسة كبيرة من اواني فخارية مشابهة لها صنعت في شرق حوض البحر المتوسط مثل السيجيلاتا الشرقية ب THE EASTERN SIGILLATA B واناء كاندارلى CANDARLI WARE وربما اخيرا صدرت الى برنيقي في المربع الاول من القرن الثاني للميلاد ولا يفوتنا ان نشير الى ان في حوالى عام ٣٠ م استحدثت تقليدًا جديدًا في الزخرفة وذلك بزخرفة الاناء برسوم بسيطة ومكررة في الاخرى وجدت بسيدى اخريبيش وهى في الوقت الراهن تحت الداراسة حيث تم دراسة ٤٧ رسما مميزا تم وضعها في جدول خاص.

سيجيلاتا جنوب الغال، اناء ساميان SOUTH GAULISH SIGILLATA 'SAMIAN WARE'

((صورة ٣٩ شكل ٣٠٦ ب – ٣١٢ ب))

خصائصه : يختلف الشكل الخارجى لهذا النوع الفخارى عن فخار السيجيلاتا الايطالية فيما يلى : صلصال هذا النوع اكثر غمقا ويتراوح لونه بين اللون الاحمر الفاقع والشاحب وربما وتوجد به بعض البقع الجيرية احيانا، اما فيما يخص القشرة الخارجية فهى تشابه تلك التي على فخار السيجيلاتا الايطالية غير انها أكثر لمعانا وعلى كل فان النماذج التي لدينا تختلف اختلافا بينا عن السجيلاتا الايطالية مما يجعل امر الالتياس غير وارد تقريبا.

وقد تم صنع هذه الاواني في جنوب فرنسا وبالذات في غراوفيسنك LA GRAUFESENQUE بين سنتين ١٠ و ١٥ للميلاد وتم تصديره الى جميع المقاطعات الغربية وبلدان حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط في القرن الاول الميلادى، وهى عموما نادرة الوجود في سيدى اخريبيش حيث تم لحد الان تسجيل سبع شقف فقط.

السيجيلاتا الشرقية ا

((صور ٤٠ – ٤٤ شكل ٣١٣ ب – ٣٤٣ ب))

خصائصها: صنع هذا الفخار من طين جيد مصقول يكاد ان يكون خاليا من الشوائب ويتراوح لونه من اللون

الفخار الروماني المبكر

تيرا سيجيلاتا

السيجيلاتا الايطالية

((صور ٢٦ – ٣٨، شكل ٢٠١ – ٨٠٥))

بصرف النظر عن الفخار الاحمر المصقول الاغريقي الذى تم توريده الى برنيتي على مدى خمسة قرون يعتبر هذا النوع اى السيجيلاتا الايطالية هو الاكثر تواجدا في الموقع المذكور ومعظم ما تم استيراده كان في الفترة الواقعة بين نهاية القرن الاول قبل الميلاد وبعض سنوات النصف الاول من القرن الثاني للميلاد، وقد كان للنجاح الكبير الذى حالف تجارة هذا النوع الجيد من الفخار دورا كبيرا في النهوض بالصناعات المماثلة في شتي بقاع العالم الروماني وخلف اجواء من المنافسة بين محترفي هذه الحرفة فمثلا نجد الاناء الصسي باسم إناء الاباء THE PARENTS WARE تم صنعه في مراكز عديدة في إطاليا وغيرها، بالرغم من ان المصدر الرئيسي له هو منطقة ارتزو بتوسكانيا، واغلب هذه الانواع عثر عليها بسيدى اخريبيش.

ونود هنا ان نشير الى ان دراسة مصادر هذا النوع من الفخار بناء على مادة صنعة امر صعب للغاية وذلك نظرا لانعدام اوجه الاختلاف تقريبا وان وجدت فهى من الصعب ان تلفت انتباه الدارس، لذا فاننا لا نستطيع تحديد الاصل الا عن طريق اسلوب الزخرفة او الاختام التي توضع على الاواني البسيطة المزخرفة، ونستطيع فيما يلى ان نذكر بوجه عام خصائص السيجيلاتا الايطالية : تم صنعه من مادة طينية صلبة جيدة تختلف في اللون من اللون القرنفلى الى الاصفر الشاحب الى اللون القرنفلى الغامق اما القشرة التي تغطى مادة الاناء فهى ناعمة ذات لمعان عادى وبلون احمر لبني وفي بعض القطع الجيدة تكون القشرة مانعة لتسرب السوائل، غير اننا نلاحظ في اواخر ايامها انحدرت جودتها فاصبحت مادتها بها الكثير من الشوائب والقشرة اصبحت شاحبة خشنة.

اطباق ميغاريان الايونية

((صور ١٢ – ٢٢ شكل ١٤٥ ب – ١٧٨ ب))

يعني اصطلاح (اطباق او فخار الميغاريان) صنف من الاطباق المزخرفة تم صنعها في العديد من مواقع حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط من القرن الثالث الى القرن الاول قبل الميلاد وتعرف المجموعة المعنية بايوني IONIAN وقد عثر على الكثير منه في سيدى اخريبيش وهو متكون من طين جيد به حبيبات من المايكا وقشرة رقيقة والتمايز الذى بين الوانه مرده الى حالات التسخين ودرجاته فعندما يتم تسخين الطبق ربما يأخذ اللون الاصفر البرتقالى او الرمادى والقشرة من المحتمل ان تصبح حمراء او سوداء علما بان اللون لقشرة يختلف باختلاف اجزاء الاناء الواحد.

بعض الاطباق الماغاريانية الاخرى

((صور ٢٣ شكل ١٧٩ ب – ١٨٥ ب))

توجد بسيدى اخريبيش مجموعة صغيرة من الاطباق الماغاريانية وهذا المجموعة لا تخص النوع الايوني وهى ليست من صنع اتيكى والى الان لم يتم دراسة المجموعة التي يبلغ عددها ٦ قطع.

اواني هيلنسنية منوعة من الفخار المصقول

((صورة ٢٤، شكل ١٨٦ ب – ١٩٨ ب))

تم العثور على القليل من الشقف في الموقع المذكور شكل البعض منها اناء فيه من الفخار الاحمر الصقيل.

انواع اخرى من الفخار الاسود المصقول

((صورة ١٤، ١٥ شكل ١٠٣ ب – ١١٠ ب))

تم العثور على عدد قليل من الفخار الاسود المصقول بسيدى اخريبيش وهو عبارة عن اواني مصنوعة من الفخار ذات لون اسود مزخرفة تم صنعها في اتيكا واجزاء اخرى من العالم الهيلينستي.

فخار اسود مصقول بزخرفة بارزة

((صورة ١٥ شكل ١١١ب – ١١٥ ب))

بالنسبة لهذا النوع من الفخار كان نادر الوجود بسيدى اخريبيش وقد تمت دراسة وتحديد ماهية بعض النماذج المختلفة الاصول.

الفخار المصقول الهيلينيستي المحلى

((صورة ١٦ – ٢٠ شكل ١١٦ – ١٤٤))

خصائصه : تمت صناعة هذا النوع الفخارى من صلصال حبيبي ويحتوى على الكثير من القشور الجيرية وذو لون اسود ويميل سطحه الى الخشونة، ونلاحظ ان جميع الاواني مطلية بقشرة رقيقة تغطى الاناء بالكامل احيانا اما اللون فانه يختلف من اللون البني الى اللون الاحمر واللون الرمادى ونشير الى ان لون القشرة تختلف تتذبذب بين اللون الاحمر الى اللون الارجواني او الاسود وهى غالبا ما تكون شاحبة مقدومة البريق عدا القليل منها، ويوجد على قليل من النماذج زخرفة ورسوم ملونة باللون الاحمر والابيض.

لقد كانت هذه الاواني شائعة التداول بسيدى اخريبيش في العهد الهيلينستي بالرغم من انها ليست من الاصناف الجيدة ويرجح ان يكون تاريخ الصنع سابق لتاريخ مكشفات الحقريات التي اجريت بالمنطقة واستمرت على نطاق اضيق الى القرن الاول الميلادى.

متقنة الصنع وذلك من مظهرها الخشن، وفيما يتعلق ببعض الاواني الاخرى فانها عادة مغطاة بقشرة رقيقة شاحبة عموما واحيانا لها بعض البريق الخفيف وهى تغطى جميع الاجزاء الداخلية والجزء العلوى من الخارج اما لونها فيتارجح بين الاحمر البرتقالى والرمادى والاسود ولا شك ان التاثيرات الكيمائية طبعت مفعولها على هذه الالوان خصوصا عند التسخين علما بانه قد عثر على بعض الاواني التي لا يغطى اى نوع من الطلاء.

وبالرغم من ان هذا النوع من الفخار كان واسع الانتشار والتداول في بلدان حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط الا انه لم يكن شائع الاستعمال في سيدى اخريبيش وذلك من العدد القليل الذى عثر عليه هناك وهو في حالة جيدة وتم صنعة في كندوس بآسيا الصغرى في الفترة الواقعة بين اوائل القرن الثاني قبل الميلاد والرابع ومن المحتمل ان يكون ذلك الاناء الكنديانى الجميل الذى يرجع الى منتصف العصر الروماني استمرارا لنفس الصناعة المشار اليها.

فخار كناثيا الابوليانى

((صورة ١٢، ١٣ شكل ٩٠ ب – ١٠٢ ب))

يلاحظ على هذا النوع تشابهه الكبير مع الفخار الاسود المصقول المعثور عليه بسيدى اخريبيش، وقد تم صنع حول تارانتو TARANTO جنوب ايطاليا في القرن الرابع او الثالث قبل الميلاد واخر مراحل انتاجه هى التي سنذكرها فيما بعد ومن المرجح ان يكون هذا النوع من مصنع واحد علما بانه كان ينتج ايضا في الاسكندرية وعرفت باسم مجموعة الاسكندرية الفخارية ALEXANDRIA GROUP .

خصائصه : تتكون مادة صنعه من طين مصقول معتدل الصلابة، لونه اصفر او لبني وبه احيانا اثرا للون الاخضر اما قشرة السطح فهى غالبا سوداء اللون براقة واغلب الوان الزخرفة التي استعملت هى اللون الاحمر الغامق والارجواني او اللون الابيض الاصفر.

النواحى الغربية من حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط وذلك منذ منتصف القرن الثاني قبل الميلاد وعلى وجه الخصوص في القرن الاول قبل الميلاد ولهذا النوع الفخارى الصقلى الاصل دورا كبيرا في تطعيم الصناعة الفخارية المحلية فقد قام صناع الفخار المحليون بتقليد هذا النمط الفخارى علما بان النماذج التي وجدت في المجس ٣٢ والمجس ٦١ بسيدى اخريبيش يساورنا الشك في ان تكون من صنع محلى.

الفخار الاسود المصقول ج ٢

((صورة ٩ شكل ٧١ ب – ٧٢ ب))

يتكون هذا النوع من الفخار من مجموعة صغيرة من الاطباق الكبيرة المسطحة المرتكزة على قاعدة قصيرة مستديرة وهى غالبا ما تكون ذات نهايات مقلوبة مزخرفة بزخرفة زاهية، اما المادة التي تمت منها صناعته فهى تحتوى على كميات كبيرة من المايكا الناعمة والتي جعلته ناعم الملمس وفيما يتعلق بلونه فهو رمادى السطح من جراء التسخين اما الغطاء فلونه اسود يتدرج من شاحب في الاسفل الى ناعم ذو بريق في النهاية.

ومن المعروف ان هذه النوعية من الاواني الفخارية وجدت بكميات قليلة في عدد من المواقع ببحر ايجه وبلدان شرق حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط ويظحر انه على علاقة وطيدة باواني ب ٢ ذات اللون الاسود اللامع واطباق المغاريان MEGARIAN BOWLS الايونية ويفترض انها صنعت في الجنوب الغربي من آسيا الصغرى اما عن تاريخ التصنيع فكان يتراوح بين اوائل القرن الاول قبل الميلاد والنصف الاول من القرن الاول للميلاد.

الفخار الكنديانى الرمادى

((صورة ١٠ شكل ٨٢ ب – ٨٩ ب))

خصائصه : تم صنع هذا الفخار من طين جيد نقي صلب تتخلله في بعض الاحيان بقع من الكلس، اما لونه فهو يختلف في الاناء الواحد كما يختلف من اناء لاخر فهو احيانا برتقالى اللون او رمادى او لون سطحه يختلف عن لونه الداخلى كذلك يظهر بلون قرنفلى او ارجواني عندما يكون متصدع ونشير الى ان القشور بالذات كانت غير

الفخار الاسود المصقول ب ٣

((صورة ٦،٧ شكل من ٤٠ ب الى ٥٠ ب))

خصائصه : صنعت اواني هذه المجموعة من صلصال لبني ناعم السطح وتظهر عليه احيانا علامات مخروطية من الخارج، اما طلاءه فهو اسود ذو لمعان خفيف واكثر هذه الاواني وجدت في حالة متآكلة، ويلاحظ ان شكل هذه الاواني يشبه كثيرا اناء كناثيا المزخرف المصنوع في ابوليا APULIA هذا وتعود الفترة التي شاع فيها استعمالة في سيدى اخريبيش حسبما اسفرت عليه دراسة القطع المعثور عليها هناك الى القرن الثالث والثاني قبل الميلاد.

الفخار الاسود المصقول ب ٤

((صورة ٧ شكل من ٥١ ب الى ٥٤ ب))

خصائصه : عرفت هذه المجموعة بذلك الصلصال الاصفر او البني الفاتح الذى تمت صناعتها منه وهى في الغالب في حالة جيدة عليها طلاء اسود شاحب او ذو بريق خافت يميل لونه الى اللون الرمادى احيانا ولهذه المجموعة علاقة باواني اخرى تنتسب جميعها الى وسط ايطاليا وبالرغم من الشقف القليلة التي وجدت في مقبرة سيدى اخريبيش الا انه تم تحديد تاريخه في النصف الثاني من القرن الثاني والقرن الاول قبل الميلاد.

الفخار الاسود المصقول ج ١

((صورة ٨ شكل من ٦٣ ب الى ٧٠ ب))

خصائصه : صنع هذا الفخار من صلصال سميك ذى مظهر خشن عموما اما اللون فهو اسود واحيانا رمادى او اخضر لماع او شاحب وفقا للضوء المسلط عليه ويلاحظ ان قشرة هذا الفخار سريعة التصدع فتكشف عن لون سطح الصلصال الرمادى والملفت للنظر ان محيط دائرة القاعدة من النادر ان تكون مغطاة بقشرة، اما سطح القدم فهى في الغالب وليست دائما تكون مخددة.

ونشير هنا الى ان هذا النوع من الاواني عرفت بنوع كمباني ج CAMPANA-C وهو نوع شائع في جميع

الفخار الاسود المصقول ب ١

((صور من ٥ الى ٦، شكل من ١٦ ب الى ٣٢ ب))

خصائصه : جيد المادة صلب ذو لون برتقالى اصفر واحيانا يوجد به اثر للون برتقالى اصفر من جراء الحرق تعلوه طبقة رقيقة سوداء، وفي بعض الاحيان نلاحظ اثر فرشاة عليه وهو في الغالب ذو لمعان شديد، اما عن القشرة فهى احيانا لا تغطى كل الاناء حيث توجد بعض الثنايا الضيقة التي لا يغطيها الطلاء ((القشرة)) هذا ونلاحظ بعض الطلاء الاحمر على بعض الحواشي، وقد تم تصنيف بعض القطع الاتيكية من ضمن هذا الفخار الا ان بعض التحاليل التي اجريت على عينات محدودة اوضحت بانها ليست اتيكية الاصل ويحتمل انها استوردت من جنوب ايطاليا، والكثير من مواد هذه المجموعة ترجع الى النصف الاول من القرن الثالث قبل الميلاد اى اقدم الطبقات الهلينستية بالموقع وعلى كل فانها تمثل نسبة صغيرة جدا.

الفخار الاسود المصقول ب ٢

((صورة ٦ – شكل من ٣٣ ب الى ٣٩ ب))

خصائصه : تحتوى المادة المصنوع منها هذا الفخار على حبيبات ناعمة والمايكا ويتراوح لونها من اللون الاصفر الى اللون البرتقالى اما القشرة فهى لا تغطى الاناء باكمله كما لا تغطى الجزء الخارجى من القاعدة وهى ذات لمعان خفيف، ولونها بين الاسود والاحمر في الاناء الواحد وعادة ما تكون الالوان مقسمة بوضوح الامر الذى يدل على انه قد تم وضعها في القرن اما عن الشكل فهو بوجه عام يتفق مع الاشكال التي سادت في العصر الهيلنستي والمعروفة برقة حواشيها اذا ما قورينت مع غيرها.

ان هذا النوع فقط نشير الى بعض القطع القليلة التي جاءت من غرب اسيا الصغرى ولها علاقة وطيدة بالفخار المصقول ج ٢ BLACK-GLAZED C2 WARE والفخار الايوني صنف MEGARIAN BOWLS وكما يرجع تاريخها الى القرن الثاني قبل الميلاد وربما تستمر الى القرن الاول ق . م.

الفخار الهيلينستي المصقول

الشكل الاتيكى الاحمر

((صورة ١ شكل ١ ب و ٢ ب))

تم العثور على ست شقف تاريخها يسبق تاريخ مدينة برنيقي ويحتمل ان تكون لها علاقة بالاستيطان المبكر ليوهبيروسي، ومن القطع الست هذه توجد اثنتان فقط يسمح لنا حجمها بدراستها دراسة وافية.

الفخار الاسود المصقول ٢

((الصور من ٢ الى ٤ الشكل من ٣ ب الى ١٥ ب))

تم تصنيع معظم هذا النوع المستورد في نابولى اسكيا ISCHIA بايطاليا وعرف عموما باسم كمبانيا ا CAMPANA A وقد تواجد في المنطقة الغربية من حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط بين القرن الثالث والاول قبل الميلاد علما بان استيراد برنيقي لهذا النوع من الفخار كان في القرن الثاني على وجه الخصوص.

خصائصه : يتميز هذا النوع من الفخار باللون الاحمر الكستنائي او اللون البني، وهو غير قابل للتشقف ذو جوانب سميكة به حبيبات صلبة اما السطح ففيه بعض الخشونة، ولون القشرة اسود واحيانا يميل لونها الى الاحمر الغامق او الازرق وهى غالبا ما تكون رقيقة تبعت شعاعا عند تسليط بعض الضوء عليها ويحدث غالبا ان ياخذ قعر الاناء والجانب السفلى من القاعدة اللون الاحمر الشديد الغمق وتاخذ الحاشية التي على سطح القاعدة الخارجى نفس اللون، هذا وقد تم ملاحظة زخرفة على هذا النوع من الفخار على شكل نخيل البليط PALMETTES او حلى زهرية على سطح الصحون مصحوبة بزينة من الثقوب المتتابعة وهذا الاسلوب من الزخرفة يعود بشكل عام الى النصف الاول من القرن الثاني الميلادى.

الفخار المصقول بسيدى اخريبيش ((ملخص))

بقلم : ب. م. كنريك

ترجمة : مصطفى عبد الله الترجمان

مقدمة :

تكمن اهمية دراسة الفخار المصقول بسيدى اخريبيش في مساعدته لنا في وضع تسلسل تاريخى للموقع ومنشآته، فقد تبين من خلال دراسة السيد ر. م ريس لخمسمائة قطعة من العملة والتي نشرت في المجلد الاول للحفريات ان هذه العملة قلما نجد لها علاقة وطيدة مع طبقات الموقع الذى وجدت فيه الامر الذى جعل الاصناف الفخارية المعروفة من الاهمية بمكان في وضع التسلسل التاريخى للموقع هذا علاوة على بعض القطع الزجاجية.

وتم عرض الفخار الذى نتعرض له في هذا العدد في جدول خاص يبين خصائص مختلف النماذج الفخارية الشائعة في مواقع حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط كما تم تصوير عدد نماذجه.

ان الموقع الجغرافي لبرنيقي القديمة بالنسبة لتجارة شرق وغرب حوض البحر الابيض المتوسط وعدم اكتفاءها في اى وقت من الاوقات ذاتيا من الفخار دفع المدينة الى استيراد الفخار المصقول على نطاق واسع حيث افادنا كثيرا في تحديد تاريخ الموقع. اما فيما يتعلق بالتسلسل الزمني للموقع (سيدى اخريبيش فقد تم حصره في ١٧٢ . . مجس معروف التاريخ) بين القرن الثالث قبل الميلاد والفتح العربي ٦٤٣ م وقد تم عرض مؤقت للمجسات ١ – ١٦٨ في صفر ٢٧٩ – ٣١٠ ثم اضيفت المواقع ١٦٩ – ١٧٢ فيما بعد اليه وفيما يتعلق بتمييز كل مجموعة على حده فقد وضعنا بعض الحروف مثل حرف ب (B) وذلك عندما نريد توضيح كل مجموعة، وفي حالة ما نريد توضيح شكل معين بواسطة نموذج مفرد نضيف اليه رقم مثل ٢٧١ ب ١ (B1)، وفي حالة تضاعف الامثلة نزيد الرقم مثل ٢٧١ ب ٢ (B2) مع ملاحظة ان رقم كل نوع من الكتالوج يكون عادة متبوع بحرف F ، وهذا رمز الجرد الاصلى والذى يميز العينة نفسها.

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مصلخة الاثار

الملحق الخامس لمجلة ليبيا القديمة

حفريات مقبرة سيدي أخريبيش بنغازي

المجلد الثالث

الجزء الاول

الفخار المصقول بسيدى أخريبيش

بقلم : ب. م . كنريك
أشرف على الحفريات
عبد الحميد عبد السيد مسعود شقلوف
ترجمة : مصطفي عبد الله الترجمان

طرابلس ١٩٨٥ م

التوصيات المتعلقه بشراء نسخ من هذا الملحق توجه الى سكريتاريه مجلة ليبيا القديمه بمصلحه الاثار فى الجماهيريه العربية الليبيه الشعبيه الاشتراكيه طرابلس (السراى الحمراء).

ثمن النسخة: دنانير ليبية.

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية — امانة التعليم والتربية

مصلحة الآثار

الملحق الخامس لمجلة ليبيا القديمة عن

حفريات بمقبرة سيدي أحريبيش ببنغازي

المجلد الثالث
الجزء الثاني

نشر

مصلحة الآثار. امانة التعليم

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