



EXCAVATIONS AT SABRATHA 1948-1951

Volume II
THE FINDS
Part 2

**THE FINEWARES
AND LAMPS**

Edited by Michael Fulford
and Roberta Tomber

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1948-1951

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Edited by

Michael Fulford and Roberta Tomber

with contributions by

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INTRODUCTION

by MICHAEL FULFORD and ROBERTA TOMBER

1. BACKGROUND

This volume completes the publication of the pottery which survives from Kathleen Kenyon and John Ward-Perkins' 1948–51 excavations at Sabratha (Kenrick 1986) and complements the evidence of the amphorae and coarsewares published by Dore and Keay (1989) in Volume II, Part 1. As far as we know all the fineware and lamps from the 1948–51 excavations at Sabratha were retained for further study, and it is this material which is reported here. The pottery ranges in date from Attic imports of the mid fifth century B.C. through to the African Red Slip ware of the early seventh century A.D. With the exception of the Attic pottery which has already been studied by Gill (1986), all the fineware is published here. It has been divided into its major constituent groups and separate chapters are concerned with the Black-Glazed wares; Italian sigillata (including "Tripolitanian" sigillata) and African Red Slip ware; other early Roman finewares including thin-walled ware; and the lamps.

Each of these major categories of ware has been studied by a specialist with the brief of reporting – with illustrations where appropriate – their typological repertoire and incidence at Sabratha, and of making such observations as would usefully enhance our understanding of the ware as represented at this city.

As for the amphorae and coarsewares, the methodology was largely determined by the quality of the stratigraphic records and the large quantity of residual pottery. However, in other respects this volume differs radically from the former. In the case of the amphorae, and particularly the coarsewares, it was necessary to establish typologies for the region and, on the basis of the available stratigraphic evidence, impose a relative dating sequence onto these typologies. Conversely, most of the finewares belonged to well known and well dated types and had been extensively used by Kenrick (1986) in establishing his stratigraphic sequence. Therefore, while Sabratha provided valuable information on the development and dating of local coarsewares, the finewares provided valuable dating evidence for the site.

In addition, many more unstratified contexts were included in the study of the finewares and lamps than for the amphorae and coarsewares; these included a very large number of "Sp" contexts which can be related to the original field records, but for our purposes are essentially unstratified. Other context numeration includes a series of "A" numbers. These refer to a separate labelling system that was given to the pottery while in this country and is used only when Kenyon's labelling is no longer legible; therefore, they are again in essence unstratified. A small number of vessels were donated to the British Museum and Ashmolean Museum by the excavators and these museum registration numbers are given where appropriate.

Neither systematic quantification using weight, sherd count and EVEs (see p. 67), nor scientific characterisation were included in the brief given to specialists; the former because the stratified assemblages were not of the quality to justify this approach, and the latter because the area of origin is reasonably well defined for most categories of ware, and extensive further research would have been necessary to obtain better locational data. As a result, different methods of quantification were

undertaken by different writers, and count of diagnostic sherds (and for some wares rim count alone) remains the common denominator for all the wares.

By treating the entire Sabratha assemblage as a single deposit, sufficient quantities of finewares and lamps survive to make worthwhile some quantitative estimate on the basis of count. In this way, comparisons can be made between broadly contemporary categories following the methodology adopted for Berenice in neighbouring Cyrenaica by Kenrick (1985b). Some check on this approach can be provided by the evidence derived from the stratified Sabratha assemblages which have warranted separate treatment, notably an Augustan and an Antonine group (Kenrick 1986, 175-213). No doubt further work can be done on other assemblages either within sites, or from trenches as a whole, from the 1948-51 excavations at Sabratha, in order to examine variability in the representation of fineware and lamps across the city through time and space. Such work would have to be undertaken in the knowledge that the integrity of individual deposits was not necessarily to be taken for granted.

In addition to the individual chapters on ware types, Part V of this volume provides an index of the associated fineware and lamp types from those stratified contexts published in Volume II, Part 1 (Dore and Keay 1989, 255-94); these are supplemented by additional ones from Kenrick (1986, 319-20). For more detailed information on the nature and date of the contexts, the reader should refer to the previous volumes. Equally, a brief overview of the site can be found in the Introduction to Dore and Keay (1989). The intensive work undertaken on the finds, and published here, may result in minor changes in identification between Kenrick (1986), Part 1 of the finds and this volume, but do not in any way alter the overall conclusions already drawn.

2. SABRATHA, TRADE AND THE FINEWARES

The quantitative approach we have adopted allows broad comparison between Sabratha and neighbouring cities where similar data have been obtained, despite differences in quantification methods. Our approach has been to divide the material into three chronological groups: Punic/Republican down to the late first century B.C., which includes all the black-glazed pottery; early Roman, which includes all the sigillatas of the late first century B.C. and first century A.D. (or first/early second century); and late Roman, which includes all the African Red Slip ware series from the late first century A.D. to the early seventh century A.D. In this context the information collected by Kenrick (1985b) for the fineware from Berenice in Cyrenaica some 700 km. to the east as the crow flies, and measured by total sherd count, is the most helpful for almost the whole time period represented by the ceramics from Sabratha. However, although the latter date back to the Attic imports of the mid fifth century B.C., there is little from the Berenice collection which pre-dates the mid third century when the city was founded. Thus, in Table 1 below, which compares the black-glazed wares, we have excluded the Attic imports (about 200 sherds from Sabratha (Gill 1986)) as well as the Pre-Campana (200 sherds) and Campana B (125 sherds) from the Sabratha and Berenice figures. For the early and late Roman periods, however, we also have helpful comparative data from Carthage, this time measured as minimum number of vessels. The trends measured here by minimum vessels are broad patterns replicated by many unpublished assemblages from Carthage, and similar results would be obtained if sherd count was used instead of minimum vessels; it is therefore possible in this case to compare results from the two methods of quantification.

For the pre-Roman (Punic/Hellenistic) period both Sabratha and Berenice relied upon a high proportion of locally produced black-glazed wares, but each city otherwise drew very differently on available sources. The ratio of Campana A (from the Naples/Campanian region) from Sabratha is twice that from Berenice whose sources otherwise tend to look more to the south of Italy (Gnathian wares) and the east (Megarian bowls mostly from Ionia and Knidian Grey). The locally produced black-glazed wares require further study in the central Mediterranean region in order to establish the degree to which sources are common to the cities of Africa Proconsularis, Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

In the early Roman period we can introduce some further comparative material from Carthage (Fulford and Peacock in press). We can also draw on the Augustan group from Sabratha (Kenrick

TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF BLACK-GLAZED WARES FROM BERENICE AND SABRATHA

	Berenice		Sabratha	
	<i>Total no.</i>	%	<i>Rim/base no.</i>	%
Megarian bowls	281	8.1	—	—
Gnathian, Petites Estampilles	481	13.8	33	2.9
Knidian grey	156	4.5	4	0.4
Campana C	142	4.1	60	5.3
C ² ware	32	0.9	—	—
Campana A	940	27.0	612	54.2
Local wares	1453	41.7	421	37.3

TABLE 2: COMPARISON OF EARLY SIGILLATAS FROM BERENICE, SABRATHA AND CARTHAGE

	Berenice		Sabratha		Sabratha (Augustan)		Carthage	
	<i>Total no.</i>	%	<i>Rim no.</i>	%	<i>Total no.</i>	%	<i>Minimum vessel no.</i>	%
Italian sigillata	1935	39.9	522	63.0	27	60.0	77	53.8
Tripolitanian sigillata	615	12.7	21	2.5	4	8.9	51	35.7
Eastern sigillata A	1494	30.8	265	32.0	14	31.1	10	7.0
Eastern sigillata B	354	7.3	3	0.4	—	—	—	—
Cypriot sigillata	44	0.9	17	2.1	—	—	—	—
Çandarli ware	257	5.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontic sigillata	133	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Gaulish samian	12	0.3	—	—	—	—	5	3.5

1986) as a check on the whole fineware assemblage; the figures are very comparable, as can be seen from Table 2. All three sites are dominated by Italian sigillata from Arrezzo and Campania ("Tripolitanian" sigillata), although the latter is least abundant at Sabratha. This city has a similar ratio of Eastern Sigillata A to that recorded at Berenice, although the latter has significantly greater proportions of other eastern sigillatas (Pontic, Cypriot and Eastern Sigillata B). While this latter difference can be attributed to the different trade networks into which each site was integrated, the discrepancies in the ratios of Arretine and Campanian (Tripolitanian) sigillata are more difficult to explain. It is possible that both these wares were readily available on the quayside at Puteoli and other Italian ports and it may be appropriate to link them together in this comparative study of assemblages from African cities. Looked at in this way there is an interesting decline with distance from Italy. At Carthage both wares account for 90% of the assemblage, whereas at Sabratha the figure for both is 66% and at Berenice only 53%. While the ratio of Eastern Sigillata A is similar at Berenice and Sabratha, it is much lower at Carthage (6%). If this ware had been supplied direct from the east to Sabratha, we might reasonably expect similar ratios of other eastern sigillatas, or a proportional drop vis à vis the Berenice figures, but this is not the case; there are almost eight times as many other eastern sigillatas at Berenice as there are at Sabratha. At Carthage these other eastern wares are almost absent (cf. Hayes 1976, 77) and are not represented in the assemblage used here. Yet, in contrast, the representation of ESA at Carthage is greater than, or very comparable to, the greatest percentage of many of the other eastern sigillatas at Berenice (cf Part III.1, Introduction). One explanation for this is that it was imported in bulk from the east and so we might associate the trade with that of the Egyptian grain supply. Indeed the ware is well attested at Pompeii (Pucci 1977) where it may have arrived via ships docking at Puteoli. Ships delivering grain to Rome from Egypt generally took a route northwards, and then close along the south coast of Asia Minor (Rickman 1980, 129). Thus several ports in the Palestine/Syria/Cilicia region (the likely source area of ESA) would have offered an opportunity for such wares to be easily loaded aboard. However this may have been, it is clear that

certain factors privileged the distribution of Eastern Sigillata A in a way which does not affect the other eastern wares. If bulk importation alongside eastern grain is envisaged, one possibility is to consider a system of redistribution from Puteoli, or other Italian ports which received the corn supply direct, which would account for the difference in behaviour between it and the other eastern sigillatas. In this way its circulation to the west/southwest of Italy could almost be considered, in the context of redistribution, in effect as another Italian sigillata; but the problem of distinguishing modes of distribution will become acute at the boundaries of the primary and secondary distributions. Thus, at Berenice where we know that other eastern sigillatas are present in ratios not recorded further to the west, it becomes difficult to arbitrate between an "eastern" and a "western" route for ESA. It is, however, perhaps worth observing that the combined ratio of Arretine, Campanian sigillata and ESA is comparable at Carthage and Sabratha (at least 97%), whereas at Berenice the figure is lower (83%).

With the exception of ESA, Sabratha emerges as a predominantly western-looking city with links up the African (Tunisian) littoral towards western Sicily and western Italy (cf. Fulford 1989), and this is reinforced by the evidence from the mid and later Roman periods. The red-slipped wares are represented exclusively by African Red Slip, apparently all from Tunisia. This is in contrast to Berenice where almost one fifth of the later red-slipped wares (Kenrick 1985b, 255) is eastern Phocaean Red Slip, with other eastern wares, including Cypriot and Coptic Red Slip, also present. The general picture is reinforced by the particular of the Antonine group from Sabratha (Kenrick 1986, 201-13), which shows a completely African fineware assemblage. This, too, is the position at Carthage, where the local African Red Slip ware dominates the fineware assemblage from the second century onwards; Phocaean Red Slip ware is an exceptional find.

Central Tunisia has long been proposed as the source for ARS forms Hayes 82-84, with some, although not numerous, examples of Hayes 83 present from kiln sites in the region (Peacock *et al.* 1990). The complete absence of this form at Sabratha could therefore indicate that during the late Roman period finewares were obtained via the Carthage region rather than central Tunisia. This is in keeping with the evidence from the Sabratha coarsewares, which also seem to relate to the Carthage series (Dore 1992). Altogether, the evidence of the fineware supports the idea of a western trading zone in the central Mediterranean where the Tripolitanian cities link in with trading networks up the Tunisian coast to western Sicily, Sardinia and western Italy. The links of Sabratha and Tripolitania with Berenice and Cyrenaica, on the other hand, where the orientation of trade is within the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, are relatively weak.

Comparison of the lamps is somewhat more equivocal, as local production is known from the beginning of the sequence and dominated that at Berenice from the mid second century A.D. (Bailey 1985, 194). Sabratha lacks major local production and instead depends on North African products, the majority of which are from Tunisia, from this period onwards. Earlier, from *c.* 50 B.C., both sites rely upon Italian products, although, like the finewares, a greater variety of eastern Mediterranean sources appears to be represented at Berenice than at Sabratha.

3. ABBREVIATIONS

H:	height
L:	length
cm.:	centimetre
Dia.:	diameter
fr.:	fragment
ARS:	African Red Slip Ware
ESA:	Eastern Sigillata A
ESB:	Eastern Sigillata B
Ital.:	Italian
Ins.:	Insula
U/S:	Unstratified
Max:	Maximum

In Parts I-IV numbers in bold refer to internal catalogue numbers or form types as appropriate.

PART I: BLACK-GLAZED WARES

by NINA KEAY

This report catalogues and classifies the black-glazed pottery from the Sabratha excavations. Because of the nature of the evidence and the large quantity of material it is presented as a typology, ordered according to the principal recognised black-glazed production series: Petites Estampilles, Gnathian, Pre-Campana, Campana A, Campana B, Campana C and Local or Imitation Black-Glazed wares.

This catalogue comprises all the black-glazed wares retained in England from Sabratha, including those wares selected by Kenrick (1986) to provide dating evidence for the site, together with that from Pit 2 (*ibid.*, 175, xxv 24). The pottery has been quantified by sherd count and, unless otherwise indicated, each entry represents one sherd. Most types are paralleled to established typologies, particularly those of Benoit (1961), Lamboglia (1952), and Morel (1981); the Berenice types are prefaced by "B" after Kenrick (1985a). Each entry also includes information on fabric, which was examined by a x10 handlens, as well as descriptions of clay and slip. Forms abbreviated in bold as **PC** (Pre-Campana), **A** (Campana A), **B** (Campana B), **C** (Campana C) and **L** (Local Black-Glazed) refer to internal type numbers.

1. ATELIER DE PETITES ESTAMPILLES (FIG. 1)

The rosette stamps date to the first half of the third century B.C., *c.* 285 +/- 20 B.C. (Morel 1981, 48). Parallels are found in Bats (1976, 72, fig. 4, no. 34), Kenrick (1985a, fig. 4), Mouret (1927, lám. 29, no. 2) and Sanmarti (1973, fig. 11, no. 6 & fig. 8, no. 4; 1978, láms. 18 & 111, no. 232 & láms. 13 & 109, no. 165). The palmettes are similar to Sanmarti (1978, láms. 83 & 113, no. 1497).

1 Hemispherical bowl with a low flaring footring. Lamboglia Form 27, first half of the third century B.C.

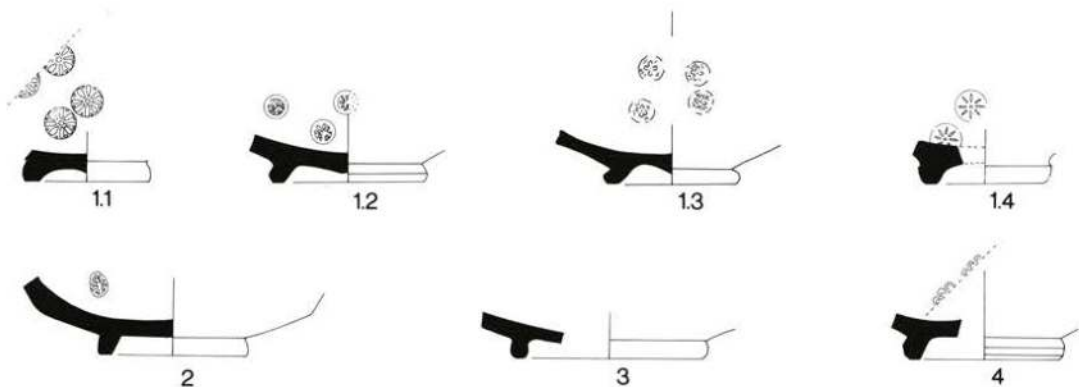


FIG. 1 Atelier de Petites Estampilles (Scale 1:3)

1.1 Lamboglia Form 27a. Four small rosette stamps with eight petals, separated by fillets and dots at their outer edge.

Fine, hard buff clay with metallic black/grey slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 1 xxii 32

1.2 Pattern of four palmette stamps (three surviving); each stamp within a round frame.

Hard, finely-grained orange-buff clay with rich, semi-lustrous black slip; underside of base unslipped.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 1 xiv 79

1.3 Bowl base with a low oblique footring and gently sloping floor. Four small, poorly impressed rosette stamps with four petals surviving (cf. Sanmarti 1973, fig. 8, no. 3).

Fabric as **PE1.2**

Total: 1 base
FIG. 1 SpH 32w.7

1.4 Very finely executed stamped rosettes (two surviving) with eight petals and a central boss. Cf. Sanmarti (1978, láms. 105 & 18, no. 10), first half of the third century B.C. and Morel (2783 g1), mid third century B.C.

Fine, hard light buff clay with dull black slip; dull green/grey slip on the floor.

Total: 2 bases
i 129
FIG. 1 xxv 16

2 Carinated bowl base with a slightly sloping floor and footring. Lamboglia Form 28, first half of the third century B.C. Pattern of four oval palmette stamps with one surviving (cf. Sanmarti 1978, láms. 83 & 113, no. 1495).

Fine, hard orange-buff clay with lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 1 SpH 32w.3

3 Bowl base with a sloping floor and rounded footring. Morel 2564 a1.; c. the beginning of the third century B.C.

Fine, hard orange clay with semi-lustrous slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 1 i 135

4 Bowl base with a gently sloping floor and oblique footring. Rosette stamps, only part of two small rosettes survive. Cf. Sanmarti (1978, láms. 7 & 107, no. 81), first half of the third century B.C.

Fine, orange-buff smoothly finished clay with good quality semi-lustrous black slip; foot unslipped.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 1 i 18

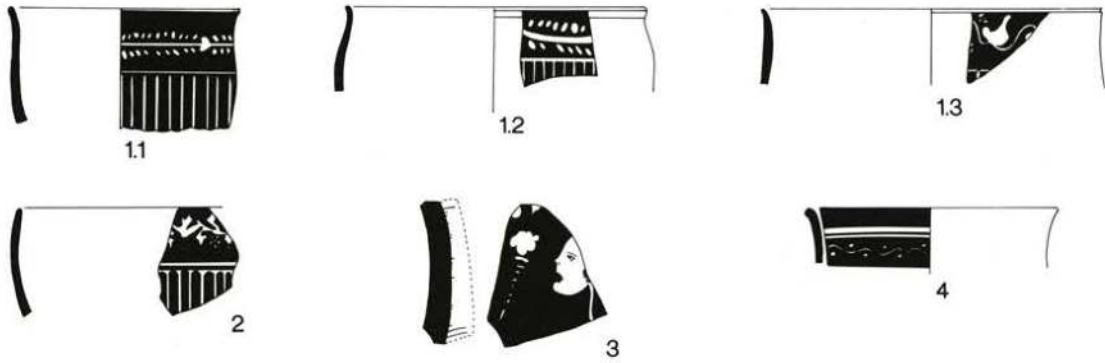


FIG. 2 Gnathian Ware (Scale 1:3)

2. GNATHIAN WARE (FIG. 2)

1 Deep, ribbed skyphos with a slightly flaring rim. This is a common form in the late ribbed Gnathian ware (Kenrick 1985a, fig. 13, no. 98.5) which is dated by Green (1976, 10ff.) to the first quarter of the third century B.C. Kenrick (1985a, 67, 75), however, proposes a later date for its appearance at Berenice, from at least the second half of the third century to the first half of the second century B.C. At Sabratha, although many of the examples occur residually, three sherds are from contexts with *TPQs* in the late third century B.C. (xiv 110, ia 11) and an additional one comes from a stratified second-century B.C. context (i 104). These dates for late ribbed Gnathian ware at Sabratha may thus support Kenrick's proposed later date from Berenice.

1.1 The rim zone is decorated with a horizontal dotted leaf spray in orange/gold paint; a band of white paint delimits the vertically ribbed body zone.

Hard finely-granular clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 2 xiv 110

1.2 The rim zone is decorated with a crudely executed, thick horizontal dotted leaf spray in gold paint; there is a white painted band at the top of the vertically ribbed body.

Hard, fine yellowish-cream clay with thin brown slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 2 v 2

1.3 Gold painted ivy scroll decorated with ivy leaves and berries; there is a white painted band at the top of the vertically ribbed zone.

Fine, hard cream clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 7 rims
i 104
ia 11
v 3
xiv 67
FIG. 2 xiv 110
xxiv 6
xxv 16

2 bases
i 121
xxiv 6

12 ribbed body sherds
 i 46
 xiv 21
 xiv 26
 xxi 20
 xxii 31
 xxiv 36
 SpH 26.6
 SpH 33.10.1
 SpJ 3.2
 SpJ 7.3
 SpJ 7h.6
 SpJ 10.1

2 Thin-walled skyphos with a plain vertical rim and a concave, vertically ribbed body. The rim is decorated with a gold painted ivy scroll with leaves and berries, linked by a small ribbon motif (Hayes 1984, nos. 255-56); there is a white painted band at the top of the vertically ribbed Late Gnathian group at Alexandria, *c.* 300 B.C. or later (*ibid.*, 157, no. 258).

Fine, hard cream clay with semi-lustrous black/brown slip.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 2 v 1

3 Oenochoe neck. White painted decoration of a female mask of a courtesan (hetaira) with details in orange-brown; traces of hair and ribbon survive; to the left of the mask is a vertical dot motif. A similar painted mask on a cup skyphos is dated *c.* 340-320 B.C. (Hayes 1984, no. 261; see also Webster 1951, 225, fig. 1 & 231, fig. 5).

Hard, finely-grained creamish clay with worn semi-lustrous grey/black slip.

Total: 1 body sherd
 FIG. 2 v 3

4 Thin-walled bowl with a plain, slightly everted rim. The inside of the rim is decorated with a band of white paint and a band of maroon paint above a zone of incised wavy lines and white painted dots. Morel 3422 a1, *c.* 300 B.C.

Fine, hard creamish clay with dull black slip.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 2 xxi 17

3. PRE-CAMPANA WARE (FIGS. 3-5)

1 Fishplate. Plate with a broad sloping floor and central depression. The characteristic rim is deep and overhanging, often with a reserved groove along its upper edge; diameters up to 22.0 cm. are known from Sabratha. The base comprises a footring.

1.1 Lamboglia Form 23 (Ensérune), *c.* mid fourth - second half of the fourth century B.C.

Fine brownish-buff clay with well smoothed semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 6 rims
 i 22
 ia 3
 FIG. 3 xxv 16
 SpH 33.5
 SpH 103.13
 SpJ 5.5a

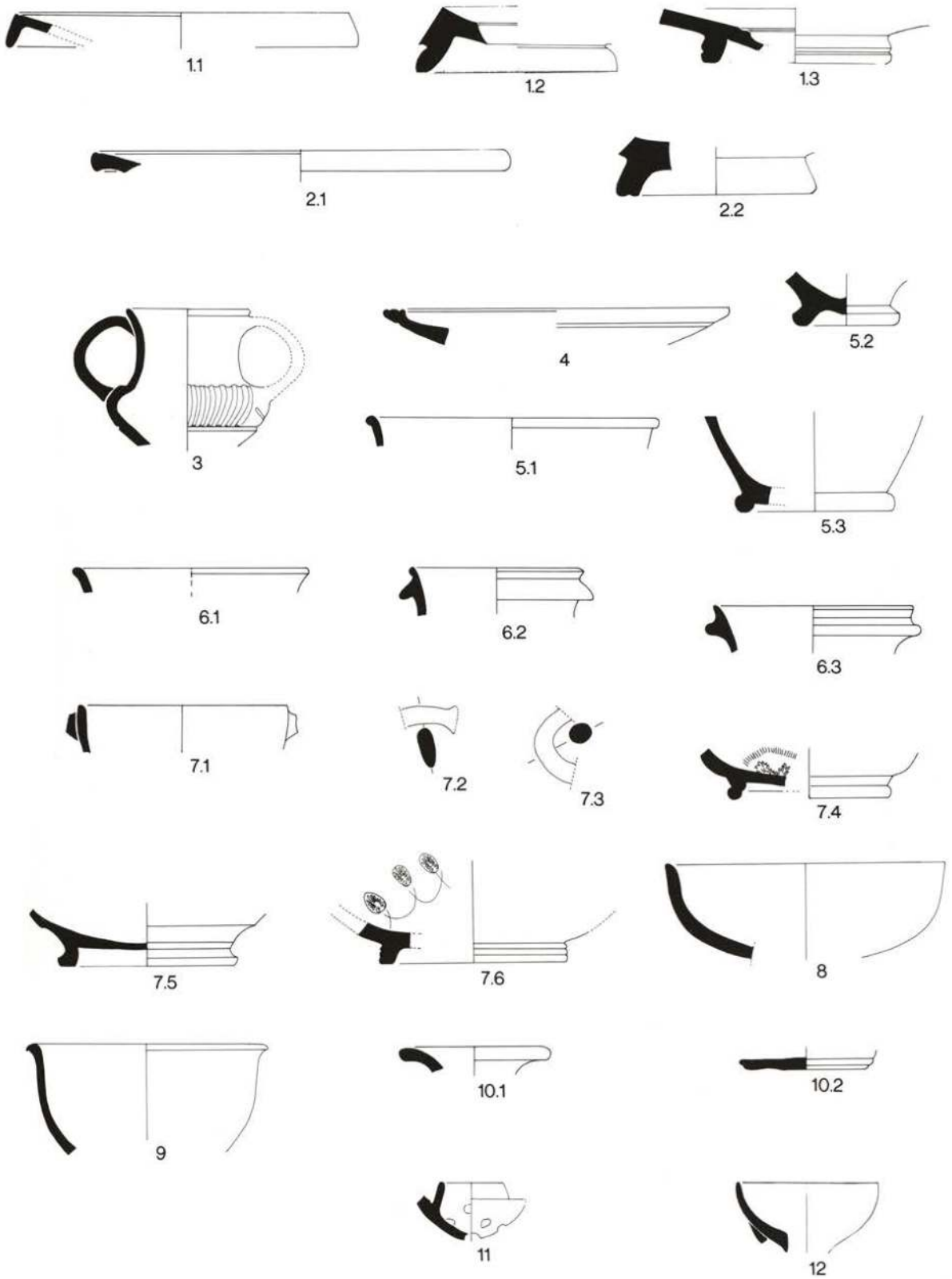


FIG. 3 Pre-Campana Ware Types 1.1-12 (Scale 1:3)

1.2 Base with a flaring footring and grooved central depression; reserved resting surface and at the inside junction of the foot and base. Morel 1121 d1, second half of the fourth century B.C. to c. 300 B.C.

Hard red-orange clay with very worn dull slip.

Total: 16 bases
 FIG. 3 i 180 (2 examples)
 xiv 30
 xiv 60
 xiv 61
 xxi 17 (2 examples)
 xxi 21
 xxiv 15a
 xxv 16
 SpE 41.10
 SpE 39.5
 SpG 6.7
 SpH 26.7
 SpH 33.5
 SpH 103.3

1.3 Base with a moulded footring and grooved central depression. *Agora xii* (fig. 10, no. 1066), 400-375 B.C.

Fine brownish-buff clay with well smoothed semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 base
 FIG. 3 ia 4

2 Plate with a thickened grooved rim, reserved on the upper edge of the rim, sloping floor and footring with a grooved resting surface.

2.1 Mid to late fourth century B.C.

Fine, light orange-buff clay with smoothed lustrous black slip.

Total: 2 rims
 iv 12
 FIG. 3 xxv 21

2.2 Morel 1127 b and c1, mid to late fourth century B.C. *Agora xii* (fig. 10, no. 1069), 375-350 B.C.

Fine orange-buff clay with semi-lustrous black/brown slip.

Total: 1 base
 FIG. 3 SpJ 3b.6b

3 Ribbed kantharos with a plain everted rim and vertical handles, possibly late fourth/early third century B.C.

Fine, hard red clay with worn semi-lustrous black slip; thin slip inside the vessel.

Total: 2 rims
 i 58
 FIG. 3 xxiii 3

4 Plate with a rilled rim, grooved below the rim, and gently sloping floor. *Berenice* B23, no later than the first half of the third century B.C. See Form **23** in Local Black-Glazed ware.

Fine grey-buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 3 xxiii 38

5 Skyphos. This is a common Pre-Campana form derived from the Attic model and widely imitated by central/southern Italian and Sicilian potteries through the fourth and third centuries B.C.

5.1 Plain everted rim. Lamboglia Form 43 (Ensérune), second half of the fourth century B.C.
Fine, hard orange clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 8 rims
i 43
v 3
FIG. 3 xiv 37
xiv 115
xxii 50
xxv 16
SpC 9.2aa
SpZ 1.23b

5.2 Base with a low footing and concave lower wall. Morel 4374 a1, end of the fourth century – beginning of the third century B.C.
Fine orange-buff clay with lustrous black slip.

Total: 2 bases
FIG. 3 i 13
xxiii 40

53 Heavy footing and lower wall. *Agora xii* (fig. 4, no. 342), 470–460 B.C.
Fabric as **PC5.2**.

Total: 4 bases, 1 body sherd
i 66
xiv 30
xxi 39
FIG. 3 SpC 6
SpJ 3bg

6 Krater.

6.1 Plain everted rim. Lamboglia Form 40d (Ensérune), end of the fourth century/beginning of the third century B.C.
Fine orange-buff clay with lustrous, slightly metallic grey/black slip.

Total: 2 rims
xxiv 31
FIG. 3 SpH 33.1fe

6.2 Moulded rim. Lamboglia Forms 40b and 40c (Ensérune). 40b: second half of the fourth century B.C.; 40c: *c.* 300 B.C.
Fine orange-buff clay with thin grey/black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 3 i 9

6.3 Form as **PC6.2**.
Fine orange clay with a rich, lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 3 xiv 34

7 Kylix.

7.1 Plain rim and steep walls. At Sabratha the form has a rim diameter up to 17.0cm. Lamboglia Form 42b (Ensérune), end of the fourth/beginning of the third century B.C.

Fine buff clay with lustrous black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	30 rims	
	i 1	xxiii 40
	i 16	xxiv 2 (2 examples)
	i 18	xxiv 48
	i 25	xxiv 59
	i 71	FIG. 3 xxiv 75a
	i 95	SpB 3.6
	i 135	SpF 24.7
	i 155	SpH 31g
	i 185	SpH 32.10
	i 186	SpH 32w.4-5
	iv 4	SpW 7.18
	xxi 1	SpW 7.20d
	xxi 4	SpX 3.16
	xxii 50	SpZ 3.13
	xxiii 14	

7.2 Horizontal handles with oval or circular cross section. Morel 4253 a1, dating as **PC7.1**.

Fine pale orange clay with lustrous black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	1 handle
FIG 3	i 13

7.3 Form as **PC7.2**.

Fine pinkish-orange clay with rich black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	10 handles
	i 61
	i 95
	i 99
	iii 4
FIG. 3	xxi 41
	xxi 44
	SpA 401.1
	SpC 10.4a
	SpH 33.5
	SpX 3.7

7.4 Footring. Morel 4162 series; Lamboglia Form 42 (Ensérune), first half of the fourth century B.C. Stamped, grouped palmettes in intaglio (two surviving), surrounded by a band of rouletting. Cf. Lamboglia (1952, 203, no. 3), fourth century B.C.

Fine buff clay with rich black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	11 bases
	ia 7
	viii 4
	xiv 66
	xiv 83
	xxiv 12 (2 examples)
FIG. 3	SpB 13.3c
	SpC 9.3ba
	SpJ 2.5b
	SpJ 6a.4
	SpJ 9.5d

- 7.5** Moulded footring. *Agora xii* (fig. 6, no. 557), early fourth century B.C.
Fine, hard orange clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 2 bases
FIG. 3 SpJ 3.8 (2 examples)

- 7.6** Moulded footring. Lamboglia Form 42a (Ensérune), first half of the fourth century B.C. Stamped, linked palmettes in intaglio (three surviving). This style dates from the fifth century until the first half of the third century B.C. (Morel 1969, 504; see also Lamboglia 1952, 202, no. 1).
Fine orange clay with greenish-brown slip on upper surface only.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 3 i 105

- 8** Plain bowl with a simple rim. Probably Lamboglia Form 56 (Ampurias), fourth century B.C.
Fine buff clay with a worn, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 2 rims
xiv 28
FIG. 3 xxiv 70

- 9** Kantharos. *Berenice* B49, third/second century B.C.
Fine orange-buff clay with lustrous, slightly metallic black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 3 SpA 190.2

- 10** Jug with a flaring rim.

- 10.1** Morel 5335 series, fourth century B.C.
Very fine orange (or partly buff) clay with thin semi-lustrous black/grey slip and traces of a metallic sheen.

Total: 3 rims
FIG. 3 i 13
SpX 6.9
SpX 6.30

- 10.2** Moulded disc foot with reserved underside. Morel 5331 a1, second quarter of the fourth century B.C.
Very hard orange clay with rich, lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 3 SpZ 3.13

- 11** Low askos with strainer top. The form has a vertical rim and bulbous, perforated body. Lamboglia Form 45 (Ampurias?), fourth/third century B.C. *Agora xii* (pl. 39, nos. 1187-89), end of the fifth/first half of the fourth century B.C.
Fine, pale orange clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 2 rims, 1 body sherd
FIG. 3 i 57
SpJ 10.1 (body and rim sherds)

12 Lekythos. The rim has a rounded profile and the wide convex mouth tapers to a thin neck bearing a handle scar. *Agora xii* (fig. 11, nos. 1104 & 1108), mid fifth to the late fourth century B.C. See Type **L26** in Local Black-Glazed ware.

Fine orange-buff clay with worn, semi-lustrous grey/black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 3 xxiv 59

13 Hemispherical bowl, normally with an everted beaded rim. The high footring has a grooved resting surface, reserved at the junction of the foot and wall. Lamboglia Form 22 (Bastida de Mogente), first half/mid fourth century B.C.

13.1 Hard orange fabric with thin, dull black slip; particularly thin on the foot.

Total: 2 rims
i 13
FIG. 4 i 95

13.2 Fine orange clay with thin, semi-metallic black slip.

Total: 4 rims
xxiv 19
FIG. 4 SpH 103.9
SpJ 2.5b
SpS 13.2b

13.3 Fine, hard orange clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 4 xxvi 19

13.4 Stamped symmetrical palmettes surrounded by a band of rouletting. Cf. Lamboglia (1952, 202, no. 20), fourth century B.C.

Fine grey-buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 2 bases
iii 1
FIG. 4 SpH 35

13.5 Decoration as **PC13.4**.

Fine buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 5 bases
i 55 (2 examples)
xiv 70
xiv 71
FIG. 4 SpA 10.10

13.6 Stamped grouped palmettes (four surviving). Cf. Lamboglia (1952, 202, no. 3), fourth century B.C.

Hard clay, reduced brown, with thin, matt black slip; the slip is brown on the base underside.

Total: 3 bases
i 95
xxv 16
FIG. 4 SpW 2.16b

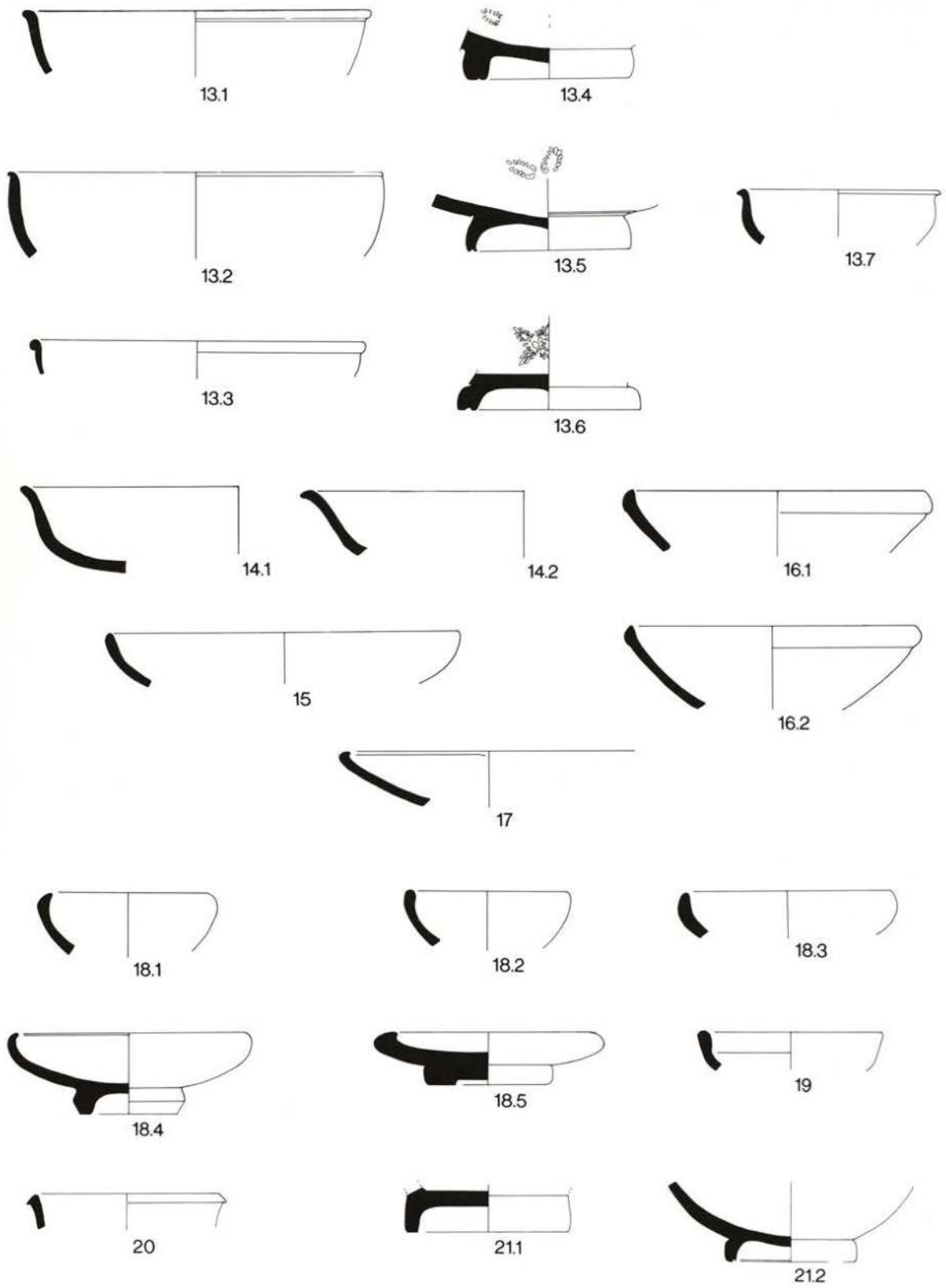


FIG. 4 Pre-Campana Ware Types 13.1-21.2 (Scale 1:3)

13.7 Small hemispherical bowl with a small hooked rim. Morel 2681 b1, second half of the fourth century B.C.

Fine pinkish-orange clay with semi-lustrous black/grey slip; the inside of the vessel is less lustrous.

Total: 5 rims
 FIG. 4 i 15
 i 36
 i 95
 xiv 69
 SpB 3.4a

14 Large carinated bowl with an everted rim; reserved band under lip and slightly sloping floor. Lamboglia Form 29 (Ensérune), third century B.C.

14.1 Fine, bright orange clay with worn, metallic black/grey slip.

Total: 2 rims
 xiv 6
 FIG. 4 xiv 64

14.2 *Agora xii* (fig. 8, nos. 806-8), from the late fourth century B.C.
 Fine buff clay with rich black slip.

Total: 3 rims
 i 155
 FIG. 4 xiv 110
 SpJ 11.5

15 Large shallow bowl with a plain upturned rim. Morel 2771 g1, second quarter of the fourth century B.C.

Fine, hard orange-buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 6 rims
 i 27
 xiv 6
 xxiii 2
 xxv 2
 SpC 13a.8
 FIG. 4 SpJ 7f.11b

16 Conical bowl with a thickened rim. Lamboglia Form 30 (Minturnae), third century B.C.

16.1 Fairly hard, light orange clay with very worn, thin, dull black slip extending halfway down the outside wall.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 4 SpH 26.6

16.2 Hard pinkish-orange clay with worn, dull black/brown slip extending halfway down the outside wall.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 4 xiv 70

17 Bowl with a small, incurved beaded rim. Lamboglia Form 55 (Minturnae), mid third century B.C.

Fine orange clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim, 1 base
 iiib 1 (base)
 FIG. 4 xiv 45

18 Small bowl with an incurved rim. Lamboglia Forms 24 and 25.

18.1 *Agora xii* (fig. 9, no. 944), 375–350 B.C.

Fine orange-buff clay with thin, semi-lustrous brown/black slip.

Total: 10 rims
 i 18
 i 20
 FIG. 4 ia 9
 v 1
 xiv 30
 xxi 2
 xxi 7
 xxii 10
 SpW 2.18
 SpX 5

18.2 Possibly late fourth/early third century B.C.

Hard orange clay with worn semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 4 SpH 26.7

18.3 Possibly late fourth/early third century B.C.

Fine, hard pinkish-orange clay, with excellent quality, lustrous black slip.

Total: 6 rims
 FIG. 4 i 13
 i 26
 v 1
 xxiii 37
 xxv 2
 SpJ 7g.4

18.4 Small bowl with an inturned rim and oblique footring. Lamboglia Form 21/25a (Ensérune), probably the end of the fourth/early third century B.C.

Fine buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 3 rims
 i 96
 SpA 8.6
 FIG. 4 SpG 2a.7c

18.5 Small shallow bowl with an inturned rim and low square footring. *Agora xii* (fig. 9, no. 887), 350–325 B.C. Stamped palmettes, very worn, in a cruciform arrangement (cf. Lamboglia 1952, 202, nos. 2–3).

Hard, fine creamish-pink fabric with metallic grey slip.

Total: 2 rims
 FIG. 4 xxiv 52 (2 examples)

19 Small bowl with a thickened rim. Morel 2971 b1, probably fourth century B.C.

Fine, pale orange clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 4 U/S

- 20** Bowl with a triangular hooked rim. Morel 2626 a1, first half of the third century B.C.
Very hard fine clay, reduced grey, with dull black slip.

Total: 2 rims
FIG. 4 i 15
xiv 54

- 21** Miscellaneous medium or large footring bases.

- 21.1** *Berenice* B19.2, third century B.C.
Fine pinkish-orange clay with thin black and red (misfired) slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 4 i 4

- 21.2** Bowl base with a high hooked footring. Morel Ca 26, end of the fourth century/beginning of the third century B.C.
Fine orange-buff clay with worn, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 4 i 104

- 22** Miscellaneous small bases.

- 22.1** Footring with a grooved resting surface, reserved at junction of wall and foot. *Agora xii* (fig. 8, no. 841), 325 B.C. The base is decorated with stamped palmettes in intaglio (three leaves surviving).
Fine pinkish-orange clay with thin black slip.

Total: 2 bases
FIG. 5 i 35
xxiii 39

- 22.2** Low footring with a grooved resting surface. *Agora xii* (fig.8, no. 828), 375-350 B.C.
Fine pinkish-orange clay with thin black slip.

Total: 4 bases
FIG. 5 i 4
i 164
xiv 115
SpG 2a.7c

- 22.3** Flaring footring. *Berenice* B30.
Fine brownish-buff clay with lustrous black slip.

Total: 4 bases
i 18
i 83
SpC 13a.8
FIG. 5 SpE 41.2

- 23** Wide-mouthed amphora with a plain everted rim and handle attached at neck. Morel 3651 b1, second half of the fourth century B.C.
Fine pinkish-orange clay with lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 5 xxiv 76

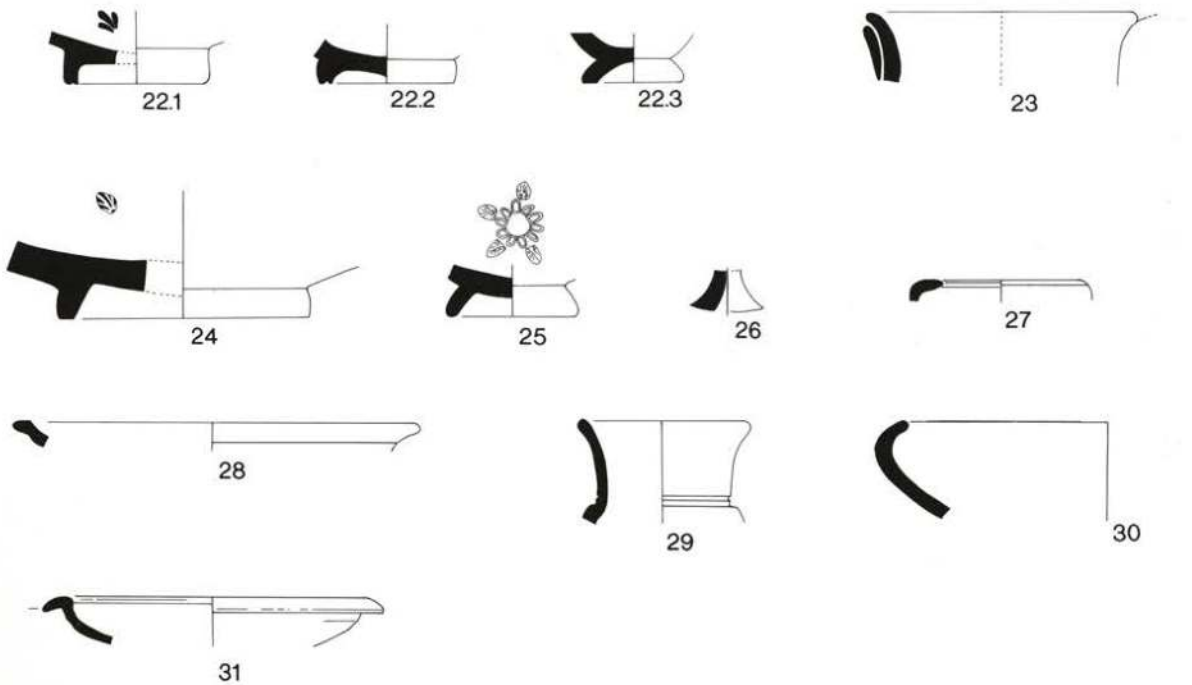


FIG. 5 Pre-Campana Ware Types 22.1-31 (Scale 1:3)

24 Bowl base with a gently sloping floor and high, slightly flaring footring. Lamboglia Form 26 (Ensérune), fourth century B.C./c. 300 B.C. Stamped stylised palmette in intaglio.

Fine red clay with dull black slip, brown in the centre and mottled on the remainder of the floor; unslipped resting surface.

Total: 1 base

FIG. 5 SpH 103

25 Small base with a flaring footring. The floor is decorated with a circle of ovules, surrounded by stamped palmettes. *Agora xii* (pl. 59, no. 865), late fifth/early fourth century B.C.

Fine cream clay with slightly metallic black slip; zone of dark grey slip in the centre of the floor; unslipped resting surface and reserved underside of foot.

Total: 1 base

FIG. 5 SpJ 6c.8

26 Oinochoe spout. Possibly Lamboglia Form 44 (La Bastida de Mogente), first half of the fourth century B.C.

Fine, hard orange clay with thick, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 body sherd

FIG. 5 SpJ 6c.8

27 Ink pot with an incurving horizontal rim, late fourth/early third century B.C.

Hard, fairly granular red clay with frequent white inclusions. Decorated on the outside with bands of black metallic slip and reserved bands; red paint around the inner edge of the rim, otherwise unslipped on the inside.

Total: 2 rims

xxvi 25

FIG. 5 SpZ 3.13

- 28 Bowl with a thickened concave rim. Morel 1511 series, first half of the third century B.C.
Hard, fine pinkish-orange clay with well smoothed semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 5 i 155

- 29 Jug with a fairly wide neck, flaring rim and ring collar. Cf. Hayes (1984, no. 126), third century B.C.

Fine, hard pink clay containing sparse mica with good quality, thick semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 5 i 22

- 30 Large bowl with a plain inturned rim. *Agora xii* (fig. 8, no. 835), c. 325 B.C.
Hard pinkish-red clay with mottled, metallic dark grey slip.

Total: 3 rims
FIG. 5 i 60
 iia 1
 iii 5

- 31 Bowl with an over-hanging rim. Morel 1523 a1, end of the fourth century B.C.
Pinkish clay with slightly metallic black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 5 xxiii 39

4. CAMPANA A WARE (FIGS. 6-9)

- 1 Fishplate with a heavy over-hanging rim.

- 1.1 As Benoit (pl. viii, no. 1), 200 +/- 20 B.C. See Type L1 in Local Black-Glazed ware.
Hard, finely-granular pinkish clay showing turning marks with uniform, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total:	21 rims	
FIG. 6	i 15	xxiv 36
	i 96	xxv 23
	iii 4 (2 examples)	xxvi 35
	xiv 23	SpA 11.7
	xiv 37	SpA 15.8
	xiv 71	SpG 6.6
	xxi 17	SpH 26.7
	xxi 18	SpH 26.3a
	xxi 53	SpH 26.2
	xxii 33	SpV 5.14

- 1.2 Overhanging rim, grooved along its upper and outer edges. Lamboglia Form 23b (Rome), 285 +/- 20 B.C.

Hard, granular pink clay and smooth surfaces with thin, dull grey slip fired red towards the edge of the rim.

Total: 5 rims
SpA 11.7
SpH 26.2
SpH 26.7
SpH 103.15
FIG. 6 SpY 2.10bd

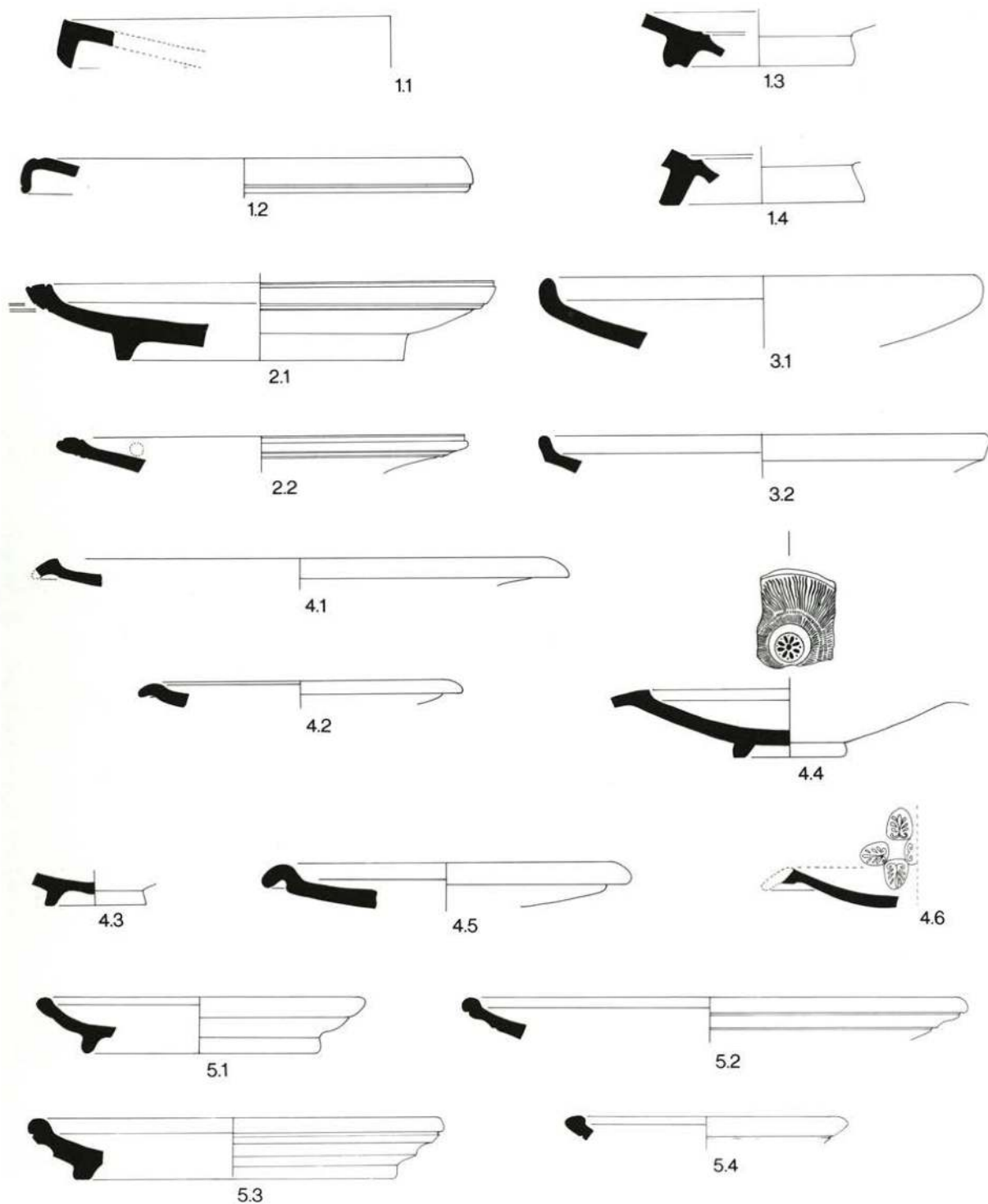


FIG. 6 Campana A Ware Types 1.1-5.4 (Scale 1:3)

1.3 Base with a heavy convex footing and grooved central depression. Lamboglia Form 23a (Ensérune); *Berenice* B3.2, third century B.C.

Fine pinkish clay with worn, semi-lustrous black slip and unslipped resting surface; floor underside only slipped in patches.

Total: 4 bases
xiv 37

FIG. 6 SpG 6.7
SpH 32w.4,5
SpH 106.4

1.4 Base with a flaring plain footring and central depression. Benoit (pl. viii, no. 6), 200 +/- 20 B.C.

Fine orange clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 6 i 13

2 Plate with a rilled rim.

2.1 Rim grooved and undercut on its outer surface; gently sloping floor and base with a heavy footring. Possibly related to Morel series 1648, 230 +/- 40 B.C.

Pink clay with uniform, thin, metallic dark grey slip.

Total: 3 rims
iv 10
xxv 21
FIG. 6 SpH 32w.4

2.2 Similar rilled rim but with a more horizontal profile; the floor is perforated with a hole. Cf. Morel 1644 a1, c. mid third century B.C.

Brownish-pink clay with metallic black/grey slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 6 xxiii 38

3 Dish with a plain vertical rim and sloping floor.

3.1 Lamboglia Form 5 (Ensérune), third century B.C.

Red clay showing turning marks with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 5 rims
i 16
xiv 62
FIG. 6 xviii 5
xxv 16
SpC 22.8

3.2 Form similar to A3.1 but with a more carinated profile. Morel 2252 d1, first half of the second century B.C.

Hard red clay showing turning marks with worn, dull grey slip including traces of metallic sheen.

Total: 5 rims
xiv 23
xiv 61
xiv 69
FIG. 6 xviii 5
xxiv 15

4 Plate with a curved, horizontal convex rim, off-set on a gently curved floor with a flaring footring.

4.1 The convex down-turned rim suggests a date of the early third/early second century B.C. *Berenice* B4.1; Benoit pl. ix, nos. 1-2.

Hard, granular red clay and roughly finished surface with thin, metallic grey slip.

<i>Total:</i>	27 rims	xxi 18 (3 examples)
	i 36	xxii 56
	i 81	xxiii 3
	i 97	xxv 5
	i 121	xxv 28
	v 2	xxvi 32
	xiv 8a	xxvi 35
	xiv 69	SpE 39.5a
	xiv 72	SpG 6.7
FIG. 6	xxi 14	SpH 25.4m
	xxi 17 (5 examples)	SpH 33.6

4.2 The more horizontal rim dates to the second century B.C. Lamboglia Form 36a (Ventimiglia).
Reddish-maroon clay with rich, metallic grey slip.

<i>Total:</i>	2 rims
FIG. 6	xxi 14
	SpH 2b.3b

4.3 The early foot form, of medium height with an oblique profile, suggests a date in the third/early second century B.C. (Benoit pl. ix, no. 2). The underside of one example (SpB 13.10) is marked with a graffito.

Fine reddish-maroon clay and slightly rough surface with thin and very worn, mottled dark grey slip and unslipped resting surface.

<i>Total:</i>	21 bases	
	i 56	xxii 32
	i 97	xxii 34
	i 99	xxv 16
	i 115	xxv 21 (2 examples)
	i 152	SpA 110.8
	xiv 61	SpB 13.10
	xiv 70	SpD 3.33
	xxi 18	FIG. 6 SpH 26.2
	xxii 31 (2 examples)	SpZ 1.3bc (2 examples)

4.4 An example of this form decorated with a central rosette with eight round-ended petals, separated by dots and surrounded by a band of rouletting. Morel 1536 a1; Benoit pl. ix, no. 3. It compares with Lamboglia's palmette Type 7a (1952, 203) or Benoit pl. ix, nos. 16–18.

Very hard red clay showing deep turning marks on the undersurface. The very rich, dark grey metallic slip is lighter towards the centre of the plate and extends in drips over the outside of the foot; the inside of the foot is unslipped.

<i>Total:</i>	1 base
FIG. 6	SpH 26.7

4.5 Morel 1536 a1, third century B.C., probably the second half. See Type **B6** in Campana B.
Finely-granular orange-buff clay with dull black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	5 rims
	SpG 2cft
	SpH 26.1
FIG. 6	SpJ 7a.2a (2 examples)

4.6 Plate with a sloping floor, probably belonging to this form (Benoit pl. ix, nos. 1–3). Stamped with a pattern of four piriform palmettes as Lamboglia's palmette Type 5d (1952, 203), first half/mid second century B.C.

Red clay with smooth surfaces and dull, uniform black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 6 SpA 10.10

5 Plate with a rolled or moulded rim.

5.1 Rolled rim with a gently sloping floor and footring. Morel 2222 h1, *c.* 300/first half of the third century B.C.

Reddish-maroon clay with semi-lustrous brownish/black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 6 xxv 24

5.2 Thickened rim with a concave moulding on the undersurface. Morel 2222 d1, probably first half of the third century B.C.

Finely-granular pinkish clay with semi-lustrous grey/black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 6 xxiii 38

5.3 Form as A5.2, Morel 2222 d1, but a smaller example.

Reddish-maroon clay with semi-lustrous grey/black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 6 i 13

5.4 Form as A5.3, Morel F2222 b and c, 270 +/- 10 B.C.

Reddish-pink clay with highly-lustrous, metallic grey slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 6 SpH 33.4

5.5 Rolled rim with an undercut and carinated profile. Morel 2222 b1, 270 +/- 10 B.C.

Hard pink clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 7 xiv 67

6 Plate with a sloping stepped floor and heavy convex footring. Lamboglia Form 6, first/second centuries B.C. (*c.* 120 +/- 30? B.C.).

Red clay with roughly finished surfaces and thin, worn, dull brown slip, splashed on the foot.

Total: 14 bases
i 69
xiv 35
xiv 70
xxi 18 (3 examples)
xxiii 39
xxv 21
SpA 10.8
SpC 7.5
SpG 2a.13
SpH 26.4b
SpH 37.2c
FIG. 7 SpH 103.6

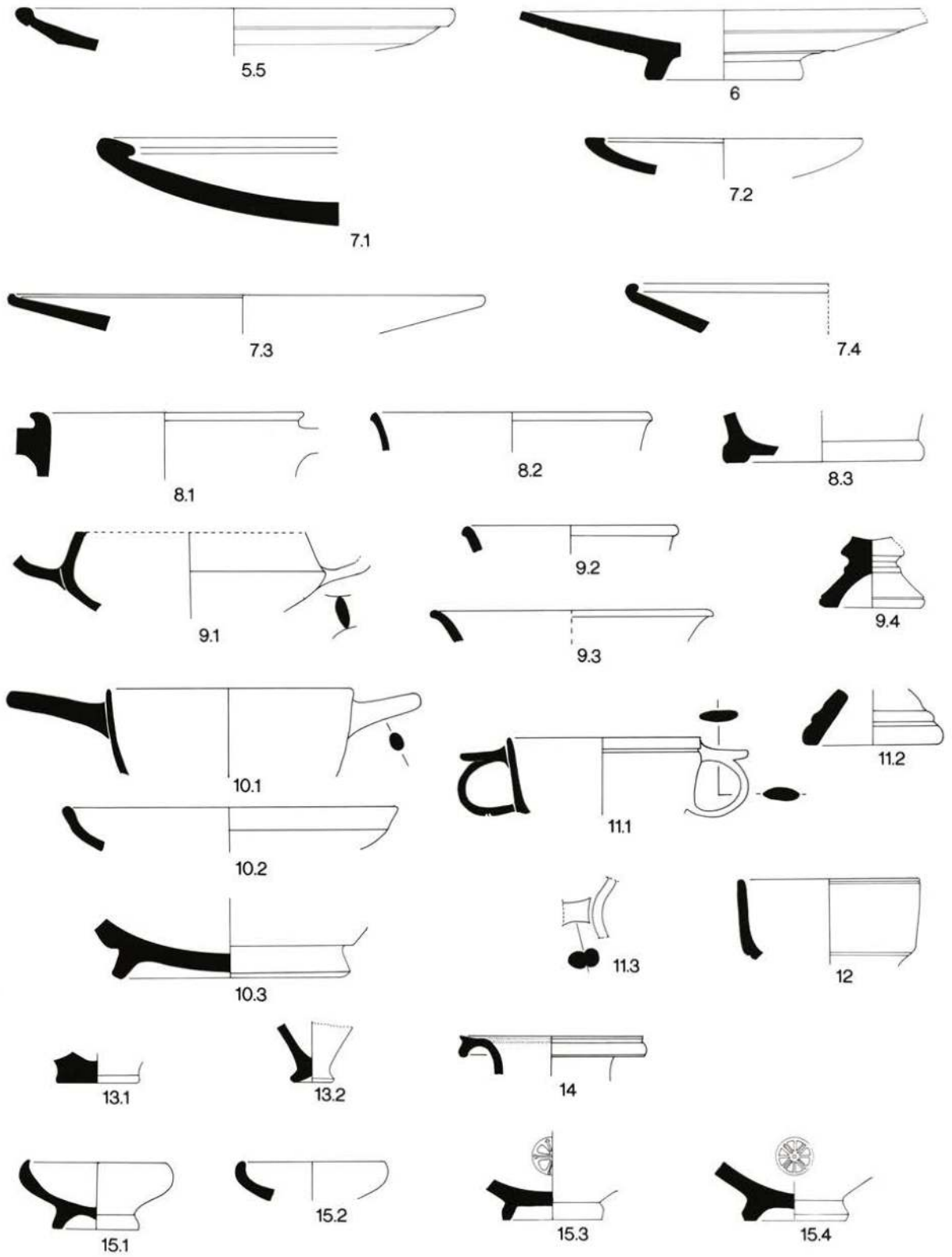


FIG. 7 Campana A Ware Types 5.5–15.4 (Scale 1:3)

7 Plate with a simple rolled rim and gently sloping or straight floor. Lamboglia Form 55 (Minturnes). In Campana A this form is well attested in the western Mediterranean during the second century B.C. (Kenrick 1985a, 16).

7.1 Morel 2233 i1, mid/second half of the third century B.C.
Pinkish clay with lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 7 xxiv 69

7.2 Morel 2236 a1, probably third century B.C.
Pink clay with metallic grey slip.

Total: 3 rims
iii 4
iiib 5
FIG. 7 xxii 34

7.3 Morel 2234 c1, probably mid second century B.C.
Red clay with dull black slip.

Total: 9 rims
viii 3
xiv 61 (3 examples)
xiv 67
xiv 68
FIG. 7 xxi 17
xxv 16
xxvi 21

7.4 *Berenice* B6, second century B.C.
Dark red clay with rough surfaces and worn, dull black slip.

Total: 7 rims
i 17
i 97
FIG. 7 xxii 13
xxii 52
xxv 8
SpA 10.11
SpT 4.5a

8 Skyphos. Lamboglia Form 43 (Ensérune). This form occurs in Pre-Campana fabrics of the late fourth century B.C. and continues in Campana A during the third century; it is still found in the second century B.C. Stratum VI at Albintimilium (Lamboglia 1952, 191).

8.1 Plain everted rim and horizontal handles.
Hard red clay with rich, uniform, lustrous black slip.

Total: 2 rims, 1 handle
i 4
xxiv 73
FIG. 7 SpH 32w

8.2 Plain triangular hooked rim. Morel 4342 a1, end of the fourth century B.C.
Hard reddish-pink clay showing turning marks with lustrous blue/black slip.

Total: 8 rims
 FIG. 7 i 18
 i 96
 iiib 5
 v 2
 xiv 23
 xxii 32
 xxiv 71
 SpH 103.2

8.3 Torus footring, reserved underside with one circle.
 Red clay with semi-lustrous grey slip.

Total: 2 bases
 FIG. 7 iv 5
 xiv 34

9 Krater.

9.1 Carinated body with upturned handles. Lamboglia Form 40e/f (Ensérune), end of the fourth century B.C./300 B.C.

Finely-granular dark red clay showing turning marks on the lower wall with semi-lustrous black slip of uniform thickness and colour.

Total: 3 rims, 1 body sherd
 FIG. 7 i 89 (body sherd)
 xxiii 40
 xxvi 23
 SpC 20.5

9.2 Plain everted rim. Lamboglia Form 40d (Ensérune), 310 +/- 40 B.C.

This form is found in the west during the fourth and third centuries B.C., but did not persist into the second century (Lamboglia 1952, 188).

Hard dark red clay showing turning marks with worn, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 7 rims
 i 47
 xiv 67
 xxiii 3
 SpH 32w.4.5
 SpH 32w.7
 SpH 33.4
 FIG. 7 SpJ 2.5

9.3 Flaring rim. Lamboglia Form 40d as above.

Hard red clay with a smooth surface and semi-lustrous black slip, worn on the inside surface.

Total: 10 rims
 i 27
 v 1
 xxi 18
 xxiii 40
 SpA 2.6
 FIG. 7 SpA 24.6b
 SpA 130.1c
 SpD 33.3
 SpH 32w.4.5
 SpH 33.5

9.4 Hollow, moulded pedestal base, fourth/third century B.C.

Roughly finished dark red clay with worn, thin semi-lustrous black slip; unslipped underside. The upper surface of the base is decorated with bands of metallic grey slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 7 SpH 26.3,4

10 Kylix or hemispherical cup with a plain rim and horizontal handles attached just below the rim. Lamboglia Form 42. This form is derived from the Classical-figured Greek model and is found in the west in fourth century B.C. Pre-Campana pottery. Lamboglia's Form 42a became extinct in the fourth century B.C. and Form 42b continued into the third century, but is not found in second century B.C. contexts (Lamboglia 1952, 190).

10.1 Lamboglia Form 42b (Ensérune), first half of the fourth century B.C.

Pinkish clay with finger marks on the handle and uniform, dull black slip.

Total:	20 rims	
	i 17	xxiii 40 (3 examples)
	iii 1	xxv 16
	iii 3	xxv 22,
	iii 7	xxvi 21
	iv 11	SpA 4da.3a
	via 1	FIG. 7 SpB 4.6.9c
	viii 2	SpC 20.5 (2 examples)
	xxii 32	SpC 22.7l

10.2 Carinated kylix. Lamboglia Form 42a (1954b), fifth century B.C.

Roughly finished red clay with uniform, metallic grey/black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 7 i 90

10.3 Base with a flaring footring and concave lower wall, possibly late third century B.C.

Reddish-maroon clay with worn, dull black slip, partly fired red in patches.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 7 xiv 3

11 Hemispherical cup with a plain rim and deep groove on the outside; two vertical handles with tongue-shaped thumb rests attached just below the rim.

11.1 Lamboglia Form 48 (San Miguel de Liria), mid second century B.C.; Morel 3153 b1, second half of the second century B.C.

Red clay showing turning marks with semi-lustrous grey/black slip.

Total: 3 rims
i 89
FIG. 7 i 100
xxv 21

11.2 Moulded foot with a groove between the members of the foot and concave underside. Lamboglia Form 48, as **PC11.1**.

Red clay showing turning marks with worn, dull black slip; unslipped resting surface.

Total: 2 bases
FIG. 7 xxiv 59
SpH 103.2

- 11.3** Bifid handle and plain rim. Benoit (pl. va, no. 1), c. 190 B.C.
Hard reduced clay with dull black slip.

Total: 3 handles
i 121
xxi 18
FIG. 7 SpV 5.14

- 12** Cup with a finely-grooved rim and carinated lower wall delineated by a deep groove. Morel 2551 a1 and b1, first half of the second century B.C.
Red clay showing turning marks with uniform, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 4 rims
FIG. 7 i 89
iii 4
SpH 33.4e
SpH 103.4

- 13** Oinochoe base with a disc foot.

- 13.1** Similar to Lamboglia Form 44a (Bastida de Mogente), first half of the fourth century B.C.
Red roughly finished clay with worn, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 7 xxi 14

- 13.2** Base with a flaring profile. For a larger example of this form see Benoit (pl. vii, no. 4), third/early second century B.C.
Hard pinkish clay with worn, flaky brown slip fired red on the resting surface; unslipped on the inside of the foot.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 7 i 121

- 14** Fluted amphora with a broad, hooked moulded rim. Decorated with two bands of white paint along the inside edge of the rim. Lamboglia Form 61 (Ampurias), mid/second half of the fourth century B.C.
Hard pink clay showing turning marks with dull black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 7 xxv 16

- 15** Small bowl with a plain incurved rim and gently flaring footring.

- 15.1** Lamboglia Form 25a (Ensérune), second century B.C.
Pinkish clay showing turning marks with dull, black/brown slip extending in drips on the foot; the inside of the foot is unslipped.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 7 xiv 67

- 15.2** Lamboglia Form 25c (Ensérune), third and second centuries B.C.
Pink clay showing turning marks with semi-lustrous black slip, worn on the inside surface.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 7 SpH 26.7

15.1-15.2

<i>Total:</i>	14 rims, 3 bases	SpH 23.9 (base)
	i 5	SpH 26.1
	i 71 (base)	SpH 26.7
	i 72	SpH 32w.7
	i 95	SpH 33.9
	xiv 67	SpJ 6a.5
	xiv 68	SpV 5.4a
	xxii 34	SpV 5.9ba
	SpC 9.5a	SpV 5.9b (base)

15.3 Small bowl with an oblique footring. Decorated with a neatly executed, central stamped rosette, with two surviving petals separated by fine fillets. Probably third century B.C. (cf. Sanmarti 1978, lám. 25, no. 329, lám. 98, nos. 29-31 & lám. 112, no. 328). See also **A15.4** below.

Dark red clay with thin, dull black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 7 xxi 17

15.4 Form as **A15.3**. Lamboglia Form 25c (Ensérune), third and second centuries B.C. Stamps as Sanmarti (1978 lám. 85, no. 1542 & lám. 108, no. 115).

Dark red clay with worn, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 7 xiv 61

16 Medium-sized bowl with a plain inturned rim and footring.

16.1 Lamboglia Form 27b, 285 +/- 20 B.C.

Hazel clay showing turning marks with good quality, metallic dark grey slip.

<i>Total:</i>	15 rims	via 3
FIG. 8	i 50	xxii 33
	i 57	xxiii 40
	i 71	SpD 10.11c (2 examples)
	i 95 (2 examples)	SpH 26.3
	i 186	SpH 26.3a
	v 1	SpH 103.6

16.2 Medium-sized bowl with a plain rim and carinated profile. Lamboglia Form 27c (Ensérune), first half of the second century B.C.

Sherd unavailable for study, recorded only as drawing.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 8 xxi 18

16.3 Footring base with a stamped central rosette. Lamboglia's rosette Type 7c (1952, 203), first half of the second century B.C.; *Berenice* rosette Type 9b (Kenrick 1985a, fig. 3, nos. 9.6, 9.8-9.9), second century B.C.

Dark red clay showing turning marks with thin, metallic grey slip extending thinly on the inside of the foot; unslipped resting surface.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 8 xxi 14

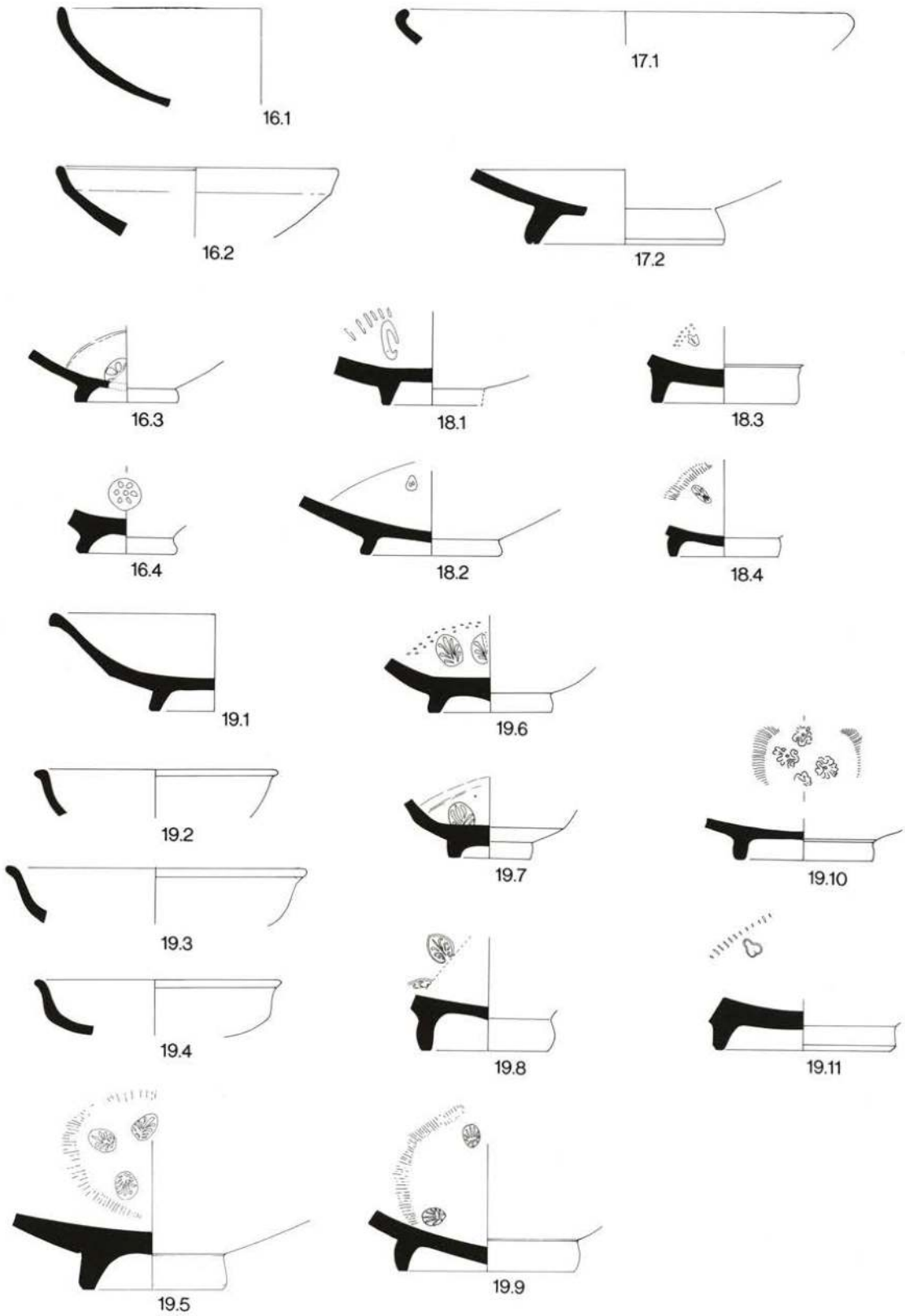


FIG. 8 Campana A Ware Types 16.1-19.11 (Scale 1:3)

16.4 Form as **A16.3**.

Red clay and slightly rough surface with semi-lustrous brown slip on the floor, extending in drips onto the inside of the foot.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 8 xxi 17

16.3-16.4

Total: 10 bases
iiib 4
xiv 23
xxi 18
xxi 36
xxi 37
xxi 38
xxii 34
xxii 35
xxiii 3
xxv 16

17 Large bowl with a simple inturned rim, sloping floor and heavy footring with grooved resting surface. Lamboglia Form 26a (Ensérune), end of the fourth century or *c.* 300 B.C.

Dark red clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

17.1

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 8 i 55

17.2

Total: 1 base
FIG. 8 i 55

18 Miscellaneous footring bases; floors decorated with leaf-relief stamps, usually within a band of rouletting.

18.1 Very crudely executed leaf-relief stamp with traces of heavy rouletting. Cf. Sanmanti (1978, lám. 80, no. 1464), second half of the second century B.C.

Pink clay with metallic grey/black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 8 xxiv 21

18.2 Crudely executed leaf-relief stamp. Morel 2825 b1, 140/130 B.C.; Lamboglia's palmette stamp Type 6c-f (1952, 203), second century B.C.

Red clay showing turning marks with thin, dull black slip, semi-lustrous in patches; unslipped resting surface.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 8 xxi 18

18.3 Crudely executed leaf-relief stamp with traces of rouletting. Morel 2252 b1, 140/130 B.C.; *Berenice* palmette Type X9 (Kenrick 1985a, fig. 4), second half of the second century B.C.

Pink clay with semi-lustrous metallic black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 8 xxii 56

18.4 Convex footring base decorated with leaf-relief stamps and rouletting, possibly second half of the second century B.C.

Dark red clay with grey/black semi-lustrous slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 8 xiv 60

19 Bowl with a carinated profile, slightly sloping floor, everted rim and an oblique footring. Lamboglia Form 28, second half of the third century B.C. to the mid second century B.C.

19.1 The more rounded profile of this vessel suggests an earlier date of the second half of the third/early second century B.C.

Red clay with metallic black/grey slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 8 xxi 21

19.2 Form as **A19.1**.

Red clay with thin, dull black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 8 iii 4

19.3 Form as **A19.1**.

Hard pinkish clay showing turning marks with metallic dark grey slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 8 SpH 32w.4

19.4 Lamboglia Form 28a (Ensérune), *c.* mid second century B.C.

Reddish clay with worn, metallic black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 8 SpH 32w.4

19.1–19.4

Total:	47 rims	xxi 21
	i 36 (2 examples)	xxi 50
	i 71 (2 examples)	xxii 35
	i 95	xxiii 20
	i 146	xxvi 32
	iii 4 (3 examples)	SpB 11.6
	v 1	SpG 104.8d
	xiv 21	SpH 26.4a
	xiv 60	SpH 32w.3
	xiv 61 (2 examples)	SpH 33.5
	xiv 62	SpH 103.2a
	xiv 67	SpH 103.8 (2 examples)
	xiv 69	SpV 3.23
	xiv 70	SpV 4.22
	xiv 71	SpW 1.11d
	xxi 17 (5 examples)	SpZ 1.22
	xxi 18 (6 examples)	

<i>Total:</i>	20 bases	SpD 4.17
	i 57	SpE 30.10
	i 130	SpE 39.4
	i 151	SpH 33.5
	xiv 34	SpH 37.2c
	xiv 67	SpH 103.2
	xxi 18 (5 examples)	SpK 20.3,4
	xxiii 40	SpX 1.45
	SpB 39.4	

19.5 Base with a slightly sloping floor, decorated with stamped detached palmettes surrounded by a band of rouletting. The high tapering foot suggests an early date of the second half of the third/early second century B.C. Lamboglia Form 28c (Ensérune), third/second century B.C.; cf. *Berenice* B14.7.

Dark red clay showing turning marks with semi-lustrous grey/green slip on the floor; slip is thinner and dull black in colour on the underside of the base; unslipped resting surface.

<i>Total:</i>	5 bases
	xiv 70
	xiv 71
FIG. 8	xiv 98
	xxi 18
	xxi 21

19.6 Form as **A19.5**. Lamboglia Form 28b (Ischia), second quarter or mid second century B.C. Pinkish clay with metallic grey/black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	9 bases
	i 121
	xiv 68
	xxi 17 (2 examples)
FIG. 8	xxi 21
	xxi 70
	xxii 32
	xxv 23
	SpH 32w.7

19.7 Form as **A19.5**. *Berenice* B14.4, first half of the second century B.C.

Hard pinkish clay showing turning marks with semi-lustrous black slip; unslipped resting surface.

<i>Total:</i>	2 bases
	xxii 56
FIG. 8	SpH 26.2

19.8 Form as **A19.5**. Lamboglia Form 28a (Ensérune), c. mid second century B.C. Pinkish clay with thin, dull black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	1 base
FIG. 8	ivb 7

19.9 Form as **A19.5**. The high tapering foot suggests an early date of the second half of the third/early second century B.C. Lamboglia Form 28c (Ensérune), third/second century B.C.; cf. *Berenice* B14.7.

Pinkish red clay with worn, semi-lustrous dark grey slip; unslipped resting surface.

Total: 5 bases
 xiv 23
 FIG 8 xxi 14
 SpF 24.6
 SpH 103.4
 SpV 5.14

19.10 Benoit (pl. xi, no. 3), first half of the second century B.C.
 Red clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 base
 FIG. 8 i 15

19.11 The base is decorated with a leaf-relief stamp of Lamboglia's Type 6b (1952, 203); *Berenice* stamp Type X9 (Kenrick 1985a, fig. 4). The style of the stamp suggests a date after the mid second century B.C.

Pinkish clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 base
 FIG. 8 i 102

20 Carinated bowl with a sloping wall, plain rim and high footring. The floor is decorated with a band of rouletting. Lamboglia Form 29b (Ensérune), third century B.C., especially the first half.

20.1 Hard pinkish clay with uniform, matt black slip.

Total: 2 rims
 SpE 39.5
 FIG. 9 SpH 106.3

20.2 Hard dark red clay with dull black slip; unslipped resting surface, reserved at the inside junction of the foot and base.

Total: 20 bases
 i 16 (2 examples)
 i 17 (2 examples)
 i 79
 FIG. 9 i 180
 xiv 22
 xiv 33
 xiv 35
 xiv 70
 xxi 18
 xxii 32
 xxiv 17 (2 examples)
 xxv 16
 SpC 9.4g
 SpF 9.6a
 SpH 37.2a
 SpJ 2.4
 SpH 14.7,8a

21 Dish with a plain vertical or slightly everted rim and sloping floor.

21.1 Morel 2256 c1, first half of the first century B.C.

Red clay showing turning marks with thin, semi-lustrous dark grey slip.

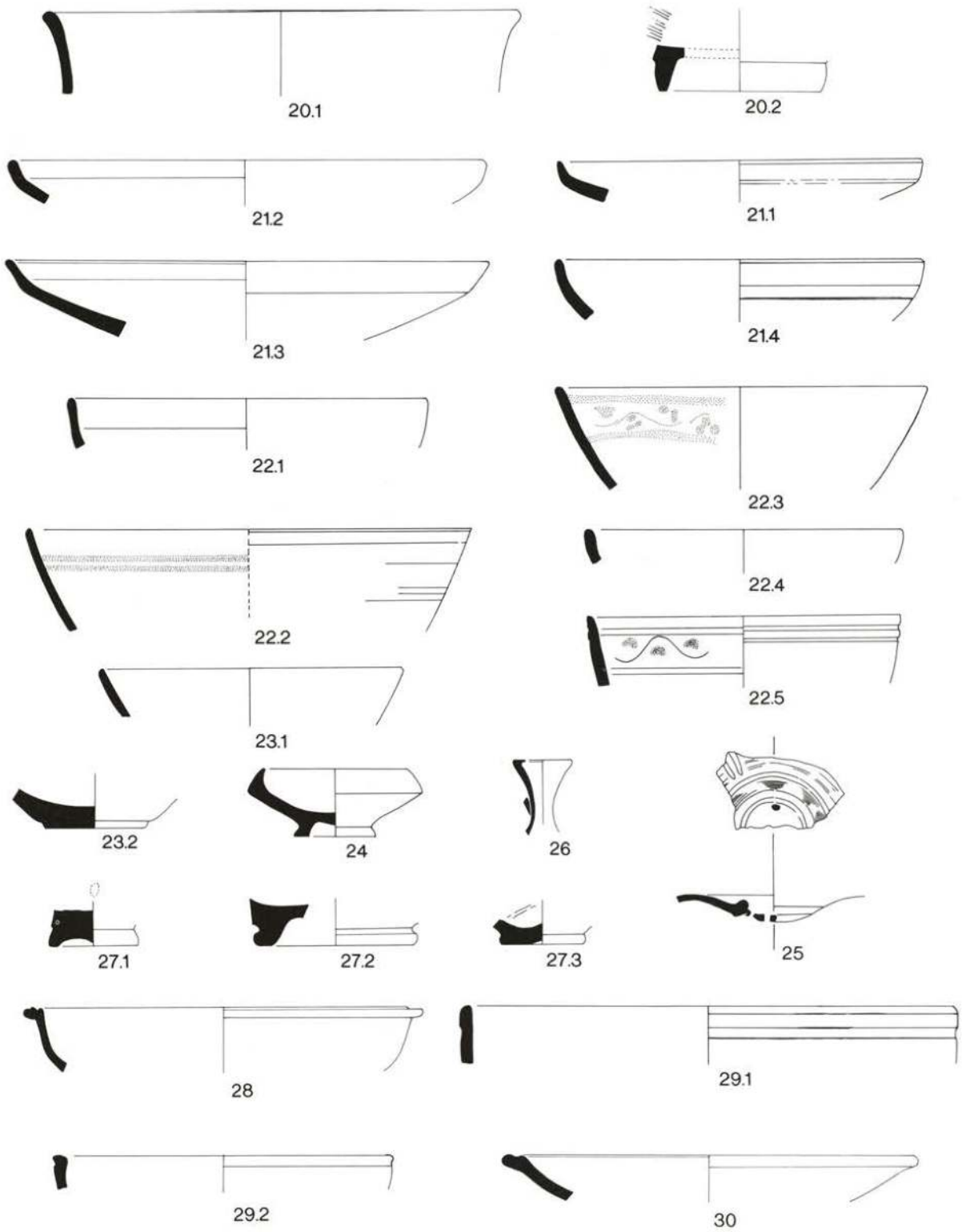


FIG. 9 Campana A Ware Types 20.1-30 (Scale 1:3)

Total: 12 rims
 i 15
 i 71
 i 97
 i 124
 iii 4
 xiv 61
 xxi 18 (3 examples)
 xxv 11
 xxv 23
 FIG. 9 SpY 4.15

21.2 *Berenice* B9.1, second century B.C.
 Pink clay with worn, dull black slip, partly fired red.

Total: 3 rims
 FIG. 9 iii 4
 xxii 35
 SpH 26.1

21.3 *Berenice* B9.2, second century B.C.
 Pink clay with metallic grey slip.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 9 iii 4

21.4 Lamboglia Form 27b (1964, Giannutri), 140/130 B.C.
 Reddish clay with roughly finished surfaces showing turning marks and worn, dull dark brown slip.

<i>Total:</i> 100 rims	xxi 17
i 14	xxi 18 (10 examples)
i 16	xxi 53
i 17 (17 examples)	xxii 34
i 29	xxii 35
i 36	xxii 42
i 47	xxii 56
i 50 (2 examples)	xxiii 3
i 55	xxiii 40 (2 examples)
i 55a	xxiv 21
i 71	xxv 12
i 73	xxv 14
FIG. 9 i 90	xxv 15
i 95	xxv 16
i 152 (2 examples)	xxvi 8 (2 examples)
iii 3	xxvi 11
iii 4	xxvi 21
iii 5 (2 examples)	xxvi 23
iv 10	SpA 10.11
v 2	SpD 3.33
xiv 3	SpG 104.3d
xiv 6	SpH 18.5
xiv 23	SpH 23.9a
xiv 30 (2 examples)	SpH 23.10
xiv 37	SpH 25.4
xiv 60	SpH 33.4
xiv 67 (5 examples)	SpH 103.2
xiv 68	SpJ 2.5b
xiv 69 (2 examples)	SpJ 3c.2
xiv 70	SpT 4.5a
xiv 71	SpW 8.13b
xxi 2	SpZ 1.3bc (2 examples)

22 Hemispherical bowl with a plain rim. Lamboglia Form 31. The inside wall is frequently decorated with white painted bands or a zone of ivy-scroll decoration within two bands.

22.1 Lamboglia Form 31c (Minturnae), mid third century B.C.

Pink clay with a rough surface and worn, metallic grey slip.

<i>Total:</i>	19 rims	
	i 71	SpD 10.15
FIG. 9	i 90	SpE 39.5
	i 91	SpG 102.5a
	i 174	SpH 25.2
	xiv 23	SpH 25.3m
	xviii 5	SpH 40.3,3b
	xxii 33	SpJ 7a.4
	xxv 8 (2 examples)	SpJ 7b.4a
	SpA 11.7	SpJ 10.7

22.2 Lamboglia Form 31b (Ensérune), second/third century B.C.

Hard pinkish clay with thin, uniform semi-lustrous grey slip.

<i>Total:</i>	46 rims	
	i 18	xxi 9
	i 56	xxi 17 (13 examples)
	iii 4	xxi 18 (8 examples)
	iii 5	xxi 21
	iiib 1 (2 examples)	xxi 22
	iiib 5	xxii 56
	iiig 5	xxvi 35
	iv 10	SpH 103.2
	xiv 8a	FIG. 9 SpH 103.4
	xiv 9	SpJ 7.8
	xiv 23	SpT 4.5a
	xiv 60	SpT 5.10
	xiv 61	
	xiv 124a	

22.3 Lamboglia Form 31a (Ampurias), first half of the second century B.C.

Pinkish clay with semi-lustrous black/grey slip.

<i>Total:</i>	17 rims	
FIG. 9	i 13	xiv 30
	i 17 (2 examples)	xxi 21 (2 examples)
	i 36	xxv 2
	i 90 (2 examples)	xxv 8 (2 examples)
	i 97	SpA 11.7
	xiv 23	SpF 16.4,5
		SpH 103.2

22.4 Lamboglia Form 31c (Minturnae), mid third century B.C.

Hard, finely-granular clay with semi-lustrous black/grey slip, fired brown in patches.

<i>Total:</i>	1 rim
FIG. 9	xxi 14

22.5 Morel 2574 a1, first half of the second century B.C.

Fine hard pinkish clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	1 rim
FIG. 9	xxi 14

23 Deep conical bowl with a plain rim and disc base. Lamboglia Form 33.

23.1 Lamboglia Form 33b (Ensérune), 110 +/- 20 B.C.

Pink clay with rough surfaces showing turning marks and metallic grey slip.

Total: 9 rims
 i 72
 i 94
 FIG. 9 i 102
 xxiv 21
 xxv 12
 xxv 28
 SpH 11e.3
 SpH 15.7
 SpH 18.5

23.2 Lamboglia Form 33a (Ampurias), c. 200/first half of the second century B.C.

Pinkish clay with semi-lustrous black/grey slip.

Total: 1 base
 FIG. 9 i 17

24 Small conical bowl with an incurved rim and low footring. Lamboglia Form 34b (Ampurias), second century B.C.

Red clay showing turning marks with worn, thin metallic grey slip mottled on the inside of the foot.

Total: 6 rims
 FIG. 9 xxi 14
 xxi 17 (2 examples)
 xxi 19
 xxv 8
 SpE 41.11

25 Strainer. Morel 6412 a1, fourth/third century B.C., probably the third.

Very hard dark red clay with dull black slip on the upper surface; unslipped underside.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 9 SpF 24.8

26 Askos with a flaring mouth and inturned rim. There is a handle scar on the neck. Morel 8212 series, third century B.C.

Hazel clay with thin, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 9 v 1

27 Miscellaneous small bases.

27.1 Low footring base.

Pink clay with metallic grey slip.

Total: 1 base
 FIG. 9 iii 4

27.2 Footring base with flaring foot.

Pinkish clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 9 SpC 22.8

27.1-27.2

Total: 5 bases
i 17
i 97
xxi 17
xxi 18
xxiii 39

27.3 Disc base.

Hard reddish-pink clay with brown slip, fired red in patches.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 9 xxi 20

28 Bowl with a rilled rim. Morel 1621 a1, first/second century B.C. Granular red clay with dull black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 9 iii 5

29 Large bowl with a vertical profile and thickened rim, grooved on the outside. For a smaller example of this form see Morel 2331 a1, 100 +/- 50 B.C.

29.1 Dark red clay showing roughly finished surfaces and turning marks with dark brown slip; the inside surface has a metallic gloss.

Total: 2 rims
iii 4
FIG. 9 SpJ 7b.6

29.2 Very hard pinkish clay with lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 9 SpH 23.12

30 Plate with an everted rim, deeply grooved on top, and curving floor. Morel 1646 e1, first decades of the first century B.C.

Finely-granular reddish-maroon clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 9 viii 2

5. CAMPANA B WARE (FIG. 10)

1 Bowl with steep walls, beaded rim and flat floor.

1.1 Grooved rim. Lamboglia Form 1a (Albintimilium), 90 +/- 40 B.C.
Fine orange-buff clay with good quality, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 10 i 97

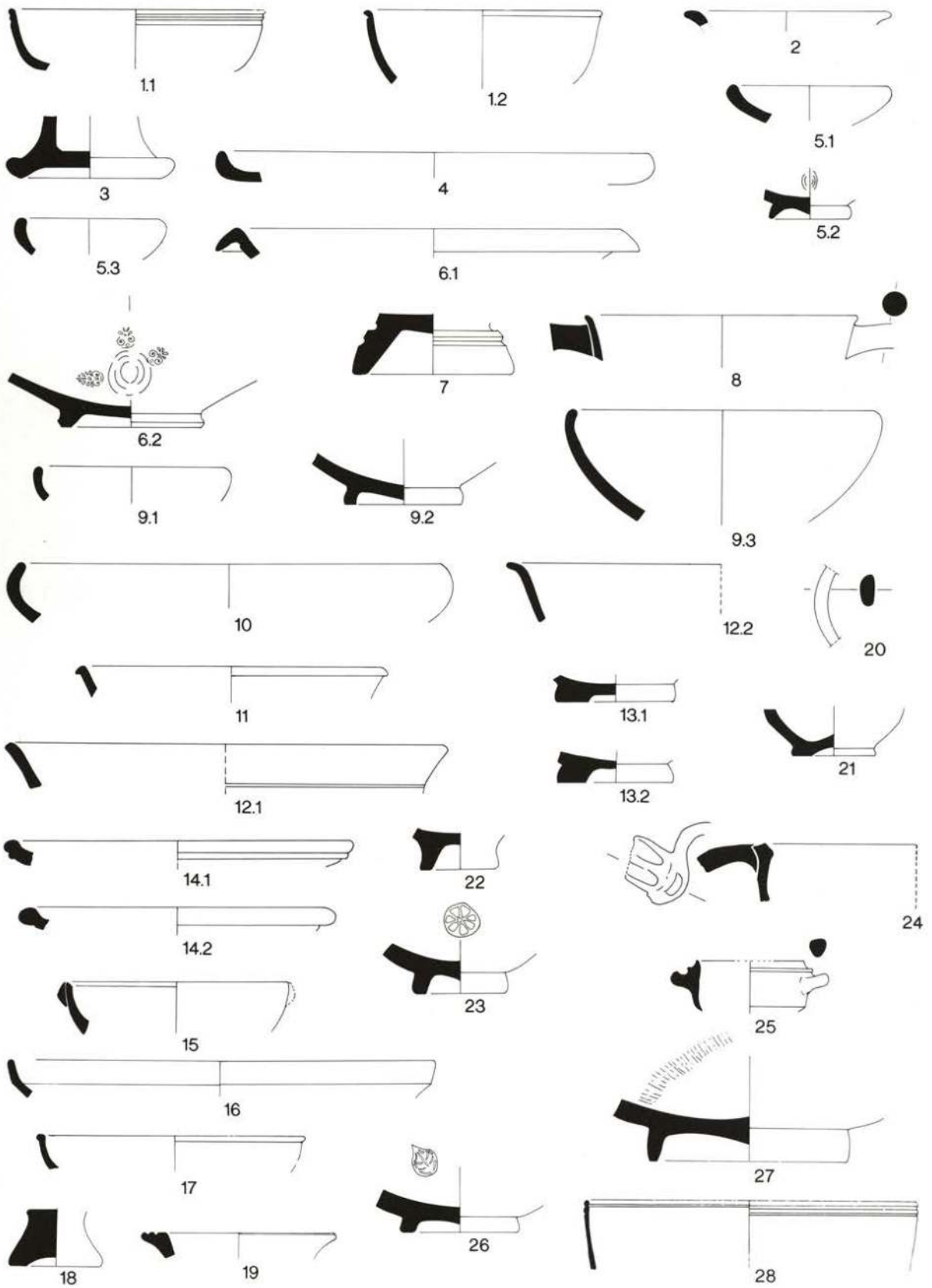


FIG. 10 Campana B Ware (Scale 1:3)

1.2 Lamboglia Form 1b (Albintimilium, Stratum V), second half of the first century B.C.
Buff clay with dull black slip.

Total: 10 rims
i 1
iii 4
FIG. 10 xxiv 69
xxv 24 (5 examples)
xxvi 21
SpV 5.14

2 Bowl with a concave outer face and plain flaring rim. Lamboglia Form 2 (Ampurias), second/first century B.C.
Orange-buff clay with semi-lustrous grey/black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 10 xxiv 11

3 Pyxis base. Lamboglia Form 3 (Ensérune), first century B.C.
Fine pinkish-buff clay, smoothly finished, with dull brown slip.

Total: 2 bases
i 17
FIG. 10 SpH 23.9

4 Dish with a plain vertical rim and gently sloping floor. Lamboglia Form B5a (Rome), first half/mid second century B.C.
Fine pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 2 rims
xxii 54
FIG. 10 SpH 14.6a,b

5 Small bowl with an incurved plain rim and gently flaring footring. Lamboglia Form 25 (Ensérune). The examples of this form at Sabratha date to the second century B.C.

5.1 Fine orange-buff clay with dull black slip.

Total: 6 rims
FIG. 10 ia 4
xv 19
xxv 15
SpG 2.4a
SpG 2a.7c
SpH 103.13

5.2 Finely-granular buff clay with dull black slip and rough concentric grooves in the centre of the floor.

Total: 8 bases
i 56
i 135
i 185
xxiv 73
SpA 24.6b
FIG. 10 SpA 401.4a
SpG 2a.11
SpH 26.6

5.3 Hard orange clay with worn, semi-lustrous black/brown slip on the outside and red slip on the inside.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 10 SpH 26.1

6 Plate with an everted horizontal rim, sloping floor and oblique flaring footring. Lamboglia Form 36. The examples at Sabratha are comparable to those from the Grand Congloué wreck, dated to the second century B.C. (see **B6.2**).

6.1 Granular pinkish clay with dull grey/brown slip.

Total: 2 rims
FIG. 10 i 46
SpH 33.5

6.2 Benoit (pl. ix, no. 3), second century B.C. The floor is decorated with detached stamped palmettes with concentric grooves in the centre. The stamps are similar to Sanmarti (1978, lám. 111, no. 315), first third of the second century B.C.

Fine orange-buff clay with worn, dull brown slip; unslipped under-surface.

Total: 2 bases
FIG. 10 iii 2
SpH 33.1ee

7 Cup with a hollow, moulded pedestal foot. Lamboglia Form 49 (Ampurias), *c.* 200 or first half of the second century B.C.; cf. Morel 4753 a1, mid/first half of the second century B.C.

Fine buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip, fired brown in places.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 10 SpT 5.2

8 Skyphos with a plain everted rim and horizontal handles. Lamboglia Form 43. Lamboglia (1952, 67) notes an example of this form from Stratum VI at Albintimilium, dated to the second century B.C.

Fine orange-buff clay, smoothly finished, with dull black slip.

Total: 8 rims
i 46
i 79
FIG. 10 iii 4
xxii 33
xxv 8
xxv 10
xxv 22
xxvi 21

9 Medium-sized bowl with a plain inturned rim and footring. Lamboglia Form 27; this is a second-century B.C. example of the form.

9.1 Pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 25 rims
i 1
i 14
i 46
i 49
i 96

FIG. 10	i 103	xxv 8
	i 112	xxvi 24
	i 152	SpG 2EFT
	iii 4	SpC 11.5
	iiib 3	SpG 102.2
	iv 1 (2 examples)	SpH 12.53c
	iv 5	SpH 18.5
	iv 10	SpJ 11.3a
	xxiv 73	SpJ 7g.2a
	xxiv 93	

9.2 Granular cream clay and pinkish core with dull black slip covering lower wall; foot unslipped.

<i>Total:</i>	7 bases
FIG. 10	i 46
	i 56
	i 75
	xxiv 35
	SpE 14.5
	SpG 102.4a
	SpH 35.3

9.3 Hard, fine orange clay with lustrous, slightly metallic grey/black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	1 rim
FIG. 10	i 50

10 Large bowl with a simple inturned rim. Lamboglia Form 26, mid second to first century B.C. See Campana B Type **B11**.

Fine pinkish clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	19 rims	xxii 31 (2 examples)
	i 12	xxii 32
	i 14	xxiv 36
	i 17	xxiv 73
	i 46	SpG FT.W
	i 48/7 (2 examples)	SpH 106.3
	i 96	SpH 33.5
FIG. 10	i 105	SpJ 9.5d
	iv 10	SpZ 1.13

11 Carinated bowl with an everted rim. Lamboglia Form 28, second quarter or mid second century B.C. in Campana A. These bowls are second century examples of Campana B Type **B10**.

Pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous grey/brown slip.

<i>Total:</i>	1 rim
FIG. 10	SpH 32w.4,5

12 Carinated bowl with sloping walls, plain rim and high footring. The floor is decorated with a band of rouletting. Lamboglia Form 29, third century B.C. in Campana A.

12.1 Fine cream clay with metallic grey/brown slip.

<i>Total:</i>	1 rim
FIG. 10	SpH 33.3

12.2 Fine orange-buff clay, smoothly finished, with semi-lustrous black/brown slip.

Total: 2 rims
i 137
FIG. 10 SpC 9.5a

13 Base with a low gently flaring footring and broad resting surface. Lamboglia Form 20, first/second century B.C. in Campana C.

Finely-granular light buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

13.1

Total: 1 base
FIG. 10 xxv 2

13.2

Total: 1 base
FIG 10 SpG 102.8b

13.1–13.2

Total: 1 base
i 12

14 Plate with a convex rim, often double lipped, and curved floor. Similar to Morel 1643 b1, second half of the third century B.C.

14.1 Fine buff clay with worn, dull black slip; traces of red slip on the floor.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 10 SpJ 3c.4

14.2 Fine buff clay with worn, dull black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 10 SpA 10.11

14.1–14.2

Total: 1 rim
SpA 10.11

15 Cup with convex walls and vertical handles. Morel 3121 series, second century B.C.

Fine buff clay showing fine turning marks with worn semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 10 xxiv 80

16 Large carinated bowl with a plain vertical rim. Morel 2825 f, c. mid/third quarter of the second century B.C. in Campana A.

Pinkish-buff clay with semi-lustrous grey/black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 10 SpA 6.3m

17 Hemispherical bowl with a small everted rim, slightly flaring footring and grooved resting surface. Morel 2686 g1, second century B.C.

Fine cream clay, smoothly finished, with good quality, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 3 rims
 FIG. 10 i 46 (2 examples)
 xxvi 6

18 Pedestal stand foot. Probably Lamboglia Form 4, second/first century B.C.
 Fine buff clay with thin, semi-lustrous brown/grey slip.

Total: 1 base
 FIG. 10 SpH 11c

19 Pyxis with a flaring rim, grooved on the upper surface. Morel 7512 a1, mid/first half of the second century B.C.
 Finely-granular buff clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
 FIG. 10 i 5

20 Plain handle with an oval cross section. Cf. Lamboglia Form 10a (Tarragona), second/beginning of the first century B.C.
 Fine cream clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 2 handles
 i 112
 FIG. 10 i 113

21 Globular beaker with a disc base. Morel 7222 d1, 160 +/- 40 B.C.
 Finely-granular cream clay showing turning marks with thin, worn and dull slip, fired red on the cone of the foot; patchy red slip on the inside surface.

Total: 1 base
 FIG. 10 SpH 32w.4,5

22 Base with a high flaring footring. A smaller variant of Benoit (pl. xii, no. 1), c. 190 B.C. (also Taylor 1957, 181, pl. xxv, Type iv).
 Fine buff clay with semi-lustrous black/grey slip.

Total: 1 base
 FIG. 10 SpE 39.3

23 Small bowl with a gently flaring footring (Benoit pl. ix, no. 5). The floor is decorated with a stamped central rosette as Benoit (pl. xivb, no. 19), mid second century B.C.
 Finely-granular buff clay with worn, semi-lustrous black slip, extending in drips on the outside of the foot; unslipped on the inside of the foot.

Total: 1 base
 FIG. 10 i 15

24 Jug with a strap handle attached at the rim. Morel 5814 b1 and 5345 a1, third century B.C.
 Fairly-granular buff clay showing turning marks with dull black slip.

Total: 2 rims, 1 handle
 FIG. 10 i 52
 ia 4 (rim and handle)

25 Small carinated bowl with tapering walls and two upturned lug handles. A small variant of Morel 4714 a1, c. 200–150 B.C.

Fine buff clay, well smoothed, with lustrous black slip.

Total: 2 rims
SpC 9.3a
FIG. 10 SpJ 2.5b

26 Plate base with a gently sloping floor and gently flaring footring. Probably Lamboglia Form 6. The floor is stamped with a detached piriform palmette (one surviving). For similar decoration on a Campana B base see Sanmanti (1978, lám. 77, no. 1439) and Taylor (1957, lám. xxiv, D6b), dated c. 130/120 – 70/60 B.C.

Fine, hard buff clay with metallic black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 10 i 137

Berenice Black-Glazed B2 Ware

27 Base with a high footring and floor decorated with a band of rouletting.

Fine, micaceous buff clay with semi-lustrous red slip and a zone of black slip on the floor.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 10 xxiv 63

28 Thin-walled bowl with steep walls and grooved rim; thin-walled example of Campana B Type B1.

Fine-grained, micaceous pinkish clay with semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 10 iii 4

6. CAMPANA C WARE (FIG. 11)

1 Bowl with steep walls, grooved rim and flat floor. Lamboglia Form 1 (Syracuse), first century B.C.

1.1 Fine pale grey clay with some fine mica; worn, dull black slip, unslipped lower wall.

Total: 5 rims
FIG. 11 i 102
xxiv 91
SpH 2n.3
SpJ 3.2
SpY 4.15

1.2 Fine medium grey clay, sparsely micaceous, with a brown core; soapy dull black slip.

Total: 2 rims
SpH 23.8
FIG. 11 SpV 5.9b

1.3 Granular grey clay with a dark red core, containing sparse white inclusions; worn, dull black slip.

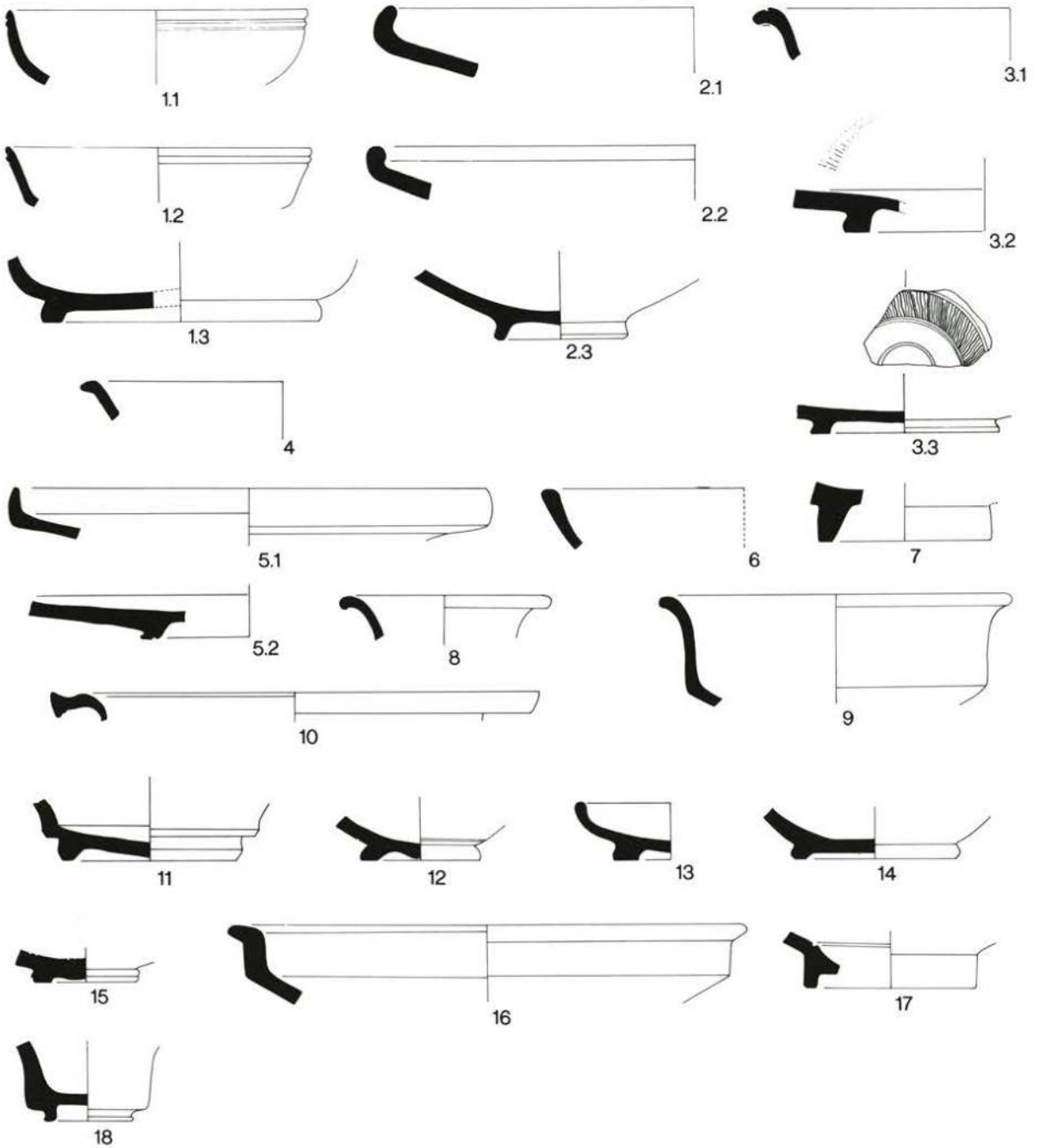


FIG. 11 Campana C Ware (Scale 1:3)

Total: 2 bases, 1 body sherd
i 1

FIG. 11 SpE 39.5a
SpK 25.5 (body sherd)

2 Large dish with a plain vertical rim, gently sloping floor and footring. Lamboglia Form 5 (Tindari), second/beginning of the first century B.C.

2.1 Fine grey clay with a pale brown core, micaceous inclusions and sparse white grits; thin, worn, dull black slip.

Total: 1 rim

FIG. 11 iii 3

2.2 Fine light grey clay with sparse black grits; worn, soapy black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 11 xiv 35

2.3 Fine light grey clay with frequent black grits and sparse mica; thin, worn, matt black slip only on the floor.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 11 iii 4

2.1–2.3

Total: 3 rims
xiv 24
xxii 33
xxii 34

2 bases
i 97
SpH 33.5

3 Large bowl with a hanging rim, grooved on top, and low footring. Lamboglia Form 19 (Syracuse), first century B.C.

3.1 Fine, soft dark grey/brown micaceous clay with worn, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 6 rims
i 71
FIG. 11 iii 2
iii 5
iv 1
xxv 24
SpH 14.7

3.2 The floor is decorated with a band of rouletting.

Fine grey clay with brown core and occasional mica and quartz, frequent black grits; worn, dull black slip.

Total: 7 bases
i 97
iii 3
xiv 35 (3 examples)
FIG. 11 xiv 115
xxv 24

3.3 The floor is decorated with incised concentric circles enclosed within a band of rouletting.

Granular grey/brown clay with occasional mica and frequent black grits; semi-lustrous black slip, unslipped resting surface.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 11 xxii 35

4 Carinated dish with an overhanging rim. Lamboglia Form 17 (Syracuse), 100 +/- 50 B.C.

Fine pale grey clay and pale brown core with thin, worn, dull black slip.

Total: 5 rims
i 4
i 16
FIG. 11 xxii 7
SpF 14.4
SpH 18.5

5 Large plate with a plain vertical rim, flat floor and low square footing with a grooved resting surface. Lamboglia Form 7 (Syracuse), 100 +/- 50 B.C.

Hard light grey clay with occasional black grits; dull black slip.

5.1

Total: 6 rims
i 77
iv 1
via 2
xxii 33
xxv 24

FIG. 11 SpV 5.9b

5.2 Footring. *Berenice* B66.2, first century B.C.

Total: 3 bases
FIG. 11 xxii 11
xxv 24
SpK 3.3

6 Conical bowl with a plain thickened rim. Lamboglia Form 16 (Tindari), first century B.C.

Fine brownish-grey clay, slightly micaceous; uniform thick, lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 11 SpF 2.10

7 Bowl base with a high, vertical plain footing. Possibly a variant of Morel 1253 b1, second or first century B.C.

Hard greyish-brown clay with worn, dull black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 11 i 16

8 Bowl with concave walls and plain flaring rim. Probably attributable to Lamboglia Form 3 (Syracuse), second or first century B.C.

Light grey clay with occasional mica and frequent quartz inclusions; very worn, dull black slip.

Total: 2 rims
FIG. 11 SpH 103.3
SpJ 6a.5

9 Bowl with a concave outer face and plain everted rim. Lamboglia Form 2 (Syracuse), second/first century B.C.

Fine light grey clay with sparse fine mica and occasional black inclusions; worn, thin black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 11 SpH 12.59.17

10 Krater with a horizontal undulating rim, grooved underneath. Morel 4741 a1, first half or mid second century B.C.

Medium brown clay with occasional mica and quartz inclusions; worn, soapy, lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 11 xiv 88

11 Bowl with concave lower walls, sloping floor and oblique footring. Similar to Morel 1231 b1, second /first century B.C.

Granular brown clay with occasional quartz inclusions; worn, dull black slip.

Total: 1 base

FIG. 11 xiv 70

12 Base of closed vessel with a groove on the outside lower wall and flaring footring. A smaller variant of *Berenice* B70.3, undated.

Fine light grey clay with very worn, dull black slip; inside of the vessel and base unslipped.

Total: 2 bases

FIG. 11 i 97

SpH 33.4

13 Small bowl with a plain upright rim and low footring. A shallower variant of Lamboglia Form 20 (Syracuse), second/first century B.C.

Granular grey clay with a red core and occasional fine mica and white inclusions; worn, semi-lustrous black slip on the floor only.

Total: 3 rims

SpH 14.6a,b

FIG. 11 SpH 26.6

SpH 33.3

14 Ink pot base with plain footring. Morel 7721 a1, second/first century B.C.

Fine medium grey clay with a brown core and frequent quartz inclusions; thin, matt grey/black slip.

Total: 1 base

FIG. 11 xiv 61

15–18 Although these sherds are in the Campana C fabric, no close parallels can be found in Morel's typology. First century B.C.

15 Base with a low footring, grooved on the outer surface. The floor is decorated with roughly incised concentric grooves.

Fine light grey clay with frequent black grits; soapy black slip on the floor only.

Total: 1 base

FIG. 11 xiv 61

16 Large carinated bowl with an everted horizontal rim.

Grey clay with red core and occasional white inclusions; dull black slip.

Total: 1 rim

FIG. 11 xxvi 35

17 Base with a high vertical footring and grooved, steeply sloping floor.

Granular dark grey clay with sparse white inclusions; worn, dull black slip.

Total: 3 bases

i 46

xiv 70

FIG. 11 SpH 33.3

18 Small cup base with a concave profile and high footing.

Granular dark grey clay with frequent white inclusions; thin black slip, apart from the unslipped foot.

Total: 1 base

FIG. 11 xxii 8

7. LOCAL BLACK-GLAZED WARE (FIGS. 12-13)

1 Fishplate. This is an imitation of one of the earliest Campana ware forms, originating in fifth century Attic and Pre-Campana pottery (Lamboglia Form 23) and represented at Sabratha by Pre-Campana (PC1) and Campana A (A1). Local imitations of this form first occur in contexts of the fourth and third centuries B.C.

1.1 Hard, granular buff clay with dull black slip.

Total: 6 rims
i 18 (2 examples)
i 127

FIG. 12 xiv 68
xiv 70
SpH 103.6

1.2 This simple base form is found at the Grand Congloué wreck, where it dates to the second century B.C. (Benoit pl. viii, no. 1).

Hard, fine cream clay with thin brown/black slip on the upper surface; slip fired red on the lower surface and only extends in drips onto the foot.

Total: 15 bases
i 18
i 46
i 55
i 64
i 89
ia 3

FIG. 12 ia 6
xiv 70
xxv 15
xxv 16
xxv 18
xxvi 36a
SpG 102.3c
SpH 26.6
SpH 33.5

2 Dish with a plain vertical rim, sloping floor and footing. This is an imitation of Lamboglia Form 5, represented at Sabratha in Campana A (A3), Campana B (B4) and Campana C (C2). In the local fabric the form dates from the late second to the first century B.C.

2.1 Coarse, granular grey clay with frequent limestone inclusions; traces of thin, dull black slip.

Total: 6 rims
i 29
i 77
xiv 35
xxi 18
xxiv 15

FIG. 12 SpJ 9.3

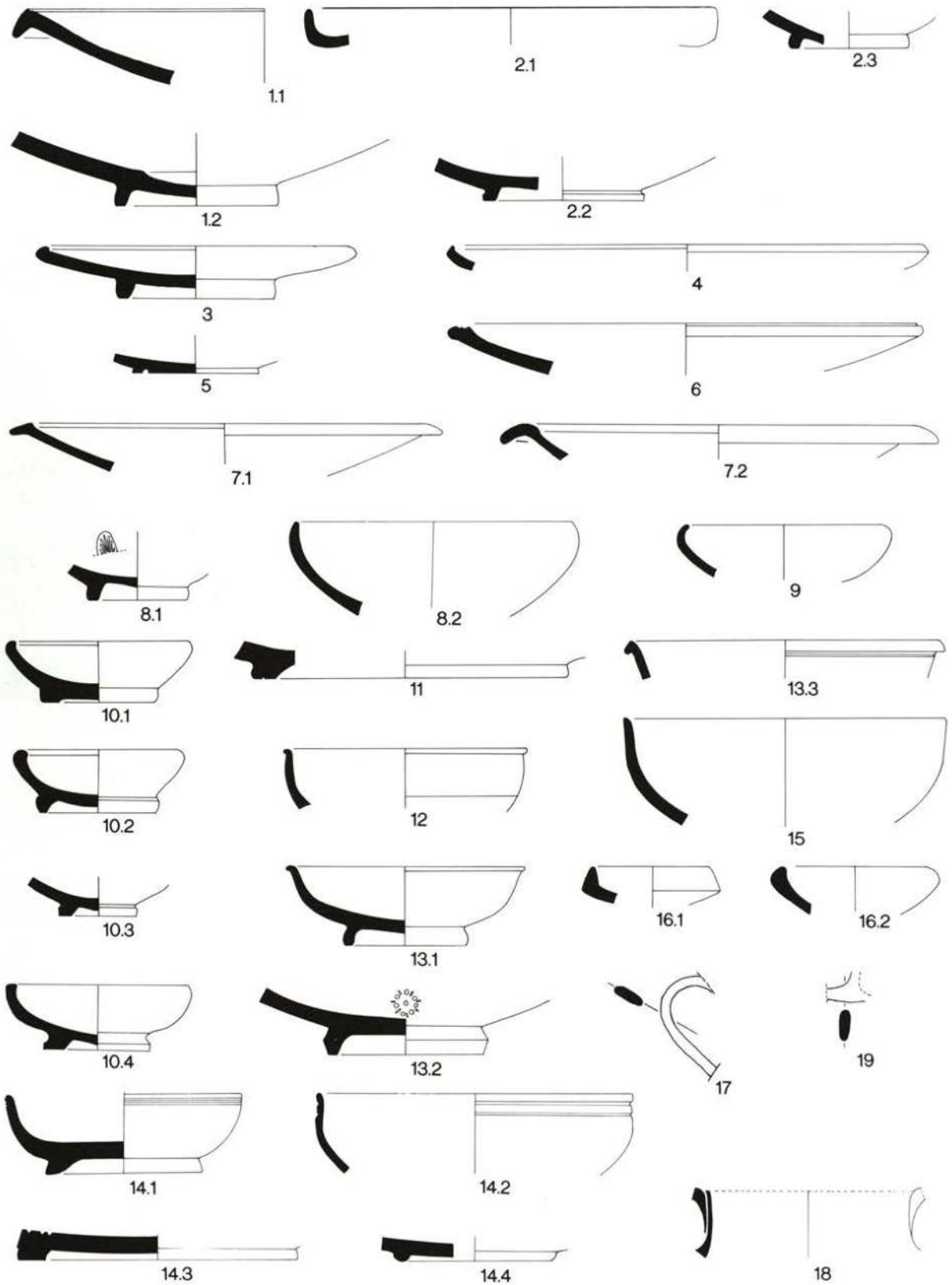


FIG. 12 Local Black-Glazed Ware Types 1.1-19 (Scale 1:3)

2.2 Granular cream clay with thin, dull black/brown slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 12 xiv 69

2.3 Granular cream clay with dull dark grey slip.

Total: 13 bases
i 47
xiv 21
xiv 67
xxi 18 (2 examples)
xxii 31
xxii 51
xxv 16 (2 examples)
xxv 22
FIG. 12 xxvi 32
SpC 22.8
SpD 10.15

3 Plate with a plain rolled rim, gently sloping floor and footring. A local imitation of Lamboglia's Pre-Campana Form 55. This form is represented at Sabratha in Pre-Campana (**PC17**) and Campana A (**A7**). The local fabric first occurs at Sabratha in contexts of the fourth and third centuries B.C.

Hard, granular cream clay with thin, worn black slip; an irregular design is painted in red and outlined in white on the outside wall.

Total:	23 rims, 2 bases	xiv 79 (2 examples)
	i 17	xiv 109
	i 43	xxii 31 (base)
	i 45	xxii 32
	i 46	xxiv 80
	i 55	FIG. 12 xxvi 35
	i 89	SpC 9.3b
	i 97 (base)	SpG 102.5a
	ia 6	SpH 32w.3
	iii 3	SpH 33.4
	xiv 21	SpH 125.8kb
	xiv 70 (2 examples)	SpJ 11.3

4 Large plate with a small rolled rim. This form is attested in Campana **A7.3** and dates to the second half of the second century B.C. (Lamboglia 1954a, 121, fig. 45; see also Morel 2234 g2). At Sabratha the imitation occurs in an unstratified context containing Campana B (**B15**) and Campana C (**C13**).

Granular brownish-buff clay with frequent limestone inclusions and limestone reaction rings; thin, dull brown/black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 12 SpH 33.3

5 Plate with a flat floor and low square footring. A local imitation of a common Campana C form (Lamboglia Form 7). At Sabratha it occurs in Campana C (**C5**), dating from the mid second to the mid first centuries B.C. The local example is from an unstratified context.

Granular brownish-buff clay with a red core and frequent limestone inclusions; thin, dull grey slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 12 SpX 4.3a

6 Plate with a sloping floor and everted rim, grooved along the top. A local imitation of Campana A (**A2**) at Sabratha, where it dates to the third century B.C. The stratified local example is residual in an early first century A.D. context.

Hard, fine cream fabric with dull brown slip, fired red on the underside.

Total: 5 rims
 i 46
 xxvi 10
 SpH 26.3a
 FIG. 12 SpH 33.4
 SpH 103.4

7 Plate with a curved, horizontal convex rim offset on a sloping floor. This is a local imitation of one of the latest Campana A forms of the second century which continues into the first century B.C. (Lamboglia Form 36). At Sabratha it was imported in Campana A (**A4**) and Campana B (**B6**). Its earliest appearance in local ware dates to the second half of the second century B.C.

7.1 Hard, granular pinkish-buff clay with limestone inclusions; very worn, thin, dull black slip; underside only partially slipped.

Total: 9 rims
 i 46
 vie 1
 xiv 31
 xiv 70
 xxi 21
 xxiii 13
 xxv 21
 SpA 10.11
 FIG. 12 SpJ 3a.2

7.2 Hard, granular buff clay with orange core and occasional limestone inclusions.

Total: 4 rims
 iii 4
 xiv 31 (2 examples)
 FIG. 12 xxv 16

8 Medium-sized bowl with a plain incurved rim, sloping floor and footring. This is a local imitation of a long-lived form originating in the fourth century B.C. (Lamboglia Form 27; *Berenice* B123), most common in second century Campana A. At Sabratha it was imported in Campana A (**A16**) and Campana B (**B9**). The earliest example in a local ware dates from the late fourth century B.C. and it continues until the first century B.C. See also Type **L30** in Local Black-Glazed ware.

8.1 Base with part of a stamped palmette within an oval frame (cf. Benoit pl. xiv, no. 4).
 Hard cream clay with dull, thin black/brown slip; the underside and foot are unslipped.

Total:	28 bases (27 undecorated)	xxi 18
	i 5	xxiv 15
	i 15 (2 examples)	xxv 12
	i 46	SpD 3.23
	i 71	SpG 102.4
	i 89	SpH 26.2,4
	iii 4 (2 examples)	SpH 26.7
	v 11	SpH 33.3
	xiv 30	FIG. 12 SpH 33.4 (2 examples)
	xiv 34 (2 examples)	SpJ 11.3a
	xiv 67	SpZ 1.13
	xxi 17 (3 examples)	

8.2 Granular dark grey clay and red core with worn, dull black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	60 rims	xxi 18
	i 18	xxi 21 (2 examples)
	i 36 (3 examples)	xxii 32 (2 examples)
	i 43	xxii 34
	i 45 (2 examples)	xxii 35
	i 46 (9 examples)	xxiii 39
	i 55	xxv 5
	i 71 (2 examples)	xxv 13
FIG. 12	i 97 (2 examples)	xxv 21
	i 132	xxvi 8
	iii 5	SpA 8.6
	iiib 1 (2 examples)	SpA 10.10
	iv 6	SpC 9.2aa
	v 1	SpG 100.5
	v 2	SpH 11e.5
	viii 4	SpH 26.6 (2 examples)
	xiv 6 (2 examples)	SpH 26.7
	xiv 21	SpH 32w.4,5
	xiv 30	SpJ 7h.4
	xiv 67	SpV 5.32
	xiv 69	SpV 5.4a
	xxi 17	

9 Small bowl with a plain incurved rim and sloping floor. A local imitation of Lamboglia's Pre-Campana Form 24, originating in the fourth century and continuing into the second century B.C. This form was imported to Sabratha in Pre-Campana (**PC18**). The local imitation is from stratified contexts dating to the late second century B.C.

Hard, fine dark brown clay with a scatter of fine limestone inclusions; patches of worn, dull, semi-lustrous black slip.

<i>Total:</i>	9 rims
	i 4
	i 71
	i 80
	xiv 60 (2 examples)
	xxvi 26
FIG. 12	SpA 11.6a
	SpG 100.3
	SpH 33.4

10 Small bowl with an incurved rim and low footring. A local imitation of Lamboglia Pre-Campana Form 21/25, dating to the end of the fourth, earliest third century B.C. The form was imported to Sabratha and is represented by Pre-Campana **PC18.4**. The earliest context in which the local form occurs dates to the third century B.C.

10.1 Granular, hard cream clay with thin, mottled brown/black slip, extending in drips on the outside.

<i>Total:</i>	25 rims	xiv 34 (2 examples)
	i 15 (3 examples)	xiv 68
	i 46 (4 examples)	xiv 109
	i 55	xxiii 3
	i 71	xxvi 25
	i 97	SpC 9.2aa
	i 112	SpH 32w.4,5
	iiib 4	SpH 33.5
	xiv 6	SpJ 3b.b
FIG. 12	xiv 33	SpZ 2.12

10.2 Fine buff clay with frequent fine limestone inclusions; dull black/brown slip.

Total: 6 rims
 iiiB 5
 v 1
 viii 2
 xxiv 59

FIG. 12 SpD 12.19
 SpF 24.8

10.3 Fabric as L10.2.

Total: 2 bases
 FIG. 12 i 44
 xxi 17

10.4 Granular pink clay and pinkish-red core with semi-lustrous black/brown slip extending halfway down the outside wall of the bowl; unslipped foot.

Total: 13 rims
 i 97
 xiv 35 (2 examples)
 xiv 62
 xiv 70 (5 examples)

FIG. 12 xiv 98
 xxi 17
 SpH 31.12
 SpH 103.2

11 Base with a sloping floor, low slightly flaring footring and grooved resting surface. An imitation of a common Campana C form (Lamboglia Form 2) represented at Sabratha (**C9**). The local form occurs in unstratified contexts, in association with Campana A probably dating to the second century B.C.

Very granular dark grey clay with frequent limestone inclusions and limestone reaction rings; traces of very worn, dull grey/black slip.

Total: 2 bases
 FIG. 12 xxv 12
 SpC 22.8

12 Bowl with a plain everted rim and steep curving wall. A local imitation of a form originating in fourth century Attic pottery (Lamboglia Form 22) which, in the west, continued into the third and second centuries B.C. This form is attested at Sabratha in Pre-Campana (**PC13**) and Campana B (**B19**). The earliest contexts for the local imitations are dated to the fourth and third centuries B.C. and production appears to continue throughout the second into the first century.

Hard buff clay with polychrome slip, reddish-brown and black.

Total: 45 rims
 i 15
 i 18 (2 examples)
 i 36
 i 45
 i 46 (4 examples)
 i 56
 i 97 (2 examples)
 i 141
 xiv 21
 xiv 30
 xiv 60 (3 examples)
 xiv 61
 xiv 67
 xiv 68
 FIG. 12 xiv 69
 xiv 70 (2 examples)
 xiv 71

xxi 9
 xxii 31 (2 examples)
 xxiii 37
 xxiv 36
 xxiv 59
 xxv 22
 xxvi 35
 SpA 10.11
 SpH 26.7 (2 examples)
 SpH 26.2
 SpH 26.4a
 SpH 32w.7
 SpH 33.4
 SpJ 7h.4
 SpJ 11.3
 SpV 5.9ba
 SpZ 1.13
 SpZ 1.21c

13 Carinated bowl with a plain everted rim and footring. This is a common Hellenistic fineware form, including Lamboglia's Form 28 in Campana A. At Sabratha it is present in imported Pre-Campana (**PC14**), Campana A (**A19**) and B (**B11**). The local form first appears in fourth-century B.C. contexts, and continues until the first century.

13.1 Light grey clay with traces of very worn, dull black/brown slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 12 xxii 35

13.2 A central rosette with seven petals, separated by fillets (Sanmarti 1978, lám. 2, no. 38).

Hard buff clay with polychrome slip on the inside of vessel only; dull black slip in the centre of the floor, merging to orange towards the rim.

Total: 4 bases
FIG. 12 i 97
i 118
xxi 14
SpE 22.8

13.3 Hard, fine cream clay with a worn, semi-lustrous black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 12 SpH 26.1

13.1-13.3

<i>Total:</i> 21 rims, 3 bases	iii 4
i 16	xiv 67
i 18	xiv 70 (2 examples)
i 44 (2 examples)	xxi 14 (base)
i 45	xxv 16
i 46 (2 examples)	SpA 11.7
i 55	SpB 3.6
i 96	SpE 22.8 (base)
i 97	SpH 26.7
i 118 (base)	SpH 33.4 (2 examples)
ia 9	

14 Bowl with a plain grooved rim, steep walls, flat floor and low footring. This form is common in first century B.C. Campana B and C (Lamboglia Form 1) and was imported to Sabratha (**B1**, **B28**, **C1**). The local imitation mainly occurs in first century B.C. contexts.

14.1 Hard, fine orange-buff clay with thin, worn brown slip fired red in patches.

Total: 2 rims
v 11
FIG. 12 xiv 122

14.2 Fabric as **L14.1**.

<i>Total:</i> 8 rims	xxii 29
xiv 69	xxv 14
xxi 17 (2 examples)	SpH 12.5
xxii 5	FIG. 12 SpH 32w

14.3 Granular dark buff clay with limestone inclusions and limestone reaction rings; thin, dull black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 12 xxiv 67

14.4 Hard, slightly granular buff clay with a thin black and red polychrome slip.

Total: 4 bases
i 129
xiv 8a
xxiii 39
FIG. 12 xxiv 15

15 Hemispherical bowl with a plain rim. This form occurs in third and second century B.C. Campana A (Lamboglia Form 31, **A22**), and continues into the first century when it was widely imitated. At Sabratha the local imitation first appears in third century B.C. contexts.

Fine, hard buff clay with small black grits; dull brown slip fired red in patches.

Total:	53 rims	xiv 69
	i 9	xiv 79
	i 15 (2 examples)	xxi 17 (2 examples)
	i 20 (2 examples)	xxi 50
	i 21	xxii 32 (3 examples)
	i 36 (4 examples)	xxiv 71
	i 47	xxv 8
	i 57	xxv 10
	i 67	xxv 15
	i 97 (2 examples)	xxv 16
	i 99	xxv 21
	i 128	SpA 2.6
	i 134	SpA 11.7
	iii 4 (2 examples)	SpF 2.4b
	iiib 1	SpG 2a.11
	iiib 3	SpH 26.6
	iiib 5	FIG. 12 SpH 26.7 (2 examples)
	iv 6	SpJ 71.4
	v 2	SpV 3.15ac
	via 2	
	xiv 60 (4 examples)	

16 Small conical bowl with a heavy incurved rim. A local imitation of Lamboglia's Form 34 (**A24**) in Campana A. Imitations at Sabratha are dated by one example from a stratified context of the first half of the second century B.C.

16.1 Hard cream clay with thin, dull brown slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 12 xxi 17

16.2 Hard cream clay with dull black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 12 xxv 11

16.1-16.2

Total: 1 rim
SpW 9.2

17 Krater with a vertical handle. Lamboglia Form 40f, also found in Pre-Campana (**PC6**) and Campana A (**A9**); the only stratified local example comes from a mid second-century B.C. context.
Hard buff clay with dull black slip.

Total: 2 handles
xxv 21
FIG. 12 xxviii 2

18 Plain rim with a vertical handle attached to the neck. Cf. Morel 3454, second/first century B.C. The Sabratha examples are from contexts of the second half of the first century B.C.
Coarse, granular dark grey clay with frequent limestone inclusions; patchy, dull black slip.

Total: 2 rims
FIG. 12 xiv 70 (2 examples)

19 Kylix with a horizontal handle. Lamboglia Form 42, found at Sabratha in Pre-Campana (**PC7**) and Campana A (**A10**). The single local example from Sabratha is residual in a first century A.D. context.
Hard buff clay with dull, thin black slip.

Total: 1 handle
FIG. 12 i 98

20 Base of a small vessel with low footring. Morel 7222 d1, 160 +/- 40 B.C. The single local example from Sabratha is residual in a first/second century A.D. context.
Granular cream clay with worn, dull brown slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 13 xxi 21

21 Closed vessel with convex lower walls and low disc base. Morel 7211 b1, first half of the second century B.C. The local form may have been present at Sabratha in third century B.C. contexts, and definitely in second century ones.
Coarse, granular dark grey clay with frequent limestone inclusions; traces of thin dark grey/black slip.

Total: 5 bases
i 5
FIG. 13 i 44
i 71
xiv 33
xiv 70

22 Bowl base with footring. Cf. *Berenice* local type B127.2, second and first centuries B.C. The single example from a dated Sabratha context is residual in the first century A.D.
Granular greenish-cream clay with occasional red grits; traces of brown slip on floor; unslipped foot.

Total: 2 bases
i 46
FIG. 13 SpH 103.4

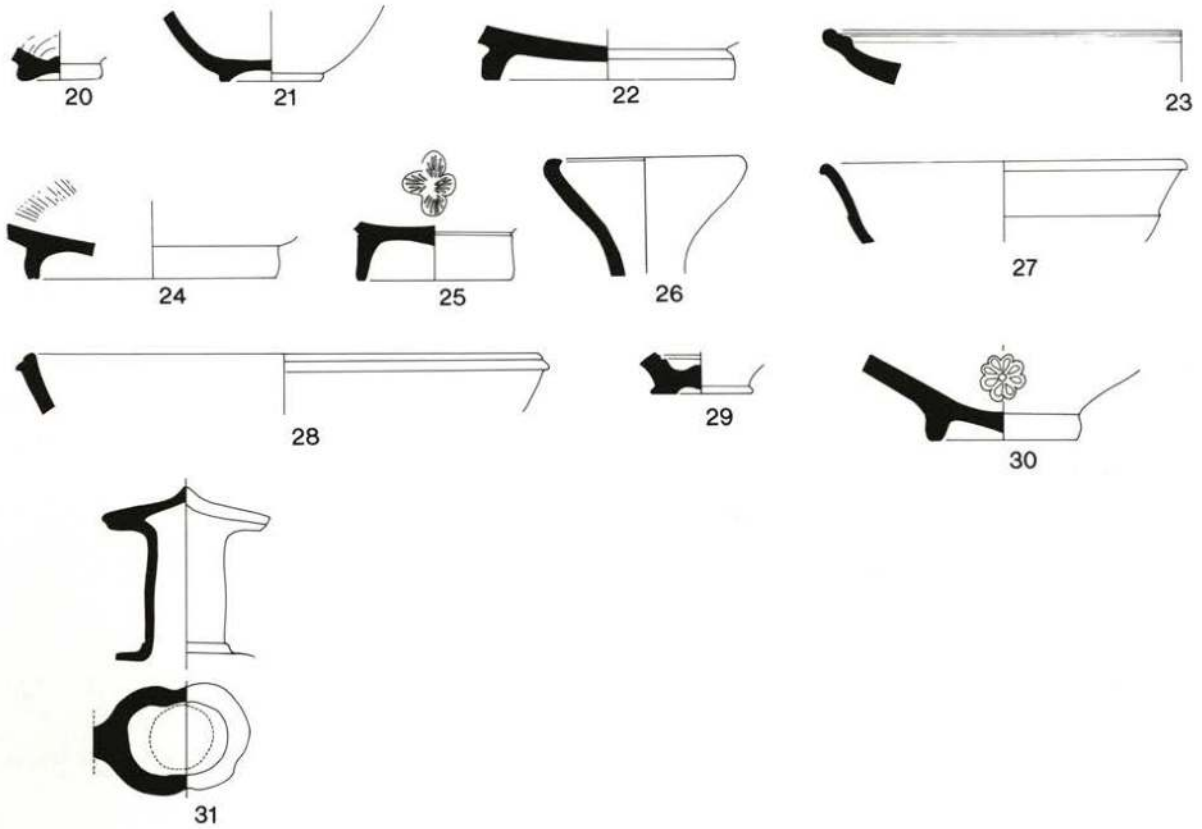


FIG. 13 Local Black-Glazed Ware Types 20-31 (Scale 1:3)

23 Large plate with a rilled rim and sloping floor. *Berenice* B23, first half of the third century B.C. It was imported to Sabratha in Pre-Campana (**PC4**). The first local example occurs in a context of the mid second century B.C.

Fine buff clay with a thin, dull brown slip.

Total: 4 rims
xiv 60
xiv 69
xxii 31

FIG. 13 SpV 3.15b

24 Bowl base with a gently sloping floor and high footring; the resting surface is grooved and the floor is decorated with a band of rouletting. A common Pre-Campana form (Lamboglia Forms 21 and 26), it is paralleled at Sabratha in Pre-Campana (**PC24**), Campana A (**A17**) and Campana B (**B10**). The local imitation, with distinctive grooved resting surface, is probably indicative of the third century B.C.

Fine medium brown clay with frequent limestone inclusions; dull black slip.

Total: 3 bases
i 17

FIG. 13 i 83
SpC 22.7l

25 Base with a high footring, undercut at the junction of the foot and floor. Relief stamped stylized palmettes are grouped in a central cruciform pattern. The stamped decoration and grouped central pattern is typical of fourth century B.C. Pre-Campana pottery, where it is an intaglio stamp (Lamboglia 1952, 202, nos. 2-3). At Sabratha this decoration is found on the Pre-Campana **PC13.6**.

The imitation is from an unstratified context containing a high proportion of Pre-Campana pottery dated to the fourth/third centuries B.C.

Fine, hard buff clay with dull black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 13 i 15

26 Lekythos with a narrow neck, wide mouth and inturned rim. *Agora xii* (fig. 11, nos. 1104 & 1108). The earliest local example at Sabratha occurs in a fourth century B.C. context; it is paralleled in Pre-Campana (**PC12**).

Fine, hard buff clay with worn black/brown slip.

Total: 8 rims
FIG. 13 i 9 (2 examples)
i 13
i 46
iiib 1
xiv 54
xxii 35
SpD 1.8

27 Deep gently-carinated bowl with an everted rim. Cf. Morel 2621 series, third century B.C. The earliest local example at Sabratha comes from a fourth century B.C. context.

Coarse, granular light buff clay with frequent limestone inclusions and occasional red grits; worn, dull dark grey slip.

Total: 2 rims
FIG. 13 xiv 64
xiv 68

28 Large bowl with a convex profile and hooked triangular rim, grooved along its outer surface. The only example from Sabratha is residual in a first century A.D. context.

Hard cream clay with dull black slip.

Total: 1 rim
FIG. 13 xxii 35

29 Small base with a low footring and steeply sloping grooved floor; a graffito is incised on the underside of the base. An imitation of the Lamboglia Form 11b in Campana B (see also Sanmarti 1978, lám. 37, no. 480), dated to the second half of the second century B.C. The Sabratha example is from an Augustan context.

Hard creamish-buff clay with dull black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 13 xxii 34

30 Conical bowl with a vertical footring. A large central stamped rosette with eight petals. This form is common in Campana A at Berenice (B9B). The rosette is typical of the second century B.C., and is out of use by the end of the second century B.C. See Type **L8** in Local Black-Glazed ware. The single example from Sabratha is unstratified.

Hard dark grey clay and red core with occasional white inclusions; dull black slip.

Total: 1 base
FIG. 13 x 1

31 Trefoil jug with a long cylindrical neck. Morel 5611 series, end of the fourth century/beginning of the third century B.C. The only example from Sabratha is residual in a Tiberian context.

Fine mid grey clay with sparse mica and frequent white inclusions; thin, dull black slip.

Total: 1 rim

FIG. 13 xiv 81

8. DISCUSSION

Introduction

The aim of the preceding catalogue is to present a comprehensive record of the black-glazed wares from Sabratha. Here the occurrence of the 1444 stratified and unstratified sherds of classifiable types are discussed period by period. The relative proportions of types are examined with particular reference to the ratio of imported to locally produced black-glazed wares.

The chronological distribution of imported *versus* Local Black-Glazed wares is summarised in Table 3. This can be compared with the chronological patterning of the Attic Black-Glazed ware (Gill 1986, fig. 117), amphorae and coarsewares (Dore and Keay 1989, 67–68 & 99) from the site.

Early/Mid Punic Period: (450–200 B.C.)

FIFTH CENTURY B.C.

South Italian Imports

At Sabratha the earliest evidence for south Italian Black-Glazed imports dates from the second half of the fifth century, and comprises 3% of black-glazed pottery of all periods. Pre-Campana **PC5.3** (xxi 39), **PC7.1** (xxi 1,4), **PC7.3** (xxi 41) and **PC18.1** (xxi 2) occur in fifth century stratified contexts in the Regio II Insula 6 excavations.

TABLE 3: CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK-GLAZED WARES

Early/Mid Punic Period (c. 450–200 B.C.)

<i>Fifth century</i>	<i>Sherd no.</i>	<i>% of datable fifth century sherds</i>
Pre-Campana	5	100
Local	0	0
<i>Fourth century</i>	<i>Sherd no.</i>	<i>% of datable fourth century sherds</i>
Pre-Campana	180	83
Local	38	17
<i>Third century</i>	<i>Sherd no.</i>	<i>% of datable third century sherds</i>
Pre-Campana	10	
Campana A	171	
Petites Estampilles	7	
Gnathian	26	63
Local	126	37
Late Punic Period (200–25 B.C.)	<i>Sherd no.</i>	<i>% of datable second and first century sherds</i>
Campana A	441	
Campana B	123	
Campana C	60	71
Local	257	29

These strata also contain fifth and fourth century Attic pottery (Kenrick 1986, 11) and were interpreted as evidence for early seasonal occupation at the site. The forms present for this period derive from the common Attic Black-Glazed forms: skyphos, kylix and small bowl with incurved rim. During this early period there is no evidence for local black-glazed pottery.

FOURTH CENTURY B.C.

South Italian Imports

Ninety-two percent of the Pre-Campana wares at Sabratha date to the fourth century B.C, the majority of which occur residually. However, types **PC7.3** (xxi 44), **PC8** (xxiv 70), **PC14.1** (xiv 64), **PC15** (xxiii 2) and **PC20** (xiv 54) are from stratified contexts of the fourth century in Regio II (Insula 6 and 7), and Casa Brogan. During the fourth century the predominate form was the kylix (**PC7**), accounting for 29% of the total fourth century assemblage. Other common forms are the fishplate (**PC1** 13%), small bowl with incurved rim (**PC18** 12%), hemispherical bowl (**PC13** 10%) and skyphos (**PC5** 8%).

Local Black-Glazed Production

The first appearance of Local Black-Glazed ware dates to the fourth century, with a locally produced lekythos represented in a stratified Casa Brogan context (**L26** xiv 54). Other local forms may be dated to this period typologically. The most common of these are the medium bowl with incurved rim (**L8**), bowl with everted rim (**L12**), carinated bowl (**L13**), plate with rolled rim (**L3**) and the fishplate (**L1**). The remaining fourth century Local Black-Glazed wares comprise the krater (**L17**), kylix (**L19**), large plate with rolled rim (**L23**), base stamped with intaglio palmette cross (**L25**), trefoil jug (**L31**), and hemispherical bowl with plain rim (**L15**).

During this early phase of local fineware production a variety of fabrics are present which persist until the first century. They can be generally summarised as follows:

- Hard buff clay (**L1.1**, **L7**, **L12**, **L13**, **L19**, **L23**, **L25**, **L26**)
- Similar clay with black grits (**L15**)
- Hard fine cream clay (**L1.2**, **L8.1**)
- Coarse grey-green clay (**L8.2**, **L13**)
- Granular cream clay (**L3**)
- Fine grey clay with limestone and mica inclusions (**L31**)

THIRD CENTURY B.C.

South Italian Imports

During the third century imported black-glazed wares found at Sabratha comprised Pre-Campana, Campana A, Petites Estampilles and Gnathian varieties. Those present in third century contexts may be quantified in the following way:

<i>Ware</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>	<i>%</i>
Pre-Campana	10	5
Campana A	171	80
Petites Estampilles	7	3
Gnathian	26	12
Total	214	100

The later forms of the Pre-Campana wares, from the third century, are types **PC4**, **PC9**, **PC16**, **PC17**, **PC21** and **PC29** and only account for 5% of all Pre-Campana pottery found at Sabratha.

Campana A is clearly the predominant ware for this period, and also comprises 80% of all imported black-glazed pottery in the third century. Some earlier Pre-Campana forms persists in Campana A, including the fishplate (**PC1**), skyphos (**PC5.1**), krater (**PC6**), kylix (**PC7**) and oenochoe (**PC26**). However, new types are also introduced, for example **A4**, **A19.1-3**, **A19.5**, **A19.9** and **A23.2**. The commonest are **A4**, **A1**, **A9** and **A10**, which account for 32%, 18%, 13% and 13%, respectively, of all black-glazed wares in third-century deposits.

Local Black-Glazed Production

The Local Black-Glazed imitations of the fourth century continue into the third century: the fishplate (L1), plate with rolled rim (L3), medium bowl with incurved rim (L8), bowl with everted rim (L12), carinated bowl (L13), and hemispherical bowl with plain rim (L15). It is this period that provides the first evidence for local imitations of Pre-Campana types with L1.10. At the same time, a new fabric consisting of grey/buff clay with frequent limestone inclusions is introduced (L10, L24, L27). This fabric is employed for a broader range of forms in the subsequent period.

Late Punic Period: (200–25 B.C.)

SECOND AND FIRST CENTURIES B.C.

South Italian Imports

The proportions of products in the three fabrics can be summarised as:

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>	<i>%</i>
Campana A	441	70
Campana B	123	20
Campana C	60	10
Total	624	100

During the late Punic period the imported black-glazed assemblage is dominated by Campana A. Indeed, 72% of all Campana A ware dates to the second century. Typologically, common third-century Campana A forms such as A19 and A4.2 continue during the second century. Respectively they account for 18% and 0.5% of all second century Campana A. Included amongst the new forms to appear at this time are A21.4, A22.3, A16.2, A15.1, A7: these account for 26%, 19%, 6%, 5% and 5% of all second century Campana A.

At Sabratha 20% of imported black-glazed ware from this period can be ascribed to Campana B. Approximately 85% of this total belongs to the second century, with 4% dating to the second or first centuries and 11% to the first century.

Campana C first appears at Sabratha during the second century, as type C3 (i 71). In addition, an early second century krater occurs residually (xiv 88). The latest Campana C is dated to the first century, and comprises C1, C3, and C6. A chronological breakdown indicates that 35% of all Campana C appears in second century contexts, 62% in second or first century contexts and 3% in first century contexts.

Local Black-Glazed Production

During the second and first centuries numerous forms continued to be manufactured in local fabrics (L2, L3, L8, L10, L12, L13, L15, L21). Equally, new types were introduced into the local repertoire during the second century (L4, L7, L9, L11, L16, L20, L21, L29, L30). Other local types (L5, L14, L18, L22) are also present and date to some time during the second and first century.

Analysis suggests that diversified local production continued, since five different fabrics are distinguishable. Those noted for the fourth century are still evident, although the buff fabric with limestone inclusions is now used in a wider range of forms (L4, L5, L7, L9, L10, L11, L14, L18, L21, L30).

General Conclusions

Italian imports are present at Sabratha, together with Attic Black-Glazed ware (Gill 1986, 277), from the second half of the fifth century B.C. There is no evidence for local production at this early date.

The fourth century B.C. was a period of expansion at Sabratha (Kenrick 1986, 313). This is perhaps paralleled by an expansion in trade to the site, suggested by high proportions of Attic Black-

Glazed ware (Gill 1986, 276-77), as well as a noticeable increase in Italian Black-Glazed ware. The latter is represented by a rise from five sherds in fifth century contexts to 180 in those of the fourth century. This period also saw the start of the local pottery industry, with local imitation black-glazed ware comprising 17% of all black-glazed pottery at this time.

The third century B.C. witnesses a fall in Attic imports (*ibid.* 1986, 276), as south Italian ones become more widely available. This was the greatest period of local production, with imitation wares consisting of 37% of all black-glazed ware.

In the second and first centuries B.C. imported pottery continued to arrive in quantity at Sabratha, with 61% of all black-glazed wares dating to this period. This development is perhaps emphasised by a fall in the quantity of local products to 29%. These figures should be interpreted in conjunction with the archaeological evidence for the town, which suggests that the last two centuries B.C. were a time of substantial and sustained occupation; this same picture is supported by the large volume and broad range of coarse pottery types present at the site (Dore and Keay 1989, 99).

Throughout the period of occupation local production largely comprises five main types (**L3, L8, L12, L13, L15**). These were introduced in the fourth century and persisted until the first century, despite the introduction of new types in the third century and further diversification during the last two centuries.

PART II: RED-SLIPPED WARES

by JANE R. TIMBY

The following report summarises the main categories of red-slipped wares present from the retained Sabratha material. These can be divided into Italian sigillata, Tripolitanian (Campanian) sigillata and African Red Slip ware. Preliminary study of the occurrence of each ware has already been undertaken for the stratified contexts in order to provide a chronological insight into various identified phases in the site's history (Kenrick 1986; cf. also summaries in Dore and Keay 1989). Given the stratigraphic problems already discussed (p. 1), the primary purpose of this report is, therefore, to record and illustrate the typological range of each ware and to catalogue its presence for the stratified and other contexts. Classification was in nearly all cases restricted to rim sherds. No attempt was made to look for cross-context joins. Each rim sherd was measured for its diameter and a record of the percentage present made for the estimation of vessel equivalents (Eves, Orton 1982). Sherd counts were also taken: v refers to the number of vessels represented by the sherds; where appropriate $x=y$ indicates that x sherds from one vessel are present and, therefore, the total is calculated from y .

1. ITALIAN SIGILLATA (FIGS. 14-16)

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 1,870 pieces of Italian sigillata were examined. It was apparent that within this ware class there were a number of different fabrics present, reflected by minor colour differences and the number of inclusions visible in the pastes. Such differences may simply reflect different firing conditions, or may be indicative of different sources of manufacture. At the present state of knowledge there is no easy way of discriminating the fabrics from different production centres macroscopically (cf. Kenrick 1985a, 126ff.). The material here is thus treated as one class. The featured sherds (rims and decorated sherds) have been classified using the *Conspectus Formarum Terrae Sigillatae Italico Modo Confectae* (1990, hereafter **Conspectus Form 00**) which classifies the forms using the main criteria of shape. Sherds selected for illustration include those with some decorative feature, or those which demonstrated a slight variation to the examples shown in the *Conspectus*. A catalogue of the majority of the stamped sherds from the collection has already been published by Comfort (1982). His catalogue is not repeated here, but a list of additional stamps not previously catalogued is given below. The typologically earliest pieces of Italian sigillata present date to the period 40-15 B.C. The majority of the sherds however relate to forms current in the Augustan-Tiberian periods. Later material is also well represented with several forms still current in the early Flavian period.

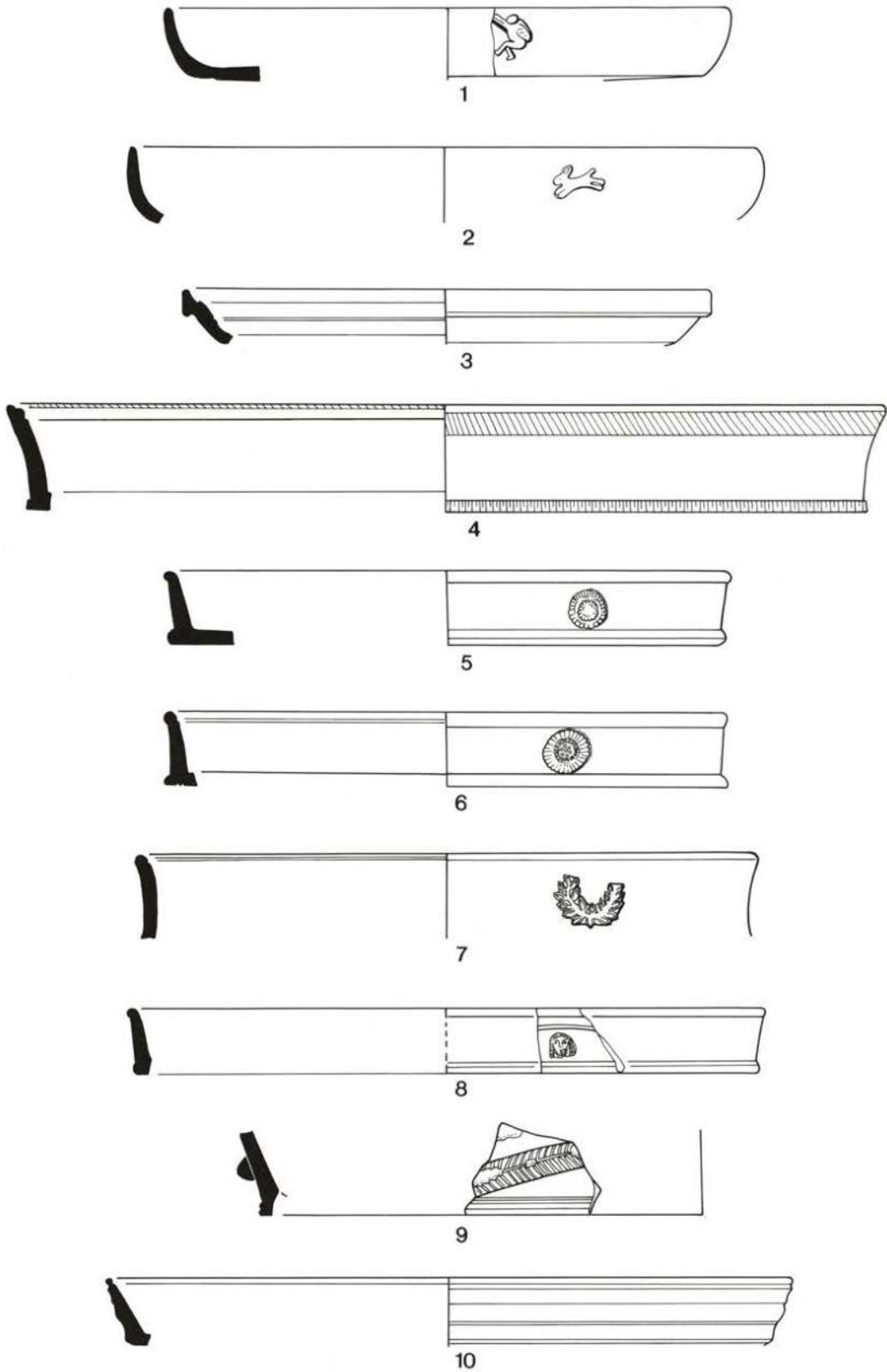


FIG. 14 Italian Sigillata Nos. 1-10 (Scale 1:2)

CATALOGUE

Conspectus Form 1 Platter with sloping wall and plain rim. 40–15 B.C.

<i>Context</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Diameter (cm.)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Sub-type</i>	<i>Fig.</i>
v 4	1	24	3		
xxii 6	1	18	5		
	2	—	8		

Conspectus Form 2 Platter with sloping wall and everted rim. *c.* 15–10 B.C.

xxv 24	1	30	8		
SpY 8	1	30	8		
	2	—	16		

Conspectus Form 3 Dish with sloping wall and beaded rim. Second half of the first century A.D.

v 8	1	20	4		
v 9	1	22	3		
v 9	1	—	2		
xiv 92	1	18	4		
xiv 128	1	16	6		
xiv 128	1	18	5		
xxiii 10	1	22	18		
U/S	1	16	5		
	8	—	47		

Conspectus Form 4 Platter with curving wall and plain rim. 15/10 B.C. – A.D. 60/70.

iiib 5	1	18	4	4.6	
vib 2	1	22	4	4.4	
viii 3	1	18	10		
xiv 71	1	16	5		
xiv 92	1	18	10	4.6	
xiv 92	1	18	4	4.1	FIG. 14, No. 1
xiv 120	1	20	6		
xxii 13	1	16	4		
xxii 29	1	42	6		
xxii 35	1	20	5		
xxii 35	1	40	5		
xxiii 10	1	22	3		
xxiii 23	1	16	6		
xxiv 15	1	16	5		
xxv 24	2	20	12		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 18
SpH 40.3d	1	20	8		FIG. 14, No. 2
	17	—	97		

Conspectus Form 5 Platter with curving wall and offset rim. Augustan onwards.

vib 6	1	17	10		
xxiv 15	2	16	12		
xxv 24	1	8	8		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 11
	4	—	30		

Conspectus Form 6 Platter with plain curving wall and step between wall and floor. Late Augustan - Tiberian +.

xiv 120	1	20	4
xxiii 10	1	c. 14	3
xxiv 15	1	36	5
	3	—	12

Conspectus Form 7 Cup or bowl with sloping wall and plain rim. Late Augustan.

i 18	1	18	4	7.1
iv 3	1	16	4	
v 2	1	—	2	
v 8	1	16	4	
vic 1	1	18	3	
xiv 11	1	22	4	
xiv 141	2=1	18	6	
xxii 8	1	c. 16	2	
xxiii 10	1	14	3	
xxiii 11	1	16	6	
xxiii 23	1	16	8	
xxiii 26	1	16	4	
xxiii 40	1	14	7	
xxv 24	1	10	15	Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 27
xxv 24	1	14	8	Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 10
G 121 +	1	22	8	
U/S	1	14	4	
	17	—	92	

Conspectus Form 8 Cup or bowl with sloping wall and offset rim. Early Augustan.

iiib 1	1	—	1	
iiic 2	1	—	2	
v 2	1	20	4	
xiv 143	1	20	12	
xiv 158	1	22	4	
xxi 21	1	c. 18	2	
xxii 8	1	12	7	
xxii 12	1	14	6	
xxiii 25	1	20	6	
xxiii 25	1	—	2	
xxiii 26	1	16	3	
xxv 24	1	14	10	Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 29
xxv 24	1	16	9	
SpK 20.6	1	16	4	
	14	—	72	

Conspectus Form 11 Platter with pronounced vertical hanging lip. From c. 12 B.C.

xxii 8	1	42	5
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Conspectus Form 12 Platter with narrow hanging lip. From c. 12 B.C.

i 46	1	12	3	12.1
i 54	1	22	3	
ia 1	1	20	3	
ia 11	1	28	2	
iii 4	1	20	8	
iii 4	1	30	4	
iii 9	1	16	8	

iiib 5	1	20	4		
iv 5	1	16	4		
v 3	1	30	7		
viii 3	1	30	5		
viii 3	1	—	1		
xiv 9	1	20	3		
xiv 9	1	30	4		
xiv 9	1	30	4		
xiv 81	1	18	5		
xiv 81	1	28	4		
xv 18	1	—	2		
xviii 6	1	17	4	12.4	FIG. 14, No. 3
xviii 6	1	18	7	12.4	
xxii 7	1	18	4	12.3	
xxii 8	1	14	4		
xxii 13	1	16	3		
xxii 38	1	18	7		
xxiii 7	1	24	3		
xxiii 7	1	30	4		
xxiii 9	1	22	5		
xxiii 39	1	16	13		
xxiii 39	1	18	19		
xxiii 39	1	22	8		
xxiii 39	1	26	4		
xxiii 39	1	42	7		
xxiv 15	1	16	9		
xxiv 15	1	18	3		
xxiv 15	2	18	7		
xxiv 15	1	22	3		
xxiv 15	1	24	3		
xxiv 17	1	14	4		
xxiv 17	1	26	4		
xxiv 21	1	18	6		
xxiv 43	1	20	4		
xxv 2	1	30	5		
xxv 24	1	16	25		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 15
xxv 24	1	16	5		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 13
xxv 24	1	18	6		
xxv 24	6	32	14		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 16
xxv 24	1	36	4		
xxv 24	3	38	22		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 14
xxv 24	2	44	12		
xxv 24	23	62	23		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 12
xxv 25	1	18	6		
xxv 25	1	20	4		
xxv 25	1	24	5		
xxv 28	3=1	36	11		
SpJ A7a	1	16	5		
U/S	1	24	5	12.3	
U/S	1	16	6		
	88	—	367		

Conspectus Form 13 Cup with sharp angle between wall and floor and pronounced hanging lip.
Mid Augustan.

xxv 24	1	14	12		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 28
SpG 5.3	1	10.5	25		
	2	—	37		

Conspectus Form 14 Campanulate cup with narrow hanging lip. *c.* 12 B.C. – A.D. 5.

ia 3	1	9	10		
v 3	1	10	10		
viii 2	1	—	2		
xiv 6	1	14	10		
xiv 8	1	14	9	14.2	
xxii 7	1	12	4	14.2	
xxiv 15	1	10	14		
xxiv 15	1	12	7		
xxiv 15	1	16	10		
xxv 24	1	12	5		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 30
xxv 24	1	16	11		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 29
SpA 190a.2	1	12	7	variant	
	12	—	99		

Conspectus Form 17 Campanulate cup with concave vertical rim. Augustan-Tiberian.

xviii 6	1	10	7	17.1
xxv 16	1	14	5	
	2	—	12	

Conspectus Form 18 Platter with concave vertical rim. *c.* 10 B.C. – A.D. 25/35.

iii 4	1	20	4	xiv 92	1	46	4	
iii 10	1	30	4	xxii 8	1	16	2	
iii 12	1	20	4	xxii 13	1	14	7	
iiib 1	1	22	2	xxii 13	1	16	2	
vib 2	1	22	5	xxii 13	1	16	5	
xiv 6	1	16	9	xxii 13	1	16	6	
xiv 8a	1	18	10	xxii 35	1	18	11	
xiv 8a	1	28	4	xxii 37	1	16	7	
xiv 8a	1	30	3	xxii 37	3 = 1	26	2	
xiv 9	1	14	5	xxii 38	1	18	6	
xiv 9	1	22	6	xxiii 9	1	12	5	
xiv 9	1	22	4	xxiii 39	1	18	7	
xiv 9	1	28	7	xxiii 39	1	24	4	
xiv 11	2 = 1	20	13	xxiv 15	1	14	5	
xiv 14	1	26	11	xxiv 15	1	20	3	
xiv 81	3 = 1	12	5	xxiv 15	1	32	4	
xiv 81	1	14	5	xxv 28	1	16	6	
xiv 81	1	16	6	SpK 49.4	1	18	4	
xiv 81	1	16	26	SpB 4.8a	1	30	5	
xiv 81	1	18	3	SpJ 1.1eb	1	26	3	18.2
xiv 81	1	18	9	SpX 1.5	2 = 1	18	6	
xiv 81	1	26	6	SpX 1.5	2 = 1	16	11	
xiv 81	1	28	5	U/S	1	16	3	18.2
xiv 81	1	46	3					
xiv 81	1	—	2		48	—	279	

Conspectus Form 19 Platter with concave vertical rim and step between rim and floor. Late Augustan – Tiberian.

v 14	1	—	—	19.3
------	---	---	---	------

Conspectus Form 20 Platter with smooth or finely moulded vertical rim.

i 18	1	—	—	
i 47	1	16	2	
iii 12	1	16	6	
iiic 2	1	16	7	20.1

v 2	1	16	3		
v 2	1	22	3		
v 2	1	—	1		
v 3	1	22	9		
v 3	1	24	5		
v 3	1	28	2		
vib 7	1	18	3		
vib 7	1	28	6		
vid 1	1	14	3		
vid 1	1	—	—	body sherd	
viii 2	1	—	2	20.3	
viii 3	1	16	4		
viii 3	1	c. 24	2		
xiv 6	1	16	14		
xiv 9	1	24	10		
xiv 79	1	16	9		
xiv 81	1	30	6		FIG. 14, No. 4
xiv 92	1	18	7		
xiv 120	1	16	8		
xiv 120	1	18	17		FIG. 14, No. 5
xiv 128	1	16	8	20.4	FIG. 14, No. 6
xiv 128	1	18	9	20.4	
xiv 143	1	18	14		
xiv 143	1	18	5		
xv 13	1	30	3		
xxi 21	1	16	6		
xxi 22	1	16	3		
xxi 22	1	18	3		
xxi 22	1	18	2		
xxi 22	1	18	10		
xxi 22	1	20	5	20.1	
xxi 22	1	20	9		FIG. 14, No. 7
xxi 22	1	20	7		FIG. 14, No. 8
xxi 22	1	24	4		
xxi 22	1	28	6		
xxii 13	1	20	4		
xxii 14	1	14	6	20.1	
xxii 14	1	18	2	20.4	
xxiii 9	1	22	3		
xxiii 10	1	14	7		
xxiii 17	1	18	13		
xxiii 17	1	20	5		
xxiii 17	1	—	2		
xxiii 23	1	18	4		
xxv 27	1	14	4	20 or 21	
xxvii 1	2	30	8		
xxvii 1	1	—	—		FIG. 14, No. 9
SpA 401.1	1	18	4	20.4	
SpB 4.8a	1	30	3		
SpE 35.3	1	—	—		
SpJ 1.11	1	20	4	20.5	FIG. 14, No. 10
Mellita	1	16	5		
U/S	1	12	6	20.1	
U/S	1	14	6		
	59	—	309		

Conspectus Form 21 Platter with smooth or finely moulded vertical rim and step between rim and floor. A.D. 30 – 80/90.

xiv 6	1	26	4
xiv 9	1	16	6
xiv 9	1	24	5

xiv 77	1	24	9	FIG. 15, No. 11
xiv 77	1	24	6	
xiv 81a	8	18	10	
xxiv 15a	1	18	6	
U/S	1	—	1	
	15	—	47	

Conspectus Form 22 Conical cup with a concave, finely moulded vertical rim. c. 12 B.C. - A.D. 25/30.

i 46	1	8	8	22.5
iii 7	1	12	11	
iii 9	1	10	3	
iiib 5	1	14	5	
v 2	1	10	5	
v 3	1	14	10	
v 9	1	8	9	
vib 6	1	14	8	
vid 1	1	—	1	
viii 3	1	12	5	variant?
xiv 9	1	12	3	
xiv 9	1	—	—	body sherd
xiv 81	1	12	5	
xiv 81	1	14	4	
xiv 120	1	16	5	
xiv 143	1	10	5	
xv 5	2	10	3	
xv 18	3	—	1	
xxi 18	3=1	26	9	
xxi 22	1	10	4	
xxi 22	1	14	6	
xxii 7	1	12	5	
xxii 13	2=1	10	15	
xxii 13	1	14	6	
xxii 17	1	12	3	
xxii 37	1	10	4	
xxii 37	1	—	1	
xxiii 22	1	—	1	
xxiii 39	1	12	5	
xxiii 39	1	12	5	
xxiv 15	1	10	4	
xxiv 15	1	12	5	
xxiv 15	1	12	7	
xxiv 15	2	12	4	
xxiv 15	1	12	6	
xxiv 15	1	12	5	
xxiv 15	1	14	5	
xxiv 15	1	—	2	
xxiv 15	1	—	1	
xxiv 17	1	14	9	
xxiv 21	1	—	2	
xxiv 43	1	8	4	
xxiv 43	1	10	7	
xxiv 62	1	10	25	
xxvi 11	1	—	2	
xxvii 1	1	14	7	
SpJ 2.5b	1	14	4	22.1
SpB 4.8a	1	12	7	
U/S	1	—	3	
U/S	1	10	8	
	54	—	272	

FIG. 15, No. 12

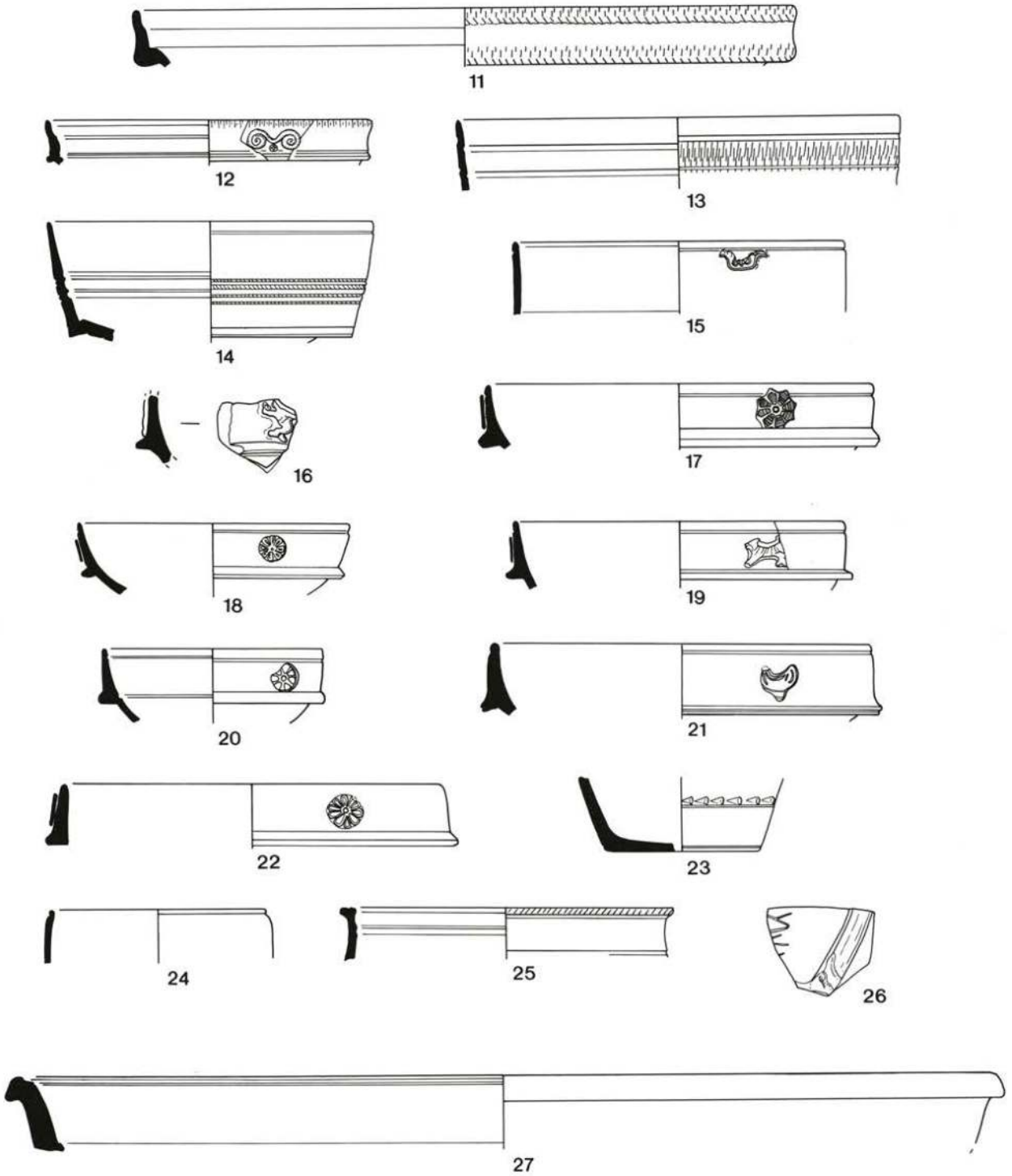


FIG. 15 Italian Sigillata Nos. 11-27 (Scale 1:2)

Conspectus Form 23 Conical cup with smooth vertical rim. Second and third quarters of the first century A.D.

iii 9	1	10	3	xiv 11	1	12	6
vib 2	1	12	2	xiv 98	1	8	5
vid 1	1	—	1	xxiii 40	1	8	4
xiv 8a	1	19	9	23.2.1	7	—	30

Conspectus Form 24 Conical cup with incurving rim. Mid Augustan onwards.

vib 1	1	14	3
viii 2	1	12	4
xiv 9	1	12	12
SpC 27a.5	1	12	47
	4	—	66

Conspectus Form 25 Cup with conical or curving body and multiple mouldings at rim. Probably Augustan-Tiberian.

xxiv 17	1	13	18
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Conspectus Form 26 Carinated cylindrical cup with vertical rim. First half of the first century A.D.

v 1	1	12	8	FIG. 15, No. 13
v 2	1	12	3	
v 2	1	12	3	
v 3	1	14	7	
viii 2	1	12	4	
xiv 6	1	14	8	FIG. 15, No. 14
xiv 81	5	12	16	FIG. 15, No. 15
xiv 92	1	10	2	
xxi 22	1	12	10	
xxi 22	1	12	6	
xxi 22	1	14	6	
xxi 22	1	18	8	
xxii 17	1	10	5	
xxii 17	1	—	1	
xxii 35	1	14	5	
xxiii 15	1	—	1	
xxiii 25	1	10	6	
xxiii 39	1	8	8	
SpJ 2.4	1	16	4	
SpX 1.5	1	12	4	
SpX 1.83	1	12	6	
	25	—	121	

Conspectus Form 27 Carinated cylindrical cup with flat rim. Tiberian-Neronian.

v 10	1	14	8	
xiv 9	1	12	3	
xiv 11	1	12	5	
xiv 22	1	—	—	body sherd
xiv 81	2	12	22	
xiv 81	1	12	10	
xiv 81	1	—	2	
xiv 128	1	7	38	27.1
xiv 128	1	12	6	
xv 30	1	10	9	
xxii 13	1	12	3	
xxii 37	1	8	7	
xxiii 11	1	10	8	
xxiii 11	1	—	1	
xxiii 17	1	12	8	
xxiii 17	1	12	6	
xxiii 23	1	14	3	
SpH 36.4	1	9	14	
	19	—	153	

Conspectus Form 29 Cylindrical cup with hollow base. Tiberian-Flavian.

xxiv 15	1	12	4	29.1
SpJ 6.2c	2=1	—	1	
	2	—	5	

Conspectus Form 31 Cup with restricted wall. Late Augustan – early Tiberian.

i 126	1	12	3
v 14	1	8	14
xiv 9	1	10	6
xiv 81	2=1	10	45
xiv 81	2=1	13	38
xxiii 25	1	10	9
xxiii 25	1	22	5
	7	—	120

Conspectus Form 32 Cup with restricted wall and variously articulated rim. Early Tiberian?

xxi 22	1	7	14
xxi 22	1	8	3
	2	—	17

Conspectus Form 33 Hemispherical cup with narrow flange on the wall. Late Augustan – Tiberian.

vid 1	1	14	3	
xiv 6	1	16	6	
xiv 9	1	10	6	
xiv 9	7	11	24	
xiv 38	1	12	6	
xiv 41	1	14	4	33/34
xiv 81	1	8	11	
xiv 81	1	—	—	body sherd
xiv 128	1	—	—	body sherd
xviii 8	1	14	3	33.1
xxi 22	1	12	7	
xxii 17	1	c. 14	3	33/36
xxii 17	1	—	1	
xxiii 23	1	12	9	
xxiii 23	1	14	4	33/36
xxiv 43	1	12	15	
SpJ 2.4	1	—	—	body sherd
SpJ 4.4	1	10	3	
SpJ 7e.3	1	14	3	
U/S	1	—	—	body sherd
	26	—	108	

Conspectus Form 34 Hemispherical cup with short vertical rim and pronounced flange on wall. Late Tiberian – Flavian.

i 38	1	14	4	
v 2	1	78	24	
xiv 21	1	7	22	
xiv 21	2=1	13	12	FIG. 15, No. 17
xiv 37	1	—	—	body sherd FIG. 15, No. 16
xxi 22	1	14	10	
xxiii 10	1	10	6	
xxiii 10	1	10	15	FIG. 15, No. 18
xxiii 10	1	12	5	FIG. 15, No. 19

xxiii 18	1	14	5		
xxiii 25	1	8	12		FIG. 15, No. 20
xxiii 25	1	—	1		
xxvii 1	1	14	10		
SpB 4.8a	1	—	—	body sherd	
SpB 23.1	1	14	5		FIG. 15, No. 21
SpC 21	1	12	4		FIG. 15, No. 22
U/S	1	12	8		
U/S	1	—	2		
	18	—	145		

Conspectus Form 36 Hemispherical cup with vertical rim. Early Augustan – Tiberian.

ivb 9	1	8	10	xxiii 10	1	12	4
v 2	1	8	12	xxiii 22	1	14	6
v 3	1	16	6	xxvi 11	1	12	6
xiv 81a	1	10	5	SpH 36.4c	1	12	8
xiv 81a	1	12	4	SpH 40.3a	1	12	8
xiv 92	1	10	27	SpH 40.3a	1	16	11
xxii 17	1	10	6		20	—	153
xxiii 10	7	12	40				

Conspectus Form 37 Hemispherical cup with variously articulated rim. A.D. 15-60+.

iv 5	1	15	13		
ivb 9	1	12	11		
xiv 10	1	10	18		
xiv 11	1	10	6		
xiv 81	1	9	19		
xiv 92	1	10	18		
xiv 122	1	14	9	37.1	
xxi 22	1	8	5		
xxii 13	1	10	7		
xxii 17	1	10	9		
xxii 38	1	10	7		
xxii 38	1	—	1	37.4	
xxiii 10	1	11	20		
xxiii 23	1	14	3		
xxiii 23	1	16	6		
xxiii 27	1	14	3		
xxiv 21	1	10	4		
SpE 27.1	1	12	5		
	18	—	164		

Conspectus Form 40 Dish with curving wall and flat rim. Second half of the first century A.D. – second half of the second century.

xiv 84	1	36	5
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Conspectus Form 50 Beaker.

xxiv 19	1	—	—	FIG. 15, No. 23
Sp? 96.10	1	8	9	FIG. 15, No. 24
	2	—	9	

Unclassified Vessels

vi 2	1	—	—	handle	
xiv 9	1	12	—	bowl	FIG. 15, No. 25
xiv 128	1	—	—	sgraffito	FIG. 15, No. 26
xxiv 15	1	36	3	platter	FIG. 15, No. 27
xxvi 40	1	13	9	dish	FIG. 16, No. 28

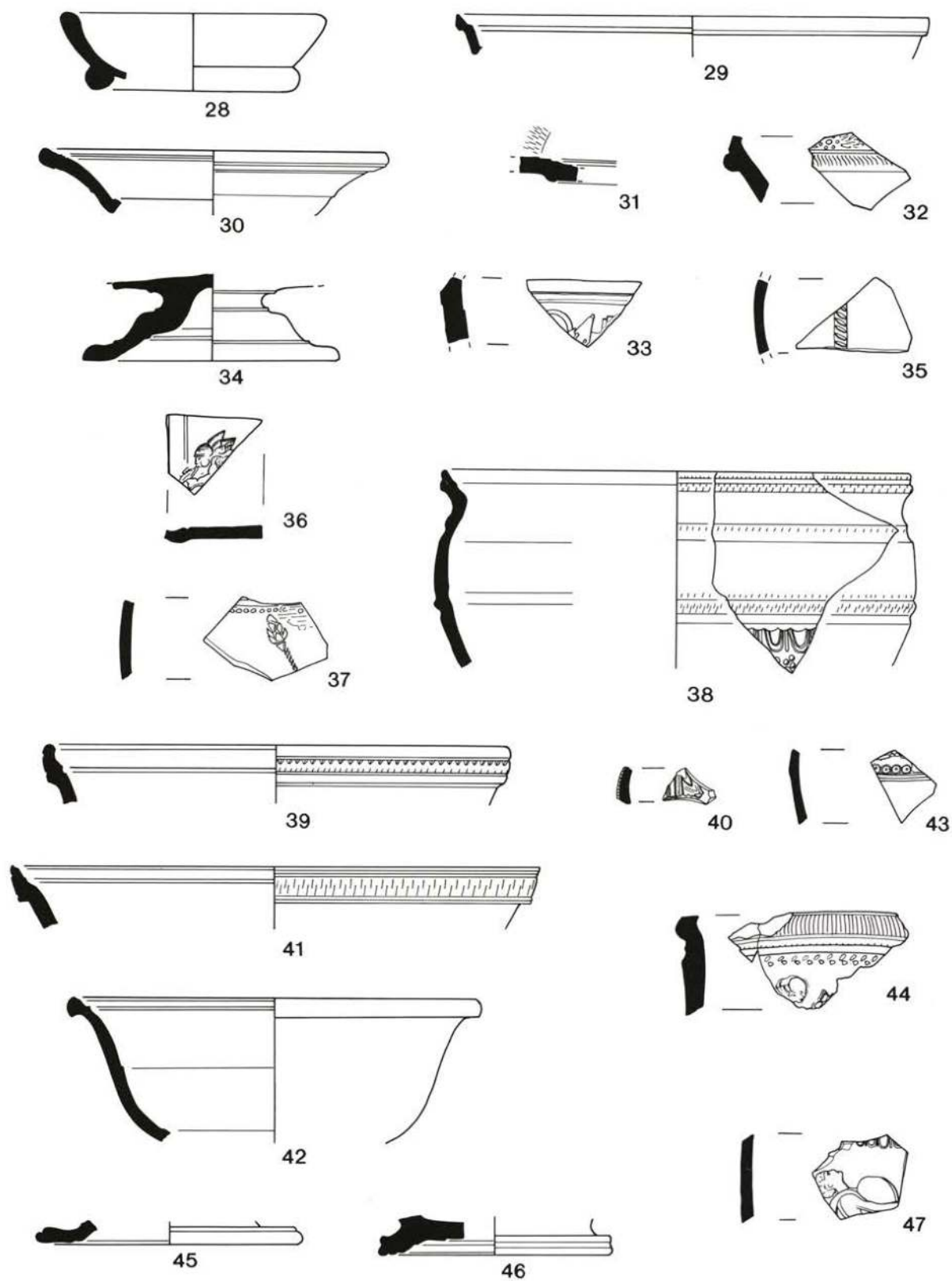


FIG. 16 Italian Sigillata Nos. 28-47 (Scale 1:2)

SpX 1.5	1	16	8	platter	FIG. 16, No. 29
U/S	1	11	12	dish	FIG. 16, No. 30
U/S	1	—	—	base	FIG. 16, No. 31
	8	—	32		

Craters (Chalices)

iii 10	1	—	—	body sherd	FIG. 16, No. 32
vid 7	1	—	—	body sherd	FIG. 16, No. 33
xiv 8b1	1	—	—	base sherd	FIG. 16, No. 34
xiv 9	1	—	—	body sherds	FIG. 16, No. 35
xiv 12	1	—	—	body sherd	
xiv 81a	1	—	—	base sherd	
xv 24	1	—	—	decorated	FIG. 16, No. 36
xxi 18	1	—	—	base sherd	
xxii 35	1	—	—	body sherd	FIG. 16, No. 37
xxiii 39	1	16	5		FIG. 16, No. 38
xxiii 39	1	16	5		FIG. 16, No. 39
xxiv 7	1	—	—	body sherd	FIG. 16, No. 40
xxiv 15	2	—	—	base sherd	
xxiv 15	1	18	6	body sherd	FIG. 16, No. 41
xxv 24	1	18	5		Kenrick 1986, fig. 84, no. 26 FIG. 16, No. 42
xxvi 11	1	—	—	body sherd	
SpG 6.7	1	—	—	body sherd	FIG. 16, No. 43
SpJ 1.1eb	1	—	—	body sherd	FIG. 16, No. 44
SpJ 1.1eb	1	—	—	base sherd	FIG. 16, No. 45
SpJ 2.4	1	—	—	base sherd	FIG. 16, No. 46
SpJ 3c.2	1	—	—	base sherd	
SpJ 7c.3	1	—	—	body sherd	FIG. 16, No. 47
	23	—	21		

STAMPS

1. RA....N

Central incomplete rectangular stamp on the base of a small platter. (= L. Rasinius). xiv 62.

2. L·R·P

Central *in planta pedis* stamp on the base of a cup. (= 20, = L. Rasinius). xiv 119.

3. P A....

Base sherd from a large platter with a wide rouletted wreath. Poorly impressed rectangular stamp placed at right angle to the wreath on the internal edge. Incomplete. (= P. Attius). xiv 128.

4. L·N·P

Central stamp in a rectangle on a bowl/small platter with an unslipped underside. xv 18.

5. Central *in planta pedis* stamp on a cup. Incomplete and illegible. xv 20.

6. VILLI[.] = VILLI·N

Central *in planta pedis* stamp on the base of a platter with a footring. Oxé-Comfort (1968) no. 2371-72, Sex Villius Natalis of Arezzo. xxi 22.

7. Edge of a rectangular? stamp radially impressed parallel to a rouletted wreath. Large platter with an unslipped underside and partially burnt. xxii 8.

8. ...VR

Edge of a radially impressed stamp set within a rectangle on the base of a small platter. xxii 35.

9. L·ETTI/SAAI·IA

Double-line stamp set within a rectangle on the base of a cup, probably Conspectus Form 22. Oxé-Comfort (1968) no. 139, L. Tettius Samia. xxii 35.

10. CVI

Central *in planta pedis* stamp on a cup, Conspectus Form 27. xxiii 10.

11. Blurred double-line stamp on the base of a cup/bowl. Illegible. xxiv 17.

12. L·IEGIDIVS/ CALVIO

Radial, double-line stamp set within a framed rectangle, impressed radially at right angles to a rouletted wreath. Base sherd from a large platter. Oxé-Comfort (1968) no. 819c; cf. Kenrick (1986) fig. 84, no. 19. xxv 24.

13. ASB...

Central stamp within a rectangular frame with hatched lines in the background. Small platter with a rouletted wreath and a partially slipped underside. Kenrick (1986) fig. 84, no. 24. Not in Oxé-Comfort (1968), but may belong to A. Sestius, c. 20–10 B.C. xxv 24.

14. EPAPHRA/ RASINI

Rectangular double-line stamp set off centre on the internal edge of and parallel with a finely rouletted wreath. Large platter slipped on upper surface only. Oxé-Comfort (1968) no. 1510, Epaphra/Rasini; cf. Kenrick (1986), fig. 84, no. 20. xxv 24.

15. T...../F.....

Edge of a double-line stamp set within a bordered rectangle, radially impressed at right angles to a rouletted? wreath. Large platter with a high footstand unslipped inside the foot. SpA 15.5.

16. VMMRRI../ RILOLO?

Central double-line stamp set within a rectangle on the base of a small platter/bowl. Reading uncertain. SpD 12.5.

17./VETI

Incomplete double-line stamp on the base of a conical cup. SpK 49.4,5.

18. MARC

Central *in planta pedis* stamp on a platter. SpY 4.3a.1294.

19. CNĀ·AA

Central *in planta pedis* stamp on the base of a cup, possibly Conspectus Form 29. (=CN Ateius). Italian dump.

20. ..R·P

Incompletely impressed central *in planta pedis* stamp. (= 2, = L. Rasinius). Seaward Villa 1.

21. L·R·P..

Central *in planta pedis* stamp on the base of a small platter/bowl. Incomplete. (= LRPI, L. Rasinius). Seaward Villa 2.

22. AAB

Central *in planta pedis* stamp on a small platter/bowl. Seaward Villa 3.

2. CAMPANIAN "TRIPOLITANIAN" SIGILLATA (FIG. 17)

INTRODUCTION

In addition to the Italian sigillata there were a small number of sherds belonging to a class of ware initially identified by Kenrick (1985a) amongst material at Sidi Khrebish, Benghazi. The wares were predominantly Augusto-Tiberian in date and at the time were thought to originate from Tripolitania, hence the name. More recent consideration suggests that the ware may in fact originate from Campania and that the name may be something of a misnomer (Soricelli 1987). The rims are classified following the typology established by Kenrick (1986). The sherds published by Kenrick were not re-examined, and therefore Eves are not included for this ware type, although the presence of rims examined by the writer is noted.

CATALOGUE

Contexts marked with asterisks are identified in Kenrick (1986). The typology follows that presented by Kenrick (1985a) for Berenice.

PLATTERS (FIG. 17, No. 48)

Type B400 Small plate with a flat or gently sloping floor, short oblique wall, plain rim and moulded footing.

xxii 8 (2 rim examples)

*xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, fig. 85, no. 45)

Type B403 Plate with flat floor, flaring wall, steep thickened rim, and heavy tapering footing. Moulding on inner wall.

*xiv 8a

Type B404 Large plate with flat floor, straight sloping wall and thickened chamfered rim.

viii 2 (rim)

*xiv 9

xxiv 17 (rim)

Type B405 Small plate similar to B404.

*i 173

Type B406 Small plate with straight, sloping wall and thickened rounded rim with a groove on the inside.

*xiv 81

*xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, fig. 85, no. 46)

Type B409 Large plate with flat floor and vertical flaring rim.

*xiv 81

*xxiii 39

Type B410 Small plate similar to B409.

*xxiii 39

Type B413 Plate with flat floor, plain upcurving rim and footing.

iiib 1 (rim)

Type B414 Large plate or dish with curving wall and broad flat rim, stepped up at edge and with a groove on outer face.

*xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, fig. 85, no. 47)

Unclassified Platter

iiib 5 (FIG. 17, No. 48)

Miscellaneous Body/Base Sherds

iiib 5

vid 3

viii 3 (2 examples)

*xiv 8a

xiv 67

xxi 18 (4 examples)

xxi 21

xxii 46

xxv 27

SpJ 7h.8a

CUPS/BOWLS

Type B419 Small bowl with curving body and plain rim.

xxvi 11 (rim)

Type B421 Base of curving bowl.

xxv 2

Type B424 Cup with flat floor, steep wall and offset rim.

xxi 22 (rim)

Type B425 Cup with flat floor, steep flaring wall and plain rim.

*xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, fig. 85, no. 48).

Type B427 Conical cup with moulded rim.

*xiv 9

*xiv 81

Cup as Oberaden Form 6 (Albrecht 1942)

*xiv 8a

Miscellaneous Cup/Bowl Body/Base Sherds

iiib 1

v 2 (2 examples)

viiia 1

xviii 6 (hole through centre of base)

xxi 21 (2 examples)

xxi 80

xxii 29

xxiii 17 (2 examples)

STAMPS

1. Very worn central stamp on the base sherd of a platter. Fine light orange, micaceous fabric with a worn upper orange slip. Illegible. xv 18.

2. LV SEI CE?

Rectangular radially impressed stamp placed parallel to a rouletted wreath. Large platter. xxii 35.

3. AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE (FIGS. 17-24)

INTRODUCTION

Approximately 3,600 sherds of African Red Slip ware were available for study. A large proportion of the forms could be matched with types already classified by Hayes (1972) and this was, therefore, used as the basis for sorting the material; where appropriate it was supplemented by Fulford (1984). Only the rim sherds were selected for classification, accounting for *c.* 40% by sherd number of the complete assemblage of African Red Slip ware. The vessels selected for illustration include those which show slight variations in form from the Hayes type or complete profiles. In addition a small number of decorated sherds have also been drawn. The catalogue is arranged initially by main vessel form: dishes/bowls, plates, lids, casseroles and closed forms. Within this the vessels are arranged in approximate chronological order from the earliest to the latest types based on the broadly accepted dates for these forms (Fulford 1984; Hayes 1972; 1980).

Some of the forms present (e.g. FIG. 19, No. 85 & FIG. 20, Nos. 107, 109-110) are normally associated with Tripolitanian Red Slip ware rather than the North African series; Sabratha together with Lepcis Magna, was cited as a type site in Hayes' (1972, 304) initial discussion of this ware. Subsequently a similar range of Tripolitanian Red Slip forms has been identified at Benghazi (Kenrick 1985a, 387ff.). While the fabric of some of the Sabratha sherds is matt and dull, conforming to Hayes' (1972, 304) comparison with poorly fired Late Roman C or Phoccean Red Slip ware, others are in a fabric identical to the African ones, while some sherds appear to unite features of both. Therefore it was not possible to identify the Tripolitanian Red Slip ware on the basis of fabric alone.

Since the publication of *Late Roman Pottery* (Hayes 1972) additional excavated groups, for example those from the Avenue Bourguiba site at Carthage (Fulford 1984), and investigation of kiln sites (Peacock *et al.* 1990) have revealed a diversity of forms extending and complementing those published by Hayes in 1972. Therefore, it may also be unwise to isolate Tripolitanian Red Slip ware on the basis of form alone. For this reason it has all been classified as African Red Slip ware, until a more secure means of identification can be established for the "Tripolitanian" wares.

It is clear that the vessels present demonstrate a considerable chronological range extending from the later first-second century A.D. through to the seventh century. Breaking the incidence of vessel types down chronologically, approximately 25% by estimated vessel equivalent belong to the late first and second centuries and *c.* 53% to the second-third centuries. Thereafter there appears to be a marked decline with the remaining 22% covering forms current from the fourth through to the seventh century.

CATALOGUE

BOWLS/DISHES: FIRST-SECOND CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 17, Nos. 49-53)

Hayes Form 3 Dish corresponding to samian form Dragendorff 36.

Context	No.	Diameter (cm.)	%	Sub-type	FIG.
ia 2	1	24	4		
iiib 4	1	20	14	B	
iiib [?]	1	18	2		
iv 1	1	—	—	C	

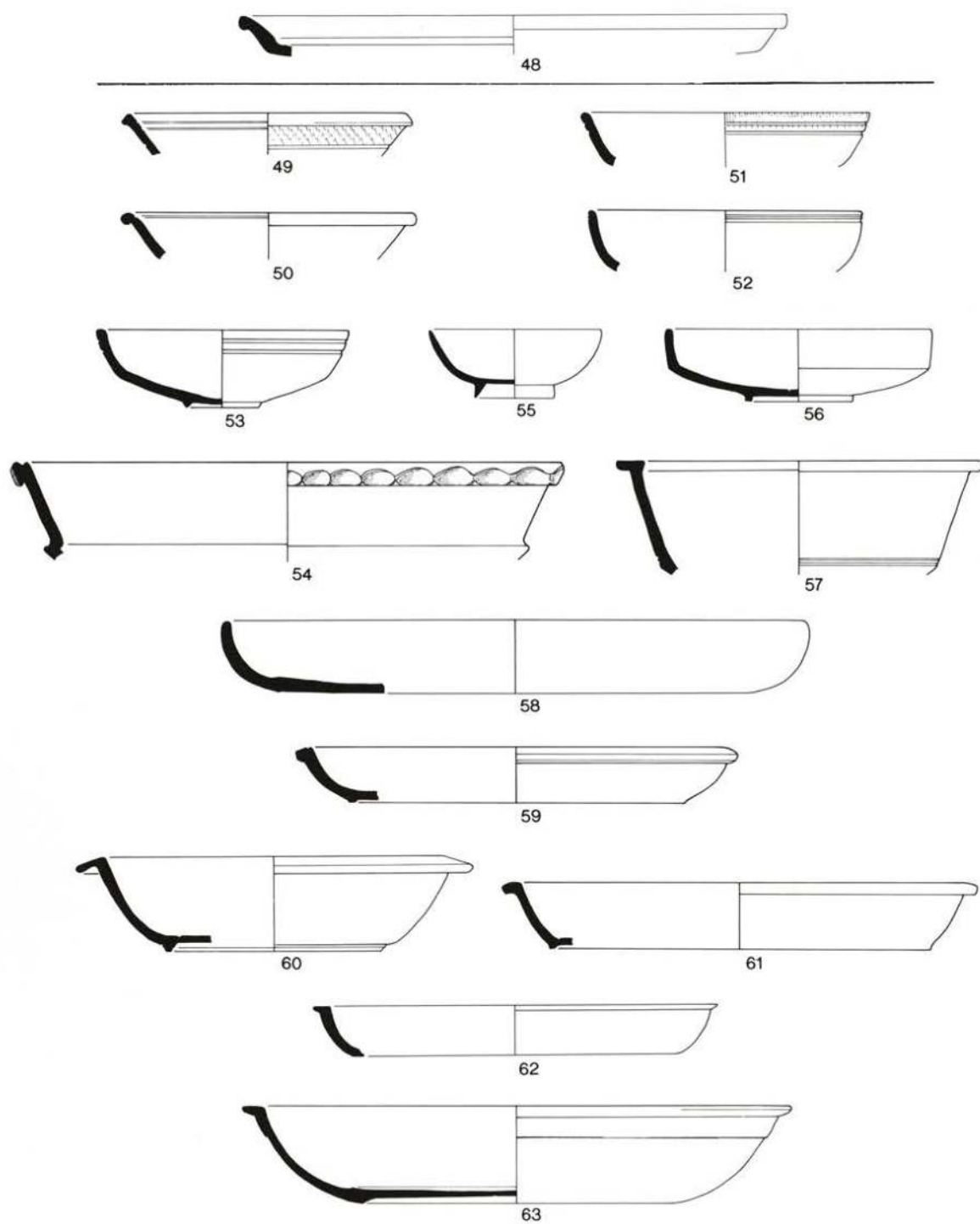


FIG. 17 Tripolitanian Sigillata No. 48; African Red Slip Ware Nos. 49-63 (Scale 1:3)

iv 3	1	18	3
v 2	1	10	20
v 2	4	22	15
v 2	1	18	7
v 2	1	24	3
v 2	2	—	4
v 10	1	22	2
via 1	1	22	7
vib 4	1	20	10
vid 3	1	14	5

vi 2	1	24	2	
vii 1	1	—	2	
viii 2	1	18	3	
xiv 26	1	14	7	
xv 5	1	20	7	
xv 16	1	18	5	
xv 30	3	10	39	
xviii 8	2v	22	9	
xviii 8	1	20	7	
xviii 8	1	16	5	
xviii 8	1	11	30	
xix 5	1	—	3	
xix 6	4	20	36	
xix 8	1	20	6	
xxi 22	5v	22	57	
xxi 22	1	21	15	C
xxi 22	1	20	5	
xxii 17	6=4	22	43	
xxii 17	1	20	5	
xxiii 10	1	—	2	A
xxiii 10	1	—	—	B
xxiii 21	2	22	14	
xxiii 21	5	20	30	
xxiii 21	2v	18	7	
xxiii 21	2	16	14	
xxiii 21	1	11	18	
xxiii 25	2v	20	10	
xxiii 27	1	18	13	
xxiii 40	1	24	5	B
xxiii 40	1	20	10	C
xxiv 69	1	22	5	
xxv 2	1	20	7	
xxv 4	1	16	6	
xxv 5	1	28	14	
xxv 5	1	26	13	
xxv 5	1	24	11	
xxv 17	1	22	8	
xxvi 11	1	20	3	
xxvi 42	1	16	9	
xxvi 42	1	12	10	
H29a	1	20	14	
SpD 12.10	1	—	3	
SpD 12.2	1	16	9	
SpH 25.65	1	18	5	
SpJ 1.1j	1	12	13	
SpJ 1.1l	1	20	4	
SpK 25.2	1	18	5	
Mellita	1	20	7	
U/S	3v	20	34	
U/S	1	20	6	
U/S	1	18	3	
U/S	1	14	7	
U/S	1	12	9	
	94	—	710	

Hayes Form 4 Dish with flaring wall bearing mouldings at top and bottom and an internal moulding at junction with floor.

xviii 8	1	16	7	4/5
xxiii 23	1	18	5	A
xxiii 25	2	16	9	A
	4	—	21	

FIG. 17, No. 50

FIG. 17, No. 49

Hayes Form 5 Dish with a sloping wall, slight roll rim.

v 2	1	22	5	xxiii 21	4	17	19
xix 6	1	22	8	xxiii 21	1	16	4
xix 6	1	20	9	xxiii 21	6	15	39
xxiii 17	2	16	14		16	—	98

Hayes Form 6 Dish with broad flat rim, shallow curved body, slightly carinated, and small low foot.

v 2	1	24	3	xxi 2	1	22	16
vib 7	1	22	20	xxii 35	1	18	4
vid 1	1	18	8	xxiii 21	2v	18	9
vid 3	1	16	10	xxiii 21	1	16	8
xiv 11	1	22	12	xxiii 27	1	20	5
xiv 11	1	18	5	xxiv 43	2	24	10
xiv 26	1	18	10	xxv 2	1	20	13
xiv 41	1	16	7	xxv 4	1	20	8
xiv 84	1	12	10	SpC 13.1	1	24	8
xv 17	1	18	17	SpC 21.2	1	22	11
xv 25	1	16	7	SpJ 1.1ed	1	14	13
xv 25	1	14	4	SpJ 1.1l	1	26	4
xv 26	1	22	10	SpJ 3.1	1	16	6
xviii 10	1	22	5	SpS 14.1b	2v	16	11
xviii 8	1	22	8	SpY [?]	1	20	22
xix 6	1	26	7	Mellita	1	20	9
xix 6	1	20	8	U/S	1	18	10
xix 6	1	18	4	U/S	1	30	10
xix 6	1	14	4				
xix 6	1	12	15		41	—	351

Hayes Form 7 Bowl with steep wall curving into a sloping wall; thickened or rolled rim, low foot.

v 3	1	18	7	xxii 13	1	16	2
vic 1	1	16	3	xxiii 21	1	18	3
xiv 83	1	26	8	xxiii 21	2	16	13
xiv 138	1	16	5	xxiii 26	1	16	6
xix 6	1	20	4	SpH 25.65	1	14	4
xxi 5	1	12	5		12	—	60

Hayes Form 8 Carinated bowl as samian form Dragendorff 29.

i 18	1	22	5	xxiii 21	2v	16	12	
i 185	1	—	1	A xxiii 21	1	14	5	
v 2	1	22	3	xxiii 23	1	—	4	
v 2	1	—	1	xxiii 23	1	14	8	
vic 5	1	16	3	xxiii 25	1	18	6	
vid 1	1	22	3	xxiii [?]	2v	18	15	
vid 3	1	16	6	xxiv [?]	1	—	3	
vid 4	1	16	5	xxv 5	1	16	13	
viii 3	1	16	3	SpH 40.3a	1	18	8	B
xiv 138	1	—	2	SpJ 7a,b	1	14	7	
xv 11	1	18	8	Ital.dump	1	28	9	
xviii 6	1	20	7	Mellita	1	16	8	A
xviii 8	3=2v	18	20	U/S	1	20	7	
xxiii 18	1	18	3	U/S	1	14	3	
xxiii 21	1	20	2					
xxiii 21	1	18	7		33	—	187	

Hayes Form 9 Bowl with curved body, plain rounded rim and small foot. Two grooves on outside below rim.

i 102	2	15	24	B	FIG. 17, No. 52
ia 2	1	16	3		
iii 13	1	16	3		
iiib 4	1	16	14	A	FIG. 17, No. 51
iiib 4	2=1	13	14	A	
iv 5	1	28	9		
v 2	1	20	3		
v 2	1	15	14		
v 2	2v	—	4		
v 8	1	20	5		
vib 2	1	18	4		
vib 2	1	16	5		
vid 3	3	14	8		
vi 2	1	22	5		
vi [?]	1	16	3	B	
vii 2	1	14	10		
viii 2	1	24	8		
viii 2	1	14	5		
xiv 8a	1	16	11		
xiv 11	1	18	11	B	
xiv 11	1	16	5	A	
xiv 26	1	20	7		
xiv 70	1	14	4		
xiv 138	1	14	3		
xv 29	1	14	3		
xv 30	1	16	10	A	
xv 30	1	14	5	B	
xviii 8	1	22	6		
xviii 8	3=2v	18	12		
xix 6	3v	20	18	A, B	
xix 6	1	18	6		
xix 6	1	16	16		
xxi 19	1	24	5	B	
xxii 13	1	18	3		
xxii 37	1	14	4	B	
xxii 43	3=1v	16	15	B	
xxiii 8	1	—	3	B	
xxiii 21	2	16	9		
xxiii 21	1	14	7		
xxiii 21	1	13	6		
xxiii 23	1	—	2		
xxiii 25	1	20	8		
xxiii 26	2v	16	13		
xxiii 26	2v	—	3		
xxiii 27	2v	16	9		
xxiii 27	1	14	6		
xxiv 67a	4=1v	17	20		
xxv 5	1	18	3		
xxv 5	1	16	22		
xxv 15	1	14	4		
SpC 21.2	1	15	6	A	
SpG 6.3	1	18	5	A	
SpJ 1.1f	1	14	5	A	
SpK 25.2	1	20	4	A	
SpS 11.2	1	18	5		
SpS 11.2	1	—	1		
Ital.dump	1	14	8	B	FIG. 17, No. 53
Mellita	1	18	9		
U/S	2	18	10		
U/S	1	16	8		

U/S	1	—	2	
U/S	1	12	13	B
U/S	1	18	6	
U/S	1	—	2	
	76	—	484	

BOWLS/DISHES: SECOND CENTURY A.D. (FIG. 17, No. 54)

Hayes Form 10 Large carinated bowl.

via 3	2=1	32	9	xxv 2	1	32	6
vib 2	3	30	9	SpH 11.2d	1	42	5
vib 7	2	28	7	SpS 14.1b	1	36	5
xiv 84	1	30	5	U/S	1	42	7
xix 6	2=1	44	9	U/S	1	30	4
xxiv 43	1	38	8				
					14	—	74

Hayes Form 11 Large carinated bowl.

xxiii 21	2=1	40	14	
xxiii 27	1	30	6	FIG. 17, No. 54
	2	—	20	

Hayes Form 16 Small dish with low flaring wall, sloping floor and small low foot.

xix 6	1	10	11
xxiii 25	1	14	5
	2	—	16

Hayes Form 17 Small bowl with curved wall, plain rim and low foot.

xviii 8	1	12	4	
xviii 8	1	10	7	
xix 6	1	12	21	Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 2
xxi 22	1	30	4	
SpA 10.10	1	18	7	17?
SpJ 8.9b	1	18	5	
SpK 66.4b	1	16	9	
SpS 11.2	1	—	2	14/17?
SpS 14.1b	1	18	3	
SpS 14.2a	1	22	4	
SpS 14.2a	1	20	5	
	11	—	71	

BOWLS/DISHES: SECOND-THIRD CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 17, Nos. 55-58)

Hayes Form 14 Bowl with straight or vertical wall, sloping floor and small low foot.

i 46	1	12	5	
v 2	1	22	3	
v 2	1	18	4	
v 4	1	—	2	14/17
via 1	1	20	4	
vib 2	1	20	12	
vib 7	1	18	4	
viii 2	1	16	5	14/17
xiv 9	1	12	5	

xiv 11	4=1	16	37		
xiv 11	1	15	12		
xiv 11	1	14	15		
xiv 11	1	—	2		
xiv 158	1	16	7		
xv 16	1	22	7		
xv 16	1	20	7		
xviii 8	1	30	2	14A	Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 1
xix 6	1	18	4		
xix 70	1	10	8		
xxi 22	1	14	5		
xxi 22	1	12	7		
xxi 22	1	—	2		
xxii 8	5	18	33		
xxii 13	1	18	4		
xxii 15	1	16	5		
xxii 15	1	13	10		
xxii 17	1	24	5		
xxv 4	1	22	13		
xxv 4	1	13	13		
xxv 5	3=1	16	16		
xxv 5	1	16	12	14/17	
xxvi 42	2	11	18	14/17	
xxvi 42	1	10	27	14/17	
xxvi 42	1	10	9		
SpG 120.2	5	14.5	61	14/18	FIG. 17, No. 56
SpJ 1.11	1	14	4		
SpK 10	1	14	5		
SpS 14.1a	2	9.5	11	14/17	FIG. 17, No. 55
SpS 14.2a	1	14	3		
G121 +	1	18	9		
Ins.10 dump	1	20	2		
Mellita	1	14	8		
U/S	1	20	3		
U/S	1	—	2		
U/S	1	14	20		
AO3309a	1	14	3		
	56	—	455		

Hayes Form 34 Bowl with high vertical wall, flat rim and small foot.

xiv 5	1	20	5		
xxv 5	1	20	11		FIG. 17, No. 57
	2	—	16		

Hayes Form 181 Dish with broad flat base and curved wall.

i 1	1	24	5		
ia 1	1	30	4		
ia 2	1	24	4		
iii 12	1	—	1		
iiib 5	1	18	6		
iv 16	1	30	3		
v 2	1	30	4		
v 8	1	30	12		
vi 2	1	22	3		
vi 2	1	—	2		
via 1	1	30	4		
vib 2	1	38	4		
vib 2	1	30	5		
vib 2	1	30	12		

vib 2	1	28	5
vib 2	1	28	4
vib 2	1	26	6
vib 2	1	26	6
vib 2	1	25	21
vib 2	1	—	1
vib 6	1	c. 44	3
vib 6	1	34	8
vib 6	5	54	30
vib 7	1	32	8
vib 7	1	32	2
vib 7	1	32	6
vib 7	1	30	18
vib 7	1	30	15
vib 7	2	30	12
vib 7	1	28	4
vib 7	1	28	7
vib 7	1	26	7
vib 7	1	24	6
vib 7	2	—	3
vid 1	1	18	4
xiv 9	1	18	8
xiv 11	2	30	18
xiv 11	1	30	4
xiv 11	1	30	3
xiv 11	1	28	5
xiv 11	1	28	75
xiv 11	1	26	4
xiv 11	1	26	28
xiv 11	1	24	5
xiv 11	1	23	27
xiv 11	1	22	8
xiv 11	1	22	4
xiv 11	2	—	6
xiv 12	1	16	6
xiv 14	1	28	4
xiv 26	1	26	10
xiv 81	1	26	4
xiv 83	1	28	8
xiv 83	1	26	10
xiv 84	3	34	23
xiv 84	4	30	19
xiv 84	1	24	10
xiv 84	1	22	12
xiv 84	1	—	2
xv 15	1	24	3
xv 16	1	30	7
xv 16	1	30	6
xv 17	1	28	5
xviii 8	1	46	5
xviii 8	1	30	6
xviii 8	1	30	6
xviii 8	1	24	3
xviii 8	1	22	5
xviii 8	1	20	8
xviii 8	1	—	1
xix 6	5	30	26
xix 6	3	28	19
xix 6	3	26	14
xix 6	1	24	6
xix 8	1	30	6
xix 8	2	28	13
xxi 22	1	30	7

Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 14

Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 12

xxi 22	1	—	3
xxiii 21	1	26	6
xxiii 21	1	24	6
xxiii 21	1	20	4
xxiii 21	1	19	7
xxiii 21	1	18	9
xxiii 23	1	20	3
xxiii 23	1	18	5
xxiii 23	1	16	4
xxiii 25	1	30	3
xxiii 25	1	22	4
xxiii 25	1	—	2
xxiii 26	1	22	4
xxiv 43	1	36	12
xxiv 43	1	34	16
xxiv 43	1	32	10
xxiv 43	1	30	13
xxiv 43	1	30	6
xxiv 43	1	28	5
xxiv 43	1	26	49
xxiv 43	1	26	4
xxiv 43	1	14	7
xxiv 43	1	—	3
xxv 4	1	30	5
xxv 4	1	26	8
xxv 5	1	30	14
xxv 5	2	30	7
xxv 5	1	28	6
xxv 5	1	28	5
xxv 5	1	28	5
xxv 5	1	26	4
xxv 5	1	24	4
xxv 5	1	24	8
xxv 5	1	22	7
xxv 5	1	22	5
xxv 5	1	20	6
xxv 5	1	—	2
xxvi 42	1	30	9
xxvi 42	1	30	6
xxvi 42	1	30	5
xxvi 42	1	30	6
xxvi 42	1	28	4
xxvi 42	1	28	15
xxvi 42	1	28	3
xxvi 42	1	26	11
xxvi 42	1	26	12
xxvi 42	1	24	3
xxvi 42	1	24	14
xxvi 42	1	20	3
xxvii 3	1	36	6
xxvii 3	1	30	4
xxvii 3	1	28	3
xxvii 3	1	24	6
xxvii 3	1	22	5
xxvii 3	1	18	4
Forum temple	2=1	28	12
" "	1	24	7
S.Portico	1	22	8
S.Portico	1	—	1
SpC 13a	1	30	3
SpC 13a.1	1	30	4
SpC 21.2	1	21	11
SpC 21.2	1	20	11
SpH 40.3a	1	24	5

SpJ 1.11	1	24	4
SpK 25.9	2	22	6
SpK 52.8	1	20	2
SpP 7.9	1	30	4
SpS 14.1b	1	30	6
SpS 14.1b	1	28	5
SpS 14.1b	1	26	6
SpS 14.1b	1	22	17
SpS 14.1b	1	22	4
SpS 14.1b	1	22	4
SpS 14.2a	2	30	6
Ins.10 dump	1	32	13
Ins.10 dump	1	30	10
Ins.10 dump	1	28	12
U/S	1	24	6
U/S	1	24	4
U/S	1	—	1
	183	—	1256

FIG. 17, No. 58

BOWLS/DISHES: THIRD CENTURY A.D. (FIGS. 17–18, Nos. 59–64)

Hayes Form 15 Carinated bowl with thick rim bevelled on top.

U/S	1	24	4
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Hayes Form 18 Shallow dish with broad, almost flat floor, low steep wall and low foot.

xix 5	1	20	3
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Hayes Form 28 Bowl with steep wall, curving in at bottom, flat floor and small foot.

xviii 8	2=1	54	8	Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 7
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Hayes Form 29 Dish with broad flat floor, low curved wall and low foot.

SpA 3	1	26	9	29/30	FIG. 17, No. 59
U/S	1	22	6		
	2	—	15		

Hayes Form 31 Large dish with steep straight wall and flat floor, plain rim and small foot.

viii 2	1	24	4	
xv 5	1	18	9	
xviii 8	1	12	5	Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 8
xxiii 17	1	—	1	
xxiii 40	2	24	9	
xxiii 40	1	18	3	
xxiv 43	2	30	8	
xxiv 43	1	26	8	
xxiv 43	1	24	4	
xxiv 43	1	—	2	
SpC 13.1	1	34	7	
SpC 13.2	1	32	5	
SpC 21.2	1	21	9	
SpJ 1.11	1	26	4	
SpS 10.5a	1	20	4	31?
U/S	1	22	5	
U/S	1	—	3	
U/S	1	34	7	

U/S	1	32	7
U/S	1	16	4
	22	—	108

Hayes Form 27/31 Similar to Form 31, but with an inward curve at the rim.

xviii 8	4=1	30	5	Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 6
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Hayes Form 32 Dish with broad flat floor, sloping wall, short flat rim, and small foot. Those vessels classified as 32/58 continue into the fourth century.

iii 16	1	16	3		
v 2	2v	16	19		
v 8	1	—	1		
vi 2	2	16	7		
vib 2	1	20	5		
vib 4	1	26	6		
vib 6	1	22	5	32/58	FIG. 17, No. 62
vib 7	1	30	6		
vib 7	1	18	6		
vii 2	1	—	3		
xiv 26	1	26	9		FIG. 17, No. 61
xiv 84	1	28	3		
xv 13	2=1	38	10		
xv 13	1	28	4		
xv 15	1	34	9		
xv 15	1	28	7		
xv 15	1	26	3		
xv 16	1	24	7	32/58	
xv 25	1	30	4		
xv 25	1	28	4		
xv 25	1	—	1		
xv 26	1	18	7		
xvii 10	1	20	4		
xxii 13	1	32	4		
xxii 17	1	24	10	32/58	
xxiv 43	1	30	6		
xxiv 43	1	26	7		
xxiv 43	1	22	13		FIG. 17, No. 60
xxiv 43	2	20	11		
xxiv 43	1	—	2		
xxiv 67a	1	22	6		
xxv 5	1	28	7		
xxvi 42	2	30	7		
xxvi 42	1	28	3		
xxvi 42	2	26	10		
xxvi 42	1	22	6		
xxvii 2	1	16	11		
SpG 2f,w	1	30	23	32/58	FIG. 17, No. 63
SpS 11.3	1	22	4		
SpS 14+	1	24	7		
Ital.dump	2	28	21	32/58	
U/S	1	30	9		
U/S	1	28	7	32/58	
U/S	1	24	10		
U/S	1	22	14	32/58	
U/S	1	22	3		
U/S	1	30	5		
U/S	1	26	5		
U/S	1	20	3		
U/S	2	26	27		
	57	—	374		

Hayes Form 42 Large dish with flat cut-out handles.

xiv 84	1	—	2
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Hayes Form 44 Small hemispherical bowl with broad flaring rim, sometimes grooved at the lip, and small low foot.

xvii 6	1	—	—	FIG. 18, No. 64
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BOWLS/DISHES: THIRD-FOURTH CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 18, No. 65)

Hayes Form 45 Large bowl with shallow curving body and broad flat rim. Flat base with a shallow triangular foot.

viii 2	1	34	4		
xiv 84	1	22	4		
xv 16	1	—	2		
xv 25	1	30	4		
xxiv 43	1	30	5		
xxvi 42	1	28	4		
xxvi 42	1	26	2		
SpK 30	2	22	7		
Ital.dump	1	30	4		
U/S	1	22	5		
U/S	1	32	5		
U/S	1	c. 30	4	45/48	FIG. 18, No. 65
	13	—	50		

Hayes Form 50 Large dish with broad flat floor, high straight wall, and small bevelled foot.

i 47	1	16	3	xv 25	1	—	2
v 8	1	26	6	xvii 10	1	24	6
vi 2	1	36	7	xix 1	2=1	26	10
via 1	1	24	4	xxiii 25	1	16	13
via 1	1	11	6	xxiv 43	1	38	5
vib 2	2=1	30	8	xxvi 42	2	30	7
vib 2	3v	28	13	xxvi 42	6	28	32
vib 6	3	28	13	xxvi 42	9=2v	26	52
vib 6	1	26	6	xxvi 42	6	24	23
vib 6	4	24	18	xxvi 42	3	22	14
vib 6	2	22	6	xxvi 42	2	20	8
vib 6	1	8	9	xxvi 42	1	—	1
vib 7	1	28	12	SpC 3.1	1	36	4
vib 7	1	24	6	SpH 11.2d	2=1	16	5
xiv 84	3=2v	30	10	SpJ 1.1l	1	30	7
xiv 84	1	22	4	SpK 26	1	12	4
xiv 92	1	30	6	SpK 52.4	1	18	3
xiv 92	1	18	4	Ital.dump	1	38	6
xiv 121	1	18	9	Ital.dump	1	30	15
xiv 135	1	10	5	U/S	1	28	7
xiv 135	1	—	2	U/S	1	26	6
xv 16	2=1	30	8	U/S	1	24	7
xv 16	1	16	9	AO0577	1	16	5
xv 21	1	20	3				
xv 21	1	16	3		72	—	422

Hayes Form 58 Flat-based dish with curved wall and short flat rim.

vib 6	1	24	3	xv 16	1	20	7
vib 7	1	26	6	xv 19	1	22	3
xv 16	1	30	9	xv 25	1	22	7

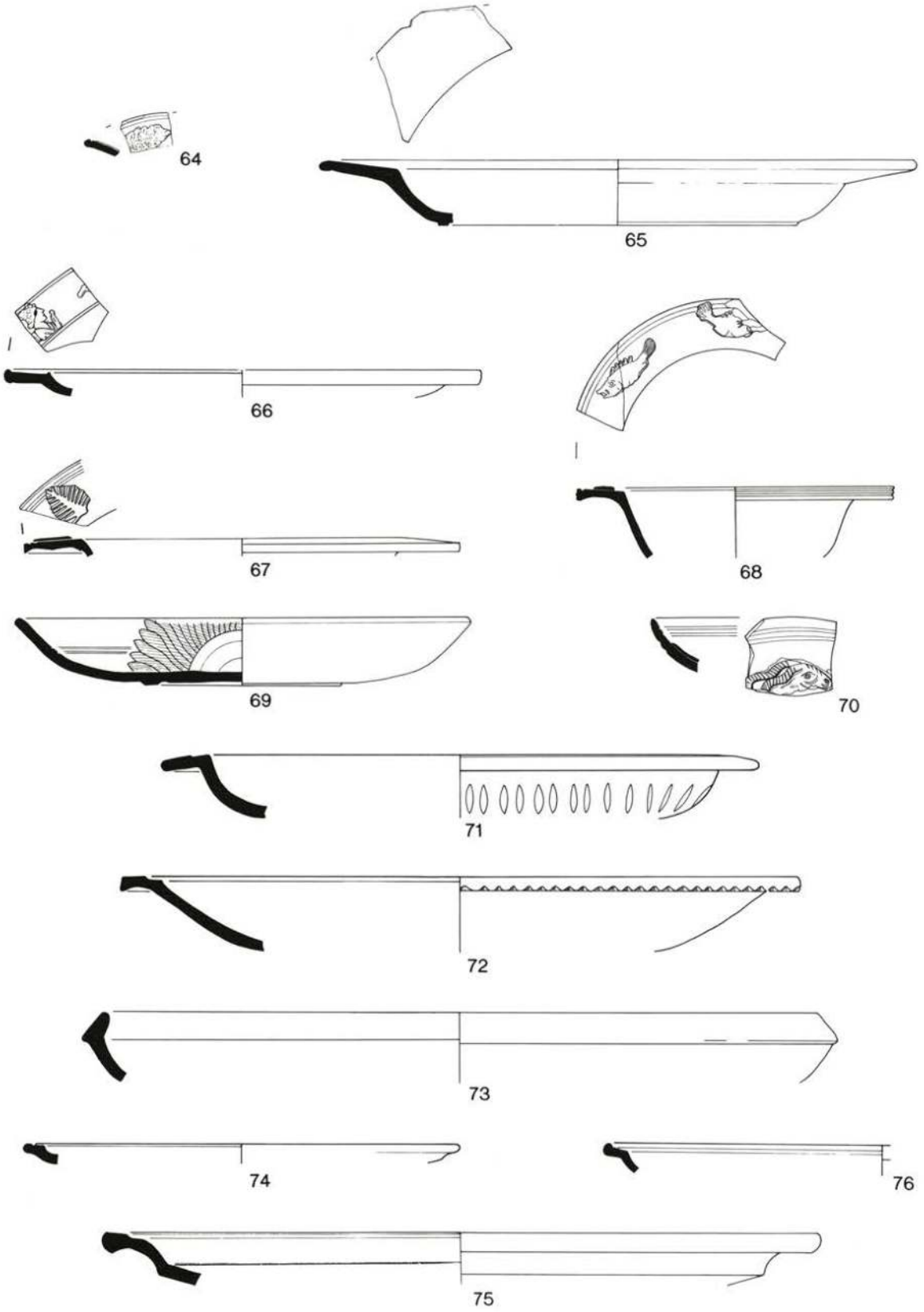


FIG. 18 African Red Slip Ware Nos. 64-76 (Scale 1:3)

xxiv 15	1	20	5
xxiv 15a	2	—	—
xxiv 43	1	12	5
SpG 1.4d	8	30	27
Ital.dump	1	30	5
Ital.dump	1	26	10
	20	—	87

BOWLS/DISHES: FOURTH CENTURY A.D. (FIG. 18, Nos. 66–68)

Hayes Form 51 Dish/bowl with flat floor, sloping wall, slightly curved, flat rim and small foot.

viii 3	1	28	9		
SpS 14+	1	24	5	51/52	FIG. 18, No. 66
	2	—	14		

Hayes Form 52 Small bowl with straight steep wall, broad flat rim and small low foot.

xiv 92	1	24	6		
xv 21	2=1	26	7		
xv 26	1	20	3		
xxvi 42	1	28	5		
Ins.10 dump	1	—	2		
Ital.dump	3=1	22	14	B	FIG. 18, No. 67
Ital.dump	2=1	16	20	B	FIG. 18, No. 68
	7	—	57		

Hayes Form 54 Dish with scalloped rim.

iiib 5	1	c. 24	2
U/S	1	16	7
	2	—	9

BOWLS/DISHES: FOURTH-FIFTH CENTURIES A.D. (FIGS. 18–19, Nos. 69–85)

Hayes Form 53 Bowl with curved body, flat base and plain rim.

xv 15	1	20	4		
xv 25	1	—	2		
Spj 1.1 cc	1	23	26	B	FIG. 18, No. 69
Spj 1.1 cb	1	24	5		
Spj 1.1 fa	1	—	—	body sherd	
Ital.dump	1	16	7	A	FIG. 18, No. 70 Hayes 1972, fig. 13, no. 16
U/S	1	16	10		
U/S	1	18	5		
U/S	1	18	5		
	9	—	64		

Hayes Form 59 Shallower version of Form 58.

vib 4	1	28	2		
xvii 9	1	34	5	59/67	FIG. 18, No. 72
xxiii 40	1	c. 40	2		
Ital.dump	1	30	11	A	FIG. 18, No. 71
	4	—	20		

Hayes Form 61 Flat-based dish as Forms 58-59 but with vertical or slightly incurved rim presenting a triangular profile.

i 15	1	30	3		
xv 15	1	26	5		
xv 16	1	28	9		
xv 21	1	24	5		
xv 24	1	22	3		
xv 25	1	28	3		
xv 26	1	24	4		
xv 26	1	24	3		
SpJ 1.1 cc	1	30	2		
SpJ 1.1 ed	2	36	7	B	FIG. 18, No. 73
SpJ 6.6	1	28	3		
SpP 4.2	1	26	6		
Ital.dump	1	34	10		
U/S	1	36	5		
U/S	1	34	4		
U/S	1	24	5		
	17	—	77		

Hayes Form 62 Flat-based dish with curved wall and plain rim.

iii 14	1	32	6	62?	
xv 16	1	22	8	62A	
SpS 21.1	1	13	18	62/64?	
Ins.10 dump	1	16	5	62?	
Ital.dump	1	24	5		
Ital.dump	1	22	10		
	6	—	52		

Hayes Form 65 Flat-based dish with a plain flat rim bearing a groove at the lip.

SpJ 7h.6	1	22	6		FIG. 18, No. 74
Ital.dump	1	40	7		
	2	—	13		

Hayes Form 67 Large bowl with curved body, flat base and two-part flaring rim.

vid 1	1	24	5		
xv 21	2	22	5		
xxii 13	1	22	3		
xxiii 40	1	36	5		FIG. 18, No. 75
xxiv 43	1	18	16		
xxvi 42	1	36	5		
xxvi 42	1	16	7		
SpR 3	1	28	3		FIG. 18, No. 76
Ital.dump	1	34	3	67/68	FIG. 19, No. 77
	10	—	52		

Hayes Form 68 Large bowl with moulded rim.

xv 19	1	28	4		
xv 24	1	28	4		
xv 24	1	28	3		
xv 25	1	30	3		
xv 26	1	50	4		
xv 26	1	34	8		
xv 26	1	30	5		
xvii 9	1	36	7		FIG. 19, No. 79
xvii 10	1	36	7		FIG. 19, No. 78

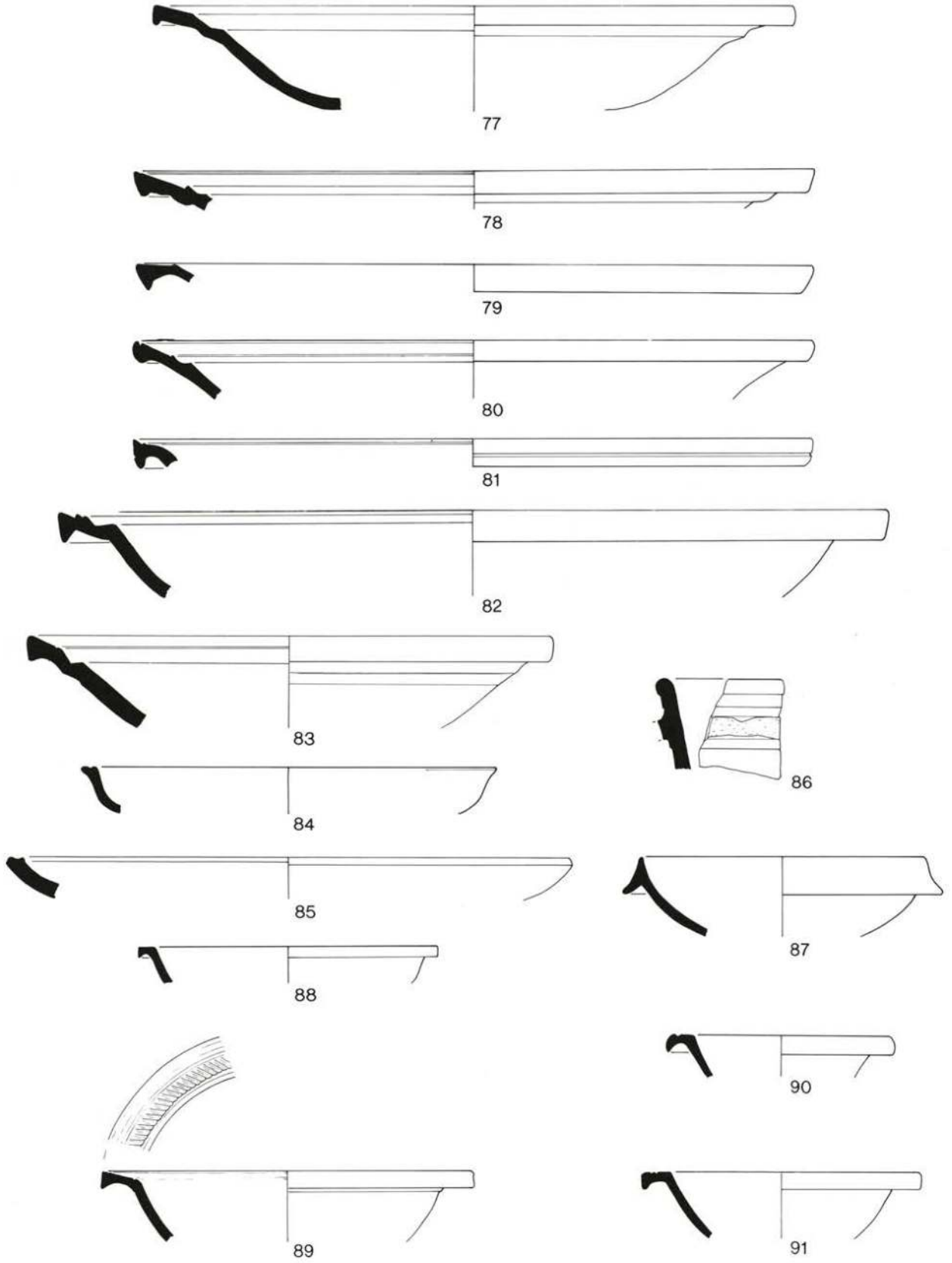


FIG. 19 African Red Slip Ware Nos. 77-91 (Scale 1:3)

xxvi 42	1	46	8	
SpG 2.6	1	30	4	
Ital.dump	1	36	11	FIG. 19, No. 80
Ital.dump	1	36	4	FIG. 19, No. 81
Ital.dump	1	44	8	FIG. 19, No. 82
Ital.dump	1	c. 28	2	FIG. 19, No. 83
U/S	1	32	4	
U/S	1	44	8	Hayes 1972, fig. 20, no. 5
U/S	1	38	12	
U/S	1	34	6	
U/S	1	34	3	
U/S	1	32	7	
	21	—	122	

Hayes Form 71 Small bowl with steep wall, low angular foot and broad rim.

U/S	1	14	10
-----	---	----	----

Fulford Form 6 Flat-based dish.

U/S	1	22	10	FIG. 19, No. 84
U/S	1	30	5	FIG. 19, No. 85
	2	—	15	

BOWLS/DISHES: FOURTH-SEVENTH CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 19, Nos. 86-87)

Hayes Form 91 Flanged bowl.

v 2	1	16	7	
vib 7	1	30 flange	5	
vic 2	2=1	14	35	
viii 2	1	14	8	
xxvi 42	1	32 flange	5	
xxvi 42	1	14	3	
Spj 7b.2b	1	14	16	
Ins.3 dump	1	38	3	FIG. 19, No. 86
Ital.dump	1	15	15	D FIG. 19, No. 87
U/S	1	16	9	
U/S	1	30	4	
U/S	1	22	5	
	12	—	115	

BOWLS/DISHES: FIFTH CENTURY A.D. (FIGS. 19-20, Nos. 88-93)

Hayes Form 64 Flat-based dish with flaring wall.

v 2	1	22	6
xxiii 27	1	26	3
	2	—	9

Hayes Form 70 Small bowl with steep wall, low foot and broad flat rim.

ivb 9	2=1	16	10	FIG. 19, No. 88
xv 19	1	15	13	
xv 25	1	14	16	
xv 25	1	14	12	
xvii 6	1	30	6	
xvii 6	1	16	13	
Ital.dump	1	22	10	Hayes 1972, fig. 20, no. 8

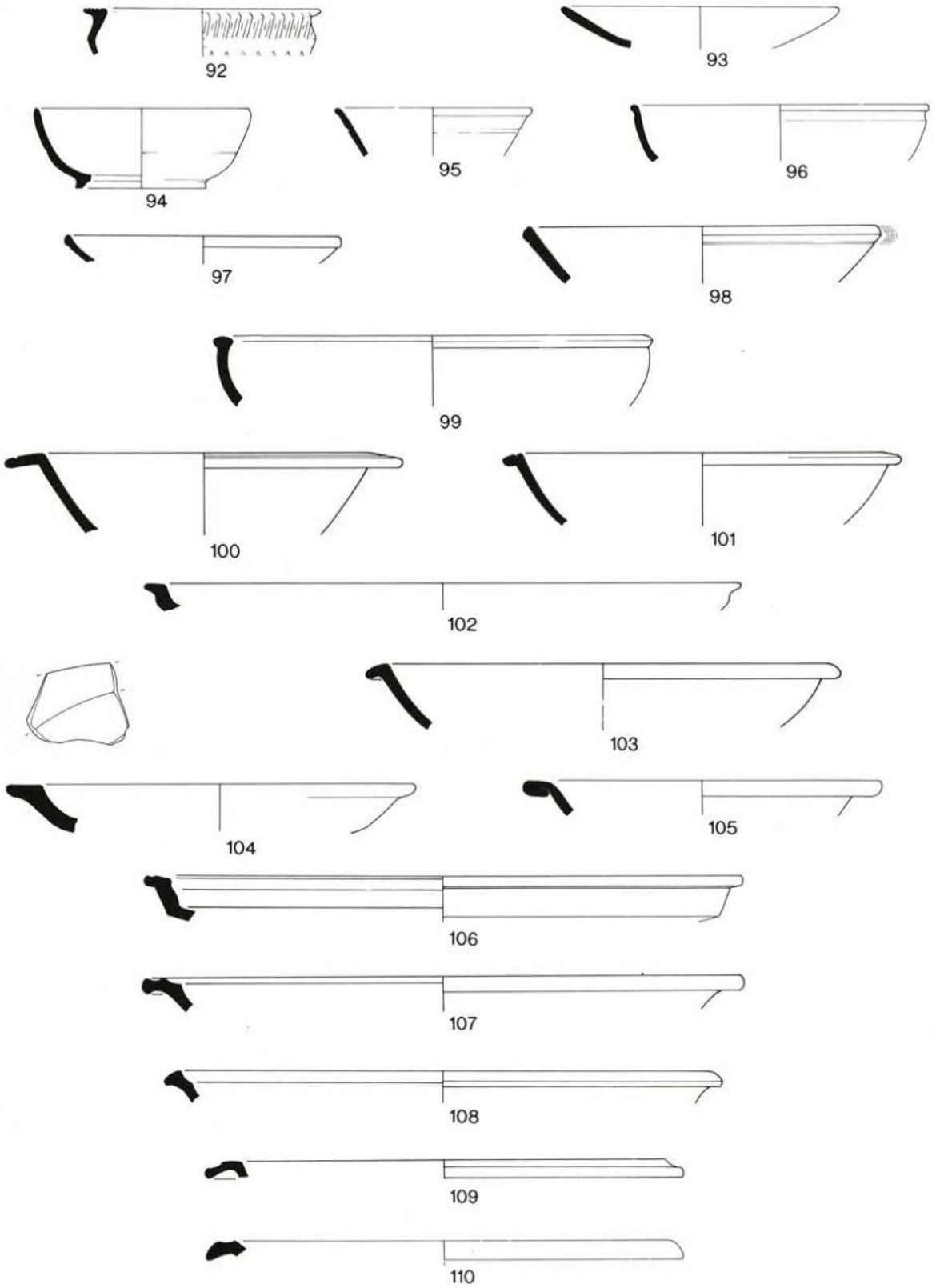


FIG. 20 African Red Slip Ware Nos. 92-110 (Scale 1:3)

Ital.dump	1	20	12	FIG. 19, No. 89
Ital.dump	1	20	7	Hayes 1972, fig. 19, no. 9
Ital.dump	1	15	22	FIG. 19, No. 90
Ital.dump	1	12	21	FIG. 19, No. 91
U/S	1	24	13	
	12	—	155	

Hayes Form 78 Small bowl with plain rounded body, flat base and broad horizontal rim.

xxvi 42	1	26	3
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Hayes Form 81 Deep bowl with plain rim.

iiib 4	1	19	12	B
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Hayes Form 85 Small bowl with rounded body, flat-topped rim and high thin foot.

xvii 9	1	12	14	FIG. 20, No. 92
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Fulford Form 24 Shallow bowl with straight flaring wall and small diameter flat base.

iiib 5	1	14	6	lid?	FIG. 20, No. 93
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BOWLS/DISHES: FIFTH-SIXTH AND SIXTH CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 20, No. 94)

Hayes Form 87 Dish with shallow floor, low heavy foot and knobbed or hooked rim.

vib 7	1	11	16	FIG. 20, No. 94
xv 25	1	28	3	
	2	—	19	

Hayes Form 88 Large dish with sloping floor, small angular foot and broad flattened rim continuing slope of floor.

Ins. 10	1	32	5
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Hayes Form 93 Large bowl with open curving body, flat rim and high flaring foot.

v 8	1	28	11	xxvii 2	1	26	6
xiv 84	1	18	5	xxvii 2	1	16	7
					4	—	29

Hayes Form 99 Bowl with heavy rolled rim and tapering flaring foot.

i 102	3	28	15	xv 26	1	—	1
iiib 5	1	22	5	xxiv 43	1	22	4
iv 14	1	32	3	Ins.10 dump	1	38	8
ivb 8	1	30	8				
vic 2	1	c. 32	2		10	—	46

Hayes Form 103 Large dish/bowl with broad shallow floor, straight sloping wall and hooked or rolled rim.

ivb 9	2=1	16	10
viii 2	1	28	3
viii 2	1	28	3
	3	—	16

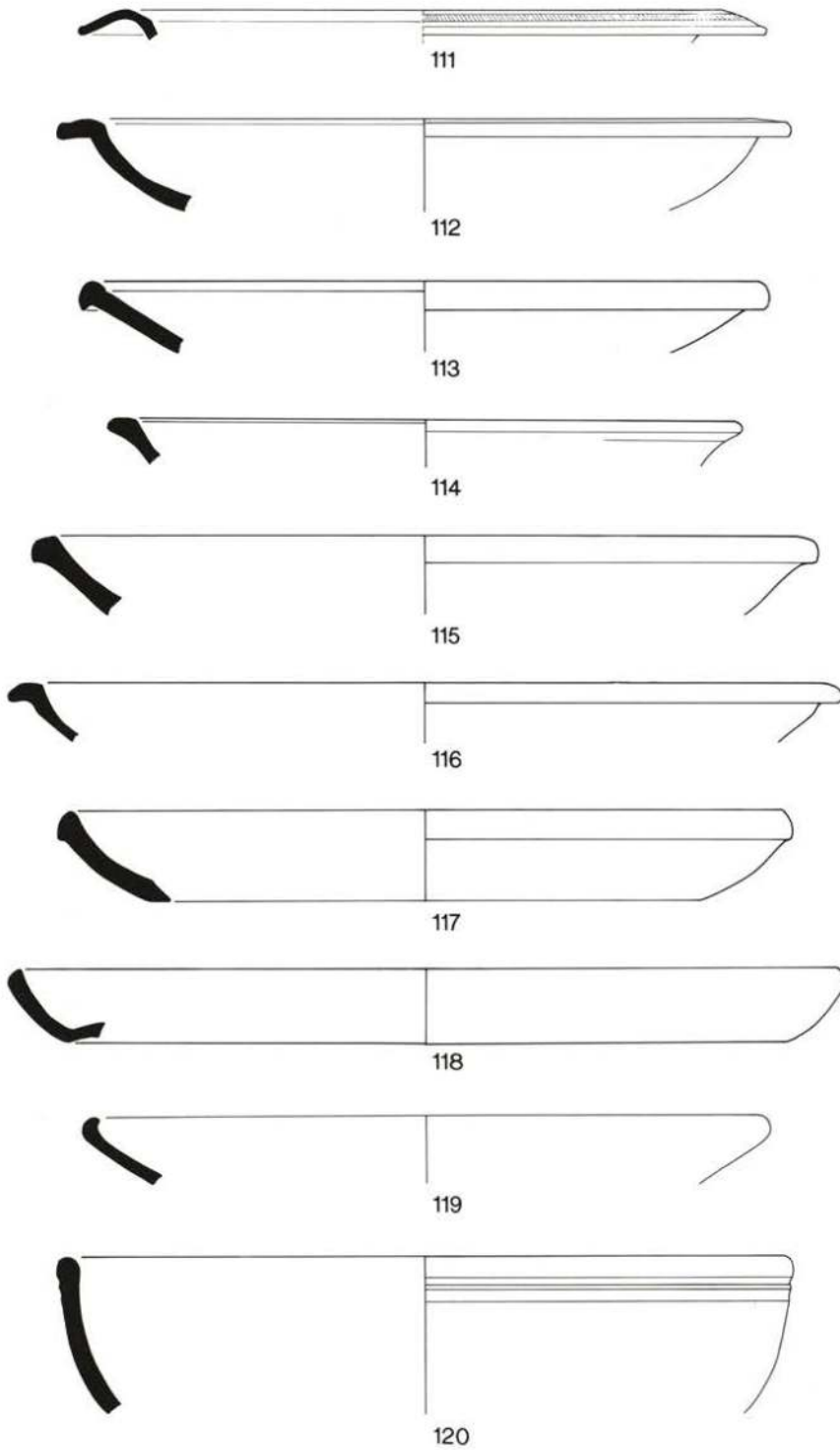


FIG. 21 African Red Slip Ware Nos. 111-120 (Scale 1:3)

BOWLS/DISHES: SIXTH-SEVENTH CENTURIES A.D.

Hayes Form 104 Large dish/bowl with sloping or curved wall terminating in a heavy knobbed rim.

v 2	1	28	4	Ital.dump	1	48	4
vi [?]	1	30	3	U/S	1	32	9
xiv 71	1	26	3	U/S	1	30	6
SpC 17.1	1	38	6		7	—	35

BOWLS/DISHES: UNDATED (FIGS. 20-21, Nos. 95-120)

Unclassified Bowls/Dishes

v 1	1	30	6		FIG. 21, No. 117
v 1	1	18	7		FIG. 20, No. 105
vib 6	1	24	3		FIG. 21, No. 111
vib 7	1	30	9	104 variant?	FIG. 21, No. 113
vib 7	1	32	7		FIG. 21, No. 115
xiv 14	1	18	7		FIG. 20, No. 98
xv 16	1	24	5		FIG. 20, No. 103
xv 25	1	30	5		FIG. 20, No. 107
xv 25	1	28	4		FIG. 20, No. 108
xv 25	1	26	3		FIG. 21, No. 114
xv 25	1	24	10		FIG. 21, No. 119
xvii 6	1	24	6		FIG. 20, No. 110
xvii 11	1	34	6		FIG. 21, No. 116
xxii 35	1	30	5		FIG. 20, No. 106
xxiii 25	1	10	4	80/81?	FIG. 20, No. 95
xxiii 25	1	14	6	99C?	FIG. 20, No. 97
xxiii 26	1	30	5		FIG. 20, No. 102
xxiii 26	1	18	8		FIG. 20, No. 104
xxiv 43	1	22	10		FIG. 20, No. 99
SpD 12.21	1	15	14		FIG. 20, No. 96
Ital.dump	1	30	12		FIG. 21, No. 112
U/S	1	20	7		FIG. 20, No. 100
U/S	1	20	13		FIG. 20, No. 101
	23	—	162		

Miscellaneous Curved-Wall Dishes

iii 3	1	26	11
iii 3	1	24	6
iii 3	1	20	2
iii 12	1	30	6
iiib 4	1	19	12
iiib 4	1	10	15
iv 4	1	26	4
v 4	1	24	2
vib 2	1	28	7
vib 2	1	24	7
vib 6	1	30	4
vib 7	1	30	5
vid 1	1	30	5
vid 1	2	22	9
vid 1	1	12	4
vii 1	1	24	3
xiv 11	1	28	4
xiv 41	1	14	6
xiv 84	1	24	3
xiv 109	1	22	2
xiv 135	1	22	4
xv 15	1	40	6
xv 16	1	c. 14	3
xv 21	1	22	3
xv 24	1	24	2
xv 25	1	24	5
xv 26	1	26	3
xv 26	1	18	4
xv 26	1	16	6
xv 30	1	12	5
xvii 9	1	28	3
xvii 9	2 = 1	16	11

xvii 10	1	34	8	FIG. 21, No. 118
xvii 10	1	28	6	FIG. 21, No. 119
xviii 6	1	28	4	FIG. 21, No. 120
xix 2	1	18	7	
xxii 13	1	18	12	
xxii 17	1	24	5	
xxii 35	1	28	8	
xxii 52	1	30	3	
xxiii 25	1	20	8	
xxiv 43	1	36	6	
xxiv 43	1	34	25	
xxiv 43	1	30	3	
xxiv 43	1	20	26	
xxiv 91	1	—	3	
xxv 5	1	24	6	
xxv 7	2=1	36	4	
xxvi 42	1	36	4	
xxvi 42	1	36	3	
xxvi 42	1	30	8	
xxvi 42	1	30	6	
xxvi 42	1	22	3	
SpA 10.10	1	18	7	
SpB 2.1	1	34	7	
SpD 12.5	1	24	9	
SpG 1.3a	7=1	30	19	
SpK 66.6	1	28	8	
SpS 11.2	1	—	2	
SpS 14.1a	1	32	5	
SpS 14.1a	1	28	5	
SpS 14.1a	1	24	7	
SpS 14.1a	1	18	6	
Ins.10 dump	1	20	3	
U/S	1	c. 26	2	
U/S	1	22	8	
U/S	1	18	6	
U/S	1	16	8	
	69	—	432	

CUPS/SMALL DISHES: UNDATED (FIG. 22, Nos. 121-124)

xiv 9	1	9	25	70?	FIG. 22, No. 121
xiv 25	1	12	7		
xxii 11	1	14	4		FIG. 22, No. 122
xxiv 43	1	12	10		FIG. 22, No. 123
SpC 21.2	1	13	18		FIG. 22, No. 124
	5	—	64		

PLATES: THIRD CENTURY A.D. (FIG. 22, No. 125)

Hayes Form 33 Plate with broad flat floor, short sloping wall and short flat rim.

vib 2	1	26	8	
vib 2	1	26	5	
vib 2	1	24	8	
xv 26	1	16	5	
xviii 8	1	22	6	
xxii 17	1	24	5	
xxiv 44	3=1	42	8	
xxvi 42	1	24	4	
xxvii 5	1	34	4	
SpC 13a.1	1	22	4	

Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 9

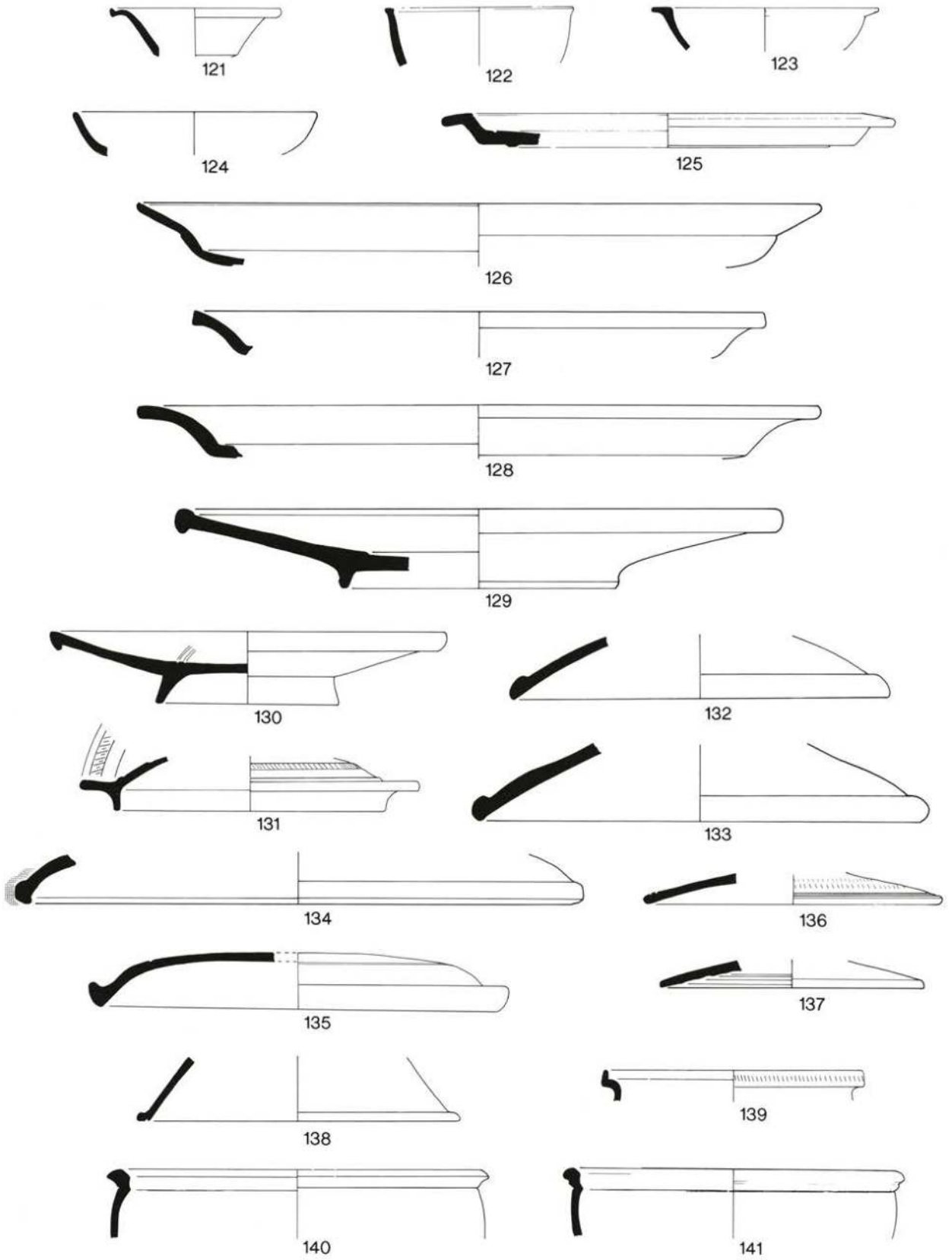


FIG. 22 African Red Slip Ware Nos. 121-141

SpK 25.3	1	30	4	
SpK 52.7b	1	—	2	
Ins. 3	1	28	10	
Ital.dump	1	32	4	
Ital.dump	1	26	8	
Ital.dump	1	24	4	FIG. 22, No. 125
Ital.dump	1	24	10	
Ital.dump	1	22	4	Hayes 1972, fig. 9, no. 2
U/S	1	26	15	
U/S	1	—	1	
U/S	1	26	4	
U/S	1	24	12	
	22	—	135	

PLATES: THIRD-FOURTH CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 22, No. 126)

Hayes Form 48 Plate with broad flat floor and convex everted rim.

xv 16	1	14	8	
Ital.dump	1	36	5	FIG. 22, No. 126
	2	—	13	

Hayes Form 49 Plate as 48 but a low curved wall ending in a sharply everted rim.

vib 6	1	26	4
xiv 84	1	24	9
SpH 37.4	1	26	4
	3	—	17

PLATES: FOURTH CENTURY A.D. (FIG. 22, Nos. 127-128)

Hayes Form 60 Large flat-based plate.

vib 7	1	26	5	
xv 25	1	30	4	FIG. 22, No. 127
xv 26	1	30	2	
xxiv 15	1	18	4	
SpJ 7.1	1	36	10	FIG. 22, No. 128
	5	—	25	

PLATES: FIFTH-SIXTH CENTURIES A.D.

Hayes Form 89 Large plate with almost flat floor, heavy knobbed rim and high pedestal foot.

xvii 6	1	36	11
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PLATES: SIXTH-SEVENTH CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 22, Nos. 129-130)

Hayes Form 105 Large plate with shallow sloping floor, heavy knobbed rim and rounded foot.

iiib 1	1	34	5	
iiib 5	1	30	4	
ivb 8	4 = 1	32	21	FIG. 22, No. 129
ivb 9	1	30	3	

v 2	2	36	10
v 2	1	34	7
v 2	1	30	5
vib 7	2=1	34	13
vib 7	1	30	3
vib 7	1	28	5
vib 7	1	26	5
viii 2	1	—	1
xiv 11	1	36	6
xiv 84	1	30	7
xv 15	1	34	6
xv 15	1	34	3
xv 15	1	28	3
xv 26	1	30	5
xv 26	1	30	6
xvii 9	1	30	7
xxvii 2	1	36	8
xxvii 2	1	34	5
SpD 12.18	1	30	4
SpJ 1.1f	1	32	6
Aqueduct	1	30	4
Ins.10 dump	1	34	9
Ins.10 dump	1	30	9
U/S	1	30	3
U/S	1	30	9
	30	—	182

Hayes Form 106 Large plate as Form 105 but with rolled rim.

i 121	1	36	5
ivb 8	2	30	12
vi 2	1	32	9
xxiii 21	1	24	5
SpS 14.1b	1	30	3
Ital.dump	1	21	32
	7	—	66

105/106 variant FIG. 22, No. 130

LIDS: FIRST-SECOND CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 22, No. 131)

Hayes Form 20 Flanged lid.

xiv 26	1	18	16
xiv 81	1	16	10
U/S	1	12	7
	3	—	33

FIG. 22, No. 131

LIDS: SECOND CENTURY A.D. (FIG. 22, Nos. 132-134)

Hayes Form 22 Lid with simple conical form and small knob.

vib 2	1	20	6
vib 6	1	20	11
xxvi 42	1	22	8
xxvi 42	1	18	5
Ins.10 dump	1	24	35
U/S	1	16	5
	6	—	70

FIG. 22, No. 132
FIG. 22, No. 133

Hayes Form 185 Casserole lid matching with Form 183.

xiv 38	1	30	6	FIG. 22, No. 134
SpS 14.3b	2	22	8	
	3	—	14	

LIDS: SECOND-THIRD CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 22, No. 135)

Hayes Form 182 Domed lid with hooked rim.

i 62	1	26	12
i 143	1	30	6
iii 7	1	—	1
iv 4	1	30	4
v 2	1	30	3
v 3	1	36	6
v 3	1	30	30
v 10	1	20	4
v 11	1	22	7
vi 2	1	26	3
vi 2	1	22	6
vi 2	1	20	6
via 1	1	32	8
via 1	2	30	7
via 1	1	28	9
via 1	2	26	17
via 4	1	24	8
vib 2	1	36	7
vib 2	1	34	8
vib 2	1	32	10
vib 2	1	30	7
vib 2	1	c. 28	2
vib 2	1	26	7
vib 2	1	26	15
vib 4	1	32	4
vib 4	1	26	6
vib 4	1	22	4
vib 6	3	30	18
vib 6	1	30	8
vib 6	2	28	13
vib 6	1	28	3
vib 6	1	—	1
vib 7	1	36	29
vib 7	1	32	9
vib 7	1	30	25
vib 7	2	28	8
vib 7	1	26	10
vii 1	1	—	2
xiv 11	1	40	6
xiv 11	1	38	11
xiv 11	1	36	7
xiv 11	1	30	41
xiv 11	1	30	6
xiv 11	1	30	9
xiv 11	1	28	10
xiv 11	1	28	3
xiv 11	1	24	4
xiv 14	1	24	5
xiv 81	1	28	7
xiv 83	1	28	6
xiv 84	1	32	12
xiv 84	2	30	45

xiv 84	3	26	21
xiv 84	1	24	5
xiv 84	1	—	2
xv 5	1	36	6
xv 5	2	34	12
xv 5	1	30	6
xv 17	1	32	9
xv 24	1	28	4
xv 26	1	34	3
xvii 9	1	22	7
xviii 8	1	30	5
xviii 8	1	24	4
xviii 8	1	22	6
xix 5	1	24	20
xix 5	1	24	5
xix 6	2	32	9
xix 6	3	30	15
xix 6	3	30	15
xix 6	1	24	6
xix 6	1	—	1
xix 8	1	34	4
xix 8	2	32	10
xix 8	1	30	5
xix 8	1	28	8
xix 8	1	24	3
xxii 7	1	28	8
xxii 13	1	30	5
xxii 13	1	30	5
xxii 17	1	28	10
xxiii 17	1	24	17
xxiii 21	1	24	10
xxiii 25	2	24	14
xxiii 26	1	32	6
xxiii 26	1	30	19
xxiii 26	1	28	6
xxiii 40	1	—	2
xxiv 35	1	—	1
xxiv 43	2	36	11
xxiv 43	1	34	4
xxiv 43	1	32	13
xxiv 43	6	30	36
xxiv 43	4	28	28
xxiv 43	2	26	14
xxiv 43	2	24	7
xxiv 43	1	22	3
xxv 2	1	26	7
xxv 5	2	30	8
xxv 5	1	28	9
xxv 5	1	28	25
xxv 5	1	26	7
xxv 5	1	24	10
xxv 5	1	24	10
xxv 5	1	24	11
xxv 5	1	24	6
xxv 5	1	22	7
xxv 5	1	22	7
xxv 5	1	22	6
xxv 7	1	30	9
xxv 7	1	26	5
xxvi 42	1	38	7
xxvi 42	1	36	6
xxvi 42	1	32	3
xxvi 42	1	32	5
xxvi 42	1	30	7

Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 17

Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 15

Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 16

xxvi 42	1	30	3
xxvi 42	1	30	5
xxvi 42	1	30	3
xxvi 42	1	30	6
xxvi 42	1	28	9
xxvi 42	1	28	3
xxvi 42	1	26	9
xxvi 42	1	26	6
xxvi 42	1	24	22
xxvi 42	1	24	6
xxvi 42	1	24	15
xxvi 42	1	24	5
xxvi 42	1	24	5
xxvi 42	1	22	3
xxvi 42	1	20	5
xxvii 2	1	30	5
xxvii 2	1	20	4
xxvii 3	3 = 1	30	23
xxvii 3	1	28	5
xxvii 3	1	28	8
xxvii 3	1	c. 24	3
SpC 13a.1	1	30	4
SpC 13a.1	1	28	4
SpC 21.1	1	30	8
SpC 21.1	1	29	9
SpC 21.1	1	26	12
SpH 12.8a	1	22	85
SpJ 1.1m	2 = 1	24	12
SpJ 10.4	1	28	8
SpK 25.2	1	24	12
SpK 25.9	1	24	5
SpK 26	1	12	4
SpK 52.8	1	24	6
SpP 4.2	1	28	6
SpP 4.2	1	28	4
SpS 10.1a,5a	1	26	10
SpS 11.1	1	30	6
SpS 14.1a	1	26	5
SpS 14.1b	1	32	9
SpS 14.1b	1	26	11
SpS 14.1b	1	24	4
SpS 14.2a	1	30	6
SpS 14.2a	1	28	5
Ins.10 dump	1	38	14
Ins.10 dump	1	32	10
Ins.10 dump	2	30	20
Ins.10 dump	1	24	13
Ins.10 dump	1	24	16
Ins.10 dump	2	22	23
Mellita	1	28	8
U/S	2	42	14
U/S	1	36	11
U/S	1	34	6
U/S	1	32	13
U/S	1	32	9
U/S	1	26	10
U/S	1	18	2
U/S	1	24	9
U/S	1	22	7
U/S	1	22	7
U/S	1	—	2
	209	—	1652

FIG. 22, No. 135

Hayes Form 196 Large lid of conical domed shape.

xv 21	1	18	7
xxiii 21	1	23	12
SpK 52.3	1	16	7
SpS 14.1b	1	18	7
	4	—	33

LIDS: SECOND-THIRD CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 22, No. 135)

Unclassified Lids

v 2	1	—	—	knob
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Form with Plain Rim

xxiii 25	1	16	8	FIG. 22, No. 136
xxxiv 60	1	14	6	FIG. 22, No. 137
	2	—	14	

Plain Form with an Internally Beaded Rim

U/S	1	30	6
U/S	1	16	4
	2	—	10

Fulford Form 103 Lid with short everted and dished rim.

Spj 1.11	1	21	12	FIG. 22, No. 138
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CASSEROLES: SECOND-THIRD AND THIRD CENTURIES A.D. (FIG. 22, Nos. 139-141)

Hayes Form 21 Casserole with rounded body, short concave neck and low vertical rim.

iv 4	2=1	22	9	
xxii 13	1	18	3	
xxiii 25	1	14	5	FIG. 22, No. 139
Mellita	1	26	11	
U/S	1	36	14	
U/S	1	26	11	
	6	—	53	

Hayes Form 23 Casserole with outward sloping wall and slightly rounded bottom, separated by a flange.

v 2	1	24	7
v 2	1	24	4
v 2	1	24	2
v 2	1	22	5
v 2	1	—	3
vib 6	1	24	5
vib 6	1	12	7
vii 2	1	22	3
xiv 84	1	—	2
xv 30	1	16	4

xviii 8	1	24	6	B	Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 4 Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 3
xviii 8	1	20	7	B	
xix 6	1	20	3		
xxiii 21	1	20	11		
xxiii 21	1	18	4		
xxiii 26	1	18	6		
xxiii 27	1	26	9		
xxiii 27	1	22	5		
xxiii 27	1	c. 20	2		
xxiv 42	1	22	3		
xxiv 43	1	34	6		
SpC 21.1	1	24	4	B	
SpD 12.2	1	16	9		
SpY 1.17	1	—	2		
Mellita	1	20	5		
SpS dump	1	34	10		
SpS dump	1	26	13		
U/S	1	20	14		
U/S	1	22	5		
U/S	1	16	4		
	30	—	170		

Hayes Form 183 Deep casserole.

SpJ 3.1	1	20	3	FIG. 22, No. 140
SpS 10.1a,5a	1	18	5	FIG. 22, No. 141
	2	—	8	

Hayes Form 184 Shallow casserole.

vib 6	5=1	17	49	
vib 6	1	14	6	
vib 7	2=1	18	11	
xix 6	1	20	11	
xix 6	1	16	17	
xxiv 43	1	22	8	
xxiv 43	1	16	6	
xxvi 42	1	24	4	
xxvi 42	4=1	16	30	
SpC 13.1	1	20	5	
Ins.10 dump	1	22	11	
U/S	1	18	10	
	12	—	168	

CLOSED FORMS (FIG. 23, Nos. 142–154)

Hayes Form 121 Feeder vase with strainer.

vii 2	1	16	6	
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Flasks

v 2	1	—	—	handle	FIG. 23, No. 142
xv 25	1	4.5	36		
xxiii 9	1	—	—	handle	
xxiii 40	1	—	—	handle	
U/S	1	—	—	handle	
	5	—	36		

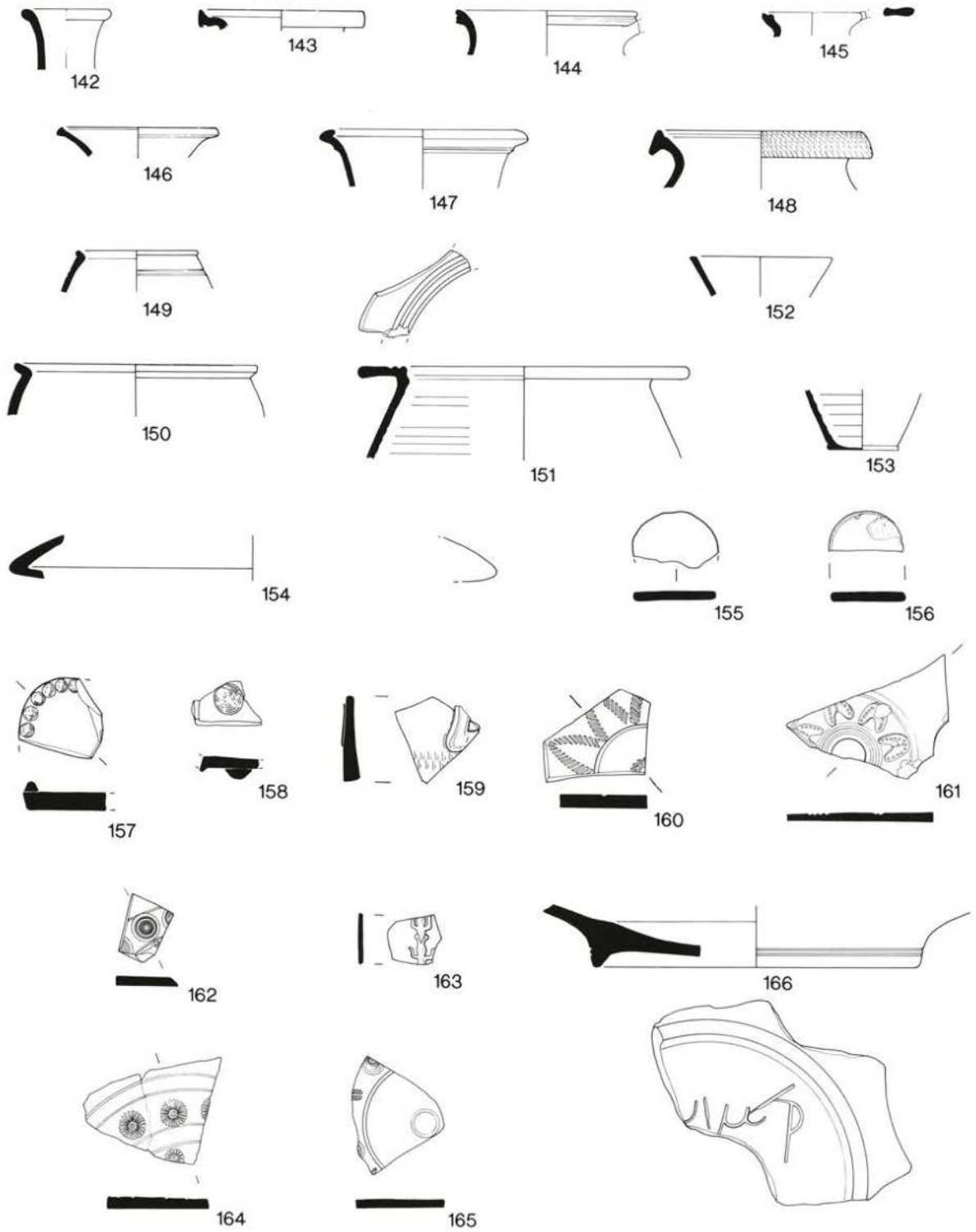


FIG. 23 African Red Slip Ware Nos. 142-166

Flagons

vid 3	1	—	—	handle
xiv 188	1	8	20	
	2	—	20	

FIG. 23, No. 143

Jugs

iii 4	1	9	15		FIG. 23, No. 144
vid 3	1	25	5		FIG. 23, No. 145
xvii 9	1	8	6		FIG. 23, No. 146
xxiii 26	2	—	—	body sherds	
xxiii 27	1	10	8		FIG. 23, No. 147
SpD 12.5	1	10.5	34		FIG. 23, No. 148
	7	—	68		

Jars

xix 8	1	8	6		FIG. 23, No. 149
xxiii 23	1	14	5		FIG. 23, No. 150
xxv 5	1	17	3		FIG. 23, No. 151
SpC 21.2	1	22	7	198 variant?	
	4	—	21		

Beakers. Hayes Form 139/140 Beaker with plain splayed rim.

xviii 8	1	7	10		FIG. 23, No. 152 Kenrick 1986, fig. 91, no. 10
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Bases

SpD 12.10	1	3.5	—		FIG. 23, No. 153
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Miscellaneous Closed Forms

xv 21	1	—	—	body sherd	FIG. 23, No. 154
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MISCELLANEOUS (FIGS. 23-24, Nos 155-176)

<i>Context</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Fig.</i>
vib 4	1	pottery counter dia. 4.1 cm.	FIG. 23, No. 155
vii 2	1	pottery counter dia. <i>c.</i> 2.6-3.0 cm.	—
xxiv 43	1	roughly fashioned counter	—
SpS 14.1a	1	pottery counter dia. 3.7cm.	FIG. 23, No. 156
xv 16	1	moulded body sherd	FIG. 23, No. 157
SpA 401.1	1	base sherd with stud foot	FIG. 23, No. 158
xiv 11	1	applied and scratched decoration	FIG. 23, No. 159
xvii 2	1	decorated base sherd	FIG. 23, No. 160
xvii 6	1	decorated base sherd	FIG. 23, No. 161
xvii 8	1	decorated base sherd	FIG. 23, No. 162
xxii 14	1	decorated body sherd	FIG. 23, No. 163
xxv 7	1	decorated base sherd	FIG. 23, No. 164
xxvi 42	1	stamped base sherd	FIG. 23, No. 165
SpF 13.2a	1	base sherd with graffito	FIG. 23, No. 166
SpJ 1.1a	2	decorated base sherds	FIG. 24, No. 167
SpJ 1.1f	3	decorated sherds	FIG. 24, Nos 168-70
SpR 4.3a	2	applied decoration	FIG. 24, No. 171
U/S	1	stamped base sherd (fragment only)	—
Ins.3 dump	1	decorated base sherd	FIG. 24, No. 172
Ital.dump	1	decorated base sherd	FIG. 24, No. 173
Ital.dump	1	stamped base sherd	FIG. 24, No. 174
Ital.dump	1	decorated base sherd	FIG. 24, No. 175
U/S	1	stamped base sherd	FIG. 24, No. 176

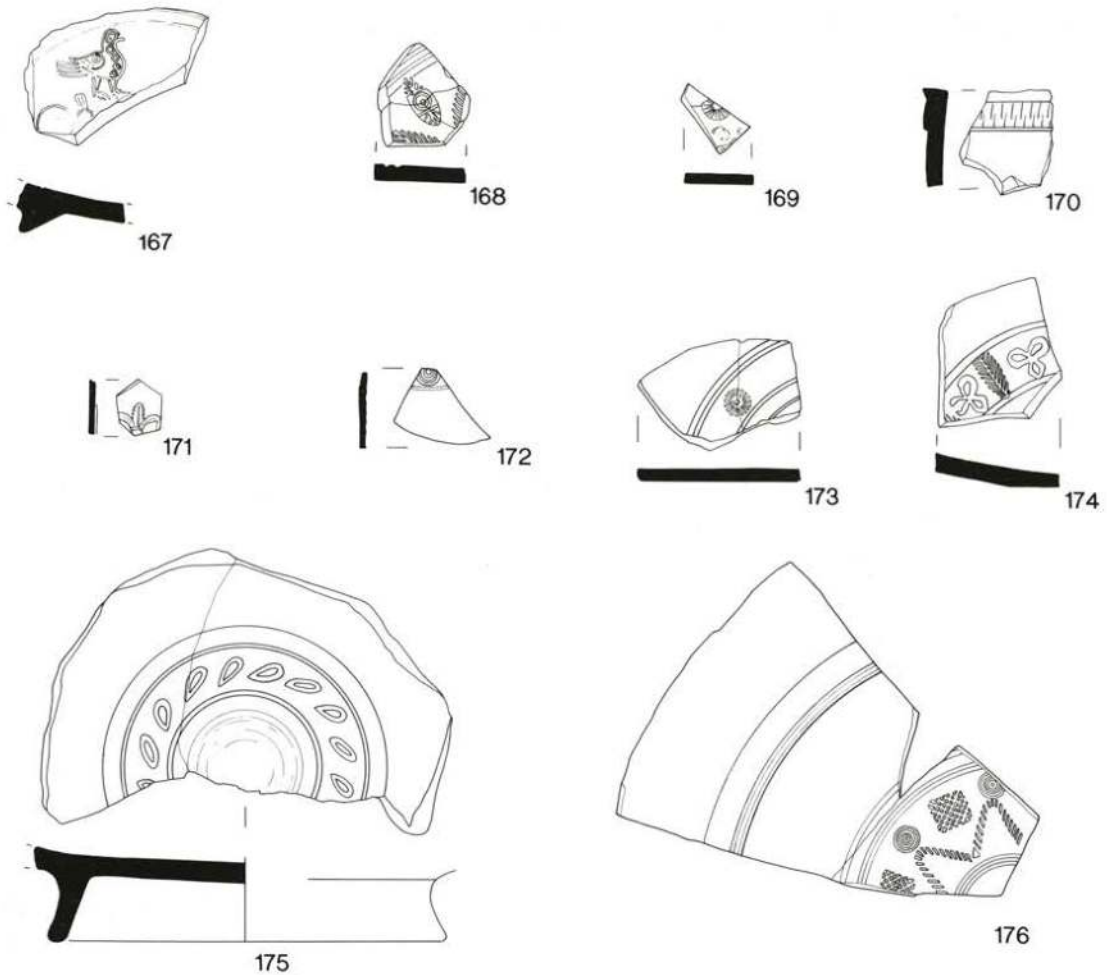


FIG. 24 African Red Slip Ware Nos. 167-173 (Scale 1:3)

157. Scalloped rim sherd with moulded relief decoration. The decoration is paralleled on Fulford Form 115 and on other bowls from Carthage (Tomber 1988, fig. 6, nos. 77-78 & fig. 29, no. 523), where it is dated to the fifth or sixth century. xv 16. (Fig. 23).

159. Wall sherd showing part of an applied motif, possibly the stud of a handle join, and scratched decoration. xiv 11. (Fig. 23).

160. Platter/dish base sherd decorated with a central stamp, concentric circle with a whirl-fringe (Hayes Type 36) surrounded by chevrons (Hayes Type 75). Hayes Style Aiii?, dated to the late-fourth/first half of the 5th century. xvii 2. (Fig. 23).

161. Base sherd decorated with a circle of "horseshoe-shaped" stamps incorporating raised dots. xvii 6. (Fig. 23).

162. Base sherd with a ring of concentric circle stamps (Hayes Type 27) combined with a second design, possibly a palm motif. xvii 8. (Fig. 23).

163. Body sherd with an applied vertical motif. xxii 14. (Fig. 23).

164. Base sherd with rosette stamps composed of incuse wedges (Hayes Type 44B) in two sizes. Hayes Style Aii, dated from the mid-fourth to the early-fifth century. xxv 7. (Fig. 23).

165. Base sherd decorated with a ring of alternating concentric circle stamps (Hayes Type 27) and palm? leaf motifs. Hayes Style A, dated to the fourth or fifth century. xxvi 42. (Fig. 23).
166. Low, grooved footring base with graffito on the bottom. The base is indicative of at least the fifth century. SpF 13.2a. (Fig. 23).
167. Base sherd from a large decorated dish/bowl, probably Hayes Form 104. The design comprises a dove, combined with motif 228, a soldier with a down-turned spear. Hayes Style Eii, dated from the second quarter to the late-sixth century. SpJ 1.1a. (Fig. 24).
168. Two joining base sherds with a stamped shield-shaped design set between chevrons (probably Hayes Type 75). Possibly Hayes Style Aiii. SpJ 1.1f + SpJ 1.1cd. (Fig. 24).
169. Base sherd with a single stamped circle with radiating spokes. Similar to Hayes' rosette (Type 54), associated with Hayes Style Aiii, dated to the mid-fifth century. SpJ 1.1f. (Fig. 24).
170. Body sherd with part of a raised rouletted band. SpJ 1.1f. (Fig. 24).
171. Thin-walled body sherd with an applied fleur-de-lis motif. SpR 4.3a. (Fig. 24).
172. Body sherd from a closed form decorated with a concentric circle stamp presenting a stepped profile, cf. Hayes (1980) fig. 94, no. 152. Flavian? Insula 3 dump. (Fig. 24).
173. Base sherd with a single extant stamp; a rosette (Hayes Type 44B). Hayes Style Aii; the stamp type was used mainly in the mid-fourth century. Italian dump. (Fig. 24).
174. Base sherd with a decorated ring composed of palm leaf stamps (Hayes Type 2) alternating with trefoils. Probably Hayes Style Aii, dated from the second half of the fourth to early-fifth century. Italian dump. (Fig. 24).
175. Base sherd with a high footring decorated on the upper visible surface. The design created by burnishing consists of concentric circles and almond shapes. The base form is indicative of at least the late-fifth century. Italian dump. (Fig. 24).
176. Base sherd Hayes Form 61? decorated with stamped concentric circles (Hayes Type 27) alternating with grille patterns (Hayes Type 69) and chevrons (Hayes Type 75). Hayes Style Aii-Aiii, dated from the late-fourth to early-fifth century. U/S. (Fig. 24).

PART III: OTHER FINEWARES

by JOHN W. HAYES¹

1. EASTERN SIGILLATA A (FIGS. 25-26)

This ware is here found in more considerable quantities than on any other published site in Tripolitania and the Maghreb at large. The thousand-odd pieces inventoried approach the figures for Italian sigillata. The earlier versions of the ware, current before *c.* 50 B.C., are relatively scarce, but in deposits of broadly Augustan date the sherd count regularly equals or surpasses that for other sigillata wares, being overtaken by Italian sigillata only during the Tiberian period. The incidence of vessel forms illustrates the same picture: types to be dated between *c.* 50/40 B.C. and A.D. 20/30 (on the basis of evidence from other sites) are particularly common – about four-fifths of the sherd total. These comprise, essentially, the late varieties of Waagé's (1933) late Hellenistic series, and some early examples of the Arretine-derived shapes introduced in Augustan times. After about A.D. 25, on the basis of deposit and form evidence, importation of the ware is seen to decline sharply, in the face of imports from Italy, to about one-quarter or one-fifth of the previous figure, and remains at this lower level for the rest of the first century A.D. Examples of the ware remain in evidence until about Hadrianic times, when African Red Slip ware finally takes over the residue of the fineware market. It is this later (post-Augustan) pattern which is familiar from other finds reported from western Libya. The Augustan concentration attests a phase when Sabratha may be considered as an extension of the regular eastern Mediterranean market of the ware, as documented on the Cyrenaican sites. A somewhat similar concentration of the ware in the Augustan and immediate pre-Augustan period is now noted from the Athenian Agora (Hayes forthcoming) and from Knossos in Crete (Sackett 1992, 150ff., especially fig. 2), though greater competition from Asia Minor products occurred here. On this basis the Sabratha finds could also be viewed as an extension of an Aegean trade pattern. However, the trade connections may in this instance have been with Sicily rather than with Cyrenaica (on account of the prevailing wind patterns). The incidence of Eastern Sigillata A in southern Sicily in the Augustan period remains ill-documented, but the scant presence of the technically finer Italian sigillata at Sabratha before about the turn of the century is in line with the evidence from other southern Mediterranean sites.

Over half of the attributable sherds come from plates and dishes of the late Hellenistic/Roman Republican type with simple upcurved rim, and the corresponding round-bodied cup form (Hayes 1985, Forms 3, 4 and 22). Plates and cups are more or less equally represented, but while the plates are broadly matched in the local (derived Campana ware) series, the cups here stand more or less alone. The balance between plates/dishes and cups/bowls seems broadly maintained in the material of later date, when no single shape can be said to be dominant.

Some unusual forms and variants, scarcely noted in the *EAA, Atlante II* study (Hayes 1985), may be singled out: in the earlier series, the rilled plate rim 5, the bowl rim 3 (conceivably to be restored as a relief bowl), and a variant of Form 22 with a triangular rim moulding (20); among Roman Imperial types, a dish fragment with a broad rouletted band between grooves in the Arretine manner (34), and a piece of a late bowl or cup with a double row of barbotine leaves (55). To these may be

added a small number of scraps of closed vessels and of relief bowls, classes very rarely found on sites outside the Levant (26-30). Some scraps of relief-ware chalices (of Italian sigillata form) in this ware are already published in Comfort (1982, see also no. 30). The Sabratha finds appear to be the westernmost noted occurrence of these types. A completely new shape is seen in the jar mouth with external collar, 57, if the ware is identified correctly.

A preliminary assessment of this material was presented to the North African colloquium held at Strasbourg in 1988 (Hayes 1991a, 515-20, figs. 1-8), and the Sabratha items published here are cross-indexed in the following catalogue. The occurrence of other Eastern sigillata and finewares on the site is noted *en passant* in Hayes (1991a, 520, not illustrated). Figs. 9-10 (*ibid.*) illustrate some comparable finds of complete vessels from western Libya.

TABLE 4: EASTERN SIGILLATA A: INCIDENCE OF FORMS

(Note: figures are approximate, since body and base fragments cannot always be attributed to a specific form. The relative figures for Forms 3 and 4 must be regarded as approximate only. For this reason, also, the totals differ between Tables 4 and 6).

<i>Form</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Sub-total</i>
3, rims	24	
4, rims	29	
4B, rims	29	
3 or 4, rims	18	
3, bases, etc.	26	
4, bases, etc.	69	
4B, bases	18	213
bases/floors (cf. 3-4)	116	116
7	4	
5	25	
9	2	31
22	c. 153	
22A	5+	c. 158
23?	2	2
32	3?	
12	c. 31	
28 and related	24	
29	c. 31	
30	8	c. 97
33-35	6	
dish bases, as 33-35	11	
36	7	
37, large	11	
39 and related	6?	c. 41
relief (Megarian) bowl	5	
relief chalice? (Comfort 1982)	3	8
42	c. 18	c. 18
45, 46 and related	22	
45, rims	8	
46, rims	17	
47	c. 16	c. 63
48	4	
50	14	
51	9	27
jugs, closed forms	5	5
Total		c. 779

TABLE 5: EXAMPLES FROM TABLE 4 IN EARLY FABRIC OR WITH EARLY TREATMENT

<i>Form</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
3	6
4	11
3 or 4	6
other forms, etc.	5
Total:	c. 28

TABLE 6: EASTERN SIGILLATA A FINDS BY PERIOD

<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
late second/first half first century B.C.	c. 28
second half first B.C./early first century A.D.	c. 598
early/mid first century A.D.	c. 88
late 1st century century A.D.	c. 48
2nd century A.D.	max. 41
Total	c. 803

CATALOGUE

Form numbers follow Hayes (1985) in *EAA, Atlante II*. Kenrick's (1985a) classification ("B" Berenice series) is here appended in brackets, since this is utilised by Kenrick (1986). Parallels for regional finds can also be seen in Aurigemma (1958).

PRE-AUGUSTAN FORMS (FIG. 25, Nos 1–7a; PL. 1, Nos 2 & 7a)

1. Dish rim, Form 4A [= B314, as .1]. Max. dia. estimated 28.6 cm. Fine gloss, vermilion-red on exterior, darker red on interior. Thin tapered lip early in series, end of the second or early first century B.C.? xxii 53.
2. PL. 1. (not drawn). Plate base, Form 4A [B314] (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 1, no. 1), stamped with palmettes. Hard buff fabric; fine dark red gloss. Early in series. xxii 56, joining xxii 52.
3. Bowl rim, Form 5 [B315] variant (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 3, no. 19, see also Hayes 1985, 47, pl. xi, no. 3, rare form "a"). Dia. approximate (very little of lip preserved). "Hellenistic" dull-slipped fabric, as 4. A pre-Augustan type? xxvii 1, associated finds Augustan–Tiberian with a few intrusions.
4. Plate rim, Form 3 [B313]? (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 3, no. 17). Dia. estimated 28.0 cm. "Hellenistic" dull-slipped fabric: light orange with rather dull red slip. iii 4, mid? first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 15).
5. Plate rim, Form 7 [B317]? variant (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 2, no. 7). Dia. estimated over 45.0 cm. Top of rim rilled with four broad grooves. Type unusual. Light yellowish-orange fabric; slip brick-red, semi-glossy with vermilion tint on interior. xxiii 25, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 137).
6. Cup base, as Form 22A [B323] (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 3, no. 17). Turning marks on floor. xiv 52, associated finds possibly pre-Augustan.

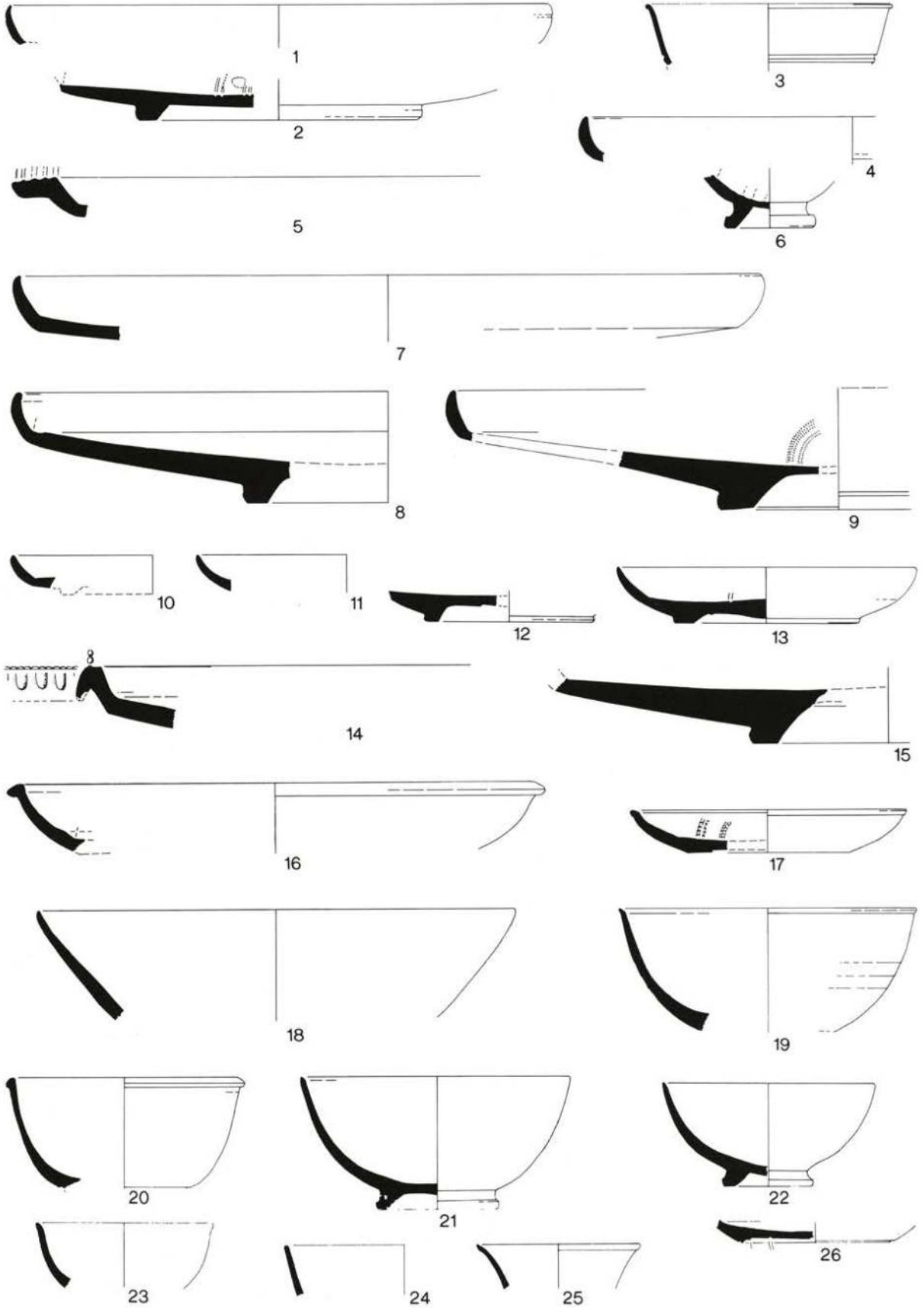


FIG. 25 Eastern Sigillata A Nos. 1-26 (Scale 1:3)

7. Plate, fragmentary, Form 3 [B313] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 1, no. 3). Dia. estimated 39.0 cm. Hard light yellow fabric; dark red slip, remains of double-dipping streak. Mid first century B.C.? form. SpD 12.5.

7a. PL. 1 (not drawn). Plate base, as Form 4(?) Neat Isis-crown stamps (L1. 1 cm; originally five) on floor, flanked by rouletting and grooves. xiv 70, in context, mid-late first century B.C.

AUGUSTAN AND RELATED FORMS (FIGS. 25–26, Nos. 8–43; PL. 1, No. 29)

8. Plate, fragmentary, Form 3 [B313] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 1, no. 5). Rim: AO0570, base: AO0129.
9. Plate, fragmentary, Form 3 [B313] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 1, no. 4). Loose rim may belong to another vessel. xiv 70, second half of the first century B.C. or later (Kenrick 1986, 164).
10. Dish rim, Form 4A/B [B314], small (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 1, no. 2). Dark red slip. SpD 12.5.
11. Dish rim, Form 4B [B314], small (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 2, no. 11). Light orange fabric; dull vermilion-red slip. xxiv 15, c. 10–1 B.C. or later, found with mid-Augustan Italian sigillata.
12. Dish base, as Form 4B [B314], small (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 2, no. 12). Light yellow, hard fabric; dark red gloss with slight double-dipping streak. SpC 27.12, Basilica area?
13. Dish base, with piece of rim, Form 4B [B314] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 2, no. 10). xxiv 17, associated finds late Augustan or Tiberian.
14. Plate rim, Form 9 [B318] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 2, no. 6). Dia. estimated 40.0+ cm. Crudely impressed ovolos on outside of rim, beading along top. ia 11, c. 10–1 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 45).
15. Plate base, as Forms 3–4, 7 and 9. For an example of Form 7, see Kenrick (1986, fig. 84, no. 35). xxii 8 [=British Museum 1973.1–5.37], early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 130).
16. Dish, fragmentary, Form 12 [B319] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 2, no. 8). Dia. estimated 28.4 cm. Hard yellowish fabric; dark-toned slip. xxv 24, “Pit 2”, c. 10–1 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 178, fig. 84, no. 38).
17. Dish fr., Form 12 [B319], small (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 2, no. 9). Rouletting on floor. xxv 29.
18. Bowl rim, Form 5B [B315] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 3, no. 18). Orange fabric; spalling, dull red slip. Augustan-Tiberian period? form. xiv 81a, Casa Brogan Period IVd? (cf. 22).
19. Cup, fragmentary, Form 22(A?) [B323] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 3, no. 14). Spatula marks on outside. xxv 24, “Pit 2”, c. 10–1 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 178, under no. 41).
20. Cup, fragmentary, two-thirds preserved, Form 22A variant [B323,B] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 3, no. 13). Dia. estimated 12.6 cm. Chamfered rim moulding. Vermilion-red gloss. xxv 24, “Pit 2”, c. 10–1 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 179, fig. 84, no. 42).
21. Cup base, part of rim, Form 22 [B323] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 3, no. 15). Graffito on bottom comprising double-line triangle/delta. xxiii 25, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 137).
22. Cup, half of base with piece of rim, Form 22B [B323] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 3, no. 16). Remains of a graffito on bottom: X/. xiv 81, Casa Brogan Period IVd, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 153).

23. Cup rim, Form 22B [B323], small. xxiii 25, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 153).
24. Cup/bowl rim, Form 22 (late – or Form 5?) [B323 – or B315?]. Dull vermilion-red slip, thin on inside. vid 1, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 31).
25. Cup rim, Form 23/42 hybrid (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 3, no. 20). xxiii 39, late Augustan/Tiberian (Kenrick 1986, 139).
26. Base fr. of closed? shape, form uncertain – fairly early? (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 7, no. 3). Dia. base estimated 7.8 cm. Remains of a graffito on bottom: **P(?)AZ**. Darkish red slip, slight brushed finish on interior. xxi 18, c. A.D. 20 (Kenrick 1986, 132).
27. Jug rim, Form 104B or similar (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 7, no. 1). Dia. rim estimated 5.6 cm; W. of handle at break 2.1 cm. xiv 9, Casa Brogan Period IVd, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 152).
28. Jug base fr., form uncertain (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 7, no. 2). "Early Imperial" fabric: fine red gloss brushed thinly over interior. iii 2, in context, pre-mid first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 15).
29. PL. 1. Relief bowl fr., Form 24 (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 7, no. 4). Dia. estimated 12.0 cm. Faint relief decoration on lower part (motifs uncertain). "Augustan-Tiberian" fabric: hard light orange-buff; dark red slip. SpD 12.12.
30. Relief bowl rim, Form 24 variant (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 7, no. 5). Soft orange fabric; poor thin slip. xxv 26, Augustan-Tiberian (Kenrick 1986, 173).
Another relief bowl fr. (not illustrated), with fluting and a group of upright gadroons/tongues. xxii 8.
Other Eastern Sigillata A relief ware fragments from the excavations are already published by Comfort (1982) and include a chalice, Form 26? (*ibid.* 500, pl. 64, no. 67) and Form 24? (*ibid.* 502, pl. 65, no. 84). The chalice fr. (*ibid.* 503, pl. 66, no. 94) could equally well be an Italian (non-Arezzo) product.
31. Plate rim, Form 28 [B325] (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 4, no. 21). vib 7, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 31).
32. Dish fr. profile in rim and base pieces, Form 29 [B326] (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 4, no. 22). Offset on bottom. xxii 8, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 130).
33. Dish base, Form 29 (or possibly 4B?) [B326 – or B314?]. Poor vermilion-red slip; interior scratched, resting-surface of foot worn. xxiv 17 [= British Museum 1973.1-5.41], associated finds late Augustan or Tiberian.
34. Dish fr., Form 30 [B327] variant? (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 4, no. 25). Rouletted band between grooves on floor, copying Italian sigillata. via 3, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 31).
35. Dish base, Form 30 [B327] (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 4, no. 26). xiv 9, Casa Brogan Period IVd, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 152).
36. Dish fr., Form 33 [B328] (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 4, no. 23). Rather dull vermilion-red slip. xvi 3, associated finds late first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 122).
37. Dish base, Form 30 or related [B327-28?] (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 4, no. 27). xiv 83, Casa Brogan Period VII, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 158).
38. Flat-based dish rim, Form 32 (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 4, no. 24). Bright red slip. xiv 9, Casa Brogan Period IVd, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 152).

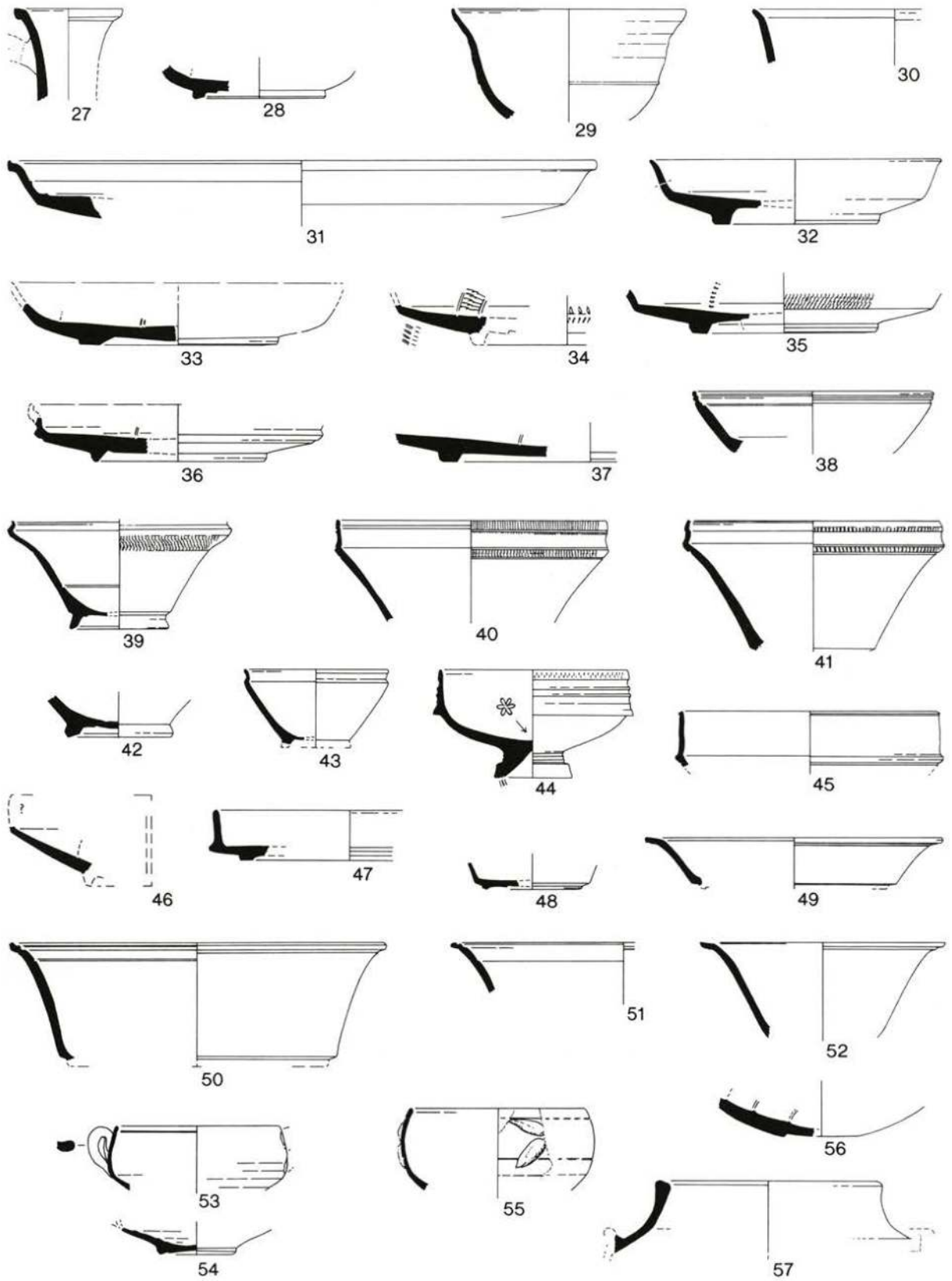


FIG. 26 Eastern Sigillata A Nos. 27-57 (Scale 1:3)

39. Cup, fragmentary base and wall, Form 46 [B334, cf. .5] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 4, no. 28). xiv 81, Casa Brogan Period IVd, in context, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 153).
40. Cup rim, Form 47 [B335] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 5, no. 32). Variant with vertical inner face to rim, bearing a single groove. xxiii 39, late Augustan/Tiberian (Kenrick, 1986, 139).
41. Cup fr., rim and wall, Form 47 [B335] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 5, no. 31). Yellow-buff fabric; slip lost on inside. xiv 8a, Casa Brogan Period IVd, Tiberian (Kenrick 1986, 152).
42. Cup base, as Forms 45-46 [B334] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 4, no. 29). xxiii 39, late Augustan/Tiberian (Kenrick 1986, 139).
43. Small cup, fragmentary, Form 45 [B334, as .1] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 4, no. 30). xiv 9, Casa Brogan Period IVd, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 152).

MID/LATE FIRST CENTURY A.D. FORMS (FIG. 26, Nos. 44-47)

44. Footed bowl, most of rim lost, Form 48 (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 5, no. 34). H. 5.5cm. Rouletting at lip. Stamp at centre: six-petalled rosette, outline impressed. Hard light orange fabric; exterior polished, bright, deep vermilion-red slip. xiv 92, Casa Brogan Period V, c. early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 155, this item not listed).
45. Cup rim, Form 50 [B336] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 5, no. 33). xiv 126, Casa Brogan Period VIII, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 166).
46. Dish fr., probably Form 39 (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 5, no. 36). xxiii 21, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 137).
47. Dish fr., Form 36 [B331] (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 5, no. 35). Form of foot unusual: low and broad. xiv 92, Casa Brogan Period V, c. early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 155).

SECOND CENTURY A.D. FORMS (FIG. 26, Nos. 48-57)

48. Small bowl base, Form 58 or similar (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 6, no. 39). vid 7, context material probably late first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 31).
49. Dish rim, Form 57 (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 6, no. 38). xxiii 21, second half of the second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 137).
50. Flat-based bowl, fragmentary, Form 60A (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 6, no. 37). Dia. rim estimated 19.3 cm. Rather dark red slip. SpH 4d.3 = xiv [?].
51. Flat-based bowl rim, Form 60 (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 6, no. 41). xiv 125, sherd appears to date its layer (Kenrick 1986, 166, shape there indicated as Form 43).
52. Bowl rim, Form 58 (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 6, no. 40). xxiii 25, late Antonine, cf. 46, 49 (Kenrick 1986, 137).
53. Two?-handled cup rim, Form 61 (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 6, no. 42). Handle of "sliced" type, undecorated. Dull red slip. SpJ 1.1c.
54. Cup base, Form 61 (=Hayes 1991a, fig. 6, no. 43). xviii 8, Antonine (Kenrick 1986, 201).

55. Bowl/cup rim, Form 61 variant? (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 3, no. 44). Light orange fabric; dull thin red slip all over. Two rows of barbotine leaves on wall. xiv 92, Casa Brogan Period V, c. early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 155).
56. Bowl base fr., Form 65 [B340] (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 6, no. 45). "Mottled" (sponged) slip. xxiii 18, c. early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 135 & 137).
57. Rim fr. of a collared jar (or, if shown inverted, perhaps a pot-stand). Dia. rim estimated 11.6 cm. An unclassified type; no parallels noted. Fabric suggests a second century A.D. date (or possibly beginning of first century – going with end of series of Form 4B etc.). The rim is neatly finished; though lacking remains of red slip, it is unlikely to be merely a seam where an added element was luted on. Light orange fabric, rather soft and flaking; remains of a dullish red slip on both faces. SpT 2.7 or xxi 14?, if latter first half of the second century B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 129–30).

2. OTHER EASTERN SIGILLATA WARES AND VARIOUS ROMAN IMPORTED FINE WARES (FIG. 27)

"Cypriot Sigillata", whose exact source remains unlocated, is the only other eastern Roman fineware recorded here in any quantity². This ware is best viewed as accompanying the Eastern Sigillata A imports, in much smaller quantities, as seems to be the case on other central Mediterranean sites, such as Knossos, where the ware is relatively common in Augustan and Tiberian deposits (Sackett 1992, 152, fig. 2). The earliest pieces present at Sabratha should date from the late first century B.C.; importation seems to peak in the mid/late first century A.D. and continues into the second century. Rare other occurrences of the ware are known from elsewhere in Tripolitania and the Fezzan³.

The few scraps of Eastern Sigillata B and Pergamon wares are broadly contemporary with the more numerous finds of the wares from Pompeii and Herculaneum (Pucci 1977, 20–21)⁴. The upswing in the import of the ware seen subsequently on south Italian sites is not matched here, presumably owing to the heavy presence of African Red-Slipped wares from an early date. The site can also be viewed as being on the fringes of the distribution areas of some other widely circulated eastern Roman wares, such as Knidian Grey ware bowls (Kenrick 1985a, 58–61; Mandel 1988, 99–191, pls. 25–32) and Corinthian Relief bowls (Bertino 1985, 385–91; Granados García 1978, 21–34), here represented by isolated examples (79–85)⁵.

A few other presumed imports are listed here (86–89), together with scraps of paint-banded pots and figure vases (90–94) in vaguely Punic styles that are placed here for convenience, though they may not in fact be imported from any distance.

CATALOGUE

CYPRriot SIGILLATA (FIG. 27, Nos. 58–74)

Classification follows Hayes (1985), in *EAA, Atlante II*, with Kenrick's (1985a) Berenice classification appended in square brackets. All fragments with a recognisable profile are illustrated. Total: pieces of 24–25 vessels.

58. Dish, fragmentary, Form P11 [B376]. Dia. estimated 20.4 cm. Faint turning marks on wall. xxiii 10, late first or early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 135).
59. Dish rim, Form P11 [B376], early? Metallic purplish-brown slip. xxiii 14 (loose rim xxiii 15 may belong), late first or early second century A.D., as 58, rather later? (Kenrick 1986, 135).
60. Dish rim, Form P11 [B376]. xxiii 25, late Antonine (Kenrick 1986, 137).

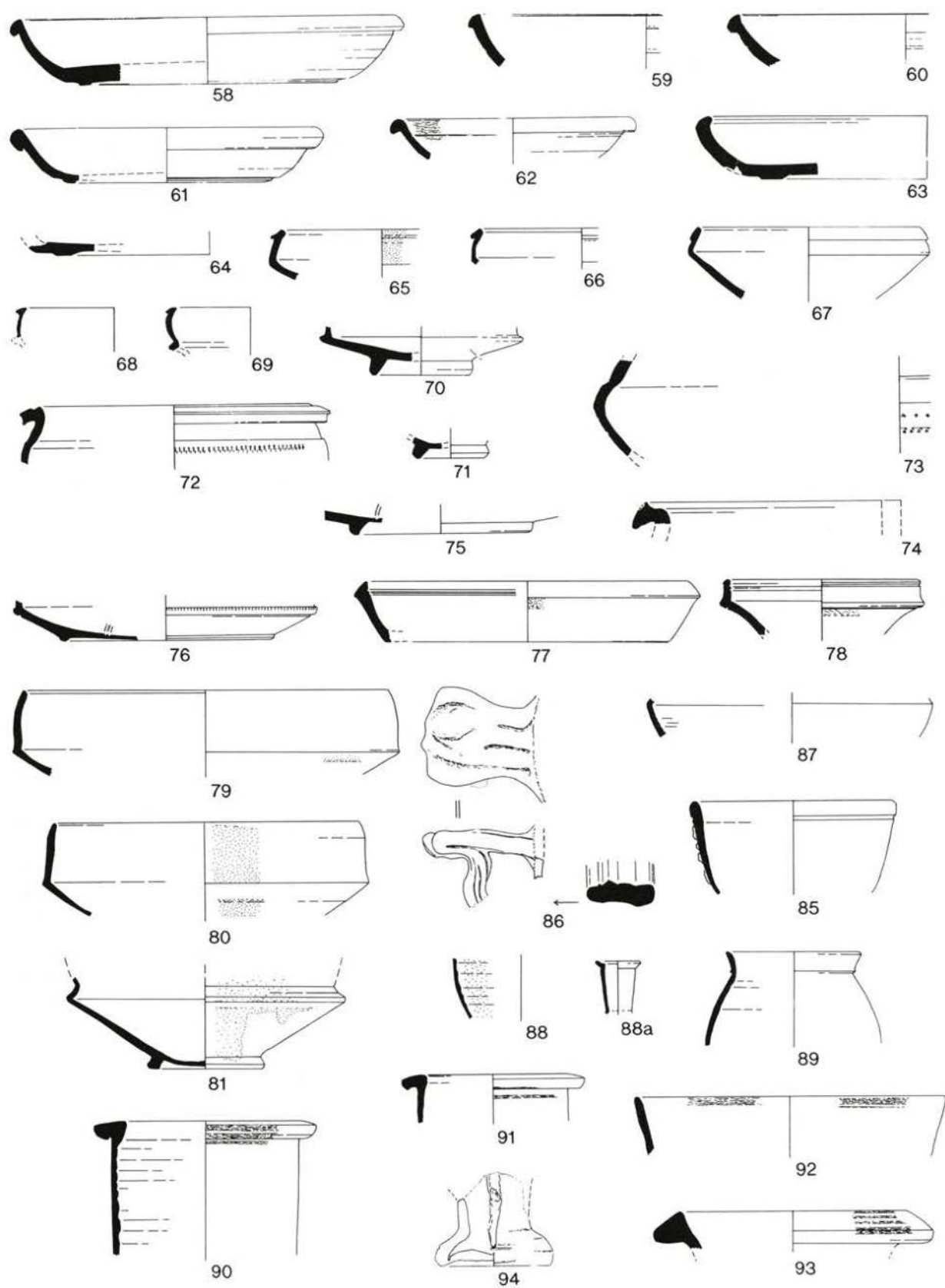


FIG. 27 Cypriot Sigillata Nos. 58-74; Pergamon/Çandarlı Ware? No. 75; Eastern Sigillata B Nos. 76-78; Knidian Grey Ware Nos. 79-81; Corinthian Relief Bowl No. 85; Miscellaneous Unclassified Finewares Nos. 86-89; Punic Derivatives? Nos. 90-93; Figurine/Plastic Vase No. 94 (Scale 1:3)

61. Dish fr., Form P11 [B376]. xxiii 25, late Antonine (Kenrick 1986, 137).
62. Dish/lid rim, Form P11 variant? Slip rather dull, surface roughish on upper part of inside. xxiii 25, late Antonine (Kenrick 1986, 137).
63. Dish, base and rim sherds giving profile, Form P12 [B378]. xiv 41, Casa Brogan, late second century A.D. road level (Kenrick 1986, 158).
64. Dish base fr., as Forms P11–12. A small streak across foot unslipped, from double dipping. xiv 9, Casa Brogan Period IVd, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 152).
Another dish sherd from xiv 138, Casa Brogan Period VII, mid second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 158).
65. Bowl rim, Form P22A [B380]. Purplish–pink fabric; exterior of rim and wall fired dull sepia. xxiii 14, late first or early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 135).
66. Bowl rim, Form P22 [B380]. iv 1, second century A.D.? (Kenrick 1986, 24).
67. Bowl fr., rim to wall, Form P22B. Late first – early second century A.D. form. xxiii 21, second half of the second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 137).
68. Bowl rim, Form P28 (or 27?) [B382]. Pinkish–brown fabric; slip brownish. Fairly early in series. AO1725, Sabratha village, fill of aqueduct.
69. Bowl rim, Form P28 [B382]. Early? first century A.D. form. xxiii 9, date uncertain (Kenrick 1986, 135).
Another bowl rim from xxiii 14, late first or early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 135).
70. Small dish fr., part of base and floor, Form P26/28 variant. Dia. at carination estimated 10.7 cm. AO2671 = G 121 +.
71. Cup/bowl base fr. xxiii 10, late first or early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 135, cf. also 69).
72. Krater rim, two sherds of the same, Form P37 [B384]? Slip on interior thin and dull, on exterior metallic. xiv 92, Casa Brogan Period V, c. early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 155).
73. Krater fr., angular derivative of Form P40 [B385]? Dia. body estimated 32.0 cm. Two rows of rouletting below body angle. xiv 128, early/mid second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 166).
Another body sherd from AO0254.
74. Krater rim, Form P42 or related. Dia. uncertain, c. 26.0–28.0 cm. Second century A.D.? form. v 9, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 31).

Other sherds (not illustrated)

dish base xxv 2
cup fr. AO3717

PERGAMON/ÇANDARLI WARE? (FIG. 27, No. 75)

75. Dish base fr., type uncertain. Groove on floor. Fabric of first century A.D. type: dull orange–red clay with traces of mica; smooth orange–red gloss on inside, thin dull flaking slip on outside. Probably this ware, rather than (Campanian) imitation sigillata ware. viii 1, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 34).

EASTERN SIGILLATA B (FIG. 27, Nos. 76-78)

The Berenice types (Kenrick 1985a) are given in square brackets.

76. Dish base, several pieces; rim and centre lost, Form 58 [B351], early? Max. dia. estimated 15.6-15.8 cm. *c.* A.D. 50-80 + form. xxi 21 and xxi 22, date uncertain (Kenrick 1986, 132-33).

77. Dish sherds, two rims, Form 60, early [B352; cf. .1]. Misfired or part-burnt fabric: orange tint, red band with slip worn on outside at top. Transitional B1-2 fabric, *c.* A.D. 50-75? xxiii 10, late first or early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 135).

78. Cup rim, Form 70 [B359], late version. Yellowish-orange fabric; orange-vermilion slip, red band on upper exterior, worn on rim. No rouletting visible. Early second century A.D.? form. xxiii 21, second half of the second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 137).

KNIDIAN GREY WARE (FIG. 27, Nos. 79-81)

The Berenice types (Kenrick 1985a) are given in square brackets.

79. Standard carinated bowl rim [B82] (= Hayes 1991a, fig. 8, top). Dia. lip estimated 19.0 cm. Slip grey (greenish tinge on inside), slightly glossy, fired coppery brown on exposed part of exterior. First century B.C./first half of the first century A.D. form. xxiii 39, late Augustan/Tiberian (Kenrick 1986, 139).

80. Carinated bowl, rim and loose body sherd [B82]. Dia. lip estimated 15.9 cm. Orange-red fabric, fired grey towards interior; matt greyish slip, fired greyish-black and flaking on outside of wall, with orange-red bands at lip and under carination. Later, deeper version of **79**, *c.* A.D. 50-100. xiv 77, Casa Brogan Period IVa, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 151).

81. Shallow two-handled cup, half of base and part of lower wall [B84] (or possibly carinated bowl, variant type). No handles preserved. Grey fabric, tending brownish at exterior. Slip partial with splashes down to base, grey on inside, slightly glossy, streaked brownish; brown to grey on outside at top, greyish on lower part and a reddish band under carination. Date of form perhaps Augustan. v 3, probably residual find (Kenrick 1986, 29).

KNIDIAN RELIEF WARE (PL. 1, Nos. 82-83)

82. PL. 1. (not drawn). Shoulder fr. of an oinophoros? H. 5.4 cm.; W. 7.1 cm.; Dia. shoulder estimated 9.0 cm.; body estimated 10.0 cm. Sloping shoulder, near-vertical wall. Edge of a handle stump on shoulder. Relief wave-band on shoulder, rough astragal (defined by incisions) on angle, relief wavy line flanked by stamped rings round top of wall. Brown fabric, hard fired and fairly clean; brown slip, somewhat metallic. xxiii 18, *c.* early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 135 & 137).

83. PL. 1 (not drawn). Wall fr. of a vertical-sided thymiaterion stand? H. 5.6 cm.; W. 2.9 cm. Lower torso and crossed legs of a nude male youth, in high relief. Light brown fabric, hard fired and fairly clear; brown slip. xiv 26, Casa Brogan Period VIII, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 162).

CORINTHIAN RELIEF WARE BOWLS (FIG. 27, No. 85; PL. 1, Nos. 84-85)

84. PL. 1. (not drawn). Wall fr. Dia. at top estimated 12.0 cm.; H. 3.3 cm.; W. 4.3 cm. Standard shape. Lower part of frieze: quadruped to left, drawing a cart/chariot. Spitzer group III; for the Dionysiac goat-drawn chariot motif (1942, 181 & 189, no. iii.12, fig. 16a, & fig. 17 bottom right). Orange fabric; thin vermilion-red slip. iv 4, latest sherds third century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 24).

85. PL. 1. Rim fr. Dia. estimated 10.8 cm.; H. 4.9 cm.; W. 4.4 cm. Small version, with simple rim band. Frieze: ivy-tendrils, above indistinct motifs as Spitzer group IV? (1942, 190, fig. 21). Orange-brown fabric; orange slip. xxvi 42, late? context (Kenrick 1986, 31, noted under Forum Period IV).

MISCELLANEOUS UNCLASSIFIED FINEWARES (FIG. 27, Nos. 86–89)

86. Large skyphos? handle. Dia. of body at upper break estimated 28.0–29.0 cm. Wide ribbed handle, twisted to imitate glass; a finger-imprint on flat top section. Smooth light orange fabric; matt sepia to dull red slip all over. Ware similar to lamps and other products from the region of Rome. Second century A.D. or later? form. v 11, late second or early third century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 27).

87. Lagynos? fr. Dia. body estimated 15.0 cm. Thin fabric, light tan, fairly fine textured; exterior polished. xiv 12, Casa Brogan Period VIa, residual? find (Kenrick 1986, 156).

88. Unguentarium fr. Form uncertain (fusiform? piriform if inverted). Dia. body estimated 7.0 cm. Italian fabric: tan-brown, thin-walled; black slip on inside. i 46, Tiberian, with associated coin of 18 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 38).

For a neck of the early ovoid form (ware related to 88; sharp internal rim angle), see Kenrick (1986, 196, fig. 89, no. 194, "Pit 2" xxv 24). A few scraps of related unguentaria occur in early first century A.D. groups, e.g. xiv 81, Casa Brogan Period IVd and xxii 35 (Kenrick 1986, 132 & 153).

88a. Unguentarium neck. From a small version, probably with bulbous body. Drab brownish fabric, clean breaking; thin matt brown slip all over. Early/mid 1st century A.D. form. xiv 92, Casa Brogan Period V, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 155).

89. Mug rim, handle not preserved. Imitation of *boccalino a collarino* type (see 152). Local fabric?: fired grey towards exterior; thin slip on exterior and over rim (black, fired purple-maroon on inside of rim). xxv 5, associated finds late second century A.D. or later.

PUNIC DERIVATIVES? (FIG. 27, Nos. 90–94)

Painted Buff-Surfaced Ware (FIG. 27, Nos. 90–93)

90. Flagon/jar rim. Lines added in dark reddish-brown paint. Red-brown fabric, with lime, fine sand specks?; surfaces fired buff. xxiv 80.

91. Flagon/jar rim. Purple paint line added. Granular orange-brown fabric; surfaces fired buff. xxiv 80.

92. Bowl/dish rim. Paint bands at rim: red-brown on outside, dark red on inside. Reddish-brown fabric, rather granular (lime specks, etc.); buff slip?, lightly polished, fired orange-buff on interior. xxiv 80.

93. Jar? rim. Orange-brown fabric, slightly sandy; yellow-orange wet-smoothed surfaces. Exterior of rim lightly polished, bearing four maroon paint bands. xxiii 39, late Augustan/Tiberian (Kenrick 1986, 138).

Figurine/Plastic Vase (FIG. 27, No. 94)

94. Most of bottom. Mouldmade, with "seams" down sides; bottom uneven. A long vertical relief "tail" down middle of each face. Smooth brown fabric. xxv 24, "Pit 2", c. 10–1 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 179, this sherd not listed).

3. THIN-WALLED WARES (FIGS. 28-29)

The Sabratha finds of thin-walled bowls and drinking vessels in the early Roman Imperial tradition are not particularly numerous, and show few links with the published series from Italian mainland sites (e.g. Carandini 1977, 25-31, pls. viii-xix; Marabini Moevs 1973; Vegas and Martín 1982, 478-99 & 502-3) or with those present at Berenice (Kenrick 1985a, 307-19). The pieces published by Kenrick from the Sabratha Augustan deposit xxv 24 (1986, 179-81, fig. 85 top) are generally characteristic.

The only well documented Italian/Tyrrhenian series present are the ovoid mugs with shallow vertical combing (possibly Sardinian products, Marabini Moevs Form XV at Cosa⁶), two Aco-beaker fragments listed by Kenrick (1986, 178, fig. 84, no. 32 & 181, fig. 85, no. 56)⁷, and a few scraps of the late, widely exported but unsourced mugs with an offset band under the rim (*boccalini a collarino*; Marabini Moevs Form LXVIII and successors; Ricci 1985, Tipo 1/122, etc., 267-68, pl. lxxxv)⁸. Two pieces with multiple rows of rouletting (109, 141) may represent another Italian series, as yet poorly defined. Virtually the only colour-coated examples here (except for a few poor "local" products) are a well-defined class of carinated bowls and beakers with rough-cast treatment (98-103), whose origin remains unclear. The angular bowl form might point to an eastern rather than Italian origin; the ware is quite close to the Knidian series⁹, but the grooved rim treatment of the larger examples is not recorded on this, so perhaps a source closer to hand (Sicily, Africa or Tripolitania itself) should be sought. Comparable bowls are rather common on Tripolitanian sites, notably at the Forte della Vite cemetery in Tripoli¹⁰. The closely related bowl 97 may represent the prototype.

CATALOGUE

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS (FIG. 28, Nos. 95-96)

95. Beaker? base fr., possibly an early type (Moevs/Mayet I or related). Dia. base estimated 4.7cm. Bottom turned, wheelmarks on floor. Smooth brown fabric, blackened on exterior; traces of soot around inside. SpD 12.17.

96. Bowl/beaker base fr. White eggshell ware: smooth ivory-coloured fabric. xxiii 21, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 137).

TYRRHENIAN/SARDINIAN PLAIN-WARE SERIES WITH COMBING

Uncatalogued. Type and decoration as 149: xiv 81 etc. (pieces of two vessels) Casa Brogan Period IVd, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 153); xxi 22 (two sherds). An earlier version is published by Kenrick (1986, 181, fig. 85, no. 53) from "Pit 2" xxv 24.

COLOUR-COATED, WITH FINE ROUGH CAST (FIG. 28, Nos. 97-103)

97. Bowl, two-thirds preserved. A fine example of the type (Marabini Moevs Form XXXVI, group A = Mayet Form XXXV). Dia. rim 13.0 cm.; H. 5.9 cm. Shape as 98-99, but with plain rim. Brown to drab grey fabric, fairly smooth textured (traces of lime, virtually no mica). Purplish-grey slip all over, with metallic sheen on interior and on upper part of exterior; glossy appearance on lower part of exterior, with "finger-marks"; brown streaks at mid-height on exterior and round inside of rim (see drawing). Rough cast (fine sand, including black specks) all over except for rim; brush-marks visible on exterior and also on floor. Source possibly a volcanic region (in which case an import). xxiv 67 [= Ashmolean Mususem 1972.141], late Augustan/Tiberian (Kenrick 1986, 139).

98. Bowl rim, small, unclassified type. Dia. estimated 14.0 cm. Groove at rim (on a plain band). Larger version of 100; same ware. Tan-brown fabric; thin glossy purplish-sepia slip; light rough cast. i 9.

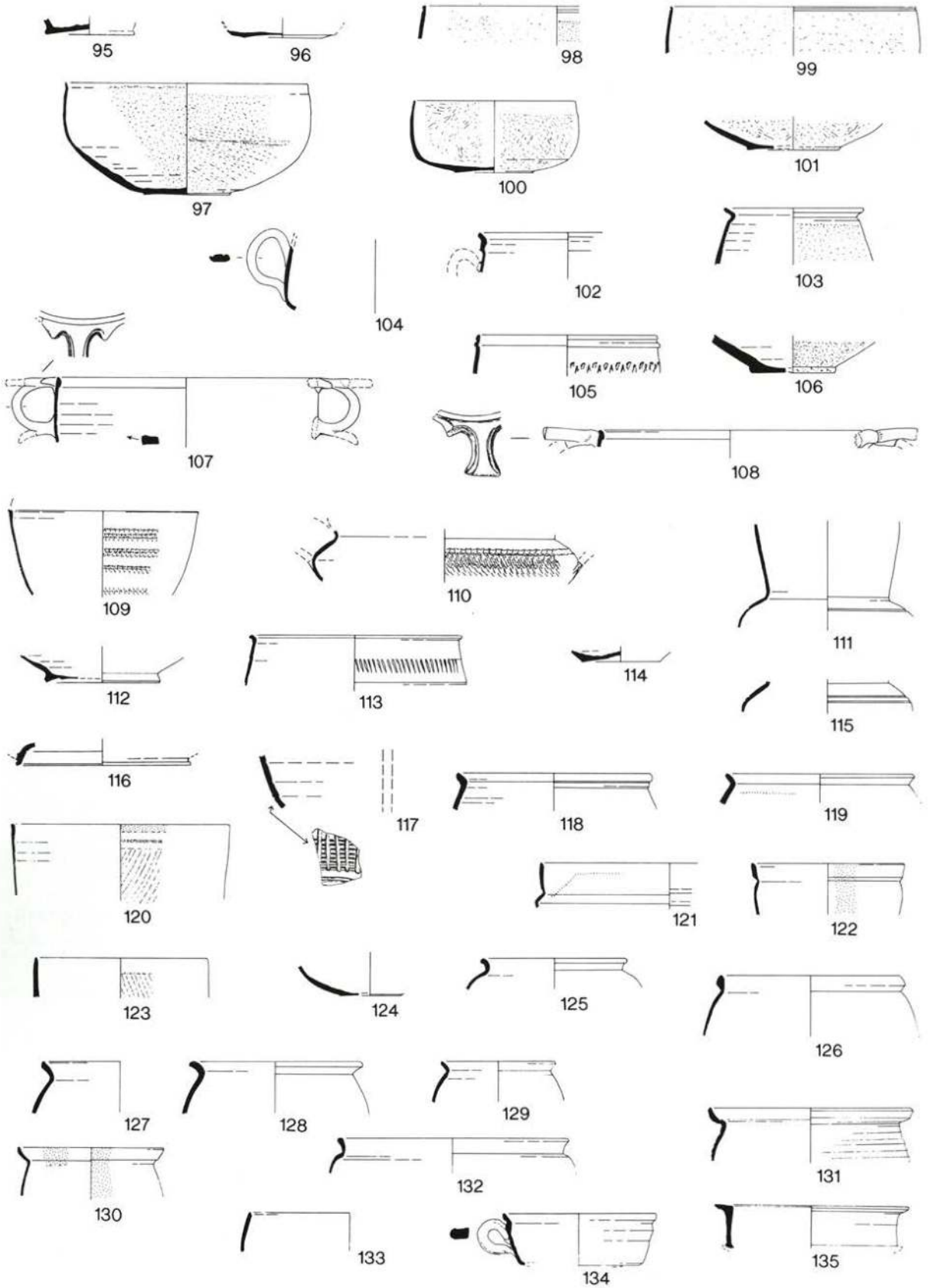


FIG. 28 Thin-Walled Wares Nos. 95-135 (Scale 1:3)

99. Bowl rim fr., as **98**. Dia. estimated 12.8 cm. Fine groove at rim. Orange-brown to purplish-brown fabric; slip purplish, metallic on interior; fine rough cast. via 2, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 31).

100. Bowl, over half preserved, unclassified type. Maximum dia. estimated 8.8 cm.; H. 3.8 cm. Grey fabric, fairly clean breaking, with slight red-brown core; thin slip. Exterior dark brownish-grey, discoloured yellowish-brown on upper part of exterior. Fine rough cast (dark sand specks, also traces of lime) brushed over both surfaces, except for a band on outside at rim. SpC 22.3 [=British Museum 1973.1-5.4], terminal date of *c.* A.D. 70-80 is tentatively advanced (Kenrick, 1986, 21 & 74-75, fig. 31 bottom, section E-F, layer 3, this item not listed).

For the type, see discussion above, with Tripoli examples cited¹⁰ (mostly of larger size, as **98-99**). The small example closely matches the Knidian type, but **100** cannot be detached on fabric grounds from the rest of the pieces listed here.

101. Bowl base, type as **98-99**. Purple-grey fabric; thin metallic purple-grey slip all over. Rough cast of mixed, fine black specks, including a single gold mica flake. ivb 9.

102. Two?-handled cup, rim fr., Mayet Form XXXII. Dia. rim estimated 9.4 cm. Edge of a handle stump. Possibly the rim of **101**, though unlikely. Drab grey-brown fabric; thin brownish-grey slip all over. ivb 9.

103. Beaker/mug, rim fr. Dia. estimated 7.3 cm. Orange-red fabric; thin brownish-red slip all over. Light rough cast on exterior of body. vib 1, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 31).

OTHER COLOUR-COATED TYPES (FIG. 28, Nos. 104-106)

104. Bowl/cup fr., one/two-handled type, cf. Mayet Form XXVIII (Marabini Moevs Form XLII). Dia. estimated 9.0-10.0cm. Grooved handle, with adjacent piece of wall. No decoration preserved, but barbotine treatment possible. Smooth brick-red fabric; thin red slip, slightly glossy. Italian? xv 15, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 230).

105. Cup/bowl rim, probably two-handled, as Mayet Form XXXII (cf. Marabini Moevs Form LXI); cf. **102** in a different ware. Dia. rim estimated 9.4 cm. Remains of coarse rouletting. Ware similar to **104**: brick-red, a few lime specks; thin red slip. xxiii 25, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 137).

106. Bowl base, rough cast. May be same ware as **104-5**: smooth orange-tan fabric, non-micaceous, with a few black specks; semi-glossy orange-red slip all over. Dense fine rough cast on exterior and bottom. Import? iiib 5, second half of the first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 20-21).

Larger fr., similar type and ware. Dia. base estimated 4.6 cm.; Dia. preserved 15.0 cm., almost to carination; buff with red slip. AO2788 = v 2 or 52?

SKYPHOI WITH SPURRED HANDLES, LOCAL? (FIG. 28, Nos. 107-108; PL. 1, No. 107)

107. PL. 1. Kantharos/skyphos, handle with adjacent part of rim/wall. Handle-plate with chamfered edges, marked off by curving grooves, and flanking knobs. Handle "sliced", with stump of a lower "spur". Local? version of Mayet Form IX, with simplified handle plates. No close parallels noted. Yellowish-buff fabric, fired light tan-buff on inside; brownish staining (or possible trace of a wash). Scratches from turning on inner wall. xxv 24, "Pit 2", *c.* 10-1 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 175-99, figs. 84-89, this item not listed). Fr. of a similar handle top (same vessel?) from SpY 3.10.

108. Variant of **107**, one side restored. Handle-plate, with attachment to rim. Ware as **107**: grey core, brown inner surface; cream exterior, possibly a wash. xiv 9, Casa Brogan Period IVd, residual? find (Kenrick 1986, 152 & 156).

NORTH/CENTRAL ITALIAN? IMPORTS, WITHOUT SLIP (FIG. 28, No. 109)

109. Shallow beaker/bowl, rim fr. Dia. estimated 10.0–11.0 cm. Four groups of rouletted lines preserved. Red-brown fabric; exterior brown, smoothed; interior brush-smoothed. Probably Italian; **141** should be related. xxi 22, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 133).

“LOCAL” SERIES, WITHOUT SLIP (FIG. 28, Nos. 110–117)

110. Shallow cup fr., two sherds: parts of body, with lower stump of a strap handle. W. at break 1.5 cm. Unclassified type; originally two-handled? Massed rouletting on belly. Trace of a median groove? on handle. Ware close to that of **109**: pinkish-red fabric, smooth; exposed part of exterior has purplish-grey tint. xiv 118, Casa Brogan Period IIIb, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 149).

111. Necked beaker/jar fr., cf. some examples of Mayet's Form VIII (e.g. 1973, pls. xii & lxxxiii, no. 90; Pinna 1981–85, 256–57, fig. 3, nos. 16–17); exact shape uncertain. Ware as **110**: red-brown (greyish tint on exterior at top) fabric, fairly clean; no slip. Interior brush-smoothed, exterior lightly polished. SpH 31.2bb = xiv [?].

112. Bowl/cup base fr. Ware similar to **110**: light brick-red fabric, exterior mottled dull reddish to grey. xxii 1.

From the same context a similar base fr. with two grooves/offsets under edge of base.

113. Wide beaker/bowl rim. Ware as **110–12**: brown fabric, slight grey tint on outside; brush-smoothed. Rouletting. A00570.

Other rouletted beakers are published by Kenrick (1986, 181, fig. 85, nos. 50–52) from “Pit 2” xxv 24.

114. Base fr., semi-closed? form. Bottom turned; a slight indentation at centre. Dull brown fabric, smooth textured, with some black specks and biotite mica. A different ware – probably an import. SpD 12.9a.

115. Shoulder fr., related to **111**? Two fine grooves on shoulder? Light red-brown fabric; exterior lightly polished. SpD 3.23 = ia 8?

116. Jug? base fr., type uncertain. Dia. base estimated 9.2 cm. Light pinkish-brown fabric, fired light grey on exterior of foot moulding. AO1122.

117. Bowl/closed form fr. From shoulder or lower part of body (possibly drawn inverted). Close-set grooving on exterior, crossed by vertical gouging to create “notched” ribs. Ware related to **110–13**: brown fabric with exterior fired light yellow-brown. North African? v 2, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 27).

LOCAL? MATT-SLIPPED SERIES (FIG. 28, Nos. 118–119)

118. Jar? rim fr. Dia. rim estimated 10.2 cm. Brown-buff fabric; thin drab sepia-brown slip all over, red-brown tint on inside. vic 2, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 31).

119. Jar? rim fr. Dia. rim estimated 9.8 cm. Orange-brown fabric; orange-red slip on outside and over rim. iv 8, second century A.D.? (Kenrick 1986, 24).

LOCAL? PLAIN-WARE SERIES (FIG. 28, Nos. 120-129)

- 120.** Bowl/beaker rim. Dia. estimated 11.5 cm. Plain, smooth reddish fabric. Faint diagonal polishing marks on outside; a plain zone at rim, with possible remains of orange-brown paint (see profile). Form and treatment similar to examples published by Kenrick (1986, 181, fig. 85, nos. 58-59) from an Augustan context. SpF 2.1.
- 121.** Shallow cup? rim fr. Perhaps from a two-handled type (cf. the Knidian example **81**). Brick-red fabric, somewhat gritty; thin dark red wash over rim, outer surface worn. v 2, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 27).
- 122.** Beaker rim. Light brown, fairly fine-textured; exterior has slight grey tint. Cf. ware of *boccalini a collarino* (mug) type. iiib 5, second half of the first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 20-21).
- 123.** Bowl/beaker rim, as **120**, but not as thinly potted. Brick-red, rather sandy fabric; exterior fired grey. Slight oblique finishing marks on wall. i 54, Augustan (Kenrick 1986, 38).
- 124.** Small beaker/mug base sherd. Flat base, slightly raised. Light brown fabric, rather gritty - could be local ware. iiib 5, second half of the first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 20-21).
- 125.** Small jar/mug rim fr. Cavetto rim. No signs of handle(s). Pinkish-red fabric, orange-brown tint on outside. A smoother version of "local" cooking pot ware? xix 6, construction fill of the Severan monument, date uncertain (Kenrick 1986, 219).
- 126.** Jar rim fr. (possibly a beaker). Pinkish-red fabric, streaked greyish, with grey core (same ware as **125**?); exterior fired drab brownish. viii 2, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 34).
- 127.** Mug? rim, related to Moevs Form LXVIII? Orange-brown fabric, somewhat gritty, with exterior part-blackened. vib 7, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 31).
- 128.** Form and fabric as **127**. iii 14.
- 129.** Mug/beaker rim fr. Smaller version of **127-28**, in similar ware. i 182.

OTHER WARES (FIG. 28, Nos. 130-135)

- 130.** Beaker rim fr. Brown, slightly granular fabric; rim and exterior fired light grey (see drawing). Not the normal fabric here - perhaps early. xvi 2, Tiberian + (Kenrick 1986, 122).
- 131.** Jar rim, possibly a small thin-walled cooking pot. Dia. rim estimated 10.7 cm. Pinkish-brown fabric, rather smooth; exterior finely ribbed. xvii 6, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 235).
- 132.** Thin-walled casserole? rim. Dia. rim estimated 12.1 cm. Possibly a small version of the local/regional casserole shape, but no close parallels illustrated by Dore (Dore and Keay 1989). Light brown fabric, with pinkish-red tinge; fine lime specks. xxii 14, Flavian into second century (Kenrick 1986, 133).
- 133.** Bowl rim. For the basic form, cf. the colour-coated example **100**. Dia. approximate. Plain ware, wet-smoothed; exterior fired grey, interior purplish-grey over a red-grey streak. xxiii 10, late first or early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 135).

134. Cup or small casserole fr., with a handle preserved. Dia. estimated 8.0 cm. Handle of "sliced" type; a second handle possible. Deep pinkish-red fabric, fired purplish-grey on exterior. African. xxiii 10, late first or early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 135).

135. Small carinated bowl? rim, perhaps a version of a tazza shape. Smooth tan-brown fabric; remains of a chalky white coating on exterior, with traces of red wash added at rim. Slight burning? at edge of floor. Ware unrelated to the above. xix 2, late first century + A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 219).

CASA BROGAN FINDS (Site xiv...) (FIG. 29, Nos. 136-157)

For contexts (Periods IIIb, IVd, V) see Kenrick (1986, 148-55). See also **108**, **110**.

Period IVd Deposit (FIG. 29, Nos. 136-148)

(xiv 81) c. A.D. 20-30 (Kenrick 1986, 152). Plain wares, except for **136**.

136. Bowl base, colour coated, type as **100**. Fabric and slip grey.

137. Beaker base. Brown fabric with grey tinge on exterior.

138. Mug/cup base fr., with stump of a handle. Dark red fabric, clean; exterior fired grey.

139. Bowl? base, bottom turned. Brown local ware.

140. Wide-mouthed closed? vessel rim fr. Neck marked off by grooves. Light yellowish-brown fabric, fired grey on rim and exterior.

141. Beaker or closed vessel, part of body. Stance approximate. Dia. estimated 10.3 cm. Reddish-brown, smooth-textured; faint blackening on upper part of exterior. Fine rouletting covering exterior down to below belly. Italian or local fabric; perhaps same (Italian?) class as **109**.

142. Shallow bowl/cup wall sherds. Orange-brown fabric, local series, as **113** etc. Rouletting on lower part.

143. Bowl, fragmentary. Maximum dia. estimated 12.6 cm. Brick-red fabric, rather pimply with fine sand inclusions. Ware abnormal here, possibly African or Italian.

144. Shallow carinated cup/bowl body fr. Orange-brown fabric; most of outer surface dark grey. Possibly an import.

145. Form uncertain, base fr. Low foot surrounding a concave bottom. Brown local ware.

146. Carinated bowl/cup, one-quarter of rim and part of wall (several joining pieces). Dia. rim estimated 10.2 cm. Rim defined by fine grooves. Grey fabric, rather sandy, brownish tint on interior at top. Local ware.

147. Bowl rim. African ware: brownish-orange fabric, slightly gritty; surface grey at top of exterior. Form related to **143**, but ware probably different.

148. Mug? rim, type probably as **149**. Dia. estimated 10.9 cm. A smear on exterior below rim may be trace of a handle. Clean red-brown fabric, grey-brown on outer surface. Import (possibly Tyrrhenian, Italian or Sardinian).

Type and decoration similar to **149** below (pieces of two vessels).

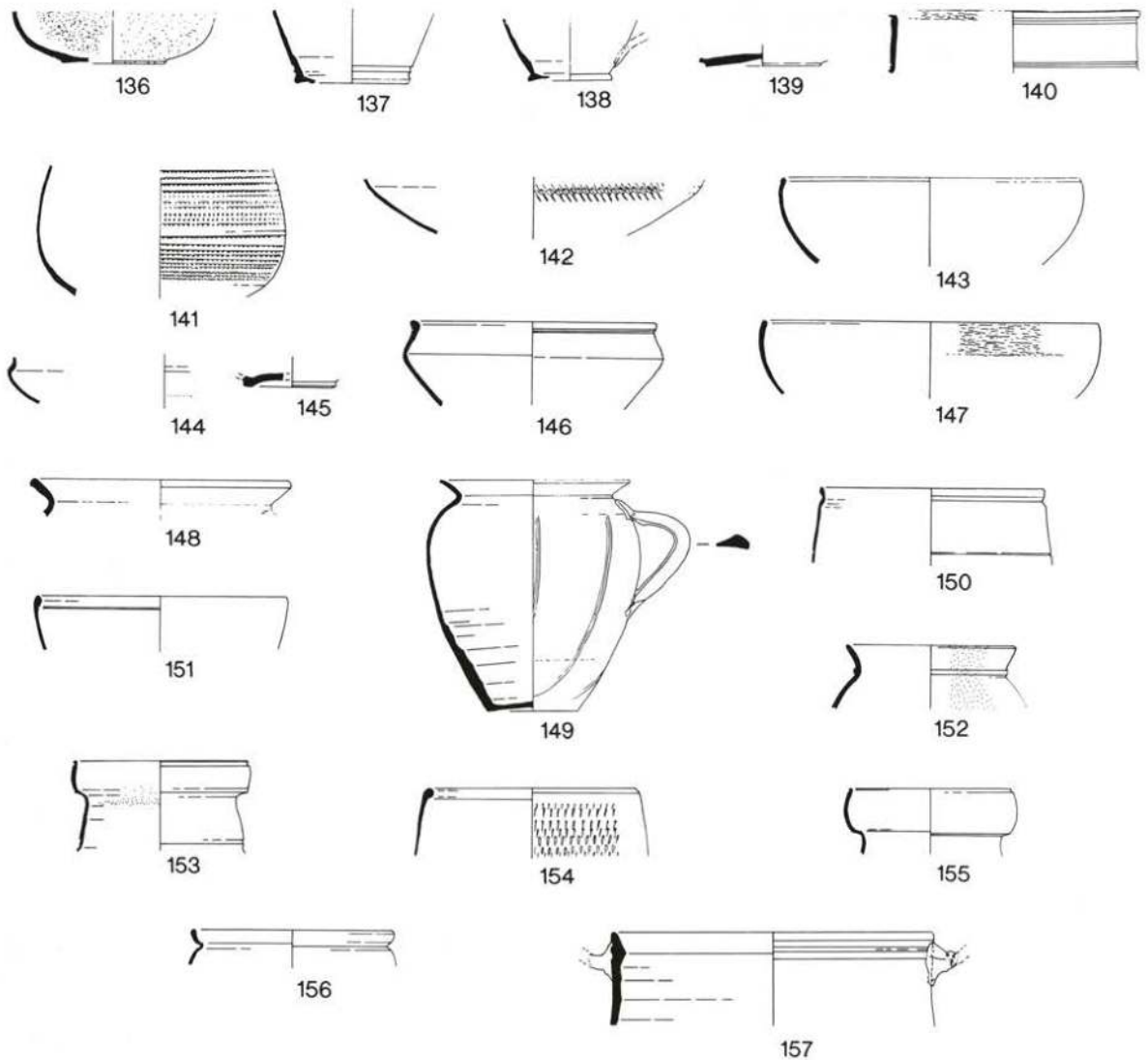


FIG. 29 Thin-Walled Wares Nos. 136-157 (Scale 1:3)

From Other Layers (FIG. 29, Nos. 149-157)

Italian, Tyrrhenian coast or Sardinian series (FIG. 29, 149-156)

149. Mug, greater part, mended; one side lost, Marabini Moevs Form XV (= Ricci 1985, Tipo 1/30). Maximum dia. 8.9 cm.; H. 9.7 cm. "Sliced" handle applied on body. Shallow 3-line combing (originally 9-10 sets), executed after attachment of handle. For this version, cf. Marabini Moevs (1973, pls. 28 & 71-72, nos. 259 & 264-65), Pinna (1981-85, 259 & 262, fig. 4, no. 20) and a comparable find from Tripoli (Aurigemma 1958, 48, tomb 14, "altri vasi" 5, pl. xvib, fourth row on left). Smooth orange fabric, discoloured grey to brown on exposed upper exterior; no slip. Slight turning scratches on lower exterior. xiv 9 [= British Museum 1973.1-5.3] (= Period IVd), early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 152-53). Found with Italian sigillata (Comfort 1982, nos. 10b, 13-20, etc.).

Similar type and decoration from xxi 22 (two sherds). An earlier version from "Pit 2" xxv 24 is discussed by Kenrick (1986, 181, fig. 85, no. 53).

150. Beaker? rim. Thin grey fabric, fairly smooth. xiv 9 (= Period IVd), early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 152-53).

151. Bowl rim. Groove inside rim. Orange-red fabric, slightly pimply. African ware. xiv 118 (= Period IIIb), c. 50-1 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 149).
152. Mug rim, *boccalino a collarino* type, lacking handle. Deep pinkish-red fabric; exterior smooth, fired grey. Perhaps an import (surface abnormally smooth for the local wares; cf. 149); could be classic series. xiv 120 (= Period V), early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 155).
153. Jug/jar rim. Dia. lip estimated 7.3cm. Thin smooth red-brown fabric with a little fine mica; surfaces dark grey, drab brownish inside neck. Possibly non-African ware. xiv 62, Casa Brogan Period V, early second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 155).
154. Beaker rim. Rouletted. Cf. Kenrick (1986, 181, fig. 85, no. 52, "Pit 2", xxv 24). Local ware; orange-brown fabric. xiv 70, second half of the first century B.C. or later (*ibid.*, 164).
155. Beaker rim. Perhaps an early ovoid type, as Mayet Form III. Fabric as 153. Import? SpH 21n.8 = xiv 64/67/69/36?
156. Jar? rim. Smooth fabric, drab brown; buff at outer surface. Local/regional ware. xiv 70, second half of the first century B.C. or later (Kenrick 1986, 164).

Miscellaneous (FIG. 29, No. 157)

157. Two-handled? cup rim. Dia. rim estimated 13.3 cm. Stump of a thin handle preserved, apparently of peaked type. Smooth orange-buff fabric, not as thin as the above; thin matt orange-red slip, unevenly fired dark brown on interior. Regional variant ware? Fabric comparable to that of some African mouldmade lamps. xxiii 21, second half of the second century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 137).

4. MISCELLANEOUS RED-SLIPPED WARES (MOSTLY EARLY) (FIGS. 30-31)

These should mainly be North African products, whether from local sources or from as far afield as Tunisia. Certain similarities in fabric to the various later African Red Slip wares may be noted (the unique fragment 193 may be classed as "Proto-ARS" ware). Two principal categories are distinguished here; a preliminary presentation of these appears in Hayes (1991a), where fig. 12 = Ware I below, and fig. 13 = Ware II. The context evidence for Ware I suggests a date c. 250-150 B.C., while the less uniform Ware II seems on typological grounds to belong mainly to the first century B.C. The vessel forms are basically those of the later black-glazed wares. The dish (190) is an early example of the African Red Slip baking-dish series, to be compared with finds from Tripoli (Hayes 1972, 200-1)¹¹.

CATALOGUE

WARE I: Smooth bodied, possibly a Tripolitanian fabric; 159 may not belong here. (FIG. 30, Nos. 158-165).

158. "Saucer" rim, incurved rim type. Dark pinkish-red fabric; good smooth red gloss coating, thinner and partial on outside. Perhaps this ware (cf. 160). Third century B.C. form? i 56, perhaps c. 200-150 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 38).

159. "Saucer"? base fr. Dia. base estimated 5.9 cm. Thick, pinkish-red fabric, fairly smooth, fired light brown on surface; exterior lightly polished. Remains of a thin red slip on floor, and a slight dribble down outside, with a streak on inner face of foot. Not necessarily this ware. SpJ 3a.6 = xvi [?].

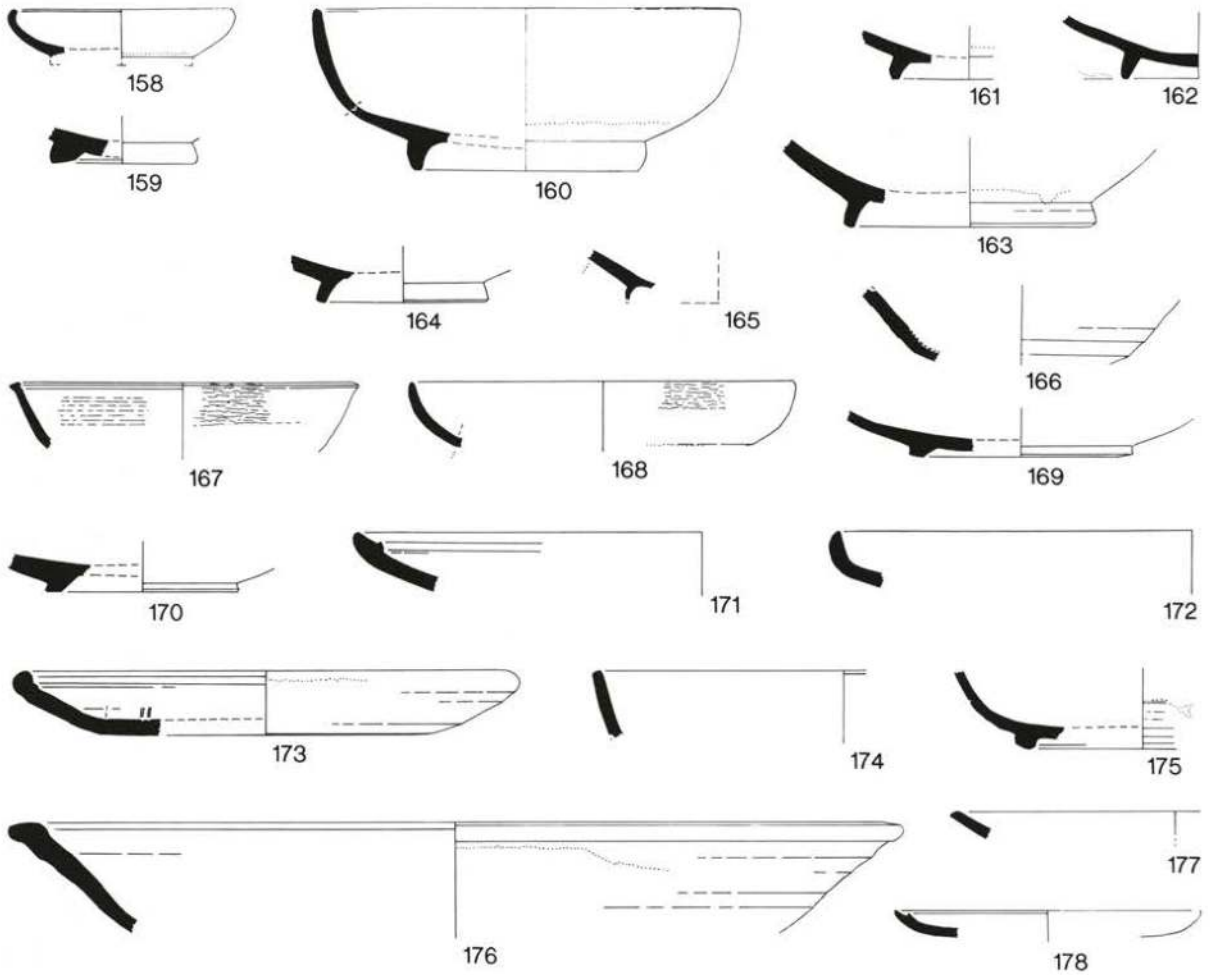


FIG. 30 Miscellaneous Red-Slipped Wares Nos. 158-178 (Scale 1:3)

160. Bowl, three pieces (not joining), giving profile; some loose sherds may belong. Dia. and stance of rim are approximate. Refined counterpart of ARS ware (possibly Tripolitanian); smooth surface bearing a slip coating, partial on outside. iii 5, prior to the mid first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 15). Associated with ESA.

161. Bowl base fr. Light pinkish-red fabric; smooth polished dark red slip on inside and upper part of outside. iiib 3, prior to the late first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 20).

162. Bowl fr., floor worn. Orange- to pinkish-red fabric, fairly clean; thin slip, rather dark red, smooth on inside, ending at bottom of foot. i 36, *c.* 200-150 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 46).

163. Bowl base fr. Larger than 160-62. Thin smooth crimson-red slip, partial. viii 2, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 34).

164. Dish/bowl base fr. Hard fine-textured "ARS" fabric with grey core; burnished red slip on inside. SpJ 3.5 = xvi [?].

165. Bowl base fr. Dia. approximate. Fine-grained orange-red fabric; polished slip, partial. iv 1, second century A.D.? (Kenrick 1986, 24).

UNCLASSIFIED FABRICS (FIG. 30, Nos. 166–178)

- 166.** Small bowl wall fr., inner surface eroded. Light yellow-brown fabric; thin dull red slip on outside, traces on inside. Possibly south Italian. Fabric similar to a lamp? ring handle from xxii 15. xiv 6, Casa Brogan Period IVc, late Augustan (Kenrick 1986, 152).
- 167.** Dish rim, steep-walled type, possibly with another sherd (not joining). Smooth clean-breaking, brick-red fabric, discoloured light yellow-brown on upper part of exterior; burnished slip on inside (with polishing-lines), ending at lip. A forerunner of ARS proper? xxii 14, Flavian into second century (Kenrick 1986, 133).
- 168.** Dish rim, upcurved type. Ware as **175**: fairly clean; slip of ARS type, covering inside and wall, slightly blackened on outside at top. xiv 8a, Casa Brogan Period IVd, Tiberian (Kenrick 1986, 152).
- 169.** Dish/bowl base fr. Ware as **167–68**: maroon-red; polished slip on inside, fired brownish. xiv 8a, Casa Brogan Period IVd, Tiberian (Kenrick 1986, 152).
- 170.** Dish? base fr. Ware close to **168**: rather granular on break, fired red to drab grey-brown; polished red slip on inside. xiv 8a, Casa Brogan Period IVd, Tiberian (Kenrick 1986, 152).
- 171.** Dish rim, with internal ledge. Granular buff fabric with reddish core; thin matt vermilion-red slip, slightly glossy inside rim. Possibly good quality local ware. xxv 5, associated finds late second century A.D. or later.
- 172.** Dish rim, type with upcurved rim. Copy of ESA shape? Ware similar to **171** (transitional Ware I/II?): drab orange-red fabric; dull red slip all over, lightly polished on inside. Slip discoloured on outside of rim, grey-black at top, turning yellowish-brown. viii 1, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 34).
- 173.** Flat-based dish fr. Pinkish version of ARS fabric, some lime. Thin, polished dark red slip on inside, ending at lip; exterior plain, wet smoothed. Part blackened on floor. Variant of Ware II below. A Punic derivative? Found with uncatalogued late Punic? buff ware (closed form; black exterior slip). SpD 12.9a.
- 174.** Bowl/dish rim. Brownish-buff fabric; slip red on inside (comparable to ESA slip), dull and darker on outside. Variant black-glazed ware?, cf. **192**? SpJ 9.3 = xvi [?].
- 175.** Bowl base fr. Slightly gritty break. Smooth red slip on inside, thin wash (partial) on outside; exterior fired light brownish. Transitional Ware I/II? AO0988 associated with five sherds ESA.
- 176.** Basin rim, two joining pieces. Dia. estimated 35.0–36.0 cm., restored as 36.0 cm. Gritty red-brown fabric; outer surface fired cream-buff, wet smoothed. Deep red slip on inside, ending on outside below rim; fired dull maroon on outside. xxv 24, "Pit 2", c. 10–1 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 175, fig. 84, no. 3).
- 177.** Dish? rim sherd. Yellow-brown to reddish fabric; polished red slip on inside. xxiv 15, c. 10–1 B.C. or later, found with mid-Augustan Italian sigillata.
- 178.** "Saucer"? rim. Orange-red fabric, slightly sandy; thin red slip all over. Perhaps a thin version of ware as **176**. v 1.

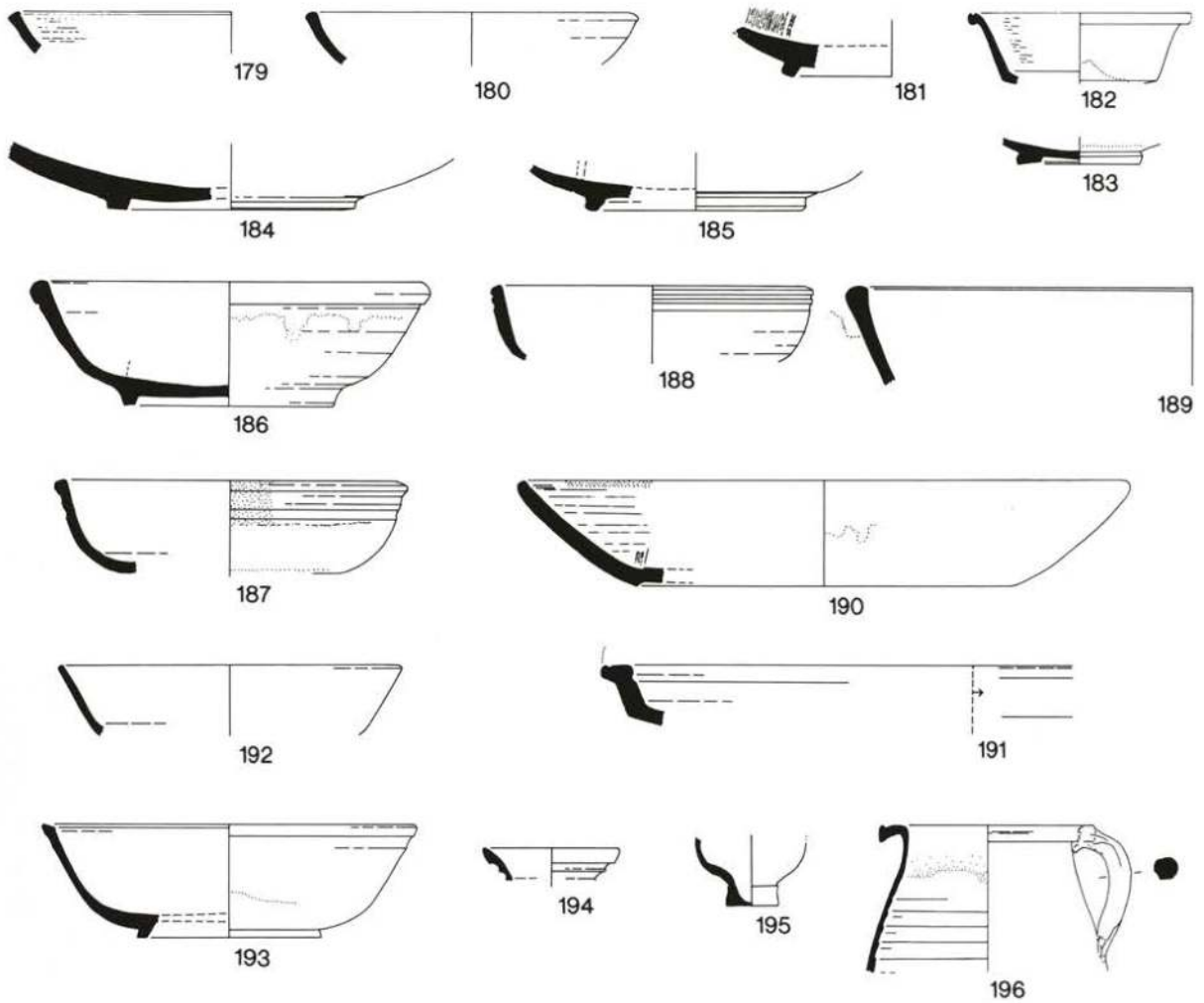


FIG. 31 Miscellaneous Red-Slipped Wares Nos. 179-196 (Scale 1:3)

WARE II: Gritty fabric (FIG. 31, Nos. 179-184)

179. Dish rim, two sherds. Thin red slip on inside, with faint polishing marks; thin wash on outside. xiv 62, Casa Brogan Period V, residual? in context of early second century A.D. + (Kenrick 1986, 155).

180. Dish rim. Thin dark red slip all over. AO1122.

181. Bowl? base fr. Rather rough textured; thin polished slip on inside only, polishing marks indicated on profile. iii 1, mid/late first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 15-16).

182. Small bowl rim. Gritty fabric with ARS-type slip; polishing marks on inside, partial slip dull on outside. Fabric related to that of Carthage ware, but grittier. viii 3, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 34).

183. Small bowl base, as **182**? Ware as **182**: light brick-red fabric; thin dark red slip, ending above foot. v 4, residual find (Kenrick 1986, 27).

184. Dish base. Gritty ware, pinkish-red fabric (slight grey tint at core), with medium quantity of comminuted lime/shell inclusions. Thin polished slip on inside. A gritty version of Tripolitanian fabric? Appearance not unlike very debased late ARS ware. xiv 81, Casa Brogan Period IVd, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 153).

VARIOUS WARES (FIG. 31, Nos. 185–189)

185. Dish/bowl base. Gritty maroon version of Ware II, as **189**: polished dark red slip on inside. iii 2, pre-mid first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 15).

186. Dish, half of base and one side of wall, restored. Dia. estimated 16.2 cm.; H. 5.1 cm. Type related to **187–88**? Single groove below rim; angular foot. Pinkish-brown fabric, turning buff above, then grey at rim. Dull version of ARS ware slip on interior, brownish-red, fired black round inside of wall; on exterior, black to sepia wash, at top only (dribbling down wall). SpN 1–4 [= Ashmolean Museum 1972.140] = xviii [?].

187. Shallow bowl/deep dish fr. May be either flat-based or footed. Derivative of Campana ware shape (Lamboglia 1952, Form 1)? Brick-red surface, drab greyish core, slightly gritty; slip brick-red, partial on exterior, fired dull sepia on outside at top. Close to Ware I. xxv 24, "Pit 2", c. 10–1 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 175).

188. Bowl/dish rim, similar to **187**? Orange fabric, slightly gritty; polished slip all over, fired orange-brown. xiv 118, Casa Brogan Period IIIb, c. 50–1 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 149).

189. Bowl rim. Ware similar to **185** (not same vessel): maroon-red fabric with some lime (Tripolitanian?); thin partial slip, red, part-blackened on outside. iii 2, pre-mid first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 15).

WARE AS ARS FORM 181 (TRIPOLITANIAN?) (FIG. 31, Nos. 190–191)

190. Flat-based dish, large profile fr., Hayes Form 181. Dia. estimated 24.8 cm.; H. 4.3 cm. Dark pinkish-red fabric, gritty (traces of lime); dark red slip on inside, polished in bands. A band at rim fired brown. Close to Ware II. SpY 1.8 = xxii [?].

191. Dish rim. Shape possibly related to ESA, Form 7 or early Italian sigillata. Ware as **190**: red-brown fabric, rather gritty; burnished red slip on inside, continued as a wash on outside. xxii 35, c. A.D. 15–20 (Kenrick 1986, 132).

OTHER FABRICS (FIG. 31, Nos. 192–193)

192. Dish rim. Clean orange fabric; red slip. Sicilian? imitation of ESA fabric or possibly misfired black-glazed ware. xxvii 2, associated finds late first century A.D. +

193. Bowl, fragmentary, profile. Brick-red fabric and partial slip. Proto ARS; break cleaner than on Carthage series (TS Africana C/D fabric); slip as on Carthage (A) series. i 46, Tiberian, with associated coin of 18 B.C. (Kenrick 1986, 38).

VARIANT AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE FABRICS (FIG. 31, Nos. 194–197)

194. Jug? rim fr. (or part of a high foot?). Smooth red fabric; thin red slip of ARS character on both faces. xxiii 25, late Antonine (Kenrick 1986, 137).

195. Miniature mug base. Turned base with slight clay smears on bottom. Dark brick-red fabric; thin slip on exterior. Possibly same ware as **194**. xxv 5, associated finds late second century A.D. or later.

196. Jug rim, sherd with handle. Dia. rim estimated 8.6 cm. Slight finger-indentation at base of handle. A slip-coated counterpart of Dore Type 345 (Dore and Keay 1989). Hard fired, dark grey, with brownish streaks; a few lime specks. Thin dull slip, sepia-black, fired red to sepia on inside, ending on inside of neck. African/local fabric. A first century B.C. form. xiv 81 [= Ashmolean Museum 1972.147], Casa Brogan Period IVd, early first century A.D. (Kenrick 1986, 153).

Endnotes

¹ I acknowledge the assistance of the following at various stages during the preparation of this chapter: J. N. Dore, M. G. Fulford, J. L. Bird, P. M. Kenrick, R. S. Tomber, M. Vickers, J. J. Wilkes.

² My latest study of this ware appears in Hayes (1991b, 37-50); this complements my classification (issued in Italian) in *EAA, Atlante II* (Hayes 1985, 79-91, pls. xviii-xxii), employing the same type series. For the listing of *comparanda* from other sites, see the latter work. Significant new finds of the ware are now published from Knossos in Crete (Sackett 1992, 152 and *passim*, pls. 129, 136, 175, etc.).

³ Note especially the complete dish Hayes (1991a) fig. 10, no. 3, from Germa (Fezzan) = *EAA, Atlante II* (Hayes 1985) pl. xix, no. 5.

⁴ Pucci (1977) remains the basic statement on these finds, which have not been published in detail; some further examples are illustrated by me in *EAA, Atlante II* (Hayes 1985).

⁵ For the export pattern of Knidian Grey Ware bowls, see Kenrick (1985a, 58-61). Kenrick (*ibid.*, 327) cites the basic literature on the Knidian Relief wares, of which a more exhaustive listing (arranged by shape) is now presented by Mandel (1988, 99-191, pls. 25-32, *passim* "Die knidische Werkstatt" - including also lamps. The Mediterranean (and especially western) distribution of the Corinthian Relief bowls is discussed by Granados Garcia (1978, 21-34; 1979, 203-19, with 5 pls. following); also by Bertino (1985, 385-91, with new distribution map, fig. 3).

⁶ See Marabini Moevs (1973, 156-59) for a discussion, and Ricci (1985) under Typo 1/30 for further bibliography. The decorated version present here corresponds to Marabini Moevs' group A; No. 149 represents her developed (Tiberian-Claudian) version, while an earlier broader-based example appears in Kenrick's Augustan group (Kenrick, 1986, 181, fig. 85, no. 53). The type is also common in Sardinia (Pinna 1981-85, 258-66, figs. 4-6).

⁷ Kenrick (1985a, 178) fig. 84, no. 32 (colour-coated series) and (*ibid.*, 181) fig. 85, no. 56 = Comfort (1982, 496) pl. 63, no. 41 (plain-ware series).

⁸ The bibliography is cited by Ricci (1985).

⁹ For this see the Thera find (Marabini Moevs 1973, pl. 103 top) and the Paphos find (Hayes 1991b, 190, fig. lxvi, nos. 39-42) from a Flavian context.

¹⁰ Noted by myself in Tripoli (old museum display) in 1963. The following from Aurigemma (1958) are identified as this type (though I have not been able to confirm their fabric): tomb 14 (nine examples among the "coppe in terracotta" listed pp. 45-6, pl. xvib, 3rd row); tomb 6, p. 28 no. 8 (pl. viiib at bottom left?); tomb 8, p. 33 no. 17 (pl. xa, second row, on right, less carinated form); tomb 38, p. 62 no. 11 (pl. xviii, on right); tomb 39, p. 63 nos. 12-13 (pl. xixb).

¹¹ Listed under Form 181, "early variant", citing Aurigemma (1958).

PART IV: LAMPS

by DONALD M. BAILEY

Very nearly one thousand clay lamps and fragments were excavated during the work of Kathleen Kenyon and John Ward-Perkins at Sabratha between 1948 and 1951. They range in date from Greek imports of the late sixth century B.C. to African products of the sixth century A.D. The largest group of lamps from Sabratha hitherto published are those in the catalogue of the Sabratha Museum of Joly (1974), several of which parallel material here published. Procaccini has described a fair quantity found in excavations north of the "Punic" Mausoleum (1974-75, 29-55). These are mainly of the second to third century A.D., but there are few, if any, comparanda with the Kenyon/Ward-Perkins material. Divided into wheelmade and mouldmade examples, the lamps described below are arranged in roughly chronological order. Fig. 48, at the end of the chapter, illustrates the overall trends of importation at Sabratha¹.

1. WHEELMADE LAMPS (FIGS. 32-33)

The 63 wheelmade lamps and fragments found include some 37 examples imported from Athens (1-13, probably 14-17, 23), together with five African copies of these (18-22). The other main sources were Rhodes (nine examples and an African copy: 24-26) and ten lamps from Italy (27), and also some African versions and products, some of which may be Italian (28-34). It seems likely that most of the African lamps were made in Tripolitania, but some may come from further west; it is even possible that Lamp 3 comes from Cyrenaica. The date range of these wheelmade lamps is from the last quarter of the sixth century B.C. down to Augustan times. For many of these lamps references to Howland (1958) are given, as his work on the lamps of the Athenian Agora is a very convenient typology; however, some of his dates have been modified by Scheibler (1976) in her discussion of the lamps from the Athenian Kerameikos, and her dating is used. Lamp 1 is the earliest lamp, of the later sixth or early fifth century, and Lamp 2 is of the fifth century B.C.; both these are Athenian. Four Athenian lamps (3-5, 8) fall into the period between the last quarter of the fifth century and the middle years of the third century. The largest number (37) of the wheelmade lamps are of the fourth to mid third century B.C., most of them within the last century of that date range: Lamps 6-7, 9-23: the great majority are Athenian, but there are several African versions. The nine Rhodian lamps (and the one African copy) 24-26 are of the second half of the third or the beginning of the second century. The ten Italian lamps 27 and the three African lamps 28-30 are largely of second century date, and the eight mainly African lamps 31-34 are of the first century B.C.

Howland Type 21A (FIG. 32, No.1)

1. Rim sherd. Black glaze inside and out. Athenian. C. 525-480 B.C. Profile near Howland 156. L. 3.6 cm. xiv 17 (Kenrick 1986, 144).

Howland Type 21B (FIG. 32, No. 2)

2. Rim and base sherd. Black glaze inside and out, base reserved. Athenian. C. 480-415 B.C. Profile as Howland 165. L. 3.2 cm. xxiv 52.

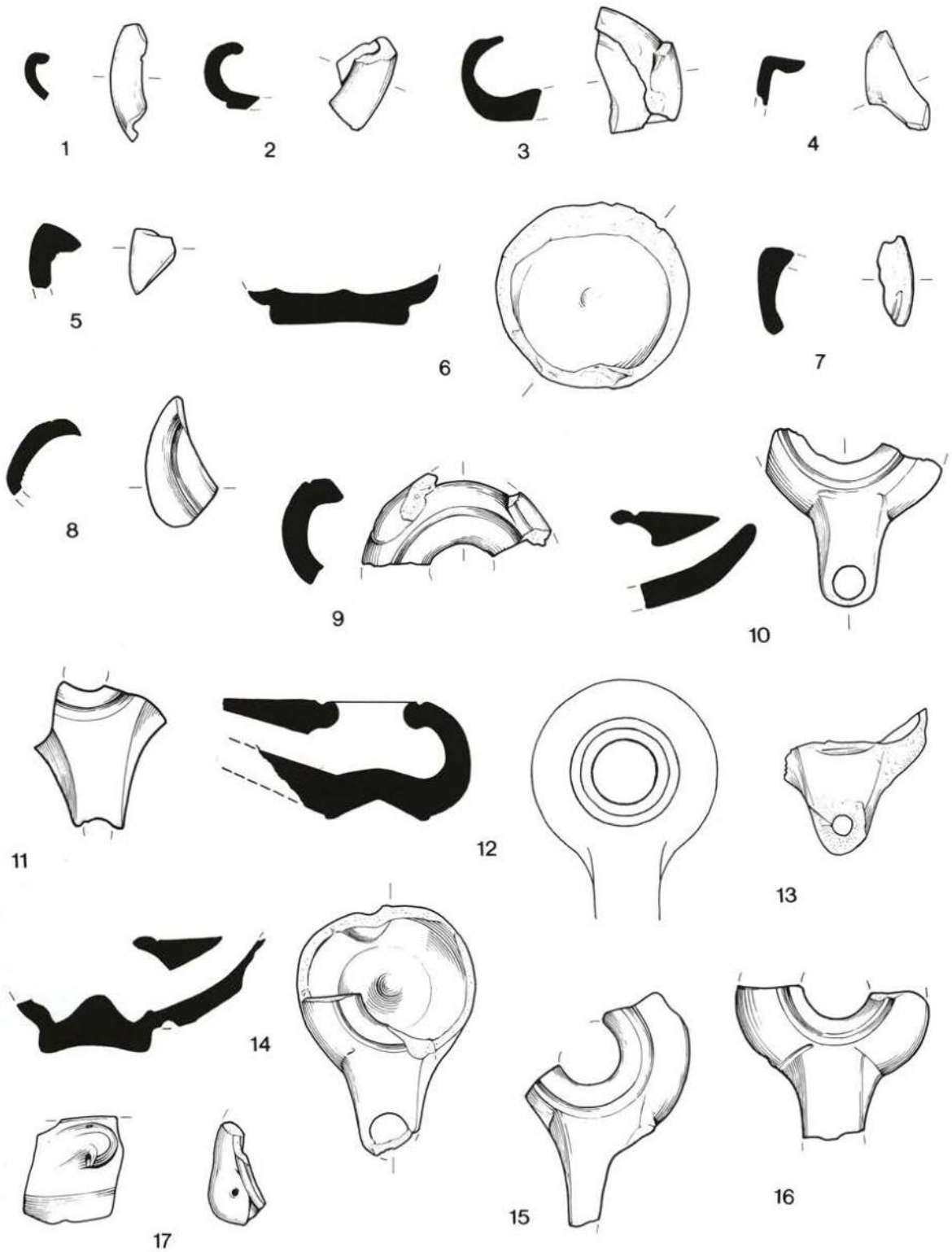


FIG. 32 Wheelmade Lamps Nos. 1-17 (Scale 1:2)

Howland Type 21, poor relation (FIG. 32, No. 3)

3. Rim and base sherd, with spring of horizontal band handle. Black glaze inside and out, base reserved. Probably Athenian: but see discussion of similar lamps from Aegina (Bailey 1991, 66-67). C. 425-350 B.C. L. 4.3 cm. xxiv 59.

Howland Type 23A? (FIG. 32, No. 4)

4. Rim sherd. Black glaze inside and out. Athenian. C. 430–390 B.C. Profile near Howland 212. L. 3.4 cm. SpH 33.3.

Howland Type 23B or C (FIG. 32, No. 5)

5. Rim sherd. Black glaze inside and out. Athenian. C. 425–350 B.C. Profile incomplete, but near Howland 226. H. 1.7 cm. xiv 128.

Howland Type 23C (FIG. 32, No. 6)

6. Base sherd. Black glaze inside and out, base reserved. Athenian. C. 400–350 B.C. Profile as Howland 228. W. 6.4 cm. xxi 2 (Kenrick 1986, 125).

Howland Type 23D (FIG. 32, No. 7)

7. Rim sherd. Black glaze inside and out. Athenian. C. 360–260 B.C. Profile incomplete, but near Howland 237. H. 2.9 cm. xxi 2 (Kenrick 1986, 125).

Howland Type 24C PRIME (FIG. 32, No. 8)

8. Rim sherd. Black glaze inside only. Athenian. C. 420–370 B.C. Profile near Howland 261. L. 4.4 cm. xxii 10.

Howland Type 25A (FIG. 32, Nos. 9–12)

9. Rim and body sherd, with handle springs. Black glaze inside and out. Athenian. C. 400–250 B.C. Profile near Howland 271. W. 6.2 cm. i 88.

10. Rim, body and nozzle sherd. Black glaze inside and out; rim-groove scraped. Athenian. C. 400–250 B.C. Profile near Howland 269. L. 5.5 cm. i 12.

11. Rim and nozzle sherd. Black glaze inside and out; rim-groove scraped. Athenian. C. 400–250 B.C. Profile near Howland 269. L. 4.9 cm. xxvi 42.

12. Almost complete: nozzle broken. Fabric not recorded: I know this only from a drawing. Possibly Athenian. C. 400–250 B.C. L. c. 8.1 cm.; Dia. c. 6.1 cm. i 95.

Additional example:

1 Athenian sherd
xxvi 21

Howland 25A PRIME (FIG. 32, No. 13)

13. Rim, body and nozzle sherd: profile incomplete. Red glaze inside only. Athenian. C. 370–250 B.C. W. 5.0 cm. i 4.

Howland Type 25B (FIG. 32, Nos. 14–17)

14. Rear top lost (no side lug survives: it may be Howland Type 25A). Black glaze inside and out, base reserved; rim-groove scraped. Athenian or Libyan. C. 350–250 B.C. Profile near Howland 310. L. 7.8 cm. i 50.

15. Rim, body and nozzle sherd. Black glaze inside and out; rim-groove scraped. Athenian or perhaps Libyan. C. 350–250 B.C. Profile near Howland 292. L. 7.5 cm. xxi 44 (Kenrick 1986, 128).

16. Rim and nozzle sherd (no side lug survives: it may be Howland Type 25A). Black glaze inside and out; rim-groove reserved. Athenian or perhaps Libyan. C. 350–250 B.C. Profile near Howland 297. W. 6.2 cm. xxvi 42.

17. Body and pierced side-lug sherd: profile incomplete. Black glaze inside and out. Athenian or perhaps Libyan. C. 350-250 B.C. H. 3.5 cm. SpA 11.7.

Additional examples: (most probably Athenian; a few may be Libyan)

7 rim sherds

i 12

i 17

i 55

i 60

xxiv 59

SpA 401.1

Spj 7h.8a

3 nozzle sherds

xiv 100

xxvi 21

SpE 102.7c = xiv [?]

8 base sherds

i 5

i 43 (water worn)

i 48

ia 3

xviii 5

xxiii 40

SpD 12.9

SpY 3.56g

Howland Type 25D PRIME (FIG. 33, Nos. 18-22)

18. Top, body and nozzle sherd. Orange clay; red slip on nozzle. Not Athenian, probably Libyan. C. 330-250 B.C. L. 8.4 cm. xiv 70.

19. Body and nozzle sherd: profile incomplete. Coarse orange-brown clay; red slip on nozzle and inside. Not Athenian, probably Libyan. C. 330-250 B.C. L. 6.3 cm. vib 4.

20. Rim, body and side-lug sherd. Orange clay; orange slip on outside. Not certainly Athenian, probably Libyan. C. 330-250 B.C. L. 7.5 cm. xiv 70.

21. Rim, body and base sherd. Orange-buff clay, unslipped. Not Athenian, probably Libyan. C. 330-250 B.C. W. 6.7 cm. xxi 13 (Kenrick 1986, 129).

22. Body and nozzle sherd. Grey clay; black slip inside and out. Probably Libyan. C. 330-250 B.C. L. 5.3 cm. viii 1.

Howland Type 26A (FIG. 33, No. 23)

23. Rim and body sherd. Black glaze inside and out; rim-groove scraped. Athenian. C. 350-270 B.C. L. 6.5 cm. AO1720.

Howland Type 32 (FIG. 33, Nos. 24-26)

24. Body, nozzle and side-lug sherd. Buff clay; brown slip. Rhodian. C. 260-190 B.C. L. 7.2 cm. xxii 33.

25. Rim and body sherd. Buff clay; dark brown slip. Rhodian. C. 260-190 B.C. W. 6.2 cm. xxi 7 (Kenrick 1986, 127).

26. Rim, body and base sherd. Buff clay; thin reddish-brown wash inside and out, base reserved. Probably not Rhodian: the base is flat; perhaps Libyan. C. 260-190 B.C. W. 5.3 cm. xxi 14.

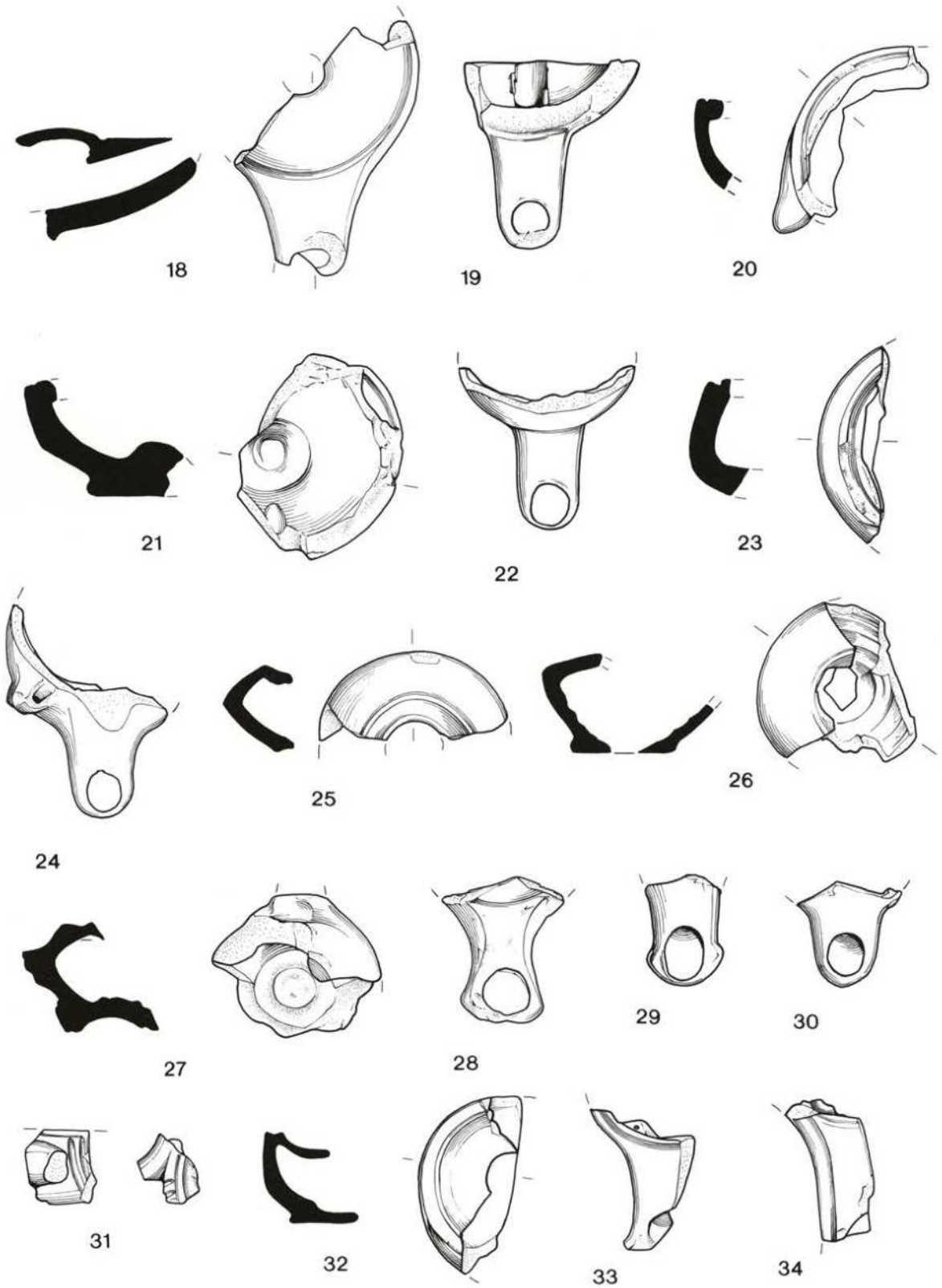


FIG. 33 Wheelmade Lamps Nos. 18-34 (Scale 1:2)

Additional examples:

7 Rhodian body and base sherds

xxi 17

xxv 8

xxv 21 (3 examples: two non-joining from same lamp)

xxvi 35

SpJ 7h.5

Italian carinated black-glazed lamps (FIG. 33, No. 27)

This is Pavolini's (1981, 144–49) *tipo biconico "dell'Esquilino"*, which probably started production at Rome in the third century B.C., but whose main date range is between c. 180–50 B.C.

27. Body and base sherd; stubs of applied vertical handle. Orange-brown clay; black glaze inside and out and under base. W. 5.6 cm. SpJ 7b.9b.

Additional examples:

9 rim, base and nozzle sherds

i 17

xiv 70

xvi 18 (2 examples)

xxi 14

xxiv 15

xxv 23 (Kenrick 1986, 173)

SpA 11.7

AO1630

Libyan? wheelmade lamps (FIG. 33, Nos. 28–30)

The lamps of this small group and also Lamp **31** were influenced by imported Italian ones similar to **27** above.

28. Nozzle sherd: flat topped, with fluked tip. Grey clay; black slip. Perhaps Italian. Second century B.C. L. 4.9 cm. xxii 41.

29. Nozzle sherd: round topped, with slightly fluked tip. Red-brown clay; brown slip inside and out. Second century B.C. L. 3.8 cm. xxii 56.

30. Nozzle sherd: round topped, with rounded tip. Orange-buff clay; red slip. Second century B.C. L. 3.5 cm. xiv 84.

Wheelmade lamp with rounded body (FIG. 33, No. 31)

31. Rim and body sherd, with large applied lug; incised curved grooves in front of lug. Profile incomplete. Buff clay; brown slip. Perhaps local, perhaps imported. First century B.C. H. 2.6 cm. xxi 17.

Libyan? (some perhaps Italian) wheelmade lamps with deep bodies and dished tops (FIG. 33, Nos. 32–33)

Although occurring earlier as a general shape, during the first century B.C. wheelmade lamps with comparatively vertical walls and dished tops were produced in many areas in the Mediterranean basin: cf. Pavolini's *tipo cilindrico "dell'Esquilino"* (Pavolini 1981, 149–52) and Broneer's Type XVI from Corinth (Broneer 1930; 1977), and Lamps **32–34** are of that tradition.

32. Body and base sherd, with spring of side lug. Buff clay; orange to brown slip on outside. First century B.C. W. 6.1 cm. iiib 3.

33. Rim and nozzle sherd: flat topped and splayed, with blunt tip. Yellow-buff clay; orange to brown slip inside and out. First century B.C. L. 4.6 cm. xxi 18.

Additional examples:

4 rim and nozzle sherds as last
 xxi 17 (2 examples)
 xxv 21
 SpY 3.56d

Wheelmade lamp with deep body and long splayed nozzle (FIG. 33, No. 34)

34. Nozzle sherd: flat topped; edge defined by groove; slight step down to top of body. Buff clay; red to brown slip. Perhaps Italian. First century B.C. L. 4.6 cm. xxi 21.

2. MOULDMADE LAMPS (FIGS. 34–47)

Few, if any, mouldmade lamps from the Kenyon/Ward-Perkins excavations at Sabratha predate the first century B.C. There are 73 late Republican to Augustan lamps of Hellenistic shapes (35–72) and some 870 Roman lamps ranging in date from Augustan times until the sixth century A.D. or even a little later (73–299). As in Deneauve (1969) for Carthage and Joly (1974) for Sabratha itself the pattern for Roman Imperial times indicates much importation of Italian lamps for the first century and a half of the Christian era, overlapping during the last decades of that period with lamps made in Africa Proconsularis, and subsequently in Byzacena and Tripolitania. Because of the present state of knowledge no attempt has been made to divide the African lamps of the first three centuries A.D. into those made in the Tunisian part of the province and those made in the Libyan part, although some signed lamps are likely to come from one or another area; in late Roman times the African Red Slip ware lamps (278–89) are, of course, Tunisian and Lamps 264–77 are Tripolitanian; no lamps can be recognised as being made certainly at Sabratha, although the moulds found there (Joly 1974, nos. 1340–60) show that local manufacture took place, as one would expect. Concerning imports, other than Italy, very few lamps from elsewhere were found during the Kenyon/Ward-Perkins excavations, but these include two examples from Cnidus (262–63) and one from Ephesus or Samos (292).

Hellenistic shapes; probably all from western North African; some may be local to Sabratha (FIG. 34, Nos. 35–51)

The lamps in this section include five examples of the first century B.C. with sharply carinated bodies, applied handles, large, spiky, spur-like lugs and blunt-tipped splayed nozzles. These are similar to Bailey (1975a) Q 627, and as is shown there, lamps of this form have been found in Morocco, Algeria and Carthage; these are normally of a reduced fabric (35–38). Fifteen other reduced-fabric fragments of Hellenistic type (39–46) are from close or related lamps. Relief decoration and raised ovules are often found; some have radiating grooves on the shoulder. Other lamps of African origin in reduced fabrics are copies of Italian *Warzenlampen* of Dressel (1899) Type 2, described below (60–65). Five lamps (47–51) are Hellenistic shapes of the first century B.C. but in oxidised fabrics; these could very well have been made at Sabratha.

35. Rim, body and base sherd, rear left. Plain discus; applied ribbed handle; narrow base ring. Grey clay; dark grey slip. L. 5.8 cm. xiv 81.

36. Rim, shoulder and lug sherd. Raised ovules on shoulder. Grey-brown clay; dark grey slip. L. 5.7 cm. xiv 81.

37. Shoulder and lug sherd. Raised ovule-and-dart pattern on shoulder. Grey clay. L. 3.7 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 182, no. 67).

38. Lug sherd. Grey clay. L. 2.6 cm. AO4632.

Additional example:

base-ring sherd
 xxiii 23

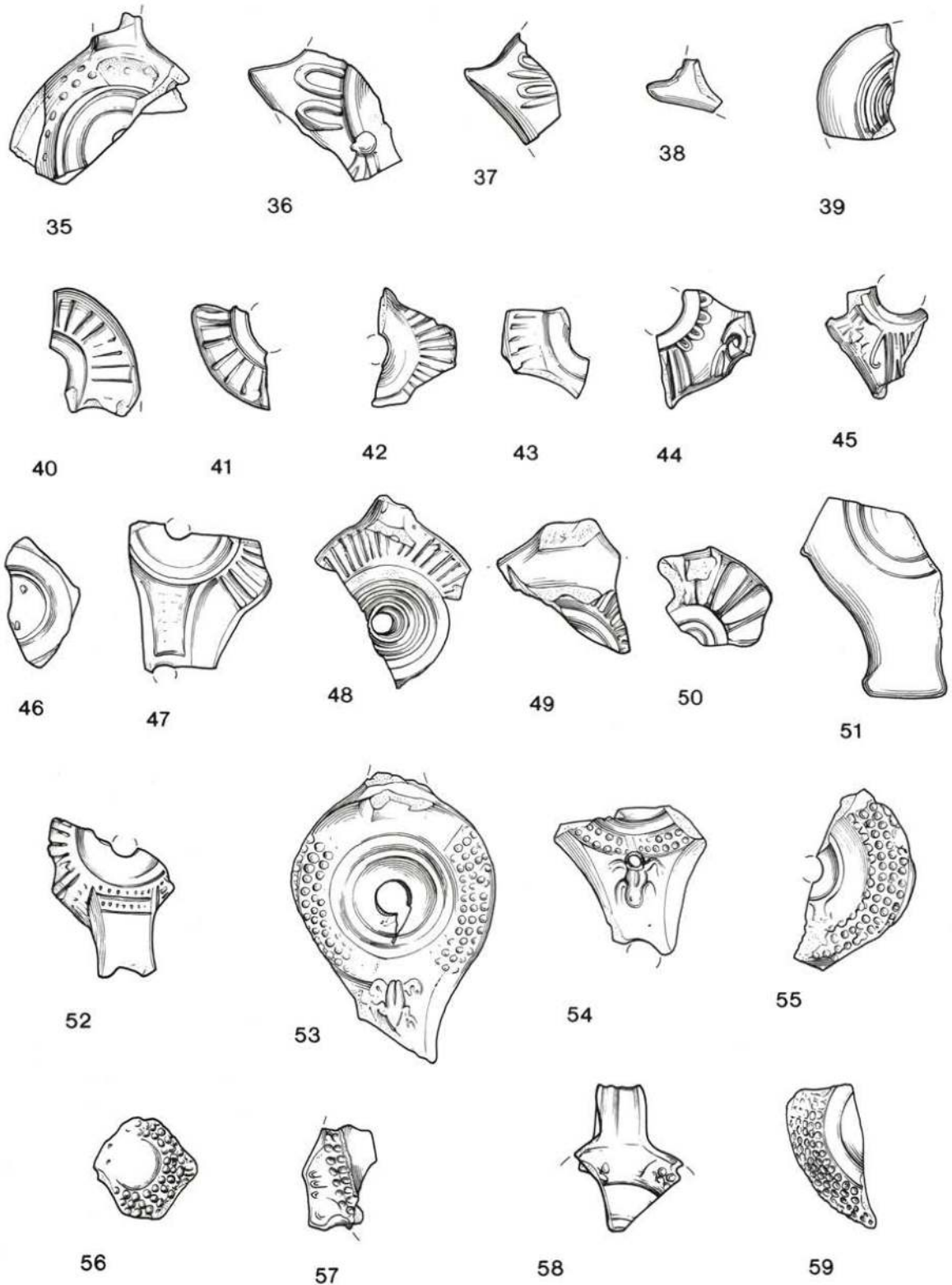


FIG. 34 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 35-59 (Scale 1:2)

39. Rim and shoulder sherd. Small discus with concentric mouldings; plain rounded shoulder. Grey clay. L. 4.1 cm. xiv 34.

40. Rim and shoulder sherd. Wide rim, no discus; radiating grooves on rounded shoulder. Brown-grey clay; dark brown slip. L. 4.8 cm. xxi 50.

41. Rim and shoulder sherd similar to last. Buff-grey clay; dark grey slip. L. 4.2 cm. xxv 8.

42. Rim and shoulder sherd similar to last. Buff-grey clay; grey slip. L. 4.5 cm. xxiii 21.
43. Rim and shoulder sherd similar to last. Spring of flat-topped nozzle. Pale grey clay; dark grey slip. L. 3.8 cm. iiib 3.
44. Rim, shoulder and lug sherd. Raised rim, no discus; rounded shoulder with short raised ovules and two long rays defining nozzle spring. Lug on right side, perhaps balancing a similar lug on the more normal left side. Grey clay; black slip. L. 4.1 cm. xxi 18.
45. Rim, shoulder and nozzle sherd. Raised rim, no discus; rounded shoulder with raised ovules? (damaged) and tendril defining nozzle; longitudinal raised lines on nozzle top. Brown-grey clay. L. 3.7 cm. viib 1.
46. Base-ring sherd, with internal moulding; impressed points within. Grey clay. L. 4.2 cm. vid 1.

Additional examples:

7 fluked nozzle sherds from lamps probably similar to 35-46

i 17

iii 4

iiib 3

iv 5

xxii 34

xxv 24 (2 examples: Kenrick 1986, 180, fig. 85, nos. 66-67: perhaps same lamp as 37)

47. Rim, shoulder and nozzle sherd. Raised rim; single moulding on otherwise plain discus; rays on sloping shoulder. Round-topped nozzle flanked by raised edges; transverse ridges on nozzle top; rim round wick-hole. Red clay; dull red slip. L. 6.1 cm. x 1.
48. Rear body sherd. Applied handle. Raised rim; concentric mouldings on discus; rays on rounded shoulder. Red clay; buff (salt?) surface. L. 6.2 cm. xxii 13.
49. Rear rim and shoulder sherd. Applied handle. Raised rim; rays on rounded shoulder. Brown clay; red slip. L. 5.2 cm. xiv 6.
50. Rear right rim and shoulder sherd. Handle perhaps formed in the mould. Narrow raised rim; melon-like shoulder. Red clay; red-brown slip. W. 3.9 cm. SpS 14.1b.
51. Underbody sherd. Blunt, splayed nozzle; base ring; lug on right side. Red clay; buff (salt?) surface; brown slip on upper side, extending somewhat below. L. 6.6 cm. xiv 81.

Hellenistic shapes: Italian and African versions (FIGS. 34-36, Nos. 52-80 bis)

During the later second century and for much of the first century B.C. Italy was the production centre of several shapes of lamp that derive ultimately from Hellenistic shapes first produced in the Greek East, and many of these Italian versions were exported to the countries bounding the western Mediterranean, Gaul, Iberia and the provinces of northern Africa, and were copied also in these areas. These shapes include Dressel Types 1 and 2; the desire to produce wide upper areas capable of taking figure types caused Dressel Type 3 lamps to be devised, and also the plain *Vogelkopflampen* of Dressel Type 4. Examples of Dressel Types 2 and 4 come from Sabratha (53-65 and 73-77 respectively), with some examples of Type 3 (which tend towards Roman Imperial shapes rather than Hellenistic: 78-80 bis). Most of these are in oxidised fabrics, but Lamp 52, in a reduced fabric, is an example of a very widely spread type.

Western 'rayed' type (reduced fabric) (FIG. 34, No. 52)

This is of Pavolini's (1981, 155-60) *Lucerne "a Decorazione Radiale"*, dated to c. 125-30 B.C.

52. Rim, shoulder and nozzle sherd. Raised rim; plain discus; rays on sloping shoulder. Flat-topped nozzle, with two transverse bands at its root, defined by grooves and decorated with impressed points. Pale grey clay; grey slip traces. L. 6.2 cm. xiv 3.

Lamps of Dressel Type 2 (*Warzenlampen*) (FIG. 34, Nos. 53-59)

Pavolini (1981, 161-66) has brought together the necessary information on Dressel Types 2-4, enabling the distribution and dating of these types to be determined with little or no doubt. Italian *Warzenlampen* of Dressel Type 2, and their African copies, were produced between c. 70 B.C. and A.D. 15. Some 13 Italian examples and six African versions were found at Sabratha.

53. Much of upper side remaining. Applied handle. Single moulding on edge of plain discus; rows of raised points on shoulder and underbody; frog on nozzle top. Buff clay; red to brown slip. L. 9.5 cm.; W. 6.6 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 180, fig. 85, no. 68, pl. 55, no. 68).
54. Nozzle and shoulder sherd. Probably same Series as 53. Raised points on shoulder; frog on nozzle top, pierced by air hole. Buff clay; dark brown slip. L. 5.1 cm. xxv 25.
55. Discus and shoulder sherd, right side. Single moulding on discus; rows of raised points on shoulder. Buff clay; red slip. L. 6.0 cm. iv 5.
56. Underbody sherd. One of three tripod pad feet survives; rows of raised points. Buff clay; red slip. W. 3.3 cm. xxiii 3 (Kenrick 1986, 135).
57. Left side sherd, with lug. Rows of raised points on shoulder, apparently none underneath. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 3.5 cm. xiv 70 (Kenrick 1986, 164).
58. Top and handle sherd. Applied ribbed handle. Mouldings on discus; rows of raised points on shoulder. Buff clay; brown slip. W. 4.9 cm. xiv 70 (Kenrick 1986, 164).
59. Underbody sherd, with raised base, concave within. Rows of raised points. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 5.1 cm. xiv 50 (Kenrick 1986, 149).

Additional examples:

3 underbody sherds	3 splayed blunt nozzle sherds
iv 1	xiv 128
iv 12	xv 16
xiv 128	AO1131

North African copies of Italian lamps of Dressel Type 2 (*Warzenlampen*) (FIG. 35, Nos. 60-65)

60. Rear top sherd. Applied handle. Plain discus; rows of raised points on shoulder. Grey clay; dark grey slip. W. 6.0 cm. xxiii 21.
61. Rim, body and nozzle sherd, right side. Concentric mouldings on discus; rows of raised points on shoulder and on underbody. Grey clay; dark grey slip. L. 6.0 cm. xxii 35.
62. Rim and shoulder sherd, rear left. Applied handle. Raised rim; concentric mouldings on small discus; alternate rows of bead-and-reel and of leaves in relief on rounded shoulder. Grey clay; dark grey slip. L. 4.6 cm. xiv 11.
63. Rim, shoulder and lug sherd. Concentric mouldings on small discus; rows of raised points on rounded shoulder. Grey clay; dark grey slip. L. 5.1 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 182, no. 69).
64. Rim and nozzle sherd. Mouldings on discus; raised points on shoulder. Light red-brown clay; brown slip. L. 4.4 cm. iii 9.
65. Rim, lug and nozzle sherd. Raised double rim; plain discus; rows of large raised points on rounded shoulder. Plain lug; flat-topped nozzle. Red clay; red to brown slip. L. 4.4 cm. SpH 40.3a.

Miscellaneous Italian late Republican/Augustan Hellenistic-type lamps (FIG. 35, Nos. 66-72)

66. Rear body sherd. Applied handle. Melon-shaped body; mouldings round discus. **EROS|AIMILI** impressed within raised base. Buff-brown clay; brown to dark brown slip. C. 25 B.C. to A.D. 15. L. 7.6 cm. xiv 70.

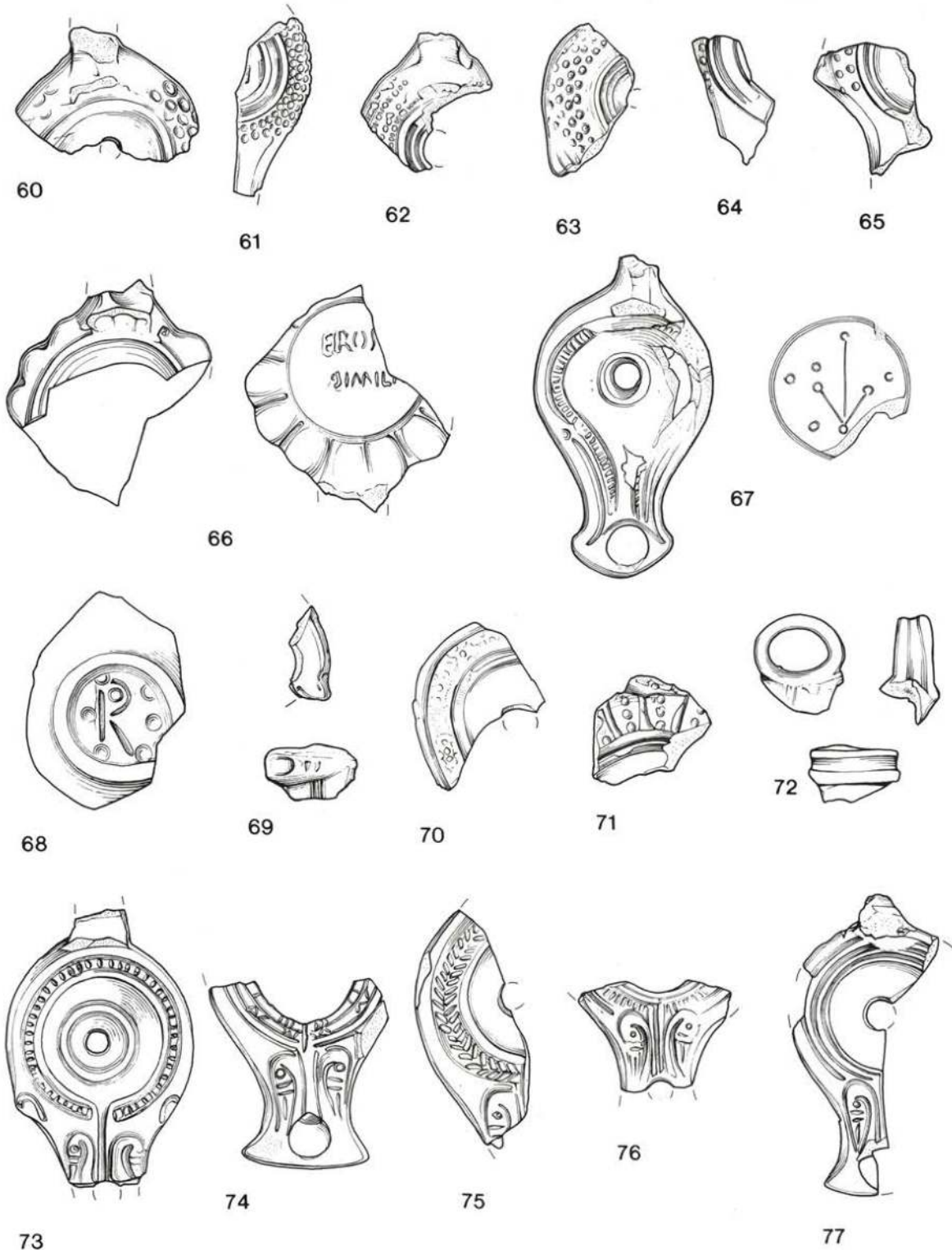


FIG. 35 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 60-77 (Scale 1:2)

67. Almost complete. Applied handle. Dished top, elongated towards wick hole; raised edge all round with a band of short transverse strokes within. Raised rim round filling-hole. Fluted nozzle. Raised circular base, flat below; anchor mark within, with random impressed circles. Buff clay; worn red-brown slip on top and part way down underbody. C. 80 B.C. to A.D. 10. L. 10.5; W. 6.0 cm. iiiib 1.

68. Underbody sherd, with base ring. Letter **R** with random impressed circles within base. Orange clay; red slip. C. 80 B.C. to A.D. 10. L. 7.5 cm. xiv 70.

69. Side-lug sherd: lug in the form a human thumb, from right side of lamp; underbody decorated with groups of two vertical ridges. Reduced fabric: grey clay; glossy dark grey slip. C. 70 B.C. to A.D. 15. L. 3.1 cm. xxii 34.
70. Left shoulder sherd: rounded shoulder with panels divided by raised lines, each containing a vertical row of three raised points. Indications of a side lug. Elongated discus with a raised rim. Buff clay; red slip. C. 70 B.C. to A.D. 15. L. 4.2 cm. AO1644.
71. Rear left sherd: rounded shoulder defined by two grooves, within which are three rows of raised points. Buff clay; red slip. C. 70 B.C. to A.D. 15. L. 5.6 cm. AO1644.
72. Rear sherd, with narrow shoulder and dished top; on shoulder is applied a transverse loop handle. Buff clay, unslipped. First century B.C. Possibly a *Vogelkopflampe* of the first half of the first century A.D. W. 2.9 cm. xxiv 17.

Italian Early *Vogelkopflampen* of Dressel Type 4 (FIG. 35, Nos. 73-77)

Pavolini (1981, 161-66; 1980, 47-48) discusses this type of lamp, most examples of which were made in Italy, and dates them to c. 50 B.C. to A.D. 15. See also Bailey (1975a) Q 744, and Bailey (1988) Q 1487 of Gaulish manufacture; there is no doubt that all the Sabratha examples, 13 in number, are Italian.

73. Fairly complete: nozzle tip lost and much of underbody. Applied handle. Segmented band at edge of discus; concentric mouldings round filling-hole. Raised circular base, flat below. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 9.0 cm.; W. 6.0 cm. xxii 18.
74. Front sherd, with nozzle. Mouldings with spaced groups of transverse lines at discus edge. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 5.9 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 180, fig. 85, no. 71, pl. 55, no. 71).
75. Left side sherd, with spring of nozzle. Branch pattern encircling discus. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 7.6 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 180, fig. 85, no. 70, pl. 55, no. 70).
76. Front top sherd, with part of nozzle. Segmented band at edge of discus. Buff clay; brown slip. W. 4.9 cm. AO1086.
77. Left top sherd. Applied handle. Three mouldings round plain discus. Buff clay; red slip. L. 8.9 cm. xvi 21, joining xxi 19 & xxi 21.

Additional examples:

4 sherds with segmented band round discus

vib 2

xxii 17

xxv 2

AO1131

4 nozzle sherds with segmented band round discus (one has a simple guilloche)

iii 9

iiib 1

xxii 34 (Kenrick 1986, 130)

xxiii 39

Italian lamps of Dressel Type 3 (FIG. 36, Nos. 78-80 and 80 bis)

The five fragments in this section are from Dressel Type 3 lamps, shown in Pavolini (1981, 162-66) to have been in production mainly in the years between 80 B.C. and A.D. 10. The wider chronological spread suggested by the methodology of Lund (1991, 273-77) does not undermine this dating, as the author readily admits.

78. Front sherd, with voluted nozzle. Double moulding round discus; remains of decoration on discus. Air hole. Orange clay; red slip. L. 4.9 cm. xxii 34.

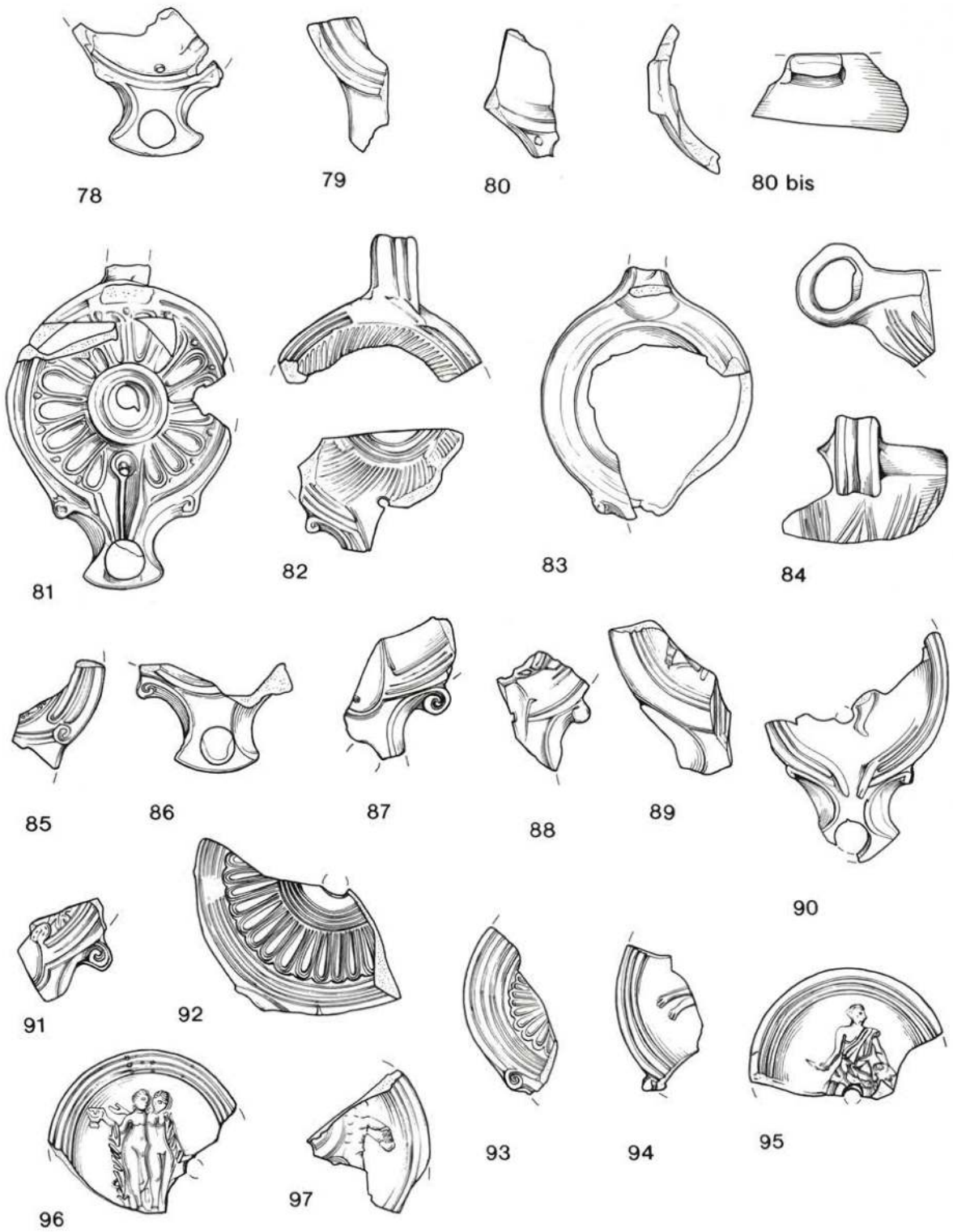


FIG. 36 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 78-97 (Scale 1:2)

Additional example:

1 nozzle sherd from a similar lamp
xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 183, no. 74)

79. Front left sherd, with concentric mouldings round discus and flat-topped nozzle. Buff clay; red slip. L. 4.5 cm. xiv 81.

80. Similar to last; nozzle shorter. Orange clay; red slip. L. 4.5 cm. xviii 93.

80. bis Side sherd, with side lug. Brown clay; brown slip. L. 5.3 cm. SpH 31.2bb.

Proto-Loeschcke Type I lamps (FIG. 36, No. 81-86)

These forerunners and contemporaries of early Loeschcke Type I, some 36 in number, are all probably of Augustan date; some are local, but most may be Italian. The surviving discus decoration is non-figural and includes rosettes, curved rays and tongues. Some may be Dressel Type 3 lamps, of about the same date.

81. Fragmentary, but top almost complete. Voluted blunt nozzle with channel from discus. Applied handle. Ridged shoulder; rosette on discus, radiating from concentric mouldings round filling-hole; air hole within single moulding with spine along nozzle channel. Buff clay; thin red-brown slip. L. c. 11.0 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 180, fig. 85, no. 72, pl. 55, no. 72).

82. Similar to last: two non-joining sherds. Voluted nozzle with channel. Applied ribbed handle. Ridged rim; curved rays expanding from mouldings round filling-hole. Buff clay; red slip. Probably Italian. L. c. 10.0 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 180, fig. 85, no. 75, pl. 55, no. 75).

83. Fragmentary: most of top and voluted nozzle lost. Applied handle. Inward-sloping shoulder. Small base ring. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 8.5 cm.; W. 7.2 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 183, no. 74).

84. Rear sherd, with applied ribbed handle and inward-sloping shoulder. Underbody decorated with groups of vertical raised lines. Buff clay; red to brown slip. Possibly Italian. W. 5.9 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 180, fig. 85, no. 74, pl. 55, no. 74).

85. Front right sherd, with moulded shoulder, the outer moulding terminating in an inturned spiral, the inner two mouldings joining in a loop. Nozzle defined by raised band. Discus: mostly lost, perhaps decorated with tongues. Buff clay; brown slip. Probably Italian. L. 3.7 cm. AO1131.

86. Nozzle sherd, with nozzle volutes; deep-sunk discus. Orange clay; brown slip. Possibly Italian. W. 5.3 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 180, fig. 85, no. 73, pl. 55, no. 73).

Additional examples:

5 rear sherds with applied ribbed handles from similar lamps

xiv 70

xxv 24 (3 examples: Kenrick 1986, 183, nos. 75-76)

xxv 25

5 ribbed handles from similar lamps

xiv 70 (2 examples)

xxii 7

xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 183, no. 76)

AO0398

1 discus, 3 body, 7 base and 6 nozzle sherds from similar lamps

ivb 1

xiv 50

xiv 70

xiv 120

xxii 5

xxii 7 (2 examples)

xxii 29

xxiii 4

xxiii 40

xxiv 15a

xxv 21

xxv 24 (4 examples: Kenrick 1986, 183, nos. 74-75)

Italian Loeschcke Type IA with nozzle channel (FIG. 36, Nos. 87-91)

Lamps of Loeschcke Type IA, with and without a nozzle channel, and variants (Bailey 1980, Type A, groups i and ii) were originally developed in Italy, and are of Augustan to Tiberian date; those with

nozzle channels are probably all Augustan. Their main feature is an angled nozzle flanked by volutes. They are plentiful in the Kenyon/Ward-Perkins excavations at Sabratha, 156 of them being found. The Shoulder-forms mentioned throughout this catalogue are those devised by S. Loeschcke (1919, 25). The discus decoration and figure types of the lamps with nozzle channels include a vine wreath, gladiators and a hoofed animal.

87. Front right sherd. Near Shoulder-form IIa. Air hole in channel. Buff clay; speckled brown slip. L. 5.1 cm. xxiii 39.

88. Front right sherd. Ridged shoulder, form not in Loeschcke. Discus: rear leg of hoofed animal to left. Air hole in channel. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 4.0 cm. xxii 36.

89. Front left sherd. Near Shoulder-form VIIa. Discus: fallen gladiator? Ridges in channel. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 6.1 cm. xiv 9 (Kenrick 1986, 152).

90. Front sherd. Shoulder-form I. Discus: leg of gladiator. Perhaps same Series as Heres (1972) 30. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 7.9 cm. iii 4.

91. Front right sherd. Shoulder-form IIa. Discus: vine leaf and bunch of grapes (part of wreath?). Buff clay; red slip. L. 3.7 cm. xxiv 15.

Additional examples:

6 nozzle sherds with Shoulder-forms I and IIa

x 14?

xiv 8a (Kenrick 1986, 152)

xiv 77 (Kenrick 1986, 151)

xviii 122

xxiv 15

xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 183, no. 75)

Italian Loeschcke Type IA (FIGS. 36–37, Nos. 92–107)

The discus decorations and figure types found on Loeschcke Type IA lamps without a nozzle channel include a bunch of grapes, radiating leaves, rosettes, radiating tongues, Dionysus and Ariadne, Victoria in a chariot, human figures (including gladiators and a bestiarius), a gryphon and a marine scene.

92. Front left sherd. Near Shoulder-form I. Discus: tongues radiating from concentric circles. Air hole. Buff clay; orange to brown slip. W. 8.3 cm. xxii 35.

93. Left side sherd. Near Shoulder-form I. Discus: rosette. Buff clay; red slip. L. 5.7 cm. xxiii 36.

94. Front left sherd. Shoulder-form I. Discus: forelegs of gryphon? to left. Compare perhaps Deneauve (1969) 310, from Carthage. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 4.9 cm. xiv 9 (Kenrick 1986, 152).

95. Rear sherd. Shoulder-form IIa. Discus: bestiarius with uncertain animal. Buff clay; orange-red slip. W. 6.6 cm. xiv 6.

96. Rear sherd. Shoulder-form I. Discus: Dionysus and Ariadne. Compare Bailey (1988) Q 1893. Buff clay; red to brown slip. W. 6.4 cm. xiv 81 (Kenrick 1986, 153).

97. Right side sherd. Shoulder-form IIa. Discus: gladiator (one of two). For figure type compare Bailey (1988) Q 3033, an Ephesian Loeschcke Type V lamp. Buff clay; speckled brown slip. W. 4.0 cm. xxiii 39.

98. Front left sherd. Shoulder-form I. Discus: radiating pointed leaves. Buff clay; speckled brown slip. W. 6.2 cm. xiv 14.

99. Front sherd. Shoulder-form I. Discus: tongues radiating from concentric circles. Air hole. Buff clay; brown slip. W. 6.2 cm. xxiii 39.

100. Rear and right side sherd. Shoulder-form IIa. Discus: Victoria in chariot to left, holding wreath. For figure type compare the poorer quality Deneauve (1969) 423, on a Loeschcke Type IV

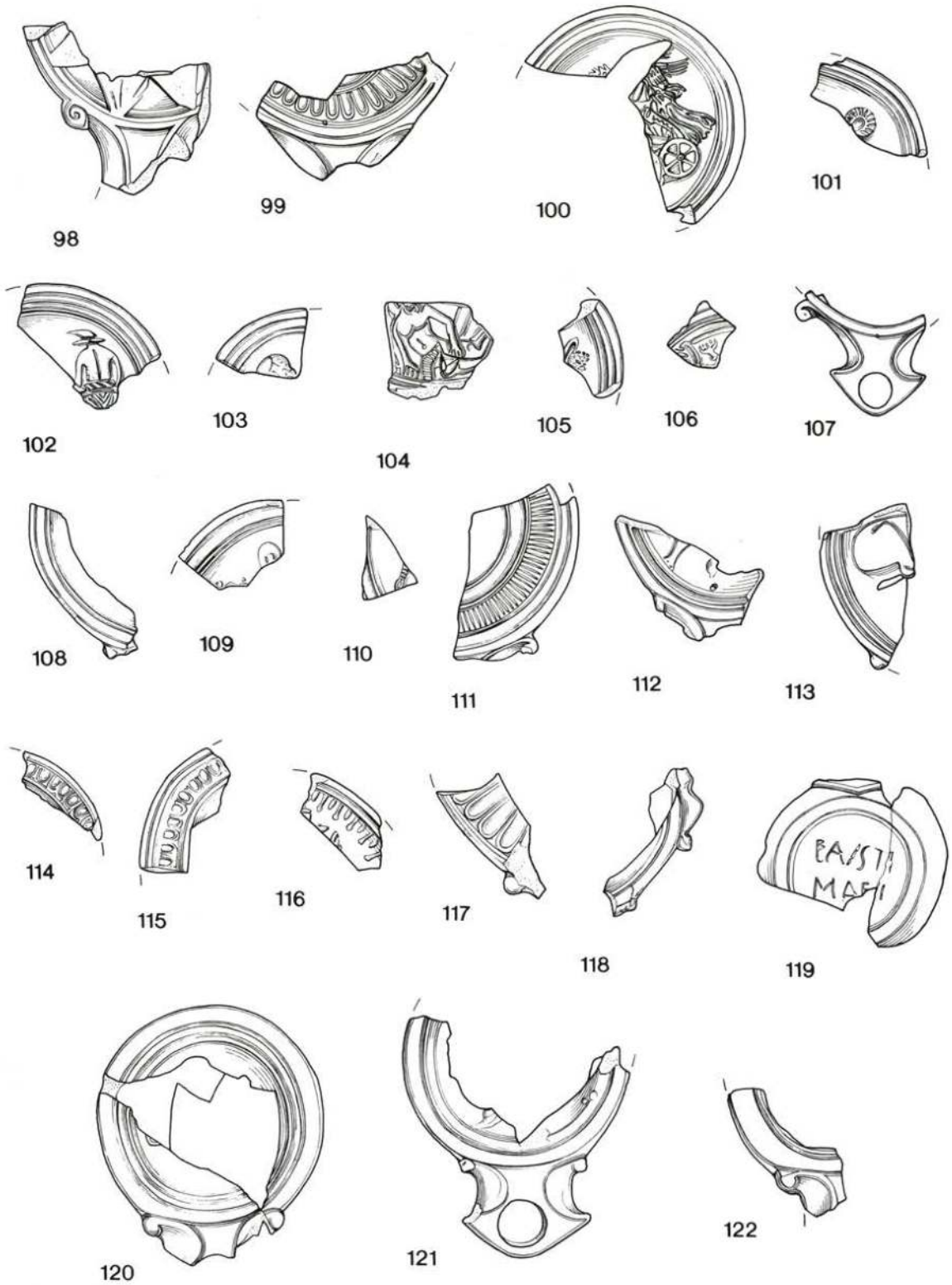


FIG. 37 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 98-122 (Scale 1:2)

lamp from Carthage; compare also the rather better example in Bernhard (1955) 244, also on a lamp of Loeschcke Type IV. Buff clay; speckled brown slip. L. 7.5 cm. xiv 81.

101. Rear sherd. Shoulder-form IIa. Discus: tail of a dog. For this very common figure type see Heres (1972) 662 and the discussion in Bailey (1988, 74, Q 2771). Buff clay; orange slip. W. 4.6 cm. xiv 81 (Kenrick 1986, 153).

- 102.** Rear right sherd. Shoulder-form IIa. Discus: gladiator (one of two). Buff clay; red-brown slip. Close Deneauve (1969) 314, from Carthage. L. 4.9 cm. xiv 9 (Kenrick 1986, 152).
- 103.** Rear sherd. Shoulder-form IIa. Discus: head of balding man. Buff clay; red slip. W. 3.4 cm. xiv 9 (Kenrick 1986, 152).
- 104.** Discus sherd. Shoulder-form I. Discus: kneeling, bearded man, looking back at another figure, one leg of which remains. Air hole. Buff clay; red to brown slip. W. 3.7 cm. xiv 81 (Kenrick 1986, 153).
- 105.** Right side sherd. Shoulder-form IIa. Discus: bunch of grapes. Buff clay; speckled brown slip. L. 3.3 cm. xiv 81 (Kenrick 1986, 153).
- 106.** Discus and shoulder sherd. Shoulder-form IIa. Discus: marine scene: tail of dolphin, etc. Buff clay; brown slip. W. 2.7 cm. xxv 11.
- 107.** Nozzle sherd. Buff clay; brown slip. W. 4.2 cm. SpD 12.17.

Additional examples:

28 nozzle or volute sherds with Shoulder-forms I or IIa

i 46
 iii 1
 iv 12
 ivb 6
 vib 2 (2 examples)
 vii 9
 x 3?
 xiv 6 (2 examples)
 xiv 9 (Kenrick 1986, 152)
 xiv 11
 xiv 12
 xiv 81 (3 examples: Kenrick 1986, 153)
 xiv 120
 xiv 135
 xv 18
 xxii 29
 xxiii 29
 xxiii 39
 xxiv 15
 xxiv 15d
 xxv 24 (2 examples: Kenrick 1986, 183)
 xxv 25
 AO0723

52 body and shoulder sherds with or near Shoulder-forms I and IIa

i 46 (2 examples)
 iv 5
 iv 14?
 v 3 (2 examples)
 vib 7 (2 examples)
 vii 12?
 xii 8a
 xii 9
 xiv 6
 xiv 9 (4 examples: Kenrick 1986, 152)
 xiv 80
 xiv 81 (3 examples: Kenrick 1986, 153)
 xiv 120
 xxii 7
 xxii 13 (2 examples)
 xxii 15
 xxii 35
 xxiii 39 (7 examples)
 xxiii 40

xxiv 15 (5 examples)
 xxiv 17
 xxiv 20
 xxiv 39
 xxiv 41 (2 examples)
 xxv 24
 xxv 27
 xxvii 2
 SpD 12.17
 SpJ 3a.7c
 SpJ 7f.3
 SpK 49.5
 AO2007

33 base-ring sherds, probably all from Italian Loeschcke Type IA lamps

i 55
 iiic 3
 xiv 8a (Kenrick 1986, 152)
 xiv 9 (4 examples: Kenrick 1986, 152)
 xiv 12
 xiv 81 (2 examples: Kenrick 1986, 153)
 xiv 120
 xv 80?
 xxi 22 (2 examples)
 xxii 7
 xxii 12
 xxii 13 (2 examples)
 xxiii 7
 xxiii 27
 xxiii 39 (5 examples)
 xxiv 17
 xxiv 67 (Kenrick 1986, 139)
 xxv 24 (2 examples)
 xxv 25
 xxvii 2
 SpJ 3c
 AO0503

Other Italian Loeschcke Type IA lamps, mostly with unusual Shoulder-forms (FIG. 37, Nos. 108-119)

One of these lamps bears a maker's name, that of Faustus, apparently combined with a second name, possibly Maecius or perhaps Marius. Decorated discuses show leaves, a band of rays, gladiators, a lion and a frieze of armour.

- 108.** Front left sherd, with volute spine. Buff clay; no slip. L. 5.9 cm. xxiii 39.
- 109.** Rear sherd. Discus: part of armour frieze, with part of greave. For figure type compare perhaps Heres (1972) 33. Buff clay; speckled brown slip. W. 3.8 cm. iii 4.
- 110.** Discus sherd: foot of gladiator. Buff clay; red slip. L. 2.6 cm. xxii 51.
- 111.** Front right sherd, with volute spine. Discus: band of rays at edge, radiating from concentric mouldings; plain flat centre. Buff clay; speckled brown slip. L. 6.5 cm. xxii 12.
- 112.** Front left sherd, with volute. Discus: legs of gladiator (one of two). Probably same scene as Deneauve (1969) 313, from Carthage. Air hole. Buff clay; speckled brown slip. W. 5.0 cm. xiv 8a (Kenrick 1986, 152).
- 113.** Front left sherd, with volute spine. Discus: rear end of reclining lion. For figure type compare Menzel (1969) 193, on a Loeschcke Type IV lamp from Miletus. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 5.5 cm. xiv 12.
- 114.** Rim sherd: ovules between ridges. Buff clay; red slip. L. 3.8 cm. i 46.
- 115.** Rim sherd: ovules between ridges. Buff clay; speckled brown slip. L. 4.5 cm. SpH 22.15.

116. Rim sherd: long and short darts within ridges. Discus: leaves? Buff clay; brown slip. L. 3.8 cm. viii 1.
117. Front left sherd, with volute spine. Near Shoulder-form VIIb. Discus: rosette. Buff clay; red slip. L. 4.7 cm. xxiii 39.
118. Front right sherd, with volute spine and lug handle. Buff clay; purple-brown slip. L. 5.3 cm. xiv 81 (Kenrick 1986, 153).

Additional examples:

5 rim sherds
xiv 6 & 9 (2 sherds from same lamp: Kenrick 1986, 152)
xiv 81 (Kenrick 1986, 153)
xxii 17
SpH 22.15

119. Base-ring sherd, with nozzle defined by V-shaped ridge. Cursive signature (incised into archetype): **FAVSTI|MAEI**. Buff clay; pale orange slip. W. 6.2 cm. xxv 24 (Kenrick 1986, 180, fig. 85, no. 76, pl. 55, no. 76 & 183, no. 76: **FAVSTI|MARI** suggested).

Italian Loeschcke Type IB (FIG. 37, Nos. 120–121)

Loeschcke Type IB lamps are much like IA lamps, but have Shoulder-forms not found on the latter, and are somewhat later in date, ranging from late Augustan times to the early Flavian period (Bailey 1980, Type A, group iii). Fifty-one examples are catalogued here; no figure types survive.

120. Fragmentary: end of nozzle, much of discus, much of underside lost. Shoulder-form IIIa. Discus: very small part of decoration survives. Raised base. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 8.4 cm.; W. 7.3 cm. xiv 127.
121. Front and body sherd. Shoulder-form IIIa. Discus: largely lost, but decorated. Orange clay; red to brown slip. Possibly not Italian. L. 8.0 cm.; W. 7.1 cm. xiv 81 (Kenrick 1986, 153).

Additional examples:

3 nozzle sherds with Shoulder-form IIIa
viii 3
xiv 81 (Kenrick 1986, 153)
xxiv 72

19 rim sherds with Shoulder-form IIIa, some of which may belong to Loeschcke Type IV
i 46
iiic 3
vid 1
viii 2
xiv 12
xiv 39
xiv 41
xiv 81 (2 examples: Kenrick 1986, 153)
xiv 138
xviii 10
xxii 13 (2 examples)
xxiii 9
xxiii 10
SpH 2.1cc
SpJ 2.3
SpJ 3.1
SpJ 3c.2

3 rim sherds with Shoulder-form IVb
v 9
xv 15
xxiii 25

1 rim sherd with Shoulder-form VIa

xiv 119

23 nozzle sherds, some of which may belong to Loeschcke Type IA

v 1

xiv 9 (4 examples)

xiv 11

xiv 39

xiv 81 (3 examples; Kenrick 1986, 153)

xiv 126

xiv 127

xxii 8

xxii 10

xxii 13

xxiii 34

xxiii 39 (2 examples)

xxiv 15

xxiv 17

xxv 25

SpJ 1.1ed

AO0135

Italian Loeschcke Type IC (FIG. 37, No. 122)

The one example of a Loeschcke Type IC lamp found may be the Campanian variant of that Type, of Flavian date (Bailey 1980, Type A, group v).

122. Front left sherd. Shoulder-form IVb. Buff clay; red slip. L. 5.0 cm. vid 11.

Italian Loeschcke Type IV (FIG. 38, Nos. 123-126)

Lamps of this type have round-tipped nozzles flanked by volutes (Bailey 1980, Type B); only 10 certain examples were found. Their date range is largely from the reign of Tiberius to the early Trajanic period. Figure types include an ivy wreath, a club of Hercules and a crater. One lamp has a plain footprint stamp.

123. Fragmentary: most of underside lost. Shoulder-form IIIa. Discus: lidded crater between acanthus. For figure type compare Heres (1972) 404, on a lamp of Loeschcke Type VIII. Air hole. Raised base: part of footprint stamp survives. Buff clay; orange slip. L. 13.2 cm.; W. 9.0 cm. xxiii 17.

124. Front right sherd. Shoulder-form IIIa. Discus: ivy wreath. Buff clay; brown to red slip. L. 6.6 cm. xxiii 10.

125. Left and right side sherds, two non-joining fragments. Shoulder-form IIIa. Discus: club (part of scene with bust of Hercules). Perhaps same Series as Deneauve (1969) 280, from Carthage: if so, our lamp is of Loeschcke Type IB. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 7.0 cm. and L. 4.5 cm. xxiii 9.

126. Rear? sherd. Shoulder-form IIIa. Discus: part of unidentified scene. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 6.8 cm. xiv 92.

Additional examples:

6 nozzle sherds

xxii 7

xxiii 17

xxiii 40

xxiv 15

SpJ 1.1ed

SpS 10.5al

Italian Loeschcke Type I or IV (FIG. 38, Nos. 127-133)

This section includes discus fragments and raised base sherds falling into either Loeschcke Type I or Type IV: the distinctive nozzle shapes of the two types do not survive. The figure types include a

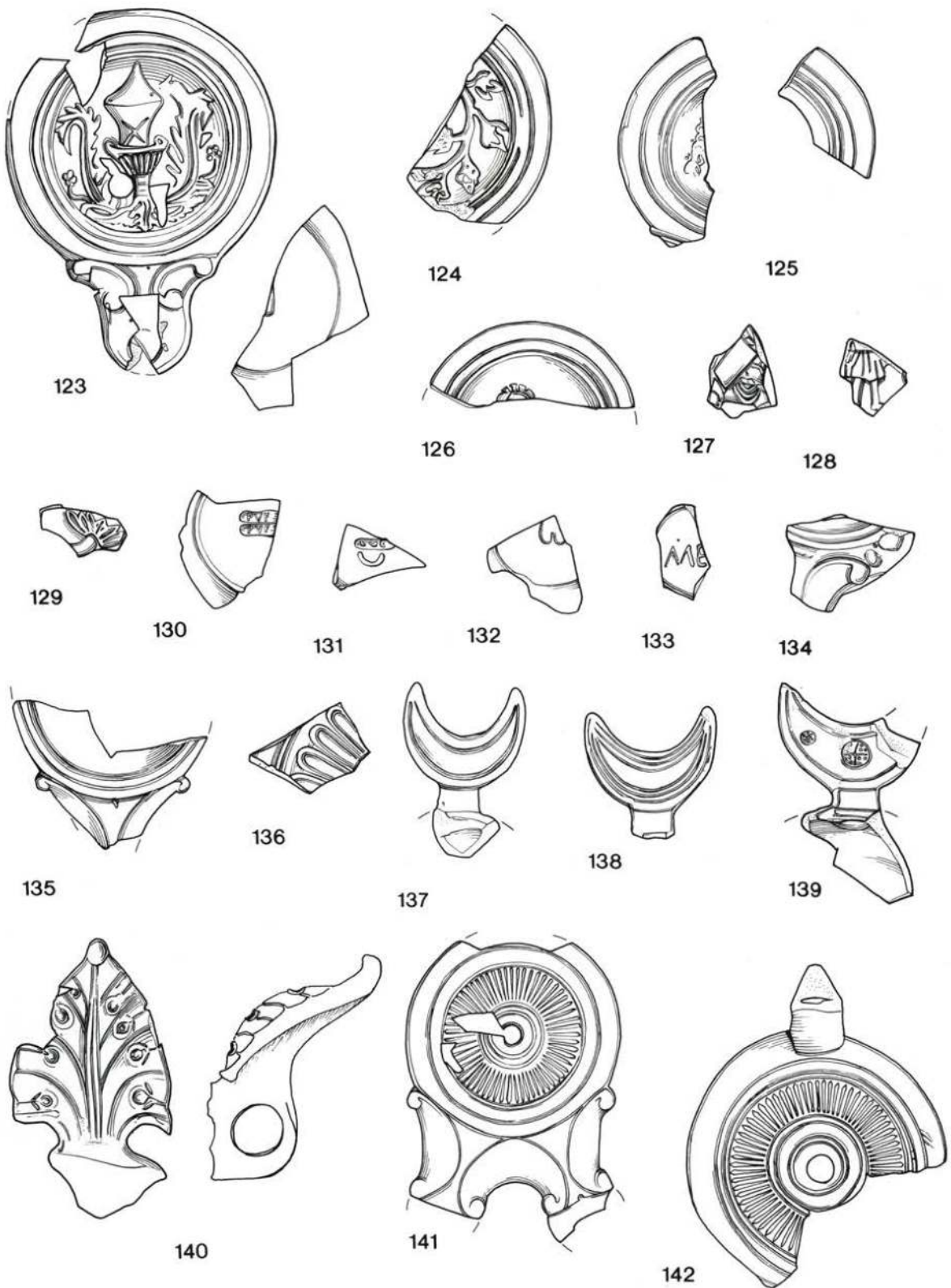


FIG. 38 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 123-142 (Scale 1:2)

gladiator, a male figure and part of a marine scene. Makers' names are found on three bases: **ME**], **LVC** and **PVF**|**PVF**; one lamp has a double footprint stamp, unscribed; a mouldmark, **C**, is found on the **LVC** lamp.

127. Discus sherd: gladiator. For figure type compare Farka (1977) 821, from the Magdalensberg and Hellmann (1987) 81, both from Loeschcke Type IA lamps. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 3.2 cm. xxiv 15.

128. Discus sherd: standing man with short tunic. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 2.6 cm. iii 12.
129. Discus sherd: tail of sea animal. Buff clay; orange-brown slip. L. 2.9 cm. xxiv 15.
130. Raised base sherd: double footprint stamp: **PVF|PVF**. Buff clay; brown slip. W. 4.0 cm. SpB 60.3.
131. Base sherd: footprint stamp: **LVC**; mouldmark **C** beside it. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 2.9 cm. SpK 25.4.
132. Raised base sherd: plain double footprint stamp. Buff clay; orange-red slip. W. 3.5 cm. xxiii 9.
133. Raised base sherd: incuse letters: **ME**[. Buff clay; red slip. W. 3.2 cm. xxi 21 (Kenrick 1986, 132; possibly Loeschcke Type VIII).

Additional examples:

14 raised base sherds, some may be from Loeschcke Type VIII

xiv 9

xiv 38

xiv 81

xiv 92

xiv 122 (2 examples)

xviii 17

xxi 19

xxi 22

xxi 26

xxiii 10

xxiii 11

xxiii 25

SpA 401.1

African Loeschcke Type IV (FIG. 38, No. 134)

Lamps of Loeschcke Type IV and of Broneer Type XXI, both with similar rounded nozzles flanked by nozzles, appear to be the first Italian forms of the first century A.D. to be copied by African lampmakers, although, as we have seen, there are African copies of late Republican to Augustan lamps (60-65). For the change from Italian imports to local production in Africa Proconsularis in Roman Imperial times, see the discussion in Deneauve (1987a). The one Loeschcke Type IV lamp of African manufacture found is probably of Flavian or later date.

134. Front right sherd: nozzle volute. Shoulder-form VIIIb; impressed leaves. Discus apparently plain. Brown clay; brown slip. L. 3.4 cm. xix 8.

Italian Broneer Type XXI (FIGS. 38-39, Nos. 135-158)

Lamps of Broneer Type XXI (Bailey 1980, Type D) have one or, normally, two voluted nozzles with rounded tips, like those of Loeschcke Type IV lamps. Above the handle is a decorative handle ornament to give aesthetic balance to the object. The Shoulder-forms can be much the same as those used on other volute lamps, but there are many variants, particularly in the increased width, amongst later products, of the outer element of the shoulder. Early examples and large examples tend to have base rings, but most have slightly raised bases. Handle ornaments include many of crescentic form (as Bailey 1980, pl. 34), some are triangular, and leaf-shaped and vulvate ornaments are found. Decoration on the triangular handle-ornaments consists of an eagle and palmettes. Figure types and discus decoration include a bust of Ceres or Proserpina, a lion, an eagle, a palmette and bands of rays. Late Flavian to Hadrianic examples are sometimes signed with the *Tria Nomina*. Makers' names include L. Munatius Adiectus and Caius Oppius Restitutus. This type of lamp was produced in Italy from late Augustan times until well into the second century A.D.; copies of them were made elsewhere, including Africa Proconsularis. The Sabratha examples, of which a great many were found — fragments of some 110 Italian and 14 African lamps — include early to late versions, and approximate dates are given with the catalogue entries.

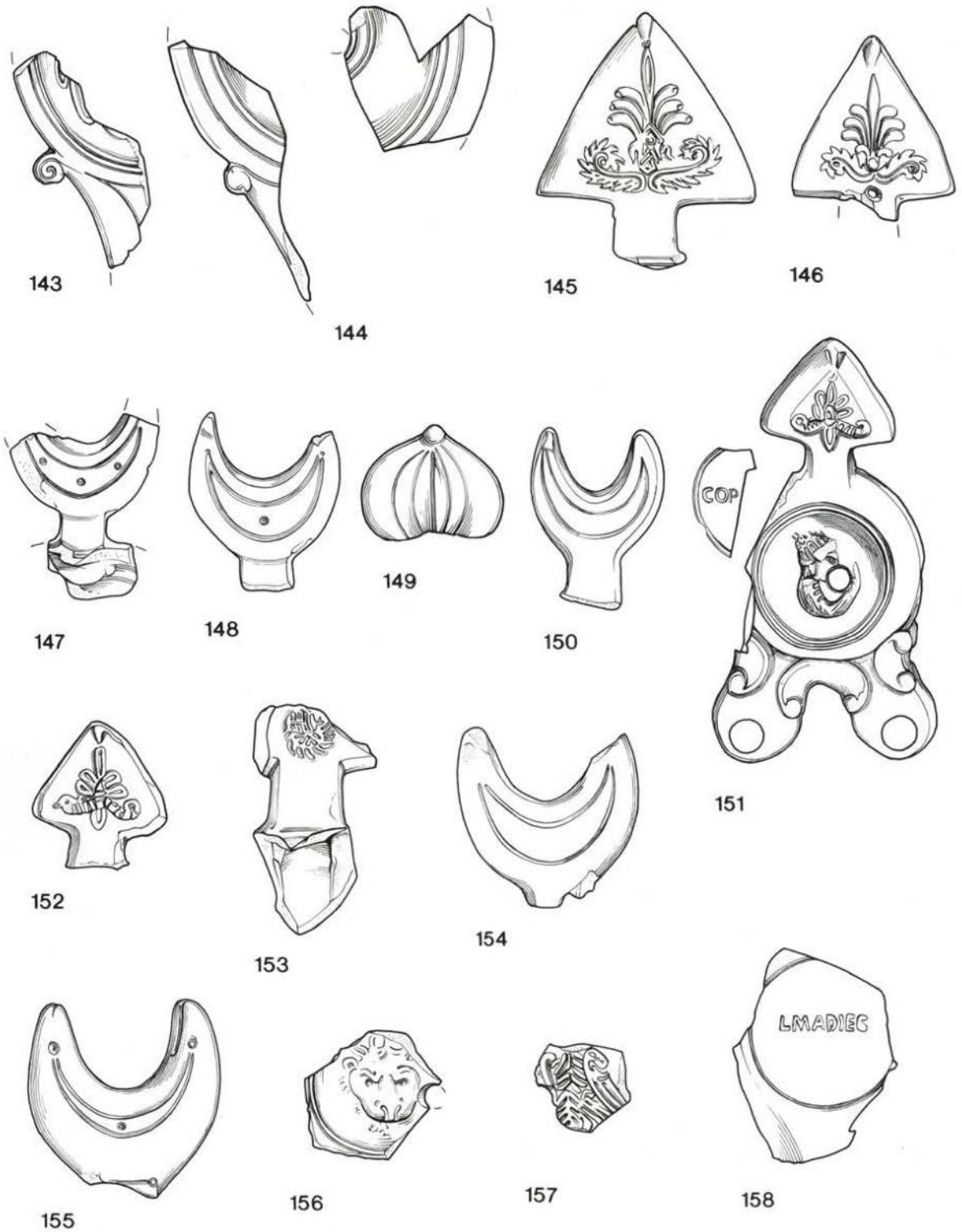


FIG. 39 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 143-158 (Scale 1:2)

135. Top front sherd: single nozzle. Shoulder-form I. Plain discus. Air hole. Buff clay; dark-brown slip traces. Augustan to Claudian. W. 6.4 cm. xxiii 39.

136. Discus sherd: rosette. Buff clay; speckled red slip. Augustan to Claudian. L. 3.9 cm. xxi 22.

137. Crescentic handle-ornament. Buff clay; dark brown slip traces. Augustan to Claudian. L. 6.1 cm. xxiii 39.

- 138.** Crescentic handle-ornament. Buff clay; thin orange-brown slip. Augustan to Claudian. L. 4.3 cm. xxiii 40.
- 139.** Crescentic handle-ornament: three raised bosses (loaves?) in inner crescent. Buff clay; orange slip. Augustan to Claudian. L. 7.8 cm. xxiii 25.
- 140.** Acanthus-leaf handle ornament. Buff clay; thin red slip. Augustan to Claudian. L. 9.3 cm. xiv 9 (Kenrick 1986, 152).

Additional examples:

11 early to mid first-century body and shoulder sherds

i 17

viii 1

xiv 9 (Kenrick 1986, 152)

xiv 81 (Kenrick 1986, 153)

xxii 35

xxiii 7 (Kenrick 1986, 135)

xxiii 17

xxiii 23 (2 examples)

xxv 25 (2 examples)

- 141.** Fragmentary: both nozzles broken and the handle lost (nozzles and rear body restored). Shoulder-form IIIa. Discus: band of rays. Raised circular base. Buff clay; brown slip traces. Claudian to Flavian. L. c. 11.0 cm.; W. 7.1 cm. SpH 101.3bx.1.
- 142.** Rear sherd, with handle spring: single nozzle lost. Shoulder-form VIa. Discus: band of rays. Raised circular base. Buff clay; red-brown slip. Claudian to Flavian. L. 10.5 cm.; W. 8.5 cm. xiv 92.
- 143.** Front left sherd: single nozzle, with large volute. Near Shoulder-form IVa. Discus: palmette. Buff clay; red slip. Claudian to Flavian. L. 7.7 cm. SpE 112.1c.
- 144.** Several non-joining sherds of large lamp (two illustrated): probably single nozzle. Near Shoulder-form IIIa. Discus: plain, except for concentric rings round filling-hole. Base ring. Buff clay; red slip. Claudian to Flavian. L. of main fr. 11.0 cm. xiv 41.
- 145.** Triangular handle-ornament: palmette. Buff clay; orange slip. Claudian to Flavian. L. 8.5 cm. xxiii 10.
- 146.** Triangular handle-ornament: palmette. Buff clay; orange-red slip. Claudian to Flavian. L. 6.1 cm. xiv 128.
- 147.** Crescentic handle-ornament: three impressed circles in inner crescent. Buff clay; thin brown slip. Claudian to Flavian. L. 6.0 cm. vid 4.
- 148.** Crescentic handle-ornament: impressed point in centre of inner crescent. Buff clay; orange-red slip. Claudian to Flavian. L. 5.9 cm. xxi 22.
- 149.** Vulvate handle-ornament. Close Farka (1977) 620, from the Magdalensberg. Buff clay; thin red slip. Claudian to Flavian. W. 4.7 cm. xiv 9 (Kenrick 1986, 152).
- 150.** Crescentic handle-ornament. Buff clay; brown slip. Neronian to Trajanic. L. 5.8 cm. AO1644.

Additional examples:

11 mid first to early second-century body and shoulder sherds

iiib 3

iv 3

xiv 14

xiv 119

xviii 8 (Kenrick 1986, 204, no. 20: before A.D. 169)

xxi 22

xxiii 17

xxiii 21 (2 examples)

SpH 40.3g

AO2902

151. Fragmentary: parts of left side and underbody lost; two nozzles. Shoulder-form IIb. Discus: bust of Ceres or Proserpina, with torch. For figure type compare Deneauve (1969) 614, on a contemporary Loeschke Type V lamp. Triangular handle-ornament: palmette. Raised circular base: **C.OP[PIRES]** impressed. Buff clay; dark brown slip. Late Flavian to Hadrianic. L. 13.8 cm. xiv 24.
152. Triangular handle-ornament: palmette (same Series as last). Buff clay; red slip. Late Flavian to Hadrianic. L. 4.8 cm. xxv 11?
153. Triangular handle-ornament, upper part lost: feet of eagle holding wreath. Buff clay; orange-brown slip. Possibly African rather than Italian. Late Flavian to Hadrianic. L. 7.7 cm. SpH 40.3b?
154. Crescentic handle-ornament. Buff clay; red-brown slip traces. Late Flavian to Hadrianic. L. 5.9 cm. vi 7?
155. Crescentic handle-ornament: impressed point in inner crescent and impressed circles at its tips. Buff clay; brown slip traces. Late Flavian to Hadrianic. L. 6.4 cm. xxiii 25.
156. Discus sherd: head of a lion. Compare Bailey (1985) C 295, from Sidi Khrebish, Berenice, and Leibundgut (1977) Motiv 310, from Vindonissa. Buff clay; red slip. Late Flavian to Hadrianic. W. 4.6 cm. xiv 92.
157. Discus sherd: eagle. For figure type compare Hellmann (1987) 188, from a lamp of Broneer Type XXI, and also Deneauve (1969) 722, from Carthage and Bailey (1980) Q 1275, both Loeschke Type VIII lamps. Buff clay; red slip. Late Flavian to Hadrianic.
158. Sherd with raised circular base: **L.M.ADIEC** impressed. Buff clay; red slip. Late Flavian to Hadrianic. L. 7.0 cm. Sp [?].

Additional examples:

The uncatalogued fragments cover the full chronological range of Broneer Type XXI lamps.

2 sherds from triangular handle-ornaments
xxiii 21 (2 examples)

8 sherds from crescentic handle-ornaments
vidi 1 (2 examples)
xiv 81 (Kenrick 1986, 153)
xiv 120
xxii 35
xxiv 15 (2 examples)
Sp] 5.4

1 plain discus sherd
Sp] 4.4

28 nozzle sherds
iv 12
vib 1
vib 3
x 1
xiv 6
xiv 77 (Kenrick 1986, 151)
xiv 81 (2 examples: Kenrick 1986, 153)
xiv 92
xiv 128
xv 10 (Kenrick 1986, 227)
xviii 25 (2 examples)
xxiii 9
xxiii 19
xxiii 21 (4 examples)
xxiii 23
xxiv 17 (2 examples)
xxv 5
xxv 24

SpJ 6.3
 SpJ 7F.1a
 SpJ 64.2
 AO0650

20 handle fragments (ornaments lost)

ia 1
 iii 1
 iii 9
 iv 8
 vib 7
 vidi 1
 xiv 11
 xiv 81 (2 examples: Kenrick 1986, 153)
 xiv 128
 xviii 8 (Kenrick 1986, 204, no. 20: before A.D. 169)
 xxiii 7 (Kenrick 1986, 135)
 xxiii 10
 xxiii 40
 xxiv 15
 xxiv 20
 xxiv 24
 xxv 4
 SpH 40.3a
 AO1725

4 underbody sherds

iv 10
 xiv 41
 xiv 92
 xxv 5

African Broneer Type XXI, mainly Tripolitanian (FIG. 40, Nos. 159-168)

These African versions are close in shape to their Italian prototypes, but are distinguished mainly by their fabrics, their coarseness and occasionally by small details not found on the Italian lamps, such as the ridges outlining the nozzle volutes of Lamp **162** (compare July 1974, nos. 36, 38 & 510) and lozenge-shaped handle-ornaments like **168** (*ibid.*, no. 40). Production in Africa does not seem to be earlier than the late Flavian period and went on for much of the second century A.D., as is shown by the makers' names found on the lamps of this type published in July (1974). Discus and handle-ornament decoration include Cupid, a bust of a woman, a rosette, palmettes and other floral patterns.

159. Top, with two nozzles. Shoulder-form VIb. Discus: Cupid with torch. Close, perhaps same Series as July (1974) 69, also from Sabratha. Air hole. Deep orange clay with many white grits; orange-red slip. L. 9.5 cm. xxv 5?

160. Rear top sherd, with part of handle. Near Shoulder-form VIIIb. Discus: head of woman (part of bust). Compare Deneauve (1969) 547, from Carthage (identified as a male bust). Buff clay; dark brown slip. Possibly Italian. W. 5.9 cm. vib 7.

161. Rear sherd: handle lost. Near Shoulder-form VIIIb. Plain discus. Raised circular base. Buff clay with red core; dark brown slip. W. 7.6 cm. vib 2.

162. Front sherd, with two nozzles. Raised circular base. Buff clay; dark brown slip. W. 7.4 cm. AO1644.

163. Rear sherd: handle ornament lost. Shoulder-form VIIIb. Discus: rosette? Red clay with white grits; brown-red slip. W. 5.3 cm. vib 5?

164. Nozzle sherd. Light brown clay; red slip. L. 4.6 cm. xxv 5.

Additional examples

4 nozzle and shoulder sherds
 vib 2
 vib 6

xxiii 25
 SpK 25.3

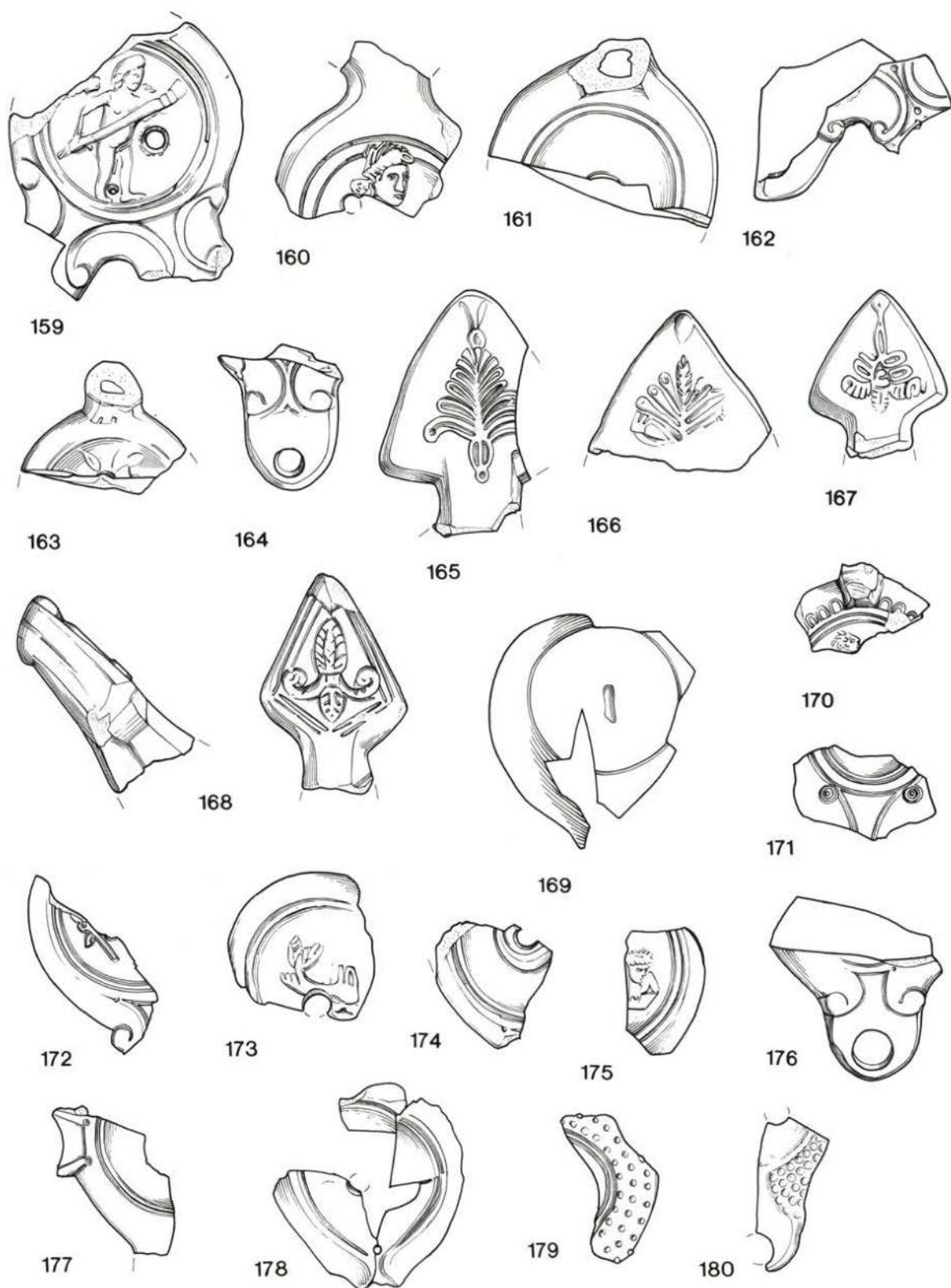


FIG. 40 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 159-180 (Scale 1:2)

165. Face of triangular handle-ornament: palmette. Orange clay; dark orange slip. L. 8.1 cm. AO0135.

166. Triangular handle-ornament: palmette. Orange clay with white grits; dark orange slip. L. 5.3 cm. vib 7.

167. Triangular handle-ornament: palmette. Pale orange clay; dark orange slip. L. 5.9 cm. xxv 4.

168. Lozenge-shaped handle-ornament: floral pattern. Orange-brown clay with white grits; dark orange slip. L. 7.0 cm. vib 7.

Italian Loeschcke Type V with decorated shoulders (FIG. 40, Nos. 169-170)

Lamps of Loeschcke Type V are volute lamps with round-tipped nozzles, but are distinguished from Loeschcke Type IV and Broneer Type XXI in having shoulder volutes, curving extensions of the shoulder, rather than the double-ended volutes of the other two types. The 21 lamps of this type fall into several distinct groups, the first of which corresponds with Bailey (1980) Type C, group i, of late Claudian to Trajanic date (five lamps); most are probably Flavian. All have impressed ovules on the shoulder. A man's head decorates one discus, a rosette another; a plain footprint stamp marks one base.

169. Base and shoulder sherd: ovules on shoulder. Slightly raised circular base with plain footprint stamp. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 7.6 cm. xiv 92.

Additional example:

shoulder sherd with Shoulder-form VIIIb
SpJ 7h.2

170. Rear sherd with ring handle: ovules on shoulder. Shoulder-form VIIa. Discus: man's head. Buff clay; red slip. Possibly early Loeschcke Type VIII. W. 4.3 cm. xiv 53.

Additional examples:

2 shoulder sherds with impressed ovules, both with Shoulder-form VIIIb (both possibly early Loeschcke Type VIII)
vii 19 (rosette on discus)
xxi 19

Italian Loeschcke Type V (FIG. 40, No. 171)

The three sherds in this section fall into Bailey (1980) Type C, group v and are of Flavian date or a little earlier.

171. Front top sherd: nozzle largely lost. Ring-and-dot patterns on nozzle volutes. Shoulder-form VIIIb. Small plain discus. Buff clay; red-brown slip. W. 4.9 cm. xxiii 17.

Additional examples:

2 shoulder sherds with Shoulder-form VIIIb
xxiii 21
xxv 28

Italian Loeschcke Type V with plain shoulders (FIG. 40, Nos. 172-176)

Bailey (1980) Type C, groups ii-iv embrace the 13 lamps of this section, which range in date from Neronian times to the reign of Trajan, Lamp **172** being of Neronian to Flavian date, **176** of late Flavian to Trajanic date, the rest coming somewhere between. Figure types include an erotic scene, a dolphin, a caduceus, a crescent and rosettes. It is interesting that there is only one, barely recognisable, erotic figure-type from the whole of this Sabratha excavated material: this is so unlikely that it seems very probable that some form of censorship has taken place. Some of these sherds may be from late Loeschcke Type IV or early Standard Loeschcke Type VIII lamps of roughly the same date.

172. Left side sherd, with nozzle volute. Shoulder-form VIb. Discus: caduceus (part of larger scene). Perhaps same Series as Haken (1958) 56, with a bust of Mercury. Buff clay; red slip. L. 7.0 cm. xxiii 25.

173. Discus and shoulder sherd. Shoulder-form VIb. Discus: dolphin. For figure type compare Deneauve (1969) 528, on a Loeschcke Type IV lamp from Carthage. Orange-buff clay; red slip. Perhaps Loeschcke Type VIII. W. 5.1 cm. xiv 120 (Kenrick 1986, 155).

174. Discus and shoulder sherd. Shoulder-form VIIIb. Discus: crescent. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 4.3 cm. xiv 92.
175. Discus and shoulder sherd. Shoulder-form VIb. Discus: erotic scene — woman to right on couch. For figure type compare Bailey (1980) Q 823, Q 930 and Q 1287. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 4.2 cm. xxiv 67 (Kenrick 1986, 139).

Additional examples:

7 shoulder sherds, some possibly of early Loeschcke Type VIII lamps
via 2 (rosette on discus; near Shoulder-form VIIIb)
xviii 8 (Shoulder-form VIb: Kenrick 1986, 204, no. 20: before A.D. 169)
xviii 98 sic (Shoulder-form VIIIb: Kenrick 1986, 204, no. 22, pl. 54c, no. 22: Kenrick lists it as xviii 8)
xxi 14 (Shoulder-form VIa)
xxii 35 (rosette on discus; Shoulder-form VIa)
xxiii 10 (Shoulder-form VIIIb)
xxiii 25 (Shoulder-form VIIIb)

176. Front sherd, with nozzle and raised circular base. Buff clay; red slip. L. 6.3 cm. xxv 5.

Additional example:

nozzle sherd
xiv 119

Italian Bailey Type G (FIG. 40, Nos. 177–178)

Bailey (1980) Type G is a distinct variant of Loeschcke Type V, with angled shoulder-volutes, ear handles, one on each side of the body, and often a short nozzle-channel. The date range is late Claudian to Trajanic; two examples were found.

177. Front left sherd, with ear handle. Shoulder-form VIIIb. Plain discus. Buff clay; red-brown slip. L. 6.0 cm. xiv 120.
178. Top sherd: ear handles lost. Shoulder-form VIIIb. Plain discus. Buff clay; yellow-brown slip. L. 7.0 cm. xxiii 23.

African Loeschcke Type V (FIG. 40, Nos. 179–180)

This distinctive form of Loeschcke Type V, with its shoulder decoration of rows of raised points, is fully discussed by Fabbriotti (1974). The type was produced both in Italy and in Africa, and the two examples from Sabratha are in African fabrics. They appear to be of Trajanic to Antonine date.

179. Right shoulder sherd. Shoulder-form VIIa; three rows of widely separated raised points. Orange clay; red-brown slip. L. 5.1 cm. SpC 21.2.
180. Right front sherd, with part of nozzle: sloping shoulder with five rows of closely spaced raised points. Brown clay; orange slip. L. 5.1 cm. xiv 15.

North Italian *Firmalampen* of Loeschcke Type X (FIG. 41, Nos. 181–184)

The main spread of *Firmalampen* was in the northern provinces of the Roman Empire, but some reached Africa, and six Italian examples were found in the Kenyon/Ward-Perkins excavations at Sabratha. Four of them are north Italian products of Loeschcke Type X (Bailey 1980, Type N, group iii) and are of late Flavian to mid Antonine date.

181. Rear right sherd. Shoulder-form IX, with lug. Brick-red clay, unslipped. L. 6.0 cm. xxiii 10.
182. Front right sherd. Shoulder-form IX; part of nozzle channel wall remains. Brick-red clay, unslipped. L. 4.9 cm. xiv 22.
183. Nozzle sherd. Air hole in nozzle channel. Red-brown clay, unslipped. L. 3.8 cm. vii 2.
184. Rear shoulder-form IX, with lug. Probably Loeschcke Type X, but could be Type IX. Fabric unrecorded: I know this only from a drawing, but it seems likely to be north Italian. W. c. 7.4 cm. xiv 11.

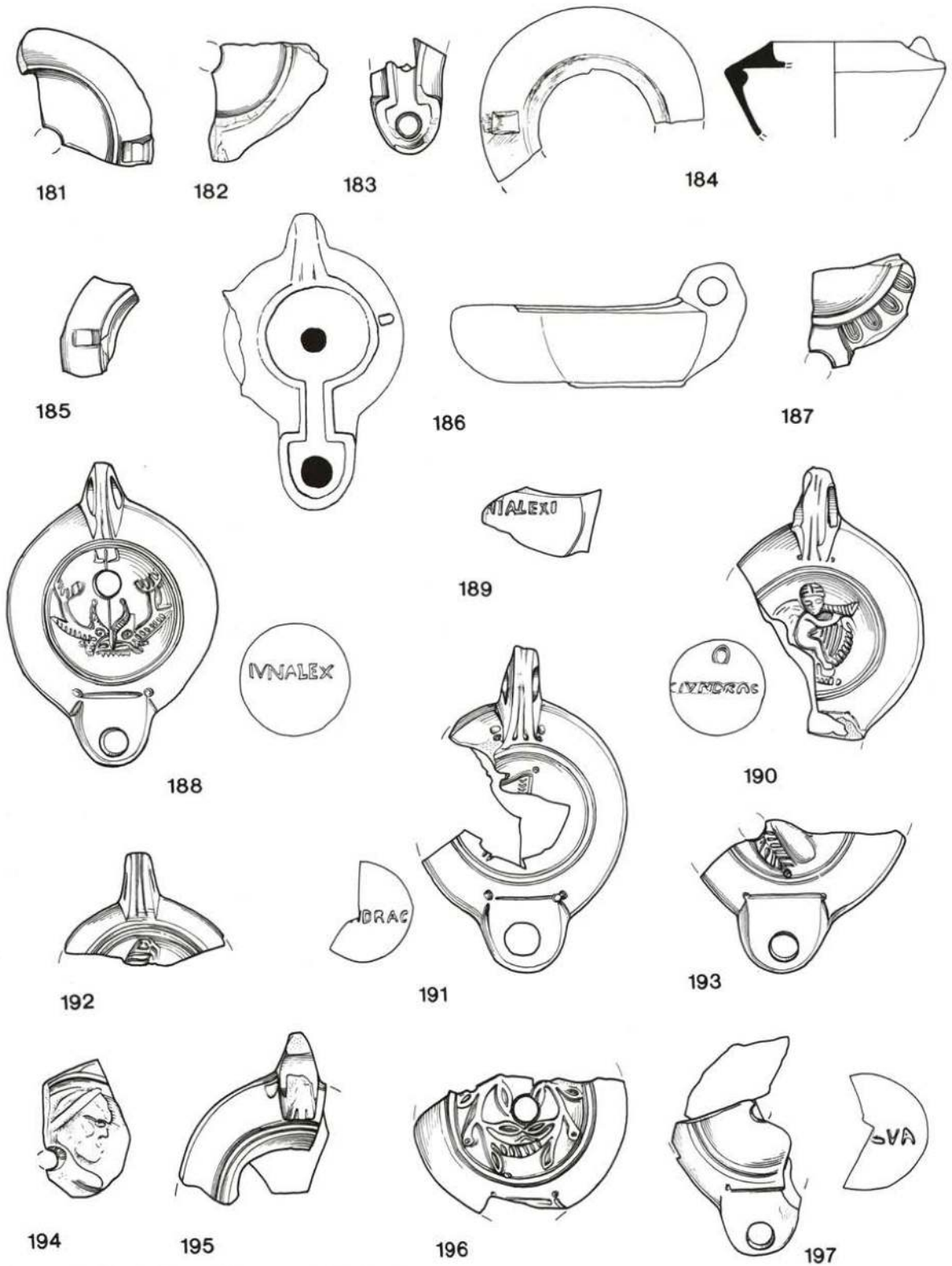


FIG. 41 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 181-197 (Scale 1:2)

Central Italian *Firmalampen* of Loeschcke Type IX and X (FIG. 41, Nos. 185-186)

Although originally devised in the Po Valley area of north Italy, *Firmalampen* were soon copied in central Italy and one early and one late example were found at Sabratha. Both fall within Bailey (1980) Type N, group vi. Lamp 185 is of Flavian date or a little later; 186 is probably late Antonine or perhaps Severan.

185. Shoulder sherd, with lug. Buff clay; red slip. L. 3.6 cm. AO1772.

186. Almost complete, but broken from something, perhaps an altar-shaped thymiaterion. Shoulder-form IX, with lug on right shoulder. Ring handle at rear. Fabric unrecorded: I know this only from a drawing. L. c. 9.9 cm; W. c. 6.1 cm. SpH 12.8.

Lamps of Loeschcke Type VIII (FIGS. 41-45, Nos. 187-253)

Loeschcke Type VIII lamps, a long-lived form, have circular bodies, a short nozzle with a rounded tip and, normally, a ring handle. Lamps of this shape are the most numerous form found during the Kenyon/Ward-Perkins excavations at Sabratha. Some 367 examples of various groupings, ranging in date from Flavian times to about the middle of the third century A.D. are included in this catalogue. Most of these are of African manufacture, but some are of Italian origin.

Italian Loeschcke Type VIII (Bailey 1980, Type O, group iv or v) (FIG. 41, No. 187)

187. Front right sherd, with part of nozzle. Shoulder-form VIIIb; impressed ovules. Discus plain. Buff clay; red slip. Flavian. L. 4.0 cm. xiv 128.

Standard African and Italian Loeschcke Type VIII (FIGS. 41-42, Nos. 188-213)

This is a very common shape, devised first in central Italy and having many of the characteristics of the slightly earlier Loeschcke Type VIII lamps of Bailey (1980) Type O. The central Italian examples (*ibid.*, Type P) probably date from the last two decades of the first century A.D. and were made seemingly for most of the second century (see Pavolini 1980, tabella I for the dating of many of the makers of this shape of lamp). The African version (Deneauve 1969, Type VIIA, which also includes Italian lamps; and see Bailey 1988, 179-80) probably began to be made no later than the turn of the first and second centuries, although Pavolini (1980, tabella II) would place the principal African lampmakers between c. A.D. 150-200; the last date, or even a little later is likely, but the first is probably too late. In the catalogue the Shoulder-forms are undecorated and of Loeschcke's VIIa or VIIb unless noted; the lamps have raised circular bases. Most of the 246 lamps and fragments are African, from Tunisia; a few are Italian and are noted where possible: the fabric helps, but mainly to emphasise the African examples; others are impossible to differentiate. The dates are mainly, as we have seen, late Flavian to mid Severan: closer dating for individual lamps is not attempted, except for some mentioned in Kenrick (1986) and the few signed examples. These include lamps of Iunius Alexis and C. Iunius Draco (both African) and CTP, C. Oppius Restitutus and Gabinia (all Italian). Figure types include Cupids, head of Luna, head of Hercules, a human head, a human bust, dolphins, an eagle, a cornucopia, two branches, wreaths, rosettes and bands of rays.

188. Complete. Discus: two confronted dolphins; trident between. Base: **IVNALEX** incuse. Close Deneauve (1969) 785, signed by L. Munatius Philemon, and Gualandi Genito (1977) 317, signed by C. Oppius Restitutus, both Italian makers. Greenish-buff clay; brown slip. African. C. A.D. 120-180. L. 10.2 cm.; W. 7.1 cm. SpY 2.11.

Additional example:

sherd from lamp in same Series
xiv 25

189. Base sherd: **IV]NIALEXI** incuse. Buff clay; red-brown slip. African. C. A.D. 120-180. W. 4.0 cm. xiv 11.

190. Left front lost. Discus: Cupid playing Apollo's lyre. Base: **CIVNDRAC** incuse; impressed ovule. Close Bailey (1980) Q 1306, a Standard Italian Loeschcke Type VIII lamp. Buff clay; red-brown slip. African. C. A.D. 120-200. L. 9.3 cm. xiv 11.

191. Left side and much of discus lost. Discus: uncertain. Base: **CIV]NDRAC** incuse. Buff clay; red-brown slip. African. C. A.D. 120-200. L. 10.7 cm. xiv 11.

Additional examples:

3 base sherds with incomplete inscriptions all reading **CIVNDRAC**

xxii 37 (Kenrick 1986, 133)

xxiii 27

SpC 21.2

192. Rear sherd, with ring handle. Discus: head of eagle. Compare figure type of Deneauve (1969) 630, on a contemporary Loeschcke Type V lamp. Buff clay; red-brown slip. Italian? W. 5.3 cm. xiv 25.
193. Front sherd. Discus: lower part of head of Hercules. Compare the Italian Bailey (1980) Q 1311. Air hole. Buff clay; brown slip. W. 6.5 cm. AO1644.
194. Discus sherd: head of Hercules as last. Compare Gualandi Genito (1986) 60, signed by the Italian maker Gabinia. Buff clay; red slip. L. 5.6 cm. SpA 130.1f.
195. Rear left sherd, with ring handle. Base: part of unread name. Buff clay; brown slip. African. W. 5.1 cm. xxiii 25.
196. Front top: nozzle lost. Discus: myrtle wreath. Air hole. Orange clay; red slip. W. 7.2 cm. xviii 8 (Kenrick 1986, 204, no. 21, pl. 54c, no. 21: before A.D. 169).
197. Front left sherd. Plain discus. Base:]**VA** incuse. Buff clay; brown slip. Italian? L. 7.6 cm. xviii 25.
198. Discus sherd: cornucopia. Buff clay; red slip. W. 3.9 cm. xxiii 10.
199. Discus and shoulder sherd. Discus: head of Luna flanked by stars. Close: Bailey (1988), Q/1672, from near Timgad. Buff clay; brown slip. L. 3.8 cm. xxiii 21.
200. Discus sherd: head of Luna. Compare Bernhard (1955) 247, a fragment probably of Loeschcke Type IV. Buff clay; red-brown slip. W. 2.5 cm. xxiii 21.
201. Base sherd: relief letter in sunken panel: **CTP**. Buff clay; red-brown slip. Italian, Campanian: perhaps not the Standard Type. Flavian. W. 3.1 cm. iv 3.
202. Base sherd: **COPPI[RES]** incuse. Buff clay; brown slip. Italian. C. A.D. 80-160. L. 4.4 cm. xxv 5.
203. Base sherd: **GABINIA** incuse. Buff clay; brown slip. Italian. C. A.D. 80-150. W. 4.6 cm. SpH 40.
204. Front sherd. Discus: two leaves or branches. Air hole. Close Joly (1974) 316, also from Sabratha. Compare also Bailey (1988, 92). Buff-brown clay; brown slip traces. African. W. 7.1 cm. xxiv 43.
205. Front sherd. Discus: rosette. Air hole. Compare Joly (1974) 293, from Sabratha. Buff clay; brown slip. African. W. 7.2 cm. AO1644.
206. Front sherd. Discus: rosette. Orange-brown clay; red-brown slip. W. 5.4 cm. SM3.1a.
207. Rear left sherd, with ring handle. Discus: cornucopia. Compare figure type on Joly (1974) 489, from Sabratha. Buff-brown clay; brown slip. L. 6.5 cm. v 2.
208. Front sherd. Discus: bust, head lost. Air hole. Buff clay; brown slip. African. W. 6.0 cm. xxv 5?
209. Front right sherd, with nozzle. Discus: unidentified scene (animal to right?). Part of raised feature on shoulder, moulded with the lamp: perhaps once attached to a miniature altar. Orange clay; red slip. L. 4.8 cm. xiv 12.
210. Rear sherd. Discus: band of short rays. Orange clay; orange-red slip. W. 6.1 cm. xix 6 (Kenrick 1986, 219).
211. Discus and shoulder sherd. Shoulder-form VIIIb. Discus: two Cupids. Orange-brown clay; darker slip. African. W. 5.2 cm. xxiv 43.

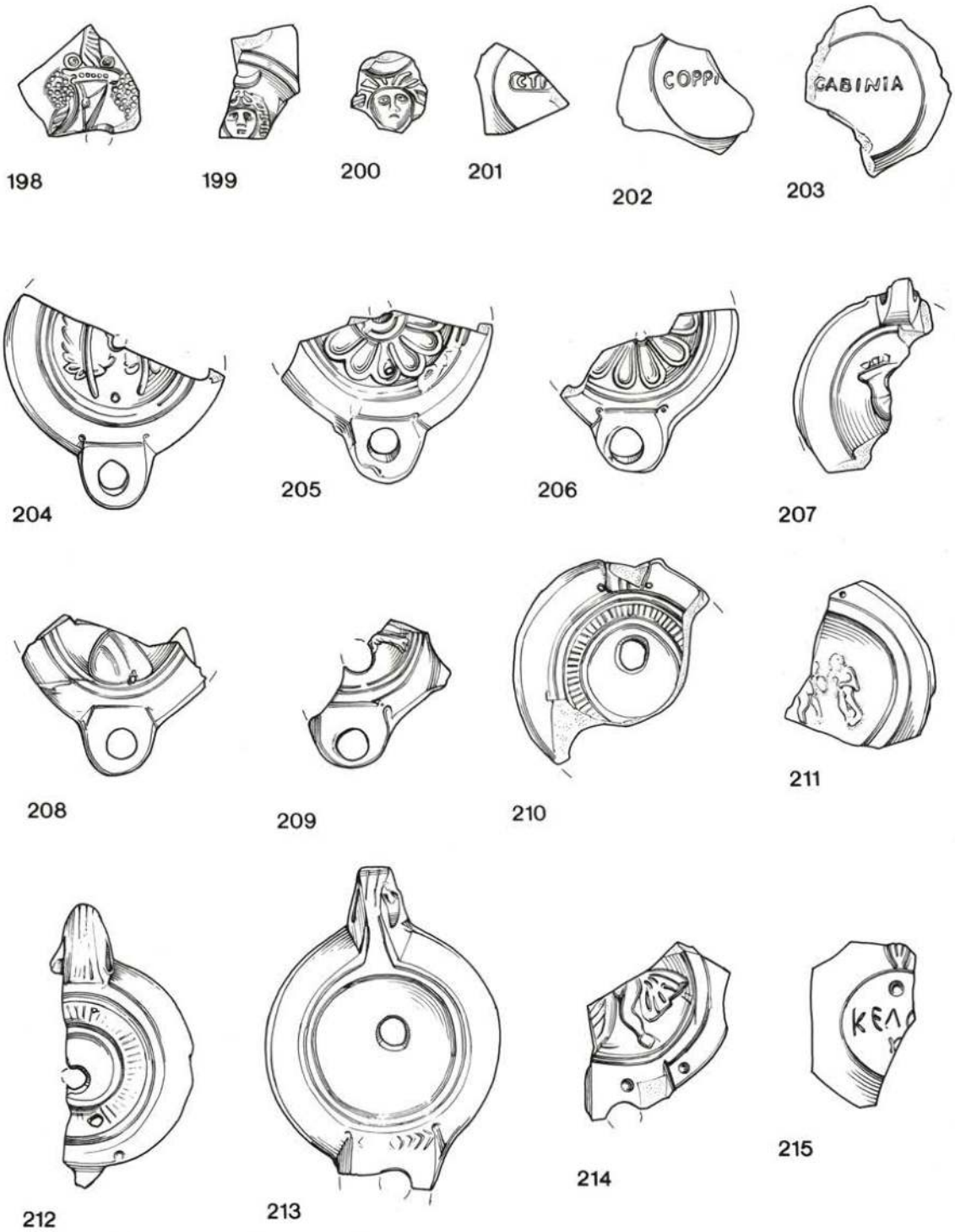


FIG. 42 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 198–215 (Scale 1:2)

212. Right side sherd. Discus: concentric discs. Air hole. Light brown clay; red-brown slip. L. 9.1 cm. xxv 2.

213. Almost complete: nozzle damaged. Plain discus. Small base: **CIVNDRA**[C incuse — almost illegible, but certain; ring-and-dot above. Light brown clay; brown slip traces. African. C. A.D. 120–200. L. 10.5 cm.; W. 7.4 cm. SpZ 3.9.

Additional examples:

52 shoulder and discus sherds, early and late

iv 6 (Italian?)

v 7 (3 examples, 1 Italian?)

vic 1 (Italian?)

xiv 23

xiv 41 (2 examples, 1 Italian?)

xiv 67

xiv 84

xiv 119 (Italian?: Kenrick 1986, 155)

xv 3

xv 16 (rosette)

xviii 5 (Italian)

xviii 8 (2 examples, 1 with band of rays: Italian: Kenrick 1986, 204, no. 19; pl. 54c & 204, no. 21: both before A.D. 169)

xviii 10

xxi 21

xxi 31 (Italian)

xxii 17 (2 examples, 1 with rosette: Kenrick 1986, 135)

xxii 37

xxiii 10 (2 examples)

xxiii 17 (2 examples, both Italian?)

xxiii 21 (8 examples, 1 with wreath, 1 with rosette, 1 Italian?)

xxiii 23

xxiii 25 (2 examples)

xxiii 27

xxiv 43

xxiv 91

xxv 5 (4 examples, 1 with branch)

xxvi 42 (5 examples)

SpH 40.3a (human head, Italian?)

SpS 14.1a (Kenrick 1986, 224)

AO3066 (Italian?)

19 nozzle sherds, early and late

v 2

xiv 11

xiv 41

xxiii 10 (Italian?)

xxiii 17 (2 examples, 1 Italian?)

xxiii 18? (Italian?)

xxiii 19 (Italian)

xxiii 21

xxiii 23

xxiv 43

xxv 5 (2 examples, 1 Italian?)

xxv 28

xxvi 42 (2 examples)

xxvii 2

SpC 21.2

AO1712

119 handle sherds, early and late

iiib 3 (Kenrick 1986, 21)

iiib 4 (Kenrick 1986, 21)

iv 4

iv 8

v 2

v 3

v 7 (6 examples)

v 9

via 1

via 2 (2 examples)

vib 2 (2 examples)

vib 4

vib 7 (2 examples)
 vic 1
 vid 1 (2 examples)
 vid 3 (2 examples, both Italian?)
 viii 1
 xiv 11 (3 examples)
 xiv 84 (2 examples)
 xiv 119 (Kenrick 1986, 155)
 xiv 121
 xiv 127 (Kenrick 1986, 166)
 xiv 128
 xiv 132 (Italian?)
 xiv 135
 xv 12 (Italian?)
 xvii 6
 xviii 8 (2 examples: Kenrick 1986, 204, nos. 21 & 23: both before A.D. 169)
 xviii 17
 xix 6 (3 examples: Kenrick 1986, 219)
 xxi 19 (Kenrick 1986, 133)
 xxii 17 (2 examples: Kenrick 1986, 135)
 xxii 43
 xxiii 3
 xxiii 9 (Italian?)
 xxiii 10 (2 examples, 1 Italian?)
 xxiii 14 (2 examples, 1 Italian?)
 xxiii 17 (3 examples)
 xxiii 18 (Italian?)
 xxiii 21 (12 examples, 6 Italian?)
 xxiii 23 (3 examples, 1 Italian?)
 xxiii 25 (4 examples, 1 Italian)
 xxiii 27 (2 examples)
 xxiv 42
 xxiv 43 (2 examples)
 xxiv 91
 xxv 2 (4 examples)
 xxv 4
 xxv 5 (7 examples)
 xxv 28 (Italian?)
 xxvi 16
 xxvi 42 (6 examples)
 SpC 21.2
 SpC 36.2
 SpD 12.2
 SpH 40 (Italian?)
 SpH 401.1
 SpJ 1.1a
 SpJ 1.1f
 SpJ 1.1x
 SpK 25.2
 SpS 14.1b (Kenrick 1986, 224)
 AO0379 (Italian?)
 AO0388
 AO1058 (Italian?)
 AO1725
 AO4425

25 base and underbody sherds, early and late

iii 8 (Italian?: Kenrick 1986, 16: possibly Loeschke Type IV or V)
 v 7 (2 examples, both Italian)
 vid 1
 xiv 24
 xiv 25
 xv 15
 xxii 17 (2 examples: Kenrick 1986, 135)

xxiii 10
 xxiii 21 (3 examples)
 xxiii 23
 xxiii 25
 xxiii 27
 xxiv 43 (2 examples)
 xxv 5 (2 examples)
 xxvi 42?
 SpC 21.2
 AO0928
 AO1642
 AO1712

Standard Tripolitanian Loeschcke Type VIII (FIG. 42, Nos. 214-215)

The Standard African Loeschcke Type VIII lamp as described immediately above appears to be a product mainly of the Tunisian part of Africa Proconsularis; Lamps 214-15 are surprisingly the only examples from Sabratha of the shape that was made in Tripolitania. One shows Cupid; the other is signed by Celsus. For the type see Joly (1974, nos. 489, 494, 496, 502-3, 505, 507, 512 & 518) and Bailey (1988, Q 1845-49). This type of lamp has been found at Bu Ngem in a context later than A.D. 201 (Rebuffat 1987, 89, nos. 1 & 4); this would seem to show that Pavolini's dating of makers of this type (C. Cornelius Ursus, A.D. 150/160-180; Celsus, end of the second-beginning of the third century) is more accurate than my wider A.D. 130-200 (Bailey 1988, Q 1844-52).

214. Top front right sherd. Shoulder-form VIIIb. Discus: Cupid as Joly (1974) 496 and Bailey (1988) Q 1846, both signed by the lampmaker Celsus. Orange-buff clay; red-brown slip. C. A.D. 150-210. L. 5.6 cm. AO0441.

215. Raised base: **KEAC[EI]V** or **K**; impressed ring-and-dot patterns above and below. Grey-buff clay, unslipped. C. A.D. 150-210. L. 5.2 cm. xxvi 42.

Later African forms of Loeschcke Type VIII with plain shoulders (FIG. 43, Nos. 216-224)

The earlier form of Loeschcke Type VIII manufactured in African Proconsularis, as we have seen, was based closely on the Standard Italian shape, but about the middle of the second century variants of this shape began to be produced both in Italy and in Africa; they continued to be made at least until the middle years of the third century (cf. Ennabli 1987). Many have heart-shaped nozzles and most have base rings rather than the raised base of the Standard form. Shoulder-forms are mostly Loeschcke's VI, VII and VIII. Shoulders are often plain, but many are decorated. For the types see Bailey (1980) Q 1700-14 and Deneauve (1969) Types VIIB and VIIIA-D. There are some 110 examples from the Kenyon/Ward-Perkins Sabratha excavations and they date between c. A.D. 150-250. Those with plain shoulders include examples that bear the maker's name **QMARCI** and an unread name; figure types include a bust of Jupiter, Venus, Victoria, a grotesque, a hound and boar and a ship. Lamp 219 is part of a miniature altar with attached lamps.

216. Almost complete: centre of discus lost. Shoulder-form VIIa. Air hole. Base **QMARCI** incuse. Light brown clay; brown slip. L. 10.6 cm.; W. 7.5 cm. xxi 21 (Kenrick 1986, 132, where I suggested **LMIRO?** to him, but **QMARCI** is the correct reading).

217. Right front lost. Shoulder-form VIIa. Plain discus. Base: unread name incuse; impressed point above and below. Light brown clay; brown slip. L. 9.0 cm. xxvi 42.

218. Complete. Shoulder-form VIIa. Discus: ship. For figure type compare Deneauve (1969) 838, from Carthage. Air hole. Light brown clay; brown slip. L. 10.1 cm.; W. 7.6 cm. xxi 21 (Kenrick 1986, 132).

219. Fragmentary rectangular altar with two attached lamps — one incomplete lamp survives: Shoulder-form VIIIb. Unpierced handle. Lower part lost, but was perhaps in the form of a bust of Sarapis, like the closely similar Joly (1974) 850, also from Sabratha; the top edge is serrated. The lamps need not have had the same figure type as the Joly lamp. Pink to buff clay; dark brown slip. L. of lamp 7.7 cm.; W. of lamp and stand 11.8 cm. SpZ 3.8a.

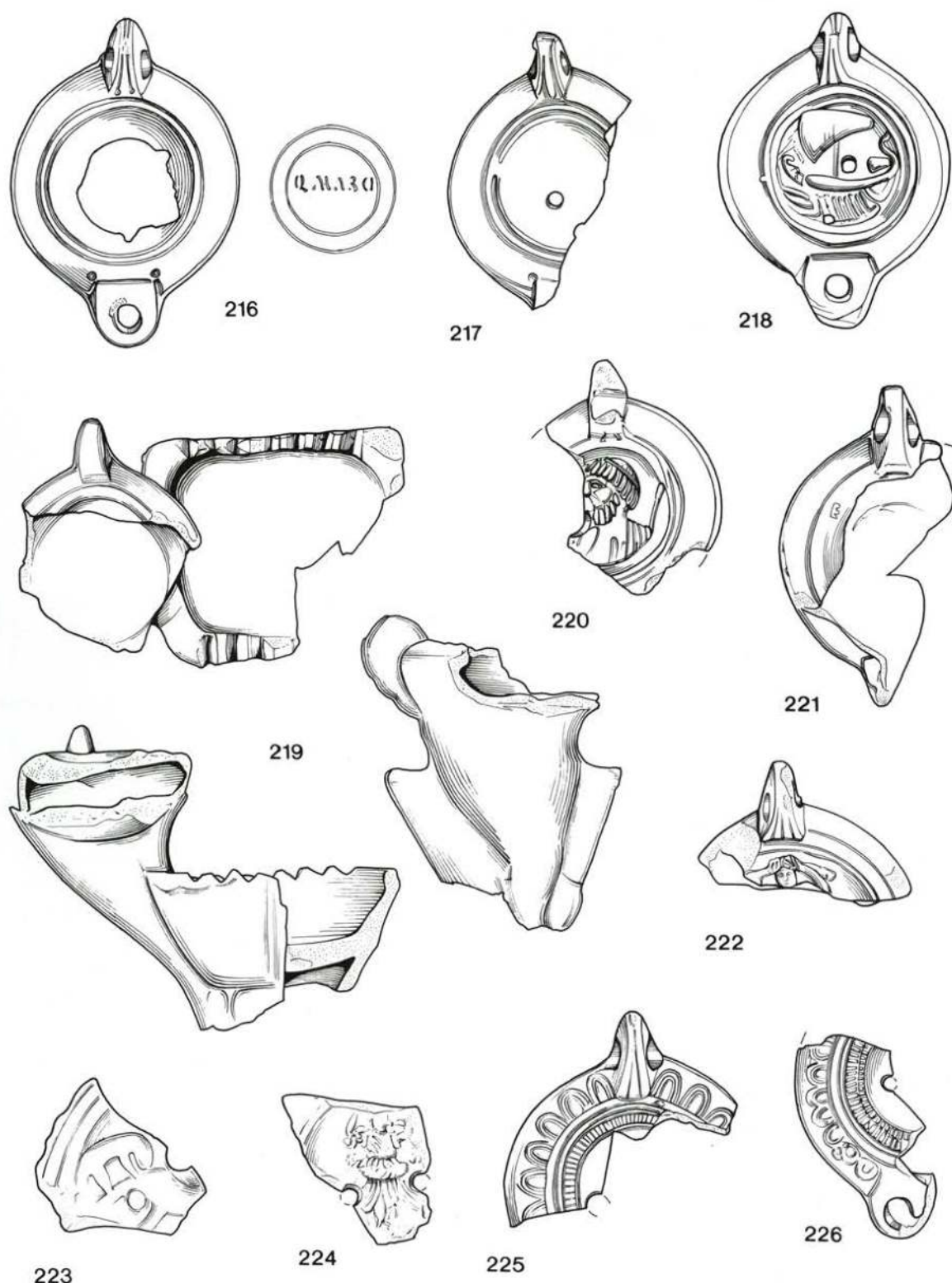


FIG. 43 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 216-226 (Scale 1:2)

220. Right rear sherd: handle broken. Shoulder-form VIIa. Discus: bust of Jupiter. Close Joly (1974) 382, also from Sabratha. Orange clay with white grits; orange-brown slip. L. 7.5 cm. xix 6 (Kenrick 1986, 219).

221. Left sherd, with ring handle and part of nozzle. Shoulder-form VIIIb. Discus largely lost. Buff clay, unslipped. L. 10.2 cm. xiv 84.

222. Rear sherd, with tooled handle. Near Shoulder-form VIIIa. Discus: Venus wringing out her hair, head and lower arms only. Close Joly (1974) 594, also from Sabratha. Grey-buff clay; black slip. W. 6.8 cm. xv 16.

223. Discus and shoulder sherd; concentric grooves on shoulder. Discus: hound attacking boar? Brown clay; dark brown slip. W. 5.4 cm. xv 16.

224. Discus and shoulder sherd. Shoulder-form VIIIb. Discus: Victoria to front, holding shield above her head. Close Joly (1974) 591, also from Sabratha. Two filling holes. Brown clay with white grits; dark brown slip. W. 5.0 cm. Illegible number.

Additional examples:

4 discus and shoulder sherds
vib 7 (Shoulder-form VIIIb)
xiv 11 (heart-shaped nozzle)
xxiv 43
xxv 7 (legs of grotesque with large phallus)

2 nozzle sherds, both heart shaped
xxiii 18
xxiii 23

10 handle sherds
xv 16 (unpierced handle)
xv 84
xvii 10
xxvi 42 (3 examples)
xxvii 3
AO1644
AO4672 (tooled handle)
Illegible

Later African forms of Loeschke Type VIII with impressed ovules or circles on shoulder (FIGS. 43-44, Nos. 225-231)

Dating and details of these lamps are much as the preceding group; ovules decorate the shoulders of those where this feature is not mentioned. Figure types include a head of Paris, a human head, a bull, a boar, an ibex, a scyphus, bands of rays and radiating grooves. No makers' names are present.

225. Rear left sherd, with ring handle. Shoulder-form VIIIa; large ovules on shoulder. Band of rays at edge of discus; discus probably decorated: filling hole at one side. Hard brown clay; orange-brown slip. W. 8.0 cm. xxv 5.

226. Front left sherd, with U-shaped nozzle. Shoulder-form VIIIa. Double band of rays at edge of discus; discus probably decorated; filling hole at one side. Brown clay with buff surface; dark brown slip traces. L. 6.4 cm. xxv 2.

227. Rear sherd. Discus: head of Paris (part of a bust with syrx). Close Joly (1974) 466, also from Sabratha. Brick-red clay with white grits; dark red slip. L. 4.4 cm. vib 4.

228. Front left sherd. Discus: boar standing to left. Probably same Series as Joly (1974) 449, also from Sabratha. Grey-buff clay; dark brown slip. L. 5.4 cm. xxvii 3.

229. Rear right sherd. Discus: bull standing to right. Close Joly (1974) 467, also from Sabratha. Orange-brown clay; red slip. L. 4.5 cm. vib 2.

230. Top right sherd. Impressed circles on shoulder. Discus: scyphus. Air hole. For scyphus compare Joly (1974) 42, on a Broncer Type XXI lamp from Sabratha; Bailey (1988) Q 1680, a Standard African Loeschke Type VIII lamp. Buff clay; red slip. W. 5.9 cm. xiv 11.

231. Rear right sherd. Unpierced handle. Shoulder-form VIIIb; large single ovules. Discus: ibex to right. For this very common figure type see Bailey (1988, 71). Buff clay; brown slip. A late lamp of the third-fourth century A.D. L. 7.5 cm. AO1644.

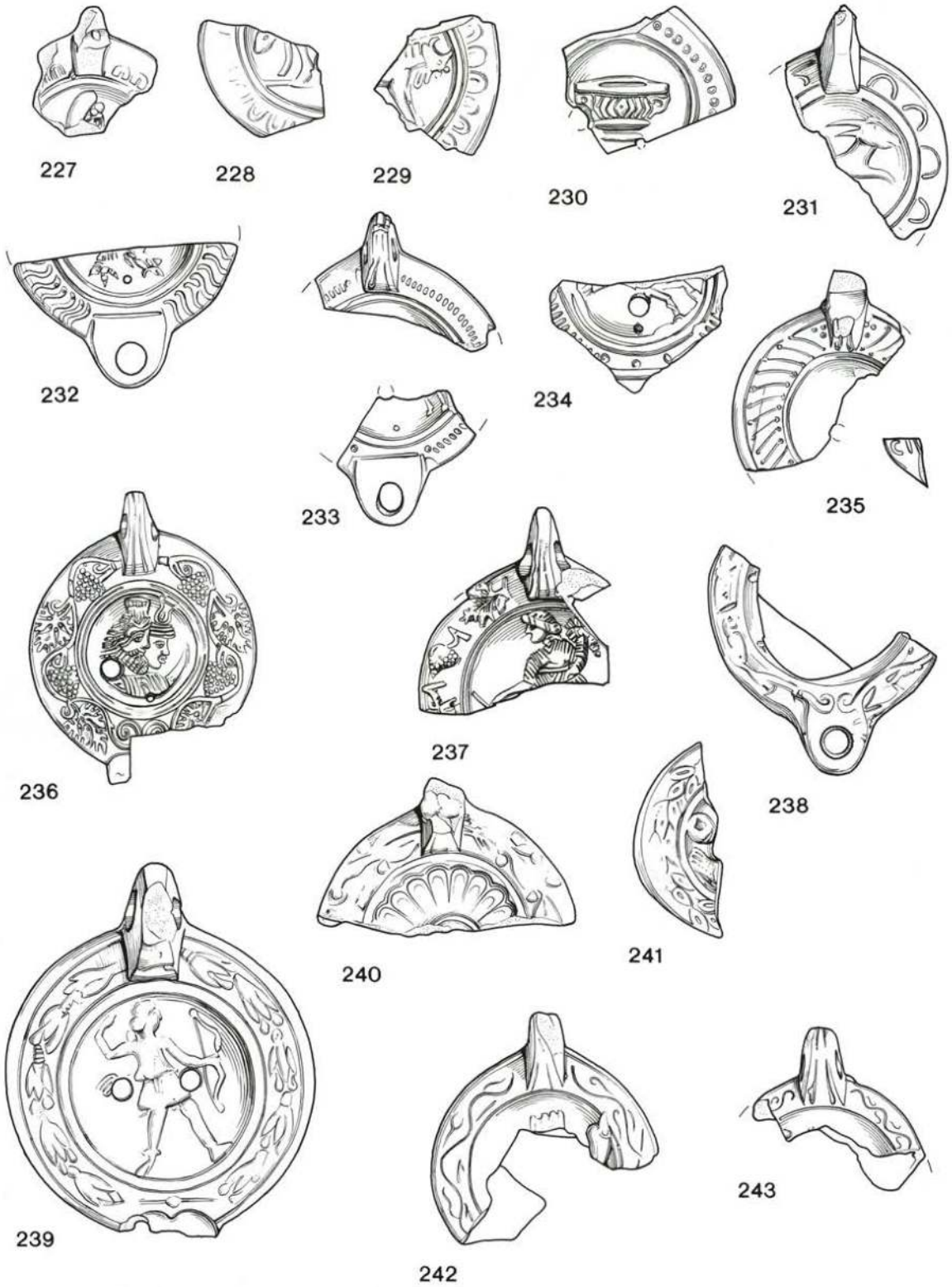


FIG. 44 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 227-243 (Scale 1:2)

Additional examples:

4 disc and shoulder sherds

Spj 1.1c

AO1644 (radiating grooves on discus; base ring)

AO1772

AO4627 (U-shaped nozzle)

5 handle sherds

xiv 121 (human head on discus)

xviii 11 (possibly Italian of the later first century A.D.)

xxvi 42

xxvii 4

SpC 21.2

Later African forms of Loeschcke VIII with incuse rays on shoulder (FIG. 44, Nos. 232-235)

Dating and details of these lamps are much as the preceding two groups. Figure types include an ibex, a hoofed animal and a cockerel; one lamp has the name of C. Iunius Draco.

232. Front sherd. Curved rays on shoulder. Discus: feet of cockerel to right. Air hole. Buff clay with red core; brown slip. W. 7.3 cm. via 13.

233. Rear and front, non-joining sherds. Short rays on shoulder. Discus: rear legs of hoofed animal to left. Air hole. Buff clay; thin orange to brown slip. W. 5.7 cm. and 4.3 cm. xxiv 43.

234. Top front sherd. Near Shoulder-form VIIIb; rays on shoulder. Discus: legs of hoofed animal to right: ibex as **231**. Air hole. Red clay and slip. W. 5.7 cm. SpC 13.1.

235. Rear left sherd. Curved rays on shoulder, extending to groove defining shoulder's edge. Plain discus. Raised base, with incuse inscription **CIV[NDRAC**. Brown-buff clay; red-brown slip. C. A.D. 150-200. L. 6.7 cm. xxii 47.

Additional examples:

3 discus and shoulder sherds

xv 24

xxii 17

AO0522

2 shoulder sherds

xxvii 3

SpC 13a.8

3 nozzle sherds

vib 2

xxii 7

xxiv 42

3 handle sherds

vib 2

xxiv 43

AO4445

Later African forms of Loeschcke Type VIII with floral shoulder decoration (FIG. 44, Nos. 236-243)

Dating and details of these lamps are much as the preceding three groups. Figure types include busts of Isis and Serapis, Diana, Fortuna (twice), a rosette and rays; no signatures remain.

236. Fragmentary: front right and most of underside lost. Wide, almost level shoulder with relief vines. Discus: busts of Serapis and Isis on crescent moon. Same Series as Deneauve (1969) 981, from Carthage. Air hole. Heart-shaped nozzle. Sunken base with internal concentric grooves and pelta-shaped feet (one of three remaining). Hard orange-brown clay; orange-brown slip. L. 9.4 cm.; W. 7.4 cm. SpC 21.2.

237. Rear sherd. Shoulder-form VIIa; vine leaves and bunches of grapes in relief. Discus: Fortuna, incomplete but probably seated. Hard brown clay with grey core; brown slip. W. 6.4 cm. xxv 5.

238. Front left sherd. Shoulder-form VIIb; ivy tendrils in relief. U-shaped nozzle. Grey clay with orange surface; brown slip. L. 7.5 cm. xxv 5.

Additional examples:

3 shoulder sherds
 vib 7 (ivy? tendrils; heart-shaped nozzle)
 xix 6 (ivy tendrils; Kenrick 1986, 219)
 xxvii 3 (bunches of grapes)

239. Almost complete: nozzle broken. Near Shoulder-form VIIIb; bound wreath in relief. Discus: Diana with bow, reaching back for arrow. Compare Deneauve (1969) 961, from Carthage, and Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 175. Two filling holes. Heart-shaped nozzle. Base ring with sunken centre; concentric grooves within. Orange-buff clay; sparse red to brown slip. L. 12.3 cm.; W. 9.9 cm. xiv 84.

240. Rear sherd. Shoulder-form VIIIb; myrtle wreath in relief. Discus: rosette. Orange-red clay with buff surface; red slip traces. W. 8.4 cm. AO1644.

241. Discus and shoulder sherd. Near Shoulder-form VIIIb; laurel wreath in relief. Discus: unidentified scene, with animal. Red clay with buff surface. L. 6.4 cm. iv 1.

Additional examples:

6 sherds with relief wreaths on the shoulder
 vib 6 (heart-shaped nozzle; 2 non-joining sherds)
 vib 7 (rays on discus)
 xxiv 42
 xxiv 43 (heart-shaped nozzle)
 SpC 21.2

242. Rear sherd, with unpierced handle. Shoulder-form VIIIb; incuse tendrils. Discus: bust of Fortuna (largely lost), with cornucopia and mural crown. Base ring. Brown clay; red to black slip. W. 7.4 cm. xv 15, joining xv 16.

243. Rear sherd, with pierced handle. Shoulder-form VIIb; incuse tendrils. Hard brown clay, unslipped. W. 5.5 cm. SpH 30.1e.

Additional example:

1 rear sherd with tooled handle and incuse tendrils on shoulder
 SpP 7.2

Later African forms of Loeschcke Type VIII with rows of raised points on shoulder (FIG. 45, Nos. 244–248)

Dating and details of these lamps are much as the four preceding groups. Figure types include a bust of an actor and an unidentified animal. Inscriptions include one of three lines commencing with the name Lucius and an incomplete Greek text.

244. Rear top sherd. Rounded shoulder; three rows of raised points. Buff clay; brown slip. W. 6.8 cm. xxvi 42.

Additional examples:

2 handle sherds with similar shoulders
 xxvi 42
 SpS 10.4a

1 shoulder sherd with similar shoulder
 xiv 41

245. Rear left sherd. Almost level shoulder with three rows of raised points between ridges. Plain discus. Wide base-ring with incuse Greek letters near tip of handle spine:]NOC. Within the base ring, a circular Greek inscription in incuse letters:]ΦΗCΗΛΟΥ[, surrounding an uncertain device or letters. Buff clay; red to dark brown slip. W. 5.9 cm. xiv 84.

Additional example:

1 handle sherd with similar shoulder
xxiv 43

246. Rear right sherd; very small ring handle. Sloping shoulder with one row of raised points between ridges. Discus: rear of unidentified animal to left. Sunken base. Buff-brown clay; dark brown slip. L. 6.5 cm. AO1644.

247. Rear right top, similar to last. Discus: bust of actor. Probably same Series as Joly (1974) 668, also from Sabratha. Orange clay with white grits, unslipped. L. 7.5 cm. xiv 119 (Kenrick 1986, 155).

248. Rear sherd, similar to last, but with incuse tendrils in addition to the row of raised points. Handle barely pierced. Discus lost. Double base-ring with incuse letters within: **LVCIC[]|A[]**. Red-brown clay; brown slip. W. 6.3 cm. SpH 30.1e.

Additional examples:

3 sherds of lamps with raised points on the shoulder
xxvi 42 (two rows of large points)
SpS 14.1b (small and closely spaced; five rows; Kenrick 1986, 224)
AO1644 (three rows; small discus)

Later African forms of Loeschcke Type VIII: base sherds with incuse inscriptions (FIG. 45, Nos. 249-252)

Dating and details of these lamps are much like the five preceding groups. Also included in this group are fragments that might have gone with one or other of the preceding groups had their shoulders been present.

249. Base ring: line with lower parts of letters incomplete, but perhaps **QMARC**; below: **I**. Compare Joly (1974) pl. lvi, no. 315, from Sabratha. Buff clay; dark brown slip. W. 6.3 cm. xxvi 42.

250. Base ring: **AV|GENDI**; three impressed points above. Cross-shaped mouldmark in relief on underbody. Red to brown clay; brown slip. L. 6.0 cm. xxiv 60.

251. Base ring: **AVGEND|I**. Buff clay; dark brown slip. L. 5.0 cm. xxvi 42.

252. Resting surface, with internal concentric grooves: **PVLLAE|NI**. Red clay; red to dark brown slip. W. 3.6 cm. xxvi 42.

Additional examples:

10 base-ring sherds
xiv 11
xiv 81
xv 3
xxiv 43 (2 examples)
xxv 4
xxvi 42
xxvii 2 (traces of incuse inscription)
xxvii 3
SpS 10.5a.1

2 raised base sherds
vib 4
vib 7

4 handle sherds
xv 16 (tooled handle)
xxiv 42
xxvi 42
SpC 21.2

3 nozzle sherds
vib 2 (2 examples)
xxvi 42

1 discus sherd with pierced omphalos
xxvii 3

Late Italian Loeschcke Type VIII of Bailey (1980) Type Q, group i (FIG. 45, No. 253)

This form of lamp was made in the vicinity of Rome during late Antonine times and during the Severan period. A large number of Italian lampmakers produced lamps of this shape (Bailey 1980, 337-39; 1988, 451); most have been found in Rome and at Ostia and few seem to have been exported.

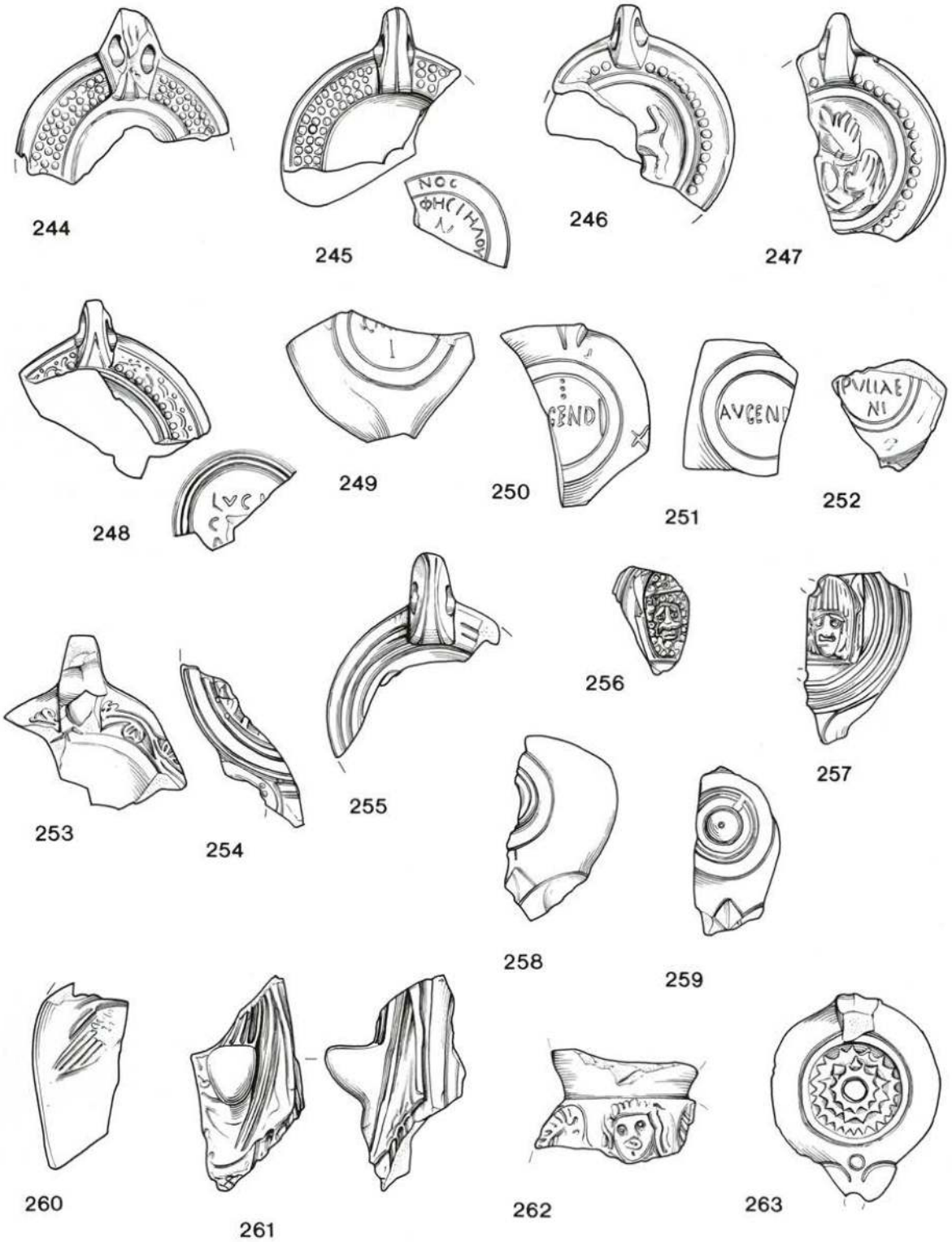


FIG. 45 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 244-263 (Scale 1:2)

253. Rear sherd, with ring handle. Near Shoulder-form VIIIb; vine tendrils on shoulder. Brown clay; red slip. W. 5.9 cm. xix 8.

African lamps of Deneauve (1969) Type XA (FIG. 45, Nos. 254-259)

Lamps of this type are basically a late version of Loeschke Type VIII with a modified nozzle flanked by volutes. They are, together with lamps of Deneauve (1969) Type XB, by dint of their workmanship and good, hard fabric, one of the finest groups of pottery lamps made during the

Roman Imperial period, comparable with the best Augustan lamps of Loeschcke Type I and the Corinthian and Athenian products of Broneer Type XXVII. Many of them are products of the large workshops of the Tunisian part of Africa Proconsularis, of Augendus, of Possessoris, of the Pullaeni. The figure types employed are of great interest and discussions of this group of lamps can be found most importantly in Deneauve (1986) and in Guarducci (1982, whose dating is sadly awry) and, for a limited number of scenes, in Bailey (1984; see also Bailey 1988, 180). These lamps were made between about the last quarter of the second century until the middle of the third century. Many have been found at the Roman fort of Bu Ngem in the Tripolitanian pre-desert (Rebuffat 1987, 86-87) which was founded in A.D. 201 and continued in use until *c.* A.D. 263. Seven examples were found at Sabratha during the Kenyon/Ward-Perkins excavations; figure types are limited to a harbour scene (almost totally destroyed) and a pair of dramatic masks; none of these lamps is signed.

254. Front left sherd, with part of voluted nozzle and narrow ridged shoulder. Discus: harbour scene with fishermen as Bailey (1988) Q 1715, but largely lost, only the rocks on the left side remaining. Compare also Joly (1974) 141, from Sabratha. Brown clay; darker slip. L. 6.4 cm. vib 7.

255. Rear left sherd, with ring handle; ridged shoulder. Discus almost completely gone: perhaps a pair of dramatic masks like **256-57** below. Brown clay; darker slip. L. 6.7 cm. xxvi 42.

256. Discus sherd: left hand dramatic mask from a pair: tragic and bearded, as Bailey (1988) Q 1716. Buff clay; orange-brown slip. L. 3.6 cm. AO0022.

257. Front right sherd: voluted nozzle; ridged shoulder. Discus: right hand dramatic mask from a pair: tragic with high onkos, as Bailey (1988) Q 1716. Orange clay; red-brown slip. L. 5.4 cm. AO4445.

258. Underbody left sherd, with multiple base-ring and decorative volutes; part of ridged shoulder survives. Red clay; brown slip. L. 6.1 cm. xxvi 42.

259. Underbody sherd as last. Brown clay; orange-red slip. L. 5.6 cm. xxvi 42.

Additional example:

1 similar underbody sherd
AO4455

African lampstand (FIG. 45, No. 260)

260. Part of lamp support of lampstand, with wing of Victoria or Cupid. Brown clay; orange-red slip. Probably *c.* A.D. 150-200. H. 6.0 cm. xviii 21.

African plastic lamp (FIG. 45, No. 261)

The very great variety of African plastic lamps into which our fragment falls has been discussed fully in Deneauve (1987b). Many of the female figures have the hairstyle made fashionable by the empress Julia Domna, and a date of *c.* A.D. 175-225 is probable for the whole production.

261. Fragment of togate actor, from waist down to mid calf; he wears high boots. Small rounded nozzle projects from the front. Hard brown clay with red core; brown slip. Very close: Joly (1992, 284, fig. 1), from Sabratha. Very close, but mirror-reversed: Deneauve (1987b, 218, fig. 6, the photograph may have been printed in reverse). H. 7.4 cm. xiv 11.

Cnidian lamps (FIG. 45, Nos. 262-263)

The Cnidian workshops of the later first century A.D. and the second century exported massively and widely and it is not at all surprising that examples have been found at Sabratha; and these include Joly (1974) 27 and perhaps 839.

262. Part of lampstand: base of lamp only and top of support survive: head and wings of Eros on support. Hard brown clay; orange-brown slip. *C.* A.D. 70-120. For the type see Bailey (1975b; 1988, 329). W. 5.1 cm. xxiii 21.

263. Top sherd, with ring handle (broken) and heart-shaped nozzle. Near Shoulder-form VIIIb. Impressed circle between nozzle and discus rim. Discus: triple pointed rosette: compare Bailey (1988) Q 2790; shape near (*ibid.*) Q 2757. Hard brown clay; orange-brown clay. Second century A.D. L. 6.8 cm.; W. 5.6 cm. xxiii 20.

Late Roman Tripolitanian lamps of Hayes (1972) Type I and II (FIG. 46, Nos. 264–277)

The 24 examples from the Kenyon/Ward-Perkins work at Sabratha are most probably of Type I, without nozzle channel: no nozzle channels can be seen in any of the fragments. All have unpierced handles and small, concave bases; all decoration is in relief. The fabrics are all hard clays ranging from red to orange to brown; a few may have a slip very close to the body colour. The first large group of these lamps, from a hypogeum at Sirte in Tripolitania, was published by La Lomia (1971), but they are perhaps dated too early. Hayes (1972, 314–15) discusses them, and many from Sabratha itself are published in Joly (1974, nos. 902–1025); for their occurrence elsewhere, see Bailey (1988, 204). A date in the late fourth and throughout the fifth century A.D. is likely.

264. Left front sherd (Type I). Shoulder: large ring-and-dot pattern; nozzle top: similar ring-and-dot, with short radiating strokes; short radiating strokes surrounding discus. L. 9.0 cm. AO1644.

265. Top sherd (Type I). Shoulder: rosetted circles surrounded by points. Near La Lomia (1971) pl. vc, from Sirte. L. 6.9 cm. xvii 6 (Kenrick 1986, 235).

266. Top sherd (Type I). Shoulder and nozzle top: circles with internal concentric row of points; short oblique strokes outside and inside discus rim. L. 6.3 cm. SpR 1.2f.

267. Top front sherd, with wick hole (Type I). Shoulder and nozzle top: interlocking S-loops. Near La Lomia (1971) pl. viib, from Sirte; Joly (1974) 985, from Sabratha. L. 5.2 cm. AO4670.

268. Top front sherd, with wick hole (Type I). Nozzle top (and shoulder?): wreath, interlocking S-loops across nozzle. For S-loops across the nozzle, compare Joly (1974) 950, from Sabratha. L. 5.5 cm. xv 16.

269. Top sherd (Type I or II). Shoulder: two rows of large points. L. 6.1 cm. xxvii 4.

270. Rear top sherd, with handle (Type I or II). Shoulder: circle surrounded by points; two rows of points concentric to discus rim. W. 7.4 cm. xxiv 43.

271. Rear sherd, with handle (Type I or II). Shoulder: row of short strokes concentric to edge of lamp, with re-entrant curve round front of handle. Near La Lomia (1971) pl. iva, from Sirte. W. 5.0 cm. SpJ 1.1c.

272. Top sherd and non-joining handle sherd (Type I or II). Shoulder: circles with concentric raised points outside and concentric small circles inside. L. 5.5 cm.; W. 3.7 cm. xv 26.

273. Shoulder sherd (Type I or II). Shoulder: radiating loops, perhaps a rosette. L. 3.4 cm. AO1691.

274. Front right sherd, with part of nozzle (Type II or I). Shoulder: wreath. L. 6.7 cm. xv 24.

275. Shoulder sherd (Type I or II). Shoulder: wreath. Near La Lomia (1971) pl. iic, from Sirte; Joly (1974) 923, from Sabratha. L. 3.7 cm. AO0511.

276. Shoulder sherd (Type I or II). Shoulder: wreath near edge; small circles round discus-rim. L. 5.3 cm. SpJ 7a.2a.

277. Nozzle sherd (Type I or II). Shoulder: row of small circles. L. 4.2 cm. xv 26.

Additional examples:

4 shoulder sherds of Type I or II
 xv 24 (short loops)
 xv 26 (long loops)
 xvii 6 (circle with internal points: Kenrick 1986, 235)
 AO1642 (loop or petal)

6 handle sherds of Type I or II
 xv 21
 xv 26 (3 examples)
 xvii 6 (Kenrick 1986, 235)
 SpK 25.2

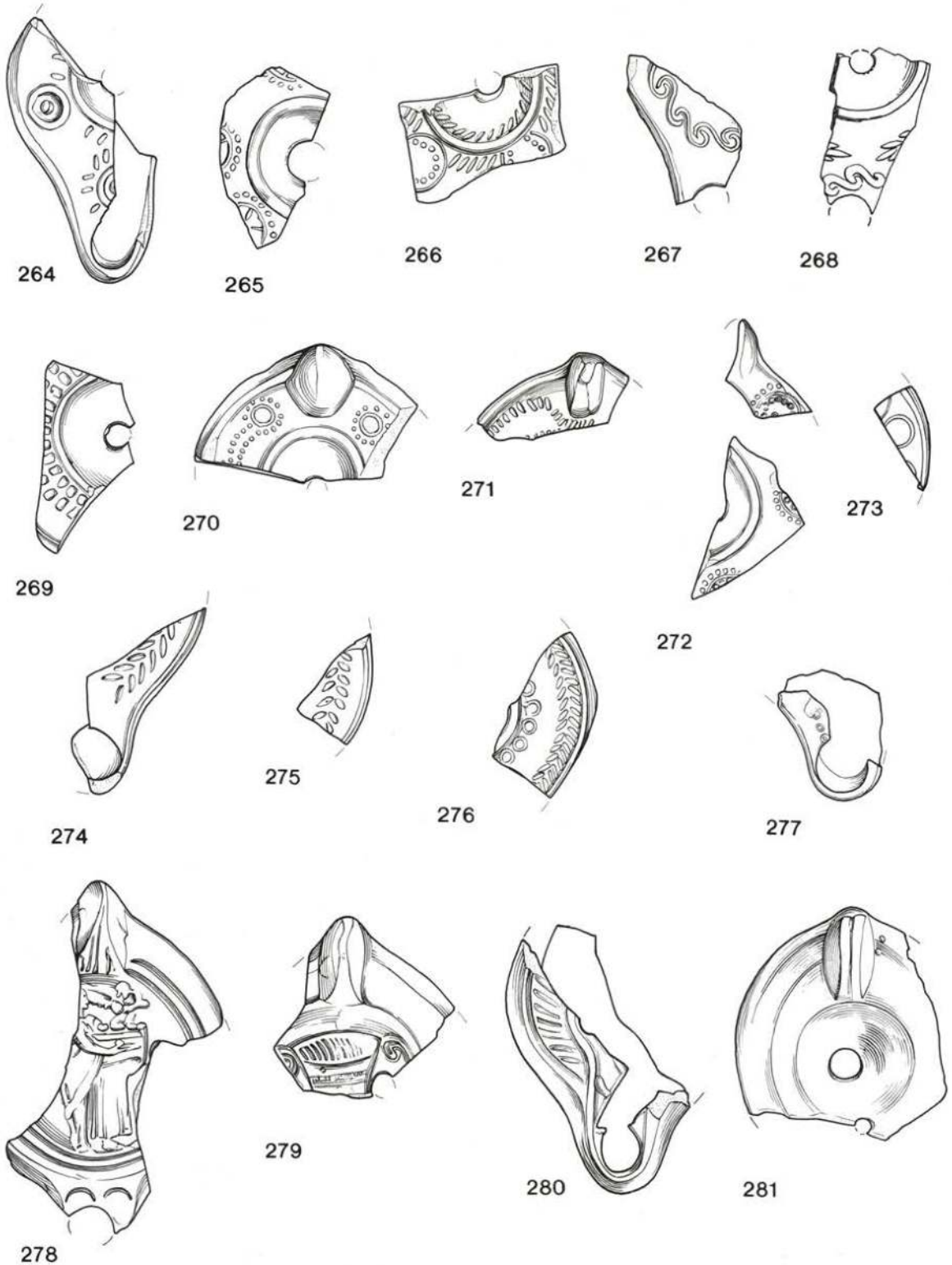


FIG. 46 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 264-281 (Scale 1:2)

Lamps in African Red Slip Ware: Loeschcke Type VIII (FIG. 46, Nos. 278-279)

Although the fabric was in use as early as the first century A.D., African Red Slip ware, produced in the Tunisian part of Africa Proconsularis, does not seem to have been used for lamps until the fourth century. The two lamps in this group are probably of that date and are late versions of Loeschcke Type VIII lamps. Figure types include a woman playing a lyre and a crater.

278. Top sherd, with handle. Rounded shoulder with two deep grooves at edge of discus; heart-shaped nozzle. Discus: woman playing 40° angular lyre. For the figure type see Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986, 93, nos. 10–11), on a different type of late Roman African lamp. For the type of lyre see Philipp (1972) pl. 41, Bailey Q 2625 (1988, 62, with other references) and especially Byrne (1993). L. 11.5 cm. xv 15, joining xv 16.

279. Rear top sherd, from lamp probably near last, with handle. Rounded, ridged shoulder. Discus: crater. L. 6.0 cm. AO1642.

Lamps in African Red Slip Ware: Hayes (1972) Type I (FIG. 46, Nos. 280–281)

These elongated lamps in African Red Slip ware were developed from lamps of Loeschcke Type VIII, and Hayes Type I (1972, 310–14) is the earliest of the two main forms. It has a broad nozzle-channel, a branch pattern on the rounded shoulder, a broad, grooved handle, usually unpierced, and a sunken base. For other discussions of both Hayes Type I and II see Mackensen (1980), Anselmino and Pavolini (1981), Anselmino (1986), Pavolini (1986) and Bailey (1988, 181–85). Type I was probably in production from c. A.D. 375–500. Only three examples are included with these lamps from Sabratha.

280. Left front sherd, with nozzle. Shoulder: stylised branch. Traces of relief on discus and in nozzle channel. L. 9.0 cm. AO1644.

281. Rear sherd, very coarse indeed, with handle. Wide rounded shoulder; plain discus; concave base. L. 7.2 cm. xxiv 43.

Additional example:

1 handle sherd
xv 26

Lamps in African Red Slip Ware: Hayes (1972) Type II (FIG. 47, Nos. 282–289)

This type developed from Type I and differs in that the handle is not normally grooved and it stands on a base ring; the main difference is that the shoulders are flat and contain relief patterns in a sunken panel. Hayes (1972, 310–14) first placed this and also his Type I in a good chronological framework; the references given in the discussion of Type I immediately above apply equally here. They were made over a long period of time, from c. A.D. 440 until the end of the sixth century, if not even later. Most of the 14 examples included here are of the coarse variety, Type IIB, probably made in the Carthage area, rather than the more delicate central Tunisian production (Type IIA): only **283** is likely to be from that area. Figure types include the Sacred Monogram, the Monogrammed Cross and the Cross. The shoulder patterns are varied: see catalogue entries.

282. Right side sherd, with handle. Discus: Monogrammed Cross reversed as Ennabli (1976) 1034 and Bailey (1988) Q 1771–72. Shoulder: crater and ivy leaves (Ennabli 1976, M7) and target (*ibid.*, E2). Base ring. Same Series as Bailey (1988) Q 1772. L. 10.7 cm. viii 2.

283. Discus sherd (central Tunisian fabric): part of Sacred Monogram, as Ennabli (1976) 858. L. 2.3 cm. vid 1 (Kenrick 1986, 31).

284. Left shoulder sherd. Traces of relief on discus. Shoulder: targets (Ennabli 1976, E3) and bird (not in Ennabli 1976) and palm tree (*ibid.*, S4) and pointed leaf (*ibid.*, near N1): cf. part of the shoulder decoration of Ennabli 643. L. 7.5 cm. AO1644.

285. Rear top sherd, with handle. Discus: Cross, as Ennabli (1976) 1054. Shoulder: obscure triangular patterns and hearts (*ibid.*, M6). L. 6.4 cm. viii 1.

286. Front left sherd. Shoulder: uncertain patterns, but probably a hare (Ennabli 1976, W2) and heart-shaped pattern (*ibid.*, M6). L. 5.5 cm. xv 16.

287. Shoulder sherd: heart-shaped patterns (Ennabli 1976, M6). L. 3.0 cm. viii 2.

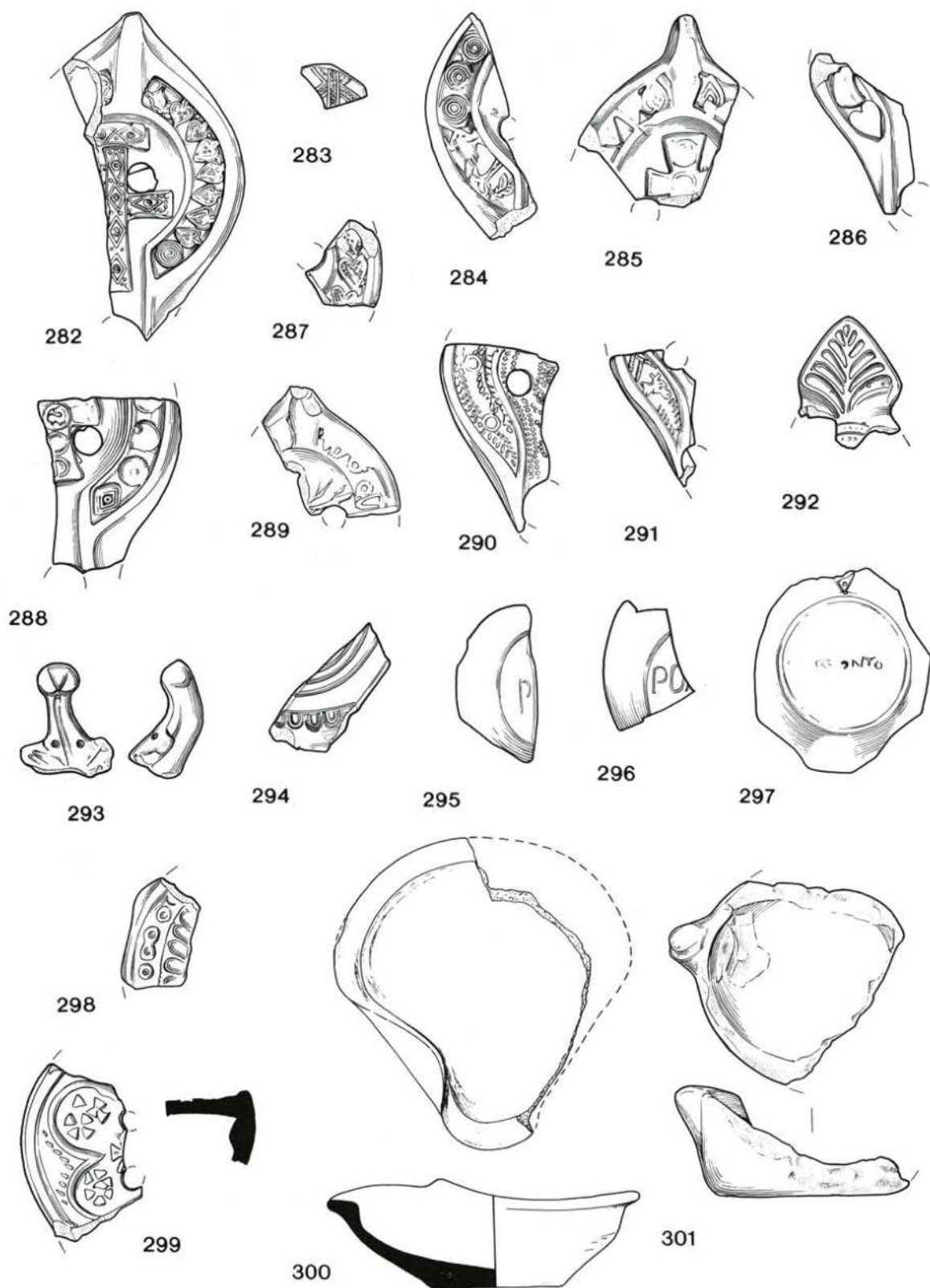


FIG. 47 Mouldmade Lamps Nos. 282-301 (Scale 1:2)

288. Top right front sherd. Discus: Cross, as Ennabli (1976) 1054. Shoulder: circular pattern (*ibid.*, F2?) and animal in circle (Agnus Dei?: *ibid.*, W3) and wheel (*ibid.*, G2?) and lozenge (*ibid.*, near C1). L. 5.7 cm. xvii 6.

289. Rear right sherd, with part of handle. Discus: obscure. Shoulder: indeterminate patterns cut into the mould, perhaps an inscription. L. 5.4 cm. viii 2.

Additional examples:

1 discus sherd
AO0761 (perhaps a Cross)

1 nozzle sherd
xvii 9

2 handle sherds
vic 1
SpK 59.2

2 base sherds
ivb 7
SpK 33.2a

Hayes (1972) Type II lamps: not true African Red Slip Ware (FIG. 47, Nos. 290–291)

These two lamps were very likely made in Byzacena or Tripolitana and are of the same date as the African Red Slip ware versions described immediately above.

290. Front left sherd. Discus: rows of raised points; one of the two filling holes survives. Shoulder: branch patterns and circles. Red-brown clay; unslipped. L. 6.3 cm. xiv 84 (Kenrick 1986, 162).

291. Front left sherd. Discus lost; one of probably two filling holes survives. Shoulder: serrated angled patterns and bird and branch pattern. Purple-red clay; unslipped. L. 4.7 cm. viii 2.

Broneer Type XXIX, Samian or Ephesian (FIG. 47, No. 292)

292. Handle ornament: leaf shaped: close to Bailey (1988) Q 3204–45, from Ephesus and Q 3208, from Calymna. Compare also Poulou–Papadimitrou (1986) 25, 28–30 and 32; Vitelli (1982), L1–L4, from a wreck of A.D. 625–626 at Yassi Ada; see also Williams (1981, 69–76) and Bailey (1988) 372. For Broneer Type XXIX lamps from Sabratha with closely similar handles, compare Joly (1974) 1253–54 and 1256. Orange-brown, micaceous clay; brown slip. C. A.D. 550–650. L. 4.4 cm. AO1644.

Miscellaneous fragments and unidentified shapes (FIG. 47, Nos. 293–301)

293. Handle of lamp, or top part of handle ornament: upcurved spur with knobbed tip, extending perhaps from a leaf; two holes pierced at base of spur. Grey clay; black slip. Italian. Late Republican or Augustan. L. 3.9 cm. xxv 26.

294. Front right sherd, with part of nozzle. Shoulder-form IVa. Nozzle form probably as Bailey (1980) Type H lamps. Air hole. Nozzle defined from body by a row of impressed ovules. Buff clay; red-brown slip. Italian. First century A.D. L. 5.1 cm. xxiii 29.

295. Shoulder, underbody and raised base sherd. Probably a volute lamp of Loeschcke Type I: narrow shoulder and deep-sunk discus. Incuse letter within base: **P**[. Brown clay; brown slip. African. Early first century A.D. L. 5.3 cm. AO1122.

296. Shoulder, underbody and raised base sherd. Probably a volute lamp. Shoulder-form IV. Incuse letters within base: **PO**[. Brown clay; brown slip. African. First century A.D. L. 4.4 cm. i 55a.

297. Base sherd: raised base; handle spine at rear. Incuse letters within base: **]ONTO**. Hard red clay; red-brown slip. African. Probably second century A.D. L. 6.8 cm. xix 6 (Kenrick 1986, 219: the fourth-century date and Greek origin I suggested to Kenrick is erroneous, and removes an anomaly).

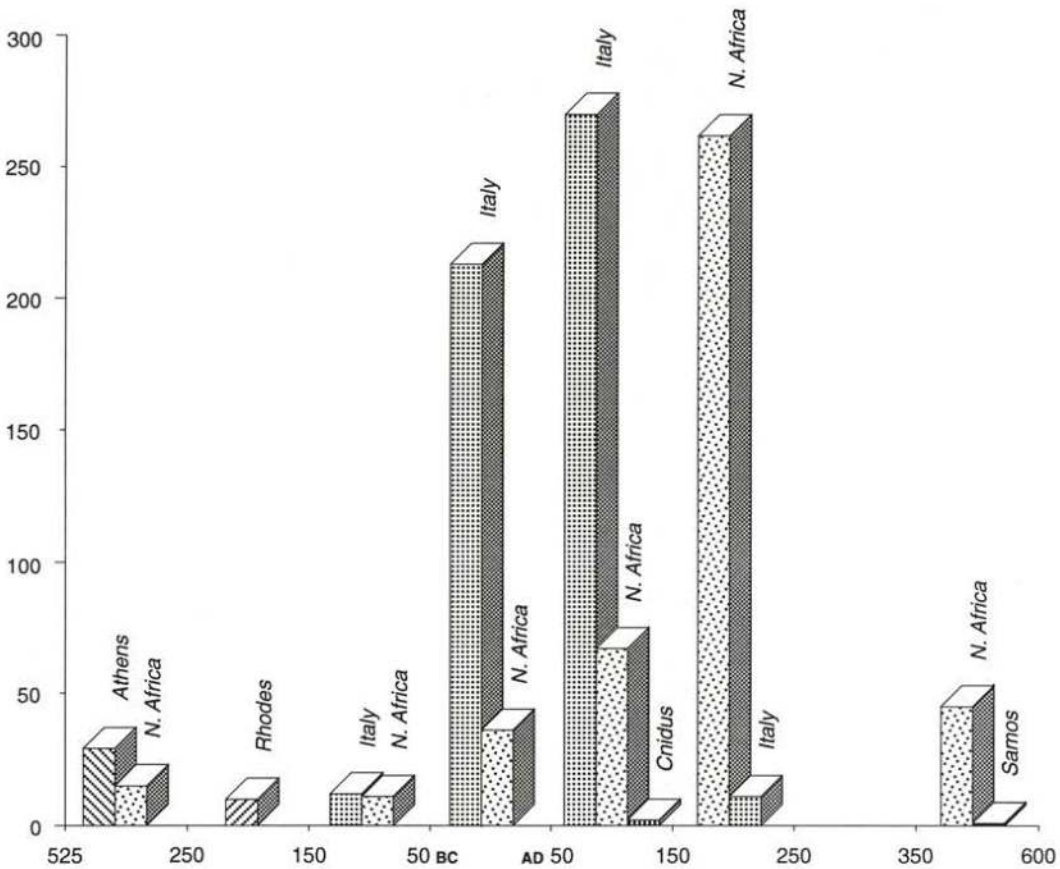


FIG. 48 Bar Graph Showing Broad Chronological/Geographical Sources of the Lamps

298. Shoulder sherd, with part of discus. Angular shoulder, separated from body by raised edge; between edge and discus rim, a row of small circles in relief. Discus: rosette? Coarse orange clay; red slip traces. African? Late Roman. L. 3.7 cm. AO4672.

299. Discus and shoulder sherd: front left, with start of nozzle; narrow raised shoulder, with deep, almost vertical walls. Discus: small cross in centre, surrounded by raised conjoined arcs each containing two overlapping crosses; row of raised points outside the arcs. Traces of two filling holes. Purple-brown clay, with white grits; unslipped. Looks almost Egyptian in fabric, but the low quantity of mica makes against this. Late Roman. L. 5.9 cm. xvii 9.

300. Fragmentary open lamp made from a bowl by pinching in the lip to form a wick rest. Narrow everted rim. Flat base. Fabric not recorded: I know of this only from a drawing. Compare Joly (1974) 1335, also from Sabratha. Intrinsicly undatable but from the same context as lamps of the late fifth to mid third century B.C. L. c. 10.5 cm. xxiv 59.

301. Open lamp fragment, perhaps but not certainly wheelmade. Flat base and vertical walls. Applied lump on one side, burnt at the top and on the adjacent rim, implying that the wick rested thereabouts. Coarse, green-buff clay, with red areas; unslipped. Intrinsicly undatable: no other lamp is from this context; the context is not mentioned in Kenrick (1986) or in Dore and Keay (1989). L. 7.9 cm. i 9.

3. INSCRIPTIONS AND MARKS

The following inscriptions and marks are summarised from the preceding catalogue. Lamp numbers given in square brackets refer to uncatalogued examples, the numbers indicating the lamp or sequence of lamps to which they relate.

LATIN

- AVGEND[I]** Lamp 251. An African maker, working at some time between *c.* A.D. 175–225 (Sotgiu 1968, no. 402; Joly 1974, 87; Bailey 1988, 96).
- [AV]GENDI** Lamp 250.
- CIVNDRAC** Lamp 190. An African maker working at some time between *c.* A.D. 120–200 (Sotgiu 1968, no. 436; Joly 1974, 88–89; Pavolini 1980, tabella II; Bailey 1988, 98).
- CIVNDRA[C]** Lamp 213.
- CIV[NDRAC]** Lamp 235.
- [CIV]NDRAC** Lamp 191 and 3 uncatalogued bases.
- C.OP[PIRES]** Lamp 151. An Italian maker working at some time between *c.* A.D. 80–160 (Sotgiu 1968, no. 464; Bailey 1980, 99; Pavolini 1980, tabella I).
- COPPI[RES]** Lamp 202.
- CTP** Lamp 201. An Italian, perhaps Campanian, maker working at some time between *c.* A.D. 30–90 (Bailey 1980, 102).
- EROS|AEMILI** Lamp 66. An Italian maker or pair of makers working during the Augustan period: see *CIL xv* 6419, on a Dressel Type 3 lamp in Berlin.
- FAVSTI|MAEI or MARI** Lamp 119. A pair of Italian makers working during the Augustan period; for Faustus' subsequent career outside Italy, see Bailey (1980, 95; 1988, 97).
- GABINIA** Lamp 203. An Italian maker working at some time between *c.* A.D. 80–140 (Sotgiu 1968, no. 423; Pavolini 1980, tabella I; Bailey 1980, 96).
- IVNALEX** Lamp 188. An African maker working at some time between *c.* A.D. 120–200: a contemporary with C. Iunius Draco above (Sotgiu 1968, no. 434; Joly 1974, 91; Pavolini 1980, tabella II).
- [IV]NIALEXI** Lamp 189.
- L.M.ADIEC** Lamp 158. An Italian maker working at some time between *c.* A.D. 90–140 (Sotgiu 1968, no. 451; Bailey 1980, 98; Pavolini 1980, tabella I).
- LVC in planta pedis** Lamp 131. An Italian, probably Campanian, maker working at some time between *c.* A.D. 50–80 (Pavolini 1980, tabella I; Bailey 1980, 103).
- LVC|C[]|A[** Lamp 248. An African maker working at some time between A.D. 150–250.

ME[Lamp 133.
]ONTO	Lamp 297.
P[Lamp 295.
PO[Lamp 296.
PVF PVF <i>in planta pedis</i> (double)	Lamp 130. An Italian, perhaps Campanian, maker working at some time between <i>c.</i> A.D. 60-90 (Bailey 1980, 103).
PVLLAE NI	Lamp 252. An African maker working at some time between <i>c.</i> A.D. 175-225 (Sotgiu 1968, no. 471; Joly 1974, 94-95; Bailey 1988, 99).
QMARCI	Lamp 216. An African maker working at some time between A.D. 150-225 (Joly 1974, 95, for several examples found at Sabratha; others are listed in Sotgiu 1968, no. 443; <i>CIL viii</i> : 22644, 201).
Q[MARC] I	Lamp 249.
R plus impressed circles	Lamp 68. The mark of an Italian late Republican or early Augustan maker, see <i>CIL xv</i> : 6651, 4, on a <i>Warzenlampe</i> of Dressel Type 2.
]VA	Lamp 197.
Unread name	Lamp 195.
Unread name	Lamp 217.
Unread name (traces)	Lamp [252].
Unread inscription? on shoulder	Lamp 289.
 <i>GREEK</i>	
KEAC[EI] V or K	Lamp 215. An African, probably Tripolitanian, maker working at some time between <i>c.</i> A.D. 130-200 (Bailey 1988, 102-3; Joly 1974, 91; Pavolini 1980, tabella II). The uncertain letter below the name may be a workshop control mark.
]NOC	Lamp 245. This and the other Greek inscription on the same lamp (immediately below) are of uncertain significance.
]ΦΗCΠΔΟΥ[Lamp 245.
 <i>MARKS</i>	
Anchor plus impressed circles	Lamp 67. The mark of an Italian late Republican or early Augustan maker.

Footprint stamp, plain	Lamp 123; Lamp 169. Plain footprint stamps were used for no discernible reason on many lamps made in Italy during the first century A.D., mainly during the second half of that century.
Footprint stamp, double, plain	Lamp 132.
Mouldmark: C	Lamp 131. Mouldmarks were probably workshop control devices for identifying the products of a particular mould.
Mouldmark: +	Lamp 250.

Endnotes

¹I am most grateful to Miranda Schofield for making the drawings. I must also thank Karen Hughes and Meredydd Moores for producing the bar graph at the end of this chapter.

PART V: THE STRATIFIED CONTEXTS

1. INTRODUCTION

This section provides a summary of those finewares and lamps listed by context in Parts I–IV, for all stratified contexts. Most of the following contexts are duplicated from Volume II, Part 1 (Dore and Keay 1989, 255–94), where a stratigraphic summary and the date can be found. Some additional stratified contexts are also included, and references to them are from Kenrick (1986, 319–20). In most cases both fabric and form/catalogue entry are given; where only unspecified forms are present in a given context, the fabric is noted. Listings in square brackets refer to uncatalogued sherds, the numbers indicating the catalogue entry to which the sherds relate; listings in bold refer to catalogue entries, rather than type numbers.

Abbreviations used:

ARS: African Red Slip Ware. Unless otherwise indicated, form numbers refer to Hayes (1972).

BG: Black-Glazed Ware

A: Campana A

B: Campana B

C: Campana C

G: Gnathian

L: Local Black-Glazed

PC: Pre-Campana

PE: Atelier de Petites Estampilles

It. sig.: Italian Sigillata. Unless otherwise indicated, form numbers refer to the *Conspectus*.

Other FW: Other Finewares

Trip. sig.: “Tripolitanian” Sigillata. Form numbers prefixed by “B” refer to the Berenice series (Kenrick 1985a).

2. SUMMARY OF FORMS BY CONTEXT

i 18	BG: PE4 PC7 PC18 PC22 A8 A22 L1 L8 L12 L13 It. sig.: 7 20 ARS: 8	i 36	BG: PC13 A4 A19 A21 A22 L8 L12 L15 Other FW: 162
i 20	BG: PC18 L15	i 43	BG: PC5 L3 L8 Lamps: [14–17]
i 21	BG: L15	i 44	BG: L10 L13 L21
i 22	BG: PC1 PC29	i 45	BG: L3 L8 L12 L13
i 25	BG: PC7	i 46	BG: G1 B6 B8 B9 B10 B17 C17 L1 L3 L6 L7 L8 L10 L12 L13 L22 L26 It. sig.: 12 22 ARS: 14 Other FW: 88 193 Lamps: [92–107] 114 [120–21]
i 26	BG: PC18		
i 27	BG: PC15 A9		
i 29	BG: A21 L2		

- i 52 BG: B24
- i 54 It. sig.: 12
Other FW: **123**
- i 55 BG: PC13 A17 A21 L1 L3 L8 L10 L13
Lamps: [14-17] [92-107]
- i 55a BG: A21
Lamps: **296**
- i 56 BG: A4 A22 B5 B9 L12
Other FW: **158**
- i 57 BG: PC11 A16 A19 L15
- i 58 BG: PC3
- i 60 BG: PC30
Lamps: [14-17]
- i 61 BG: PC7
- i 66 BG: PC5
- i 67 BG: L15
- i 69 BG: A6
- i 71 BG: PC7 A15 A16 A19 A21 A22 C3 L8 L9 L10
L21
- i 72 BG: A15 A23
- i 73 BG: A21
- i 75 BG: B9
- i 94 BG: A23
- i 95 BG: PC7 PC13 A15 A16 A19 A21
Lamps: **12**
- i 96 BG: PC18 A1 A8 B9 B10 L13
- i 97 BG: A4 A7 A21 A22 A27 B1 C2 C3 C12 L3 L8
L10 L12 L13 L15
- i 98 BG: L19
- i 99 BG: PC7 A4 L15
- i 100 BG: A11
- i 102 BG: A19 A23 C1
ARS: 9 99
- i 103 BG: B9
- i 104 BG: G1 PC21
- i 105 BG: PC7 B10
- i 124 BG: A21
- i 127 BG: L1
- i 128 BG: L15
- i 129 BG: PE1 L14
- i 130 BG: A19
- i 132 BG: L8
- i 134 BG: L15
- i 135 BG: PE3 PC7 B5
- i 137 BG: B12 B26
- i 141 BG: L12
- i 155 BG: PC7 PC14 PC28
- i 173 Trip. sig.: B405
- ia 1 It. sig.: 12
ARS: 181
Lamps: [135-58]
- ia 2 ARS: 3 9 181
- ia 4 BG: PC1 B5 B24
- ia 9 BG: PC18 L13
- ia 11 BG: G1
It. sig.: 12
Other FW: **14**
- iii 1 BG: PC13 A10
Other FW: **181**
Lamps: [92-107] [135-58]
- iii 2 BG: B6 C3
Other FW: **28 185 189**
- iii 3 BG: A10 A21 C2 C3 L3
ARS
- iii 4 BG: PC7 A1 A7 A12 A19 A21 A22 A27 A29 B1
B8 B9 B28 C2 L7 L8 L13 L15
It. sig.: 12 18
ARS
Other FW: **4**
Lamps: [35-46] **90 109**
- iii 5 BG: PC30 A21 A22 A28 C3 L8
Other FW: **160**
- iii 7 BG: A10
It. sig.: 22
ARS: 182
- iii 8 Lamps: [188-213]
- iii 9 It. sig.: 12 22 23
Lamps: **64** [73-77] [135-58]
- iii 10 It. sig.: 18
- iii 12 It. sig.: 18 20
ARS: 181
Lamps: **128**
- iii 16 ARS: 32
- iiib 1 BG: PC17 A22 L8 L15 L26
It. sig.: 8 18
Trip. sig.: B413
ARS: 105
Lamps: **67** [73-77]
- iiib 3 BG: B9 L15
Other FW: **161**
Lamps: **32 43** [35-46] [135-50] [188-213]
- iiib 4 BG: A16 L10
ARS: 3 9 81
Lamps: [188-213]
- iiib 5 BG: A7 A8 A22 L10 L15
It. sig.: 4 12 22
Trip. sig.
ARS: 54 181 99 105 Fulford 24
Other FW: **106 122 124**

- iv 1 BG: B9 C3 C5
ARS: 3
Other FW: **66 165**
Lamps: [53–59] **241**
- iv 3 It. sig.: 7
ARS: 3
Lamps: [135–50] **201**
- iv 4 BG: PC7
ARS: 21 182
Other FW: **84**
Lamps: [188–213]
- iv 5 BG: A8 B9
It. sig.: 12 37
ARS: 9
Lamps: [35–46] **55** [92–107]
- iv 6 BG: L8 L15
Lamps: [188–213]
- iv 8 Other FW: **119**
Lamps: [135–58] [188–213]
- iv 10 BG: A2 A21 A22 B9 B10
Lamps: [135–58]
- iv 11 BG: A10
- iv 12 BG: PC2
Lamps: [53–59] [92–107] [135–58]
- iv 14 ARS: 99
Lamps: [92–107]
- iv 16 ARS: 181
- ivb 8 ARS: 99 105 106
- v 2 BG: G1 A4 A8 A21 L8 L15
It. sig.: 7 8 20 22 26 34 36
Trip. sig.
ARS: 3 5 6 8 9 14 23 32 91 64 104 105 181 182
Other FW: **117 121**
Lamps: **207** [188–213]
- v 3 BG: G1 G3 PC5
It. sig.: 12 14 20 22 26 36
ARS: 7 182
Lamps: [92–107] [188–213]
- v 4 It. sig.: 1 31
ARS: 14
Other FW: **183**
- v 7 Lamps: [188–213]
- v 8 It. sig.: 37
ARS: 9 32 50 93 181
- v 9 It. sig.: 3 22
Other FW: **74**
Lamps: [120–21] [188–213]
- v 10 It. sig.: 27
ARS: 3 182
- v 11 BG: L8 L14
ARS: 182
Other FW: **86**
- via 1 BG: A10
ARS: 3 14 50 181 182
Lamps: [188–213]
- via 2 BG: C5 L15
Other FW: **99**
Lamps: [172–75] [188–213]
- via 3 BG: A16
ARS: 10
Other FW: **34**
- via 4 ARS: 182
- vib 1 It. sig.: 24
Other FW: **103**
Lamps: [135–58]
- vib 2 It. sig.: 4 18 23
ARS: 9 10 14 22 32 33 50 181 182
Lamps: [73–77] [92–107] **161** [159–64] [188–213]
299 [232–35] [216–52]
- vib 3 Lamps: [135–58]
- vib 4 ARS: 3 32 59 182 **155**
Lamps: 19 [188–213] **227** [216–52]
- vib 5 Lamps: **163**
- vib 6 It. sig.: 5 22
ARS: 22 23 32 49 50 58 181 182 184
Lamps: [159–64] [236–41]
- vib 7 It. sig.: 20
ARS: 6 10 14 32 50 58 60 87 91 105 181 182 184
Other FW: **31 127**
Lamps: [92–107] [135–58] **160 166 168** [188–213]
[216–24] [236–41] [216–52] **254**
- vic 1 It. sig.: 7
ARS: 7
Lamps: [188–213]
- vic 2 ARS: 91 99
Other FW: **118**
- vic 5 ARS: 8
- vid 1 It. sig.: 20 22 23 33
ARS: 6 8 67 181
Other FW: **24**
Lamps: **46** [120–21] [188–213] **283**
- vid 3 Trip. sig.
ARS: 3 6 8 9
Lamps: [188–213]
- vid 4 ARS: 8
Lamps: **147**
- vid 7 It. sig.
Other FW: **48**
- vidi 1 Lamps: [135–58]
- vic 1 BG: L7
Lamps: [188–213] [282–89]
- vii 1 ARS: 3 182
- vii 2 ARS: 9 23 32 121
Lamps: **183**
- viii 1 Other FW: **75 172**
Lamps: **22 116** [135–40] [188–213] **285**

- viii 2 BG: A10 A30 L10
It. sig.: 14 20 24 26
Trip. sig.: B404
ARS: 3 9 14 31 45 91 103 105
Other FW: **126 163**
Lamps: [120-21] **282 287 289 291**
- viii 3 BG: A7
It. sig.: 4 12 20 22
Trip. sig.
ARS: 8 51
Other FW: **182**
Lamps: [120-21]
- x 1 Lamps: **47** [135-58]
- xiv 6 BG: PC14 PC15 A21 L8 L10
It. sig.: 14 18 20 21 26 33
Other FW: **166**
Lamps: **49 95** [92-107] [108-18] [135-58]
- xiv 8a BG: A4 A22 L14
It. sig.: 18 23
Trip. sig.: B403 Oberaden Form 6
ARS: 9
Other FW: **41 168 169 170**
Lamps: [87-91] [92-107] **112**
- xiv 9 BG: A22
It. sig.: 12 18 20 21 22 24 27 31 33
Trip. sig.: B404 B427
ARS: 14 181
Other FW: **27 35 38 43 64 108 149 150**
Lamps: **89 94 102 103** [92-107] [108-18]
[120-21] [127-33] **140** [135-40] **149**
- xiv 10 It. sig.: 37
- xiv 11 It. sig.: 7 18 23 27 37
ARS: 6 9 14 105 181 182 **159**
Lamps: **62** [92-107] [120-21] [135-58] **184 189**
190 191 [188-213] [216-24] **230** [216-52] **261**
- xiv 12 It. sig.
ARS: 181
Other FW: **87**
Lamps: [92-107] **113** [120-21] **209**
- xiv 14 It. sig.: 18
ARS: 181 182
Lamps: **98** [135-50]
- xiv 17 Lamps: **1**
- xiv 21 BG: G1 A19 L2 L3 L8 L12
It. sig.: 34
- xiv 22 BG: A20
It. sig.: 27
Lamps: **182**
- xiv 23 BG: A1 A3 A8 A16 A19 A21 A22
Lamps: [188-213]
- xiv 24 BG: C2
Lamps: **151** [188-213]
- xiv 25 ARS
Lamps: [188] **192** [188-213]
- xiv 26 BG: G1
ARS: 3 6 9 20 32 181
Other FW: **83**
- xiv 28 BG: PC8
- xiv 30 BG: PC1 PC5 PC18 A21 A22 L8 L12
- xiv 34 BG: PC6 A8 A19 L8 L10
Lamps: **39**
- xiv 35 BG: A6 A20 C2 C3 L2 L10
- xiv 37 BG: PC5 A1 A21
It. sig.: 34
- xiv 38 It. sig.: 33
ARS: 185
Lamps: [127-33]
- xiv 39 Lamps: [120-21]
- xiv 41 It. sig.: 33
ARS: 6
Other FW: **63**
Lamps: [120-21] **144** [135-58] [188-213] [244]
- xiv 45 BG: PC17
- xiv 50 Lamps: **59** [80-86]
- xiv 53 Lamps: **170**
- xiv 54 BG: PC20 L26
- xiv 60 BG: PC1 A18 A19 A21 A22 L9 L12 L15 L23
- xiv 61 BG: PC1 A3 A4 A7 A15 A19 A21 A22 C14 C15
L12
- xiv 62 BG: A3 A19 L10
It. sig.: 1
Other FW: **153 179**
- xiv 64 BG: PC14 L27
- xiv 66 BG: PC7
- xiv 67 BG: G1 A5 A7 A9 A15 A19 A21 L2 L8 L12 L13
Trip. sig.
Lamps: [188-213]
- xiv 68 BG: A7 A15 A19 A21 L1 L10 L12 L27
- xiv 69 BG: PC13 A3 A4 A19 A21 L2 L8 L12 L14 L15
L23
- xiv 70 BG: PC13 PC16 A4 A6 A19 A20 A21 C11 C17 L1
L3 L7 L10 L12 L13 L18 L21
ARS: 9
Other FW: **9 7a 154 156**
Lamps: **18 20** [27] **57 58 66 68** [80-86]
- xiv 71 BG: PC13 A1 A19 A21 L12
It. sig.: 4
ARS: 104
- xiv 72 BG: A4
- xiv 77 It. sig.: 21
Other FW: **80**
Lamps: [87-91] [135-58]
- xiv 79 BG: PE1 L3 L15
It. sig.: 20
- xiv 81 BG: L31
It. sig.: 12 18 20 22 26 27 31 33 37
Trip. sig.: B406 B409 B427
ARS: 20 181 182
Other FW: **22 39** [88] **136-48** [149] **184 196**

- Lamps: **35 36 51 79 96 100 101 104 105** [92-107]
118 [108-118] **121** [120-21] [127-33] [135-40]
[135-58] [216-52]
- xiv 83 BG: PC7
ARS: 7 181 182
Other FW: **37**
- xiv 84 It. sig.: 40
ARS: 6 10 23 32 42 45 49 50 93 105 181 182
Lamps: **30** [188-213] **221 239 245 290**
- xiv 88 BG: C10
- xiv 92 It. sig.: 3 4 18 20 26 36 37
ARS: 50 52
Other FW: **44 47 55 72 88a**
Lamps: **126** [127-33] **142 156** [135-58] **169 174**
- xiv 98 BG: A19 L10
It. sig.: 23
- xiv 100 Lamps: [14-17]
- xiv 109 BG: L3 L10
ARS
- xiv 110 BG: G1 PC14
- xiv 115 BG: PC5 PC22 C3
- xiv 118 Other FW: **110 151 188**
- xiv 119 It. sig.: 2
Lamps: [120-21] [135-50] [172-76] [188-213]
247
- xiv 120 It. sig.: 4 6 20 22
Other FW: **152**
Lamps: [80-86] [92-107] [135-58] **173 177**
- xiv 122 It. sig.: 37
Lamps: [127-33]
- xiv 124a BG: A22
- xiv 125 Other FW: **51**
- xiv 126 Other FW: **45**
Lamps: [120-21]
- xiv 127 Lamps: **120** [120-21] [188-213]
- xiv 128 It. sig.: 3 20 27 33 3
Other FW: **73**
Lamps: **5** [53-59] **146** [135-58] **187** [188-213]
- xiv 132 Lamps: [188-213]
- xiv 138 ARS: 7 8 9
Other FW: [64]
Lamps: [120-21]
- xiv 141 It. sig.: 7
- xiv 143 It. sig.: 8 20 22
- xv 3 Lamps: [188-213] [216-52]
- xv 5 It. sig.: 22
ARS: 3 31 182
- xv 10 Lamps: [135-58]
- xv 11 ARS: 8
- xv 12 Lamps: [188-213]
- xv 15 ARS: 32 53 61 105 181
Other FW: **104**
Lamps: [120-21] [188-213]
242 part 278 part
- xv 16 ARS: 3 14 32 45 48 50 58 61 62 181 **157**
Lamps: [53-59] [188-213] **222 223** [216-24]
242 part [216-52] **268 278 part 286**
- xv 17 ARS: 6 181 182
- xv 18 It. sig.: 12 22 4
Trip. sig.: **1**
Lamps: [92-107]
- xv 19 BG: B5
ARS: 58 68 70
- xv 20 It. sig.: 5
- xv 21 ARS: 50 52 61 67 196
Lamps: [264-77]
- xv 24 It. sig.
ARS: 61 68 182
Lamps: [232-35] **274** [264-77]
- xv 25 ARS: 6 32 45 50 53 58 60 61 68 70
- xv 26 ARS: 6 32 33 52 60 61 68 99 105 182
Lamps: **272 277** [264-77] [280]
- xvi 2 Other FW: **130**
- xvi 3 Other FW: **36**
- xvi 18 Lamps: [27]
- xvii 2 ARS: **160**
- xvii 6 ARS: 44 70 89 **161**
Other FW: **131**
Lamps: [188-213] **265** [264-77] **288**
- xvii 9 ARS: 59 67 85 105 182
Lamps: [282-89] **299**
- xviii 5 BG: A3 A22
Lamps: [14-17] [188-213]
- xviii 6 It. sig.: 12 17
ARS: 8 89
- xviii 8 It. sig.: 33
ARS: 3 4 6 8 9 14 17 23 28 31 33 139/40 181 182
Other FW: **54**
Lamps: [135-50] [135-58] [172-75] **196**
[188-213]
- xix 1 ARS: 50
- xix 2 ARS
Other FW: **135**
- xix 5 ARS: 3 18 182
- xix 6 ARS: 3 5 6 7 9 10 14 16 17 23 181 182 184
Other FW: **125**
Lamps: **210** [188-213] **220** [236-68] **297**
- xix 8 ARS: 3 8 181 182
Lamps: **134 253**
- xxi 1 BG: PC7
- xxi 2 BG: PC18 A21
ARS: 6
Lamps: **6 7**

- xxi 4 BG: PC7
Other FW: **15** [30] **32**
Lamps: [120-21]
- xxi 5 ARS: 7
- xxi 7 BG: PC18
Lamps: **25**
- xxi 9 BG: A22 L12
- xxi 13 Lamps: **21**
- xxi 14 BG: A4 A13 A16 A19 A22 A24 L13
Other FW: **57?**
Lamps: **26** [27] [172-75]
- xxi 17 BG: G4 PC1 A1 A4 A7 A15 A16 A19 A21 A22
A24 A27 L8 L10 L14 L15 L16
Lamps: [24-26] **31** [32-33] **34**
- xxi 18 BG: A1 A4 A6 A9 A11 A16 A18 A19 A20 A21
A22 A27 L2 L8
It. sig.: 22
Trip. sig.
Other FW: **26**
Lamps: **33 44**
- xxi 19 BG: A24
ARS: 9
Lamps: **77 part** [127-33] [169-70] [188-213]
- xxi 20 BG: G1 A27 L20
- xxi 21 BG: PC1 A19 A22 L7 L8 L20
It. sig.: 8 20
Trip. sig.
Other FW: **76 part**
Lamps: **34 77 part** 133 [188-213] **216 218**
- xxi 22 BG: A22
It. sig.: 20 22 26 32 33 34 37 6
Trip. sig.: B424
ARS: 3 14 17 181
Other FW: **76 part 109** [149]
Lamps: [92-107] [127-33] **136 148** [135-50]
- xxi 36 BG: A16
- xxi 37 BG: A16
- xxi 38 BG: A16
- xxi 39 BG: PC5
- xxi 41 BG: PC7
- xxi 44 BG: PC7
Lamps: **15**
- xxi 50 BG: A19 L15
Lamps: **40**
- xxii 5 BG: L14
Lamps: [80-86]
- xxii 6 It. sig.: 1
Trip. sig.: B400
- xxii 7 BG: C4
It. sig.: 12 14 22
ARS: 182
Lamps: [80-86] [92-107] [123-26] [232-35]
- xxii 8 BG: C18
It. sig.: 7 8 11 12 18 7
ARS: 14
- xxii 10 BG: PC18
Lamps: **8** [120-21]
- xxii 11 BG: C5
ARS
- xxii 12 It. sig.: 8
Lamps: **111**
- xxii 13 BG: A7
It. sig.: 4 12 18 20 22 27 37
ARS: 7 9 14 21 32 67 182
Lamps: **48** [92-107] [120-21]
- xxii 14 It. sig.: 20
ARS: **163**
Other FW: **132 167**
- xxii 15 ARS: 14
Lamps: [92-107]
- xxii 17 It. sig.: 22 26 33 36 37
ARS: 3 14 32 33 182
Lamps: [73-77] [188-213] [232-35]
- xxii 31 BG: G1 A4 B10 L2 L3 L12 L23
- xxii 32 BG: PE1 A4 A8 A10 A19 A20 B10 L3 L8 L15
- xxii 33 BG: A1 A16 A22 B8 C2 C5
Lamps: **24**
- xxii 34 BG: A4 A7 A15 A16 A21 C2 L8 L29
Lamps: [35-46] **69** [73-77] **78**
- xxii 35 BG: A16 A19 A21 C3 L8 L13 L26 L28
It. sig.: 4 18 26 8 9
Trip. sig.: 2
ARS: 6
Other FW: [88] **191**
Lamps: **61 92** [92-107] [135-40] [135-58]
[172-75]
- xxii 36 Lamps: **88**
- xxii 37 It. sig.: 18 22 27
ARS: 9
Lamps: [190-91] [188-213]
- xxiii 2 BG: PC15
- xxiii 3 BG: PC3 A4 A9 A16 A21 L10
Lamps: **56** [188-213]
- xxiii 4 Lamps: [80-86]
- xxiii 7 It. sig.: 12
Lamps: [92-107] [135-40] [135-58]
- xxiii 8 ARS: 9
- xxiii 9 It. sig.: 12 18 20
ARS
Other FW: **69**
Lamps: [120-21] **125 132** [135-58] [188-213]
- xxiii 10 It. sig.: 3 4 6 7 20 34 36 37 10
ARS: 3
Other FW: **58 71 77 133 134**
Lamps: [120-21] **124** [127-33] **145 157** [135-58]
[172-75] **181 198** [188-213]

- xxiii 11 It. sig.: 7 27
Lamps: [127-33]
- xxiii 13 BG: L7
- xxiii 14 BG: PC7
Other FW: **59 65** [69]
Lamps: [188-213]
- xxiii 15 It. sig.: 26
Other FW: **59?** **part**
- xxiii 17 It. sig.: 20 27
Trip. sig.
ARS: 5 31 182
Lamps: **123** [123-26] [135-50] **171** [188-213]
- xxiii 18 It. sig.: 34
ARS: 8
Other FW: **56 82**
Lamps: [188-213] [216-24]
- xxiii 19 Lamps: [135-58] [188-213]
- xxiii 20 BG: A19
Lamps: **263**
- xxiii 21 ARS: 3 5 6 7 8 9 11 23 106 181 182 196
Other FW: **46 49 67 78 96 157**
Lamps: **42 60** [135-50] [135-58] [171] **199 200**
[188-213] **262**
- xxiii 22 It. sig.: 22 36
- xxiii 23 It. sig.: 4 7 20 27 33 37
ARS: 4 8 9 181
Lamps: [35-38] [135-40] [135-58] **178** [188-213]
[216-24]
- xxiii 25 It. sig.: 8 26 31 34
ARS: 3 4 8 9 16 21 50 181 182
Other FW: **5 21 23 52 60 61 62 105 194**
Lamps: [120-21] [127-33] **139 155** [159-64] **172**
[172-75] **195** [188-213]
- xxiii 26 It. sig.: 7 8
ARS: 7 9 23 181 182
- xxiii 29 Lamps: **294**
- xxiii 36 Lamps: **93**
- xxiii 37 BG: PC18 L12
- xxiii 38 BG: PC4 A2 A5
- xxiii 39 BG: PC22 PC31 A6 A27 L8 L14
It. sig.: 12 18 22 26
Trip. sig.: B409 B410
Other FW: **25 40 42 79 93**
Lamps: [73-77] **87 97 99** [92-107] **108 117**
[120-21] **135 137**
- xxiii 40 BG: PC5 PC7 A9 A10 A16 A19 A21
It. sig.: 7 23
ARS: 3 31 59 67 182
Lamps: [14-17] [80-86] [92-107] [123-26] **138**
[135-58]
- xxiv 43 It. sig.: 12 22 33
ARS: 6 10 23 31 32 45 50 58 67 99 181 182 184
Lamps: **204 211** [188-213] [216-24] **233** [232-35]
[236-41] [244-45] [216-52] **270 281**
- xxiv 67 BG: L14
Other FW: **97**
Lamps: [92-107] **175**
- xxiv 69 BG: A7 B1
ARS: 3
- xxiv 70 BG: PC8
- xxiv 73 BG: A8 B5 B9 B10
- xxv 21 BG: PC2 A2 A4 A6 A11 L7 L8 L15 L17
Lamps: [24-26] [32-33] [80-86]
- xxv 22 BG: A10 B8 L2 L12
- xxv 23 BG: A1 A19 A21
Lamps: [27]
- xxv 24 BG: A5 B1 C3 C5
It. sig.: 2 4 5 7 8 12 13 14 **12 13 14**
Trip. sig.: B400 B406 B414 B425
Other FW: **16 19 20** [88] **94 107** [113] [149] [154]
176 187
Lamps: **37** [35-46] **53 63 74 75** [78] **81 82 83 84**
86 [80-86] [87-91] [92-107] **119** [135-58]
- xxv 25 It. sig.: 12
Lamps: **54** [80-86] [92-107] [120-21] [135-40]
- xxv 26 Other FW: **30**
Lamps: **293**
- xxv 27 It. sig.: 20
Trip. sig.
Lamps: [92-107]
- xxv 28 BG: A4 A23
It. sig.: 12 18
Lamps: [171] [188-213]
- xxvi 42 ARS: 3 14 22 32 33 45 50 52 67 68 78 91 181 182
184 165
Other FW: **85**
Lamps: **11 16** [188-213] **215 217** [216-24]
[225-31] **244** [244] [244-48] **249 251 252**
[216-52] **255 258 259**

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2



7a



29



82



83



84



85



107

PLATE 1 Early Roman Finewares: Eastern Sigillata A Nos 2, 7a, 29; Knidian Relief Ware Nos 82-83; Corinthian Relief Ware Bowls Nos 84-85; Thin-Walled Ware No. 107 (Scale: 1:1).

ARABIC SUMMARY

الأحمر فيمثلها بشكل خاص «الصلصال الأحمر الأفريقي» وهو كَلَّه من تونس فيما يبدو. ويختلف ذلك عن الوضع في «بيرنيس» حيث نجد أن نحو خمس الأدوات الصلصالية الحمراء في العصر المتأخر (كنريك ١٩٨٥ ب، ٢٥٥) تنتمي إلى الصلصال الأحمر «الفوكاين» الشرقي مع وجود أدوات شرقية أخرى بما في ذلك الصلصال الأحمر القبرصي والقبطي. وتعزّز الصورة العامة بيانات المجموعة «الأنطونية» من صبراته («كنريك» ١٩٨٦ ص ٢٠١ - ٢١٣) وهي تبين مجموعة أدوات مصقولة ذات طابع أفريقي كامل. وهذا هو الوضع أيضاً في قرطاجة حيث نجد أن أدوات الصلصال الأحمر الأفريقي والمحلي يسيطر على مجموعة الأدوات المصقولة بداية من القرن الثاني. ويعتبر منتج الصلصال الأحمر «الفوكاين» اكتشافاً استثنائياً.

ومنذ فترة طويلة نظر العلماء إلى تونس الوسطى على أنها مصدر الأشكال الخاصة بالتماثيل التصويرية الشرقية («هايز» ٨٢ - ٨٤) مع وجود بعض الأمثلة وإن كانت غير كثيرة لمواقع التنوّات في المنطقة (راجع «بيكوك» وآخرين ١٩٩٠). وغياب هذا الشكل على نحو مطلق في صبراته يمكن أن يكون مؤشراً يدل على أن الأدوات المصقولة كان يتم الحصول عليها خلال العصر الروماني المتأخر عن طريق قرطاجة وليس عن طريق تونس الوسطى. ويتمشى ذلك مع الأدلة التي تقدمها الأدوات غير المصقولة في صبراته والتي يبدو أيضاً أنها ترتبط بمجموعة قرطاجة المتسلسلة (راجع «دور» ١٩٩٢). وتؤيد معاً كل الأدلة التي تقدمها الأدوات المصقولة فكرة منطقة تجارية غربية في المنطقة الوسطى بالبحر الأبيض المتوسط حيث ترتبط مدن ولاية طرابلس بالشبكات التجارية على الساحل التونسي إلى غرب صقلية وسردينيا وغرب إيطاليا. ومن ناحية أخرى فإن ارتباطات صبراته وولاية طرابلس بـ «بيرنيس» و «قوريناكا» حيث يكون مسار التجارة داخل الحوض الشرقي للبحر الأبيض المتوسط تعتبر ارتباطات ضعيفة نسبياً.

وإلى حد ما يكتنف الغموض بدرجة أكثر مقارنة المصاييح حيث أن الانتاج المحلية معروف من بداية التسلسل وسيطر على الموجود في «بيرنيس» بداية من منتصف القرن الثاني الميلادي (راجع «بيلى» ١٩٨٥ ص ١٩٤). ولا يوجد إنتاج محلي في صبراته حيث أنها تعتمد على منتجات شمال أفريقيا ومعظمها من تونس بداية من تلك الفترة. وفي السابق منذ عام ٥٠ قبل الميلاد تقريباً كان الموقعان يعتمدان على المنتجات الإيطالية وإن كان من الواضح أن مختلف المصادر المتنوعة بشرق البحر الأبيض المتوسط تبدو ممثلة في «بيرنيس» على نطاق أكبر مما هو موجود في صبراته.

التوضيحية الشرقية الأخرى أو انخفاضاً متناسباً في علاقة ذلك بالأشكال الخاصة بمدينة «بيرنيس»، ولكن الوضع الحقيقي لا يطابق ذلك. إن عدد التماثيل الشرقية الأخرى في «بيرنيس» يصل إلى حوالى ثمانية أضعاف ما هو موجود في صبراته. وفي قرطاجة نجد أن هذه الأدوات الشرقية الأخرى تكاد تكون غير موجودة (راجع هايز ١٩٧٦ ص ٧٧) كما أنها غير ممثلة في المجموعة المستخدمة هنا. ولكننا نلاحظ على النقيض من ذلك أن وجود نماذج من التماثيل الشرقية «أ» (إي إس إيه) في قرطاجة يفوق أو يعادل تماماً أكبر نسبة مئوية لكثير من التماثيل التوضيحية الشرقية الأخرى في «بيرنيس». والتفسير الذي يتبادر للذهن هو استيرادها بالجملة من الشرق ولذلك فإنه يمكن أن نرط بين هذه التجارة وبين توريد الحبوب من مصر. والواقع أن هناك أدلة تشير إلى هذه الأدوات في «بومبي» (راجع «بوتشي» ١٩٧٧) التي يمكن أن تكون قد وصلت إليها عن طريق السفن المتوجهة إلى ميناء «بوتلي». وكانت السفن التي تحمل الحبوب من مصر إلى روما تتجه شمالاً عادة تم تسير بمحاذاة الساحل الجنوبي لآسيا الصغرى («ريكمان» ١٩٨٠ ص ١٢٩). وهكذا نجد أنه كان باستطاعة عدد من الموانئ في منطقة فلسطين وسوريا وصقلية (وهي المنطقة التي كان يحتمل أن تكون مصدر التماثيل الشرقية «أ») إي إس إيه) أن تتيح الإمكانات اللازمة لتحميل هذه الأدوات على المراكب. ومهما يكن من أمر فإن من الواضح أن عوامل معينة كانت سائدة حينذاك وكانت تحبذ توزيع التماثيل التصويرية الشرقية «أ» على النحو الذي لا يؤثر في الأدوات الشرقية الأخرى. وإذا أمكننا أن نتصور إمكانية الاستيراد بالجملة إلى جانب الحبوب الشرقية فإننا نستطيع أن نبحث احتمال وجود نظام لإعادة التوزيع من «بوتلي» أو أي موانئ إيطالية أخرى كانت تستقبل إمدادات القمح مباشرة، وهذا التفسير يوضح لنا الفرق السلوكي بينها وبين التماثيل الشرقية الأخرى. وهكذا يكاد يكون باستطاعتنا أن نتصور على هذا النحو توريدها إلى غرب/جنوب غرب إيطاليا، وذلك في إطار إعادة التوزيع كما هو الحال فعلاً بالنسبة لأية تماثيل تصويرية إيطالية أخرى، ولكن مشكلة التمييز بين أنماط وسائل التوزيع تصبح مشكلة حادة عند حدود التوزيعات الابتدائية والثانوية. وهكذا يصعب في «بيرنيس» حيث نعرف بوجود تماثيل تصويرية شرقية أخرى بنسب لم تسجل في الغرب أن نتوصل إلى قرار بشأن الاتجاه الشرقي أو الغربي للطريق الذي سلكته التماثيل التصويرية الشرقية «أ» (إي إس إيه). وربما كان من الأمور التي تجدر الإشارة إليها أن نلاحظ أن النسبة المشتركة للتماثيل التصويرية «الأرتينية» و«الكامبانية» والتماثيل التصويرية الشرقية «إي إس إيه» يمكن مقارنتها بقرطاجة و صبراته (٩٧% على الأقل) في حين أن الرقم يقل عن ذلك في «بيرنيس» (٨٣%).

وباستثناء التماثيل التصويرية الشرقية (إي إس إيه) فإن صبراته تبرز للعيان كمدينة تتجه أساساً في الاتجاه الغربي وتتصل بالساحل الأفريقي (التونسي) تجاه غرب صقلية وغرب إيطاليا (قارن «فولفورد» ١٩٨٩) ويعزز ذلك ما نجده من أدلة من العصور الرومانية الوسيطة والمتأخرة. أما الأدوات المصنوعة من الصلصال

أدنى من الآتية . والاتجاهات التي تقاس هنا بواسطة الحد الأدنى من الآتية تشكل الاطرار أو النمذج العريضة التي تقاعفها المجموعات الكثيرة غير المنشورة من قرطاجة ، ويمكن الحصول على نتائج مماثلة إذا تم استخدام حصر الشظايا بدلاً من الحد الأدنى للآتية . ولذلك يمكن في هذه الحالة مقارنة النتائج الواردة من النهجين الخاصين بالتحديد الكمي .

وفيما يختص بالفترة السابقة للمصور الرومانية (البونية القرطاجية/الهلمنية) فإن كلا من صبراته و «بيرنيس» قد اعتمدت على نسبة عالية من الأدوات المزججة السوداء والنتيجة محليا ، ولكن كل مدينة اتبقت وسائل مختلفة للغاية للاستفادة من المصادر المتاحة . ونسبة «كامبانا أ» (من منطقة نابولي/كامبانيا) من صبراته تقاعف نسبة «بيرنيس» التي تبيل مصادرهما على نحو مختلف إلى الاتجاه بصورة أكثر إلى جنوب إيطاليا (الأدوات «الجنائنية») والشرق (السلطانيات «الميعارية» معظمها من «آيونيا» و «كبيديان جراي») . وتتطلب الأدوات المنتجة محليا والأكسوة بالزجاج الأسود مزيداً من الدراسة في منطقة البحر المتوسط الوسطى لإقرار مدى اشتراك مدينتي الحكم الإداري للفنصل الروماني حينذاك في أفريقيا وهما طرابلس وقوريناكا في مصادر مشتركة . وفي الفترة الرومانية المبكرة نستطيع إدخال مزيد من المواد المقارنة من قرطاجة (راجع «نولفورد» و «بيكوك» - المرفقات لا تزال في الطبعة) . وباستطاعتنا أيضاً أن نستخدم المجموعة «الأوغسطية» من صبراته (كريبك - ١٩٨٦) كوسيلة لمراجعة المجموعة الكاملة للأدوات المصقولة ، والأشكال يمكن مقارنتها بدرجة ملحوظة كما يمكن إدراك ذلك من الجدول (٢) . وكل هذه المواقع تسيطر عليها التماثل التوضيحية الإيطالية من «أرتسو» و «كامبانيا» (تماثل توضيحية «طرابلس») على الرغم من أن الأخيرة أقل كثرة في صبراته ، وهذه المدينة نسبة مماثلة من التماثل التوضيحية الشرقية «أ» بالقياس إلى النسبة المسجلة في «بيرنيس» وأن كانت نسبة التماثل التوضيحية الشرقية الأخرى أعلى بكثير في هذه المدينة الأخيرة (وهي الرسومات البونوية والقرصية والشرقية «ب»)، وفي حين أنه يمكن إرجاع هذا الاختلاف أو الفرق إلى اختلاف الشبكات التجارية التي كان ينضوي بها كل موقع من المواقع فإنه يصعب في الوقت نفسه تفسير التفاوت الملحوظ في النسب الخاصة بالتماثل «الارتينية» و «الكامبانية» (طرابلس)، ومن المحتمل أن هذه الأدوات كانت متواجدة بسهولة في ميناء «بوتلي» وغيره من الموانئ الإيطالية الأخرى ، وقد يكون من الملائم أن تربط بينها سوريا في هذه الدراسة المقارنة الخاصة بمجموعات المدن الأفريقية . وإذا نظرنا إلى الوضع على هذا النحو فإننا نلاحظ اضمحلالاً يثير الانتباه مع درجة البعد عن إيطاليا . ففي قرطاجة تشكل الأدوات في كلتا الحالتين معاً ٩٠٪ من المجموعة في حين أن الرقم في حالة صبراته يصل إلى ٦٦٪؛ وفي «بيرنيس» ٥٣٪ فقط . وفي حين أن نسبة التماثل التوضيحية الشرقية «أ» متشابهة في «بيرنيس» و صبراته فإنها أقل بكثير في قرطاجة (٢١٪) . وفي حالة ما إذا كانت هذه الأدوات يتم توريدها مباشرة من الشرق إلى صبراته فإننا في هذه الحالة يمكننا أن نتوقع بشكل معقول نسباً مماثلة للتماثل

وبالإضافة إلى الفصول الفردية التي تتناول مختلف أنماط الأدوات فإن الجزء الخامس من هذا المجلد يعطي مؤشراً لأنماط المصاييح والأدوات المصقولة المرتبطة بذلك وذلك على أساس الأطر المترافقة والمنشورة بالمجلد الثاني الجزء الأول («دور» و «كبي» ١٩٨٩ ص ٢٥٥ - ٢٩٤) وقد تم إكمالها بأطر أخرى إضافية من «كنريك» (١٩٨٦ ص ٣١٩ - ٣٢٠). وللحصول على مزيد من المعلومات المفصلة بشأن طبيعة وتاريخ الأطر يجب على القارئ مراجعة المجلدات السابقة. كذلك يمكن الحصول على نظرة شاملة وموجزة لموقع العمل في مقدمة «دور» و «كبي» (١٩٨٩)، ومن المحتمل أن يسفر العمل المكثف الذي تم إجراؤه بشأن المكتشفات والمنشور هنا عن تغييرات ثانوية في تحديد طبيعة المكتشفات ما بين هذا المجلد من ناحية و «كنريك» (١٩٨٦) الجزء الأول من المكتشفات ولكن ذلك لا يؤثر بأي طريقة في تغيير الاستنتاجات العامة التي تم التوصل إليها سلفاً.

٢- صبراته والتجارة والأدوات المصقولة الإنتاج

يسمح النهج الكمي الذي اتبعناه بعقد مقارنات عامة بين صبراته والمدن المجاورة التي أمكن الحصول بشأنها على معطيات مماثلة على الرغم من وجود اختلاف في مناهج التحديد الكمي. ويتمثل النهج الذي اتبعناه في تقسيم المادة إلى ثلاث مجموعات تاريخية وهي المجموعة «البونية» القرطاجية/الجمهورية حتى أواخر القرن الأول قبل الميلاد وتشمل كل الآنية الفخارية المكسوة بالزجاج الأسود، والمجموعة الرومانية المبكرة وتشمل كل التماثيل التوضيحية لأواخر القرن الأول قبل الميلاد والقرن الأول الميلادي (أو القرن الأول وأوائل القرن الثاني)، والمجموعة الرومانية المتأخرة وتشمل كل المجموعة المتسلسلة لأدوات القطاع الأحمر الأفريقي من أواخر القرن الأول الميلادي حتى أوائل القرن السابع الميلادي. وفي هذا الإطار فإن المعلومات التي قام بجمعها «كنريك» (١٩٨٥ ب) بخصوص الأدوات المصقولة الإنتاج «بيرنيس» في ولاية «قوريناكا» في حدود ٧٠٠ كيلومتر إلى الشرق مباشرة وعلى أساس القياس بحصر الشظايا الإجمالية تعتبر أهم وسيلة مفيدة لكل الفترة الزمنية تقريباً التي تمثلها صناعة الخزف في صبراته. ولكن على الرغم من أن هذه الأخيرة يرجع تاريخها إلى المستوردات الإغريقية في منتصف القرن الخامس قبل الميلاد فإن جزءاً قليلاً من مجموعة «بيرنيس» يسبق تاريخه منتصف القرن الثالث الذي أنشئت فيه المدينة. وهكذا فإننا قد حذفنا من الجدول (١) الوارد أدناه والذي يقارن بين الأدوات المزججة السوداء المستوردات الإغريقية (حوالي ٢٠٠ شظية من صبراته «جيل» ١٩٨٦) وكذلك البنود ما قبل «كامبانا» (٢٠٠ شظية) و «كامبانا ب» (١٢٥ شظايا) من أرقام صبراته وبيرنيس. وفيما يختص بالفترات الرومانية المبكرة والمتأخرة فإن لدينا أيضاً معطيات مقارنة مفيدة من قرطاج، وقد تم تحديدها وقياسها كعدد

قيمة حول تطور وتأريخ الأدوات المحلية غير المصقولة إلا أن الأدوات المصقولة تقدم أدلة قيمة من حيث التأريخ الخاص بالموقع .

وبالإضافة إلى ذلك فإن عدداً أكبر من الأطر غير المتراففة قد تم إدراجها في دراسة الأدوات المصقولة الإنتاج والمصايح على نحو أكثر من المواد غير المنظمة والأدوات غير المصقولة، وقد اشتمل ذلك على عدد كبير جداً من الأطر «إس بي» التي يمكن أن تكون مرتبطة بالسجلات الميدانية الأصلية، ولكنها غير متراففة جوهرياً بالنسبة للأغراض الخاصة بنا . وهناك عمليات حصر أطر أخرى تشمل سلسلة من الأرقام «أ» وتشير إلى نظام تصنيف مستقل تم تطبيقه على الفخار حين كان موجوداً في هذه البلاد ويتم استخدامه فقط حين يكون تصنيف «كنيون» غير قابل للقراءة والفهم ولذلك فإنها تعتبر أساساً غير متراففة . وقد أهدى خبراء الحفر عدداً صغيراً من الآنية إلى المتحف البريطاني ومتحف «أشمولين» ويشار إلى أرقام التسجيل المتحفي حيثما يكون ذلك ممكناً .

وفي المذكرة التي تتناول مهمة الخبراء المتخصصين لم يتم إدراج وسائل القياس الكمي الانتظامي والذي يقوم على استخدام الوزن والشظايا الأثرية الخاصة بالآنية الفخارية وحصرها وإي.ثي.إي إس EVES (راجع صفحة ٠٠) أو التوصيف العلمي، ويرجع السبب في ذلك إلى أن التجمعات المتراففة في الحالة الأولى لم تكن من النوع الذي يمكن أن يبرر هذا النهج، ويرجع في الحالة الثانية إلى أن منطقة الأصل واضحة المعالم بشكل معقول بالنسبة لمعظم أنواع الأدوات المنتجة، ويتطلب الحصول على معطيات أفضل من حيث المواقع أو الأمكنة إجراء مزيد من البحوث على نطاق واسع . ونتيجة لذلك فإن وسائل أو مناهج التحديد الكمي قد اختلفت باختلاف الكتاب، ولا يزال حصر الشظايا التشخيصية والخاصة بالآنية الفخارية (وبالنسبة لبعض الأدوات حصر الحواف فقط) هو العامل المشترك لكل الأدوات .

ومن خلال معالجة مجموعة صبراته كلها كمجموعة رواسب واحدة فإن كميات كافية من الأدوات المصقولة والمصايح يتوافر وجودها لتبرير إجراء تقييم كمي على أساس الحصر أو العد . وبهذه الطريقة يمكن عقد المقارنات بين الفئات المعاصرة بشكل عام باتباع النهج الذي تم تطبيقه من قبل «كنريك» (١٩٨٥ب) في «بيرنيس» بولاية قوريناكا المجاورة . ويمكن مراجعة هذا النهج من خلال الأدلة المستمدة من مجموعات صبراته المتراففة والتي كانت مبرراً لإجراء المعالجات المستقلة وخصوصاً مجموعة «أوغسطية» وأخرى «أنطونية» (كنريك ١٩٨٦ ص ١٧٥ - ٢١٣) . وما لاشك فيه أنه يمكن إجراء مزيد من الأعمال بخصوص مجموعات أخرى خلال مواقع العمل أو من الخنادق بشكل عام من حفريات ١٩٤٨ - ١٩٥١ في صبراته وذلك حتى يمكن معاينة طبيعة التفاوت في تمثيل الأدوات المصقولة والمصايح على طول المدينة عبر الزمان والمكان . ومثل هذه الإجراءات يتعين القيام بها على أساس أن اكتمال الرواسب الفردية لا يؤخذ بالضرورة على أنه قاعدة مسلّم بها .

مقدمة

بقلم مايكل فولفورد و روبرتا تومبر

١- الخلفية

يشتمل هذا المجلد على المادة التي تكمل نشر المعلومات الخاصة بالفخار والناجمة عن الحفريات التي قام بها كاثلين كنيون وجون ورد - بيركنز في الفترة ما بين ١٩٤٨ و ١٩٥١ في مدينة صبراته (راجع «كنريك» ١٩٨٦)، كما يعتبر المجلد تكملة للأدلة الخاصة بالمواد غير المنظمة والأدوات غير المصقولة والتي قام بنشرها «دور» و «كيبى» (١٩٨٩) في المجلد الثاني الجزء الأول. وحسب ما نعرفه فإن جميع الأدوات المصقولة الانتاج والمصاييح الخاصة بالحفريات في الفترة ما بين ١٩٤٨ و ١٩٥١ في صبراته قد تم الاحتفاظ بها لإجراء مزيد من الدراسة والبحث، وهذه هي المواد التي نتناولها هنا. ويتراوح تاريخ هذا الفخار من عصر المستوردات الإغريقية في منتصف القرن الخامس قبل الميلاد إلى الأدوات المصنوعة من الصلصال الأحمر الأفريقي في أوائل القرن السابع الميلادي. وباستثناء الفخار الإغريقي الذي قام بدراسته «جيل» في عام ١٩٨٦ فإن المواد المنشورة هنا تغطي كل الأدوات المصقولة، وقد تم تقسيمها إلى مجموعاتها الأساسية التي تضم مختلف عناصرها ومكوناتها، وتتعلق الفصول المستقلة بالأدوات المغطاة بالزجاج الأسود، وكذلك التماثيل التصويرية الإيطالية (بما في ذلك التماثيل التصويرية الخاصة بولاية طرابلس) والأدوات المصنوعة من الصلصال الأحمر الأفريقي والأدوات المصقولة الأخرى التابعة للعصور الرومانية المبكرة بما في ذلك أدوات الجدران الرقيقة والمصاييح.

وقام بدراسة كل فئة من هذه الفئات أو المجموعات الرئيسية خبير متخصص وتكليفه بمهمة تقديم تقرير عن مضمون مكانها النموذجية مع التوضيحات اللازمة في صبراته وكذلك تقديم الملاحظات التي تكون مفيدة في تعزيز فهمنا للأدوات المثلثة التي توجد نماذج منها في هذه المدينة.

وفيما يتعلق بالمواد غير المنظمة والأدوات غير المصقولة فإن هذا النهج المتبع قد تم إقراره إلى حد كبير على ضوء نوعية السجلات الخاصة بالطبقات المتراففة والكمية الكبيرة للفخار المتروك من العصور السالفة. على أن هذا المجلد يختلف عن المجلد السابق اختلافاً جذرياً في بعض النواحي الأخرى. ففي حالة المواد غير المنظمة وخصوصاً الأدوات غير المصقولة كان من الضروري إقرار أنواع النماذج الخاصة بالمنطقة وفرض تسلسل للتواريخ النسبية على هذه النماذج وذلك على أساس الأدلة المتوافرة والخاصة بالطبقات المتراففة. وبالمقابل فإن معظم الأدوات المصقولة الإنتاج تنتمي إلى أنماط معروفة ومؤرخة جيداً وقد استخدمها «كنريك» (١٩٨٦) على نطاق كبير في إقرار تسلسل الطبقات المتراففة. ولذلك فإننا نجد في حين أن مدينة صبراته تقدم لنا معلومات

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- الجدول ٣: التوزيع الزمني للأدوات المكسوة بالزجاج الأسود
- الجدول ٤: التماثيل التصويرية الشرقية «أ»: نطاق الأشكال
- الجدول ٥: أمثلة من الجدول (٢) بالنسيج المبكر أو المعالجة المبكرة
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