

ASHKELON 2

HARVARD SEMITIC MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS

Lawrence E. Stager, General Editor
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FINAL REPORTS
OF THE
LEON LEVY EXPEDITION
TO
ASHKELON

Series Editors: Lawrence E. Stager and J. David Schloen

1. *Ashkelon 1: Introduction and Overview (1985–2006)*
edited by Lawrence E. Stager, J. David Schloen, and Daniel M. Master
2. *Ashkelon 2: Imported Pottery of the Roman and Late Roman Periods*
by Barbara L. Johnson

ASHKELON 2

*Imported Pottery of the Roman
and Late Roman Periods*

by

BARBARA L. JOHNSON

[copyright page]

In memory of my mother

Lillian Lydia Johnson

1918 1999

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EDITORS' PREFACE

THIS is the second volume in the series of volumes that constitutes the final report of the Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon. The first volume in this series, *Ashkelon 1: Introduction and Overview (1985–2006)*, provides a lengthy description of the site and its surroundings, the history of excavations, and the stratigraphy of the tell. It also contains a number of article-length special studies devoted to finds of various kinds. Longer studies of particular corpora and chronological periods, such as the imported pottery of the Roman and Late Roman (early Byzantine) periods presented here, are published in subsequent volumes in the Ashkelon series.

Dr. Barbara Johnson made valuable contributions to the Expedition as a pottery specialist (1985–1996) and as associate director and onsite laboratory manager (1992–1996). The present volume reflects her expertise in the pottery of the Levant in the classical and late antique periods. We are grateful to her for her long service on the Ashkelon team and the care with which she has analyzed and catalogued the material entrusted to her.

It is worth noting that much of the material in this volume came from secondary or disturbed stratigraphic contexts, and for that reason there is limited

scope for a statistical analysis of patterns of local use and spatial distribution of imported vessels that might shed light on their economic significance. Nonetheless, some broad observations on this topic are possible, and these are presented in the final chapter.

This volume and the research that underlies it would not have been possible without the generous support of the late Leon Levy and his wife, Shelby White. In many cases, they were present at the moment of discovery, having made it a practice to visit Ashkelon during each excavation season and participate personally in the dig. The discoveries published here and in other volumes of the Ashkelon series testify to their keen interest in archaeological research, and in the Greco-Roman era in particular. Their funding of a long-term program of research at Ashkelon that engages the talents of many different specialists has enriched our understanding of the culture and history of the ancient Mediterranean world.

Lawrence E. Stager
Concord, Massachusetts

J. David Schloen
Chicago, Illinois

January 2008

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

THE pottery included in this volume was excavated from 1985 to 1988 by the Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, under the direction of Professor Lawrence E. Stager of Harvard University. Thanks are due to all those—too numerous to name—who have contributed to this publication, from the volunteers who excavated the material to those who mended the pottery and prepared the drawings and photographs. Special appreciation is owed to David Schloen for his able layout and editing of the manuscript. Ross Voss assisted with the preparation of the phase plans at the end of the volume. Of course, the book could not have been completed without the support of Lawrence Stager.

This volume presents imported pottery and amphoras of the Roman and early Byzantine eras recovered during the first four years of excavation at Ashkelon, when the strata of these periods were (for the

most part) excavated. Excavations after 1988 have produced some additional Roman and Byzantine pottery that is not included in this volume; however, the range of types found at Ashkelon is well represented here.

This study is typological rather than quantitative. The aim was to present a representative sample of the many different kinds of imported pottery found at the site. The diversity of imports is not surprising, in view of Ashkelon's position as an important seaport on the Levantine coast. Thus the vessels published here, which were manufactured in farflung locales, illuminate the maritime trade networks that knitted together the Mediterranean world under the Roman emperors and their successors.

Barbara L. Johnson
Lake St. Louis, Missouri

January 2008

ABBREVIATIONS

AASOR	Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research
<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
ARS	African Red Slip Ware
<i>BALAS</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Anglo Israel Archaeological Society</i>
BARIS	British Archaeological Reports, International Series
<i>BASOR</i>	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
BASORSup	Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research Supplement
<i>BSA</i>	<i>Annual of the British School at Athens</i>
BSASup	British School at Athens Supplementary volume
CRS	Cypriot Red Slip Ware
D.	diameter
EAA	Enciclopedia dell'arte antica classica e orientale
<i>EI</i>	<i>Eretz Israel</i>
ERS	Egyptian Red Slip Ware
ERSA	Egyptian Red Slip A
ERSB	Egyptian Red Slip B
ERSC	Egyptian Red Slip C
ESA	Eastern Sigillata A
ESB	Eastern Sigillata B
ESC	Eastern Sigillata C
est.	estimated
H.	height
<i>IEJ</i>	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
<i>JARCE</i>	<i>Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt</i>
<i>JRA</i>	<i>Journal of Roman Archaeology</i>
JRASup	Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series
L.	length
LRC	Late Roman C
MAAR	Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome
max. dim.	maximum dimension
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
PH.	preserved height
PL.	preserved length
PRS	Phocaeen Red Slip Ware
<i>QDAP</i>	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>
SAHL	Studies in the Archaeology and History of the Levant

1. INTRODUCTION

ASHKELON lies on the Mediterranean coast of Israel, ca. 16 km north of Gaza and 63 km south of Tel Aviv (figure 1). The ancient site consists of a semicircular area of some 60 hectares enclosing two prominent mounds, one in the south and one in the north (figure 2). Limited archaeological exploration was done in the early 1920s. Large-scale excavations using modern techniques were conducted annually from 1985 to 2000 by the Leon Levy Expedition under the direction of Lawrence E. Stager of Harvard University. These excavations have shown that the site was more-or-less continuously occupied from ca. 3500 B.C. until the thirteenth century A.D.¹

From its inception, one of the Leon Levy Expedition's principal concerns has been the Iron Age "Philistine" period at Ashkelon (twelfth to seventh centuries B.C.). It soon became clear that a thick accumulation of later material covered the Iron Age remains, including extensive Roman and Late Roman (early Byzantine) deposits ranging in date from the first century B.C. to the seventh century A.D.

Scope of the Study and Manner of Presentation

The material presented here is limited to imported ceramic items, including amphoras, that were found during the 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988 seasons of excavation, when most of the Roman and Late Roman levels were dug. Although pottery appeared in large quantities, the stratigraphic contexts in which it was found—leveling fills and other kinds of secondary deposits, in many cases—often did not provide precise chronological information, so that individual types are dated here mainly by comparison with examples from other sites.² The character of the context from which each published item came is noted, and the reader may refer to the concordances and plans provided at the end of the volume for further contextual information.

¹ A detailed description of the site and the excavations conducted there may be found in *Ashkelon I* (Stager et al. 2008).

² When a piece is presented below without comparanda this does not mean that none exist, but only that none have been identified so far. In such cases, it is hoped that readers of this volume may be able to identify parallels that have escaped the present author.

The location at which a ceramic item was found is indicated in terms of the coordinate grid that was superimposed on the entire site by the Leon Levy Expedition before it commenced its excavations. This consists of 84 numbered grid units, each measuring 100 × 100 meters. Each of these large grid units is further subdivided into a hundred numbered grid units measuring 10 × 10 meters (see figure 2). These 10-meter squares serve as the basic units of the recording system. A further subdivision, employed only as needed, is made by applying a "fine grid" to the 10-meter square, yielding a hundred numbered 1-meter squares within the 10-meter square. A fine grid is used where appropriate to specify more precisely the location of artifacts to the nearest square meter (e.g., ceramic sherds found in the debris on a floor). Of course, various special finds are also pinpointed exactly on a detailed plan of the excavated area.³

The ceramic material published in this volume is arranged for the most part chronologically, from early to late, and typologically, from fine wares to coarse. Lamps and special shapes are presented in chapters 13 and 14, respectively. When the various fine wares belong to an established typology, the type names assigned in that typology are used and no new classification is devised specifically for the Ashkelon specimens. The imported amphoras of chapter 15 are identified according to published classification systems, when possible. If a specimen could not be assigned within such a system, it is included in the group of unclassified amphoras arranged within broad chronological categories at the end of the chapter, from earliest to latest.

³ The grid system and field recording procedures are explained in detail in *Ashkelon I*. A registration number such as "A3/88.2.73.L26.F25.B109.(3)," which identifies example no. 1 of Eastern Sigillata A, Form 4b, below on page 6, also identifies this item's stratigraphic provenience. The various parts of the registration number are interpreted as follows: "A3/88" indicates the Israel Antiquities Authority license number (A3) and the year (1988) for the excavation season in which the piece was discovered; "2.73" indicates the 100 meter grid unit numbered "2" and the 10 meter grid unit within it numbered "73"; "L26.F25" indicates the layer and feature numbers assigned to the stratigraphic unit in which the pottery was found; "B109" indicates the pottery basket number; and "(3)" indicates that it is the third registered sherd or vessel from that layer.

In the catalogue entries all measurements are given in meters unless otherwise noted. The following abbreviations are used: "D." for diameter; "H." for height; "L." for length; "PH." for preserved height; "PL." for preserved length; and "max. dim." for maximum dimension (given for vessels for which a height or diameter could not be measured). Names

for the colors of clay, surface, slip, and painted decoration are taken from the Munsell Soil Color Charts. If no parallels are cited for a pottery group or specific piece, it may be assumed that no parallels had been found by the time of publication.

Note that the scale of all of the drawings in this volume is 2:5 unless otherwise indicated.



Figure 1. Map of the Mediterranean region showing relevant sites

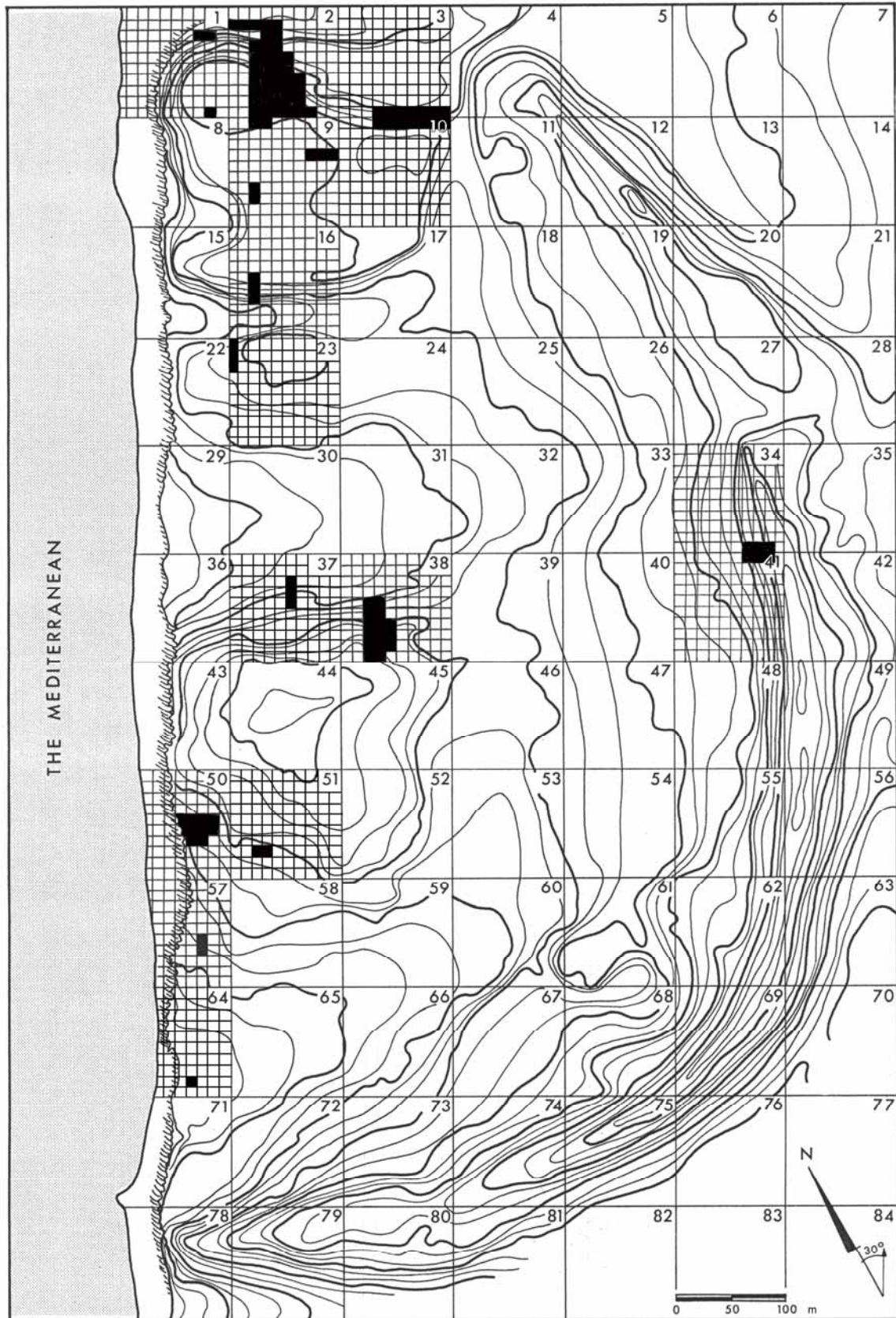


Figure 2. Map of the site of ancient Ashkelon showing grid system and excavated squares

2. EASTERN SIGILLATA A (nos. 1–52)

THE vessels dealt with in this chapter belong to the class of Hellenistic and Early Roman fine pottery commonly known as “Eastern Sigillata A” (hereafter ESA). The popularity of this ware at sites in Palestine is shown by its wide distribution. ESA is almost always to be found in at least some of its forms at any place occupied during the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. The period of manufacture of ESA extends from the mid-second century B.C. to the mid-second century A.D. (Hayes 1985a: 12–13).

ESA has been studied for many years because it was the most common fine tableware in the Syro-Palestinian area during the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. It was originally named Pergamene Ware on the basis of its abundance in the area of Pergamum, but Kathleen Kenyon (in Crowfoot et al. 1957:282) later suggested the more neutral name Eastern Sigillata A, and in like fashion she renamed the two other Roman fine wares that circulated in the eastern Mediterranean and the Levant, assigning the name Eastern Sigillata B to Samian Ware and Eastern Sigillata C to Çandarli Ware. Of these three terms, Eastern Sigillata A and Eastern Sigillata B remain in use, while the Eastern Sigillata C is seldom used.

There is still some controversy concerning ESA's place of manufacture. It has long been held that it originated somewhere in Syria-Palestine, probably in modern day southern Syria or northern Israel. But in 1983 Jan Gunneweg published a monograph in which he proposed that ESA (“Eastern Terra Sigillata-1” in his terminology) was made in Cyprus (Gunneweg et al. 1983). This view has not generally been accepted for reasons that have been summarized by Weinberg (1988:73–74). The objection is based on the fact that almost no ESA has been found in Cyprus, whereas it

occurs in abundance throughout Palestine. Furthermore, the selection of material used in Gunneweg's scientific analysis of the place of manufacture is problematic because most of his Cypriot samples are a thousand years older than ESA. In addition, no effort was made to explore the readily accessible area of northern Israel for clay sources from which the raw material for this ware might have come. It is thus advisable to maintain the conventional attribution of ESA to the Syro-Palestinian area, at least until a detailed reexamination of this question has been undertaken.

Open vessels such as cups, bowls, and plates are the main shapes, with a limited variety of jug forms also reported. The typical ESA fabric is mainly reddish yellow, at times very pale brown or pink. Occasional minute white or dark grits and sparkling inclusions are visible to the naked eye. Slip covers the interior and exterior of open vessels and the exterior of closed ones. The color ranges from red to dark red, and a double dipping streak may be visible.

The form numbers assigned by Kenyon at Samaria (Sebaste) have been widely used to identify ESA vessels, especially by researchers working in the eastern Mediterranean and the Levant. More recently, the expanded classification system used by J. W. Hayes in the *Enciclopedia dell'arte antica* (EAA) has been adopted (Hayes 1985a:9–13). This more recent system is used in this volume because it permits a greater number of specimens to be assigned to specific types. Wherever possible, a Samaria equivalent is also given. For each EAA form the date range suggested by Hayes is indicated. Published parallels from other sites in Palestine are cited when appropriate. If no references are cited, it may be assumed that none had been found by the time of publication.

Eastern Sigillata A

(Forms are classified according to *Enciclopedia dell'arte antica* = Hayes 1985a.)

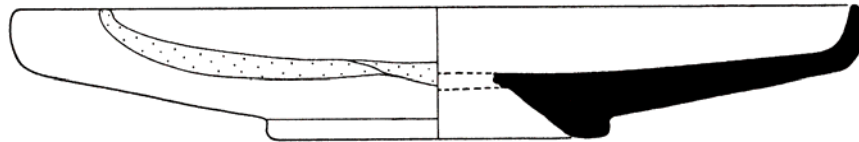
FORM 4B (Samaria Form 1)

A common bowl form with wide, flat floor and low flat or flaring side ending in a thickened, vertical rim. The floor may be plain, decorated with a rouletted circle, or with circles enclosing a band of palmettes. *Date*: late 2nd cent. B.C.–A.D. 10/20 (Hayes 1985a:15–16, pl. 1.11, 12). *Parallels*: FitzGerald 1931:pl. 34.28, 31; Crowfoot et al. 1957:292, 309, 314, figs. 66.1, 73.3–4, 6–8, 10–12; Lapp 1961:216, Type 253.4 and references cited; Negev 1986:35–36, nos. 122–129; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2003:194, 214, 215, pl. 6.3:33, dated to the Augustan period. Additional examples of Form 4 without division into subtypes a or b were reported from Ramat Hanadiv (see Silberstein 2000:457, 466, pl. 17.9–11).

1 A3/88.2.73.L26.F26.B109.(3)

H. 0.043; est. rim D. 0.29, foot D. 0.105

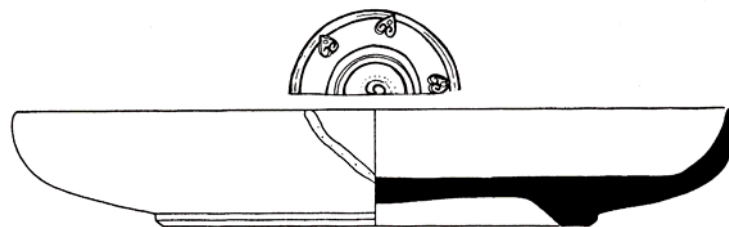
Two joining fragments preserve profile from foot to rim, ca. one fourth of vessel. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



2 A16/87.57.58.L105.(2)

H. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.24, foot D. 0.135

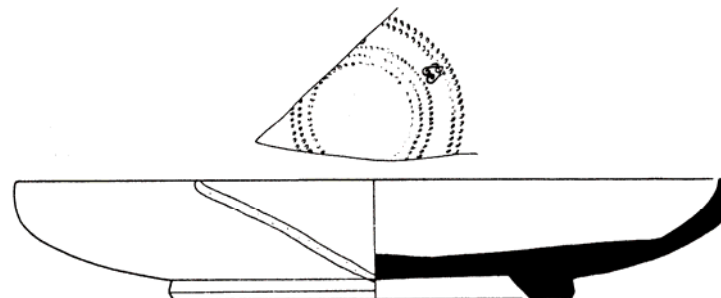
Six joining fragments preserve entire profile, ca. half of vessel. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Stamped decoration at center floor of two concentric grooves enclosing set of three concentric grooves. In panel between the two sets a band of palmettes which interrupt outer band of grooves. Faint rouletting over outermost groove of outer set.



3 A16/87.57.58.L105.(1)

H. 0.038; est. rim D. 0.25, foot D. 0.13

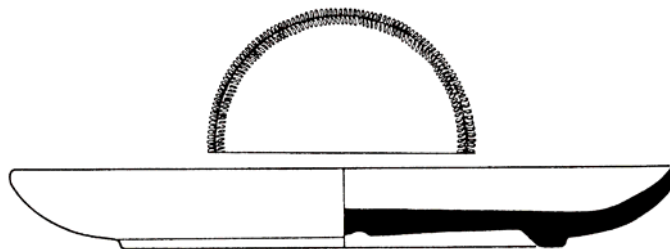
Six joining fragments preserve entire profile. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Decoration at center floor of two rouletted bands enclosing set of three rouletted bands. In panel between the two sets are stamped palmettes.



4 A16/87.71.25.F4.(1)

H. 0.027; rim D. 0.215, foot D. 0.141

Two joining fragments preserve entire profile, ca. three fourths of vessel. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4), occasional white and black grits and occasional small to large red ones. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Two part rouletted band around center floor.



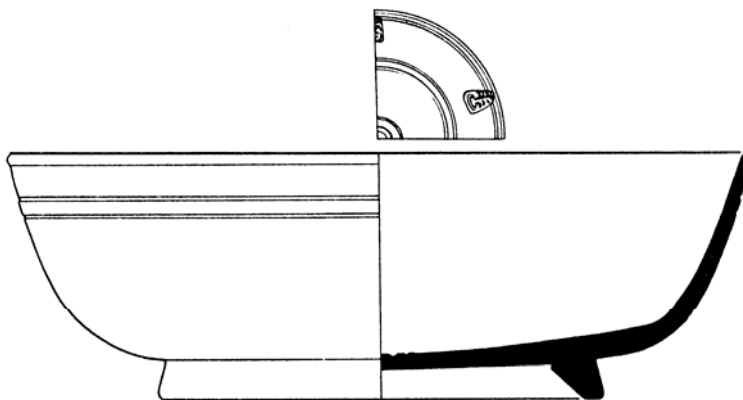
FORM 5 (Samaria Form 2a)

A bowl form with wide floor, tall, slightly flaring body wall, and plain rim. The floor may be plain, decorated with a groove or grooves, or with grooves combined with rouletted bands. In the case of the Ashkelon example (no. 5), two sets of concentric grooves enclose a band of palmettes, with another set of concentric grooves at center floor. Clearly this piece belongs to EAA Form 5, but it cannot be assigned to either 5a or 5b. Although not particularly common, it has been found at other sites in Palestine. *Date*: late 2nd cent. B.C.–early 1st cent. A.D. (Hayes 1985a:17, pl. 2.1, 2; Kenrick 1985:227, figs. 41, 315.1, 2). *Parallels*: Reisner et al. 1924:306, Type 7a-b; Crowfoot et al. 1957:309, 315, fig. 73.16; Silberstein 2000:457, 466, pl. 17.6 (the lower half of the vessel is identified as Form 5a).

5 A3/88.2.72.L36.B145.(1)

H. 0.079 0.082; est. rim D. 0.25; foot D. 0.144

Two joining fragments preserve entire profile, ca. half of vessel. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional dark grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Dark red (2.5YR 3/6) double dipping streak across center of bowl on both surfaces. Two sets of two concentric grooves at center floor enclosing band of stamped palmettes. Dot inside circle at center floor, faint rouletting over grooves. Two grooves around upper body on exterior.



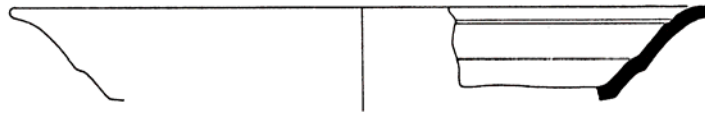
FORM 6 (Samaria Form 13)

A bowl form with flaring body ending in an out-turned rim. *Date:* late 2nd cent. B.C.–ca. 50 B.C. (Hayes 1985a:17–18, pl. 2). *Parallels:* Crowfoot et al. 1957:294, 309, 325–26, figs. 66.5, 77.1; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 2003:195, 214, 215, pl. 6.3:35 (the piece is cited as a copy of Form 6).

6 A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B46.(2)

PH. 0.03; est. rim D. 0.24

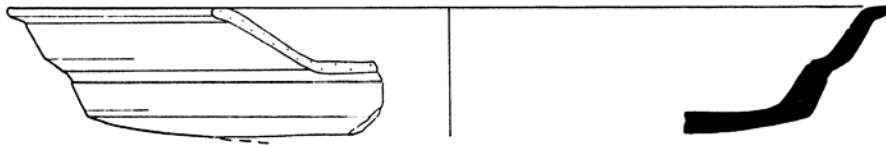
Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Dark red (2.5YR 3/6) double dipping streak across interior and exterior. Groove around interior at bottom of rim.



7 A3/88.[from cleanup]

PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.29

Fragment preserving profile from floor to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Groove around interior at bottom of rim and at midbody.



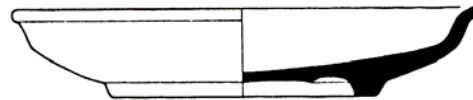
FORM 28 or 29

A small bowl form with wide floor, flaring body wall, and slightly flaring rim. The bottom is offset on the underside just inside the ring base. *Date:* 10/1 B.C.–A.D. 15/30 (Hayes 1985a:28, pl. 4.13; Kenrick 1985:231–33). *Parallels:* FitzGerald 1931:pl. 34.6; Kee 1971:fig. 15.17; Riley 1975:44–45, 50–51, nos. 84, 138; Silberman 2000:459, 466, pl. 17.13, 18.

8 A5/86.50.59.L36.B165.(2)

H. 0.028; rim D. 0.145, foot D. 0.085

Three joining fragments preserve profile from near center floor, ca. half of vessel. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with a few black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



9 A16/87.64.96.F4.(42)

PH. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.43

Two joining fragments preserve part of body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



FORM 33 (Samaria Form 13)

A small bowl form with flat floor, low ring foot, and flaring body wall ending in a plain or everted rim. There may be ridges around the interior body. *Date*: A.D. 1–30/50 (Hayes 1985a:29, pl. 5.3). *Parallels*: Crowfoot et al. 1957:310, 331, fig. 79.1; Silberstein 2000:459, 466, pl. 17.21.

10 A5/86.38.64.F533.B80.(1)

PH. 0.026; est. rim D. 0.29

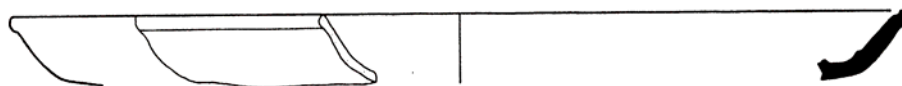
Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



11 A16/85.57.58.L38.(21)

PH. 0.024; est. rim D. 0.30

Fragment preserving part of lower body and rim. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), occasional sparkling inclusions. Dark red slip (2.5YR 3/6).



FORM 36 (Samaria Form 14b)

A common small bowl form with low ring foot, flat floor, vertical body wall flanged at lower end, and plain rim. There may or may not be a rouletted band around the outside of the rim. *Date*: A.D. 60–100 (Hayes 1985a:30–31, pl. 5.9; Kenrick 1985:235, fig. 42.331). *Parallels*: Crowfoot et al. 1957:331, fig. 79.17–18; Negev 1986:38, no. 148; Silberstein 2000:459, 466, pl. 18.1–3 (where the small plates are referred to as Forms 35–36).

12 A3/88.38.74.L129.F120.B319.(2)

PH. 0.024; est. rim D. 0.13

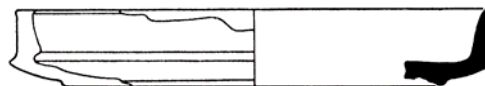
Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Groove around middle of outer surface of rim with lightly done rouletted band above.



13 A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(3)

H. 0.025; est. rim D. 0.14, foot D. 0.155

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of floor to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



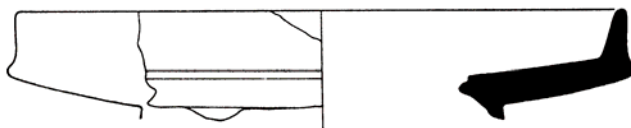
FORM 37 (Samaria Form 14)

A common plate form with wide floor, tall ring foot, and tall rim ending in a rounded-off lip. *Date:* A.D. 60–100 (Hayes 1985a:31). *Parallels:* Crowfoot et al. 1957:296–98, 331–32, figs. 68.6, 79.14, 16, 19–21; Kee 1971:fig. 15.18.

14 A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(2)

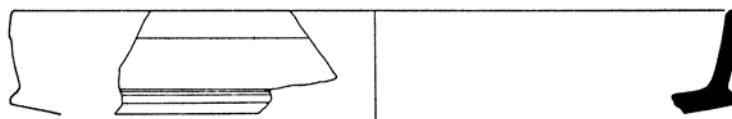
PH. 0.036; est. rim D. 0.18, foot D. 0.12

Fragment preserving profile from foot to rim. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).

**15** A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(6)

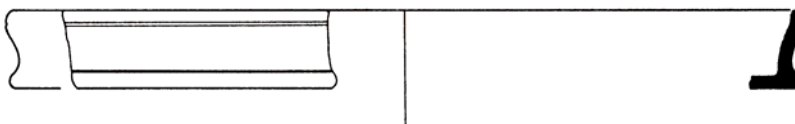
PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.22

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of floor to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).

**16** A16/87.64.96.F4.(49)

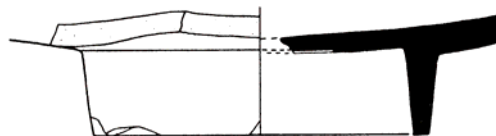
PH. 0.027; est. rim D. 0.27

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of floor to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).

**17** A3/88.2.72.L27.B92.(2)

PH. 0.039; est. foot D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of foot and floor. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4) with occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



FORM 40A

The smallest example below (no. 18) is closer to the standard than the other three, but nothing about the clay, slip, or shape of any of the four Ashkelon examples precludes classification as EAA Form 40a. *Date:* A.D. 80–120 (Hayes 1985a:32, pl. 5.17). Although this is a rare bowl form, it occurs frequently at Ashkelon.

18 A16/85.38.83.L36.(9)

H. 0.05; est. rim D. 0.14, foot D. 0.05

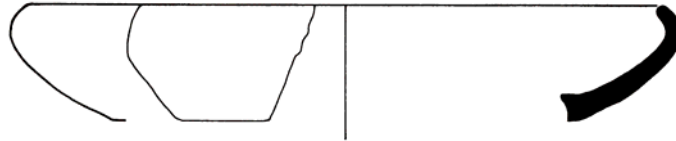
Four joining fragments preserve entire profile, ca. one fourth of bowl. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4), occasional white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



19 A16/87.37.47.L5.B102.(2)

PH. 0.037; est. rim D. 0.23

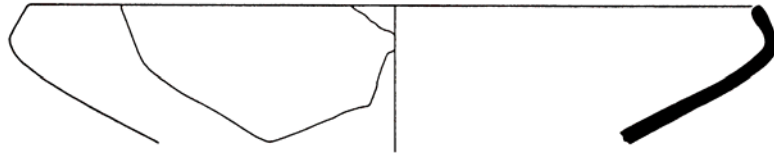
Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4), a few white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



20 A5/86.57.68.L66.B92.(1)

PH. 0.046; est. rim D. 0.25

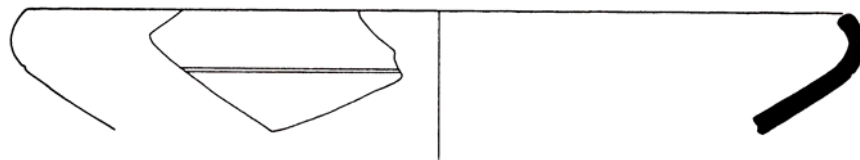
Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Rather fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), a few minute to small white, red, and black grits. Slip variegated red (2.5YR 4/6) and black (2.5YR N2.5/), especially on outside of rim and upper body.



21 A3/88.38.83.F34.B131.(1)

PH. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.29

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine yellow clay (10R 8/6), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



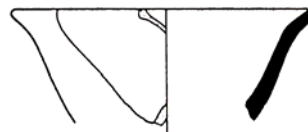
FORM 42 (Samaria Form 22)

A small cup form with ring foot and flaring wall, ending in a plain, rounded-off rim. Sometimes the underside of the vessel inside the ring foot is offset. *Date:* 10 B.C.–A.D. 20/30 or perhaps a little later (Hayes 1985a:32–33, pl. 6.6; Kenrick 1985:237, fig. 43.333). *Parallels:* FitzGerald 1931:pl. 34.11; Crowfoot et al. 1957:300, 311–12, 336, figs. 70.1, 81.3–4; Riley 1975:44–45, no. 75; Silberstein 2000:459, 466, pl. 18.4–7.

22 A3/88.38.74.L124.B300.(2)

PH. 0.038; est. rim D. 0.09

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with occasional black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



FORM 45

A common small cup form with ring foot (sometimes with a stepped underside), flaring body wall, and tall, vertical rim rounded off at the top and concave on its exterior surface. *Date:* A.D. 1/10–50/60 (Hayes 1985a:34, pl. 6.11, 12; Kenrick 1985:237–38, pl. 43.334). *Parallels:* FitzGerald 1931:pl. 34.14; Crowfoot et al. 1957:338, figs. 81.5–6; Negev 1986:39–40.

23 A3/88.2.73.L5.B9.(3)

PH. 0.034; est. rim D. 0.08

Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with occasional black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



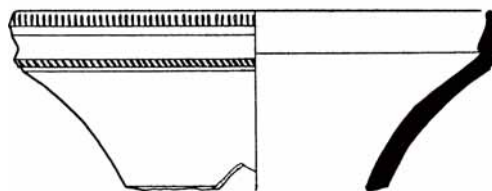
FORM 47

A very common cup form with ring foot, stepped underside, flaring body wall, and vertical molded rim (with or without a rouletted band around the upper and lower exterior rim). *Date:* A.D. 10–60/70 (Hayes 1985a:35–36, pl. 6.15; Kenrick 1985:238, fig. 43.335). *Parallels:* FitzGerald 1931:pl. 34.7, 19, 34; Crowfoot et al. 1957:338, fig. 81.7–11; Kee 1971:fig. 16.20–21; Riley 1975:44–45, nos. 80–82; Negev 1986:39–40, nos. 159, 168–69; Silberstein 2000:459, 466, pl. 18.9.

24 A16/87.64.96.F4.(52)

PH. 0.06; est. rim D. 0.14

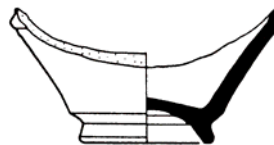
Three joining fragments preserve profile from lower body to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 4/4). Rouletted band around upper rim on exterior, another just below rim.



25 A16/87.64.96.F4.(43)

PH. 0.044; foot D. 0.044

Single piece preserving profile from center floor to lower rim, ca. half of cup. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Traces of rouletted band around lower rim on exterior.



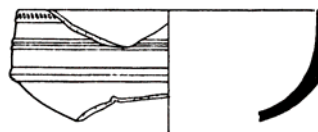
FORM 48

A common cup form with ring foot, flaring body wall, and tall rim flanged at the lower end and rounded off at the upper end. Moldings run around the outside of the rim. *Date:* A.D. 40–70 (Hayes 1985a:36, pl. 6.16). *Parallels:* FitzGerald 1931:pl. 34.9; Crowfoot et al. 1957:312, 339, fig. 81.20–23.

26 A3/88.38.84.L178.B9.(1)

PH. 0.036; est. rim D. 0.10

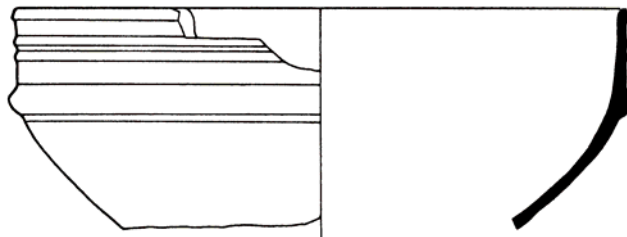
Two joining fragments preserve part of upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Faint rouletted band around upper rim on exterior.



27 A16/85.38.63.L4.(1)

PH. 0.073; est. rim D. 0.20

Numerous joining fragments preserve part of body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



FORM 51

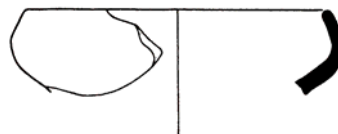
A common cup form with high ring foot, flaring side, and tall rim that is inward tilted and rounded off at the top. *Date:* A.D. 70–120 (Hayes 1985a:37, pl. 6.19; Kenrick 1985:239, fig. 43.337). *Parallels:* Kee 1971:fig. 16.10, 17–18.

Nos. 59, 62, and 63 below in chapter 3 (p. 20) may be unclassified examples of ESA, or possibly examples of Form 51.

28 A16/85.38.83.L36.(34)

PH. 0.027; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with occasional black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



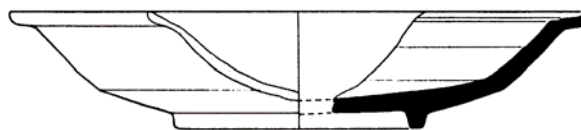
FORM 54 (Samaria Form 4)

A common bowl form with ring foot, flat floor, and flaring wall and rim. The floor may be plain, as on no. 29 below, or it may have rouletted bands around the center, as on no. 30. At the center of the rouletted bands on no. 30 is an undecipherable stamp *in planta pedis*. *Date:* A.D. 75/80–130/150 (Hayes 1985a:38–39, pl. 7.4; Kenrick 1985:239, fig. 43.338). *Parallels:* Crowfoot et al. 1957:326, fig. 77.2; Silberstein 2000:459, 466, pl. 17.19–21.

29 A3/88.2.72.L29.B112,113.(4)

H. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.19, foot D. 0.07

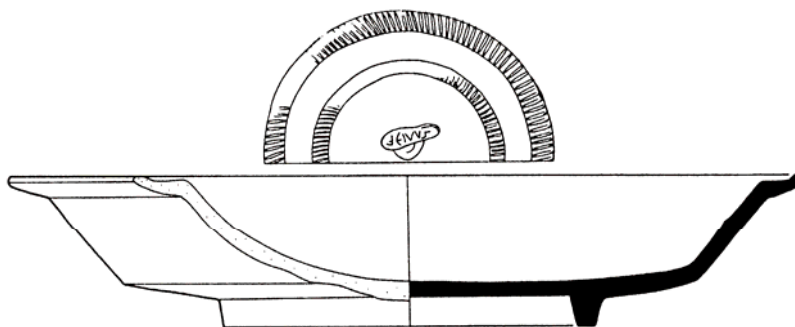
Two joining fragments preserve entire profile, ca. half of vessel. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4) with occasional white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



30 A3/88.2.72.L31.B125.(1)

H. 0.05; est. rim D. 0.26, foot D. 0.124

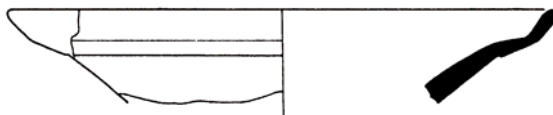
Two joining fragments preserve entire profile, ca. one third of vessel. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Two incomplete concentric rouletted bands around center floor enclosing *in planta pedis* stamp.



31 A3/88.38.74.L152.F82.B285.(1)

PH. 0.032; est. rim D. 0.17

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



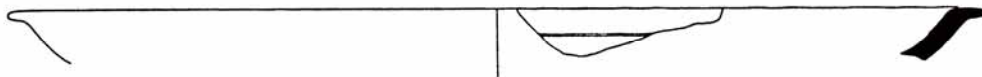
FORM 57

A common plate form with low ring foot, flaring side, and wide horizontal rim. Example no. 33 below clearly belongs to the type, but no. 32 is unusually large. *Date*: first half of 2nd cent. A.D. (Hayes 1985a:39, pl. 7.8–9). *Parallels*: Crowfoot et al. 1957:327, fig. 77.10.

32 A3/88.2.72.L26.B103.(9)

PH. 0.017; est. rim D. 0.29

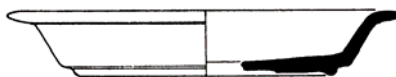
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



33 A3/88.38.93.L3.B77.(2)

H. 0.021; est. rim D. 0.15, foot D. 0.085

Fragment preserving profile from near center floor. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with occasional red and white grits and sparkling inclusions and a few black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8), areas of dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) and red (2.5YR 4/6).



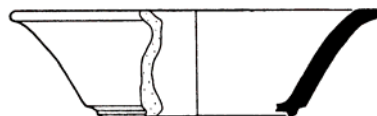
FORM 58

A common small bowl form with flat floor, small ring or ridge foot at outer edge of bottom, and flaring wall and rim. *Date*: second half of 2nd cent. A.D. (Hayes 1985a:39–40, pl. 8.11). *Parallels*: FitzGerald 1931:pl. 34.24; Crowfoot et al. 1957:327, fig. 77.9.

34 A16/85.34.97.L24.(9)

PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.12, foot D. 0.065

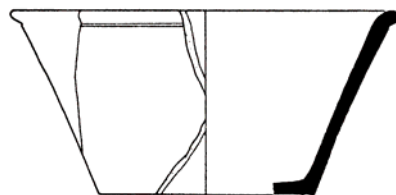
Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of floor to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



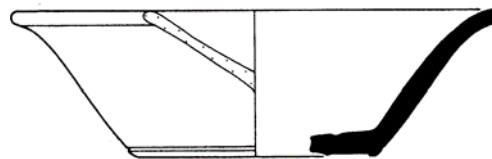
35 A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B58.(9)

H. 0.062; est. rim D. 0.13, base D. 0.07

Two joining fragments preserve profile from outer edge of base to rim. Slight ridge around edge of base on undersurface forms foot. Groove below rim on exterior. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



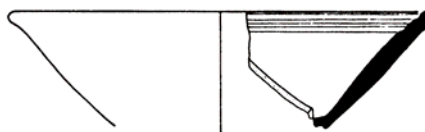
- 36 A5/86.57.68.L53.F53.B40.(1)
H. 0.047; est. rim D. 0.17, foot D. 0.09
Profile preserved from near center floor. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with occasional white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



FORM 60

A common bowl form with flat floor, small ring foot at outer edge of bottom, flaring wall, and flaring rim with grooves on the inner face. *Date*: No. 37 most closely resembles subform 60a, for which a date of A.D. 100–150 is suggested (Hayes 1985a:40, pl. 7.13). *Parallels*: Crowfoot et al. 1957:fig. 77.11; Riley 1975:44–45, no. 72.

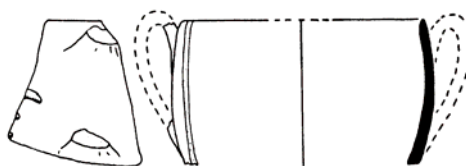
- 37 A16/85.38.83.L36.(30)
PH. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.15
Two joining fragments preserve profile from lower body to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



FORM 61

A relatively uncommon small cup form with double ring foot, carinated side, rounded-off rim, and two vertical handles attached at rim and mid-body. It may be plain or have barbotine decoration on the exterior. *Date*: early 2nd cent. A.D.–? (Hayes 1985a:40–41, pl. 7.15). *Parallels*: Crowfoot et al. 1957:335, fig. 80.14; Kee 1971:fig. 16.23.

- 38 A3/88.38.84.L183.B16.(1)
PH. 0.048
Fragment preserving part of body and rim of cup. Upper and lower end of vertical handle preserved (probably two originally). Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions. Remains of unidentifiable barbotine decoration near edge of body.



FORM 65

A bowl form with in-curved rim. Four examples are included here (nos. 39–42), three of which are bases with a recessed bottom, flaring body wall, and one or two sets of pronounced concentric ridges around the center floor. These fragments belong to a kind of ESA pottery known as “Mottled” or “Sponge” Ware because of its unusual surface treatment. Once the red slip had been applied, a sponge or cloth was dabbed against the surface to create a marbled effect like that found on some western pottery types. *Date*: A.D. 80–120 (Hayes 1985a:41–42, pl. 8.3; Kenrick 1985:241, fig. 43.340, pl. 18).

An unclassified jug from Ashkelon (no. 43 below) has the same surface treatment.

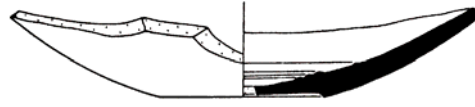
- 39 A3/88.2.72.L29.B101.(6)
PH. 0.03; est. base D. 0.05
Four joining fragments preserve part of recessed base and lower body. Sunken dots at center of underside of floor. Two concentric ridges around floor. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Slip is mottled light red (2.5YR 6/6) and red (2.5YR 4/6).



40 A3/88.2.72.L29.B110.(7)

PH. 0.028; est. base D. 0.055

Fragment preserving part of recessed base and lower body. Three concentric ridges around floor. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with occasional white and black grits and voids and a few sparkling inclusions. Slip is mottled light red (2.5YR 6/6) and red (2.5YR 4/6).



41 A3/88.2.72.L29.B113.(8)

PH. 0.02; est. base 0.05

Fragment preserving part of recessed base and floor. Two sets of two concentric ridges around center floor. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions. Slip is mottled red (2.5YR 4/8) and light red (2.5YR 6/8).



42 A16/87.38.83.L63.F33.B79.(3)

PH. 0.03; est. rim D. 0.15

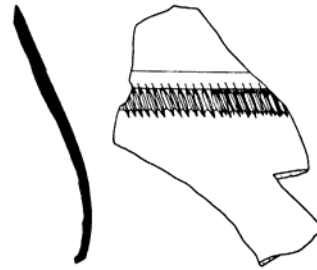
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim of bowl. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Slip is mottled light red (2.5YR 6/8) and red (2.5YR 4/8).

*Unclassified Mottled Surface Jug:*

43 A3/88.2.72.L2,26,29,31.B39+.(4a,b)

PH. a 0.09; max. dim. b 0.075

Two sets of three joining fragments and four nonjoining fragments (one illustrated) preserve part of neck and body of jug. Low ridge at base of neck separates it from shoulder. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4), occasional white and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Slip is mottled light red (2.5YR 6/8), red (2.5YR 5/8), and dark red (2.5YR 3/6). Lightly done, incomplete rouletted band around upper shoulder. See Form 65 on page 15.



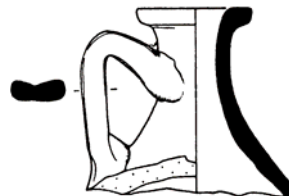
FORM 104B

A common jug form in Cyprus and the Levant (Hayes 1985a:43–44, pl. 9.5). Example no. 44 from Ashkelon is closest to EAA Form 104b, although the neck is shorter and the shoulder more flaring. *Parallels:* Kee 1971:fig. 16.28 (probable); Silberstein 2000:461, 466, pl. 18.14–15 (no distinction is made between subtypes a and b).

44 A3/88.2.73.L29.B106.(2)

PH. 0.061; est. rim D. 0.045

Two joining fragments preserve jug from shoulder to rim, plus all of handle with deep groove along middle of outer surface. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



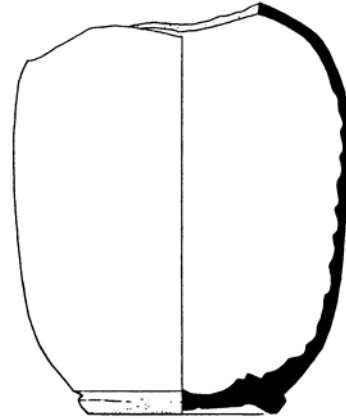
FORM 105

A jug form with ring foot, ovoid body, low narrow neck, and pinched mouth. The single handle is attached just under the mouth and on the upper shoulder. Two grooves run along the upper surface of the flattened strap handle. *Date*: uncertain, but probably 1st cent. B.C.–1st cent. A.D. (Hayes 1985a:44, pl. 9.6). *Parallels*: Reisner et al. 1924:306, fig. 185, Type 15a; Crowfoot et al. 1957:298, 312, 340, figs. 68.7, 82.3; Silberstein 2000:461, 466, pl. 18.16–17.

45 A16/87.37.46.L13.B150.(2)

PH. 0.138; foot D. 0.068

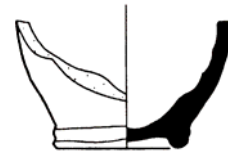
Numerous joining fragments preserve jug from ring foot to shoulder. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), a few black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



46 A5/86.37.46.L35.B120.(5)

PH. 0.042; foot D. 0.045

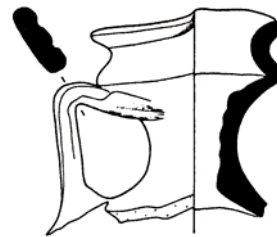
Two joining fragments preserve foot and lower body. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with occasional red grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



47 A3/88.2.73.L7.B23.(5)

PH. 0.068; rim D. 0.062 × 0.05

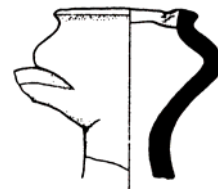
Two joining fragments preserve neck, mouth, and handle. Two grooves along outer surface of handle. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



48 A16/87.64.96.F4.(3)

PH. 0.059; est. rim D. 0.043 × 0.046

Fragment preserving part of neck, mouth, and handle. Two grooves along outer surface of handle. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).



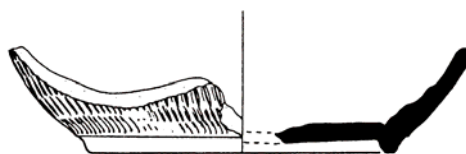
FORM 111

A jug form with low ring foot, elongated ovoid body, narrow neck that is concave in profile, and wide everted rim with a single strap handle attached at upper neck and shoulder. What distinguishes it from other jugs is the body decoration, consisting of rouletted bands of varying density and height around the exterior, from just below the lower end of the handle to the base. The profile of no. 49 from the neck up resembles no. 44 above, which is assigned to EAA Form 104b. *Date*: late 1st cent. A.D. (Hayes 1985a:45–46, pl. 10.3). *Parallels*: Negev 1986:40, no. 173; Silberstein 2000:461, 466, pl. 18.13.

49 A3/88.38.83.L163.B28.(4)

PH. 0.035; est. foot D. 0.10

Three joining fragments preserve part of floor, foot, and lower body. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Multiple part rouletted band around body beginning at foot.



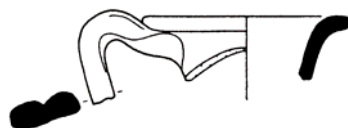
FORM 113

A jug form with single strap handle. Two specimens from Ashkelon have been assigned to this category, although both fragments are small and in only one case is the handle preserved. *Date*: uncertain, perhaps late 1st cent. A.D. (Hayes 1985a:46, pl. 10.5).

50 A16/85.34.97.L24.(18)

PH. with handle 0.029; est. rim D. 0.075

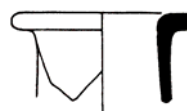
Fragment preserving part of rim, neck, and handle. Deep groove along center of outer surface of rim. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



51 A3/88.2.72.L29.B112.(9)

PH. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.06

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6) on exterior lapped onto interior neck.



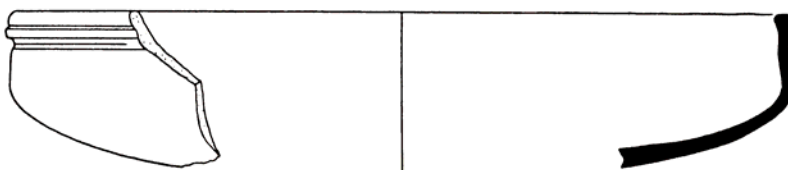
FORM TARDA B or CLOSE

An uncommon bowl form with low flaring body wall, carinated in upper part and ending in a rectangular rim folded outward to rest on the exterior wall. Two grooves run around the exterior just below the rim. *Date*: 2nd cent. A.D. (Hayes 1985a:42, pl. 8.5).

52 A16/85.38.83.L31.(20)

PH. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.23

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



3. VARIOUS EARLY ROMAN FINE WARES (nos. 53–104)

Unclassified Red Slip Vessels (nos. 53–73)

INCLUDED here are open and closed vessels which for reasons of fabric, shape, or surface treatment do not fit within any of the other groups presented in this chapter, and are not sufficiently similar to Eastern Sigillata A to warrant inclusion in chapter 2, although they do bear some resemblance to it. None of the pieces catalogued below is recognizable as belonging to any of the several regional fine wares circulating in the Levant and North Africa (Kenrick

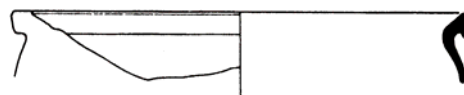
1985:283–306). The open vessels are slipped and they range in size from large to small. In one case (no. 58) there is an undeciphered stamp at the center floor enclosed in a rouletted band. As is usually the case, closed containers such as jugs occur in much smaller numbers than do bowls. Nothing in the physical appearance of these vessels or their context at Ashkelon prohibits an Early Roman date, perhaps in the first to second century A.D.

OPEN SHAPES

53 A3/88.38.93.L3.B31.(4)

PH. 0.024; est. rim D. 0.14

Fragment preserving part of pot/cup upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 8/6), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



54 A16/85.38.83.L31.(31)

PH. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.29

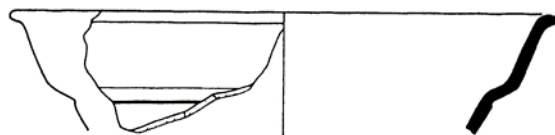
Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with occasional black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). In shape, this specimen resembles Sagalassos Ware bowl no. 105 shown in chapter 4 (p. 33).



55 A3/88.2.72.L31.B118.(8)

PH. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.18

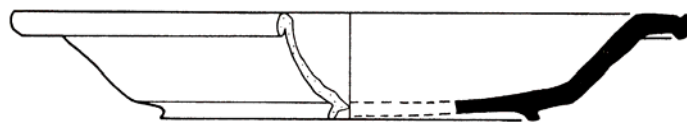
Fragment preserving part of pot/cup upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



56 A16/85.38.83.L12.(1)

PH. 0.046; est. rim D. 0.23, foot D. 0.12

Five joining fragments preserve profile from near center floor. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



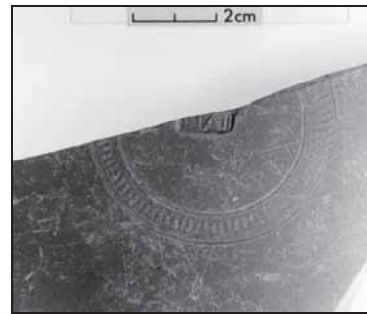
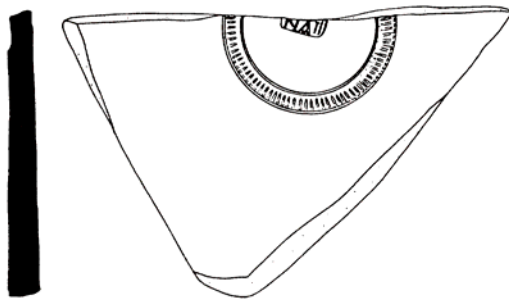
- 57 A3/88.2.72.L8.F8.B17.(2)
PH. 0.022

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Groove at bottom of rim on interior sets it off from body.



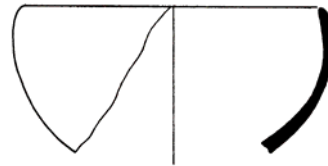
- 58 A16/87.38.63.L519.F512.B150.(2) MC# 15137
max. dim. 0.149

Fragment preserving part of vessel floor. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with occasional white and black grits, voids, and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Rouletted band around center floor, bordered inside and outside by groove. Stamp inside rectangle at center floor.



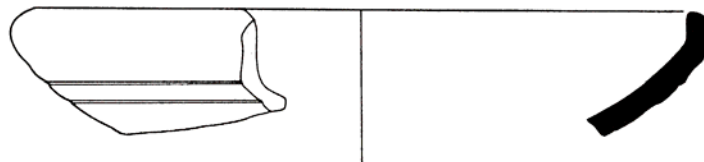
- 59 A3/88.38.93.L3.B20.(3)
PH. 0.048; est. rim D. 0.095

Fragment preserving cup/saucer profile from lower body to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). This small bowl and nos. 62 and 63 below may be unclassified examples of ESA.



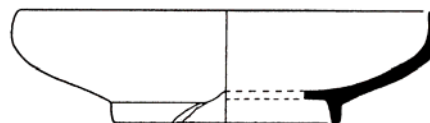
- 60 A3/88.2.72.L36.B138.(3)
PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.22

Fragment preserving bowl profile from lower body to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6) with a few white, red, and black grits and a few sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).



- 61 A3/88.38.84.L179.F179.B10.(5)
H. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.14; foot D. 0.06

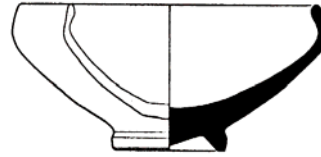
Two joining fragments preserve profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with a few white, red, and black grits, a few voids, and a few sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



62 A16/87.37.47.L5.B59.(14)

PH. 0.047; est. rim D. 0.11; foot D. 0.037

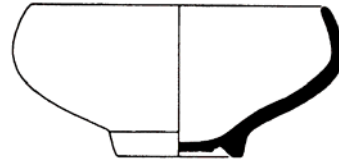
Piece preserving entire profile of small bowl/saucer, ca. one fourth of vessel. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



63 A16/87.71.45.L3.B11.(5)

H. 0.049; est. rim D. 0.11; foot D. 0.041

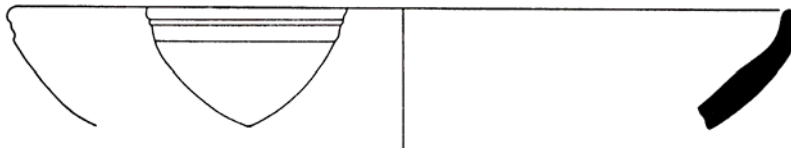
Piece preserving entire profile of small bowl/saucer, ca. one third of vessel. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), a few white grits and voids, and occasional sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8), areas of dark red (2.5YR 3/6).



64 A16/85.34.97.L6.(6)

PH. 0.037; est. rim D. 0.27

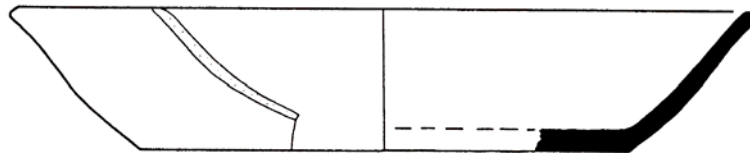
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional white grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



65 A5/86.38.73.L11.B49.(1)

PH. 0.044; est. rim D. 0.24, foot D. 0.16

Two joining fragments preserve bowl profile from near center floor to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) with areas of dark gray (2.5YR N4/) and weak red (2.5YR 4/2).



66 A16/85.41.7.L23.(3)

PH. 0.047; est. rim D. 0.37

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



67 A16/85.41.7.L3.(7)

H. 0.023; est. rim D. 0.13

Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).

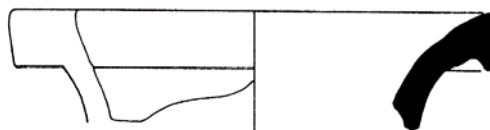


CLOSED SHAPES

68 A3/88.38.94.L116.B31.(1)

PH. 0.038; est. rim D. 0.14

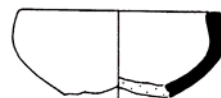
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



69 A5/86.57.58.L2.B81.(39)

PH. 0.027; est. rim D. 0.065

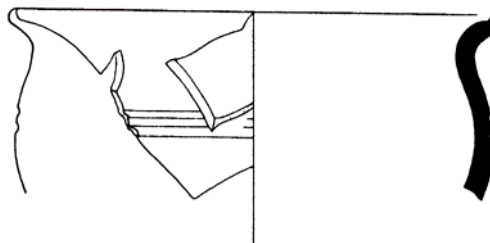
Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6), areas of very dark gray (2.5YR N3/).



70 A16/87.57.58.L105.(5)

PH. 0.062; est. rim D. 0.16

Five joining fragments preserve part of upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), a few black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



71 A16/87.64.96.F4.(48)

PH. 0.026; rim D. 0.053

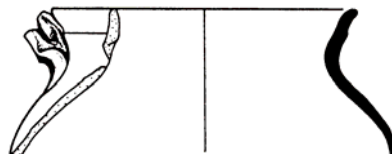
Fragment preserving beginning of neck, all of mouth and upper end of handle. Groove along middle of outer surface of handle. Fine, very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4) with many sparkling inclusions and occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



72 A16/85.41.7.L20.(4)

PH. 0.048; est. rim D. 0.09

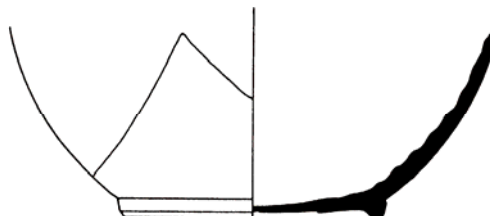
Fragment preserving part of shoulder, rim, and upper part of handle. Strut inserted between handle and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). This jug and no. 73 below may both be unclassified specimens of ESA.



73 A3/88.2.72.L12.B46.(3)

PH. 0.063; est. foot D. 0.08

Four joining fragments preserve part of foot, floor, and body. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), a few black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



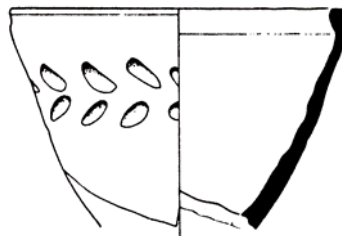
Bowls with Gouged Decoration (nos. 74–75)

TWO bowls with gouged decoration, one deep and narrow (no. 74) and the other wide and shallow (no. 75), were found at Ashkelon. They share a similar fabric and slip as well as the continuous gouged branch pattern around the body. The contexts in

which they were found offer no usable date and no parallels are known. Their clay and slip, however, resemble other red slip wares such as ESA that were common in the Early Roman period, and the decoration is compatible with such a date.

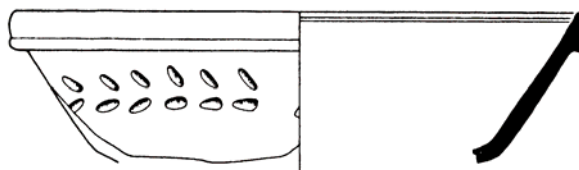
- 74 A16/87.37.47.L5.B78.(15)
PH. 0.072; est. rim D. 0.115

Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 8/4), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8) with areas of weak red (2.5YR 4/2). Gouged branch pattern around upper body.



- 75 A3/88.38.93.L113.F113.B46.(3)
PH. 0.051; est. rim D. 0.19

Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Gouged branch pattern around upper body.



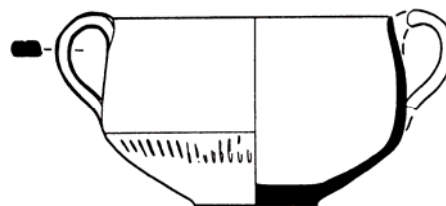
Cup with Rouletted Decoration (no. 76)

SMALL, two-handled, carinated cups such as no. 76 were made in the Early Roman period in several wares, either plain or with incised or barbotine decoration. No precise parallels are known for the Ash-

kelon specimen, which has a rouletted band around the lower body; however, the fabric, shape, slip, and decoration all support an Early Roman date.

- 76 A3/88.2.83.L2.B116A.(9)
H. 0.06; rim D. 0.094, base D. 0.042

Many joining fragments plus three nonjoining pieces preserve entire profile, ca. two thirds of two handled cup. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with occasional black grits. Slip variegated light red (2.5YR 6/6), weak red (2.5YR 4/2), dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4), and black (2.5YR N2.5/). Deep groove along center of outer surface of handles. A one to two part rouletted band around exterior body just below carination.



Red Slip Skyphoid Cups (nos. 77–78)

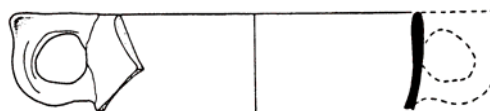
RED SLIP skyphoid cups are deep cups made in a number of different fabrics and characterized by a plain rim and two handles vertically attached at the rim, sometimes with a spur added to serve as a thumb-rest. They were derived from Black Glazed and Hellenistic skyphoi of the Greek world, which were imitated to a greater or lesser degree in local fabrics around the Mediterranean and in the Levant

during the Hellenistic and Early Roman periods. No specific place of manufacture has been identified for the Ashkelon examples. A date range of the first century B.C. to the first century A.D. is assigned to these vessels based on their physical appearance. A location somewhere in the Levant, such as Lebanon or southern Syria, may be tentatively proposed as the locus of production.

77 A16/87.64.87.L49.F47.B110.(2)

PH. 0.032; est. rim D. 0.09

Fragment preserving part of upper body and handle of skyphos. Spur on top of handle at outer edge. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8) with areas of dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) on exterior.



78 A3/88.38.94.F4.B44.(4)

PH. 0.051

Fragment preserving part of upper body and one handle of skyphos. Flattened cylindrical thumb rest on outer surface of vertical loop handle just below topmost part. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits. Black slip (2.5YR N2.5/).



Italian Sigillata (nos. 79–93)

ITALIAN SIGILLATA is the inclusive term that has come to be used for Arretine Ware plus other similar Italian and European sigillata wares that do not stem directly from Arezzo factories. The clay is fine and difficult to separate into different fabrics on the basis of visual appearance. Although Kenrick's discussion is used for classification of the Ashkelon pieces, no attempt has been made to arrange them according to his fabrics (Kenrick 1985:28–129).

Fabric colors include reddish yellow, pink, light red, and red. Inclusions are usually not visible to the naked eye. Mainly dark red or red slip covers all of the interior and exterior; it may be matte but more often is shiny to a greater or lesser degree. Both open and closed shapes were made, but the small-to-large bowls, plates, and cups far outnumber the lagynoi and jugs in frequency of occurrence. The open shapes may be plain or decorated with rouletted bands, one or more around the outside of the rim as well as one or more concentric bands of rouletting at the center floor.

Appliqués in the form of double spirals, theatrical masks, palmettes, leaves, swags, thunderbolts, and dolphins may decorate the outside of the rim of an open vessel, either as a single motif repeated several times around the rim or as two different motifs alternating around the rim. Also, appliqués may be placed directly onto the slipped surface or applied over a rouletted band (Kenrick 1985:132–33). A less common decorative subject is the *biga* driven by a winged Cupid (see below under “Western Molded Relief Vessels,” no. 94).

Pottery stamps on the floor of cups and bowls are usually at the center inside a rectangle in which the name appears in two rows, or *in planta pedis*, the most popular frame of all (Kenrick 1985:133–35, 206–18). The suggested date range, into which all forms of Italian Sigillata may be fitted, runs from late in the first century B.C. to the end of the first century A.D. The ware is known at sites in Palestine (see the citations under specific forms below) but was never common there.

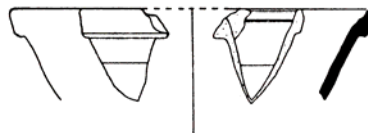
HALTERN TYPE 7

A deep, thin-walled cup form with ring foot, flaring body, outward-tilted and outward-folded rim, concave on interior and convex on exterior. Moldings mark the interior body beginning below the rim. It is also known as Oberaden Type 5c, Goudineau (1968) Type 18, and Hayes (1973) Form 14. *Date*: 12 B.C.–A.D. 5 (Kenrick 1985:140, fig. 25.203[3]).

79 A16/85.34.97.L27.(15)

PH. 0.033

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim of Haltern Type 7 cup. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), some sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



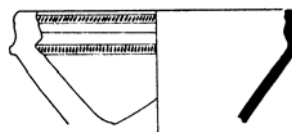
HALTERN TYPE 8

A small conical cup form with a flaring side that ends in a tall vertical rim with moldings. There are two rouletted bands around the outside of the rim. It is also known as Oberaden Type 8, Rodgen Form 5a, Goudineau (1968) Type 27, Hayes (1973) Form 16b. *Date*: 12 B.C.–A.D. 25/30 (Kenrick 1985:143–44, fig. 26.208:3).

80 A16/87.64.96.F4.(16)

PH. 0.036; est. rim D. 0.10

Fragment preserving part of body and rim of Haltern Type 8 cup. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Fine rouletted band around upper and lower rim on exterior.



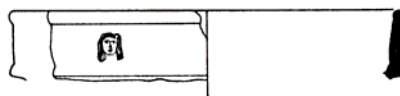
GOUDINEAU TYPE 38B

A plate form with plain vertical rim flanged at the lower end with a decorative appliqué mask on the outside of the rim. It is also known as Hayes (1973) Form 24. *Date:* A.D. 35/40–80/90 (Kenrick 1985:158, fig. 29.217:3).

81 A3/88.38.84.L179.B11.(3)

PH. 0.023; est. rim D. 0.23

Fragment preserving part of body and rim of Goudineau Type 38b plate. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). Mask appliqué on outside of rim.



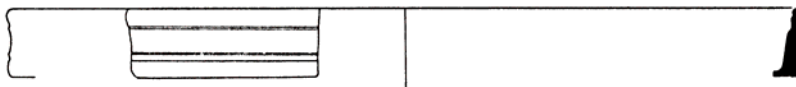
HALTERN TYPE 2

A plate form with ring foot, flat floor, and tall vertical rim molded on the exterior at top and bottom. It is also known as Rodgen Form 4, Goudineau (1968) Type 26, and Hayes (1973) Form 4. *Date:* 10 B.C.–A.D. 25/35 (Kenrick 1985:142–43, fig. 26.205:3).

82 A3/88.38.84.L176.F176.B8.(3)

PH. 0.023; est. rim D. 0.26

Two joining fragments preserve part of rim and body of Haltern Type 2 plate. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/4).



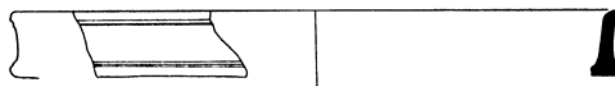
GOUDINEAU TYPE 39C

A plate form with tall ring foot and tall rim with moldings at top and bottom on exterior. There is usually appliqué decoration on the outside of the rim. Subtype 39c applies to the small examples of the form. It is also known as Hayes (1973) Form 12. *Date:* A.D. 30–80/90 (Kenrick 1985:153–54, fig. 28.214:1).

83 A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(14)

PH. 0.022; est. rim D 0.18

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of body of Goudineau Type 39c plate. Fine weak red clay (10R 5/4), no visible inclusions. Dark red slip (2.5YR 3/6).



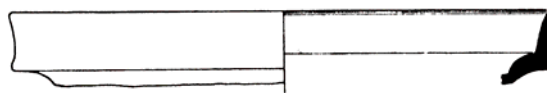
GOUDINEAU TYPE 40C

A plate form with ring foot, flaring side, and vertical rim. There is usually an appliqué decorative element such as a rosette on the outside of the rim. It is also known as Hayes (1973) Form 23. *Date:* A.D. 30–80/90 (Kenrick 1985:156–57, fig. 29.216:2).

84 A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(12)

PH. 0.024; est. rim D. 0.18

Fragment preserving part of body and rim of Goudineau Type 40c plate. Fine red clay (10R 5/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



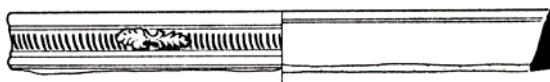
GOUDINEAU TYPE 39A, B

A plate form with flat floor and tall vertical rim with moldings around the outside combined with a rouletted band. These may be interrupted by a single appliqué motif repeated several times or by alternating motifs around the rim's exterior. Such motifs include the thunderbolt seen on the Ashkelon example (no. 85). It is also known as Hayes (1973) Form 8. *Date:* A.D. 10/15–45 (Kenrick 1985:145–47, fig. 17.209:2).

85 A16/87.64.96.F4.(45)

PH. 0.02; est. rim D. 0.20

Fragment preserving part of body and rim of Goudineau Type 38a/39a,b plate. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8), occasional white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Band of rouletting around exterior rim interrupted by appliqué thunderbolt.



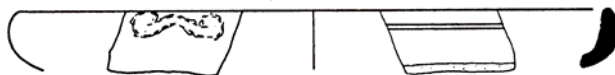
HALTERN TYPE 4

A bowl form with low flaring floor/body wall ending in a thickened, vertical rim that is convex on the outside and rounded off on top. Moldings appear on the interior wall and appliqué motifs such as “spectacles” decorate the outside of the rim. The imprint of a missing motif of this kind is visible on the Ashkelon specimen (no. 86). It is also known as Oberaden Type 2, Rodgen Form 6, Goudineau (1968) Types 19a, 19c, and 30, and Hayes (1973) Form 6. *Date:* 15/10 B.C.–A.D. 60/70 (Kenrick 1985:159–160, fig. 29.218:3).

86 A5/86.50.59.L15.B83.(7)

PH. 0.02; est. rim D. 0.19

Fragment preserving part of body and rim of Haltern Type 4 bowl. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), some sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Marks of appliqué “spectacles” on outside of rim.



GOUDINEAU TYPE 17B

A bowl form with ring foot and low body wall ending in a stepped vertical rim. *Date:* 12 B.C.–? (Kenrick 1985: 140, fig. 26.202:3).

87 A3/88.38.84.L171.B6.(3)

PH. 0.036

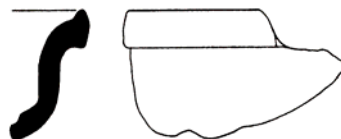
Fragment preserving part of body and rim of Goudineau Type 17b bowl. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



88 A3/88.2.72.L29.B113.(10)

PH. 0.031

Fragment preserving part of body and rim of Goudineau Type 17b bowl. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), occasional black grits, some sparkling inclusions. Dark red slip (2.5YR 3/6).



UNCLASSIFIED KRATERS

Three fragments were recovered that appear to be from decorated kraters but have no specific parallels. The first fragment (no. 89) is part of a body wall decorated with a band of dots above a band of an unidentifiable element around the exterior, with decoration in relief below consisting of the upper part of a female facing front whose left arm is raised to her head. The second fragment (no. 90) preserves part of a body wall with a wide, rounded ridge on the exterior below the flaring rim. There are moldings on the interior and exterior with a narrow band of rouletting around the outside of the rim. The third fragment (no. 91) is from a krater with a tall, outwardly offset rim and two rouletted bands around the exterior, one on the rim and the other just above the carination. Moldings also mark the interior and the exterior. In the absence of specific parallels for these three vessels only a general date from the late first century B.C. to the first century A.D. can be proposed.

89 A16/85.50.58.L1.(1)

max. dim. 0.042

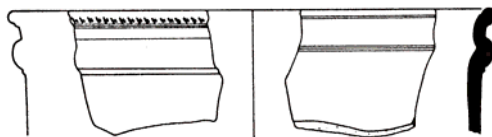
Fragment preserving part of body of unclassified krater. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Relief decoration on exterior of band of dots above a band of branches. In field below is nude(?) female tying a fillet around her head. Beginning of unidentifiable relief design at edge of fragment.



90 A16/87.64.96.F4.(53)

PH. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.15

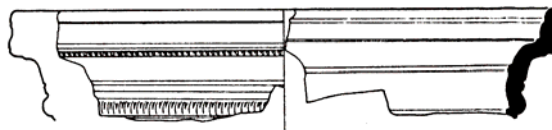
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim of unclassified krater. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 5/6), occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Lightly done rouletted band around outer surface of rim.



91 A3/88.[from cleanup]

PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.18

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim of unclassified krater. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits. Rouletted band around lower edge of rim on exterior, another around upper body.



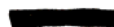
STAMPED FRAGMENTS

Both of the stamps found on Italian Sigillata vessels are on cups and are *in planta pedis*. Each belongs to the Ateius group. The stamp on no. 92 most closely resembles X-34 at Benghazi, which reads "C AT," while the stamp on no. 93 appears to be close to X-51, which has "CN ATE" *in planta pedis*. A date in the middle or second half of the first century A.D. is likely (Kenrick 1985:206–11, fig. 36:X-34, X-51).

92 A3/88.38.83.L157.B8.(1) MC# 18892

max. dim. 0.0365

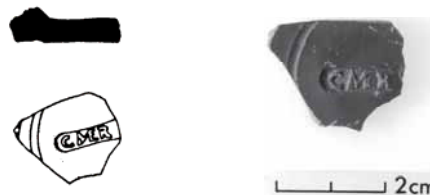
Fragment preserving part of center floor of unclassified bowl with *in planta pedis* stamp at center inside groove. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



93 A16/87.38.84.L111.B187.(1) MC# 14507

max. dim. 0.027

Fragment preserving part of floor and foot of cup. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Groove around center floor inside which a stamp *in planta pedis*.



Western Molded Relief Vessels (nos. 94–96)

THE three small body fragments included here all come from larger open vessels, probably kraters. They are wheel made, hard fired, slipped on both interior and exterior, and bear mold-made relief decoration, the details of which are unclear except for the winged Cupid driving a *biga* to the right on no. 94 with a band below that may be a meander design. No. 96 has a subsidiary design that appears to be eggs alone in a band around the body. The decoration on no. 95 remains unclear.

In two instances (nos. 94 and 95) the clay contains sparkling inclusions that may or may not be mica.

No. 96 seems to have mica in the slip, the others do not. Although the decoration bears some resemblance to decoration found on South Gaulish Sigillata (Kenrick 1985:219–22, fig. 39) and on Italian Sigillata vessels with relief decoration (Kenrick 1985:199–201, fig. 35), no precise identification is possible at this time. Kraters or other shapes with this kind of decoration, as products of the western Roman world of Italy or Gaul, rarely reached the Levant. No more precise date than “Early Roman” may be proposed, possibly first century A.D. extending into the second century.

94 A3/88.2.73.L34.B150.(2)

max. dim. 0.046

Fragment preserving part of body of vessel. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), many minute sparkling inclusions, occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Relief meander pattern around exterior, above which a Cupid in a *biga* races to the right.



95 A16/87.38.44.L4.B12.(1)

max. dim. 0.044

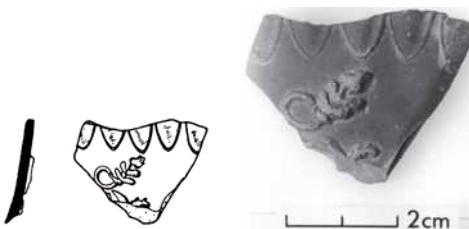
Two joining fragments preserve part of body of vessel. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), occasional white grits, some sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). Relief decoration on exterior of randomly placed utensils(?) and dots above ridge with leaf pattern(?) below.



96 A3/88.2.72.L36.B141.(7)

max. dim. 0.043

Fragment preserving part of vessel body. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits. Micaceous(?) red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on both surfaces. Band of eggs in low relief around exterior and floral element(?) in high relief.



Eastern Sigillata B (nos. 97–98)

EASTERN SIGILLATA B (hereafter ESB) is the second of the three early fine wares renamed by Kenyon as Eastern Sigillata A, B, and C in an effort to identify pottery by names that do not attribute the material to an unsubstantiated place of origin (Crowfoot et al. 1957:282). Of her three terms, Eastern Sigillata A (formerly Pergamene Ware) and Eastern Sigillata B (formerly Samian Ware) have remained in use, while the name Eastern Sigillata C has not managed to displace the older term Çandarlı Ware.

ESB is characterized by light red, red, or yellowish red clay with many fine flecks of mica. Few other inclusions are found. The red slip covering the interior and exterior has a soapy or waxy feel and appearance. It may be shiny or matte and often has a tendency to flake. Double dipping streaks are often visible (Hayes 1973:452). The ware is believed to have been produced in western Asia Minor (Hayes 1985a:49) and distributed mainly in the Aegean

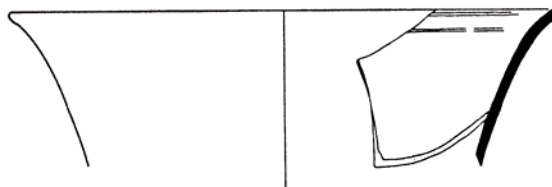
(Kenrick 1985:247). Although it was not common in Palestine, it has been reported from a number of sites (see Reisner et al. 1924:fig. 185.1a–c; Lapp 1961: Form 2531b; Hayes 1985a:184–85; Riley 1975:46; Negev 1986:14).

ESB has been divided into two groups, an earlier one and a later one. These have been named in various ways. Here B1 is used for the earlier material, which is dated mainly to the first half of the first century A.D., and B2 is used for the later material, which is dated A.D. 75–150 (Hayes 1985a:50–51). No. 97 below resembles Hayes's Form 21 in the earlier group B1 (Hayes 1985a:57, pl. 12.15). No. 98 is not so clearly identifiable, although it does bear some resemblance to Hayes's Form 67 in the later group B2 (Hayes 1985a:66), an example of which has been published from Benghazi with a suggested date in the third quarter of the first century A.D. (Kenrick 1985: 253, fig. 46).

97 A16/85.41.7.L23.(20)

PH. 0.051; est. rim D. 0.17

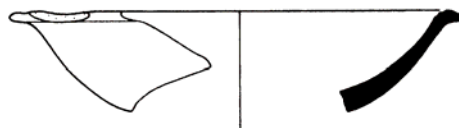
Two nonjoining fragments preserve part of body and rim of EAA Form 21 bowl. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits, many sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



98 A3/88.2.73.L2A.B89.(3)

PH. 0.037; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving profile of unclassified bowl from lower body to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), a few white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



Various Gray Wares (nos. 99–104)

OF THE limited number of fine gray-ware vessels found at Ashkelon, no. 99, a small bowl with a flange around the exterior below the plain rim, has no known parallel.

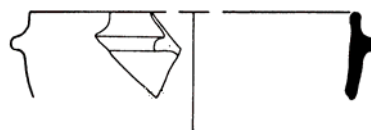
Nos. 100 and 101, two keeled-rim plate fragments in brown clay containing sparkling inclusions that may be mica, resemble first century A.D. Black Ware reported from Knossos (Sackett 1992:197–98, 200, pl. 144.37).

No specific parallel has been found for no. 102, a low bowl with wide horizontal rim decorated with grooves and a rouletted band around the upper surface. A date in the first century A.D. is proposed for this piece, as well as for the lid (no. 103).

No. 104, a cup or beaker, is a western product of a type rarely found in the eastern Mediterranean. It has been reported from Benghazi in contexts as late as the middle of the third century A.D. and as early as the last quarter of the first century A.D. (Kenrick 1985:307, 316–17, 447–49, 469–70); however, the third-century date is probably too late. Information from Paphos indicates that the type goes back at least to Augustan times (Hayes 1991:61–62, fig. 22). One example has been reported at Oboda (Negev 1986:20, no. 132), where it was noted to be without good parallels; however, a first century A.D. date may be suggested for that specimen. A date in the first century A.D. is also compatible with the context in which the Ashkelon piece was found.

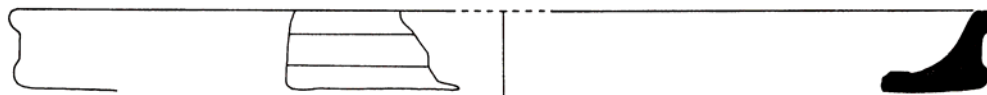
- 99 A16/87.50.48.L1.B4.(11)
PH. 0.028

Fragment preserving part of upper body and flanged rim of small bowl. Fine very dark gray clay (2.5YR N3/), occasional white and black grits. Variegated very dark gray (2.5YR N3/) and dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) slip on exterior only. Interior surface gray/light gray (5YR 6/1).



- 100 A3/88.38.74.L106.F67.(2)
PH. 0.029

Fragment preserving part of body and rim of plate. Coarse brown micaceous clay (7.5YR 5/4), a few white grits, some voids. Black slip (2.5YR N2.5/).



- 101 A16/85.50.58.L1.(6)
PH. 0.025

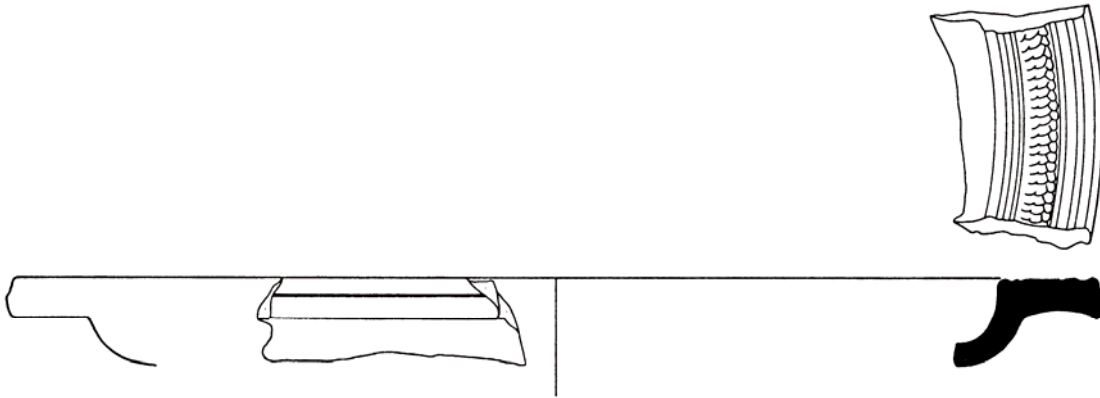
Fragment preserving part of body and rim of plate. Rather fine reddish brown clay (5YR 5/3), a few white and black grits, many sparkling inclusions. Black slip (2.5YR N2.5/).



102 A5/86.38.83.L51.B16.(2)

PH. 0.028; est. rim D. 0.35

Fragment preserving entire profile, ca. half of plate. Fine clay with brown or dark brown core (10YR 4/3), thin dark gray (10YR 4/1) outer bands, some white and black grits, and some sparkling inclusions. Shiny black slip (2.5YR N2.5/) on all of interior and upper half of exterior. Lower exterior surface fired dark gray (2.5YR N4/).

**103** A5/86.50.59.L15.B82.(1)

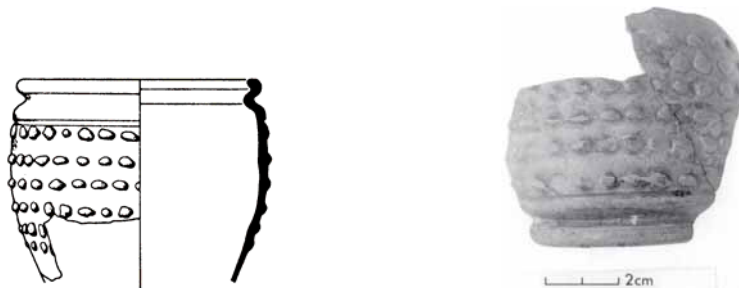
PH. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.21

Fragment preserving lid from near center body to lip. Fine pinkish gray clay (7.5YR 6/2), occasional white grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Dark gray slip (2.5YR N4/) on exterior. Interior surface variegated gray (10YR 5/1) and very pale brown (10YR 7/3).

**104** A16/87.64.96.F4.(12)

PH. 0.066; est. rim D. 0.08

Two joining fragments preserve profile of most of cup from lower body to rim. Fine dark gray clay (2.5YR N4/), a few white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions. Black slip (2.5YR N2.5/) on exterior, lapped onto interior rim. Body covered with rows of roughly shaped barbotine dots.



4. SAGALASSOS WARE AND CYPRIOT SIGILLATA (nos. 105–129)

Sagalassos Ware (nos. 105–106)

THIS ware is not well known outside of Asia Minor, where it was produced in the immediate vicinity of Sagalassos (ancient Pisidia) and distributed regionally. Production began some time between 25 B.C. and A.D. 25 and continued until the seventh century A.D. (Poblome et al. 1997:507). Both fine red-slip pottery like that catalogued below and utilitarian or common pottery was produced (Degeest et al. 1997:519). The fine-ware shapes include cups, bowls, plates, dishes, and open containers (Poblome et al. 1993:114).

The clay of the fine Sagalassos Ware pottery is red (2.5YR 5/6), sometimes with reddish yellow outer bands (5YR 6/6) around a red core. It is hard fired without visible inclusions except for occasional voids in the larger vessels. The slip varies in color from red to dark red or reddish brown depending on the oxidizing conditions in the kiln. Slip covers all of the interior and exterior of the vessel and can appear shiny (Poblome et al. 1993:114).

In Israel, Sagalassos Ware is rarely reported, probably because it is relegated to the category of “Roman Red Slip Ware” with no more specific identification, or it is confused with Cypriot Sigillata or Cypriot Red Slip Ware, which it can closely resemble.

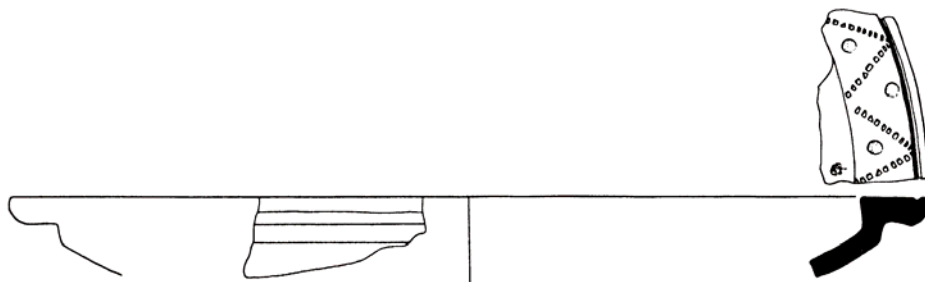
The bowl described below (no. 105) is similar to some of the late Sagalassos Ware vessels, but it is not sufficiently close to be assigned to a specific form. A characteristic feature is the punched and impressed decoration around the upper surface of the rim (Poblome et al. 1993:123, fig. 97; Poblome 1995: 185). A bowl similar to no. 105 in shape and surface treatment, except for decoration, has been included in chapter 3 (no. 54).

The small fragment of a cup or closed vessel (no. 106) seems closest to Form 1A 141, which exists in both decorated and undecorated examples (Poblome et al. 1993:116, fig. 93); but it has no slip on the interior so it may belong to a late type.

105 A16/87.38.84.L85.B150.(1)

PH. 0.026; est. rim D. 0.29

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional voids. Mainly red slip (2.5YR 5/6), areas of reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4). Groove around outer edge of upper surface of rim. Impressed decoration on upper surface of rim of rectangular elements forming zigzags. Between these elements are single dots.



106 A16/87.38.84.L87.B152.(1)

PH. 0.025; est. base D. 0.045

Fragment preserving part of base and lower body. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), no visible inclusions. Weak red slip (10R 4/2) on exterior only.



Cypriot Sigillata (nos. 107–129)(Forms classified according to *Enciclopedia dell'arte antica* = Hayes 1985a.)

AT THE Nabatean site of Oboda in the late 1950s and early 1960s, the excavator, Avraham Negev, uncovered large quantities of an unidentified Late Hellenistic and Early Roman fine ware. He named it Nabatean Sigillata (Negev 1974; 1986: xviii–xix).

In 1967 J. W. Hayes published essentially the same kind of pottery from Cyprus, where it is found in large quantities. He proposed the name Cypriot Sigillata and separated the various shapes by form number (Hayes 1967a:65–77). In 1985 in the *Enciclopedia dell'arte antica*, Hayes published an updated study of the ware, expanding his classification to include a total of 59 forms and in the process changing some of his 1967 form numbers (Hayes 1985a:79–91). This revised numbering scheme is used here, with the original form numbers shown in parentheses.

The question of where this pottery was produced has been debated since the ware was first identified. Negev gradually moved away from the view that it

was a straightforward Nabatean product, suggesting that the raw clay might have come from Cyprus in bulk as ship's ballast, being then transported to Oboda in Nabatea where it was made into vessels (Negev 1986:xix). Today it is generally accepted that this pottery was indeed produced on Cyprus, probably in the western part of the island in the area of Nea Paphos (Lund 1997:203).

Although specific forms have their own date ranges, the overall timespan during which Cypriot Sigillata was produced extends from the first century B.C. to the second century A.D., with a sharp decline in production in the second half of that century. Whether or not production continued after the second century A.D. is still in question (Hayes 1967a:65–77; Hayes 1985a:79–91; Lund 1997:201, 204).

Cypriot Sigillata was widely distributed in the late Hellenistic and early Roman periods (Lund 1997: 204–10). It is found at Ashkelon in large amounts. The principal shapes are deep and shallow bowls. Closed vessels such as jugs are much less common.

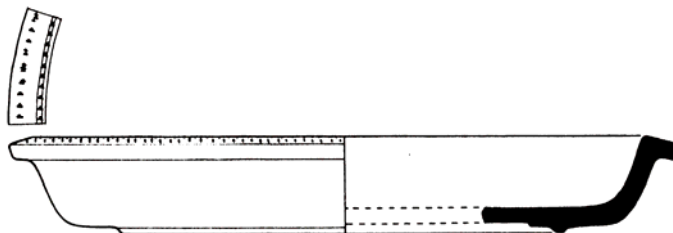
FORM P4B

A bowl sometimes distinguished by a two-part rouletted band decorating the upper surface of the horizontal rim or by a double ring foot with one ring inside the other. This is not a particularly common form at Ashkelon or in Palestine as a whole. *Date*: late 1st cent. B.C. to mid-1st cent. A.D. (Hayes 1967a:69; 1985a:81).

107 A16/87.64.96.F4.(47)

H. 0.031; est. rim D. 0.22, foot D. 0.145

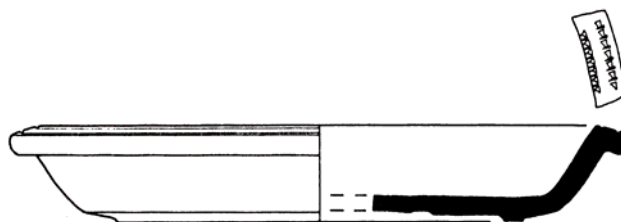
Six joining fragments preserve profile from near center floor. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits and voids. Variegated red slip (2.5YR 5/8, 4/8). Rouletted band around inner and outer edge of upper surface of rim.



108 A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B142.(1)

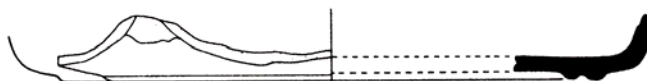
H. 0.032; rim D. 0.20, foot D. 0.133

Fragment preserving profile from near center floor to rim, ca. one third of bowl. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), occasional white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Rouletted band around inner and outer edge of upper surface of rim.

**109** A16/87.64.96.F4.(46)

PH. 0.021; est. foot D. 0.17

Fragment preserving part of foot, floor, and lower body. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



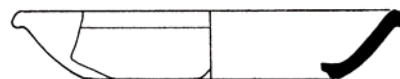
FORM P10

A shallow bowl similar to Form P11 below, but smaller. The outwardly rolled rim is undercut on the exterior and distinctly set off from the body. *Date*: mid- to late 1st cent. A.D. (Hayes 1967a:71; 1985a:82).

110 A3/88.38.84.L171.B3,5.(5)

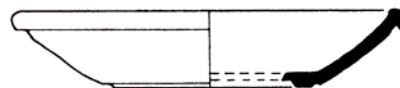
PH. 0.023; est. rim D. 0.13, foot D. 0.13

Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), few white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).

**111** A16/87.37.46.L13.B150.(1)

H. 0.025; rim D. 0.13, foot D. 0.065

Two joining fragments preserve profile from just beyond foot to rim, ca. half of bowl. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits. Slip variegated light red (2.5YR 6/6) and reddish brown (5YR 4/3), areas of very dark gray (5YR 3/1).



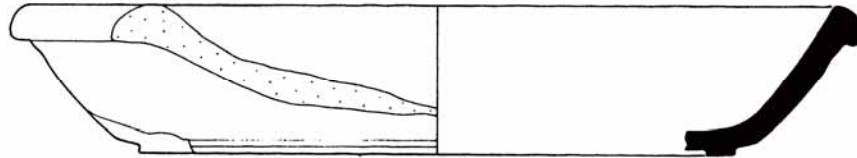
FORM P11

A shallow bowl similar to Form P10 above but larger. Once again the outwardly rolled rim is distinctly set off from the body on the exterior. *Date*: mid- to late 1st cent. A.D. (Hayes 1967a:71; 1985a:82).

112 A3/88.38.93.L3.F3.B8.(1)

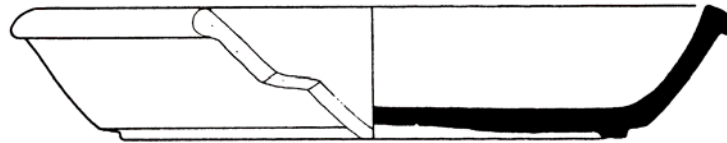
H. 0.047; est. rim D. 0.27, foot D. 0.195

Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white grits and voids. Slip variegated red (2.5YR 4/8), reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), and weak red (2.5YR 5/2).

**113** A5/86.57.68.L58.B78.(1)

H. 0.043; est. rim D. 0.23, foot D. 0.165

Fragment preserving profile from center floor to rim. Groove at center on underside of floor. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), occasional white grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).



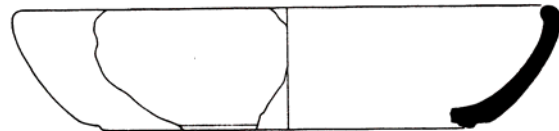
FORM P12

A shallow bowl varying in size from small to large (judging by rim diameter). It is characterized by a low, sometimes almost nonexistent, ring base and a rounded-off rim in-curved to a greater or lesser degree and often thinned or thickened. The similarity of this shape to Form 1 of Cypriot Red Slip Ware is immediately apparent (see chapter 6 below), which supports the notion that there is a relationship between Cypriot Sigillata and Cypriot Red Slip Ware. This is one of the most common forms of Cypriot Sigillata recovered from Ashkelon and from sites in Palestine in general. *Date*: mid-1st cent. to mid-2nd cent. A.D., perhaps increasing in popularity in the second century (Hayes 1967a:71–72; 1985a:83).

114 A3/88.2.72.L2.B38.(2)

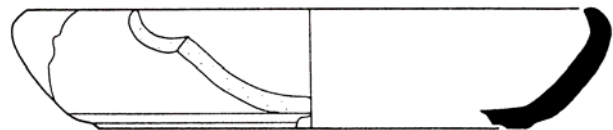
H. 0.041; est. rim D. 0.18, foot D. 0.12

Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6) on exterior, variegated reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) and dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) on interior.

**115** A3/88.38.83.L160.B12.(2)

H. 0.038; est. rim D. 0.19, foot D. 0.14

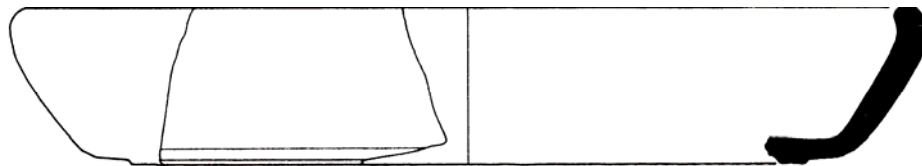
Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8) on interior, dark red (2.5YR 3/6) on exterior.



116 A3/88.38.83.F173.B24.(1)

H. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.28, foot D. 0.22

Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 4/6), some white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions and small voids. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 4/4), areas of red (2.5YR 4/6).

**117** A3/88.38.93.F117.B57.(1)

H. 0.05; est. rim D. 0.24, foot D. 0.175

Two joining fragments preserve profile from center floor to rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with a few white and black grits, voids, and sparkling inclusions. Variegated red slip (2.5YR 5/6, 5/8).

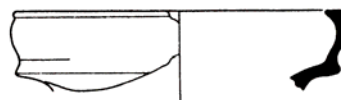
**FORM P28**

A small bowl with a keeled rim that is outwardly folded and distinctly set off from the body on the exterior. This is a common form at Ashkelon and at other sites in Palestine where Cypriot Sigillata has been found. *Date:* mid-1st cent. to mid-2nd cent. A.D. (Hayes 1967a:70; 1985a:85–86).

118 A3/88.38.84.L171.B5.(4)

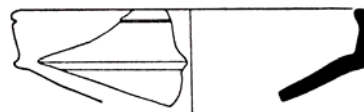
PH. 0.027; est. rim D. 0.105

Two joining fragments preserve part of body and rim. Fine light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4), a few white and black grits and voids. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 5/4), areas of weak red (2.5YR 4/2).

**119** A3/88.38.84.L176.F176.B8.(2)

PH. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.117

Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6), areas of very dark gray (2.5YR N3/).



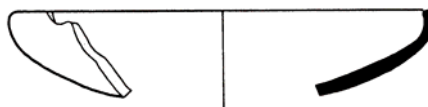
FORM P29

A small bowl with plain in-curved rim, quite common in the Cypriot Sigillata repertoire. *Date*: first half of 2nd cent. A.D. (Hayes 1985a:86).

120 A3/88.38.83.L154.F154.B5.(4)

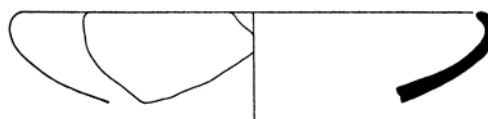
PH. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.13

Two joining fragments plus one nonjoining fragment preserve profile from lower body to rim. Clay banded reddish gray (5YR 5/2) and reddish brown (5YR 4/4) with some white and black grits, sparkling inclusions, and voids. Reddish gray slip (5YR 5/2), areas of gray (5YR 5/1).

**121** A16/85.34.97.L24.(3)

PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.175

Two joining fragments preserve profile from near foot to rim. Fine reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4), a few white and black grits and voids. Slip mainly red (2.5YR 4/6) with areas of reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) and weak red (2.5YR 4/2) on exterior.



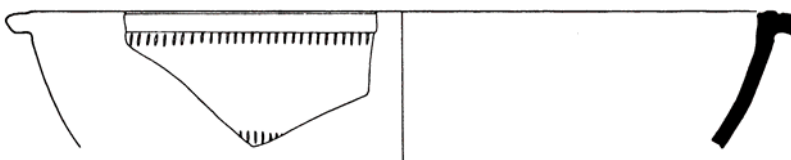
FORM 30

An uncommon bowl with wide horizontal rim. The shape of the lower body and base is uncertain. The narrow band of rouletting around the exterior body just below the rim is unusual. Few examples were found at Ashkelon. *Date*: first half of 2nd cent. A.D. or perhaps a little later (Hayes 1985a:86).

122 A3/88.38.74.L110.B233.(1)

PH. 0.044; est. rim D. 0.24

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Two grooves around upper surface of rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). Rouletted band just below rim on exterior, another around upper body.



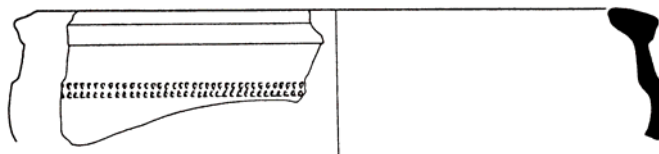
FORM P40

A common deep bowl or krater, often with a rouletted band or bands around the exterior of the body. The wide rim is folded outward to rest on the body, which is gently carinated in its upper part. It is relatively frequent at Ashkelon, although it is not the most common form of Cypriot Sigillata there. *Date*: first half of 2nd cent. A.D. (Hayes 1985a:88).

123 A3/88.38.93.L3.F3.B5.(1)

PH. 0.044; est. rim D. 0.21

Fragment preserving part of rim and upper body. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). Band of lightly done rouletting just below point of carination.



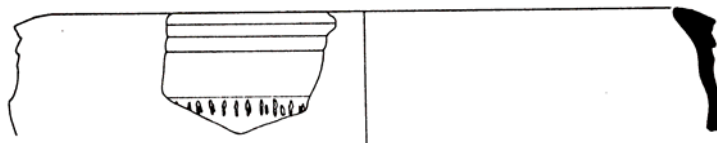
FORM P42

A deep bowl or krater similar in shape, size, and decoration to Form P40 above but with a rim concave on its outer vertical surface. It is relatively frequent but not the most common type of Cypriot Sigillata at Ashkelon and in Palestine more generally. *Date*: probably 2nd cent. A.D., but a little later than Form P40 (Hayes 1985a:88).

124 A3/88.38.74.L129.F120.B319.(3)

PH. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.21

Fragment preserving part of rim and upper body. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8). Rouletted band just below carination on exterior.



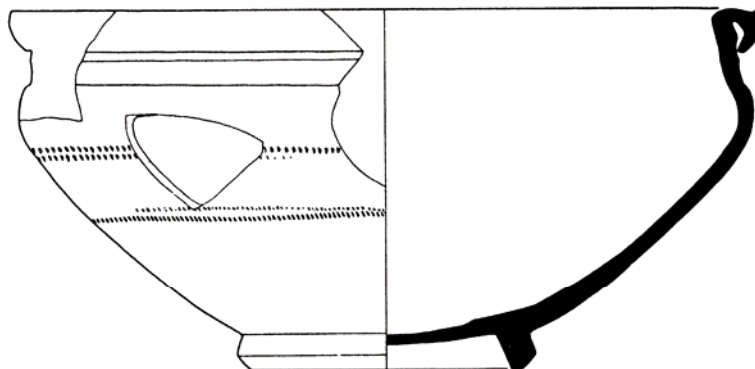
FORM P47

A deep bowl related to Forms P40 and P42 above. It may in fact be a variant of Form P42. The rim is folded outward to rest on the body with an opening like a tunnel between it and the body. One or more rouletted bands decorate the outside of the vessel below the point of carination. It is not particularly common at sites in Palestine. *Date*: first half of 2nd cent. A.D. or perhaps a little later.

125 A3/88.38.94.L115.F115.B28.(1a,b)

H. 0.122; est. rim D. 0.25, foot D. 0.099

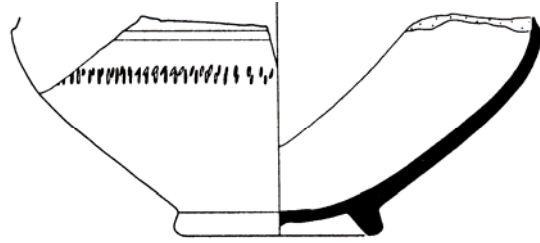
Many joining fragments plus one nonjoining fragment preserve entire profile, ca. half of vessel. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). Two sets of finely done one to two part rouletted bands around body.



126 A16/87.71.45.L3.B11.(6)

PH. 0.072; foot D. 0.069

Two joining fragments preserve all of foot and floor plus part of body to just above carination. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits and voids. Thin red slip (2.5YR 5/8) covering most of interior and exterior. Lightly done, two part rouletted band around body just below carination.



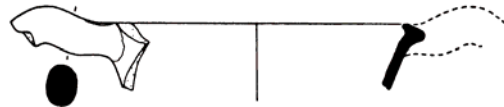
UNCLASSIFIED JUGS

Only two Cypriot Sigillata jug fragments were identified during the seasons of excavation covered by this volume, illustrating once again the scarceness of closed forms in this ware. No parallel has been found for no. 127 below; however, no. 128 is similar to, although not quite the same as, EAA Form P48, which has a sieve or filter in the mouth (Hayes 1985a:89). The second of the two unclassified jugs (no. 128) is somewhat similar in shape to EAA Form 54 (Hayes 1985a:90). *Date*: 1st cent. A.D. (tentative).

127 A3/88.38.83.L163.B18.(1)

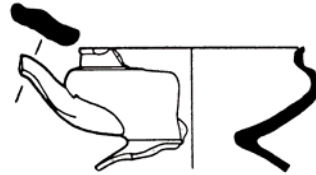
PH. 0.023; est. rim D. 0.09

Fragment preserving profile from neck to rim and upper part of handle. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).

**128** A16/87.50.[south balk trim].(1)

PH. 0.041; est. rim D. 0.075

Fragment preserving part of jug from neck to rim and upper end of handle. Two broad, shallow grooves along outer surface of handle. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



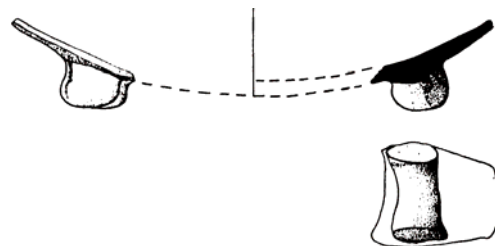
FORM 37, 38, or 39

In excavations at Ashkelon a single small piece of a deep bowl or krater bottom preserving one of three original astragal ("knucklebone") feet was recovered. It could belong to any one of three Cypriot Sigillata bowl forms with outwardly folded rim, carinated side, and probably one or more bands of rouletted decoration around the outside of the body. Although distinctive and sturdy, astragal feet are rarely reported from sites in Palestine; moreover, examples of Cypriot Sigillata with such feet are rarely found in Cyprus itself, in contrast to their frequency elsewhere. This has led Lund, in a review and update concerning this ware, to propose that astragal-foot vessels may have been made specifically for export (Lund 1997:207).

129 A16/87.50.49.L11.F5.B34.(6)

PH. 0.03

Fragment preserving part of floor and knucklebone foot. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), occasional white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



5. AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE (nos. 130–163)

AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE (hereafter ARS) is the most well known of the various fine wares that circulated around the Roman world. It was produced in North Africa from the end of the first century until well into the seventh century A.D. It was the dominant ware in the eastern Mediterranean until the Vandal invasion disrupted production and allowed Phocaean Red Slip Ware (Late Roman C) and Cypriot Red Slip Ware to take over the market, a disruption from which ARS never fully recovered.

The clay fabric is typically rather coarse and is light red to red in color. The most common inclusions are minute-to-small lime particles; sometimes larger bits of lime have erupted through the surface. There are occasional minute quartz grits which appear either white or brownish in color, as well as unidentified black bits which are, in some cases, voids. Minute silvery mica specks sometimes appear but not often or in great number.

The slip shows the same variation in color as the clay. It always covers all of the interior of the vessel, but how much of the exterior it covers varies from form to form. The surfaces may be matte or somewhat shiny—the latter effect was probably produced by light polishing. Incised, stamped, and applied decoration occurs on a variety of forms; painted decoration is not found. Rouletted bands sometimes occur on the exterior body and around the rim (Hayes 1972:13–18).

Almost 200 different forms are included in ARS but only a few are common. Many forms came into fashion and then went out of production during the long history of the ware. Open shapes such as cups, bowls, plates, and platters predominate, but closed forms such as jugs also occur. The form numbers used below are those employed by J. W. Hayes in his *Late Roman Pottery* (1972). Parallels from other sites in Palestine are noted wherever possible.

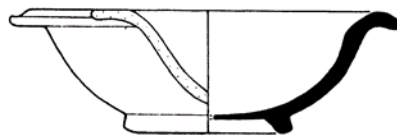
FORM 6B

A bowl with flaring side and wide horizontal rim that has a groove around the outer edge of the upper surface. Except for this groove the vessel is undecorated. Although it is common in the repertoire of African Red Slip Ware, this form is not found in large quantities in Palestine. *Date*: second half of 2nd cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:29–31, fig. 3).

130 A16/87.37.47.L5.B105.(1)

H. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.13; foot D. 0.054

Fragment preserving profile from near center floor, ca. one fourth of vessel. Groove around outer edge of upper surface of rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



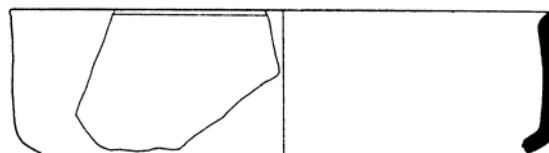
FORM 14A

A bowl with low ring foot, flaring lower body, carinated upper side, and rounded off or inwardly beveled rim (Hayes 1972:39–41, fig. 6). This undecorated vessel is common in the ARS repertoire. *Date*: mid-2nd cent. A.D.

131 A5/86.38.73.L43.B65.(4)

PH. 0.046; est. rim D. 0.17

Fragment preserving profile from carination to rim. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some white and black grits; a few small reddish ones have erupted through surfaces. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



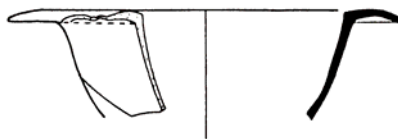
FORM 44

A low bowl with wide rim everted to above the horizontal. It is not decorated. It is common in Tunisia but rather uncommon elsewhere. *Date*: A.D. 220/240–late 3rd cent., or perhaps slightly later (Hayes 1972:61–62, fig. 10).

132 A16/85.38.83.L28.(8)

PH. 0.034; est. rim D. 0.13

Two joining fragments preserve profile from lower body to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), occasional minute and small white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



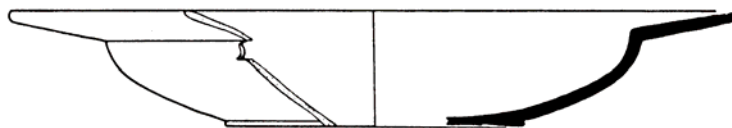
FORM 45B

A large bowl with convex body wall ending in a wide everted rim. A low triangular foot runs around the outer edge of the bottom with a slight offset inside it. It is undecorated except for a groove around the upper surface of the rim at the outer edge and 1–3 grooves around the center floor. Although it is a common form in ARS, it has not been reported from sites elsewhere in Palestine (as far as can be determined). *Date*: A.D. 230/240–320 (Hayes 1972:62–65, fig. 11).

133 A16/85.38.83.L12.(5)

PH. 0.034; est. rim D. 0.25

Three joining fragments preserve profile from near center floor to rim. Groove around outer edge of upper surface of rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 4/6), a few white grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



FORM 50

A very common large, low bowl with wide floor, flaring walls, rounded off rim, and a small beveled foot at the outer edge of the bottom. It is thin walled and undecorated. Form 50 is divided into two subforms: 50a, in which the body wall is more vertical and the fabric is finer; and 50b, in which the wall is more flaring and the fabric less fine. This is the first of the ARS shapes, chronologically speaking, that is common at sites in Palestine. *Date*: **50a**—thin fine examples are A.D. 230/240–325 and later forms are ca. 300–360; **50b**—A.D. 300–360 (Hayes 1972:69–73, fig. 12). *Parallels*: Riley 1975:39 (Form 50b); Rapuano 1999:174, fig. 3.32 (Form 50b).

Form 50a:

134 A16/85.38.83.L31.(8)

H. 0.036

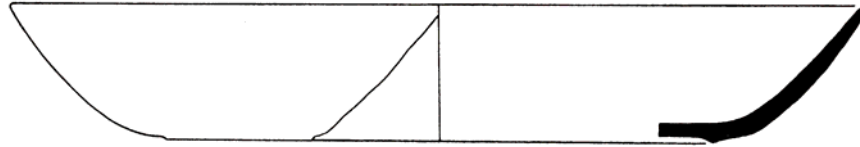
Three joining fragments preserve profile from near center floor to rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), occasional white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior extending to lower body on exterior.



*Form 50b:***135** A16/85.38.83.L36.(46a,b)

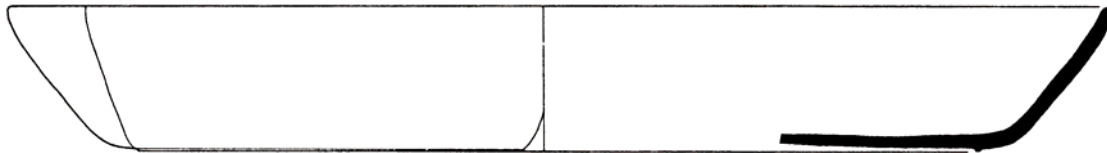
H. 0.046; est. rim D. 0.28

Five joining fragments plus one nonjoining fragment preserve profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) shiny on interior and upper part of exterior, matte on lower exterior. Unslipped patches on exterior.

**136** A16/85.38.83.L32.(2)

H. 0.049; est. rim D. 0.36, foot D. 0.275

Ten joining fragments preserve profile from near center floor to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), occasional white and black grits. Shiny red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior extending over upper body on exterior, dribbled lower.

**137** A16/85.38.83.L36.(33)

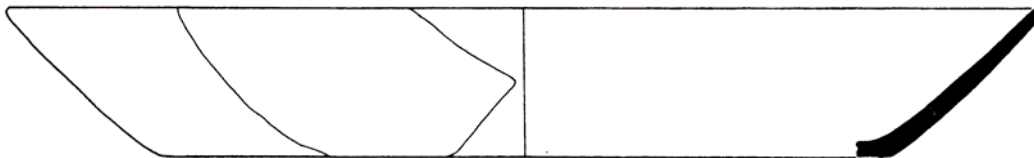
H. 0.045; est. rim D. 0.26, foot D. 0.165

Two joining and two nonjoining fragments preserve profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8) with occasional white and black grits, sparkling inclusions, and voids. Shiny red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior extending onto upper part of exterior, dribbled lower.

**138** A16/87.37.47.L9.B128.(9)

H. 0.054; est. rim D. 0.034, foot D. 0.235

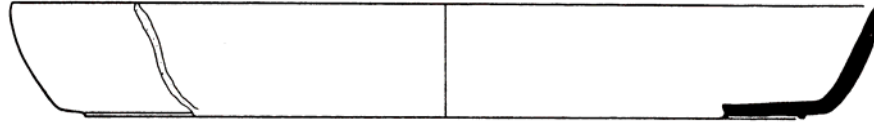
Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine red clay (10R 5/6) with a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions and occasional small voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6), shiny on interior, matte on exterior. Some of the floor and lowest body unslipped.



139 A16/85.38.83.L31.(9)

H. 0.036; est. rim D. 0.282, foot D. 0.0232

Fragment preserving profile from near center floor to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on interior and exterior; zone ca. 2 cm below rim on exterior is darker red (2.5YR 4/6).

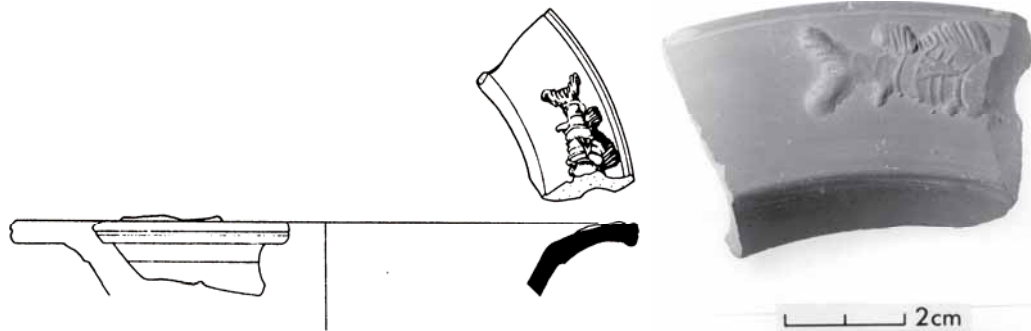
**FORM 52B**

A small bowl with small ring foot, flaring wall, and wide everted rim with appliqué designs at several points around the upper surface. In the case of no. 140 below the design is a fish. The clay is normally fine and the vessel fairly thin walled. There is a groove around the outer edge of the rim's upper surface and another around the floor. Although this form is fairly common in the ARS repertoire, it is not common at sites in Palestine. *Date:* A.D. 280/300–late 4th cent., with some later examples (Hayes 1972:76–78, fig. 13).

140 A5/86.38.83.L51.B23.(1)

PH. 0.015; est. rim D. 0.21

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior and upper surface of rim and on part of underside of rim and body. Appliqué fish on upper surface of rim.

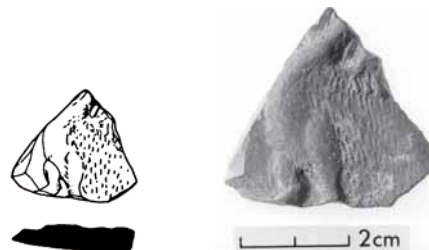
**FORM 53A**

A bowl with flaring side, rounded bottom, and plain rim. The edge of the bottom may be marked by a low ridge. There are two grooves around the interior below the rim and two more grooves around the center floor. Three to five appliqué motifs regularly decorate the interior body wall. Although this form is fairly common in the ARS repertoire, it is rarely reported from sites in Palestine. *Date:* A.D. 350–430 or later, with the greatest frequency in the second half of the 4th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:78–82, fig. 13).

141 A5/86.38.73.L57.B126.(1)

max. dim. 0.04

Small fragment preserving part of center floor with open winged eagle appliqué. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



FORM 58

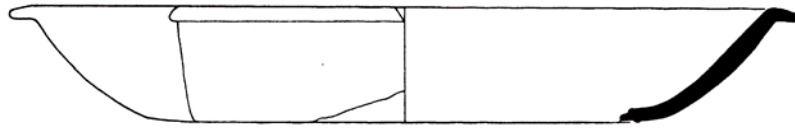
A bowl with flat base marked by a ridge or small inset around the outer edge of the bottom, flaring wall, and wide rim everted to the horizontal or just below. A small offset combined with a groove marks the edge of the floor. The only decoration consists of one or two grooves around the upper surface of the rim and a groove or grooves on the floor. Subform 58a is made of a relatively fine clay and is coated with slip over all the interior and exterior, while 58b has a coarser fabric with a slip over all of the interior but only the upper part of the exterior. Both subtypes are fairly common and both have been found at sites in Palestine other than Ashkelon. *Date:* A.D. 290/300–375 (Hayes 1972:93–94, fig. 14). *Parallels:* Tomber 1999:296, 304–5, fig. 1.5 (no distinction is made between subtypes 58a and 58b).

Form 58a:

142 A16/87.38.83.L100.B67.(1)

H. 0.038; est. rim D. 0.27, foot D. 0.16

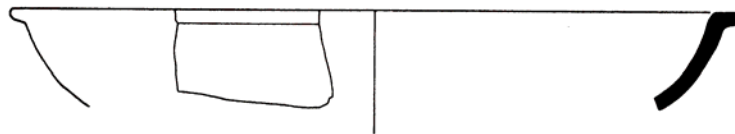
Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Groove around outer edge of upper surface of rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions; occasional small white grits have erupted through the surface. Shiny red slip (2.5YR 5/6) over all of sherd except for patches on exterior body and underside of floor.

*Form 58b:*

143 A16/87.38.84.L91.B156.(1)

PH. 0.031; est. rim D. 0.21

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Groove around outer edge of upper surface of rim. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), a few white and black grits, occasional small white ones. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior dribbled over much of exterior. Slip shiny on interior.



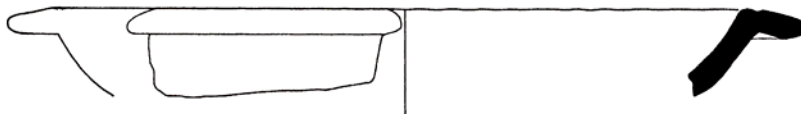
FORM 59B

A large, low bowl with a wide bottom that has a low offset around the outer edge. The wide rim has a groove or an offset around the upper surface. Subform 59a has vertical gouges around the outside of the body, while 59b is plain, as in no. 144 here. Stamped decoration is usually found on the floor enclosed by grooves. This form is very common in the ARS repertoire. *Date:* A.D. 320–420 (Hayes 1972:96–100, fig. 15).

144 A3/88.38.83.L159.F159.B23.(1)

PH. 0.03; est. rim D. 0.26

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/8), some white and black grits. Shiny light red slip (2.5YR 6/8).



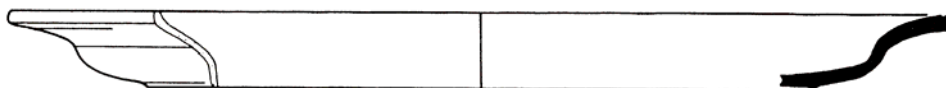
FORM 60

A rather uncommon large plate with a flat bottom slightly offset around the outer edge and a flaring rim that has a groove around the outer edge of the upper surface. *Date:* A.D. 320–380 (Hayes 1972:100, fig. 15).

145 A16/85.38.83.L31.(1)

H. 0.026; est. rim D. 0.31, foot D. 0.217

Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) shiny all over except for matte underside of floor.



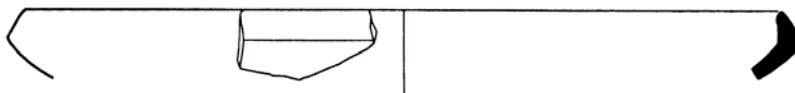
FORM 61

A low bowl with flat bottom and vertical or slightly inturned triangular rim. In subform 61a the rim merges with the exterior wall, while in 61b the lower edge of the rim is distinctly set off from the body on the exterior. Style A stamped decoration is found on the floor of these vessels enclosed by grooves. The patterns used are floral and geometric especially palm branches, concentric circles, toothed circles, rosettes, and grille patterns (Hayes 1972:218). The form is very common in the ARS repertoire; however, it is not common at sites in Palestine, although it does occur there. *Date:* **61a**—A.D. 325–400/420; **61b**—A.D. 400–450 (Hayes 1972:100–107, figs. 16, 17). *Parallels:* Tomber 1999:296, 304–5, fig. 1.6 (Form 61a).

*Form 61a:***146** A16/87.38.74.L70.F65.B123.(1)

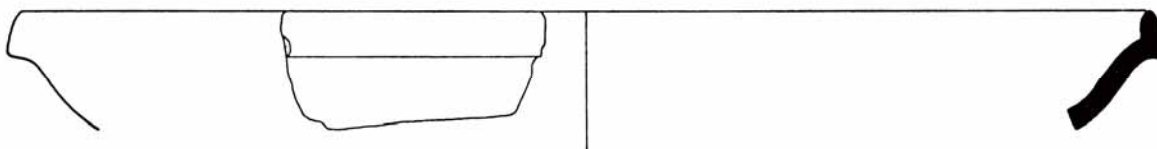
PH. 0.023; est. rim D. 0.25

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), occasional white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8) on both surfaces.

*Form 61b:***147** A16/87.38.73.L69.F36.B168.(1)

PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.037

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with occasional minute to small white and black grits and voids and a few sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on both surfaces, shiny on interior only. Slip on outer surface of rim variegated weak red (2.5YR 4/2), reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4), and especially very pale brown (10YR 8/3).



FORM 67

A very common bowl with flat base that has a low ridge and a groove around the outer edge forming a false ring foot. The flaring rim is in two parts, usually with one or two grooves around the upper surface at the outer edge. Style A stamped decoration is used on the floor (Hayes 1972:217–18). This form is found quite frequently at sites in Palestine. *Date*: A.D. 360–470 (Hayes 1972:116). *Parallels*: Hammond 1965:17, pl. 53.3a, b; Tomber 1999:296, 304–5, fig. 1.7–8; Magness 2003:427, pl. 18.2:1.

148 A5/86.38.73.L58.B136.(1)

PH. 0.008

Fragment preserving part of rim. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), a few white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) shiny on interior only.



149 A5/86.38.63.L515.F515.B140.(1)

PH. 0.012; est. rim D. 0.18

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8) with some minute to small white, red, and black grits and occasional sparkling inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8) on interior and exterior except for lowest part of body. Slip shiny except for lowest part of exterior.



FORM 70

A small bowl with flaring side, low ring foot, and wide horizontal rim with two grooves around the middle of the upper surface. On one variant the grooves are replaced by a rouletted band around the upper surface; the main type is without decoration. This form is uncommon outside of Tunisia, where it was manufactured. *Date*: first half of 5th cent. A.D., or perhaps a little earlier (Hayes 1972:119, fig. 20).

150 A16/87.38.84.L83.B149.(3)

PH. 0.01; est. rim D. 0.15

Fragment preserving part of rim. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Shiny red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on upper and outer surface of rim only.



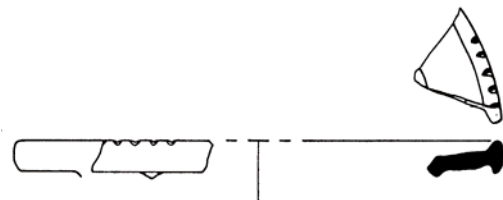
FORM 73A

A small bowl with wide horizontal rim thickened to a knob around the outer edge. Sometimes there are groups of vertical notches on the outer edge of the rim. Although it is not uncommon in the ARS repertoire, this form has not been reported from other sites in Palestine. *Date*: A.D. 420–475 (Hayes 1972:121–24, fig. 21). *Parallels*: Riley 1975:39.

151 A5/86.38.64.L542.F536.B75.(1)

PH. 0.01

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of body. Four decorative notches across upper surface of outer edge of rim. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with white, red, and black grits; occasional small white grits have erupted through surface. Shiny slip variegated reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6, 5YR 6/8) on interior extending over outer edge of rim.



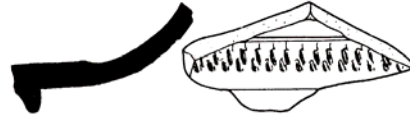
FORM 84

A common low bowl with a tall ring foot and a triangular rim with two grooves around the outer surface. Concentric grooves around the floor accompany Style D stamped decoration, especially cross monograms and animals. This is the prototype for Phocaean Red Slip Ware (Late Roman C) Bowl Form 2 (see chapter 7 below). *Date:* A.D. 440–500 (Hayes 1972:132–33, 220–21, fig. 23).

152 A5/86.38.64.L502.B39.(3)

PH. 0.035

Fragment preserving part of foot, floor, and lower body. Groove on interior at junction of floor and body. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Slip color between light red (2.5YR 6/8) and red (2.5YR 5/8). Slip shiny on interior, matte on exterior. Tall rouletted band around lower body marked off above by groove.



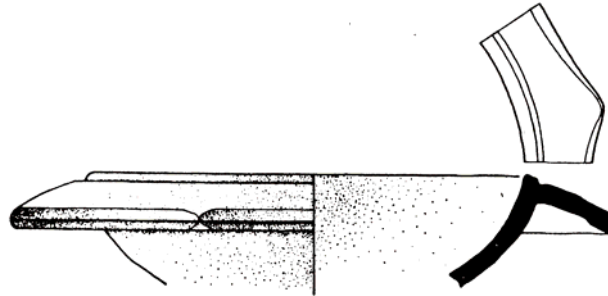
FORM 97

A bowl with a tall ring foot and wide rim everted to below the horizontal, as in Form 96. The only difference between Form 97 and Form 96 is the scalloped (8–10 times) outer edge of the rim. A groove runs around the inner edge of the rim's upper surface and another follows the line of the scallops around the outer edge. Stamped decoration, especially crosses, appears on the center floor. *Date:* A.D. 490–550 (Hayes 1972:150–51, fig. 27).

153 A16/85.57.68.L20.(3)

PH. 0.035; est. rim D. ca. 0.30

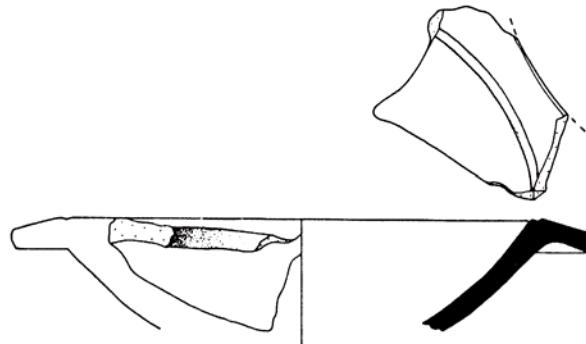
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Outer edge of rim scalloped. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Some small white grits have erupted through surfaces. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) shiny on interior only.



154 A3/88.[from cleanup]

PH. 0.037; est. rim D. 0.19

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rim scalloped along outer edge. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), a few white, red and black grits. Shiny red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior extending over most of exterior.



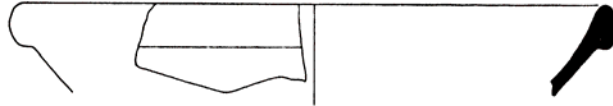
FORM 99A

A bowl with wide flaring foot and heavy rolled rim. Stamped decoration on the center floor, surrounded by groove. *Date:* A.D. 510–540 (Hayes 1972:152–55, fig. 28). *Parallels:* Riley 1975:39, no. 50 (not assigned to subtype a, b, or c).

155 A3/88.38.74.L152.F82.B389.(2)

PH. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.20

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Occasional small white and black grits have erupted through surfaces. Shiny red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior, matte and incomplete on exterior.



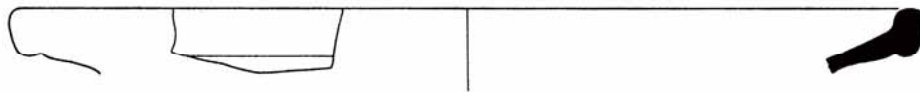
FORM 105

A very common large, low plate with flaring floor/body wall ending in a knob rim distinctly set off from the body on both the interior and exterior. There may be an offset around the outer edge of the floor, and a groove may be located around the floor itself. There is no stamped decoration and only variants have a rouletted band or bands around the body wall just beyond the rim. The fabric is coarse and the slip covers the interior extending onto the outside of the rim only. *Date:* A.D. 580/600–660 or later (Hayes 1972:166–69, figs. 31, 32).

156 A5/86.38.83.L50.F22.B12.(1)

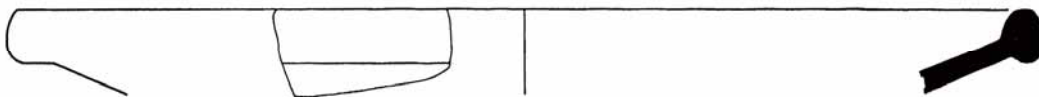
PH. 0.023; est. rim D. 0.30

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse red clay (10R 5/8), some white, red and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior lapping over to just below rim on exterior.

**157** A5/86.38.43.L1.B17.(3)

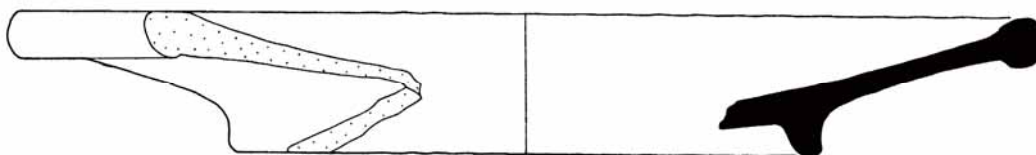
PH. 0.027; est. rim D. 0.34

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some minute to small white grits, a few of which have erupted through surfaces. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior lapped over onto outer surface of rim.

**158** A16/87.50.57.L1.F1.B7.(7)

H. 0.047; est. rim D. 0.32, foot D. 0.34

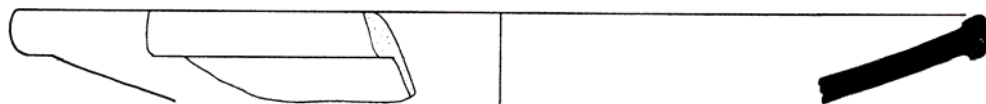
Six joining fragments preserve profile from outer edge of floor to rim. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with some minute and a few small white, red, and black grits and a few sparkling inclusions. Shiny red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on all of both surfaces except for underside of floor.



159 A5/86.50.59.L15.B161.(11a,b)

PH. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.33

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Rather coarse clay with reddish gray core (5YR 5/2) and red (2.5YR 5/8) outer bands, some minute to small white grits. A number of the white grits have erupted through the surfaces.

**FORM 107**

A bowl with flaring wall, ring foot, and wide horizontal rim slightly concave on the upper surface and thickened on the outer part of the underside. Two grooves circle the floor, but otherwise the vessel is undecorated. *Date:* A.D. 600–650 (Hayes 1972:171, fig. 33). *Parallels:* Vitto 1996:128, fig. 22.3, 4.

160 A5/86.57.68.L58.B71.(5)

PH. 0.034; est. rim D. 0.31

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) shiny on interior and over rim only.

**FORMS 172–176**

Although closed vessels are not common in ARS, they do appear. Forms 172–176 are common flagon or jug forms that are similar in having two mold-made, vertically attached handles with relief decoration on the outer surface consisting of a leaf-spray ending in a stylized foot at the bottom. No. 161 below belongs to one of these forms. Closed containers with similar handles are reported as common at Tunisian sites but are rare elsewhere. *Date:* A.D. 200/210–250 (Hayes 1972:193–99, pls. 9, 10).

161 A5/86.38.84.L41.B53,56.(2)

PL. 0.07

Fragment preserving most of handle and part of jug body. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on handle only. Handle has a vertically set leaf spray in relief along its length ending in a palmette. Three horizontal ridges separate the leaf spray from the palmette.



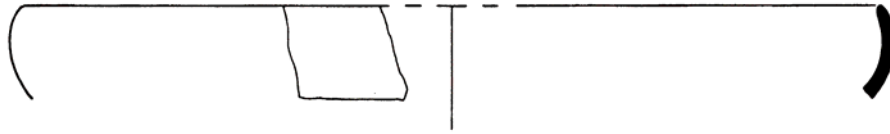
FORM 181

A common low bowl with flat bottom, convex side, and plain in-curved rim. A thin burnished slip coats the interior, while the exterior is blackened from conditions in the kiln. There is a slight offset or groove at the junction of floor and body on the interior. This form belongs to a subcategory included in the main class of ARS, rather than the local group, because it was sometimes exported. *Date*: second half of 2nd cent. to first half of 3rd cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:200–201, fig. 35).

162 A16/87.37.47.L5.B17.(1)

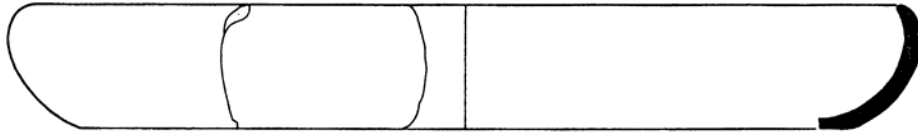
PH. 0.03

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), a few white and black grits and occasional small voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior and lowest part of preserved exterior. Upper part of exterior dark reddish gray (10R 3/1).

**163** A16/87.38.83.L64.B55.(1)

PH. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.31

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with some white grits, sparkling inclusions, and voids. Burnished red slip (2.5YR 4/8) on interior. Exterior from rim to lower body variegated weak red (2.5YR 4/2) and pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2).



6. CYPRIOT RED SLIP WARE (nos. 164–188)

CYPRIOT RED SLIP WARE (hereafter CRS) was one of the most widely distributed fine wares of the Late Roman period. Along with Phocaean Red Slip Ware (also known as Late Roman C; see chapter 7) it competed successfully against African Red Slip Ware (chapter 5) to dominate the eastern market. Although no kiln sites have been found, CRS was probably made in Cyprus, where large quantities have been found. It bears a strong resemblance to Cypriot Sigillata, which was prominent in the early Roman period (see chapter 4).

CRS vessels are made of fine clay ranging in color from light red to red and reddish brown. The fabric breaks cleanly; inclusions are rarely visible and when they can be seen they are usually minute-to-small bits of white lime. Larger lime inclusions sometimes erupt through the surfaces. Occasional minute sparkling inclusions may appear, but what they are is unclear.

Slip covers all of the interior and usually all of the exterior. Sometimes the slip does not cover all of the lower body and base on the exterior but is dribbled lower onto these areas. The slip is a single color over all the vessel or may be variegated from stacking in the kiln, ranging from light red to red, dark red, gray, or dark gray in color, or combinations thereof. The slip may be matte or slightly shiny, or occasionally has a metallic sheen.

The surfaces, especially interior surfaces, may bear bands consisting of fine parallel lines resulting from brush-smoothing. Tooling marks are sometimes visible on the exterior body, foot, and bottom. The low foot was made by hollowing out the bottom. Larger vessels may have a simple flat bottom; sometimes marks of the string or wire used to remove them from the wheel are still visible.

The shapes of CRS vessels are limited in number and consist mainly of bowls and basins. A groove or grooves may decorate the outer surface of the rim on

some forms. Standard decoration consists of rouletting on the body or rim and stamped designs at the center floor, either alone or enclosed in a groove or grooves. Hayes has suggested that a short, incised wavy line on the exterior rim of some vessels (see below nos. 175 and 177) is a “trademark” of the Cyprus workshops (Hayes 1972:370–72).

The overall date range for CRS extends from the late fourth century to the first part of the seventh century A.D. It gained its hold in the market when Vandal rule in North Africa affected the production and distribution of African Red Slip Ware. CRS, along with Phocaean Red Slip Ware (Late Roman C), filled the vacuum left by the damaged ARS industry.

CRS is common at sites in Palestine, especially Forms 1, 2, and 9. Form 3 is “fairly uncommon,” according to Hayes, who cites an example from Tell Qasile (Hayes 1972:376). No examples of that form were recovered from the contexts at Ashkelon that are included in this volume. Forms 4, 5, and 6 are also missing from the Ashkelon repertoire; of these three, Forms 4 and 6 are regarded as rare by Hayes, while Form 5 is fairly common (Hayes 1972:376–77). Form 10, a large bowl form, is also uncommon, as is Form 12, a closed form (Hayes 1972:382–85). Neither of these forms was found at Ashkelon.

The following forms, as classified by Hayes (1972), have been found at Ashkelon and are discussed below: Form 1, Form 2, Form 7a, Form 8, Form 9, and Form 11. Pieces that do not clearly belong to any of the established forms are gathered at the end as “unclassified forms.” A single unattached fragment of a vessel floor with a stamped pattern is treated separately at the end (no. 188). Wherever possible, examples of Form 9 have been assigned to known subtypes (e.g., 9b and 9c); but when a clear attribution to a subtype could not be made, the piece is included in a general group referred to simply as “Other Form 9.”

FORM 1

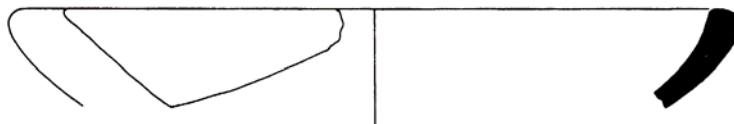
A relatively uncommon low bowl with a flaring or carinated side ending in a thickened, rounded-off rim, which may curve inward slightly at the top. Occasionally the rim is not thickened. There is no decoration.

Date: late 4th cent. (or perhaps earlier) to the third quarter of the 5th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:372–73). *Parallels:* Loffreda 1974:fig. 18.1–14, TS 5; Riley 1975:39; Johnson 1988:figs. 7–11; Magness 1992:134, 142, 148–49, fig. 58.6 and 7, fig. 62.1, 2, fig. 65.2, 6; Tomber 1999:305, fig. 1.12–15.

164 A5/86.38.74.L40.B43.(3)

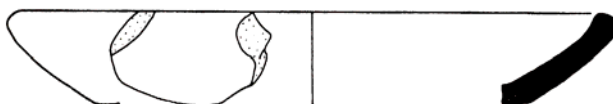
PH. 0.031; est. rim D. 0.26

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).

**165** A16/85.34.97.L6.FG66.(5)

PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.20

Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white grits. Shiny slip mainly dark red (2.5YR 3/6), areas of weak red (2.5YR 4/2).

**166** A16/85.41.7.L13.(45)

PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.23

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



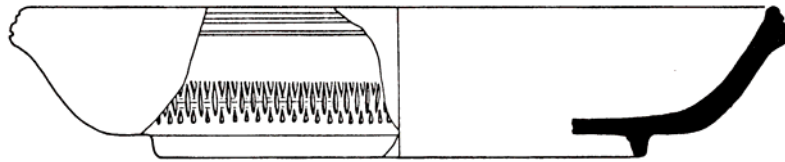
FORM 2

A common CRS bowl with wide ring foot created by hollowing out the bottom of the vessel, a technique characteristic of CRS. Though the outside surface of the rim may be plain, it is more common to find 1–3 grooves around it. The exterior body is usually decorated with short to tall rouletted bands made as one unit or consisting of several parts. The bands are most often deeply made, occasionally lightly done. Stamped designs may decorate the floor enclosed by a groove or grooves. Mainly these designs are related to ARS Style D (Hayes 1972:220–21, 375). A few examples have the short, incised wavy line on the outside of the rim that may be a “trademark” of a Cyprus workshop (Hayes 1972:370–72). This form is common at sites in Palestine. *Date*: late 5th–early 6th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:375). *Parallels*: Riley 1975:37, 39, no. 46; Vitto 1996:130, fig. 23.1–7; Calderon 2000:152–54, pl. 27.98–99.

167 A16/85.41.7.L23.(17)

H. 0.049; est. rim D. 0.26, foot D. 0.17

Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions and a few minute to large voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). Three grooves around upper surface of rim. Tall rouletted band around mid body on exterior.

**168** A16/87.50.48.L1.B12.(10)

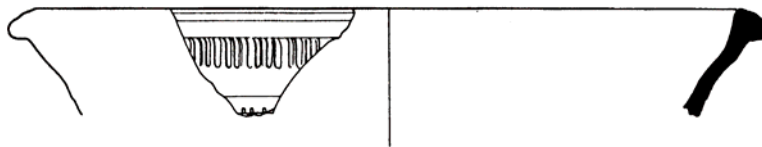
H. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.19

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of foot to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Slip variegated red (10R 5/6), reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), and weak red (2.5YR 4/2). Outer surface of rim also has traces of pink (5YR 8/3). Two grooves around upper surface of rim. Tall band of rouletting around exterior beginning just below rim.

**169** A3/88.2.83.F33.B246.(1)

PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.25

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Two grooves around upper surface of rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white grits, occasional small ones. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Two rouletted bands around body, one just below rim and the second lower on body.



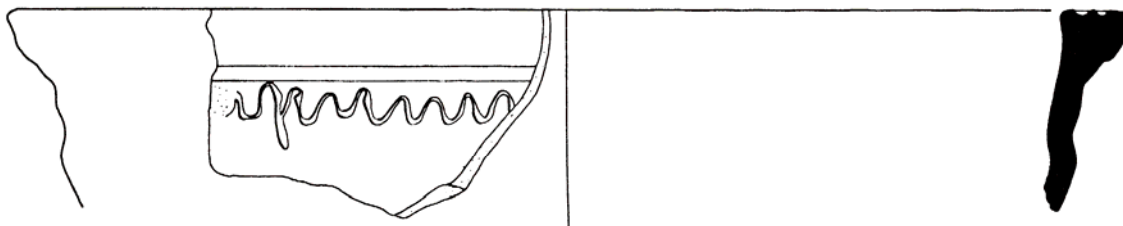
FORM 7

A fairly common large bowl or basin with a heavy knob rim that has 1–3 grooves around the upper surface. The body wall is usually carinated to a greater or lesser degree. The low foot is wide and carved out of the bottom to form a ring. There are at least two wavy handles, either a coil or flattened coil, grooved or plain, attached on the body in the panel below the rim and above the carination. A rouletted band or bands may appear on the exterior body, and incised wavy line decoration in the panel above the carination and below the rim. Here also the short, incised wavy line, the so-called trademark of the Cypriot manufacturer occurs on the outside of the rim. This form is common at sites in Palestine. *Date*: second half of 6th to early 7th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:377–79). *Parallels*: Vitto 1996:130, fig. 23.8, 9, 10; Calderon 2000:153–54, pl. 27:100–102.

170 A16/85.38.73.L31.(1)

PH. 0.068; est. rim D. 0.35

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine clay variegated reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) and light red (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to small white and black grits, occasional minute sparkling inclusions. Some small and large white grits have erupted through surfaces. Slip variegated reddish brown (5YR 4/3, 2.5YR 4/4) and very dark gray (2.5YR N3/). Two grooves around outer surface of rim. Incised wavy line on exterior just below rim with edge of vestigial coil handle(?) preserved.



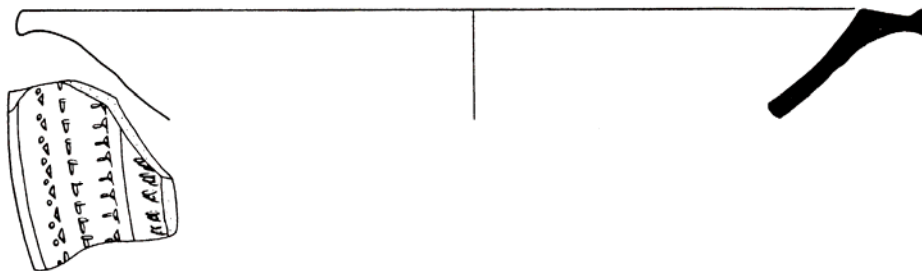
FORM 8

An uncommon bowl form with flaring body wall and wide horizontal rim, concave on the upper surface or thickened around the outer edge to form a flange. Decoration consists of a multiple-part rouletted band around the exterior body from just below the rim. No. 171 has an unusual three-part rouletted band on the underside of the rim continuing onto the upper body. *Date*: possibly 6th cent. A.D. (no direct dating evidence is available; Hayes 1972:378–79). *Parallels*: Calderon 2000:154, pl. 27.103.

171 A16/85.38.73.L4.(5)

PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.29

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). Four bands of rouletting on underside of rim to body.



172 A5/86.57.58.L59.B62.(10)

PH. 0.02; est. rim D. 0.32

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Traces of dusky red slip (2.5YR 3/2). Two part rouletted band around exterior beginning immediately below rim.

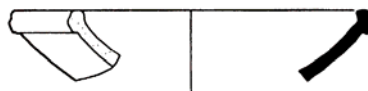
**FORM 9**

A bowl with a low ledge foot or a base created by a groove around the outer edge of the bottom. The side flares outward to a knob rim distinctly set off from the body on the exterior. The outer surface of the rim is plain on subforms 9a and 9b, whereas 9c has two grooves. The outside of the body may be plain or have one or two, narrow-to-wide, lightly done rouletted bands around it. The bands are not always continuous around the entire vessel. Also, a band may begin as one and break into two or more around the bowl. The opposite situation also occurs. Here again, the short, incised wavy line—the possible manufacturer's mark mentioned previously—may be found on the outside of the rim. Stamped decoration does occur, often in the form of a Greek cross. Overall the variety of designs is limited (Hayes 1972:385, fig. 84). This is the most common CRS shape; in its several variations it is common at sites in Palestine—in contexts that suggest production already in the late 4th cent. A.D., in contrast to Hayes's proposed starting date in the late 6th cent. *Date:* 9b and 9c—580/600 to end of 7th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:382). *Parallels:* "Form 9" without specifying subtype—Peleg 1994:144–146, fig. 13.5; FitzGerald 1931:pl. 30.19, pl. 34.46; 9a—Vitto 1996:130, fig. 23.12, 13; 9b—Magness 1992:151, fig. 67.17, 18; Ustinova and Nahshoni 1994:168, fig. 7.8–9; Calderon 2000:152–54, pl. 27.96; 9c—Riley 1975:40.

*Form 9b:***173** A16/87.37.47.L5S.B17.(2)

PH. 0.024; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few white grits, sparkling inclusions, and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).

**174** A5/86.57.58.L6.F3.B59.(1)

PH. 0.028; est. rim D. 0.28

Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits, occasional minute and small voids. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 5/4), patches of pink slip (7.5YR 7/4) on outer surface of rim.

**175** A16/85.38.54.L2.(45)

PH. 0.036

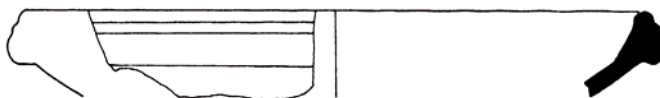
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Slip on outer surface of rim variegated pink (7.5YR 7/4) and light red (2.5YR 6/6). Narrow, lightly done rouletted band around upper body. Incised wavy band on outer surface of rim.



*Form 9c:***176** A16/85.38.73.L4.(6)

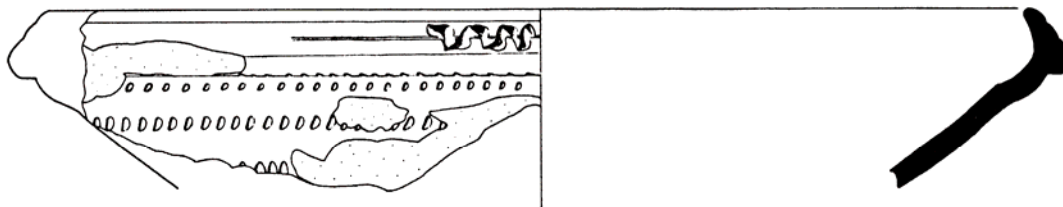
PH. 0.03; est. rim D. 0.26

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions and occasional small white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) with areas of light red (2.5YR 6/6).

**177** A16/87.50.57.Step 1.(4)

PH. 0.059; est. rim D. 0.37

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Slip mainly red (2.5YR 4/8) with areas of light red (2.5YR 6/6). On rim slip also light red (2.5YR 6/6) and pink (7.5YR 7/4). Three rouletted bands around body and another on under edge of rim. Two grooves around upper surface of rim. Sharply cut, incised wavy line on upper surface of rim.

**178** A5/86.38.43.L1.B9.(24a,b)

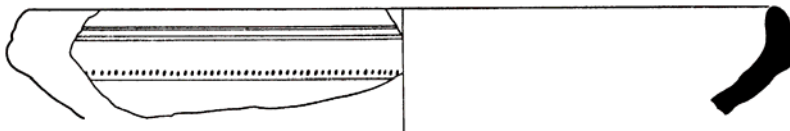
PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.28

Two joining fragments preserve part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6), patches of reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) on rim. Rouletted band around body.

**179** A16/85.38.54.L1.(14)

PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.27

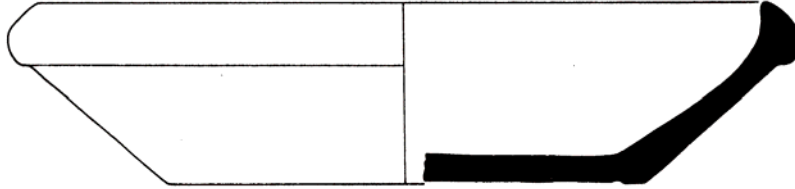
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Two grooves around upper surface of rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), few white grits, sparkling inclusions and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8), area of dark red (2.5YR 3/6) and light brown (7.5YR 6/4) on outside of rim. Narrow, lightly done rouletted band around lower edge of rim.



180 A16/85.38.54.L2.(16)

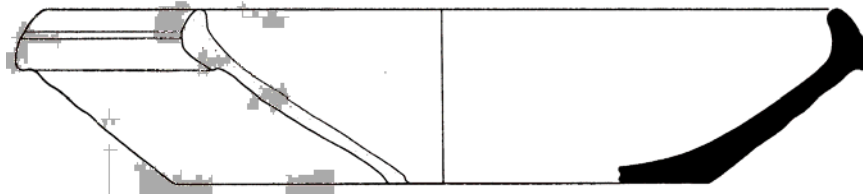
H. 0.06; est. rim D. 0.27, foot D. 0.16

Piece preserving profile from center floor to rim, ca. half of bowl. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), outer surface of rim mainly pink (7.5YR 7/4) and light red (2.5YR 6/6).

**181** A16/85.38.54.L2.(17)

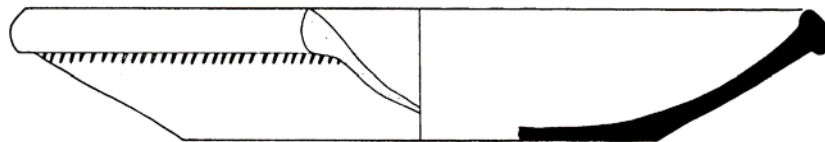
H. 0.06; est. rim D. 0.30, bottom 0.175

Piece preserving profile from near center floor to rim, ca. one fourth of bowl. Fine clay banded light red (2.5YR 6/8) and reddish brown (5YR 6/4). Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Two grooves around outer surface of rim.

*Other Form 9 (not assigned to a specific subtype):***182** A5/86.57.68.L73.B169.(1)

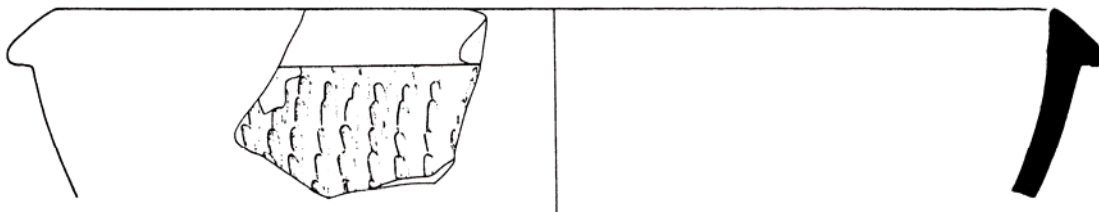
H. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.27, bottom 0.155

Three joining fragments preserve profile from outer floor to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8). Narrow band of rouletting on exterior immediately below rim.

**183** A16/85.38.73.L5.(7)

PH. 0.06; est. rim D. 0.36

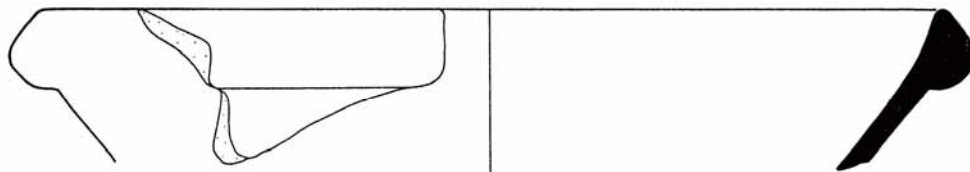
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine clay variegated light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) and reddish yellow (5YR 6/8), some minute to small white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2) on exterior and outer surface of rim only. Multiple part rouletted band beginning immediately below rim.



184 A16/85.34.97.L6.(2)

PH. 0.05; est. rim D. 0.33

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Heavy knob rim distinctly set off from body on exterior. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few minute white and black grits, occasional small yellowish grits, and occasional voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



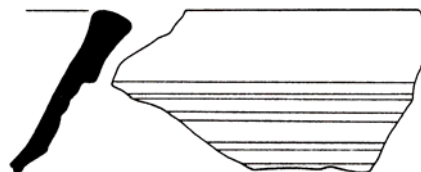
FORM 11

A common large bowl or basin with a flat bottom, flaring walls, and a slightly thickened, tall rectangular rim. Two horizontal handles, round in section, are pressed against the body just below the rim. The handles may be pressed in slightly at the middle to assure a firmer attachment. Close-set irregular ribbing, almost slab-like, is common on the exterior wall. A thin slip coats the interior extending over the rim onto the outside of the vessel, which it covers only partially. Fine lines from the brush used in the application of the slip can sometimes be seen. *Date:* A.D. 550–650 or later (Hayes 1972:383). *Parallels:* Riley 1975:39; Vitto 1996:130, fig. 23.14, 15; Calderon 2000:147, fig. 44, pl. 25.26.

185 A16/85.57.68.F1.(1)

PH. 0.054

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white grits. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/6) on interior and carelessly applied on exterior, where it missed most of upper body and rim. Wide, flat ridges around exterior body.



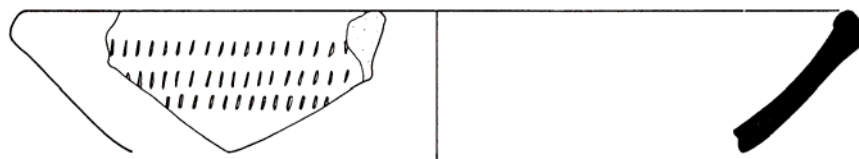
UNCLASSIFIED FORMS

The two small fragments catalogued below do not belong to any specific form, but because of their fabric and surface treatment, they seem to be CRS. Each has the remains of a rouletted band around the exterior body. It is possible that either one or the other or both of these specimens belong to the earlier Cypriot Sigillata ware (see Meyza 2000:512, fig. 3.4–6). *Date:* late 4th cent. to first half of 7th cent. A.D. *Parallels:* No other examples have been reported from sites in Palestine.

186 A16/85.57.58.L38.(14)

PH. 0.045; est. rim D. 0.29

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), occasional white grits and sparkling inclusions. Weak red slip (between 10R 5/4 and 10R 4/4). Three part rouletted band around exterior beginning at rim.



187 A16/87.57.68.F16.B5.(4)

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Two shallow grooves around inside of rim. Fine reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/6), occasional white grits. Slip mainly red (2.5YR 5/6) with areas of weak red (2.5YR 4/2).

**STAMPED FRAGMENT**

The repertoire of stamped designs on Cypriot Red Slip Ware is limited. The floor fragment with design catalogued here (no. 188) uses the well-known palm branch design. Typical of this design is the set of concentric circles at the center, around which the palm branches are arrayed, as well as the two concentric grooves enclosing the entire pattern (Hayes 1972:384, fig. 84). *Date:* Unknown.

188 A16/85.38.73.L4.(4)

max. dim. 0.09

Fragment preserving part of center floor. Fine reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 5/4). Two concentric grooves near center floor enclosing six palm branches (Stamped Motif A) arranged around four concentric grooves at center floor.



7. PHOCAEAN RED SLIP WARE AND ÇANDARLI WARE (nos. 189–221)

Phocaean Red Slip Ware (Late Roman C) (nos. 189–220)

PHOCAEAN RED SLIP WARE (hereafter PRS), also known as Late Roman C (LRC), was long considered to be a product of Asia Minor—more specifically, the region of Phocaea. It is another of the principal fine wares widely distributed in the Late Roman–Byzantine world. Its main period of production was from the mid-fifth to the early seventh century A.D., although some forms probably began to be produced already in the fourth century. Even after African Red Slip Ware returned to the market in the sixth century, PRS remained dominant and was the most common fine ware in use in the eastern Mediterranean, the Aegean, Syria-Palestine, and the Nile Delta of Egypt (Hayes 1972:323, 385–86; 1980:525–26). Its major competitor was Cypriot Red Slip Ware, which became popular at about the same time (see chapter 6).

The clay is fine and fired light red, red, or reddish brown. Minute-to-small white lime bits are common but are not always present. When small lime bits were caught as the vessel was trimmed while being turned on the wheel, they sometimes left a groove in their wake. Mica is usually present but only as a few flecks.

A light red, red, or reddish brown slip covers all of both surfaces. It may be thicker on the interior. Occasionally, the slip has a slight metallic sheen, especially on the exterior. The outside of the rim was sometimes fired a darker color than the rest of the vessel because of stacking in the kiln.

Wide, slightly concave bands around the floor or smooth bands around the interior body wall may have resulted from tooling and trimming. When smoothing was done with a brush, bands appear as multiple, narrow strands made by the brush hairs (Hayes 1972: 323–24).

Decoration is found on some PRS (LRC) shapes. Single- or multiple-part rouletted bands may be found on the rim and stamped decoration on the floor. Decoration on the floor consists of a single motif at the center or repeated motifs in one or more bands around the floor. In either arrangement the stamped item may be enclosed by rouletted bands or grooves. The stamps consist of palm branches, floral and geometric elements, human figures (Roman Imperial or Christian), canthari, and crosses (Hayes 1972:324, 346–70). The form numbers used below are those of Hayes (1972).

FORM 1

This bowl has four subtypes (Forms 1a–1d), three of which are represented at Ashkelon: 1a (no. 189), 1b (no. 190), and 1d (no. 191). Form 1 vessels are “not uncommon,” according to Hayes, except for Form 1c, which is rare; and they are undecorated, except for a rouletted band around the exterior rim of Form 1c. Hayes thinks PRS Form 1 is related to Çandarli Form 4 (see below), and suggests that PRS Form 1a is its direct successor. *Date*: 1a—late 4th to early 5th cent. A.D.; 1b and 1d—early 5th cent. to third quarter of 5th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:325–27). *Parallels*: 1a—Magness 1992:134, fig. 58.3; 1b—Magness 1992:134, fig. 58.4, 5; Calderon 2000:152–53, pl. 26.86–87.

Form 1a:

189 A5/86.38.84.L46.F39.B88.(1)

H. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.11, foot D. 0.05

Fragment preserving profile from near center floor to rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8) with some white and black grits and some sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



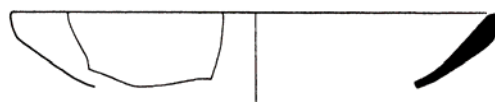
*Form 1b:***190** A16/85.38.73.L5.(5)

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).

*Form 1d:***191** A16/85.38.73.L5.(9)

PH. 0.024; est. rim D. 0.16

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6), areas of red (2.5YR 4/6) on outside of rim.



FORM 3

This bowl, which was manufactured from the late fourth to the sixth centuries A.D., is the most common among the PRS (LRC) forms. The evolution of the shape mainly entailed a shortening of the tall rim, giving rise to a number of subtypes (a–h), of which the sixth variant, Form 3f, is the most frequent at many sites in Palestine. Decoration consists of stamped motives at the center of the floor and rouletted decoration around the outside of the rim. In rare cases, a rouletted band may appear alone or enclose the stamped pattern(s) on the floor (Hayes 1972:329–38).

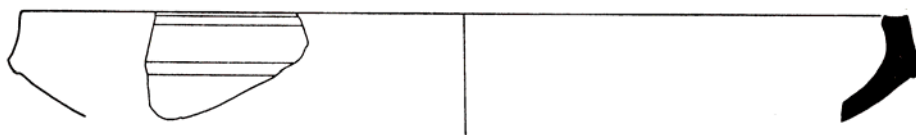
Form 3b:

A bowl with a slight flange at the bottom of the rim and a slight concavity on its upper surface. Decoration consists of a rouletted band around the outer face of the rim and a stamped pattern on the floor consisting of 1–2 zones alternating with bands of multiple rouletting similar to that on the rim (Hayes 1972:346–68). *Date*: middle of 5th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:337), but note that examples from Jalame, a 4th-cent. glass factory in Upper Galilee, suggest that production of Form 3 began already in the second half of the 4th century. *Parallels*: Johnson 1988:149–52; Groh 1990:68, 72.

192 A16/85.38.83.L7.(1)

PH. 0.034; est. rim D. 0.29

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Wide groove around upper surface of rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some white grits, occasional voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), areas of reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) on rim. Faint rouletted band around outer surface of rim.



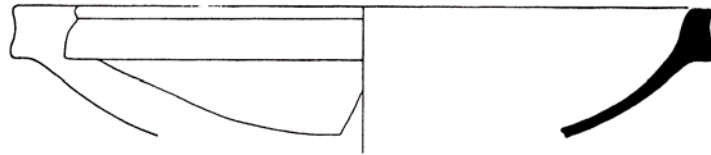
Form 3c:

This subtype has a flanged rim with a flat or slightly concave outer face. It may or may not have rouletted decoration around the outer surface of the rim. Decoration on the floor consists of one or more repeated motifs around center floor enclosed by one or more grooves. *Date:* middle of 5th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:336–37, 346–68). *Parallels:* Magness 1992:145, fig. 63.13; Ustinova and Nahshoni 1994:162, fig. 7.7; Adan-Bayewitz 1986:fig. 2.9; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1988:fig. 1.15; Sellers and Baramki 1953:fig. 30.3; Rapuano 1999:174, fig. 3.36.

193 A5/86.38.43.L1.F6.B20.(5)

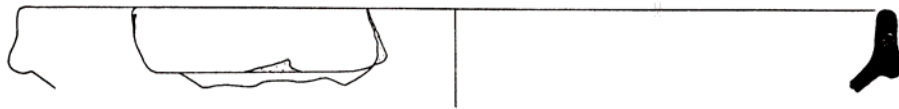
PH. 0.043; est. rim D. 0.23

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some white grits and sparkling inclusions, occasional black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).

**194** A16/85.41.7.L9.Pr.2.(10)

PH. 0.028; est. rim D. 0.28

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), exterior rim slip variegated weak red (10R 4/4) and pink (7.5YR 7/4).

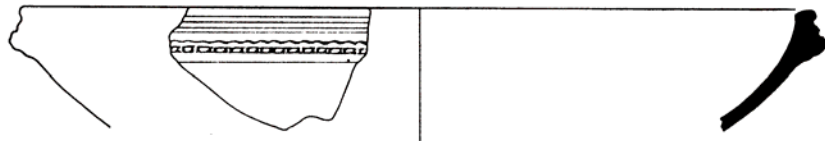
*Form 3d:*

An uncommon subtype of PRS Form 3 that usually has rouletted decoration around the outside of the rim and decoration at the center floor consisting of a single stamped motif without any accompanying grooves or rouletted bands. *Date:* late 5th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:337). *Parallels:* Calderon 2000:151–53, pl. 27.84–85.

195 A5/86.57.58.L28.B30.(22)

PH. 0.041; est. rim D. 0.25

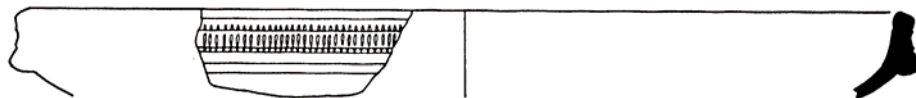
Four joining fragments preserve part of upper body and rim. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), outer surface of rim dusky red (2.5YR 3/2). Three grooves around upper surface of rim, ridge below rim on exterior.



196 A5/86.38.83.L1.B3.(1)

PH. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.30

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), exterior rim red (2.5YR 4/8). Three part rouletted band around outer surface of rim interrupted by two ridges.

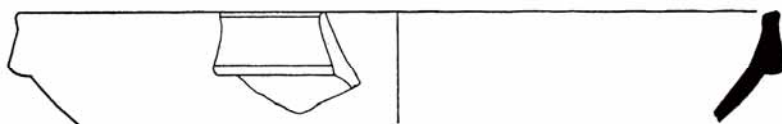
*Form 3e:*

A continuation of Form 3c with greater overhang of flanged rim (Hayes 1972:331, 333, fig. 68). *Date:* ca. A.D. 500. *Parallels:* Calderon 2000:112–13, pl. 10.63.

197 A5/86.57.58.L2.B30.(23)

PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.25

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Slip variegated dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) and reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4), exterior rim variegated dark gray (5YR 4/1) and very dark gray (5YR 3/1).



Form 3f:

This is considered to be the developed sixth-century subtype of PRS Form 3, characterized by an offset or ridge around the underside of the rim on the exterior. It often has rouletted decoration around the outside of the rim. *Date:* 6th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:331–33). *Parallels:* Magness 1992:148, fig. 65.1; Ustinova and Nahshoni 1994:fig. 7.3–6; Delougaz and Haines 1960:31, 32, pls. 31.10, 33.2, 52.18–21, 54.7, 54.9; Vitto 1996:128, fig. 22.7–12; Rapuano 1999:174, fig. 3.37, 38; Adan-Bayewitz 1986:111–12, 121, fig. 5.1; Bar-Nathan and Adato 1986b:132–33, fig. 2.8–13; Tzaferis 1980:73, 75, fig. 3.7, 8; Ben-Arieh and Coen-Uzzielli 1996:79, 82, fig. 4.7.1; Groh 1990:67–68, 72, 142–45, 226–27, pls. EE.7, EE.10; Rosenthal-Heginbottom 1988:79–81, pl. 1.14; Johnson 1988:149–52, fig. 7–9.169; Smith and Day 1989:103, pl. 46.17, 18; Gitin 1990:fig. 44b.17, 18; Peleg 1989:32–33, 36, 327, fig. 43.15, Stratum IV; Loffreda 1974:20, 72, 212, fig. 18.18, 19, Type TS9; Oleson et al. 1994:53, 99, fig. 16.RG46, fig. 31.RG109, Deposit 2 (both items incorrectly identified as Cypriot Red Slip Ware); Tzaferis 1983:31, 52–53, fig. 4.3, 4; Yeivin 1992:121, 126–27, fig. 24.15–17; Peleg and Reich 1992:145, 148–49, fig. 14.1; Wiemken and Holum 1981:44–46, fig. 14.20, 15.29, Deposit 3; Landgraf 1980:52–55, 61, fig. 14a.1–31; Tzaferis 1975:26–28, pl. 12.2–3, Type 2; FitzGerald 1931:37, pl. 30.15, 16; Netzer and Birger 1990:195, 198–99, no. 18; Smith and Day 1989:103, pl. 46.19; Adan-Bayewitz 1986:13, 24, fig. 3.10, Group C; Avissar 1996:66, 68, 74; Aharoni 1964:41, fig. 22.25, Stratum IIA; Calderon 2000:112–13, pl. 10.62; Magness 2003:424, 428, pl. 18.1.3, pl. 18.2.3.

198 A5/86.38.64.L527.F523.B15.(5)

PH. 0.02; est. rim D. 0.20

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Ridge around exterior at base of rim.

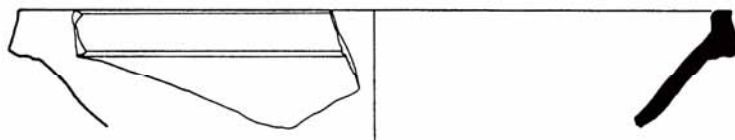
*Form 3h:*

This subtype has a more-or-less triangular rim which may be offset on the exterior at the bottom. There may be a single line of rouletting around the outer face of the rim. It is coarser than the other Form 3 variants. Hayes believes that it is closely related to Çandarlı Form 4, which may indicate the presence of a second production center for PRS in Asia Minor. It represents a separate development in the sixth century and is common only late in that century. *Date:* 6th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:331, 334–36). *Parallels:* Calderon 2000:112–13, 150, pl. 10.64, pl. 26.82–83.

199 A16/87.37.46.L40.B163.(8)

PH. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.24

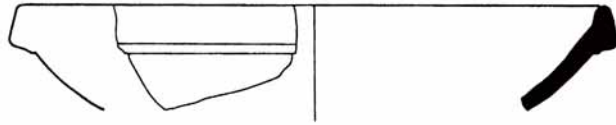
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids, occasional sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), areas of red (2.5YR 5/6) and reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) on outside of rim. Ridge around rim on exterior.



200 A16/87.38.64.L568.F565.B92.(2)

PH. 0.034; est. rim D. 0.18

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), exterior rim red (2.5YR 5/6). Ridge sets rim off from body on exterior.

*Other Form 3 (not assigned to a specific subtype):***201** A16/87.38.84.L42.F37.B168.(3)

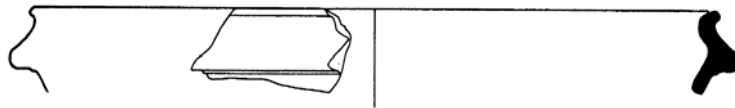
PH. 0.028

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits, occasional voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6), outside of rim very dark gray (2.5YR N3/).

**202** A16/85.50.58.L3.(37)

PH. 0.025

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), outside of rim variegated reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) and very dark gray (2.5YR N3/).

**203** A5/86.38.64.F533.B80.(2)

PH. 0.017; est. rim D. 0.13

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 4/6), some white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8), outer surface of rim reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4). Slight ridge under rim on exterior.

**204** A3/88.38.74.L107.B218.(4)

PH. 0.03; est. rim D. 0.28

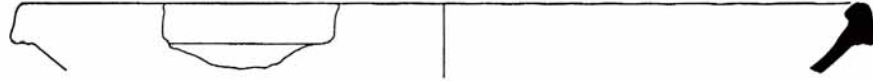
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8), outer surface of rim weak red (2.5YR 4/2). Ridge around exterior below rim.



205 A5/86.38.63.L512.F512.B109.(3)

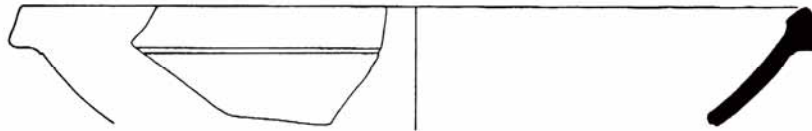
PH. 0.022; est. rim D. 0.25

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions, a few small white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), areas of weak red (2.5YR 4/2) on rim.

**206** A5/86.38.63.L512.F512.B105.(1)

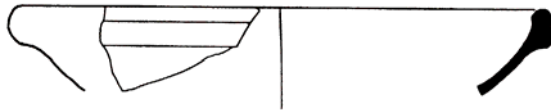
PH. 0.037; est. rim D. 0.28

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some white and black grits, occasional small voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8), exterior rim very dark gray (2.5YR N3/). Slight ridge around exterior under rim.

**207** A16/87.50.49.L1.B5.(17)

PH. 0.03; est. rim D. 0.16

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits and voids. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8).

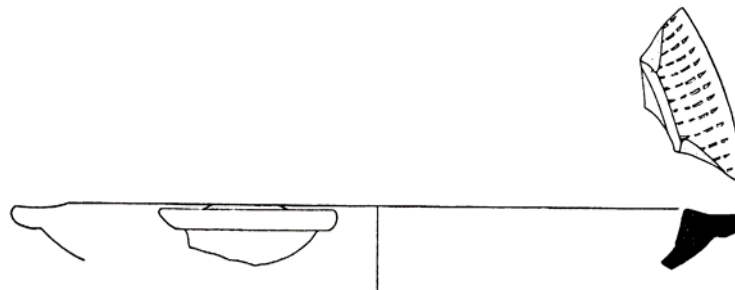
**FORM 5B**

A rather uncommon bowl with a wide horizontal rim concave on the upper surface. Sometimes there is rouletting around the upper face of the rim as on no. 208 below. *Date*: first half of 6th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:339–40).

208 A16/85.38.73.L5.(6)

PH. 0.019; est. rim D. 0.26

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Slip variegated light red (2.5YR 6/8) and red (2.5YR 5/8), outer surfaces of rim red (2.5YR 5/6). Four part, widely spaced rouletted band around upper surface of rim.



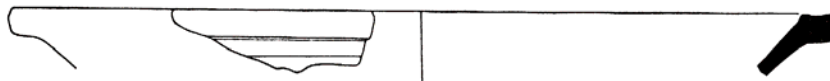
FORM 6

A rare bowl decorated with a stamped motif at the center floor. *Date:* early 6th cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:340–41).

209 A5/86.38.63.L512.F512.B109.(4)

PH. 0.019; est. rim D. 0.26

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with some white and black grits; a few small white grits have erupted through surfaces. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6), outer surfaces of rim weak red (2.5YR 4/2). Slight ridge around exterior just below rim.



FORM 10

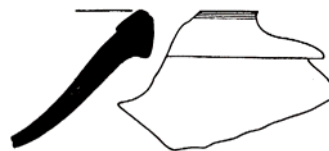
This is a very common form in the PRS (LRC) repertoire. It has been divided into three subtypes, each of which is represented at Ashkelon. The development of the form is not particularly clear and shape alone is not an indicator of date. Only early examples have stamped decoration. The date ranges suggested by Hayes are the late sixth to early seventh century A.D. for Forms 10a and 10b, while 10c is dated to the early to mid-seventh century (Hayes 1972:343–46). *Parallels:* Form 10a—FitzGerald 1931:pl. 34.47; Vitto 1996:130, fig. 22.16–18; Rapuano 1999:174, fig. 3.40; Magness 2003:424, pl. 18.1:4; 10b—Vitto 1996:fig. 22.19; 10c—Magness 1992:151, fig. 67.16; Vitto 1996: 130, fig. 22.20; Magness 2003:424, pl. 18.1:5.

Form 10a:

210 A5/86.57.68.L66.B92.(2)

PH. 0.044

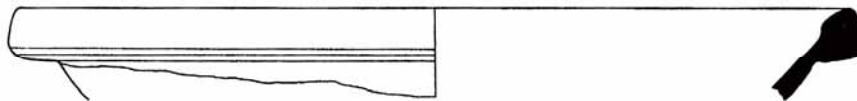
Fragment preserving upper part of body and rim. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), many white and black grits, some small ones also. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6), outside of rim dark reddish gray (10R 4/1).



211 A5/86.38.64.L537.F531.B43.(2)

PH. 0.031; est. rim D. 0.30

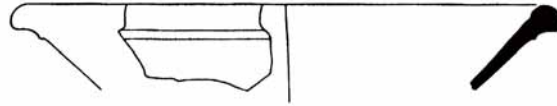
Two joining fragments preserve part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6), outer surface of rim variegated dark gray (2.5YR N3/) and reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4). Ridge around exterior at bottom of rim.



*Form 10b:***212** A3/88.2.72.L3.F3.B9.(1)

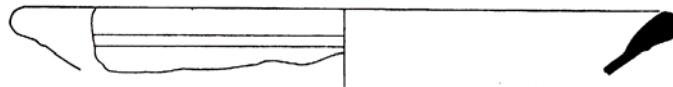
PH. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.19

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8) with areas of red (2.5YR 5/6) on rim.

*Form 10c:***213** A5/86.38.43.L1.F6.B20.(6)

PH. 0.022; est. rim D. 0.23

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Slip variegated light red (2.5YR 6/8) and red (2.5YR 5/8), areas of pink (7.5YR 8/4) on exterior rim. Ridge around bottom of rim on exterior.



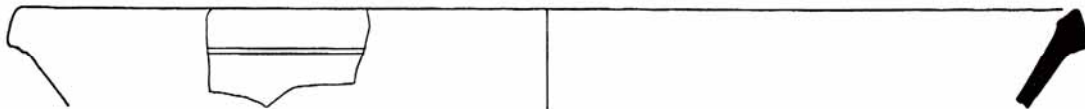
UNCLASSIFIED FORMS

Collected here are specimens whose shape does not permit them to be assigned to any of the classified PRS forms; however, their fabric and surface treatment suggests they belong to this ware. No. 214 might be a variant of Form 10a, while nos. 215 and 216 bear some resemblance both to Çandarlı Form 4 (see below) and to PRS Form 1a or 1b. But in no instance is the resemblance close enough to warrant inclusion in those types. No more precise date can be proposed than a general date in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D., probably later rather than earlier within this timespan.

214 A16/85.38.73.L5.(3)

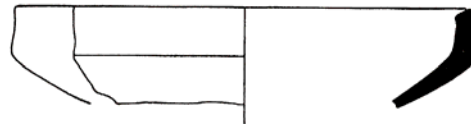
PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.26

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4), some white and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6), outer surface of rim very dark gray (2.5YR N3/).

**215** A3/88.38.74.L107.F104.B218.(3)

PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.15

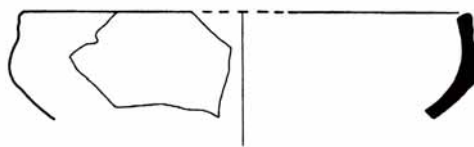
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4) with many white grits. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 4/4); outer surface of rim and body just below slipped weak red (2.5YR 4/2) and very dark gray (2.5YR N3/).



216 A3/88.38.74.L100.F100.B210.(5)

PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.13

Three joining fragments preserve part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits. Slip variegated red (2.5YR 5/8) and light red (2.5YR 6/8).



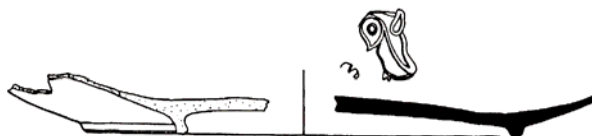
STAMPED FRAGMENTS

Only four examples were recovered with stamped decoration. No. 217 has “Motif 35t,” the hare (Hayes 1972:357, fig. 74); and no. 218 has “Motif 46c,” the chick (Hayes 1972:361, fig. 77). The other two have variants of the double-ribbed Greek cross; specifically, “Motif 79p” on no. 219 (Hayes 1972:367, fig. 79) and “Motif 67i” on no. 220 (Hayes 1972:365, fig. 78). All four examples fall within a date range from the mid-fifth to the late sixth century A.D. (Hayes 1972:346–49).

217 A16/85.57.58.L46.(4)

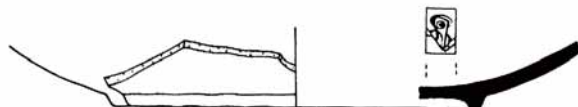
PH. 0.135; est. foot D. 0.10

Fragment preserving part of floor, foot, and lower body. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). Nearly all of one hare and the legs of another hare (Stamped Motif 35t) at center floor.

**218** A3/88.38.93.L3.B77.(1)

PH. 0.022; est. foot D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of floor, foot, and lower body. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). About half of a chick (Stamped Motif 46c) preserved on floor.

**219** A16/85.41.7.L15.(11)

max. dim. 0.066

Fragment preserving part of center floor. Fine reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Slip on interior only, color between light red (2.5YR 6/6) and red (2.5YR 5/6). Cross with four circle motifs between arms (Stamped Motif 79p) at center floor.

**220** A16/87.57.58.L110.F110.B221.(1)

max. dim. 0.067

Fragment preserving part of center floor. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on interior only. Stamped cross monogram with two circle motifs below arms (Stamped Motif 67i).



Çandarlı Ware (no. 221)

ÇANDARLI WARE is classified in both an early and a late series of forms, which are limited in number. The example catalogued below (no. 221) belongs to Form 4 of the late series. This ware was produced in the Pergamon region of Asia Minor, where kiln parts and wasters have been found. During the late second and third century A.D. it was the most serious competitor to African Red Slip Ware. Its main area of distribution was the Aegean, southern Russia, and

Cyrenaica. It is rarely found in the Syro-Palestinian region.

Çandarlı Ware began to be made in the early series in the late first century A.D., and it continued into the third century, coming to an end apparently around mid-century, when it was driven from the market by African Red Slip Ware. It may have endured into the fourth century, however, in the Pergamon region of Asia Minor where it was manufactured.

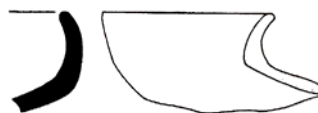
FORM 4 (late series)

Characteristic of Çandarlı Ware vessels is the matte slip on interior and exterior. Examples that belong to the time of Form 4 tend to have a thick, well-done slip on the interior and a thinner, more carelessly finished slip on the exterior. Golden flakes of mica are often found in the clay; however, Form 4 contains silver mica instead of gold. Frequently there are trimming marks on the bowls, especially on the exterior, which are similar to those found on Phocaeen Red Slip Ware (Late Roman C). It has been proposed that there is a direct relationship between Çandarlı Ware and PRS. *Date:* ca. 3rd cent. A.D. (Hayes 1972:316–18, 321–22). *Parallels:* Crowfoot et al. 1957:fig. 83.11.

221 A16/85.38.73.L29.(5)

PH. 0.033

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8) with many sparkling inclusions and a few white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



8. EGYPTIAN RED SLIP WARES (nos. 222–295)

Egyptian Red Slip A (nos. 222–267)

EGYPTIAN RED SLIP A (ERSA) is increasingly, but not often in print, known as “Aswan Ware” after its likely place of manufacture. The large quantities present at Aswan were noted already by Hayes more than thirty years ago (Hayes 1972:397). In a subsequent publication, he identified a variant of ERSA characterized by a cream or yellow slip, and he supported more firmly the localization of the place of manufacture to the Aswan area (Hayes 1980:531–32). For the sake of clarity, the traditional name Egyptian Red Slip A is retained here. A date range for this ware extending from the late fourth century through the seventh century A.D. has been suggested.

The classification system most commonly employed is that revised by Hayes, based on the original arrangement of the material from the monastery of Epiphanius in Egypt by Winlock and Crum (Hayes 1972:387–95). In their classification, different forms were identified by letters of the alphabet from A to V. Hayes, when assigning new forms to ERSA, continued this alphabetical arrangement, eventually using double letters from AA through NN.

Both open and closed shapes occur, but as usual with fine tableware, open shapes greatly outnumber closed shapes. Some of the specimens found at Ashkelon do not fit within any of the identified forms and thus are gathered together as “Unclassified Forms.” The few examples of the ERSA variant that has a cream/yellow slip are presented together.

The fabric is usually light red to red in color and varies from fine to coarse. Inclusions are black bits, quartz particles, and gold mica flecks. Especially distinctive are the minute-to-large red grits in the clay. A matte light red to red slip coats all of the interior and exterior surfaces. The slip on the outside of the rim may be lighter or darker in color than the rest of the vessel because of firing conditions in the kiln.

Form J, the most common bowl shape, occurs in three subtypes, all of which are present at Ashkelon. It is believed to be an imitation of African Red Slip Ware Form 84 (Hayes 1972:132–33, 389). No. 226 below—an example of Form J, Type 1—has a pair of deep slashes across the outer surface of the rim. Although such slashes are frequently noted on Form J

bowls, the specific purpose they served is unclear (Hayes 1972:391).

The Form K specimen (no. 232) also has two cuts across the outer surface of the rim, but it does not have the rouletting around the exterior body that is normally found on this form (Hayes 1972:391–92).

Two of the three Form M fragments (nos. 234 and 235) have lightly done rouletted bands around the exterior body. On no. 235 the band is a single unit, while on no. 234 two lines of a multiple-part band are preserved. Additional decoration on Form M can consist of a groove around the exterior surface of the rim, as on no. 233.

Form Q is represented by no. 236. This form is considered to be an imitation of African Red Slip Ware Form 91 (Hayes 1972:140–44, 392). Another clear imitation of ARS Form 91 is ERSA Form S (nos. 237 and 238) with its sharply flanged rim.

Two of the new forms identified by Hayes and added to the classification system were recovered at Ashkelon. The first, Form II (nos. 239 and 240), imitates ARS Form 105 (Hayes 1972:166–69, 384). The second, Form KK (nos. 241 and 242), resembles both ARS Form 93a and Form 94a (Hayes 1972:145–48, 394).

Stamped decoration is not common on ERSA vessels. Both the character and placement of the stamped chevrons and concentric grooves on the exterior upper body of the unclassified piece no. 248 is unusual.

The Form V bowl fragment (no. 262) has a two-part rouletted band around the outside of the body accompanied by black painted lines at the top and bottom of the rim. Black painted decoration also occurs on no. 263 as a band around the top of the rim and an oblique line that may be part of a larger design. Remains of a cable(?) pattern in black decorate the exterior body of no. 264. Another Form V bowl (no. 265) has two black painted stripes around the upper part of the interior body wall.

Among the limited number of closed vessel forms in ERSA, the squat bottle with rounded bottom and flanged neck, exemplified by no. 257, is distinctive (Hayes 1972:395, fig. 87b). Two unclassified jugs (nos. 258 and 259) were also recovered.

ERSA is not often reported from sites in Israel. The reason is twofold: on the one hand, the ware is truly not common in the area; on the other hand, examples have probably been categorized as Late Roman Slipped Wares without more specific identification, especially in the case of older publications.

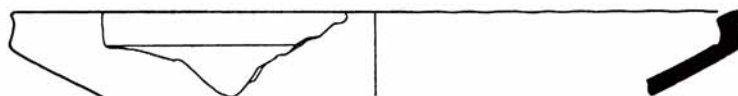
ERSA has been identified at Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee. Here both the standard ERSa as well as the variant with cream/yellow slip have been found (Stacy 1988–89:22, 26, 27). It has also been reported from Caesarea Maritima (Riley 1975:37).

FORM H

222 A16/85.57.58.L18.(3)

PH. 0.028; est. rim D. 0.25

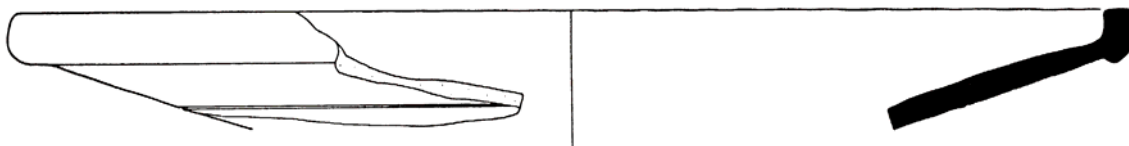
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse light red clay (between 10R 6/6 and 2.5YR 6/6) with some white, red, and black grits and some sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



223 A16/85.38.54.L2.(26)

PH. 0.037; est. rim D. 0.37

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Deep groove around mid body on exterior. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to large red and black grits, sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).

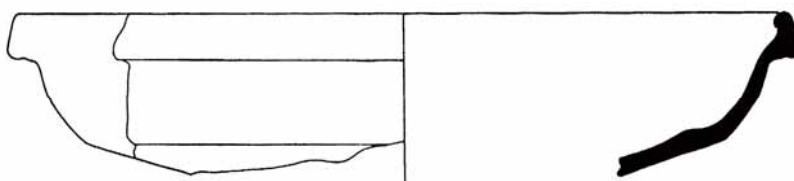


FORM J, Type 1

224 A5/86.38.43.L1.F6.B20.(2)

PH. 0.055; est. rim D. 0.26

Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to small red and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip on interior (2.5YR 5/8) and exterior (2.5YR 5/6).



225 A5/86.38.43.L1.B1.(26)

PH. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.22

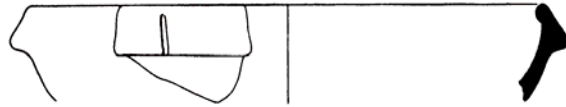
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with some minute to small red and black grits and some mica. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/6) on interior, red (2.5YR 4/6) on exterior.



226 A5/86.57.68.L16.B33.(3)

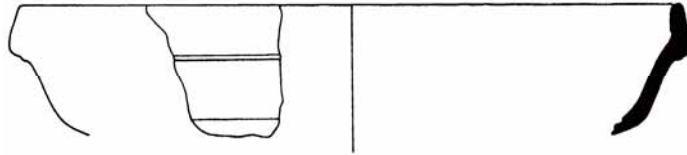
PH. 0.032; est. rim D. 0.18

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with a few red, black, and white grits and some sparkling inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8), outside of rim is dark red (2.5YR 3/6). Two incised slashes across outer surface of rim.

**227** A5/86.38.43.L1.B20.(3)

PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.22

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with a few white, red, and black grits and some sparkling inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8), outside of rim red (2.5YR 4/6).

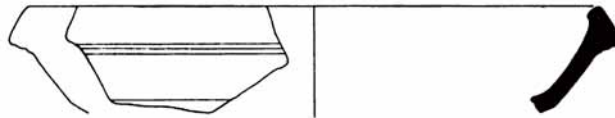


FORM J, Type 2

228 A16/85.38.64.L8.(54)

PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.23

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/4) with some white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), outer surface of rim dark red (2.5YR 3/6).

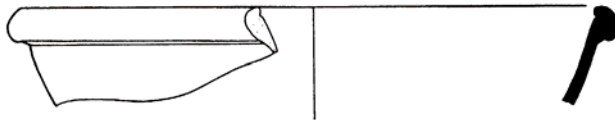


FORM J, Type 3

229 A16/85.41.7.L5.Pr.2.(10)

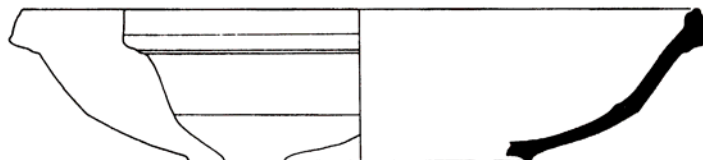
PH. 0.032; est. rim D. 0.21

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Groove below top of rim on interior. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), some white, red, and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), outside of rim red (2.5YR 4/6).

**230** A5/86.38.64.L556.F550.B70.(1)

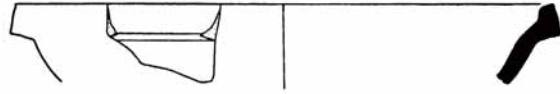
PH. 0.052; est. rim D. 0.22

Fragment preserving profile from just beyond foot to rim. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with some white and black grits and voids and a few sparkling inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8), outside of rim dark red (2.5YR 3/6).



- 231** A16/85.41.7.L2.(40)
PH. 0.029

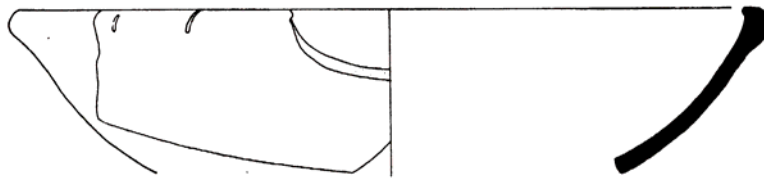
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with some white, red, and black grits and some voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), outside of rim dark red (2.5YR 3/6). Faint band of rouletting immediately under rim on exterior.



FORM K

- 232** A16/85.38.54.L2.(24)
PH. 0.055; est. rim D. 0.28

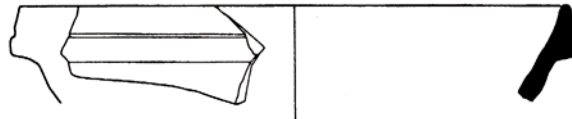
Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/4), a few minute to small white, red, and black grits, some sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8), outside of rim dark red (2.5YR 3/6). Two incised slashes across outer surface of rim.



FORM M

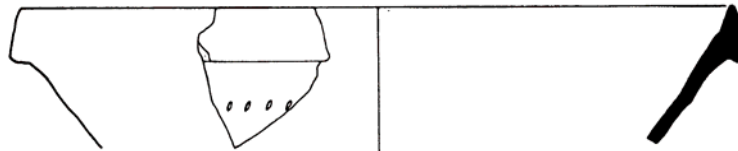
- 233** A16/85.57.58.L38.(10)
PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.18

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8), outside of rim red (2.5YR 4/6). Groove around middle of outer surface of rim.



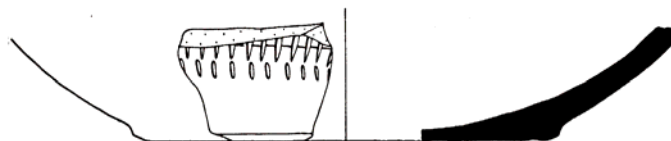
- 234** A16/85.57.58.L18.(2)
PH. 0.047; est. rim D. 0.24

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to small red, white, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Slip variegated red (2.5YR 5/6) and light red (2.5YR 6/6), outside of rim red (2.5YR 5/8). Faint rouletted band around upper body on exterior.



- 235** A5/86.57.58.L83.B141.(1)
PH. 0.037

Fragment preserving part of floor, foot, and body. Rather fine clay with a thick light gray core (10YR 7/2), outer bands pink (7.5YR 7/4). Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8) on exterior, red (2.5YR 5/8) on interior. Two part rouletted band around exterior body.



FORM Q

236 A16/85.50.58.L3.(33)

PH. 0.02

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8). Imitation of ARS Form 91.

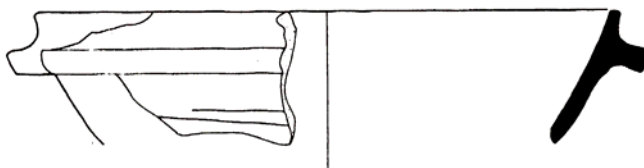


FORM S

237 A16/85.38.73.L5.(26)

PH. 0.044; est. rim D. 0.18

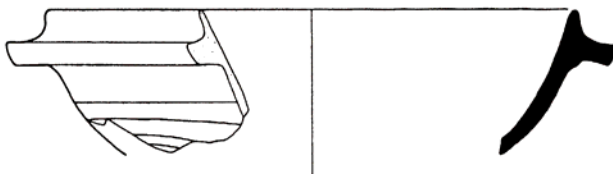
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white, red, and black grits. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/6), outside of rim variegated red (2.5YR 5/6) and dark red (2.5YR 3/6). Imitation of ARS Form 91.



238 A16/85.38.73.L5.(20)

PH. 0.047; est. rim D. 0.20

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few minute to small white, red, and black grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on interior body, exterior body light red (2.5YR 6/6), outside of rim dark red (2.5YR 3/6). Imitation of ARS Form 91.

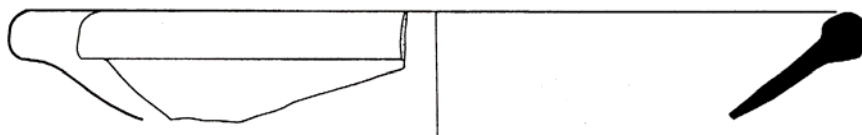


FORM II

239 A16/85.38.74.L4.B8.(1)

PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.30

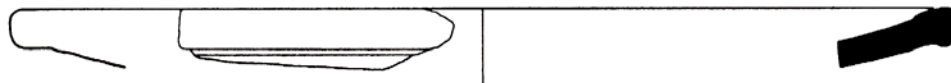
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions, occasional large white grits and voids. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



240 A3/88.[from cleanup]

PH. 0.027; est. rim D. 0.31

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Wide, shallow groove around body just below rim on exterior. Coarse clay pink (7.5YR 7/4) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4) in color, some white and black grits, many sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Imitation of ARS Form 105.

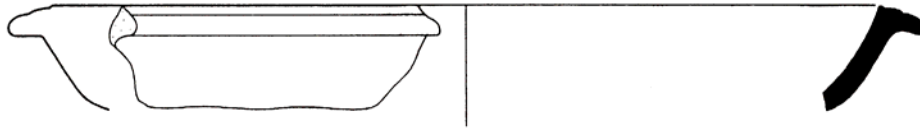


FORM KK

241 A16/85.38.54.L2.(25)

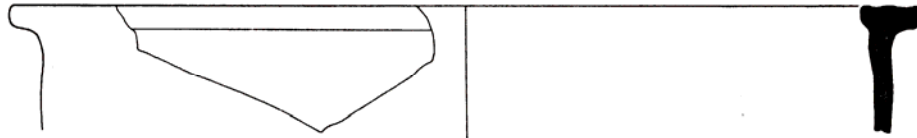
PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.29

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Deep grooves around middle of outer surface of rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to small white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).

**242** A3/88.2.72.L29.B113.(2)

PH. 0.043; est. rim D. 0.29

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Two grooves around upper surface of rim, another on interior at bottom of rim. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), some minute to large white, red, and black grits, voids, and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



UNCLASSIFIED FORMS

243 A16/87.37.47.L7.B134.(14)

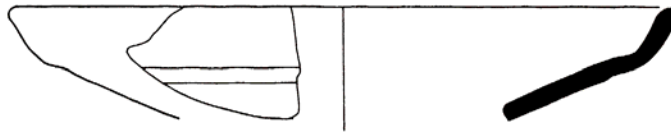
PH. 0.027

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), a few minute to small white, red, and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior and upper surface of rim, dark red (2.5YR 3/6) on exterior.

**244** A16/85.38.64.L7.(3)

PH. 0.034

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to large red, white, and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8) with sparkling inclusions.

**245** A16/87.50.48.L11.B37.(1)

PH. 0.019

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine pink clay (5YR 7/4) with some minute to small white, red, and black grits, some voids, and occasional minute sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior, red (2.5YR 4/6) on exterior also.



246 A16/87.50.48.L1.B13.(9)

PH. 0.03

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Two faint grooves below rim on exterior. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with a few white, red, and black grits, a few voids, and sparkling inclusions. Burnished red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior to upper surface of rim, exterior variegated light red (2.5YR 6/8) and red (2.5YR 5/6). Mica flecks in slip.



247 A16/85.34.99.L12.(7)

PH. 0.019

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of body, two grooves around middle of upper surface of rim. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white, red, and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



248 A16/85.50.58.L3.(36)

PH. 0.051

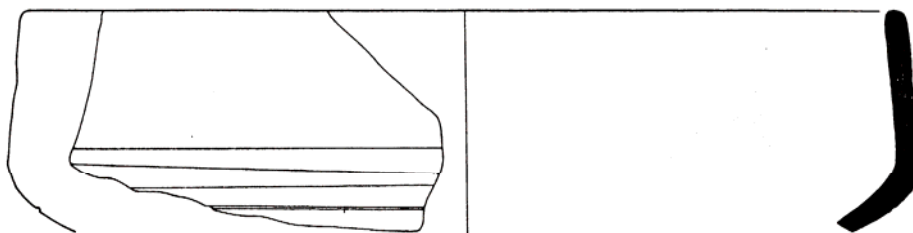
Fragment preserving bowl from point of carination to rim. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), some minute to small white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Stamped decoration on exterior body consisting of two obliquely set branches with a row of dotted concentric circles above them. Another dotted concentric circle near carination where half of it is broken away.



249 A16/87.50.57.Step 1.(6)

PH. 0.073; est. rim D. 0.32

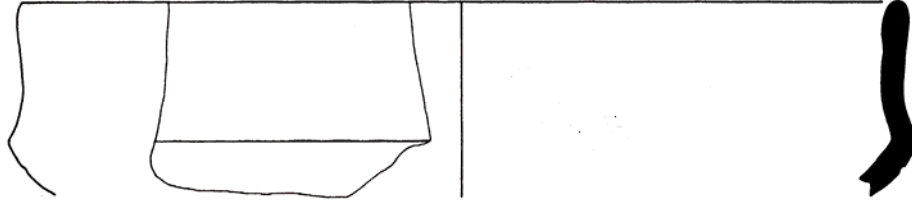
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), some minute to small white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8) on interior, dark red (2.5YR 3/6) on exterior. Mica flecks in slip.



250 A5/86.57.58.L2.B61.(32)

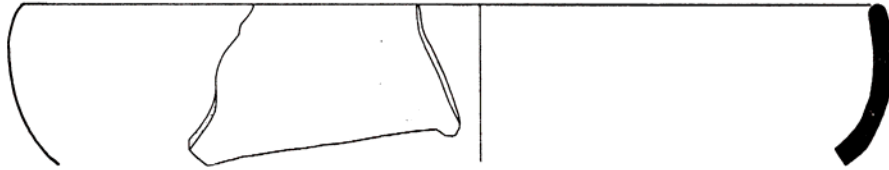
PH. 0.062; est. rim D. 0.29

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Groove around exterior just below carination. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), some minute to small black grits. Weak red slip (10R 4/4) on exterior, red (2.5YR 5/8) on interior.

**251** A16/87.37.47.L7.B135.(12)

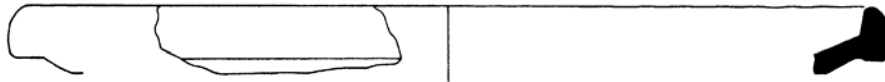
PH. 0.049

Two joining fragments preserve part of body and rim. Rather coarse pink clay (7.5YR 7/4) with some minute to small white, red, and black grits, some voids, and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on interior and lowest exterior body; most of exterior covered with dark red slip (2.5YR 3/6).

**252** A3/88.38.93.L1.F1.B3.(1)

PH. 0.023; est. rim D. 0.30

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to small white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Dark red slip (2.5YR 3/6) on interior body and rim, exterior body red (2.5YR 5/8).

**253** A16/87.37.26.L14.B38.(3)

PH. 0.015; est. rim D. 0.20

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few minute to small white, red, and black grits, voids, and sparkling inclusions. Burnished red slip (2.5YR 5/8).

**254** A16/85.38.73.L5.(10)

H. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.23

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of floor to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with some minute to large white, red, and black grits, some voids, and a few sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).



255 A16/85.38.74.L4.B8.(4)

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of body. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 4/6), some white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Slip variegated light red (2.5YR 6/6) and red (2.5YR 5/6). Ridge around middle of outer surface of rim.



256 A16/87.57.68.L72,75,78,91.B230.(3)

PH. 0.024; est. rim D. 0.16

Fragment preserving part of lip and body of lid. Rather fine clay with a pink core (7.5YR 7/4), reddish yellow outer bands (5YR 7/6), some minute to small white and black grits, some voids, and sparkling inclusions. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 5/4).



257 A16/87.50.57.[from cleanup].(8)

PH. 0.04; rim D. 0.02

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim of bottle. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with many white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).



258 A16/87.50.57.[from cleanup].(9)

PH. 0.049; est. rim D. 0.055

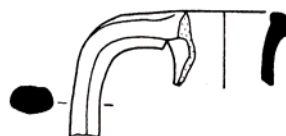
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and handle. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some white and black grits and voids and sparkling inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8) on exterior lapped onto interior rim. One side of rim/neck trimmed flat, thus flattening the curve.



259 A16/85.34.97.L24.(17)

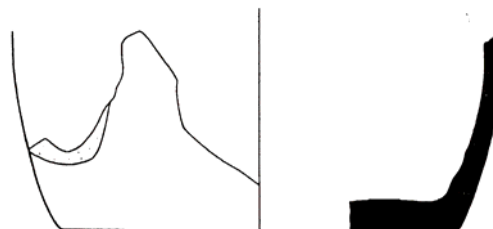
PH. 0.043; est. rim D. 0.04

Fragment preserving art of neck, rim, and handle. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Dark red slip (2.5YR 3/6). Black deposit on interior neck and rim.



260 A16/85.38.54.L2.(31)

Fragment preserving part of flat bottom and lower body of vessel. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to small white, red, and black grits, voids, and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on exterior only.



261 A16/85.50.58.L3.(34)

max. dim. 0.049

Fragment preserving part of lamp discus and shoulder. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on exterior. Design of tailed spirals in relief around shoulder. Unidentifiable pattern also on discus in relief.

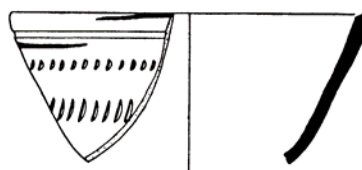


VARIANT WITH CREAM/YELLOW SLIP

262 A16/85.57.58.L46.(6)

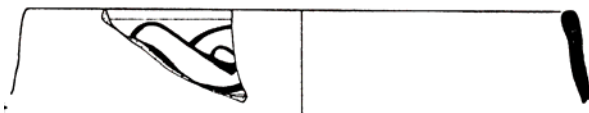
PH. 0.05; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Groove below rim on exterior. Fine clay variegated pink (7.5YR 8/4) and light red (2.5YR 6/8), some white and red grits and sparkling inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/6), lower half of interior pink (7.5YR 7/4). Two rouletted bands around body. Dark reddish gray band (10R 3/1) around upper surface of rim and just below. Incised slashes across outer and upper surface of rim.

**263** A16/85.38.64.L8.(58)

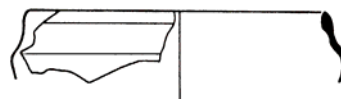
PH. 0.03; est. rim D. 0.17

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few red and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on interior, red (2.5YR 5/6) on exterior. Very dark gray (2.5YR N3/) painted band along upper surface of rim and cable pattern around outside of body.

**264** A16/87.38.84.L81.F66.B145.(1)

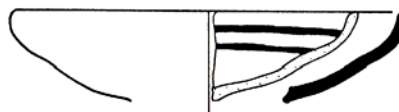
PH. 0.024; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), some minute to small white, red, and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Partial reddish yellow slip (5YR 6/8) on exterior only.

**265** A16/87.50.57.L2.F2.B17.(1)

PH. 0.031; est. rim D. 0.125

Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Burnished light red slip (2.5YR 6/8). Two dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) painted bands around interior body just below rim. Incised stroke across rim on exterior.



266 A16/85.38.64.L8.(49)

PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.47

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some white, red, and black grits. Reddish yellow slip (7.5YR 7/6) with areas of very pale brown (10YR 8/4). Red painted stripe (2.5YR 5/6) along upper surface of rim.



267 A5/86.38.64.L527.B7.(1)

max. dim. 0.09

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some red and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Reddish yellow slip (5YR 6/6, 6/8). Imitation of ARS Form 109?



Egyptian Red Slip B (nos. 268–283)

EGYPTIAN RED SLIP B (ERSB), another Egyptian fine ware of the Late Roman to Byzantine periods, is increasingly referred to as “Delta Ware” because it is believed to have been made at production centers in the Nile Delta and Fayum. Both fine red-slipped tableware and plain coarse vessels (at times rather crude) were made. For the sake of clarity, and because only the red-slipped tableware is discussed below, the term Egyptian Red Slip B has been retained here.

The fabric is rather coarse and may have a solid color, a gray core with differently colored outer bands, or different solid colors at various points of the vessel. The colors are reddish brown, red, yellowish red, reddish gray, brown to dark brown, weak red, and gray. These appear alone or combined in core and outer bands or as variegated areas. A few white and black grits, voids, and gold mica flecks are commonly found in the fabric. All of both surfaces is covered with a thick red to dark red slip, which is often burnished.

A number of different shapes are known, mainly bowls and plates, but also jugs, flasks, and other closed shapes (Johnson 1981:2–3, 23–29, pls. 4–9). The numerous shapes have not yet been classified by form names or numbers, so only descriptive titles are used below.

ERSB is seldom reported at sites in Palestine or any other locations outside of Egypt itself. It occurs at Ashkelon in smaller amounts than ERSA. It has also been reported at Caesarea Maritima (Riley 1975:

37). The suggested date range is the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. (Hayes 1972:397–99). As in ERSA, there are ERSB forms that imitate African Red Slip Ware. For example, nos. 271 and 272 copy ARS Form 94 (Hayes 1972:148–49), while no. 273 is clearly close to ARS Form 97 (Hayes 1972:150–51). The shape of nos. 278 and 279 appear to have been inspired by ARS Form 105 (Hayes 1972:166–69).

Decoration is restricted. Bands of cord impressions encircle the outside of the rim on no. 277 and decorate both rim and body of no. 279. The rouletted bands inside and outside of two grooves around the upper rim surface of no. 280 is unusual.

Painted decoration is preserved on two specimens (nos. 279 and 280). No. 279 appears to be the lower part of a stand(?) broken at the beginning of the bowl. Here red-painted bands run over the white slip that covers the exterior. The relief nodules are also encircled with red paint. The design on no. 280 is badly worn, but irregularly shaped blobs of white paint over black blobs can be discerned around the exterior body just below the rim. Examples from Karanis bear comparable painted patterns (Johnson 1981:24–25, nos. 43–47, pls. 5, 6).

Although no. 283 is so far without parallels, it appears to be ERSB on the basis of fabric and surface treatment. This bowl fragment has spiral burnishing on the interior and an unidentifiable, perhaps floral, burnished design on the floor. Only one closed form was recovered, no. 323, a wide-mouth pot, which probably had two vertical handles.

BOWLS

268 A5/86.38.83.L53.B25.(2)

PH. 0.032

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4) with many sparkling inclusions and a few white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).



269 A5/86.38.83.L52.B24.(2)

PH. 0.025; est. rim D. 0.14

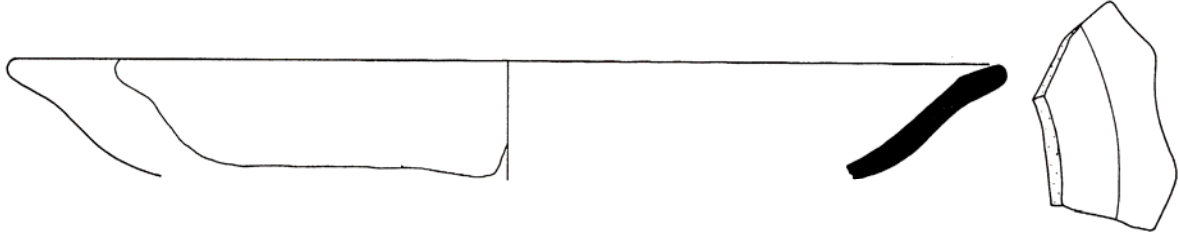
Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6) with a few white and black grits and voids and many minute sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6) on interior only.



270 A16/87.38.84.L89.B155.(1)

PH. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.34

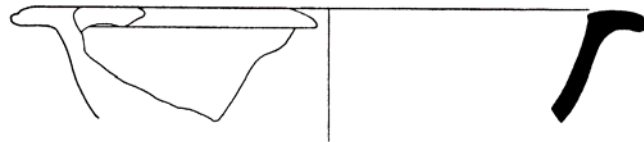
Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Rather coarse clay variegated red (2.5YR 5/6) and yellowish red (5YR 5/6), a few minute to small white and black grits, many minute sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6).



271 A16/87.38.83.L101.F69.B82.(3)

PH. 0.037; est. rim D. 0.20

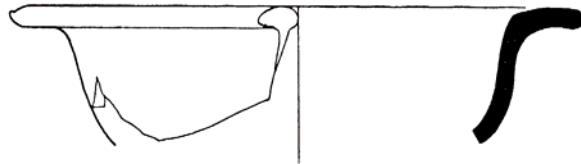
Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Groove around outer edge of upper surface of rim. Coarse clay with an incomplete gray core (2.5YR N5/), solid section, and outer bands (2.5YR 5/6); a few white and black grits and voids, many minute sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on interior and upper surface of rim only. Imitation of ARS Form 94?



272 A5/86.38.83.L53.B42.(5)

PH. 0.047; est. rim D. 0.20

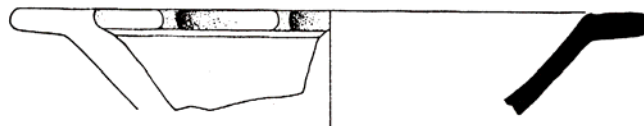
Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Groove around outer edge of upper surface of rim. Coarse clay with a red core (2.5YR 5/6) and yellowish red (5YR 5/6) outer bands; many minute sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6) on both surfaces, shiny on interior only. Imitation of ARS Form 94?



273 A5/86.38.64.L45.B33.(6)

PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.21

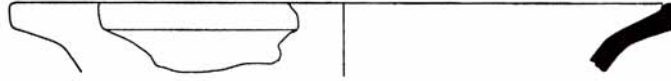
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Wide horizontal rim scalloped along outer edge. Groove around inner edge of upper surface of rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some minute to large white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6) on interior and upper surface of rim only. Imitation of ARS Form 97.



274 A5/86.38.63.L512.F512.B111.(5)

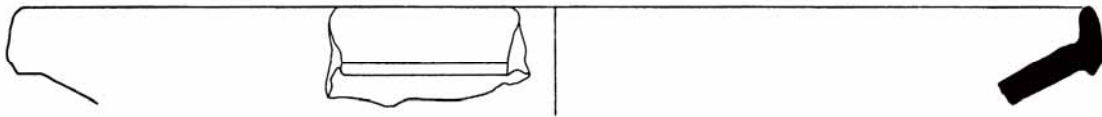
PH. 0.021; est. rim D. 0.22

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of body. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), some minute to large white, black, and gray grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Shiny red slip (2.5YR 4/8) on interior and upper surface of rim lapped onto underside of rim and dribbled lower.

**275** A5/86.38.74.L41.B68.(14)

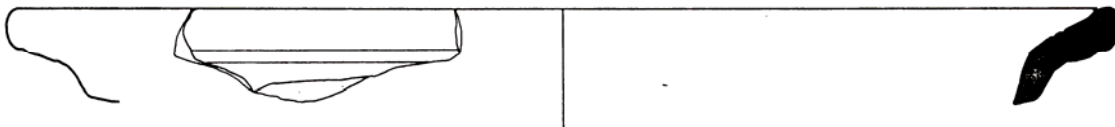
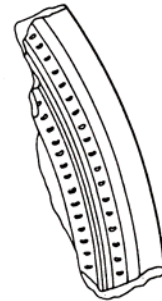
PH. 0.031

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse clay banded red (2.5YR 5/6), yellowish red (5YR 5/6), and reddish gray (5YR 5/2); a few white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Burnished red (2.5YR 4/8) micaceous slip.

**276** A3/88.2.72.L1.B4.(1)

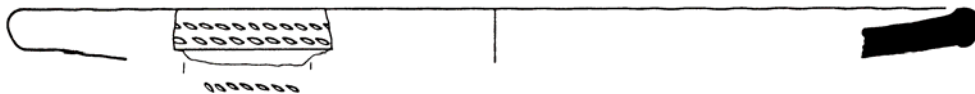
PH. 0.03; est. rim D. 0.32

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of body. Coarse clay with a red core (2.5YR 5/6), outer bands yellowish red (5YR 5/8), a few minute to small gray grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Shiny red slip (2.5YR 4/6) on interior extending over outer surface of rim. Groove around outer half of upper surface of rim, two more around inner half. Two faint rouletted bands inside and outside the double grooves.

**277** A5/86.38.63.L503.B13.(1)

PH. 0.027

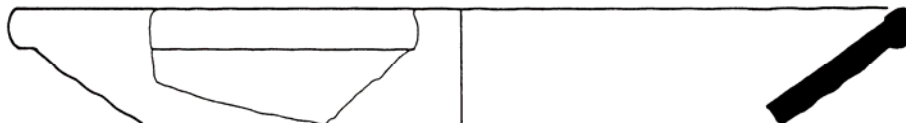
Fragment preserving part of rim and upper body. Coarse brown/dark brown clay (7.5YR 5/4), many sparkling inclusions and a few voids. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6). Two cord made rouletted bands around outer surface of rim, another around exterior body.



278 A5/86.57.68.L58.(4)

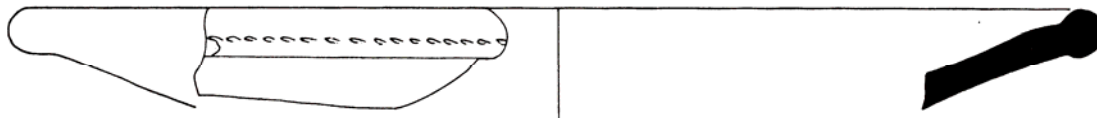
PH. 0.036; est. rim D. 0.30

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Groove sets rim off from body on interior. Coarse brown/dark brown clay (7.5R 4/4), many sparkling inclusions. Traces of red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on rim. Imitation of ARS Form 105?

**279** A16/85.38.54.L2.(28)

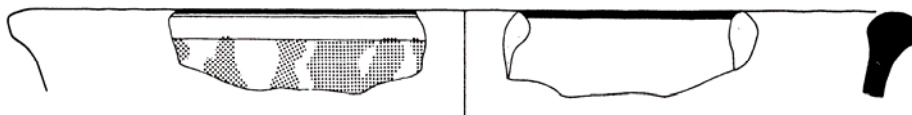
PH. 0.032; est. rim D. 0.139

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse clay with a weak red core (2.5YR 5/2), red outer bands (2.5YR 5/8), some white and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Burnished red slip (2.5YR 4/6) on interior and exterior (2.5YR 5/6), many sparkling inclusions in slip. Cord made rouletted band around outer surface of rim. Imitation of ARS Form 105?

**280** A16/85.38.54.L2.(29)

PH. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.03

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8), a few minute to small white grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6). Remains of painted decoration consisting of very dark gray (2.5YR N3/) band over rim. Irregularly shaped blobs of the same color on exterior just below rim over which white, irregularly shaped blobs have been applied. Between the two sets are elongated white blobs.

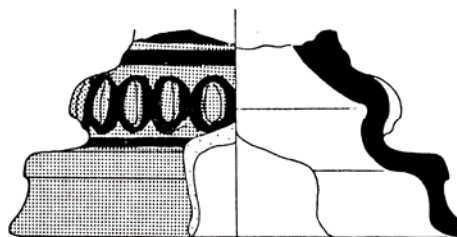


OTHER FORMS

281 A5/86.57.58.L68.B94.(1)

PH. 0.07; est. foot D. 0.15

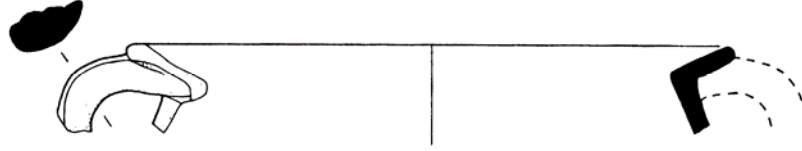
Fragment preserving profile from foot to beginning of bowl section of stand or incense burner(?). Coarse clay with a thick, dark gray core (2.5YR N4/), outer bands yellowish red (5YR 4/8), some minute to large white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. White slip originally covered all of exterior surface. Over this remains of a dark red painted design (2.5YR 3/6) is preserved. Dark red paint (2.5YR 3/6) also encloses the base of each nodule in relief around the upper part of the hollow pedestal base as well as coating the flattened upper surface of each unit. In the same color are horizontal bands around the outside of the foot below the nodules, over the rounded ridges separating the foot from the vessel above and around the lowest section of the vessel wall as preserved.



282 A16/85.38.73.L5.(23)

PH. 0.029

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and handle. Three grooves along outer surface of handle. Fine clay with a dark gray core (2.5YR N4/), red outer bands (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Remains of red slip (2.5YR 4/8) on exterior.

**283** A16/85.38.54.L2.(27a,b)

PH. a. 0.032; max. dim. b. 0.063

Two nonjoining fragments preserve profile from lower body to rim. Rather coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), some white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions, occasional large white grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on interior burnished in bands around interior. Exterior slip unburnished and arranged in alternating bands of red (2.5YR 4/8) and reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4). Small floor preserves burnished decoration of floral element(?).



Egyptian Red Slip C (nos. 284–295)

THE place of manufacture of Egyptian Red Slip C is unclear. It was described as the third Egyptian red-slip ware by Hayes, who also commented that it might not have been made in Egypt at all but rather in Palestine, although neither its physical appearance nor pattern of distribution supports a Palestinian origin (Hayes 1972:399, 401). It is the least common Egyptian fine-ware import at Ashkelon. Even the term “fine ware” is at times a misnomer, for some

vessels are crudely fashioned from coarse clay. No classification has been established for this pottery, and the small quantity found at Ashkelon does not provide the basis for one. Both African Red Slip Ware and Cypriot Red Slip shapes are imitated. For example, nos. 287–290 look very much like that most common of CRS bowls, Form 9 (Hayes 1972:379–82), while no. 291 may have been intended to copy ARS Form 105 (Hayes 1972:166–69).

BOWLS

284 A5/86.38.84.L41.B46.(1)

H. 0.041; est. rim D. 0.31, base D. 0.30

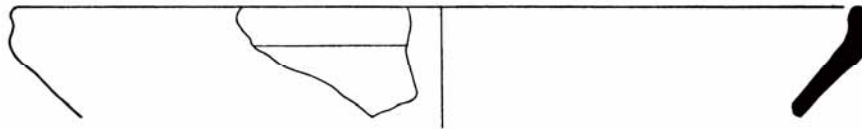
Fragment preserving profile from outer floor to rim. Coarse clay variegated reddish yellow (5YR 7/4) and pink (7.5YR 7/4), many minute to large white and black grits and voids, some white grits have erupted through surfaces. Slip variegated red (2.5YR 5/8) and dark gray (2.5YR N4/).



285 A16/87.37.26.L14.B38.(4)

PH. 0.036; est. rim D. 0.28

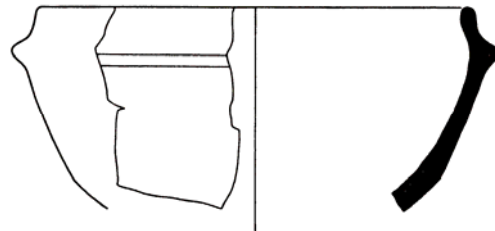
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some white and gray grits. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) with sparkling inclusions in it.



286 A16/85.38.54.L2.(44)

PH. 0.067; est. rim D. 0.145

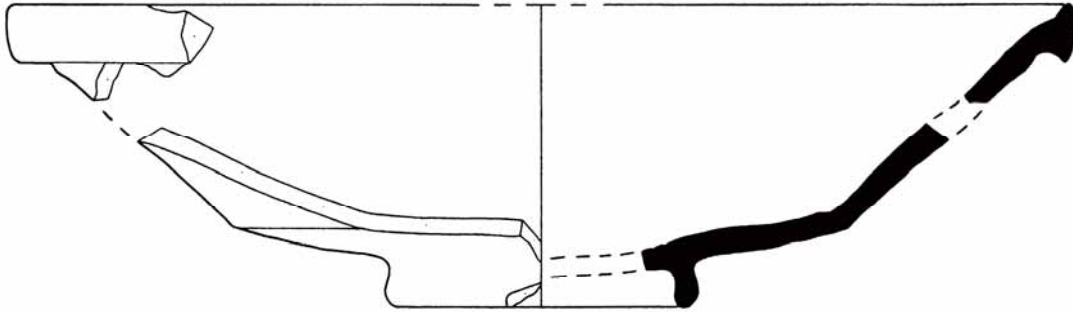
Two joining and two nonjoining fragments preserve profile from lower body to rim. Coarse light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4), many minute to small white and dark grits. Traces of red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



287 A16/85.38.54.L2.(53a,b)

PH. a. 0.03, b. 0.063; est. rim D. 0.35; foot D. 0.105

Five joining fragments plus three joining fragments preserve most, but not all, of profile. Coarse very pale brown clay (closest to 10YR 7/3), many minute to large white, red, and black grits and voids. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8) on interior, red (2.5YR 5/6) and light red (2.5YR 6/6) on exterior. Two concentric grooves around outer edge of floor.

**288** A16/85.38.54.L2.(19)

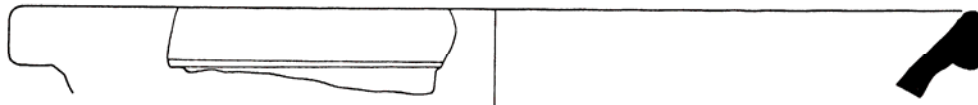
PH. 0.026; est. rim D. 0.31

Two joining fragments preserve part of rim and beginning of body. Shallow groove below rim on exterior. Rather coarse light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4), many minute to small white grits, some black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).

**289** A16/85.38.54.L2.(20)

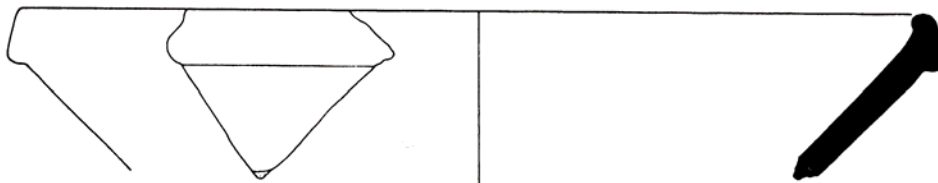
PH. 0.028; est. rim D. 0.31

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Groove below rim on exterior. Rather fine light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4), many minute to small white, black, and red grits, some sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6).

**290** A16/85.38.64.L8.(60)

PH. 0.055; est. rim D. 0.32

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to small white, red, and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8).



291 A16/85.38.54.L2.(23)

PH. 0.04

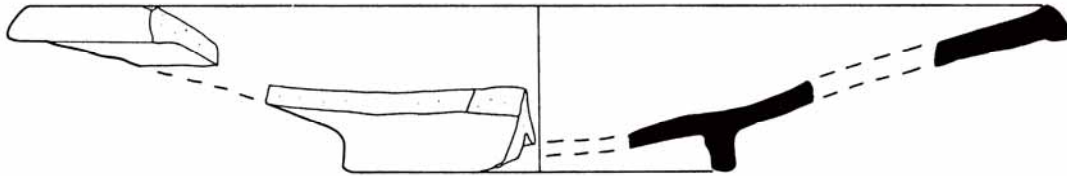
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to small white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8).



292 A16/85.38.54.L2.(48a,b)

PH. a. 0.017, b. 0.027; est. rim D. 0.356, foot D. 0.13

Two nonjoining fragments preserve part of floor, foot, body, and rim, not entire profile. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) with some minute to large white, red, and gray grits and some voids, including negatives of burnt out fiber temper; also a few sparkling inclusions. Pink slip (7.5YR 8/4). Slight ridge around outer edge of floor.



293 A16/85.38.54.L2.(5)

PH. 0.035

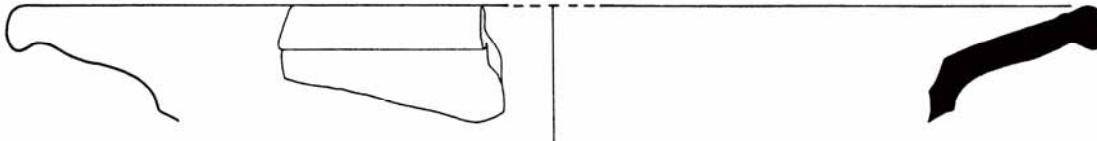
Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of body. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many minute to large white grits, many gray ones, occasional sparkling inclusions. Light red slip (2.5YR 6/8).



294 A16/85.38.54.L2.(47)

PH. 0.039

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of body. Rather fine light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4), many minute to large white grits, a few minute to large red ones, some minute to small dark grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Traces of red slip (2.5YR 5/6).



LID

295 A3/88.38.84.L190.B33.(2)

PH. 0.027

Two joining fragments preserve part of body and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6), few minute to small red grits, a few white grits, voids and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on exterior only.



9. OTHER EGYPTIAN WARES (nos. 296–318)

Coptic Painted Ware (nos. 296–302)

IN ADDITION to the Egyptian Red Slip Wares discussed in chapter 8, fragments of Coptic Painted Ware were recovered at Ashkelon (Hayes 1976a:50–51). The most common shape is a large shallow bowl covered with a thick white slip on which are red and black painted designs. Characteristic also is the wide flaring rim that sometimes reaches horizontal (no. 301). The suggested date for this ware is Late Roman to Byzantine, mainly fifth to seventh centuries A.D.

The clay is soft and contains many sparkling inclusions; there may be negatives left by burnt-out straw temper. The fabric color can be red, reddish brown, or yellowish red. There may be a core with outer bands of a different color, or a solid color throughout the fabric, or else variegated from place to place on the vessel. The fabric resembles that of Egyptian Red Slip B. Typical of this ware is a thick white slip that covers all of the interior and most of the exterior. The

lower parts of the body and base may be missed in the application process. The slip is always matte. Red and black painted decoration covers the upper surface of the rim and all of the interior to center floor. On the rim, the decoration consists of red and black bands variously arranged around the upper surface with black and red dots, sometimes on top of each other, running between or over the bands.

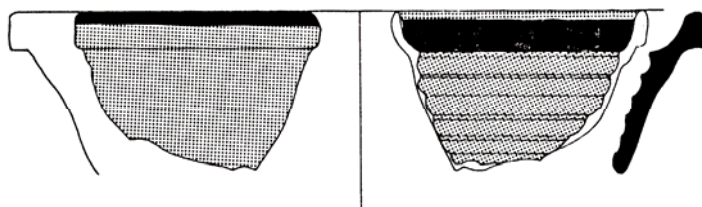
No examples from Ashkelon were sufficiently preserved to describe the decoration on the interior body wall and floor beyond noting that it began at the rim and was generally quite elaborate. Evidence from more fully preserved specimens elsewhere suggests that both geometric and figural designs were common.

Cord-impressed bands may also accompany the painted decoration, as for example the one around the rim of no. 300 below.

296 A16/85.38.54.L2.(12)

PH. 0.055; est. rim D. 0.24

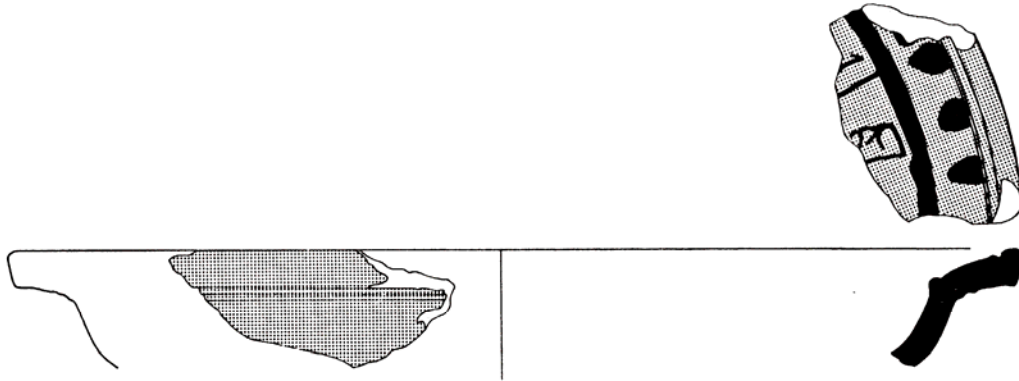
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Deep, widely spaced ridges around interior body wall. Rather coarse yellowish red clay with many sparkling inclusions (5YR 4/6), a few white grits and voids. Pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2). Light red painted band (2.5YR 6/6) around upper surface of rim over which are irregularly shaped and spaced black dots (2.5YR N2.5/).



297 A16/85.38.54.L2.(30)

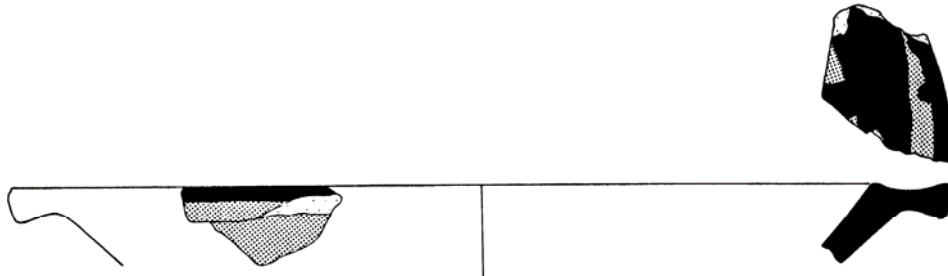
PH. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.335

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse clay variegated red (2.5YR 5/8) and reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4), a few white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. White slip coats interior and exterior. Remains of very dark gray bands (10R N3/) on and just below rim on interior; on upper surface of rim are traces of irregularly shaped dots. Unidentifiable painted design on interior body wall. Cord made band around outer vertical surface of rim.

**298** A5/86.38.43.L1.(25)

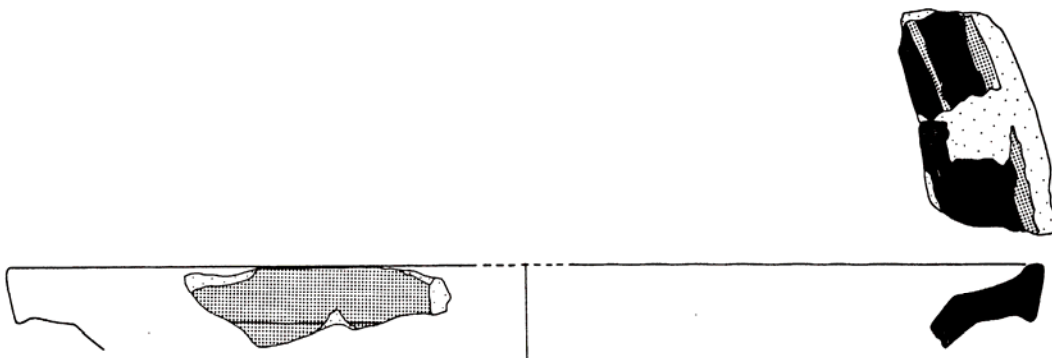
PH. 0.025; est. rim D. 0.31

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6), a few white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2) over both surfaces. Unidentifiable red (2.5YR 4/6) and black (2.5YR N2.5/) painted decoration preserved on upper surface of rim and on interior body.

**299** A3/88.38.64.[from cleanup].B204.(1)

PH. 0.028; est. rim D. 0.34

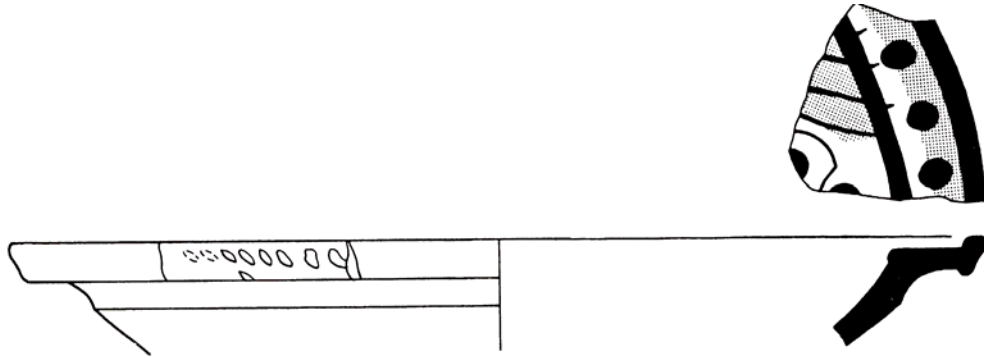
Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of body. Coarse clay variegated yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and red (2.5YR 5/6), many sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) over both surfaces. Red (2.5YR 5/6) and very dark gray (2.5YR N3/) painted bands around upper surface of rim and on interior. Over red bands on upper surface of rim are very dark gray dots.



300 A16/85.38.54.L2.(11)

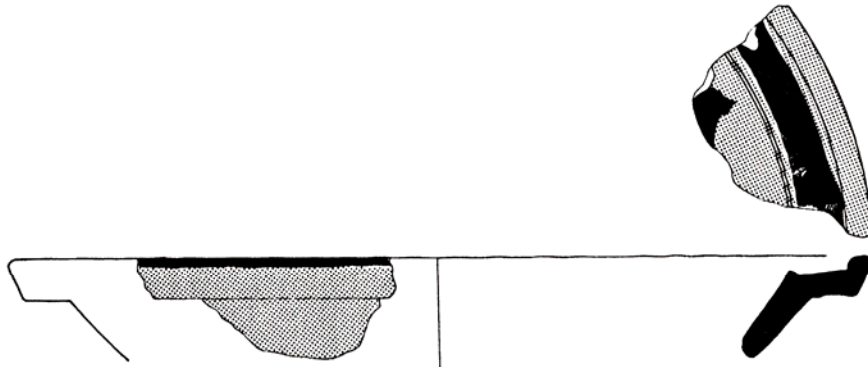
PH. 0.03; est. rim D. 0.28

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 4/6), a few white grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on both surfaces. Red (2.5YR 4/6), light red (2.5YR 6/6), and black (2.5YR N5/) painted bands, oblique lines, and dots on upper surface of rim and interior body. Cord made band around outer vertical surface of rim.

**301** A16/85.38.54.L2.(14)

PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.285

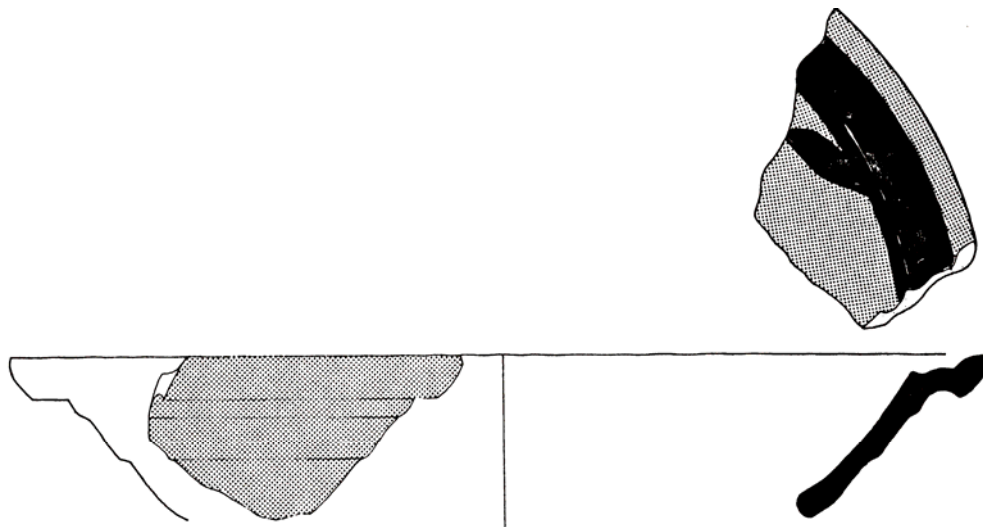
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 4/6), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. White slip covers both surfaces. Red (2.5YR 4/8) and very dark gray (2.5YR N3/) painted bands, oblique lines, and dots on upper surface of rim and interior body.



302 A16/85.38.54.L2.(13)

PH. 0.053; est. rim D. 0.32

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on interior and exterior. Red (2.5YR 4/6) and black (2.5YR N2.5/) painted bands, oblique lines, and dots on upper surface of rim and interior body.



Various Egyptian Vessels (nos. 303–318)

BOWL fragments nos. 303–308 are Egyptian, with a date range extending from the fifth to the seventh century A.D., but they are somewhat different from Coptic Painted Ware. No. 304 is from a small bowl or pot of uncertain shape whose only decoration, other than the white slip, is the finger-impressed band around the outer surface of the rim; its clay appears to be Egyptian. No. 306 is noteworthy for the delicate painted dot-and-tendril pattern around the upper surface of the rim over the white slip which coats interior and exterior. The clay of no. 308 is Egyptian also, but its sharp transition from floor to side in its profile and its simple pinkish-white decoration at the center floor are unknown elsewhere.

Two small fragments of jugs are all that attest to Coptic closed vessels with painted decoration. The paint colors are the same as those employed to decorate the large bowls described above. Too little of each jug is preserved to discuss the decoration other than to say geometric elements are used in various arrangements.

No parallels have been identified for no. 313, which is classified as Egyptian on the basis of fabric and surface treatment. Rare and rather unusual is the rooster-shaped jug, no. 311. Red paint alone highlights certain areas of the bird. This zoomorphic vessel has known parallels, however (Johnson 1981:35, pl. 17.125). Also unusual but not unknown is the juglet (no. 314) with a double loop handle decorated

with dark painted dots. Similar containers have been reported from Tell Timai in Egypt (Ochsenschlager 1967:49, fig. 30.30) and from Karanis, also in Egypt (Johnson 1981:69, pl. 60.445–49).

A single example of the mold-made pilgrim bottle type known as the Menas Flask was recovered (no. 315). On the body is a medallion formed by a beaded band outside a ridge. A relief scene in the medallion shows Saint Menas standing, facing front with outspread arms, from which the drapery of his cloak hangs down. Near the edge below his arms are two camels, head down. Leaf sprays or grape clusters occupy the space on either side of the saint's head.

The shrine of Saint Menas, a martyred Roman soldier, is located in the Western Desert of Egypt and was a popular place of pilgrimage. As souvenirs of the trip, pilgrims from all over the Late Roman world took such flasks home. It is unclear whether they held any religious commodity or whether the bottle itself was the commodity. Such flasks were produced from the second half of the fourth to the middle of the seventh century A.D. (Riley 1979:364–65; Hayes 1976a: 52–53). In addition to the specimen from Ashkelon, a small fragment has been reported from Beth Shean (FitzGerald 1931:46).

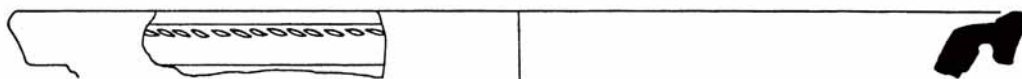
The remaining Egyptian vessels included here (nos. 316–318) are without particular parallels. Visual examination, however, indicates that they are made of clay from the Nile Delta.

BOWLS

303 A5/86.38.64.L527.B2.(3)

PH. 0.025; est. rim D. 0.36

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on interior and exterior. Red (2.5YR 5/8) and very dark gray (2.5YR N3/) painted bands around upper surface of rim and body. Cord made band around outer vertical surface of rim.



304 A16/85.41.7.L2.(42)

PH. 0.02; est. rim D. 0.14

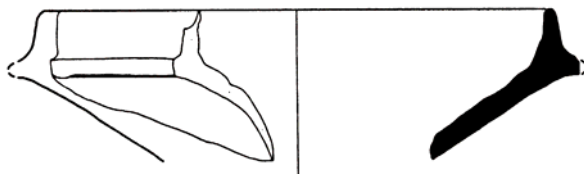
Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of body. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on both surfaces. Outer edge of rim folded inward creating a scalloped edge.



305 A16/85.57.58.L38.(2)

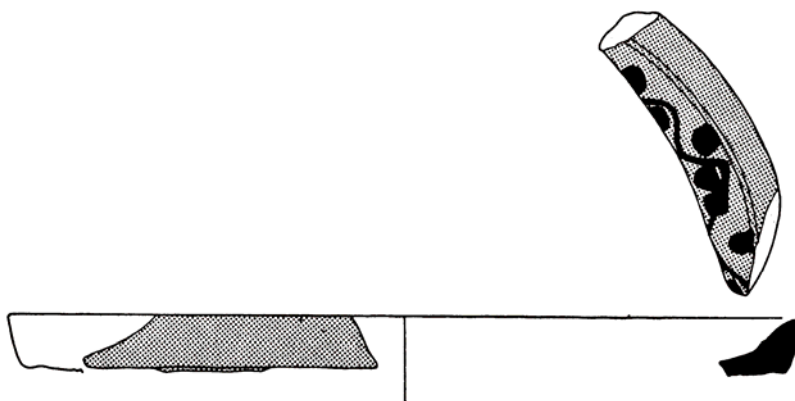
PH. 0.048; est. rim D. 0.17

Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Coarse clay with reddish yellow core (5YR 7/6), very pale brown outer bands (10YR 7/3), minute to large white, red, and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Interior and exterior surfaces white (2.5Y 8/2). Very dark gray (2.5YR N3/) painted band around underside of flange.

**306** A16/85.38.73.L5.(4)

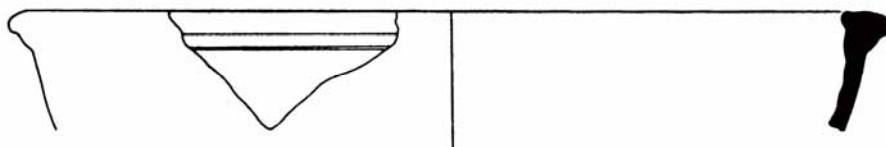
PH. 0.02; est. rim D. 0.26

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to large white and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on interior and exterior. Black (2.5YR N2.5/) painted wavy line and irregularly shaped dots around interior just below rim.

**307** A5/86.38.64.L502.B39.(2)

PH. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.28

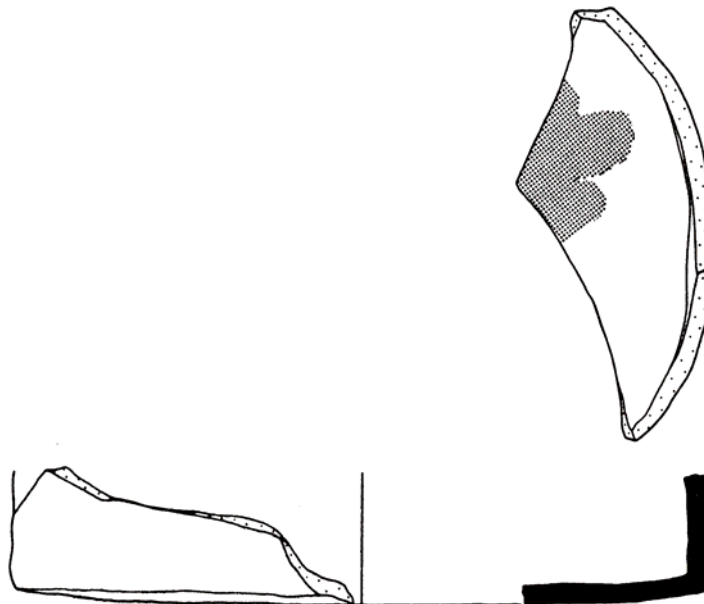
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some minute to large white and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Partial, carelessly applied red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on both surfaces. Very dark gray (2.5YR N3/) band around upper surface of rim.



308 A16/85.38.83.L36.(25)

PH. 0.039; est. bottom D. 0.23

Fragment preserving part of bottom and lower body of vessel. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), many minute to large red, white, and dark grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Remains of pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2) on exterior only. Pink (7.5YR 8/4) painted flower(?) at center floor.

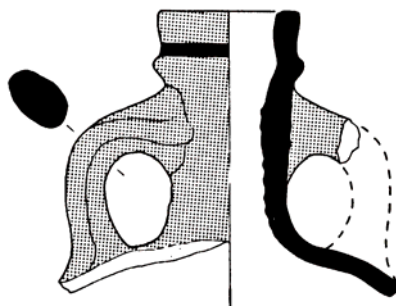


OTHER FORMS

309 A16/85.38.84.L18.(1)

PH. 0.093; rim D. 0.047

Jug preserved from shoulder to rim including all of one handle and upper part of second. Coarse clay banded dark reddish gray (10R 4/1) and red (2.5YR 4/6), some white and black grits, a few voids, many sparkling inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on exterior lapped onto interior neck. Dark reddish gray painted band (10R 4/1) around rim just below flange.

**310** A16/85.57.68.L3.(2)

PH. ca. 0.074; max. dim. 0.092

Fragment preserving part of upper body and shoulder. Rather coarse clay with a dark gray core (2.5YR N4/), red outer bands (2.5YR 4/6), a few white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Reddish yellow slip (5YR 6/6) on exterior only. Dusky red (2.5YR 3/2) and reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) painted bands, dots and semicircles on exterior.



311 A16/85.38.73.L31.(1)

PH. 0.085

Fragment preserving part of neck, shoulder, and handle stub of zoomorphic jug. Coarse clay banded dark gray (10YR 4/1) and red (2.5YR 5/6), many minute to small white and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Dark red (2.5YR 3/6) painted bands along comb of rooster, two more run diagonally down from the beak and one extends around breast and down from it.

**312** A16/85.57.58.L18.(9)

max. dim. 0.047

Fragment preserving part of body and all of false spout. Coarse clay banded yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and red (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and red grits, many sparkling inclusions. Reddish yellow slip (5YR 7/6) on exterior. Remains of reddish gray (10R 3/1) painted decoration on exterior body.

**313** A5/86.38.83.L59.B38.(2)

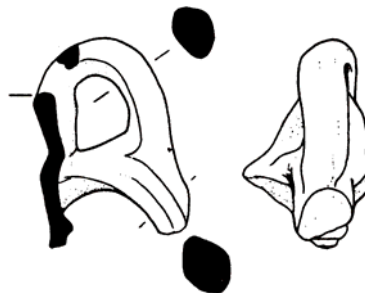
PH. 0.06; est. rim D. 0.075

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and handle. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some minute to large white, red, and dark grits and voids. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) on exterior only.

**314** A16/85.38.54.L2.(32)

PH with handle 0.066

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim plus upper part of double loop juglet handle. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) on interior and exterior. Very dark gray (2.5YR N3/) irregularly shaped painted dots on outer surface of topmost part of handle.



315 A5/86.38.74.L36.B58.(1)

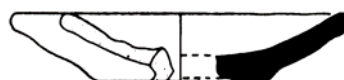
PH. 0.064; body D. 0.073

Fragment preserving half of body plus stubs of two handles of mold made Menas Flask. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions. Beaded circle encloses a relief circle inside which St. Menas stands facing front dressed in cloak and tunic. Beneath each of his horizontally held arms is a camel facing downward. At either side of his head and shoulders is a leaf spray.

**316** A16/85.57.58.L38.(7)

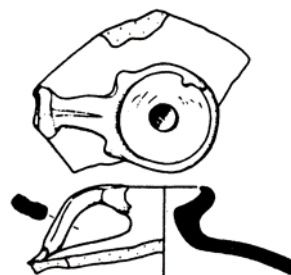
PH. 0.022; est. rim D. 0.11, bottom 0.06

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of floor to rim. Coarse dark gray clay (5YR 4/1), a few minute to large white grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Surfaces brown in color (7.5YR 5/2, 5/4).

**317** A3/88.38.[provenance unknown].(1)

PH. 0.027; rim D. 0.036

Fragment preserving part of shoulder plus all of mouth and handle. Rather coarse clay variegated reddish brown (5YR 5/4) and red (2.5YR 5/6), a few minute to small white grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Burnished red (2.5YR 5/6) slip on exterior only. Groove along center of outer surface of handle, two depressed circles at base of handle, and two triangular projections on rim at either side of handle. These last two features are in imitation of metal.

**318** A16/87.57.68.L2.B265.(2)

PH. 0.069

Fragment preserving part of shoulder plus all of mouth and handle. Rather coarse clay variegated reddish brown (5YR 5/4) and red (2.5YR 5/6), a few minute to small white grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Fragment preserving part of unguentarium foot and body. Fine yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6), some minute to large white and black grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions.



10. THIN-WALLED WARES (nos. 319–328)

A FEW examples of imported thin-walled wares were recovered at Ashkelon during the seasons of excavation covered in this volume. Prominent among these is no. 319, a single small fragment of a cup(?) body decorated on the exterior with applied, notched bands arranged in an unidentifiable pattern. This Italian vessel may be dated from the late first century B.C. to the early first century A.D. (Marabini Moevs 1973:59–62, 266, no. 54, pls. 5, 58). Although thin-walled vessels are known in Palestine, no parallel for no. 319 has been identified. It is also noteworthy that little of the Nabatean thin-walled ware was recovered at Ashkelon.

The other fragments catalogued below all come from small, one-handled mugs characterized by a low, wide mouth, a more-or-less spherical body, and a disc base which may or may not have a groove around the underside. Three of the four examples (nos. 320–322) have a characteristic ridge around the

exterior at the base of the rim. These, as well as the painted body sherds and bases (nos. 324–328), belong to a mug type common in the Aegean from the late first century to the third century A.D. (Hayes 1983:107, 121, 124, Type 2).

As can be seen in nos. 327 and 328, the mug may show two colors on the exterior with a strong demarcation line somewhere on the body. This is the result of stacking in the kiln. Some of the vessels have painted decoration around the outside of the body consisting of palmettes (no. 326) above or between rows of dots. These palmettes may be combined with painted inscriptions (nos. 322, 324, 325) that offer mottoes to the user of the mug such as “Good Fortune.” The remaining mug (no. 323) belongs to the general type, although the rim is outwardly offset and concave on the interior. These mugs are rare at sites in Israel.

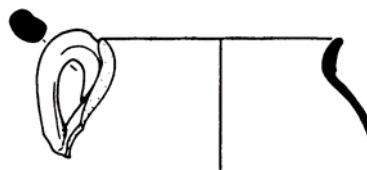
- 319** A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B142.(2)
max. dim. 0.041

Fragment preserving part of body. Fine reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4), occasional white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions. Decoration consisting of notched strips of clay applied on exterior surface.



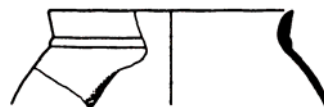
- 320** A16/85.38.83.L31.(26)
PH. 0.037; est. rim D. 0.08

Fragment preserving part of body, rim, and handle. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some minute to large white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Exterior surface dark gray (5YR 4/1), interior red (2.5YR 5/6).



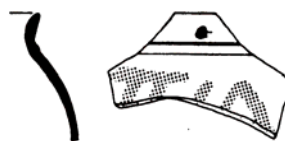
- 321** A16/85.38.83.L41.(2)
PH. 0.032; est. rim D. 0.08

Fragment preserving part of shoulder and rim. Ridge around base of neck on exterior. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions. Traces of white painted inscription on shoulder.



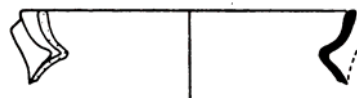
- 322 A16/85.38.83.L36.(13) MC# 4695
PH. 0.042

Fragment preserving part of shoulder and rim. Ridge around base of neck on exterior. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Remains of pinkish white (5YR 8/2) painted inscription on shoulder.



- 323 A5/86.38.64.F533.B80.(1)
PH. 0.024; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving part of rim, handle, and beginning of body. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions. Interior surface fired reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), exterior very dark gray (2.5YR N3/).



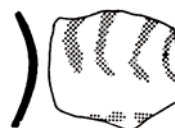
- 324 A16/85.38.83.L36.(28)
max. dim. 0.043

Fragment preserving part of body. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Interior surface fired light red (2.5YR 6/6), exterior brown (7.5YR 5/2). Remains of pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) painted inscription on body.



- 325 A16/85.38.83.L22.(6)
max. dim. 0.047

Fragment preserving part of body. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some white grits and sparkling inclusions. Exterior surface fired gray (5YR 5/1). Remains of white painted inscription around exterior body with a band of dots below it.



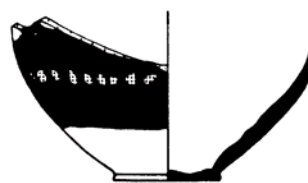
- 326 A5/86.37.46.L30.B100.(3)
max. dim. 0.052

Fragment preserving part of mug body. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Remains of white (10YR 8/1) painted decoration on exterior of branch or palmette with another element at the broken edge of the sherd, perhaps another branch or the letter of an inscription.



- 327 A16/85.38.83.L35.(5)
PH. 0.025; base D. 0.039

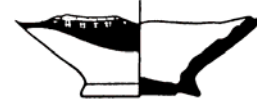
Fragment preserving base and part of lower body. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some minute to small white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Interior surface fired reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), lower exterior body and base weak red (closest to 10R 4/4), upper body dark gray (2.5YR N4/). Pinkish white (5YR 8/2) band of dots around upper edge of body.



328 A16/85.38.83.L40.(7)

PH. 0.051; base D. 0.036

Two joining fragments preserve base and body. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Interior surface light red (2.5YR 6/8), lower exterior surface reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), upper exterior dark gray (5YR 4/1). Band of pinkish white (5YR 8/2) painted dots around lower body with traces of painted inscription above.



11. MORTARIA (nos. 329–340)

OF THE two mortarium fragments catalogued below, one is Italian (no. 330), characterized by large grits protruding from the interior wall and floor in order to facilitate food processing. It belongs to Riley's Early Roman Mortaria B type at Benghazi, which is dated from the first to about the mid-third century A.D.

Such mortaria have an open trough spout, often with stamps at either side as well as elsewhere around the upper surface of the rim. These stamps gave the name of the owner or manager of the factory at which they were made (Riley 1979:295–96). Neither stamp nor spout is preserved on the Ashkelon piece. In his

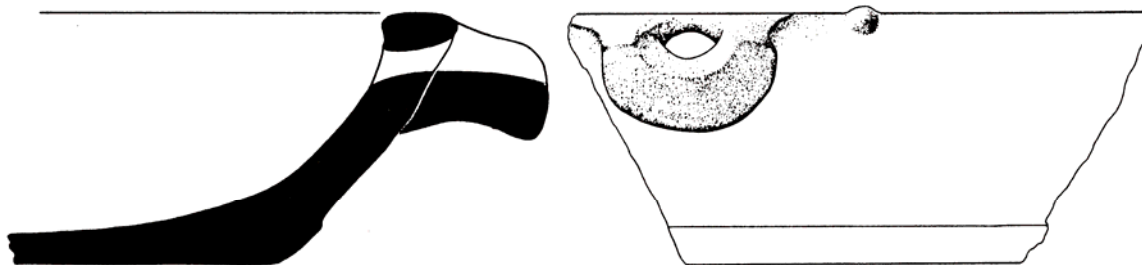
discussion of the type, Riley includes Palestine as an area from which examples have come but cites no references. No parallels are known to the present author.

The second mortarium (no. 329) is without doubt an import, but no parallels have been identified. It also has an open trough spout made by attaching an appropriately shaped piece of clay to the side of the vessel at rim level. Note that the rim is vertical, slightly thickened, and flattened on the upper surface. It was recovered from a Late Roman pit at Ashkelon, which does not prohibit an earlier date in the Roman period.

329 A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B52.(4)

H. 0.081; est. rim D. 0.40, bottom 0.26

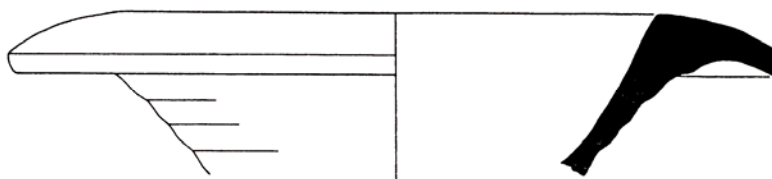
Fragment preserving profile from outer floor to rim. Hole through upper body wall below rim leads to open trough spout. Triangular strut on rim close to spout. There was probably another one at other side of spout. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many minute to small black grits, a few minute to small white and red grits and voids, occasional sparkling inclusions.



330 A16/85.38.83.L36.(4)

PH. 0.10; est. rim D. 0.47

Fragment preserving profile from lower body to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), many minute to large white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions.



North Syrian Mortaria (nos. 331–340)

THIS distinctive type of mortarium was widely distributed in the eastern Mediterranean. The designation “North Syrian” arises from the fact that a kiln site was discovered in northern Syria at Ras el-Bassit (Hayes 1967b:337). The originally proposed date range (third to early fourth century A.D.) has been extended to as late as the sixth century, and possibly into the seventh century A.D.

Two separate shapes were made. The first has a wide rim everted to below the horizontal with an open trough spout and negative stamps around the upper surface of the rim. These bear the maker’s name or trademark in Greek, or rarely in Latin. The names appear alone or accompanied by filler ornaments or markers.

Among the names at Ashkelon are “Isidōrou” (no. 334), which is known in the repertoire but is not among the most common ones. Other stamps, also known elsewhere, are inscribed *IOOANTOYB* (no. 335) and *ERMO* [*ENOYC*] (no. 337). This last one is retrograde and the letters are in relief. Similar examples of this stamp, also retrograde, are known (Hayes 1967b:340–45).

Occasionally a pattern of impressed dots is found on the upper surface of the rim. A similar mortarium

with the same pattern of stamped circles on the upper surface of the rim was recovered at Nazareth (Bagatti 1969). It is unclear whether such a pattern appears only once or is repeated several times around the rim, and whether it replaces the name or trademark stamps or is combined with them.

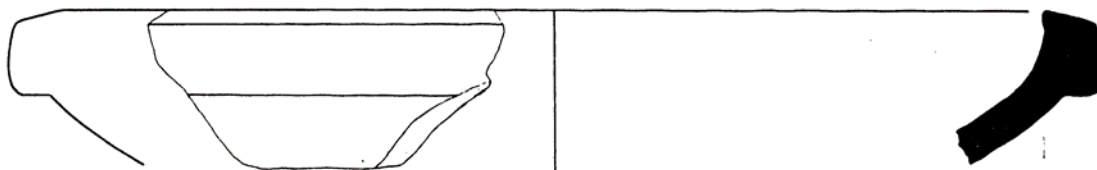
The rim of the second variety is rectangular or square in section and has no stamps. This subtype does have spouts made either by pulling a tool across the upper surface of the rim to create an open trough, or by dragging a thumb across in the same manner. At Benghazi, Riley states that the square rim developed after the horizontal rim but cites no evidence for this statement (Riley 1979:299). Both types of mortarium are reported from numerous sites in Palestine.

For similar mortaria with a rectangular rim see: Vitto 1996:132, fig. 24.1; Ustinova and Nahshoni 1994:173, fig. 14.7. For additional examples of the mortarium with wide rim see: Hayes 1967b:340–47; Rosenthal 1978:14, fig. 1.7, pl. 22.2; Groh 1978: 165–69; Tushingham 1985:61, 91, fig. 27.6, 7; Blakely, Brinkman and Vitaliano 1992b:194, 203–4, 209–10, fig. 3.8–12, fig. 4.13–15; Vitto 1996:132, fig. 24.3).

331 A16/85.34.99.L1.(2)

PH. 0.056; est. rim D. 0.31

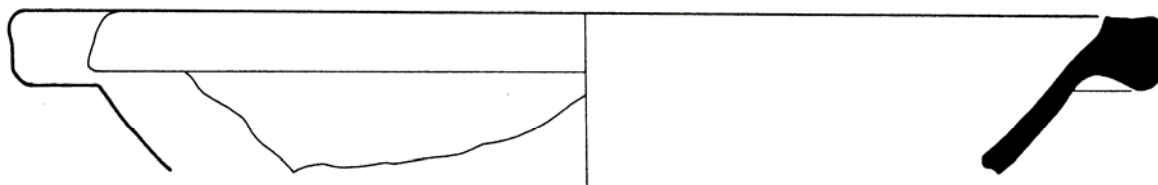
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/8), many minute to large white and black grits, a few small and large inclusions.



332 A16/87.50.49.L3.B30.(8)

PH. 0.056; est. rim D. 0.36

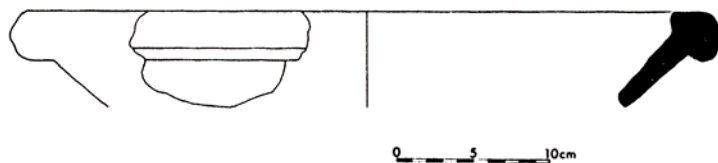
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6), many minute to large black grits, a few minute to large white grits and voids.



333 A16/85.38.73.L5.(15)

PH. 0.063; est. rim D. 0.23

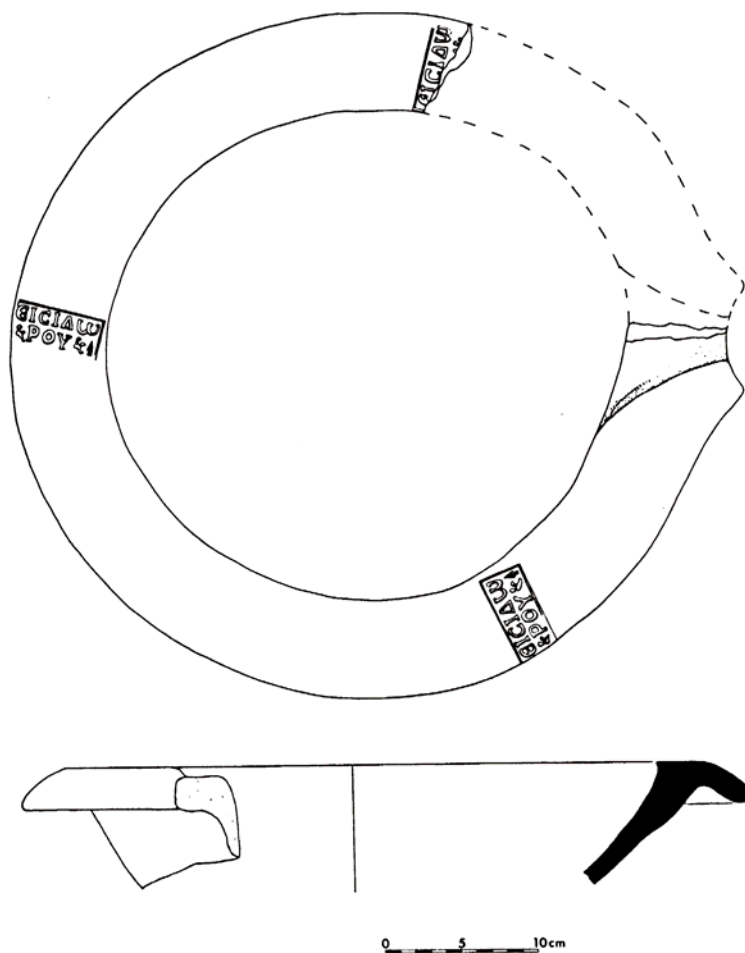
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4), many minute to large black grits, some minute to small white grits.



334 A16/85.38.83.L31 (reg. no. 4064)

PH. 0.08; rim D. 0.48

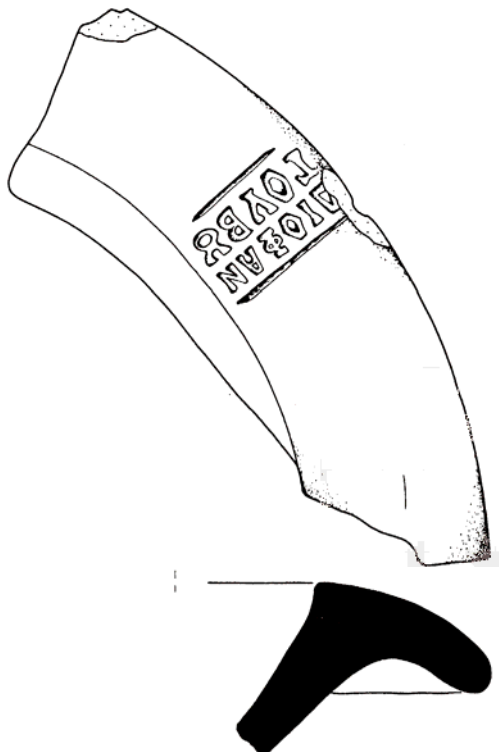
Piece preserving profile from upper body to rim. Coarse reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4), many minute to large black grits, some minute to small white grits. Three stamps reading "Isidōrou" in rectangular frames around upper surface of rim.



335 A16/87.37.47.L9.B139.(5) MC# 14474

PH. 0.056; est. rim D. 0.50

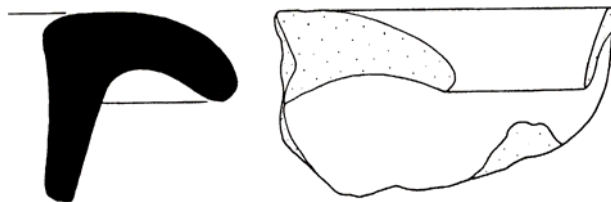
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse clay with light red core (2.5YR 6/6), outer bands light reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4, 4/4), many minute to large black grits, some minute to large white grits. Stamp in rectangular rim.



336 A16/85.34.97.L29.(10)

PH. 0.062

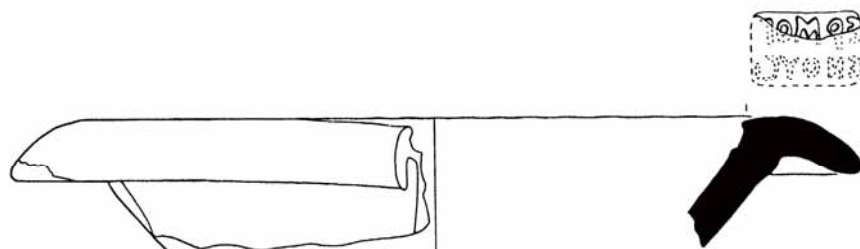
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), some minute to large black grits, some minute to small white grits.



337 A16/85.38.73.L3 MC# 5029

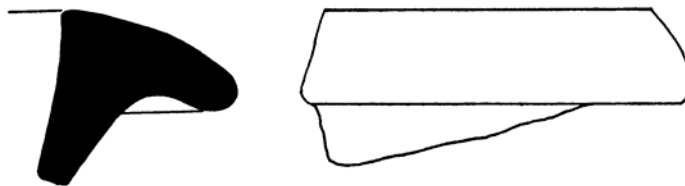
PH. 0.045; est. rim D. 0.265

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4), some minute to large black grits, some minute to small white grits. Stamp in rectangular frame across upper surface of rim.



338 A16/85.34.97.L29.(9)

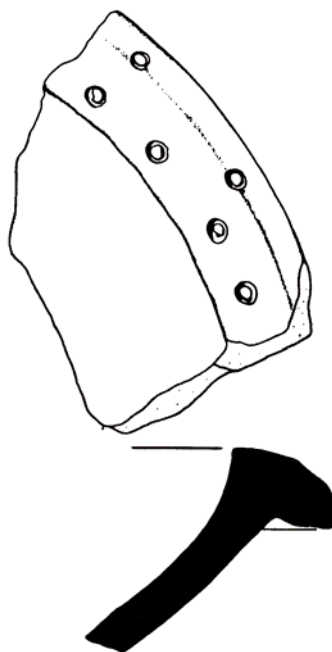
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/8), some minute to large black grits, some minute to large white grits.



339 A16/85.38.73.L5.(16)

PH. 0.067

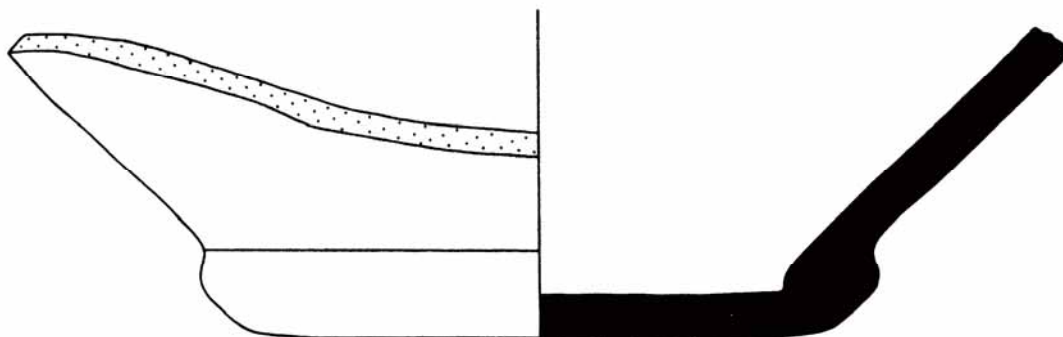
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4), many minute to large black grits, a few minute to small white and red grits. Six deeply impressed dots on upper surface of rim.



340 A16/85.38.83.L31.(29)

PH. 0.101; bottom D. 0.22

Fragment preserving part of bottom and body. Coarse reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4), many minute to large white and black grits.



12. COOKING WARES (nos. 341–379)

Orlo Bifido Cooking Pans (nos. 341–344)

THE ORLO BIFIDO cooking pan typically has a flat bottom, convex body wall, and a deep groove around the upper surface of the rim. Often there is a slight offset on the interior at the junction of body and floor (see especially no. 341). The upper part of the exterior body wall and rim are frequently fired gray from stacking in the kiln. The bottom and outside of the body may also show the blackening effects of use in cooking.

At Benghazi, Riley divided the pans according to several fabrics that he believed indicated production at different centers. Visual examination places the Ashkelon examples into different categories also. The first, no. 341, appears to be an African fabric, specifically Tunisian, dated in the first century A.D. (Riley 1979:247–49).

The Campanian fabric, as classified by Riley, is also represented at Ashkelon (no. 342). A date range from the first century B.C. to the first century A.D. is

suggested for this subtype, whose clay is characterized by a large number of black grits (Riley 1979: 247–49).

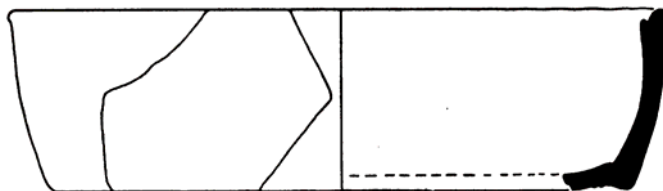
On the basis of fabric, the last two specimens (nos. 343 and 344) are believed to be Aegean in origin. The clay is hard, gritty, and micaceous, and it contains black grits, a few of which are shiny. No parallel has been found for the relief inscription inside a rectangular frame which appears on the floor of no. 344 near the junction with the body wall (Riley 1979: 239). The purpose of this inscription and its unusual placement remains unknown. Its language also remains obscure. Once again, the date range runs from the first century B.C. to the first century A.D.

The distribution of Orlo Bifido cooking pans seems to be mainly westward. Few examples have been reported from the Levant; the only published examples known at the present time are from Tel Anafa (Berlin 1993).

341 A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(1)

H. 0.058; est. rim D. 0.22, bottom 0.19

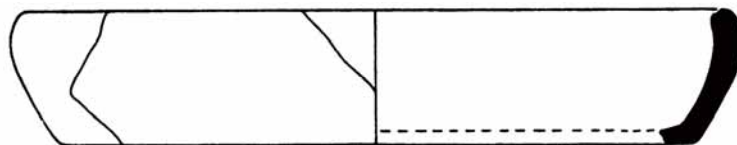
Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8) with some white and black grits, voids, and sparkling inclusions. Lightly done ribbing around outer edge of bottom as preserved.



342 A3/88.2.73.L7.B27.(1)

H. 0.043; est. rim D. 0.24, bottom 0.21

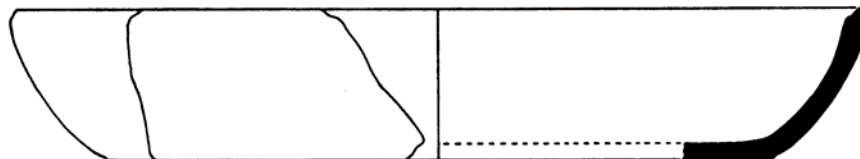
Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), some minute to small white and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions.



343 A16/87.64.96.F4.(36)

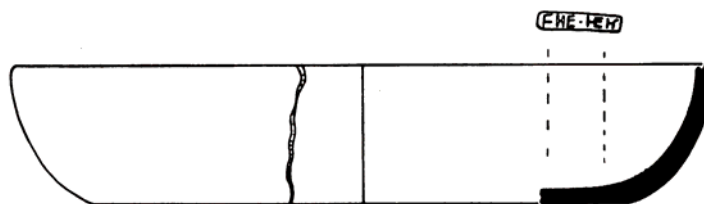
H. 0.049; est. rim D. 0.28

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/8), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions.

**344** A16/87.64.96.F4.(14)

H. 0.045; est. rim D. 0.23

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse brown clay (7.5YR 5/4), many white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Stamp inside rectangular frame on floor near junction with wall.



Pompeian Red Ware (nos. 345–353)

POMPEIAN RED WARE, which occurs as pans, platters, and lids, is a utilitarian pottery that was used directly in the cooking of food as well as in the preparation or holding of food. It is for this reason that the exterior surfaces of some vessels, especially the bottoms, bear traces of burning. Both the pans and platters are coated on the interior with a thick red slip while the lids are completely unslipped. In addition, the pans and platters often have one or more multi-line combed bands decorating the floor from outer edge to center.

Peacock, in his evaluation of this ware in Britain, identified seven different fabrics on the basis of

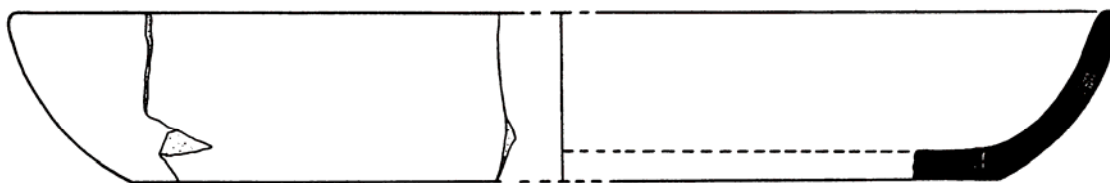
petrological analysis (Peacock 1977a:149–56). Visual examination of the Ashkelon specimens leads to the conclusion that, with the possible exception of no. 352, they all belong to the micaceous “Fabric 2,” for which Peacock proposed a Mediterranean origin (Peacock 1977a:153–54).

The date range for Pompeian Red Ware extends from at least the first century B.C. to the first century A.D., or perhaps a little later (Peacock 1977a:147). The ware has been reported from a number of sites in Israel (see, e.g., Berlin 1992:122, fig. 55.16; Bar-Nathan 1981:pl. 6.34; Negev 1986:18, no. 118; Reisner et al. 1924:fig. 174.55; Negev 1974:41, 42, 44, pl. 30.176–81).

345 A16/87.64.96.F4.(37)

H. 0.056

Two joining fragments preserve profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse reddish brown micaceous clay (5YR 4/4), many white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8) on interior to upper surface of rim. Faint, four part band of concentric grooves around outer edge of floor.



346 A3/88.38.83.L154.F154.B5.(1)

H. 0.049; est. rim D. 0.36, bottom 0.24

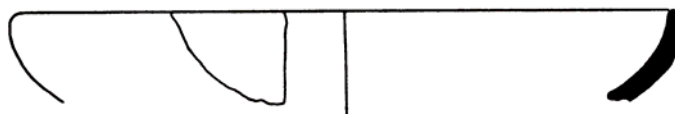
Two joining fragments preserve profile from outer edge of floor to rim. Coarse yellowish red micaceous clay (5YR 4/8), some minute to small white and black grits. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8) on interior extending over rim. Two narrow bands of three to four part concentric grooves around outer edge of floor.



347 A16/87.37.47.L5.B64.(17)

PH. 0.032; est. rim D. 0.22

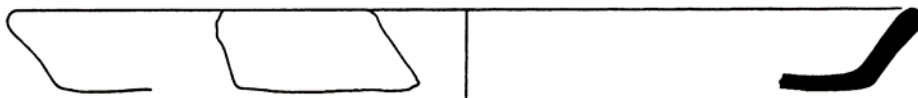
Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse reddish brown micaceous clay (5YR 4/4), some white and black grits. Red slip (10R 4/6) on interior to rim.



348 A5/86.57.68.L63.B82.(2)

H. 0.026; est. rim D. 0.30, bottom 0.27

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse reddish brown micaceous clay (2.5YR 4/4), some white and black grits. Discolored reddish brown slip (5YR 5/4).

**349** A3/88.2.72.L18.F18.B86.(1)

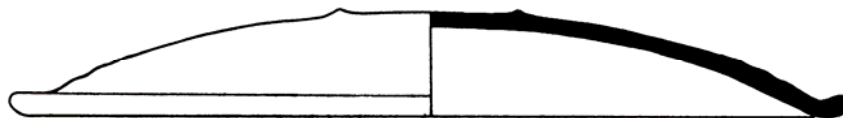
PH. 0.27; est. rim D. 0.41

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/8), some minute to small white and black grits, a few voids and mica flecks. Red slip (2.5YR 4/6) on interior extending over upper surface of rim.

**350** A16/87.64.96.F4.(38)

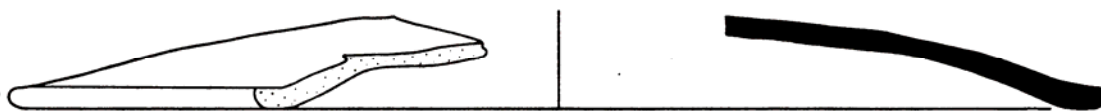
H. 0.028; est. rim D. 0.28

Six joining fragments preserve entire profile, ca. one third of lid. Coarse micaceous red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some minute to small white and black grits.

**351** A16/85.41.7.L23.(9)

PH. 0.031; est. rim D. 0.33

Three joining fragments preserve profile from near center floor to rim, ca. one fourth of lid. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), many minute to large white, red, and black grits, some mica.

**352** A16/87.64.96.F4.(31)

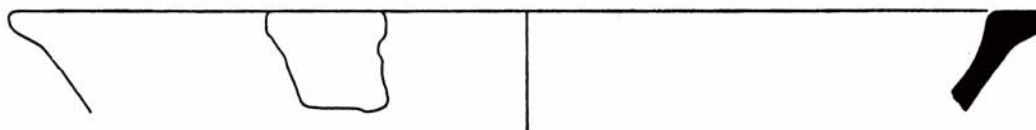
PH. 0.045

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Coarse reddish yellow micaceous clay (5YR 6/6), some black grits. Thin red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on interior to top of rim.

**353** A16/85.34.97/41.7.L18.(4)

PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.30

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6), some white and black grits and mica.



Various Cooking Pans (nos. 354–367)

OF THE several cooking pans included here, nos. 354–357 belong in the group designated Early Roman Cooking Ware 6 at Benghazi (Riley 1979: 253–56). These pans are shallow and flat-bottomed with a flaring side. The rim is often slightly thickened. Occasionally there may be a band of finger impressed clay applied to the upper surface of the rim (no. 357). The micaceous fabric is hard and gritty to the touch. Surfaces are often blackened from use. One specimen (no. 354) preserves the ribbed, tubular handle common to the type.

The ware is primarily eastern Mediterranean in distribution but is known also in Italy. Production began in the early first century A.D., with the greatest popularity in the first half of the second century, followed by a period of decline in the later second and third centuries (Riley 1979:253–56). Unpublished examples have been recovered from Caesarea Maritima, as well as from other contexts at Ashkelon not included in this volume.

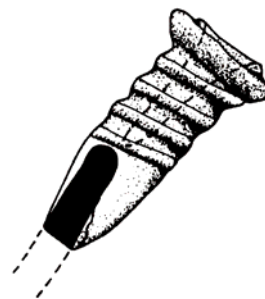
Three fragments (nos. 358–360) belong to Hayes Type 1 in the Villa of Dionysos at Knossos on Crete. The fabric is gritty with flecks of gold mica. Present at Knossos, but not preserved on any specimens from Ashkelon, are traces of circular stamps in relief on the bottom of the vessel. An Aegean source is suggested as the area of manufacture, with a date range spanning the second and third centuries A.D. (Hayes 1983:107, 126, fig. 9.99).

The remaining pans (nos. 361–367), although they are in the tradition of those mentioned above, have not been specifically identified as to place of production or inclusion in a previously classified ware; however, their similarity to the Benghazi type allows a second- to third-century date to be suggested. The double row of cord impressions around the upper surface of the rim on no. 366 is unusual. Although no. 367 has a dull red slip on the interior and flecks of golden mica in the clay, it does not seem to be Pompeian Red Ware and is thus catalogued here.

354 A16/87.64.96.F4.(104)

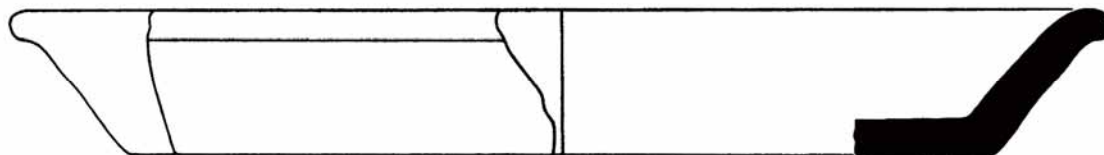
PH. 0.088

Fragment preserving part of upper body, rim, and handle. Hollow handle with spiral ridge around exterior. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to small white and black grits, voids, and mica.

**355** A16/87.64.96.F4.(30)

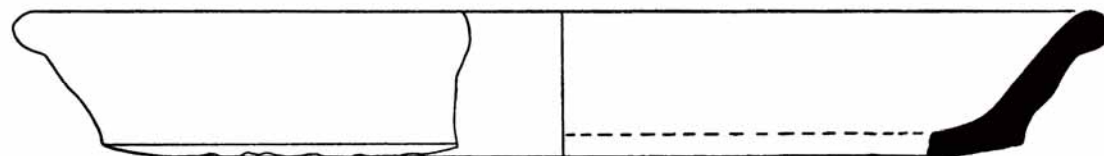
H. 0.049; est. rim D. 0.35, bottom 0.31

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse light brown micaceous clay (7.5YR 6/4), some minute to small white and black grits.

**356** A16/87.64.96.F4.(33)

H. 0.045; est. rim D. 0.37, bottom 0.29

Two joining fragments preserve profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse reddish yellow micaceous clay (5YR 6/6) with some minute to small white and black grits and some voids.



357 A16/87.64.96.F4.(35)

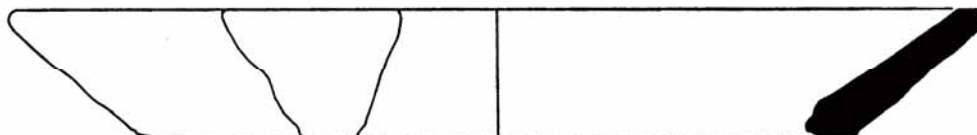
H. 0.046; est. rim D. 0.38, bottom 0.29

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse yellowish red micaceous clay (5YR 5/6), some minute to large white, red, and black grits. Finger impressed band around outer edge of rim.

**358** A3/88.2.73.L2.B3.(3)

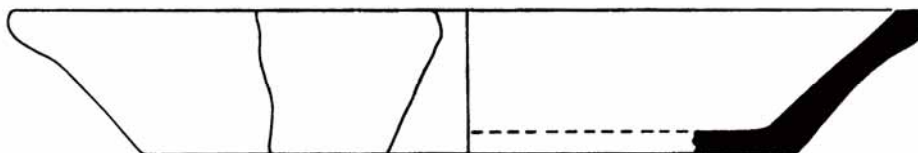
H. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.032, bottom 0.24

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse yellowish red micaceous clay (5YR 5/6), some minute to large black grits and voids, a few white grits.

**359** A3/88.2.72.L31.B123.(2)

H. 0.045; est. rim D. 0.30, bottom 0.215

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse yellowish red micaceous clay (5YR 5/6), some minute to large white and black grits and voids.

**360** A3/88.2.73.L29.B106.(1)

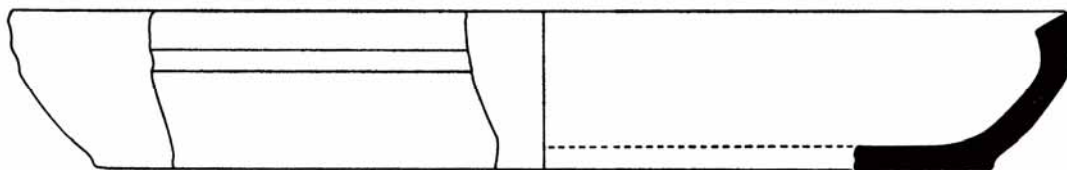
H. 0.047

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4), some minute to small white and black grits and voids, a few mica flecks.

**361** A16/87.64.96.F4.(32)

H. 0.052; est. rim D. 0.34, bottom 0.24

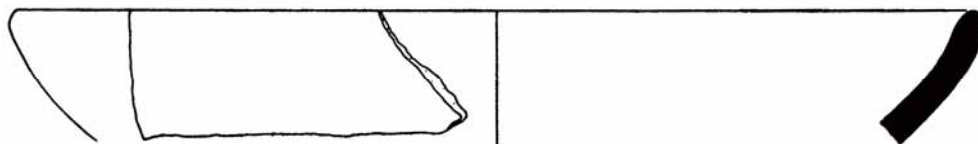
Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), some minute to small white and black grits and voids.



362 A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B138.(4)

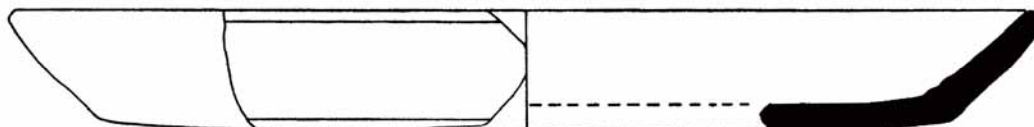
PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.32

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Coarse reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4), some minute to small white and black grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions, a few large stones.

**363** A3/88.38.83.L154.F154.B5.(2)

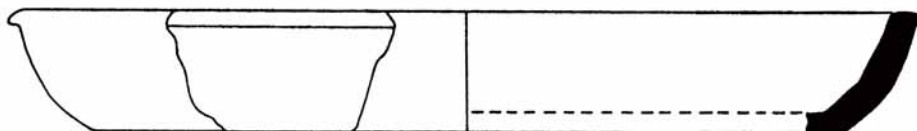
H. 0.038; est. rim D. 0.34, bottom 0.28

Two joining and two nonjoining fragments preserve profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Two rounded ridges at base of body wall on interior. Coarse clay variegated very dark gray (5YR 3/1) and dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2), many minute to small white grits, a few small voids and sparkling inclusions.

**364** A3/88.2.73.L7.B13.(2)

H. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.30, bottom 0.25

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/8) with some minute to small white and black grits and voids and some sparkling inclusions.

**365** A3/88.2.72.L29.B110.(14)

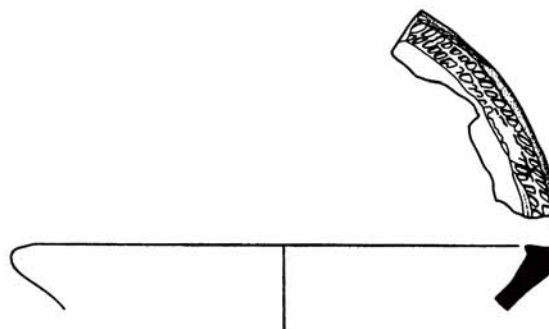
H. 0.047

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4), some minute to small white and black grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions.

**366** A16/87.50.49.L1.B5.(18)

PH. 0.022; est. rim D. 0.18

Two joining fragments preserve part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with some minute to small white and black grits, voids, and sparkling inclusions. Pinkish gray slip (7.5YR 7/2) on exterior only. Double cord made band around upper surface of rim.



367 A3/88.38.83.L163.B30.(5)

H. 0.034; est. rim D. 0.26, bottom 0.205

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4), some minute to small white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/6) on interior over upper surface of rim only.



Cooking Pans with Wide Rim (nos. 368–372)

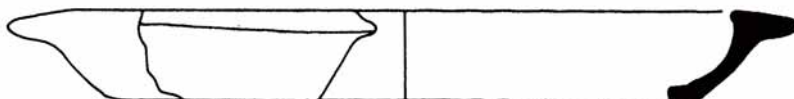
THE FIVE cooking pans included here all have a wide rim. Two have horizontal rims (nos. 368, 370), two have rims everted to above the horizontal (nos. 369, 371), and one (no. 372) has a wide rim everted to above the horizontal with a pronounced flange around the inner edge. No. 369 is distinguished from the others by the dull, variegated slip carelessly applied on the exterior and upper surface

of the rim, with dribbles onto the interior body. No parallels or place of origin have been identified. The contexts from which the vessels come at Ashkelon are not helpful for dating, but nothing in the specimens' physical appearance precludes a date in the Roman or Late Roman period. A more precise attribution must wait until similar pieces are found in a clearly stratified context.

368 A16/85.38.83.L34.(7)

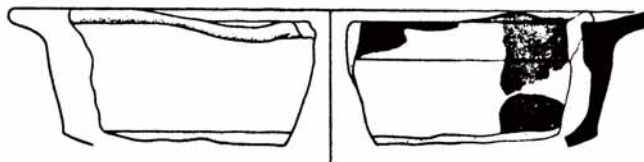
H. 0.029; est. rim D. 0.26, bottom 0.20

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6), some minute to small white and black grits and sparkling inclusions.

**369** A3/88.38.83.F154.B34.(1)

PH. 0.007; est. rim D. 0.20

Fragment preserving profile from just below carination to rim. Rim somewhat twisted out of shape. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many minute to small white and black grits, a few voids and sparkling inclusions. Slip variegated weak red (10R 4/4, 4/2) and light red (2.5YR 6/6) on exterior and upper surface of rim, dribbled onto interior body.



370 A3/88.2.73.L8.B52.(26)

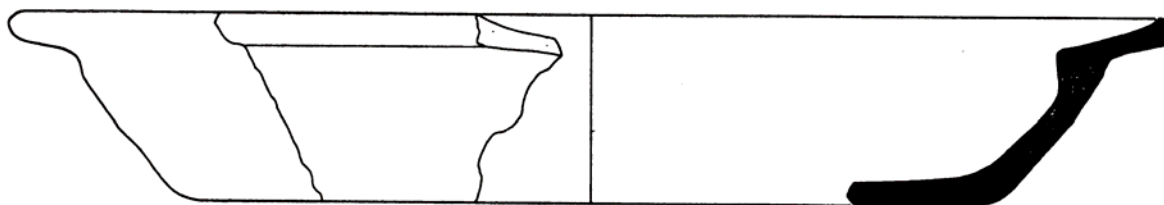
PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.21, bottom 0.16

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Faint, low ribbing on exterior body. Groove around outer edge of upper surface of rim. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to small white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Variegated weak red (10R 4/4) and red (2.5YR 5/6) slip on exterior extending onto interior below rim, additional patches on interior body.

**371** A16/85.38.84.L24.(1)

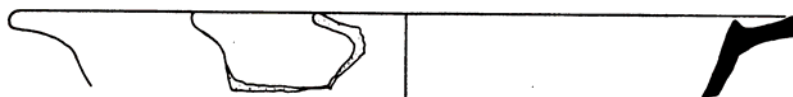
H. 0.062; est. rim D. 0.40, bottom 0.28

Fragment preserving profile from outer edge of bottom to rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), many minute to large white, yellow, and black grits, voids and sparkling inclusions.

**372** A16/85.38.84.L7.(2)

PH. 0.025; est. rim D. 0.26

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Rather coarse light red clay, some minute to small white, red, and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions.



Globular Cooking Pots (nos. 373–374)

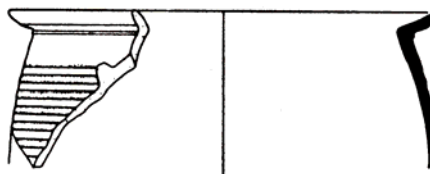
THE FIRST of the two globular cooking pots presented below (no. 373) is an Aegean type of the second and third century A.D. characterized by a ribbed exterior body and a wide everted rim. It belongs to Riley's Middle Roman Cooking Ware 3 at Benghazi (Riley 1979:263–65) and to Hayes Type 2 at the Villa of Dionysos at Knossos on Crete (Hayes 1983:105–6). It has been found on only a few other sites in Palestine and always in small amounts, as is

the case at Ashkelon. Unpublished examples were recovered in the excavations of the Promontory Palace at Caesarea Maritima.

The second globular pot (no. 374) is also represented by only one specimen. Although no parallels have been identified, the physical aspects of the vessel, both clay and surface treatment, suggest Egypt as the place of manufacture and the Late Roman period as the time of manufacture.

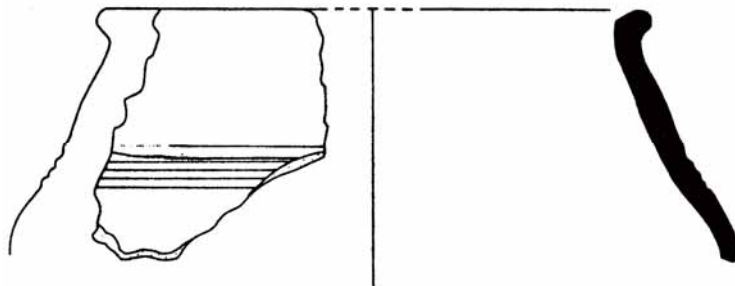
373 A16/85.34.97.L24.(10)
PH. 0.052; est. rim D. 0.13

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Faint, widely spaced ribbing around outside of body. Slight ridge below rim on exterior. Rather coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), some white and black grits, voids and sparkling inclusions. Exterior surface and part of rim fired dark gray (5YR 4/1), interior and part of rim fired reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4).



374 A16/85.38.54.L2.(33)
PH. 0.082

Fragment preserving part of upper body and rim. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), many minute to large red, gray, yellow, and white grits, voids and sparkling inclusions. Very dark gray slip (2.5YR N3/) on exterior extending over upper surface of rim.



Various Unclassified Lids (nos. 375–379)

ALTHOUGH the cooking pot lid fragments shown below (nos. 375–377) resemble the Pompeian Red Ware pieces discussed above, the clay of which they are made is visually different, so they have been placed here among the unclassified lids. The contexts from which they come at Ashkelon are varied, but

based on their contexts and their shapes, a date in the second to third century A.D. is likely.

Lids no. 378 and 379 together illustrate the complete shape of the lid, with a plain, rounded-off rim and a knob handle. No specific date may be given other than some time in the Roman to Late Roman period.

375 A16/87.37.47.L5.B39.(32)

PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.29

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Rather coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/8), some minute to small white and black grits (some black ones are shiny), voids and sparkling inclusions.



376 A3/88.2.73.L3.B6.(13)

PH. 0.012; est. rim D. 0.30

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Coarse clay banded red (2.5YR 5/6) and weak red (2.5YR 4/2), some minute to small white and black grits, voids and sparkling inclusions. Slight groove around inner edge of upper surface of rim.



377 A3/88.38.84.L178.B16.(2)

PH. 0.017; est. rim D. 0.32

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/8), many minute to small white and black grits (some are shiny), a few voids, some sparkling inclusions.



378 A3/88.38.84.L179.B12.(6)

Fragment preserving part of body and rim. Coarse clay with reddish gray core (5YR 5/2), yellowish red outer bands (5YR 5/8), many minute to small white and black grits and sparkling inclusions, a few voids.



379 A16/85.41.7.L23.(27)

PH. 0.032; handle D. 0.024

Fragment preserving part of body and knob handle. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some minute to large white and black grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions. Dark gray slip (5YR 4/1) on interior, variegated dark gray (5YR 4/1) and dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) on exterior.



13. LAMPS (nos. 380–389)

FEW imported lamps were recovered; they range in date from the early to late Roman periods and come from Italy, Asia Minor, Egypt, and North Africa, as well as unknown points of origin. The paucity of examples results from the character of the areas excavated, the limited number of excavation seasons included in this volume (1985–1988), and the strong local lamp tradition.

Among the earliest is the gray ware “Ephesos-type,” of which no. 382 belongs to the earlier of two main types (Bailey 1975:88–93; Howland 1958:166–69). The body is sharply carinated and the filling hole is enclosed by a tall collar attached after the body of the lamp was made. This collar and the area below have another hole pushed through from above. The stub of a vertical ring handle is preserved at the back of the lamp. The base is slightly raised and set off from the body. The fabric is micaceous and a shiny black slip covers most of the lamp, missing part of the lower body and base. Around the shoulder is a relief pattern of “fleur-de-lis.” A first-century B.C. date is suggested (Bailey 1975:90–93, 110, Q198).

An example of the second main “Ephesos-type” was also found (no. 381). Again the clay is micaceous and the shiny slip has failed to coat some of the lower body and slightly oval raised base. Part of a ring handle with two grooves along the outer surface is preserved at the back of the lamp. The plain discus with a large filling hole is enclosed by a low rounded ridge. There are no subsidiary filling holes on the discus, as are often present on this kind of lamp. The nozzle is round and distinctly set off from its shaft. Relief spirals decorate the shoulder. When the handle was attached it covered at least two of the spirals. At the junction of body and nozzle shaft a relief palmette with its head pointed toward the nozzle’s end interrupts the shoulder spirals. This specimen is also dated to the first century B.C. (Bailey 1975:90–93, 108, Q192).

A third “Ephesos-type” lamp (no. 383) originally had eight nozzles, three along each side and one at either end. A five-petaled rosette in relief decorates the shaft of each side nozzle. Too much of the discus is missing to determine whether it had decoration or not, but it is outlined by a double ridge. The shape of the upper body is mirrored on the bottom by a narrow raised base. No specific parallels have been found, but its similarity of fabric and slip to the “Ephesos-

type” warrants inclusion here and a proposed date in the first century B.C.

No. 384, which is somewhat earlier than the rest of the pieces in this section, probably dates to the second century B.C. The small fragment preserves the edge of the discus, upper body, and nozzle shaft. The discus is enclosed by a relief band of tongues. On the nozzle shaft is a head, apparently female, in relief, facing front. A ribbon holds her hair out of her face; part of it touches the tongues above. The face is a Greek type with a long, sharp nose and a full-lipped, narrow mouth. Dated to the same period and similar to the Ashkelon specimen is a lamp with an “Egyptian” face on the nozzle shaft published by Rosenthal and Sivan (1978:12–13). More closely similar is a fragment from the necropolis of Maresha dated to the second and possibly first century B.C. (Oren and Rapaport 1984:132, pl. 16.C).

Lamp no. 380 is Italian, probably made in central Italy, perhaps in Rome (Bailey 1975:325–26, 336, Q711 and Q713). The discus is undecorated except for a ridge around the outer edge enclosing a large, slightly off-center filling hole. Rows of globules cover the shoulder and the underside of the body to the raised ring base. The front of the lamp at the junction with the nozzle is undecorated, as is a band around the side where the upper and lower parts of the mold were joined. A large, solid lug at the middle of the left side of the body is decorated on its upper surface with a dotted circle and obliquely set ridges across the rest of the surface. In the center at the top of the nozzle shaft is an air hole with an impressed dot at either side. The sign of the factory in which the lamp was made consists of five small impressed circles arranged in a cross pattern inside the ring base. As with the others, this lamp should be dated to the first century B.C.

Two boat lamps were recovered (nos. 385 and 386) whose place of manufacture is unknown. No. 385 is the larger of the two, with one end of the boat and part of the square or rectangular discus preserved. At the upper left-hand corner of the discus is a pierced lug, probably one of several provided for suspension. In the middle of the upper end of the discus is the top of a column, presumably a section of the Temple of Serapis and Isis at Alexandria. On the upper surface of the end of the boat a bust of Serapis

faces front enclosed in a square of four relief dots (three preserved). The underside along the ridge bears a bearded face with a standard(?) or horns rising from the top of the head.

The second boat lamp (no. 386) preserves only the end of the ship with a bust of Isis in relief facing front, also enclosed in a square of four relief dots. The relief decoration continues on the sides of the lamp as a torch or vegetal element. An irregularly shaped hole in the lamp wall near these elements probably served to prevent the hollow lamp from bursting during firing.

No specific parallels can be cited, although somewhat similar pieces have been reported from Corinth (Broneer 1930:117, no. 1448, pl. 21) and Athens (Perlzweig 1961:121, no. 805, pl. 23j). The physical appearance of the Ashkelon specimens suggests a date in the second or third century A.D.

No. 387 is also of unknown origin. This elongated lamp ends in an acanthus-shaped handle. On the discus and nozzle is relief decoration of a diademed male head whose chin rests between the horns of the bull's head below. A crescent on top of the male head outlines the lower edge of the filling hole. This ap-

pears to be Mithras and the bull, both of which are elements in one of the Roman world's mystery religions. Inside a base formed by a double almond-shaped ridge an inscription in relief reads: AIA. Although no parallels are known for this lamp, its physical appearance and subject matter suggest a date in the second to third century A.D.

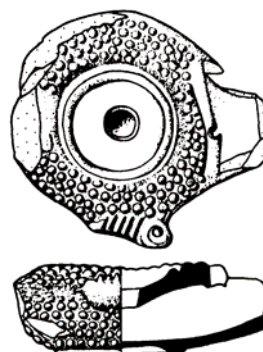
No parallels are known for no. 388 either, especially none with an open loop handle; however, its clay and shape indicate a North African origin. Two rows of beads outline the elongated discus and nozzle that are themselves defined by a ridge. A relief pattern of dotted loops covers the shoulder. No more specific date than Late Roman may be proposed.

Fabric identifies no. 389 as Egyptian while shape and decoration point to a date probably in the second half of the first century B.C. into the first century A.D. (Bailey 1975:265–66, Q572). Badly worn traces of a vertical ring handle attached off center on one side of the body are preserved. There is a four-petaled rosette in relief on the discus, around a central filling hole, accompanied by four more holes, each of which is set between the arms of the rosette. A relief cord pattern encircles the outer edge of the discus.

380 A5/86.57.58.L59.B69.(6)

H. 0.031; PL. 0.083

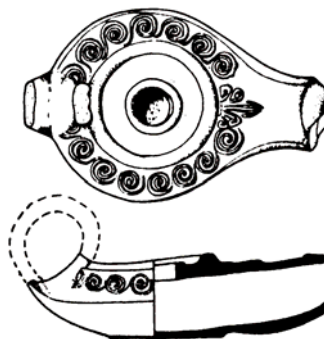
Numerous joining fragments preserve most of lamp except for nozzle. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional white grits, many sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8) discolored to black on underside of lamp. Large filling hole on discus set slightly off center. Hole through front of lamp at joining of nozzle and body. Decoration consists of globules on shoulder and lower body and a long lug on the shoulder. Depressed circle at either side of hole on nozzle. Inside the ring base on the underside are five impressed circles arranged in a cross pattern.



381 A16/85.57.68.F142.B327.(1)

H. 0.027; PL. 0.098

Several joining fragments preserve most of lamp, missing part of open loop handle and nozzle. Dark gray clay (2.5YR N4/), occasional white and black grits, many sparkling inclusions. Very dark gray slip (2.5YR N3/). Relief decoration of spirals around shoulder, palmette at junction of nozzle and shoulder. Two grooves along outer surface of handle.



382 A3/88.38.84.F85.B23.(1)

H. 0.034; PL. 0.053

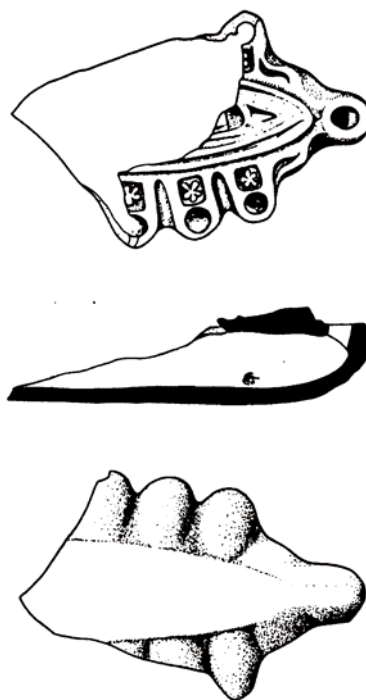
Fragment preserving part of base, shoulder, discus, and edge of open handle. Rather fine gray clay (5YR 5/1), a few white and black grits, many sparkling inclusions. Very dark gray slip (2.5YR N3/). "Fleur de lis" in relief around shoulder.



383 A3/88.38.74.L124.B300.(3)

H. 0.032; PL. 0.115

Two joining fragments preserve part of bottom and top of lamp. All or part of five nozzles preserved. Originally there were eight nozzles. Fine gray clay (2.5YR N5/), occasional black and white grits and voids. Black slip (2.5YR N2.5/). Five petal rosette in relief at each side of nozzle.



384 A3/88.38.74.L122.F117.FG47.B294.(1)

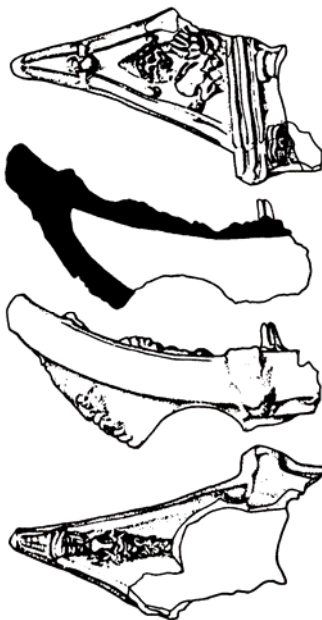
PL. 0.05

Fragment preserving part of discus and edge of filling hole. Fine gray clay (10YR 5/1), a few white and black grits. Black slip (2.5YR N2.5/) on exterior. Decorative band of tongues in relief around filling hole. Human head, probably female, faces front on nozzle shaft. Her hair is parted in the middle and held back by a ribbon.



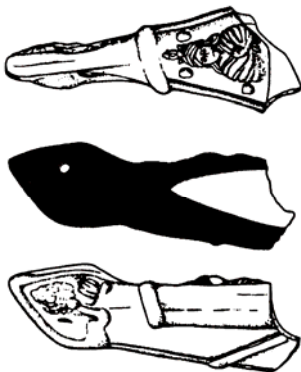
385 A16/87.37.47.L9.B123.(4)
PL. 0.118

Fragment preserving part of one end and rectangular discus of boat lamp. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits, voids, and sparkling inclusions. Slip variegated reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) and dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2). Suspension loop at edge of discus. Preserved end of lamp is in the form of a ship with a bust of Serapis in relief. On the upper right of the discus the top of a temple column is preserved. A ridge along the underside of the ship has a bearded head with a standard(?) or horns on top.



386 A16/87.37.47.L5.B53.(11)

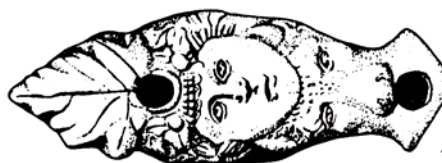
Fragment preserving part of one end of boat lamp. Hole pierced at either side of end of lamp to prevent bursting of joined sections during firing. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits. Slip variegated reddish brown (5YR 5/4) and dark gray (5YR 4/1), torch or vegetal element in relief at either side of outer end of boat. A bust of Isis in a frame of relief dots (all of three and part of fourth preserved) on top of boat's end.



387 A3/88.64.96.L2.(14) MC# 18894

L. 0.145; H. at nozzle 0.034, at handle 0.052

Numerous joining fragments preserve most of lamp, part of lower side and bottom missing. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some black grits and sparkling inclusions. Remains of yellowish red slip (5YR 5/6). The long, narrow lamp has a handle in the form of an acanthus leaf. The upper body consists of two heads, one above the other. Near the handle is a diademed male head with a bull's head below it, just above the nozzle. Inside the almond shaped base is an inscription reading: AIA A. The second and third A are separated by a dot.



388 A5/86.38.43.L1.(22)

PL. 0.125

Two joining fragments preserve most of lamp, missing part of back end of body and handle. Rather coarse clay banded weak red (2.5YR 5/2), dark gray (2.5YR N4/), and red (2.5YR 5/8); a few white and black grits, occasional small voids, some sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 4/8). Beaded relief band outlines discus and nozzle inside and outside a ridge. Dotted concentric loops around shoulder.



389 A5/86.57.58.L54.F54.B36.(1)

L. 0.073; H. 0.029

Intact except for part of handle and chips. Upper and lower end of open handle attached on side. Four holes on discus, one at center. Rather fine brown clay (7.5YR 5/4), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Groove around outer edge of discus inside which a cord like band in relief. Large, double lined rosette on discus.



14. SPECIAL SHAPES (nos. 390–396)

COLLECTED here are several shapes that belong to the period dealt with in this volume but are unusual or serve special purposes. No. 390 may be part of the bottom of a mold-made rhyton in the shape of the head and forepaws of a reclining leopard(?) holding a bone between its paws. Too little is preserved to describe it further, nor can the purpose it served be identified. It was found in a Late Roman context at Ashkelon.

No. 391 is the worn rim, neck, and handle stubs of a mold-made oinophoros with figure scenes in relief around the cylindrical body. Such vessels customarily have a thin slip over the exterior that is matte or slightly lustrous. This shape was made in Knidian factories and widely distributed in the eastern as well as western part of the Roman world (Hayes 1972: 412). It has also been found in the Syro-Palestinian area (Ben-Arieh 1974a:15*). The principal period of manufacture was the second century A.D., with production extending perhaps back into the late first century A.D. and forward into the beginning of the third century (Kenrick 1985:327–29, fig. 61.484).

Three zoomorphic mold-made bottles (nos. 392–394) may have been fillers. No. 392 preserves half of the vessel in the shape of a kneeling camel with two lidded amphoras strapped to its side. There may have been another two jars strapped to the now missing half of the bottle. A round mouth is located at the center of the camel's hump and a small circular opening at the camel's mouth served for pouring.

No. 393, which is nearly complete, is similar. It is in the form of a naturalistically rendered standing bull. The mouth of the vessel is at the center of the animal's back with a solid lug handle next to it. Again, a small hole in the bull's mouth serves for pouring.

No. 394 is much more fragmentary than the other two zoomorphic bottles; the animal represented cannot be identified. That a human was riding it is clear from the hand reaching down toward the lidded amphora strapped to the animal's side, reminiscent of the riderless pack camel depicted in no. 392. A similar bottle was illustrated by Rostovtzeff (1957:pl. 48.4). A date in the second or third century A.D. may be suggested.

A small mold-made vessel, no. 395, has relief decoration around the exterior body in at least two panels. In the upper panel, just below the rim, is a

crouching leopard, one of two that are heraldically opposed. There was probably another set of animals, most likely leopards, on the other side of the bowl, separated from the first set by filler ornaments. Below two ridges on which the leopards crouch are the upper ends of a band of tall petals or tongues.

A comparison on the basis of form may be made with a vessel from Oboda that is described as the rim and upper part of a jug (Negev 1986:69–70), while a similar decorative pattern occurs on a vessel from Petra in Jordan with heraldically opposed peacocks and human heads in relief (Sivan 1977:142–44, no. 11). A group of similar jars or pyxides considered to be of local manufacture was reported by Waagé at Antioch (Waagé 1948:42–43). No date other than some time in the Roman to Late Roman period can be specified, both for the Ashkelon examples and the specimens brought as parallels.

Corinthian Relief Bowl

No. 396 consists of two small body fragments of a Corinthian Relief Bowl, a pyxis-shaped vessel produced in Corinth. Spitzer's work, published in 1942, remains the principal study (Spitzer 1942:162–92). She dated such bowls in the period from the second half of the second through the first half of the third century A.D. Hayes has modified this, suggesting a date of A.D. 200–250 (Hayes 1972:412).

The fine clay of these vessels is rather soft and usually reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) in color, at times pinkish. Inclusions consist of occasional minute white and dark grits or voids and sparkling inclusions. A yellowish red (5YR 5/6) slip covers all of the interior and exterior. The slip is often matte but may be somewhat shiny and reddish brown to reddish gray in color from firing conditions in the kiln.

Trimming marks can be seen on the inside of the vessel, especially on the floor. One or more ridges and grooves may separate the concave disk base from the vertical body wall. Relief scenes around the body wall are taken from one of four subjects: Group I, Labors of Heracles; Group II, Battle Scenes; Group III, Ritualistic Scenes; and Group IV, Hunting Scenes. Within each group the individual units that make up the scenes may be arranged differently, so that all bowls presenting a given subject need not look exactly the same.

The small fragment of this bowl type found at Ashkelon shows part of a horse's tail and one back leg, indicating that it is from a unit consisting of a horseman and his mount racing to the left. The complete unit would show the horseman's cloak fluttering out behind him as he holds a spear in his raised right hand. This is from Group II, Battle Scenes, either scene "b" or scene "d" (Spitzer 1942:183–84, fig. 16).

These distinctive containers have been found in widely separated parts of the Roman world, but not in quantity. It is possible that they made their way throughout the world as items of private property and not as objects of trade (Kenrick 1985:338–40).

Examples are known from the Syro-Palestinian area, although they are not always identified correctly. A Corinthian Relief Bowl was found at Caesarea Maritima but not recognized as such. The scene preserved on that specimen appears to be from Group III, Ritualistic Scenes (Oleson 1994:107, 112, fig. 39.RG140, Deposit 3). Another fragment was published from Petra, also not identified as a Corinthian Relief Bowl. It may be from a vessel with a Group IV Hunting Scene (Horsfield 1942: 201, pl. 48.462). Two published specimens should also be noted from North Sinai, one showing a Group II Battle Scene and the other a Group III Ritualistic Scene (Johnson 1979:173–74).

390 A16/85.41.7.L20.(7)

PL. 0.071; PW. 0.081

Fragment of mold made rhyton(?) in the shape of the forepart of a reclining leopard holding a bone in its mouth. Fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), a few white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions.



391 A16/85.38.73.L10.(11)

PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.036

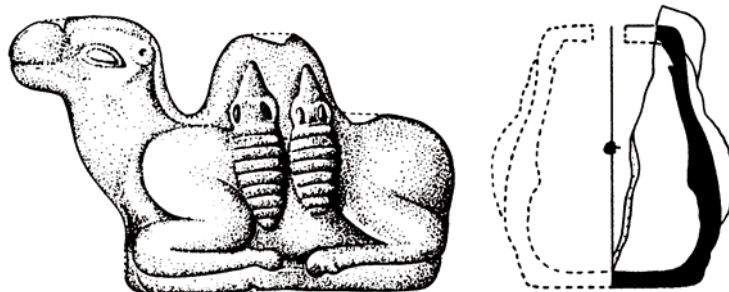
Fragment preserving oinophoros from beginning of shoulder to rim and the upper ends of two vertically attached handles. Neck and rim joined to mold made body. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8) on exterior. Rim set off from neck by ridge around lower edge. Decoration of incised, oblique strokes around outside of rim.



392 A16/87.38.74.L87.FG22,23.(5)

H. at head 0.095, at rear 0.058; L. of base 0.10

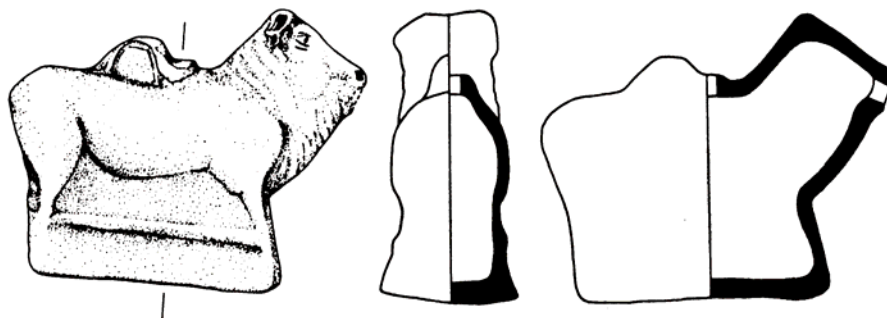
Sixteen joining fragments plus one nonjoining fragment preserve ca. half of mold made bottle. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3), a few black grits, occasional small ones. Yellowish red slip (5YR 5/8) on exterior only. Bottle has the shape of a kneeling camel with transport amphoras strapped on its side.



393 A16/87.38.74.L87.FG21.(6)

H. at head 0.097, at rear 0.069; L. of base 0.082

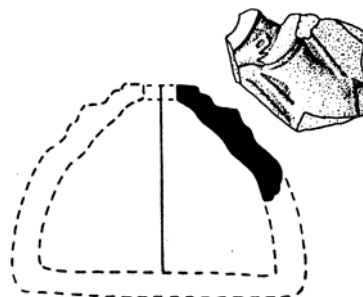
Many joining fragments preserve most of mold made zoomorphic bottle in the shape of a standing bull with a solid lug handle next to the opening at the center of the bull's back. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/4), occasional black grits. Yellowish red slip (5YR 5/8) on exterior only.



394 A3/88.38.98.L3.F3.B8.(1)

PH. 0.037

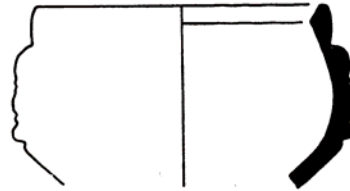
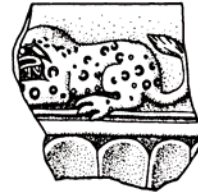
Fragment preserving small part of zoomorphic bottle consisting in part of an unidentifiable pack animal with at least one lidded amphora strapped to its side. A human hand reaches down toward the amphora from above. A circular opening, roughly squared off, forms the vessel's mouth. Reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to small red, white, and black grits. Remains of light red slip (2.5YR 6/8) on exterior only.



395 A16/85.38.83.L40.(2)

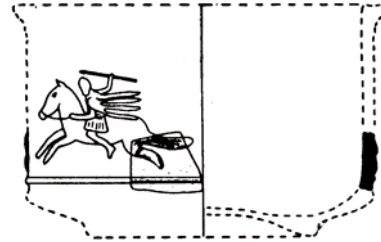
PH. 0.06; est. rim D. 0.15

Fragment preserving part of mold made vessel from lower body(?) to rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6) with faint grayish core, some white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Red slip (2.5YR 5/8). On upper exterior body is a crouching leopard in relief (one of two heraldically opposed). On body below, separated from leopard by a rounded ridge, is a band of elongated tongues or petals.

**396** A3/88.38.63.L600.(00)

max. dim. a. 0.028, b. 0.014

Two small body fragments of a Corinthian Relief Bowl showing the lower part of a horse in relief racing to the left. Fine very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3), occasional white grits. Dark reddish gray slip (10R 3/1).



15. AMPHORAS (nos. 397–571)

THE AMPHORAS catalogued below are representative of the imported types recovered at Ashkelon during the excavation seasons of 1985 through 1988. They are divided into two groups: those for which

published parallels have been identified (nos. 397–507) and those for which parallels have not been found (nos. 508–571). Both groups are arranged from earliest to latest, insofar as this is possible.

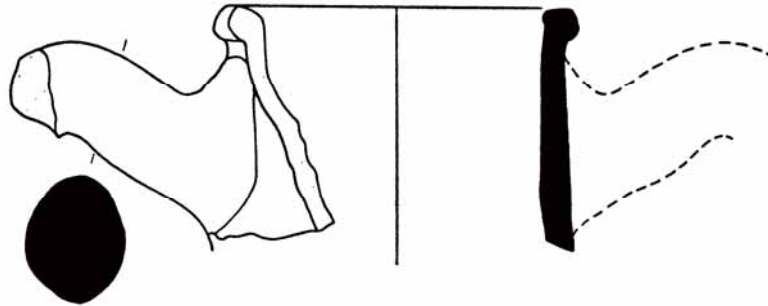
PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS AMPHORA CLASS 9

This type of amphora resembles the Late Hellenistic Rhodian wine jar from which it was derived. It is characterized by a tall cylindrical body standing on a solid spike toe. The tall, cylindrical neck ends in a thickened knob rim. Two coil handles are vertically attached at the upper neck and shoulder. They arch upward, sometimes quite sharply, at the point at which the handle turns from horizontal to vertical. The Class 9 amphora was produced at a number of locations. Peacock identified six different fabrics of which Fabric 1 and Fabric 2—the most common—were probably made on the island of Rhodes itself (Peacock 1977b:266–70). It has been suggested that the other jars in different fabrics were also Aegean in origin. Visual examination of the Ashkelon specimens suggests that nos. 399 and 401 belong to Peacock's Fabric 1. The remaining examples cannot be clearly associated with a particular fabric on the basis of visual examination. Wine is believed to have been the product carried in these widely distributed jars (Peacock and Williams 1986:102–4). It is one of the most popular imported jar types of its period at sites in Israel. Its date range is from the late first century B.C. to the early second century A.D.

397 A16/87.57.68.L72,75,78,91.B230.(3)

PH. 0.078; est. rim D. 0.13

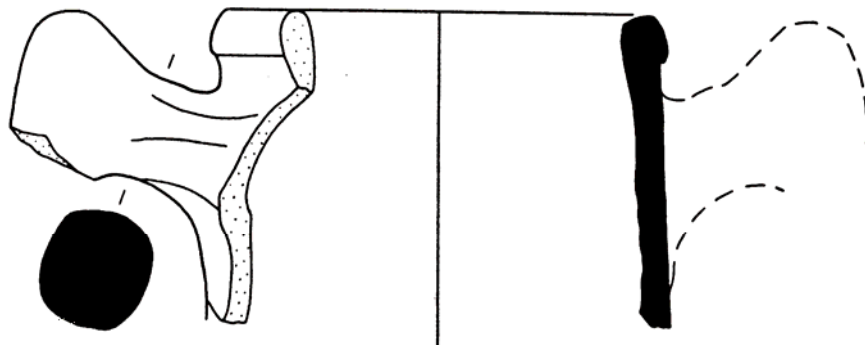
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of handle. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3).



398 A16/87.71.25.F4.(29)

PH. 0.103; est. rim D. 0.12

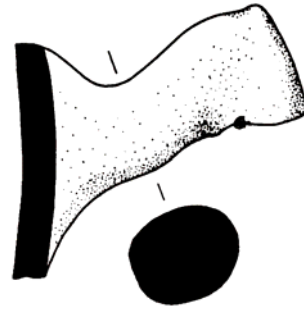
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and handle. Coarse reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), some minute to small red, white, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. White slip (2.5Y 8/2) on exterior. Dribbles of reddish paint on neck at handle.



399 A16/87.71.25.F4.(74)

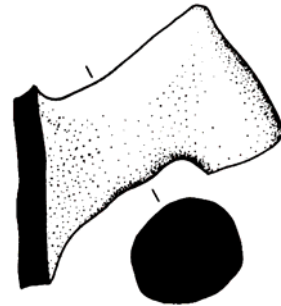
PH. 0.065

Fragment preserving part of neck and handle. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (2.5YR 6/6) with some white grits, a few black and reddish brown grits, and a few sparkling inclusions; a few small and large white grits have erupted through surfaces. White slip (10YR 8/2) on exterior.

**400** A16/87.71.25.F4.(72)

PH. 0.062

Fragment preserving part of neck and handle. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6) with many minute to small white, red, and black grits. Remains of pink slip (5YR 7/3).

**401** A16/87.71.25.F4.(75)

PH. 0.125

Fragment preserving part of neck and handle. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to large white and black grits and voids, occasional small red grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Remains of pinkish white slip (5YR 8/3).



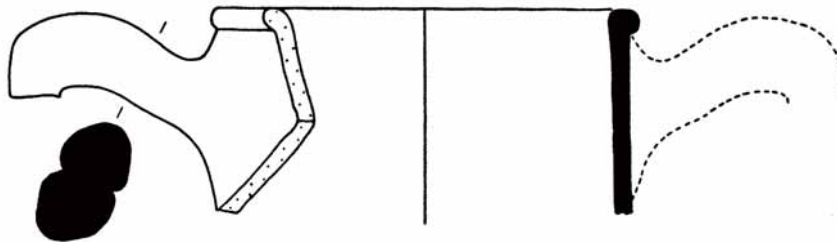
PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS AMPHORA CLASS 10

This type is characterized by a tall cylindrical body standing on a solid spike toe. The long neck ends in an outwardly rolled knob rim. Two bifid handles are vertically attached at the neck just below the rim and on the shoulder. An Ashkelon example, no. 408 below, contains many black bits, some shiny, that indicate Campanian fabric (Peacock and Williams 1986:87–88, 105–6). Class 10 jars derive their shape from the Koan amphoras of Hellenistic times. They were manufactured at a number of different sites in different fabrics, mainly in the western Mediterranean (Peacock and Williams 1986:105–6). The principal commodity they carried was wine. They are found at sites in Israel, in a number of different fabrics, but are not common there. Their date range is from the late first century B.C. to the mid-second century A.D.

402 A3/88.38.84.L171.B5.(1)

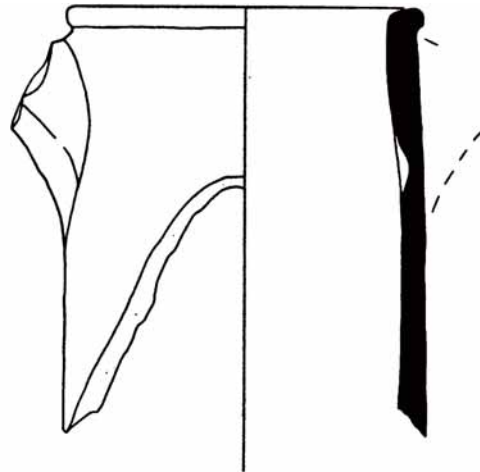
PH. 0.067; est. rim D. 0.14

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and double coil handle. Coarse clay with a gray core (5YR 5/1), yellowish red outer bands (5YR 5/6), some minute to small white, black, and red grits and sparkling inclusions. White slip (5Y 8/2) on exterior extending onto interior neck.

**403** A16/85.50.58.L3.(32)

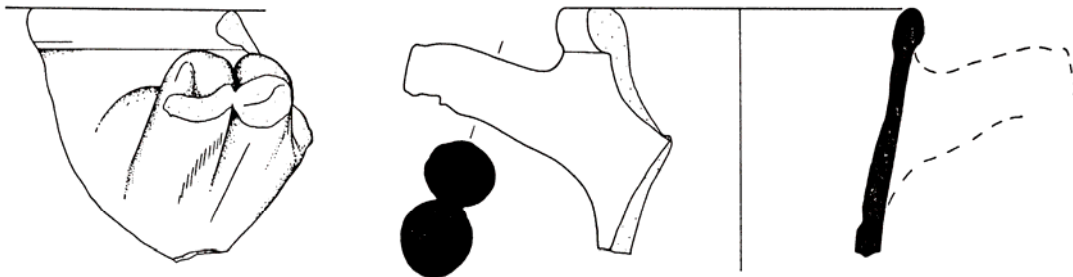
PH. 0.141; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim and upper end of handle. Finger impression on interior at handle level. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to large white, red, and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Light gray slip (10YR 7/2) on exterior lapped onto interior.

**404** A16/87.64.96.F4.(22)

PH. 0.08; est. rim D. 0.12

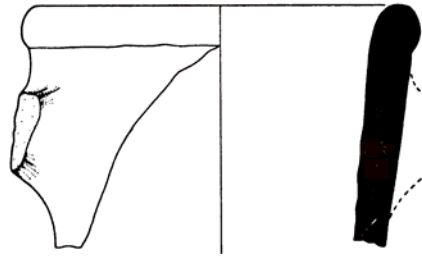
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one double coil handle. Rather coarse clay with a gray core (7.5YR N5/), yellowish red outer bands (5YR 5/6), some minute to large white, black, and yellow grits, some sparkling inclusions and voids. White slip (2.5YR 8/2) on exterior.



405 A16/87.64.96.F4.(25)

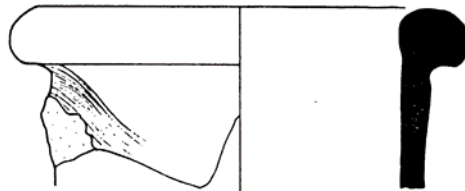
PH. 0.08; est. rim D. 0.13

Fragment preserving part of rim, neck, and stub of one double coil handle. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to small white, red, and gray grits and sparkling inclusions. A few small white grits have erupted through surfaces. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3).

**406** A3/88.38.73.L5.B6.(2)

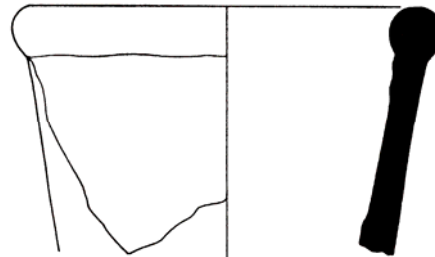
PH. 0.061; est. rim D. 0.15

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and edge of one handle attachment. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to large white and black grits and voids, a few red grits and sparkling inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on exterior extending onto upper surface of rim.

**407** A16/87.64.96.F4.(26)

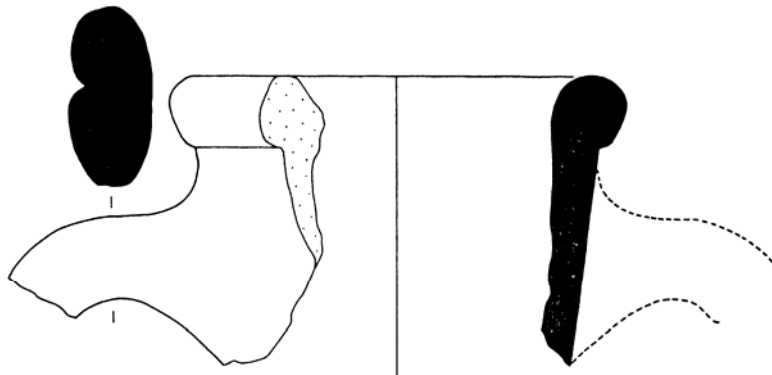
PH. 0.082; est. rim D. 0.13

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), some minute to small red and gray grits, occasional minute sparkling inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3).

**408** A3/88.2.83.L50.B149.(3)

PH. 0.097; est. rim D. 0.14

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one double coil handle. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), many minute to small black grits (some shiny), a few minute to small white grits. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on exterior.



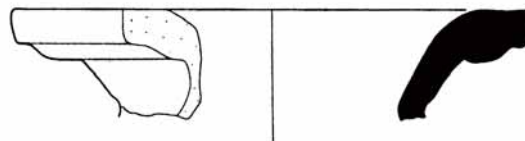
PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS AMPHORA CLASS 32

This type has a tall cylindrical body that stands on a pointed spike toe. Two small loop handles are vertically attached on the upper body just at the turn to the shoulder. The wide, outwardly flaring rim displays a good deal of detail but is often angular, with a wide rounded ridge around the underside. Amphoras of this type were made in North Africa, mainly in the second and first centuries B.C., with production extending into the early first century A.D. (Peacock and Williams 1986:151–52).

409 A3/88.38.84.L171.B7.(6)

PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.17

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse clay variegated red (2.5YR 5/6) and reddish gray (5YR 5/2), many minute to small white grits, some minute and small white and red grits, a few small voids. White slip (2.5Y 8/2) on exterior lapped onto interior.



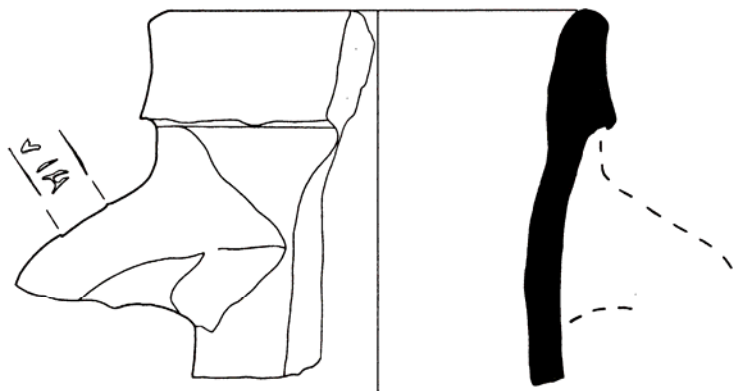
COSA AMPHORA TYPE 4B

This type of amphora is believed to have been made in the port area of Cosa (Will 1987:182–201). Characteristic features are a long cylindrical body standing on a spike toe and a tall cylindrical neck ending in a tall, outwardly folded and squared-off rim. Two flattened coil handles are vertically attached just below the rim and on the shoulder below. Prominent in the fabric of these jars are sparkling inclusions that have been identified as sand (DeBoer 1987:312–13). Stamps are not common but when they do appear they may be located on the rim, neck, handle, body, or toe. The most common place for a stamp is the shoulder. A single example from Ashkelon (no. 410) preserves a stamp on the upper surface of the handle near its junction with the neck. The impression appears to be complete but no parallels have been found for it. Will (1987:183–84) believes that this amphora type had its *floruit* in the second half of the first century B.C. but was in production as early as the second quarter of the first century B.C.

410 A5/86.38.44.L3.F5.B6.(1) MC# 13158

PH. 0.126; rim D. 0.15

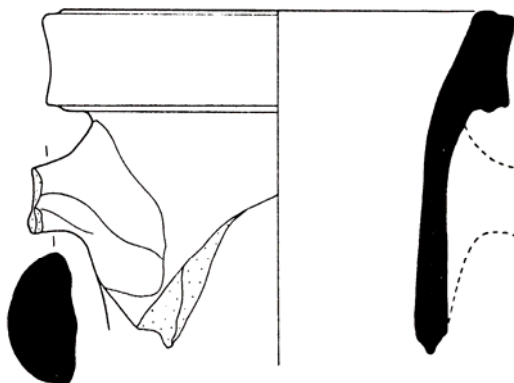
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one handle. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to small white, black, and red grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions. Stamp in rectangular frame on upper surface of handle near rim reading: VIA.



411 A3/88.2.73.L24.B94.(1)

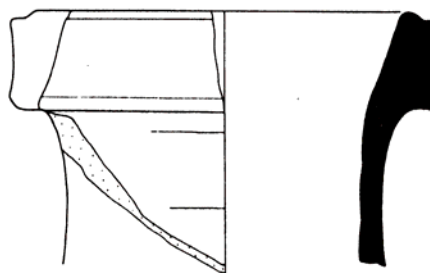
PH. 0.116; rim D. 0.152

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Rather fine clay variegated pink (7.5YR 7/4) and reddish yellow (5YR 7/6), a few white and black grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions. Pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) on exterior, dribbled onto interior.

**412** A3/88.2.72.L29.B113.(3)

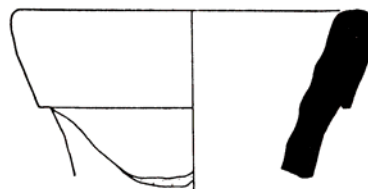
PH. 0.087; est. rim D. 0.13

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), some white, red, and gray grits and sparkling inclusions, occasional white grits. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on exterior extending onto interior.

**413** A16/85.41.7.L23.(26)

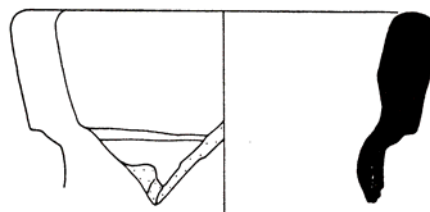
PH. 0.056; est. rim D. 0.115

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim with edge of one handle attachment. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), a few white and black grits, many sparkling inclusions, occasional red grits, a few small ones.

**414** A3/88.38.74.L147.B362.(1)

PH. 0.063; est. rim D. 0.14

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of neck. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some white, red, and black grits, some sparkling inclusions.



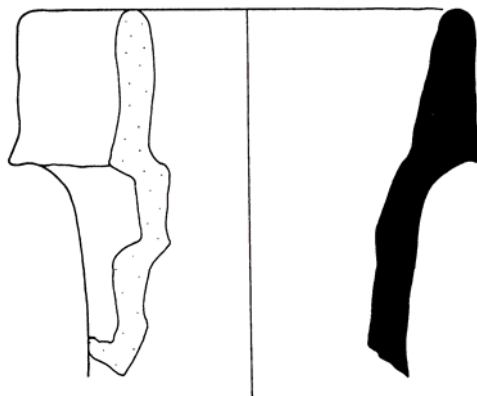
COSA AMPHORA TYPE 5

This type is similar in shape and clay to Cosa Amphora Type 4 and may also bear a stamp. The rim is concave on the outer face and comes to a sharp point at the bottom. It is believed to have been originally produced in Spain but eventually came to be made at Cosa as well. Fish sauce (*garum*) may have been the commodity shipped in this type of amphora (Will 1987:201–4). The date range is similar to that of Cosa Type 4b above.

415 A3/88.38.74.L100.F100.B208.(3)

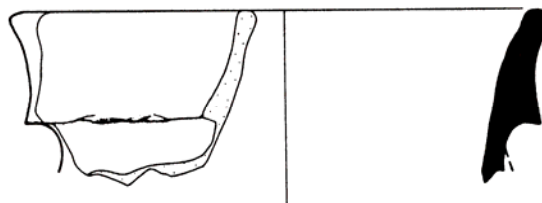
PH. 0.121; est. rim D. 0.13

Two joining fragments preserve part of rim and neck. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some white and black grits, a few small voids, some sparkling inclusions. Remains of pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2) on exterior.

**416** A16/87.50.57.L3.F3.B16.(4)

PH. 0.056; est. rim D. 0.17

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim plus edge of one handle attachment. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired very pale brown (10YR 7/3).



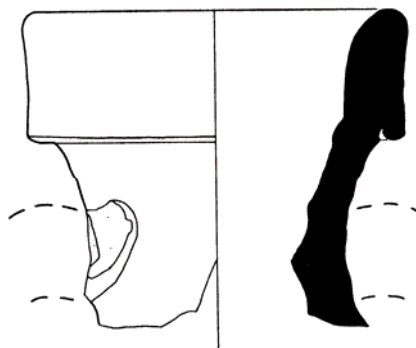
CARTHAGE EARLY ROMAN AMPHORA IV

This type has a low cylindrical neck ending in a tall, outwardly folded rim that is concave on the outer face. The lower end of the rim is undercut to set it off sharply from the neck. The Carthage example to which the Ashkelon piece has been compared came from a late first century B.C. context (Hayes 1976b:110, 112).

417 A16/85.38.73.L4.(16)

PH. 0.105; rim D. 0.127

Two joining fragments preserve part of neck, rim, and remains of one handle attachment. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some minute to small white and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions and red grits.



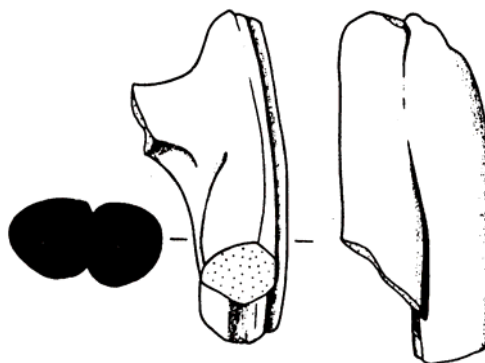
PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS AMPHORA CLASS 11

Both the highly arched bifid handles and the hard, sandy fabric of the Ashkelon specimen (no. 418) support its association with Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 11. This type is believed to have been manufactured at various centers, thus accounting for the differences in fabric that occur, although the location of these centers is not known. It is fairly widely distributed in the eastern Mediterranean and has been found in both Italy and North Africa. What product it carried in international trade is unknown, though wine can be suggested. The proposed date range is the first and second centuries A.D. (Peacock and Williams 1986:107–8).

418 A16/85.34.97.L24.(4)

PH. 0.015

Fragment preserving part of double coil handle with sharp peak at topmost part. Surfaces gritty to touch. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many minute to small black grits and sparkling inclusions, some white grits.



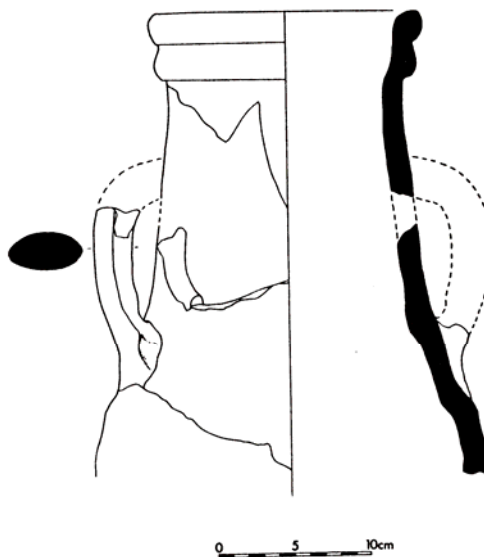
PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS AMPHORA CLASS 7

This type has a spike toe supporting a tall, more-or-less cylindrical body and neck. The wide mouth consists of a thickened knob rim with a pronounced ridge below it. Two small, flattened coil handles are vertically attached just below the ridge and on the neck/upper body at the transition from one to the other. Random wheel ridging marks much of the interior. The coarse clay is sandy and contains both white and dark inclusions. The jar is believed to have been made in Italy and to have been distributed mainly in the western Mediterranean. *Tituli picti* indicate that fruit was the commodity carried in it (Peacock and Williams 1986:96–97). This is supported by examples of this type found at Masada in Israel, which are believed to be part of a shipment dating to 19 B.C. (Bar-Nathan 2006:331–33, Type M-AM9), and which had *tituli picti* in Latin referring to apples from Cumae (Cotton and Geiger 1989:163–66, nos. 822–25). The suggested date of the first century A.D. proposed by Zevi would seem to need to be extended back into the first century B.C. based on the information from Masada (see Zevi 1966 as cited in Peacock and Williams 1986:97).

419 A3/88.38.74.F142.FG33.B408.(1)

PH. a. 0.124, b. 0.19; est. rim D. 0.18

Two sets of several joining fragments each preserve part of body, shoulder, neck, and rim plus the lower end of each handle. Coarse white clay (10YR 8/2), some minute to large white, red, black, and gray grits, some sparkling inclusions.



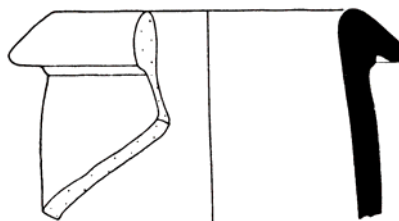
BENGHAZI EARLY ROMAN AMPHORA 7

This type has a cylindrical neck ending in a wide, down-turned rim that is sharply set off from the neck on the exterior. A sharp ridge runs around the neck at the bottom of the rim and also on the exterior. Riley (1979:157–61) reports a similar jar from “Sebaste in Palestine” but gives no further information. The date range is from the late first century A.D to the early second century A.D.

420 A5/86.57.58.L2.B81.(36)

PH. 0.066; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and outer edge of one handle attachment. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many minute to small white grits, some minute red and gray grits and sparkling inclusions.



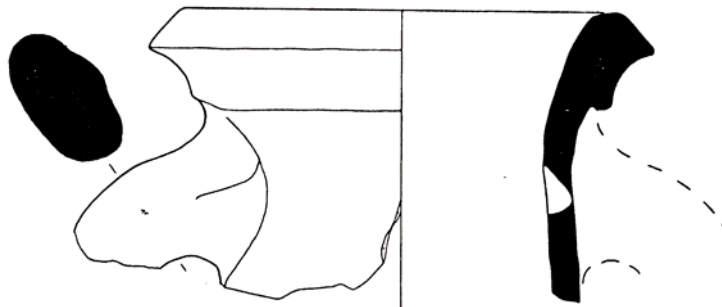
BENGHAZI EARLY ROMAN AMPHORA 11A

This type has a solid spike toe, a wide cylindrical body, and a low cylindrical neck ending in an angular, outwardly folded rim that is concave on its outer face. Two flattened coil handles are vertically attached at the neck and shoulder. No. 422 below went into secondary use at some point, as shown by the vertical rows of small, more-or-less rectangular slits extending from upper to lower body. What purpose it served is unclear—perhaps the numerous small holes indicate a drainage function. Amphoras such as the Ashkelon examples are believed to have been manufactured in Tripolitania (Riley 1979:166–67) during the first century A.D.

421 A16/85.38.84.L7.(3)

PH. 0.097; rim D. 0.162

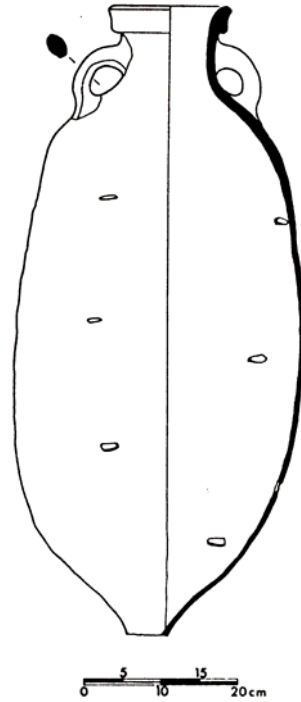
Two joining fragments preserve part of neck, rim, and one handle. Deep finger impression on interior at handle level. Fine clay banded red (2.5YR 5/6), dark gray (2.5YR N4/) and reddish brown (5YR 5/4), some minute to large white and black grits and voids. Traces of pinkish slip (7.5YR 8/2).



422 A3/88.50.49.F125.B280.(1)

PH. 0.837; rim D. 0.16

Intact except for end of toe and part of neck and rim. Rows of holes cut along body in secondary use of jar. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6) fired dark gray (2.5YR N4/) in narrow bands near surface. Remains of white slip (2.5Y 8/2).

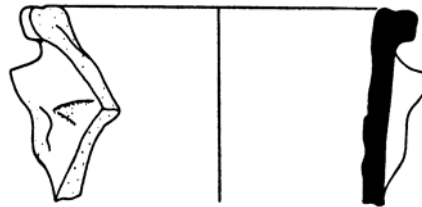
**BENGHAZI EARLY ROMAN AMPHORA 2 (?)**

At Benghazi, this type was considered a possible local imitation of the Koan type (Riley 1979:146–47). The handle on the Ashkelon example (no. 423) is not sufficiently preserved to determine whether it was a double coil, so the suggested identification is tentative. Riley proposed a date in the second century A.D.

423 A16/87.64.96.F4.(10)

PH. 0.067; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Coarse very pale brown clay (10YR 7/4), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. White slip (2.5Y 8/2). Surfaces feel gritty to the touch.



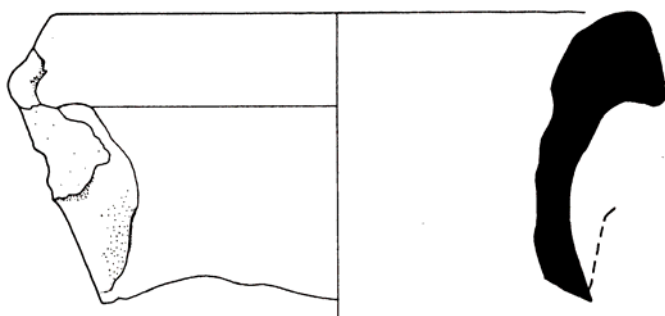
PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS AMPHORA CLASS 18

The small part of the rim, neck, and upper end of two handles that is preserved, together with the character of the clay, allows a suggested identification of no. 424 as an example of Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 18. This type has a long, hollow spike toe, an ovoid body, a wide cylindrical neck, and an outwardly folded rim that is triangular in section. Two flattened coil handles are vertically attached at the neck just below the rim and on the shoulder. The handles are set close to the neck and shoulder walls. The coast of southern Spain is proposed as one of several production centers, all of which were in Spain. This amphora type is widely distributed in the western Mediterranean but is also known from North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean. Fish products are considered to have been the commodity shipped (Peacock and Williams 1986:122–23). The date range is from the first century A.D. to the second century A.D.

424 A16/85.38.83.L28.(12)

PH. 0.095; est. rim D. 0.22

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Coarse clay banded reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) and light reddish brown (5YR 6/3), a few white and black grits, occasional small red grits, some sparkling inclusions. Remains of pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2) on exterior.



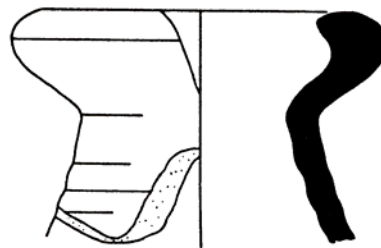
PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS AMPHORA CLASS 25

The globular shape of this amphora type is characterized by a rounded bottom that ends in a small, solid toe at the center. The low cylindrical neck ends in a thickened rim that is usually concave on the interior face but shows a great deal of variety in detail. Two heavy coil handles are vertically attached at the upper neck and shoulder. The sandy clay is red or gray in color and hard fired. Sometimes the exterior is coated with a white saline solution. Inclusions consist of white and colorless bits of quartz and feldspar. Small amounts of dark-colored rocks and white limestone are also present (Peacock and Williams 1986:140). It is usual to find a stamp on the upper surface of the handle at the highest more-or-less horizontal point. It consists of the name of a person in abbreviated form, probably the owner of the estate where the olive oil contained in the vessel was produced. This type is found mainly in the western Mediterranean, where it was widely distributed. It occurs in small numbers in the eastern Mediterranean and is rare at sites in Israel. Its date range is from the first to fourth centuries A.D. (Peacock and Williams 1986:136–40).

425 A16/85.38.83.L28.(4)

PH. 0.075; est. rim D. 0.125

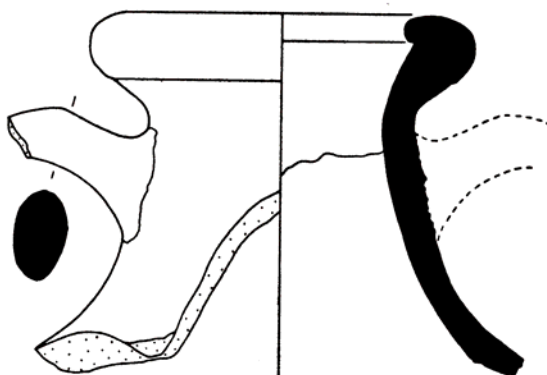
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and edge of handle attachment. Fine yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits, a few small voids.



426 A16/85.38.83.L31.(7)

PH. 0.12; rim D. 0.128

Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim and upper end of one handle along with remains of attachment for second handle. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids, occasional sparkling inclusions.



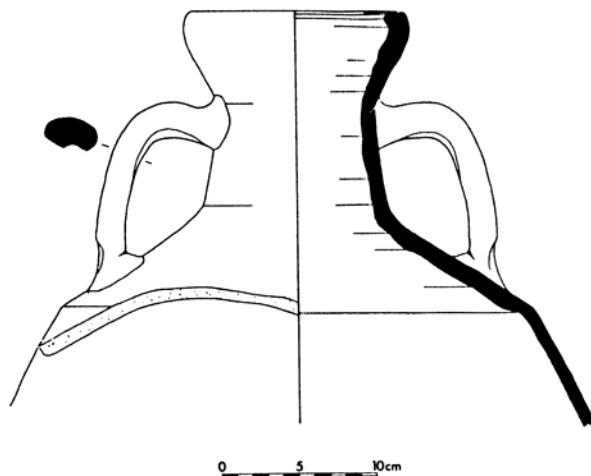
PAPHOS AMPHORA TYPE V

This type has a wide body with a sharp turn to the shoulder and a slightly inwardly sloping neck leading to a tall, outwardly flaring mouth that ends in a slightly in-turned rim. Two flattened coil handles are vertically attached at the upper neck just below the mouth and on the shoulder (Hayes 1991:92). The sparkling inclusions in the fabric of the Paphos Amphora Type V have been identified as mica (Hayes 1991:204). Hayes assigned a *terminus post quem* for this type of A.D. 117–119 (Hayes 1991:202, 204).

427 A16/85.38.83.L40.(1)

PH. 0.254; est. rim D. 0.145

Piece preserving part of shoulder, all of neck, rim, and both handles. Broad, shallow groove along outer surface of handles. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions.



428 A16/85.38.73.L5.(27)

PH. 0.103; rim D. 0.128 × 0.133

Four joining fragments preserve part of neck, rim, and one handle. Light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to small white, red, and gray grits, many sparkling inclusions.



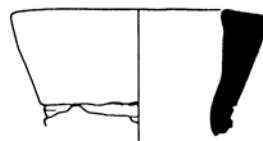
BENGHAZI MISCELLANEOUS AMPHORA D314

This type has a narrow mouth with a tall, flaring rim that is flat on its upper surface. It is believed to be a North African product that is made in a clay local to Benghazi (Local Fabric 4). Similar jars are common at Benghazi by the later second century A.D. (Riley 1979:209, D314).

429 A3/88.2.73.L36.B158.(1)

PH. 0.041; est. rim D. 0.085

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of neck. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some minute to small white grits, a few black grits and sparkling inclusions.



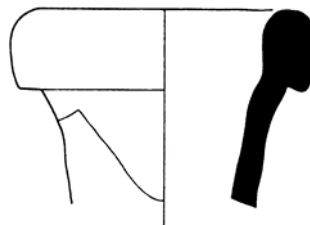
CAESAREA HIPPODROME MISCELLANEOUS AMPHORA

A single specimen from Ashkelon (no. 430) resembles the jars from Caesarea Maritima. The neck flares outward slightly and ends in a knob rim that is undercut on its lower end. The sparkling inclusions in the fabric of the specimen catalogued below are identified by Riley at Caesarea as mica. He further suggests that such amphoras were probably manufactured in southern Gaul from the first to the third century A.D. (Riley 1975:33).

430 A16/85.38.73.L29.(3)

PH. 0.064; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Rather coarse clay with dark gray core (2.5YR N4/), light brown outer bands (7.5YR 6/4), many white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions.



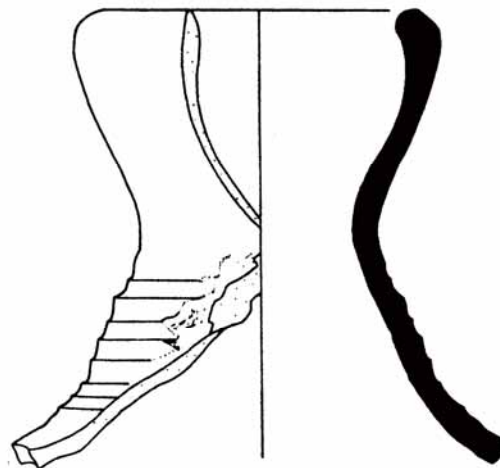
BENGHAZI MIDDLE ROMAN AMPHORA 18

This type has an inwardly sloping neck leading to a tall mouth that is concave on the interior surface and in-turned at the top. The locus of production is believed to have been in the northern Aegean or Black Sea area, based mainly on frequency of occurrence. The date range is from the first century to the mid-third century A.D. (Riley 1979:205–6).

431 A16/85.38.73.L37.(1)

PH. 0.152; est. rim D. 0.12

Two joining fragments preserve profile from shoulder to rim and edge of handle attachment. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and red grits and sparkling inclusions. Pinkish white slip(?) (7.5YR 8/2) on exterior.



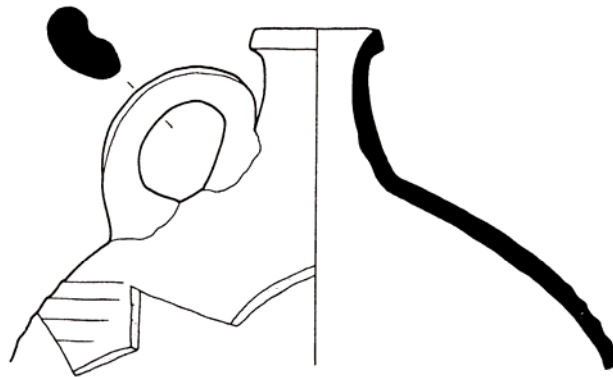
BENGHAZI MIDDLE ROMAN AMPHORA 3

This amphora type is similar to a later version named Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 10. It has a long hollow toe, recessed on the underside, leading to a long ovoid body that ends in a narrow vertical neck with a rim that is usually outwardly folded, although other rims may occur that are slightly different in detail. This is also the shape of Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 10 except that in that case the long hollow toe takes a different form at the lower end. The most significant difference, the one that originally caused the division into two types, has to do with the treatment of the handles. On both types, the handle has a widely splayed attachment that reaches well around the neck. Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 10 differs from Middle Roman Amphora 3, however, in that the former has two handles vertically attached with splayed ends while the later has only one handle. The date range for Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 3, to which the Ashkelon example (no. 432) is assigned, is from the first to fourth century A.D. This type is found in Israel but not in quantity. Sometime in the fourth century the two-handled type (Late Roman Amphora 10) came into production (Riley 1979:183–86).

432 A16/85.38.83.L31.(15)

PH. 0.11; rim D. 0.0445

Eight joining fragments preserve profile from shoulder to rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some mica. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 4/4).



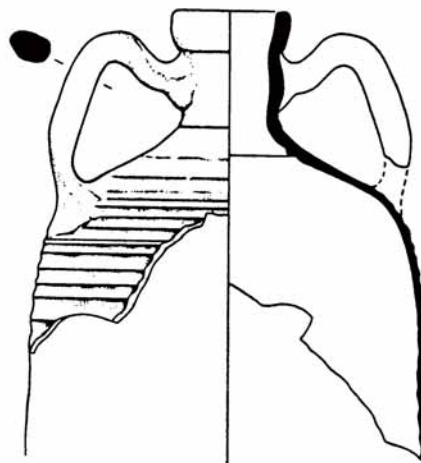
VILLA OF DIONYSOS AT KNOSSOS AMPHORA TYPE 2

This type has a rounded bottom with a globular body and a gentle turn to the shoulder. The neck may be concave on the outer surface, vertical, or have a slight bulge. The tall, outwardly folded rim is distinctly set off from the neck on the exterior. Two flattened coil handles are vertically attached at mid-rim and on the shoulder. A production center for this type was at Knossos; however, vessels of similar shape but different fabric have been found at Athens and Corinth (Hayes 1983:97, 143). The jars from Ashkelon were made at Knossos. The upper part of a graffito of uncertain form is preserved on the shoulder of no. 436; it may have been a number. The date range of this type is from the second to the third century A.D.

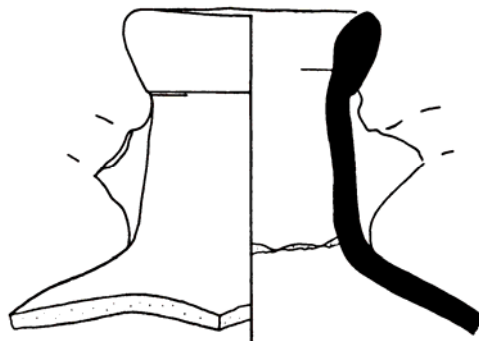
433 A16/85.38.83.L28.(7)

PH. 0.303; rim D. 0.075

Several joining fragments preserve profile from mid body to rim plus all of one handle and most of the second handle. Fine reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids.

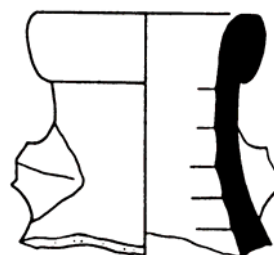
**434** A16/85.38.83.L36.(15)

Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim and upper ends of two handles. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), a few white and black grits. Surfaces fired very pale brown (10YR 7/4).

**435** A16/85.38.83.L31.(6)

PH. 0.082; rim D. 0.079

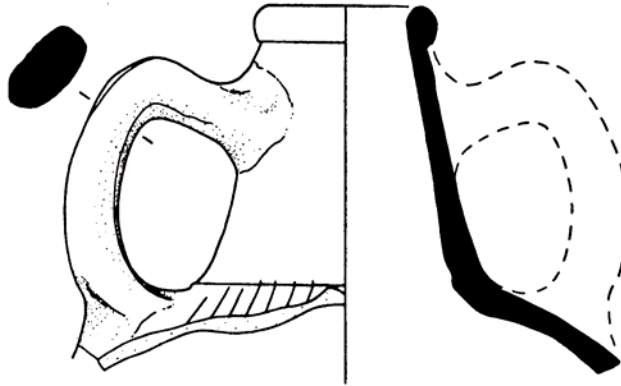
Fragment preserving profile from neck to rim and upper ends of two handles. Fine light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/3), a few white and black grits and voids.



436 A16/87.37.47.L9.B130.(6) MC# 16715

PH. 0.12; est. rim D. 0.06

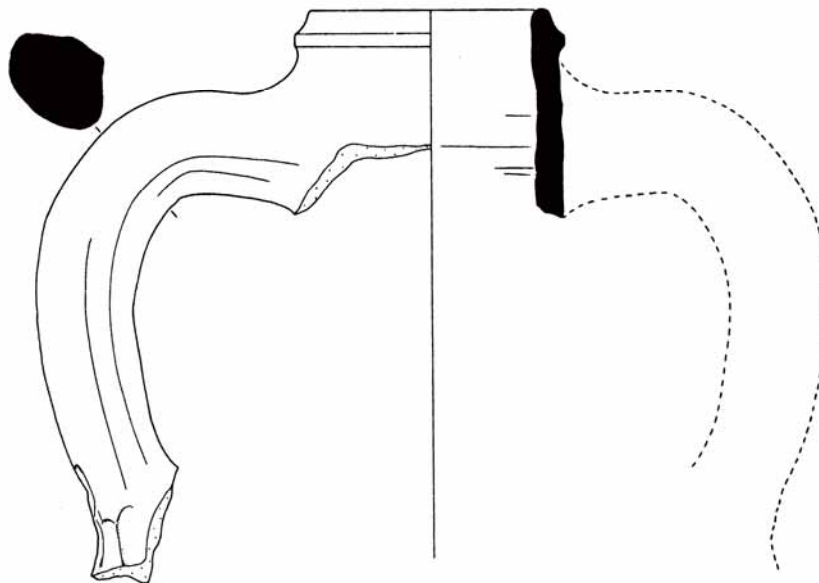
Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim plus all of one handle. Fine yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8), some minute to small white and black grits (some black grits shiny), some sparkling inclusions. Graffito on shoulder at base of neck consisting of seven vertical lines of varying heights (only upper parts preserved).

**BEIRUT AMPHORA 3**

This type is carrot-shaped with a long hollow toe. A smooth turn marks the transition from body to shoulder. The neck is cylindrical, ending in a more-or-less triangular rim that may be concave on the upper surface. Two heavy coil handles are vertically attached at the upper neck and on the shoulder. Wheel-ridging covers much of the exterior body. This jar type was manufactured in Beirut and is rarely found far afield, although examples have been found in Egypt. Reynolds (1997–98:38–40, 61, figs. 228.290, 229.291, 230.292) believes that distribution may have been directed mainly at Cyprus. Examples excavated in Beirut came from assemblages dated to the first half of the second century A.D.

437 A3/88.2.73.L8.B54.(22)

Fragment preserving part of shoulder, neck, rim, and all of one handle. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), many minute to large white, red, and black grits.



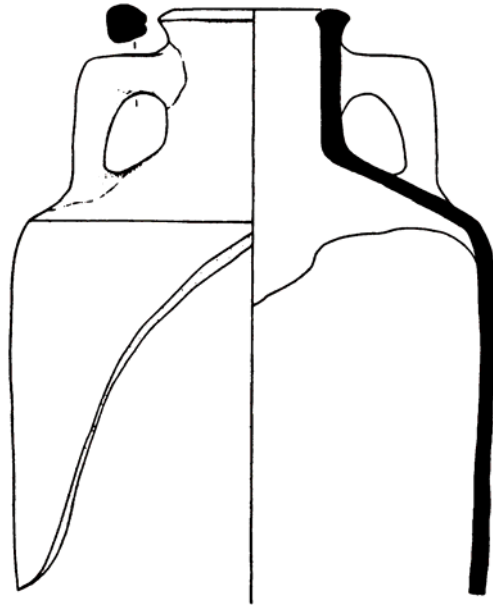
BENGHAZI MIDDLE ROMAN AMPHORA 4

This type has a short, solid, cylindrical or pointed toe supporting a wide cylindrical body with a pronounced turn from upper body to shoulder. The neck is also cylindrical and ends in a thickened rim. The treatment of the handles is distinctive. They are vertically attached on the upper neck and shoulder. The coils of clay, with a deep groove along the outer surface are squeezed together and bent sharply at the transition from the horizontal to the vertical section. Pronounced ribbing usually covers the exterior of the jar from shoulder to toe. Visual examination of vessel fragments shows a reddish yellow fabric or a pink to light-red one. It has been proposed that the difference in fabric indicates production in more than one center in the eastern Mediterranean (Riley 1979:186–87). Archaeological evidence from sites in western Rough Cilicia (an area on the Mediterranean coast of southern Turkey) suggest that this amphora was the most common locally made jar of the first to fourth centuries A.D. It was made in several fabrics, including one or more with what may be mica (Rauh and Slane 2000). A pink or pinkish-white slip may be present on the exterior from rim to upper body, usually dribbled lower. Similar jars both with and without minute sparkling inclusions (mica?) have been found in Israel (Rauh and Will 2002:48 and note 3, p. 63). A raisin wine is believed to have been the product carried in this type of jar (Rauh and Will 2002:48–49). The date range is from the first to fourth centuries A.D., especially the second and third centuries (Riley 1979:186–87; Rauh and Slane 2000:328).

438 A16/87.71.45.F3.B10.(2)

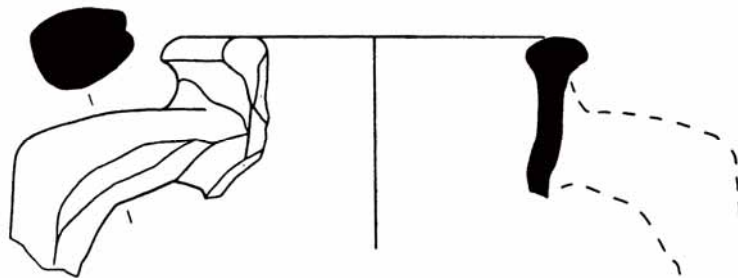
PH. 0.385; rim D. 0.125

Many joining fragments preserve profile from lower body to rim plus both handles. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6) fired very pale brown (10YR 8/4) near outer surface, many minute to small white, red, and black grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions.

**439** A16/87.37.47.L5.B37.(35)

PH. with handle 0.079; est. rim D. 0.13

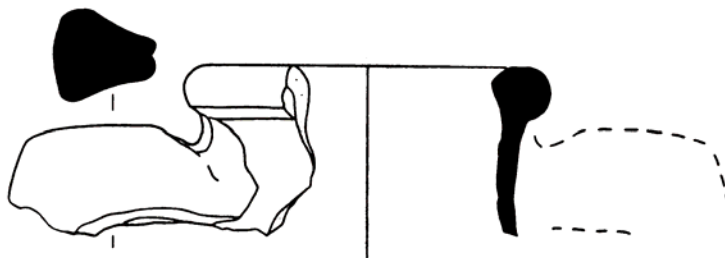
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and handle. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to large white, black, and red grits, occasional sparkling inclusions.



440 A16/87.37.47.L5.B19.(33)

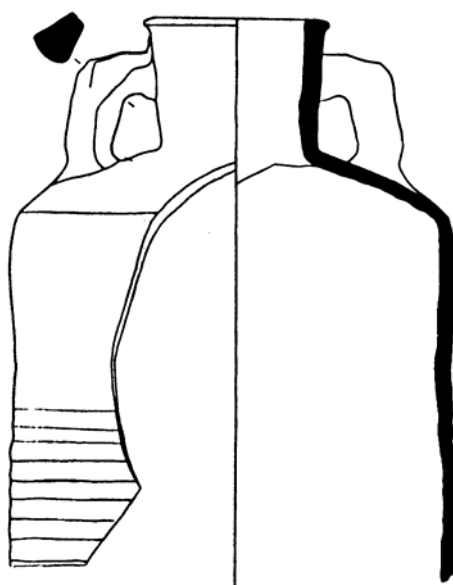
PH. 0.055; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and handle. Rather coarse pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), some minute to small red, white, and black grits and voids, occasional sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired very pale brown (10YR 8/3).

**441** A16/85.34.97.L31.(9)

PH. 0.371; rim D. 0.122

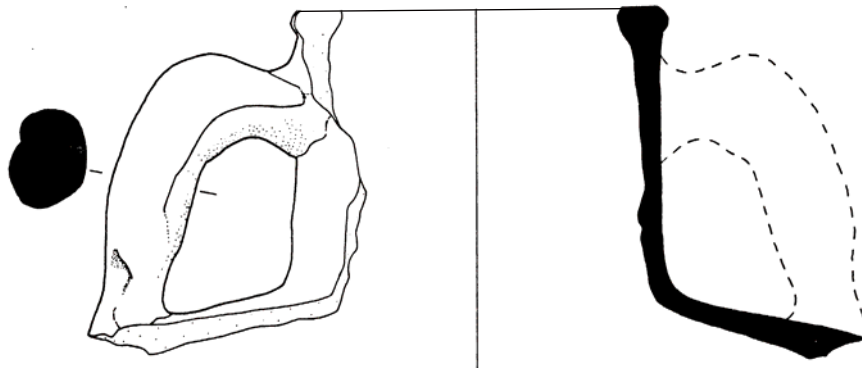
Many joining fragments preserve profile from mid body to rim plus all of two handles. Low, widely spaced ribbing on body. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to small white, red, and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Remains of pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) on exterior.



0 5 10cm

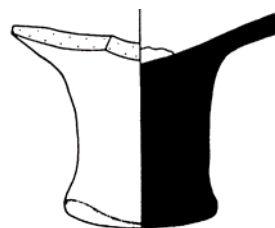
- 442 A16/85.34.97.L31.(11)
PH. 0.123

Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim and all of one handle. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few minute to small white, red, and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Traces of pink slip (5YR 8/3) on exterior.



- 443 A16/85.38.83.F7.(2)
PH. 0.07; toe D. 0.05

Fragment preserving all of solid toe and beginning of body. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to large white and red grits. Traces of pinkish white slip (5YR 8/2) on exterior.

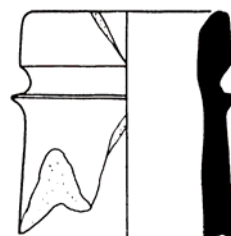


BENGAZI MIDDLE ROMAN AMPHORA 7

This type is characterized by a recessed toe and an elongated ovoid body with a sharp turn to the shoulder. A tall neck slopes inward to end in a thickened rim with a sharp flange around the outside of the neck just below it. Two heavy flattened coil handles, vertically attached at the shoulder and on the upper neck, rise above the top of the rim. Diagonal ridges cover most of the outside of the neck and shallow grooves may mark the outside of the toe. The clay is hard fired and usually red; occasionally there is a gray core. This jar type is widely distributed around the ancient world and is known from sites in Israel (Riley 1979:192; Peacock and Williams 1986:193). Its date range may begin as early as the late second century A.D. and extend through the third and fourth centuries (Peacock and Williams 1986:194; Riley 1979:192). Neither the place(s) of manufacture nor the contents carried in this type of jar are known.

- 444 A16/85.38.83.L31.(4)
PH. 0.074; est. rim D. 0.06

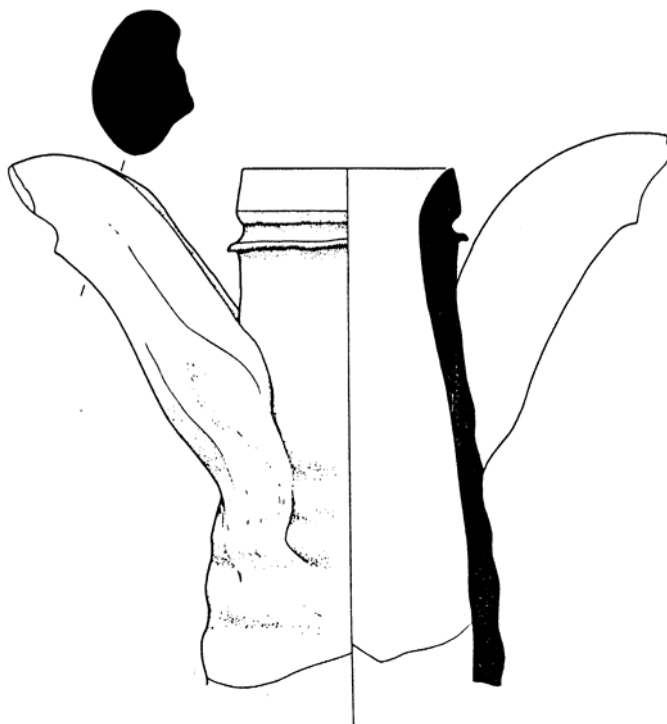
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and the edge of one handle attachment. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some minute to small white and black grits, a few voids.



445 A16/85.38.83.L36.(43)

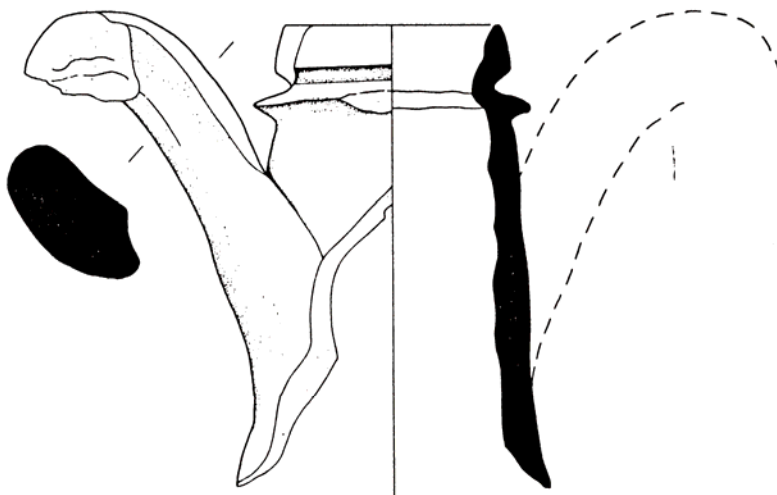
PH. with handle 0.189; rim D. 0.071

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and two handles. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions.

**446** A16/85.38.83.L36.(36)

PH. 0.155; est. rim D. 0.07

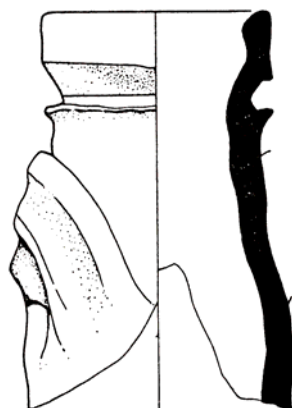
Three joining fragments preserving part of neck, rim, and one handle. Rather fine yellowish red clay (5YR 5/8), some minute to large white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions.



447 A16/85.38.83.L32.(1)

PH. 0.131; rim D. 0.073

Four joining fragments preserve part of neck, rim, and two handles. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some minute to small white, black, and red grits, some sparkling inclusions.



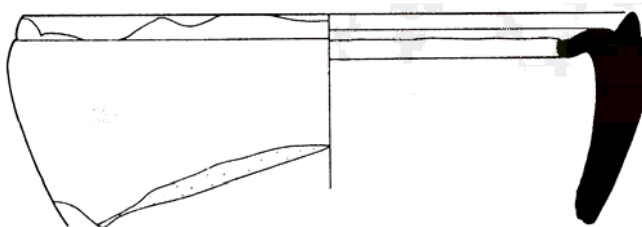
VILLA OF DIONYSOS AT KNOSSOS AMPHORA TYPE 18

No. 448 has a wide mouth and a biconical neck ending in a profiled rim that is sharply in-turned. A similar specimen from the Villa of Dionysos at Knossos (Type 18) shows flattened coil handles vertically attached at the neck and on the shoulder below. The date range of this type runs from the late second to the early third century A.D. (Hayes 198:148–49, fig. 22.49, 50; Sackett 1992:247–49, pl. 189.30, Severan Deposit S1; pp. 250, 255, pl. 199.151, Upper Levels U).

448 A16/85.38.83.L20.(6)

PH. 0.07; est. rim D. 0.21

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to large white, red, and black grits, many sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired very pale brown (10YR 7/4).



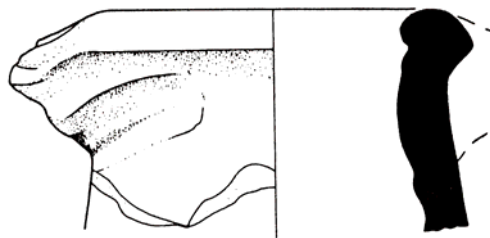
BENGHAZI MISCELLANEOUS AMPHORAS D298/D299

The fragmentary remains of these amphora types are characterized by an inwardly sloping neck ending in a heavy knob rim that is notched or grooved on the interior surface. Two flattened coil handles are vertically attached on the neck at the rim and below on the shoulder. It is not known what goods were carried in these jar types. They most closely resemble jars from Benghazi for which a date range of the second to the third centuries A.D. has been proposed (Riley 1979:205–6).

449 A16/85.38.73.L5.(14)

PH. 0.074; est. rim D. 0.14

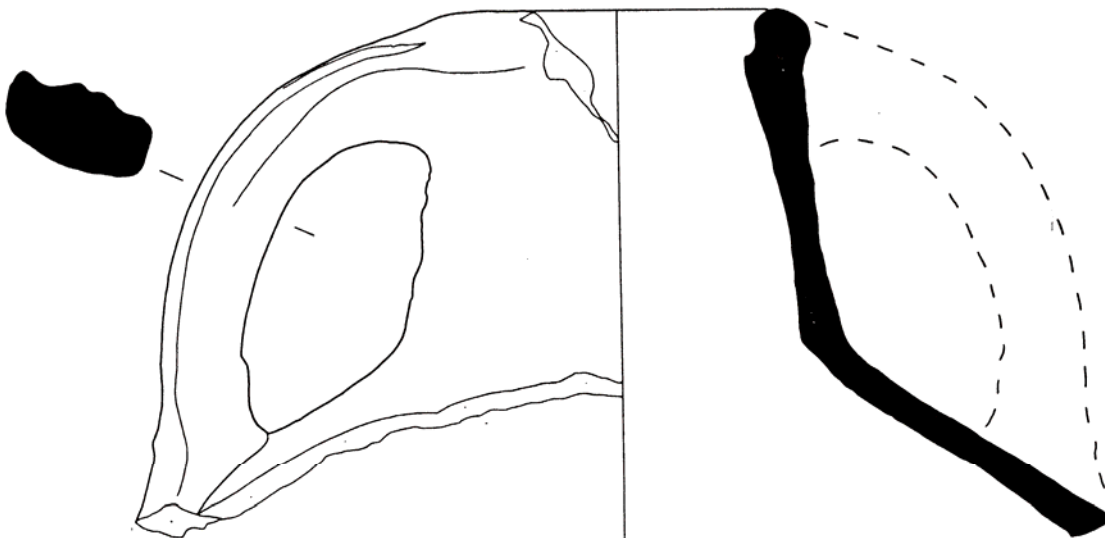
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Coarse pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), many minute to small white, black, and red grits and voids, occasional sparkling inclusions. Surface feels gritty to the touch.



450 A16/85.38.73.L30.(2)

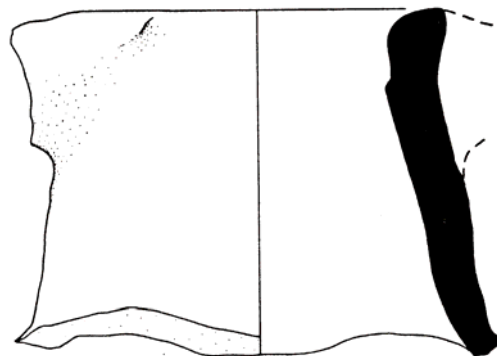
PH. 0.174; est. rim D. 0.13

Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim plus all of one handle. Worn on interior surface. Three grooves along outer surface of handle. Rather coarse clay variegated light brown (7.5YR 6/4) and light red (2.5YR 6/6), many minute to small white and black grits and voids, occasional large white grits. Exterior surface fired white (2.5Y 8/2).

**451** A3/88.38.93.L5.B32.(1)

PH. 0.114; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper stub of one handle. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions.



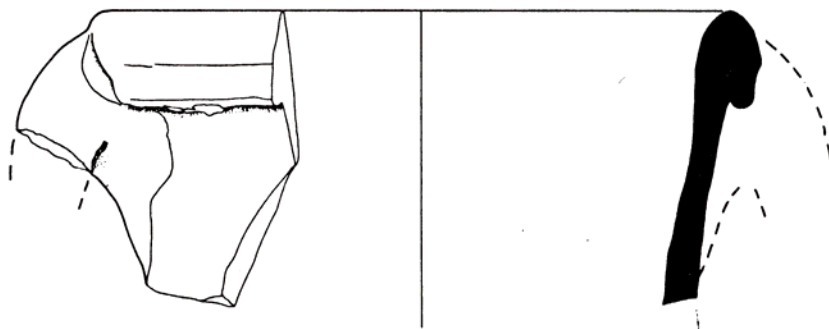
BAETICAN BELTRAN AMPHORA 72

This type has a cylindrical neck ending in an outwardly folded rim that is distinctly set off from the neck on the exterior. Two flattened coil handles are vertically attached on the neck—just under the rim, up against which the handles are pressed, and on the shoulder. The mouth is relatively wide, supporting the idea that the product carried was fish sauce (*garum*). At Beirut, this type of jar was found in a large deposit dating to the late second or early third century A.D. (Reynolds 1997–98:37, 82, 105 and references cited, fig. 205.267).

452 A16/85.34.97.L24.(20)

PH. 0.095; est. rim D. 0.22

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of handle. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), many minute to large white, red, and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2) on exterior dribbled onto interior.



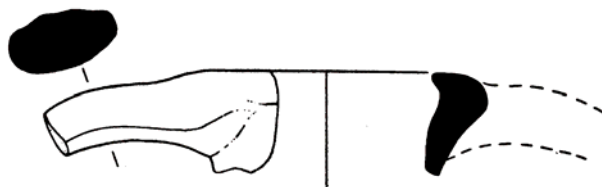
BENGHAZI EARLY ROMAN AMPHORA 14

The rounded bottom of this type has a hollow bulb at the center. The body is cylindrical with a smooth turn to the shoulder. A low cylindrical neck ends in a knob rim that tapers inward. Two flattened coil handles are vertically attached at the rim and on the shoulder. The suggested date is the third century A.D. but it was in production as early as the first to second centuries A.D. (Riley 1979:170–71).

453 A16/85.38.83.L40.(11)

PH. 0.034; est. rim D. 0.09

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few minute to small white, red, and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Remains of pinkish white slip (5YR 8/2).



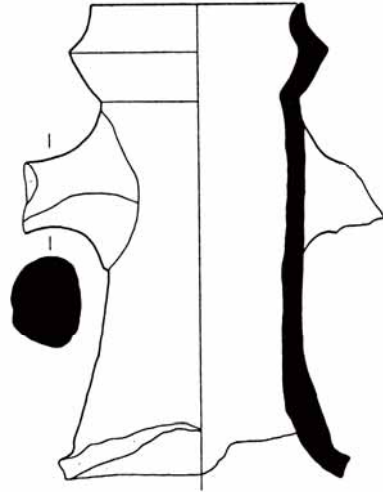
BENGHAZI MIDDLE ROMAN AMPHORA 1

This type has a ring foot, an angular ovoid body, and a tall, narrow neck that ends either in a biconical rim (subtype 1a) or in a thickened rim that is slightly in-turned at the top (subtype 1b). Two heavy coil handles are vertically attached at the neck and on the shoulder. One of the Ashkelon examples (no. 454) has a sharply biconical rim, while the second specimen (no. 455) may be a variant on this shape, with a rim that is more triangular but still biconical on the exterior surface. The distribution of this amphora type is considered to be mainly in the central Mediterranean. The commodities it carried in international trade are not known. A date range of the second to fourth century A.D. has been suggested (Riley 1979:177–80).

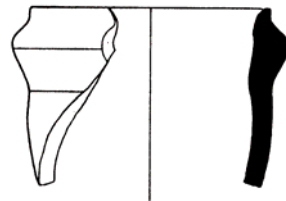
454 A16/87.37.47.L5.B92,102.(4,37)

est. rim D. 0.07

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse clay with red core (2.5YR 5/6), reddish brown outer bands (5YR 5/3). White slip (10YR 8/2) on exterior extending onto interior.

**455** A16/87.38.83.L63.F33.B79.(2)

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), very thin outer bands light gray (2.5Y 7/2), some white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired white (2.5Y 8/2).



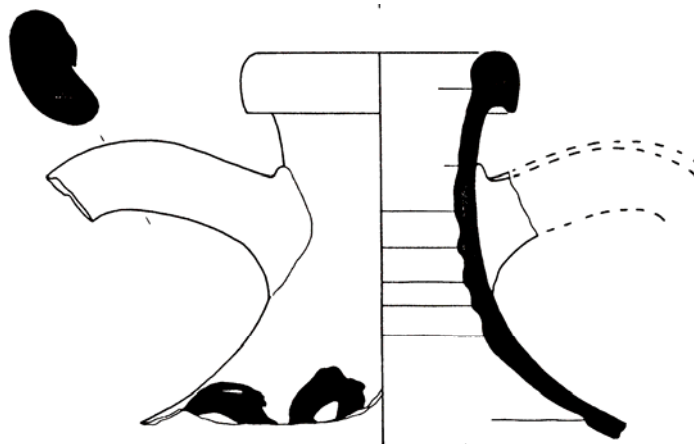
BENGHAZI MIDDLE ROMAN AMPHORA 11

This type has a low, solid toe supporting an ovoid body with a smooth turn to the shoulder. The neck is concave in profile and leads to an outwardly flaring knob rim. Two flattened coil handles, concave on their upper surface, are vertically attached at mid-neck and shoulder below. The clay is pale brown and may have a red core. There are white inclusions. The type has a mainly western distribution with rare occurrences in the eastern Mediterranean. No other examples in Israel are known to the present author. Kiln sites have been found in France, which support the idea of a south-Gaulish origin. Wine or fish sauce have been suggested as the products shipped in this type of amphora (Riley 1979:195). The date range appears to be the second and third centuries A.D., with examples that are dated as early as the first century A.D. (Riley 1979:195–96).

456 A16/85.38.83.L31.(2,3)

PH. 0.127; est. rim D. 0.09

Fragment preserving jar from beginning of shoulder to rim and upper part of two handles. Coarse light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4), many minute to small white, black, and red grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. White slip (2.5Y 8/2) on exterior, dribbled onto interior neck. Remains of unreadable inscription in red paint (2.5YR 5/8) on shoulder.



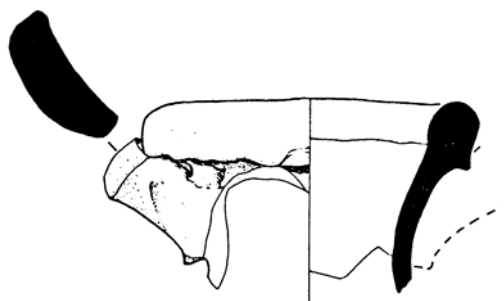
KEAY AMPHORA TYPE I

This type has a narrow neck ending in a heavy rim that may be knob-like or triangular in section, or may be a tall rectangle in section. Two wide flattened handles are vertically attached under the rim and on the shoulder below. The handles may have a groove along the middle of the outer surface. Jars of this type have been divided into subtype Ia (no. 457) and Ib (nos. 458 and 459), both of which were recovered at Ashkelon. No. 459 is of particular interest because of the plaster stopper in the mouth and the undeciphered dipinto in gray paint (5YR 5/1) on the neck between the handles. Such jars were manufactured in Mauretania and apparently carried olive oil in international trade (Keay 1984:95–99, 392, 452–53). The date range is from the late second/early third century to the late third/early fourth century A.D.

457 A16/87.37.47.L5.B88.(5)

PH. 0.063; rim D. 0.107

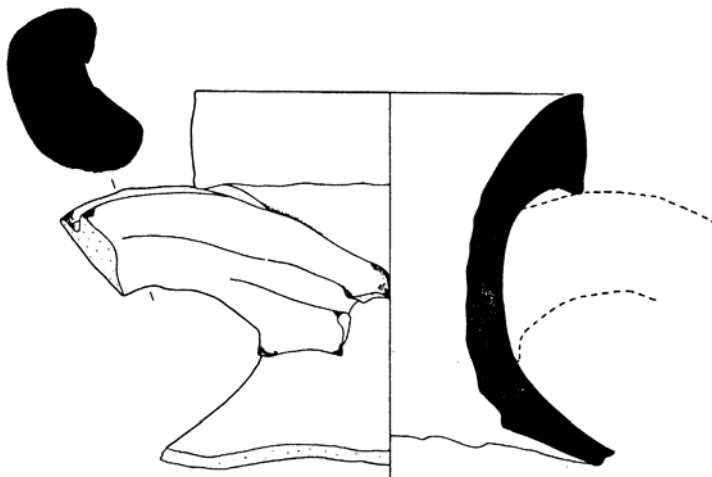
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper ends of two handles. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2).



458 A3/88.38.93.L3.B33.(1)

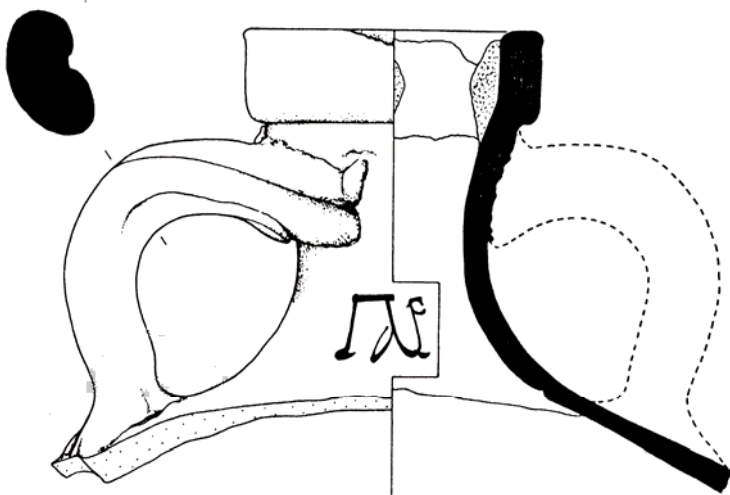
PH. 0.129; rim D. 0.125

Fragment preserving all of neck and rim plus beginning of shoulder and upper part of one handle. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some minute to small white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on exterior.

**459** A3/88.38.93.L113.F113.B38.(1)

PH. 0.153; rim D. 0.096

Piece preserving part of shoulder, all of neck, rim, one handle, and upper attachment of second. Cement stopper in upper neck with hole 0.022 wide in it. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on exterior. Unreadable inscription in gray paint (5YR 5/1) inside painted square(?) on neck.



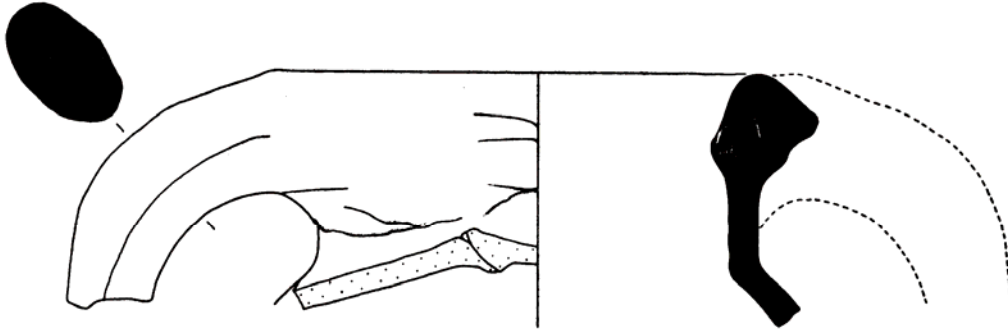
KEAY AMPHORA TYPE XVI, VARIANT A

This type has a low vertical neck ending in a heavy, roughly square rim. Two flattened coil handles are vertically attached at the rim and on the shoulder below. This amphora type appears to have been made in southern Spain. The date range is from the late second century to the mid-fourth century A.D. (Keay 1984:149–55, 393).

460 A16/85.38.83.L36.(26)

PH. with handle 0.08; est. rim D. 0.16

Fragment preserving the beginning of shoulder, part of neck, rim, and one handle. Rather coarse light brown clay (7.5YR 6/4), many sparkling inclusions, occasional white and black grits, a few small to large red grits. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on exterior.



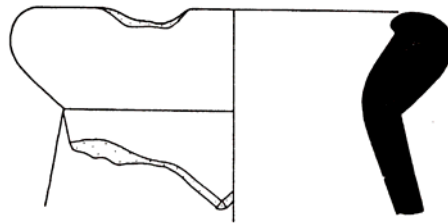
PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS AMPHORA CLASS 33

This type, also known as the Africana I “Piccolo,” was produced in Tunisia. A short hollow toe supports a tall cylindrical body with a smooth turn to the shoulder. The low cylindrical neck ends in an outwardly flaring knob rim that is concave on the inner surface. Two small, flattened coil handles are vertically attached on the neck and shoulder. The clay, often present as a core with dark gray bands on either side, is hard fired. Distinctive on the exterior surface is a white coating, the color of which results from the application of a saline solution. Various kinds of fish products are believed to have been carried in this type of jar. Olive oil is another possibility. Class 33 was widely distributed in the western Mediterranean and also circulated in the eastern Mediterranean, but it was not common in Israel, perhaps because of the food purity regulations of the Jews. When it is found in Israel, it is usually at coastal sites with international contacts, such as Caesarea Maritima and Ashkelon. The date range is mainly the third century A.D. with a possible extension into the fourth century. It may have been present in small numbers at Ostia already in the second century A.D. (Peacock and Williams 1986: 153–54 and reference cited).

461 A16/85.34.97.L28.(1)

PH. 0.068; est. rim D. 0.145

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4), dark gray (5YR 4/1) outer bands, some minute to large white and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2) on both surfaces.



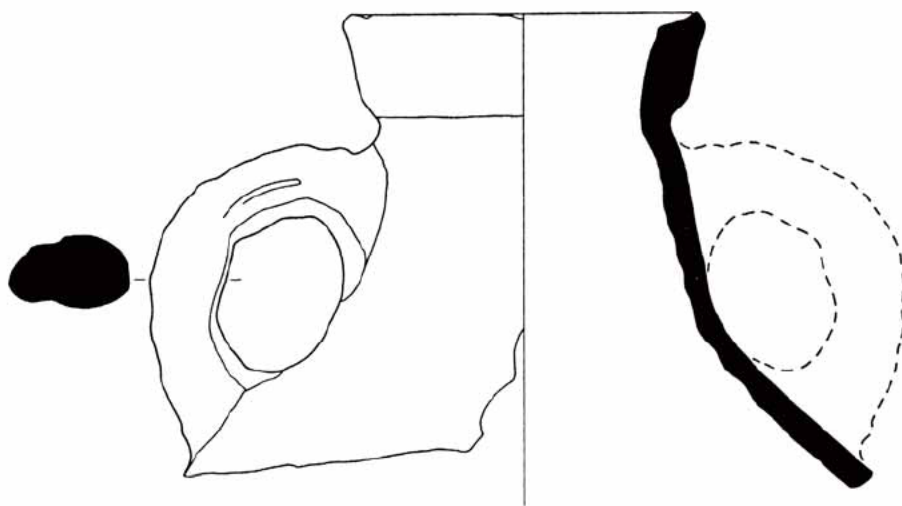
KEAY AMPHORA TYPE VII (Africana Grande)

This type was manufactured in Tunisia and is believed to have carried olive oil in international trade (Zevi and Tchernia 1969:173–214, esp. 186–87). A solid spike toe supports a tall cylindrical body with a smooth turn to the inwardly sloping neck. A tall rectangular rim is inwardly beveled on the upper surface. Two flattened coil loop handles are vertically attached on neck and shoulder. Keay proposes a date between A.D. 230 and the middle of the fourth century A.D. (Keay 1984:123, 392). A characteristic feature of this amphora type are the marks of vertical shaving on the exterior surface from toe to shoulder. Nos. 463–465 were found in secondary use as drain covers.

462 A16/87.38.83.L101.F69.B82.(2)

PH. 0.158; rim D. 0.118

Four joining fragments preserve part of shoulder, neck, rim, and all of one handle plus remains of attachment for second handle. Rather coarse clay banded reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4), weak red (2.5YR 4/2), and dark gray (2.5YR N4/) with some minute to small white and black grits and voids and a few sparkling inclusions. Remains of white slip (5YR 8/1) on exterior.



463 A5/86.38.73.F36.B151.(3)

PH. 0.905

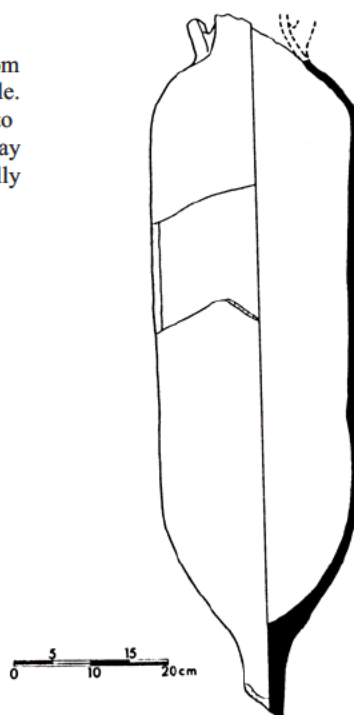
Numerous joining fragments preserve jar from lower toe to neck plus lower ends of two handles. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some minute to small white and black grits. White slip (2.5Y 8/2). Body vertically shaved.



464 A5/86.38.73.F36.B151.(2)

PH. 0.906

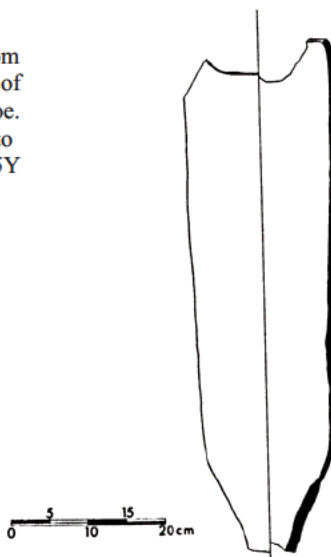
Numerous joining fragments preserve jar from lower toe to neck plus lower end of one handle. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some minute to small white and black grits, occasional gray stones. White slip (2.5Y 8/2). Body vertically shaved.



465 A5/86.38.73.F36.B151.(1)

PH. 0.067

Numerous joining fragments preserve jar from upper toe to upper body, missing all of shoulder, neck, rim, handles, and end of toe. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some minute to small white and black grits. White slip (2.5Y 8/2). Body vertically shaved.



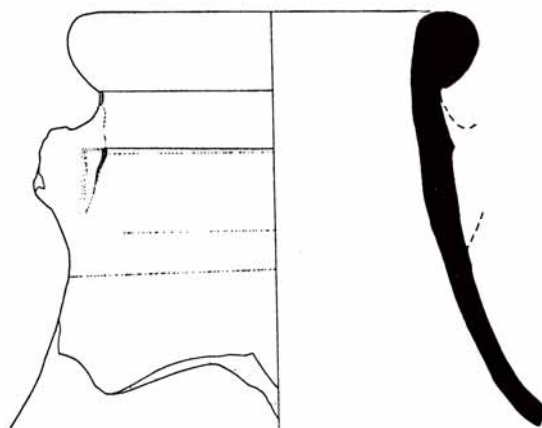
PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS AMPHORA CLASS 34 (Africana Grande II)

This type, also known as Africana Grande II, is divided into four subtypes (a, b, c, d). Subtypes IIa and IIc are reported from Ashkelon. Subtype IIa is characterized by a solid spike toe supporting a tall, more-or-less cylindrical body with a pronounced turn to the shoulder. The cylindrical neck ends in a thickened knob handle. Two small, flattened coil handles are vertically attached on the neck and shoulder. Subtype IIc also has a solid spike toe but it is biconical in its lower half. A tall cylindrical body ends in a smooth, rounded turn to the shoulder. The neck slopes inward to a thickened slightly everted rim. Two small, flattened coil handles are vertically attached at upper and lower neck. The fabric is hard fired with a red core and dark gray to black outer bands. The exterior surface may be covered with saline solution fired white. This type of amphora was made in Tunisia and is believed to have carried olive oil in international trade (Peacock and Williams 1986:155–57). Its date range is from the late second century to the late fourth century A.D., and perhaps later (Peacock and Williams 1986:156 and references cited).

466 A16/85.41.7.L17.(9)

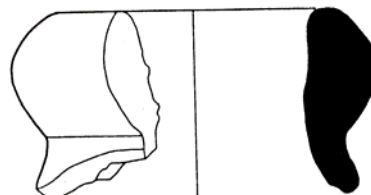
PH. 0.157; rim D. 0.13

Two joining fragments preserve part of neck, rim, and upper ends of handles. Ridge around exterior neck at level of handle. Coarse clay banded dark gray (2.5YR N4/) and reddish brown (5YR 5/4), many minute to large white and black grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on exterior.

**467** A16/87.50.58.[from cleanup].(5)

PH. 0.06; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR5/6), thin dark gray outer bands (2.5YR N4/), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids and sparkling inclusions. Light gray slip (10YR 7/2) on exterior.



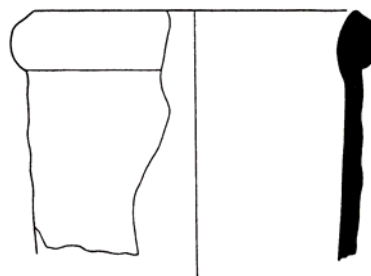
BENGHAZI LATE ROMAN AMPHORA 11

No complete profile of this type is known to the present author. Insofar as it is preserved, the neck is vertical and may or may not have ribbing around the outside. The rim is outwardly folded and distinctly set off from the neck on the exterior. Riley (1979:230) has reported that the handles are “roughly cut” and “crudely pressed into the neck below the rim.” He has further suggested that, although none have been identified, the base was “probably conical and hollow” (*ibid.*). The vessel is made of hard-fired, coarse red clay and contains white grits. Such jars are rare at Benghazi, where they occur in third to fifth century A.D. contexts and later.

468 A3/88.38.84.L190.B27.(1)

PH. 0.082; est. rim D. 0.12

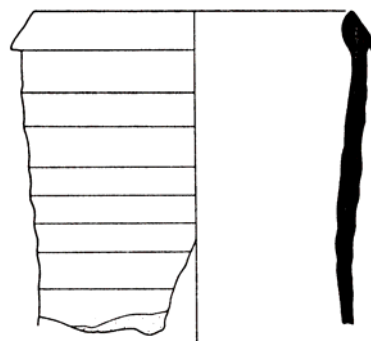
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), many minute to large white, red, and black grits. Remains of pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) on exterior. Surfaces feel gritty to the touch.



469 A3/88.2.72.L26.B101.(6)

PH. 0.105; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/8), many white and black grits and sparkling inclusions, occasional small ones. Surfaces feel gritty to the touch.



BENGHAZI LATE ROMAN AMPHORA 12

Two small rim fragments represent this type at Ashkelon. It is not known to the present author from other published sites in Israel. At Benghazi the type is rare and is considered to be an import. Its date range is from the fourth to the fifth century A.D. (Riley 1979:231).

470 A16/85.41.7.L23.(4)

PH 0.056

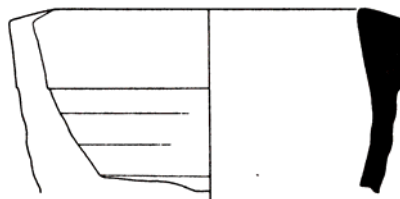
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some minute to small black grits, a few white grits and sparkling inclusions.



471 A3/88.2.72.L31.B126.(6)

PH. 0.059; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and the edge of one handle attachment. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), many minute to small black grits, a few minute to small red and white grits.



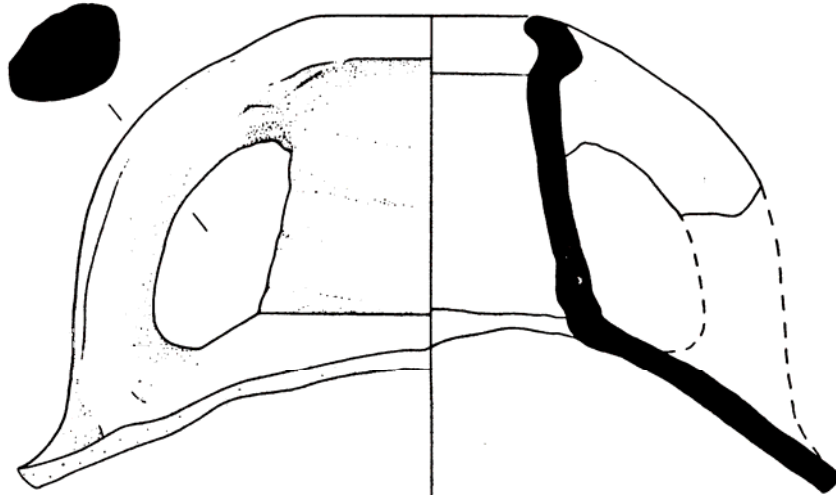
SAN LORENZO AMPHORA 7

Jars of this type from the site of San Lorenzo in Milan have a rounded bottom, an ovoid or globular body, and a rounded shoulder. The short cylindrical neck ends in a heavy knob rim with a slight-to-pronounced groove around the interior face. Two heavy flattened coil handles are vertically attached at the rim. Similar jars have been reported from both the western and eastern Mediterranean. The suggested date range runs from the third/fourth century to the sixth century A.D. (Arthur 1998:171–72 and references cited).

472 A16/85.38.73.L14.(1)

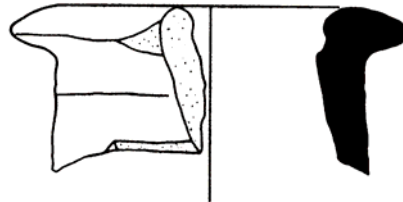
PH. 0.155; rim D. 0.105

All of rim and neck preserved along with part of shoulder, all of one handle, and part of second. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), many minute to small white and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Exterior surface fired very pale brown (10YR 8/4).

**473** A16/85.38.73.[balk removal].(2)

PH. 0.055; est. rim D. 0.13

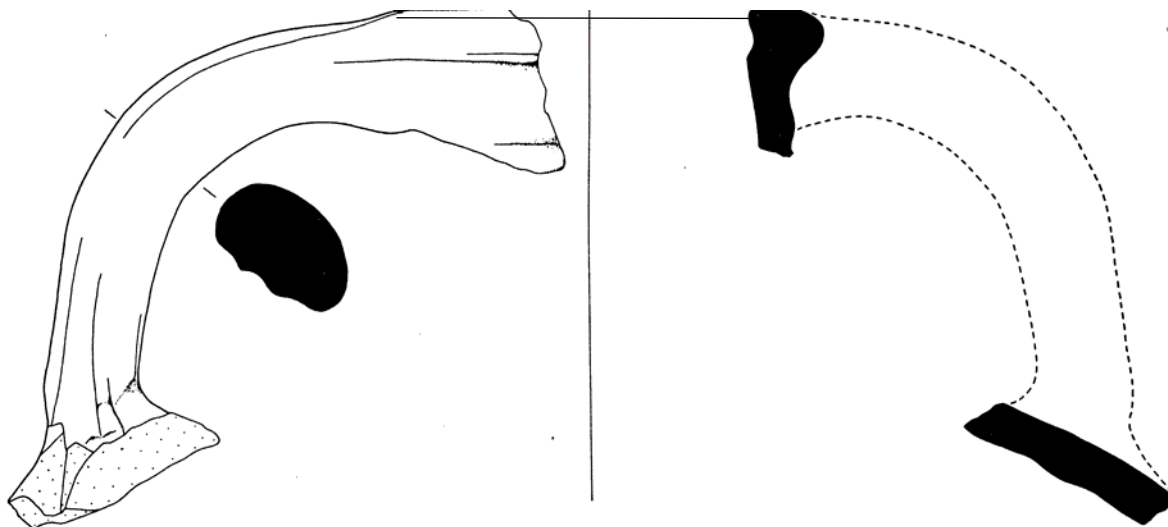
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Low, pointed ridge around exterior neck below rim. Coarse light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4), many minute to small white, red, and black grits and voids. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on exterior extending onto upper surface of rim.



474 A5/86.38.73.[east balk collapse].B3.(1)

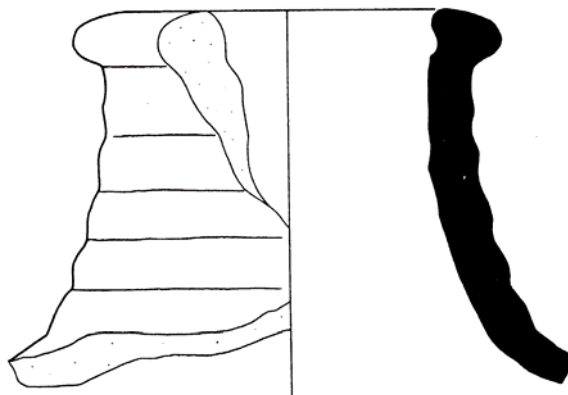
PH. with handle 0.181; est. rim D. 0.14

Two joining fragments preserve part of neck, rim, shoulder, and all of one handle. Coarse reddish yellow clay (2.5YR 6/6), many minute to large white, gray, black, and red grits, voids, and occasional sparkling inclusions.



475 A5/86.38.84.L33.B44.(5)

Fragment preserving part of shoulder, neck, and rim. Rather fine clay between light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) and reddish brown (5YR 5/4) in color, many minute to large white, gray, black, and red grits, many sparkling inclusions.



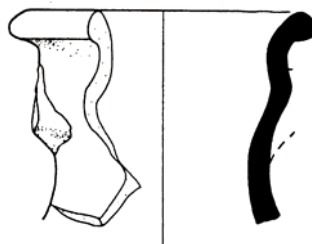
BENGHAZI LATE ROMAN AMPHORA 9

This type is not common at Benghazi or at Ashkelon. The examples from the two sites are similar in shape and the fabric of one of the Benghazi pieces has a few black bits, as do the two Ashkelon fragments. A thin slip is present on one of the Ashkelon specimens, as it is on one of the Benghazi sherds. This type probably dates to the fifth century A.D. (Riley 1979:228).

476 A16/85.38.73.L5.(25)

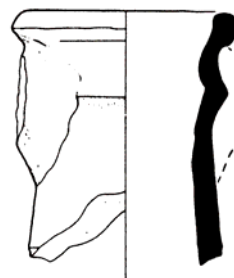
PH. 0.069; est. rim D. 0.10

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim and one handle stub. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few minute to small white and black grits.

**477** A5/86.38.43.L1.B8.(54)

PH. 0.083; rim D. 0.073

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim and upper end of one handle. Rather coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some minute to small white grits, a few black grits. Weak red slip (2.5YR 4/2) on exterior.



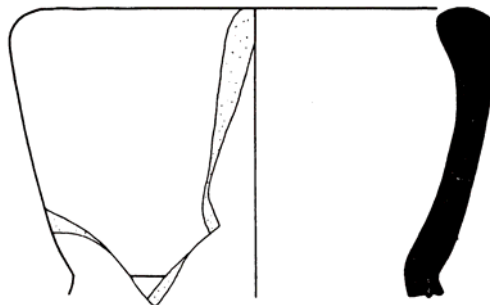
BENGHAZI LATE ROMAN AMPHORA 2

This type has a rounded bottom ending in a low, bulb-like toe at the center; a globular body with a smooth turn to the shoulder; and an inwardly sloping neck ending in a tall mouth thickened and in-curved at the lip (Riley 1979:217–19). Two slightly flattened coil handles are vertically attached on the lower neck and shoulder. The shoulder is decorated with a band of deep grooves that may be either horizontal or wavy. The clay is hard fired and has a few minute-to-large white grits and occasional minute sparkling inclusions that have been identified as mica. Jars of this type have been reported from Britain, Romania, Greece, the Black Sea, and the Aegean region, as well as from North Africa (Peacock and Williams 1986:182–84). This type is rare in Israel, where it is found mainly at coastal sites such as Caesarea Maritima and Ashkelon. The place of manufacture as well as the contents carried are unknown. A date range from the fourth century to the late sixth/early seventh century A.D. has been proposed (Peacock and Williams 1986:182–84).

478 A16/85.38.83.L31.(5)

PH. 0.09; est. rim D. 0.16

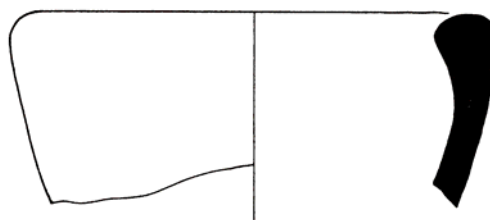
Fragment preserving part of rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on exterior.



479 A16/85.38.83.L31.(37)

PH. 0.063; est. rim D. 0.16

Fragment preserving part of rim. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), a few white grits and voids, occasional sparkling inclusions and black grits. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4).



BENGAZI LATE ROMAN AMPHORA 10

This type is the Late Roman version of Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 3 (Riley 1979:183–86) and is made of the same clay. The differences are that the Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 10 (Riley 1979:229–30) has two handles and its toe is either a narrower, recessed version of the toe of the earlier jar, or it is a pointed toe (solid or hollow). Asia Minor has been proposed as the place of manufacture for this amphora, although the product it carried is unknown.

480 A16/85.38.83.L36.(17)

PH. 0.056; rim D. 0.037

Three joining fragments preserve part of neck, rim, and one handle with two grooves along outer surface. Yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6), occasional white and black grits, many sparkling inclusions.



481 A16/85.34.97.L26.(15)

PH. 0.095; rim D. 0.041

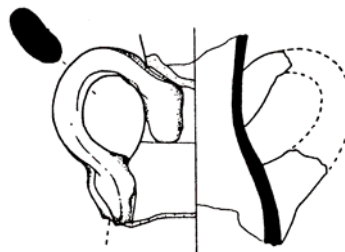
Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim and all of one handle plus part of another. Red clay (2.5YR 5/6), occasional white grits and small voids, many sparkling inclusions.



482 A5/86.38.74.L40.B43.(2)

PH. 0.069

Fragment preserving part of shoulder, neck, and all of one handle plus part of a second handle. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), occasional small voids, many sparkling inclusions.



483 A16/85.38.83.L39.(1)

PH. 0.044; est. foot D. 0.03

Fragment preserving part of hollow toe. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), occasional small voids, many sparkling inclusions.



484 A16/85.41.9.L1.(6)

PH. 0.043; foot 0.027 × 0.03

Fragment preserving most of foot and beginning of lower body. Ball of clay fills area at top of toe and beginning of lower body. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), occasional small voids, many sparkling inclusions.

**485** A16/85.38.73.L1.(25)

PH. 0.059; toe D. 0.022

Fragment preserving part of stubby toe and beginning of body. Plug of clay has been shoved into hollow at junction of toe and body on interior. Light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), occasional small voids, many sparkling inclusions.



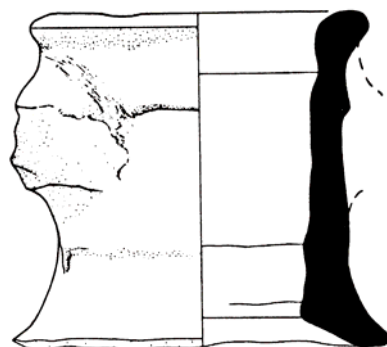
BENGHAZI LATE ROMAN AMPHORA 1

This type has a narrow or wide cylindrical body and is characterized by a rounded bottom that may have a slight bulb at the center. The neck is also cylindrical and ends in a thickened, outwardly rolled rim. There is often a ridge below the rim on the exterior. Two coil handles, sometimes flattened, are vertically attached on the neck below the rim and on the shoulder. The body has widely spaced ribbing on the exterior, creating several panels around the body. It is possible that these ribs gave purchase to cords or ropes tied around the body when moving it. The clay is sandy and pink, very pale brown, or reddish yellow in color. Surfaces feel gritty. The division of this type into different subtypes on the basis of visual examination of the fabric is still in the process of being worked out (Peacock and Williams 1986:187; Riley 1979:212; Van Alfen 1996:190–201). The Ashkelon specimens have not been separated into subtypes because of their fragmentary nature. It is uncertain which commodity was transported in these containers, although olive oil, wine, and grain are all possibilities (Peacock and Williams 1986:187; Van Alfen 1996:203; Riley 1979:215). The suggested date range is from the fifth to seventh century A.D., with the period of greatest popularity in the fifth and sixth centuries (Peacock and Williams 1986: 187; Riley 1979:212–15; Van Alfen 1996:210–13).

486 A3/88.38.74.L107.F104.B224.(5)

PH. 0.11; est. rim D. 0.115

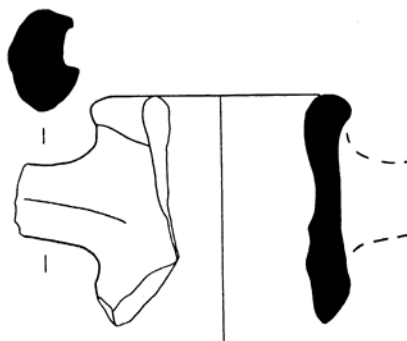
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, upper end of handle, and beginning of shoulder. Coarse reddish yellow clay with many white, red, and black grits and sparkling inclusions.



487 A16/85.38.73.F1.(1)

PH. 0.075; est. rim D. 0.08

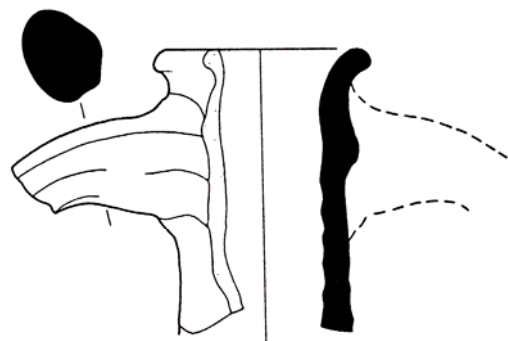
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of handles. Deep finger impression along handle from junction with neck creating a wide groove. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many minute to small white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Remains of white slip (10YR 8/2).



488 A16/85.38.54.L2.(46)

PH. 0.094; est. rim D. 0.07

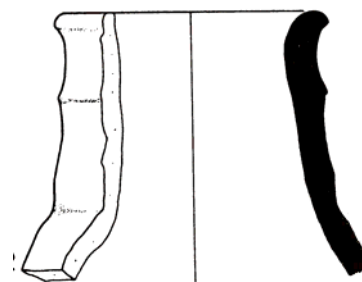
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and handle. Coarse very pale brown clay (10YR 7/3), many minute to small white and black grits and voids, a few small red grits.



489 A16/87.38.64.L568.F565.B92.(1)

PH. 0.088; est. rim D. 0.08

Fragment preserving profile from beginning of shoulder to rim. Coarse clay with a gray core (5YR 5/1), light brown outer bands (7.5YR 6/4), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions.



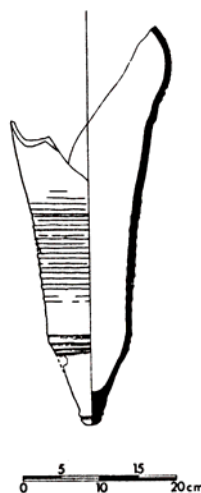
PEACOCK AND WILLIAMS AMPHORA CLASS 53

The three jars catalogued here belong to a class of jars manufactured in the Nile Delta region of Egypt. They are made of the soft brown, reddish brown, or yellowish-red clay with sparkling inclusions characteristic of the area. Prominent in the fabric are negatives from burnt-out straw temper. The shape consists of a solid pointed toe, often with a ridge around the exterior supporting a long body that tapers from the shoulder downward. The transition from upper body to shoulder may be smooth or somewhat sharp. The cylindrical neck ends in a rounded-off rim. Two coil handles are vertically attached at rim and lower neck. Ribbing, often widely spaced and sometimes running diagonally around the body, marks areas of the body from above the toe to the shoulder. A very pale brown slip may cover the upper to lower body, occasionally dribbling lower and/or extending over the rim onto the inside of the neck. Although it is well known in the Nile Delta region, this amphora type is only sparsely represented in areas beyond, such as North Africa and Italy (Peacock and Williams 1986:204–6). It is rare in Israel, where it is found mainly in coastal sites or sites with international connections. The commodities it carried are not known. Its date range is from the late fourth to the seventh century A.D.

490 A5/86.50.58.L45.F28.(1)

PH. 0.227

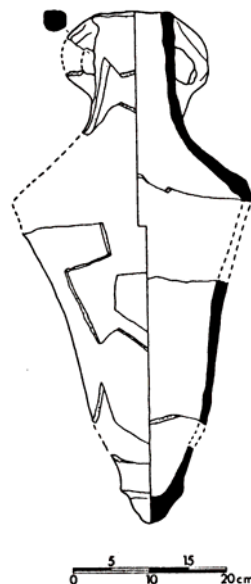
Many joining fragments preserve amphora from toe to beginning of shoulder. Rather fine reddish brown micaceous clay (5YR 4/4), some white and black grits, occasional large white ones.



491 A16/85.38.83.L31.(21)

H. 0.67; rim D. 0.105

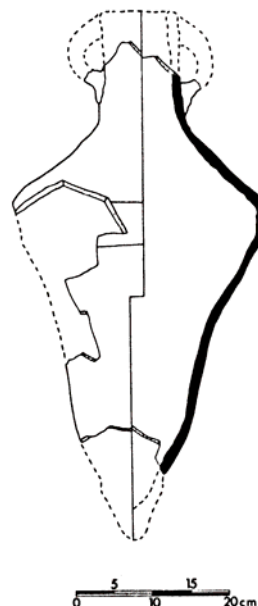
Many joining fragments preserve entire profile. Pronounced slanting ridges at shoulder result from trimming and joining of upper and lower part of jar. Coarse brown micaceous clay (7.5YR 5/4). Remains of very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) on rim and neck, dribbled lower.



492 A16/85.38.83.L31.(22)

PH. 0.568

Many joining fragments preserve profile from lower body to neck, plus parts of two handles, comprising most of the jar. Pronounced slanting ridges at shoulder result from trimming at joint of upper and lower jar. Rather coarse micaceous yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6) with occasional bands of red (2.5YR 4/8) in fabric, a few minute to large white grits, occasional large red grits, a few negatives from burnt out fiber binder. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) on neck. Remains of unreadable dipinto in red (10R 4/8) on shoulder.



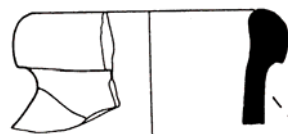
CARTHAGE AMPHORA FORM 65

A single small fragment of this type with a knob rim and a hard-fired red fabric was found at Ashkelon. A characteristic feature is the white coating on the exterior caused by the application of a salt water solution over the surface. The date proposed for this type is ca. A.D. 500 (Peacock 1984a:15, 135, nos. 97–99).

493 A16/87.37.47.L7.B104.(13)

PH. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.09

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and edge of handle attachment. Coarse clay variegated reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) and very dark gray (2.5YR N3/), many minute to large white and black (some shiny) grits and voids. White coating (10YR 8/2) on exterior, dribbled onto interior neck.



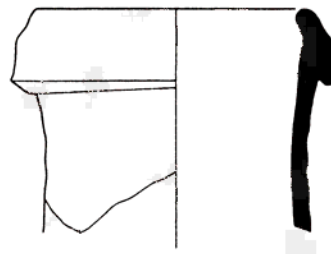
KEAY AMPHORA TYPE LXXIV

This type is not common and the place of manufacture is not known. Insofar as it is preserved, the form has a cylindrical neck and an outwardly folded triangular rim that is distinctly set off from the neck on the exterior. A date range from the mid-sixth century to ca. A.D. 600 may be suggested based on parallels from other sites (Keay 1984:397; Peacock and Williams 1986:133, no. 56).

494 A3/88.38.74.L106.F67.B249.(1)

PH. 0.074; est. rim D. 0.11

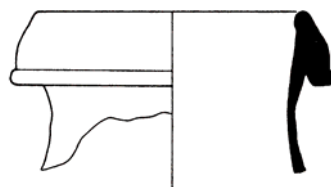
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some minute to small white and red grits, occasional sparkling inclusions.



495 A3/88.38.74.L107.F104.B219.(1)

PH. 0.052; est. rim D. 0.115

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids.

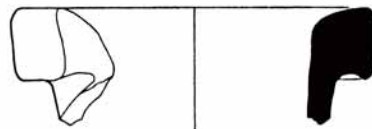
BENGAZI LATE ROMAN AMPHORA 8 (*Spatheion*)

This type has a tall, narrow body with a long, solid spike toe and a sharp to rounded turn from upper body to shoulder. The cylindrical neck ends in an everted knob or angular rim. There is both a small and a large version of this type (Riley 1979:226–28); the three examples from Ashkelon all belong to the large version. Two small flattened coil handles are vertically attached on the neck. The fabric is hard fired and varies in color from light red to very pale brown. There may be a cream-to-greenish slip on the exterior. Several places of manufacture have been suggested, among them Spain and North Africa (Peacock and Williams 1986:202). The *spatheion*'s area of distribution has been identified as around the Mediterranean and into the Black Sea area (Peacock and Williams 1986:203). It is rare at sites in Israel. The commodity it carried is unknown. The date range for the large version of this type, such as was recovered at Ashkelon, runs from the late fourth through the fifth and possibly into the sixth century A.D. (Peacock and Williams 1986:203).

496 A5/86.38.84.L33.B72.(4)

PH.0.037; est. rim D. 0.13

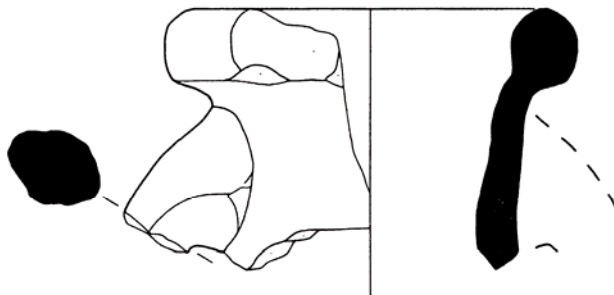
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), many minute to small red, white, and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on upper surface of rim.



497 A16/85.38.74.L14.(4)

PH. 0.085; est. rim D. 0.12

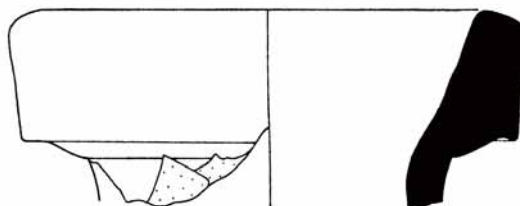
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some minute to large red, white, and black grits and voids, occasional sparkling inclusions. White slip (2.5Y 8/2) on exterior.



498 A3/88.38.74.L129.F120.B319.(1)

PH. 0.066; est. rim D. 0.17

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of neck. Fine pink clay (7.5YR 7/4), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on exterior extending onto interior.



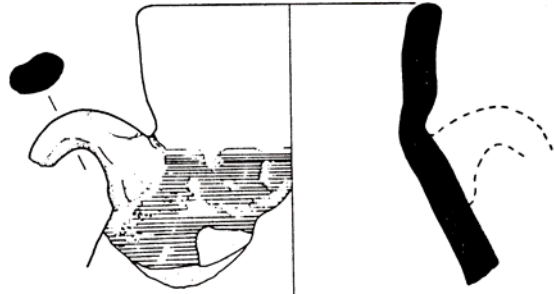
BENGHAZI LATE ROMAN AMPHORA 5

Characteristic features of this type of small jar are a rounded bottom, bag-shaped body, and low cylindrical neck ending in a rounded-off, slightly outwardly rolled rim or a tapered rim. Two flattened coil loop or “ear” handles are vertically attached on the shoulder. The neck may be vertical or concave on the interior with a ridge around the outside of the neck. Often a narrow combed band covers the exterior shoulder. This shape is similar to the well-known Palestinian Baggy Jar common on many Roman to Late Roman/Byzantine sites in Israel; however, the clay of the pieces catalogued here is Egyptian. A date in the seventh to eighth century A.D. is proposed for this type (Riley 1979:224).

499 A16/85.38.73.L4.(15)

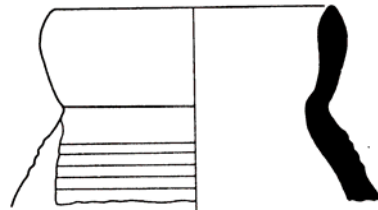
PH. 0.093; est. rim D. 0.10

Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim and one handle. Combed band around shoulder. Fine clay variegated light red (2.5YR 6/6), red (2.5YR 5/6), and reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), some minute to large voids including negatives from burnt out fiber temper, many sparkling inclusions.

**500** A16/85.38.64.L7.(1)

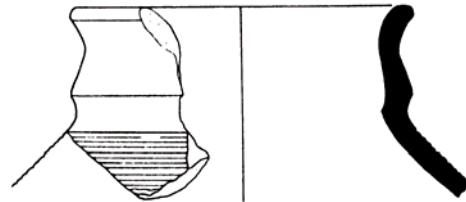
PH. 0.065; est. rim D. 0.10

Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim. Low ribbing around shoulder. Rather coarse clay with a dark gray core (2.5YR N4/) and red outer bands (2.5YR 5/6), a few minute to small white grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions.

**501** A5/86.38.84.L32.B8.(7)

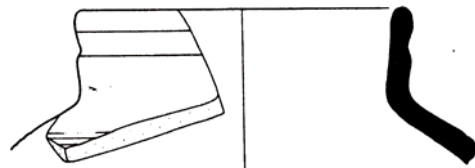
PH. 0.06; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim. Light ribbing on shoulder. Rather coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6), a few small white grits and negatives of burnt out fiber temper, many sparkling inclusions. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 5/4) on exterior.

**502** A5/86.38.84.L32.B8.(6)

PH. 0.049; est. rim D. 0.10

Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim. Low ribbing around shoulder. Rather fine reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4), occasional small voids, many sparkling inclusions.



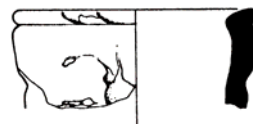
UNCLASSIFIED EGYPTIAN AMPHORAS

No. 505 is assigned an Egyptian point of origin on the basis of its clay and slip, which resemble Coptic Painted Ware Bowls (see chapter 9). Its physical appearance also suggests a date range similar to that of the Coptic Painted Bowls; that is, the fifth to seventh centuries A.D. The other two examples listed here are attributed to an Egyptian place of manufacture because of their shape and fabric.

503 A16/85.41.9.F8.(4)

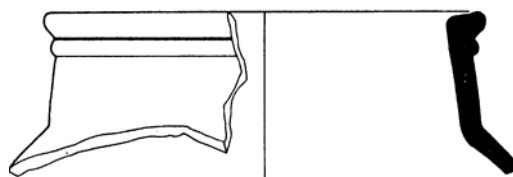
PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.08

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim plus edge of one handle emplacement. Rather coarse brown clay (closest to 7.5YR 5/4), some minute to small white grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions.

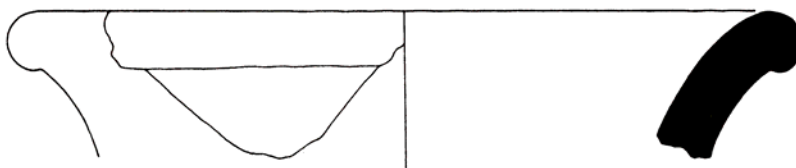
**504** A16/85.38.54.L2.(43)

PH. 0.053; est. rim D. 0.14

Two joining fragments preserve part of rim and beginning of shoulder. Coarse clay with a gray core (2.5YR N5/), red outer bands (2.5YR 5/6), occasional minute to small white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions.

**505** A3/88.2.101.L8.B17.(1)

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 4/6), a few minute to large red and dark grits, many sparkling inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on both surfaces.



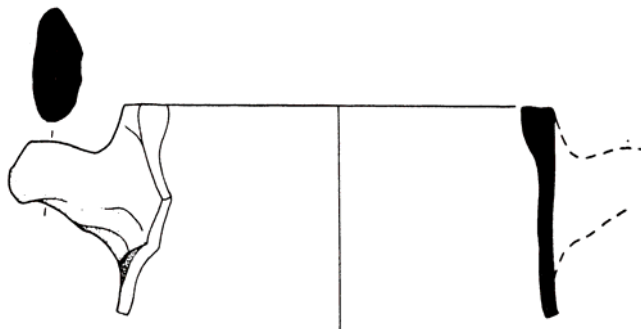
BENGHAZI LATE ROMAN AMPHORA 12

Little is known about this amphora type. It was compared by Riley to his Late Roman Amphora 11 at Benghazi and the date proposed was generally Late Roman.

506 A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B60.(1)

PH. 0.069; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Coarse clay banded gray (5YR 5/1), red (2.5YR 5/8), and light reddish brown (5YR 6/4), many minute to small white and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Remains of pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2) on exterior.



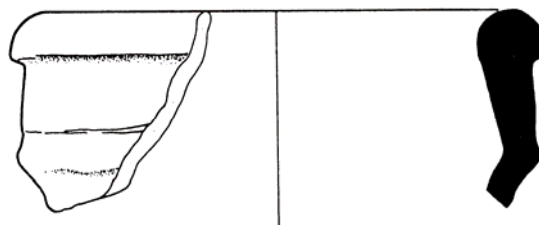
BENGHAZI LATE ROMAN AMPHORA 7 (?)

The small rim fragment from Ashkelon shown here, with its thickened and outwardly folded rim that is undercut on the exterior, is similar in shape to Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 7, although the black bits in the clay of the Ashkelon example are not reported at the North African site, thus rendering the comparison tentative. Both the Benghazi and Ashkelon specimens have a thin slip on the exterior. The only date that can be offered for either piece is Late Roman (Riley 1979:225–26).

507 A16/85.41.7.L17.(6)

PH. 0.066; est. rim D. 0.18

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/8), many black grits (some shiny), a few white grits and sparkling inclusions. Remains of pinkish white slip(?) (7.5YR 8/2) on exterior.



Unclassified Amphoras of the Late Hellenistic to Late Roman Periods

COLLECTED here from earliest to latest (according to their stratigraphic contexts at Ashkelon) are amphoras that could not be assigned to specific types within a published classification system. The periodization is approximate and there is some overlap from one period to the next. The periods used to categorize the unclassified amphoras are:

Late Hellenistic to Early Roman
(1st cent. B.C.–1st cent. A.D.)

Early Roman to Roman (1st–2nd cent. A.D.)

Roman/Middle Roman (2nd–3rd cent. A.D.)

Roman to Late Roman (3rd–6th/7th cent. A.D.)

Sometimes the contextually determined date of a vessel overlaps two or more periods, as is the case with the amphoras found in an ancient well on the Ashkelon beach below the tell (nos. 514, 516, 520, 521, 522). Based on the other pottery associated with these jars, especially fine wares, they all date somewhere in the range from the first century B.C. to the third century A.D. (Johnson 1994:190).

Some of the items catalogued below seem to be intrusive in the strata in which they were found, based on their physical appearance. For example, nos. 534, 535, and 539 seem to be earlier than the context in which they were found. For several specimens, no clear date could be determined from their contexts at Ashkelon; they are assigned to periods on the basis of their physical appearance alone (e.g., nos. 538, 540, and 552).

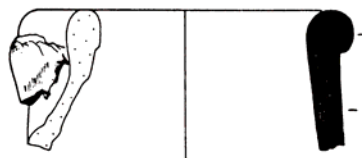
UNCLASSIFIED AMPHORAS OF THE LATE HELLENISTIC TO EARLY ROMAN PERIODS

508 Amphora with outwardly folded knob rim

A3/88.2.73.L8.B22.(23)

PH. 0.045; est. rim D. 0.10

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and edge of handle attachment(?). Coarse pinkish gray clay (7.5YR 6/2), some minute to small white, black, and yellowish grits.

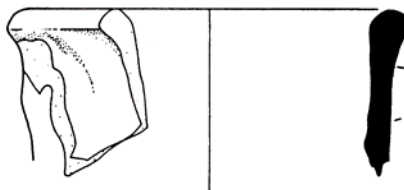


509 Amphora with knob rim

A3/88.2.73.L34.B148.(3)

PH. 0.055; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim and edge of handle attachment. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (7.5YR 7/6), some minute to small white, black and red grits, occasional sparkling inclusions.

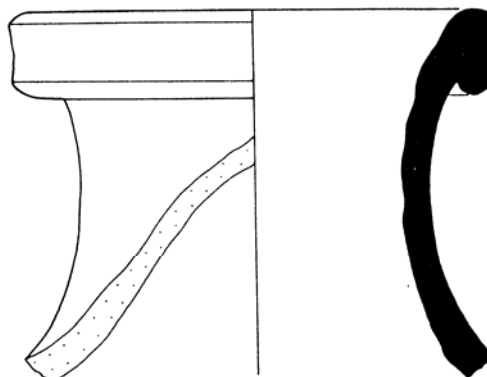


510 Amphora with outwardly folded rectangular rim

A3/88.2.72.L34.B133.(3)

PH. 0.122; est. rim D. 0.155

Fragment preserving profile from beginning of shoulder to rim. Rather fine clay with a light red core (2.5YR 6/6), light brown outer bands (7.5YR 6/4), a few minute to large white grits, occasional black grits and sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired very pale brown (10YR 8/3).

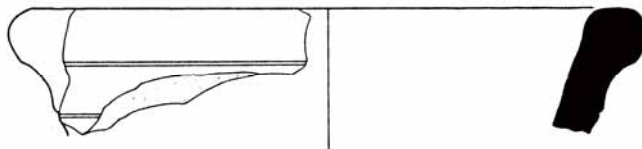


511 Amphora with thickened knob rim

A3/88.2.72.L11.B43.(1)

PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.20

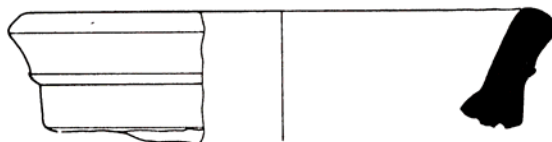
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), some minute to large white, red, and black grits, some sparkling inclusions. Pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) on interior and exterior.

**512 Amphora with tall rectangular rim**

A3/88.2.72.L34.B133.(4)

PH. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.17

Fragment preserving part of rim. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired yellow (10YR 7/4).



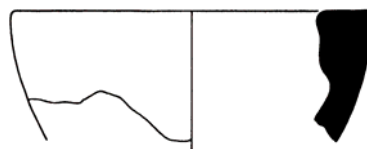
UNCLASSIFIED AMPHORAS OF THE EARLY ROMAN TO ROMAN PERIODS

513 Amphora with flat rim

A16/87.64.96.F4.(24)

PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.115

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse clay with red core (2.5YR 4/6), gray outer bands (10YR 5/1), some minute to large white and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions.

**514 Amphora with inwardly beveled rim**

A16/87.64.96.F4.(68)

PH. 0.03; est. rim D. 0.14

Fragment preserving part of rim. Rather coarse reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4), many minute to small white and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. White slip (2.5Y 8/2) on interior and exterior.

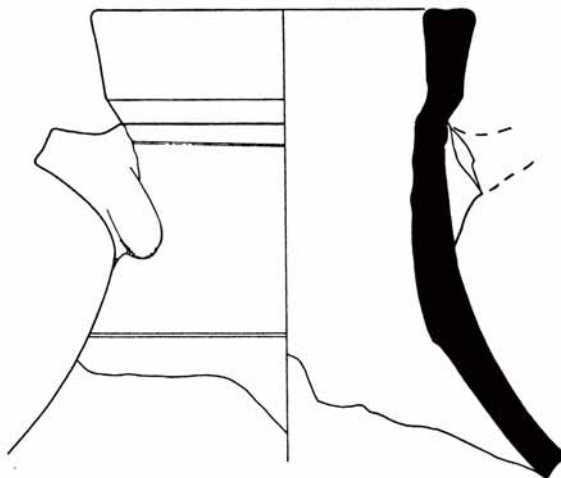


515 Amphora with tall rectangular rim

A16/87.64.96.F4.(39)

PH. 0.156; rim D. 0.127

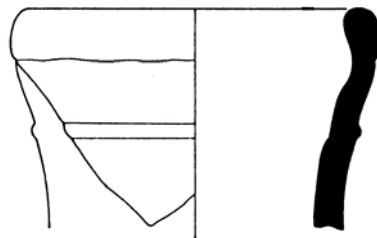
Fragment preserving all of neck, rim, upper shoulder, and handle. Two grooves on exterior below rim, another at base of neck. Rather fine clay banded light red (2.5YR 6/6) and dark gray (5YR 4/1), some minute to large white and black grits, some sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on exterior.

**516 Amphora with inwardly tilted knob rim**

A16/87.64.96.F4.(28)

PH. 0.074; est. rim D. 0.115

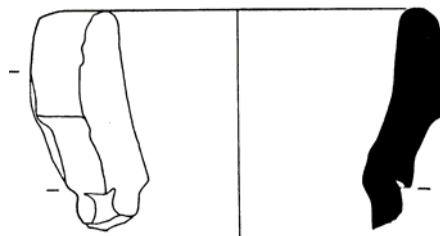
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some white and black grits, occasional red grits and sparkling inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on interior and exterior. Rounded ridge around outside of neck.

**517 Amphora with tall rounded-off rim**

A16/87.64.[surface].B1.(3)

PH. 0.072; est. rim D. 0.14

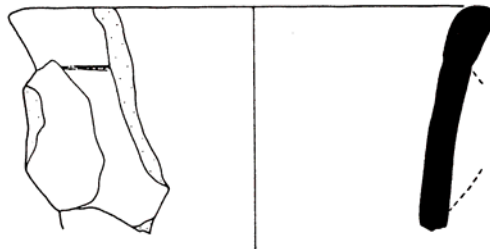
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and edge of one handle attachment. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few white and black grits. Pink slip (5YR 8/3) on exterior.

**518 Amphora with outwardly flaring rim**

A3/88.38.74.L100.F100.B213.(2)

PH. 0.071; est. rim D. 0.17

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one handle. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), many minute to small red grits, occasional sparkling inclusions, a few white and black grits. Surfaces fired pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4). Remains of red paint around handle emplacement.

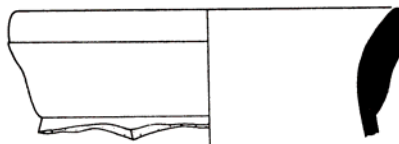


519 Amphora with tapered rim

A3/88.38.74.L124.B300.(1)

PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.135

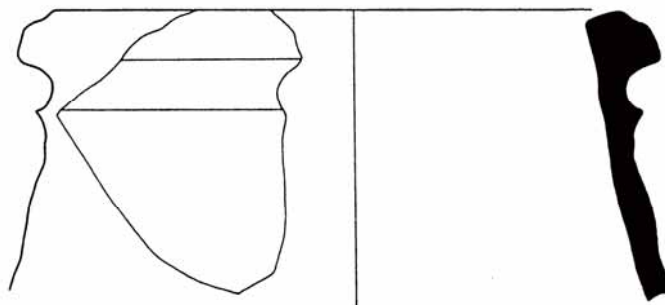
Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of neck. Coarse pinkish gray clay (7.5YR 6/2), many minute to large white and black grits, some black ones are shiny, a few small voids. Occasional large white grits have erupted through surfaces. Slip variegated yellow (10YR 8/6) and light gray (2.5Y 7/2).

**520 Amphora with angular knob rim**

A16/87.64.96.F4.(15)

PH. 0.096; est. rim D. 0.23

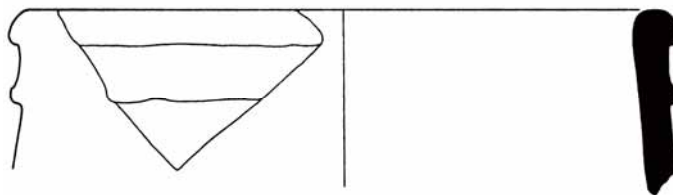
Two joining fragments preserve part of neck and rim. Heavy pointed ridge around neck on exterior. Rather coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some minute to small white and black grits and voids, some sparkling inclusions. White slip (2.5Y 8/2) on exterior.

**521 Wide-mouth amphora with knob rim**

A16/87.64.96.F4.(9)

PH. 0.06; est. rim D. 0.20

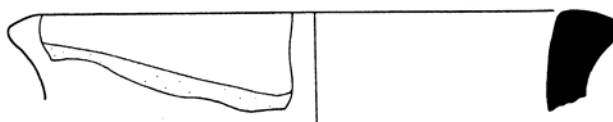
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Broad rounded ridge around neck below rim on exterior. Rather coarse reddish brown clay (5YR 5/3), some minute to small white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. White slip (10YR 8/2) on exterior.

**522 Amphora with outwardly beveled rim**

A16/87.64.96.F4.(103)

PH. 0.032; est. rim D. 0.19

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of neck. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to large white and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions.



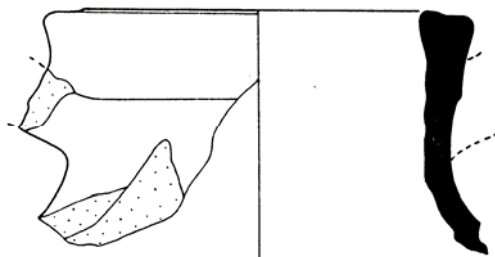
UNCLASSIFIED AMPHORAS OF THE ROMAN/MIDDLE ROMAN PERIOD

523 Amphora with rectangular rim

A3/88.38.84.L171.B5.(2)

PH. 0.08; est. rim D. 0.135

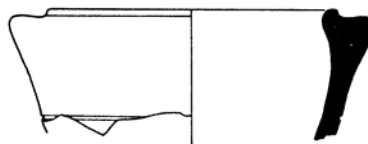
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one handle. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 7/6), a few minute to small black grits and occasional red ones, some sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired very pale brown (10YR 8/3).

**524 Amphora with triangular rim**

A3/88.38.74.L100.F100.B207.(1)

PH. 0.043; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of rim. Rather coarse very pale brown clay (10YR 8/3), some minute to small white, red, and black grits and voids. Traces of red paint(?) on exterior.



UNCLASSIFIED AMPHORAS OF THE ROMAN TO LATE ROMAN PERIODS

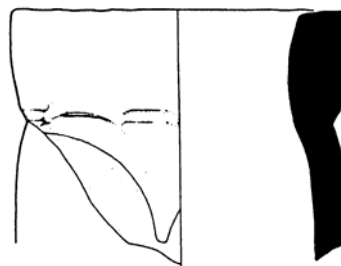
Although no parallels have been found for the jars catalogued below, it may be suggested that the following items are North African in origin based on their physical appearance: nos. 448, 540, 541, 542, 544, 545, 543, 546, 548, 450 and 445. It is of interest to note that several of the jars form a group on the basis of their shape even though they display differences in fabric, suggesting that they may be the same kind of jar made at different factories (nos. 540, 541, 542, 544, 545, 543, 546 and 548).

525 Amphora with inwardly beveled rim

A16/85.38.73.L5.(18)

PH. 0.082; est. rim D. 0.095

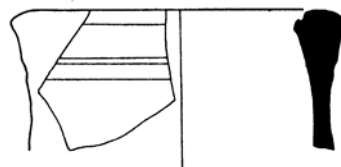
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and edge of handle attachment. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white, red, and black grits, a few small voids. Remains of white slip (2.5Y 8/2) on both surfaces.

**526 Amphora with grooved rim**

A16/85.38.73.L35.(1)

PH. 0.046; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Two faint ridges around outside of neck. Fine clay variegated yellowish red (5YR 5/8), reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6), and light reddish brown (5YR 6/4), some minute to small white and black grits, many sparkling inclusions.

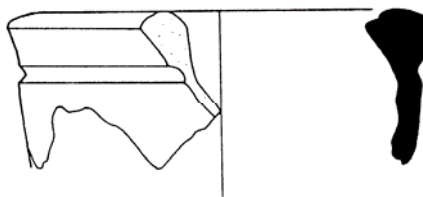


527 Amphora with grooved rim

A16/85.38.73.L5.(21)

PH. 0.052; est. rim D. 0.14

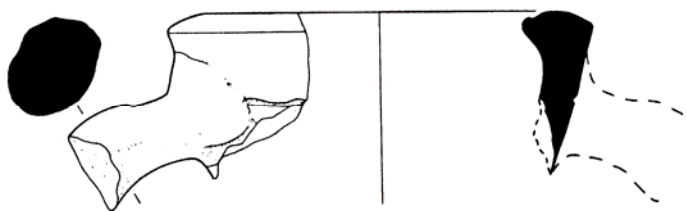
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Fine light red (2.5YR 6/6), a few minute to small white, red, and black grits, many sparkling inclusions. Remains of pink slip (7.5YR 8/4) on interior and exterior.

**528 Amphora with grooved rim**

A16/85.38.73.L5.(12)

PH. with handle 0.065; est. rim D. 0.14

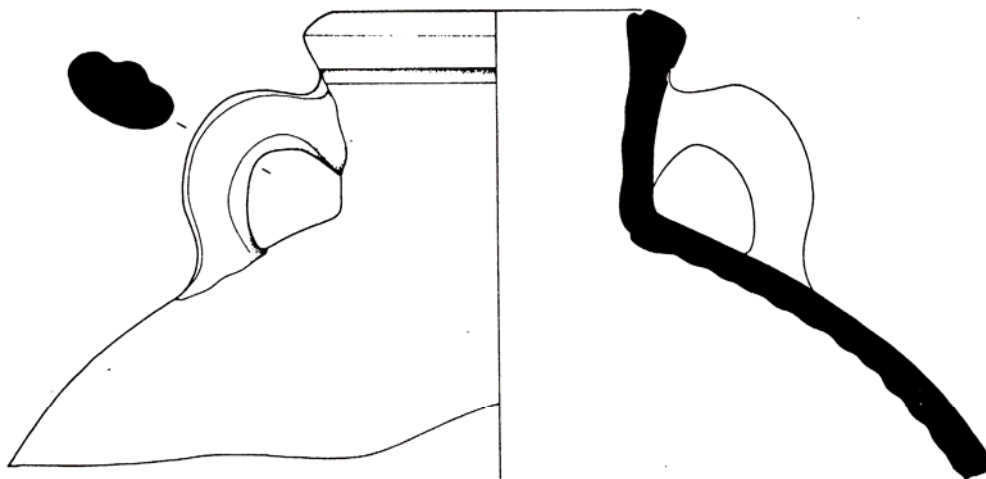
Two joining fragments preserve part of neck, rim, and one handle. Fine clay with a light red core (2.5YR 6/6), pink outer bands (7.5YR 7/4), a few minute to small white and red grits, many sparkling inclusions.

**529 Amphora with grooved rim**

A16/85.38.54.L2.(18)

PH. 0.155; rim D. 0.13

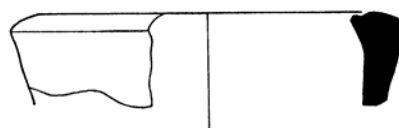
Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim and both handles. Two deep grooves along outer surfaces of handles. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few minute to small white, red, and black grits.

**530 Amphora with grooved rim**

A16/85.38.83.L41.(7)

PH. 0.031; est. rim D. 0.13

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of neck. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 4/6), many minute to large white, yellowish, and black grits, a few small voids, occasional sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired light gray (2.5YR 7/2) and reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6).

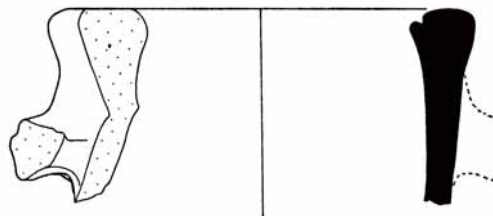


531 Amphora with grooved rim

A3/88.38.94.L116.B36.(5)

PH. 0.065; est. rim D. 0.14

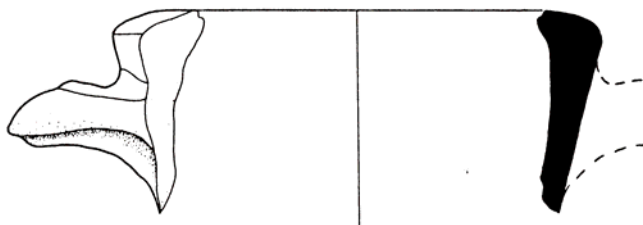
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), occasional white and black grits and sparkling inclusions.

**532 Amphora with grooved rim**

A16/85.38.83.L20.(5)

PH. 0.069; est. rim D. 0.15

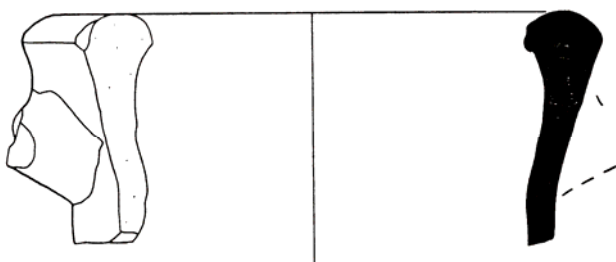
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), some minute to small white and dark grits and voids, occasional large white and dark grits, occasional minute sparkling inclusions.

**533 Amphora with grooved rim**

A16/85.38.73.L23.(1)

PH. 0.077; est. rim D. 0.18

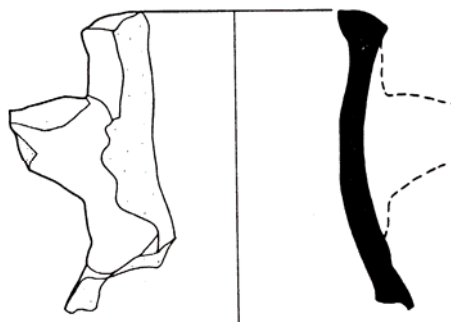
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and end of one handle. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to small white, red, and black grits and voids, a few sparkling inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/4) on exterior extending onto interior of rim.

**534 Amphora with triangular rim**

A16/85.38.54.L2.(42)

PH. 0.103; est. rim D. 0.10

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one handle plus beginning of shoulder. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), some minute to large white, red, and black grits. Pink slip (7.5YR 7/4) on exterior.

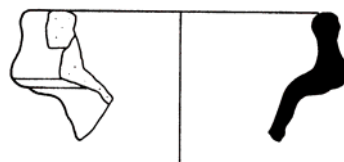


535 Amphora with tall outwardly offset rim

A16/87.38.83.L63.F33.(1)

PH. 0.04; est. rim D. 0.09

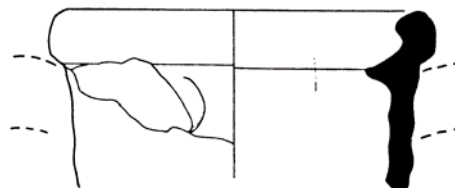
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 4/8), some minute to small white and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Pinkish white slip (7.5YR 8/2) on exterior.

**536 Amphora with concave rim**

A16/87.38.84.[south balk cleaning].(1)

PH. 0.059; est. rim D. 0.12

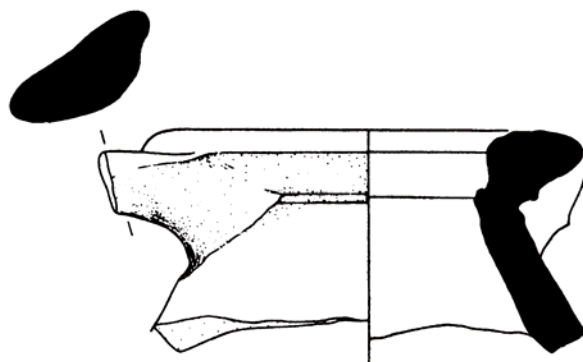
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim and edge of one handle attachment. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/6), a few white and black grits, many sparkling inclusions. Slip variegated reddish brown (5YR 5/4) and dark gray (5YR 4/1) on interior and exterior.

**537 Amphora with outwardly tilted knob rim**

A16/85.38.84.L7.(1)

PH. 0.072; rim D. 0.138

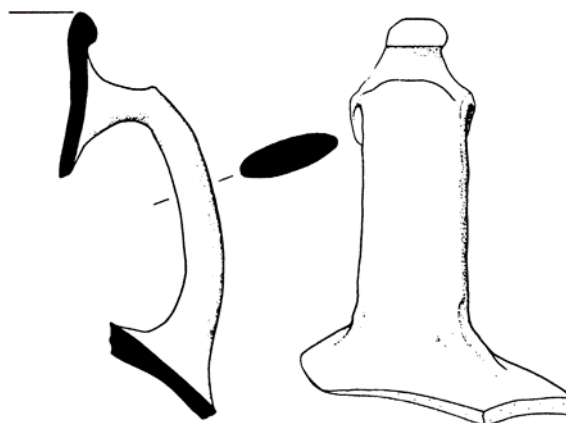
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and two handles. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), many black grits, some white ones, occasional sparkling inclusions. Traces(?) of red paint on upper surface of rim.

**538 Amphora with outwardly folded knob rim**

A16/85.38.83.L12.(3)

PH. 0.139

Three joining fragments preserve profile from shoulder to rim and all of one handle. Fine clay with a yellowish red core (5YR 5/8), outer bands reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions.

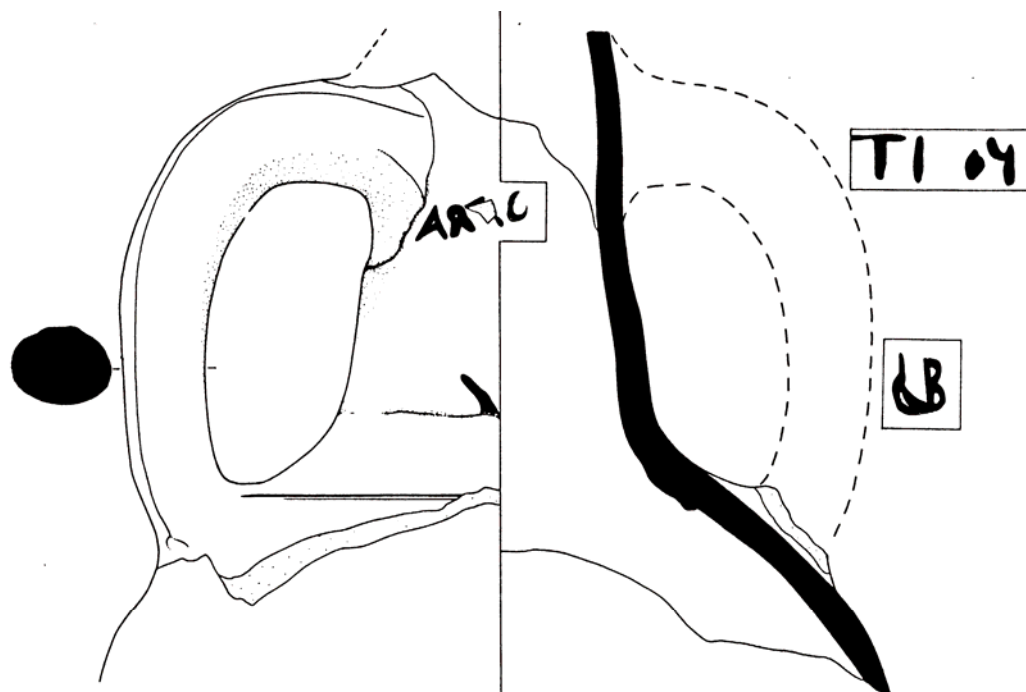


539 Amphora with tall cylindrical neck

A16/87.37.47.L9.B122.(1)

PH. 0.248

Piece preserving part of shoulder, neck, and one handle. Coarse clay variegated reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) and very dark gray (2.5YR N3/), some minute to small white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on exterior, dribbled onto interior. Undeciphered light red (2.5YR 6/8) painted inscription on both sides of upper and lower neck, apparently in Greek.

**540 Amphora with outwardly folded concave rim**

A16/85.34.97.L6.FG66.(12)

PH. 0.068; est. rim D. 0.22

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions.

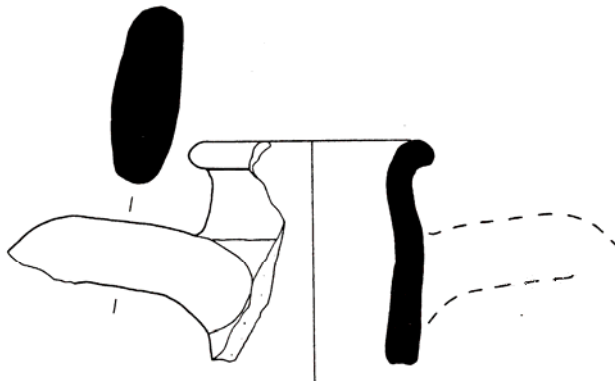


541 Amphora with outwardly rolled rim

A16/85.38.83.L31.(40)

PH. 0.072; est. rim D. 0.08

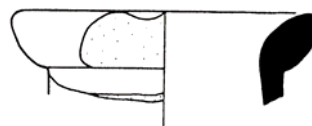
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one wide handle. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few minute to small white and black grits, many sparkling inclusions.

**542 Amphora with outwardly folded rim**

A16/85.38.83.L31.(36)

PH. 0.023; est. rim D. 0.10

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of neck. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired pink (7.5YR 7/4).

**543 Amphora with outwardly folded rim**

A16/85.38.83.L31.(27)

PH. 0.039; est. rim D. 0.08

Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Rather fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few minute to small white and black grits. Surfaces fired pink (7.5YR 7/4).

**544 Amphora with outwardly folded rim**

A16/85.38.83.L29.(1)

PH. 0.045; rim D. 0.09

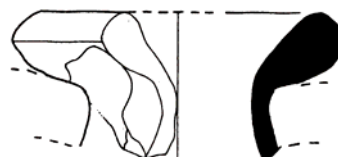
Two joining fragments preserve part of neck and rim. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids. Surfaces fired white (2.5Y 8/2).

**545 Amphora with everted knob rim**

A16/85.41.7.L13.(61)

PH. 0.048; est. rim D. 0.11

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one handle attachment. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), occasional minute to small white, red, and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions. Exterior surface fired pink (7.5YR 8/4), interior also fired pink (7.5YR 7/4).

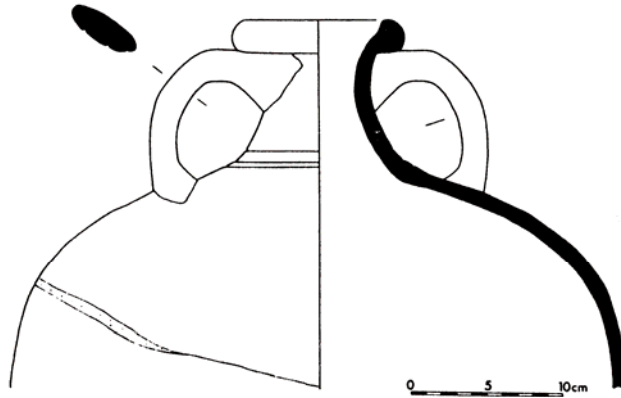


546 Amphora with outwardly tilted knob rim

A16/85.38.83.L31.(14)

PH. 0.238; est. rim D. 0.11

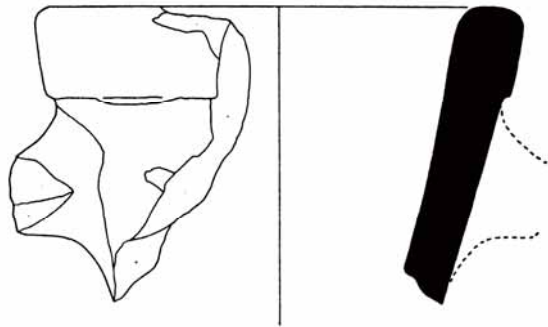
Piece preserving part of shoulder and all of neck, rim, and two handles. Coarse red clay (2.5YR 5/8), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on all of exterior as preserved, lapped onto interior neck. Three grooves around lower neck. Two grooves along outer surface of each handle.

**547 Amphora with vertical rectangular rim**

A16/85.41.7.L13.(54)

PH. 0.099; est. rim D. 0.16

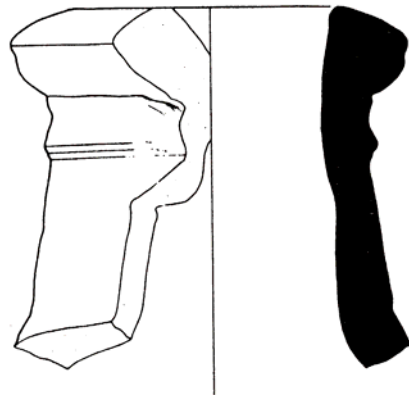
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one handle. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), a few white and black grits and sparkling inclusions.

**548 Amphora with heavy knob rim**

A16/85.38.73.L29.(1)

PH. 0.121; est. rim D. 0.14

Two joining fragments preserve part of neck, rim, and smeared edge of handle attachment. Broad rounded ridge around neck below rim on exterior. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many minute to small white and black grits, occasional large white grits, a few small voids, some sparkling inclusions.

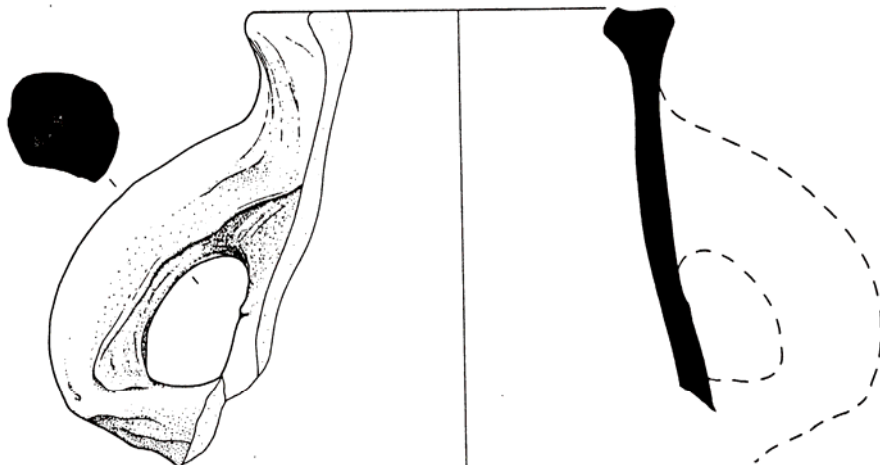


549 Amphora with concave knob rim

A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B48.(2)

PH. with handle 0.149; est. rim D. 0.12

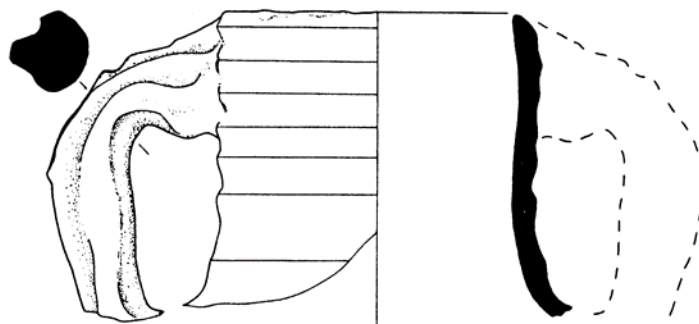
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and all of one handle. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to large white, gray, black, and red grits, occasional sparkling inclusions.

**550 Amphora with vertical tapered rim**

A3/88.38.93.L113.F113.B39.(16)

PH. with handle 0.102; est. rim D. 0.10

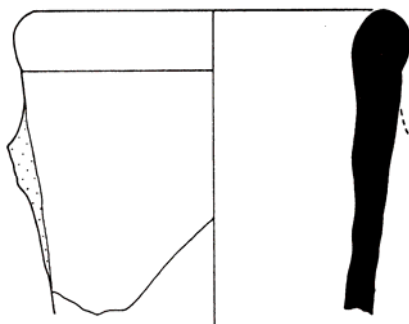
Two joining fragments preserve profile from beginning of shoulder to rim and one handle. Coarse clay variegated reddish yellow (5YR 6/6, 7.5YR 7/6), some minute to large white, red, and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4).

**551 Amphora with outwardly folded rounded-off rim**

A3/88.2.83.L50.B163.(2)

PH. 0.099; est. rim D. 0.13

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), some minute to large white grits, many small to large voids, a few sparkling inclusions.

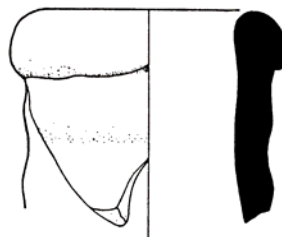


552 Amphora with outwardly folded knob rim

A16/85.38.83.L5.(13)

PH. 0.071; est. rim D. 0.09

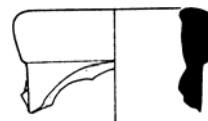
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Rather fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many minute to small white grits, a few black grits and sparkling inclusions.

**553 Amphora with vertical rounded-off rim**

A3/88.2.72.L29.B114.(1)

PH. 0.035; est. rim D. 0.065

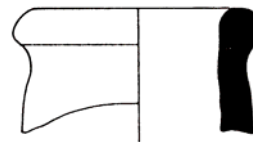
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and the edge of one handle attachment. Fine reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many minute to small black grits, a few red and white ones, occasional sparkling inclusions.

**554 Amphora with vertical knob rim**

A3/88.2.72.L4.F4.B14.(1)

PH. 0.043; rim D. 0.084

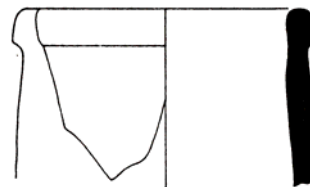
Two joining fragments preserve part of neck, rim, and edge of one handle attachment on neck below rim. Rather coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions, a few small voids. Surfaces fired pale yellow (2.5Y 8/4).

**555 Amphora with outwardly folded knob rim**

A3/88.2.73.L2.B1.(1)

PH. 0.057; est. rim D. 0.10

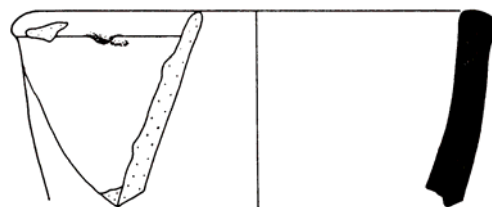
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Rather fine reddish brown clay (2.5YR 5/4), many minute to large white, black, and yellowish grits, a few golden mica flecks.

**556 Amphora with outwardly folded knob rim**

A16/85.34.97.L6.(4)

PH. 0.068; est. rim D. 0.13

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one handle. Deep wide groove along outer surface of handle beginning with deep finger impressions at junction of handle and neck. Coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), some minute to small red, white, and gray grits and voids. Gray slip (5YR 5/1) on exterior.

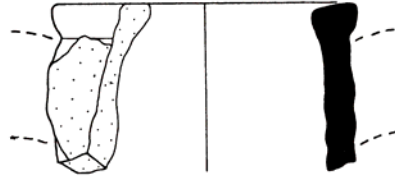


557 Amphora with inwardly beveled knob rim

A3/88.2.72.L12.B52.(5)

PH. 0.036; est. rim D. 0.12

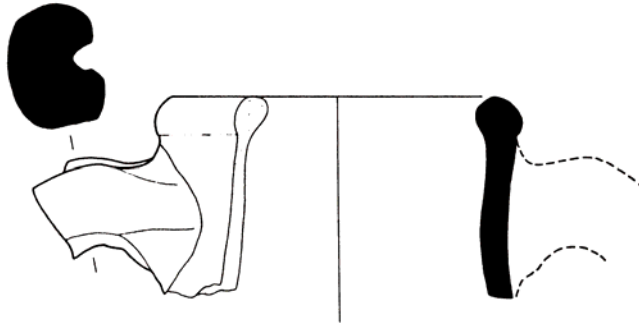
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and the edge of one handle attachment. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids. Remains of very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3).

**558 Amphora with vertical knob rim**

A16/85.34.97.L24.(24)

PH. 0.068; est. rim D. 0.13

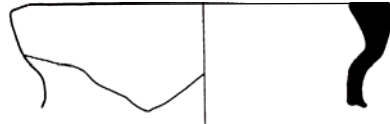
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and upper end of one handle. Deep finger made groove along outer surface of handle beginning at junction with neck. Rather coarse yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6), some minute to large black, dark red, and white grits, occasional sparkling inclusions.

**559 Amphora with triangular rim**

A16/85.38.83.L40.(12)

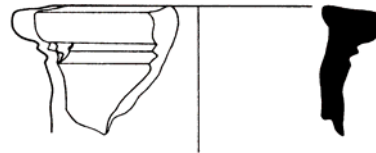
PH. 0.033; est. rim D. 0.12

Fragment preserving part of rim and beginning of neck. Fine light red clay (2.5YR 6/6), some white and black grits and sparkling inclusions.

**560 Amphora with wide outwardly beveled rim**

A16/87.38.74.L36.B83.(24)

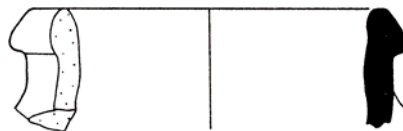
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and the edge of one handle attachment. Sharp ridge with groove below it around bottom of rim on exterior. Coarse reddish brown clay (5YR 5/4), a few minute to large white and black grits. White slip (5Y 8/2) on both surfaces.

**561 Amphora with outwardly folded triangular rim**

A3/88.2.73.L5.B9.(1)

PH. 0.055; est. rim D. 0.10

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one handle attachment. Coarse light red clay (2.5YR 6/8), many minute to large white and black grits, a few large gray stones.

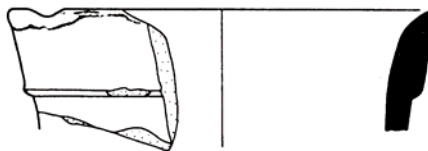


562 Amphora with tall outwardly folded rim

A16/85.41.7.L23.(10)

PH. 0.042; est. rim D. 0.13

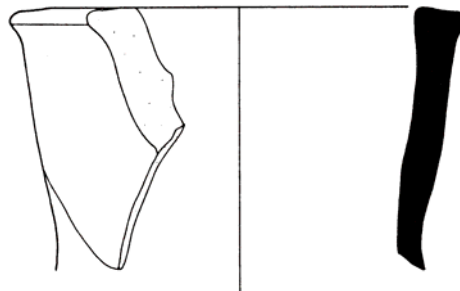
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Rather coarse reddish brown clay (2.5YR 4/4), some minute to large white and black grits and voids, many sparkling inclusions.

**563 Amphora with thickened angular rim**

A16/85.38.83.L34.(6)

PH. 0.088; est. rim D. 0.14

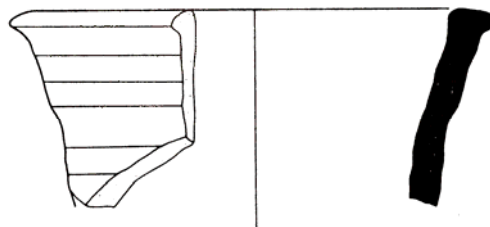
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse light reddish brown clay (5YR 6/4), many minute to small black and white grits, a few small voids, occasional sparkling inclusions.

**564 Amphora with thickened angular rim**

A16/85.38.83.L34.(2)

PH. 0.065; est. rim D. 0.16

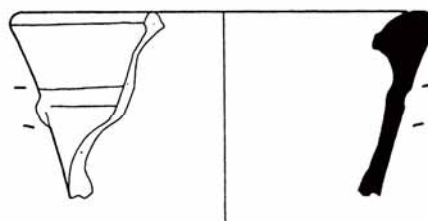
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many black grits, a few white ones, occasional sparkling inclusions, a few small voids.

**565 Amphora with inwardly folded rim**

A16/85.38.84.L23.(1)

PH. 0.063; est. rim D. 0.135

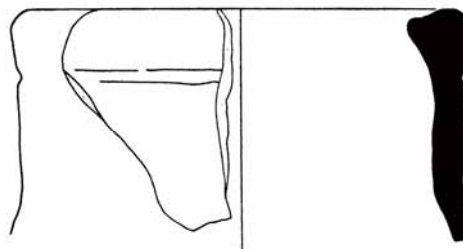
Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and edge of handle attachment. Broad groove around exterior at bottom of rim. Rather fine clay variegated red (2.5YR 5/6) and reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4), a few minute to small white and black grits and voids. Gray slip (5YR 5/1) on exterior.

**566 Amphora with inwardly tilted knob rim**

A16/85.50.58.L3.(35)

PH. 0.076; est. rim D. 0.14

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and beginning of shoulder. Rather fine clay with reddish yellow core (7.5YR 7/6), outer bands very pale brown (10YR 8/4), some minute to small white, red, and black grits and voids, occasional sparkling inclusions. Surfaces fired very pale brown (10YR 8/3).

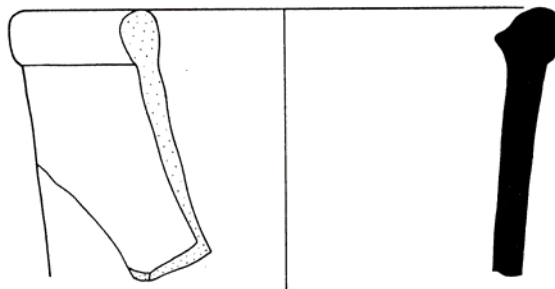


567 Amphora with internally flanged knob rim

A16/85.41.7.L23.(25)

PH. 0.09; est. rim D. 0.16

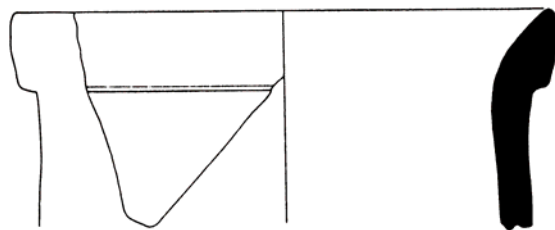
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), many minute to small black and red grits, a few white grits and sparkling inclusions. Very pale brown slip (10YR 8/3) on exterior.

**568 Amphora with outwardly folded triangular rim**

A3/88.2.83.L3.B130.(2)

PH. 0.074; est. rim D. 0.17

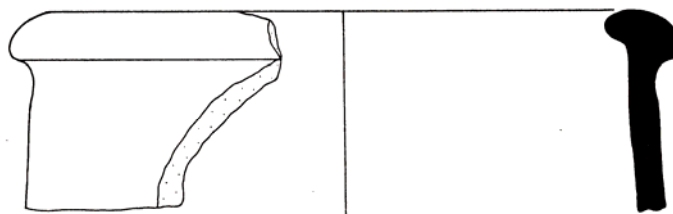
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Coarse clay with light brown core (7.5YR 6/4), reddish brown outer bands (5YR 6/4), some minute to large white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions.

**569 Amphora with inwardly thickened knob rim**

A16/85.34.97.L26.(20)

PH. 0.064; est. rim D. 0.22

Fragment preserving part of neck, rim, and one handle plus beginning of shoulder. Coarse reddish yellow clay (5YR 6/6), some minute to small white and black grits, a few sparkling inclusions and red grits.

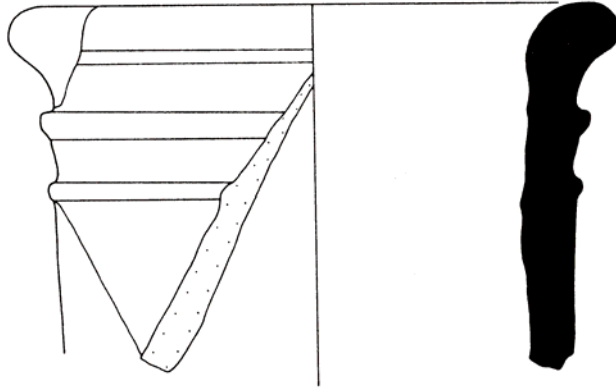


570 Amphora with outwardly rolled knob rim

A3/88.2.72.L29.B93.(5)

PH. 0.123; est. rim D. 0.19

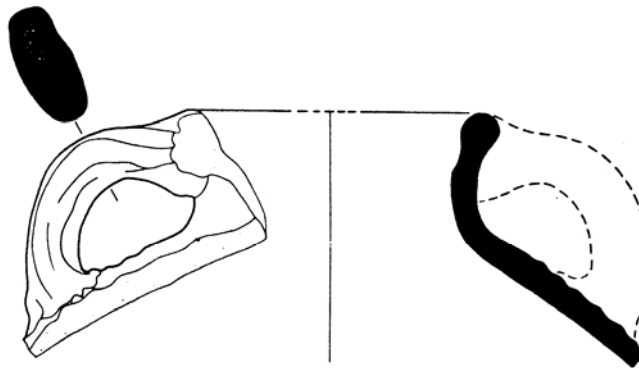
Fragment preserving part of neck and rim. Two heavy ridges around upper neck on exterior. Rather coarse clay with a reddish gray core (5YR 5/2), reddish yellow outer bands (5YR 6/6), some minute to large white and black grits and voids, a few small red grits, occasional sparkling inclusions.

**571 Amphora with everted knob rim**

A16/87.38.83.L55.F21.B54.(1)

PH. 0.077

Fragment preserving profile from shoulder to rim and all of one handle. Low, widely spaced ribbing around exterior shoulder. Rather fine red clay (2.5YR 5/8), a few white and black grits, occasional sparkling inclusions.



16. CONCLUSION

THE predominant fine tableware of the Late Hellenistic and Early Roman periods at Ashkelon, as at many other sites in Palestine, is Eastern Sigillata A. Also represented, but sparsely, are Italian Sigillata and Gaulish Sigillata, produced in the western Mediterranean, as well as Eastern Sigillata B and Sagalassos Ware, both manufactured in Asia Minor. The small amounts of these wares found in Palestine indicate that they probably arrived there as items of personal property and not as bulk trade items.

The long-term trade relationship between Cyprus and Syria-Palestine is demonstrated in the Early Roman period by the prominent place held by Cypriot Sigillata in the ceramic repertoire of Palestine, especially at coastal sites such as Ashkelon. This strong connection continued into the Late Roman period, as is illustrated by the popularity of Cypriot Red Slip Ware.

It is striking that Nabatean pottery, whether painted or plain, is quite rare at Ashkelon, especially since Italian thin-walled vessels (cups and mugs, in particular) are also rare, as are their counterparts from Asia Minor. This odd scarcity of thin-walled vessels may be an accident of discovery resulting from the places chosen for excavation—other locations in ancient Ashkelon might produce greater quantities of thin-walled wares.

All three fine wares circulating internationally in the Late Roman period are found at Ashkelon and at other sites in Israel. The first of these, African Red Slip Ware, had become prominent outside its immediate place of manufacture already in the second century A.D., but not in Israel, possibly because late examples of Eastern Sigillata A and Cypriot Sigillata were still in use. African Red Slip, which is present in a limited number of forms, is not common among the fine wares of the Late Roman period in Israel.

In the fourth to sixth centuries A.D., Late Roman C (Phocaeen Red Slip Ware) competed with Cypriot Red Slip Ware to dominate the imported tableware market in Palestine. With few exceptions, the former appears to be more abundant, as presented in publications; however, this conclusion is subject to change should detailed quantitative studies be made, because the reader is often not given an idea of the total amount of any kind of pottery excavated at a given site.

Increasingly, pottery is being identified that copies more or less closely forms known in African Red Slip, Cypriot Red Slip, or Late Roman C (Phocaeen Red Slip). At Ashkelon this is true of vessels in Egyptian Red Slip A, Egyptian Red Slip B, and to a smaller degree Egyptian Red Slip C. These Egyptian vessels are found in small quantities, mainly on sites in the south of Palestine, including Ashkelon.

Utilitarian pottery does not occupy a large place in the corpus of imported material at Ashkelon. Most notable is the North Syrian mortarium found at numerous sites in the region, both coastal and inland. But the distinctive fabric and shape of this type of vessel make it easily recognizable, and this may skew our perception of how common it is.

Imported cooking ware is also uncommon. Pompeian Red Ware is the import most often recognized. The Aegean cooking pan (for which no more precise identification can be made) is present in the same or slightly larger amounts. The presence of these pans at Ashkelon raises the question of whether they accompanied travelers as items of personal property or were shipped as items of trade. If they were actually traded, it is possible that their size allowed them to fill small extra spaces in a ship, and the modest demand for them was such that small quantities met the need.

The small selection of imported lamps published in chapter 13 contributes little to our understanding of the economy of Palestine in the Roman period. At most we can say that residents of Ashkelon or visitors there had in their possession lamps made elsewhere.

Amphoras, in which a variety of bulk commodities were shipped, are the kind of ceramic container most likely to provide information about the economic situation. Unfortunately, the Roman and Late Roman contexts exposed in the areas excavated at Ashkelon from 1985 to 1988 provide little information suitable for reconstructing patterns of trade or economic function. No one type of amphora was found in large quantities, nor were port facilities or commercial warehouses uncovered with shipping containers in place. There was no dump of broken discards to examine, and no domestic architectural units containing tools and material of daily life. What we do have are examples of many different imported amphora types, often present only as single pieces, that illustrate the

international character of the port city of Ashkelon in the Roman to Late Roman periods.

No doubt the most common commodity carried to Ashkelon in imported amphoras was wine, although some may have held olive oil or grain. The large jars also served a variety of secondary purposes as storage containers for dry goods and nonfood products, as covers for drainage channels, or even as small fish homes in *piscinae*. Local commodity shortages caused by drought, for example, probably affected the volume and direction of trade in ways not clearly understood, except to say that basic commodities such as oil and grain had to be acquired somehow, possibly from North Africa, in cases of drought in the east.

Although further excavation and study is needed to determine the relative quantities of various kinds of

imported pottery at Ashkelon and elsewhere in the region, the material published in this volume provides a much clearer picture of the many different types of imported vessels, their places of origin, and in some cases the commodities they must have held. In this regard, it is worth noting the recent publication of amphoras believed to have been produced in Tyre and Beirut (see Reynolds 1997–98:49–54, 59–63); examples of these should now be sought at sites such as Ashkelon. As more of the forms which have in the past received no more precise identification in the literature than to be called “imported” are identified as to place of manufacture, the economic situation in Roman and Late Roman Palestine and related patterns of Mediterranean trade will be better understood.

APPENDIX

Previously Published Items

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Reference</i>
4	Johnson 1994:190, fig. 4.1
9	Johnson 1994:191, fig. 4.3
16	Johnson 1994:191, fig. 4.4
18	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 464, fig. 24.2 (bottom)
24	Johnson 1994:191, fig. 4.5
48	Johnson 1994:191, fig. 4.6
80	Johnson 1994:194, fig. 4.9
85	Johnson 1994:194, fig. 4.8
90	Johnson 1994:194, fig. 4.7
104	Johnson 1994:195, fig. 4.11
107	Johnson 1994:194, fig. 4.10
134	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 464, fig. 24.3 (top left)
139	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 464, fig. 24.3 (top right)
145	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 464, fig. 24.3 (bottom)
321	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 464, fig. 24.5
330	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 465, fig. 24.8
334	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 466, fig. 24.9
343	Johnson 1994:195, fig. 4.12
344	Johnson 1994:195, fig. 4.13
345	Johnson 1994:196, fig. 4.14
350	Johnson 1994:196, fig. 4.15
354	Johnson 1994:196, fig. 4.16
355	Johnson 1994:196, fig. 4.17
356	Johnson 1994:196, fig. 4.20 [figs. 4.18 and 4.20 are transposed in Johnson 1994]
357	Johnson 1994:196, fig. 4.19
361	Johnson 1994:197, fig. 4.18 [figs. 4.18 and 4.20 are transposed in Johnson 1994]
395	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 465, fig. 24.6 (top)
422	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 457, fig. 23.27 (Amphora 27)
425	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 469, fig. 24.20
427	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 470, fig. 24.23
432	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 468, fig. 24.17
434	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 469, fig. 24.21
444	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 469, fig. 24.18
478	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 469, fig. 24.19
491	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 461, fig. 23.31 (Amphora 31)
546	<i>Ashkelon 1</i> (Stager et al. 2008), p. 470, fig. 24.24

CONCORDANCE 1

Items Arranged by Catalogue Number

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	A3/88.2.73.L26.F26.B109.(3)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 4b
2	A16/87.57.58.L105.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 4b
3	A16/87.57.58.L105.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 4b
4	A16/87.71.25.F4.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 4b
5	A3/88.2.72.L36.B145.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 5
6	A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B46.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 6
7	A3/88.[from cleanup]	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 6
8	A5/86.50.59.L36.B165.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 28 or 29?
9	A16/87.64.96.F4.(42)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 28 or 29?
10	A5/86.38.64.F533.B80.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 33
11	A16/85.57.58.L38.(21)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 33
12	A3/88.38.74.L129.F120.B319.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 36
13	A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(3)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 36
14	A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 37
15	A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(6)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 37
16	A16/87.64.96.F4.(49)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 37
17	A3/88.2.72.L27.B92.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 37
18	A16/85.38.83.L36.(9)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 40a
19	A16/87.37.47.L5.B102.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 40a
20	A5/86.57.68.L66.B92.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 40a
21	A3/88.38.83.F34.B131.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 40a
22	A3/88.38.74.L124.B300.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 42
23	A3/88.2.73.L5.B9.(3)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 45
24	A16/87.64.96.F4.(52)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 47
25	A16/87.64.96.F4.(43)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 47
26	A3/88.38.84.L178.B9.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 48
27	A16/85.38.63.L4.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 48
28	A16/85.38.83.L36.(34)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 51
29	A3/88.2.72.L29.B112,113.(4)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 54
30	A3/88.2.72.L31.B125.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 54
31	A3/88.38.74.L152.F82.B285.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 54
32	A3/88.2.72.L26.B103.(9)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 57
33	A3/88.38.93.L3.B77.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 57
34	A16/85.34.97.L24.(9)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 58
35	A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B58.(9)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 58
36	A5/86.57.68.L53.F53.B40.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 58
37	A16/85.38.83.L36.(30)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 60
38	A3/88.38.84.L183.B16.(1)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 61
39	A3/88.2.72.L29.B101.(6)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 65
40	A3/88.2.72.L29.B110.(7)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 65
41	A3/88.2.72.L29.B113.(8)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 65
42	A16/87.38.83.L63.F33.B79.(3)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 65
43	A3/88.2.72.L2,26,29,31.B39+.(4a,b)	Eastern Sigillata A jug
44	A3/88.2.73.L29.B106.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 104b
45	A16/87.37.46.L13.B150.(2)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 105
46	A5/86.37.46.L35.B120.(5)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 105
47	A3/88.2.73.L7.B23.(5)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 105

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
48	A16/87.64.96.F4.(3)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 105
49	A3/88.38.83.L163.B28.(4)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 111
50	A16/85.34.97.L24.(18)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 113
51	A3/88.2.72.L29.B112.(9)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Form 113
52	A16/85.38.83.L31.(20)	Eastern Sigillata A, EAA Tarda B or Close
53	A3/88.38.93.L3.B31.(4)	unclassified red slip bowl
54	A16/85.38.83.L31.(31)	unclassified red slip bowl
55	A3/88.2.72.L31.B118.(8)	unclassified red slip bowl
56	A16/85.38.83.L12.(1)	unclassified red slip bowl
57	A3/88.2.72.L8.F8.B17.(2)	unclassified red slip bowl
58	A16/87.38.63.L519.F512.B150.(2)	unclassified red slip bowl
59	A3/88.38.93.L3.B20.(3)	unclassified red slip bowl
60	A3/88.2.72.L36.B138.(3)	unclassified red slip bowl
61	A3/88.38.84.L179.F179.B10.(5)	unclassified red slip bowl
62	A16/87.37.47.L5.B59.(14)	unclassified red slip bowl
63	A16/87.71.45.L3.B11.(5)	unclassified red slip bowl
64	A16/85.34.97.L6.(6)	unclassified red slip bowl
65	A5/86.38.73.L11.B49.(1)	unclassified red slip bowl
66	A16/85.41.7.L23.(3)	unclassified red slip bowl
67	A16/85.41.7.L3.(7)	unclassified red slip bowl
68	A3/88.38.94.L116.B31.(1)	unclassified red slip bowl
69	A5/86.57.58.L2.B81.(39)	unclassified red slip bowl
70	A16/87.57.58.L105.(5)	unclassified red slip bowl
71	A16/87.64.96.F4.(48)	unclassified red slip jug
72	A16/85.41.7.L20.(4)	unclassified red slip jug
73	A3/88.2.72.L12.B46.(3)	unclassified red slip jug
74	A16/87.37.47.L5.B78.(15)	bowl with gouged decoration
75	A3/88.38.93.L113.F113.B46.(3)	bowl with gouged decoration
76	A3/88.2.83.L2.B116A.(9)	cup with rouletted decoration
77	A16/87.64.87.L49.F47.B110.(2)	red slip skyphoid cup
78	A3/88.38.94.F4.B44.(4)	red slip skyphoid cup
79	A16/85.34.97.L27.(15)	Italian Sigillata, Haltern Type 7 cup
80	A16/87.64.96.F4.(16)	Italian Sigillata, Haltern Type 8 cup
81	A3/88.38.84.L179.B11.(3)	Italian Sigillata, Goudineau Type 38b plate
82	A3/88.38.84.L176.F176.B8.(3)	Italian Sigillata, Haltern Type 2 plate
83	A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(14)	Italian Sigillata, Goudineau Type 39c plate
84	A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(12)	Italian Sigillata, Goudineau Type 40c plate
85	A16/87.64.96.F4.(45)	Italian Sigillata, Goudineau Type 38a/39a,b plate
86	A5/86.50.59.L15.B83.(7)	Italian Sigillata, Haltern Type 4 bowl
87	A3/88.38.84.L171.B6.(3)	Italian Sigillata, Goudineau Type 17b bowl
88	A3/88.2.72.L29.B113.(10)	Italian Sigillata, Goudineau Type 17b bowl
89	A16/85.50.58.L1.(1)	Italian Sigillata krater
90	A16/87.64.96.F4.(53)	Italian Sigillata krater
91	A3/88.[from cleanup]	Italian Sigillata krater
92	A3/88.38.83.L157.B8.(1)	Italian Sigillata with stamped floor
93	A16/87.38.84.L111.B187.(1)	Italian Sigillata with stamped floor
94	A3/88.2.73.L34.B150.(2)	western molded relief vessel (Gaulish Sigillata?)
95	A16/87.38.44.L4.B12.(1)	western molded relief vessel (Gaulish Sigillata?)
96	A3/88.2.72.L36.B141.(7)	western molded relief vessel (Gaulish Sigillata?)
97	A16/85.41.7.L23.(20)	Eastern Sigillata B, EAA Form 21
98	A3/88.2.73.L2A.B89.(3)	Eastern Sigillata B bowl

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
99	A16/87.50.48.L1.B4.(11)	gray ware bowl
100	A3/88.38.74.L106.F67.(2)	gray ware plate
101	A16/85.50.58.L1.(6)	gray ware plate
102	A5/86.38.83.L51.B16.(2)	gray ware saucer
103	A5/86.50.59.L15.B82.(1)	gray ware lid
104	A16/87.64.96.F4.(12)	gray ware cup with barbotine decoration
105	A16/87.38.84.L85.B150.(1)	Sagalassos Ware bowl
106	A16/87.38.84.L87.B152.(1)	Sagalassos Ware bowl
107	A16/87.64.96.F4.(47)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P4b
108	A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B142.(1)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P4b
109	A16/87.64.96.F4.(46)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P4b
110	A3/88.38.84.L171.B3,5.(5)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P10
111	A16/87.37.46.L13.B150.(1)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P10
112	A3/88.38.93.L3.F3.B8.(1)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P11
113	A5/86.57.68.L58.B78.(1)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P11
114	A3/88.2.72.L2.B38.(2)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P12
115	A3/88.38.83.L160.B12.(2)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P12
116	A3/88.38.83.F173.B24.(1)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P12
117	A3/88.38.93.F117.B57.(1)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P12
118	A3/88.38.84.L171.B5.(4)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P28
119	A3/88.38.84.L176.F176.B8.(2)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P28
120	A3/88.38.83.L154.F154.B5.(4)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P29
121	A16/85.34.97.L24.(3)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P29
122	A3/88.38.74.L110.B233.(1)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P30
123	A3/88.38.93.L3.F3.B5.(1)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P40
124	A3/88.38.74.L129.F120.B319.(3)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P42
125	A3/88.38.94.L115.F115.B28.(1a,b)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P47
126	A16/87.71.45.L3.B11.(6)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form P47
127	A3/88.38.83.L163.B18.(1)	Cypriot Sigillata jug
128	A16/87.50.[south balk trim].(1)	Cypriot Sigillata jug
129	A16/87.50.49.L11.F5.B34.(6)	Cypriot Sigillata, EAA Form 37, 38, or 39
130	A16/87.37.47.L5.B105.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 6b
131	A5/86.38.73.L43.B65.(4)	African Red Slip, Form 14a
132	A16/85.38.83.L28.(8)	African Red Slip, Form 44
133	A16/85.38.83.L12.(5)	African Red Slip, Form 45b
134	A16/85.38.83.L31.(8)	African Red Slip, Form 50a
135	A16/85.38.83.L36.(46a,b)	African Red Slip, Form 50b
136	A16/85.38.83.L32.(2)	African Red Slip, Form 50b
137	A16/85.38.83.L36.(33)	African Red Slip, Form 50b
138	A16/87.37.47.L9.B128.(9)	African Red Slip, Form 50b
139	A16/85.38.83.L31.(9)	African Red Slip, Form 50b
140	A5/86.38.83.L51.B23.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 52b
141	A5/86.38.73.L57.B126.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 53a
142	A16/87.38.83.L100.B67.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 58a
143	A16/87.38.84.L91.B156.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 58b
144	A3/88.38.83.L159.F159.B23.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 59b
145	A16/85.38.83.L31.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 60
146	A16/87.38.74.L70.F65.B123.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 61a
147	A16/87.38.73.L69.F36.B168.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 61b
148	A5/86.38.73.L58.B136.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 67
149	A5/86.38.63.L515.F515.B140.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 67

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
150	A16/87.38.84.L83.B149.(3)	African Red Slip, Form 70
151	A5/86.38.64.L542.F536.B75.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 73a
152	A5/86.38.64.L502.B39.(3)	African Red Slip, Form 84
153	A16/85.57.68.L20.(3)	African Red Slip, Form 97
154	A3/88.[from cleanup]	African Red Slip, Form 97
155	A3/88.38.74.L152.F82.B389.(2)	African Red Slip, Form 99a
156	A5/86.38.83.L50.F22.B12.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 105
157	A5/86.38.43.L1.B17.(3)	African Red Slip, Form 105
158	A16/87.50.57.L1.F1.B7.(7)	African Red Slip, Form 105
159	A5/86.50.59.L15.B161.(11a,b)	African Red Slip, Form 105
160	A5/86.57.68.L58.B71.(5)	African Red Slip, Form 107
161	A5/86.38.84.L41.B53,56.(2)	African Red Slip, Form 172 176
162	A16/87.37.47.L5.B17.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 181
163	A16/87.38.83.L64.B55.(1)	African Red Slip, Form 181
164	A5/86.38.74.L40.B43.(3)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 1
165	A16/85.34.97.L6.FG66.(5)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 1
166	A16/85.41.7.L13.(45)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 1
167	A16/85.41.7.L23.(17)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 2
168	A16/87.50.48.L1.B12.(10)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 2
169	A3/88.2.83.F33.B246.(1)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 2
170	A16/85.38.73.L31.(1)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 7a
171	A16/85.38.73.L4.(5)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 8
172	A5/86.57.58.L59.B62.(10)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 8
173	A16/87.37.47.L5S.B17.(2)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9b
174	A5/86.57.58.L6.F3.B59.(1)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9b
175	A16/85.38.54.L2.(45)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9b
176	A16/85.38.73.L4.(6)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9c
177	A16/87.50.57.Step 1.(4)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9c
178	A5/86.38.43.L1.B9.(24a,b)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9c
179	A16/85.38.54.L1.(14)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9c
180	A16/85.38.54.L2.(16)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9c
181	A16/85.38.54.L2.(17)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9c
182	A5/86.57.68.L73.B169.(1)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9
183	A16/85.38.73.L5.(7)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9
184	A16/85.34.97.L6.(2)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 9
185	A16/85.57.68.F1.(1)	Cypriot Red Slip, Form 11
186	A16/85.57.58.L38.(14)	Cypriot Red Slip bowl
187	A16/87.57.68.F16.B5.(4)	Cypriot Red Slip bowl
188	A16/85.38.73.L4.(4)	Cypriot Red Slip, floor with Stamped Motif A
189	A5/86.38.84.L46.F39.B88.(1)	Phocaeen Red Slip (Late Roman C), Form 1a
190	A16/85.38.73.L5.(5)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 1b
191	A16/85.38.73.L5.(9)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 1d
192	A16/85.38.83.L7.(1)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 3b
193	A5/86.38.43.L1.F6.B20.(5)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 3c
194	A16/85.41.7.L9.Pr. 2.(10)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 3c
195	A5/86.57.58.L28.B30.(22)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 3d
196	A5/86.38.83.L1.B3.(1)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 3d
197	A5/86.57.58.L2.B30.(23)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 3e
198	A5/86.38.64.L527.F523.B15.(5)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 3f
199	A16/87.37.46.L40.B163.(8)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 3h
200	A16/87.38.64.L568.F565.B92.(2)	Phocaeen Red Slip, Form 3h

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201	A16/87.38.84.L42.F37.B168.(3)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 3
202	A16/85.50.58.L3.(37)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 3
203	A5/86.38.64.F533.B80.(2)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 3
204	A3/88.38.74.L107.F104.B218.(4)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 3
205	A5/86.38.63.L512.F512.B109.(3)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 3
206	A5/86.38.63.L512.F512.B105.(1)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 3
207	A16/87.50.49.L1.B5.(17)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 3
208	A16/85.38.73.L5.(6)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 5b
209	A5/86.38.63.L512.F512.B109.(4)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 6
210	A5/86.57.68.L66.B92.(2)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 10a
211	A5/86.38.64.L537.F531.B43.(2)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 10a
212	A3/88.2.72.L3.F3.B9.(1)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 10b
213	A5/86.38.43.L1.F6.B20.(6)	Phocaeian Red Slip, Form 10c
214	A16/85.38.73.L5.(3)	Phocaeian Red Slip bowl
215	A3/88.38.74.L107.F104.B218.(3)	Phocaeian Red Slip bowl
216	A3/88.38.74.L100.F100.B210.(5)	Phocaeian Red Slip bowl
217	A16/85.57.58.L46.(4)	Phocaeian Red Slip bowl with Stamped Motif 35t
218	A3/88.38.93.L3.B77.(1)	Phocaeian Red Slip bowl with Stamped Motif 46c
219	A16/85.41.7.L15.(11)	Phocaeian Red Slip bowl with Stamped Motif 79p
220	A16/87.57.58.L110.F110.B221.(1)	Phocaeian Red Slip bowl with Stamped Motif 67i
221	A16/85.38.73.L29.(5)	Çandarlı Ware, Form 4
222	A16/85.57.58.L18.a(3)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form H
223	A16/85.38.54.L2.(26)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form H
224	A5/86.38.43.L1.F6.B20.(2)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form J, Type 1
225	A5/86.38.43.L1.B1.(26)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form J, Type 1
226	A5/86.57.68.L16.B33.(3)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form J, Type 1
227	A5/86.38.43.L1.F6.B20.(3)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form J, Type 1
228	A16/85.38.64.L8.(54)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form J, Type 2
229	A16/85.41.7.L5.Pr. 2.(10)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form J, Type 3
230	A5/86.38.64.L556.F550.B70.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form J, Type 3
231	A16/85.41.7.L2.(40)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form J, Type 3
232	A16/85.38.54.L2.(24)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form K
233	A16/85.57.58.L38.(10)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form M
234	A16/85.57.58.L18.(2)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form M
235	A5/86.57.58.L83.B141.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form M
236	A16/85.50.58.L3.(33)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form Q
237	A16/85.38.73.L5.(26)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form S
238	A16/85.38.73.L5.(20)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form S
239	A16/85.38.74.L4.B8.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form II
240	A3/88.[from cleanup]	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form II
241	A16/85.38.54.L2.(25)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form KK
242	A3/88.2.72.L29.B113.(2)	Egyptian Red Slip A, Form KK
243	A16/87.37.47.L7.B134.(14)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
244	A16/85.38.64.L7.(3)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
245	A16/87.50.48.L11.B37.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
246	A16/87.50.48.L1.B13.(9)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
247	A16/85.34.99.L12.(7)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
248	A16/85.50.58.L3.(36)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
249	A16/87.50.57.Step 1.(6)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
250	A5/86.57.58.L2.B61.(32)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
251	A16/87.37.47.L7.B135.(12)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl

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252	A3/88.38.93.L1.F1.B3.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
253	A16/87.37.26.L14.B38.(3)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
254	A16/85.38.73.L5.(10)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
255	A16/85.38.74.L4.B8.(4)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
256	A16/87.57.68.L72,75,78,91.B230.(3)	Egyptian Red Slip A bowl
257	A16/87.50.57.[from cleanup].(8)	Egyptian Red Slip A flask
258	A16/87.50.57.[from cleanup].(9)	Egyptian Red Slip A jug
259	A16/85.34.97.L24.(7)	Egyptian Red Slip A jug
260	A16/85.38.54.L2.(31)	Egyptian Red Slip A jug
261	A16/85.50.58.L3.(34)	Egyptian Red Slip A lamp
262	A16/85.57.58.L46.(6)	Egyptian Red Slip A, variant with cream/yellow slip
263	A16/85.38.64.L8.(58)	Egyptian Red Slip A, variant with cream/yellow slip
264	A16/87.38.84.L81.F66.B145.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip A, variant with cream/yellow slip
265	A16/87.50.57.L2.F2.B17.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip A, variant with cream/yellow slip
266	A16/85.38.64.L8.(49)	Egyptian Red Slip A, variant with cream/yellow slip
267	A5/86.38.64.L527.B7.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip A, variant with cream/yellow slip
268	A5/86.38.83.L53.B25.(2)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
269	A5/86.38.83.L52.B24.(2)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
270	A16/87.38.84.L89.B155.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
271	A16/87.38.83.L101.F69.B82.(3)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
272	A5/86.38.83.L53.B42.(5)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
273	A5/86.38.64.L45.B33.(6)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
274	A5/86.38.63.L512.F512.B111.(5)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
275	A5/86.38.74.L41.B68.(14)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
276	A3/88.2.72.L1.B4.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
277	A5/86.38.63.L503.B13.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
278	A5/86.57.68.L58.(4)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
279	A16/85.38.54.L2.(28)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
280	A16/85.38.54.L2.(29)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
281	A5/86.57.58.L68.B94.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip B vessel
282	A16/85.38.73.L5.(23)	Egyptian Red Slip B jug
283	A16/85.38.54.L2.(27a,b)	Egyptian Red Slip B bowl
284	A5/86.38.84.L41.B46.(1)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
285	A16/87.37.26.L14.B38.(4)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
286	A16/85.38.54.L2.(44)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
287	A16/85.38.54.L2.(53a,b)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
288	A16/85.38.54.L2.(19)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
289	A16/85.38.54.L2.(20)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
290	A16/85.38.64.L8.(60)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
291	A16/85.38.54.L2.(23)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
292	A16/85.38.54.L2.(48a,b)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
293	A16/85.38.54.L2.(5)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
294	A16/85.38.54.L2.(47)	Egyptian Red Slip C bowl
295	A3/88.38.84.L190.B33.(2)	Egyptian Red Slip C lid
296	A16/85.38.54.L2.(12)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
297	A16/85.38.54.L2.(30)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
298	A5/86.38.43.L1.(25)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
299	A3/88.38.64.[from cleanup].B204.(1)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
300	A16/85.38.54.L2.(11)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
301	A16/85.38.54.L2.(14)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
302	A16/85.38.54.L2.(13)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl

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303	A5/86.38.64.L527.B2.(3)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
304	A16/85.41.7.L2.(42)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
305	A16/85.57.58.L38.(2)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
306	A16/85.38.73.L5.(4)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
307	A5/86.38.64.L502.B39.(2)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
308	A16/85.38.83.L36.(25)	Coptic Painted Ware bowl
309	A16/85.38.84.L18.(1)	Coptic Painted Ware jug
310	A16/85.57.68.L3.(2)	Coptic Painted Ware jug
311	A16/85.38.73.L31.(1)	Coptic Painted Ware jug
312	A16/85.57.58.L18.(9)	Coptic Painted Ware jug
313	A5/86.38.83.L59.B38.(2)	Egyptian jug
314	A16/85.38.54.L2.(32)	Egyptian juglet
315	A5/86.38.74.L36.B58.(1)	St. Menas Flask
316	A16/85.57.58.L38.(7)	Egyptian saucer
317	A3/88.38.[provenance unknown].(1)	Egyptian(?) jug
318	A16/87.57.68.L2.B265.(2)	Egyptian unguentarium
319	A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B142.(2)	Italian thin walled vessel
320	A16/85.38.83.L31.(26)	thin walled mug
321	A16/85.38.83.L41.(2)	thin walled mug
322	A16/85.38.83.L36.(13)	thin walled mug
323	A5/86.38.64.F533.B80.(1)	thin walled mug
324	A16/85.38.83.L36.(28)	thin walled mug
325	A16/85.38.83.L22.(6)	thin walled mug
326	A5/86.37.46.L30.B100.(3)	thin walled mug
327	A16/85.38.83.L35.(5)	thin walled mug
328	A16/85.38.83.L40.(7)	thin walled mug
329	A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B52.(4)	unclassified mortarium
330	A16/85.38.83.L36.(4)	Italian mortarium
331	A16/85.34.99.L1.(2)	North Syrian mortarium
332	A16/87.50.49.L3.B30.(8)	North Syrian mortarium
333	A16/85.38.73.L5.(15)	North Syrian mortarium
334	A16/85.38.83.L31	North Syrian mortarium
335	A16/87.37.47.L9.B139.(5)	North Syrian mortarium
336	A16/85.34.97.L29.(10)	North Syrian mortarium
337	A16/85.38.73.L3	North Syrian mortarium
338	A16/85.34.97.L29.(9)	North Syrian mortarium
339	A16/85.38.73.L5.(16)	North Syrian mortarium
340	A16/85.38.83.L31.(29)	North Syrian mortarium
341	A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B139.(1)	Orlo Bifido cooking pan
342	A3/88.2.73.L7.B27.(1)	Orlo Bifido cooking pan
343	A16/87.64.96.F4.(36)	Orlo Bifido cooking pan
344	A16/87.64.96.F4.(14)	Orlo Bifido cooking pan
345	A16/87.64.96.F4.(37)	Pompeian Red Ware pan
346	A3/88.38.83.L154.F154.B5.(1)	Pompeian Red Ware pan
347	A16/87.37.47.L5.B64.(17)	Pompeian Red Ware pan
348	A5/86.57.68.L63.B82.(2)	Pompeian Red Ware pan
349	A3/88.2.72.L18.F18.B86.(1)	Pompeian Red Ware pan
350	A16/87.64.96.F4.(38)	Pompeian Red Ware lid
351	A16/85.41.7.L23.(9)	Pompeian Red Ware lid
352	A16/87.64.96.F4.(31)	Pompeian Red Ware pan
353	A16/85.34.97/41.7.L18.(4)	Pompeian Red Ware pan

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354	A16/87.64.96.F4.(104)	Benghazi Early Roman Cooking Ware 6
355	A16/87.64.96.F4.(30)	Benghazi Early Roman Cooking Ware 6
356	A16/87.64.96.F4.(33)	Benghazi Early Roman Cooking Ware 6
357	A16/87.64.96.F4.(35)	Benghazi Early Roman Cooking Ware 6
358	A3/88.2.73.L2.B3.(3)	Villa of Dionysos at Knossos Type 1 cooking pan
359	A3/88.2.72.L31.B123.(2)	Villa of Dionysos at Knossos Type 1 cooking pan
360	A3/88.2.73.L29.B106.(1)	Villa of Dionysos at Knossos Type 1 cooking pan
361	A16/87.64.96.F4.(32)	unclassified cooking pan
362	A5/86.38.63.L510.F510.B138.(4)	unclassified cooking pan
363	A3/88.38.83.L154.F154.B5.(2)	unclassified cooking pan
364	A3/88.2.73.L7.B13.(2)	unclassified cooking pan
365	A3/88.2.72.L29.B110.(14)	unclassified cooking pan
366	A16/87.50.49.L1.B5.(18)	unclassified cooking pan
367	A3/88.38.83.L163.B30.(5)	unclassified cooking pan
368	A16/85.38.83.L34.(7)	unclassified cooking pan
369	A3/88.38.83.F154.B34.(1)	unclassified cooking pan
370	A3/88.2.73.L8.B52.(26)	unclassified cooking pan
371	A16/85.38.84.L24.(1)	unclassified cooking pan
372	A16/85.38.84.L7.(2)	unclassified casserole
373	A16/85.34.97.L24.(10)	Benghazi Middle Roman Cooking Ware 3
374	A16/85.38.54.L2.(33)	unclassified globular cooking pot
375	A16/87.37.47.L5.B39.(32)	unclassified cooking pot lid
376	A3/88.2.73.L3.B6.(13)	unclassified cooking pot lid
377	A3/88.38.84.L178.B16.(2)	unclassified cooking pot lid
378	A3/88.38.84.L179.B12.(6)	unclassified cooking pot lid
379	A16/85.41.7.L23.(27)	unclassified cooking pot lid
380	A5/86.57.58.L59.B69.(6)	Italian lamp
381	A16/85.57.68.F142.B327.(1)	Ephesos type lamp
382	A3/88.38.84.F85.B23.(1)	Ephesos type lamp
383	A3/88.38.74.L124.B300.(3)	Ephesos type lamp with multiple nozzles
384	A3/88.38.74.L122.F117.FG47.B294.(1)	gray ware lamp with human head
385	A16/87.37.47.L9.B123.(4)	Isis and Serapis boat lamp
386	A16/87.37.47.L5.B53.(11)	Isis and Serapis boat lamp
387	A3/88.64.96.L2.(14)	human and bull head lamp
388	A5/86.38.43.L1.(22)	North African(?) lamp
389	A5/86.57.58.L54.F54.B36.(1)	Egyptian lamp
390	A16/85.41.7.L20.(7)	rhyton(?)
391	A16/85.38.73.L10.(11)	oinophoros
392	A16/87.38.74.L87.FG22,23.(5)	zoomorphic bottle
393	A16/87.38.74.L87.FG21.(6)	zoomorphic bottle
394	A3/88.38.98.L3.F3.B8.(1)	zoomorphic bottle
395	A16/85.38.83.L40.(2)	mold made decorated bowl
396	A3/88.38.63.L600.(00)	Corinthian relief bowl
397	A16/87.57.68.L72,75,78,91.B230.(3)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 9
398	A16/87.71.25.F4.(29)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 9
399	A16/87.71.25.F4.(74)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 9
400	A16/87.71.25.F4.(72)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 9
401	A16/87.71.25.F4.(75)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 9
402	A3/88.38.84.L171.B5.(1)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 10
403	A16/85.50.58.L3.(32)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 10
404	A16/87.64.96.F4.(22)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 10

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405	A16/87.64.96.F4.(25)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 10
406	A3/88.38.73.L5.B6.(2)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 10
407	A16/87.64.96.F4.(26)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 10
408	A3/88.2.83.L50.B149.(3)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 10
409	A3/88.38.84.L171.B7.(6)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 32
410	A5/86.38.44.L3.F5.B6.(1)	Cosa Amphora Type 4b
411	A3/88.2.73.L24.B94.(1)	Cosa Amphora Type 4b
412	A3/88.2.72.L29.B113.(3)	Cosa Amphora Type 4b
413	A16/85.41.7.L23.(26)	Cosa Amphora Type 4b
414	A3/88.38.74.L147.B362.(1)	Cosa Amphora Type 4b
415	A3/88.38.74.L100.F100.B208.(3)	Cosa Amphora Type 5
416	A16/87.50.57.L3.F3.B16.(4)	Cosa Amphora Type 5
417	A16/85.38.73.L4.(16)	Carthage Early Roman Amphora IV
418	A16/85.34.97.L24.(4)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 11
419	A3/88.38.74.F142.FG33.B408.(1)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 7
420	A5/86.57.58.L2.B81.(36)	Benghazi Early Roman Amphora 7
421	A16/85.38.84.L7.(3)	Benghazi Early Roman Amphora 11a
422	A3/88.50.49.F125.B280.(1)	Benghazi Early Roman Amphora 11a
423	A16/87.64.96.F4.(10)	Benghazi Early Roman Amphora 2 (?)
424	A16/85.38.83.L28.(12)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 18
425	A16/85.38.83.L28.(4)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 25
426	A16/85.38.83.L31.(7)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 25
427	A16/85.38.83.L40.(1)	Paphos Amphora Type V
428	A16/85.38.73.L5.(27)	Paphos Amphora Type V
429	A3/88.2.73.L36.B158.(1)	Benghazi Miscellaneous Amphora D314
430	A16/85.38.73.L29.(3)	Caesarea Hippodrome Miscellaneous Amphora
431	A16/85.38.73.L37.(1)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 18
432	A16/85.38.83.L31.(15)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 3
433	A16/85.38.83.L28.(7)	Villa of Dionysos at Knossos Amphora Type 2
434	A16/85.38.83.L36.(15)	Villa of Dionysos at Knossos Amphora Type 2
435	A16/85.38.83.L31.(6)	Villa of Dionysos at Knossos Amphora Type 2
436	A16/87.37.47.L9.B130.(6)	Villa of Dionysos at Knossos Amphora Type 2
437	A3/88.2.73.L8.B54.(22)	Beirut Amphora 3
438	A16/87.71.45.F3.B10.(2)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 4
439	A16/87.37.47.L5.B37.(35)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 4
440	A16/87.37.47.L5.B19.(33)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 4
441	A16/85.34.97.L31.(9)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 4
442	A16/85.34.97.L31.(11)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 4
443	A16/85.38.83.F7.(2)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 4
444	A16/85.38.83.L31.(4)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 7
445	A16/85.38.83.L36.(43)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 7
446	A16/85.38.83.L36.(36)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 7
447	A16/85.38.83.L32.(1)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 7
448	A16/85.38.83.L20.(6)	Villa of Dionysos at Knossos Amphora Type 18
449	A16/85.38.73.L5.(14)	Benghazi Miscellaneous Amphoras D298/D299
450	A16/85.38.73.L30.(2)	Benghazi Miscellaneous Amphoras D298/D299
451	A3/88.38.93.L5.B32.(1)	Benghazi Miscellaneous Amphoras D298/D299
452	A16/85.34.97.L24.(20)	Baetican Beltran Amphora 72
453	A16/85.38.83.L40.(11)	Benghazi Early Roman Amphora 14
454	A16/87.37.47.L5.B92,102.(4,37)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 1
455	A16/87.38.83.L63.F33.B79.(2)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 1

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456	A16/85.38.83.L31.(2,3)	Benghazi Middle Roman Amphora 11
457	A16/87.37.47.L5.B88.(5)	Keay Amphora Type I
458	A3/88.38.93.L3.B33.(1)	Keay Amphora Type I
459	A3/88.38.93.L113.F113.B38.(1)	Keay Amphora Type I
460	A16/85.38.83.L36.(26)	Keay Amphora Type XVI, Variant A
461	A16/85.34.97.L28.(1)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 33
462	A16/87.38.83.L101.F69.B82.(2)	Keay Amphora Type VII (Africana Grande)
463	A5/86.38.73.F36.B151.(3)	Keay Amphora Type VII (Africana Grande)
464	A5/86.38.73.F36.B151.(2)	Keay Amphora Type VII (Africana Grande)
465	A5/86.38.73.F36.B151.(1)	Keay Amphora Type VII (Africana Grande)
466	A16/85.41.7.L17.(9)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 34 (Africana Grande II)
467	A16/87.50.58.[from cleanup].(5)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 34 (Africana Grande II)
468	A3/88.38.84.L190.B27.(1)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 11
469	A3/88.2.72.L26.B101.(6)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 11
470	A16/85.41.7.L23.(4)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 12
471	A3/88.2.72.L31.B126.(6)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 12
472	A16/85.38.73.L14.(1)	San Lorenzo Amphora 7
473	A16/85.38.73.[balk removal].(2)	San Lorenzo Amphora 7
474	A5/86.38.73.[east balk collapse].B3.(1)	San Lorenzo Amphora 7
475	A5/86.38.84.L33.B44.(5)	San Lorenzo Amphora 7
476	A16/85.38.73.L5.(25)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 9
477	A5/86.38.43.L1.B8.(54)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 9
478	A16/85.38.83.L31.(5)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 2
479	A16/85.38.83.L31.(37)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 2
480	A16/85.38.83.L36.(17)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 10
481	A16/85.34.97.L26.(15)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 10
482	A5/86.38.74.L40.B43.(2)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 10
483	A16/85.38.83.L39.(1)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 10
484	A16/85.41.9.L1.(6)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 10
485	A16/85.38.73.L1.(25)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 10
486	A3/88.38.74.L107.F104.B224.(5)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 1
487	A16/85.38.73.F1.(1)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 1
488	A16/85.38.54.L2.(46)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 1
489	A16/87.38.64.L568.F565.B92.(1)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 1
490	A5/86.50.58.L45.F28.(1)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 53
491	A16/85.38.83.L31.(21)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 53
492	A16/85.38.83.L31.(22)	Peacock and Williams Amphora Class 53
493	A16/87.37.47.L7.B104.(13)	Carthage Amphora Form 65
494	A3/88.38.74.L106.F67.B249.(1)	Keay Amphora Type LXXIV
495	A3/88.38.74.L107.F104.B219.(1)	Keay Amphora Type LXXIV
496	A5/86.38.84.L33.B72.(4)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 8 (Spatheion)
497	A16/85.38.74.L14.(4)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 8 (Spatheion)
498	A3/88.38.74.L129.F120.B319.(1)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 8 (Spatheion)
499	A16/85.38.73.L4.(15)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 5
500	A16/85.38.64.L7.(1)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 5
501	A5/86.38.84.L32.B8.(7)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 5
502	A5/86.38.84.L32.B8.(6)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 5
503	A16/85.41.9.F8.(4)	unclassified Egyptian amphora
504	A16/85.38.54.L2.(43)	unclassified Egyptian amphora
505	A3/88.2.101.L8.B17.(1)	unclassified Egyptian amphora
506	A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B60.(1)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 12

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
507	A16/85.41.7.L17.(6)	Benghazi Late Roman Amphora 7 (?)
508	A3/88.2.73.L8.B22.(23)	unclassified amphora (Late Hellenistic to Early Roman)
509	A3/88.2.73.L34.B148.(3)	unclassified amphora (Late Hellenistic to Early Roman)
510	A3/88.2.72.L34.B133.(3)	unclassified amphora (Late Hellenistic to Early Roman)
511	A3/88.2.72.L11.B43.(1)	unclassified amphora (Late Hellenistic to Early Roman)
512	A3/88.2.72.L34.B133.(4)	unclassified amphora (Late Hellenistic to Early Roman)
513	A16/87.64.96.F4.(24)	unclassified amphora (Early Roman to Roman)
514	A16/87.64.96.F4.(68)	unclassified amphora (Early Roman to Roman)
515	A16/87.64.96.F4.(39)	unclassified amphora (Early Roman to Roman)
516	A16/87.64.96.F4.(28)	unclassified amphora (Early Roman to Roman)
517	A16/87.64.[surface].B1.(3)	unclassified amphora (Early Roman to Roman)
518	A3/88.38.74.L100.F100.B213.(2)	unclassified amphora (Early Roman to Roman)
519	A3/88.38.74.L124.B300.(1)	unclassified amphora (Early Roman to Roman)
520	A16/87.64.96.F4.(15)	unclassified amphora (Early Roman to Roman)
521	A16/87.64.96.F4.(9)	unclassified amphora (Early Roman to Roman)
522	A16/87.64.96.F4.(103)	unclassified amphora (Early Roman to Roman)
523	A3/88.38.84.L171.B5.(2)	unclassified amphora (Roman/Middle Roman)
524	A3/88.38.74.L100.F100.B207.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman/Middle Roman)
525	A16/85.38.73.L5.(18)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
526	A16/85.38.73.L35.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
527	A16/85.38.73.L5.(21)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
528	A16/85.38.73.L5.(12)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
529	A16/85.38.54.L2.(18)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
530	A16/85.38.83.L41.(7)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
531	A3/88.38.94.L116.B36.(5)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
532	A16/85.38.83.L20.(5)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
533	A16/85.38.73.L23.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
534	A16/85.38.54.L2.(42)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
535	A16/87.38.83.L63.F33.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
536	A16/87.38.84.[south balk cleaning].(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
537	A16/85.38.84.L7.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
538	A16/85.38.83.L12.(3)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
539	A16/87.37.47.L9.B122.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
540	A16/85.34.97.L6.FG66.(12)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
541	A16/85.38.83.L31.(40)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
542	A16/85.38.83.L31.(36)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
543	A16/85.38.83.L31.(27)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
544	A16/85.38.83.L29.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
545	A16/85.41.7.L13.(61)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
546	A16/85.38.83.L31.(14)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
547	A16/85.41.7.L13.(54)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
548	A16/85.38.73.L29.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
549	A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B48.(2)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
550	A3/88.38.93.L113.F113.B39.(16)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
551	A3/88.2.83.L50.B163.(2)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
552	A16/85.38.83.L5.(13)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
553	A3/88.2.72.L29.B114.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
554	A3/88.2.72.L4.F4.B14.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
555	A3/88.2.73.L2.B1.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
556	A16/85.34.97.L6.(4)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
557	A3/88.2.72.L12.F12.B52.(5)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)

<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Registration No.</i>	<i>Type</i>
558	A16/85.34.97.L24.(24)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
559	A16/85.38.83.L40.(12)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
560	A16/87.38.74.L36.B83.(24)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
561	A3/88.2.73.L5.B9.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
562	A16/85.41.7.L23.(10)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
563	A16/85.38.83.L34.(6)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
564	A16/85.38.83.L34.(2)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
565	A16/85.38.84.L23.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
566	A16/85.50.58.L3.(35)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
567	A16/85.41.7.L23.(25)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
568	A3/88.2.83.L3.B130.(2)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
569	A16/85.34.97.L26.(20)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
570	A3/88.2.72.L29.B93.(5)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)
571	A16/87.38.83.L55.F21.B54.(1)	unclassified amphora (Roman to Late Roman)

CONCORDANCE 2

Items Arranged by Stratigraphic Context

<i>Grid</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Layer/Feature</i>	<i>Period and Description</i>	<i>Catalogue Nos.</i>
2	72	L1	Islamic pit, Phase 1	276
2	72	L2	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	114
2	72	L3 F3	Islamic pit, Phase 1	212
2	72	L4 F4	Islamic pit, Phase 1	554
2	72	L8 F8	Late Roman pit, Phase 3	57
2	72	L11	Late Hellenistic Early Roman rampart fill, Phase 5	511
2	72	L12 F12	Late Roman pit, Phase 3	6, 35, 73, 329, 506, 549, 557
2	72	L18 F18	Islamic pit, Phase 1	349
2	72	L26	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	32, 469
2	72	L27	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	17
2	72	L29	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	29, 39 41, 51, 88, 242, 365, 412, 553, 570
2	72	L31	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	30, 55, 359, 471
2	72	L34	Late Hellenistic Early Roman rampart fill, Phase 5	510, 512
2	72	L36	Late Hellenistic Early Roman rampart fill, Phase 5	60, 96
2	73	L2	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	358, 555
2	73	L2A	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	98
2	73	L3	Late Roman foundation trench, Phase 3	376
2	73	L5	Late Roman occupation debris, Phase 3	23, 561
2	73	L7	Late Roman occupation debris, Phase 3	47, 342, 364
2	73	L8	Late Hellenistic Early Roman rampart fill, Phase 5	370, 437, 508
2	73	L24	Late Hellenistic Early Roman rampart fill, Phase 5	411
2	73	L26 F26	Late Hellenistic Early Roman surface, Phase 5	1
2	73	L29	Late Hellenistic Early Roman rampart fill, Phase 5	44, 360
2	73	L34 F38	Late Hellenistic Early Roman pit, Phase 5	94, 509
2	73	L36 F36	Late Roman robber trench, Phase 3	429
2	83	L2	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	76
2	83	L3	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	568
2	83	F33	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	169
34	97	L6	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	64, 165, 184, 540, 556
34	97	L24	Late Roman suprafloor fill, Phase 3	34, 50, 121, 259, 373, 418, 452, 558
34	97	L26	Late Roman rubble fill, Phase 3	481, 569
34	97	L27	Islamic rubble fill, Phase 2	79
34	97	L28	Late Roman suprafloor fill, Phase 3	461
34	97	L29	Late Roman subfloor fill, Phase 3	336, 338
34	97	L31	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	441, 442
34	99	L1	Islamic wall fall, Phase 1	331
34	99	L12	Islamic rubble fill, Phase 1	247
37	26	L14	Islamic silty fill, Phase 1	253, 285

<i>Grid</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Layer/Feature</i>	<i>Period and Description</i>	<i>Catalogue Nos.</i>
37	46	L13	Islamic rubble fill, Phase 2	45, 111
37	46	L30	Islamic silty fill, Phase 2	326
37	46	L35	Islamic rubble fill, Phase 2	46
37	46	L40	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	199
37	47	L5	Islamic rubble fill, Phase 2	19, 62, 74, 130, 162, 347, 375, 386, 439, 440, 454, 457
37	47	L7	Islamic cobble pit, Phase 2	243, 251, 493
37	47	L9	Islamic sandy fill, Phase 2	138, 335, 385, 436, 539
38	43	L1	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	157, 178, 225, 227, 298, 388, 477
38	43	L1 F6.	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	193, 213, 224
38	44	L3 F5	Islamic pit, Phase 1	410
38	44	L4	Islamic silty fill, Phase 2	95
38	54	L1	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	179, 396
38	54	L2 F1	Islamic pit, Phase 1	175, 180, 181, 223, 232, 241, 260, 279, 280, 283, 286 89, 291 94, 296, 297, 300 2, 314, 374, 488, 504, 529, 534
38	63	L4	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	27
38	63	L503	Islamic beaten earth floor, Phase 2	277
38	63	L510 F510	Early Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 1	13, 14, 15, 83, 84, 108, 319, 341, 362
38	63	L512 F512	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	205, 206, 209, 274
38	63	L515 F515	Late Roman foundation trench, Phase 5	149
38	63	L519 F512	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	58
38	64	L7	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	244, 500
38	64	L8	Islamic fill, Phase 2	228, 263, 266, 290
38	64	L45	Islamic pit, Phase 1	273
38	64	L527	Islamic fill, Phase 2	267, 303
38	64	L527 F523	Islamic pit, Phase 2	198
38	64	F533	Late Roman wall, Phase 4	10, 203, 323
38	64	L537 F531	Late Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 5	211
38	64	L542 F536	Late Roman foundation trench, Phase 5	151
38	64	L556 F550	Islamic pit, Phase 1	230
38	64	L568 F565	Islamic pit, Phase 1	200, 489
38	73	F1	Islamic pit, Phase 1	487
38	73	L1	Islamic fill, Phase 1	485
38	73	L3	Islamic fill, Phase 2	337
38	73	L4 F7	Islamic pit, Phase 1	171, 176, 188, 417, 499
38	73	L5	Islamic pit, Phase 1	183, 190, 191, 208, 214, 237, 238, 254, 282, 306, 333, 339, 406, 428, 449, 476, 525, 527, 528
38	73	L10	Islamic pit, Phase 1	391
38	73	L11	Islamic fill	65

<i>Grid</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Layer/Feature</i>	<i>Period and Description</i>	<i>Catalogue Nos.</i>
38	73	L14 F12	Late Roman drain, Phase 4	472
38	73	L23	Late Roman rubble fill, Phase 3	533
38	73	L29	Late Roman silty fill, Phase 3	221, 430, 548
38	73	L30	Late Roman fill over mosaic floor	450
38	73	L31	Late Roman fill over mosaic floor	170
38	73	L35	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	526
38	73	F36	Middle Roman drain, Phase 6	463 65
38	73	L37	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	431
38	73	L43	Late Roman sandy fill, Phase 3	131
38	73	L57	Late Roman fill, Phase 4	141
38	73	L58	Late Roman street debris, Phase 4	148
38	73	L69 F36	Middle Roman drain fill, Phase 6	147
38	74	L4	Islamic fill, Phase 2	239, 255
38	74	L14 F10	Islamic pit, Phase 1	497
38	74	L36	Late Roman cobble fill, Phase 3	315, 560
38	74	L40	Islamic drain fill in Features 35 and 39, Phase 2	164, 482
38	74	L41	Islamic rubble fill, Phase 2	275
38	74	L70 F65	Middle Roman plaster floor, Phase 6d	146
38	74	L87 F70	Middle Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 6d	392, 393
38	74	L100 F100	Islamic robber trench, Phase 2	216, 415, 518, 524
38	74	L106 F67	Islamic robber trench, Phase 2	100, 494
38	74	L107 F104	Early Roman pit, Phase 7	204, 215, 486, 495
38	74	L110	Middle Roman debris on floor, Phase 6a	122
38	74	L122 F117	Early Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 7	384
38	74	L124	Early Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 7	22, 383, 519
38	74	L129 F120	Late Roman sand pit, Phase 4	12, 124, 498
38	74	F142	Early Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 7	419
38	74	L147	Early Roman subfloor fill, Phase 7	414
38	74	L152 F82	Islamic pit, Phase 1	31, 155
38	83	L1	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	196
38	83	L5	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	552
38	83	F7	Late Roman bin, Phase 3	443
38	83	L7	Late Roman pit, Phase 3	192
38	83	L12	Islamic fill, Phase 2	56, 133, 538
38	83	L20	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	448, 532
38	83	L22	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	325
38	83	L28	Late Roman fill covering top of pool, Phase 3	132, 424, 425, 433
38	83	L29	Late Roman fill in kiln, Phase 3	544
38	83	L31	Late Roman fill in pool, Phase 3	52, 54, 134, 139, 145, 320, 340, 426, 432, 435, 444, 456, 478, 479, 491, 492, 541 43, 546
38	83	L32	Islamic post kiln fill, Phase 2	136, 447
38	83	F34	Late Roman wall, Phase 5	21
38	83	L34	Late Roman fill on mosaic floor, Phase 3	368, 563, 564
38	83	L35	Late Roman fill on mosaic floor, Phase 3	327
38	83	L36	Late Roman pottery fill on mosaic floor, Phase 3	18, 28, 37, 135, 137, 308, 322, 324, 330, 434, 445, 446, 460, 480
38	83	L39	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	483
38	83	L40	Late Roman pottery fill west of tub, Phase 3	328, 395, 427, 453, 559

<i>Grid</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Layer/Feature</i>	<i>Period and Description</i>	<i>Catalogue Nos.</i>
38	83	L41	Late Roman fill on mosaic floor, Phase 3	321, 530
38	83	L50 F22	Islamic pit, Phase 1	156
38	83	L51	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	102, 140
38	83	L52	Late Roman fill, Phase 4	269
38	83	L53	Late Roman suprafloor fill, Phase 3	268, 272
38	83	L59	Late Roman suprafloor fill, Phase 3	313
38	83	L63 F33	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	42, 455, 535
38	83	L100	Late Roman fill, Phase 4	142
38	83	L101 F69	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	271, 462
38	83	L154 F154	Late Roman drain fill, Phase 5	120, 346, 363
38	83	L157	Late Roman subfloor fill, Phase 5	92
38	83	L159 F159	Middle Roman drain fill, Phase 6	144
38	83	L160	Middle Roman fill, Phase 6a	115
38	83	L163	Early Roman foundation trench, Phase 7	49, 127, 367
38	83	F173	Early Roman wall, Phase 7	116
38	84	L7	Islamic fill outside of kiln, Phase 2	372, 421, 537
38	84	L18	Islamic fill, Phase 2	309
38	84	L23	Late Roman fill in tub, Phase 3	565
38	84	L24	Late Roman fill, Phase 4	371
38	84	L32	Islamic fill, Phase 2	501, 502
38	84	L33	Islamic wall fall, Phase 2	475, 496
38	84	L41	Late Roman fill, Phase 4	161, 284
38	84	L42 F37	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	201
38	84	L46 F39	Islamic beaten earth floor, Phase 2c	264
38	84	L83	Islamic beaten earth floor, Phase 2b	150
38	84	F85	Late Roman wall, Phase 5	382
38	84	L85	Islamic beaten earth floor, Phase 2a	105
38	84	L87	Late Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 3d	106
38	84	L89	Late Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 3c	270
38	84	L91	Late Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 3a	143
38	84	L111	Late Roman wall, Phase 6	93
38	84	L171	Middle Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 6b	87, 110, 118, 402, 409, 523
38	84	L176 F176	Middle Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 6b	82, 119
38	84	L178	Middle Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 6a	26, 377
38	84	L179 F179	Middle Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 6a	61, 81, 378
38	84	L183	Middle Roman beaten earth floor, Phase 6b	38
38	84	L190	Early Roman fill, Phase 7	295, 468
38	93	L1 F1	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	252
38	93	L3 F3	Islamic street, Phase 2	33, 53, 59, 112, 123, 218, 458
38	93	L5	Islamic street, Phase 2	451
38	93	L113 F113	Late Roman gutter in sewer, Phase 5	75, 459, 550
38	93	F117	Late Roman wall, Phase 5	117
38	94	F4	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	78
38	94	L115 F115	Late Roman cobble floor, Phase 5	125
38	94	L116	Late Roman robber trench, Phase 4	68, 531

<i>Grid</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Layer/Feature</i>	<i>Period and Description</i>	<i>Catalogue Nos.</i>
41	7	L2	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	231, 304
41	7	L3	Islamic pit, Phase 1	67
41	7	L5	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	229
41	7	L9	Early Islamic beaten earth floor, Phase 2	194
41	7	L13	Late Roman fill, Phase 3	166, 545, 547
41	7	L15	Late Roman pit, Phase 3	219
41	7	L17	Late Roman occupation debris, Phase 3	466, 507
41	7	L20	Late Roman suprafloor fill, Phase 3	72, 390
41	7	L23	Late Roman subfloor fill, Phase 3	66, 97, 167, 351, 379, 413, 470, 562, 567
41	9	L1	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	484
50	48	L1	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	99, 168, 246
50	48	L11	Islamic pit	245
50	49	L1	Islamic pit, Phase 1	207, 366
50	49	L3	Islamic pit, Phase 1	332
50	49	L11 F5	Islamic pit, Phase 1	129
50	49	F125		422
50	57	L1 F1	Islamic pit, Phase 1	158
50	57	L3 F3	Islamic pit, Phase 1	416
50	58	L1	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	89, 101
50	58	L3	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	202, 236, 248, 261, 403, 566
50	58	L40 F27	Islamic pit, Phase 2	395
50	58	L45 F28	Late Roman well, Phase 3	490
50	59	L15	Islamic pit, Phase 1	86, 103, 159
50	59	L36	Roman mudbrick debris, Phase 3	8
57	58	L2	Islamic fill, Phase 1	69, 197, 250, 420
57	58	L6 F3	Islamic pit, Phase 1	174
57	58	L18	Islamic pit, Phase 1	222, 234, 312
57	58	L28	Islamic pit, Phase 1	195
57	58	L38	Islamic fill, Phase 1	186, 233, 305, 316
57	58	L46	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	217, 262
57	58	L54 F59	Islamic pit, Phase 1	389
57	58	L59	Islamic pit, Phase 1	172, 380
57	58	L68	Late Roman silt layer	281
57	58	L83	Islamic pit, Phase 1	235
57	58	L105	Late Roman fill, Phase 2	2, 3, 70
57	58	L110 F110	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	220
57	68	F1	Islamic fieldstone wall	185
57	68	L2	Islamic colluvium, Phase 1	318
57	68	L3	Islamic fill, Phase 1	310

<i>Grid</i>	<i>Square</i>	<i>Layer/Feature</i>	<i>Period and Description</i>	<i>Catalogue Nos.</i>
57	68	F16	Islamic fieldstone wall	187
57	68	L16	Islamic fill, Phase 1	226
57	68	L20	Islamic fill, Phase 1	153
57	68	L53 F53	Islamic pit, Phase 1	36
57	68	L58	Islamic fill, Phase 1	113, 160, 278
57	68	L63	Late Roman pit, Phase 2	348
57	68	L66	Late Roman fill, Phase 2	20, 210
57	68	L73	Late Roman floor, Phase 2	182
57	68	F141	Late Roman fill, Phase 2	381
64	87	L49 F47	Islamic robber trench, Phase 1	77
64	96	F4	Early Roman material dumped in a well	9, 16, 24, 25, 48, 71, 80, 85, 90, 104, 107, 109, 343 45, 350, 352, 354 57, 361, 404, 405, 407, 423, 513 16, 520 22
71	45	L3		63, 126

PHASE PLANS SHOWING FINDSPOTS OF CATALOGUED ITEMS

The schematic phase plans presented here show the findspots of those catalogued items that were recovered from more-or-less contemporary stratigraphic contexts; thus Roman and Late Roman pottery found in later Islamic-period pits and fills is not included. More detailed versions of these plans, with a full discussion of architecture, stratigraphy, and finds, will be published in a forthcoming volume devoted to the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods at Ashkelon. Phase plans for the North Slope (Grid 2) are not included here because the architecture of the Roman and Byzantine periods is highly fragmentary in that part of the site. Note that “phases” at Ashkelon are not site-wide “strata” but refer to local architectural complexes, and so are numbered independently within each excavated area. Thus Phase 2 in Grid 38, for example, which belongs to the early Islamic period, is not the same as Phase 2 in Grid 57, which belongs to the Byzantine period. See *Ashkelon I* (Stager et al. 2008) for a general discussion of the stratigraphy of the excavated areas of the site and a temporal correlation of the individual architectural phases from one area to the next.

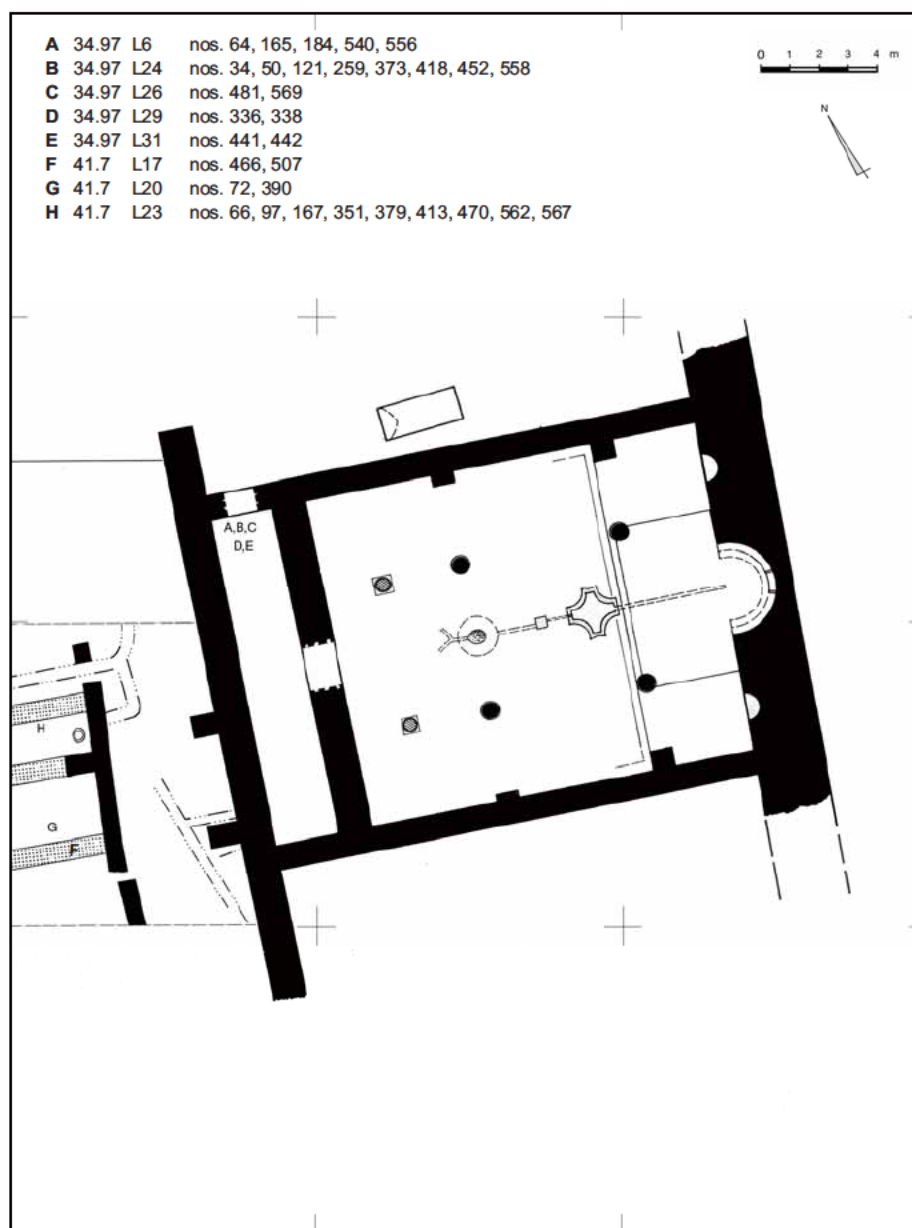


Figure 3. Findspots in the church by the Jerusalem Gate (Grids 34 and 41)

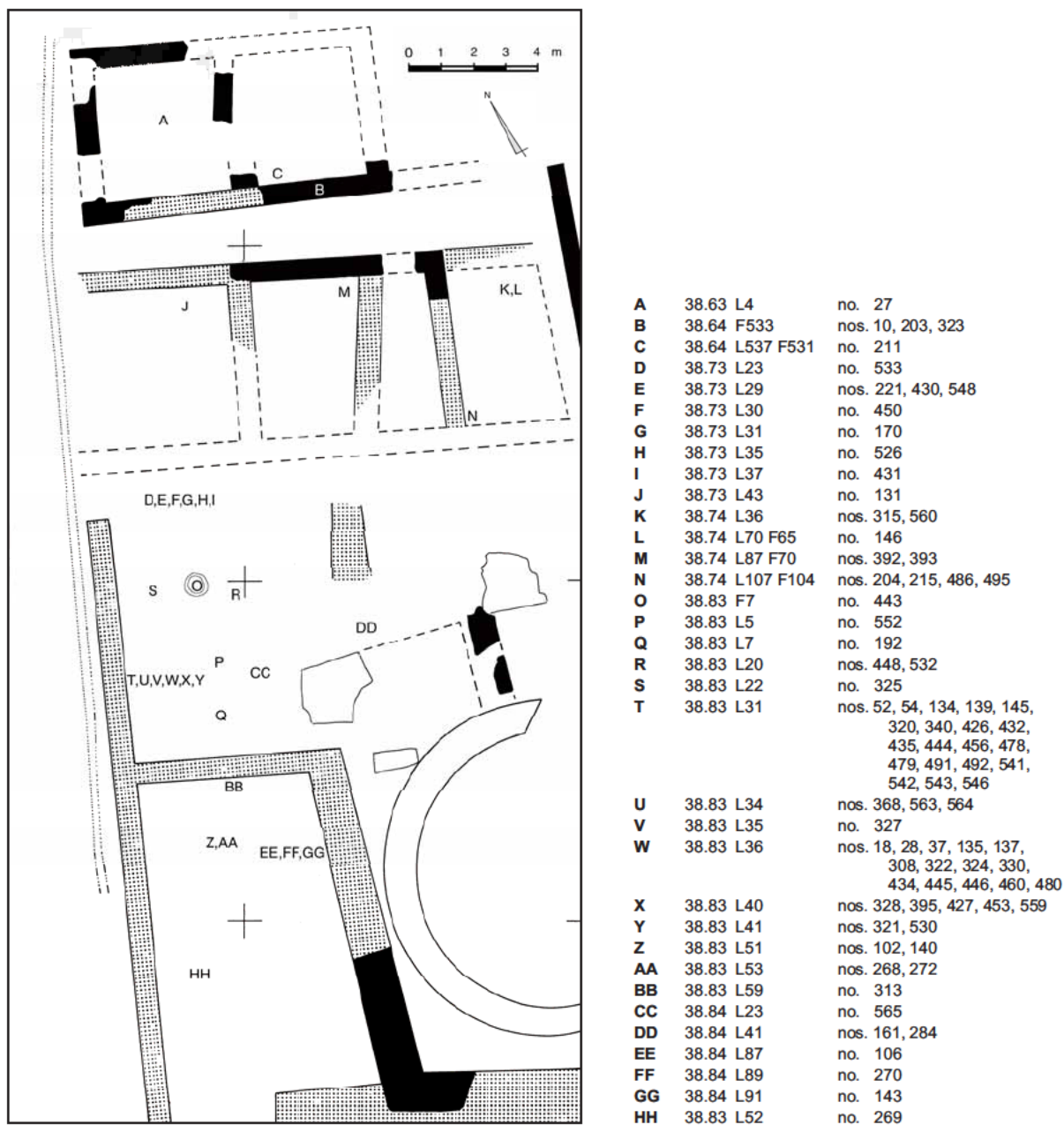


Figure 4. Findspots in Grid 38 Phase 3 (apsidal building; 5th–6th cent. A.D.)

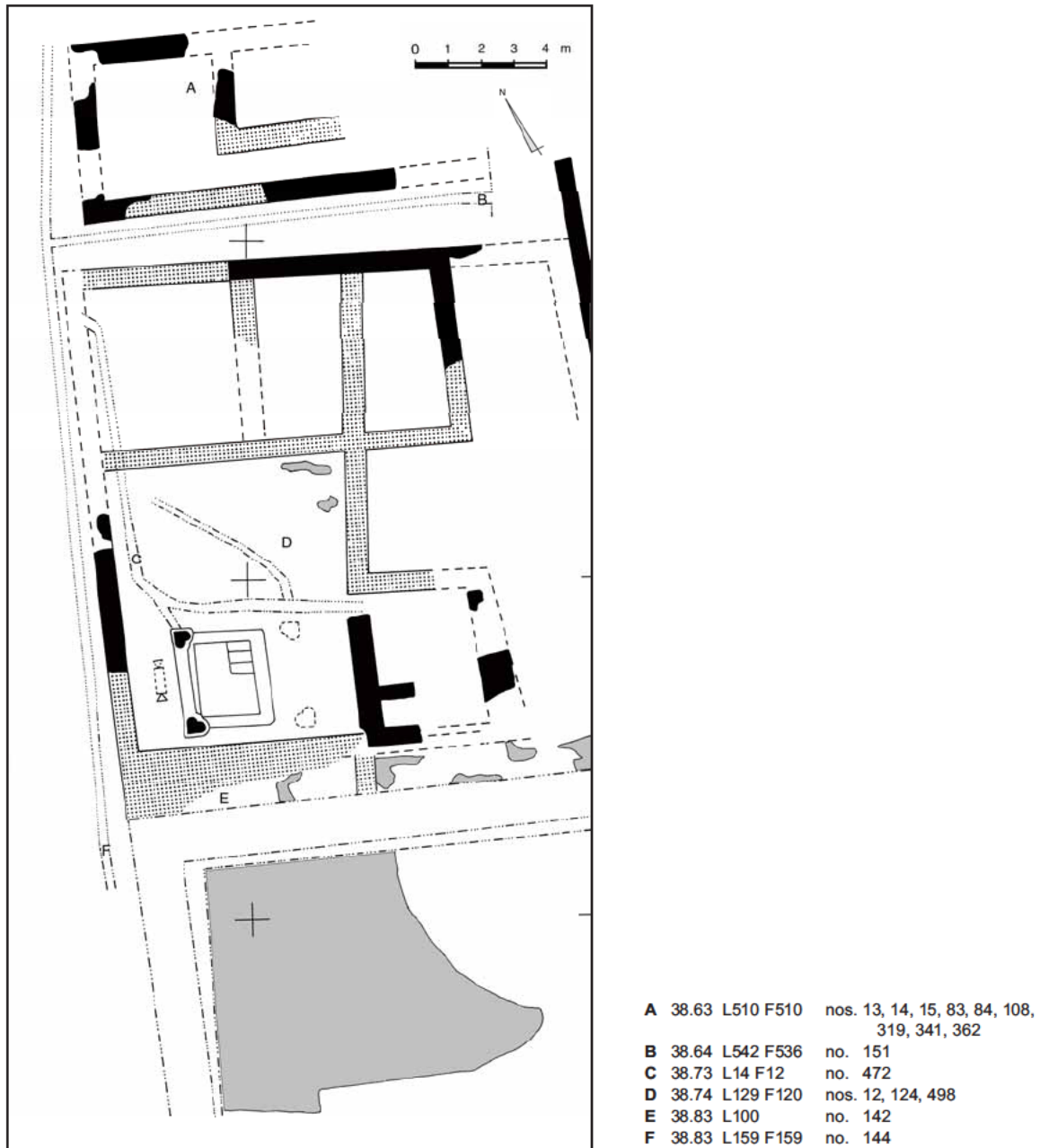


Figure 5. Findspots in Grid 38 Phase 4 (later phase of bathhouse; 4th–5th cent. A.D.)

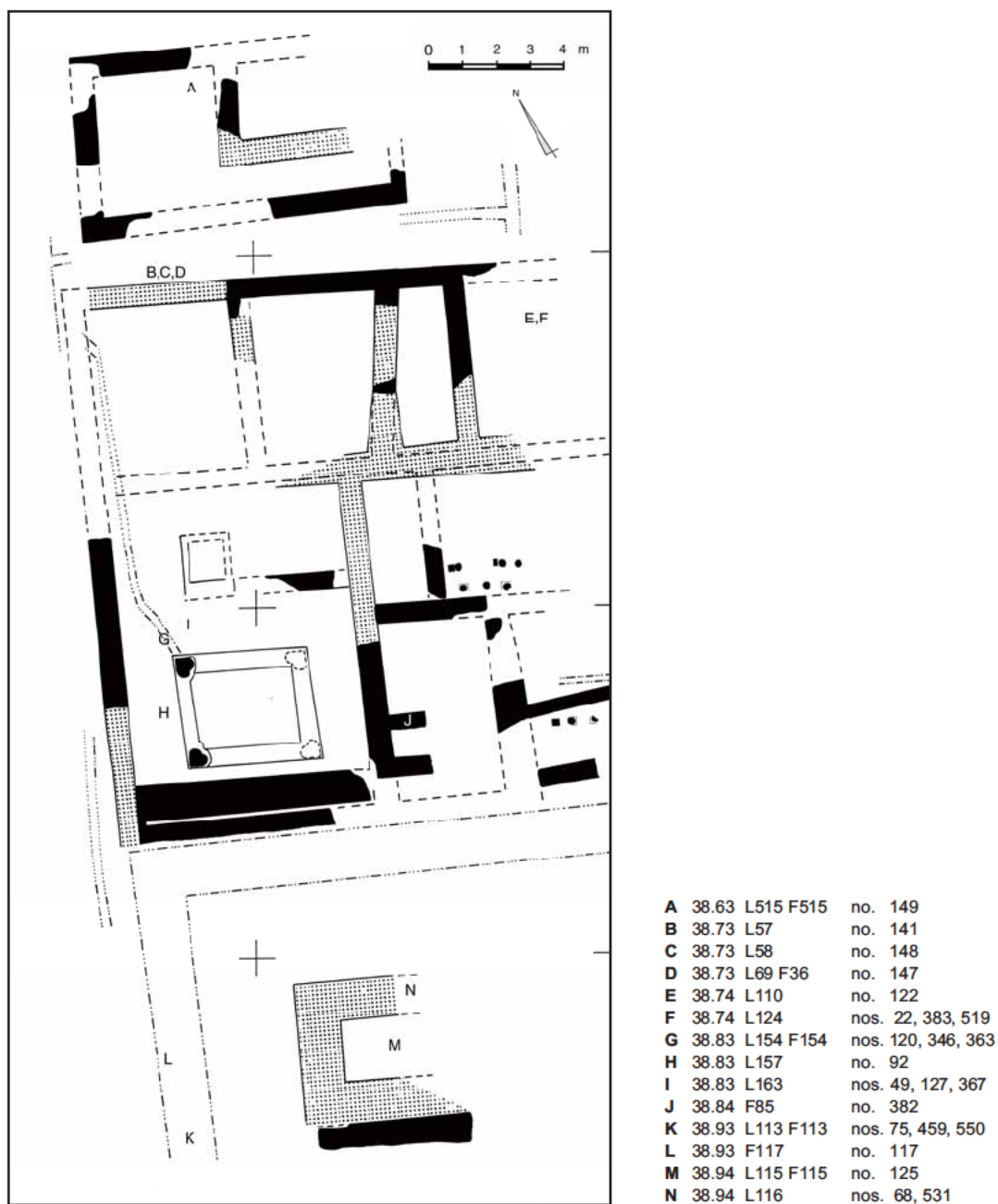


Figure 6. Findspots in Grid 38 Phase 5 (earlier phase of bathhouse; 2nd–3rd cent. A.D.)

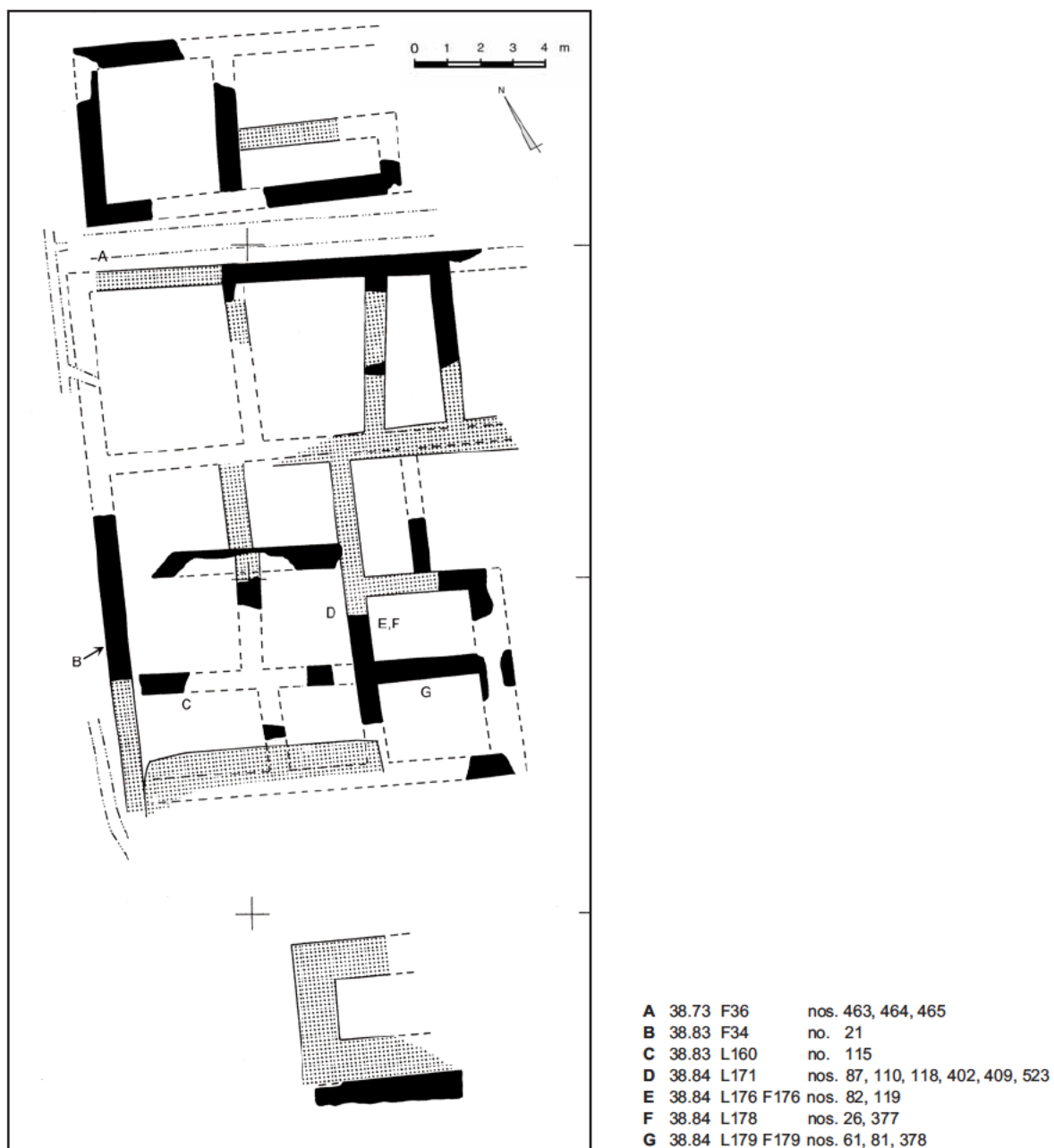


Figure 7. Findspots in Grid 38 Phase 6 (later phase of villa; 1st cent. A.D.)

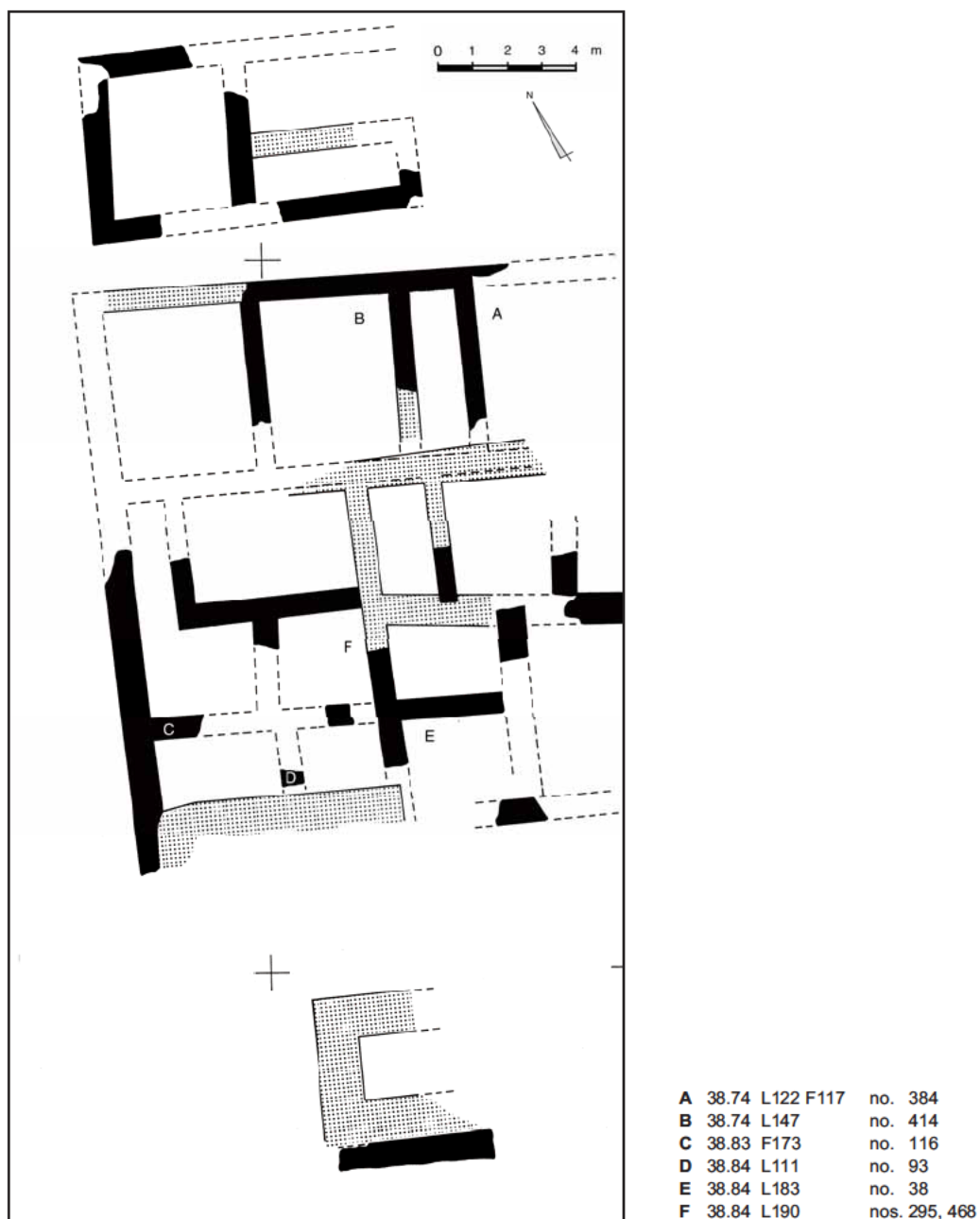


Figure 8. Findspots in Grid 38 Phase 7 (middle phase of villa; 1st cent. B.C.)

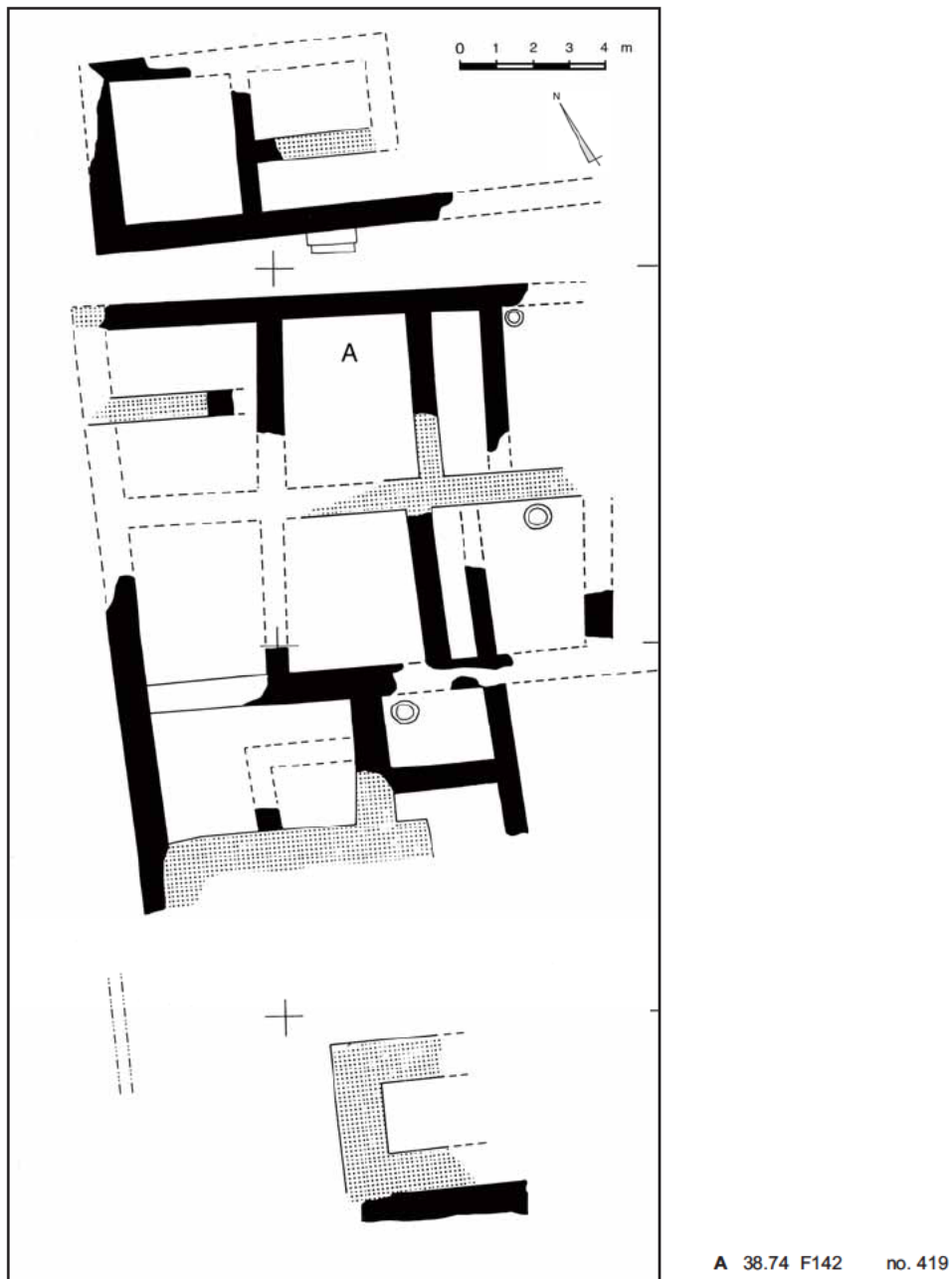


Figure 9. Findspots in Grid 38 Phase 8 (earlier phase of villa; 2nd cent. B.C.)

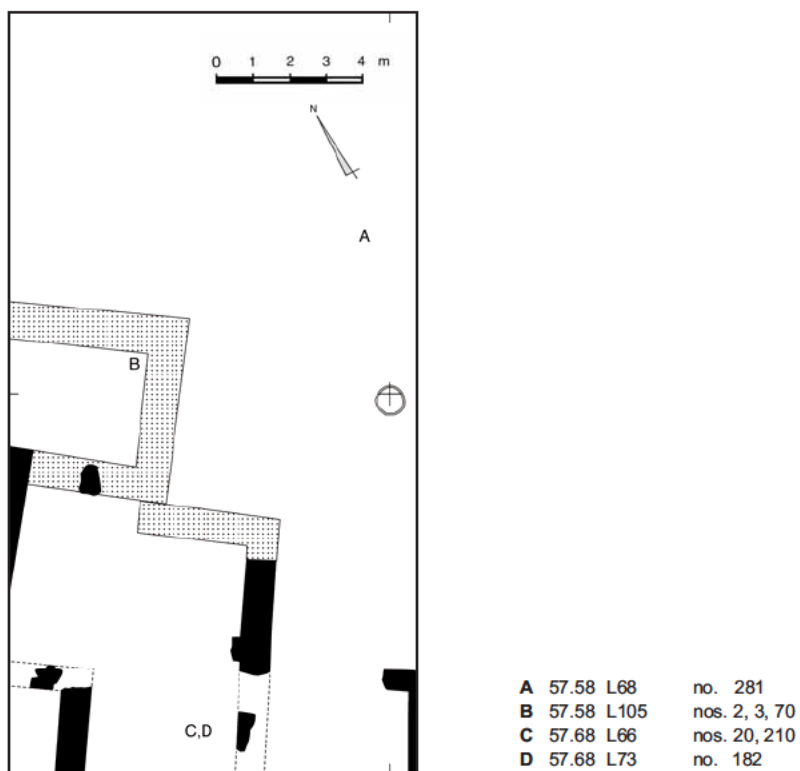


Figure 10. Findspots in Grid 57 Phase 2 (Byzantine-period estate)

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