

# ANCIENT LAMPS

IN THE NICHOLSON MUSEUM



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## Preface

Presented here is a study and catalogue of the 273 ancient lamps held by the Nicholson Museum at the University of Sydney. A number of lamps were previously catalogued in E. Reeve, *Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities of the Sydney University*, published in 1870, and L. Macdonald, *Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases and of the Greek and Roman Lamps in the Nicholson Museum. University of Sydney*, published in 1898. Descriptions, however, are brief and no illustrations are included. Since 1898, the lamp collection has grown larger and a substantial body of literature on ancient lamps has become available. Both factors warrant a new catalogue of the collection.

The collection of lamps by the Museum began in the 1860s. The earliest lamps may have been presented by Sir Charles Nicholson, although Museum records do not document his contributions. The lamp collection has been formed haphazardly over the last one hundred and forty years or so and no systematic policy of acquisition has existed. Lamps have been acquired as a result of the University's involvement in overseas excavations, and as individual gifts, bequests and on rare occasions, purchase.

Although relatively small in comparison to much larger lamp collections, this collection is broad in its scope, spanning the Bronze Age to the fifteenth century AD. Included are representative examples from the Levant, Syria, Asia Minor, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, the Northern Provinces, Sicily, North Africa, Egypt and Mesopotamia. The catalogue has been arranged into fifteen chapters, eleven based on these geographical groupings and three on method of manufacture. These cover Bronze and Glazed Lamps and Fakes and Reproductions. One lamp, **155**, does not conform to any typological series, sharing characteristics of both Hellenistic Cnidian lamps and early Republican lamps from either Italy or one the German Gaulish provinces. It has been catalogued under the heading 'Unknown Form' and due to its possible relationship with Italian products, has been placed immediately before the chapter on Italy.

Within each chapter, the lamps have been arranged chronologically. A typological approach to the catalogue has been rejected on grounds that a diverse museum collection neither warrants the establishment of a new typology, nor serves any useful purpose amongst the numerous typologies already in existence.

While many of the lamps have provenances, only a few derive from controlled excavations and research is therefore largely based on studies of comparative material. Comparisons for each lamp come from excavation reports, museum holdings, private collections and a small number of unpublished lamps.

A few publications were unavailable to me. These include F. Miltner, *Forschungen in Ephesos IV.2* (Vienna 1937), C.T. Newton, *A History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus and Branchidae* (London 1862), O. Wulff, *Altchristliche und mittelalterliche, byzantinische und italienische Bildwerke I, II* (Berlin 1909, 1911) and articles deriving from the *Annuaire du Musée Gréco-Romain*.

Where possible, chronological ranges are based on comparisons with lamps from archaeological contexts. This is especially evident in some chapters, such as the Levant or Greece, where the study of ancient lamps is assisted by the availability of much excavated material. In other areas, such as Italy or Egypt, research has been hindered by a lack of secure contexts and dating is largely based on typological studies. Generally, chronological ranges are to be considered approximate and usually the earliest and latest chronological possibilities are given. New archaeological evidence will of course necessitate adjustments in the future.

The technical details of lamp production, their usage within domestic and religious spaces, the export trade in lamps and a survey of lamp development have been discussed in many publications<sup>1</sup> and repeating them here would merely be a restatement of others author's work.

Finally, there are a number of people to whom I owe a debt of thanks and whose help I most gratefully acknowledge. I owe the idea for the present study to Dr Ted Robinson from the University of Sydney, who has given his constant encouragement

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<sup>1</sup> For a concise overview, see Bailey (1975, 1980, 1988, 1996).

and proof read each chapter as it was completed. I am indebted to Professors Alexander Cambitoglou and Dan Potts, Honorary Curators of the Nicholson Museum for their permission to work on this material. Thanks also to Dr Karin Sowada,

Assistant Curator and Rob Thornley, Museum Attendant, who have kindly given me access to the lamps both in the display cases and the storerooms of the Museum.

A number of people have generously contributed their time and expertise. These include Dr Donald Bailey from the British Museum and Professor Richard Green from the University of Sydney. Dr Kate da Costa, also from the University of Sydney, has helped clarify several issues regarding the lamps from the Levant and Syria and has steered me in the right direction.

All photographs have been taken by Russel Workman. The drawings of 164 were undertaken by Helen Wilkins and the drawings of 255 were done by David Leung. Thanks also go to Jo Atkinson for preparing the lamps for photography and patiently giving regular advice whenever needed.

I am also extremely indebted to Phu Nguyen, for offering his considerable skills in catalogue design, using both Quark Express and Photoshop computer programs. Without his assistance, this catalogue would never have been completed.

## **Explanatory Notes and Conventions to the Catalogue**

### **1. Regions and Groupings**

The lamps in this catalogue are grouped according to their place of origin or method of manufacture and then arranged chronologically within each chapter. Specific terms are used to represent ancient regions not covered by modern place names. The Levant refers to the countries known today as Jordan and Israel. The term Syria includes both modern Syria and Lebanon, as well as the region around Antioch in the north and the Hauran in the south. The term Asia Minor refers to modern Turkey, but does not include the islands off the western Turkish coast, which are incorporated with Greece. North African lamps represent those manufactured in the areas of modern Tunisia and Libya, and Egypt is treated as a separate area. The region of Mesopotamia refers to the area roughly covered by modern-day Iraq.

### **2. Illustrations**

Each lamp is illustrated with a photograph of its top view, positioned vertically so that the handle is at the top and the nozzle is pointing down. This also determines the direction of left and right for physical descriptions. A feature described as 'facing right' or 'on the right side' refers to the viewer's right. A profile photograph is also included, however photographs of bases are only shown when the catalogue description needs further illustration. The size of the photographs is conditioned by available space, and thus there is no common scale.

### **3. Catalogue Entries**

Each catalogue entry is separated into three divisions, using different font styles. The first section incorporates registration details and measurements, the second includes physical descriptions and the third lists all chronological and comparative data.

#### 4. Registration Details

The Inventory Number (abbreviated 'Inv. No.')

 at the beginning of each catalogue entry refers to the Nicholson Museum registration number. Any other numbers inscribed on a lamp, such as excavation numbers, are listed within the catalogue description. The term 'provenance' includes findspots reported by donors, which of course are not always reliable. These are distinguished from lamps deriving from scientific excavations, by the absence of any supporting information. As many of the lamps do not have a reliable provenance, the term 'place of manufacture' will often refer to a suggested or presumed place of manufacture.

#### 5. Measurements

All measurements are in centimetres. Three measurements are recorded:

- Length: the measurement from the handle to the nozzle.
- Width: the measurement spanning either side of a lamp.
- Maximum height: the measurement from the base to the top of the handle.

#### 6. Physical Description

A physical description is included in conjunction with photographs, to accurately record all details. Specialised terms are based on those used in D. Bailey, *Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum* 1-4 (London 1975-88).

#### 7. Fabric

The fabric of each lamp is described according to the colour, levigation and inclusions of the clay and any slip or glaze used to coat the surface. As the lamps are also fragile museum objects, measuring for hardness or clipping for fresh breaks has not been possible. In terms of fabric colour, unless a fresh break already exists, colour can only be determined by studying the surface of each lamp. The colour of the clay and the slip has been described using the Munsell Colour Chart, with the colour terms and numerical notations included. Slip is to be understood as matt in appearance, unless



specifically described as glossy. Observations of the evenness of application and the overall surface area covered by slip are also made.

Four categories of clay levigation are used: fine, semi-fine, semi-coarse and coarse. Inclusions have been described using a x 10 magnifying glass, noting the quantity, colour and size of the inclusions. Quantity is described as few, some, many and numerous. Colour is described as white, black, gray, brown, red, maroon and sparkling. No attempt at identifying the mineral composition of inclusions is made to avoid inaccuracy. Size of inclusions is described as fine (can just be seen with the naked eye), small, medium and large.

## 8. Condition

Aspects of the condition of each lamp include damage sustained over time, remaining sediments on the internal or external surfaces, blackening from use and the presence of potters' fingerprints. It may also incorporate defects such as the use of worn moulds or other irregularities as a result of the process of manufacture. Subjective terms such as 'good' or 'poor' have been avoided.

## 9. Chronology

The dating of lamps is based on contextual and stylistic data, determined usually from comparative material. Where lamps have been acquired from a known excavation, dating is based on information gathered from excavation reports. The chronology of all lamps remains necessarily broad, as the vast majority of lamps in museum collections do not originate from excavated contexts. Date ranges therefore incorporate the earliest and latest chronological possibilities. Dates are usually expressed in centuries, for instance 'first to second century AD', unless time frames can be narrowed to specific decades, such as '460-430 BC.'

## 10. Comparanda

Where a lamp has previously been described in an earlier publication, it will be listed as 'Previously published', including the name of the publication. This will not include lamps merely itemised in excavation reports, without a description or picture.

Comparative material for each lamp has been gathered to determine relevant chronology, place of manufacture and a position within established typologies. These references are listed at the end of each catalogue entry. The term 'parallel' is used to denote a lamp which is an exact or almost exact match to the example in the catalogue. This may be as a result of a lamp being produced in the same or a parallel mould, usually within the same workshop. The term 'close to' denotes a lamp that derives from the same series, but varies in regards to size, ornamentation or specific feature, such as the handle or nozzle form. References are always made to the illustrations from a particular publication, rather than information within the text. Five abbreviations have been used: 'fig.' = figure, 'ill.' = illustration, 'p.' = page, 'ph.' = photograph, 'pl.' = plate.

## **The Levant**

There are seventy-four Levantine lamps in the Nicholson Museum, ranging from wheelmade saucer lamps of the third millennium BC to intricately-decorated mouldmade lamps of the end of the first millennium AD.

Levantine lamps have been mainly acquired through the University's involvement in archaeological excavations in Israel and Jordan. **1-30, 45-6** and **54-61** were presented by the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem between 1952 and 1954, as a result of participation in Kathleen Kenyon's excavations at Jericho. **34-43, 47, 50-1** and **53** were received in 1950 and 1952, through the auspices of the Wellcome Marston Trustees, due to involvement in Olga Tufnell's excavations at Lachish (Tell ed Duweir). Two lamps, **48-9**, come from excavations at Jerusalem, presented in 1964, also by the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem. A team from the University of Sydney has been excavating at the site of Pella since 1979 and the Nicholson Museum has profited from the donation of four lamps, **44**, in 1989, **63, 70** and **72** in 1998.

Lamps have also been acquired through private donation, purchase and bequest. **31** was presented in 1950 by W.J. Beazley and is said to be from Tell el-'Ajjul. **52** was donated by Gordon Marr in 1994 and is said to be from Ein Gedi. Three lamps were donated by Colonel R.J. Humphrey in 1953, **65** supposedly from Ascalon and **73-4** from Byblos.

The remaining lamps are of unknown provenance. **62** and **69** were presented by Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan during his visit to Australia in October 1977. **32** and **67** were presented by Mrs Cameron Armstrong in 1954 and **66** by Professor Alexander Cambitoglou in 1979. In 1980, **68** was purchased from Mrs B. Cairns and **71** was bequeathed by Miss A.M.L. Gillespie. In 1998, **33** was bequeathed by Mrs Gertrud Kaster. **64** is of unknown provenance and donor and it is uncertain when it was acquired.

Of the seventy-four lamps in the collection, fifty-two are wheelmade saucer lamps, ranging in date from the Intermediate Early Bronze-Middle Bronze Age (Early Bronze IV Age) to the Iron Age. One lamp is a mouldmade Hellenistic lamp and ten

are wheelmade and mouldmade lamps of the Roman period. There are nine lamps, both wheel and mould-made, dating to the Late Roman/Early Byzantine period and two mouldmade lamps from early Islamic times.

The earliest lamps in the collection are a group of five, four-nozzled saucer lamps, all deriving from Kathleen Kenyon's excavations at Jericho. 1-4 have open, saucer-shaped bowls, with flat bases and pinched-in sides forming the nozzles. 5 has the same shape, except that it has a curved base. There seems to be no chronological difference between the flat and curved bases and evidence indicates that both were produced contemporaneously.<sup>1</sup> A rare version of this form from Pella incorporated five nozzles.<sup>2</sup> The Jericho lamps are made from coarse clay, three are unslipped and two are self-slipped.

The quatrefoil lamp form probably developed in Egypt, where it first appeared as early as 2500 BC.<sup>3</sup> It may have arrived in the southern Levant in the Early Bronze Age II period,<sup>4</sup> however, the vast majority of these lamps derive from EB IV (approximately 2300 to 2000/1900 BC) contexts. Levantine finds are numerous.

Quatrefoil lamps with flat bases have been found at Megiddo,<sup>5</sup> Lachish,<sup>6</sup> Jebel Qa'aqir,<sup>7</sup> Tell el-'Umeiri<sup>8</sup> and Pella<sup>9</sup> and were also known at Hama in Syria.<sup>10</sup> Quatrefoil lamps with curved bases have been found at Megiddo,<sup>11</sup> Gibeon,<sup>12</sup> Yazur,<sup>13</sup> Wadi Al-'Ajib<sup>14</sup> and tombs near Ma'alé Adummim.<sup>15</sup> Both flat and curved base

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<sup>1</sup> Helms (1989) p. 19.

<sup>2</sup> McNicoll *et al.* (1992) pl. 23: 20.

<sup>3</sup> Helms (1989) p. 18.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Guy (1938) pl. 10: 28; Loud (1948) pl. 9: 20, pl. 15: 22.

<sup>6</sup> Tufnell (1958) pl. 20: 16, pl. 66: 448.

<sup>7</sup> Gitin (1975) fig. 1: 19.

<sup>8</sup> Waheeb and Palumbo (1993) fig. 6.

<sup>9</sup> Potts *et al.* (1988) fig. 7: 2; McNicoll *et al.* (1992) pl. 22: 3, 6, pl. 23: 16.

<sup>10</sup> Fugman (1958) fig. 58: 3H 372, fig. 62: 3K 188, fig. 85: 3F 547.

<sup>11</sup> Amiran (1970) pl. 24: 13.

<sup>12</sup> Pritchard (1963) fig. 19: 6, fig. 31: 6, fig. 33: 42-3, figs. 36, 42, fig. 47: 2, fig. 52: 3-4, fig. 54: 2, fig. 55: 3, fig. 56: 6-7, fig. 57.

<sup>13</sup> Ory (1944) pl. XIV: 3.

<sup>14</sup> Schroder (1997) pl. 52: 868, 1046.

<sup>15</sup> Baruch (1997) fig. 3: 4-5.

quatrefoil lamps have been found together in tombs at Gibeon,<sup>16</sup> Beth-Shan,<sup>17</sup> 'Ain-Sâmiya,<sup>18</sup> Umm el-Bighal<sup>19</sup> and Pisgat Ze'ev,<sup>20</sup> as well as at Byblos in Syria.<sup>21</sup>

Many other examples have been listed by Helms.<sup>22</sup> From his study, Helms concluded that quatrefoil lamps with flat bases were more common in the south of Jordan, whilst rounded bases were preferred in the region around Amman and both types were preferred in the area between.<sup>23</sup> No general conclusions, however, can be made regarding the entire Levantine area.

All five quatrefoil lamps in the Nicholson Museum collection derive from tombs in Jericho. 1 was found in Tomb H19, 2 in Tomb H20,<sup>24</sup> 3 in Tomb H21 and 4-5 in Tomb J15.<sup>25</sup> Kenyon dated these tombs to the Intermediate Early/Middle Bronze Age, often now referred to as the Early Bronze IV period.<sup>26</sup>

The majority of the saucer lamps in the collection are simple, wheelmade lamps, consisting of a shallow, open bowl, with the sides pinched in to form a single nozzle. The bases were either flattened or curved and most often the lamps were produced from unslipped, coarse clay, although occasionally the lamps included a self-slip. The simple saucer had a long history in Levant, and for the most part, was the only lamp form in use from the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age. The form was copied widely in other lands around the Mediterranean, exported probably in conjunction with the Phoenician expansion. In some areas, such as Cyprus, saucer lamps continued to be manufactured up until the Hellenistic period.

Unfortunately, Levantine saucer lamps serve as poor chronological tools, as their forms changed slowly throughout the Bronze Age. In general, however, the shape developed from a simple bowl shape, with a slightly pinched nozzle, a simple rim and curved base, to a form with a more shallow, flattened oil chamber, a deeply-folded

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<sup>16</sup> Pritchard (1963) fig. 19.

<sup>17</sup> Oren (1973) fig. 26: 15-17.

<sup>18</sup> Dever (1972) fig. 4: 1.

<sup>19</sup> Helms and McCreery (1988) figs. 6-7.

<sup>20</sup> Seligman (1995) fig. 4: 10-3.

<sup>21</sup> Dunand (1939) fig. 281: 5304, pl. CXLIX: 1777, pl. CLII: 5411.

<sup>22</sup> Helms (1989) pp. 18-9.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* p. 19.

<sup>24</sup> Kenyon (1960) p. 220, fig. 81: 12.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 238-9, fig. 95: 4-5.

<sup>26</sup> Dever (1970).

nozzle, a wide, flat rim and flattened base. Kennedy has provided a simple typological guide for most saucer lamps. His Type 1 Group A incorporates the quatrefoil form, Type 1 Group B consists of lamps made up of a modified bowl shape, with a slightly pinched nozzle and a simple rim and Type 1 Group C consists of saucers with prominently folded nozzles and flattened, defined rims.<sup>27</sup>

The earliest, single-nozzled saucer lamps in the collection are a group of twenty-five lamps from Jericho, all belonging to Kennedy Type 1 Group B. **6-30** have an open bowl shape, with a slightly pinched nozzle, simple rim and bases which are either flat or curved. They are made from coarse clay, usually unslipped, although some have a coating of self-slip. These lamps derive from four Middle Bronze Age tombs at Jericho, namely B35, B47, E1 and B+1. Tomb E1 has yet to be published and no record exists of Tomb B+1 in Kenyon's publication of Jericho material, however the shape of the lamp is typical of the Middle Bronze period. Only Tomb B 35 was published by Kenyon and Tomb B47 has been published elsewhere.<sup>28</sup> Parallels to these are numerous throughout the Middle Bronze Age Levant and listing endless comparanda would be pointless. It is possible, however, to place the lamps within the Jericho typology established by Kenyon and it is to this that reference is made in the catalogue. Characteristics that differentiate the Jericho types can be quite small and include the degree in which the rim of the nozzle has been pinched or folded, how much the wall and rim curve and the use of flat or rounded bases.

The dating of the Jericho finds is based on the five main phases at Jericho. B 35 is placed in Group III<sup>29</sup> and B47 in Groups III-V.<sup>30</sup> The absolute chronology of Kenyon's groups remain controversial, so these tomb groups, along with E1 and B+1 are attributed generally to the Middle Bronze II period, or around 2000-1550 BC.

Three lamps, **31-3** do not derive from excavated contexts, although **31** is said to have originated from Tell el-'Ajjul and **32** has been inscribed on the exterior with a registration number 2077 and excavation number MAI 3745. The origin of these numbers is unknown. All three lamps have a simple, open bowl shape, with a slightly pinched nozzle and simple rim. **31-2** have curved bases and **33** has a flat base. Few

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<sup>27</sup> Kennedy (1963) p. 70.

<sup>28</sup> Kenyon (1960); Benton *et al.* (1992/3).

<sup>29</sup> Kenyon (1960) p. 269.

<sup>30</sup> Benton *et al.* (1992/3) p. 89.

lamps were published from the excavations at Tell el-'Ajjul, however shapes similar to **31** are present.<sup>31</sup> The shape of **31-2** resembles the Middle Bronze Age lamps from Jericho and undoubtedly belong to the same period. **33** is similar to lamps found at Hazor,<sup>32</sup> dating to the Middle Bronze Age II (approximately 1800-1550 BC).

Ten Bronze Age saucer lamps were also acquired from Olga Tufnell's excavations at Lachish (Tell ed Duweir), in Israel. The finds from this site were presented to the Museum by the Wellcome-Marston Trustees, but little information survives regarding their findspots and so far they have not been published. Comparisons, however, can be made to similar lamps within the excavation report. These lamps show a progression in the development of the saucer shape, moving away from the simple bowl shape of the Middle Bronze Age Jericho examples to a shape where the sides are more prominently pinched, forming a long, narrow nozzle.

The earliest lamp from Lachish is **34**, classified by Tufnell as Class B, in which the rim is slightly turned in and the nozzle is slightly pinched.<sup>33</sup> It dates towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age period, circa 1600-1550 BC.

The other nine lamps from Lachish belong to the Late Bronze Age. **35-40** have been classified as Type E, which has a distinctly curved profile and folded over, channel-like nozzle. They date to the fourteenth century BC. Lamp **41** has been classified as Type F and reveals the beginning of the folding over of the entire rim. It dates to the thirteenth century BC.

Soon after, the rims of saucer lamps were folded over and flattened and this was to become a standard feature of most saucer lamps. **42** reveals this change. This lamp has been classified as Tufnell Class G, and although most bases of this lamp type are rounded, this has a flattened base. Flat bases soon become a regular feature of saucer lamps and no doubt, a more practical one for placing the lamp flat on a surface. **42** also dates to the thirteenth century BC.

**43** is an unusual lamp. It has a simple, bowl-like shape and a nozzle formed by a slight impression at the top of the rim. Its most distinctive feature is the central tube,

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<sup>31</sup> Petrie (1931) pl. L: 91.A7.

<sup>32</sup> Yadin *et al.* (1958) pl. CLXX: 5-7; Yadin *et al.* (1960) pl. CLXXVII: 3-5.

which formed the handle. The majority of vessels of this shape were found in Structure III of the Fosse Temple at Lachish. This form may possibly have originated from Egypt<sup>34</sup> and has caused some confusion amongst past scholars, who have often referred to it as a double bowl or cup and saucer. Evidence of burning at the nozzle, as seen on this example, provides proof of at least one of its functions. Lamps of this shape have been found at other Levantine sites, notably Gerar,<sup>35</sup> Beth Shan,<sup>36</sup> Megiddo,<sup>37</sup> Samaria<sup>38</sup> and Hazor.<sup>39</sup> Often there is much variation in the shape, as illustrated by the examples from Megiddo, some of which have handles. Lamps of this shape are known to extend from the Late Bronze Age into the seventh and sixth century BC,<sup>40</sup> but at Lachish, they have been placed to the Late Bronze Age, dating possibly from around 1400 to 1200 BC.<sup>41</sup>

The remaining ten Levantine saucer lamps date to the Iron Age and fall into Kennedy's Type 1 Group C. **44** originates from Tomb 89 at Pella. It has a pinched nozzle, rounded base and flattened rim and was produced from coarse clay, with a band of red slip on the rim and around the nozzle. Tomb 89 has been dated to the Iron Age 1, or approximately 1200-1000 BC.<sup>42</sup>

**45-7** are three lamps which show the abandonment of curved bases during the later Iron Age and the adoption of flat bases. **45** has a flattened base and **46-7** have flat disc bases. Disc bases appeared quite late in the general development of saucer lamps, emerging only during the Late Iron Age. Records indicate that **45-6** are from Tomb W.H.1. at Jericho. **45** has previously been published,<sup>43</sup> however **46** does not seem to match up with either of the two lamps illustrated from that tomb. Both, however, fit within the typology established by Tushingham at Jericho, dating from the eighth to

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<sup>33</sup> Tufnell (1958) p. 185.

<sup>34</sup> Garrow Duncan (1930) p. 19.

<sup>35</sup> Petrie (1928) pl. LXI: 91j.

<sup>36</sup> Fitzgerald (1930) pl. XLI: 28, pl. XLVII: 17-8.

<sup>37</sup> Lamon and Shipton (1939) pl. 38: 1-7; Finkelstein and Zimhoni (2000) fig. 10.7: 1; Finkelstein *et al.* (2000) fig. 11.27: 13-5, fig. 11.38: 5.

<sup>38</sup> Kenyon (1957) fig. 27: 7-11.

<sup>39</sup> Yadin *et al.* (1960) pl. CLXXVII: 3-5.

<sup>40</sup> See Finkelstein and Zimhoni (2000) fig. 10.7: 1 and Finkelstein *et al.* (2000) fig. 11.27: 13-5, fig. 11.38: 5.

<sup>41</sup> Tufnell (1940) p. 85.

<sup>42</sup> Potts *et al.* (1988) p. 148 (Bourke).

<sup>43</sup> Tushingham (1965) p. 482; Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 259: 2.



seventh century BC.<sup>44</sup> **47** derives from Lachish and has been classified as Tufnell Class L.7, Type 150.<sup>45</sup> It has been dated to the seventh century BC.

**48-9** derive from Kathleen Kenyon's excavations at Jerusalem, although no records indicate their exact provenance or registration numbers. Both lamps have been damaged. They have deeply pinched nozzles, wide rims and thick disc bases, the last attribute found only on lamps of the Late Iron Age. Both are made from coarse clay and are unslipped. The lamps have parallels in the recently published material from Kenyon's excavations in the 1960s. **48** is similar to a lamp found in Cave I from ancient Jerusalem<sup>46</sup> and from Building V of the main area of excavations,<sup>47</sup> the former dating to the seventh century BC and the latter from the seventh to early sixth century BC. **49** is also similar to a lamp found in Cave I at Jerusalem<sup>48</sup> and another from Area 11,<sup>49</sup> both dating from the seventh to sixth century BC.

**50-1** originated from Tufnell's excavations at Lachish, although as with the Bronze Age lamps, there are no records of their exact provenance. **50** has a wide, flattened rim and a thick disc base. It belongs to Tufnell Class 9, Type 152.<sup>50</sup> Lamps of the same shape were popular at many Levantine sites, having been found at Tell Beit Mirsim,<sup>51</sup> Tell en-Nasbeh,<sup>52</sup> Mesad Hashavyahu,<sup>53</sup> Ein Gedi,<sup>54</sup> Tel Halif,<sup>55</sup> south of the Temple Mount,<sup>56</sup> Jerusalem<sup>57</sup> and from burial caves in the Hebron Hills.<sup>58</sup> The lamp form spanned a long time period and has been dated by Tufnell between the ninth and sixth century BC.<sup>59</sup> The thick base suggests a date in the lower half of that range, perhaps from the seventh to sixth century BC.

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<sup>44</sup> Tushingham (1965) p. 482.

<sup>45</sup> Tufnell (1953) p. 285.

<sup>46</sup> Eshel (1995) fig. 32: 9.

<sup>47</sup> Steiner (2001) fig. 6.30: 5.

<sup>48</sup> Eshel (1995) fig. 32: 12.

<sup>49</sup> Steiner (2001) fig. 6.15: 4.

<sup>50</sup> Tufnell (1953) p. 285.

<sup>51</sup> Albright (1943) pl. 15: 9.

<sup>52</sup> McCown (1947) pl. 71: 1635.

<sup>53</sup> Naveh (1962) fig. 5: 18.

<sup>54</sup> Mazar *et al.* (1966) fig. 23: 6.

<sup>55</sup> Biran and Gophna (1970) fig. 10: 6; Borowski (1994) fig. 4: 16.

<sup>56</sup> Mazar and Mazar (1989) pl. 8: 13.

<sup>57</sup> Franken and Steiner (1990) fig. 6-13: 4; Eshel (1995) fig. 32: 10.

<sup>58</sup> Yezerski (1997) p. 28: 3.

<sup>59</sup> Tufnell (1953) p. 285.

51 has a wide, flattened rim and high, heavy disc base and has the same shape as 52. It is said to have originated from Ein Gedi. Both belong to Tufnell Class 10, Type 153 at Lachish<sup>60</sup> and are made from a coarse, red clay, with a coating of red slip. Lamps of this shape have been dated to the seventh century BC at Lachish.

Similar lamps were popular all over the Levant and numerous examples have been retrieved from Jerusalem,<sup>61</sup> as well as at Ain Shems,<sup>62</sup> Tell en-Nasbeh,<sup>63</sup> Samaria,<sup>64</sup> Mesad Hashavyahu,<sup>65</sup> Ein Gedi,<sup>66</sup> Tecoa,<sup>67</sup> Jericho,<sup>68</sup> south of the Temple Mount,<sup>69</sup> Gezer,<sup>70</sup> Pisgat Ze'eva<sup>71</sup> and the burial caves in the Hebron Hills.<sup>72</sup> Further examples are listed by Gitin in his discussion on the lamps from Gezer.<sup>73</sup>

The only Levantine Hellenistic lamp is 53, which was excavated at Lachish. It is mouldmade and has an almost circular oil chamber, with a long rounded nozzle flanked by decorative grooves, one set incorporating a chevron pattern. It also has a broad raised rim around the filling hole, a spiral-shaped side lug and a low disc base. The clay is grayish white, with a purplish-gray slip. Lamps of this shape and fabric were popular in the Levant during the Hellenistic period and are characterised by distinctive gray clay and gray to black slip. Notable also is the use of specific decorative patterns. These usually included geometric or leaf motifs or radiating grooves placed around the shoulder and bordering the rim. Sometimes oblique bands flanked the nozzle, however the nozzle itself was usually undecorated, except for the occasional grooves bordering the wick hole.

Lamps of this shape have been classified as Kennedy Type 2,<sup>74</sup> Type 247A at Gezer and Type 12 at Dor.<sup>75</sup> They have also been the subject of an important study by

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<sup>60</sup> Tufnell (1953) pp. 285-6.

<sup>61</sup> Bliss and Dickie (1898) pl. XXV: 1; Kenyon (1967) pl. 7: 4, Tushingham (1985) fig. 7: 19; Steiner (2001) figs. 6.11: 2, 6.35: 2, 6.36: 3-4, 6.38: 10.

<sup>62</sup> Grant and Wright (1938) pl. XLV: 40, 42.

<sup>63</sup> McCown (1947) no. 1637.

<sup>64</sup> Kenyon (1957) fig. 27: 4.

<sup>65</sup> Naveh (1962) fig. 5: 21.

<sup>66</sup> Mazar *et al.* (1966) fig. 23: 9, fig. 32: 8-9.

<sup>67</sup> Escobar (1976) fig. 25, fig. 27: 1.

<sup>68</sup> Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 206: 6.

<sup>69</sup> Mazar and Mazar (1989) pl. 8: 13.

<sup>70</sup> Gitin (1990) pp. 226-7: Type 114.

<sup>71</sup> Segilman (1994) fig. 6: 6.

<sup>72</sup> Yezerski (1997) p. 28: fig. 6.

<sup>73</sup> Gitin (1990) pp. 260.

<sup>74</sup> Kennedy (1963) p. 71.

Mlynarczyk<sup>76</sup>, who classified them as Type A-Prime. She notes the form was influenced by Hellenistic Rhodian wheelmade lamps and became popular, not only in the Levant, but also in Egypt, Cyprus, Greece and Syria.<sup>77</sup>

No details of this lamp are included in the excavation reports from Lachish, however two lamps of the same series have been published.<sup>78</sup> The closest comparison to 53 is an example from Tomb 58 at Gezer, which has an undecorated shoulder and fine parallel grooves flanking the nozzle, however these grooves do not incorporate a chevron pattern.<sup>79</sup> The unusual feature about this lamp is the lack of decoration on the shoulder, as the lamps of Mlynarczyk Type A-Prime were usually decorated with radial grooves extending from the rim. Examples have been found at Gezer,<sup>80</sup> Delos,<sup>81</sup> Tel Michal,<sup>82</sup> Maresha,<sup>83</sup> Hagosherim<sup>84</sup> and Dor.<sup>85</sup>

Variations of the standard shape were also known. Occasionally, lamps without the spiral side lug were produced, as evidenced by a lamp now in the Warschaw Collection.<sup>86</sup> Sometimes a vertical ring handle was also attached, as seen on three lamps from Yoqne'am.<sup>87</sup>

Mlynarczyk has indicated that a more refined dating of these lamps, based on individual stylistic differences, may be possible once a complete typological study has been completed on all published lamps. Currently, evidence indicates that the chronological range for the form probably begins in the late third century BC, but most of the lamps were produced in the second to first centuries BC.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) p. 238.

<sup>76</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) pp. 22-5.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.* p. 22.

<sup>78</sup> Tufnell (1953) pl. 36: 61, pl. 77: 25.

<sup>79</sup> Macalister (1912) pl. LXXXIII: 31.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.* pl. CLXXXIII: 7.

<sup>81</sup> Deonna (1908) fig. 10.

<sup>82</sup> Herzog (1978) fig. 12: 4; Fischer (1989) fig. 13.1: 13-4, fig. 13.2: 23-4.

<sup>83</sup> Klöner and Hess (1985) fig. 4: 10-2.

<sup>84</sup> Ovadiah (1999) fig. 2: 5.

<sup>85</sup> Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) fig. 5.17: 11-3.

<sup>86</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) no. 16.

<sup>87</sup> Avissar (1996) nos. 8-10.

<sup>88</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 25.

The next lamps, **54-63** were in use during the early Roman period in the Levant. **54-62** are forms specifically manufactured for the Jewish population of ancient Judaea, whereas **63** is a local variant of a type found throughout the Roman world.

**54-8**, are undecorated wheelmade lamps, with circular oil chambers, large filling holes, spatulate nozzles and flat bases. **54-6** have a flat top, with a wide rim and a high ridge surrounding the filling hole. **57-8** have a slightly concave top, with a simple rim and no surrounding ridge. They are all made from ferrous clays and most are unslipped, although **56** has traces of pale brown self-slip. All are from Jericho. **54** originated from Tomb N.S.1, **55** from Tomb F3 and **56-8** from Tomb H23. Lamps of this shape have been commonly called Herodian lamps, a reference to a belief they began production during Herod's reign in Judaea. Their wheelmade form and spatulate nozzle certainly reveal their Hellenistic origin, especially the influence of wheelmade lamps from Cnidus. Herodian lamps have been the subject of several important studies, in particular by Kahane,<sup>89</sup> Smith<sup>90</sup> and Barag and Hershkovitz.<sup>91</sup>

Kahane grouped Herodian lamps into four distinct subdivisions, although these divisions are not particularly clear, especially between groups a and b, and therefore will not be used here. Smith divided Herodian lamps into two main types. Type 1 includes lamps with a wide rim and high ridge around the filling hole and an acutely spatulated nozzle.<sup>92</sup> **54-6** fall into this type, although the nozzle on **55** is less spatulated than would be expected. Type 2 included those lamps with a simple rim and a diminished or non-existent rim. These lamps also have a less spatulated nozzle than Type 1.<sup>93</sup> **57-8** fall into this type. Barag and Hershkovitz devised a typology based on a corpus of Herodian lamps from Masada, probably the largest single deposit so far published. This classification incorporates thirteen types, based not only on the shape, but the decorative elements as well. **54** falls into Type I, based on the shape and the lack of decoration.<sup>94</sup> **55-6** belong to Type II, based on the narrower rim around the filling hole and an incised line spanning the width of the nozzle.<sup>95</sup> **57-8** fall

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<sup>89</sup> Kahane (1961).

<sup>90</sup> Smith (1961).

<sup>91</sup> Barag and Hershkovitz (1994).

<sup>92</sup> Smith (1961) pp. 60-1.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 61-2.

<sup>94</sup> Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) p. 43.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*

into Type VI, based on the convex tops and simple rims.<sup>96</sup> Attempts at classification, however, have not been satisfactory in clarifying the chronological and geographical development of the form, as often lamps of different types are found together at burials. See for instance a group of Herodian lamps found at a cave burial at Itamar.<sup>97</sup> Variations may in fact be merely a product of different potters working at different workshops.

Although most of the lamps produced were devoid of decoration, occasionally they were decorated with simple motifs on the nozzle, such as single or double grooves, rows of fine dots, or impressed concentric circles. On a rare example, incised branches have been placed on the shoulder.<sup>98</sup> Usually however, the shoulder was left undecorated. Variations of the standard shape are also known, including multi-nozzled versions and ring lamps.<sup>99</sup> The plain, undecorated nature of Herodian lamps contrasted greatly with Italian imports, which were widely copied throughout the Roman Empire, including Judaea. These lamps were distinctive in that they were mouldmade and included a decorated discus, incorporating various iconographic elements. Often the subject matter of the iconography was unsuited to Jewish custom and as a result, plain, wheelmade Herodian lamps became popular, incorporating a large filling hole and surrounding ridge, precluding any need for moulded decoration.<sup>100</sup>

Herodian lamps were very common in Judaea during the first century AD. 54-6 belong to the most common form, with parallels having been found at many sites, including Jerusalem,<sup>101</sup> Gezer,<sup>102</sup> Samaria,<sup>103</sup> Silet edh-Dhahr,<sup>104</sup> Tell en-Nasbeh,<sup>105</sup> Amman,<sup>106</sup> Jericho,<sup>107</sup> Huqoq,<sup>108</sup> Beth She'arim,<sup>109</sup> Capernaum,<sup>110</sup> Oboda,<sup>111</sup> the

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<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.* p. 44.

<sup>97</sup> Hizmi (1997) fig. 2: 1, 3, fig 3: 2-4, fig. 4: 5.

<sup>98</sup> Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) nos. 61, 61A.

<sup>99</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 44; Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) nos. 95-101.

<sup>100</sup> Sussman (1982) p. 14.

<sup>101</sup> Bliss and Dickie (1898) pl. XXVI: 22; Crowfoot (1957) fig. 86: 3; Rahmani (1961) fig. 5: 24-5; Mazar (1969) pl. XI: B.7; Tzaferis (1974) fig. 3: 13; Strange (1975) fig. 16: 10-11; Bagatti and Milik (1981) fig. 25: 7; Alligretti (1982) fig. 7: 21-6; Tushingham (1985) fig. 22: 9-10 and 37-8, fig. 24: 11, fig. 25: 17; Wolff (1996) fig. 6: 11; Vitto (2000) fig. 43: 1-4, fig. 66: 1.

<sup>102</sup> Macalister (1912) pl. CI: 8-9.

<sup>103</sup> Reisner *et al.* (1924) fig. 190: V 1a-e.

<sup>104</sup> Sellers and Baramki (1953) fig. 33: 269.

<sup>105</sup> McCown (1947) pl. 72: 1648.

<sup>106</sup> Harding (1951) pl. IX: 3.

<sup>107</sup> Kenyon (1965) fig. 267: 13-6, fig. 278: 1-2.

<sup>108</sup> Kahane (1961) fig. 3: 18.

fortress at Macheronte,<sup>112</sup> Sion,<sup>113</sup> Herodium,<sup>114</sup> Antipatris,<sup>115</sup> Jalame,<sup>116</sup> Rafat,<sup>117</sup> Pella,<sup>118</sup> Maresha,<sup>119</sup> Dor,<sup>120</sup> Masada,<sup>121</sup> Sepphoris,<sup>122</sup> Tell el-Hammam,<sup>123</sup> Tel Zif,<sup>124</sup> Itamar<sup>125</sup> and Abila.<sup>126</sup> Many other parallels are listed by Kahane<sup>127</sup> and Rosenthal and Sivan.<sup>128</sup> The type represented by 57-8 does not seem to have been as common. Parallels have been found at Capernaum,<sup>129</sup> Masada,<sup>130</sup> Dor,<sup>131</sup> Itamar,<sup>132</sup> the Mount of Olives at Jerusalem<sup>133</sup> and the fortress at Macheronte.<sup>134</sup>

It is still uncertain in which centres the Herodian lamps were manufactured, although the use of different clays indicates there were probably several production centres.<sup>135</sup> Two scientific studies on the chemical composition of the clays indicate that at least one production centre was Jerusalem.<sup>136</sup> The numerous finds in and around Jerusalem certainly support this evidence.

Scholarly opinion about the chronological range has changed considerably over the last century. Originally, these lamps were thought to be Byzantine,<sup>137</sup> and a few decades later they were dated from 100 BC to around 300 AD.<sup>138</sup> However by the 1950s, it was generally recognised that this lamp shape was associated with the reign of Herod and his successors. Evidence from excavations in the second half of the

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<sup>109</sup> Mazar (1973) fig. 23: 2.

<sup>110</sup> Loffreda (1974) fig. 28: 3; Loffreda (1982) fig. 11: A; Loffreda (1983) fig. 16: 33-4.

<sup>111</sup> Negev (1974) nos. 83-5; Negev (1986) nos. 1135-43.

<sup>112</sup> Loffreda (1980) pl. 97: 63-8; Corbo and Loffreda (1981) fig. 36: 12, 20-3.

<sup>113</sup> Bagatti and Alliata (1981) fig. 3: 40.

<sup>114</sup> Netzer (1981) pl. 10: 26.

<sup>115</sup> Neidinger (1982) pl. 21: 4.

<sup>116</sup> Macdonnell (1988) nos. 2-3.

<sup>117</sup> Bagatti (1990) ph. 12, top row.

<sup>118</sup> McNicoll *et al.* (1992) pl. 87: 4.

<sup>119</sup> Oren and Rappaport (1984) fig. 14: 3-4.

<sup>120</sup> Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) fig. 5.21: 3, 7.

<sup>121</sup> Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) nos. 27-32.

<sup>122</sup> Lapp (1996) no. 106.

<sup>123</sup> Porat (1996) fig. 4: b.

<sup>124</sup> Kapitaikin (1997) fig. 6: 21.

<sup>125</sup> Hizmi (1997) fig. 2: 1, 3, fig 3: 2-4, fig. 4: 5.

<sup>126</sup> Wineland (2001) fig. 63, bottom right.

<sup>127</sup> Kahane (1961) pp. 135-8.

<sup>128</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) p. 81.

<sup>129</sup> Loffreda (1982) fig. 11: B.

<sup>130</sup> Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) no. 73.

<sup>131</sup> Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) fig. 5.21: 1, 4.

<sup>132</sup> Hizmi (1997) fig. 2: 5, fig. 3: 1.

<sup>133</sup> Bagatti and Milik (1981) fig. 25: 6.

<sup>134</sup> Loffreda (1980) p. 102: pl. 5, top right.

<sup>135</sup> Lapp (1997) p. 23.

<sup>136</sup> Gunneweg and Perlman (1984-5) p. 80; Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) p. 107.

<sup>137</sup> Bliss and Dickie (1898) p. 266.

twentieth century now indicates that Herodian lamps began production towards the end of Herod's reign in 4 BC or perhaps in the early years of the first century AD.<sup>139</sup> The term 'Herodian' may therefore be somewhat misleading and irrelevant. Most scholars are of the opinion that production of the type continued well into the first century AD and possibly to the middle of the second.<sup>140</sup> Kahane and Barag and Hershkovitz have tried to establish chronological ranges based on their own typological divisions, however I find these chronologies unconvincing. It is more likely that Herodian lamps, whatever their shape and form of decoration, date generally from the end of the first century BC to the middle of the second century AD.<sup>141</sup>

**59-62** are mouldmade lamps, with circular oil chambers, large filling holes, ring bases and spatulate nozzles, flanked by semi-volutes. **59-61** have common features, including carinated oil chambers, with ridges edging the shoulder and filling hole. **61-2** have small disc or lug handles. They are all made from fine clays, ranging in colour from reddish yellow, to pink to pale brown. **59-60** are unslipped, **61** is coated in a light red slip and **62** in a brown slip. **59-60** were badly damaged and when located in the Museum storeroom, were in many pieces. They have since been repaired, with some restoration. **59-61** were found in Tomb H23 at Jericho, but the provenance of **62** is unknown.

All four lamps have been decorated on the shoulder with relief decoration. **59** has been decorated with a vine tendril with a diamond placed between the two nozzle volutes. It has no published parallel, but compares closely to two lamps now in private collections.<sup>142</sup>

The shoulder of **60** has been decorated with a band of what Sussman calls a stylised 'lily' motif,<sup>143</sup> encircling the filling hole. A single 'lily' motif decorates the nozzle. This motif consists of a relief oval shape flanked by two fine, curved lines. Again, no lamps from a parallel mould have been located, but the same 'lily' motif can be seen

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<sup>138</sup> McCown (1947) p. 57.

<sup>139</sup> Avigad (1983) p. 88.

<sup>140</sup> Lapp (1997) p. 22.

<sup>141</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>142</sup> Sussman (1982) nos. 158-9.

<sup>143</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 27-8.

on examples excavated at Marisa (Maresha),<sup>144</sup> Oboda<sup>145</sup> and Dor,<sup>146</sup> as well as lamps of unknown provenance.<sup>147</sup> On all these lamps, except possibly on the Oboda fragment, the 'lily' is arranged in a band radiating out from around the filling hole, as opposed to the arrangement on the shoulder of 60.

61 has been decorated with spiraling tendrils and berries around the shoulder. It parallels a fragmentary lamp from Jalame<sup>148</sup> and is similar to a lamp from Dor<sup>149</sup> and a lamp now in the Warschaw Collection.<sup>150</sup> 62 has been decorated with two large bunches of grapes emanating from a worn design on the nozzle, probably a vine leaf. Parallels to this decorative arrangement are known on an example from Jarash,<sup>151</sup> lamps now in the Warschaw Collection<sup>152</sup> and on two fragments from Masada.<sup>153</sup>

Sussman originally termed these lamps 'Darom' lamps, a reference to the large number of such lamps found in the Jewish populated areas of southern Judaea during the early Roman period.<sup>154</sup> The term 'Judaeen Moulded' lamps has also been suggested, as their distribution probably included the entire area of Judaea,<sup>155</sup> and the agricultural nature of the relief decoration meant that they probably appealed to a cross section of the Judaeen population and not just Jewish people.<sup>156</sup>

It is clear the shape of Darom or Judaeen Moulded lamps was greatly influenced by their Herodian predecessors. However, these lamps differ in that they are mouldmade, the nozzle is flanked by volutes and the shoulder and nozzle are usually decorated with a variety of relief decorative elements, including Jewish religious symbols, agricultural products and tools, ceramic and glass vessels and geometric and floral motifs.<sup>157</sup>

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<sup>144</sup> *Ibid.* p. 133: X; Oren and Rappaport (1984) fig. 14: 2, fig. 16: 19.

<sup>145</sup> Negev (1986) no. 1149.

<sup>146</sup> Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) fig. 5.21: 9 and ph. 5.55.

<sup>147</sup> Kennedy (1963) no. 516; Sussman (1982) no. 220, p. 27, bottom right; Israeli and Avida (1988) nos. 103, 111-2.

<sup>148</sup> Macdonnell (1988) pl. 6-2: 35. This lamp seems to have been wrongly labeled and dated.

<sup>149</sup> Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) fig. 5.21: 11.

<sup>150</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) no. 257.

<sup>151</sup> Iliffe (1944) pl. VIII: 155.

<sup>152</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) nos. 232, 258-9.

<sup>153</sup> Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) nos. 129-30.

<sup>154</sup> Sussman (1982) p. 17; Israeli and Avida (1988) p. 48.

<sup>155</sup> Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) p. 78.

<sup>156</sup> Lapp (1996) p. 218.

<sup>157</sup> Sussman (1982) pp. 20-8.



The significance of Darom/Judaean Moulded lamps is twofold. They indicate that Jewish craftsmen were incorporating images that appealed to the local populace, as opposed to the often pagan imagery of Roman-influenced discus lamps of the time. More importantly, this group of lamps represents an embodiment of otherwise lost Jewish artistic traditions extending from the late first to second century AD.<sup>158</sup>

It is believed that the main centre for the production of Darom/Judaean Moulded lamps was somewhere in the south-western part of the Hebron Hill region of Judaea,<sup>159</sup> however regional centres also flourished.<sup>160</sup> One of the most important was probably Jarash, where potters produced their own version. This is often referred to as the Transjordanian lamp, because of the many findspots in the Transjordan Valley.<sup>161</sup> These lamps are recognised by the use of floral decorative motifs, a knob or disc handle and a red to brown slip, as opposed to the unslipped tradition of the Darom/Judaean Moulded lamps. They also incorporated more detail on the bases, often with the use of decorative rings and central rosettes.<sup>162</sup> The lamps were probably produced in Jarash, although this awaits future fabric analysis for confirmation.<sup>163</sup> 59-60 belong to the Darom/Judaean Moulded type and 61-2 to the Transjordanian type.

It is generally agreed that Darom/Judaean Moulded lamps have a chronological range from the destruction of the Second Temple in Jerusalem in 70 AD to the end of the Bar Kokhba Revolt in 135 AD.<sup>164</sup> This has been established by the fact that these lamps are never found at sites abandoned after the destruction of 70 AD and were the main type found in the caves used by the rebels of the revolt of 132-5 AD. It is logical to conclude that this lamp type would not have ceased immediately with the end of the revolt, so the type probably continued for at least another generation until sometime around the mid second century AD.

Produced at around the same time as the Herodian, Darom/Judaean Moulded and Transjordanian lamps was a small, circular discus lamp, manufactured in great numbers during the early Roman period in the Levant. This output is represented by

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<sup>158</sup> Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) p. 78.

<sup>159</sup> Sussman (1982) p. 16.

<sup>160</sup> *Ibid.* p. 17.

<sup>161</sup> Lapp (1997) pp. 44-7.

<sup>162</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) p. 84.

<sup>163</sup> Lapp (1997) pp. 46-7.

<sup>164</sup> Sussman (1982) p. 16.

63, which originated from the dromos of Tomb 54 at Pella. It has a circular, carinated oil chamber, a circular, shallow discus defined by five concentric ridges and a band of small impressed squares decorating the shoulder. It also has a short, rounded nozzle and a plain, flat base. The discus is broken and when complete, would have incorporated a filling hole and relief decoration, traces of which can be seen at the edges of the break. The lamp is made from fine pink clay and has a red slip.

Lamps of this form are Levantine variants of Loeschcke Type VIII<sup>165</sup> and Broneer Type XXV,<sup>166</sup> classified also as Kennedy Type 5.<sup>167</sup> The discus of these lamps typically incorporated relief images of human figures, such as deities or mythological creatures, which were often offensive to the local Jewish population. This may explain, why, as on 63, many of the images of these lamps have been removed. The lamps also had a small filling hole and a broken discus may simply indicate a preference for a larger filling hole to allow easier refilling.<sup>168</sup>

No exact parallels are known to this lamp, but it is similar to lamps from Gezer,<sup>169</sup> Beit Nattif,<sup>170</sup> Tell en-Nasbeh,<sup>171</sup> Huqoq,<sup>172</sup> Capernaum,<sup>173</sup> Oboda,<sup>174</sup> Jalame,<sup>175</sup> Rafat,<sup>176</sup> Maresha,<sup>177</sup> Dor<sup>178</sup> and a burial cave at I'billin.<sup>179</sup> It also compares closely to Syrian versions from Deb'aal near Tyre<sup>180</sup> and other lamps found at Pella, including one found in Tomb 8, grave 10<sup>181</sup> and one from Tomb 64.<sup>182</sup> None of these comparanda incorporated five ridges around the discus or a band of small, impressed squares on the shoulder. Usually, the decorative elements included three or less ridges and an ovolo pattern on the shoulder. Almost all are coated in a red slip.

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<sup>165</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 237.

<sup>166</sup> Broneer (1930) pp. 83-7.

<sup>167</sup> Kennedy (1963) pp. 73-5

<sup>168</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) p. 33.

<sup>169</sup> Macalister (1912) pl. CXVI: 15.

<sup>170</sup> Baramki (1935-6) pl. VI: 4.

<sup>171</sup> McCown (1947) pl. 72: 1652.

<sup>172</sup> Kahane (1961) fig. 3: 25.

<sup>173</sup> Loffreda (1984) fig. 7: 19.

<sup>174</sup> Negev (1986) no. 1131.

<sup>175</sup> Macdonnell (1988) no. 14.

<sup>176</sup> Bagatti (1990) ph. 13, top right.

<sup>177</sup> Oren and Rappaport (1994) fig. 14: 6, fig. 17: 3.

<sup>178</sup> Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) p. 288: ph. 5.58.

<sup>179</sup> Feig (1999) fig. 6: 3-4.

<sup>180</sup> Hajjar (1965) pl. XX: F 384, F 389.

<sup>181</sup> Smith (1973) pl. 79: 19.

<sup>182</sup> McNicoll *et al.* (1992) pl. 93: 10.

The small, circular, red-slipped lamp type has been found at numerous sites throughout the Levant, however its place of manufacture may have been in the northern Jordan Valley, possibly at Scythopolis.<sup>183</sup> The lamps are usually dated from the second half of the first to the second century AD, which conforms with the dating of Tomb 54 at Pella.<sup>184</sup>

**64-5** reveal the reintroduction of the wheelmade lamp into the Levantine Late Roman/Byzantine repertoire. **64** has a conical oil chamber, flaring neck, tubular nozzle and convex base, with fine ribbing on the exterior. **65** has the same features, except the oil chamber is globular, an unusual variation of lamps of this shape. Both lamps bore vertical loop handles, which are now lost. **64** was made from fine brown clay, with a red slip and **65** was made from semi-coarse pink clay and is unslipped. Lamps of this shape were unusual in a lamp industry dominated by mouldmade mass production and the use of relief decorative motifs. The form, however, may have descended from the Mesopotamian 'pipe' lamp, a long-lasting wheelmade form, which was produced throughout the first millennium BC and continued in production in Seleucia on the Tigris<sup>185</sup> and Assur<sup>186</sup> until the second century AD, and at Dura Europos until the destruction of the city in 256 AD.<sup>187</sup> The Levantine lamps, however, have a modified shape, incorporating a smaller oil chamber and shorter nozzle. This form was first dubbed 'boot-shaped' in 1912,<sup>188</sup> a term still used in the literature.

Lamps of this shape have been classified as Kennedy Type 16, Type IX at Silet edh-Dhahr<sup>189</sup> and Type 5 at Caesarea Maritima.<sup>190</sup> They have been found at numerous sites throughout the Levant, including Gezer,<sup>191</sup> Beth Shan,<sup>192</sup> Mount Nebo,<sup>193</sup> Ramat Rahel,<sup>194</sup> Samaria,<sup>195</sup> Nessana,<sup>196</sup> Tel Mefalsim,<sup>197</sup> Caesarea Maritima,<sup>198</sup> Rehevot-in-

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<sup>183</sup> Lapp (1997) pp. 42-4.

<sup>184</sup> McNicoll *et al.* (1992) p. 132.

<sup>185</sup> Debevoise (1934) fig. 274.

<sup>186</sup> Andrae and Lenzen (1933) p. 9.

<sup>187</sup> Baur (1947) p. 59.

<sup>188</sup> Macalister (1912) p. 227.

<sup>189</sup> Sellers and Baramki (1953) pp. 40-1.

<sup>190</sup> Levine and Netzer (1986) p. 116.

<sup>191</sup> Macalister (1912) pl. LXXII: 11, CV: 28.

<sup>192</sup> Fitzgerald (1931) pl. XXXVI: 25.

<sup>193</sup> Saller (1941) no. 9.

<sup>194</sup> Aharoni (1956) p. 108, fig. 4: 3.

<sup>195</sup> Crowfoot (1957) fig. 89: 10.

<sup>196</sup> Colt (1962) pl. XXIII: 23.

<sup>197</sup> Rahmani (1983) fig. 1: 2.

<sup>198</sup> Levine and Netzer (1986) fig. 6: 11.

the-Negev,<sup>199</sup> En Boqe, <sup>200</sup> Tel el-Ful,<sup>201</sup> Masada<sup>202</sup> and Petra.<sup>203</sup> They were also well-known at Jerusalem, having been found at excavations at the North Wall,<sup>204</sup> the Armenian Garden<sup>205</sup> and the Jewish Quarter.<sup>206</sup> The form was reported at Lachish, but no illustrations were published.<sup>207</sup>

The lamp form has been discovered outside of the Levant, particularly in Egypt and Cyprus. Egyptian sources include Clysmo-Qolzoum<sup>208</sup> and an example published by Petrie in Roman Ehnasya.<sup>209</sup> Cypriot findspots include Salamis<sup>210</sup> and Lefka.<sup>211</sup> Examples have also been retrieved at excavations at the Islamic settlement at Ayla, now known as Aqaba.<sup>212</sup>

Variations of the most common shape, as illustrated by 64 were also known. Examples from Mamphis,<sup>213</sup> En Boqe, <sup>214</sup> Ehenasya<sup>215</sup> and Salamis<sup>216</sup> reveal a variant with an unribbed oil chamber and a wide, flaring rim. Another example from Tel Mefalsim<sup>217</sup> bears a large oil chamber, originally incorporating twelve nozzles.

In a study of this lamp form, Rosenthal and Sivan revealed that unpublished examples at Mamphis-in-the-Negev were the most common lamp found in excavation and as a result, the form is sometimes referred to as a Negev wheelmade lamp.<sup>218</sup> This has been confirmed by the finds at Rehovot-in-the-Negev, the type being the only lamp form present. Lamps of this shape were also the most common at Tel Mefalsim.

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<sup>199</sup> Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1988) pl. I: 21-3.

<sup>200</sup> Gichon (1993) pl. 45: 16-9, pl. 50: 17a-b.

<sup>201</sup> Hübinger (1993) no. 297.

<sup>202</sup> Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) nos. 207-8.

<sup>203</sup> Khairy (1990) no. 46; Zanoni (1996) nos. 39-44.

<sup>204</sup> Hamilton (1944) fig. 10: 14.

<sup>205</sup> Tushingham (1985) fig. 30: 19.

<sup>206</sup> Magness (1993) fig. 3: 5.

<sup>207</sup> Tufnell (1953) pp. 286-7, Type 138.

<sup>208</sup> Bruyère (1966) pl. XXXV: top row.

<sup>209</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIX: N46, N48.

<sup>210</sup> Cesnola (1884) fig. 316; Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) no. 475.

<sup>211</sup> Oziol (1977) no. 884.

<sup>212</sup> Whitcomb (1995) p. 26: fig. B.

<sup>213</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) nos. 508-9.

<sup>214</sup> Gichon (1993) pl. 45: 14a-b, pl. 50: 16a-b.

<sup>215</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIX: N42, N50, N55.

<sup>216</sup> Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) no. 478.

<sup>217</sup> Rahmani (1983) fig. 1: 2.

<sup>218</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) p. 122.

Archaeological evidence indicates that the ribbed wheelmade lamp was in use over a long period of time. At ez-Zantur at Petra, six lamps which parallel **64-5** have been securely dated to the Late Roman II phase, which has been dated to 363-419 AD.<sup>219</sup> This has been confirmed by finds at Samaria, dated 'probably third-fourth century AD' and Silet edh-Dhahr, dated no 'earlier than the fourth century'. The lamps however, were in use during the fifth century, as evidenced by the finds at Mampsis. They continued to be used during the sixth century at Petra, where they are dated to the second and third quarters of the sixth century.<sup>220</sup> At the Armenian Garden in Jerusalem, the form is dated to the Byzantine Phase II or the last quarter of the sixth century.<sup>221</sup> A sixth to early seventh century date has been suggested for finds at Nessana and Masada. At Tel Mefalsim, the lamp was considered to continue until the end of the seventh century AD and excavations against the North Wall at Jerusalem dated the fragmentary find there as not earlier than the second half of the seventh century AD. At Mt Nebo, the lamps were considered to belong to the early Arab period and at Ayla, the lamp form has been found in deposits following the town's establishment around 650 AD. The only tentative evidence for an extension of the form into the eighth century comes from the finds at Jerusalem's North Wall, dated by coins from the sixth to eighth century. It would seem therefore that the Negev wheelmade lamp remained popular over several centuries, the chronological range probably extending from the fourth to the end of the seventh century AD.

The next five lamps are all Byzantine, each of different shape and decorative repertoire, but all made specifically for Christian use. This is indicated by the incorporation of a cross motif within each lamp. The use of this motif also serves as a chronological indicator, as it is possible that depictions of the cross did not become popular until after the middle of the fourth century AD.<sup>222</sup>

**66** is a lamp of unknown provenance. It has a mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber and a channel extending from the nozzle to the filling hole, decorated with an incised, stylised branch. The handle is conical in shape, a band of impressed rosettes decorates the shoulder and the flat base bears an incised cross motif, with impressed circles. The lamp is made from semi-fine, reddish yellow clay and has a

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<sup>219</sup> Zaroni (1996) pp. 329-30.

<sup>220</sup> Khairy (1990) p. 21.

<sup>221</sup> Tushingham (1985) p. 90.

<sup>222</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) p. 112.

pink slip. Important to note is the decorative technique in the manufacture of the lamp. It was produced in a mould, but the decoration was applied later, while the clay was still leather hard. This particular example reveals two different decorating techniques, the use of stamps for the rosettes and circles and incising tools for the stylised branch and cross. Stamped decoration on other lamps within the series included leaves and hearts.

Lamps of this type have been the subject of important studies by Avigad<sup>223</sup> and Sussman,<sup>224</sup> the latter dividing the lamps into eight main types, with various subtypes. 66 is classified as Sussman Type 6E, the characteristics of which include the piriform-shaped oil chamber, the channel which extends to the wick hole, the double incised lines extending from the handle to the discus and the flat, heavily decorated base.<sup>225</sup>

66 has no exact parallel, however it compares closely to others of Type 6E, including lamps from El Bassa,<sup>226</sup> Beth She'arim,<sup>227</sup> Jalame,<sup>228</sup> and examples of unknown provenance in the Schloessinger Collection<sup>229</sup> and the British Museum.<sup>230</sup> It is not certain where lamps of this type were manufactured, although it is clear from their numerous findspots that stamped lamps were produced in workshops somewhere in northern Israel.<sup>231</sup> The number of lamps of Type 6E at Beth She'arim may indicate the lamps were produced at a workshop there.

Archaeological evidence reveals that this type possibly appeared in the late third century AD and continued into the fifth century AD.<sup>232</sup> Sussman concurs with this range, however Avigad dates the lamps at Beth She'arim to the first half of the fourth century.<sup>233</sup> Bailey believes that typologically, they do not belong to the third century, but rather to the fourth and perhaps slightly later. A chronological range from the fourth to the early fifth century is therefore most likely.

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<sup>223</sup> Avigad (1976) pp. 188-9.

<sup>224</sup> Sussman (1989).

<sup>225</sup> *Ibid.* p. 42.

<sup>226</sup> Iliffe (1934) fig. 13.

<sup>227</sup> Avigad (1955) pl. 33: 6; Mazar (1973) fig. 24: 5; Avigad (1976) pl. LXX: 19, 23.

<sup>228</sup> Macdonnell (1988) nos. 49, 53, 59.

<sup>229</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) nos. 448-9.

<sup>230</sup> Bailey (1988) nos. Q 2318-20.

<sup>231</sup> *Ibid.* p. 55.

<sup>232</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) p. 111.

<sup>233</sup> Avigad (1976) p. 189.

67 is another mouldmade lamp of unknown provenance. It has been described as having a slipper-shaped<sup>234</sup> oil chamber, with a large filling hole, a relief cross on the nozzle, a ring base and a small lug or pellet at the back, replacing a functional handle. The lamp is made from semi-fine, reddish yellow clay and is unslipped. Interesting to note is the relief decoration, which incorporates a relief zigzag or sunburst pattern around the filling hole and a band of radial strokes on the shoulder. This arrangement possibly represents the rays of the sun, a popular motif on lamps since Hellenistic times.

67 belongs to a group of lamps often called 'Candlestick'<sup>235</sup> lamps, bearing slipper-shaped oil chambers and relief linear patterns on the shoulder and nozzle. Usually these depicted particular candlestick motifs, often thought to represent a menorah, although some scholars believe a more accurate interpretation is a palm branch or palm menorah.<sup>236</sup> The use of the cross motif indicates that lamps within this series were produced for the Christian as well as Jewish populations.

'Candlestick' lamps have been divided into two main groups, 'Large Candlestick' lamps, common in tombs and 'Small Candlestick' versions, found in lesser numbers.<sup>237</sup> 67 belongs to the latter group. Often, small and large 'Candlestick' lamps have been found together in the same tomb, most notably at a cave burial at Silet edh-Dhahr, where Sellers and Baramki recognised that lamps with the cross motif formed a separate group from those bearing a menorah. At Silet edh-Dhahr they were classified as Type XV, Subtype B.<sup>238</sup> These lamps have also been classified as Kennedy Type 19, Group D<sup>239</sup> and Magness Form 2.<sup>240</sup>

67 has one parallel, a lamp from Gezer.<sup>241</sup> There are also many close comparisons from the same series, in which the arrangement of the linear decoration is varied, sometimes also incorporating relief circles on the nozzle or a small lug handle at the back. In many cases, a cross motif has been incorporated on the nozzle. A group of fourteen lamps from the same series was found in a tomb at St Stephen's Gate in

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<sup>234</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) p. 112.

<sup>235</sup> Macalister (1912) p. 227; Kennedy (1963) p. 84.

<sup>236</sup> Kennedy (1963) p. 84; Nitowski (1974) pp. 23-5.

<sup>237</sup> Magness (1993) pp. 250-1.

<sup>238</sup> Sellers and Baramki (1953) pp. 48-54.

<sup>239</sup> *Ibid.* p. 87.

<sup>240</sup> Magness (1993) pp. 250-1.

Jerusalem,<sup>242</sup> some with crosses on the nozzle, others with different linear motifs. Another group of twenty-two similar lamps were found together in a tomb at 'Ain Yabrud,<sup>243</sup> one in particular bearing much resemblance to 67, although it was not decorated with a cross.<sup>244</sup> Other examples from the same series have been found in excavations at Jerusalem,<sup>245</sup> Beit Fajjar,<sup>246</sup> Tell en Nasbeh,<sup>247</sup> Samaria,<sup>248</sup> Bethany,<sup>249</sup> Maliha,<sup>250</sup> Ramet Rahel,<sup>251</sup> Tecoa<sup>252</sup> and En Boqe<sup>253</sup>.

The beginning of the chronological range for lamps such as 67 can be determined by the finds at Beit Fajjar, St Stephen's Gate and 'Ain Yabrud, all dated to the fourth century AD. The lamps probably continued to be produced during the fifth century, as evidenced by the finds at Tell en Nasbeh and St Stephen's Gate at Jerusalem and into the sixth century as indicated by the finds at Bethany.

68 is another mouldmade slipper lamp of unknown provenance. It has a slipper-shaped oil chamber, with a large filling hole defined by a ridge, a herringbone pattern on the shoulder, an ill-defined cross on the nozzle and a single boss at the back. It is made from semi-fine red clay and is unslipped. A parallel to 68 has been found in a tomb at Es-Salt.<sup>254</sup> It is also similar to lamps found at Bethany,<sup>255</sup> Sephoris,<sup>256</sup> and Jerusalem,<sup>257</sup> and an example now in the Schloessinger Collection.<sup>258</sup> The finds from Es-Salt were found with a coin of Constantine 1 (307-324 AD) and are placed to the third and fourth century AD. A third century date for the lamp, however, seems too early. The finds at Bethany have been dated from the fourth to sixth century. As with 67, the date range for this lamp probably begins in the fourth century AD and extends into the sixth.

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<sup>241</sup> Macalister (1912) pl. CXIX: 18.

<sup>242</sup> Hamilton (1937) pl. XLII.

<sup>243</sup> Hussein (1938) pl. VII: 1-12, pl. VIII: 1-10.

<sup>244</sup> Hussein (1938) pl. VIII: 1.

<sup>245</sup> Bliss and Dickie (1898) pl. XXVI: 25; Mazar (1969) pl. XIII: B.2; Bagatti and Milik (1981) fig. 26: 23, 26; Tushingham (1985) fig. 32: 50.

<sup>246</sup> Hussein and Iliffe (1935) pl. LXXXVI: 5.

<sup>247</sup> McCown (1947) pl. 72: 1661, pl. 73: 1676.

<sup>248</sup> Crowfoot (1957) p. 375: 5.

<sup>249</sup> Saller (1957) fig. 16: 3.

<sup>250</sup> Kennedy (1963) no. 702.

<sup>251</sup> Aharoni (1964) pl. 26: 8.

<sup>252</sup> Escobar (1976) fig. 26.

<sup>253</sup> Gichon (1993) pl. 45: 3, pl. 50: 15.

<sup>254</sup> Hadidi (1979) pl. 111: 6.

<sup>255</sup> Saller (1957) fig. 16: 13, fig. 17: 2.

<sup>256</sup> Bagatti (1971) fig. 82: 5.

<sup>257</sup> Bagatti and Milik (1981) fig. 25: 10.



69 is also a mouldmade lamp of unknown provenance, although it is of a type probably originating from northern Jordan.<sup>259</sup> It has an ovoid oil chamber, with a large filling hole defined by three concentric ridges, linear and dot decoration and a flared cross on the nozzle. It has an obliquely-set handle, a decorative ring on the base and is made from fine, light red clay, with a pink slip. Lamps of this type have been classified as Loffreda Type 8 at Capernaum,<sup>260</sup> Da Costa Type 10<sup>261</sup> and Da Costa's North Jordan Lamps,<sup>262</sup> as part of her classification of Byzantine and Early Umayyad lamps from Jordan. No lamp produced from the same mould has been located, however it closely resembles others from the same series. All lamps include cross motifs on the nozzle and different arrangements of linear and dot patterns on the shoulder and nozzle, often including circles of dots. Usually, three or less rings surround the filling hole. Examples from the same series derive from Beth Shan,<sup>263</sup> el-Hammeh,<sup>264</sup> Capernaum,<sup>265</sup> Abila,<sup>266</sup> Umm al-Rasas,<sup>267</sup> Khirbet ed-Deir,<sup>268</sup> Umm Qais<sup>269</sup> and Beit Ras.<sup>270</sup> The chronological range for lamps of this type has been based on typological comparisons and probably dates from the mid fifth to early seventh century AD.<sup>271</sup>

The last of the Byzantine lamps bearing a cross motif is 70. It was found in Tomb 75 at Pella, the finds from which are yet to be published. It has a piriform-shaped oil chamber, a large filling hole defined by a ridge, a long rounded nozzle and a u-shaped panel surrounding the wick hole. The handle consists of two parts, a vertical, cylindrical ring attached to which is a large cross. The lamp stands on a ring base and the nozzle and cross are decorated with relief linear patterns. It has been made from semi-fine pink clay and is unslipped.

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<sup>258</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 457.

<sup>259</sup> Da Costa (2001) p. 244.

<sup>260</sup> Loffreda (1974) p. 187.

<sup>261</sup> Da Costa (2001) p. 244.

<sup>262</sup> Da Costa (2003) pp. 139-45, 556-81.

<sup>263</sup> Fitzgerald (1931) pl. XXXVI: 19.

<sup>264</sup> Sukenik (1935) fig. 25.

<sup>265</sup> Loffreda (1974) fig. 28: 9.

<sup>266</sup> Mare (1984) no. 320.

<sup>267</sup> Alliata (1991) fig. 6: 14.

<sup>268</sup> Hirschfeld (1992) fig 41, far right.

<sup>269</sup> Da Costa (2001) fig. 2: 8.

<sup>270</sup> Da Costa (2003) nos. 266, 290.

<sup>271</sup> *Ibid.* p. 145.

Lamps of this shape show the typological influence of other lamp forms. The linear decoration on the nozzle and the ridge around the filling hole both recall features of 'Candlestick' lamps. As with the 'Candlestick' family, the decoration sometimes incorporated Greek inscriptions.<sup>272</sup> The long nozzle, the wick hole set within the u-shaped panel and the cross motif on the high handle are reminiscent of metal lamps of the Byzantine period.

The high handles meant that they were easily broken and many published lamps have either lost their handles or include only the handle fragment. As well as cross motifs on the handle, decoration often included semi-circles, circles and triangles, all of which were decorated in individual relief or impressed linear designs and motifs.

The use of a similar clay type and decorative style suggest that lamps of this series were produced in the same workshop, the location of which is still unknown. Lamps of this shape have been classified as Type XI at Silet edh-Dhahr<sup>273</sup> and as Magness Form 3D.<sup>274</sup> Parallels have been found in the Tyropoeon Valley in Jerusalem,<sup>275</sup> Silet edh-Dhahr,<sup>276</sup> er-Ram<sup>277</sup> and Rafat.<sup>278</sup> Lamps of the same series, bearing a different cross on the handle and/or different designs on the nozzle have been found at Ramat Rahel,<sup>279</sup> the Armenian Garden in Jerusalem,<sup>280</sup> Jarash<sup>281</sup> and Pella.<sup>282</sup> Examples of unknown provenance belong to the Warschaw Collection.<sup>283</sup> Lamps of the same series, bearing different motifs on the handle such as circles or semi-circles and/or different linear decoration on the handle have been found at Gezer,<sup>284</sup> Ramat Rahel,<sup>285</sup>

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<sup>272</sup> See Loffreda (1990) Type D3.3, fig. 6: 34.

<sup>273</sup> Sellers and Baramki (1953) p. 42.

<sup>274</sup> Magness (1993) p. 252.

<sup>275</sup> Crowfoot and Fitzgerald (1927) pl. XVII: 31.

<sup>276</sup> Sellers and Baramki (1953) fig. 44.

<sup>277</sup> Bagatti (1979) pl. 1: 2.

<sup>278</sup> Bagatti (1990) fig. 8: 2.

<sup>279</sup> Aharoni (1964) fig. 26: 14.

<sup>280</sup> Tushingham (1985) fig. 32: 42.

<sup>281</sup> Clark *et al.* (1986) pl. XIX: 2, middle of top row; Rason and Seigne (1989) no. 66, fig. 14: 6.

<sup>282</sup> Smith and Day (1989) pl. 50: 21.

<sup>283</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) nos. 408, 429-31.

<sup>284</sup> Macalister (1912) pl. CI: 10.

<sup>285</sup> Aharoni (1956) fig. 4: 1; Aharoni (1964) fig. 26: 11-13.

Ashdod,<sup>286</sup> Pella,<sup>287</sup> Samaria,<sup>288</sup> the Armenian Garden,<sup>289</sup> as well as a lamp of unknown provenance in the Warschaw Collection.<sup>290</sup>

The dating of the lamps can be determined by typological comparisons and contextual evidence. It is clear from the decoration on the nozzle, that lamps of this type were influenced by 'Candlestick' lamps, which were popular throughout the fifth and sixth century AD, and possibly later.<sup>291</sup> This date can be supported by finds at Jarash, dated to the fifth century AD, from the Tyropoeon Valley in Jerusalem, dated to the sixth century and at Silet edh-Dhahr, given a range from the fifth to the sixth century. At Pella, an example was found in a tomb of fourth to sixth century date, although objects were placed in the tomb over a long period of time and it is doubtful the lamp was placed there before the fifth century. Other fragmentary examples excavated from the Odeum at Pella have been dated from the sixth to early seventh century AD. The extension into the early seventh century has been confirmed by fragmentary remains found at Ramat Rahel, dated from the sixth to seventh century and the Armenian Garden of Jerusalem, dated to the first quarter of the seventh century AD. A chronological range for 70 therefore extends from the fifth to seventh century AD.

71 is another Byzantine, mouldmade lamp also influenced in its decoration by 'Candlestick' lamps. It has no provenance, but its place of manufacture is almost certainly Jarash. It bears a piriform-shaped oil chamber, a large filling hole defined by two ridges, a flattened base and a vertical, semi-circular handle, decorated with a herringbone pattern. A band of radiating ridges extends from the handle down to the wick hole and the nozzle has been decorated with a spiral and dot pattern, bordered on either side by a ridge. The lamp is made from semi-fine, light reddish brown clay and is unslipped.

The lamp compares closely to a lamp found at the Church of Bishop Isaiah at Jarash,<sup>292</sup> although it has not been decorated with a spiral and dot pattern. Two similar

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<sup>286</sup> Dothan and Freedman (1967) fig. 15: 8.

<sup>287</sup> Smith (1973) pl. 63: 157.

<sup>288</sup> Bagatti (1979) pl. 15: 14.

<sup>289</sup> Bagatti and Milik (1981) fig. 26: 28-30; Tushingham (1985) fig. 32: 40.

<sup>290</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) no. 432.

<sup>291</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) p. 116.

<sup>292</sup> Clark *et al.* (1986) pl. XV: 30.

lamps were also found in a tomb from Jabal Jofeh el-Sharqi in Amman.<sup>293</sup> These lamps are related to a series of late Byzantine lamps from Jarash, which not only bore radiating ridges on the shoulder and double ridges around the filling hole, but a pair of semi-volutes on the nozzle and linear patterns between the filling hole and a tongue handle. Two examples of these derive from the North Decumanus and the North Tetrapylon at Jarash.<sup>294</sup>

The chronological range for 71 probably extends from the sixth to seventh century AD. This date is suggested by the lamp cemented into a mosaic floor at the Church of Bishop Isaiah, dated to the sixth century AD,<sup>295</sup> and the lamps from the North Decumanus and the North Tetrapylon, dated from the late sixth to seventh century.<sup>296</sup> The lamps from the tomb in Amman were dated to the late third or early fourth century,<sup>297</sup> but this is too early.

Another Byzantine form, which probably continued into the early Islamic period, is represented by 72. It was found in Tomb 37 at Pella. It has a mouldmade, ovoid oil chamber and a large central filling hole, defined by a ridge. The nozzle is squared, with a shallow channel extending from the filling hole to the wick hole. It also has a small ring base, an obliquely-set handle and the upper surface is covered in bands of linear patterns. The lamp is made from semi-coarse brown clay and is unslipped.

Lamps of this shape have been found at many sites throughout the Levant and have been studied in detail by Kaplan and Kaplan<sup>298</sup> and Sussman,<sup>299</sup> based on finds at Apollonia. Sussman refers to these lamps as Samaritan, as she believes they were intended specifically for Samaritan use. Besides Apollonia, a large number of similar lamps have also been discovered in burials at Kefar 'Ara<sup>300</sup> and Kefar Sava,<sup>301</sup> as well at excavations at Samaria, the ancient Samaritan capital.<sup>302</sup>

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<sup>293</sup> Bisheh (1970) pl. III: fig. 2.

<sup>294</sup> Kehrberg (1986) pl. V: 16-17.

<sup>295</sup> Clark *et al.* (1986) p. 317.

<sup>296</sup> Kehrberg (1986) p. 371.

<sup>297</sup> Bisheh (1970) p. 81.

<sup>298</sup> Kaplan and Kaplan (1975).

<sup>299</sup> Sussman (1983).

<sup>300</sup> Sussman (1976) pls. XXVI-II.

<sup>301</sup> Ayalon (1998) fig. 11: 1-10.

<sup>302</sup> Bagatti (1979) pl. 15: 17-8.

Samaritan lamps show much variation in shape and decoration and as a result, Kaplan and Kaplan divided them into three main types and Sussman into four. **72** belongs to Kaplan and Kaplan Type 1 and Sussman Type 4. Lamps of this shape have also been classified as Kennedy Type 24<sup>303</sup> and Type 2 at Caesarea Maritima.<sup>304</sup> Usually, the decoration on lamps of Kaplan and Kaplan Type 1 and Sussman Type 4 was divided into distinct panels on the shoulder and the nozzle channel was left blank. An unusual feature of Samaritan lamps was that often they did not incorporate a filling hole, rather a flat, circular area, which was later broken open to form a hole. Most of the examples from Kefar Sava illustrate this, although unused lamps with an unbroken panel have survived. **72** is of a form in which the filling hole was already incorporated into the mould.

No lamps produced from moulds parallel to **72** have been located in any published material, which is not surprising, as there was much variety of decoration even within the one type. Lamps of Sussman Type 4 bearing similar features such as circular filling holes, linear decoration, a shallow channel and squared nozzle are known from excavations at Gezer,<sup>305</sup> (with a smaller handle), Tell en Nasbeh,<sup>306</sup> Samaria,<sup>307</sup> Kefar 'Ara,<sup>308</sup> Caesarea Maritima,<sup>309</sup> Pella,<sup>310</sup> Umm al-Rasas<sup>311</sup> and Beth She'an.<sup>312</sup> Lamps of this type were also found in Syria, where an example similar to **72** has been discovered at Anab Safina.<sup>313</sup> Unprovenanced examples are held in the Schloessinger Collection<sup>314</sup> and in the Zentralmuseum in Mainz.<sup>315</sup>

Sussman dates Type 4 from the fifth to seventh century AD,<sup>316</sup> based on typological considerations. Kaplan and Kaplan suggest a range between the sixth and eighth century AD.<sup>317</sup> At Pella, examples of the type found in the East Cemetery<sup>318</sup> and the

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<sup>303</sup> Kennedy (1963) pp. 90-1.

<sup>304</sup> Levine and Netzer (1986) pp. 114-5.

<sup>305</sup> Macalister (1912) pl. CXIX: 26.

<sup>306</sup> McCown (1947) pl. 73: 1675.

<sup>307</sup> Reisner *et al.* (1924) fig. 201: X4a; Crowfoot (1957) fig. 89: 8.

<sup>308</sup> Sussman (1976) pls. XXVII: 4-6.

<sup>309</sup> Levine and Netzer (1986) ill. 128 a-b.

<sup>310</sup> Smith and Day (1989) pl. 50: 17.

<sup>311</sup> Alliata (1991) fig. 6: 14; Piccirillo and Alliata (1994) pl. XXXIV: 3.

<sup>312</sup> Avshalom-Gorni (2000) fig. 10: 28.

<sup>313</sup> Modrzewski-Marciniak (1977) fig. 23: 3.

<sup>314</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 572.

<sup>315</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 654.

<sup>316</sup> Sussman (1983) p. 85.

<sup>317</sup> Kaplan and Kaplan (1975) p. 154.

<sup>318</sup> Smith (1973) pl. 44: 503.

Odeum<sup>319</sup> have been dated from the sixth to seventh century AD and another example, although with a rounded nozzle, has been placed in the Late Ummayyad period, or early to mid eighth century AD.<sup>320</sup> As this lamp also originates from Pella, it probably dates somewhere between the sixth to mid eighth century AD.

The last two lamps, 73-4, were manufactured following the Islamic conquest of the East in the mid seventh century AD. Typologically, they reveal characteristics that typified early Islamic lamp forms. These include a mouldmade, oval-shaped oil chamber, a carinated profile, large filling hole and high tongue handle. Typical also was the use of decorative schemes, occupying the entire upper surface of the lamps. This is often referred to as *horror vacui*, a feature of Islamic aesthetics, in which no visible surface was left unadorned. Usually, the decorative schemes incorporated fine geometric, zoomorphic or floral designs in relief and rarely incorporated representations of the human form.

73-4 were acquired in Byblos, but their design is typical of Islamic lamps originating from the Levant. Both have a pointed, oval-shaped oil chamber, large filling hole, high tongue handle and a pointed, oval-shaped ring base. They also have a ridge surrounding the filling hole, which extends down to the wick hole, forming a channel on the nozzle. The shoulder and channel of both lamps have been decorated with fine, linear motifs, 73 with a pattern of scrolls, circles and dots and 74 with concentric semi-circles and rosettes. 73 is made from semi-fine gray clay and 74 from semi-fine light red clay. Both are unslipped.

Levantine lamps of this shape have been divided into two main forms. Both forms have the same basic shape, the main differences being in the treatment of the base and the use of a conical or tongue handle. 73-4 both have high tongue handles and are therefore classified as Kennedy Type 23 Group B<sup>321</sup> and Rosenthal and Sivan Islamic Lamps Group 1 Variant B.<sup>322</sup> They have also been classified at Antioch as Type 56<sup>323</sup> and Type A at Fustat<sup>324</sup> in Egypt. Finds from early Islamic levels at sites throughout the Levant reveal that this type was widespread, and the use of different clays,

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<sup>319</sup> Smith and Day (1989) pl. 50: 17.

<sup>320</sup> Walmsley (1988) ill. 9: 5.

<sup>321</sup> Kennedy (1963) p. 90.

<sup>322</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) p. 129.

<sup>323</sup> Waagé (1941) pp. 67-8.

<sup>324</sup> Kubiak (1970) p. 3.

decorative motifs and features such as flat or ring bases suggest there was probably several production centres. The range of decorative motifs is varied, illustrated by the corpus from Khirbet el Mefjer,<sup>325</sup> lamps in the Schloessinger<sup>326</sup> and Warschaw Collections<sup>327</sup> and a group now in Jerusalem.<sup>328</sup> Sometimes the lamps were also decorated with Greek or Islamic inscriptions.<sup>329</sup>

A search through published material has failed to identify parallels to **73-4**, however close comparisons are known. **73** resembles a lamp found at Saqqara,<sup>330</sup> which has similar scroll motifs on the shoulder. **74** compares closely to a lamp from Capernaum,<sup>331</sup> although the decorative scheme incorporates small relief circles instead of rosettes.

It is generally accepted that lamps of this form first appeared in the second quarter of the eighth century, as evidenced by finds from the construction of Caliph Hisham's palace at Khirbet el Mefjer in 724-43 AD.<sup>332</sup> The lamps continued to be used during Abbassid times and were present at Fustat until the tenth century AD, with a few specimens deriving from deposits dated to the second half of the eleventh century AD.<sup>333</sup> The traditional chronological range therefore extends from the mid eighth to the tenth century AD, with a possible extension into the eleventh.

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<sup>325</sup> Baramki (1942) pl. XVII-XVIII.

<sup>326</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) nos. 533-61.

<sup>327</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) nos. 454-69.

<sup>328</sup> Bagatti (1949) p. 100: 1-17.

<sup>329</sup> See Day (1939-44) pls. IX-X; Khairy and 'Amr (1986) pl. XXXVIII.

<sup>330</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 653.

<sup>331</sup> Loffreda (1974) fig. 28: 12.

<sup>332</sup> Hamilton (1959) p. 7.

<sup>333</sup> Kubiak (1970) p. 5.



**1** **Inv. No. 53.534.6**

Provenance: Jericho Tomb H19. No. 6.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.8cm, Width: 13.4cm, Maximum Height: 3.4cm.

Wheelmade bowl, with flat floor and base. Sides folded upwards to form four broad nozzles, rim slightly folded inwards between each nozzle. Scrape marks on interior wall. Coarse, pink (7.5YR 8/4) to light red (10R 7/6) clay, with numerous small to medium white and gray inclusions and some small to large voids. Unslipped. White accretions on interior and exterior. Slight blackening at end of one nozzle.

2300-1900 BC.

Previously published in Robinson (1995) fig. 1: 6.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group A.

Parallels: Guy (1938) pl. 10: 28; Dunand (1939) fig. 281: 5304, pl. CLII: 5411; Loud (1948) pl. 9: 20, pl. 15: 22; Fugman (1958) fig. 58: 3H372; Tufnell (1958) pl. 66: 448; Pritchard (1963) fig. 19: 5, fig. 30: 18, fig. 62: 41, fig. 64: 8; Amiran (1970) pl. 22: 11, pl. 23: 9; Dever (1972) fig. 4: 1; Oren (1973) fig. 26: 15-6; Gitin (1975) fig. 1: 19; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 311; Helms and McCreery (1988) fig. 7; Potts *et al.* (1988) p. 129, fig. 7: 2; McNicoll *et al.* (1992) pl. 21: 3, 6; pl. 22: 11-3, pl. 23: 16, 20; Waheeb and Palumbo (1993) fig. 6; Prag (1995) fig. 6: 5, 9, fig. 16, fig. 23: 10; Segilman (1995) fig. 4: 13; Schroder (1997) pl. 52: 868, 1046.



**2** **Inv. No. 53.535**

Provenance: Jericho Tomb H20. No. 13.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.0cm, Width: 12.7cm, Maximum Height: 4.4cm.

Wheel-made bowl, with almost flattened floor. Sides folded upwards to form four nozzles. Flat almost circular base. Coarse, reddish brown (2.5YR 5/3) to reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay with numerous fine to medium white and gray inclusions, numerous fine black inclusions and numerous fine voids. Very pale brown (10YR 8/3) self slip on internal and external surfaces. Slip worn in parts. Slight blackening at end of one nozzle.

2300-1900 BC.

Previously published in Kenyon (1960) p. 220, fig. 81: 12.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group A.

Parallels: as previous.





3

Inv.No. 53.540.1

Provenance: Jericho Tomb H 21. No. 1.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.6cm, Width: 13.2cm, Maximum Height: 3.9cm.

Wheel-made bowl, with flat floor. Sides folded upwards to form four broad nozzles and rim slightly folded inwards between nozzles. Circular flat base. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 7/8) to very pale brown (10YR 8/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white and gray inclusions, a few large gray inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Unslipped. Lamp broken into pieces and repaired, with much restoration. No blackening on nozzles.

2300-1900 BC.

Previously published in Robinson (1995) fig. 1: 7.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group A.

Parallels: as previous.



4

Inv.No. 54.50.5

Provenance: Jericho Tomb J 15. No. 5.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.9cm, Width: 13.8cm, Maximum Height: 5.0cm.

Wheel-made bowl, with curved walls and flat floor. Sides folded upwards to form four nozzles. Flattened, uneven base. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay with numerous small to large white, maroon and gray inclusions, some fine sparkling inclusions and some fine to small voids and spawls. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) self slip on internal and external surfaces. Rim chipped, slip worn and flaking and black stains on base. Blackening on rims of all nozzles.

2300-1900 BC.

Previously published in Kenyon (1960) pp. 238-9, fig. 95: 5.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group A.

Parallels: as previous.



5

Inv.No. 54.50.4

Provenance: Jericho Tomb J15. No. 4.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 14.0cm, Width: 13.9cm, Maximum Height: 5.3cm.

Wheelmade bowl, curved floor and wall. Sides folded upwards to form four broad nozzles, with rim folded inwards between nozzles. Curved base. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) to brown (10YR 5/3) clay with numerous fine to large white, black, gray and reddish-brown inclusions, some fine sparkling inclusions and some large voids. Part of rim and nozzle lost, crack in three nozzles. Blackening on rim of nozzle.

2300-1900 BC.

Previously published in Kenyon (1960) pp. 238-9, fig. 95: 4.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group A.

Parallels: Dunand (1939) pl. CXLIX: 1777; Ory (1944) pl. XIV: 3; Pritchard (1963) figs. 19: 6 and throughout; Amiran (1970) pl. 24: 13; Dever (1972) fig. 4: 2; Oren (1973) fig. 26: 17; Helms and McCreery (1988) fig. 6; Helms (1989) fig. 2; Prag (1995) fig. 6: 7; Seligman (1995) fig. 4: 1072; Baruch (1997) fig. 3: 4-5.



6

Inv.No. 52.641.47

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb E1. No. 121.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.8cm, Width: 13.2cm, Maximum Height: 5.3cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form triangular nozzle. Curved base. Coarse, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions, some fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Unslipped. Large part of wall lost, lamp broken into several pieces and repaired, chips on rim. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type A.1.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon (1982) fig. 185: 1-2.



7

Inv.No. 54.48.57

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 30.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 12.1cm, Width: 11.2cm, Maximum Height: 4.5cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides slightly pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, black and gray inclusions, numerous fine to medium voids and one large spall. Unslipped. Fine cracks in wall and floor. Blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 47.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type A.1.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 185: 1-2.



8

Inv.No. 52.641.48

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb E1. No. 55.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 12.5cm, Width: 11.9cm, Maximum Height: 5.0cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with flattened area at centre. Coarse, pink (5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Most of rim lost, chips and crack in nozzle. Some blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type A.1.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 185: 1-2.



9

Inv.No. 54.48.49

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 19.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 14.1cm, Width: 13.5cm, Maximum Height: 5.2cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with deeply curved floor and wall. Sides slightly pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, numerous fine to medium white, black, brown and gray inclusions and many fine to medium voids and spalls. Unslipped. Chip on rim, black stains on interior and exterior. Blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 48.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type A.1.b; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 185: 3.



10

Inv.No. 54.48.28

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 89.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 12.3cm, Width: 11.6cm, Maximum Height: 4.8cm.

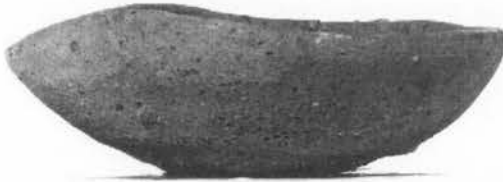
Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall and scrape marks on floor. Sides slightly pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, black and gray inclusions and some fine to medium voids. Unslipped. Black stains on interior and exterior. Blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 50.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type B.1.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 185: 8-9.



11

Inv.No. 54.48.26

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 94.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 11.8cm, Width: 10.9cm, Maximum Height: 3.4cm.

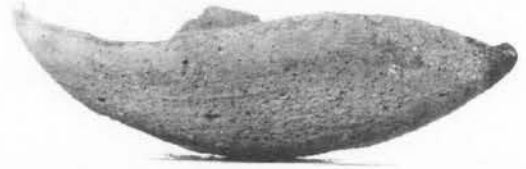
Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, black and gray inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Unslipped. Part of wall, rim and nozzle broken and repaired. No blackening.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 52.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type B.1a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 185: 8-9.



12

Inv.No. 54.48.18

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 45.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 12.2cm, Width: 11.2cm, Maximum Height: 4.2cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base. Coarse, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, black and gray inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Pale, pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) self slip partially covering internal and external surfaces. Parts of wall and rim lost, cracks in floor and chips on rim. Blackening around rim of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 51.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type B.1a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 185: 8-9.



13

Inv.No. 54.48.6

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 29.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 11.2cm, Width: 11.6cm, Maximum Height: 3.7cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Unslipped. Lamp broken into two pieces and repaired, part of wall and rim lost. Fingerprint on exterior wall. Blackening around rim of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 49.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type B.1.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 185: 8-9.



14

Inv.No. 52.641.50

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb E1.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 12.8cm, Width: 10.5cm, Maximum Height: 5.1cm.

Wheelmade, piriform-shaped bowl, with curved wall and almost flattened floor. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, very pale brown (10 YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions and medium to fine voids. Unslipped. Lamp broken into pieces and repaired, parts of wall and rim lost, chip at nozzle. Some blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type B.1.b; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 185: 11.



15

Inv.No. 52.641.45

Provenance: Jericho, Tomb E1, No. 6.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.2cm, Width: 12.0cm, Maximum Height: 4.7cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Flattened, uneven base. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to large white, gray and black inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Pink (7.5YR 7/4) to reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) self slip on internal and external surfaces. Lamp broken into pieces and repaired, with black staining on base. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type B.1.b; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 185: 11.



16

Inv.No. 53.533.06

Provenance: Jericho, Tomb B+2, No. 7.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.2cm, Width: 10.3cm, Maximum Height: 5.5cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall and inturned rim. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium gray and white inclusions and many fine to large voids. Unslipped. Large part of wall, floor and rim lost. Blackening on rim of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type B.2.b; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 186: 6.



17

Inv.No. 52.641.49

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb E1. No. 33.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 12.4cm, Width: 13.3cm, Maximum Height: 5.1cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Unslipped. Lamp broken into pieces and repaired, parts of wall and nozzle lost. No blackening.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type B.2.a-c; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 186: 3-7.



18

Inv.No. 53.220

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B35. No. 21.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 12.8cm, Width: 12.5cm, Maximum Height: 4.1cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Flattened base. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium brown inclusions, some fine to small white and sparkling inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Pale, pink (7.5YR 7/3) self-slip on internal and external surfaces. Unslipped. Large chip in rim of wall and large crack extending from base to rim. Some blackening on rim of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type B.3.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon (1960) fig. 151: 13; Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 186: 8.





19

Inv.No. 54.48.86

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 90.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 11.9cm, Width: 10.4cm, Maximum Height: 4.6cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base. Coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white and gray inclusions, some small to medium red-brown inclusions and some fine to medium voids and spalls. Self slip, same colour as ware, partially covering interior and exterior surfaces. Part of rim and nozzle lost, chips on rim, surface worn and dark brown stain on interior and exterior. Blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 56.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type C.3.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 186: 14.



20

Inv.No. 54.48.15

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 84.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 14.0cm, Width: 13.3cm, Maximum Height: 5.9cm.

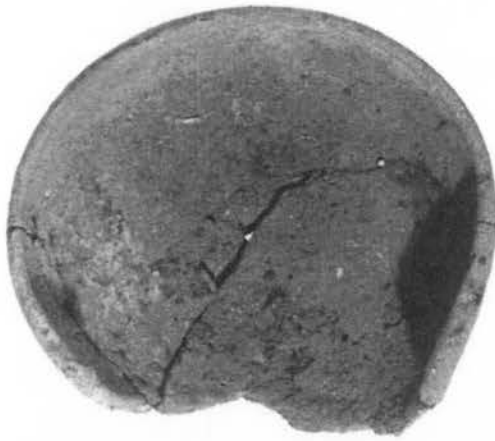
Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall and inturned rim. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, pale yellow (2.5YR 8/3) clay, with numerous fine to medium white and gray inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Self-slip, same colour as clay, on internal and external surfaces. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 57.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type C.3.b; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 186: 16.



21

Inv.No. 54.48.14

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No 77.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 9.9cm, Width: 10.2cm, Maximum Height: 3.8cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall and slightly inturned rim. Flattened, uneven base. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions, numerous fine voids and a few medium spalls. Unslipped. Lamp broken into pieces and repaired, nozzle and part of wall and rim lost, pale brown sediment on interior and exterior surfaces.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 58.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type C.3.a-b; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 186: 15-6.



22

Inv.No. 53.215

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B35. No. 84.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.2cm, Width: 12.3cm, Maximum Height: 5.8cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides slightly pinched in to form nozzle. Slightly raised disc base. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with some fine to small white and black inclusions, a few large brown and black inclusions and some fine to small voids. Pale, pink (7.5YR 7/3) self-slip on internal and external surfaces. Part of wall and rim lost, slip well worn. Some blackening on rim of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Kenyon (1960) p. 381.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type E.1.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 187: 2.



23

Inv.No. 54.48.24

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 100.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 12.6cm, Width: 11.5cm, Maximum Height: 4.2cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form triangular nozzle. Flattened base. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, brown and gray inclusions and some fine to small voids and spalls. Unslipped. Part of wall and rim lost, crack on floor, surface worn, and scrape marks on exterior surface. Heavy blackening on rim of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 59.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type F.2.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 187: 9.



24

Inv.No. 54.48.19

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 71.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.2cm, Width: 12.7cm, Maximum Height: 5.4cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Uneven disc base. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine to small white, black and gray inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions, a few small to medium red-brown inclusions and many fine to medium voids. Very pale brown (10YR 7/3) self slip partially covering internal and external surfaces. Chip on rim and some delamination on interior. Blackening around rim of nozzle and into interior wall.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 63.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type G.1.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 187: 10.



25

Inv.No. 54.48.20

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 93.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.5cm, Width: 13.1cm, Maximum Height: 4.7cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form triangular nozzle. Uneven disc base. Coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/4) to reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, black and gray inclusions, some fine to medium brown inclusions and some fine to medium voids. Unslipped. Cracks in wall and rim, some delamination on exterior wall, remains of white sediment on rim. Blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 60.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type G.1.b; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 187: 12.



26

Inv.No. 52.640

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B35. No. 85.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 12.4cm, Width: 10.9cm, Maximum Height: 4.9cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Uneven disc base, with scrape marks. Coarse, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions, a few medium red-brown inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Unslipped. Parts of rim and wall lost, surface delaminating. Some blackening on rim of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Kenyon (1960) fig. 151: 15.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type G.1.b; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 187: 12.



27

Inv.No. 54.48.7

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 91.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 10.5cm, Width: 10.6cm, Maximum Height: 4.1cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall and slightly inturned rim. Uneven disc base. Coarse, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white and gray inclusions and numerous fine voids. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) self slip on exterior and interior. Lamp broken into pieces and repaired, nozzle and part of wall and rim lost, some delamination on interior and exterior surfaces, chips on rim.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 61.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type G.1.a-b; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Kenyon (1982) fig. 187: 10-2.



28

Inv.No. 52.641.75

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb E1. No. 46.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.

Length: 13.1cm, Width: 12.1cm, Maximum Height: 5.6cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Uneven disc base. Coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine to large voids. Unslipped. Lamp broken into pieces and repaired, nozzle and parts of wall and rim lost. No blackening.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kenyon (1960) G.1; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.



29

Inv.No. 54.48.17

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 60.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 10.1cm, Width: 9.4cm, Maximum Height: 3.5cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Slightly concave disc base. Coarse, pink (5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white and gray inclusions, a few medium red inclusions and numerous fine to small voids and spalls. Unslipped. Chips in rim, cracks in wall and floor, remains of brown sediment on interior. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 64.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type G.2.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 188: 1.



30

Inv.No. 54.48.27

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb B47. No. 5.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 14.5cm, Width: 13.5cm, Maximum Height: 4.4cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Flat disc base. Coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium white and gray inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Part of wall, rim and nozzle lost, cracks in wall and chips in rim. Heavy blackening at nozzle.

2000-1550 BC.

Previously published in Benton *et al.* (1992/3) 62.

Type: Kenyon (1960) Type G.2.a; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 188: 2.



31

Inv.No. 50.491

Provenance: Said to be from Tell el-'Ajjul.

Presented by: W.J. Beazley.

Length: 11.8cm, Width: 11.2cm, Maximum Height: 3.7cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with shallow, curved floor and slightly inturned rim. Sides pinched in slightly to form nozzle. Curved base. Semi-coarse, light red (2.5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous small to medium white, black and brown inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Parts of rim lost, rim and nozzle chipped. Large area of blackening on rim, floor and wall.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Petrie (1931) pl. L: 91.A7.



32

Inv.No. 54.29

Provenance: Unknown.

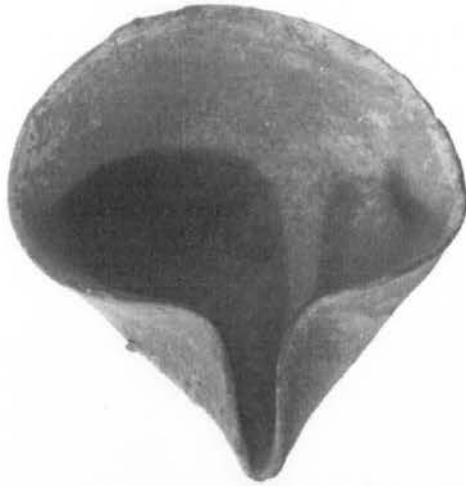
Presented by: Mrs Cameron Armstrong.

Length: 14.0cm, Width: 13.5cm, Maximum Height: 5.2cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base. Coarse, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) clay, with numerous fine to small brown and gray inclusions, some medium white inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Pink (7.5YR 7/4) self-slip on interior and exterior. Chip on base, crack on rim, red, yellow and gray stains on interior and exterior surfaces. Some blackening at tip of nozzle. Inscribed on exterior wall in black ink 'Reg. No. 2077. MAI 3745'.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.



33

Inv.No. 198.32

Provenance: Unknown.

Bequest of: Gertrud Kaster.

Length: 8.2cm, Width: 7.8cm, Maximum Height: 4.1cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Flat, circular base. Semi-coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine white inclusions, some medium black inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Remains of brown sediment on interior and exterior. Blackening at tip of nozzle and into wall.

2000-1550 BC.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Yadin *et al.* (1958) pl. CLXX: 5-7; Yadin *et al.* (1960) pl. CLXXVII: 3-5.



34

Inv.No. 50.108

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir).

Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.

Length: 13.2cm, Width: 12.4cm, Maximum Height: 4.6cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with shallow, curved floor. Sides pinched in to form broad, triangular nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/3) clay, with numerous small to medium white inclusions, some fine black and sparkling inclusions and some fine to small spalls and voids. Very pale brown (10YR 8/2) slip covering interior and part of exterior. Part of rim lost, surface and slip worn and chips in nozzle and wall. Blackening on rim of nozzle.

1600-1550 BC.

Type: Tufnell (1958) Class B; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.

Parallels: Tufnell (1958) pl. 73: 651.





35

Inv.No. 52.118

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir). Tomb 14b.

Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.

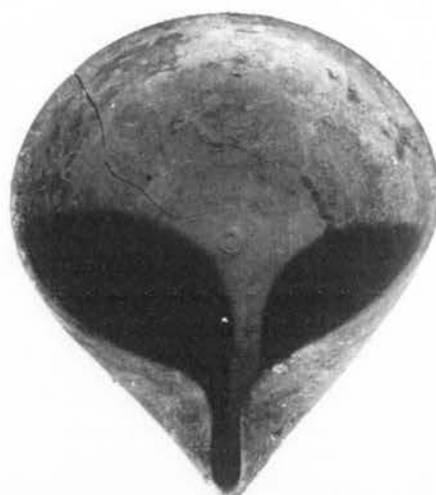
Length: 13.6cm, Width: 13.2cm, Maximum Height: 5.4cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base. Semi-coarse, light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) clay, with numerous small to medium white inclusions, some large white inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Unslipped. Chip in rim, black and brown stains on floor and nozzle. No blackening.

Fourteenth century BC.

Type: Tufnell (1958) Class E; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Tufnell (1958) pl. 73: 195.



36

Inv.No. 52.119

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir).

Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.

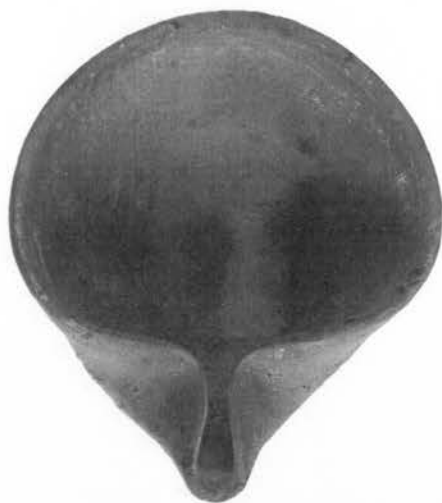
Length: 14.9cm, Width: 13.1cm, Maximum Height: 6.0cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with deep, curved floor. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Semi-coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with some fine to small to gray and white inclusions, a few medium white inclusions, some fine to small voids and one medium spall. Unslipped. Crack in wall. No blackening.

Fourteenth century BC.

Type: Tufnell (1958) Class E; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Tufnell (1958) pl. 73: 199.



37

Inv.No. 52.127

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir). Fosse Temple, Structure II, Room E.

Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.

Length: 15.2cm, Width: 13.0cm, Maximum Height: 6.8cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with deep, curved floor. Sides pinched in to form long nozzle. Flattened base, with scrape marks. Semi-coarse, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) to very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to small black and white inclusions, some large white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Some blackening on rim of nozzle.

Fourteenth century BC.

Type: Tufnell (1958) Class E; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Tufnell (1940) pl. XLVA-B: 199; Tufnell (1958) pl. 73: 199.



38

Inv.No. 50.109

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir).

Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.

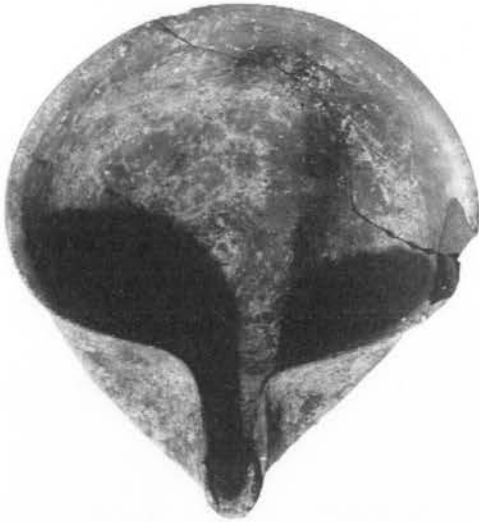
Length: 12.5cm, Width: 11.5cm, Maximum Height: 5.4cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor. Sides pinched in to form broad, nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous small to medium gray and white inclusions, some fine to small black and brown inclusions and some fine to small spalls and voids. Unslipped. Cracks in wall and nozzle and chips in rim. Blackening on rim of nozzle and onto floor.

Fourteenth century BC.

Type: Tufnell (1958) Class E; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Tufnell (1958) pl. 73: 195, 197.



39

Inv.No. 56.55

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir).  
Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.  
Length: 14.4cm, Width: 13.4cm, Maximum Height: 5.5cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with deep, curved floor and slightly flattened rim. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Semi-coarse brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay, with some fine to medium black and white inclusions and a few fine to small spalls and voids. Unslipped. Lamp broken into two pieces and repaired, chips on rim and remains of white-gray sediment on interior and exterior surfaces. Blackening on rim of nozzle and onto floor.

Fourteenth century BC.  
Type: Tufnell (1958) Class E; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group B.  
Parallels: Tufnell (1940) pl. XLV A-B: 202.



40

Inv.No. 52.129

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir). Fosse Temple, Structure II.  
Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.  
Length: 13.8cm, Width: 13.2cm, Maximum Height: 5.5cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor. Sides pinched in to form triangular nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Semi-coarse, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium gray and white inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids and spalls. Unslipped. Large part of rim lost, chips in rim, surface worn. Some blackening on rim of nozzle.

Fourteenth century BC.  
Type: Tufnell (1958) Class E; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.  
Parallels: Tufnell (1940) pl. XLVA-B: 195.



41

Inv.No. 52.126

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir).

Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.

Length: 15.0cm, Width: 14.7cm, Maximum Height: 6.2cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with deep, curved floor. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Semi-coarse, reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay, with some fine gray, black, white and sparkling inclusions, some large white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Cracks in floor, part of rim and wall broken and restored, surface stained with a dark oily substance. Heavy blackening on nozzle.

Thirteenth century BC.

Type: Tufnell (1958) Class F; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Tufnell (1958) pl. 73: 203.

42

Inv.No. 50.110

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir).

Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.

Length: 13.9cm, Width: 13.1cm, Maximum Height: 3.9cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with almost flat floor and flattened rim. Sides pinched in to form long nozzle. Flattened base. Semi-coarse, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay, with numerous small to medium black inclusions, some large white inclusions and some fine to small spalls and voids. Unslipped. Large parts of rim lost, large crack in floor and rim. Blackening on rim of nozzle and onto floor.

Thirteenth century BC.

Type: Tufnell Class G; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Tufnell (1958) pl. 73: 665.



**43** **Inv.No. 52.128**

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir), Fosse Temple.  
Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.  
Length: 14.3cm, Width: 14.0cm, Maximum Height: 5.3cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with deep, curved floor and broad, central tube, with a wide flaring neck, rim lower than rim of wall. Short, slight nozzle formed by finger impression in rim of wall. Curved base, with scrape marks. Semi-coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/3) clay, with many fine to medium white inclusions, a few small gray inclusions and a few fine voids. Unslipped. Part of wall broken and restored, dark gray stains on base. Fingerprint on inside of nozzle. Some blackening on rim of nozzle and wall.

1400-1200 BC.

Parallels: Tufnell (1940) pl. XLIVA: 179.

Close to: Petrie (1928) pl. LXI: 91j; Fitzgerald (1930) pl. XLVII: 17-8, pl. XLI: 28; Garrow Duncan (1930) 91.V; Lamon and Shipton (1939) pl. 38: 1-7; Kenyon (1957) fig. 27: 7-11; Yadin *et al.* (1960) pl. CXCIII: 6-11; Finkelstein *et al.* (2000) fig. 11.27: 13-5, fig. 11.38: 5.



**44** **Inv.No. 89.62**

Provenance: Pella, Jordan, Tomb 89. Reg. No. 112039.  
Presented by: University of Sydney Pella Project.  
Length: 16.4cm, Width: 16.5cm, Maximum Height: 5.9cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall and flattened rim. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Curved base, with scrape marks. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium black, gray, brown and white inclusions, numerous fine to medium voids and some small spalls. Band of red (10R 4/6) slip on rim and around nozzle, with splashes of slip on exterior and floor. Chip on rim, slip worn, remains of white-gray sediment on interior and exterior. Blackening at nozzle and onto floor.

1200-1000 BC.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.



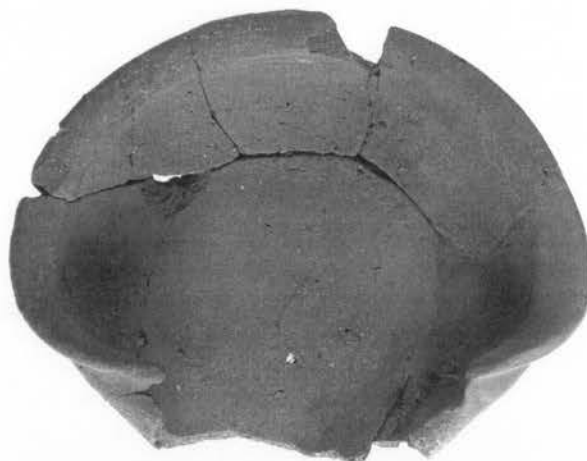
45

Inv.No. 53.537.34

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb W.H. I. No. 58.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 13.8cm, Width: 14.3cm, Maximum Height: 5.3cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall and flattened rim. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Flattened base, with scrape marks. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with numerous fine to medium white inclusions, some fine to medium black, gray, maroon and sparkling inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Small chips in rim. Some blackening on nozzle and onto wall and floor.

Eighth to seventh century BC.  
Previously published in Tushingham (1965) fig. 259: 2.  
Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C; Tushingham (1965) A.2.a.  
Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 206: 2.



46

Inv.No. 53.537.11

Provenance: Jericho. Tomb W.H. I.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 10.5cm, Width: 12.3cm, Maximum Height: 4.1cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall and flattened rim. Flat disc base. Semi-coarse, light red (2.5YR 6/6) clay, with some fine to medium white, gray and red inclusions, some fine to small white inclusions, some small spalls and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Lamp broken into several pieces and repaired, nozzle and parts of wall, rim and floor lost, chips in rim.

Eighth to seventh century BC.  
Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C; Kenyon and Holland (1982) p. 495: Type B.2.a.  
Parallels: Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 206: 4.



47

Inv.No. 50.111

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir).

Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.

Length: 12.3cm, Width: 12.1cm, Maximum Height: 4.2cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and flattened rim. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Circular, slightly raised, concave disc base. Semi-coarse, pink (5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous small to medium white, black and brown inclusions and many small to medium voids. Unslipped. Large part of rim lost, surface worn and chips in rim. Blackening on rim of nozzle.

Seventh century BC.

Type: Tufnell (1953) Class L.7 Type 150; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Tufnell (1953) pl. 75: 19.



48

Inv.No. 64.493

Provenance: Jerusalem.

Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.

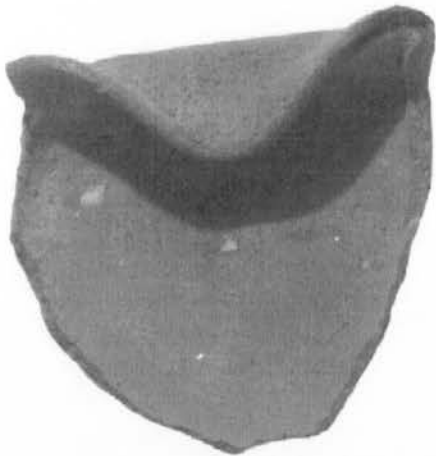
Length: 10.4cm, Width: 10.9cm, Maximum Height: 4.4cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with curved floor and wall and flattened rim. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Flattened base, concave at centre. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to large black, gray and white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Parts of rim and nozzle lost, remains of white-gray sediment on interior and exterior. Blackening on rim of nozzle and onto interior wall.

Seventh to sixth century BC.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Eshel (1995) fig. 32: 5; Steiner (2001) fig. 6.30: 5.



49

Inv.No. 64.560

Provenance: Jerusalem.

Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.

Length: 11.2cm, Width: 10.0cm, Maximum Height: 4.3cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with slightly curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. Flat disc base. Coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium black, gray and white inclusions, a few large black inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Most of rim and nozzle lost, remains of white-gray sediment on interior and exterior. Blackening at tip of nozzle.

Seventh to sixth century BC.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Eshel (1995) fig. 32: 12; Steiner (2001) fig. 6.15: 4.



50

Inv.No. 50.112

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir).

Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.

Length: 12.4 cm, Width: 13.0 cm, Maximum Height: 5.2 cm.

Circular bowl, shallow curved floor and flattened rim. Sides pinched together to form narrow nozzle. High, slightly concave disc base. Coarse, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) clay with numerous small to medium white, black and grey inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Unslipped. Part of rim and wall lost. Blackening on rim of nozzle.

Seventh to sixth century BC.

Type: Tufnell (1953) Class L.9, Type 152; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C.

Parallels: Albright (1943) pl. 15: 9; McCown (1947) 1635; Tufnell (1953) pl. 75: 17; Naveh (1962) fig. 5: 18; Mazar *et al.* (1966) fig. 23: 6; Amiran (1970) pl. 100: 18; Biran and Gophna (1970) fig. 10: 6; Aharoni (1975) pl. 48: 2; Mazar and Mazar (1989) pl. 3: 4-6, pl. 8: 13; Franken and Steiner (1990) fig. 6-13: 4; Borowski (1994) fig. 4: 16; Eshel (1995) fig. 32: 10; Yezerski (1997) p. 28: fig. 3.





**51** **Inv.No. 50.113**

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir).  
Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.  
Length: 10.7 cm, Width: 10.4 cm, Maximum Height: 5.4 cm.

Circular bowl, broad flattened rim and flat floor. Sides pinched to form nozzle. High disc base. Coarse, red (2.5YR 5/6) to reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay with numerous fine to medium black and white inclusions, some medium grey and brown inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) self-slip on internal and external surfaces. Two parts of wall and rim lost, surface and slip worn and flaking. Blackening on rim of nozzle.

Seventh century BC.

Type: Tufnell (1953) Class L.10, Type 153; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C; Gitin (1990) Type 114.

Parallels: Bliss and Dickie (1898) pl. XXV: 1; Bliss and Macalister (1902) pl. 66: 4-5; Grant and Wright (1938) pl. XLV: 40, 42; McCown (1947) 1637; Tufnell (1953) pl. 83: 149; Kenyon (1957) fig. 27: 4; Naveh (1962) fig. 5: 21; Mazar *et al.* (1966) fig. 23: 8-9; fig. 32: 8-9; Kenyon (1967) pl. 7: 4; Amiran (1970) pl. 101: 22; Aharoni (1975) pl. 48: 3-4, pl. 49: 8; Escobar (1976) fig. 25, fig. 27: 1; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 320; Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 206: 6; Tushingham (1985) fig. 7: 19; Mazar and Mazar (1989) pl. 11: 15; Segilman (1994) fig. 6: 6; Yezerski (1997) p. 28: fig. 6; Steiner (2001) figs. 6.11: 2, 6.35: 2, 6.36: 3-4, 6.38: 10.



**52** **Inv.No. 94.64**

Provenance: Ein Gedi.  
Presented by: Mr Gordon Marr.  
Length: 10.4 cm, Width: 10.4 cm, Maximum Height: 5.3 cm.

Circular bowl with carination, circular shallow floor and flattened rim. Sides pinched in to form nozzle. High, flat disc base. Coarse, red (2.5YR 5/6) clay with fine to medium black and white inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Remains of light red (2.5 YR 6/8) slip covering all surfaces, except base. Surface and slip worn and chip on rim. Some blackening on nozzle.

Seventh century BC.

Type: Tufnell (1953) Class L.10, Type 153; Kennedy (1963) Type 1 Group C; Gitin (1990) Type 114.

Parallels: as previous.

53

Inv.No. 50.114

Provenance: Lachish (Tell ed Duweir).

Presented by: Wellcome-Marston Trustees.

Length: 9.1cm, Width: 5.7cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Mouldmade, almost circular oil chamber, biconical in profile, with carination. Circular, shallow discus, defined by groove, with large central filling hole. Plain shoulder, except for two obliquely-set grooves, flanking either side of nozzle and extending to base, one set incorporating a finely-impressed chevron pattern. Spiral-shaped lug, radiating from which is impressed chevron pattern, bordered at top by one ridge and two grooves. Long, rounded nozzle, curved on top, with slightly raised, flat rim around wick hole. Two curved grooves span nozzle above wick hole. Almost flat disc base, defined by groove, with small concave circle at centre. Fine, white (2.5Y 8/1) clay, with many fine sparkling and grey inclusions and some small voids. Reddish gray (2.5YR 6/1) to dark gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 4/N) slip on external surface, unevenly applied below carination. Slip and surface worn and pitted, chips on nozzle, rim of wick hole, wall and base, part of nozzle broken and repaired. Remains of fingerprint on nozzle. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second to first century BC.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 2; Gitin (1990) Type 247A; Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) Type 12A; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type A Prime.

Parallels: Macalister (1912) pl. LXXXIII: 31.

Close to: Bliss and Macalister (1902) pl. 62: 20; Deonna (1908) fig.10; Macalister (1912) pl. CLXXXIII: 7; Fitzgerald (1931) pl. XXXVI: 2; Johns (1933) 619; Cintas (1950) pl. XLVI: 52; Goldman and Jones (1950) 39; Tufnell (1953) pl. 36: 61, pl. 77: 25; Bruneau (1965) 4039-105; Dothan (1971) fig. 10: 10, fig. 20: 3, 6, 11; Weinberg (1971) pl. 18b, top row, middle lamp; Loffreda (1974) fig. 28: 1; Elgavish (1976) pl. 16E; Herzog (1978) fig. 12: 4; Hayes (1980) 63; McNicoll *et al.* (1982) pl. 130: 8; Klöner and Hess (1985) fig. 4: 10-12; Hellmann (1987) 23; Israeli and Avida (1988) 16; Fischer (1989) fig. 13.1: 13-4, fig. 13.2: 23-4; Gitin (1990) pl. 35: 26; Kuzmanov (1992) 40; Zoiropoulou and Fossey (1992) 14; Derfler (1993) pl. 29: 1-5; Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) fig. 5.17: 11-3; Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 15; Ovadiah (1999) fig. 2: 5; Tatcher (2000) fig. 9: 24.





54

Inv.No. 54.59

Provenance: Jericho Tomb N.S.I. No. 26.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 8.2cm, Width: 6.0cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Wheel-made, circular, flattened oil chamber with curved wall and plain sloping shoulder. Large filling hole defined by wide rim and a high ridge. Flared nozzle, flat on top. Flat, circular, undefined base. Fine, reddish brown (2.5 YR 5/3) to light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) clay, with numerous fine to small white inclusions and a few small red and black inclusions. Unslipped. Remains of fingerprint on bottom of nozzle. Crack in floor/base as a result of firing. No blackening.

Late first century BC to mid second century AD.  
Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 3; Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) Type 1.

Parallels: Bliss and Dickie (1898) pl. XXVI: 22; Macalister (1912) pl. C1: 8-9; Reisner *et al.* (1924) fig. 190: V1a-e; Kenyon (1965) fig. 267: 13-6, fig. 278: 1-2; McCown (1947) pl. 72: 1648; Harding (1951) pl. IX: 3; Sellers and Baramki (1953) fig. 33: 269; Crowfoot (1957) fig. 86: 3; Kahane (1961) fig. 3: 18; Rahmani (1961) fig. 5: 24-5; Mazar (1969) pl. XI: B.7; Mazar (1973) fig. 23: 2; Loffreda (1974) fig. 28: 3; Negev (1974) 83-5; Tzaferis (1974) fig. 3: 13; Bailey (1975) Q 512; Strange (1975) fig. 16: 10-1; Hayes (1980) 50; Loffreda (1980) pl. 97: 63-8; Bagatti and Alliata (1981) fig. 3: 40; Bagatti and Milik (1981) fig. 25: 7; Corbo and Loffreda (1981) fig. 36: 12, 20-23; Netzer (1981) pl. 10: 26, pl. 20-1: 8; Alligretti (1982) fig. 7: 21-6; Neidinger (1982) pl. 21: 4; Loffreda (1982) fig. 11: A; Loffreda (1983) fig. 16: 33-4; Loffreda (1984) fig. 7: 15-6; Tushingham (1985) fig. 22: 9-10 and 37-8, fig. 24: 11; fig. 25: 17; Negev (1986) 1135-43; Macdonell (1988) 2-3; Bagatti (1990) ph. 12, top row; McNicoll *et al.* (1992) pl. 87: 4; Hübinger (1993) 59; Oren and Rappaport (1994) fig. 14: 3-4; Djuric (1995) C169; Lapp (1996) 106; Porat (1996) fig. 4b; Wolff (1996) fig. 6: 11; Hizmi (1997) fig. 2: 1, 3, fig 3: 2-4, fig. 4: 5; Kapitaikin (1997) fig. 6: 21; Vitto (2000) fig. 43: 1-4, fig. 66: 1; Wineland (2001) fig. 63, lower right.



55

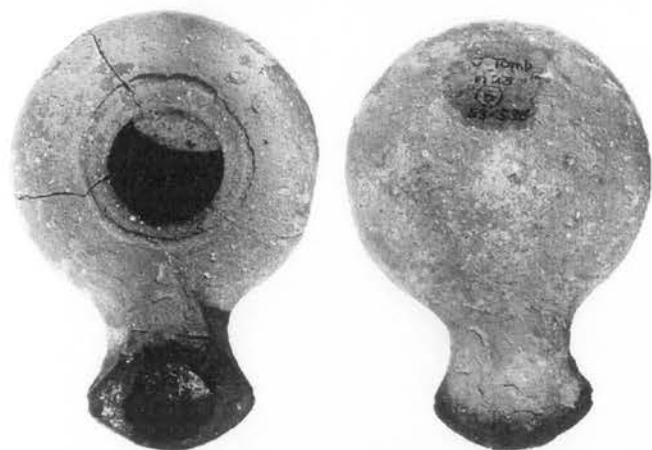
Inv.No. 52.647

Provenance: Jericho Tomb F3. No. 8.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 8.5cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Wheel-made, circular, flattened oil chamber with curved wall and plain sloping shoulder. Large filling hole defined by sunken, flat rim, single groove and a raised ridge. Flared nozzle, flat on top and curved at sides, decorated with one incised line spanning width of nozzle. Flat, circular, undefined base. Semi-coarse, red (10R 5/6) clay with numerous small to medium white inclusions and many small to medium voids. Unslipped. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

Late first century BC to mid second century AD.  
Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 3; Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) Type 1.

Parallels: as previous.



56

Inv.No. 53.536.4

Provenance: Jericho Tomb H23. No. 5.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 8.9cm, Width: 6.3cm, Maximum Height: 2.6cm.

Wheel-made, circular, flattened oil chamber with curved wall and plain, slightly sloping shoulder. Large filling hole defined by wide rim and raised ridge. Flared nozzle, raised higher than oil chamber, flat on top, decorated with one incised line spanning width of nozzle. Slightly concave, circular, undefined base. Semi-coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium white inclusions, some fine brown, grey and sparkling inclusions and some fine to small voids. Very pale brown (10YR 8/3) self-slip on shoulder and wall. Surface worn, with cracks in shoulder and wall. Heavy blackening around rim of wick hole and onto nozzle.

Late first century BC to mid second century AD.  
Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 3; Barag and Herskovitz (1994) Type 2.  
Parallels: as previous.



57

Inv.No. 53.536.5

Provenance: Jericho Tomb H23. No. 6.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 9.2cm, Width: 6.6cm, Maximum Height: 2.8cm.

Wheel-made, circular, flattened oil chamber with curved wall and plain sloping shoulder. Large filling hole defined by raised ridge. Nozzle partially lost, with remains of flat top and incised line spanning width of nozzle. Flat, circular, undefined base. Semi-coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay with numerous fine to small white and brown inclusions, some fine to small brown and sparkling inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Part of nozzle broken and restored, chip in nozzle, two cracks on shoulder. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

Late first century BC to mid second century AD.  
Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 3; Barag and Herskovitz (1994) Type VI.  
Parallels: Loffreda (1980) p. 102: pl. 5, top right; Bagatti and Milik (1981) fig. 25: 6; Loffreda (1982) fig. 11: B; Barag and Herskovitz (1994) no. 73; Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) fig. 5.21: 1, 4; Hizmi (1997) fig. 2: 5, fig. 3: 1.



58

Inv.No. 53.536.3a

Provenance: Jericho Tomb H23. No. 4.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 5.2cm (without nozzle), Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 2.3cm.

Wheel-made, circular, flattened oil chamber with curved wall and plain slightly sloping shoulder. Large filling hole defined by flat rim and a raised ridge. Detached nozzle (apparently belongs but does not join), flared at end, flat on top and curved at sides. Slightly concave, circular, undefined base. Semi-coarse, light red (2.5 YR 6/6) clay with numerous small to medium white inclusions. Unslipped. No blackening.

Late first century BC to mid second century AD.  
Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 3; Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) Type VI.  
Parallels: a variant of previous.

59

Inv.No. 53.536.7

Provenance: Jericho Tomb H23. No. 9.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 10.5cm, Width: 6.9cm, Maximum Height: 4.0cm.

Mould-made, circular, flattened oil chamber, double convex in profile, with carination. Almost flat shoulder, defined by two ridges, with band of raised dots between. Shoulder decoration of a vine tendril, depicted in double line, stemming from base of handle. Large filling hole defined by single ridge. Flared nozzle, sloping downwards and decorated with two semi-volutes, with diamond between. Circular ring base, ring formed by two concentric ridges. Ring handle, surface delaminating. Fine, reddish yellow (2.5YR 6/6) clay, with some fine to small white and black inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Lamp broken into pieces and repaired, with parts of original wall, floor, nozzle and shoulder restored. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

70AD to mid second century.  
Type: Sellers and Baramki (1953) Type 1, Sub-type B; Kahane (1961) Group E; Kennedy (1963) Type 3.  
Close to: Sussman (1982) 158-9.



**60** **Inv.No. 53.536.8**

Provenance: Jericho Tomb H23. No. 7.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Length: 9.9cm, Width: 6.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.0cm.

Mould-made, circular, flattened oil chamber, double convex in profile, with carination. Almost flat shoulder defined by single ridge and decorated with band of lily motifs, radiating from circle at base of nozzle and extending to handle. Large filling hole defined by flat rim and single wide ridge. Flared nozzle, almost flat on top, decorated with two semi-volutes and single lily motif between. Circular ring base. Remains of ring handle, partially lost. Fine, pink (5YR 7/4) clay, with some fine white and sparkling inclusions, some small grey inclusions and numerous fine voids. Unslipped. Lamp broken into pieces and repaired, with parts of original base, nozzle and shoulder restored. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

70AD to mid second century.  
Type: Sellers and Baramki (1953) Type 1, Sub-type B; Kahane (1961) Group E; Kennedy (1963) Type 3.  
Close to: Kennedy (1963) 516; Sussman (1982) 220, p. 27 lower right, p. 133: X; Oren and Rappaport (1984) fig. 14: 2, fig. 16: 9; Israeli and Avida (1988) 103, 111-3; Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) fig. 5.21: 9, ph. 5.55.

**61** **Inv.No. 53.536.3b**

Provenance: Jericho Tomb H23. No. 3.  
Presented by: British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem.  
Place of Manufacture: possibly Jarash.  
Length: 8.1cm, Width: 5.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.0cm.

Mould-made, circular, flattened oil chamber, with curved wall. Sloping shoulder, partially defined by single ridge and decorated with spiraling tendrils and berries. Large filling hole defined by ridge. Flared nozzle, sloping downwards and decorated with two semi-volutes. Circular ring base, slightly concave at centre. Rectangular knob handle. Semi-fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) clay, with numerous fine brown, grey and black inclusions and some fine to small voids. Remains of light red (2.5YR 6/8) slip on exterior. Surface and slip worn, hole and crack in shoulder, chip in handle. No blackening.

70AD to mid second century.  
Parallels: Israeli and Avida (1988) 257; Macdonnell (1988) pl. 6-2: 35; Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) fig. 5.21: 11.



62

Inv.No. 77.02

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan.

Place of Manufacture: possibly Jarash.

Length: 8.4cm, Width: 5.3cm, Maximum Height: 2.7cm.

Mould-made, circular, flattened oil chamber, double convex in profile, with carination. Sloping shoulder, decorated in relief with two large bunch of grapes stemming from indiscernible design on nozzle. Flanking handles is pair of pomegranates or flowers. Large filling hole defined by three concentric ridges. Flared nozzle, decorated with two semi-volutes, two ridges spanning width and indiscernible relief motif, possibly single leaf. Flat, circular base, defined by three closely-set rings. Disc handle, decorated with single groove. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with some fine black and sparkling inclusions. Brown (7.5 YR 4/3) slip covering exterior above carination, with runs below. Produced from worn mould. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

70AD to mid second century.

Parallels: Iliffe (1944) pl. VIII: 155; Israeli and Avida (1988) 232, 258-9; Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) 129-30.

63

Inv.No. 198.13

Provenance: Pella Tomb 54. Reg. No. 62016.

Presented by: University of Sydney Pella Project.

Place of Manufacture: possibly Scythopolis.

Length: 8.1cm, Width: 7.0cm, Maximum Height: 2.2cm.

Mouldmade, flattened, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Circular, shallow discus, defined by five concentric ridges. Centre of discus and filling hole lost. Shoulder decorated with a band of small, impressed squares. Short, rounded, nozzle, with slightly raised lip around wick hole and flanked on either side by single impressed circle. Circular base, defined by groove and concave at centre. Fine pink (5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to small black inclusions, some small white inclusions and a few fine sparkling inclusions. Red (10R 5/6) slip covering external surface above carination, with runs below. Lamp broken into several pieces and repaired, surface and slip worn, chip in rim of wick hole. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second half of first to second century AD.

Previously published in McNicoll *et al.* (1992) pl. 87.3.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII variant; Broneer (1930) Type XXV variant; Kennedy (1963) Type 5.

Close to: Macalister (1912) pl. CXVI: 15; Baramki (1935-6) pl. VI: 4; McCown (1947) pl. 72: 1652; Kahane (1961) fig. 3: 25; Hajjar (1965) pl. XX: F384, F389; Smith (1973) pl. 79: 19; Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1981) pl. IX: 1-2, pl. XVI: 2; Loffreda (1984) fig. 7: 19; Israeli and Avida (1988) 46-7; MacDonnell (1988) 14; Bagatti (1990) ph. 13, top right; McNicoll *et al.* (1992) pl. 93: 10, pl. 133: 13; Oren and Rappaport (1994) fig. 14: 6, fig. 17: 3; Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1995) p. 288, ph. 5.58; Feig (1999) fig. 6: 3-4.



64

Inv.No. 62.732

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.5cm, Width: 5.9cm, Maximum Height: 4.0cm.

Wheel-made, conical oil chamber, surmounted by flared neck, with fine ribbing on outside wall. Hand-formed tubular nozzle projecting from front of oil chamber. Convex, undefined base. Strap handle, lost. Fine, brown (7.5 YR 4/2) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions and some fine to medium white inclusions. Remains of weak red (10R 4/3) slip covering entire external surface. Rim of neck chipped, surface and slip worn, remains of thick brown sediment on base. Blackening on nozzle.

Fourth to late seventh century AD.

Type: Sellers and Baramki (1953) Type IX; Kennedy (1963) Type 16; Levine and Netzer (1986) Type 5.

Parallels: Cesnola (1884) fig. 316; Petrie (1905) pl. LXIX: N46, 48; Macalister (1912) pl. LXXII: 11, pl. CV: 28; Brants (1913) 1178; Fitzgerald (1931) pl. XXXVI: 25; Robins (1939) pl. XVb: 3; Saller (1941) 9; Hamilton (1944) fig. 10: 14; Bernhard (1955) 384; Aharoni (1956) p. 108, fig. 4: 3; Crowfoot (1957) fig. 89: 10; Colt (1962) pl. XXVIII: 23; Kennedy (1963) 630; Bruyère (1966) pl. XXXV, top row; Oziol and Pouillouz (1969) 475; Oziol (1977) 883-4; Gualandi Genito (1977) 635; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 507; Rahmani (1983) fig. 1: 2; Tushingham (1985) fig. 30: 19; Levine and Netzer (1986) fig. 6: 11; Israeli and Avida (1988) 500; Rosenthal-Heginbottom (1988) pl. I: 21-3; Selesnow (1988) 294; Khairy (1990) 46; Gichon (1993) pl. 45: 16-9, pl. 50: 17a-b; Hübinger (1993) 297-8; Magness (1993) fig. 3: 5; Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) 207-8; Whitcomb (1994) p. 26: fig. b; Zononi (1996) 39-44.

Unpublished examples: two at the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney; Reg. Nos. A 3988-3/1, A 3988-3/2.



65

Inv.No. 53.503

Provenance: Ascalon.

Presented by: Colonel R.J Humphrey.

Length: 8.4cm, Width: 6.2cm, Maximum Height: 4.6cm.

Wheel-made, globular oil chamber, with large central filling hole and fine ribbing on outside wall. Hand-formed conical nozzle, projecting from front of oil chamber. Convex, undefined base. Strap handle, lost. Semi-coarse, pink (7.5 YR 8/4) clay, with some fine to small black and sparkling inclusions, some fine to medium white inclusions and many fine to small voids. Unslipped. Some gray patches due to reduction during firing. Rim chipped, cracks in wall and on join between nozzle and oil chamber. Slight blackening on tip of nozzle.

Fourth to late seventh century AD.

Type: Sellers and Baramki (1953) Type IX; Kennedy (1963) Type 16; Levine and Netzer (1986) Type 5.

Parallels: As previous.





66

Inv.No. 79.07

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Professor Alexander Cambitoglou.

Place of Manufacture: Northern Israel.

Length: 8.9cm, Width: 6.6cm, Maximum Height: 3.4cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, with central filling hole. Two pairs of incised grooves extend from handle down to wick hole, forming channel. Band of double oblique strokes incised within channel. Sloping shoulder, decorated by band of impressed rosettes. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, with squared end. Almost flat, piriform-shaped base, decorated with incised cross, within which are three impressed circles and impressed circle at each outside corner. Low, conical handle. Semi-fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine grey, some small white and a few medium brown inclusions. Remains of pink (7.5YR 8/4) slip on parts of external surface. Some blackening around wick hole.

Fourth to early fifth century AD.

Type: Sussman (1989) Type 6E.

Close to: Iliffe (1934), fig. 13; Avigad (1955) pl. 33: 6; Mazar (1973) fig. 24: 5; Avigad (1976) pl. LXX: 19, 23; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 448-9; Bailey (1988) Q 2318-20; MacDonell (1988) 49, 53, 59; Djuric (1995) C260.

67

Inv.No. 54.30

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Mrs Cameron Armstrong.

Length: 9.0cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.1cm.

Mould-made, slipper-shaped oil chamber, double convex in profile. Large, central filling hole defined by ridge. Relief shoulder decoration of zigzag or sunburst pattern surrounding filling hole, encircled by single ridge and radial strokes. At back is single raised dot. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, rounded at end, curved at top and decorated with curved ridge, which extends around wick hole. Above wick hole is relief cross, with bifurcated ends. Ring base. Semi-fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay with numerous small to medium white inclusions, some fine to small black and brown inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Surface worn and cracked in parts, crack along mould join. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

Fourth to sixth century AD.

Type: Sellers and Baramki (1953) Type XV B; Kennedy (1963)

Type 19 Group D; Magness (1993) Form 2.

Parallels: Macalister (1912) pl. CXIX: 18.

Close to: Bliss and Dickie (1898) pl. XXVI: 25; Husseini and Iliffe (1935) pl. LXXXVI: 5; Husseini (1938) pl. VIII: 1; McCown (1947) pl. 72: 1661, pl. 73: 1676; Kennedy (1963) 702; Mazar (1969) pl. XIII: B.2; Menzel (1969) 655; Crowfoot (1957) p. 375: 5; Saller (1957) fig. 16: 3; Aharoni (1964) pl. 26: 8; Escobar (1976) fig. 26; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 474; Bagatti and Milik (1981) fig. 26: 23, 26; Tushingham (1985) fig. 32: 50; Israeli and Avida (1988) 425; Gichon (1993) pl. 45: 3, pl. 50: 15.



68

Inv.No. 80.44

Provenance: Unknown.

Purchased from: Mrs B. Cairns.

Length: 7.5cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.0cm.

Mould-made, slipper-shaped oil chamber, double convex in profile with carination. Large central filling hole defined by ridge. Relief shoulder decoration of herringbone pattern surrounding filling hole. At back is single boss. Nozzle an integral part of body, rounded at end, curved at top, with blurred cross motif above wick hole. Ring base. Surface worn and cracked in parts, chips on rim of filling hole and back part of wall broken and restored. Semi-fine, red (2.5YR 5/6) clay, with some fine black, white and grey inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Surface worn and cracked in parts, chips on rim of filling hole, back part of wall broken and restored. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

Fourth to sixth century AD.

Parallels: Hadidi (1979) pl. 111: 6.

Close to: Saller (1957) fig. 16: 13, fig. 17: 2; Bagatti (1971) fig. 82: 5; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 457; Bagatti and Milik (1981) fig. 25: 10.



69

Inv.No. 77.03

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan.

Length: 9.6cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.3cm.

Mould-made, ovoid oil chamber, with large central filling hole defined by three concentric ridges. Relief shoulder decoration of band of obliquely-set parallel lines on either side of filling hole, ending in a row of three raised dots. In front of filling hole are two triangular panels formed by two ridges and ten raised dots. Between panels and above wick hole is flared cross in relief, set within raised dot and ridge pattern. Wide nozzle, an integral part of lamp, rounded at end. Ring base, concave at centre. Obliquely-set handle, flat at top and decorated with three vertical ridges. Fine, light red (10R 6/6) clay, with some fine black inclusions. Pink (7.5YR 8/3) slip on entire exterior surface. Yellow and white sediment on external surface. Slight blackening on rim of wick hole and at tip of nozzle.

Mid fifth to early seventh century AD.

Type: Loffreda (1974) Type 8; Da Costa (2001) Type 10.

Close to: Fitzgerald (1931) pl. XXXVI: 19; Sukenik (1935) fig. 25; Loffreda (1974) fig. 28: 9 and photo 26: 8; Mare (1984) 320; Alliata (1991) fig. 6: 14; Hirschfeld (1992) fig. 41: far right; Da Costa (2001) fig. 2: 8; Da Costa (2003) 266, 290.



70

Inv.No.198.19

Provenance: Pella, Jordan, Tomb 75. Reg. No. 92024.  
Presented by: University of Sydney Pella Project.  
Length: 12.6cm, Width: 6.6cm, Maximum Height: 6.6cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, double convex in profile, with carination. Curved shoulder, decorated with two pairs of oblique parallel ridges flanking either side of nozzle. Large, central filling hole defined by high ridge. Long, rounded nozzle, curved on top and decorated with central raised rib and radiating smaller lines. Wick hole at centre of raised, U-shaped panel at end of nozzle. Ring base, slightly convex at centre. High, cylindrical handle, attached to which is large cross, decorated with transversed lines in relief. Semi-fine, pink (7.5 YR 7/3) clay, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) at surface, with numerous fine to small black inclusions and some fine to small grey inclusions. Unslipped. Top part of cross lost, surface worn in parts. Fingerprint on handle. Slight burning at wick hole and at tip of nozzle.

Fifth to seventh century AD.

Type: Sellers and Baramki (1953) Type XI; Magness (1993) Form 3D.

Parallels: Bagatti (1979) pl. 1, fig. 2.

Close to: Macalister (1912) pl. Cl: 10; Crowfoot and Fitzgerald (1929) pl. XVII: 31; Sellers and Baramki (1953) fig. 44; Aharoni (1956) fig. 4.1; Kennedy (1963) 835; Aharoni (1964) fig. 26: 11-4; Dothan and Freedman (1967) fig. 15: 8; Smith: (1973) pl. 29: 313, pl. 63: 157; Bagatti (1979) pl. 15: 14; Bagatti and Milik (1981) fig. 26: 28-30; Tushingham (1985) fig. 32: 40, 42; Clark *et al.* (1986) pl. XIX: 2, middle of top row; Israeli and Avida (1988) 408, 429-32; Rasson and Seigne (1989) fig. 66: 14.6; Smith and Day (1989) pl. 50: 21; Bagatti (1990) fig. 8: 2; Loffreda (1990) fig. 6: 34.

71

Inv.No. 80.66

Provenance: Unknown.  
Bequest of: Miss A.M.L.Gillespie.  
Place of Manufacture: Jarash.  
Length: 10.0cm, Width: 6.8cm, Maximum Height: 4.7cm.

Mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Sloping shoulder decorated with a band of radiating ridges. Large filling hole defined by two ridges. Nozzle, rounded at end, decorated on top with oblique ridges and spiral and dot pattern, bordered on either side by ridge. Almost flat, undefined base. Obliquely-set, semi-circular handle, decorated with herringbone pattern. Semi-fine, light reddish brown (2.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium black, white and brown inclusions and many fine to small voids. Unslipped. Remains of fingerprint on handle. Surface abraded on base. Blackening on nozzle around rim of wick hole.

Sixth to seventh century AD.

Parallels: Clark *et al.* (1986) pl. XV: fig. 30, lower left.

Close to: Bisheh (1970) pl. III: fig. 2; Kehrborg (1986) pl. V: 16-7.



72

Inv.No. 198.12

Provenance: Pella Tomb 37. Reg. No. 40075.  
Presented by: University of Sydney Pella Project.  
Length: 9.7cm, Width: 5.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.5cm.

Mould-made, ovoid oil chamber, with sharp carination. Angular shoulder, decorated by obliquely-set lines and single ridge extending around shoulder. Large filling hole at centre, defined by ridge. Sloping nozzle, almost squared at end, with channel on top. Channel defined by two ridges extending from filling hole to end of nozzle, divided into two panels and decorated with band of chevrons. Ring base, slightly concave at centre. Obliquely-set handle tapering to pointed end, decorated by band of oblique ridges. Semi-coarse, brown (7.5 YR 5/3) clay, dark grey (Color Chart 1 for Gley 4/N) at surface, with numerous fine to medium white inclusions, numerous fine to small black inclusions, some small to medium red-brown inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and some small spawls and voids. Unslipped. Top part of handle lost, cracks in shoulder, wall and base, chip on wick hole. Blackening at end of nozzle.

Sixth to mid eighth century AD.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 24; Kaplan and Kaplan (1975) Type 1; Sussman (1983) Type 4; Levine and Netzer (1986) Type 2.

Close to: Macalister (1912) pl. CXIX: 26; Reisner *et al.* (1924) fig. 201: X4a; McCown (1947) pl. 73: 1675; Crowfoot (1957) fig. 89: 8; Menzel (1969) 654; Sussman (1976) pl. XXVII: 4-6; Modrzewska-Marciniak (1977) fig. 23: 3; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 572; Levine and Netzer (1986) ill. 128a-b; Alliata (1991) fig. 6: 14; Piccirillo and Alliata (1994) pl. XXXIV: 3; Avshalom-Gorni (2000) fig. 10: 28.

73

Inv.No. 53.500

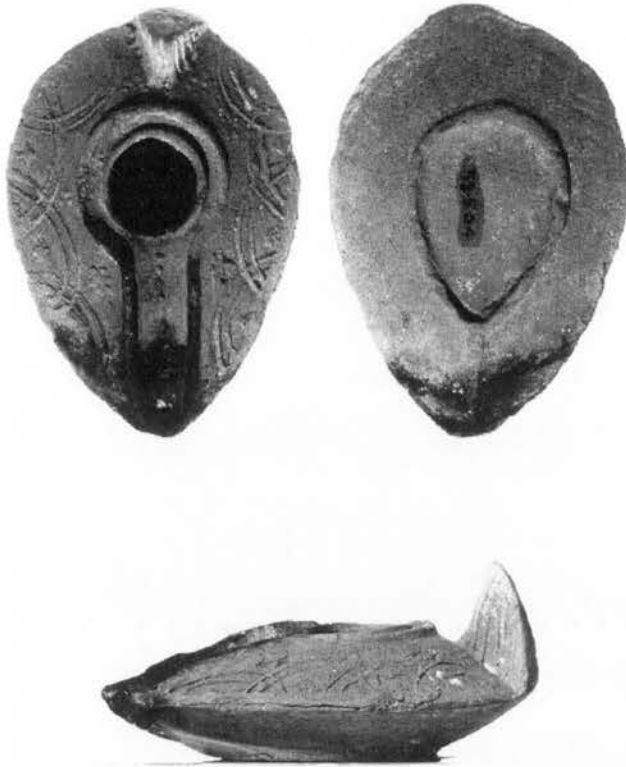
Provenance: Byblos.  
Presented by: Colonel R.J Humphrey.  
Length: 8.9cm, Width: 6.4cm, Maximum Height: 3.3cm.

Mould-made, pointed, oval-shaped oil chamber, with sharp carination. Large central filling hole surrounded by band of raised dots and defined by ridge, which continues along nozzle channel and around wick hole. Sloping shoulder, decorated by relief linear pattern of scrolls, circles and dots. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, sloping and rounded at end, with central channel on top. Channel decorated in relief by rectangular panel, filled in by oblique lines. Flat, pointed oval-shaped base. High tongue handle, top lost. Semi-fine, gray (5YR 6/1) clay, reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) at surface, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some small white and black inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Blackening at tip of nozzle.

Mid eighth to tenth century AD, or slightly later.

Type: Waagé (1941) Type 56; Kennedy (1963) Type 23; Kubiak (1970) Type A; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) Islamic Lamps, Group 1, Variant B.

Close to: Menzel (1969) 653.



74

Inv.No. 53.504

Provenance: Byblos.

Presented by: Colonel R.J Humphrey.

Length: 10.9cm, Width: 7.5cm, Maximum Height: 5.0cm.

Mould-made, pointed, oval-shaped oil chamber, with sharp carination. Circular discus defined by ridge, which continues along nozzle channel and around wick hole. Large central filling hole defined by ridge. Sloping shoulder, decorated in relief with concentric semi-circles and rosettes. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, sloping and rounded at end, central channel on top. Channel decorated by row of six raised dots. Pointed oval-shaped ring base. High tongue handle, decorated with vertical parallel ridges. Semi-fine, light red (2.5YR 6/8) clay, with numerous fine to small white, gray and black inclusions, some fine sparkling and brown inclusions and numerous fine voids. Unslipped. Surface worn, chips on rim of discus and on carination, with crack along mould join. Heavy blackening on nozzle, channel, discus and shoulder.

Mid eighth to tenth century AD, or slightly later.

Type: Waagé (1941) Type 56; Kennedy (1963) Type 23; Kubiak (1970) Type A; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) Islamic Lamps, Group 1, Variant B.

Close to: Loffreda (1974) fig. 28: 12.

## Syria

There are twenty-six lamps and lamp fragments originating from Syria. Four are wheelmade and the rest were produced in moulds. Most date from late antiquity, ranging from the third to eighth or ninth century AD, however three of the lamps are simple saucer lamps and probably date to the late Iron Age. Most of the lamps have provenances, but none derive from secure excavated contexts.

Unlike lamps from the Levant, the documentation of Syrian lamps has been limited to only a handful of detailed publications, hampering a full understanding of all lamp types and their regional variations. This fact is illustrated by the analysis of **85-6**, which depends on rather scanty information and requires the publication of future excavation results to provide a greater understanding of their origins and chronology.

The Syrian lamps have been acquired from a number of sources. **75-7**, **82**, **89**, **90**, **95-6** and **98** were presented in 1953 by Colonel R.J. Humphrey. **78-81** were presented in 1950, along with a number of other objects from Hama in central Syria, by the National Museum in Copenhagen. **84**, **92-4** and **99** were presented to the Museum at an unknown date by W.J. Beazley and **87** was presented in 1994 by Gordon Marr. **85-6** were bequeathed by Gertrude Kaster in 1998 and **88**, **91**, **97** and **100** were acquired from unknown sources.

**75-7** are the only pre-Roman Syrian lamps. They are wheelmade saucer lamps and are said to be from Byblos. These lamps have a similar shape, consisting of a simple, circular bowl, a flattened rim and sides pinched in to form a nozzle. **75-6** have flat bases and **77** has a disc base. The lamps are made of coarse, reddish yellow or light red clay, **75** and **77** are unslipped and **76** is self-slipped. Without a context, most saucer lamps are notoriously difficult to date, as their form spanned many centuries without much change. These three lamps find a parallel to an example excavated at Byblos<sup>1</sup> and probably date from the ninth to the sixth century BC.

The earliest Roman products are a group of four fragmentary lamps, all originating from Hama. **78** is a fragment of lamp bearing a piriform-shaped oil chamber, with a carination where the lower and upper halves meet, as well as a plain, undefined discus

and an off-centre filling hole. It is made from granular, pale yellow clay and is coated in a reddish brown to black slip. Unfortunately, the little of what remains of this lamp has made it hard to identify. It can be compared to an example belonging to Roman Group VI at Antioch,<sup>2</sup> which has a similar shape and a plain discus. It has been dated to the later part of the third century AD.

**79** is a fragment of the top part of a lamp, bearing part of the shoulder and the remains of a small, circular discus, defined by a groove. The shoulder has been decorated with four rows of raised dots. It is made from fine, pink clay and traces of colour on the exterior indicate that it was originally coated in a reddish yellow slip. Lamps of this shape have been classified as Dobbins Type 16, Form 3<sup>3</sup> and Baur Type IX,<sup>4</sup> and parallels have been recovered at Dura Europos,<sup>5</sup> Dibsi Faraj,<sup>6</sup> Palmyra<sup>7</sup> and Hama.<sup>8</sup> These parallels bear a circular oil chamber, a disc handle and a circular discus, defined by a groove. The examples from Dura Europos and Hama also have a heart-shaped nozzle. They have been dated at Dura Europos and Hama to the third century AD and at Dibsi Faraj from the end of the third to early fourth century.

**80-1** are two lamps belonging with Roman Group IX at Antioch,<sup>9</sup> Type X at Dura Europos<sup>10</sup> and Dobbins Type 16, Form 4.<sup>11</sup> These lamps usually have circular or piriform oil chambers, large filling holes, rounded nozzles, disc or pyramid-shaped handles and circular or oval ring bases. Often, the bases bear distinctive motifs at the centre, such as crosses, leaves or rosettes. The lamps are made from semi-fine, light red clay and as is commonly found on these lamps, are coated in a red slip. The shape of lamps of this type reveal that the discus has now been eliminated and replaced by a large filling hole.

**80** is a fragment of a carinated oil chamber, with the remains of the filling hole and part of the shoulder. The shoulder is decorated in relief with a stylised vine pattern

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<sup>1</sup> Dunand (1958) fig. 856: 14653.

<sup>2</sup> Waagé (1934) no. 1856.

<sup>3</sup> Dobbins (1977) p. 116.

<sup>4</sup> Baur (1947) pp. 69-70.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* pl. XIII: 401.

<sup>6</sup> Dobbins (1977) no. 302.

<sup>7</sup> Michalowski (1964) pl. V: 5.

<sup>8</sup> Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 12: g.

<sup>9</sup> Waagé (1934) pp. 65-6.

<sup>10</sup> Baur (1947) p. 70.

<sup>11</sup> Dobbins (1977) p. 117.

surrounding the filling hole, framed by a band of impressed circles. The decoration was a popular motif on lamps of this type. Three parallels to this lamp are known at Antioch<sup>12</sup> and one at Dura Europos.<sup>13</sup>

**81** is a fragment bearing a nozzle and an oval ring base, with the remains of a flared cross at the centre. This base and motif parallel an example from Antioch.<sup>14</sup>

Lamps of this shape have been dated to the fourth century at Antioch<sup>15</sup> and the first third of the fourth century by Dobbins.<sup>16</sup> At Dura Europos, the lamp fragments found there were dated from the fourth to fifth century AD, but this dating has been largely based on surface finds.<sup>17</sup>

**82-3** have oval oil chambers, the join of the upper and lower parts of each forming a carination. Neither lamp has a discus, but rather a central filling hole surrounded by impressed, linear decoration. Both have similar pointed or tapering handles, however, the bases vary. **84** has a flattened base and **85** has an oval disc base. Both bases have been decorated with impressed or incised decoration. The lamps are made from a similar coarse, pale brown clay and coated in red slip.

These lamps belong to Dobbins Type 17.<sup>18</sup> According to Dobbins, they were manufactured in Antioch and represent a departure from traditional, discus-type lamps of the second to third century, towards a more experimental type, influenced in part by new lamp forms emanating from Athens in the fourth century AD.<sup>19</sup> Lamps of this type, as Dobbins Type 16, share common features with Athenian lamps, including oval oil chambers, red slip and the abandonment of signatures on bases, replaced instead by an experimentation with differing stylised motifs.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Waagé (1934) nos. 251, 1487; Waagé (1941) fig. 80: 153.

<sup>13</sup> Baur (1947) pl. XIII: 408.

<sup>14</sup> Dobbins (1977) no. 306.

<sup>15</sup> Waagé (1934) p. 66.

<sup>16</sup> Dobbins (1977) p. 263.

<sup>17</sup> Baur (1947) p. 70.

<sup>18</sup> Dobbins (1977) p. 119.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* p. 106.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 106-7.



Lamps of the same type were recovered not only at Antioch, but also at D  h  s,<sup>21</sup> Dibs   Faraj,<sup>22</sup> Homs<sup>23</sup> and Hama.<sup>24</sup> A chronological range may be established by comparing lamps at Dibs   Faraj, which date to the second half of the fourth century AD<sup>25</sup> and those at Hama and Antioch, which date to the fifth century AD.

**84** has a flattened, piriform-shaped oil chamber, with a large filling hole, broad shoulder, rounded volute nozzle, disc handle and a flattened base defined by two concentric circles. It is made from fine, pale yellow clay and is unslipped, belonging to a series of early Byzantine Syrian lamps, on which no slip was used. A distinctive feature of this lamp is the number of motifs employed in decoration. On the shoulder is a raised zigzag and dot pattern surrounding the filling hole. This pattern is edged by a ridge, emanating from which is a band of short, radial grooves. The nozzle is decorated with two volutes and the base has been decorated with a central incised leaf motif, surrounded by an ovolo pattern. Lamps of the same shape recovered in Syria indicate that they were decorated in a variety of styles. The nozzles usually were of the volute type, recalling a feature of earlier discus lamps. The shoulder decoration varied, including cable patterns, radiating tongues and large petals placed around the filling hole, forming a rosette.

Published parallels to this lamp are rather limited. This lamp shape has so far been published from excavations at only two sites in northern Syria, Dibs   Faraj and Anab Safina, although unpublished examples from other sites along the Euphrates are also recorded.<sup>26</sup> No lamps of this type were recovered at Antioch. The lamp corresponds to Type 24 at Dibs   Faraj<sup>27</sup> and Type 1 at Anab Safina.<sup>28</sup> Further examples from Anab Safina have been recovered from a large Byzantine grave<sup>29</sup> and an unprovenanced parallel is also held in the collection of the Damascus Museum.<sup>30</sup> The lamps have

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<sup>21</sup> Sodini *et al.* (1980) fig. 319.

<sup>22</sup> Dobbins (1977) no. 327.

<sup>23</sup> Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) no. 259.

<sup>24</sup> Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 37: 1; Ploug (1986) fig. 15 g-h.

<sup>25</sup> Dobbins (1977) p. 120.

<sup>26</sup> For a list of unpublished examples, see Dobbins (1977) p. 195, footnote 1-2.

<sup>27</sup> Dobbins (1977) p. 140.

<sup>28</sup> Modrzevska-Marciniak (1977) pp. 136-8.

<sup>29</sup> Bounni (1979) p. 56, two lamps at top right of photo.

<sup>30</sup> Zouhdi (1974) p. 176, fig. 1 top right.

been dated at Dibsī Faraj to the first third of the fourth century AD<sup>31</sup> and at Anab Safina from the fourth to fifth century AD.<sup>32</sup>

**85** is a lamp of unusual shape. It has an elongated oil chamber, a ring base, a large filling hole and a groove extending from the filling hole to the wick hole. There is no discus and the shoulder is decorated with an impressed zigzag pattern encircling the filling hole. The remains of the handle indicate it was probably pyramid-shaped. The lamp is made from fine, pale yellow clay and is unslipped.

No parallel has been traced for this lamp, however it bears a close resemblance to a lamp from Apamea, which lies just north of the current Syrian border.<sup>33</sup> This lamp bears similar features in almost all aspects, but its maker employed a different, high-relief decoration, which contrasts with the impressed decoration of **85**.

Despite the need for further documentation, certain features of these lamps reveal clues about where this shape fits within the typological corpus of Syrian lamps. The fabric and lack of slip are quite similar to **84**, as is the filling hole and the surrounding zigzag pattern on the shoulder. This pattern was a popular motif in Syrian lamps from late antiquity, as illustrated also on **89**. The shape of the oil chamber and the narrow channel on the top may represent a transitional feature towards the more piriform-shaped lamps of Dobbins Type 27<sup>34</sup> and Modrzejewska-Marciniak Type II,<sup>35</sup> as shown by **87**. The size of the filling hole, the pyramid-shaped handle and the ring base of this lamp also recall features belonging to these types. Based on these typological features, the lamp may date possibly to the fifth and sixth century AD.

**86** is another lamp of which details are sketchy and further publications are needed to provide more parallels. This lamp has a piriform oil chamber, a large filling hole, linear decoration on the shoulder and a slight, decorative ring base. Notable is the pentagonal handle, also decorated in linear patterns. It is made from semi-fine, reddish yellow clay, with a coating of red slip.

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<sup>31</sup> Dobbins (1977) p. 289.

<sup>32</sup> Modrzejewska-Marciniak (1977) p. 140.

<sup>33</sup> Balty and Balty (1972) pl. XXXVII: 1-2.

<sup>34</sup> Dobbins (1977) p. 297.

<sup>35</sup> Modrzejewska-Marciniak (1977) p. 140.

Lamps bearing similar pentagonal handles have not been studied in detail and only recently has it been observed that they originated from the Hauran in southern Syria.<sup>36</sup> The majority of published parallels so far stem from Levantine sites. The shape of the lamp may have two variations, depending on the base form. Some versions have a completely flat base, with no decorative features and other versions have a flattened base, with a slight, almost vestigial ring base, as seen on 86.

No parallel to this lamp can be traced, however it is similar to examples found at Pella,<sup>37</sup> Jalame,<sup>38</sup> Jarash,<sup>39</sup> Bosra<sup>40</sup> and Umm el-Jimal,<sup>41</sup> as well as unprovenanced examples from the the Warschaw<sup>42</sup> and Anawati Collections,<sup>43</sup> the National Library in Paris<sup>44</sup> and examples published by Sussman.<sup>45</sup> The shape is also closely related to lamps with bow-shaped and broad-shaped nozzles found at Pella, Beth Shan and the Galilee.<sup>46</sup> These lamps are usually decorated with relief chevrons or radiating lines, similar to 86 and also bear the same shaped oil chamber and filling hole, defined by ridges.

Archaeological evidence indicates that the chronological range for these lamps is broad, as indicated by the lamp from Jalame, dated to the third quarter of the fourth century AD,<sup>47</sup> the parallel from Pella, dated to the sixth and seventh century AD<sup>48</sup> and the lamps from Bosra, dated from the end of the fifth to the seventh century AD.<sup>49</sup> A more probable date, based on typological considerations, has been provided by Blanc, who has suggests a fifth to sixth century AD range.<sup>50</sup> This compares favourably to the date suggested for the bow-shaped and broad-shaped nozzle lamps from Jordan, which date to the sixth century.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> See Joly and Blanc (1995) pp. 111-13; Lapp (1995) p. 437, who cites P-M. Blanc, *Les lampes hauranaises. Typologie, chronologie, diffusion*, an unpublished paper read at the Byzantine and Early Islamic Ceramics in Syria-Jordan (4<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> c.) Colloquium. (Amman 1994).

<sup>37</sup> Smith (1973) no. 292.

<sup>38</sup> MacDonnell (1988) no. 87.

<sup>39</sup> Uscatescu (1992) no. 10.

<sup>40</sup> Joly and Blanc (1995) fig. 9.

<sup>41</sup> Lapp (1995) p. 437.

<sup>42</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) no. 434.

<sup>43</sup> Djuric (1995) no. C280.

<sup>44</sup> Trost and Hellmann (1996) no. 210.

<sup>45</sup> Sussman (1980) nos. 1-2.

<sup>46</sup> See Da Costa (2001) p. 244, Type 8.

<sup>47</sup> MacDonnell (1988) p. 133.

<sup>48</sup> Smith (1973) p. 220.

<sup>49</sup> Joly and Blanc (1995) p. 113.

<sup>50</sup> Lapp (1995) p. 437.

<sup>51</sup> Da Costa (2001) p. 244.

Continuing the Byzantine unslipped tradition in Syria are lamps **87-8**, bearing a piriform-shaped oil chamber, a keyhole-shaped discus, a large filling hole and a ridge extending from the handle to around the wick hole. They have a conical, almost pyramidal handle and a ring base. An important feature is the decoration, which usually includes a raised branch pattern on the shoulder, extending from the handle to the base of the nozzle. **88** has been decorated on the shoulder with a band of raised concentric circles, which is not as common for lamps of this shape. Often these lamps are decorated with a Christian cross within the channel, although sometimes, as in **87**, the cross was absent. **87** is made from a fine, pale yellow clay and **88** from a semi-fine, reddish yellow clay.

Lamps of this shape correspond to Dobbins Type 27<sup>52</sup> and Type II at Anab Safina.<sup>53</sup> Syrian parallels to **87** have also been found at Mumbaqa<sup>54</sup> and Dibsi Faraj<sup>55</sup> and further examples have been recovered from within the Levant.<sup>56</sup> Unprovenanced examples belong to the Warschaw<sup>57</sup> and Anawati Collections<sup>58</sup> and the Australian National University.<sup>59</sup>

No exact parallels are known for **88**, although it is similar to two identical lamps of unknown provenance, one now in the Schloessinger Collection<sup>60</sup> and the other in the Cremona Museum.<sup>61</sup> Compare also two lamps from Alexandria, both with similar shoulder motifs.<sup>62</sup> These lamps are of comparable shape, however they differ in that their filling holes are much smaller and the decoration consists of a band of single raised circles, rather than concentric ones.

There is no contextual evidence for dating these lamps, however Dobbins notes typological considerations such as the shape of the oil chamber and the use of the cross motif would place the lamps sometime between the fifth to sixth century AD.<sup>63</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Dobbins (1977) pp. 147-8.

<sup>53</sup> Modrzewska-Marciniak (1977) p. 140.

<sup>54</sup> Orthman (1975) pl. 21.

<sup>55</sup> Dobbins (1977) nos. 404-7

<sup>56</sup> Bagatti (1964) fig. 1: 13.

<sup>57</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) nos. 479-80.

<sup>58</sup> Djuric (1995) nos. C296-7.

<sup>59</sup> Green (1981) no. 74.08.

<sup>60</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 586.

<sup>61</sup> Pontiroli (1980) no. 120.

<sup>62</sup> Rodziewicz (1984) pl. 64: 284, pl. 65: 291.

<sup>63</sup> Dobbins (1977) p. 149.

Lamps **89-93** are all of the same type and are representative of another Byzantine lamp form in Syria. Characteristic of this type is an elongated, piriform-shaped oil chamber, a large filling hole and a high, oblique handle, squared at the top. Most of the lamps have ring bases and channels extending to the wick hole. **89-92** are made from a semi-coarse clay of various colours, with a red slip. **93** is made from a fine, pink clay, with a reddish yellow slip.

Syrian lamps of this shape correspond to Waagé Type 53,<sup>64</sup> Kennedy Type 20,<sup>65</sup> Dobbins Type 21<sup>66</sup> and Sodini *et al.* Type 1 a-b.<sup>67</sup> Examples have also been found in the Hebron region of Israel, classified as Bagatti Type 2.<sup>68</sup>

This lamp form probably originated in Antioch, however the shape was quite popular and there were probably several other production centres.<sup>69</sup> The lamps from Antioch were usually manufactured with a key-hole shaped discus, defined by a ridge that extended along the channel and around the filling hole. Lamps from other centres may not have included this ridge and the handle motifs usually differed from the Antiochene lamps, often depicting rosettes or crosses.<sup>70</sup> **89-91** may therefore have been produced at Antioch and **92-3** were possibly produced at another centre.

Usually, the lamps are decorated with a variety of relief linear or floral motifs. **89** is decorated within the discus by a zigzag and dot pattern and a palm leaf on the nozzle and handle. It is similar to examples in the Schloessinger<sup>71</sup> and Warschaw Collections<sup>72</sup> and a lamp from Hama.<sup>73</sup>

**90** is decorated with a band of raised dots around the filling hole and along the channel and a rectangular panel of dots on the handle. It is similar to a lamp found at

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<sup>64</sup> Waagé (1941) p. 67.

<sup>65</sup> Kennedy (1962) pp. 87, 108.

<sup>66</sup> Dobbins (1977) pp. 127-31.

<sup>67</sup> Sodini *et al.* (1980) pp. 254-6.

<sup>68</sup> Bagatti (1964) pp. 262-4.

<sup>69</sup> Dobbins (1977) p. 128.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.* p. 131.

<sup>71</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 503.

<sup>72</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) no. 478.

<sup>73</sup> Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 15: t.

Antioch.<sup>74</sup> **91** is decorated with a wreath round the filling hole and six pointed star set within a rectangular panel on the handle. It closely resembles a lamp from Hama.<sup>75</sup>

**92-3** are decorated with crosses on their handles and **93** has additional crosses within the base ring and at the back of the handle. The discus of **92** is decorated with a square enclosing the filling hole, surrounded by rosettes and triangles and **93** with bands of raised dots. **92** is similar to a lamp found in the region of Beirut, now in the Louvre<sup>76</sup> and **93** resembles two examples, one from D  h  s<sup>77</sup> and another of unknown provenance.<sup>78</sup>

Dating of this form is usually based on evidence from Antioch, which for a long time has been the only source for published examples of this type. Lamps of Waag  's Type 53 at Antioch were dated to the fifth and sixth century AD,<sup>79</sup> however Dobbins points out that this type combined two or more lamp shapes and should be separated into different forms. It is probable therefore that **89-93** were first produced in the sixth century AD, but did not continue into the early Islamic period.<sup>80</sup> A date of the sixth to mid seventh century is therefore quite likely.

**94-7** represent a transitional lamp form between Dobbins Type 27 of the Byzantine period and the early Islamic piriform shape of Waag   Type 56. These lamps have the same shape and standard features described above, however the oil chambers are more circular than piriform. The shoulder of each lamp is decorated with a band of radiating ridges and **96-7** have a band of raised dots encircling the filling hole. Each lamp stands on a base ring, which has been decorated with concentric grooves. The lamps are made from almost identical, reddish yellow coarse clay and all are unslipped. **95-6** are said to have originated from Byblos, the other two are from unknown provenances.

It is curious that the Nicholson Museum has come in possession of four almost identical lamps of this shape, as they do not seem to be common, and may in fact

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<sup>74</sup> Waag   (1941) fig. 80: 159.

<sup>75</sup> Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 15: r.

<sup>76</sup> Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) no. 228.

<sup>77</sup> Sodini *et al.* (1980) fig. 312.

<sup>78</sup> Fischer and Welling (1984) no. 52.

<sup>79</sup> Waag   (1941) p. 67.

<sup>80</sup> Dobbins (1977) pp. 131-2.

derive from one particular workshop. The only parallels have been found at Anab Safina<sup>81</sup> and at Hama,<sup>82</sup> as well as an unprovenanced example now in Mainz.<sup>83</sup> At Anab Safinah, the form dates from the fourth to eighth century,<sup>84</sup> although this range is too broad and based on material from unstratified contexts. The examples from Hama date from the sixth to seventh century AD.<sup>85</sup> Taking into consideration the transitional nature of the shape of the oil chamber and its possible use in early Islamic times, a date range from the sixth to eighth century is quite likely.

**94-7** are almost identical in fabric and shape to **98**, however it differs in that the oil chamber is more oval in shape and the nozzle is pointed. The shoulder is decorated with a band of radiating ridges and a band of raised dots encircles the exterior of the discus. The lamp stands on a base ring, which has been decorated with an eight pointed star in relief. Parallels to **98** have also been found Anab Safinah<sup>86</sup> and Hama<sup>87</sup> and an unprovenanced example is held by the Damascus Museum.<sup>88</sup>

**99** illustrates the emergence of an early Islamic shape. The oil chamber has moved from a pointed oval form to a pointed piriform shape. This lamp is made from a fine, pale brown clay, which differs from the fabric of the previous five. However, it remains unslipped and is decorated simply with five concentric ridges around the shoulder and two ridges within the nozzle channel. The shoulder ridges are unusual and may have been influenced by the decorative ridges found on wheelmade lamps from the Negev.<sup>89</sup> **99** has no published parallel, but is similar to an unprovenanced example now in Warsaw, which is decorated on the lower shoulder with concentric ridges and an Islamic relief inscription on the upper shoulder.<sup>90</sup>

Lamps **98-9** are Syrian versions of Kennedy Type 23, Group A,<sup>91</sup> a fairly common form throughout the Levant.<sup>92</sup> Kennedy's classification, however, is not fully adapted

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<sup>81</sup> Modrzevska-Marciniak (1977) Type V, p. 150: fig. 1.

<sup>82</sup> Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 17: i.

<sup>83</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 651.

<sup>84</sup> Modrzevska-Marciniak (1977) pp. 143-4.

<sup>85</sup> Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) p. 36.

<sup>86</sup> Modrzevska-Marciniak (1977) p. 150: fig. 2; Bounni (1979) p. 56: bottom left.

<sup>87</sup> Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 17: h.

<sup>88</sup> Zouhdi (1974) pl. 10, top right.

<sup>89</sup> See **64-5** of this catalogue.

<sup>90</sup> Bernhard (1955) no. 391.

<sup>91</sup> Kennedy (1963) p. 89.

<sup>92</sup> For a comprehensive list of Levantine examples, see Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 538.

to Syrian lamps, as it is too broad and fails to incorporate all typological differences. This shape, within the Syrian context, awaits comprehensive analysis in the future. Generally, Kennedy Type 23, Group A dates to the seventh and eighth century AD.

**100** represents the reintroduction of wheelmade lamps to the region. It is a circular lamp, with a carinated oil chamber, a high ridge defining the circular discus and a large filling hole. The lamp probably had a loop handle, which is now lost. The base is disc-shaped and there is a slight nozzle formed by a rounded projection stemming from the carination. The wick hole has been pierced through the shoulder. **100** is made from a distinctive red to brown clay and is unslipped.

Lamps of this shape correspond to Waagé Type 60a<sup>93</sup> at Antioch, where they are shown to have evolved from Types **57** and **58**. These earlier types were also present at Déhès<sup>94</sup> and a parallel to **100** has also been found at Hama.<sup>95</sup> A large number of these lamps has been discovered at Tell 'Arqa, where they were almost the only Late Byzantine lamp form found. Here it can be observed lamps incorporating many variations in shape and size.<sup>96</sup> The large corpus of lamps from Tell 'Arqa indicates that they were probably manufactured there and provides concrete evidence that the lamp form evolved in Syria. This eliminates any confusion that had previously arisen about a possible Cypriot production centre, largely due to the many examples found within Cyprus. Cyprus finds have been made at Salamis,<sup>97</sup> Dhiorios,<sup>98</sup> Tamassos<sup>99</sup> and Paphos.<sup>100</sup> One example has also been discovered at Caesarea Maritima in Israel.<sup>101</sup>

The dating of these lamps has often been unreliable, as at Hama they date to the third century AD and at Déhès to the ninth and tenth century AD. A more reliable chronological range is provided by the lamps from Tell 'Arqa, assigned a Late Byzantine date and the finds at Antioch, dated from the seventh to eighth century AD.<sup>102</sup>

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<sup>93</sup> Waagé (1941) p. 68.

<sup>94</sup> Sodini *et al.* (1980) fig. 318.

<sup>95</sup> Ploug (1986) fig. 37: a.

<sup>96</sup> Thalmann (1978) fig. 40: 1-9.

<sup>97</sup> Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) nos. 476-7, 479.

<sup>98</sup> Oziol (1977) no. 881.

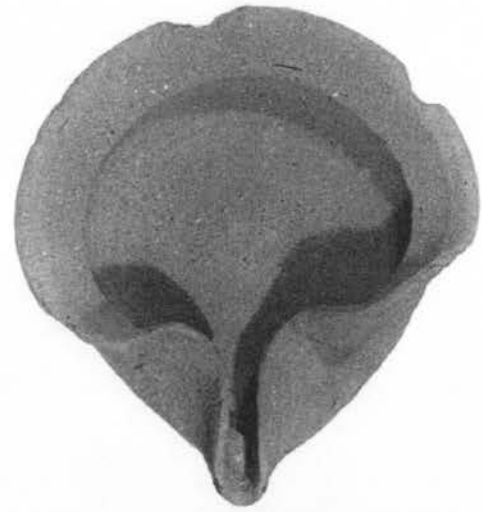
<sup>99</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 349.

<sup>100</sup> An unpublished example found at the University of Sydney's Excavations at the Hellenistic Theatre in Paphos. Inv. No. 2739.

<sup>101</sup> Levine and Netzer (1986) fig. 6: 12.

<sup>102</sup> Waagé (1941) p. 68.





75.

Inv.No. 53.493

Provenance: Byblos.

Presented by: Colonel R.J. Humphrey.

Length: 13.2cm, Width: 12.3cm, Maximum Height: 5.8cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with flat floor and flattened rim. Sides pinched in to form long, narrow nozzle. Flattened base. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium white and gray inclusions, a few medium black inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Chip in rim, split in centre of nozzle formed during firing. No blackening.

Ninth to sixth century BC.

Parallels: Dunand (1958) fig. 856: 14653.

76.

Inv.No. 53.494

Provenance: Byblos.

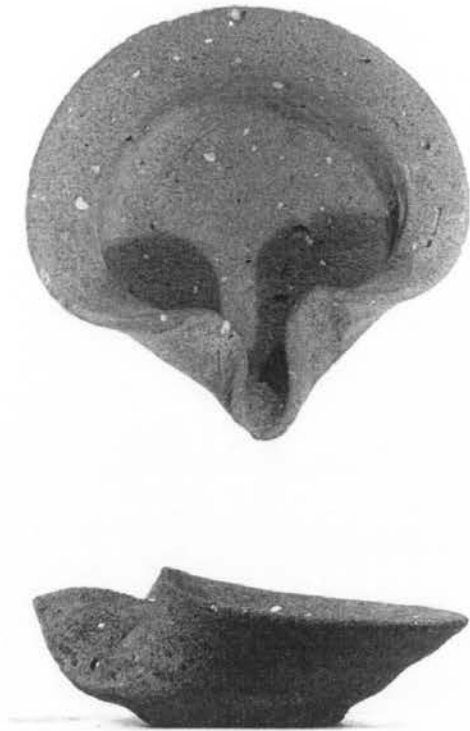
Presented by: Colonel R.J. Humphrey.

Length: 11.8cm, Width: 10.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.2cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with flat floor and flattened rim. Sides pinched in to form long, narrow nozzle. Flattened base. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium black, white and gray inclusions and some fine to small voids. Patch of very pale brown (10YR 8/4) self-slip on exterior. Chips in rim. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

Ninth to sixth century BC.

Parallels: as previous.



77.

Inv.No. 53.495

Provenance: Byblos.

Presented by: Colonel R.J. Humphrey.

Length: 11.0cm, Width: 11.2cm, Maximum Height: 4.1cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with flat floor and flattened rim. Sides pinched in to form long, narrow nozzle. Flat disc base. Coarse, light red (2.5YR 6/8) clay, with numerous fine to medium white and gray inclusions, numerous fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine to medium voids. Pinkish white (7.5YR 8/2) self-slip on interior and exterior. Chip in rim and wall, slip well worn. No blackening.

Ninth to sixth century BC.

Close to: Dunand (1958) fig. 856: 14653.



78

Inv.No. 50.496

Provenance: Hama.

Presented by: National Museum, Copenhagen.

Length: 6.2cm, Width: 3.0cm.

Mouldmade fragment of piriform-shaped oil chamber, upper and lower halves meeting at carination. Plain, undefined discus, with remains of off-centre filling hole. Granular, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) clay, with many fine black inclusions and some fine voids. Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) to black (2.5Y 2.5/1) slip covering entire external surface, with runs onto interior. Slip worn and chipped.

Late third century AD.

Type: Waagé (1934) Roman Group VI.

Parallels: Waagé (1934) 1856.



79

Inv.No. 50.500

Provenance: Hama.  
Presented by: National Museum, Copenhagen.  
Length: 4.2cm, Width: 2.9cm.

Mouldmade fragment of top half of circular lamp. Small, circular discus, defined by groove. Shoulder decorated by four rows of raised dots, bordered at edge by deep groove. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/3) clay, with numerous fine black inclusions and some fine voids. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) slip on upper surface, with runs on interior. Surface and slip worn, some dot decoration lost.

Third to fourth century AD.

Type: Baur (1947) Type IX; Dobbins (1977) Type 16, Form 3.  
Parallels: Baur (1947) 401; Michalowski (1964) pl. V: 5; Dobbins (1977) 302; Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 12: g.



80

Inv.No. 50.499

Provenance: Hama.  
Presented by: National Museum, Copenhagen.  
Length: 3.9cm, Width: 2.4cm.

Mouldmade fragment of carinated upper and lower part of oil chamber, with remains of filling hole. Shoulder decorated in relief, with stylised vine pattern surrounding filling hole and framed by band of impressed circles. Surface worn. Semi-fine, light red (10R 7/6) clay, with some fine black inclusions and some fine voids. Remains of light red (2.5YR 6/8) slip on exterior.

Fourth century AD.

Type: Waagé (1934) Roman Group IX; Baur (1947) Type X; Dobbins (1977) Type 16, Form 4.  
Parallels: Waagé (1934) 251, 1487; Waagé (1941) fig. 80: 153; Baur (1947) pl. XIII: 408; Dobbins (1977) 308-9.



81

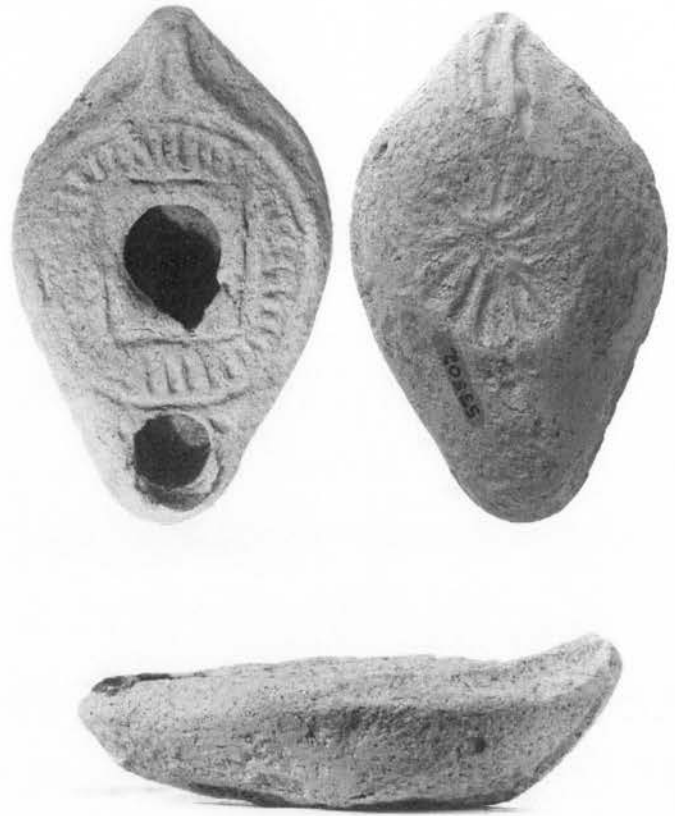
Inv.No. 50.494

Provenance: Hama.  
Presented by: National Museum, Copenhagen.  
Length: 4.7cm, Width: 4.2cm.

Mouldmade fragment of lower half of lamp, showing long nozzle, oval-shaped ring base, with remains of flared cross at centre. Semi-fine, light red (10R 7/6) clay, with some fine black inclusions and some fine voids. Traces of light red (2.5YR 6/8) slip on external surface. Blackening at end of nozzle.

Fourth century AD.

Type: Waagé (1934) Roman Group IX; Baur (1947) Type X; Dobbins (1977) Type 16, Form 4.  
Parallels: Dobbins (1977) 306.



82

Inv.No. 53.502

Provenance: Between Fidar and Byblos, Lebanon.  
Presented by: Col. R.J. Humphrey.  
Place of Manufacture: Antioch.  
Length: 10.3cm, Width: 6.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.4cm.

Mould-made, oval oil chamber, shoulder meeting wall at carination. Central filling hole, surrounded by incised rectangle, band of impressed grooves and outer circular groove. Rounded nozzle an integral part of oil chamber. Uneven, piriform base, with decorative star pattern of impressed lines radiating from centre. Tapering, obliquely-set handle, decorated at top with central groove, and at back with two ridges and three grooves. Coarse, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) clay, with numerous fine to small white, brown and black inclusions, one large white-gray inclusion embedded within rim of wick hole and numerous fine to small voids. Traces of light red (10R 6/8) slip covering upper external surface. Surface worn and delaminating in parts, chip on rim of filling hole, crack running between filling hole and wick hole. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second half of fourth to fifth century AD.

Type: Waagé (1934) Roman Group X; Dobbins (1977) Type 17.  
Parallels: Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) 259.

Close to: Sodini *et al.* (1980) fig. 319; Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 15: g-h; Ploug (1986) fig. 37: I; Djuric (1995) C 269.



83

Inv.No. 62.724

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Antioch.

Length: 9.3cm, Width: 5.9cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Mould-made, oval oil chamber, shoulder meeting wall at carination. Central filling hole, radiating from which is band of impressed grooves. Surrounding this and extending from handle to wick hole is single groove. Rounded nozzle, with four impressed uneven dots above wick hole. Oval-shaped disc base, concave at centre, connected to incised line pattern and raised leaf motif extending from base to below handle. Faint chevron pattern extending along length and ladder pattern spanning width of nozzle. Rounded, obliquely-set handle. Semi-coarse, very pale brown (10YR 8/4) clay, with numerous fine to small white, gray and sparkling inclusions and some fine voids. Remains of red (10R 4/8) slip covering all external surfaces. Surface delaminating and slip well worn. Blackening at end and tip of nozzle.

Second half of fourth to fifth century AD.

Type: Waagé (1941) Type 52b; Dobbins (1977) Type 17.

Close to: Waagé (1941) fig. 80: 157; Dobbins (1977) 326; Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) 258; Ploug (1986) fig. 37: h, m; Djuric (1995) C 268.

84

Inv.No. 62.744

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: W.J. Beazley.

Place of Manufacture: Northern Syria.

Length: 8.9cm, Width: 7.0cm, Maximum Height: 3.5cm.

Mouldmade, flat, piriform-shaped oil chamber, two halves meeting at carination. Large filling hole defined by ridge. Sloping shoulder decorated by relief zigzag and dot pattern encircling filling hole. Zigzag pattern defined by ridge, radiating from which is band of short radial grooves. Broad, rounded nozzle, flat on top, with two single-scroll volutes. Almost flat base, defined by two grooves and bordered by semi-circular pattern, similar to petals. At centre is leaf motif potter's mark. Disc handle. Fine, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) clay, with numerous fine black inclusions and numerous fine voids. Unslipped. Remains of fingerprint on handle. Blackening around rim of wick hole and onto nozzle. Lower wall inscribed in pencil 'Beasley'.

Fourth century AD.

Type: Dobbins (1977) Type 24; Modrzewska-Marciniak (1977) Type 1.

Close to: Zouhdi (1974) p.176, fig. 1, top right; Dobbins (1977) 385-8; Bounni (1979) p. 56, two lamps at top right.



85

Inv.No. 198.30

Provenance: Unknown.  
Bequest of: Gertrude Kaster.  
Place of Manufacture: Northern Syria.  
Length: 9.5cm, Width: 5.5cm, Maximum Height: 4.4cm.

Mould-made, elongated, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Large central filling hole, defined by single ridge and groove. Curved shoulder, decorated with impressed zigzag pattern. Long nozzle, rounded at end, with deep groove or channel on top connecting filling hole to wick hole. Ring base, slightly convex at centre. Square-based, pyramidal handle, top part lost. Fine, pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) clay, with many fine brown and black inclusions and many fine voids. Unslipped. Crack on rim of filling hole, remains of white sediment on surface. Heavy blackening around wick hole and onto nozzle.

Fifth to sixth century AD.  
Close to: Balty and Balty (1972) pl. XXXVII: 1-2.

86

Inv.No. 198.31

Provenance: Unknown.  
Bequest of: Gertrude Kaster.  
Place of Manufacture: The Hauran.  
Length: 8.0cm, Width: 5.0cm, Maximum Height: 2.7cm.

Mouldmade, piriform, shallow oil chamber. Large filling hole defined by two ridges. Sloping shoulder with relief decoration of band of chevrons. Nozzle, rounded at end, decorated on top with parallel, oblique ridges and two rows of raised dots. Worn ring base. Obliquely-set, pentagonal handle, decorated with two pairs of parallel ridges. Semi-fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to small black and brown inclusions. Traces of light red (10R 6/8) slip on handle and shoulder. Surface and slip worn, lamp broken and repaired. Heavy blackening on nozzle and rim of wick hole.

Fifth to sixth century AD.  
Close to: Smith (1973) pl. 84: 292; Sussmann (1980) pl. XVII: 1-2; Israeli and Avida (1988) 434; Macdonnell (1988) 87; Uscatescu (1992) 10; Djuric (1995) C 280; Joly and Blanc (1995) fig. 9; Lapp (1995) 5-7; Trost and Hellmann (1996) 210.



87

Inv.No. 94.69

Provenance: Unknown.

Donated by: Mr Gordon Marr.

Length: 8.0cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.7cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, shoulder meeting wall at sharp carination. Keyhole-shaped disc, defined by high ridge, which extends along nozzle and around wick hole, forming channel. Large filling hole defined by high ridge. Relief shoulder decoration of simple branch pattern extending from pyramidal handle at rear. Nozzle an integral part of body. Ring base. Fine, pale yellow (2.5 Y 7/3) clay, with a few fine sparkling and white inclusions, numerous fine black inclusions and a few fine to small voids. Unslipped. Large chip on carination, chips on ridge defining wick hole. Some blackening on rim of wick hole.

Fifth to sixth century AD.

Type: Dobbins (1977) Type 27; Modrzewska-Marciniak (1977) Type II.

Parallels: Berbes (1963) 8-9; Bagatti (1964) fig. 1: 13; Orthmann (1975) pl. 21; Dobbins (1977) 404-7; Green (1981) 74.08; Israeli and Avida (1988) 479-80; Djuric (1995) C 296-7.



88

Inv.No. 62.746

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.4cm., Width: 6.7cm., Maximum Height: 3.7cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Piriform-shaped disc bordered by ridge, which continues around wick hole. Large central filling hole, defined by ridge. Sloping shoulder, decorated by six concentric rings and raised dots. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, rounded at end and decorated by small relief cross above wick hole. Irregular, oval ring base, convex at centre. Conical handle. Semi-fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine to small white, grey and black inclusions and some small to medium voids. Unslipped. Surface worn and delaminating in parts, some relief decoration worn away, cracks in shoulder and wall. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

Fifth to sixth century AD.

Type: Dobbins (1977) Type 27.

Close to: Rosenthal and Sivan (1978): 586; Philon (1980): fig. 51; Pontiroli (1980): 120; Rodziewicz (1984) pl. 64: 284, pl. 65: 291.



89

Inv.No. 53.501

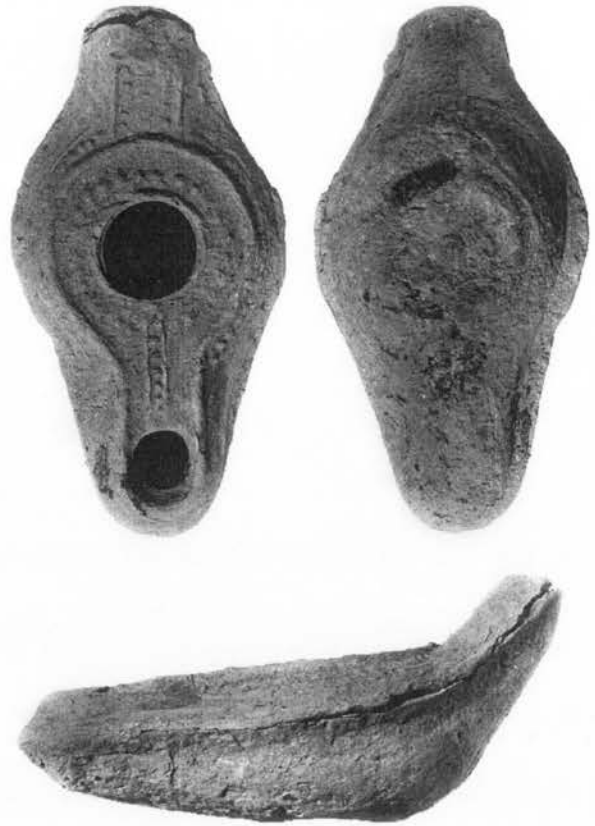
Provenance: Byblos.  
Presented by: Colonel R.J. Humphrey.  
Place of Manufacture: Antioch.  
Length: 10.4cm, Width: 5.4cm, Maximum Height: 5.4cm.

Mould-made, elongated, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Plain shoulder meeting wall at sharp carination. Circular discus, defined by high ridge, which extends along channel and around wick-hole. Large central filling hole, defined by ridge and surrounded by relief zigzag and dot pattern. Rounded, tapering nozzle, on top of which is channel, decorated by palm leaf, in relief. Circular, plain, slightly concave base. High handle, squared at top, with relief palm leaf decoration, consisting of two rows of crescent-shaped leaves without central rib. Semi-coarse, light red (2.5 YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium white inclusions, some small to medium gray inclusions and numerous small voids. No traces of slip. No blackening on nozzle.

Sixth to mid seventh century AD.

Type: Waagé (1941) Type 53; Kennedy (1963) Type 20; Bagatti (1964) Type 2; Dobbins (1977) Type 21; Sodini *et al.* (1980) Type 1a.

Close to: Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 503; Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 15: t; Israeli and Avida (1988) 478.



90

Inv.No. 53.505

Provenance: Byblos.  
Presented by: Colonel R.J. Humphrey.  
Place of Manufacture: Antioch.  
Length: 11.6cm, Width: 6.1cm, Maximum Height: 5.1cm.

Mould-made, elongated, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Shoulder meets wall at sharp carination and decorated with band of raised dots. Circular discus, defined by high ridge, which extends along channel and around wick-hole. Large central filling hole, defined by ridge and encircled by band of raised dots. Rounded, tapering nozzle, on top of which is channel, decorated by two parallel ridges and row of raised dots. Uneven ring base. High handle, squared at top, with relief decoration of rectangular panel, within which is pattern of raised dots and circles. Semi-coarse, reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) clay, with some fine to small white, black, gray and red inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Surface worn and delaminating, mould join cracking and separating. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

Sixth to mid seventh century AD.

Type: Waagé (1941) Type 53; Kennedy (1963) Type 20; Bagatti (1964) Type 2; Dobbins (1977) Type 21; Sodini *et al.* (1980) Type 1a.

Close to: Waagé (1941) fig. 80: 159.





91

Inv.No. 62.686

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Antioch.

Length: 9.6cm, Width: 5.4cm, Maximum Height: 4.7cm.

Mould-made, elongated, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Plain shoulder meeting wall at slight carination. Circular discus, defined by high ridge which extends along channel and around wick-hole. Large central filling hole, defined by ridge. Discus decoration of worn wreath encircling filling hole. Rounded, tapering nozzle. Wide ring base, slightly convex at centre, surrounded by ridge. High handle, squared at top, decorated by raised rectangular panel with central six-pointed star motif and flanked by two parallel ridges. At back of handle are remains of four parallel ridges extending along length of handle. Semi-coarse, pink (7.5 YR 8/3) clay, with many fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions and some small to medium voids and spawls. Traces of light red (10R 6/8) slip. Surface worn. Blackening around wick hole.

Sixth to mid seventh century AD.

Type: Waagé (1941) Type 53; Kennedy (1963) Type 20; Bagatti (1964) Type 2; Dobbins (1977) Type 21; Sodini *et al.* (1980) Type 1a.

Parallels: Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 15: r.



92

Inv.No. 62.743a

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: W.J. Beazley.

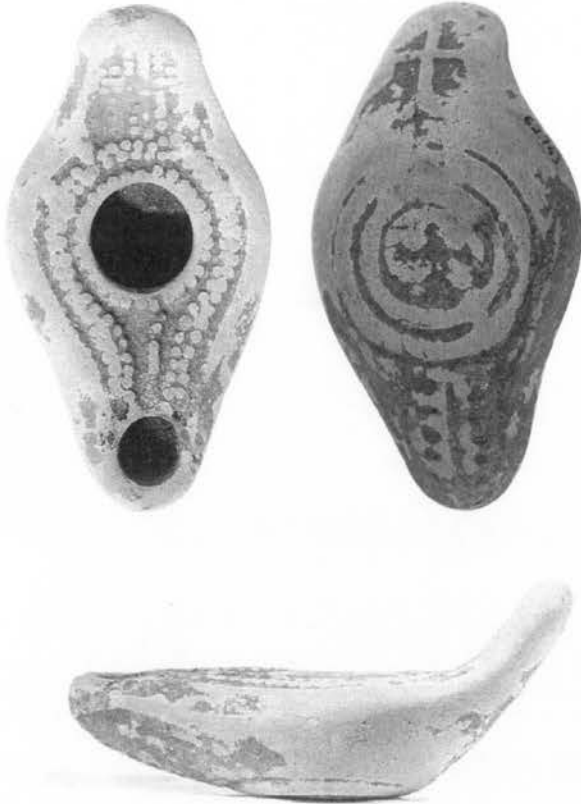
Length: 8.7cm, Width: 4.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.9cm.

Mould-made, elongated, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Large central filling hole, defined by ridge. Circular discus, defined by slight ridge and decorated by square surrounding filling hole and flanked by rosettes and triangles. Rounded tapering nozzle, almost flat on top. Circular ring base, concave at centre and linked to three grooves extending vertically up back of handle. High handle, squared at top and decorated with relief cross motif. Semi-fine, very pale brown (10 YR 8/3) clay, with some small black, gray and white inclusions and numerous fine voids. Traces of light red (2.5 YR 7/6) slip. Surface well worn. No blackening on nozzle.

Sixth to mid seventh century AD.

Type: Waagé (1941) Type 53; Kennedy (1963) Type 20; Bagatti (1964) Type 2; Dobbins (1977) Type 21; Sodini *et al.* (1980) Type 1b.

Close to: Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) 228.



93

Inv.No. 62.743b

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: W.J. Beazley.

Length: 10.0cm, Width: 5.3cm, Maximum Height: 4.5cm.

Mould-made, elongated, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Rounded shoulder meeting wall at slight carination. Large central filling hole, defined by row of raised dots. Shoulder decorated by band of worn double raised dots, extending from around filling hole, along nozzle and terminating at wick hole. Rounded, tapering nozzle, decorated by central row of worn dots. Well worn ring base, defined by two ridges, with impressed cross at centre. High handle, squared at top, decorated at back with cross motif and similar cross on front, surrounded by raised dots. Fine, pink (7.5 YR 8/3) clay, with some fine white and numerous fine black inclusions, and some fine voids. Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) slip covering external surface. Remains of blackening on nozzle and around wick hole.

Sixth to mid seventh century AD.

Type: Waagé (1941) Type 53; Kennedy (1963) Type 20; Bagatti (1964) Type 2; Dobbins (1977) Type 21; Sodini *et al* (1980) Type 1b.

Close to: Sodini *et al*. (1980) fig. 312; Fischer and Welling (1984) 52.



94

Inv.No. 62.745

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: W.J. Beazley.

Length: 8.6cm, Width: 7.4cm, Maximum Height: 4.1cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped, carinated oil chamber. Circular disc bordered by ridge, which extends around wick hole. Central ridge surrounding filling hole, forming v-shaped channel to wick hole. Large central filling hole defined by ridge. Sloping shoulder decorated by a band of radiating ridges. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, rounded at end. Circular ring base, concave at centre and decorated with two concentric rings. Conical handle. Semi-coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine to small white, gray and black inclusions and numerous fine voids. Unslipped. Surface worn, hole in disc. No blackening.

Sixth to eighth century AD.

Type: Modrzeska-Marciniak (1977) Type V.

Parallels: Menzel (1969) 651; Modrzeska-Marciniak (1977) p. 150, fig. 1; Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 17: i.



95

Inv.No. 53.497

Provenance: Byblos.

Presented by: Colonel R.J. Humphrey.

Length: 9.3cm, Width: 7.9cm, Maximum Height: 3.5cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped, carinated oil chamber. Circular disc bordered by ridge, which extends around wick hole. Central ridge surrounding filling hole, forming v-shaped channel to wick hole. Large central filling hole defined by ridge. Sloping shoulder, decorated by band of radiating ridges. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, rounded at end. Circular, slightly concave base, decorated with five raised concentric circles. Conical handle, top lost. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Surface worn, chip in rim of wick hole. Heavy blackening on nozzle and onto lower oil chamber.

Sixth to eighth century AD.

Type: Modrzewska-Marciniak (1977) Type V.

Parallels: as previous.

96

Inv.No. 53.498

Provenance: Byblos.

Presented by: Colonel R.J. Humphrey.

Length: 9.2cm, Width: 8.0cm, Maximum Height: 3.4cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Circular disc bordered by ridge, which continues around wick hole. Large central filling hole, defined by ridge and surrounded by band of raised dots. Sloping shoulder partially defined by ridge and decorated by band of radiating ridges. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, rounded at end. Circular, ring base, decorated with two concentric raised circles, concave at centre. Conical handle, top lost. Surface worn, with some delamination. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine to medium white, gray and black inclusions, numerous fine to small voids and some small spalls. Unslipped. Surface worn, with some delamination. Heavy blackening on nozzle, shoulder and onto lower oil chamber.

Sixth to eighth century AD.

Type: Modrzewska-Marciniak (1977) Type V.

Parallels: as previous.



97

Inv.No. 62.747

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.3cm, Width: 6.8cm, Maximum Height: 4.8cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Circular disc bordered by ridge, which continues around wick hole. Large, central filling hole, defined by ridge and surrounded by band of raised dots. Sloping shoulder, partially defined by ridge and decorated by band of radiating ridges. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, rounded at end. Circular ring base, decorated at centre with two concentric rings. Conical handle. Semi-coarse, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay, with numerous fine to small white and black inclusions, some medium brown inclusions and numerous small voids. Unslipped. Surface worn and delaminating in parts, lamp broken along mould join and repaired, with chips on nozzle and rim of filling hole. Some blackening on nozzle and onto discus.

Sixth to eighth century AD.

Type: Modrzewska-Marciniak (1977) Type V.

Parallels: as previous.

98

Inv.No. 53.499

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Colonel R.J. Humphrey.

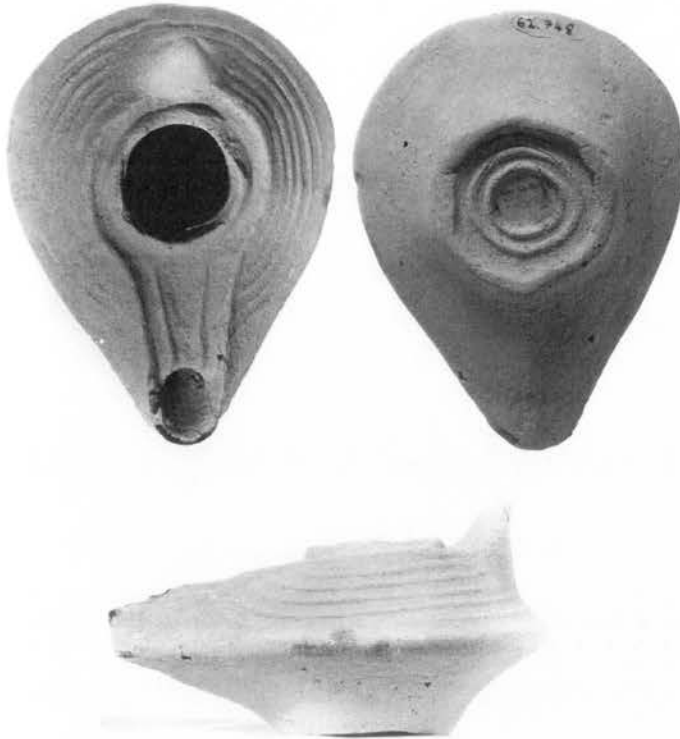
Length: 9.4cm, Width: 7.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.7cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped, carinated oil chamber. Circular disc bordered by ridge, which continues around wick hole. Large central filling hole defined by ridge. Sloping shoulder decorated by band of raised dots surrounding discus and band of obliquely-set lines, defined by ridge. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, rounded at end. High, thick, piriform-shaped ring base, decorated with an eight-pointed star in relief. Conical handle, top lost. Coarse, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with many small white and black inclusions and some small voids and spalls. Unslipped. Surface worn, chip in rim of wick hole, some of raised dots on shoulder lost. Slight blackening around wick hole.

Seventh to eighth century AD.

Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 23 Group A, Syrian variant.

Parallels: Zouhdi (1974) pl 10, top right; Bounni (1979) p. 56, bottom left; Papanicolaou Christensen (1986) fig. 17: h.



99

Inv.No. 62.748

Provenance: Byblos.

Presented by: W.J. Beazley.

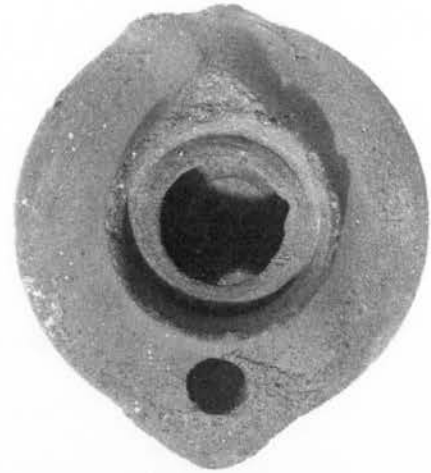
Length: 9.5cm, Width: 7.0cm, Maximum Height: 5.1cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, shoulder meeting wall at sharp carination. Circular discus, defined by high ridge, which extends along nozzle and around wick hole, forming channel. Large filling hole defined by ridge. Shoulder decorated with five concentric ridges. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, with two ridges extending from wick hole to filling hole. Ring base with two raised concentric circles at centre. Conical handle at rear. Fine, very pale brown (10 YR 8/3) clay, with a few fine sparkling inclusions, numerous small to medium gray inclusions, a few small white inclusions and some small to medium voids. Unslipped. Cracks on handle, along mould line and onto shoulder, chips on rim of filling hole and carination, dark brown stains on oil chamber. Some blackening on rim of wick hole.

Seventh to eighth century AD.

Type: Waagé (1941) Type 56; Type: Kennedy (1963) Type 23 Group A, Syrian variant.

Close to: Bernhard (1955) 391.



100

Inv.No. 62.749

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Syria.

Length: 7.8cm, Width: 7.0cm, Maximum Height: 3.3cm.

Wheel-made, circular, carinated oil chamber, double convex in profile. Circular discus defined by high ridge and internal groove, with large, central filling hole. Nozzle formed by small, rounded projection stemming from carination, wick hole pierced within shoulder. Disc base, slightly concave at centre. Loop handle extending from carination to back of discus, now lost. Semi-fine, red (7.5 YR 5/3) to brown (7.5 YR 5/3) clay, with numerous fine to medium white inclusions, a few sparkling inclusions and some small voids. Unslipped. No blackening.

Seventh to eighth century AD.

Type: Waagé: (1941) Type 60a.

Parallels: Cesnola (1885-1903) pl. CXXXIX: 1018; Waagé: (1941) 188; Menzel (1969) 660; Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) 476-7, 479; Zouhdi (1974) p. 176, fig. 1, top left; Oziol (1977) 880-1; Thalmann (1978) fig. 40: 1-9; Hayes (1980) 349; Levine and Netzer (1986) fig. 6: 12; Ploug (1986) fig. 37: a; Filippo Balestrazzi (1988) 115; Israeli and Avida (1988) 502; Hübinger (1993) 306; Djuric (1995) 341-3.

Unpublished example: one from the University of Sydney's Excavations at the Hellenistic Theatre in Paphos, Cyprus. Inv. No. 2739.

## Asia Minor

Thirty lamps from the Museum's collection originate from Asia Minor. Eleven are wheelmade Hellenistic lamps, seventeen are mouldmade discus types of the Roman period and two are mouldmade Late Roman/Byzantine lamps. None come from secure contexts and analysis is therefore based on comparisons with other material.

Following an analysis of fabrics and *comparanda*, it is certain that **101-26** and **129** were manufactured in Cnidus and **128** possibly in Ephesus. **130** is of unknown origin. **127**, donated by Mr Frank Turton in 1960, is said to have been found at Nineveh, although it was most likely made in Tarsus.

Apart from **127**, it is uncertain how these lamps were acquired by the Museum. One possibility is that they were presented through the endeavours of Sir Charles Nicholson, who had helped establish the Museum in 1861 with a gift of four hundred and eight antiquities.<sup>1</sup> Although none of these were ancient lamps, it is known that Nicholson and other benefactors continued to add to the collection after the Museum opened and by 1870, the collection had grown to over 3000 objects. In that year, the first catalogue was also published by the Museum's curator, Edward Reeve.<sup>2</sup> This catalogue included forty-two lamps and it must be presumed that these were acquired sometime between 1861 and 1870, although the donors are unknown. Amongst the lamps from Asia Minor presented in this catalogue, only one can be definitely connected with a lamp in Reeve's catalogue, in which the descriptions are limited.<sup>3</sup> Reeve also recorded that eight lamps originated from either Cnidus or Halicarnassus,<sup>4</sup> however their descriptions are so brief, that their specific identification is not possible.

In 1898, Louisa Macdonald published a catalogue of forty-two lamps from the collection and it is probable that most of these were the same lamps published by Reeve. She indicated that eight originated from Cnidus<sup>5</sup> and had been presented by Sir Charles Newton, although in which year is not known. Presumably, these lamps derived from Newton's excavations at Cnidus. Unlike Reeve's catalogue, no mention

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<sup>1</sup> Reeve (1870) p. ii.

<sup>2</sup> Reeve (1870).

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* no. 697.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* nos. 1187, 1188, 1191.

<sup>5</sup> Macdonald (1898) nos. 1-8.

is made by Macdonald of any lamps originating from Halicarnassus. Of the eight lamps listed by Macdonald as coming from Cnidus, **101-2, 105-6, 108, 114 and 130** will be discussed here. The other lamp, **151**, was probably manufactured in Calymna and is discussed in the relevant section on Greek lamps.

How the lamps from the Cnidus excavations came into possession of the Museum is still unclear, however certain clues may hint at probable events. Most of the lamps compare closely to examples held by the British Museum and in the case of the Roman mouldmade lamps, many derive from the same or parallel moulds. All of the lamps held by the British Museum were excavated by Vice-Consul Charles Newton and Lieutenant R. Murdoch at Cnidus in 1858. The majority of the lamps in the British Museum come from chambers at the Temenos of Demeter and other chambers close by.<sup>6</sup> They were reported in their hundreds, many being accessioned into the British Museum collections in 1859. In a footnote to his chapter on Cnidian lamps, Bailey suggests that the number of lamps from those excavations was so large, that many unregistered duplicates were probably presented to other institutions.<sup>7</sup> Unfortunately, the names of these institutions have not been preserved and it can only be surmised that the Nicholson Museum was one of them.

Charles Nicholson, who had returned to England from Australia in 1862, was still actively involved in the affairs of the University of Sydney, remaining a member of the Senate of the University until 1883.<sup>8</sup> It is probable that he not only continued to collect objects for the new museum, but members of his family did as well.<sup>9</sup> Nicholson also maintained a connection with the British Museum and it is possible that through his influence, he secured the lamps from Newton and Murdoch's excavations for the Nicholson Museum.

The British Museum retains the largest collection of Cnidian lamps and one of the largest Ephesian collections and as a result, Bailey's analysis of lamp forms from these sites remains the definitive study. It will be referred to throughout this catalogue.

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<sup>6</sup> Bailey (1975) p. 124.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* p. 130, footnote 3.

<sup>8</sup> Windeyer (1978) p. 36.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

**101-2** are of the same shape, bearing a small, wheelmade open oil chamber, a short rounded nozzle and a slightly raised, flat disc base. The fabric of both is finely levigated, **101** being pink in colour and **102** light reddish brown and both lamps are unslipped.

The two lamps belong to a series of small open lamps originating from Cnidus.<sup>10</sup> **101** and **102** both parallel examples now in the British Museum.<sup>11</sup> Bailey notes that the nozzle forms resemble those from Howland Type 25A at Athens and the oil chambers are similar to lamps of Howland Type 27, without the central tubes.<sup>12</sup> Based on these typological factors, the lamps have been dated to the third century BC.

**103-11** are all variations of the same form, bearing a wheelmade, circular oil chamber. The chamber is biconical in profile and usually bears a sharp carination, the shape resembling the body of a lagynos. At the centre of the oil chamber is a sunken concavity and filling hole, the concavity acting like a built-in funnel for easy refilling. The lamps usually have a vertical handle, often with flukes at the junction with the shoulder. Most of the early lagynoid-shaped lamps have flat strap handles, with those on larger lamps often incorporating central ribbing. Ribbing may have added strength to the handles or been used as a decorative element.<sup>13</sup> Later versions of the form have double cylindrical handles, bound at the top by a smaller piece of clay. A splayed nozzle and disc base are always present, the latter often with a central button. Most of the lamps were produced from a finely levigated gray clay and a thin, dark gray to black slip, a fabric distinctive to the workshops of Cnidus.

Lamps of this shape were found in their hundreds at and around the Temenos of Demeter<sup>14</sup> and it is their sheer numbers from this location that suggest they were manufactured at Cnidus. The nine lamps held by the Museum represent the fine lamps emanating from Cnidian workshops, products not only exported around the Mediterranean, but imitated at regional workshops as well.

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<sup>10</sup> Bailey (1975) nos. Q 266-71.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* nos. Q 266, Q 268.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* p. 134.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* p. 127.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 124-6.



It is quite possible that many features of these clay lamps recalled those of their metal counterparts and many comparable features can be observed in surviving Hellenistic metal lamps. A vertical strap handle with flukes at its base and a disc base parallel a bronze lamp of the second century BC, possibly from Rhodes.<sup>15</sup> A second to first century bronze lamp from Nineveh,<sup>16</sup> bears a double cylindrical handle, with flukes at its base and a small cylindrical piece binding the top of the handle. It also has two long nozzles and a circular, carinated oil chamber, very similar to the clay versions. The use of a hard gray clay and dark slip probably imitated the patina of bronze.

**103-6** are probably the earliest of the Cnidian lagynoid-shaped lamps, all dated to the first half of the second century BC, or a little earlier.<sup>17</sup> **103** has the standard lagynoid shape, with a simple strap handle. It is made from fine gray clay, with a greenish gray slip. It parallels two examples from the Temenos of Demeter,<sup>18</sup> and two found at Delos.<sup>19</sup> From the same series are lamps found at the Temenos of Demeter,<sup>20</sup> Priene<sup>21</sup> and Delos,<sup>22</sup> all bearing an added side lug.

**104** is very close in shape to **103**, although it does not bear a handle and has a slightly longer nozzle. It is unusual in that it has been produced from fine, pink clay and has been coated in a red to bluish gray slip. Several Cnidian lamps were made from fabrics other than the standard gray ware, however they are not common.<sup>23</sup> **104** parallels a gray-ware lamp probably from the Temenos of Demeter<sup>24</sup> and another found at Constanta.<sup>25</sup>

**105-6** bear a similar form, with a large lagynoid-shaped oil chamber, two splayed nozzles and a broad strap handle, bearing a central rib. Both have a concave disc base, with a central button and are made from fine gray clay and dark gray slip. Both parallel examples found at Delos<sup>26</sup> and the Temenos of Demeter.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Bailey (1996) no. Q 3544.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.* no. Q 3550.

<sup>17</sup> Bailey (1975) p. 127.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* nos. Q 279-80.

<sup>19</sup> Deonna (1908) fig. 8; Bruneau (1965) no. 1832.

<sup>20</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 277.

<sup>21</sup> Wiegand and Schrader (1904) pl. 557: 173; Raeder (1984) no. 249.

<sup>22</sup> Chatzidakis (1997) pl. 224, second from top.

<sup>23</sup> See for example Bailey (1975) nos. Q 278, Q285, Q 319, Q 323, Q 325, Q 333, Q 350.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* no. Q 278.

<sup>25</sup> Iconomu (1967) no. 115 and fig. 11.

<sup>26</sup> Bruneau (1965) no. 1941.

<sup>27</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 278.

**107** again has a large lagynoid shape and disc base with central button. It was produced from a bluish gray clay and slip. The lamp would have had a splayed nozzle and vertical strap handle, probably with a central ridge, however both features are now lost. Applied to the shoulder are two moulded Papposilenos or old satyr masks and flanking each is an applied disc. **107** parallels a lamp found in a grave at Miletus<sup>28</sup> and two probably from the Temenos of Demeter.<sup>29</sup>

It has been suggested that the decorative arrangement on **107** represents a mask hanging between two votive dishes within a sanctuary building.<sup>30</sup> The use of a standard set of applied motifs such as these was fairly common in the decorative repertoire of Cnidian wheelmade lamps. They were either made by hand or in moulds and were applied to the lamps while leather hard. Plain discs were probably the most common, placed often in arrangement with a double leaf and this combination became the most recognisable relief motif. Sometimes, the discs were also stamped with elaborate rosettes. Different dramatic mask motifs were also favoured, usually depicting slave or satyr masks.<sup>31</sup>

**108-10** represent the most common of the Hellenistic Cnidian lamp forms, produced from a gray clay and slip and classified as Type XIII at Corinth,<sup>32</sup> Type 40 A at the Athenian Agora<sup>33</sup> and Group V at Tarsus.<sup>34</sup> Again, they bear a standard lagynoid shape, with a central concavity and filling hole, a disc base and flared nozzle. The handles, however, are no longer strap-shaped, consisting rather of double cylinders, bound at the top by a smaller cylindrical piece of clay. At the junction between the base of the handle and the shoulder are two flukes. All three have been decorated with an applied pair of leaves on either side of the shoulder and **108-9** have a pair of discs flanking the nozzle.

Many examples of this shape were found at Cnidus,<sup>35</sup> but they were also exported widely. Within the Aegean area, examples have been found at Delos,<sup>36</sup> Carpathos,<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Kleiner and Müller-Wiener (1972) pl. 27: 2.

<sup>29</sup> Bailey (1975) nos. Q 319-20.

<sup>30</sup> Green *et al.* (2003) p. 73.

<sup>31</sup> See Fuchs (1963) pl. 83; Bailey (1975) pls. 69-71.

<sup>32</sup> Broneer (1930) pp. 53-4.

<sup>33</sup> Howland (1958) pp. 126-7.

<sup>34</sup> Goldman and Jones (1950) p. 89.

<sup>35</sup> Bailey (1975) nos. Q 333-42.

<sup>36</sup> Deonna (1908) fig. 9; Bruneau (1965) no. 1716; Chatzidakis (1997) pl. 224, third lamp from top.

Miletus,<sup>38</sup> the Agora<sup>39</sup> and the Kerameikos<sup>40</sup> in Athens and the Asklepieion at Cos.<sup>41</sup> They have also been found further afield at Tarsus,<sup>42</sup> Tell 'Arqa in Syria<sup>43</sup> and Tell Sandahannah in the Levant,<sup>44</sup> and from unknown locations in Cyprus,<sup>45</sup> Egypt<sup>46</sup> and southern Russia.<sup>47</sup> Typologically, lamps of this type have been dated from the second century BC into first quarter of the first.<sup>48</sup>

The remaining Cnidian wheelmade lamp is 111. It is a variant of Howland Type 40 A, bearing most of the same features, however it lacks the applied decoration on the shoulder. It also has a shallow concavity, defined by a wide groove and a finely incised groove decorating the shoulder. Again it is made from a fine gray clay and a dark gray slip. Numerous parallels to this lamp have been found at Cnidus,<sup>49</sup> as well as at Corinth,<sup>50</sup> Cyprus<sup>51</sup> and Rhodes.<sup>52</sup> Dating is based on typological grounds, ranging from the second century BC and into the first quarter of the first.<sup>53</sup>

The next fifteen lamps, 112-126, are of unknown provenance, but are certainly of Cnidian manufacture. All are mouldmade and date to the Roman period. Roman lamps from Cnidus, as in other major production centres around the empire, imitated popular forms first originating from Italy.

It is important to note here the use of makers' marks on Cnidian lamps. Three marks are known on the lamps in the Museum's collection: a zigzag pattern (113-4, 116, 118, 120-2, 124-6), a *plantis pedis* (112-3, 115, 123) and a small circle (119, 121-2). Usually these have been impressed, although occasionally the zigzag mark is rendered in relief. The zigzag mark is found on ten of the fifteen and is believed to be an

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<sup>37</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 332.

<sup>38</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 41.

<sup>39</sup> Howland (1958) nos. 521-2.

<sup>40</sup> Scheibler (1976) no. 586.

<sup>41</sup> Cahn-Klaiber (1977) no. 77.

<sup>42</sup> Goldman and Jones (1950) no. 40.

<sup>43</sup> Thalmann (1978) fig. 41: 8.

<sup>44</sup> Bliss and Macalister (1902) pl. 63: 7.

<sup>45</sup> Cesnola (1885-1903) pl. CXL: 1033; Oziol (1977) nos. 101-3.

<sup>46</sup> Osborne (1924) no. 12.

<sup>47</sup> Waldhauer (1914) no. 91.

<sup>48</sup> Bailey (1975) p. 127.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.* nos. Q 343-60.

<sup>50</sup> Broneer (1930) no. 190.

<sup>51</sup> Oziol (1977) no. 104.

<sup>52</sup> Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) no. 104.

<sup>53</sup> Bailey (1975) p. 127.

imitation of the ROMANESIS mark, which closely resembles a zigzag shape.<sup>54</sup> ROMANESIS is the mark of a prolific Cnidian potter, whose products have not only been found at sites around the Mediterranean, but were widely copied as well. The zigzag mark probably represents a workshop producing copies of Romanesis lamps.

The earliest Roman-period lamp is **112**, classified as Loeschcke Type IV.<sup>55</sup> It has a circular oil chamber and discus, decorated with a kantharos in relief. Sprouting from the kantharos are two vine stems, terminating in leaves. The nozzle is of the standard volute type, with two double-scroll volutes extending to the shoulder. A short vertical stroke has been impressed between the two volutes and this may represent an unpierced vent hole. The base is flat and circular, defined by a groove, and at the centre is an impressed *planta pedis*. The lamp is made from fine pink clay, with a reddish brown to dark gray slip.

The kantharos and vine leaf motif was a popular decorative scheme on Cnidian lamps and several variations are known. It is clear that the depiction of the kantharos is more stylised than surviving ancient vessels, however the motif was also employed on Cnidian Relief Ware vessels of the similar period.<sup>56</sup>

The motif parallels the decoration on a small Cnidian lamp of Loeschcke Type VIII.<sup>57</sup> Only one lamp produced from the same mould has been located and it now belongs in the collection of the Aquileia Museum.<sup>58</sup> The base of this example incorporates the potter's mark ROMANESIS. Lamps from the same series, bearing slightly different versions of the kantharos design and most with the Romanesis potter's mark have been found at Olbia,<sup>59</sup> Ljubljana,<sup>60</sup> the Athenian Agora,<sup>61</sup> Miletos,<sup>62</sup> the Asklepieion at Cos,<sup>63</sup> Khirokitia in Cyprus<sup>64</sup> and the Sanctuary of Demeter at Cnidus.<sup>65</sup> **112** appears to be the only lamp of this shape and decoration bearing a *planta pedis* potter's mark and it is unknown whether it originated from the Romanesis workshop

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<sup>54</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 331.

<sup>55</sup> Loeschcke (1919) pp. 225-8.

<sup>56</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 332.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* no. Q 2772.

<sup>58</sup> Filippo Balestrazzi (1988) no. 832.

<sup>59</sup> Waldhauer (1914) no. 439.

<sup>60</sup> Iványi (1935) no. 1142, pl. XLV: 13.

<sup>61</sup> Perlzweig (1961) no. 104.

<sup>62</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 176.

<sup>63</sup> Cahn-Klaiber (1977) no. 293.

<sup>64</sup> Oziol (1977) no. 316.

or was a copy. Typologically, **112** has an approximate chronological range from 70 to 120 AD.<sup>66</sup>

**113** consists of the lower half of a mouldmade lamp of Loeschcke Type VIII.<sup>67</sup> What remains of the lamp reveal it once incorporated a short rounded nozzle and a ring handle, decorated with a single groove. The base is flat and circular and defined by a groove and at its centre is an impressed zigzag potter's mark, set in between the upper and lower halves of a *planta pedis*. It is made from fine, pale brown clay and coated in a reddish yellow to reddish brown slip. Lamps of Loeschcke Type VIII at Cnidus are generally dated to the second century AD.<sup>68</sup>

**114-26** are all Cnidian lamps of Loeschcke Type VIII. All have the same shape, with a small, mouldmade circular oil chamber and discus, a short rounded nozzle and a flat circular base defined by a groove. None have handles. All are made from fine clays, ranging in colour from pink, to reddish yellow to brown and all are coated in a red, reddish brown, brown or gray slip. The lamps differ in their discus motifs, the treatment of the shoulder, the maker's marks and the shape of the nozzle. Bailey identified eleven different nozzle forms on Cnidian lamps of Loeschcke Type VIII,<sup>69</sup> the classification of which has been followed in this catalogue. Eleven of the lamps have plain shoulders and two have been decorated.

Four lamps, **114-7**, incorporate heart-shaped nozzles, classified by Bailey as Form Cn.A2. **114** was produced from a worn or secondary mould and the discus is decorated by an image of a pig or boar in profile, standing to the left. On the base is an impressed zigzag potter's mark. It parallels an example from Cnidus, possibly produced from the same mould.<sup>70</sup>

The discus of **115** is decorated with the foreparts of a large cat, possibly a panther, emerging from a bush. The discus is defined by two grooves and the base has been slightly impressed with a *planta pedis* potter's mark. It parallels an example from the

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<sup>65</sup> Walters (1914) no. 725; Bailey (1988) no. Q 2670.

<sup>66</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 335.

<sup>67</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 237.

<sup>68</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 330.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.* fig 160.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.* no. Q 2831. Bailey believes the image possibly represents a dog.

Sanctuary of Demeter at Cnidus, both lamps probably produced from the same mould.<sup>71</sup>

The discus of **116** is decorated with a gladiatorial scene, showing a Samnite fighting a hoplomachus. The discus has been defined by two grooves and the base incorporates a slightly raised zigzag potter's mark. It was probably produced from a secondary mould taken from a lamp made at the Romanesis workshop. Parallel examples come from Delos,<sup>72</sup> Cyprus<sup>73</sup> and the Sanctuary of Demeter at Cnidus.<sup>74</sup> Parallels of unknown provenance are held in museums in Berlin<sup>75</sup> and Aquileia.<sup>76</sup> This gladiatorial scene was a popular motif employed on other types from the Romanesis workshop, as illustrated by a lamp from Miletus.<sup>77</sup>

**117** has a plain discus, however the shoulder has been decorated with a band of impressed circles encircling the discus. It has an unmarked, flat base. It parallels six lamps from Cnidus<sup>78</sup> and undoubtedly derives from the same series. Some of the Cnidian examples have different potter's marks and a small impressed circle flanking either side of the nozzle.

**118** is the only lamp in the collection bearing a nozzle of Bailey Form Cn.B, which is short and rounded at the end and defined by an angular groove. It has been decorated within the discus by a ribbed crater, extending from which are two vine tendrils, one bearing a vine leaf and the other a bunch of grapes. The base has been faintly impressed with a zigzag potter's mark. It bears a close resemblance to two examples from Cnidus<sup>79</sup> and one found at Salamis in Cyprus.<sup>80</sup> Slight differences, however, reveal they were not produced from the same mould. The vine and crater was another popular motif portrayed on Cnidian lamps of Loeschcke Type VIII and many variations were known. Craters were often depicted with scroll handles, taller bodies,

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<sup>71</sup> Walters (1914) no. 1295; Bailey (1988) no. Q 2804.

<sup>72</sup> Bruneau (1965) nos. 4633-4.

<sup>73</sup> Oziol (1993) no. 79.

<sup>74</sup> Walters (1914) no. 1293; Bailey (1988) no. Q 2769.

<sup>75</sup> Heres (1972) no. 472.

<sup>76</sup> Filippo Balestrazzi (1988) no. 1034.

<sup>77</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 158.

<sup>78</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2921.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.* no. Q 2860.

<sup>80</sup> Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) no. 186.

more ribbing and flat or curved rims. The vine would sometimes incorporate longer stems and larger bunches of grapes.<sup>81</sup>

**119-20** both bear a nozzle of Bailey Form Cn.C, again short and rounded at the end and set off from the shoulder by a groove and a short, vertical stroke. **119** has been decorated on the discus by a cock. The discus has been defined by a single groove and the base incorporates a potter's mark of an impressed circle. It bears a close resemblance to a lamp from the Sanctuary of Demeter at Cnidus,<sup>82</sup> however it differs in that the nozzle is heart-shaped, the potter's mark is a raised zigzag and the cock is slightly smaller, bearing different feathers. Variations of the cock motif seems to have been common on Cnidian lamps and four different versions are known.<sup>83</sup>

**120** is decorated within the discus by a rosette, bearing ten pointed petals surrounding the central filling hole. The discus has been defined by two grooves and the base incorporates an impressed zigzag potter's mark. The rosette was a popular motif on Cnidian mouldmade lamps and variations are common. Parallels to **120**, bearing a rosette of ten petals, have been found at Athens,<sup>84</sup> Delos,<sup>85</sup> Kenchreai,<sup>86</sup> Sidi Khrebish<sup>87</sup> and Cnidus.<sup>88</sup> Two lamps of unknown provenance have also been published.<sup>89</sup> All are from the same series and several probably derive from the same mould.

**121-2** both bear nozzles of Bailey Form Cn.D., short and rounded at the end and defined at the shoulder by a slightly curved groove. Both lamps also incorporate a similar potter's mark, consisting of a central impressed zigzag and an impressed circle below. **121** has been decorated with another rosette motif, this version bearing five heart-shaped petals surrounding the central filling hole. It belongs to a series of similar lamps, examples of which have been found at Priene,<sup>90</sup> Delos,<sup>91</sup> Kenchreai,<sup>92</sup> Cyprus,<sup>93</sup> Sidi Khrebish<sup>94</sup> and Cnidus.<sup>95</sup>

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<sup>81</sup> See Bailey (1988) nos. Q 2828, Q 2864, Q 2869.

<sup>82</sup> Walters (1914) no. 1300; Bailey (1988) no. Q 2773.

<sup>83</sup> Bailey (1988) nos. Q 2812, Q 2825, Q 2845, Q 2951.

<sup>84</sup> Perlzweig (1961) no. 130.

<sup>85</sup> Bruneau (1965) nos. 4624, 4627.

<sup>86</sup> Williams (1981) no. 132.

<sup>87</sup> Bailey (1985) nos. 664, 666.

<sup>88</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2781.

<sup>89</sup> Heres (1972) no. 473; Filippo Balestrazzi (1988) no. 1043.

<sup>90</sup> Wiegand and Schrader (1904) pl. 562: 197.

<sup>91</sup> Bruneau (1965) nos. 4618, 4621.

The discus of **122** is decorated by a grapevine with bunches of grapes encircling the filling hole. A band of impressed circles borders the shoulder, two impressed circles flank the nozzle and the filling hole is edged by two concentric ridges. No parallel to this lamp is known, however it closely resembles two lamps from Cnidus,<sup>96</sup> both of which bear the same potter's marks, as well as the circles at the nozzle and the ridges surrounding the filling hole. They are also decorated with a band of impressed circles, however the band lies at the edge of the discus instead of on the shoulder. Neither bear a grape vine within the discus.

**123** bears a nozzle of Bailey Form Cn.E1, which is short and rounded and defined by a curved groove. The discus bears an image of a comic actor, facing left, with a padded stomach and backside and a large phallus hanging between his legs. Comparisons with lamps of the same mould reveal the figure holds a staff in both hands, although it is quite worn in this example. The potter's mark consists of an impressed *planta pedis*. **123** parallels two examples from Cnidus,<sup>97</sup> all three probably produced from the same or parallel moulds. The comic actor motif can be seen on other Cnidian lamps<sup>98</sup> and three different versions are also known from Tarsus.<sup>99</sup>

**124** bears a nozzle of Bailey Form Cn.E2, which is defined by a segmented variation of a curved groove. It has been produced from a worn mould and is decorated within the discus by an image of a large cat, possibly a panther. It faces left and is resting its right paw on an animal's head, possibly the head of an ape.<sup>100</sup> The potter's mark is an impressed zigzag pattern. The lamp parallels two examples from the Sanctuary of Demeter at Cnidus,<sup>101</sup> all three probably produced from the same mould.

**125** bears a nozzle of Bailey Form Cn.G. It is short and rounded and defined by a curved groove, which connects to the outer groove of the discus. The discus has been decorated with a leaping stag and is defined by three grooves. The potter's mark consists of an impressed zigzag pattern. It is similar to a lamp from the Sanctuary of

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<sup>92</sup> Williams (1981) no. 133.

<sup>93</sup> Hellmann (1985) no. 42.

<sup>94</sup> Bailey (1985) no. 669.

<sup>95</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2782.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.* nos. Q 2881-2.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.* nos. Q 2842-3.

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.* nos. Q 2884, Q 2885, Q 2967, Q 2949, Q 2986.

<sup>99</sup> Goldman and Jones (1950) no. 273 (two fragments); Michelucci (1975) no. 85.

<sup>100</sup> Walters (1914) p. 191.



Demeter at Cnidus,<sup>102</sup> however it differs in that its shoulder is decorated with a band of studs and lines.

**126** is the final Cnidian lamp in this series of Loeschcke Type VIII. It bears a nozzle of Bailey Form Cn.H, which is short and rounded and set off from the shoulder by two parallel grooves. The discus is decorated with the foreparts of a leaping horse, with one leg cutting across the edge of the discus. On the base is a zigzag potter's mark. It parallels three other lamps from Cnidus.<sup>103</sup>

The chronological range for the Cnidian version of Loeschcke Type VIII probably spans the second century AD. Bailey has observed that there is likely to be little chronological difference between nozzle forms, although future archaeological discoveries may help narrow down the range.<sup>104</sup>

**127** is the only lamp manufactured in Tarsus in Cilicia, on the southern coast of Turkey. It has been mouldmade and bears a small, circular oil chamber, with a beveled shoulder and an ovolo pattern encircling the discus. The circular discus is defined by three grooves and is decorated with a leaping stag, facing right. The nozzle is heart-shaped and the piriform-shaped base has no definition. The lamp is made from fine, pale yellow clay and is unslipped.

Lamps of this shape are Cilician versions of Loeschcke Type VIII, classified at Tarsus as Group XVIII.<sup>105</sup> The small size of the lamp, the particular decoration and the fabric are all indicators that **127** derives from Tarsus. It compares closely to numerous lamps of the same type excavated within the ancient city, many incorporating the leaping stag motif.<sup>106</sup> It seems the stag motif was popular in other Asia Minor production centres as well, and can be seen on lamps from Cnidus<sup>107</sup> and Pergamon.<sup>108</sup> Some variations of the motif, mostly from Tarsus, incorporate a dog or bear chasing the stag.<sup>109</sup> Parallels to **127**, some possibly from the same mould, have been found at

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<sup>101</sup> Bailey (1988) nos. Q 2853-4.

<sup>102</sup> Walters (1914) no. 1236; Bailey (1988) no. Q 2982.

<sup>103</sup> Bailey (1988) nos. Q 2894-6.

<sup>104</sup> *Ibid.* p. 330.

<sup>105</sup> Goldman and Jones (1950) p. 96.

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.* p. 119.

<sup>107</sup> Walters (1914) no. 1236; Bailey (1988) Q 2982.

<sup>108</sup> Heimerl (2001) nos. 614-5.

<sup>109</sup> Iványi (1935) no. 726, pl. XXVI: 9; Goldman and Jones (1950) no. 206 (three fragments);

Tarsus.<sup>110</sup> Two in the Royal Ontario Museum are of unknown provenance,<sup>111</sup> one of which has more debased features and is probably a later version of the same series.<sup>112</sup> Lamps of Tarsus Group XVIII have a relatively long chronological range, dated by Goldman and Jones from late first century to the third century AD.<sup>113</sup> Based on the shape, however, the date for **127** may be narrowed down to the beginning of the second century AD to probably the first quarter of the third.<sup>114</sup>

**128** has a mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with a circular discus defined by two grooves. The discus has been decorated with an image of a male figure, possibly a gladiator, standing on a ground line, with a club in his right hand and his left arm raised to his chest. An indistinct object, possibly a shield rests at the figure's right. The lamp bear a ring handle, two rectangular shoulder panels on either side of the discus and disc base, stamped with a zigzag potter's mark. The lamp is made from fine pink, micaceous clay, with a red slip.

Lamps of this shape have been classified at Corinth as Type XXVII, Group 3<sup>115</sup> and it is clear that this example developed from a Corinthian prototype. Such lamps were well known at Ephesus, and like **128**, were often produced from a micaceous clay and a red slip.<sup>116</sup> No parallels to this lamp are known, but it is similar to other Ephesian lamps of Broneer Type XXVII, now in the British Museum,<sup>117</sup> one of which is also decorated with an image of Heracles. Unusually, the zigzag potter's mark was popular on Cnidian lamps, but not well-known on Ephesian products. This shape however does not seem to have been produced at Cnidus. Typologically, these lamps date from the mid second to mid third century AD.<sup>118</sup>

**129** is a Late Roman version of the discus lamp form. It has a mouldmade, oval-shaped oil chamber, a circular discus defined by a ridge and a rosette of curved petals

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Michelucci (1975) no. 90; Heimerl (2001) no. 616.

<sup>110</sup> Barker and Ainsworth (1853) p. 156, fig. 3; Walters (1914) no. 1315; Goldman and Jones (1950) no. 255; Bailey (1988) no. Q 2641.

<sup>111</sup> Hayes (1980) nos. 297, 301.

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.* no. 301.

<sup>113</sup> Goldman and Jones (1950) p. 96.

<sup>114</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 323.

<sup>115</sup> Broneer (1930) pp. 90-1.

<sup>116</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 370.

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid.* nos. Q 3095-6.

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid.* p. 370.

surrounding the filling hole. The shoulder is decorated with a band of studs, some of which have worn away. It is made from semi-fine, gray clay, with a light red slip.

**129** is a late variant of Loeschcke Type VIII and has only three parallels. One is known to have been found at Cnidus,<sup>119</sup> another comes possibly from Halicarnassus<sup>120</sup> and the third is from Constanta.<sup>121</sup> The few existing examples of this lamp form and their different findspots indicate that **129** cannot be placed to Cnidus with certainty, however their fabric is consistent with most other Cnidian products.<sup>122</sup> Typologically, the lamp has been dated to the fifth century AD.<sup>123</sup>

The remaining lamp originating from Asia Minor is **130**. It has a mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber and a shallow, circular discus containing five filling holes. The shoulder is decorated with a band of semi-circular grooves and the nozzle and handle are flanked by impressed leaf motifs. The nozzle is wide and rounded at the end, the base is almost flat and partially defined by two concentric grooves and the handle consists of a thick disc. The lamp is made from fine red clay and is unslipped.

No parallel has been traced for this lamp, however its features reveal it belongs to a series of Byzantine lamps often referred to as an Asia Minor Type, classified at Corinth as Type XXIX Group 4.<sup>124</sup> It is uncertain where this lamp was made, however a large number of similar lamps have been found at Ephesus,<sup>125</sup> Samos,<sup>126</sup> Kenchreai<sup>127</sup> and Pergamon.<sup>128</sup> Clear stratigraphical evidence is lacking in the dating of these lamps, however based on typological factors, a range of around 500-600 AD has been suggested.<sup>129</sup>

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<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.* no. Q 2992.

<sup>120</sup> *Ibid.* no. Q 2993.

<sup>121</sup> Iconomu (1967) no. 654, fig. 46.

<sup>122</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 333.

<sup>123</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>124</sup> Broneer (1930) p. 115.

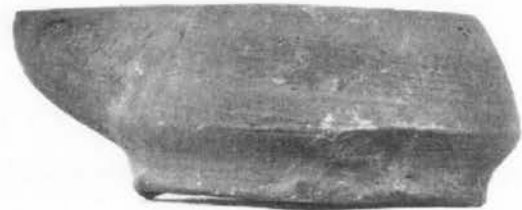
<sup>125</sup> Bailey (1988) nos. Q 3129-41.

<sup>126</sup> Poulou-Papadimitriou (1986) fig. 4-7, figs. 17-8.

<sup>127</sup> Williams (1981) nos. 390-1.

<sup>128</sup> De Luca (1984) pl. 19, 23: 471, 473.

<sup>129</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 372.



101

Inv.No. 98.124

Provenance: Cnidus.  
Presented by: Sir Charles Newton.  
Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.  
Length: 4.6cm, Width: 3.6cm, Maximum Height: 1.7cm.

Wheelmade, small circular open oil chamber, with slight conical projection in floor. Curved wall. Short, rounded nozzle, flat on top. Slightly raised, flat disc base, with string marks. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with some fine white, black and sparkling inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Traces of a fingerprint on nozzle. Some white accretions on surface. No blackening.

Probably third century BC.  
Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 1.  
Parallels: Bailey (1975) Q 266.

102

Inv.No. 98.125

Provenance: Cnidus.  
Presented by: Sir Charles Newton.  
Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.  
Length: 4.6cm, Width: 3.7cm, Maximum Height: 1.8cm.

Wheelmade, small, circular open oil chamber, with slight conical projection in floor. Carinated wall, with indent caused by piercing of wick hole. Short, rounded nozzle, flat on top. Slightly raised, almost flat disc base, with wheel marks. Fine, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) clay, with one large and some fine white inclusions, some fine to small voids and one medium spall. Unslipped. Some white accretions on surface. No blackening.

Probably third century BC.  
Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 2.  
Parallels: Bailey (1975) Q 268.



103

Inv.No. 62.696

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 11.0cm, Width: 6.3cm, Maximum Height: 4.7cm.

Wheel-made, circular oil chamber, biconical in profile, with sharp carination. Plain, circular discus with central filling hole. Plain, curved shoulder. Flared nozzle, with large, oval-shaped wick hole. Circular, slightly concave disc base, with wheelmarks. High strap handle. Fine, gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 6/N) clay, with some fine to medium white and a few fine sparkling inclusions and a few medium voids and spalls. Greenish gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 4/10Y) slip covering upper body, with runs below and onto base. Fingerprints on handle, nozzle and wall. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

First half of second century BC.

Parallels: Deonna (1908) fig. 8; Bruneau (1965) 1832; Bailey (1975) Q 279-80.

Close to: Wiegand and Schrader (1904) pl. 557: 173; Bailey (1975) Q 277; Raeder (1984) 249; Chatzidakis (1997) pl. 224, second lamp from top.

104

Inv.No. 62.701

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 9.9cm, Width: 6.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.1cm.

Wheelmade, circular oil chamber, double convex in shape. Circular discus, with central filling hole. Single, fine groove decorating shoulder. Long, flared nozzle, curved on top. Concave, slightly flared disc base. Small lug applied to side, tapering upwards. Fine, pink (5YR 7/4) clay, with a few fine sparkling inclusions, a few medium white inclusions and a few medium spalls. Red (10R 4/8) to dark bluish gray (Color Chart 2 for Gley 3/5PB) slip on exterior above carination, unevenly applied, with runs below. Slip worn, chip on base, scratches on shoulder. Fingerprint on nozzle and wall. No blackening.

Date: First half of second century BC.

Parallels: Iconomu (1967) 115 and fig. 11; Bailey (1975) Q 278.



105

Inv.No. 62.692

Provenance: Cnidus.  
Presented by: Sir Charles Newton.  
Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.  
Length: 12.4cm, Width: 16.0cm, Maximum Height: 6.3cm.

Wheel-made, circular oil chamber, biconical in profile, with sharp carination. Plain, circular disc, with central filling hole. Plain, curved shoulder, tapering lug applied on one side. Two tubular nozzles, flared at end, rounded on top with oval-shaped filling holes. Flared disc base, concave at centre, with central button. Strap handle, with slightly raised edges and central ridge. Fine, gray (10YR 5/1) clay, with some fine white and sparkling inclusions, some fine black inclusions and some fine to small voids. Glossy, dark gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 4/N) slip covering upper body, unevenly applied, with runs below carination. Surface and slip worn and scratched in parts. Fingerprints underneath one nozzle. No blackening.

First half of second century BC.  
Previously published in McDonald (1898) 5.  
Parallels: Bruneau (1965) 1941; Bailey (1975) Q 288.

106

Inv.No. 62.739

Provenance: Cnidus.  
Presented by: Sir Charles Newton.  
Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.  
Length: 18.8cm, Width: 14.0cm, Maximum Height: 10.6cm.

Large, wheel-made, circular oil chamber, biconical in profile, with sharp carination. Plain, circular disc, defined by groove, with central filling hole. Plain, curved shoulder, large lug applied on side, tapering upwards. Two tubular nozzles, flared at end, rounded on top, with oval-shaped filling holes. Parts of both nozzles lost, with remains of only one flared end. Flared disc base, concave at centre with central button. Strap handle, with slightly raised edges and incised central ridge. Fine, gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 5/N) clay, with many fine to medium white and some fine sparkling inclusions and numerous small to large voids. Very dark gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 3/N) slip covering upper body, unevenly applied, with patches of slip below carination and runs onto base. Surface worn and partly delaminating, part of filling hole and discus lost. Fingerprints on handle and wall. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

First half of second century BC.  
Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 4.  
Parallels: as previous.



107

Inv.No. 62.693

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 11.1cm, Width:10.8cm, Maximum Height: 5.3cm.

Wheel-made, circular oil chamber, biconical in profile with sharp carination. Plain, circular discus, defined by groove, with central filling hole. Curved shoulder with applied decoration of two Papposilenos masks, flanked on either side by two discs. Nozzle lost. Circular disc base, concave at centre with central button. Strap handle (lost). Fine, light bluish gray (Color Chart 2 for Gley 7/10B) clay, with numerous fine to medium white inclusions, some small to large voids and some medium spalls. Bluish gray (Color Chart 2 for Gley 5/5B) slip covering upper body, unevenly applied, with runs below carination. Surface worn, craquelure on part of discus.

Beginning of second century BC.

Previously published in Green *et al.* (2003) 37.

Parallels: Kleiner and Müller-Wiener (1959) pl. 27: 2; Bailey (1975) Q 319-20.





108

Inv.No. 98.122

Provenance: Cnidus.

Presented by: Sir Charles Newton.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 10.2cm, Width: 6.8cm, Maximum Height: 5.3cm.

Wheel-made, circular oil chamber, biconical in profile with sharp carination. Plain, circular discus with slightly off-centre filling hole. Curved shoulder with applied decoration of pair of leaves on either side and two discs flanking nozzle. Flared nozzle, sloping to right, with large oval-shaped filling hole. Circular disc base, concave at centre, with central button. Double cylindrical handle, bound at top with bi-cylindrical strap. Two flukes flanking base of handle, at junction with shoulder. Fine, gray (7.5YR 5/1) clay, with some fine sparkling and white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Gray (2.5YR 5/1) to very dark gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 3/N) slip covering upper body, unevenly applied, with patches of slip below carination. Small hole in wall. Fingerprints on nozzle and wall. No blackening.

Second century to first quarter of first century BC.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 6.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type XIII; Goldman and Jones (1950) Group V; Howland (1958) Type 40 A.

Parallels: Cesnola (1885-1903) pl. CXL: 1033; Bliss and Macalister (1902) pl. 63: 7; Deonna (1908) fig. 9; Waldhauer (1914) 91; Walters (1914) 366; Osborne (1924) 12; Goldman and Jones (1950) 40; Howland (1958) 521-2; Hund and Peters (1961) 426; Bailey (1963) pl. 4e; Bruneau (1965) 1716; Menzel (1969) 41; Bailey (1975) Q 332-42; Michelucci (1975) 42; Scheibler (1976) 586; Cahn-Klaiber (1977) 77; Oziol (1977) 101-3; Thalmann (1978) fig. 41: 8; De Carolis (1982) pl. V.2; Hellmann (1987) 21; Chatzidakis (1997) pl. 224, third lamp from top.

109

Inv.No. 62.695

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 10.2cm, Width: 6.9cm, Maximum Height: 4.6cm.

Wheel-made, circular oil chamber, biconical in profile with sharp carination. Plain, circular discus, defined by groove, bottom of discus and filling hole lost. Curved shoulder with applied decoration of two pairs of leaves and disc flanking each side of nozzle. Flared nozzle, with large oval-shaped filling hole. Disc base, concave at centre, with central button. Double cylindrical handle, bound at top by single strip. Two flukes flanking base of handle, at junction with shoulder. Fine gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 6/N) clay, with some fine to small white inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and some small voids. Dark gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 4/N) slip covering upper body, unevenly applied, with runs below carination. Slip worn in parts, large chip on nozzle and chip on base. Fingerprints on shoulder and wall. No blackening.

Second century to first quarter of first century BC.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type XIII; Goldman and Jones (1950) Group V; Howland (1958) Type 40 A.

Parallels: as previous.





110

Inv.No. 62.694

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 10.9cm, Width: 7.1cm, Maximum Height: 5.2cm.

Wheel-made, circular oil chamber, biconical in profile, with sharp carination. Plain, circular discus, defined by groove, with slightly off-centre filling hole. Curved shoulder, decorated with pair of leaves applied to either side. Impressed tool mark on wall below carination. Flared nozzle, with large oval-shaped filling hole. Disc base, with wheel marks. Double cylindrical handle, bound at top by single strip. Two flukes flanking base of handle, at junction with shoulder. Fine, light bluish gray (Color Chart 2 for Gley 7/5B) clay, with many fine to small white and a few fine sparkling inclusions and some small voids. Gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 5/N) slip, covering upper body, unevenly applied, with runs below carination. Slip worn in parts. Fingerprints on handle and lower wall and nozzle. No blackening.

Second century to first quarter of first century BC.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type XIII; Goldman and Jones (1950) Group V; Howland (1958) Type 40 A.

Parallels: as previous.

111

Inv.No. 62.697

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 10.9cm, Width: 6.4cm, Maximum Height: 5.3cm .

Wheel-made, circular body, biconical in profile, with sharp carination. Plain, circular discus, defined by wide groove, with central filling hole. Curved shoulder, with single fine groove partially encircling discus. Flared nozzle, with large oval-shaped filling hole. Disc base, concave at centre. Double cylindrical handle, with bi-cylindrical strap spanning top of handle, partially lost. Two flukes flanking base of handle, at junction with shoulder. Fine, gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 5/N) clay, with some fine sparkling and many fine to small white inclusions and some small voids. Dark gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 4/N) slip covering upper body, unevenly applied, with runs below carination. Surface worn, with crack on base formed during firing. Some blackening on nozzle and inside wick hole.

Second to first quarter of the first century BC.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type XIII; Goldman and Jones (1950) Group V; Howland (1958) Type 40 A.

Parallels: Broneer (1930) 190; Heres (1969) 121; Bailey (1975) Q 343-60; Oziol (1977) 104; Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) 104.



112

Inv.No. 62.712

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 9.6cm, Width: 6.7cm, Maximum Height: 2.7cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Circular discus, defined by three grooves and decorated in relief with ribbed kantharos. Sprouting from top of kantharos are two vine stems, terminating in leaves. Off-centre filling hole, at bottom left of kantharos. Flat-topped nozzle, rounded at end, decorated with two double-scroll volutes, extending to shoulder. Unpierced vent hole in between volutes. Flat, circular base, defined by groove, at centre impressed planta pedis. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with some fine black inclusions and some fine to small voids. Light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) to very dark gray (5YR 3/1) slip covering upper body, unevenly applied, with runs beneath. No blackening. 70-120AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type Via.

Parallels: Filippo Balestrazzi (1988) 832.

Close to: Waldhauer (1914) 439; Walters (1914) 725; Iványi (1935) 1142, pl. XLV: 13; Haken (1958) 42; Perlzweig (1961) 104; Menzel (1969) 176; Cahn-Klaiber (1977) 293; Oziol (1977) 315-6; Bailey (1988) Q 2670, Q 2772.

113

Inv.No. 98.142

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 9.9cm, Width: 7.4cm, Maximum Height: 2.6cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, top half lost. Remains of short, rounded nozzle. Flat circular base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark of impressed zigzag pattern, in between top and bottom halves of planta pedis. Remains of ring handle, decorated with single incised groove. Pale, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions and some fine white and black inclusions. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) to reddish brown (5YR 4/4) slip covering external surface, with runs into interior. Surface and slip worn.

Second century AD.

Previously published in Reeve (1870) 697; MacDonald (1898) 42, misprinted as 41.



114

Inv.No. 98.128

Provenance: Unknown.  
Presented by: Sir Charles Newton.  
Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.  
Length: 8.8cm, Width: 7.5cm, Maximum Height: 2.9cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved, plain shoulder. Circular discus, defined by single ridge, with relief decoration of standing pig, facing left. Off-centre filling hole beneath body of pig. Short, rounded, heart-shaped nozzle. Circular, flat base, defined by groove, with worn, impressed zigzag potter's mark at centre. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to small black inclusions, many fine to small white inclusions, numerous fine voids and some small spalls. Red (2.5YR 5/8) slip on entire external surface, unevenly applied. Surface worn and pitted, some craquelure in slip in discus, nozzle rim chipped. Fingerprints on nozzle. Some blackening on nozzle.

Second century AD.  
Previously published in MacDonal (1898) 8.  
Type: Loeschke (1919) Type VIII.  
Parallels: Bailey (1988) Q 2831.

115

Inv.No. 62.754

Provenance: Unknown.  
Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.  
Length: 8.4cm, Width: 6.8cm, Maximum Height: 2.7cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Circular discus defined by two grooves, with relief decoration of foreparts of panther, emerging from bush. Off-centre filling hole, beneath body of panther. Rounded, heart-shaped nozzle, defined by groove, almost flat on top. Flat, circular base, defined by slight groove, with central potter's mark of a faintly impressed planta pedis. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine black inclusions, some fine to small white inclusions and numerous fine voids. Reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) slip covering top and wall, with runs onto base. Surface abraded and chipped in parts, slip worn. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second century AD.  
Type: Loeschke (1919) Type VIII.  
Parallels: Walters (1914) 1295; Bailey (1988) Q 2804.



116

Inv.No. 62.752

Provenance: Unknown.  
Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.  
Length: 9.3cm, Width: 7.1cm, Maximum Height: 2.6cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Circular discus defined by two grooves, with relief decoration of two gladiators fighting, a Samnite at left, a hoplomachus at right. Off-centre filling hole, in between legs of Samnite. Rounded, sloping, heart-shaped nozzle, defined by groove, with raised dot at centre. Flat, circular base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark of slightly raised zigzag pattern. Fine, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) clay, with some fine black, white and sparkling inclusions and some small spalls. Reddish brown (5YR 5/4) to very dark gray (10YR 3/1) slip covering entire external surface, unevenly applied. Produced in worn mould, crack in discus. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII.

Parallels: Walters (1914) 1293; Bailey (1963) pl. 11: b; Bruneau (1965) 4633-4; Heres (1972) 472; Bailey (1988) Q 2769; Filippo Balestrazzi (1988) 1034; Oziol (1993) 79.

Close to: Menzel (1969) 158.



117

Inv.No. 62.753

Provenance: Unknown.  
Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.  
Length: 7.8cm, Width: 6.4cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Circular discus defined by single ridge, bordered on shoulder by band of impressed circles. Rounded, heart-shaped nozzle, sloping on top and edged by groove. Flat circular base, defined by groove. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with some fine to small white and brown inclusions and some fine to small voids. Brown (7.5YR 5/4) slip partially covering exterior, unevenly applied. Surface pitted and chipped in parts, slip worn. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII.

Parallels: Bailey (1988) Q 2921-6.



118

Inv.No. 62.750

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 8.8cm, Width: 7.1cm, Maximum Height: 2.7cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Circular discus, defined by single groove, with relief decoration of ribbed krater, extending from which are two vine tendrils, one bearing bunch of grapes, the other single leaf. Off-centre filling hole beside base of krater. Short, rounded, nozzle, defined by curved groove. Flat, circular base, defined by angular groove, with central potter's mark of faintly impressed zigzag pattern. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine black and white inclusions, some fine sparkling and white inclusions and some small voids. Light red (2.5YR 6/6) slip covering entire external surface. Surface pitted and chipped in parts, slip worn. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second century AD.

Close to: Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) 186; Bailey (1988) Q 2844, Q 2860.



119

Inv.No. 62.713

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 8.7cm, Width: 6.5cm, Maximum Height: 2.8cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination, with small groove between nozzle and discus. Circular discus defined by single groove, with relief decoration of cock, facing left. Off-centre filling hole, above body of cock. Rounded, flat-topped nozzle, set off from shoulder by groove and short, vertical stroke. Flat, circular base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark of impressed circle. Fine light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with some fine black, white and sparkling inclusions and some small voids. Yellowish red (5YR 5/6) to reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) slip covering entire external surface. Surface and slip worn and abraded, chip in shoulder. Blackening around rim of wick hole and onto nozzle and shoulder.

Second century AD.

Close to: Walters (1914) 1300; Bailey (1988) Q 2773.



120

Inv.No. 62.758

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 9.6cm, Width: 7.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.0cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Circular discus defined by two grooves, decorated in relief with rosette, consisting of ten pointed petals surrounding central filling hole. Short, rounded nozzle, set off from shoulder by groove and short vertical stroke. Flat, circular base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark of an impressed zigzag pattern. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with some fine black, white and sparkling inclusions and some fine to small voids. Dark gray (2.5Y 4/1) slip, unevenly applied, with runs onto base. Surface and slip worn, small hole in wall. No blackening.

Second century AD.

Type: Loeschke (1919) Type VIII.

Parallels: Perlzweig (1961) 130; Bruneau (1965) 4624, 4627; Heres (1972) 473; Williams (1981) 132; Bailey (1985) 664, 666; Bailey (1988) Q 2781; Filippo Balestrazzi (1988) 1043.

121

Inv.No. 98.129

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 9.8cm, Width: 7.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.1cm.

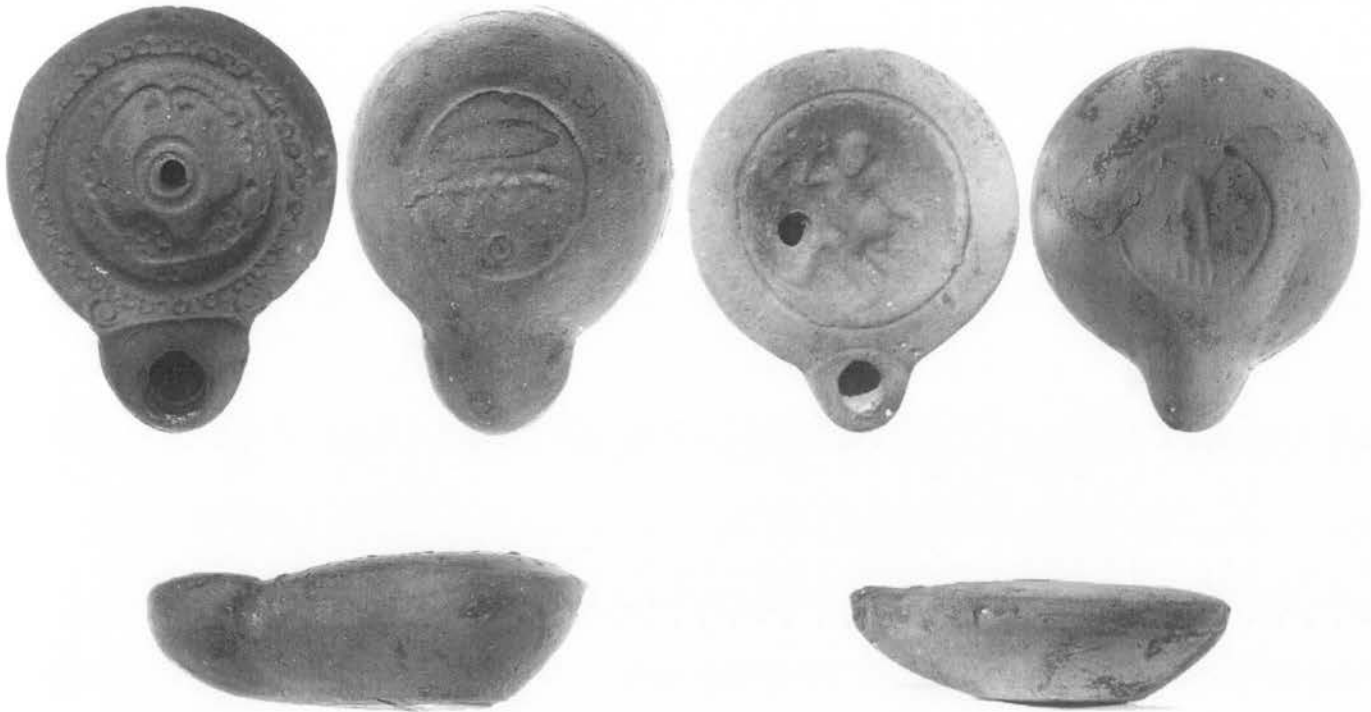
Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Circular discus, defined by two concentric ridges, with relief decoration of rosette, bearing five heart-shaped petals surrounding central filling hole. Curved, plain shoulder. Short, rounded nozzle, almost flat on top and defined at shoulder by slightly curved groove. Circular, flat base, defined by groove, with faintly impressed zigzag potter's mark at centre and small impressed circle at nozzle end. Surface and slip worn and chipped, crack on base. Fine, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) clay, with numerous fine to small white, black and gray inclusions and a few small spalls. Red (10YR 4/6) slip on most of external surface, unevenly applied, with some patches unslipped. No blackening.

Second century AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 15.

Type: Loeschke (1919) Type VIII.

Close to: Wiegand and Schrader (1904) pl. 562: 197; Miltner (1930) p. 109, fig. 50a; Bruneau (1965) 4618, 4621; Williams (1981) 133; Bailey (1985) 669; Hellmann (1985) 42; Bailey (1988) Q 2782.



122

Inv.No. 62.751

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 9.0cm, Width: 6.9cm, Maximum Height: 3.1cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination, decorated with band of impressed circles. Circular discus, defined by single ridge and decorated in relief with vine tendril and bunches of grapes encircling central filling hole. Filling hole edged by two concentric ridges. Rounded nozzle, defined by slightly curved groove and flanked by two impressed concentric circles. Flat, circular base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark of impressed zigzag pattern and impressed circle below. Fine, brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay, with many fine to small white inclusions, some fine to small voids and a few small spalls. Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) to dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) slip covering entire external surface. Some small chips on surface. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII.

Close to: Bailey (1988) Q 2881-2.

123

Inv.No. 62.756

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

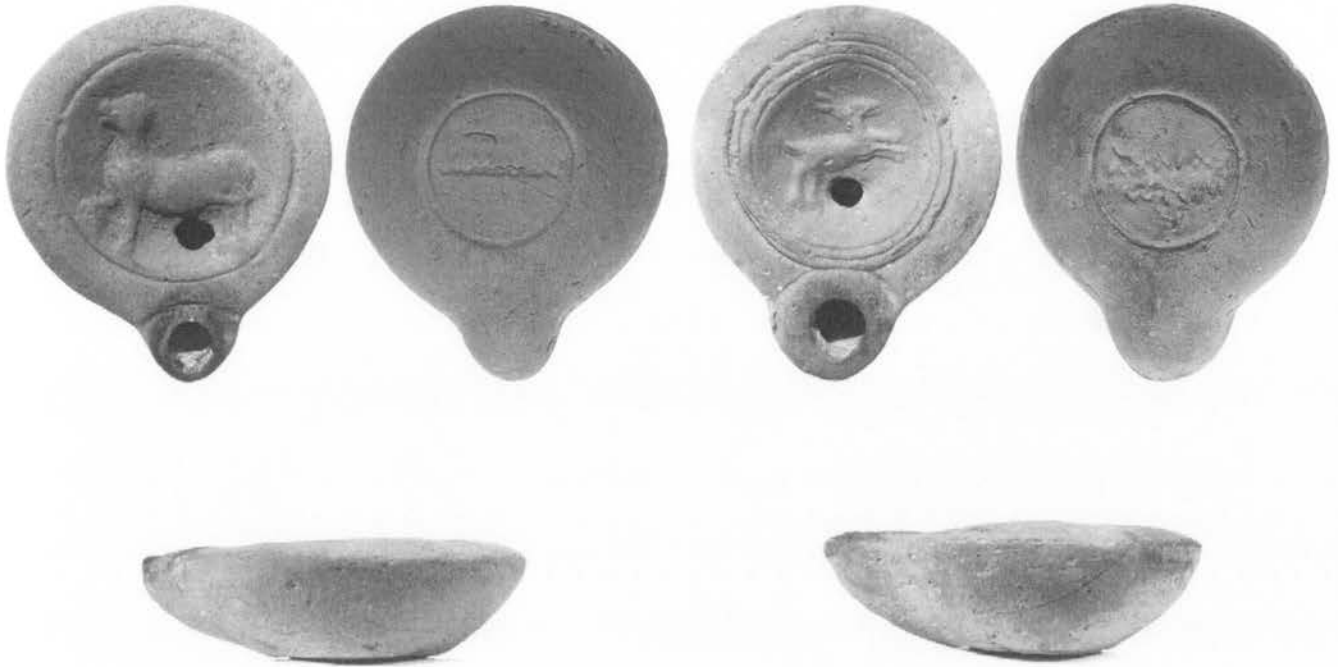
Length: 8.5cm, Width: 7.3cm, Maximum Height: 2.6cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder. Circular discus defined by single groove, with relief decoration of comic actor, facing left, with large phallus hanging between legs. Off centre-filling hole, to left of figure. Short, rounded, flat-topped nozzle, defined by curved groove. Flat, circular base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark of impressed planta pedis. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine sparkling and fine to medium white inclusions and some small spalls. Light red (2.5YR 6/8) slip covering entire external surface. Produced in a worn mould, surface and slip worn. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII.

Parallels: Bailey (1988) Q 2842-3.



124

Inv.No. 62.759

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 8.1cm, Width: 7.0cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder. Circular discus defined by single groove, with relief decoration of panther, resting paw on animal's head, facing left. Off centre-filling hole, below panther. Short, rounded, nozzle, defined by curved groove. Flat, circular base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark of impressed zigzag pattern. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with many fine sparkling inclusions, many small black and white inclusions, some small spalls and some fine to small voids. Light red (2.5YR 7/4) slip covering most of exterior, except base. Produced in a worn mould, surface abraded and slip worn. Some blackening around rim of wick hole and onto shoulder.

Second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII.

Parallels: Walters (1914) 1265-6; Bailey (1988) Q 2853-4.

125

Inv.No. 62.757

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 8.7cm, Width: 7.2cm, Maximum Height: 2.9cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder. Circular discus defined by three grooves, with relief decoration of leaping stag, facing right. Off centre-filling hole, below body of stag. Short, rounded, flat-topped nozzle, defined by curved groove. Slightly concave, circular base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark of impressed zigzag pattern. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to small black and brown inclusions, some small white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Remains of reddish brown (5YR 5/4) slip on exterior, unevenly applied. Crack running from discus to wall. Some gray patches due to reduction in firing. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII.

Close to: Walters (1914) 1236; Bailey (1988) Q 2982.





126

Inv.No. 62.755

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus.

Length: 8.0cm, Width: 6.6cm, Maximum Height: 2.8cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Circular discus, defined by single groove, with relief decoration of foreparts of leaping horse, facing right, one leg cutting across grooved border. Off centre-filling hole, below head of horse. Rounded, flat-topped nozzle, defined by two parallel grooves. Flat, circular base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark of faintly impressed zigzag pattern. Surface and slip worn, hole in wall. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine black inclusions, some fine to small white and sparkling inclusions and some small spalls and voids. Red (2.5YR 5/8) to very dark gray (10YR 3/1) slip covering entire external surface. Surface and slip worn, hole in wall. Fingerprint on shoulder. Blackening at end of nozzle.

Second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII.

Parallels: Walters (1914) 1270; Bailey (1963) pl. 11: c; Bailey (1988) Q 2894-6.

127

Inv.No. 60.04

Provenance: Nineveh (?).

Presented by: Mr Frank Turton.

Place of Manufacture: Tarsus.

Length: 6.1cm, Width: 5.2cm, Maximum Height: 2.2cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Beveled shoulder meets wall at carination and decorated with ovolo pattern. Circular discus, defined by three concentric grooves, with relief decoration of leaping stag, facing right. Short, heart-shaped nozzle. Flat, piriform-shaped base, no definition. Fine, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) clay, with numerous fine black inclusions and a few fine sparkling inclusions. Unslipped. Produced in worn mould, brown-gray stains on surface. No blackening.

Beginning of second to early third century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Goldman and Jones (1950) Group XVIII.

Parallels: Barker and Ainsworth (1853) p. 156, fig. 3; Walters (1914) 1315; Goldman and Jones (1950) 255; Hayes (1980) 297; Bailey (1988) Q 2641.

Close to: Hayes (1980) 301.



128

Inv.No. 98.131

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Ephesus (?).

Length: 13.0cm, Width: 9.4cm, Maximum Height: 4.5cm.

Mouldmade, shallow, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination and decorated with two rectangular panels on either side of discus. Circular discus, defined by two concentric grooves, with relief decoration of gladiator, standing on ground line, holding club in right hand, left hand raised to chest, shield at right. Off-centre filling hole, to left of figure. Short, rounded nozzle, almost flat on top, sloping to right and defined by single groove. Circular disc base, with deeply-impressed zigzag potter's mark at centre. Ring handle, partially decorated by two incised grooves. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with many fine sparkling and small gray and black inclusions. Red (2.5YR 5/8) slip on entire external surface. Surface worn and abraded, slip largely worn away, relief decoration worn, large chip on nozzle and handle. Some blackening at tip of nozzle.

Mid second to mid third century AD.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 11.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type XXVII, Group 3.

Close to: Bailey (1988) Q 3095-6.



129

Inv.No. 62.734

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Cnidus (?).

Length: 10.6cm, Width: 7.8cm, Maximum Height: 5.8cm.

Mouldmade, oval-shaped oil chamber. Circular discus defined by ridge and decorated with rosette of curved petals surrounding central filling hole. Curved shoulder, decorated with band of studs, some blurred and ill-defined. Rounded nozzle, with slightly raised rim around wick hole. Worn, circular ring base, slightly concave at centre, with two ridges extending to base of handle. High disc handle. Semi-fine, light gray (10YR 7/2) clay, with numerous fine to small brown and white inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and some small voids. Light red (2.5YR 6/6) slip, uneven coverage. Surface and slip worn and abraded. Slight blackening at tip of wick hole.

Fifth century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) late Type VIII.

Parallels: Walters (1914) 1347; Iconomu (1967) 654 and fig. 46; Bailey (1988) Q 2992-3.



130

Inv.No. 62.729

Provenance: Cnidus.

Presented by: Sir Charles Newton.

Length: 10.2cm, Width: 6.1cm, Maximum Height:  
3.8cm.

Mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Shallow, circular discus, partially defined by fine groove. Central filling hole, flanked by four filling holes at sides of discus. Curved shoulder, decorated with band of semi-circular grooves. Wide, rounded nozzle, sloping on top, flanked by two impressed leaf motifs. Vent hole in between discus and filling hole and overcut by impressed groove. Piriform-shaped, almost flat base, partially defined by two worn, concentric grooves. Thick disc handle, decorated with two incised lines and flanked on either side by leaf motifs on shoulder. Fine, red (2.5YR 5/6) clay, with a few fine sparkling inclusions, a few small brown and gray inclusions and a few small voids. Unslipped. Surface worn and delaminating in parts, crack along mould join and extending onto nozzle, discus and shoulder. Heavy blackening around rim of wick hole.

Fifth to sixth century AD.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 7.

Type: Broneer Type XXIX, Group 4.

Close to: Bailey (1988) Q 3130-42.

## Cyprus

The number of Cypriot lamps in the collection amounts to fifteen. There are nine saucer lamps, one fragment of a wheelmade, Hellenistic lamp and five mouldmade lamps of the Roman period. Seven of the lamps originate from known excavations, providing a secure provenance and datable contexts. The remaining eight lamps are of unknown provenance and dating has been based on comparisons from other sources.

**131** was acquired in 1953 from excavations undertaken by Joan du Plat Taylor at Myrtou Pighades. Here it was assigned an inventory number and later allocated to the Nicholson Museum in the division of finds.<sup>1</sup> It is possible that it is also the same lamp illustrated in the excavation report from Myrtou Pighades.<sup>2</sup>

**132-6** and **140** were received from the University of Cambridge in 1947, having been excavated at Aphenrika in northern Cyprus. **137-8** were also presented to the Museum by the University of Cambridge along with the Aphenrika lamps and were assigned similar registration numbers in 1947. It is possible that these two lamps also originated from tombs at Aphenrika, although museum records indicate only that these objects derived from Cyprus.

**139** and **144** are of unknown provenance and both are inscribed with inventory numbers, SR 2030/59 and SR 2032/59 respectively. To date, the origin of these numbers has not been traced. **141** was presented to the Museum in 1969 by Mrs Florence L. Willis, but has no known provenance. **142-3** and **145** have no known donor or provenance.

The earliest Cypriot lamp in the collection is **131**. It consists of a large, wheelmade bowl, with a straight broken edge at the back. The edge probably supported a long handle, now lost, which gave the lamp a similar shape to a shovel or scoop. The handle may have been either cylindrical or strap-shaped, possibly with a perforation at the end. At either end of the straight edge are two wick rests, formed by a slight

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<sup>1</sup> Seton-Williams (1957) p. 118.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 76, fig. 32: 15.

pinching of the bowl wall. The lamp sits on a disc base. It is made from semi-coarse, reddish-yellow clay and is unslipped.

Scholars have hypothesised that objects of this shape may not be lamps, but rather shovels for hot coals<sup>3</sup> or ritual vessels of some sort.<sup>4</sup> The physical structure of the object supports such suggestions, as the two wick rests would direct the flame of the lamp back towards the carrier.

Whatever the true nature of these objects, the shape was directly influenced by handleless lamps bearing the same double-nozzle form. This form probably emanated from the Levant and Syria, where examples have been recovered at Samaria,<sup>5</sup> Hama<sup>6</sup> and Byblos.<sup>7</sup> No doubt, the shape was spread around the Mediterranean in conjunction with the Phoenician expansion. Similar lamps have been discovered in tombs at Tharros in Sardinia,<sup>8</sup> Salamis in Cyprus,<sup>9</sup> and Carthage,<sup>10</sup> as well as unspecified sites in North Africa.<sup>11</sup> The examples from Salamis date to the end of the Cypro-Archaic II period and the example from North Africa from the seventh to sixth century BC. The lamps from Tharros are dated to the fifth century BC.

The scoop-like shape of these objects seems to have first appeared in the Late Helladic period, as indicated by a comparable object found at Asine.<sup>12</sup> It is of similar shape to 131, but without the two wick rests and more closely resembles a ladle. A similar ladle shape was also found at Myrtou Pighades.<sup>13</sup> A copper lamp from Tomb 66 at Enkomi has a long spike handle and closely resembles these examples. It has been dated to the thirteenth century BC.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Gjerstad (1948) p. 170.

<sup>4</sup> Buchholz (1974) p. 565.

<sup>5</sup> Reisner *et al.* (1924) fig. 187: 2a.

<sup>6</sup> Fugman (1958) fig. 161: 5B 820.

<sup>7</sup> Dunand (1939) pl. CXLIX: 1247.

<sup>8</sup> Bailey (1962) pl. 6: 1-7.

<sup>9</sup> Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) no. 24.

<sup>10</sup> Hellmann (1987) no. 1.

<sup>11</sup> Cintas (1950) pl. XL: 4-6; Skinkel-Taupin (1970) pls. CLXXXVI, CCLVIII: T.107A.4.

<sup>12</sup> Frödin and Persson (1938) p. 417, fig. 271: 15.

<sup>13</sup> Seton-Williams (1957) p. 76, fig. 32: 16.

<sup>14</sup> Bailey (1996) no. Q 3537.

Similar objects with two wick rests and long handles have been found at the Sanctuary of Aphrodite-Astarte at Tamassos, assigned an eighth to seventh century date,<sup>15</sup> at Ayia Irini<sup>16</sup> and Idalion,<sup>17</sup> both belonging to the seventh century BC<sup>18</sup> and from Tomb 31 at Salamis, dated to the first half of the seventh century BC.<sup>19</sup> **131** is also comparable to examples of unknown provenance, two from the Cesnola Collection, said to be from Phoenician tombs,<sup>20</sup> and one each in the British<sup>21</sup> and Cyprus<sup>22</sup> Museums and the Brock University Collection of Cypriote Antiquities.<sup>23</sup>

It is probably safe to surmise that Cypriot objects of this shape date from the eighth to the seventh century BC.

The bulk of the Cypriot saucer lamps in the collection are all variations of Vessberg Type 1,<sup>24</sup> with a wheelmade, circular bowl, a deeply pinched, narrow nozzle and a flattened, ledge-like rim. Saucer lamps were in continual use in Cyprus from the Bronze Age into the Hellenistic period, long after they had been superseded by new forms in other areas of the Mediterranean. They can therefore be difficult to date.

Five of the saucer lamps have been retrieved from tombs at the site of Aphenrika in northern Cyprus. **132** was found in Tomb 37 at Aphenrika and published as object 9.<sup>25</sup> It is classified by Dray and du Plat Taylor as Type 10 in their lamp typology, described as having a 'rounded base, with narrow, drooping rim'.<sup>26</sup> The finds from the tomb have been dated to the fourth century BC. The shape seems to have had a long history, as it also parallels an example from Tomb 31 at Salamis, dated to the first half of the seventh century BC.

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<sup>15</sup> Buchholz (1974) p. 564, pl. 17a-b.

<sup>16</sup> Gjerstad *et al.* (1935) pls. CLXXXVIII, CCXLI: 19.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* pls. CLXIII, CLXXXI: 21.

<sup>18</sup> These lamps were originally dated to the sixth century BC, but this has since been revised. See Birmingham (1963) pp. 26, 31, 41.

<sup>19</sup> Karageorghis (1967) pp. 58-69 and pls. LIX and CXXXIV: 4.

<sup>20</sup> Cesnola (1885-1903) pl. CXXXVIII: 1002-3.

<sup>21</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 482.

<sup>22</sup> Oziol (1977) no. 38.

<sup>23</sup> Robertson (1986) no. 97.

<sup>24</sup> Vessberg (1953) p. 121 and fig. 37: 1-4.

<sup>25</sup> Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) pp. 66-7.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.* p. 112.

**133** was found in Tomb 43 at Aphendrika and **134** was retrieved from Tomb 48. Both belong to Dray and du Plat Taylor Type 7, having been described as a lamp with a ‘deep basin, making a sharp angle with base, with upturned flanged rim’.<sup>27</sup> At Aphendrika, these lamps have been dated to the fourth century BC.

Like most of the Cypriot saucer lamps, this type was produced over a long period. Similar lamps of an earlier date have been found in tombs at Salamis, dated to the end of the Cypro-Archaic II to the Cypro-Classic I period.<sup>28</sup> Examples retrieved from tombs at Kountoura Trachonia have been found in association with pottery and coins of the second half of the third century BC.<sup>29</sup>

Similar lamps of unknown provenance have been published from the collection of the Victoria and Albert Museum<sup>30</sup> and the Cyprus Museum.<sup>31</sup> Compare also a lamp said to be from Achna in the British Museum.<sup>32</sup>

**135** was also found in Tomb 37 at Aphendrika and published as object 3. It belongs to Type 5 in Dray and du Plat Taylor’s typology, described as having a ‘convex base and wide, everted, flanged rim’.<sup>33</sup> It again dates to the fourth century BC. Examples of comparable shape have been found at Bamboula,<sup>34</sup> dated to the first half of the fifth century BC and at Amathous, of uncertain date.<sup>35</sup>

**136** is a fragment of a lamp, found in Tomb 48 at Aphendrika and published as object 1. It is classified as Dray and du Plat Taylor Type 9, described as having a ‘concave base and deeper, down-curving flange’. It dates to the fourth century BC. It is similar in shape to an unprovenanced example in the Williamson Art Gallery and Museum, although this lamp has a more flattened base.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) pp. 66-7.

<sup>28</sup> Karageorghis (1970) pl. LI: 2; pl. CXVII: 2; pl. CXXIII: 15; pl. CL: 3; pl. CLIV: 16; pl. CLXXI: 4.

<sup>29</sup> Gjerstad (1934) pl. CXLIX, KT. 3.13, pl. LXXV:1.

<sup>30</sup> Bailey (1965) pl. III: 2, pl. IV: 2.

<sup>31</sup> Oziol (1977) no. 18.

<sup>32</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 491.

<sup>33</sup> Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) pp. 66-7.

<sup>34</sup> Benson (1956) pl. 36: 24.

<sup>35</sup> Nicolaou (1985) pl. XLVIII: 60.

<sup>36</sup> Mee and Steel (1998) pl. 52: 291.

137-8 are of the same shape and belong to Type 11 of Dray and du Plat Taylor's typology, described as having a 'deep basin, a flat base and an upturned, flanged rim'.<sup>37</sup>

Comparable lamps are found at other sites in Cyprus and span several centuries. A similar lamp from Tomb 34 at the cemetery of Agioi Omologites in Nicosia dates from the Cypro-Archaic to Cypro-Classical I periods.<sup>38</sup> Two examples have been found at Bamboula, dated to the first half of the fifth century BC.<sup>39</sup> Similar examples have been published from the British Museum collection, one from Amathus and one from Amathus or Limosol, both dated from the second half of the sixth to first half of the fifth century AD.<sup>40</sup> Dating to the Cypro-Classical I period are two lamps retrieved from tombs at Marion,<sup>41</sup> one from Tomb 12 at Vouni,<sup>42</sup> three from the necropolis at Idalion<sup>43</sup> and one from the necropolis of Salamis.<sup>44</sup> Another lamp from Marion dates from the late fifth to first half of the fourth century BC.<sup>45</sup> At a tomb in Dhikomo, one example has been found dating to the first half of the fourth century.<sup>46</sup> From Tomb 25 in Agioi Omologites in Nicosia, a comparable lamp dates to the Hellenistic period.<sup>47</sup>

The same shape seems to have been in use over a considerable period of time and unstratified examples are therefore difficult to date. If the two lamps were to have originated from Aphendrika, then a date of the fourth century BC is more than likely.

139 differs from the other saucer lamps in that it has a disc base and is made from semi-fine red clay, with a reddish brown slip. The presence of a slip on Cypriot saucer lamps is unusual. For a similar form, compare examples from Idalion<sup>48</sup> and Salamis.<sup>49</sup> Similar lamps of uncertain provenance include one in the Royal Ontario Museum,<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) pp. 66-7.

<sup>38</sup> Hadjicosti (1993) p. 185, pl. XLIV: 3.

<sup>39</sup> Benson (1956) pp. 59-60, pl. 36: 25-6.

<sup>40</sup> Bailey (1975) pp. 221-3, no. Q 488-9.

<sup>41</sup> Gjerstad (1935) pls. XLI, XLV.

<sup>42</sup> Gjerstad (1937) pl. CVII: 1.

<sup>43</sup> Karageorghis (1964) p. 76, fig. 22: 12, 22, 28.

<sup>44</sup> Karageorghis (1970) pls. CXXXXII and CCXXXI: 31.

<sup>45</sup> Bailey (1975) p. 223, no. Q 490.

<sup>46</sup> Åstrom (1965) p. 208, fig. 1: 5.

<sup>47</sup> Flourentzoz (1986) p. 161, pl. XXX: 11.

<sup>48</sup> Karageorghis (1964) fig. 22: 33b.

<sup>49</sup> Karageorghis (1970) pl. CCXLIX: 4; Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) no. 25.

<sup>50</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 3.



said to be from the Fayoum, although Hayes believes it is of Cypriot origin; an example now in the collection of the Australian National University<sup>51</sup> and a lamp with a similar disc base but different rim, now in Mainz.<sup>52</sup>

A date for these disc-based lamps is difficult to ascertain. The lamp from Tomb 87 at Salamis has been dated to the end of the Cypro-Archaic II period.<sup>53</sup> At Idalion, the lamp there was found with pottery dated to the beginning of the Cypro-Classical I period.<sup>54</sup> Hayes places the example from Royal Ontario Museum between the fourth and early third century BC<sup>55</sup> and Menzel dates the Mainz example between the fifth to the second century BC.<sup>56</sup> On the limited amount of stratigraphical evidence available, a suggested date range for **139** extends from the fifth to third century BC.

**140** is a fragment of a wheelmade lamp, found in a layer of soil over the dromos of Tomb 43 at Aphenrika and published as object 1.<sup>57</sup> Dray and du Plat Taylor erroneously classified this as Broneer Type XIX, which is a distinctly different shape. Typologically however, **140** is difficult to date as the lamp is damaged and a full profile is needed for comparison with other material. On the grounds that the lamp has a carinated, biconical oil chamber, a filling hole set within a small concavity, the remains of a side lug and no handle, it seems that this lamp was influenced by Athenian lamps of Howland Type 32.<sup>58</sup> At Athens, lamps of this type have been dated to 220 to 180 BC,<sup>59</sup> Cypriot versions possibly dating a bit later. For a Cypriot lamp of a similar shape, compare an unprovenanced example in the Cyprus Museum.<sup>60</sup>

The remaining five lamps in the collection are all mouldmade and although none have secure provenances, they can be attributed to Cypriot workshops on the basis of their fabric and study of comparative material. Chronologically, they belong to the Roman period in Cyprus, dating from the first to the fourth century AD.

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<sup>51</sup> Webb (1997) p. 53: 225.

<sup>52</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 5.

<sup>53</sup> Karageorghis (1970) p. 135.

<sup>54</sup> Karageorghis (1964) p. 76.

<sup>55</sup> Hayes (1980) p. 4.

<sup>56</sup> Menzel (1969) p. 10.

<sup>57</sup> Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) pp. 71-2.

<sup>58</sup> Howland (1958) pp. 99-100.

<sup>59</sup> Rotroff (1997) p. 501.

<sup>60</sup> Oziol (1977) no. 76.

**141** is a Cypriot version of Loeschcke Type IV<sup>61</sup> and Bailey Type B,<sup>62</sup> a type which originated in Italy and was copied widely throughout the Roman world. Typologically, the type dates from the mid to the end of the first century AD.<sup>63</sup> These lamps have circular oil chambers, volute nozzles and usually a relief decoration within the discus. **140** bears a worn prancing griffin. The indistinct nature of the motif is the result of making lamps from worn moulds, a feature common to Cypriot lamps of Loeschcke Type IV.<sup>64</sup> The griffin motif on lamps first appeared on earlier lamps of Loeschcke Type I<sup>65</sup> and Bailey Type A,<sup>66</sup> as evidenced by examples found at Delos<sup>67</sup> and a lamp in Mainz.<sup>68</sup>

**141** parallels examples from Salamis,<sup>69</sup> Lefka<sup>70</sup> and one in the British Museum, said to be from either from Salamis or Kourion.<sup>71</sup> Five unprovenanced examples are held by the Cyprus Museum. An unpublished parallel was also found during the Department of Antiquities' excavations at the Tombs of the Kings in Paphos.<sup>72</sup>

No exact parallels have been traced for **142**. It is a Cypriot variant of Italian lamps of Loeschcke Type IV and Bailey Type B, but without the volute nozzle. It has a circular oil chamber, a ring handle, a rounded nozzle and a raised rim around the wick hole. The discus has been decorated with a band of fine, radial flutes and the shoulder bears an ovolo pattern. The lamp is made from pale brown clay, with a red slip.

**142** resembles examples from Soli<sup>73</sup> and Kourion<sup>74</sup> and one originating from either Kourion or Salamis,<sup>75</sup> although these lamps have more angular volute nozzles, recalling nozzle forms of both Loeschcke Type 1 and Bailey Type A.

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<sup>61</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 359.

<sup>62</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 153.

<sup>63</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 303.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.* p. 294.

<sup>65</sup> Loeschcke (1919) pp. 212-20.

<sup>66</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 126.

<sup>67</sup> Bruneau (1965) no. 4581.

<sup>68</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 136.

<sup>69</sup> Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) no. 127.

<sup>70</sup> Oziol (1977) nos. 365-70.

<sup>71</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2400

<sup>72</sup> Tombs of the Kings Inventory No. 1979/1 ATR/14.

<sup>73</sup> Westholm (1936) pl. XXVI: 356.

<sup>74</sup> Young and Young (1955) pl. 73: L251.

A date range for 142 may be determined by examining particular features. Firstly, the red slip. Bailey notes that the use of slip on most Cypriot lamps had died out by the beginning of Hadrian's reign<sup>76</sup> and if this is accurate, then 142 can be no later than approximately 120 AD. The use of ovules on the shoulder, originally used on Italian lamps from the middle to end of the first century AD, became popular in Cyprus at the beginning of the second century AD.<sup>77</sup> The shape of the lamp also recalls a form which became widespread in Cyprus around the middle of the first century AD and into the second. A suggested date therefore extends from the end of the first to early second century AD.

143-4 are Cypriot versions of Loeschcke Type VIII<sup>78</sup> and Broneer Type XXV<sup>79</sup> and have been classified by Vessberg as Type 13.<sup>80</sup> Lamps of this type usually have a small, circular oil chamber, a circular discus, a short, rounded nozzle and simple bands of motifs decorating the shoulder. Ring handles were popular, although lamps of this type without handles were made in equal numbers. The fabric is usually finely levigated and pink to light brown in colour, without a slip.

No exact match has been found for 143, although there are many lamps with a similar ovolo pattern on the shoulder. Bailey notes two series of ovule lamps, an original series with simple ovules on the shoulder and a second series with multiple ovules,<sup>81</sup> to which 143 belongs. These lamps are also usually decorated with raised rings within the discus. Concentric grooves, as seen within the discus of this lamp, are not known elsewhere. For similar provenanced lamps, compare examples from Soli,<sup>82</sup> Vasa,<sup>83</sup> Kourion,<sup>84</sup> Salamis,<sup>85</sup> Episkopi<sup>86</sup> and Dhiorios.<sup>87</sup> Examples of unknown provenance

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<sup>75</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2470.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.* p. 297.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>78</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 237.

<sup>79</sup> Broneer (1930) pp. 83-7.

<sup>80</sup> Vessberg (1953) p. 124.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>82</sup> Westholm (1936) pl. XXVI: 354.

<sup>83</sup> Du Plat Taylor (1940-8) pl. IV: 5.

<sup>84</sup> Young and Young (1955) p. 181, L 252.

<sup>85</sup> Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) nos. 191-4.

<sup>86</sup> Oliver (1983) no. 46 and pl. XLI: 7.

<sup>87</sup> Oziol (1977) pl. 31: 557.

are found in the collections of the Cyprus Museum,<sup>88</sup> the Badische Landesmuseum in Karlsruhe,<sup>89</sup> the British Museum<sup>90</sup> and the Pierides Museum in Larnaca.<sup>91</sup>

**144** has been produced in a worn mould, the relief decoration so indistinct that it is difficult to distinguish the heart-shaped nozzle and the moulded leaf pattern on the shoulder. Despite the missing part of the oil chamber at the back, it is doubtful this lamp bore a ring handle. For similar lamps, compare examples from Salamis,<sup>92</sup> Amathus<sup>93</sup> and the Amathus Gate cemetery at Kourion.<sup>94</sup> Unprovenanced examples are held by the Badische Landesmuseum in Karlsruhe.<sup>95</sup>

There is little contextual evidence for dating Cypriot versions of Loeschke Type VIII, although the form was probably first introduced to Cyprus in the second half of the first century AD.<sup>96</sup> Typologically, Bailey regarded ovule lamps such as **143** as starting no earlier than the beginning of the second century AD and continuing into the middle of the century.<sup>97</sup> At Vasa, debased versions of this lamp are dated into the third century AD.<sup>98</sup> **144** is probably later than **143** and may span the second century AD and into the third.

The remaining Cypriot lamp is **145**. It has a piriform-shaped oil chamber, a circular discus with two filling holes and a short, rounded nozzle integrated within the body of the oil chamber. The handle is disc-shaped and the base is plain and concave base. It is made from fine, pale brown clay and is unslipped.

**145** belongs to a distinct group of lamps classified as Waagé Type 50e,<sup>99</sup> Vessberg Type 18<sup>100</sup> and Oziol Type 18b.<sup>101</sup> The distinguishing feature is the relief decoration,

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<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.* pl. 31: 559.

<sup>89</sup> Schürmann (1984) nos. 226-9.

<sup>90</sup> Bailey (1988) nos. Q 2501, Q 2504, Q 2506.

<sup>91</sup> Oziol (1993) no. 84.

<sup>92</sup> Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) no. 194.

<sup>93</sup> Aupert and Hermary (2000) fig. 18, top right.

<sup>94</sup> Parks *et al.* (2000) fig. 3: 6.

<sup>95</sup> Schürmann (1984) nos. 223-4.

<sup>96</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 296.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.* p. 297.

<sup>98</sup> Du Plat Taylor (1940-8) p. 40.

<sup>99</sup> Waagé (1941) p. 66.

<sup>100</sup> Vessberg (1953) p. 127.

<sup>101</sup> Oziol (1977) p. 219.

which includes a parading horse within the discus, branches and berries on the shoulder and a chevron wreath bordering the discus. The parading horse was the most common decorative motif on lamps of this type, however other variants are known, including a galloping horse and rider and a galloping horse adorned with flowers or bells or a crest over the head.<sup>102</sup> Variations to the shoulder decoration are also known, the chevron wreath encircling the discus sometimes replaced by a grape vine or a wreath bearing leaves and flowers, as illustrated in finely-made examples found at Kato Paphos.<sup>103</sup>

The horse motif is usually interpreted as a horse victorious after racing in the hippodrome, the wreath around the discus symbolic of the win.<sup>104</sup> More allegorically, some scholars believe the theme could be referring to certain Christian and Jewish religious beliefs.<sup>105</sup>

It has been suggested that these lamps originated in the workshop of the lamp maker Sphyrion, who probably worked somewhere in southern Cyprus.<sup>106</sup> The lamp type became so popular, that perhaps it was imitated by other workshops around the island, which may explain why these lamps have been found at so many different sites.

Parallels to the Nicholson Museum example, with the parading horse, chevron wreath and branches with berries are numerous. Within Cyprus, they have been found at Vasa,<sup>107</sup> Aphenrika,<sup>108</sup> Salamis,<sup>109</sup> Paphos,<sup>110</sup> Amathous,<sup>111</sup> Kourion,<sup>112</sup> Maloutena in Nea Paphos<sup>113</sup> and the Amathous Gate Cemetery at Kourion.<sup>114</sup>

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<sup>102</sup> Mlynarczyk (1992) pp. 260-1.

<sup>103</sup> Maier and von Wartburg (1998) p. 114, 13 b-c.

<sup>104</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 300.

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.* p. 261.

<sup>106</sup> Mlynarczyk (1992) p. 259.

<sup>107</sup> Du Plat Taylor (1940-8) pl. IV: 20.

<sup>108</sup> Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) pl. XXVIII: 4.

<sup>109</sup> Karageorghis (1967) pl. CVI: 82.

<sup>110</sup> Daszewski (1970) fig. 6.

<sup>111</sup> Abadie-Reynal (1987) pl. XXXII: 9-10.

<sup>112</sup> Ferreir Dias *et al.* (1988) pl. LIII: 4.

<sup>113</sup> Mlynarczyk (1992) p. 270, ph. 23/82.

<sup>114</sup> Parks *et al.* (1998) fig. 5.

The type may also have been exported or carried by travelers to overseas destinations, as finds from outside of Cyprus testify. Examples have been found at Seleucia,<sup>115</sup> Caesarea Maritima<sup>116</sup> and Jalame.<sup>117</sup> Parallels of unknown provenance are held in the collections of the Cyprus,<sup>118</sup> Leiden<sup>119</sup> and Mainz<sup>120</sup> Museums.

Many of the parallels to 145 come from unstratified contexts, however dating is more certain following the excavations of lamps at Maloutena and Kourion, where a large number of lamps were found in earthquake destruction levels dated to 365 AD.<sup>121</sup> Several lamps of this type were found in Tomb 50 at Salamis, which seemed to have been used over a long period of time, the date ranging from the second half of the fourth to the first half of the sixth century AD.<sup>122</sup> Lamps associated with sixth century material, however, may well have been residual. At both Seleucia<sup>123</sup> and Jalame,<sup>124</sup> lamps of this type have been dated to the fourth century. Archaeological evidence therefore suggests that lamps of this type were produced in the fourth century AD and possibly extended into the fifth.

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<sup>115</sup> Waagé (1941) no. 149.

<sup>116</sup> Vine and Hartelius (1986) nos. 26-7.

<sup>117</sup> Macdonnell (1988) no. 37.

<sup>118</sup> Oziol (1977) nos. 732-4.

<sup>119</sup> Brants (1913) no. 1171.

<sup>120</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 553.

<sup>121</sup> Mlynarczyk (1992) p. 255.

<sup>122</sup> Karageorghis (1967) pp. 90-116.

<sup>123</sup> Waagé (1941) p. 66.

<sup>124</sup> Macdonnell (1988) p. 126.



131

Inv.No. 53.547.18

Provenance: Myrtou Pighades. Excavation No. 90.  
Presented by: Joan du Plat Taylor.  
Length: 15.5cm, Width:15.5cm, Maximum Height:  
6.0cm.

Large, wheelmade bowl, with shallow, concave floor. Straight rim, broken at top edge, probably once the join for long handle. Both sides slightly pressed in to form nozzles. Almost circular, flat disc base. Semi-coarse, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with many fine sparkling inclusions, many fine to small red, white and gray inclusions, some small to large brown inclusions and numerous small to medium voids. Unslipped. Lamp broken into four pieces and repaired, delamination on floor, top of front rim lost, surface worn. No blackening.

Eighth to seventh century BC.

Parallels: Cesnola (1885-1903) pl. CXXXVIII: 1002-3; Gjerstad, *et al.* (1935) pls. CLXXXVIII, CCXLI and CLXXXI: 21; Cintas (1950) pl. XL; Karageorghis (1967) pl. CXXXIV: 4; Buchholz (1974) p. 564, pl. 17a-b; Bailey (1975) Q 482; Oziol (1977) 38; Robertson (1986) 97.



132

Inv.No. 47.332

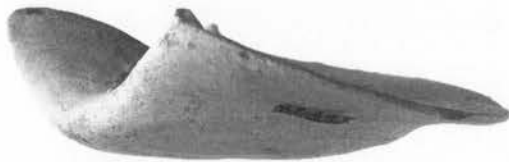
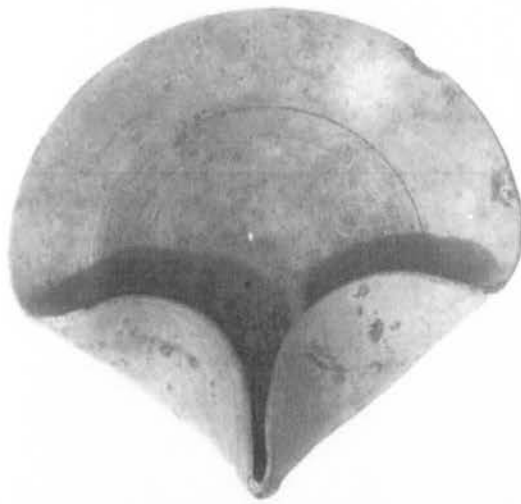
Provenance: Aphenrika, Tomb 37, no. 9.  
Presented by: University of Cambridge.  
Length: 12.3cm, Width: 11.4cm, Maximum Height:  
3.7cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl. Thin, curved wall, curved floor and almost flat lip. Long narrow nozzle formed by pinched sides. Convex base. Semi-coarse, light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) clay, with numerous fine to small white, gray and black inclusions. Very pale brown (10YR 8/3) slip covering internal and external surfaces. Slip worn, some abrasion on base. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

Fourth century BC.

Previously published in Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) fig. 60: 8.  
Type: Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) Type 10; Vessberg (1953) Type 1.

Parallels: Karageorghis (1967) pl. CXXXIV: 18.



133

Inv.No. 47.444

Provenance: Aphenrika, Tomb 43, no. 4.  
Presented by: University of Cambridge.  
Length: 9.9cm, Width: 10.3cm, Maximum Height: 2.9cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with thin wall, shallow, concave floor and broad, flattened rim. Long narrow nozzle formed by deeply pinched sides. Convex base. Fine, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) clay, with a few large white inclusions, a few medium spalls and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Chip in rim, slight black staining on internal surface. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

Fourth century BC.

Previously published in Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) p. 72, 4.

Type: Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) Type 7; Vessberg (1953) Type 1.

Parallels: Gjerstad (1934) pl. CXLIX: KT 3.13; pl. LXXV: 1; Gjerstad (1948) pl. CXLIX: 15; Vessberg (1953) pl. 1: 2; Bailey (1965) pl. III: 2, pl. IV: 2; Karageorghis (1970) pl. LI: 2; pl. CXVII: 2; pl. CXXIII: 15; pl. CL: 3; pl. CLIV: 16; pl. CLXXI: 4; Bailey (1975) Q 491; Oziol (1977) 18.



134

Inv.No. 47.445

Provenance: Aphenrika, Tomb 48, no. 5.  
Presented by: University of Cambridge.  
Length: 11.0cm, Width: 11.5cm, Maximum Height: 3.7cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with thin wall, shallow, concave floor and broad, flattened rim. Long narrow nozzle formed by deeply pinched sides. Convex base, with scrape marks. Fine, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) clay, with numerous fine black inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Black staining on internal surface, thick white-gray sediment on internal and external surfaces. Slight blackening inside rim of nozzle.

Fourth century BC.

Previously published in Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) p. 78: 5.

Type: Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) Type 7; Vessberg (1953) Type 1.

Parallels: as previous.





135

Inv.No. 47.333

Provenance: Aphenrika, Tomb 37, no. 3.  
Presented by: University of Cambridge.  
Length: 10.4cm, Width: 10.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.8cm.

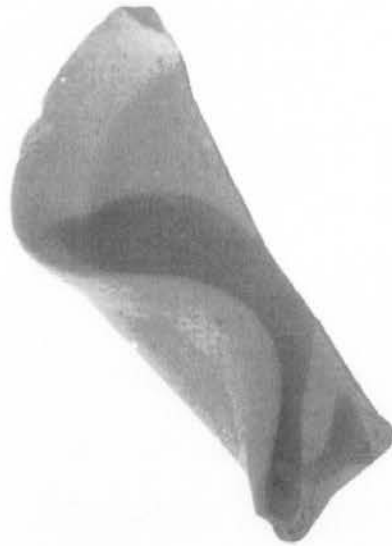
Wheelmade, circular bowl, with thin, curved wall, curved floor and outwardly-flaring rim. Long, narrow nozzle formed by pinched sides. Flat, circular base. Semi-coarse, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine to small white, gray and black inclusions. Brownish pink (7.5YR 8/6) slip covering internal and external surfaces. Part of wall and rim lost, slip worn, crack on base and floor. Some blackening on nozzle.

Fourth century BC.

Previously published in Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) p. 67: 3.

Type: Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) Type 5; Vessberg (1953) Type 1.

Parallels: Benson (1956) pl. 36: 24; Nicolaou (1985) pl. XLVIII: 60, 110.



136

Inv.No. 47.446

Provenance: Aphenrika, dromos of Tomb 48, no. 1.  
Presented by: University of Cambridge.  
Length: 10.3cm, Width: 4.2cm, Maximum Height: 2.6cm.

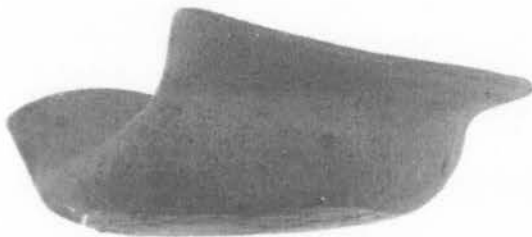
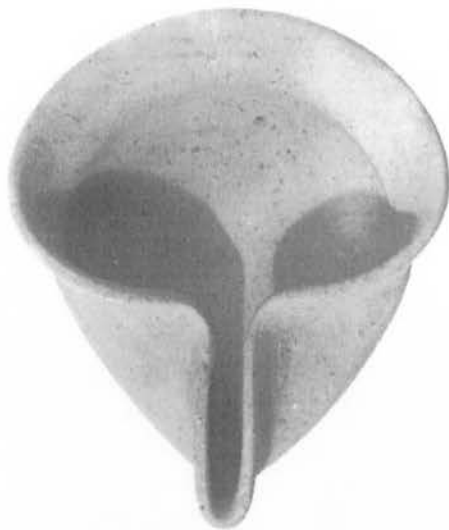
Fragment of wheelmade, circular bowl. Shallow, flattened floor, with broad, flattened rim. Long, narrow nozzle formed by pinched sides. Slightly convex base. Semi-coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to medium brown, black and gray inclusions, some fine sparkling and small white inclusions and some fine small voids. Remains of very pale brown (10YR 8/3) self-slip on internal and external surfaces. Large part of base, rim and nozzle lost, slip and surface worn, chips on nozzle. Slight blackening on rim of nozzle.

Fourth century BC.

Previously published in Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) p. 78: 1.

Type: Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) Type 9; Vessberg (1953) Type 1.

Parallels; Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) 25; Mee and Steel (1998) 225.



137

Inv.No. 47.336

Provenance: Aphenrika (?).  
Presented by: University of Cambridge.  
Length: 9.9cm, Width: 8.3cm, Maximum Height:  
3.6cm.

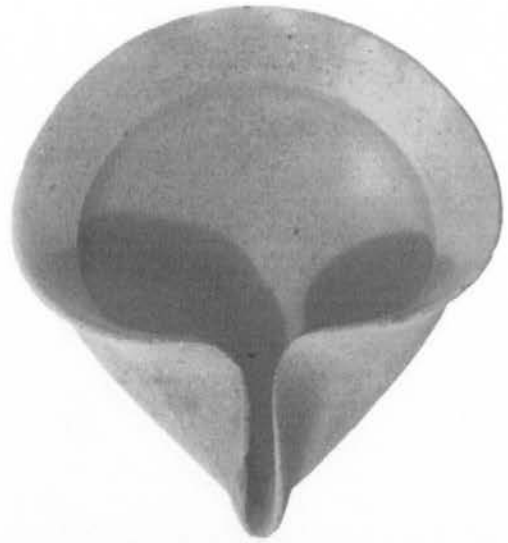
Wheelmade, circular bowl, with thin, curved wall, flat floor and broad, almost flattened rim. Long narrow nozzle formed by pinched sides. Uneven, almost flat base. Semi-coarse, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine sparkling and fine to small brown and gray inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Chips on rim. No blackening.

Fourth century BC?

Previously published in Webb (2001) 302.

Type: Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) Type 11; Vessberg (1953): Type 1.

Parallels: Gjerstad (1935) pl. XLI and XL; Gjerstad (1937) pl. CVII: 1; Vessberg (1953) pl. 1: 3; Benson (1956) pl. 36: 25-6; Karageorghis (1964) fig. 22: 12, 22, 28; Åstrom (1965) p. 208, fig. 1: 5; Bailey (1975) Q 488-90; Karageorghis (1970) pl. pls. CXXXII and CCXXXI: 31; Oziol (1977) 17; Flourentzos (1986) pl. XXX: 11; Hadjicosti (1993) pl. XLVI: 3.



138

Inv.No. 47.337

Provenance: Aphenrika (?).  
Presented by: University of Cambridge.  
Length: 12.7cm, Width: 11.6cm, Maximum Height:  
3.9cm.

Wheelmade, circular bowl, with thin, curved wall, flat floor and broad, almost flattened rim. Long narrow nozzle formed by pinched sides. Uneven, almost flat base. Semi-coarse, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine to small red, brown, gray and black inclusions, some fine sparkling inclusions and numerous small voids. Unslipped. Chips on nozzle and rim. No blackening.

Fourth century BC?

Previously published in Webb (2001) 303.

Type: Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) Type 11; Vessberg (1953): Type 1.

Parallels: as previous.



139

Inv.No. 64.438

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 10.4cm, Width: 8.2cm, Maximum Height: 3.8cm.

Wheelmade, almost circular bowl, with curved wall and flattened floor and rim. Long, narrow nozzle formed by pinched sides. Circular disc base, concave at centre. Semi-fine, red (2.5YR 5/6) clay, with numerous fine to small white and gray inclusions and some small voids. Reddish brown slip (2.5YR 5/4) covering entire external surface. Part of rim lost, chips on rim, slip worn in parts, crack as a result of firing on base and floor. Rim inscribed in black ink 'SR 2030/59'. No blackening.

Fifth to third century BC.

Previously published in Webb (2001) 304.

Type: Vessberg (1953): Type 1.

Close to: Karageorghis (1964) fig. 22: 33b; Menzel (1969) 5; Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) 25; Karageorghis (1970) pl. CCXLIX: 4; Hayes (1980) 3.

140

Inv.No. 47.448

Provenance: Aphenrika, Tomb 43, no. 1.

Presented by: University of Cambridge.

Length: 4.8cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.1cm.

Fragment of wheelmade, circular oil chamber, biconical in profile. Curved shoulder meeting wall at carination. Central filling hole set within small, shallow, concavity. Circular, slightly concave base. Remains of dolphin-shaped lug on left side. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, some fine to small black, brown and white inclusions and many fine to small voids. Unslipped. Fragment broken into three pieces and repaired, only part of oil chamber, disc and base remain, surface worn and delaminating.

220-180 BC, or slightly later.

Previously published in Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) p. 71-2: 1.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 32.

Close to: Oziol (1977): 76.



141

Inv.No. 69.14

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Mrs Florence L. Willis.

Length: 8.8cm, Width: 6.2cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Circular discus defined by three grooves, with worn relief decoration of prancing griffin, facing left. Off-centre filling hole in between legs of griffin. Flat-topped nozzle, rounded at end, decorated with two double-scroll volutes, extending to shoulder. Circular, concave base, defined by groove. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/3) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions and some fine to small white and black inclusions. Red (10R 5/8) to very dark gray (5YR 3/1) slip covering entire external surface. Produced in worn mould, slip worn in parts, chip on discus and nozzle. No blackening.

Mid to end of first century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type IV; Bailey (1980) Type B.

Parallels: Bailey (1965) 35; Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) 127; Oziol (1977) 365-70; Bailey (1988) Q 2400.

Unpublished example: one found in the Tombs of the Kings at Paphos, Cyprus, Inv. No. 1979/1 ATR/14.

142

Inv.No. 62.718

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.5cm, Width: 5.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.6cm.

Mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Curved shoulder, decorated with ovolo pattern. Circular discus defined by two grooves, with relief decoration of band of fine radial flutes. Central filling hole, defined by two concentric grooves. Rounded nozzle, with raised rim around wick hole. Ring handle, decorated with two incised grooves. Slightly raised, circular disc base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark of small impressed circle. Fine, pale brown (10YR 8/3) clay, with some small white inclusions and some small spawls. Red (2.5YR 4/8) slip covering entire external surface. Surface abraded, slip worn, chips on nozzle, handle and oil chamber, crack along mould join and onto shoulder. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

End of first to early second century AD.

Close to: Westholm (1936) pl. XXVI: 356; Young and Young (1955): pl. 73: L 251; Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) 142; Bailey (1988) Q 2470.



143

Inv.No. 62.721

Provenance: Unknown.

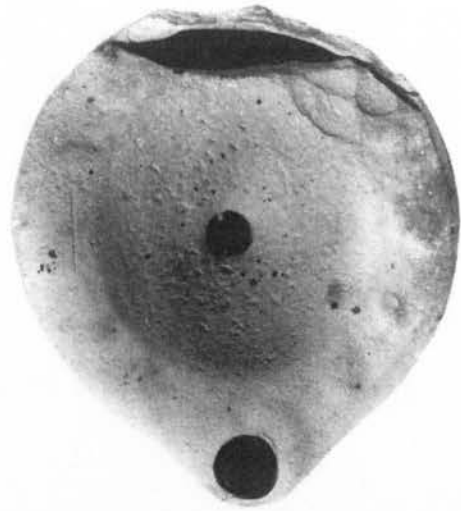
Length: 8.2cm, Width: 7.2cm, Maximum Height: 2.8cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Sloping shoulder, meeting wall at carination and decorated with ovolo pattern. Circular discus defined by four grooves. Central filling hole edged by three grooves. Short, rounded nozzle, flat on top. Circular, wide, slightly raised ring base, defined by two grooves, with illegible potter's mark at centre. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) clay, with many fine black and sparkling inclusions and some fine voids. Holes in wall and base, some chips on nozzle and carination. Fingerprint on edge of discus. Some blackening at tip of nozzle.

Second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Broneer (1930) Type XXV; Vessberg (1953) Type 13.

Close to: Westholm (1936) pl. XXVI: 354; Du Plat Taylor (1940-8) pl. IV: 5; Young and Young (1955) pl. 73: L 252; Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) 191-4; Oziol (1977) pl. 31: 557, 559; Oliver (1983) 46; Schürmann (1984) 226-9; Bailey (1988) Q 2501, Q 2504, Q 2506; Oziol (1993) 84.



144

Inv.No. 64.462

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 6.7cm, Width: 5.9cm, Maximum Height: 2.2cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder, decorated with raised band of worn leaves. Circular plain discus, with small central filling hole. Short, rounded, heart-shaped nozzle. Flat, circular base, no definition. Fine pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with many fine white and sparkling inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Produced in worn mould, part of shoulder and wall lost, surface abraded, crack along mould join and onto oil chamber. Exterior wall inscribed in black ink 'SR 2032/59'. No blackening.

Second to early third century AD.

Previously published in Webb (2001) 305.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VI b; Broneer (1930) Type XXV; Vessberg (1953) Type 13.

Parallels: Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) 194; Schürmann (1984) 223-4; Aupert and Hermay (2000) fig. 18, top right; Parks *et al.* (2000) fig 3: 6.



145

Inv.No. 62.717

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 7.6cm, Width: 5.5cm, Maximum Height: 3.5cm.

Mould-made, bilanceolate oil chamber. Oval-shaped disc, defined by chevron wreath, with central relief decoration of parading horse, facing left. Relief shoulder decoration of wreath, with berries. Two off-centre filling holes, one to the left of horse and one above. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, with large wick hole. Oval, concave base. Tapered disc handle. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/2) clay, with some fine black and sparkling inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Fingerprint on wall. Surface worn, cracks in shoulder, discus, wall and along mould join. Some blackening at tip of nozzle.

Fourth to fifth century AD.

Type: Waagé (1941) Type 50e; Du Plat Taylor (1940-8) Type H2; Vessberg (1953) Type 18; Oziol (1977) Type 18b; Ferreir Dias *et al.* (1988) Form 2a.

Parallels: Brants (1913) 1171; Waagé (1941) 149; Du Plat Taylor (1940-8) pl. IV: 20; Dray and du Plat Taylor (1951) pl. XXVIII: 4; Karageorghis (1967) pl. CVI: 82; Menzel (1969) 553; Dazsewski (1970) fig. 6; Oziol (1977) 732-4; Vine and Hartelius (1986) 26-7; Abadie-Reynal (1987) pl. XXXII: fig. 9-19; Ferreir Dias *et al.* (1988) pl. LIII: 4; Macdonnell (1988) 37; Mlynarczyk (1992) p. 270, ph. 23/82; Parks *et al.* (1998) fig. 5.

## Greece

The nine lamps grouped in this section originate from mainland Greece and the Aegean islands. Four of the lamps can be attributed to Athens with some certainty, based on their shape and the use of a finely levigated clay and black gloss known from Athenian workshops. One lamp probably originates from the island of the Calymna and another from Corinth. The other three lamps are of unknown origin, and although their places of manufacture cannot be determined precisely, two may have been produced in northern Greece and the other somewhere in the Aegean, where imitation of lamps from the main production centres was quite common.

Seven of the lamps are wheelmade, one is carved from limestone and the other is mouldmade. Eight of the lamps date from Classical to Hellenistic times, the other belongs to the Late Roman/Early Byzantine period. 151 was presented to the Museum in the nineteenth century by Sir Charles Newton and is said to be from Cnidus. None of the other lamps have known donors or secure provenances.

A question always arising in studies on Greek lamps is for how long were lamps used on the Greek mainland? Evidence seems to indicate that lamps were widespread during Mycenaean times, followed by a general hiatus in their use until new forms were introduced in the seventh century BC, possibly from the Levant.<sup>1</sup> The scenario, however, that lamp production would cease and not be revived for several hundred years is questionable and has recently been challenged by Parisinou, who argues that simpler vessels were possibly utilised, replacing an easily recognisable lamp shape:

“It appears that the negative archaeological argument for the absence of lighting devices in the form of lamps in the ‘Dark Ages’ is rooted partly in the expectation that there should be a standard type with a distinct nozzle for the wick, and partly in the often summary treatment of minor objects from excavations”.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Howland (1958) p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Parisinou (2000) p. 11.

It is generally recognised, however, that specific Greek lamp forms began to emerge around the seventh century BC, when the standard Levantine ‘cocked-hat’ shape was adopted and developed into a lamp with an open saucer, a nozzle formed by pinched-in sides, a flattened base and strap or loop handles.<sup>3</sup> No lamps of this type are in the possession of the Museum, however the next stage in lamp evolution can be seen in **146**, which is the earliest Greek lamp in the collection. This is an Athenian lamp consisting of a wheelmade, open oil chamber, with a short, bridged nozzle, a concave disc base and an almost horizontal strap handle. It is made from fine, pink clay and covered in a glossy black slip. This slip is reddish brown in parts, possibly due to uneven firing, which was a common feature of Classical Athenian lamps.<sup>4</sup> This lamp illustrates the evolution of Greek lamps from the simple open saucer lamps of the seventh century BC to a standard fifth century form.

**146** belongs to Howland Type 21 B at Athens and Rundschulterlampen 1 at the Kerameikos. The dating of the type is based on the emergence of a disc base, which became popular only after the end of the Persian Wars.<sup>5</sup> Disc bases were rare on Type 21 before 480 BC.<sup>6</sup> Howland suggested the form was produced from 480 BC until the end of the fourth century, but this has since been revised based on new finds at the Agora and Kerameikos. A date range from 460-430 BC is now proposed.<sup>7</sup>

Lamps **147-8** are of unknown provenance, however they are almost identical in shape and have consecutive inventory numbers, suggesting they both had the same origin. The fabric and slip of both lamps are similar to Attic clay and most features resemble those belonging to Athenian lamps. These include a shallow, open oil chamber, with a curved wall, inwardly sloping rim and well-defined disc base. These are features common to Athenian lamps from the Classical period, however the nozzles differ, in that they are short and are of a slightly flared, almost squared shape. Lamps with short, squared nozzles have few published parallels. They are known at Pella, where two examples have been found bearing horizontal strap handles,<sup>8</sup> and a third bi-nozzled example bears opposing, squared nozzles.<sup>9</sup> These lamps, however, do not

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<sup>3</sup> See for instance Howland (1958) nos. 1-57; Scheibler (1976) nos. 1-6.

<sup>4</sup> Bailey (1975) p. 31.

<sup>5</sup> Howland (1958) p. 46.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> Rotroff and Oakley (1992) p. 30.

<sup>8</sup> Drougou (1992) nos. 1, 4.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* no. 13.



have the disc bases found on 147-8. A squared nozzle, somewhat longer in shape with a different wick hole belongs to a similar lamp found in the Kerameikos<sup>10</sup> and comparable lamps of unknown provenance have been published from collections in Tortona<sup>11</sup> and the Hermitage Museum.<sup>12</sup>

The short, slightly flared, squared nozzle is not known on lamps from Athens or Corinth and its presence at Pella suggests that these two lamps were regional copies of a popular Athenian form, possibly produced somewhere in northern Greece. Both lamps appear to be variants of Howland Type 21 at Athens,<sup>13</sup> however the presence of a disc base may indicate a date after 480 BC.<sup>14</sup> At Athens, this lamp form has been dated from the fifth to early fourth century BC.

By the end of the fifth century and throughout the fourth, Attic lamps evolved from open lamps to ones with deeper, globular oil chambers and rims which enclosed the top of the lamp. The sides became taller, often meeting the rim at a sharp angle and a disc base was invariably used. The nozzles become longer and flat on top and for the first time side lugs appear, sometimes pierced. 149-50 illustrate this change, the shape remaining popular in Athens until around the middle of the third century BC.

149 was manufactured in Athens and belongs to Type 25 A Prime of Howland's classification in the Agora and Rundschulterlampen 4 of Scheibler's classification in the Kerameikos. It has a globular body, a thick disc base and a long nozzle. It is made from fine, light brown clay and is covered in a black gloss. Lamps of this shape have been found in the Athenian Agora,<sup>15</sup> the Kerameikos,<sup>16</sup> the Pnyx<sup>17</sup> and Thorikos<sup>18</sup> in Attica, but were also widely exported, having been found at many locations around the Mediterranean. Examples are recorded at Corinth,<sup>19</sup> the Sanctuary of Poseidon at Isthmia,<sup>20</sup> Pella,<sup>21</sup> Tharros in Sardinia,<sup>22</sup> Al Mina,<sup>23</sup> Cyprus,<sup>24</sup> Calymna,<sup>25</sup> Asia Minor<sup>26</sup> and Cabylé.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Scheibler (1976) no. 33.

<sup>11</sup> Antico Gallina (1985) no. 6.

<sup>12</sup> Waldhauer (1914) no. 46.

<sup>13</sup> Howland (1958) p. 51.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.* p. 46.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* no. 287.

<sup>16</sup> Scheibler (1976) nos. 121-2.

<sup>17</sup> Davidson and Thompson (1943) fig. 24: 67-8.

<sup>18</sup> Blondé (1983) no. 152.

<sup>19</sup> Broneer (1930) no. 120.

<sup>20</sup> Broneer (1977) no. 116.

Dating of lamps of this type has been based on the excavations at the Agora and the Kerameikos. Howland's classification<sup>28</sup> has since been revised in conjunction with the work undertaken at the Kerameikos and an approximate date range from around 370 to 260 BC has now being suggested.<sup>29</sup>

150 belongs to Howland Type 25 B and Scheibler's Diskuslampen 3. It has a deep, circular oil chamber, a shallow, circular rim defined by a ridge and a central filling hole. The nozzle is long and rounded, the base consists of a flared disc and a prominent side lug protrudes at the left side. Parallels have been found in the Athenian Agora<sup>30</sup> and the Kerameikos<sup>31</sup> and again, the form was exported overseas, as Mediterranean findspots suggest. Similar lamps have been found at Mount Oneion in the Corinthia,<sup>32</sup> Eretria,<sup>33</sup> Pella,<sup>34</sup> Tharros<sup>35</sup> and Assoro in Sicily.<sup>36</sup> Lamps of this type have been dated based on the typologies established by Howland<sup>37</sup> and Scheibler,<sup>38</sup> which have since been revised. An approximate date range of 340 to 275 BC is now proposed.<sup>39</sup>

Athenian lamps were so popular in other parts of Greece, that they were not only imported to satisfy local demand, but were also copied by regional potters. 151 represents a fine example of regional imitation. According to museum records, it possibly originates from Charles Newton's excavations at Cnidus, however the shape of the lamp and the fabric used in its manufacture indicate it was made on the island of Calymna. It has a globular oil chamber, a long, flat-topped nozzle, a pierced lug and a disc base recalling characteristics of Howland Type 25 B. Local variation, however, has incorporated a sunken, flat rim, a feature not found on Attic lamps. The

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<sup>21</sup> Drougou (1992) nos. 35-40.

<sup>22</sup> Bailey (1962) pl. 8: 38; Bailey (1975) no. Q 85.

<sup>23</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 84.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* no. Q 86; Oziol (1977) no. 56.

<sup>25</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 87.

<sup>26</sup> Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) no. 32.

<sup>27</sup> Bozkova (1997) pl. 91: a.

<sup>28</sup> Howland (1958) p. 70.

<sup>29</sup> Rotroff (1997) p. 495.

<sup>30</sup> Howland (1958) no. 308.

<sup>31</sup> Scheibler (1976) no. 194.

<sup>32</sup> Stroud (1971) pl. 25c.

<sup>33</sup> Metzger (1978) no. 4.

<sup>34</sup> Drougou (1992) no. 75.

<sup>35</sup> Bailey (1962) pl. 8: 39; Bailey (1975) no. Q 88.

<sup>36</sup> Morel (1966) fig. 53, far right.

<sup>37</sup> Howland (1958) p. 72.

<sup>38</sup> Scheibler (1976) p. 38.

lamp is made from fine, pale brown clay and coated in a glossy black slip, now mostly worn away.

Only three published parallels for this lamp have been traced, two having also been excavated on Calymna by Charles Newton, one possibly from the Damos Cemetery. They are now held in the British Museum.<sup>40</sup> The third was found on Cyprus, from an unknown location and now forms part of the collection of the Cyprus Museum.<sup>41</sup>

Lamps of this shape have been dated on typological grounds from the second half of the fourth and into the third century BC.<sup>42</sup>

**152** represents another regional copy of an Athenian type, although it is unprovenanced and its exact place of manufacture is unknown. It is unusual in that it is crudely carved from limestone, a practice also known in other parts of the ancient world.<sup>43</sup> **152** has a globular oil chamber, with a central filling hole, long nozzle, rounded side lug and raised base, recalling many features of Howland Type 25 B Prime from the Agora and Scheibler's *Rundschulterlampen* 5 at the Kerameikos. The lamp, however, does show some variation in shape, as is usual for regional products. It has a high lip around the disproportionately large filling hole, a nozzle rounded on the top, as opposed to the flat-topped Athenian versions, and a ring base. It bears some resemblance to a lamp from the Pnyx, made from red clay with a red slip, which has a similar raised rim around its large filling hole and a similar nozzle form.<sup>44</sup> Howland Type 25 B Prime dates from approximately 340 to 250 BC<sup>45</sup> and as imitations at regional centres were usually produced slightly later than the products they copied, a possible date of late fourth to late third century BC may be suggested.

**153** has a circular, almost conical oil chamber, with a long, rounded nozzle, a ridge and groove around the filling hole, a disc base and a vertical strap handle, now lost. It was produced from reddish yellow clay and is unslipped. The lamp has no exact parallel, but probably belongs to a group of lamps produced at Corinth, classified as

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<sup>39</sup> Rotroff (1997) p. 496.

<sup>40</sup> Bailey (1975) nos. Q 435-6.

<sup>41</sup> Oziol (1977) no. 60.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.* p. 189.

<sup>43</sup> See for instance a limestone lamp from Masada, in Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) no. 126.

<sup>44</sup> Davidson and Thompson (1943) fig. 25: 89.

<sup>45</sup> Rotroff (1997) p. 496.

Broneer Type XI.<sup>46</sup> This was the most popular lamp form at Corinth in the third century BC.<sup>47</sup> They were made from a fabric called 'Blister Ware', described as a hard, brittle, gritty clay, often with an irregular surface, the occasional small air pockets and no slip.<sup>48</sup> They were usually produced with angular profiles, long nozzles, horizontal strap handles and side lugs, the last feature curiously not appearing on **153**. Lamps of this type were also exported and have been found at Argos<sup>49</sup> and Athens, where they are classified as Type 28 A-B.<sup>50</sup> The chronological range for the type has been established by the excavations at Corinth, where they date from 325 to 240 BC.<sup>51</sup>

**154** is a mouldmade, Late Roman lamp of unknown provenance, although it was probably manufactured in Athens. It represents the more crudely-fashioned lamps of late Attic lamp makers, in contrast to the finer products of the earlier centuries. Its distinctive features include a piriform-shaped oil chamber, a circular, plain discus, a flattened shoulder decorated with a herringbone pattern, a vent hole between the discus and the wick hole and a thick disc handle. It is made from semi-fine, reddish yellow clay and is unslipped. Similar lamps have been found at the Athenian Agora,<sup>52</sup> and Mine Gallery 3 at Thorikos.<sup>53</sup> Lamps of this shape were also exported around the Mediterranean and have been classified as Broneer Type XXVIII at Corinth, where a more finely produced version of **155** has been found.<sup>54</sup> Other parallels have been located at Kenchreai<sup>55</sup> and Argos<sup>56</sup> and a more debased example at Antioch.<sup>57</sup>

The chronology of this lamp shape is largely based on the recently recovered parallels from Thorikos, which date from the second quarter of the fifth century AD.<sup>58</sup> Karivieri has used these finds to revise dates for similar lamps from the Agora, which she dates to the mid fifth century AD.<sup>59</sup> Based on the lack of stratigraphical context for **155**, a suggested fifth century date is therefore most likely.

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<sup>46</sup> Broneer (1930) p. 51.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*; Broneer (1977) p. 23.

<sup>48</sup> Howland (1958) p. 91; Broneer (1977) p. 23.

<sup>49</sup> Bovon (1966) nos. 125-35.

<sup>50</sup> Howland (1958) pp. 91-4.

<sup>51</sup> Broneer (1977) p. 23.

<sup>52</sup> Perlzweig (1961) nos. 2697, 2699, 2777; Karivieri (1996) no. 135.

<sup>53</sup> Butcher and Binder (1982) pl. 6.1: TC.3M 505.

<sup>54</sup> Broneer (1930) no. 829.

<sup>55</sup> Williams (1981) no. 336.

<sup>56</sup> Bovon (1966) no. 379.

<sup>57</sup> Waagé (1941) fig. 79: 146.

<sup>58</sup> Butcher and Binder (1982) p. 141.

<sup>59</sup> Karivieri (1996) p. 201.



146

Inv.No. 98.151

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Athens.

Length: 10.7cm, Width: 7.4cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Wheelmade, circular, open oil chamber, with curved wall and convex floor. Short, rounded nozzle, flat on top. Slightly raised, concave disc base. Almost horizontal strap handle, flat in section. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/3) clay, with a few fine white inclusions. Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) to glossy black (10YR 2/1) slip covering internal and external surfaces. Fingerprint on handle. Slip worn, scratches on base. No blackening on nozzle.

460-430 BC.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 38.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 21 B; Scheibler (1976)

Rundschulterlampen 1.

Parallels: Brants (1913) 7; Walters (1914) 192; Robins (1939) pl. XI: 2; Bovon (1966) 51; Heres (1969) 29-30; Bailey (1975) Q 46; Scheibler (1976) 58-62; Rotroff and Oakley (1992) 339.



147

Inv.No. 62.741

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Northern Greece (?).

Length: 7.7cm, Width: 5.9cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Wheelmade, circular, open oil chamber, with curved wall, inwardly-sloping rim and nearly flat floor. Short, slightly flared, squared nozzle, sloping upwards on top. Slightly concave disc base. Fine, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) clay, with many fine sparkling inclusions and some small white inclusions. Glossy, black (2.5Y 2.5/1) slip on internal and external surfaces, unevenly applied on base. Slip worn. Remains of fingerprint on top of nozzle. No blackening.

Second quarter of fifth to early fourth century BC.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 21 Variant.

Close to: Waldhauer (1914) 46; Scheibler (1976) 33; Antico Gallina (1985) 6; Drougou (1992) 1, 4, 13.



148

Inv.No. 62.742

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Northern Greece (?).

Length: 7.7cm, Width: 6.2cm, Maximum Height: 2.4cm.

Wheelmade, circular, open oil chamber, with curved wall, inwardly-sloping rim and nearly flat floor. Short, slightly flared, squared nozzle, almost flat on top. Flat disc base, defined by single groove. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some small white inclusions, a few small red-brown inclusions and some fine voids. Glossy, black (Color Chart 1 for Gley 2.5/N) slip on internal and external surfaces. Slip worn, flaking on interior, chip on wall, crack along join between nozzle and oil chamber, remains of white to gray accretions on base. Fingerprint on top of nozzle. No blackening.

Second quarter of fifth to early fourth century BC.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 21 Variant.

Close to: as previous.



149

Inv.No. 62.699

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Athens.

Length: 9.0cm, Width: 6.6cm, Maximum Height: 4.3cm.

Wheelmade, globular oil chamber. Shallow, funnel-like rim, defined by single groove. Large, central filling hole and conical projection on floor. Rounded nozzle, flat on top. High, concave disc base. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with some fine black and sparkling inclusions. Glossy, black (10YR 2/1) slip on exterior surface, unevenly applied on base. Some small chips on surface, large chip on wall, slip worn, remains of thick black residue on internal and external surfaces. Heavy blackening on nozzle.

370 to 260 BC.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type VII; Howland (1958) Type 25 A Prime; Scheibler (1976) Rundschulterlampen 4; Broneer (1977) Type VII B.

Parallels: Walters (1914) 240; Broneer (1930) 120; Davidson and Thompson (1943) fig. 24: 67-8; Howland (1958) 287; Bailey (1962) pl. 8: 38; Bailey (1975) Q 84-7; Scheibler (1976) 103-4; Broneer (1977) 116; Oziol (1977) 56; Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) 32; Hellmann (1987) 8; Drougou (1992) 35-40; Mlasowsky (1993) 10; Bozkova (1997) pl. 91: a.





150

Inv.No. 98.120

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Athens.

Length: 11.0cm, Width: 8.0cm, Maximum Height: 3.5cm.

Wheelmade, deep, circular oil chamber. Circular, concave rim, defined by wide ridge, with central filling hole. Long, rounded nozzle, sloping downwards, pinched in at sides. Concave, flared disc base. Long, pointed lug, tapering upwards, projecting from left side. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions and a few fine white and black inclusions. Glossy, black (2.5Y 2.5/1) slip covering interior of nozzle and exterior surface, with runs onto base and patches at bottom of wall unslipped. Parts of ridge around discus, lug and wall lost, pierced hole at back of rim and through to wall, crack on discus and extending along wall, chip on rim of wick hole, surface and slip worn. Fingerprints on wall and lug and nozzle. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

340 to 275 BC.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 39.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type VIII; Howland (1958) 25 B; Scheibler (1976) Diskuslampen 3.

Parallels: Walters (1914) 284; Howland (1958) 308; Bailey (1962) pl. 8: 39; Daux (1967) p. 770, fig. 7; Bailey (1975) Q 88; Scheibler (1976) 194, 196; Hellmann (1987) 9.

Close to: Morel (1966) fig. 53, far right; Stroud (1971) pl. 25c; Metzger (1978) 4; Drougou (1992) 75.



151

Inv.No. 98.121

Provenance: Cnidus?

Place of Manufacture: Calymna.

Presented by: Sir Charles Newton.

Length: 8.4cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 4.2cm.

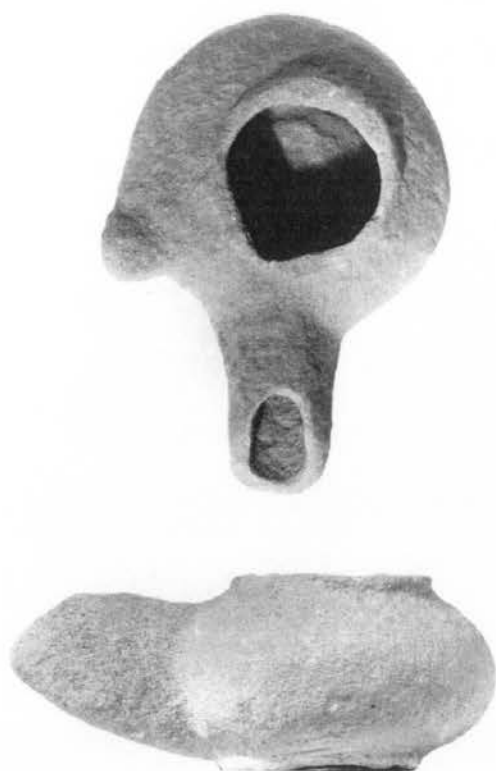
Wheelmade, globular oil chamber. Circular, flat, sunken rim, defined by fine groove. Central filling hole and conical projection on floor. Long, rounded nozzle, flat on top, sloping slightly upwards. Concave, flared disc base. Pierced lug on left side. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, a few small white inclusions and some small voids. Glossy, black (Chart 1 for Gley 2.5/N) slip covering interior of nozzle and external surface. Slip largely worn away, except on base, chip on nozzle. No blackening.

Second half of fourth to third century BC.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 3.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 25 B Variant.

Parallels: Bailey (1975) Q 435-6; Oziol (1977) 60.



152

Inv.No. 62.687

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.1cm, Width: 5.9cm, Maximum Height: 3.3cm.

Circular, globular oil chamber. Large central filling hole, with high lip. Long, rounded nozzle, curved on top, sloping upwards. Uneven ring base. Rounded lug on left side, tapering upwards. Pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) limestone. Chips on rim of wick hole, filling hole, lug and base, surface worn. No blackening.

Late fourth to late third century BC.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 25 B Prime, Variant; Scheibler (1976) Rundschoellerlampen 5, Variant.

Close to: Davidson and Thompson (1943) fig. 25: 89.



153

Inv.No. 48.335

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Corinth.

Length: 9.1cm, Width: 6.4cm, Maximum Height: 3.0cm.

Wheelmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder. Central filling hole defined by single ridge and groove. Long, rounded nozzle, curved on top, with slight bulge. Slightly concave disc base. Vertical strap handle, lost. Semi-fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, many fine to small black, red-brown and white inclusions and some small voids. Unslipped. Surface worn and abraded, chips on rim of wick hole and wall. Blackening at tip of nozzle.

325-240 BC.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type XI; Howland (1958) Types 28 A-B.

Close to: Broneer (1930) 170; Bovon (1930) 125-35; Broneer (1977) 227.





154

Inv.No. 62.733

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Athens.

Length: 9.4cm, Width: 6.4cm, Maximum Height: 4.1cm.

Mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Circular, shallow discus, defined by single groove, with small central filling hole. Almost flat shoulder, decorated with herring-bone pattern. Small vent hole between discus and wick hole. Rounded nozzle. Piriform-shaped, uneven base, partially defined by two concentric grooves. Thick disc handle, decorated with two incised grooves, top lost. Semi-fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with some fine white and sparkling inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Produced in crude mould, surface chipped and worn, delaminating in parts. Blackening on nozzle, shoulder and discus.

Fifth century AD.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type XXVIII.

Parallels: Waagé (1941) fig. 79: 146; Perlzweig (1961) 2697, 2699, 2777; Williams (1981) 336; Butcher and Binder (1982) pl. 6.1: TC.3M 505.

Close to: Broneer (1930) 829; Bovon (1966) 379; Karavieri (1996) 135.

## Unknown Form

Occasionally, the examination of Museum collections will reveal the existence of artefacts which do not fit easily into known typological series. **155** is one such example, a lack of a known donor or provenance hindering further understanding of its place within the general corpus of ancient lamps.

**155** is an unusual lamp and so far, no parallels have been traced. It clearly shows the influence of the popular Hellenistic wheelmade lamps from Cnidus, classified as Howland Type 40 A at Athens. It has a mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber, with a shallow, sunken discus and an off-center filling hole. It has a flared nozzle, which has been decorated with well-worn and barely visible volutes extending to the shoulder. A ridged strap handle has been applied at the back. The lamp is made from semi-fine gray clay, with a dark bluish gray slip.

It is puzzling in that the fabric, the flared nozzle and the ridged handle matches Hellenistic products from Cnidus, however these lamps were almost always wheelmade and did not have the shallow discus. The shallow nature of the discus, the shape of the handle and the use of decorative volutes on the nozzle also show the influence of Republican Italian lamps. **155** also bears some resemblance to early Vogelkopflampen and early examples of Loeschcke Type I from Vindonissa, as illustrated by Fremersdorf Types 42-4.<sup>1</sup> Such lamps however, have a defined, circular discus and a less prominent flared nozzle.

The lamp is clearly a transitional shape, incorporating both older Hellenistic features of lamp making and newer trends emerging from Italy. A Cnidian origin may be possible, however no lamps of this shape are known from that site. A site somewhere in Italy or one of the German Gaulish provinces is therefore suggested.<sup>2</sup> On typological grounds, it probably dates to sometime in the first century BC.

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<sup>1</sup> Fremersdorf (1922) p. 100.

<sup>2</sup> Personal communication with Donald Bailey, 14 April 2002.



155

Inv.No. 62.906

Provenance: Unknown

Place of Manufacture: Eastern Aegean (?)

Length: 11.4cm., Width: 6.1cm., Maximum Height: 4.9cm.

Mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Plain, piriform-shaped discus with off-centre filling hole. Flared nozzle, sloping upwards on top, decorated with two worn volutes extending to edge of shoulder. Circular flat base, no definition. Applied strap handle, decorated with four ridges. Semi-fine, gray (Color Chart 1 for Gley 5/N) clay, with numerous fine to small white inclusions, some fine sparkling inclusions and numerous small voids. Remains of dark bluish gray (Color Chart 2 for Gley 4/10B) slip on wall, nozzle and base. Produced in worn mould, surface worn, orange-brown ferrous stains on discus and shoulder. No blackening.

First century BC.

## Italy

Thirty-four lamps in the collection originate from mainland Italy. Three wheelmade pre-Roman period lamps, **156-8**, probably came from southern Italy, one from the general region of Apulia, another from Taranto and the third is of unknown origin. The bulk of the mouldmade lamps, **159-86** date to the Republican and early Imperial period and their fabric, slip and shape indicate that they probably originated from either central Italy or Campania.<sup>1</sup> There are three mouldmade Late Roman lamps, two possibly deriving from Rome and the other from southern Italy. Only **189** has a known provenance and is said to have been found in the Church of Saint Urbano in Rome. Only three have known donors. **164** was bequeathed to the Museum by Mrs Camilla Rowntree in 1994, **183** was purchased from Mrs B. Cairns in 1980 and **186** was presented by Mrs Florence L. Willis in 1969.

**161-3**, **166-82** and **188** were published by Macdonald in her 1898 catalogue of the collection. These were acquired between 1860 and 1898, although no other details are known. In a footnote to the introduction of Macdonald's catalogue, a letter from Sir Charles Nicholson is quoted regarding the provenance of the South Italian vases in the museum. He explained that 'The whole of the classical antiquities were obtained in Italy and were acquired by me during successive excursions made in the valley of the Arno, of the Tiber, at Rome and at Naples.'<sup>2</sup> Whether these antiquities also included the Italian lamps in Macdonald's catalogue is not known.

The Nicholson Museum possesses a relatively small number of Italian lamps, when compared to the large collections owned by major museums around the world. One of the largest is held by the British Museum and Donald Bailey's study of these has now become a standard reference work on Italian lamps. His typology forms the basis of the analysis of this collection of lamps.

The earliest lamp originating from Italy is **156**. The oil chamber is circular and open at the top, with a flat floor and an inwardly-sloping rim, which meets the wall at an

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<sup>1</sup> Bailey points out that Italian lamps similar to these in museum collections usually derive from unknown provenances and it is not possible to pinpoint their exact places of manufacture. He believes that most were probably made in central Italy or Campania. See Bailey (1980) p. 127.

<sup>2</sup> Macdonald (1898) p. 10.

angle. The lamp stands on a ring base and has a short, rounded nozzle. It is made from light brown clay and is coated in a pale yellow slip.

**156** is an Italian version of Howland Type 21 at Athens,<sup>3</sup> classified also as Type 711/4 at Taranto,<sup>4</sup> where six examples of the same form have been discovered. The almost identical shape of the lamps found at the Taranto excavations indicates that this lamp was possibly manufactured there as well. It is also similar to certain Sicilian shapes and compares to two lamps from the Columna Pizzuta at Eloro<sup>5</sup> and one from a votive deposit at Monte Iato.<sup>6</sup>

At Athens, Howland Type 21 dates from the fifth to early fourth century BC, however at Taranto, lamps of Type 711/4 have been dated to the excavation's Phase A2, which extends from 350-325 BC.<sup>7</sup> A probable fourth century date is confirmed by the Sicilian lamps, all three of which are dated to the fourth century BC.

**157** has a wheelmade, circular oil chamber, with an inwardly-sloping shoulder, a large central filling hole and a ring base. A conical projection rises from the floor. The nozzle and handle are applied. The nozzle is long and flared and the handle consists of a tall, vertical loop. **157** is made from a fine light red clay, with a black glossy slip.

Lamps of this shape and fabric derive from Apulia and many variations of shape are known, including a convex shoulder and a raised edge around the filling hole. Similar lamps have been found in tombs in Taranto,<sup>8</sup> as well as elsewhere in Apulia, including Carovigno<sup>9</sup> and Monte Sannace.<sup>10</sup> Examples have also been found at Metaponto,<sup>11</sup> Thurii<sup>12</sup> and Matera,<sup>13</sup> the Matera lamp being the closest in shape to **157**. Compare

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<sup>3</sup> Howland (1958) p. 51.

<sup>4</sup> Hoffmann (2002) p. 49, no. 27.5, pl. 101.

<sup>5</sup> Orsi (1966) fig. 26: f, fig 36.

<sup>6</sup> Isler (1975) fig. 27: L72.

<sup>7</sup> Hoffmann (2002) p. 49.

<sup>8</sup> Lippolis (1990) p. 65: fig. 4; Masiello (1995) ph. 278-9, 282, 290.

<sup>9</sup> Forti (1965) pl. XIV: a, lower right.

<sup>10</sup> Scarfi (1961) fig. 9, fig. 15.7, fig. 54.7, fig. 69.6.

<sup>11</sup> Lo Porto (1966) pl. III: 4.

<sup>12</sup> Colburn (1967) p. 36, top right.

<sup>13</sup> Lo Porto (1973) fig. 1: 3.

also an example found at Lauriacum north of Italy.<sup>14</sup> Unprovenanced lamps from museum collections are listed in the catalogue.

The date range for lamps of this shape extends from the second half of the fourth century BC and possibly into the early third.<sup>15</sup> This has been confirmed by lamps from Phases B1, B2 and C at the Hellenistic necropolis at Taranto.<sup>16</sup> Compare also the lamps found in Tomb 7 at Matera, dating to around 320 BC, Tomb 2 at Monte Sannace, of the second half of the fourth century and Tombs 17-19, also at Monte Sannace, which date towards the end of the fourth and into the third century BC.

**158** shows the influence of the popular Hellenistic wheelmade lamps from Cnidus, classified as Howland Type 40 A at Athens. It is similar to the Cnidian versions in that it bears a circular, somewhat lagynoid oil chamber, a circular rim, a broad, flared nozzle and a strap handle, now lost. It also bears a ring base, which differs from the traditional disc bases on the Cnidian versions. It is made from fine, pale brown clay and is coated in a dark, reddish gray slip, somewhat resembling a chocolate colour. It was probably produced in one of the Greek colonies in southern Italy, although Italian versions are often coated in a glossy, black slip. Compare examples from Metaponto,<sup>17</sup> Castel d'Asso in Etruria<sup>18</sup> and examples of unknown provenance in the Niessen Collection<sup>19</sup> and in the Kestner Museum in Hannover.<sup>20</sup> A slightly different form was also made in the Aegean area and finds include a lamp from Delos,<sup>21</sup> the South Stoa at Corinth,<sup>22</sup> and another of unknown provenance in the British Museum.<sup>23</sup>

At Athens, Howland Type 40 A spans the second century BC and into the first quarter of the first.<sup>24</sup> The date range for Italian versions such as **158** probably extends a bit later.

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<sup>14</sup> Deringer (1965) no. 350.

<sup>15</sup> Hayes (1980) p. 7; Bailey (1975) p. 324.

<sup>16</sup> Masiello (1995) fig. 293.

<sup>17</sup> Lo Porto (1966) pl. III: 9.

<sup>18</sup> Barbieri (1998-9) fig. 9: 24.

<sup>19</sup> Niessen (1911) no. 1727.

<sup>20</sup> Mlasowsky (1993) no. 18.

<sup>21</sup> Bruneau (1965) no. 49.

<sup>22</sup> Broneer (1947) pl. LX: 18, top left.

<sup>23</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 466.

<sup>24</sup> Howland (1958) p. 126; Bailey (1975) p. 127.

The production of the types represented by the next two lamps, **159-60**, probably began in the late Republican period. These lamps represent a link between the introduction of mouldmade forms from the eastern Mediterranean during the Hellenistic period and the standard mouldmade discus types of the first century AD. They also demonstrate the abandonment of the wide shoulder, which provided the location for most decoration on Hellenistic lamps. The shoulder now becomes narrower and a wide shallow discus is incorporated, which is where the decoration is placed. These Republican lamps also reveal an experimentation with features which were soon to become standardised on various lamp shapes of the first century AD. These include flared nozzles, decorative nozzle volutes and moulded decoration within the discus. Lamps from the Republican period however, have not been found in large numbers and parallels are often hard to find. The shape of **159-60** is classified as Dressel Form 4<sup>25</sup> and Walters Form 75.<sup>26</sup>

**159** has a mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with a circular discus defined by two grooves and decorated in relief with a rosette of four petals. An impressed channel extends from the discus to the filling hole. The nozzle has a flared, blunted end and is decorated with two single-scroll volutes extending to the edge of the discus. The lamp sits on a ring base and bears a broad loop handle, now lost. It is made from semi-fine, light red clay and is unslipped.

**159** has no parallels, but belongs to a series of lamps of similar shape. Compare examples of unknown provenance in the British Museum<sup>27</sup> and the Archaeological Museum of Genoa-Pegli,<sup>28</sup> as well as nine examples from Cosa.<sup>29</sup> These lamps are also related in shape to a group of Late Republican lamps with side lugs, as illustrated by an example found in the Fayoum,<sup>30</sup> with a similar rosette motif in the discus.

Compare also twenty-three lamps found at Cosa.<sup>31</sup> The Cosan lamps are dated to contexts ranging from 150 BC to 100 AD, however many of the date ranges assigned

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<sup>25</sup> Dressel (1899) p. 782, pl. 3.

<sup>26</sup> Walters (1914) pl. XLII.

<sup>27</sup> Bailey (1975) nos. Q 724, Q 727.

<sup>28</sup> Pastorini (1989) no. 5.

<sup>29</sup> Fitch and Goldman (1994) nos. 308-316.

<sup>30</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 210.

<sup>31</sup> Fitch and Goldman (1994) nos. 281-303.

by the excavators of Cosa are considered too broad. Typologically, **159** probably dates from the second half of the first century BC to early first century AD.

**160** is similar in shape to **159**. The discus is defined by a single groove and the filling hole is surrounded by four concentric ridges. Decorative elements include a rosette of curved petals on the discus and two stylised volutes on the nozzle. The lamp is made from fine light reddish brown clay and has a dark, reddish brown slip.

No parallels from the same mould are known, however **160** bears a close resemblance to a lamp with side lugs from Carthage,<sup>32</sup> as well as lamps of unknown provenance in the Narodowe Museum in Warsaw,<sup>33</sup> the Mainz Museum<sup>34</sup> and the National Library in Paris.<sup>35</sup> Compare also three lamps in the Hermitage, one bearing the same volutes and nozzle form<sup>36</sup> and the others bearing the same curved rosette pattern on the discus.<sup>37</sup> **160** is probably slightly later than **159** and dates from the late first century BC to the early first century AD.

The shape of **159-60** is also related to a group of lamps decorated on the nozzle with a pair of bird-heads in place of the standard volutes. These were early versions of the so-called Birds Head or *Vogelkopf* lamps.<sup>38</sup> Compare lamps from Trier,<sup>39</sup> Carthage<sup>40</sup> and Aleria on Corsica<sup>41</sup> as well as lamps of unknown provenance from the University of Besançon,<sup>42</sup> the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest<sup>43</sup> and the British Museum.<sup>44</sup>

**161** represents one of the earliest standardised lamp shapes which emerged from Italian workshops. It has a mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with a circular discus defined by three grooves. This is decorated with three concentric ridges surrounding the filling hole. The nozzle is triangular at the end, with a pair of single scroll volutes

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<sup>32</sup> Deneauve (1974) no. 273.

<sup>33</sup> Bernhard (1955) no. 212.

<sup>34</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 74.

<sup>35</sup> Hellmann (1987) no. 41.

<sup>36</sup> Waldhauer (1914) no. 128.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* nos. 131, 137.

<sup>38</sup> For a full discussion, see Haken (1958) pp. 29-36.

<sup>39</sup> Goethhart-Polaschek (1985) nos. 5-8.

<sup>40</sup> Deneauve (1974) nos. 267-8.

<sup>41</sup> Oziol (1980) no. 14.

<sup>42</sup> Lerat (1954) nos. 25-6.

<sup>43</sup> Szenteleky (1969) no. 51.

<sup>44</sup> Walters (1914) no. 522; Bailey (1975) no. Q 744.



extending to the shoulder. The lamp also has a tapering channel extending from the discus to the nozzle and rests on a ring base. It has been made from fine pink clay and has a red slip. Lamps of this shape are classified according to the shape of the nozzle and are often called Triangular Nozzle lamps. They have been classified as Dressel Type 9,<sup>45</sup> Loeschcke Type 1A<sup>46</sup> and Bailey Type A, group i<sup>47</sup> among others. A full list of the various classifications is included in the catalogue entry.

No lamp from a parallel mould to **161** has been located, however it compares closely to two unprovenanced lamps from the Schloessinger Collection<sup>48</sup> and an example thought to be from Alexandria.<sup>49</sup> The latter is almost identical in shape except that there are no concentric grooves around the filling hole. Lamps of this shape bearing a triangular nozzle and nozzle channel are generally given an Augustan-Tiberian date range, extending from the end of the first century BC to early first century AD.<sup>50</sup>

**162** also has a volute nozzle, but the end is rounded. It has a mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with a circular discus defined by three ridges and decorated at the centre by three wading birds positioned around the filling hole. The central bird is standing upright and the other two are bending forward. A tapering channel extends from the discus to the nozzle and two double-scroll volutes decorate the nozzle. The lamp stands on a ring base. It is made from fine, pale yellow clay, with a brown slip.

Discus lamps of this shape are closely related to Triangular Nozzle lamps, except that the volute nozzles terminate in a rounded end. Compare the tapering channel extending from the discus to the nozzle, the lack of a handle, the shoulder form and the ring base, all of which are quite close to the features of **161**.

Lamps of this shape have been classified as Dressel Form 11,<sup>51</sup> Loeschcke Type IV<sup>52</sup> and Bailey Type B, group i.<sup>53</sup> Only two parallels are known, one of unknown

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<sup>45</sup> Dressel (1899) p. 782, pl. 3.

<sup>46</sup> Loeschcke (1919) pp. 212-20.

<sup>47</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 127-9.

<sup>48</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) nos. 55-6.

<sup>49</sup> Osborne (1924) no. 14.

<sup>50</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 127.

<sup>51</sup> Dressel (1899) p. 782, pl. 3.

<sup>52</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 225.

<sup>53</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 154-5.

provenance and the other possibly from Egypt.<sup>54</sup> It is clear that all three lamps belong to the same series and were probably produced from parallel moulds. The close relation to the early Triangular Nozzle lamps places them to the late Augustan to Tiberian period, or around the first third of the first century AD.

Another lamp of more stylised volute decoration is represented by **163**. It has a circular oil chamber and discus, which is undecorated. The shoulders are curved and a ring handle has been placed at the back. The nozzle is rounded at the end and has been decorated with two single-scroll volutes, ending in two small impressed circles. The base is flat, defined by a single groove and bears two potter's marks, one an impressed *planta pedis* and the other a raised C. The lamp is made from fine pink clay and has a red lustrous slip.

Lamps of this shape are classified according to their nozzle form and belong to Dressel Form 15,<sup>55</sup> Loeschcke Type V<sup>56</sup> and Bailey Type C, group iv.<sup>57</sup> Often the discus of these lamps is decorated and examples without a picture discus are less common. Parallels to **163** have been found at Pompeii<sup>58</sup> and Constanta<sup>59</sup> and others of unknown provenance are held by the Hermitage<sup>60</sup> and the Mainz Museum.<sup>61</sup> Lamps of this shape are probably dated to the Flavian and early Trajanic period, spanning the second half of the first century AD.

The most impressive of all discus lamps in the Museum's collection is **164**. It has been decorated with a finely-detailed relief decoration within the discus and the quality of its workmanship probably represents the pinnacle of lamp design and manufacture in ancient times. This lamp has a circular oil chamber and discus and a flat shoulder. The nozzle is rounded at the end, with two double scroll volutes extending to the shoulder. The discus bears a relief decoration of a female figure, probably Omphale, facing left, sleeping on a rock, with her arms outstretched. At her left is a tree, a bow, quiver and a figure of Eros, below is a lion skin, a club and two

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<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.* nos. Q 852-3.

<sup>55</sup> Dressel (1899) p. 782, pl. 3.

<sup>56</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 228.

<sup>57</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 191-2.

<sup>58</sup> Cerulli Irelli (1977) 18, pl. XXXIV: 20.

<sup>59</sup> Iconomu (1967) no. 174, fig. 87.

<sup>60</sup> Waldhauer (1914) no. 250.

<sup>61</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 256.

more Eros figures, one holding a set of arrows. These objects placed with the images of Eros are attributes of Heracles and possibly represent his year-long enslavement to Omphale.<sup>62</sup> The lamp has a circular flat base, with a central potter's mark of an impressed foot or *planta pedis*. It is made from fine pink clay, with a red-brown slip.

The shape of the nozzle is again the basis of classification, having been classed as Dressel Form 11 and 14,<sup>63</sup> Loeschcke Type IV<sup>64</sup> and Bailey Type B, group ii,<sup>65</sup> among others. The lamp parallels an example from Vindonissa<sup>66</sup> and another of unknown provenance now in the Alba Museum,<sup>67</sup> all three possibly from the same or parallel moulds. Several other lamps are known with the same decorative motif, although they are made from different moulds and are slightly different in detail. These include examples from Rome,<sup>68</sup> Vindonissa,<sup>69</sup> Tarsus,<sup>70</sup> and the Athenian Agora,<sup>71</sup> as well as lamps of unknown provenance in the Trier Museum<sup>72</sup> and the National Library in Paris.<sup>73</sup>

The date range of **164** is based on the shoulder and nozzle form and probably extends from the late Tiberian to early Flavian period or approximately 30 to 75 AD.<sup>74</sup>

**165** is a fragment of a multi-nozzled ring lamp. It has a flattened, tubular oil chamber and a carinated inner wall. Within the depressed band on the inner shoulder of the lamp is a scrolling foliate pattern in relief. The three remaining nozzles projecting from the exterior are short and rounded at the end and are decorated with simple volutes. Similar volutes are found on lamps classified generally as Bailey Type B.<sup>75</sup> The base is flat and undefined. The lamp is made from fine, red clay and has a dark reddish brown slip.

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<sup>62</sup> Boardman (1994) pp. 45-53.

<sup>63</sup> Dressel (1899) p. 782, pl. 3.

<sup>64</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 225.

<sup>65</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 157-9.

<sup>66</sup> Loeschcke (1919) no. 396.

<sup>67</sup> Maccario (1980) no. 273.

<sup>68</sup> Bartoli and Bellori (1691) no. 8.

<sup>69</sup> Leibundgut (1977) no. 21.

<sup>70</sup> Goldman and Jones (1950) no. 430.

<sup>71</sup> Perlzweig (1961) no. 56.

<sup>72</sup> Goethert-Polaschek (1985) pl. 53: 484 (M72)

<sup>73</sup> Hellmann (1987) no. 107.

<sup>74</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 157.

**165** is one of a variety of large ring lamps manufactured to produce more light in large enclosed spaces, such as halls, temples or sanctuaries. No suspension loops or handles survive on this lamp, however complete examples reveal that ring lamps were either suspended from loops attached to the inner shoulder or were designed to sit on a flat surface and bore single handles. There were usually only one or two filling holes set within the shoulder, but sometimes several were evenly placed around the top. The number of nozzles varied, ranging from eight up to twenty.

The ring lamp form seems to have had its origin in wheelmade Hellenistic ring lamps, examples of which are known from Delos,<sup>76</sup> the Athenian Agora<sup>77</sup> and Taranto.<sup>78</sup> See also a rare 'chandelier' from Mersinaki in Cyprus,<sup>79</sup> made up of three wheelmade multi-ring lamps arranged on top of each other. Mouldmade versions of the form first appeared in Hellenistic times, a fine example of which is now held in the Schloessinger Collection.<sup>80</sup> By the first century AD, multi-nozzled ring lamps were made in larger numbers than at any other time, however they were never as common as single-nozzle lamps, probably because they were fragile and harder to produce.

No lamp from a parallel mould to **165** has been traced, however similar lamps bearing volute nozzles, classified as Loeschcke Type IV and Bailey Type B have been found at Jerash,<sup>81</sup> Sabratha<sup>82</sup> and Soli in Cyprus.<sup>83</sup> A number of similar mouldmade ring lamps with unvoluted rounded nozzles were discovered on Delos.<sup>84</sup> Compare also an unprovenanced lamp, thought to be from the Greek East in the British Museum.<sup>85</sup> It has a similar decorative scrolling foliate pattern as **165** and bears the same nozzle form found on Italian Pointed Oval lamps of Bailey Type J.<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.* p. 153.

<sup>76</sup> Bruneau (1965) nos. 1986-98.

<sup>77</sup> Howland (1958) no. 527.

<sup>78</sup> Masiello (1995) ph. 274.

<sup>79</sup> Vessberg (1953) p. 120: fig. 1 and pl. II: 1-2.

<sup>80</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 29.

<sup>81</sup> Iliffe (1945) pl. IX: 131.

<sup>82</sup> Joly (1974) no. 162.

<sup>83</sup> Vessberg (1953) pl. IV: 1-2.

<sup>84</sup> Bruneau (1965) nos. 4551-63.

<sup>85</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 3294.

<sup>86</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 244.

Ring lamps were usually made bearing features of popular lamps of a particular region. For Italian multi-nozzled ring lamps classified as Bailey Type H,<sup>87</sup> compare two unprovenanced lamps, one in the collection of Hermitage<sup>88</sup> and the other in the British Museum.<sup>89</sup> For a ring lamp bearing similar features to that of Factory Lamps, popular in North Italy and the provinces north of Italy, compare an example from Martigny.<sup>90</sup> Three different versions of the ring form were also found at Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa in Dacia.<sup>91</sup> For ring lamps with splayed nozzles, see an example from Vindonissa.<sup>92</sup> Compare also wheelmade versions with splayed nozzles in the style of Levantine Herodian lamps. One example is said to come from Tubas,<sup>93</sup> another is in the Rudolf Collection<sup>94</sup> and three were excavated at Masada.<sup>95</sup>

The dating of **165** is based on the volutes decorating the nozzle and probably extends from around 25 to 90 AD.

Volute nozzle decoration was also incorporated on other variants of the discus lamp, as is illustrated on the so-called Pointed Oval lamps. This form is represented by **166-8**. The three lamps have a standard piriform-shaped oil chamber, a plain circular discus, an inwardly-sloping shoulder and a long, tapering, flat-topped nozzle. Each has been made from fine, pink clay and a red slip. Lamps of this shape are classified as Dressel Form 8,<sup>96</sup> Walters Form 65,<sup>97</sup> Deneauve Type VI A<sup>98</sup> and Bailey Type J.<sup>99</sup>

Although each is of a standardised form, all three are slightly different and only **166** has been decorated with volutes. It has a plain shoulder and a wide ridge around the discus. The top of the nozzle is set off from the shoulder by a curved groove, giving the impression of a distinctly circular oil chamber and flanking the base of the nozzle are two simple volutes. A vent hole pierces the centre of the curved groove and the

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<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.* p. 237.

<sup>88</sup> Waldhauer (1914) no. 304.

<sup>89</sup> Bailey (1980) no. Q 1103.

<sup>90</sup> Leibundgut (1977) no. 926.

<sup>91</sup> Alicu and Nemes (1977) pl. XXXIV.

<sup>92</sup> Loeschcke (1919) pp. 150-1, fig 21, pl. XXIII: 1079.

<sup>93</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 44.

<sup>94</sup> Sussman (1982) no. 246.

<sup>95</sup> Barag and Hershkovitz (1994) fig. 17: 99-101.

<sup>96</sup> Dressel (1899) p. 782 and pl. 3.

<sup>97</sup> Walters (1914) pl. XLI.

<sup>98</sup> Deneauve (1974) p. 164.

<sup>99</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 244.

lamp rests on a slightly raised disc base. Lamps of this type incorporating nozzle volutes are rare and no lamp from a parallel mould to **166** is known. An almost identical lamp to it was found at Pompeii, although it has been decorated on the shoulder with an ovolo pattern.<sup>100</sup>

Lamps closely resembling **166**, with a wide ridge around the discus and plain shoulder, but no nozzle volutes are more common. Compare lamps found at Rome,<sup>101</sup> Ostia,<sup>102</sup> Tarsus<sup>103</sup> and Carthage.<sup>104</sup> Four different versions of the lamp are also held in the collection of the National Museum in Rome,<sup>105</sup> where the form is shown to be related to a series with square-shaped oil chambers.<sup>106</sup>

Other similar lamps of unknown provenance are held in the Niessen<sup>107</sup> and Schloessinger<sup>108</sup> Collections, the British Museum<sup>109</sup> and the Kestner Museum in Hannover.<sup>110</sup> These lamps all bear slight differences, including relief flowers on the nozzle, truncated rear walls and small channels connecting the discus with the nozzle. Compare also examples belonging to the National Library in Paris, which have been decorated with inscriptions on the shoulder.<sup>111</sup> Two lamps, one from the McDaniel Collection at Harvard University and the other from the Museum at the Scala in Milan, both have ring handles, one being decorated on the shoulder with three human heads<sup>112</sup> and the other with three theatre masks.<sup>113</sup>

Sometimes Pointed Oval lamps were also decorated with a sunken decoration around the shoulder, as seen on **167-8**. **167** has been decorated with a garland and to date, no parallel has been traced among published material, although the garland was a popular motif on other discus lamps of the first century AD. **168** has been decorated with a

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<sup>100</sup> Pavolini (1977) pl. XXII: 18.

<sup>101</sup> Lerat (1954) no. 134; Haken (1958) no. 5.

<sup>102</sup> Salone (1973) pl. XLI: 311.

<sup>103</sup> Goldman and Jones (1950) p. 98: 140.

<sup>104</sup> Deneauve (1974) no. 691.

<sup>105</sup> Fabbriotti (1980) nos. 1-14.

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.* nos. 15-8.

<sup>107</sup> Niessen (1911) no. 1871.

<sup>108</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 194.

<sup>109</sup> Bailey (1980) nos. Q 1109-10.

<sup>110</sup> Mlasowsky (1993) no. 389.

<sup>111</sup> Hellmann (1987) nos. 241-2.

<sup>112</sup> Gordon Mitten (1959) no. 18.

<sup>113</sup> Bessi *et al.* (1980) no. 83.

sunken ovolo pattern and closely resembles lamps said to be from Pompeii,<sup>114</sup> Tebessa in Algeria<sup>115</sup> and a third of unknown provenance now in the Bologna Museum.<sup>116</sup> The chronological range for lamps of this type probably extends from the late first to early second century AD.<sup>117</sup>

**169-72** are fragments of discus lamps, probably once belonging to lamps with triangular or volute nozzles. All four originally came to the museum as part of alien lamps, placed there by lamp restorers in an attempt to pass off the lamp body and discus as one complete lamp. They have since been removed at an unknown date. Without the complete lamp to assist in dating, it is impossible to assign more than a general date, so all are dated to around the first century AD.

**169** is a discus fragment once attached to **176** as part of a pastiche. It is made from brownish gray clay, with a reddish brown slip and bears a relief decoration of a lion attacking a kneeling mule. It was a common motif used not only on discus lamps, but on vessels of sigillata ware dating from the time of Claudius to Vespasian.<sup>118</sup> It possibly represented a hunting scene or a scene within an amphitheatre. Many lamps bearing this motif have been found from around the Roman world, including Vindonissa,<sup>119</sup> Novaesium,<sup>120</sup> Mauretania Tingitane,<sup>121</sup> Neuss,<sup>122</sup> Miletus,<sup>123</sup> Carthage,<sup>124</sup> Cyprus,<sup>125</sup> London,<sup>126</sup> Pergamon,<sup>127</sup> and Kertsch<sup>128</sup> and Chersones<sup>129</sup> in Russia. More examples, all of unknown provenance, belong to museum collections and are listed in the catalogue entry.

**170** is a fragment of a discus once attached to **181** as part of a pastiche. It is made from fine, reddish yellow clay, with a dark reddish brown slip and bears a scene of a

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<sup>114</sup> Haken (1958) no. 6.

<sup>115</sup> Bussière (2000) no. 727.

<sup>116</sup> Gualandi Genito (1977) no. 299.

<sup>117</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 244.

<sup>118</sup> See Fremersdorf (1922) p. 151, ill. 94.

<sup>119</sup> Loeschcke (1919) nos. 484-8; Leibundgut (1977) no. 274.

<sup>120</sup> Vegas (1964) no. 7.

<sup>121</sup> Ponsich (1961) no. 114.

<sup>122</sup> Vegas (1966) nos. 96, 124, 222.

<sup>123</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 128

<sup>124</sup> Deneauve (1974) no. 497.

<sup>125</sup> Oziol (1977) no. 359.

<sup>126</sup> Walters (1914) no. 694; Bailey (1988) no. Q 1526.

<sup>127</sup> Heimerl (2001) nos. 876-7.

<sup>128</sup> Waldhauer (1914) no. 335.

panther attacking a stag. Again this probably represents a hunting or amphitheatre scene, however the motif is not common on discus lamps and no parallels are known.

**171** is a discus fragment once attached to **177** as part of a pastiche. It is made from fine, pink clay and has a reddish brown slip and is decorated in relief with an eagle, a peacock to its right and a shield to its left. The shield is circular in shape, bearing a central gorgon's head, surrounded by a wreath. The scene probably represents the Capitoline Triad, the shield representing Minerva, the eagle Jupiter and the peacock Juno. No lamps incorporating this image are known, however for different versions of the Capitoline Triad on lamps, compare two examples in the British Museum.<sup>130</sup>

**172** is a fragment of a discus once attached to **180** as part of a pastiche. It is made from fine, pink clay and has a red slip. What remains of the relief decoration shows a seven-headed hydra. While this fragment was attached to **180**, it was included in the Museum's 1870<sup>131</sup> and 1898<sup>132</sup> catalogues and both entries describe the scene as Hercules killing the Hydra. Unfortunately, since the discus has been removed, most traces of Hercules have been lost. A discus lamp in the Cyprus Museum bears a parallel to the image on **172** and reveals that the Hydra was placed to the left, fighting Hercules to its right. On this complete lamp, Hercules is depicted as raising a club in his left arm, ready to strike the Hydra. The remains of an arm may be seen in the top right corner of the fragment. A different version of the scene is depicted on a lamp from Vindonissa.<sup>133</sup> Another lamp, now in the Kestner Museum in Hannover, bears a representation of a twelve-headed Hydra.<sup>134</sup>

The next fourteen lamps show the continuation of the mouldmade discus tradition, however nozzle volutes are no longer used. Nozzles are now short, rounded and usually flat on top. Such lamps were produced in large numbers in Italy in the second half of the first century and into the second century AD. They were originally classified as Loeschcke Type VIII,<sup>135</sup> although owing to the many variations, have since been divided by Bailey into Types O, P and Q, based on the lamps from the

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<sup>129</sup> *Ibid.* no. 358.

<sup>130</sup> Bailey (1980) nos. Q 1238-9.

<sup>131</sup> Reeve (1870) no. 598.

<sup>132</sup> Macdonald (1898) no. 18.

<sup>133</sup> Loeschcke (1919) pl. VII: 394.

<sup>134</sup> Mlasowsky (1993) no. 134.



British Museum. Typological differences within each type means they are further divided into different subgroups. Lamps of Loeschcke Type VIII were not only popular in Italy, but were widely copied in many provinces of the Empire, with many variations produced in local workshops.

173-6 are all of the same form and are classified as Bailey Type O, group iii.<sup>136</sup> The lamps have a circular oil chamber, a curved shoulder and a circular discus, which is undecorated and defined by two grooves. The nozzle is u-shaped, flat on top and defined by a single straight groove, the nozzles of 173 and 176 being stamped with two small circles flanking either side of the nozzle. The base is flat and defined by a single groove, 173 bearing a *plantis pedis* potter's mark and 175 bearing a 'T' potter's mark. The shape of 173-5 are identical, whereas 176 is larger. 176 may also have incorporated a picture disc, however it is now lost. The alien discus fragment 169 had previously been inserted, but has since been removed. All four bear ring handles, incised with grooves and are made of fine pink or pale brown clay, with a red slip. Typologically, these lamps have been dated from the early Neronian to early Trajanic period, or around 50 to 100 AD.<sup>137</sup>

Many parallels to 173-5 have been found in Italy, including examples from Pompeii,<sup>138</sup> Herculaneum,<sup>139</sup> Ostia,<sup>140</sup> Pozzuoli,<sup>141</sup> Otranto<sup>142</sup> and Cosa.<sup>143</sup> The form was also exported, as indicated by lamps found in the Athenian Agora,<sup>144</sup> Carthage<sup>145</sup> and Cyrenaica.<sup>146</sup>

Parallels for 176, all with an undecorated discus, have been found at Herculaneum,<sup>147</sup> Pozzuoli<sup>148</sup> and Carthage<sup>149</sup> and an unprovenanced example is held in the Schloessinger Collection.<sup>150</sup>

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<sup>135</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 237.

<sup>136</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 293.

<sup>137</sup> *Ibid.* p. 299.

<sup>138</sup> Cerulli Irelli (1977) pl. XLIII: 40.

<sup>139</sup> Bisi Ingrassia (1977) pl. XLVII: 4-6.

<sup>140</sup> Carta *et al.* (1978) nos. 136-7, 149.

<sup>141</sup> Walters (1914) no. 1027; Bailey (1980) no. Q 1214.

<sup>142</sup> Gianotta (1992) no. 390.

<sup>143</sup> Fitch and Goldman (1994) nos. 815-22.

<sup>144</sup> Perlzweig (1961) no. 126.

<sup>145</sup> Deneauve (1974) no. 809.

<sup>146</sup> Fabbrocotti (2001) no. 50.

<sup>147</sup> De Caro (1974) fig. 22.

A larger version of Loeschcke Type VIII was produced during the Flavian to early Trajanic period, dating from the last third of the first century AD and into the early second. Most were probably produced in the workshops of Campania. These lamps consist of large, deep oil chambers, wide shoulders and flat or ring-shaped bases. Lamps of this shape are sometimes called Fat Lamps or Fatties, the size of their oil chamber being one of the largest mouldmade lamps of antiquity. Their larger size meant they could accommodate more oil and possibly reflected cheaper oil prices at the time.<sup>151</sup> Variations between the lamps include the use of decoration on the shoulder, different nozzle forms and the incorporation of a ring handle. Only rarely were Fat Lamps produced without a handle.

177 is the only Fat Lamp in the Museum without a handle and is classified as Bailey Type O, group iv. It has a deep, circular oil chamber, truncated at the rear, with a circular discus, now lost. The shoulder is plain, the nozzle is short and u-shaped and the flat, almost circular base has been impressed with three circles set around the edge. The lamp is made from fine, pink clay, with a reddish brown to red slip.

Only four similar lamps to 177 are known. Two unprovenanced examples, one belonging to the Mainz Museum<sup>152</sup> and the other to the Schloessinger Collection<sup>153</sup> have a decorated shoulder and discus. For an undecorated version, compare a lamp from Győr<sup>154</sup> and an unprovenanced example held in the British Museum.<sup>155</sup>

178-80 have the same u-shaped nozzle as 177, however they differ in that they have a large circular oil chamber and a ring handle. These lamps are classified as Bailey Type O, group v. 178 has a large, plain discus surrounded by a wide ridge and a flat, circular base. The lamp are made from a very pale brown clay, with a worn red slip. 178 parallels a lamp from Taormina<sup>156</sup> and lamps of unknown provenance in the British Museum<sup>157</sup> and the Venice Archaeological Museum.<sup>158</sup> Similar lamps were

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<sup>148</sup> Bailey (1980) nos. Q 1213-4.

<sup>149</sup> Deneauve (1974) no. 803.

<sup>150</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 151.

<sup>151</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 301.

<sup>152</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 281.

<sup>153</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 149.

<sup>154</sup> Iványi (1935) no. 750, pl. XXVIII: 3.

<sup>155</sup> Walters (1914) no. 1108; Bailey (1980) no. Q 1220.

<sup>156</sup> Selesow (1988) no. 199.

<sup>157</sup> Bailey (1980) no. Q 1236.

also copied in provincial centres. See for instance lamps found at Salamis<sup>159</sup> in Cyprus and an unprovenanced example in the Schloessinger Collection.<sup>160</sup> Compare also a lamp in the Treviso Museum, bearing the remains of two smaller lamps previously attached to the shoulder.<sup>161</sup>

179 is almost identical to 178, except that it is decorated on the shoulder with a band of obliquely-set bilanceolate leaves and is made from fine reddish brown clay, with a red slip. It parallels examples in the Hermitage Museum<sup>162</sup> and lamps found at Lauriacum<sup>163</sup> and Cosa.<sup>164</sup> From the same series are lamps decorated on the shoulder with different versions of the bilanceolate leaf motif, often incorporating buds, acorns or grape vine leaves in relief. Compare examples found in Pompeii,<sup>165</sup> Pozzuoli,<sup>166</sup> Constanta,<sup>167</sup> Carthage<sup>168</sup> and Aleria in Corsica,<sup>169</sup> as well as unprovenanced examples in Berlin,<sup>170</sup> Budapest<sup>171</sup> and London.<sup>172</sup> For provincial copies, see a lamp from Corinth<sup>173</sup> and another now in the Schloessinger Collection.<sup>174</sup>

Similar Fat Lamps were also produced with a decorated discus, as well as a band of leaves on the shoulder. Examples have been found Pompeii<sup>175</sup> and Carthage<sup>176</sup> and unprovenanced examples are held in collections in Mainz<sup>177</sup> and Bologna.<sup>178</sup> A lamp in Prague<sup>179</sup> and another in London<sup>180</sup> have been decorated on the shoulder with a wreath of double leaves.

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<sup>158</sup> Larese (1983) no. 40.

<sup>159</sup> Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) no. 203; Bailey (1988) no. Q 2540.

<sup>160</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 140.

<sup>161</sup> Zaccaria Ruggio (1980) no. 142.

<sup>162</sup> Waldhauer (1914) nos. 283, 289.

<sup>163</sup> Deringer (1965) no. 338.

<sup>164</sup> Fitch and Goldman (1994) nos. 825-7.

<sup>165</sup> De Caro (1974) fig. 34.

<sup>166</sup> Walters (1914) no. 1092; Bailey (1988) nos. Q 1221, Q 1226.

<sup>167</sup> Iconomu (1967) no. 243, fig. 106.

<sup>168</sup> Deneauve (1974) no. 799.

<sup>169</sup> Oziol (1980) no. 109.

<sup>170</sup> Heres (1972) no. 243.

<sup>171</sup> Szentléleky (1969) no. 172.

<sup>172</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 1232 *bis*.

<sup>173</sup> Broneer (1930) no. 509.

<sup>174</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 139.

<sup>175</sup> Carandini (1977) pl. XXXVIII: 29.

<sup>176</sup> Deneauve (1974) no. 772.

<sup>177</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 299.

<sup>178</sup> Gualandi Genito (1977) nos. 373-4.

<sup>179</sup> Haken (1958) no. 63.

**180** is the last of the Fat Lamps with a u-shaped nozzle. It has a large, circular discus, surrounded by four concentric grooves. The discus is broken and once held the alien discus fragment **172**, which has since been removed. The base is circular and flat. The lamp is made from fine, pale brown clay, with a reddish yellow to dark reddish brown slip. It compares to a lamp said to be from either Pozzuoli or Pompeii.<sup>181</sup>

**181** is the only Fat Lamp in the collection bearing a heart-shaped nozzle. It has been decorated with a band of impressed hearts or ivy leaves on the shoulder and stands on a low ring base, with an impressed double *plantis pedis* potter's mark at the centre. The discus is lost and previously this had been fitted with the alien discus fragment **170**, which has since been removed. The lamp is made from fine pink clay, with a reddish yellow to dark reddish brown slip.

**181** parallels lamps from Cosa,<sup>182</sup> as well as unprovenanced examples in Berlin<sup>183</sup> and London.<sup>184</sup> For variations of the heart motif, compare a lamp from Constanta<sup>185</sup> and other examples held by the Hermitage<sup>186</sup> and the University of Tübingen.<sup>187</sup>

**182-3** probably represent the most common shape within the Loeschke Type VIII repertoire and have been classified by Bailey as Type P, group i. These lamps have a circular oil chamber, a sloping shoulder and a circular discus defined by one or two grooves. The nozzle is usually u-shaped and flat on top and a ring handle is invariably placed at the back. Often, as seen on **182**, two small circles or two impressed points flank the nozzle. Usually, the bases are flat and circular and defined by a groove and were stamped with a potter's mark. This shape became so standardised for over fifty years, that variations usually only occurred with the discus decoration and the potters' marks on the base. Lamps of this type are usually dated between the late Flavian and the early Antonine period or the late first to mid second century AD.

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<sup>180</sup> Bailey (1980) no. Q 1219.

<sup>181</sup> Walters (1914) no. 1039; Bailey (1980) no. Q 1223.

<sup>182</sup> Fitch and Goldman (1994) nos. 828-9.

<sup>183</sup> Heres (1972) no. 242.

<sup>184</sup> Bailey (1980) no. Q 1235.

<sup>185</sup> Iconomu (1967) no. 441, fig 124.

<sup>186</sup> Waldhauer (1914) no. 281.

<sup>187</sup> Cahn-Klaiber (1977) no. 283.

**182** consists of the top part of a lamp, most of the lower half having been lost. It is made from light reddish brown clay and a red to brown slip. The discus is decorated with an image of Isis, wearing a rather distorted crown, consisting of feathers and the disc and horns of Hathor. She also wears long hair falling onto her shoulders. The image probably represents the increasing influence of the Isis cult in Italy during the first century AD, although no Italian parallel to this lamp is known.<sup>188</sup> A lamp of the same type, bearing a similar image of Isis, has an Egyptian origin.<sup>189</sup> For other, similar depictions of Isis, compare the image on a Cnidian boat-shaped lamp<sup>190</sup> and another on a lamp from Egypt,<sup>191</sup> both now in the British Museum.

**183** is made from pale brown clay, with a red to dark reddish gray slip. It has been decorated within the discus by a garland surrounding the central filling hole. The base has been impressed with the potter's mark 'LM.RES' at the centre, with a small heart below. The potter's mark is an abbreviated form of L. Munatas Restitutus, a potter who probably operated a workshop in central Italy during the late Flavian and Trajanic periods.<sup>192</sup>

Parallels to this lamp have been found at Montans (Tarn) in France,<sup>193</sup> and Tingad in Algeria<sup>194</sup> and an unprovenanced example is held in the collection of the Bologna Museum.<sup>195</sup> The wreath or garland was a popular motif and several versions are known. Compare lamps from Lipari,<sup>196</sup> Aleria in Corsica<sup>197</sup> and a variety of different wreaths on examples from Tipasa, Tebessa and Sétif in Algeria.<sup>198</sup>

Later versions of Loeschcke Type VIII continued to be produced for some time and many different variations are known. **184-6** represent three different versions, all of which have been classified as Bailey Type Q. The numerous variations within the type meant that Bailey was able to subdivide them into ten groups. Lamps of Bailey

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<sup>188</sup> Personal communication with Donald Bailey, 15 October 2001.

<sup>189</sup> Bailey (1996) no. Q 2042 *bis*.

<sup>190</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2722, drawing on p. 22.

<sup>191</sup> *Ibid.* no. Q 2036, drawing on p. 24.

<sup>192</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 98.

<sup>193</sup> Bergès (1989) no. 260.

<sup>194</sup> Bussièrè (2000) no. 2541.

<sup>195</sup> Gualandi Genito (1977) no. 322.

<sup>196</sup> Bernabò-Brea and Cavalier (1965) pl. CCXXXI: 25.

<sup>197</sup> Oziol (1980) no. 97.

<sup>198</sup> Bussièrè (2000) nos. 2525, 2546-76.

Type Q are similar to those of Type P, in that they have a circular oil chamber and discus, with a curved shoulder and ring handle. They differ, however, in that the nozzle is usually heart-shaped, the base stands on a low ring and often the shoulder is decorated. The lamps were probably made in central Italy, possibly in Rome.<sup>199</sup>

184 is of a shape classified as Bailey Type Q, group iii,<sup>200</sup> a form not common in the repertoire of Italian lamps. It has a deep, circular oil chamber, a plain discus defined by two grooves, a short, heart-shaped nozzle, a ring handle and a slightly raised disc base. The most distinguishing feature is the two side lugs. The lamp is made from fine, pale brown clay, with a red to reddish brown slip.

No lamps from a parallel mould are known, however for comparison, note three lamps of the same type in the British Museum, all with side lugs and a decorated discus, two bearing a similar raised disc base.<sup>201</sup> Lamps of this shape are dated to the early Antonine period, or mid second century AD.

185 is of a shape classified as Bailey Type Q, group vi. Features of note include the plain discus, the four impressed circles on the shoulder and the four grooves surrounding the discus. The heart-shaped nozzle is formed by two joining curved grooves, which offset the nozzle from the shoulder, forming a heart shape. A pi potter's mark has been impressed at the base. The lamp is made from fine reddish brown clay and is unslipped, with some glossy dark gray patches on the surface. The lamp was deformed during firing and consequently, does not sit flat. Lamps of this type are dated from the late Antonine to early Severan period, or around 175-225 AD.

Similar lamps to 185 have been difficult to find. It parallels a lamp said to be from Ostia,<sup>202</sup> bearing the maker's mark CIVNBIT, an abbreviation of C. Junius Bitus, a potter who produced lamps solely of Type Q in central Italy, possibly in Rome.<sup>203</sup> It is also very close to two lamps of unknown provenance, one in Münster<sup>204</sup> and the other

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<sup>199</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 336.

<sup>200</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 342-3.

<sup>201</sup> *Ibid.* nos. Q 1334-6.

<sup>202</sup> Zoiropoulou and Fossey (1992) no. 45.

<sup>203</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 97.

<sup>204</sup> Fischer and Welling (1984) no. 42.

in Florence.<sup>205</sup> The fabric of this lamp is also unusual, as the lack of slip and the glossy patches are quite uncharacteristic of Italian products, but this may be the result of misfiring. Another possibility is that the lamp was made outside of Italy. Compare individual lamps of similar form and fabric from Pergamon<sup>206</sup> and Hadra in Egypt.<sup>207</sup>

Datable to around the same time is **186**, a rare variant of Bailey Type Q, group v. It has the standard features expected of this subtype, except that it has an undecorated discus, lacks a handle and has a raised, heart-shaped panel around the wick hole. It is made from fine, pink clay and has a red slip. The fabric of this lamp points to its Italian origin, however lamps of similar shape are virtually non-existent. Compare a lamp of unknown provenance now in Osnabrück, produced in the Strobilus workshop.<sup>208</sup> This lamp however has a different base and this workshop was operating approximately fifty years earlier than the suggested date for **186**.

**187** is the only mouldmade lamp believed to have been made in the southern region of Italy. It has been influenced by mouldmade discus lamps of Loeschcke Type V,<sup>209</sup> which emerged from central Italy in the first century AD. It has an ovoid-shaped oil chamber, with a plain, ovoid discus and wide shoulder. This has been decorated with raised dots scattered randomly near the handle. The dots are now quite worn and barely visible. The nozzle is long and rounded, decorated with a pair of single-scroll volutes, which form a channel between the discus and the wick hole. The handle is ring-shaped and decorated with two incised grooves. The base is flat and piriform, defined by a single groove, with an indistinguishable potter's mark at the centre. The base is flanked by two relief triangles, radiating vertically to the shoulder. The lamp is made from fine pink clay, with a red slip.

Lamps of this shape have been studied in detail by Fabbricotti,<sup>210</sup> **187** belonging to her Type 1B. A similar form was produced in North Africa and bears witness to the close connection between the two areas in antiquity. For Italian parallels to **187**, some

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<sup>205</sup> Michelucci (1975) no. 84.

<sup>206</sup> Heimerl (2001) no. 462.

<sup>207</sup> Tayia (1995) pl. 3: 10.

<sup>208</sup> Franzius (1985) no. 12, pl. 23: 15-6.

<sup>209</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 228.

<sup>210</sup> Fabbricotti (1974) pp. 23-30.

with the whole shoulder covered in raised dots, compare examples from Lipari,<sup>211</sup> Diamante,<sup>212</sup> Francolise<sup>213</sup> and Cosa<sup>214</sup> and lamps of unknown provenance in the museums in Gerona<sup>215</sup> and Bologna.<sup>216</sup> Two lamps of unknown provenance, one in Mainz<sup>217</sup> and the other in Bonn<sup>218</sup> have been stamped on the base with KEACEI, the mark of a potter who had a workshop in either Campania or North Africa, but details about the exact location are unclear.<sup>219</sup> The fabric of these parallels may be Tripolitanian. Several different versions of this lamp form, many with a circular discus, have also been excavated at Ortona,<sup>220</sup> supporting a south Italian origin for lamps of this type.

187 is also related to a series of lamps classified by Fabbriotti as Type 1A. The form differs in that it does not bear volutes on the nozzle and the shoulder is almost always covered entirely with raised dots. Workshops from Italy, North Africa and Tripolitana are known to have produced these lamps. Compare lamps from Naples,<sup>221</sup> Paestum,<sup>222</sup> Lipari,<sup>223</sup> Zollfeld,<sup>224</sup> Győr,<sup>225</sup> Cotta,<sup>226</sup> Alexandria,<sup>227</sup> Cyrenaica<sup>228</sup> and two lamps of unknown provenance in the British Museum, one also bearing the mark KEACEI.<sup>229</sup>

Dating of 187 is based on typological features, notably the volutes, the small discus, the broad shoulder and the wide nozzle, all indicating that the lamp was probably made in late Flavian times and extending to the Antonine period, or from around 95 to 170 AD. This is supported generally by the finds at Francolise, which have been dated roughly from 100 to 200AD.

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<sup>211</sup> Bernabò-Brea and Cavalier (1965) pl. CCXXXI: 28.

<sup>212</sup> Franciscis (1960) fig. 4: e.

<sup>213</sup> Cotton and Métraux (1985) no. 22.

<sup>214</sup> Fitch and Goldman (1994) no. 999.

<sup>215</sup> De Palol Salellas (1948/9) no. 99.

<sup>216</sup> Gualandi Genito (1977) no. 297.

<sup>217</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 257.

<sup>218</sup> Hübinger (1993) no. 169.

<sup>219</sup> *Ibid.* p. 94.

<sup>220</sup> Delplace (1974) pl. XI-XII.

<sup>221</sup> Brants (1913) nos. 499, 503.

<sup>222</sup> Hübinger (1993) no. 171.

<sup>223</sup> Bernabò-Brea and Cavalier (1965) pl. CCXXXI: 27.

<sup>224</sup> Miltner (1930) fig. 31: 9.

<sup>225</sup> Iványi (1935) no. 711, pl. XXV: 7.

<sup>226</sup> Ponsich (1961) no. 152.

<sup>227</sup> Cahn-Klaiber (1977) no. 259.

<sup>228</sup> Fabbriotti (2001) nos. 165-7.

<sup>229</sup> For a Tripolitanian lamp with this potter's mark, see Walters (1914) no. 491; Bailey (1988) no. Q 1844. For an Italian version see Bailey (1980) no. Q 1116.



The remaining two lamps are late versions of discus lamps. Both are crudely made, their degenerate forms contrasting greatly with the finely-made picture lamps of the first century AD. 188 has a circular oil chamber, with a circular, shallow discus and a rounded shoulder, decorated with three worn bands of raised dots. The base is flat and undefined and the whole underside has been pecked with a toothed instrument. The handle is a crudely-made ring handle, only partially pierced, which is fairly common on lamps of this type. It is made from pale brown clay and has a red slip.

Lamps of this shape have been classified as Dressel Form 30,<sup>230</sup> Provoost Type 4<sup>231</sup> and Bailey Type R,<sup>232</sup> among others. Their shape has often been referred to as Fat Globular Lamps, *Warzenlampen* or *Kugelform* Lamps and have been commonly found in Rome, often in catacombs. Compare lamps from the Mithraem of the Church of Santa Prisca<sup>233</sup> and the catacombs of the Villa Pamphili in Rome,<sup>234</sup> as well as other locations in Rome.<sup>235</sup> Many lamps have been found elsewhere, including at Cortona,<sup>236</sup> Diamante,<sup>237</sup> Graviscae,<sup>238</sup> Treviso,<sup>239</sup> Trentino,<sup>240</sup> and Cosa.<sup>241</sup>

The lamps were not only popular in Italy, but have been found in the provinces north of Italy as well. Compare lamps found at Lauriacum,<sup>242</sup> Vindobona<sup>243</sup> and examples thought to be from Augst<sup>244</sup> and the region of Szombathely in Hungary.<sup>245</sup> Similar lamps have also been found further afield, including Chersones<sup>246</sup> in Russia, Cyrenaica in North Africa<sup>247</sup> and at an unknown location in Algeria.<sup>248</sup> Lamps of this

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<sup>230</sup> Dressel (1899) p. 782, pl. 3.

<sup>231</sup> Provoost (1970) pp. 24-5, 43-4.

<sup>232</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 377-80.

<sup>233</sup> Vermaseren and van Essen (1965) pl. LXXXV: 6.

<sup>234</sup> Testini (1966) fig. 94, top right.

<sup>235</sup> Cristina and Genito (1986) no. 211; Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) no. 238; Quilici (1986) p. 306, fig. 88; Hellmann (1987) nos. 408-9.

<sup>236</sup> Brants (1913) no. 1025.

<sup>237</sup> Franciscis (1960) fig. 4: d.

<sup>238</sup> Hanoune (1970) no. 34.

<sup>239</sup> Zaccaria Ruggiu (1980) no. 236.

<sup>240</sup> Cristina and Genito (1986) no. 207.

<sup>241</sup> Fitch and Goldman (1994) nos. 1054-63.

<sup>242</sup> Deringer (1965) no. 342.

<sup>243</sup> Neumann (1967) no. 36.

<sup>244</sup> Leibundgut (1977) no. 941.

<sup>245</sup> Szentléleky (1969) no. 181.

<sup>246</sup> Chrzanovski and Zhuravlev (1998) no. 92. These authors list further examples found in Russia.

<sup>247</sup> Fabbriotti (2001) no. 96.

<sup>248</sup> Bussière (2000) no. 4158.

type have been discussed in detail by both Provoost and Bailey and a generally accepted chronological range extends from the late third to early fifth century AD.

**189** has an oval oil chamber and a plain oval-shaped discus, defined by a ridge, which extends along a wide, shallow channel on top of the nozzle. The inwardly-sloping shoulder has a sunken panel, decorated with a band of obliquely-set grooves and two rectangular bosses flanking the nozzle. The nozzle has been lost. The base is flat and oval in shape and has been defined by a single groove. The handle consists of a pointed disc, decorated with a central groove. The lamp was produced in a worn mould and is made from fine pink clay, with a red slip.

Lamps of this shape have been classified as Bailey Type S group iii<sup>249</sup> and were influenced by Italian imitations of North African red-slipped lamps of Hayes Type II B.<sup>250</sup> These copies were probably first produced somewhere in southern Italy, although as the findspot of this example suggests, debased versions were being produced in Rome as well. This has been confirmed by a parallel to **189**, found in the catacombs of the Villa Pamphilj in Rome.<sup>251</sup> Compare also a lamp now in the Kaufmann Collection.<sup>252</sup> For similar south Italian versions, usually with more defined decoration, compare a lamp from Ortona<sup>253</sup> and a lamp of unknown provenance in the British Museum.<sup>254</sup> Different debased versions have also been found in Arcevia.<sup>255</sup> For similar lamps produced probably in the provinces north of Italy, compare lamps found at Chur,<sup>256</sup> and Montney.<sup>257</sup>

A date range for **189** probably extends from the end of the fifth century AD and into the sixth.

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<sup>249</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 386-7.

<sup>250</sup> Hayes (1972) pp. 311-3.

<sup>251</sup> Testini (1966) fig. 94, middle row, far left.

<sup>252</sup> Selesnow (1988) no. 276.

<sup>253</sup> Delplace (1974) pl. XXXVI: 398.

<sup>254</sup> Bailey (1980) no. Q 1436.

<sup>255</sup> Mercado (1979) fig. 7: a-c.

<sup>256</sup> Leibundgut (1977) nos. 954-5.

<sup>257</sup> *Ibid.* no. 957.



156

Inv.No. 64.49

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Taranto (?).

Length: 5.9cm, Width: 5.0cm, Maximum Height: 2.3cm.

Wheelmade, circular, open oil chamber, with curved wall, inwardly-sloping rim and nearly flat floor. Short, rounded nozzle, sloping downwards. Ring base. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with some fine sparkling and white inclusions and numerous fine voids. Pale yellow (2.5Y 8/3) slip on internal and external surfaces. Slip worn and flaking, chips on shoulder and rim, remains of white-gray accretions on interior and exterior. Slight blackening on rim of wick hole.

Fourth century BC.

Type: Hoffmann (2002) Type 711/4.

Parallels: Orsi (1966) fig. 26: f, fig. 36, top row, at middle; Isler (1975) fig. 27: L72; Hoffmann (2002) p. 49, no. 27.5 and pl. 101.



157

Inv.No. 62.691

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Apulia.

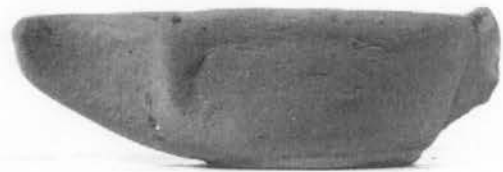
Length: 11.0cm, Width: 5.5cm, Maximum Height: 6.2cm.

Wheelmade, circular oil chamber, inwardly-sloping shoulder, defined by single groove. Large central filling hole and concave projection on floor. Long, flared nozzle, slightly curved on top. Tall vertical loop handle. Ring base, concave at centre. Fine, light red (2.5YR 6/8) clay, with some fine white inclusions. Black, glossy slip on exterior and interior surfaces. Chips on shoulder, handle, wall, nozzle and base, slip worn on base, scratches on shoulder. Fingerprint on inside of handle. No blackening.

Second half of fourth to early third century BC.

Parallels: Lo Porto (1973) fig. 1: 3.

Close to: Walters (1914) 245; Noll (1937) fig. 70: 2; Bernhard (1955) 84; Scarfi (1961) fig. 9, fig. 15.7, fig. 54.7, fig. 69.6; Deringer (1965) 350; Forti (1965) pl. XIV: a, lower right; Lo Porto (1966) pl. III: 4; Colburn (1967) p. 36, top right; Heres (1969) 40; Bailey (1975) Q 698; Jentel (1976) fig. 59b: 12; Gualandi Genito (1977) 18; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 18; Hayes (1980) 16; Antico Gallina (1985) 3; Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) 30; Lippolis (1990) p. 65, fig. 4; Masiello (1995) ph. 278-9, 282, 290.



158

Inv.No. 62.740

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: South Italy.

Length: 9.0cm, Width: 5.9cm, Maximum Height: 4.0cm.

Wheelmade, circular oil chamber, double convex in profile. Shallow, sunken rim, with large central filling hole. Long, flared nozzle, curved on top. Ring base, concave at centre. Vertical loop or strap handle, lost. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine voids. Dark reddish gray (5YR 4/2) slip on exterior surface, matt finish, unevenly applied, resulting in unslipped patches on interior of handle, wall and base. Slip worn in parts, some craquelure of slip. Fingerprint on shoulder and nozzle. Remains of blackening on nozzle.

Second century to first quarter of first century BC, or slightly later.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 40 A.

Parallels: Niessen (1911) 1727; Lo Porto (1966) pl. III: 9; Heres (1969) 60; Mlasowsky (1993) 18; Barbieri (1998-9) fig. 9: 24.

Close to: Broneer (1947) pl. LX: 18, top left; Bruneau (1965) 49; Bailey (1975) Q 466.

159

Inv.No. 46.25

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 9.3cm, Width: 6.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.1 cm.

Mouldmade, almost circular oil chamber. Circular discus, defined by two grooves and decorated in relief with rosette of four petals, in between each is triangle pattern. Off-centre filling hole at middle of rosette. Impressed depression forming channel between discus and wick hole. Flared nozzle with blunted end, flat on top, decorated with stylised single-scroll volutes extending to edge of discus. Circular ring base. Possible loop handle at back, lost. Semi-fine, light red (2.5YR 6/6) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, numerous fine to large black, gray, white and brown inclusions and some small voids. Unslipped. Surface worn and abraded, brown stains and gray sediment on parts. No blackening.

Second half of first century BC to early first century AD.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 4; Walters (1914) Form 75.

Close to: Bailey (1975) Q 724, Q 727; Goethart-Polaschek (1985) 8; Pastorino (1989) 5; Fitch and Goldman (1994) nos. 308-16.



160

Inv.No. 46.26

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 10.8cm, Width: 7.0cm, Maximum Height: 3.3cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Circular discus, defined by single groove, decorated in relief with rosette of curved petals. Central filling hole defined by four concentric ridges. Impressed depression forming channel between discus and wick hole. Flared nozzle with blunted end, flat on top, decorated with two stylised volutes extending to shoulder. Disc base, concave at centre and defined by groove. Strap handle at back, lost. Fine, light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) clay, with some small white inclusions. Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) slip on most of external surface, unevenly applied, with unslipped patches on wall and runs onto base. Surface worn, chip on shoulder. No blackening.

Late first century BC to early first century AD.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 4; Walters (1914) Form 75.

Close to: Bernhard (1955) 212; Menzel (1969) 74; Deneauve (1974) 273; Hellmann (1987) 41.

161

Inv.No. 98.115

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 11.3cm, Width: 8.1cm, Maximum Height: 3.4cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved wall, with large circular discus defined by three grooves. Relief decoration of three concentric ridges surrounding central filling hole. Small channel extending from discus towards nozzle, with small vent hole at centre of channel. Broad nozzle, almost triangular at end, with pair of single-scroll volutes extending to shoulder. Ring base, flat at centre. Fine, pink (7.5 YR 7/3) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, some small white and small gray inclusions and a few small spalls. Weak red (10R 4/4) to red (2.5 YR 5/8) slip on exterior, unevenly applied. Surface partially worn. Fingerprint on exterior wall. No blackening.

Late first century BC to early first century AD.

Previously published in McDonald (1898) 30.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 9; Walters (1914) Forms 78-80; Loeschcke (1919) Type 1A; Broneer (1930) Type XXII; Goldman and Jones (1950) Group XII; Deneauve (1969) Type IVA, Heres (1972) Type B; Provoost (1976) Type IV; Leibundgut (1977) Types V-VIII, Bailey (1980) Type A group i, Goldman and Fitch (1994) Triangular Nozzle Group A1.

Close to: Osborne (1924) 14; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 55-6.



162

Inv.No. 98.106

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 10.7cm, Width: 7.9cm, Maximum Height: 3.4cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with large, circular discus, defined by three ridges. Relief decoration of three wading birds, one upright, two bending forward, standing at equal distances around small, off-centre filling hole. Small channel extending from discus to nozzle. Nozzle flat on top, curved at end with two double-scroll volutes extending to edge of discus. End of nozzle lost. Ring base, flat at centre. Surface and slip worn in parts. Fine pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) clay, with some fine black and brown inclusions, some medium white inclusions, one large void and some small voids and spalls. Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) to brown (10YR 5/3) slip on exterior, unevenly applied. No blackening.

First third of the first century AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 9.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 11; Loeschcke (1919) Type IV; Ponsich (1961) Type II B; Bailey (1980) Type B, group i.

Parallels: Walters (1914) 705; Bailey (1980) Q 852-3.

163

Inv.No. 98.118

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 11.2cm, Width: 7.0cm, Maximum Height: 4.6cm.

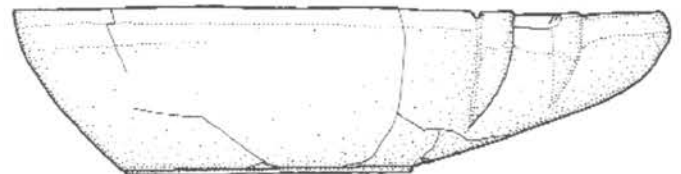
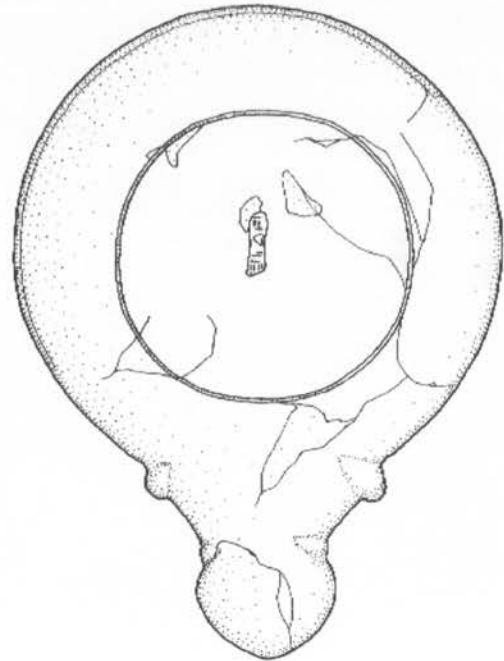
Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at sharp carination. Circular discus, defined by three concentric grooves, with central filling hole and small vent hole at side. Short, rounded nozzle, partially lost, decorated with two single-scroll volutes, ending in two, small impressed circles. Flat, circular base, defined by single groove, with a raised 'C' and an impressed planta pedis potter's marks at centre. Ring handle, decorated with two incised grooves. Fine, pink (7.5 YR 8/4) clay, with many fine to small black inclusions and a few fine white and sparkling inclusions. Red (2.5YR 4/8) to reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) lustrous slip on exterior, unevenly applied. Surface and slip abraded. No blackening.

Second half of the first century AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 12.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 15; Walters (1914) Form 85; Loeschcke (1919) Type V; Broneer (1930) Type XXIV; Ponsich (1961) Type II B2; Heres (1972) Type D; Deneauve (1974) Type V D; Provoost (1976) Type IV; Leibundgut (1977) Form XV; Bailey (1980) Type C group iv; Goethert- Polaschek (1985) Type XI.

Parallels: Waldhauer (1914) 250; Iconomu (1967) 174 and fig. 87; Menzel (1969) 256; Cerulli Irelli (1977) 18, pl. XXXIV: 20; Pavolini (1977) pl. XXI: 10.



164

Inv.No. 94.74

Provenance: Unknown.

Bequest of Mrs Camilla Rowntree.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 13.6cm, Width: 10.1cm, Maximum Height: 3.7cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with flat shoulder and circular discus, defined by three grooves. Relief decoration within discus of semi-naked Omphale, facing left, lying face down with arms outstretched. At left is tree, bow and quiver and figure of Eros, below is lion skin, club and two figures of Eros, one holding set of arrows. Off-centre filling hole above Omphale. Long, flat-topped nozzle, rounded at end and decorated with two double-scroll volutes extending to shoulder. Small vent hole in between volutes. Circular flat base, with central potter's mark of impressed *planta pedis*. Fine, pink (7.5 YR 7/3) clay, with some fine black and white inclusions and some fine voids. Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/3) to reddish black (2.5YR 2.5/1) slip on exterior, with runs inside nozzle, unevenly applied, lustrous in parts. Surface and slip worn and chipped in parts, parts of base, wall and shoulder lost and restored, cracks in nozzle, discus and wall. Fingerprint on wall. No blackening.

30 to 75 AD.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 11, 14; Loeschcke (1919) Type IV; Bailey (1980) Type B group ii.

Parallels: Loeschcke (1919) 396; Maccario (1980) pl. 23: 273.

Close to: Bartoli and Bellori (1691) 8; Palol Salellas (1948/49) pl. 115: 150; Goldman and Jones (1950) 430; Bachofen (1958) pl. 54. 1; Perlzweig (1961) 56; Leibundgut (1977) pl. 25: 21; Goethert-Polaschek (1985) pl. 53: 484 (M72); Hellmann (1987) 107.



165

Inv.No. 62.723

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 8.0cm, Width: 5.3cm, Maximum Height: 2.0cm.

Fragment of mouldmade, multi-nozzled ring lamp, with flattened, tubular oil chamber and carinated inner wall. Relief scrolling foliate design set within depressed band on shoulder. Three short, flat-topped, rounded nozzles projecting from exterior of oil chamber, with volute decorations. Flat, undefined base. Fine, red (2.5 YR 5/6) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, numerous small brown and white inclusions and some small voids. Dark reddish brown (2.5 YR 3/3) slip on exterior. Surface worn. No blackening on nozzles.

25 to 90 AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type XX; Bailey (1980) Type B variant.



166

Inv.No. 98.112

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 10.6cm, Width: 6.8cm, Maximum Height: 2.8cm.

Piriform-shaped oil chamber, with curved wall. Plain, circular disc, defined by two grooves and wide ridge, with slightly off-centre filling hole. Inwardly-sloping shoulder. Circular, slightly-raised disc base, defined by groove. Long, tapering, flat-topped nozzle, offset from shoulder by single curved groove and pierced at centre with small vent hole. Flanking base of nozzle are two simple volutes. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with some fine sparkling, gray and black inclusions. Unevenly applied, red (10R 4/8) to reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) slip on exterior, with some iridescence on top of nozzle. Surface and slip worn. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

Late first century to early second century AD.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 29.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 8; Walters (1914) Form 65; Deneauve (1974) Type VI A; Bailey (1980) Type J.

Parallels: Pavolini (1977) pl XXII.18.

Close to: Niessen (1911) 1871; Deonna (1925) p. 303, fig. 5, p. 304, fig. 6; Goldman and Jones (1950) pl. 98: 140; Lerat (1954) 134; Haken (1958) 5; Deneauve (1969) 691; Salone (1973) pl. XLI: fig 311; Gualandi Genito (1977) 298; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 194; Bailey (1980) Q 1109-10; Fabbrocotti (1980) fig. 4: 15-18; Zaccaria Ruggia (1980) 204; Hellmann (1987) 241-2; Mlasowsky (1993) 389.





167

Inv.No. 98.113

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 10.2cm, Width: 6.8cm, Maximum Height: 2.6cm.

Piriform-shaped oil chamber, with curved wall. Plain circular disc defined by two grooves, with off-centre filling hole and small vent hole cut into inner groove of disc. Inwardly-sloping shoulder, decorated with impressed garland, tied at top in bow. Flat, undefined, piriform-shaped base. Long, tapering, flat-topped nozzle with oblong-shaped impression at base of nozzle, in between garland leaves. Rim of filling hole and small part of disc lost. Fine, pink (7.5 YR 8/4) clay, with some fine white inclusions, many fine black inclusions and some fine to small voids and spalls. Weak red (10R 4/3) to red (2.5 YR 4/8) slip on exterior, unevenly applied. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

Late first century to early second century AD.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 28.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 8; Walters (1914) Form 65; Deneauve (1974) Type VI A; Bailey (1980) Type J.



168

Inv.No. 98.114

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 10.3cm, Width: 7.1cm, Maximum Height: 3.0cm.

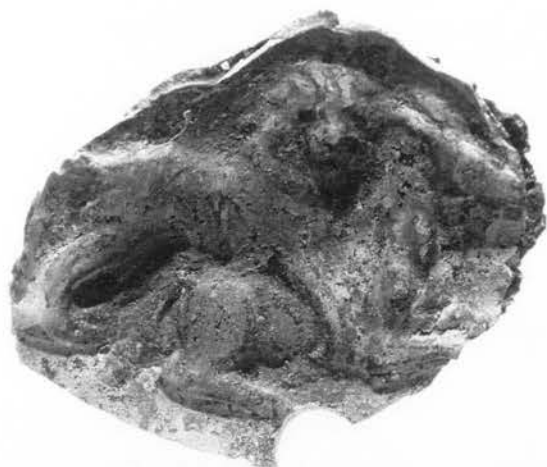
Piriform-shaped oil chamber, with curved wall. Plain, circular disc, defined by single groove and wide ridge, with slightly off-centre filling hole. Inwardly-sloping shoulder, decorated with impressed ovolo pattern. Slightly concave, undefined, piriform-shaped base. Long, tapering, flat-topped nozzle. Small vent hole at base of nozzle, cut within ovolo pattern. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/2) clay, with some fine gray and brown inclusions. Unevenly applied, red (2.5YR 5/8) to very dark gray (5YR 3/1) slip on exterior, except for small patch on nozzle. Rim of filling hole and small part of disc lost, produced in worn mould. No blackening.

Late first century to early second century AD.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 31.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 8; Walters (1914) Form 65; Deneauve (1969) Type VIA; Bailey (1980) Type J.

Close to: Haken (1958) 6; Gualandi Genito (1977) 299; Bussi re (2000) 727.



169

Inv.No. 98.127b

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 5.6cm, Width: 4.1cm.

Discus fragment, with worn relief decoration of lion attacking kneeling mule from behind, both animals facing right. Remains of filling hole positioned below hind legs of mule. Fine, light brownish gray (2.5Y 6/2) clay, with a few fine gray and black inclusions and some fine voids. Reddish brown (5YR 5/3) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) slip covering exterior, with runs onto interior. Fingerprints on internal surface. Surface and slip worn. Previously attached to **176**, but does not belong.

First century AD.

Previously published in: MacDonald (1898) 17.

Parallels: Niessen (1911) 1778; Brants (1913) 165; Waldhauer (1914) 337, 358; Walters (1914) 694; Loeschcke (1919) 484-8; Fremersdorf (1922) ill. 30, ill. 93; De Brun and Gagnière (1937) 118; Bernhard (1955) 248; Ponsich (1961) 114; Vegas (1964) 7; Vegas (1966) 96, 124, 222; Menzel (1969) 128, 227; Heres (1972) 76, 136; Del Chiaro (1973) 70; Deneauve (1974) 497; Leibundgut (1977) 274; Oziol (1977) 359; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 70, 99, 131; Bailey (1980) Q 866; Goethart-Polaschek (1985) 489; Hellmann (1985) 5; Bailey (1988) Q 1526; Bonnet (1988) fig. 17: 10; Mlasowsky (1993) 191; Heimerl (2001) 876-7.



170

Inv.No. 62.715b

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 5.9cm, Width: 5.9 cm.

Discus fragment, with relief decoration of panther attacking stag, facing left. Filling hole below oil chamber of stag. Fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine gray and black inclusions, some fine white inclusions and some small voids. Dark reddish brown (5 YR 3/4) slip covering external surface. Previously attached to **181**, but does not belong.

First century AD.

Previously published in Reeve (1870) 595; McDonald (1898) 16.



171

Inv.No. 62.714b

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy.

Length: 6.6cm, Width: 5.9cm.

Discus fragment decorated in relief with representation of Capitoline Triad. Jupiter portrayed as standing eagle, wings apart, head facing right. To left of eagle is Minerva, depicted as shield, at centre of which is gorgon's head, surrounded by wreath. To right of eagle is Juno, represented by peacock, facing left. Filling hole below oil chamber of eagle. Fine, pink (5 YR 8/3) clay, with some fine sparkling and black inclusions and some fine voids. Reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/3) slip covering external and part of internal surface. Fragment broken into three pieces and restored. Previously attached to 177, but does not belong.

First century AD.

Previously published in McDonald (1898) 19.



172

Inv.No. 62.765b

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy.

Length: 6.5cm, Width: 3.7cm.

Discus fragment, decorated in relief with seven-headed Hydra. Fine, pink (7.5 YR 7/4) clay, with a few fine sparkling inclusions. Weak red (10R 4/4) to dusky red (10R 3/4) slip covering external surface. Previously attached to 180 as part of pastiche.

First century AD.

Previously published in Reeve (1870) 598; McDonald (1898) 18.

Parallels: Oziol (1977) 455.

Close to: Loeschcke (1919) pl. VII: 394; Mlasowsky (1993) 134.



173

Inv.No. 98.116

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 12.4cm, Width: 8.7cm, Maximum Height: 5.6cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder meeting wall at carination. Plain, circular discus, defined by two grooves, with off-centre filling hole and small vent hole at side. Short, u-shaped nozzle, flat on top, defined by single groove and flanked at either end by two small impressed circles. Flat, circular base, defined by single groove, with planta pedis potter's mark at centre. Ring handle, partially decorated with two incised lines. Fine pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with some fine sparkling and black inclusions and some fine voids. Red (2.5YR 4/8) to very dark gray (5YR 3/1) slip on entire external surface, unevenly applied. Chips on base, wall and shoulder. No blackening.

*Circa* 50 to 100 AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 33.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 17; Walters (1914) Form 95; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Ponsich (1961) Type IIIB; De Caro (1974) Series VIII, Type C; Deneauve (1974) Type VII A; Bailey (1980) Type O group iii.

Parallels: Waldhauer (1914) 269, 279; Walters (1914) 1027; Lerat (1954) 72; Pertzweig (1961) 126; Heres (1972) 299; Deneauve (1974) 809; Bisi Ingrassia (1977) pl. XLVII: 4-6; Cerulli Irelli (1977) pl. XLIII: 40; Pavolini (1977) pl. XXIII: 25-6; Carta et al. (1978) 136-7, 149; Bailey (1980) 1214; Hayes (1980) 243; May (1984) 17; Gallina (1985) 83; Giannotta (1992) 390; Fitch and Goldman (1994) 815-22; Fabbricotti (2001) 50.

174

Inv.No. 98.117

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 12.6cm, Width: 8.7cm, Maximum Height: 5.4cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with plain beveled shoulder. Circular, plain discus defined by two grooves, with off-centre filling hole and small vent hole cut into inner groove. Short, u-shaped nozzle, flat on top and defined by single groove. Flat, circular base defined by groove. Ring handle, partially decorated with two parallel incised lines. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with a few large white inclusions and some fine black and sparkling inclusions. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) to red (2.5 YR 4/6) slip covering external surface, unevenly applied. Fine cracks on wall and shoulder, chip on shoulder. No blackening on nozzle.

*Circa* 50 to 100 AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 32.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 17; Walters (1914) Form 95; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Ponsich (1961) Type IIIB; De Caro (1974) Series VIII, Type C; Deneauve (1974) Type VII A; Bailey (1980) Type O group iii.

Parallels: as previous.



175

Inv.No. 98.119

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 10.2cm, Width: 7.2cm, Maximum Height: 5.2cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder. Plain, circular discus, defined by two grooves, with off-centre filling hole and small vent hole at side. Short, u-shaped nozzle, flat on top, defined by single groove. Flat, circular base, defined by single groove, with central 'T' potter's mark, in relief. Ring handle, partially decorated with two incised lines. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with a few small gray inclusions, some large white inclusions and some small spalls. Red (2.5YR 5/6) slip on entire external surface, unevenly applied. Crack running from nozzle to wall. No blackening.

*Circa* 50 to 100 AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 34.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 17; Walters (1914) Form 95; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Ponsich (1961) Type III B; De Caro (1974) Series VIII, Type C; Deneauve (1974) Type VIIA; Bailey (1980) Type O group iii.

Parallels: as previous.



176

Inv.No. 98.127a

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 12.2cm, Width: 8.6cm, Maximum Height: 5.5cm.

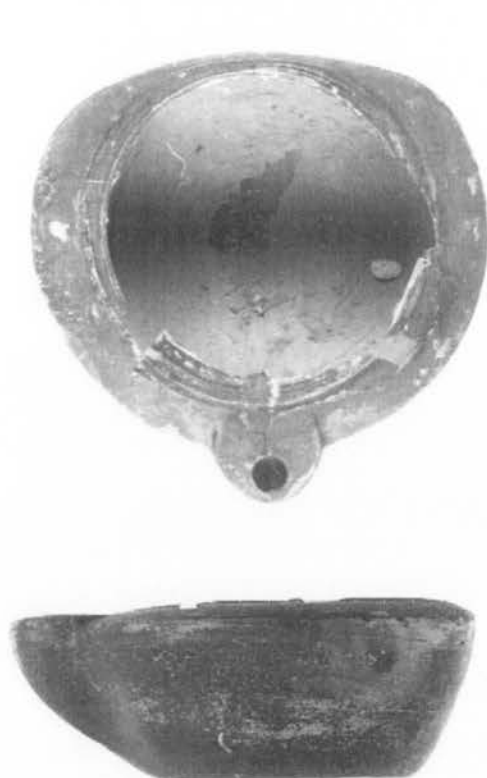
Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with plain, beveled shoulder. Circular discus, defined by two concentric grooves, interior lost. Short, u-shaped nozzle, flat on top, defined by single groove and flanked at either end by two, small impressed circles. Flat, circular base, defined by single groove. Ring handle, partially decorated with two incised parallel lines. Fine, pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, some fine to small black and brown inclusions and some small voids. Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) to red (2.5YR 4/8) slip on exterior, unevenly applied, with runs on interior. Surface worn and abraded, slip delaminating in parts, chips in nozzle and rim of wick hole, cracks on wall and below nozzle. Fingerprint on exterior wall. No blackening. Discus fragment 169 previously inserted and now removed.

*Circa* 50 to 100 AD.

Previously published in: MacDonald (1898) 17.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 20; Walters (1914) Form 96; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Ponsich (1961) Type III B; Bailey (1980) Type O group iii.

Parallels: De Caro (1974) fig. 22; Deneauve (1974) 803; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 151; Bailey (1980) Q 1213-4.



177

Inv.No. 62.714a

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 11.2cm, Width: 11.3cm, Maximum Height: 4.3cm.

Mouldmade, deep, circular oil chamber, truncated at rear. Circular discus, defined by two ridges, with interior of discus lost. Plain, curved shoulder. Short, u-shaped nozzle, flat on top. Almost circular base, defined by groove and decorated by three impressed circles set around the edge. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with some fine sparkling, black and white inclusions and a few fine voids. Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) to red (2.5YR 4/8) slip on exterior, unevenly applied. Parts of nozzle and wall repaired, crack in floor. No blackening on nozzle. Discus fragment 171 previously inserted and now removed.

Last third of first to early second century AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 19.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 18; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII.

Close to: Walters (1914) 1108, fig. 233; Iványi (1935) 750, pl. XXVIII: 3; Menzel (1969) 281; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 149; Bailey (1980) Q 1220.



178

Inv.No. 98.123

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 15.4cm, Width: 12.4cm, Maximum Height: 7.7cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder. Circular, plain discus, defined by two concentric grooves and wide ridge, with central filling hole. Vent hole pierced below inner groove of discus. Short, rounded, flat-topped nozzle, defined by two slightly curved grooves at either side. Flat, circular base, defined by single groove. High ring handle, partially decorated with two parallel incised lines. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with many fine black inclusions, some fine sparkling inclusions and a few fine voids. Remains of weak red (10R 5/4) slip on exterior. Surface worn, remains of loose black organic substance inside oil chamber. No blackening on nozzle.

Last third of first to early second century AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 10

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 20; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII;

Ponsich (1961) Type III B; Bailey (1980) Type O group v.

Parallels: Selesnow (1988) 199; Bailey (1980) Q 1236; Larese (1983) 40.

Close to: Oziol and Pouilloux (1969) no. 203; Rosenthal and

Sivan (1978) 140; Zaccario Ruggio (1980) 142; Bailey (1988) Q 2540.



179

Inv.No. 98.126

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 15.1cm, Width: 12.3cm, Maximum Height: 7.3cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with beveled shoulder, decorated by band of impressed, obliquely-set, bilanceolate leaves. Plain, circular discus, defined by single groove and wide ridge, with off-centre filling hole and small vent hole below inner groove. Short, rounded nozzle, with straight sides, sloping upwards and raised higher than shoulder. Flat circular base, defined by single groove. High ring handle, partially decorated with two, incised parallel lines. Fine, light reddish brown (5 YR 6/4) clay, with some fine sparkling, white, black and gray inclusions and a few fine to small voids and spalls. Red (2.5 YR 4/8) slip on exterior, unevenly applied. Surface worn and abraded in parts. Slight blackening on tip of nozzle.

Last third of first to early second century AD.

Previously published in: MacDonald (1898) 26.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 20; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Ponsich (1961) Type III B. Bailey (1980).

Parallels: Waldhauer (1914) 283, 289; Deringer (1965) 338; Fitch and Goldman (1994) 825-7.

Close to: Walters (1914) 1092; Broneer (1930) 509; Haken (1958) 63; Iconomu (1967) 243 and fig. 106; Menzel (1969) 299; Szentléleky (1969) 172; Heres (1972) 243; De Caro (1974) fig. 34; Deneauve (1974) 772, 799; Cerulli Irelli (1977) pl. XXXVIII: 29; Gualandi Genito (1977) 373-4; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 139; Bailey (1980) Q 1226; Oziol (1980) 109; Bailey (1988) Q 1232 bis.



180

Inv.No. 62.765a

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 14.8cm, Width: 11.5cm, Maximum Height: 5.5cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with plain, curved shoulder, defined by single groove at outer edge. Circular discus, partially lost, defined by four concentric grooves and pierced with small vent hole. Short, rounded, flat-topped nozzle, defined by two curved grooves at either side. Flat, circular base, defined by single groove. High ring handle, top part lost. Fine, pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions and some small black and white inclusions. Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6) to dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) slip on exterior, unevenly applied, with runs onto interior. No blackening on nozzle. Discus fragment **172** previously inserted and now removed.

Last third of first to early second century AD.

Previously published in: Reeve (1870) 598; MacDonald (1898) 18.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 20; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Ponsich (1961) Type III B; Bailey (1980) Type O group v.

Parallels: Walters (1914) 1039; Bailey (1980) Q 1223.



181

Inv.No. 62.715a

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 14.7cm, Width: 11.4cm, Maximum Height: 4.9cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder, decorated by band of impressed hearts pointing outwards. Circular discus, defined by two concentric grooves and wide ridge, interior lost. Short, heart-shaped nozzle, flat on top. Circular, slightly-raised, wide ring base, at centre of which is impressed double *planta pedis*. High ring handle, top part lost. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/3) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, some small black and white inclusions and some fine voids. Reddish yellow (5 YR 7/6) to dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) slip, unevenly applied. Cracks on wall and base, one part of wall below nozzle lost. Slight blackening on nozzle. Discus fragment **170** previously inserted and now removed.

Last third of first to early second century AD.

Previously published in: Reeve (1870) 595; MacDonald (1898) 16.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 20; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII;

Ponsich (1961) Type III C.

Parallels: Heres (1972) 242; Bailey (1980) Q 1235; Fitch and Goldman (1994) 828-9.

Close to: Waldhauer (1914) 281; Iconomu (1967) 441 and fig. 124; Kahn-Claiber (1977) 283.

182

Inv.No. 98.108

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 9.8cm, Width: 7.1cm, Maximum Height: 3.6cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with sloping shoulder meeting wall at carination. Circular discus, defined by deep groove, decorated with head and upper torso of Isis. Isis wears robe and long, plaited hair falling onto shoulders. On her head is crown of feathers, with disc and horns of Hathor. Off-centre filling hole, to right of figure's head and small vent hole at base of torso. Short, u-shaped nozzle, flat on top, flanked by two small impressed circles, end lost. Ring handle, partially decorated with two incised lines. Fine, light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, numerous small black inclusions and a few small voids. Red (2.5YR 5/6) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) slip on external surface, unevenly applied, with runs onto interior. Lamp broken and repaired, most of lower half of lamp lost, chip on face of Isis, some craquelure of slip on shoulder and discus. Fingerprints on handle and interior side of discus. No blackening.

Late first to mid second century AD.

Previously published in: MacDonald (1898) 14.

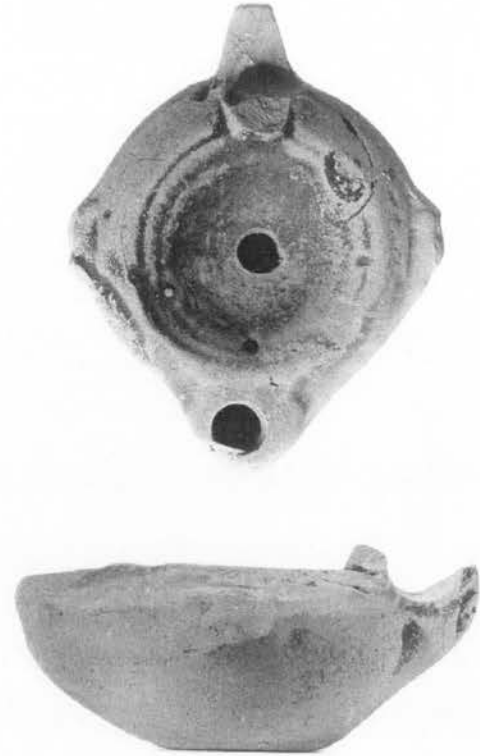
Type: Dressel (1899) Form 17; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII;

Broneer (1930) Type XXVII; Ponsich (1961) Type III B; Bailey

(1980) Type P group i.

Close to Bailey (1996) Q 2042 *bis*.





183

Inv.No. 80.43

Provenance: Unknown.

Purchased from Mrs B. Cairns.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy or Campania.

Length: 10.9cm, Width: 7.5cm, Maximum Height: 4.6cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with sloping shoulder, meeting wall at sharp carination. Circular discus, defined by two grooves and decorated in relief with wreath encircling filling hole. U-shaped nozzle, flat on top and defined by straight groove. Flat, circular base, defined by single groove, with impressed potter's mark 'LM.RES' at centre and small heart below. Ring handle, decorated with two incised grooves. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some fine black inclusions and some fine voids. Red (10R 4/8) to dark reddish gray (2.5YR 3/1) slip on entire external surface. Nozzle partially restored, surface and slip worn and abraded, with some cracks and chips, large chip on wall. Fingerprint on wall, near nozzle. Some blackening on nozzle, wall and discus.

Late first to mid second century AD.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 17; Walters (1914) Form 95; Loeschke (1919) Type VIII; Ponsich (1961) Type III B; Bailey (1980) Type P group i.

Parallels: Gualandi Genito (1977) 322; Bonnet (1988) fig. 22: 7-8; Bergès (1989) 260; Bussière (2000) 2541, 2543.

Close to: Bernabò-Brea and Cavalier (1965) pl. CCXXXI: 25; Oziol (1980) 97.

184

Inv.No. 62.688

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy/Rome (?).

Length: 8.7cm, Width: 7.0cm, Maximum Height: 4.0cm.

Mouldmade, deep, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder. Circular discus defined by two grooves, with central filling hole and small vent hole at side. Two lugs project from either side of shoulder. Short, heart-shaped nozzle, flat on top. Slightly raised disc base. Ring handle, top lost. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions and some fine voids. Red (2.5YR 5/6) to reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) slip covering entire external surface. Surface and slip worn and abraded, curved cut in shoulder, some small cracks along mould join. No blackening.

Mid second century AD.

Type: Dressel (1899) Forms 26-28; Walters (1914) Form 100; Loeschke (1919) Type VIII; Broneer (1930) Type XXV; Deneauve (1974) Type VIII; Heres (1972) Type Ee; Bailey (1980) Type Q group iii.



185

Inv.No. 62.737

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy/Rome (?).

Length: 8.5cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 4.2cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder, decorated with four impressed circles, two flanking nozzle and two flanking handle. Small circular discus, defined by four grooves, with small, central filling hole. Short, rounded, nozzle, defined by two joining curved grooves, forming heart shape on top. Uneven, wide ring base, defined by two concentric grooves, with impressed pi potter's mark at centre. Ring handle, decorated with two incised lines at top and three at back. Fine clay, reddish brown (5YR 5/3) at surface, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, a few medium white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped, but some parts of surface are glossy and coloured very dark gray (10YR 3/1). Lamp deformed during firing. No blackening.

*Circa* 175-225 AD.

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 27; Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Bailey (1980) Type Q group vi.

Parallels: Zoitopoulou and Fossey (1992) 45.

Close to: Michelucci (1975) 84; Fisher and Welling (1984) 42; Tayia (1995) pl. 3: 10; Heimerl (2001) 462.

186

Inv.No. 69.13

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by Mrs Florence L. Willis.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy/Rome (?).

Length: 9.6cm, Width: 7.9cm, Maximum Height: 3.2cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Circular plain discus, defined by two grooves, with central filling hole. Short, rounded nozzle, with raised, heart-shaped panel around wick hole. Worn ring base. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4) clay, with some fine black and sparkling inclusions and some fine to small voids. Red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on entire exterior. Surface abraded, slip worn. No blackening.

*Circa* 175-225 AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Bailey (1980) Type Q group v variant.

Close to: Franzius (1985) 12, pl. 23: 15-6.



187

Inv.No. 62.735

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: South Italy.

Length: 11.3cm, Width: 6.8cm, Maximum Height: 4.2cm.

Mouldmade, ovoid oil chamber. Ovoid discus defined by slight groove, finishing at small channel, which extends to wick hole. Wide shoulder, with remains of randomly arranged raised dots flanking handle. Long, rounded nozzle, flat on top and decorated with pair of single-scroll volutes, forming nozzle channel. Flat, piriform base, defined by single groove, with indistinguishable potter's mark at centre. Base flanked by two relief triangles radiating vertically to shoulder. Ring handle incised with two grooves. Surface well worn. Fine, pink (7.5 YR 7/4) clay, with a few fine sparkling inclusions, some fine to small white and grey inclusions, some small voids and one large void on shoulder. Light red (2.5 YR 6/8) to reddish brown (2.5 YR 4/4) slip on exterior. Blackening around wick hole and onto nozzle.

Circa 90 to 170 AD.

Type: Waldhauer (1914) 285; Walters (1914) Form 68; Loeschcke (1919) Type V variant; Fabbriotti (1974) Type 1B.

Parallels: Franciscis (1960) fig. 4: e; Menzel (1969) 257; Gualandi Genito (1977) 297; Cotton and Métraux (1985) 22; Hübinger (1993) 169; Fitch and Goldman (1994) 999.

Close to: Brants (1913) 499, 503; Walters (1914) 491; Miltner (1930) fig. 31: 9; Iványi (1935) no. 711, pl. XXV: 7; De Palol Salellas (1948/49) 99; Ponsich (1961) no. 152; Bernabò-Brea and Cavalier (1965) pl. CCXXXI: 28; Cahn-Klaiber (1977) 259; Bailey (1980) Q 1116; Bailey (1988) Q 1674, Q 1844; Hübinger (1993) 171.



188

Inv.No. 62.689

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Italy/Rome (?).

Length: 9.0cm, Width: 6.2cm, Maximum Height: 4.5cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, double convex in shape. Shallow, circular discus, with large central filling hole. Rounded shoulder, decorated with three worn bands of raised dots. Short nozzle with large wick hole. Flat, undefined base. Whole of underside pecked with toothed instrument. Ring handle, partially pierced. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions and many fine voids. Remains of red (2.5YR 4/6) slip on exterior. Produced in worn mould, worn surface. Slight remains of blackening around rim of nozzle.

Late third to early fifth century AD.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 36 (37).

Type: Dressel (1899) Form 30; Provoost (1976) Type 4; Leibundgut (1977) Form XXXV; Bailey (1980) Type R; Zaccaria Ruggiu (1980) Type 4.

Parallels: Brants (1913) 1025; Evelein (1928) pl. XVII: V.4; De Brun and Gagnière (1937) 282; Noll (1937) 52; Bairolo Oleiro (1952) 2-13; Lerat (1954) 101; Bernhard (1955) 321; Franciscis (1960) fig. 4: d; Bailey (1963) pl. 14c; Deringer (1965) 342; Vermaseren and van Essen (1965) pl. LXXXV: 6; Testini (1966) fig. 94, top right; Neumann (1967) 36; Menzel (1969) 559-61; Szentéleky (1969) 181-2; Hanoune (1970) 34; Russell (1973) 15; Michelucci (1975) 127; Gualandi Genito (1977) 534-59; Leibundgut (1977) 941; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 222; Bailey (1980) Q 1423-7; Hayes (1980) 250-1; Zaccaria Ruggiu (1980) 226-36; De Carolis (1982) pl. XIX: 1; Di Caprio and Bianchi (1983) 32; May (1984) 76; Giovagnetti (1985) p. 20: 19, p. 59: 4; Cristina and Genito (1986) 207-12; Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) 238; Quilici (1986) p. 306, fig. 88; Hellmann (1987) 387-409; Filippo Balestrazzi (1988) 1158; Selesnow (1988) 225-8; Hübinger (1993) 170; Mlasowsky (1993) 431-3; Fitch and Goldman (1994) 1054-63; Descœudres and Harrison (1996/97) 23; Chrzanovski and Zhuravlev (1998) 92; Bussièrre (2000) 4158; Fabbriotti (2001) 96.



189

Inv.No. 80.07

Provenance: Church of Saint Urbano, site of temple to the wife of Herodes Atticus, Rome.

Presented by: A.D. Trounson.

Place of Manufacture: Rome.

Length: 7.3cm, Width: 6.1cm, Maximum Height: 3.8cm.

Mouldmade, oval oil chamber. Plain, oval disc, defined by ridge which extends along wide, shallow channel on top of nozzle. Off-centre filling hole. Inwardly-sloping shoulder, decorated with band of oblique grooves set within sunken panel. Two rectangular bosses flank nozzle. Nozzle lost. Flat oval base, defined by single groove. Pointed disc handle, with central groove. Fine, pink (7.5 YR 7/4) clay, with some fine gray and a few fine sparkling inclusions. Red (2.5 YR 5/8) slip on exterior. Produced in worn mould, surface and slip worn, delaminating in parts, broken into several pieces and repaired.

End of fifth to sixth century AD.

Type: Provoost (1976) Type 9 Variant 3; Leibundgut (1977) Form XXXVII; Bailey (1980) Type S group iii.

Parallels: Testini (1966) fig. 94, middle row, far left; Selesnow (1988) 276.

Close to: Delplace (1974) pl. XXXVI: 398; Mercado (1979) fig. 7: a-c; Leibundgut (1977) 954-7; Bailey (1980) Q 1436.

## Northern Provinces

The three lamps in this category are all versions of mouldmade *Firmalampen* or Factory Lamps and were probably produced in the northern provinces of the Roman Empire, ranging from Britain and Gaul in the west to Moesia, Pannonia and Dacia in the east. The close similarity in clay types from many of these provinces and a general lack of information about regional differences, means that it is not possible to determine their exact origin. The lamps have therefore been grouped together for the purposes of this catalogue and rely on future fabric analysis to determine a more accurate place of origin. It is probable that the fabrics of these lamps are not of North Italian or Central Italian types, where Factory Lamps were also produced. Nothing is known of their findspots and it is unclear how they were acquired by the Museum. The lamps were first published by Macdonald in 1898,<sup>1</sup> so it is certain they were acquired before that date.

**190-2** represent three different versions of the standard Factory Lamp, **191** probably being the most common. The shape of these Factory Lamps is characterised by a circular oil chamber and a curved shoulder, placed on top of which are evenly-spaced rectangular lugs. On metal versions, these shoulder lugs were often pierced to allow for suspension and it is reasonable to assume that the unpierced lugs on clay examples were influenced by their contemporary metal counterparts.

The discus of Factory Lamps is circular and flat, surrounded by a ridge. Although usually left undecorated, a limited number of relief motifs sometimes decorated the discus. Most popular were dramatic and slave masks; less common were human figures,<sup>2</sup> satyrs,<sup>3</sup> animals,<sup>4</sup> spider webs,<sup>5</sup> a band of raised lugs<sup>6</sup> or a stylised face.<sup>7</sup> On a rare example from

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<sup>1</sup> Macdonald (1898) nos. 35-6, 41.

<sup>2</sup> Alicu and Nemes (1977) no. 190, pl. XXIV: 1.

<sup>3</sup> Bailey (1980) no. Q 1198.

<sup>4</sup> Alicu and Nemes (1977) pl. XXX: 2, pl. XXXI: 2.

<sup>5</sup> Iványi (1935) pl. XLIX: 13.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* pl. XLIX: 14.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* pl. LII: 9.

Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa in Dacia, the shoulder has been decorated with a grape vine.<sup>8</sup>

The nozzles of Factory Lamps are long and rounded at the end and have a channel or groove extending from the discus to the wick hole. Handles are usually strap or ring shaped, although often they were produced without handles and this may have depended on the individual workshop. Bases are usually flat or ring-shaped, sometimes with a potter's mark at the centre.

The standardisation, and durability of the lamp's shape, the usual lack of decoration and the sheer numbers of these lamps mass-produced during Imperial times has led to the general adoption of the term 'Factory Lamps'. With the introduction of these lamps, workshops were provided with an alternative form to the intricate and more fragile discus lamps, which undoubtedly were more expensive and time-consuming to make. Factory Lamps could not only be made quickly and cheaply, but required only unskilled or semi-skilled labour to produce. They were probably first made around 60-70 AD in North Italy<sup>9</sup> and possibly originate from prototypes emanating from Alexandria.<sup>10</sup> After becoming popular in North Italy, they were soon exported to the provinces in the north-east and west, and as a result, became widely copied. A Central Italian version was also produced, however Factory Lamps were not popular in the Mediterranean provinces, where variations of Loeschke Type VIII discus lamps were more prevalent.

Lamps of North Italian manufacture were usually made from a brick red clay and if a slip was present, it was usually of a similar red colour. Central Italian lamps were often made from a pink to brown clay and a red-brown slip. As the fabrics of **190-2** do not match this description, it is presumed they were produced in the provinces north of Italy. North Italian examples also tended to be made without handles, whereas provincial workshops usually produced lamps with handles.

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<sup>8</sup> Alicu and Nemes (1977) no. 161, pl. XVII.

<sup>9</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 101.

<sup>10</sup> Mlynarczyk (1998) pp. 457-9.

Lamps of this shape have been the subject of numerous studies since the end of the nineteenth century, the body of material having been summarised by Bailey.<sup>11</sup> Factory Lamps have also been classified according to various typologies from different excavations and museums collections, many having been listed within each catalogue entry. The study by Loeschcke of the lamps found at Vindonissa and by Bailey of the lamps in the British Museum remain important works on these lamps, as does an X-ray fluorescence analysis completed by Schneider on a large number of the Factory Lamps examined by Loeschcke.<sup>12</sup> It is to these studies that main references will be made.

Loeschcke divided the Vindonissa lamps into Type IX and X, the former being divided into sub-groups, a, b, c and d.<sup>13</sup> Bailey classified the Italian Factory Lamps from the British Museum as Type N, incorporating six subgroups,<sup>14</sup> which also serves as a relevant typology for provincial versions. Numerous parallels to these types are found in many museum collections and often their provenances are unknown. References to these will be made in the catalogue entries and only provenanced lamps will be mentioned here.

**190** is classified as either Loeschcke Type IX a or b.<sup>15</sup> The difference between the two types rests in the presence of a shallow or deep nozzle groove, which is harder to distinguish on provincial products as opposed to those from North Italy.<sup>16</sup> The discus is surrounded by a ridge, which separates the discus from the nozzle channel. The lamp also has a flat discus, a ring handle and a slightly concave, undefined base. It is made from fine red clay and is unslipped. Bailey notes that this shape was common in the northern provinces of the empire, with a few of Central Italian manufacture,<sup>17</sup> however it is probable that none were produced in North Italian workshops.<sup>18</sup> Lamps of the same shape have been found at many sites in the north, including Neuss,<sup>19</sup> Ulpia Traiana

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<sup>11</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 272-4.

<sup>12</sup> Schneider (1993).

<sup>13</sup> Loeschcke (1919) pp. 427-43.

<sup>14</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 272-91.

<sup>15</sup> Loeschcke (1919) pp. 437-41.

<sup>16</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 154.

<sup>17</sup> For examples, see Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 198; Bailey (1980) nos. Q 1192-3.

<sup>18</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 279, footnote no. 73.

<sup>19</sup> Vegas (1966) nos. 254-5.

Sarmizegetusa,<sup>20</sup> Augst,<sup>21</sup> Cologne,<sup>22</sup> London,<sup>23</sup> Colchester<sup>24</sup> and unspecified sites in Pannonia.<sup>25</sup> The form has also been found outside of the northern provincial region, including Corinth,<sup>26</sup> Lipari<sup>27</sup> and Carthage.<sup>28</sup>

191-2 have both been classified as Loeschke Type X,<sup>29</sup> based on the nozzle channel, which connects the discus to the wick hole. Other features include a ridge surrounding the discus, which extends along the nozzle channel and around the wick hole. The discus area is flat and the shoulder is sloping. Variations within the general shape are illustrated by these two examples.

191 lacks a handle, has a slightly concave, undefined base and bears three lugs spanning the shoulder. The triangular shape of these lugs, as opposed to a rectangular shape, is less common and probably represents the degeneration of the form due to mass production. The lamp has been produced from fine, reddish yellow clay and is unslipped. For provincial parallels, compare lamps from Pannonia,<sup>30</sup> Lauriacum,<sup>31</sup> Augst<sup>32</sup> and Carnuntum.<sup>33</sup> For lamps of Italian manufacture and fabric, see examples from Portorecanti,<sup>34</sup> Treviso,<sup>35</sup> Tortona,<sup>36</sup> Lodivecchio,<sup>37</sup> Varignano<sup>38</sup> and Cosa.<sup>39</sup> Compare

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<sup>20</sup> Alicu and Nemes (1977) pl. XVIII: 1.

<sup>21</sup> Leibundgut (1977) no. 810.

<sup>22</sup> Bailey (1988) nos. Q 1589, Q 1595; Zelle (1990) pl. 33: 7.

<sup>23</sup> Bailey (1988) nos. Q 1584-6

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, no. Q 1588.

<sup>25</sup> Iványi (1935) no. 1395 and pl. XLIX: 9, no. 1455 and pl. XLVIII: 4.

<sup>26</sup> Broneer (1930) no. 527.

<sup>27</sup> Bernabò-Brea (1965) pl. CCXXXI: 1.

<sup>28</sup> Deneauve (1974) no. 1026.

<sup>29</sup> Loeschke (1919) pp. 445-6.

<sup>30</sup> Iványi (1935) no. 2430, pl. XLIX: 7.

<sup>31</sup> Deringer (1965) nos. 2, 19, 74, 90, 133, etc.

<sup>32</sup> Leibundgut (1977) no. 887.

<sup>33</sup> Alram-Stern (1989) nos. 162-4.

<sup>34</sup> Mercado (1974) fig. 33.13, fig. 36.

<sup>35</sup> Zaccario Ruggio (1980) nos. 183, 185, 188, 192.

<sup>36</sup> Gallina (1985) no. 92.

<sup>37</sup> Di Caprio and Bianchi (1983) no. 43.

<sup>38</sup> Bertino (1986) fig. 7: 29.

<sup>39</sup> Fitch and Goldman (1994) nos. 1003-14.



also two lamps found at Chersones, one thought to be have been made in North Italy<sup>40</sup> and the other in Pannonia.<sup>41</sup>

**192** bears a strap handle, decorated with three incised parallel lines and sits on a multi-ring base, signed FORTIS in relief. It is made from fine, pale yellow clay and a pink slip. For parallels, see examples from Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa,<sup>42</sup> Szombathely in Pannonia<sup>43</sup> and one believed to be from Gaul.<sup>44</sup> For Italian versions, compare a lamp from Cosa<sup>45</sup> and another from Central Italy bearing the potter's mark LUPATI.<sup>46</sup>

Interestingly, Schneider believes that lamps such as **192**, bearing potters' mark in relief, possibly originate from North Italian workshops. He observes that at Vindonissa, marks on locally-made products are generally less common and when they are present, are usually incised. On the basis of the fabric, however, this lamp cannot have been produced in North Italy.

The potter's mark FORTIS possibly stands for L. Aemilius Fortis, a potter probably first based at Savignano sul Panaro near Modena,<sup>47</sup> whose workshops produced an enormous number of Factory Lamps in both North Italy and the northern provinces. The number of lamps found with the FORTIS mark has been so prolific that several theories have been forwarded as way of explanation. It is quite feasible that the FORTIS company stayed in production over a long period of time. Schneider points out that one North Italian workshop was producing lamps for up to one hundred years and suggests that the FORTIS company operated for just as long.<sup>48</sup> Bailey believes that FORTIS products were so popular, they were probably imitated widely by other workshops,<sup>49</sup> however Schneider

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<sup>40</sup> Chrzanovski and Zhuravlev (1998) no. 29.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* no 30.

<sup>42</sup> Alicu and Nemes (1977) no. 161, pl. XVII.

<sup>43</sup> Iványi (1935) pl. XLIX: 3.

<sup>44</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 1618.

<sup>45</sup> Fitch and Goldman (1994) no. 1015.

<sup>46</sup> Gallina (1985) no. 104.

<sup>47</sup> Harris (1980) p. 131.

<sup>48</sup> Schneider (1993) p. 137.

<sup>49</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 275-6.

argues against 'unauthorised' copies, suggesting that northern provincial products were made through an official organisation, perhaps through *institores*, or branch workshops.<sup>50</sup>

Dating of the Factory Lamps has been well documented in the stratigraphy of several excavations, the results of which have been adequately summarised by Bailey<sup>51</sup> and it is pointless repeating them here. There is little discernible chronological difference between the three shapes represented by 190-2, although 190 may possibly be earlier than the others. Generally, the chronological range for these provincial products extends slightly later than 60 AD, when they were probably first introduced in North Italy, to the end of the second century AD.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> Schneider (1993) p. 137; See also Harris (1980) pp. 140-1.

<sup>51</sup> For a full discussion, see Bailey (1980) pp. 273-5.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*



190

Inv.No. 62.709

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.1cm., Width: 4.1cm., Maximum Height: 2.1cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved wall and central filling hole. Curved shoulder sloping outwards, meeting wall at sharp carination. Flat, circular discus, defined by high ridge. Two rectangular lugs extend from ridge and span shoulder. Long, rounded nozzle with central groove on top. Circular, slightly concave base, with tool marks at centre. Ring handle, top lost. Fine, red (2.5 YR 5/6) clay, with numerous fine sparkling and black inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Surface delaminating in parts. Blackening around rim of wick hole.

60 AD to end of second century AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 41.

Type: Brants (1913) Type XIII; Walters (1914) Type 93; Loeschcke (1919) Type IX a-b; Broneer (1930) Type XXVI. 527; Ponsich (1961) Type VC; Deneauve (1974) Type IXA; Bailey (1980) Type N. Parallels: Evelein (1928) pl. VII.1-2; Broneer (1930) 527; Iványi (1935) 1395 and pl. XLIX: 9, 1455 and pl. XLVIII: 4; Lerat (1954) 152; Menzel (1969) 358, 360, 363-5; Bernabo-Brea and Cavalier (1965) pl. CCXXXI: 1; Vegas (1966) 254-5; Deneauve (1969) 1026; Leibundgut (1977) 810; Franzius (1985) 16 and pl. 24: 3; Hellmann (1987) 362-3, 365, 367-71; Bailey (1988) Q 1584-6, Q 1588-91, Q 1595; Zelle (1990) pl. 33.7.



191

Inv.No. 98.111

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 9.8cm., Width: 6.6cm., Maximum Height: 3.6cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved wall. Curved shoulder sloping outwards, meeting wall at sharp carination. Flat, circular discus, defined by high ridge, which extends along channel on top of long, rounded nozzle and connects to ridge around wick hole. Three triangular lugs span shoulder. Off-centre filling hole. Small vent hole within channel. Slightly concave, undefined base. Fine, reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8) clay with some fine white, grey, sparkling inclusions and a few small white and black inclusions. Unslipped. Slight blackening around rim of wick hole.

60 AD to end of second century AD.

Previously published in McDonald (1898) 36.

Type: Dressel (1899) Type 5; Brants (1913) Type XIII; Walters (1914) Type 90; Loeschcke (1919) Type X; Broneer (1930) Type XXVIII; Noll (1937) Type X; Ponsich (1961) Type VA; Iconomu (1967) Type XII; Schnurbein (1971) Type 1; Rubright (1973) Type XVII; Deneauve (1974) Type IXA; Leibundgut (1977) Type XXX; Bailey (1980) Type N.

Parallels: Brants (1913) 468; Walters (1914) 892; Evelein (1928) pl. VIII: V 8; Iványi (1935) 2430 and pl. XLIX: 7; Lerat (1954) pl. XVIII: 145; Derringer (1965) 2, 19, 74, 90, 133 etc; Menzel (1969) 387; Iconomu (1967) 189; Mercado (1974) fig. 33.13, fig. 36; Gualandi Genito (1977) 487; Leibundgut (1977) 887; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 203; Hayes (1980) 264; Skinkel-Taupin (1980) 30; Zaccaria Ruggio (1980) 183, 185, 188, 192; Di Caprio and Bianchi (1983) 37, 39, 42-3; Larese (1983) 88-112; Antico Gallina (1985) 92; Bertino (1986) fig. 7: 29; Hellmann (1987) 377-8; Alram-Stern (1989) 162-4; Fitch and Goldman (1994) 1003-14; Chrzanovski and Zhuravlev (1998) 29-30.



192

Inv.No. 98.110

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 9.3cm., Width: 5.8cm., Maximum Height: 3.4cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with curved wall. Curved shoulder sloping outwards, meeting wall at slight carination. Flat, circular discus, defined by high ridge, which extends along channel on top of long, rounded nozzle and connects to ridge around wick hole. Two rectangular lugs span shoulder. Off-centre filling hole. Small vent hole near opening to channel. Base of nozzle flanked on either side by groove. Circular ring base, decorated at centre with two concentric circles and FORTIS potter's mark in relief. Strap handle, mostly lost, decorated with three parallel incised lines. Fine, pale yellow (2.5 Y 8/2) clay with some fine sparkling and grey inclusions. Remains of pink (7.5 YR 7/3) slip. Surface and slip well worn, cracks along mould join and on discus, some delamination on handle. No blackening.

60 AD to end of second century AD.

Previously published in McDonald (1898) 35.

Type: Brants (1913) Type XIII; Walters (1914) Type 92; Loeschcke (1919) Type X; Iconomu (1967) Type XII; Deneauve (1974) Type IXA; Provoost (1976) Type 5; Bailey (1980) Type N.

Parallels: Evelein (1928) pl. VIII: IV 5; Iványi (1935) 2435 and pl. XLIX: 3; Alicu and Nemes (1977) 161 and pl. XVII; Gualandi Genito (1977) 477; Antico Gallina (1985) 104; Hellmann (1987) 381; Bailey (1988) Q 1618; Fitch and Goldman (1994) 1015.

## Sicily

The Nicholson Museum is in possession of five lamps probably originating from Sicily. Nothing is known of their findspots or how they reached the Museum, however, an analysis of their fabrics and forms indicate they most likely had a Sicilian origin. All the lamps are wheelmade and probably date from the sixth to fourth century BC.

The lamps in this section demonstrate the influence of Athenian products on Sicilian wares, not only in terms of shape, but also in the use of black glaze, as is most evident on 193-5. This in turn makes it difficult to differentiate the Sicilian lamps from the mainland Greek products, necessitating careful examination of the fabric and glaze of each lamp. It has been observed that pottery produced by the Greek colonists, sometimes referred to as 'Sikelioté' ware, is distinguished by a fine pale orange, pink or buff clay and contains more mica than Attic pottery.<sup>1</sup> The glazes are also different, usually ranging from dull black or deep brown to orange brown and have a dull matt sheen, as opposed to the glossiness of Attic products.<sup>2</sup>

The earliest Sicilian lamp in the collection is 193. It is typical of lamps which drew their inspiration from forms on the Greek mainland. It has a circular, open oil chamber, with an inwardly sloping rim and prominent inner cone or mesomphalos at the centre. It is made from reddish yellow clay and has partly been coated in a reddish brown to black slip. Lamps of this form recall Athenian lamps of Howland Type 12 B<sup>3</sup> and Broneer Type III at Corinth.<sup>4</sup> Sicilian versions, however, differ in that they generally do not have raised bases, unlike mainland Greek lamps. 193 parallels examples found at Palermo<sup>5</sup> in Sicily, as well as finds at Gravisca in Etruria.<sup>6</sup> Sicilian versions of this lamp not only have the characteristic mesomphalos at the floor centre, but an inwardly-sloping rim and obliquely-angled wall. These features are also found on early versions of Sicilian tube lamps, as examples from Gela<sup>7</sup> and Morgantina<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Lyons (1996) p. 53.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Howland (1930) p. 26.

<sup>4</sup> Broneer (1930) pp. 38-9.

<sup>5</sup> Tamburello (1969) fig. 42: d; Biagini (1998) p. 181: 124.

<sup>6</sup> Boitani (1971) fig. 87: 9, 774.

<sup>7</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 639.

<sup>8</sup> Lyons (1996) pl. 79: 9-83.

illustrate. The lamps from Palermo are generally dated to the sixth century BC, and this conforms with the chronology from both Corinth and Athens.

**194-6** are lamps with circular, open oil chambers, curved rims, flat bases and most distinctly, a central tube. Lamps with the central tube possibly originated in the Levant in the Middle Bronze Age, as evidenced by a lamp found in Tomb J 39 at Jericho.<sup>9</sup> The form, presumably unrelated to these earlier Levantine lamps, became particularly popular in Sicily in the sixth and fifth century BC, and was also known at Athens during the fifth century, where it has been classified as Howland Type 22 A.<sup>10</sup> The purpose of the tube is uncertain. It may have served as a useful place to hold the lamp, to thread a cord for suspension or to support the point of a pole, holding it up off the floor in a similar way to a lamp stand.<sup>11</sup> Another possibility, as with the mesomphalos of **193**, is that the tube pushed the oil away from the centre of the oil chamber, forcing it to pool around the sides and closer to where the wick would be curled.

**194-5** have similar shapes, profiles and slipped decoration, although **195** is larger and the tube on **194** rises above the rim. The height of the tube probably has no typological bearing and owes more to the whim of the potter than any other factor. It is important to note that again these lamps have flat bases, which in general differentiates them from Athenian lamps, which usually stood on raised discs.<sup>12</sup>

Examples have been found at many sites within Sicily, including Himera,<sup>13</sup> Megara Hyblaea,<sup>14</sup> Gela,<sup>15</sup> Barrafranca,<sup>16</sup> Eloro,<sup>17</sup> Noto,<sup>18</sup> Monte Casasia,<sup>19</sup> Palermo,<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Kenyon (1965) fig. 251: 26; Kenyon and Holland (1982) fig. 188: 12.

<sup>10</sup> Howland (1958) pp. 52-3.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* p. 24.

<sup>12</sup> Bailey (1975) p. 296.

<sup>13</sup> Adriani *et al.* (1970) pl. LXXVI: 2.

<sup>14</sup> Vinicio Gentili (1954) fig. 36: 6.

<sup>15</sup> Adamesteanu and Orlandini (1956) fig. 2, far right, fig. 3, far right.

<sup>16</sup> Li Gotti (1959) fig. 2: 13-4.

<sup>17</sup> Orsi (1966) figs. 20-1.

<sup>18</sup> Curcio (1960) fig. 2: 4.

<sup>19</sup> Frasca (1994-5) nos. 449, 480, 501-2, 530, 545, 603, 605.

<sup>20</sup> Tamburello (1969) figs. 34: d, 36: e; Biagini (1998) p. 179: 64, p. 183: 184.

Morgantina<sup>21</sup> and Vassallaggi.<sup>22</sup> Parallels on the Italian mainland are also known, notably at Gravisca in Etruria.<sup>23</sup>

The chronological range for lamps with the central tube, coated in black glaze may be quite large, as finds from Megara Hyblaea suggest that the form may have begun as early as the seventh century BC.<sup>24</sup> In all probability, however, this date is too early. At Athens, the production of the lamp form continued from the beginning of the fifth to the third century BC, as evidenced by the finds from the Kerameikos in Athens, although the later forms are somewhat smaller in size.<sup>25</sup>

Most finds from Sicily, however, suggest that the lamp form began in the late sixth, was most popular in the fifth century, and continued into the fourth century BC. Lamps from late sixth to fifth century deposits include further finds at Megara Hyblaea, as well as at Gela, Barrafranca, Monte Casasia, Palermo and Morgantina. Evidence for a fifth century date has been supported by the finds from Eoro, Gela, Monte Casasia and Vassallaggi. Lamps dated to the fourth century derive from Manfria and Vassallaggi. Bailey has suggested that the later, fourth century lamps have proportionally larger nozzles than the earlier versions,<sup>26</sup> so it is probable that **194-5** date from the late sixth to fifth century BC. The fact that the Sicilian lamps predate the Athenian versions by a century may suggest that the lamp form developed in Sicily and was later imitated in Athens.

Sicilian lamps of the same shape were not only coated in black slip, but some production centres also used orange, red and brown slips as well. These production centres may have been based in the non-Greek towns of Sicily, which were imitating the popular forms emerging from the Greek settlements. **196** is such an example, bearing a central tube, manufactured from reddish yellow clay and coated in a matt red slip. Sicilian parallels include finds at Barrafranca,<sup>27</sup> Eoro,<sup>28</sup> Gela,<sup>29</sup> Vassallaggi<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Lyons (1996) pls. 21, 73: 4-104.

<sup>22</sup> Orlandini (1971) fig. 219: c, fig. 229: a; Orlandini and Adamesteanu (1998-9) fig. 111: a.

<sup>23</sup> Boitani (1971) fig. 88: 4-5.

<sup>24</sup> Villard and Vallet (1955) p. 13.

<sup>25</sup> Scheibler (1976) pp. 44-50.

<sup>26</sup> Bailey (1975) p. 296.

<sup>27</sup> Li Gotti (1959) fig. 2: 6.

<sup>28</sup> Orsi (1966) fig. 26: b.

<sup>29</sup> Orlandini (1957) pl. XXVI: fig. 1, second row; Orlandini and Adamesteanu (1962) fig. 15: B, fig 37: F, H.

and Monte Casasia.<sup>31</sup> Examples have also been found at Gravisca.<sup>32</sup> The lamp ranges in date from the fifth to fourth century BC, as suggested by fifth century finds at Vassallaggi, Monte Casasia and Gela<sup>33</sup>, and further fourth century finds also at Gela.<sup>34</sup>

The remaining lamp, 197, has a circular, open oil chamber, a flat floor, a short rounded nozzle and a flat disc base. It is made from reddish yellow clay and is coated in a red slip. It is a Sicilian version of Howland Type 21 at Athens<sup>35</sup> and is similar to lamps found at Gela,<sup>36</sup> Manfria<sup>37</sup> and Morgantina.<sup>38</sup>

At Athens, Howland Type 21 dates from the fifth to early fourth century BC. Sicilian versions of the shape also first appeared in the fifth century, as evidenced by the example from Morgantina, dated to the third quarter of the fifth century BC. The form was also common in the fourth century, as evidenced by the finds at Gela and Manfria, which have been dated to the second half of the fourth century BC. A date range for this lamp would therefore extend from the third quarter of the fifth to the end of the fourth century BC.

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<sup>30</sup> Orlandini (1971) fig. 42: b.

<sup>31</sup> Frasca (1994) no. 519.

<sup>32</sup> Boitani (1971) fig 89: 1827.

<sup>33</sup> Orlandini and Adamesteanu (1962) fig. 15: B.

<sup>34</sup> Orlandini (1957) pl. XXVI: fig. 1, second row; Orlandini and Adamesteanu (1962) fig. 37: F, H.

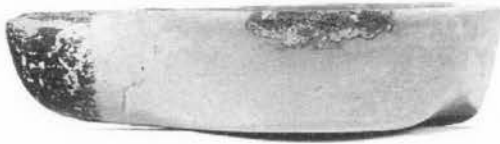
<sup>35</sup> Howland (1958) p. 51.

<sup>36</sup> Orlandini (1957) pl. XXVI: fig. 1, top row; Orlandini and Adamesteanu (1958) fig. 37: G.

<sup>37</sup> Adamesteanu (1958) fig. 26: 6.

<sup>38</sup> Lyons (1996) pl. 90: 50-4.





193

Inv.No. 62.711

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 9.9cm, Width: 7.3cm, Maximum Height: 2.4cm.

Wheelmade, circular, open oil chamber, with curved wall and inwardly-sloping rim. Nearly flat floor and prominent inner cone (mesomphalos) at centre. Rounded nozzle, almost flat on top. Circular, concave base. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with some fine sparkling and black inclusions and some fine to small voids. Reddish brown (5YR 4/3) to black (7.5YR 2.5/1) slip on shoulder, nozzle and inner cone, with a patch on upper wall, unslipped elsewhere. Slip worn, abraded and flaking in parts, chips on shoulder, base and wall, remains of white to gray accretions on exterior and interior. Fingerprint on shoulder and nozzle. No blackening.

Sixth century BC.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type III; Howland (1958) Type 12 B.

Parallels: Broneer (1930) 56, 58; Tamburello (1969) fig. 20: i, fig. 42: d; Boitani (1971) fig. 87: 9, 774; Biagini (1998) p. 181: 124.

Close to: Bailey (1975) Q 639; Lyons pl. 79: 9-83.



194

Inv.No. 62.706

Provenance: Unknown.

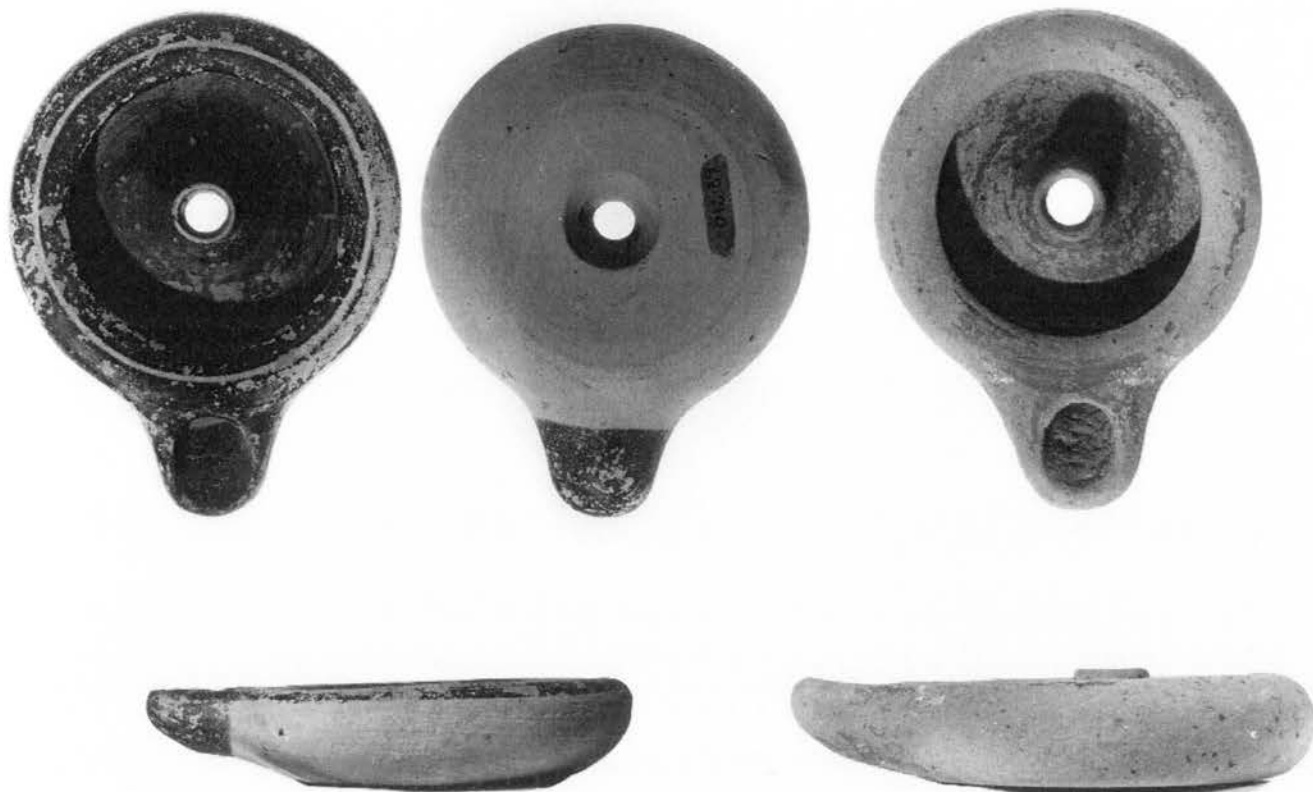
Length: 10.4cm, Width: 7.9cm, Maximum Height: 2.4cm.

Wheelmade, shallow, circular oil chamber, with curved rim. Central tube, higher than oil chamber. Rounded nozzle with large wick hole. Flattened base, tapering upwards at centre to form tube. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/4) clay, with many fine sparkling inclusions, a few small, red-brown inclusions and many fine voids. Red (2.5 YR 5/8) underslip and dark greenish grey (Color Chart 1 for Gley 4/5G) overslip on floor, nozzle and internal surface of tube, with reserved band on shoulder and rim; base, wall and part of shoulder unslipped. Slip worn, dark brown ferrous stain on base and chips on rim. No blackening.

Late sixth to fifth century BC.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 22 A.

Parallels: Vinićo Gentili (1954) fig. 36: 6; Adamesteanu and Orlandini (1956) fig. 2, far right, fig. 3, far right; Li Gotti (1959) fig. 2: 13-4; Curcio (1960) fig. 2: 4; Orsi (1966) fig. 20-1; Adriani *et al.* (1970) pl. LXXVI: 2; Boitani (1971) fig. 88: 4-5; Orlandini (1971) fig. 219: c, fig. 229: a; Bailey (1975) Q 649; Cahn-Klaiber (1977) 29; Gualandi Genito (1977) 7; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 5; Green (1981) 66.13; Mlasowsky (1993) 7; Frasca (1994-5) 449, 480, 501-2, 530, 545, 603, 605; Lyons (1996) pls. 21, 73: 4-104; Biagini (1998) p. 179: 64, p. 183: 184.



195

Inv.No. 62.710

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 11.5cm, Width: 9.0cm, Maximum Height: 2.3cm.

Wheelmade, shallow, circular oil chamber, with curved wall and rim. Central tube, lower than oil chamber. Short, rounded nozzle. Flattened base, tapering upwards at centre to form tube. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some dark brown inclusions and numerous fine voids. Dark brown (7.5 YR 3/2) to black (2.5Y 2.5/1) slip on floor, nozzle and internal surface of tube, with reserved bands on shoulder and rim; base and wall unslipped. Slip worn and flaking in parts. Fingerprint on nozzle. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

Late sixth to fifth century BC.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 22 A.

Parallels: as previous.

196

Inv.No. 62.707

Provenance: Unknown.

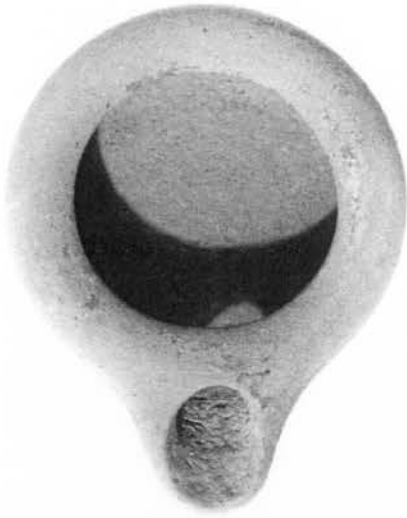
Length: 10.5cm, Width: 8.2cm, Maximum Height: 2.2cm.

Wheelmade, shallow, circular oil chamber, with curved wall and rim. Central tube, higher than oil chamber. Short, rounded nozzle. Flattened base, tapering upwards at centre to form tube. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) clay, with many fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine voids. Matt red (10R 5/6) slip on floor, nozzle and internal surface of tube, with reserved band on shoulder and rim; base and wall unslipped. Slip worn, chips on rim of tube. Fingerprint on shoulder, near nozzle. No blackening.

Fifth to fourth century BC.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 22A.

Parallels: Orlandini (1957) pl. XXVI: fig. 1, second row; Li Gotti (1959) fig. 2: 6; Orlandini and Adamesteanu (1962) fig. 15: B, fig. 37: F, H; Orsi (1966) fig. 26: b; Boitani (1971) fig. 89: 1827; Orlandini (1971) fig. 42b; Bailey (1975) Q 654-60; Gualandri Genito (1977) 8-9; Frasca (1994) 519.



197

Inv.No. 62.708

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.0cm, Width: 6.3cm, Maximum Height:  
2.3cm.

Wheelmade, circular, open oil chamber, with curved wall and rim and nearly flat floor. Short, rounded nozzle, almost flat on top. Flat disc base, with string marks. Fine, reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) clay, with many fine sparkling and black inclusions and many fine voids. Weak red (10R 5/6) slip on internal and external surfaces. Slip worn, remains of white-gray accretions on interior and exterior. No blackening.

Third quarter of fifth to end of fourth century BC.

Parallels: Orlandini (1957) pl. XXVI, fig. 1, top row; Adamesteanu (1958) fig. 26: 6; Orlandini and Adamesteanu (1962) fig. 37: G; Bailey (1975) Q 661.

Close to: Lyons (1996) pl. 90: 50-4.

## North Africa

The eight lamps grouped in this chapter are dated to the Roman and the Byzantine periods. Four were probably manufactured in the area now occupied by modern-day Tunisia, once part of the province of Africa Proconsularis, and two originate from the Late Roman province of Tripolitana, now part of modern-day Libya. None of the lamps derive from excavated contexts and dating therefore relies on stylistic and comparative data.

Of the eight lamps, none have provenances and only **200** has a known donor, presented to the Museum by Mrs B. Cairns in 1980. **201** was first published by Reeve in 1870<sup>1</sup> and **198** and **204-5** were previously published in 1898 by Macdonald,<sup>2</sup> so it is certain these lamps were acquired sometime in the nineteenth century. **203** was acquired in 1946 and the details of **199** and **202** are not known.

Early Roman lamp production in the North African region had a limited output due to the dominance of Italian imports. It is not until the end of the first to the early second century AD that the local lamp industry began to change and grow large enough to satisfy the domestic demand for lamps.<sup>3</sup> **198-9** are products of that transition, both probably originating from the Tunisian part of Africa Proconsularis. They feature circular oil chambers, rounded nozzles and ring handles characteristic of Loeschcke's Type VIII,<sup>4</sup> a common form produced in Italy in the first century AD. The lamps represent the diminishing reliance on imports, while at the same time, illustrate the African imitation of popular Italian types which continued until the fourth century.

**198** belongs to Ponsich Type III B,<sup>5</sup> Deneauve Type VII A,<sup>6</sup> Pavolini Form 1<sup>7</sup> and Bussière Type DII<sup>8</sup> and dates on this basis to the second century AD. It was produced in a worn mould, resulting in an imprecise decoration on the discus. Depicted at the centre of the discus is a bust of Luna, wearing a crescent moon on her head. It is made

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<sup>1</sup> Reeve (1870) no. 596.

<sup>2</sup> Macdonald (1898) nos. 13, 27, 40.

<sup>3</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 179.

<sup>4</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 415.

<sup>5</sup> Ponsich (1961) p. 12.

<sup>6</sup> Deneauve (1974) p. 165.

<sup>7</sup> Pavolini (1981) p. 189.

from fine, reddish yellow clay, with red slip. The lamp parallels an example found in Timgad in Algeria<sup>9</sup> and two examples in Berlin, of unknown provenance.<sup>10</sup> It also closely resembles another lamp found near Timgad<sup>11</sup> and a fragment found in the excavations at Sabratha.<sup>12</sup> The representation of Luna on African lamps reproduces a motif used on Italian lamps of the first century AD, seen on examples in museums in Leiden,<sup>13</sup> Mainz<sup>14</sup> and Athens.<sup>15</sup>

199 is late version of Loeschcke Type VIII, also belonging to Deneauve Type VII B<sup>16</sup> and Bussière Type DX3<sup>17</sup> and dates from the mid second to mid third century AD. It is decorated on the shoulder with a band of wavy grooves and on the discus is a cock, facing left. The base is signed EXOFI QSEM, which when expanded reads EX OFI Q SEM. The signature spans the entire diameter of the base, a characteristic of potter's marks common to North African lamps of this period.<sup>18</sup> The same potter's mark has been found on similar lamps at Carthage,<sup>19</sup> but its meaning is uncertain. The lamp is made from fine, pale brown clay, with a red to dark reddish brown slip.

An exact match to this lamp has been found at Siga in Algeria,<sup>20</sup> both probably manufactured from the same mould. Compare also a fragment excavated at Sabratha, in which the cock faces right.<sup>21</sup> Similar lamps with the same decorative element on the shoulder and different discus motifs, possibly from the same workshop, have been found at S. Paolo Milqi on Malta,<sup>22</sup> Carthage,<sup>23</sup> Sabratha<sup>24</sup> and at several sites in Algeria.<sup>25</sup> An example of unknown provenance is held in Eisenstadt.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Bussière (2000) p. 29.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* p. 311.

<sup>10</sup> Heres (1972) p. 54: 256-7.

<sup>11</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 1672.

<sup>12</sup> Bailey (1994) no. 199.

<sup>13</sup> Brants (1913) no. 395.

<sup>14</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 251.

<sup>15</sup> Perlzweig (1961) pl. 5 (E): 125.

<sup>16</sup> Deneauve (1974) p. 181.

<sup>17</sup> Bussière (2000) p. 31.

<sup>18</sup> Bailey (1988) p.180.

<sup>19</sup> Deneauve (1974) nos. 842-3, 870, 1070.

<sup>20</sup> Bussière (2000) p. 355.

<sup>21</sup> Bailey (1994) no. 232.

<sup>22</sup> Azevedo *et al.* (1966) pl. 69: 4.

<sup>23</sup> Deneauve (1974) nos. 842-4.

<sup>24</sup> Joly (1974) p. 135: 468.

<sup>25</sup> Bussière (2000) pp. 354-5.

<sup>26</sup> Miltner (1929) no. 64, pl. 63: 7.

By the fourth and fifth century AD, North African lamp manufacturers had moved away from their Italian counterparts and developed new forms, which were soon exported and copied all over the ancient world. Their remains can be found at many archaeological sites in the Mediterranean. This popular North African type is represented by **200-3**, all made from a similar fabric to African Red Slip Ware.<sup>27</sup> These lamps have piriform-shaped oil chambers, a wide channel extending from the discus to a large wick hole and a disc handle. They have been variously classified as Broneer Type XXXI,<sup>28</sup> Pohl Type 1-3,<sup>29</sup> Ponsich Type IV C<sup>30</sup> and Provoost Type 9.<sup>31</sup> Pavolini published a typology of this type, Forms VIII to X,<sup>32</sup> which has since been revised by Mackensen, based on the lamps from El Mahrine from North Tunisia.<sup>33</sup>

Two of the most useful classifications have been published by Hayes<sup>34</sup> and Chapman and Davies<sup>35</sup> and it is to these that principal reference will be made.

**200-1** are the earliest within the red-slipped series, both corresponding to Hayes Type 1 and Chapman and Davies Form 2. These lamps are distinguished by their grooved disc handle, the groove continuing down the back of the handle to join a circle on the base. It is quite probable that they originated from central Tunisia.<sup>36</sup> Hayes dates his Type 1 from the fourth to early fifth century AD and Chapman and Davies date Form 2 to the fifth century. Bailey notes that archaeological evidence supports a possible mid fourth to late fifth century date.<sup>37</sup> Further subdivisions of the type are based on the pierced handle.

**200** is distinct in that its handle has been pierced and as such, belongs to subdivisions Hayes' Type 1A and Chapman and Davies' Form 2, Class B. This lamp has a flat shoulder, decorated by a band of parallel grooves and on the discus is an impressed

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<sup>27</sup> Hayes (1972) pp. 13-4.

<sup>28</sup> Broneer (1930) pp. 284-90.

<sup>29</sup> Pohl (1962) p. 223.

<sup>30</sup> Ponsich (1961) p. 12.

<sup>31</sup> Provoost (1976) pp. 574-6.

<sup>32</sup> Pavolini (1981) pp. 194-203.

<sup>33</sup> Mackensen (1993) pp. 511-21.

<sup>34</sup> Hayes (1972) pp. 310-5.

<sup>35</sup> Chapman and Davies (1984) pp. 233-40.

<sup>36</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 182.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

*Chi Rho*. This motif is fairly common on North African lamps of the time, although usually it is produced in relief. **200** closely resembles an example in Bologna, bearing a slightly different arrangement on the shoulder.<sup>38</sup>

The handle of **201** is unpierced and therefore falls into Hayes' Type 1B. The combination of moulded motifs on this lamp is unique, bearing an image of a ram, positioned lengthways within the discus, surrounded by two snakes at the shoulder. For a lamp with similar snakes on the shoulder and cross motif on the shoulder, compare a lamp from Kircheriano.<sup>39</sup>

Lamps **202-3** are a of a highly decorated type, most prolific at the excavations at Carthage.<sup>40</sup> Evidence, however, points to a central Tunisian place of manufacture.<sup>41</sup> They have been classified as Hayes' Type IIA and Chapman and Davies Form 1. Lamps of this type have a plain disc handle, a circular discus with two filling holes and a low ring base. The lamps are ornately decorated with a combination of different stamped elements on the shoulder, as well as a variety of motifs within the discus. Hayes dates this type to around 420-500 AD and Chapman and Davies place it between 400-425 to 500AD.<sup>42</sup>

**202** correlates to Chapman and Davies Form 1, Class B, with a band of rosettes on the shoulder and a leaping rabbit or hare on the discus. It parallels two examples from Malta.<sup>43</sup> Lamps with the same discus decoration, but different motifs on the shoulder include examples in museums in Mainz,<sup>44</sup> Carthage<sup>45</sup> and Pesaro.<sup>46</sup> Many lamps of this type have also been decorated with a leaping rabbit, usually with its head turned back, as an example found in Rome illustrates.<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> Gualandi Genito (1977) no. 602.

<sup>39</sup> Barbera and Petriaggi (1993) no. 285.

<sup>40</sup> Chapman *et al.* (1984) p. 233.

<sup>41</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 182.

<sup>42</sup> These date ranges are still a matter for discussion. See Bailey (1988) pp.182-3.

<sup>43</sup> Caruana (1899) pl. XVIII: 29; Becker (1913) no. 14.

<sup>44</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 759.

<sup>45</sup> Ennabli (1976) no. 379.

<sup>46</sup> Paleani and Liverani (1984) nos. 55-6.

<sup>47</sup> Barbera and Petriaggi (1993) no. 178.

**203** belongs to Chapman and Davies Form 1, Class A, with a band of palmettes and concentric circles on the shoulder and a hatched *Chi Rho* on the shoulder. It matches two examples found in Rome,<sup>48</sup> all three having been manufactured from the same mould. Three lamps from Carthage bear almost identical decorations, except that the palmette has been replaced by a rosette or triangle.<sup>49</sup> Another lamp from Sidi Marzouk Tounsi in central Tunisia is decorated using the same motifs, however this lamp bears a larger *Chi Rho* within the discus.<sup>50</sup>

Manufactured at around the same time period were a series of lamps produced in a fabric similar to Tripolitanian Red Slip Ware.<sup>51</sup> Often, these lamps have broad, circular oil chambers, flat on the top, with a small circular discus, a disc handle and simple relief decoration on the shoulder. Hayes has identified two main types. Other classifications include Pavolini Form XIII.<sup>52</sup>

Lamp **204** belongs to Hayes Type 1, dating from the fourth to fifth century AD.<sup>53</sup> It is decorated on the shoulder with a relief band of hooks, the curved ends pointing towards the discus. A spiral decorates the nozzle. This decorative arrangement has no exact published parallel, although it belongs to a series of Tripolitanian lamps using the same hook motif. At Sabratha, eight lamps decorated with the motif have been found,<sup>54</sup> the closest to **204** bearing hooks with their curved ends facing outwards.<sup>55</sup> A similar example has been found at Sirte, with the hooks interlinking to form a ring around the discus.<sup>56</sup> The same motif has been found on a lamp in Malta,<sup>57</sup> along with a lamp bearing spirals on the shoulder, in a similar arrangement to **204**.<sup>58</sup>

No known parallels have yet been located for **205**. It has been produced from the same fabric as Tripolitanian lamps and bears features characteristic of Hayes Tripolitanian Type II, namely the disc handle, the small, circular discus and the

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<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* nos. 141, 224.

<sup>49</sup> Ennabli (1976) nos. 878, 880; Caron (1995) no. 61.

<sup>50</sup> Peacock *et al.* (1990) pp. 59-84.

<sup>51</sup> See Hayes (1972) p. 314.

<sup>52</sup> Pavolini (1981) pp. 204-5.

<sup>53</sup> Hayes (1972) pp. 314-5.

<sup>54</sup> Joly (1974) nos. 983-996.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.* no. 993.

<sup>56</sup> La Lomia (1971) pl. VII: 791.

<sup>57</sup> Becker (1913) pl. XXIX: 39.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.* pl. XXIX: 38.



channel extending to the wick hole. Its makers also employed similar decorative elements used on many of these lamps, namely the relief spiral and the raised band of dots. What makes this lamp unusual is the piriform, carinated shape of the oil chamber and the decorative ring base, which are more in keeping with Sicilian lamps, similar to a lamp found at Tas-Silg in Malta<sup>59</sup> and one of unknown provenance in the British Museum.<sup>60</sup> The ridge around the nozzle and wick hole also recall characteristics of Factory Lamps of the first to second centuries AD. It might be hypothesised that **205** represents a lamp maker's experimentation with both North African and Sicilian forms and possibly bears witness to the close connections between the North African coast and Sicily during the Byzantine period.

Hayes dates lamps belonging to his Tripolitanian Type II to the fifth century AD and it seems that the main production of all red-slipped Tripolitanian wares came to a conclusion by the end of the fifth century AD.<sup>61</sup> The Sicilian lamps, to which the shape of **205** resembles, date between the seventh and eighth century AD.<sup>62</sup> Without any firm contextual evidence, a suggested date for **205** sits somewhere between the fifth century and seventh century AD.

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<sup>59</sup> Azevedo *et al.* (1966) pl. 9: 1-2.

<sup>60</sup> Bailey (1988) pp. 208-10, no. Q 1869. Bailey lists further examples.

<sup>61</sup> Hayes (1972) p. 305.

<sup>62</sup> Bailey (1988) pp. 208-10.



198

Inv.No. 98.130

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Tunisia.

Length: 10.3cm, Width: 7.5cm, Maximum Height: 4.4cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Circular disc, defined by two concentric grooves, with relief decoration of head and torso of Luna, wearing curly hair and crescent moon on head. Off-centre filling hole to left of figure. Curved, plain shoulder, meeting wall at carination. Short, rounded, flat-topped nozzle. Circular, flat base, defined by groove. Ring handle, partially decorated with two incised grooves. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 7/6) clay, with numerous small grey and black inclusions. Red (2.5YR 4/8) slip on entire external surface, unevenly applied. Surface and slip worn. No blackening on nozzle.

Second century AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 13.

Type: Loeschke (1919) Type VIII; Ponsich (1961) Type III B; Deneauve (1974) Type VII A; Pavolini (1981) Form 1; Bussièrè (2000) Type DII.

Parallels: Heres (1972) 256-7; Bussièrè (2000) 2006.

Close to: Bailey (1988) Q 1672; Bailey (1994) 199.

199

Inv.No. 62.716

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Tunisia.

Length: 9.9cm, Width: 7.1cm, Maximum Height: 4.3cm.

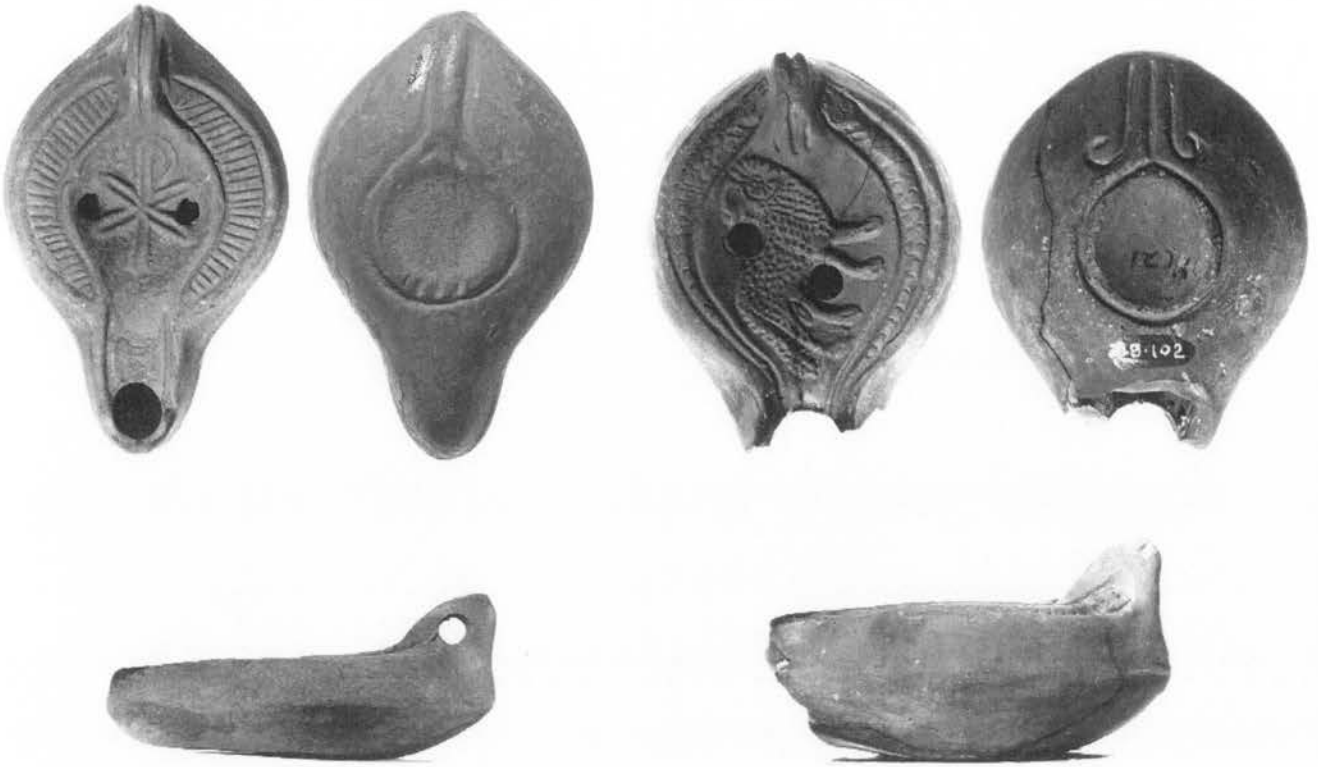
Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, defined by two grooves, with relief decoration of cock, facing left. Off-centre filling hole to left of cock and small vent hole at side of disc, between feet. Beveled shoulder, decorated by band of wavy grooves. Short, rounded, flat-topped nozzle, flanked by obliquely-set groove and dots and decorated on top with rectangular panel set with transverse grooves. Circular flat base, defined by groove, with central potter's mark: EXOFI (top line), QSEM (bottom line). Ring handle partially decorated with two incised lines. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) clay, with numerous fine black and brown inclusions, some fine sparkling inclusions and some fine voids. Red (2.5YR 5/6) to dark reddish brown (5YR 4/2) slip covering entire external surface. Lamp broken into two pieces and repaired, part of shoulder and nozzle lost, surface and slip worn and chipped. Remains of blackening inside nozzle.

150-250 AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII; Deneauve (1974) Type VII B; Bussièrè (2000) Type DX3.

Parallels: Bussièrè (2000) 3312.

Close to: Miltner (1929) 64, pl. 63: 7; Azevedo *et al.* (1965) pl. 69: 4; Deneauve (1974) 842-4; Joly (1974) 468; Bailey (1994) 232; Bussièrè (2000) 3293-315.



200

Inv.No. 80.45

Provenance: Unknown.  
 Purchased from: Mrs B. Cairns.  
 Place of Manufacture: Central Tunisia.  
 Length: 12.9 cm, Width: 8.2 cm, Maximum Height: 5.7 cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, top and bottom halves meeting at carination. Discus defined by ridge, which extends along nozzle and around wick hole. Piriform-shaped discus, decorated with impressed Chi Rho monogram. Shoulder decorated with a band of impressed parallel lines. Two filling holes, positioned on either side of the Chi Rho. Long, broad nozzle with large wick hole. Almost-circular ring base, concave at centre and defined by deep groove. Base ring decorated with three notches at one end and two notches at the other and connected to wide ridge, which extends to just below handle. Tapered ring handle, with single incised groove. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions and some fine to small voids. Red (2.5YR 5/8) slip covering all surfaces. Surface well-worn and flaking. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

Mid-fourth to end of fifth century AD.  
 Type: Ponsich (1961) Type IVC; Pohl (1962) Type 2, Variant H; Provoost (1970) Type 6; Hayes (1972) Type IA; Pavolini (1981) Type VIII; Chapman and Davies (1984) Form 2B; Mackensen (1993) Type VIII A2a.  
 Parallels: Gualandi Genito (1977) 602.

201

Inv.No. 98.102

Provenance: Unknown.  
 Place of Manufacture: Central Tunisia.  
 Length: 9.5 cm, Width: 7.5 cm, Maximum Height: 5.0 cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, with curved wall. Piriform-shaped discus with relief decoration of ram, positioned lengthways on discus, head facing left. Shoulder decoration of two snakes, tails at nozzle end, heads flanking handle. Two off-centre filling holes, one next to head of ram and one below body, between legs. Nozzle lost, with remains of large wick hole. Almost circular, concave base, defined by groove, with two hooked grooves and central groove extending from base to handle. Tapering disc handle, decorated with three incised lines. Fine, red (10R 5/8) clay, with some fine to small white and black inclusions. Remains of red (10R 5/6) slip on external surface. Lamp broken into two pieces and repaired. Heavy blackening around rim of what remains of wick hole.

Mid-fourth to end of fifth century AD.  
 Previously published in Reeve (1870) 596; McDonald (1898) 21; Trendall (1945) p. 163: 21; Trendall (1948) p. 348: 21.  
 Type: Brants (1913) Type XXIX; Broneer (1930) Type XXXI; Ponsich (1961) Type IVC; Pohl (1962) Type 2, Variant A; Provoost (1970) Type 9; Hayes (1972) Type IB; Pavolini (1981) Type VIII; Mackensen (1993) Type VIII A1a.  
 Close to: Barbera and Petriaggi (1993) 285.



202

Inv.No. 62.731

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Tunisia.

Length: 13.2 cm, Width: 8.3 cm, Maximum Height: 5.1 cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Circular disc defined by ridge, which extends along nozzle and around wick hole. At centre of disc is relief decoration of leaping rabbit or hare, positioned lengthways on disc, head facing forward. Shoulder decoration of band of rosettes, in relief. Two filling holes, positioned on either side of rabbit. Long, rounded nozzle, channel on top connecting discus to large wick hole. Low ring base, flat at centre. Tapered disc handle. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) clay, with some fine sparkling, white and grey inclusions. Red (2.5YR 5/6) slip covering entire external surface. Surface well-worn. Fingerprint on handle. Heavy blackening around rim of wick hole.

Beginning of fifth to early sixth century AD.

Type: Brants (1913) Type XXIX; Broneer (1930) Type XXXI; Ponsich (1961) Type IVC; Pohl (1962) Type 1, Variant A; Provoost (1970) Type 9; Hayes (1972) Type IIA; Pavolini (1981) Type X; Chapman and Davies (1984) Form 1A; Mackensen (1993) Type X A1a.

Parallels: Caruana (1899) pl. XVII: 29; Becker (1913) 14.

Close to: Menzel (1969) 759; Ennabli (1976) 379; Paleani and Liverani (1984) 55-6; Barbera and Petriaggi (1993) 150, 178.

203

Inv.No. 46.24

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Central Tunisia.

Length: 10.9 cm, Width: 6.5 cm, Maximum Height: 4.2 cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, with curved wall. Shallow disc defined by ridge, which also connects channel to wick hole. Disc relief decoration of hatched Chi Rho monogram. Shoulder relief decoration of palmettes and concentric circles. Two filling holes on either side of Chi Rho. Long broad nozzle with large wick hole. Low ring base, flat at centre with impressed circle at centre. Flat, almost pointed disc handle. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with many fine sparkling inclusions, some fine black inclusions and some small voids. Remains of black (7.5YR 2.5/1) slip on exterior. Blackening on tip of nozzle.

Beginning of fifth to early sixth century AD.

Previously published in Trendall (1948) p. 348.

Type: Brants (1913) Type XXIX; Broneer (1930) Type XXXI; Ponsich (1961) Type IVC; Pohl (1962) Type 1, Variant A; Provoost (1970) Type 9; Hayes (1972) Type IIA; Pavolini (1981) Type X; Chapman and Davies (1984) Form 1A; Mackensen (1993) Type X A1a.

Parallels: Barbera and Petriaggi (1993) 141, 224.

Close to: Ennabli (1976) 878; Peacock *et al.* (1990) fig. 9 k; Caron (1995) 61.



204

Inv.No. 98.109

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Tripolitana (Libya).

Length: 12.7cm, Width: 8.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.9cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Plain, circular discus, defined by single ridge, with off-centre filling hole. Flat shoulder, decorated in relief with a radiating band of hooks, curved ends bordering discus. Short, rounded nozzle, flat on top and decorated with spiral, in relief. Circular, plain, slightly concave base. Plain disc handle. Fine, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions and some fine to small black and white inclusions. Unslipped. Remains of black, glossy, resinous material on walls, patches of brown discolouration on external surface, chips on handle. Fingerprint on handle. Heavy blackening on nozzle.

Fourth to fifth century AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 27.

Type: Brants (1913) XXIV; Hayes (1972) Type 1; Pavolini (1981) Form XIII .

Close to: Becker (1913) 38-9; La Lomia (1971) pl. VII: 791; Joly (1974) 993.



205

Inv.No. 98.103

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Tripolitana (Libya).

Length: 9.1cm, Width: 5.6cm, Maximum Height: 4.4cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped, carinated oil chamber. Shallow, circular discus defined by ridge, which continues along nozzle channel and around wick hole. Central filling hole. Flat shoulder, decorated by circular ridge, band of small dots and two, raised spirals, which extend to top of nozzle. Flat-topped, rounded nozzle. Piriform-shaped flat base, with decorative ring at centre. Disc handle at back. Fine, red (2.5 YR 5/6) to reddish brown (2.5 4/4) clay, with some small white inclusions and some fine sparkling inclusions. Unslipped. Remains of black residue on interior, with patches on exterior. Heavy blackening around wick hole and onto nozzle.

Fifth to seventh century AD.

Previously published in MacDonald (1898) 40.

Close to: Azevedo *et al.* (1966) pl. 69: 4; Bailey (1988) Q 1869.

## Egypt

There are forty-nine lamps of Egyptian origin in the collection. As in the case of many other collections of Egyptian lamps, none derive from securely excavated contexts. More than half of this group have no known donor or findspot and it is uncertain how they were acquired by the museum. The rest have been received through donation, bequest or purchase. **255** and **261-2** also come from Egypt, however they have been included in the relevant chapters on Bronze Lamps and Glazed Lamps.

There are no records of the sources and findspots for **206-7**, **212-6**, **219**, **222**, **232-8**, **241**, **243** **246-7**, **249** and **252-4**, although **233**, **236-7** were previously published by Macdonald in her 1898 catalogue<sup>1</sup> and it is possible that they were donated through the auspices of Charles Nicholson. **247** was on loan to the Museum of Applied Art and Sciences from 1947 until 1989, and upon its return, was given a new inventory number. There is no record of when or how it was acquired before 1947.

**208-10**, **217-8**, **227-31**, **239**, **242**, **245** and **251** were originally collected in Egypt by Reverend David Arthur. He purchased them from labourers in the early 1880s, who had found them while working on road works near Alexandria.<sup>2</sup> These were presented to the Australian Museum in 1920, which subsequently transferred them to the Nicholson Museum in 1967.

**250** was presented by Miss P.M. Bryant in 1968 and is said to have been found at St George's Hills, Weybridge in Surrey, England. **211** was presented by Professor R.E. Smith in 1952, **240** by Mrs M.J. Mashford in 1982 and **220-1**, **226** and **248** by Mr Gordon Marr in 1994. In 1980, **225** was purchased from Mrs B. Cairns and **223-4** were bequeathed to the Museum from the collection of Professor Grafton Elliot Smith in 1984. The provenance of these lamps is unknown.

Of the forty-nine lamps, twenty date to the Hellenistic period, six being wheelmade and fourteen mouldmade. The other twenty-nine are of various mouldmade types,

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<sup>1</sup> Macdonald (1898) nos. 23-5.

<sup>2</sup> Letter from Colonel S.F. Clark to the Curator of the Australian Museum, dated 7/9/1920. Australian Museum Archives: AMS9;C53/1920.

seven dating to the Roman period, seventeen belonging to Neo-Hellenistic forms, ranging from the end of the first to the fourth century AD, and five dating to the Late Roman/Byzantine period.

The study of Egyptian lamps has generally been based on examples from burial contexts and those in large Egyptian collections. The typological arrangement and chronological ranges presented here can therefore only be considered approximate, as only a relatively small number of Egyptian lamps derive from reliable archaeological contexts.

The first six Egyptian lamps in the collection are wheelmade lamps dating to the Hellenistic period. **206-7** are both miniature saucer lamps, with a small bowl, a curved floor and wall and a slightly concave base. The sides of **206** are folded in quite deeply to form the nozzle, whereas those of **207** are slightly pinched. Both are made from the same fine brown micaceous clay, typical of Nile silt fabrics.

The saucer lamp was a common shape found in many parts of the Mediterranean, especially the Levant, but surprisingly, was not widespread in Egypt. Donald Bailey believes that simple open saucer lamps such as **206-7** were not used in Egypt until after Alexander's conquest<sup>3</sup> and this has been supported by limited archaeological evidence. See for instance a saucer lamp found at Naukratis, dated perhaps to the third or second century BC.<sup>4</sup> Saucer lamps are also notoriously difficult to date, as their form spanned many centuries and dating of unprovenanced examples such as these rely solely on parallels. **206** is similar to an example found possibly at Tanis, dated to the late fourth or early third century BC.<sup>5</sup> **207** is similar to a lamp from Baqaria, dated to the time of Ptolemy IV<sup>6</sup> and two lamps from Armant, both dated to the second half of the third to early second century BC.<sup>7</sup>

**208-9** are Egyptian developments of wheelmade lamps of Howland Type 25 B Prime, and **210** a development of Howland Type 25 D, forms which emerged in Athens in

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<sup>3</sup> Bailey (1975) p. 240.

<sup>4</sup> Coulson (1996) p. 139, pl. XVI: 3.

<sup>5</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 516.

<sup>6</sup> Mond and Myers (1934) pl. CXXX: 56f1, 56l, pl. CXXXIX: 56F1.

<sup>7</sup> Bailey (1975) nos. Q 517-8.

the fourth century BC.<sup>8</sup> All three were found 'near Alexandria', from where the majority of parallels derive and it is probable that these three lamps were also made in Alexandria. Howland Type 25 B dates from 340 to *circa* 250 BC<sup>9</sup> and Howland Type 25 D from 335-270 BC,<sup>10</sup> so these Alexandrian versions probably date to the first half of the third century BC or slightly later.

**208-9** are almost identical in shape, except that **209** is a more debased version of **208** and the shoulder of **208** is defined by a groove. Both have a wheelmade, circular oil chamber, with a curved shoulder, large central filling hole and long, rounded nozzle. A large unpierced lug projects from the left side and both lamps sit on a high, circular disc base. They are made from a semi-fine red clay, with a thin coating of red slip.

These lamps parallel examples found at Alexandria,<sup>11</sup> Karanis<sup>12</sup> and the Fayoum,<sup>13</sup> as well as several unprovenanced examples in museum collections listed in the catalogue. Compare also an unprovenanced lamp of the same shape made from brown clay, thought to have been manufactured in the Levant.<sup>14</sup>

**210** is a variant of **208-9**, bearing three nozzles positioned at equal distances around the oil chamber. It is made from semi-fine red clay, with a red slip. Only one parallel, found in Alexandria, is known.<sup>15</sup> For different versions of the form, compare two unprovenanced examples in the British Museum, one bearing four nozzles<sup>16</sup> and another with lugs on the shoulder,<sup>17</sup> as well a lamp in the Anawati Collection bearing two nozzles and a wide ring handle.<sup>18</sup>

The next sixteen lamps are mouldmade and were manufactured in Egypt during the Hellenistic period. There is little stratigraphic evidence for the dating of these lamps and typological studies have become the main source for establishing a chronological

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<sup>8</sup> Howland (1958) pp. 74-5, 79.

<sup>9</sup> Rotroff (1997) p. 496.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.* p. 498.

<sup>11</sup> Cahn-Klaiber (1977) no. 57; Mlynarczyk (1997) ph. 4a-b; Blondé (1998) fig. 4a-b.

<sup>12</sup> Shier (1978) no. 2.

<sup>13</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 27.

<sup>14</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 16.

<sup>15</sup> Cahn-Klaiber (1977) no. 63.

<sup>16</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 528.

<sup>17</sup> Bailey (1996) no. Q 528 *bis*.

<sup>18</sup> Djuric (1995) no. C42.



range. Petrie included a large collection of lamps in his publication on Roman Ehnasya, however most of these lamps were purchased elsewhere and only those bearing a white number on the published photograph actually derive from Ehnasya. Petrie divided these lamps into types based on shape and decoration and his typology is still in use. Mlynarczyk's typological study on Alexandrian and Alexandria-influenced mould-made lamps of the Hellenistic period has become the main source of information for lamps of this type. It is to these publications that main reference will be made.

The earliest mouldmade lamp is **211**. It has a circular, biconical oil chamber, a flat, sunken rim surrounded by a ridge, with a large central filling hole. The nozzle is long, rounded at the end and flat on top, decorated with two worn volutes extending to the shoulder. The lamp stands on a concave disc base and a partially-pierced fin lug projects from the left side. The lamp is made from fine, light red clay, with a red slip.

**211** is unusual in the repertoire of Egyptian mouldmade lamps, as the shape of the oil chamber recalls Hellenistic wheelmade lamps, however the fin lug and the volutes on the nozzle are features of mouldmade lamps. The fabric corresponds to Hayes' Red Burnished class, which was possibly made in the Fayoum.<sup>19</sup>

No parallels for this lamp, however, have been traced. The lamp is probably descended from wheelmade lamps of Howland Type 33A<sup>20</sup> from Athens and the sunken rim recalls Hellenistic lamps from Calymna.<sup>21</sup> The shape is also related to Mlynarczyk Type E.b.2,<sup>22</sup> in particular to a lamp now in the Ashmolean,<sup>23</sup> which also stands on a ring base. For a similar wheelmade lamp from Egypt, compare also a lamp excavated at Naukratis.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Hayes (1980) p. 9.

<sup>20</sup> Howland (1958) pp. 101-3.

<sup>21</sup> See **151** of this catalogue.

<sup>22</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 43.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* fig. 41.

<sup>24</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 524.

In Athens, lamps of Howland Type 33 A are dated from 220 to 150 BC<sup>25</sup> and this is supported by the date range given by Mlynarczyk to her Type E.b.2, extending from the late third or early second to the mid second century BC.<sup>26</sup>

An analysis of the fabrics and shapes of the next nine lamps indicate that they were probably made in Alexandria or the Delta region and have therefore been grouped together according to the typology and chronology established by Mlynarczyk.

**212-4** have a shape probably influenced by wheelmade lamps from Rhodes, which were spread to Egypt through trade contacts in the third and possibly second century BC. All three lamps are classified as Petrie's Dolphin Type<sup>27</sup> and Mlynarczyk Type A and its variants.<sup>28</sup>

**212** has a circular, carinated oil chamber, which is double convex in profile. The central filling hole is surrounded by a shallow, funnel-like rim, which is defined by a groove. The shoulder is curved and a fin lug projects from the left side. The nozzle is long, rounded at the end and curved on the top and the lamp sits on ring base. The lamp is made from semi-fine, brown clay and has a red slip.

Lamps of this shape are classified as Mlynarczyk Sub-Type A.a.2/plain<sup>29</sup> and the fabric of **212** corresponds to Mlynarczyk's Alexandria Hellenistic Fabric 2a.<sup>30</sup> Several parallels are known, however only one derives from an excavated context. This is a lamp found at Athribis (Tell Atrib).<sup>31</sup> All other parallels are unprovenanced and belong to museums in Berlin,<sup>32</sup> Florence,<sup>33</sup> Bologna,<sup>34</sup> Toronto,<sup>35</sup> Alexandria,<sup>36</sup> as well as McGill University and the Anawati Collection.<sup>37</sup> Mlynarczyk's suggested date

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<sup>25</sup> Rotroff (1997) p. 501.

<sup>26</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 43.

<sup>27</sup> Petrie (1905) p. 8.

<sup>28</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) pp. 17-21.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.* p. 17.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.* p. 14.

<sup>31</sup> Szymanska (1999) pl. III: 2.

<sup>32</sup> Kunze (1972) no. 2.

<sup>33</sup> Michelucci (1975) no. 32.

<sup>34</sup> Gualandi Genito (1977) no. 79.

<sup>35</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 82.

<sup>36</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 5.

<sup>37</sup> Djuric (1995) no. C17.

for **212** is the last quarter of the third century to the early second century BC<sup>38</sup> and this has been supported by the find from Athribis, dated to the end of the third to the very beginning of the second century BC.<sup>39</sup>

**213-4** are variants of Mlynarczyk Sub-Type A.b, both belonging to the same series of piriform-shaped lamps, with a biconical oil chamber and a plain, curved shoulder. The small filling hole sits at the centre of a shallow, funnel-like rim. The nozzle is long and tapering and merges with the oil chamber. Sometimes there is no clear division between the nozzle and the oil chamber, however **214** has a slightly curved groove spanning the width of the nozzle, just below the rim. **213** has a dolphin-shaped lug on the left side and **214** bears no lug. **213** stands on a worn ring base, whereas **214** has a slightly convex, undefined base. The fabrics of both lamps are similar, being made of a fine, red to reddish brown clay, **214** containing more sparkling inclusions than **213**. **213** is unslipped, whereas **214** has been coated in a dark red slip. The clay and slip of both lamps indicate that they probably manufactured somewhere in the Delta region, most likely Athribis (Tell Atrib), or possibly the Fayoum.<sup>40</sup>

These lamps bear similar shapes to lamps published by Petrie in Roman Ehnasya<sup>41</sup> and an example found at Buto,<sup>42</sup> as well as examples of unknown provenance held in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum<sup>43</sup> and McGill University.<sup>44</sup> Another lamp from the Graeco-Roman Museum in Alexandria bears a pierced fin lug.<sup>45</sup> Compare also two lamps of unknown provenance decorated with vertical striations on the nozzle.<sup>46</sup> **213-4** probably belong to the same chronological range as **212**, dating to the last quarter of the third century to the early second century BC

Another lamp of Alexandrian manufacture is **215**. It has a mouldmade, circular oil chamber, with a central filling hole, defined by a double ridge. The shoulder is curved, defined by a double ridge and is decorated with a worm relief pattern, either of

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<sup>38</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 20.

<sup>39</sup> Szymanska (1999) p. 77.

<sup>40</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 18.

<sup>41</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LX: V 75; Hayes (1980) no. 155.

<sup>42</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2093.

<sup>43</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 154.

<sup>44</sup> Zoitopoulou and Fossey (1992) no. 21.

<sup>45</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 10.

<sup>46</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2092; Zoitopoulou and Fossey (1992) no. 20.

petals or triangles. Tapering lugs protrude from either side. The nozzle is long and flared at the end and is decorated with two single-scroll volutes extending to the shoulder, with a worn torch motif in between. The base consists of a raised disc, which is concave at the centre. The lamp is made from semi-fine, light brown clay and traces of a pale red slip are present.

The shape of **215** is classified as Mlynarczyk Type G,<sup>47</sup> and the fabric corresponds to Mlynarczyk's Alexandrian fabric 1b.<sup>48</sup> Lamps of this shape were predominantly made in Alexandria and examples found elsewhere are considered imports or local copies.<sup>49</sup> The decorative motifs on the shoulder and nozzle of lamps of this type are quite varied, the range having been discussed in detail by Mlynarczyk.<sup>50</sup> Briefly, these include an inner and outer decorative band on the shoulder, the inner band surrounding the filling hole and consisting usually of beads, dentils or a cable pattern. The outer band consists of motifs such as meander or egg and dart patterns, waves, wreaths, pointed leaves, pyramids or globules. The nozzle decoration usually consists of long volutes extending to the shoulder, in between which are depicted representations of a torch, thyrsos or bucranium.

The worn nature of the relief decoration on **215** makes it impossible to trace any lamp produced from the same mould. For lamps of the same shape found in Egypt, compare lamps published by Petrie in Roman Ehnasya,<sup>51</sup> as well as examples found at Memphis,<sup>52</sup> Edfu,<sup>53</sup> Saqqara,<sup>54</sup> Elephantine<sup>55</sup> and Alexandria.<sup>56</sup> Other unpublished examples are listed by Mlynarczyk.<sup>57</sup> For lamps found outside of Egypt, compare examples from Carthage,<sup>58</sup> Dakkeh in Nubia,<sup>59</sup> Tel Sandahannah/Mareshah,<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>47</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) pp. 54-7.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* p. 14.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.* p. 54.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LVI: Rr, pl. LIX: S 80.

<sup>52</sup> Petrie (1910) pl. XXXIII: 7.

<sup>53</sup> Michalowski *et al.* (1938) pl. XXXII: 25; Bernhard (1955) no. 162.

<sup>54</sup> Menzel (1969) nos. 591, 593.

<sup>55</sup> Kunze (1972) no. 5.

<sup>56</sup> Cahn-Klaiber (1977) nos. 81-2; Mlynarczyk (1997) figs. 65-72.

<sup>57</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) pp. 55-6.

<sup>58</sup> Zoïtopoulou and Fossey (1992) no. 19.

<sup>59</sup> Walters (1914) no. 313; Bailey (1975) no. Q 84.

<sup>60</sup> Bliss and Macalister (1902) pl. 63: 3.

Nessana<sup>61</sup> and Tel Beersheva<sup>62</sup> in the Levant and Pomos on Cyprus.<sup>63</sup> The suggested date range for lamps of this type is the first half of the second century BC.<sup>64</sup>

**216-8** are small, mouldmade lamps, with a circular, biconical oil chamber, both halves meeting at a pared mould join. A small filling hole is set within a shallow, funnel-like rim, although the rim on **216** is fairly worn. The curved shoulder is plain, but occasionally these are decorated, as on **216**, where radial grooves are found. The nozzle is either flared or rounded at the end and is sometimes decorated on the top, **218** decorated with a curved groove spanning the top. The base on all three lamps consists of a slightly raised disc base. **216** has no side lugs, whereas **217-8** bear small lugs on the left side, just above the mould join.

The fabrics of the three lamps are all slightly different. **216-7** are made from a fine, light brown or reddish brown clay, with a red slip, which corresponds to Mlynarczyk's Alexandrian Hellenistic Fabric 2a.<sup>65</sup> **218** is made from a fine, reddish yellow clay, with a red slip, corresponding to Mlynarczyk's Alexandrian Hellenistic Fabric 1b.<sup>66</sup> The small size of these lamps and of **220-1** below meant that they were probably used inside 'lamp houses', as illustrated by examples now in Toronto.<sup>67</sup>

All three lamps are classified as Mlynarczyk Type L. **216** is a variant of Type L.a.2,<sup>68</sup> and closely resembles lamps from Karanis<sup>69</sup> and Alexandria,<sup>70</sup> as well as one published by Petrie in Roman Ehnasya<sup>71</sup> and unprovenanced lamps in the Toronto<sup>72</sup> and Otago<sup>73</sup> Museums. **217-8** are both examples of Type L-Prime, based on the side lug. **217** is classified as Type L-Prime.a.1 and closely resembles a lamp from Alexandria.<sup>74</sup> **218** is classified as Type L-Prime.b.1 and parallels lamps from

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<sup>61</sup> Colt (1962) no. 9.

<sup>62</sup> Derfler (1993) no. 73, pl. 31: 2.

<sup>63</sup> Karageorghis (1969) fig. 103.

<sup>64</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 57.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.* p. 14.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>67</sup> Hayes (1980) nos. 565-6.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.* p. 72.

<sup>69</sup> Shier (1978) no. 48.

<sup>70</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 112.

<sup>71</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LIX: O 90.

<sup>72</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 199.

<sup>73</sup> Anson and Hannah (1999) no. 49.

<sup>74</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 119.

Alexandria<sup>75</sup> and North Saqqara<sup>76</sup> and is close to unprovenanced examples in the British and Bologna Museums.<sup>77</sup> The suggested date range for lamps of both Type L and Type L-Prime extends from the late second to the first century BC.<sup>78</sup>

**219** has a mouldmade, biconical oil chamber, with a curved shoulder and a filling hole placed at the centre of a funnel-shaped rim. The nozzle is long, flared at the end and decorated with two incised ridges, in between which is a torch, with the flame facing the wick hole. The nozzle ridges terminate at an incised, transverse volute decoration below the discus, perhaps imitating an Ionic column. To the left side is a dolphin-shaped lug and the base is made up of a low ring. The lamp is made from fine red clay, with reddish brown slip and is possibly a Nile silt fabric, similar to other lamps of the same series.<sup>79</sup> It is unclear where this lamp was made.

Lamps of this shape are classified as Mlynarczyk Type P-Prime.b.2 and parallels have been found at Saqqara,<sup>80</sup> Athribis<sup>81</sup> and Paphos in Cyprus.<sup>82</sup> The suggested date range extends from the second half of the second to early first century BC.<sup>83</sup>

Related to lamps of Alexandrian shape are **220-1**, both of which have been made from a Nile silt fabric. These lamps have a circular, biconical oil chamber, with a curved shoulder meeting the wall at a pared mould join. The shoulder of **221** is plain and the shoulder of **220** is decorated with a band of closely-set radial grooves. The filling hole sits at the centre of a shallow, funnel-like rim. Both nozzles are relatively long for the size of the oil chamber, **220** with a rounded end and **221** with an almost triangular end. The nozzle of **221** is plain, whereas **220** is decorated with a pair of worn, single-scroll volutes extending to the shoulder, with a groove at the centre. The base of **220** is piriform-shaped and defined by a groove and the base of **221** consists of a slightly raised disc base. Both are made from a fine or semi-fine, micaceous brown clay and no slip is present.

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<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.* fig. 122; Mlynarczyk (1998) fig. 11.c.

<sup>76</sup> Bailey (2001) no. 7.

<sup>77</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 562; Gualandi Genito (1977) no. 90.

<sup>78</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 77.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.* p. 94.

<sup>80</sup> Menzel (1969) no. 517.

<sup>81</sup> Mlynarczyk (1974) fig. 2.

<sup>82</sup> Mlynarczyk (1978) no. 41.

<sup>83</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 95.

Both lamps are variants of Mlynarczyk Type L, **220** a copy of Subtype L.a.2 and **221** imitating Subtype L.b.2.<sup>84</sup> The fabric and the varied shape of both lamps indicates however that neither was made in Alexandria and instead, were possibly made in the Fayoum. **220** is similar in shape to a lamp found at Ehnasya<sup>85</sup> and unprovenanced examples in the British and Bologna Museums.<sup>86</sup> Compare also the various shapes of Mlynarczyk Subtype L.a.2. from Alexandria.<sup>87</sup> **221** is close to lamps from Ehnasya,<sup>88</sup> Karanis<sup>89</sup> and two unprovenanced lamps in the Royal Ontario Museum.<sup>90</sup> A suggested date for these lamps extends from the late second to the first century BC.<sup>91</sup>

**222** is unique in the collection in that it has a kidney-shaped oil chamber. The curved shoulder meets the wall at a carination and is decorated with a worn band of impressed circles. The filling hole is large and has a wide, funnel-like rim. The long, rounded nozzle has a bulge on the top and a flat rim around the wick hole. The lamp sits on a disc base. It is made from fine, pink clay, with a reddish yellow slip, a fabric classified as Hayes' Red-Burnished Ware, which possibly comes from the Fayoum.<sup>92</sup>

**222** belongs to a series of kidney-shaped lamps, now in the Royal Ontario Museum, many of which were originally published by Petrie.<sup>93</sup> Also from the same series are two unprovenanced lamps, bearing a more pronounced kidney-shaped oil chamber.<sup>94</sup> The lamps probably date from the end of the second to the first century BC.

Related in shape to **222** are **223-4**. Both have a circular, carinated oil chamber, with a curved shoulder and wide, funnel-like rim around the filling hole. Both stand on a disc base and have fin lugs projecting from the side. The main difference between the two rests in the shape of the nozzle and the fabric. **223** has an elongated, flared nozzle, decorated with two single-scroll volutes extending to the shoulder. It has been made from semi-fine, reddish brown clay and is coated in a red slip. **224** has an elongated,

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<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.* p. 72.

<sup>85</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXI: U 70.

<sup>86</sup> Bailey (1975) no. Q 561; Michelucci (1975) no. 45.

<sup>87</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) figs. 110-5.

<sup>88</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LIX: O 92.

<sup>89</sup> Shier (1978) no. 48.

<sup>90</sup> Hayes (1980) nos. 198-9.

<sup>91</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 77.

<sup>92</sup> Hayes (1980) p. 19.

<sup>93</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LIX: S 2, S 18, S 20, S 22; Hayes (1980) nos. 117-21.

<sup>94</sup> Bernhard (1955) no. 172; Bailey (1980) no. Q 550 *bis*.

rounded nozzle, with a flat rim around the wick hole and a single, raised dot towards the rim. It has been made from fine brown clay, with a black, glossy slip.

Both lamps belong to Petrie's general Dolphin Type<sup>95</sup> and Shier's Type A 4.4 from Karanis<sup>96</sup> and probably date from end of the second to the first century BC. No lamp from a parallel mould to 223 has been located, but is similar in shape to two lamps published by Petrie in Roman Ehnasya<sup>97</sup> and another from Karanis.<sup>98</sup> Compare also a series of lamps bearing a moulded ivy leaf instead of a fin lug.<sup>99</sup>

The fabric of 224 corresponds to Hayes' dark grey Bubastis Ware, attributed to the eastern Delta region, perhaps around Bubastis. No lamp from a parallel mould is known, the sharp point of the lug being unusual. It does, however, belong to a series of lamps with similar features. Compare lamps from the Fayoum<sup>100</sup> and Karanis<sup>101</sup> and lamps of unknown origin in museums in Florence,<sup>102</sup> Toronto,<sup>103</sup> and Otago.<sup>104</sup>

Only the top half of 225 is preserved. It has a circular oil chamber, with a small circular discus, defined by a ridge. The shoulder is decorated with radial grooves, interspersed with fine ladder patterns and seven raised dots surrounding the discus. The nozzle is elongated and tapered, decorated with parallel grooves and two volutes extending to the shoulder. The lamp is made from light red clay and is unslipped.

No parallel for 225 is known, but it bears a close resemblance to lamps of Howland Type 48 A from the Athenian Agora.<sup>105</sup> Compare also lamps of similar shape published in Roman Ehnasya,<sup>106</sup> others found at the Kerameikos<sup>107</sup> and Argos<sup>108</sup> and

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<sup>95</sup> Petrie (1905) p. 8.

<sup>96</sup> Shier (1978) pp. 20-1.

<sup>97</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LX: V 38-9.

<sup>98</sup> Shier (1978) no. 36.

<sup>99</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LIX: S 53; Hayes (1980) nos. 137-9.

<sup>100</sup> Kaufman (1915) pl. 68, last row, third from right.

<sup>101</sup> Shier (1978) no. 21.

<sup>102</sup> Michelucci (1975) no. 40.

<sup>103</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 95.

<sup>104</sup> Anson and Hannah (1999) no. 68.

<sup>105</sup> Howland (1958) pp. 158-9.

<sup>106</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LIX: O 5, O 20.

<sup>107</sup> Scheibler (1976) no. 507, pl. 92: h.

<sup>108</sup> Bovon (1966) no. 208.



lamps of unknown provenance.<sup>109</sup> Lamps of Howland Type 48 A date from 200-100 BC<sup>110</sup> and a similar date should be assigned to **225** as well.

Following the collapse of Ptolemaic rule and the integration of Egypt into the Roman Empire, lamp manufacturers continued to produce a number of Hellenistic forms, as well as to adopt new discus shapes emanating from Italy. **226** is a mouldmade lamp of the Roman period, which borrows its shape and decorative repertoire from earlier Hellenistic lamps. Following another practice adopted from Italy, many of these lamps were also marked with the name of the potter, although no potter's marks are present on our examples. It is not certain where this lamp was made, but it represents a later development of Hellenistic lamps of Mlynarczyk Type M from Alexandria.<sup>111</sup>

**226** has an almost circular, biconical oil chamber and a curved shoulder, which meets the wall at a carination. The shoulder is decorated with radial grooves and an 'Ionic column' motif on the nozzle. The filling hole is at the centre of shallow, funnel-like discus. The nozzle is long and rounded and the base consists of a concave disc. The lamp is made from fine, light brown clay, with a red to reddish brown slip.

**226** parallels an unprovenanced lamp in the Graeco Roman Museum<sup>112</sup> and probably belongs to a series of lamps found in Antinoe.<sup>113</sup> It is not certain where this lamp was made. A suggested date range extends from the first to second century AD.<sup>114</sup>

The next five lamps are Egyptian versions of the mouldmade discus lamp, a form that originated in Italy and was adopted in varying forms in many provinces of the Roman Empire. The earliest of these is **227**, which has a small, circular oil chamber and a circular discus which encompasses the entire upper surface of the oil chamber. It is decorated with a scallop shell and the filling hole is positioned just below the hinge of the shell. The nozzle is rounded at the end and is decorated with a pair of double scroll volutes extending to the shoulder. The lamp stands on a ring base. It has been made from fine, pale brown clay and has a yellowish red to black slip.

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<sup>109</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 234; Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 195.

<sup>110</sup> Rotroff (1997) p. 510.

<sup>111</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 105.

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.* fig. 194.

<sup>113</sup> Michelucci (1975) nos. 298-301.

The shape of the lamp and the nozzle form in particular indicate that **227** is a version of Loeschcke Type IV<sup>115</sup> and Bailey Type B from Italy.<sup>116</sup> The fabric indicates that it was probably manufactured in Alexandria, as it correlates to Mlynarczyk's Early Roman Alexandrian Fabric 1a-b.<sup>117</sup> No parallel is known, however for lamps closely resembling this one, compare a lamp published in Roman Ehnasya<sup>118</sup> and another from North Saqqara.<sup>119</sup> A number of Italian versions are also known.<sup>120</sup> A suggested date range spans the first century AD.

**228** has a circular oil chamber and discus, the latter decorated in relief with an image of Eros reclining on a lion skin, the right arm holding Heracles' club and the left his cup. The shoulder is decorated with an ovolo pattern encircling the discus. The nozzle is rounded and decorated with two volutes extending to the edge of the discus. The base is flat and circular and defined by a ridge. The handle consists of a low-set knob, an unusual feature for lamps of this shape and may be the result of a manufacturing accident, when the top part of the handle was lost while being removed from the mould. The lamp is made from fine, pale yellow clay, with a reddish yellow slip.

The shape of the lamp and the nozzle form in particular indicate that **228** is an Egyptian version of Loeschcke Type V<sup>121</sup> and Bailey Type C from Italy,<sup>122</sup> although the low set knob handle is unusual and replaces the standard ring handle found on Italian versions. No parallel is known to this lamp, however for a similar lamp shape, compare a lamp found at Kôm Abou Bellou (Terenouthis),<sup>123</sup> although it bears a ring handle and a different discus image. For a similar discus image, compare a lamp of possible Alexandrian origin, now in the British Museum.<sup>124</sup> Bailey dates this Italian type from the middle of the first to early second century AD,<sup>125</sup> however as provincial versions were usually manufactured slightly later, the likely date would probably

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<sup>114</sup> Mlynarczyk (1997) p. 105.

<sup>115</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 225.

<sup>116</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 184.

<sup>117</sup> Mlynarczyk (1998) pp. 204-5.

<sup>118</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LVI: C 90.

<sup>119</sup> Bailey (2001) no. 17.

<sup>120</sup> May (1984) no. 7; Hellmann (1987) no. 53; Schäfer (1990) no. 15.

<sup>121</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 228.

<sup>122</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 184.

<sup>123</sup> Hawwass (1979) fig. 5: 2148.

<sup>124</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 1951 *EA*.

<sup>125</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 185.

extend from the late first to the middle of the second century AD. It is more than likely that this lamp also was made in Alexandria.

**229-30** are almost identical and were probably made in parallel moulds, although **230** is more worn than its counterpart. Both have a circular oil chamber and a circular discus, decorated by a band of small tongues. The flat shoulder is decorated with four concentric grooves and the small central filling hole is defined by two ridges. The broad nozzle is flared at the end and decorated on the top by two double scroll volutes extending to the shoulder. Both lamps stand on a ring base and are unsigned. **229** is made from fine, light reddish brown clay and **230** is made from fine, pale brown clay and both are coated in a red slip.

The lamps are Egyptian versions of Loeschcke Type I<sup>126</sup> and Bailey Type A<sup>127</sup> from Italy. Many parallels are known, including a lamp published in Roman Ehnasya,<sup>128</sup> examples found at Canopus,<sup>129</sup> Gabbary,<sup>130</sup> Kom el-Dikka<sup>131</sup> and Athribis in the Delta,<sup>132</sup> as well as lamps of unknown provenance in museum collections, listed in the catalogue entry. Compare also lamps from the same series, but of slightly different form from the Fayoum<sup>133</sup> and unprovenanced lamps in Berlin<sup>134</sup> and the Warschaw Collection.<sup>135</sup> Many of the lamps are signed PHOETASPI or PHOETAS, the mark probably being the most common of any workshop in Alexandria in the mid first century AD.<sup>136</sup> This workshop is known to have produced only a few particular shapes, including this one and it is probable that all lamps from this series derive from Alexandria and were made at the PHOETASPI workshop.

Lamps of this type were first introduced in Italy from the end of the first century BC to the beginning of the first century AD, the form becoming popular in Egypt from around the middle of the first century AD. The chronological range possibly extends

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<sup>126</sup> Loeschcke (1919) pp. 212-20.

<sup>127</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 126-7.

<sup>128</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LVI: R 20.

<sup>129</sup> Breccia (1928) pl. XXXIX: 2.

<sup>130</sup> Habachi (1936-7) fig. 10, lower left and middle row, fourth from left.

<sup>131</sup> Mlynarczyk (1998) fig. 6.

<sup>132</sup> Mlynarczyk (1974) no. 9, figs. 11-2.

<sup>133</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 375.

<sup>134</sup> Heres (1972) no. 110.

<sup>135</sup> Israeli and Avida (1988) no. 22.

<sup>136</sup> Mlynarczyk (1998) p. 344.

to the early second century AD, as Bailey believes that the PHOETASPI workshop was not operating in Egypt until that time.<sup>137</sup>

**231** is a rather ordinary lamp produced from a worn mould. It has a circular oil chamber and a curved shoulder, which meets the wall at a sharp carination. The discus is circular and has an indistinguishable figure in relief at the centre. The nozzle is short and rounded and the base is plain and flat. The ring handle has a step at the top and is partially decorated with two incised lines. The lamp is made from fine, yellowish red clay and has a matt to glossy red slip.

Lamps of this shape are Egyptian versions of Loeschcke Type VIII,<sup>138</sup> the step set within the top of the handle being a feature particular to lamps of this shape from Egypt. The fabric, shape and worn discus motif display great similarity with other lamps from Alexandria<sup>139</sup> and it is more than likely that this lamp was made there. The fact that the relief decoration is indistinguishable makes it impossible to track down lamps produced in parallel moulds. In fact, observing the general degraded nature of comparable Alexandrian lamps, it may have been common practice to make lamps from this series using only second-hand moulds. The image within this lamp may have depicted Isis or Serapis, popular choices for Alexandrian lamp makers of the early Roman period.<sup>140</sup> For lamps of the same series, compare an example published by Petrie in Roman Ehnasya,<sup>141</sup> lamps found or purchased in Alexandria,<sup>142</sup> as well as lamps of unknown provenance now in Berlin<sup>143</sup> and Toronto.<sup>144</sup> Dating is based on typological factors and a suggested range extends from the second half of the first to the first half of the second century AD.<sup>145</sup>

**232** is unusual mould-made lamp, fashioned in the shape of a boat. It has a boat-shaped oil chamber, tapering upwards to a point at both ends. The deck is defined by a

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<sup>137</sup> Bailey (1980) p. 218.

<sup>138</sup> Loeschcke (1919) p. 237.

<sup>139</sup> For further discussion, see Bailey (1988) pp. 223-4; Mlynarczyk (1998) p. 344.

<sup>140</sup> Mlynarczyk (1998) pp. 344-5.

<sup>141</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LIII: C 20f.

<sup>142</sup> Cahn-Klaiber (1977) nos. 328-9; Bailey (1988) no. Q 2036; Mlynarczyk (1998) fig. 18: b-d; Anson and Hannah (1999) no. 7.

<sup>143</sup> Heres (1972) nos. 456-66.

<sup>144</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 455.

<sup>145</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 224.

raised edge, with a 'walkway' surrounding it. An almost rectangular cabin is placed towards the back of the deck. The filling hole has been pierced through the top of the deck and the partially broken nozzle forms part of the bow, with the remains of a triangular wick hole. The base is plain and oval-shaped and the handle forms part of the stern, which rises higher than the bow. Projecting from the side are two rectangular lugs, which have been pierced, either for suspension or to house small oars. The lamp is made from semi-fine, reddish brown to brown clay and is unslipped.

The shape of the boat is probably a Canopus boat and only two parallels are known, one published in Roman Ehnasya,<sup>146</sup> and another of unknown origin, now in the British Museum.<sup>147</sup> Boat-shaped lamps were popular and several versions were made, possibly as votive offerings for the protection of seafarers.<sup>148</sup> For similar shapes to 232, compare lamps found at Theadelphia,<sup>149</sup> the Fayoum<sup>150</sup> and Dover in England,<sup>151</sup> as well as examples of unknown Egyptian provenance from the Kaufmann<sup>152</sup> and Fouquet<sup>153</sup> collections and an unpublished lamp now in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.<sup>154</sup> For boat-shaped lamps of different form, compare lamps from Alexandria,<sup>155</sup> two more from the Kaufmann collection<sup>156</sup> and examples in Warsaw,<sup>157</sup> Hannover<sup>158</sup> and the Anawati Collection.<sup>159</sup>

None of these lamps derive from excavated contexts and dating is therefore largely guesswork. A probable chronological range would extend from the first to second century AD, when many plastic lamps were manufactured throughout Egypt.

The next seventeen lamps are of a particular mouldmade form unique to the workshops of Egypt. Lamps of this type were first systematically catalogued by Petrie

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<sup>146</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIX: T 5.

<sup>147</sup> Walters (1914) no. 393; Bailey (1988) no. Q 1989.

<sup>148</sup> See Karivieri (1996) p. 62; Stewart (2000) p. 15, footnote 31.

<sup>149</sup> Breccia (1928) pl. LXXIII: 9.

<sup>150</sup> Göttlicher (1978) pl. 23: 293.

<sup>151</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 410.

<sup>152</sup> Kaufmann (1915) pl. 66: 675.

<sup>153</sup> Perdrizet (1921) no. 301, pl. CXXXVI: top left.

<sup>154</sup> Egyptian Museum Inventory No. 89104.

<sup>155</sup> Hellmann (1987) no. 231.

<sup>156</sup> Kaufmann (1915) pl. 66: 673-4.

<sup>157</sup> Bernhard (1955) no. 557.

<sup>158</sup> Mlasowsky (1993) no. 419.

<sup>159</sup> Djuric (1995) nos. C63-4.

in 1905,<sup>160</sup> who assigned different names to types according to the relief decoration on the shoulder, for instance Frog Lamps, Frog and Corn Lamps and Echinus Lamps. The term 'Frog Lamps' has become the general term for lamps of all decorative styles, even when a frog motif is not present. Bailey calls these Neo-Hellenistic Lamps,<sup>161</sup> as they continue to display many of the features of Ptolemaic products, although they vary slightly in their general shape.

Neo-Hellenistic lamps have a biconical oil chamber, usually with the upper and lower halves meeting at a carination. The shape at first is circular, although horseshoe and kidney shapes are also known and this gradually changes to a piriform shape. A standard feature is a small, funnel-like rim, which surrounds the small filling hole. At first, the nozzle is either flared or rounded, often with single-scroll volutes or plain ridges extending to the shoulder. Over time, the nozzle becomes fully integrated within the oil chamber of the lamp. The relief decoration is placed on the shoulder, surrounding the rim and commonly consists of the body parts of a frog, or possibly a monkey.<sup>162</sup> The significance of the frog on Egyptian lamps has been discussed by several authors,<sup>163</sup> the motif generally associated with Heket, goddess of birth and fertility and subsequently, the theme of resurrection or rebirth. Such an association was adopted by early Christians and many of the late frog lamps, such as 249 were often decorated on the nozzle with a cross motif, indicating that the symbolism of the frog was carried over into early Christian belief.

The earliest frog decoration is often placed on the shoulder in conjunction with cross-hatched ridges, forming small squares or granulations. These were seen by Petrie as representations of ears of corn, by Mlynarczyk as the mottled skin of the frog<sup>164</sup> and by Shier as grains of wheat.<sup>165</sup> Another common motif is an animal placed in conjunction with a pair of palm leaves, sometimes referred to as a monkey in a palm tree or monkey and palm lamps.<sup>166</sup> Animals with webbed feet, however, are clearly representations of frogs. Bases are usually flat and defined by a groove, or consist of a

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<sup>160</sup> Petrie (1905) pp. 9-10.

<sup>161</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 226.

<sup>162</sup> *Ibid.* p. 25.

<sup>163</sup> Ristow (1961); Shier (1972) pp. 349-50; Mlynarczyk (1973) pp. 100-10; Shier (1978) p. 24.

<sup>164</sup> Mlynarczyk (1973) p. 92.

<sup>165</sup> Shier (1978) p. 25.

<sup>166</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 25-6.

low ring or disc base. Often a maker's mark has been impressed onto the base, often consisting of letters from the Greek alphabet, as in the case of the lamps from this collection, only the letters alpha and beta are present.

Neo-Hellenistic Lamps have been found in many parts of Egypt, using a variety of different clays and their origin and place of manufacture is uncertain. To judge from their findspots, however, it is probable that they were generally made in Upper Egypt.

The first nine lamps are different versions of Petrie's Frog and Corn type, also classified as Shier Type A 5.1-2<sup>167</sup> and Mlynarczyk Type S.a.<sup>168</sup> All have a double convex oil chamber and a distinct nozzle and most are decorated in relief with the rear and retracted hind legs of a frog and panels of granulations. **233-5** are from the same series and are almost identical, although the decoration on **233** is well-defined, **234-5** having been produced from worn or secondary moulds. They are made from fine to semi-fine red to reddish brown clay, **233** and **235** being coated in a red slip and **234** unslipped. It is a fairly common form, parallels having been found at Ehnasya,<sup>169</sup> Qâw,<sup>170</sup> Edfu,<sup>171</sup> Athribis,<sup>172</sup> Medinet Madi,<sup>173</sup> Karanis,<sup>174</sup> Kôm Abou Bellou (Terenouthis),<sup>175</sup> Douch,<sup>176</sup> Hadra<sup>177</sup> and Helwan,<sup>178</sup> as well as many lamps of unknown provenance listed in the catalogue.

**236** is a smaller version of the previous three, the nozzle being smaller and the granulations on the shoulder being quite distinct, having been divided into only three rows. It is made from fine, reddish brown clay, with a reddish brown to dark red slip. It parallels an example published by Petrie in Ehnasya,<sup>179</sup> as well as lamps from Karanis<sup>180</sup> and unprovenanced examples in London<sup>181</sup> and Hannover.<sup>182</sup>

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<sup>167</sup> *Ibid.* p. 25.

<sup>168</sup> Mlynarczyk (1998) pp. 100-1.

<sup>169</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 36.

<sup>170</sup> Steckewey (1936) pl. 30: 25.

<sup>171</sup> Michalowski *et al.* (1938) pl. XXXII: 29; Michalowski *et al.* (1950) pl. XXXII: 32.

<sup>172</sup> Mlynarczyk (1973) p. 92, fig. 15.

<sup>173</sup> Bresciani (1976) pl. XXI: 112.

<sup>174</sup> Shier (1978) no. 81.

<sup>175</sup> Hawwass (1979) fig. 5: 2142.

<sup>176</sup> Gascou (1980) pl. XCVIII: F.

<sup>177</sup> Mlynarczyk (1998) fig. 184.

<sup>178</sup> Anson and Hannah (1999) no. 51.

<sup>179</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 8.

<sup>180</sup> Shier (1978) no. 83.

**237-8** belong to the same series and are quite similar in shape and decoration, although **237** has a beta potter's mark on the base and **238** is larger. Both are decorated with the rear and retracted hind legs of a frog and the granulations are divided into two panels on either side, separated by spokes, which radiate from the edge of the rim to the edge of the shoulder. The granulations on **237** are formed by a cross-hatched pattern, forming small relief squares, those on **238** are more degenerated, consisting of rows of small, pecked notches. The nozzles of these lamps are now becoming more merged within the oil chamber, and this is especially evident on **239**. Shier classifies these as Type A 5.1b. **237** is made from semi-fine, light gray clay and is unslipped. **238** is made from light brown clay, with a pale red slip.

**237** parallels lamps from Ehnasya,<sup>183</sup> Clysmā-Qolzoum,<sup>184</sup> Karanis<sup>185</sup> and Alexandria,<sup>186</sup> as well as unprovenanced examples in Budapest,<sup>187</sup> Florence<sup>188</sup> Tübingen<sup>189</sup> and Bonn.<sup>190</sup> The decoration on **238** is rare and only one parallel is known. It is a lamp now in the British Museum<sup>191</sup> and is of unknown provenance.

Belonging to the same series as **237-8** is **239**. It has been made in a worn mould and as such, the relief decoration is difficult to distinguish. Only the rear quarters and the back legs of the frog and the radiating spokes are visible and it appears that no granulations are present. No lamps from a parallel mould are known.

Although **240** belongs to the Frog and Corn Type, the decoration does not include any frog body parts. It has been decorated on the shoulder by radiating bands of small squares or granulations. For a parallel, compare a lamp in Roman Ehnasya.<sup>192</sup>

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<sup>181</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2116 EA.

<sup>182</sup> Mlasowsky (1993) no. 357.

<sup>183</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 65.

<sup>184</sup> Bruyère (1966) pl. XVII: second last row, second from left.

<sup>185</sup> Shier (1972) no. 5; Shier (1978) nos. 92-3.

<sup>186</sup> Abd el Fattah (1998) fig. 27.

<sup>187</sup> Iványi (1935) no. 1027, pl. XLI: 11; Szentléleky (1969) no. 229.

<sup>188</sup> Michelucci (1975) no. 163.

<sup>189</sup> Cahn-Klaiber (1977) no. 128.

<sup>190</sup> Hübinger (1993) no. 287.

<sup>191</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 85; Bailey (1988) no. Q 2179.

<sup>192</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 78.



**241** bears the rear quarters and retracted hind legs of a frog, an ear of corn on either side of the rim and pronounced nozzle volutes extending to the shoulder. No granulations are present. It is made from semi-fine, light brown clay and is unslipped. **241** has been produced from a worn mould and bears somewhat degenerate ears of corn, more complete versions of which are evident on lamps from Ehnasya<sup>193</sup> and Armant<sup>194</sup> and another of unknown provenance in the British Museum.<sup>195</sup> **241** is also similar to other lamps found at Ehnasya,<sup>196</sup> Karanis<sup>197</sup> and Quseir al-Qadim,<sup>198</sup> in which the ear of corn is replaced by a pair of front legs.

The chronological range for lamps of this shape and decoration was widely debated over much of the twentieth century. Mlynarczyk provides a summary of the various discussions and different chronological ranges.<sup>199</sup> Typological factors tie these lamps to their Hellenistic predecessors and it is possible that the earliest examples were made at the end of the first century BC or the beginning of the first century AD.<sup>200</sup> Contextual evidence, especially from Mons Claudianus in Egypt's Eastern desert, has provided concrete proof that Frog Lamps such as **233-41** appeared in the late first century AD and it seems they continued to be made into the second century AD.<sup>201</sup>

At around the same time as the Frog and Corn lamps were being produced, other lamps of similar form, but different decoration were also emerging from potters' workshops. A common type was Petrie's so-called Corn and Palm Type,<sup>202</sup> also classified as Shier Type 5.2c.<sup>203</sup> This is represented by **242**. It has a similar-shaped oil chamber as the lamps bearing frog body parts, however the decoration on the shoulder incorporates two stylised palm branches with hooked ends, which extend along the length of the length of the shoulder and the edges of the rim. At the back of the lamp, between the two branches, is a large boss. Again the nozzle is decorated with two,

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<sup>193</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 6; Bailey (1988) no. Q 2157.

<sup>194</sup> Mond and Myers (1940) pl. XXVIII: L.25.

<sup>195</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2156.

<sup>196</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIII: F 25.

<sup>197</sup> Shier (1978) no. 109.

<sup>198</sup> Sidebotham (1982) pl. 60: dd.

<sup>199</sup> Mlynarczyk (1998) pp. 104-5.

<sup>200</sup> *Ibid.* p. 104.

<sup>201</sup> Bailey (1991) p. 41-2; Mlynarczyk (1998) p. 104.

<sup>202</sup> Petrie (1905) pp. 10-1.

<sup>203</sup> Shier (1978) p. 27.

single-scroll volutes, in between which are transversed grooves. The base is flat and undefined. The lamp has been made from fine, pale yellow clay and is unslipped.

The lamp is related to similar examples of the same series, in which either the palm leaves are curved around the rim, forming a wreath,<sup>204</sup> or the rear quarters of a frog are placed at the back, revealing a continuation with the frog lamp tradition.<sup>205</sup>

Parallels to this lamp are quite common, an example having been published by Petrie in Roman Ehnasya,<sup>206</sup> as well as others from at Qasr-Qārūn,<sup>207</sup> Deir-el-Medineh,<sup>208</sup> Karanis,<sup>209</sup> Kôm Abou Bellou (Terenouthis),<sup>210</sup> Elephantine (?)<sup>211</sup> and Alexandria.<sup>212</sup> Variations from the same series, all bearing slightly different palm leaves are held in Budapest<sup>213</sup> and the Kaufmann<sup>214</sup> and Anawati<sup>215</sup> Collections. The date range probably extends from the second to third century AD.

**243** is a version of the Corn and Palm Type, decorated with worn, stylised palm leaves and a worn boss at the back. It was produced from a worn mould and is made from semi-fine, yellowish red, without a slip. It parallels a lamp from Karanis.<sup>216</sup>

Related to **233-43** is **244**, which has a similar biconical oil chamber, although the nozzle is shorter and the decoration is quite stylised. On the shoulder is a band of eight radiating, stylised petals surrounding the rim, with an incised rectangle in the middle of each. On the nozzle are two stylised volutes, in between which is a torch motif. It is made from fine, brown clay, without a slip.

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<sup>204</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXV: P 24.

<sup>205</sup> *Ibid.* pl. LXV: P 18-20.

<sup>206</sup> *Ibid.* pl. LXV: P 25.

<sup>207</sup> Schwartz and Wild (1950) pl. XXI: 26-7.

<sup>208</sup> Bernhard (1955) no. 515.

<sup>209</sup> Shier (1972) no. 8; Shier (1978) nos. 128-9.

<sup>210</sup> Hawwass (1979) fig. 5: 2144.

<sup>211</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2189.

<sup>212</sup> Trost and Hellmann (1996) no. 183.

<sup>213</sup> Szentléleky (1969) no. 224.

<sup>214</sup> Kaufmann (1915) pl. 72, last row, far left; Selesnow (1988) no. 80.

<sup>215</sup> Djuric (1995) nos. C90-1.

<sup>216</sup> Shier (1978) no. 163.

**244** belongs to Shier Type A 5.2d<sup>217</sup> and Petrie's Loop Lamps, described as such because they bear 'a collar of loops' around the filling hole.<sup>218</sup> No lamp from a parallel mould has been located, however a lamp from the same series, bearing shorter 'petals' close to those on **244** has been found at Antinoe.<sup>219</sup> Similar lamps have been published from Roman Ehnasya<sup>220</sup> and Memphis,<sup>221</sup> as well as another example from Karanis.<sup>222</sup> A lamp of unknown provenance, bearing a parallel nozzle decoration, is also held by the British Museum.<sup>223</sup> A date of the second to third century AD is probably more than likely.

Gradually, over time, the nozzle on the Neo-Hellenistic Lamps became integrated within the body of the oil chamber, developing an almost circular, biconical oil chamber, with a triangular-shaped nozzle end. The decoration on the shoulder also becomes more stylised. **245-7** show this development.

**245** is decorated on the shoulder with a wreath, formed by two stylised palm leaves and the nozzle is flanked on either side by a single groove. The base is flat and has been stamped with an alpha potter's mark, which bears many abrasion marks in a past attempt to remove it. Many lamps from the same series also bear the same alpha mark. **245** is made from semi-fine, pale yellow clay and is unslipped.

This lamp is a later version of Petrie's Corn and Palm Type, classified also as Shier Type A 5.2c at Karanis.<sup>224</sup> It parallels a lamp from Karanis<sup>225</sup> and another of unknown provenance in Warsaw.<sup>226</sup> From the same series, bearing slightly different decoration, are lamps from Ehnasya,<sup>227</sup> Hermopolis Magna,<sup>228</sup> Memphis,<sup>229</sup> Medinet Madi,<sup>230</sup>

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<sup>217</sup> *Ibid.* p. 27.

<sup>218</sup> Petrie (1905) p. 9.

<sup>219</sup> Michelucci (1975) no. 292.

<sup>220</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXI: 34.

<sup>221</sup> Petrie (1910) pl. XL: 60.

<sup>222</sup> Shier (1978) no. 181.

<sup>223</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2152.

<sup>224</sup> Shier (1978) p. 27.

<sup>225</sup> *Ibid.* no. 164.

<sup>226</sup> Bernhard (1955) no. 523.

<sup>227</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXV: P 13-4.

<sup>228</sup> Roeder (1959) pl. 78: d.

<sup>229</sup> Szentléleky (1969) no. 227.

<sup>230</sup> Bresciani (1976) no. 212.

Karanis,<sup>231</sup> Akoris<sup>232</sup> and North Saqqara,<sup>233</sup> as well unprovenanced lamps listed in the catalogue entry.

Contextual evidence from Karanis places lamps of this shape from the late third to early fourth century AD<sup>234</sup> and the lamp from Akoris derives from a mid fourth century context.<sup>235</sup> The lamps from North Saqqara date similarly to the third and fourth century AD and it is probable that the same chronological range applies to **245**.

**246-7** are both decorated with stylised, linear representations of the frog motif and belong to Petrie's Frog Type<sup>236</sup> and Shier's Type A 5.2a.<sup>237</sup> Their shape is similar to **245** and therefore probably dates from the third to fourth centuries as well.

**246** has a sharply carinated oil chamber and an irregularly-shaped rim around the central filling hole. The frog motif has been mould-impressed and bears the rear quarters and both the front and back legs of the frog. Two pairs of obliquely-set grooves, with a ladder pattern in between, replace the usual volute motif on the nozzle. The lamp stands on a ring base, within which is a raised disc, stamped with an alpha potter's mark. It is made from pale yellow clay and is unslipped.

The stylised frog motif and the alpha potter's mark are common features of all lamps from this series, the features being so uniform, that Shier suggests they all originated from one workshop.<sup>238</sup> For parallels, compare lamps from Memphis,<sup>239</sup> Deir-el-Medineh,<sup>240</sup> Alexandria,<sup>241</sup> Karanis<sup>242</sup> and Kôm Abou Bellou (Terenouthis),<sup>243</sup> as well unprovenanced lamps published in Roman Ehnasya,<sup>244</sup> and others in Leiden,<sup>245</sup> Berlin,<sup>246</sup> Budapest,<sup>247</sup> Florence,<sup>248</sup> London<sup>249</sup> and the Kaufmann Collection.<sup>250</sup>

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<sup>231</sup> Shier (1978) nos. 154-60.

<sup>232</sup> Kawanishi (1995) fig. 146: 11.

<sup>233</sup> Bailey (2001) nos. 19-20.

<sup>234</sup> Shier (1978) p. 85.

<sup>235</sup> Kawanishi (1995) p. 215.

<sup>236</sup> Petrie (1905) pp. 9-10.

<sup>237</sup> Shier (1978) p. 27.

<sup>238</sup> *Ibid.* p. 27.

<sup>239</sup> Petrie (1910) pl. XL: 4.

<sup>240</sup> Bernhard (1955) no. 514.

<sup>241</sup> Cahn-Klaiber (1977) no. 134.

<sup>242</sup> Shier (1972) no. 7; Shier (1978) nos. 111-3.

<sup>243</sup> Hawwass (1979) fig. 5, middle of third row.

<sup>244</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIII: F 36-7.

**247** bears an even more stylised frog motif and is possibly a degenerate copy of lamps such as **246**. The decoration consists of the stylised front and back legs of a frog, without the usual rear quarters. A pair of impressed dots has been placed at the front and back of the rim and the nozzle has been decorated with two pairs of parallel grooves and a ladder pattern. The base is flat and undefined and bears a leaf potter's mark, consisting of incised chevrons and two impressed dots. The lamp is made from granular, light reddish brown clay, with a pale brown slip. This lamp may have derived from an excavation, as the number L.785-35 has been inscribed on the base. The origin of this number has not been located. **247** was not a common form and only two parallels are known, one each from Antinoe<sup>251</sup> and Karanis.<sup>252</sup>

**248-9** are late developments of the Neo-Hellenistic form, in which the biconical oil chamber, the integrated nozzle, the funnel-like rim around the filling hole and in some cases, the nozzle volutes are retained. The shape of the oil chamber is now piriform, and often a raised edge surrounds the wick hole. The base is usually flat and undefined and on some examples, as can be seen on **249**, a handle is placed at the back. The use of a high, conical handle on this lamp is not common, as strap, loop or flared loop handles were more popular for this shape.

**248** is decorated on the shoulder with three bosses, each with an impressed dot at the centre. The nozzle has also been decorated with two debased, single-scroll volutes, extending to the shoulder, in between which is an impressed ladder pattern. It is made from semi-fine, pale yellow clay and is unslipped.

**248** belongs to Petrie's Boss Type,<sup>253</sup> in which three or more bosses decorate the shoulder. Petrie believed that the bosses imitated rivets on metal lamps and the impressed dot at the centre of each certainly support this suggestion. No lamp from a parallel mould has been traced, but several lamps from the same series, all of slightly

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<sup>245</sup> Brants (1913) no. 1079.

<sup>246</sup> Ristow (1961) p. 65, fig. 13.

<sup>247</sup> Szentléleky (1969) nos. 219-20.

<sup>248</sup> Michelucci (1975) no. 182.

<sup>249</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2158.

<sup>250</sup> Kaufmann (1915) pl. 29, middle group, lower left; Selesnow (1988) no. 86.

<sup>251</sup> Michelucci (1975) no. 190.

<sup>252</sup> Shier (1978) no. 97.

<sup>253</sup> Petrie (1905) p. 12.

different decoration have been published in Roman Ehnasya.<sup>254</sup> Two other versions have been found at Hermopolis Magna<sup>255</sup> and another from Quseir al-Qadim.<sup>256</sup> Very little is known about the dating of these lamps and none come from excavated contexts. A chronological range from the third to fourth century is suggested.

**249** is crudely decorated on the shoulder with four animal legs extending from the edge of the rim, the toes formed by a series of small incised lines. The fact that the legs end in toes and not webbed feet, may indicate that instead of a representation of a frog, this depicts another animal, possibly a monkey or a dog. The conical handle may help complete the picture and possibly represents the tail of the animal. Radiating out from the rim is a band of small, incised lines. On top of the nozzle is the animal's head, almost square in shape, surrounded by a band of small incised lines. The small incised lines used to decorate the various parts may represent the body hair of the animal. The lamp is made from semi-fine, reddish brown clay, with a red slip.

No lamp from a parallel mould is known, however a number of lamps from the same series have been found at Karanis,<sup>257</sup> classified as Type D 2.2.<sup>258</sup> These examples are made from similar fabric as **249** and are quite close in design, suggesting again that they originate from a single workshop. For other lamps of close resemblance, compare one from Armant,<sup>259</sup> a surface find from Qasr Ibrîm,<sup>260</sup> and unprovenanced examples in Innsbruck<sup>261</sup> and the Kaufmann<sup>262</sup> and Anawati<sup>263</sup> Collections.

The large number of lamps from the excavations at Karanis provide the only source of dating for lamps of this shape. Here they range in date from the mid third to the fourth century AD, although typologically, a fourth century date seems more likely.

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<sup>254</sup> *Ibid.* pl. LXVII: B 2-10.

<sup>255</sup> Roeder (1959) pl. 77: aa, cc.

<sup>256</sup> Sidebotham (1982) pl. 60: w.

<sup>257</sup> Shier (1978) nos. 436-51.

<sup>258</sup> *Ibid.* p. 48.

<sup>259</sup> Mond and Myers (1940) pl. XXVIII: L36.

<sup>260</sup> Mills (1982) pl. XLVIII: 17.

<sup>261</sup> Noll (1937) no. 62.

<sup>262</sup> Selesnow (1988) nos. 436-51.

<sup>263</sup> Djuric (1995) no. C67.

**250-1** are a late development of Loeschcke Type VIII and both were probably made from parallel moulds. The lamps have a piriform-shaped oil chamber, biconical in profile, with a shallow, circular discus, decorated with a *crux comata* or Egyptian cross. The nozzle is rounded and integrated within the oil chamber, the nozzle of **250** being decorated with lunate ridges, forming simple volutes extending to the shoulder. The base of **250** is flat and circular, defined by a ridge and stamped with a leaf potter's mark. The base of **251** is flat and undefined. The handle consists of a tapered disc, decorated with grooves. **250** is made from fine, pale brown to pink clay and **251** from semi-fine, reddish yellow clay. Both are unslipped.

This lamp was a fairly common type and was probably made in Alexandria.<sup>264</sup> Numerous parallels are known. Compare examples from Achmim,<sup>265</sup> Canopus,<sup>266</sup> Clysma-Qolzoum (Suez),<sup>267</sup> Athribis,<sup>268</sup> the Fayoum,<sup>269</sup> Alexandria,<sup>270</sup> Qasrawet in north-western Sinai<sup>271</sup> and North Saqqara.<sup>272</sup> Many others in museum collection, of unknown provenance, are listed in the catalogue. For two lamps of the same series, bearing a variation of the cross motif, compare a lamp found at Lauriacum<sup>273</sup> and another now in the British Museum.<sup>274</sup> Lamps of this Egyptian form may also be related to a popular form found in Athens.<sup>275</sup> Common features include the circular discus, the integrated nozzle, the incised disc handle and the discus cross motif.

Dating of these lamps has rarely come from stratigraphically secure deposits, however Mlynarczyk's recent analysis of such lamps from Alexandria places them at the Great Sarapieion between 350 until its destruction in 391 AD and at Kom el-Dikka to the end of the fourth or early fifth century AD.<sup>276</sup> This has been supported by the finds at

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<sup>264</sup> Mlynarczyk (1995) p. 141; Mlynarczyk (1998) p. 348.

<sup>265</sup> Forrer (1893) pl. III: 2.

<sup>266</sup> Breccia (1928) pl. XLI: 2.

<sup>267</sup> Bruyère (1966) pl. XVII, top right.

<sup>268</sup> Mlynarczyk (1974) nos. 27-9.

<sup>269</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 474.

<sup>270</sup> Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) no. 149; Selesnow (1988) no. 243; Mlynarczyk (1995) figs. 2: b, 5: g, 14, 20; Mlynarczyk (1998) fig. 22: b.

<sup>271</sup> Oren (1982) pl. 29: C.

<sup>272</sup> Bailey (2001) no. 18.

<sup>273</sup> Deringer (1965) no. 348.

<sup>274</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 2067.

<sup>275</sup> Perlzweig (1961) no. 1143.

<sup>276</sup> Mlynarczyk (1995) p. 141, pp.173-4; Mlynarczyk (1998) p. 350.

Qasrawet<sup>277</sup> and a lamp from North Saqqara,<sup>278</sup> both dated to the end of the fourth century AD, as well as Athenian versions, dated to the second half of the fourth century AD. A suggested date range for lamps of unknown context would therefore extend from the mid fourth to early fifth century AD.

**252-3** both have similar form and fabric and differ mainly in their decorative motifs. Both have piriform-shaped oil chambers and are double convex in profile, the two halves meeting at a sharp carination. The almost circular discus is defined by ridges and decorated with a raised linear motif framing the central filling hole. The discus of **252** bears a rosette of six petals and the surrounding ridge is surrounded by a row of raised dots. The discus of **253** is decorated with a flared cross and raised circles in each quarter, with a band of circles and curved lines decorating the shoulder. Both lamps have a raised rim around the wick hole and a vertical strap handle. The base of **252** is slightly concave and oval in shape and is defined by a ridge. The base of **253** is flat and piriform, with no definition. The lamps are made from a fine, brown clay and are coated in a red slip, **253** bearing a glossy sheen. This clay type has been categorised by Hayes as Middle Egyptian Red-Burnished Ware.<sup>279</sup>

Numerous lamps of this form have been found in Egypt and have been classified as Shier Type D 1.2 at Karanis.<sup>280</sup> Many parallels are known. For **252**, compare lamps from Hermopolis Magna,<sup>281</sup> Clysmā-Qolzoum (Suez),<sup>282</sup> Antinoe<sup>283</sup> and Karanis,<sup>284</sup> as well as two lamps of indistinguishable decoration from Edfu.<sup>285</sup> **253** parallels lamps from Gurob,<sup>286</sup> Edfu,<sup>287</sup> Antinoe,<sup>288</sup> Karanis,<sup>289</sup> an unspecified site in Middle Egypt<sup>290</sup>

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<sup>277</sup> Oren (1982) p. 209.

<sup>278</sup> Bailey (2001) p. 128.

<sup>279</sup> Hayes (1980) pp. 120-1.

<sup>280</sup> Shier (1978) p. 47.

<sup>281</sup> Roeder (1959) pl. 78: e.

<sup>282</sup> Bruyère (1966) pl. XVII, second row, third from left.

<sup>283</sup> Guerrini (1974) pl. 38: 5.

<sup>284</sup> Shier (1978) no. 416.

<sup>285</sup> Michalowski *et al.* (1950) pl. XXXIII: 30; Bernhard (1955) no. 370.

<sup>286</sup> Loat (1904) pl. XVIII: 5.

<sup>287</sup> Bruyère *et al.* (1937) pl. XXXV: 6.

<sup>288</sup> Guerrini (1974) no. 9; Michelucci (1975) no. 383.

<sup>289</sup> Shier (1978) nos. 414-5.

<sup>290</sup> Hayes (1980) no. 480.



and a lamp published by Petrie in Roman Ehnasya.<sup>291</sup> Compare also a lamp bearing a different cross motif from Armant.<sup>292</sup>

It is most likely that lamps of this form and fabric derived from Middle Egypt, perhaps Antinoe or Hermopolis Magna, where a large number of the same type have been found. In 1981, Bailey suggested a late fifth to seventh century date for lamps found at Ashmunein, a range he narrowed down to the sixth and mid seventh century AD following further work at Ashmunein.<sup>293</sup> It is unlikely that the form continued after the Islamic conquest of Egypt in the mid seventh century AD.

**254** is an unusual shape in the repertoire of mouldmade Egyptian lamps and it is only the fabric, the handle and the distinct rim around the wick hole that point to an Egyptian origin. The lamp has a biconical, piriform-shaped oil chamber, the two halves meeting at a sharp carination. It has a flat, circular discus, defined by two concentric ridges and the nozzle is elongated, with a raised lip around the wick hole. The base is piriform-shaped and undecorated and the handle is strap-shaped. The lamp is made from semi-coarse, red to dark clay, with the remains of a gray slip.

**254** is clearly related to lamps such as **253-4**, in particular through the strap handle, the raised rim around the nozzle and the piriform-shaped base. The long nozzle and the more circular oil chamber, however, are unusual and so is the gray slip. The clay is most probably a Nile silt type. The only lamp of close resemblance is one found at Clysma-Qolzoum. It has a similar-shaped oil chamber, which is more evident in profile, although the lamp stands on a raised base and has been decorated with a number of crosses.<sup>294</sup> The typological similarities with the previous two lamps and the resemblance to the obviously Christian lamp from Clysma-Qolzoum probably dates **254** from the sixth to mid seventh century AD.

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<sup>291</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXVIII: X 52.

<sup>292</sup> Mond and Myers (1940) pl. XXVIII: L9; Hayes (1980) no. 477.

<sup>293</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 231.

<sup>294</sup> Bruyère (1966) pl. XXXII, third row, far right.



206

Inv.No. 62.738a

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 5.2cm, Width: 4.2cm, Maximum Height: 1.9cm.

Small, wheelmade bowl, curved floor and wall. Sides pinched in at sides to form narrow nozzle. Slightly concave base, with remains of left over clay during manufacture. Fine, brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay, with some small to medium white inclusions, numerous fine sparkling inclusions and some small voids. Chip on rim. Blackening around rim of nozzle.

Late fourth or early third century BC.

Close to: Bailey (1975) Q 516.



207

Inv.No. 62.738b

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 5.7cm, Width: 5.7cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Small, wheelmade bowl, curved floor and wall, flattened rim. Sides pinched in at sides to form nozzle. Slightly concave, circular, raised base. Fine, brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay, with some small to medium white inclusions, numerous fine sparkling inclusions and some fine to small voids. Chips on rim. No blackening.

Second half of third to early second century BC.

Close to: Mond and Myers (1934) pl. CXXX: 56f1, 56l, pl. CXXXIX: 56F1; Bailey (1975) Q 517-8.



208

Inv.No. AML 128

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.  
From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.  
Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.  
Length: 8.5cm, Width: 6.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.8cm.

Wheelmade, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder, defined by groove. Large central filling hole. Rounded nozzle, flat on top. High disc base, concave at centre. Large lug at left side, tapering to rounded end. Semi-fine, light red (2.5YR 6/6) clay, with many fine to small black and white inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and many small voids. Weak red (10R 5/3) slip, unevenly applied, runs on base, patches of wall not slipped. Surface abraded and slip worn, chips on rim of wick hole, nozzle and wall, white encrustation on exterior. Some blackening at tip of nozzle.

First half of third century BC or slightly later.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 25 B Prime.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LX: V 98; Osborne (1924) 6; Bailey (1975) Q 527; Michelucci (1975) 18; Cahn-Klaiber (1977) 57; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 16; Shier (1978) 2; Hayes (1980) 27; Selesnow (1988) 12; Tinh and Jentel (1991) 10; Mlynarczyk (1997) ph. 4 a-b; Blondé (1998) fig. 4 a-b.

Close to: Hayes (1980) 36; Hellmann (1987) 14; Mlynarczyk (1997) ph. 4 a-b.



209

Inv.No. AML 127

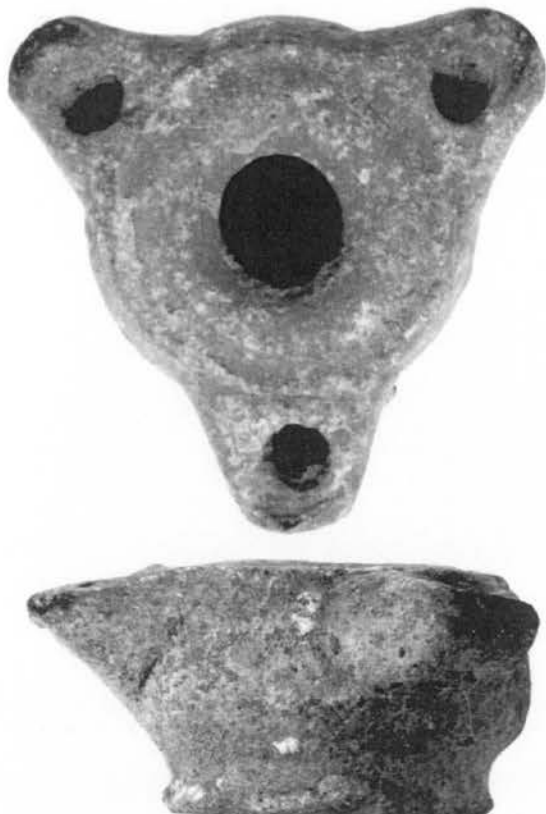
Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.  
Bequest of: Reverend David Arthur Collection.  
Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.  
Length: 7.5cm, Width: 6.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.7cm.

Wheelmade, circular oil chamber, with curved shoulder. Large central filling hole, defined by single groove. Rounded nozzle, almost flat on top. High, flat disc base. Large lug at left side, tapering to rounded end. Semi-fine, reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) clay, with a few fine to small black and white inclusions and numerous small to medium voids. Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) slip covering entire external surface. Surface and slip worn, chips on base and lug, thick, white encrustation on exterior. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

First half of third century BC or slightly later.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 25 B Prime.

Parallels: Variant of previous.



210

Inv.No. AML 120

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.  
From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.  
Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.  
Length: 7.2cm, Width: 7.0cm, Maximum Height: 3.5cm.

Wheelmade, circular oil chamber, curved shoulder defined by groove. Large central filling hole. Three nozzles, positioned at equal distances around oil chamber, rounded ends, tops sloping. High, slightly flared disc base, concave at centre, with wheelmarks. Semi-fine, red (2.5YR 5/6) clay, with some fine to small black and sparkling inclusions. Red (10R 5/6) slip on exterior, except base. Surface and slip worn. Some blackening at ends of nozzles.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 25 D.

First half of third century BC or slightly later.

Parallels: Cahn-Klaiber (1977) 63.

Close to: Walters (1914) 460; Bailey (1975) Q 528; Djuric (1995) C42; Bailey (1996) Q 528 bis.



211

Inv.No. 52.402

Provenance: Unknown.  
Presented by: Professor R.E. Smith.  
Place of Manufacture: The Fayoum (?).  
Length: 5.9cm, Width: 4.5cm, Maximum Height: 2.3cm.

Mouldmade, circular, biconical oil chamber. Flat, sunken rim, defined by ridge, with central filling hole. Long, rounded nozzle, flat on top, decorated with two worn volutes extending to shoulder. Concave disc base. Fin lug on left side, tapering upwards, partially pierced underneath. Fine, light red (2.5YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, numerous fine to small black and white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Red (10R 4/8) slip covering entire external surface. Fingerprint on wall. Surface abraded, slip worn and lost in parts. Blackening at nozzle end.

Late third to mid second century BC.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 33 A; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type E.b.2.  
Close to Bailey (1975) Q 524; Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 41.



212

Inv.No. 62.703

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.

Length: 8.6cm, Width: 6.1cm, Maximum Height: 2.6cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, with carination. Filling hole at centre of shallow, funnel-like rim, defined by groove. Curved shoulder. Fin lug on left side, tapering upwards. Long, rounded nozzle, curved on top. Ring base, concave at centre. Semi-fine, brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, some fine to medium white inclusions and some small voids. Red (10R 5/6) slip on upper oil chamber, with runs below carination and onto base. Surface and slip worn, one spall in carination. Slight blackening on nozzle.

Last quarter of third to early second century BC.

Type: Petrie (1905) Dolpin Type; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type A.a.2/plain.

Parallels: Kunze (1972) 2; Michelucci (1975) 32; Gualandi Genito (1977) 79; Hayes (1980) 82; Zoitopoulou and Fossey (1992) 15; Djuric (1995) C17; Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 5; Szymanska (1999) pl. III: 2.



213

Inv.No. 62.705

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Delta region or the Fayoum.

Length: 6.1cm, Width: 3.9cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber, biconical in profile. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Small filling hole at centre of shallow, funnel-like rim, defined by single groove. Tapering, almost pointed nozzle, flat on top. Worn ring base. Dolphin-shaped lug on left side. Fine, red (10R 5/6) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, some fine to small white inclusions and some fine to small voids and spalls. Unslipped. Chip on rim of wick hole. Slight blackening around rim of wick hole.

Last quarter of third to early second century BC.

Type: Petrie (1905) Dolpin Type; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type A.b. variant.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LX: V 75; Hayes (1980) 155.

Close to: Hayes (1980) 154; Bailey (1988) Q 2093; Zoitopoulou and Fossey (1992) 21; Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 10.



214

Inv.No. 62.690

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Delta region or the Fayoum.

Length: 8.0cm, Width: 4.6cm, Maximum Height: 2.8cm.

Mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber, biconical in profile, with plain, curved shoulder. Small filling hole at centre of shallow, funnel-like rim, defined by single ridge. Rounded nozzle, curved on top, with sloping wick hole and bulge around rim. Curved groove spanning width of nozzle below rim. Slightly convex, undefined base. Fine, reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some fine to small white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Dark red (10R 5/6) slip covering entire external surface. Surface and slip worn, gray stains on base. Slight blackening around rim of wick hole.

Last quarter of third to early second century BC.

Type: Petrie (1905) Dolphin Type; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type A.b. variant.

Parallels: Hayes (1980) 154; Bailey (1988) Q 2093; Zoitopoulou and Fossey (1992) 21.

Close to: Hayes (1980) 155; Bailey (1988) Q 2092; Zoitopoulou and Fossey (1992) 20.



215

Inv.No. 62.702

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.

Length: 7.9cm, Width: 6.2cm, Maximum Height: 2.9cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, double convex in profile. Central filling hole, defined by two ridges. Curved shoulder, defined by double ridge and decorated with worn petal or star shape pattern in relief. Tapering side lugs protruding on either side. Long, flared nozzle, decorated on top with two single-scroll volutes extending to shoulder and worn torch motif in between. Slightly raised disc base, concave at centre. Semi-fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some small white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Traces of pale red (10R 7/4) slip. Produced in worn mould, surface worn, crack extending from shoulder to base. No blackening.

First half of second century BC.

Type: Mlynarczyk (1997) Type G.

Parallels: Bliss and Macalister (1902) pl. 63: 3; Petrie (1905) pl. LVI: Rr, pl. LIX: S 43, 80; Petrie (1910) pl. XXXIII: 7; Walters (1914) 313; Waldhauer (1914) 111; Michalowski *et al.* (1938) pl. XXXII: 25; Bernhard (1955) 162; Colt (1962) 9; Karageorghis (1969) fig. 103; Menzel (1969) 591, 593; Szentlélek (1969) 34; Kunze (1972) 5; Bailey (1975) Q 592; Michelucci (1975) 428; Cahn-Klaiber (1977) 81-2; Gualindi Genito (1977) 78; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 235; Hayes (1980) 84; Hellmann (1987) 28; Zoitopoulou and Fossey (1992) 19; Derfler (1993) 73, pl. 31: 2; Mlasowsky (1993) 29-30; Mlynarczyk (1997) figs. 65-72.



216

Inv.No. 62.700

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.

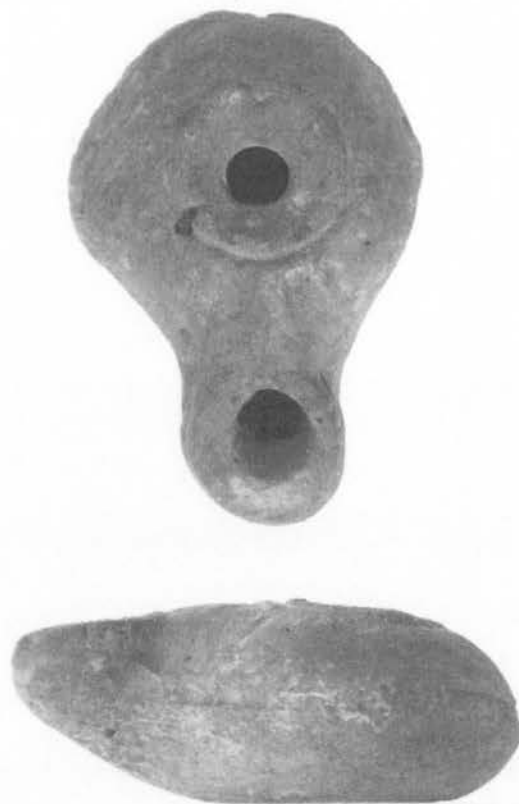
Length: 4.5cm, Width: 2.8cm, Maximum Height: 1.8cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, double convex in profile. Curved shoulder, decorated with six slight grooves radiating from central filling hole. Flat rim around filling hole. Long, rounded nozzle, curved on top. Slightly raised disc base. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some small white inclusions, a few medium black inclusions and some fine to small voids. Traces of pale red (10R 7/4) slip. Produced in worn mould, surface and slip worn, scratches on nozzle. No blackening.

Late second to first century BC.

Type: Shier (1978) Type A 4.5; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type L.a.2.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LIX: O 90; Shier (1978) 48; Hayes (1980) 199; Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 112; Anson and Hannah (1999) 49.



217

Inv.No. AML 124

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.

From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.

Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.

Length: 7.2cm, Width: 5.0cm, Maximum Height: 3.0cm.

Mouldmade, almost circular oil chamber, biconical in profile, with pared mould join. Shallow, funnel-like rim, defined by single groove. Central filling hole. Long, rounded nozzle, curved on top, flanked on either side by oblique groove, with wide, flat rim around wick hole. Flat disc base, defined by groove. Lug at left side, above mould join. Fine, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) clay, with numerous fine to small gray, black and white inclusions and some small to large voids. Weak red (10R 4/4) slip covering entire external surface. Surface pecked and chipped, slip worn away in many parts, brown staining on upper oil chamber. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

Late second to first century BC.

Type: Mlynarczyk (1997) Type L-Prime.a.1.

Close to: Mlynarczyk (1997) 119.



218

Inv.No. AML 125

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.  
From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.  
Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.  
Length: 6.6cm, Width: 4.6cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Mouldmade, almost circular oil chamber, biconical in profile, pared mould join. Shallow, funnel-like rim, defined by single groove. Central filling hole. Flared nozzle, curved on top, raised rim around wick hole, with curved ridge spanning width. Disc base, slightly concave at centre. Oval lug, with central groove at left side, set above mould join. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine to small gray, black and white inclusions and some fine sparkling inclusions, with one medium spall in nozzle. Weak red (2.5YR 5/2) slip covering upper external surface. Surface and slip worn and abraded, chip on rim of wick hole. No blackening.

Late second to first century BC.

Type: Mlynarczyk (1997) Type L-Prime.b.1.

Parallels: Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 122; Mlynarczyk (1998) fig. 11.c; Bailey (2001) 7.

Close to: Bailey (1975) Q 562; Gualandi Genito (1977) 90.



219

Inv.No. 47.288

Provenance: Unknown.  
Length: 8.5cm, Width: 5.6cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, shoulder meeting wall at carination. Curved shoulder. Shallow, funnel-like rim, defined by single ridge and groove, with central filling hole also defined by single ridge. Long, flared nozzle, flat on top, decorated with two incised ridges, in between which is lit torch, in relief, flame facing wick hole. Nozzle ridges terminate at an incised transverse volute decoration, below discus. Dolphin lug on left side. Ring base. Fine, red (2.5YR 5/6) clay, with some fine sparkling and black inclusions and some fine voids. Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) slip on entire external surface. Surface and slip worn in parts. Blackening on nozzle.

Second half of the second century to early first century BC.

Type: Mlynarczyk (1997) Type P-Prime.b.2.

Parallels: Menzel (1969) 517; Mlynarczyk (1974) fig. 2; Mlynarczyk (1978) 41; Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 172.





220

Inv.No. 94.67

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Mr Gordon Marr.

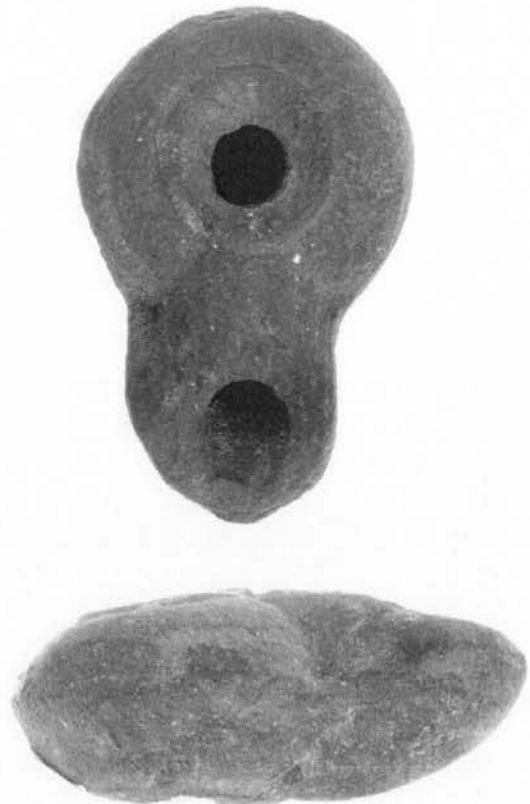
Length: 6.8cm, Width: 3.9cm Maximum Height: 2.9.

Mouldmade, almost-piriform shaped oil chamber, biconical in profile. Curved shoulder meets wall at pared mould join and decorated with band of closely-set radial grooves. Filling hole at centre of shallow, funnel-like rim. Long, rounded nozzle, curved on top, decorated with remains of single-scroll volutes extending to shoulder and groove at centre. Piriform-shaped, flat base, defined by groove. Fine, brown (7.5YR 5/3) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some medium to large white inclusions and a few small voids and spalls. Unslipped. Produced in worn mould, chips on rim of wick hole, black stains on part of surface. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

Late second to first century BC.

Type: Mlynarczyk (1997) Type L.a.2 variant.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LXI: U 70; Bailey (1975) Q 561; Michelucci (1975) 45; Mlynarczyk (1997) figs. 110-5.



221

Inv.No. 94.66

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Mr Gordon Marr.

Length: 4.1cm, Width: 2.7cm Maximum Height: 1.7.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber, biconical in profile. Curved shoulder meets wall at pared mould join. Filling hole at centre of shallow, funnel-like rim. Long nozzle, almost triangular at end and curved on top. Slightly raised, flat disc base. Semi-fine, brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, some fine to small white and black inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Surface abraded, chip on rim of wick hole. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

Late second to first century BC.

Type: Mlynarczyk (1997) Type L.b.2 variant.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LIX: O 92; Shier (1978) 48; Hayes (1980) 198-9.



222

Inv.No. 62.904

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.3cm, Width: 5.0cm, Maximum Height: 2.7cm.

Mouldmade, kidney-shaped oil chamber, biconical in profile. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination and decorated with worn band of impressed circles. Large filling hole at centre of shallow, funnel-like rim. Long, rounded nozzle, bulge on top and flat rim around wick hole. Flat disc base. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/3) clay, with some fine sparkling, white and black inclusions and numerous fine voids. Reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) slip on upper oil chamber, with runs below carination and onto base. Slip worn in parts. Some blackening inside nozzle.

Second to first century BC.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LIX: S 2, 18, 20, 22; Hayes (1980) 117-21.

Close to: Bernhard (1955) 172; Bailey (1980) Q 550 bis.

223

Inv.No. 84.09

Provenance: Unknown.

Bequest of: Professor Grafton Elliot Smith.

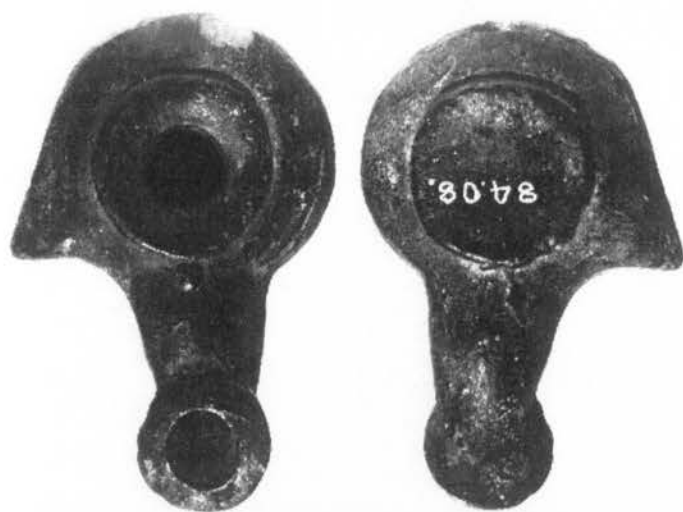
Length: 7.1cm, Width: 4.9cm Maximum Height: 2.1cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Central filling hole, at centre of shallow, funnel-like rim, defined by groove. Elongated, flared nozzle, sloping on top, decorated with two single-scroll volutes extending to shoulder and slight ridge between. Flat disc base. Fin lug on right side, tapering upwards. Semi-fine, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, some fine to small white inclusions and many fine voids. Red (10R 4/6) slip partially covering external surface, with runs onto base. Produced in worn mould, chip on shoulder, slip worn in parts. Blackening around rim of wick hole and onto nozzle.

End of second to first century BC.

Type: Petrie (1905) Dolphin Type; Shier (1978) Type A 4.4.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LIX: S 53, pl. LX: V 38-9; Shier (1978) 36; Hayes (1980) 137-9.



224

Inv.No. 84.08

Provenance: Unknown.

Bequest of: Professor Grafton Elliot Smith.

Length: 7.9cm, Width: 5.5cm Maximum Height: 2.3cm.

Place of Manufacture: Bubastis (?).

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Central filling hole, defined by wide, funnel-like rim. Elongated, rounded nozzle, curved on top, with slight bulge and flat raised rim around wick hole. Single raised dot at base of nozzle. Flat disc base. Pointed fin lug on left side, tapering upwards. Fine, brown (7.5YR 5/3) clay, with some fine black inclusions. Glossy, black (Color Chart 1 for Gley 2.5/N) slip covering entire external surface. Chip on shoulder, slip worn in parts. Blackening at end of nozzle.

End of second to first century BC.

Type: Petrie (1905) Dolphin Type; Shier (1978) Type A 4.4.

Close to: Kaufmann (1915) pl. 68, last row, third from right; Shier (1978) 21; Michelucci (1975) 40; Hayes (1980) 95; Anson and Hannah (1999) 68.



225

Inv.No. 80.47

Provenance: Unknown.

Purchased from: Mrs B. Cairns.

Length: 9.1cm, Width: 5.3cm.

Top half of mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Central filling hole, defined by ridge, at centre of shallow, funnel-like rim, also defined by ridge. Curved shoulder, decorated with radial grooves, interspersed with fine ladder patterns. Seven raised dots surround outside of discus. Elongated, tapering nozzle, almost flat on top, decorated with two parallel grooves and two single-scroll volutes extending to shoulder. Semi-fine, light red (2.5YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some small white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Produced in worn mould, most of wick hole lost, hole in shoulder, end of nozzle lost. Fingerprint on underside. No blackening.

First century BC.

Type: Howland (1958) Type 48 A variant.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LIX: O 5, 20; Bovon (1966) 208; Scheibler (1976) 507, pl. 92: h; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 234; Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 195.



226

Inv.No. 94.65

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Mr Gordon Marr.

Length: 8.6cm, Width: 5.6cm Maximum Height: 2.7.

Mouldmade, almost circular oil chamber, biconical in profile. Curved shoulder meets wall at carination. Central filling hole at centre of shallow, funnel-like rim. Shoulder decorated with radial grooves and Ionic column motif at base of nozzle. Long, rounded nozzle, curved on top, wick hole partially defined by single curved groove, with oblique ends. Slightly concave disc base. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with numerous fine to small black inclusions, some fine white and sparkling inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Red (2.5YR 5/6) to reddish brown (2.5YR 5/3) slip covering entire external surface. Slip worn, surface abraded in parts. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

First to second century AD.

Type: Mlynarczyk (1997) Type M variant.

Parallels: Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 194.

Close to: Michelucci (1975) 298-301.



227

Inv.No. AML 121

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.

From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.

Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.

Length: 5.9cm, Width: 3.9cm, Maximum Height: 1.8cm.

Mouldmade, small, circular oil chamber. Circular discus, defined by two grooves, decorated in relief with scallop shell. Off-centre filling hole, positioned just above scallop hinge. Nozzle flat on top, rounded at end, with two double-scroll volutes extending to shoulder. Ring base, flat at centre. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with a few fine sparkling inclusions, some small white inclusions and some fine voids and spalls. Yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) to black (7.5YR 2.5/1) slip covering entire external surface. Surface and slip worn, remaining slip flaking, chip on rim of wick hole. Some blackening at tip of nozzle.

First century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type IV variant; Bailey (1980) Type B variant.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LVI: C 90; May (1984) 7; Hellmann (1987) 53; Schäfer (1990) 15; Bailey (2001) 17.



228

Inv.No. AML 130

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.  
From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.  
Place of Manufacture: Alexandria (?).  
Length: 7.9cm, Width: 5.6cm, Maximum Height: 2.9cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Circular discus, defined by two ridges and decorated in relief with image of seated Eros, facing left, right arm holding club and left arm holding cup. Curved shoulder, meeting wall at carination, decorated by ovolo pattern. Small, off-centre filling hole, positioned beneath figure of Eros. Rounded nozzle, flat on top, with two single-scroll volutes extending to edge of discus. Flat, circular base, defined by groove. Low-set knob handle. Fine, pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4) clay, with numerous small black inclusions, some small white inclusions and a few medium to large brown inclusions. Remains of reddish yellow (5YR 6/8) slip on exterior. Surface worn. Some blackening at end of nozzle.

Late first to mid second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type V variant; Bailey (1980) Type C variant.

Close to: Hawwass (1979) fig. 5: 2148; Bailey (1988) Q 1951, for similar relief decoration.

229

Inv.No. AML 122

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.  
From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.  
Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.  
Length: 7.6cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 2.5cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Circular discus defined by two ridges and decorated by band of small tongues. Flat shoulder, decorated by four concentric grooves. Small, central filling hole defined by two ridges. Broad nozzle, flared at end, flat on top, with two double-scroll volutes extending to shoulder. Slightly raised ring base, flat at centre. Fine, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) clay, with some fine to small white and gray inclusions. Red (10R 5/6) slip covering entire external surface, unevenly applied. Surface worn, slip flaking in parts. No blackening.

Mid first to second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type 1 variant; Bailey (1980) Type A variant.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LVI: R 20; Waldhauer (1914) 176; Walters (1914) 613; Breccia (1928) pl. XXXIX: 2; Habachi (1936-7) fig. 10, lower left and middle row, fourth from left; Szentlélek (1969) 90; Mlynarczyk (1974) 9, figs. 11-2; Gualandri Genito (1977) 212; Franzius (1985) pl. 23: 4-5; Bailey (1988) Q 1899-1900; Hübinge (1993) 258; Mlynarczyk (1998) fig. 6.

Close to: Heres (1972) 110; Hayes (1980) 375; Israeli and Avida (1988) 22.



230

Inv.No. AML 123

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.  
From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.  
Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.  
Length: 7.9cm, Width: 5.9cm, Maximum Height: 2.6cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Circular discus defined by two ridges and decorated by band of small tongues. Flat shoulder, decorated by four concentric grooves. Small, central filling defined by two ridges. Broad nozzle, flared at end, flat on top, with two double-scroll volutes extending to shoulder. Slightly raised ring base, flat at centre. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 7/3) clay, with a few small gray inclusions. Red (10R 4/6) slip covering entire external surface. Produced in worn mould, surface worn, slip flaking in parts. Slight blackening at tip of nozzle.

Mid first to second century AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type 1 variant; Bailey (1980) Type A variant.

Parallels: as previous.



231

Inv.No. A.M.L. 126

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.  
From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.  
Place of Manufacture: Alexandria (?).  
Length: 8.8cm, Width: 6.0cm, Maximum Height: 4.0cm.

Mouldmade, circular oil chamber. Curved shoulder meets wall at sharp carination. Circular discus, no definition, with indistinguishable relief figure at centre. Off-centre filling hole, to right of figure. Short, rounded nozzle, curved on top. Almost flat, circular base, no definition. Ring handle, with step at top, partially decorated with two incised lines. Fine, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay, with some fine black, white and sparkling inclusions and numerous small voids. Matt to glossy red (10R 5/6) slip covering entire external surface. Produced in a worn mould, surface and slip worn. Some blackening around wick hole and onto shoulder.

150-250 AD.

Type: Loeschcke (1919) Type VIII variant.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LIII: C 20f; Heres (1972) 456-66; Cahn-Klaiber (1977) 328-9; Hayes (1980) 455; Bailey (1988) Q 2036; Mlynarczyk (1998) fig. 18: b-d; Anson and Hannah (1999) 7.



232

Inv.No. 62.704

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 9.2cm, Width: 5.4cm, Maximum Height: 4.3cm.

Mould-made, boat-shaped oil chamber, tapering upwards to a point at both ends, with curved sides. Top of lamp curved to form deck, defined by raised edge, with 'walkway' surrounding edge. Almost rectangular cabin placed towards back of deck. Straight-edged filling hole in front of cabin, nozzle an integral part of bow, with remains of triangular-shaped wick hole. Flat, plain, oval base. Handle formed as part of rise in stern. Rectangular-shaped vent hole at back of cabin. Two pierced, rectangular side lugs. Semi-fine, reddish brown (5YR 4/4) to brown (7.5YR 5/4) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some fine white inclusions and some small to medium voids. Unslipped. Tip of stern and section of deck and filling hole lost. No blackening.

First to second century AD.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LXIX: T 5; Walters (1914) 393; Bailey (1988) Q 1989.

Close to: Kaufmann (1915) pl. 66: 675; Perdrizet (1921) 301, pl. CXXVI, top left; Breccia (1928) pl. LXXIII: 9; Göttlicher (1978) pl. 23: 293, pl. 41: 522; Hayes (1980) 410.

Compare also: Kaufmann (1915) 673-4; Bernhard (1955) 557; Hellmann (1987) 231; Mlasowsky (1993) 419; Djuric (1995) 63-4.

Unpublished example: one in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo: Inv. No. 89104.

233

Inv.No. 98.104

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.2cm, Width: 6.6cm, Maximum Height: 2.9cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile. Small, shallow, funnel-like rim, defined by single ridge. Central filling hole bordered by ridge. Relief shoulder decoration of stylized frog, rear quarters, retracted hind legs and webbed feet positioned behind rim, body wrapped around rim and circular, stylized head at front, decorated with impressed cross. On both sides of frog is cross-hatched pattern, in relief. Long nozzle, flared at end, sloping on top and decorated by single-scroll volutes, between which is band of chevrons, in relief. Extending from scrolls of volutes and flanking nozzle are two bands of three small notches. Flat, circular base, defined by deep groove. Fine, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay, with many fine sparkling inclusions, some fine white and black inclusions and some fine to small voids. Remains of red (10R 5/6) slip covering entire external surface. Surface and slip worn. No blackening.

Late first to second century AD.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 24.

Type: Petrie (1905) Frog and Corn Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.1a; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type S.a.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 36; Iványi (1935) 1025, pl. XLI: 9; Steckeweh (1936) pl. 30: 25; Michalowski *et al.* (1938) pl. XXXII: 29; Michalowski *et al.* (1950) pl. XXXII: 32; Kunze (1972) pl. 11: 26; Mlynarczyk (1973) p. 92, fig. 15; Michelucci (1975) 155; Bresciani (1976) pl. XXI: 112; Gualandi Genito (1977) 580; Shier (1978) 81; Hawwass (1979) fig. 5: 2142; Gascou (1980) pl. XCVIII: F; Zaccaria Ruggio (1980) 203; Bailey (1988) Q 2109-12; Selesnow (1988) 77-8; Djuric (1995) 88; Mlynarczyk (1997) fig. 184; Anson and Hannah (1999) 51.



234

Inv.No. 62.730

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 7.8cm, Width: 6.4cm, Maximum Height: 3.1 cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile. Small, circular rim, defined by ridge, at centre of which is small, central filling hole, also defined by ridge. Worn shoulder decoration of retracted hind legs and webbed feet of frog extending from behind discus. On either side of discus is panel of pecked notches in rows. Almost squared nozzle, flat on top and decorated with two single scroll volutes extending to rim, in between which is worn chevron pattern. Flat disc base, defined by single groove. Semi-fine, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some small black and white inclusions and some small voids. Unslipped. Surface worn, crack along mould join, pierced hole on shoulder. No blackening.

Late first to second century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Frog and Corn Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.1a; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type S.a.

Parallels: variant of previous.



235

Inv.No. 62.725

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.3cm, Width: 6.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.3cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Small, shallow rim, defined by ridge. Central filling hole bordered by ridge. Relief shoulder decoration of stylized frog's rear quarters and retracted hind legs, connected to back of rim. On either side of rim are two panels, decorated with rows of squares. Rounded nozzle, sloping on top and decorated with two single-scroll volutes extending to rim, between which is worn torch motif. Slightly raised, flat disc base, defined by groove. Fine, red (2.5YR 5/6) clay, with a few small white inclusions, numerous fine sparkling inclusions and some fine voids. Remains of weak red (10R 5/4) slip covering entire external surface. Produced in worn mould, worn surface with slip flaking in parts, cracks along mould join and on oil chamber, nozzle and base. Heavy blackening around wick hole and on top of nozzle.

Late first to second century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Frog and Corn Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.1a; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type S.a.

Parallels: variant of previous.





236

Inv.No. 98.107

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 6.6cm, Width: 5.4cm, Maximum Height: 3.7cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Small, funnel-like rim, defined by single ridge. Central filling hole bordered by ridge. Relief shoulder decoration of rear quarters, retracted hind legs and webbed feet of frog, extending from rim, with three rows of dots. Shoulder defined by ridge, incised with oblique lines. Short, rounded nozzle, sloping on top, decorated by single-scroll volutes, between which is band of chevrons, in relief. Flat, circular base, defined by groove. Fine, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay, with numerous fine, sparkling inclusions, a few small white and black inclusions and some fine voids. Reddish brown (10R 4/8) to dark red (10R 3/6) slip covering entire external surface. Surface and slip worn. No blackening.

Late first to second century AD.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 25.

Type: Petrie (1905) Frog and Corn Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.1a; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type S.a.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 8; Shier (1978) 83; Bailey (1988) Q 2116 EA; Mlasowsky (1993) 357.

237

Inv.No. 98.105

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 9.0cm, Width: 7.9cm, Maximum Height: 3.1cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Filling hole at centre of small, funnel-like rim, defined by single groove and one ridge. Radiating from ridge are four spokes, which divide shoulder into two pairs of panels. Panels decorated with rows of small relief squares. At back of rim are rear quarters, retracted hind legs and webbed feet of frog. Rounded nozzle, decorated on top with ladder pattern, which extends from impressed circle at edge of rim to wick hole. An obliquely-set ladder pattern flanks either side of nozzle. Ring base, decorated with an incised beta. Semi-fine, light gray (2.5Y 7/2) clay, with numerous fine black inclusions, some small red-brown inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine voids. Unslipped. Surface worn in parts, delamination on nozzle, cracks on base, remains of wick in wick hole. Traces of blackening on nozzle.

Late first to second century AD.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 23.

Type: Petrie (1905) Frog and Corn Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.1b; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type S.a.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 65; Iványi (1935) 1027, pl. XLI: 11; Bruyère (1966) pl. XVII, second last row, second from left; Szentléleky (1969) 229; Shier (1972) 5; Michelucci (1975) 163; Cahn Klaiber (1977) 128; Shier (1978) 92-3; Hübinge (1993) 287; Abd el Fattah (1998) fig. 27.



238

Inv.No. 62.722

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 11.3cm, Width: 9.9cm, Maximum Height: 4.2cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Filling hole at centre of small, funnel-like rim, defined by single groove and one ridge. Radiating from ridge are six spokes, which divide shoulder into two pairs of panels. Panels decorated with rows of notches. At back of rim are rear quarters and retracted hind legs of frog. Rounded nozzle, sloping on top and decorated with ladder pattern, extending from circle at edge of discus to single curved line above wick hole. Obliquely-set ladder pattern flanks either side of nozzle. Slightly concave, ring base, defined by groove. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with many fine to small sparkling inclusions, some fine black and white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Pale red (10R 7/3) slip, unevenly applied covering entire external surface. Surface worn in parts, chips on wall below carination. No blackening.

Late first to second century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Frog and Corn Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.1b; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type S.a.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 85; Bailey (1988) Q 2179.



239

Inv.No. AML 129

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.

From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.

Length: 7.4cm, Width: 6.2cm, Maximum Height: 3.3cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Slightly off-centre filling hole surrounded by small, funnel-like rim, defined by groove. Radiating from groove are four spokes, which divide shoulder into two pairs of panels. Worn shoulder decoration of rear quarters and retracted hind legs of frog positioned behind discus and front frog legs at nozzle end. Short, rounded nozzle, sloping on top, decorated with two parallel grooves, in between which is ladder pattern. Uneven, circular base defined by single groove. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with numerous fine gray, black and white inclusions. Slight traces of red (10R 4/8) slip on walls. Surface worn, small hole in wall. Remains of a fingerprint on shoulder. Slight blackening around wick hole.

Late first to second century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Frog and Corn Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.1b; Mlynarczyk (1997) Type S.a.



240

Inv.No. 82.17

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Mrs M.J. Mashford.

Length: 6.6cm, Width: 5.0cm, Maximum Height: 2.8cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Filling hole at centre of small, funnel-like rim, defined by ridge. Relief shoulder decoration of radiating bands of small squares. Short, rounded nozzle, sloping on top, with three parallel ridges. Concave, undefined base. Fine, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay, with some fine to small black and white inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Surface scratched. Blackening around wick hole and onto nozzle.

Late first to second century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Frog and Corn Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.1.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LXIV: E 78.



241

Inv.No. 62.905

Provenance: Unknown.

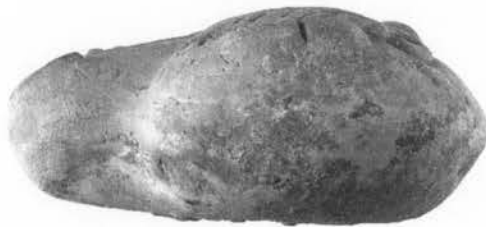
Length: 6.5cm, Width: 5.4cm, Maximum Height: 3.5cm.

Mould-made, circular oil chamber, double convex in profile. Shallow, funnel-like rim surrounding central filling hole. Relief shoulder decoration of rear quarters and retracted hind legs of frog positioned behind rim and at either side, ear of corn. Short, rounded nozzle, decorated with two single-scroll volutes, in between which is ladder pattern. Wick hole defined by radiating incised lines. Flat, undefined base. Semi-fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/3) clay, with numerous fine sparkling and some fine to small white inclusions and a few fine voids. Unslipped. Surface worn, cracks on surface and mould join, dark staining on top of lamp. Blackening around wick hole and onto wall.

Late first to second century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Corn and Palm Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.2c.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LXIII: F 25, pl. LXIV: E 6; Mond and Myers (1940) pl. XXVIII: L.25; Shier (1978) 109; Sidebotham (1982) pl. 60: dd; Bailey (1988) Q 2156-7.



242

Inv.No. AML 131

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.  
From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.  
Length: 8.0cm, Width: 7.1cm, Maximum Height: 3.5cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Central filling hole surrounded by wide, funnel-like rim. Relief shoulder decoration of two stylized palm branches, with hooked ends. Large boss between branch ends, with pair of bosses at either side of branches. Long nozzle, sloping on top, decorated with two, single-scroll volutes extending to shoulder, in between which is ladder pattern. Flat, plain, undefined base. Fine, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) clay, with numerous small black inclusions, a few small brown inclusions and a few fine voids. Unslipped. Some blackening around rim of wick hole.

Second to third century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Corn and Palm Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.2c.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LXV: P 25; Kaufmann (1915) pl. 72, last row, far left; Miner (1947) pl. LXXXI: 631; Schwartz and Wild (1950) pl. XXI: 26-7; Bernhard (1955) 515; Szentl leky (1969) 224; Shier (1972) 8; Michelucci (1975) 211; Gualandi Genito (1977) 570; Shier (1978) 128-129, Hawwass (1979) fig. 5: 2144; Bailey (1988) Q 2189; Bailey (1996) Q 2189 bis; Trost and Hellmann (1996) 183.

Close to: Selesnow (1988) 80; Djuric (1995) C90-1.



243

Inv.No. 62.726

Provenance: Unknown.  
Length: 8.3cm, Width: 7.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.4cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Shallow, funnel-like rim surrounding central filling hole. Relief shoulder decoration of two stylized palm branches, with central rib, curved at ends, between which is single boss. Short, rounded nozzle, double grooves flanking either side, with notched ridge defining wick hole. Ring base. Semi-fine, yellowish red (5YR 5/6) clay, with many fine sparkling inclusions, some fine to small black and white inclusions and some fine to small voids. Unslipped. Surface worn and delaminating, two halves of lamp have separated at mould-join. No blackening.

Second to third century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Corn and Palm Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.2c.

Parallels: Shier (1978) 163.



244

Inv.No. 62.727

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 6.9 cm, Width: 5.4cm, Maximum Height: 3.3cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Central filling hole surrounded by shallow, funnel-like rim. Shoulder decorated with eight rectangular, stylised 'petals' radiating from rim, each decorated with incised rectangle. Rounded nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, sloping on top, with two stylised volutes extending to shoulder and stylised torch motif in between. Notched band defines wick hole. Flat, undefined, almost circular base. Fine, brown (7.5YR 5/3) clay, with numerous fine sparkling and white inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Surface abraded. Fingerprint on wall, beneath carination. Blackening around wick hole and onto nozzle and oil chamber.

Second to third century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Loop Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.2d.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LXI: L 34; Petrie (1910) pl. XL: 60; Michelucci (1975) 292; Shier (1978) 181; Bailey (1988) Q 2152.

245

Inv.No. AML 132

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.

From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.

Length: 8.7cm, Width: 7.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.0cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Filling hole at centre of wide, funnel-like rim, defined by groove. Shoulder decorated with wreath of two stylised palm branches, both bearing single boss at front end. Each boss impressed by dot. Short, triangular nozzle, single groove flanking either side of nozzle, with ridge defining wick hole. Flat, undefined base, at centre of which is alpha potter's mark. Abrasion on base shows attempt to remove mark. Semi-fine, pale yellow (2.5Y 8/2) clay, with numerous fine to small black inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and some fine voids. Unslipped. Some blackening at tip of nozzle.

Third to fourth century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Corn and Palm Type.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LXV: P 84; Bernhard (1955) 523; Shier (1978) 164.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LXV: P 13-4, 82, 86; Osborne (1924) 99; Roeder (1959) pl. 78: d; Szentléleky (1969) 227; Bresciani (1976) 212; Cahn Klaiber (1977) 132; Shier (1978) 154-60; Selesnow (1988) 84; Hübinger (1993) 291; Kawanishi (1995) fig. 146: 11; Bailey (2001) 19-20.



246

62.720

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 8.0cm, Width: 7.1cm, Maximum Height: 3.3cm.

Mould-made, almost circular oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Irregularly-shaped, funnel-like rim, with central filling hole and surrounded by impressed stylised frog. Rear quarters and retracted hind legs positioned at back of rim and front legs at sides. Two pairs of obliquely-set grooves with ladder pattern extend to wick hole. Rounded nozzle integral part of oil chamber, with ridge defining wick hole. Ring base, defined by groove, within centre of which is raised disc, impressed with stylised alpha potter's mark. Fine, pale yellow (5Y 8/3) clay, with a few fine sparkling inclusions, numerous fine black inclusions, some fine to small brown inclusions and many fine voids. Unslipped. Some blackening around wick hole.

Third to fourth century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Frog Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.2a.

Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LXIII: F 36-7; Petrie (1910) pl. XL: 4; Brants (1913) 1079; Kaufmann (1915) pl. 29, middle group, lower left; Bernhard (1955) 514; Ristow (1961) p. 65, fig. 13; Szentlélek (1969) 219-20; Shier (1972) 7; Michelucci (1975) 182; Cahn-Klaiber (1977) 134; Shier (1978) 111-3; Hawwass (1979) fig. 5, middle of third row; Bailey (1988) Q 2158; Selesnow (1988) 86.

247

Inv.No. 89.33

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 7.8cm, Width: 6.2cm, Maximum Height: 3.6cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, double convex in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Small, funnel-like rim, defined by groove, with central filling hole. Shoulder decoration of stylised frog legs, wrapping around rim, with pair of impressed dots at back and front of rim. Rounded nozzle integral part of oil chamber, decorated with two pairs of parallel grooves and ladder pattern in between. Flat, undefined base, with worn leaf potter's mark of incised chevrons and impressed dots. Granular, light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4) clay, with many fine black and sparkling inclusions and some fine voids. Very pale brown (10YR 7/4) slip covering entire external surface. Surface and slip worn in parts, chips in rim of wick hole and bottom of nozzle, crack in base, remains of brown sediment on upper surface. Base inscribed in black ink 'L.785-35'. No blackening.

Third to fourth century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Frog Type; Shier (1978) Type A 5.2a.

Parallels: Michelucci (1975) 190; Shier (1978) 97.



248

Inv.No. 94.68

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Mr Gordon Marr.

Length: 7.4cm, Width: 6.0cm, Maximum Height: 3.6cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, biconical in profile, two halves meeting at carination. Small, funnel-like rim surrounding central filling hole. Shoulder decorated with three bosses, defined by single groove, each with impressed dot at centre. Rounded nozzle integral part of oil chamber, decorated with two debased, single-scroll volutes extending to shoulder, in between which is ladder pattern. Slightly raised rim around wick hole. Flat, undefined, piriform-shaped base. Semi-fine, pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3) clay, with numerous fine black inclusions, a few fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine voids. Unslipped. Produced in worm mould, surface and slip worn in parts, gray-black stains on exterior. Some blackening around wick hole.

Third to fourth century AD.

Type: Petrie (1905) Boss Type.

Close to: Petrie (1905) pl. LXVII: B 2-10; Roeder (1959) pl. 77: aa, cc; Sidebotham (1982) pl. 60: w.



249

Inv.No. 62.728

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 9.2cm, Width: 6.7cm, Maximum Height: 4.8cm.

Mould-made, piriform oil chamber, biconical in profile. Small, funnel-like rim surrounding central filling hole. Relief shoulder decoration of four animal legs extending from rim, toes formed by small incised lines. Radiating from edge of rim and between legs is series of small, incised lines. Short, rounded nozzle integral part of oil chamber, bearing almost squared animal's head, with two round impressions for eyes, long dash for mouth and surrounded on both sides by small, incised lines. Raised wick hole. Piriform, almost flat base, no definition. High conical handle, possibly forming tail of animal. Semi-fine, reddish brown (5YR 4/3) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some small white inclusions and some small voids. Large void on one hind leg. Weak red (10R 4/4) to light red (10R 6/6) slip on entire external surface, glossy in parts. Surface worn and delaminating in parts. Blackening around wick hole, nozzle and onto body.

Fourth century AD.

Previously published in Macdonald (1898) 22.

Type: Shier (1978) Type D 2.2.

Close to: Noll (1937) 62; Mond and Myers (1940) pl. XXVIII: L36; Shier (1978) 436-51; Mills (1982) pl. XLVIII: 17; Selesnow (1988) 116; Djuric (1995) C67.



250

Inv.No. 68.09

Provenance: St George's Hills, Weybridge, Surrey, England.

Presented by: Miss P.M. Bryant.

Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.

Length: 9.4cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.9cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, biconical in profile. Shallow, circular disc, defined by two grooves, with relief decoration of crux comata. Off-centre filling hole in lower right quadrant of cross. Beveled shoulder. Rounded nozzle, decorated with two pairs of lunate ridges extending to shoulder. Circular flat base, with impressed leaf potter's mark at centre. Tapered disc handle, decorated with two incised lines on front and single groove at back. Fine, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) to pink (7.5YR 7/4) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine voids. Unslipped. Surface worn. Blackening at tip of nozzle.

Mid fourth to early fifth century AD.

Parallels: Forrer (1893) pl. III: 2; Petrie (1905) pl. LXVIII: X 40-41; Breccia (1928) pl. XLI: 2; Miner (1947) pl. LXXXI: 631b; Bailey (1963) pl. 12c; Bailey (1965) 256; Bruyère (1966) pl. XVII, top right; Szentléleky (1969) 192; Mlynarczyk (1974) 27-9; Michelucci (1975) 134; Cahn-Klaiber (1977) 351; Gualandi Genito (1977) 522; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 221; Hayes (1980) 474; Oren (1982) pl. 29: C; Lyon-Caen and Hoff (1986) 149; Bailey (1988) Q 2066; Selesnow (1988) 243; Mlynarczyk (1995) fig. 2: b, 5: g, figs 14, 20; Mlynarczyk (1998) fig. 22b; Bailey (2001) 18.

Close to: Deringer (1965) 348; Bailey (1988) Q 2067.

251

Inv.No. AML 119

Provenance: found in roadworks near Alexandria.

From the collection of Reverend David Arthur.

Place of Manufacture: Alexandria.

Length: 9.6cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 4.1cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, biconical in profile. Shallow, circular disc, defined by single groove, with relief decoration of crux comata. Off-centre filling hole in lower right quadrant of cross. Rounded nozzle integral part of oil chamber. Plain, piriform-shaped, uneven base. Tapered disc handle, partially decorated with two grooves. Semi-fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with numerous fine to small white, black inclusions, some fine sparkling inclusions and many fine to small voids. Unslipped. Produced in worn mould, surface worn, with chip on handle. Blackening at tip of nozzle.

Mid fourth to early fifth century AD.

Parallels: as previous.





252

Inv.No. 62.719

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Middle Egypt.

Length: 10.9cm, Width: 7.5cm, Maximum Height: 5.7cm.

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, double-convex in profile with sharp carination. Circular disc, defined by two ridges and decorated with rosette of six petals framing central filling hole. Disc bordered by row of raised dots. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, with raised rim around wick hole. Slightly concave oval base, defined by ridge. High, vertical strap handle, bearing wide groove. Fine, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) clay, with many fine sparkling inclusions and some small white inclusions. Red (10R 5/6) slip covering entire external surface. Surface and slip worn and flaking in parts, front section of nozzle broken and missing. Heavy blackening on nozzle and onto oil chamber.

Sixth to mid seventh century AD.

Type: Shier (1978) Type D 1.2.

Parallels: Roeder (1959) pl. 78 e; Bruyère (1966) pl. XVII, second row, third from left; Guerrini (1974) pl. 38: 5; Shier (1978) 416.

Close to: Mond and Myers (1940) pl. XXVIII: L9; Bernhard (1955) 370; Michalowski *et al.* (1950) pl. XXXIII: 30.



253

Inv.No. 62.736

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Middle Egypt.

Length: 10.0cm, Width: 7.1cm, Maximum Height: 5.1cm .

Mould-made, piriform-shaped oil chamber, double-convex in profile with sharp carination. Oval disc, defined by wide ridge with central rib. Disc decorated in relief with flared cross and circle in each quarter. Shoulder decorated with relief pattern of circles and curved lines. Nozzle an integral part of oil chamber, raised rim around wick hole. Flat, piriform-shaped base. High, vertical strap handle, bearing wide groove. Fine, reddish brown (5YR 4/3) clay, with some fine to medium white inclusions and some small to medium voids. Glossy, red (2.5YR 5/6) slip covering entire external surface. Cracks at base of handle. Heavy blackening on nozzle and onto oil chamber.

Sixth to mid seventh century AD.

Type: Shier (1978) Type D 1.2.

Parallels: Dalton (1901) 816; Loat (1904) pl. XVIII: 5; Petrie (1905) pl. LXVIII: X 52; Bruyère *et al.* (1937) pl. XXXV: 6; Kunze (1972) 41; Guerrini (1974) 9; Michelucci (1975) 383; Shier (1978) 414-5; Hayes (1980) 480; Bailey (1988) Q 2246 MLA..

Close to: Mond and Myers (1940) pl. XXVIII: L9; Hayes (1980) 477.



254

Inv.No. 62.698

Provenance: Unknown.

Length: 10.1cm, Width: 5.0cm, Maximum Height: 3.8cm.

Mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber, biconical in profile, with sharp carination. Flat, circular discus, defined by two concentric ridges. Central filling hole, defined by ridge. Long, rounded nozzle, curved on top, with high rim around wick hole. Plain, flat, piriform-shaped base. Strap handle, bearing single, off-centre groove. Semi-coarse, red (2.5YR 5/6) to dark gray (7.5YR 4/1) clay, with numerous fine to medium white inclusions, some fine to sparkling inclusions and some fine to medium voids. Remains of gray (10YR 6/1) slip on exterior. Slip worn, surface flaking in parts, chips on carination. Heavy blackening on nozzle.

Sixth to mid seventh century AD.

Close: to Bruyère (1966) pl. XXXII, third row, far right.

## Bronze Lamp

The use of bronze and other metals such as brass, copper, iron or lead to manufacture ancient lamps began in the Bronze Age<sup>1</sup> and continued to be used throughout ancient times. It was not until Roman Imperial times, however, that the use of metals in lamp manufacture became widespread, not only in Italy but throughout the Roman provinces. The Nicholson Museum currently holds one bronze lamp, which was excavated by Flinders Petrie at the end of the nineteenth century, from a cemetery at Hu in Upper Egypt.<sup>2</sup>

**255** has been manufactured from three parts, a hollow-cast oil chamber with two nozzles, a handle attachment soldered to the back of the oil chamber and a lift-out discus, which forms a circular, lid-like cover for the oil chamber. Presumably, this provided a more efficient way to replenish the fuel, the filling hole at the centre serving no practical purpose other than as a convenient location to place a finger for the removal of the cover. Other features of note include the heart-shaped wick holes, a ring base with a central disc and the theatre mask of Dionysos suspended from the arched handle.

No exact parallel has been located for this lamp, however, it does belong to Conticello De' Spagnolis and De Carolis' Semi-Volute Class from Pompeii, where bronze lamps with similar oil chambers, nozzles, base rings and volute decorations have been found.<sup>3</sup> The closest comparison is seen in a bi-nozzled example, now in the National Archaeological Museum in Naples.<sup>4</sup> This lamp has similar nozzles and wick holes, with decorative semi-volutes on the nozzle, a mask suspended from the handle and a removable lid at the centre of the discus. It differs, however, in that the mask depicts a satyr instead of Dionysos and the handle consists of a single curved shaft instead of two connecting tubular rods. The cover of this example also consists of a proper handled lid, rather than the discus-shaped cover as seen on **255**.

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<sup>1</sup> Bailey (1996) nos. Q 3536-7.

<sup>2</sup> Petrie (1901) pl. XLII: lower left, at centre of second top row.

<sup>3</sup> Conticello De' Spagnolis and De Carolis (1988) pp. 63-4.

<sup>4</sup> Valenza Mele (1981) no. 196.

A distinctive feature of lamps of this type, and metal lamps in general, was the use of decorative elements borrowed from clay lamps. The interrelationship between metal and clay lamp had been ongoing since the Bronze Age and by Roman Imperial times, metal lamp makers often incorporating features influenced by the fashionable clay models of the day. Several such elements are illustrated on **255**. Flanking either sides of both nozzles is a semi-volute decoration. The use of volutes or semi-volutes had been a feature of clay lamps since the introduction in Italy of Bailey Type A, towards the end of the first century BC<sup>5</sup> and they continued to be used on various lamp types throughout the first century AD. Not known on clay lamps, however, are volutes that protrude as prominently from the side of the oil chamber, as on **255**. This was a feature particular only to metal lamps, owing no doubt, to the durability of metal over clay.<sup>6</sup> Often the volutes on metal lamps were also decorated with a rosette on top.<sup>7</sup>

The heart-shaped wick hole, as seen on this lamp, may have been influenced by the heart-shaped nozzle forms of certain Italian lamps of the first century AD, such as those found on Bailey Type H. The use of a heart-shape wick hole was not common in bronze, but finds a parallel in another bi-nozzled example from Pompeii.<sup>8</sup>

**255** stands on a base ring and is decorated at the centre by two concentric rings and a central disc, decorative elements that were common to earlier Hellenistic clay lamp forms, for instance, on those used on wheelmade Cnidian lamps from the second century BC.<sup>9</sup> By the first century AD, the use of base rings with concentric grooves and central disc decorations were a common feature of many bronze lamps.<sup>10</sup>

**255** also seems to be part of a general series of lamps bearing unique features that could only be manufactured in metal, noticeably, the long handle and the suspended decorative mask. Lamps of this general type have handles which extend from the back of the oil chamber and arch over the top of the lamp, terminating usually in a theatre

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<sup>5</sup> Bailey (1980) pp. 126-52.

<sup>6</sup> It should be noted that the volute decoration on lamps of Bailey Type D protrude from the sides as well. See Bailey (1980) nos. Q 1021-6.

<sup>7</sup> For examples, see Bailey (1996) nos. Q 3630-2.

<sup>8</sup> Conticello De Carolis and De Spagnolis (1988) no. 13.

<sup>9</sup> See **103-5** of this catalogue.

<sup>10</sup> See Bailey (1996) nos. Q 3637-66.

mask. Sometimes, the handles also terminated in animal heads, such as horses, lions or birds.<sup>11</sup>

It has been noted that masks of Dionysos as seen on **255** were uncommon until the end of the first century BC and from then on increased in popularity, reproduced not only on lamps, but in frescoes, mosaics, marble and terracottas.<sup>12</sup> Usually the Dionysos masks suspended from lamps were three-dimensional and hollow behind, and often bore a palmette below the chin. In general, they were attached to bronze lamps with a standardised elongated oil chamber, a single splayed nozzle, a ring base and a long, arched handle. Examples of these are numerous and have been found all over the territories of the Roman Empire,<sup>13</sup> dating from the second half of the first century AD and well into the second century AD.<sup>14</sup>

It may well be that **255**, along with similar examples from Pompeii, formed part of an earlier experimental series before the standard type was established, or was a regional variation of a main type circulating throughout the Empire. Based on comparative evidence from Pompeii and features such as the use of semi-volutes, the lamp probably dates from the beginning to the middle of the first century AD.

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* nos. Q 3667-76.

<sup>12</sup> Green *et al.* (2003) p. 75.

<sup>13</sup> For a comprehensive list of lamps of this type, see Bailey (1996) p. 40.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 39-40.

# Bronze Lamp



255

Inv.No. 00.182

Provenance: Hu, Upper Egypt.

Presented by: Egypt Exploration Fund.

Place of Manufacture: Unknown.

Length: 15.8cm, Width: 12.4cm, Maximum Height: 10.4cm.

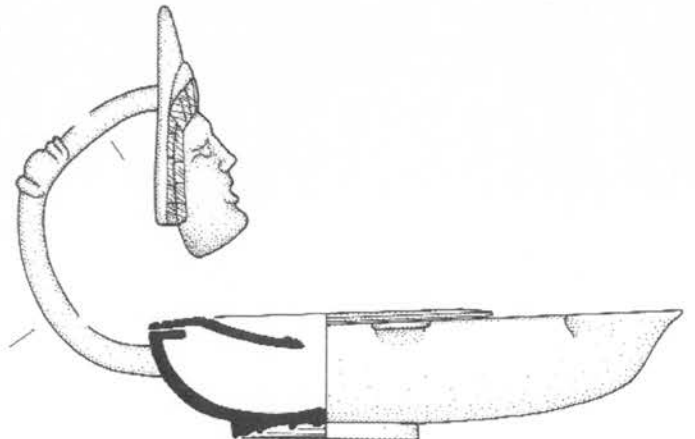
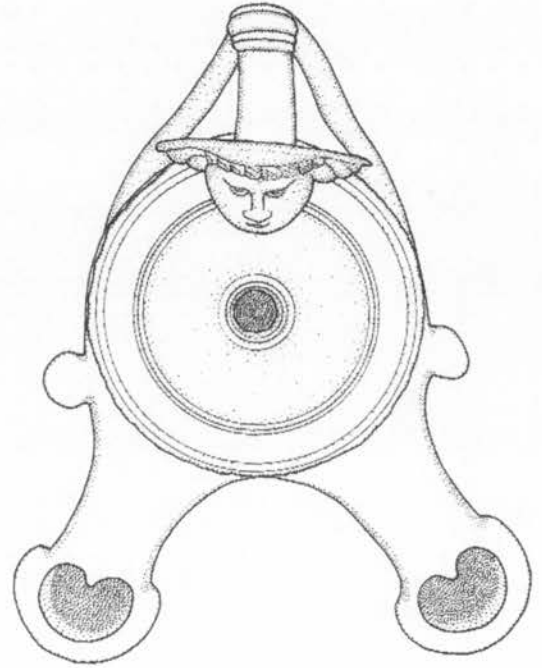
Mouldmade, circular body, with curved wall. Circular disc defined by ridge. Central filling hole, edged by fine groove and wide ridge. Flat shoulder, defined by two concentric grooves. Disc and shoulder form separate attachment and may be removed for easy filling. Two tubular nozzles, flat on top, with broad, flat rims surrounding heart-shaped wick holes. Two semi-volutes flank either side of nozzles. Ring base, with two concentric rings and central disc. Handle formed by two tubular rods, curving upwards from back of lamp and meeting halfway to form single strap. At this join are three narrow strips and one wide strip, spanning width of handle. Suspended from strap is theatre mask of Dionysus, featuring smooth head covering with incised ivy decoration, and corkscrew curls hanging down sides of face and over forehead.

Early to mid first century AD.

Previously published in Petrie (1901) pl. LVII: lower left, at centre of second top row; Trendall (1945) p. 163; Trendall (1948) p. 348; Green *et al.* (2003) 39.

Type: Conticello De' Spagnolis and De Carolis (1988) Semi Volute Class.

Close to: Valenza Mele (1981) 196.



## Mesopotamia

The Nicholson Museum possesses five lamps from the region of Mesopotamia. **256-7** were excavated at Nimrud and acquired from the Institute of Archaeology in London in 1959. **258-60** were purchased from the City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham in 1952, originally having been excavated at Nineveh. All are wheelmade and range in date from the end of the seventh century BC to the second century AD.

**256** consists of two parts, a lower circular bowl and an upper saucer, with pinched sides to form the nozzle. Rising from the centre of the bowl is a hollow pedestal, which supports the saucer above. The bowl may have served as a drip tray for the saucer. The lamp is made from coarse, pale yellow clay and is unslipped.

According to British Museum records, **256** was discovered in 1958 in the upper debris of the South-East Courtyard of Fort Shalmaneser at Nimrud.<sup>1</sup> It was found in association with the hearths used by 'squatters', who reoccupied parts of Nimrud following the 612 BC destruction of the city. This lamp form was common at Fort Shalmaneser and many variants were produced, often featuring high pedestals, sharply carinated shoulders, different-sized bowls and a 'buff' slip.<sup>2</sup> The subsequent reoccupation of the site continued for approximately fifty years after the sack of the fortress and it is to this period that **256** has been dated.<sup>3</sup>

The material remains and many of the pottery forms used by the 'squatters' has proven to be almost identical to that of the pre-612 BC destruction of the city.<sup>4</sup> This would make sense, as these people were no doubt the returning inhabitants of Nimrud, whose remaining potters and craftsmen would have continued the same traditions as before. It would be expected, therefore, that lamp forms found in this reoccupation were similar to those found in the later Assyrian levels.

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<sup>1</sup> Personal communication with Dr St. John Simpson, Assistant Keeper, Department of the Ancient Near East at The British Museum.

<sup>2</sup> Oates (1959) p. 146.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Oates and Oates (2001) p. 257.

Unfortunately, no lamps of this type have been published from Assyrian deposits at Nimrud, except for an Assyrian lamp of slightly different shape manufactured in bronze, found in Tomb IV.<sup>5</sup> The same pottery lamp shape, however, was known at Assur, where two examples were retrieved from Tomb 29.<sup>6</sup> This tomb has been dated from 1500 to 1100 BC. Another lamp of the same shape, of unknown provenance and date, has also been found in Cyprus, and is now in the Cyprus Museum.<sup>7</sup>

**257-60** have globular oil chambers and long, tubular nozzles and are often referred to as 'pipe' lamps due to their resemblance to tobacco pipes. An analysis of these lamps has proven difficult, as no formal study in Mesopotamian lamps has previously been undertaken. The lamps have also been found at many sites throughout Mesopotamia, over a period spanning hundreds of years and few scholars have allocated chronological ranges within one or two centuries, assigning dates that are broad rather than specific. As a result, most published lamps are dated within general time frames, such as the Neo-Babylonian or Parthian periods.

**257** is an early version of the pipe shape, with a beaker-shaped oil chamber, a wide open mouth, a rolled rim and a long, tubular nozzle curving up from the front. It is made from fine, reddish yellow clay and is unslipped.

As well as on the citadel of Nimrud, lamps of the same shape have been recorded at Fort Shalmeneser and the Temple of Nabu and Sennacherib's House at Nineveh.<sup>8</sup> Examples have also been retrieved at Tell Halaf<sup>9</sup> and Assur.<sup>10</sup> Similar lamps were also known outside of Mesopotamia, notably Elam in southern Iran.<sup>11</sup>

Museum records indicate that **257** was excavated in 1951 in a rubbish dump on Nimrud's citadel, however no further details appears in the publication of the site.

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<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* fig. 48.

<sup>6</sup> Haller (1954) pl. 5: al, al 1.

<sup>7</sup> Oziol (1977) no. 42.

<sup>8</sup> Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson (1929) pl. LV: 197-8, 207.

<sup>9</sup> Oppenheim (1933) pl. LV: 13.

<sup>10</sup> Haller (1954) pl. 5: am, an; Mattila (1995) no. 49.

<sup>11</sup> Amiet (1973) p. 1.



At Nimrud, lamps of this type were found both in Assyrian and Hellenistic levels in equal numbers, although the later version are said to have had less prominent rims or often no rims at all.<sup>12</sup> Lamps of the same type retrieved from Fort Shalmaneser, were present again 'in Assyrian and later levels'.<sup>13</sup> At Nineveh, the lamps from The Temple of Nabu and Sennacherib's House have unfortunately neither been described, nor assigned a date. At Tell Halaf, lamps of this shape appeared in Assyrian occupation levels dated generally from the twelfth century BC onwards.<sup>14</sup>

The lamps at Assur have been allocated various dates. One from Tomb 29 dates to 1500-1100 BC, and another from Tomb 65 dates from 1100 to 612 BC. The Elamite examples range from the Assyrian to Parthian periods.<sup>15</sup> This chronological disparity has led one scholar to conclude that this form should be dated generally to the first millennium BC.<sup>16</sup>

Despite these difficulties, a chronological range for **257** may be suggested based on the fairly prominent rim of this lamp, which according to Oates and Oates, places it more firmly in the later Assyrian period, rather than the Hellenistic.<sup>17</sup> This dating is consistent with the context from which the lamp is reported to have come from, a rubbish dump presumably in use during the later Assyrian phase of the city. The lamp may tentatively be dated between the ninth century and Nimrud's destruction at the end of the seventh century BC.

The wheelmade, pipe-shape form continued to be used throughout the first millennium BC and as one would expect, its shape evolved over time. **258-9** illustrate how the oil chamber gradually became more globular, with a tall, flaring neck and sometimes a disc-shaped base. The long, tubular nozzles continued to be used, although they often project horizontally instead of curving up obliquely from the front. Both lamps are made from a fine clay, with no slip.

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<sup>12</sup> Oates and Oates (1958) p. 153.

<sup>13</sup> Oates (1959) p. 146.

<sup>14</sup> Oppenheim (1933) p. 213.

<sup>15</sup> Amiet (1973) p. 1.

<sup>16</sup> Mattila (1995) p. 188.

<sup>17</sup> Oates and Oates (1958) p. 153.

This shape was produced with much variation and similar examples to 258-9 have been found at many sites around Mesopotamia. These include lamps from Nineveh,<sup>18</sup> Babylon,<sup>19</sup> Assur,<sup>20</sup> Kish,<sup>21</sup> Khorsabad,<sup>22</sup> Nippur,<sup>23</sup> Uruk<sup>24</sup> and Abu Habbah.<sup>25</sup>

Lamps of this general form were also made with handles and coated in a slip or glaze, examples having been found at Susa,<sup>26</sup> Dastova,<sup>27</sup> Seleucia<sup>28</sup> and in the general area of southern Babylonia.<sup>29</sup> A similar unpublished lamp, said to be 'Persian', is held by the Powerhouse Museum in Sydney. It possibly originates from Ur.<sup>30</sup>

As with other 'pipe' lamps, narrowing down the chronological range for these examples is problematic. The shape may have first appeared at Nippur, where examples date to the Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenid periods.<sup>31</sup> At Khorsabad, Sargon's short-lived capital, the two lamps found there are presumably dated to the last quarter of the eighth century, during the reign of Sargon.<sup>32</sup> The shape seems to have become more common in the Neo-Babylonian period, as indicated by the finds at Kish, Babylon and Uruk, but continued to be used at Abu Habbah during Seleucid times and in the Parthian period at Assur, Susa, Dastova and Seleucia. The examples from southern Babylonia date to the Seleucid and Parthian periods.<sup>33</sup> The published examples from Nineveh, which may have provided important chronological information, have neither been described nor dated.

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<sup>18</sup> Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson (1929) pl. LV: 199-202.

<sup>19</sup> Koldewey (1913) pl. 170.

<sup>20</sup> Andrae and Lenzen (1933) pl. 56: 0.

<sup>21</sup> Langdon (1924) pl. XXV: fig. 2.

<sup>22</sup> Loud and Altman (1938) pl. 63: 248-9.

<sup>23</sup> McCown and Haines (1967) pl. 102: 19.

<sup>24</sup> Strommenger (1967) pl. 12: 1, pl. 35: 7.

<sup>25</sup> Haerinck (1980) pl. 17:16.

<sup>26</sup> Haerinck (1983) fig. 9: 27-9.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* fig. 11: 15.

<sup>28</sup> Debevoise (1934) nos. 401-6.

<sup>29</sup> Gachet and Salles (1993) fig. 12: 58.

<sup>30</sup> Powerhouse Museum Inventory Number A 5652.

<sup>31</sup> McCown and Haines (1967) pl. 102.

<sup>32</sup> Loud and Altman (1938) pl. 63: 248-9.

<sup>33</sup> Gachet and Salles (1993) p. 73.

Lamps of the same shape were also produced in bronze, as indicated by finds at Abu Habbah, dated to the first half of the first millennium BC<sup>34</sup> and a lamp of unknown provenance in Warsaw, said to be of the Byzantine period.<sup>35</sup>

Museum records indicate only that **258-9** belong to the Parthian period. Unable to narrow down a chronological range from the available published material, it is probably best to use this information as a tentative guide and date the lamps generally from the mid third century BC to the first quarter of the third century AD.

**260** represents another version of the pipe-shaped Mesopotamian lamp. It has a more squat, globular body, almost biconical in shape, with a flared collar around the opening, a flat, circular base and a tubular nozzle projecting obliquely from the front. An unusual feature is the obliquely-set handle, on top of which are two pointed projections. It is made from semi-fine, pink to pale brown clay and is unslipped.

The only known parallel to **260** is a glazed lamp from Assur.<sup>36</sup> Lamps of similar shape, some with small strap handles and disc bases, were common to many sites in Mesopotamia, including Babylon,<sup>37</sup> Kish,<sup>38</sup> Uruk,<sup>39</sup> Uruk-Warka,<sup>40</sup> Dura-Europos,<sup>41</sup> Ctesiphon<sup>42</sup> and Assur.<sup>43</sup> Variations of the form have also been found at Seleucia<sup>44</sup> and a tri-nozzled example was retrieved at Uruk.<sup>45</sup> The form seems to have been closely copied in neighbouring regions as well, as finds at Failaka in Kuwait testify.<sup>46</sup> Compare also probable imports found at Ain Shems<sup>47</sup> and the island of Delos.<sup>48</sup> Lamps of this shape may have been in use for a long period of time and, as noted by Baur, continued in production quite independently of new or different forms from

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<sup>34</sup> Walker and Collon (1980) pl. 29: 118, 123.

<sup>35</sup> Bernhard (1955) no. 566.

<sup>36</sup> Andrae and Lenzen (1933) p. 25: 4, pl. 6: d.

<sup>37</sup> Koldewey (1913) pl. 170, top right.

<sup>38</sup> Langdon (1924) pl. XXV: 2, far left.

<sup>39</sup> Strommenger (1967) pl. 35: 9.

<sup>40</sup> Jordan (1928) pl. 84: f.

<sup>41</sup> Baur (1947) Type VIII, group 1.

<sup>42</sup> Reuther (1930) p. 10, fig. 4.

<sup>43</sup> Andrae and Lenzen (1933) pl. 6d.

<sup>44</sup> Debevoise (1934) nos. 401-5.

<sup>45</sup> Strommenger (1967) pl. 35: 8.

<sup>46</sup> Hannestad (1983) nos. 690-4.

<sup>47</sup> Grant and Wright (1938) pl. XLVIII: 10.

<sup>48</sup> Bruneau (1965) pl. 35: 4778.

other regions.<sup>49</sup> Many lamps of this shape were also glazed, and generally throughout Mesopotamia, glazed lamps of this shape have been found in approximately the same numbers as unglazed lamps. The use of glaze undoubtedly made a lamp more expensive, both to produce and purchase, however this probably had no bearing on chronology, as both glazed and unglazed versions were manufactured concurrently.<sup>50</sup>

The dating of these lamps is problematic. Early versions of the lamp first made an appearance in the Neo-Babylonian period at Babylon and Kish and the example at Ains Shems dates to the sixth century BC. At Uruk, the lamps there have been assigned to both the Seleucid (?) and Parthian periods, and the lamps discovered at Uruk-Warka have been dated generally to the 'post-Babylonian' period. The Dura-Europos examples began sometime in the first century BC and continued in production until the destruction of the city in 256AD.<sup>51</sup> At Ctesiphon, the lamps there were retrieved from a grave in use over a long period, making a chronological determination difficult. The lamps at Seleucia and Assur have generally been dated to the Parthian period. At Falaika, the lamps which parallel these have also been dated generally to the Seleucid and early Parthian period.

Again, the limited information from museum records offers little help, describing **260** as 'Assyrian or later.' Archaeological evidence from most sites in the Mesopotamian region, however, seems to support a date ranging from Seleucid to Parthian times, despite the sporadic finds from earlier periods. This corroborates with chronological information gained from studying the only parallel to **260**, the example found at Assur. This lamp was excavated in association with several large Parthian houses at Assur, dated to the end of second century AD.<sup>52</sup> It is quite possible that **260** was also manufactured around this date.

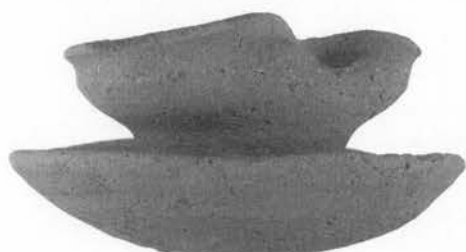
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<sup>49</sup> Baur (1947) p. 59.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>52</sup> Andrae and Lenzen (1933) p. 9.



256

Inv.No. 59.22

Provenance: South-East Courtyard, Fort Shalmaneser, Nimrud.

Purchased from: Institute of Archaeology, London.

Place of Manufacture: Nimrud.

Length: 16.1cm, Width: 15.5cm, Maximum Height: 8.3cm.

Wheelmade, circular saucer, resting on broad hollow pedestal, at centre of circular bowl. Floor of saucer slightly curved, with almost flat lip. Wall pinched together to form nozzle. Bowl has curved base, at centre of which is opening of large central tube, forming pedestal. Coarse, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) clay, with numerous large brown and white inclusions, numerous small black, brown and grey inclusions and a few fine sparkling inclusions. Unslipped. Large chip on rim of saucer and rim of bowl. Base inscribed in black ink 'No. ND 7211'. No blackening.

End of seventh to first half of sixth century BC.

Previously published in: Oates (1959) p. 146.

Parallels: Haller (1954) pl. 5: al, al1; Oates (1959) 104; Oziol (1977) 42; Curtis and Reade (1995) 152.



257

Inv.No. 59.29

Provenance: Nimrud Dump.

Purchased from: Institute of Archaeology, London.

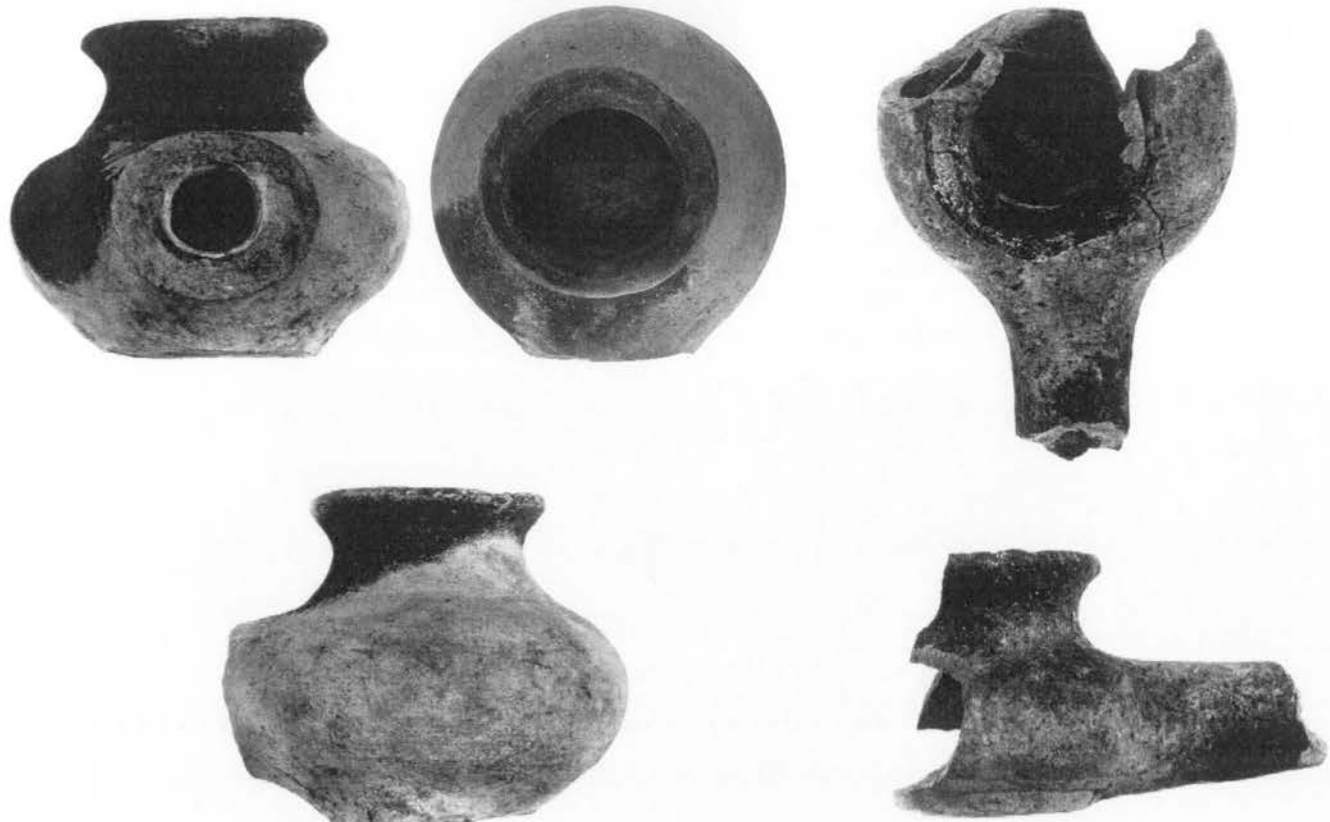
Place of Manufacture: Nimrud.

Length: 13.4cm, Width: 8.6cm, Maximum Height: 7.5cm.

Wheelmade, beaker-shaped oil chamber, with everted lip. Long, tubular nozzle, end lost. Circular, convex base. Fine, reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) clay, with many fine sparkling inclusions, some fine to small white inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Vessel broken into several pieces and repaired, chips on rim, base and nozzle, much brown to black staining and evidence of secondary burning. Exterior wall inscribed in black ink 'ND 1399'.

Ninth to seventh century BC.

Parallels: Birch (1873) 78; Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson (1929) pl. LV: 197-8, 207; Oppenheim (1933) pl. LV: 13; Robins (1939) pl. XV: 1; Haller (1954) pl. 5: am, an; Oates and Oates (1958) pl. XXVIII: 21; Oates (1959) 103; Amiet (1973) fig. 1; Curtis and Reade (1995) 151; Mattila (1995) 49.



258

Inv.No. 52.300

Provenance: Nineveh.

Presented by: City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham.

Length: 8.3cm, Width: 8.4cm, Maximum Height: 6.9cm.

Wheelmade, globular oil chamber, with tall, flared neck and flattened lip. Tubular nozzle, lost. Almost circular, flat base. Chips on rim. Fine, pale yellow (5Y 8/2) clay, with numerous fine black inclusions and numerous fine to small voids. Unslipped. Heavy blackening on neck, rim and wall.

Mid third century BC to early third century AD.

Parallels: Koldewey (1913) pl. 170, bottom right; Langdon (1923-4) pl. XXV: fig. 2; Campbell Thompson and Hutchinson (1929) pl. LV: 199-202; Andrae and Lenzen (1933) pl. 56: o; Debevoise (1934) 401-6; Loud and Altman (1938) pl. 63: 248-9; McCown and Haines (1967) pl. 102: 18-9; Strommenger (1967) pl. 12: 1, pl. 35: 7; Haerinck (1980) pl. 17: 16; Haerinck (1983) fig. 9: 27-9, fig. 11: 15; Gachet and Salles (1993) fig. 12: 58.

Unpublished example: similar lamp at the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney, Inv. No. A 5652.

259

Inv.No. 52.686

Provenance: Nineveh.

Presented by: City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham.

Length: 10.3cm, Width: 8.0cm, Maximum Height: 6.2cm.

Wheelmade, globular body, with tall, flared neck. Long, tubular nozzle, end lost. Slightly raised, almost flat disc base. Fine, pink (7.5YR 7/3) clay, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, some small white and black inclusions and numerous small voids. Unslipped. Parts of wall, neck, rim, nozzle and base lost, remaining vessel broken into three fragments and repaired, chips on rim. Heavy blackening on nozzle and rim.

Mid third century BC to early third century AD.

Parallels: as previous.



260

Inv.No. 52.147

Provenance: Nineveh.

Presented by: City Museum and Art Gallery,  
Birmingham.

Length: 14.1cm, Width: 7.6cm, Maximum Height:  
4.7cm.

Wheelmade, almost biconical oil chamber, with large, central opening, defined by flared collar. Long, tubular nozzle, projecting obliquely from front. Circular, flat base. Obliquely-set handle, on top of which are two pointed projections, one of which is lost. Semi-fine, pink (7.5YR 7/3) clay, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) at surface, with numerous fine sparkling inclusions, numerous fine to small white, black and brown inclusions and many fine to small voids. One large white inclusion at base of large spall. Unslipped. Fingerprints on nozzle and wall. No blackening.

Second century AD.

Type: Baur (1947) Type VIII, group 1.

Parallels: Andrae and Lenzen (1933) p. 25: 4 and pl. 6: d.

Close to: Koldewey (1913) pl. 170, top right; Langdon (1923-4) pl. XXV: fig. 2, far left; Jordan (1928) pl. 84: f; Reuther (1930) p. 10: fig. 4; Debevoise (1934) 401-5; Grant and Wright (1938) pl. XLVIII: 10; Bruneau (1965) pl. 35: 4778; Strommenger (1967) pl. 35: 9; Hannestad (1983) 694.

## Glazed Lamps

The use of a tin, lead or alkaline glaze to coat lamps and other vessels was known from the first century AD onwards,<sup>1</sup> but only became common during the seventh century AD, after the Islamic conquests in the East. The Nicholson Museum possesses nine glazed lamps, all wheelmade. Two are from Egypt, one from Apulia in Italy, two from Syria and four probably from Persia. All date from Medieval times, although none derive from excavated contexts. The chronology of glazed lamps is far from certain, as their forms spanned several centuries and finds from excavated contexts for some forms are quite limited.

Only **263** has a provenance and is said to have been found in Sidon. **263** was presented by Colonel R.J. Humphrey in 1953 and **262** was acquired from the Halloran Collection in 1984. In 1980, **264** was purchased from Mrs B. Cairns and **265** was received as a bequest from Miss A.M.L. Gillespie. Mr Karl Weekes collected **267-9** in Iran and these were bequeathed to the Museum in 1991. It is unknown how **261** and **266** were acquired.

Lamps **261-2** are of a common type probably originating from Fustat in Egypt. They have a squat, globular oil chamber, flaring neck, loop handle and trough-like nozzle, correlating to Kubiak Type I<sup>2</sup> and Kawatoko Group 2 Type 6<sup>3</sup> from Fustat. They are made from a granular, pale brown or gray clay and have a turquoise to green lead glaze. At times, these lamps are decorated with relief rosettes, buttons or knobs.<sup>4</sup> This may explain the circular indentations punched at the lower exterior wall of **262**, a possible attempt to add a simple, decorative element. It may also represent poor craftsmanship, as one indentation has pierced through to the interior, forming a hole.

This lamp type has been found in its thousands at Fustat<sup>5</sup> and many variations are known, as illustrated by Kawatoko's various types and subtypes.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Compare a pair of lead-glazed cups dated from early to mid first century AD, in Hayes (1997) pl. V.

<sup>2</sup> Kubiak (1970) p. 14.

<sup>3</sup> Kawatoko (1987) pp. 29-30.

<sup>4</sup> Kubiak (1970) p. 14.

<sup>5</sup> For further examples from Fustat, see Scanlon (1993) pl. LXV: fig. 13, pl. LXXII: fig. 22; Abdel-Rahman (1998) p. 64, figs. 3-4.

<sup>6</sup> Kawatoko (1987) figs. 7-9.



Lamps of this type have also been found at other sites within Egypt, including Quseir el-Qadim,<sup>7</sup> Akoris,<sup>8</sup> Saqqara,<sup>9</sup> Kôm el-Dikka in Alexandria<sup>10</sup> and an example published by Petrie in Roman Ehnasya.<sup>11</sup> For lamps from sites outside of Egypt, compare finds from Hama in Syria,<sup>12</sup> Jerusalem,<sup>13</sup> Byrsa<sup>14</sup> and Achir in the Maghreb.<sup>15</sup> Examples of unknown provenance are listed in the catalogue entry. A similar lamp of the same design was manufactured in Italy and some forty examples of this form were found in Gravina di Puglia, manufactured from fine, reddish-yellow clay and coated in a clear, lead glaze.<sup>16</sup> The use of similar shapes is not surprising, as technical knowledge traveled widely and lamp types were readily copied throughout the medieval Mediterranean.<sup>17</sup>

The dating of lamps of this type is problematic, as the shape seems to have had a long life-span. At Fustat, Kubiak dates them from the second half of the twelfth to the fifteenth century AD<sup>18</sup> and Kawatoko's Group 2 Type 6 derive from Fatimid to Mamluke contexts.<sup>19</sup> Petrie dates the Roman Ehnasya example to the tenth century,<sup>20</sup> which is probably too early. At Quseir el-Qadim, the find there has been dated from the late twelfth to the thirteenth century<sup>21</sup> and at Akoris, a late Fatamid date has been proposed.<sup>22</sup> At Saqqara, Kanawati and Hassan date the type generally to the Islamic period,<sup>23</sup> whereas Bailey suggests a date from the eleventh to fourteenth century and perhaps later. The three lamps at Kôm el-Dikka span the twelfth and thirteenth century AD.<sup>24</sup> At Achir, they date to the Fatimid period (969-1171AD)<sup>25</sup> and at Jerusalem, Tushingham places this type to the Ayyubid period (1171-1250AD).<sup>26</sup> At

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<sup>7</sup> Whitcomb (1979) pl. 38: t.

<sup>8</sup> Kawanishi (1995) fig. 151: 4, pl. 89: 8.

<sup>9</sup> Kanawati and Hassan (1996) pls.13 and 46, TNE 94: 100-1; Bailey (2001) nos. 27-31.

<sup>10</sup> Francois (1999) p. 69.

<sup>11</sup> Petrie (1905) pl. LXIX: N60.

<sup>12</sup> Riis and Poulsen (1957) fig. 1062.

<sup>13</sup> Tushingham (1985) fig. 38: 16.

<sup>14</sup> Ferron and Pinard (1960-1) no. 180.

<sup>15</sup> Mokrani (1997) no. 112.

<sup>16</sup> Cotter (1985) nos. 39-40.

<sup>17</sup> Kubiak (1970) p. 17.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> Kawatoko (1987) pp. 29-30.

<sup>20</sup> Petrie (1905) p. 13.

<sup>21</sup> Whitcomb (1979) p. 116.

<sup>22</sup> Kawanishi (1995) p. 272.

<sup>23</sup> Kanawati and Hussan (1996) pp. 50-1.

<sup>24</sup> Francois (1999) p. 33.

<sup>25</sup> Mokrani (1997) pp. 291-2.

<sup>26</sup> Tushingham (1985) p. 332.

Gravina di Puglia in Italy, the shape has been compared to lamps of a thirteenth to fourteenth century date, although Cotter believes that Italian versions may well have continued into the eighteenth century.<sup>27</sup> A suggested date for **261-2** probably extends from the eleventh to fifteenth century AD.

Although **263** is said to be from Sidon, it is of a type probably manufactured in Apulia in Italy. It has a circular oil chamber and discus, which rises up to a central tube. The discus has also been perforated with four holes, positioned around the tube. A strap handle, now lost, would have extended from the back of the oil chamber to the top of the tube. The nozzle is of the open, trough type. The lamp is made from a fine, light brown clay and coated in an olive-coloured lead glaze. Apulian parallels to this lamp have been found on the acropolis of Egnazia (Brindisi)<sup>28</sup> and at Ortona.<sup>29</sup> Similar lamps have been recovered from excavations at Gravina di Puglia (Cotter Type 5)<sup>30</sup> and at Otranto,<sup>31</sup> although these lamps have taller oil chambers and those from Otranto have no tubular projection.

Lamps of similar shape, mostly with a turquoise tin glaze and triangular perforations within the discus, have also been recovered from excavations at Fustat in Egypt. These lamps belong to Kubiak Type F<sup>32</sup> and Kawatoko Group 2 Type 4<sup>33</sup> and may indicate that the shape was imported into Italy from Egypt.

Again the chronological range is quite long. Examples from Fustat date from the second half of the tenth to the twelfth century, although a tenth and eleventh century date for Italian versions is probably too early. The lamp from Egnazia date to approximately the twelfth century and the lamps from Gravina di Puglia and Otranto span the thirteenth and fourteenth century AD. The examples from Ortona are placed between the thirteenth to fifteenth century AD. It is therefore difficult at present to date this lamp more precisely than from the twelfth to fifteenth century AD.

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<sup>27</sup> Cotter (1985) p. 40.

<sup>28</sup> Fontana (1994-5) fig. 71: S80.

<sup>29</sup> Delplace (1974) nos. 462-3.

<sup>30</sup> Cotter (1985) p. 41.

<sup>31</sup> Patterson and Whitehouse (1992) nos. 790-1.

<sup>32</sup> Kubiak (1970) p. 10.

<sup>33</sup> Kawatoko (1987) pp. 31-2.

264-5 were probably manufactured in Syria. 264 is a saucer lamp and represents a revival of a Bronze Age type during the Medieval period. This version, however, bears 'improved' features, including a small, semi-spherical oil chamber at the centre of the saucer, a flared pedestal ring base and a strap handle. The lamp is made from semi-fine, pale yellow clay and is coated in a dark green glaze, areas of which have corroded and become iridescent. Lamps of this type correspond to Kennedy Type 26, Waagé Type 58c<sup>34</sup> at Antioch,<sup>35</sup> Kubiak Type J<sup>36</sup> at Fustat in Egypt and Broneer Type XXXV<sup>37</sup> at Corinth, although of somewhat cruder manufacture.

Individual examples have been recovered from excavations at Hama,<sup>38</sup> in central Syria, one decorated with strokes of glaze within the saucer and on the handle. Compare also examples in the Schloessinger Collection,<sup>39</sup> acquired in Beirut; as part of the Bartels Gift in the Ashmolean Museum,<sup>40</sup> from Tell Minis in central Syria; and one at the University of Bonn,<sup>41</sup> also said to be from Syria.

Again, the time span for saucer lamps with green glaze is quite long. At Antioch, they date from the fourteenth century onwards and at Fustat, they span roughly the thirteenth to fifteenth century AD. At Corinth, they date from the tenth century onwards, succeeding brown glazed lamps of earlier centuries. The lamp from Tell Minis comes from material dated from the middle of the twelfth to the fifteenth century AD. Based on this evidence, a suggested chronological range extends from the tenth to fifteenth century AD.

Another version of the saucer type seems to have been manufactured from a red clay, with a clear coating, giving the appearance of a brown glaze when fired. At Corinth, it has been suggested that these lamps were produced earlier than the green-glazed

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<sup>34</sup> Waagé (1941) p. 68.

<sup>35</sup> Kennedy (1963) p. 112.

<sup>36</sup> Kubiak (1970) p. 15.

<sup>37</sup> Broneer (1930) pp. 122-5.

<sup>38</sup> Riis and Poulsen (1957) nos. 1066-7.

<sup>39</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 634.

<sup>40</sup> Porter and Watson (1987) pp. 192-3.

<sup>41</sup> Hübinger (1993) no. 309.

lamps, although evidence from other sites indicates they were manufactured around the same time. Examples found at Corinth have been dated to before the tenth century AD<sup>42</sup> and at the Pilgrims' Castle at 'Atlit, lamps of this clay type are dated from the thirteenth to fourteenth century AD.<sup>43</sup>

**265** is of an unusual type. It has a globular oil chamber, with a trough-like nozzle and raised lip around a large filling hole. It is made from fine, pale yellow clay, is coated in a white glaze and decorated with black crescents. Few parallels have been traced for this lamp. A lamp from Tell 'Arqa in North Lebanon has a similar body shape and decoration, however, the nozzle and ridge around the filling hole is lost and only the root of a ring or loop handle remains.<sup>44</sup> Thalmann dates this lamp from the twelfth to the fourteenth century AD. An unglazed lamp of the same shape and what appears to be a similar crescent decoration around the filling hole has been found at Ghirza in Libya, dated from 950-1050 AD.<sup>45</sup> From this limited evidence, **265** may tentatively be placed sometime between the tenth and fourteenth century AD.

Some parallels to the remaining four lamps indicate that they were possibly made in Persia.

**266** is of a rare form. It has tall, faceted sides, giving the appearance of an octagonal oil chamber. At the centre is a large filling hole, with a small loop handle at the back and a trough-like nozzle, now lost. It is made from granular, pale brown clay and is coated in an alkaline, turquoise glaze. Only three parallels to this lamp have been traced, one in the Schloessinger Collection,<sup>46</sup> purchased in Jerusalem, and another from a collection in Frankfurt,<sup>47</sup> said to have been found in Persia. The third has a comparable body shape and nozzle, however the handle consists of a thick loop at the back, with a tall heat reflector projecting from the top.<sup>48</sup> It originates from Afrasiyab (Samarkand) in Persia.

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<sup>42</sup> Broneer (1930) no. 1530.

<sup>43</sup> Johns (1934) pl. LVII: fig. 1 c.

<sup>44</sup> Thalmann (1978) p. 28 and fig. 37: 4.

<sup>45</sup> Smith and Tagart (1984) fig. 87: 4 and pl. 149, centre left.

<sup>46</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 631.

<sup>47</sup> Schäfer (1990) no. 66.

<sup>48</sup> Lacam (1953) pl. IV: fig. 12.

It has been noted by Rosenthal and Sivan that this lamp bears the body of Kubiak Type B and the nozzle form of Kubiak Type G.<sup>49</sup> Kubiak dates Type B from the tenth to eleventh century<sup>50</sup> and Type G from the eleventh to twelfth century AD.<sup>51</sup> The example from Afrasiyab has been dated from the ninth to tenth century AD. In the absence of any other archaeological evidence, a suggested date for **266** extends from the ninth to twelfth century AD.

Lamps **267-269** are of a type bearing a saucer at the base, which may have served as a drip tray. Within the saucer is a central stem, surmounted by a large oil chamber. **267** has a large, spherical oil chamber and restored cylindrical handle and is made from granular, pale brown clay, with a turquoise glaze. It is of a type identified by the Medieval Pottery Research Group as Form 8.2.5.c, although this publication gives no examples of provenance or suggestions for chronology.<sup>52</sup> It compares to six other lamps of similar shape, none being exact parallels. One lamp derives from Gurgan in north Iran,<sup>53</sup> another from Nishapur in northeast Iran<sup>54</sup> and two from Afrasiyab (Samarkand).<sup>55</sup> The remaining two are of unknown provenance, one belonging to a collection in Cairo,<sup>56</sup> and the other to the Schloessinger Collection.<sup>57</sup> **267** also bears similar features to another lamp from Gurgan, although this example rests on a disc base instead of a pedestal.<sup>58</sup>

**268** and **269** were acquired as part of a single pastiche and have since been separated. **268** has a strap handle and restored protome on top, which may not belong. It is made from fine, light reddish brown clay and coated in a turquoise and olive green glaze. Its dish-like drip tray and central stem parallel **267**. **269** was part of a lamp of the same type and would have had a base similar in shape to **267** and **268**. It has a bowl-shaped oil chamber and three open nozzles, and is made from fine, pink clay, with a green glaze. It parallels an unprovenanced example in the Schloessinger Collection.<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) p. 153.

<sup>50</sup> Kubiak (1970) p. 7.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.* p. 12.

<sup>52</sup> Medieval Pottery Research Group (1998).

<sup>53</sup> Lacam (1953) pl. VI: fig. 16.

<sup>54</sup> Wilkinson (1973) no. 25.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.* p. 368, ph. 5: C 4-5.

<sup>56</sup> Bahgat and Massoul (1930) pl. LVII: 6.

<sup>57</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 637.

<sup>58</sup> Lacam (1953) pl. VII: fig. 17.

<sup>59</sup> Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) no. 636.

All three lamps are difficult to date, as there has been little information published on them. The origins of the type may have begun with the placement of a simple saucer lamp on a central stem, set within a base plate. These lamps were present at Corinth, from the tenth century onwards,<sup>60</sup> at Paphos in Cyprus from the early thirteenth century<sup>61</sup> and at Rayy in northern Iran around the thirteenth century.<sup>62</sup> At Fustat, saucer lamps on a pedestal were numerous and have been roughly dated from the twelfth to thirteenth century onwards.<sup>63</sup>

The parallels to **269** also provide dating evidence. The examples from Afrasiyab date from the ninth to tenth century,<sup>64</sup> the lamp from Nishapur from the eleventh to twelfth century<sup>65</sup> and the examples from Gurgan to the beginning of the thirteenth century AD.<sup>66</sup> Again on such limited evidence, these lamps should be dated roughly between the ninth and thirteenth century AD.

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<sup>60</sup> Broneer (1930) no. 1548.

<sup>61</sup> Papanikola-Bakirtzis (1996) pl. XXIX: 162-4.

<sup>62</sup> Lacam (1953) pl. V: fig. 14. and p. 202.

<sup>63</sup> Kubiak (1970) p. 18.

<sup>64</sup> Wilkinson (1973) p. 368.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.* p. 263.

<sup>66</sup> Lacam (1953) p. 203.

# Glazed Lamps



261

Inv.No. 62.907

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Fustat, Egypt.

Length: 8.8cm, Width: 6.9cm, Maximum Height: 6.8cm.

Wheelmade, circular, squat oil chamber. High flaring neck, rim of which is lost, bulge at base of neck. Long, trough-like nozzle, sides and end lost. Small channel leads from base of neck to nozzle. High disc base, concave at centre. Double cylindrical handle, extending from back of oil chamber to neck. Granular, very pale brown (10 YR 8/3) clay, with a few fine sparkling inclusions and some fine black inclusions. Turquoise to olive green glaze covering entire external surface. Chips on base, body, handle and nozzle. No blackening.

Eleventh to fifteenth century AD.

Types: Kubiak (1970) Type I; Kawatoko (1987) Group 2 Type 6. Parallels: Petrie (1905) pl. LXIX: N60; Bahgat and Massoul (1930) pl. LVI: 3; Robins (1939) pl. XVb: 8; Riis and Poulsen (1957) fig. 1062; Ferron and Pinard (1960-1) 180; Menzel (1969) 661; Russell (1973) pl. XXXIC: 24; Michelucci (1975) 422; Whitcomb (1979) pl. 38: t; Golvin (1980) fig. 7: 2; Philon (1980) fig. 133; Tushingham (1985) fig. 38: 16; Selesnow (1988) 421; Mlasowsky (1993) 456-7; Scanlon (1993) pl. LXV: fig. 13, pl. LXXII: fig. 22; Mokrani (1995) 112; Kawanishi (1995) fig. 151: 4, pl. 89: 8; Kanawati and Hussan (1996) pls. 13 and 46: TNE 94: 100-1; Trost and Hellmann (1996) 221; Abdel-Rahman (1998) p. 64, figs. 3-4; Francois (1999) 146-8; Bailey (2001) 27-31.

Close to: Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 633, with two nozzles.

Unpublished examples: two at the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney, Inv. No. 76a and L936-1.



262

Inv.No. 84.111

Provenance: Egypt.

Presented from: the Halloran Collection.

Place of Manufacture: Fustat, Egypt.

Length: 7.2cm, Width: 7.4cm, Maximum Height: 8.1cm.

Wheelmade, globular body. High central stem and flared neck, with bulge at the base of the neck. Five circular indentations at bottom of oil chamber, one piercing the wall. Trough-like nozzle, lost. Thick, circular disc base, concave at centre. Cylindrical handle extending from shoulder to middle of neck, lost. Granular, light gray (10 YR 7/2) clay, with a few fine to small white and orange inclusions. Green glaze on interior and external surfaces, except for base. Side and rim of neck lost.

Eleventh to fifteenth century AD.

Type: Kubiak (1970) Type I; Kawatoko (1987) Group 2 Type 6. Parallels: as previous.

# Glazed Lamps



263

Inv.No. 53.496

Provenance: Sidon.  
Presented by: Colonel R.J. Humphrey.  
Place of Manufacture: Apulia, Italy.  
Length: 10.4cm, Width: 5.8cm, Maximum Height: 3.7cm.

Wheelmade, circular oil chamber. Circular discus occupying top of oil chamber, defined by high ridge. Discus sloping upwards to form central tube, top broken. Four smaller filling holes surrounding tube. Long, trough-like nozzle, curved on sides and tapering to a pointed end. Flat, circular, undefined base. Strap handle at back, lost. Fine, light brown (7.5YR 6/4) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions and numerous fine voids. Olive (5Y 5/4) glaze covering entire external surface. Surface and glaze worn, rim of discus chipped. Some blackening at tip of nozzle.

Twelfth to fifteenth century AD.

Type: Cotter (1985) Type 5.

Parallels: Delplace (1974) 462-3; Fontana (1994-5) Fig. 71: S80.

Close to: Patterson and Whitehouse (1992) 790-1.



264

Inv.No. 80.46

Provenance: Unknown.  
Purchased from: Mrs B. Cairns.  
Place of Manufacture: Syria.  
Length: 11.5cm, Width: 11.0cm, Maximum Height: 4.7cm.

Wheelmade saucer, pinched at sides to form nozzle. At centre of floor is a semi-spherical oil chamber, filling hole at top, with small hole at nozzle-end to release oil. Flared, pedestal ring base, at centre of which is a round boss. Flat strap handle extending from rim of saucer to rim of oil chamber. Semi-fine, pale yellow (2.5 Y 8/2) clay, with some small black and white inclusions and many fine to small voids. Dark green glaze on handle, oil chamber and inside saucer, with reserved band below rim on external wall. Surface and glaze worn, chips on saucer rim, glaze has corroded and become iridescent in many parts. No blackening.

Tenth to fifteenth century AD.

Type: Broneer (1930) Type XXXV; Waagé (1941) Type 58c;

Kennedy (1963) Type 26; Kubiak (1970) Type J.

Parallels: Broneer (1930) 1546; Johns (1934) pl. LVII: fig. 1c;

Waagé (1941) 184; Riis and Poulsen (1957) fig. 1067; Rosenthal

and Sivan (1978) 634; Porter and Watson (1987) p. 193, pl. 1,

right photo; Hübinger (1993) 309.



# Glazed Lamps



265

Inv.No. 80.65

Provenance: Unknown.  
Bequest of: Miss A.M.L. Gillespie.  
Place of Manufacture: Syria (?).  
Length: 8.7cm, Width: 6.6cm, Maximum Height: 4.9cm.

Wheelmade, globular oil chamber. Large central filling hole, with raised lip. Trough-like nozzle, sloping upwards, end lost. Disc base, slightly concave, with wheel marks. Fine, pale yellow (2.5 Y 8/2) clay, with some fine black and sparkling inclusions. White (2.5Y 8/1) glaze covering interior of oil chamber and nozzle and upper half of exterior. Shoulder and wall decorated with four obliquely-set black crescents radiating from filling hole and two black crescents flanking nozzle. Rim of nozzle outlined in black. Surface worn, glaze flaking and chipped. No blackening.

Tenth to fourteenth century AD.

Close to: Thalmann (1978) fig. 37: 4; Smith and Tagart (1984) fig. 87: 4 and pl. 149, centre left.



266

Inv.No. 64.143

Provenance: Unknown.  
Place of Manufacture: Persia (?).  
Length: 7.3cm, Width: 6.8cm, Maximum Height: 5.7cm.

Wheelmade, slightly octagonal oil chamber. Faceted wall and plain, sloping shoulder. Large filling hole at top, defined by wide ridge. Nozzle lost. Circular, slightly concave base. Small strap handle extending from back of shoulder to rim of filling hole. Granular, very pale brown (10YR 8/3) clay, with some fine sparkling and black inclusions and some small white inclusions. Turquoise glaze on most of external surface, except base. Parts of wall, base, shoulder and filling hole lost, cracking in glaze, lamp broken into several pieces and repaired.

Ninth to twelfth century AD.

Parallels: Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 631; Schäfer (1990) 66.

Close to: Lacam (1953) pl. IV: fig. 12.

# Glazed Lamps



267

Inv.No. 91.08

Provenance: Iran.

Bequest of: Mr Karl Weekes.

Place of Manufacture: Persia (?).

Length: 11.5cm, Width: 8.3cm, Maximum Height: 9.8cm.

Wheelmade, circular dish with curved wall and rounded rim. At centre of dish is a thick, cylindrical stem, surmounted by a spherical oil chamber. Large central filling hole at top of oil chamber, with high, slightly-flared rim, flat on top. Trough-like nozzle, rounded at end. Flat, circular base, partially defined by groove. Cylindrical handle, extending from back of dish to bottom of oil chamber. Granular, very pale brown (10 YR 8/2) clay, with some fine black and sparkling inclusions. Turquoise glaze covering internal and external surfaces, except for base and external walls of dish. Handle and parts of base, nozzle and shoulder restored, glaze crazed, flaking and iridescent in parts. Some blackening at tip of nozzle.

Ninth to thirteenth century AD.

Type: Medieval Pottery Research Group (1998) Form 8.2.5.c.

Parallels: Lacam (1953) pl. VI: fig. 16; Wilkinson (1973) 25 and p. 368, ph. 5: C 4-5; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 637.

Close to: Bahgat and Massoul (1930) pl. LVII: 6; Lacam (1953) pl. VII: fig. 17.



# Glazed Lamps



268

Inv.No. 91.09a

Provenance: Iran.

Bequest of: Mr Karl Weekes.

Place of Manufacture: Persia (?).

Length: 10.8cm, Width: 10.2cm, Maximum Height: 11.2cm.

Wheelmade, circular dish with slightly flared wall and rounded rim. Flat floor, at centre of which is cylindrical stem to support oil chamber, now lost. Flat, circular base, defined by groove, with wheelmarks. Strap handle, extending from back of dish to bottom of stem, on top of which is protome, restored and perhaps not belonging. Fine, light reddish brown (2.5YR 7/4) clay, with a few fine black and white inclusions. Turquoise and olive green glaze covering internal and external surfaces, base and part of external wall of dish unglazed, with one run onto base. Glaze flaky and deteriorated in parts, chips on rim, stem and base. This lamp part of a pastiche, previously attached to **269**, with remains of plaster where two pieces were joined.

Ninth to thirteenth century AD.

Parallels: Lacam (1953) pl. VI: fig. 16; Wilkinson (1973) 25 and p. 368, ph. 5: C 4-5; Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 636-7.



269

Inv.No. 91.09b

Provenance: Iran.

Bequest of: Mr Karl Weekes.

Place of Manufacture: Persia (?).

Length: 9.7cm, Width: 10.9cm, Maximum Height: 4.7cm.

Wheelmade, bowl-shaped oil chamber, with in-turned rim. Three triangular, open nozzles project from bowl, in between which are four lugs, all partially pierced. Base of bowl extends into slightly tapering, cylindrical stem, previously joined to lower part of lamp, now lost. Fine, pink (7.5YR 8/4) clay, with a few fine brown inclusions. Green glaze on all surfaces. Glaze crazed and worn in parts. Some blackening at tips of nozzles. This lamp part of a pastiche, previously attached to **268**, with remains of plaster where two pieces were joined.

Ninth to thirteenth century AD.

Parallels: Rosenthal and Sivan (1978) 636.

## Forgeries and Reproductions

Ever since the foundation of museums in the eighteenth century, curators have had to become increasingly skilled in assessing the authenticity of objects, to determine the fake from the 'original'. Forgeries are produced in modern workshops to deceive collectors, whereas reproductions are made to imitate originals, usually to be sold as souvenirs.<sup>1</sup> Ancient lamps have been one of the most commonly forged items<sup>2</sup> and over the course of time, many have ended up in museum collections. The Nicholson Museum possesses four such lamps, **270-2** being considered forgeries and **273** a reproduction.

Nothing is known of the origins of these lamps. **270** has been part of the collection since at least 1870 and may have been presented to the Museum by Sir Charles Nicholson, although this is far from certain. **271** was donated by Professor R.E. Smith in 1952 and **273** was received in 1984, as part of a bequest from the estate of Professor Grafton Elliot Smith. Museum records indicate that **272** was found in a box in the Conservation Laboratory in October 1990, however no other details are known.

**270** is a crude forgery, with a handmade oil chamber and a moulded image of a winged pan within its discus. Edward Reeve, the museum's first curator, may have regarded the lamp authentic, as he assigned it an inventory number and included it in his 1870 catalogue of the collection. Presumably, suspicions were raised by Louisa MacDonald, as the lamp was not published in her catalogue of 1898 and was not assigned a registration number under the new numbering system introduced in that year. It therefore retains its original 'R' number.

**270** probably belongs to a series of forgeries well represented in the collection of the British Museum<sup>3</sup>. Lamps within this group are made from a brown, often poorly-fired clay and all bear common features, such as unpierced disc handles, ring bases, rounded nozzles and simple volute decorations. It is not known where these lamps were produced, although Bailey hypothesizes that the workshop was located

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<sup>1</sup> Bailey (1984) pp. 368-70.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 370.

<sup>3</sup> Bailey (1988) nos. Q 3455-8.

somewhere in Greece.<sup>4</sup> He dates the series from 1870 to before the Second World War.<sup>5</sup> Interestingly, **270** was already part of the collection by the time the original 1870 catalogue was published, so it may represent an earlier product of the forger's workshop, dating perhaps to the 1850s or 1860s.

**271** was probably manufactured in the same or a similar workshop as **270**. It is a circular lamp, made of brown, poorly-fired clay and bears seven nozzles, a form rarely found in antiquity.<sup>6</sup> The oil chamber is solid and therefore serves no practical function. The discus is decorated with two helmeted heads, probably representing Athena, with two unidentifiable figures in between. This lamp belongs to a series of forgeries, in which the discus was decorated with images and scenes borrowed from classical reliefs or sculptures, in particular the friezes from the Parthenon in Athens and the Temple of Apollo at Bassae.<sup>7</sup>

Similar forgeries bearing seven nozzles can be found in the British Museum<sup>8</sup> and in Warsaw<sup>9</sup> and Prague.<sup>10</sup> Bailey also mentions a lamp with eight nozzles, now in Bonn.<sup>11</sup> He dates this series from 1870 to before World War 2.<sup>12</sup>

**272** is of a shape that reproduces Hellenistic mouldmade lamps, similar to lamp **53** of this catalogue. This example, however, bears the stem of a lost strap handle, a ring base and two side lugs, features not known on lamps of this shape. The surface is also coated in an unusual glossy, dark gray slip and various methods have been employed to age its appearance. It possibly dates from the mid-twentieth century onwards.

**273** is a reproduction of a Roman bronze lamp of the first to second centuries AD. It parallels an original from Trentino in Italy.<sup>13</sup> Museum records indicate that its place of origin was Egypt, which is more than likely, as Smith worked there during the first

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<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 440.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 439-40.

<sup>6</sup> For an Attic lamp with seven nozzles, dating to the fifth century BC, see Howland (1958) no. 192.

<sup>7</sup> Bailey (1960) pp. 39-42; Prag (1983) pp. 151-3.

<sup>8</sup> Bailey (1988) no. Q 3454.

<sup>9</sup> Bernhard (1955) pl. 88: 311.

<sup>10</sup> Haken (1958) no. 117.

<sup>11</sup> Bailey (1988) p. 439.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 439-40.

<sup>13</sup> Cristina and Genito (1986) p. 445.

decade of the twentieth century.<sup>14</sup> An indication that this lamp is a reproduction can be seen in the even, dark green patina on the exterior surface and the red, ferrous stains on the floor, produced from the corroding iron rivet joining the foot to the base. Smith died in 1937, so the lamp may have been manufactured sometime in the early twentieth century.

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<sup>14</sup> Elkin and Macintosh (1974) pp. 5-6.



270

Inv.No. R600

Provenance: Unknown.

Place of Manufacture: Greece (?).

Length: 9.5cm, Width: 7.2cm, Maximum Height: 3.2cm.

Handmade, circular oil chamber and pared, curved wall. Circular discus, no definition, with moulded relief decoration of frontal winged pan. Small, off-centre filling hole in between legs of figure. Short, rounded nozzle, flanked by two simple volutes. Ring base. Disc handle. Fine, reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions, some small black inclusions and a few fine voids. Unslipped. Slight blackening inside wick hole.

Mid-nineteenth century.



271

Inv.No. 52.400

Provenance: Unknown.

Presented by: Professor R.E. Smith.

Place of Manufacture: Greece (?).

Length: 8.3cm, Width: 8.3cm, Maximum Height: 3.0cm.

Mouldmade, solid, circular oil chamber. Small, central filling hole, defined by ridge. On opposite sides of filling hole are two relief helmeted heads, possibly representing Athena, between which are two unidentifiable figures. In between these is leaf motif. Seven rounded nozzles. Ring base, concave at centre. Fine, red (2.5YR 5/6) to reddish brown (5YR 5/4) clay, with some small white and black inclusions. Unslipped. Surface worn, cracked and delaminating, remains of dark brown sediment around filling hole and inside wick holes, clay insufficiently fired. No blackening.

Late nineteenth to early twentieth century.

Close to: Bernhard (1955) 311; Haken (1958) 117; Bailey (1960) fig. 5, bottom left; Bailey (1988) Q 3454.



272

Inv.No. 90.08

Provenance: Unknown.  
Place of Manufacture: Unknown.  
Length: 10.0cm, Width: 5.9cm, Maximum Height: 3.1cm.

Mouldmade, piriform-shaped oil chamber. Curved wall meets shoulder at carination. Plain, circular, shallow discus, defined by circular ridge. Projecting lugs on either side. Long, rounded nozzle, flat on top with flat rim around wick hole. Ring base, consisting of two wide concentric ridges, slightly convex at centre. Strap handle extending from back of shoulder to edge of discus, lost. Fine, light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) clay, with some fine sparkling inclusions. Glossy, very dark gray (5YR 3/1) slip covering external surface. Slip and surface worn, chip in shoulder, coloured black, surface coated in white sediment in parts. Remains of fingerprint on shoulder. Some blackening around wick hole.

Mid-twentieth century.



273

Inv.No. 84.30

Provenance: Egypt.  
Bequest of: Professor Grafton Elliot Smith.  
Place of Manufacture: Unknown.  
Length: 8.5cm, Width: 5.7cm, Maximum Height: 4.4cm.

Cast bronze, circular oil chamber. Circular plain discus, defined by groove. Central filling hole also defined by groove. Two long, rounded nozzles, flat on top and decorated with pairs of single-scroll volutes extending to shoulder. Circular pedestal base, concave at centre, with iron rivet attaching base to oil chamber. Palmette-shaped, obliquely-set handle. Dark green patina with iron corrosion products on floor. No blackening.

Early twentieth century.

Parallels: Cristina and Genito (1986) 236.



## Concordance A

Concordance of L. Macdonald, *Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases and of the Greek and Roman Lamps in the Nicholson Museum. University of Sydney* (Sydney 1898), E. Reeve, *Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities of the Sydney University* (Sydney 1870) and numbers in the present catalogue. Only five lamps in the Reeve catalogue were published as separate entries: 595, 596, 597, 598 and 697. The others were grouped together and described in general terms, often with the same catalogue number. This makes their precise identification impossible. Lamps 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the Macdonald catalogue were acquired as pastiches, each inserted with an alien discus. These have since been removed and given separate inventory and catalogue numbers. Macdonald's numbers 37 and 42 have been misprinted 36 and 41 respectively.

Macdonald No.	Reeve No.	Nicholson Inv. No.	Catalogue No.
1	1188	98.124	101
2	1188	98.125	102
3	1188	98.121	151
4	1187	62.739	106
5	Unknown	62.692	105
6	1187	98.122	108
7	Unknown	62.729	130
8	1191	98.128	114
9	602	98.106	162
10	616	98.123	178
11	623	98.131	128
12	605	98.118	163
13	622	98.130	198
14	618	98.108	182
15	621	98.129	121
16	595	62.715a	170
16	595	62.715b	181
17	619	98.127a	169
17	619	98.127b	176
18	598	62.765a	172
18	598	62.765b	180
19	Unknown	62.714a	171
19	Unknown	62.714b	177
20	597	LOST	
21	596	98.102	201
22	Unknown	62.728	249

<b>Macdonald No.</b>	<b>Reeve No.</b>	<b>Nicholson Inv. No.</b>	<b>Catalogue No.</b>
23	599	98.105	237
24	614	98.104	233
25	620	98.107	236
26	617	98.126	179
27	601	98.109	204
28	607	98.113	167
29	606	98.112	166
30	609	98.115	161
31	608	98.114	168
32	611	98.117	174
33	610	98.116	173
34	612	98.119	175
35	603	98.110	192
36	604	98.111	191
36 (37)	Unknown	62.689	188
38	Unknown	98.151	146
39	613	98.120	150
40	615	98.103	205
41	Unknown	62.709	190
41 (42)	697	98.142	113

## Concordance B

### Concordance of Nicholson Museum Registration Numbers and Catalogue Numbers.

A catalogue of the Nicholson Museum's collection was published by its initial curator, Edward Reeve in 1870. Each object within this publication was given a single registration number, from 1 to 1363. Sometime after 1870, all registration numbers were preceded by the letter 'R', to denote them as part of the first Reeve catalogue.

In 1898, Reeve's single numerical system was replaced by a new, two-part numbering system. Each object from then on was assigned a 'root' number, based on the final two digits of the year of acquisition, and a unique 'extension' number, representing the yearly sequential order that an object was accessioned. The number 98.100 would therefore indicate an object had been accessioned in 1898 and was the hundredth object to receive a number that year.

For reasons unknown, many of the objects with 'R' numbers did not receive a registration number under the new system. This was not rectified until 1962, when all objects were assigned two-part numbers. This explains why some of the lamps published in the Reeve and Macdonald catalogues have numbers beginning with '62', rather than '98'. One lamp, an obvious forgery, still retains its original 'R' number.

A small group of lamps also have a second extension number or the letter 'a' or 'b' appended to their registration number. This was necessary as some objects erroneously received the same number at the time of accessioning.

In 1998, this registration system was amended to avoid confusion with objects numbered a century earlier. Root numbers of objects were now preceded by a '1'. An object therefore numbered 198.36 was the thirty-sixth object accessioned in 1998. Fourteen lamps with registration numbers beginning with 'AML' refer to lamps transferred to the Nicholson Museum by the Australian Museum in 1967, the initials standing for 'Australian Museum Loan'. These lamps, originally on loan, are now part of the Nicholson Museum's collection.

<b>Inventory No.</b>	<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Acquisition Details</b>
R600	270	Unknown
98.102	201	Unknown
98.103	205	Unknown
98.104	233	Unknown
98.105	237	Unknown
98.106	162	Unknown
98.107	236	Unknown
98.108	182	Unknown
98.109	204	Unknown
98.110	192	Unknown
98.111	191	Unknown
98.112	166	Unknown
98.113	167	Unknown
98.114	168	Unknown
98.115	161	Unknown
98.116	173	Unknown
98.117	174	Unknown
98.118	163	Unknown
98.119	175	Unknown
98.120	150	Unknown
98.121	151	Presented by Sir Charles Newton
98.122	108	Presented by Sir Charles Newton
98.123	178	Unknown
98.124	101	Presented by Sir Charles Newton
98.125	102	Presented by Sir Charles Newton
98.126	179	Unknown
98.127a	176	Unknown
98.127b	169	Unknown
98.128	114	Presented by Sir Charles Newton
98.129	121	Unknown
98.130	198	Unknown
98.131	128	Unknown
98.142	113	Unknown
98.151	146	Unknown
00.182	255	Presented by Egypt Exploration Fund
46.24	203	Unknown
46.25	159	Unknown
46.26	160	Unknown
47.288	219	Unknown
47.332	132	Presented by University of Cambridge
47.333	135	Presented by University of Cambridge
47.336	137	Presented by University of Cambridge
47.337	138	Presented by University of Cambridge
47.444	133	Presented by University of Cambridge
47.445	134	Presented by University of Cambridge
47.446	136	Presented by University of Cambridge
47.448	140	Presented by University of Cambridge
48.335	153	Unknown

<b>Inventory No.</b>	<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Acquisition Details</b>
50.108	34	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
50.109	38	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
50.110	42	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
50.111	47	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
50.112	50	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
50.113	51	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
50.114	53	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
50.491	31	Presented by W.J. Beazley
50.494	81	Pres. by National Museum, Copenhagen
50.496	78	Pres. by National Museum, Copenhagen
50.499	80	Pres. by National Museum, Copenhagen
50.500	79	Pres. by National Museum, Copenhagen
52.118	35	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
52.119	36	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
52.126	41	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
52.127	37	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
52.128	43	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
52.129	40	Pres. by Wellcome-Marston Trustees
52.147	260	Presented by City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham
52.300	258	Presented by City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham
52.400	271	Presented by Professor R. E. Smith
52.402	211	Presented by Professor R. E. Smith
52.640	26	Unknown
52.641.45	15	Unknown
52.641.47	6	Unknown
52.641.48	8	Unknown
52.641.49	17	Unknown
52.641.50	14	Unknown
52.641.75	28	Unknown
52.647	55	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
52.686	259	Presented by City Museum and Art Gallery, Birmingham
53.215	22	Unknown
53.220	18	Unknown
53.493	75	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.494	76	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.495	77	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.496	263	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.497	95	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.498	96	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.499	98	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.500	73	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.501	89	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.502	82	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.503	65	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey

<b>Inventory No.</b>	<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Acquisition Details</b>
53.504	74	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.505	90	Presented by Colonel R. J. Humphrey
53.533.06	16	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.534.6	1	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.535	2	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.536.3a	58	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.536.3b	61	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.536.4	56	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.536.5	57	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.536.7	59	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.536.8	60	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.537.11	46	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.537.34	45	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.540.1	3	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
53.547.18	131	From Joan Du Plat's Excavations at Myrtou Pighades
54.29	32	Presented by Mrs Cameron Armstrong
54.30	67	Presented by Mrs Cameron Armstrong
54.48.6	13	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.7	27	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.14	21	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.15	20	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.17	29	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.18	12	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.19	24	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.20	25	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.24	23	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem

<b>Inventory No.</b>	<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Acquisition Details</b>
54.48.26	11	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.27	30	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.28	10	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.49	9	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.57	7	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.48.86	19	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.50.4	5	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.50.5	4	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
54.59	54	Presented by British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem
56.55	39	Pres. by the Wellcome-Marston Trustees
59.22	256	Purchased from The Institute of Archaeology, London
59.29	257	Purchased from The Institute of Archaeology, London
60.04	127	Presented by Mr Frank Turton
62.686	91	Unknown
62.687	152	Unknown
62.688	184	Unknown
62.689	188	Unknown
62.690	214	Unknown
62.692	105	Presented by Sir Charles Newton
62.693	107	Unknown
62.694	110	Unknown
62.695	109	Unknown
62.696	103	Unknown
62.697	111	Unknown
62.698	254	Unknown
62.699	149	Unknown
62.700	216	Unknown
62.701	104	Unknown
62.702	215	Unknown
62.703	212	Unknown
62.704	232	Unknown
62.705	213	Unknown
62.706	194	Unknown
62.707	196	Unknown
62.708	197	Unknown
62.709	190	Unknown
62.710	195	Unknown

<b>Inventory No.</b>	<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Acquisition Details</b>
62.711	193	Unknown
62.712	112	Unknown
62.713	119	Unknown
62.714a	177	Unknown
62.714b	171	Unknown
62.715a	181	Unknown
62.715b	170	Unknown
62.716	199	Unknown
62.717	145	Unknown
62.718	142	Unknown
62.719	252	Unknown
62.720	246	Unknown
62.721	143	Unknown
62.722	238	Unknown
62.723	165	Unknown
62.724	83	Unknown
62.725	235	Unknown
62.726	243	Unknown
62.727	244	Unknown
62.728	249	Unknown
62.729	130	Presented by Sir Charles Newton
62.730	234	Unknown
62.731	202	Unknown
62.732	64	Unknown
62.733	154	Unknown
62.734	129	Unknown
62.735	187	Unknown
62.736	253	Unknown
62.737	185	Unknown
62.738a	206	Unknown
62.738b	207	Unknown
62.739	106	Presented by Sir Charles Newton
62.740	158	Unknown
62.741	147	Unknown
62.742	148	Unknown
62.743a	92	Presented by W.J. Beazley
62.743b	93	Presented by W.J. Beazley
62.744	84	Presented by W.J. Beazley
62.745	94	Presented by W.J. Beazley
62.746	88	Unknown
62.747	97	Unknown
62.748	99	Presented by W.J. Beazley
62.749	100	Unknown
62.750	118	Unknown
62.751	122	Unknown
62.752	116	Unknown
62.753	117	Unknown
62.754	115	Unknown



<b>Inventory No.</b>	<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Acquisition Details</b>
62.755	126	Unknown
62.756	123	Unknown
62.757	125	Unknown
62.758	120	Unknown
62.759	124	Unknown
62.765a	180	Unknown
62.765b	172	Unknown
62.691	157	Unknown
62.904	222	Unknown
62.905	241	Unknown
62.906	155	Unknown
62.907	261	Unknown
64.49	156	Unknown
64.143	266	Unknown
64.438	139	Unknown
64.462	144	Unknown
64.493	48	Pres. by British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem
64.560	49	Pres. by British School of Archaeology, Jerusalem
68.09	250	Presented by Miss P. M. Bryant
69.13	186	Presented by Mrs Florence L. Willis
69.14	141	Presented by Mrs Florence L. Willis
77.02	62	Pres. by Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan
77.03	69	Pres. by Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan
79.07	66	Pres. by Prof. Alexander Cambitoglou
80.07	189	Presented by A. D. Trounson
80.43	183	Purchased from Mrs B. Cairns
80.44	68	Purchased from Mrs B. Cairns
80.45	200	Purchased from Mrs B. Cairns
80.46	264	Purchased from Mrs B. Cairns
80.47	225	Purchased from Mrs B. Cairns
80.65	265	Bequest of Miss A.M.L. Gillespie
80.66	71	Bequest of Miss A.M.L. Gillespie
82.17	240	Presented by Mrs M. J. Mashford
84.08	224	Bequest of Prof. Grafton Elliot Smith
84.09	223	Bequest of Prof. Grafton Elliot Smith
84.30	273	Bequest of Prof. Grafton Elliot Smith
84.111	262	From the Halloran Collection
89.33	247	Unknown
89.62	44	Presented by Professor Basil Hennessy
90.08	272	Unknown
91.08	267	Bequest of Mr Karl Weekes
91.09a	268	Bequest of Mr Karl Weekes
91.09b	269	Bequest of Mr Karl Weekes
94.64	52	Presented by Mr Gordon Marr
94.65	226	Presented by Mr Gordon Marr
94.66	221	Presented by Mr Gordon Marr

<b>Inventory No.</b>	<b>Catalogue No.</b>	<b>Acquisition Details</b>
94.67	220	Presented by Mr Gordon Marr
94.68	248	Presented by Mr Gordon Marr
94.69	87	Presented by Mr Gordon Marr
94.74	164	Bequest of Mrs Camilla Rowntree
198.12	72	Pres. by Uni. of Sydney Pella Project
198.13	63	Pres. by Uni. of Sydney Pella Project
198.19	70	Pres. by Uni. of Sydney Pella Project
198.30	85	Bequest of Gertrude Kaster
198.31	86	Bequest of Gertrude Kaster
198.32	33	Bequest of Gertrude Kaster
AML 119	251	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 120	210	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 121	227	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 122	229	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 123	230	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 124	217	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 125	218	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 126	231	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 127	209	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 128	208	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 129	239	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 130	228	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 131	242	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur
AML 132	245	From the collection of Reverend David Arthur

## Abbreviations

The following are abbreviations of periodical titles used in the bibliography. Generally, these have been guided by abbreviations accepted in the *American Journal of Archaeology* 104 (2000) 3-24.

- AA*: Archäologischer Anzeiger  
*AAAS*: Annales archéologique Arabes Syriennes  
*ADAJ*: Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan  
*AJA*: American Journal of Archaeology  
*AntAfr*: Antiquites Africaines  
*AntCl*: L'Antiquité classique  
*ArchCl*: Archeologia classica  
*ASAE*: Annales du Service des antiquités de l'Égypte  
*BA*: Biblical Archaeologist  
*BABesch*: Bulletin antieke Beschaving. Annual Papers on Classical Archaeology  
*BAIAS*: Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archaeological Society  
*BASOR*: Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research  
*BASOR Supp. St.*: Bulletin of the American School of Oriental Research  
Supplementary Studies  
*BayrVgBl*: Bayrische Vorgeschichtsblätter  
*BCH*: Bulletin de Correspondence Hellénique  
*BIFAO*: Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale  
*BIHBelge*: Bulletin de l'Institut historique belge de Rome  
*BJb*: Bonner Jahrbücher des Rheinischen Landesmuseums in Bonn und des Vereins  
von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande  
*BMB*: Bulletin du Musée de Beyrouth  
*Boreas*: Boreas. Münstersche Beiträge zur Archäologie  
*BSA*: Annual of the British School at Athens  
*BSRAA*: Bulletin de la Société royale d'archéologie d'Alexandrie  
*Bulletin de Liaison du GIECE*: Bulletin de Liaison du Groupe International d'Étude  
de la Céramique Égyptienne  
*CIL*: Corpus inscriptionum latinarium  
*ÉtTrav*: Études et Travaux  
*FuB*: Forschungen und Berichte. Staatliche Museen zu Berlin  
*IEJ*: Israel Exploration Journal  
*IstMitt*: Istanbuler Mitteilungen  
*JAC*: Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum  
*JEA*: Journal of Egyptian Archaeology  
*JHS*: Journal of Hellenic Studies  
*JPOS*: Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society  
*JRA*: Journal of Roman Archaeology  
*JRS*: Journal of Roman Studies  
*Karthago*: Karthago. Revue d'archéologie africaine  
*LA*: Liber Annuus  
*LibAnt*: Libya antiqua  
*LIMC*: Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae

*MA*: Monumenti antichi pubblicati a cura ...dei Lincei  
*MDIK*: Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo  
*MeditArch*: Mediterranean Archaeology. Australian and New Zealand Journal for the  
Archaeology of the Mediterranean World  
*MEFR*: Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'École française de Rome  
*MélBeyrouth*: Mélanges de l'Université Saint Joseph, Beyrouth  
*MJ*: Museums Journal  
*MonAnt*: Monumenti antichi  
*NSc*: Notizie degli scavi di antichità  
*ÖJh*: Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts  
*OpusAth*: Opuscula Atheniensia  
*PEQ*: Palestine Exploration Quarterly  
*QDAP*: Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities Palestine  
*RA*: Revue Archéologique  
*RAC*: Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana  
*RDAC*: Report of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus  
*REA*: Revue des Etudes Anciennes  
*RStLig*: Rivista di studi liguri  
*StMisc*: Studi miscellanei. Seminario di archeologia e storia dell'arte greca e romana  
dell'Università di Roma  
*Syria*: Syria. Revue d'art oriental et d'archéologie  
*ZDVP*: Zeitschrift des deutschen Palästina-Vereins

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