UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

FACULTY OF LAW, ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

School of Humanities

The Pottery from the John Ward - Perkins excavations at Lepcis Magna.

by

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Part 2.

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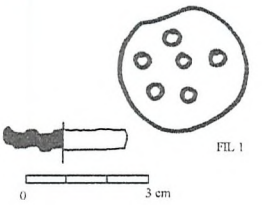
5.3 - The Coarsewares.

Chapter four quoted from Dore's 'Introduction to the Coarse Pottery' (1989: 87) in which he wrote about the composition of the Sabratha coarse pottery assemblage and pointed out that the assemblage was 'largely composed of rim sherds'; he believed that 'the discarding of most of the wall and base sherds probably took place very soon after the material came out of the ground though additional screening may have been done before transport to Britain.' (1989: 87). He went on to point out that therefore 'any conclusions based on the relative proportions of different wares and types should be treated with caution.' (1989: 87). The same selection process and caveat may be true for the Lepcis assemblage. The coarseware pottery assemblage, which is described in the following section, consisted of: mortaria, casseroles/pans, jars, miscellaneous small jars and beakers, braziers, lids, bowls, basins, unguentaria, jugs, flasks and flagons. The main groups of vessels are described below. Due to the small size of some of the sherds it was not always possible to say whether, for example, the sherds came from a deep or a shallow casserole. Wherever possible the coarseware sherds have been grouped together but in many instances there were only single examples of a particular form. So rather than having numerous groups of single examples some sherds were classified together if, for example, that shared an attribute such as everted or plain rims. It has also proved difficult to find similar forms amongst the assemblages of Sabratha and Benghazi, Lepcis Magna's largest neighbours.

A large number of different coarseware fabrics were identified within the pottery assemblage and brief descriptions about them can be found in appendix 9 on the CD-ROM or in some instances these have been included with the form description. A large number of the coarseware vessels were made from fabric series described as FB 1, FB 2 and FB 3.

Filter (FIL).

A single light-red slipped 'filter' from a flagon came from the Portico trenches. The diameter of the filter was 3 cm and it was punctured with 6 holes, see drawing FIL 1. (See fabric FB 142). A slightly smaller filter, of similar design, was present in the Sabratha assemblage, see 410.4087.



Figurine (FIG).

An unusual small sherd came from the Forum Vetus and has been tentatively identified as being a leg from a miniature figurine. It was 3.75 cm long and made from fabric FB 3. Given its location amongst all of the temples it could possibly be part of a votive statue.

Games counters (CNT).

Two possible games counters, which appear to have been fashioned from pottery sherds, came from the Portico and Forum Vetus trenches. The counters, roughly circular in shape, were

approximately 2.5 - 3 cm. in diameter and were made from fabrics FB 3 and FB 5B.

Unguentaria (UNG). See illustrations on pages 231 - 232.

Remains of 17 unguentaria vessels were identified within the pottery collection, 9 of which came from the Forum Vetus. The forms are described below. The 'egg' shaped Lepcis unguentaria are similar to the 'piriform' vessels from Benghazi which have been dated there to between the first century BC and the first century AD. At Lepcis 4 of the 5 examples came from the earliest parts/trench layers of the town, the Form Vetus, which suggests similar early dating for them.

UNG 1 This sherd was from a spindly toe unguentarium. The sherd part measured 8 x 2.5 cm and it was made from fabric FB 223. See drawing UNG 1.

UNG 2 Was a body sherd measuring 3 x 2.5 cm. See fabric FB 92.

UNG 3 This sherd was from an egg shaped unguentarium. The base diameter measured 1.6 cm. It was made from fabric FB 229. See drawing UNG 3.

UNG 4 This sherd was from an egg shaped unguentarium. The base diameter measured 3 cm and it was made from fabric FB 284. See drawing UNG 4.

UNG 5 This sherd was from an egg shaped unguentarium. The base diameter measured 2.5 cm and it was made from fabric FB 231. See drawing UNG 5.

UNG 6 This sherd was from a spindly toe unguentarium. The base diameter measured 2 cm and it was made from fabric FB 3C.

UNG 7 This sherd was from a long neck unguentarium which was made from sigillata fabric FB 319. The small rim was everted and rolled and measured 4 cm in diameter. See drawing UNG 7.

UNG 8 This sherd was given the form UNG LM 1. The rim was everted and rolled and measured 2 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 6H. See drawing UNG 8.

UNG 9 This sherd was given the form UNG LM 2. The rim was everted and rolled and measured 3 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 2. See drawing UNG 9.

UNG 11 This sherd was from a spindly toe unguentarium. The base diameter measured 2.25 cm and it was made from fabric FB 266.

UNG 12 This sherd was from a spindly toe unguentarium. The base diameter measured 2.5 cm and it was made from fabric FB 3C.

UNG 13 This sherd was from a spindly toe unguentarium and it was made from fabric FB 267.

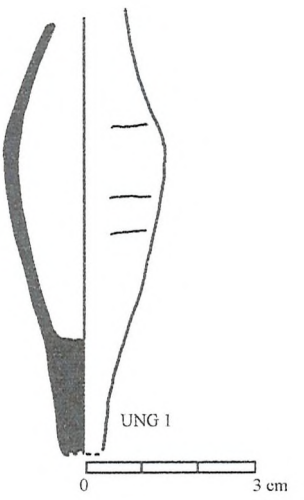
UNG 14 This sherd was given the form UNG LM 3. The base diameter measured 3 cm and it was made from fabric FB 93. See drawing UNG 14.

UNG 15 This sherd was from a long neck unguentarium which was made from fabric FB 318. The neck measured 5 cm in length.

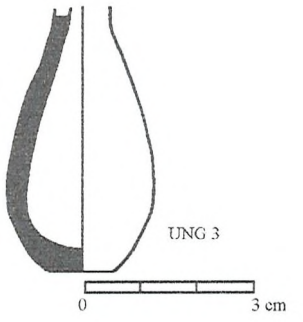
UNG 16 This sherd was from a long neck unguentarium which was made from fabric FB 269. The neck measured 6 cm in length.

UNG 17 This sherd was from an unguentarium base which measured 4.5 cm in length and it was made from fabric FB 37.

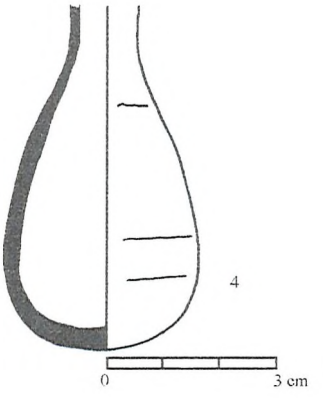
UNG 1



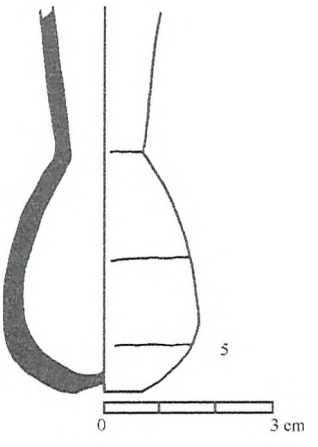
UNG 3



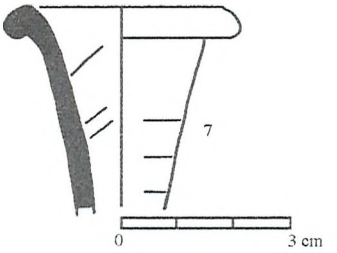
UNG 4



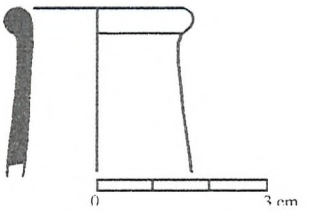
UNG 5



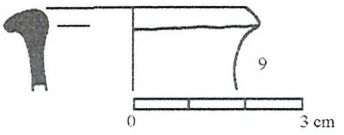
UNG 7



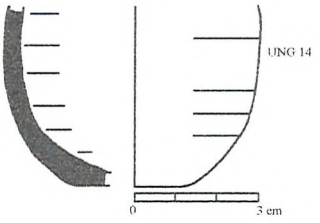
UNG 8



UNG 9



UNG 14



Pantellerian ware (PAN) forms. See illustrations on pages 234 - 235.

Remains of 31 vessels made from the distinctive hand-made imported pottery, Pantellerian ware, were present in the Lepcis Magna assemblage.

Sabratha Form 286. This form was a deep casserole with curved wall and slightly constricted neck; the rim is upright with a slight flange of round profile on the outside, and a wide shallow lid-locating groove on the inside. Sabratha rims measured 11-39 cm. (Dore 1989: 216.) There were sherds of three vessels in the Lepcis Magna assemblage; PAN 4, 6, and 29. The internal rim diameters 18-20 cm; for drawings see PAN 4 and 6. This form was also present at Sabratha and ULVS.

Sabratha Form 286 Var. There were sherds from two vessels in the Lepcis Magna assemblage. The internal rim diameters measured 18-22 cm. For drawings see PAN 11 and 19.

Sabratha Form 290. This form was a deep casserole with curved wall and slightly constricted neck; the rim was upright with a slight flange of round profile on the outside, the edge of the lid rested on a bead or 'stop' at the bottom of the vertical back face of the rim. Sabratha rims measured 15-26 cm. (Dore 1989: 219.) There were sherds of three vessels in the Lepcis Magna assemblage; PAN 10, 21, and 27. The internal rim diameters 20-24 cm; for drawings see PAN 10 and 21 and 27. This form was also present at Sabratha and ULVS.

Sabratha Form 291. This form was a tall casserole with thickened rim with curved outer profile. Sabratha rims measured 15-30 cm. (Dore 1989: 219.) There were sherds of three vessels in the

Lepcis Magna assemblage; PAN 12, 13 and 22. The internal rim diameters measured 14-20 cm; for drawings see PAN 12, 13 and 22. This form was also present at Sabratha and ULVS.

Sabratha Form 293. This form was a dish which was roughly straight but with out-splayed wall, slightly projecting flange rim of roughly semi-circular profile. Sabratha rims measured 22-37 cm. (Dore Keay 1989: 220.) There were sherds of two vessels in the Lepcis Magna assemblage; PAN 2 and 8. The internal rim diameters measured 20-22 cm; for drawings see PAN 2 and 8. This form was also present at Sabratha and ULVS.

Sabratha Form 294. This dish was similar to the previous form but the rim was upright if not slightly in-turned. Sabratha rims measured 23-37 cm. (Dore 1989: 220.) There was a sherd of one vessel in the Lepcis Magna assemblage PAN 3. The internal rim diameter measured 20-22 cm.

PAN LM 1. This form was a casserole with tall thickened rim, concave on inside face with lid-locator below. There was a single sherd with internal rim diameter 10 cm. For drawing see PAN 7.

PAN LM 2. This form was possibly a casserole with tall upright thickened rim. There was a single sherd with internal rim diameter 14 cm. For drawing see PAN 9.

PAN LM 3. This was a small casserole with curved outside wall and upright rim. The rim was concave on the inside with a lid locator. There was a single sherd with internal rim diameter 10 cm. For drawing see PAN 18.

PAN LM 4. This casserole had a rounded rim flaring outwards at approximately 45 degrees. There was a single sherd with internal rim diameter 18 cm. For drawing see PAN 20.

PAN LM 5. The rim of this casserole was upright with a projecting flange rim. There was a single sherd PAN 14 with internal rim diameter 18 cm. The rims were too broken to draw accurately.

PAN LM 6. The body of this casserole narrowed into out-flaring rim. The rim was not as pronounced as previous example. There was a single sherd PAN 28 with internal rim diameter 22 cm.

PAN LM 7. This bowl form had a rounded almost vertical rim with applied 'lug'. There was a single sherd with internal rim diameter 44 cm. For drawing see PAN 30.

PAN LM 8. This form of sherd PAN 31 was of a shallow slightly domed lid with internal rim diameter 22 cm.

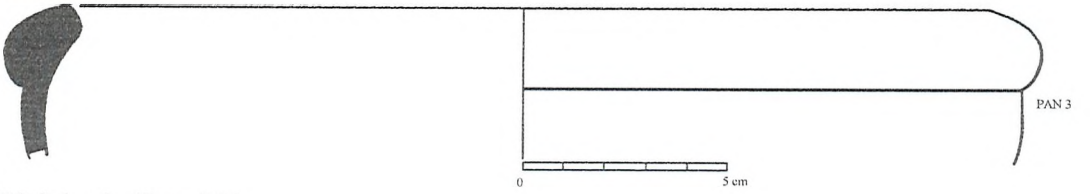
Pantellerian ware forms summarised.

Table 5.33 - Showing summary of Pantellerian forms.

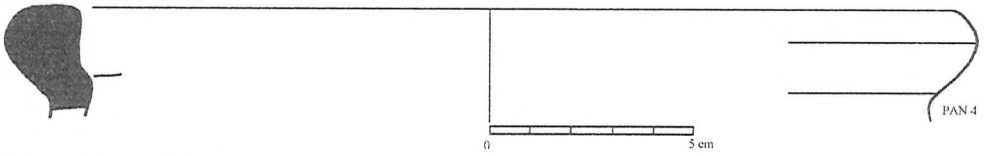
FORM	FUNCTION	COUNT	FORM	FUNCTION	COUNT
SAB 286	CASSEROLE	3	SAB 294	DISH	1
SAB 286 VAR	CASSEROLE	2	PAN LM 1-6	COOKING WARES	6
SAB 290	CASSEROLE	3	PAN LM 7	BOWL	1
SAB 291	CASSEROLE	3	PAN LM 8	LID	1
SAB 293	DISH	2	N/I	Cooking Wares	9

The group recorded here as 'N/I' were unidentifiable body sherds. The fabrics of the Lepcis Pantellerian vessels, see FB PAN, were similar to those found at Sabratha. (Dore 1989: 216).

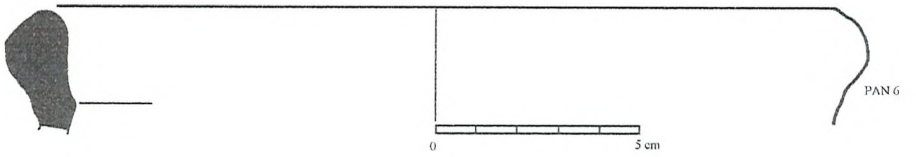
PAN 3 Cf. Sabratha Form 294



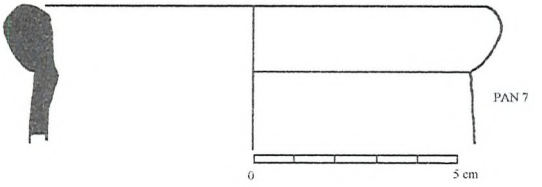
PAN 4 Cf. Sabratha Form 286



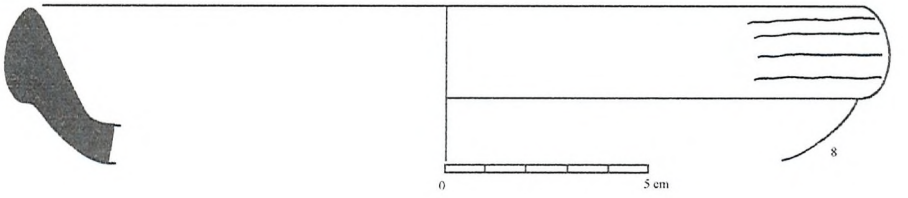
PAN 6 Cf. Sabratha Form 286



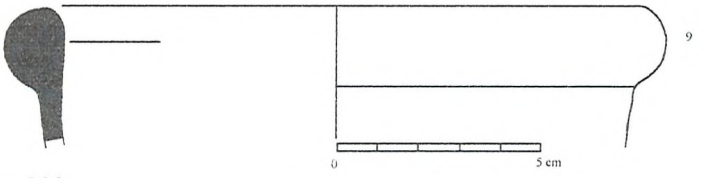
PAN 7 LM 1



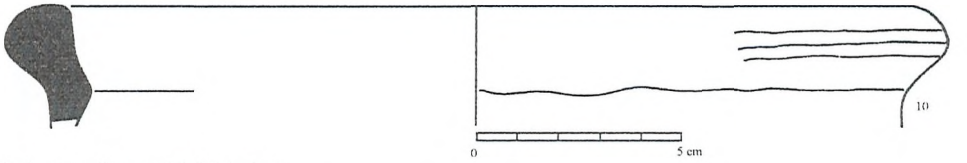
PAN 8 Cf. Sabratha Form 293



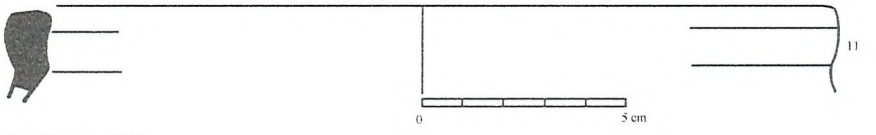
PAN 9 LM 2



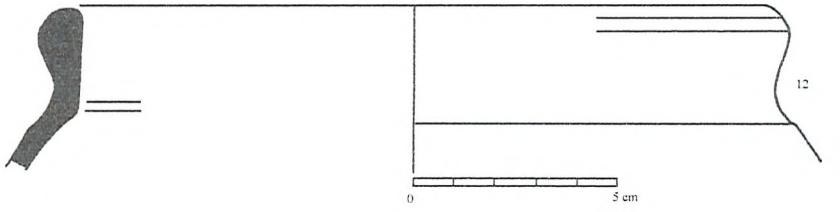
PAN 10 Cf. Sabratha Form 290



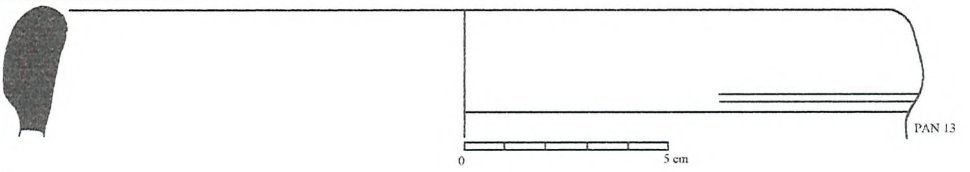
PAN 11 Cf. Sabratha Form 286 Variant



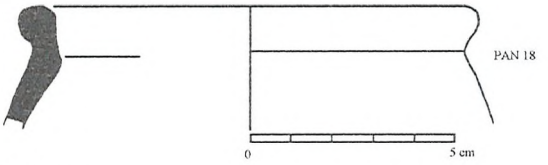
PAN 12 Cf. Sabratha Form 291



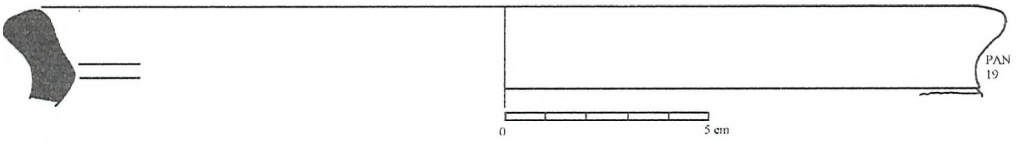
PAN 13 Cf. Sabratha Form 291



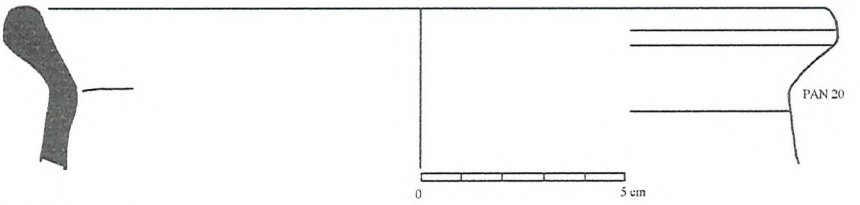
PAN 18 LM 3



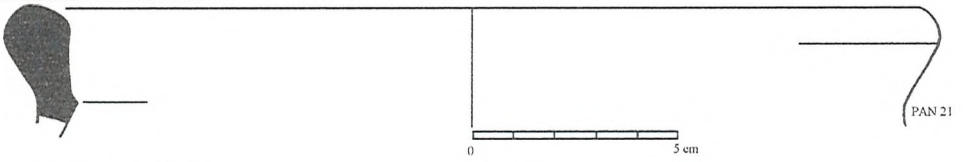
PAN 19 Cf. Sabratha Form 286 Variant



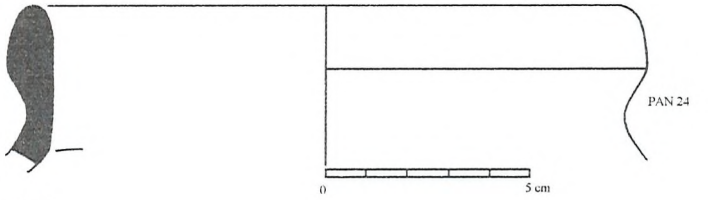
PAN 20 LM 4



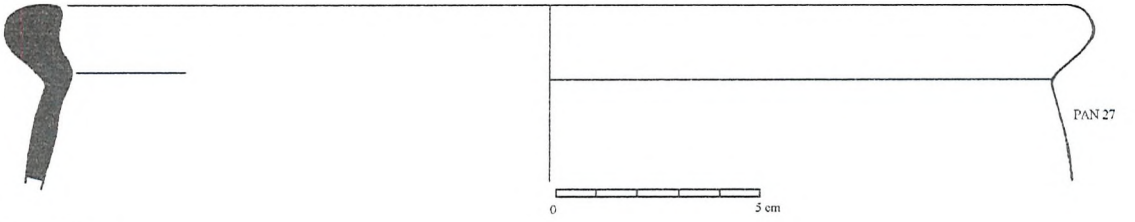
PAN 21 Cf. Sabratha Form 290



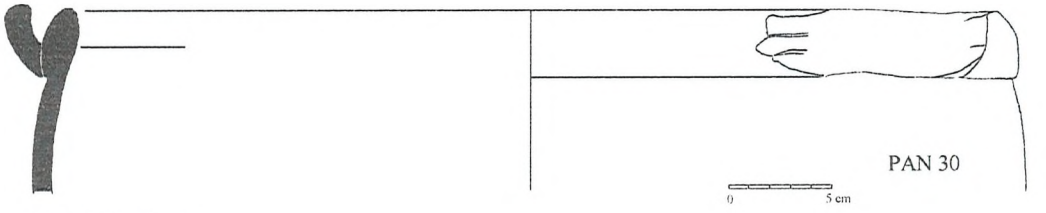
PAN 22 Cf. Sabratha Form 291



PAN 27 Cf. Sabratha Form 290



PAN 30 LM 7



Lids and Lid 'Knobs'.

Small lids - probably for amphorae. See illustrations (AST) on pages 236, (AML) 238 - 240.

The small lids, which are described within this next section, were possibly used as amphora lids or stoppers. Similar forms were recorded within the Sabrathan assemblage (Dore 1989: 158). Plate 12

shows amphorae and their lids which were excavated from a burial site close to Sabratha. There were 46 sherds placed within this general category of amphora lids and stoppers. Of these 46 sherds, 33 of them came from the Forum Vetus assemblage; this again suggests a possible early date for their manufacture. The lids were made from a number of different fabrics, but were mostly North African i.e. Tunisian or Tripolitanian in make up. The first group, which has been named AST, appeared to be simple discs which were slightly concave on their underside. All of the sherds came from Forum Vetus locations.

AST 1 Amphora stopper - disc shaped but with rounded raised 'knob like' protuberance in centre. There was a possible makers mark. Cf. Hayes (1997: 34.) Rim diameter of 8 cm. See drawing AST 1 and fabric FB 311.

AST 2 Amphora stopper which was made from a simple disc which was slightly conical in shape with rim diameter of 8 cm and fabric FB 312.

AST 3 Amphora stopper which was made from a simple disc which was slightly conical in shape with rim diameter of 8 cm and fabric FB 313.

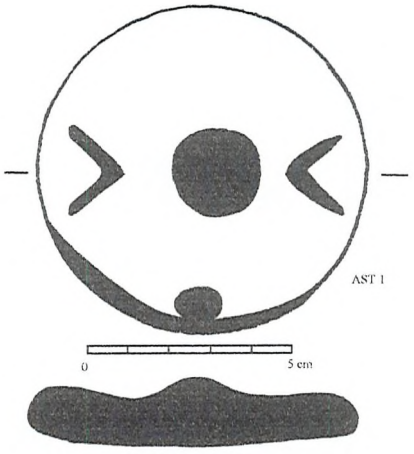
AST 4 Amphora stopper which was made from a simple disc which was slightly conical in shape with rim diameter of 8 cm and fabric FB 314.

AST 5 Amphora stopper which was made from a simple disc which was slightly conical in shape with rim diameter of 12 cm and fabric FB 315. See drawing AST 5.

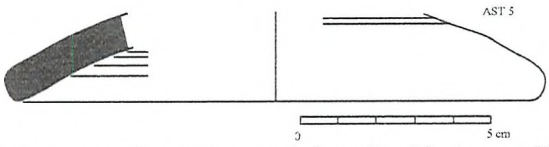
AST 6 Amphora stopper which was made from a simple disc which was slightly conical in shape with rim diameter of 12 cm and fabric FB 316.

AST 7 Amphora stopper which was made from a simple disc which was slightly conical in shape with rim diameter of 7 cm and fabric FB 1.

AST 1



AST 5



The remaining 39 lids were grouped together and described below. All of the sherds were disc shaped and conical in form. Their differences are recorded below. Enough of sherd AML 39 survived so that it was possible to draw a complete section through it; it was the only surviving

example which still had a lid 'knob'.

AML 1 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 3. See drawing AML 1.

AML 2 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 3. See drawing AML 2.

AML 3 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB T30. See drawing AML 3.

AML 4 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 14 cm and fabric FB 224. See drawing AML 4.

AML 5 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 224. See drawing AML 5.

AML 6 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 11 cm and fabric FB 224. See drawing AML 6.

AML 7 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 12 cm and fabric FB 224. See drawing AML 7.

AML 8 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 11 cm and fabric FB 47A.

AML 9 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 12 cm and fabric FB 6B. See drawing AML 9.

AML 10 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 8 cm and fabric FB 47B.

AML 11 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 224.

AML 12 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 13 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 14 cm and fabric FB 1. See drawing AML 13.

AML 14 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 11 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 15 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 2.

AML 16 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 17 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 8 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 18 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 11 cm and fabric FB 3.

AML 19 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 8 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 20 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 9 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 21 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 11 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 22 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 9 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 23 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 24 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 11 cm and fabric FB 1.

AML 25 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 26 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 27 This form was similar to the previous examples with the addition of a groove around its plain edge. Rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 1B. See drawing AML 27.

AML 28 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 1B.

AML 29 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 14 cm and fabric FB 3C. See drawing AML 29.

AML 30 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 8 cm and fabric FB 45. See drawing AML 30.

AML 31 Plain rim conical dome with rim diameter of 8 cm and fabric FB 3B.

AML 32 This form was similar to the previous examples but the underside of the rim flange was slightly concave. Rim diameter of 11 cm and fabric FB T30.

AML 33 This form was similar to the previous examples but the plain rim was slightly upturned. Rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 3.

AML 34 This form was similar to the previous examples but the underside of the rim flange was slightly concave. Rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB T30.

AML 35 This form was similar to the previous examples but the underside of the rim flange was slightly concave. Rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 1B. See drawing AML 35.

AML 36 This form was similar to the previous examples but the plain rim was slightly upturned. Rim diameter of 9 cm and fabric FB 1B. See drawing AML 36.

AML 37 This form was similar to the previous examples but the plain rim was slightly upturned. Rim diameter of 9 cm and fabric FB T30. See drawing AML 37.

AML 38 This form was similar to the previous examples but the rim had a horizontal flange which had a rebated inside edge on the underside. Cf. Sabratha form 119. Rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB T30. See drawing AML 38.

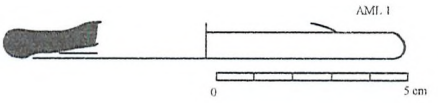
AML 39 This form was similar to the previous examples but the plain rim was slightly upturned. Rim diameter of 10 cm and fabric FB 1B. See drawing AML 39.

Amphora lid forms summarised.

Table 5.34 - Showing summary of amphora lid forms.

Description	CNT
Amphora Lid - plain rim conical dome.	31
Amphora Lid - underneath rim flange slightly concave - conical dome.	3
Amphora Lid - plain slightly upturned rim - conical dome.	4
Amphora Lid - horizontal flange w ith rebated inside edge on underside.	1

AML 1



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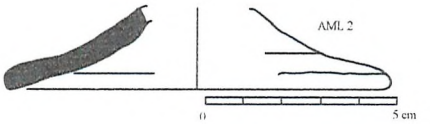

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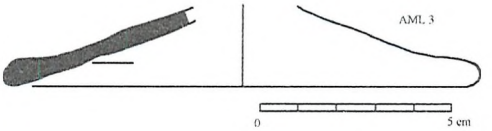

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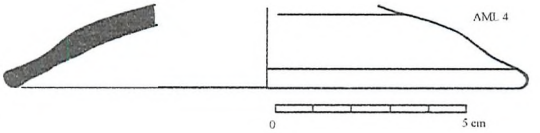

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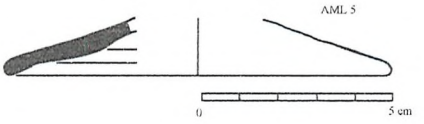

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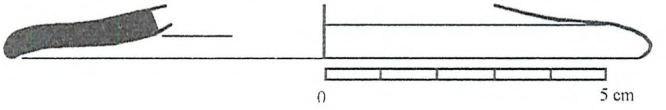

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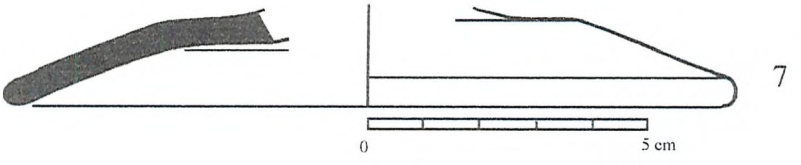

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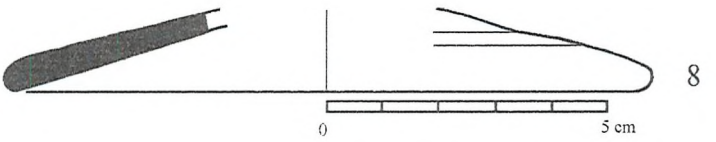

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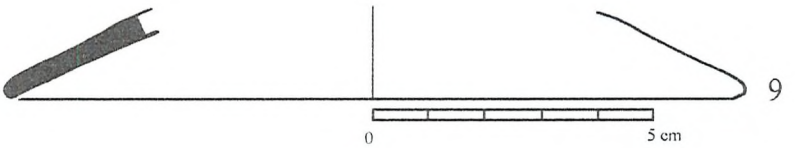

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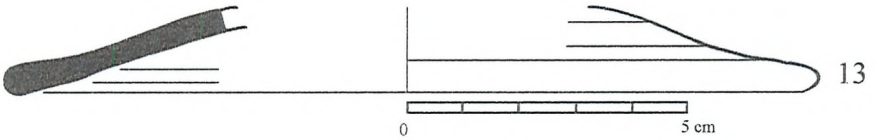

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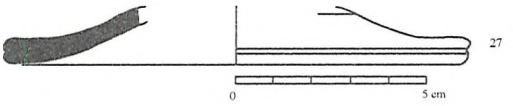

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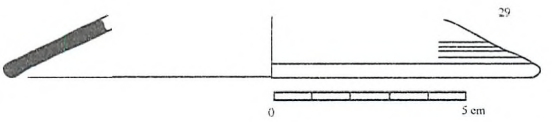

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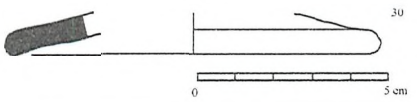

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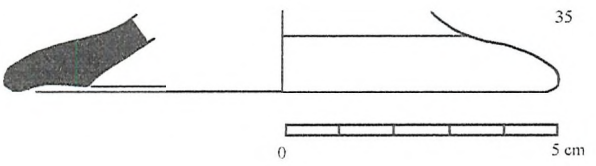

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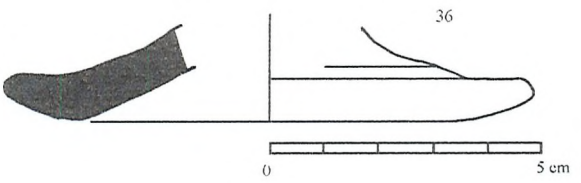

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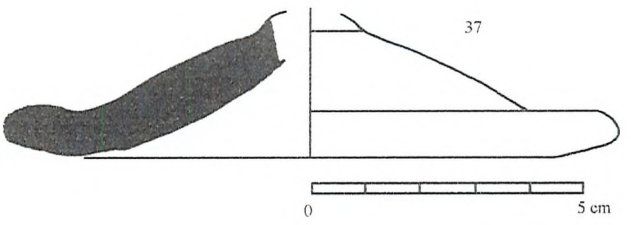

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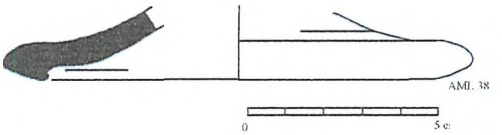

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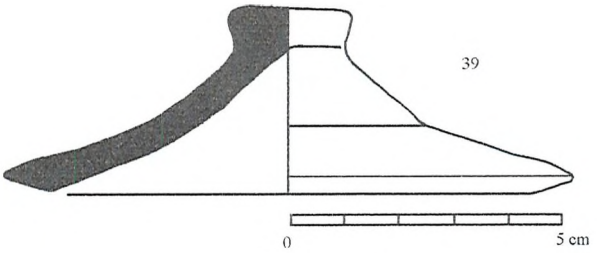


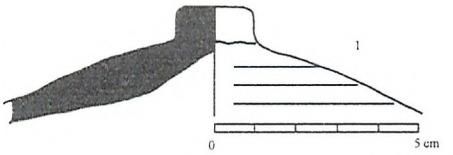
Lid 'Knobs' (KNB). See illustrations on pages 240 - 242.

Included within this general classification was a group of 31 lid sherds which, although they were minus their rims, had distinctive 'knobs'; the knobs could be divided into four main groups: conical, flat, crude and ring foot. The next table 5.35 lists the forms and whether or not the lids were drawn. An examination of their fabrics suggested that the majority of them were made from North African fabrics with five Exceptions; FB 182, FB 249, FB R8, FB R 12 and FB L 7.

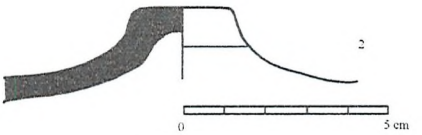
Table 5.35 - Showing summary of lid 'knobs' forms.

		Knob Description				Description	
KNB2	FB 1B	Crude	See drawing KNB 2	KNB12	FB 1	Flat	
KNB7	FB 1B	Crude		KNB22	FB 3	Flat	See drawing KNB 22
KNB8	FB 1B	Crude		KNB23	FB 3	Flat	See drawing KNB 23
KNB9	FB 1B	Crude	See drawing KNB 9	KNB25	FB 50	Flat	
KNB11	FB 1B	Crude		KNB27	FB 76	Flat	See drawing KNB 27
KNB14	FB 1B	Crude		KNB24	FB 79	Flat	See drawing KNB 24
KNB18	FB 1B	Crude		KNB19	FB 249	Flat	
KNB4	FB 2A	Crude	See drawing KNB 4	KNB29	FB R8	Flat	See drawing KNB 29
KNB6	FB 2A	Crude	See drawing KNB 6	KNB31	FB R12	Flat	See drawing KNB 31
KNB17	FB 2A	Crude		KNB28	FB 3	Knob ring foot at top.	See drawing KNB 28
KNB5	FB 3	Crude	See drawing KNB 5	KNB30	FB 3	Knob ring foot at top.	See drawing KNB 30
KNB20	FB 3	Crude	See drawing KNB 20	KNB13	FB 2	Conical	
KNB1	FB 6I	Crude	See drawing KNB 1	KNB21	FB 2	Conical	See drawing KNB 21
KNB15	FB 182	Crude		KNB16	FB 250	Conical	See drawing KNB 16
KNB10	FB L7	Crude	See drawing KNB 10	KNB26	FB R10	Knob	
KNB3	FB 1	Flat					

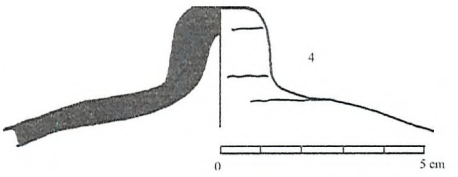
KNB 1



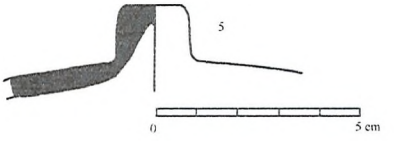
KNB 2



KNB 4



KNB 5



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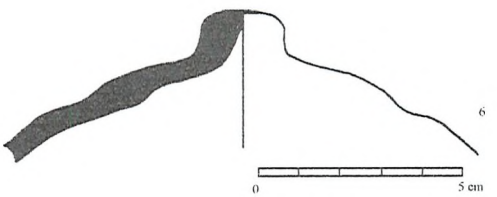

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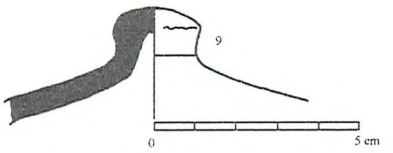
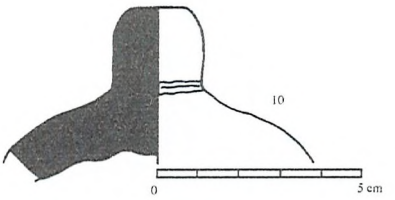
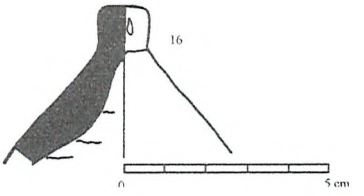


KNB 10



KNB 16



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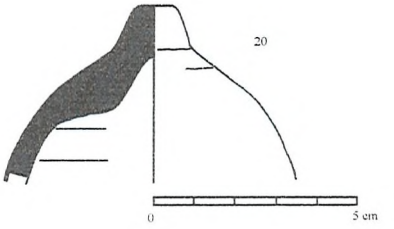

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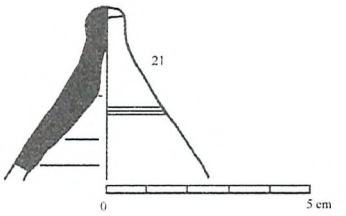
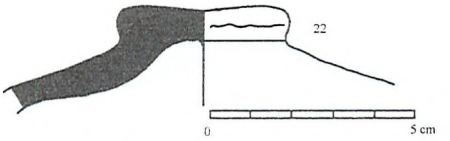
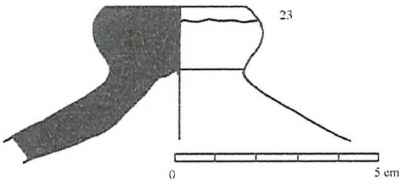


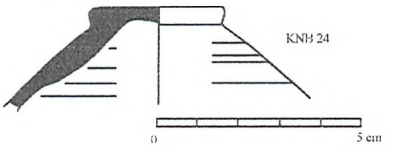
KNB 22



KNB 23



KNB 24



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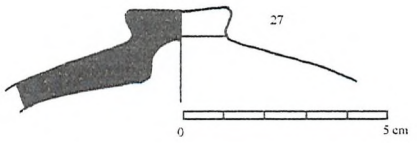

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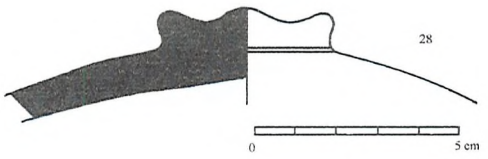
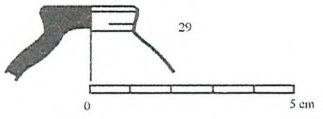
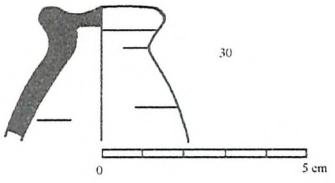


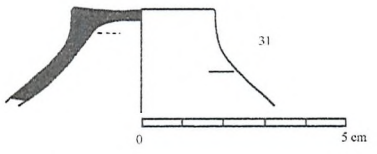
KNB 29



KNB 30



KNB 31



Lids

Remains of a further 302 lids were part of the assemblage and they were classified into 19 groups. Table 5.36 (see CD-ROM) has been abstracted from the pottery database and it records the specific locations, forms, fabrics etc. Their general forms are described as follows:

Lid form 1. Group LA. See illustrations on page 244. This form was similar to Sabratha form 104. Dore (1989: 154-156) describes the form in this way: 'this form was of a slightly domed lid with moulding of semi-circular section at rim.' The Lepcis Magna rims measured from 12-28 cm. There were 84 sherds in this category. For drawings see LA 19, 21, 52 and 80.

Lid form 2. Group LB. See illustrations on pages 244 - 245. This form was similar to Sabratha form 104. This lid was similar to form 1 but with larger semi-circular section at rim. The rims measured from 14-26 cm. There were 86 sherds in this category. For drawings see LB 16, 20, 22, 27, 47, 59, 65, 71, 74, 81 and 86.

Lid form 3. Group LC. See illustrations on pages 246. This was a domed lid with moulded upturned rim set at an acute angle. The rims measured from 14-24 cm. There were 31 sherds in this category. For drawings see LC 1, 4, 6, 10, 11, 15, 25 and 31.

Lid form 4. Group LD. This form was similar to Sabratha form 101. Dore (1989: 151-152) describes the form in this way: 'This was a slightly domed lid with rim slightly thickened and was lightly moulded on its outer face.' The Lepcis Magna rims measured from 18-26 cm. There were 5 sherds in this category. For details see LD 1-5.

Lid form 5. Group LE. See illustration on page 247. This form was similar to Sabratha form

106 (Variant of 104).This form is related to form 1. The rims measured from 16-24 cm. There were 9 sherds in this category. For drawings see LE 2.

Lid form 3 variant. Group LF. See illustration on page 247. This form is a domed lid with a moulded upturned rim set at an acute angle. There was 1 sherd in this category. The rim measured 24 cm. For drawing see LF 1.

Lid form 6. Group LG. See illustrations on page 247. This form was similar to Sabratha form 108. Dore (1989: 157)describes this form as 'a domed lid with moulded rim with a vertical outer face.' The Lepcis Magna rims measured from 14-26 cm. There were 9 sherds in this category. For drawings see LG 1, 4, 6 and 19.

Lid form 7. Group LH. See illustration on page 247. This form was similar to Sabratha form 104. This was a slightly domed lid with moulding of semi-circular section at rim which was more pronounced than in form 1. The rims measured from 20-24 cm. There were 3 sherds in this category. For drawing see LH 1.

Lid form 8. Group LI. See illustrations on pages 247-248. This form was similar to Sabratha form 99. Dore and Keay (1989: 148-150) 'This form was a shallow domed lid with walls thickening towards the plain rim.' The Lepcis Magna rims measured from 12-26 cm. There were 48 sherds in this category. For drawings see LI 9, 19, 35, 38, 40, 41 and 46.

Lid form 9. Group LJ. This form was a large shallow domed lid with much thickened moulded rim. The rim measured 26 cm. There was 1 sherd in this category.

Lid form 10. Group LK. See illustration on page 248. This form was a large shallow domed lid ending in much thickened moulded rim which measured 20 cm. There was 1 sherd in this category. For drawing see LK 1.

Lid form 11. Group LL. See illustration on page 248. This form was similar to lid form 10. The form had a very large much thickened domed lid with an approximately vertical moulded rim with over hanging top lip. The rim measured 28 cm. There was 1 sherd in this category. For drawing see LL 1.

Lid form 12. Group LM. See illustrations on page 248. This form was a small domed lid which thickened towards a plain rim which measured from 10-12 cm. There were 4 sherds in this category. For drawings see LM 1 and 2.

Lid form 13. Group LN. See illustration on page 249. This form was a large shallow domed lid with a moulded thickened approximately vertical rim which had a groove on its inside edge. The rims measured 24 cm. There was 1 sherd in this category. For drawing see LN 1.

Lid form 14. Group LO. This form was a large lid which was possibly a variant of form 3. The domed lid had a moulded rim set at an acute angle. The rim measured 22 cm. There was 1 sherd in this category.

Lid form 15. Group LP. See illustration on page 249. This form was a large lid, which was similar to form 3, which had a moulded rim set at an acute angle and was lightly moulded on its outer face. The rim measured 36 cm. There was 1 sherd in this category. For drawing see LP 1.

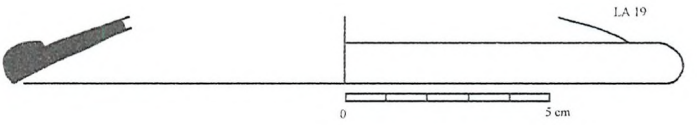
Lid form 16. Group LQ. See illustrations on page 249. LQ 1 was a small domed lid with thickened vertical rim which was lightly moulded on its outer face. LQ 2 was similar to LQ 1 but it had a more rounded rim. The rims measured 14 cm. There were 2 sherds in this category. For drawing see LQ 1 and LQ 2.

Lid form 17. Group LR. See illustration on page 249. This form was a large shallow domed lid with a thickened rim set at an acute angle. The rim measured 26 cm. There was 1 sherd in this category. For drawing see LR 1.

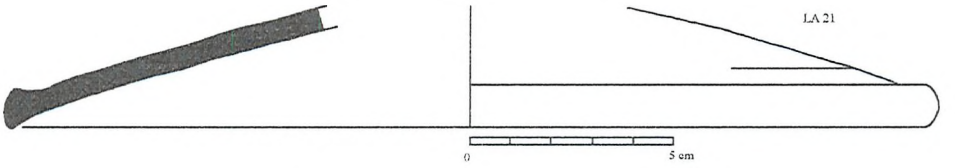
Lid form 18. Group LS. See illustration on page 249. This form was a small lid with plain rounded rim and a flat knob on top. There was a complete section through this lid. The lid may possibly have functioned as an amphora stopper. The rim measured 10 cm. There was 1 sherd in this category. For drawings see LS 1.

The majority of the lids, as can be seen from the database and fabric descriptions were made from North African fabrics.

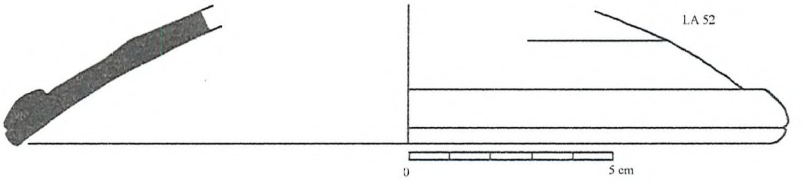
LA 19



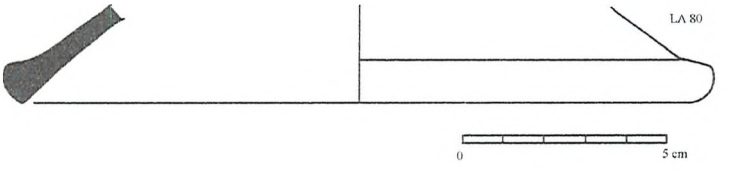
LA 21



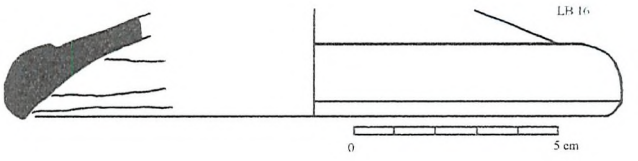
LA 52



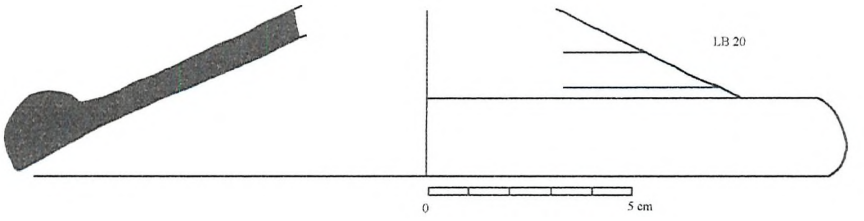
LA 80



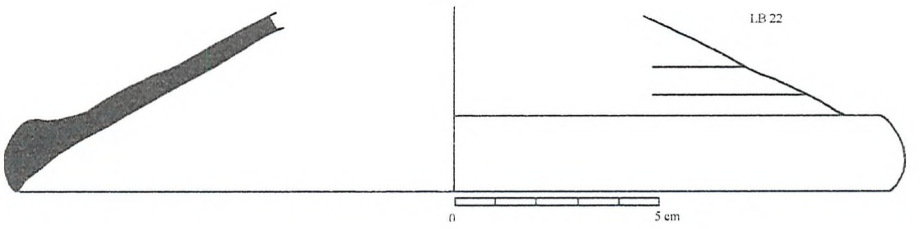
LB 16



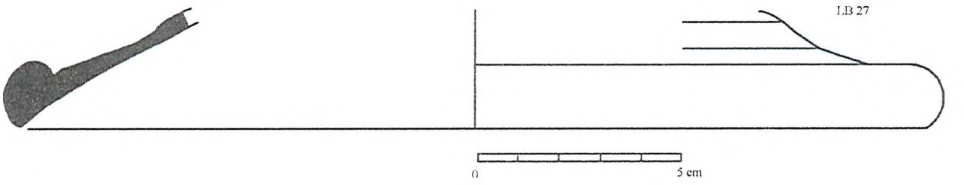
LB 20



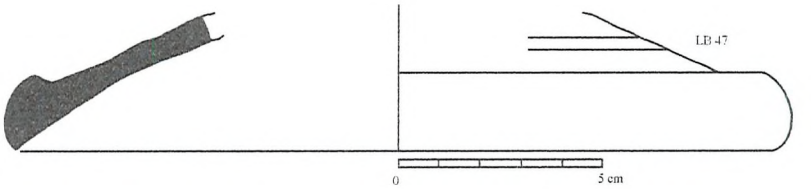
LB 22



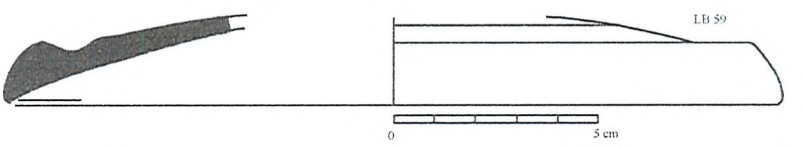
LB 27



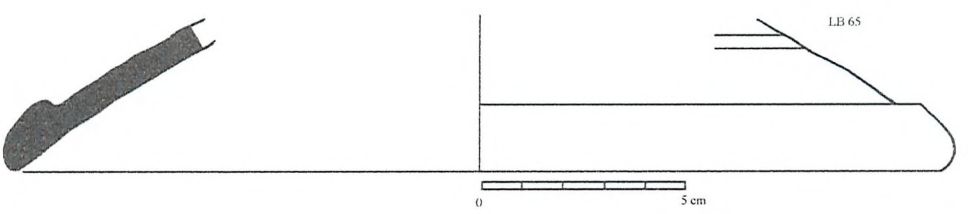
LB 47



LB 59



LB 65



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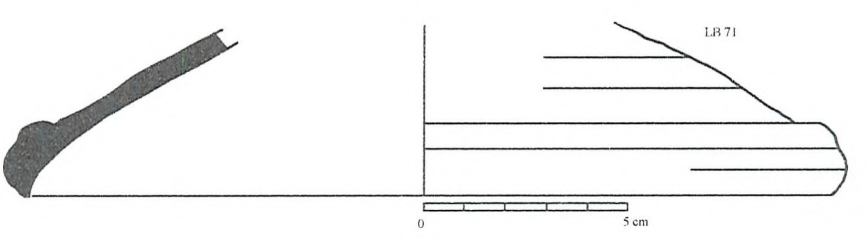

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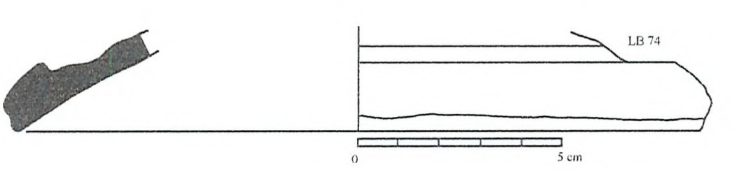

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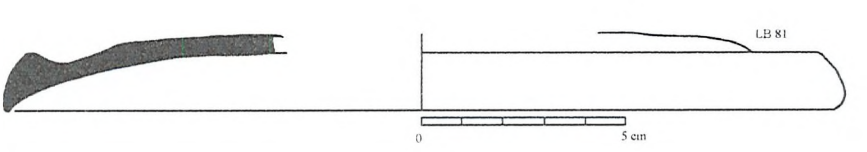

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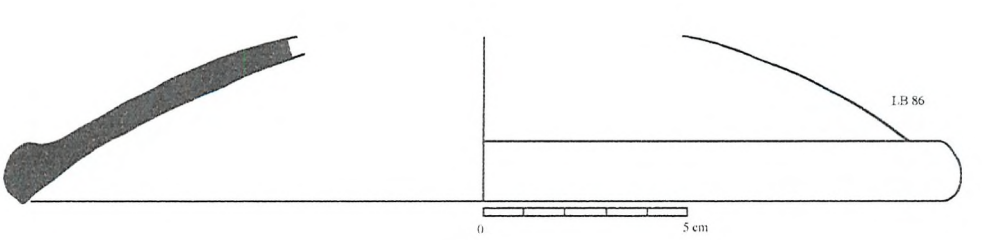

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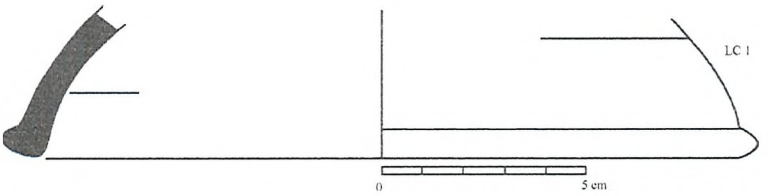

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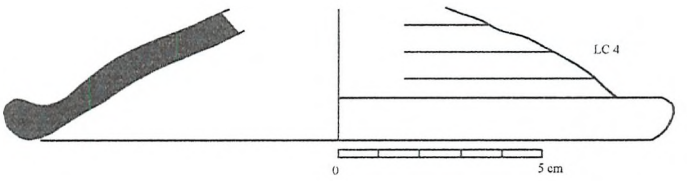

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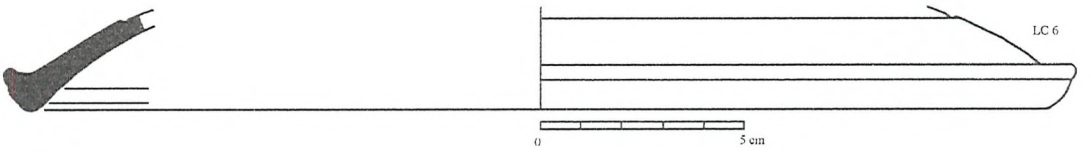

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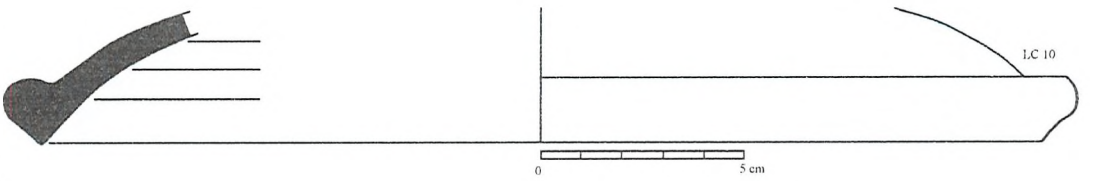

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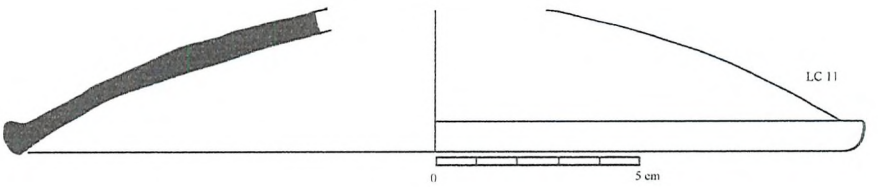

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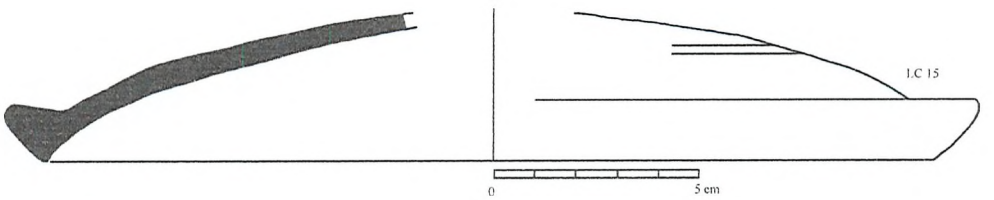

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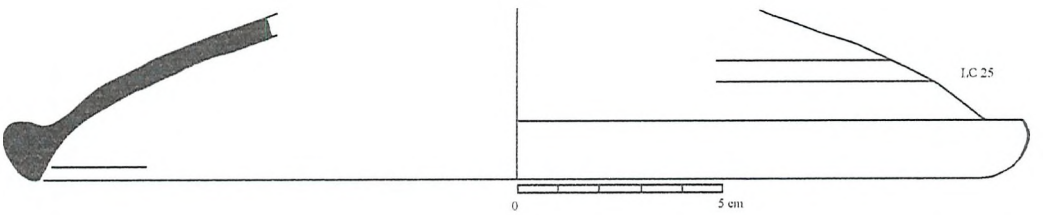

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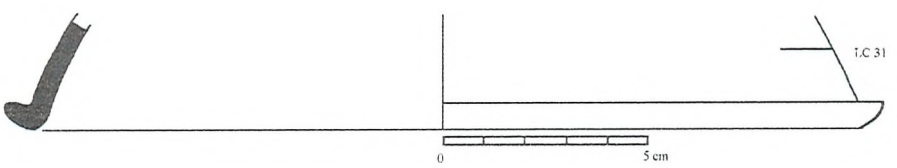

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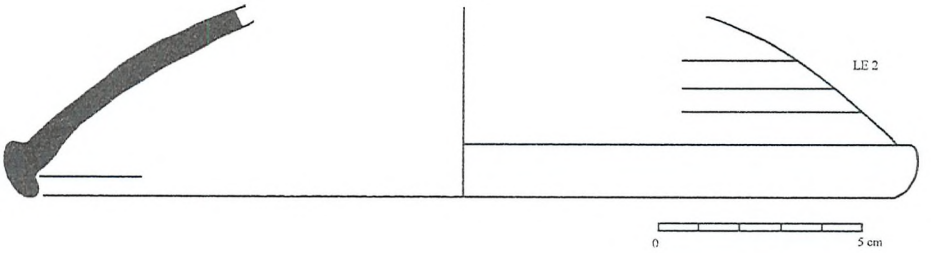

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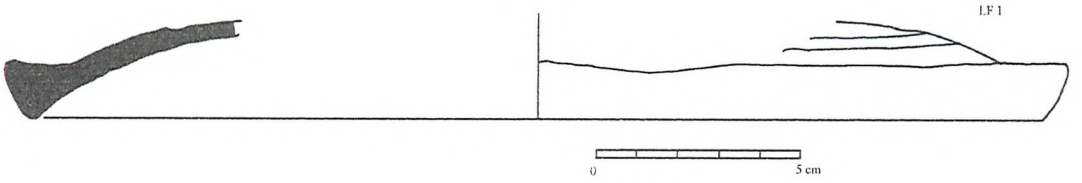

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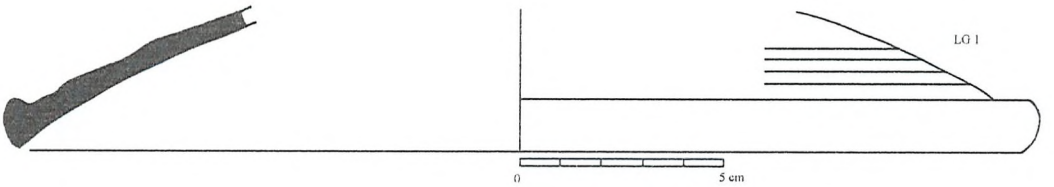

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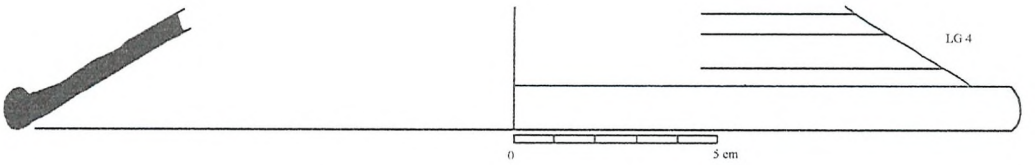

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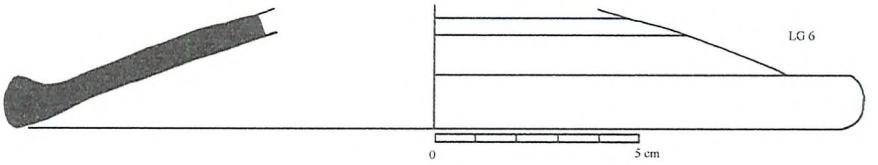

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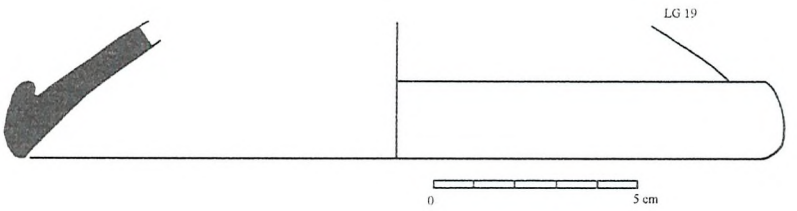

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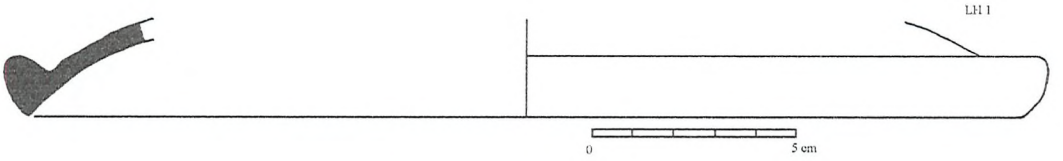

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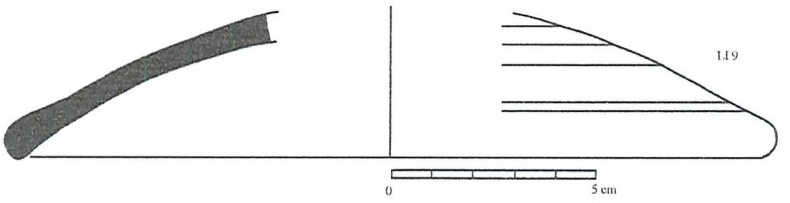

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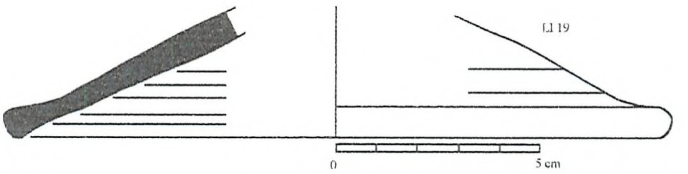

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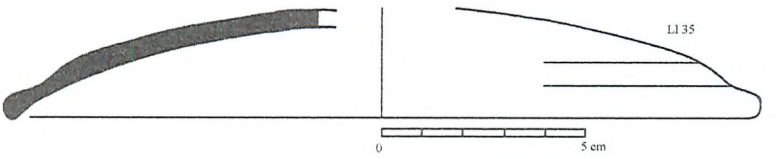

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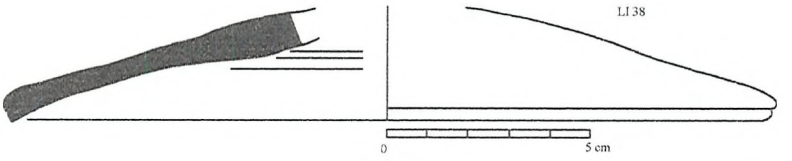

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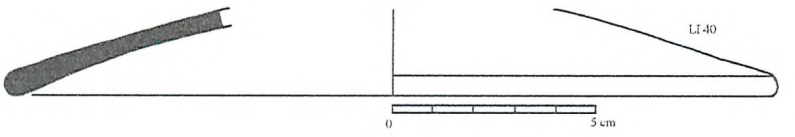

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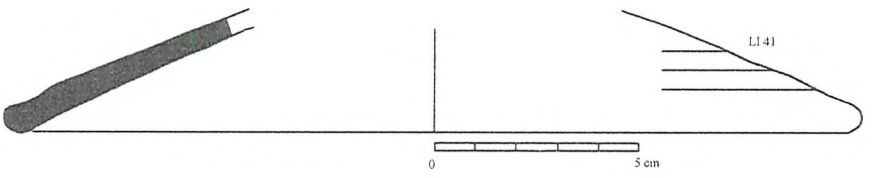

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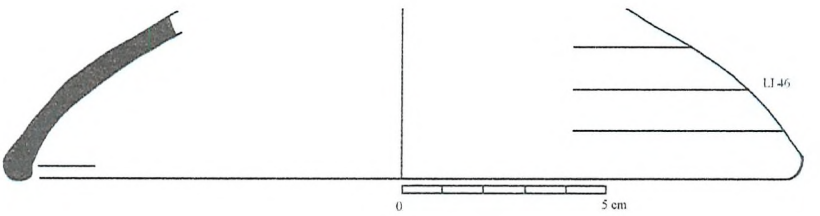

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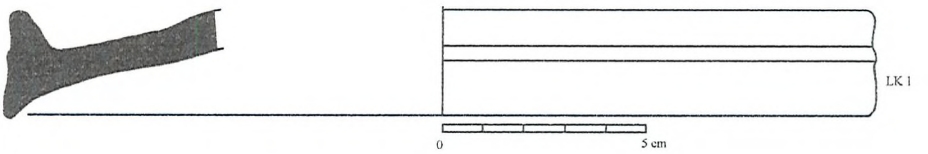

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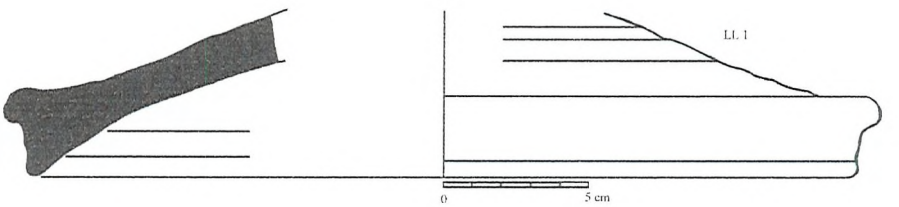

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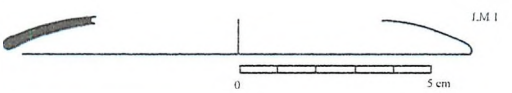

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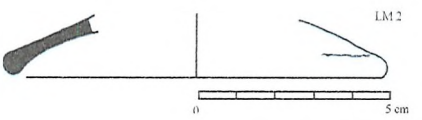

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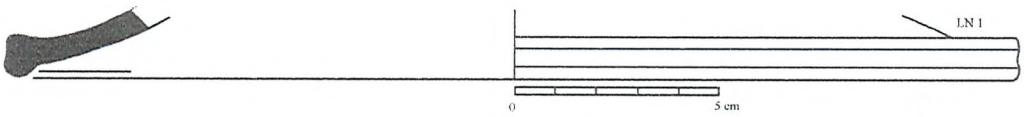

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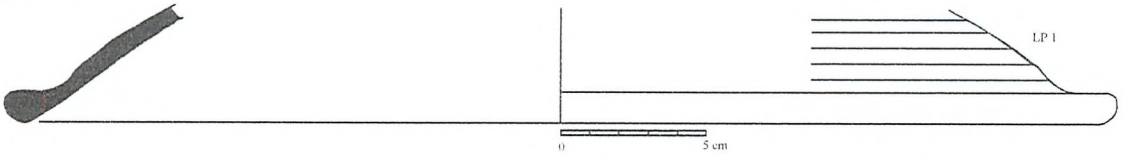

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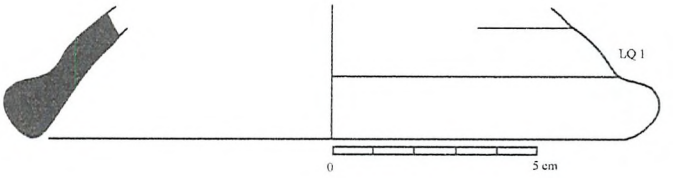

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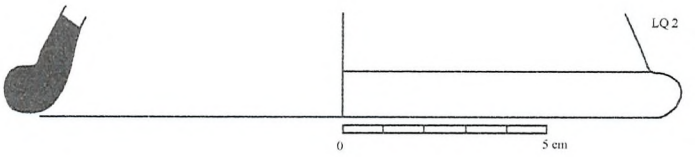

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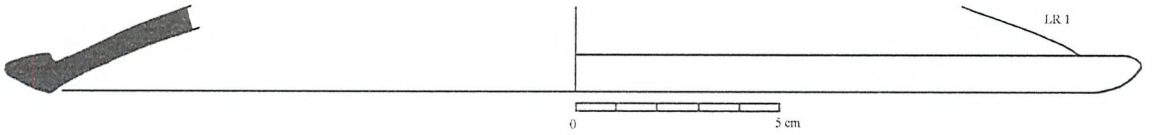

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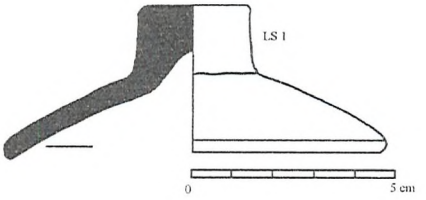


Jugs, flasks and flagons.
Into this general category a number of different groups of vessels were placed.

Vessels with Small Rims (SRM). See illustrations on pages 251 - 253.
A collection of 29 sherds, possibly the rims from jugs/flagons, which were made from a variety of fabrics, were grouped together because of their small rim dimensions. Their forms are described below.

SRM 1 This form was a small vessel with slightly concave walls ending in a plain rim. There was a groove below the rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see SRM 1.

SRM 2 This form was a small vessel with a plain incurving rim. Its walls were slightly concave on the inside. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 206. For drawing see SRM 2.

SRM 3 This form was a small vessel with a narrow out-flaring grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 5 cm. See fabric FB 6B. See drawing SRM 3.

SRM 4 This form was a small vessel with a narrow out-flaring rim. There was a groove on the inside below the thickened rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 6B. See drawing SRM 4.

SRM 5 This form was a small vessel with an outward flaring rounded rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 6I. For drawing see SRM 5.

SRM 6 This form was a small vessel with vertical walls ending in a rounded rim which was undercut by a groove. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 226. For drawing see SRM 6.

SRM 7 This form was a small vessel with a narrow out-flaring flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 8 cm. See fabric FB 209. For drawing see SRM 7.

SRM 8 This form was a small vessel with a narrow slightly sloping out-flaring flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 8 cm. See fabric FB 200.

SRM 9 This form was a small vessel with a flange rim of almost rounded profile which was undercut. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6B.

SRM 10 This form was a small vessel with a narrow out-flaring rim. There were the remains of a possible handle. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 17.

SRM 11 This form was a small vessel with a narrow out-flaring rim. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 221.

SRM 12 This form was a small vessel with a narrow slightly in-turned plain rim. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 221. For drawing see SRM 12.

SRM 13 This form was a small vessel with a flange rim of almost rounded profile. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 18. For drawing see SRM 13.

SRM 14 This form was a small vessel with a narrow upright rounded rim which tapered on the inside edge. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 261. For drawing see SRM 14.

SRM 15 This form was a small vessel with an out-flaring simple rounded rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB L12. For drawing see SRM 15.

SRM 16 This form was a small vessel with a narrow upright rim which was undercut on the outside. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 27.

SRM 17 This form was a small vessel with a narrow upright rim which was undercut on the outside and grooved. The rim measured 7 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 307. For drawing see SRM 17.

SRM 18 This form was a small vessel with a narrow upright rim which was undercut on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 9 cm. See fabric 208. For drawing see SRM 18.

SRM 19 This form was a small vessel with a narrow upright rim which was undercut on the outside. There was a possible lid-locator on the inside. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 174. For drawing see SRM 19.

SRM 20 This form was a small vessel with walls narrowing to an everted rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB L10. For drawing see SRM 20.

SRM 21 This form was a small vessel with walls narrowing to an everted rim. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see SRM 21.

SRM 22 This form was a small vessel with a projecting flange rim which was upturned to form a possible lid locator. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing SRM 22.

SRM 23 This form was a small vessel with an everted rim with a possible lid locator. The diameter of the rim measured 10 cm. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see SRM 23.

SRM 24 This form was a small vessel with an everted rim with a possible lid locator. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 62. For drawing see SRM 24.

SRM 25 This form was a small vessel with a narrow everted rim. The diameter of the rim measured 10 cm. See fabric FB 226. For drawing see SRM 25.

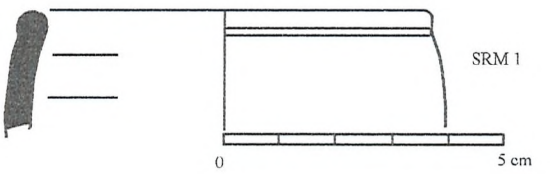
SRM 26 This form was a small vessel with walls narrowing to a tilted everted rim. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SRM 26.

SRM 27 This form was a small vessel with walls widening into a projecting flange rim. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see SRM 27.

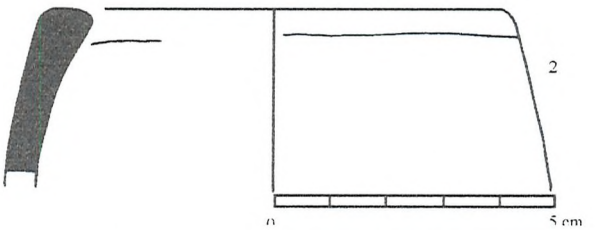
SRM 28 This form was a small vessel with an approximately vertical plain rim which was convex of the inside of the rim and concave on the outside face. The diameter of the rim measured 10 cm. See fabric FB 6E.

SRM 29 This form was a small vessel with narrow approximately vertical walls ending in an everted plain rim set at a tilted angle. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1M.

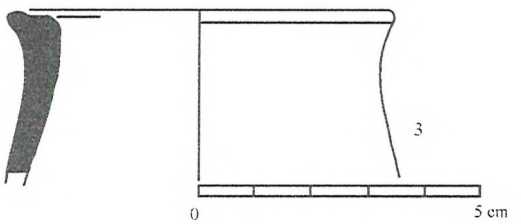
SRM 1



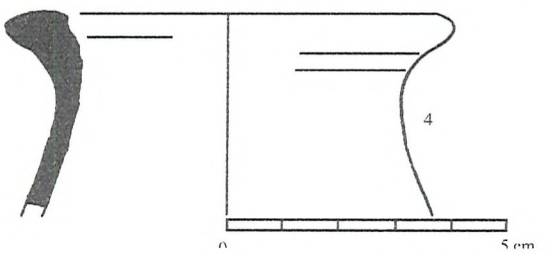
SRM 2



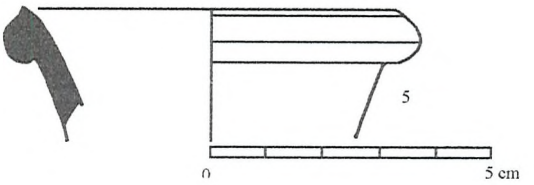
SRM 3



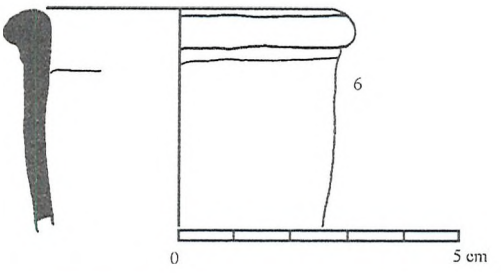
SRM 4



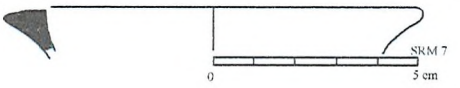
SRM 5



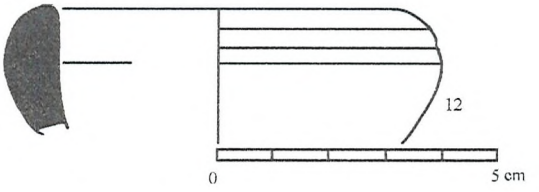
SRM 6



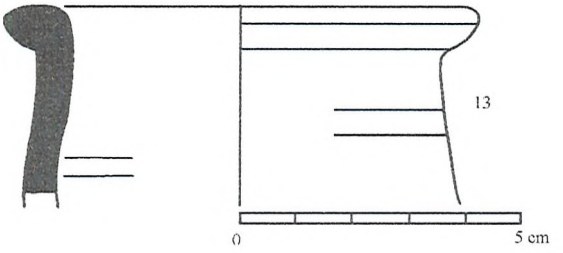
SRM 7



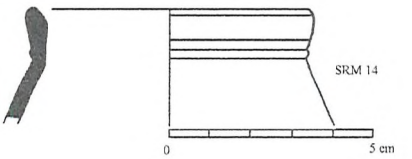
SRM 12



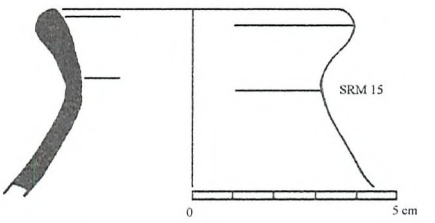
SRM 13



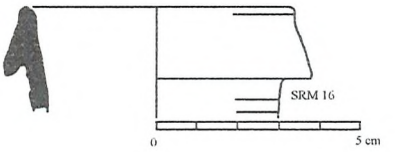
SRM 14



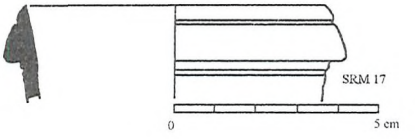
SRM 15



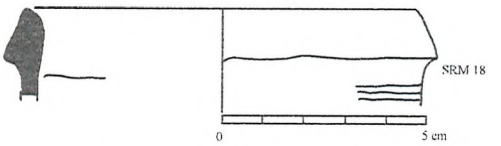
SRM 16



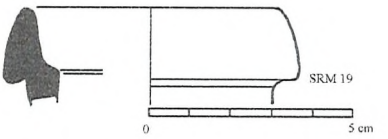
SRM 17



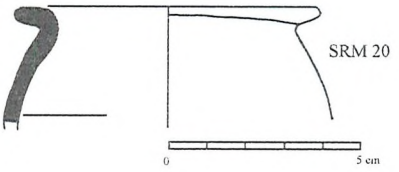
SRM 18



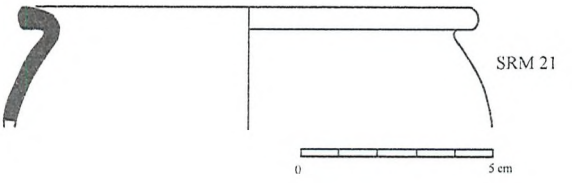
SRM 19



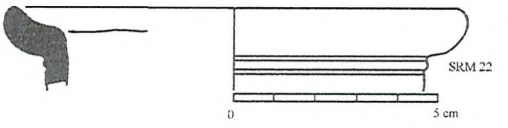
SRM 20



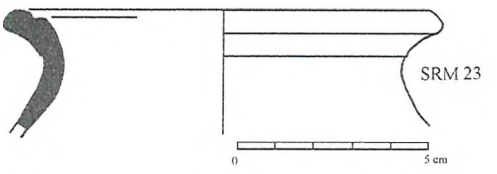
SRM 21



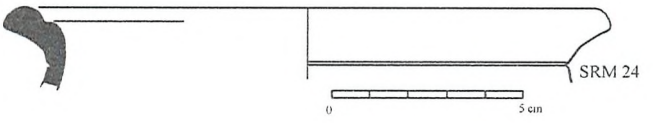
SRM 22



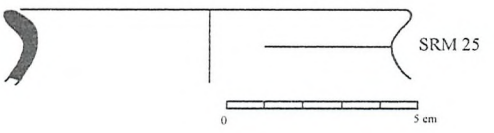
SRM 23



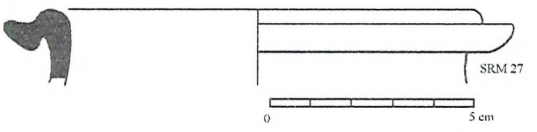
SRM 24



SRM 25



SRM 27



Small flagons or jugs (SJG). See illustrations on page 254.

Six sherds, all of which had handles or evidence of once having handles attached, were included within this category. Five of the sherds came from the Portico trenches whilst the remaining one came from the Piazza trenches.

SJG 1 Incurving walls ending in flange rim which is undercut on inside. The rim diameter measured 7 cm and it was made from fabric FB 1. For drawing see SJG 1.

SJG 2 Handle attached on top of narrow grooved rim. The rim diameter measured 6 cm and it was made from fabric FB 2.

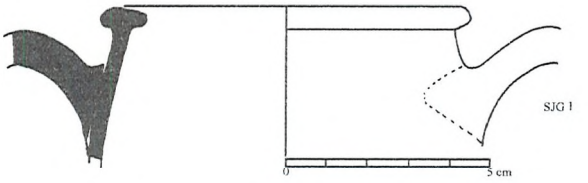
SJG 3 Rim with possible lid locator and handle immediately below rim. The rim diameter measured 4 cm and it was made from fabric FB 194. For drawing see SJG 3.

SJG 4 Outward flaring rim with handle immediately below. The rim diameter measured 8 cm and it was made from fabric FB 6B. For drawing see SJG 4.

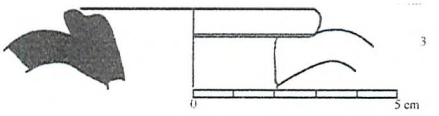
SJG 5 Rim with lid locator and handle immediately below rim. The rim diameter measured 5.5 cm and it was made from fabric FB 3. For drawing see SJG 5.

SJG 6 Handle immediately below narrow downward turned rim. The rim diameter measured 4 cm and it was made from fabric FB 6B.

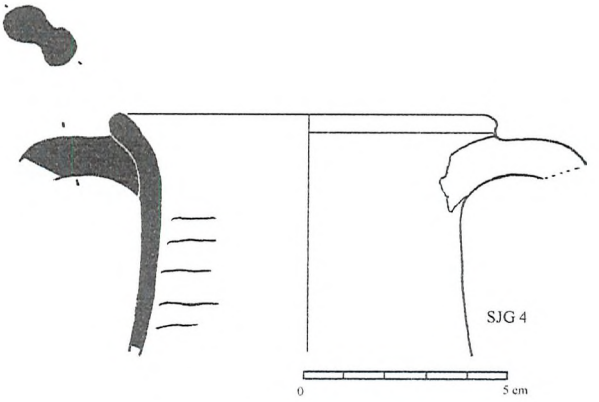
SJG 1



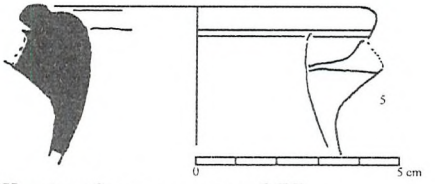
SJG 3



SJG 4



SJG 5



Small flagons or jugs (SDR). See illustrations on page 255.

Two small decorated rim sherds, possibly from jugs/flagons, came from the Church and Portico trenches.

SDR 1 Narrow neck with everted decorated rim. The rim measured 5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 87A and drawing SDR 1.

SDR 2 Narrow neck with everted decorated rim. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 87B and drawing SDR 2.

SDR 1 SDR 2

Narrow grooved rims (SMJ). See illustrations on pages 256 -257.

Twenty-one sherds, also possibly from flagons/jugs, were placed in this class. All of the sherds had rim diameters between 5 and 8 cm and had narrow grooved rims.

SMJ 1 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small everted grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 8 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMJ 1.

SMJ 2 This vessel had a narrow everted rim. The diameter of the rim measured 5 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMJ 2.

SMJ 3 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small everted grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMJ 3.

SMJ 4 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a thickened grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 7 cm. See fabric FB 2.

SMJ 5 This vessel had a grooved rim that was undercut, above vertical walls. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 278. For drawing see SMJ 5.

SMJ 6 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small grooved rim. See fabric FB 6B. The diameter of the rim measured 8 cm.

SMJ 7 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 2.

SMJ 8 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

SMJ 9 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 1.

SMJ 10 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small grooved rim. The rim was thicker than the previous examples. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 1.

SMJ 11 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small everted grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 7 cm. See fabric FB 6I. For drawing see SMJ 11.

SMJ 12 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 8 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

SMJ 13 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small grooved rim. The walls were ridged on the inside. The diameter of the rim measured 7 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

SMJ 14 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small everted grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 8 cm. See fabric FB 3.

SMJ 15 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a thickened grooved rim. The diameter of the rim

measured 8 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

SMJ 16 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

SMJ 17 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 5 cm. See fabric FB 2.

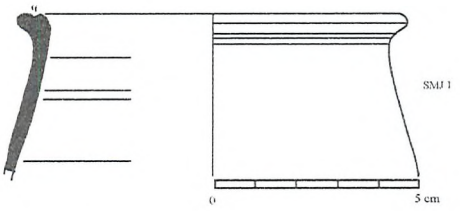
SMJ 18 This vessel had a narrow undercut rim above almost vertical walls. There was a groove/stop around the outside edge of the rim. The diameter of the rim measured 8 cm. See fabric FB 254.

SMJ 19 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small everted grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 8 cm. See fabric FB 3.

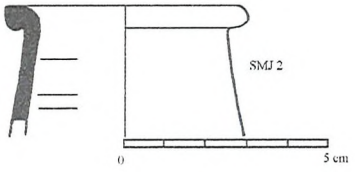
SMJ 20 This vessel had a narrow grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

SMJ 21 The walls of this vessel narrowed to a small everted grooved rim. The diameter of the rim measured 6 cm. See fabric FB 6H. See drawing SMJ 21.

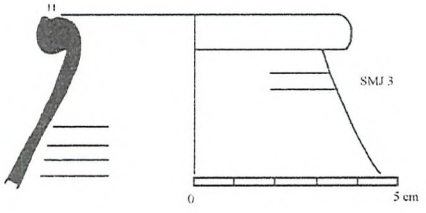
SMJ 1



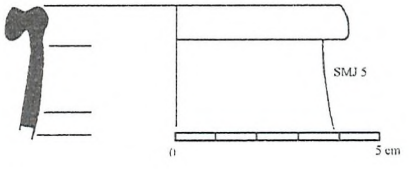
SMJ 2



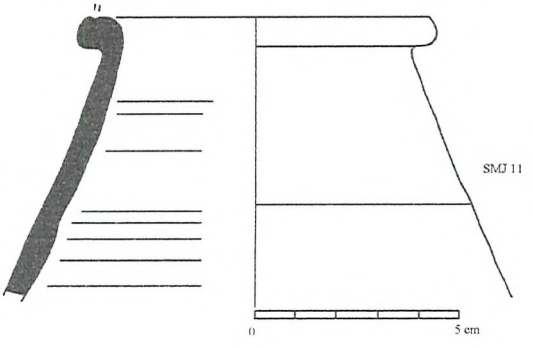
SMJ 3



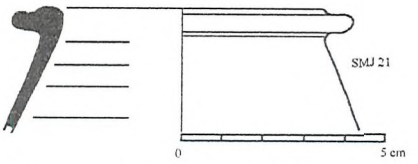
SMJ 5



SMJ 11



SMJ 21



Narrow rounded rims (SMK). See illustrations on page 258.

Four sherds, again possibly from flagons/jugs, were placed within this category. Three of the sherds came from the Forum Vetus. Sherd SMK 3 is of particular interest as it was sealed beneath the Forum pavement; the remains of a surviving inscription (Haynes 1981: 85) date the laying of some of the pavement to the time of the proconsul Cn. Calpurnius Piso (5 BC - AD 2). The remainder of the pavement, according to Haynes (1981: 85), was dated to AD 53-54. This dating provides a useful terminus post quem for this particular sherd.

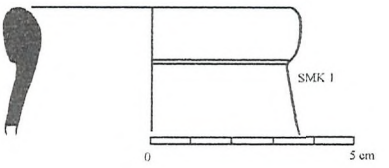
SMK 1 Walls narrowing to neck. Slightly thickened rim which is convex on inside, rounded and slightly undercut. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter and is shown in drawing SMK 1. It was made from fabric FB 6.

SMK 2 Walls narrowing to neck with slightly thickened rim, rounded and slightly undercut. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 60.

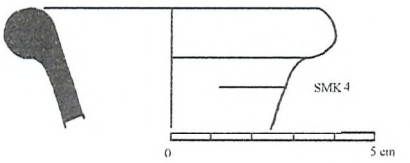
SMK 3 Walls narrowing to neck with thickened rounded rim. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 116.

SMK 4 Walls widening to rounded rim. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB R 18 and is shown in drawing SMK 4.

SMK 1



SMK 4



Necks of flagons (NCK).

A group of 8 sherds which were thought to be the necks of flagons/jugs have their details recorded below; unfortunately as the sherds were un-diagnostic it was not possible to assign form numbers to them.

NCK 1 Rim too small to measure. The flagon is made from fabric FB 6B.

NCK 2 Rim diameter 8 cm. The flagon is made from fabric FB L14.

NCK 3 Rim diameter 10 cm. The flagon is made from fabric FB 2.

NCK 4 Rim diameter 7 cm. The flagon is made from fabric FB 3.

NCK 5 Rim diameter 6 cm. The flagon is made from fabric FB 6B.

NCK 6 Rim diameter 5 cm. The flagon is made from fabric FB L12.

NCK 7 Rim diameter 5.5 cm. The flagon is made from fabric FB 6B.

NCK 8 Rim diameter 12 cm. The flagon is made from fabric FB 6B.

Flagons and jugs. See illustrations on pages 263 - 268.

A total of 89 vessels were placed into this general category. The forms of the vessels are briefly described here. Some of the sherds were similar in form to ones recovered in the ULVS Survey. (Dore 1996: 362).

JUG 1 This jug /flagon had a flange rim and there was a single handle below the rim. The rim was concave on the inside face. The rim measured 4 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1 and drawing JUG 1.

JUG 2 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and a vertical undercut rim. There was a handle below the rim. The rim measured 4.5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6B and drawing JUG 2.

JUG 3 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and an almost complete flange rim. There was a handle just below the rim. The rim measured 2.5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 67 and drawing JUG 3.

JUG 4 This jug /flagon's neck widened into a complete rim profile. There was evidence for a handle attached to the rim. The rim was pinched to form a spout. The rim measured 3 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3 and drawing JUG 4.

JUG 5 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and an everted rounded rim. The rim measured 3.5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 298 and drawing JUG 5.

JUG 6 This was a long neck sherd. The inside neck measured 2.5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 69.

JUG 7 This was a long neck sherd. The inside neck measured 2.5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 70.

JUG 8 This jug /flagon had a complete narrow rim and a long neck. There was a handle on the neck wall. There were grooves on the neck. The rim measured 2.5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB L 11 and drawing JUG 8.

JUG 9 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and an everted rim. There was a handle just below the rim. The rim measured 4 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 292. See drawing JUG 15 but note the fabric was different.

JUG 10 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and an everted rounded rim. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 119.

JUG 11 This was a trefoil jug which was similar to Benghazi 1145 Mid Roman Jug 1. The rim was pinched together to form a spout. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

JUG 12 This was a small sherd; the rim had been pinched to form a spout. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 6B.

JUG 13 This was a small sherd; the rim had been pinched to form a spout. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 206.

JUG 14 This was a possible sherd from a trefoil jug which was similar to Benghazi 1145 Mid Roman Jug 1. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 2.

JUG 15 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and an everted rim. There was a handle just below the

rim. The rim measured 5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 216 and drawing JUG 15.

JUG 16 There was only part of was a neck sherd of this jug /flagon. The rim measured 4 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 180.

JUG 17 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and an everted thickened rim which was pinched to form a spout. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 61.

JUG 18 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and an everted rim which was pinched to form a spout. There was a handle just below the rim. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 3.

JUG 19 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and an everted narrow flange rim which was pinched to form a spout. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 4.

JUG 20 This jug /flagon had an everted rim pinched to form a spout. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 185.

JUG 21 This jug /flagon had a handle attached to an everted rim. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. The complete handle, which was slightly ridged, measured 12 cm in length. See fabric FB T35.

JUG 22 This jug /flagon had a handle attached to the top of the rim. The rim measured 9 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

JUG 23 This sherd was possibly from a rim of a jug /flagon which had been pinched to make a spout. The rim measured 9 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3C.

JUG 24 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck. There was a handle below the everted rim. The rim measured 5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing JUG 24.

JUG 25 This jug /flagon had an almost vertical rounded rim. There was an external ridge which had a corresponding groove on the inside. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 211. See drawing JUG 25.

JUG 26 This jug /flagon had a vertical plain rim which was concave on the inside. The wall was pinched to form a narrow lug. The rim measured 5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 172. See drawing JUG 26.

JUG 27 This jug /flagon had an everted undercut rim which was concave on the inside. There was a ridge below the rim. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 295. See drawing JUG 27.

JUG 28 This jug /flagon had a vertical plain rim which was concave on the outer face. The rim measured 9 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 37. See drawing JUG 28.

JUG 29 This jug /flagon had a plain rim which was almost vertical. The rim was convex on the inside face. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See drawing JUG 29.

JUG 30 This jug /flagon had a slightly thickened almost vertical plain rim. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 37. See drawing JUG 30.

JUG 31 This jug /flagon had a vertical plain rim which was slightly concave on the inside and

undercut on the outside. The rim had a rounded profile. The rim measured 9 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T29.

JUG 32 This jug /flagon had a handle attached to the top of the rim. The sherd was small. The rim measured 5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T34.

JUG 33 This jug /flagon had a complete handle attached to the rim and body. The handle measured 11 cm in length. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 6B.

JUG 34 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and a plain rim with rounded profile. The rim measured 7 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 198 and drawing JUG 34.

JUG 35 This jug /flagon had a plain everted rim. There was a groove on the outside. The rim measured 5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A. See drawing JUG 35.

JUG 36 This jug /flagon had a ridged handle attached to the underside of the everted rim. There was a groove around the inside of the rim. The outside rim edge sloped downwards. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter.

JUG 37 This jug /flagon had a strap handle. There was only a small section of the rim. There were a total of 13 sherds in the assemblage. The rim measured 6 in diameter. See fabric FB L3.

JUG 38 This jug /flagon had a slightly thickened almost vertical plain rim. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 274.

JUG 39 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a bulbous grooved outer face. This form was similar to Dore form 33. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 4 and drawing JUG 39.

JUG 40 This jug /flagon had a plain everted overhanging rim. This form was similar to Dore form 34. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6D. See drawing JUG 40.

JUG 41 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a bulbous grooved outer face. It was possibly related to JUG 39 and Dore form 33. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6D and drawing JUG 41.

JUG 42 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a bulbous grooved outer face. It was possibly related to JUG 39 and Dore form 33. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 29.

JUG 43 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a bulbous grooved outer face. It was possibly related to JUG 39 and Dore form 33. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6G.

JUG 44 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a bulbous grooved outer face. It was possibly related to JUG 39 and Dore form 33. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6B.

JUG 45 This jug /flagon had a plain everted overhanging rim. This form was similar to Dore form 34. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6D. See drawing JUG 45.

JUG 46 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a bulbous grooved outer face. It was possibly related to JUG 39 and Dore form 33. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 278.

JUG 47 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a bulbous grooved outer face. It was possibly related to JUG 39 and Dore form 33. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. See

drawing JUG 47.

JUG 48 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a bulbous grooved outer face. It was possibly related to JUG 39 and Dore form 33. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 290. See drawing JUG 48.

JUG 49 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a bulbous grooved outer face. It was possibly related to JUG 39 and Dore form 33. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 4.

JUG 50 This jug /flagon had an almost vertical rounded rim. It was concave on its lower inside face. The rim measured 9 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T6. See drawing JUG 50.

JUG 51 This jug /flagon had an almost vertical rounded rim. The inside face was vertical. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 250.

JUG 52 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and there was a handle attached below the downward turned everted rim. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 177.

JUG 53 This jug /flagon had a vertical plain neck and there was evidence for a handle attachment at the rim top. The rim measured 5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 53.

JUG 54 This jug /flagon had an everted rim, which thickened from the walls, with a slightly projecting flange. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T28.

JUG 55 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a slightly projecting flange. The vessel was similar to Sabratha form 413.3881. The rim measured 9 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T10. See drawing JUG 55.

JUG 56 This was a long neck sherd. See fabric FB L16.

JUG 57 This was a long neck sherd. See fabric FB L16.

JUG 58 There were 59 body sherds from a large buff coloured flagon. See fabric FB 187.

JUG 59 This jug /flagon sherd was from a neck which had the remains of handle attached. The sherd was too small to be diagnostic. See fabric FB 1.

JUG 60 This jug /flagon had a handle attached to the top and underside of the rim. There was a groove on the upper surface of the undercut rim. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1E.

JUG 61 This jug /flagon had a flange rim with a sloping outer face. There was a possible lid locator.

There was a handle attached below the rim. The rim measured 9 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 296. See drawing JUG 61.

JUG 62 This jug /flagon had a plain rim and a long neck which measured 9.5 cm. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T19. See drawing JUG 62.

JUG 63 This jug /flagon had approximately vertical walls. The downward turned rim was slightly convex on its outer face. There was an external groove below the rim. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 42.

JUG 64 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and a plain rim with rounded profile. The rim

measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 71.

JUG 65 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and a plain vertical rim with rounded profile. The rim measured 5 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 72. See drawing JUG 65.

JUG 66 This jug /flagon had an everted rim with a bulbous grooved outer face. It was possibly related to JUG 39 and Dore form 33. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

JUG 67 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and a plain everted rim with rounded profile. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 68. See drawing JUG 67.

JUG 68 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and a plain rim with rounded profile. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 175. See drawing JUG 68.

JUG 69 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and a plain vertical rim with rounded profile which was undercut. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 184.

JUG 70 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and a plain vertical rim with rounded profile. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 299.

JUG 71 This jug /flagon had a slightly thickened plain rim. The sherd was abraded. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 156.

JUG 72 This jug /flagon had a rounded rim which was convex on the inside. There were traces of a handle below the rim. The rim measured 7 cm in diameter.

JUG 73 This jug /flagon had an approximately vertical plain rim. There was a groove on the inside top edge. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 176. See drawing JUG 73.

JUG 74 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and a plain vertical rim with rounded profile. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

JUG 75 This jug /flagon had walls which thickened into an everted rim of approximately triangular section. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 303. See drawing JUG 75.

JUG 76 This jug /flagon had walls which thickened into an everted rim of approximately triangular section. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 179.

JUG 77 This jug /flagon walls thickened into an almost vertical rim which was concave on its outer face. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3E. See drawing JUG 77.

JUG 78 This jug /flagon had approximately vertical walls which ended in a semi-circular rim section. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 107. See drawing JUG 78.

JUG 79 This jug /flagon had approximately vertical walls which ended in a plain rim. The rim measured 6 cm in diameter. See drawing JUG 79.

JUG 80 This jug /flagon had an everted rim which thickened from walls and it had a slightly projecting flange. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 183.

JUG 81 This jug /flagon had a plain everted rim. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6B.

JUG 82 This jug /flagon had an everted undercut rim. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See

fabric FB T12.

JUG 83/89 This jug /flagon had a vertical neck terminating in a rim which was slightly concave on the inside and was downward sloping on the outside. There were traces of a handle attached just below the rim. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 52.

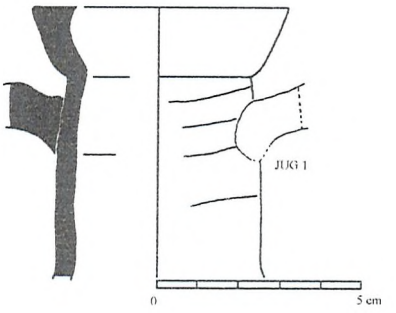
JUG 84 This jug /flagon had an incurving rim with a downward turned narrow flange rim. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

JUG 85 This jug /flagon had a vertical neck terminating in an everted rim which was downward sloping on the outside. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 300. See drawing JUG 85.

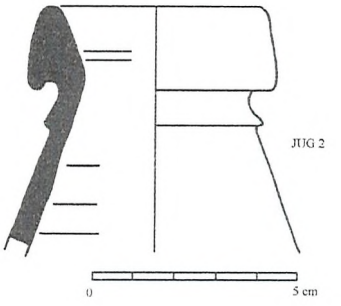
JUG 86 This jug /flagon had a narrow neck and a plain rim with rounded profile. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T38.

JUG 87/88 This jug /flagon had walls narrowing to an almost horizontal everted rim. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 226.

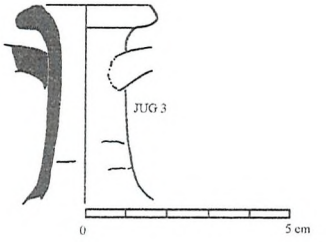
JUG 1



JUG 2



JUG 3



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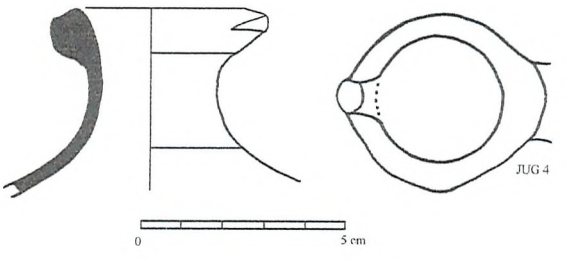

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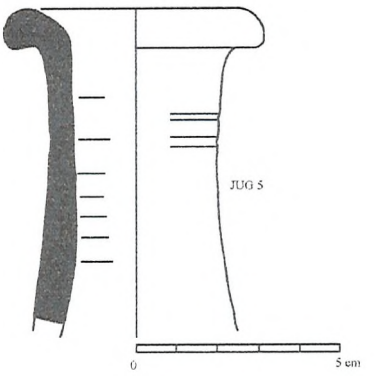
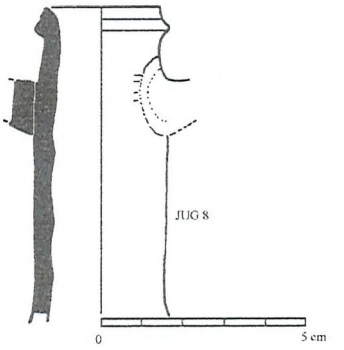


JUG 8



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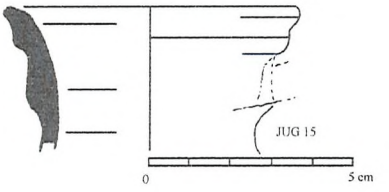

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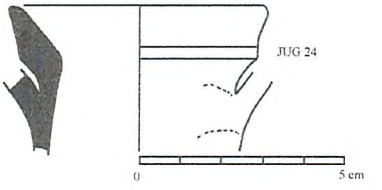

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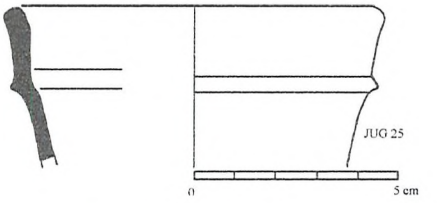

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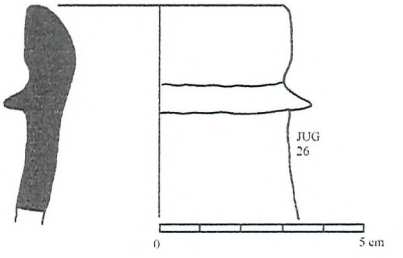

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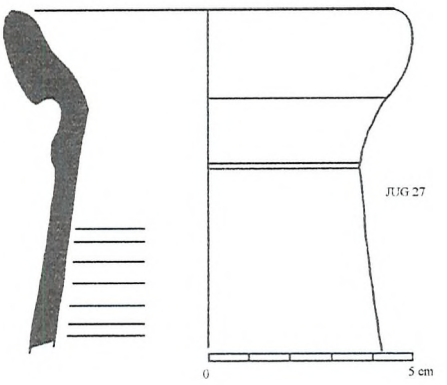

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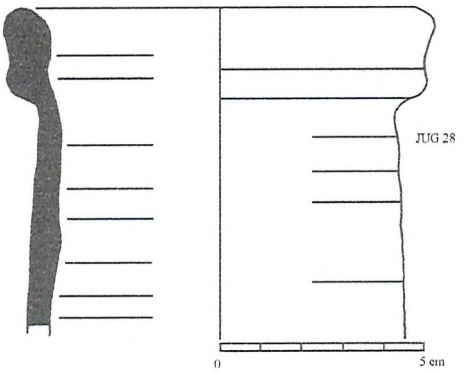

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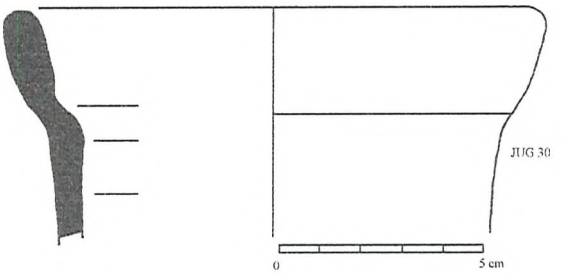

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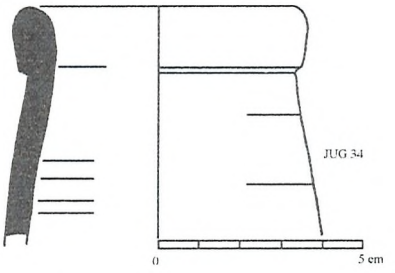

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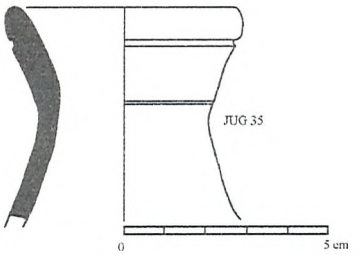

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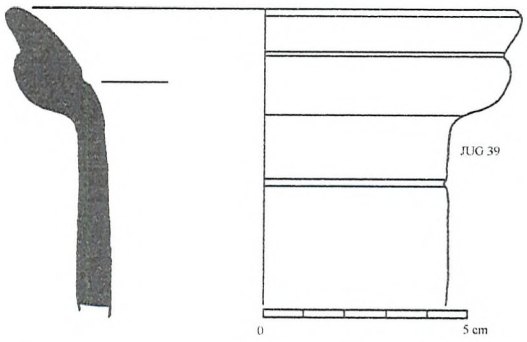

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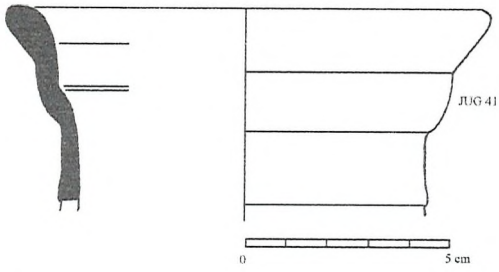

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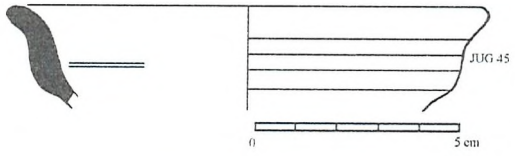

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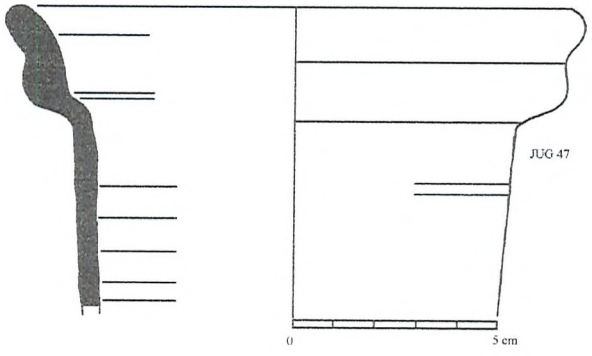

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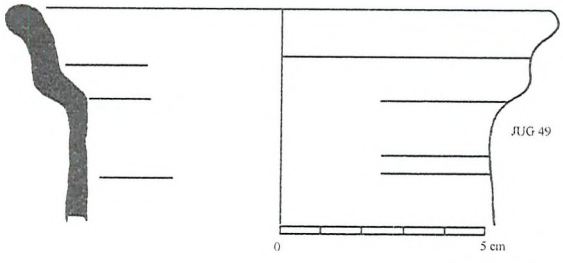

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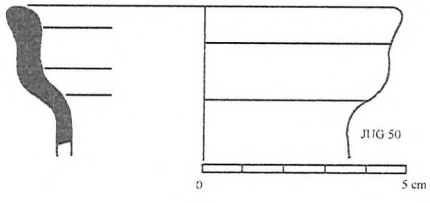

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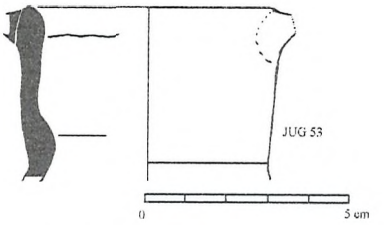

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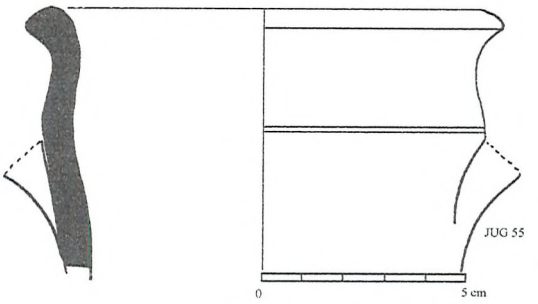

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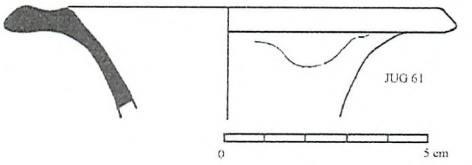

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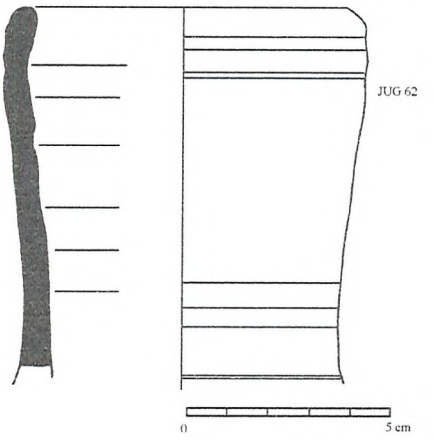

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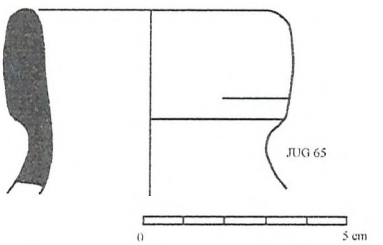

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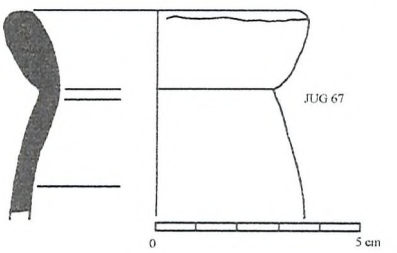
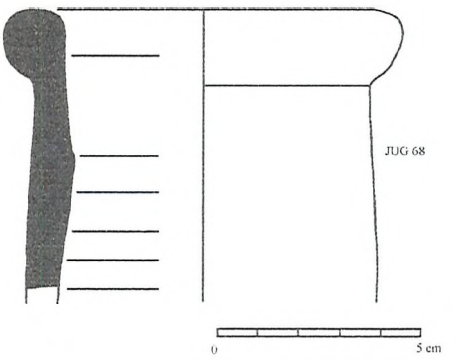
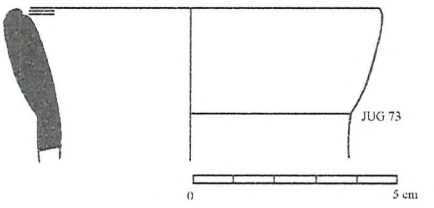


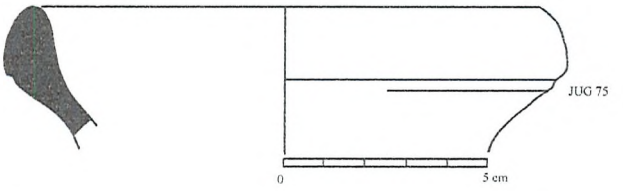
JUG 68



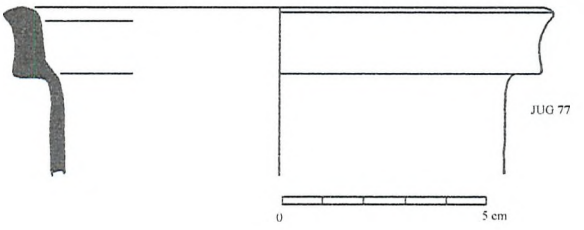
JUG 73



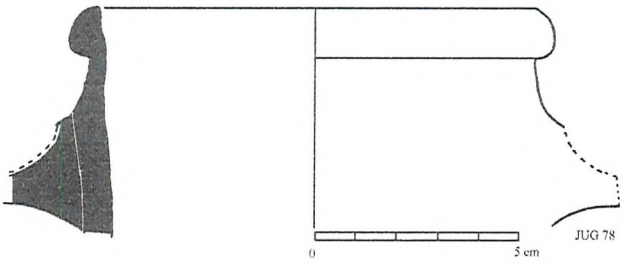
JUG 75



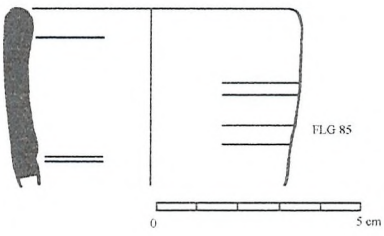
JUG 77



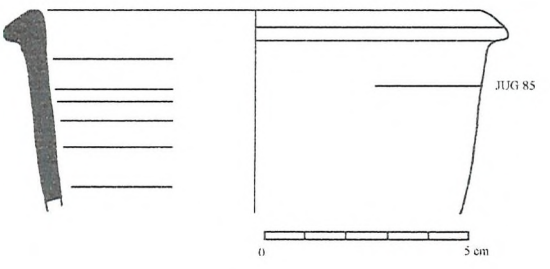
JUG 78



JUG 79



JUG 85



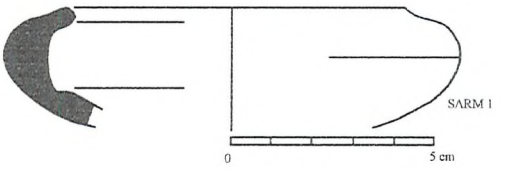
Small amphorae (SARM).

A small number of vessels, whilst classified in this section could possibly, as discussed earlier in this chapter, be classified as small amphorae. Indeed two such rim forms catalogued here as SARM 1-2, were similar in form, if not in fabric, to ones listed in Felici and Pentiricci (2000: 1888) as small amphorae.

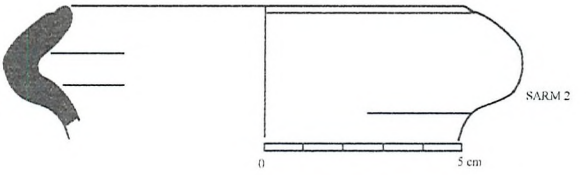
SARM 1 This form had a constricted concave neck. The rim measured 8 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 73 and is shown in drawing SARM 1. Cf. Felici and Pentiricci (2000) Form 11.

SARM 2 This form had a constricted concave neck. There is a groove around outside neck edge. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 3 and is shown in drawing SARM 2. Cf. Felici and Pentiricci (2000) Form 12.

SARM 1

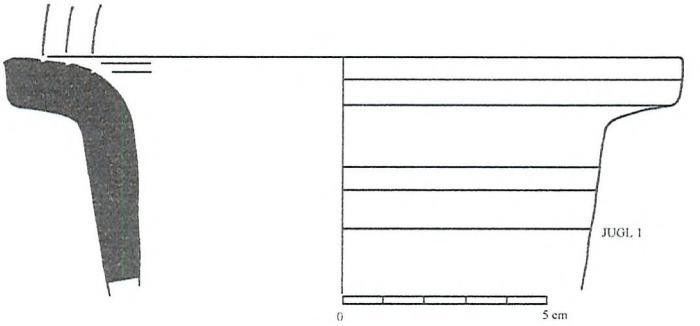


SARM 2



JUGL 1 A further rim, which is here classified as JUGL 1, also shared attributes with amphorae but could be a large jug/flagon. The fabric is North African and has an applied cream outer surface. The neck widened slightly into everted rim. There were three grooves running around the inside of the rim. The outside edge of the rim was flattened. Its rim diameter measured 14 cm. It was made from fabric FB 73.

JUGL 1



Storage Vessels (SV). See illustrations on pages 270 -272.

Into this general category 13 vessels were placed. Their general shape suggests that their function may have been for dry storage rather than for cooking. Once more the vessels were made from a variety of fabrics and showed differences in form.

SV 1 Walls narrowing to thickened rounded rim. The rim diameter measured 10 cm. It was made from fabric FB 148. For drawing see SV 1.

SV 2 Slightly outward flaring thickened rim. The rim diameter measured 13 cm. It was made from fabric FB 54. For drawing see SV 2.

SV 3 Thickened rim out-splayed walls. The rim diameter measured 12 cm. It was made from fabric FB 1. For drawing see SV 3.

SV 4 Almost vertical rim slightly thickened at top. The rim diameter measured 14 cm. It was made from fabric FB 147. For drawing see SV 4.

SV 5 Almost vertical rim slightly thickened at top. The rim diameter measured 18 cm. It was made from fabric FB 145.

SV 6 Vertical wall ending in rounded rim. The rim diameter measured 14 cm. It was made from fabric FB 144. For drawing see SV 6.

SV 7 Rounded rim flaring outwards, concave on inside face. The rim diameter measured 26 cm. It was made from fabric FB 55. For drawing see SV 7.

SV 8 Walls narrowing to thickened rounded rim. The rim diameter measured 14 cm. It was made from fabric FB 6B. For drawing see SV 8.

SV 9 There were thin walls and its rim sloped at an angle. Rim slightly concave on inside and convex on outer face. The rim diameter measured 12 cm. It was made from fabric FB 1. For drawing see SV 9.

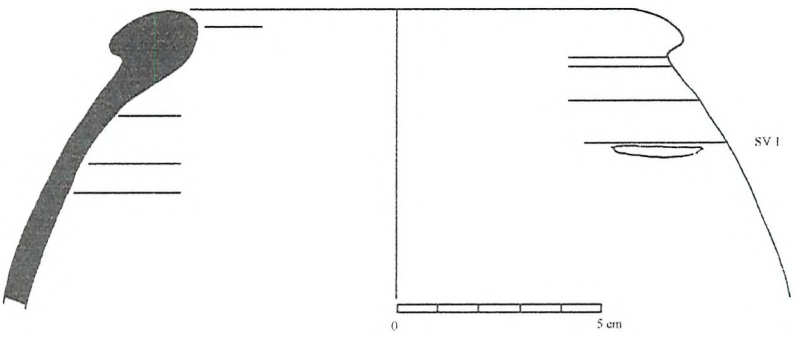
SV 10 Walls narrowing to thickened everted rim at tiled angle. The rim was undercut on the outer face. The rim diameter measured 14 cm. It was made from fabric FB 1. For drawing see SV 10.

SV 11 Almost vertical plain rim slightly thickened at top. The rim diameter measured 20 cm. It was made from fabric FB 143. For drawing see SV 11.

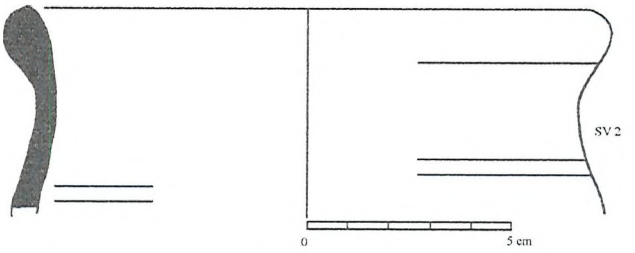
SV 12 Walls almost vertical ending in plain slightly thickened rim. The rim diameter measured 12 cm. It was made from fabric FB 56. For drawing see SV 12.

SV 13 Walls almost vertical ending in plain slightly thickened rim. The rim diameter measured 12 cm. It was made from fabric FB 146. For drawing see SV 13.

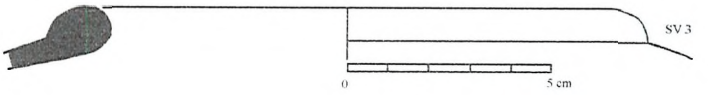
SV 1



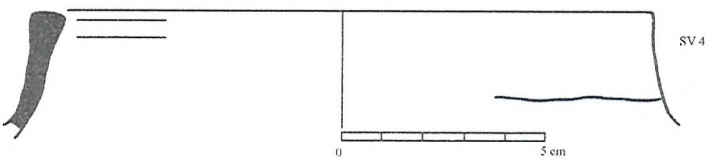
SV 2



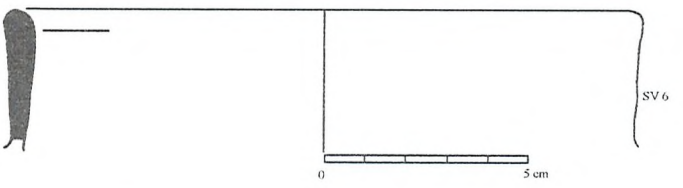
SV 3



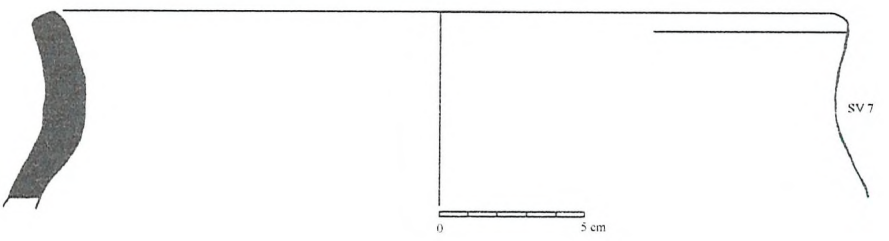
SV 4



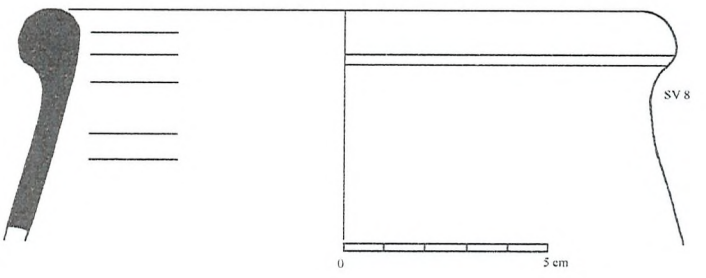
SV 6



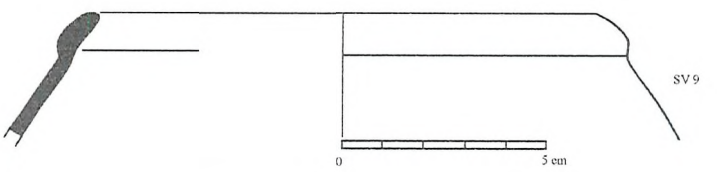
SV 7



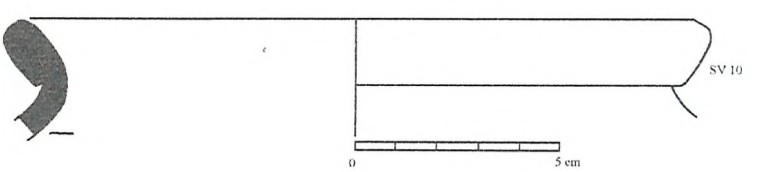
SV 8



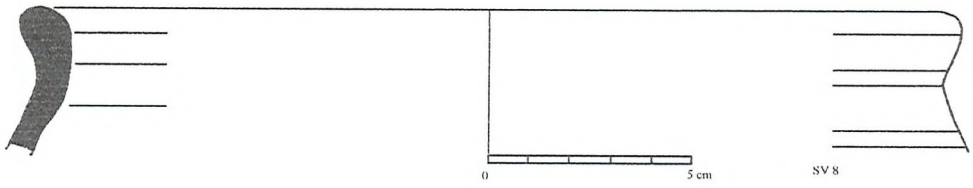
SV 9



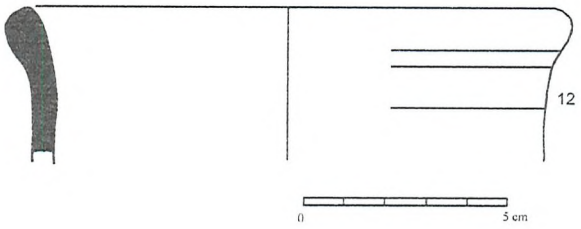
SV 10



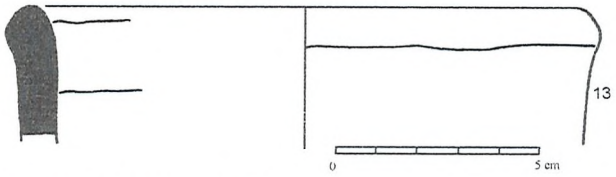
SV 11



SV 12



SV 13



Small Pots (POT). See illustrations on page 272.

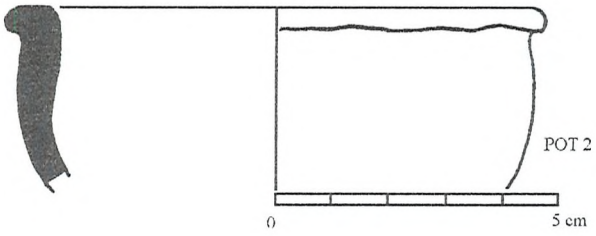
Three small vessels, classified here as pots, came from the Portico and the Forum trenches. Their descriptions can be found below. Given their small dimensions it is possible that they may have functioned as cups or beakers.

POT 1 Possible base of a cup or small pot. It was made from fabric FB L7.

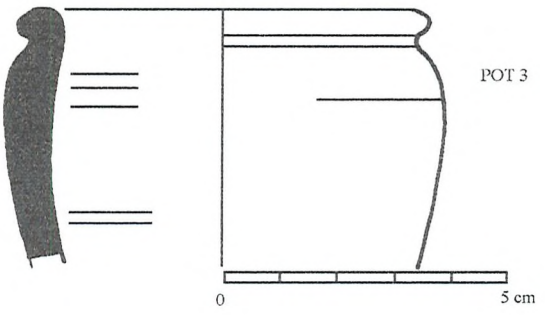
POT 2 This pot had a narrow rounded undercut rim. The rim diameter measured 8 cm. For drawing see Pot 2. It was made from fabric FB 228.

POT 3 This pot had a narrow rounded undercut rim and was deeper than POT 2. The rim diameter measured 6 cm. For drawing see Pot 3. It was made from fabric FB 230.

POT 2



POT 3



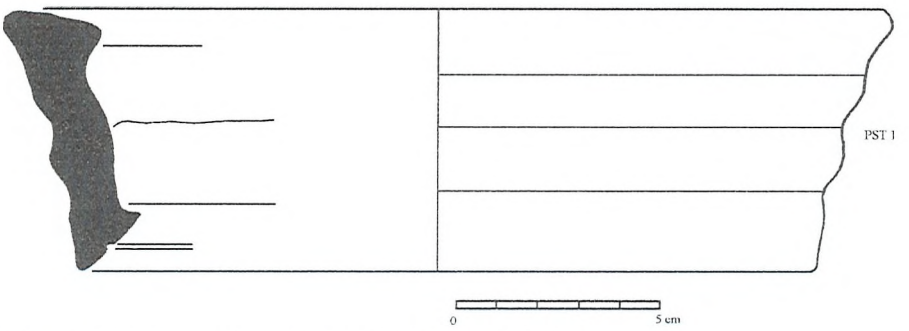
Pot Stands (PST).

Two sherds have been tentatively identified as being 'pot stands' or even as rests for flagons. An examination of the base of PST 1 suggests that it may have been attached to something else.

PST 1 The outer surface was ridged. The rim diameter measured 18 cm. For drawing see PST 1. It was made from fabric FB 227.

PST 2 was a tear-drop shaped ring. The rim diameter measured 22 cm. It was made from fabric FB 37.

PST 1



Cups or small dishes (CUP). For illustrations see pages 274 - 275.

This category contained 16 vessels which were made from a variety of fabrics.

CUP 1 There was almost a complete profile of this cup. The cup had a flat base and sharply concave walls. Its rim measured 3 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 258. For drawing see CUP 1. The form suggests that it might have been a votive cup but it was similar to a flagon stopper. (See Hayes 1997: 35.)

CUP 2 This vessel was present only as a ring foot with base diameter 3 cm. It was made from fabric FB 259. For drawing see CUP 2.

CUP 3 There was a complete profile of this cup. The rim was in-turned with a rim measuring 9 cm in diameter, its base diameter measured 4 cm and its height was 2.75 cm. It was made from fabric FB 3. For drawing see CUP 3.

CUP 4 There was a complete profile of this cup. The form of this cup was similar to the previous example but the rim was more vertical and it was not in-turned. Its rim measured 3 cm in diameter. The base diameter measured 5 cm and its height was 2.5 cm. It was made from fabric FB 226. For drawing see CUP 4.

CUP 5 The walls of this hemispherical cup were decorated with incised lines. The ring foot base measured 4 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 6B. For drawing see CUP 5.

CUP 6 This sherd was not available for study.

CUP 7 This cup had slightly incurving walls that narrowed to a plain rim. Its rim measured 8 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB R9. For drawing see CUP 7.

CUP 8 The form of this cup had out-flaring walls and a rounded rim. Its rim measured 7 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 6B. For drawing see CUP 8.

CUP 9 This cup had slightly flaring walls and a plain rim. Its rim measured 9 cm in diameter. It

was made from fabric FB T30. For drawing see CUP 9.

CUP 10 This cup had almost vertical walls and a plain rim. Its rim measured 6 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 1B. For drawing see CUP 10.

CUP 11 This cup had almost vertical walls and a plain rim. Its rim measured 8 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 265. For drawing see CUP 11.

CUP 12 Only a sherd from a base survived. Its base measured 4 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 74.

CUP 13 Only a sherd from a narrow foot ring survived. Its base measured 5 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 3C.

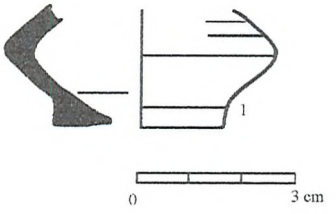
CUP 14 This cup had a flat base that measured 4 cm in diameter and it had outward flaring walls. It was made from fabric FB T30.

CUP 15 This cup had a flat base which measured 3.25 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB R15. For drawing see CUP 15.

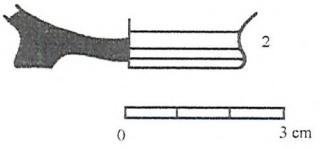
CUP 16 This cup had a flat base which measured 4 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB R14.

Nine of the 'cups' came from the Forum Vetus which again suggests an early date for their manufacture. Similar forms could not be found in the published Sabrathan and Benghazi assemblages. The majority of the cups, according to their fabrics, appear to have been manufactured in North Africa.

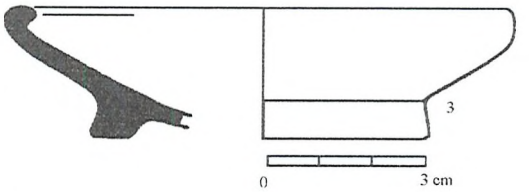
CUP 1



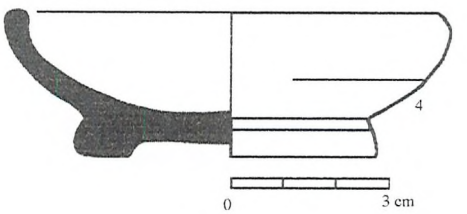
CUP 2



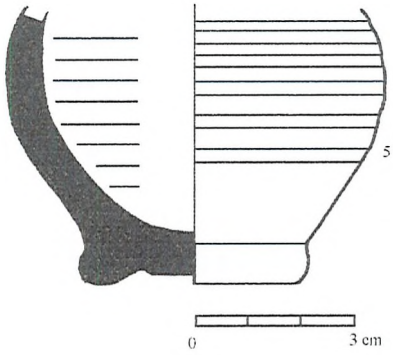
CUP 3



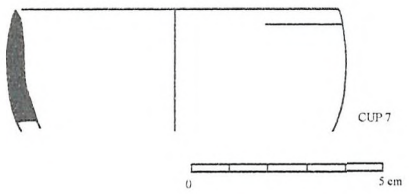
CUP 4



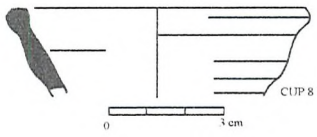
CUP 5



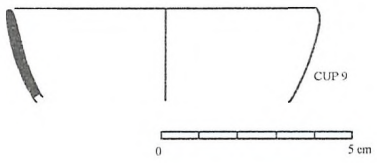
CUP 7



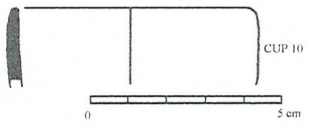
CUP 8



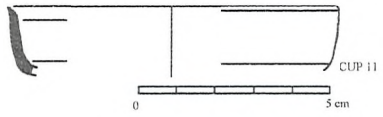
CUP 9



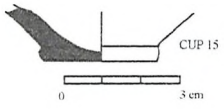
CUP 10



CUP 11



CUP 15



Bowls, Dishes and Mortaria. For illustrations see pages 276 - 277.

Sherds from seven mortaria (MRT), three of these sherds came from the Portico trenches, were recovered from across the excavations. Three of the mortaria were similar in form to vessels amongst the Benghazi and Sabrathan assemblages.

MRT 1 Form MRT LM 1 The sherd part was the rim/spout. There was a cream wash on the surface. Its rim diameter measured 28 cm and it was made from fabric FB M1. For drawing see MRT 1.

MRT 2 Form MRT LM 2 The sherd part was the rim. Its rim diameter measured 28 cm and it was made from fabric FB M2. For drawing see MRT 2.

MRT 3 The sherd part was the rim. Its rim diameter measured 26 cm and it was made from fabric

FB M3. Cf. Sabratha form 230. For drawing see MRT 3.

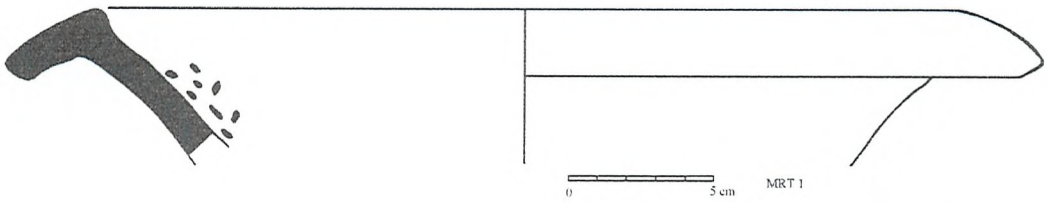
MRT 4 The sherd part was the rim. Its rim diameter measured 28 cm and it was made from fabric FB M4. Cf. Sabratha form 230. For drawing see MRT 4.

MRT 5 The form was not identified. Its rim diameter measured 28 cm and it was made from fabric FB M5.

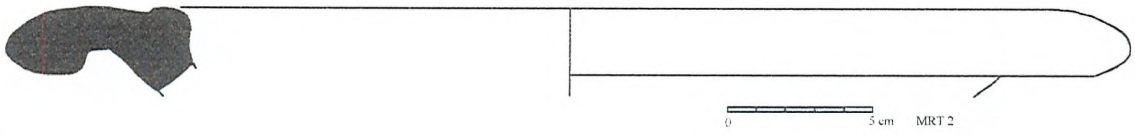
MRT 6 The sherd part was the quasi spout. It was made from fabric FB M6. Cf. Benghazi 966. For drawing see MRT 6. There was a cream wash on the surface.

MRT 7 Form MRT LM 3. Its rim diameter measured 34 cm and it was made from fabric FB M5. For drawing see MRT 7.

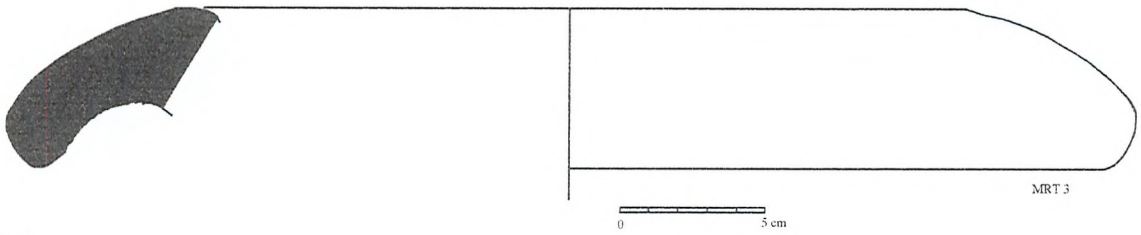
MRT 1



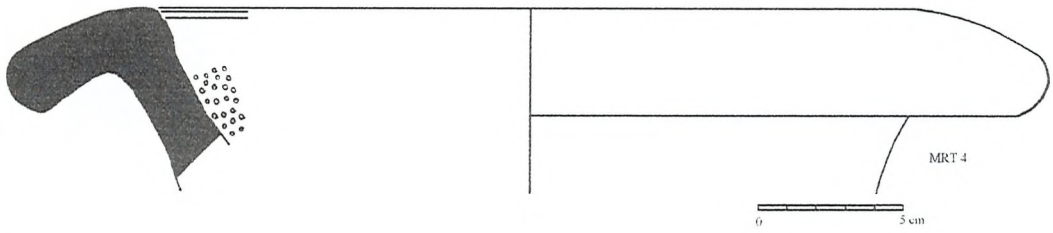
MRT 2



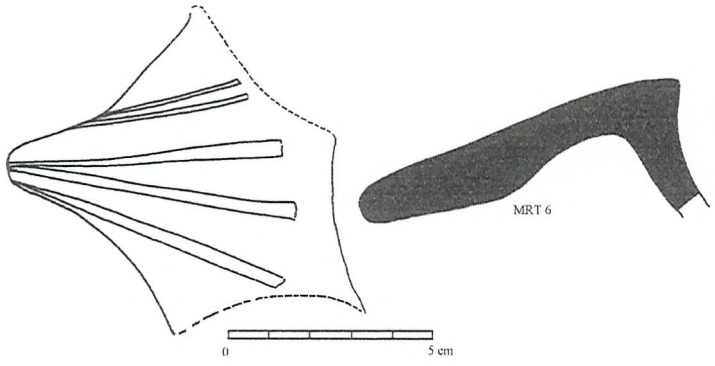
MRT 3



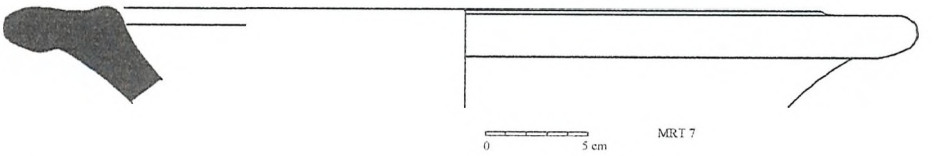
MRT 4



MRT 6

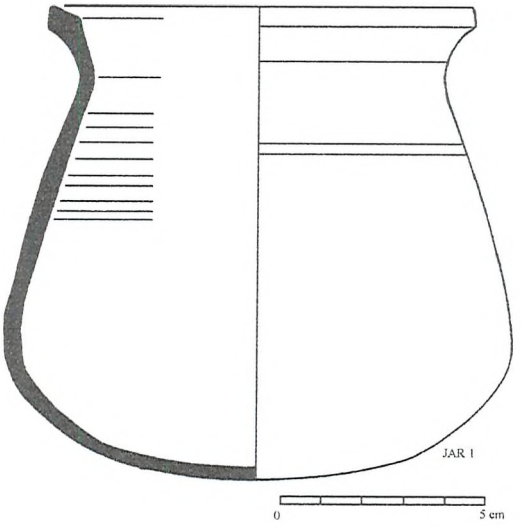


MRT 7



Small Jar (JAR 1).

From the Palaestra came 24 sherds, see drawing JAR 1, which when assembled provided the complete section of a small round bottomed jar of rim diameter 10 cm and height 11.5 cm. The narrow rim is out-flaring with a possible lid locator and was made from fabric 5A.



Small dishes or bowls (SMA - SMG). For illustrations see pages 277 - 282.

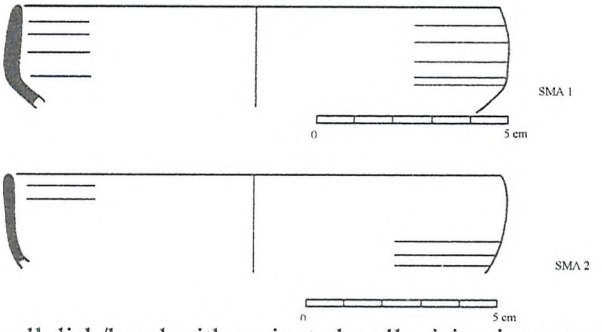
A collection of 17 sherds were placed into this general category.

SMA 1 This vessel was a small carinated dish. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 36B. For drawing see SMA 1.

SMA 2 The walls of this small dish were vertical and the rim was plain. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 264. For drawing see SMA 2.

SMA 1

SMA 2



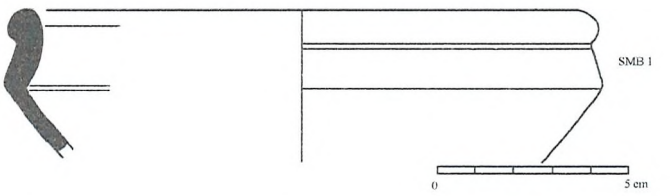
SMB 1 This vessel was a small dish/bowl with carinated walls rising into an outward turned undercut rounded rim. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see SMB 1.

SMB 2 This vessel was a small carinated dish. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 4. For drawing see SMB 2.

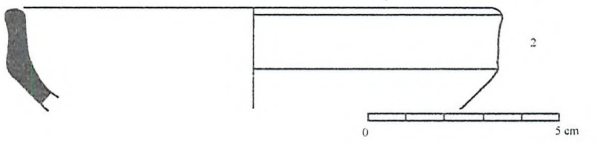
SMB 3 This vessel was a small dish/bowl with carinated walls rising into slightly out-turned plain

wall. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMB 3.

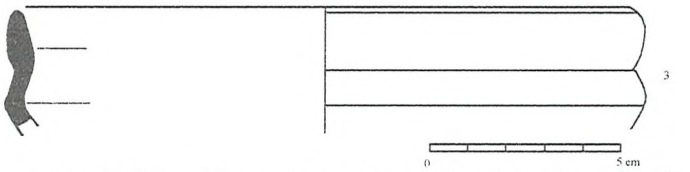
SMB 1



SMB 2

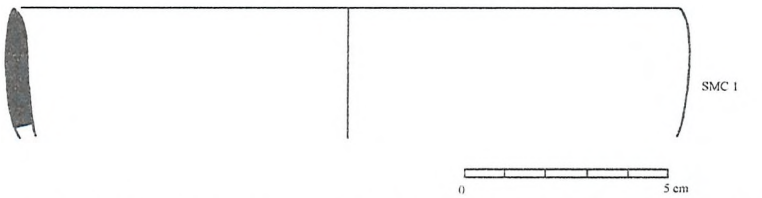


SMB 3



SMC 1 This vessel was a small dish with vertical walls and a plain rim. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 257. For drawing see SMC 1.

SMC 1



SMD 1 The walls of this small dish/cup were out-flaring and the rim was plain. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 36A. For drawing see SMD 1.

SMD 2 The walls of this small dish/cup were out-flaring and the rim was plain. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMD 2.

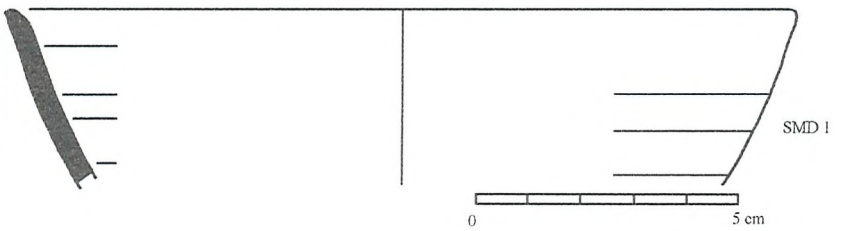
SMD 3 The walls of this small dish/cup were out-flaring and the rim was plain. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see SMD 3.

SMD 4 The walls of this small dish/cup were curved and the rim was plain. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3A. For drawing see SMD 4.

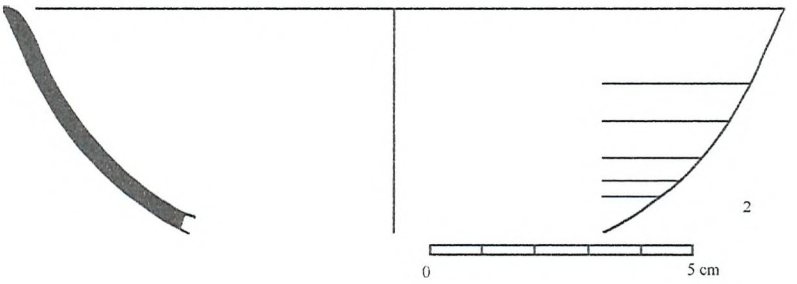
SMD 5 The walls of this small dish/cup were out-flaring and the rim was plain. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see SMD 5.

SMD 6 The curving walls of this small dish/cup were out-flaring and the plain rim was slightly thickened. It was shallower than the preceding vessels. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMD 6.

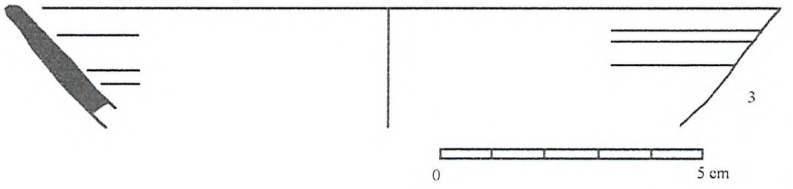
SMD 1



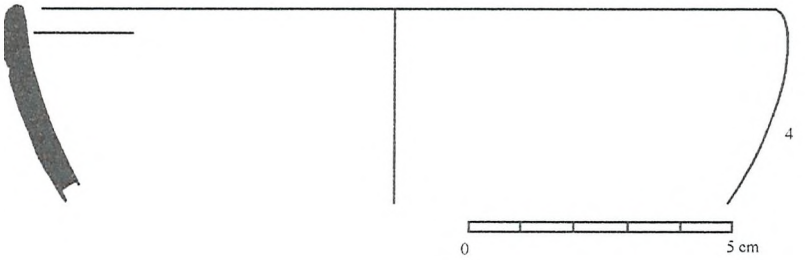
SMD 2



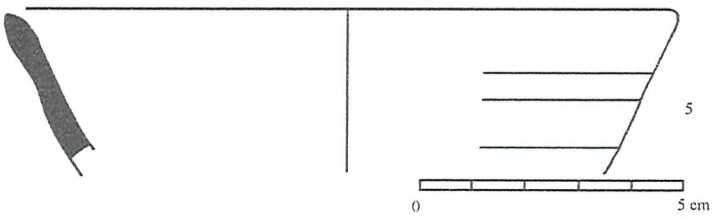
SMD 3



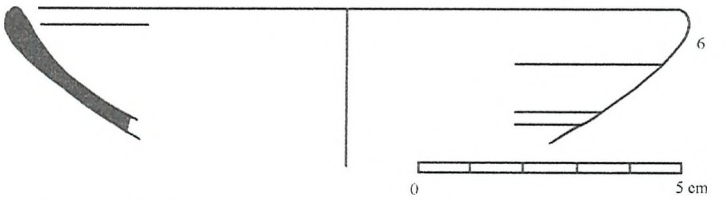
SMD 4



SMD 5



SMD 6



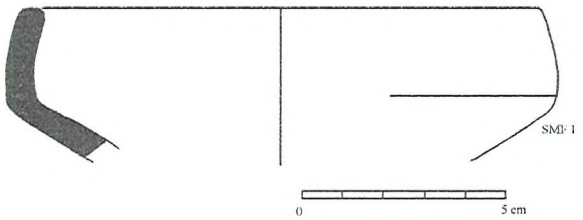
SME 1 The walls of this small dish/cup were out-flaring and the rim was plain rim. The sherd was too small to measure. See fabric FB 6B.

SME 2 This vessel was a small dish with vertical walls and a plain rim. The sherd was too small to measure. See fabric FB 3C.

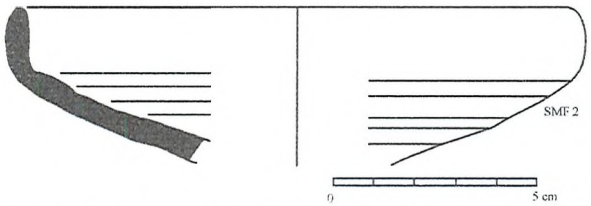
SMF 1 This vessel was a small carinated dish with vertical walls and a plain rim. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1B. For drawing see SMF 1.

SMF 2 This vessel was a small carinated dish with vertical walls and a plain rim. The lower inside walls were grooved. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T34. For drawing see SMF 2.

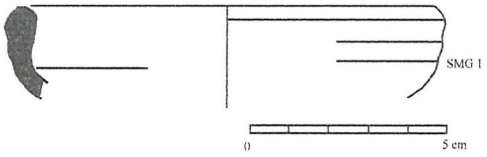
SMF 1



SMF 2



SMG 1 This vessel was a small dish/cup with a plain rim. The walls were slightly in-curving. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 4. For drawing see SMG 1.



Dishes or bowls. (SMH).

Another group of dishes/bowls, which were similar in form to Sabratha forms 147-150, were grouped together as they shared the same attribute of having sloping walls with ring rims that were in-curving. SMH 6 had slightly thicker and more vertical walls than the others in this category.

SMH 1 The diameter of the rim measured 10 cm. See fabric FB 37.

SMH 2 The diameter of the rim measured 12 cm. See fabric FB 91. For drawing see SMH 2.

SMH 3 The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMH 3.

SMH 4 The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMH 4.

SMH 5 The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMH 5.

SMH 6 The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see SMH 6.

SMH 7 The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 2.

SMH 8 The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 3.

SMH 9 The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 3.

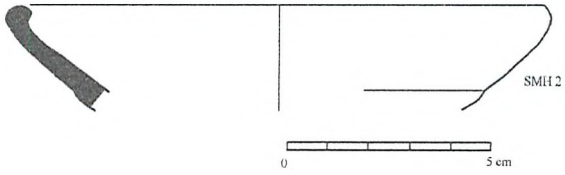
SMH 10 The diameter of the rim measured 12 cm. See fabric FB 3.

SMH 11 The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMH 11.

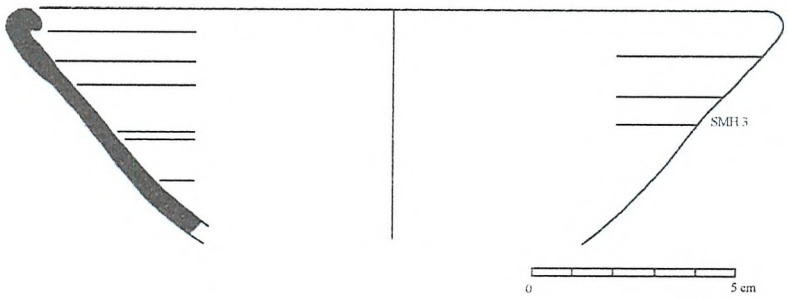
SMH 12 The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see SMH 12.

SMH 13 The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 3.

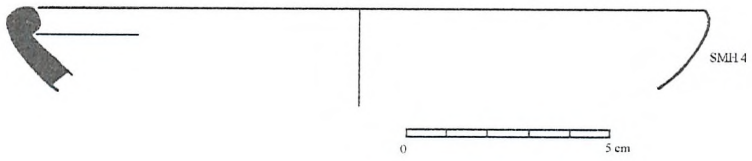
SMH 2



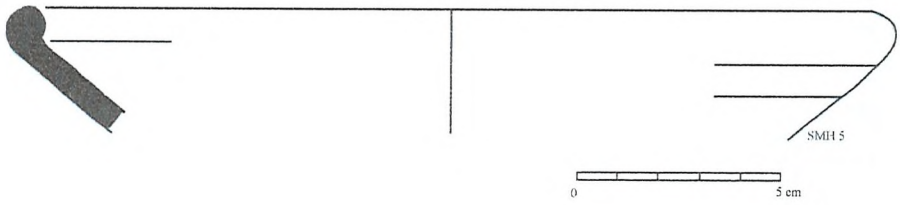
SMH 3



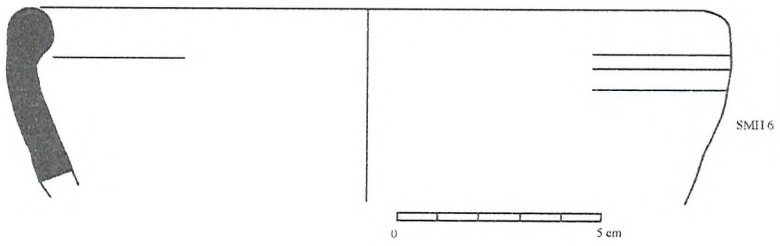
SMH 4



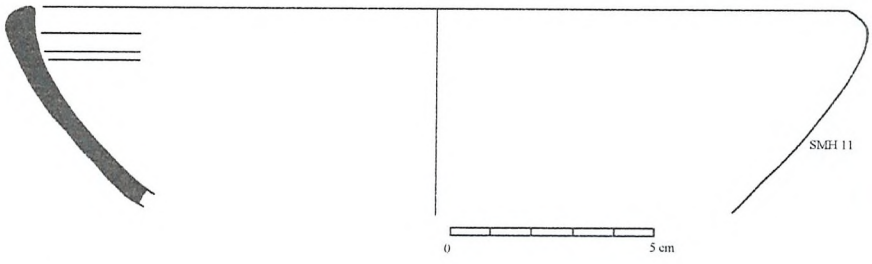
SMH 5



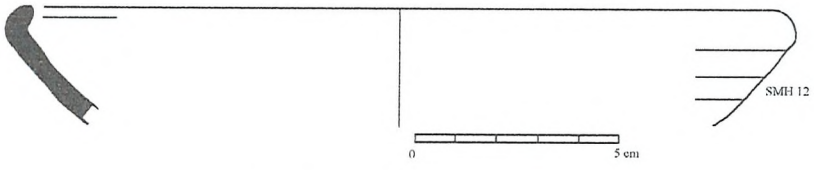
SMH 6



SMH 11



SMH 12

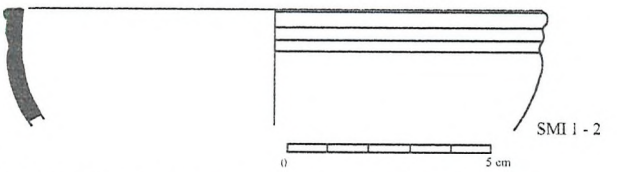


Dishes (SMI).

Two sherds from a small dish came from the Forum Vetus.

SMI 1 -2 This was a dish with a plain rim. The walls were slightly concave on the inside. There were two grooves on the outside on the rim. Its rim diameter measured 12 cm. It was made from fabric FB 2. See drawing SMI 1.

SMI 1



Vessels with Reeded Rims (RLB). For illustrations see pages 283 - 284.

Twelve vessels were grouped together because they shared the same attribute of 'reeded' rims and their descriptions are given below. This form of bowl, which was also present in the Sabratha assemblage, see Dore 1989: 210 - 211, was made from a variety of different fabrics.

RLB 1 Cf. Sabratha form 261. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a projecting flange rim, which had a reeded upper surface. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 288. For drawing see RLB 1.

RLB 2 Cf. Sabratha form 261 variant. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with projecting flange rim with a single raised ridge. The diameter of the rim measured 30 cm. See fabric FB T8. For drawing see RLB 2.

RLB 3 Cf. Sabratha form 261 variant. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a projecting down turned flange rim, which had a reeded upper surface. The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB T32.

RLB 4 Cf. Sabratha form 261 variant. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a projecting down turned flange rim, which had a reeded upper surface. The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB 1D. For drawing see RLB 4.

RLB 5 Cf. Sabratha form 261 variant. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a projecting down turned flange rim, which had a reeded upper surface. The diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 1D. For drawing see RLB 5.

RLB 6 Cf. Sabratha form 261 variant. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a projecting down turned flange rim, which had a reeded upper surface. See fabric FB 44 which was unusual for Lepcis as it was a red coloured fabric. The diameter of the rim measured 34 cm.

RLB 7 Cf. Sabratha form 261 variant. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a projecting flange rim, which turned slightly downwards internally. It had a reeded upper surface. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RLB 7.

RLB 8 Cf. Sabratha form 261. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a projecting flange rim, which had a reeded upper surface. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RLB 8.

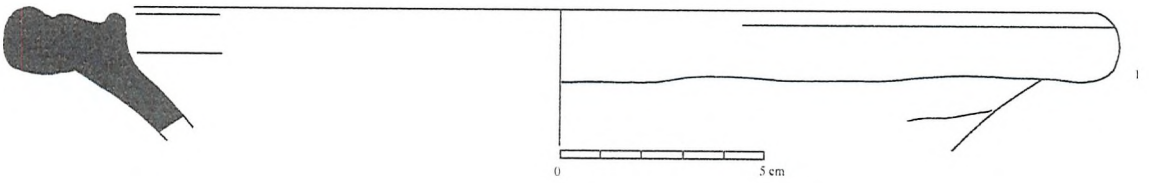
RLB 9 Cf. Sabratha form 261 variant. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a narrow flange rim, which turned slightly downwards internally. It had a faintly reeded upper surface. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RLB 9.

RLB 10 Cf. Sabratha form 261 variant. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a projecting flange rim, which turned slightly downwards. It had a faintly reeded upper surface. The diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 1H. For drawing see RLB 10.

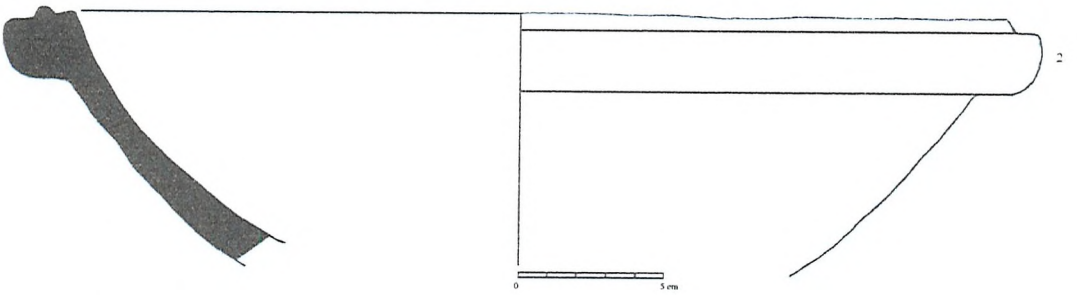
RLB 11 Cf. Sabratha form 261 variant. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a narrow flange rim, which turned slightly downwards internally. It had a faintly reeded upper surface. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 1B.

RLB 12/13 Cf. Sabratha form 261 variant. This form was a deep bowl with splayed walls with a projecting downward turned flange rim with a reeded upper surface. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 48.

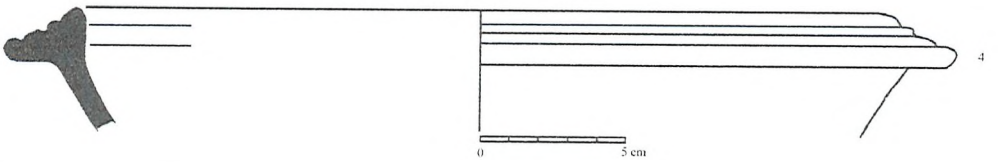
RLB 1



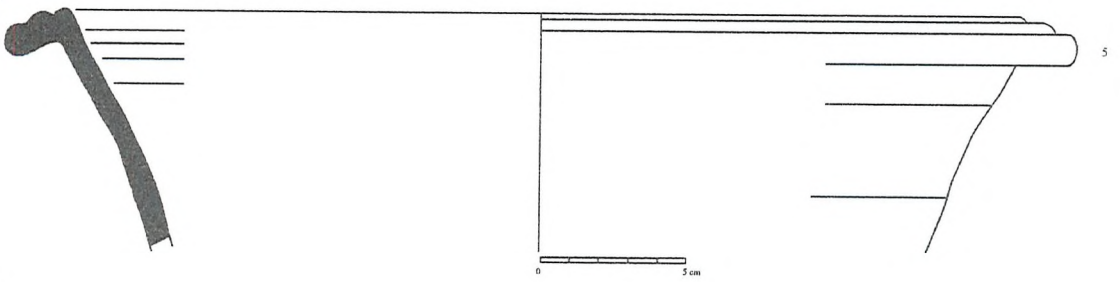
RLB 2



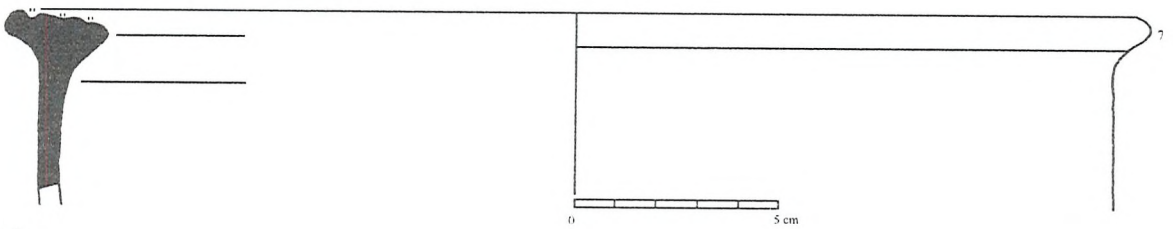
RLB 4



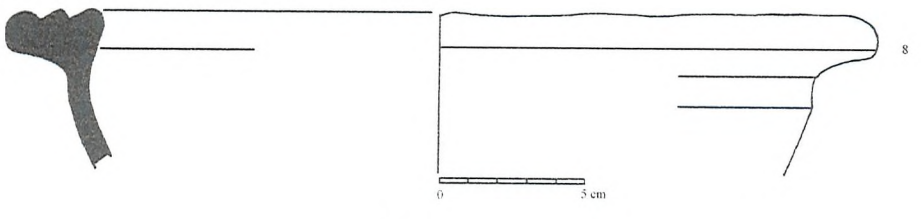
RLB 5



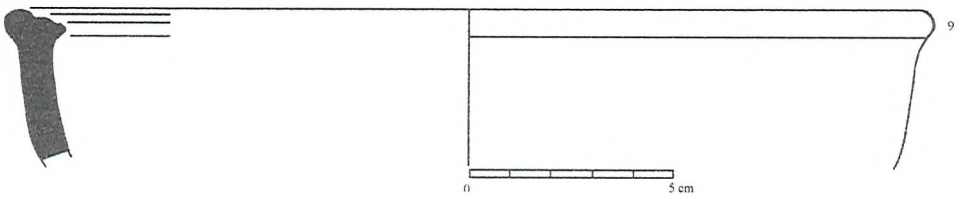
RLB 7



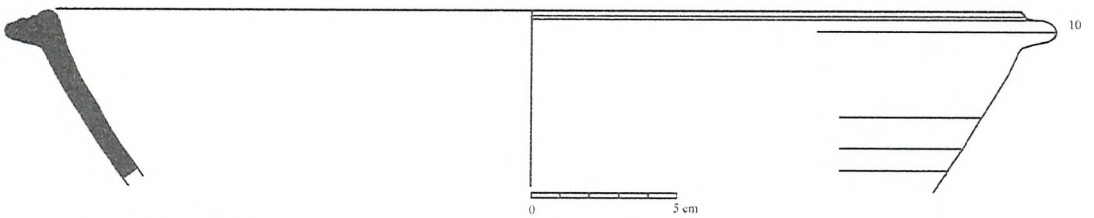
RLB 8



RLB 9



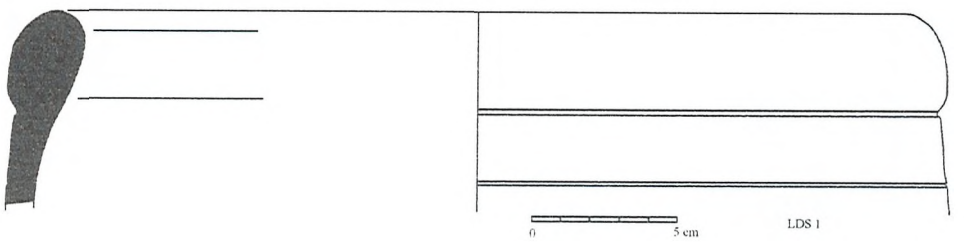
RLB 10



Large bowls/basins (LDS).

A vessel with a large diameter, catalogued as LDS 1, came from the Church trenches. The rim was thickened and slightly in-turned with a slight groove below the rim and another one on the shoulder. Its rim diameter measured 26 cm. For drawing see LDS 1. It was made from fabric FB T27.

LDS 1



Large bowls/basins LBW. For illustrations see pages 287- 290.

The group, LBW, comprised 33 vessels which had internal diameters ranging in size from 18 to 38 cm and were made from a variety of fabrics; their distribution was shown in Table 4.27. The rim dimensions were measured internally.

LBW 1 This vessel was a large deep bowl with a projecting flange rim. The outside of the rim was slightly concave, the inside of the rim sloped downwards at approximately 45 degrees. The inside diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 149. For drawing see LBW 1.

LBW 2 The rim of this vessel was similar to the previous vessel but the angle of the interior rim slope was slightly different. The inside diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 150. For drawing see LBW 2.

LBW 3 This vessel was also shared similarities with LBW 1 but it was smaller in diameter and it had a more rounded rim edge. The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB 151. For drawing see LBW 3.

LBW 4 This vessel was a large bowl with a fairly wide thick overhanging rounded rim which was possibly a mortarium. The diameter of the rim measured 30 cm. See fabric FB 152. For drawing see LBW 4.

LBW 5 This vessel was similar to Sabratha form 219 and Benghazi 814. The vessel had an out-

splayed rim which was decorated with a 'horse-shoe' pattern. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 153. For drawing see LBW 5.

LBW 6 This vessel was similar to Sabratha form 252. It was a deep bowl with a projecting slightly upturned flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 154. For drawing see LBW 6.

LBW 7 This vessel was a shallow bowl or a dish with a gentle curved flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 154.

LBW 8 This vessel was similar to Sabratha form 238. It was a shallow bowl with a broad gently curved flange rim. There was a lid locator on the inside face. The diameter of the rim measured 38 cm. See fabric FB 155. For drawing see LBW 8.

LBW 9 This vessel was similar to Sabratha form 252. It was a bowl with a projecting slightly upturned flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 21 cm. See fabric FB 51. For drawing see LBW 9.

LBW 10 This vessel was similar to Sabratha form 262. The bowl had a lid seating on the inside of an everted concave rim. The diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 99. For drawing see LBW 10.

LBW 11 This vessel was a large bowl with ridged walls with an in-turned thickened rim with an internal groove. The diameter of the rim measured 36 cm. See fabric FB 157. For drawing see LBW 11.

LBW 12 This vessel was similar to Sabratha form 139. It was a deep bowl with an out-splayed rounded rim. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 158. For drawing see LBW 12.

LBW 13 This vessel was a bowl with an outward flaring rounded rim. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 159. For drawing see LBW 13.

LBW 14 This vessel was a bowl with a projecting flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB T35. For drawing see LBW 14.

LBW 15 This vessel was similar to Sabratha form 236. This was a shallow bowl or dish with a broad gently curved flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 160. For drawing see LBW 15.

LBW 16 This was a bowl with curved walls and a projecting flange rim. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 161.

LBW 17 This vessel was a bowl with curved walls and projecting upturned flange rim with a slight lip at its outer edge. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB T35. For drawing see LBW 17.

LBW 18 This was a bowl with a down-turned short flange rim. The inside of the rim was slightly concave. The diameter of the rim measured 30 cm. See fabric FB T11. For drawing see LBW 18.

LBW 19 This was a bowl with an upward projecting flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 163. For drawing see LBW 19.

LBW 20 This was a bowl or dish with a downward turned projecting flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB 165. For drawing see LBW 20.

LBW 21 This vessel was similar to Sabratha form 252. This was a deep bowl with a projecting slightly upward turned flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 164. For drawing see LBW 21.

LBW 22 This was a bowl with a down-turned rounded rim which was undercut. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 37. For drawing see LBW 22.

LBW 23 This was a bowl, or possibly a mortarium, with a fairly wide thick overhanging rounded rim. The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB 166. For drawing see LBW 23.

LBW 24 This sherd was from a bowl with a squarish rim. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 167.

LBW 25 This sherd was from a shallow bowl or dish which had a gently curved flange rim. The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB L9.

LBW 26 This vessel was similar to Sabratha form 134 and it was a bowl with an almost vertical plain rim. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 10.

LBW 27 This vessel was a bowl with a plain rim set at an angle of approximately 45 degrees. The inside diameter of the rim measured 36 cm. See fabric FB 168.

LBW 28 This sherd was from a bowl with an up-turned rounded rim. The diameter of the rim measured 30 cm. See fabric FB 169.

LBW 29 This was a bowl with an incurving rim which was slightly concave near its outside top edge. The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see LBW 29.

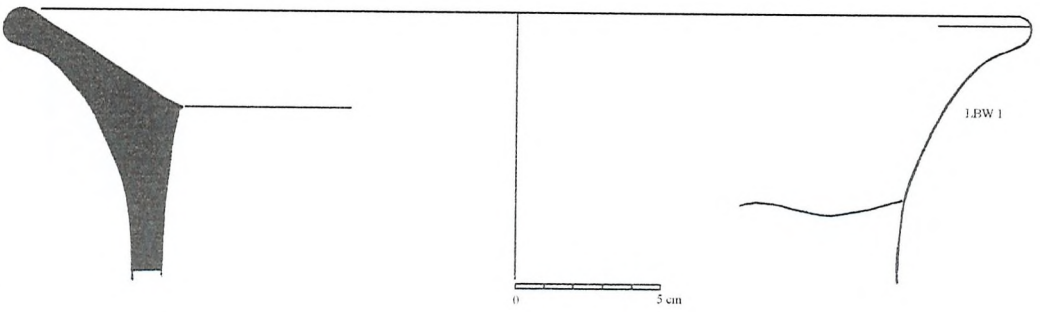
LBW 30 This sherd was from a bowl with an outward turned rounded rim. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 170. For drawing see LBW 30.

LBW 31 This sherd was from a ridged bowl with an almost vertical rounded rim which was concave on the inside and which formed a possible lid-locator. This vessel profile was similar to some of the casserole forms. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see LBW 31.

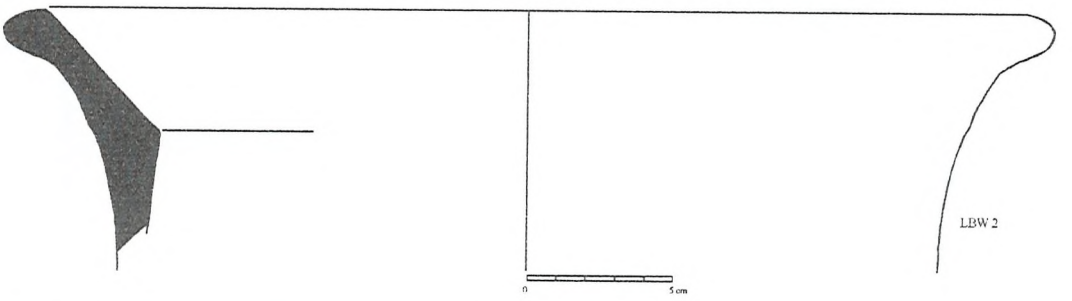
LBW 32 This vessel was similar to Sabratha form 258 and it was a bowl with a bead rim and a small projecting flange immediately below it. The inside face was set at an acute angle. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 54. For drawing see LBW 32.

LBW 33 This was a bowl with an upward turned outward flaring undercut rounded rim. The upper face of the rim was slightly concave. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 171. For drawing see LBW 33.

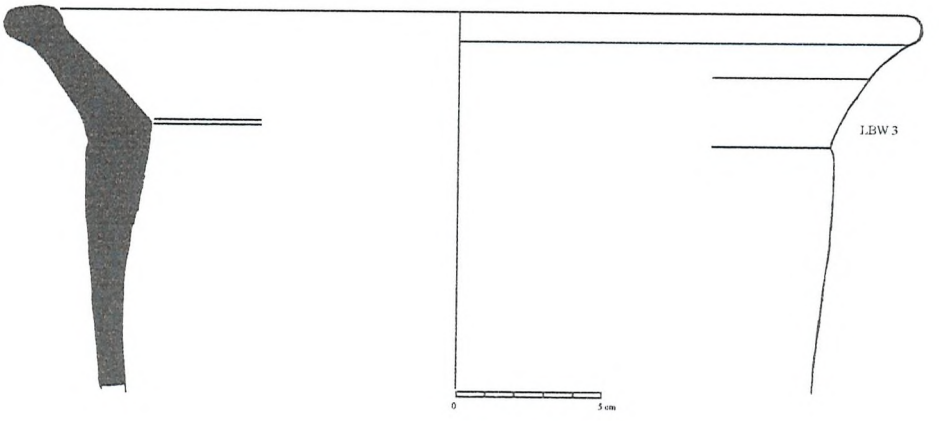
LBW 1



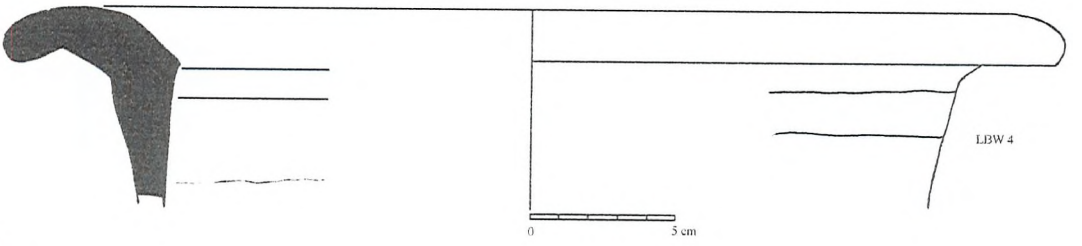
LBW 2



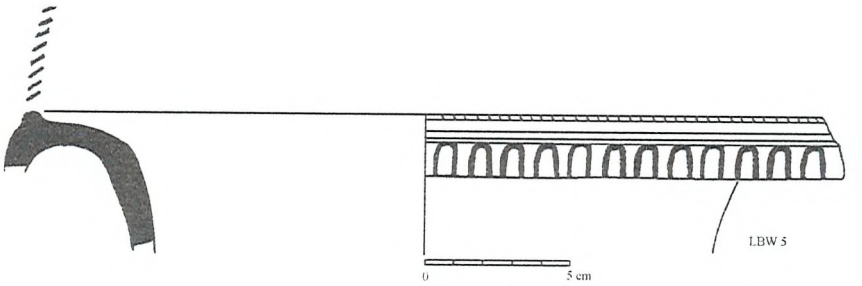
LBW 3



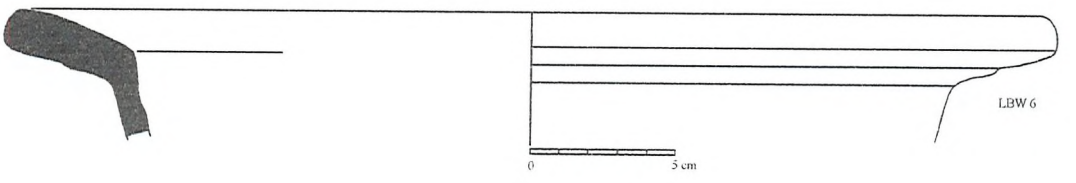
LBW 4



LBW 5



LBW 6



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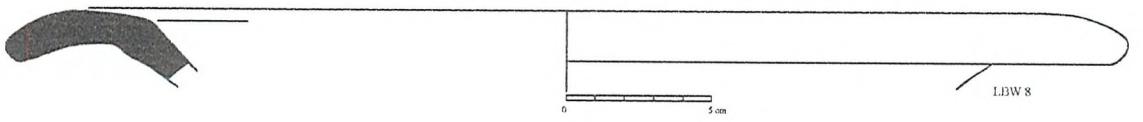
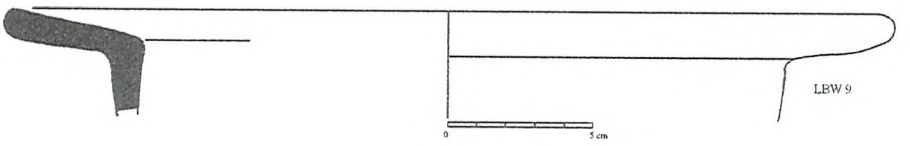
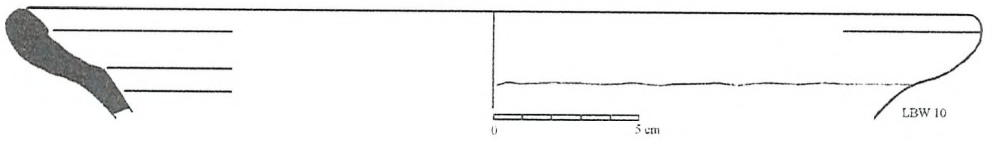


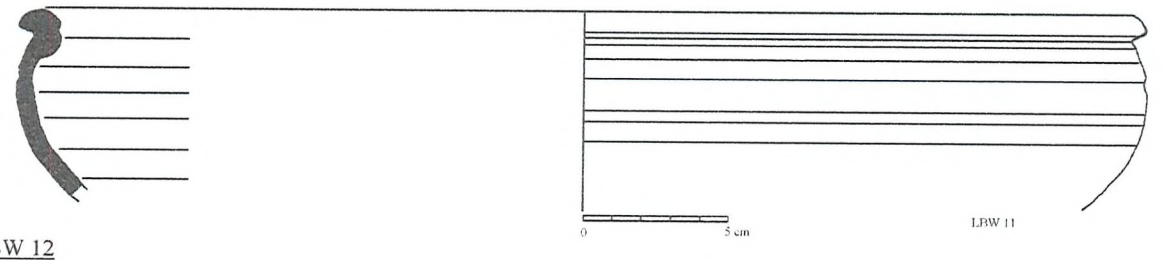
LBW 9



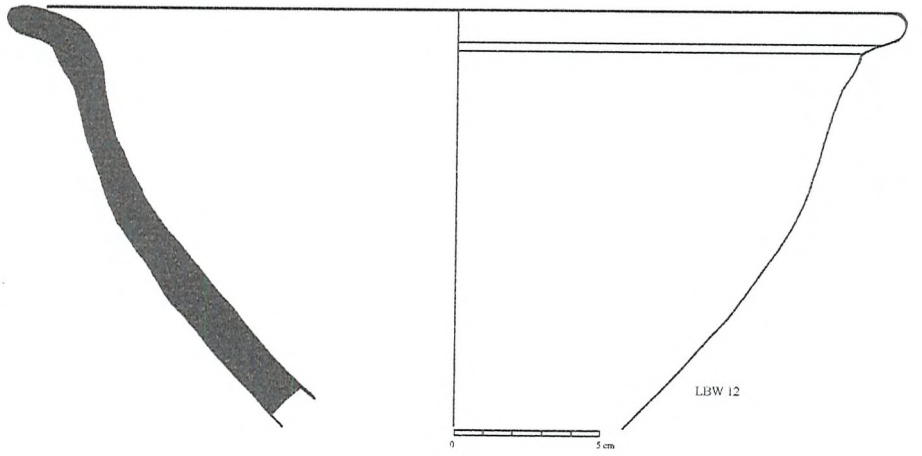
LBW 10



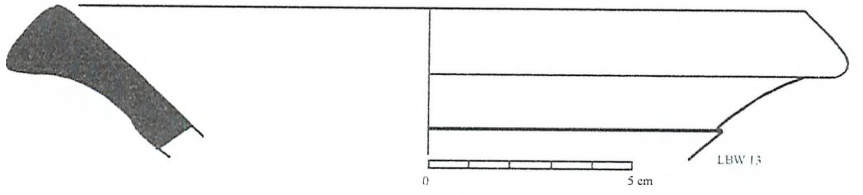
LBW 11



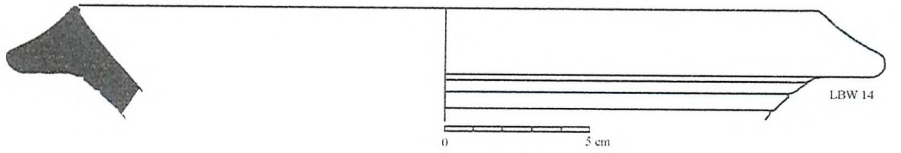
LBW 12



LBW 13



LBW 14



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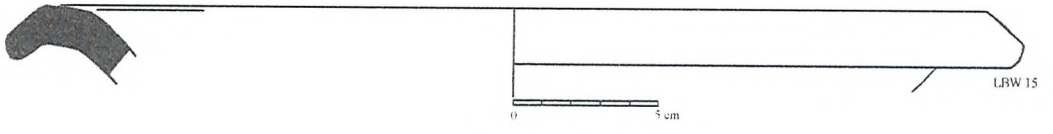

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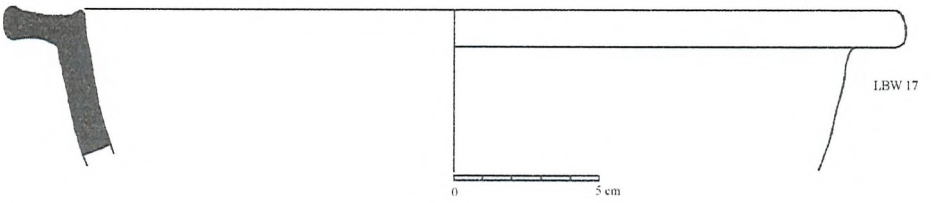

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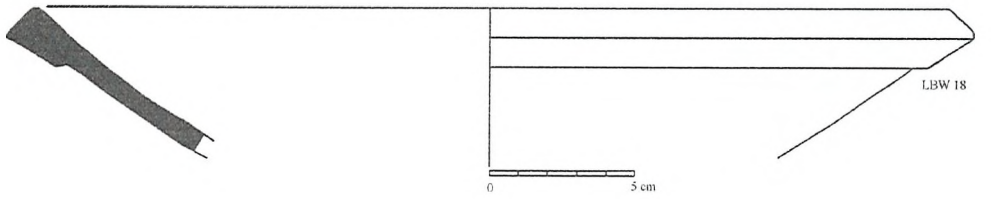

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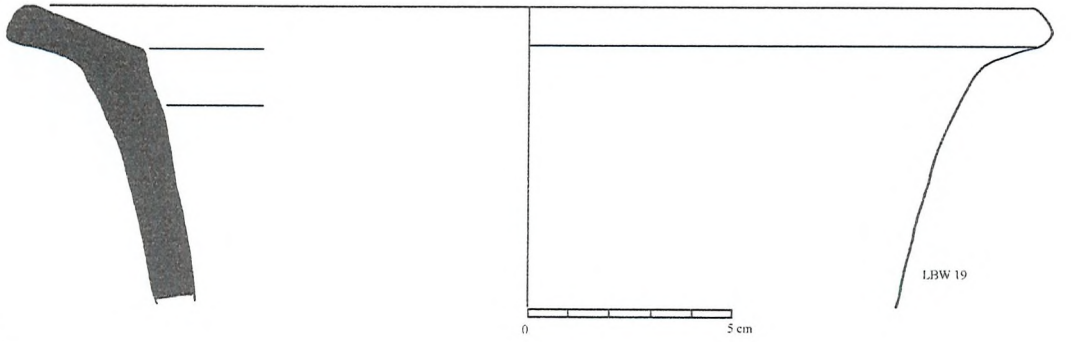

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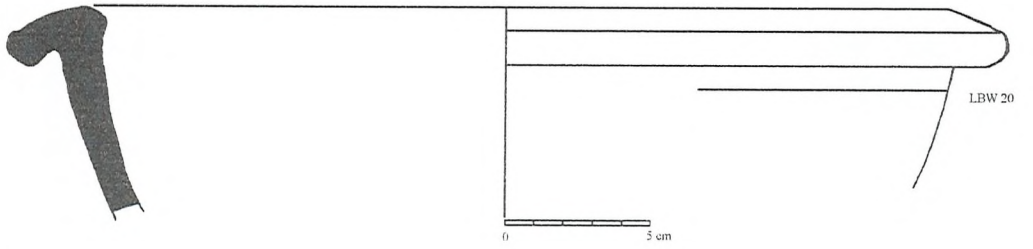

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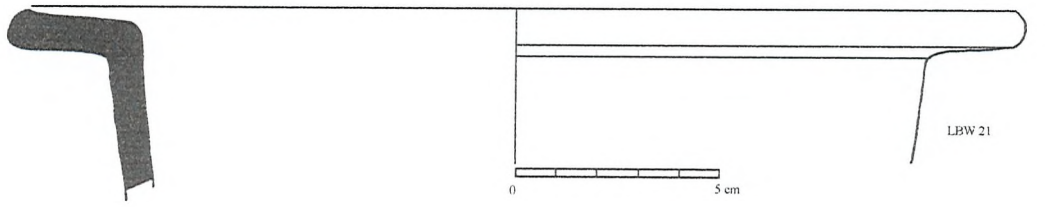
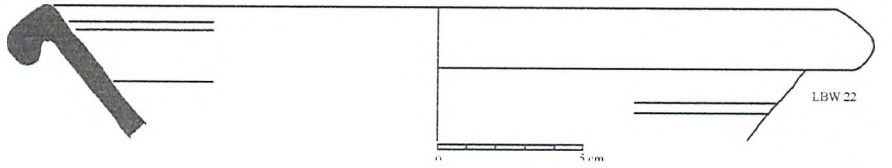
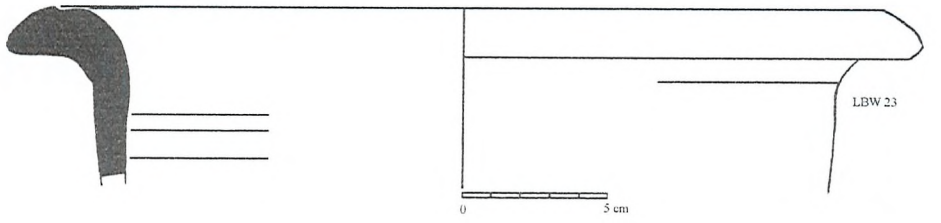


LBW 22



LBW 23



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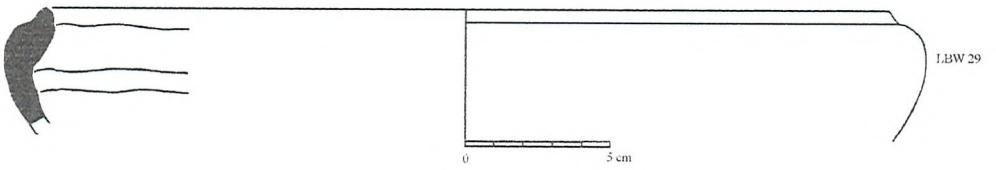
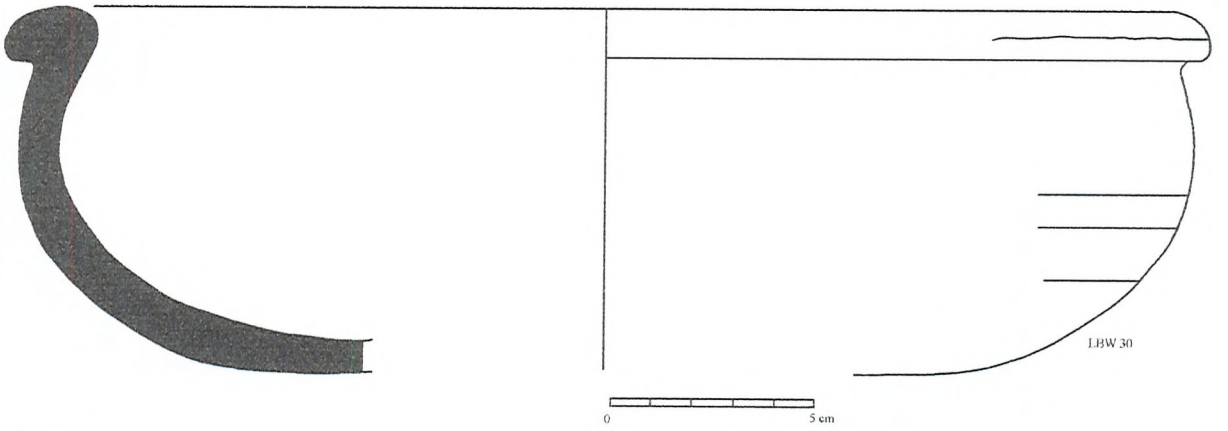
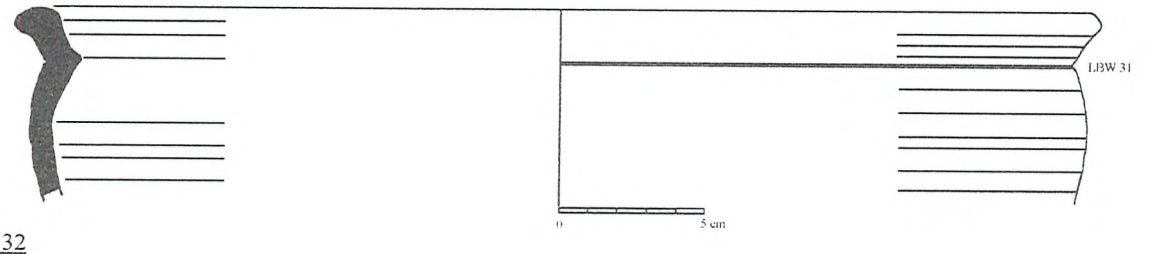


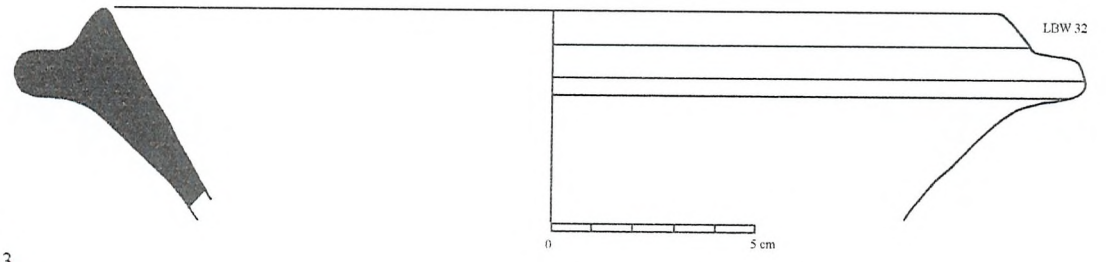
LBW 30



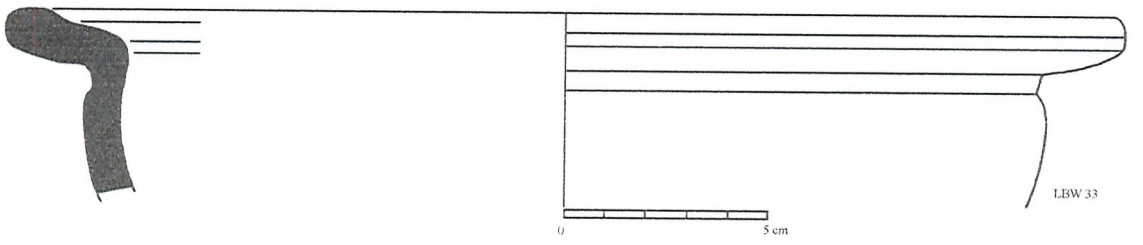
LBW 31



LBW 32



LBW 33



Large Bowls/Basins (RM). See illustrations on pages 293 - 294.

This miscellaneous group of pottery could be differentiated from the rest of the assemblage by their rims which were basically plain though there were differences in the angles of the walls.

RM 1 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set at an acute angle and the rim edge slightly dropped down. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 82A.

RM 2 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was almost vertical. The inside was almost convex. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RM 3 The rim of this vessel was plain and rounded and it was set at an angle. The vessel may have been a lid. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 1. See drawing RM 3.

RM 4 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set at an acute angle. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 1.

RM 5 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a plain rim which was set at an acute angle. The diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 1.

RM 6 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a plain rim which was almost horizontal. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RM 7 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a plain thick rim which was set at an acute angle. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB T35.

RM 8 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a plain thick rim which was set at an acute angle. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB T 27. See drawing RM 8.

RM 9 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set a tilted angle. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RM 10 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a plain rim which was set at a tilted angle. There were grooves on the underside of the rim. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 1.

RM 11 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and the underside was slightly concave. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RM 12 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and the underside was slightly concave. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3.

RM 13 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a plain rim which was set at a tilted angle. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 2

RM 14 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and the underside was slightly concave. The rim was too small to measure accurately. See fabric FB 82B.

RM 15 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and the underside was slightly concave. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 88.

RM 16 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a plain rim which was set at a tilted angle. The inside face of the rim was straight and the underside was slightly concave. The diameter of the

rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3.

RM 17 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a plain rim which was set at an acute angle. The inside face of the rim was straight and the underside was slightly concave. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 293.

RM 18 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a plain rim which was set at a tilted angle. The inside face of the rim was straight and the underside was slightly convex. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RM 18.

RM 19 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set at a tilted angle. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RM 20 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set at a tilted angle. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 1.

RM 21 The walls of this vessel were almost vertical which ended in a plain rim. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 84. For drawing see RM 21.

RM 22 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set at a tilted angle. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 85.

RM 23 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set at a tilted angle. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RM 23.

RM 24 The walls of this vessel were almost vertical which ended in a plain rim. The diameter of the rim measured 14 cm. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see RM 24.

RM 25 The walls of this vessel were almost vertical which ended in a plain rim. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RM 25.

RM 26 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set at a tilted angle. The inside face of the rim was slightly convex and the outside face was slightly concave. The diameter of the rim measured 14 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RM 26.

RM 27 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set at a tilted angle. The rim was undercut on its underside. The vessel may have been a lid. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RM 27.

RM 28 The rim of this vessel was plain and it was set at a tilted angle. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RM 29 The walls of this vessel were almost vertical ending in a plain rim which had a groove running around the top edge. There was a slight indentation below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RM 29.

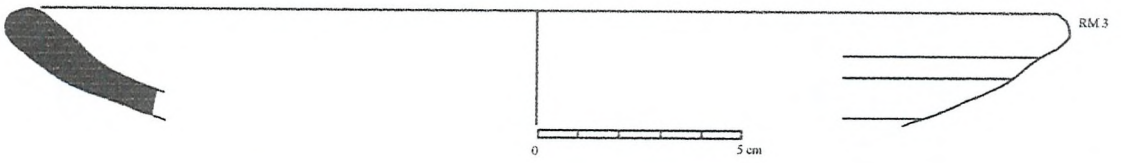
RM 30 The walls of this vessel were almost vertical widening into a plain rim which had a groove running around the top edge. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RM 30.

RM 31 The walls of this vessel narrowed into a plain rim which was set at a tilted angle. The inside and outside faces were slightly concave. There was a groove running around the top edge.

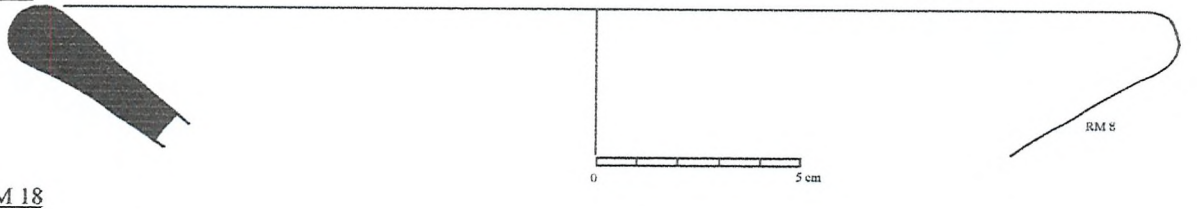
The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RM 32 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a plain rim which was set at a tilted angle. There was a groove on the inside face. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see RM 32.

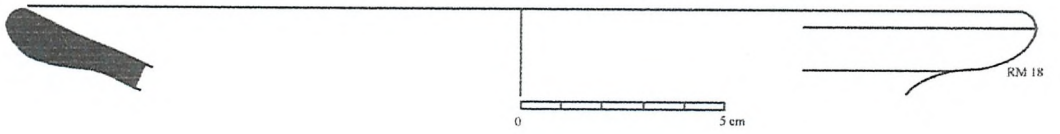
RM 3



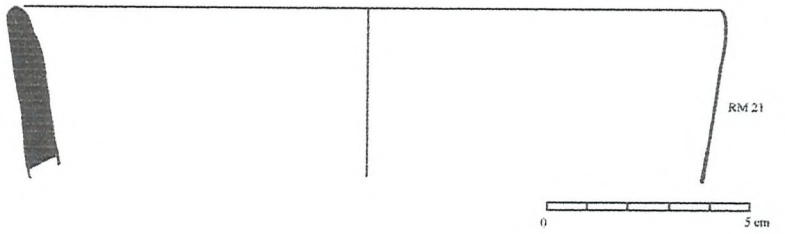
RM 8



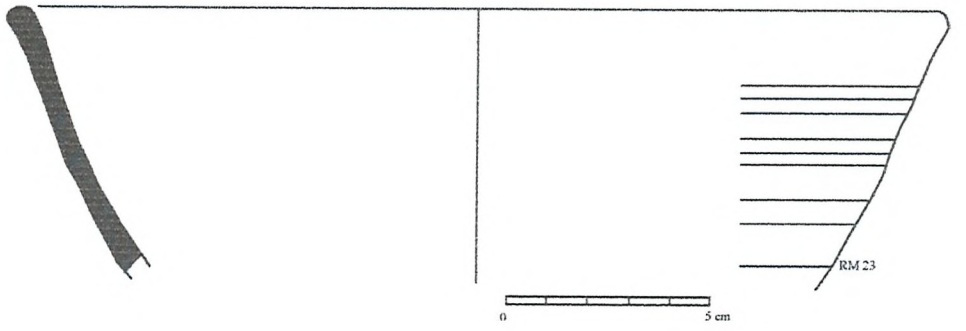
RM 18



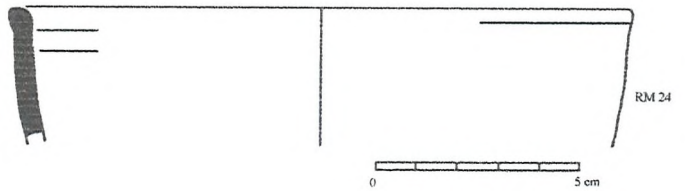
RM 21



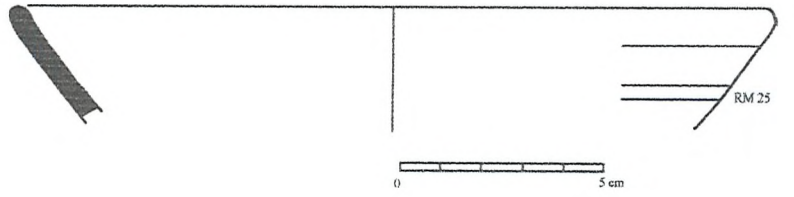
RM 23



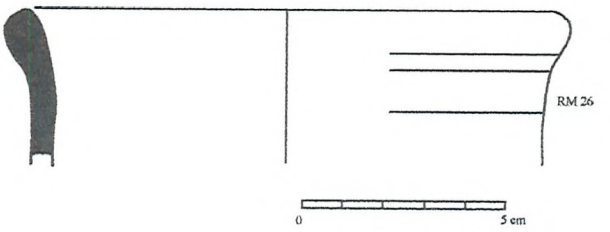
RM 24



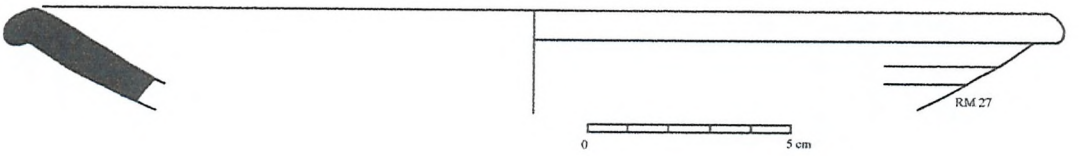
RM 25



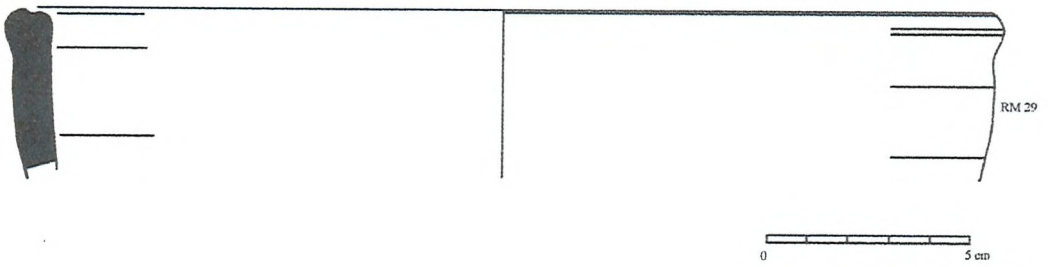
RM 26



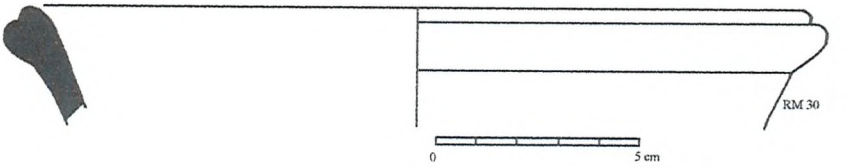
RM 27



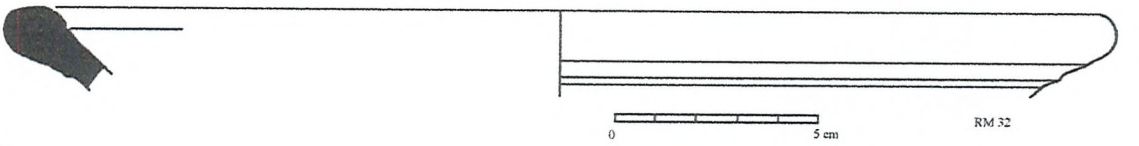
RM 29



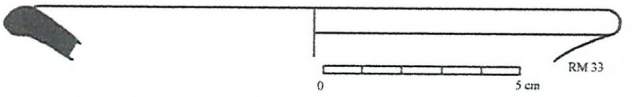
RM 30



RM 32



RM 33



Large Bowls/Basins (BB). See illustrations on pages 312 - 320.

Into this general category the sherds from 243 vessels were placed; all of the vessels had projecting flange rims and their rim differences were recorded in the typology below. The edges of some of the rims were 'scalloped' in places but due to the varying small size of the surviving sherds it was not always possible to tell whether or not some other vessels, in this group may also have been so shaped as their surviving rims now appear to be plain. Indeed, originally sherds BB 121 and BB 130 were thought to belong to different vessels given their different rim shapes but eventually the sherds were recognised as belonging to the same vessel. The vessels in this group were made from a variety of fabrics.

BB 1 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and shaped and it narrowed towards the body. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 2 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted upwards. The inside face was concave. The outside rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 3 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted upwards. The rim edge was almost straight. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 95.

BB 4 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted upwards and its edge was rounded. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T3.

BB 5 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight and the rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 6 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight and the rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A. See drawing BB 6.

BB 7 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted upwards and was slightly convex on its underside. The outside rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 131.

BB 8 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted upwards and was concave on its inside. There was a possible lid locator. The outside rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 99.

BB 9 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal. The outside rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 126. See drawing BB 9.

BB 10 This bowl had a rim that was set at a slightly tilted angle. The inside face was straight and the rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T5.

BB 11 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted upwards. The inside face was concave and there was a possible lid locator. The outside rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 40 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 12 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal. The outside rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 40 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 207.

BB 13 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted upwards. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 113.

BB 14 This bowl had a rim that was set at an almost acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2DD. See drawing BB 14.

BB 15 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 16 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly convex. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 17 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 36 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2DD.

BB 18 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim

edge was rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 19 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle which was slightly concave on its inside. There was a possible lid locator. The outside rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 20 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim was concave on its underside. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing BB 20.

BB 21 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly convex. The rim edge was rounded. The walls were ridged inside. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 22 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim was concave on its underside. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing BB 22.

BB 23 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 24 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2A.

BB 25 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal. The outside rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T46.

BB 26 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted up. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2D.

BB 27 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it narrowed towards the wall. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 114A.

BB 28 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 29 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 30 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it narrowed towards the wall. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 31 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it was grooved underneath. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 32 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim

edge was rounded with a groove. The rim was grooved on its underside. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing BB 32.

BB 33 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly convex. The rim edge was rounded and it was ridged on the underside. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. See drawing BB 33.

BB 34 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside rim face was straight and it overhung the walls slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 260.

BB 35 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside rim face was straight. The rim edge and underside was rounded which then narrowed into the walls. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 36 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted up and it was concave on the inside. The outside edge was rounded. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. See drawing BB 36.

BB 37 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and its underside was concave. The walls were grooved inside. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. See drawing BB 37.

BB 38 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside rim face was straight. The rim edge and underside was rounded which then narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. See drawing BB 38.

BB 39 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside rim face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 40 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside rim face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded. The underside of the rim was concave. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2A.

BB 41 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge and underside were rounded which then narrowed into its walls. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 42 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside rim face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3C. See drawing BB 42.

BB 43 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside rim face was straight and it overhung the inside walls slightly. The upper surface of the rim was slightly concave and its rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. See drawing BB 43.

BB 44 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and it overhung the inside walls slightly. The outside rim edge was rounded and the underside of the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 18 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing BB 44.

BB 45 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 133.

BB 46 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim

edge was rounded and its underside was concave. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 138. See drawing BB 46.

BB 47 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted upwards and it was concave on both faces. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 36 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 120.

BB 48 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The rim edge was rounded and the underside narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T2.

BB 49 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle and it was slightly concave on its inside face. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T29.

BB 50 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside rim face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 51 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside rim face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. There was a 'bead' around the underside of the rim. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6B.

BB 52 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted upwards and its inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded. The underside of the rim was slightly concave. The rim measured 36 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1G. See drawing BB 52.

BB 53 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 54 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was almost straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A. See drawing BB 54.

BB 55 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim was notched on its underside at the junction with the wall. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A. See drawing BB 55.

BB 56 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside rim face was straight and it overhung the walls slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim narrowed into the walls. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T2.

BB 57 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and notched. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 58 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The rim edge was rounded. The rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1. See drawing BB 58.

BB 59 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim was notched on its underside at the junction with the wall. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 60 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The upper rim face was slightly concave close to the rounded rim edge. The rim was concave on its underside. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1A.

BB 61 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The underside of the rim was concave. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A. See drawing BB 61.

BB 62 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 63 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was less rounded than previous examples. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 64 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and which was slightly concave underneath. The outside rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 65 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1. See drawing BB 65.

BB 66 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 1.

BB 67 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 68 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it was slightly concave on its underside. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6I.

BB 69 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 18 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 70 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it was slightly concave on its underside. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 71 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it was slightly convex on its underside. The rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 118.

BB 72 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it was slightly concave on its underside. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 73 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it was slightly concave on its underside. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 74 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 75 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and it was slightly concave on its underside and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 36A.

BB 76 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and the rim narrowed towards the walls. There was a possible lid locator. The walls were ridged. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T7.

BB 77 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The inside face was concave and the rim narrowed towards the walls. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A. See drawing BB 77.

BB 78 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The inside face was straight and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 36 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1. See drawing BB 78.

BB 79 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The inside face was straight and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6b. See drawing BB 79.

BB 80 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The inside face was concave and the rim narrowed towards the walls. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1. See drawing BB 80.

BB 81 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The outside rim edge was rounded and shaped. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 82 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The rim edge was rounded. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1. See drawing BB 82.

BB 83 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The rim edge was rounded. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 84 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The rim edge was rounded and its underside was concave. The inside face was concave and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 132.

BB 85 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The rim edge was rounded. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1. See drawing BB 85.

BB 86 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and shaped and it narrowed towards the body. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 87 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim

measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 88 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A. See drawing BB 88.

BB 89 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave and it overhung the inside walls slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 90 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave and it overhung the inside walls slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 91 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave and it overhung the inside walls slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 92 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1. See drawing BB 92.

BB 93 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was slightly concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1J.

BB 94 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave and the rim edge was rounded. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1. See drawing BB 94.

BB 95 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was almost straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 96 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 97 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle and the inside face was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was rounded and the walls narrowed from the rim. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 98 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle and the inside face was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was rounded and it was concave on its underside. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 121.

BB 99 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 100 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim

edge was rounded and the edge sloped downwards. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A. See drawing BB 100.

BB 101 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded, the edge sloped downwards its underside was concave. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 293. See drawing BB 101.

BB 102 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 294. See drawing BB 100.

BB 103 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The outside rim edge and the underside were rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 293.

BB 104 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 294.

BB 105 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 294.

BB 106 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle and the inside face was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was rounded and the rim narrowed to the body. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 293.

BB 107 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was almost straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 293.

BB 108 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was almost straight. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was ridged. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 6B.

BB 109 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was irregular. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was irregular. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 294.

BB 110 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and was concave on its underside. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 139.

BB 111 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle and the inside face was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was rounded and the walls were steep. The rim measured 36 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 97. See drawing BB 111.

BB 112 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle and the inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was almost straight. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 113 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and the inside face was slightly

concave. The rim edge sloped downwards. The rim narrowed to the walls. The rim measured 40 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 37.

BB 114 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle and the inside face was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was rounded and the walls were ridged inside. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 115 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle and the inside face was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was rounded and the walls were ridged inside. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 116 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle and the inside face was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was rounded and the walls were ridged inside. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 128.

BB 117 This bowl had a rim that was set at a slight angle and the inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it was convex underneath. The rim measured 38 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 124. See drawing BB 117.

BB 118 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and the inside face was straight. The outside rim edge was rounded and the rim narrowed towards the body. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 136.

BB 119 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was irregular. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 37. See drawing BB 119.

BB 120 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was almost straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was shaped. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 114B.

BB 121 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and the inside face was slightly concave. The outside rim edge was rounded and shaped. The rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 96.

BB 122 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and the inside face was straight. The outside rim edge was rounded and shaped. The rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 134. See drawing BB 122.

BB 123 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 123.

BB 124 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 125 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The inside face was slightly convex and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1D.

BB 126 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 127 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was almost straight. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 128 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 1.

BB 129 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 1B.

BB 130 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 96.

BB 131 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The inside face was almost straight. There was a bead on the rounded rim edge and the underside was shaped. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 130. See drawing BB 131.

BB 132 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle and the inside face was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2A.

BB 133 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The inside walls were ridged. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A. See drawing BB 133.

BB 134 This bowl had a rim that was set at a slightly tilted angle and the inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded but the upper edge was uneven. The rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 36 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 112.

BB 135 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and the upper edge was slightly convex. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3A.

BB 136 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 110B.

BB 137 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and it was concave on its underside. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 138 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and it was convex on its underside. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 139 This bowl had a rim that was set at a slightly tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 38 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 137.

BB 140 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The inside face was almost straight. The

rim edge was rounded and it narrowed towards the walls. The underside of the rim was convex. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2C.

BB 141 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was more pointed than previous examples. The rim measured 36 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 186A. See drawing BB 141.

BB 142 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was approximately rounded in shape. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 38 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 186B.

BB 143 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was convex. The rim narrowed towards a grooved body. The rim measured 31 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 144 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was somewhat rounded. There was a possible lid locator. The inside walls were ridged. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 145 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was almost straight. The rim edge was rounded downwards. The underside of the rim was irregular. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 146 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 36 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing BB 146.

BB 147 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The rim edge was partly rounded and it narrowed towards the walls. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing BB 147.

BB 148 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded, it was convex on its underside and it narrowed towards the walls. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3C.

BB 149 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T23. See drawing BB 149.

BB 150 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 151 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 280. See drawing BB 151.

BB 152 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and it narrowed towards the walls. It was concave on its underside. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 153 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The

rim edge was rounded. The underside was 'stepped' near the rim. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing BB 153.

BB 154 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing BB 154.

BB 155 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The top surface was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and shaped and it narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2A. See drawing BB 155.

BB 156 This bowl had a rim that was slightly tilted. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 157 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was almost straight. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 158 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and the rim narrowed towards the grooved walls. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 135. See drawing BB 158.

BB 159 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded. The underside of the rim was slightly convex. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 160 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was notched. The underside of the rim was shaped and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 36 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 161 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded. The underside of the rim was concave and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 162 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave and slightly overhung the walls. The rounded rim edge sloped downwards. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 163 This bowl had a rim that was horizontal. The rim edge was rounded. There was a lip at the outer edge of the rim. The rim measured 29 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T33. See drawing BB 163.

BB 164 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was almost straight. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was convex. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. See drawing BB 2DD.

BB 165 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was almost straight. The rim edge was rounded, the under face was convex and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 110B.

BB 166 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave.

The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 167 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave and overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2G.

BB 168 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly convex. The rim edge was rounded and the under edge was concave. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 169 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and the rim edge was rounded. The rim was too small to measure. The rim narrowed towards the walls. See fabric FB 3.

BB 170 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was almost straight. The rim edge was rounded and sloped. The upper face was slightly convex. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 2.

BB 171 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and the under face was concave. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T13.

BB 172 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The under face was slightly concave. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 3.

BB 173 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The inside face overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 174 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and its underside was concave. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 175 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and its underside was convex. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 176 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was almost vertical and its underside was concave. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2G. See drawing BB 176.

BB 177 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The rim edge was rounded and shaped and its underside was concave. The rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 178 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2G.

BB 179 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and its underside narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 180 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and grooved. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 181 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and its underside narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 280.

BB 182 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. Its underside was shaped and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 183 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was slightly concave. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 184 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was slightly wavy. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 185 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was straight. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. See drawing BB 185.

BB 186 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. Its underside was shaped and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 187 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The inside face overhung concave walls. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1A. See drawing BB 187.

BB 188 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was wavy. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 189 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. The inside face overhung concave walls. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 190 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was convex. The rim edge was rounded and its underside was concave. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 191 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The outside rim edge was rounded and the underside was convex. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 192 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The outside rim edge was rounded and the upper edge was convex. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 193 The rim was too broken to draw, measure or describe fully. See fabric FB 2.

BB 194 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal and flat. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 110. See drawing BB 194.

BB 195 This bowl had a rim that was horizontal and the inside face sloped downwards. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 111. See drawing BB 195.

BB 196 This bowl had a rim that was set at a slight angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and shaped and it narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T14. See drawing BB 196.

BB 197 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal and the inside face overhung concave walls. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 260.

BB 198 This bowl had a wide rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight and it overhung the walls slightly. The rim edge was rounded. The underside was concave. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T25. See drawing BB 198.

BB 199 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The outside rim edge was rounded and the underside was convex. The rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 28 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T29.

BB 200 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The outside rim edge was rounded and the under edge was concave. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 201 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The outside rim edge was rounded and the under edge was slightly convex. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1A. See drawing BB 201.

BB 202 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal and straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1A.

BB 203 This bowl had a rim that was set at a slight angle. The upper face was straight except for a groove. The rim edge was rounded. The upper face was concave and it narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 136.

BB 204 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The outside rim edge was rounded and the under edge was concave. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

BB 205 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal. There was a lip at the outer edge. The rim edge was rounded. The under edge was slightly convex. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T40. See drawing BB 205.

BB 206 This bowl had an outer rim edge that was almost horizontal. The rim sloped downwards to a concave face. The rim edge was more 'pointed'. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 207 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was turned downwards. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. See drawing BB 207.

BB 208 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly concave. There was a bead on the outside rounded rim edge. The underside was shaped. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 209 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it narrowed towards the walls. The underside was concave. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1B.

BB 210 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was grooved. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T1.

BB 211 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1A.

BB 212 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and it narrowed towards the walls. The upper face was concave. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 213 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was more 'pointed' and it narrowed towards the walls. The under face was concave. The rim measured 36 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 130.

BB 214 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and it narrowed towards the walls. The under face was concave. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1A.

BB 215 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and it narrowed towards the walls. The under face was grooved. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 216 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The under face was slightly concave. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1F.

BB 217 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and flat. The rim edge was rounded and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 5A.

BB 218 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The under face was slightly convex. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 219 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and flat. The rim edge was rounded and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 220 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at a tilted angle and the inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The sherd was abraded. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 1.

BB 221 This bowl had a wide rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly convex and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. The rim measured 18 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2. See drawing BB 221.

BB 222 This bowl had a wide rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was convex. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 223 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and slightly 'pointed' and it narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 224 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly concave and it overhung the inside wall slightly. The rim edge was rounded and shaped. The rim measured 30 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6A.

BB 225 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly concave and there was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T35.

BB 226 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight and there was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was concave. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6B.

BB 227 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was concave. The rim edge was rounded and shaped, the underside was concave and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 130.

BB 228 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was flat. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 122.

BB 229 This bowl had a wide thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was slightly convex. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 260.

BB 230 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was less rounded than previous examples. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 231 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly convex. The rim edge was rounded and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The inside walls were grooved. The rim measured 32 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 232 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly convex. The rim edge was rounded and the rim narrowed towards the walls. The inside walls were grooved. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 125.

BB 233 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and flat. The rim edge was rounded and it was convex underneath. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 255.

BB 234 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T2.

BB 235 This bowl had a wide thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight.

The rim edge was rounded and it was slightly convex underneath. The inside walls were ridged. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T45.

BB 236 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded and the underside was convex. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

BB 237 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal and flat. The rim edge was rounded and it was convex underneath. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 271.

BB 238 This bowl had a wide thick rim that was almost horizontal and flat. The rim edge was rounded and it was convex underneath and it narrowed towards the walls. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 130.

BB 239 This bowl had a rim that was set at a tilted angle. The inside face was straight. The rim edge was rounded. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T2.

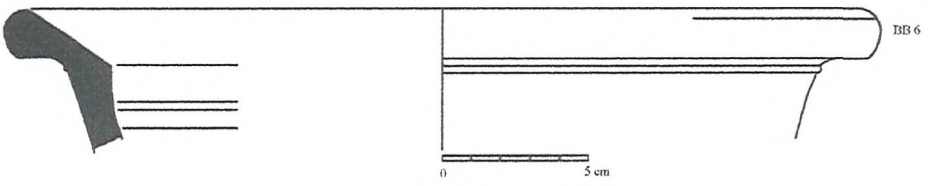
BB 240 This bowl had a thick rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was slightly concave. The rim edge was rounded and it narrowed towards the walls. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 132.

BB 241 This bowl had a rim that was almost horizontal and flat. The rim edge was rounded and it was convex on its underside. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 270.

BB 242 This bowl had a rim that was approximately horizontal. The rim edge was rounded and it was convex underneath. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1A.

BB 243 This bowl had a rim that was set at an acute angle. The inside face was almost flat except for a groove. The rim edge was rounded and the under face was concave. The rim measured 34 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

BB 6



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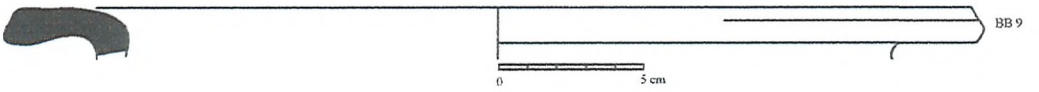

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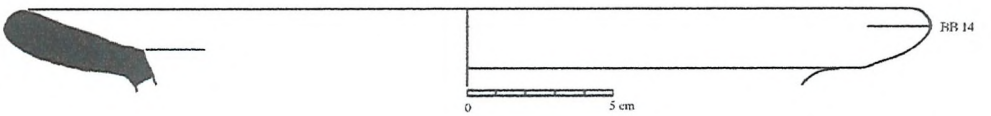

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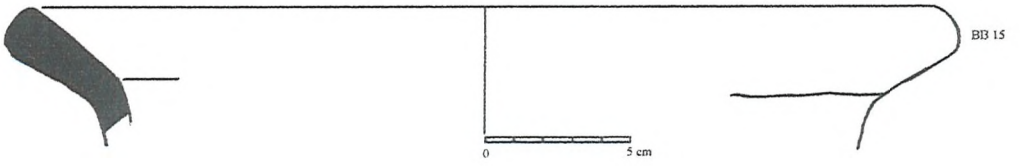

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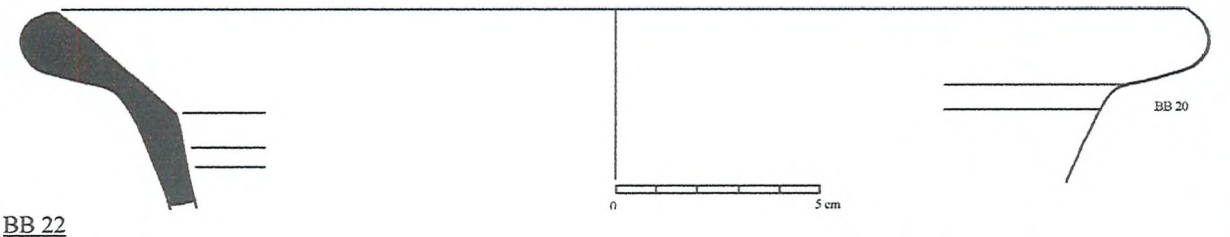

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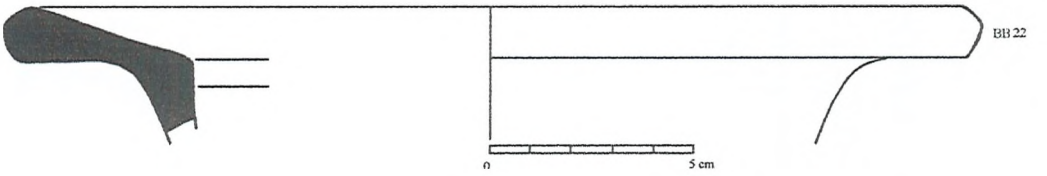

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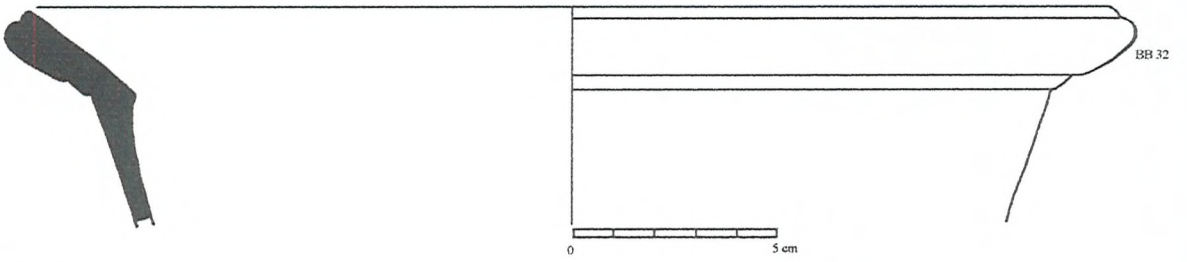

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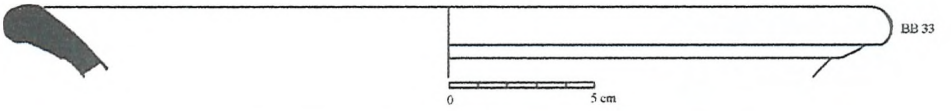

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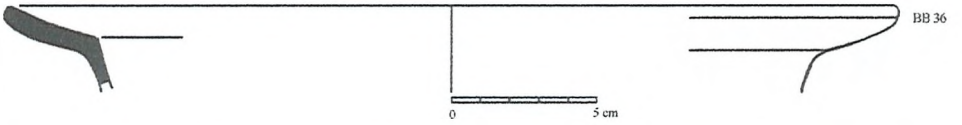

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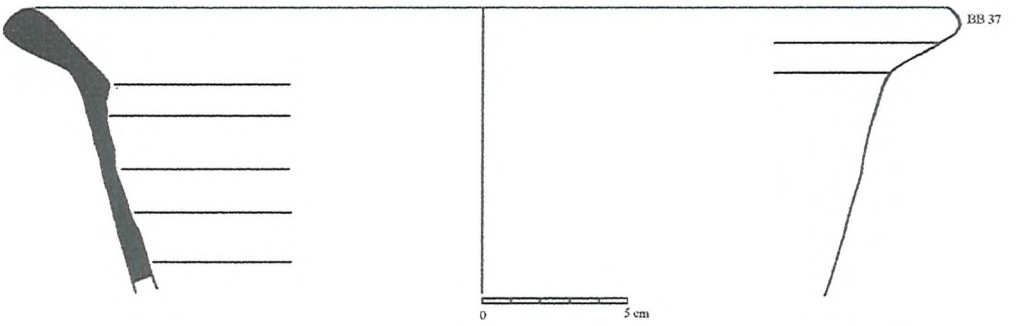
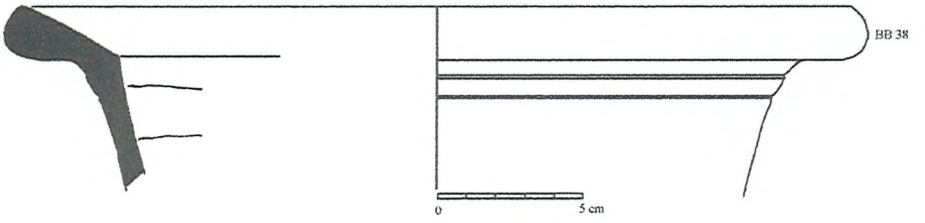


BB 38



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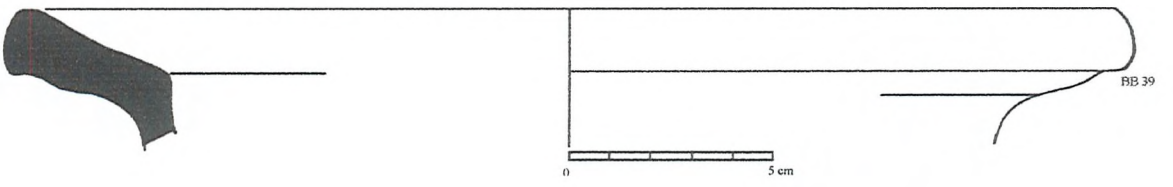

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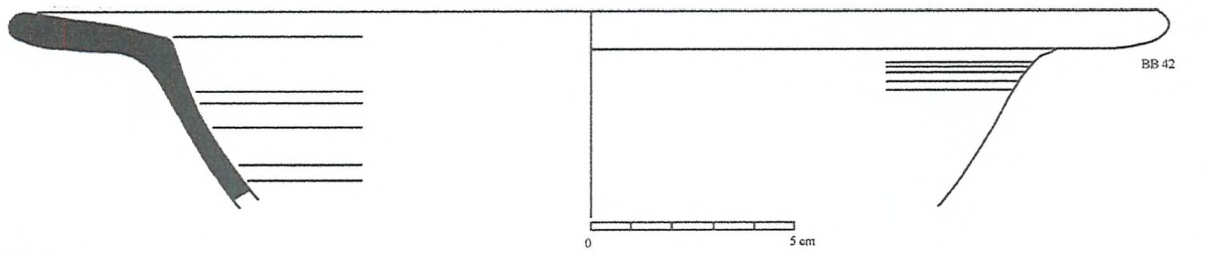

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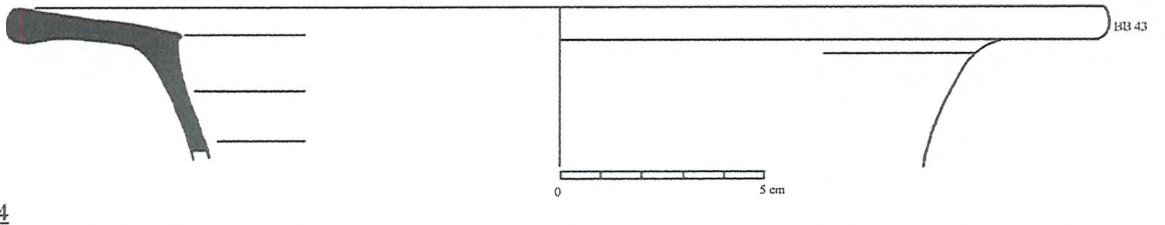

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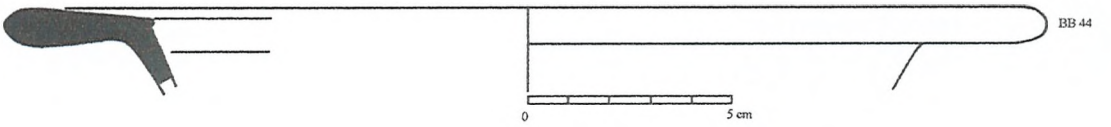

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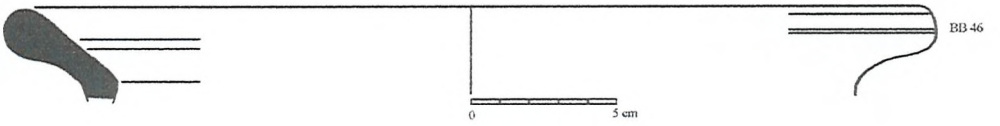

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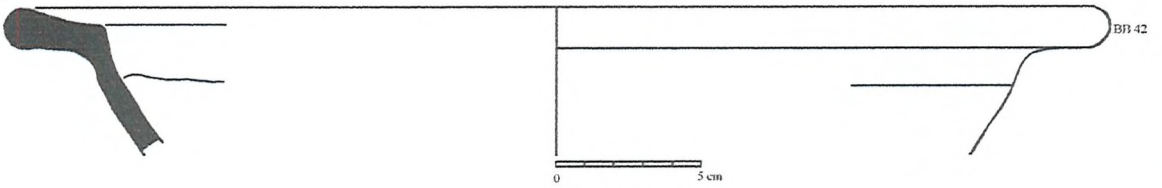

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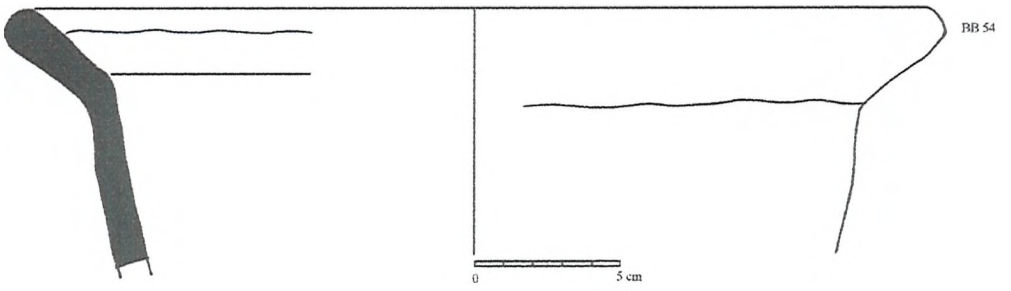

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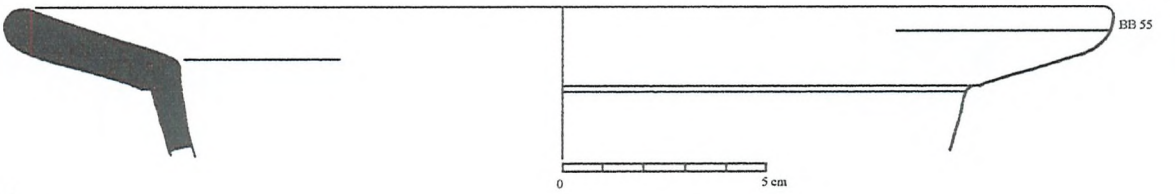

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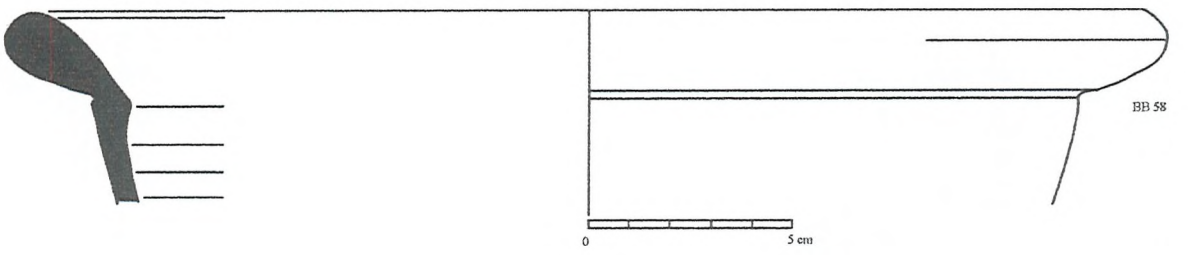

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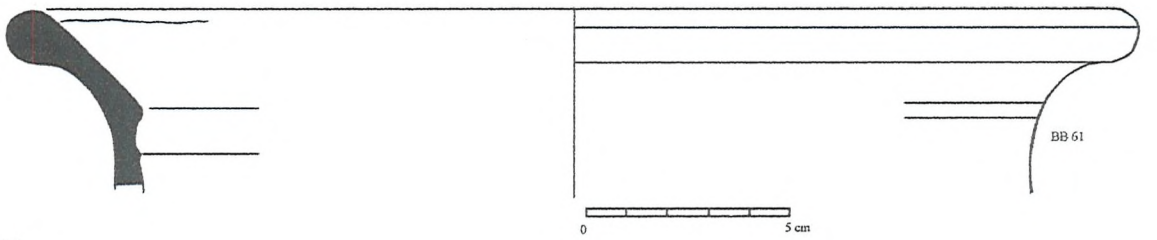

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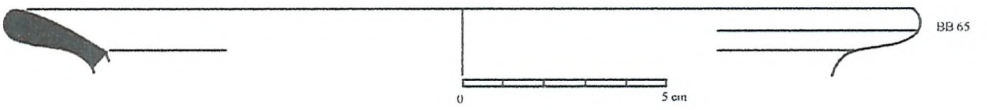

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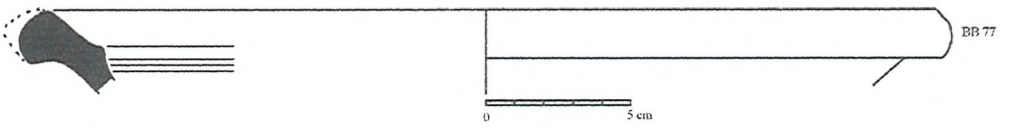

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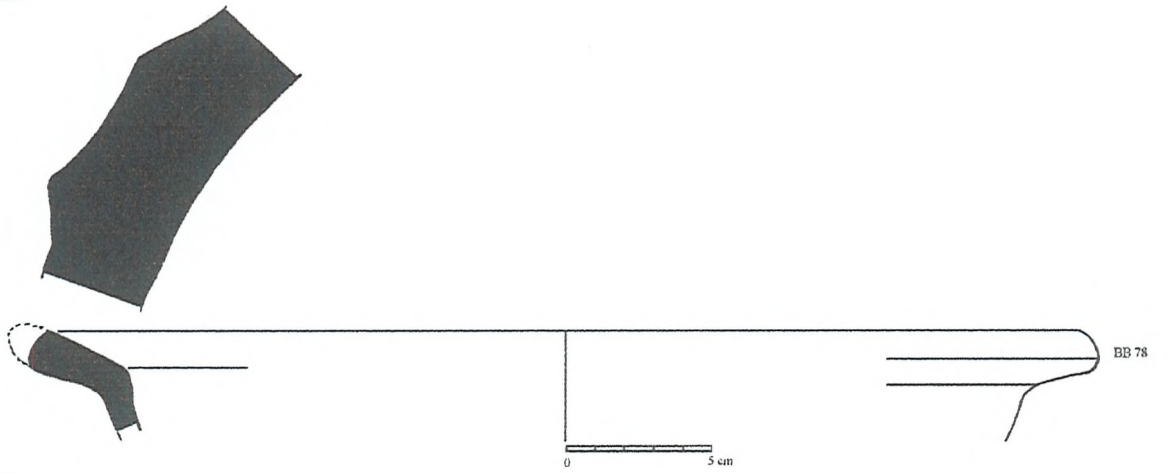

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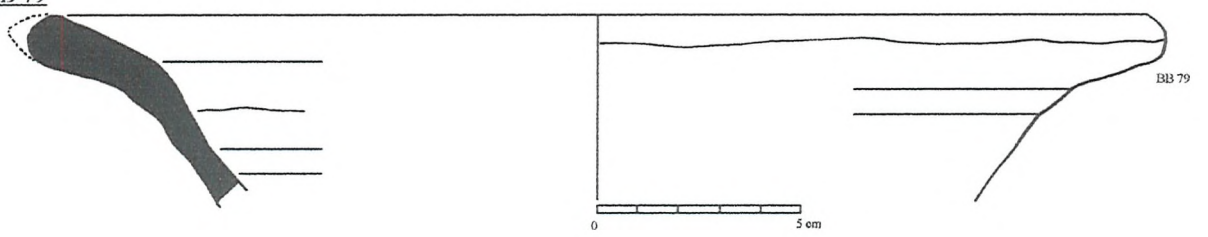

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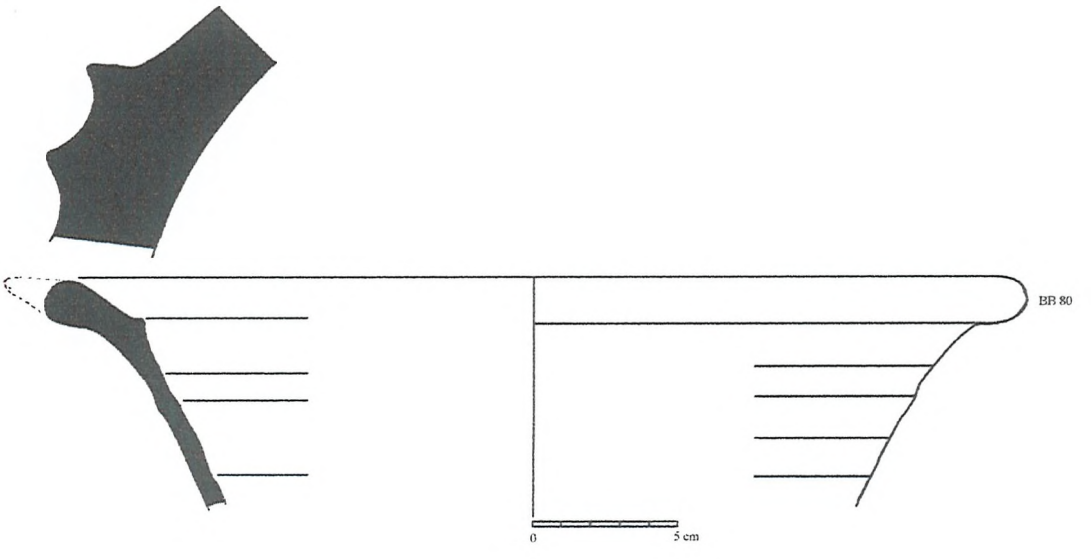

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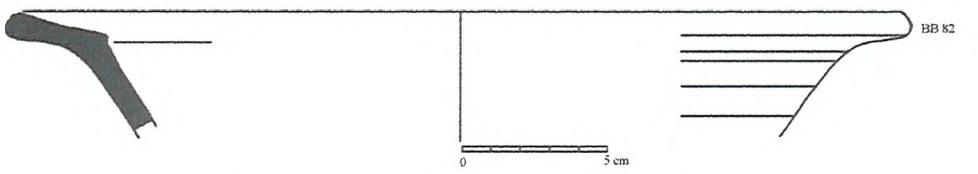

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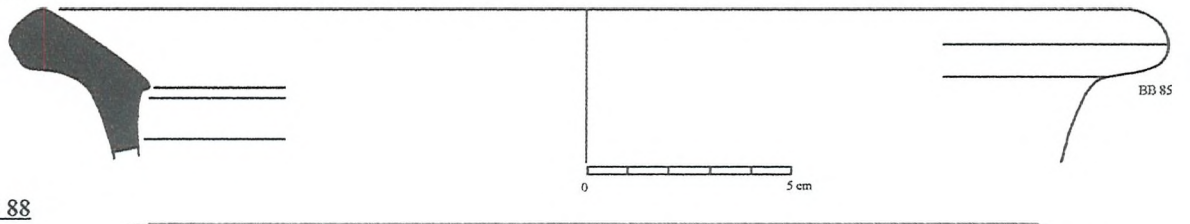

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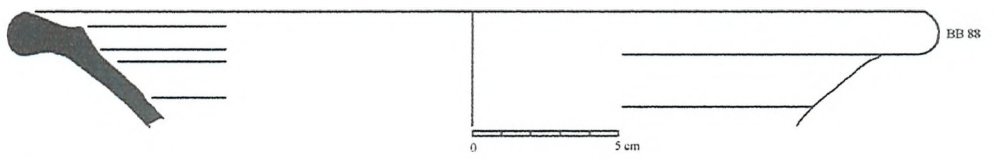

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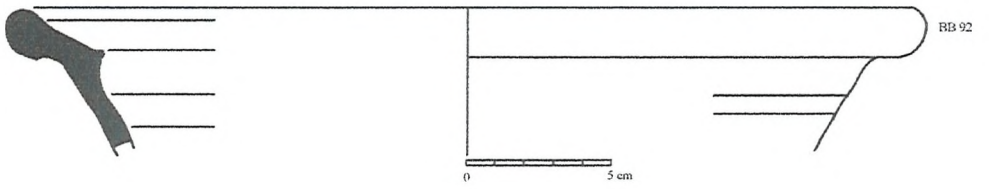

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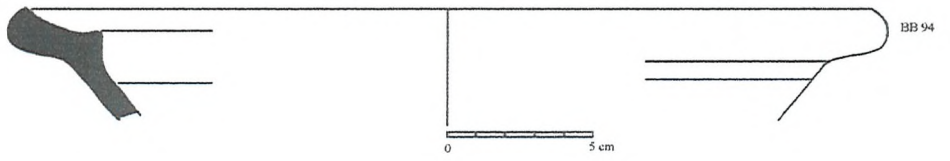

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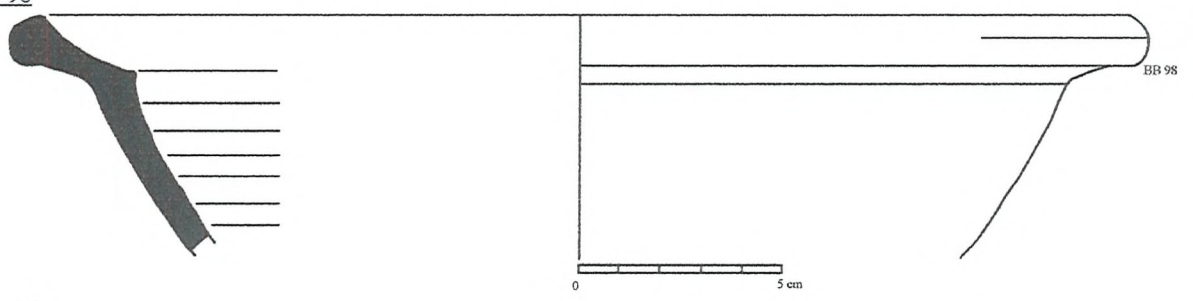

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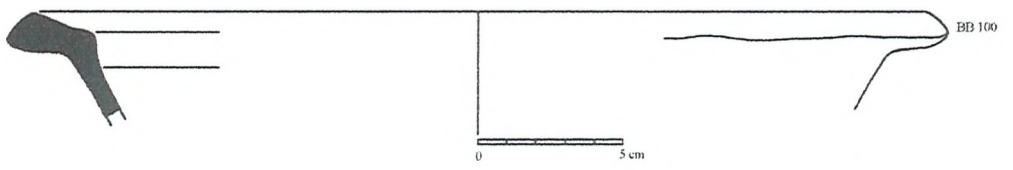

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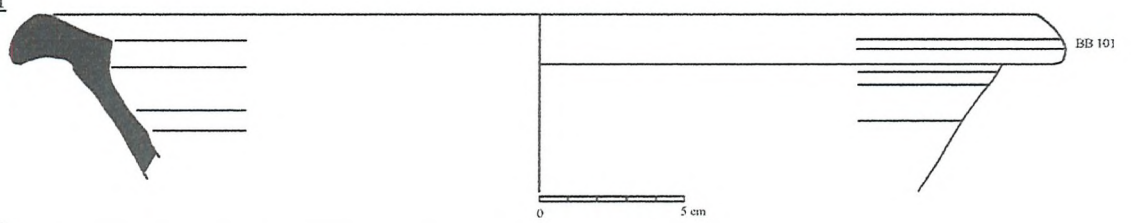

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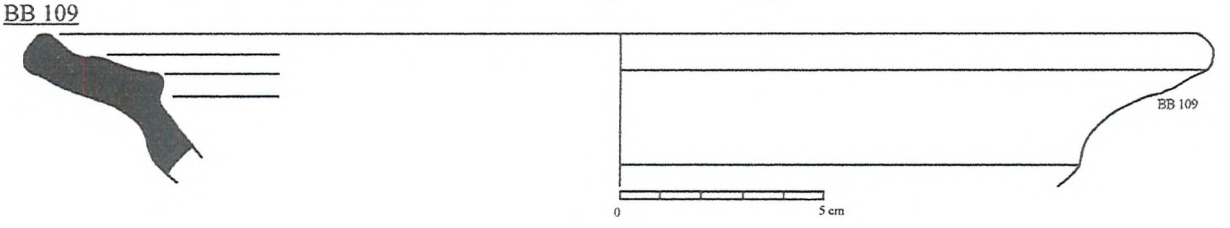

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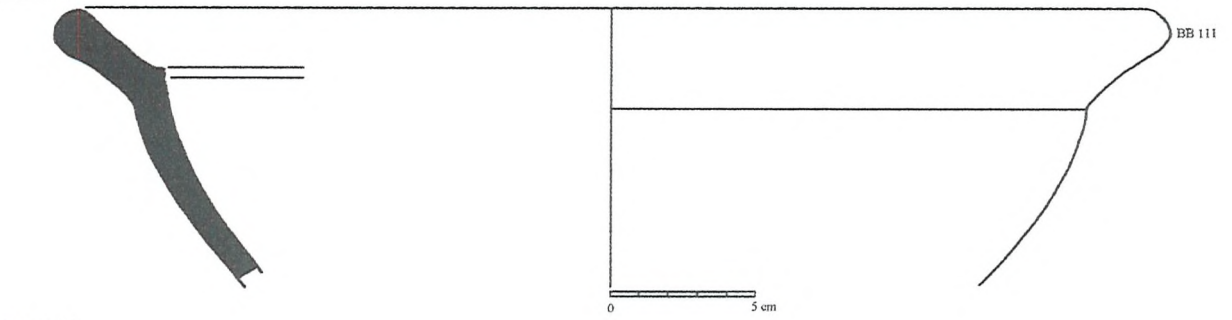

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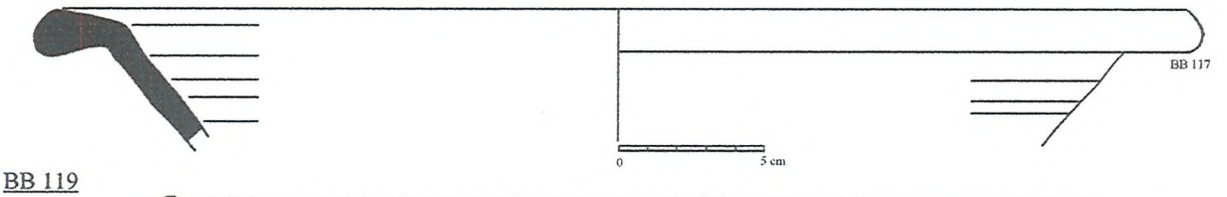

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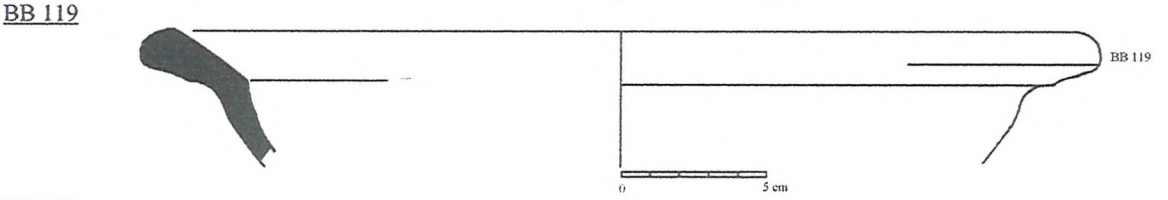

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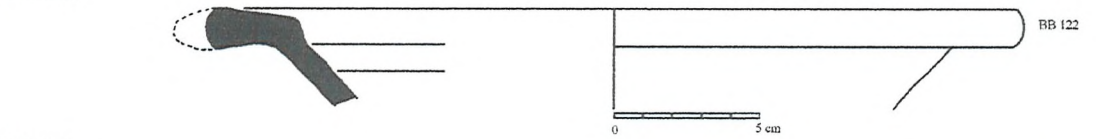

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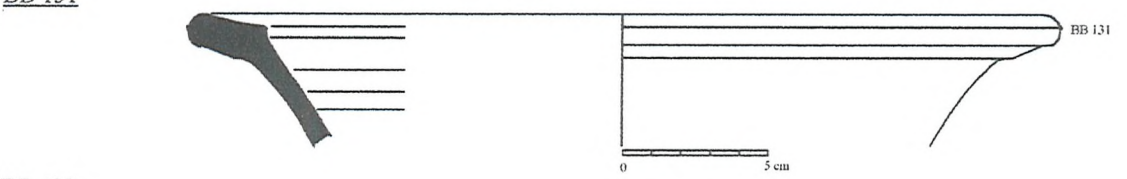

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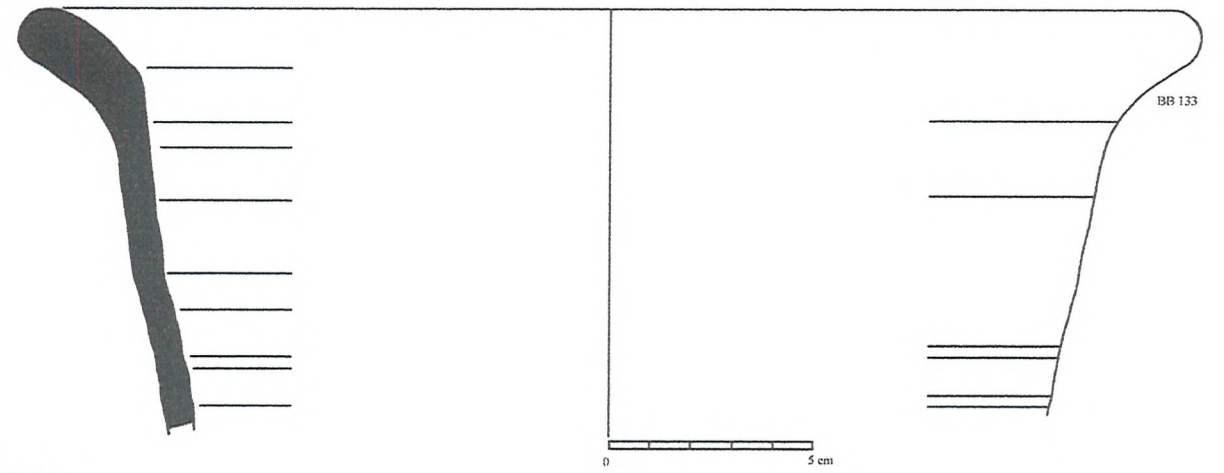

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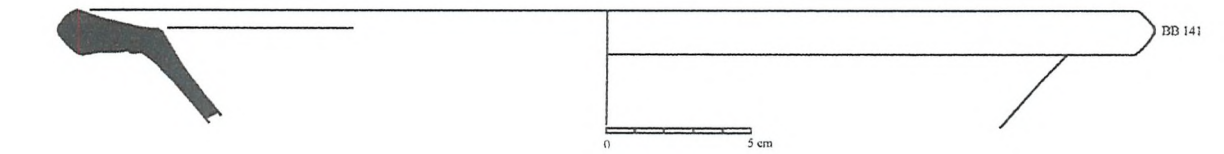

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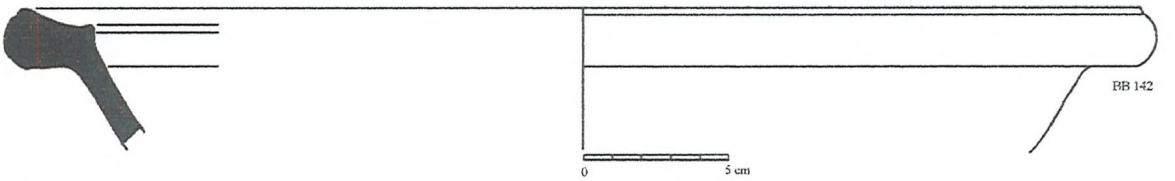

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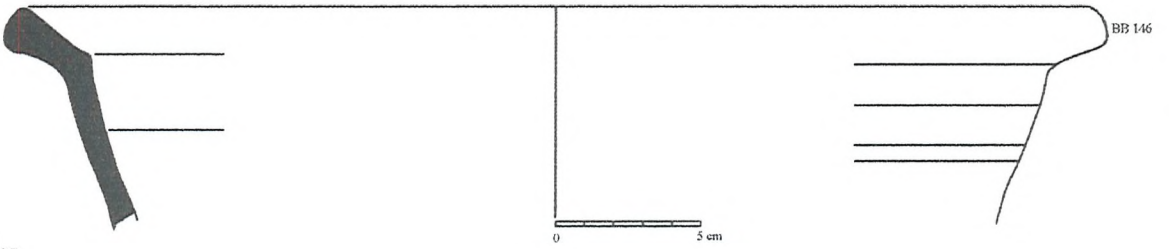

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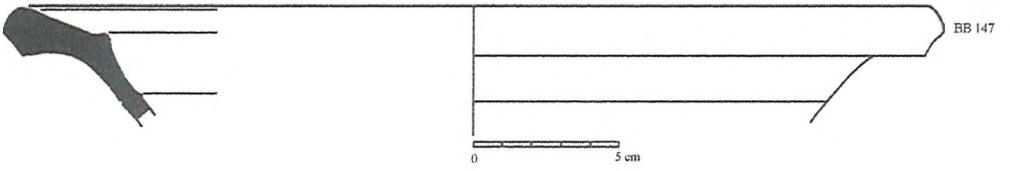

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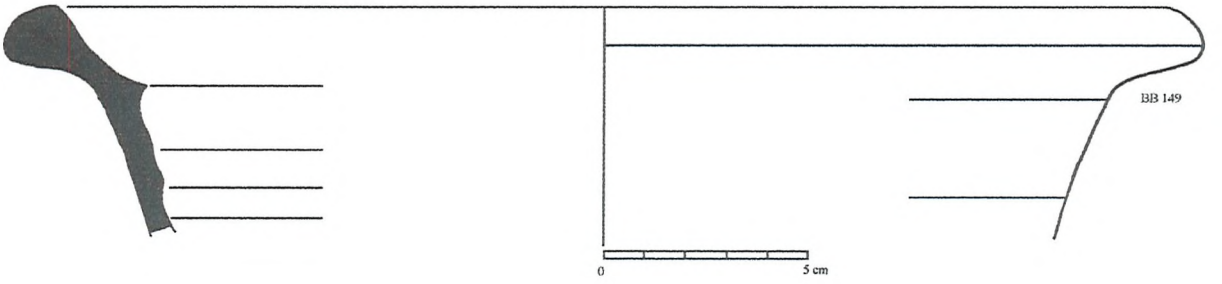

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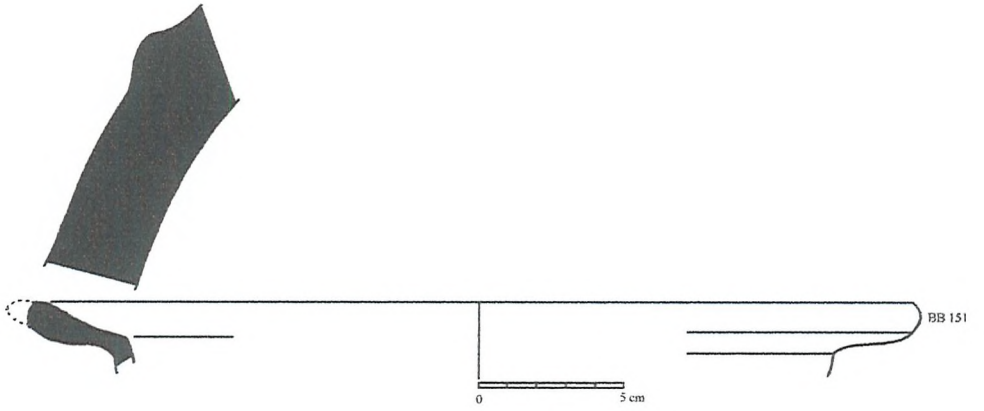

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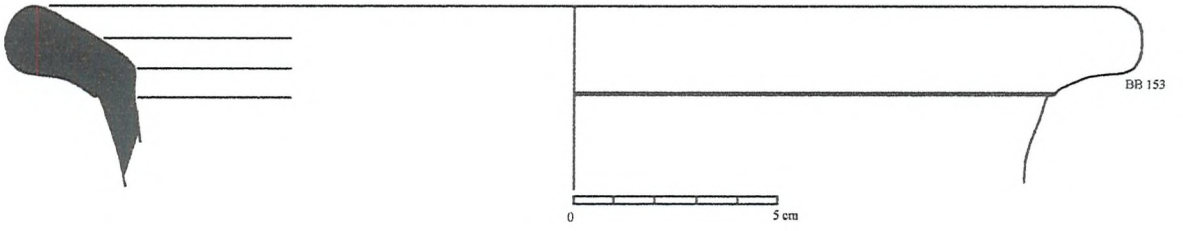

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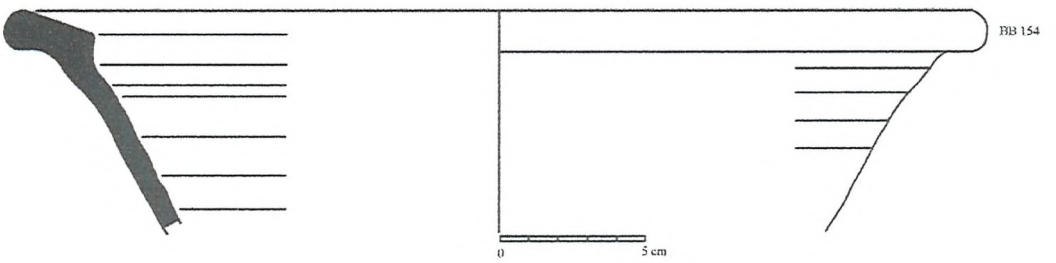

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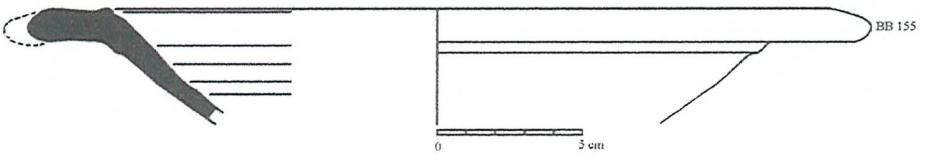

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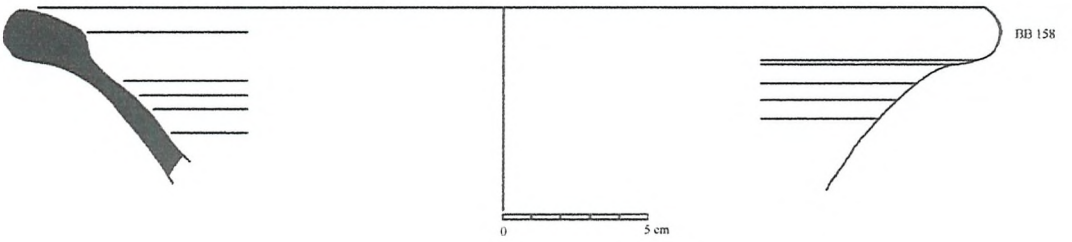

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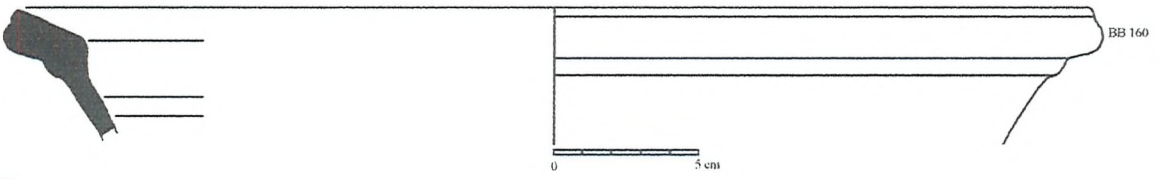

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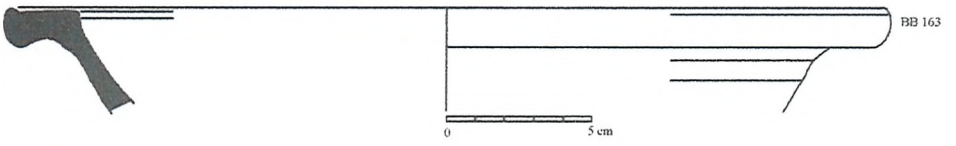

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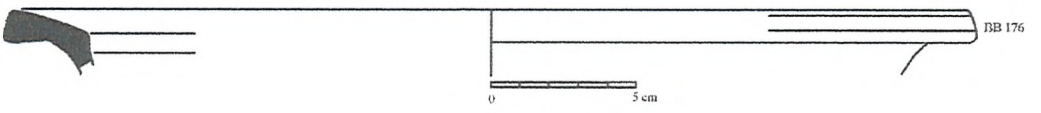

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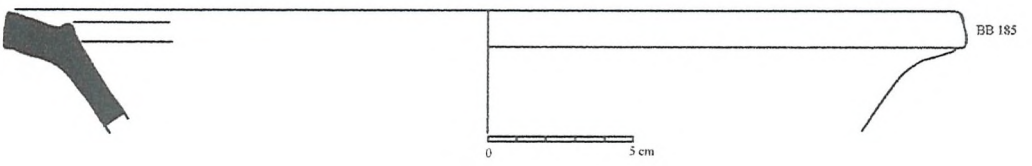

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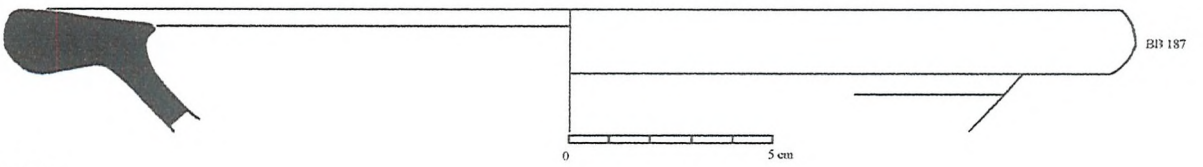

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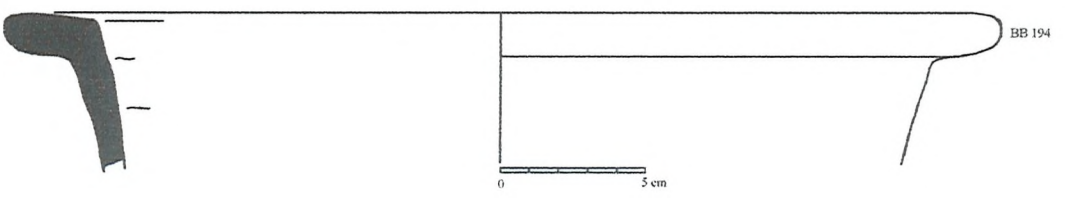

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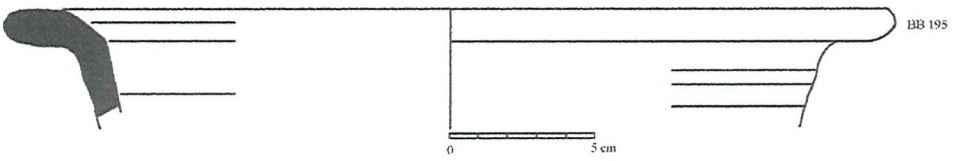

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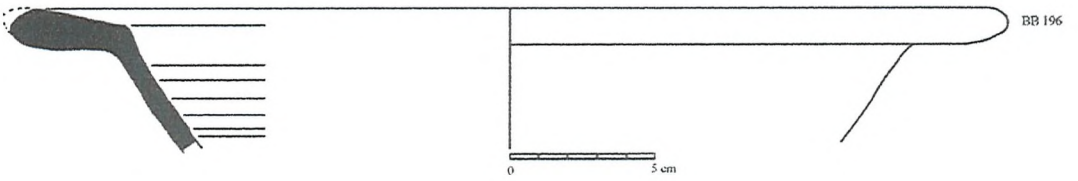

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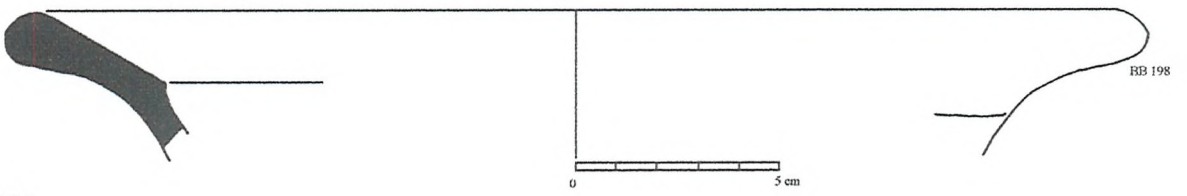

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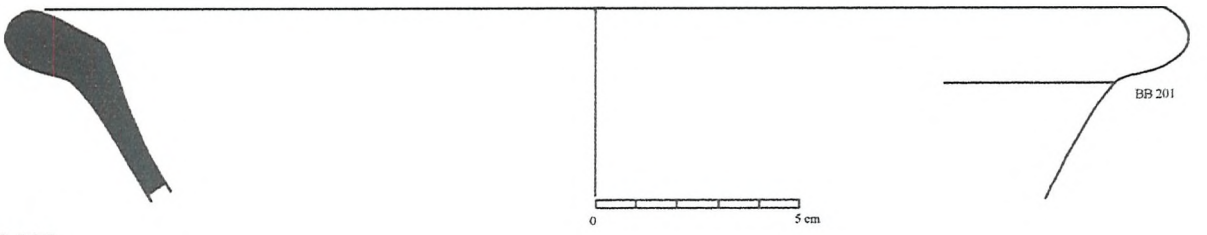

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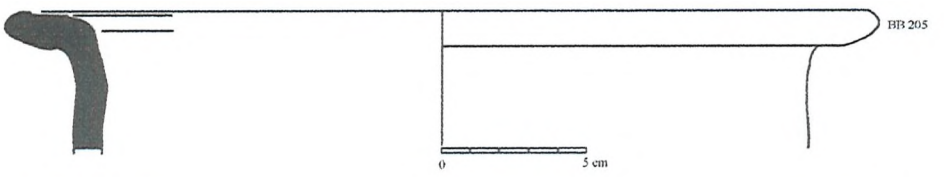

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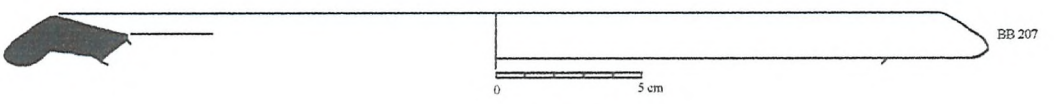

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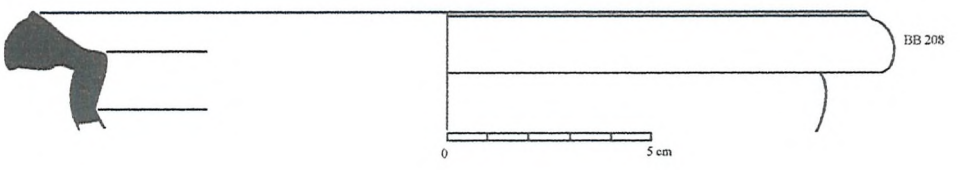

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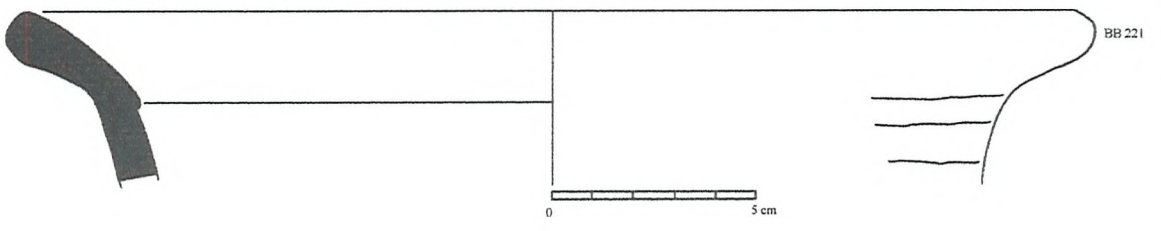
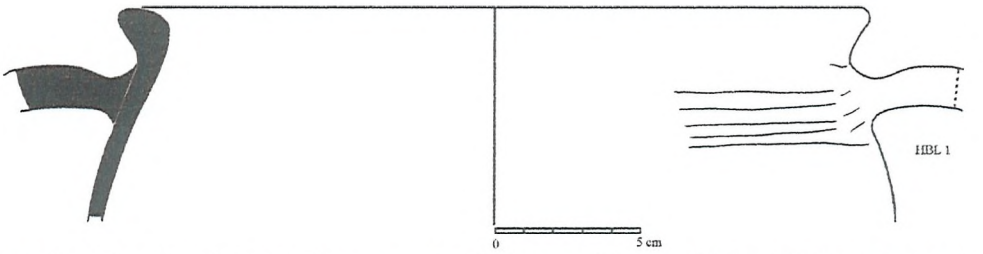


Handled bowls (HBL and BWL).

The remains of a single deep bowl, with the remains of an attached handle, came from a trench in

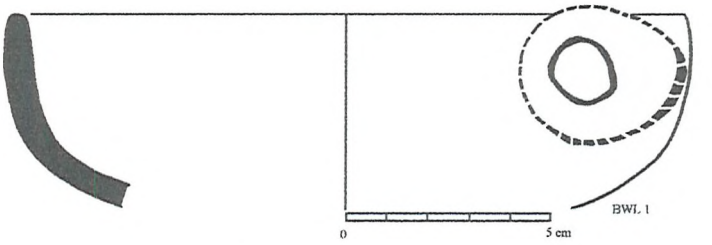
the Church. This vessel, with curving walls and slightly out-bent rim, diameter 22 cm, is shown in drawing HBL 1. An examination of the fabric, FB 36A, which had an external cream surface wash, suggests that it was made in North Africa, possibly Tripolitania.

HBL 1



The remains of another bowl, made from a very pale brown fabric, which probably also had a handle attached to it came from the Palaestra trenches. The bowl, catalogued as BWL 1, which had almost vertical walls and ended in a plain rounded rim, had a diameter of 16 centimetres and is illustrated as BWL 1. See fabric FB 75A.

BWL 1



Benghazi Early Roman Plain Ware 1 (ERP) Forms. Cf. Sabratha forms 213-216. See illustrations on pages 323 - 327.

The distribution of this particular group of bowls, which are described as having gently curving lower walls and projecting and overhanging rims, was given in table 4.24. The forms are described below. The diameters were measured from the inside of the rims. The vessels were made from a variety of fabrics. This form of vessel was also recovered in the Lepcis Magna excavations of the 1990's.

Early Roman Plain Ware 1 (Riley 1979: 329-333) - Sabratha forms 213-216.

'These forms are bowls with gently curving lower wall, out-splayed upper wall and more or less projecting and overhanging rim. These vessels were thought to date from the first century BC to the end of the first century AD.' The descriptions are as described by Dore (1989:191-196).

Benghazi Early Roman Plain Ware 1. Cf. Sabratha 213.

'The upper wall is out-splayed in a continuous curve which stops short of the horizontal; the rim forms an overhanging moulding with a curved or flat outer face; the lid locator is a shallow notch cut on the inner face immediately below the lip.' See Dore (1989:191-195). The Sabratha rims measured 17-41 cm. Because there were large numbers of sherds from Lepcis Magna they have been recorded here in table form together with their fabric numbers. The vessels which have been drawn are also indicated. The Lepcis Magna rims measured 18-38 cm.

Table 5.37A - Listing form and fabrics of ERPW 1 variants. # Rim too small to measure accurately.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
ERP1	FB 3F	P	30.00	ERP27	FB 1		22.00	ERP66	FB 1N		28.00
ERP2	FB 3A		30.00	ERP28	FB 1		#	ERP67	FB 37		26.00
ERP3	FB 3A		24.00	ERP29	FB 3		24.00	ERP68	FB 2		26.00
ERP4	FB 5A		34.00	ERP32	FB 3		#	ERP69	FB 3		18.00
ERP5	FB 3A		26.00	ERP34	FB 1N	P	22.00	ERP72	FB 3		24.00
ERP6	FB 3		28.00	ERP35	FB 1D	P	20.00	ERP73	FB 1B		24.00
ERP7	FB 3A		24.00	ERP36	FB 2	P	22.00	ERP74	FB 293		20.00
ERP8	FB 37	P	32.00	ERP37	FB T24	P	26.00	ERP75	FB 193		20.00
ERP9	FB 3	P	26.00	ERP38	FB 1N		28.00	ERP76	FB 6H		24.00
ERP10	FB 3F		26.00	ERP39	FB 1B		26.00	ERP77	FB 294		20.00
ERP11	FB 205		28.00	ERP40	FB 6E		26.00	ERP78	FB 46		20.00
ERP12	FB 3F	P	28.00	ERP41	FB 1E		22.00	ERP81	FB 1O		24.00
ERP13	FB 1G		32.00	ERP42	FB 37		26.00	ERP82	FB 193		30.00
ERP14	FB 1D	P	36.00	ERP44	FB 2	P	21.00	ERP83	FB 1A		22.00
ERP15	FB 205		29.00	ERP47	FB 205		28.00	ERP84	FB 1O		20.00
ERP16	FB 1	P	22.00	ERP49	FB 1G		30.00	ERP85	FB 193	P	18.00
ERP17	FB 1	P	38.00	ERP50	FB 2		24.00	ERP90	FB 33		20.00
ERP18	FB 1	P	32.00	ERP53	FB 37	P	18.00	ERP104	FB 2	P	20.00
ERP19	FB 1		24.00	ERP55	FB 205	P	24.00	ERP107	FB 1P		24.00
ERP20	FB 1	P	26.00	ERP57	FB 5A		24.00	ERP113	FB 3A	P	28.00
ERP21	FB 2		28.00	ERP58	FB T27		22.00	ERP114	FB 1N		28.00
ERP22	FB 1I		28.00	ERP59	FB 2		#	ERP115	FB 3A	P	26.00
ERP23	FB 1N		28.00	ERP60	FB 3C		24.00	ERP116	FB 3		32.00
ERP24	FB 205		24.00	ERP63	FB 37	P	24.00				
ERP25	FB 90		28.00	ERP64	FB 39		24.00				
ERP26	FB 205		24.00	ERP65	FB 2		20.00				

Benghazi Early Roman Plain Ware 1. Cf. Sabratha 214.

The shape of the upper wall is much the same as that of 213 except that its upper end more nearly approaches the horizontal, the rim is less developed being simply a slightly enlarged termination to the wall and the lid locator is broader. See Dore (1989:195). The Sabratha rims measured 21-45 cm. The Lepcis Magna rims measured 18-32 cm.

Table 5.37B - Listing form and fabrics of ERPW 1 variants.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
ERP31	FB 3A		24.00	ERP52	FB 1B		20.00	ERP70	FB 205	P	22.00
ERP45	FB 3		22.00	ERP54	FB 3		24.00	ERP71	FB 2	P	22.00
ERP46	FB 2		24.00	ERP56	FB 2		20.00	ERP108	FB 3		22.00
ERP48	FB T35		24.00	ERP61	FB 2	P	22.00	ERP111	FB 3A		18.00
ERP51	FB 2		22.00	ERP62	FB 4		26.00	ERP112	FB 3A	P	32.00

There was a possible variant ERP 91 with rim diameter 20 cm made from fabric FB 2.

Benghazi Early Roman Plain Ware 1. Cf. Sabratha 215.

This is a shallower, more dish like form in which the upper wall is approximately vertical and the rim is separately articulated as a horizontal flange; as the resting surface for the lid is now horizontal, the broad indentation of the lid locator occupies much of the upper face of the rim. See Dore (1989:195-196). The Sabratha rims measured 15-41 cm. The Lepcis Magna rims measured 16-26 cm.

Table 5.37C - Listing form and fabrics of ERPW 1 variants.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
ERP33	FB 205	P	26.00	ERP88	FB 1N	P	18.00	ERP101	FB 1B		#
ERP43	FB 248B	P	18.00	ERP98	FB 1B		16.00				
ERP87	FB 3A	P	20.00	ERP99	FB 2		16.00				

Rim too small to measure accurately.

Benghazi Early Roman Plain Ware 1. Cf. Sabratha 216.

This form is much the same as 215 except that the lid-locating groove has been replaced by a moulded stop on the end of the rim. See Dore (1989: 196). The Sabratha rims measured 14-40 cm.

The Lepcis Magna rims measured 18-30 cm.

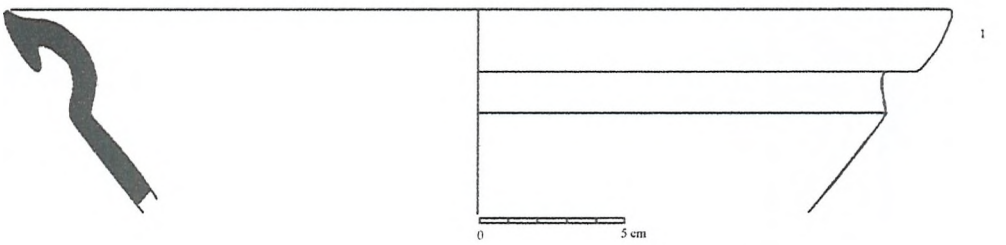
Table 5.37D - Listing form and fabrics of ERPW 1 variants.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
ERP30	FB 3		24.00	ERP93	FB T27		26.00	ERP102	FB 6B		18.00
ERP79	FB 37		22.00	ERP94	FB 2		24.00	ERP103	FB 1B		18.00
ERP80	FB 1O		20.00	ERP95	FB T27		26.00	ERP105	FB 3		20.00
ERP86	FB 205		26.00	ERP96	FB T35		20.00	ERP109	FB 6B		18.00
ERP89	FB 1N		18.00	ERP97	FB T35		20.00	ERP110	FB T24		#
ERP92	FB T20		30.00	ERP100	FB 1O		#				

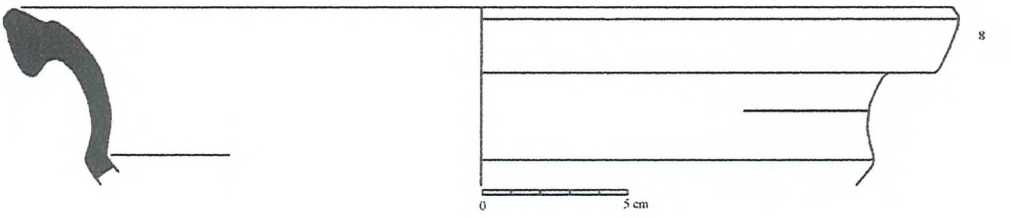
Rim too small to measure accurately.

Sherd ERP 106, with rim diameter 24 cm was made from fabric FB 5A and is drawn in ERP 106. The vessel was similar to Benghazi 801.

ERP 1



ERP 8



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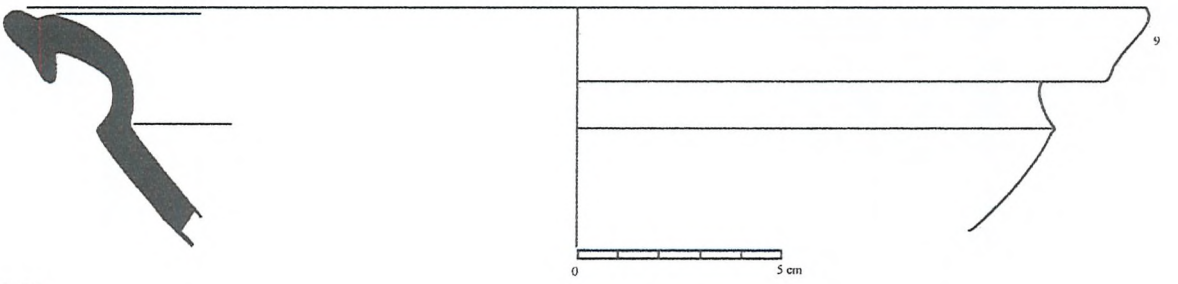

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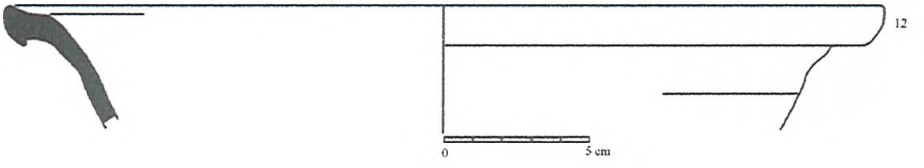

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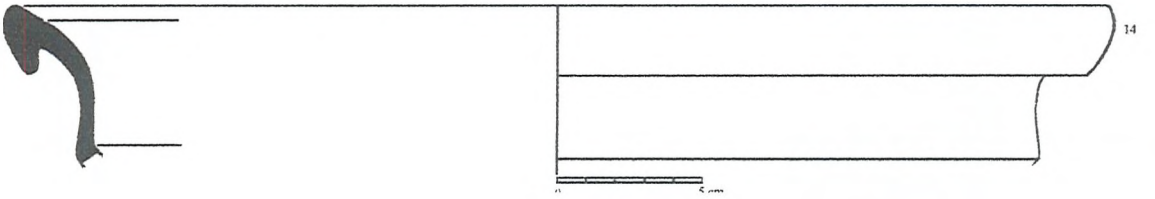

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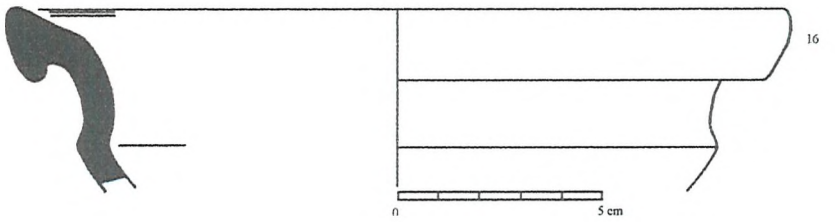

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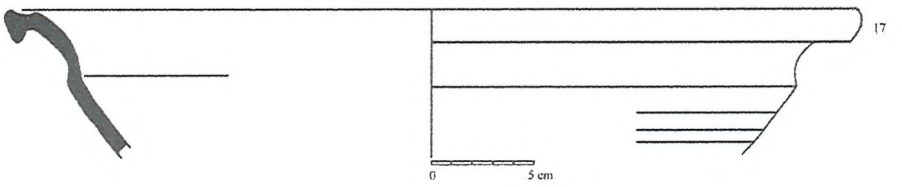

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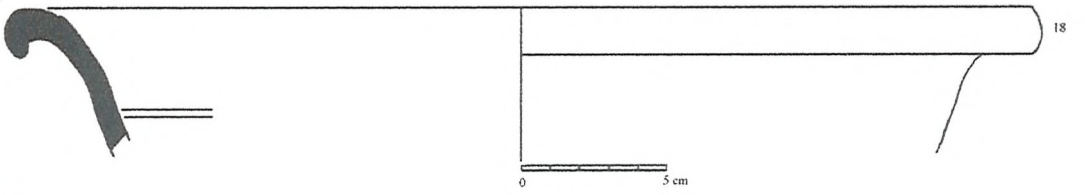

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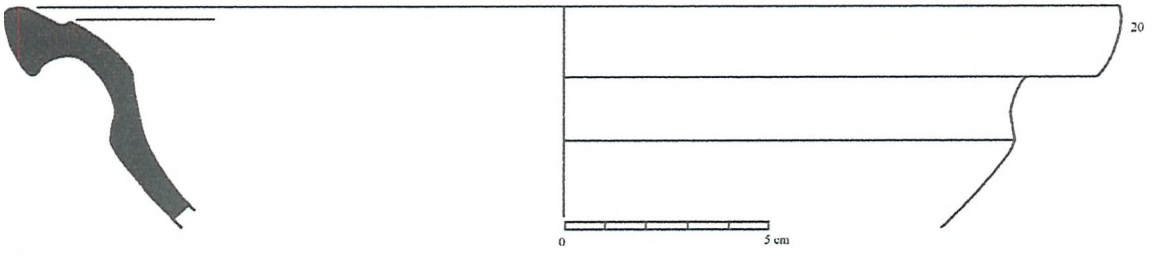
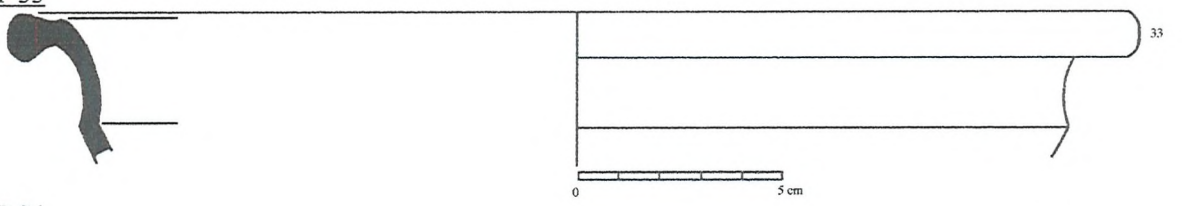


ERP 33



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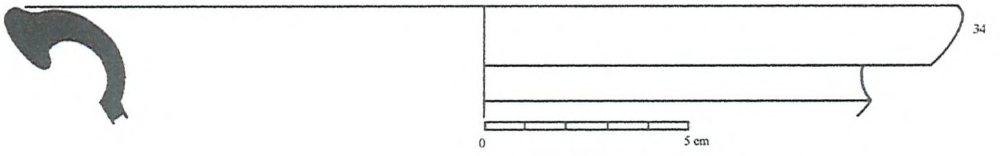

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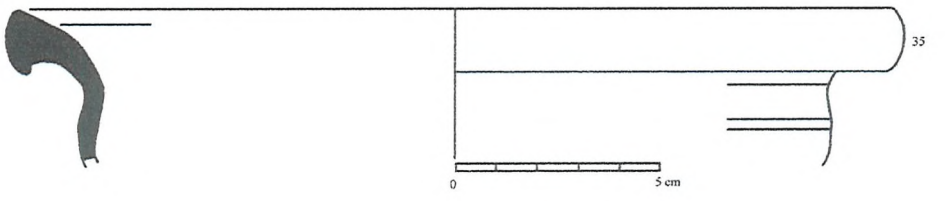

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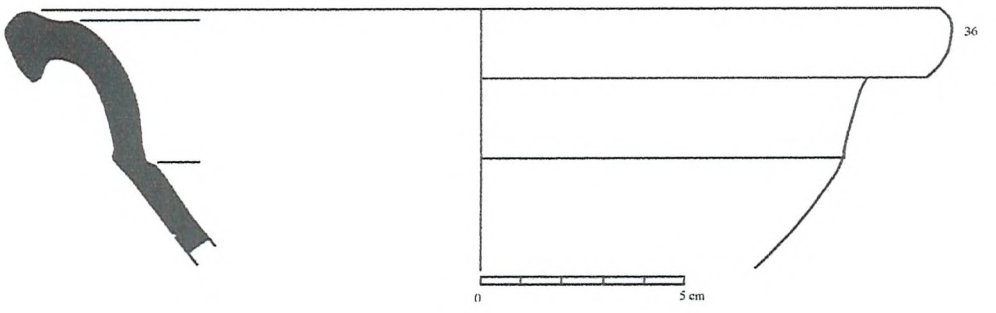

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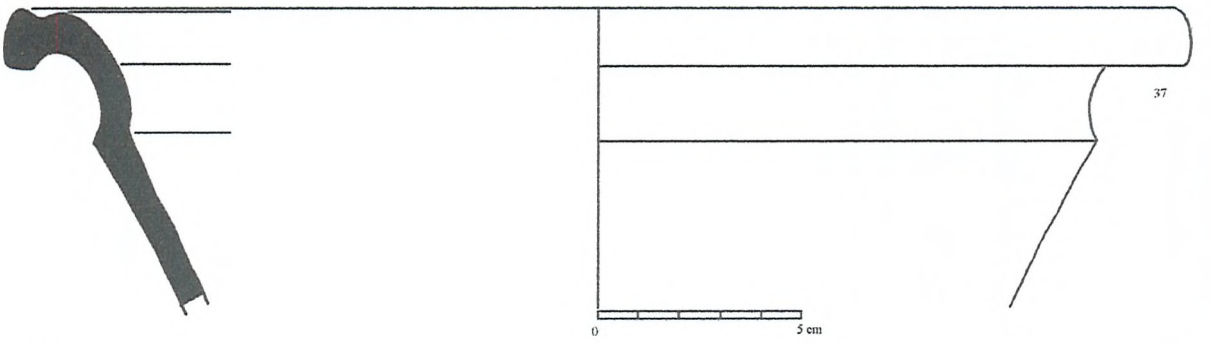

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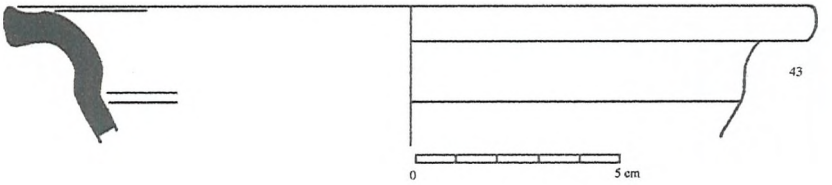

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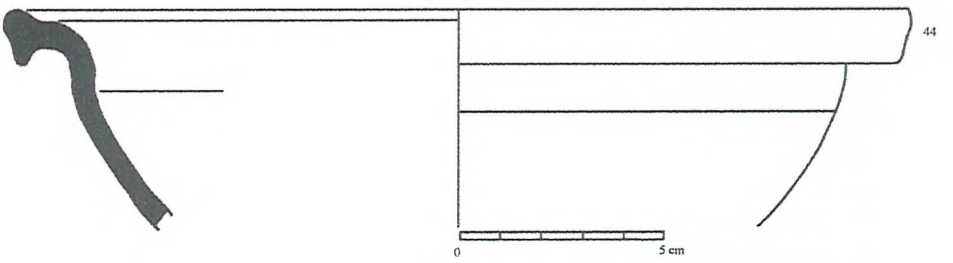

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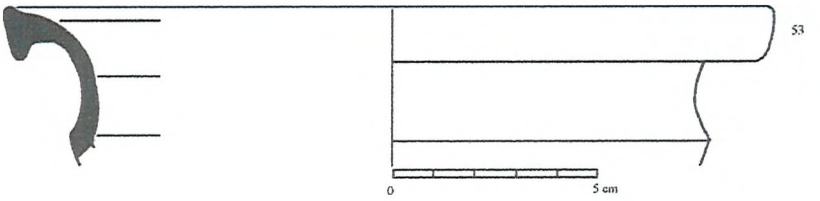
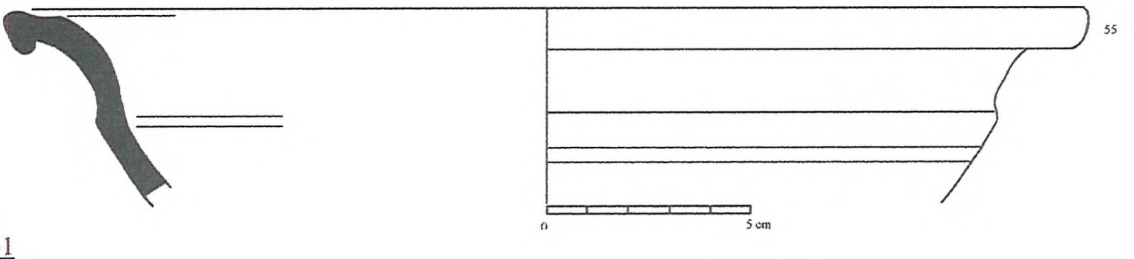


ERP 55



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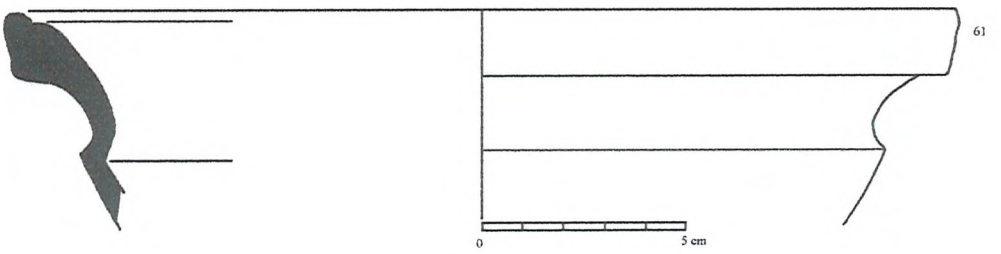

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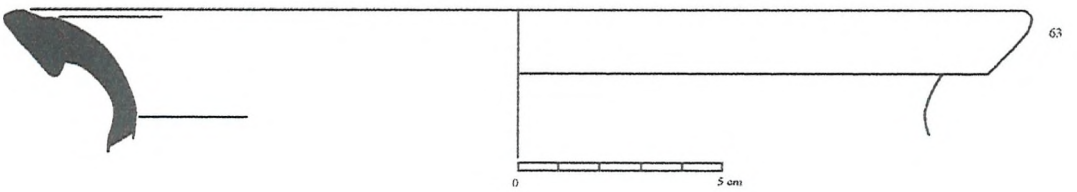

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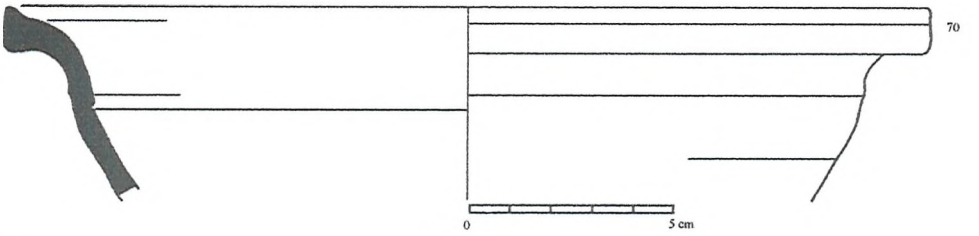

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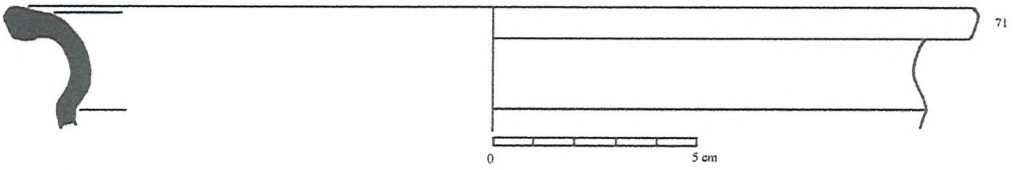

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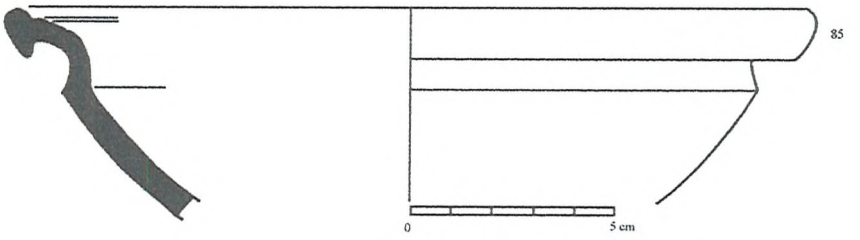

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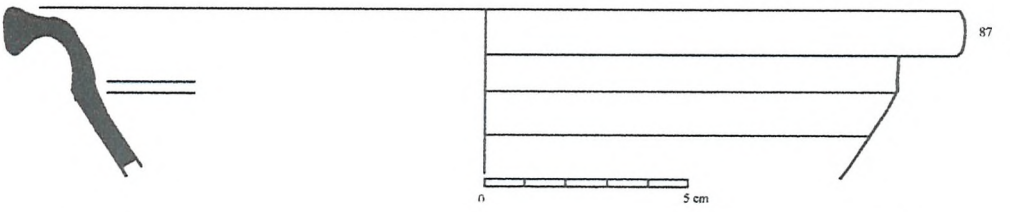
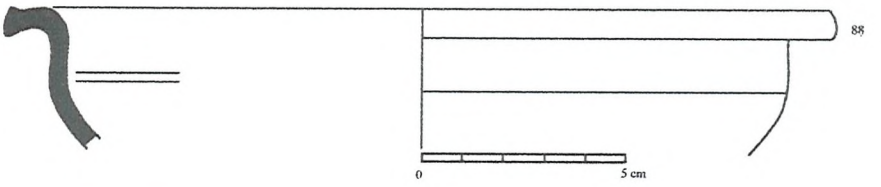
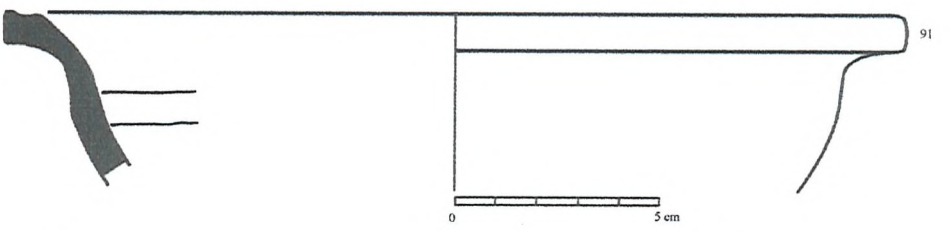


ERP 88



ERP 91



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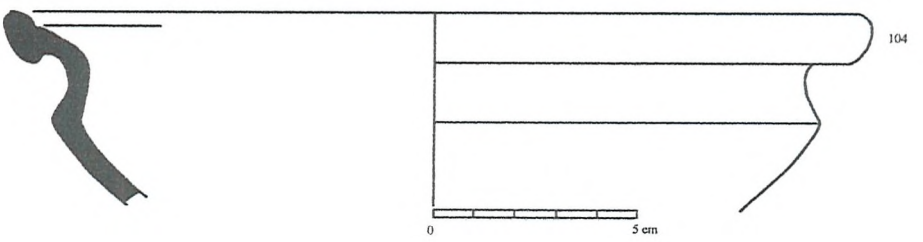

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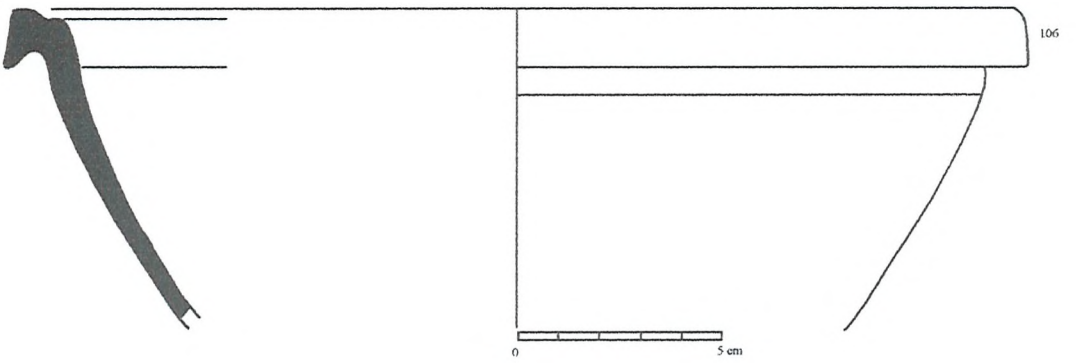
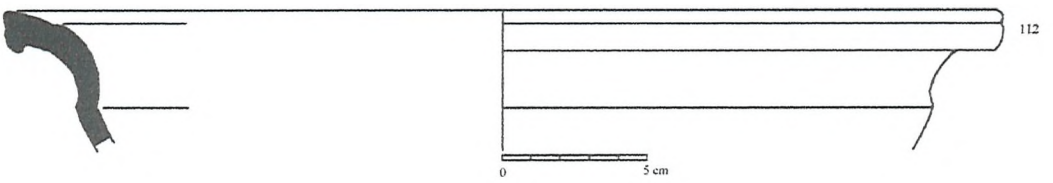


ERP 112



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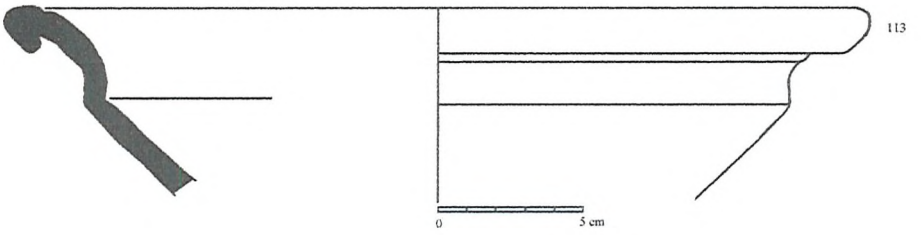

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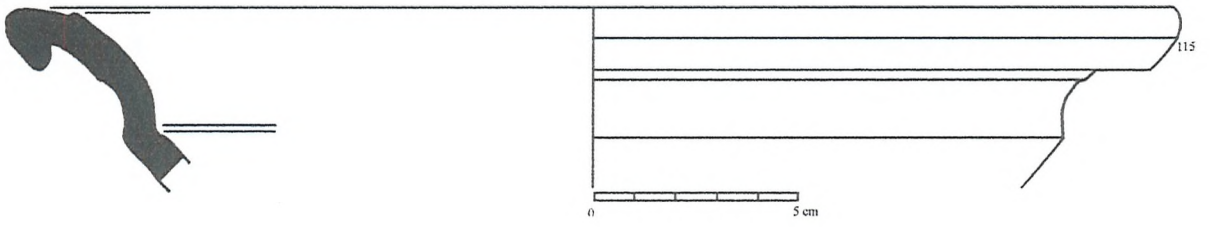


Panhandles (PANHAN)

Two sherds, possibly handles from saucepans, or possibly spouts as the interior of the sherds were hollow, were recovered from the Church and Palaestra trenches respectively. Neither sherd appears to have been made from local fabrics. See fabrics FB L8 and FB 75B.

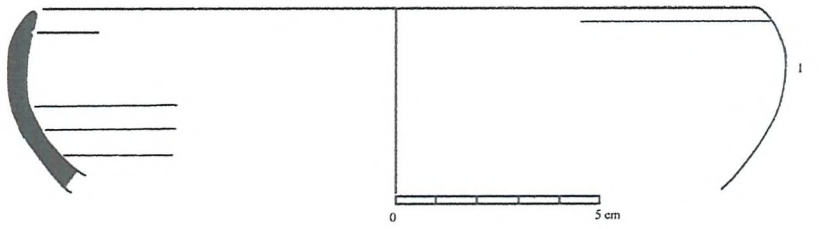
Bowls with In-turned rims (IB). See illustrations on pages 328 - 330.

The category 'IB' represents some 78 bowls which had sloping walls which ended with 'in-turned rims'; the majority of these sherds, as was shown in Chapter four, were found in the Piazza. Similar forms were also found at Sabratha. (See Sabratha forms 147-149, (Dore 1989: 172-173)). Like the Sabratha examples the bowls were made in a variety of coloured fabrics and had traces of a cream strip on their outer rim. Details of these vessels are recorded in table 5.38.

Table 5.38 - Bowls with In-turned rims (IB) details.

		Fabric		cm	cm	cm			Fabric		cm	cm	cm
IB1	P	FB 2	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00	IB40		FB 1	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00
IB2		FB 1	BODY	0.00	5.00	4.00	IB41	P	FB 3	RIM	14.00	0.00	0.00
IB3		FB 1	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00	IB42		FB 2	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00
IB4		FB 1	RIM	24.00	0.00	0.00	IB43	P	FB 2	RIM	26.00	0.00	0.00
IB5		FB 2	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00	IB44		FB 3	RIM	0.00	0.00	0.00
IB6		FB 2	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00	IB45	P	FB 2	RIM	26.00	0.00	0.00
IB7		FB 6B	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00	IB46		FB 2	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00
IB8		FB 2	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00	IB47		FB 1	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00
IB9		FB 1	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00	IB48		FB 6B	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00
IB10		FB 1	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00	IB49		FB 6B	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00
IB11	P	FB 6B	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00	IB50	P	FB 6B	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00
IB12	P	FB 1	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00	IB51		FB 6I	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00
IB13		FB 1	RIM	14.00	0.00	0.00	IB52		FB 6B	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00
IB14		FB 6B	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00	IB53		FB 2	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00
IB15		FB 2	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00	IB54		FB 2	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00
IB16		FB 6B	BODY	0.00	7.50	6.00	IB55		FB 6B	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00
IB17		FB 1	RIM	0.00	0.00	0.00	IB56		FB 4	BODY	0.00	5.00	4.50
IB18		FB 6B	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00	IB57		FB 4	RIM	24.00	0.00	0.00
IB19		FB 3	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00	IB58		FB 1	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00
IB20		FB 6B	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00	IB59		FB 1	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00
IB21		FB 1	RIM	0.00	6.50	4.00	IB60	P	FB 283	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00
IB22		FB 3	RIM	0.00	0.00	0.00	IB61		FB 6B	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00
IB23		FB 2	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00	IB62		FB 4	RIM	0.00	0.00	0.00
IB24		FB 2	RIM	28.00	0.00	0.00	IB63		FB 1	RIM	12.00	0.00	0.00
IB25	P	FB 2	RIM	24.00	0.00	0.00	IB64	P	FB 3	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00
IB26		FB 2	BODY	0.00	3.50	3.00	IB65		FB 2	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00
IB27		FB 6I	RIM	0.00	0.00	0.00	IB66	P	FB 3	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00
IB28		FB 6B	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00	IB67		FB 2	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00
IB29		FB 2	BODY	0.00	6.25	4.50	IB68		FB 1	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00
IB30		FB 1	BODY	0.00	6.00	4.50	IB69		FB T4	RIM	14.00	0.00	0.00
IB31		FB 1	BODY	0.00	5.00	4.00	IB70		FB 6B	BODY	0.00	5.00	5.00
IB32		FB 1	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00	IB71	P	FB 6B	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00
IB33	P	FB 2	RIM	22.00	0.00	0.00	IB72		FB 129	RIM	14.00	0.00	0.00
IB34		FB 3	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00	IB73		FB 6B	RIM	0.00	0.00	0.00
IB35		FB 2	RIM	0.00	0.00	0.00	IB74		FB 3	RIM	12.00	0.00	0.00
IB36		FB 3	RIM	16.00	0.00	0.00	IB75		FB 1	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00
IB37		FB 6B	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00	IB76		FB 4	RIM	12.00	0.00	0.00
IB38	P	FB 3	RIM	20.00	0.00	0.00	IB77		FB 2	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00
IB39		FB 1	RIM	14.00	0.00	0.00	IB78		FB 3	RIM	18.00	0.00	0.00

IB 1



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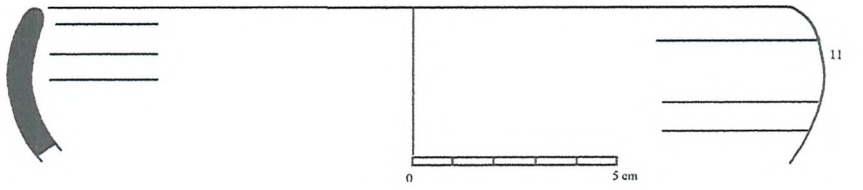

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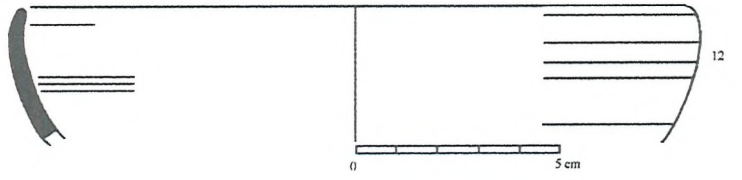

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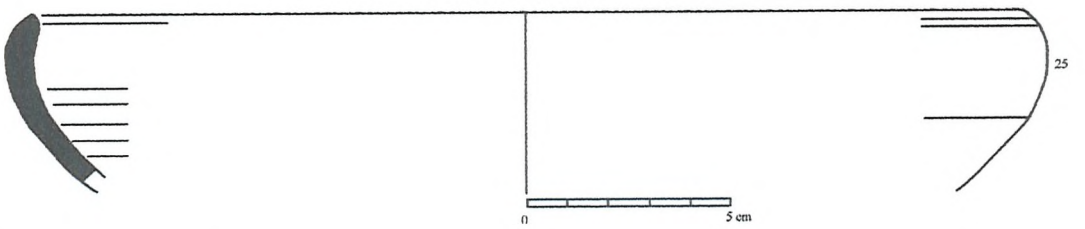
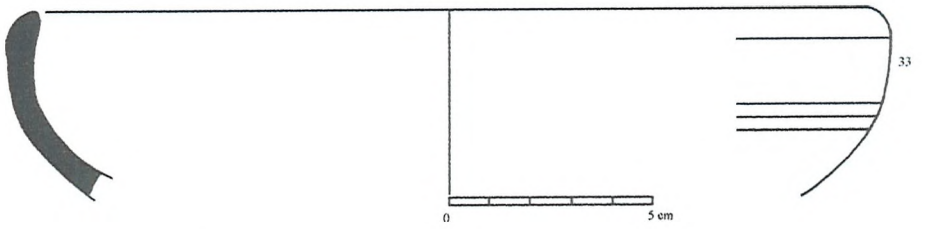
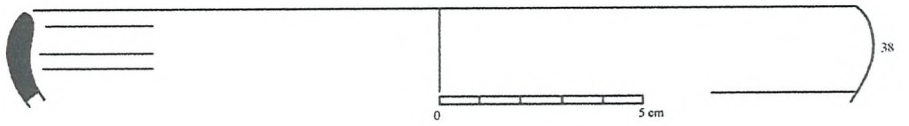


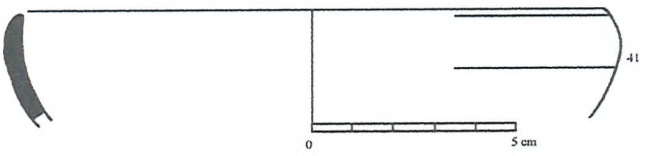
IB 33



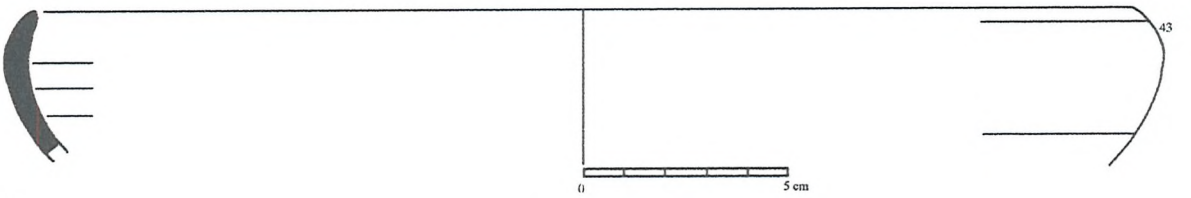
IB 38



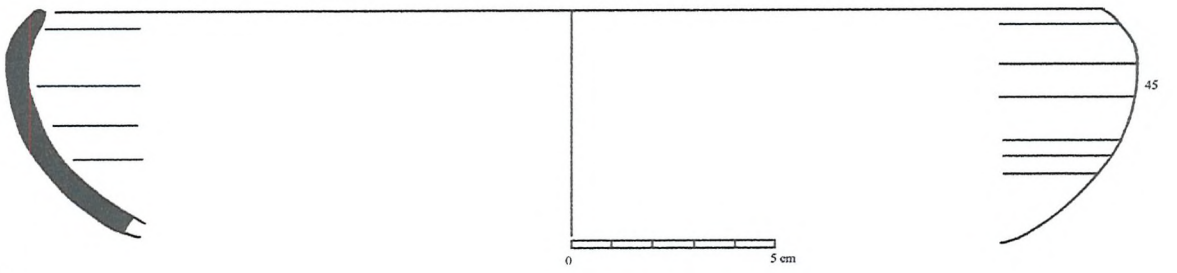
IB 41



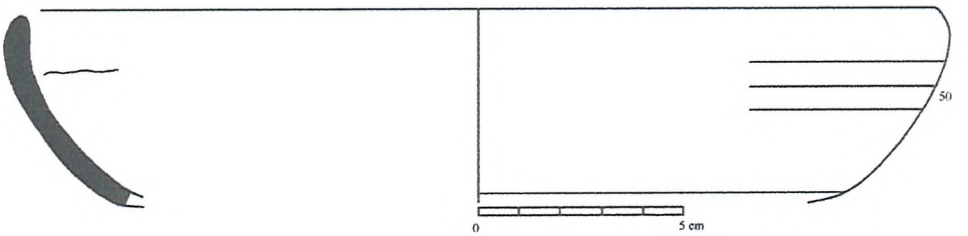
IB 43



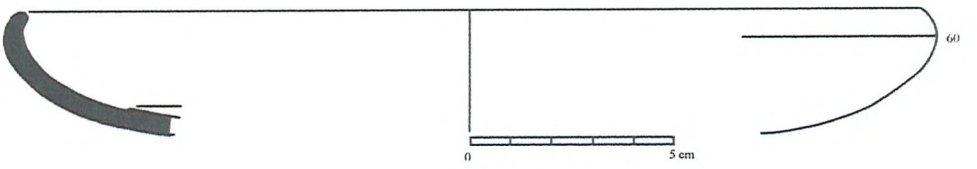
IB 45



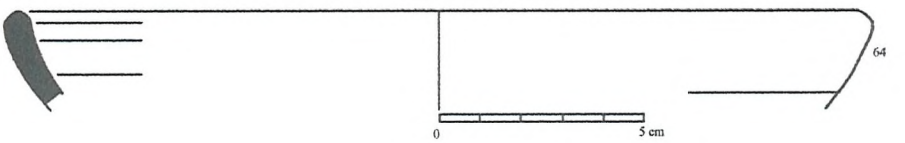
IB 50



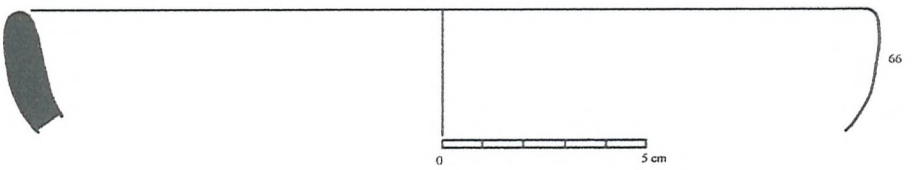
IB 60



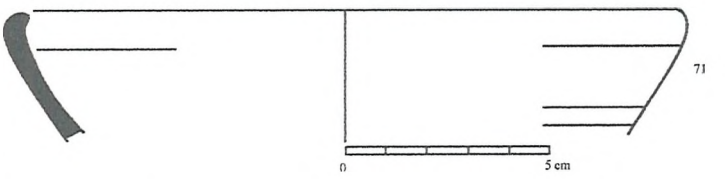
IB 64



IB 66



IB 71



Bowls/casseroles and cooking pots.

As stated earlier because of the small size of some of the surviving sherds it was sometimes difficult to be precise about the original function of the vessels of which they formed part. For example, it was sometimes difficult to differentiate between casseroles, bowls and cooking pots as much of the evidence, such as blackening due to be placed on a fire would have been more evident on the vessel bases rather than around their rims. Additionally, some of the vessel forms may have what appear to be lid locators but in reality the profile may not have been for this function but was simply a design shape. Remembering these caveats the sherds have been categorised as follows.

Bowls/casseroles and cooking pots (RMA - RMM).

The following sherds have been grouped together because they all shared the same attribute of everted rims.

RMA See illustrations on pages 331 - 332.

RMA 1 This form was a bowl with a wide everted rim, which was approximately horizontal. There were grooves running around the rim. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB T35. For drawing see RMA 1.

RMA 2 This form was a bowl with an everted rim, which was approximately horizontal. There were grooves running around the rim. The outside face was concave. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3.

RMA 3 This form was a bowl with a wide everted rim, which was approximately horizontal. There was a groove running around the rim. The outside face was concave and the rim was undercut. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 1D. See drawing RMA 3.

RMA 4 This form was a bowl with a wide everted rim set at tilted angle. There was a groove running around the rim. The outside face was convex and the rim was undercut. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 1D.

RMA 5 This form was a bowl with a wide everted rim, which was approximately horizontal. There was a groove running around the rim. The outside face was convex. The rim was concave on the underside. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 1D. For drawing see RMA 5.

RMA 6 This form was a bowl with a wide everted rim, which was approximately horizontal. There was a groove running around the rim. The outside face was concave. The rim was concave on the underside. The diameter of the rim measured 36 cm. See fabric FB T34.

RMA 7 This form was a bowl with an everted plain rim set at a tilted angle. There was a groove running around the rim. The outside face was concave. The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB T34. For drawing see RMA 7.

RMA 8 This form was a bowl with a wide everted rim, which was approximately horizontal. There were grooves running below the rim. The outside face was concave. The diameter of the rim measured 36 cm. See fabric FB T35.

RMA 9 This form was a bowl with an everted rim set at a tilted angle. There was a groove running around the rim. The outside face was slightly concave and the rim edge was undercut. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 226.

RMA 10 This form was a bowl with an everted rim set at a tilted angle. There was a groove running around the rim. The outside face was slightly convex and the rim edge was undercut. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T35.

RMA 11 This form was a bowl with walls widening into a tilted rounded everted rim. There was a groove underneath the rim and one on the top face. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T24. For drawing see RMA 11.

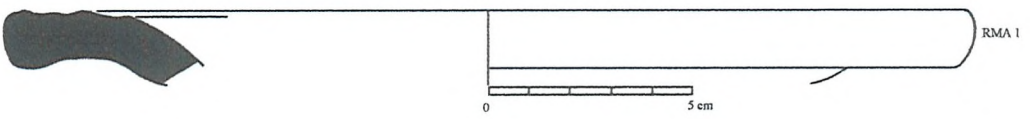
RMA 12 This form was a bowl with a wide everted rim set at a slight angle. The rim was concave on both upper and lower faces. The outside edge of the rim sloped downwards. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RMA 12.

RMA 13 This form was a bowl with an everted rim, which was approximately horizontal. The rim was concave on both upper and lower faces. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric 3.

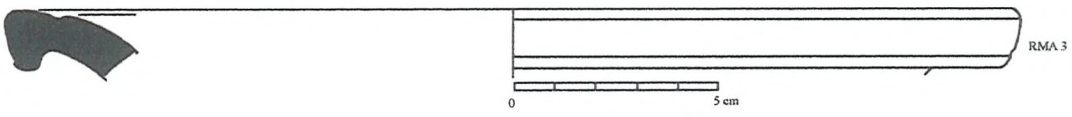
RMA 14 This form was a bowl with an everted rim set at a slight angle. There was a groove running around the rim. The rim was concave on the underside. The outside edge of the rim sloped downwards. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB T24.

RMA 15 This form was a bowl with an everted rim, which was approximately horizontal. The rim was concave on the upper surface and the outer edge rounded. The rim was concave on the underside. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB T35.

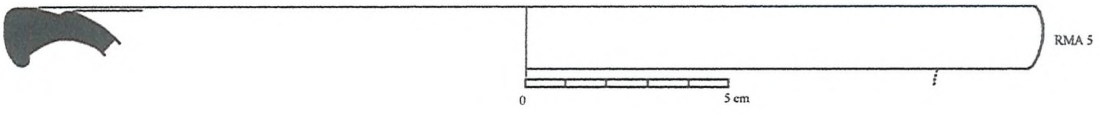
RMA 1



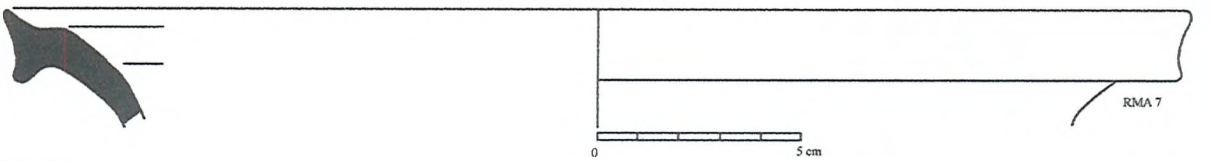
RMA 3



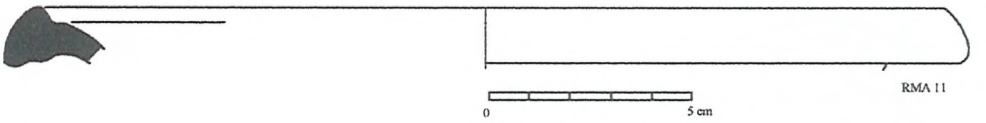
RMA 5



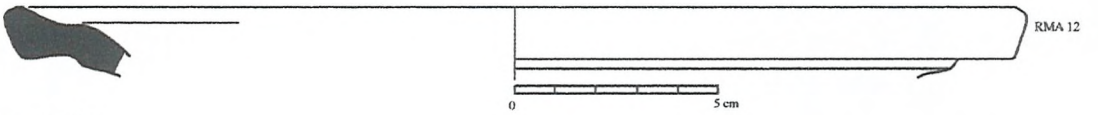
RMA 7



RMA 11



RMA 12



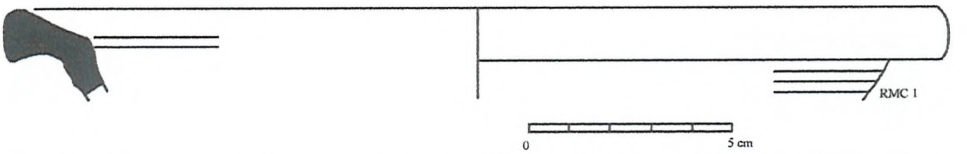
Bowls/casseroles.

RMB 1 The walls of this vessel widen into an everted rim which was set at a tilted angle. The outside edge was slightly rounded. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RMB 2 The walls of this vessel widen into an everted rim which was set at a tilted angle. The outside edge was slightly rounded. There was a possible lid locator. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 2.

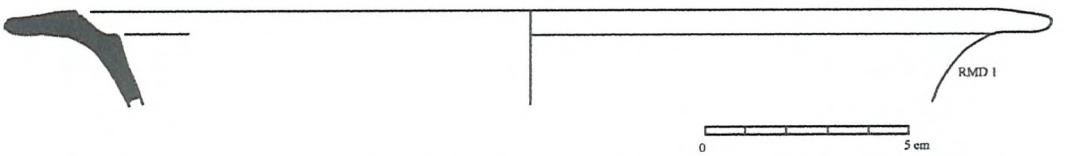
RMC 1 The walls of this vessel slightly widen into an everted rim which was set at a tilted angle. The outside edge was slightly rounded. The outside walls were grooved. The underside of the rim was concave. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 105. For drawing see RMC 1.

RMC 1



RMD 1 This sherd was probably from a casserole. Cf. Sabratha form 16. (Dore 1989: 107 - 108.) The rounded outside edge of this everted rim sloped downwards slightly. There was a lid locator on the inside of the rim. The underside of the rim was concave. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see RMD 1.

RMD 1



RME 1 This bowl had an everted horizontal rim. The rim edge was rounded and there was a groove on the top surface. The underside of the rim was concave. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

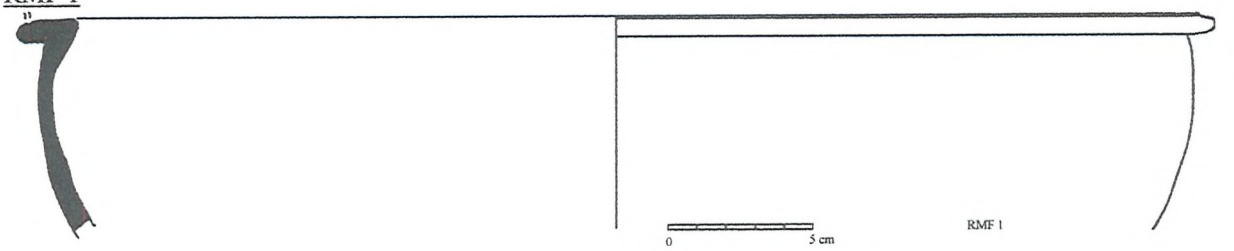
RME 2 This bowl had an everted rim set at a tilted angle. The rim edge was rounded and there was a groove on the top surface. The underside of the rim was grooved. The diameter of the rim measured 14 cm. See fabric FB 3.

RMF 1 This bowl had an everted horizontal rim. The rim edge was rounded and there was a

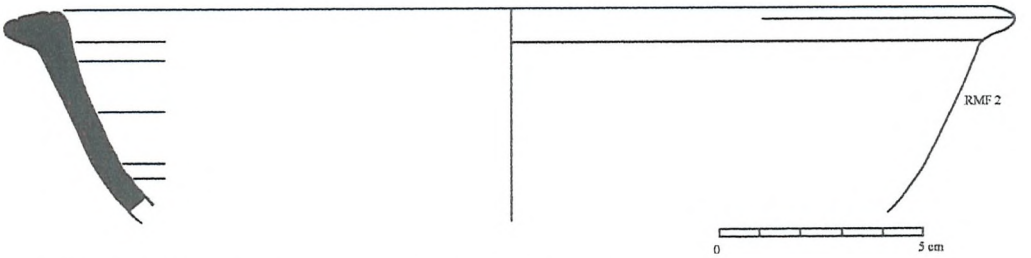
groove on the top surface. The walls were approximately vertical. The diameter of the rim measured 38 cm. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see RMF 1.

RMF 2 This bowl had an everted rim set at a tilted angle. The rim edge was rounded and there were two grooves on the top surface. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RMF 2.

RMF 1



RMF 2



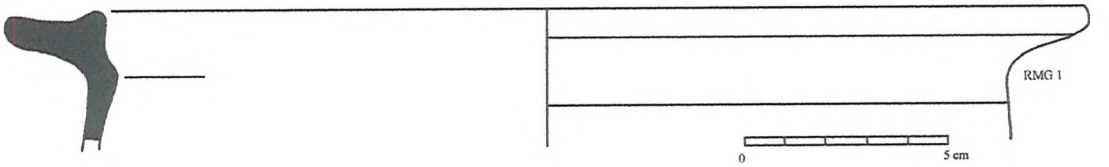
Cooking pot Cf. Benghazi Early Roman Cooking Ware 4.

This form is described as being a 'deep bodied cooking pot which is carinated to a rounded base. The horizontal rim is everted and flat on top. There is a distinctive pronounced bulge on the inside below the rim.' Riley (1979: 250-252.) The Benghazi rims measured 19.5-38 cm.

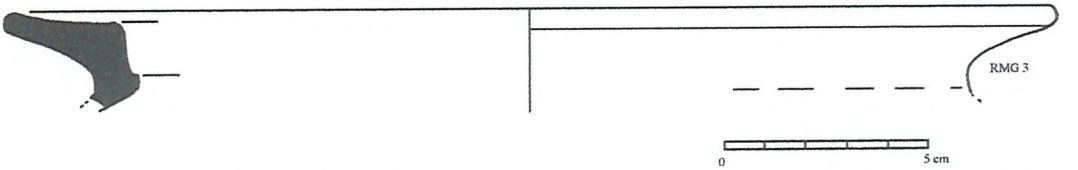
RMG 1-2 These two sherds were later found to belong to the same vessel. The internal diameter of the rim measured 22 cm and 27 cm externally. See fabric FB 58. See drawing RMG 1.

RMG 3 The internal diameter of the rim measured 20 cm and 26 cm externally. See fabric FB 58. See drawing RMG 3.

RMG 1



RMG 2



RMH 1 This bowl had a small everted rim which was convex on the inside. There was a groove just below the top inside edge. The outside face sloped downwards. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

RMI 1 This bowl/casserole had a small everted rim which was almost horizontal. The rim was undercut and the rim edge was slightly rounded. There was a possible lid locator. The rim

measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

RMI 2 This bowl had a small everted rim which was set at a tilted angle. There was a groove on the inside face. The rim edge was slightly rounded and it was undercut. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

RMJ 1 This casserole had a small narrow everted rim which was convex on the inside. There was a groove just below the top inside face. The outside face sloped downwards slightly. There was a possible lid locator. The rim edge was slightly rounded and it was undercut. The rim was concave on the underside. The rim measured 18 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

RMK **See illustrations on pages 334 - 335.**

RMK 1 This form was a bowl with an everted plain horizontal rim which was rounded at its edge. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RMK 1.

RMK 2 This form was a bowl with an everted rim set at slight angle and which was rounded at its edge. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3.

RMK 3 This form was a bowl with a less pronounced everted rim set at acute angle. It was rounded at its rim edge. The diameter of the rim measured 29 cm. See fabric FB 6B. See drawing RMK 3.

RMK 4 This form was a bowl with a plain everted rim set at slight angle which was rounded at its edge. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 6b. For drawing see RMK 4.

RMK 5 This form was a bowl with a plain everted rim which was rounded at its edge. The walls were almost vertical. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 3.

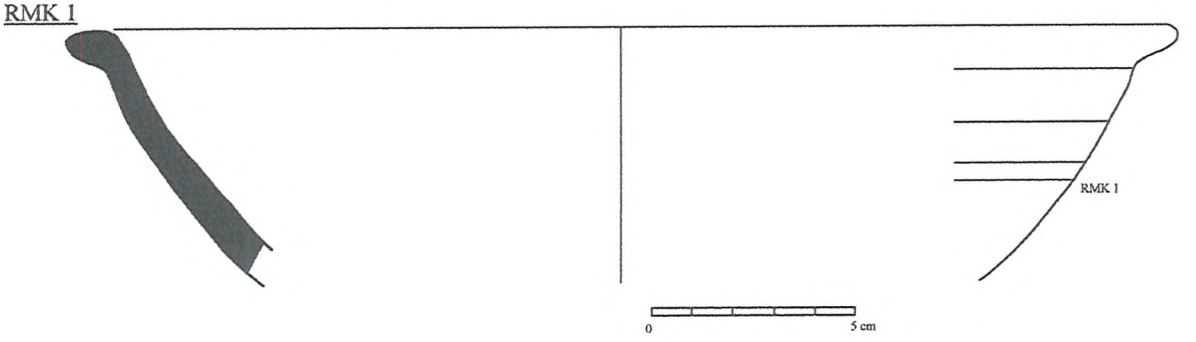
RMK 6 This form was a bowl with a thick everted plain horizontal rim which was rounded at its edge. See fabric FB 1A. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm.

RMK 7 This form was a bowl with an everted plain rim set at a slight downward angle. The rounded rim edge was slightly pointed. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 2A.

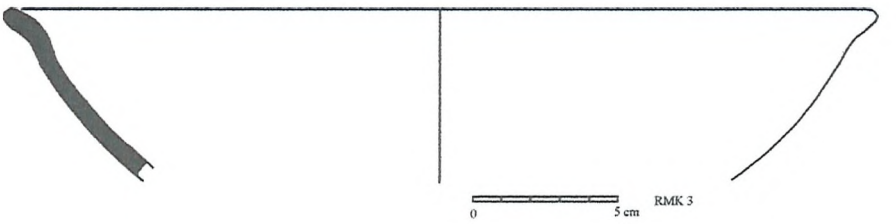
RMK 8 This form was a bowl with walls that were almost vertical. It had a plain everted slightly pointed /rounded rim. There were faint grooves on its top face. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 1A.

RMK 9 This form was a bowl with walls that were set at a tilted angle. It had a plain everted slightly rounded rim set at a titled angle. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 3.

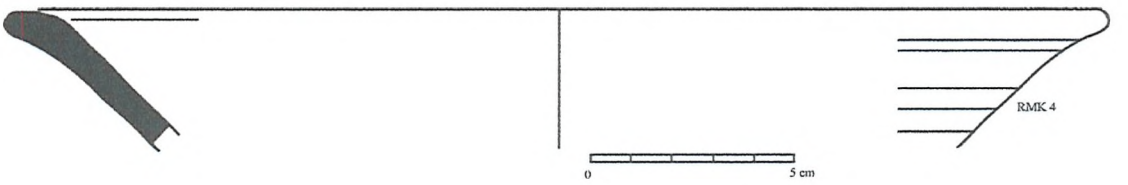
RMK 1



RMK 3



RMK 4



Casseroles/bowls RML. See illustrations on pages 336 - 338.

RML 1 This form had an everted rim that was almost horizontal. The rim edge was rounded and slightly bulbous. There was a possible lid locator. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RML 2 This form had an everted rim that was almost horizontal. The rim edge was rounded and slightly bulbous. The upper surface of the rim was concave and could have functioned as a lid locator. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB R16. For drawing see RML 2.

RML 3 This form had an everted rim that was set at a tilted angle and its rim edge was rounded. It had a pronounced lid locator. The outside walls were grooved. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3B. For drawing see RML 3.

RML 4 This form had an everted rim that was set at a slight angle and its rim edge was rounded. It had a possible lid locator. The outside walls were grooved. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 46. For drawing see RML 4.

RML 5 This form had an everted horizontal rim that was rounded at the rim edge. The rim sloped downwards to the lid locator. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 1.

RML 6 This form had an everted rim that was almost horizontal and which was rounded at the rim edge. See fabric FB 6B. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm.

RML 7 This form had an everted horizontal rim. There was a groove on the inside below the top edge. The outside edge sloped. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RML 7.

RML 8 This form had an everted rim that was set at a tilted angle and its rim edge was rounded. The outside walls were grooved. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see RML 8.

RML 9 This form had an everted rim that was set at a tilted angle and its rim edge was slightly rounded. The inside face was straight. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RML 9.

RML 10 This form had an everted rim set at an acute angle. The rim edge was rounded. There was

a possible lid locator. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 46. For drawing see RML 10.

RML 11 This form had an everted horizontal rim. The rim edge was rounded and undercut. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 48. For drawing see RML 11.

RML 12 This form had an everted rim set at an acute angle. The rim edge was rounded. There was a groove on the outside wall. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RML 12.

RML 13 This form had an everted rim that was almost horizontal. The rim edge was rounded and slightly bulbous. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 277.

RML 14 This form had an everted plain rim that was set at a tilted angle and its rim edge was rounded. The diameter of the rim measured 14 cm. See fabric FB 181B.

RML 15 This form had an everted almost horizontal rim that was rounded at the rim edge. The walls were concave on the inside. The outside walls were convex below the rim. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 1A. For drawing see RML 15.

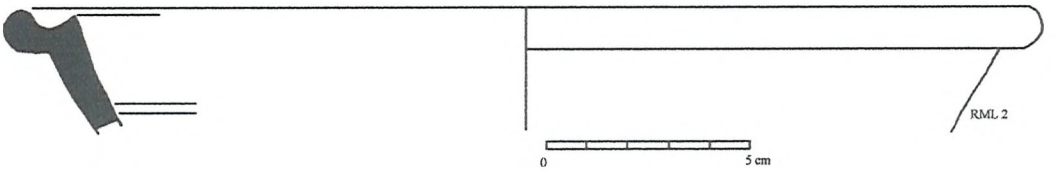
RML 16 This form had an everted rim that sloped slightly downwards towards the outside edge. The outside rim edge was straight. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RML 16.

RML 17 This form had an everted rim and the top edge was slightly rounded. There was a groove below the rim. The walls were set at an acute angle. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 268.

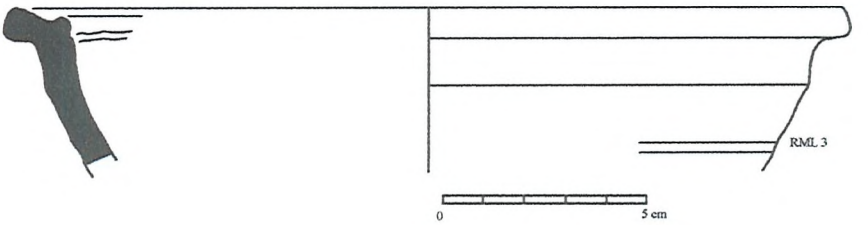
RML 18 This form had an everted rim and its rim edge was rounded. The top edge was slightly concave. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 36A.

RML 19 The sherd from this vessel was thicker than the previous examples. This form had an everted rim that was rounded at the rim edge. The walls were approaching the vertical. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB L9. For drawing see RML 19.

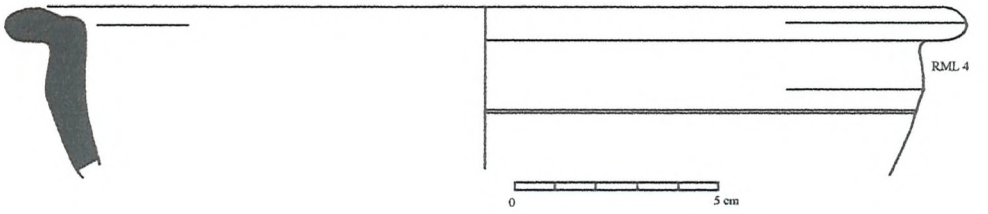
RML 2



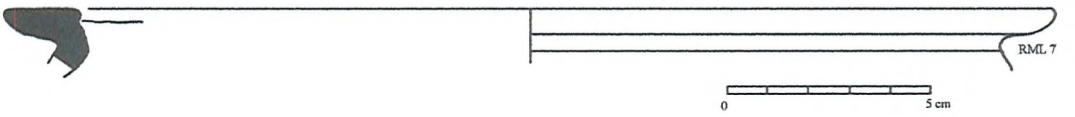
RML 3



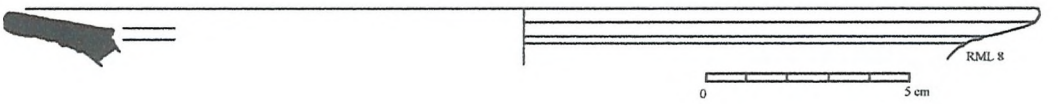
RML 4



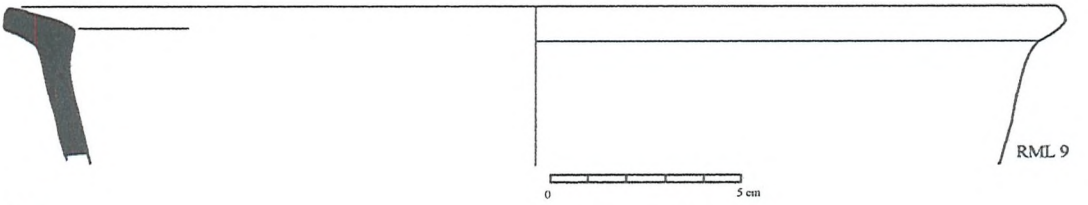
RML 7



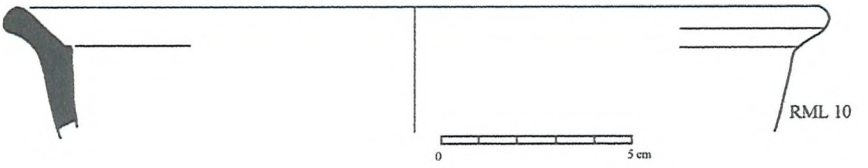
RML 8



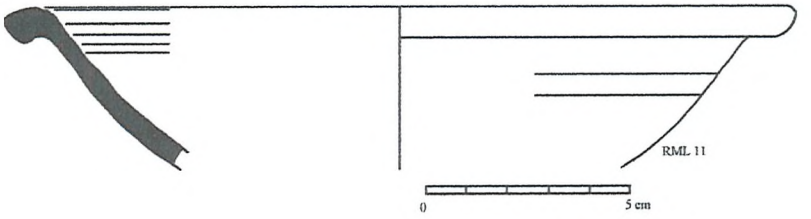
RML 9



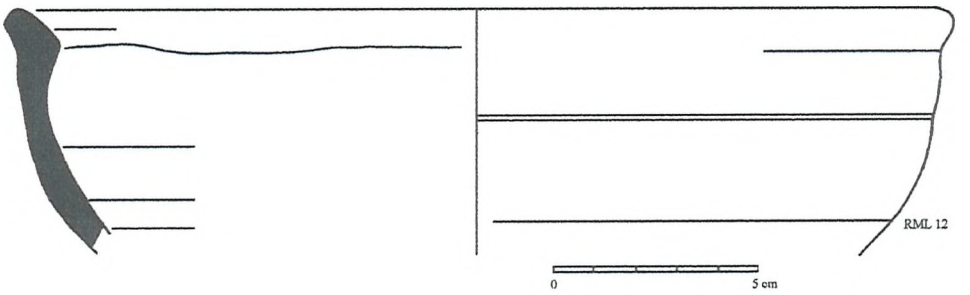
RML 10



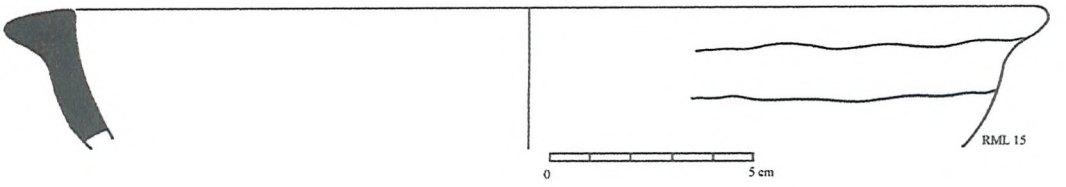
RML 11



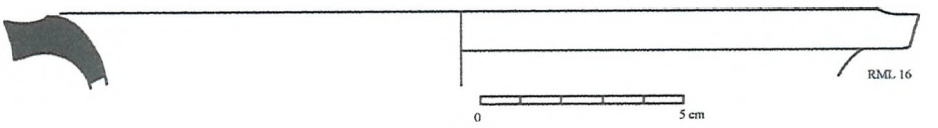
RML 12



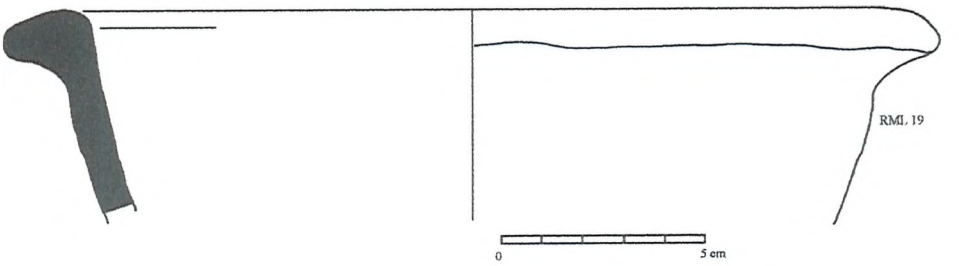
RML 15



RML 16



RML 19



Casseroles/bowls RMM.

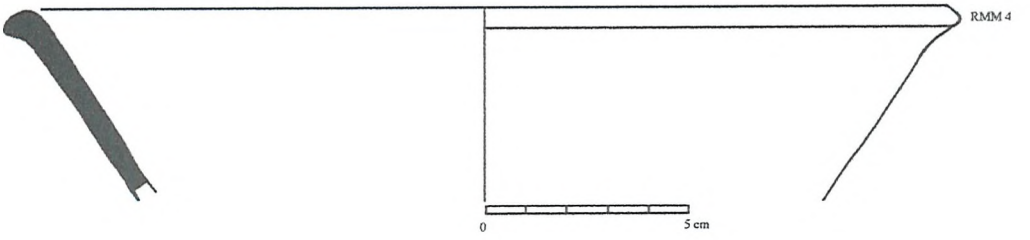
RMM 1 This bowl had an out-splayed rim. The walls were approximately vertical. The diameter of the rim measured 14 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RMM 2 This bowl had an out-splayed rim. The walls were set at a tilted angle. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 3.

RMM 3 This bowl had an out-splayed rim. The walls were set at a tilted angle. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 80.

RMM 4 This bowl had an out-splayed rim. The walls were set at a tilted angle. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RMM 4.

RMM 4



Casserole/bowls

The following sherds were all small and it was therefore difficult to be certain about their original function.

RNA 1 The rounded rim of this vessel was almost vertical. Its inside face was concave. There was a possible lid-locator. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB R5.

RNA 2 This vessel had walls which widened into a rounded rim which was set at a slightly tilted angle. Its inside face was concave. There was a possible lid locator. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 79.

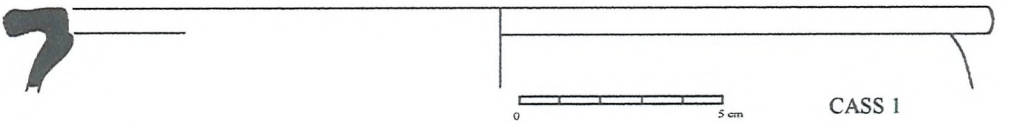
RNA 3 This vessel had a rounded rim set at an acute angle. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 1E.

RNB 1 The rounded rim of this vessel was almost vertical. Its inside face was concave. There was a groove on the outer face below the rim. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3.

Casserole (CASS).

A single sherd, CASS 1, which came from the Church trenches, showed form similarities with Sabratha type 39 (Dore 1989: 119), but not with its fabric. The rim of the Lepcis example, rim diameter 22 cm, was also more horizontal. Both examples had lid locators. For drawing see CASS 1 and fabric description see FB 181A.

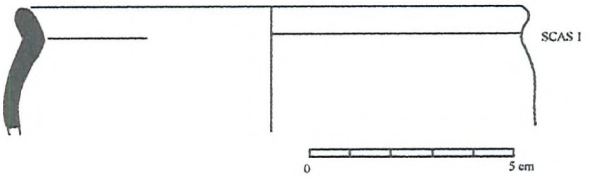
CASS 1



Small casserole (SCAS)

A single sherd, which came from the Portico trenches, has been catalogued as coming from a small casserole which had narrow walls with plain everted rounded rim which was set at a tilted angle. Its rim diameter measured 12 cm and it was made from fabric FB 1. See drawing SCAS 1.

SCAS 1



Casseroles (DCAS). See illustrations on pages 339 - 340.

Seven vessels, probably storage vessels or casseroles, came from the Forum Vetus and the Portico trenches.

DCAS 1 The body of this vessel narrowed into an out-flaring rim. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 83A. For drawing see DCAS 1.

DCAS 2 The body of this vessel narrowed into an out-flaring rim. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 83B.

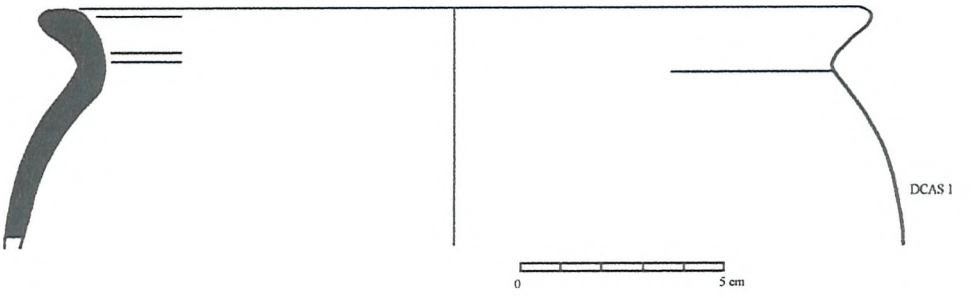
DCAS 3 The body of this vessel narrowed into an out-flaring rim. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see DCAS 3.

DCAS 4 The body of this vessel narrowed into an out-flaring rim. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see DCAS 4.

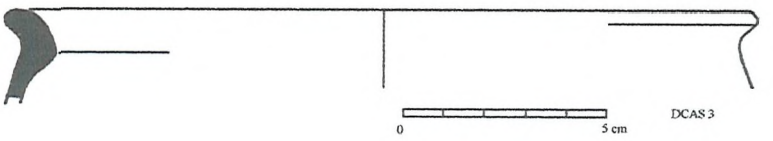
DCAS 5 The body of this vessel narrowed into an out-flaring rim. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see DCAS 5.

DCAS 6-7 The body of this vessel narrowed into an out-flaring rim. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 49. For drawing see DCAS 7.

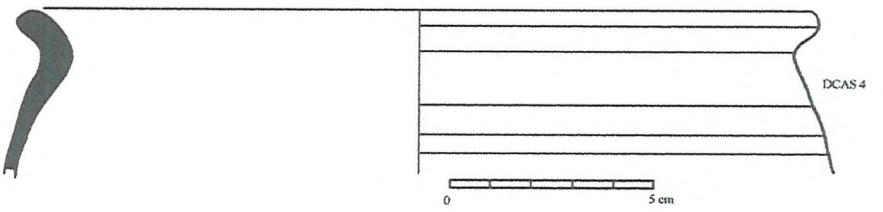
DCAS 1



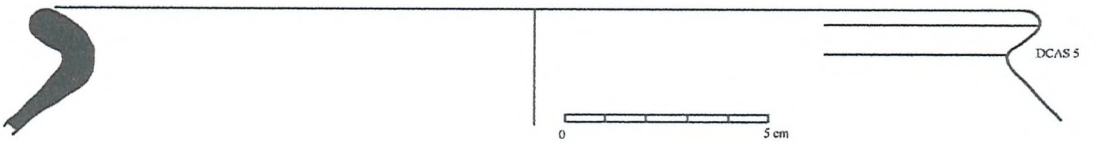
DCAS 3



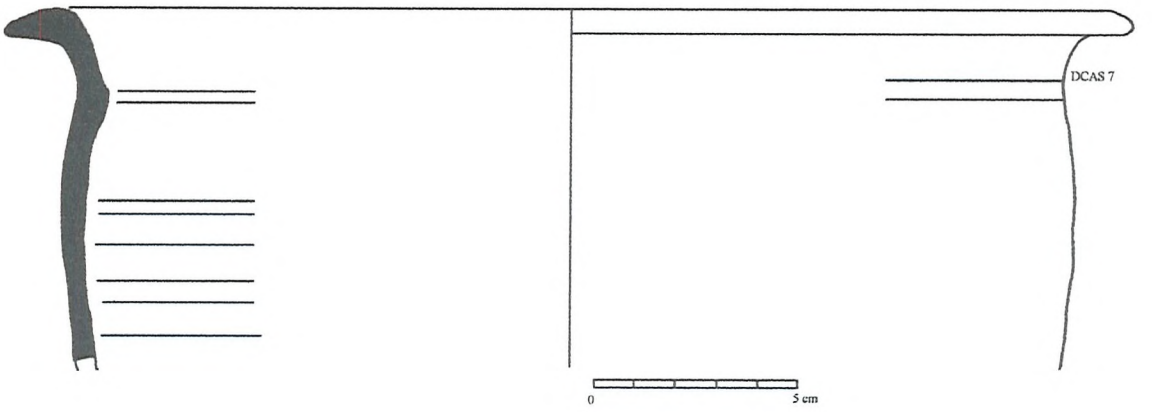
DCAS 4



DCAS 5



DCAS 7

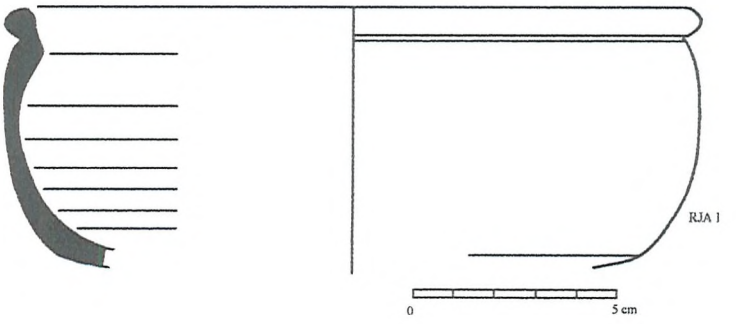


Cooking pots (RJA - RJF). See illustrations on pages 340 - 342.
The following sherds have rims which are approximately rounded and have curved bodies.

RJA 1 The body of this vessel was curved, the inside of the rounded rim was concave in shape and the base was flat. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 3. See drawing RJA 1.

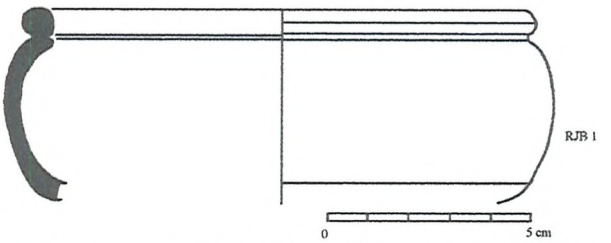
RJA 2 The body of this vessel was curved, the inside of the rounded rim was concave in shape. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 3.

RJA 1

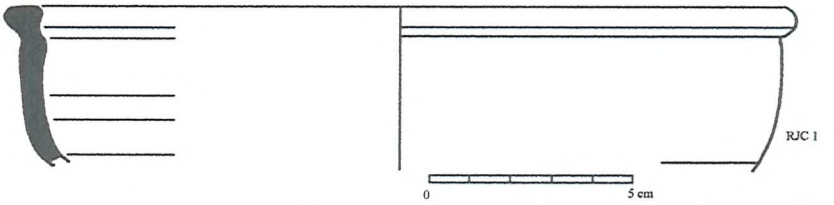


RJB 1 The body of this vessel was curved, the inside of the rounded rim was flat with a groove and the base was flat. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 2. See drawing RJB 1.

RJB 1



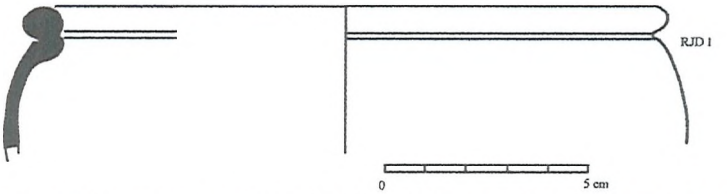
RJC 1 The body of this vessel was curved, the inside of the rounded rim was concave in shape. The rim measured 18 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 3. See drawing RJC 1.



RJD 1 The walls of this vessel were curved, the inside of the rounded rim was concave in shape and was undercut on the outside. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 1. See drawing RJD 1.

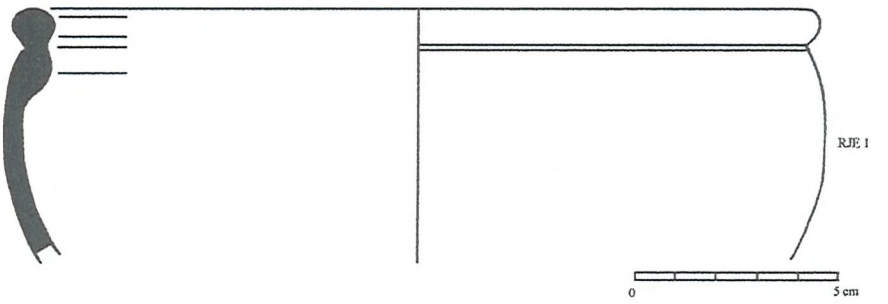
RJD 2 The walls of this vessel were curved, the inside of the rounded rim was concave in shape and was undercut on the outside. The rim measured 18 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 1.

RJD 1

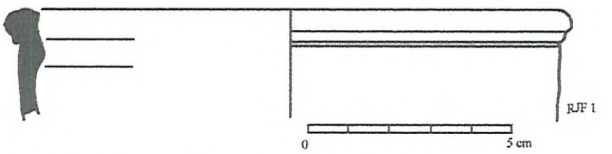


RJE 1 The walls of this vessel were curved, the inside of the rounded rim was concave in shape. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The rim measured 18 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 2. See drawing RJE 1.

RJE 1



RJF 1 The walls of this vessel were curved, the inside of the rounded rim was concave in shape. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 1. See drawing RJF 1.



Casseroles (CAS) Cf. Sabratha forms 42-52.

Amongst the assemblage was a group of 60 casseroles, which were similar to Sabratha types 42-52. The following forms are differentiated by the precise arrangements of the rim. Because the sherds were so similar within each group the data on the Lepcis Magna sherds is presented here in table form, see tables 5.39A - H, following the general description.

Sabratha Form 42.

This form is described as being 'the simplest: the inner face of the rim is barely relieved at all and the lip is plain.' (Dore 1989: 120.)

Table 5.39A - Sabratha form 42 casseroles and fabrics.

CAS 17	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 18 cm.

Sabratha Form 43. See illustration on page 345.

Table 5.39B - Sabratha form 43 casseroles and fabrics.

CAS 1	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 18 cm.
CAS 2	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 16 cm.
CAS 46	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 16 cm. See drawing CAS 46.
CAS 56	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 16 cm.
CAS 57	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 18 cm.
CAS 58	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 18 cm.
CAS 59	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 20 cm.

Sabratha Form 44. See illustrations on pages 343 - 345.

'The lip of the rim is thickened to facilitate gripping.' (Dore 1989: 120.) There were 14 sherds placed into this category.

Table 5.39C -Sabratha form 44 casseroles and fabrics.

CAS 6	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 26 cm.
CAS 8	Fabric FB 1.	Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing CAS 8.
CAS 9	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 20 cm.
CAS 12	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 22 cm.
CAS 18	Fabric FB 6.	Rim diameter 24 cm.
CAS 20	Fabric FB 1.	Rim diameter 18 cm.
CAS 23	Fabric FB 6.	Rim diameter 20 cm. See drawing CAS 23.
CAS 32	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 20 cm.
CAS 33	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 22 cm.
CAS 39	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing CAS 39.
CAS 41	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 22 cm.
CAS 52	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing CAS 52.
CAS 53	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 18 cm.
CAS 54	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 18 cm.

Sabratha Form 45.

Table 5.39D - Sabratha form 45 casseroles and fabrics.

CAS 31	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 18 cm.

Sabratha Form 46. See illustrations on pages 344 - 345.

This form is 'quite similar to form 44 except that the projection of the rim beyond the vessel wall is much reduced and gives the impression that the rim has been 'squashed' into the vessel wall.'(Dore 1989: 120.)

Table 5.39E - Sabratha form 46 casseroles and fabrics.

CAS 10	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 26 cm.
CAS 11	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 24 cm.
CAS 13	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 20 cm.
CAS 14	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 24 cm.
CAS 15	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 18 cm.
CAS 16	Fabric FB 6.	Rim diameter 20 cm.
CAS 19	Fabric FB 6.	Rim diameter 20 cm.
CAS 21	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 18 cm. See drawing CAS 21
CAS 22	Fabric FB 6.	Rim diameter 22 cm.
CAS 24	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 22 cm.
CAS 27	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 24 cm.
CAS 28	Fabric FB 6.	Rim diameter 18 cm. See drawing CAS 28.
CAS 29	Fabric FB 1.	Rim diameter 20 cm.
CAS 30	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 22 cm.
CAS 34	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 20 cm.
CAS 36	Fabric FB 1.	Rim diameter 20 cm. See drawing CAS 36.
CAS 37	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 24 cm.
CAS 38	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 20 cm.
CAS 40	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 18 cm. See drawing CAS 40
CAS 43	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 22 cm.
CAS 44	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 20 cm.
CAS 45	Fabric FB 1.	Rim diameter 22 cm.
CAS 49	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 18 cm.
CAS 50	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 22 cm.
CAS 55	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 20 cm.
CAS 60	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 18 cm.

Sabratha Form 47

Table 5.39F - Sabratha form 47 casseroles and fabrics.

CAS 47	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 16 cm.
CAS 48	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 16 cm.
CAS 51	Fabric FB 3.	Rim diameter 16 cm.

Sabratha Form 48. See illustrations on pages 344 and 345.

'The inner face of the rim is rebated to produce a 'stop' for the lid at the outer edge of the face.'

(Dore 1989: 120.)

Table 5.39G - Sabratha form 48 casseroles and fabrics.

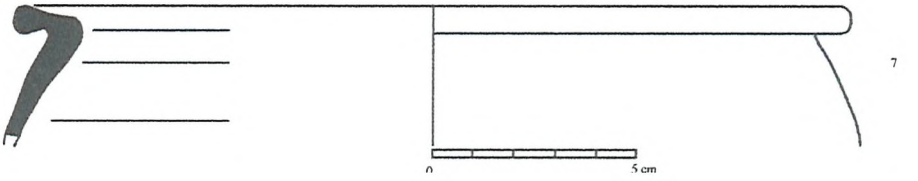
CAS 3	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 18 cm.
CAS 25	Fabric FB 1.	Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing CAS 25.
CAS 26	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 18 cm.
CAS 42	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 20 cm. See drawing CAS 42.

Sabratha Form 49. See illustrations on page 343.

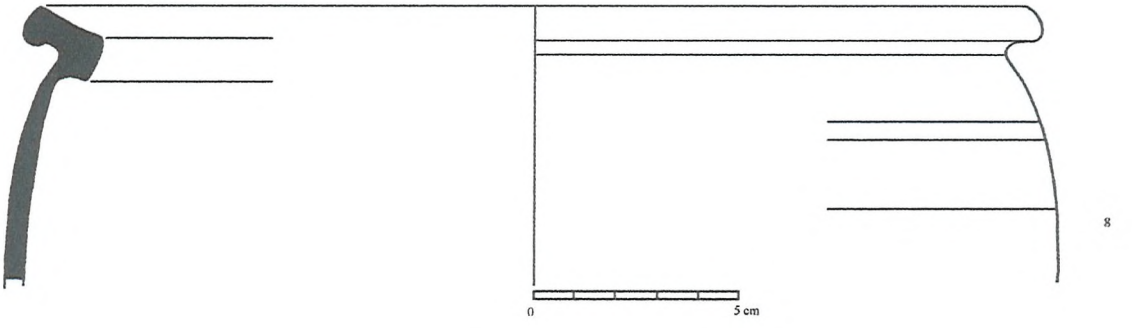
Table 5.39H - Sabratha form 49 casseroles and fabrics.

CAS 4	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 18 cm.
CAS 5	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 16 cm.
CAS 7	Fabric FB 2.	Rim diameter 18 cm. See drawing CAS 7
CAS 35	Fabric FB 3.	Rim too small to measure.

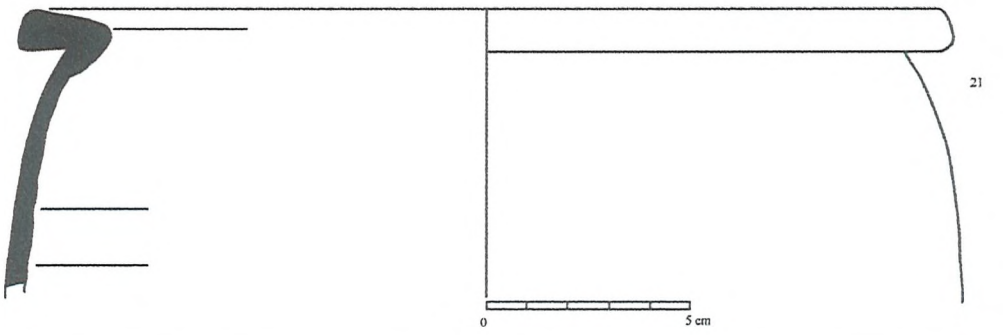
CAS 7



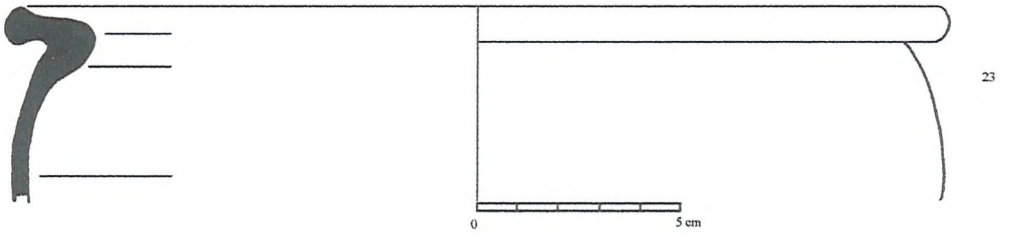
CAS 8



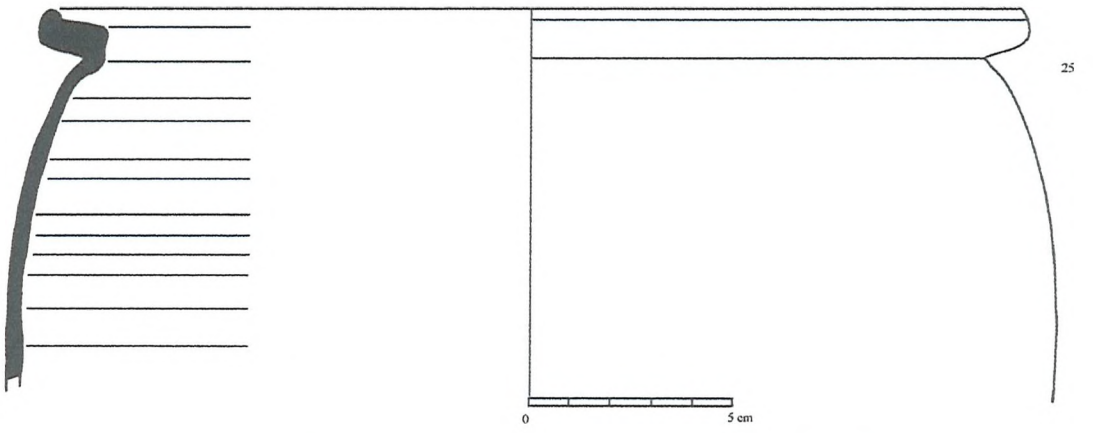
CAS 21



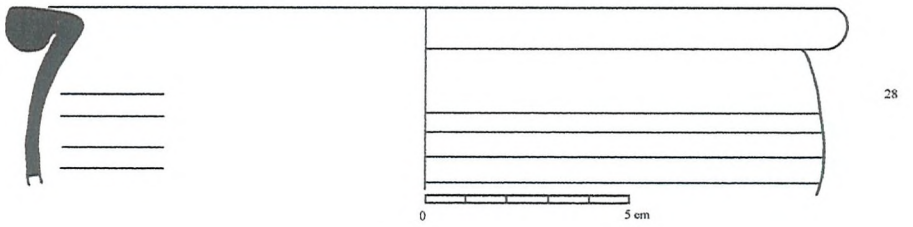
CAS 23



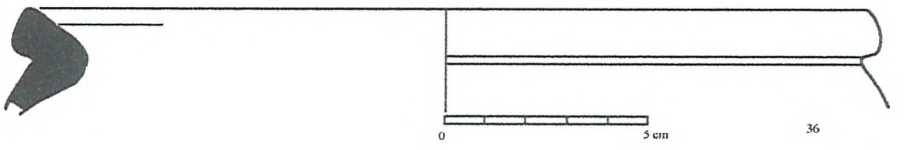
CAS 25



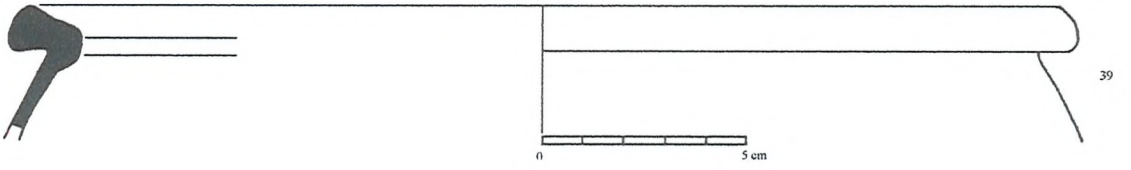
CAS 28



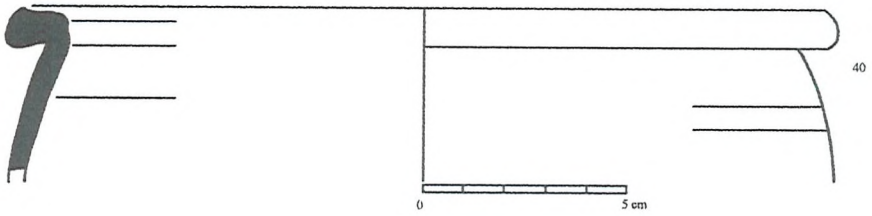
CAS 36



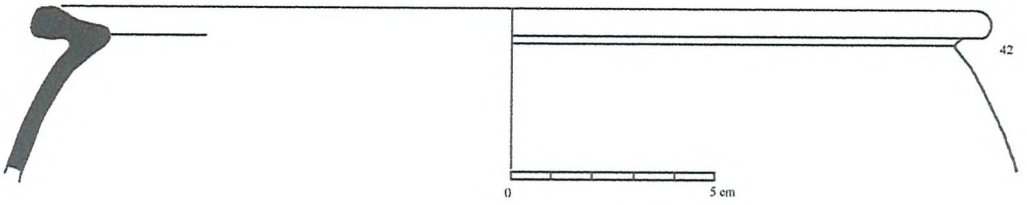
CAS 39



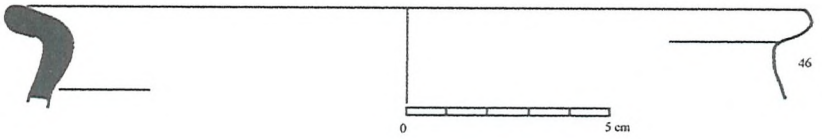
CAS 40



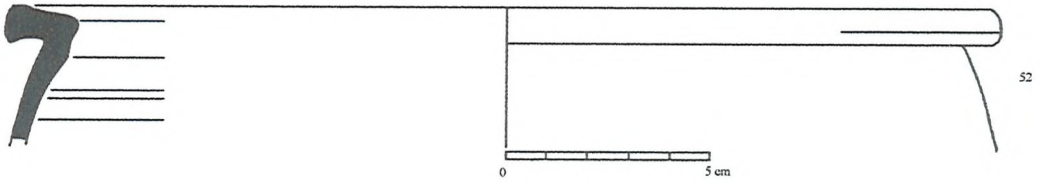
CAS 42



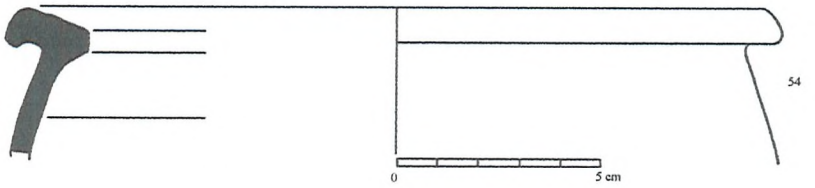
CAS 46



CAS 52



CAS 54



Deep Casseroles and Pans (RA). Sabratha forms 58 - 64. See illustrations on page 348 - 356.
A group of 191 casseroles formed part of the assemblage, and were similar to Sabrathan types 58-64. The forms are distinguishable by the precise arrangements of the rims. Once again since the sherds were so similar within each group the data on the Lepcis Magna sherds was presented in table form, see tables 5.40A - J, following the general description.

Sabratha Form 58.
The form is described in this way; 'the lid-locator is formed by a broad groove in the back of the rim, the lower edge of the groove usually projecting slightly more than the upper to provide a 'stop' for the lid. From a point just below its top the outside face of the rim had a slightly concave chamfer cut into it, with the tool cutting a slight ledge at the top of the wall. There is usually a small ridge of clay drawn up at the edge of this ledge showing that the outside face of the wall was burnished after the chamfer was cut and that the burnishing started at the bottom of the wall.' Dore (1989: 125-127.) The Sabratha rims measured 18-32 cm.

Table 5.40A - Sabratha form 58 casseroles and fabrics.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
RA2	FB 2		24.00	RA36	FB 1	P	20.00	RA161	FB 1		20.00
RA3	FB 1		18.00	RA41	FB 6B	P	18.00	RA162	FB 3B	P	20.00
RA4	FB 5A		22.00	RA74	FB 2		24.00	RA168	FB 2		18.00
RA6	FB 3		22.00	RA75	FB 3B	P	22.00	RA169	FB 1		20.00
RA7	FB 6B		18.00	RA76	FB 5A		22.00	RA170	FB 2		18.00
RA8	FB 2		20.00	RA88	FB 6B		18.00	RA171	FB 1		18.00
RA9	FB 5A		24.00	RA89	FB 3		20.00	RA172	FB 2		20.00
RA10	FB 2		20.00	RA113	FB 6B		16.00	RA173	FB 6B		20.00
RA12	FB 3B		20.00	RA134	FB 2		20.00	RA174	FB 2	P	22.00
RA13	FB 3		22.00	RA142	FB 38	P	20.00	RA175	FB 6B		20.00
RA14	FB 2	P	20.00	RA143	FB 6B		22.00	RA176	FB 1	P	22.00
RA15	FB 2		20.00	RA144	FB 6B		18.00	RA177	FB 2		18.00
RA17	FB 2	P	24.00	RA145	FB 3		20.00	RA179	FB 37	P	18.00
RA18	FB 2		20.00	RA148	FB 3		20.00	RA180	FB 295	P	18.00
RA19	FB 305		20.00	RA149	FB 4		24.00	RA182	FB 3	P	18.00
RA20	FB 1		20.00	RA150	FB 2		18.00	RA183	FB 3	P	18.00
RA27	FB 2		22.00	RA151	FB 2		22.00	RA184	FB 3		18.00
RA29	FB 3		20.00	RA152	FB 6B	P	20.00	RA185	FB 1		14.00
RA30	FB 3		20.00	RA153	FB 6B		22.00	RA186	FB 3	P	20.00
RA31	FB 1	P	18.00	RA157	FB 3B	P	24.00	RA189	FB 6B	P	20.00
RA33	FB 5A		22.00	RA159	FB 3		18.00	RA190	FB 3		#
RA35	FB 30	P	24.00	RA160	FB 3		18.00	RA21	FB T42		22.00

Rim too small to measure accurately.

Sabratha Form 58 Variant?

Table 5.40B - Sabratha form 58 casserole variants and fabrics.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
RA37	FB 2	P	22.00	RA126	FB 5A	P	16.00	RA135	FB 3		22.00

Sabratha Form 58/59 Variant?

Table 5.40C - Sabratha form 58/59 casserole variants and fabrics.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
RA178	FB 37	P	20.00

Cf. Sabratha Form 58/60

Table 5.40D - Sabratha form 58/60 casserole and fabrics.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
RA156	FB 39	P	22.00	RA158	FB 6B		18.00	RA165	FB 37		22.00

Sabratha Form 59.

The form is described in this way; 'is generally similar though the rim is usually more upright and taller than 58, the angle on the chamfer on the outer face is not so acute and the lid-locating groove tends not to be so deeply cut, to the point where it is flat in some examples.' Dore (1989: 126-128.) The Sabratha rims measured 21-28 cm.

Table 5.40E - Sabratha form 59 casseroles and fabrics.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
RA1	FB 2	P	20.00	RA24	FB 2		22.00	RA52	FB 2		20.00
RA5	FB 3		22.00	RA25	FB 1		26.00	RA91	FB 2		20.00
RA11	FB 3		20.00	RA26	FB 2		24.00	RA93	FB 6B		18.00
RA16	FB 3		22.00	RA28	FB 3		20.00	RA94	FB 6B		18.00
RA22	FB 1		20.00	RA32	FB 2		20.00	RA95	FB 5A		18.00
RA23	FB 3		24.00	RA34	FB 262		26.00	RA191	FB 3		26.00

Sabratha Form 59 Variant?

Table 5.40F - Sabratha form 59 casserole variants and fabrics.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
RA68	FB 2		26.00	RA69	FB 2	P	22.00

Sabratha Form 60

The form is described in this way; 'Type 60 is similar to 58 but the shape of the rim is more

amorphous. The tooling on the outside face of the rim is more irregular, often leaving a projecting flange. The lid-locating groove is often wider at the bottom than the top.' Dore (1989: 126-128.) The Sabratha rims measured 16-29 cm.

Table 5.40G - Sabratha form 60 casserole and fabrics.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
RA38	FB 6B		18.00	RA114	FB 3	P	16.00	RA132	FB 6B		27.00
RA39	FB 5A		20.00	RA115	FB 6B	P	16.00	RA133	FB 6B		22.00
RA40	FB 3		20.00	RA116	FB 2	P	16.00	RA136	FB 1		18.00
RA100	FB 293		26.00	RA117	FB 5A	P	20.00	RA137	FB 1	P	20.00
RA101	FB 6B		20.00	RA118	FB 5A		20.00	RA138	FB 5A	P	24.00
RA102	FB 5A		22.00	RA119	FB 2		20.00	RA139	FB 3		18.00
RA103	FB 5A		20.00	RA120	FB 2		22.00	RA140	FB 5A		20.00
RA104	FB 5A		22.00	RA121	FB 5A		22.00	RA141	FB 3		20.00
RA105	FB 6B		18.00	RA122	FB 5A		22.00	RA146	FB 3		22.00
RA106	FB 5A		22.00	RA123	FB 5A		18.00	RA147	FB 30	P	22.00
RA107	FB 6B		20.00	RA124	FB 3B		20.00	RA154	FB 2		22.00
RA108	FB 6B	P	22.00	RA125	FB 5A		20.00	RA155	FB 1		18.00
RA109	FB 1		16.00	RA127	FB 5A		24.00	RA163	FB 5A		18.00
RA110	FB 1		16.00	RA129	FB 3		20.00	RA164	FB 6B		18.00
RA111	FB 1	P	18.00	RA130	FB 2		18.00	RA167	FB 2		24.00
RA112	FB 6B		22.00	RA131	FB 1	P	16.00	RA181	FB 6B		28.00

Sabratha Form 60 Variant?

Table 5.40H - Sabratha form 60 casserole variants and fabrics.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
RA42	FB 6B	P	20.00	RA166	FB 35		18.00

Sabratha Form 62

The form is described in this way; 'The rim shape of type 62 is even more amorphous, having become almost a simple bead of round section on top of the vessel wall.' Dore (1989: 126-129.) The Sabratha rims measured 17-28 cm.

Table 5.40I - Sabratha form 62 casseroles and fabrics.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
RA128	FB 6B	P	20.00

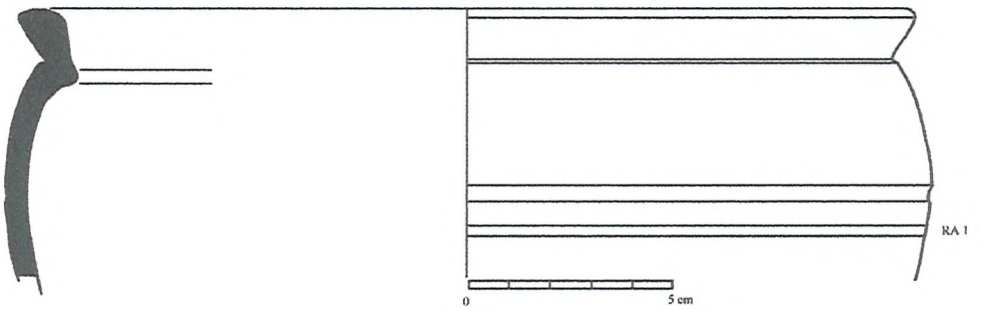
Sabratha Form 64

The form is described in this way; 'A possible development of 58 and 59. The rim is taller and thinner and tends to be more out-splayed; the lid-locating rear face of the rim tends to be quite broad and often has a ridged lower stop.' Dore (1989: 130.) The Sabratha rims measured 19-25 cm.

Table 5.40J - Sabratha form 64 casserole and fabrics.

Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim	Vessel	Fabric	DWG	Rim
RA43	FB 3B	P	24.00	RA60	FB 3	P	18.00	RA81	FB 2		20.00
RA44	FB 1	P	18.00	RA61	FB 3		18.00	RA82	FB 2		20.00
RA45	FB 3		26.00	RA62	FB 2	P	18.00	RA83	FB 2		20.00
RA46	FB 2		20.00	RA63	FB 3		18.00	RA84	FB 1B		18.00
RA47	FB 2		24.00	RA64	FB 2		18.00	RA85	FB 1	P	22.00
RA48	FB 1	P	22.00	RA65	FB 5A		18.00	RA86	FB 3	P	28.00
RA49	FB 2		26.00	RA66	FB 3B		18.00	RA87	FB 2	P	20.00
RA50	FB 3		26.00	RA67	FB 3	P	18.00	RA90	FB 3	P	18.00
RA51	FB 3		22.00	RA70	FB 3	P	20.00	RA92	FB 38	P	18.00
RA53	FB 6B		18.00	RA71	FB 2	P	28.00	RA96	FB 3C	P	18.00
RA54	FB 3B	P	20.00	RA72	FB 3B	P	26.00	RA97	FB 2	P	18.00
RA55	FB 2		22.00	RA73	FB 3B	P	26.00	RA98	FB 263	P	24.00
RA56	FB 3		18.00	RA77	FB 3		18.00	RA99	FB 2	P	20.00
RA57	FB 3B		24.00	RA78	FB 5A		22.00	RA187	FB 5A	P	24.00
RA58	FB 6B		18.00	RA79	FB 1		22.00	RA188	FB 1	P	16.00
RA59	FB 3	P	22.00	RA80	FB 6B		22.00				

RA 1



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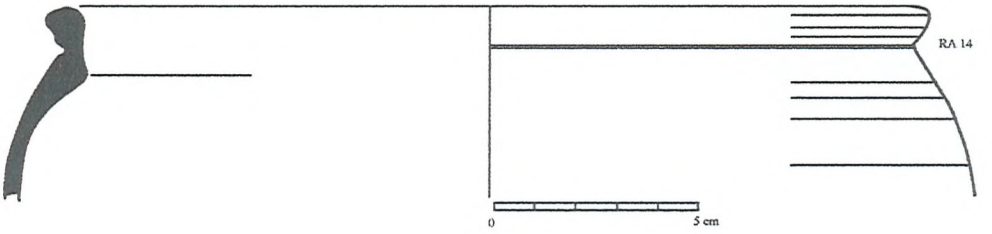

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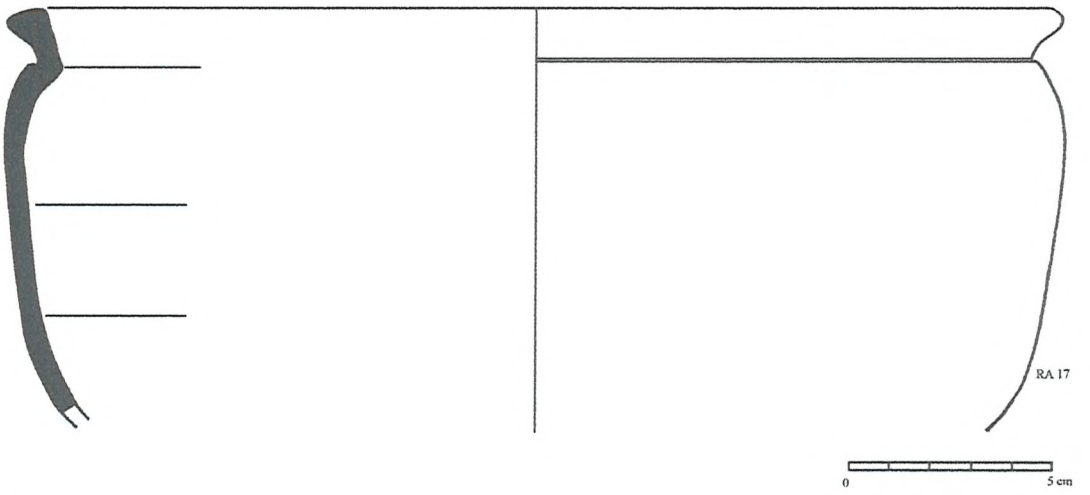

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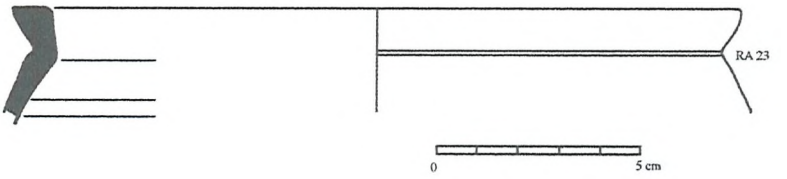

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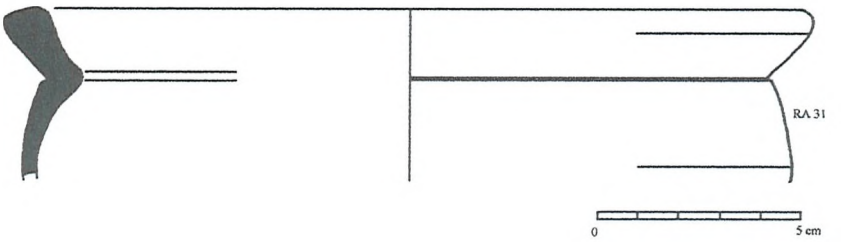

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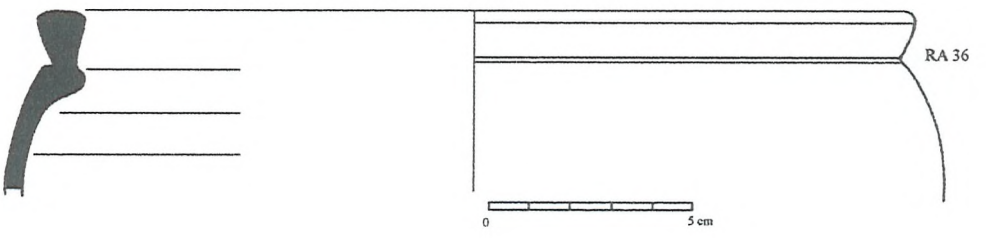

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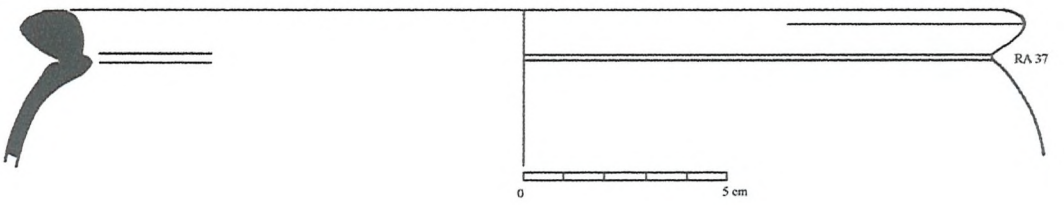

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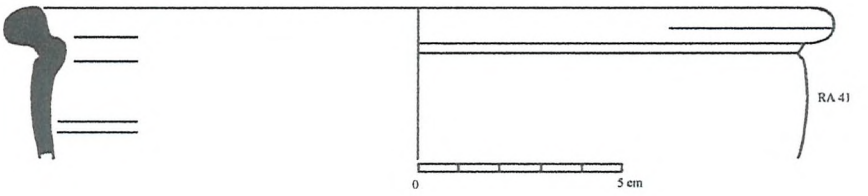

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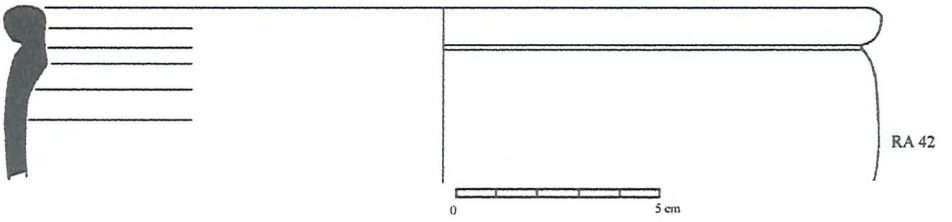

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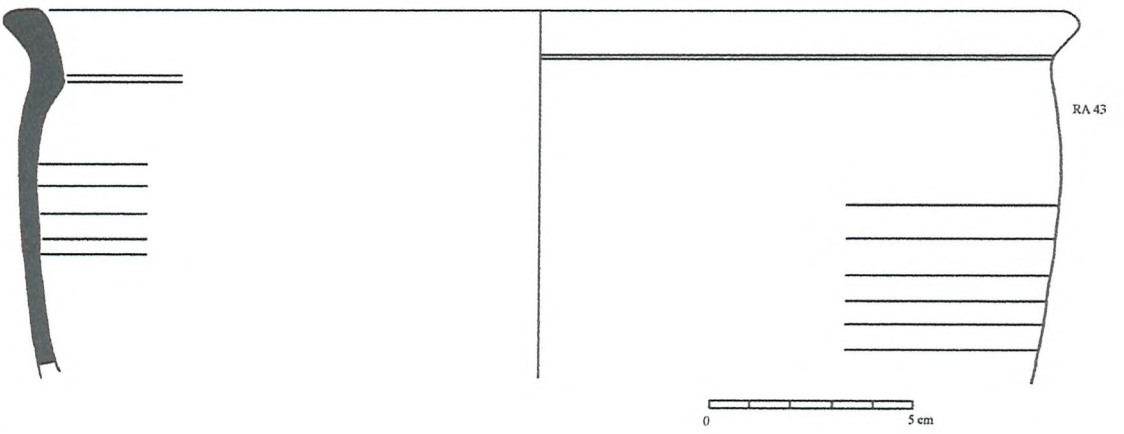

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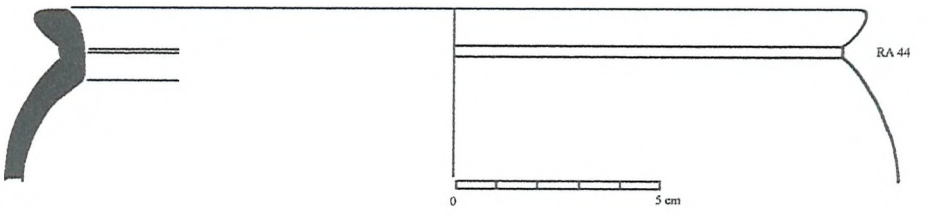

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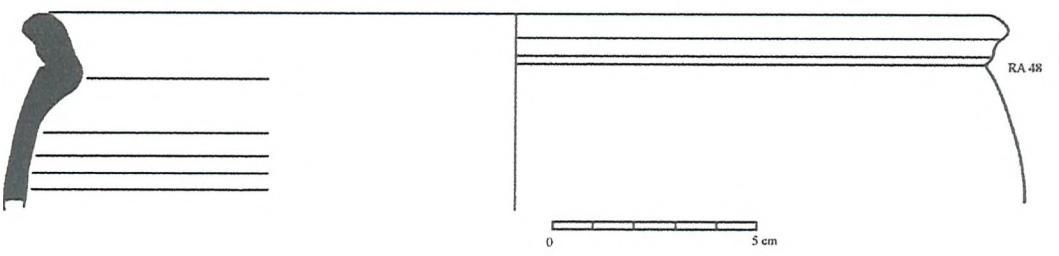

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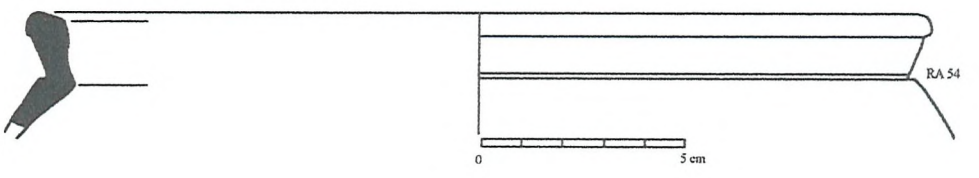

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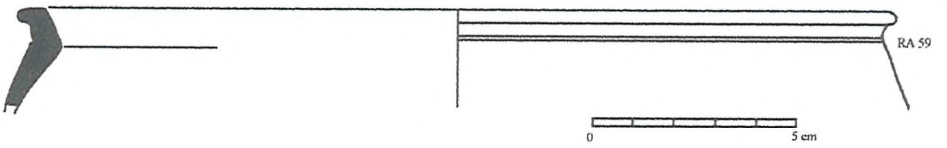

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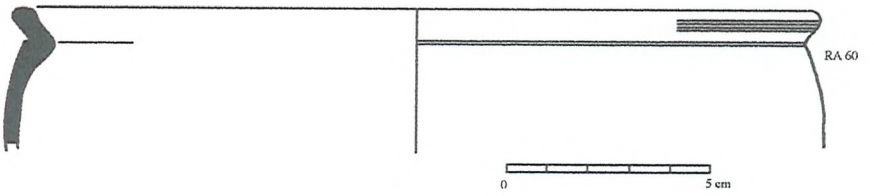

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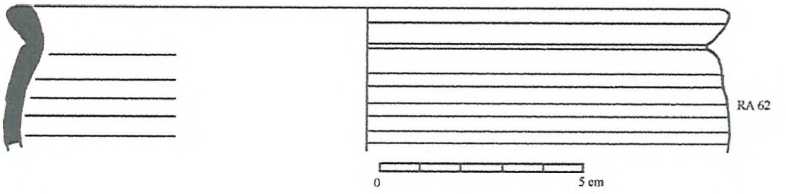

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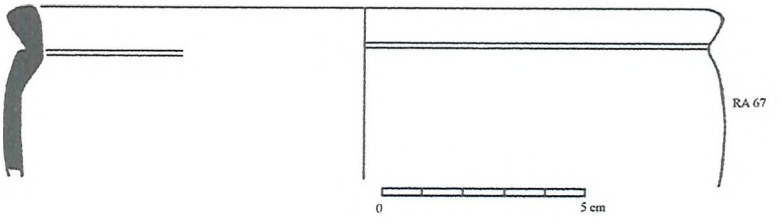

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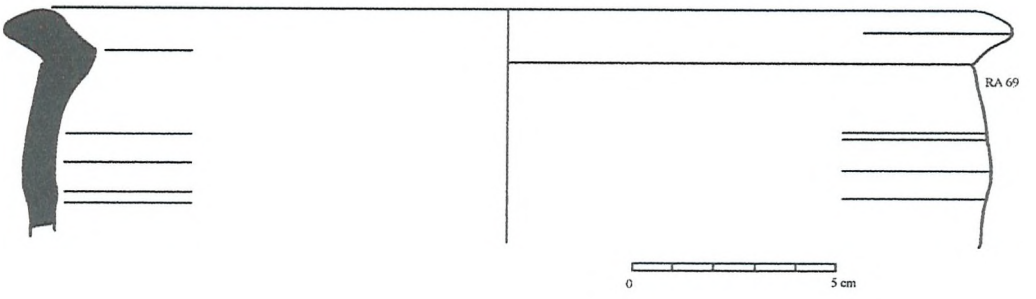

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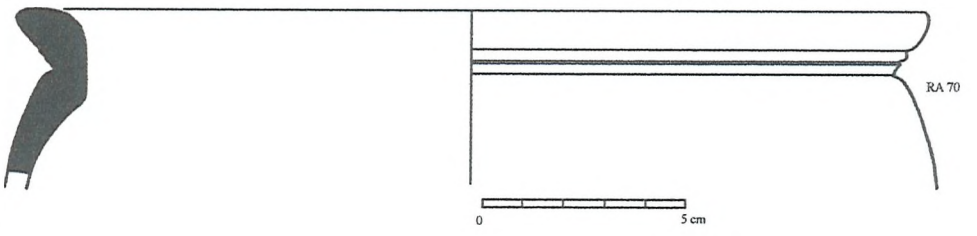

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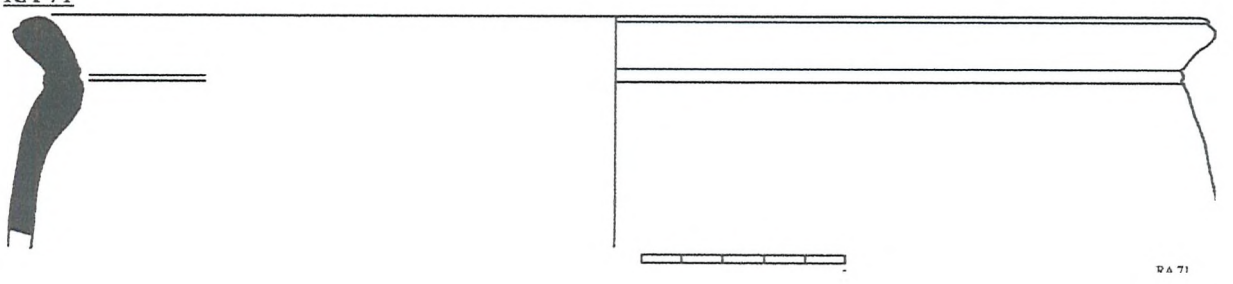

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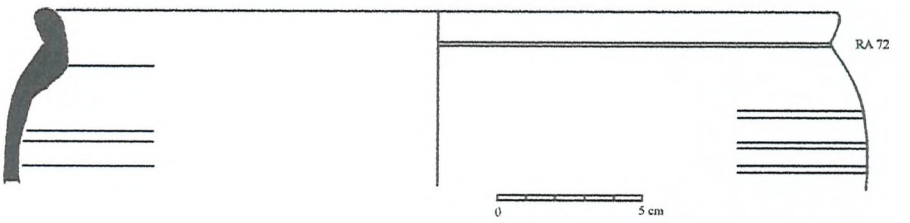

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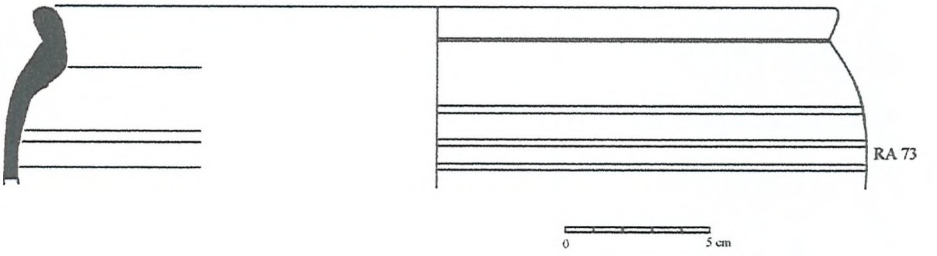

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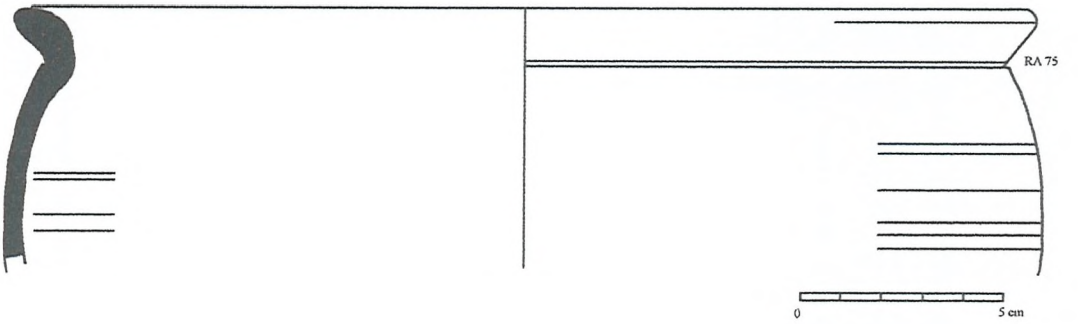

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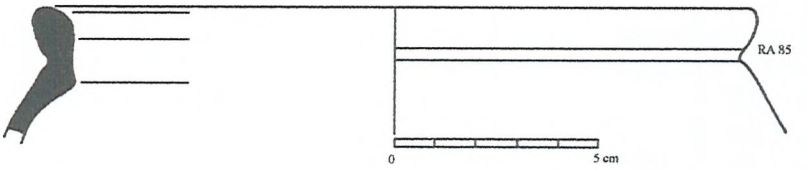

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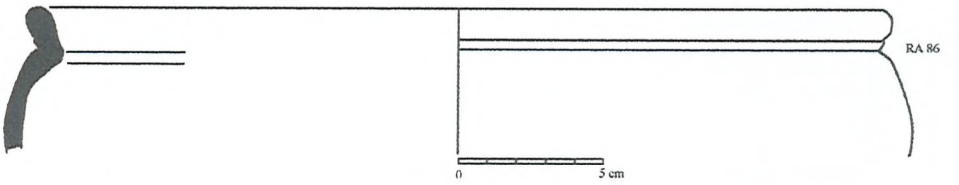

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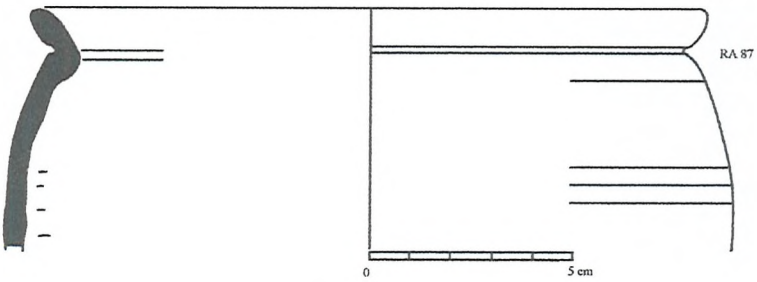

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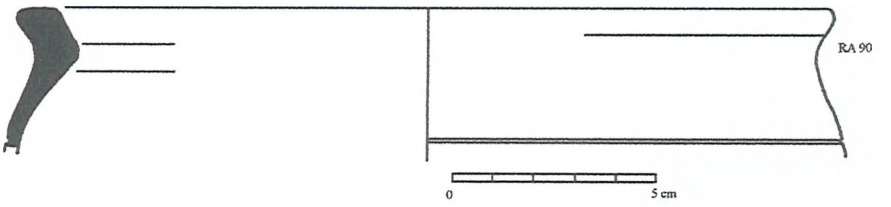

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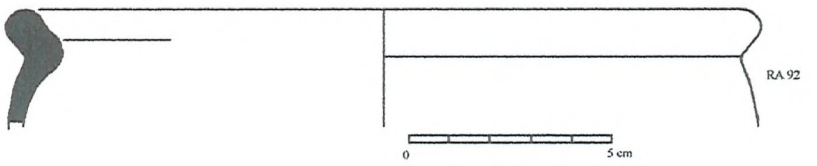

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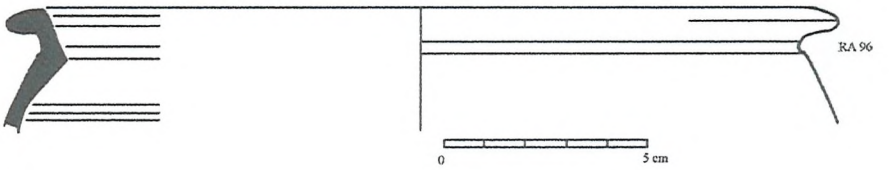

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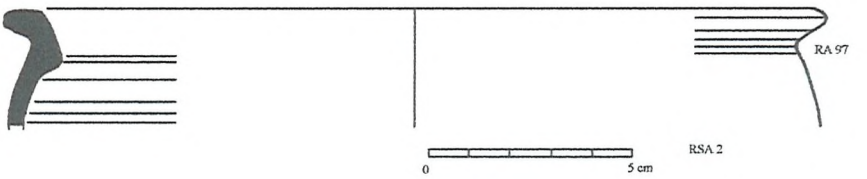

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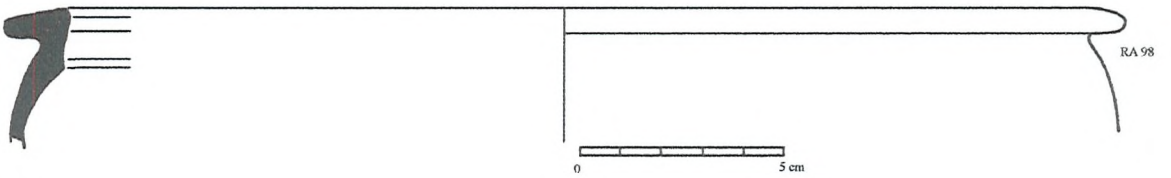

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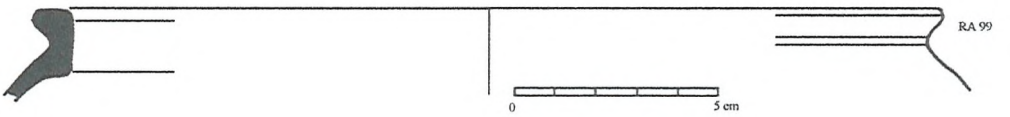

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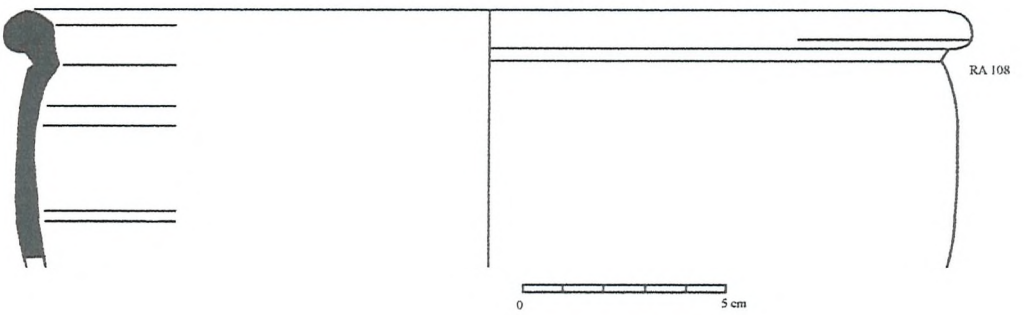

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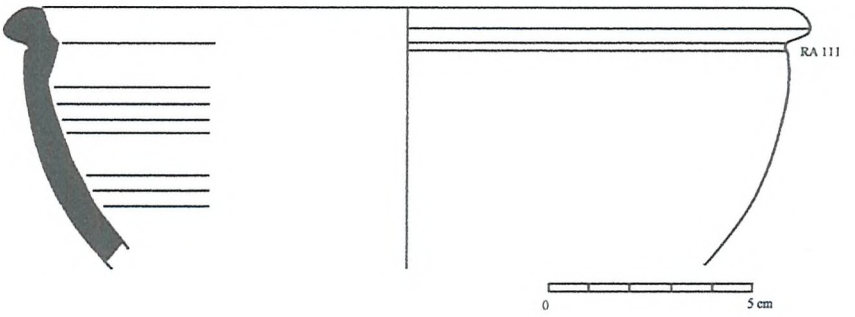

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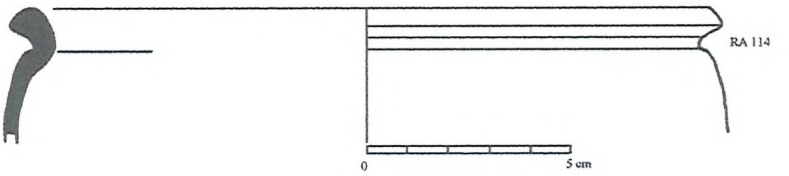

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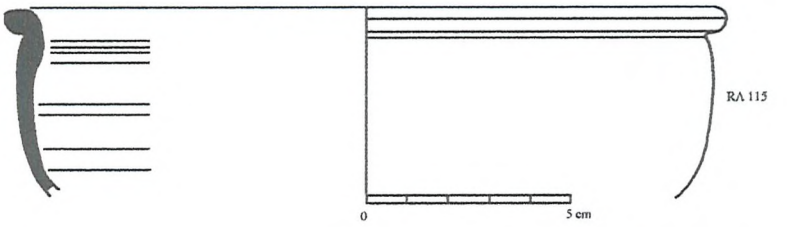

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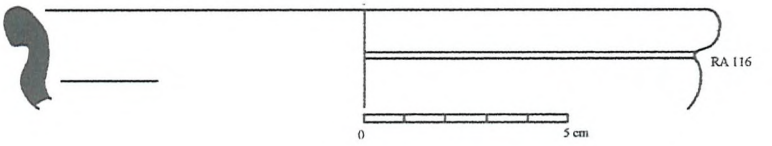

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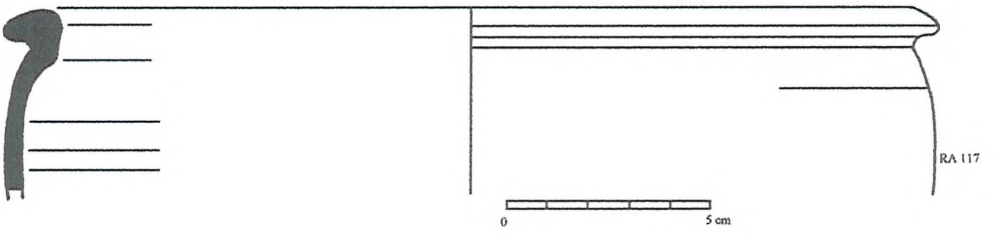

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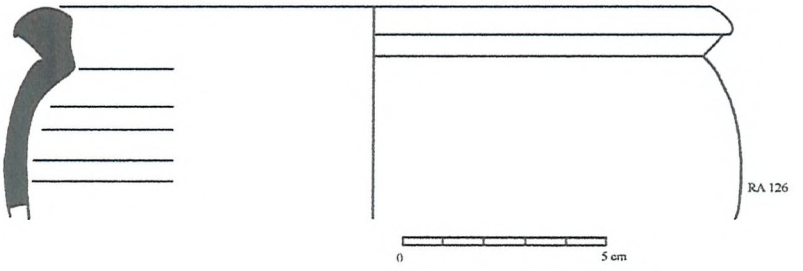

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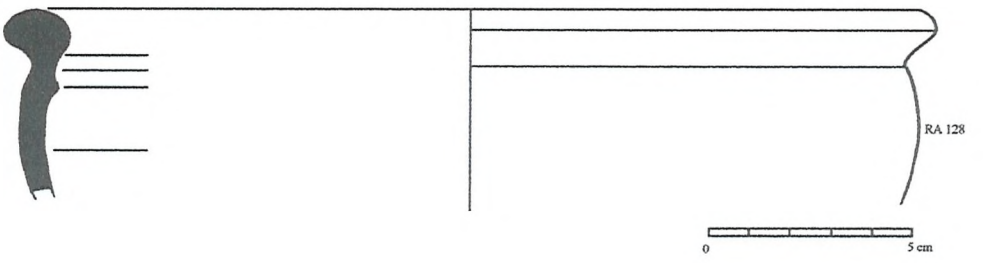

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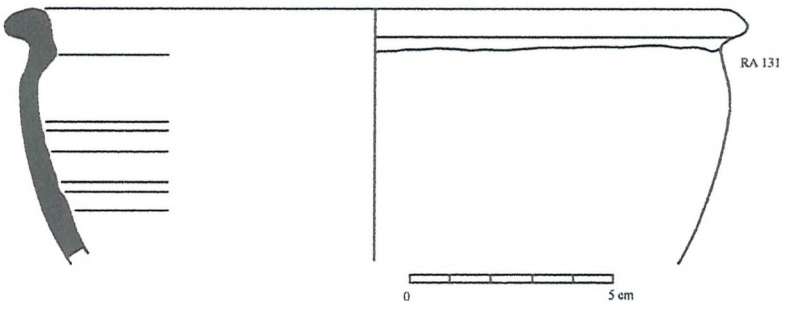

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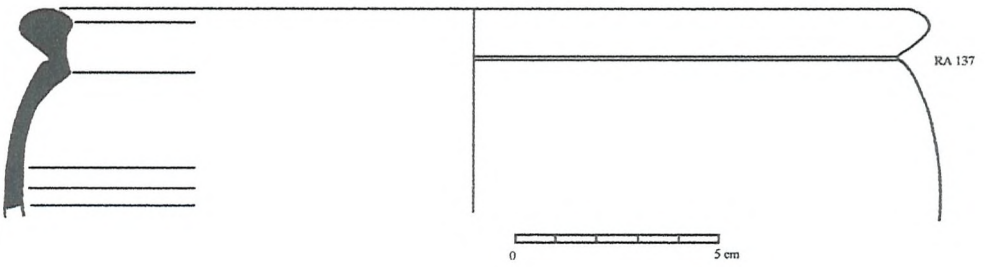

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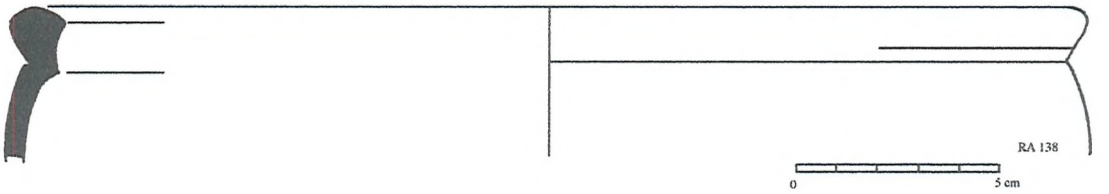

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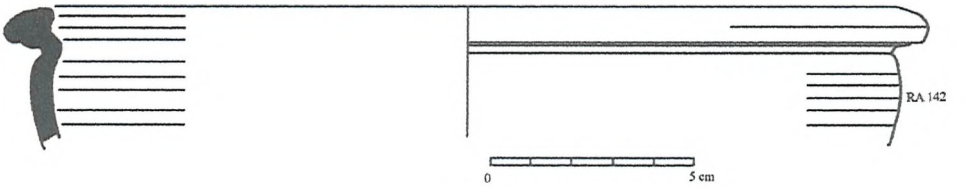

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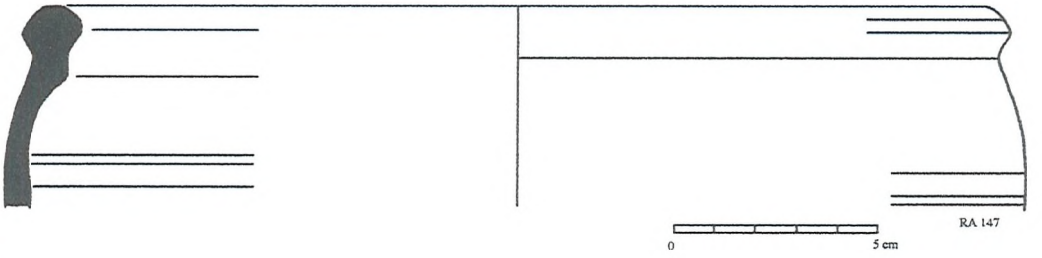

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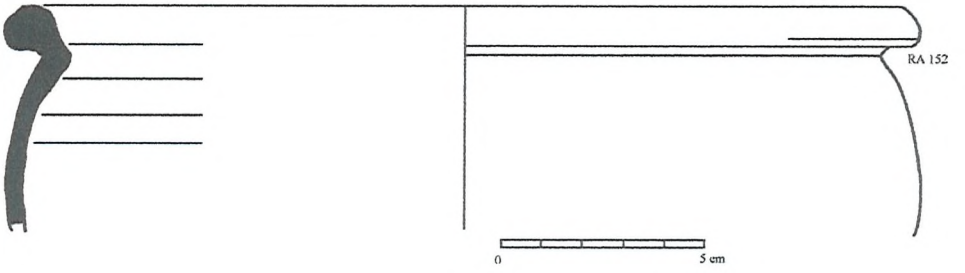

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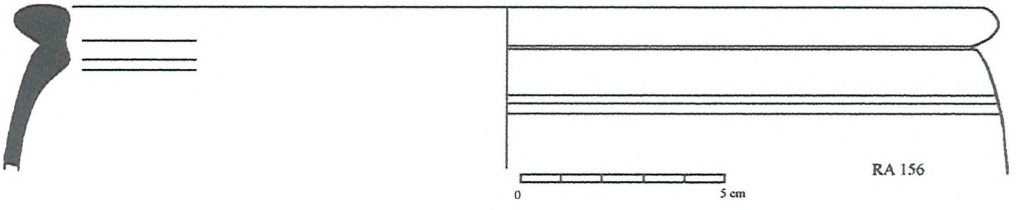
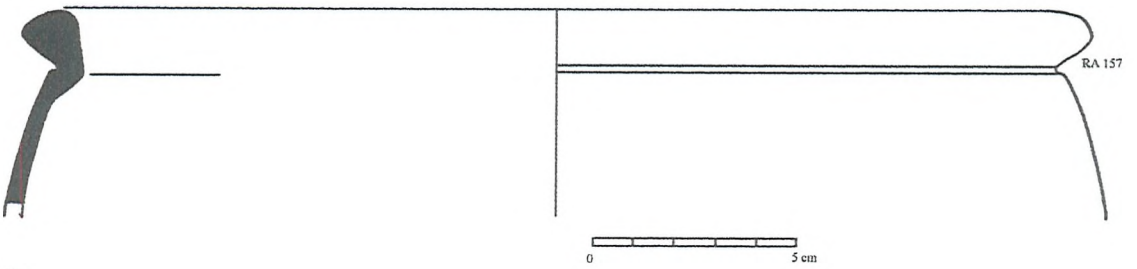
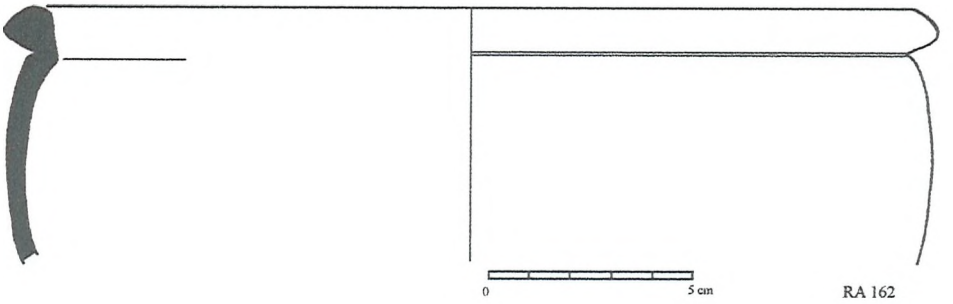


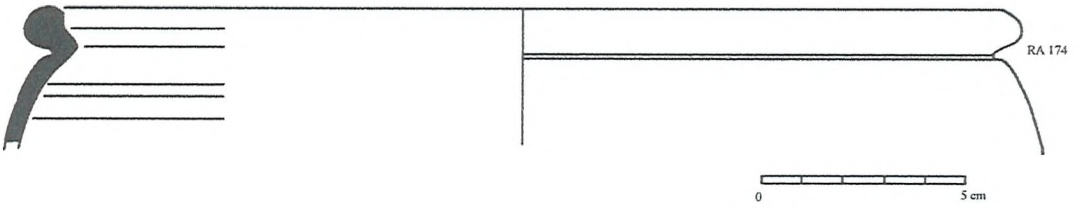
RA 157



RA 162



RA 174



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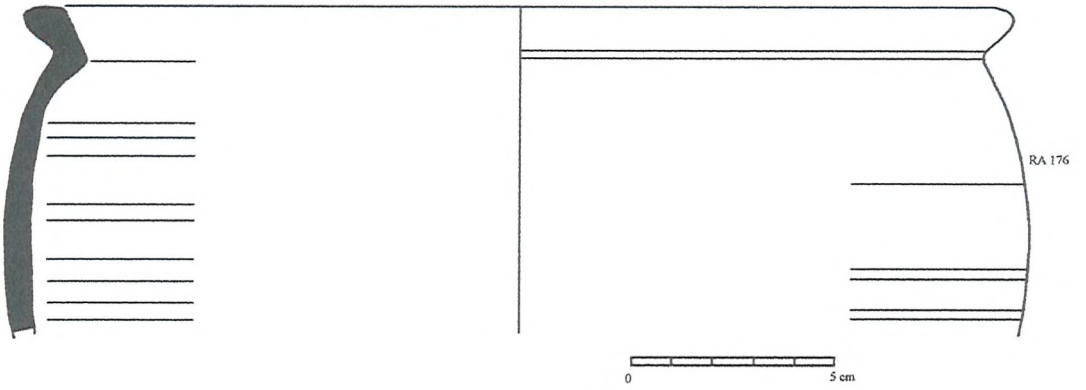

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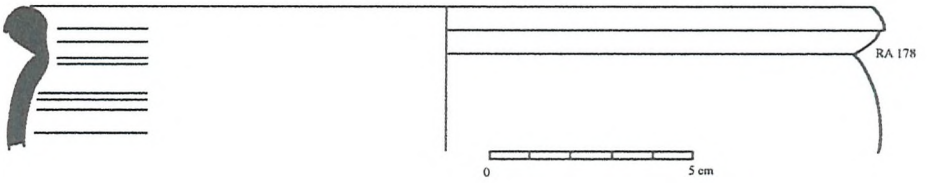
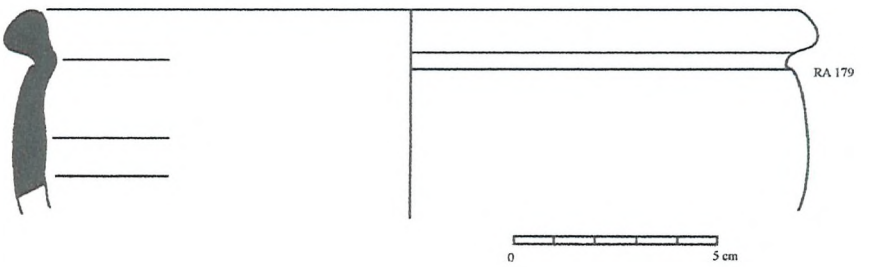
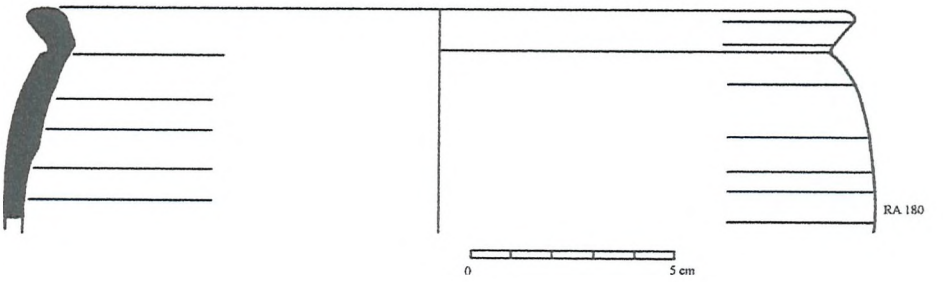


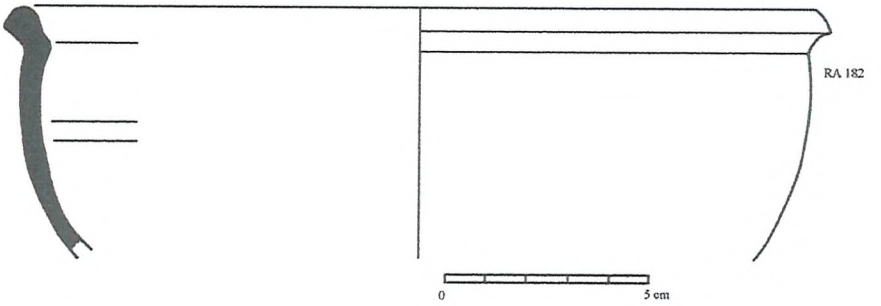
RA 179



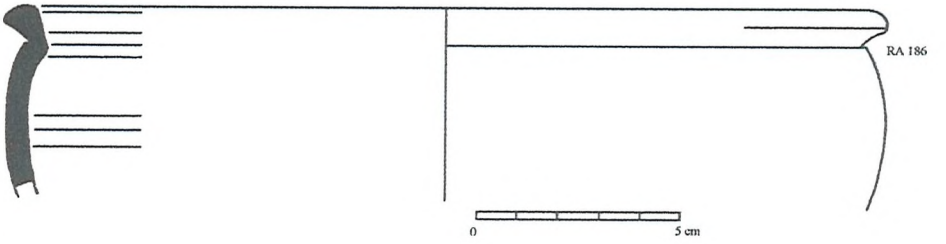
RA 180



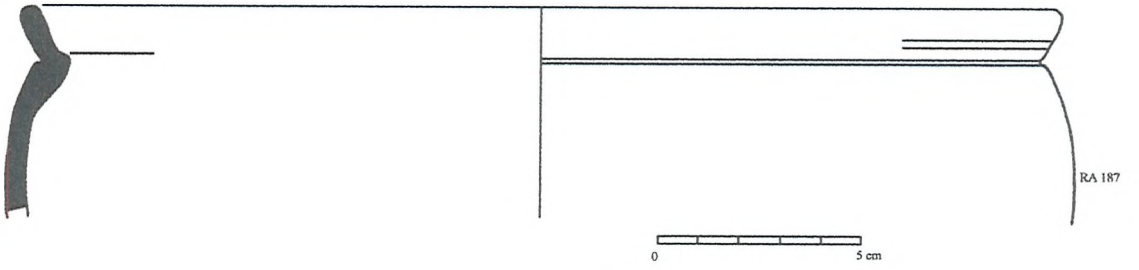
RA 182



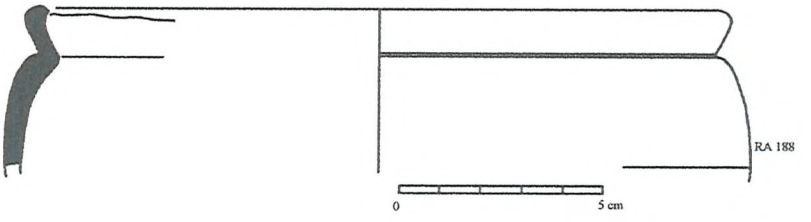
RA 186



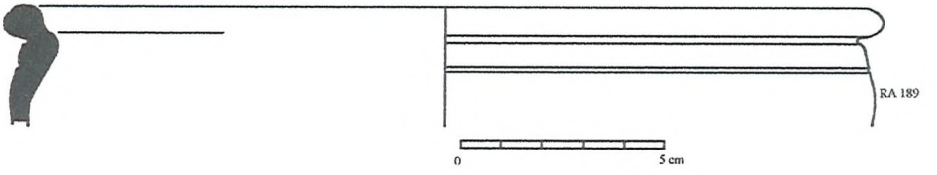
RA 187



RA 188



RA 189



Cooking vessels - groups (RAA - RAN).

The first group of bowls, RAA 1 - 15 had rims which were generally incurving above concave walls. The sherds could be differentiated from the group IB by the thickness of their walls.

RAA. Bowls with incurving walls with variations as described. See illustrations on pages 358 - 359.

RAA 1 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB 3.

RAA 2 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. This was a smaller version of RAA 1. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 287. For drawing see RAA 2.

RAA 3 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The walls were thinner than those of RAA 1 and RAA 2. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see the drawing of RAA 4.

RAA 4 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The walls were thinner than those of RAA 1 and RAA 2. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RAA 4.

RAA 5 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. This was a smaller version of RAA 1. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

RAA 6 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see RAA 6.

RAA 7 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. The rim was more bulbous than the previous examples. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 5C.

RAA 8 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RAA 8.

RAA 9 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. The rim was more upright and bulbous than the previous examples. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

RAA 10 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. The outside rim was flatter than the previous examples. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RAA 10.

RAA 11 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RAA 11.

RAA 12 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There

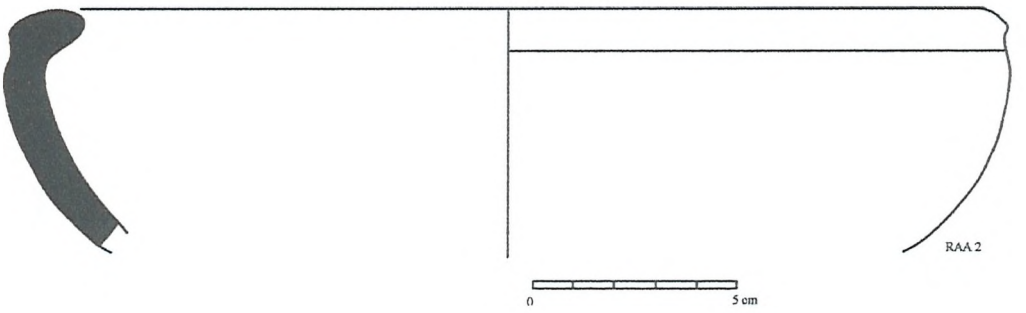
was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 6B. The vessel was similar to RAA 11.

RAA 13 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RAA 13.

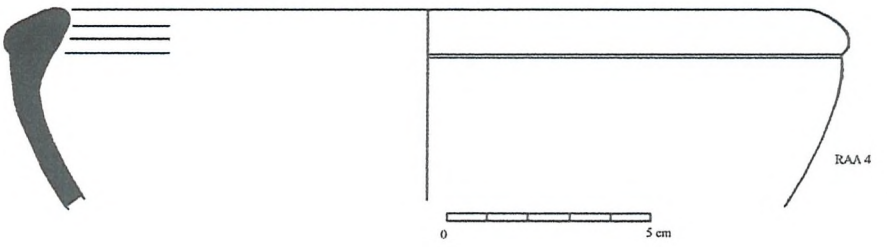
RAA 14 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 3. See previous drawing.

RAA 15 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The rim was not as thick as RAA 13 and RAA 14. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3.

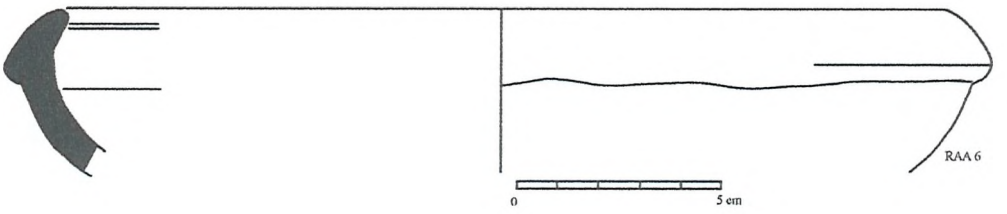
RAA 2



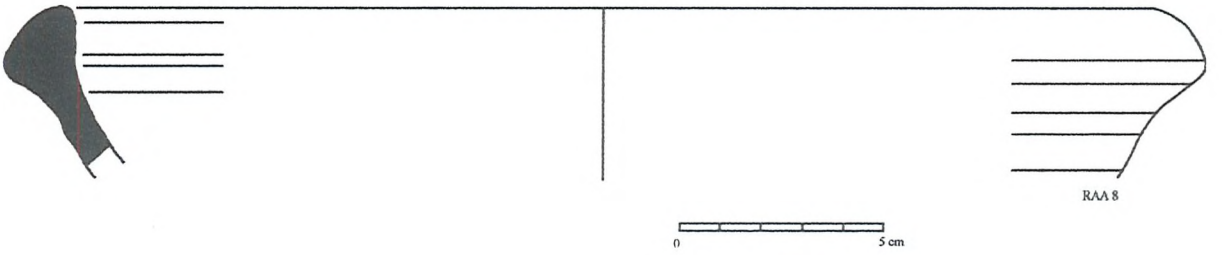
RAA 4



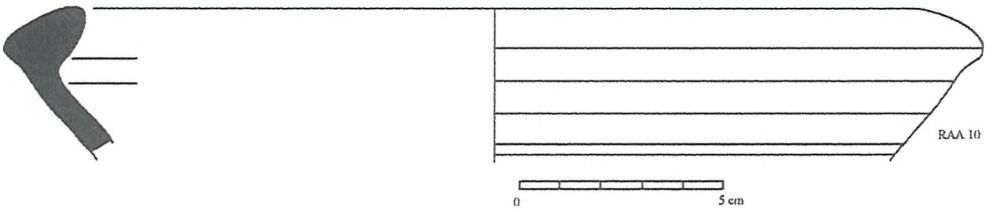
RAA 6



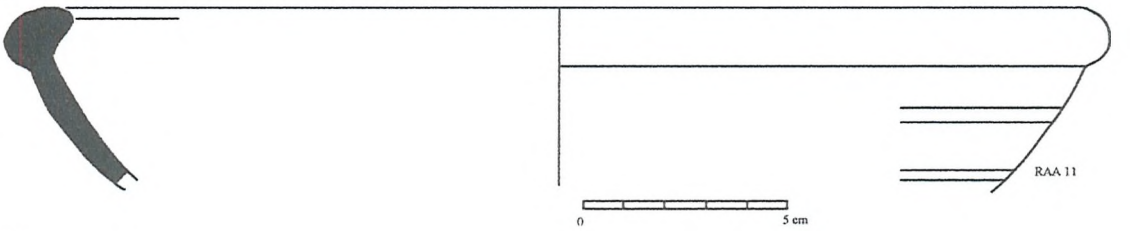
RAA 8



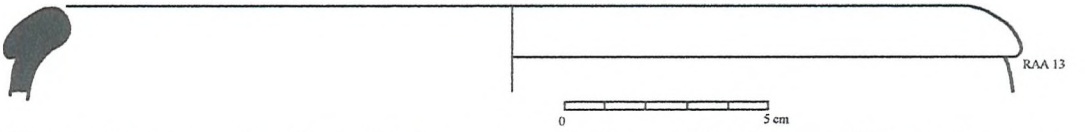
RAA 10



RAA 11



RAA 13



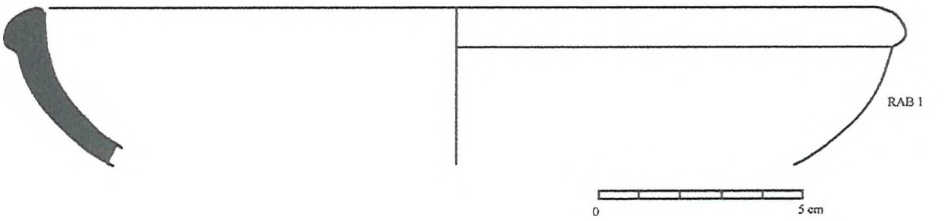
RAB 1 This bowl had curved walls ending in a near vertical rim with slight moulding on its outer face. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RAB 1.

RAB 2 This bowl was similar to the previous example but its rim was slightly incurved. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RAB 3 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim which had pronounced moulding on its outer face. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see RAB 4.

RAB 4 The walls of this bowl were slightly concave on the inside. The rim was slightly moulded on its outer face. The rim was too broken to measure. See fabric FB 3.

RAB 1



RAC Bowls with variations as described. See illustrations on pages 360 - 361.

RAC 1 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into a hammer-headed rim. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see RAC 1.

RAC 2 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 286.

RAC 3 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB T35.

RAC 4 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into a hammer-headed rim. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 30. For drawing see RAC 4.

RAC 5 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim which

sloped downwards on the inside. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 295.

RAC 6 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim which sloped downwards on the inside. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 59.

RAC 7 The walls of this bowl were slightly concave on the inside which thickened into a bulbous rim. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 30. For drawing see RAC 7.

RAC 8 The walls of this bowl were slightly concave on the inside which thickened into a bulbous rim. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 6E. For drawing see RAC 8.

RAC 9 The walls of this bowl were slightly concave on the inside which thickened into a bulbous rim. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 6C.

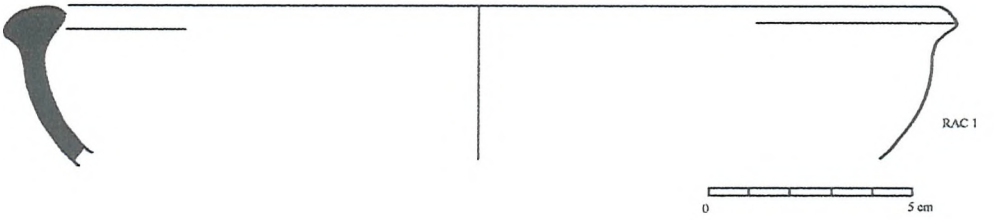
RAC 10 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into its rim. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 1G. For drawing see RAC 10.

RAC 11 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into a bulbous hammer-headed rim. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see RAC 11.

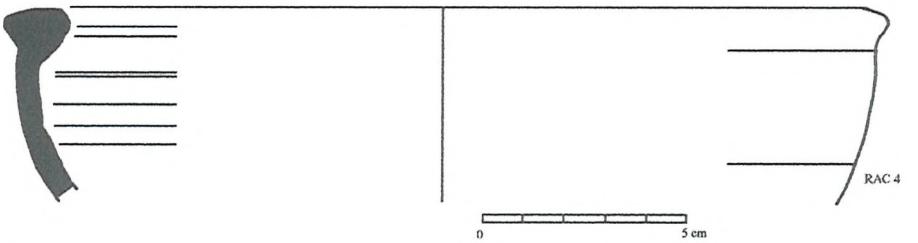
RAC 12 The walls of this bowl were concave on the inside which thickened into an in-turned rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 12 cm. See fabric FB 3.

RAC 13 The walls of this bowl were slightly concave on the inside which thickened into a hammer-headed rim. There was a faint groove on the outside top edge. The rim was undercut. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2.

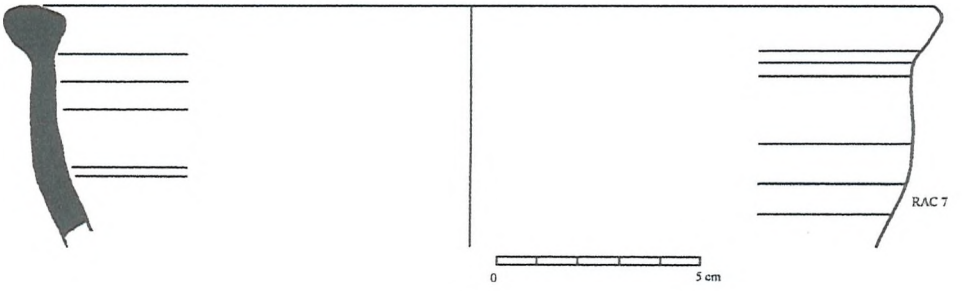
RAC 1



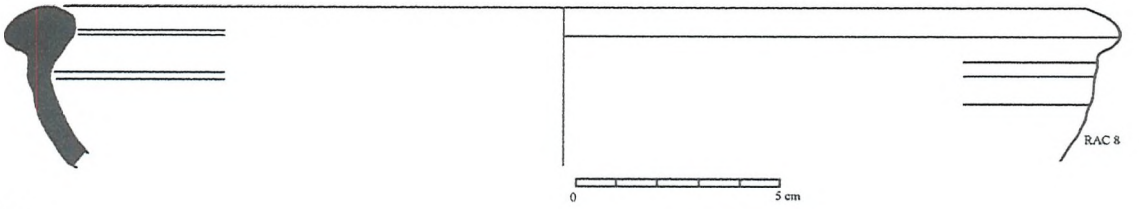
RAC 4



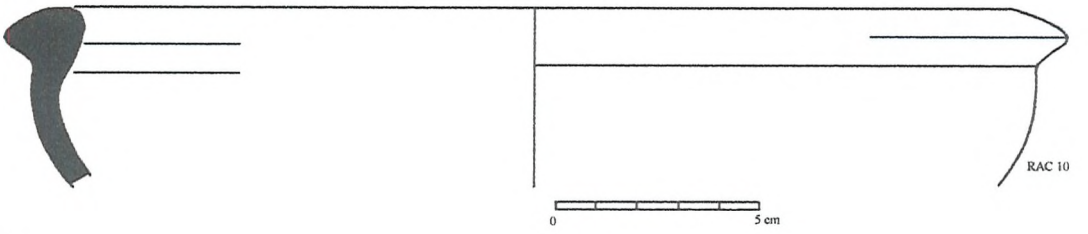
RAC 7



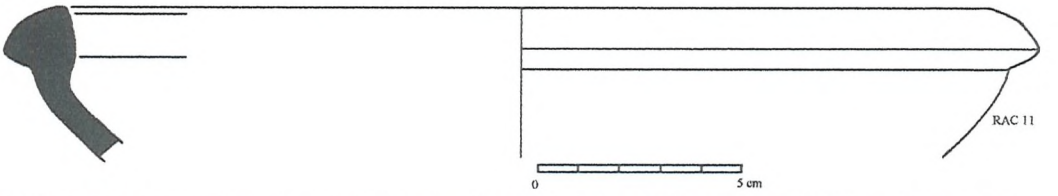
RAC 8



RAC 10

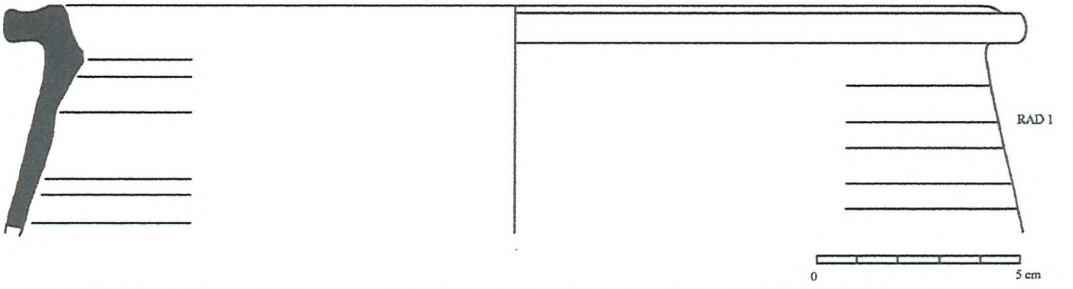


RAC 11



RAD 1 This casserole was similar to Sabratha form 38. 'The lid-locator and lifting flange are articulated as reasonably distinct elements and the lid-locator is out-splayed.' (See Dore 1989: 118.) The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 285. For drawing see RAD 1.

RAD 1



RAE. Cooking pots with variations as described. See illustration on page 362.

RAE 1 This cooking pot had sloping walls and an incurved rim and there was moulding on the outer face. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 307.

RAE 2 This cooking pot had sloping walls and an incurved rim and there was moulding on the outer face. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 1.

RAE 3 This cooking pot had sloping walls and an incurved rim and there was moulding on the outer face. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3.

RAE 4 This cooking pot had sloping walls and an incurved rim and there was moulding on the outer face. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 1D. For drawing see RAE 4.

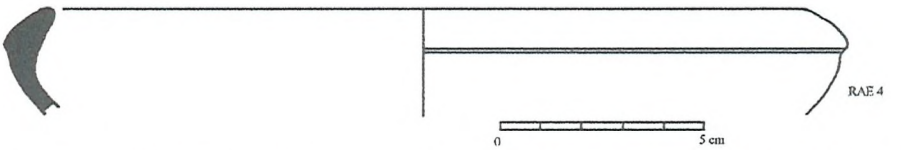
RAE 5 This cooking pot had sloping walls and an incurved rim and there was moulding on the outer face. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 27.

RAE 6 This cooking pot had sloping walls and an incurved rim and there was moulding on the outer face. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 4.

RAE 7 This cooking pot had sloping walls and an incurved rim and there was moulding on the

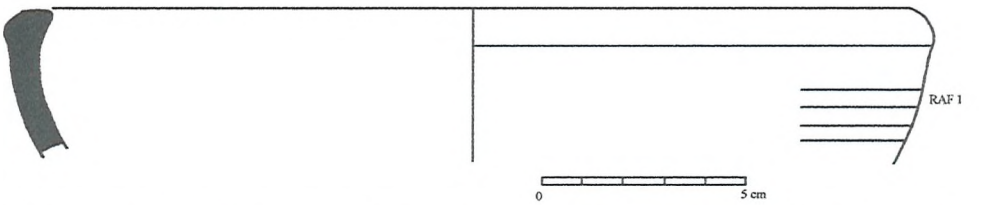
outer face. There was a ridge on the inside face. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 4.

RAE 4



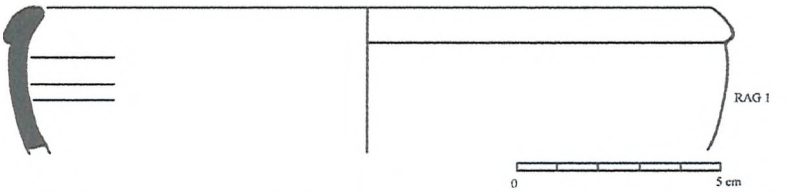
RAF 1 This form was a cooking pot with curved walls ending in a near vertical rim with slight moulding on its outer face. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 282. For drawing see RAF 1.

RAF 1



RAG 1 This form was a cooking pot with in-curving walls. The rim was roughly semi-circular in profile. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 64. For drawing see RAG 1.

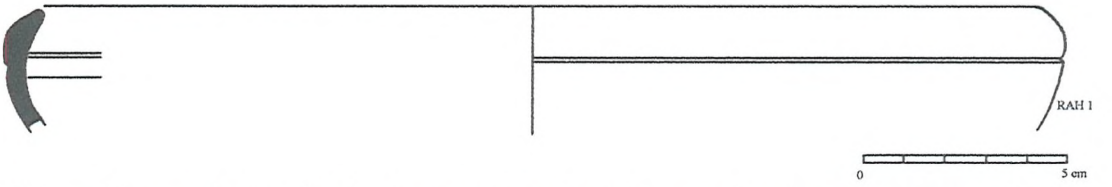
RAG 1



RAH 1 This cooking pot had concave walls and an incurved rim and there was a groove below the moulding on the outer face. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see RAH 1.

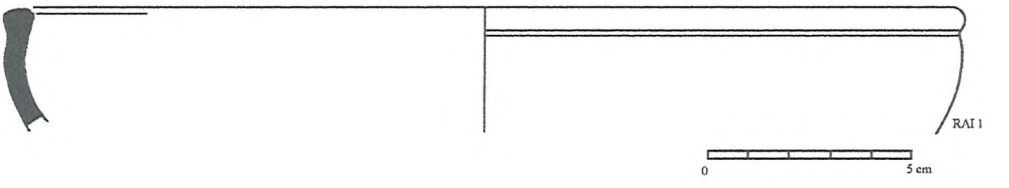
RAH 2 This cooking pot had concave walls on the inside which thickened into its rim. There was a groove below the rim on the outside. The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 275.

RAH 1



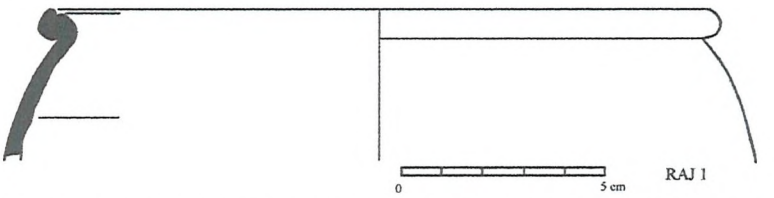
RAI 1 This cooking pot had walls which were approximately vertical and were concave on the inside. The rim was plain. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RAI 1.

RAI 1.



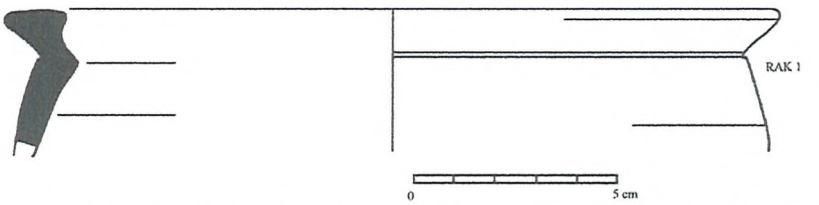
RAJ 1 This cooking pot had walls which tapered to a narrow grooved rim which was undercut. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see RAJ 1.

RAJ 1



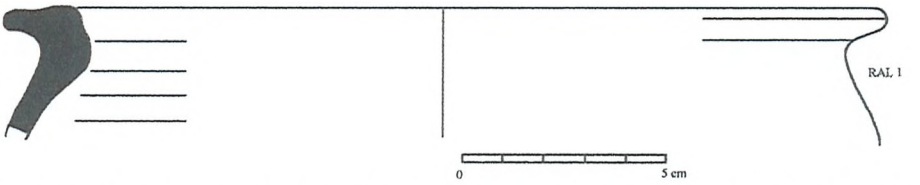
RAK 1 This casserole was similar to Sabratha form 66. (Dore 1989: 130.) The rim was upright and the top edge was horizontal. The inside face was concave with a possible lid locator. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 3C. For drawing see RAK 1.

RAK 1



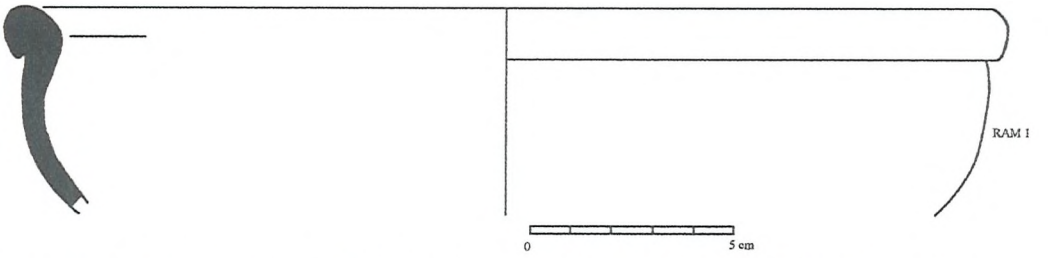
RAL 1 This cooking pot had incurving walls which ended in a thick almost horizontal everted rim which narrowed at the outside edge. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 3. For drawing see RAL 1.

RAL 1



RAM 1 This bowl had incurving walls. The rim sloped downwards internally and the outside rim was rounded and undercut. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 61. For drawing see RAM 1.

RAM 1



RAN 1 This casserole was similar to Sabratha form 10. (Dore 1989: 106.) The walls were approximately vertical with a lid locator. The rim was concave on the inside and convex on the outside which ended in a plain flattish top edge. The diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 141.

Casseroles (RGA). See illustration on page 364.

A distinctive type of casserole came from the Forum Vetus and was similar to Sabratha Form 8. (Dore 1989: 106.) The walls were set at a slight angle which terminated in a plain rim. The lid locator formed a flange.

RGA 1 The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 3.

RGA 2 The diameter of the rim measured 14 cm. See fabric FB 2. See drawing RGA 2.

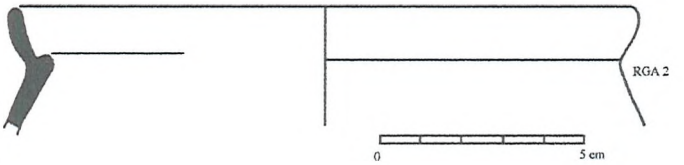
RGA 3 The diameter of the rim measured 14 cm. See fabric FB 3. Part of RGA 4.

RGA 4 The diameter of the rim measured 14 cm. See fabric FB 3. Part of RGA 3.

RGA 5 The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RGA 6 The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 1.

RGA 2



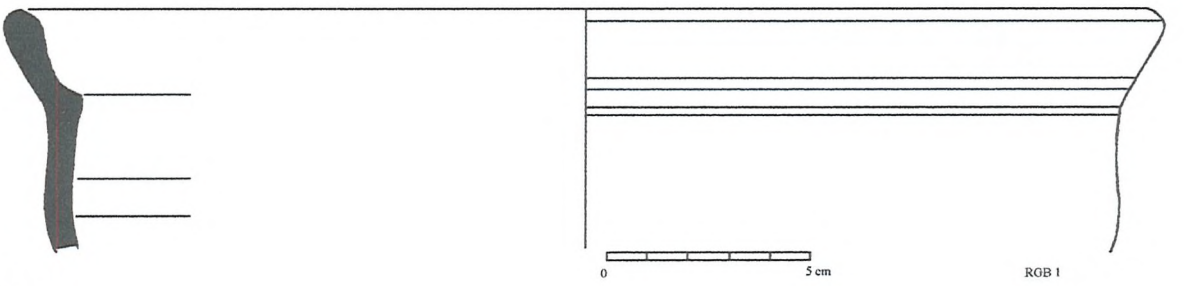
Casseroles (RGB).

These two sherds shared some attributes with the RGA sherds but the walls were thicker.

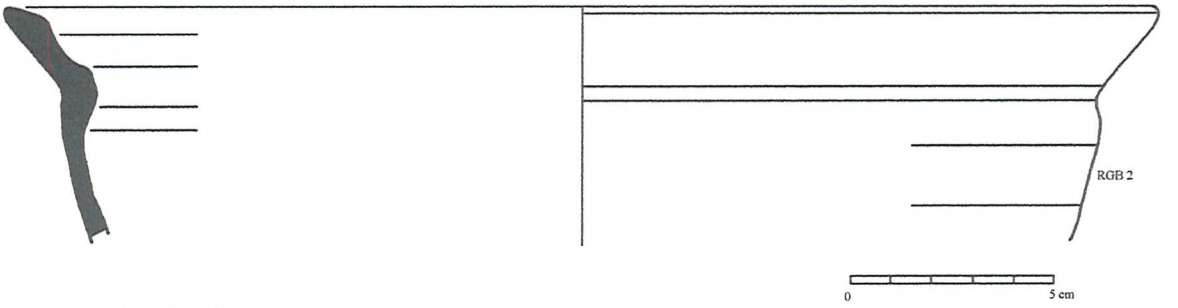
RGB 1 The walls were set at a slight angle which terminated in a plain rim. The lid locator formed a flange. The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 210. See drawing RGB 1.

RGB 2 The rim walls were set at an acute angle. The inside face sloped downward and was concave above the lid locator.The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 2. See drawing RGB 2.

RGB 1



RGB 2



Casseroles (RGC). See illustrations on page 365.

A group of five sherds were similar to Sabratha Form 11 casseroles. (Dore 1989: 106.) The walls were approximately vertical and the rim was set at a tilted angle. The inside top edge sloped downwards. The rim was concave on the inside above the lid locator.

RGC 1 The diameter of the rim measured 30 cm. See fabric FB 2.

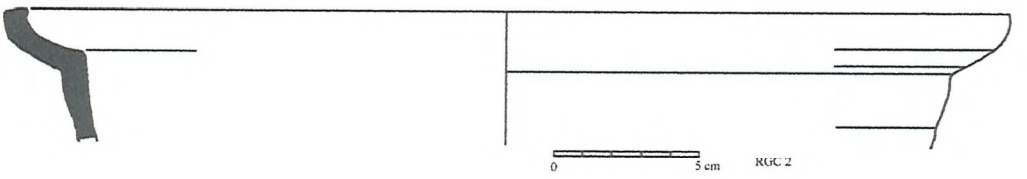
RGC 2 The top edge was approximately flat. The diameter of the rim measured 32 cm. See fabric FB 3. See drawing RGC 2.

RGC 3 The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB 3.

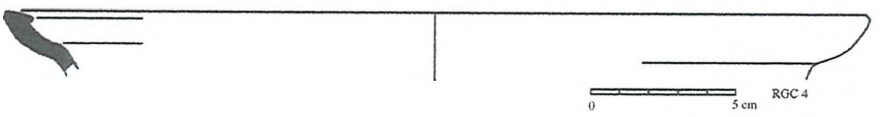
RGC 4 The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB 2. See drawing RGC 4.

RGC 5 The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 3. See drawing RGC 5.

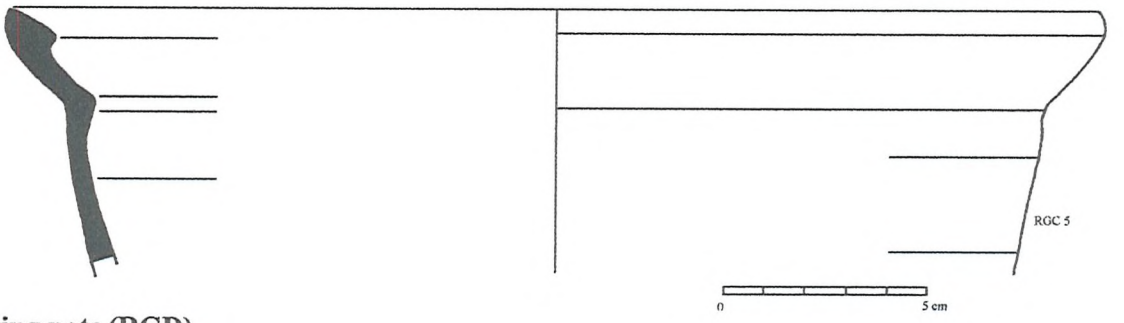
RGC 2



RGC 4



RGC 5



Cooking pots (RGD).

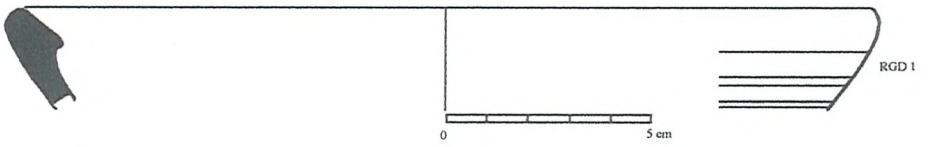
RGD 1 The curved walls were set at a tilted angle. The inside of the rim sloped downwards which over hung the inside walls slightly.The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 3. See drawing RGD 1.

RGD 2 The curved walls were set at a tilted angle. The inside of the rim sloped downwards. The diameter of the rim measured 28 cm. See fabric FB 3.

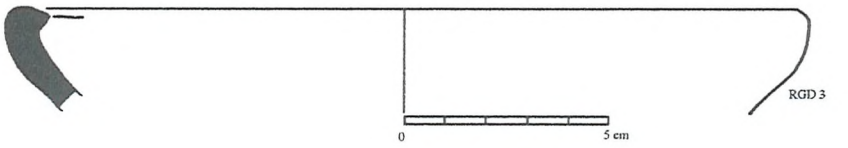
RGD 3 The curved walls were set at a tilted angle. The inside of the rim was slightly flatter and undercut. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 3. See drawing RGD 3.

RGD 4 The curved walls were set at a tilted angle. The rim inside edge was approximately horizontal. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

RGD 1



RGD 3



Casseroles (RHA). See illustrations on pages 366 - 367.

Into this group 15 vessels were placed. The general form is described as follows: bowl with walls slightly curved and almost upright; everted rounded rim with lid locator.

RHA 1 The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 3.

RHA 2 The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 6.

RHA 3 The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RHA 4 The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 6.

RHA 5 The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2.

RHA 6 The diameter of the rim measured 20 cm. See fabric FB 6B. See drawing RHA 6.

RHA 7 The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 6B.

RHA 8 The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 6.

RHA 9 The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 6B. See drawing RHA 9.

RHA 10 The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 1.

RHA 11 The diameter of the rim measured 26 cm. See fabric FB 3.

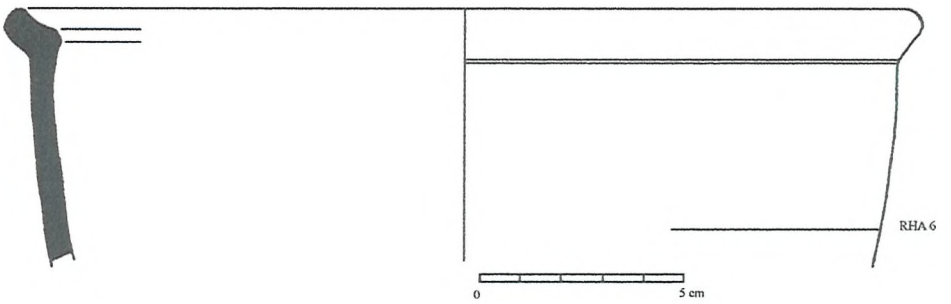
RHA 12 The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 2. See drawing RHA 12.

RHA 13 The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 2.

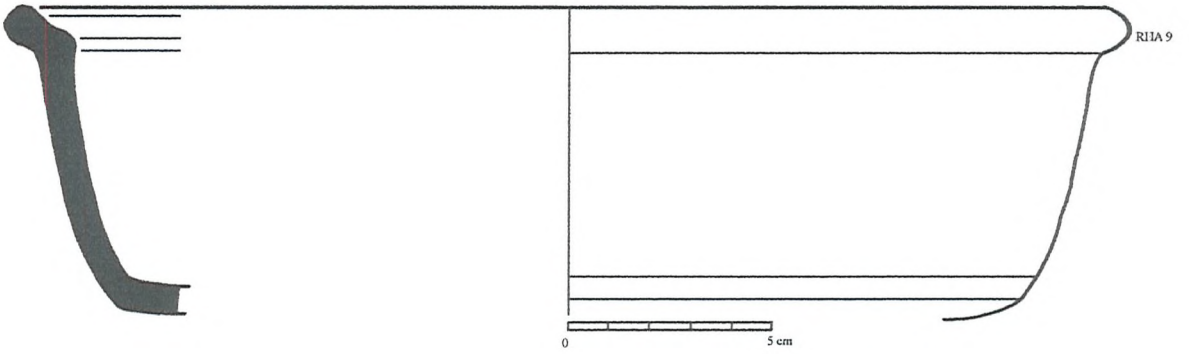
RHA 14 The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 2. See drawing RHA 14.

RHA 15 The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 2.

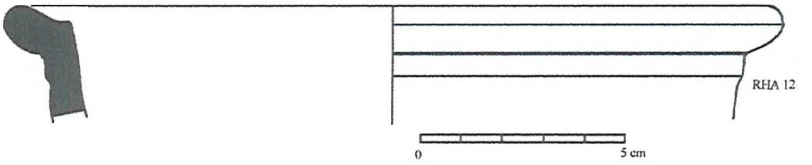
RHA 6



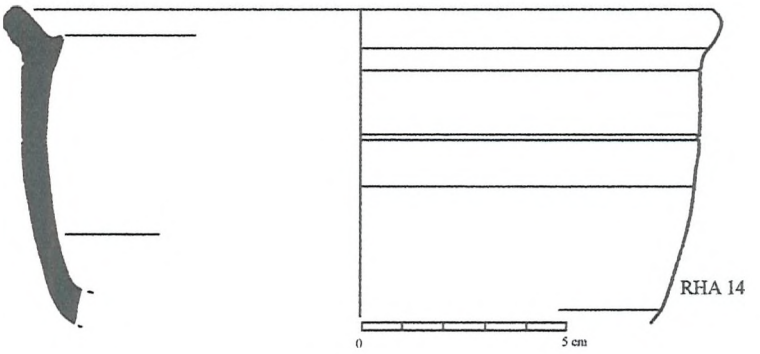
RHA 9



RHA 12



RHA 14



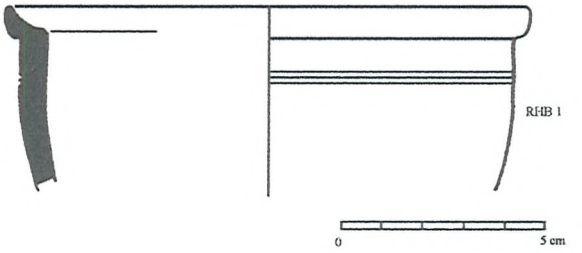
Casseroles (RHB).

These two vessels RHB 1 and RHB 2 were similar in general form to RHA but their diameters were smaller. Their inside rim faces were concave with lid locators.

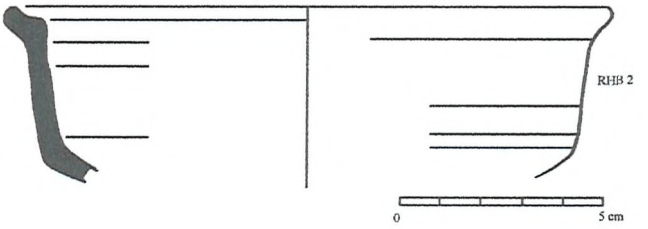
RHB 1 had a rim diameter of 12 cm and was made from fabric FB 1. See drawing RHB 1.

RHB 2 had a rim diameter of 14 cm and was made from fabric FB 3. See drawing RHB 2.

RHB 1



RHB 2



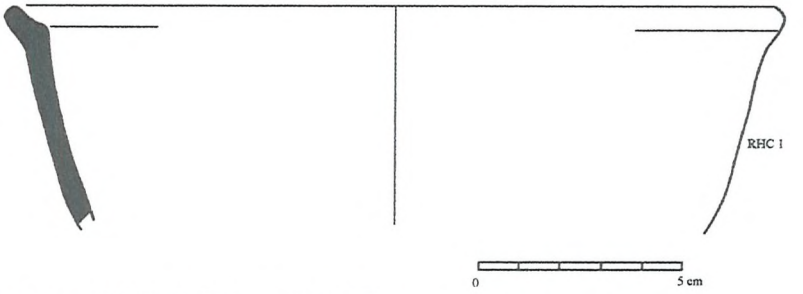
Casseroles (RHC).

These two vessels were similar in general to form to RHA and RHB. Once again their inside rim faces were concave with possible lid locators.

RHC 1 had a rim diameter of 18 cm and was made from fabric FB 2. See drawing RHC 1.

RHC 2 had a rim diameter of 20 cm and was made from fabric FB 2.

RHC 1



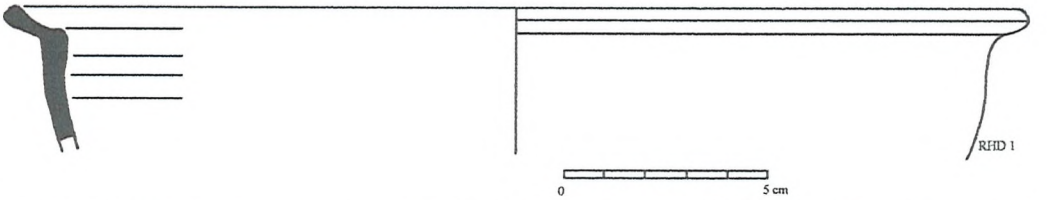
Casseroles/cooking pots (RHD, RHE, and RHF).

The following group of 7 sherds all have everted rims.

RHD 1 The small everted rim was set at an acute angle. There was a lid locator. The diameter of

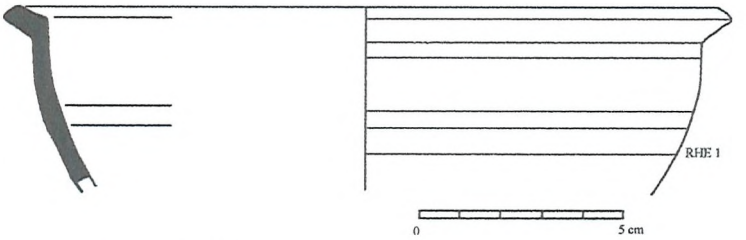
the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 2. See drawing RHD 1.

RHD 1



RHE 1 The small everted rim was set at a tilted angle. There was a lid locator. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 6B. See drawing RHE 1.

RHE 1



RHF. See illustrations on pages 368 - 369.

RHF 1 This vessel had an everted horizontal rim. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 6B. See drawing RHF 1.

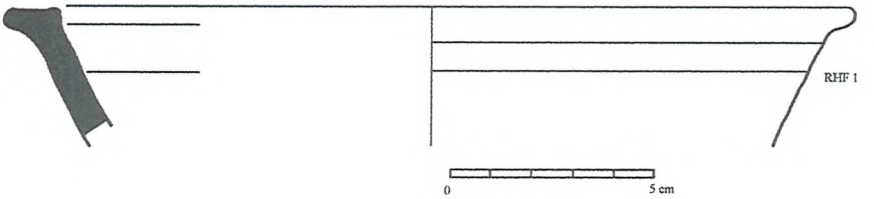
RHF 2 The walls of this vessel widened into an everted rim which was set at a slight angle. The top face was slightly concave. The diameter of the rim measured 16 cm. See fabric FB 2. See drawing RHF 2.

RHF 3 This vessel had a small everted rim set at a tilted angle. The top face was slightly concave and the outside edge was rounded. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 256.

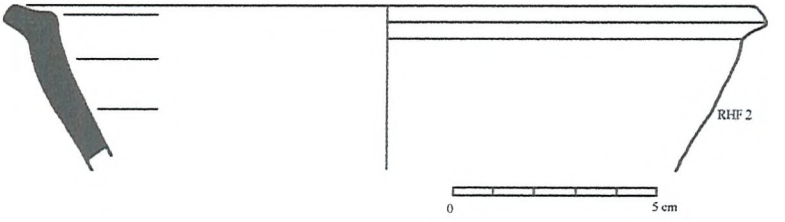
RHF 4 The walls of this vessel were almost vertical which widened into an everted rim which was set at a tilted angle. The top face was slightly concave and the outside edge was rounded. There were grooves on the inside walls. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2. See drawing RHF 4.

RHF 5 This vessel had a small everted rim which was set at a slight angle. The top face was slightly concave. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 2.

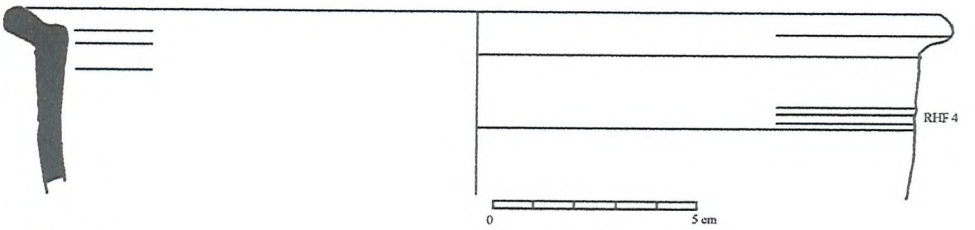
RHF 1



RHF 2



RHF 4



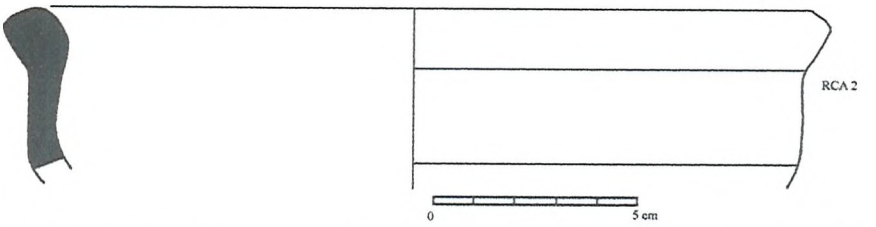
Bowls RCA - RCC

The following vessels all have walls which were approximately vertical.

RCA 1 This bowl had walls which were approximately vertical and it had an out-splayed rim. It had a rim diameter of 22 cm and was made from fabric FB 1.

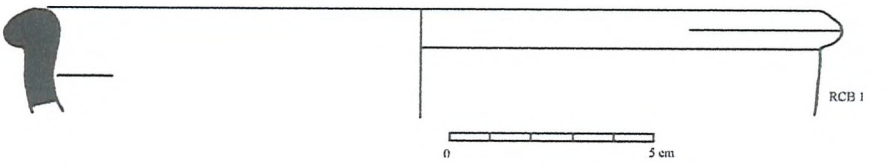
RCA 2 This carinated bowl had walls which were approximately vertical with a plain rim which became pointed on the outside. It had a rim diameter of 18 cm and was made from fabric FB 1. See drawing RCA 2.

RCA 2



RCB 1 This bowl had walls which were approximately vertical and it had an out-splayed rounded rim. It had a rim diameter of 18 cm and was made from fabric FB 4. See drawing RCB 1.

RCB 1

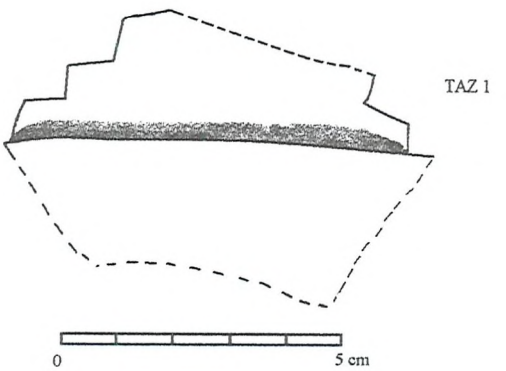


RCC 1 This bowl had walls which were approximately vertical and it had an out-splayed rounded rim which was undercut. It had a rim diameter of 20 cm and was made from fabric FB 2.

Incense Burner (TAZ).

A sherd, see drawing TAZ 1, possibly from an incense burner (a Tazza) came from the Forum Vetus assemblage. It was made from fabric FB T34.

TAZ 1



Vessel with micaceous fabric (MIC).

Two body sherds from one vessel, probably a cooking vessel, were excavated from the Forum Vetus. The vessel could be differentiated from the rest of the assemblage by the quantities of mica in its fabric, see fabric MIC. (Data on the sherds is recorded under FB 328.)

Vessels with lugs below their rims (LUG). See illustrations on pages 370 - 371.

A total of eight sherds, which had remains of lugs beneath their rims, were grouped together and their forms are described below.

LUG 1 Lug from a casserole/bowl applied below its rim. The walls were vertical and there was a lid locator inside the rim. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2A. For drawing see LUG 1.

LUG 2 Lug from a casserole/bowl applied below its rim. The walls were vertical with a rounded rim. The diameter of the rim measured 18 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see LUG 2.

LUG 3 Lug from a casserole/bowl applied below its rim. There was a lid locator inside the rim. The diameter of the rim measured 24 cm. See fabric FB 37. See drawing LUG 3.

LUG 4 Lug from a casserole/bowl applied below its out-splayed rim. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 2. For drawing see LUG 4.

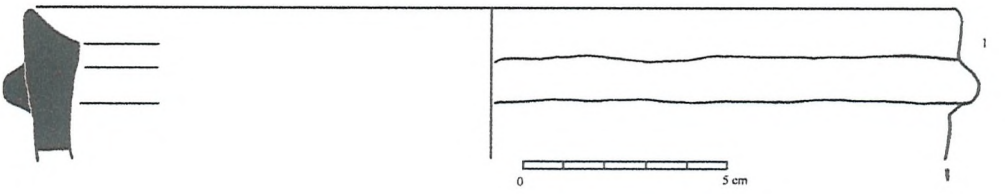
LUG 5 Lug from a casserole/bowl applied below its rim. There was a lid locator inside the rim. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see LUG 5.

LUG 6 Lug from a casserole/bowl applied below its rim. See fabric FB 86. The diameter of the rim measured 12 cm.

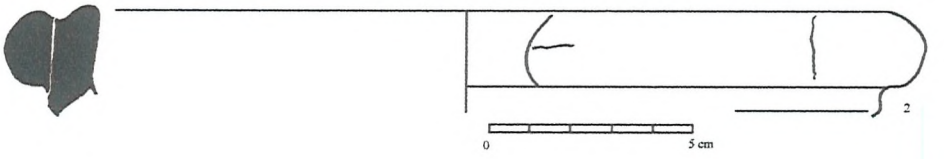
LUG 7 Lug from a casserole/bowl applied below its rim. Rim too broken to measure. See fabric FB 78.

LUG 8 Lug from a casserole/bowl applied below its rim. The diameter of the rim measured 22 cm. See fabric FB 1G.

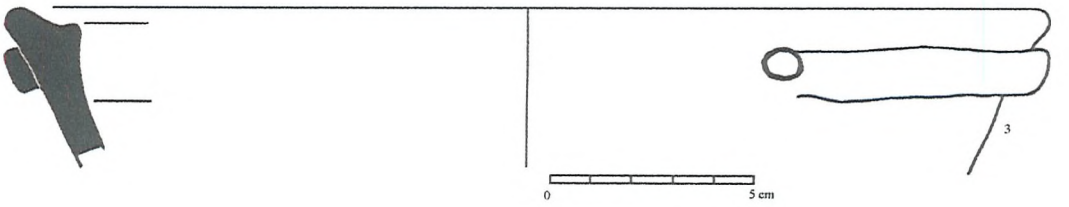
LUG 1



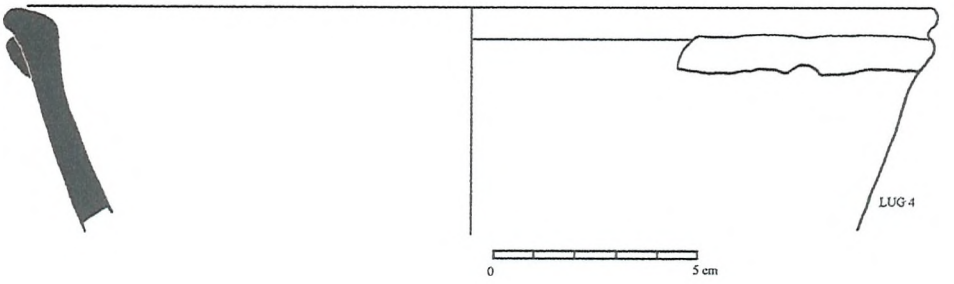
LUG 2



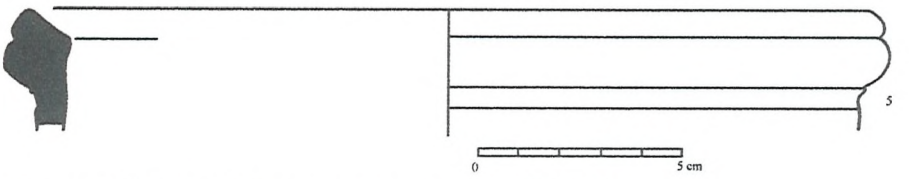
LUG 3



LUG 4



LUG 5



Miscellaneous Rims (RIM). See illustrations on pages 373 - 374.

This group comprised 32 individual rim sherds which could not be allocated to any of the above categories. A few of the sherds were too small or broken to measure or describe accurately.

RIM 1 This vessel was a shallow bowl or possibly a lid. It had plain walls and the rim was set at a tilted angle. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 40 and for drawing see RIM 1.

RIM 2 The walls of this dish or shallow bowl were set at a tilted angle. The rim was slightly in-turned. The outside rim edge sloped downwards. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 35 and for drawing see RIM 2.

RIM 3 The walls of this vessel were thin and approximately vertical which widened slightly into the rim. There was a possible lid locator. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1 and for drawing see RIM 3.

RIM 4 The walls of this vessel widened into the elongated slightly bulbous horizontal rim. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

RIM 5 The walls of this vessel were approximately vertical which widened slightly into a vertical rim. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6B. For drawing see RIM 5.

RIM 6 The walls of this vessel widened into a flat in-turned rim. There were grooves on the top rim surface. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 188. For drawing see RIM 6.

RIM 7 This vessel had a wide everted plain rim which was rounded at its edge. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 2.

RIM 8 The walls of this vessel were set at an acute angle. The inside face was straight. The outside edge of the rounded rim was concave. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 104. For drawing see RIM 8.

RIM 9 The walls of this bowl were approximately vertical and they widened into a rounded plain rim. The walls were concave on the inside. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

RIM 10 The tilted walls of this vessel widened slightly into an everted slightly rounded rim. The rim was concave on the underside. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1S.

RIM 11 The walls of this vessel widened slightly into a rim which was down-turned and undercut on the inside. The rim measured 15 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

RIM 12 This bowl had approximately vertical walls which widened slightly into a vertical rim. There were grooves on the top face and on the outside walls. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 6B.

RIM 13 The walls of this vessel were set at a tilted angle which widened slightly into the rim which was roughly of square section. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 317. For drawing see RIM 13.

RIM 14 The walls of this vessel were set at an acute angle ending in a rim of roughly triangular section. The rim measured 26 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 41.

RIM 15 This vessel was a dish or possibly a lid. The inside walls were slightly concave. The outside face had slightly convex moulding. The rim measured 18 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3C.

RIM 16 There was a small fragment only of this vessel. The walls widened into an everted slightly tilted rim. There was a possible lid locator. The rim was undercut on the outside. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

RIM 17 The walls of this vessel were set at an acute angle inwards which ended in a rim of roughly triangular section with rounded top face. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3.

RIM 18 There was a small fragment only of this vessel. The rim seems to be everted and rounded. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 3C.

RIM 19 There was a small fragment only of this vessel. The walls narrowed to an everted rim, the outside edge was rounded. There was a groove on the top face. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 2.

RIM 20 There was a small fragment only of this vessel. The walls were set at a tilted angle. The rim was bulbous and undercut. There was a groove on the outside face. The rim measured 24 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

RIM 21 There was a small fragment only of this vessel. The rim was set at a tilted angle. The rim was oval in section. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 3C.

RIM 22 There was a small fragment only of this vessel. The rim was set at a tilted angle. The rim edge was rounded in section. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 214.

RIM 23 There was a small fragment only of this vessel. The everted rim was set at a tilted angle. The rim measured 10 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 218.

RIM 24 The walls of this bowl were thin and approximately vertical. The small flange rim was undercut. The rim measured 12 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 7. For drawing see RIM 24.

RIM 25 The walls of this bowl were approximately vertical ending in a rim of roughly triangular section. The inside face was slightly concave. There were grooves on the outside face. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 117.

RIM 26 There was a small fragment only of this vessel. The rim was approximately vertical and

its inside face was concave. The outside top edge was rounded. The rim measured 18 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1.

RIM 27 The walls of this vessel narrowed into an everted rim. The top face was slightly concave. The outside edge was rounded. The rim measured 20 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 252. For drawing see RIM 27.

RIM 28 The walls of this vessel narrowed into an everted rounded rim. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 1. For drawing see RIM 28.

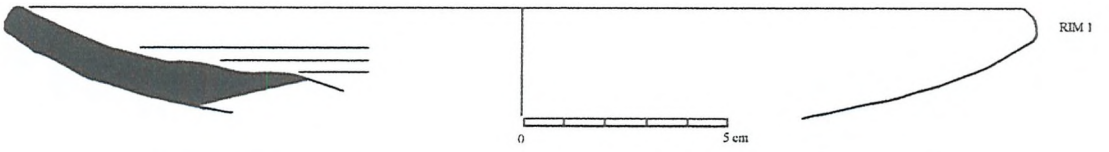
RIM 29 This vessel had an everted rim with a possible lid locator on its upper face. The rim measured 14 cm in diameter. See fabric FB 226. For drawing see RIM 29.

RIM 30 There was a small fragment only of this vessel and the rim was too broken to measure and describe. See fabric FB 108.

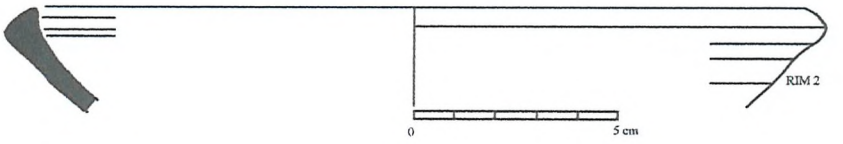
RIM 31 There was a small fragment only of this vessel. The approximately flat rim was everted and had a rounded edge. The rim was too small to measure. See fabric FB 6B.

RIM 32 The rim was too small to measure and describe. See fabric FB 2.

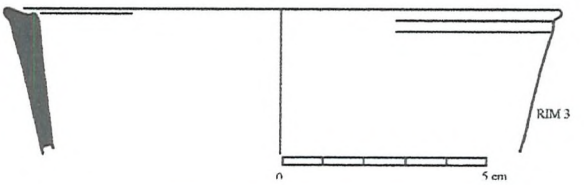
RIM 1



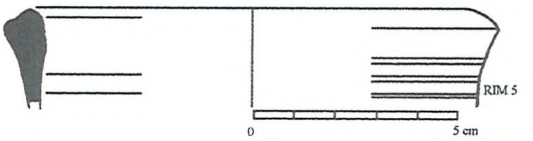
RIM 2



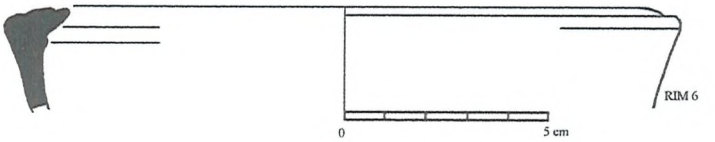
RIM 3



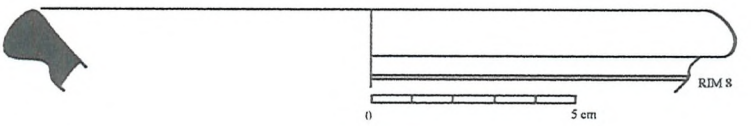
RIM 5



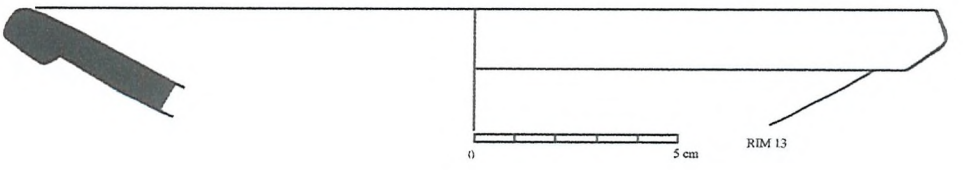
RIM 6



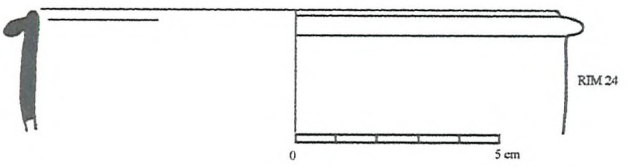
RIM 8



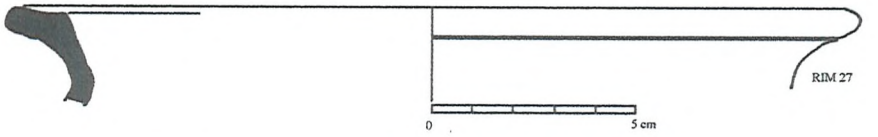
RIM 13



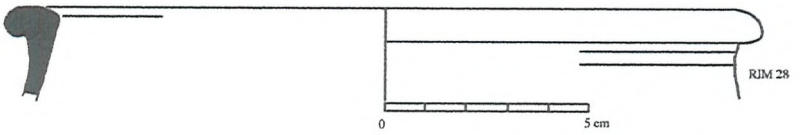
RIM 24



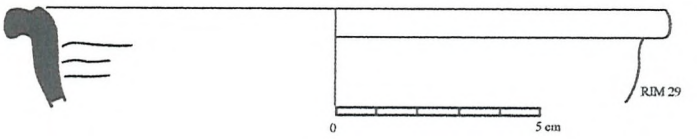
RIM 27



RIM 28



RIM 29



Decorated vessels (DEC). See illustrations on pages 375 - 376.

A small group of eight sherds were grouped together because the vessels were all decorated in some way. Three of the vessels were rims whilst the remainder were body sherds.

DEC 1 This vessel was probably a storage vessel. There were five body sherds decorated with incised lines and applied discs. The largest sherd measured 13 x 12 cm. It was made from fabric FB 1D. For drawing see DEC 1.

DEC 2 This vessel was probably a storage vessel. The body sherd was decorated with a 'chain' made by impressed fingerprints. The sherd measured 14 x 4.5 cm. It was made from fabric FB T39. For drawing see DEC 2.

DEC 3 This vessel was probably a storage vessel. The body sherd was decorated with an impressed 'feather' designs. The sherd measured 6.5 x 5 cm. It was made from fabric FB 1D. For drawing see DEC 3.

DEC 4 This vessel was probably a storage vessel. The body sherd was decorated with incised lines. The sherd measured 6 x 4.5 cm. It was made from fabric FB 5A. For drawing see DEC 4.

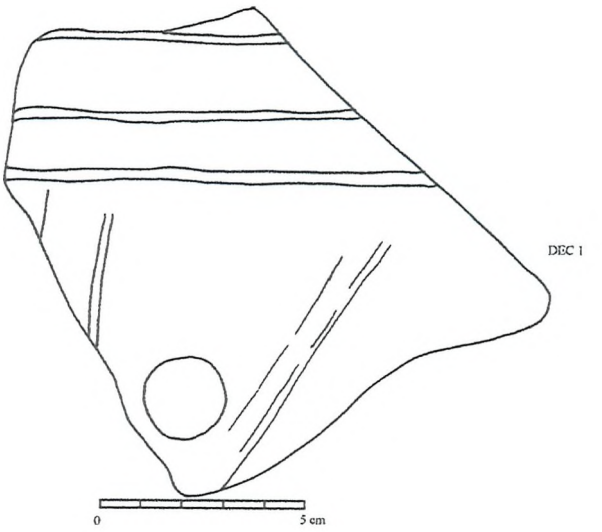
DEC 5 This vessel was probably a bowl/basin. The rim had been 'pinched' to make a form of decoration. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB T47.

DEC 6 This vessel was a bowl. This rim had also been 'pinched' to make a form of decoration. The rim measured 16 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB 2. For drawing see DEC 6.

DEC 7 This vessel was a bowl. This rim had also been 'pinched' to make a form of decoration. The rim measured 22 cm in diameter. It was made from fabric FB T47. For drawing see DEC 7.

DEC 8 This vessel was probably a storage vessel. The body sherd was decorated with faint incised lines. The sherd measured 5.5 x 7 cm. It was made from fabric FB R13.

DEC 1



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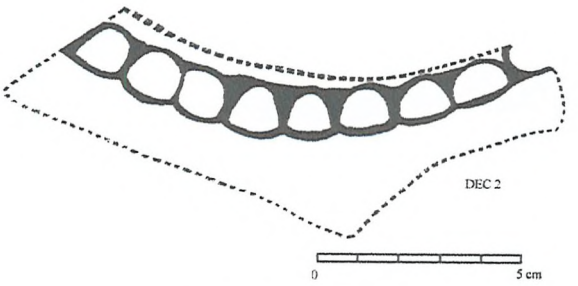

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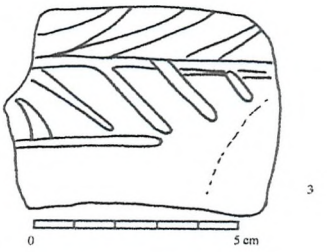
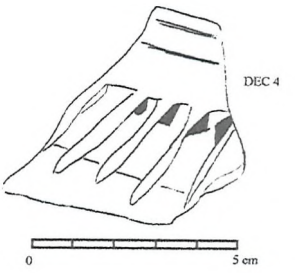
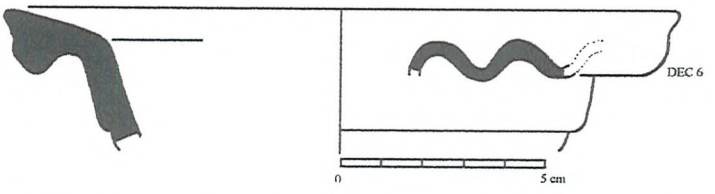


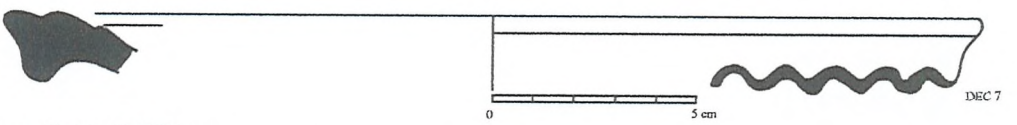
DEC 4



DEC 6



DEC 7

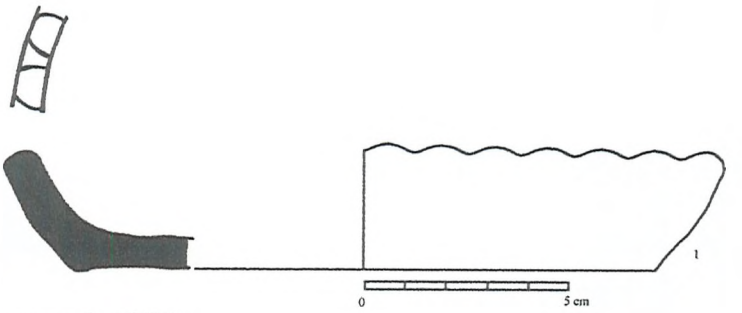


'Pie Crust dish' (SCW 1).

An unusual flat bottomed dish, with rim diameter 14 cm, which was also made from a distinctive coarseware fabric, FB 43, was 'pie crust' decorated around its out-flaring rounded rim with

impressed finger marks.

SCW 1



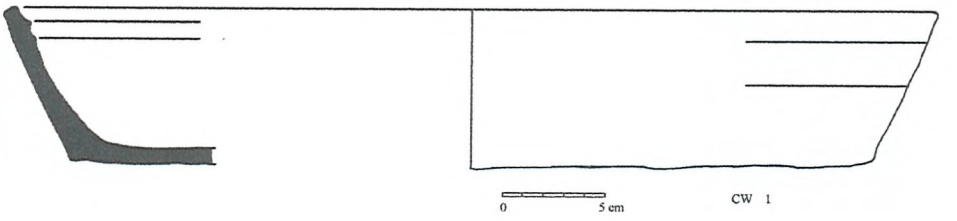
Coarseware cooking vessels (CW).

The remains of two vessels made from distinctive coarseware fabrics, which also had grog inclusions, came from the Portico trenches and are described below.

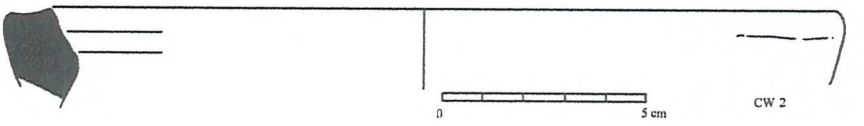
CW 1 This form had an outward flaring rim and a flat bottom. There was a complete section from the rim through to the base. It had a rim diameter of 19.5 cm and was made from fabric FB 31. See drawing CW 1

CW 2 The rim of this form was slightly concave on the inside and on the upper surface. It had a rim diameter of 18 cm and was made from fabric FB 32. See drawing CW 2.

CW 1



CW 2



Braziers and hand made vessels (BRZLUG and BRZ). See illustrations on pages 377 - 383 and 384 - 385 .

Sherds from a total of 169 braziers/hand made vessels were included within the assemblage; their distribution was given in table 4.27. Twenty five of sherds were classified as being the lugs from brazier fire baskets with the remainder being rim or body sherds. Of the remaining 144 sherds 47 were body sherds and the remaining 97 were rims. The forms were similar to Sabratha forms 91 - 94 (Dore 1989: 136-143). The forms of the rims and the most distinctive body sherds are described here.

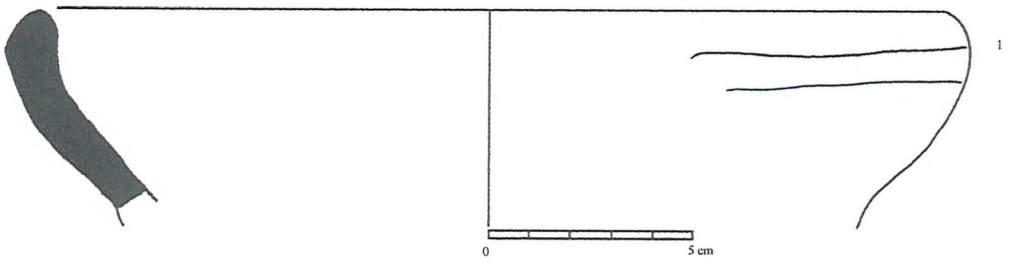
Braziers	Description - Braziers and related cooking wares.	Fabric
BRZ1	Incurving walls ending in plain vertical rim. Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing BRZ 1	BRZ 2
BRZ2	Incurving walls ending in plain vertical rim.	BRZ 15
BRZ3	Shallow bowl with thick walls, set at acute angle, ending in plain rim. Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 1
BRZ4	Shallow bowl with out-splayed thick walls ending in plain rim. Rim diameter 20 cm. See drawing BRZ 4.	BRZ 16
BRZ5	Walls thickening into plain rim which slopes downwards on outside edge. Rim diameter 26 cm. See drawing BRZ 5	BRZ 1
BRZ6	Approximately vertical wall thickening into flattened plain rim. "Rim diameter 18 cm. See drawing BRZ 6	BRZ 1
BRZ7	Incurving walls ending in internal downward turning rim. Rough outer edge. "Rim diameter 18 cm.	BRZ 1
BRZ8	Almost vertical wall thickening into flattened plain rim sloping gently downwards. Rim diameter 26 cm. See drawing BRZ 8.	BRZ 11
BRZ9	Walls thickening into incurving rounded rim. "Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing BRZ 9	BRZ 8
BRZ10	Incurving walls thickening at rim which slopes downwards externally. "Rim diameter 20 cm. See drawing BRZ 10	BRZ 10
BRZ11	Incurving walls thickening at rim, slightly wider than BRZ 10, which slopes downwards externally. "Rim diameter 16 cm.	BRZ 6
BRZ12	Thick wall ending in hammer-head ridged rim. "Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing BRZ 12	BRZ 7
BRZ13	Walls thickening into flange rim which slopes slightly upwards on outside edge. "Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 6
BRZ14	Slightly incurving wall ending in out-splayed flange rim. "Rim diameter 18 cm. See drawing BRZ 14	BRZ 1
BRZ15	Incurving walls thickening into flange rim ridged at both sides. "Rim diameter 20 cm.	BRZ 16
BRZ16	Incurving walls thickening into flange rim ridged at both sides. "Rim diameter 20 cm.	BRZ 14
BRZ17	Slightly incurving wall thickening into out-splayed rim which internally gently slopes downwards. Rim diameter 28 cm. See drawing BRZ 17	BRZ 10
BRZ18	Walls ending in slightly thickened out flaring plain rim. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 21
BRZ19	Almost vertical wall ending in slightly projecting rim of roughly semi-circular profile. Rim diameter 18 cm.	BRZ 6
BRZ20	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 8
BRZ21	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 24
BRZ22	Walls ending in slightly thickened out flaring plain rim. Rim diameter 18 cm.	BRZ 24
BRZ23	Out flaring walls ending in plain rim. Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 10
BRZ24	Out flaring walls ending in plain rim. Rim diameter 18 cm.	BRZ 15
BRZ25	Plain rim, walls curving inwards at top. Rim diameter 12 cm. See drawing BRZ 25	BRZ 10
BRZ27	Plain flange rim sloping upwards towards inside edge; moulded lug on wall below rim. "Rim diameter 16 cm.	BRZ 14
BRZ28	Thick wall ending in down turned hammer-head ridged rim. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 5
BRZ29	Plain flange rim sloping upwards towards inside edge. Rim diameter 18 cm.	BRZ 2
BRZ30	Out flaring walls ending in plain rim. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 5
BRZ31	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 26 cm.	BRZ 6
BRZ32	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 26 cm.	BRZ 1
BRZ33	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 26 cm.	BRZ 6
BRZ34	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 15
BRZ35	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 20 cm. See drawing BRZ 35	BRZ 3
BRZ36	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 2
BRZ37	Thick wall ending in almost flat wide hammer-head ridged rim; ridges less pronounced. Rim diameter 24 cm.	BRZ 2
BRZ38	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 20 cm.	BRZ 15
BRZ39	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 3
BRZ40	Thick wall ending in hammer-head ridged rim? Rim diameter 20 cm.	BRZ 15

BRZ41	Thick wall ending in almost flat wide hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 26 cm.	BRZ 6
BRZ42	Wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 30 cm. See drawing BRZ 42	BRZ 1
BRZ43	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 15
BRZ44	Thick wall ending in ridged flange rim. Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 14
BRZ45	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 24 cm.	BRZ 15
BRZ46	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 15
BRZ47	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 15
BRZ48	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 15
BRZ49	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 24 cm.	BRZ 7
BRZ50	Wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 5
BRZ51	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 3
BRZ52	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 24 cm.	BRZ 19
BRZ53	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 14
BRZ54	Wall ending in hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 20 cm.	BRZ 1
BRZ55	Wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 20 cm.	BRZ 1
BRZ56	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 28 cm. See drawing BRZ 56	BRZ 5
BRZ57	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 26 cm.	BRZ 5
BRZ58	Wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Rim diameter 16 cm.	BRZ 5
BRZ59	Incurving walls; flange rim slopes downwards internally. Rim diameter 26 cm.	BRZ 2
BRZ60	Vertical walls, ridged on inside, ending in plain virtually flat rim; lug on outside surface. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 6
BRZ61	Inner wall convex; plain narrow flange rim almost vertical. Rim diameter 20 cm. See drawing BRZ 61	BRZ 6
BRZ62	Rim concave on inside with possible lid locator. "Rim diameter 14 cm. See drawing BRZ 62	BRZ 5
BRZ63	Plain rim with possible lid locator on inside; walls almost vertical, groove below rim on outside. Rim diameter 24 cm. See drawing BRZ 63	BRZ 1
BRZ64	Grooved rim above almost vertical walls. Rim diameter 26 cm. See drawing BRZ 64	BRZ 8
BRZ65	Wall slightly concave on inside; narrow rim slightly concave on top, down turned on outside edge. Rim diameter 26 cm. See drawing BRZ 65	BRZ 6
BRZ66	Wall slightly concave on inside; narrow rim with groove. Rim diameter 24 cm. See drawing BRZ 66	BRZ 10
BRZ67	Wall slightly concave on inside; narrow rim slightly concave on top, down turned on outside edge. Groove on outside face.	BRZ 10
	Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing BRZ 67	
BRZ68	Incurving walls plain rim with possible lid locator. Rim diameter 26 cm. See drawing BRZ 68	BRZ 6
BRZ69	Walls ending in almost flat thickened rim ridged at both ends. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 5
BRZ70	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 6
BRZ71	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Decorated with impressed ovules. Rim diameter 28 cm	BRZ 9
	See drawing BRZ 71	
BRZ72	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Decorated with impressed ovules. Rim diameter 18 cm.	BRZ 1
BRZ73	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Decorated with impressed ovules. Rim diameter 18 cm.	BRZ 1
BRZ74	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Decorated with impressed ovules. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 1
BRZ75	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Decorated with impressed circles. Rim diameter 24 cm.	BRZ 15
	See drawing BRZ 75	
BRZ76	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Decorated with impressed ovules. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 3
BRZ77	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Decorated with impressed ovules. Rim diameter 24 cm.	BRZ 2

BRZ78	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Decorated with impressed small ovules. Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 5
BRZ79	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Decorated with impressed small circles and ovules.	BRZ 20
	Rim diameter 18 cm. See drawing BRZ 79	
BRZ80	Downward turned flange rim decorated with impressed small circles and ovules; walls incurved below rim. Rim diameter 22 cm.	BRZ 6
BRZ81	Walls ending in thickened rounded rim decorated with ovules and circles. See Sabratha 91.796 Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing BRZ 81.	BRZ 12
BRZ82	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head ridged rim. Decorated with impressed ovules.Rim diameter 26 cm.	BRZ 3
BRZ83	Thick wall ending in downward sloping hammer-head rim. Decorated with impressed circles and lozenges. Cf. Walda 6.80.	BRZ 14
	Rim diameter 16 cm.	
BRZ84	Downward turned flange rim decorated with impressed small circles and ovules; walls incurved below rim. Rim diameter 20 cm.	BRZ 14
	See drawing BRZ 84	
BRZ85	Slightly incurving wall thickening into out-splayed rim decorated with circles and incised lines. Rim diameter 14 cm.	BRZ 2
BRZ86	Walls almost vertical; Flanged rim decorated with impressed circles and lozenges. Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing BRZ 86	BRZ 14
BRZ87	Hammer-head rim sherd decorated with circles. Outside wall decorated with finger impressed grooves. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 14
BRZ88	Vertical rim decorated with finger impressed pie crust grooves. Rim diameter 24 cm. See drawing BRZ 88	BRZ 5
BRZ89	Bowl with out flaring scalloped shaped rim formed by large impressed finger grooves. Rim diameter 22 cm. See drawing BRZ 89	BRZ 12
BRZ90	Almost vertical wall ending in thickened rim shaped externally by finger mark impressions into pie crust. Rim diameter 42 cm.	BRZ 5
	See drawing BRZ 90	
BRZ91	Body sherd decorated with chain impressed finger marks. Pierced hole. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 1
BRZ92	Thick wall ending in almost flat hammer-head ridged rim decorated with impressed points.	BRZ 6
	Rim diameter 16 cm. See drawing BRZ 92	
BRZ93	Large body/rim sherd highly decorated with lozenges, ovules, circles and applied rosette decoration. Rim diameter 20 cm.	BRZ 1
	See drawing BRZ 93	
BRZ94	Bowl with out flaring rim decorated with pinched small pie crust edge. Rim diameter 26 cm. See drawing BRZ 94	BRZ 12
BRZ95	Large body sherd decorated with incised 'lug'? See drawing BRZ 95	BRZ 5
BRZ96	Small sherd of out flaring rim decorated with crossed lines. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 16
BRZ97	Hammer-head rim sherd decorated with circles. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 15
BRZ98	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 14
BRZ99	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 15
BRZ100	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 3
BRZ101	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 6
BRZ102	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 2
BRZ103	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 2
BRZ104	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 15
BRZ105	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 14
BRZ106	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 15
BRZ107	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 15
BRZ108	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 2
BRZ109	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 14
BRZ110	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 2
BRZ111	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 2

BRZ112	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 2
BRZ113	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 10
BRZ114	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 10
BRZ115	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 2
BRZ116	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 14
BRZ117	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 12
BRZ118	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 2
BRZ119	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 3
BRZ120	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 18
BRZ121	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 6
BRZ122	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 1
BRZ123	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 2
BRZ124	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 3
BRZ125	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 16
BRZ126	Small sherd with out-splayed rim decorated with impressed dots. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 15
BRZ127	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 16
BRZ128	Part of base decorated with impressed dots on underside. See drawing BRZ128.	BRZ 2
BRZ129	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 1
BRZ130	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 1
BRZ131	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 1
BRZ132	Rim undiagnostic. Rim diameter 16 cm.	BRZ 1
BRZ133	Rim ? Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 1
BRZ134	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 1
BRZ135	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 1
BRZ136	Rim undiagnostic. Rim too small to measure.	BRZ 1
BRZ137	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 1
BRZ138	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 2
BRZ139	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 15
BRZ140	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 15
BRZ141	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 24
BRZ142	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 15
BRZ143	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 17
BRZ144	Undiagnostic body sherd	BRZ 17

BRZ 1



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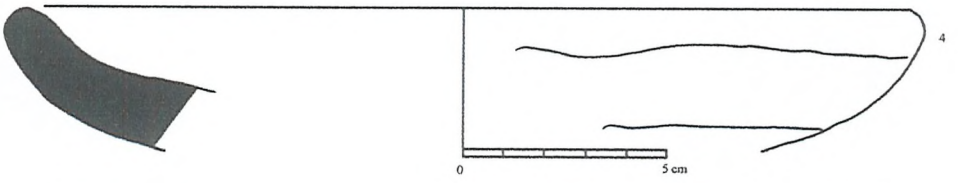

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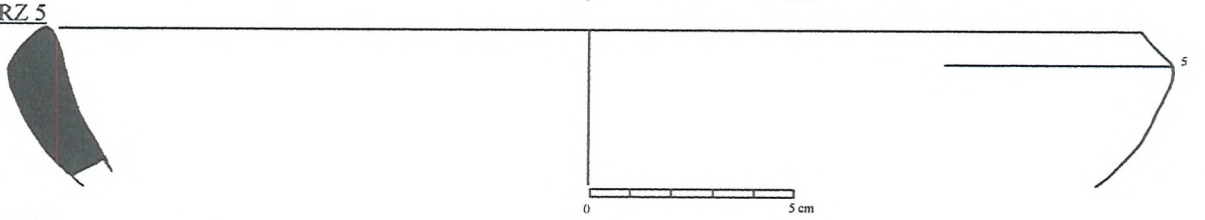

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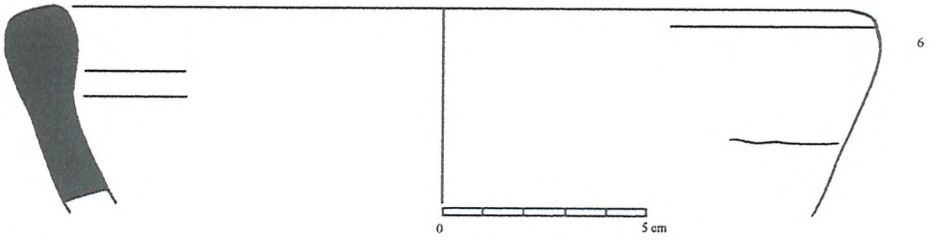

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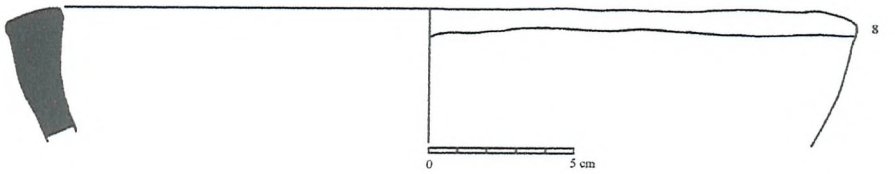

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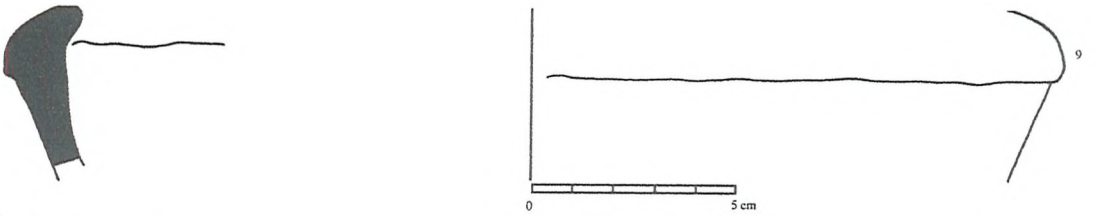
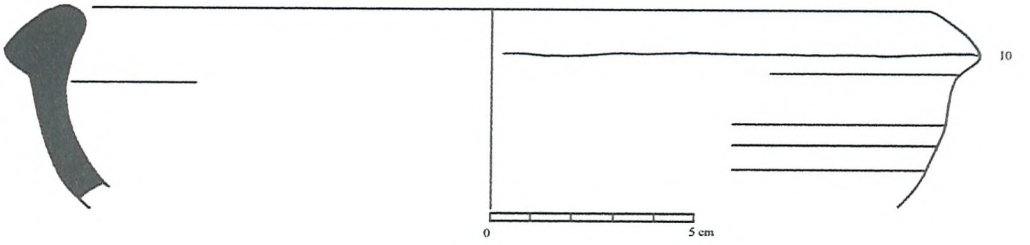
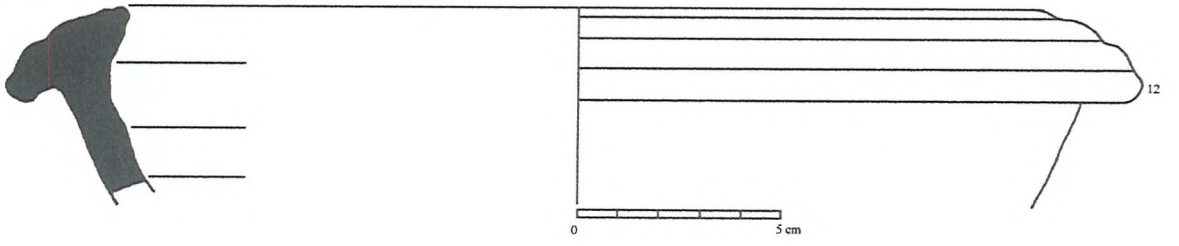


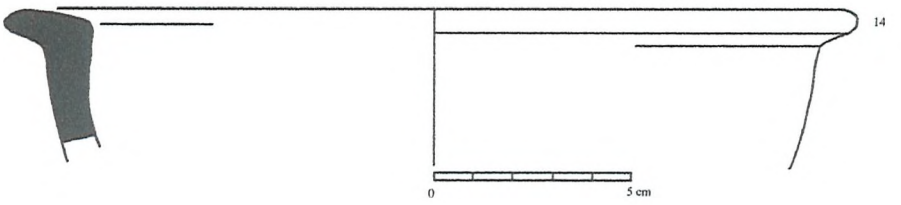
BRZ 10



BRZ 12



BRZ 14



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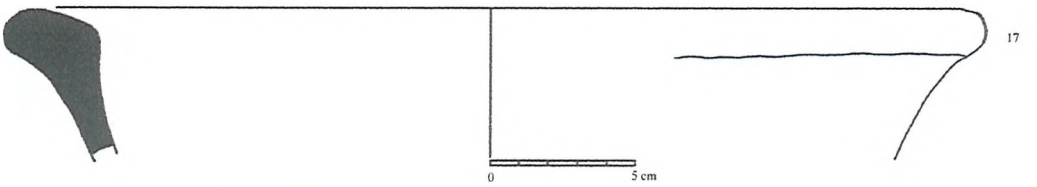

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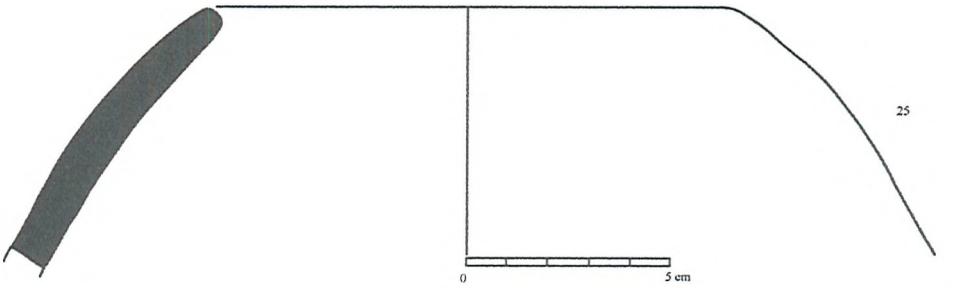
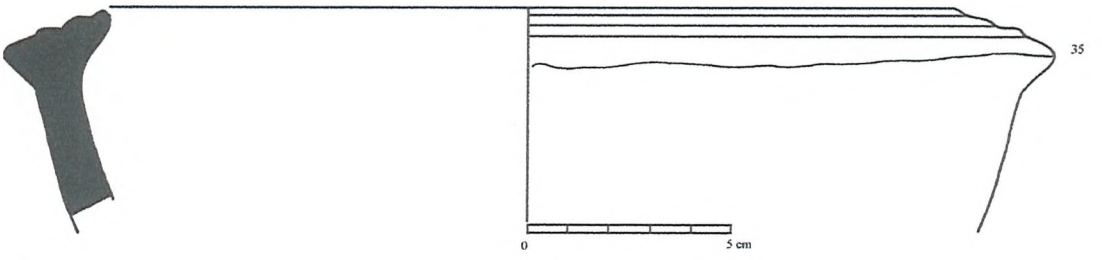


BRZ 35



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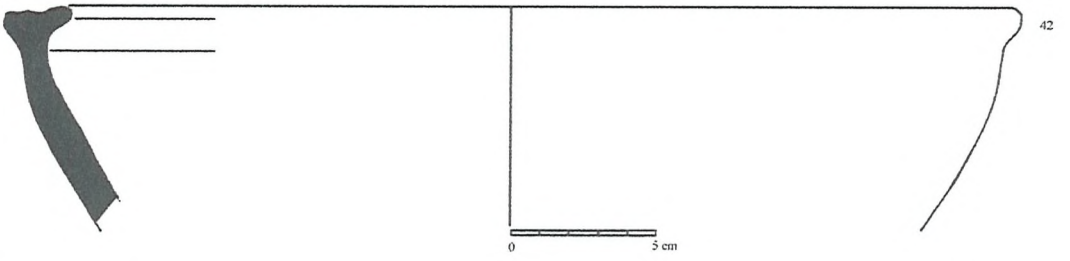
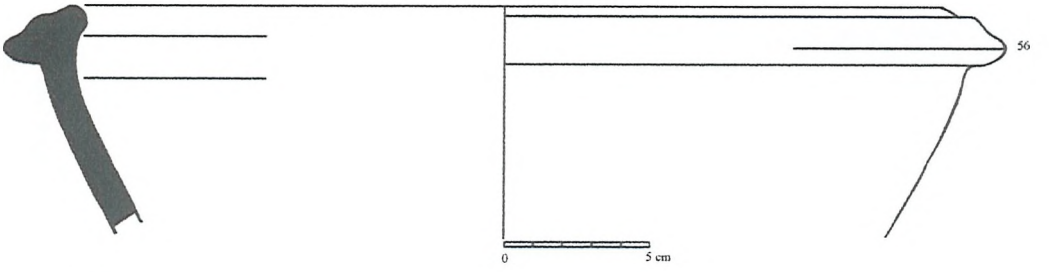
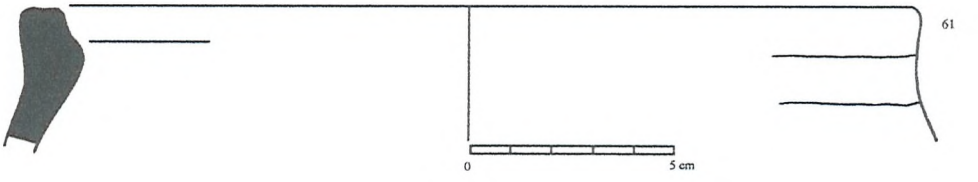


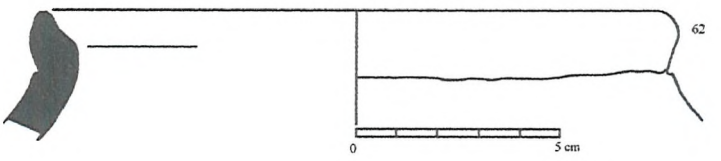
BRZ 56



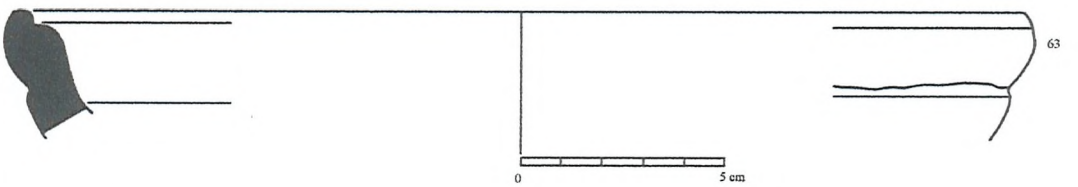
BRZ 61



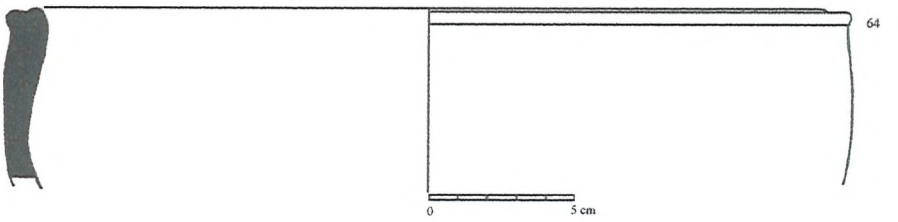
BRZ 62



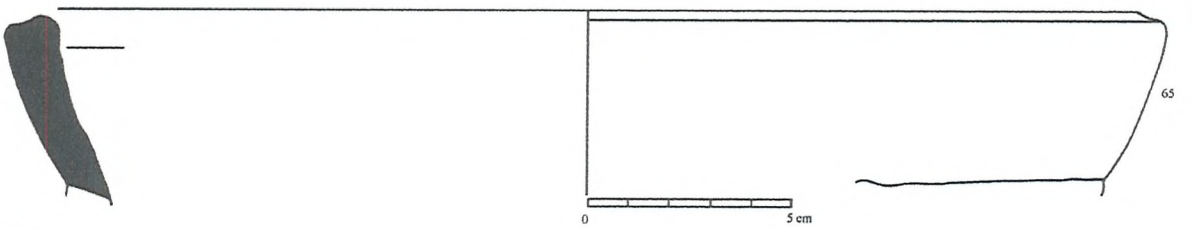
BRZ 63



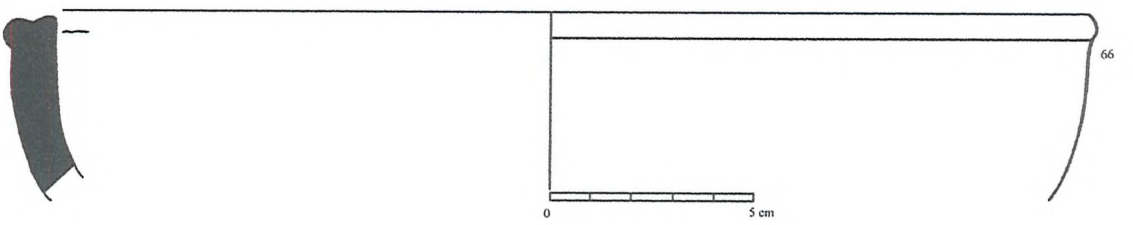
BRZ 64



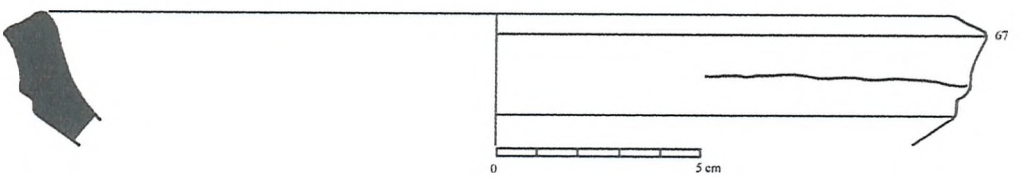
BRZ 65



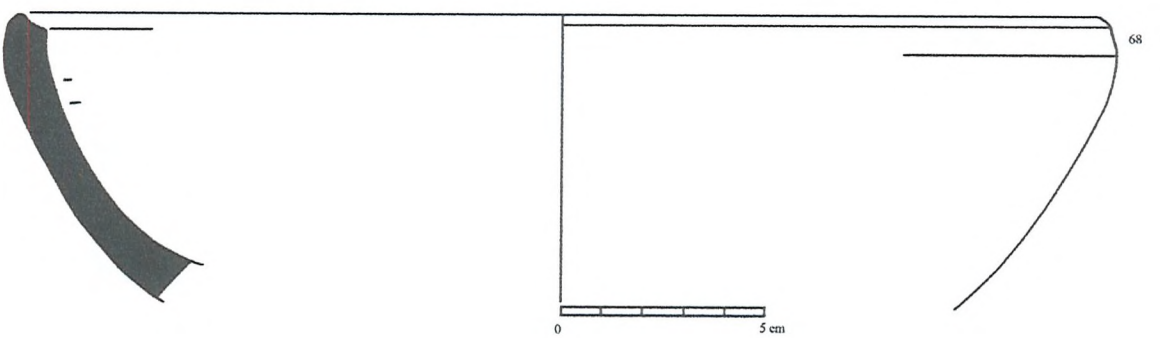
BRZ 66



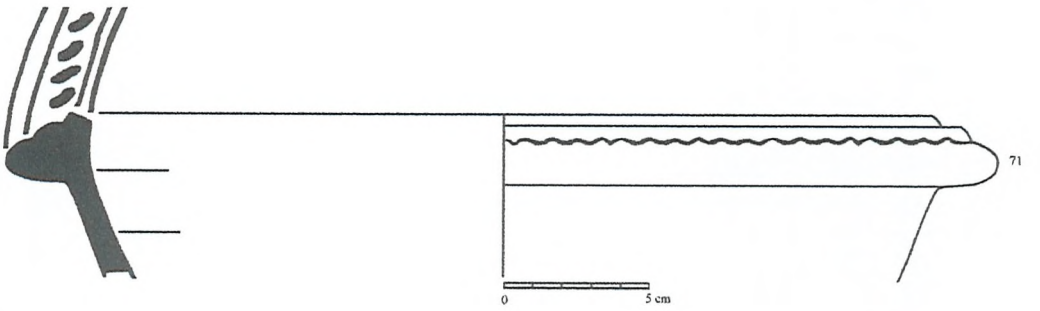
BRZ 67



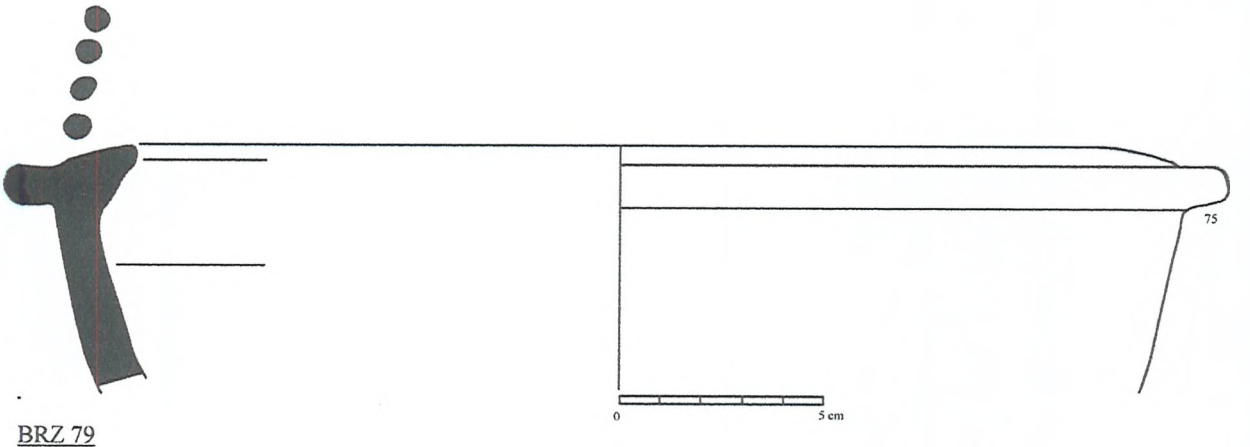
BRZ 68



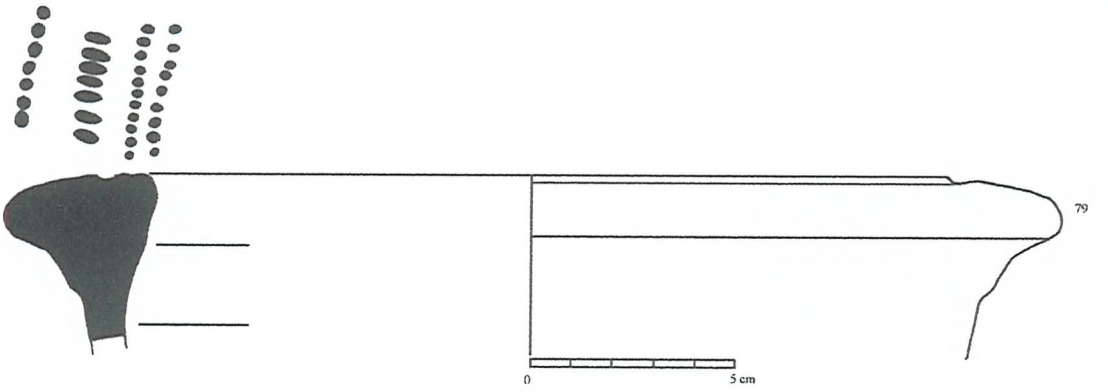
BRZ 71



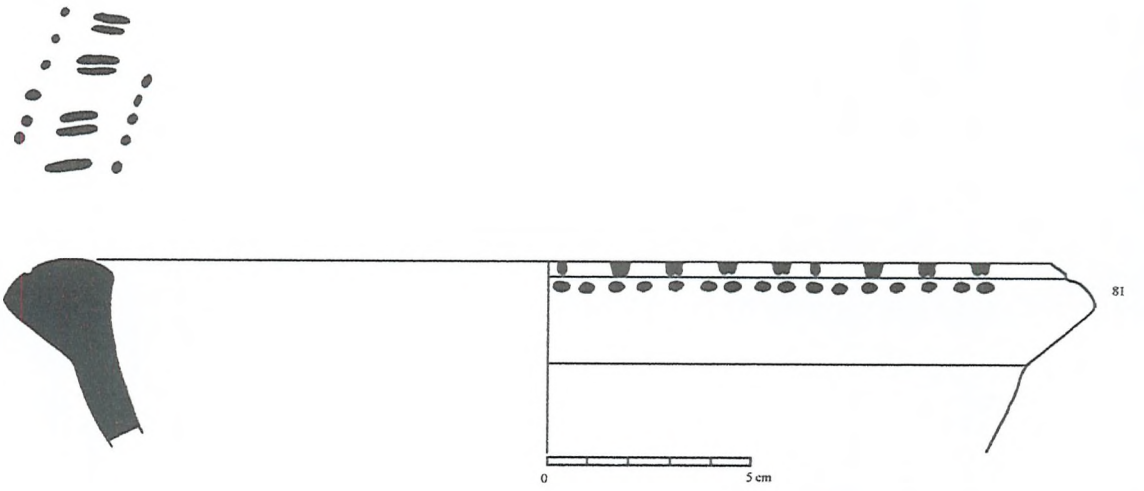
BRZ 75



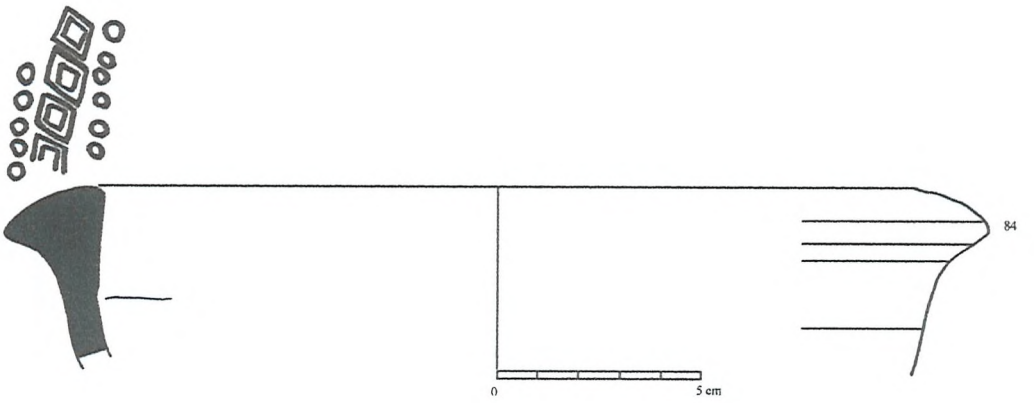
BRZ 79



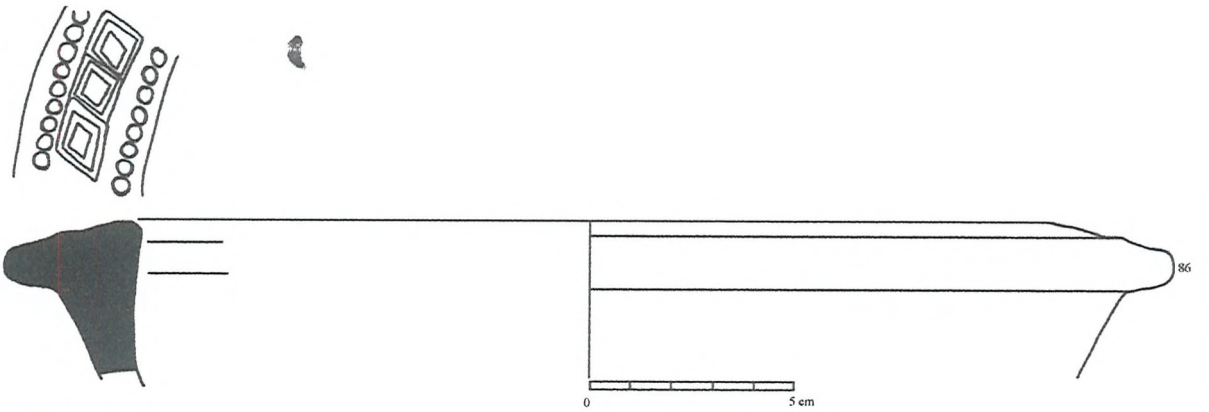
BRZ 81



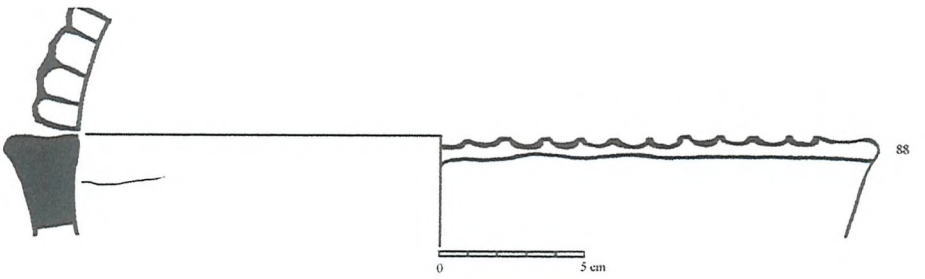
BRZ 84



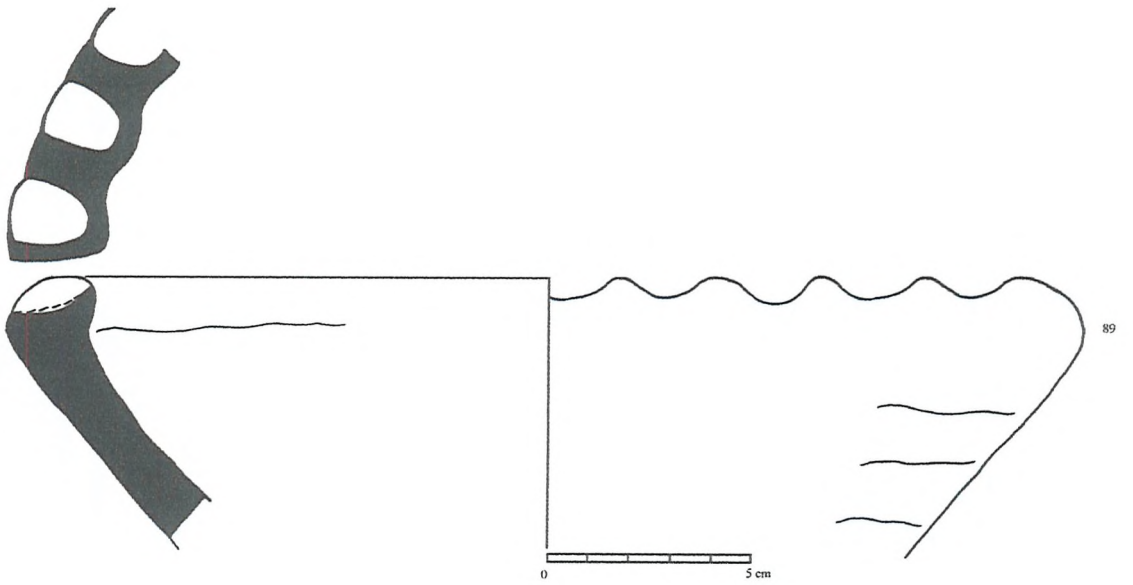
BRZ 86



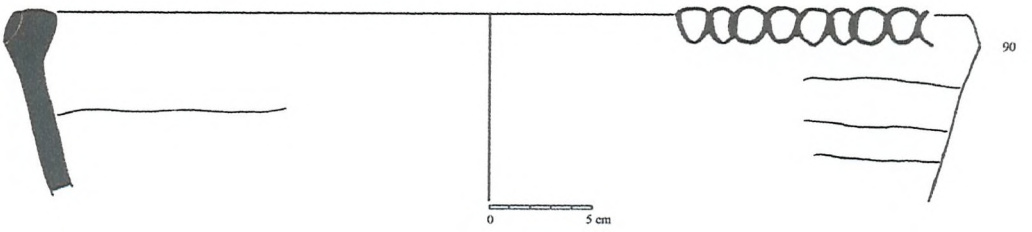
BRZ 88



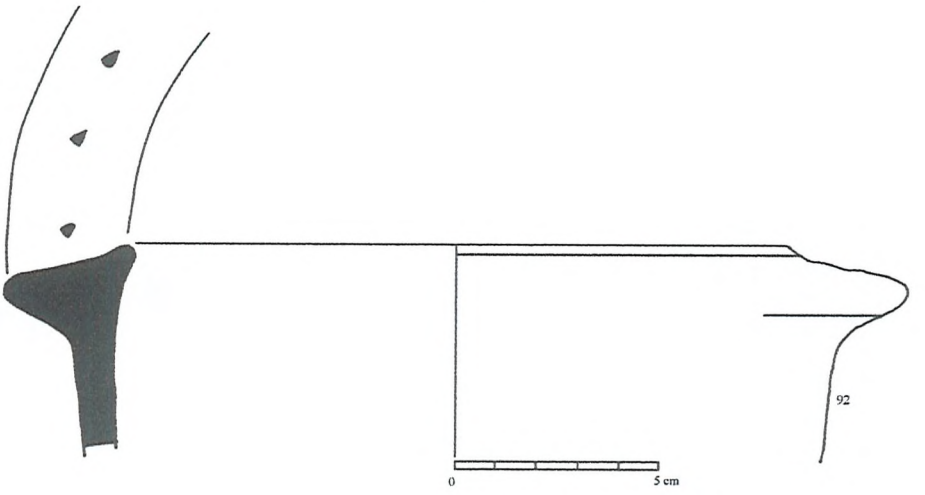
BRZ 89



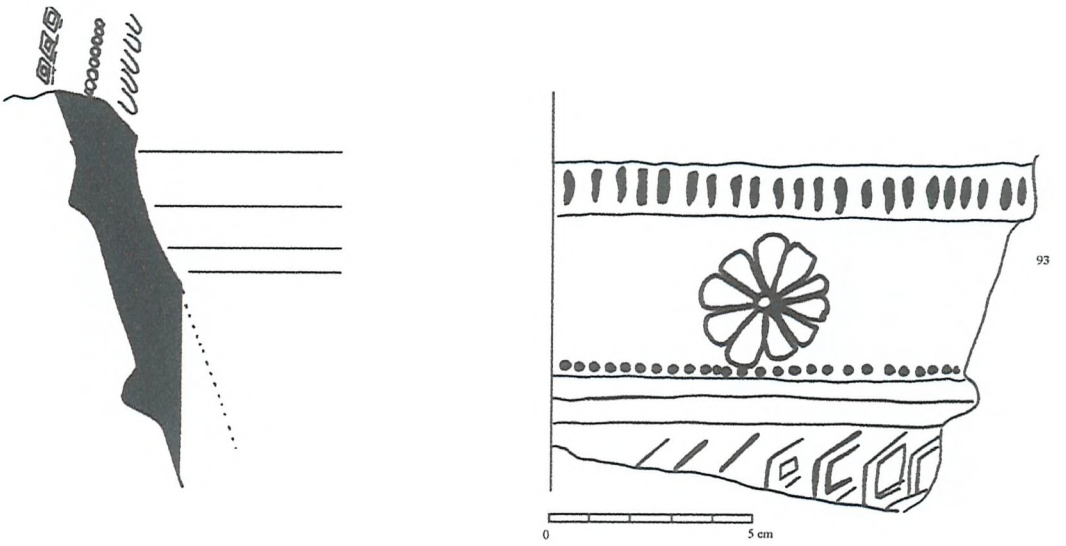
BRZ 90



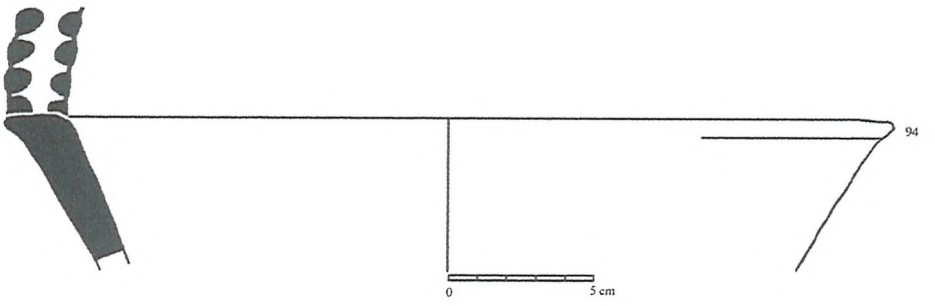
BRZ 92



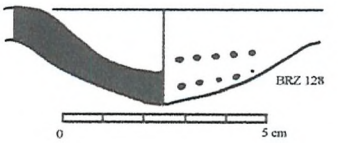
BRZ 93



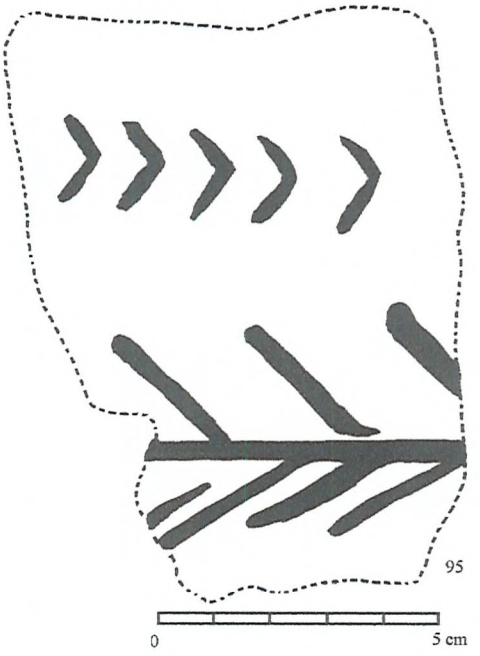
BRZ 94



BRZ 128



BRZ 95



Brazier Lugs. See illustrations on pages 384 - 385.

BRZ LUG 1 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 7.5 x 12 cm. See drawing BRZ LUG 1.

BRZ LUG 2 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 9.5 x 6.5 cm.

BRZ LUG 3 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 10 x 5.5 cm.

BRZ LUG 4 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 5 x 7 cm.

BRZ LUG 5 Was made from fabric BRZ 2. The sherd measured 7 x 6.5 cm

BRZ LUG 6 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 9 x 7 cm. See drawing BRZ LUG 6.

BRZ LUG 7 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 5 x 5 cm.

BRZ LUG 8 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 7 x 5.5 cm.

BRZ LUG 9 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 5.5 x 3.5 cm.

BRZ LUG 10 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 8 x 4.5 cm.

BRZ LUG 11 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 7 x 5 cm.

BRZ LUG 12 Was made from fabric BRZ 6. The sherd measured 9.5 x 8 cm. See drawing BRZ LUG 12.

BRZ LUG 13 Was made from fabric BRZ 4. The sherd measured 7 x 6 cm.

BRZ LUG 14 Was made from fabric BRZ 6. The sherd measured 6 x 8.5 cm. See drawing BRZ LUG 14.

BRZ LUG 15 Was made from fabric BRZ 4. The sherd measured 7 x 6 cm.

BRZ LUG 16 Was made from fabric BRZ 22. The sherd measured 6.5 x 3.5 cm.

BRZ LUG 17 Was made from fabric BRZ 3. The sherd measured 6.5 x 6 cm.

BRZ LUG 18 Was made from fabric BRZ 2. The sherd measured 6 x 3.5 cm.

BRZ LUG 19 Was made from fabric BRZ 23. The sherd measured 8 x 5.5 cm.

BRZ LUG 20 Was made from fabric BRZ 2. The sherd measured 7 x 5.5 cm.

BRZ LUG 21 Was made from fabric BRZ 2. The sherd measured 5.5 x 8 cm. See drawing BRZ LUG 21.

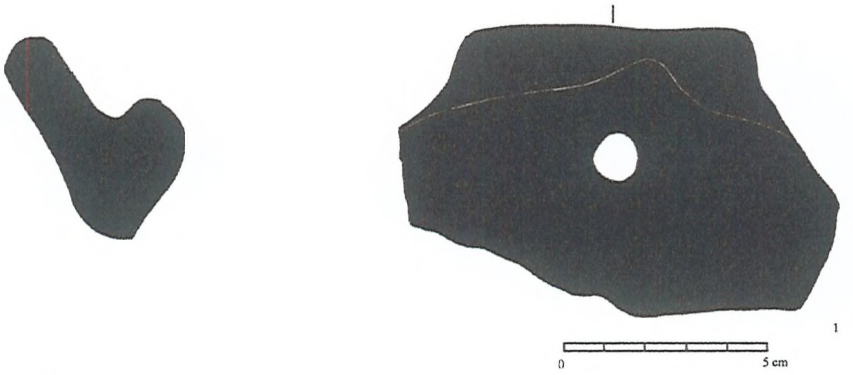
BRZ LUG 22 Was made from fabric BRZ 2. The sherd measured 5.5 x 9.5 cm. See drawing BRZ LUG 22.

BRZ LUG 23 Was made from fabric BRZ 13. The sherd measured 9 x 8 cm.

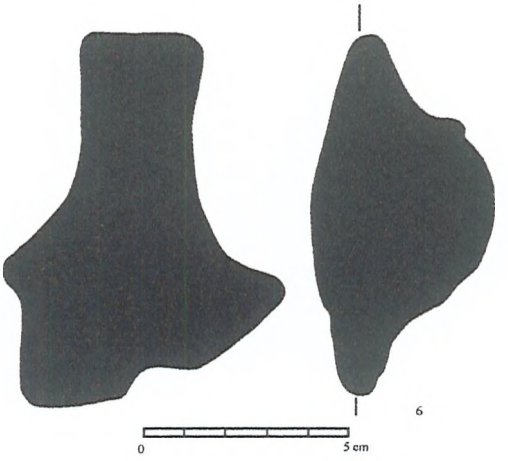
BRZ LUG 24 Was made from fabric BRZ 5. The sherd measured 7.5 x 3.5 cm.

BRZ LUG 25 Was made from fabric BRZ 1. The sherd measured 8 x 10 cm. See drawing BRZ LUG 25.

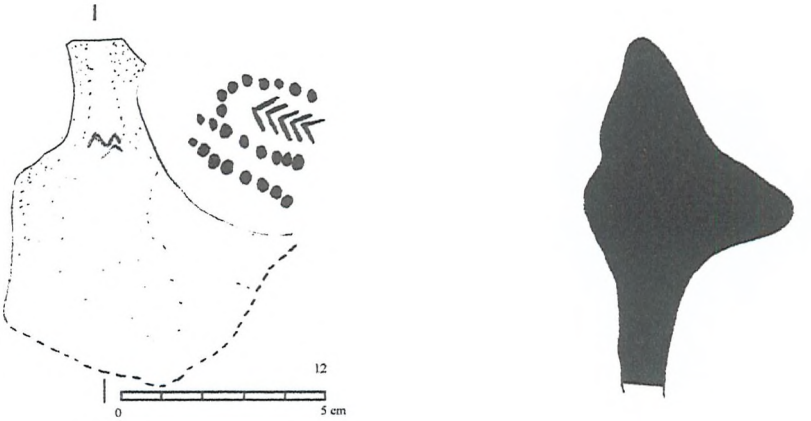
BRZ LUG 1



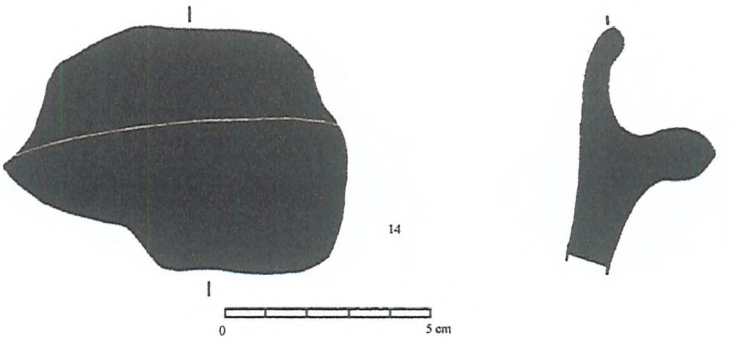
BRZ LUG 6



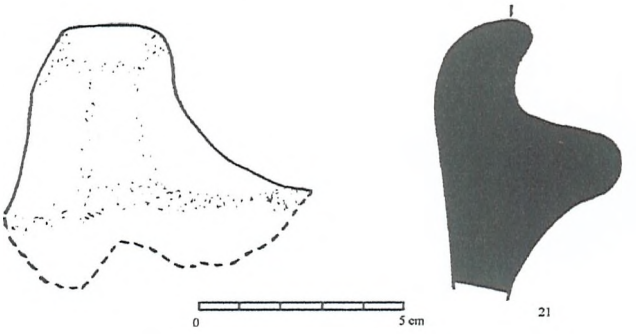
BRZ LUG 12



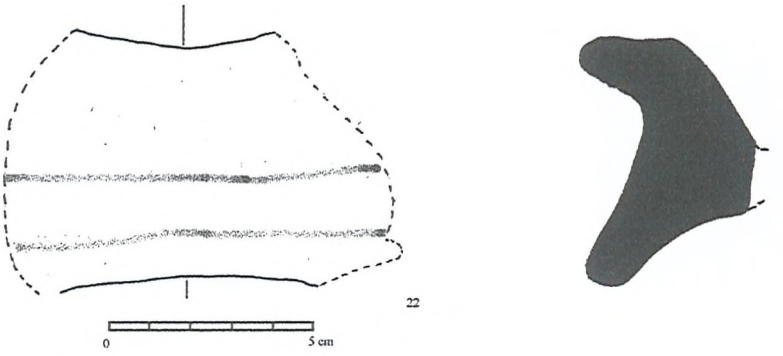
BRZ LUG 14



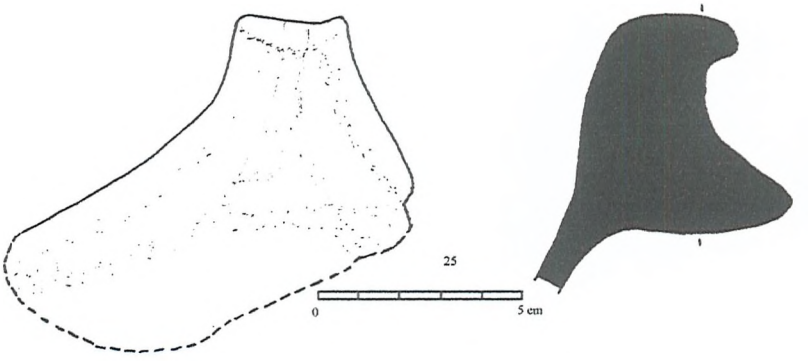
BRZ LUG 21



BRZ LUG 22



BRZ LUG 25



Miscellaneous Bases (FA - FZ). See illustrations on pages 386 - 393.

A total of 269 coarseware bases were in the assemblage. Unfortunately none of these bases could be matched to coarseware rims. However it was possible to group some of the sherds together by form i.e. ring foot or flat and/or by fabric. Table 5.41 (see over) lists the forms and fabric numbers. An examination of the fabrics showed that the majority of the vessels were of North African manufacture.

Base		Fabric	Form	Diameter		Base		Fabric	Form	Diameter	
				Inside	Outside					Inside	Outside
FA1	P	FB T26	Ring-foot	6.50	8.00	FB30		FB 1	Ring-foot	0.00	6.00
FA2	P	FB 191	Ring-foot	4.75	5.25	FB31		FB 1	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00
FA3		FB 3G	Ring-foot	4.50	5.50	FB32		FB 1	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00
FA4		FB 3	Ring-foot	3.25	4.00	FB33		FB 281	Ring-foot	4.00	5.00
FA5		FB T34	Ring-foot	4.50	5.50	FB34		FB 1	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00
FA6		FB 3	Ring-foot	4.00	5.00	FB35		FB 1	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00
FA7		FB 3	Ring-foot	4.25	5.00	FB36		FB 1	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00
FA8		FB T24	Ring-foot	3.50	4.50	FB37		FB 140	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00
FA9		FB 3	Ring-foot	4.50	5.00	FB38		FB 101	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00
FA10		FB 3	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00	FB39	P	FB 101	Ring-foot	4.75	5.75
FA11		FB 3	Ring-foot	4.75	6.50	FB40		FB 219	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00
FA12		FB 37	Ring-foot	6.00	6.50	FB41		FB 26	Ring-foot	9.00	10.00
FA13	P	FB 2	Ring-foot	5.00	6.50	FB42		FB 1	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00
FA14		FB 3	Ring-foot	5.75	7.00	FB43		FB 106	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00
FA15		FB 3	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00	FB44		FB 1	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00
FA16		FB 3	Ring-foot	4.00	6.00	FB45	P	FB 103	Ring-foot	4.00	6.25
FA17		FB 3	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00	FB46		FB 293	Ring-foot	10.00	11.00
FA18	P	FB 3	Ring-foot	6.00	7.50	FB47		FB 297	Ring-foot	12.00	11.00
FA19		FB 4	Ring-foot	8.00	10.00	FB48		FB 297	Ring-foot	10.00	11.00
FA20		FB 3	Ring-foot	8.00	10.00	FB49		FB 7	Ring-foot	6.00	7.50
FA21		FB 3D	Ring-foot	12.00	14.00	FB50	P	FB 297	Ring-foot	4.50	6.00
FA22	P	FB T9	Ring-foot	8.00	10.00	FB51		FB 308	Ring-foot	9.00	10.00
FA23		FB 4	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00	FB52		FB 20	Ring-foot	9.00	10.00
FA24	P	FB 201	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00	FB53		FB 21	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00
FA25		FB 1	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00	FB54		FB 302	Ring-foot	6.00	8.00
FA26	P	FB 4	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00	FB55		FB 27	Ring-foot	0.00	4.00
FA27	P	FB 3F	Ring-foot	10.00	11.00	FB56		FB 63	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00
FA28		FB 215	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00	FB57		FB 2	Ring-foot	9.00	10.00
FA29		FB 3F	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00	FB58		FB 197	Ring-foot	8.00	10.00
FA30	P	FB 3D	Ring-foot	6.00	7.50	FB59		FB 202	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00
FA31		FB 3G	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00	FB60		FB 6I	Ring-foot	0.00	8.00
FA32		FB 4	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00	FB61		FB 19	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00
FA33	P	FB 4	Ring-foot	10.00	12.00	FB62		FB T29	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00
FA34	P	FB 4	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00	FB63		FB 1	Ring-foot	4.00	5.00
FA35		FB 3A	Ring-foot	6.00	8.00	FB64		FB 3G	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00
FA36		FB 195	Ring-foot	10.00	12.00	FB65		FB 3G	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00
FA37		FB T43	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00	FB66		FB 127	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00
FA38	P	FB T29	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00	FB67		FB 5A	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00
FA39		FB 2	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00	FB68		FB 89	Ring-foot	4.00	5.00
FA40		FB 3G	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00	FB69		FB 6B	Ring-foot	10.00	11.00
FA41		FB 3G	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00	FB70		FB 247	Ring-foot	5.00	6.50
FA42		FB 2	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00	FB71		FB 6B	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00
FA43		FB T41	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00	FB72		FB 279	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00
FA44		FB 201	Ring-foot	5.00	7.00	FB73		FB 6B	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00
FB1	P	FB 5A	Ring-foot	5.00	7.00	FB74		FB 1	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00
FB2	P	FB 1	Ring-foot	4.75	6.00	FB75	P	FB 222	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00
FB3		FB 6B	Ring-foot	3.75	4.75	FB76		FB 6F	Ring-foot	9.00	10.00
FB4		FB 1B	Ring-foot	4.00	5.50	FB77	P	FB 2	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00
FB5		FB 6B	Ring-foot	4.00	5.00	FB78		FB 2	Ring-foot	10.00	12.00
FB6		FB 1	Ring-foot	3.00	4.50	FB79		FB 222	Ring-foot	8.00	0.00
FB7		FB 1	Ring-foot	3.00	4.75	FB80		FB 162	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00
FB8		FB 1	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00	FB81		FB 6B	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00
FB9		FB 1	Ring-foot	4.00	5.00	FC1	P	FB 1	Flat	5.00	0.00
FB10		FB 1	Ring-foot	4.50	5.50	FC2		FB 304	Flat	4.50	0.00
FB11		FB 196	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00	FC3		FB 7	Flat	5.00	0.00
FB12		FB 6B	Ring-foot	5.25	6.25	FC4		FB 127	Flat	4.75	0.00
FB13		FB 251	Ring-foot	4.00	5.25	FC5		FB 6A	Flat	6.00	0.00
FB14		FB 1	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00	FC6		FB 222	Flat	8.00	0.00
FB15		FB 2	Ring-foot	3.50	4.50	FC7		FB 6A	Flat	8.00	0.00
FB16		FB 28	Ring-foot	4.75	5.50	FC8	P	FB 1	Flat	3.75	0.00
FB17		FB 6B	Ring-foot	3.75	4.75	FC9		FB 1	Flat	8.00	0.00
FB18		FB R6	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00	FC10		FB 1	Flat	7.00	0.00
FB19		FB 1	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00	FC11		FB 220	Flat	4.50	0.00
FB20		FB 115	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00	FC12		FB 3A	Flat	5.25	0.00
FB21		FB 217	Ring-foot	3.50	4.25	FC13		FB 1	Flat	5.00	0.00
FB22	P	FB 222	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00	FC14		FB 6A	Flat	9.00	0.00
FB23		FB 94	Ring-foot	4.00	5.00	FC15		FB 7	Flat	4.00	0.00
FB24		FB 1	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00	FC16		FB 2	Flat	5.00	0.00
FB25		FB 1	Ring-foot	4.75	5.00	FC17		FB 1	Flat	6.00	0.00
FB26		FB 1	Ring-foot	5.00	5.50	FC18		FB 6A	Flat	6.00	0.00
FB27		FB 1	Ring-foot	4.50	5.00	FC19	P	FB T46	Flat	5.50	0.00
FB28		FB 1	Ring-foot	4.00	5.00	FC20		FB 297	Flat	6.00	0.00
FB29		FB 1	Ring-foot	5.00	5.50	FC21		FB 7	Flat	7.00	0.00

Base		Fabric	Form	Diameter		Base		Fabric	Form	Diameter	
				Inside	Outside					Inside	Outside
FC22		FB 225	Flat	6.00	0.00	FO1	P	FB T16	Flat	0.00	12.00
FC23		FB 1N	Flat	7.00	0.00	FO2		FB 3	Flat	0.00	22.00
FC24		FB 3	Flat	5.00	0.00	FO3	P	FB L13	Flat	0.00	15.00
FC25		FB T21	Flat	6.00	0.00	FO4		FB 6B	Flat	0.00	20.00
FC26		FB 294	Flat	4.50	0.00	FO5		FB 1	Flat	0.00	18.00
FC27		FB 272	Flat	4.75	0.00	FO6		FB T17	Flat	0.00	14.00
FC28		FB 6I	Flat	5.00	0.00	FO7		FB T16	Flat	0.00	14.00
FC29		FB 3	Flat	5.50	0.00	FO8		FB 3	Flat	0.00	15.00
FC30		FB 6B	Flat	5.00	0.00	FO9		FB T16	Flat	0.00	16.00
FC31		FB 100	Flat	5.00	0.00	FO10	P	FB 3A	Flat	0.00	10.00
FC32		FB 6A	Flat	4.75	0.00	FO11		FB 3A	Flat	0.00	20.00
FC33		FB 6B	Flat	5.00	0.00	FO12	P	FB 102	Flat	0.00	18.00
FC34	P	FB 7	Flat	4.75	0.00	FO13	P	FB 1L	Flat	0.00	14.00
FC35		FB 6B	Flat	5.00	0.00	FO14	P	FB 253	Flat	0.00	18.00
FC36		FB 294	Flat	5.00	0.00	FO15	P	FB T44	Flat	0.00	10.00
FC37		FB 1N	Flat	4.75	0.00	FO16		FB 5A	Flat	0.00	20.00
FC38		FB 206	Flat	4.50	0.00	FO17		FB 11	Flat	0.00	16.00
FC39	P	FB 199	Flat	7.00	0.00	FO18		FB 206	Flat	0.00	18.00
FD1	P	FB 16	Ring-foot	10.00	0.00	FO19		FB 1B	Flat	0.00	18.00
FE1	P	FB 6A	Ring-foot	0.00	9.50	FO20		FB 1	Flat	0.00	10.00
FE2	P	FB 12	Ring-foot	0.00	6.50	FO21	P	FB 3A	Flat	0.00	18.00
FE3	P	FB 2	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00	FO22		FB 13	Flat	0.00	16.00
FE4	P	FB 189	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00	FO23		FB 14	Flat	0.00	14.00
FE5	P	FB 1	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00	FO24		FB 3	Flat	0.00	20.00
FF1		FB R1	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00	FO25		FB 2B	Flat	0.00	12.00
FF2		FB 1C	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00	FP1		FB 3	Flat	0.00	8.00
FF3		FB 1	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00	FQ1		FB 3C	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00
FF4	P	FB R2	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00	FR1	P	FB T35	Ring-foot	11.00	14.00
FF5	P	FB 1	Ring-foot	9.00	10.00	FS1	P	FB T22	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00
FF6		FB 1	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00	FT1		FB 297	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00
FF7	P	FB 1	Ring-foot	11.00	12.00	FU1		FB L3	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00
FF8		FB 1	Ring-foot	10.25	11.00	FU2		FB L4	Ring-foot	4.50	6.00
FF9	P	FB 1	Ring-foot	7.50	8.00	FU3		FB L5	Ring-foot	11.00	12.00
FF10	P	FB 1	Ring-foot	4.00	6.00	FU4	P	FB L6	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00
FF11		FB 1	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00	FU5	P	FB L1	Ring-foot	4.50	6.00
FF12		FB 1	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00	FV1		FB T31	Base inside	0.00	0.00
FF13	P	FB 1C	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00	FV2		FB L15	Base inside	0.00	0.00
FF14		FB 1	Ring-foot	4.00	6.00	FV3		FB 30	Base inside	0.00	0.00
FF15		FB 1	Ring-foot	9.00	0.00	FV4		FB 77	Base inside	0.00	0.00
FF16		FB 1Q	Ring-foot	5.00	0.00	FV5		FB 6A	Base inside	0.00	0.00
FG1	P	FB 5A	Flat	0.00	6.00	FV6		FB R4	Base inside	0.00	0.00
FG2		FB 233	Flat	0.00	8.00	FV8		FB 7	Base inside	0.00	0.00
FG3		FB 3	Flat	0.00	5.00	FW1	P	FB T35	Flat	0.00	14.00
FG4		FB 6A	Flat	0.00	6.00	FW2		FB 1K	Flat	0.00	10.00
FG5		FB T15	Flat	0.00	5.00	FX1		FB 306	Flat	0.00	12.00
FG6		FB 1	Flat	0.00	5.00	FY1		FB T35	Base	0.00	0.00
FG7		FB 297	Flat	0.00	5.00	FY2		FB 15	Base	0.00	10.00
FG8		FB 1	Flat	0.00	4.50	FY3		FB 7	Base	0.00	6.00
FG9		FB 101	Flat	0.00	4.50	FZ1		FB 9	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00
FG10		FB 57	Flat	0.00	5.00						
FG11		FB T18	Flat	0.00	5.00						
FG12	P	FB 3	Flat	0.00	6.00						
FG13		FB 3	Flat	0.00	5.00						
FG14		FB 1	Flat	0.00	8.00						
FG15	P	FB 6B	Flat	0.00	8.00						
FG16		FB 7	Flat	0.00	0.00						
FG17		FB T27	Flat	0.00	8.50						
FG18		FB 273	Flat	0.00	0.00						
FH1		FB 23	Ring-foot	0.00	9.00						
FH2		FB 24	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00						
FH3		FB 22	Ring-foot	6.00	8.00						
FI1	P	FB 29	Ring-foot	10.00	10.50						
FI2		FB 29	Ring-foot	8.00	9.00						
FJ1		FB 25	Flat	0.00	5.00						
FK1	P	FB 227	Ring-foot	16.00	18.00						
FK2		FB 227	Ring-foot	16.00	17.00						
FL1		FB 1	Ring-foot	5.00	6.00						
FL2		FB 1	Ring-foot	6.00	7.00						
FL3		FB R17	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00						
FM1		FB T35	Ring-foot	0.00	10.00						
FN1		FB L2	Ring-foot	7.00	8.00						
FN2		FB L2	Ring-foot	0.00	0.00						
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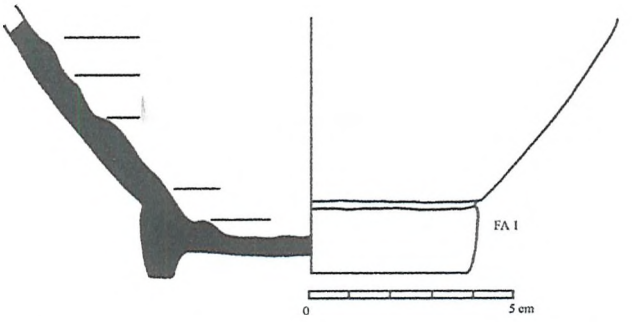

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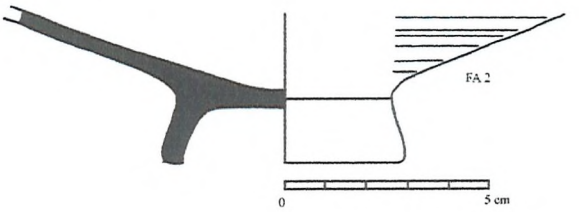

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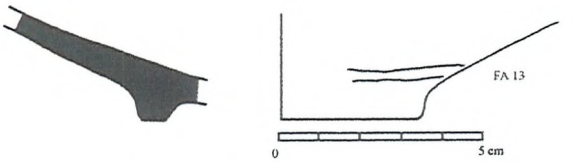

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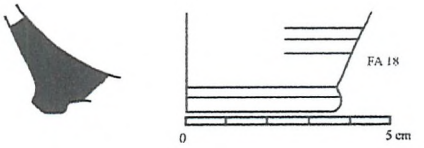

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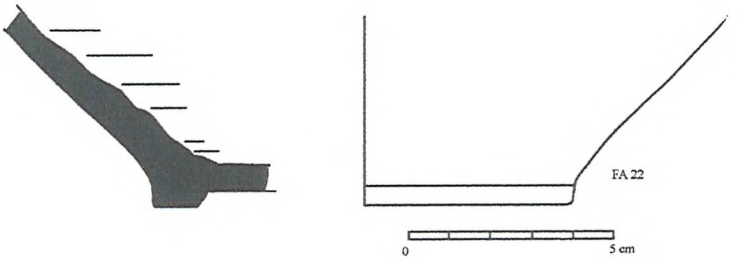

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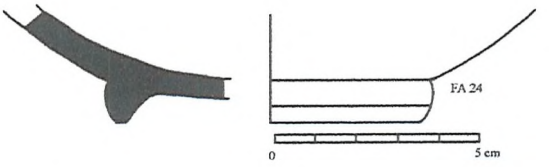

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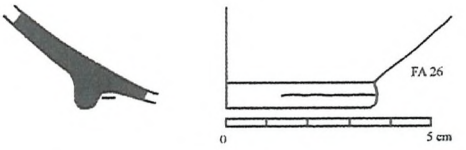

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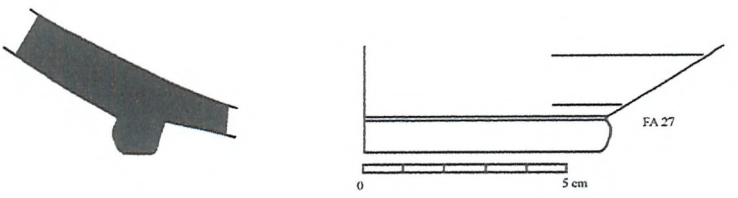

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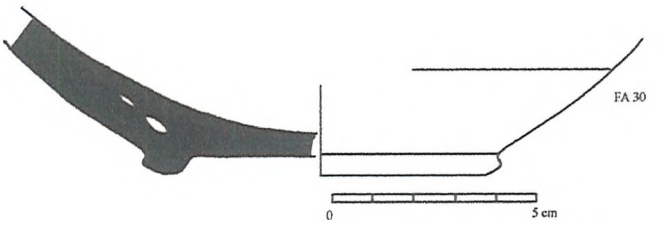

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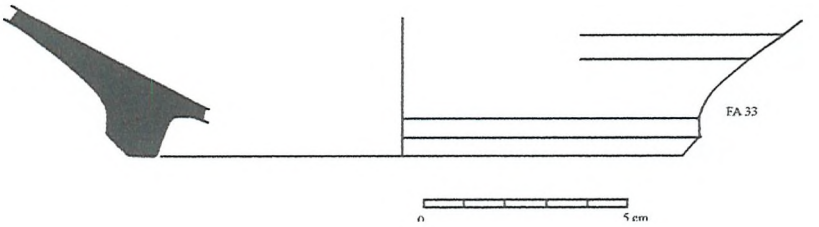

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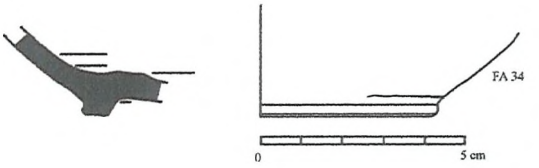

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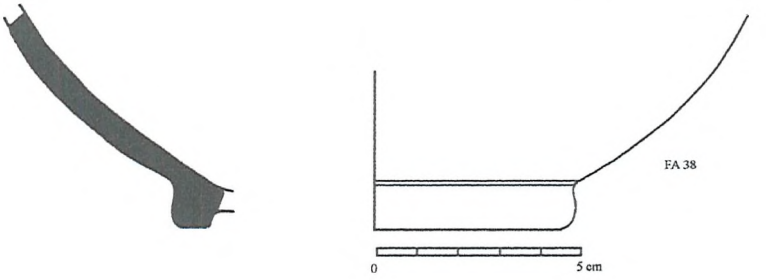

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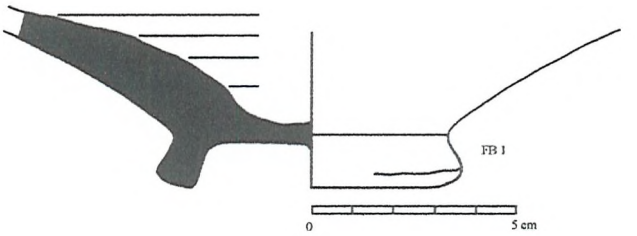

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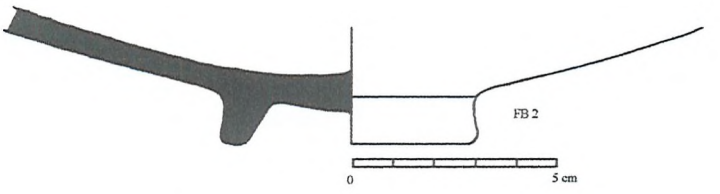

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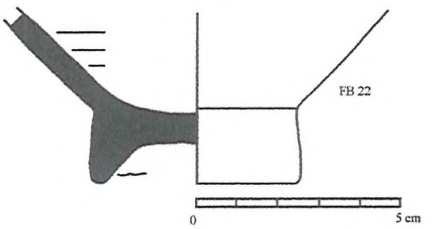

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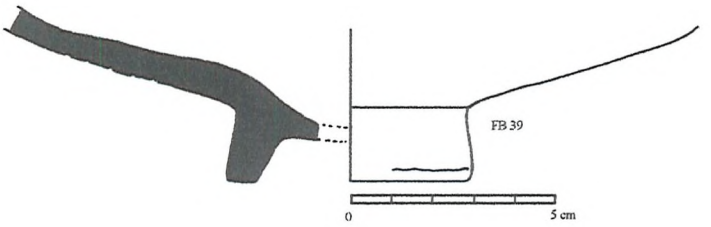

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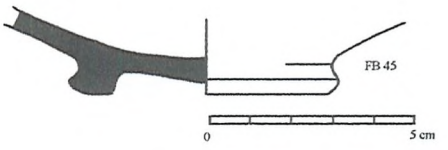

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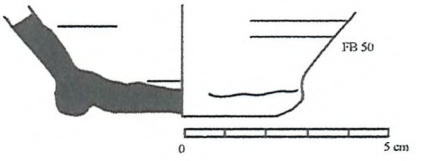

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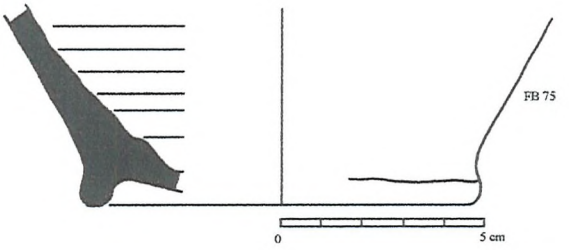

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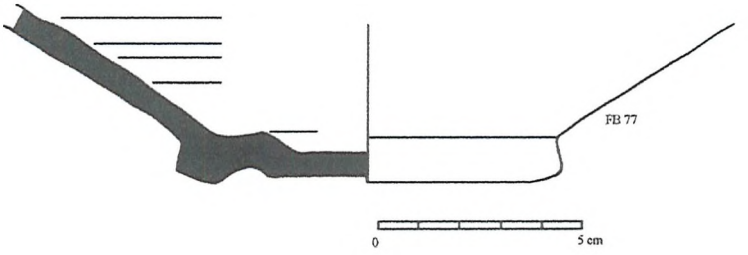

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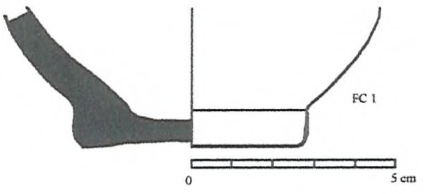

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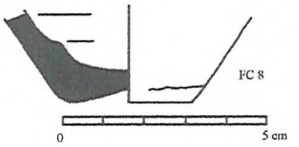

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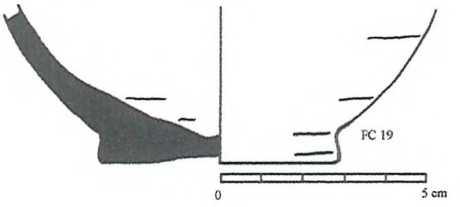

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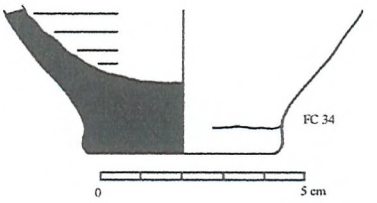

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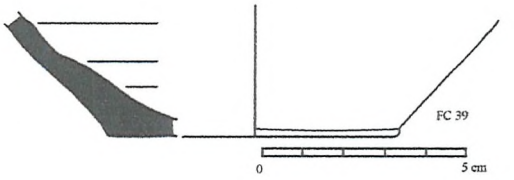

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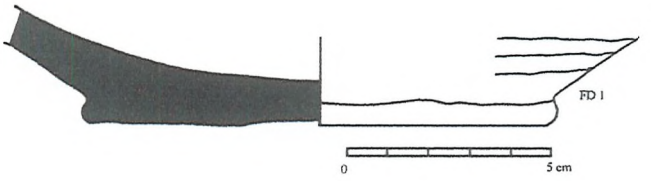

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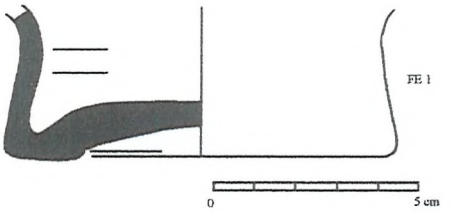

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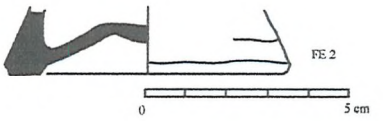

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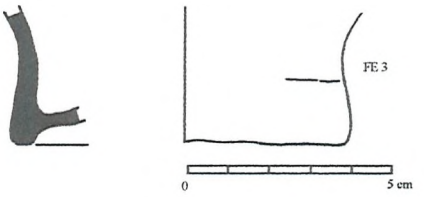

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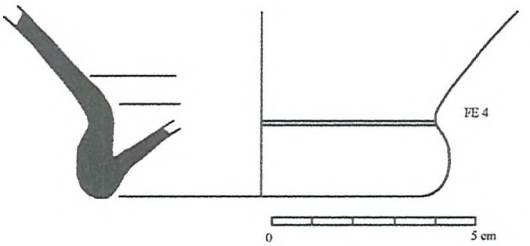

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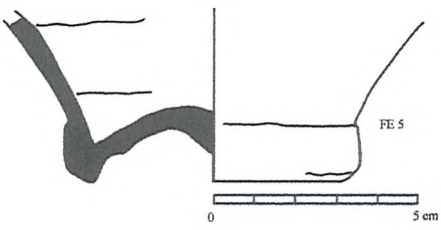

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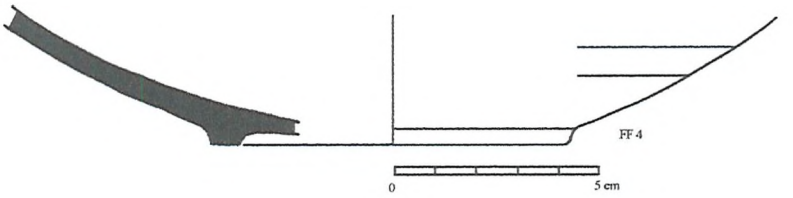

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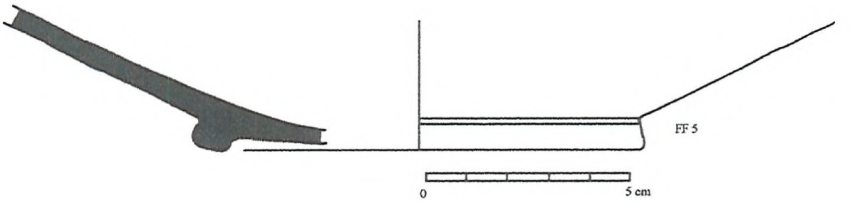

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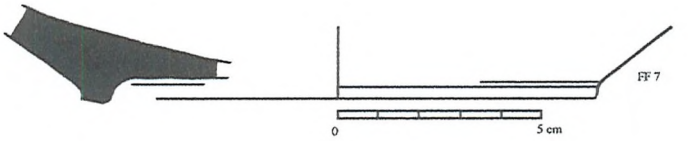

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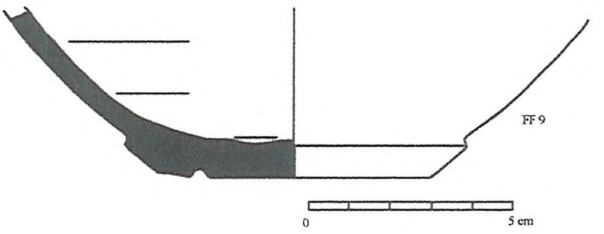

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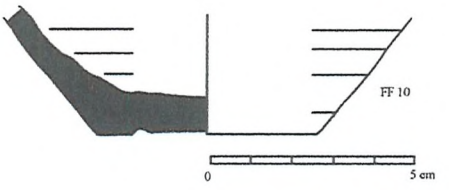

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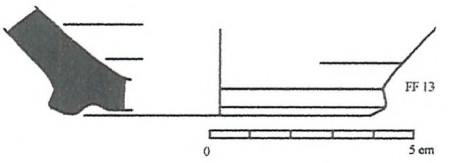

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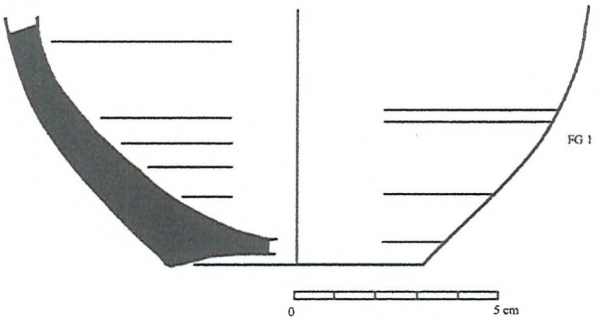

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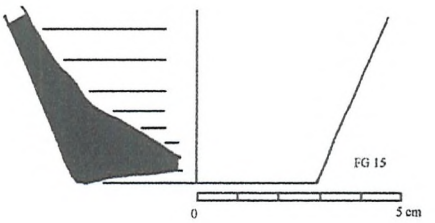

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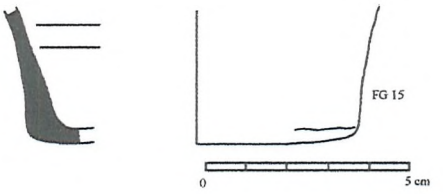

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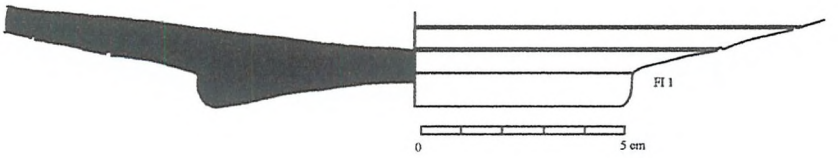

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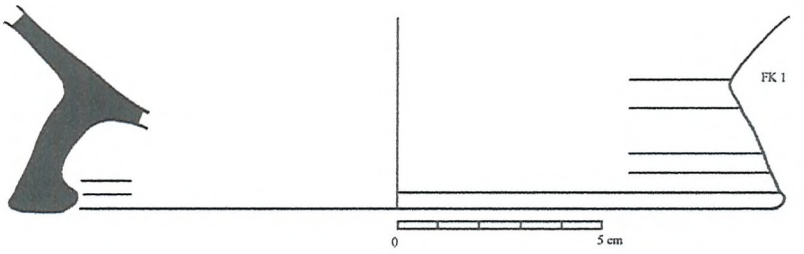

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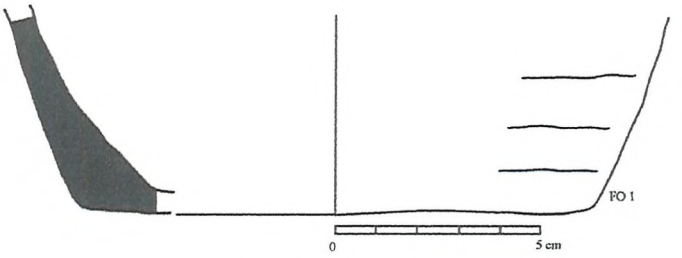

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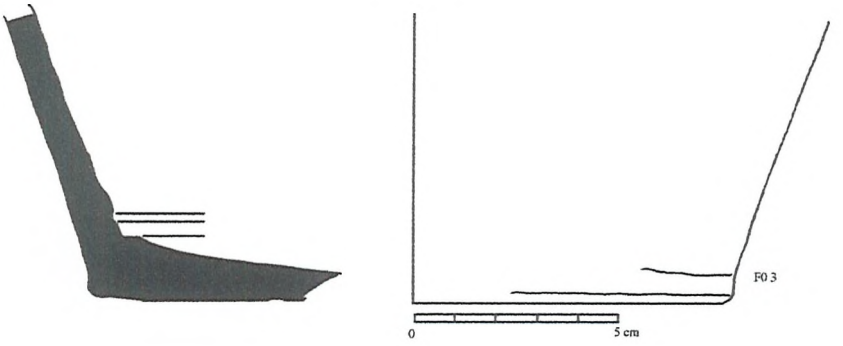

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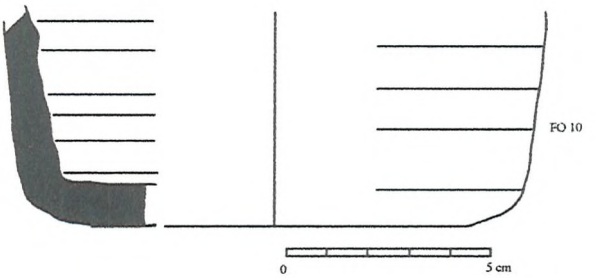

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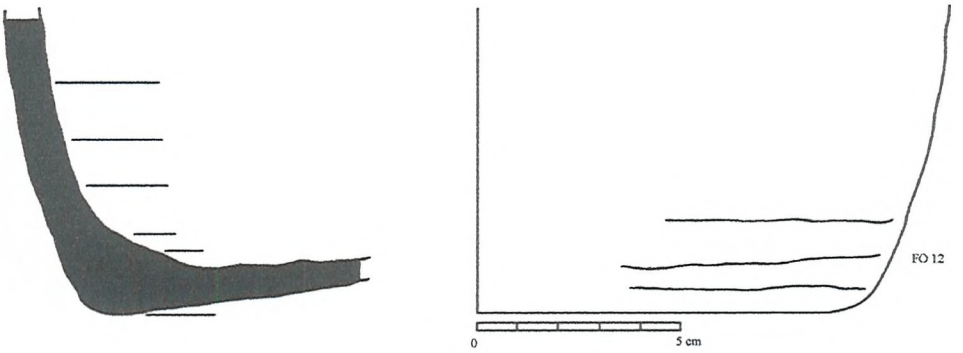

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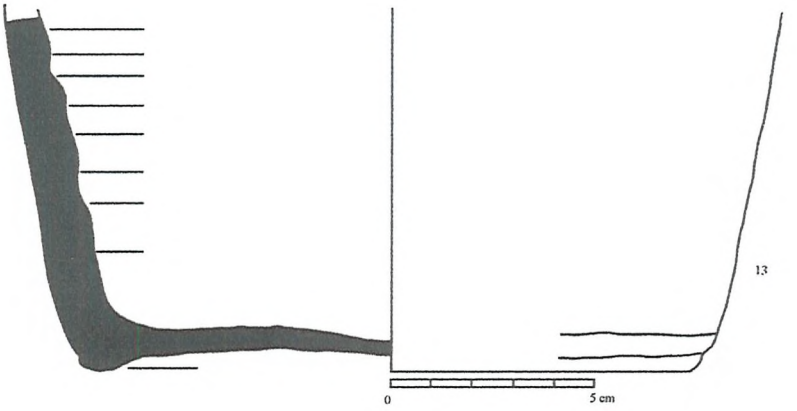

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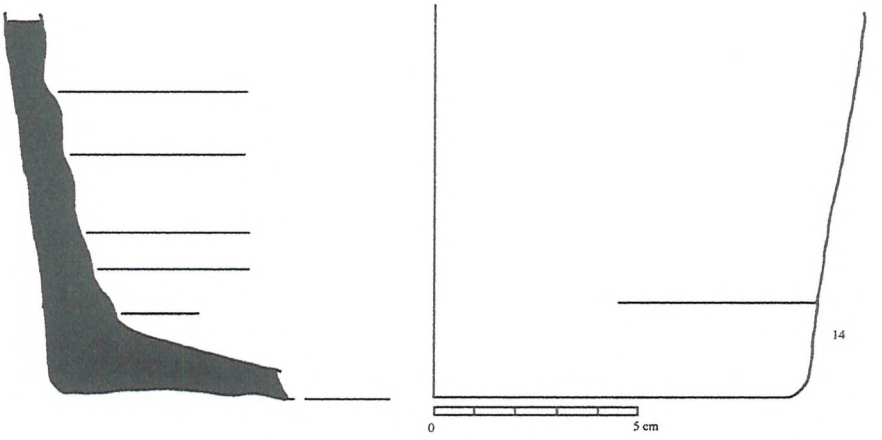
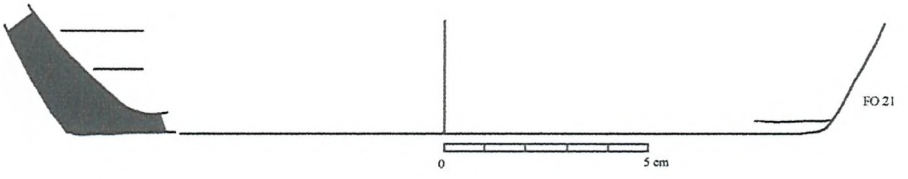
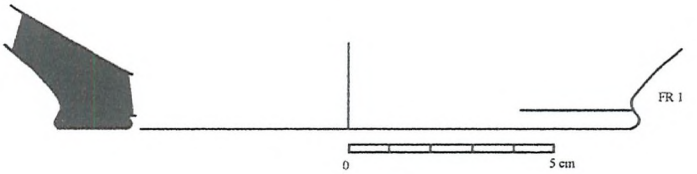


FO 21



FR 1



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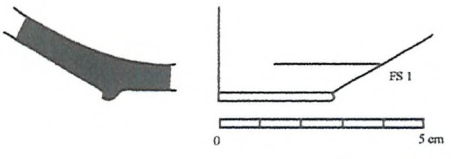
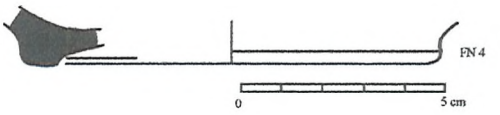
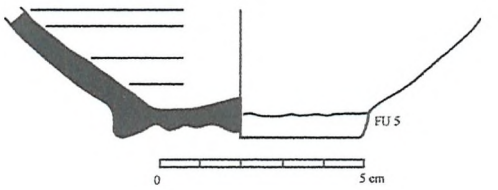


FU 4



FU 5



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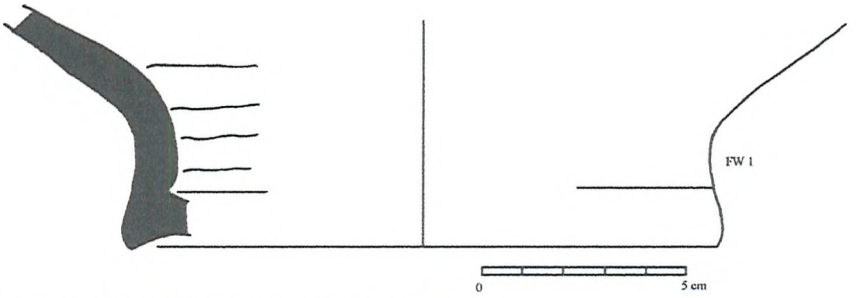


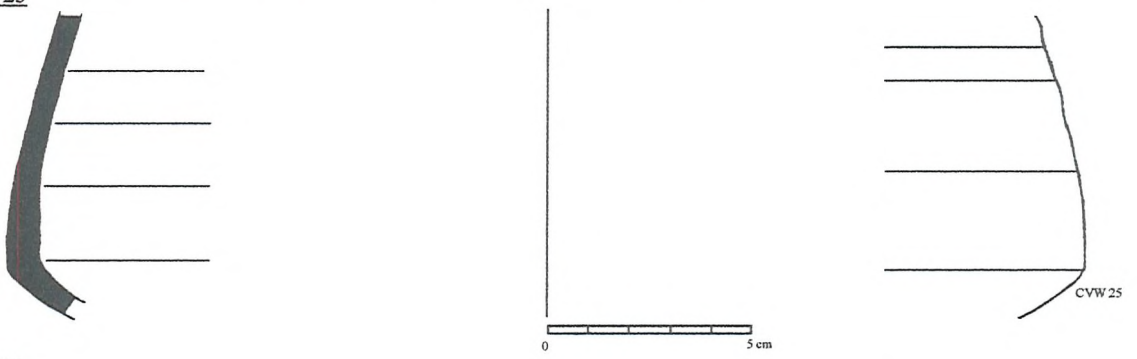
Sherds which have proved difficult to assign forms to.

A group of 36 sherds were categorized together under the grouping CVW (Cooking Vessel Walls) as the sherd pieces were part of the wall/bases. The walls, which were generally outward flaring at the bottom, rose from their bases which were in general approximately 'flat'. This would make the vessels suitable for use as casseroles sitting directly onto a 'fire'. (See drawing CVW 25.) The vessels were made from a number of different fabrics.

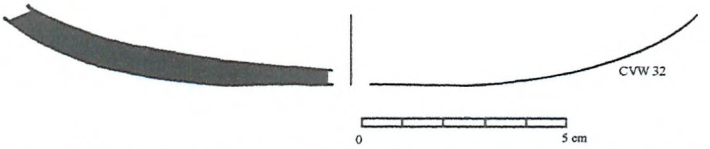
Table 5.42 - Summary of CVW (Cooking Vessel Walls).

	Fabric		Fabric		Fabric		Fabric
CVW1	FB 3	CVW10	FB 235	CVW19	FB 244	CVW28	FB 3
CVW2	FB 6B	CVW11	FB 245	CVW20	FB 2	CVW29	FB 1
CVW3	FB 238	CVW12	FB 1	CVW21	FB 236	CVW30	FB 243
CVW4	FB 239	CVW13	FB 246	CVW22	FB 3	CVW31	FB 2M
CVW5	FB 242	CVW14	FB 1G	CVW23	FB 1	CVW32	FB 1
CVW6	FB 241	CVW15	FB 205	CVW24	FB 1	CVW33	FB 3B
CVW7	FB 243	CVW16	FB 6B	CVW25	FB 2K	CVW34	FB 1I
CVW8	FB 234	CVW17	FB 237	CVW26	FB 2L	CVW35	FB 79
CVW9	FB 242	CVW18	FB 240	CVW27	FB 2	CVW36	FB 3B

CVW 25



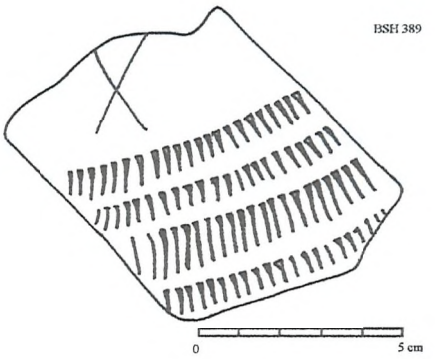
CVW 32



In the same way the group BSH comprised 407 body sherds; once again they were made from a

number of different fabrics, but due to their size, little else can be said about the vessels of which they originally formed a part. One body sherd, see drawing BSH 389, was decorated with incised lines. Further information on these two groups of sherds can be found in the database.

BSH 389



Storage vessels or building materials (JJJ)

A small group of 8 very coarse sherds, possibly from storage vessels or even building materials, came from the Severan Basilica. Three of the sherds were 'rims' whilst the rest were body sherds. They were all made from fabric FB T34 apart from JJJ 8 which was made from FB 1B.

JJJ 1 Rim diameter 10 cm. See drawing JJJ 1.

JJJ 2 Rim diameter 10 cm.

JJJ 3 Body sherd 10.5 x 5 cm.

JJJ 4 Body sherd 4.5 x 3.5 cm.

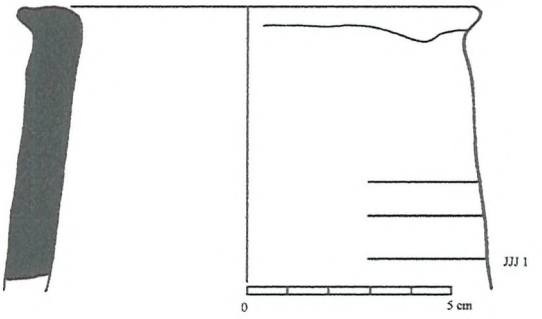
JJJ 5 Body sherd 5.5 x 5 cm.

JJJ 6 Body sherd 6.5 x 6.5 cm.

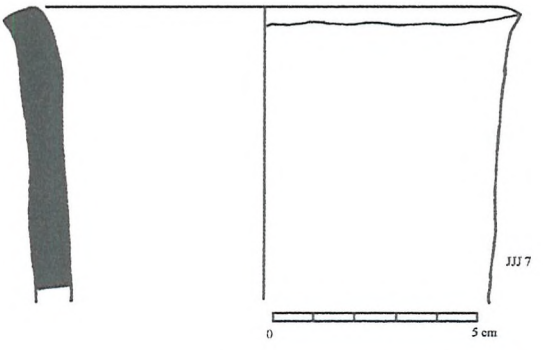
JJJ 7 Rim diameter 10 cm. See drawing JJJ 7.

JJJ 8 Body sherd 4.5 x 3.5 cm.

JJJ 1



JJJ 7



A total of 2712 sherds, some 59% of the total assemblage, were classified as coming from coarseware vessels and the fabrics of 2097 of the sherds were examined. The miscellaneous body sherds (BSH), the water smoothed group (WSM) and the handles (HAN), which were not included in the previous analysis, were again excluded. Using appendix 9 on the CD-ROM, which described the pottery fabrics and where the vessels were thought to have been manufactured, table 5.43 was compiled; this summarised this data for the coarsewares and it is shown in figure 5.19.

Table 5.43 - Showing regions of manufacture of the coarsewares.

Region	Count	Percentage
Eastern Mediterranean	25	1.2
Italy	1	0.05
Pantelleria	31	1.5
Not Identified	157	7.5
North Africa	1883	90
Total	**2097**	

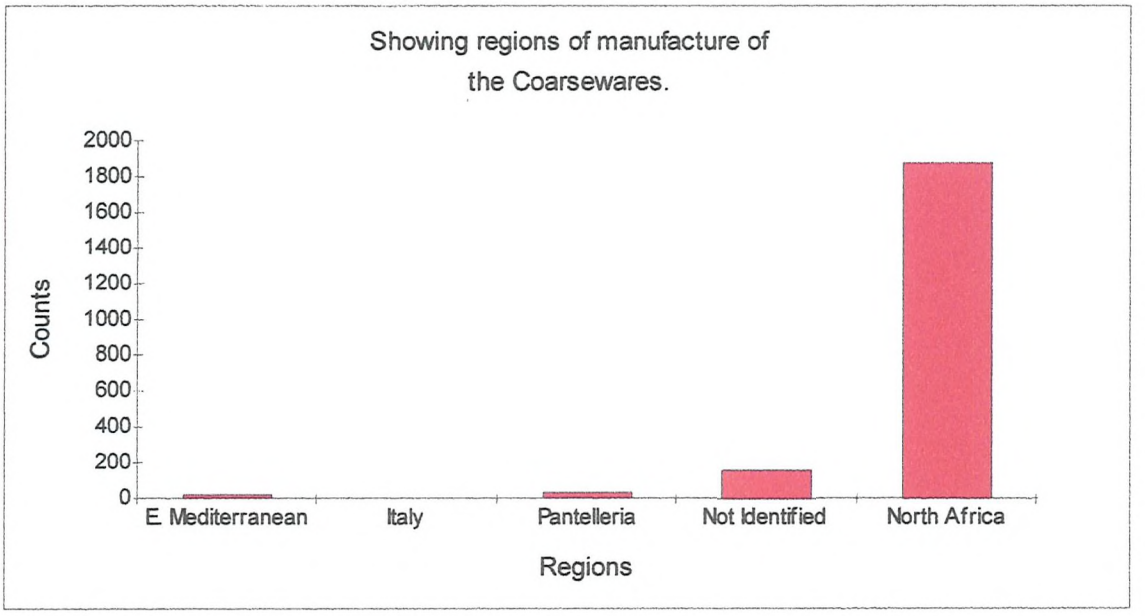


Figure 5.19 - showing regions of manufacture of the coarsewares.

The table shows that 1883 sherds, some 90%, of these coarsewares were thought to have been manufactured in North Africa. At least 6% of these coarsewares, see database, were thought to have been manufactured in Tripolitania. The next largest group, the unidentified wares accounted for 7.5% of the total but at this stage it was not possible to be certain about their place of manufacture. The most distinctive coarseware which was imported into the town was that of the Pantellerian vessels which accounted for 1.5% of this group and overall some 1.1% of the total coarseware assemblage. Carrying out additional work by thin-sectioning more of the coarseware sherds might reveal that some of the 'not identified' vessels were also made in North Africa.

Conclusions

The aim of chapter five was to, wherever possible, identify the forms and regions of manufacture of the pottery assemblage and if possible to date the Lepcis Magna material by cross-referencing it to other dated assemblages. A series of pie charts, superimposed upon a plan of the town, showed

how for example, the proportion of amphorae, changed through time at each location. Similar pie charts and town plans were produced for the major groups of finewares and for the pottery lamps.

The pottery collection was also examined to see whether the Lepcis Magna material showed more links with the Eastern or with the Western Empire. Analysis of the amphorae excavated in Lepcis Magna during the 1951 excavation showed that whilst the amphorae came from a number of different regions the majority of them were the locally produced Tripolitanian I - III forms. Indeed the chi squared test showed that through time the sample was dominated by the later Tripolitanian forms. Of the remaining amphorae the majority of them appear to have come from the Western Empire. Fulford (1989: 173) has argued that 'the overall ratio of local to imported pottery will give an insight into the degree of dependence of the site in question on inter-regional traffic in staples.' Applying this argument to the Lepcis Magna results suggests that Lepcis Magna was probably self sufficient in certain essential commodities and therefore had little need to import more. The evidence from the pottery excavated at Lepcis Magna appears to support Fulford's conclusions that Tripolitania was indeed trading more with Italy and the Western Empire than with the Eastern Empire.

The analysis of the Lepcis Magna coarsewares was particularly important to this thesis as this was the first time that many of the vessels had been catalogued and typologies created for them. In chapter four it was stated that the coarsewares formed a much broader assemblage than the other categories such as the finewares as it incorporated many different forms and fabrics. Included in the coarseware category were sherds from: mortaria, casseroles, bowls of various sizes, braziers and their fire baskets, unguentaria, jugs, flagons and a variety of lids, dishes and even a handle from a pan. The forms were cross-referenced, where ever possible, to vessels in the Sabratha, ULVS and Benghazi assemblages. However in many instances parallels could not be found for the coarsewares which suggested that many of the vessels were 'new' forms which had not been found elsewhere. An examination of the pottery fabrics suggests that many of the vessels could have been manufactured close to Lepcis Magna and indeed recent research has located a number of kiln sites close to the town.

Like the amphorae assemblage the collection of pottery lamps was dominated by those manufactured in North Africa, and in particular Tunisia, from where 48% of the sample came. The majority of the identified lamps seem to have been manufactured during the Early Imperial period.

The largest single category of finewares was that of the ARS wares; comparing the ARS to the other fineware groups there were approximately 4 times as many ARS wares as BGW, 2.5 times as many as the ESA and 5.5 times as many as the Italian Sigillata sherds. The identified fineware assemblage suggested a continuity of occupation of the town with many of the main types of

pottery being represented, beginning with the Black Gloss wares moving through the Eastern Sigillatas onto the Italian Sigillatas and ending with the African Red Slip and Tripolitania wares. A total of 102 Black Gloss wares formed part of the assemblage; all sherds dated from early to late Punic times. Of the 149 Eastern Sigillata 'A' sherds it was possible to identify the forms of 25 of the sherds and they dated to the late Punic-early Imperial period. Sixty Italian sigillata sherds were amongst the fineware assemblage and they were found to date to early Imperial times. Of the Forum Vetus Thin Walled vessels it was possible to identify the forms of two of them and they were dated to the first half of the first century AD. There was only a very small group of some fifteen Tripolitanian Red Slip ware (TRS) sherds in the Lepcis assemblage, nine of the forms were identifiable and were dated to the mid-third to fourth century AD. The fineware assemblage also contained sherds from eight Cypriot Sigillata vessels and it was possible to assign Atlante form numbers to five of them. Sherds from three Eastern Sigillata 'B' vessels were also present amongst the excavated finewares which were dated to the second century.

Chapter Six - A comparison between the Lepcis Magna and Sabratha pottery assemblages.

In this chapter, aspects of the pottery assemblages such as the amphorae and finewares from Lepcis Magna and Sabratha will be compared in order to see whether there are any similarities or marked differences between the two assemblages. A town plan of Sabratha is shown in figure 6.0.

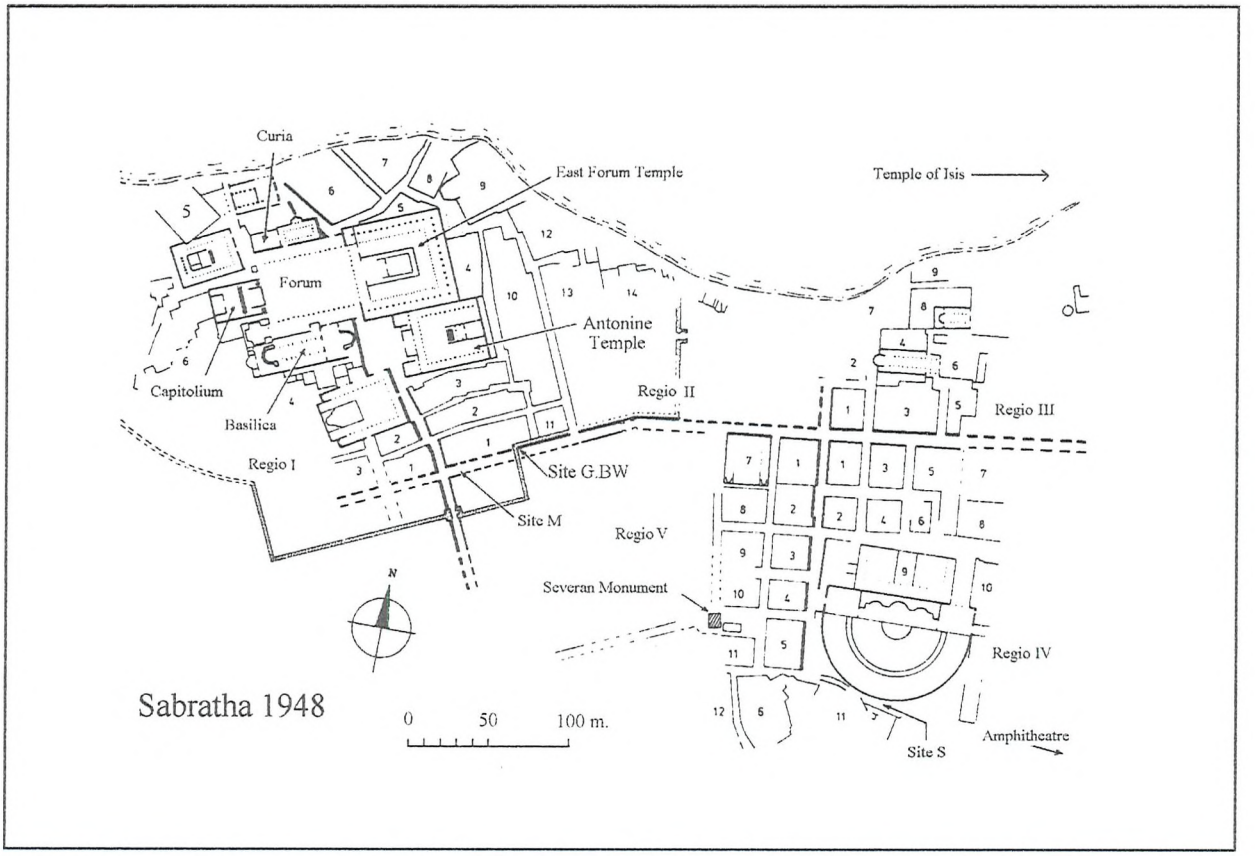


Figure 6.0 - Sabratha town plan (after Dore and Keay 1989 figure 1).

The amphorae and finewares were chosen for comparison in preference to the coarsewares because many of the amphorae and finewares were specially brought into the towns, are readily identifiable and their regions of manufacture are now for the most part known and therefore they can be judged as better indicators of trade and wealth than the more locally produced coarsewares. As already stated both towns had Punic foundations and Sabratha, like Lepcis Magna, was a port on the Mediterranean coast as well as being on the trans-Saharan caravan route to the Fezzan. Given these factors one might expect some similarities in their pottery assemblages.

Another aspect to explore will be to see if the extensive monumental building phase at Lepcis Magna, brought about by the town's imperial connection to the family of Emperors L. Septimius Severus and his sons, Caracalla and Geta, as referred to in chapter five, resulted in general prosperity for the Tripolitanian region as a whole and, if so, could it be detected in the different pottery assemblages. However, whilst the building and sponsoring of public buildings could be used to assess the relative importance of a town or its leading citizens, whether this was reflected in the pottery assemblage might be more difficult to ascertain. Certainly a greater percentage of imported fineware tablewares in this period might be detectable but in the homes of the more affluent Lepcis Magna families the use of glass and silver tableware, like those excavated in the

Pompeii environs for example, would perhaps make more of a statement about the disposable wealth of the owners than the ARS table-wares which had now been in production for approximately 150 years and had once been the *de rigueur* of the time.

Before making any comparisons it needs to be noted that certain assumptions are being made that the pottery assemblages for both towns were at least representative samples of the total pottery that was originally in circulation in the two towns and that both Lepcis Magna and Sabratha had equal access to the different supplies of pottery. The 'Periplus Maris Erythraei' (Casson, 1989), which has already been cited in chapter five, suggested that whilst some ships sailed directly to their destination, others sailed from port to port buying and selling goods as they travelled. Therefore the presence of pottery on a site does not prove that there was a direct trade link between the point of origin and the final destination of the pottery. It is possible that small quantities of fineware may have travelled a long way before reaching their final destination. Indeed identified Lepcis Magna finewares included Eastern Sigillata A and B from the Eastern Mediterranean, Sigillatas from Italy and African Red Slip wares from the Tunisian region. As Sabratha was geographically closer to the pottery production centres of Tunisia than Lepcis Magna, it will be interesting to discover whether there was proportionally more Tunisian amphorae and ARS ware in the Sabrathan assemblage than in the Lepcis Magna assemblage.

The presence of imported goods such as exotic wines might be indicative of an increase in status of the citizens. The data below was extracted from table 5.6 and it lists those amphorae, which were thought to contain wine, and it gives their dates of manufacture. Although the sample was relatively small the results suggest that there was not an increase in the amount of wine being consumed in Lepcis Magna during the Severan period.

Table 6A - Showing probable contents of amphorae.

FORM	DATE	COUNT	PRINCIPAL CONTENT
SABRATHA 3-4	4TH C. BC - 3RD C. BC.	7	WINE
P&W CLASS 2	4TH C. BC - 2ND BC	2	WINE ?
P&W CLASS 4	1ST BC	2	WINE, SPONDYLUS SHELLS, RESIN, NUTS
BEIRUT 2.2	1ST C. - 2ND C.	1	WINE
P&W CLASS 27	MID 1ST C. - 3RD C.	3	WINE
P&W CLASS 10	LATE 1ST C. - MID 2ND C.	6	WINE
BEIRUT 3.2	2ND C.	3	WINE
KEAY XXXV A	LATE 3RD - MID 5 C.	1	FISH PRODUCTS, WINE
P&W CLASS 49	4TH C. - 6TH C.	1	WINE,OLIVE OIL, SESAME OIL ?
P&W CLASS 53	LATE 4TH C. - 6TH C.	1	WINE ?

However Bonifay (2004) believes that Tripolitanian II amphorae may have been made for holding wine rather than olive oil (see chapter 5). If the contents were indeed wine then there would appear to be an increase in wine consumption during this Severan period but it was the locally produced vintages rather than imported ones.

It could be the case that the conspicuous display of wealth in Lepcis Magna's monumental building phase did not extend beyond the public buildings into other areas of daily life and that it

did not last long. Indeed the public buildings seem to have started to fall into ruin before the end of the third century and it has been argued that the monumental building phase of the Severan dynasty was not based on any sound economic foundation (Haynes 1959: 54). Sir Mortimer Wheeler (1989: 56) doubted that the new harbour, built during the Severan period, had been used much as the mooring-blocks on the quays showed few signs of wear. The eventual decline in fortune of the Severan family and Lepcis Magna may be reflected in the archaeological record in the quality and quantity of its deposited pottery. Indeed the majority of the identifiable ARS, with very few exceptions, date between the first and third centuries. This data (see table 5.18) tends to support the theory that Lepcis Magna was, as has already been mentioned, in decline in the later third century.

In chapter four it was reported that not all of the pottery from the Sabratha excavations was brought back to England for analysis so an assumption, as mentioned above, has had to be made that what was available for study was proportional and representative of the whole pottery assemblage. Although comparing percentages is the best available method we still need to be aware of problems that occur when populations or samples are small.

The different types of pottery and their relevant quantities which have been analysed for the two assemblages are recorded in table 6B.

Table 6B - Showing pottery types used for comparing Lepcis Magna and Sabratha assemblages.

FORMS	L.M. COUNTS ALL	USED FOR ANALYSIS	SABRATHA COUNTS ALL	USED FOR ANALYSIS	FACTOR
AMPHORAE	907	RIMS - 221	RIMS ONLY 1775 +	1686	7.6
		BASES - 60	BASES - 59	59	1
ARS	403	255	3600	1346	5.3
BSW	102	22	1444	N/A	N/A
ESA	149	25	1000 +	N/A	N/A
SIG	60	31	1870	501	16.1
LAMPS	102	62	C. 1000	N/A	N/A

The table illustrates the differences in the size of the samples available for study. In the last column a 'factor' has been calculated (this factor was achieved by dividing the Sabratha quantity by the corresponding Lepcis Magna number) which shows how much more pottery was available for study in the Sabratha assemblage. The factors provide an idea of the difference between the sizes of the samples available for study. The entry for the Italian Sigillata, for example, shows that 31 sherds from the Lepcis Magna material had been identified compared to 501 sherds that have been assigned Conspectus form numbers. Therefore, there were approximately 16 times more identified Sigillata sherds available for study in the Sabratha assemblage than in the Lepcis Magna material. This can be contrasted with amphora bases for which the factor is 1, indicating that the sizes are almost identical.

6.1 A comparison between the two amphorae assemblages.

After the majority of the Lepcis Magna amphora sherds had been identified (see chapter 5) an analysis of them showed that the amphorae imported into Lepcis Magna came from a number of different regions including Tunisia, Greece, Gaul, Spain, Italy, Palestine and Sicily. In this next section the amphora assemblages recovered from Lepcis Magna and Sabratha will be compared and contrasted. The data on the Sabratha pottery comes from Keay (1989: 67-70). Although the two pottery assemblages are significantly different in size, by converting the counts into percentages some useful comparisons of ratios can be made.

A total of 1686 amphora rims were recovered from the Sabratha excavations compared to the 221 rims from Lepcis Magna. In contrast only 59 bases were in the Sabrathan assemblage compared to the sample of 60 bases from Lepcis Magna. The counts for each of the forms were converted into percentages to compensate for the large differences in sample sizes. The relative percentages were then recorded in Table 6.1 (see below).

For the purpose of this table the amphorae from each of the two towns were regarded as homogeneous groups irrespective of when or where they were actually produced. These calculations should help to highlight the differences between the two assemblages. Table 6.1 is comprehensive and it allows for the amphora data of the rims and bases for each site to be analysed separately if required (the reasoning for this has already been stated) and then evaluated together as one entity for each town.

The data is illustrated in figures 6.1 - 6.3. The table also indicates which forms were present or absent from each site. Numerically the largest group of amphorae present at Lepcis Magna were the Sabrathan form 16's (Tripolitanian) and for Sabratha the form 3-4 (Hole-Mouth). The most significant difference appears to be between the proportions of the locally produced Tripolitanian amphorae recovered from the two sites. At Lepcis Magna these Tripolitanian amphorae accounted for approximately 51% of the rims but just 9% at Sabratha as compared to 20% and 15% respectively for the bases.

Figure 6.1 % Comparison between Amphora Rim Forms present at Lepcis & Sabratha

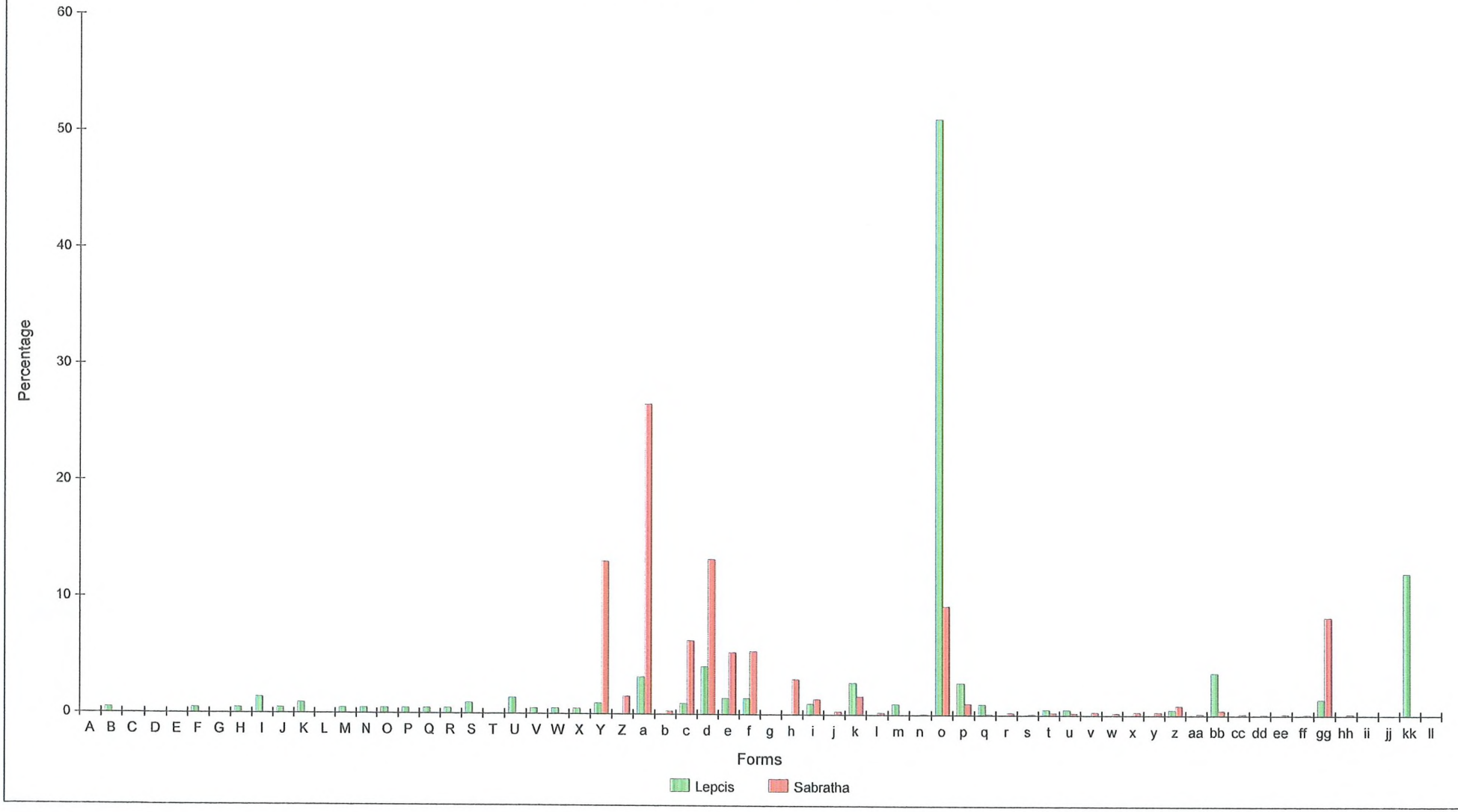


Figure 6.2 % Comparison between Amphora Base Forms present at Lepcis & Sabratha

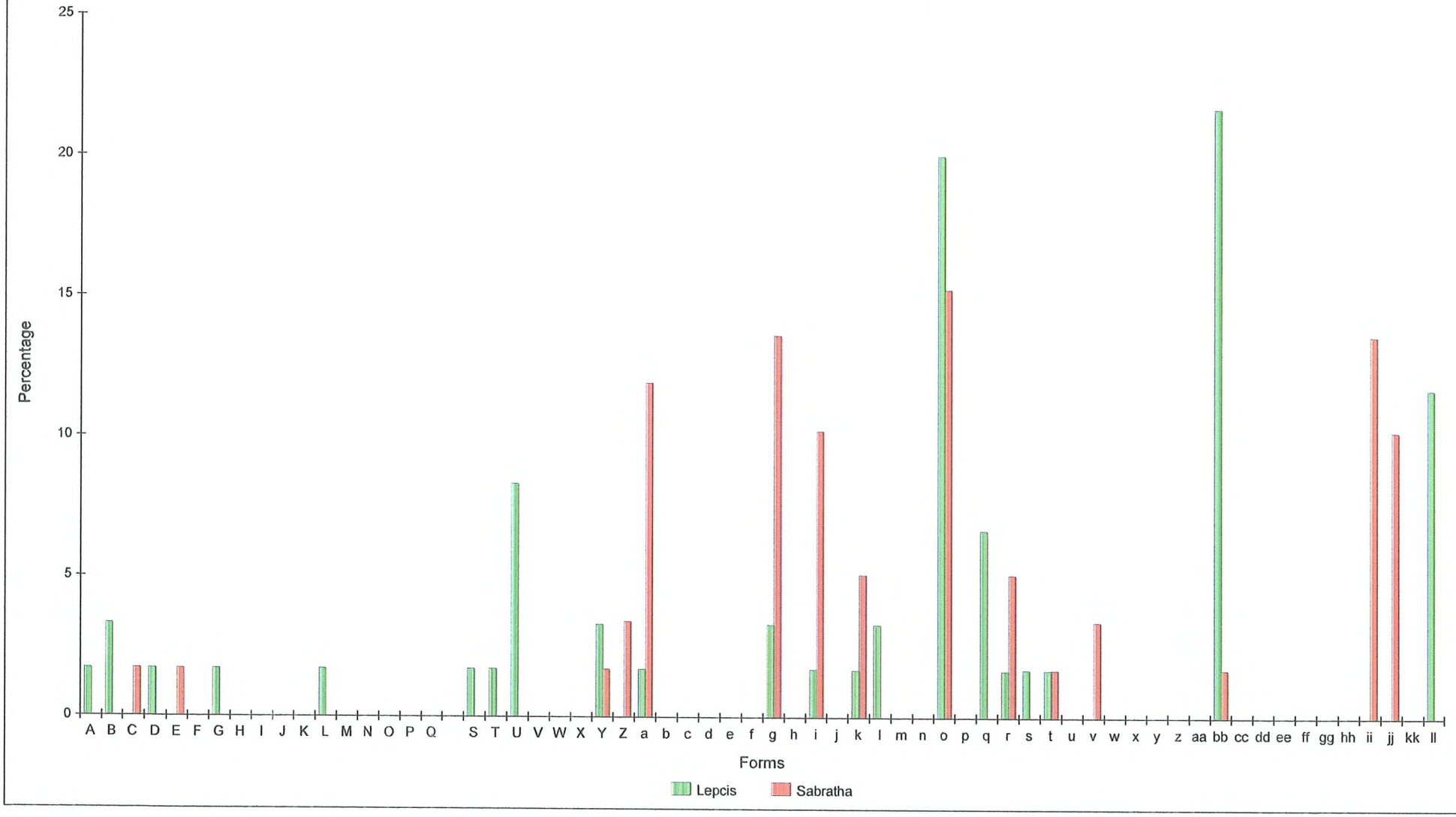


Figure 6.3 % Comparison between Amphora Forms present at Lepcis & Sabratha

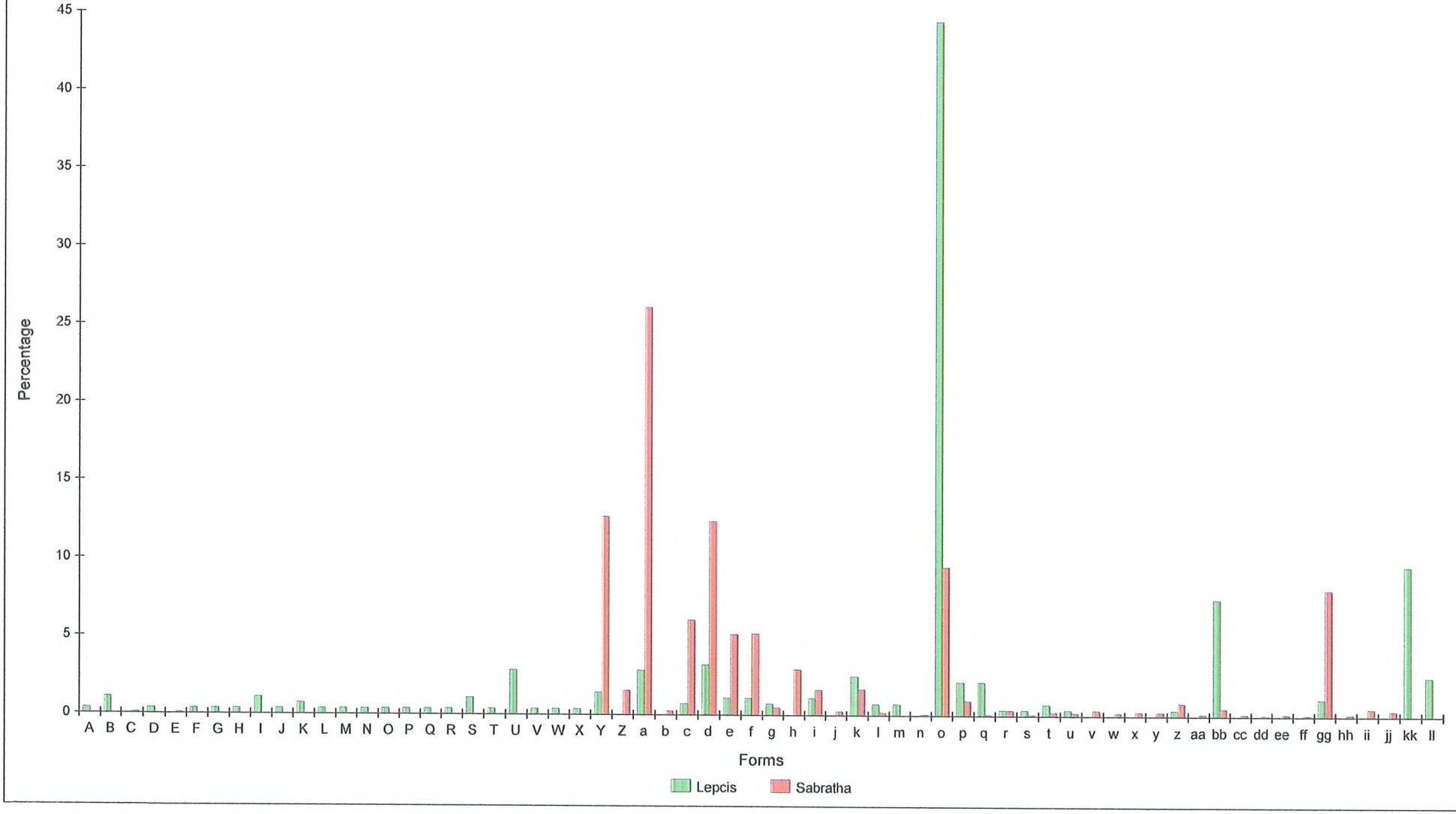


Table 6.1 - Showing counts and percentages of Lepcis Magna and Sabrathan Amphorae assemblages.

		L.M. Counts			Sabratha Counts			Rim Data Only			Base Data Only			Rim & Base Total				
	Code							L.M.	SAB	Diff.	L.M.	SAB	Diff.	L.M.	L.M.	SAB	SAB	Diff.
Form		Base	Rim	Tot.	Base	Rim	Tot.	0%	0%		0%	0%		Tot.	0%	Tot.	0%	
Beltran I	A	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	-1.7	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Beltran II-IV	B	2	1	3	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	3.3	0	-3.3	3	1.07	0	0	-1.07
Beltran 61	C	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.7	1.7	0	0	1	0.06	0.06
Beltran 80	D	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	-1.7	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
B. H.A.4	E	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1.7	1.7	0	0	1	0.06	0.06
B. MRA 5	F	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
B. LRA 10	G	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	-1.7	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Beirut 2.2	H	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Beirut 3.2	I	0	3	3	0	0	0	1.36	0	-1.36	0	0	0	3	1.07	0	0	-1.07
Clausentum AR3	J	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Dore 15	K	0	2	2	0	0	0	0.9	0	-0.9	0	0	0	2	0.71	0	0	-0.71
Keay XIX?	L	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	-1.7	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Keay XXVI C	M	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Keay XXXV A	N	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Keay XLIV	O	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Keay XL	P	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Paphos 5	Q	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Richborough 527	R	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Dressel 7-11	S	1	2	3	0	0	0	0.9	0	-0.9	1.7	0	-1.7	3	1.07	0	0	-1.07
Gaul. 3	T	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	-1.7	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Gaul. 4	U	5	3	8	0	0	0	1.36	0	-1.36	8.3	0	-8.3	8	2.85	0	0	-2.85
Almagro 54	V	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Egloff 172	W	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Furrowed Rim	X	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.45	0	-0.45	0	0	0	1	0.35	0	0	-0.35
Sabratha 1	Y	2	2	4	1	220	221	0.9	13.1	12.2	3.3	1.7	-1.6	4	1.42	221	12.7	11.28
Sabratha 2	Z	0	0	0	2	25	27	0	1.5	1.5	0	3.4	3.4	0	0	27	1.55	1.55
Sabratha 3-4	a	1	7	8	7	448	455	3.17	26.6	23.43	1.7	11.9	10.2	8	2.85	455	26.1	23.25
Sabratha 5	b	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0.24	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.23	0.23
Sabratha 6	c	0	2	2	0	106	106	0.9	6.3	5.4	0	0	0	2	0.71	106	6.07	5.36
Sabratha 7	d	0	9	9	0	224	224	4.07	13.3	9.23	0	0	0	9	3.2	224	12.4	9.2
Sabratha 8	e	0	3	3	0	90	90	1.36	5.3	3.94	0	0	0	3	1.07	90	5.16	4.09
Sabratha 9	f	0	3	3	0	91	91	1.36	5.4	4.04	0	0	0	3	1.07	91	5.21	4.14
Sabratha 7-9	g	2	0	2	8	0	8	0	0	0	3.3	13.6	10.3	2	0.71	8	0.46	-0.25
Sabratha 10	h	0	0	0	0	51	51	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	51	2.92	2.92
Sabratha 11	i	1	2	3	6	22	28	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.7	10.2	8.5	3	1.07	28	1.6	0.53
Sabratha 12	j	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0.24	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.23	0.23
Sabratha 13	k	1	6	7	3	26	29	2.71	1.54	-1.17	1.67	5.08	3.41	7	2.49	29	1.66	-0.83
Sabratha 14	l	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0.17	0.17	3.3	0	-3.3	2	0.71	3	0.17	-0.54
Sabratha 14 imit	m	0	2	2	0	0	0	0.9	0	-0.9	0	0	0	2	0.71	0	0	-0.71
Sabratha 15	n	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.05	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.06	0.06
Sabratha 16	o	12	113	125	9	157	166	51.13	9.31	-41.79	20	15.25	-4.75	125	44.48	166	9.51	-34.99
Sabratha 17	p	0	6	6	0	16	16	2.71	0.95	-1.76	0	0	0	6	2.14	16	0.92	-1.22
Sabratha 18	q	4	2	6	0	1	1	0.9	0.06	-0.84	6.66	0	-0.66	6	2.14	1	0.06	-2.08
Sabratha 19	r	1	0	1	3	3	6	0	0.18	0.18	1.66	5.08	3.42	1	0.35	6	0.34	-0.01
Sabratha 20	s	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.06	0.06	1.7	0	-1.7	1	0.35	1	0.06	-0.29
Sabratha 21	t	1	1	2	1	3	4	0.45	0.18	-0.27	1.67	1.69	0.02	2	0.71	4	0.23	-0.48
Sabratha 22	u	0	1	1	0	3	3	0.45	0.17	-0.28	0	0	0	1	0.35	3	0.17	-0.18
Sabratha 23	v	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	0.24	0.24	0	3.4	3.4	0	0	6	0.34	0.34
Sabratha 24	w	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0.17	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.17	0.17
Sabratha 25	x	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0.24	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.23	0.23
Sabratha 26	y	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0.24	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.23	0.23
Sabratha 27	z	0	1	1	0	14	14	0.45	0.8	0.35	0	0	0	1	0.35	14	0.8	0.45
Sabratha 28	aa	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.11	0.11
Sabratha 29	bb	13	8	21	1	7	8	3.62	0.4	-3.22	21.7	1.7	20	21	7.47	8	0.46	-7.01
Sabratha 30	cc	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.11	0.11
Sabratha 31	dd	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.06	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.06	0.06
Sabratha 32	ee	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.11	0.11
Sabratha 33	ff	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.06	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.06	0.06
Sabratha 34&35	gg	0	3	3	0	141	141	1.36	8.4	7.04	0	0	0	3	1.07	141	8.08	7.01
Sabratha 36	hh	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.11	0.11
Sabratha 37	ii	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	13.6	13.6	0	0	8	0.46	0.46
Sabratha 37	jj	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	10.2	10.2	0	0	6	0.34	0.34
LM 1-19	kk	0	27	27	0	0	0	12.2	0	-12.2	0	0	0	27	9.6	0	0	-9.6
Bases	ll	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.7	0	-11.7	7	2.49	0	0	-2.49
Total		60	221	281	59	1686	1745											

After combining the totals of the rims and bases the Tripolitanian amphorae accounted for 44% at Lepcis Magna and 9.5% of the sample at Sabratha. The second largest difference was between the Sabratha 3-4 (Hole-mouth) forms. After combining the rim and base data the table shows that some 26% of them were found in Sabratha compared to just 3% at Lepcis Magna. This difference

might be explained by the fact that Sabratha was located nearer to the Tunisian source of production than Lepcis Magna. The third largest difference was in the number of Sabratha 1 (Corinthian B) rims. Some 13% of this form was identified at Sabratha but just 1.5% of them at Lepcis Magna. The next sizeable difference was between the quantities of Sabratha 7's.

Figure 6.2, which recorded the percentages of amphora bases, illustrated the differences between the quantities of each form found at the two sites and it shows that the greatest variation was between the numbers of Sabratha form 29 present at both sites. This 20% difference was not so apparent when the data for the rims and bases were combined together in figure 6.3. Similarly the fact that Gauloise 4's, for example, whilst present at Lepcis Magna (5 rims and 3 bases) were not found at all in Sabratha is not so evident when all of the statistics were combined.

In the last column of table 6.1 further calculations were carried out which demonstrate the numerical differences between the percentages of amphorae present at Lepcis Magna with respect to those present at Sabratha. These results were then shown in figures 6.4-6.6. These graphs highlight the differences between the two assemblages. For rim only statistics it is the Tripolitanian (Sabratha 16's) which clearly dominate the Lepcis Magna material and as already noted it is the Sabratha form 3-4 which are most numerous at Sabratha. Figure 6.5 examines the base data again and the graph highlights more of an apparent diversity of forms between the two sites. Figure 6.6 combines all of the data and graphically displays the differences in quantities and forms from the two towns and again, for example, highlights the variation in percentages of Tripolitanian (Sabratha 16's) and Sabratha form 3-4 etc.

Figure 6.4 % Difference between Amphora Rim Forms present at Lepcis & Sabratha

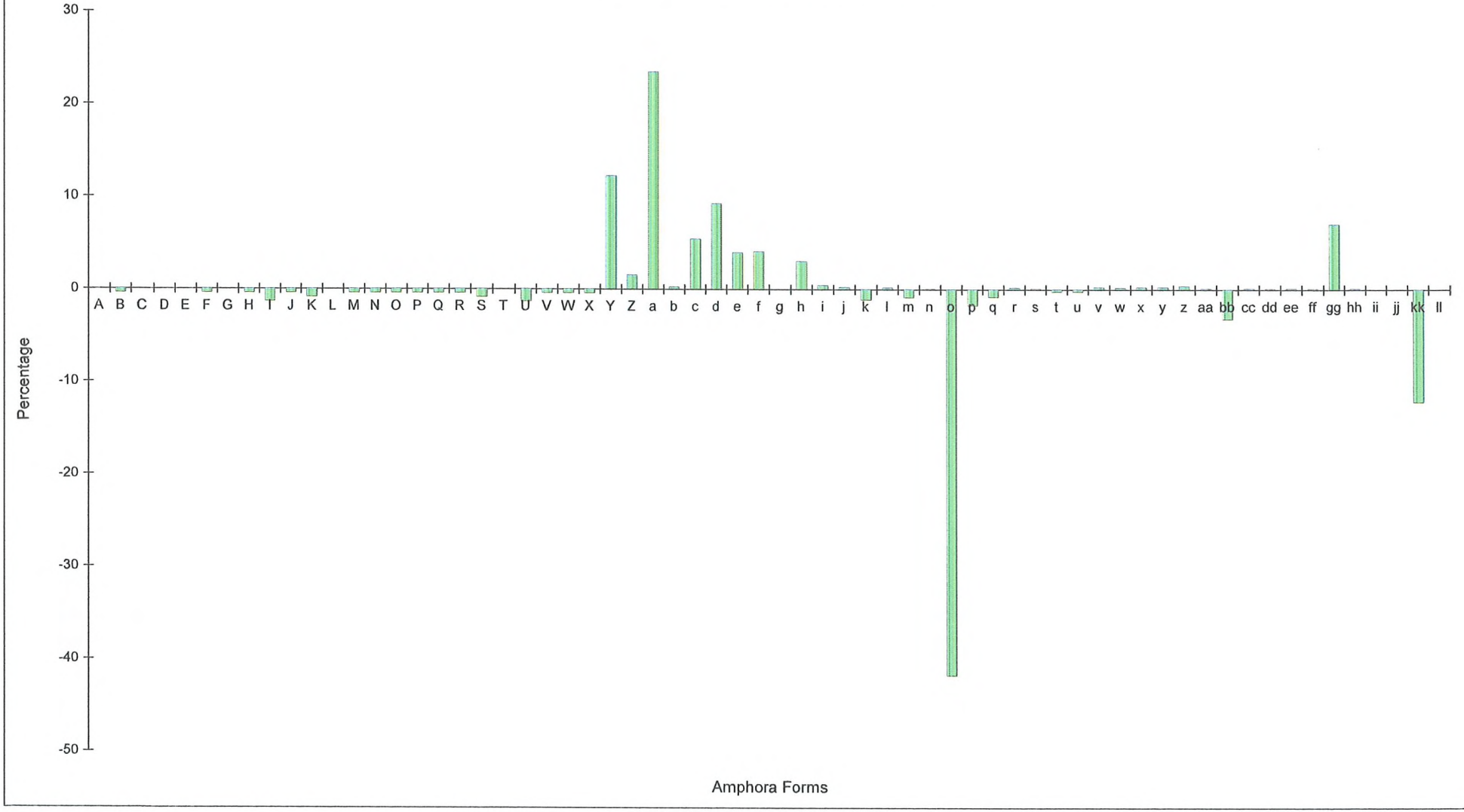


Figure 6.5 % Difference between Amphora Base Forms present at Lepcis & Sabratha

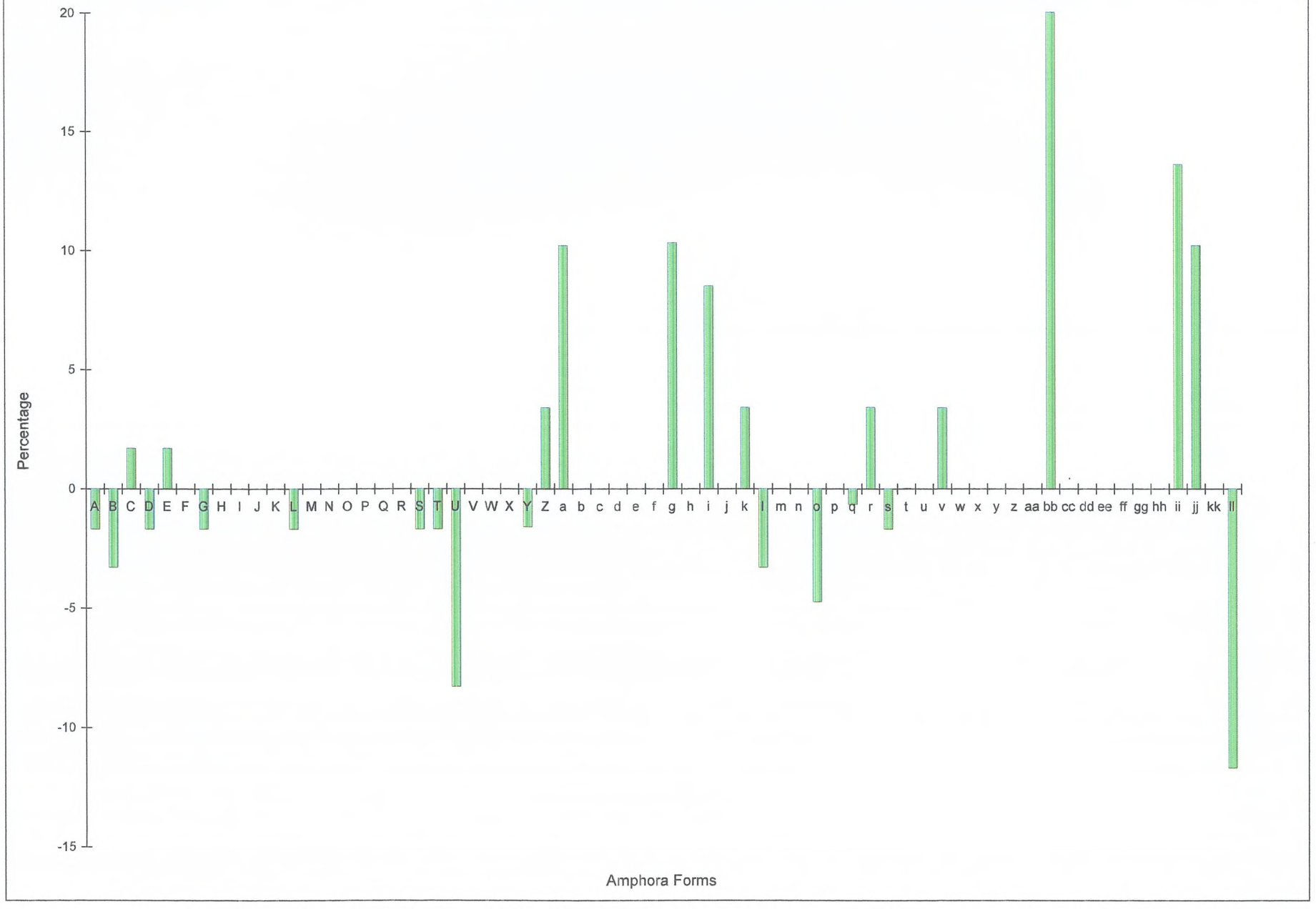
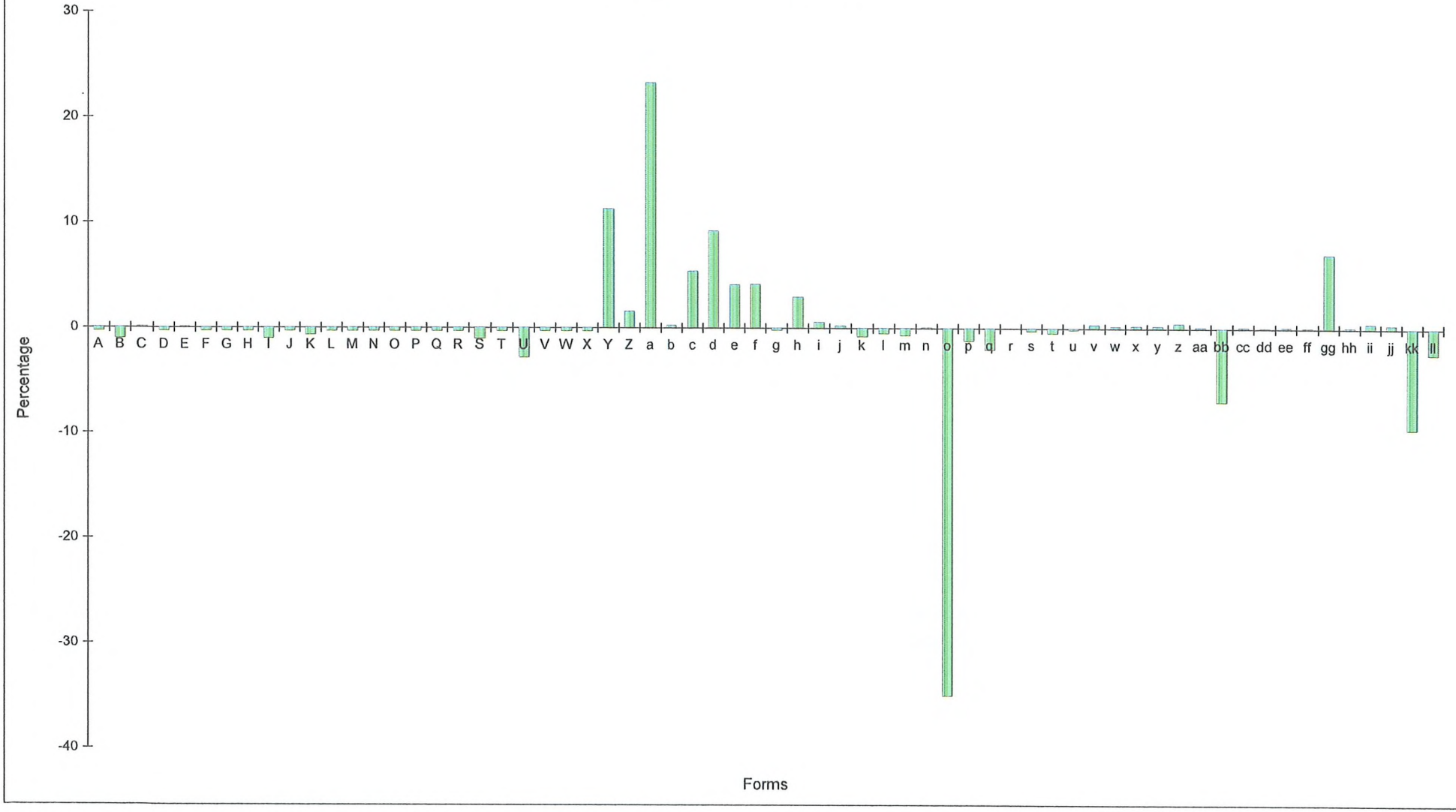


Figure 6.6 % Difference between Amphora
Forms present at Lepcis and Sabratha



In table 6.2, the two pottery assemblages were examined chronologically to see whether the relative importance of certain forms changed through time.

Table 6.2 - Showing chronological breakdown of the two Amphora assemblages.

	FORM	L.M.	L.M.		SAB	SAB		L.M. %	SAB %	L.M. %	SAB %	L.M. %	SAB %	Code
		BASE	RIM	TOT	BASE	RIM	TOT	RIM	RIM	BASE	BASE	TOT	TOT	
EARLY / MID	SABRATHA 1	2	2	4	1	220	221	18.2	25.8	66.6	9.1	28.6	25.5	A
PUNIC	SABRATHA 2	0	0	0	2	25	27	0	2.9	0	18.2	0	3.1	B
450-200BC	SABRATHA 3-4	1	7	8	7	448	455	63.6	52.5	33.3	63.6	57.1	52.6	C
	SABRATHA 5	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.5	D
	SABRATHA 6	0	2	2	0	106	106	18.2	12.4	0	0	14.3	12.3	E
	SABRATHA 10	0	0	0	0	51	51	0	6	0	0	0	5.9	F
	B. H.A.4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	9.1	0	0.1	G
	TOTAL	3	11	14	11	854	865							
LATE PUNIC	SABRATHA 7	0	9	9	0	224	224	52.9	51.4	0	0	45	49.8	H
200-25 BC	SABRATHA 8	0	3	3	0	90	90	17.6	20.6	0	0	15	20	I
	SABRATHA 9	0	3	3	0	91	91	17.6	20.9	0	0	15	20.2	J
	SABRATHA 7-9	2	0	2	8	0	8	0	0	66.6	57.1	10	1.8	K
	SABRATHA 11	1	2	3	6	22	28	11.8	5	33.3	42.9	15	6.2	L
	SABRATHA 34 & 35	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	2.1	0	0	0	2	M
	TOTAL	3	17	20	14	436	450							
EARLY IMPERIAL	SABRATHA 12	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1.2	0	0	0	1.1	N
25BC-AD300	SABRATHA 13	1	6	7	3	26	29	3.9	7.7	2.3	18.75	3.6	8.2	O
	SABRATHA 14	1	0	1	0	3	3	0	0.9	2.3	0	0.5	0.8	P
	SABRATHA 14 imit	0	2	2	0	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	1	0	Q
	SABRATHA 15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.3	R
	SABRATHA 16	12	113	125	9	157	166	73.9	46.6	27.3	56.3	63.5	47	S
	SABRATHA 17	0	6	6	0	16	16	3.9	4.7	0	0	3	4.5	T
	SABRATHA 18	4	2	6	0	1	1	1.3	0.3	9	0	3	0.3	U
	SABRATHA 19	1	0	1	3	3	6	0	0.9	2.3	18.8	0.5	1.7	V
	SABRATHA 20	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0.3	2.3	0	0.5	0.3	W
	SABRATHA 28	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0.6	0	0	0	0.6	X
	SABRATHA 29	13	8	21	1	7	8	5.2	2.1	29.5	6.3	10.7	2.3	Y
	SABRATHA 31	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.3	Z
	SABRATHA 32	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0.6	0	0	0	0.6	a
	SABRATHA 33	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.3	b
	SABRATHA 34 & 35	0	3	3	0	111	111	2	32.9	0	0	1.5	31.4	c
	SABRATHA 36d	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.3	d
	BELT I	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	0.5	0	e
	BELT II-IV	2	1	3	0	0	0	0.7	0	4.5	0	1.5	0	f
	B. MRA 5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0.5	0	g
	B. LRA 10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	0.5	0	h
	BEIRUT 2.2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0.5	0	i
	BEIRUT 3.2	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1.5	0	j
	RICHBOROUGH 527	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0.5	0	k
	DRES 7-11	1	2	3	0	0	0	1.3	0	2.3	0	1.5	0	l
	GAUL 3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2.3	0	0.5	0	m
	GAUL 4	5	3	8	0	0	0	2	0	11.4	0	4.1	0	n
	FURROW RIM	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	0.5	0	o
	TOTAL	44	153	197	16	337	353							
LATE IMPERIAL -	SABRATHA 21	1	1	2	1	3	4	12.5	5.1	33.3	33.3	18.2	6.5	p
VANDAL	SABRATHA 22	0	1	1	0	3	3	12.5	5.1	0	0	9.1	4.8	q
AD 300-600	SABRATHA 23	0	0	0	2	4	6	0	6.8	0	66.7	0	9.7	r
	SABRATHA 24	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	5.1	0	0	0	4.8	s
	SABRATHA 25	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	6.8	0	0	0	6.5	t
	SABRATHA 26	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	6.8	0	0	0	6.5	u
	SABRATHA 27	0	1	1	0	14	14	12.5	23.7	0	0	9.1	22.3	v
	SABRATHA 30	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3.4	0	0	0	3.2	w
	SABRATHA 34 & 35	0	0	0	0	21	21	0	35.6	0	0	0	33.9	x
	SABRATHA 36a	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1.7	0	0	0	1.6	y
	BELT 80	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	0	9.1	0	z
	KEAY XIX ?	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33.3	0	9.1	0	aa
	KEAY XXVI C	0	1	1	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	9.1	0	bb
	KEAY XXXV A	0	1	1	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	9.1	0	cc
	KEAY XL	0	1	1	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	9.1	0	dd
	ALMAGRO 54	0	1	1	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	9.1	0	ee
	EGLOFF 172	0	1	1	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	0	9.1	0	ff
	TOTAL	3	8	11	3	59	62							

The analysis was based on the method used in the Sabratha evaluation by Keay (1989: 67-70) except that their time periods 4 and 5 have been combined. This was deemed necessary as some of the Lepcis Magna forms, e.g. Almagro 54 (P and W Class 49), spanned both time periods. (NB Some forms such as Sabratha 34 and 35 appear in more than one group as they were classified as miscellaneous Tripolitanian amphorae.) The form Sabratha 14 appears to have been recorded twice for Lepcis Magna but the second Sabratha 14 is for an imitation form 14 made in a different fabric.

Walda et. al. (1997: 51) believe that Keay (1989: 57, fig 15.264) has misidentified a rim, classified as a miscellaneous Class 34 amphora, which should in fact have been recorded as a Beirut type variant. However in the following analysis the original identification has been kept as it was only one sherd out of 1686 and numerically it was judged not to have made a significant difference to the interpretation. However it does need to be noted. The last five entries in Table 6.2 represent a small group of amphorae found at Lepcis Magna which, as already mentioned, have not been dated or cross-referenced. However it is possible that some of them could be assigned to a miscellaneous Tripolitanian group similar to Sabratha 34 and 35. Indeed, as already cited, some 16 of the 27 rims of the group LM 1-20 appear to have been made from a Tripolitanian fabric but have yet to be dated.

The data was used to generate a series of graphs. For each time period the counts of each form were expressed as percentages of the total of that particular group. In the first of each pair of diagrams, rim and base percentages for each form from the two towns are shown in adjacent columns to preserve their integrity whilst in the second graph, rim and base statistics have been recalculated and shown as one entity. The results were then displayed in figures 6.7 - 6.14 for the four major time periods.

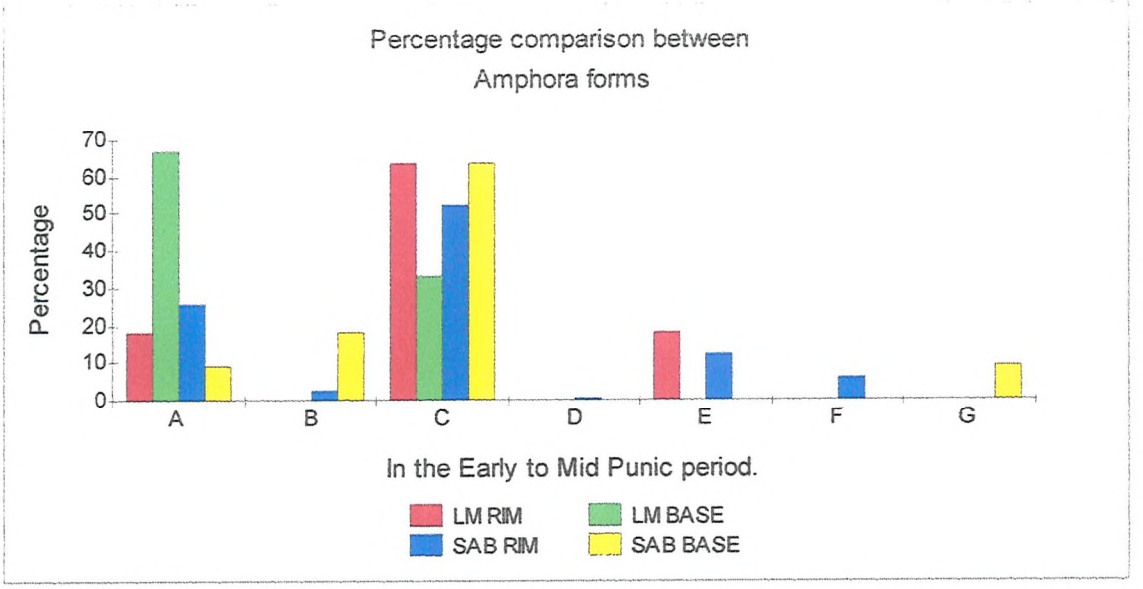


Figure 6.7 - Percentage comparison between Amphora forms in the early to mid Punic period.

In figure 6.7, which shows the relative percentages and forms in production during the early/mid Punic period, it is the Sabrathan form 3-4 (C) which dominates the statistics. However, when the rim and base data were combined, see Figure 6.8, the Sabrathan form 3-4 appears now to be slightly more important at Lepcis Magna than at Sabratha as it accounts for some 57% of the amphorae as opposed to 53% at Sabratha.

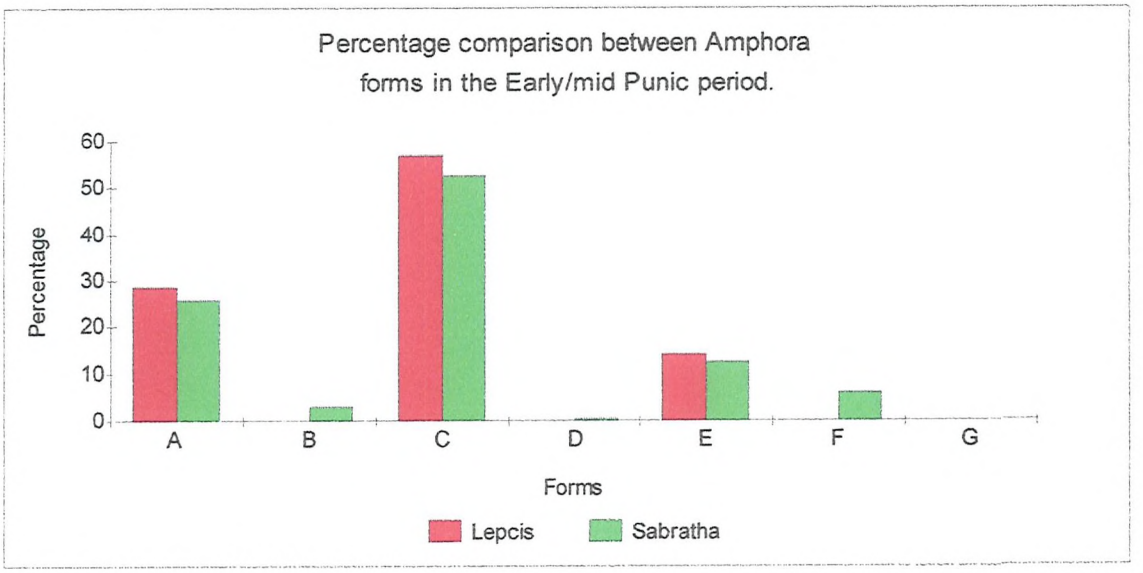


Figure 6.8 - Percentage comparison between Amphora forms in the early to mid Punic period.

This result is of interest as Lepcis Magna was further away from the Tunisian source of these amphorae than Sabratha but both towns were, of course, for a period of time under Carthaginian control. Sabratha form 1 amphorae (A) were the next most numerous form during this early period.

In figures 6.9-6.10 the forms and quantities of the amphorae in the late Punic period are examined.

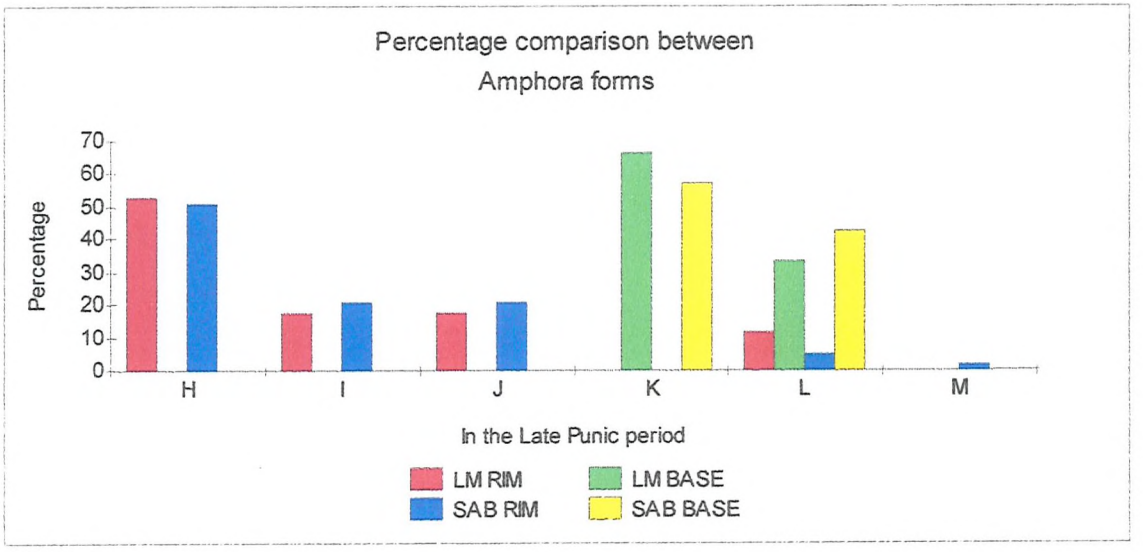


Figure 6.9 - Percentage comparison between Amphora forms in the late Punic period.

Figure 6.9 shows that in terms of percentages more rims than bases appear to have survived from this period. The two distributions seem comparatively similar with the possible exception of

Sabratha 11 (L) of which there were 15% at Lepcis Magna compared to 6% at Sabratha but it is the Sabratha form 7's (H) which were present in greatest percentages in this period.

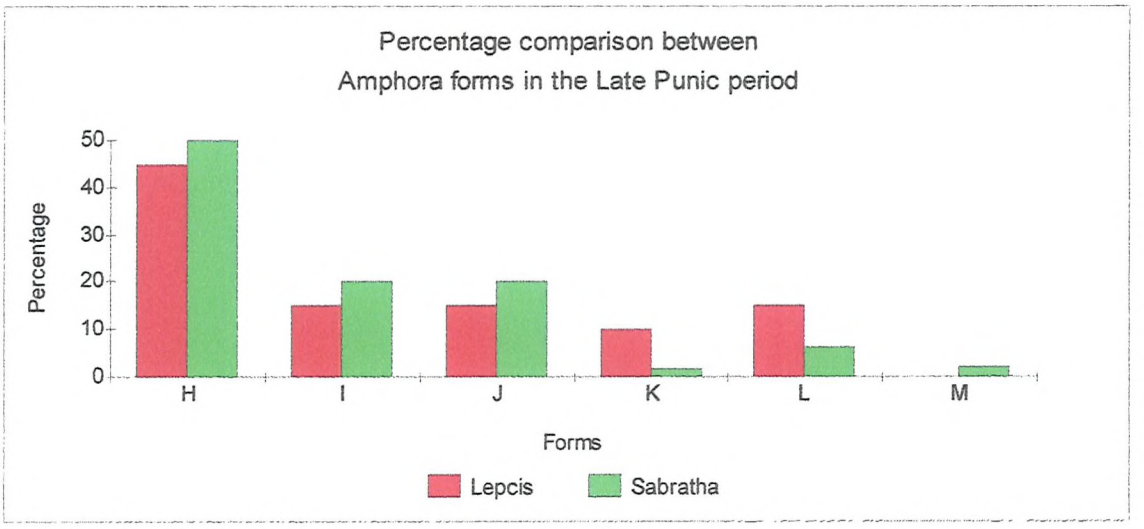


Figure 6.10 - Percentage comparison between Amphora forms in the late Punic period.

In the Early Imperial period, see figs. 6.11-6.12, once again, it is the presence of Sabratha 16's, (S) Tripolitanian I-III, which dominate the statistics.

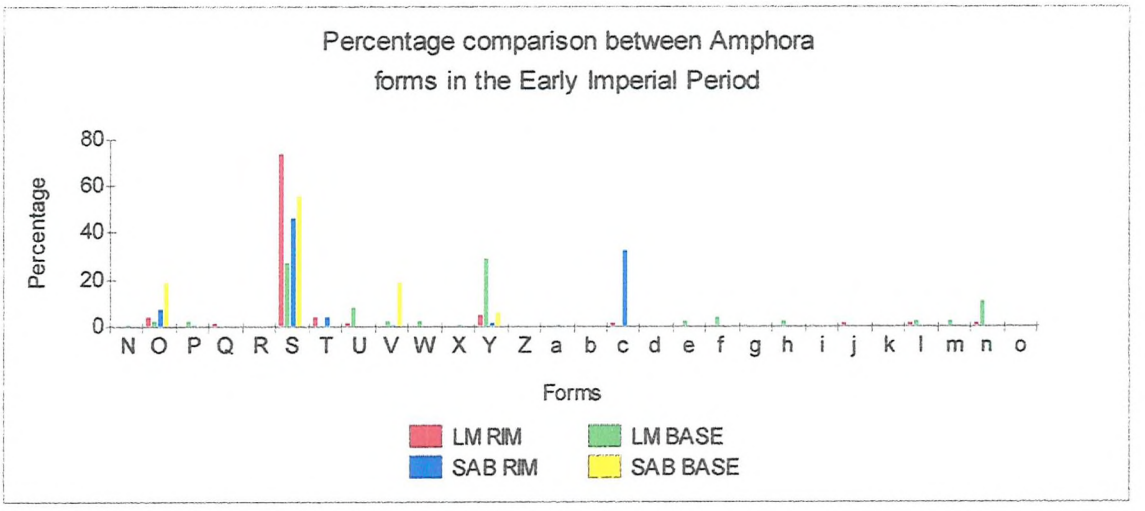


Figure 6.11 - Percentage comparison between Amphora forms in the early Imperial period.

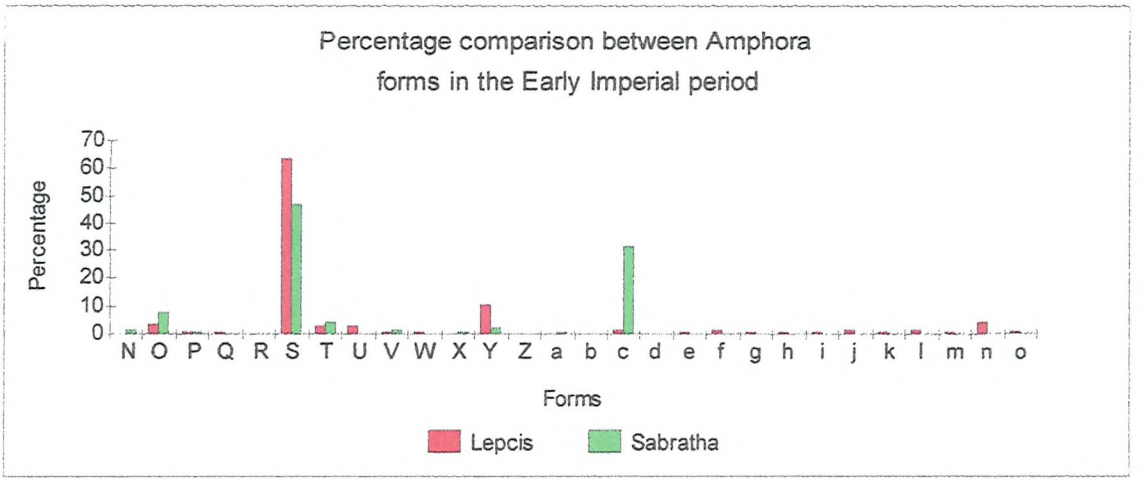


Figure 6.12 - Percentage comparison between Amphora forms in the early Imperial period.

At Lepcis Magna they represent 64% of the amphorae compared to 47% at Sabratha. The quantities of Sabratha 34 (d) are also different but, as already noted; this could perhaps be because of the inclusion of the Lepcis Magna miscellaneous Tripolitanian within the group LM 1-19, which have not been included here.

In the last period, Late Imperial to Byzantine, (see figures 6.13-6.14) it needs to be noted that the results may appear to be somewhat more significant than they really are since the actual numbers of amphorae from Lepcis Magna in this section number only 11 compared to a sample of 62 from Sabratha and that for some forms there was only one example of each.

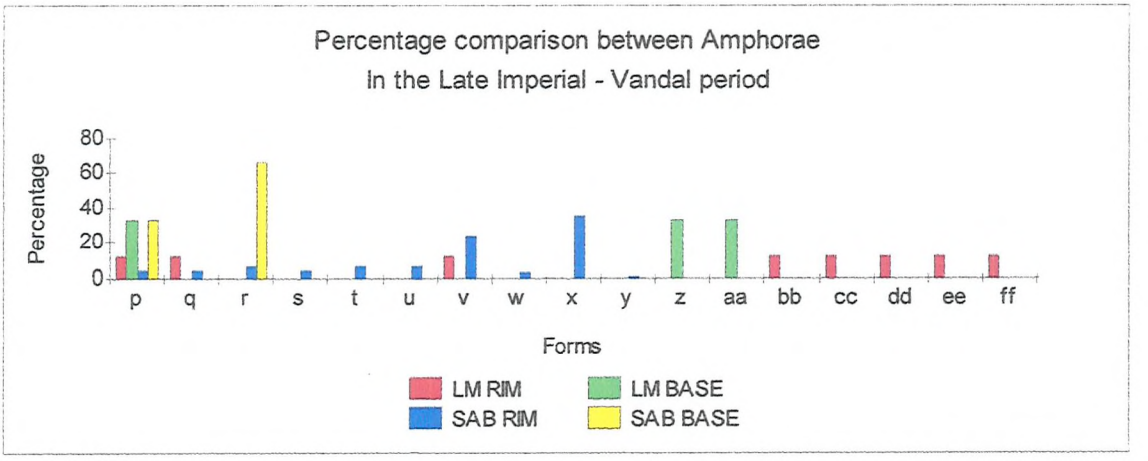


Figure 6.13 - Percentage comparison between Amphora forms in the late Imperial - Vandal period.

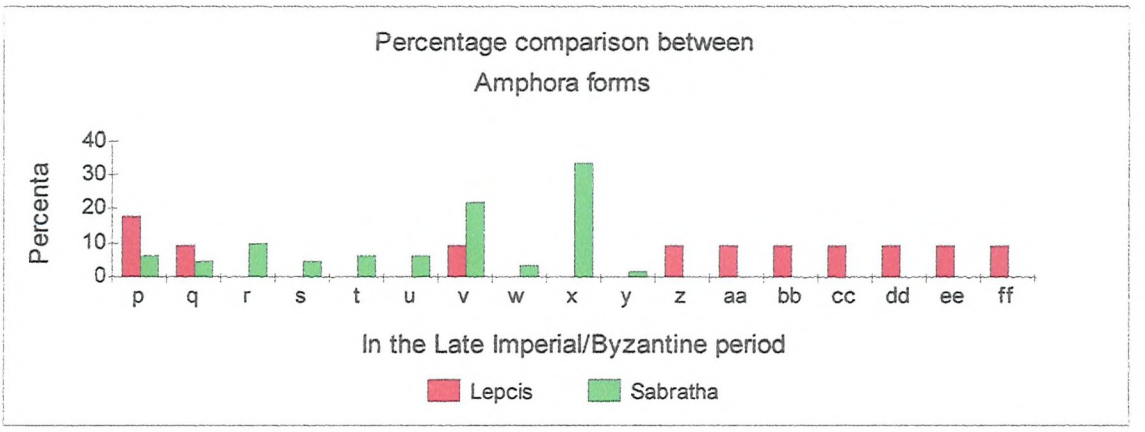


Figure 6.14 - Percentage comparison between Amphora forms in the late Imperial - Byzantine period.

The graph shows that at Sabratha forms 34-35 (x) accounted for the largest percentage but appeared to be totally absent at Lepcis Magna. However the caveat about the group Sabratha 34 and 35, see above, needs to be kept in mind as well. The next largest difference was between the Sabratha form 27 (v) of which there were 22% present at Sabratha as compared to 9% at Lepcis Magna.

In this next section table 6.3 records the regions of manufacture of the amphorae and the relative percentages were calculated irrespective of when the amphorae were produced. At Lepcis Magna, as previously stated, the greatest numbers of amphorae as represented by their rims were manufactured in Tripolitania but the greatest numbers of identified bases seem to have come from Sicily.

Table 6.3 - Summary of regions of manufacture of the Amphorae.

	LM		LM		RIM /	SAB		SAB		RIM /	TOT	TOT	Code	
AREA	Rim	LM %	Base	LM%	Base	Rim	SAB %	BASE	SAB %	Base	LM%	SAB %		DIFF%
AEGEAN	1	0.45	1	1.7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	A	-0.7
ALGERIA	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.3	3	5.1	8	0	0.5	B	0.5
CILICIA	1	0.45	0	0	1	14	0.8	0	0	14	0.4	0.8	C	0.4
CRETE/GR.	2	0.9	0	0	2	220	13	1	1.7	221	0.7	12.7	D	12
E. MED	1	0.45	1	1.7	2	5	0.3	0	0	5	0.7	0.3	E	-0.4
EGYPT	1	0.45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	F	-0.4
GAUL	5	2.3	6	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	3.9	0	G	-3.9
GREECE	0	0	2	3.3	2	25	1.5	3	5.1	28	0.7	1.6	H	0.9
ITALY	8	3.6	2	3.3	10	48	2.8	9	15.3	57	3.6	3.3	I	-0.3
IT./SICILY	2	0.9	0	0	2	106	6.3	0	0	106	0.7	6.1	J	5.4
IT./AEGEAN	1	0.45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	K	-0.4
LIPARI	1	0.45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	L	-0.4
N. AFRICA	1	0.45	0	0	1	9	0.5	9	15.3	18	0.4	1	M	0.6
N/I	7	3.2	7	11.7	14	6	0.4	6	10.2	12	5	0.7	N	-4.3
PALESTINE	5	2.3	1	1.7	6	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	O	-2.1
SICILY	8	3.6	13	21.7	21	7	0.4	1	1.7	8	7.5	0.5	P	-7
SPAIN	7	3.2	7	11.7	14	4	0.2	0	0	4	5	0.2	Q	-4.8
TRIPOL.	131	59.3	12	20	143	298	17.7	9	15.3	307	50.1	17.6	R	-32.5
TUNISIA	38	17.2	8	13.3	46	884	52.4	18	30.5	902	16.4	51.7	S	35.3
W. MED	1	0.45	0	0	1	51	3	0	0	51	0.4	2.9	T	2.5
YUGO	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.2	0	0	4	0	0.2	U	0.2
TOTAL	221		60		281	1686		59		1745				

When this data was combined the greatest number of amphorae were locally produced in Tripolitania. In contrast the greatest numbers of Sabratha amphorae were of Tunisian origin. See figure 6.15.

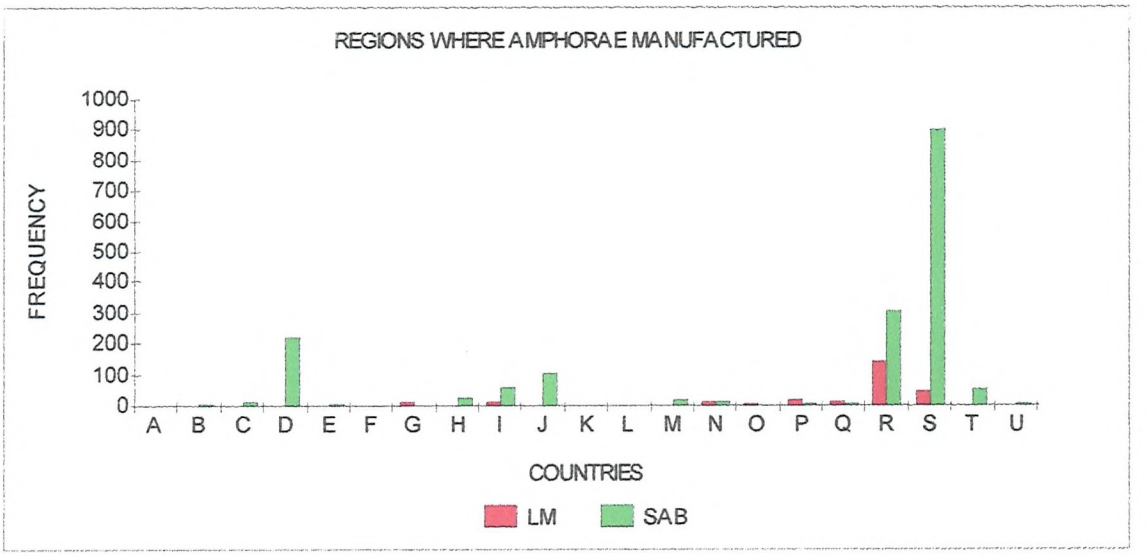


Figure 6.15 - Showing regions where amphorae were manufactured.

The percentage differences between the two sites were then found and illustrated in figure 6.16.

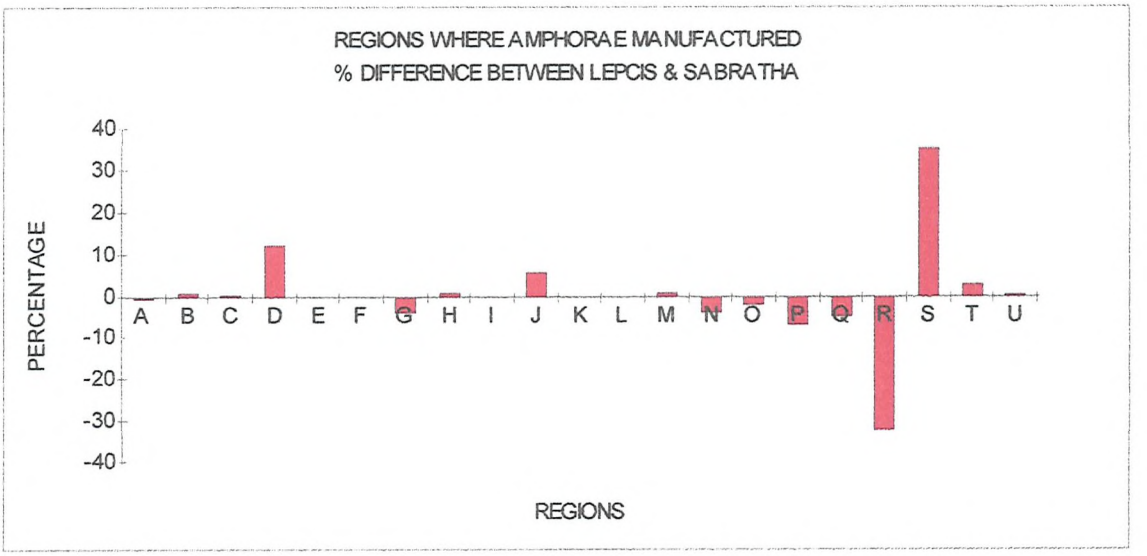


Figure 6.16 - Showing regions where amphorae were manufactured and the percentage differences between the two assemblages.

The graph highlights the fact that the two largest differences were of those amphorae manufactured in Tripolitania and Tunisia. As previously demonstrated, the Lepcis Magna assemblage was dominated by the locally made Tripolitanian amphorae, nearly 50% as compared to 18% in Sabratha, whilst 52% of the Sabrathan amphorae were made in Tunisia but only 17% of amphorae were found to be of Tunisian origin in Lepcis Magna. The data was then examined to see from which parts of the empire the Sabrathan amphorae were coming. The data is shown in table 6.4 and illustrated in figure 6.17A.

Table 6.4 - Showing regions where amphorae manufactured.

	LM	SAB			
REGION	CNT	CNT	LM %	SAB %	DIFF.
W. MED	26	55	9.3	3.2	-6.1
ITALY	34	171	12.1	9.8	-2.3
N. AFRICA	190	1235	67.6	70.8	3.2
E. MED	17	272	6	15.6	9.6
N/I	14	12	5	0.7	-4.3
TOTAL	281	1745			

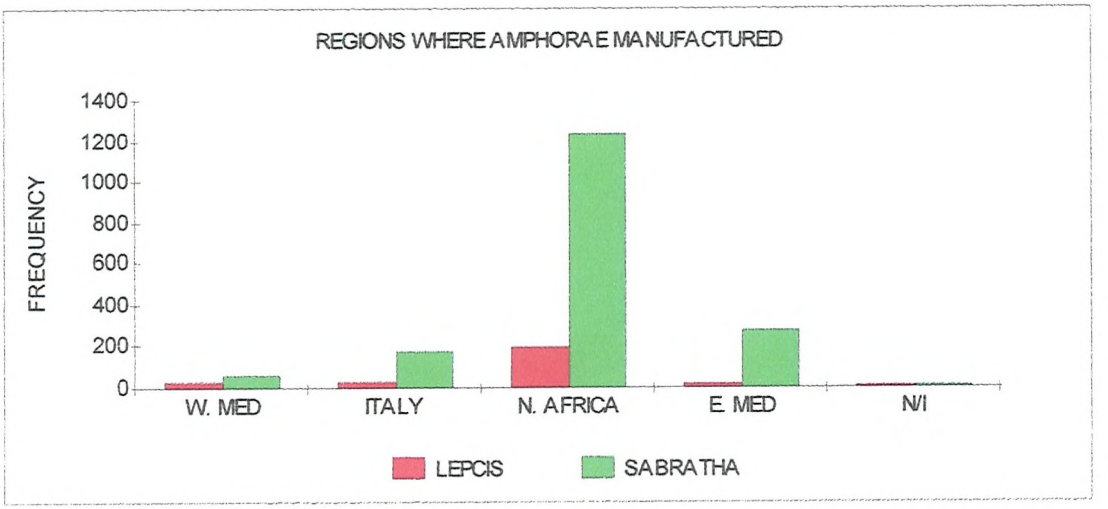


Figure 6.17A - Showing regions where amphorae manufactured.

The statistics show that when the percentage differences were calculated, see figure 6.17B, almost equal quantities of amphorae were brought into Lepcis Magna and Sabratha from other parts of the empire but proportionally more amphorae from the eastern Mediterranean were found in Sabratha than in Lepcis Magna.

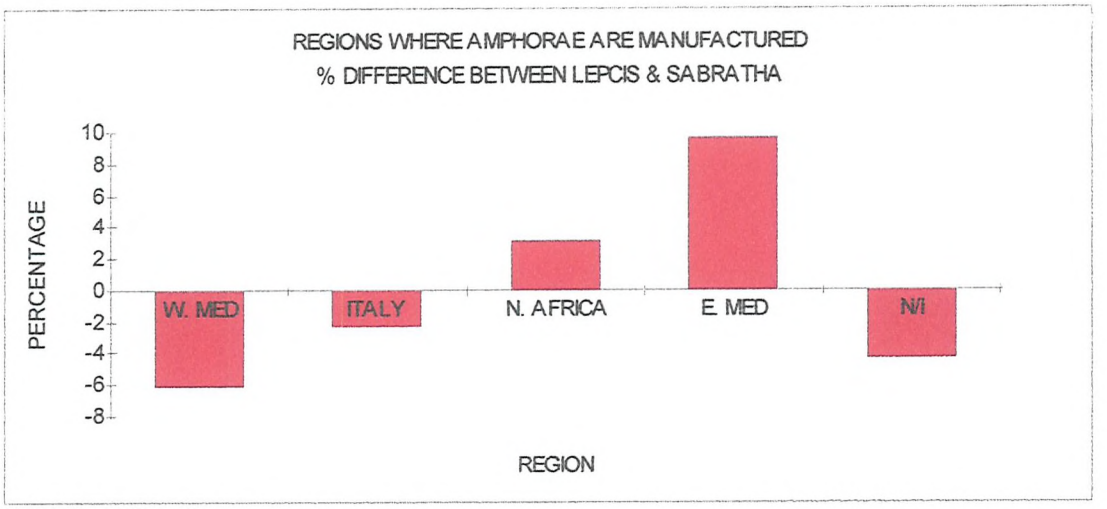


Figure 6.17B - Showing regions where amphorae manufactured as percentage differences between Lepcis Magna and Sabratha.

In contrast more amphorae from the western empire were identified at Lepcis Magna which is interesting given their relative geographical locations. Lepcis Magna had a greater percentage of locally produced Tripolitanian wares than Sabratha, whilst more amphorae produced in Tunisia, were found in Sabratha. This last result is perhaps not too surprising as Sabratha is situated much closer to the Tunisian kilns than Lepcis Magna was. The data could also confirm that the majority, if not all, of the Tripolitanian amphorae were being made in the Lepcis Magna environs. Mattingly (1995: 155), writing about the amphora stamps found on the Tripolitanian amphorae, records that 'no identification has yet been made from the stamps with the prosopography of Oea or Sabratha'.

A chi squared test was then applied to the original Lepcis Magna and Sabratha data to test the data statistically. The null hypothesis was that "the two amphora assemblages from Lepcis Magna and Sabratha come from the same regions of the empire." The complete test can be found in appendix 4D (see CD-ROM). The test results confirm that the Lepcis Magna and Sabratha assemblages did indeed come from different regions of the empire.

6.2 A comparison between the two ARS assemblages.

An analysis was then carried out to compare the two assemblages of ARS. A total of 403 ARS sherds were recovered from the Lepcis Magna trenches, of which 255 were rims, compared to approximately 3600 sherds from Sabratha of which c. 40% were rims (Timby 1994: 84-115). Unfortunately only the rim sherds were used in the Sabratha classification and therefore the following analysis will have to be based on rim only data. Cross-context joins were not looked for (Timby 1994: 67). The data for these 1346 rims have been collated along with the Lepcis Magna material and is shown in table 6.5.

To make comparisons the number of Lepcis Magna forms had to be reduced to conform to the Sabratha data by, for example, combining groups such as 6, a, b and c into a single group 6 which unfortunately means that there has been some loss of detail. To compensate for the differences in sample size, once again percentages have been calculated so that the two sets of pottery can be compared.

Table 6.5 - Showing a count and percentage comparison between the two ARS assemblages.

ARS FORMS	LEPCIS	%	SABRATHA	%	code	% DIFF.	ARS FORMS	LEPCIS	%	SABRATHA	%	code	% DIFF.
RIMS ONLY	COUNT	TOTAL	COUNT	TOTAL			RIMS ONLY	COUNT	TOTAL	COUNT	TOTAL		
3	18	7.1	94	7	A	-0.1	67			10	0.7	t	0.7
4	1	0.4	4	0.3	B	-0.1	68			21	1.6	u	1.6
5	1	0.4	16	1.2	C	0.8	70			12	0.9	v	0.9
6	12	4.7	41	3	D	-1.7	71			1	0.07	w	0.07
7	1	0.4	12	0.9	E	0.5	78			1	0.07	x	0.07
8	9	3.5	33	2.5	F	-1	81			1	0.07	y	0.07
9	8	3.1	76	5.6	G	2.5	85			1	0.07	z	0.07
10	1	0.4	14	1	H	0.6	87	1	0.4	2	0.15	aa	0.25
11			2	0.15	I	0.15	88			1	0.07	ab	0.07
14	3	1.2	56	4	J	2.8	89			1	0.07	ac	0.07
15			1	0.07	K	0.07	91			12	0.9	ad	0.9
16	8	3.1	2	0.15	L	-2.95	93			4	0.3	ae	0.3
17			11	0.8	M	0.8	99	1	0.4	10	0.7	af	0.3
18	2	0.8	1	0.07	N	-0.73	101	1	0.4			ag	-0.4
20			3	0.2	O	0.2	103			3	0.2	ah	-0.2
21			6	0.4	P	0.4	104			7	0.5	ai	-0.5
22			6	0.4	Q	0.4	105	3	1.2	30	2.2	aj	1
23	9	3.5	30	2.2	R	-1.3	106			7	0.5	ak	0.5
27	4	1.6			S	-1.6	121			1	0.07	al	0.07
27/31			1	0.07	T	0.07	133 ?	1	0.4			am	-0.4
28			1	0.07	U	0.07	139/140			1	0.07	an	0.07
29	1	0.4	2	0.15	V	-0.25	181	42	16.5	183	13.6	ao	-2.9
30	1	0.4			W	0.4	181 VAR	15	5.9			ap	-5.9
31	13	5.1	22	1.6	X	-3.5	182	47	18.4	209	15.5	aq	-2.9
32	6	2.4	57	4.2	Y	1.8	182 VAR	3	1.2			ar	-1.2
32/58A	2	0.8			Z	0.8	183	2	0.8	2	0.15	as	-0.65
33	9	3.5	22	1.6	a	-1.9	184	1	0.4	12	0.9	at	0.5
34			2	0.15	b	0.15	185	1	0.4	3	0.2	au	-0.2
42			1	0.07	c	0.07	195	1	0.4			av	-0.4
44			1	0.07	d	0.07	196	4	1.6	4	0.3	aw	-1.3
45			13	1	e	1	N/I	3	1.2			ax	-1.2
48	1	0.4	2	0.15	f	-0.25	ARS LM	5	2			ay	-2
49			3	0.2	g	0.2	FUL 6			2	0.15	az	0.15
50	4	1.6	72	5.3	h	3.7	FUL 24			1	0.07	AA	0.07
51			2	0.15	i	0.15	FUL 103			1	0.07	BB	0.07
52			7	0.5	j	0.5	N/I BOWL/DISH			23	1.7	CC	1.7
53			9	0.7	k	0.7	MISC DISHES			69	5.1	DD	5.1
54			2	0.15	l	0.15	CUPS/DISHES			5	0.4	EE	0.4
58	7	2.7	20	1.5	m	-1.2	LIDS			5	0.4	FF	0.4
59			4	0.3	n	0.3	FLASKS			5	0.4	GG	0.4
60			5	0.4	o	0.4	FLAGONS			2	0.15	HH	0.15
61	3	1.2	17	1.3	p	0.1	JARS			4	0.3	II	0.3
62			6	0.4	q	0.4	JUGS			7	0.5	JJ	0.5
64			2	0.15	r	0.15							
65			2	0.15	s	0.15							

This data is shown in figure 6.18A. In figure 6.18B the data has been expressed as a percentage difference to see whether there was anything unusual about the two distributions. The graph highlights that nine of the forms have a difference greater than 2%.

FIG. 6.18A - % Comparison between ARS
Forms Present At Lepcis and Sabratha

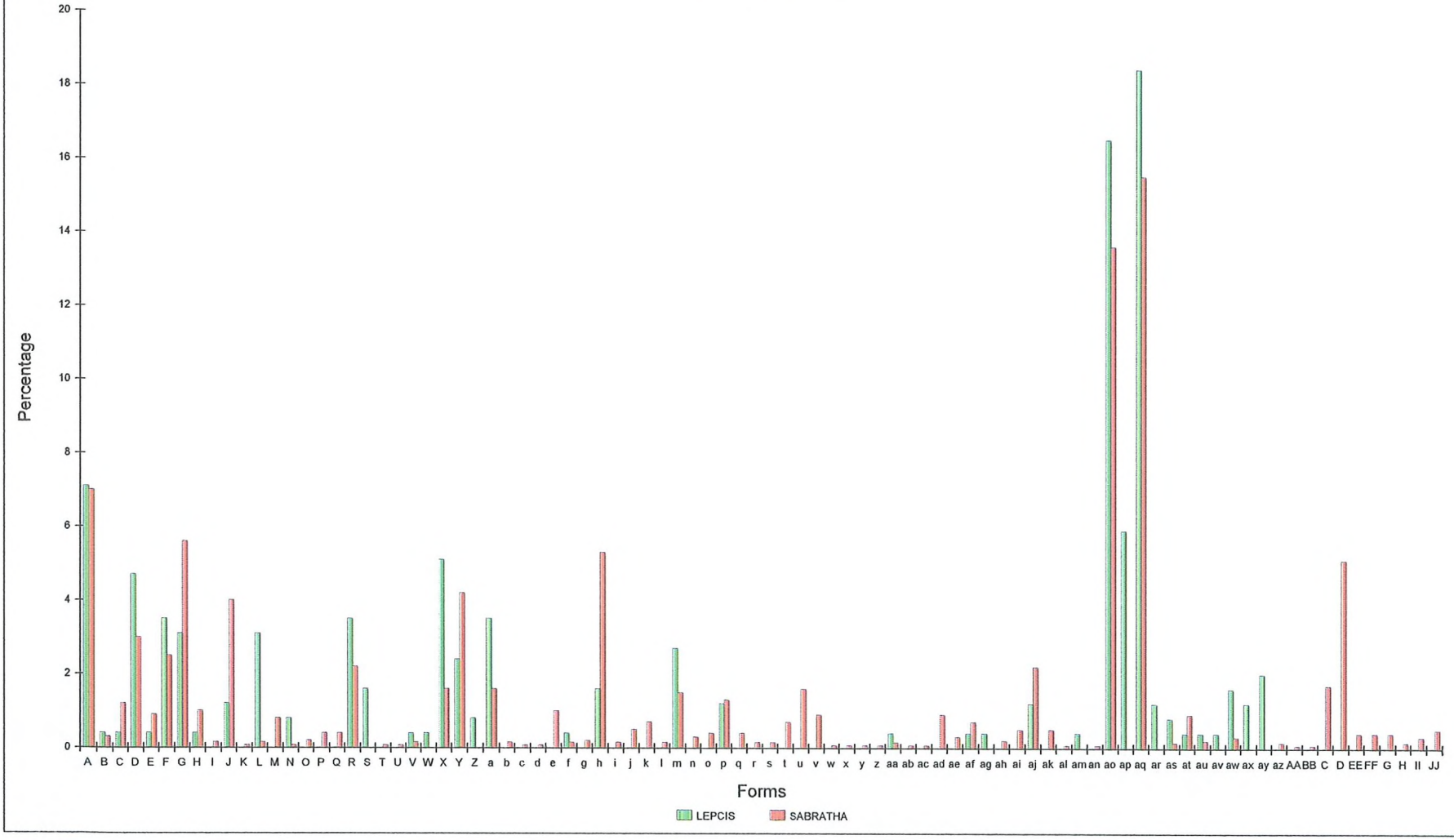
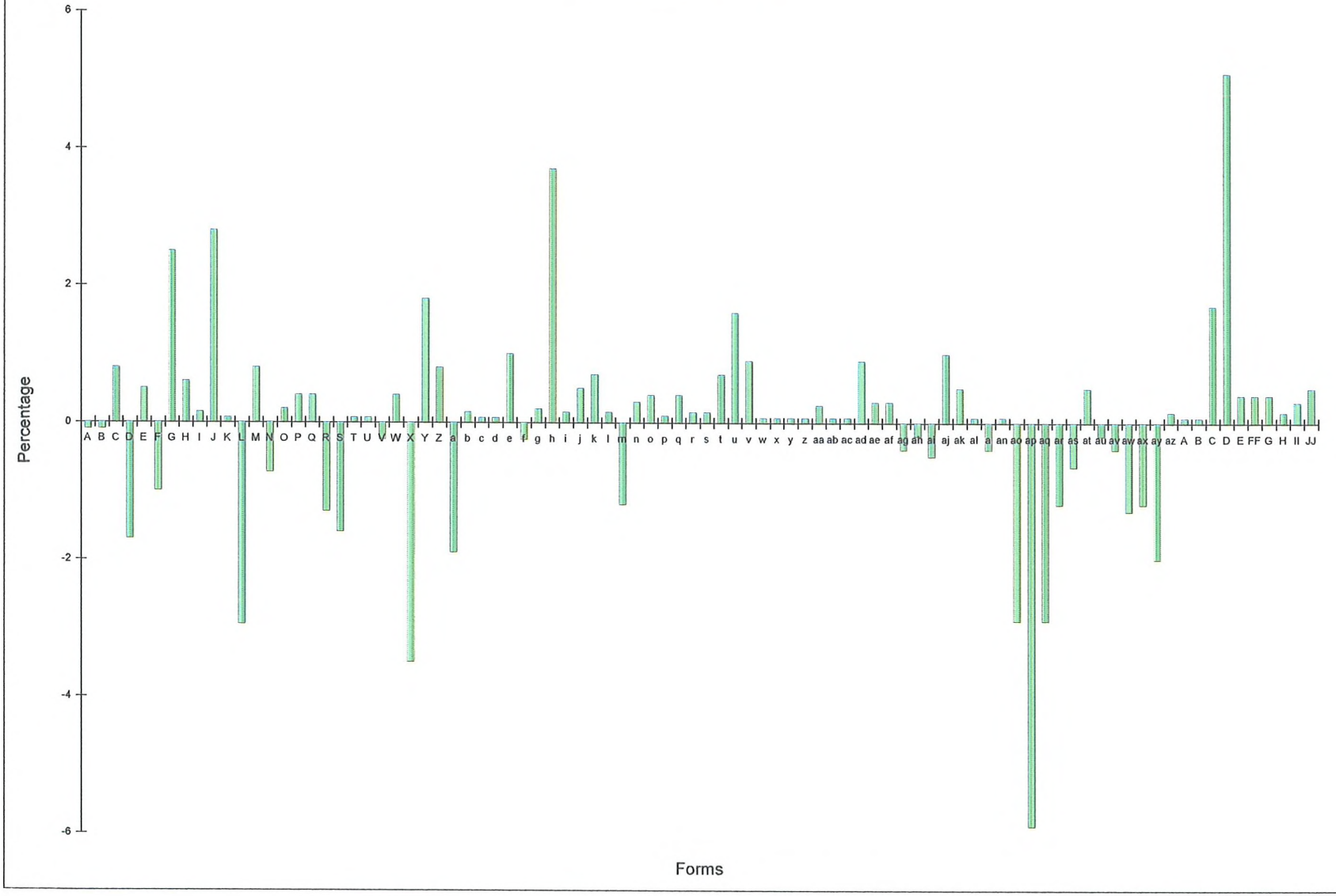


FIG. 6.18 B - % Difference between ARS
Forms found at Lepcis and Sabratha



Data on these 9 forms is given in table 6.6. The largest apparent difference is that of the Hayes form 181 variant, a dish with more flaring walls than H 181, of which 15 examples were found in Lepcis Magna but interestingly none were recorded as being present at Sabratha (Timby 1994: 84-115).

Table 6.6 - Showing greatest ARS percentage differences between two assemblages.

ARS FORMS	LM	SAB	
RIMS ONLY	%	%	DIFFERENCE
9	3.1	5.6	2.5
14	1.2	4	2.8
16	3.1	0.15	-2.95
31	5.1	1.6	-3.5
50	1.6	5.3	3.7
181	16.5	13.6	-2.9
181 VAR	5.9		-5.9
182	18.4	15.5	-2.9
MISC DISHES		5.1	5.1

The second largest group was that of miscellaneous dishes from Sabratha which accounted for a difference of 5.1%. Larger percentages of H181 and H 182 (dishes and lids) were recovered from Lepcis Magna than from Sabratha. These forms were described by Hayes (1972: 200) as 'vessels with burnished slip on one face only'. Other types of coarseware vessels may have fulfilled similar purposes at Sabratha.

How can any of these differences be explained? Two of the numerical differences between H 31 and H 50 could possibly be linked together if the vessels were indeed in production contemporaneously. Hawthorne (1998) dates the production of H 31 to AD 205-250 and H 50A to AD 230-325. Hayes describes H 50 as being a finer version of H 31. The form H 50 may have been more readily available in Sabratha than in Lepcis Magna as, after all, Sabratha was closer to the Tunisian production centres with H 31 carrying out the function of H 50 in Lepcis Magna. These differences could though be purely coincidental.

In this next table, 6.7, the two sets of ARS ware were examined chronologically to see whether there were any differences between the Lepcis Magna and Sabratha assemblages in the proportions of the various ARS forms grouped by date of production through time. The dating of the forms was based on that used in the Sabratha report (Timby 1994: 84 -115).

Table 6.7 - Showing a chronological comparison between the Lepcis Magna and Sabratha ARS assemblages.

ARS FORMS	LEPCIS	%	SABRATHA	%		% DIFF.
RIMS ONLY	COUNT	TOTAL	COUNT	TOTAL		
FIRST TO SECOND CENTURY						
3	18	7.1	94	7	A	-0.1
4	1	0.4	4	0.3	B	-0.1
5	1	0.4	16	1.2	C	0.8
6	12	4.7	41	3	D	-1.7
7	1	0.4	12	0.9	E	0.5
8	9	3.5	33	2.5	F	-1
9	8	3.1	76	5.6	G	2.5
20	0	0	3	0.2	O	0.2
		19.6		**20.7**		
SECOND CENTURY						
10	1	0.4	14	1	H	0.6
11	0	0	2	0.15	I	0.15
16	8	3.1	2	0.15	L	-2.95
17	0	0	11	0.8	M	0.8
21	0	0	6	0.4	P	0.4
22	0	0	6	0.4	Q	0.4
185	1	0.4	3	0.2	au	-0.2
		3.9		**3.1**		
SECOND TO THIRD CENTURY						
14	3	1.2	56	4	J	2.8
23	9	3.5	30	2.2	R	-1.3
27	4	1.6	0	0	S	-1.6
27/31	0	0	1	0.07	T	0.07
34	0	0	2	0.15	b	0.15
181	42	16.5	183	13.6	ao	-2.9
181 VAR	15	5.9	0	0	ap	-5.9
182	47	18.4	209	15.5	aq	-2.9
182 VAR	3	1.2	0	0	ar	-1.2
195	1	0.4	0	0	av	-0.4
196	4	1.6	4	0.3	aw	-1.3
FUL 103	0	0	1	0.07	BB	0.07
		50.3		**35.89**		
THIRD CENTURY						
15	0	0	1	0.07	K	0.07
18	2	0.8	1	0.07	N	-0.73
28	0	0	1	0.07	U	0.07
29	1	0.4	2	0.15	V	-0.25
30	1	0.4	0	0	W	0.4
31	13	5.1	22	1.6	X	-3.5
32	6	2.4	57	4.2	Y	1.8
33	9	3.5	22	1.6	a	-1.9
42	0	0	1	0.07	c	0.07
44	0	0	1	0.07	d	0.07
		12.6		**7.9**		
THIRD TO FOURTH CENTURY						
32/58A	2	0.8	0	0	Z	0.8
45	0	0	13	1	e	1
48	1	0.4	2	0.15	f	-0.25
49	0	0	3	0.2	g	0.2
50	4	1.6	72	5.3	h	3.7
51	0	0	2	0.15	i	0.15
52	0	0	7	0.5	j	0.5
54	0	0	2	0.15	l	0.15
58	7	2.7	20	1.5	m	-1.2
		4.7		**8.95**		
FOURTH CENTURY						
60	0	0	5	0.4	o	0.4
		0		**0.4**		

ARS FORMS	LEPCIS	%	SABRATHA	%		% DIFF.
RIMS ONLY	COUNT	TOTAL	COUNT	TOTAL		
FOURTH TO FIFTH CENTURY						
53	0	0	9	0.7	k	0.7
59	0	0	4	0.3	n	0.3
61	3	1.2	17	1.3	p	0.1
62	0	0	6	0.4	q	0.4
65	0	0	2	0.15	s	0.15
67	0	0	10	0.7	t	0.7
68	0	0	21	1.6	u	1.6
71	0	0	1	0.07	w	0.07
FUL 6	0	0	2	0.15	az	0.15
		1.2		**5.37**		
FOURTH TO SEVENTH CENTURY						
91	0	0	12	0.9	ad	0.9
		0		**0.9**		
FIFTH CENTURY						
64	0	0	2	0.15	r	0.15
70	0	0	12	0.9	v	0.9
78	0	0	1	0.07	x	0.07
81	0	0	1	0.07	y	0.07
85	0	0	1	0.07	z	0.07
FUL 24	0	0	1	0.07	AA	0.07
		0		**1.33**		
FIFTH TO SIXTH CENTURY						
87	1	0.4	2	0.15	aa	0.25
88	0	0	1	0.07	ab	0.07
89	0	0	1	0.07	ac	0.07
93	0	0	4	0.3	ae	0.3
99	1	0.4	10	0.7	af	0.3
103	0	0	3	0.2	ah	-0.2
		0.8		**1.49**		
SIXTH CENTURY						
101	1	0.4	0	0	ag	-0.4
		0.4	**0**	**0**		
SIXTH TO SEVENTH CENTURY						
104	0	0	7	0.5	ai	-0.5
105	3	1.2	30	2.2	aj	1
106	0	0	7	0.5	ak	0.5
		1.2		**3.2**		
UNCERTAIN - SECOND OR THIRD CENTURY						
183	2	0.8	2	0.15	as	-0.65
184	1	0.4	12	0.9	at	0.5
		1.2		**1.05**		
NOT DATED						
121	0	0	1	0.07	al	0.07
133 ?	1	0.4	0	0	am	-0.4
139/140	0	0	1	0.07	an	0.07
N/I	3	1.2	0	0	ax	-1.2
ARS LM	5	2	0	0	ay	-2
N/I BOWL/DISH	0	0	23	1.7	CC	1.7
MISC DISHES	0	0	69	5.1	DD	5.1
CUPS/DISHES	0	0	5	0.4	EE	0.4
LIDS	0	0	5	0.4	FF	0.4
FLASKS	0	0	5	0.4	GG	0.4
FLAGONS	0	0	2	0.15	HH	0.15
JARS	0	0	4	0.3	II	0.3
JUGS	0	0	7	0.5	JJ	0.5
		3.6		**9.09**		

These data were then summarised and shown in table 6.8.

Table 6.8 - Summary of chronological comparison between Lepcis Magna and Sabratha ARS assemblages.

ARS	L.M.%	SAB %	% DIFFERENCE
DATE			
FIRST TO SECOND CENTURY	19.6	20.7	1.1
SECOND CENTURY	3.9	3.1	-0.8
SECOND TO THIRD CENTURY	50.3	35.89	-21.48
THIRD CENTURY	12.6	7.9	-4.7
THIRD TO FOURTH CENTURY	4.7	8.95	4.25
FOURTH CENTURY	0	0.4	0.4

DATE	L.M.%	SAB %	DIFF
FOURTH TO FIFTH CENTURY	1.2	5.37	4.17
FOURTH TO SEVENTH CENTURY	0	0.9	0.9
FIFTH CENTURY	0	1.33	1.33
FIFTH TO SIXTH CENTURY	0.8	1.49	0.69
SIXTH CENTURY	0.4	0	-0.4
SIXTH TO SEVENTH CENTURY	1.2	3.2	2
UNCERTAIN - SECOND OR THIRD CENTURY	1.2	1.05	-0.15
NOT DATED	3.6	9.09	

The two largest differences between the two sets of data are those for the 'second to third century' and 'third century' periods with approximately 63% of the dateable ARS from Lepcis Magna coming from this period as compared to 44% at Sabratha. The relative differences in the proportion for the two sites at this time, 'second to third century' and 'third century', were 21.5% and 4.7% respectively. The data from the ARS material does tend to support the view that the fortunes of the town of Lepcis Magna peaked during the second to third century and then the town began to wane. After the third century the relative proportion of ARS ware at Sabratha was higher than at Lepcis Magna. It is interesting to note that at Sabratha the highest percentage of ARS also dates to the Severan period. The prestige of having an Emperor hailing from Lepcis Magna may also have had positive effects on the economy of Sabratha.

To check these findings statistically a chi squared test was worked out using the data from table 6.7. The null hypothesis was that the quantities of ARS ware at Lepcis Magna and Sabratha were the same in the two time periods, 'early' and 'late'. The complete test can be found in appendix 4E (see CD-ROM). The time period third century AD to fourth century AD was used as the division between the two time periods. The pottery in this category was re-examined and reassigned according to when they were believed to be in production and then assigned to either the 'early' or 'late' group.

An examination of the actual values as compared to their calculated expected values (19, 44) shows that in the late period at Lepcis Magna there was less ARS pottery in circulation than expected. This data supports the theory that after the Severan period the demand for large quantities of pottery diminished, possibly because the general prosperity of the town had declined following the completion of the monumental building phase as the economy of the town was no longer being boosted by extra disposable income. The test results show that the null hypothesis had to be rejected in favour of the alternative hypothesis which was that the quantities of ARS at Lepcis Magna and Sabratha were different in the two time periods.

6.3 A comparison between the other finewares and lamps.

In the case of the BGW sherds, the size of the two samples was very different. A total of 102 sherds were found at Lepcis Magna which compares to a total of 1444 sherds recovered from Sabratha. The first imported BGW at Sabratha date from the second half of the fifth century BC and they increase in quantity during the fourth century BC. The increased quantities of BGW are seen as indicators (Keay 1994: 65) of increased trade with Italy and Greece. Later the quantities of imported wares decreased and were replaced by locally produced BGW.

The descriptions of the BGW forms, see appendices, showed that, with one exception, all of the forms found at Lepcis Magna were also present in the Sabratha assemblage but because only 22 of

the Lepcis Magna examples were identifiable and hence able to be assigned form numbers and because the vessels were made from many different fabrics, it was decided not to make direct comparisons with the Sabrathan assemblage as the results would be of limited value.

Eastern Sigillata 'A' was the second largest fineware group present at Lepcis Magna. Of the 149 ESA sherds only 25, some 17%, could be identified and assigned form numbers (see chapter 5). Almost half of these sherds were of form 4A, which were in production between the late second century BC to the first quarter of the first century AD. At Sabratha, over one thousand sherds of Eastern Sigillata 'A' were recovered and about 80% of the ESA fineware sherd total were dateable between the middle of the first century BC and the first quarter of the first century AD (Hayes 1994: 119). Given the differences in assemblage size and the number of different identified forms from the two sites, some 10 at Lepcis Magna and c. 30 at Sabratha, it was decided to restrict their evaluation to a chronological comparison. At Sabratha there appeared to be a greater quantity of later vessels than there was amongst the identified Lepcis Magna material. The information about the two sets of data is recorded in table 6.9. (This table is derived from Hayes 1994: 121.)

Table 6.9 - Comparison between dated ESA forms found at Lepcis Magna and Sabratha.

Date range	CODE	LM Cnt	Approx. SAB Cnt
Late 2nd/first half of 1st Century BC	A	}	28
Second half of 1st Century BC - early 1st Century AD	A	19 }	598
Early/mid 1st Century AD	B	5	88
Late 1st AD	C	1	48
2nd Century AD	D	0	41
Total		**25**	**803**

The counts were then converted into percentages and they are shown in table 6.10 and figure 6.19.

Table 6.10 - Percentage comparison between dated ESA forms found at Lepcis Magna and Sabratha.

	LM	LM %	SAB	SAB %
A	19	76	626	78
B	5	20	88	11
C	1	4	48	6
D	0	0	41	5

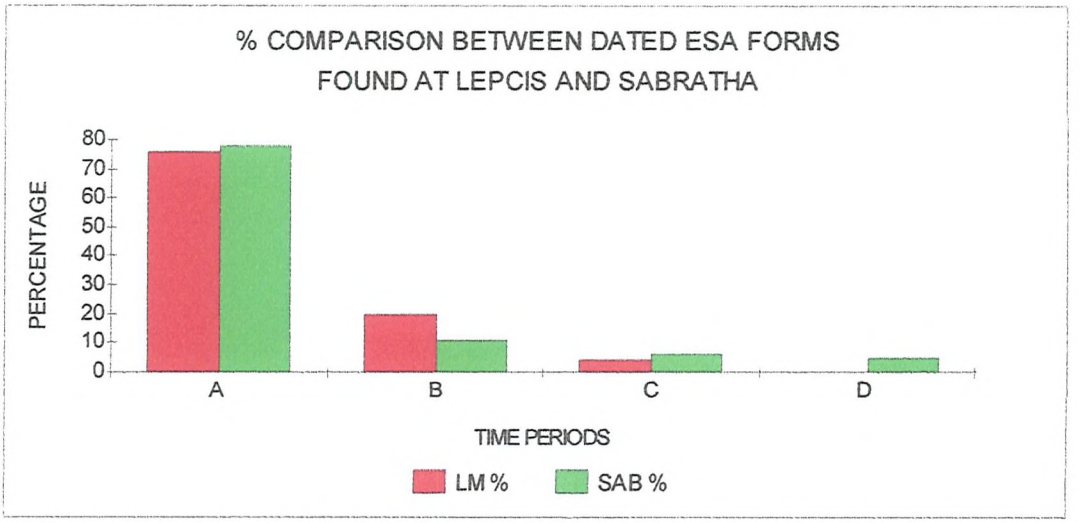


Figure 6.19 - Percentage comparison between dated ESA forms found at Lepcis Magna and Sabratha.

The graph illustrates that up until the early first century AD there were approximately equal percentages of ESA in both Lepcis Magna and Sabratha and later there were more vessels in Lepcis Magna in the early/mid first century AD than at Sabratha.

Approximately 1870 sherds of Italian Sigillata were in the retained Sabrathan assemblage (Timby 1994: 67), compared to just 60 sherds which were excavated in Lepcis Magna. The identification of the forms was based on *'Conspectus Formarum Terrae Sigillatae Italico Modo Confectae'* (Ettlinger: 1990). Unlike the Lepcis Magna assemblage no attempt was made to look for 'cross context joins' in the Sabrathan material. The analysis of the Sabrathan assemblage, for the most part, relied upon the identification of rims by Timby (1994: 67). The information on the number of rims recovered per site was recorded in table 6.11, some 23 for Lepcis Magna and 501 for Sabratha.

Table 6.11 - Showing number of ITS rims recovered per site.

Form	LM	SAB	LM%	SAB%	% Difference	Form	LM	SAB	LM%	SAB%	% Difference
1	0	2	0	0.4	0.4	21	1	15	4.3	3	-1.3
2	0	2	0	0.4	0.4	22	0	54	0	10.8	10.8
3	4	8	17.4	1.6	-15.8	23	0	7	0	1.4	1.4
4	1	17	4.3	3.4	-0.9	24	0	4	0	0.8	0.8
5	0	4	0	0.8	0.8	25	0	1	0	0.2	0.2
6	0	3	0	0.6	0.6	26	0	25	0	5	5
7	0	17	0	3.4	3.4	27	0	19	0	3.8	3.8
8	0	14	0	2.8	2.8	29	0	2	0	0.4	0.4
11	0	1	0	0.2	0.2	31	0	7	0	1.4	1.4
12	2	88	8.7	17.6	8.9	32	1	2	4.3	0.4	-3.9
13	0	2	0	0.4	0.4	33	0	26	0	5.2	5.2
14	0	12	0	2.4	2.4	34	0	18	0	3.6	3.6
17	0	2	0	0.4	0.4	36	1	20	4.3	4	-0.3
18	5	48	21.7	9.6	-12.1	37	1	18	4.3	3.6	-0.7
19	0	1	0	0.2	0.2	40	0	1	0	0.2	0.2
20	7	59	30.4	11.8	-18.6	50	0	2	0	0.4	0.4

With the exception of Conspectus form 52, not shown in the table because the Lepcis Magna sherd was a base fragment, all forms identified as being present at Lepcis Magna were also found in Sabratha. Taking into consideration the above caveats and the fact that the Lepcis Magna sample was small, the following analysis was carried out. The results are shown in figures 6.20- 6.22.

In numerical terms, see figure 6.20, the largest group of sherds at Lepcis Magna was of forms 20 and 18, platters, whilst at Sabratha it was forms 12 and 20, also platters, which were the most numerous.

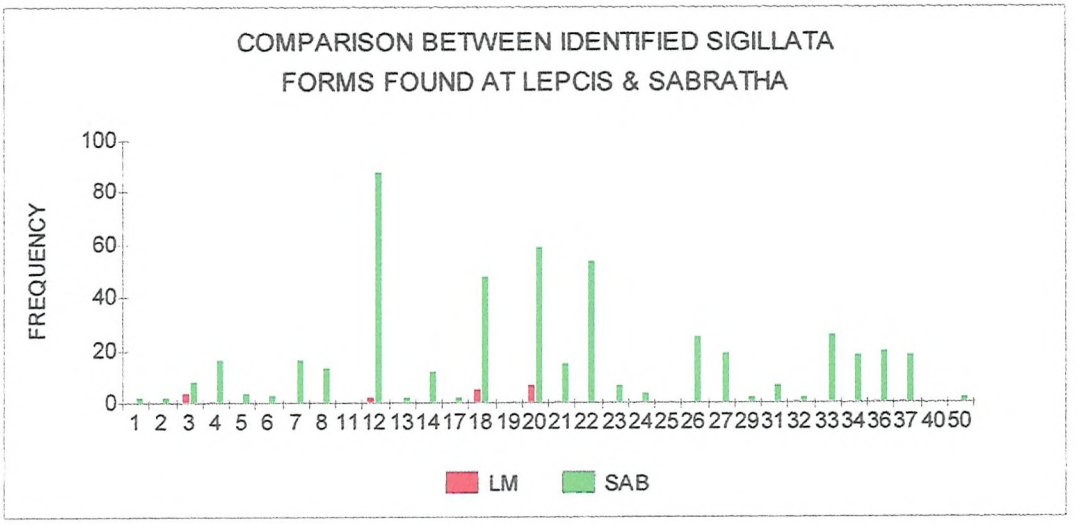


Figure 6.20 - showing comparison between identified Sigillata forms found at Lepcis Magna and Sabratha.

In figure 6.21 the data was shown as percentages.

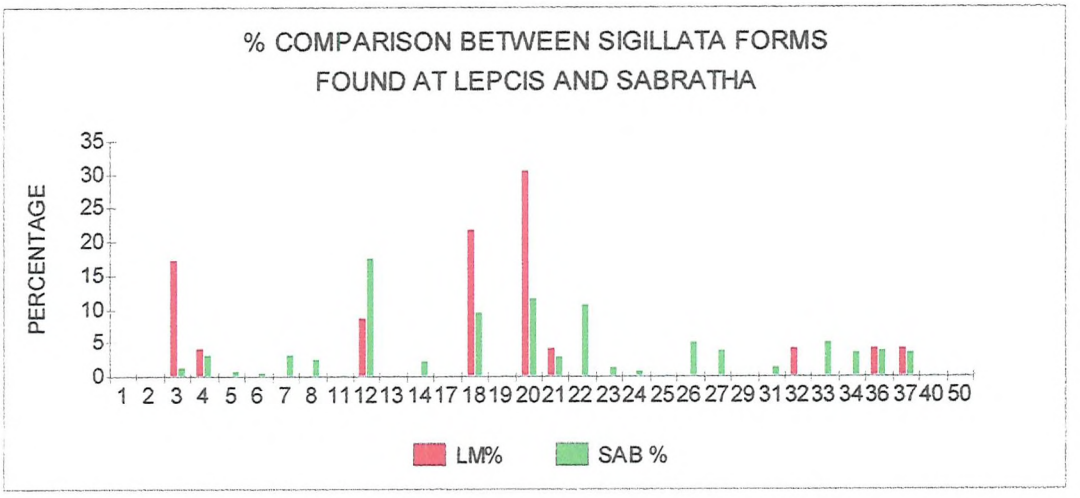


Figure 6.21 - Percentage comparison between identified Sigillata forms found at Lepcis Magna and Sabratha.

In figure 6.22 the percentage differences were calculated and the greatest differences between the Lepcis Magna and Sabratha assemblages were between forms 20, 3 and 18.

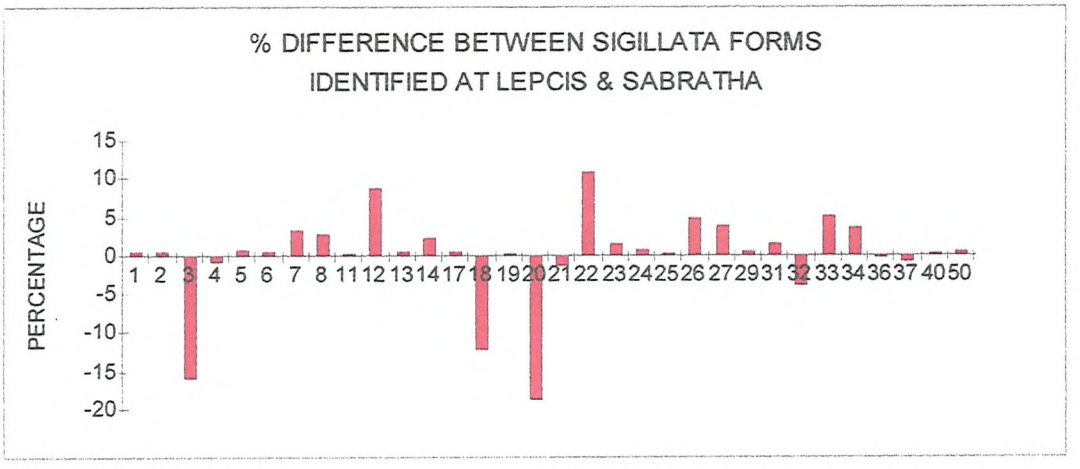


Figure 6.22 - Percentage differences between the Lepcis Magna and Sabratha assemblages.

The Lamps

The remains of 102 lamps were found at Lepcis Magna. This compares to nearly a thousand lamps excavated from Sabratha. The Lepcis Magna examples range in date from the fifth century BC to the sixth century AD with the majority of the Lepcis Magna lamps dated between the first century AD to mid-third century AD, and with the greatest number of the lamps were manufactured in Tunisia. At Sabratha (Bailey 1994: 194) the lamps date from the late sixth century BC to the sixth century AD. Prior to the mid-second to mid-third century the Sabratha assemblage was dominated by imported lamps, the majority of which came from Italy. This trend was then reversed and greater numbers of North African lamps appear to dominate the Sabrathan collection as they did at Lepcis Magna. Similarly, the bulk of Sabrathan lamps date from a similar time period to those from Lepcis Magna but with a few more dating to the first century BC.

Coarsewares.

One of the few coarseware types that will be briefly commented on from the two towns is the distinctive imported Pantellerian wares. In chapter five table 5.43 recorded the forms of this hand-made imported Pantellerian pottery which were present in the Lepcis Magna assemblage. The table below showed that of the fifteen forms present at Lepcis Magna five of these forms were also present in the Sabrathan assemblage.

Table 6.12 - Pantellerian forms.

Pantellerian Ware	
Sabratha Form 286	Casserole
Sabratha Form 290	Casserole
Sabratha Form 291	Casserole
Sabratha Form 293	Dish
Sabratha Form 294	Dish

Sabratha coarseware forms

An examination of the tables in chapter five showed that it was possible to cross reference some of the Lepcis Magna coarseware vessels to those found during the excavations at Sabratha. In the Lepcis Magna coarseware assemblage, for example, 424 vessels were categorized as being casseroles, cooking wares or cooking pots and of these 275 vessels were similar in form to ones found in the Sabratha assemblage. The table below shows the forms which were present in the Lepcis Magna and Sabratha assemblages.

Table 6.13 - Sabrathan Coarseware forms.

Sabratha form	Sabratha form	Sabratha form	Sabratha form	Sabratha form
8	36	44	49	64
10	38	45	58	67
11	39	46	59	68
16	42	47	60	149
21	43	48	62	215

Other Sabratha equivalents can be found in the database.

6.4 Conclusions.

The main aim of this chapter was to, wherever possible, compare and contrast the most easily identifiable wares in the Lepcis Magna and Sabratha pottery assemblages. When the two pottery collections were examined it was possible to discern certain similarities between them as well as some marked differences. Due to the differences in sample size of the pottery, recovered comparisons, where possible, were based on relative percentages. The above analysis of the two

amphora assemblages has produced some interesting results. By analysing the rim and base data separately, so as not to bias any statistics by counting any amphorae twice, different results were produced to when the counts of rims and bases were combined together. The investigation shows, as one might expect, that by only analysing amphora rim data a true picture of the variety of forms available for study was not produced.

At Sabratha, the largest group of amphorae was that of the Sabrathan form 3-4 (Hole-mouth) but when the amphorae were considered chronologically different results were obtained. The Sabrathan form 3-4 now appeared as a greater percentage at Lepcis Magna than at Sabratha in the early/mid Punic period. The analysis also indicates that during the early Imperial period there were larger percentages of Tripolitanian amphorae at Lepcis Magna than at Sabratha. The analysis of the amphora rims showed that irrespective of when they were made, at Lepcis Magna, the locally produced Tripolitanian forms dominated. Evidence from the amphora bases were also considered briefly and again this seemed to agree with the rim evidence that there were indeed more Tripolitanian bases in the Lepcis Magna assemblage than at Sabratha. When the amphora were analysed further to see in which regions they were being made, the Lepcis Magna assemblage, as previously seen, was dominated by locally produced vessels whereas at Sabratha over half of their vessels were manufactured in Tunisia.

Data on the two collections of ARS wares were also compared and differences in the percentages of some of the forms were highlighted. At Lepcis Magna, for example, the percentages of Hayes 181, 181 variant and 182 were markedly different to those at Sabratha. The two sets of ARS were also studied chronologically which revealed that at Lepcis Magna 63% of the dateable pottery was dated to the second/third century which was approximately 20% more than at Sabratha. A chronological comparison of the ESA revealed that in terms of percentages the quantities of this type of pottery in circulation in the two towns in the first part of the time period was similar but later in the mid-first century there was more at Lepcis Magna. When the two assemblages of sigillata were compared, although the quantities of pottery were vastly different in size the same forms of pottery were found at both locations. The comparison of the sigillata finewares, other than BGW, showed that in the Sabrathan assemblage there were proportionally more vessels from the western empire than the east which was in direct contrast with Lepcis Magna which had more eastern produced wares.

Using data presented in the Sabratha report (Fulford and Tomber 1994: 3), which also includes information for Berenice (Benghazi), it has been possible to compare their early sigillata pottery data (excluding BGW) with that from Lepcis Magna. (See table 6.14.)

Table 6.14 - Comparisons of early sigillatas from Lepcis Magna, Sabratha and Berenice.

	Lepcis		Sabratha		Sabratha (Augustan)		Benghazi (Berenice)	
			Rim		Total		Total	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Italian sigillata	60	27	522	63	27	60	1935	39.9
Tripolitanian sigillata	1	0.5	21	2.5	4	8.9	615	12.7
Eastern sigillata A	149	67.1	265	32	14	31.1	1494	30.8
Eastern sigillata B	3	1.4	3	0.4	0	0	354	7.3
Cypriot sigillata	8	3.6	17	2.1	0	0	44	0.9
Candarli ware	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	5.3
Pontic sigillata	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	2.7
South Gaulish samian	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	12	0.3
TOTAL	222		828		45		4844	

The table shows that Italian sigillata was the most numerous fineware for both Berenice and Sabratha but at Lepcis Magna the largest group of finewares was ESA, accounting for 2/3 of the sample, whilst Italian sigillata at Lepcis Magna, some 27% of the assemblage, was the second largest group. At Sabratha and Benghazi, ESA was the second largest group of finewares. Eastern Sigillata B (ESB) was present at Lepcis Magna and Sabratha in roughly equal percentages, 1.4 and 0.4 respectively, but accounted for over 7% of the total at Benghazi. The table, which excludes the earlier BGW and the later ARS wares, has revealed some interesting information about the three towns, Sabratha and Benghazi appeared to be relying on Italian produced wares, whilst Lepcis Magna's finewares were dominated by imports from the eastern part of the empire which is remarkable given the relative geographical location of Lepcis Magna and Benghazi with Benghazi being closer to the source of these vessels. Benghazi does however have greater percentages of Eastern Sigillata B vessels than either Lepcis Magna or Sabratha which, given its relative proximity to the source in modern day Turkey (Hayes 1997: 54), is not unexpected.

A comparison between the lamp collections from the two towns revealed that the majority of the lamps were dated to similar time periods and places of manufacture and that both assemblages were dominated by North African lamps.

In the next chapter aspects of the Lepcis Magna and ULVS assemblages will be assessed.

Chapter Seven - A comparison between the Lepcis Magna and Libyan Hinterland pottery assemblages.

The aim of this chapter is to, wherever possible, compare and contrast features of the Lepcis Magna pottery assemblage, such as the amphorae and finewares, with those recovered in the Libyan hinterland. The location of the survey region is shown on the map below.

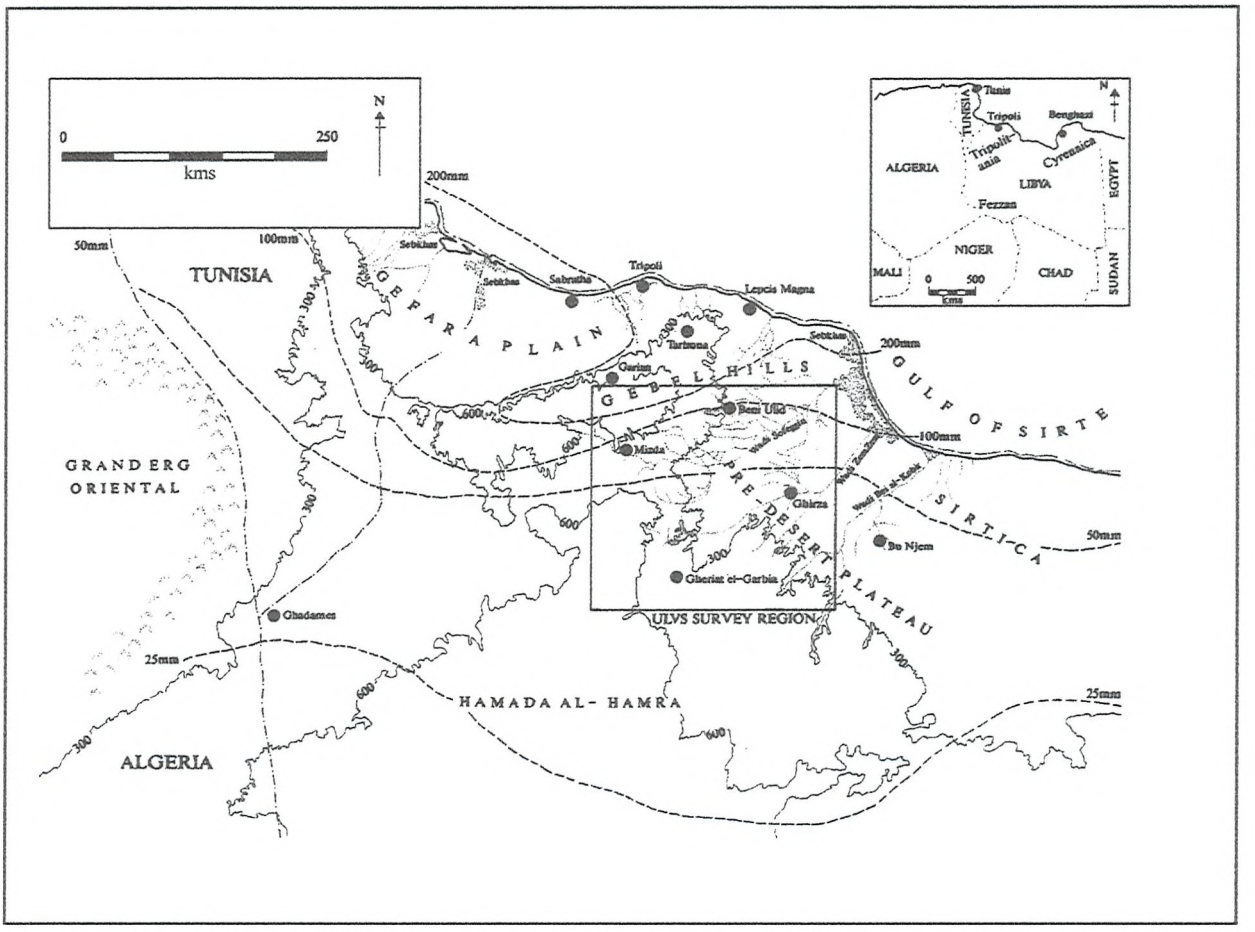


Figure 7.0 - ULVS plan (after Barker 1996) showing location of survey, rainfall isohyets and contours.

Once again the amphorae and finewares were chosen for comparison for the reasons stated in chapter six. Due to its distinctive coarseware fabric the wares from Pantelleria will also be briefly considered. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out detailed statistical comparisons for all of the major groups of pottery present in the ULVS assemblage since as Dore records that 'the total number of examples of particular forms is not always given' (Dore 1996: 355). In addition the two pottery assemblages had been collected in different ways, Lepcis Magna by excavation whilst Dore describes the ULVS pottery as 'a survey-derived assemblage collected largely from the surface' and that the identification of the ULVS pottery in the field was carried out to 'yield a date for the sites on which it was found' (Dore 1996: 321).

7.1 - The Amphorae.

However, in an attempt to draw some comparisons between the two assemblages, table 7.1 records the presence, but not the actual quantities of amphora forms which were found in Lepcis Magna and which were also present in the Libyan hinterland. Further descriptions of the ULVS amphorae and details of those not found at Lepcis Magna can be found in Dore (1996: 355-361).

Table 7.1 - Showing forms of amphorae present at Lepcis Magna and ULVS.

FORM	ALTERNATIVE NAME	LM	ULVS	FORM	ALTERNATIVE NAME	LM	ULVS
B. MRA 5	ZEEST 80	P		SABRATHA 11	DRESSEL 1	P	
BEIRUT 2.2		P		SABRATHA 13	DRESSEL 2-4	P	P
BEIRUT 3.2		P		SABRATHA 14	P&W CLASS 18-19 IMIT	P	
CLAUSENTUM AR3		P		SABRATHA 16	TRIPOLITANIAN I-III	P	P
DORE 15		P		SABRATHA 17	KEAY IIIA &B AFRICANA I	P	P
KEAY XXVI C		P		SABRATHA 17	KEAY IIIA AFRICANA I VAR	P	P
KEAY XXXV A		P		SABRATHA 18	KEAY IV AFRICANA II	P	P
KEAY XLIV		P		SABRATHA 21	KEAY XXV C BELT 64	P	
KEAY XL		P		SABRATHA 22		P	
PAPHOS 5		P		SABRATHA 27	BRITISH Bii KEAY LIII	P	
RICH 527	P&W CLASS 13	P		SABRATHA 29	B. MRA 1	P	
DRES 7-11	P&W CLASS 16	P		SABRATHA 34 & 35	MISC TRIPS	P	P
DRES 14	P&W CLASS 20	P		ULVS 12			P
GAUL 4	P&W CLASS 27	P		ULVS 13			P
ALMAGRO 54	P&W CLASS 49	P		ULVS 17			P
EGLOFF 172	P&W CLASS 53	P		ULVS 18			P
FURROWED RIM	P&W CLASS 55	P		ULVS 20			P
SABRATHA 1	CORINTHIAN B	P		ULVS 26			P
SABRATHA 3-4	HOLE MOUTH	P		ULVS 27			P
SABRATHA 6	GRECO/IT	P		ULVS 28			P
SABRATHA 7	VDW 3	P		ULVS 29			P
SABRATHA 8	VDW 1	P		ULVS 32			P
SABRATHA 9	VDW 2	P		P= PRESENT			

The ULVS amphora assemblage does not have the breadth of forms which were present in the Lepcis Magna assemblage but there were forms present in the ULVS which were absent from the Lepcis Magna assemblage. The majority of the hinterland forms appear to be either Tripolitanian and/or form variants, and/or variants of the Tunisian Africana series with an occasional Dressel 2-4 or Italian amphora.

7.2 - The Finewares

Table 7.2 records the presence of the various types of finewares present both in the ULVS and at Lepcis Magna; once again actual quantities have not been recorded.

Table 7.2 - Showing finewares present at Lepcis Magna and ULVS.

	LEPCIS	ULVS
Black Gloss Ware	P	
Italian sigillata	P	P
Tripolitanian sigillata	P	P
Eastern sigillata A	P	P
Eastern sigillata B	P	P
Cypriot sigillata	P	
Candarli ware		P
South Gaulish samian	P	P
African Red Slip Ware	P	P
Corinthian Relief Ware		P

The table shows that there was an absence of Black Gloss Wares and other earlier finewares from the ULVS sites - the ULVS assemblages date from the middle of the first century AD which was after BGW went out of production. The absence of these early wares at the ULVS sites has been used to suggest a starting date for the trading of the earliest settlements with the rest of the Roman world to the first century AD rather than the actual commencement of the sites.

There was also an absence in the ULVS collection of Cypriot sigillata, but as there were only sherds from eight vessels in the Lepcis Magna assemblage this absence is not really significant. In the same way there were just three sherds of Candarli ware recovered from the hinterland but it was entirely absent from the 1951 Lepcis Magna pottery assemblage. Similarly there were 11

sherds of Corinthian Relief ware recovered from the survey area but none were found in the Lepcis Magna assemblage. These differences in assemblage composition could be simply due to either the positioning of trenches or surface only collection techniques; different trench positioning and collection strategies might have produced very different results. An example of this was given in chapter four where the dearth of Black Gloss Wares from the 1990's excavations at Lepcis Magna was commented upon (Walda 1997: 43). These new trenches had been sited away from the 'chronologically correct' area of the city where one might expect such wares to be found.

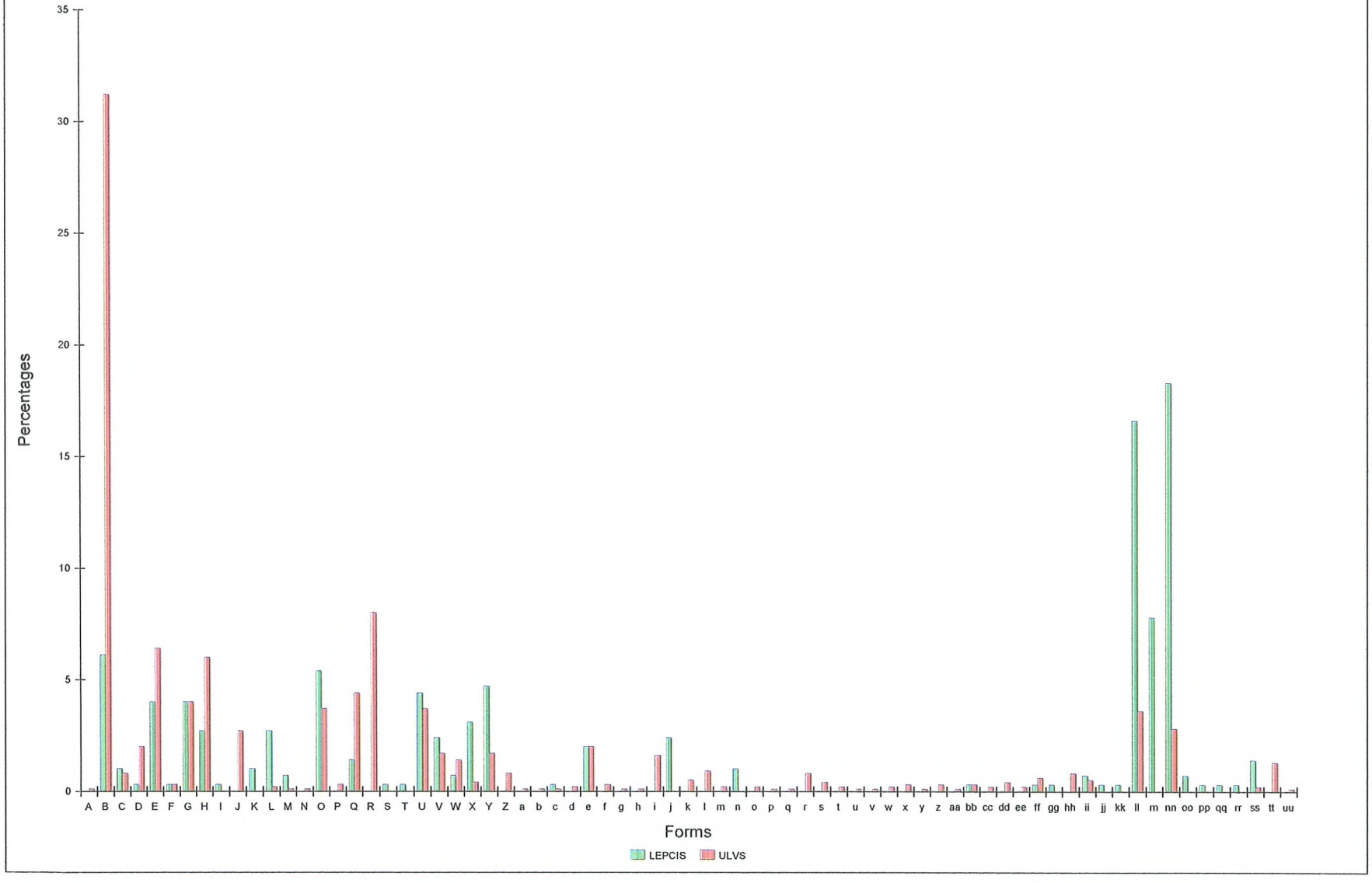
However, as ARS was collected in sufficient quantities from both Lepcis Magna and the hinterland, in this next section the ARS data from the two sites will be compared and contrasted to see what further information this might reveal about the two assemblages. The collection methodology employed by the ULVS archaeologists was described in detail in Dore (1996: 319-320). In table 7.3 the quantities of ARS which have been identified and given Hayes form numbers from both collections have been recorded.

Table 7.3 - Showing counts and forms of ARS present at Lepcis Magna and ULVS.

ARS FORMS	LM CNT	ULVS CNT	LM 0%	ULVS 0%	CODE	DIFF. 0%	ARS FORMS	LM CNT	ULVS CNT	LM 0%	ULVS 0%	CODE	DIFF. 0%
2	0	1	0	0.1	A	0.1	61	0	11	0	0.9	l	0.9
3	18	368	6.1	31.2	B	25.1	61B	0	2	0	0.2	m	0.2
4	3	9	1	0.8	C	-0.2	61A	3	0	1	0	n	-1
5	1	24	0.3	2	D	1.7	61B	0	2	0	0.2	o	0.2
6	12	75	4	6.4	E	2.4	62	0	1	0	0.1	p	0.1
7/B	1	4	0.3	0.3	F	0	63	0	1	0	0.1	q	0.1
8/A	12	49	4	4	G	0	67	0	10	0	0.8	r	0.8
9	8	71	2.7	6	H	3.3	68	0	5	0	0.4	s	0.4
10	1	0	0.3	0	I	-0.3	69	0	2	0	0.2	t	0.2
14-18	0	32	0	2.7	J	2.7	70/74	0	1	0	0.1	u	0.1
14A	3	0	1	0	K	-1	77	0	1	0	0.1	v	0.1
16	8	2	2.7	0.2	L	-2.5	80	0	2	0	0.2	w	0.2
18	2	1	0.7	0.1	M	-0.6	81	0	3	0	0.3	x	0.3
20	0	1	0	0.1	N	0.1	82	0	1	0	0.1	y	0.1
23	16	43	5.4	3.7	O	-1.7	84	0	4	0	0.3	z	0.3
24	0	3	0	0.3	P	0.3	85	0	1	0	0.1	aa	0.1
27	4	52	1.4	4.4	Q	3	87	1	4	0.3	0.3	bb	0
27/31	0	94	0	8	R	8	90?	0	2	0	0.2	cc	0.2
29	1	0	0.3	0	S	-0.3	91	0	5	0	0.4	dd	0.4
30	1	0	0.3	0	T	-0.3	92	0	2	0	0.2	ee	0.2
31	13	43	4.4	3.7	U	-0.7	99	1	7	0.3	0.6	ff	0.3
32	7	20	2.4	1.7	V	-0.7	101	1	0	0.3	0	gg	-0.3
32/58A	2	16	0.7	1.4	W	0.7	104	0	9	0	0.8	hh	0.8
33	9	5	3.1	0.4	X	-2.7	105	2	6	0.7	0.5	ii	-0.2
32 OR 33	14	20	4.7	1.7	Y	-3	105 VAR	1	0	0.3	0	jj	-0.3
45	0	10	0	0.8	Z	0.8	133 ?	1	0	0.3	0	kk	-0.3
46	0	1	0	0.1	a	0.1	181	49	42	16.6	3.6	ll	-13
47	0	1	0	0.1	b	0.1	181 VAR	23	0	7.8	0	mm	-7.8
48/A	1	1	0.3	0.1	c	-0.2	182	54	33	18.3	2.8	nn	-15.5
49	0	2	0	0.2	d	0.2	183	2	0	0.7	0	oo	-0.7
50/A/B	6	24	2	2	e	0	184	1	0	0.3	0	pp	-0.3
51	0	4	0	0.3	f	0.3	185	1	0	0.3	0	qq	-0.3
52	0	1	0	0.1	g	0.1	195	1	0	0.3	0	rr	-0.3
53	0	1	0	0.1	h	0.1	196	4	2	1.4	0.2	ss	-1.2
58	0	19	0	1.6	i	1.6	197	0	15	0	1.3	tt	1.3
58A	7	0	2.4	0	j	-2.4	198	0	1	0	0.1	uu	0.1
59/A	0	6	0	0.5	k	0.5							

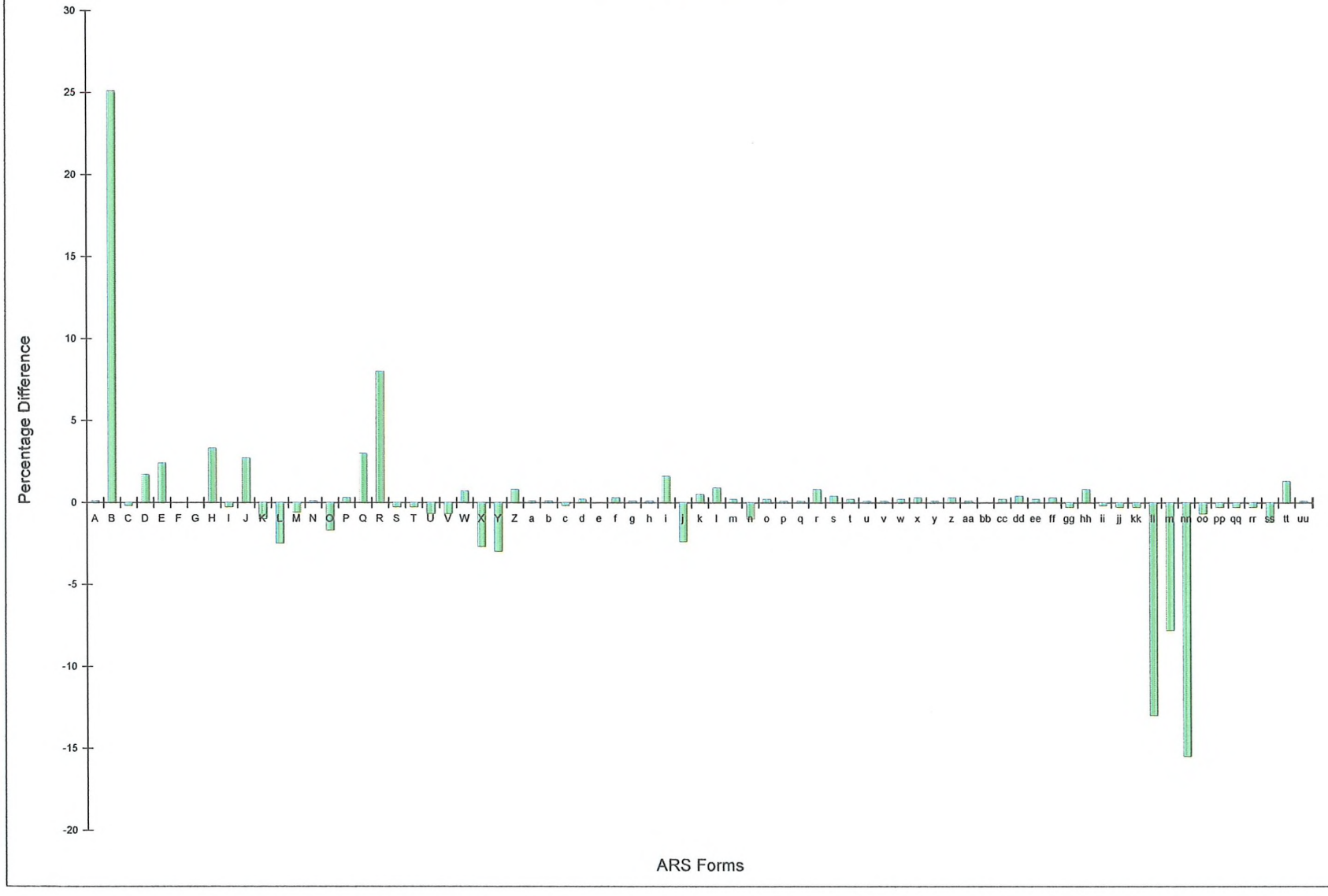
ARS was the largest fineware group for both collections. With the intention of reducing the number of categories a number of the classifications were combined together e.g. forms 3, 3b and 3c. In order to compensate for the differences in sample size once again the counts were converted into percentages. The data was then shown in figure 7.1.

FIG. 7.1 - % Comparison between ARS
Forms found at Lepcis and ULVS.



The graph highlights some interesting differences between the two collections. Some 31% of the ULVS sample was of Hayes form 3, (including forms 3b and 3c) a dish, which were present at 149 sites. The next largest ULVS percentage, a quantity of 8%, was that of Hayes form 27/31, which was also that of a dish. The next two largest groups were that of Hayes forms 6 and 9. In contrast the largest groups for Lepcis Magna were Hayes 182, 181 and 181 variant, these were casseroles and lids. To highlight any further differences the percentage differences were calculated and then plotted in figure 7.2.

FIG. 7.2 % Difference between ARS
Found at Lepcis and ULVS



The figure highlights the outstanding differences. For example, there was approximately 25% more Hayes form 6's recovered from the hinterland than from Lepcis Magna itself and 8% more Hayes form 27/31. The graph also illustrates the percentage differences between Hayes forms 181 and 182. Apart from these five groups the rest of the differences were less than 4%.

Using data and the method employed in table 5.18, see chapter five, and Hawthorne's ARS dating (Appendix 7: 1998) the Lepcis Magna and ULVS ARS data were ordered chronologically to investigate whether their distributions were similar (see table 7.4).

Table 7.4 - Showing chronological production of ARS wares.

			DATES AD																										
ALL SHERDS			1	5	7	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
	LM	ULVS		0	5	0	2	5	7	0	2	5	7	0	2	5	7	0	2	5	7	0	2	5	7	0	2	5	7
ARS FORMS	CNT	CNT				0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	
181 VAR	17	0	X	~	X																								
2	0	1			X																								
3	18	368			X	~	~	X																					
4	3	9			X	~	X																						
5	1	24			X	~	X																						
8A	12	49			X	~	~	~	X																				
20	0	1			X	~	X																						
183	2	0				X	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X															
184	1	0				X	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	X															
7	1	4				X	~	X																					
9A	8	71				X	~	~	X																				
6	12	75				X	~	~	~	X																			
10A	1	0				X	~	~	~	X																			
23	16	43				X	~	~	~	~	X																		
14A	3	0					X	~	X																				
14-18	0	32					X	~	~	~	X																		
16	8	2						X	~	X																			
27	4	52						X	~	X																			
181	48	42						X	~	~	~	X																	
182	54	33						X	~	~	~	X																	
195	1	0						X	~	~	~	X																	
196	4	2						X	~	~	~	X																	
24	0	3							X	~	X																		
27/31	0	94								X																			
18	2	1								X	X																		
29	1	0								X	X																		
30	1	0								X	X																		
31	13	43								X	X																		
32	7	20								X	X																		
33	9	5								X	~	X																	
32 OR 33	14	20								X	~	X																	
48A	1	1								X	~	~	X																
50A/B	6	24									X	~	~	~	X														
45	0	10									X	~	~	~	~	X													
49	0	2									X	~	~	X															
47	0	1										X	~	X															
32/58A	2	16											X	~	X														
46	0	1											X	~	X														
58	0	19											X	~	~	~	X												
58A	7	0											X	~	~	~	X												
52	0	1											X	~	~	~	X												
51	0	4												X	~	~	~	X											
59/A	0	6													X	~	~	X											
61	3	13													X	~	~	~	~	X									
53	0	1														X	~	~	~	X									
62	0	1														X	~	~	~	X									
67	0	10														X	~	~	~	X									
63	0	1															X	~	~	X									
68	0	5															X	~	~	X									
70/74	0	1															X	~	~	~	~	X							
91	0	5															X	~	~	~	~	X							
77	0	1																X	~	~	~	X							
90?	0	2																X	~	~	~	X							
69	0	2																	X	X									
82	0	1																	X	~	~	X							
85	0	1																	X	~	~	~	~	X					
80	0	2																		X	~	X							
81	0	3																		X	~	X							
84	0	4																		X	~	X							
92	0	2																			X	X							
99	1	7																				X	~	~	~	~	X		
104	0	9																				X	~	~	~	~	X		
101	1	0																					X	~	~	~	X		
105	2	6																						X	~	~	~	~	X

The table shows that there was a 'clustering' of vessels which were present at Lepcis Magna between 100 and 250 AD and then that the quantities declined by the end of the third century. In the same way the quantities of ARS in the hinterland also declined after the third century but the peak in vessel numbers occurred somewhat earlier before the middle of the second century.

Tripolitanian Red Slip ware.

The forms of 793 TRS sherds have been identified, coming from 324 hinterland sites, and cross-referenced to Hayes form numbers 1-10. Hayes form 2, a dish, was also present in the Lepcis Magna assemblage.

Pantellerian wares.

Once again one of the most easily identifiable coarsewares, the distinctive hand-made imported pottery from Pantelleria, was to be found in the ULVS assemblage. In chapter five, table 5.43 recorded the forms of the Pantellerian ware which were present in the Lepcis Magna assemblage. The table showed that of the fifteen forms present at Lepcis Magna, six of these forms were also present in the Sabrathan assemblage. All of the identified forms present in Lepcis Magna were also found in the ULVS area.

Coarsewares.

The main aim of this chapter was to compare the finewares and amphorae collections for Lepcis Magna and the ULVS respectively as they were more readily identifiable in general than the coarsewares. In the same way the Pantellerian wares were briefly considered because of their distinctive fabric. However, within the coarsewares, one of the largest groups of cooking vessels were the casseroles and they have been cited here to illustrate that a number of the casserole and cooking forms which were in the Lepcis Magna and Sabratha assemblages and which had been assigned Sabrathan form numbers were also found to be present in the ULVS collections.

Table 7.5 - Showing presence of coarseware forms present in the Lepcis Magna, Sabratha and ULVS assemblages.

Sabratha form	= ULVS Form	Sabratha form	= ULVS Form	Sabratha form	= ULVS Form
8		43		60	63
10		44	60	62	62
11		45		64	68
16		46	61	67	
21		47		68	
36		48		149	
38		49		215	
39		58	62		
42		59	65		

In chapter six it was shown that it was possible to cross reference many of the Lepcis Magna coarseware vessels to those found during the excavations at Sabratha and similarly it was possible to cross reference four flagons in the Lepcis Magna assemblage to Mattingly's ULVS form 33.

Conclusions

The aim of chapter seven was to briefly compare and contrast aspects of the pottery assemblages from Lepcis Magna and ULVS. Due to the different methods of pottery collection between the Lepcis Magna and the hinterland collections it has only been possible to make limited comparisons

between the two assemblages and this analysis, not unexpectedly, has shown some similarities and some differences between the assemblages. The two assemblages were generally found to be different in the breadth of wares found; this was due in part to their respective chronological development and the length of time the sites were occupied. Lepcis Magna had been founded by at least the sixth century BC and the ULVS sites not until the late first century AD (Mattingly 1996: 111) therefore many of the early finewares present at Lepcis Magna were found to be absent from the ULVS assemblage. Some forms of coarsewares were found to be present in the Lepcis Magna, Sabratha and hinterland assemblages. The ULVS amphora assemblage was shown not to have the extent of forms which were present in the Lepcis Magna assemblage with the majority of the hinterland forms being Tripolitanian/or form variants, and/or variants of the Tunisian Africana series but the Lepcis Magna assemblage although having a greater range of forms it too was numerically dominated by Tripolitanian amphorae.

African Red Slip ware was found to be the largest fineware group for both collections and some interesting differences between the two collections were noted. Some 31% of the ULVS sample was of Hayes form 3, which were present at 149 sites, whilst at Lepcis Magna the largest groups were Hayes forms 182, 181 and the 181 variant. Dating analysis showed that at Lepcis Magna ARS was most abundant between 100 and 250 AD and that amounts decreased thereafter. This pattern is replicated in the hinterland, however there is an important difference. Dore (1996: 320) attributes the decline in ARS numbers to the increased availability of the more locally produced TRS and in the hinterland there is evidence for the increased numbers of TRS vessels; this is not the case at Lepcis Magna as there were only 15 TRS sherds present in the Lepcis Magna assemblage, 9 of which were rims and have been dated to the mid-third to fourth centuries AD, their presence alone cannot be judged significant in the decline in the quantities of ARS wares present at Lepcis Magna.

Chapter Eight - The economic implications of the pottery.

The primary aim of this thesis was to carry out the post excavation work for the archaeological excavations undertaken at Lepcis Magna by John Ward-Perkins in 1951. This involved the analysis of the pottery assemblage together with reviewing the surviving archive material. The aim of this chapter is to look at the economic implications of the pottery.

8.1 - The pottery dating evidence and the development of Lepcis Magna.

In Chapter Four it was queried whether or not the positioning of the trenches in other parts of the town would have produced very different proportions and types of pottery. Would the percentages of the various Lepcis Magna finewares, for example, been any different if the trenches had been located elsewhere? The 1951 excavations were all sited in the monumental/public areas of the town whilst, as stated earlier, the 1990's excavations were located outside of the Forum Vetus in an urban house in the vicinity of the Theatre. This domestic building did not produce any Black Gloss wares or it appears any African Red Slip wares (Walda et. al. 1997: 57). Therefore when conclusions about the nature of the pottery assemblage and its implication for trade were made it was remembered that the pottery evidence may not be a truly representative sample of what was generally present in the town.

However, another factor worth considering, as referred to earlier, was that the greater the number of trenches in an area the greater the potential for larger numbers of finds. For example, there were more trenches located in the Piazza area, than elsewhere, see table 4.2, and therefore one might expect a wider range of pottery types and greater quantities to be found there compared to other locations which had fewer trenches. For example the Church had only two trenches and 257 sherds whilst the Piazza had nine trenches which produced a total of 1554 sherds. (The actual dimensions of the trenches could also be a factor, but unfortunately there is no information currently available about this due to the missing documentation.)

Also discussed in chapter four was the proposition that the proportions of different pottery types found in a given area of a town may be influenced by the type of activity that was carried out there. For example the Palaestra, which was attached to the baths, was the place in which some of the citizens went to carry out physical exercise and to socialise and where refreshments were available to purchase from vendors, therefore there was need for various containers required for the preparation, cooking and serving of food and drink. Similarly over half of the lamps were excavated came from the Piazza and Portico trenches; a possible explanation for this might be that these locations were situated on one of the routes to the harbour, via the Colonnaded Street, and that premises in these locations required extra artificial lighting, particularly in the popinae and tabernae.

In chapter four it was shown that the deposition of the finewares matched the supposed

development of the town as the early Black Gloss wares were almost all recovered from the Forum Vetus. Similarly, later finewares, such as Eastern Sigillata 'A' and the Italian Sigillatas were shown to have had a wider distribution across the town. In contrast to the Black Gloss wares, 96% of the ARS wares were excavated from the later Severan parts of the town. Of the 4% which did come from the Forum Vetus five vessels could be dated to the fourth to seventh centuries AD (see chapter 5). By the Byzantine period the town had contracted in size and a defensive wall had been built around the area containing the Forum Vetus; this could explain the presence there of the later ARS forms.

The dating evidence for each main group of pottery as defined in chapter four and described in sections 8.2 - 8.6 below was brought together and then ordered by location for each of the seven excavated areas across the town, totalled and then a series of pie charts were generated and subsequently displayed on figure 8.1 (see below) which illustrated the chronological development of the town.

FORUM VETUS	EMP	EMP/LP	EMP/EB	LP	LP/EB	EB	EB/LI	LI	LI/VB
Amphorae	8	4	2	0	1	10	15	0	1
ARS	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	1
BGW	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
ESA	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
ITS	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Lamps	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1
ABT	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	17	4	2	10	11	30	15	1	3

CHURCH	EMP	EMP/LP	EMP/EB	LP	LP/EB	EB	EB/LI	LI	LI/VB
Amphorae	5	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0
ARS	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
BGW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESA	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0
ITS	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Lamps	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
ABT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	0	0	3	23	3	0	1

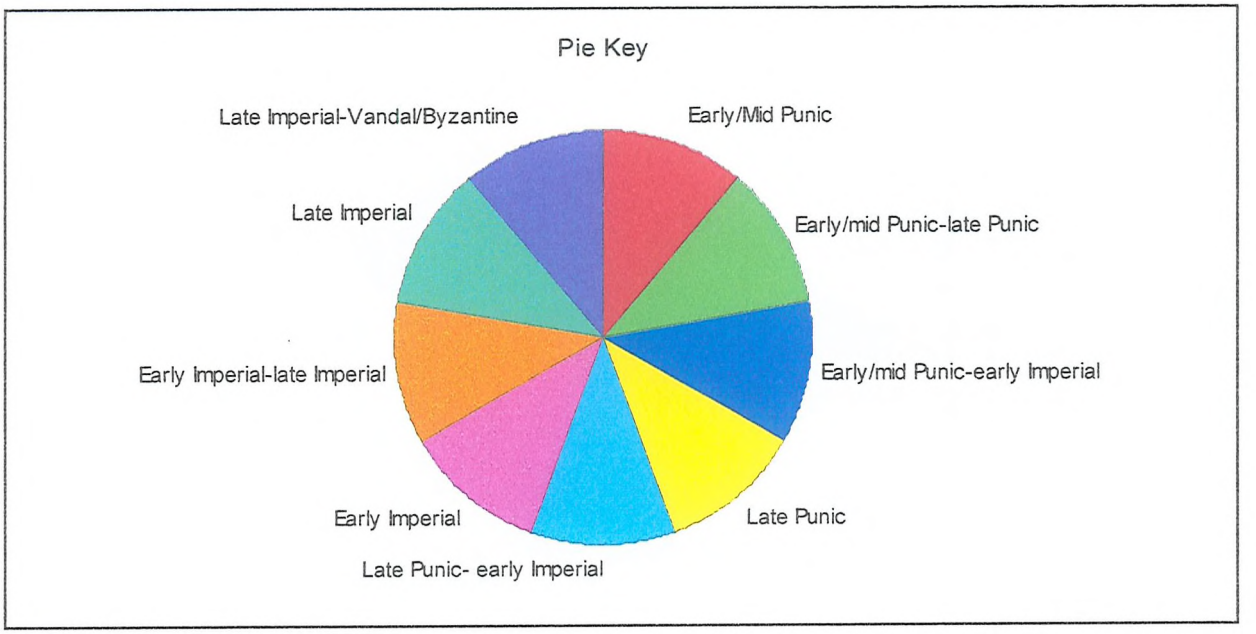
PIAZZA	EMP	EMP/LP	EMP/EB	LP	LP/EB	EB	EB/LI	LI	LI/VB
Amphorae	0	0	0	1	6	8	83	1	4
ARS	0	0	0	0	0	123	11	0	1
BGW	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ESA	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
ITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamps	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
ABT	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	2	7	180	94	1	5

Col st.	EMP	EMP/LP	EMP/EB	LP	LP/EB	EB	EB/LI	LI	LI/VB
Amphorae	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
ARS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
BGW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ABT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0

PORTICO	EMP	EMP/LP	EMP/EI	LP	LP/EI	EI	EI/LI	LI	LI/VB
Amphorae	2	0	0	0	2	10	39	0	1
ARS	0	0	0	0	0	79	2	1	0
BGW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITS	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Lamps	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	1
ABT	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	2	126	41	1	2

PALAESTRA	EMP	EMP/LP	EMP/EI	LP	LP/EI	EI	EI/LI	LI	LI/VB
Amphorae	0	0	0	1	4	8	18	1	0
ARS	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
BGW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESA	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
ITS	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Lamps	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
ABT	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	9	27	18	1	0

Sev Basilica	EMP	EMP/LP	EMP/EI	LP	LP/EI	EI	EI/LI	LI	LI/VB
Amphorae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BGW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lamps	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ABT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2



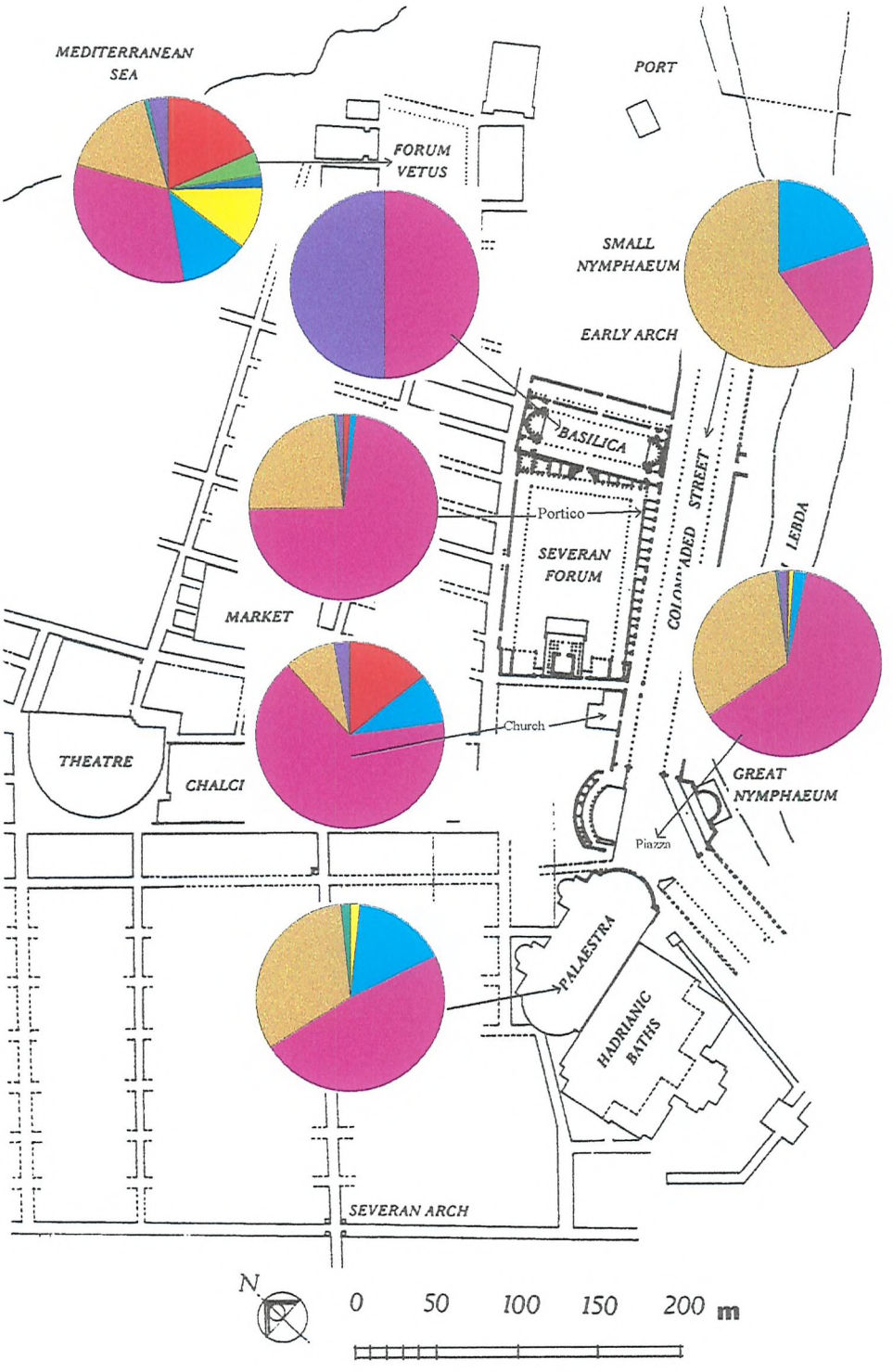


Figure 8.1 - Showing the chronological deposition of pottery at each location. For key see previous page.

Figure 8.1 illustrated that the Forum Vetus excavations yielded vessels from the greatest number of different time periods whilst those of the Severan Basilica had vessels from two time periods only. These results are not too surprising as the Forum Vetus was the first part of the town to be

developed and therefore became the 'oldest' part of the town whilst the Severan Basilica was one of the 'newer' parts of the town. Indeed in chapter one it is described how the town increased in size during the Severan period and contracted thereafter. The later Byzantine walls enclosed a much smaller settlement around the Forum Vetus hence further increasing its period of use. The figure also illustrated that a great deal of the pottery assemblage appeared to be dated to the Early Imperial period which ranged from the late first century BC to the end of the third century AD.

In appendix 11, see the CD-ROM, data for the seven trench locations has been listed by trench and layer together with the identified forms and their dates of production.

8.2 - The pottery groups. The amphorae.

The amphorae were of particular importance to study as they provided information about the transportation of agricultural produce and, because many of the amphorae and also the finewares were specially brought into the towns, they were readily identifiable and, since their regions of manufacture were known for the most part known, they could be judged as good indicators of trade and wealth, more so than the more locally produced coarsewares.

It was noted in chapter four that it was perhaps not strictly true to call the Lepcis Magna pottery a 'complete assemblage', since the recovered pottery assemblage from Lepcis Magna seemed to be biased in favour of rims. Nevertheless, the analysis was carried out as if the pottery recovered was a representative sample of all of the pottery that had been in circulation in the town. It was shown that the excavated amphora assemblage may only have been a subset of the original amphora assemblage in circulation because some of them could have been 're-cycled' in antiquity and removed from the general area of excavation. In chapter five it was mentioned that amphorae could be used as containers for cremated human ashes and that amphorae used in this way would then have been buried outside of the town. Consequently these re-used amphorae would be excluded from this pottery assemblage as all of the Lepcis Magna 1951 trenches were sited within the confines of the town. Although the final resting place of the sherds discovered in the trenches is known it is not possible to ascertain how far the sherds had travelled from their original place of disposal or how many times they had been moved before they reached their final resting place.

Table 5.3A illustrated that, although the amphorae came from many different regions of the Empire, as far away as Cilicia and Gaul, it was the local Tripolitanian and other North African forms that numerically dominated this Lepcis Magna assemblage. In table 5.5B the data for the locally produced Tripolitanian amphorae forms I - III were excluded and new frequencies and percentages calculated to see what effect this would have on the data. The results showed that despite the removal of the Tripolitanian amphorae forms I - III data the assemblage was still dominated by the North African produced forms. The contents of the amphorae were recorded and

analysed in tables 5.6 - 5.7B and the results showed that the olive oil was mainly transported in local amphorae, that wine was being brought in in non-African amphorae and fish products in North African amphorae.

The amphorae were examined to see when the majority of the amphorae were being produced and whether the ratio of locally produced amphorae to imported amphorae changed through time. The identified amphora forms ranged in date from the sixth century BC to the sixth century AD. A chi squared test was carried out to investigate whether the ratio of locally produced amphorae to imported amphorae changed through time. The chronological division, for the benefit of the test, was taken as the end of the first century BC and the start of the first century AD. The result showed that the ratio of locally produced amphorae to imported amphorae did indeed change through time. The data showed that imported amphorae, including Tunisian ones, during the first half of the time period were replaced in the second half of the time period by the locally produced Tripolitanian amphorae forms I - III.

The chronology of the amphorae was given in tables 5.9B - 5.10B and this illustrated that the largest number of amphorae present at Lepcis Magna were manufactured during the Early Imperial period. The amphora data were also analysed to see how the supply of amphora changed through time and by location across the town (see table 5.11, figures 5.5 and 5.6). Figure 5.6 highlighted the fact that the majority of the amphorae came from the Portico and Piazza trenches. However, as will be discussed below, the greatest number of trenches were sited in these two areas and therefore it might be expected that the largest numbers of a particular type would come from there. The amphora counts were calculated as a percentage of the total pottery recovered per location to check whether there was anything unusual happening in those two areas and it showed that the relative percentage of amphorae recovered from the Piazza was not in fact exceptional.

In chapter one it was queried whether Mattingly (1995: 153) had over emphasised the importance of the olive oil trade to the Tripolitanian economy; to investigate this the analysis of the Lepcis Magna assemblage, using data from tables 5.6 and 5.9B was re-examined and it showed that the amphorae assemblage was dominated by locally produced olive oil amphorae which accounted for 55% of the total identified amphora assemblage. The amphorae were then analysed chronologically and it illustrated that in the Early to Late Punic period only 20% of the amphorae were thought to carry olive oil, but none of these came from Tripolitania. However by the Early Imperial period the Tripolitanian I - III amphorae accounted for 62% of the collection but 99% of the olive oil amphorae. By the Late Imperial/Vandal period of the eleven sherds placed within this chronological period four of the amphorae identified were thought to be for holding olive oil but none of them were made locally. These results suggest that the locally produced olive oil was a very important part of the local economy during the Early Imperial period but less important in the

Late Imperial/Vandal period. However there has been some debate, described in chapter five, as to whether the contents of Tripolitanian II amphorae were for wine or fish-sauce rather than for olive oil which would alter the statistics; on the other hand it is possible that the same amphora forms could have been used for more than one type of produce.

The identified and dated Lepcis Magna amphora assemblage illustrated how the town changed through time from being an importer of amphorae (for their contents), to catering for its own needs. Evidence from *Monte Testaccio* in Rome and Ostia (Southampton University Roman Amphorae: a digital resource: Keay and Williams 2005, showed that large quantities of Tripolitanian I amphorae were in fact being exported. The resource also lists some of the other destinations the Tripolitanian I - III amphorae reached. Tripolitanian I had a wide distribution in the western Mediterranean, particularly North Africa east of Tunisia, Italy and Lusitania. Tripolitanian II had a mainly western Mediterranean distribution, particularly Tripolitania, Tunisia, Spain, south of France and Italy and also Israel. Tripolitanian III also had a mainly Mediterranean, particularly Tripolitania, Tunisia, Spain and Italy.

The following map summarised the approximate regions of where the identified amphorae were thought to have been manufactured and are shown irrespective of actual quantities involved.

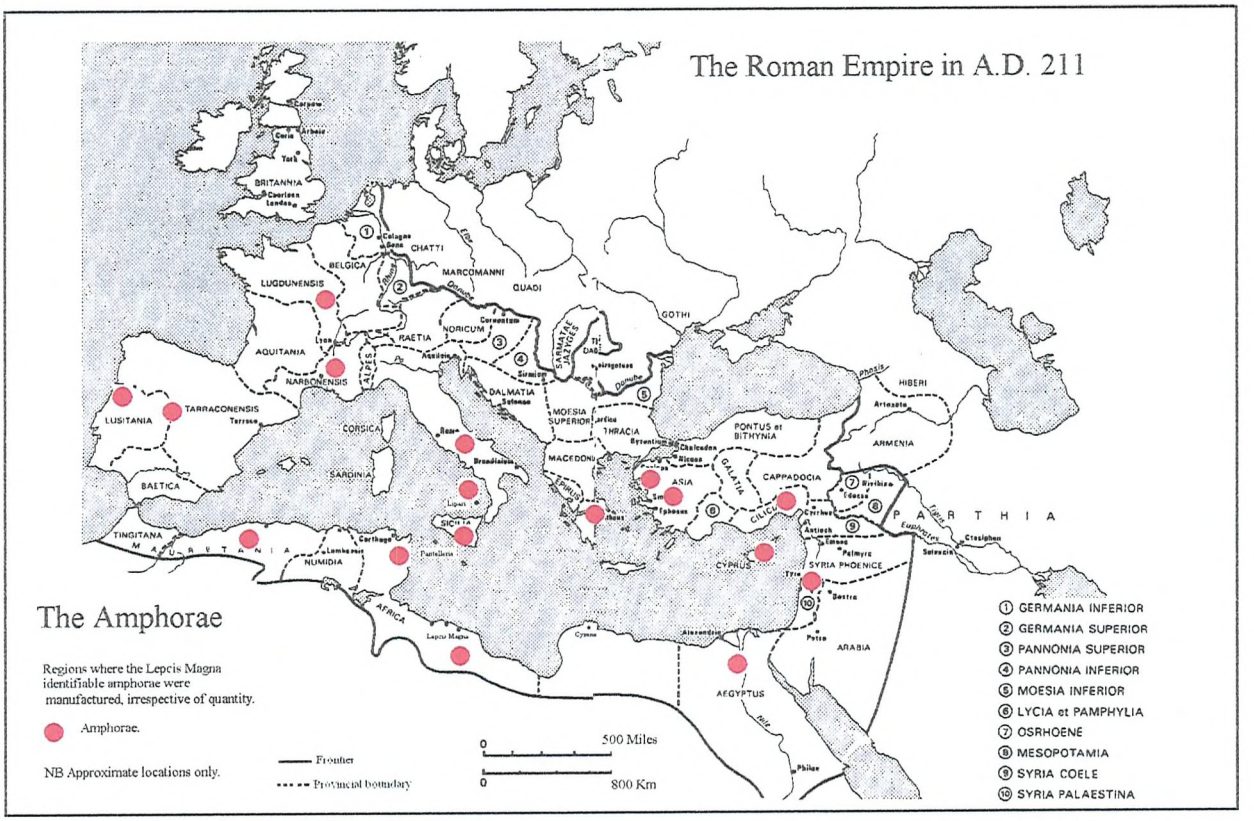


Figure 8.2 - Showing approximate regions where the amphorae were manufactured. (Background Roman Empire maps after Birley 1988.)

The amphora map illustrated that the amphorae came from a number of different regions across the

empire, which given the variety in their contents is not surprising.

8.3 - The major finewares.

The analysis of the amphora assemblage showed how the proportion of imported to local wares changed through time with Lepcis Magna changing from an importer to an exporter in the Early Imperial period. In contrast the fineware assemblage was totally dominated by imported wares; only 1.8% of the fineware assemblage was of the locally produced Tripolitanian Red Slip ware. The finewares, including the later Hayes ARS forms, accounted for approximately 18.5% of the total assemblage and were shown to come from various parts of the empire.

Chronologically the first finewares present in the fineware assemblage were the Black Gloss wares numerically which were the third largest group of finewares. Their forms and functions were recorded in Table 5.23B. These vessels came from a variety of sources including Italy, Greece and North Africa. Figure 5.12 illustrated their distributions through time and by location and showed that BGW sherds were present only in the Forum Vetus and Piazza trenches and that they were being manufactured from Early to late Punic times. Eastern Sigillata 'A', which came from the Syrian region, was the second largest group of finewares and of the 149 sherds it was only possible to identify the forms of 25 vessels, some 17% of the total. The most numerous identified form was that of Atlante 4A, which was a dish and of which there were 12 examples. Figure 5.14 showed the distribution of the vessels through time and by location and showed that ESA sherds were present in four of the seven town locations and that all of the sherds were dated to the late Punic-early Imperial period. There were sixty sherds of Italian Sigillatas (ITS) in this collection and it was possible to identify the forms of half of the sample. The two forms which occurred most often were those of a platter (form 20) and a cup (form 31/32). Once again pie charts were drawn and they were displayed in figure 5.16 and illustrate that they were dated to Early Imperial times and came from five areas of the town.

The largest group of finewares was that of the Tunisian made African Red Slip wares. The counts of the different forms were shown in Table 5.14A. Overall the largest category of ARS forms was Hayes forms 181 to 196, some 135 sherds, or 33%, of the total ARS assemblage. The 'finer' ARS data was then examined in table 5.14B and in figure 5.7; the spread of the ARS sherds across the different Hayes forms appeared to be fairly even. This data was summarised in the first part of table 5.16. Further analysis revealed that 55% of the identified vessels were in fact dishes. A chi squared test was carried out and it showed that the distribution of ARS was not uniform across all time periods. To investigate further another test of significance was carried out and it confirmed that a significantly large proportion of ARS sherds were from the time period 101 to 300 AD.

An analysis of the fineware assemblage showed that there were variations in quantities between the different wares and within the wares themselves. Table 5.18 illustrated the chronological

production of the ARS wares and it was shown that the majority of the vessels present in the Lepcis Magna assemblage was manufactured before the middle of the third century. Hawthorne (1998: 11-12) sees the decline in quantities of ARS vessels not as an aspect of an African third century economic crisis but simply reflecting a change in eating habits. Citing work carried out in South Etruria, Hawthorne explained that '... the apparent depopulation of South Etruria in fact results largely from the adoption of larger dishes and communal eating practices. Larger plates meant that fewer were needed to feed the same number of people.' Hawthorne (1998: 13). In light of Hawthorne's analysis the data from table 5.18 was re-examined. The table included Hayes' rim dimensions together with the quantities of each form present in the Lepcis assemblage. The Lepcis Magna data appeared to support Hawthorne's theory in that the vessels dated to after the middle of the third century did appear to be greater in size and that when compared to earlier forms there appeared to be fewer of them. It is of course possible that the difference in numbers and sizes of vessels might be simply because the technology to perfect larger vessels, such as Hayes from 48A plate which could have a diameter of up to 50 cm, was not generally available in that part of North Africa when ARS first went into production. In addition the early forms of ARS were similar in form and design to Italian and Gaulish Sigillata vessels which tended to be relatively small.

However, fluctuations in quantities of one type of pottery ware could also be due to supply problems. African Red Slip wares, like the Italian Sigillatas were made at a number of different locations and these may well have specialised in different forms and so their supply routes may have been different. Some pottery would ultimately cease production or possibly go out of style when new wares were bought in favour over less fashionable ones. By using the 241 ARS rim sherds which have been identified and dated figure 5.11A was produced which showed their distribution through time and by location across the town. The pie charts illustrated that the majority of the ARS sherds were produced during the early Imperial period and were found at all locations except for the Severan Basilica. The Vandal/Byzantine pieces came from the Forum Vetus, the Piazza and the Severan Basilica trenches.

8.4 - Other finewares.

A small group of fifteen Tripolitanian Red Slip ware (TRS) sherds was also present in the Lepcis Magna assemblage and it was possible to attribute forms to nine of the rims. The identified sherds, see table 5.21, have been dated to the mid-third to fourth century AD. A number of other finewares were present in the assemblage, but due to the small quantities involved it was difficult to deduce a great deal from them; their greatest contribution was in showing the breadth of wares present in the assemblage. All of the Thin-Walled wares sherds were excavated from the Forum Vetus trenches and it has been possible to identify the forms of two of them which were dated to the first half of the first century AD. The base of a single plate/dish in Campanian Orange Sigillata (COS) was excavated from the Church. A sherd of a Late Roman 'C' ware vessel was amongst the pottery

from the Severan Basilica and was dated to the first half of the sixth century AD. Sherds from three Eastern Sigillata 'B' vessels were also identified and they were recovered from the Palaestra, Piazza and Portico trenches. The fineware assemblage also contained sherds from eight Cypriot Sigillata vessels and it was possible to assign *Atlante 'EAA'* form numbers to five of them. Four of the sherds came from the Palaestra trenches.

Although the actual quantities of vessels in some of these particular fineware groups were statistically very small identifying the vessels place of manufacture helped to highlight the diversity of finewares within the Lepcis Magna assemblage and to show how far some of the vessels had travelled. The map below shows approximately where in the Empire the largest groups of identified finewares were manufactured and it illustrates that some of the earlier wares, such as Eastern Sigillata 'A' travelled a greater distance from their source than the later African Red Slip wares.

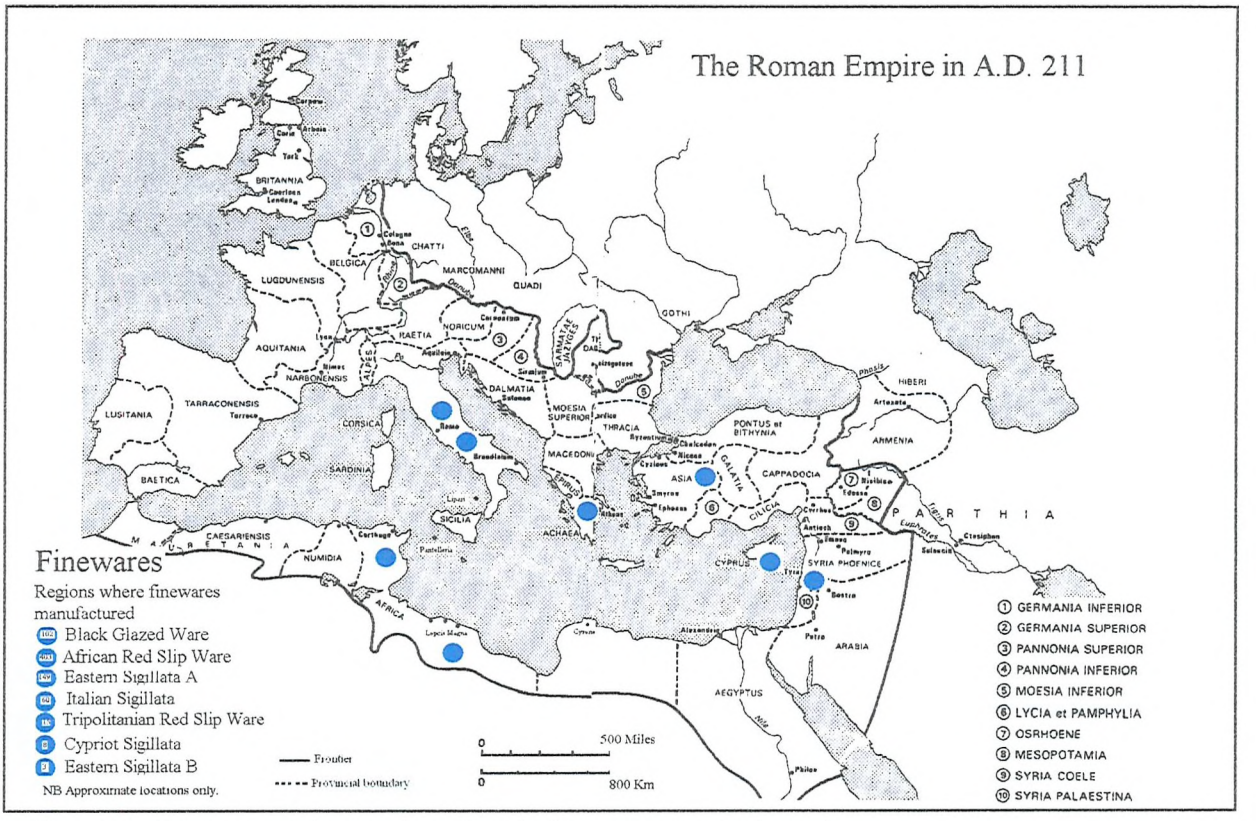


Figure 8.3 - Showing approximate regions where the finewares were manufactured.

It is possible that some of the finewares, and possibly the lamps, may have arrived in Lepcis Magna as part of 'piggy back' trade. Greene explains this trade in this way; 'other kinds of pottery seem to have been traded not because of any distinctive qualities of their own, but because large-scale trade in other items already took place from their production centres.' (1992: 58-59). Greene goes on to suggest that 'small quantities of fine pottery could have travelled with the amphorae without incurring heavy travel costs; perhaps oil merchants included the occasional crate to fill a gap in a cargo, in the knowledge that there was a market for drinking vessels.' (1992: 58). This

kind of trade could explain why there were only a few examples of some finewares and lamps in the assemblage.

8.5 - The Pottery lamps.

Of the 102 pottery lamps it was possible to identify the forms of 62. The forms and counts were summarised in table 5.30C. The majority of the identified forms were Loeschcke Form VIII's. After looking at the fabrics of the lamps, table 5.31 and figure 5.17A were compiled to show where the lamps were manufactured; they showed that the assemblage was dominated by lamps manufactured in North Africa, and in particular Tunisia, from where 48% of the sample came. Only 3% of the lamps were thought to have been made in Tripolitania which means that the rest were imported. Some of the early lamps, especially those from Italy, were more decorative and were made from finer fabrics than the later Tunisian Loeschcke Type VIII forms.

Figure 5.18 illustrated that the majority of the identified lamps appear to have been manufactured during the Early Imperial period and came from all areas of the town apart from the Colonnaded Street. The map below illustrated where the pottery lamps found in Lepcis Magna were thought to have been manufactured and it shows a much more restricted source area than, for example, the amphora map did.

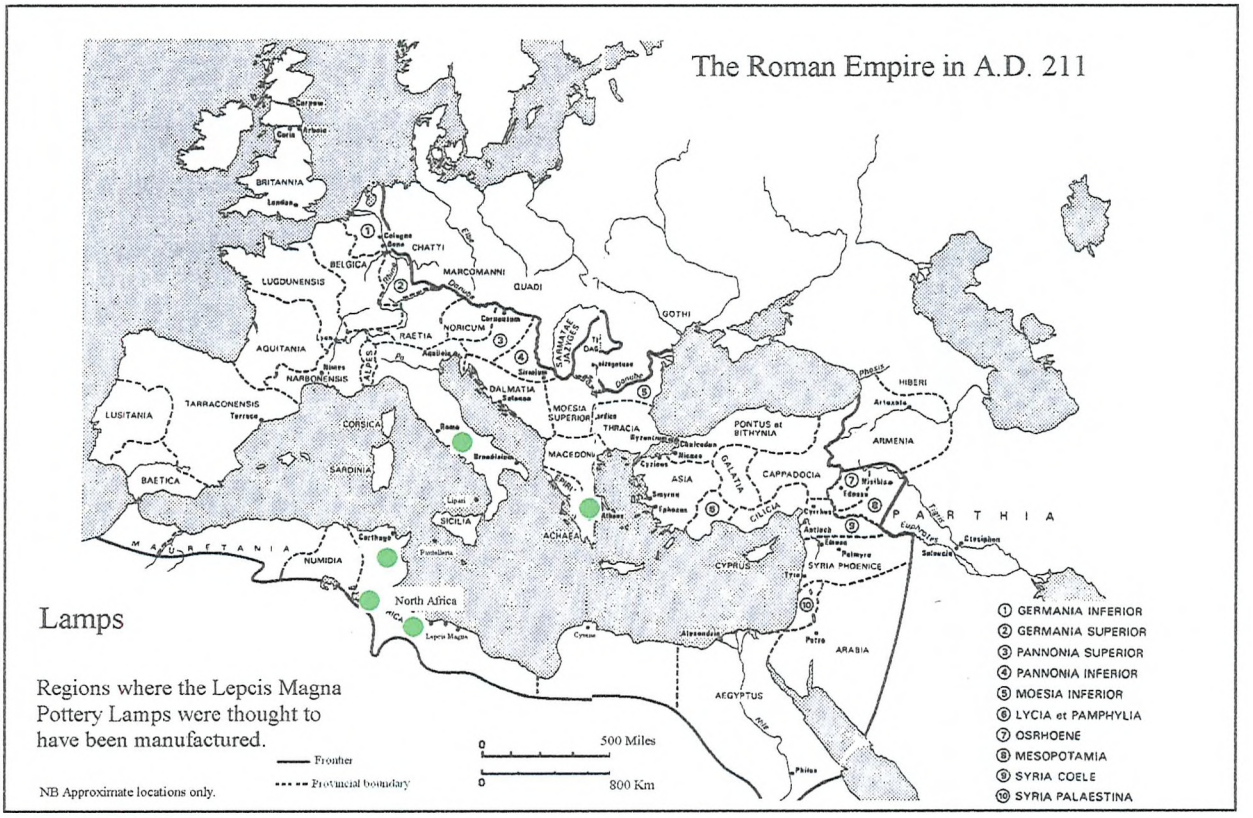


Figure 8.4 - Showing approximate regions where the lamps were manufactured.

This difference could be explained simply by their function; the amphorae were being imported for their varying contents, ranging from wine to alum to fish sauce, which would have come from a variety of sources across the Empire, whilst the lamps had only one real functional purpose. However some lamps also had aesthetic appeal as the discuses could be decorated with plants,

gods or even gladiatorial scenes.

8.6 - The coarsewares.

Coarsewares are generally thought of as being cheaper to purchase than finewares, not as well made, more disposable than table-wares and were generally manufactured more locally. The individual 'lifespan' of this type of vessel, as discussed in chapter four, would be much shorter than that of finewares as they would be exposed to thermal shocks and breakages during food preparation and therefore one might expect a greater proportion of these vessels in the assemblage. In chapter five it is recorded that a total of 2712 sherds, some 59% of the total assemblage came from such coarseware vessels. (This figure excluded the amphorae.) The coarseware assemblage was found to include sherds from mortaria, casseroles, bowls, braziers and their fire baskets, unguentaria, jugs, flagons and a variety of lids and dishes. It was also mentioned in chapter five that many of the coarseware forms appeared to be indigenous to Lepcis Magna as parallels could not be found for them elsewhere. Approximately 90% of the coarsewares were thought to have been manufactured in North Africa and an examination of the pottery fabrics suggested that many of the vessels could have been manufactured close to Lepcis Magna; indeed recent research, as mentioned in chapter five, has located a number of kiln sites close to the town. Less than 3% of the coarseware sherds were found to be definite imports into the town of Lepcis Magna. This compared to 32% of the amphorae, 97 % of the finewares and 97% of the lamps being imported.

Conclusions

It is interesting to compare and contrast the phases of the development of Lepcis Magna, as reflected in the pottery assemblage, with that of Sabratha; this can provide us with some important insights into the development of Lepcis Magna and possible reasons for the changes that took place. In the case of Sabratha it was the second half of the second century AD when the town there increased in size and reached its zenith with the Forum being remodelled and two new temples being built; work was also carried out on the Capitolium and the Basilica extended (Dore and Keay 1989: 2). But then 'there appears to have been no new building work in the Severan period and there is some evidence for the abandonment of a building project in the East Forum Temple later in the century.' (Dore and Keay 1989: 2).

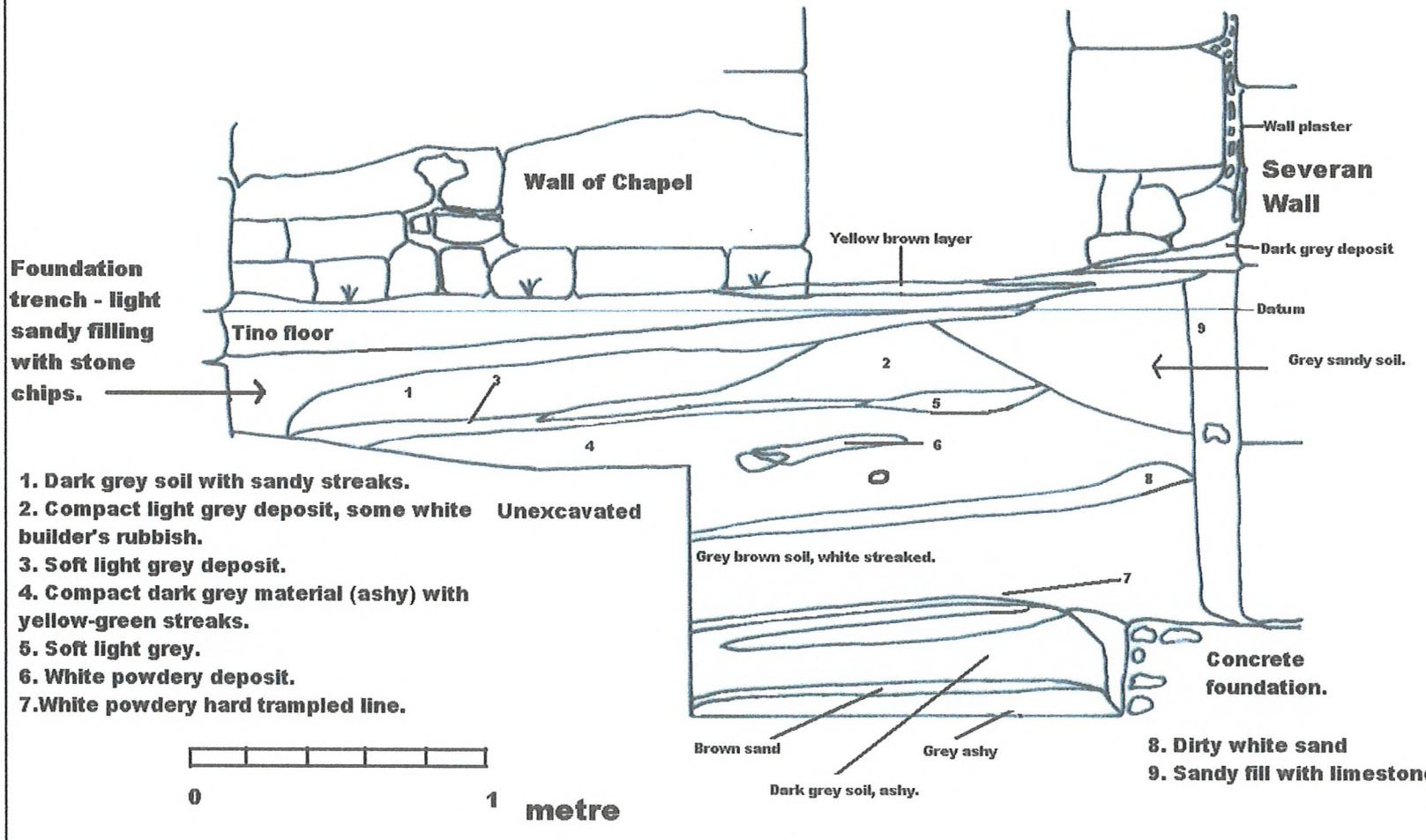
In direct contrast to Sabratha's decline at this time was the monumental building phase being carried out at Lepcis Magna. In chapter six the ARS assemblages for Lepcis Magna and Sabratha were compared. The two largest differences between the two sets of data were those for the 'second to third century' and 'third century' periods with approximately 63% of the dateable ARS from Lepcis Magna coming from this period as compared to 44% at Sabratha. The relative differences in the proportion for the two sites at this time, 'second to third century' and 'third century', were 21.5% and 4.7% respectively. The quantities of the Lepcis Magna ARS appear to

peak around the second/third century AD. One possible explanation for this is that through time the population of the town simply increased in size; therefore more people wanted pottery, rather than a limited number of individuals wanting larger quantities of pottery. Another possible explanation for the increased quantities of ARS wares might be linked to monumental building phase which took place after Septimius Severus became Emperor in AD 193. The local economy would have been stimulated by the instigation of the monumental building phase, which took approximately twenty years to complete, and this would have led to an increase in the population, albeit temporary, of the town as, for example, additional masons, craftsmen, labourers and slaves would have been brought into the town until the work was completed. Many of these people would have had to have been paid and then they in turn would have put money into the local economy, for example, for the purchasing of food; even slaves would have to be fed, and this in turn would have stimulated local demand, which appears to be reflected in the pottery assemblage. The data from the ARS material, which was statistically tested, does tend to support the view that the fortunes of the town of Lepcis Magna peaked during the second to third century, coinciding with the monumental building phase, and thereafter the town began to wane. Certainly the quantities of recovered Tripolitanian Red Slip ware were not sufficient to reflect a resurgence of the town's fortune.

The main aim of this thesis was to produce the pottery analysis for the excavations carried out at Lepcis Magna in 1951. Quantification and statistical testing of the pottery assemblage was carried out to test whether there was anything unusual about the deposition of the sherds. Pottery forms were identified and their places of manufacture recorded. Typologies of the sherds were produced and the chronological distribution of the vessels across the town examined. The variety of pottery types, particularly those of amphorae or finewares was seen to reflect the growth and to some extent the decline of the town. Many of the vessels were drawn and a comprehensive description of the pottery fabrics was compiled. A number of new forms were noted and described especially amongst the coarsewares. This thesis should complement the work already completed in this part of the Roman world.

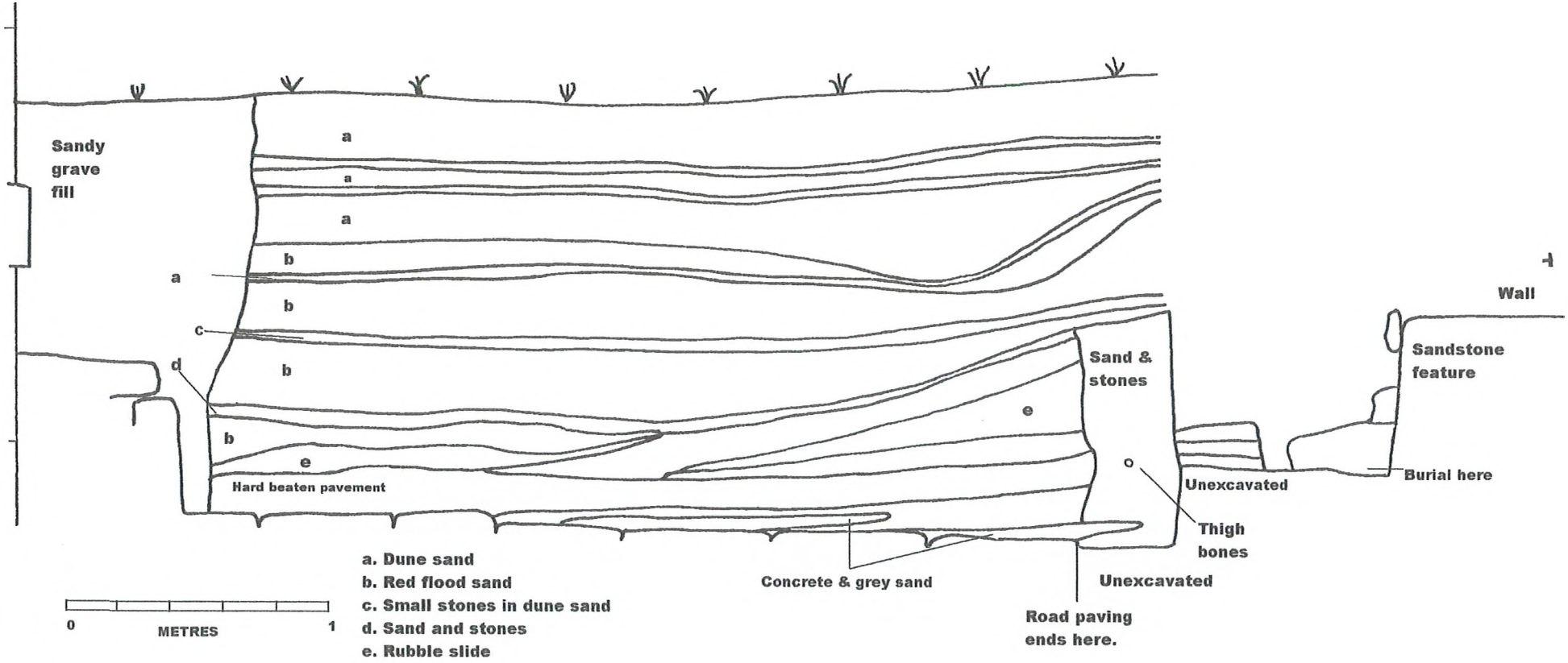
Appendices

Trench 1 N.E. Face

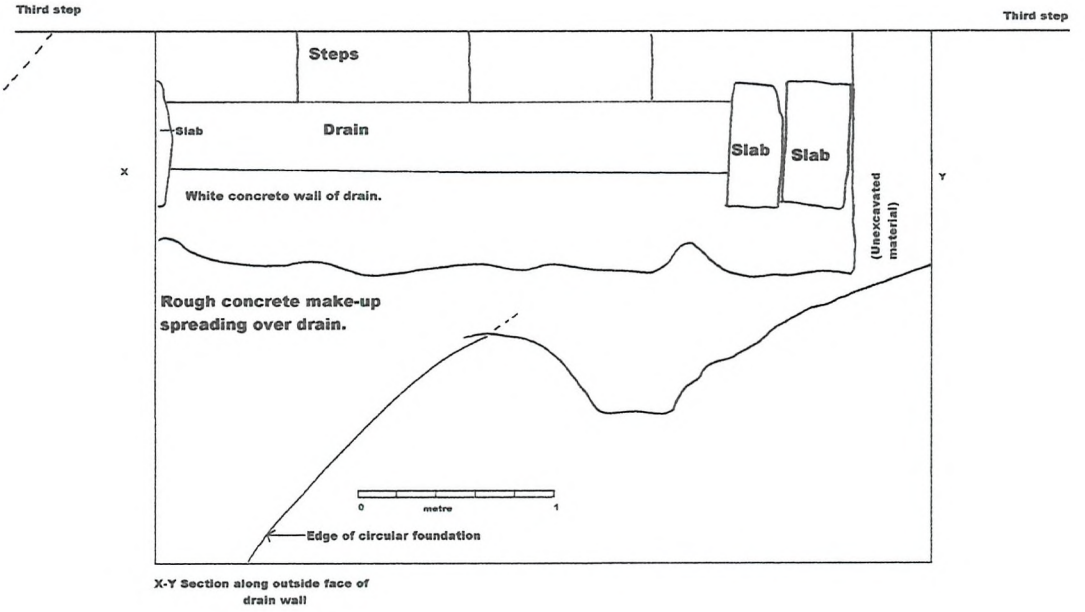


1. Dark grey soil with sandy streaks.
2. Compact light grey deposit, some white builder's rubbish.
3. Soft light grey deposit.
4. Compact dark grey material (ashy) with yellow-green streaks.
5. Soft light grey.
6. White powdery deposit.
7. White powdery hard trampled line.
8. Dirty white sand
9. Sandy fill with limestone.

Trench 2 South - East Face

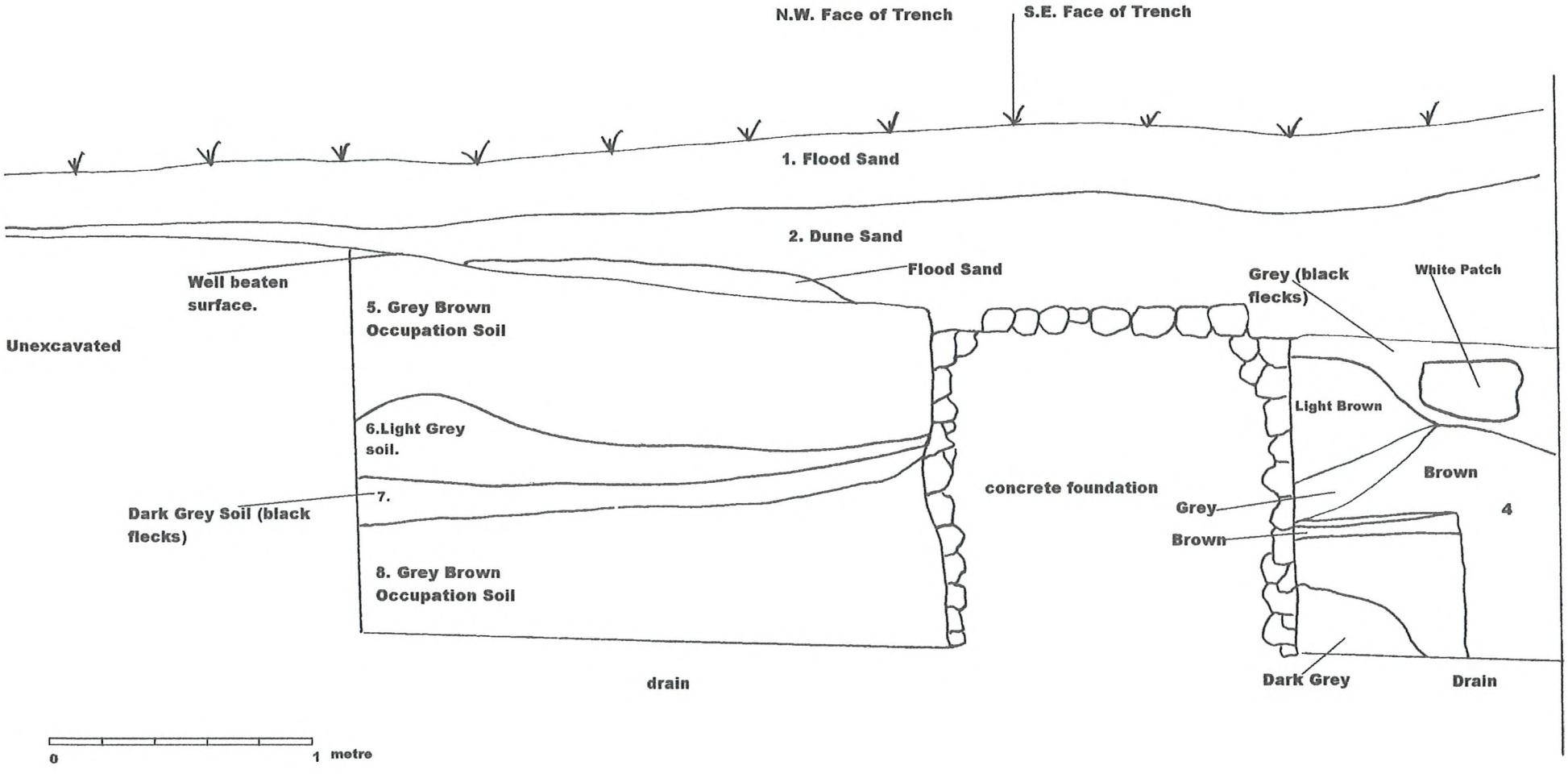


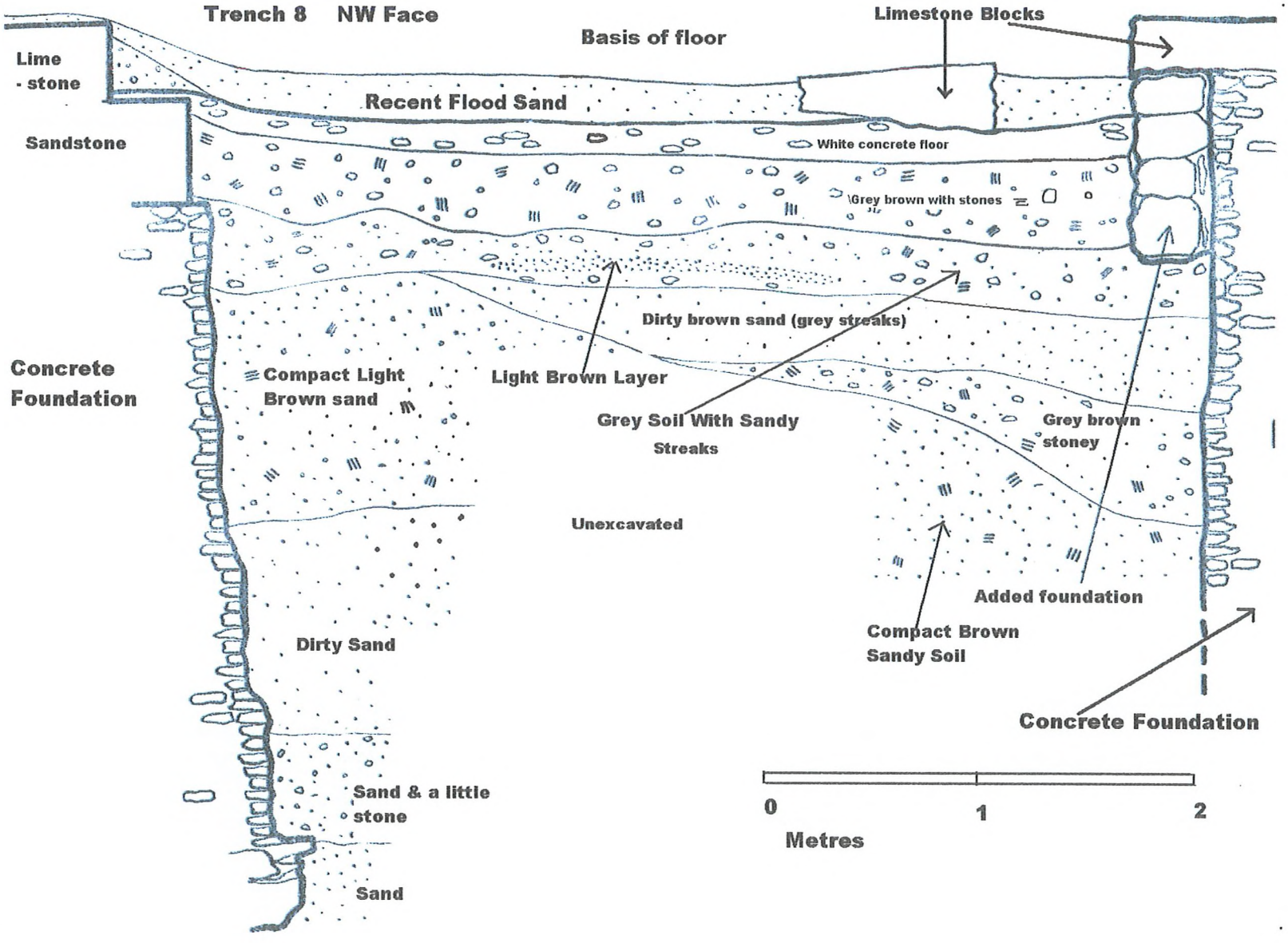
Trench 4 plan Nymphaeum



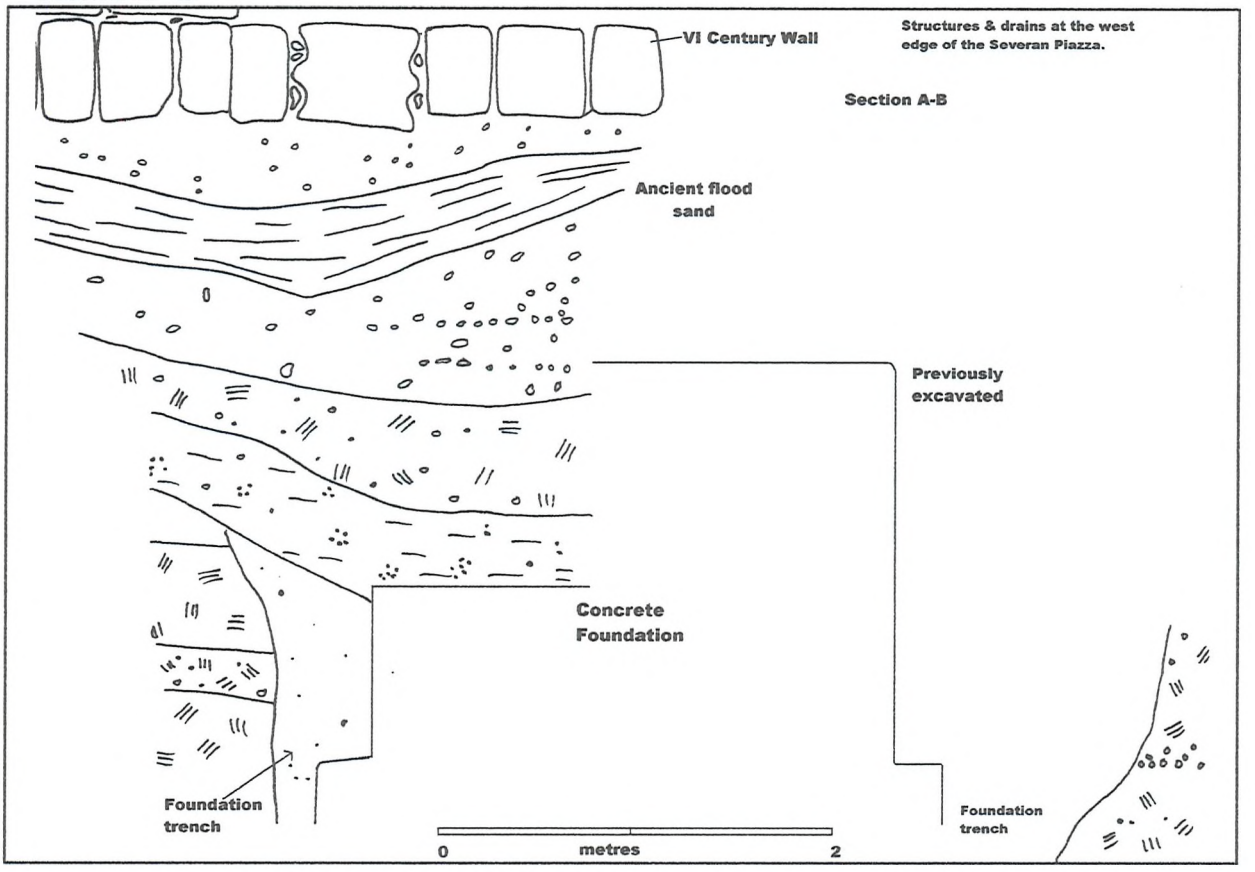
X-Y Section along outside face of drain wall

Trench 7 Piazza

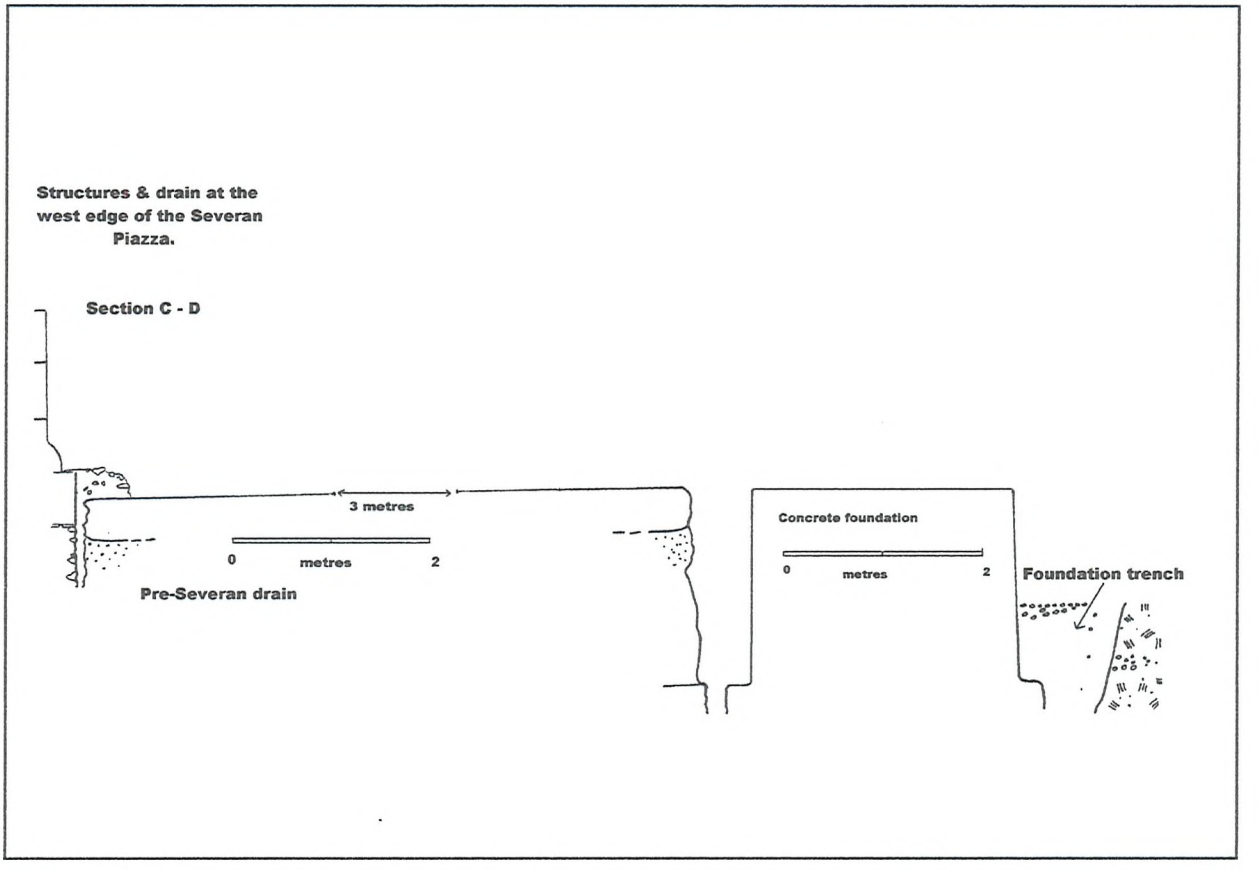



Trench 8 NW Face
Basis of floor
Limestone Blocks
Lime
- stone
Recent Flood Sand
Sandstone
White concrete floor
Grey brown with stones
Dirty brown sand (grey streaks)
Concrete
Foundation
Compact Light
Brown sand
Light Brown Layer
Grey Soil With Sandy
Streaks
Grey brown
stoney
Unexcavated
Added foundation
Compact Brown
Sandy Soil
Dirty Sand
Concrete Foundation
Sand & a little
stone
Sand
0
1
2
Metres

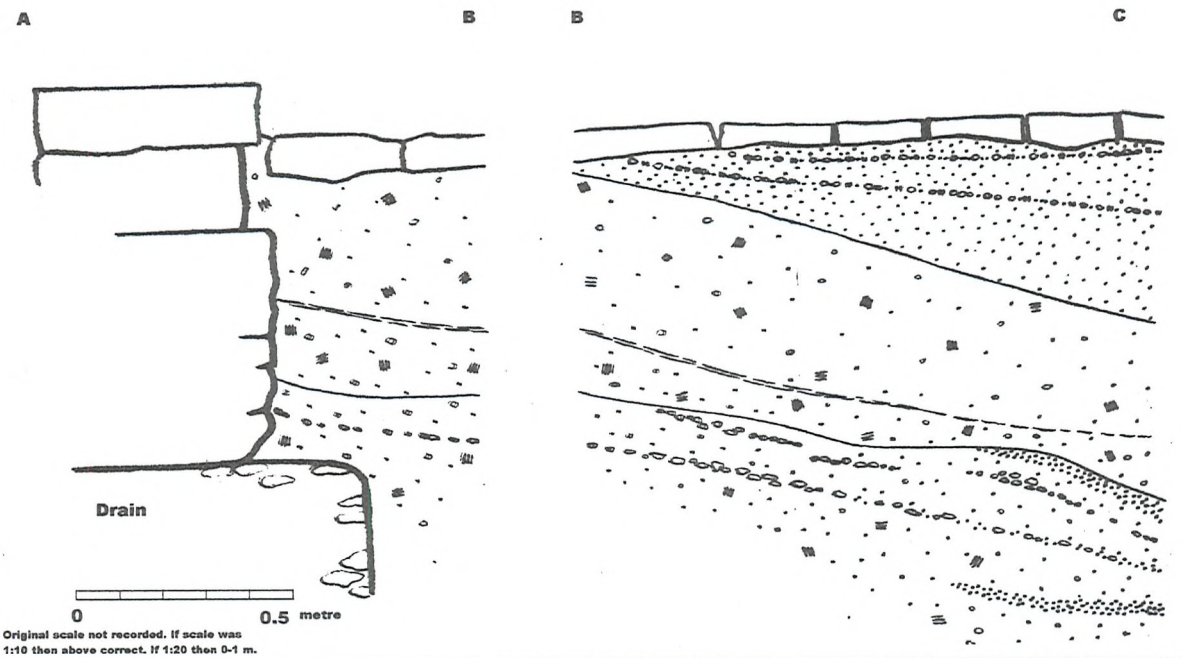
Section A - B



Section C - D



Severan Piazza:
Section A - C



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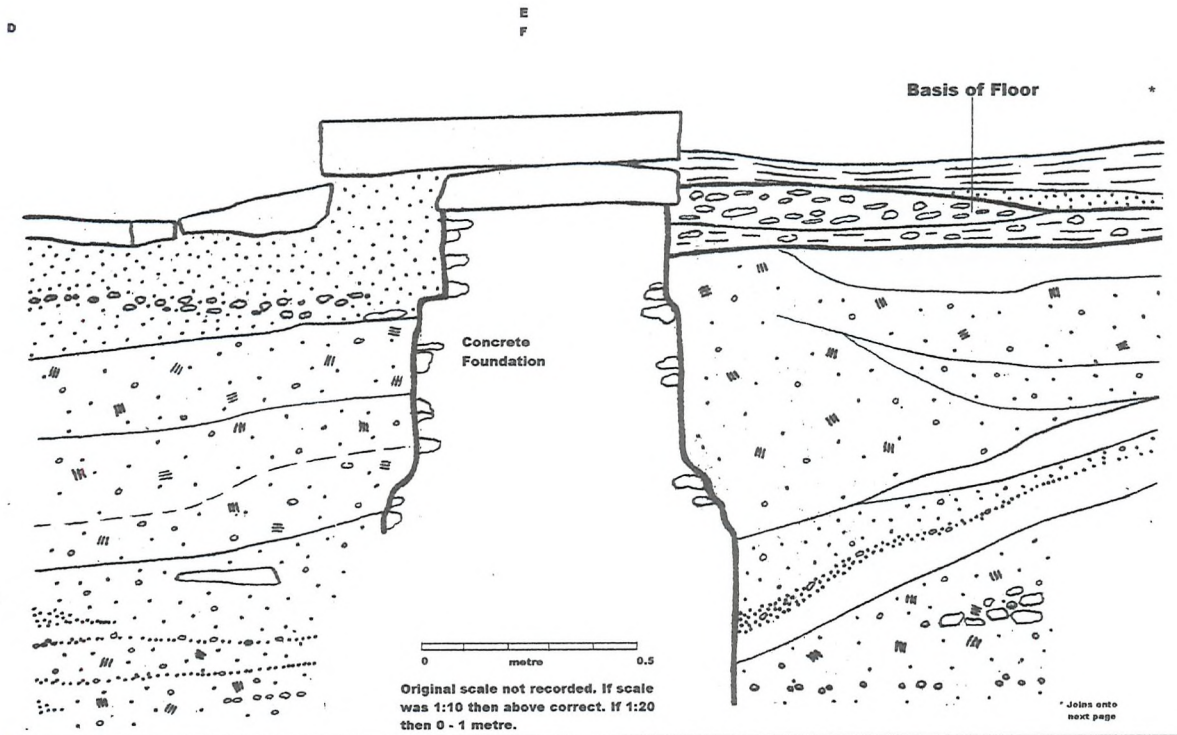
Severan Piazza

Section D - F



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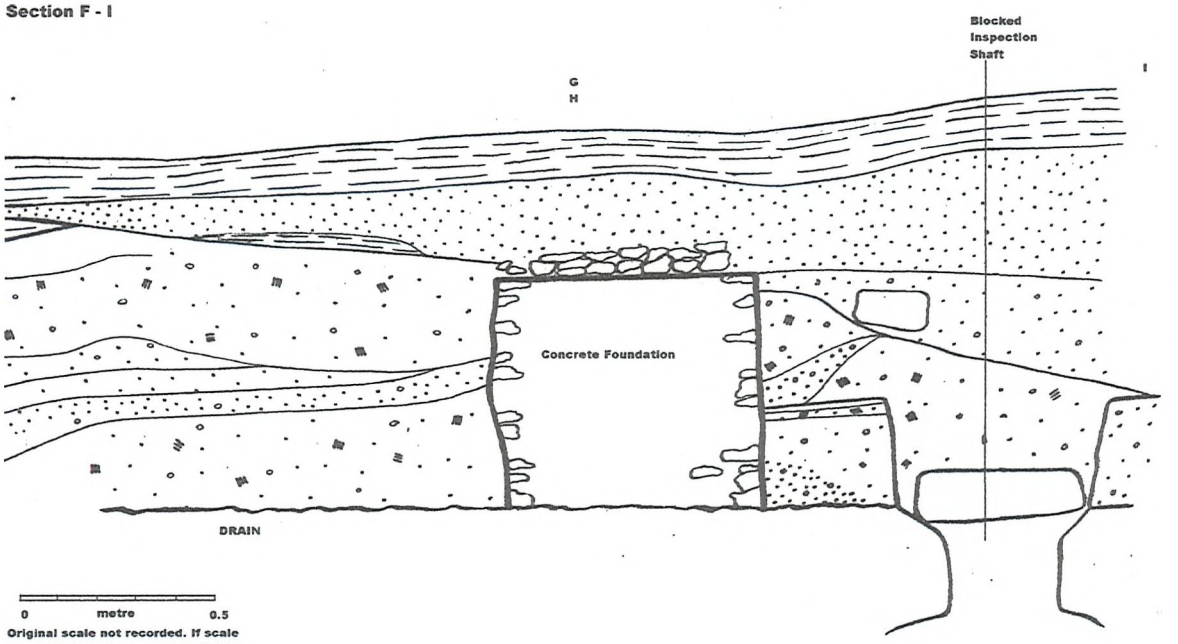
Severan Piazza

Section F - I



0 metre 0.5

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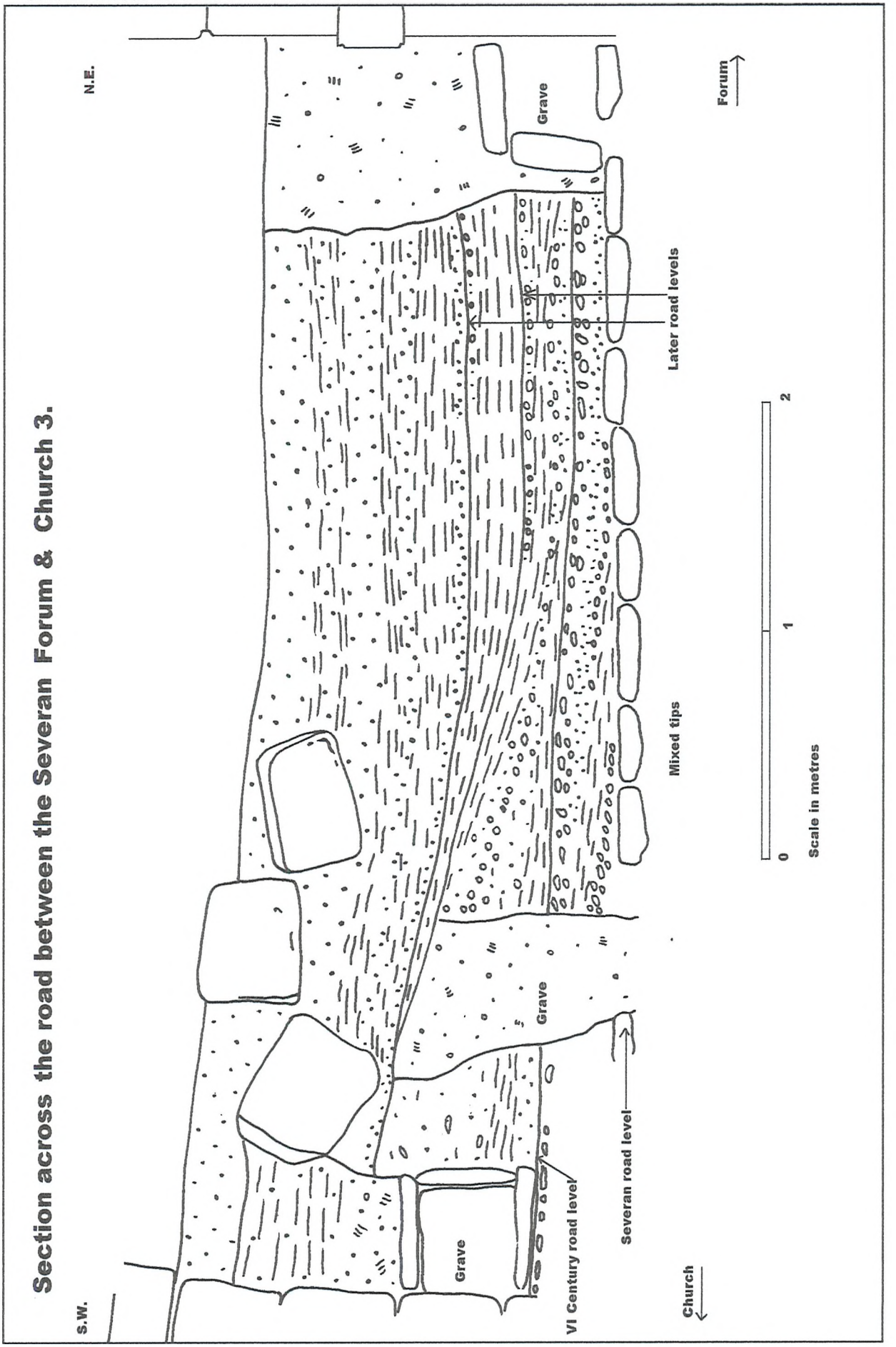
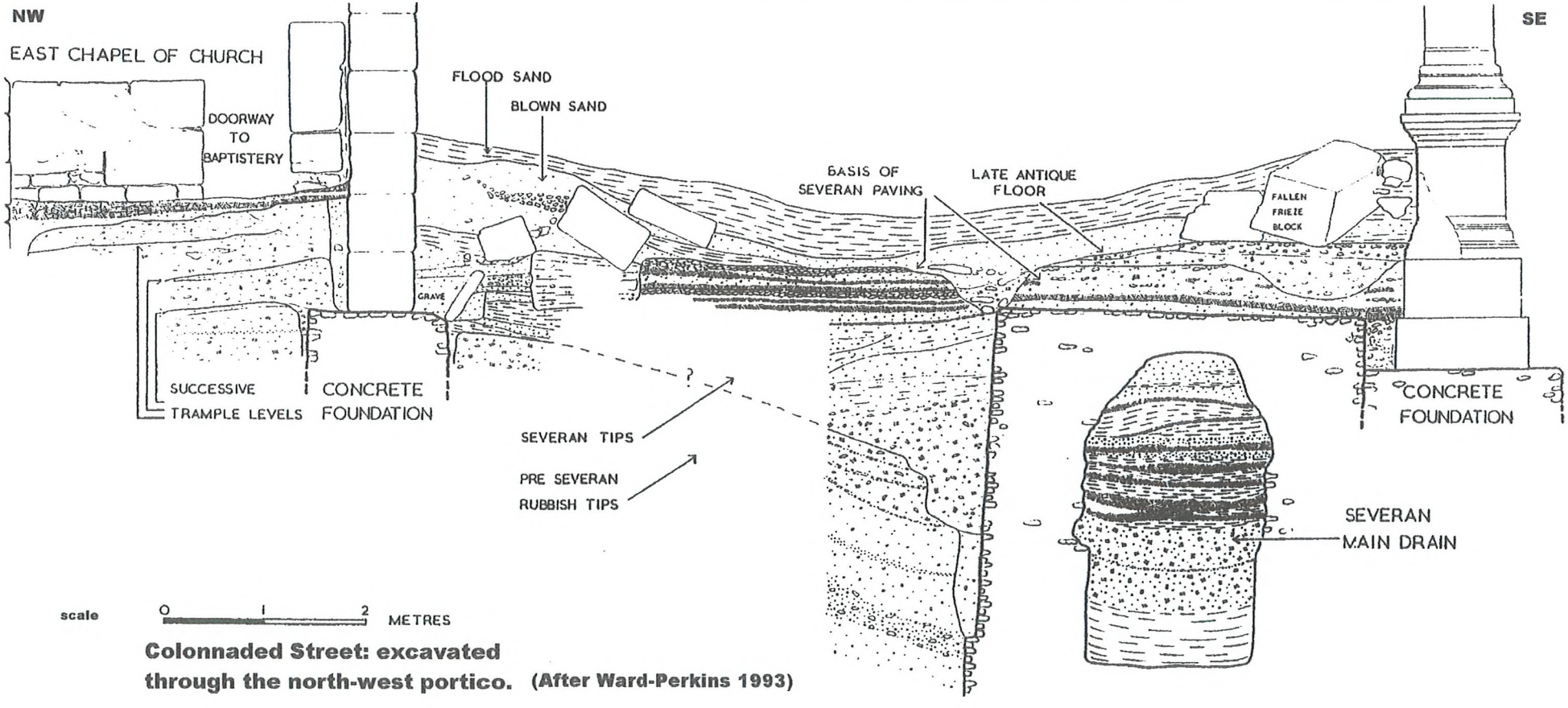
* CONTINUATION

Section across the road between the Severan Forum and Church 3.



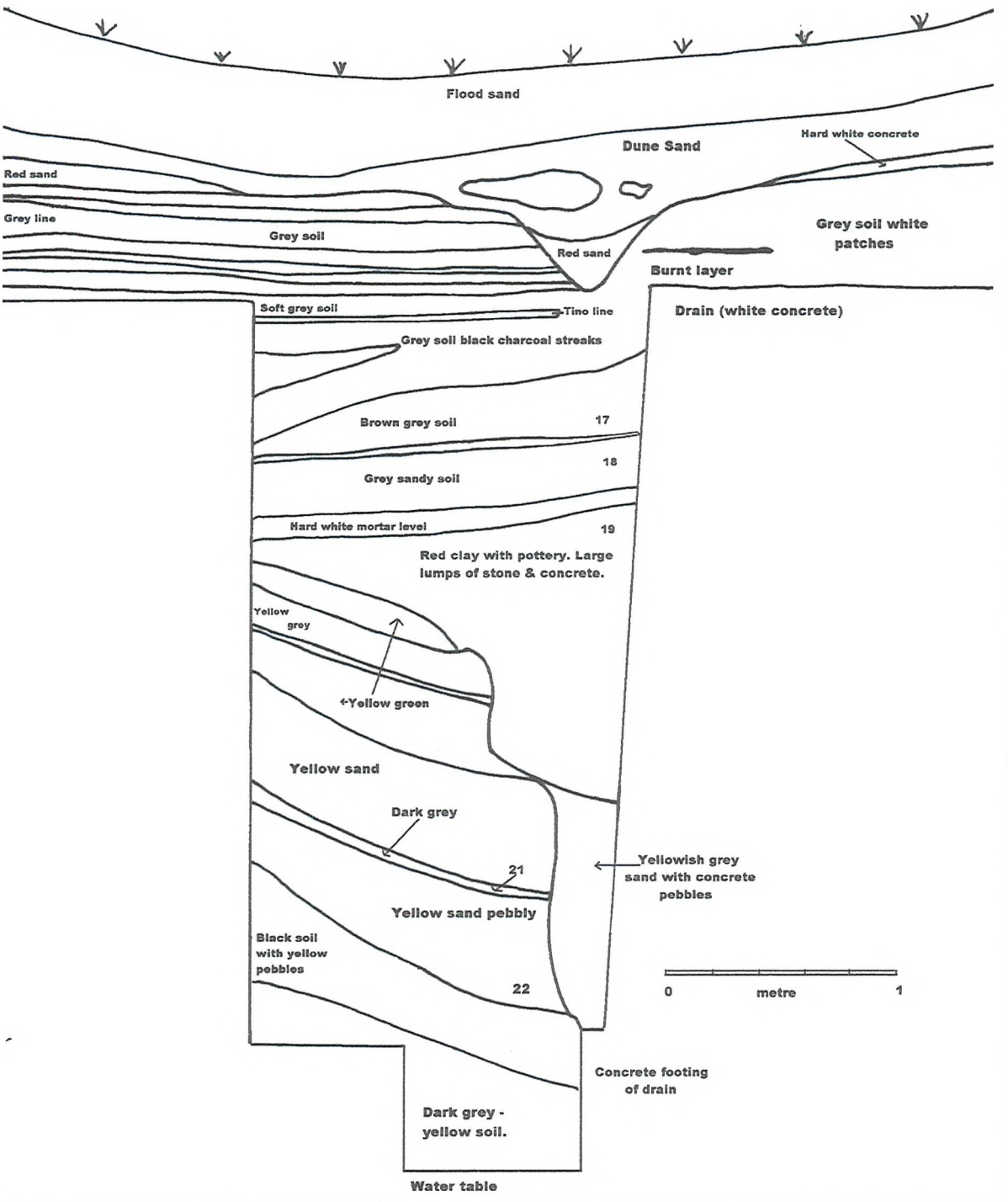
Trench 21 - Portico

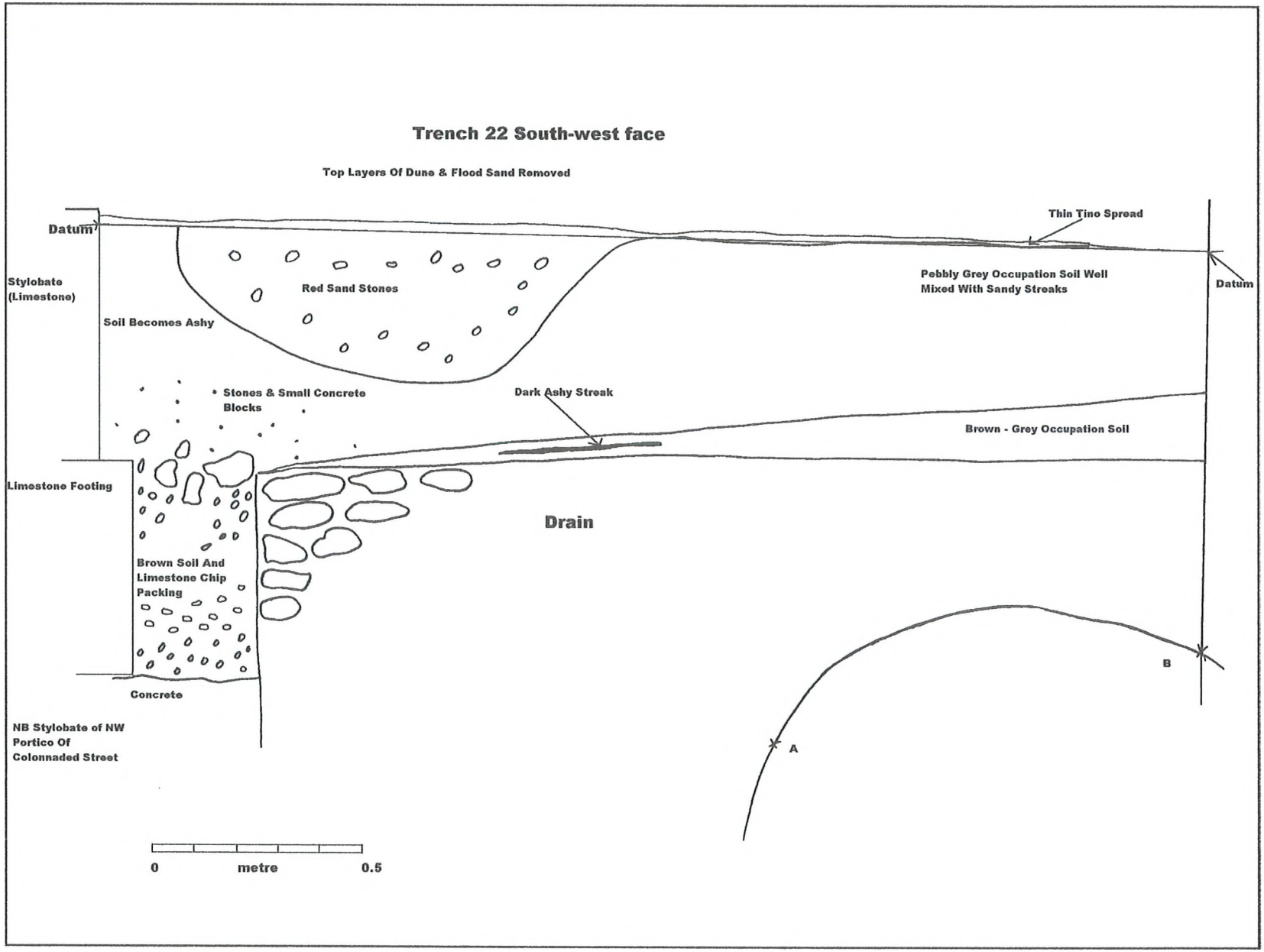


Colonnaded Street: excavated through the north-west portico. **(After Ward-Perkins 1993)**

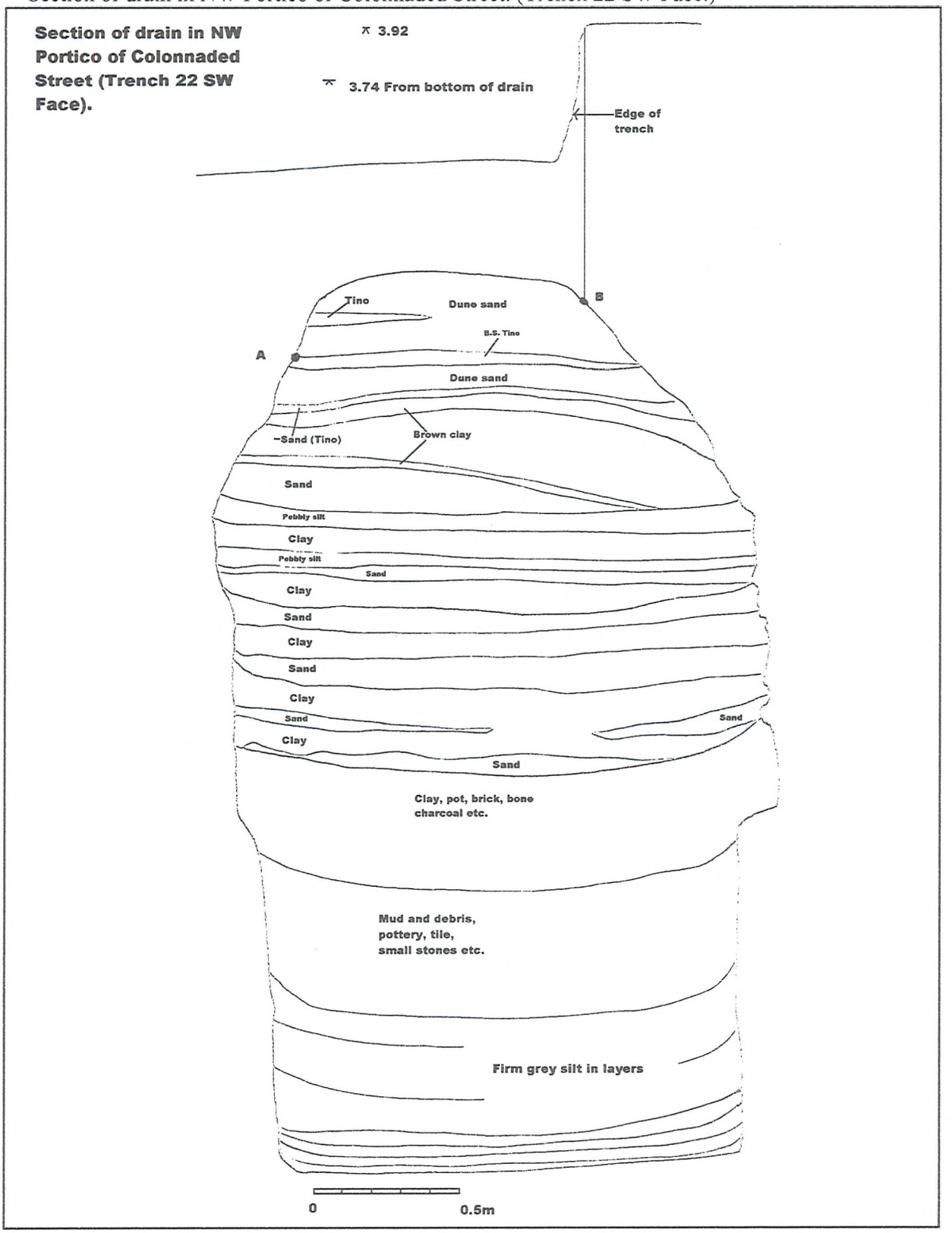
Trench 21

Main Section of N.W. Forum Portico.

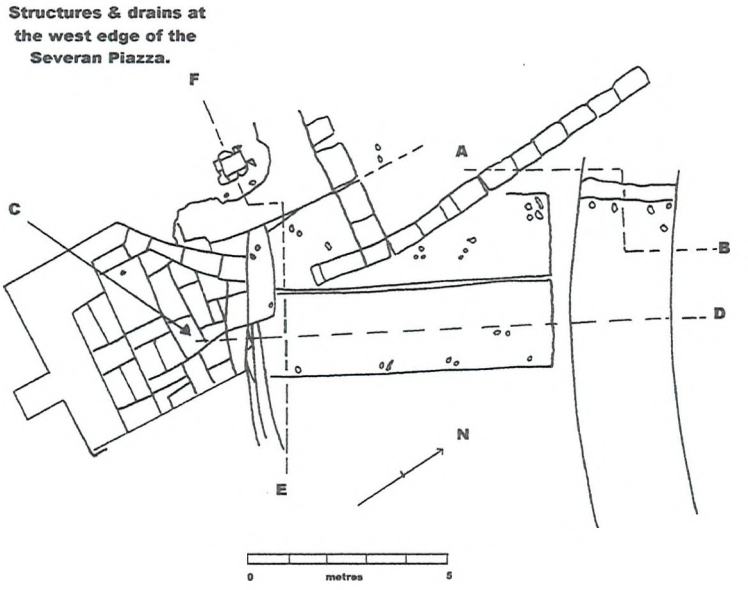



Trench 22 South-west face
Top Layers Of Dune & Flood Sand Removed
Datum
Thin Tino Spread
Stylobate (Limestone)
Red Sand Stones
Pebbly Grey Occupation Soil Well Mixed With Sandy Streaks
Datum
Soil Becomes Ashy
Stones & Small Concrete Blocks
Dark Ashy Streak
Brown - Grey Occupation Soil
Limestone Footing
Drain
Brown Soil And Limestone Chip Packing
B
A
Concrete
NB Stylobate of NW Portico Of Colonnaded Street
0
metre
0.5

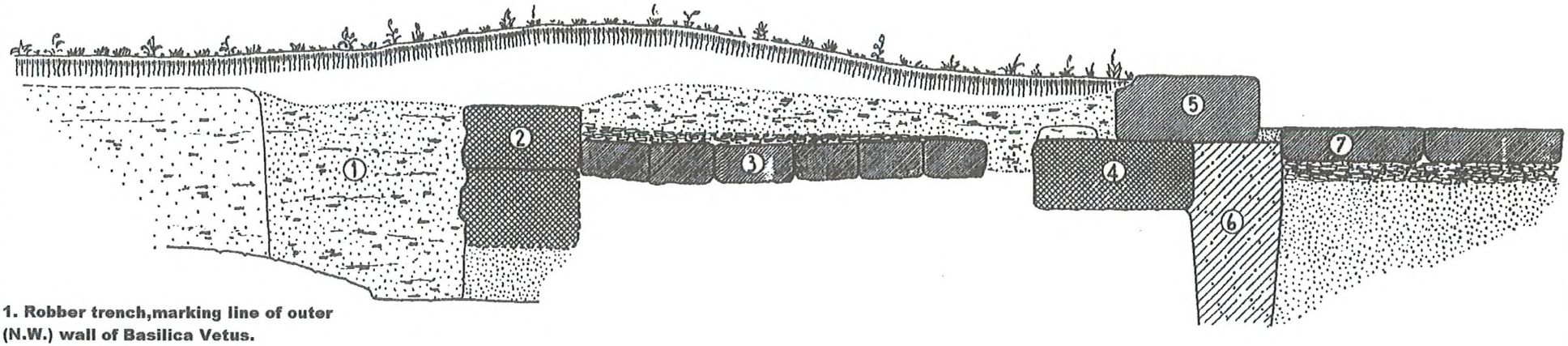
Section of drain in NW Portico of Colonnaded Street. (Trench 22 SW Face.)



Trench 31. Structures and drains at the west edge of the Severan Piazza.

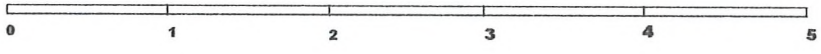


Lepcis - section across part of Basilica Vetus and Forum Vetus



1. Robber trench,marking line of outer (N.W.) wall of Basilica Vetus.
2. Sandstone footing.
3. Paving of limestone slabs.
4. Sandstone footing.
5. Limestone footing for late S.E. Colonnade of Forum.
6. Cement foundation.
7. First-Century limestone paving of Forum.

scale in metres



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Plates 1 - 6.

Plate 1

Plate 2

Plate 3

Plate 4

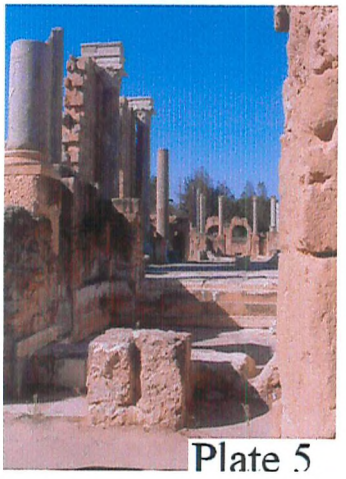

Plate 5

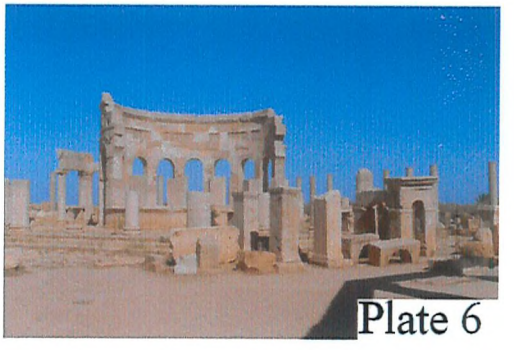

Plate 6

Plates 7 - 12.

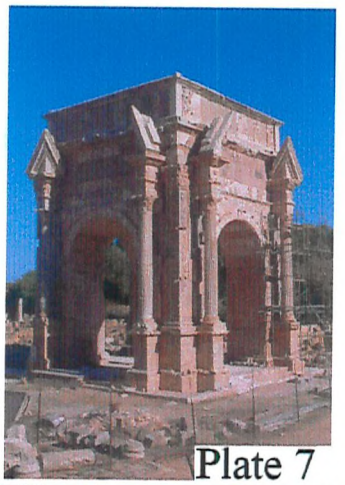

Plate 7

Plate 8

Plate 9

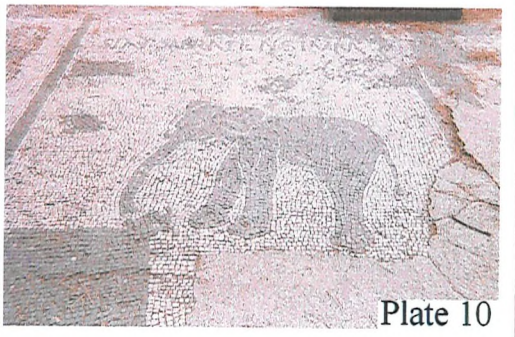

Plate 10

Plate 11

Plate 12