

RELIGIOUS IDENTITIES IN THE LEVANT FROM ALEXANDER TO MUHAMMED



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CONTEXTUALIZING THE SACRED

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VOLUME 4

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RELIGIOUS IDENTITIES
IN THE LEVANT FROM
ALEXANDER TO MUHAMMED

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

Edited by

Michael Blömer, Achim Lichtenberger,
and Rubina Raja



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MORE ON THE INTENTIONALLY BROKEN DISCUS LAMPS FROM ROMAN PALESTINE: MUTILATION AND ITS SYMBOLIC MEANING

Oren Tal and Marcio Teixeira Bastos

This article examines the symbolic meaning of Roman discus lamps recovered in archaeological excavations in Palestine, from which the typical pagan and erotic figurative motifs had been intentionally broken off, an act that was typically said to be the work of monotheists of either the Samaritan or Jewish faiths. It is a follow-up to a recently published paper that analysed the evidence from Palestine with a focus on the site of Apollonia-Arsuf (Israel) where excavations yielded hundreds of such lamps.¹ Our first article promulgated the idea that the intentional breaking of Roman discus lamps was the work of members of all monotheistic faiths, while in the case of Roman Apollonia, this act was performed by Samaritans or early Christians (or both), given the site's settlement history. The current paper wishes to focus on other aspects, namely: the types of discus lamps found in Roman Apollonia and the types of breaks presented in the complete lamps from Roman Apollonia. We will also try to trace the symbolic meaning behind the evidence at hand.

The types of discus lamps found in Roman Apollonia (Israel)

Three main types of Roman discus lamps were recovered in Apollonia. These generally correspond to Dressel 20, Dressel 26 and Dressel 27. See the table on the following page for typology concordance. The chronological frame of Dressel 20 is from the mid-first century, that is, the reign of Claudius (41–68 CE), until the late second century CE.²

Dressel 26 and 27 are essentially dated from the second century up to the mid-third century CE.³

While locally produced Roman discus lamps in Israel are found in varied archaeological contexts of the late first to third centuries CE, their production seems to have begun in the years before the First Jewish War (66–70 CE), given the few examples found in First Jewish War contexts. Locally produced Roman discus lamps replaced the so-called 'Herodian lamps' which were the predominant type of lamp in both Jewish and pagan sites before the First Jewish War.⁴

The types of breaks presented in the complete lamps from Roman Apollonia (Israel)

To date, approximately 600 intentionally broken discus lamps are recorded at the site. Of these, 393 came from Area E in the villa and the fills above it and thirty-three

p. 34; C. Belchior, *Lucernas romanas de Conimbriga* (Conimbriga 1969), p. 53; Deneauve, *Lampes de Carthage*, p. 165; Th. Szentléleky, *Ancient Lamps* (Budapest 1969), p. 101; A. M. Bisi Ingrassia, 'Le lucerne fittili dei nuovi scavi di Ercolano', in *L'instrumentum domesticum di Ercolano e Pompei nella prima età imperiale*, by M. Anecchino, QCM, 1 (Roma 1977), p. 89; Bailey, *Roman Lamps Made in Italy*, p. 331; G. Bergès, *Les lampes de Montans (Tarn): Une production céramique des Ier et IIe siècles après J.-C.: Modes de fabrication, typologie et chronologie*, dAF, 21 (Paris 1989), p. 46; M. Olcina and others, *Tossal de Manises (Albufereta, Alicante). Fondos antiguos: Lucernas y sigillatas*, CfMAP, 3 (Alicante 1990), p. 54.

3 de Palol, 'La colección de lucernas romanas', p. 255; C. Fernández Chicarro, 'La colección de lucernas antiguas del Museo Arqueológico de Sevilla', *MMAP*, 13–14 (1952–53), p. 86; Ponsich, *Les lampes romaines*, p. 36; Bailey, *Roman Lamps Made in Italy*, p. 347.

4 D. Adan-Bayewitz and others, 'Preferential Distribution of Lamps from the Jerusalem Area in the Late Second Temple Period (Late First Century BCE–70 CE)', *BASOR*, 350 (2008), pp. 37–85.

1 O. Tal and M. Teixeira Bastos, 'Intentionally Broken Discus Lamps from Roman Apollonia: A New Interpretation', *TelAvivJA*, 39 (2012), pp. 104–14.

2 Loeschke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa*, p. 239; de Palol, 'La colección de lucernas romanas', p. 237; Ponsich, *Les lampes romaines*,

TABLE: Typology concordance can be set as follows (after M. A. Cerdán, 'En torno a la tipología de lucernas romanas: problemas de nomenclatura', *CuPAUAM*, 17 (1990), pp. 158–60):

Type Dressel 20

A. M. Alarcão and M. de Ponte, 'Les lampes', in *Fouilles de Conimbriga VI: Céramiques diverses et verres*, ed. by J. Alarcão (Paris 1976), type B-II/3; M. T. Amaré Tafalla, *Lucernas romanas en Aragón* (Zaragoza 1988), type IV-3/Ba; D. M. Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum II: Roman Lamps Made in Italy* (London 1980), type P; O. Broneer, *Corinth IV, 2: The Terracotta Lamps* (Cambridge, MA 1930), type XXV-3; J. Deneauve, *Lampes de Carthage* (Paris 1969), type VIIA; H. Dressel, *Lucernae formae, CIL XV, 2: Inscriptiones Urbis Romae Latinae. Instrumentum Domesticum I* (Berlin 1899) and N. Lamboglia and N. Beltran, 'Apuntes sobre cronología cerámica', *Caesaraugusta*, 3 (1952), type 20; H. Goldman, *Excavations at Gozli Kule, Tarsus I: The Hellenistic and Roman Period* (Princeton, NJ 1950), type XVI; G. Heres, *Die römischen Bildlampen der Berliner Antiken-Sammlung*, SGKA, 8 (Berlin 1972), type Eb; D. Ivanyi, *Die pannonischen Lampen. Eine typologisch-chronologische Übersicht*, 2 vols, *Dissertationes Pannonicae*, 2. 2 (Budapest 1935), type VII; A. Leibundgut, *Die römischen Lampen in der Schweiz. Eine kultur- und handelsgeschichtliche Studie* (Bern 1977), type XXI–XXII; L. Lerat, *Catalogue des collections archéologiques de Besançon I: Les lampes antiques*, ALUBA, 1.1 (Besançon 1954), type III-3/B; S. Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte von Vindonissa und des antiken Beleuchtungswesens* (Zurich 1919), type VIII; P. de Palol, 'La colección de lucernas romanas de cerámica procedentes de Ampurias en el Museo Arqueológico de Gerona', *MMA*, 9–10 (1948–49), type 11A; M. Ponsich, *Les lampes romaines en terre cuite de la Maurétanie Tingitane*, PSAM, 15 (Rabat 1961), type III-B/1; A. Provoost, 'Les lampes antiques en terre cuite. Introduction et essai de typologie générale avec des détails concernant les lampes trouvées en Italie', *AntCl*, 45 (1976), types IV-3, 3^a, 1^a; Th. Szentléky, *Ancient Lamps* (Budapest 1969), b-11; H. B. Walters, *Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Lamps in the British Museum* (London 1914), type 95. See also Rosenthal, R. and R. Sivan, *Ancient Lamps in the Schloessinger Collection*, Qedem, 8 (Jerusalem 1978), nos 135–190; M. G. P. Maia and M. Maia, *Lucernas de Santa Bárbara* (Castro Verde 1997), Lu574, Lu538, Lu580.

Type Dressel 26

Bailey, *Roman Lamps Made in Italy*, type Q; Deneauve, *Lampes de Carthage*, type VIIID; Dressel, *Lucernae formae* and Lamboglia and Beltran, 'Apuntes sobre cronología cerámica', type 26; Heres, *Die römischen Bildlampen*, type Ef; Ivanyi, *Die pannonischen Lampen*, type VII; Walters, *Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Lamps*, type 99.

Type Dressel 27

Alarcão and de Ponte, 'Les lampes', type B-II/6; Amaré Tafalla, *Lucernas romanas en Aragón*, type IV-3/D; Bailey, *Roman Lamps Made in Italy*, type Q; Broneer, *Corinth*, type XXV-1; Deneauve, *Lampes de Carthage*, type VIIIA; Dressel, *Lucernae formae* and Lamboglia and Beltran, 'Apuntes sobre cronología cerámica', type 27; Goldman, *Excavations at Gozli Kule*, type XVI; Heres, *Die römischen Bildlampen*, type Ee; Ivanyi, *Die pannonischen Lampen*, type VII; Leibundgut, *Die römischen Lampen in der Schweiz*, type XX; Lerat, *Les lampes antiques*, type III-3; Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa*, type VIII-H; de Palol, 'La colección de lucernas romanas', type II-B; Ponsich, *Les lampes romaines*, type III-C; Provoost, 'Les lampes antiques en terre cuite', types IV-3, 5^a; Szentléky, *Ancient Lamps*, type b-11; Walters, *Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Lamps*, type 100. See also Rosenthal and Sivan, *Ancient Lamps*, nos 347–367; Maia and Maia, *Lucernas de Santa Bárbara*, Lu142, Lu215.

of the latter were found in full profile. Their stratigraphic distribution is as follows: 0.51 % came from the foundation layer of the villa and seem to be intrusive given their small size (stratum Roman 2A); 7.63 % originated in the second phase of the Roman villa (stratum Roman 2B). The bulk of the material, however, came from the villa's post-occupation layer (Roman 1) (79.14 %) and from the Byzantine occupation layer above it (12.72 %). The fragments that came from stratum Roman 2B are distributed throughout the eastern part of the villa in the rooms that correspond to loci 1928, 1937, 1342, 1313, 1777 and 1817 and on the long corridor that runs through the building in loci 1851 and 1768. It is worth noting that in stratum Roman 2B, the villa underwent significant constructional alterations that may attest to a change in the building's function and inhabitants.⁵

While analysing this assemblage (cf. Figs 1–33 for the complete profile types) it was possible to observe more than typology, dimensions, and rim or base decoration. In fact, a major aspect of the analysis aimed at understanding what kind of break each lamp had undergone. Three specific types of breaks can be identified.⁶ The first type could be characterised as a direct percussive break, probably the result of a single action, which led to a somewhat regular (in shape) break (cf. Figs 1, 4, 7–9, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21–22, 24, 25, 29, 31, and 34).⁷ The second type of break is a percussive faceted break. This type of break can be accomplished by successive impacts to either improve

⁶ Calculations and analyses are based on M. Teixeira Bastos' thesis, *Early Christianization in Roman Palestine: The Case of Apollonia-Arsuf* (unpublished Master's thesis, University of São Paulo 2011), which was co-supervised by M. I. D'Agostino Fleming and O. Tal.

⁷ HM. 2031; 2148; 2041; 2040; 2039; 2775; 2150; 2038; 2042a; 2154; 2155; 2151; 2749; #246; #224.

⁵ I. Roll and O. Tal, 'A Villa of the Early Roman Period at Apollonia-Arsuf', *IEJ*, 58 (2008), pp. 142–44.

the first blow and/or more accurately remove the central part (the motif) of the piece (cf. Figs 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 16–18, 20, 23, 26–28, and 30).⁸ The third is a percussive square-shape type of break. These were certainly made with the aid of an instrument, possibly a spatula, as they are identified by the presence of four regular corners (cf. Figs 3, 13, 20, 28, 30, 32, and 33).⁹ It should be stressed that the dimensions of the breaks vary in diameter from 19.55 mm (Fig. 4) to 43.20 mm (Fig. 19).¹⁰

Symbolic considerations

The study of the intentional breaking of Roman discus lamps dates back to the 1950s with the work of J. Brand on pottery in talmudic (Judaism's Oral Law, dating from the sixth century CE onwards) terms, asserting that the break formed part of a Jewish custom – a ritual of cleansing the piece.¹¹ Many follow Brand's religious interpretation, even when ascribing the custom of breaking to other ethnic groups, that is Samaritans and (early) Christians.¹² However, after providing conclusive evidences that the act of intentionally breaking or mutilating pagan or pagan-style (i.e. floral) motifs was a common practice shared by the three monotheistic religions of Roman Palestine: Jews, Samaritans and Christians,¹³ the solely religious interpretation is no longer sufficient to explain this phenomenon.

We believe that this act can be understood as signifying the symbolic conflict between the monotheistic and polytheistic beliefs among the different religious groups of Roman Palestine. Following Harrison's four types of symbolic conflict, one can align this phenomenon with his 'expansionary contests',¹⁴ in which a group tries to displace its competitors' symbols of identity (i.e. discus lamps) with its own symbols (i.e. mutilated discus lamps). In the words of Harrison, 'within some given

field of social relations two or more group identities are competing for survival. A feature of an expansionary contest is that it can result in the disappearance of the defeated side's identity symbols'.¹⁵

While behaviour is not practised but rather predicated upon a specific need, the locus of microscale and macroscale change in archaeology is people acting out or representing their dispositions in social contexts.¹⁶ The historical-processual paradigm in archaeology aims at understanding how change occurred and how meanings or traditions were constructed or transmitted, rather than what those meanings or traditions necessarily were. In our case, the act of intentionally breaking or mutilating pagan or pagan-style motifs can be understood as a means of expressing collective identity and a triumph of monotheistic beliefs over paganism. The widespread appearance of intentionally broken Roman discus lamps in Palestine and their distribution suggest that the act was a common practice. The intentional breaking was apparently not merely a religious act shared by the three monotheistic religions of Roman Palestine: Jews, Samaritans and Christians but also an act used to assist in the desired victory of the Lord over His pagan counterparts.

The division between ethnic groups arranges the outlines of symbolic meanings, which impose the principles of construction of realities inside the practice relationships that obey their own schemes. Groups create 'new' knowledge from the 'old' aiming at the distribution and redistribution of symbolic power, simultaneously creating meaning and power through the traditional registers, names, symbols and practices.¹⁷ In this sense the breaking of the central part of the discus lamps is, in the first instance, a transformation of a habitus that objectively considers the relationships among members of the same group and with other groups and individuals. Such an act may denote the flow of knowledge between the symbolic discourses that defines each ethnic group. By recognising similarities and differences in a marked way, individuals, and consequently groups, acquire the ability to create new divisions located between what they consider to be 'self' and what they consider to be 'other'. The adjusting of practices and discourses is thus directly implicated in the relations of tradition and hegemony. The 'adjustment'

8 HM. 2046; 2047; 2117; 2149; 2043; 2037; 2017; 2035; 2036; 2032; 2044; 2045; 2152; 2153; 2774; #223.

9 HM. 2047; 2017; 2045; 2774; #223; #462; #261.

10 HM. 2148 and 2042a respectively.

11 J. Brand, *Ceramics in Talmudic Literature* (Jerusalem 1953), pp. 352–61 (Hebrew with English summary: pp. III–V), see also J. Brand, 'Indications of Jewish Vessels in the Mishnaic Period', *Eretz-Israel*, 9 (1969), p. 40 (Hebrew with English summary: p. 135).

12 cf. Tal and Teixeira Bastos, 'Intentionally Broken Discus Lamps', pp. 104–08.

13 Tal and Teixeira Bastos, 'Intentionally Broken Discus Lamps', pp. 104–14.

14 S. Harrison, 'Four Types of Symbolic Conflict', *JRAI*, 1 (1995), pp. 263–65.

15 Harrison, 'Four Types of Symbolic Conflict', p. 263.

16 T. R. Pauketat, 'Practice and History in Archaeology: An Emerging Paradigm', in *Contemporary Archaeology in Theory: The New Pragmatism*, ed. by R. W. Preucel and S. A. Morzowski (Malden, MA and Oxford 2010, 2nd edition), p. 148.

17 M. Chamberlin, 'Symbolic Conflict and the Spatiality of Traditions in Small-scale Societies', *CambrAJ*, 16. 1 (2006), p. 42.

of practice, in the present case, is related to the breaking of the central part of the discus lamps. The lamps and their breakings are part of a statement of meaning. The lamps create and recreate their meanings in the same way which contributes to the creation of the own discourse, which in turn creates and recreates the 'other'.¹⁸

The relations between different groups competing in the cultural arena leads to the production of symbols which can be adopted and handled by different groups, and this is a process in which each group looks to negotiate a distinct position inside the *Orbis Romanorum*. The idea of intentional breaking of lamps relates to the definition of the monotheistic faiths as a different discourse to paganism.

In order to put the argument above in its correct cultural contexts, an examination of the Palestinian 'monotheistic' counterparts and successors to the Roman discus lamps may strengthen our case. Contemporaneously with (or in cases following the disappearance of) the Roman discus lamps, people of the three monotheistic faiths of Palestine produced lamps that aim to define their ethnicity or beliefs. In fact all produced lamps whose wick-holes were considerably larger than that of the Roman discus lamps, leaving the moulded motifs a relatively smaller area in the upper external margins around the wick-hole.

The so-called 'Herodian wheel-made lamps' that were produced by Jews were replaced to some extent by a mould-made version (after the First Jewish War), commonly termed 'southern lamps' given their discovery in the hiding complexes and refuge caves in Judah pertaining to the Second Jewish War/Bar Kochba War.¹⁹ Some of these lamps display symbols that are commonly affiliated to Jewish beliefs, namely 'the Seven Species' (Deuteronomy 8. 8), or national symbols such as the *Menorah* (seven-branched lamp stand), the *Lulav* (ceremonial palm frond) or the *Etrug* (citron). In addition to the technological differences of their production, the mould-made versions do not exhibit the rounded holed disk around the wick-hole that characterised the previous wheel-made versions. Recent work by D. Adan-Bayewitz demonstrates that 'Herodian lamps' from the Jerusalem area were found in Jewish sites in Palestine (Judaea), even when located at considerable distances from Jerusalem.²⁰ This is an example of how certain ethnic or

religious groups distinguish themselves from neighbouring groups, even though they are using an object differs from that used by the other groups only in its chemical composition, and which is invisible to the naked eye.

The Samaritan lamps constitute a separate group of lamps whose ethnic affiliation is undisputed given their circulation in sites with Samaritan presence and the fact that some of the lamps bear inscriptions with Samaritan script and Samaritan symbols, such as the *Menorah*, and iconographical manifestations of biblical scenery and temple and elements from the Samaritan temple liturgy.²¹ Their use however is not necessarily confined only to Samaritans, even though one would expect their use to be predominantly by Samaritan communities. Chronologically Samaritan lamps appear at the same time or just after the disappearance of the 'classical' Roman discus lamps. These lamps were produced with a sealed wick-hole (the so-called 'mirror') that was pushed down by the first user as if to guarantee the lamp's purity. Although their morphology and design bear resemblance to contemporaneous lamps produced in regional workshops such as the 'Beit Nattif Lamps'²² and earlier forerunners such as the 'Jerash Lamps',²³ the idea of breaking the mirror of the lamps by their first buyers recalls the intentional breaking of the Roman discus lamps. The remains of the breakage of the mirror of the Samaritan lamps which frequently appear on the complete versions show a striking similarity to the first type of intentional breaking we discerned above and termed a direct percussive break (probably done in a single action).

The somewhat limited morphological varieties of Christian lamps, as reference to late fourth- to seventh-century CE lamps with defined Christian symbols, namely crosses and inscriptions,²⁴ are in a sense evidencing the process we saw in their earlier and contemporaneous counterparts. An ethnic or religious group distinguishes the identity of its members by means of symbols that define it. While lamps in Byzantine Palestine were used in a monotheistic environment, Christian symbols

18 S. Hall, *Representation: Cultural Representation and Cultural Signifying Practices* (London 1997), p. 26.

19 cf., for example, Rosenthal and Sivan, *Ancient Lamps*, nos 335–341.

20 Adan-Bayewitz and others, 'Preferential Distribution of Lamps', pp. 37–85.

21 V. Sussman, 'The Samaritan Oil Lamps from Apollonia-Arsuf', *TelAvivJA*, 10 (1983), pp. 71–96; V. Sussman, 'Samaritan Oil Lamps', in *The Samaritans*, ed. by E. Stern and H. Eshel (Jerusalem 2002), pp. 339–71 (Hebrew).

22 D. C. Baramki, 'Two Roman Cisterns at Beit Nattif', *QDAP*, 5 (1936), pp. 1–10.

23 J. H. Iliffe, 'Imperial Art in Trans-Jordan: Figurines and Lamps from a Potter's Store at Jerash', *QDAP*, 11 (1945), pp. 1–19.

24 for the inscriptions cf., for example, S. Loffreda, *Lucerne bizantine in Terra Santa con iscrizioni in greco*, SBF, Collectio maior, 35 (Jerusalem 1989).

on lamps became by the sixth and seventh centuries CE definitive of the country's largest population group. Although Samaritan lamps continued to be produced in this period, they normally lack an explicit Samaritan symbol, and their definition as Samaritan is basically morphological. There are no lamps we can define as Jewish during this period. It seems that the largest mon-

otheistic groups of the Roman period, the Jews and the Samaritans, which probably expedite the intentional breaking of Roman discus lamps, in order to promulgate the desired victory of the Lord over His pagan counterparts, adopted other means of ethnic definition by the period when Christianity became the dominant religious group in the region.

CATALOGUE OF THE DISCUSSED BROKEN DISCUS LAMPS FOUND IN ROMAN APOLLONIA

Attributes of typological Analysis

A) Motifs on the rim

- 1 – Volute:
 - a – Double volute up
 - b – Double volute down
 - c – Simple volute near the nozzle
 - d – Simple volute away the nozzle
 - e – A small circle
- 2 – Lines between volutes:
 - a – Small circles
 - b – Fillets
 - c – Curved line incisal
 - d – Straight
 - e – Two curved lines – 'little heart'
- 3 – Necklace pattern:
 - a – Semicircle or *ovoli*
 - b – Leaf and stylised bunch of grapes
 - c – Hearts
 - d – Ring of darts
 - e – Short lines
 - h – Triangles
- 4 – Double Axe
- 5 – No decoration

B) Motifs on the discus

- 1 – In relief
- 2 – No decoration

C) Motifs on the base

- 1 – Simple Circumference
- 2 – Ring in relief
- 3 – Two rings in relief
- 4 – Two rings with embossed circle in the centre
- 5 – Planed
- 6 – Incision below the nozzle = V-signs
- 7 – Marks of production: ΓΑ



D) Type of Break in Iconography

- 1 – Percussive direct
- 2 – Percussive faceted
- 3 – Percussive square

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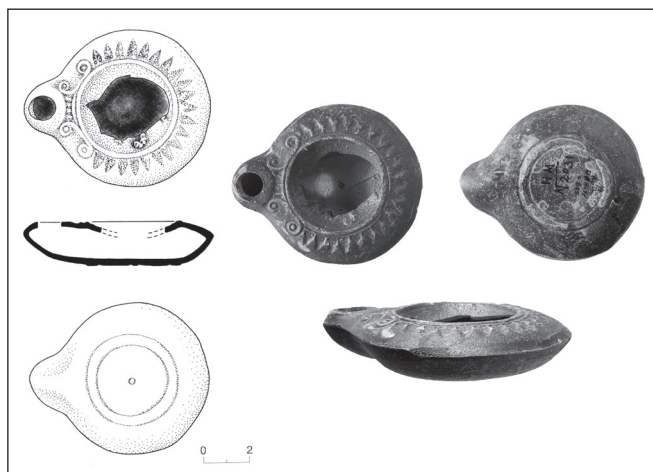


Figure 25.1. Apollonia, lamp no. 1, HM. 2031.
All lamp photos by P. Shrago; all lamp drawings by E. Oliveira

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	815 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	41.47 mm
Diam. of rim	71.01 mm
Diam. of discus	43.25 mm
Diam. of break	28.04 mm
Thickness of rim	2.19 mm
Length	84.96 mm
Height	17.84 mm
Type P	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10YR – 4/2 – Buff clay/ dark brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	B) 1; D) 1 – a tail of an animal (?)
Motif on the base	C) 2
Motif on the rim	A) 1.a; 2.b, c; 3.b

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367.

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period from Apollonia-Arsuf', *TelAvivJA*, 23 (1996), pp. 115–31

2. Reg. number: HM. 2046

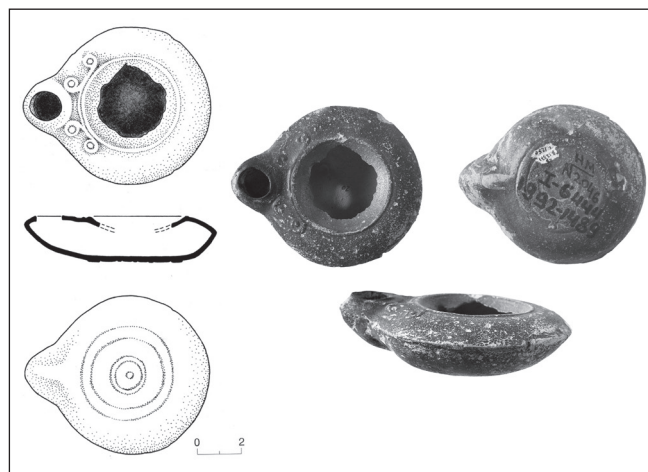


Figure 25.2. Apollonia, lamp no. 2, HM. 2046.

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1250 – Roman 2b
Locus/Room in the villa	1937 – Culina
Diam. of base	42.04 mm
Diam. of rim	75.34 mm
Diam. of discus	45.12 mm
Diam. of break	33.83 mm
Thickness of rim	1.55 mm
Length	88.70 mm
Height	20.15 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	5YR – 2.5/2 – Ginger colour clay/dark brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 4
Motif on the rim	A) 1.a

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136–174, 347–367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st–3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

3. Reg. number: HM. 2047

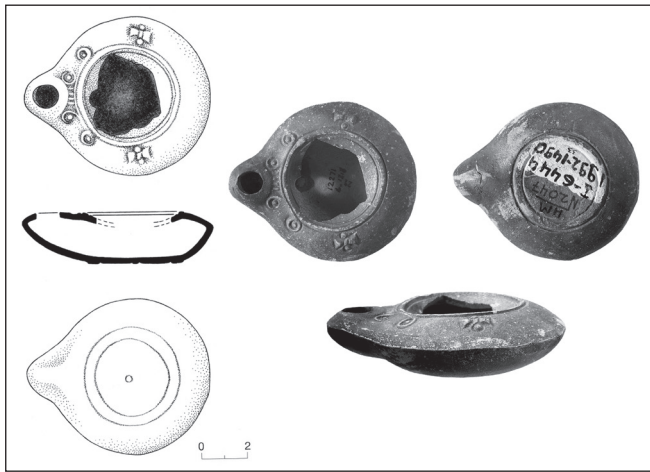


Figure 25.3. Apollonia, lamp no. 3, HM. 2047.

4. Reg. number: HM. 2148

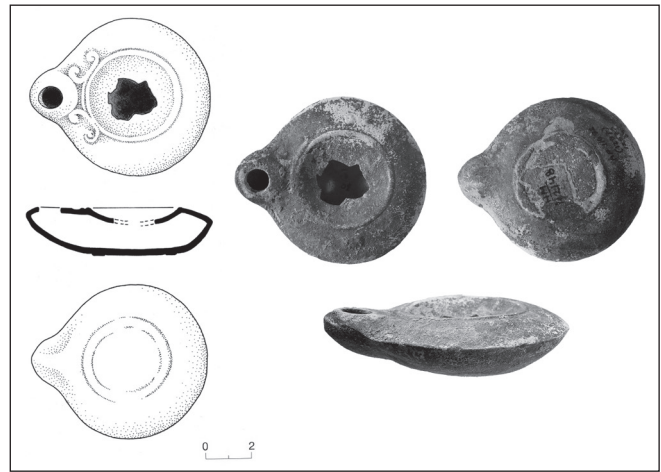


Figure 25.4. Apollonia, lamp no. 4, HM. 2148.

Exc. Season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1218 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	41.97 mm
Diam. of rim	71.39 mm
Diam. of discus	44.25 mm
Diam. of break	33.36 mm
Thickness of rim	2.74 mm
Length	83.96 mm
Height	22.79 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10YR – 4/2 – Buff clay/ dark brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2 and 3
Motif on the base	C) 2
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. b; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1297 – Roman 1
Diam. of base	1.80 mm
Diam. of rim	76.85 mm
Diam. of discus	44.23 mm
Diam. of break	19.55 mm
Thickness of rim	1.80 mm
Length	87.85 mm
Height	21.78 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10YR – 4/2 – Buff clay/ dark brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 1
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. c; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia., 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

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5. Reg. number: HM. 2117

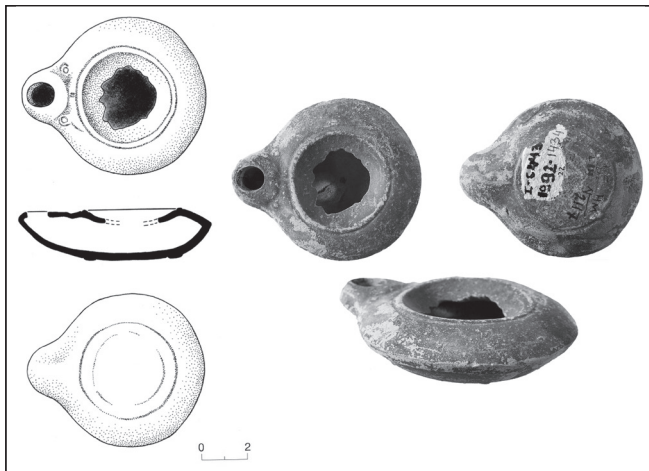


Figure 25.5. Apollonia, lamp no. 5, HM. 2117.

6. Reg. number: HM. 2149

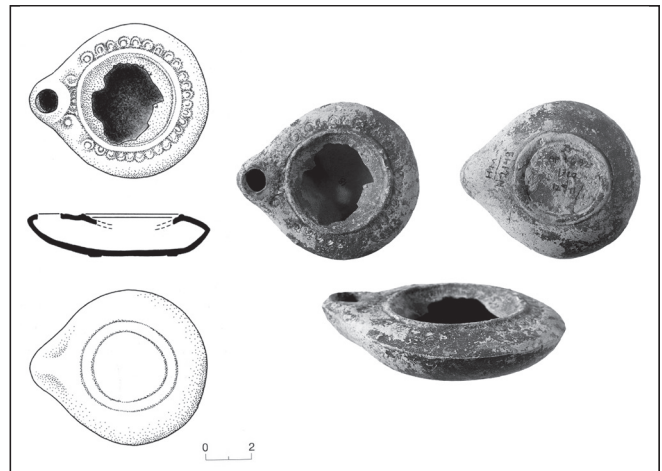


Figure 25.6. Apollonia, lamp no. 6, HM. 2149.

Exc. Season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	838 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	43.29 mm
Diam. of rim	73.48 mm
Diam. of discus	44.33 mm
Diam. of break	26.19 mm
Thickness of rim	2.06 mm
Length	85.43 mm
Height	22.64 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	2.5YR – 3/2 – Buff clay/ brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. e; 2. c

Equivalents: Dressel 20; Walters, 95; Broneer, XXV-3; Ivanyil, VII; Palol, 11A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 20; Lerat, III-3, B; Ponsich, III-B; Loeschcke, VIII L; Deneauve, VIIA; Szentleky b-11; Heres, Eb; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 3; Provoost, IV-3, 3a, 1a; Leibundgut, XXI-XXII; Bailey, Q (group II) and P (group I-II); Amare, IV-3, Ba; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu574, Lu538, Lu580.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1320 – Roman 1
Diam. of base	39.31 mm
Diam. of rim	70.18 mm
Diam. of discus	46.22 mm
Diam. of break	36.47 mm
Thickness of rim	2.25 mm
Length	80.11 mm
Height	18.54 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	2.5YR – 3/2-4 – Buff clay/ brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1.a; 2.a, c; 3.a

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

7. Reg. number: HM. 2041

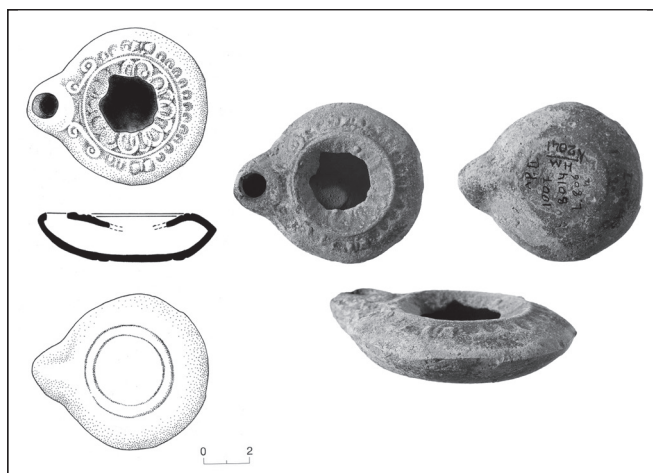


Figure 25.7. Apollonia, lamp no. 7, HM. 2041.

8. Reg. number: HM. 2040

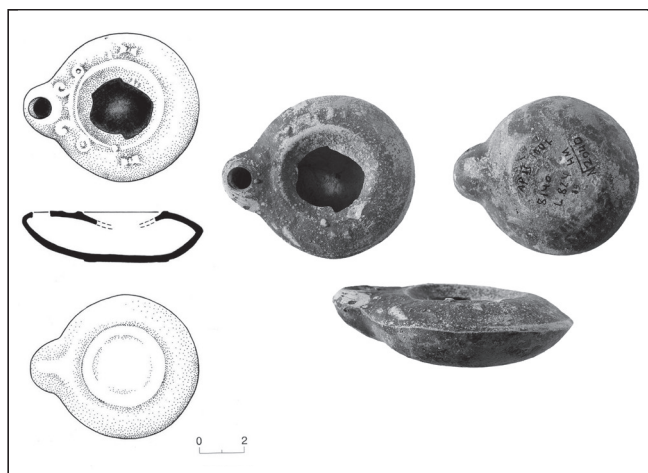


Figure 25.8. Apollonia, lamp no. 8, HM. 2040.

Exc. Season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	806 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	38.89 mm
Diam. of rim	74.91 mm
Diam. of discus	47.27 mm
Diam. of break	25.76 mm
Thickness of rim	2.41 mm
Length	86.82 mm
Height	19.82 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	2. 5YR – 3/2 – Buff clay/ brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	B) 1; D) 1 – stylised flower, probably a sixteen-petalled daisy (in relief)
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. c; 3. a; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia., 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209. See F. G. Rodriguez Martín, 'Lucernas', in *Lucernas/Vidrios*, by F. G. Rodriguez Martín and E. Alonso Cereza, *Antigüedades romanas y visigodas*, 22. 2-3 (Madrid 2005), pp. 41-42 for additional examples of sixteen-petalled daisy.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	824 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	39.93 mm
Diam. of rim	75.72 mm
Diam. of discus	44.40 mm
Diam. of break	29.72 mm
Thickness of rim	2.29 mm
Length	88.89 mm
Height	24.03 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	2. 5YR – 3/2 – Buff clay/ brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 1
Motif on the base	C) 5
Motif on the rim	A) 2. c; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

9. Reg. number: HM. 2039

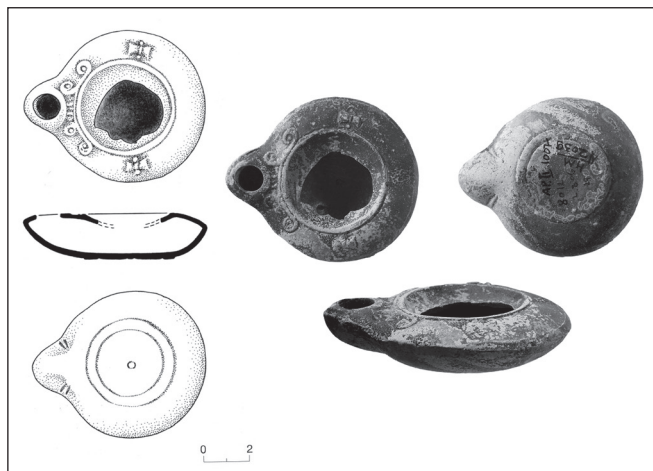


Figure 25.9. Apollonia, lamp no. 9, HM. 2039.

10. Reg. number: HM. 2043

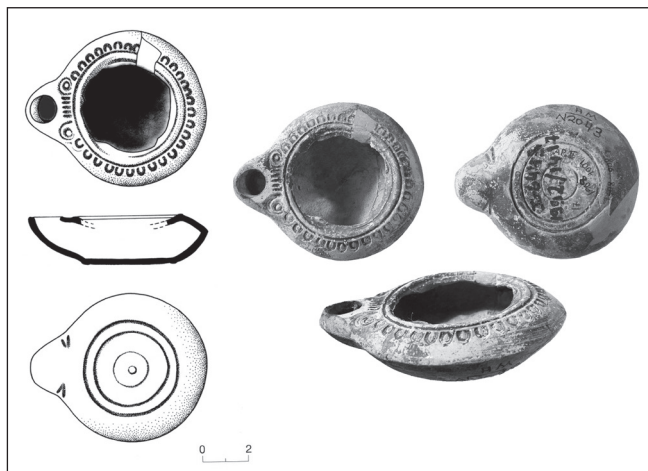


Figure 25.10. Apollonia, lamp no. 10, HM. 2043.

Exc. season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	806 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	41.29 mm
Diam. of rim	72.71 mm
Diam. of discus	44.80 mm
Diam. of break	29.69 mm
Thickness of rim	1.87 mm
Length	84.97 mm
Height	20.02 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10YR – 4/2 – Buff clay/ dark brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 1
Motif on the base	C) 2; 6
Motif on the rim	A) 1.a; 2.a, c; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	806 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	42.75 mm
Diam. of rim	72.32 mm
Diam. of discus	50.72 mm
Diam. of break	38.32 mm
Thickness of rim	2.38 mm
Length	86.04 mm
Height	21.14 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	5YR – 3/1 – Ginger clay/ brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 4
Motif on the rim	A) 1. c; 2. b; 3. a

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

11. Reg. number: HM. 2037

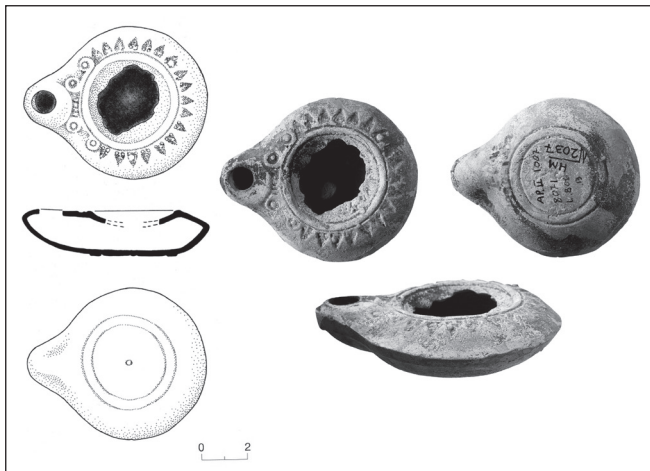


Figure 25.11. Apollonia, lamp no. 11, HM. 2037.

12. Reg. number: HM. 2775

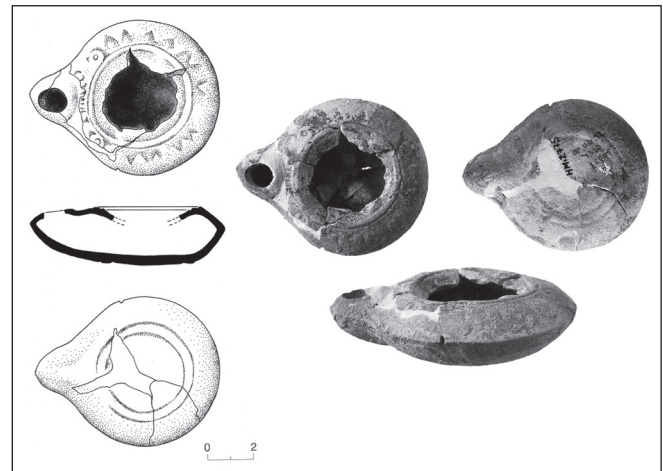


Figure 25.12. Apollonia, lamp no. 12, HM. 2775.

Exc. season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	806 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	41.29 mm
Diam. of rim	73.11 mm
Diam. of discus	44.31 mm
Diam. of break	25.77 mm
Thickness of rim	2.73 mm
Length	87.12 mm
Height	20.86 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10YR – 4/2 – Buff clay/ dark brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 2
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. b, c; 3. b

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1320 – Roman 1
Diam. of base	43.04 mm
Diam. of rim	70.96 mm
Diam. of discus	45.79 mm
Diam. of break	28.08 mm
Thickness of rim	2.02 mm
Length	86.59 mm
Height	24.14 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	2. 5Y – 4/2 – Buff clay/ brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 1
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. b; 3. b

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

13. Reg. number: HM. 2017

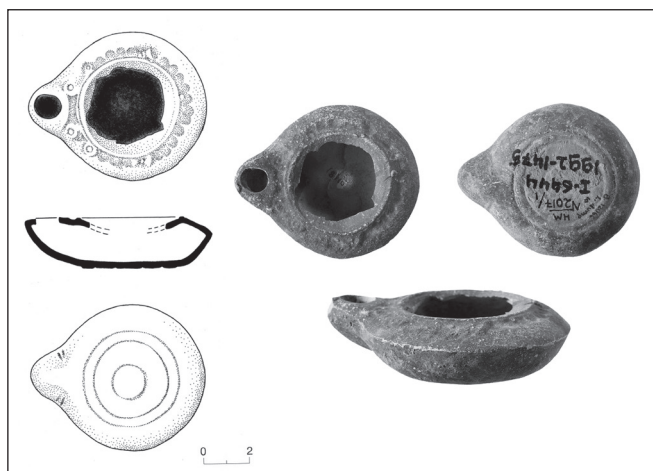


Figure 25.13. Apollonia, lamp no. 13, HM. 2017.

14. Reg. number: HM. 2150

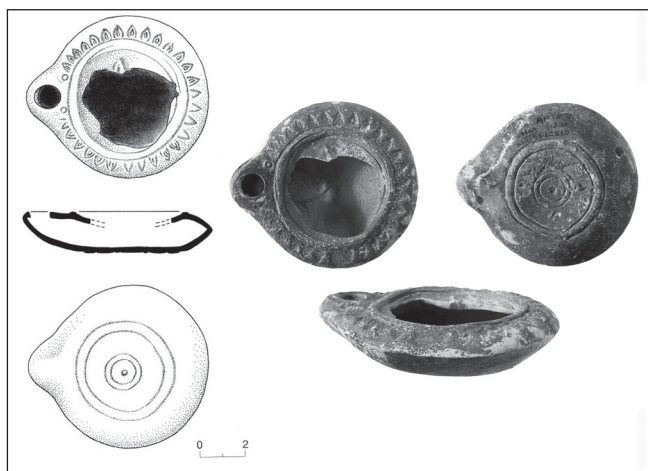


Figure 25.14. Apollonia, lamp no. 14, HM. 2150.

Exc. Season AP IX (1992)

Locus/Strata Surface

Diam. of base 39.86 mm

Diam. of rim 69.63 mm

Diam. of discus 45.04 mm

Diam. of break 35.81 mm

Thickness of rim 2.98 mm

Length 83.71 mm

Height 22.77 mm

Type Phoenician coast (?)

Colour/type of clay – (Munsell) 10R – 4/6 – reddish clay/
reddish-brown slip

Discernable motif on the discus D) 2 and 3

Motif on the base C) 3; 6

Motif on the rim A) 1. a; 2. c; 3. a; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIII; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd**Bibliography:** L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season AP IX (1992)

Locus/Strata 1309 – Byzantine

Diam. of base 42.90 mm

Diam. of rim 76.95 mm

Diam. of discus 54.65 mm

Diam. of break 35.14 mm

Thickness of rim 2.52 mm

Length 85.43 mm

Height 18.43 mm

Type Phoenician coast (?)

Colour/type of clay – (Munsell) 10R – 4/4 -reddish clay/
reddish-brown slipDiscernable motif on the discus B) 1 D) 1 – stylised flower
or leaves

Motif on the base C) 4

Motif on the rim A) 1.e; 3.a

Equivalents: Dressel 20; Walters, 95; Broneer, XXV-3; Ivanyil, VII; Palol, 11A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 20; Lerat, III-3, B; Ponsich, III-B; Loeschcke VIII L; Deneauve, VIIA; Szentleleky, b-11; Heres, Eb; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 3; Provoost, IV-3, 3a, 1a; Leibundgut, XXI-XXII; Bailey, O (group II) and P (group I-II); Amare, IV-3, Ba; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu574, Lu538, Lu580.

Period: Late 1st-3rd**Bibliography:** L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

15. Reg. number: HM. 2038

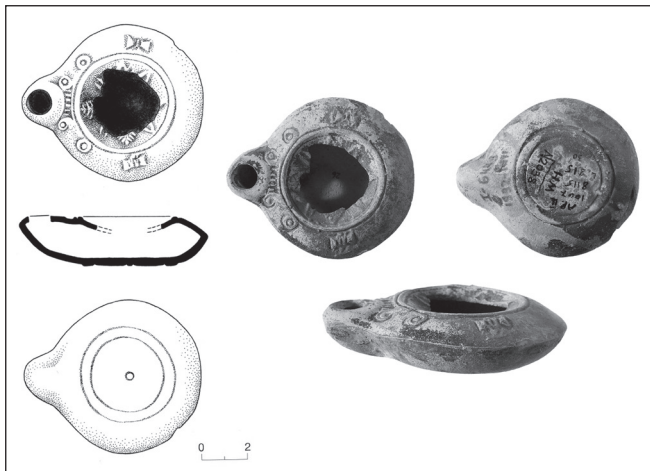


Figure 25.15. Apollonia, lamp no. 15, HM. 2038.

16. Reg. number: HM. 2035

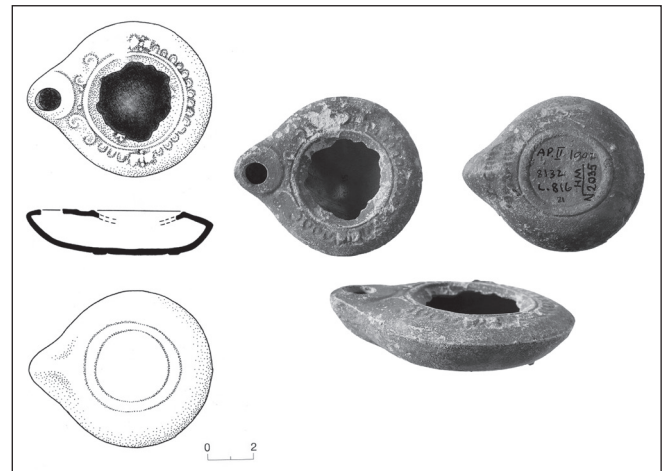


Figure 25.16. Apollonia, lamp no. 16, HM. 2035.

Exc. Season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	815 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	42.16 mm
Diam. of rim	72.80 mm
Diam. of discus	45.20 mm
Diam. of break	29.49 mm
Thickness of rim	2.52 mm
Length	84.29 mm
Height	21.98 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10R – 4/6 – reddish clay/ reddish-brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	B) 1 D) 1 – stylised flower or leaves
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. b, c; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	816 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	37.52 mm
Diam. of rim	70.64 mm
Diam. of discus	42.62 mm
Diam. of break	34.50 mm
Thickness of rim	2.35 mm
Length	82.49 mm
Height	19.74 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10R – 4/6 – reddish clay/ reddish-brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. c; 3. a; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, Q; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

17. Reg. number: HM. 2036

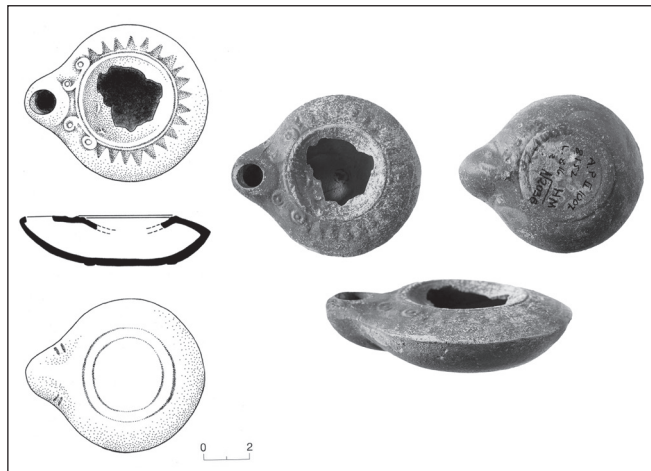


Figure 25.17. Apollonia, lamp no. 17, HM. 2036.

18. Reg. number: HM. 2032

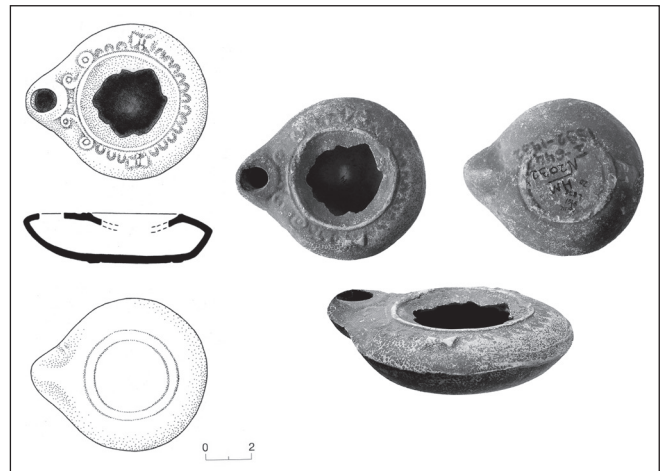


Figure 25.18. Apollonia, lamp no. 18, HM. 2032.

Exc. season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	816 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	42.27 mm
Diam. of rim	74.71 mm
Diam. of discus	44.69 mm
Diam. of break	30.74 mm
Thickness of rim	2.24 mm
Length	87.47 mm
Height	22.34 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10R – 4/10 – reddish clay/ reddish-brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 1; 6
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. c; 3. b

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIII D; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP III (1981)
Locus/Strata	878 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	42.11 mm
Diam. of rim	73.05 mm
Diam. of discus	44.68 mm
Diam. of break	30.25 mm
Thickness of rim	2.57 mm
Length	84.51 mm
Height	21.78 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10R – 4/8 – reddish clay/ reddish-brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. a, c; 3. a; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

19. Reg. number: HM. 2042a

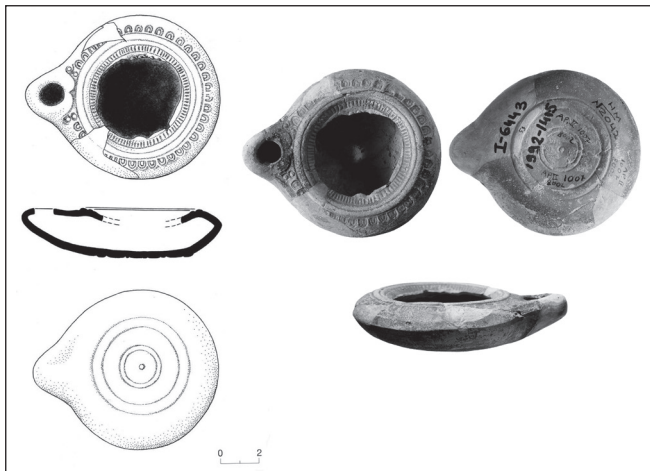


Figure 25.19. Apollonia, lamp no. 19, HM. 2042a.

20. Reg. number: HM. 2045

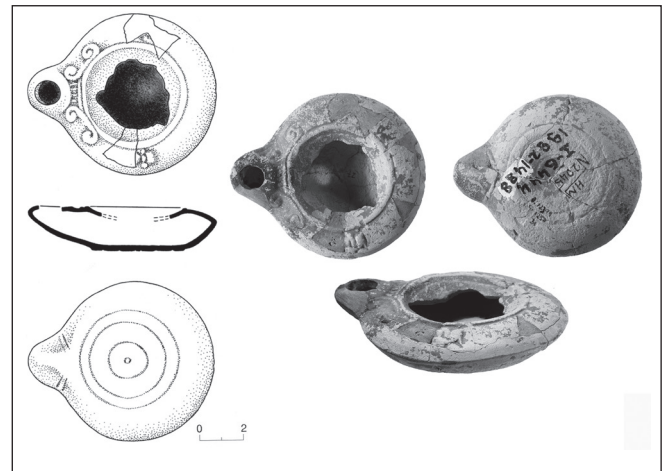


Figure 25.20. Apollonia, lamp no. 20, HM. 2045.

Exc. Season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	802 – Surface
Diam. of base	50.87 mm
Diam. of rim	89.23 mm
Diam. of discus	66.20 mm
Diam. of break	43.20 mm
Thickness of rim	3.21 mm
Length	104.04 mm
Height	25.58 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10R – 4/10 – reddish clay/ reddish-brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 1
Motif on the base	C) 4
Motif on the rim	A) 2. e; 3. a

Equivalents: Dressel 28; Walters, 101; Loeschcke, VIIIH; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11B; Dressel-Lamboglia, 28; Goldman, XVI; Lerat, III-3, D; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII B; Szentleleky, b-11; Heres, Ef; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX-XXII; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal- Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu215, Lu1, Lu142; H. Menzel, *Antike Lampen im Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseum zu Mainz* (Mainz 1969), p. 51, fig. 43, no. 278; F. Vitto, 'A Roman-Period Burial Cave on Ha-Horesh Street, Qiryat Tiv' on', *Atiqot*, 65 (2011), p. 46, fig. 23

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP II (1980)
Locus/Strata	802 – Surface
Diam. of base	50.87 mm
Diam. of rim	89.23 mm
Diam. of discus	66.20 mm
Diam. of break	43.20 mm
Thickness of rim	3.21 mm
Length	104.04 mm
Height	25.58 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10R – 4/10 – reddish clay/ reddish-brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2 and 3
Motif on the base	C) 4; 6
Motif on the rim	A) 2. a, c; 3. d; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

21. Reg. number: HM. 2154

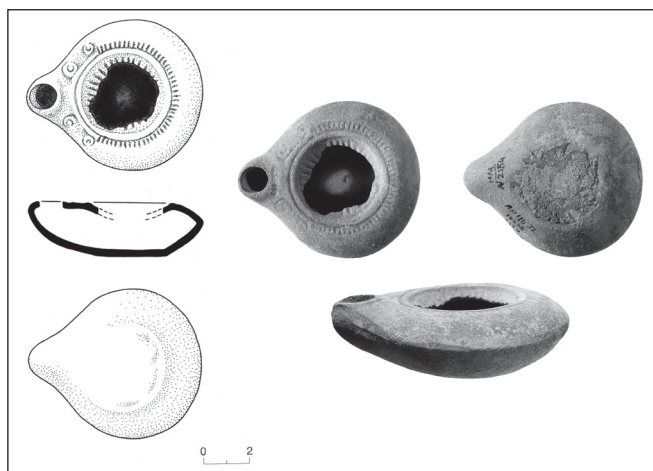


Figure 25.21. Apollonia, lamp no. 21, HM. 2154.

22. Reg. number: HM. 2155

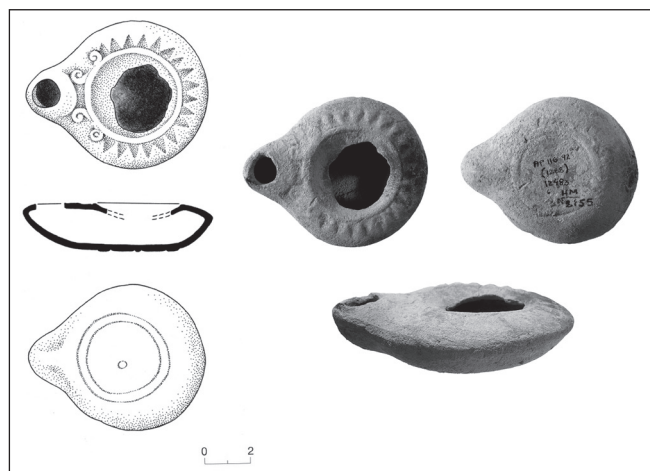


Figure 25.22. Apollonia, lamp no. 22, HM. 2155.

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1320 – Roman 1
Diam. of base	32.74 mm
Diam. of rim	70.32 mm
Diam. of discus	40.09 mm
Diam. of break	29.10 mm
Thickness of rim	2.48 mm
Length	81.38 mm
Height	23.33 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10R – 4/10 – reddish clay/ reddish-brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 1 – a series of fillets
Motif on the base	C) 5
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. d; 3. a;

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1288 – Roman 1
Diam. of base	34.66 mm
Diam. of rim	67.68 mm
Diam. of discus	40.60 mm
Diam. of break	28.88 mm
Thickness of rim	2.03 mm
Length	83.07 mm
Height	20.08 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10R – 4/10 – reddish clay/ reddish-brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 1
Motif on the base	C) 2
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. c; 3. h

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

23. Reg. number: HM. 2044

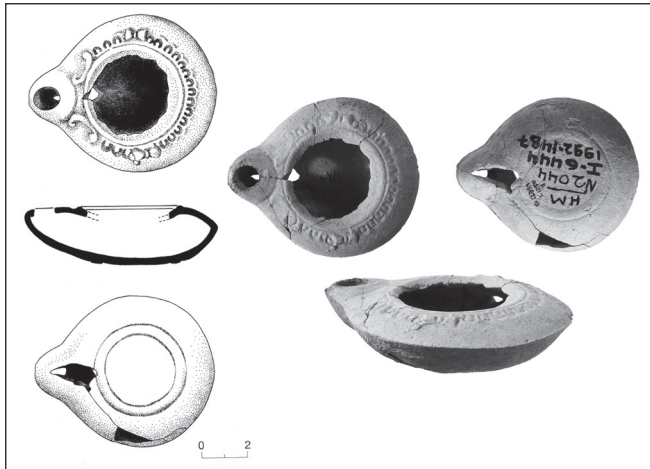


Figure 25.23. Apollonia, lamp no. 23, HM. 2044.

24. Reg. number: HM. 2151

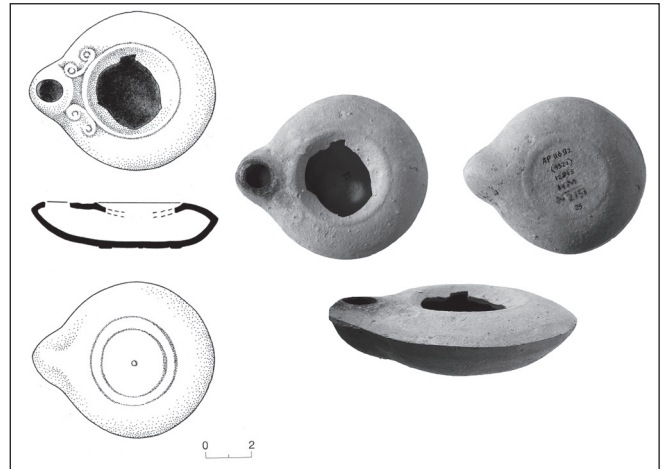


Figure 25.24. Apollonia, lamp no. 24, HM. 2151.

Exc. Season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1250 – Roman 2b
Locus/Room in the villa	1937 – Culina
Diam. of base	38.08 mm
Diam. of rim	73.25 mm
Diam. of discus	44.68 mm
Diam. of break	35.25 mm
Thickness of rim	2.58 mm
Length	86.40 mm
Height	20.47 mm
Type	P Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	5YR – 7/10 – orange clay
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. c; 3. a; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1320 – Roman 1
Diam. of base	36.83 mm
Diam. of rim	73.44 mm
Diam. of discus	41.29 mm
Diam. of break	31.88 mm
Thickness of rim	2.16 mm
Length	85.82 mm
Height	19.80 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	5YR – 7/8 – reddish clay/ without unpaired
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 1
Motif on the base	C) 2
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

25. Reg. number: HM. 2749

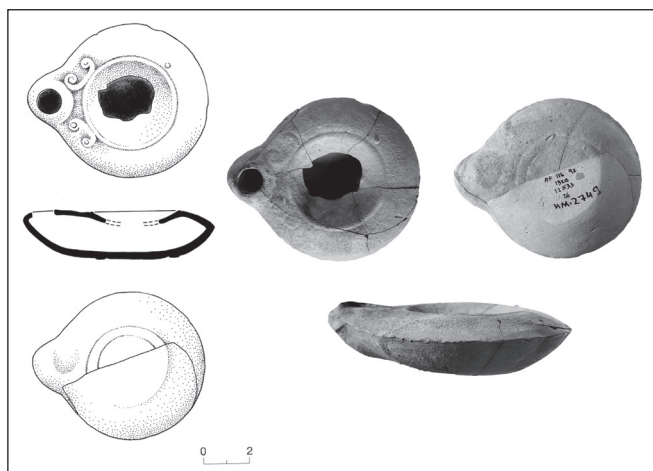


Figure 25.25. Apollonia, lamp no. 25, HM. 2749.

26. Reg. number: HM. 2152

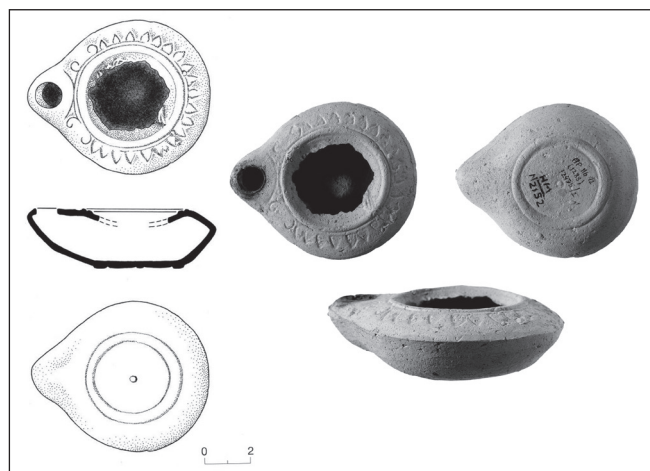


Figure 25.26. Apollonia, lamp no. 26, HM. 2152.

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1320 – Roman 1
Diam. of base	37.08 mm
Diam. of rim	74.42 mm
Diam. of discus	40.27 mm
Diam. of break	21.24 mm
Thickness of rim	1.15 mm
Length	87.97 mm
Height	21.53 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	5YR – 7/10 – orange clay
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 1
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. c

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1288 – Roman 1
Diam. of base	40.02 mm
Diam. of rim	70.18 mm
Diam. of discus	45.45 mm
Diam. of break	30.71 mm
Thickness of rim	1.93 mm
Length	83.09 mm
Height	25.01 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10YR – 9/4 – orange clay/ cream slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 2
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. c; 3. a

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyil, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

27. Reg. number: HM. 2153

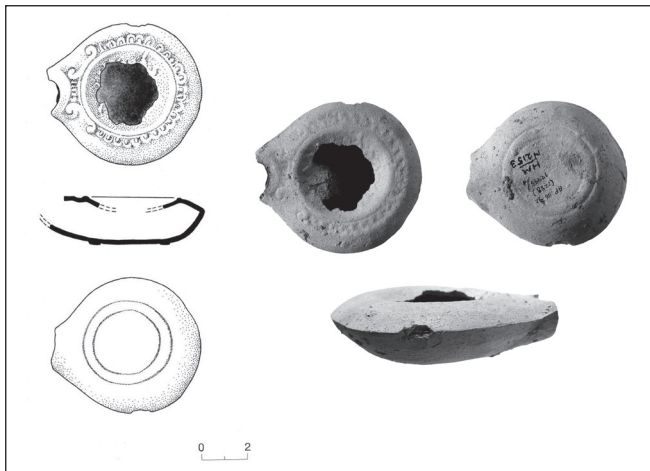


Figure 25.27. Apollonia, lamp no. 27, HM. 2153.

28. Reg. number: HM. 2774

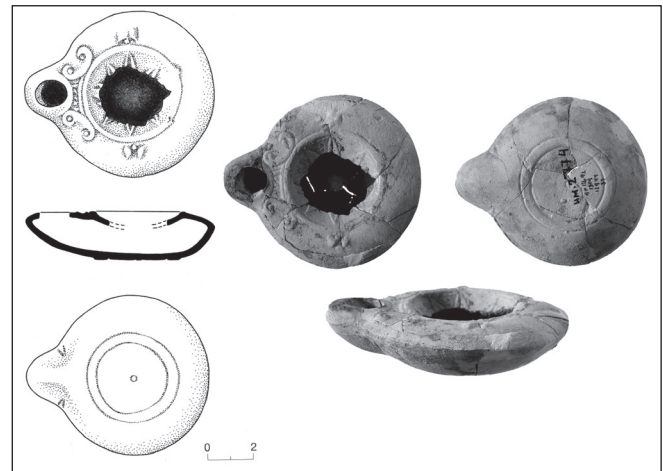


Figure 25.28. Apollonia, lamp no. 28, HM. 2774.

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1288 – Roman 1
Diam. of base	37.75 mm
Diam. of rim	67.43 mm
Diam. of discus	40.25 mm
Diam. of break	30.53 mm
Thickness of rim	1.65 mm
Length	/
Height	21.46 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10YR – 9/2 – orange clay/ cream slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. a, c; 3. a

Equivalents: Dressel 17; Walters, 101; Leibundgut, XX; Loeschcke, VIIIK; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Goldman, XVI; Dressel- Lamboglia, 17; Lerat, III-3, C-1; Deneauve, VIID; Heres, Ed; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 4; Provoost, IV-3, 4a, 2a; Bailey, O; Amare, IV-3, C; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu228, Lu209.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

Exc. season	AP IX (1992)
Locus/Strata	1309 – Byzantine
Diam. of base	39.60 mm
Diam. of rim	76.92 mm
Diam. of discus	42.79 mm
Diam. of break	25.57 mm
Thickness of rim	2.25 mm
Length	87.62 mm
Height	20.74 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	5Y – 9/2 – orange clay/ cream slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2 – stylised flower or leaves; and 3
Motif on the base	C) 2; 6
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. a, c; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: L. Wexler and G. Gilboa, 'Oil Lamps of the Roman Period'

29. Reg. number: #246



Figure 25.29. Apollonia, lamp no. 29, #246.

30. Reg. number: #223

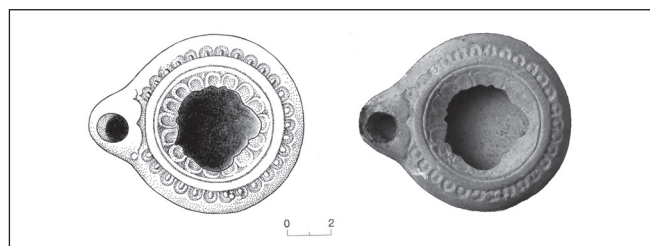


Figure 25.30. Apollonia, lamp no. 30, #223.

Exc. Season	AP XII (1998)
Locus/Strata	1764 – Roman 2b
Locus/Room in the villa	1777 – Room in the southeast
Diam. of base	/
Diam. of rim	45.00 mm
Diam. of discus	/
Diam. of break	/
Thickness of rim	/
Length	72.00 mm
Height	18.00 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10YR – 4/4 – Buff clay/ dark brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 1 – arms and legs of a dancer
Motif on the base	C) 1
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. b, c; 3. a; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: unpublished

Exc. season	AP XII (1998)
Locus/Strata	1743 – Roman 1
Diam. of base	/
Diam. of rim	48.00 mm
Diam. of discus	/
Diam. of break	/
Thickness of rim	/
Length	66.00 mm
Height	18.00 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	5YR – 7/8 – reddish clay
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 2 – stylised flower, probably a sixteen-petalled daisy (in relief); and 3
Motif on the base	C) 1; 4
Motif on the rim	A) 1. e; 3. a

Equivalents: Dressel 28; Walters, 101; Loeschcke, VIIIH; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11B; Dressel-Lamboglia, 28; Goldman, XVI; Lerat, III-3, D; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII B; Szentleky, b-11; Heres, Ef; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX-XXII; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367; Maia-Maia, Lu215, Lu1, Lu142. See F. G. Rodríguez Martín 'Lucernas', pp. 41-42 for additional examples of sixteen-petalled daisy.

Period: Late 1st-3rd Y.

Bibliography: unpublished

31. Reg. number: #224

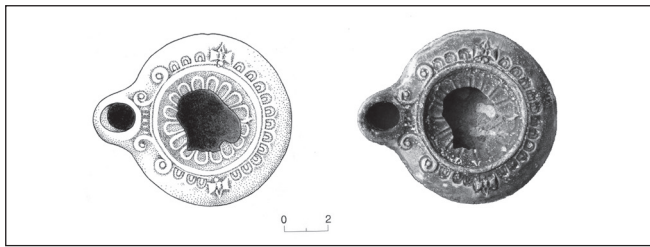


Figure 25.31. Apollonia, lamp no. 31, #224.

32. Reg. number: #462

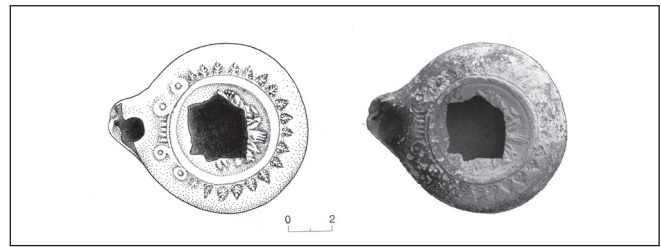


Figure 25.32. Apollonia, lamp no. 32, #462.

Exc. season AP XII (1998)
 Locus/Strata 1743 – Roman 1
 Diam. of base /
 Diam. of rim 44.00 mm
 Diam. of discus /
 Diam. of break /
 Thickness of rim /
 Length 71.00 mm
 Height 19.00 mm
 Type Phoenician coast (?)

Colour/type of clay – (Munsell) 10YR – 4/2 – Buff clay/
 dark brown slip
 Discernable motif on the discus D) 1 – stylised flower,
 probably a sixteen-petalled
 daisy (in relief)
 Motif on the base C) 1; 4
 Motif on the rim A) 1. a; 2. b, c; 3. a; 4

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367. See F. G. Rodriguez Martín, 'Lucernas', pp. 41-42 for additional examples of sixteen-petalled daisy.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: unpublished

Exc. season AP XII (1998)
 Locus/Strata 1830 – Roman 2b
 Locus/Room in the villa 1830 – Room in the southeast
 Diam. of base /
 Diam. of rim 45.00 mm
 Diam. of discus /
 Diam. of break /
 Thickness of rim /
 Length 72.00 mm
 Height 20.00 mm
 Type Phoenician coast (?)

Colour/type of clay – (Munsell) 10R – 4/10 – reddish clay/
 reddish-brown slip
 Discernable motif on the discus D) 3 – leaves or flowers
 Motif on the base C) 1
 Motif on the rim A) 1. a; 2. b; 3. b

Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: unpublished

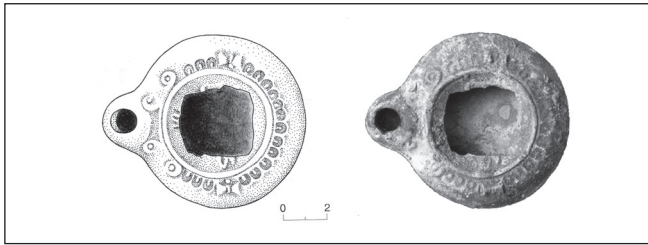
33. Reg. number: #261

Figure 25.33. Apollonia, lamp no. 33, #261.

Exc. season	AP XII (1998)
Locus/Strata	1767 – Roman 2b
Locus/Room in the villa	1777 – Room in the southeast
Diam. of base	/
Diam. of rim	46.00 mm
Diam. of discus	/
Diam. of break	/
Thickness of rim	/
Length	73.00 mm
Height	20.00 mm
Type	Phoenician coast (?)
Colour/type of clay – (Munsell)	10R – 4/10 – reddish clay/ reddish-brown slip
Discernable motif on the discus	D) 3
Motif on the base	C) 1,4
Motif on the rim	A) 1. a; 2. b, c; 3. a; 4



Equivalents: Dressel 27; Walters, 100; Loeschcke, VIII H; Broneer, XXV-1; Ivanyi, VII; Palol, 11 A; Goldman, XVI; Dressel-Lamboglia, 27; Lerat, III-3, C; Ponsich, III-C; Deneauve, VIII A; Szentleky, b-11; Heres Ee; Alarcão-Ponte, B-II, 6; Provoost, IV-3, 5a; Leibundgut, XX; Bailey, Q (group IV-VI); Amare, IV-3, D; Rosenthal-Sivan, 136-174, 347-367.

Period: Late 1st-3rd

Bibliography: unpublished

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