

Pottery Other Than Transport Amphorae

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INTRODUCTION

The rescue excavations of 2000 took place alongside parallel investigations at Zeugma by French and Turkish teams. When I was first invited to participate there was also understood to be a possibility of a further long-term research excavation on the site to study the pottery.¹ At the time, it seemed premature to embark upon a comprehensive description of the pottery of Zeugma: It was therefore agreed that I should concentrate on a few contexts that could be reasonably well dated and that might be used to characterize the major chronological phases identified in the trenches for which Oxford Archaeology was responsible: these were Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, and 19.

The briefest of notes were made upon the entire pottery collection, and these were then used in conjunction with preliminary stratigraphic matrices to select the composition of the chronological groups presented in the report that follows (Groups A–G). The selected contexts were then catalogued in detail. Because of the projected publication schedule, it was not possible to return to Turkey either to verify catalogue descriptions (which would have been desirable, for instance, in the case of “Parthian” glazed ware, which was unfamiliar to me when the catalogue was compiled and which I had therefore failed to distinguish adequately from the Islamic glazed wares) or to make more detailed notes on contexts that had proved to be stratigraphically important since I had made my preliminary selection.

The middle Euphrates region is characterized in archaeological terms by a considerable amount of field survey work, both along the Euphrates itself at points where dams and reservoirs have been constructed, and in the valleys of its tributaries in north Syria, the Balih, and the Habur, but relatively little stratified excavation. It is possible, therefore, to say much more about the geographical distribution of various regional pottery types than about their chronology. I hope that the volume of finds generated by the Zeugma 2000 excavation will prove a useful new anchor point for the latter. The study by Markus Gschwind (2002) of a deposit of the first century A.D. from the Turkish rescue excavations (cf. my Groups B and C) represents an important first step in this direction.

THE POTTERY FABRICS

The pottery is arranged primarily by fabric, in order to distinguish where possible the various sources from which Zeugma was supplied. Since there is also a high degree of correlation between fabrics and the functions for which the vessels were intended, the following conceptual structure was found useful.

- Table wares. Vessels for serving and consuming food: plates, dishes, small bowls, drinking cups, together with lids intended for use with such forms; also some small flagons and jugs intended for use at the table. These are generally made in fine fabrics with smooth surfaces, mostly with a distinctive surface finish such as a slip or glaze.
- Buff wares. A broad category of unslipped vessels made in calcareous clays, which fire to shades of white or gray. They comprise vessels for food preparation, such as large bowls, basins, and mortars, but also storage vessels of all sizes, such as jars, jugs (with a spout), and flagons. They may also overlap to a limited extent with the slipped table wares, providing some small bowls and cups. A specialized form that occurs only in buff ware is the pot stand. There is some overlap with transport amphorae and the border line between amphorae and smaller flagons has been difficult to define.
- Transport amphorae. These are reported on by Paul Reynolds in this volume (chapter 3).
- Cooking wares. Typically made in noncalcareous clays, which fire red to dark gray or black, these are essentially vessels for use over fire: flat pans or deeper casseroles and jars with sagging or rounded bases. There are occasional round-bottomed jugs that belong to this series (traces of lime-scale within show that they were used for boiling water), also lids.
- Storage wares. This category includes large jars in noncalcareous fabrics (i.e., firing red, brown, or gray) not already included under the buff wares. The clay often includes added temper of considerable size (particularly in the largest vessels, described here as pithoi).

Within these categories, the following fabrics were recognized or defined. Fabric descriptions are based on examination with a hand lens; more technical descriptions of those that were subjected to thin-section analysis are given in the petrographic report by Chris Doherty following this chapter. (It is apparent that my use of the term *lime* covers a

variety of minerals and should be understood in general to signify white inclusions that are not visibly crystalline.) A fully quantified breakdown of the incidence of each fabric across the dated groups is shown in table 1 on pp. 4–5.

Table Wares

These account for 39.2 percent, by number, of the overall pottery assemblage (excluding transport amphorae and Group G, which was not fully quantified) and 12.6 percent by weight. The proportion of table wares varies markedly between the groups, being highest in Group A (67.3/42.2 percent) and lowest in Group D (6.5/0.8 percent).²

BSP

This name has been assigned by Kathleen Slane in her report on the fine wares from Tel Anafa to the *black-slipped predecessor* of Eastern Sigillata A (Slane 1997, 269), implying (reasonably) that it shares a common source with the later red-slipped ware. Vessels from Zeugma attributed to this ware have a fine cream to pale orange clay and a smooth lustrous slip that is chocolate-brown to black.

Local Hellenistic Fine Ware

This was presumed to be local (or at least regional) both because of its predominance amongst the Hellenistic fine wares and because of the resemblance of the clay to that of the principal variety of buff ware. This presumption was broadly confirmed by thin-section analysis. The clay is buff or orange-buff (occasionally greenish-cream) in color and finely granular in texture, sometimes showing very fine white and dark sand and mica; fine white specks are visible at the surface and sparse fine voids are also visible in the break. Vessels are coated with a partial, uneven, dull orange to brown or black slip. The potting is often careless. Initially, an attempt was made to distinguish two qualities, since a small number of pieces displayed a rather harder texture and more careful surface finish (no white specks at the surface), but since this revealed no typological differences it is not sustained here. (Petrographic examination showed that the compositional differences were also minor.⁴) I have retained the term *Hellenistic* throughout for vessels in this ware: Despite the fact that production continues through the first century A.D., the forms produced remain stubbornly in the Hellenistic tradition.⁵

Other Hellenistic Fine Wares

A handful of sherds were identified that did not fall into either of the preceding categories (PT13, 97–100).

Eastern Sigillata A (ESA)

It is somewhat surprising in view of the massive distribution (and hence production) of this ware⁶ that no specific source has yet been identified, though the possibilities have now been narrowed down to somewhere between

Tarsus and Antioch.⁷ This is the only imported fine ware of any significance at Zeugma in the late Hellenistic or early Roman period; the earliest forms in this ware were rare, and those of the Hayes' middle Roman series⁸ were entirely absent.

Italian and Gaulish Sigillata

Only two tiny fragments of the former were catalogued (PT144, 324). There is no Gaulish Sigillata amongst the material presented here, though occasional sherds were noted in other contexts.

Thin-Walled Wares

A small quantity of cups and beakers was recorded, mostly from contexts of the first century A.D. (Groups B and C). They display some variety of fabric and are likely to have come from more than one source.⁹

African Red Slip Ware

The earliest examples of this ware¹⁰ belong to the thin, fine, central Tunisian fabric ("Late A" ware) that appears in the second quarter of the third century A.D. (represented here by one rim of Hayes 1972, form 50, no. PT327); the later north Tunisian series is present in slightly greater quantity, particularly in the seventh-century Group F, but this too is rare.

Phocaean Red Slip Ware (formerly Late Roman C)

This ware¹¹ was a useful chronological indicator for contexts of the fifth to seventh centuries.

Cypriot Red Slip Ware

This ware¹² was present in small quantities in the late levels.

Glazed Fine Wares

As already mentioned, I had assumed at the time of cataloguing in the field that all vessels with a vitreous glaze were of Islamic date; it became clear, however, when seeking parallels, that a small proportion belonged to the glazed ware of Mesopotamia, which has a continuous history from neo-Assyrian/neo-Babylonian times onward.¹³ These pieces of "Parthian" glazed ware could readily be identified from their forms (see Group D), but I am not confident of having recognized nondiagnostic body-sherds. The following subclasses were recognized:

- 1 Finely granular cream or grayish clay with abundant, fine, carbonized plant remains. Thick vitreous glaze, turquoise or bluish-white. Those pieces identified as "Parthian" belong to this subclass.
- 2 Yellowish-cream clay with abundant very fine angular sand, mostly white and gray; hackly break. Blue-green or green vitreous glaze. Since fragments in this fabric were confined to Groups A, C, and D, they too are presumed to be "Parthian," but from a different source. Petrographic examination showed this fabric NOT to be

similar to any of the buff wares 6, 8, or 10, to which there were superficial similarities.¹⁴

- 3 Buff or gray-buff clay with abundant tiny black, white, and red inclusions. Bluish-white, dark green, or blue-green glaze. Exclusive to Group G. Thin-section analysis has shown this subclass to be closely related to the local buff wares 1–3.¹⁵
- 4 Very fine fused cream clay, conchoidal break. Thick white or turquoise glaze. Two sherds only (Group G), nondiagnostic.¹⁶
- 5 Granular buff to pink clay containing sparse fine to medium white specks and moderate fine mica. Uneven glaze of poor quality and often partial: yellow-green, turquoise, brown. The largest subclass, derived from a typical Euphrates clay:¹⁷ 37 sherds/1.78 kg, all in Group G.

Buff Wares

In the overall assemblage (excluding transport amphorae and Group G), these account for 36.1 percent of the pottery by number and 45.7 percent by weight. The subclasses were numbered as they were encountered; those that related to only one or two individuals have subsequently been suppressed.

Buff 1–4

These are probably all of fairly local origin: The differences between them are not sharply defined and may reflect variations either within the local clay beds or in the process of preparation.¹⁸ They account for 36.7 percent of the buff wares by number and 43.6 percent by weight. Amphorae also occur in these fabrics and are described by Paul Reynolds (this volume, Forms 12–13).¹⁹ Large closed vessels (and occasionally open ones: see PT156) not infrequently show string marks around the girth. Such marks have been interpreted as a deliberate form of decoration²⁰ but testify to a practical means of reinforcing the vessel on the wheel during the process of throwing the upper part. On occasion, the actual fibers of the string are visible in the break, where they have become incorporated in the body.²¹

- 1 Clay fired orange to buff, hard but not fused; abundant fine angular inclusions up to 0.5 mm, including white, red, gray, and black grits, also sparse to moderate fine mica, mostly muscovite; fine voids.
- 2 Similar to 1, but the surface is pitted where many white specks of lime have caused the surface to spall.
- 3 Same inclusions as 1 but finer, up to 0.2 mm; mica barely apparent at the surface.
- 4 Basically similar to 1 but coarser, with a distinctly abrasive surface; no red particles seen.

Buff 5

Coarse. Rather crumbly buff clay with abundant, ill-sorted, fine to large inclusions of lime (up to 2.5 mm), prominent

at surface; also brown and red earthy particles. No mica. This fabric is distinct from the local/regional Euphrates clays.²² Confined to Group D.

Buff 6

Mortaria. Hard vesicular cream clay, matrix fused and striated in the break; abundant angular white, brown, and gray inclusions up to 0.5 mm (occasionally large, up to 7 mm); very sparse muscovite mica. Thin-section analysis showed that this fabric is related to (but not identical with) Buff 8 and the North Syrian amphora Fabric 13;²³ a Syrian origin is therefore likely. These mortaria do not have added grits on the inner surface, in contrast to their Italian models. Mainly Group D.²⁴

Buff 8

This fabric is shared with the North Syrian painted amphorae described by Paul Reynolds in this volume.²⁵ Listed here are the saucer-lids that appear to belong to these amphorae and a range of other forms, including cups, bowls, basins, jars, and jugs. The clay is greenish-cream to warm buff, and sometimes gray in the core; there are abundant mixed angular inclusions, generally larger than in fabric Buff 1; mica is present but sparse. Surfaces are probably wet-smoothed rather than slipped but are still very rough. The painted decoration, which is confined to flagons and jugs, is dull and may be red, brown, or black. This is effectively the largest subclass of buff ware after Buff 1–4. It is essentially characteristic of the late Groups E–G: the half dozen sherds listed in Groups C and D are surely intrusive.

Buff 10

Finely vesicular buff or cream clay; moderate, fine, angular mixed inclusions (red, white, black, and predominantly gray); very sparse mica.

Buff 12

Pink rather than buff in the core, fired buff in parts at the surface (unless this represents traces of a very thin cream wash). Hard, finely granular fabric with an irregular break; moderate, ill-sorted lime fragments (mainly < 0.5 mm but up to 2 mm), which give the surface a slightly speckled appearance, also sparse ill-sorted darker inclusions (quartz?); very sparse mica. Mainly pot stands, confined to Groups A–C.

Buff 13

Fine buff. Finely granular orange or buff clay with occasional voids. Sparse, very fine specks of lime and mica; very occasional large lumps of lime. Partial slip on some vessels. Thin-section analysis showed that the clay is certainly the same as that of some of the local Hellenistic fine ware, and is also (less closely) related to Buff 1–3.²⁶ Most common in Groups A–C.

Group:	A No.	A Wt.	B No.	B Wt.	C No.	C Wt.	D No.	D Wt.	E No.	E Wt.	F No.	F Wt.	Total A–F No.	Total A–F Wt.	G No.	G Wt.
Table wares																
BSP		21	228		3	109	5	31					29	368		
Local Hellenistic	29	1,242	627	14,133	172	4,420	28	616	2	31	14	219	872	20,661		
Other Hellenistic	1	13	7	207			2	36					10	256		
Eastern Sigillata A	2	18	181	2,948	83	1,381	23	187			7	36	296	4,570		
Italian Sigillata			1	3			1	12					2	15		
Thin-walled			7	27	3	20	4	47					14	94		
African Red Slip			1	25			1	17	1	26	11	443	14	511		
Phocaean Red Slip							1	21	5	97	80	2,025	86	2,143		
Cypriot Red Slip							1	50	3	111	1	11	5	172		
Glazed 1	1	23	6	37	3	16	4	166					13	219	13	221
Glazed 2					1	29	3	70					5	122		
Glazed 3														9	305	
Glazed 4														2	13	
Glazed 5														37	1,775	
Other glazed															1	155
Miscellaneous					1	36							1	36		
Total	33	1,296	851	17,608	266	6,011	73	1,253	11	265	113	2,734	1,347	29,167	62	2,469
Buff wares																
Buff 1–4		33	1,713		22	1,284	335	36,241	14	1,396	52	5,552	456	46,186	4	615
Buff 5							5	204					5	204		
Buff 6		1	495				13	6,830	1	850			15	8,175		
Buff 8					1	195	4	173	18	2,952	79	5,947	102	9,267	10	1,430
Buff 10		4	62				3	168			2	212	9	442	10	701
Buff 12	1	75	1	55	7	1,690							9	1,820		
Buff 13	8	309	13	394	15	760	1	28	2	190	5	327	44	2,008		
Buff 14			5	155	5	254	1	455					11	864		
Buff 15							1	55	3	700	19	13,524	23	14,279		
Miscellaneous	4	434	176	3,982	32	1,132	149	10,383	18	511	188	6,206	567	22,648	5	809
Total	13	818	233	6,856	82	5,315	512	54,537	56	6,599	345	31,768	1,241	105,893		

Table 1. Distribution of pottery fabrics (excluding transport amphorae).
 Group G was not fully listed or quantified. Weights are expressed in grams.
 (Continued on following page.)

Group:	A		B		C		D		E		F		Total A–F		G	
	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.
Cooking wares																
Cooking 1	8	147	3	76	462	15,345	12	240	26	419	511	16,227				
Cooking 2	5	179	15	408	2	45	28	573	126	3,000	176	4,205	10	357		
Cooking 6					1	18	1	95	2	65	4	178				
Cooking 7	7	179	7	248			1	140			15	567				
Cooking 8	1	34	3	72	5	54			11	745	6	188	9	160		
Cooking 9											17	933	1	235		
Cooking 10											5	227				
Miscellaneous			35	644	5	130	23	457			63	1,231				
Total	1	34	58	1,221	35	916	488	15,865	53	1,793	160	3,672	795	23,501		
Storage wares																
Storage 1					1	350	13	65,405			1	180	15	65,935		
Storage 2	1	44			9	358	14	1,821			24	2,223				
Storage 4							2	3,165			2	3,165				
Storage 5			3	112					1	155			4	267		
Miscellaneous	1	880			1	225	2	150			1	420	5	1,675		
Total	2	924	3	112	11	933	31	70,541	1	155	2	600	50	73,265		
Total: all wares	49	3,072	1,145	25,797	394	13,175	1,104	142,196	121	8,812	620	38,774	3,433	231,826		

Table 1. (continued).

Buff 14

Rather soft, granular pale brown clay, porous, with abundant very fine angular gray, brown, or black inclusions and occasional larger grits (chert?); sparse very fine mica. Potting generally very poor. Mainly in Groups B and C.

Buff 15

Hard, finely granular buff clay, slightly vesicular but without obvious inclusions apart from very occasional particles of lime and some very fine mica. Still a Euphrates-region clay, but distinct from any of the preceding.²⁷ Groups D, E, and F.

Cooking Wares

These include what has often been described as “brittle ware.” The term, which appears to have originated in print with Dyson’s (1968) report on the common ware from Dura-Europos, seems to me fundamentally unsatisfactory in describing only part of a homogeneous range of cooking wares, while inviting confusion with other wares that have from time to time been described as brittle: thin-walled drinking cups and the like. An important analytical study of cooking wares in northeastern Syria has been published

by Bartl et al. (1995), that offers some useful comparisons to the present report.²⁸ In the overall pottery assemblage (again excluding transport amphorae and Group G), the cooking wares account for 23.2 percent by number and 10.1 percent by weight. The proportion of cooking ware is markedly lower than the mean in Groups A (1.1 percent by weight) and B (4.7 percent by weight). Seven fabrics are represented by more than two sherds each, but only the first two are at all common.

Cooking 1

Principal fabric. Hard clay containing abundant, fine, angular inclusions of light and dark particles, moderate fine mica (muscovite and biotite) and sometimes sparse larger white lumps (lime, feldspar?). The color varies between red and black; the blackening of the outsides of vessels is sometimes a result of use over fire, but a difference between outside and inside is often a result of stacking in the kiln (through which the outsides are affected by the reducing atmosphere at the end of the firing, while the insides, sealed from the change, remain oxidized). Thin-section examination has shown that this is a Euphrates clay, possibly from upstream of Zeugma.²⁹ An equivalence with Group 3 of Bartl et al. (1995) is possible.³⁰ Most common in Group D.

Cooking 2

Hard, fine red clay with moderate very fine clear rounded quartz particles and sparse particles of lime up to 1 mm; no mica. A very distinctive fabric whose source remains to be identified.³¹ This fabric is surely identical to Group 1 of Bartl et al. (1995).³² Present in all Groups apart from A, but common only in the late Roman period, Groups E–G.

Cooking 6

Orange-brown clay containing abundant ill-sorted mixed inclusions (black, white, red, and gray), rounded and up to 2 mm across; also sparse large lumps of lime and moderate fine mica. Pink at surface. Four sherds, Groups D–F.

Cooking 7

Hard pink clay containing moderate, medium subrounded gray quartz (?), together with red and black grits (resulting in a black-speckled appearance at the surface) and occasional fragments of lime. Very sparse (and fine) flecks of mica. This seems to be confined to the early Roman period (Groups B and C). A north Syrian coastal source seemed a possibility, but the petrography suggests a region about 100 km upstream of Zeugma as more likely.³³

Cooking 8

Pink or red clay, sometimes with a paler surface (buff or cream); abundant ill-sorted inclusions, dominated by lime up to 2 mm across, very prominent at surface (spalling); subrounded quartz and other dark inclusions also present.³⁴ Hackly fracture. Again an early fabric (Groups A–C).

Cooking 9

Hard clay, dark brown in the core and red or pink at the surface. Moderate, medium polycrystalline green inclusions of olivine basalt and occasional rounded specks of lime; very rough surfaces. Possibly from the Karasu Valley north of Antioch.³⁵ Late Roman contexts, mainly Group E.

Cooking 10

Red-brown to black clay with abundant medium (1 mm) angular quartz and probably limestone, also sparse smaller brown particles (iron ore?). The grits are often very apparent at the surface. Usually darker (often black) on outside. An Islamic production, exclusive to Group G.

Storage Wares

This is a small category, comprising both large pithoi, which are so unwieldy that they must surely have been made more or less locally and which, once installed in a store-room, would not have been moved, and smaller containers that are more portable but too large to have been used for cooking. Only one complete pithos was catalogued; several others were found in the course of the excavation, but not in the contexts chosen for publication here.

Storage 1

Pink clay, often gray in the core and on the inner surface, with abundant rounded or subrounded inclusions up to 5 mm: limestone, quartz, chert, iron ore? Hackly fracture, surfaces typically abraded. Used for pithoi.

Storage 2

Coarse clay fired brown to black, with abundant angular inclusions up to 2 mm across: white and darker grits, black or dark green glassy fragments (olivine?). Hackly fracture; made on a slow wheel? Used for smaller, ovoid jars. A visual attribution to Ras el-Basit on the Syrian coast to the southwest of Antioch (for which I am indebted to Paul Reynolds) is confirmed by the petrography.³⁶ Confined to Groups A, C, and D.

Storage 4

Granular clay containing abundant fine angular black and white inclusions and moderate larger rounded pebbles of quartz (up to 4 mm) and angular fragments of lime (up to 2 mm); fired brown to pink, surfaces well smoothed; hackly, somewhat laminar fracture. Paul Reynolds informs me that this fabric occurs at Beirut. Group D.

Storage 5

Pale brown clay, buff at the surface, containing abundant gray-white crystalline grains of calcite spar up to 2 mm across, which give a very sparkly appearance. Very distinctive in the hand and clearly not local, though the petrography alone does not identify its source.³⁷ Three sherds in Group B and one in Group E.

COMPARATIVE MATERIAL

Zeugma lies a long way from the Mediterranean coast (see fig. 1), and therefore shares relatively little in its pottery assemblage with those sites that provide a basis of reference throughout the eastern Mediterranean. Tarsus and Antioch, the closest of the major coastal cities and the publication of whose pottery has long been a mainstay of ceramic specialists,³⁸ have little to offer. Certainly, the most prolific fine wares found at those sites penetrate to a small extent into the hinterland, but despite a broad, generic similarity between the Zeugma coarse wares and those of Tarsus, there are almost no specific parallels. The coarse wares of Antioch have, unfortunately, never been published, but there is again no more than a generic similarity between our material and that of, say, Beirut³⁹ or Pella.⁴⁰

The most fruitful sources for comparison have, rather, proved to be sites along the line of the Euphrates, which clearly constitutes the major axis of communication for the region. Downstream in Syria and on the Tigris in Iraq, parallels have been established for the Hellenistic and early to mid-Roman periods at Dibsi Faraj,⁴¹ Rusafa,⁴² Dura-Europos,⁴³ Ain Sinu,⁴⁴ Tell Halaf,⁴⁵ Seh Qubba,⁴⁶ Nimrud,⁴⁷ and

Samarra;⁴⁸ for the late Roman and Early Islamic periods, Déhès,⁴⁹ Dibsi Faraj,⁵⁰ Rusafa,⁵¹ Qusair as-Saila,⁵² Qasr al-Hayr East,⁵³ and Raqqa⁵⁴ are relevant. The surveys of the river valleys of the Quwaiq,⁵⁵ Balih,⁵⁶ and Habur⁵⁷ provide further evidence of distribution. Upstream, published material is less easy to come by. From Arsameia-on-the-Nymphaios⁵⁸ virtually only fine wares have been published, but surveys carried out around Lidar Höyük⁵⁹ and Kurban Höyük⁶⁰ in the area now flooded by the Atatürk Dam have reported much that is similar to Zeugma. Further upstream, there are no close parallels at Aşvan Kale,⁶¹ which presumably therefore lies beyond the area of pottery production and exchange with which we are concerned.

THE DATED GROUPS

The presentation of the groups on the pages that follow begins with a discussion of the character and date of each group. A quantified table of the content is provided: Sherds were counted after any joins had been made, except where the joins were between different contexts. (Nonjoining fragments that could confidently be ascribed to a single vessel were also counted as a single item.)

The first line of each catalogue entry contains the inventory number, which is written on the sherd (generally of the form “Pnnn”; sometimes there is additionally a number allocated at the time of discovery, prefixed by “SF”), followed by the excavation context in which it was found. Types are generally illustrated only in the earliest group in which they were recorded. Subsequent occurrences are, however, cross-referenced throughout.)

The following abbreviations are used:

L.	Length	max.	maximum
D.	Diameter	pres.	preserved
H.	Height	est.	estimated
W.	Width	int.	internal

Diameters are indicated with such precision as could be determined, thus:

- “D. 25.0 cm” signifies a diameter between 24.8 and 25.2 cm;
- “D. 25 cm” signifies a diameter between 24 and 26 cm;
- “D. ca. 25 cm” represents a best guess.

Uninventoried items worthy of note appear in the catalogue with a bullet, where appropriate.

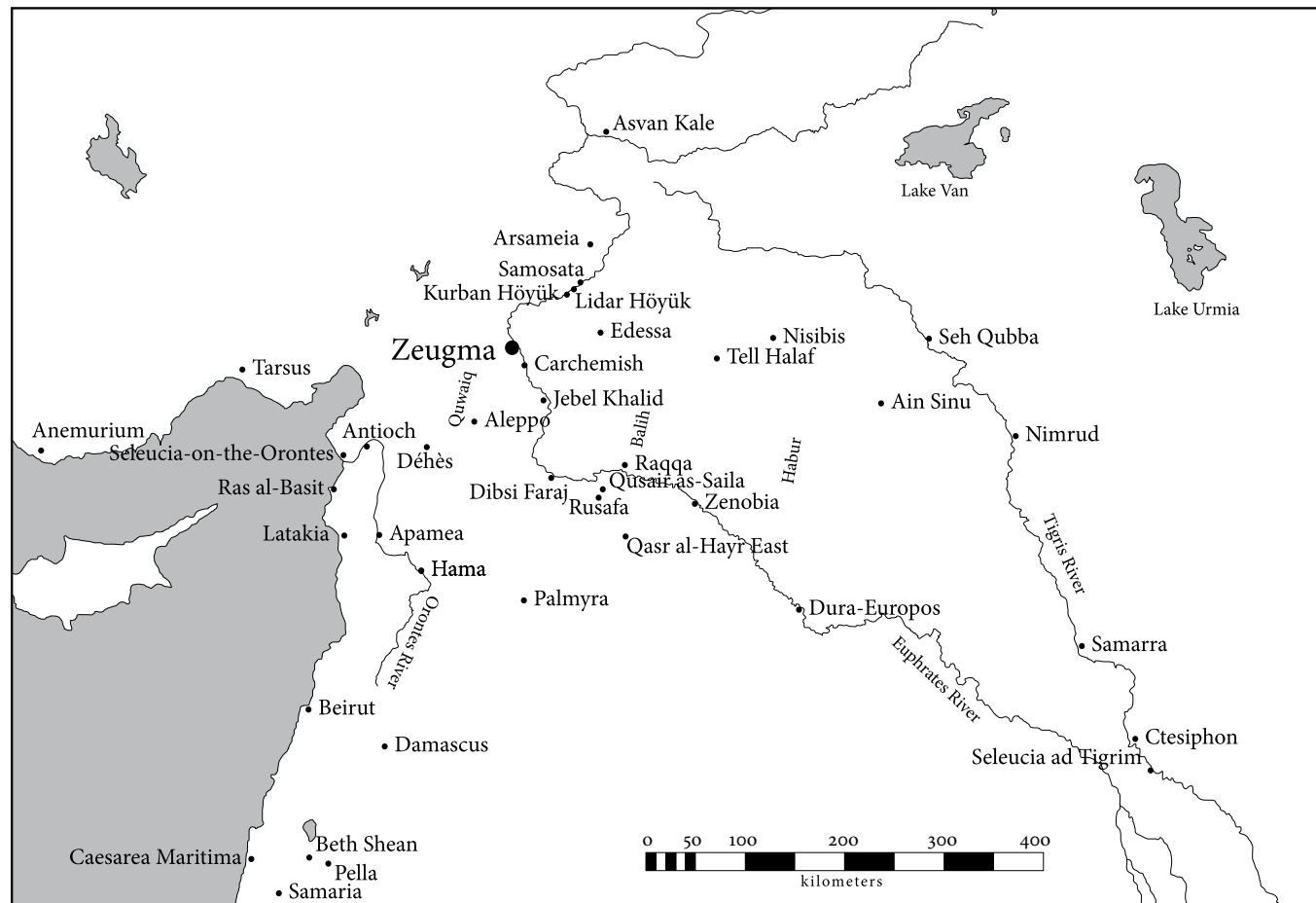


Figure 1. Map with sites mentioned in the text.

Group A:
Hellenistic, Second Half of Second Century B.C.

No contexts were found that could definitely be associated with the earliest occupation of the site. The earliest deposit that yielded enough material to give some idea of the pottery in use in the Hellenistic period was a make-up level (context 19005) in the small Trench 19, sealed beneath a white, mortar-rich surface (context 19002), which may have been a bedding for a stone floor.⁶² The breakdown of the pottery from this context is as follows.

	No. of pieces	% of total no.	Weight (gm)	% of total weight
Hellenistic fine ware	30	61.2	1,255	40.9
Eastern Sigillata A	2	4.1	18	0.6
Glazed ware	1	2.0	23	0.7
Total table wares	33	67.3	1,296	42.2
Buff wares	13	26.5	818	26.6
Cooking wares	1	2.0	34	1.1
Storage wares	2	4.1	924	30.1
TOTAL	49		3,072	

It is notable that there is a very high proportion of table ware compared to other contexts and only a single sherd of cooking ware. The table ware is almost entirely "local," with one sherd of an imported fine gray ware (PT13), two of Eastern Sigillata A, and one fragment of a jar with a dark blue glaze that is presumably "Parthian." The local fine ware shows shapes that are typical of anywhere in the eastern Mediterranean in the second and first centuries B.C.; the presence of Eastern Sigillata A shows that the deposit cannot have been sealed before the middle of the second century, but the two fragments recorded are not necessarily later than the end of the century.

Table Wares

LOCAL HELLENISTIC FINE WARE

PT1 (P.302, context 19005)

Plate with convex rim

D. 19.5 cm. PL. 1

Buff clay; uneven dull red to brown slip all over; rather rough surfaces.

Similar: 2 rims in Group B (p. 11), D. 13.5, ? cm

Cf. Gerber 1996, fig.1.5, 7 (Lidar Höyük survey).

PT2 (P.303, context 19005)

Plate with thickened rim

D. ca. 32 cm. PL. 1

Gray-buff clay; traces of brown slip on inside.

Cf. Gerber 1996, fig. 1.6 (Lidar Höyük survey).

PT3 (P.304, context 19005)

Plate with hooked convex rim and central recess

D. 14.6 cm, H. 3.5 cm. Two nonjoining sherds.

PL. 1

Finely granular buff clay with moderate very fine lime and red specks, also occasional subrounded black grits up to 1.5 mm (not glassy: iron ore?), causing drag-marks in an otherwise smooth exterior surface. Blotchy, semilustrous red slip all over, including inside foot. This ware?

PT4 (P.311, context 19005)

Ring-foot of dish with central recess

D. foot 4.7 cm

PL. 1

Orange-buff clay; dull red slip on inside only.

Similar: 2 bases in this group; 30 bases in Group B (p. 11).

PT5 (P.305, context 19005)

Mastos with chamfered rim

D. 19.4 cm, H. 6.9 cm

PL. 1

Two shallow grooves on inside. Orange-buff clay; dull orange slip all over (brown over rim: stacking).

PT6 (P.306, context 19005)

Bowl with incurved rim

D. max. 16 cm

PL. 1

Pale orange clay, dull slip all over: red on inside and lower part of outside, brown on upper part of outside (stacking).

PT7 (P.307, context 19005)

Bowl with incurved rim

D. max. 14.5 cm

PL. 1

Orange-buff clay; partial dull red slip.

Similar: 14 rims in Group B (p. 12), D. max. 12-ca. 30 cm; 10 rims in Group C (p. 26), D. max. 10.5-ca. 26 cm; 1 rim in Group D (p. 38).

PT8 (P.308, context 19005)

Bowl with incurved rim

D. max. 11.5 cm

PL. 1

Slightly greenish-buff clay with thin brown slip, burnt off on outside of rim (stacking).

Similar: 2 rims in this group, D. max. 10.5, ca. 16 cm; 22 rims in Group B (p. 12), D. max. 11-24 cm.

PT9 (P.309, context 19005)

Bowl with thickened vertical rim and slight lip

D. ca. 17 cm

PL. 1

Buff clay; partial dull brown slip.

Similar: 1 rim fragment in Group B (p. 12).

Cf. Oates 1958, pl. 23.12 in local ware (Nimrud).

PT10 (P.313, context 19005)

Part of bowl with ring-foot

D.foot 5.3 cm

Buff clay; partial dull red slip.

Similar: 8 bases.

PL. 1

*Buff Wares***BUFF WARE 13**

PT15 (P.316, context 19005)

Rolled rim of bowl

D.max. 34 cm

PL. 2

PT11 (P.312, context 19005)

Bowl with (incurved rim and) ring-foot

D.foot 4.3 cm (distorted)

PL. 1

Hard greenish-yellow clay (overfired) with the usual inclusions; drip only of brown slip on outside (the rest lost, presumably as a result of overfiring).

PT12 (P.310, context 19005)

Deep bowl with flaring hooked rim

D. ca. 31 cm (rim deformed). Three nonjoining fragments.

PL. 1

Finely granular orange to pink clay (inclusions very fine), with dull red slip on inside and over rim. The potting is careless but all surfaces appear to be wet-smoothed. This ware?

Similar: 1 rim in Group B (p. 13), D. ca. 37 cm.

- Battered fragment of collar, part of a pedestal-base or perhaps a lid. Fine buff clay; dull red slip: this ware?
- 2 rims of handled cups, very fragmentary but perhaps as PT51/52 in Group B.
- 2 unclassified body-sherds.

HELLENISTIC FINE GRAY WARE

PT13 (P.314, context 19005)

Bowl with everted rim

D. 14 cm

PL. 1

Fine gray clay containing moderate very fine muscovite mica; surfaces slightly darker and carefully burnished, but not obviously slipped. Clearly an import.

EASTERN SIGILLATA A

PT14 (P.315, context 19005)

Part of hemispherical cup with molded foot

D.foot 7.5 cm

PL. 1

Similar: 2 bases in Group B (p. 16), D.foot 7.8, 8.0 cm.

Hayes 1985, form 22A; Slane 1997, Type TA 25a or b as, e.g., FW 189 (pl. 18): from mid-second century B.C. onwards.

- Small body-sherd of dish, probably Hayes 1985, form 3 (cf. PT102–104), fairly thin-walled. From mid-second century B.C. onwards.

GLAZED FINE WARE

- Rim-fragment of a jar with dark blue glaze. Presumably “Parthian.”

*Buff Wares***BUFF WARE 13**

PT15 (P.316, context 19005)

Rolled rim of bowl

D.max. 34 cm

PL. 2

PT16 (P.317, context 19005)

Rolled rim of bowl

D.max. 31 cm

PL. 2

Very fine mica (muscovite and biotite) very noticeable.

PT17 (P.318, context 19005)

Bowl with convex triangular rim

D.max. 27 cm

PL. 2

Mica prominent at surface, as in PT16. A blob of red paint on the rim could be either accidental or decorative.

PT18 (P.319, context 19005)

Rim of flagon or amphora

D. 15 cm

PL. 2

PT19 (P.321, context 19005)

Rim of flagon or jar

PL. 2

Rim-sherd, badly distorted by heat: angle and diameter difficult to ascertain. Yellow to gray clay with moderate fine inclusions, difficult to identify.

- 3 sherds of closed vessels.

BUFF WARE 12

PT20 (P.320, context 19005)

Closed vessel with recessed base

Int. D. of recess 5.7 cm

PL. 2

Finely granular pinkish-buff clay with moderate very fine white specks (and one large lump of lime 4 mm across).

Cooking Wares

PT21 (P.322, context 19005)

Cooking ware 8, part of jar or bowl with rolled rim

D. ca. 23 cm

PL. 2

Hard pink clay with abundant ill-sorted inclusions up to 1 mm: lime prominent, quartz, brown and black particles also present, with moderate fine muscovite mica. This fabric?

Storage Wares

- Sherd of pithos, inclusions fairly fine (mostly up to 1 mm).
- Storage 2, sherd of large closed vessel.

PT22–30 *vacant*

Group B: Late Augustan or Tiberian

This group is made up of pottery from three contexts. The majority of the material derives from the backfilling behind a major terrace wall in Trench 15 (contexts 15009 and 15095).⁶³ To this I have added the pottery from a make-up level (context 7118) beneath floor 7117 in Trench 7A, which seems to be essentially similar in character.⁶⁴ There are substantial quantities of Eastern Sigillata A in these levels. The latest of the four sherds from context 7118 is the center of a plate with a stepped underside (PT130) which can be no earlier than Augustan; the very much larger body of material in the other two levels includes a number of chalice fragments (PT119–122), which are likely to be late Augustan or later, together with typical forms of the early first century A.D. (PT123–131, 136–142: Hayes 1985, Forms 28, 30, 42, 46, 47). There is also a tiny fragment (PT144) of late or post-Augustan Italian Sigillata. It is difficult to place a very clear terminal date on this deposit, as there are a few individual later pieces (PT132–135, 143: Hayes 1985, Forms 34, 35, 51); but the very marked difference in character between this group and the Flavian/Trajanic Group C suggests that this is basically considerably earlier. The fact that there is a small amount of intrusive material is demonstrated by the presence of a seventh-century rim of African Red Slip Ware (PT149). A terminal date in the second quarter of the first century A.D. seems to me reasonable.

The breakdown of the pottery in this group is as follows.

	No. of pieces	% of total no.	Weight (gm)	% of total weight
Hellenistic fine ware	655	57.2	14,568	56.5
Eastern Sigillata A	181	15.8	2,948	11.4
Italian Sigillata	1	0.1	3	0.0
Thin-walled ware	7	0.6	27	0.1
African Red Slip Ware	1	0.1	25	0.1
Glazed wares	6	0.5	37	0.1
Total table wares	851	74.3	17,608	68.2
Buff wares	233	20.3	6,856	26.6
Cooking wares	58	5.1	1,221	4.7
Storage wares	3	0.3	112	0.4
TOTAL	1,145		25,797	

The proportion of table ware is again very high in this group and that of cooking ware is still low, but slightly higher than before. Amongst the table wares, the local Hellenistic fine ware still predominates, showing that it is surely still in production. The forms have evolved somewhat from the previous group: Small dishes/bowls with everted rims are now common (PT43–46), and the bowls with incurved rims are increasingly angular (PT54–63). There is also a substantial range of larger bowls with a variety of different rim profiles (PT64–80) and a number of fragments of closed vessels (PT89–96). The body shapes of these last are unclear; it may well be that their lower parts are unslipped and catalogued amongst the buff wares. The buff wares show a bewildering variety of fabrics, very dif-

ficult to classify, also a very high proportion of profiles that are attested once only. The cooking wares are also very varied in fabric, including both varieties that are confined to the early period (Cooking 7 and 8) and the first appearance of the main categories that will dominate in mid- and late Roman contexts (Cooking 1 and 2). One body-sherd in each of these last two fabrics shows the corrugations that are typical of the later periods, but in view of the presence of occasional intrusions, it is not possible to assert that corrugated ("brittle") cookpots begin at Zeugma as early as the Tiberian period.

Table Wares

BSP

PT31 (P.424, context 15009)

Plate with down-turned rim

D. ca. 19 cm

PL. 3

Fine cream clay; semilustrous, slightly metallic, gray-brown slip, red-brown towards center of floor (stacking). Probably a fish plate, though smaller and less elegant in its proportions than those found at Tel Anafa (Slane 1997, type TA 1). Second century B.C.?

PT32 (P.323, context 15095)

Bowl with incurved rim

D.max. 18 cm

PL. 3

Fine buff clay; smooth surface with barely lustrous slip, black on outside and red on inside.

Similar: another rim fragment with two-tone slip (black and purplish-gray—stacking).

Related to Slane 1997, type TA 4, though rather more rounded. Presumably late third (?) or second century B.C.

PT33 (P.324, context 15095)

Small cup with incurved rim

D.max. 9 cm

PL. 3

Fine pale gray clay, well smoothed, with barely lustrous black slip.

Cf. the preceding.

PT34 (P.325, context 15095)

Rim of mastos with internal moldings

D. ?

PL. 3

Fine buff clay, excellently smoothed; semilustrous slip, black on outside, dark brown below molding on inside. Slane 1997, type TA 6, but with a band of raised dots on the lowest molding as in no. FW 218 in Eastern Sigillata A. Second century B.C.?

PT35 (P.425, context 15009)

Rim of shallow thin-walled bowl

D. 17 cm

PL. 3

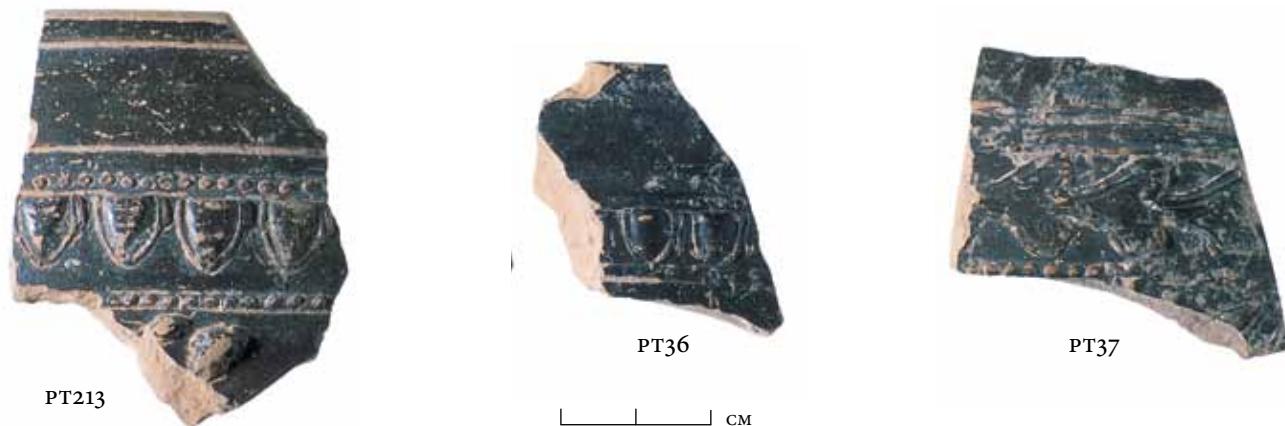


Figure 2. PT36, PT37, PT213, fragments of Hellenistic relief bowls in BSP from Groups B and C.

Fine cream clay; worn but lustrous black slip with double-dipping streak.

Cf. Crowfoot et al. 1957, 259, fig. 53.1 from Samaria ("red ware, reddish glaze, blackish at rim outside").

PT36 (P.326, context 15095)

Rim of relief bowl

D. ?

FIG. 2, PL. 3

Ovolo with bead-and-reel below. Fine buff clay, lustrous black slip. Cornell (1997) gives a brief account of the BSP and Eastern Sigillata A molded bowls from Tel Anafa; the BSP examples certainly begin before 125 B.C. (Cornell 1997, 409). For the ovolo and beaded cordons cf. Christensen and Johansen 1971, 29 and figs. 13, 14, nos. 121–3 (Hama), attributed to Antioch (p. 25).

PT37 (P.327, context 15095)

Sherd of relief bowl

Guilloche band.

FIG. 2, PL. 3

Fine buff clay; barely lustrous black slip.

Cf. Jones 1950, fig. 130.G (Tarsus).

- Small fragment of a relief bowl.

- Fragment of a ring-foot of a bowl as PT211 in Group C.
- 11 unclassified sherds; one is a small fragment of a cup with an incised scroll-band on the outside.

LOCAL HELLENISTIC FINE WARE

PT38 (P.331, context 15095)

Plate with down-turned rim

D. ca. 35 cm

PL. 3

Fine orange-brown clay with few inclusions and fairly smooth surfaces; dull gray to brown slip all over.

Similar: 3 rims, D. 21–ca. 32 cm.

- 2 convex rims of plates as PT1 in Group A.

PT39 (P.287, context 7118)

Base of dish or bowl with grooves on floor

D. foot 9.6 cm

PL. 3

Orange-buff clay; partial dull red slip.

PT40 (P.288, context 7118)

Base of dish with low ring-foot

D. foot 11 cm

PL. 3

Granular pale brown clay that appears to have the usual inclusions, with worn, dull red slip all over. Inside surface is particularly abraded and somewhat laminar.

PT41 (P.328, context 15095)

Small dish with thickened rim and central recess

D. 11.8 cm, H. 3.7 cm

PL. 3

Crudely formed and soft-fired. Orange-buff clay with thin, dull red slip, more or less all over.

Similar: 17 rims in this group, D. 11–14 cm; 1 rim in Group C (p. 26), D. 12.2 cm.

PT42 (P.173, context 2283)

Ring-foot of plate with central recess bounded by a raised edge

D. foot 5.6 cm

PL. 3

Orange-buff clay, casual potting; partial dull red to black slip. The illustrated example was found in Group C.

Similar: 2 bases in this group; a fourth example in Group C (p. 26).

- 30 bases with simple central recess as PT4 in Group A.

PT43 (P.332, context 15095)

Dish/bowl with sharply down-turned rim

D. 22 cm

PL. 3

Soft orange-buff clay; poor red slip.

PT44 (P.329, context 15095)	One handle preserved: presence of second uncertain.
Small bowl with convex rim	Orange-buff clay, poor surface; dull red to brown slip.
D. ca. 19 cm	PL. 3
Fine buff clay with very sparse inclusions; surface smoother than usual; worn but slightly lustrous red slip	
Similar: 5 rims, D. ca. 12–20 cm in this group; 12 handle-fragments. 4 rims in Group C (p. 26), D. 12–14 cm.	
Similar: 5 rims, D. 13 cm (3 exx.).	
PT45 (P.330, context 15095)	PT52 (P.427, context 15009)
Dish with flaring triangular rim	Carinated bowl with ring-handle
D. 18 cm	D. ca. 15 cm
Soft orange-buff clay; poor red slip.	PL. 4
Very hard-fired greenish-cream clay, messy potting; thin brown slip all over.	
PT46 (P.279, context 7118)	Similar: 1 handle fragment in this group in gray clay with poor black slip (this ware?); 2 rim/handle fragments in Group A (p. 9); 2 rims, 5 handles in Group C (p. 27); 1 rim with handle in Group D (p. 38).
Small hemispherical bowl with flat rim	
D. 14 cm (uneven), H. 4.3 cm	PL. 3
Carelessly formed. Light groove on floor. Buff clay; partial red/dark brown slip (stacking).	
Similar: 1 ex., D. 14 cm, H. 4.6 cm.	
PT47 (P.336, context 15095)	PT53 (P.255, context 7007)
Hemispherical bowl with everted lip	Rim of carinated bowl
D. ca. 13 cm	D. 17 cm
PL. 3	PL. 4
Orange-buff clay, poor surface finish; poor red slip. Probably an imitation of a footless relief bowl; for another example from Zeugma, cf. Gschwind 2002, 336, no. 50.	Buff clay, white specks prominent at surface; dull orange slip, darker over rim. The illustrated example was found in Group C.
	Similar: 3 rims in this group, D. 13–15 cm.
	• 22 incurved rims of bowls as PT8 in Group A.
	• Rim fragment of bowl with thickened vertical rim and slight lip as PT9 in Group A.
PT48 (P.337, context 15095)	PT54 (P.254, context 7007)
Rim of hemispherical bowl	Large bowl with sharply incurved rim
D. 17 cm	D.max. 27 cm, D.foot 9.5 cm
PL. 3	PL. 4
Buff clay, poor surface finish; partial poor orange-red slip.	Nonjoining rim and base, surely of the same vessel. Buff clay, dull partial slip: orange on inside, brown on outside.
Similar: 27 rims in this group, D. 11–28 cm; 1 rim in Group C (p. 26), D. 11.5 cm.	The illustrated example was found in Group C.
	Similar: 2 rims and 22 bases in this group; 6 further rims in Group C (p. 27), D. 21–27 cm.
PT49 (P.275, context 7118)	PT55 (P.276, context 7118)
Bowl with incurving rim and groove at lip.	Bowl with incurved rim
D. ca. 15 cm, angle uncertain	D.max. 16 cm
Pinkish-buff clay; poor red slip.	PL. 4
	Buff clay; partial dull brown slip.
	Similar: 31 rims in this group, D. 16–27 cm; 4 rims in Group C (p. 27), D. 14–22 cm.
PT50 (P.357, context 15095)	PT56 (P.286, context 7118)
Ring-foot of bowl	Base of bowl with groove on floor
D.foot 5.8 cm	D.foot 5.2 cm
PL. 3	PL. 4
Buff clay; poor, partial red to brown slip.	Cream clay; partial thin brown slip. Surfaces very rough.
Similar: 55 bases.	Similar: 5 bases.
• 14 incurving rims of bowls as PT7 in Group A.	
PT51 (P.338, context 15095)	
Cup with incurved rim and vertical handle	
D.rim 13 cm	
PL. 4	

PT57 (P.339, context 15095) Bowl with sharply incurved rim D.max. 19 cm Buff clay, poor surfaces; poor red to brown slip. Similar: 4 rims, D. 13–22 cm.	PL. 4	PT64 (P.343, context 15095) Large bowl with hammer-head rim D. ca. 28 cm Buff clay, poor surfaces; poor red slip on inside only.	PL. 5
PT58 (P.278, context 7118) Shallow bowl with short incurved rim D.max. 19 cm Buff clay, dull red slip all over. Carelessly finished. Similar: 2 rims, D. 18, 22 cm.	PL. 4	PT65 (P.428, context 15009) Bowl with grooved triangular rim D. ? Pinkish-buff clay; dull red slip on inside and over rim.	PL. 5
PT59 (P.340, context 15095) Bowl with sharply incurved rim D.max. 22 cm Buff clay, poor surfaces; partial poor red slip. Similar: 8 rims, D. 17–25 cm.	PL. 5	PT66 (P.344, context 15095) Large bowl with short flat rim D. ca. 27 cm Buff clay, poor surfaces; partial poor brown to black slip. Cf. Gschwind 2002, no. 64 (Zeugma, deposit of first century A.D.) and an unslipped example, PT186 in Buff ware 14.	PL. 5
PT60 (P.256, context 7007) Dish with short inturned rim D.max. 16,5 cm, H. 4,1 cm Hard-fired buff clay, abrasive surface; partial dull yellow-brown slip. The illustrated example was found in Group C. Similar: 3 rims in this group, D. 25, 28 cm.	PL. 5	PT67 (P.345, context 15095) Bowl with short flat rim D. 22 cm Buff clay, poor surfaces; partial, poor orange to red slip.	PL. 5
PT61 (P.341, context 15095) Bowl with short, tapering vertical rim D.max. 20,5 cm Orange clay, poor surfaces; poor red slip. Similar: 5 rims in this group, D. 13–22 cm; 4 rims in Group C (p. 27), D. 21–26 cm.	PL. 5	PT68 (P.353, context 15095) Hemispherical cup with down-turned rim D. 16 cm Orange-buff clay, poor surfaces; poor red slip.	PL. 5
PT62 (P.277, context 7118) Conical bowl with short vertical rim D. 20 cm Buff clay; thin, dull red to brown slip all over. Rough surfaces, carelessly finished.	PL. 5	PT69 (P.334, context 15095) Bowl with short flat rim D. 20 cm Soft orange-buff clay; poor red slip. Similar: 1 rim fragment, thicker than the drawn example and certainly larger.	PL. 5
PT63 (P.342, context 15095) Conical bowl with short, tapering vertical rim D.max. ca. 29 cm Buff clay, poor surfaces with prominent turning marks on outside; poor black slip on inside only. Similar: 3 rims, D. 29, 30 cm.	PL. 5	PT70 (P.346, context 15095) Large bowl with molded rim D. ca. 33 cm Pink clay; purplish-brown slip on inside and over rim. Similar: 2 rims, D. ca. 33, ca. 38 cm.	PL. 6
• Deep bowl with flaring hooked rim as PT12 in Group A.		PT71 (P.350, context 15095) Large bowl with molded rim D. 33 cm Buff clay; poor red to brown slip on inside only.	PL. 6
		PT72 (P.351, context 15095) Large bowl with molded rim D. 32 cm	PL. 6

Buff clay; possibly traces of thin red slip on inside. Similar: 5 rims, D. 26–37 cm.	Inscribed wavy line on the outer face. Finely granular buff clay; usual inclusions present but extremely fine; dull red slip all over, surfaces well smoothed.
PT73 (P.280, context 7118) Bowl with broad sloping rim D. ca. 28 cm	PT81 (P.335, context 15095) Bowl with steep flaring rim D. 18 cm
PL. 6	PL. 7
Buff clay; dull, uneven brown slip all over.	Orange-buff clay with dull but even slip: black on outside and over rim, red on inside (stacking). Presumably a bowl rather than a jar.
PT74 (P.281, context 7118) Large bowl with broad hooked rim D. ca. 27 cm	PT82 (P.176, context 2283) Ring-foot of bowl D. foot 5.9 cm
PL. 6	PL. 7
Buff clay; dull, even red slip all over. Similar: 1 rim fragment in this group; 1 rim in Group C (p. 27). D. 30 cm.	Buff clay, careless potting; partial poor orange-red slip. The illustrated example is from Group C. Similar: 18 bases in this group; 44 bases in Group C (p. 27).
PT75 (P.349, context 15095) Large bowl with molded rim D. 35 cm	PT83 (P.358, context 15095) Ring-foot of bowl D. foot 6.8 cm
PL. 6	PL. 7
Buff clay, good surface finish; dull red-brown slip on inside and over rim.	Orange clay, rough surfaces; poor red to brown slip all over. Similar: 61 bases.
PT76 (P.283, context 7118) Part of bowl with thickened offset rim D. 25 cm	PT84 (P.359, context 15095) Part of dish or bowl with narrow ring-foot D. foot 8.2 cm
PL. 6	PL. 7
Buff clay; dull red slip all over.	Hard cream clay, surface smoother on outside than on inside; partial dull brown slip. Similar: 4 bases.
PT77 (P.352, context 15095) Part of dish or bowl with flaring rim D. 19 cm	PT85 (P.171, context 2283) Square-cut ring-foot of heavy bowl D. foot 8.5 cm
PL. 6	PL. 7
Buff clay, poor surfaces; poor black slip.	Buff clay, fine scratches at surface; traces of thin brown slip on inside only. The illustrated example is from Group C. Similar: 8 bases in this group; 3 further bases in Group C (p. 27).
PT78 (P.347, context 15095) Large bowl with molded rim D. 29 cm	PT86 (P.432, context 15009) Base of large bowl with ring-foot D. foot 9.5 cm
PL. 6	PL. 7
Stump of horizontal handle on wall. Pink clay; poor red slip on inside and over rim. Similar: 1 rim, D. 28 cm.	Pinkish-buff clay, buff at surface; dull pink slip on inside only.
PT79 (P.348, context 15095) Part of large bowl with horizontal handle, pressed in against the wall	PT87 (P.356, context 15095) Base of bowl with raised lip to central recess D. foot 6.5 cm
PL. 6	PL. 7
Buff clay, fired cream on outer face and with dull red slip on inside. Presumably related to the preceding.	Buff clay, inside surface fairly smooth, outside rough; traces (?) of thin orange slip on inside.
PT80 (P.282, context 7118) Bowl with hanging lip D. 19 cm	
PL. 6	

The steep wall clearly indicates that the use of the central recess was not confined to plates/dishes.
Similar: 4 bases.

PT88 (P.433, context 15009)

Part of bowl with flat base

D.base 4.0 cm

PL. 7

Orange-buff clay; poor red slip on inside only.

- 13 miscellaneous bases of dishes or bowls, two of which approximate to PT226 in Group C.

PT89 (P.284, context 7118)

Rim of flagon

D. 8.2 cm

PL. 7

Buff clay; dull red-brown slip that probably ends on inside close to break.

Similar: 1 rim in cream clay with poor black slip, D. 12 cm.

PT90 (P.355, context 15095)

Rim of flagon

D. 8.5 cm

PL. 7

Buff clay, poor surface; dull red slip on outside and over top of rim.

Similar: 3 rims, D. 8.5–15 cm.

PT91 (P.431, context 15009)

Part of flagon with triangular rim

D.rim 11.5 cm

PL. 7

Rather gritty buff clay as Buff 1, with poor, uneven red to black slip (possibly all over but so worn on the inside that it is impossible to tell).

PT92 (P.430, context 15009)

Part of flagon with everted rim

D.rim ca. 12 cm

PL. 7

Buff clay; dull black slip on outside and a little way into neck.

PT93 (P.285, context 7118)

Part of flagon

PL. 7

Bulbous body, fairly wide neck with groove on outside at junction with body; one handle preserved. Pale buff clay with typical fine inclusions (close to Buff 1) and dull brown to black slip on outside and just into neck.

PT94 (P.354, context 15095)

Twisted handle of a closed vessel

P.L. 8.5 cm

PL. 7

Orange-buff clay; poor red slip.

Similar: 1 handle fragment in buff clay with poor black slip. Perhaps part of a West Slope-type amphora. Cf. Rotroff 1997, nos. 407–59.

PT95 (P.429, context 15009)

Stem of fusiform unguentarium

D.base 2.4 cm

PL. 7

Pinkish-buff clay; dull red slip on all except underside. Similar: 2 feet and a stem fragment.

PT96 (P.360, context 15095)

Part of small closed vessel with flat base

D.base 2.8 cm

PL. 7

Buff clay; worn but slightly lustrous red slip on outside. Possibly the base of a piriform unguentarium.

- 3 sherds with external fluting, two from bowls (mastoi?), one perhaps from a closed vessel.
- 6 handle fragments, mostly from closed vessels, one from a cup with applied astragal.
- 147 unclassified body-sherds.

HELLENISTIC FINE GRAY WARE

PT97 (P.333, context 15095)

Small dish with internally rolled rim

D. 14.5 cm

PL. 7

Hard gray clay with occasional voids, sparse very fine white specks and moderate very fine muscovite mica. Surfaces show line-burnishing and traces of thin black slip (?).

PT98 (P.426, context 15009)

Ring-foot of bowl

D.foot 6.5 cm

PL. 7

Fine, hard, gray clay containing moderate very fine muscovite mica and sparse very fine rounded quartz(?); smoothly burnished on inside, possibly with thin black slip (but this may be just the effect of burnishing).

- Sherd of large dish 8–12 mm thick, fabric probably the same as PT97/98 but mica barely apparent; black slip, highly lustrous line-burnish inside and out.
- Tiny fragment of bowl with flaring molded rim in very fine gray clay, finely smoothed, with traces of black slip.

MISCELLANEOUS HELLENISTIC FINE WARE

PT99 (P.434, context 15009)

Dish with ring-foot and central recess

D.foot 6.9 cm

PL. 7

Hard, fine red clay containing moderate very fine specks of lime and sparse darker inclusions (larger, but also very fine); metallic blue-black slip all over.

PT100 (P.300, context 7118)	PT106 (P.289, context 7118)
Part of curving bowl with hollow base	Base of dish, similar to the preceding
D.base 2.7 cm	D.foot 13 cm
PL. 7	PL. 8
Granular grayish-cream clay containing many fine black specks or voids which have the appearance of black smudges, perhaps tiny carbonized seeds. Dull, dark gray slip on inside. Open or closed vessel?	
• Stem of fusiform unguentarium. Hard red clay (brown on outside) with moderate very fine white and dark inclusions.	
EASTERN SIGILLATA A	
PT101 (P.367, context 15095)	PT107 (P.440, context 15009)
Part of dish with simple upcurving rim	Base of large dish, similar to the preceding
D. ca. 30 cm	D.foot 21 cm
PL. 8	PL. 8
Similar: 2 rims in this group, D. ca. 28, 30 cm; 1 rim in Group F (p. 57), D. 29 cm.	Two pairs of narrow grooves/rouletting on floor.
Hayes 1985, Form 2B; Slane 1997, Type TA 13a (as FW55); second half of second century B.C.	Hayes 1985, Form 4; Slane 1997, Type TA 13c: first century B.C.
PT102 (P.259, context 7007)	PT108 (P.438, context 15009)
Part of dish with tapering and upcurving rim	Part of (flat-based) dish with bead rim
D. 21 cm	D. ca. 31 cm
PL. 8	PL. 8
The illustrated example is from Group C.	
Similar: 1 rim fragment in this group.	
Hayes 1985, Form 3; Slane 1997, Type TA 13b: from mid-second century B.C.	Hayes 1985, Form 12; Slane 1997, Type TA 19: from ca. 40 B.C. (Hayes), but essentially Augustan.
PT103 (P.258, context 7007)	PT109 (P.377, context 15095)
Part of dish as the preceding, thicker rim	Part of hemispherical cup with tiny ledge-foot
D. ca. 29 cm	D.foot 3.4 cm
PL. 8	PL. 8
The illustrated example is from Group C.	Similar: a second base, rather larger.
Similar: 1 rim fragment in this group.	Hayes 1985, Form 19A (probably first half of first century B.C.); Slane 1997, Type TA 27c (predominantly first century B.C.).
Hayes 1985, Form 3 or 4; Slane 1997, Type TA 13b or c: late second century B.C. to 10/1 B.C.	
PT104 (P.370, context 15095)	PT110 (P.368, context 15095)
Base of large dish with low, broad ring-foot	Part of bowl with curving wall and plain rim
D.foot 12 cm	D. 24 cm
PL. 8	PL. 8
Similar: 1 base, D.foot 17 cm.	Not enough is preserved to show whether this piece belongs to the (carinated) bowl Hayes 1985, Form 5A, or to an exceptionally large hemispherical cup, Hayes 1985, Form 22. Presumably first century B.C.
Hayes 1985, Form 3; Slane 1997, Type TA 13b: second half of second or first half of first century B.C.	
PT105 (P.371, context 15095)	PT111 (P.369, context 15095)
Base of dish with low, broad ring-foot	Base of bowl with molded ring-foot
D.foot 13 cm	D.foot 8.0 cm
PL. 8	PL. 8
Similar: 2 bases, D.foot ca. 16, 17 cm.	Similar: 2 bases, D.foot 7.7, 8.0 cm. None of these three pieces clearly belongs to the preceding rim, but they must belong to similar large hemispherical cups.
Cf. the preceding, probably somewhat later.	Hayes 1985, Form 22; Slane 1997, Type TA 25: presumably first century B.C.
• 2 rims of similar profile to PT110 but smaller in diameter: D. 14, 16 cm. These surely belong to Hayes 1985, Form 22/Slane 1997, Type TA 25 (as FW 205, 212 on pl. 20).	
• 2 bases of hemispherical cups as PT14 in Group A.	
PT112 (P.365, context 15095)	
Sherd of relief bowl	
	FIG. 3, PL. 8

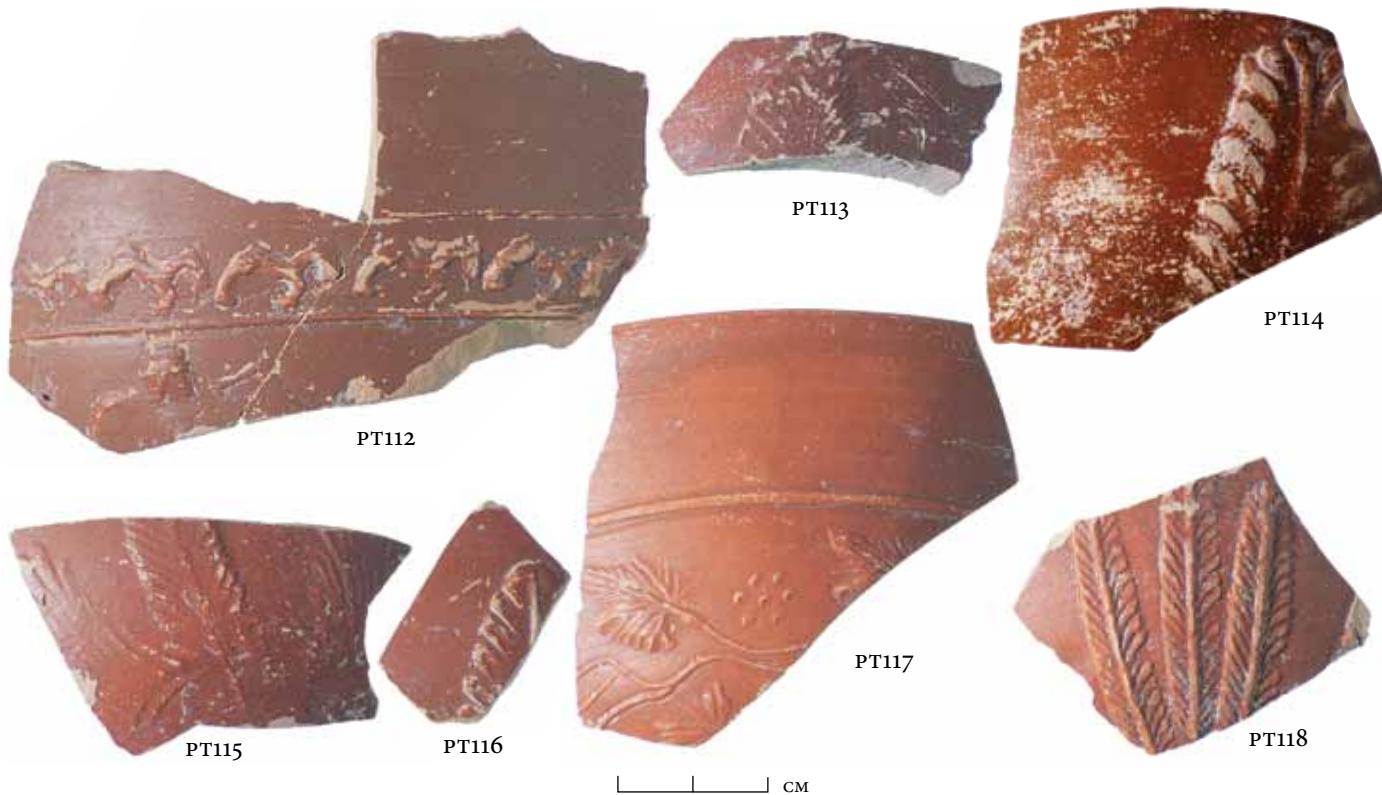


Figure 3. PT112–118, fragments of relief bowls in Eastern Sigillata A from Group B.

Frieze of running horses (?); winged figure with lyre.
Hayes 1985, Form 24: first century B.C. to first century A.D.
The figures are perhaps leaping goats, tipped meaninglessly forwards to fit the space available: cf. Christensen and Johansen 1971, fig. 48.11 (Hama) and Waagé 1948, fig. 17.7 (Antioch).

PT113 (P.436, context 15009)
Sherd of relief bowl

Radiating leaf.
Cf. Cox 1949, no. 73, pl. 4 (Dura-Europos).

FIG. 3, PL. 8

PT114 (P.291, context 7118)

Sherd of relief bowl

Long palm-frond.

PT115 (P.435, context 15009)
Sherd of relief bowl

Radiating leaves. Cf. Christensen and Johansen 1971, 132 and figs. 46, 50, no. 31a (Hama).

PT116 (P.437, context 15009)
Sherd of relief bowl

Radiating leaf. Same leaf as on PT113?

PT117 (P.361, context 15095)
Rim of relief bowl with vine scroll

D. 12.5 cm

FIG. 3, PL. 8

The slightly angular lower profile suggests the later version of the relief bowl, Hayes 1985, Form 25; its occurrence in this deposit provides useful evidence of date.

PT118 (P.362, context 15095)
Sherd of relief bowl

Radiating palm branches.

Cf. the preceding. Christensen and Johansen 1971, 132 and fig. 50, no. 38a and b, shows a similar composition, but with two different, alternating, types of palm branch (Hama).

- 5 unclassified fragments of relief bowls.

PT119 (P.443, context 15009)
Rim of chalice with hanging lip

D. 16 cm

PL. 8

Hayes 1985, Form 26A: derived from Italian prototypes and therefore unlikely to be earlier than 10 B.C. Cf. Christensen and Johansen 1971, figs. 74–77, for fragments of decorated chalices from Hama.



Figure 4. PT120–122, fragments of decorated chalices in Eastern Sigillata A.

PT120 (P.363, context 15095)
Rim of decorated chalice

D. 18 cm

FIG. 4, PL. 8

Ivy scroll with fruits, dancing winged figures. Three non-joining fragments. Hayes 1985, Form 26B: date as the preceding.

Hayes 1976, no. 76, is part of a chalice with similar figures, perhaps kalathiskos dancers.

PT121 (P.364, context 15095)
Rim of decorated chalice

D. 22 cm

FIG. 4, PL. 8

Similar: 1 rim (only), D. 17 cm. Cf. the preceding.

PT122 (P.366, context 15095)
Sherd of decorated chalice

FIG. 4, PL. 8

Ivy-band, seated figure.

- Unclassified fragment of decorated chalice.

PT123 (P.378, context 15095)
Rim of plate with internal moldings

D. ? cm

PL. 9

Tripartite internal moldings, following Italian prototypes (Ettlinger 1990, 12). Similar: 2 rims, D. 28, 37 cm, 1 body-sherd. Hayes 1985, Form 28/Slane 1997, Type TA 22, imitating Ettlinger 1990, 12, in Italian Sigillata: probably no earlier than 5 B.C.	PT131 (P.374, context 15095) Base of dish with square-cut ring-foot D.foot 16 cm Similar: 1 base, D.foot 9.5 cm.	PL. 9
PT124 (P.439, context 15009) Plate with internal moldings D. 23 cm A simpler variant of the preceding.	PT132 (P.379, context 15095) Dish with short vertical rim bounded above and below by projecting moldings D. ca. 40 cm Hayes 1985, Form 34 (second quarter of first century A.D.); Slane 1997, Type TA 23 (essentially Claudian–Neronian).	PL. 9
PT125 (P.381, context 15095) Dish with sloping rouletted wall and slightly offset lip D. 29 cm Similar: 2 rims, D. 23, 25 cm. Hayes 1985, Form 30 (ca. A.D. 10–50); Slane 1997, Type TA 21.	PT133 (P.376, context 15095) High ring-foot of dish D.foot 17 cm Possibly related to the preceding.	PL. 9
PT126 (P.380, context 15095) Dish with rouletted wall and offset lip D. ca. 15 cm (very uncertain) A smaller version of the preceding.	PT134 (P.382, context 15095) Base of dish with vertical wall and low tapering foot D.max. 15 cm Similar: 2 base fragments. Hayes 1985, Form 34 or 35?	PL. 9
PT127 (P.372, context 15095) Base of small dish with low foot D.foot 8.8 cm Similar: 3 bases, D.foot 9, 11, 13 cm. Related to the preceding. Note the lightly stepped underside of the floor, a characteristic that is not seen before the Augustan period.	PT135 (P.375, context 15095) Base of dish with tapering foot D.foot 17.5 cm Similar: 4 base fragments. Probably Hayes 1985, Form 35: ca. A.D. 40–70.	PL. 9
PT128 (P.441, context 15009) Plate with concave vertical rim D. 24.5, H. 3.4 cm Rouletting on outside of wall; a broad groove on inside of lip. Close to Hayes 1985, Form 33, but a more faithful reproduction of an Italian prototype (Ettlinger 1990, 20.3) that is late Augustan/Tiberian. Waagé 1948, Shape 410.	PT136 (P.386, context 15095) Conical cup with plain flaring rim D. ? cm Hayes 1985, Form 42; Slane 1997, Type TA 32: 10 B.C.–A.D. 25/30.	PL. 9
PT129 (P.373, context 15095) Base of dish with stepped underside D.foot ca. 18 cm A band of rouletting on the floor. Similar: 3 bases, D.foot 11, 13, 17 cm.	PT137 (P.387, context 15095) Conical cup with sharply everted rim D. ca. 12 cm This may be another example of the same form as the preceding, or a residual rim of a much earlier cup, Hayes 1985, Form 23/Slane 1997, Type TA 29.	PL. 9
PT130 (P.290, context 7118) Plate with stepped underside and graffito Center of floor only, three crosses on underside.	PT138 (P.385, context 15095) Conical cup with concave rouletted rim and a broad band of rouletting on the wall immediately beneath the rim D. 17 cm Similar: nonjoining rim and body-sherd, D. ca. 16 cm. Hayes 1985, Form 46; Slane 1997, Type TA 34c: early first century A.D.	PL. 9

PT139 (P.389, context 15095)

Part of conical cup with curving floor and flaring ring-foot

D.foot 6.5 cm

PL. 9

Cf. the preceding.

PT140 (P.384, context 15095)

Conical cup with vertical molded rim

D. ca. 14 cm

PL. 9

Similar: 2 body-sherds.

Hayes 1985, Form 47; Slane 1997, Type TA 34a. Hayes suggests ca. A.D. 10–60/70, though the evidence from Tel Anafa favors a slightly earlier first appearance, before 5 B.C. (though it cannot be earlier than 10 B.C., the date of first appearance of the Italian *Conspectus*, 22, which it copies: see Ettlinger et al. 1990, 90–91).



Figure 5. PT141, stamped base in
Eastern Sigillata A from Group B.
Scale 2:1

PT141 (P.442, context 15009)

Part of conical cup with flat floor and oblique ring-foot; stepped underside

D.foot 4.0 cm

FIG. 5, PL. 9

Central stamp, KEP[ΔOC]. Same form as the preceding. Cf. Christensen and Johansen 1971, 176 and figs. 42, 67, no. 11 for a similar base and stamp from Hama.

PT142 (P.388, context 15095)

Base of conical cup as the preceding; tapering foot

D.foot 6.1 cm

PL. 9

Similar: 2 bases, D.foot 6.0, 7.1 cm.

PT143 (P.390, context 15095)

Part of hemispherical cup with high, oblique foot

D.foot 3.7 cm

PL. 9

Hayes 1985, Form 51: ca. A.D. 70–120. Surely intrusive. (Cf. PT262–263 in Group C.)

- 92 unclassified sherds of open vessels, 4 sherds of closed vessels.

ITALIAN SIGILLATA

PT144 (P.383, context 15095)

Part of plate with tapering ring-foot

D. ? cm

PL. 9

Conspectus 1990, B2.5 (Ettlinger et al. 1990, 157): late Augustan/Tiberian.

THIN-WALLED WARE

PT145 (P.391, context 15095)

Part of beaker or bowl with grooved rim

D. 10 cm

PL. 10

Fine, hard, orange-brown clay containing moderate very fine black and white specks. Smoothed but unslipped.

PT146 (P.392, context 15095)

Base of (hemispherical?) cup with tiny ledge-foot

D.base 4.2 cm

PL. 10

Fine, hard brown clay as the preceding, unslipped. Outside more carefully finished than inside.

Similar: 2 bases, one with a slightly simpler profile.

For the shape, cf. Hayes 1973, nos. 187, 189 (Neronian/Flavian deposit at Corinth, but not in this fabric).

PT147 (P.393, context 15095)

Part of (hemispherical?) cup with horizontally ribbed body and flat base

D.base 4.5 cm

PL. 10

Hard orange-brown clay as PT145; outside carefully finished, inside with turning marks.

Hayes 1973, no. 188 (see under the preceding) shows similar ribbing.

- Fragment of small flagon or jug? Fabric as PT145.

PT148 (P.444, context 15009)

Base of hemispherical cup

D.base 3.8 cm

PL. 10

Very fine, hard, red-brown clay; unslipped but very carefully smoothed on the outside.

AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE

PT149 (P.394, context 15095)

Knobbed rim of dish

D. ca. 32 cm

PL. 10

Hayes 1972, Form 105: A.D. 600–660+ (Pröttel 1996, 65: 600 / 610–700). Intrusive.

GLAZED WARE 1

- 6 body-sherds in yellowish-cream clay with turquoise glaze. “Parthian.”

Buff Wares

BUFF WARES 1–4

PT150 (P.294, context 7118)

Bowl with incurved rim

D.max. 17 cm

PL. 10

Buff 3, fired buff to cream; two nonjoining sherds.

PT151 (P.402, context 15095) Large bowl with incurved rim D.max. ca. 34 cm	PL. 10	Buff 3: pink clay, fired cream on outside. Narrow band of dull red slip on top of rim and just inside.
Buff 3: buff body, cream at surface.		
PT152 (P.401, context 15095) Incurved rim of bowl D. 26 cm	PL. 10	PT160 (P.408, context 15095) Flagon with simple triangular rim D.rim 10.5 cm
Buff 1: orange-buff, paler at surface; no mica visible.		Buff 3: orange-buff clay, paler on outside surface. Similar: 1 rim, D. 8.0 cm, possibly Buff 14.
PT153 (P.447, context 15009) Part of basin with tapering horizontal rim D. ca. 34 cm	PL. 10	PT161 (P.410, context 15095) Part of flagon with barely thickened rim D.rim 9 cm
Buff 1.		Buff 1: orange-buff clay, cream at surface.
PT154 (P.449, context 15009) Large bowl with flat rim D. 37 cm	PL. 10	PT162 (P.297, context 7118) Part of flagon with collar-rim D.rim 12 cm
Buff 1: brownish-buff.		Buff 1: buff clay, cream at surface. Cf. Gschwind 2002, nos. 85–89.
PT155 (P.403, context 15095) Large bowl with convex rim and internal bead D. ca. 35 cm	PL. 10	PT163 (P.411, context 15095) Part of flagon with hooked rim D.rim 14 cm
Rim somewhat uneven. Buff 1.		Buff 1: orange-buff clay, cream on outside. Similar: 2 rims, D. 9.8, 11.5 cm, unclassified buff wares.
PT156 (P.395, context 15095) Deep basin with short everted rim D. 44 cm	PL. 10	• Buff 1, handle of flagon.
Roughly finished; string mark on wall just beneath rim. Hard buff clay, pink at the surface; abundant fine quartz (plus darker grits?), occasional larger grains up to 1 mm, very sparse fine muscovite mica. Buff 1?		
PT157 (P.445, context 15009) Wide-mouthed jar with bifurcated rim D.rim 19 cm	PL. 10	PT164 (P.413, context 15095) Rim of small flagon or unguentarium D.rim 3.8 cm
Buff 3, cream on outside surface.		Buff 3: pinkish-buff clay. Cf. PT183 in Buff 13.
PT158 (P.473, context 7118) Flagon with cylindrical neck and grooved triangular rim D.rim 12.8 cm	PL. 10	PT165 (P.446, context 15009) Part of (bowl or) wide-mouthed jar with everted rim D.rim 21 cm
Traces of handle attachment immediately beneath rim at edge of sherd. Buff 3 with moderate very fine mixed inclusions, fired cream at the surface. Mica not apparent.		Buff 1: orange-buff clay, paler on outside surface.
PT159 (P.405, context 15095) Flagon with grooved rim D.rim 8.5 cm	PL. 10	PT166 (P.448, context 15009) Part of (bowl or) wide-mouthed jar with thickened everted rim D. ca. 26 cm
		Buff 3: orange clay, cream surface.
		PT167 (P.397, context 15095) Rim of jar or pot stand with frilled band D.rim 35 cm
		PL. 10

Inscribed wavy lines and horizontal grooves on wall. Buff 2: buff clay, paler on outside surface.

Similar: 4 rim fragments in unclassified buff fabrics, one of which is rather more everted.

In cases such as the present, it is impossible to be certain whether the rim belongs to a pot stand, open at both ends, or to a wide-mouthed jar. No complete profile of such a pot stand was recorded in the present excavations, whereas PT388 in Group D is unquestionably a jar. But note the pot stands from Tell Halaf: Hrouda 1962, 89, 106 and PL. 73, 80, nos. 97–100 (plus PL. 70 no. 7). No. 97 (PL. 73) is low and plain, with sharply hooked rims; no. 98 has more elaborate rims with three or four projecting moldings, one of which is a typical frilled band as on the rim of the present example. (The frill is formed by drawing out a projecting cordon and then pushing it against the wall at intervals with a finger.) For a further example from Nimrud, see Oates 1958, PL. 25.9 and 29.d, a short pot stand in dark buff gritty clay with frilled decoration ("Hellenistic"). The technique seems to be particularly characteristic of Mesopotamian pottery and will be seen again later on the amphora lids in Group F (PT540–542). It is also found on amphorae of Islamic date at Raqqa (Miglus et al. 1999, PL. 42, 43). Compare also a pot stand of Hellenistic date from Maresha in central Israel (Kloner et al. 2003, 183, Form 97) that is frilled on the upper and lower rims (rather than on a band adjacent to the rim).

- Buff 1, part of jar/pot stand with frilled band below rim: close in character to PT182 in Buff 13.
- Buff 1, rim fragment of pot stand as PT280 in Group C.

PT168 (P.416, context 15095)

Part of closed vessel with recessed base

D.recess 5.7 cm

PL. 10

Buff 3: hard buff clay; two drips of dull red slip on outside. Similar: 1 base, Buff 1. Cf. PT20 in Group A.

PT169 (P.417, context 15095)

Ring-foot of closed vessel

D.foot 8.5 cm

PL. 10

Buff 1: buff clay, cream at surface.

Similar: 4 bases, mostly this fabric.

PT170 (P.272, context 7007)

Ring-foot of closed vessel

D.foot 10 cm

PL. 10

Buff 1: buff clay, moderate fine angular quartz, very sparse mica; lime not apparent. The illustrated example is from Group C.

Similar: 4 bases in this group in various buff fabrics including Buff 13; 3 further bases in Group C.

PT171 (P.418, context 15095)

Ring-foot of closed vessel

D.foot 9.5 cm

PL. 10

Buff 3: pink clay, cream on outside surface.

- Buff 2, sherd of large storage vessel 15 mm thick, with red slip/paint on outside down to base of neck.

BUFF WARE 6

PT172 (P.450, context 15009)

Mortarium with short flaring rim

D. 46 cm

PL. 11

Slight raised cordon on inside of rim. Hard-fired cream clay. The grits of the regular inclusions are more prominent inside the bowl than elsewhere, probably through attrition of the surface rather than additional gritting. Cf. Gschwind 2002, 341, nos. 75–77.

BUFF WARE 10

PT173 (P.404, context 15095)

Large bowl with short flat rim

D. ca. 25 cm

PL. 11

Cream clay.

PT174 (P.412, context 15095)

Part of beaker with steep rim

D.rim 7.2 cm

PL. 11

Cream clay.

PT175 (P.409, context 15095)

Rim of flagon

D.rim 6.8 cm

PL. 11

Greenish-cream clay; occasional lime-specks at surface.

PT176 (P.415, context 15095)

Pointed base of closed vessel

P.H. 6.0 cm

PL. 11

Hard cream clay, very fine multicolored inclusions.

BUFF WARE 13

PT177 (P.398, context 15095)

Deep basin with hooked rim

D. ? cm

PL. 11

Finely granular buff clay without obvious inclusions, paler at surface.

- Base of closed vessel as PT170 above.

PT178 (P.295, context 7118)

Rim of handled beaker or jar

D.rim ca. 10 cm

PL. 11

Simple everted rim; handle stump. Finely granular orange-buff clay with very fine mixed inclusions.	Fine pale pink clay without visible inclusions, fired buff on outside. Similar: 1 base.
PT179 (P.407, context 15095) Rim of small flagon or beaker D.rim ca. 11 cm	OTHER BUFF WARES PT186 (P.399, context 15095) Large bowl with short sloping rim D. ca. 34 cm
Buff clay; traces of thin brown slip over all (?). Similar: 1 rim in this group, D. 8 cm, usual inclusions but no mica — this fabric? 2 rims in Group F (pp. 62, 63), fabrics Buff 8 (D. 10 cm) and Buff 13 (D. ca. 12 cm).	PL. 11 PL. 11 Buff 14: granular pale brown clay with abundant fine-to-medium angular inclusions, mostly dark; a little fine biotite mica. Cf. PT66 in local slipped ware.
PT180 (P.298, context 7118) Everted, stepped rim of flagon D. 13 cm	PT187 (P.396, context 15095) Base of large bowl or basin D.base 16 cm
Fine pale orange clay, cream at surface.	PL. 11 PL. 11 Hard pink clay with abundant fine angular inclusions, mostly dark in color; mica virtually absent. Very rough potting.
PT181 (P.451, context 15009) Part of narrow-necked flagon with bead rim D.rim 5.0 cm	PT188 (P.400, context 15095) Deep bowl with everted rim D. ? cm
Probably only one handle. Buff clay, paler on outside. Similar: 1 neck/handle fragment.	PL. 11 PL. 11 Hard, granular brown clay with hackly break; very occasional fine to medium specks of lime; buff at surface. • Rim of flagon as PT160: Buff 14?
PT182 (P.292, context 7118) Pot stand or wide-mouthed jar with frilled rim D. ca. 22 cm	PT189 (P.296, context 7118) Part of flagon with everted rim and raised inner edge to lip D. 7.5 cm
Lower rim molding crudely frilled; two grooves on neck. Finely granular orange-buff clay with a little very fine lime and mica. Cf. PT167 and references; also Hrouda 1962, 86, 102 and pl. 70, no. 7, a pot stand from Tell Halaf with a very similar rim ("Hellenistic").	PL. 11 PL. 11 Greenish-cream clay with abundant fine quartz but no mica.
• Rim of pot stand as PT280 in Group C.	PT190 (P.406, context 15095) Part of narrow-necked flagon with simple everted rim D.rim 4.7 cm
PT183 (P.203, context 2283) Jar with everted almond rim D.rim ca. 11 cm	PL. 11 PL. 11 One handle only (neck complete). Buff 12: pink clay, cream in patches on outside.
Part of one handle preserved. Pinkish-buff. The illustrated example was found in Group C. Similar: 1 rim in this group, D. ca. 11 cm.	PT191 (P.420, context 15095) Part of flagon or jug with handle on shoulder D.knob 3.0 cm
PT184 (P.293, context 7118) Part of closed vessel with angular ring-foot D.foot 8.5 cm	PL. 11 PL. 11 Rather soft buff clay with fine red, white, and black inclusions but barely any mica. Could be Buff 1; but, if so, the technique is very poor.
Finely granular buff clay with moderate very fine inclusions; surfaces finely smoothed.	PT192 (P.414, context 15095) Hollow knob base D.knob 3.0 cm
PT185 (P.452, context 15009) Part of closed vessel with high ring-foot D.foot 8.0 cm	PL. 11 PL. 11

Granular brown clay containing moderate fine quartz:
Buff 14?

Similar: a second as the drawn example and a third, slightly smaller (D.knob 2.3 cm); all in the same fabric.

- 19 handles and 146 unclassified body-sherds of buff wares.

Cooking Wares

COOKING WARE 1

PT193 (P.457, context 15009)

Casserole with short rim and pinched ring-handle

D.rim ca. 23 cm

PL. 12

Two handles assumed. Brown clay, fired gray outside and red inside, containing abundant very fine inclusions, mostly white, also sparse very fine mica. This fabric?
Similar: rim fragment of a second example.

The following four shapes (which occur in both of the major cooking-ware fabrics) are particularly enigmatic: they are well attested in this group, and can hardly all be intrusive. Yet they are virtually absent from the Flavian and third-century Groups C and D, reappearing in significant numbers in the sixth- and seventh-century Groups E and F (see PT495–497). Such parallels as I have found from datable contexts also seem to belong exclusively to the later period.

PT194 (P.453, context 15009)

Globular cookpot with inset bead rim

D.rim 10.0 cm

PL. 12

Red clay, fired gray on outside surface; lime specks prominent on outside.

Similar: 1 rim in Group F (p. 64), D. 14 cm.

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.3 (Qusair as-Saila), possibly this ware but attributed to the fifth–seventh centuries A.D.

PT195 (P.454, context 15009)

Globular cookpot with inset rolled rim

D.rim 13 cm

PL. 12

Fired red throughout.

Similar: 1 rim in this group, D. 13.5 cm; 2 rims in Group D (p. 48), D. 12, 13 cm; 1 rim in Group F (p. 64), D. 12 cm.

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.4 (Qusair as-Saila), attributed to the sixth century. Could be this fabric.

- 3 sherds of globular cookpots, one with typical corrugations.

COOKING WARE 2

PT196 (P.456, context 15009)

Globular cookpot with inset everted rim

D.rim 13.2 cm

PL. 12

Fired red throughout, partly brown on outside surface.

For this, PT197 and PT497, cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.5, 6 (Qusair as-Saila), possibly this fabric, attributed to the sixth century; also Harper 1980, fig. C, no. 58 (Dibsi Faraj: “later Roman”). Konrad 1992, fig. 8.9–14 (from Rusafa) fully encompasses this type with unribbed exterior. The Rusafa examples appear to belong to the second half of the fourth or to the fifth century.

PT197 (P.455, context 15009)

Part of globular cookpot with inset everted rim

D.rim 13 cm

PL. 12

Red clay, with clear quartz the only visible inclusion, fired gray on outside. Cf. the preceding.

PT198 (P.423, context 15095)

Neckless jar with thickened rim and handle(s)

D.rim ca. 21 cm

PL. 12

One handle preserved. Hard, dark brown clay, apparently containing only quartz.

- 2 sherds of thin-walled cookpots, one with tentative grooves/corrugations, the other a flat center of a base.

COOKING WARE 7

PT199 (P.301, context 7118)

Wide-mouthed jar with short vertical rim

D.rim 16 cm

PL. 12

Rough surfaces with projecting grits.

Similar: 3 rims, D. ca. 14, 16, ca. 20 cm; one has a handle attachment at the rim.

This form is represented by numerous examples in the deposit of the middle years of the first century A.D. published by Gschwind (2002, 343, nos. 99–127), albeit in what seems to be Cooking ware 1.

- Rim of jar as PT200 below, this fabric?
- 2 sherds of closed vessels, this fabric?

COOKING WARE 8

PT200 (P.419, context 15095)

Wide-mouthed jar with short vertical rim

D.rim ca. 15 cm

PL. 12

Red clay, lime prominent at surface; very rough.

Similar: 1 rim in Cooking 7(?), D. 16.

Cf. Aubert 2002, figs. 7, 11 (Beirut), Hellenistic.

PT201 (P.458, context 15009)

Part of large jar(?) with incurving rim and handle

D. ca. 25 cm (very uncertain)

PL. 12

Two handles assumed. Hard gray clay, brown at surface; moderate ill-sorted mixed inclusions up to 1 mm, lime specks prominent at surface. Rough, uneven potting.

- Sherd of bulbous jar with stump of handle.

MISCELLANEOUS COOKING WARES

PT202 (P.422, context 15095)

Jar with everted rim

D. 18 cm

PL. 12

Greenish-gray clay with abundant, fine, angular dark inclusions, possibly quartz but certainly not lime; dark gray surfaces.

Cf. Aubert 2002, fig. 8 (Beirut, with ribbed body), Hellenistic.

- 34 unclassified sherds of closed cooking or storage vessels in gritty pink to brown wares.

Storage Wares

STORAGE WARE 5

PT203 (P.421, context 15095)

Jar with almond rim

D. 23 cm

PL. 12

- Sherd of large globular jar with stump of vertical strap handle.
- Sherd of closed vessel.

PT204–210 *vacant*

Group C: Flavian(/Trajanic)

Four contexts have been combined to compose this group, as follows.

2283 Trench 2, House of the Helmets, Room 2I, make-up beneath floor 2195;⁶⁵

2300 Trench 2, House of the Peopled Plaster, Room 2D, make-up layer beneath floor 2178;⁶⁶

7007 Trench 7A, Room 7A, occupation level;⁶⁷

7023 Trench 7A, Room 7B, make-up level beneath floor 7021.⁶⁸ A number of joins within the pottery suggest that this material, while surely redeposited, is less mixed and rather more coherent than in other make-up levels.

The defining characteristic of the pottery that has been used to distinguish these contexts from those in Group B is the occurrence in all of them of Hayes (1985) Form 37 in Eastern Sigillata A (PT254–256), accompanied in some by cups of Hayes (1985) Forms 49–51 (PT260–263). Slane has argued for a Claudian–Neronian date for Hayes Forms 34–37 on the basis of the material from Tel Anafa,⁶⁹ but Tel Anafa does not in fact seem to have yielded examples definitely attributable to Hayes Forms 36 and 37; this may itself favor a later date for them. Hayes ascribes a Flavian date to his Forms 37, 50, and 51 on the basis of their frequency at Pompeii, and this seems a good reason for regarding the contexts in this group as Flavian. The stratigraphy at Zeugma and the other finds from these and associated contexts offer little other firm guidance as to date; context

2300 is associated with the construction of the House of the Peopled Plaster in Trench 2, which is perhaps more accurately dated by two Trajanic coins (C131 and C129; see Tobin, volume 1, p. 76). It seems nonetheless reasonable to use this group to demonstrate the evolution of the regional pottery in use at Zeugma in the later first century A.D.

The breakdown of the pottery in this group is as follows.

	No. of pieces	% of total no.	Weight (gm)	% of total weight
Hellenistic fine ware	175	44.4	4,529	34.4
Eastern Sigillata A	83	21.1	1,381	10.5
Thin-walled ware	3	0.8	20	0.2
Misc. fine ware	1	0.3	36	0.3
Glazed ware	4	1.0	45	0.3
Total table wares	266	67.6	6,011	45.7
Buff wares	82	20.8	5,315	40.3
Cooking wares	35	8.9	916	7.0
Storage wares	11	2.8	933	7.1
TOTAL	394		13,175	

The “Hellenistic” fine ware (predominantly “local”) is still the largest class of table ware and is presumably, therefore, still current. It continues unimaginatively to reproduce the same basic shapes and shows no obvious influence from the higher-quality Eastern Sigillata A. The latter ware is, however, considerably more common than in Group B. The glazed fine ware is again “Parthian.”

The buff wares appear rather scrappy, though pot stands now clearly comprise a significant part of the assemblage (PT280, 281). Amongst the cooking wares, the thin-walled corrugated cookpot with everted rim, which pervades the third-century destruction levels of Group D, makes its first appearance (PT294, 295). Storage ware 2, never common, is represented here by nine sherds, which at 2.3 percent of the assemblage by number is the highest level that it reaches.

Table Wares

BSP

PT211 (P.151, context 2283)

Base of bowl with rouletting and palmette stamp

D.foot 12.5 cm

FIG. 6, PL. 13

One tiny palmette stamp preserved. Very fine orange-buff clay, well-smoothed surfaces, semilustrous black slip with finger marks around foot-ring.

Similar: ring-foot without stamp in Group B (p. 11). Partial dull black slip but the fineness of the clay clearly indicates this ware.

Not in Slane 1997: the profile suggests an earlier date than that of the material from Tel Anafa reported by her (ca. 160 B.C. onwards). The origin of this piece is uncertain, and while it is unlikely to be Attic, Rotroff 1997, no. 893 (ca. 225–175 B.C.) provides an approximate parallel for both profile and stamp.



Figure 6. PT211, base of bowl with palmette stamp in BSP from Group B.

PT212 (P.152, context 2283)

Base of large dish

D. foot 12 cm

PL. 13

Very fine pale orange clay containing very occasional specks of lime and a little very fine mica. Surfaces excellently smoothed; lustrous blue-black slip, uneven inside foot.

Slane 1997, 286, type TA 2 or 3a/b (Tel Anafa): second half of second century B.C.

PT213 (P.212, context 2300)

Rim of relief bowl

D. ca. 15 cm

FIG. 2, PL. 13

Two grooves on lip; ovoli between bands of dots. Fine orange-buff clay; black slip of medium luster, pock marked on inside. Cf. PT36.

LOCAL HELLENISTIC FINE WARE

PT214 (P.162, context 2283)

Plate with down-turned rim

D. 17 cm

PL. 13

Pink clay; poor, uneven red slip all over.
Similar: 1 rim-fragment.

PT215 (P.215, context 2300)

Plate with down-turned rim

D. 19 cm

PL. 13

Soft buff clay, poor brown slip all over.
Similar: 6 rims, D. 12–19 cm.

PT216 (P.163, context 2283)

Plate with sharply down-turned rim

D. ca. 35 cm (very uncertain)

PL. 13

Buff clay, buff to cream at the surface; poor brown slip on inside and over rim.

PT217 (P.213, context 2300)

Plate with hooked rim, grooved on top

D. 22 cm

PL. 13

Cream clay, hard-fired, with dull, adherent red to black slip all over.

- Thickened rim of small dish as PT41 in Group B.

PT218 (P.216, context 2300)

Small plate with barely articulated rim

D. 12.5 cm (somewhat uneven)

PL. 13

Soft orange-buff clay, poor, partial red slip.

PT219 (P.214, context 2300)

Small plate with hooked rim

D. 12.4 cm

PL. 13

Buff clay, partial poor red slip.

PT42

Ring-foot of plate with central recess bounded by a raised edge

PL. 3

See under Group B. Similar: 1 base.

PT220 (P.233, context 7023)

Ring-foot of dish with central recess, raised lip

D. foot 6.2 cm

PL. 13

Gray-buff clay; dull, uneven brown to black slip over all except inside of foot. Potting careless.

Similar: 1 base, very sandy, rough internal surface: D. foot 6.2 cm.

PT221 (P.174, context 2283)

Ring-foot with simple central recess

D. foot 5.7 cm

PL. 13

Buff clay, partial poor red slip.

Similar: 13 bases, D. foot 4.0–6.6 cm.

PT222 (P.175, context 2283)

Ring-foot with simple central recess

D. foot 4.1 cm

PL. 13

Generally careless potting: asymmetrical foot. Buff clay; dull slip, brown on inside, orange-brown and patchy on outside.

Similar: this kind of foot with central recess, but possibly a closed form. Unslipped: see under fabric Buff 13.

- Rim of hemispherical bowl as PT48 in Group B.
- 10 rims of hemispherical bowls as PT7 in Group A.
- 4 incurved rims of cups as PT51 in Group B.

- 2 rims and 5 handles of (carinated?) bowls as PT52 in Group B.

PT53
Rim of carinated bowl

PL. 4

See under Group B.

PT54
Large bowl with sharply incurved rim

PL. 4

See under Group B. Similar: 6 rims.

- 4 incurved rims of bowls as PT55 in Group B.

PT60
Dish with short inturned rim

PL. 5

See under Group B.

- 4 rims of bowls with short, tapering vertical rim as PT61 in Group B.

PT223 (P.164, context 2283)
Bowl with horizontal grooved rim

D. 16 cm

PL. 13

Buff clay, fired cream at surface, well-smoothed; poor brown to black slip, possibly originally over all.

PT224 (P.161, context 2283)
Bowl with everted hanging rim

D. very uncertain, perhaps ca. 35–40 cm

PL. 13

Finely granular buff clay with moderate very fine mixed sand and sparse biotite mica. Surfaces fired cream and well smoothed; thin but adherent dull brown slip on inside and over top of rim.

- Part of bowl with broad hooked rim as PT74 in Group B.

PT225 (P.257, context 7007)
Plate with broad sloping rim

D. ca. 30 cm

PL. 13

Hard, granular buff clay containing sparse medium white, brown, and gray inclusions and a little muscovite mica. Dull dark red slip all over. Cf. PT73 in Group B.

PT82
Ring-foot of bowl

PL. 7

See under Group B.
Similar: 44 bases.



Figure 7 PT226, base with palmette stamp in local Hellenistic fine ware from Group C.

PT85
Square-cut ring-foot of heavy bowl

PL. 7

See under Group B.
Similar: 3 bases.

PT226 (P.168, context 2283)
Base of dish/bowl with stamped decoration

D.foot ca. 15 cm

FIG. 7, PL. 13

Groove on floor, possibly a second at outer edge of sherd; one palmette stamp preserved; square-cut ring-foot. Hard, finely granular brown clay, almost devoid of visible inclusions (sparse specks of lime, some very fine mica); surfaces well-smoothed, fired buff on outside; dull, even, red-brown slip on inside only.

Similar: 2 bases in Group B (p. 15), D.foot 10, 13 cm, grooves only preserved.

The palmette stamp is typical of the late Hellenistic period elsewhere (second-first centuries B.C.).

PT227 (P.169, context 2283)
Ring-foot of large bowl

D.foot 15 cm

PL. 13

Buff clay; inside surface well-smoothed, outside less so; dull, uneven but generally adherent dark red-brown slip all over.

PT228 (P.234, context 7023)
Base of plate

D.foot 9 cm

PL. 13

Very flat floor and relatively square-cut foot-ring: influenced by sigillata? Buff clay; dull orange-red slip all over. Potting moderate.

PT229 (P.218, context 2300)	PT236 (P.236, context 7023)
Ring-foot of large bowl	Part of globular flagon or beaker
D.foot 10.4 cm	D.max. 11.2 cm
PL. 13	PL. 14
Pinkish-buff clay, potting mediocre, traces of dull orange-red slip on inside. Similar: 2 bases, D.foot 8.5, 11 cm; also a third, D.foot 9 cm, more or less Buff 1 with a possible trace of brown slip on the inside; hardly fine ware.	Hard finely granular buff clay without obvious inclusions apart from an occasional speck of mica. Carefully smoothed on outside. External semilustrous black slip down to maximum diameter. Unslipped lower part fired cream down to a point that suggests that the rim diameter of the next vessel beneath was ca. 7 cm (implying that the vessel was a beaker rather than a closed form). This fabric?
PT230 (P.178, context 2283)	PT237 (P.235, context 7023)
Ring-foot of bowl	Flagon with everted triangular rim
D.foot 7.8 cm	D.rim 13 cm
PL. 13	PL. 14
Buff clay, careless potting; dull orange slip on inside only.	Buff clay; thin, crazed black slip on outside so far as preserved and part way down inside of neck.
PT231 (P.170, context 2283)	PT238 (P.181, context 2283)
Ring-foot of bowl	Fragment of fluted amphora (?)
D.foot 9.0 cm	D.max. ca. 20 cm
PL. 13	PL. 14
Buff to gray clay; surface well smoothed and profile carefully formed; dull brown/black slip on inside, with drips on outside.	Inscribed vertical flutes on wall beneath an angular shoulder. Cream clay, soft-fired; traces of dull brown to black slip on outside. Similar: fragment in granular clay, close to Buff 1, with dull brown slip on the outside. For amphorae in the West Slope style with fluting/ribbing on the body, see J. Schäfer, "Hellenistische Keramik aus Pergamon" (<i>Pergamenische Forschungen</i> , Bd. 2 [Berlin 1968: De Gruyter]), Abb. 3.1, 2, 4; also Jones 1950, fig. 125 no. 115 (Tarsus).
PT232 (P.177, context 2283)	PT239 (P.180, context 2283)
Ring-foot of bowl	Pedestal base
D.foot 6.4 cm	D.base 4.6 cm
PL. 13	PL. 14
Thin-walled and well-shaped, though surface finish is rough with scratches. Greenish-cream clay, hard-fired; dull brown slip on inside only. Similar: 4 bases, D.foot 5.8–6.5 cm.	Buff clay, fired cream at surface; a single drip of dull red slip on the outside of the wall. Cf. Oates 1959, pl. 56.39 (Ain Sinu, buff ware).
PT233 (P.179, context 2283)	PT240 (P.182, context 2283)
Ring-foot of bowl (?)	Part of fusiform unguentarium
D.foot 7.4 cm	PL. 14
PL. 13	
The inside has prominent turning marks: is this part of a closed form? Hard grayish-cream clay with abundant very fine mixed sand but no mica; dull black slip, irregular on inside, drips only on outside.	Buff clay, moderately well smoothed; poor black slip on outside. Similar: 2 further fragments.
PT234 (P.172, context 2283)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 fragments of bowls with a deep conical center (and huge — missing — ring-foot?).• 17 unclassified sherds.
Base of cup with high, narrow foot	
D.foot 6.5 cm	
PL. 13	
Hard greenish-cream clay, surfaces finished with moderate care; dull brown to black slip, even on inside, irregular on outside, absent beneath foot. This looks like a copy of a conical cup in Eastern Sigillata A, such as PT261.	
PT235 (P.247, context 7023)	EASTERN SIGILLATA A
Everted rim of small flagon	
D. 5.2 cm	
PL. 14	
Buff clay; dull red-brown slip inside and out.	PT102
	Part of dish with tapering and upcurving rim
	PL. 8
	See under Group B.

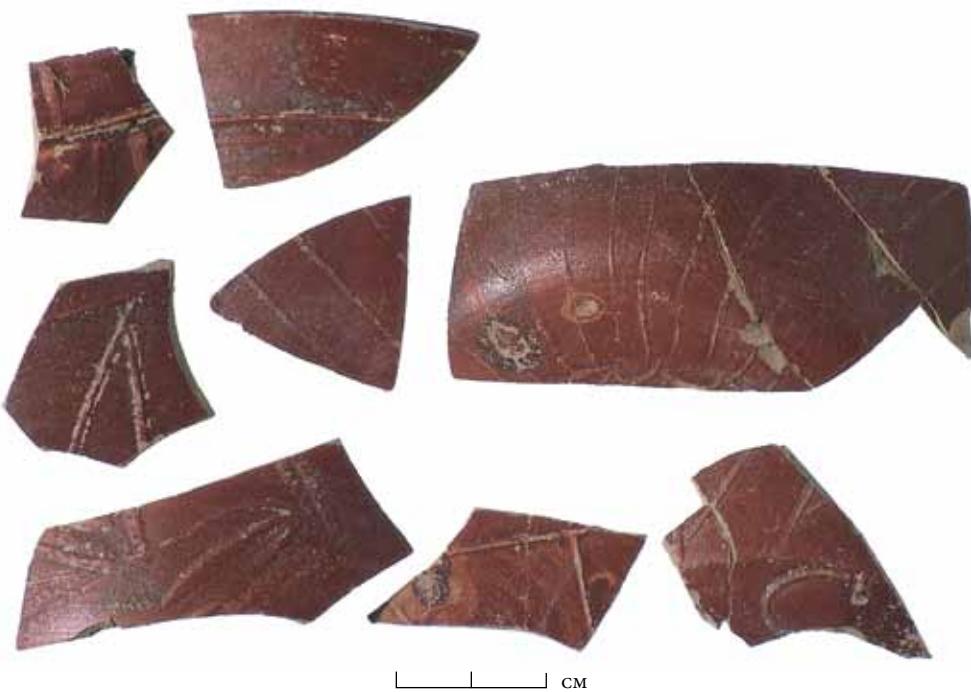


Figure 8. PT247, fragments of relief bowls in Eastern Sigillata A from Group C.

PT241 (P.153, context 2283)

Dish with upcurving rim

D.rim 29.5 cm, D.foot 8.5 cm

PL. 14

Nonjoining rim and base, surely the same vessel. Cream clay, excellent surface, lustrous red slip.

Hayes 1985, Form 3, early; Slane 1997, Type TA 13a/b (the rim is tending towards vertical but the resting-surface of the foot is still hollowed): second half of second century B.C.

Similar: rim, D. 29 cm but not the same vessel.

PT103

Part of dish as the preceding, thicker rim

PL. 8

See under Group B.

PT242 (P.260, context 7007)

Dish with stepped underside

D.foot 10.5 cm

PL. 14

Broad angular foot, slightly sloping resting surface.

Hayes 1985, Form 4A; Slane 1997, Type TA 13c. The stepped underside shows this piece to be no earlier than Augustan (Hayes 1985, 10).

- One body-sherd and one base fragment, generally as the preceding (Hayes 1985, Form 3 or 4).

PT243 (P.261, context 7007)

Part of dish with sloping wall and plain rim

D. ca. 24 cm

PL. 14

Hayes 1985, Form 5B; Slane 1997, Type TA 14b: probably Augustan.

- Fragment of large dish with short flat rim (not illustrated). Hayes 1985, Form 7; Slane 1997, Type TA 18: Augustan (Slane).

PT244 (P.238, context 7023)

Part of flat-based dish with bead rim

D. 30 cm

PL. 14

Similar: rim, D. 33 cm. Cf. PT108.

PT245 (P.239, context 7023)

Small flat-based dish, similar to the preceding

D. 18 cm, H. 2.4 cm

PL. 14

Buff clay, semilustrous slip. Surface finish generally careless. This seems a very degenerate example of this form.

- Handle fragment from a chalice (not illustrated). Hayes 1985, Form 15; Slane 1997, Type TA 30: from the late second century B.C.
- Base fragment of a footless bowl with gouged fluting on the wall (not illustrated). Hayes 1985, Form 19B; Slane 1997, Type TA 27a: perhaps first three quarters of first century B.C.
- Rim fragment of hemispherical cup (not illustrated). Perhaps Hayes 1985, Form 22/Slane 1997, Type TA 25.



Figure 9. PT248, fragment of relief bowl in Eastern Sigillata A from Group C.

PT246 (P.262, context 7007)

Part of hemispherical cup with molded foot

D.foot 5.1 cm

PL. 14

Hayes 1985, Form 22A/Slane 1997, Type TA 25a or b: cf. PT14 in Group A.

PT247 (P.237, context 7023)

Frags of relief bowls

D.rim 10.8 cm

FIG. 8, PL. 14

Eleven fragments of very thin footless bowls, with rounded carination. At least two bowls are represented, maybe more. Simple patterns of leaves or narrow ribs are visible, also fragments of large letters. Buff clay, semilustrous red slip; brush marks on inside.

Hayes 1985, Form 25: first century A.D., possibly continuing into the second. Christensen and Johansen 1971, 146 and figs. 56, no. 20.95 (Hama) has sparse narrow ribs; Waagé 1948, figs. 15.19–21 (Antioch) have net patterns of ribs, nos. 21 and 27 appear also to have lettering.

PT248 (P.154, context 2283)

Fragment of relief bowl

FIG. 9, PL. 14

Poppy-head scroll on body. Orange-buff clay, barely lustrous red slip with double-dipping streak.

Jones 1950, no. 326 (Tarsus) has a similar style of decoration, but with ivy leaves and berries rather than poppy heads; Waagé 1948, fig. 16.27 (Antioch) is a small fragment that may have the same decoration as our piece.

PT249 (P.264, context 7007)

Dish with curving wall and hanging lip

D. ca. 30 cm

PL. 14

Cream clay, lustrous chocolate-brown slip.

Hayes 1985, Form 28/Slane 1997, Type TA 22: cf. PT123.

- Rim fragment of dish (not illustrated). Hayes 1985, Form 33: first half of first century A.D.

PT250 (P.265, context 7007)

Part of dish with vertical rim bounded by small moldings above and below

D. ca. 28 cm

PL. 14

Concave molding at internal junction of wall and floor, demarcated by offsets.

Hayes 1985, Form 34: cf. PT132.

PT251 (P.157, context 2283)

Fragment of dish as the preceding

D.max. very uncertain, possibly ca. 35 cm

PL. 14

Similar: another body-sherd, D.max. ca. 22 cm.

- Rim fragment of dish (not illustrated) Hayes 1985, Form 35: ca. A.D. 40–70.

PT252 (P.267, context 7007)

Base of dish with stamp and graffito

D.foot 5.6 cm

FIGS. 10, 11, PL. 14

Flat floor, low foot. Part of central stamp, XA/PI[C]; graffito on underside, ?BΔX[].

XAPIC stamps of this type are typical of the years around the middle of the first century A.D. (Hayes 1985, 11); the profile of the present piece suggests Hayes 1985, Forms 33–35. The graffito does not lend itself to easy interpretation, but is probably a mark of ownership.

PT253 (P.266, context 7007)

Base of small dish with vertical rim, flat floor, and low ring-foot

D. (outer edge of foot) 13 cm

PL. 15

Hayes 1985, Form 36: ca. A.D. 60–100.

PT254 (P.240, context 7023)

Rim of large dish with vertical rim, flat floor, and high ring-foot

D. ca. 28 cm

PL. 15

Similar: 2 rim fragments of a single vessel.

Hayes 1985, Form 37A: ca. A.D. 60–100.

PT255 (P.211, context 2300)

High foot of large dish/plate

D.foot 14.5 cm

PL. 15

Similar: base, D.foot 13 cm.

Same form as the preceding.

PT256 (P.158, context 2283)

High foot of dish

D.foot 11 cm

PL. 15

Similar: foot and body-sherd of something similar.

This too must belong to Hayes 1985, Form 37.



Figure 10. PT252, stamped base in Eastern Sigillata A from Group C.



Figure 11. PT252, graffiti on underside.

PT257 (P.241, context 7023)

Base of dish with flaring wall and low ring-foot

D.foot 7.9 cm

PL. 15

No stamp or grooves.

Hayes 1985, Form 40: ca. A.D. 80–120.

PT258 (P.155, context 2283)

Conical cup with vertical molded rim; rouletting on upper and lower moldings

D.rim ca. 11.5 cm

PL. 15

Similar: 2 rims in this group, D. ca. 11, 16 cm, 3 body-sherds; 1 rim in Group D (p. 38), D. ca. 10 cm.

Hayes 1985, Form 47; Slane 1997, Type TA 34a. Hayes suggests ca. A.D. 10–60/70, though the evidence from Tel Anafa favors a slightly earlier first appearance, before 5 B.C. (though it cannot be earlier than 10 B.C., the date of first appearance of the Italian *Conspectus* 22, which it copies: see Ettlinger et al. 1990, 90–91))

PT259 (P.156, context 2283)

Base of conical cup corresponding to the preceding

D.foot 5.6 cm

PL. 15

Similar: 2 bases, D.foot 4.5, 4.6 cm.

See PT258.

- Body-sherd of a large hemispherical cup with flanged rim, D. 20+ cm (not illustrated). Hayes 1985, Form 48: ca. A.D. 40–70 and beyond.

PT260 (P.268, context 7007)

Part of cup with shallow curving body and inset vertical rim

D.max. 7.5 cm

PL. 15

Hayes 1985, Form 49? Date probably as the preceding.

PT261 (P.242, context 7023)

Conical cup with vertical rim; simple moldings above and below

D.max. 8.6 cm, H. 4.6 cm

PL. 15

Similar: 2 rims, D. 7.2, 11 cm.

Hayes 1985, Form 50: ca. A.D. 60/70–100.

PT262 (P.269, context 7007)

Part of thin-walled hemispherical cup with plain rim

D.rim ca. 13 cm

PL. 15

Hayes 1985, Form 51: ca. A.D. 70–120.

PT263 (P.243, context 7023)

Thin-walled hemispherical cup with high foot

D.max. 7.6 cm, H. 4.2 cm

PL. 15

Similar: 4 rims, D.max. 9–14 cm; 5 body-sherds.

Cf. the preceding.

PT264 (P.263, context 7007)

Ring-handle (of cup?)

PL. 15

Buff clay, lustrous slip. Apparently this ware (cf. Hayes 1985, Form 61, "Trajanic?"), but possibly the handle of a lamp.

PT265 (P.159, context 2283)

Part of large closed vessel with broad ring-foot

D.foot 21 cm

PL. 15

Fine orange-buff clay with sparse fine voids. Surfaces on outside carefully smoothed, turning marks on inside. Barely lustrous brown slip on outside only.

The profile suggests a lagynos as Hayes 1985, Form 101: first century B.C.?

- Sherd of a thin-walled closed vessel: cream clay, excellent lustrous red slip.
- 11 unclassified sherds of open vessels.

THIN-WALLED WARES

PT266 (P.183, context 2283)

Base of hemispherical cup

D.base 3.2 cm

PL. 15

Buff clay; thin, dull pinkish-brown slip all over (as PT325 in Group D).

PT267 (P.184, context 2283)

Rim of beaker with fine groove at lip

D.rim 9.5 cm

PL. 15

Hard buff clay containing moderate very fine lime, some darker specks and a little biotite mica; thin, dull slip over all, adherent and red-brown on inside, evanescent and brown to black on outside.

Possibly local or regional. Cf. Hayes 1973, 461 and pl. 89, no. 181 for an Italian example of this shape at Corinth; also Ricci 1985, type 2/231, pl. 91.11, produced throughout the first century A.D. in northern Italy.

PT268 (P.244, context 7023)

Globular sanded beaker

D.rim 6.5 cm, D.max. ca. 8 cm

PL. 15

Nonjoining rim and body-sherds of the same vessel. Hard brown clay containing moderate very fine white specks and some darker ones. Sanded on the outside with fine white and dark (greenish?) grits. Dull maroon slip on outside; lustrous, blue-black, and crazed on inside. Cf. Marabini Moevs 1973, no. 304 (Cosa) in "Metallic Glaze ware" with external sanding. Tiberian/early Claudian.

GLAZED FINE WARES

- 3 small sherds in sandy cream clay with dark green, turquoise, and royal blue glaze, respectively. Glazed 1: "Parthian."
- Sherd of thick heavy bowl with thick blue-green glaze. Glazed 2: "Parthian."

MISCELLANEOUS FINE WARE

PT269 (P.186, context 2283)

Closed vessel with flaring base

D.base 8.7 cm

PL. 15

Prominent turning marks on inside, carefully smoothed on outside. Very fine, hard red clay, fired gray in the core in thicker parts and brown on the outside. Moderate very fine specks of lime, sparse rounded dark specks (iron ore?), no mica; unslipped. Clean break.

Buff Wares

BUFF WARES 1–4

PT270 (P.194, context 2283)

Part of shallow bowl with hammer-head rim

D. ?

PL. 15

Buff 1: clay gray to pink in the core, buff at the surface (grayer on inside). Reddish on top of rim, but this is not obviously a paint or slip.

- Base of bowl as PT229 in local Hellenistic fine ware but apparently in Buff 1.

PT271 (P.193, context 2283)

Part of basin with broad grooved rim

D. 42 cm

PL. 15

(Coarse) Buff 4: buff core, paler at surface.

Cf. Gschwind 2002, 341, nos. 65–72.

PT272 (P.191, context 2283)

Part of bucket(?) with short flat rim

D. ca. 21 cm

PL. 15

Buff 3: pink clay, buff at surface.

Cf. PT343 in Group D. This rim could possibly also belong to a pot stand as PT359 (also in Group D).

PT273 (P.190, context 2283)

Part of jar with rolled rim

D. 18 cm

PL. 15

Buff 4: pink on inside, buff on outside.

PT274 (P.249, context 7023)

Wide-mouthed jar(?) with flat rim

D. 24 cm

PL. 15

Buff 1? Hard, vesicular pale brown clay with moderate fine white, brown, and gray inclusions and very fine biotite mica. Same color throughout.

PT275 (P.201, context 2283)

Flagon with everted rim

D.rim 7.6 cm

PL. 16

One handle preserved. Buff 1: orange-pink clay, buff at surface.

PT276 (P.199, context 2283)

Part of flagon or jar with ring-handle on shoulder

PL. 16

Buff 1: buff clay, rather rough potting, fired cream on outside.

Cf. PT368 in Group D.

PT277 (P.220, context 2300)

Small closed vessel with recessed base

D.recess 5.6 cm

PL. 16

Buff 3: buff clay, fired cream on outside. Outside quite carefully finished.

Cf. PT20 in Buff 12.

PT278 (P.202, context 2283)

Part of large flagon with molded rim

D.rim 11 cm

PL. 16

Buff 4: fired buff throughout.

Similar: fragmentary rim in Buff 2, D. 10.5 cm, perhaps this type.

PT279 (P.271, context 7007)

Closed vessel with ring-foot

D.foot 10.2 cm

PL. 16

Buff 1: fired buff in the core, cream at the surface.

Similar: 3 bases in Buff 1, D.foot 7.8–9.6 cm; base in Buff 13, D.foot 9.0, with a drip of black slip on the outside (= local Hellenistic fine?).

PT170
Ring-foot of closed vessel

PL. 10

See under Group B. Similar: 3 bases, Buff 1 or similar.

- Buff 1: base of closed vessel as PT293 (below).
- Buff 1: 3 bases of closed vessels as PT385 in Group D.
- Buff 2: heavy strap-handle of large jar; also a body-sherd of a large jar with traces of dull brown/black paint on outside.

BUFF WARE 12

PT280 (P.188, context 2283)**Pot stand with double moldings above and below**

D.rim 21.8 cm, D.base 22.3 cm, H. 20.1 cm

PL. 16

Wear suggests that the end with the larger diameter rested on the ground. Pink clay with few of the dark inclusions. Cream to buff film over part of surface.

Similar: 5 rims/bases in this group as this or the following, D. 21–25 cm; 2 rims in Group B (pp. 22, 23), D. uncertain (Buff 1), 22 cm (Buff 13). Cf. Hrouda 1962, 89, 106 and pl. 80, no. 99 from Tell Halaf (triple moldings at rims, two openings in wall).

PT281 (P.189, context 2283)**Pot stand with double moldings above and below**

D.rim 19.0, D.base 21.2, H. 17.6 cm

PL. 16

Fabric as defined; dark specks visible at surface in parts.

Cf. the preceding, also Oates 1958, pl. 28.1 from Nimrud, with simple moldings above and below (Hellenistic).

BUFF WARE 13

PT282 (P.195, context 2283)**Part of bowl with flaring, knobbed rim**

D. 33 cm

PL. 16

Buff clay, cream surface.

- Ring-foot with central recess as PT222, possibly from a closed form. Soft-fired, surface almost flaked off on inside.

PT183**Jar with everted almond rim**

PL. 11

See under Group B.

PT283 (P.251, context 7023)**Part of jar with bead rim**

D.rim 13 cm

PL. 16

Buff clay, surfaces well-smoothed.

PT284 (P.198, context 2283)**Fragment of closed vessel with incised lattice**

8.0 × 5.8 cm

PL. 16

Finely granular pale orange clay, buff towards outside and fired cream at surface. Rather rough finish with scratches. Lattice cut in the form of rounded grooves.

PT285 (P.200, context 2283)**Part of jar with horizontal loop-handle**

PL. 16

Buff clay, fired cream on outside.

- Base of closed vessel as PT279: see above.

PT286 (P.196, context 2283)**Base of closed vessel with high, flaring foot**

D.foot 16 cm

PL. 16

Foot battered but profile is probably complete. Fine orange-buff clay, cream at surface and finely smoothed on outside; trace of dark brown slip on outside at upper edge of sherd. Also: base of something similar but with the foot-ring completely broken away — perhaps reused as a lid.

- 3 bases of closed vessels as PT293 (below).
- Base of closed vessel as PT385 in Group D.
- 2 sherds of closed vessels with traces of red-painted decoration.

BUFF WARE 14

PT287 (P.192, context 2283)**Part of basin with horizontal rolled rim**

D. ca. 24 cm

PL. 16

Rather soft, porous brown clay with moderate very fine quartz; pale brown surface.

Similar: slightly narrower rim, D. 22 cm.

PT288 (P.248, context 7023)**Curving bowl with short flat rim**

D. 25 cm

PL. 16

Soft, vesicular pale brown clay containing sparse fine white (lime), brown (chert?), and gray (quartz?) inclusions.

Similar: rim-fragment, this fabric or Buff 1.

Profile reproduced very approximately at Tarsus: Jones 1950, fig. 200.C.

PT289 (P.219, context 2300)**Part of bowl with squashed ring-foot**

D.foot 6.3 cm

PL. 16

Open or closed vessel? Rather soft, granular brown clay, somewhat vesicular, with occasional very fine black specks and moderate very fine mica. Buff on outside (trace of a drip of red slip?), a sooty black on inside (= closed vessel?). Very careless potting.

OTHER BUFF WARES

PT290 (P.270, context 7007)

Bowl with knobbed rim

D. 24 cm

PL. 16

Granular buff clay containing abundant fine angular quartz and other dark particles (chert?) but no lime. A little fine mica.

PT291 (P.273, context 7007)

Ring-foot of small bowl

D.foot 8 cm

PL. 16

Finely granular clay, gray in the core, brown at the surface; vesicular, with moderate very fine, glassy black specks and a little very fine mica. Related to Storage 2?

PT292 (P.250, context 7023)

Small globular flagon with painted decoration

D.max. 17 cm

PL. 16

Buff 8: hard, vesicular pink clay with moderate fine white inclusions, also sparse gray and black and very sparse mica. Fired cream on the outside (or with a thin wash?); traces of painted spiral on shoulder: The paint is lost but the pattern is shown by the absence of the cream surface, with the pink showing through.

This is a typical example of the painted jugs found in the Byzantine levels (cf. PT572, 573 in Group F): unquestionably intrusive here.

PT293 (P.197, context 2283)

Part of closed vessel with ring-foot

D.foot 10.4 cm

PL. 16

Rather soft brown clay with moderate, fine, subrounded inclusions: some white but mostly dark; sporadic lumps of lime up to 8 mm. Careless potting; prominent turning marks on inside.

Similar: 5 bases in various buff fabrics, including Buff 1 and Buff 13, D.foot 5.7–9 cm.

- 2 bases of closed vessels as PT385 in Group D.
- 23 unclassified body-sherds.

Cooking Wares

COOKING WARE 1

PT294 (P.185, context 2283)

Everted rim of corrugated cookpot

D.rim 19.5 cm

PL. 17

Corrugations rather more prominent than in mid-Roman types, body perhaps less bulbous. Trace of handle at edge of sherd. Typical fabric, fired red throughout.

Cf. Orssaud 1980, fig. 307, type 3b (Déhès), attributed to the fifth–sixth centuries, which can hardly be right.

PT295 (P.187, context 2283)

Corrugated cookpot with everted rim

D.rim 22 cm

PL. 17

Dark gray throughout.

Similar: rim, D. 15 cm (context 2300).

COOKING WARE 2

PT296 (P.245, context 7023)

Corrugated cookpot with folded triangular rim

D.rim (outer edge) 15.5 cm

PL. 17

One handle preserved, two assumed. Hard-fired red clay with abundant very fine colorless quartz and no other inclusions apart from rare specks of lime up to 1 mm. Internal surface red, outside dark gray.

Similar: 3 rims, D.rim (outer edge) 13–15 cm.

Cf. Harper 1980, fig. C, no. 57 (Dibsi Faraj: “later Roman”); Oates 1959, pl. 58.76 (Ain Sinu). This form is well attested in this group, and I see no reason to regard it as intrusive.

PT297 (P.246, context 7023)

Folded base of corrugated vessel

D.base ca. 18 cm

PL. 17

Hard, granular red clay containing abundant very fine quartz, very occasional specks of lime and at least one green glassy particle (olivine?).

Cf. Dyson 1968, nos. 428, 449 (Dura-Europos): casseroles.

- 10 unclassified body-sherds of closed (corrugated) vessels.

COOKING WARE 7

PT298 (P.204, context 2283)

Jar with chamfered, everted rim

D.rim 11 cm

PL. 17

PT299 (P.205, context 2283)

Jar with everted rim, thickened internally

D.rim ca. 16 cm (very uncertain)

PL. 17

One handle preserved, two assumed.

Similar: rim fragment with handle, D. ca. 13 cm (very approximate), same inclusions, but abundant and occasionally up to 2 mm; the gray quartz is particularly prominent, resulting in a decidedly rough surface. Also another rim fragment, perhaps this form but with a smaller handle, oval in section, and a body-sherd with handle scar.

- Part of a broad strap-handle, this ware or similar: hard, fused pink clay with abundant medium subrounded quartz sand, also some blacker grits. A second handle is slightly narrower: gray core, pink at surface, same inclusions.

COOKING WARE 8

PT300 (P.274, context 7007)

Part of jar with simple everted rim

D.rim ca. 13 cm

PL. 17

Granular red-brown clay; buff film on inside surface, outside darker.

PT301 (P.253, context 7023)

Small jar or cookpot with thickened rim

D.rim ca. 15 cm (very uncertain)

PL. 17

Red clay, pink at surface with a creamy film on outside.

- 2 sherds of corrugated cookpot, grossly overfired (largely fused). Hard dark gray clay throughout; lime is the only obvious inclusion, sparse, 0.5–2 mm, creating a distinctly spotty appearance on the outside where the surface has spalled. This fabric?
- Handle of small closed vessel.
- 5 sherds of unclassified coarse red or gray cooking vessels.

Storage Wares

STORAGE WARE 2

PT302 (P.206, context 2283)

Small everted rim of jar

D. ca. 10 cm

PL. 17

Top of fragment uneven: angle difficult to judge. Conceivably the same vessel as PT304. Orange-brown clay, black on outside, dark brown on inside.

PT303 (P.208, context 2283)

Jar with short everted rim

D.rim ca. 14 cm

PL. 17

Virtually black clay with medium subrounded inclusions that are very difficult to distinguish. Fired partly dark brown at the surface: this fabric?

PT304 (P.207, context 2283)

Part of jar with vertical strap-handle(s)

PL. 17

Part of handmade jar with very uneven surfaces: angle very uncertain. Conceivably the same vessel as PT302. Dark brown.

Similar: 2 handles in Group D (p. 52).

- 6 sherds of closed vessels, this ware or similar.

OTHER STORAGE WARES

PT305 (P.209, context 2283)

Rim of pithos

D.rim ca. 40 cm

PL. 17

Angle uncertain. Gray core, buff closer to surface, pink at surface. Granular clay containing moderate very fine and sparse larger gray particles (up to 1 mm) that do not look quite like quartz. The general effect does not suggest added temper (possibly Storage ware 1 without additions?).

- Very heavy angular handle (of pithos?). Storage ware 1: red clay, fired dark brown at surface, containing abundant medium angular quartz and rounded dark red grits (iron ore?); also some whiter quartzite (?).

PT306–310 *vacant*

Group D: A.D. 253

This is the largest group of the seven defined in this report, by weight, though not by number, in which it is exceeded by Group B. The difference in character from the earlier groups is very striking: the proportion of table wares (by number) has diminished from between 67 and 74 percent in the earlier groups to less than 7 percent (almost entirely residual) here. The far greater weight of material in this group is accounted for by the fact that it is composed almost wholly of utility vessels (not counting a single complete pithos, which adds 45 kg to the total).

The group is composed of material from 15 different contexts, all but one in Trench 2, where the evidence of destruction in the Sasanian sack was most compelling and extensive. The date of the sack is established by historical evidence and by coins from associated contexts, which fix it firmly in A.D. 252/253.⁷⁰ The contexts of burnt destruction and collapse from which this group is composed are the following:

2010	2039	2160	2376
2012	2080	2260	18108
2023	2139	2278	

To these are added contexts 2191 and 2130 from Room 2F of the House of the Helmets in Trench 2, which were interpreted as a make-up layer and a beaten floor immediately beneath the destruction levels;⁷¹ in ceramic terms they cannot be differentiated in date and may represent refurbishment immediately prior to the sack. Context 2130 yielded three coins, the latest of which is dated to A.D. 244–249.

Context 2016 was allocated to a complete pithos (PT452) found in Room 2H of the House of the Helmets;⁷² it may be of somewhat earlier date, but was presumably still in use at the time of the sack. It was found to contain amphora AM148.⁷³

Context 2176 was allocated to a group of ten vessels and a quern stone (context 2171) found on floor 2195 in Room 2I of the House of the Helmets.⁷⁴ Some, but not all of them, were complete, and traces of organic remains were recorded in the two dishes, PT311 and PT312. Their character hardly accords with the dignity of the building within

which they were found, but they had presumably been in use in that position immediately before the sack. They are listed together at the head of the group as PT311–320.

The breakdown of the pottery in this group is as follows.

	No. of pieces	% of total no.	Weight (gm)	% of total weight
Hellenistic fine ware	35	3.2	683	0.5
Eastern Sigillata A	23	2.1	187	0.1
Italian Sigillata	1	0.1	12	0.0
Thin-walled ware	4	0.4	47	0.0
African R.S. Ware	1	0.1	17	0.0
Phocaean R.S. Ware	1	0.1	21	0.0
Cypriot R.S. Ware	1	0.1	50	0.0
Glazed ware	7	0.6	236	0.2
Total table wares	73	6.7	1,253	0.8
Buff wares	512	46.4	54,537	38.4
Cooking wares	488	44.2	15,865	11.2
Storage wares	31	2.8	70,541	49.6
TOTAL	1,104		142,196	

It is clear from the fine wares and the amphorae that there are a few late intrusions in the upper contexts 2012, 2039, and 2080; since there was no later reoccupation of the structures in Trench 2, these presumably represent only casual scatter, and perhaps some recovery of building materials in the Late Imperial period. They introduce an element of uncertainty into previously undated forms that are attested either in these three contexts alone, or only in these and later contexts, but on the whole Group D offers a broad picture of the pottery in use at Zeugma in the first half of the third century A.D.

I have already mentioned the striking diminution in the occurrence of table wares. This cannot be purely a matter of nonavailability. Zeugma was an extremely prosperous city in the third century A.D., and at Antioch, between it and the Mediterranean coast, African Red Slip Ware was plentiful.⁷⁵ It was less so at Tarsus,⁷⁶ but still well represented. It is also present at Dura-Europos.⁷⁷ Only a single shard (PT327) is present in Group D, and very little was noted from the excavation as a whole. Neither is its role fulfilled by any other production;⁷⁸ table ware as a class of functional goods seems to have gone wholly out of fashion at Zeugma! It is difficult to pinpoint the moment at which this occurred. Second-century forms in Eastern Sigillata A⁷⁹ are also absent; this may be because no substantial second-century deposits were identified, but if that were the reason, one would still expect them to occur residually in Group D amongst the 23 listed fragments of that ware.

Other sites in the region seem to participate in the same phenomenon, and Dura-Europos begins to look like an exception. A gap in the fine-ware sequence during the same period has been reported both at Dibsi Faraj⁸⁰ and in the material from the River Quwaiq survey.⁸¹ In a large body of second-century material from Beirut published by Paul Reynolds, the fine wares account for only 3.6 percent

of the pottery by number, contrasting with substantially higher figures in first- and fourth-century deposits.⁸²

If the reason for the lack of table wares is not because they were not available (and Antioch seems to demonstrate that they were), should we consider some kind of cultural change? Materials for serving food and drink were surely still required: either these took forms that have become invisible to us (e.g., wood), or perhaps the use of individual dishes was replaced by communal eating from large basins such as those now attested in plain buff wares (PT345–351). While it is entirely speculative, I wonder whether the frequency of pot stands at Zeugma, and particularly in this group (PT355–359), is connected with this phenomenon. In the Late Imperial period there occur round-bottomed amphorae⁸³ for which such stands would be eminently suited. But the stands do not appear to be current in that period (or that fabric), and the regional amphorae of the third century have ring-bases and do not require stands!⁸⁴ The stands show no evidence of burning, and they are clearly not braziers: were they in fact used to support a communal bowl of food in the midst of a circle of diners.

The buff and cooking wares in use in the third century show greater uniformity than in other periods. Buff wares 1–4 account for 343 out of a total of 521 catalogued sherds of buff wares, and only 29 sherds were attributed to other specific fabrics. Likewise, Cooking ware 1 accounts for 462 of the 488 sherds of cooking wares. These were surely being made somewhere not very far away.⁸⁵ Transport amphorae were being made in the same buff wares at this time,⁸⁶ and the separation, for purposes of study, of these from wide-mouthed jars and other smaller containers is necessarily artificial. In general, body- and base-sherds of closed vessels that could not be identified specifically as amphorae have remained with the bulk of the pottery. A form of decoration that is first attested on closed vessels in buff ware in this period is composed of bands of multiple grooves, applied with a comb while the vessel is on the wheel.⁸⁷ In one instance (PT387), this is combined with wavy combed lines and with black paint. Wide-mouthed jars with a frilled band beneath the rim and with more exotic inscribed decoration on the body also feature strongly in these deposits, having first appeared in Group B (see PT167 and PT182); these vessels seem quite alien to the Mediterranean ceramic tradition and perhaps derive their inspiration from Mesopotamian sources.

Mortaria have hitherto been represented by a single example in Group B (PT172);⁸⁸ they are notably common in Group D (PT396–402), mainly in Buff ware 6, and disappear from the scene again thereafter. (If the disappearance of the table wares seems an un-Roman trait in this group, the occurrence of mortaria would usually be taken as a sign of increasing Romanization!)

The cooking wares are basically restricted to three shapes: a flat-based pan with an incurving rim, presumably related to the *patinae* in Pompeian Red Ware that are common throughout the Mediterranean (PT311, 312, 414–

417); a two-handled carinated casserole with a corrugated underside and rounded bottom (PT313, 314, 422–426); and an ovoid or globular cookpot, again with corrugations on the wall and a rounded bottom (PT316–319, 429–437). The casserole has a narrow, inward-sloping rim and two small vertical handles, attached at the rim and carination. It is quite unlike those with variously bifurcated, stepped, or seated rims that are common in the Mediterranean world. (To take but two examples, those of Benghazi in Libya and Tel Anafa in Israel have more in common with each other than either does with Zeugma.)⁸⁹ The globular shape of the cookpot is familiar enough elsewhere,⁹⁰ but the flaring rim with slight internal seating of most examples seems to be a regional peculiarity. The very thin walls of the casseroles and cookpots have given rise to the denomination “brittle ware”: the lightness in the hand of a complete vessel is remarkable,⁹¹ and they display the very highest level of technical skill in the potter. The cultural milieu of this pottery is clearly Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley, with parallels to be found in the Lidar Höyük and Kürban Höyük survey areas, at Dibsi Faraj, Ain Sinu, Seh Qubba, and Dura-Europos. There are related casseroles and cookpots at Tarsus, but they display thicker walls and other differences of detail that suggest a different source. (Those in second-century deposits at Beirut are also quite different: see Reynolds 1997–1998.)

In addition to the three basic shapes, there exist also in Cooking ware 1 a round-bottomed bowl with a simple incurving rim (PT419–21), occasional lids (PT427, 428), and a lantern, represented by PT320 and fragments of four others.

Storage ware 2, from Ras el-Basit on the Syrian coast, is numerically best represented in this group (see PT458, 459), though it has already made an appearance in Groups A and C.

Pottery from Context 2176

The vessels in this group were identified by individual context numbers (rather than Small Find numbers) as listed below. All are in Cooking ware 1.

PT311 (P.7, ‘context’ 2175)

Flat-based cookpan with incurving rim and offset at edge of floor

D.max. 21.8 cm, H. 3.8 cm PL. 18

Red clay, fired brown at the surface; wet-smoothed but dull inside and out, sooted beneath. Complete; found containing wheat and other carbonized material (context 2180, sample 2026).

Similar: 2 profiles, 1 base, 2 body-sherds from other contexts in Group D, D. 19, 21 cm.

Cf. Dyson 1968, fig. 19, types III A 1–3 (Dura-Europos) for this and the following.

PT312 (P.6, ‘context’ 2174)

Larger example of the preceding, sagging floor

D.max. 28.6 cm, H. 4.9 cm

PL. 18

Complete; remains of *Pinus* and other carbonized matter found within (context 2179, sample 2025; cf. Vol. 3: Challinor & DeMoulin, pp. 420, 422; Gale, p. 435). Red clay, fired brown at the surface; wet-smoothed but dull inside and out, sooted beneath.

Similar: 3 profiles, 9 rims, 1 base fragment from other contexts in Group D, D. 20–30 cm.

PT313 (P.4, ‘context’ 2173)

Casserole

D.rim 23.0 cm, H. 10.1 cm

PL. 18

Carinated casserole with sagging floor, corrugated beneath towards the outer edge, and inset vertical rim; lip marked off by an external groove; small vertical handles on wall. About one-third preserved (including one handle). Fired gray throughout.

Similar: 10 rims from other contexts in Group D, D. 19–25 cm.

For this general type, cf. Dyson 1968, no. 42 (Dura-Europos), “good quality gray clay with white flecks in it,” also fig. 19, types III B 2, 3; Campbell 1989, nos. 60, 61 (Seh Qubba); Harper 1980, fig. C, no. 55 (Dibsi Faraj); Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.25.11 (Kürban Höyük survey, site 8, multiperiod); also (less close) Jones 1950, fig. 191.362 (Tarsus).

PT314 (P.1, ‘context’ 2166)

Casserole as the preceding, thicker rim

D.rim 26.5 cm, H (pres.) 10.0 cm

PL. 18

About one-quarter preserved (including one handle). Fired red; blackened beneath.

Similar: 4 rims, 1 body-sherd from other contexts in Group D, D. 20–25 cm.

PT315 (‘context’ 2169)

Another example as PT314

D.rim 20.2 cm, H. 8.0 cm

About one third preserved.

PT316 (P.3, ‘context’ 2170)

Globular corrugated cookpot

D.rim 15.8 cm, D.max. 18.6 cm, H. 16.8 cm

PL. 18

Short vertical neck with a slight internal seating, everted rim, vertical handles from rim to body. About half preserved, including one handle. Orange-red clay, fired dark brown on outside. Sooty on lower part.

Similar: 15 rims from other contexts in Group D, D.rim 13.5–19 cm.

Globular cookpots with ribbing on the body first occur at Tarsus in the Hellenistic period, developing further in the Hellenistic-Roman Unit (Jones 1950, 179 with figs. 187.c and 191.363, 364). They have everted rims, but these are not close to the examples from Zeugma. Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.15.6 (Kurban Höyük survey: site 12) is closer.

PT317 ('context' 2168)

Another example as PT316

D.rim 17 cm, H. 18.2 cm

About one-third preserved.

PT318 ('context' 2172, sherd unrelated to the next item)

Body-sherd of a globular corrugated cookpot

PT319 (P.5, 'context' 2172)

Globular vessel with recessed base

D.base 4.5 cm

PL. 18

Red-brown clay, fired darker on the outside; signs of burning beneath.

Similar: 5 bases from other contexts in Group D

Cf. Oates 1959, pl. 58.80, 85 (Ain Sinu); 85 is a spouted jug. Dyson 1968, fig. 13, no. 440 (Dura-Europos) is a piriform cookpot or jug with a recessed base and rim as PT439.

PT320 (P.2, 'context' 2167)

Lantern

D.base 13.2 cm

PL. 18

Several nonjoining fragments of a cylindrical lantern with frontal opening (which should probably be about twice the width shown in the drawing) and various circular air holes (on all parts of the lower body but only on the front of the shoulder). About one-fifth preserved. Very flaky, uniformly dark red-brown clay. No signs of burning except for a small darkened area at the front of the shoulder.

Similar: 2 bases and 2 body-sherds from other contexts in Group D, D.base 15, 18 cm.

The fragments have been reconstructed on the basis of three intact examples on display in Gaziantep Museum; other fragments were found in the Turkish excavations at Zeugma in 2000 and such lanterns were clearly not uncommon in the city. They would readily have accommodated oil lamps, and both the holes in the front of the shoulder and the darkening in that area suggest a flame towards the front, rather than centrally within. Cf. Dyson 1968, nos. 193–6 (Dura-Europos), generally in the same fabric as the “brittle ware.” Bailey 1988, 291 and pl. 62, no. Q2357 in the British Museum from “Anatolia,” is very similar in shape, but in an “orange-brown” micaceous clay.

Other Pottery from Group D: Table wares

BSP (RESIDUAL)

PT321 (P.36, context 2160)

Ring-foot of bowl

D.foot ca. 12 cm

PL. 18

Curving body, high ring-foot; two narrow bands of rouletting on floor. Fine cream clay with smooth, slightly metallic slip, mostly chocolate-brown but grayer on outside.

Not directly paralleled in Slane 1997, though the pale fabric is surely Levantine. The profile of the foot is closer to Attic examples of the first half of the third century B.C. such as Rotroff 1997, nos. 870–881 or 970.

PT322 (P.221, context 2191)

Incurved rim of bowl

D.max. ca. 17 cm

PL. 18

Very fine buff clay, moderately well finished surfaces; semi-lustrous dark red-brown slip on inside, black and worn on outside. Slane 1997, type TA 4: present at Tel Anafa before 125 B.C.

- 2 sherds of dishes and a fragment of a mastos (? – cf. PT34).

LOCAL HELLENISTIC FINE WARE (RESIDUAL)

- Incurved rim of bowl as PT7 in Group A.

- Part of hemispherical bowl with ring-handle as PT52 in Group B.

PT323 (P.45, context 2130)

Ring-foot of bowl

D.foot 7.0 cm

PL. 18

Buff clay; partial, uneven, dull orange-brown slip.

Similar: 2 bases.

Cf. PT54 in Group B: the present examples are clearly residual, but more carefully formed.

- 23 unclassified sherds.

MISCELLANEOUS HELLENISTIC FINE WARES

- 2 sherds of closed vessels with external brown or black slip.

EASTERN SIGILLATA A (RESIDUAL)

- Part of conical cup with vertical molded rim as PT258 in Group C.

- 22 unclassified sherds.

ITALIAN SIGILLATA (RESIDUAL)

PT324 (P.50, context 2039)

Part of platter with vertical rim

D. ca. 40 cm

PL. 18

Fine pink clay; highly lustrous red-brown slip. *Conspectus* 1990, 20.4: ca. A.D. 30–70 (see Ettlinger et al. 1990, 86–87).

THIN-WALLED WARES

PT325 (P.97, context 2278)

Thin-walled cup with disc-base

D.base 4.4 cm

PL. 18

Finely granular buff clay without mica; thin, dull and uneven (but adherent) pink slip (as PT266). Presumably residual (first century A.D.?).

PT326 (P.52, context 2039)

Rim of folded beaker

D.rim 9.2 cm

PL. 18

Part of beaker with folded body (only one, fairly narrow indentation preserved), two steps on shoulder, restricted neck and plain flaring rim. Somewhat flaky orange-brown clay with abundant very fine muscovite mica and sparse larger dark inclusions. Carefully smoothed but unslipped. No convincing parallels found.

- 2 small sherds of closed vessels, ware as the preceding.

AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE

PT327 (P.51, context 2039)

Part of flat-based dish with sloping wall and plain tapering rim

D. ca. 20, H. 3.4 cm

PL. 18

Fine hard ware, entirely burnt brown to black.

Hayes 1972, Form 50A (Pröttel 1996, 32): ca. A.D. 230–325.

PHOCAEAN RED SLIP WARE

- Base of dish (context 2080). Fifth century A.D. or later: intrusive.

CYPRIOT RED SLIP WARE

- Base of dish (context 2012), probably this ware. Late fifth century A.D. or later: intrusive.

Glazed Wares

PT328 (P.53, joining sherds from contexts 2039 and 2080)

Carinated footless bowl with upcurving rim

D. 24 cm

PL. 18

Profile of floor restored from a body-sherd of another vessel. Glazed 1: gray-buff clay; pale blue-green glaze.

Similar: body-sherd (context 2039).

Despite the fact that this form was recorded only from contexts that suffered from late intrusions, parallels from other sites clearly indicate that it belongs to the “Parthian” series. Cf. Oates 1959, pl. 56.5, 6, 11–13 (Ain Sinu, destroyed in A.D. 237, common); Toll 1943, fig. 29 no. 1938.4860 etc., type XI-H-1 (Dura-Europos, destroyed in A.D. 256). All of the Dura bowls have disc-bases and are considered probably to



Figure 12. PT330, cylindrical ointment-jar in “Parthian” glazed ware from Group D.

belong to the second or third century A.D. For similar fragments from Tell Seh Hamad in the lower Habur Valley, see Römer 1996, 20, fig. 2a–c, found in levels dated between the second half of the first century B.C. and the first half of the first century A.D. (generally in the same levels as Eastern Sigillata A).

PT329 (P.54, context 2039)

Heavy ring-foot of bowl

D.foot 11 cm

PL. 18

Glazed 2: gray-buff clay (burnt?); blue-green glaze. “Parthian.”

Cf. Toll 1943, fig. 28 (Dura-Europos): a few of the bowls have developed ring-feet, but this is much less common than a barely articulated disc base. Hrouda 1962, 91, 109, and pl. 73, no. 16 (Tell Halaf) is a bowl with incurved rim and this foot profile (“gelbgrüner, feinkörniger Ton. Außen und innen grünbräunliche Glasur”). See also Oates 1958, pl. 24.6 (Nimrud), very like the Tell Halaf example — “Hellenistic.”

- 2 sherds of Glazed 2 (contexts 2012, 2039).

PT330 (P.662, SF 2133, context 2039)

Cylindrical ointment jar

D. 4.4, H. 8.9 cm

FIG. 12

Small cylindrical jar with short concave neck and everted rim; high disc-base. Glazed 1: very sandy cream clay with turquoise glaze on outside and over rim. Described from

notes made in 2000: missing in 2002 (in Gaziantep Museum?).

"Parthian." Cf. Toll 1943, 54 with fig. 26 and pl. 18 (Dura-Europos); close to no. 1935.547, rigidly cylindrical, with sharp angles at top and bottom of body. Numerous at Dura-Europos from the first century A.D. onwards.

Buff Wares

BUFF WARES 1–4

- Ring-foot of bowl, possibly Hellenistic.

PT331 (P.74, context 2039)

Small bowl with plain rim

D. 13.2, H. 4.0 cm PL. 19

Buff 1: grayish-cream throughout; very roughly formed. Possibly Late Imperial and intrusive.

PT332 (P.76, context 2039)

Conical cup with vertical molded rim

D. 11 cm PL. 19

Buff 1: orange-buff clay, carefully smoothed and fired buff on the outside.

Similar: rim, D. 13 cm (context 2012).

Perhaps a copy of the conical cups of the first century A.D. in Eastern Sigillata A (cf. PT258/259).

PT333 (P.75, context 2039)

Conical cup with concave vertical rim

D.rim 10.4, H. 7.0 cm PL. 19

Buff 1: fired pale orange to gray (burnt?); carelessly wet-smoothed. Cf. the preceding.

PT334 (P.79, context 2039)

Conical bowl with vertical rim

D.max. 18 cm PL. 19

Buff 3? Hard buff clay containing sparse fine sand with barely any visible mica. Surfaces reasonably smooth.

Similar: 5 nonjoining rim fragments of the same vessel in Buff 1, D. 25 cm (context 18108).

PT335 (P.120, context 2023)

Curving bowl with plain vertical rim

D. 21 cm PL. 19

Buff 1: buff clay, cream at surface.

Similar: 3 rims in Group F (pp. 59, 64: 2 in Buff 15, one in Buff 1), D. 18–24 cm. This is a very simple form, found in the fine wares of the Hellenistic period, but very possibly recurring subsequently without the necessity of any direct connection.

PT336 (P.587, context 2012)

Ribbed bowl with down-turned rim

D. 21 cm PL. 19

Buff 1: pinkish-buff throughout.

Cf. PT531 in Group F: possibly intrusive here.

PT337 (P.585, context 2012)

Part of handled bowl with everted rim, concave on top

D. 34 cm PL. 19

Two nonjoining fragments; one handle preserved, two assumed. Buff 1: buff throughout.

Cf. PT405, 406 in other buff wares.

PT338 (P.48, context 2130)

Dish or bowl with triangular rim

D. ? PL. 19

Angle and diameter uncertain. Buff 1: pale pink, fired buff on outside.

Possibly related to PT270 in Group C.

PT339 (P.586, context 2012)

Deep bowl with folded rim

D. 36 cm PL. 19

Buff 1: buff throughout; badly flaked and affected by burning. Three nonjoining fragments.

PT340 (P.107, context 18108)

Large bowl with incurved molded rim

D. ? PL. 19

Buff 1? The clay appears to be typical, fired buff, but there appears to be a thin dull brown slip over all.

PT341 (P.22, context 2010)

Miniature spouted cup

D. 4.2, H. 3.9 cm PL. 19

About one third of a small cup with flat base, steep straight wall, and plain rim. Scar on wall of an applied tubular spout. Buff 1: buff with cream surface.

PT342 (P.588, context 2012)

Knobbed rim of bowl or bucket

D. 21 cm PL. 19

Buff 1: buff clay, paler at surface.

Possibly a bowl (cf. PT290 in Group C), or part of a bucket as the following.

PT343 (P.11, context 2010)

Rim of bucket

D. 22 cm PL. 19

Part of a large vessel with steep wall and short sloping rim; tiny trace of handle scar just beneath rim. Buff 1: gray in the core, buff at surface.

Similar: rim, D. 27 cm.

This could conceivably be the mouth of a very large jar, but a flat-based bucket seems more likely. Cf. Gerber 1996, fig. 2.19 (Lidar Höyük area: rim fragment, possibly this form). Jones 1950, no. 784 (figs. 161, 204), from Tarsus is a bucket with a single vertical handle in buff ware, D. 31.2, H. 33.7 (unstratified). Note also PT272 in Group C.

PT344 (P.10, SF 2098, context 2010)

Base of cylindrical bucket (?)

D.base 15.5 cm

PL. 19

Part of large vessel with flat base and steep, slightly flaring wall. Buff 1: pinkish in the core, buff at surface.

PT345–351, which follow, mark the first significant appearance of a basic form of basin (with a flat base and steep conical sides) that persists hereafter into the Islamic period. The Middle Imperial type appears to be characterized by a fairly broad rim with a concave upper surface. In the Late Imperial period, this is replaced by a rounded convex rim (see nos. PT478, 479, 483, 493, 494 in Group E and PT535 in Group F, also the intrusive PT352 here); the Islamic version is characterized by a short knobbed or square-cut rim (see PT620, 627, 643–645 in Group G).

For comparable basins from Beirut, see Reynolds 1998, 55 with figs. 107–9 (with red grits on the underside, context first half of second century), and 193, fig. 211 (context late second century), thought to be from Cilicia or the Antioch region).

PT345 (P.106, context 18108)

Basin with short, angular, sloping rim

D. ca. 32 cm

PL. 19

Buff 1: buff core, pink at surface.

Similar: 1 rim in Group F (p. 59), D. ca. 36 cm.

PT346 (P.56, context 2039)

Basin with sloping rim, concave on top

D. 41 cm

PL. 19

Buff 1: orange-buff in the core, buff on the inside, browner on the outside. Outside surface more carefully smoothed than inside. Partly burnt. The marks of burning confirm that this is a third-century piece.

Similar: 1 rim, D. 39 cm (context 2012).

PT347 (P.39, context 2160)

Part of basin with steep wall and flat base

D.base ca. 22 cm

PL. 19

Buff 1: fired pink throughout but appears otherwise to be

this fabric. Wet-smoothed inside and out but very rough (no turning marks) beneath, from resting on sand.

Similar: 3 base-sherds.

PT348 (P.47, context 2130)

Basin with short rim, concave on top

D. ca. 40 cm

PL. 20

Buff 1: buff, wet-smoothed.

Similar: 2 rims, D. ca. 26, ca. 45 cm.

PT349 (P.55, context 2039)

Basin with sloping rim, concave on top

D. 37.5 cm

PL. 20

Slightly sagging floor, very rough beneath. Buff 1, burnt. Similar: 1 profile (D. 35 cm, H. 10.8 cm), 2 rims, D. 34–38 cm (distorted), uncertain.

PT350 (P.131, context 2080)

Conical basin with flat base and everted rim, concave on top

D. 39, H. 11.9 cm

PL. 20

Buff 1: mostly fired pale pink, buff on outside of wall.

PT351 (P.57, context 2039)

Basin with broad sloping rim, concave on top

D. 39 cm

PL. 20

Buff 1: buff in the core, cream at surface.

Similar: 6 rims, D. 40–48 cm (contexts 2012, 2039, 2080).

PT352 (P.132, context 2080)

Conical basin with flat base and sloping rim

D. 39, H. 12.1 cm

PL. 20

Buff 1, fired buff.

Similar: 3 rims in Group E (pp. 53, 55), Buff 1 and Buff 13, D. 34, 37 cm; 9 rims in Group F (pp. 59, 64), Buff 1 and Buff 15, D. 37–48 cm.

Konrad 1992, fig. 14.7 (Rusafa: context, 475–518) has a similar simple profile. Cf. PT535 in Group F. Certainly intrusive here.

PT353 (P.133, context 2080)

Conical basin with flat tapering rim

D. ca. 39 cm

PL. 20

Buff 1, fired pinkish-buff.

Similar: 1 rim in Group E (p. 53), D. ca. 30 cm. This seems likely to be a Late Imperial intrusion.

PT354 (P.584, context 2012)

Basin with short flat rim

D. 38 cm

PL. 20

Buff 1, fired buff throughout. Date uncertain, but in view of the context this may well also be intrusive here.

- 5 unclassified base-sherds of conical basins.

Pot stands have made their first definite appearance in Group C (PT280, 281, but see also PT167, 182 in Group B), but characterize the Middle Imperial destruction levels *par excellence*. The rim has changed from a solid double molding in the earlier examples to a simpler out-turned flange.

Pot stands are not uncommon in the Mediterranean region, but they are generally unlike those from Zeugma, which are distinguished by greater overall size and height. Cf. Jones 1950, nos. 719, 720 (fig. 201: Tarsus); Williams 1989, nos. 598–603 (Anemurium); Reynolds 1998, figs. 184–8 (Beirut); Riley 1979, 353, MR Plain 9 (Berenice). Oates 1959, plates 55.5, 10; 59.104 illustrates two stands from Ain Sinu that are rather closer to the Zeugma Middle Imperial types. Note also Kloner et al. 2003, 183, Forms 96 and 97, from Maresha in central Israel.

PT355 (P.105, context 18108)

Pot stand with simple out-turned flanges

D.rim 20.6, D.foot 19.8, H. 11.2 cm

PL. 20

Buff 1, fired gray-buff throughout.

Similar: 5 rims, D. 21–22 cm. (Note: since this form does not have a distinguishable base, the number of rims should theoretically be divided by two when comparing frequencies with other types of vessel.)

PT356 (P.9, context 2010)

Pot stand with sloping lower flange which curves gently into body

D.base 21.5 cm

PL. 20

Buff 1, fired buff throughout.

Similar: 9 rims, Buff 1–4, D. 20–24.

PT357 (P.8, context 2010)

Pot stand with simple flanges, turned sharply outwards at a right angle

D.top 21.4, D.base 24, H. 8.9 cm

PL. 20

Buff 1: orange in core, buff towards surface.

Similar: 5 rims, Buff 1 and Buff 3, D. 19–23 cm.

PT358 (P.135, context 2080)

Part of pot stand with short rolled flange

D. 23.5 cm

PL. 20

Buff 1, fired buff throughout.

Similar: 1 rim, D. 22 cm (context 2012). In view of the contexts, it is possible that this short rim is a later development, but the evidence is lacking for certainty.

PT359 (P.121, context 2023)

Pot-stand with short square flange

D.base 24.8 cm

PL. 21

Buff 1: buff clay, grayish-cream at surface.

Cf. PT272.

PT360 (P.20, context 2010)

Conical lid with plain rim

D. 29 cm

PL. 21

Buff 1, fired buff throughout. Outside is slightly more carefully smoothed than inside, suggesting a lid.

PT361 (P.38, context 2160)

Conical lid with plain rim

D. 31 cm

PL. 21

Buff 1: typical fabric, wet-smoothed inside and out.

PT362 (P.21, context 2010)

Part of lid (?) with shallow curving body and squat central knob

D.knob 6.1 cm

PL. 21

(Coarse) Buff 4: pale gray-brown. Very rough knife-cut finish on outside; inside wet-smoothed.

PT363 (P.145, context 2080)

Small conical lid with plain rim

D. 12.5 cm

PL. 21

Buff 1: fired brownish-buff.

PT364 (P.141, context 2080)

Flagon with narrow tapering neck and triangular rim

D.rim 5.4 cm

PL. 21

A single handle from neck to shoulder. Buff 1? Rather soft gray-buff clay with the usual inclusions.

Similar: rim, D. 6.6 cm, body-sherd with handle (both from context 2080). In view of the contexts, it is possible that this type is Late Imperial.

PT365 (P.82, context 2039)

Part of narrow-necked ovoid flagon

D.max. 15 cm

PL. 21

There is definitely only one handle. Buff 2: buff throughout, well-smoothed on the outside, rather flaky on the inside. Possibly a Late Imperial intrusion: cf. the preceding.

PT366 (P.83, context 2039)

Small flagon with thickened rim

D.top of rim 7.0 cm

PL. 21

Buff 3: buff clay, pinkish at the surface.
Similar: 2 rims in Buff 1, D. 5.2, 7.5 cm.

PT367 (P.122, context 2023)

Rim of one-handled flagon

D.rim 10.4 cm

PL. 21

Thickened rim, short neck; seven-eighths of rim preserved, with one handle scar only. Buff 1: seems to be this fabric, but rather soft and fired pale gray with a creamier surface.

PT368 (P.16, context 2010)

Small ring-handled jar

D.rim 9.8 cm, D.max. 14.6 cm, H. (est.) 15.5 cm

PL. 21

Small jar with ovoid body, short curving neck, thickened rim (flat on top), and ring-foot. A single groove on body, just above mid height, with a small vertical ring-handle just above that. Nonjoining rim and base; two handles assumed. Buff 1: fired buff throughout.

Similar: 3 rims (Buff 1 and 4), D. 10 cm; 4 bases, generally this size. A handle of this type may belong to the rim PT371.

Cf. also PT411 in miscellaneous buff ware. This kind of small jar may exist already in the Flavian period: cf. PT276 in Group C.

PT369 (P.81, context 2039)

Small ovoid jar with combed-band decoration

D.rim 9.5 cm, D.max. 15.5 cm

PL. 21

Handle scar on upper body; two rather light and careless combed bands. Buff 1: mostly orange-buff, but affected by burning.

PT370 (P.99, context 2278)

Small jar with triangular flaring rim

D. 9.5 cm

PL. 21

Top of rim is curiously uneven, as if something else had been luted on. Buff 3: buff clay, possibly this fabric, with irregular traces of surface discoloration in brown-black, which may be casual but may conceivably be paint.

PT371 (P.224, context 2191)

Flaring rim of small jar

D.rim 10.4 cm

PL. 21

A ring-handle as PT368 from the same context may be part of this vessel. Buff 1: buff clay, cream at surface.

PT372 (P.77, context 2039)

Globular corrugated jar with flaring rim

D.rim 10.8 cm

PL. 21

Buff 1: rather soft, but apparently this fabric, fired warm buff throughout.
Similar: rim, D. ca. 11 cm (context 2039).

PT373 (P.149, context 2260)

Small globular jar with everted rim

D.rim 11 cm

PL. 21

Buff 3: buff clay, fired cream on the outside.

PT374 (P.78, context 2039)

Small jar with grooved vertical rim

D.rim 10 cm

PL. 21

Buff 1: probably this fabric, originally fired gray-buff, but extensively burnt.

PT375 (P.18, context 2010)

Spout of jar

D. at level of groove ca. 15 cm

PL. 21

Part of globular vessel with a groove around the upper body (as PT368?) and projecting tubular spout. Buff 3: well smoothed on outside; irregular patches of black which may be paint.

Similar: fragment of closed vessel with short tubular spout (Buff 1).

PT376 (P.37, context 2160)

Ring-foot of small closed vessel?

D.foot 7.0 cm

PL. 21

Prominent turning marks on inside suggest a closed shape. Buff 1: buff clay, tending towards cream at surface.

Cf. PT408 in Buff ware 10.

PT377 (P.104, context 18108)

Part of narrow closed vessel with ring-foot

D.base 6.8 cm

PL. 21

Buff 1: buff clay, paler at surface.

Similar: 2 bases.

PT378 (P.17, context 2010)

Base of small closed vessel

D.base 8.0 cm

PL. 21

Part of steep-walled, almost cylindrical vessel with false ring-base; prominent turning marks on inside. Buff 1: mainly gray-buff but with a pinkish tinge on outside.

PT379 (P.144, context 2080)

Closed vessel with broad flat base

D.base 9 cm

PL. 21

Buff 3: fired buff with pink patches at the surface.
Possibly a Late Imperial intrusion.

PT380 (P.143, context 2080)

Part of small closed vessel with restricted base
D.base 3.8 cm

PL. 21

(Coarse) Buff 4: buff clay, rather rough surfaces.
Similar: base (context 2080).
Cf. similar small “bottles” from Ain Sinu: Oates 1959, pl. 56.30–38.

PT381 (P.142, context 2080)

Small closed vessel with flat base

D.base 2.8 cm

PL. 21

Buff 1: rather granular clay with worn surfaces, but apparently this fabric.

- Buff 1: base of small handleless jar as PT582 in Group F (context 2039): surely intrusive.
- Buff 1: 2 heavy bases of small closed vessels as PT580 in Group F (context 2012): intrusive?

PT382 (P.12, context 2010)

Upper part of two-handled flagon with combed-band decoration

D.rim 9.8 cm, D.max 24.8 cm

PL. 22

Part of flagon or amphora with cylindrical neck, very slightly thickened rim and ovoid body. Vertical handles from neck to shoulder. Combed bands beneath lip, two at shoulder, one on upper body. Buff 2: fired buff throughout.

PT383 (P.102, context 18108)

Rim of flagon with combed band

D.rim 10.0 cm

PL. 22

Molded collar-rim; combed band between the handles.
Buff 1: pale orange core, cream surface.

PT384 (P.589, context 2012)

Square-cut rim of flagon (?)

D.rim 17 cm

PL. 22

Buff 3: buff throughout.
Similar: 2 rims, same context, D. 21 cm.

Though the fabric appears to be local, the profile resembles that of the Late Imperial Syrian amphora Form 17F (Reynolds, this volume). Probably intrusive.

PT385 (P.15, context 2010)

Ring-foot of closed vessel

D.foot 11 cm

PL. 22

Buff 1: fired buff throughout. Traces on outside and beneath foot of thin white slip.

Similar bases, ranging in size between that of PT368 and the present example: 6 in Group C (pp. 33, 34: one in Buff 13); 50 in Group D (one in Buff 5, p. 45); 1 in Group E (p. 54); 1 in Group F (p. 61).

Many of these may belong to amphorae such as Form 13D (Reynolds, this volume, pp. 97, 111–112).

PT386 (P.150, context 2260)

Large jar with wide, straight neck and bead rim

D.rim ca. 15 cm

PL. 22

One handle preserved, also two massive nonjoining sherds from lower body, 16 mm thick. Buff 3: orange-pink clay, fired buff towards the outside and with a finely-smoothed cream surface, perhaps a refined self-slip.

Similar: sherd of another large jar, same context.

PT387 (P.32, joining sherds from contexts 2139 and 2160)

Wide-mouthing jar with combed and painted decoration

D.rim 21.5 cm, D.max. 33.8 cm

PL. 22

Bulbous body; wide, tall cylindrical neck; and projecting, square-cut rim. One handle preserved. Decorated with alternate straight and wavy combed bands, also swirls of dull dark brown paint. Buff 1: fired buff, well smoothed on outside.

Similar: 2 rims, D. 20 cm, and 2 body-sherds.

PT388 (P.583, context 2012)

Wide-mouthing jar with frilled rim

D.rim 19.5 cm, D.max. 32.1 cm

PL. 23

Thickened rim, slightly concave on top and with a frilled band immediately beneath; tall tapering neck and bulbous biconical body; inscribed decoration on body, composed of wavy lines and stab-marks. Handles not preserved, but presence assured by other examples. Buff 1: pink clay, buff at surface (black encrustations on inside).

Similar: body-sherd with wavy-line and pricked decoration (Buff 3, context 2376).

PT389 (P.46, context 2130)

Rim of wide-mouthing jar with frilled band

D. 28 cm

PL. 23

Zigzag decoration of prick marks, probably made with comb for combed bands. Buff 3: buff clay, wet-smoothed; very fine mixed inclusions, mica very sparse.

Similar: 2 rims, D. 21, 29 cm, no decoration other than the frilled band preserved on neck; trace of handle attachment immediately beneath the rim on one.

PT390 (P.73, context 2039)

Rim of wide-mouthed jar with frilled band

D. 27 cm

PL. 23

Buff 3: cream clay. In instances such as this example, one cannot be certain that this type of rim was not applied to pot-stands (as PT355–359) as well as to wide-mouthed jars. Cf. PT167 and PT182 in Group B.

PT391 (P.91, context 2039)

Neckless ovoid jar with wavy combed band

D.rim 21 cm, D.max. 35 cm

PL. 23

One handle preserved, two assumed. Wavy combed band between two straight ones. Buff 1: gray to brown.

Similar: 2 body-sherds, one with handle (context 2039).

Cf. PT459 in Storage ware 2.

PT392 (P.92, context 2039)

Neckless ovoid jar with horizontal combed bands

D.rim 24 cm

PL. 23

Buff 1: buff throughout. Similar to the preceding.

- 45 sherds of closed vessels with combed-band decoration; 2 sherds of closed vessels with wavy combed bands.

PT393 (P.95, context 2039)

Rim of large ovoid jar/small pithos

D.rim 28 cm

PL. 24

Buff 1: fired buff throughout; surfaces smoothed as well as on smaller vessels. Impossible to judge whether this is Middle or Late Imperial.

PT394 (P.595, context 2012)

Disc-lid with impressed decoration

D. 14 cm, thickness 1.4 cm

PL. 24

Decorated with circular impressions made with a tubular tool. Probably fitted with a strap-handle across the center (not preserved). Buff 1: fired pinkish-buff throughout. Rough surfaces.

Cf. Orssaud 1980, fig. 309, type 1a, a fragment of a very similar lid from the Late Imperial/Early Islamic settlement at Déhès in Syria. Clearly intrusive here.

PT395 (P.594, context 2012)

Disc-lid of pithos?

D. ca. 25 cm, thickness 2.8 cm

PL. 24

Crudely formed circular disc. Buff 1: fired buff throughout. This may have served as a lid for a large storage vessel, or it may be simply a circular building brick or *pila* (though, so far as I know, no *pilae* were recorded from the excavations). Intrusive?

- Buff 1: base of large round-bottomed vessel.
- Buff 1: base of knobbed amphora lid (cf. PT538 in Group F). Intrusive.
- 21 handles and 105 body-sherds of unclassified closed vessels.

(COARSE) BUFF WARE 5

This rare fabric was recorded only in this group: petrographic examination suggests that it is an import from outside the Euphrates region.

- Ring-foot of closed vessel as PT385.
- One handle and 3 body-sherds of closed vessels.

BUFF WARE 6 (MORTARIA)

PT396 (P.59, context 2039)

Mortarium with broad convex rim and spout

D. 34.5 cm, H. 11.0 cm

PL. 24

Molded spout on top of rim; slightly raised inner lip. Affected by intense fire, but appears to be typical. No added grits. Similar: 2 rims, D. 31, 43 cm, one base.

PT397 (P.129, joining sherds from contexts 2039 + 2080)

Mortarium with broad convex rim and spout

D. 44 cm

PL. 24

Raised boss on (either) side of spout.

Similar: rim, D. 44 cm, burnt. Cf. the preceding.

PT398 (P.223, context 2191)

Mortarium with broad convex rim

D. 33 cm

PL. 24

Hard, fused cream clay with abundant fine quartz and darker grits; sparse flakes of mica. A large lump of quartz at least 6 mm across seen through a break in the outer surface.

A variant of the preceding, with a more sharply down-turned rim, but the inner lip is still demarcated.

PT399 (P.30, context 2139)

Mortarium with broad convex rim

D. 47 cm

PL. 25

No demarcation of inner lip; broad turning marks on outside.

PT400 (P.60, context 2039)

Small mortarium with convex rim

D. 29 cm, H. 8.0 cm

PL. 25

- Base and body-sherd of mortaria.
- Fragment of a large closed vessel, showing a string mark around the girth (cf. PT156): this fabric?

BUFF WARE 8 (INTRUSIVE)

- Rim of amphora lid as PT561 in Group F (context 2012).
- Base of small closed vessel as PT568 in Group F (context 2012).
- 2 sherds of closed vessels with painted decoration (context 2080).

OTHER BUFF WARES

PT401

Mortarium with heavy, sharply down turned rim

(P.210, context 2012) D. 51 cm

PL. 25

Hard pale pink clay, cream at surface, containing mixed glassy grits: green (olivine?), black, orange, red, clear (quartz), also some biotite mica. Gritted on the inside with the same minerals.

Surely Campanian: see Hartley 1973 with fig. 2, type 2.

PT402 (P.130, context 2080)

Mortarium with broad convex rim

D. 55 cm, H. 16.6 cm

PL. 25

Raised internal lip. Hard greenish-gray clay with abundant very fine dark inclusions and very occasional lumps of lime (up to 8 mm). Gritted internally with dark rounded basaltic grits about 2 mm across. See the petrographic report by Doherty, this volume, p. 88 (question 14).

Jones 1950, no. 706 (Tarsus: unstratified but classed as early imperial) is approximately this shape but probably not in this fabric ("clay red-buff, coarse; mica, sand, lime"); also *ibid.*, fig. 204.A.

PT403 (P.138, context 2080)

Base of dish with flat floor and ledge-foot

D.foot ca. 18 cm

PL. 25

Pale brown clay with abundant very fine dark sand and occasional specks of mica. Carefully turned; traces on underside only of a smooth burnish or slip, also brown. Possibly an imitation of a third-century dish in African Red Slip Ware: cf. PT327.

PT404 (P.100, context 2278)

Part of thick-walled vessel with ring-foot

D.foot 8 cm

PL. 25

Pale pink clay containing abundant very fine mixed inclusions and very occasional mica; rough, worn surfaces.

Similar: 2 bases, D.foot 5.2, 6.4 cm.

Open or closed vessels?

PT405 (P.140, context 2080)

Bowl with curving body and everted rim with internal seating

D. 31 cm

PL. 25

Buff 10: hard orange-buff clay.

Possibly a handled bowl or skyphos as the following; cf. also PT337 in Buff ware 1.

PT406 (P.123, context 2023)

Large two-handled skyphos

D.rim 18.5 cm, D.max. 19.8 cm, H.est. 15.2 cm

PL. 25

Four nonjoining pieces. Buff 14: fired pale gray on the inside, pale brown on the outside. Heavy, rough, irregular potting.

Cf. the preceding.

PT407 (P.139, context 2080)

Curving bowl with bead rim and raised inner lip

D. ca. 25 cm

PL. 25

Angle of rest uncertain. Buff 10: buff clay, fired cream at surface.

PT408 (P.226, context 2191)

Ring-foot of small closed vessel

D.foot 6.4 cm

PL. 26

Encrusted on inside, due to contents (?). Buff 10: hard cream clay. Cf. PT376 in Buff ware 1.

PT409 (P.84, context 2039)

Ring-foot of small closed vessel

D.foot 5.0 cm

PL. 26

Prominent turning marks on inside suggest a closed form. Fired mainly buff, but yellowish-cream on outside, which is fairly well smoothed; abundant fine angular lime, sparse fine rounded quartz, no mica.

PT410 (P.134, context 2080)

Rim of large jar (or pot stand?)

D. 25 cm

PL. 26

Tall neck and flaring, square-cut rim. A band of stabbed decoration around the neck. Worn and rounded at lower edge of sherd as if it has been cut back to make a pot stand (or was it a pot stand anyway?). Flaky pink to gray clay containing abundant, very fine dark sand; mica detectable but very sparse.

Cf. PT355–359 (pot stands) and PT388–390 (jars).

PT411 (P.80, context 2039)

Small ovoid jar with triangular rim

D.rim 11 cm

PL. 26

One handle preserved, two assumed. Granular gray-buff clay with moderate medium inclusions, mostly black (iron ore?). Very rough surfaces, no mica. Cf. PT368–370 in Buff wares 1 and 3.

PT412 (P.88, context 2039)
Part of flagon or jar with flat rim
D.rim 17 cm

PL. 26

One handle preserved; at least two grooves on neck (not combed). Hard brown clay with mixed, ill-sorted inclusions, mostly dark and including some large lumps of iron ore, fired gray towards the surface but warm buff at the surface. Partly burnt.

PT413 (P.137, context 2080)
Handle of large vessel
L.pres. 10.0 cm, W. 5.5 cm

PL. 26

Broad strap-handle with two deep grooves at one edge. Dense orange to buff clay containing abundant very fine mica, moderate to sparse fine subrounded quartz grains and earthy red particles (looks superficially like Buff ware 1, but it isn't!).

- Buff 13: part of closed vessel with recessed base as PT572 in Group F (context 2012). Surely intrusive.
- Buff 15: rim fragment of basin with short convex rim as PT493 in Group E (context 2012). Surely intrusive.
- Miscellaneous buff wares: 108 unclassified sherds, mostly closed vessels.

Cooking Wares
COOKING WARE 1

PT414 (P.113, context 18108)
Flat-based cookpan with incurving rim
D.max. 40 cm, H. 6.1 cm

PL. 26

Bulge in floor towards edge, with two narrow grooves (but not multiple grooves). Orange-brown clay containing abundant fine black and white inclusions (not obviously volcanic) and a little fine muscovite mica. Burnished cherry-red slip on inside and over rim.

This seems to be a faithful copy of an Italian *patina* in the local cooking ware fabric. Cf. Kenrick 1985, Form B479 and references, extending from the Augustan period into the second century A.D.

PT415 (P.61, context 2039)
Flat-based cookpan with incurving rim
D.max. ca. 70 cm, H. 6.9 cm

PL. 26

Typical fabric, fired red through the core and on the inner surface, dark brown on the outside. Wet-smoothed but unslipped.

Similar: 2 small rim fragments of one vessel, even larger (context 2039).

PT416 (P.40, joining sherds in contexts 2139 and 2160)

Flat-based cookpan with incurving rim

D.max. 26 cm, H. 3.2 cm

PL. 26

Typical clay, fired gray in the core and red-brown towards the surface. The whole surface inside and out (but not beneath) is carefully burnished to a low lustre, producing a dark brown stripy effect, but is not slipped.

PT417 (P.110, context 18108)

Cookpan with incurved rim and offset floor

D.max. 29 cm, H. 4.3 cm

PL. 26

Offset at edge of floor on inside only. Fired gray throughout; wet-smoothed but not slipped or burnished.

This vessel seems to represent a transition between the preceding examples, which are close to their Italian models, and the version with an offset floor, which appears to be standard in this group, represented by PT311, 312.

- Base fragment of cookpan, unclassified.

PT418 (P.126, context 2080)

Dish with broad sloping rim

D. 28 cm

PL. 26

Dark brown clay, patchy brown to black at surface.

In view of the context, one cannot be sure that this piece belongs here. Cf. Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.25.13 (Kurban Höyük survey: site 8, multiperiod), a small fragment of a flat rim.

PT419 (P.111, context 18108)

(Round-bottomed) bowl with incurving rim

D.max. 27 cm

PL. 26

Rounded lip, groove on outside. Lime more prominent at the surface than mica; fired gray throughout, with some surface patches of maroon.

Similar: rim in this group, D.max. 26 cm; rim fragment in Group F (p. 64).

I have found no close parallel for this very pleasing and simple shape, which was presumably used for cooking. Apart from PT419 and a second rim from the same context, which belongs securely to Group D, the remaining examples (PT420, 421, and parallels) are from contexts that are either contaminated or late. It must be borne in mind, therefore, that this may be a Late Imperial form and hence intrusive in this group.

PT420 (P.62, joining sherds from contexts 2039 and 2080)

(Round-bottomed) bowl with incurving rim

D.max. 21 cm

PL. 26

Fired dark red; black on upper part of outside (stacking).

Similar: rim in Group E (p. 55), D.max. ca. 22 cm.
See under the preceding.

PT421 (P.63, nonjoining sherds from contexts 2039 and 2080)

(Round-bottomed) bowl with incurving, square-cut rim
D.rim 25 cm

PL. 26

Fired gray in the core, brown towards the surface and black at the surface.

Similar: rim fragment, possibly this form, in Group F (p. 64).
See under PT419.

PT422 (P.109, context 18108)

Carinated casserole

D.rim 19.0 cm, D.max. 20.5 cm

PL. 26

Similar to PT313 but with a very sharp carination. One handle preserved, two assumed. Dark gray throughout.

Similar: 7 rims, D. 18–ca. 28 cm; 1 body-sherd.

Cf. Oates 1959, pl. 58.77, also 78, 79, less close (Ain Sinu, very common).

PT423 (P.225, context 2191)

Carinated casserole

D.rim 19.6 cm, D.max. 22.0 cm

PL. 26

Sharply incurved at lip. One handle preserved, two assumed. Red core and inner surface, slightly browner on outside.

PT424 (P.33, context 2139)

Rim of carinated casserole

D. 21 cm

PL. 26

Sloping floor (corrugated beneath), short inward-sloping wall, and tapered almond rim. Typical fabric, rather flaky, fired black on outside and maroon on inside.

Similar: rim fragment (context 2039).

PT425 (P.591, context 2012)

Part of casserole with concave vertical rim

D. 22 cm

PL. 26

Fired red throughout.

Possibly a late intrusion, but note PT193 in Group B. Cf. Gerber 1996, fig. 2.1 (Lidar Höyük survey).

PT426 (P.590, context 2012)

Part of casserole with concave vertical rim

D. 19 cm

PL. 26

Red clay, fired black on outside.

Similar: rim fragment (context 2012).

Possibly intrusive: cf. the preceding.

- 12 unclassified body-sherds of casseroles.



Figure 13. **PT429**, globular corrugated cookpot in Cooking ware 1 from Group D.

PT427 (P.112, context 18108)

Corrugated conical lid with square-cut rim

D. 19 cm

PL. 26

Fired dark brown to gray.

Lids such as this and the following presumably served for both casseroles and cookpots, despite the absence of lid seatings on the former at Zeugma; the corrugated underside would have assisted them to remain in position. Cf. Dyson 1968, fig. 19, types III A 4, 5 (Dura-Europos).

PT428 (P.592, context 2012)

Rim of shallow conical lid

D. 23 cm

PL. 26

Dark brown throughout. Cf. the preceding.

- 2 rims of globular cookpots with inset rolled rim as PT195 in Group B.

PT429 (P.598, SF 3453, context 18108)

Globular corrugated cookpot with everted rim

D.rim 11.5 cm, D.max. 12.3 cm, H. 13.2 cm

FIG. 13, PL. 27

Slight internal lid seating. Intact; two handles. Black on lower part, inside and out; red-brown over rim.

Similar: 4 rims, D.rim 10.4–17 cm.

Cf. Oates 1959, pl. 58.83 (Ain Sinu: rim only).

PT430 (P.24, context 2010)**Rim of globular corrugated cookpot**

D.rim 14.5 cm

PL. 27

Pronounced convex curve to neck on both inner and outer surfaces. Fired brown on inside and black on outside.

Similar: 20 rims in this group, D.rim 14–20 cm; 2 rims in Group F (p. 64), D. 15, 16 cm.

Cf. Oates 1959, pl. 55.1 and 58.81 (complete: Ain Sinu, very common); Dorna-Metzger 1996, fig. 24 (Upper Khabur survey: less common than rims as PT444); Dyson 1968, fig. 19, type III D 4 (Dura-Europos, as PT429–431).

PT431 (P.64, context 2039)**Rim of globular corrugated cookpot**

D.rim 24 cm

PL. 27

Similar to PT429, but with barely articulated lid seating. Dark red at core and on inside, black outside.

Similar: 16 rims, D. 15–23.5 cm.

Cf. Gerber 1996, fig. 1.18 (Lidar Höyük survey); Campbell 1989, no. 59 (Seh Qubba); also PT295 in Group C.

PT432 (P.146, context 2260)**Rim of corrugated cookpot**

D.rim 15 cm

PL. 27

Sharply everted rim, slightly concave on upper surface, square-cut at lip. Outer surface brown, otherwise red.

Similar: rim, D. 18 cm.

PT433 (P.34, context 2139)**Rim of corrugated cookpot**

D.rim 13 cm

PL. 27

Similar to the preceding. Red core and inner surface, brown on outside.

PT434 (P.25, context 2010)**Rim of corrugated cookpot**

D.rim 14 cm

PL. 27

Sharply everted rim, straight and plain. One handle preserved. Mainly fired red but with some dark gray on part of outside.

Similar: rim, D. ca. 14 cm.

Cf. Harper 1980, fig. C, no. 54 (Dibsi Faraj).

PT435 (P.118, context 2023)**Small corrugated cookpot**

D.rim 11.0 cm, D.max. 12.7 cm, H.est. 12.0 cm

PL. 27

Simple flaring rim without lid seating. One handle preserved. Red core and inside surface; patchy red to gray on outside.

Similar: 6 rims, D. 9–12 cm.

Cf. Dyson 1968, nos. 429–36 (Dura-Europos: white particles frequently noted; rim profiles not well drawn, but probably this generally simple type); Orssaud 1980, fig. 307, type 3a (Déhès), attributed to the fifth–sixth centuries (hardly!).

PT436 (P.35, context 2139)**Cookpot with incurved, rolled rim**

D.ca. 16 cm

PL. 27

Part of (globular, corrugated?) cookpot with no neck and with incurved rolled rim. Maroon throughout.

PT437 (P.119, context 2023)**Corrugated cookpot with inturned rim**

D.rim (max.) 15.5 cm, D.max. 23.7 cm

PL. 27

Sharply incurved rim, angular on outside. Both handles preserved. Red core and inside surface; gray to brown on outside.

Possibly similar is Dyson 1968, fig. 19, type III D 3 (Dura-Europos: drawing not clear). Cf. also Northedge 1981, fig. 245.1 (River Quwaiq survey: Hammamat tomb group, together with types as PT495, PT588 in Groups E and F); Gerber 1996, fig. 8.15 (Lidar Höyük survey), with Byzantine/Islamic material; Aubert 2002, figs. 5, 6, 12 (Beirut), Hellenistic. Williams 1989, no. 407 (Anemurium) is very like this in profile, though not in fabric (considered Cypriot, sixth–seventh centuries). The parallels quoted suggest that, although the context of the present piece should be sound for the third century A.D., something very similar recurs in the Late Imperial period. A complete cookpot, very similar in profile to PT437, was recovered from a seventh-century context in a cave on Cyprus (Catling and Dikigoropoulos 1970, fig. 3 no. 14), but with the handles attached below the rim. The Zeugma material suggests that there is a recognizable change of practice from handles between rim and shoulder in the Middle Imperial period, to handles placed wholly on the body in the Late Imperial period. (See groups E and F.)

- 208 unclassified body-sherds of globular corrugated cookpots.
- 8 body-sherds of corrugated cookpots, rather thicker-walled (up to 6 mm) and with broader corrugations (contexts 2039 and 2080): probably Late Imperial intrusions.

PT438 (P.26, context 2010)**Long-necked cookpot with wavy-line decoration**

D.rim ca. 10 cm, D.max. ca. 18.5 cm

PL. 27

Part of globular (?) vessel with tall tapering neck (undifferentiated) and vertical bead rim. Vertical handle from rim to body; inscribed decoration of wavy lines from neck

down to maximum diameter. Fired gray throughout.
Similar: rim fragment with handle in Group F (p. 64).

PT439 (P.67, context 2039)

Long-necked cookpot with bead rim

D.rim 12.8 cm

PL. 27

Red core, red inner surface, dark brown on outside.
Similar: 2 rims, D. 9.5 cm (both), contexts 2039 and 2260.
Possibly to be reconstructed as Dyson 1968, no. 440 (Dura-Europos), which is smoothly pear-shaped and without ribbing, with a recessed base as PT319. See also *ibid.*, fig. 19, type III C 6. One handle only is indicated at Dura-Europos.

PT440 (P.68, context 2039)

Long-necked cookpot with bead rim

D.rim 7.5 cm

PL. 27

Smaller example of the preceding. Red core, red inner surface, gray on outside.
Similar: rim, D. 7 cm.

PT441 (P.125, context 2080)

Long-necked cookpot with vertical rim

D.rim 9.0 cm

PL. 27

Barely thickened lip; trace of handle attachment at rim; external corrugations begin at lower edge of sherd. Dark brown clay, fired dark gray on outside.

PT442 (P.49, context 2130)

Long-necked cookpot with bead rim.

D.rim 12 cm

PL. 27

Slightly incurving neck. Mainly red but fired gray-brown on the outside.
Similar: rim in this group (context 2012), D. ca. 12 cm; rim in Group F (p. 64), D. 10 cm.

PT443 (P.65, context 2039)

Globular cookpot with sharply down-turned rim

D.rim 17 cm

PL. 27

Red throughout, brown on outside surface.
Similar: rim, D. 20 cm (context 2012).

The contexts at Zeugma make this form slightly suspect for the third century, but Oates 1959, pl. 58.84 from Ain Sinu is part way between this and PT430 and may indicate that it belongs here.

PT444 (P.72, context 2039)

Wide-mouthed jar or cookpot with almond rim

D.max. 15 cm

PL. 27

Red clay, fired black on outside.

Cf. Dorna-Metzger 1996, fig. 23 (Upper Khabur survey), citing Venco Ricciardi 1982, 67, fig. 47 (Tell Barri), “late Parthian-Roman period.”

PT445 (P.66, context 2039)

Small globular jar or cookpot with plain everted rim

D.rim 10 cm

PL. 27

One handle preserved, on body; no corrugations on preserved part. Probably this fabric, hard and fired dark gray throughout. Intrusive?

PT446 (P.69, context 2039)

Thickened, bifurcated rim of jar

D.max. 8 cm

PL. 27

Trace of handle scar at rim on edge of sherd. Possibly belongs with PT447. Probably this fabric: fired dark gray throughout, only fine angular quartz sand visible.

Intrusive? Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.35 (Qusair as-Saila); Orssaud 1980, fig. 307, type 2 (Déhès); also PT500 in Group E.

PT447 (P.70, context 2039)

Closed vessel with false ring-foot

D.base 5.5 cm

PL. 27

Possibly belongs with PT446. Dark gray throughout.

- 3 fragments of closed vessels with pinched spouts.
- 58 unclassified body-sherds.

COOKING WARE 2

PT448 (P.124, context 2080)

Part of cookpot with folded inturned rim

D.rim 21 cm

PL. 28

One handle preserved. Dark brown clay, fired dark gray on outside.

Cf. PT296 in Group C.

- Small tubular spout: cf. PT591 in Group F.

OTHER COOKING WARES

PT449 (P.147, context 2260)

Wide-mouthed jar or cookpot with lid seating

D.rim ca. 18 cm

PL. 28

Hooked rim; pronounced concave lid seating. Cooking 6: orange-brown clay, pink at surface.

Cf. Gerber 1996, fig. 5.8 (Lidar Höyük survey). This type of rim (related examples: figs. 1.20, 21; 10.5) is better represented around Lidar Höyük than at Zeugma. See also Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.19.12, 13 (Kurban Höyük survey: site 2, multi-period); fig. B.25.10 (site 8, ditto).

PT450 (P.128, context 2080)

Part of biconical cookpot (?)

D.max. 25 cm

PL. 28

Very uneven surfaces: made on a slow wheel. Granular brown clay with abundant fine rounded sand (feldspar) and abundant fine biotite mica, very noticeable at the surface. A dull red slip on the upper part of the inside, outside entirely black (firing or use?). This is a very distinctive non-Euphrates fabric, but its source cannot readily be identified petrographically. If it is to be identified with Group 2 of Bartl et al. (1995), it may have been made in the Habur Valley. (See the petrographic report by Doherty, this volume, pp. 89 and 90, questions 19 and 23).

PT451 (P.127, context 2080)

Rim of casserole

D. 22 cm

PL. 28

Slightly inflected vertical rim. Dense orange-brown clay containing moderate fine angular quartz and quartzite together with fine streaky black inclusions and moderate fine biotite mica. Fired brown at the surface, with a thin, mottled maroon coloring on the outside that may be a slip. Cf. PT426.

- 21 unclassified body-sherds of closed vessels, including 5 handles.

Storage Wares
STORAGE WARE 1

PT452 (P.252, SF 2067, context 2016)

Small globular two-handled pithos

D.rim 49.5 cm, D.max. 67.5 cm, H. 62 cm

FIG. 14, PL. 28

Reconstructed from fragments but largely complete. Found in situ in Room 2H of the House of the Helmets in Trench 2; the amphora AM148 was found within it (see Tobin, volume 1, p. 80 and Plate 24). Made in two sections, the lower part having been allowed to dry and to gain strength before the upper part was added: It has separated extensively along the join, which shows regular finger indentations (clearly visible just above mid height in fig. 14). The simple rim is decorated on the outside with a band of circular finger impressions. Ring-foot. Pale gray clay, fired pink towards the outside, containing moderate inclusions up to 3 mm across of lime, quartz, and red earthy particles. Hackly break, very crumbly.

PT453 (P.116, context 2376)

Rim of decorated pithos

D.rim ca. 35 cm

PL. 28

Squat rolled rim with a narrow band of circular finger impressions on outer face; two lightly inscribed wavy lines on body. Trace of a handle attachment at left-hand edge of sherd. Coarse gray clay with various large subrounded or rounded inclusions: probably this fabric.



Figure 14. PT452, reconstructed pithos from Room 2H of the House of the Helmets in Trench 2 (Group D).

PT454 (P.101, SF 2329, context 2278)

Base of pithos

D.base 17 cm

PL. 28

Square-cut disc-base, very thin in the center. Pinkish-brown clay with abundant, ill-sorted angular inclusions of all sorts, up to 3 mm.

Similar: base, D. 20 cm.

PT455 (P.93, context 2039)

Disc-base of pithos

D.base 15.0 cm

PL. 28

Mainly pink; gray on inner surface.

PT456 (P.28, context 2010)

Knob-base of pithos

D.knob 16.2 cm

PL. 28

Pink clay, fired pale gray on inside; surfaces abraded.

PT457 (P.222, context 2191)

Knob-base of pithos

D.knob 11.9 cm

PL. 28

Granular gray clay, fired pink at surface, with abundant ill-sorted inclusions: lime, quartz, also gray and dark brown. Similar: base.

- 5 body-sherds of pithoi in this ware.

STORAGE WARE 2

PT458 (P.94, joining sherds from contexts 2039 and 2012)

Ovoid wide-mouthed jar with hooked rim and horizontal loop-handles

D.rim 32 cm PL. 29

Parts of two handles present. Fired a fairly uniform reddish-brown; surfaces wet-smoothed but very uneven.

Similar: 3 rims, D. 25–32 cm (all context 2012).

PT459 (P.596, context 2012)

Part of ovoid wide-mouthed jar with short almond rim

D.rim 28 cm PL. 29

Typical hackly fabric, red to brown in the core, brown on the outside.

Similar: 4 rims, D. 20–28 cm (contexts 2010, 2012, 2039).

- 2 handles as PT304 in Group C; 2 unclassified body-sherds (all context 2012).

STORAGE WARE 4

PT460 (P.148, context 2260)

Part of wide-mouthed pithos with heavy triangular rim

D.rim 72 cm PL. 29

Raised facet on top of rim.

PT461 (P.593, context 2012)

Part of ovoid pithos with squat rolled rim

D.rim 33 cm PL. 29

Brown core, pink towards surface, buff at surface. Appears to be this fabric but contains in addition some large red fragments of grog up to 12 mm.

UNCLASSIFIED STORAGE WARE

- 2 sherds of large cooking or storage vessel 7–8 mm thick, burnished and brown but rough on outside, black and extremely rough on inside. Brown to gray clay ("Storage 3"), extremely friable and rough to the touch; abundant angular or subrounded quartz, mostly about 1 mm, abundant fine muscovite mica, occasional other large dark grits.

These two sherds were the only representatives of this distinctive fabric, which seemed possibly related to that of PT450; thin-section analysis showed, however, that this was illusory. (See the petrographic report by Doherty, this volume, p. 91, question 25.)

PT462–470 vacant

Group E: Early Sixth Century A.D.

The trenches yielded no contexts that could be securely dated between the mid-third century and the second half of the fifth. The very small quantity of residual pottery in later levels that could be dated to this period, together with a few coins, imply that occupation did continue, but on a significantly reduced scale.⁹² The contexts assembled here offer a small, but reasonably coherent, sample of the pottery that was in use when the settlement began to expand once again around the beginning of the sixth century.

This group is composed of material from five contexts in two different trenches. Trench 4 was a very small excavation in the edge of the modern road (Tobin, volume 1, pp. 85–86) which revealed part of a limestone structure, possibly a stoa. It was covered by several layers of colluvium containing building debris and possible traces of burning, presumably related to its destruction or abandonment. Three of these layers (contexts 4004, 4008, and 4011) yielded pottery. The latest datable item was part of a dish in Cypriot Red Slip Ware from context 4004 (PT477), attributable to the late fifth or early sixth century. There were joins between sherds in 4008 and 4011.

In Trench 5 (Tobin, volume 1, pp. 91–93) were found traces of a Hellenistic or early Roman structure, followed after a long interval by renewed building activity in the Late Imperial period. The latest phase was built over, and cut into, the colluvial layers 5048 and 5078. The latest item in context 5048 was a rim of a dish in Phocaean Red Slip Ware (PT472) of the third quarter of the fifth century, but both layers are surely contemporary, and their terminal date must be placed in the early sixth century through the presence of a later rim in Phocaean Red Slip Ware (PT473) and of two fragments of Cypriot Red Slip Ware (PT475, 476).

The breakdown of the pottery in this group is as follows.

	No. of pieces	% of total no.	Weight (gm)	% of total weight
Hellenistic fine ware	2	1.7	31	0.4
African R.S. Ware	1	0.8	26	0.3
Phocaean R.S. Ware	5	4.1	97	1.1
Cypriot R.S. Ware	3	2.5	111	1.3
Total table wares	11	9.1	265	3.1
Buff wares	56	46.3	6,599	74.9
Cooking wares	53	43.8	1,793	20.3
Storage wares	1	0.8	155	1.8
TOTAL	121		8,812	

The most obvious development is the reemergence of table wares, represented essentially by imports of Phocaean and Cypriot Red Slip Ware. Large basins in buff ware are still present in this group (it was suggested, in regard to Group D, that in the Middle Imperial period these had perhaps replaced the use of individual dishes for communal eating) but there seems to have been some reversion towards earlier practices. Pot stands, on the other hand, were not recorded.

The buff wares are marked by the appearance on the scene of Buff 8, a hard-fired fabric used for amphorae,⁹³ smaller closed vessels, and the saucer-shaped amphora lids that are so characteristic of the Euphrates region in the Late Imperial period.⁹⁴ The amphorae regularly bear painted decoration, which also occurs on jugs with pinched spouts (see PT572, 573 in Group F). These appear to be imports from northern Syria;⁹⁵ I have regarded the few pieces attested in Groups C and D as intrusive, though Catherine Abadie-Reynal informs me that they are present in a fourth-century context in Trench 14 (pers. comm., context 14075; see now Abadie-Reynal et al. 2007).

There are also unpainted narrow-necked flagons in the same (or a very similar) ware with combed decoration on the body in the form of arcs and patterns of prick marks. These are distinguished by the high quality of their potting (fine detailing of moldings, smooth surface finish). A body-sherd from Group E (PT491) may demonstrate that these vessels were already being made in the early sixth century, unless it is intrusive. They are much more common in Group F (see PT562–566) and the largest single fragment is listed in Group G (PT628); parallels from elsewhere are generally Islamic in date (see under PT628).

The cooking wares are more diverse in fabric than in Group D: Cooking 1 (12 sherds) is now outnumbered by more than 2:1 by Cooking 2 (28 sherds), and Cooking 9 (11 sherds) makes its first (and most prolific) appearance. The shapes, however, are more limited: The pans and casseroles have entirely disappeared and the only cooking vessels attested are cookpots. While these are still globular, and mostly thin-walled and corrugated, the flaring rims of the earlier period have been replaced by more or less cylindrical necks and molded rims; the handles are placed entirely on the body instead of being attached to the rim.

Table Wares

LOCAL HELLENISTIC FINE WARE

- 2 bases of bowls.

AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE

- Fragment of dish or bowl with flat rim, fourth–seventh century fabric.

PHOCAEAN RED SLIP WARE

PT471 (P.488, context 5078)

Part of dish with vertical flanged rim

D. (top of rim) 32 cm PL. 30

Hayes 1972 ('Late Roman C') Form 3C: third quarter of fifth century; Pröttel 1996, 90: ca. 450–500.

PT472 (P.474, context 5048)

Rim of dish, similar to the preceding

D. ca. 28 cm PL. 30

PT473 (P.489, context 5078)

Part of dish with short flanged rim

D. (top of rim) 22 cm PL. 30

Similar: 2 rims in Group F (p. 58), D. 29, 31 cm. Hayes 1972 (Late Roman C) Form 3F: first half of sixth century.

PT474 (P.475, context 5048)

Base of small dish

D. foot 7.0 cm PL. 30

Similar: base.

CYPRIOT RED SLIP WARE

PT475 (P.490, context 5078)

Part of dish with multiple rouletting on wall and grooved rim

D. 27 cm PL. 30

Pinkish-brown clay, barely lustrous slip.

Hayes 1972, Form 2: late fifth/early sixth century.

PT476 (P.491, context 5078)

Base of dish corresponding to the preceding

D. foot 17 cm PL. 30

Fine orange clay, dull red slip.

PT477 (P.459, context 4004)

Rim of dish, smaller example of the preceding

D. 14.5 cm PL. 30

Fine, hard brown clay without visible inclusions; barely lustrous pinkish-brown slip.

Buff Wares

The buff-ware basins that occur in this group (in several fabrics) show a distinct evolution from those that characterize Group D (PT346–351): The slightly concave upper surface to the rim has disappeared, and the rim has a simpler convex profile.

BUFF WARE 1–3

- Buff 1: sloping rim of basin as PT352 (intrusive in Group D).
- Buff 1: tapering rim of basin as PT353 (intrusive in Group D?).

PT478 (P.460, context 4004)

Conical basin with flaring, down-turned rim

D. ca. 48 cm PL. 30

Buff 1: pinkish-buff throughout.

Similar: rim fragment in Group F (p. 59). Cf. Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.22.38 (Kurban Höyük survey: site 7, multi-period).

PT479 (P.478, context 5048)**Basin with short convex rim**

D. ca. 42 cm

PL. 30

Buff 1: pinkish-buff clay, paler at surface; wet-smoothed. Similar: rim fragment in this group, more sharply down turned; rim in Group F (p. 59), D. 49 cm. See also PT493 in Buff 15. Cf. Konrad 1992, fig. 15.3 (Rusafa: context of 475–518).

- Buff 1: part of conical basin with flat base.

Amphora lids, which make their first appearance in this group, are found in a variety of buff wares, but predominantly in Buff 8. It is logical to associate their introduction with that of the painted amphorae in the same ware (Reynolds, this volume, Forms 15–17), though the local potters clearly incorporated the form into their own repertoire very quickly. They display considerable variety in detail, which almost defies classification. The rims vary from very simple (as PT480) to highly decorative, with grooves, oblique slashes, or frilled edges (see PT540–542, PT579 in Group F). It has been suggested by others that the more elaborate lids are later: All that one can point to in the present material is the absence of frilled rims with finger impressions from Group E. The lids seem to occur equally with and without central knobs. The knob identifies the type unequivocally as a lid, though those examples without them could clearly have served other purposes as well.

Like so many of the other forms at Zeugma, these lids seem to be largely specific to sites within reach of the Euphrates. Fragmentary knobbed amphora lids are attested at Tarsus (Jones 1950, fig. 210.D–K, illustrated but not described), but they do not appear to have been accompanied by the corresponding amphorae. At Raqqa, on the other hand, there are knobbed lids, many of them up to 25 cm in diameter, continuing well into the Islamic period (Miglus et al. 1999, groups AX/AY).

PT480 (P.495, context 5078)**Rim of amphora lid**

D. 14.5 cm

PL. 30

Simple flaring rim, flat on top. Buff 1: buff throughout, some blackening on underside of rim. Rather rough surfaces. Similar: rim in Group F (p. 59), D. 13 cm (red clay, possibly Buff 2).

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 99.7 (Qusair as-Saila).

PT481 (P.481, context 5048)**Central knob of amphora lid, recessed top**

PL. 30

Buff 1: fairly soft-fired orange-pink clay, inclusions sparse. Similar: 3 bases with knobs, Buff 1 or 2.

- Buff 1: base of knobbed amphora lid as PT538 in

Group F (i.e., with domed knob).

- Buff 1: knob fragment, unclassified.
- Buff 1? Rim/handle of flagon as PT490 in Buff 8.

PT482 (P.482, context 5048)**Small flagon or jar with inset vertical rim**

D.rim 12 cm, D.max. 17 cm

PL. 30

Buff 3: buff clay, not fused; fired cream on outside; perhaps a thin brown wash on inside and top of rim. It is possible that this is a section of water pipe, but it does seem to be curving inwards at the lower edge.

- Buff 3: base of closed vessel as PT385 in Group D.

- Buff 3: sherd of globular vessel as PT572 in Group F, with brown-painted swirls on shoulder. Buff clay, much finer than Buff 8; the usual mixed inclusions, but sparse and very fine. Fired cream on outside.

BUFF WARE 6

PT483 (P.477, context 5048)**Basin with short convex rim and flat base**

D. 37.5, H. 12.6 cm

PL. 30

Hard cream clay. Cf. PT479.

BUFF WARE 8

PT484 (P.466, context 4008)**Amphora lid with grooved rim**

D. 12.0 cm

PL. 31

Rather fine, hard, gray-buff clay with few inclusions: presumably this fabric.

Cf. Bartl 1996, fig. 2.7 (Balih Valley survey); Miglus et al. 1999, group J as pl. 7j and 22e–o (Raqqa). Not very common at Raqqa, almost exclusively in Horizon III (last quarter of eighth century), regularly distinguished by concentric grooves on rim crossed by oblique slashes.

PT485 (P.480, context 5048)**Knobless amphora lid**

D. 13.3 cm, H. 4.0 cm

PL. 31

Hard cream clay.

Similar: 2 rims in Group F (p. 62), D. 12, 14 cm.

Cf. Gerber 1996, fig. 4.18 (Lidar Höyük survey); Konrad 2001a, pl. 106.4 (Qusair as-Saila: light finger-depressions around rim).

PT486 (P.493, context 5078)**Knobless amphora-lid**

D. 12.0 cm, H. 4.0 cm

PL. 31

Hard cream clay.

Similar: intact example, 13.0 × 4.7 cm, and a further rim in Group F (p. 62), D. 14 cm.

PT487 (P.494, context 5078)

Rim of amphora lid

D. 13.5 cm

PL. 31

Hard cream clay.

Similar: 3 rims in Group F (p. 62), D. 12.8–13.8 cm.

Cf. Bartl 1996, fig. 2.9 (Balih Valley survey).

- 3 centers of knobbed amphora lids, knob as PT538 in Group F.

PT488 (P.461, context 4008)

Narrow-necked flagon with painted decoration

D.neck 3.7 cm

PL. 31

Mouth badly abraded: rim probably missing. Traces of dark brown painted crescents on shoulder. Hard pink to buff clay, fired cream on outside; rough finish.

PT489 (P.463, joining sherds from contexts 4008 and 4011)

Globular one-handled flagon

D.rim 9.4 cm, D.max. 22.3 cm

PL. 31

Slight horizontal ribs on neck, multiple grooves on shoulder. Pink clay, fired cream on most of outside.

Similar: rim in Group F (p. 63), D. 7.4 cm.

PT490 (P.462, context 4008)

Flagon with stepped, flaring rim

D.rim 10.5 cm

PL. 31

Presence of second handle uncertain. Hard brown clay, buff on outside; no mica visible.

Similar: rim/handle, D. ca. 13, Buff 1?

PT491 (P.483, context 5048)

Part of globular vessel with combed and pricked decoration

D. at lower edge of sherd ca. 20 cm

PL. 31

Decoration (but not horizontal grooves above) executed with a 4-pronged comb. Orange-pink clay with fused matrix and typical inclusions, patches fired buff on outside. Cf. PT628 in Group G. See also the general discussion at the head of this group.

PT492 (P.464, context 4008)

Part of closed vessel with false ring-foot

D.base 8.7 cm

PL. 31

Pinkish-buff clay, fired cream on outside.

Similar: base in Group F (p. 61), D. 8.5 cm.

- 2 bases of closed vessels as PT573 in Group F.
- Body-sherd of closed vessel and 2 handles of small jugs or flagons.

BUFF WARE 13

- 2 rims of conical basins as PT352 (intrusive in Group D).

BUFF WARE 15

PT493 (P.479, context 5048)

Part of basin with convex rim

D. 47 cm

PL. 31

Buff clay, inclusions sparse, cream at surface.

Similar: rim fragment in Group D (p. 47, intrusive); 5 rims in Group F (pp. 59, 64), D. ca. 35–54 cm, Buff 3 (1) and 15 (4).

Cf. PT479 in Buff 1.

PT494 (P.492, context 5078)

Part of basin with short convex rim

D. ca. 40 cm

PL. 31

Buff clay, wet-smoothed.

Similar: 5 rims in Group F (pp. 59, 64), D. 34–44 cm.

- Flat base-sherd of basin.

MISCELLANEOUS BUFF WARES

- 15 unclassified body-sherds.

*Cooking Wares***COOKING WARE 1**

- Part of bowl with incurving rim as PT420 in Group D.

PT495 (P.484, context 5048)

Part of globular cookpot with inset rolled rim

D.rim 14 cm

PL. 32

Red clay, gray on outside surface.

Similar: 2 rims, D. 12, 13 cm, this fabric; rim, D. 13 cm, Cooking 2.

Cf. Northedge 1981, fig. 245.2 (River Quwaiq survey). For the difficulty in reconciling the related rims PT194–197, well-attested in the first century A.D. in Group B, with PT495–497, equally well-attested in Late Imperial levels, see above, p. 24 (PT194).

PT496 (P.485, context 5048)

Corrugated cookpot with short everted rim

D.rim ca. 18 cm

PL. 32

Red clay, fired brownish-buff on outside. Inclusions normal.

Cf. PT194; PT496 is the only rim of this type to show definite evidence of corrugations on the body.

- 6 body-sherds of corrugated cookpots, one handle fragment.

COOKING WARE 2

- Rim of globular cookpot as PT495 above.

PT497 (P.486, context 5048)

Small cookpot with everted rim

D.rim 10.5 cm

PL. 32

Rather clean, hard red clay, but the only visible inclusions are probably quartz; fired dark gray at surface.

PT498 (P.487, context 5048)

Cookpot with short tapering neck and bead rim

D.rim ca. 12 cm

PL. 32

Small fragment, angle uncertain. Red clay, black on outside.

PT499 (P.496, context 5078)

Part of globular corrugated cookpot with handle on shoulder

PL. 32

Fine red clay, fired purplish-brown on outside.

Cf. Orssaud 1980, fig. 307, type 5b (Déhès: “apparaît au cours du VIe s.”).

PT500 (P.470, context 4011)

Cookpot with tall neck and inset rim

D.rim (max.) 10.8 cm

PL. 32

Red core, dark gray at surface, with occasional specks of lime.

Similar: 2 rims in Group F (p. 65), D. 12 cm.

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.23, 34 (Qusair as-Saila), possibly this fabric, Islamic?

- 5 handle fragments and 18 body-sherds of (corrugated) cookpots.

OTHER COOKING WARES

PT501 (P.469, context 4008)

Body with handle of globular cookpot

D.max. ca. 19 cm

PL. 32

Vertical handle on shoulder (two assumed); broad tentative corrugations begin at mid-height. Cooking 6.

PT502 (P.476, SF 752, context 4011)

Large pedestal base (?)

D.base 6.5 cm

PL. 32

Cooking 7: gray core, buff at surface with black specks. Appears to be this fabric. This is presumably a base: it seems rather too large for a handle.

PT503 (P.468, context 4008)

Cookpot with cylindrical neck and everted lip

D.rim 11.5 cm

PL. 32

Cooking 9.

Similar: rim in this group, D. 13 cm; Rim in Group F (p. 66), more or less this type (plainer), D. 9 cm.

PT504 (P.471, context 4011)

Globular cookpot with cylindrical neck and bead rim

D.rim 13 cm

PL. 32

Three nonjoining fragments. Cooking 9: gray on inside, pinkish-red on outside; some darkening on lower part of outside (cooking?).

Similar: rim, D. 12.5 cm; handle fragment and body-sherd with handle in Group F (p. 66).

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.29 (Qusair as-Saila: white and black inclusions), late Roman-Islamic.

- Cooking 9: 7 sherds of globular cookpots, thick-walled (ca. 7 mm) and not corrugated.

STORAGE WARES

PT505 (P.472, context 4011)

Handle of large jar

PL. 32

Angle uncertain; diameter unknown but large. Storage 5: gray core, pink inner surface, pale gray outer surface.

PT506–510 *vacant*

Group F: Early Seventh Century A.D.

Pottery from two trenches has been conflated to create this group. The dating evidence from both is broadly similar, and I have no hesitation in regarding them as contemporary (at least in ceramic terms).

In Trench 7B a Late Imperial house of perhaps the early fifth century A.D. was overlaid by extensive layers of burnt destruction and collapse.⁹⁶ The pottery in the latest “occupation” levels was identical to that contained in the overlying layers, and both contained an unusual number of largely complete vessels. It seems that, at the time of abandonment/destruction, these vessels must have remained in the building. Those in the upper destruction debris had presumably fallen from an upper floor. (There were no examples of well-preserved items of fine ware: were these removed because they were of higher value?) The relevant contexts were the following:

Occupation:	7036	7076
	7062	7203
	7065	7214
	7066	
Destruction:	7005	7026

The pottery was broadly similar to that already encountered in Group E, but there is a clear change in the Phocaean Red Slip Ware. Hayes 1972 ('Late Roman C') Form 3F was the latest form attested in Group E; the fine ware of the present group is dominated by Hayes Form 10, including the latest variant, 10C (see PT527). This is placed by Hayes in the early to mid-seventh century, while Pröttel suggests a slightly earlier introduction, ca. 580.⁹⁷

The second body of material included in this group comes from Trench 12.⁹⁸ This was a small trench, whose structures and chronology were difficult to interpret. The latest levels were composed of several layers of colluvium, of which 12012, 12011, and 12002 yielded pottery; they also yielded several sixth-century coins, possibly a dispersed hoard.⁹⁹ The majority of the datable pottery is attributable to the first half of the sixth century (typically Hayes Form 3F in Phocaean Red Slip Ware), but there are again rims of Hayes Form 10C in Phocaean Red Slip Ware, together with pieces of African Red Slip Ware (almost the only significant concentration of this ware) of the later sixth and early seventh centuries (PT513–515). It might be argued that occupation in this trench came to an end in the mid-sixth century, but if so, there is certainly an element of later activity.

The breakdown of the pottery in this group is as follows:

	No. of pieces	% of total no.	Weight (gm)	% of total weight
Hellenistic fine ware	14	2.3	219	0.6
Eastern Sigillata A	7	1.1	36	0.1
African R.S. Ware	11	1.8	443	1.1
Phocaean R.S. Ware	80	12.9	2,025	5.2
Cypriot R.S. Ware	1	0.2	11	0.0
Total table wares	113	18.3	2,734	7.0
Buff wares	345	55.6	31,768	81.9
Cooking wares	160	25.8	3,672	9.5
Storage wares	2	0.3	600	1.5
TOTAL	620		38,774	

The table ware in use at this time is mainly Phocaean Red Slip Ware, with a minor presence of the latest African products; the Cypriot Red Slip that was present in the previous group makes no impact here. Amongst the buff wares, there is naturally rather more variety than in the smaller Group E, though their character is much the same. The large conical basins continue, alongside some smaller, thinner-walled bowls. There are also in this group some small handle-less jars, heavily and crudely made (PT550, 581, 582), indeed so solid that they tend to be preserved intact. The amphora lids first encountered in Group E are prolific, and there are several largely complete examples of small jugs with painted decoration in North Syrian fabric (Buff ware 8: nos. PT572, 573). The same type is also represented in the local buff ware (PT547). A narrow-necked flagon in Buff ware 8 was recorded in Group E (PT488): Now we see a number of variously inflected narrow flagon mouths in the same ware.

The two principal cooking wares are still both represented, but Cooking 1 (26 sherds) is now heavily outnumbered by Cooking 2 (126 sherds). Much of the former is probably residual, but the fact that it is still in production is indicated by the shape of PT584, with the handles placed on the body of the vessel rather than descending from the rim (as seen already in PT499, 504 in Group E).

Table Wares

LOCAL HELLENISTIC FINE WARE

- 14 sherds, unclassified.

EASTERN SIGILLATA A

- Part of dish with simple upcurving rim as PT101 in Group B.
- 6 sherds, unclassified.

AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE

PT511 (P.549, context 12011)

Part of (flat-based) dish with offset vertical rim

D. ca. 42 cm

PL. 33

Burnished semilustrous slip on inside and over rim.

Similar: rim fragment of approximately similar form, but in a fine orange-buff clay as Buff ware 13, with a thin red slip that is dull on the outside but burnished on the inside. Hayes 1972, Form 61B: from ca. 360/370 (Pröttel 1996, 56).

- 2 sherds of flanged bowls, Hayes 1972, Form 91A or B (context 12002): ca. 400–500+ (Pröttel 1996, 50).

PT512 (P.517, context 7214)

Small bowl with hooked rim

D. 17 cm

PL. 33

Hard, finely granular red clay with barely lustrous slip on inside and over rim.

Hayes 1972, Form 80B/99; Mackensen 1993, Form 28.1 (Period 4a: first half of sixth century).

- Ring-foot of bowl, probably Hayes 1972, Form 99, entirely gray (burnt?) (context 12011): ca. 480/490–650 (Pröttel 1996, 55).

PT513 (P.550, context 12011)

Knobbed rim of dish

D. ca. 33 cm

PL. 33

Barely lustrous burnished slip on inside and over rim.

Similar: rim, probably part of the same vessel (context 12002).

Hayes 1972, Form 104C: ca. 580–640 (Pröttel 1996, 53).

PT514 (P.552, context 12011)

Base of dish with low triangular foot

D. foot 11.5 cm

PL. 33

Traces only of a large stamped motif in center (very poorly impressed). Semilustrous slip on inside only.

Hayes 1972, Form 104B? From ca. 500 (Pröttel 1996, 53).

PT515 (P.551, context 12011)	Part of bowl with flat rim, rolled beneath	PL. 33	PT521 (P.553, context 12011)	Part of dish with faceted, knobbed rim	PL. 33
D. ca. 30 cm			D. 21 cm		
Barely lustrous slip on inside and over rim. Hayes 1972, Form 107: ca. 600–650.			Hayes 1972 ('Late Roman C') Form 6: early sixth century.		
• 1 unclassified body-sherd.					
	PHOCAEAN RED SLIP WARE				
PT516 (P.528, context 12012)	Part of dish with flanged rim, rolled beneath; three light bands of rouletting on outer face		PT522 (P.555, context 12011)	Part of dish with knobbed rim	PL. 33
D. 28 cm		PL. 33	D. 26.5 cm		
Similar: 3 rims, D. 23, 24, 28, (two in 12011, one in 12012) one of them perhaps part of the illustrated vessel. Hayes 1972 ('Late Roman C') Form 3D: second half of fifth century (Pröttel 1996, 90).			Similar: 5 rims, D. 19, 27–30 cm (12011). Hayes 1972 ('Late Roman C') Form 10A: ca. 550 to early seventh century (Pröttel 1996, 92).		
			PT523 (P.512, context 7066)	Part of dish with knobbed rim	PL. 33
			D. ca. 24 cm		
			Hayes Form 10A, as the preceding.		
PT517 (P.529, context 12012)	Part of dish with short flanged rim		PT524 (P.518, context 7214)	Part of dish with knobbed rim	PL. 33
D. 23 cm		PL. 33	D. 25 cm		
Unusually ribbed underside. Hayes 1972 ('Late Roman C') Form 3F: first half of sixth century.			Similar: 2 rim-fragments (7036, 12002). Hayes Form 10A, as the preceding.		
PT518 (P.530, context 12012)	Part of dish with short flanged rim		PT525 (P.497, 3 nonjoining sherds from context 7005)	Dish with elongated knobbed rim	PL. 33
D. 24 cm		PL. 33	D. 28 cm		
Similar: 8 rims, D. 22–26 cm (6 in 12011, 2 in 12012). Hayes Form 3F, as the preceding.			Hayes 1972 ('Late Roman C') Form 10B: ca. 550 to early seventh century (Pröttel 1996, 92).		
PT519 (P.531, context 12012)	Part of dish with short flanged rim		PT526 (P.578, context 12002)	Dish with elongated knobbed rim	PL. 33
D. 22 cm		PL. 33	D. 28 cm		
Similar: rim, D. 24 cm (12011). Hayes Form 3F, as the preceding.			Similar: rim D. 28 cm (12002). Hayes Form 10B, as the preceding.		
• 2 rims of dishes, Hayes Form 3F, as PT473 in Group E (context 12002).			PT527 (P.499, context 7026)	Dish with elongated knobbed rim, slightly concave on top	PL. 33
			D. 20.4 cm		
PT520 (P.554, context 12011)	Part of dish with inturned, square-cut rim		Similar: 5 rims, D. 25, ? cm (2 in 7066, 3 in 7214). Hayes 1972 ('Late Roman C') Form 10C: ca. 580–660+ (Pröttel 1996, 92).		
D.max. 26 cm		PL. 33			
Hayes Form 3G: dated ca. 500–560 by Pröttel (1996, 90) and apparently common in the mid-sixth century at Butrint (Reynolds, pers. comm.: see also Reynolds 2002, 224, fig. 22.16).					
			PT528 (P.532, context 12012)	Dish with elongated knobbed rim	PL. 33
			D. 23.5 cm		
			Similar: 4 rims, D. 21, 27 cm (1 in 12002, 3 in 12011). Hayes Form 10C, as the preceding.		
			• 36 sherds, unclassified.		

	CYPRIOT RED SLIP WARE	
• Sherd of dish with rouletting on wall.		
	<i>Buff Wares</i>	
	BUFF WARES 1–4	
PT529 (P.537, context 12012)		
Part of dish with hooked triangular rim		
D.max. 29 cm	PL. 34	
Buff 1: orange-buff throughout.		
Cf. Orssaud 1980, fig.306.2 (Déhès: no fabric described or date suggested).		
• Buff 1: rim of curving bowl as PT335 in Group D (context 12012).		
PT530 (P.560, context 12011)		
Bowl with plain vertical rim		
D. 21 cm	PL. 34	
Buff 1: fired orange-buff.		
Similar: rim fragment (12012).		
PT531 (P.557, context 12011)		
Bowl with molded rim		
D. ca. 21 cm	PL. 34	
Buff 1: orange-buff clay, buff at surface.		
Similar: rim, D. 18 cm (12011).		
Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 98.7 (Qusair as-Saila: third century through to Umayyad); Gerber 1996, fig. 6.12 (Lidar Höyük survey: more angular), with Byzantine/Islamic material; Konrad 1992, fig. 18.4–6 (Rusafa: context, 475–518). See also PT336 in Group D.		
PT532 (P.561, context 12011)		
Part of bowl with concave vertical rim		
D. 25 cm	PL. 34	
Buff 1: orange-buff clay, paler at surface.		
Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 96.10 (Qusair as-Saila: fifth–sixth century); Konrad 1992, fig. 17.8 (Rusafa: context, 475–518).		
• Buff 1: part of basin with short, angular, sloping rim as PT345 in Group D (context 12012).		
PT533 (P.559, context 12011)		
Steep conical basin with short everted rim		
D. 31 cm	PL. 34	
Two nonjoining fragments. Buff 3: buff clay, well-smoothed inside and out.		
PT534 (P.558, context 12011)		
Part of conical basin with bead rim		
D. 37 cm	PL. 34	
Buff 3: buff clay, paler at surface.		
• Buff 1: 3 rims of conical basin with sloping rim as PT352 (intrusive in Group D) (context 12011).		
• Buff 4: rim of basin with flaring down-turned rim as PT478 in Group E (context 12011).		
• Buff 1: rim of basin with short convex rim as PT479 in Group E (context 12012).		
• Buff 3: rim of basin with convex rim as PT493 in Group E (context 12011).		
• Buff 1: 2 rims of basin with short convex rim as PT494 in Group E (context 12012).		
PT535 (P.535, context 12012)		
Basin with broad convex rim		
D. 52 cm	PL. 33	
Buff 1: pink clay, fired cream at surface in parts.		
Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 92.6 (Qusair as-Saila: contexts of early to mid-sixth century).		
PT536 (P.536, context 12012)		
Part of basin or mortarium with flaring rim and finger-impressed decoration		
D. ca. 42 cm	PL. 34	
Applied strip of clay on top of rim with finger impressions; this appears to turn outwards (to form a spout?) at edge of sherd. Buff 1: fired buff throughout.		
Cf. Gerber 1996, figs. 6.13, 8.18 (Lidar Höyük survey), with Byzantine/Islamic material.		
PT537 (P.556, context 12011)		
Part of basin with convex down-turned rim		
D. 44 cm	PL. 34	
Buff 3: fired orange-buff.		
• Buff 2? Rim of amphora lid in red clay as PT480 in Group E (context 12011).		
PT538 (P.523, SF 649b, context 7065)		
Knobbed amphora lid		
D. 13.2 cm, H. 4.3 cm	PL. 34	
Flat rim, slightly concave on top. Intact. Buff 1: pink core, buff surface.		
Similar: 4 bases with domed knob in Group E (pp. 54, 55), Buff 1 and 8; 20 bases with domed knobs in this group, mainly Buff 8 (4 in 12002, 9 in 12011, 7 in 12012).		
Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 99.1 (rim); 106.6 (with knob) (Qusair as-Saila); Orssaud 1980, fig. 309.2 (Déhès); Harper 1980, fig. E, no. 72 (Dibsi Faraj); Gerber 1996, fig. 3.1 (Lidar Höyük		



Figure 15. PT544, perforated conical lid in Buff ware 3 from Group F.

survey). Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.16.1 (Kurban Höyük survey: site 3) is a rim with combed band and oblique slashes; fig. B.28.54 (field scatter) is a fragment with a central knob.

- Buff 1: knob of amphora lid, cut down to a smaller size (SF 644, context 7062).

PT539 (P.505, SF 660, context 7062)

Knobless amphora lid

D. 13.0 cm, H. 5.2 cm PL. 34

Uneven base, rim similar to the preceding. Nearly complete. Buff 1: pinkish-buff clay, fairly soft-fired.

Similar: 4 rims in Buff 1 and 8, D. 12.5–18.5 cm (1 in 7065, 2 in 12011, 1 in 12012).

Konrad 1992, fig. 19 shows a wide variety of knobless amphora lids from Rusafa.

PT540 (P.564, context 12011)

Part of amphora lid with decorated rim

D. 13.8 cm PL. 34

Finger impressions around outer edge of rim. Buff 1: orange-buff clay, paler at surface.

Similar: 2 rims in Buff 1 and 8, D. 14, 16 cm (12011).

Qusair as-Saila: Konrad 2001a, pl. 106.7. Lidar Höyük area: Gerber 1996, figs. 3.5, 10.3. Kurban Höyük survey: Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.25.11 (site 8, multiperiod).

PT541 (P.534, context 12012)

Part of amphora lid with decorated rim

D. 15 cm, H. 4.3 cm PL. 34

Finger impressions around outer edge of rim; high inner lip. Presumably without knob. Buff 3: pink clay, buff at surface.

Cf. Konrad 1992, fig. 19.4 (Rusafa: context, 475–518); Konrad 2001a, pl. 98.18; 113.15 (Qusair as-Saila: context, late sixth/early seventh century); 114.C4 (context, second half of sixth century).

PT542 (P.562, context 12011)

Part of amphora lid with decorated rim

D.max. 15 cm PL. 34

Tapered and sharply inturned rim with finger impressions around outer edge. Buff 1: buff clay, cream at surface.

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 78.8 and 114.B4, the only example from Qusair as-Saila that is sharply inturned on the inside (context, first half of seventh century); Gerber 1996, fig. 5.5 (Lidar Höyük survey: similar profile, but plain).

PT543 (P.565, context 12011)

Rim of shallow conical lid

D. 17 cm PL. 34

Buff 1: pinkish-buff clay.

PT544 (P.521, SF 500, context 7036)

Perforated conical lid

D. 19.4 cm, H. 12.3 cm FIG. 15, PL. 34

Four holes around circumference, central vent through knob. Complete. Buff 3: hard, granular buff clay. Typical inclusions but very sparse.

PT545 (P.543, context 12012)

Part of flagon with everted rim

D. 12 cm PL. 34

Buff 1: orange-red clay, pink at surface.

Carefully smoothed.

PT546 (P.570, context 12011)

Part of long-necked flagon with plain rim

D.rim 10 cm PL. 34

Buff 1: brown clay, grayish-buff at surface.

PT547 (P.599, SF 655b, context 7076)

Biconical jug with pinched spout

D.max. 12.6 cm, H. 16.6 cm FIG. 16, PL. 34

Light ridges on neck; broad groove between shoulder and body, thick, heavy base. Almost intact.

Buff 1: buff throughout.

Similar: handle, Buff 2 (7076).

PT548 (P.544, context 12012)

Rim of small jar

D.rim 10 cm PL. 34



CM

Figure 16. PT547, jug with pinched spout in Buff ware 1 from Group F.

One handle preserved. Buff 3? Gray-buff clay, sparse mixed inclusions, no mica visible.

PT549 (P.545, context 12012)

Rim of small jar

D.rim ca. 5.5 cm

PL. 34

Surely only one handle. Buff 4: very gritty buff clay, worn abrasive surfaces.

PT550 (P.507, SF 647, context 7062)

Small handle-less jar

D. 10.2 cm, H. 8.7 cm

PL. 34

Everted rim, thick string-cut base. Almost complete. Buff 1: fired buff throughout.

Similar: rim D. 9 cm, Buff 13 (12011).

Cf. PT581, 582; Miglus et al. 1999, group L as pl. 23p, u (Raqqa: very rare).

PT551 (P.566, context 12011)

Part of jar with angular shoulder and inset rim

D.rim 14 cm

PL. 34

Stabbed decoration at angle. Buff 3: fired buff.

- Buff 1: base of closed vessel as PT385 in Group D (context 12002).
- Buff 1: base of closed vessel as PT492 in Group E (context 12011).

PT552 (P.541, context 12012)

Part of closed vessel with flat base

D.base 3.8 cm

PL. 34

Buff 1: buff clay, rough finish.

Similar: 2 bases, Buff 8 (12011).

- Buff 1: 3 heavy bases of closed vessels as PT580 (1 in context 12002, 2 in 12012).

PT553 (P.574, context 12011)

Flanged base of closed vessel (?)

D.base 8.8 cm

PL. 34

Buff 1: pinkish-buff clay, paler on outside.

Possibly residual: cf. PT239 in local Hellenistic fine ware (Group C) and Oates 1959, pl. 56.39 (Ain Sinu, buff ware).

PT554 (P.573, context 12011)

Tall pedestal base

D.base 5.3 cm

PL. 35

Clearly opens out into some sort of turned vessel above (not a pan handle). Buff 3: orange clay; occasional specks of lime up to 2 mm prominent at surface. Crude potting. Cf. PT577.

PT555 (P.547, context 12012)

Part of zoomorphic vessel (?)

D. of closed end 6 cm

PL. 35

Turned as a closed vessel, but two attached projections near the base seem only intelligible as legs. Buff 1: buff to pink clay, fired buff on outside.

This vessel is closely paralleled by two complete examples of one-handled jugs in el-Aouja ware of the mid-third century from central Tunisia, interpreted as imitating animal skins. See J. W. Salomonson, "Kännchen in der Form eines Tierbalgs-askos," *BABesch* 50 (1975): 37f.; P. La Baume and J. W. Salomonson, *Römische Kleinkunst: Sammlung Karl Löfleter* (Köln 1976: Römisch-Germanisches Museum), no. 592.

PT556 (P.546, context 12012)

Part of colander (?)

D.max. 15 cm

PL. 35

Two rows of holes punched through roughly from the outside before firing. Buff 1: buff clay, cream at surface.

Cf. Dyson 1968, nos. 315, 316 (Dura-Europos: flaring rim).

BUFF WARE 8		
PT557 (P.538, context 12012)		
Rim of small hemispherical cup		
D. 9 cm	PL. 35	
Orange clay, cream at surface.		
• 2 rims of amphora lids as PT485 in Group E (contexts 12011, 12012).		
PT558 (P.502, context 7036)		
Knobbed amphora lid		
D. 12.4 cm, H. 4.4 cm	PL. 35	
Sloping rim, slightly concave on top. Largely intact. Gray-green clay but surely this fabric (overfired?); poorly shaped. Similar: complete example in Buff 8, 14.2 × 4.9 cm (SF 741, context 7076); rim in Buff 13, D. 12.5 cm (12002).		
• 20 knobbed bases of amphora lids as PT538, mostly this fabric (4 in context 12002, 9 in 12011, 7 in 12012).		
• Rim of amphora lid as PT539 (context 12012).		
• Rim of amphora lid as PT540 (context 12011).		
PT559 (P.506, context 7062)		
Stepped rim of amphora lid		
D. 14 cm	PL. 35	
Hard orange-buff clay, cream in parts.		
• Intact amphora lid as PT486 in Group E (SF 654, context 7076); also another rim (context 12012).		
• 3 rims of amphora lids as PT487 in Group E (contexts 7203, 12011, 12012).		
PT560 (P.563, context 12011)		
Square-cut rim of amphora lid		
D.max. 12.4 cm	PL. 35	
Cream clay.		
Similar: 2 rims, D. 13, 14 cm (12002, 12011).		
Cf. Gerber 1996, figs. 3.2 (with central knob), 10.9 (Lidar Höyük survey).		
PT561 (P.533, context 12012)		
Hooked rim of amphora lid		
D. 13.5 cm	PL. 35	
Toothed notches around outer edge of top. Cream clay.		
Similar: rim in Group D (p. 46, intrusive), D. 13 cm.		
Cf. Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.25.29 (Kurban Höyük survey: site 8, multiperiod).		
• Rim of amphora lid as PT574 below (context 7203).		
• Rim of amphora lid as PT579 below (context 12011).		
PT562 (P.580, context 12002)		
Part of flagon with square-cut rim		
D.rim 8.2 cm	PL. 35	
Orange-buff core, cream at surface.		
PT563 (P.569, context 12011)		
Flagon with flanged neck		
D.rim 6.2 cm	PL. 35	
Buff clay, carefully smoothed.		
PT564 (P.581, context 12002)		
Flagon with ribbed neck		
D.rim 6.2 cm	PL. 35	
Greenish-cream clay.		
Cf. Gerber 1996, fig. 3.11 (Lidar Höyük survey): not close, but a narrow, tapering neck, early Islamic?		
PT565 (P.542, context 12012)		
Narrow-mouthed flagon with flanged neck		
D.rim (max.) 4.8 cm	PL. 35	
Scar of handle on rim. Pale brown clay, pink to cream at surface.		
Similar: rim, D. 7.2 cm (12011).		
Konrad 1992, fig. 12.13, 14, are narrow flagon necks from Rusafa with various moldings, dated approximately A.D. 475+. Cf. also Miglus et al. 1999, group AO as pl. 51d (Raqqa: rim and neck of pilgrim flask?).		
PT566 (P.582, context 12002)		
Narrow-necked flagon with everted rim		
D. 6.5 cm	PL. 35	
Buff clay, cream at surface.		
Cf. Konrad (1992) fig. 12.6 with one handle attached at lip (Rusafa: A.D. 425+).		
• 3 body-sherds of flagons with incised decoration as PT628 in Group G (2 in context 12011, 1 in 12012) (cf. also PT491 in Group E).		
PT567 (P.540, context 12012)		
Part of small closed vessel with disc-base		
D.base 3.1 cm	PL. 35	
Cream clay.		



Figure 17. PT572, PT573, painted jugs in Buff ware 8 from Group F.

PT568 (P.571, context 12011)

Part of closed vessel with restricted disc-base

D.base 4.8 cm

PL. 35

Buff clay.

Similar: base in Group D (p. 46, intrusive?), D. 2.6 cm; base in this group, D. 5.0 cm (12011).

- 2 bases of closed vessels as PT552 (context 12011).
- Rim of flagon as PT489 in Group E (context 7203).

PT569 (P.579, context 12002)

Flagon with straight neck and everted rim

D.rim 7.8 cm

PL. 35

Second handle uncertain. Orange clay, orange-buff at surface.

PT570 (P.663, context 12011)

Part of flagon with steep thickened rim

D. 10.5 cm

PL. 35

PT571 (P.526, context 7065)

Rim of painted flagon

D.rim 11.0 cm

PL. 35

Bands of thin brown paint on rim and neck. Cream clay.

PT572 (P.501, SF 503, context 7036)

Jug with painted decoration

D.max. 17.4 cm, H.pres. 18.7 cm

FIG. 17, PL. 35

Decoration on shoulder in brown paint; scar of single handle. The mouth presumably had a pinched spout as the following. Three-quarters preserved. Fired variously cream to pink.

Similar: PT292 in Group C (intrusive); base in Group D (p. 47, intrusive), Buff 13; body-sherd in Group E (p. 54), Buff 3; shoulder and 6 bases in this group (7036, 7065, 7076, 7203, 3 in 12011).

PT573 (P.516, context 7203)

Jug with pinched spout and painted decoration

D.max. 17.0 cm, H. 23.0 cm

FIG. 17, PL. 35

Almost complete. Hard, fused cream clay. Decoration in brown paint.

Similar: 2 bases in Group E (p. 55); rim/handle fragment in this group (7036).

- 2 handles, 6 sherds of closed vessels with painted decoration, 3 other unclassified sherds.

BUFF WARE 10

PT574 (P.513, context 7066)

Knobless amphora lid

D.max. 13.3 cm, H. 4.1 cm

PL. 36

Prominently raised inner lip. More than half preserved. Hard greenish-buff clay with barely perceptible mixed inclusions. Roughly shaped on outside.

Similar: rim, Buff 8, D. 13.0 cm (7203).

Konrad (1992) fig. 19.5–7 (Rusafa) show a similarly accentuated inner lip.

PT575 (P.567, context 12011)

Jar with thickened vertical rim

D.rim 22 cm

PL. 36

Buff clay, cream at surface.

Cf. Bartl 1994, pl. 14.11, Form F I.8 (Balih Valley survey).

BUFF WARE 13

PT576 (P.525, SF 651, context 7065)

Three-handled conical cup

D.max. 10.3 cm, H. 7.4 cm

PL. 36

Handles formed from long strips of clay pressed against wall. Complete. Buff clay with sparse very fine mixed inclusions, including muscovite mica. Rough, heavy potting.

Harper (1980) fig. E, no. 78, from Dibsi Faraj is a bowl (D. 28 cm.) with similar handles, described as “early Islamic.”

- Rim of amphora lid as PT558 above (context 12002).
- Rim of small jar as PT550 above (context 12011).
- Rim of flagon as PT179 in Group B (context 12011).

PT577 (P.572, context 12011)

Large pedestal base

D.base 6.6 cm

PL. 36

Fine orange-brown clay.

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 90.29 (Qusair as-Saila), described as an amphora stopper; Gerber 1996, fig. 11.21 (Lidar Höyük survey), clearly a pedestal foot. Cf. also PT554.

BUFF WARE 15

- 2 rims of bowls with plain vertical rim as PT335 in Group D (context 12011).
- 6 sloping rims of conical basins as PT352 in Group D (context 12011).
- 4 convex rims of conical basins as PT493 in Group E (3 in context 12002, 1 in 12011).
- 3 short convex rims of basins as PT494 in Group E (1 in context 7214, 2 in 12011).

PT578 (P.514, context 7066)

Deep three-handled basin with hooked rim

D. 50.8 cm, H. 30.5 cm

FIG. 18, PL. 36

Largely complete. Hard, finely granular buff clay, slightly vesicular but without obvious inclusions; fired buff at surface.

Similar: rim, D. 53 cm (12011).

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 115.D (Qusair as-Saila: slightly broader rim, no handles reported, string marks on wall).

PT579 (P.524, SF 650, context 7065)

Knobless amphora lid with wavy-line decoration

D. 12.4 cm, H. 4.7 cm

PL. 36

Inscribed wavy line on top of rim. Complete. Vesicular greenish-buff clay with very occasional lumps of lime up to 2 mm.

Similar: rim, D. 12 cm, Buff 8 (12011).

Cf. Gerber 1996, fig. 2.8 (Lidar Höyük survey: more rounded profile, but with wavy line on top).

PT580 (P.539, context 12012)

Closed vessel with heavy flat base

D.base 4.5 cm

PL. 36

Finely granular buff clay, no obvious inclusions.

Similar: base in Group D (intrusive?); 3 bases in Group F, Buff 1 (1 in 12002, 2 in 12012).

OTHER BUFF WARES

PT581 (P.520, SF 495, context 7036)

Small handle-less jar

D.rim 7.7 cm, D.max. 9.3 cm, H. 9.8 cm

FIG. 19, PL. 36

Intact. Finely granular buff clay with large lumps of lime breaking through the surface; surface pink with cream patches. Cf. PT550.

PT582 (P.522, SF 656, context 7065)

Small handle-less jar

D.rim 8.1 cm, D.max. 9.7 cm, H. 9.9 cm

FIG. 19, PL. 36

Intact. Almost identical to the preceding, with occasional very large lumps of lime up to 8 mm that have disrupted or burst through the surface; fired cream on outside.



Figure 18. PT578, three-handled basin in Buff ware 15 from Group F. Scale 10 cm.

Similar: base in Group D (p. 44, surely intrusive), Buff 1.

Cf. PT550, 581; also Konrad (1992) fig. 20.11 (Rusafa), similar rim in greenish-yellow clay with white inclusions up to 1 mm and thick slip (context date 475–518).

PT583 (P.568, context 12011)

Part of small jar with inward-sloping rim

D.rim 9.0 cm

PL. 36

Hard greenish-buff clay with occasional irregular grayish inclusions up to 2 mm, which appear to be fossiliferous.

- 185 body-sherds, unclassified.

Cooking Wares**COOKING WARE 1**

- Rim fragment of (round-bottomed) bowl with incurving rim as PT419 in Group D (context 7214).
- Rim fragment of bowl, possibly as PT421 in Group D (context 12012).
- Part of globular cookpot with inset bead rim as PT194 in Group B (context 12011).
- Part of globular cookpot with inset rolled rim as PT195 in Group B (context 12002).
- 2 rims of globular corrugated cookpots as PT430 in Group D (context 12011).
- Rim/handle fragment of long-necked cookpot as PT438 in Group D (context 12011).
- Rim of long-necked cookpot as PT442 in Group D (context 7026).

PT584 (P.503, context 7036)

Cookpot with plain rim, tapering neck, and handle on shoulder

D.rim 14 cm

PL. 36

Red clay, dark brown on outside. A similar rim/shoulder profile is attested at Dura-Europos (Dyson 1968 no. 453 [illus. 454]), but with handles from rim to shoulder (i.e., typical of the Middle Imperial period).



Figure 19. PT581, PT582, small handle-less jars in buff ware in Group F.

PT585 (P.498, context 7005)

Narrow-necked jug with pinched spout

PL. 36

Red clay, fired gray to brown on outside.

Cf. Dyson 1968, no. 455 (illus. 456: Dura-Europos), jug with pinched spout. Residual?

- 2 rim/handle-fragments of Middle Imperial cookpots.
- 3 handles and 11 body-sherds of corrugated cookpots.

COOKING WARE 2

PT586 (P.576, context 12011)

Cookpot with handle attached to everted rim

D.rim ca. 10 cm

PL. 37

Two handles assumed. Red clay, maroon at surface.

This seems to be an Early to Middle Imperial shape: cf. PT299 in Group C (Cooking 7) and PT434 in Group D (Cooking 1).

PT587 (P.548, context 12012)

Corrugated cookpot with cylindrical neck and bifurcated rim

D.rim 12 cm

PL. 37

Handle(s) set on shoulder. Brown clay, fired gray at surface. Similar: 1 rim, D. 11.5 cm (12011), 13 body-sherds, more or less this form (12012).

Cf. Orssaud 1980, fig. 307.1 (Déhès: rim only); Harper 1980, fig. D, no. 63 (Dibsi Faraj: very close, "early Byzantine").

- 2 rims of cookpots as PT500 in Group E (context 12011).

PT588 (P.515, context 7066)

Cookpot with corrugated neck and small triangular rim

D.rim 13 cm

PL. 37

Dark maroon clay, fired black at surface in parts.

Similar: 6 rims, D. 10–13 cm (4 in 12002, 2 in 12011).

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 105.12 (Qusair as-Saila); Orssaud 1980, fig. 307.4 (Déhès: plain neck but similar lip); ibid., fig. 308.6 is a ribbed neck of a flagon of similar profile; Bavant and Orssaud 2001, fig. 2.7 (Déhès, dated 560+, flat-topped rim); Northedge 1981, fig. 245.3 (River Quwaiq survey).

PT589 (P.500, context 7026)

Cookpot with corrugated neck and molded rim

D.rim ca. 13 cm

PL. 37

Red clay, purplish-brown on outside.

Similar: rim, D. 12 cm (12002).

Dyson 1968, no. 457 (illus. 458) is a ribbed cylindrical neck with handle (rim missing), generally this form, from Dura-Europos. See also fig. 19, type III C 10, certainly this form (but with handle from neck to shoulder). Cf. Konrad 1992, fig. 8.4 (Rusafa: "second half of fifth century"); Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.24, late fifth–sixth century (Qusair as-Saila: fabric 1?); Harper 1980, fig. D, no. 62 (Dibsi Faraj: "early Byzantine," handle set wholly on body); Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.15.30 (Kurban Höyük survey: site 14).

PT590 (P.575, context 12011)

Cookpot with cylindrical neck and flanged rim

D.rim (max.) 13 cm

PL. 37

Dark brown core, black at surface.

Similar: 3 rims, D. 11–13 cm (12011).

Cf. Mackensen 1984, pl. 11.13, 14 (Rusafa), two similar rims, unstratified; Konrad 1992, fig. 8.6 (Rusafa), "second half of fifth century"; Konrad 2001, pl. 84. 25, 27, 28 (Qusair as-Saila), possibly all this fabric, sixth–seventh century (p. 74); Orssaud 1980, fig. 307.5a–b (Déhès), "appears during the sixth century" (handles on shoulder, one example ribbed, one plain); Harper 1980, fig. D, no. 64 (Dibsi Faraj), "early Byzantine" (handles on shoulder).

PT591 (P.527, SF 655, context 7076)

Globular corrugated kettle

D.rim 6.8 cm, D.max. 19.2 cm, H. 25.3 cm

PL. 37

Small tubular spout on shoulder, corrugated neck, flanged rim; handle from neck to shoulder. Red clay, dark brown on outside. Lime-scale on inside; more than half preserved. Similar: spout in Group D (p. 50, intrusive?).

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.26 (Qusair as-Saila), rim, wider but similar, "sehr fein"; Bavant and Orssaud 2001, figs. 4.20, 6.27 (Déhès: deposits of 560+, 600+); Harper 1980, fig. C, no. 59 (Dibsi Faraj: body unribbed).

PT592 (P.519, context 7214)

Center of conical lid (?)

D.knob 5.0 cm

PL. 37

Fired maroon throughout.

- 16 handles and 77 body-sherds of cookpots. Where it can be determined, the handles are all attached at the shoulder.

COOKING WARE 6

PT593 (P.577, context 12011)

Wide-mouthed jar with short tubular spout

D.rim ca. 18 cm (very approximate)

PL. 37

Hard brown clay with abundant, ill-sorted mixed inclusions and very rough surfaces: this fabric?

- Body-sherd of globular cookpot.

COOKING WARE 9

- Rim of cookpot more or less as PT503 in Group E (plainer) (context 12011).
- Handle fragment and body-sherd with handle of cookpot as PT504 in Group E (contexts 12002, 12011).
- Handle (context 7203) and two body-sherds (context 12011) of cookpots.

STORAGE WARES

PT594 (P.504, SF 739, context 7036)

Heavy cylindrical knob

D. 8.4 cm, H. 5.9 cm

PL. 37

Worn knob, perhaps originally the base of a large storage vessel. It seems to have been deliberately ground to its present shape (as a weight?) but the surface coloration suggests an original body flaring outwards. Pink clay containing moderate ill-sorted lime, quartz, red/brown, and black inclusions; fired slightly paler at surface.

- Storage 1: fragment of pithos (context 7203).

PT595–600 *vacant*

Group G: Islamic

This group is composed entirely of material from Trench 1, which was distinguished from the other areas precisely by the amount of Islamic material that it yielded. This was only a small trench, and there are considerable difficulties in interpreting the stratigraphic data.¹⁰⁰ For this reason, and partly also for lack of time, the pottery from it was not fully quantified; rather, I chose to list as far as possible informative profiles of vessels not encountered in earlier contexts. These give some idea of the pottery in use at Zeugma during the Islamic period.

How late does this material go, and how far does it reflect the (ceramic) culture of Zeugma in its declining years? The city still possessed a bishop in 1048¹⁰¹ but had presumably disappeared at the time of the First Crusade in 1098: when Baldwin of Boulogne established himself at Edessa (Urfa), Birecik/Birtha some 15 km downstream is mentioned as a strategic crossing point on the Euphrates,¹⁰² and the castle

of Birecik must have been constructed at this time. With regard to the pottery, there is little firmly dated material to guide us. Parallels with Madinat al-Far¹⁰³ and Qasr al-Hayr East (founded ca. 730)¹⁰⁴ take us into the eighth century. The most important publication is that of the Islamic pottery dumps in the potters' quarter at Raqqa.¹⁰⁵ The various strata of the Tall Aswad dump can be dated only approximately, but the tremendous flowering of pottery production there in Horizon II has been reasonably associated with the establishment of a palace at Raqqa by the caliph Harun al-Rashid in 796. There are extensive parallels to the Zeugma Group G pottery at Raqqa, and the Zeugma material therefore surely extends at least into the ninth century. The absence of sgraffito wares may preclude the tenth.¹⁰⁶ The only Islamic coin (C234) was also found in Trench 1. It is a dirhem of Harun, dated 786–809; it is worn, and pierced for suspension, suggesting that at the time of its loss it was of some age and was no longer serving as currency.

The table wares of this period are now essentially glazed, often with polychrome decoration ("Splash Glaze," "Yellow Glaze").¹⁰⁷ Several fabrics were differentiated, presumably indicating a multiplicity of sources (amongst which Raqqa is likely to have been an important one). The colors used are plain blue/green, also decorative patterns in dark green and brown on a pale yellow background.

In the buff wares, the flat-based conical basins continue, now with (mainly square-cut) knobbed rims (PT620, 627, 633, 643–5). Amongst the closed forms, a wide variety of incised or even cut-glass ("Kerbschnitt") patterns are applied to the walls of storage vessels (PT640–642), though the small fragments recovered give little clue to the motifs or overall composition. A couple of fragments belong to smaller, mold-made flagons with highly decorated surfaces (PT629, 630).

The cooking wares include distinctive "hole-mouth" cookpots with incurved rims. Handles take the form either of sharply angular vertical loops on the shoulder or of horizontal lugs (PT655, 656). Corrugations on the body disappear, but there is sometimes a kind of zigzag or "chattered" decoration on the shoulder, executed with a comb or "rocker stamp" (see PT652). The only (questionable) examples of casseroles were PT648 and PT660; the type with a distinctive inset rim,¹⁰⁸ well attested elsewhere, was not found.

Table Wares

GLAZED WARE 1

This ware has been encountered in earlier contexts, as "Parthian" glazed ware. The three items listed here as sharing (more or less) the same clay are somewhat diverse, and I am not confident that they are related to one another.

PT601 (P.602, context 1010)

Part of dish with sloping wall and flaring rim

D. ca. 32 cm

PL. 38

Fine granular clay, vesicular, no visible inclusions. Smooth, brilliant white glaze.



Figure 20. A selection of Islamic glazed sherds from Group G.

PT602 (P.613, context 1010)

Cup (or flagon?) with grooved vertical rim

D. 11 cm

PL. 38

Yellow-green glaze inside and out; possible brown stripe on outside.

PT603 (P.614, context 1010)

Mug with plain vertical rim

D. 12 cm

FIG. 20, PL. 38

Hard, finely mottled pinkish-buff clay with thin, brilliant glaze (less smooth on inside). Pale brown ground inside and out; dark greenish-brown patches on outside. Looks comparatively recent.

Harper 1980, fig. C, no. 83, a small cylindrical bowl from Dibsi Faraj, may be similar: “medium ware, paste 7.5 YR 7/4 pink, glazed on interior and exterior in dark green and light yellow and green.” See also Bartl 1996, fig. 5.2 (Balih Valley survey): “interior: green-yellow splash glaze, exterior: buff clay.” (The drawing suggests that these descriptions may be transposed.) This piece is dated “early Abbasid” on the basis of similarities to Madinat al-Far and Raqqa.

Grabar et al. 1978, illus. H, no. 3a (Qasr al-Hayr East), yellow glaze, dense green splashes. See also PT608.

GLAZED WARE 3

PT604 (P.597, context 1010)

Base of bowl with low foot

D.foot 13.5 cm

PL. 38

Gray-buff clay, abundant tiny black and red specks; thin, even, bluish-white glaze, smooth and brilliant on inside, dull on outside.

Similar: another base: smooth, brilliant white glaze on inside; thin, dull, and rough on outside.

PT605 (P.600, context 1010)

Base of bowl with low foot

D.foot 12 cm

PL. 38

Buff clay, moderate very fine dark inclusions, rough but brilliant dark green glaze on inside only.

Cf. Bartl 1996, fig. 5.3 (Balih Valley survey), with green-brown splash glaze, dated “early Abbasid” on the basis of similarities to Madinat al-Far and Raqqa.

PT606 (P.601, context 1010)**Base of closed vessel**

D.base 7.5 cm

PL. 38

Cream clay with moderate very fine black, white, and red inclusions. Patchy, uneven turquoise glaze on outside; drips only on underside.

GLAZED WARE 4

- 2 sherds of bowls with patchy white to turquoise glaze.

GLAZED WARE 5**PT607 (P.612, context 1010)****Plate with sloping rim and flat base**

D. 31 cm, H. 4.0 cm

PL. 38

Thin, decayed, bluish-white glaze all over. Rough turning marks beneath base.

Similar: profile, 28 × 4.0 cm, coloring as drawn example; 2 rims, bluish-white, D. ca. 22, 24 cm; 1 rim, yellow-brown. Cf. Miglus et al. 1999, group H as pl. 210-t (Raqqa: very rare); also a plate found at al-Zubayr (old Basra) and possibly made there: Mason and Keall 1991, fig. 2.6, opaque white glaze splashed turquoise. Fig. 5.975 in the same article is in the same fabric and is from Siraf. Dating possibly 9th–10th century but could be earlier.

PT608 (P.606, context 1010)**Deep bowl with plain vertical rim**

D. 18 cm

PL. 38

Internal surface completely lost; worn dark greenish-brown glaze on outside.

Similar: rim fragment with external brown stripes over yellow-green (fig. 20).

Cf. PT603; also Miglus et al. 1999, group F as pl. 21b (Raqqa); Bartl 1994, pl. 37.8, Form A8 (Balih Valley survey), with yellow-green splash on outside only.

PT609 (P.603, context 1010)**Shallow bowl with plain tapering rim**

D. 25 cm

PL. 38

Glaze bluish-white on inside, yellow to green on outside; no pattern visible. Very worn.

Cf. Miglus et al. 1999, group C as pl. 19c (Raqqa).

PT610 (P.605, context 1010)**Bowl with incurved rim**

D.max. 19 cm

PL. 38

Chocolate-brown glaze on inside and over rim.

Cf. Bartl 1996, fig. 5.4 (Balih Valley survey) with yellow-blue splash glaze; Miglus et al. 1999, group C as pl. 18a (Raqqa: but with diameter 30 cm).

PT611 (P.607, context 1010)**Bowl with incurved rim**

D.max. 28 cm

PL. 38

Glaze almost wholly lost: diagonal green stripes on inside.

PT612 (P.604, context 1010)**Curving bowl with plain rim**

D. 28 cm

FIG. 20, PL. 39

Glazed on inside only. Stripes of turquoise over thin yellow-green.

Similar: 5 rims, D. 27–28 cm. Stripes of green and brown over bluish-white; two with partial glaze on outside.

Cf. Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.17.1–3 (Kurban Höyük survey: site 6, late Roman continuing to 9th/10th century). Grabar et al. 1978, illus. H, no. 13 (Qasr al-Hayr East) is this type, with a low, broad ring-foot as PT615, 616; no. 10 is a smaller example. Illus. H-1, no. 14, has chamfered rim as PT613 with internal stripes of green and brown beneath yellow. For Raqqa, see Miglus et al. 1999, group C as pl. 19a; “sparse decorated ware” as pl. 96a, in which the yellow glaze is almost transparent or indeed absent.

PT613 (P.608, context 1010)**Curving bowl with chamfered rim**

D. ca. 28 cm

FIG. 20, PL. 39

Glaze largely lost, but on inside only; green stripes.

Similar: 3 rim fragments, brown and turquoise stripes inside and out over yellow-green.

Cf. Lugar 1992, fig. 13.3 (Rusafa), decorated in green and brown “Laufglasur” on a yellow background; Miglus et al. 1999, group C as pl. 19h (Raqqa).

PT614 (P.611, context 1010)**Base of bowl with low ring-foot**

D.foot 16 cm

FIG. 20, PL. 39

Glazed over all except inside of foot (drips). Yellow-green ground inside and out; brown solid and dotted lines on inside alternating with turquoise stripes. Decoration on outside was probably similar.

For similar decoration cf. Grabar et al. 1978, illus. H-1, no. 9 (Qasr al-Hayr East); Miglus et al. 1999, pl. 96f, in “sparse decorated ware” (Raqqa).

PT615 (P.609, context 1010)**Base of bowl with ring-foot**

D.foot 17 cm

PL. 39

Glaze on inside only: turquoise blobs and brown line over pale yellow-green ground.

Similar: 8 bases, D.foot 12–18 cm.

For PT615–617, see Grabar et al. 1978, illus. H-1, nos. 15a–g (Qasr al-Hayr East), base fragments of bowls with similar

geometric or floral designs in brown and green on yellow glaze; Miglus et al. 1999, “Yellow glazed ware with painted decoration,” as pl. 94f-i, 95 (Raqqa).

PT616 (P.650, context 1007)

Base of bowl with low foot

D.foot 17 cm

FIG. 20, PL. 40

Good glaze on inside only: yellow-green ground, pattern in green and brown. Cf. the preceding.

PT617 (P.610, context 1010)

Base of bowl with low foot

D.foot 9.2 cm

FIG. 20, PL. 40

Very rough potting on outside, which shows only drips and splashes of glaze. Inside has pale yellow ground with flower pattern outlined in brown with pale blue petals.

Similar profile: 2 bases.

Cf. PT615, 616 and refs., especially Miglus et al. 1999, pl. 94i (profile, pl. 91f).

- Base and 2 sherds of closed vessels, brown patterns.

OTHER GLAZED WARE

PT618 (P.615, context 1010)

Part of cylindrical handled bucket (?)

D. ca. 22 cm

PL. 40

Granular red clay, hackly break, with abundant ill-sorted fine to medium angular quartz and moderate fine brown or black particles (iron ore?). Fired brown on the outside with blotches only of green to brown glaze; even, dark bluish-green glaze on inside.

Buff Wares

BUFF WARES 1–3

PT619 (P.621, context 1010)

Small basin with sloping rim

D. 26.5 cm

PL. 40

Buff 1: buff throughout.

PT620 (P.619, context 1010)

Basin with triangular rim

D. ca. 40 cm

PL. 40

Buff 3: orange-buff core, buff towards surface, cream at surface.

Cf. Miglus et al. 1999, group A as pl. 14f (Raqqa), more common in Horizon III than in the upper horizons (i.e., in circulation before A.D. 796).

PT621 (P.628, context 1010)

Part of jar (?) with sloping rim

D. 21 cm

PL. 40

Buff 1: buff throughout.

PT622 (P.637, context 1010)

Part of closed vessel with flat base

D.base 8.3 cm

PL. 40

Buff 3: orange-buff clay, buff on outside.

BUFF WARE 8

PT623 (P.624, context 1010)

Bowl with vertical hooked rim

D. 20.5 cm

PL. 41

Cream throughout.

Cf. Gerber 1996, fig. 7.6 (Lidar Höyük survey).

PT624 (P.623, context 1010)

Carinated bowl (or wide-mouthed jar?) with flat rim

D. 22.5 cm

PL. 41

Fired cream. Grayish patina on inside surface rather suggests a closed vessel.

PT625 (P.625, context 1010)

Handled bowl with everted triangular rim

D. ca. 20 cm

PL. 41

Two handles assumed. Buff core, cream at surface.

PT626 (P.651, context 1007)

Deep bowl or wide-mouthed jar with triangular rim

D. 32 cm

PL. 41

Buff throughout.

Cf. Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.17.30 (Kurban Höyük survey, site 6: late Roman, continuing to 9th/10th century).

PT627 (P.657, context 1024)

Basin with knobbed rim and raised inner lip

D. 55 cm

PL. 41

Buff clay, cream at surface.

Cf. Northedge 1981, figs. 246–7, 16–18 (River Quwaiq survey), Early Islamic? Bartl 1994, pl. 3.4, Form A2 (Balih Valley survey); Bartl 1996, fig. 4.1, 2 (ditto), “early Islamic”; Mackensen 1984, pl. 12.16, 14.1 (Rusafa); Konrad 2001a, pl. 91.8, 9 (Qusair as-Saila: uppermost layers), Umayyad or even Abbasid; Grabar et al. 1978, illus. A-3, no. 5 (Qasr al-Hayr East); Miglus et al. 1999, group A as pl. 12b, c (Raqqa), more common in Horizon III than in upper horizons. See also PT644.

PT628 (P.631, context 1010)

Flagon with radial incised decoration

D.rim 6.9 cm, D.max. 17.0 cm

PL. 41

Decoration composed of combed and “chattered” lines and arcs. One handle. Cream throughout.



Figure 21. PT629, PT630, fragments of mold-made decorated flagons in Buff ware 8 from Group G.

Similar: PT491 in Group E; 3 body-sherds in Group F (p. 62).

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 76.5 = 109.A16 (Qusair as-Saila), fragment with similar decoration (Umayyad context); Orssaud 1980, fig. 304.4a is a rim only, wider (D. 14 cm) but shaped with similar delicacy (Déhès: seventh century); Gerber 1996, fig. 3.13–5 (Lidar Höyük survey), body-sherds of this form and decoration, on a late site with a distinctively different assemblage from most others: Early Islamic. Also ibid., figs. 4.15, 6.16. At Tarsus, fragments of buff ware with combed decoration (Jones 1950, fig. 168) appear to be distantly related in style.

PT629 (P.654, context 1018)
Fragment of relief-decorated flagon

6.1 × 4.3 cm

FIG. 21, PL. 41

Part of closed vessel with ribbed finger marks on inside where the clay has been pressed into the mold. Grayish-cream throughout.

This and the following are fragments of flagons with a globular body made in a two-part mold, tall cylindrical neck, single vertical handle, and pedestal-foot: see *The Arts of Islam, Hayward Gallery 8 April–4 July 1976* (London: Arts Council of Great Britain), no. 251. Konrad 2001a, pl. 101.9 (Qusair as-Saila) “mit modelverzierte Barbotineauflage” (p. 85 with refs., n. 368) looks rather like this and is described as Early Islamic of the seventh–ninth centuries. Harper 1980, fig. E, no. 90 (Dibsi Faraj) is part of a globular vessel with a cylindrical neck showing finger marks on the inside, surely of similar origin: “early Islamic.” Cf. also Bartl 1994, pl. 27.3–12 (Balih Valley survey); ibid., pl. MF11.13–8

(Madinat al-Far). Sarre 1925, 12 ff., nos. 48–52 at Samarra seem to be of this type. No. 52 is dated tentatively 11th–12th century. Lugar (1992, fig. 10) illustrates various pieces of relief ware from Rusafa described as having barbotine decoration, but this seems unlikely for some of them, at least. Dating could be seventh–eighth century. Grabar et al. (1978, illus. A-4, A-8) show numerous examples from Qasr al-Hayr East, several with oblique hatched lozenges, teardrops and circles within circles (A-8 no. 9 is particularly close to PT630), 10th–13th centuries? Considered Abbasid at Raqqqa (Miglus et al. 1999, 57): the finds include 16 fragments of molds. Predominantly Horizons III and II; globular flagons with vegetal ornament predominantly III (early Abbasid?).

PT630 (P.655, context 1024)
Fragment of closed vessel with relief decoration

4.7 × 4.4 cm

FIG. 21, PL. 41

Shoulder and base of neck. Greenish-cream throughout. Cf. the preceding. Miglus et al. 1999, pl. 86c (no. 196) from Raqqqa shows the medallion of circles.

PT631 (P.633, context 1010)
Tall grooved rim of flagon

D. 15 cm

PL. 41

Cream clay, surfaces well smoothed. Cf. Guérin 1996, fig. 2.4 (Nisibis), “eighth–ninth century”; Bartl 1994, pl. 23.1, Form F III.16 (Balih Valley survey); Miglus et al. 1999, group AH as pl. 44d (approx.) (Raqqqa), ninth century or later.



Figure 22. PT632, rim of large decorated jar in Buff ware 8 from Group G.

PT632 (P.652, context 1007)
Rim of large decorated jar
D. 35 cm

FIG. 22, PL. 41

Incised decoration with applied boss. Cream throughout. Grabar et al. 1978, illus. A-5, nos. 7 and 8 (Qasr al-Hayr East) show similar decoration on rim (7) and wall (8); considered earlier (Umayyad?) rather than later. Cf. also Miglus et al. 1999, group AC as pl. 38a for profile, 73e, 76f for decoration (Raqqa); Bartl 1994, pl. 19.1, Form F III.1 (Balih Valley survey) for form and decoration; ibid., pl. MF 5.5 (Madinat al-Far).

BUFF WARE 10

PT633 (P.656, context 1024)
Part of basin with rolled rim
D. 38 cm

PL. 41

Fine, hard, greenish-cream clay with very fine, barely perceptible inclusions.

Cf. Miglus et al. 1999, group A as pl. 110 (Raqqa), more common in III than in upper horizons.

PT634 (P.635, context 1010)
Part of flagon with grooved vertical rim
D. 8 cm

PL. 41

Hard and greenish-yellow throughout (overfired).

PT635 (P.634, context 1010)
Flagon with collar rim
D. 14 cm

PL. 41

Trace of handle scar immediately beneath lip. Buff clay, grayish-cream at surface.

Miglus et al. 1999, group AM as pl. 49b (Raqqa) is approximately similar. Cf. also Bartl 1994, pl. 22.15, Form F III.11 (Balih Valley survey).

PT636 (P.626, context 1010)

Jar with inset rim

D.rim 10.8 cm

PL. 41

Hard, vesicular, finely granular buff clay with sparse fine mixed inclusions; greenish-cream at surface.

Cf. Guérin 1996, fig. 6.28 (Nisibis), “ninth–tenth century.”

PT637 (P.636, context 1010)

Base of closed vessel with false ring-foot

D.base 7.8 cm

PL. 41

Fired cream throughout. Cf. Grabar et al. 1978, illus. A-1, nos. 4a–c (Qasr al-Hayr East).

PT638 (P.632, context 1010)

Large flagon with wavy-line decoration

D.rim (max.) 19 cm

PL. 41

Handle scar on lower edge of sherd. Hard, finely granular yellowish-cream clay with no perceptible inclusions; smooth finish.

Guérin 1996, fig. 5.24–26 (Nisibis) are lips of more rectangular profile but with similar wavy-line decoration, dated 9th–10th century. Bartl 1994, pl. 4.8, Form A1 (Balih Valley survey) is approximately this form, but with the highest point at the outer edge.

PT639 (P.627, context 1010)

Jar or bucket with external decoration

D. 31 cm

PL. 41

Stabbed frilling on cordon, traces of wavy-line decoration below. Pinkish-buff clay, fired cream towards outside; moderate very fine red, white, and black inclusions, a little very fine mica.

Cf. Guérin 1996, fig. 2.2 (Nisibis), “eighth–ninth century”; Miglus et al. 1999, group AC as pl. 38a for profile, 74j for decoration (Raqqa). This seems to be a bulbous wide-mouthed jar with vertical handles between middle and base of neck. Predominantly Horizons II and I at Raqqa (ninth century onwards). Cf. PT632.

PT640 (P.653, context 1007)

Fragment of jar with incised decoration

FIG. 23, PL. 42

Turning marks suggest that this is from the shoulder of a large closed vessel. Other sherds in fig. 23 are all from context 1010. Greenish-buff.

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 77.3 = 101.3 (Qusair as-Saila), possibly this ware (Byzantine–Early Islamic); Orssaud 1980, figs. 334, 341 (Déhès: sherds with incised lines). Harper 1980, fig.



Figure 23. PT640 and other fragments of large closed vessels with incised decoration in Buff ware 10 from Group G.

E, nos. 81, 82 (Dibsi Faraj), similar sherds with Kerbschnitt and crude incised scenes, “early Islamic”; Bartl 1994, pl. 26 (Balih Valley survey), several examples; Miglus et al. 1999, pl. 75 (Raqqa), sherds with incised lattice and abstract decoration.

Granular yellowish-cream clay with sparse very fine white inclusions (lime?) and darker specks (as PT645). Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 93.8 (Qusair as-Saila: late Roman or early Islamic?); Bartl 1994, pl. 4.3, Form A3 (Balih Valley survey); Miglus et al. 1999, group A as pl. 14j (Raqqa), more common in Horizon III than in upper horizons.

PT641 (P.629, context 1010)

Sherd of jar with incised decoration

PL. 42

Orange core, cream surfaces. Cf. the preceding.

PT642 (P.630, context 1010)

Sherd of large vessel with incised decoration

D.int. ca. 35 cm

PL. 42

Fine grooves, stabbed dots, and deep cut-glass incisions (“Kerbschnitt”). Buff with cream surfaces.

Cf. Orssaud 1980, figs. 342–5 (Déhès), sherds with Kerbschnittmuster (considered Umayyad, found in association with a coin of 750 to early ninth century); Miglus et al. 1999, pl. 76a–e, g (Raqqa), varied examples of Kerbschnitt (some of high quality).

OTHER BUFF WARES

PT643 (P.618, context 1010)

Shallow basin with square-cut rim

D. 29.5 cm, H. 11.1 cm

PL. 42

PT644 (P.622, context 1010)

Basin with square-cut rim and internal lip

D. ca. 60 cm (very approximate)

PL. 42

Buff clay fired cream at surface; moderate rounded red pebbles up to 1 mm, also soft white inclusions (chalk? shell?) of similar size. Possibly the same clay as PT647.

Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 91.8, 9 (Qusair as-Saila: latest levels); Miglus et al. 1999, group A as pl. 13L (Raqqa), more common in Horizon III than in upper horizons. See also PT627.

PT645 (P.620, context 1010)

Basin with thickened, rounded rim

D. 50 cm

PL. 42

Granular greenish-cream clay as PT643; no perceptible inclusions.

PT646 (P.617, context 1010)	Very fine red clay, but certainly still this fabric. Dark brown on outside.
Rim of amphora lid (?)	Cf. Bartl 1994, pl. 29.3, Form A I.2 (Balih Valley survey).
D. 14 cm	PL. 42
Incurred rim with pronounced external flange. Brown clay, fired orange-brown at surface; sparse fine black inclusions (0.2 mm), larger, soft, grayish-white ones (1 mm: chalk?), sparse lumps of quartz up to 2 mm.	
PT647 (P.616, context 1010)	Very hard (but not particularly smooth) maroon clay, black on outside.
Steep-sided amphora lid (?)	Cf. Orssaud 1980, fig. 307.7 (Déhès) for this type of decoration (second half of eighth century); Bavant and Orssaud 2001, fig. 10.44 (ditto) rim (not before the Umayyad period); Harper 1980, fig. D, no. 66 (Dibsi Faraj), "early Abbasid"; Bartl 1996, fig. 4.5 (Balih Valley survey), "early Abbasid"; Bartl 1994, pl. MF8 (Madinat al-Far), several examples; Sarre 1925, 21 no. 82 (Samarra: with decoration and lug-handles).
D.base 5.5 cm	PL. 42
Pink to buff clay (alternating layers in break), fine in texture but vesicular, with sparse mixed inclusions up to 2 mm: lime, rounded red pebbles, possibly a little quartz. Outside surface fired cream. Possibly the same clay as PT644. Konrad 1992, fig. 20.9 (Rusafa) is a knobbed base with similarly steep sides, interpreted as a lid (context date ca. 425–475).	
<i>Cooking Wares</i> COOKING WARE 2	
PT648 (P.660, context 1024)	PT653 (P.638, context 1010)
Rim of carinated bowl or casserole	Cookpot with square-cut incurved rim
D.rim ca. 28 cm	D.rim 12 cm
PL. 42	PL. 42
Red clay, brown on outside. Cf. PT424, 451 in Group D (neither of them in this fabric): residual?	Red core and inside surface, maroon on outside. Cf. Orssaud 1980, fig. 307.6 (Déhès), with horizontal lug-handle.
PT649 (P.642, context 1010)	PT654 (P.641, context 1010)
Cookpot with ribbed cylindrical neck and thickened rim	Cookpot with convex vertical rim
D.rim 13 cm	D.rim 17 cm
PL. 42	PL. 42
Red clay, black on outside. Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.31 (Qusair as-Saila), probably this fabric; Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.17.24 (Kurban Höyük survey: site 6), with medium-coarse white sand inclusions.	Dark brown clay, black on outside.
PT650 (P.639, context 1010)	PT655 (P.649, context 1004)
Cookpot with thickened incurved rim	Part of cookpot with arched handle
D.rim ca. 20 cm	D. int. at lug ca. 20 cm
PL. 42	PL. 42
Dark brown clay, black on outside. Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.10 (Qusair as-Saila), "Ton kompakt, verbrannt"; Bartl 1994, pl. 283, Form A I.1 (Balih Valley survey); Bartl 1996, fig. 4.4 (ditto), dated "early Abbasid" on the basis of similarities to Madinat al-Far and Raqqā; Wilkinson 1990, fig. B.17.32–6 (Kurban Höyük survey: site 6, varying in detail). Cf. PT656 and references for the lug-handles which belong with this shape.	Diameter large but undeterminable. Fine red clay, red at surface. Cf. Orssaud 1980, fig. 307, type 5 (Déhès) for this kind of handle: "appears during the sixth century"; Northedge 1981, fig. 245.4 (River Quwaiq survey); Harper 1980, fig. D, no. 61 (Dibsi Faraj), "Umayyad?"
PT651 (P.640, context 1010)	PT656 (P.658, context 1024)
Cookpot with thickened incurved rim	Horizontal lug-handle of cookpot
D.rim 16 cm	D.int. at lug ca. 20 cm
PL. 42	PL. 42
Fine, hard red clay, reddish-brown on outside. Cf. Konrad (1992) fig. 9.2–5 (Rusafa) with characteristic decoration and (9.4) lug-handles, some associated with a building phase attributed to A.D. 518 (?); Orssaud 1980, fig. 307.6 (Déhès), cookpot with rim as PT650–2, "second half of eighth century"; Bavant and Orssaud 2001, fig. 10.43 (ditto), "not before the Umayyad period"; Northedge 1981, fig. 245.8–11 (River Quwaiq survey: rims as PT650–652),	

widespread in the survey area and in northern Syria, not found in the southern Levant; Harper 1980, fig. D, no. 65 (Dibsi Faraj), “early Abbasid”; Gerber 1996, fig. 2.4 (Lidar Höyük survey); Bartl 1996, fig. 4.5 (Balih Valley survey); Grabar et al. 1978, illus. B, no. 11 (Qasr al-Hayr East) with broad horizontal fluting on body, mainly early; Miglus et al. 1999, group U as pl. 31a–i, esp. a, b (Raqqa): essentially Horizons III and II, i.e. eighth–ninth century? Cookpots found at Tarsus, in this fabric and with this kind of lug-handle, were kindly shown to me in 2002 by Çiğdem Toskay Evrin.

PT657 (P.643, context 1010)
Sherd of cookpot with incised lattice
 Red clay, dark brown at surface.

PL. 42

COOKING WARE 9

PT658 (P.648, context 1010)
Part of heavy jar with plain vertical rim
 D.rim ca. 13 cm, angle uncertain
 Two handles assumed. Dark brown clay, black at surface.
 Very heavy and rough.

PL. 42

COOKING WARE 10

PT659 (P.646, context 1010)
Shallow bowl (?) with thickened rim
 D. 23 cm
 Edge of sherd at break is very thin: what happens next is quite unclear! Brown throughout.

PL. 42

PT660 (P.647, context 1010)
Corrugated casserole or bowl with flat inturned rim
 D.max. 26 cm
 Black core, gray-brown at surface.
 Cf. Konrad 2001a, pl. 84.16 (Qusair as-Saila) “Magerung dicht; weiss (bis 0.5 mm),” possibly Islamic.

PL. 42

PT661 (P.659, context 1024)
Cookpot with ribbed neck and chamfered rim
 D.rim 11 cm
 Gritty orange-brown clay, inclusions prominent on inside; outside fired maroon to black.

PL. 42

PT662 (P.644, context 1010)
Cookpot with thickened incurved rim
 D.rim 14 cm
 Two handles assumed. Pinkish-brown clay with abundant medium (1 mm) angular quartz and probably limestone, also sparse smaller brown particles (iron ore?). The grits are often very apparent at the surface. Black on outside.
 Cf. PT650–652, here with vertical loop-handles.

PL. 42

PT663 (P.645, context 1010)
Cookpot with incurved grooved rim

D.rim 13 cm

PL. 42

Pinkish-red clay, brown on outside. Cf. the preceding.

CONCLUSIONS

The pottery described in the foregoing report is only a small part of that recovered from the rescue excavations in trenches supervised by Oxford Archaeology at Zeugma in 2000, which in turn constitute only part of the overall (and closely connected) excavations that have taken place on the site. Any conclusions drawn from it are therefore necessarily partial and subject to revision as more of the finds are published. Nonetheless, I believe that the evidence presented here has a threefold value. In the first place, it constitutes of course the principal source for the chronology of the excavated sequences. Secondly, the dated groups, sometimes containing substantial quantities of material, offer new anchor points for the dating of the ceramics of the middle Euphrates region. Thirdly, the evolving character of the ceramics in use at Zeugma gives us some indication of the cultural leanings of the inhabitants and of their trade relations at different times.

Chronology

Little needs to be added on this score to the discussion that precedes each of the dated groups and to the use made of the pottery evidence in the stratigraphic reports in volume 1. The earliest context that could be clearly dated by its pottery (Group A) has a terminal date after the middle of the second century B.C.; residual pieces that may be attributable to the period between the foundation of the settlement in 300 B.C. and this date are exiguous in the extreme.¹⁰⁹ The initial settlement will naturally have been modest, and it presumably did not lie close to any of the trenches discussed here.

There is also a significant gap in the pottery record following the Sasanian sack. It was not possible to identify from the first review of the material any contexts of the later third, fourth, or fifth centuries A.D.; in the later groups there was very little datable pottery that could be considered as residual from this interval.¹¹⁰ The coin sequence shows a general paucity of coins postdating the mid-third century apart from a group of Justinianic pieces in Trench 12 that may represent a dispersed hoard.¹¹¹ However, the French excavations in zone 3 and zone 5 did yield both coins and fine ware (African Red Slip) of the fourth and fifth centuries,¹¹² showing that occupation of the area after the sack did continue, but in the form of patches of habitation amongst abandoned ruins.

Those parts of the excavated area that have yielded evi-

dence of occupation in the Late Imperial period seem to have been abandoned again either at the time when the region was lost to the Arabs (A.D. 636) or already before then. The evidence from Group F is somewhat mixed: Trench 12 yielded the Justinianic coins mentioned above (and none later) and most of the pottery could be contemporary with these; there are, however, undeniably some pieces of the late sixth or early seventh century. The pottery associated with the final destruction of the building in Trench 7B points rather more consistently towards the latter date. I suspect that we must beware of placing too much reliance for the end date of occupation on the absence of specific Mediterranean fine wares, or indeed of Byzantine coins: Zeugma must have been increasingly isolated from the Byzantine/Mediterranean world at this time and may not have had the same access to imports as it had enjoyed previously.

Of the Islamic material in Trench 1, there is little to add to the discussion at the beginning of Group G. In retrospect, it is a pity that there was not more extensive excavation in that part of the site, but this was hardly obvious at the time. The French Chantier 10, close to Trench 1, also yielded stratified Islamic material, as did the superficial levels of Trench 6 in zone 9 (where it had perhaps washed down from somewhere higher up the slope).¹¹³

The Pottery of the Middle Euphrates

While the fine wares imported from the Mediterranean world are now relatively well known and well dated, the study of the majority of the pottery encountered at Zeugma still has some way to go in this respect. Over the past generation, the construction of numerous dams and reservoirs along the Euphrates has given rise to a wide variety of archaeological investigations and reports. These have already been enumerated above (pp. 6–7) and have been extensively drawn upon for parallels to the Zeugma finds. The various surface surveys are useful in terms of the geographical distribution of different wares and types, but are rarely helpful in terms of chronology. For chronological data we are dependent on older excavations of sites with known dates of destruction or abandonment (e.g., Dura-Europos, Ain Sinu) or more recent work with well-defined and published stratigraphic groups, such as Rusafa and Qusair as-Saila. With regard to Zeugma itself, Markus Gschwind has already published an important group of the first century A.D., and further studies of the material excavated by the French and Turkish teams are to be expected.

Into this scene, the dated groups presented here introduce a substantial sequence of stratified material that is comparatively well dated, that extends over at least a thousand years, and in the description of which careful attention has been paid to the identification of fabrics. The visual descriptions are backed up by petrographic examination, which has often proved illuminating despite the

broad uniformity of the alluvial deposits over vast tracts of the middle and lower Euphrates. It can almost never be claimed that a stratified context is free from contamination: Even if the context was well defined in the ground, there is always the possibility on a large excavation of pieces being misplaced or mislabeled in the course of finds processing. Where, therefore, the chronological evidence from Zeugma appears to conflict with that from other sites, I cannot claim that it is always right; but the total sum of evidence available is certainly fuller and clearer than before. We may expect some refinement as further material from Zeugma is published.

The value of petrographic studies in clarifying our understanding of pottery distribution is today unquestioned. The terms in which fabrics are reported are not always uniform in style, and it is sometimes difficult to make comparisons between different studies; however, in the present instance I have profited from the published work of Bartl, Schneider, and Bohme,¹¹⁴ as well as from the extensive geological knowledge displayed by Chris Doherty in the petrographic report following this chapter. It has thus been possible to define various categories of buff, cooking, and storage wares, and to differentiate those that are either local or, at least, regional from those that have come from further afield. In the case of the minor fabrics of which only a few examples were recognized, this is a stepping-stone on which it may be hoped that future studies in the region may build.

The Ceramic Culture of Zeugma

The twin towns of Apamea and Seleucia were founded in 300 B.C. by Seleucus I Nikator. They will have represented settlements of alien Greeks in a territory that was culturally associated with Mesopotamia rather than the Mediterranean. It is not surprising, therefore, that the table wares of the period should be entirely Hellenistic in character, even when locally produced. Imported fine wares (the black-slipped BSP and its successor, Eastern Sigillata A) show contact with the Mediterranean coastal region around Antioch. The typology of Eastern Sigillata A changes substantially in the first century A.D. under the influence of Italian Sigillata, and the presence of these new forms helps to establish the terminal dates of Groups B and C. There are also at Zeugma (though they barely figure in the groups presented here) actual imports of Italian, and even Gaulish, Sigillata. Curiously, however, the local table-ware production ignores these developments completely and persists in the Hellenistic tradition into the late first or early second century A.D.; Gschwind has already drawn attention to this.¹¹⁵

In the second and third centuries A.D. an even more curious phenomenon occurs, with an almost total disappearance of table wares of any description, whether locally made or imported. This is a widespread phenomenon in the

eastern Mediterranean, by no means exclusive to Zeugma: I have discussed it in the introduction to Group D¹¹⁶ and have suggested that there may have been some sort of cultural change in eating habits. John Lund has demonstrated the occurrence of this phenomenon both at Hama in Syria¹¹⁷ and at a range of sites in southwestern and southern Asia Minor.¹¹⁸ He has discussed various possible causes, such as the cessation of many of the major fine-ware workshops (surely a consequence of the change, rather than a cause of it), generalized economic decline, and the substitution of other materials (metal, glass) for ceramic table ware. None of these alone seems to offer a satisfactory explanation; on the other hand, the very extent of the phenomenon does not altogether favor my suggestion of a change in eating habits. I can add to the debate only the fact that it occurs at Zeugma at a time when the settlement is clearly prosperous and when contemporary fine wares are still being imported to Antioch. Economic decline therefore does not provide a plausible explanation here. (Apart from the evident prosperity of the houses destroyed in the Sasanian sack, economic decline would in any case have initially favored cheap local production over imports, rather than seeing the disappearance of both.)

The buff and cooking wares are too poorly represented in Groups A and B for any cogent conclusions to be drawn from their character, but when the cooking wares become prolific in Group D, there are some notable absences from the repertoire. There are, for instance, no examples of the frying pan with tubular handle that is so common around the shores of the eastern Mediterranean,¹¹⁹ and the Pompeian-Red *patina* is represented by local versions that are mostly far smaller than their Italian prototypes.¹²⁰ The pottery seems to suggest that in culinary practice, no less than in geographical terms, the inhabitants of Zeugma were on the very confines between the Mediterranean world and Mesopotamia.

In the Late Imperial period, imported table wares reappear, presumably through a reversal of whatever had brought about their disappearance in the second century. This is documented in the groups presented here only in the second half of the fifth century, though a little African Red Slip ware of the fourth and earlier fifth century was recovered in other parts of the Oxford Archaeology excavations, and in some of the French trenches.¹²¹ The table ware comes from Africa, Cyprus, and western Asia Minor (Phocaea), while the cooking and storage wares belong very specifically to their own region, the middle Euphrates. After the Arab conquest, contact with the Mediterranean comes definitively to an end: Glazed fine wares and other high-quality ceramics are made within the region, but in a tradition that was developed in Mesopotamia and that owes nothing to the earlier fine wares of the Mediterranean world.

Finally, what of the position of Zeugma in regard to the so-called Silk Route between the Mediterranean and the Orient? Can we see at any point, in the ceramic record pre-

sented here, evidence of trade between the Mediterranean and the Far East? The answer to this is unequivocally 'No': while textiles might readily have been traded along this route, Chinese pottery would hardly have survived the rigors of such long journeys on carts or pack animals over hundreds of miles of mountainous terrain, and it is not surprising that it is absent.

INDEX TO OCCURRENCE OF FABRICS

Numbers shown in parentheses indicate parallels to the illustrated items.

Table Wares

- BSP, PT31–37, 211–3, 321, 322
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- Hellenistic fine gray, PT13, 97, 98
- Miscellaneous Hellenistic fine, PT99, 100
- Eastern Sigillata A, PT14, 101–143, 241–265
- Italian Sigillata, PT144, 324
- Thin-walled wares, PT145–148, 266–268, 325, 326
- African Red Slip, PT149, 327, Group E (before PT471), PT511–515
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- Glazed 1, Group B (after PT149), Group C (after PT268), PT328, 330, 601–603
- Glazed 2, Group C (after PT268), PT329
- Glazed 3, PT604–606
- Glazed 4, Group G (after PT606)
- Glazed 5, PT607–617
- Miscellaneous glazed, Group A (after PT14), PT618
- Miscellaneous fine, PT269

Buff Wares

- Buff 1–4, PT150–171, (229,) 270–279, (280, 293,) 331–395, 478–482, (490, 493,) 529–556, (572, 580, 582,) 619–622
- Buff 5, (PT385,) Group D (after PT395)
- Buff 6, PT172, 396–400, 483
- Buff 8, (PT179,) 292, Group D (after PT400), PT484–492, (538–540,) 557–573, (574, 579,) 623–632
- Buff 10, PT173–176, 405, 407, 408, 574, 575, 633–642
- Buff 12, PT20, 190, 280, 281
- Buff 13, PT15–18, (170,) 177–185, (222, 279, 280,) 282–286, (293, 352, 511, 550, 558, 572) 576, 577
- Buff 14, (PT160,) 186, 192, 287–289, 406
- Buff 15, (PT335, 352,) 493, 494, 578–580
- Miscellaneous buff, PT19, 187–189, 191, 290, 291, 293, 401–404, 409–413, 581–553, 583, 643–647

Cooking Wares

- Cooking 1, PT193–195, 294, 295, 311–320, 414–447, 495, 496, 584, 585
 Cooking 2, PT196–198, 296, 297, 448, (495,) 497–500, 586–592, 648–657
 Cooking 6, PT449, 501, 593
 Cooking 7, PT199, 298, 299, 502
 Cooking 8, PT21, 200, 201, 300, 301
 Cooking 9, PT503, 504, Group F (after PT593), PT658
 Cooking 10, PT659–663
 Miscellaneous cooking, PT202, 450, 451

Storage Wares

- Storage 1, Group C (after PT305), PT452–457, Group F (after PT594)
 Storage 2, Group A (after PT21), PT302–304, 458, 459
 Storage 4, PT460, 461
 Storage 5, PT203, 505
 Miscellaneous storage, Group A (after PT21), PT305, Group D (after PT461), PT594

NOTES

1. The study of the material in Turkey was carried out by myself during two weeks of August 2000, while the excavation was in progress, and over three periods amounting to 10 further weeks during the study season of 2002. During these periods, my comfort was greatly enhanced by the residential and working facilities provided at Birecik by GAP and by the day-to-day administrative support of the staff of Oxford Archaeology (OA). Amongst the latter, it is a pleasure to record that Adam Brossler, Andy Miller, and Philippa Walton were constantly and sympathetically supportive of my needs. Sait Yilmaz, the Turkish government representative, was unfailingly cooperative and proved himself to have a keen eye and steady hand for both the sorting and mending of pottery!

Pencil drawings were made for me in the field by Luke Adams, with the assistance of Sara Lucas and Laura Fyles, and were worked up for publication in Oxford by the staff of OA. I am grateful to Luke, Sara, and Laura for their competence, companionship, and constant good humor. My thanks go to Bruce Sampson for the photographs.

In the course of studying the pottery, I have benefited from discussions with William Aylward, Jennifer Tobin, and various other specialists involved in the production of the report: I record here my appreciation of the close liaison it has been possible to achieve between contributors. Discussion with Paul Reynolds (transport amphorae) has been particularly necessary and fruitful, not least for his extensive firsthand knowledge of Levantine pottery of all kinds. I am also indebted to Chris Doherty of the Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art (University of Oxford) for his petrographic report and for the input of his very considerable geological expertise.

Finally, I am also grateful to Catherine Abadie-Reynal, director of the French team at Zeugma, for her willingness to discuss with me in June 2004 her preliminary impressions of the pottery found in the course of her excavations.

2. The dating and composition of the chronological groups is discussed on p. 10 ff. The periods assigned to them are as follows:
 - A: Hellenistic, second half of second century B.C.
 - B: Late Augustan or Tiberian
 - C: Flavian (possibly Trajanic)
 - D: Destruction levels associated with the Sasanian sack in A.D. 253
 - E: Early sixth century A.D.
 - F: Early seventh century A.D.
 - G: Islamic, possible extending to the ninth or tenth century A.D.
3. See Doherty, question 1, this volume p. 85 (question 1).
4. See Doherty, question 1, this volume p. 85 (question 1).
5. See also Gschwind 2002, *passim*, for the same point.
6. See primarily Hayes 1985, 9–48, and Slane 1997, 269–346.
7. Schneider 2000, 531, 532; Malfitana et al. 2005.
8. Hayes 1985, forms 52–61, generally second century A.D.
9. See also Gschwind 2002, 336, nos. 57–63.
10. See Hayes 1972 and 1980; also the important reevaluation of dating in Pröttel 1996, 8–88, and the recent study by M. Bonifay, *Études sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique*, BAR-IS 1301 (Oxford: 2004).
11. See Hayes 1972 and 1980; Pröttel 1996, 89–96.
12. See Hayes 1972 and 1980.
13. See particularly Toll 1943 on the material from Dura-Europos; a few sherds reached as far west as Antioch, but apparently only in the Hellenistic period: Waagé 1948, 80.
14. See Doherty, question 4 (this volume).
15. See Doherty, question 3 (this volume).
16. See Doherty, question 5 (this volume).

INDEX OF CONTEXTS INCLUDED IN THE DATED GROUPS

1004	G	4008	E
1007	G	4011	E
1010	G	5048	E
1018	G	5078	E
1024	G	7005	F
1047	G	7007	C
2010	D	7023	C
2012	D	7026	F
2016	D	7036	F
2023	D	7062	F
2039	D	7065	F
2080	D	7066	F
2130	D	7076	F
2139	D	7118	B
2160	D	7203	F
2176	D	7214	F
2191	D	12002	F
2260	D	12011	F
2278	D	12012	F
2283	C	15009	B
2300	C	15095	B
2376	D	18108	D
4004	E	19005	A

17. See Doherty, this volume, p. 86 (question 5).
18. See Doherty, this volume, pp. 86–87 (questions 6 and 8).
19. See Doherty, this volume, p. 87 (question 9).
20. Konrad 2001b, 164 and fig. 2.1: “a very traditional pattern on ceramics of the Euphrates region since Babylonian times.”
21. I have seen the technique in use in a present-day potter’s workshop near Aydin in western Turkey.
22. See the petrographic report by Doherty, this volume, p. 87 (question 9).
23. See Doherty, this volume, page 87 (questions 10–12).
24. Note one example in Group B (PT172) and three in the first-century deposit published by Gschwind (2002, 341; nos. 75–7).
25. See Doherty, this volume, p. 87 (question 12).
26. See Doherty, this volume, p. 85 (question 1).
27. See Doherty, this volume, p. 88 (question 16).
28. See Doherty, this volume, p. 90 (question 23).
29. See Doherty, this volume, p. 88 (question 17).
30. This constituted the second largest group in their study. The sherds were “mainly dated to the late Roman/early Byzantine periods” (p. 172).
31. See by Doherty, this volume, p. 88 (question 18).
32. Group 1 was the largest in their study, accounting for nearly half of the sherds examined, occurring in all areas and at all periods (p. 172). It predominates in the Balih Valley. The relative incidence of Cooking 1/Bartl Group 3 and Cooking 2/Bartl Group 1 at Zeugma vis-à-vis the survey area rather suggests that the former was produced upstream of Zeugma, and the latter somewhere downstream.
33. See Doherty, this volume, p. 89 (question 20).
34. See Doherty, this volume, p. 89 (question 21).
35. See Doherty, this volume, p. 90 (question 22). A single sherd from the study of Bartl et al. (1995: Group 4, found in the Balih Valley) may correspond to this fabric.
36. See Doherty, this volume, p. 91 (question 24). One sherd studied by Bartl et al. (1995: Group 5, from Tell Sheikh Hasan upstream of Dibsi Faraj) may correspond to this fabric.
37. See Doherty, this volume, p. 91 (question 26).
38. Jones 1950; Waagé 1948.
39. Aubert 2002.
40. McNicoll et al. 1982; 1992.
41. Harper 1980.
42. Konrad 1992.
43. Toll 1943; Cox 1949; Dyson 1968.
44. Oates 1959.
45. Hrouda 1962.
46. Campbell 1989.
47. Oates 1958.
48. Sarre 1925.
49. Orssaud 1980; Bavant and Orssaud 2001.
50. Harper 1980.
51. Mackensen 1984; Lugar 1992.
52. Konrad 2001a.
53. Grabar et al. 1978.
54. Miglus et al. 1999.
55. Kenrick 1981; Northedge 1981.
56. Bartl 1994, 1996.
57. Dorna-Metzger 1996.
58. Dörner and Goell 1963; Hoepfner 1983.
59. Gerber 1996.
60. Wilkinson 1990.
61. Mitchell 1980.
62. See Tobin, volume 1, p. 97.
63. See Aylward, volume 1, p. 122 n.16.
64. See Tobin, volume 1, p. 99.
65. Tobin, volume 1, p. 78.
66. Tobin, volume 1, p. 76.
67. Tobin, volume 1, p. 99.
68. Tobin, volume 1, p. 100.
69. Slane 1997, 307–8, Type TA 23.
70. See chapter by Aylward in volume 1, pp. 8–9, 12.
71. Tobin, volume 1, p. 79.
72. Tobin, volume 1, p. 80.
73. See Reynolds, this volume, pp. 97–98, 109–110, context 2017.
74. Tobin, volume 1, p. 80, plate 30c.
75. Waagé 1948, Late A and B wares.
76. Jones 1950, 203–6.
77. Cox 1949, 14–6.
78. PT331–340 and PT403–407 in the buff wares hardly fill the gap.
79. Hayes 1985, Forms 52 ff., pl. 6–7.
80. Harper 1980, 331.
81. Kenrick 1981, 439.
82. Reynolds 1997–98, esp. 56 f.
83. Reynolds, this volume, pp. 112–17, Forms 14–9.
84. See Reynolds, this volume, p. 112, Form 13.
85. See Doherty, this volume, pp. 86, 88 (questions 6 and 17).
86. Reynolds, this volume, p. 111.
87. Cf. Reynolds, this volume, pp. 111–12, Forms 12–3.
88. Note also those in the first-century deposit published by Gschwind (2002, 341, nos. 75–7).
89. See Riley 1979, fig. 98, 100–2 and Berlin 1997, pl. 28–33.
90. E.g. Riley 1979, fig. 104.
91. PT429, which is intact, weighs only 370 g.
92. Catherine Abadie-Reynal informed me in 2004 that there was stratified material of the fourth and fifth centuries in Trench 14. See now Abadie-Reynal et al. 2007.
93. See Reynolds, this volume, pp. 90–91.
94. Knobbed lids of a broadly similar (though shallower) type occur at Dura-Europos before A.D. 256 (Dyson 1968, nos. 264–8).
95. See the petrographic report by Doherty, this volume, p. 87 (question 12) and the amphora report by Reynolds, this volume, pp. 112–17.
96. See Tobin, volume 1, pp. 101–02.
97. Pröttel 1996, 92.
98. See Tobin, volume 1, pp. 97–99.
99. See Butcher, volume 3, p. 4.
100. Tobin, volume 1, pp. 108–9.
101. Kennedy 1998, 161 no. 113.
102. See Runciman 1954, 210, 211.
103. Bartl 1994, 121–49.
104. Grabar et al. 1978, 157.
105. Miglus et al. 1999.
106. See Northedge 2001, 212.
107. For a useful summary of the state of research on Islamic glazed wares up to 1994, see Northedge 2001.
108. E.g. Miglus et al. 1999, Group Y.
109. See PT32, 211, 321.
110. Note three sherds of African Red Slip Ware of the fourth or fifth centuries in Group F: PT511 and the two sherds listed after it.
111. See Butcher, volume 3, p. 4.
112. To be published by Catherine Abadie-Reynal, to whom I am grateful for this information. See provisionally Abadie-Reynal et al. 2007.
113. Information kindly provided by Catherine Abadie-Reynal.
114. Bartl et al. 1995.
115. Gschwind 2002, 349–50.
116. See p. 36.
117. Lund 1995.
118. Lund 1996.
119. See Riley 1979, 253–5 (Benghazi), “imported frying pan” and references.
120. See PT311, 312, 414–417.
121. Information from Catherine Abadie-Reynal.

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POSTSCRIPT (August 2012)

The foregoing report was submitted for publication in 2004. In the intervening years, much has been published on the pottery of the region, not least by the French team that has worked at Zeugma. Regrettably, it has not been possible to revise the text to take account of those studies. The reader is directed in particular to Abadie-Reynal et al. (2007), Abadie-Reynal and Martz (2010), Martz (2007), Schneider et al. (2007), Vokaer (2010) and Vokaer (2011) which entries have at least been added to the bibliography.